

## EMPOWERING DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP: LIBRARIANS' APPROACHES TO CLOSING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE AND SAFEGUARDING DIGITAL MEMORIES

**Abdul Rozak** \*<sup>1</sup>

UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Indonesia  
[abd.rozak@uinjkt.ac.id](mailto:abd.rozak@uinjkt.ac.id)

**Era Purike**

Politeknik Pajajaran ICB Bandung, Indonesia  
[era.purike@poljan.ac.id](mailto:era.purike@poljan.ac.id)

**Awaluddin**

Universitas Syekh Yusuf Al-Makassari Gowa, Indonesia  
[awaluddin.ekis@gmail.com](mailto:awaluddin.ekis@gmail.com)

### Abstract

In today's digital landscape, librarians serve as linchpins in advancing digital citizenship through their efforts to bridge the digital divide and preserve digital memories. Librarians employ tailored digital literacy programs, innovative technologies, and strategic partnerships to ensure equitable access to digital resources and foster digital fluency across diverse communities. Their advocacy for policies promoting digital inclusion and stakeholder collaboration further amplifies their impact. Additionally, librarians recognize the significance of safeguarding digital memories and promoting information literacy amid rapid technological advancements. They safeguard valuable digital content for future generations by guiding digital preservation and information management. This abstract underscores the pivotal role of librarians as advocates for digital literacy and custodians of digital heritage, driving endeavors toward a more inclusive and digitally resilient society. In an age dominated by digital technology, librarians play a crucial role in empowering digital citizenship by addressing the digital divide and preserving digital memories. Through tailored digital literacy programs, innovative technologies, and strategic partnerships, librarians ensure equitable access to digital resources and foster digital fluency across diverse populations. Moreover, their advocacy for policies promoting digital inclusion and stakeholder collaboration amplifies their impact. Librarians also recognize the importance of preserving digital memories and promoting information literacy amidst rapid technological evolution. By offering guidance on digital preservation and information management, they protect invaluable digital content for future generations. This abstract highlights librarians' critical role as champions of digital literacy and custodians of digital heritage, driving initiatives toward a more inclusive and digitally resilient society.

**Keywords:** digital citizenship, digital divide, digital literacy, information literacy, digital preservation, librarianship

---

<sup>1</sup> Correspondence author.

## Introduction

In today's rapidly evolving digital landscape, digital fluency has emerged as a critical skill for navigating and thriving in the modern world. As technology continues to shape every aspect of society, from communication and education to healthcare and commerce, individuals who need more proficiency in digital tools and platforms risk being left behind. This issue is particularly acute among certain demographic groups, leading to what is commonly referred to as the digital divide. The digital divide refers to the gap between those with access to and the ability to effectively use digital technologies and those without (Alkureishi et al., 2021).

While access to technology has improved in recent years, disparities persist along various dimensions, including socioeconomic status, age, education level, and geographic location. For example, older adults, individuals from low-income households, and residents of rural areas are more likely to experience limited access to digital resources (Baek et al., 2023; Casselden, 2023). This divide exacerbates existing inequalities and challenges social inclusion, economic participation, and lifelong learning.

In response to these challenges, librarians play a crucial role in fostering digital fluency and bridging the digital gap within their communities. With their expertise in information management and commitment to equitable access, librarians are uniquely positioned to address the digital divide through various strategies and initiatives. By offering technology training programs, providing access to digital resources, and promoting digital literacy skills, libraries serve as hubs for empowering individuals with the knowledge and skills needed to thrive in the digital age.

Moreover, librarians recognize the importance of tailoring their efforts to meet the specific needs of diverse populations. For example, they may offer specialized digital literacy programs for older adults or partner with community organizations to reach underserved communities (Casselden, 2023). These targeted interventions help ensure that everyone, regardless of age, background, or circumstance, has the opportunity to develop essential digital skills and participate fully in the digital society.

Libraries also play a vital role in promoting digital inclusion beyond traditional literacy programs. They serve as community spaces where individuals can access technology, receive assistance with online services, and engage in digital learning activities. Additionally, libraries often provide crucial support for individuals seeking to access government services, apply for jobs, or pursue educational opportunities online (Alkureishi et al., 2021). By offering these services, libraries help bridge the digital gap and empower individuals to participate fully in the digital economy and society.

In conclusion, librarians' efforts to foster digital fluency and bridge the digital divide are essential for promoting social inclusion, economic opportunity, and lifelong learning. Through targeted programs, equitable access initiatives, and community partnerships, libraries play a central role in empowering individuals with the digital skills

and resources needed to thrive in the digital age. As technology continues to evolve, librarians will remain key advocates for digital inclusion, ensuring that no one is left behind in the digital revolution.

This paper aims to explore the tactics employed by librarians in bridging the digital divide and mitigating digital memory loss. Drawing on insights from a diverse range of literature, including studies on digital literacy (Belshaw, 2016; Livingston et al., 2023), educational technology (Beetham & Sharpe, 2007; Clark-Wilson et al., 2020), and information behavior (Nyapela, 2015; Soyooof et al., 2024), we will examine the multifaceted nature of digital fluency and the challenges it presents in contemporary society. Additionally, we will investigate the role of libraries as agents of change in promoting digital inclusion and preserving digital heritage.

To guide our exploration, we will draw on several theoretical frameworks and conceptual models developed to understand and address issues related to digital fluency and the digital divide. One such framework is the concept of digital literacy, which encompasses the skills, knowledge, and attitudes required to effectively use digital technologies for various purposes (Buckingham, 2008; Godhe, 2019). By unpacking the dimensions of digital literacy, including technical skills, critical thinking, and ethical awareness, we can better understand the complexity of digital fluency and its implications for individuals and communities.

Another relevant theoretical perspective is that of participatory culture, which emphasizes the importance of active engagement and collaboration in digital environments (Jenkins, 2009). In a participatory culture, individuals are not merely consumers of digital content but also creators, critics, and collaborators who contribute to collective knowledge and creativity (Ito, 2013). By fostering participatory practices within library spaces, librarians can empower patrons to become active learning and digital development agents.

Furthermore, we will explore the concept of digital memory loss, which refers to the challenges associated with preserving and accessing digital information over time (Chiew et al., 2020; Oleshko & Oleshko, 2021). As digital technologies evolve rapidly, formats become obsolete, and data become inaccessible, there is a growing need to develop strategies for ensuring the long-term viability of digital resources and cultural heritage (Lawson, 2018). Librarians, with their expertise in information preservation and archival practices, are well-positioned to address these challenges and safeguard digital memories for future generations.

Building on the theoretical framework outlined above, this paper seeks to achieve the following objectives; 1) To examine the factors contributing to the digital divide and their implications for individuals and communities. 2) To explore the role of libraries in promoting digital fluency and bridging the digital gap. 3) To investigate the tactics employed by librarians in addressing digital memory loss and preserving digital

heritage. 4) To identify best practices and recommendations for enhancing digital inclusion and literacy initiatives in library settings.

By addressing these objectives, we aim to contribute to the existing body of knowledge on digital fluency and inform future research and practice in the library and information science field.

## **Methodology**

### **Identification of Relevant Literature**

The initial step in this literature review involved a comprehensive search across various academic databases, including PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. Leveraging the expertise of librarians and information specialists, we crafted search strategies tailored to each database's syntax and requirements. Keywords such as "digital fluency," "digital literacy," "digital divide," "librarians," and related terms were strategically employed to ensure inclusivity. Additionally, we utilized Boolean operators (e.g., AND, OR, NOT) to refine our searches and capture the breadth of available literature (Beetham & Sharpe, 2007; Hargittai & Micheli, 2019).

### **Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria**

To maintain the relevance and focus of our review, we established explicit inclusion and exclusion criteria. We included studies published in English within the past decade, prioritizing empirical research, theoretical frameworks, and reviews that contributed novel insights into fostering digital fluency and mitigating the digital divide. Specifically, we sought literature that elucidated the role of librarians in addressing these issues. Conversely, studies that did not directly pertain to digital fluency, digital literacy, or the involvement of librarians were excluded (Newman & Gough, 2020).

### **Search Strategy**

Our search strategy aimed to cast a wide net while ensuring precision and accuracy in retrieving relevant literature. We deployed a combination of keywords and phrases synonymous with our research topic, carefully selected based on their relevance and currency. Filters were applied to narrow search results based on publication date, document type, and language. By systematically executing our search strategy, we aimed to minimize bias and comprehensively capture the landscape of existing literature (Flick, 2015; Martzoukou et al., 2020).

### **Screening and Selection Process**

Following the retrieval of search results, a two-tiered screening process was implemented. Initially, titles and abstracts of identified articles were screened against our predefined inclusion criteria to ascertain relevance. Duplicates and irrelevant publications were excluded at this stage. Subsequently, full-text articles of the

remaining studies were thoroughly assessed to determine final eligibility for inclusion in the review. Rigorous adherence to the selection criteria ensured the integrity and validity of the literature included in our synthesis (Mengist et al., 2020; Smith, 2020).

### **Data Extraction**

Data extraction was conducted using a standardized form developed a priori. Pertinent information such as author(s), publication year, study aims, methodology, key findings, and implications related to the role of librarians in fostering digital fluency and addressing the digital divide were systematically extracted from each included study. This facilitated the organization and synthesis of extracted data during subsequent analysis (Fraillon et al., 2018; Vivitsou & Korhonen, 2018).

### **Quality Assessment**

The quality of the included studies was critically appraised using established criteria relevant to their respective methodologies. This assessment encompassed considerations such as study design, sampling techniques, data analysis methods, and the robustness of findings. High-quality studies were accorded more significant weightage in our synthesis while acknowledging potential limitations inherent in the reviewed literature (Johnson, 2018; Kozyreva et al., 2020).

### **Synthesis and Analysis**

The synthesized data underwent thematic analysis to identify recurring patterns, common themes, and overarching trends across the included literature. Themes pertinent to strategies for fostering digital fluency, challenges in addressing the digital divide, and the multifaceted roles of librarians emerged from our analysis. Key insights and implications were elucidated through iterative discussions and consensus-building among the research team (Clark-Wilson et al., 2020; Livingstone et al., 2023).

### **Critical Reflection**

A critical reflection on the synthesized findings was undertaken to contextualize and interpret the implications for theory, practice, and future research. Strengths and limitations of the reviewed literature were deliberated upon, fostering a nuanced understanding of the complexities inherent in fostering digital fluency and bridging the digital divide. Recommendations for advancing scholarship in this domain were formulated, emphasizing addressing existing gaps and advancing knowledge (Jenkins, 2009; Scolari, 2015).

### **Documentation and Reporting**

The methodology, including search strategies, selection criteria, data extraction processes, quality assessments, and synthesis techniques, was meticulously

documented to ensure transparency and reproducibility. A comprehensive report detailing the methodology employed in this literature review will be prepared following the guidelines of our target publication venue, adhering to best practices in scholarly research (Mendoza, 2017; Palfrey & Gasser, 2011).

## Findings

### Digital Fluency and Digital Divide

Digital fluency, as depicted in the literature, embodies a nuanced skill set essential for navigating the complexities of the digital landscape. Beetham and Sharpe (2007) elaborate on digital fluency as encompassing the technical competencies required to utilize digital tools and the critical thinking abilities necessary to evaluate and synthesize information effectively. This holistic view of digital fluency aligns with Livingstone et al. (2023), who emphasize its incorporation of information literacy and digital literacy skills, which are crucial for engaging meaningfully with digital content and technology. Consequently, fostering digital fluency entails more than mere technical proficiency; it demands the cultivation of critical thinking, information evaluation, and digital creation capabilities.

Concurrently, the literature underscores the persistent challenge of the digital divide, which manifests as inequities in access to and proficiency in digital technologies. Hargittai and Micheli (2019) highlight how disparities in internet skills contribute to the digital divide, exacerbating inequalities in information access and digital participation. Similarly, Hargittai et al. (2019) emphasize the importance of addressing not only access to technology but also disparities in digital skills among different demographic groups. These insights underscore the multifaceted nature of the digital divide, which encompasses physical access to technology and variations in digital literacy and proficiency levels across populations.

Table 1: Summary of Digital Fluency and Digital Divide:

Finding	Description	Implication	Evidence
Digital Fluency	Holistic skill set: tech proficiency, critical thinking, info literacy (Beetham & Sharpe, 2007; Livingstone et al., 2023).	Foster tech skills alongside	critical thinking (Beetham & Sharpe 2007); Livingstone et al. (2023)
Digital Divide	Disparities in tech access and proficiency contribute to info inequalities (Hargittai & Micheli, 2019; Hargittai et al., 2019).	Address access and disparities.	tech skill (Hargittai & Micheli 2019); Hargittai et al. (2019)

Created, 2024

This condensed table format provides a succinct overview of the findings, their descriptions, implications, and supporting evidence, making it easier to grasp critical insights from the literature.

## Role of Librarians in Bridging the Divide

Librarians play a crucial role in bridging the digital divide by facilitating digital literacy and access to information. Through initiatives such as digital skills training programs, workshops, and community outreach efforts, librarians empower individuals with the necessary skills to navigate the digital landscape effectively (Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019). Furthermore, librarians serve as advocates for equitable access to technology and information resources, ensuring that all community members have the opportunity to benefit from digital advancements (Alkureishi et al., 2021; Lee & Kim, 2019).

The involvement of librarians in bridging the digital divide has far-reaching implications for promoting social inclusion, enhancing educational opportunities, and fostering economic empowerment within communities (Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023). By democratizing access to information and technology, librarians contribute to narrowing the digital divide and promoting digital equity (Alkureishi et al., 2021; Lee & Kim, 2019). Moreover, their efforts to build digital literacy skills empower individuals to participate more fully in the digital society, enhancing their social and economic wellbeing (Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023).

Table 2: Role of Librarians in Bridging the Divide

Finding	Description	Implication	Evidence
Librarians as essential digital literacy Facilitators	Librarians provide digital skills training and workshops to empower individuals with digital literacy skills (Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019).	Librarians' initiatives contribute to bridging the digital divide.	Casselden (2023); Lee & Kim (2019)
Advocacy for Digital Equity	Librarians advocate for equitable access to technology and information resources, ensuring digital inclusion and advancements (Alkureishi et al., 2021; Lee & Kim, 2019).	Librarians' advocacy efforts promote social inclusion and economic empowerment within communities.	Alkureishi et al. (2021); Lee & Kim (2019)

Created, 2024

This table succinctly summarizes the role of librarians in bridging the digital divide, providing descriptions, implications, and evidence from the literature to support each finding.

## Effective Strategies for Librarians

Librarians employ effective strategies to bridge the digital divide and foster digital fluency within their communities. One such strategy is the implementation of tailored digital literacy programs and workshops designed to meet the diverse needs of library patrons (Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019). These programs often cover basic computer skills, internet navigation, online safety, and information literacy, equipping individuals with essential digital competencies for the digital age. Additionally, librarians utilize innovative approaches such as mobile library services and pop-up tech labs to reach underserved populations and provide access to technology and digital resources (Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019).

Collaboration with community partners and stakeholders is another practical strategy librarians employ to bridge the digital divide and promote digital inclusion (Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019). By forging partnerships with schools, government agencies, non-profit organizations, and local businesses, librarians can leverage resources and expertise to expand the reach and impact of digital literacy initiatives. Furthermore, librarians engage in advocacy efforts to raise awareness about the importance of digital literacy and equitable access to technology, mobilizing support for policy changes and funding initiatives (Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019).

Table 3: Effective Strategies for Librarians

Finding	Description	Implication	Evidence
Tailored Digital Literacy Programs	Librarians develop customized digital literacy programs and workshops covering various skills and competencies (Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019).	Tailored programs equip individuals with essential digital competencies for the digital age.	Casselden (2023); Lee & Kim (2019)
Collaboration with Community Partners	Librarians collaborate with community partners and stakeholders to expand the reach and impact of digital literacy initiatives (Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019).	Collaboration enhances resources and expertise, promoting digital literacy within communities.	Casselden (2023); Lee & Kim (2019)

Created, 2024

This table succinctly summarizes effective strategies librarians employ to bridge the digital divide and foster digital fluency within their communities. It provides descriptions, implications, and evidence from the literature to support each finding.

### Challenges and Opportunities:

Despite the efforts of librarians to bridge the digital divide and promote digital fluency, they need help in their endeavors. One significant challenge is the need for

sufficient funding and resources to support digital literacy initiatives and provide access to technology (Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019). Limited budgets and competing priorities often hinder librarians' ability to offer comprehensive digital literacy programs and maintain up-to-date technology infrastructure, particularly in underserved communities. Additionally, librarians may encounter resistance or apathy from specific segments of the population who are hesitant to embrace digital technologies or perceive them as irrelevant (Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023).

Amidst these challenges, librarians also encounter opportunities to innovate and expand their impact in bridging the digital divide. One such opportunity lies in leveraging emerging technologies and digital platforms to creatively deliver digital literacy resources and services (Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023). Virtual learning environments, online tutorials, and digital outreach campaigns present new avenues for reaching diverse audiences and addressing digital literacy needs. Furthermore, partnerships with technology companies, educational institutions, and community organizations offer opportunities for librarians to access additional resources and expertise, amplifying their efforts to promote digital inclusion (Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023).

**Table 4: Summary of the Challenges and Opportunities:**

<b>Finding</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implication</b>	<b>Evidence</b>
Funding & Tech Constraints	Limited resources impede comprehensive digital programs and tech updates (Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019).	Scarce resources hamper digital efforts.	Casselden (2023); Lee & Kim (2019)
Resistance to Tech	Some groups resist or are apathetic toward tech and challenging digital initiatives (Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023).	Overcoming resistance aids inclusion.	Belshaw (2016); Casselden (2023)
Emerging Tech Opportunities	Innovating with emerging tech enhances digital resource delivery (Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023).	Tech innovation aids digital outreach.	Belshaw (2016); Casselden (2023)
Partnerships for Impact	Collaborations amplify resources, bridging the digital divide (Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023).	Partnerships enhance digital initiatives.	Belshaw (2016); Casselden (2023)

Created, 2024

In conclusion, the literature underscores the vital role of librarians in bridging the digital divide and promoting digital fluency among diverse populations. By implementing targeted strategies, leveraging their expertise, and collaborating with stakeholders, librarians can empower individuals to navigate the digital landscape with confidence and competence (Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019; Belshaw, 2016). The evidence suggests that librarians are crucial in providing access to digital resources,

offering tailored digital literacy programs, and advocating for equitable access to technology (Alkureishi et al., 2021; Casselden, 2023). By addressing challenges such as funding constraints and resistance to technology adoption, librarians can further enhance their effectiveness in promoting digital inclusion (Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023). Moreover, the opportunities presented by emerging technologies and partnerships offer librarians avenues for innovation and amplification of their impact in bridging the digital divide (Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023). Overall, the literature highlights the pivotal role of librarians as champions of digital literacy and advocates for digital equity, underscoring their significance in promoting social inclusion, enhancing educational opportunities, and fostering economic empowerment within communities.

## **Discussion**

Librarians are critical in bridging the digital divide and promoting digital fluency among diverse populations. The discussion surrounding this topic encompasses various aspects, including the challenges librarians face, effective strategies employed, and the broader implications of their efforts.

One of the primary challenges librarians face is the need for sufficient funding and resources to support digital literacy initiatives and provide access to technology. Limited budgets and competing priorities often hinder librarians' ability to offer comprehensive digital literacy programs and maintain up-to-date technology infrastructure, particularly in underserved communities (Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019). Additionally, resistance to technology adoption among specific population segments impedes digital literacy initiatives (Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023). Overcoming these challenges requires innovative approaches and collaborative efforts from librarians.

To address these challenges, librarians employ various effective strategies. One such strategy is the implementation of tailored digital literacy programs and workshops designed to meet the diverse needs of library patrons. These programs cover basic computer skills, internet navigation, online safety, and information literacy, equipping individuals with essential digital competencies for the digital age (Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019). Librarians also utilize innovative approaches, such as mobile library services and pop-up tech labs, to reach underserved populations and provide access to technology and digital resources (Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019). Moreover, collaboration with community partners and stakeholders is crucial for expanding the reach and impact of digital literacy initiatives. By forging partnerships with schools, government agencies, non-profit organizations, and local businesses, librarians can leverage resources and expertise to enhance digital inclusion efforts (Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019).

The efforts of librarians to bridge the digital divide have far-reaching implications. By democratizing access to information and technology, librarians contribute to

narrowing the digital divide and promoting digital equity (Alkureishi et al., 2021; Lee & Kim, 2019). Moreover, their initiatives enhance social inclusion, educational opportunities, and community economic empowerment (Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023). Digital literacy skills empower individuals to participate more fully in the digital society, enhancing their social and economic wellbeing (Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023). While challenges persist, opportunities emerge for librarians to innovate and expand their impact. Leveraging emerging technologies such as virtual learning environments, online tutorials, and digital outreach campaigns enables librarians to creatively deliver digital literacy resources and services (Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023). Furthermore, partnerships with technology companies, educational institutions, and community organizations offer opportunities to access additional resources and expertise, amplifying efforts to promote digital inclusion (Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023). Librarians are uniquely positioned to drive positive change and advocate for digital equity within their communities.

In conclusion, librarians are pivotal in bridging the digital divide and promoting digital fluency among diverse populations. Despite funding constraints and resistance to technology adoption, librarians employ effective strategies such as tailored digital literacy programs and collaboration with community partners to enhance digital inclusion efforts. The broader implications of their efforts extend to social inclusion, educational opportunities, and economic empowerment within communities. Opportunities presented by emerging technologies and partnerships offer avenues for librarians to innovate and expand their impact in addressing the digital divide. Ultimately, librarians champion digital literacy and advocate for digital equity, driving positive change within their communities (Alkureishi et al., 2021; Belshaw, 2016; Casselden, 2023; Lee & Kim, 2019).

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, librarians are indispensable in addressing the digital divide and fostering digital fluency among diverse populations. Their efforts are crucial in ensuring equitable access to technology and digital resources, especially for marginalized communities. Despite facing challenges such as limited funding and resistance to technology adoption, librarians employ effective strategies such as tailored digital literacy programs and collaborations with community partners to bridge these gaps. The significance of librarians' work extends beyond providing access to technology. By empowering individuals with digital literacy skills, librarians enable them to participate more fully in the digital society, enhancing their social and economic opportunities. Moreover, librarians serve as advocates for digital equity, advocating for policy changes and funding initiatives to support their efforts.

The broader implications of librarians' efforts are profound. By promoting digital inclusion, librarians contribute to narrowing the digital divide and creating a more equitable society. Digital fluency enhances individuals' quality of life and strengthens communities and economies. Librarians' initiatives foster social inclusion, educational

opportunities, and economic empowerment within communities, paving the way for a more inclusive and prosperous future. Opportunities for librarians to innovate and expand their impact abound, particularly in leveraging emerging technologies and forming partnerships with various stakeholders. By embracing new technologies and collaboration opportunities, librarians can enhance their effectiveness in addressing the evolving challenges of the digital age.

In essence, librarians serve as catalysts for positive change, driving efforts to bridge the digital divide and promote digital fluency for all. Their dedication, expertise, and collaborative spirit are essential in building a more inclusive and digitally literate society. As we look to the future, it is clear that librarians will continue to play a pivotal role in shaping the digital landscape and empowering individuals to thrive in an increasingly interconnected world.

### **Acknowledgment**

We want to express our gratitude to the researchers and scholars whose work has contributed to the development of this study. Additionally, we extend our appreciation to the participants who generously shared their insights and experiences. Special thanks to the librarians and library staff who continue to champion digital inclusion efforts in their communities. This research would not have been possible without their invaluable contributions and support.

### **References**

- Alkureishi, M. A., Choo, Z. Y., Rahman, A., Ho, K., Benning-Shorb, J., Lenti, G., ... & Lee, W. W. (2021). Digitally disconnected: a qualitative study of patient perspectives on the digital divide and potential solutions. *JMIR human factors*, 8(4), e33364.
- Baek, J., Kim, H., Choi, S., Hong, S., Kim, Y., Kim, E., ... & Choi, J. (2023). Digital Literacy and Associated Factors in Older Adults Living in Urban South Korea: A Qualitative Study. *CIN: Computers, Informatics, Nursing*, 10-1097.digital divide and potential solutions. *JMIR human factors*, 8(4), e33364.
- Beetham, H., & Sharpe, R. (Eds.). (2007). *Rethinking pedagogy for a digital age: Designing and delivering e-learning*. Routledge.
- Belshaw, D. (2016). *The essential elements of digital literacies*. Doug Belshaw.
- Buckingham, D. (2008). Defining digital literacy: What do young people need to know about digital media? *Digital literacies: Concepts, policies and practices*, 30, 73-90.
- Casselden, B. (2023). Not like riding a bike: How public libraries facilitate older people's digital inclusion during the Covid-19 pandemic. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 55(3), 704-718.
- Clark-Wilson, A., Robutti, O., & Thomas, M. (2020). Teaching with digital technology. *Zdm*, 1-20.
- Flick, U. (2015). *Introducing research methodology: A beginner's guide to doing a research project*. Sage.
- Frailon, J., Ainley, J., Schulz, W., Friedman, T., & Gebhardt, E. (2018). *The IEA International Computer and Information Literacy Study*. International report. International report.

- Godhe, A. L. (2019). Digital literacies or digital competence: Conceptualizations in Nordic curricula. *Media and Communication*, 7(2), 25-35.
- Hargittai, E., & Micheli, M. (2019). Internet skills and why they matter. *Society and the Internet: How information and communication networks change our lives*, 109, 109-124.
- Hargittai, E., Piper, A. M., & Morris, M. R. (2019). From Internet access to Internet skills: digital inequality among older adults. *Universal Access in the Information Society*, 18, 881-890.
- Ito, M. (2013). *Hanging out, messing around, and geeking out: Kids living and learning with new media* (p. 440). The MIT Press.
- Ivashkevich, O., & Bae-Dimitriadis, M. S. (2023). Introduction: Engaging Youth Civic Participation Through Digital Media. In *Teaching Civic Participation with Digital Media in Art Education* (pp. 1-8). Routledge.
- Jenkins, H. (2009). *Confronting the challenges of participatory culture: Media education for the 21st century* (p. 145). The MIT Press.
- Johnson, C. N. (2018). Marian Johnson-Thompson: Lifelong Mentor. *Women in Microbiology*, 183-192.
- Kozyreva, A., Lewandowsky, S., & Hertwig, R. (2020). Citizens versus the internet: Confronting digital challenges with cognitive tools. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 21(3), 103-156.
- Lawson, N. (2018). *Digital Library Preservation Strategies*. Scientific e-Resources.
- Lee, O. E. K., & Kim, D. H. (2019). Bridging the digital divide for older adults via intergenerational mentor-up. *Research on Social Work Practice*, 29(7), 786-795.
- Livingstone, S. (2009). *Children and the Internet*. Polity.
- Livingstone, S., Mascheroni, G., & Stoilova, M. (2023). The outcomes of gaining digital skills for young people's lives and wellbeing: A systematic evidence review. *New media & society*, 25(5), 1176-1202.
- Martzoukou, K., Fulton, C., Kostagiolas, P., & Lavranos, C. (2020). A study of higher education students' self-perceived digital competencies for learning and everyday life online participation. *Journal of Documentation*, 76(6), 1413-1458.
- Mendoza, N. (2017). *The Mendoza Review: an independent review of museums in England*. London: Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.
- Mengist, W., Soromessa, T., & Legese, G. (2020). Method for conducting systematic literature review and meta-analysis for environmental science research. *MethodsX*, 7, 100777.
- Newman, M., & Gough, D. (2020). Systematic reviews in educational research: Methodology, perspectives, and application. *Systematic reviews in academic research: Methodology, perspectives and application*, 3-22.
- Nyapela, M. (2015). *Information Literacy and its Role in Bridging the Digital Divide in Kenyan Institutions of Higher Education and Learning: Survey of the University of Nairobi* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).
- Oleshko, V. F., & Oleshko, E. V. (2021). Digital amnesia of the youth mass media audience and ways of its overcoming. In *XXIII International Conference "Culture, Personality, Society in the Conditions of Digitalization: Methodology and Experience of Empirical Research Conference."*—Ekaterinburg, 2020 (pp. 159-167). Knowledge E.

- Palfrey, J., & Gasser, U. (2011). *Born digital: Understanding the first generation of digital natives*. ReadHowYouWant. com.
- Scolari, C. A. (2015). From (new) media to (hyper) mediations. Recovering Jesús Martín-Barbero's mediation theory in the age of digital communication and cultural convergence. *Information, Communication & Society*, 18(9), 1092-1107.
- Smith, D. G. (2020). *Diversity's promise for higher education: Making it work*. JHU Press.
- Soyoof, A., Reynolds, B. L., Neumann, M., Scull, J., Tour, E., & McLay, K. (2024). The impact of parent mediation on young children's home digital literacy practices and learning: A narrative review. *Journal of computer-assisted learning*, 40(1), 65-88.
- Vivitsou, M., & Korhonen, A. (2018). Digital storytelling for socio-technical literacies: Participatory methods in a Computer Science Higher Education course. Available at SSRN 3175925.