SOCIAL AND DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT OF VULNERABLE LIBRARY USERS OF THE MURCIA REGIONAL LIBRARY, SPAIN

Empoderamiento social y digital de los usuarios en riesgo de exclusión de la Biblioteca Regional de Murcia, España

José-Antonio Gómez-Hernández, Manuel Hernández-Pedreño and Eduardo Romero-Sánchez

Nota: Este artículo se puede leer en español en:

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Abstract
This research is based on two qualitative techniques applied to further understand the levels of digital risk or empowerment of vulnerable users visiting Murcia Regional Library. Library users and staff, social workers, and the three most recent library managers were interviewed; participatory observation was applied. We studied the exclusion factors of users, their motivation for using library services, and their information and digital competencies. We conclude that these persons use the library primarily as a center for both leisure and media Internet purposes and also occasionally to study or job search. Nevertheless, and above all, they value the library as a comfortable, normalized, and inclusive space, in which they feel integrated and where, without limits, they can stay for leisure or practical purposes.

Keywords
Murcia Regional Library; User studies; Public library; Vulnerable users; Digital divide; Digital literacy; Digital inclusion.

1. Introduction
This work explains how the digital resources of the Murcia Regional Library (hereafter, the BRM), in terms of its social function, are used by those in vulnerable social situations. Such a social function, which is a given in public libraries, has been accentuated in the financial crisis years, with a notable increase in the number of economically and digitally precarious users. To accommodate and welcome them promotes the library as a place of integration and social cohesion.

The data indicates that, overall, in Spain, the number of library visits and of loans is beginning to descend. This has two general causes: On the one hand, the budgetary cuts for the acquisition of new books and the closures of some libraries and service points. On the other; changes in the manner of access and the usage of library products (especially audiovisuals), the amplification of intelligent telephones, and the considerable degree of connectivity of users with economic means. But, at the same time, there was considerable growth in the number of Internet sessions facilitated by public libraries such as portable computer loans and the unrestricted use of their wifi networks.

One is led to think the library is re-orientating its function. Although loans continue in importance, there has been a growth in interest for other services of a social, technological, educational, or cultural value. These services range from sojourns into empty spaces and study lounges; meetings and workshops; training; conferences; consultation; reading activities; training workshops; loans of portable computers, chargers, calculators, and e-readers; and free Internet access. They are services which help people with services that they most need, keeping them connected and supporting their need for information, communication, and learning.

This evolution, due to the Financial Crisis and the growth of social inequality, has taken the course of access to information and technologies. While a broad sector of society intensifies its digital consumption with ample private connectivity, another sector lacks the resources for that and needs support from a public service such as the library so as not to be socially and digitally excluded.

This digital inequality makes obvious the various dimensions of this exclusion and the needs of the latter group of users. The objective is to adapt the services; contribute to the inclusive processes; to reduce, as far as possible, the digital divide defined as the new divisive factor which results, as much from the lack of access, as from the lack of capability for the efficient and meaningful use of information.

This analysis focuses on the BRM because it is the city’s reference library. It is an accessible, prized building with modern installations, ample and comfortable spaces, and it is within a neighborhood of good public transportation servi-
ce. It is always well attended and its generous open hours include Sundays (this was only until year 2012). Moreover, it has been implementing innovative social and educational programs in intercultural and employment mediums, such as Bivbiology para todos¹, Quitapesares², Biblioteca Punto de empleo³, and Qué sabes⁴ (Gallo-León, 2008; Castillo-Fernández, 2010). When it was realized that, in recent years, some 700 people in the process of requesting a library card had indicated that their residence was a Murcian homeless peoples hostel (Gómez-Hernández, 2016), the Library’s management agreed to investigate such users with the dual purpose of knowing the tasks necessary for the social and digital inclusion of these groups and to progress with implementation guidelines.

2. Objectives
The general objective is to analyze the information and digital behavior of the BRM users in vulnerable situations, contextualized between an inclusive library vision and a conceptual framework of their social exclusion. And more specifically, to:

- Know the effects of the Economic Crisis on the incorporation of vulnerable users into the BRM.
- Define the levels of access and usage of information and communication technologies (henceforth ICT) and to measure the degree of digital acquisition of the users at risk of exclusion.
- Evaluate the relationship between the library services and the process of social and digital inclusion of such persons at risk of exclusion.

3. Methodology
The strategic methodology is based on two qualitative techniques: the semi-structured interview and participant observation, since they allow for the capture of the viewpoint of those who intervene in the social and cultural function of the BRM. Moreover, the state of this matter is reviewed beginning with the Annual report of the BRM, Library statistics (INE, 2015), and from Spanish public libraries in numbers (Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, 2015).

Interviews were carried out on two types of agents associated with the usage of the BRM and considered to be key informants: professionals and users. With respect to the first group, 17 were interviewed, among them professional librarians, information and loan desk assistants, and security personnel (referred to as TB1 to TB7 when quoted), the three most recent directors (D1 to D3), and two experts from social organizations which work with the population sector that is the object of this study (TES1 and TES2). In regards to the vulnerable users, nine with different degrees of social risk were interviewed (U1 to U9). Sub-categories of these nine were social risk (two of exclusion and seven of vulnerability —please refer to section 4.1 for a definition).
age (between 25 and 62), gender (six men and three women), and nationality (five Spaniards and four foreigners). The procedure followed in the interviews was semi-structured, and the interviews were carried out between February and June 2016.

Participant observations were carried out by nine students in the final year of their respective graduate courses in information & documentation science, pedagogy & social work (O1 to O9). Six were women (one was Moroccan and another Colombian) and three men. After receiving methodology training, the observation of participants was carried out from the 24th to the 30th of April 2016 during the BRM operational hours. The observation type was passive (acting as anonymous users), with the exception of one of them (O7) who was an active participant, interacting to a large extent with users and experts in five distinct areas; the access zone or the entrance steps, the main hall (the control, information, press, and loan zone), the interior media hall (the computer and internet center), and the exterior media hall, an open one frequented by long-time regular users, pre-2008-crisis local residents. Other zones included restrooms, the children's room, and reference counter.

4. Theoretical framework

4.1. Social exclusion and the digital divide

After the Economic Crisis of the 1970’s in Spain the designation of “social exclusion” was used in sociology as a description of vulnerable individuals and groups, supplanting the previous concept of “poverty”. The new focus better reflects the situations which make life with dignity difficult, and which must be viewed relative to scarcity of economic earnings (Subirats; Brugué; Gomà, 2002).

Social exclusion is defined as:

“structural, dynamic, multi-faceted, and multi-dimensional which includes an individual component and which is approachable by way of social policies. It occurs for structural reasons (such as economic and social changes which have been produced in technological societies), and not only through individual factors” (Laparra-Navarro et al., 2007).

It constitutes a process of distancing from a situation of social integration, for the active exercising of citizen’s rights, and is produced when people accumulate social disadvantages in a series of crucial domains or dimensions. It is a matter of a process rather than a stable situation and has at least three levels or stages. These range from:

- an integration situation (where work and social relations are strong) to a
- vulnerable situation (characterized by a precariousness relative to work and by the fragility of relational support) and then to
- an exclusion situation (of marked marginalization, of alienation, in which the most disadvantaged circulate) (Castel, 2004).

Seven dimensions of exclusion have been identified (Hernández-Pedreño, 2008). These conform to personal and social trajectories and between them there exists a strong connection:

- economic
- workplace
- training
- socio-health
- residential
- relational, and
- participative.

Indeed, the weighty contribution of the ICT into all facets of life gives rise to an eighth dimension of exclusion: Technology or the “digital divide” which has been identified in the sociological domain by Raya-Díez (2007). As it’s reflected in the film I, Daniel Blake (Ken Loach, 2016) the digital divide is a factor which increases vulnerability. This is because the lack of access and competence limits, or precludes, knowledge, communication, relationships, work, or the exercise of rights.

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exercise of rights. For these reasons, it ought to be explored how they, digitally speaking, are on the edge in other social fields. The level of digital empowerment ought to be measured and understood so as to act on it. Its equalizing potential demands the exploration of the benefits, strengths, and opportunities for the population group at risk of exclusion.

Hence, technological exclusion is a dimension which, when overcome, can contribute to the reduction of the remaining causes of vulnerability —otherwise it can act to accentuate them-. And it is not only a matter of equipment (the possession of, or access to, a computer or a mobile phone), but also of digital or information technology competence so as to use it meaningfully and to profit from its possibilities in a reflective and intentional manner in accordance with one’s personal or collective objectives.

This focus attempts to convert the information & communicative technologies (ITC) into technologies for empowerment and participation (TEP) ([Reig-Hernández, 2012] making possible the related resolution of problems and the necessities of an economic, employment, educational, family, affection, group or citizenry nature, from the merely functional level, to that of social transformation; incorporating values of solidarity, cooperation and equality ([Pimienta, 2009; Gómez-Hernández; Saorín, 2015]).

Libraries enrich public space so as to convert it into “a second living room”. A very important factor is the availability of equipments and managed within the European Union for 65,000 libraries which some 100 million citizens frequent ([Lison et al., 2016]).

A very important factor is the availability of equipments and space for being open, free, accessible and comfortable. The library welcomes people of whatever status who can come together or interact, a facility that contributes to social cohesion. Like an agora or ‘third place’, it converts itself into a public plaza by democratizing social space with services which facilitate the cultivation of citizens for social, digital, employment, or, cultural inclusion ([Gallo-León, 2013]). Libraries enrich public space so as to convert it into “a second lounge room”, a place attractive to people of all ages and social groups who revitalize the areas where they are seated, and where anyone can pass the time and utilize services ([Lison et al., 2016]).

**IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions)** as the representative of libraries, has defended the commitment of the latter with the guarantee of access to information for everybody; thereby achieving through the **Declaration of Lyon (IFLA, 2014a)** that this right may be included among the goals of the **2030 Agenda for the sustainable development of the United Nations**. Its concept about Internet access is expressed in the **IFLA Internet manifesto (2014b)**. The document highlights the fact that libraries provide this service with comfort, orientation, and support, helping to overcome the barriers created by inequalities of resources, technology, and skills of individuals. It also advocates that the Internet should be open without ideological, political, or religious censorship, nor with economic or technological barriers, so that it may be attended by users in an appropriate ambience, regardless of age, ethnic origin, nationality, religion, culture, ideology, politics, physical or intellectual capability, gender, or sexual orientation. Likewise search competence to freely look for, use, and share confidential and independent resources should be taught, intellectual and cultural creativity promoted, as should be the economic aspect of always giving free access.

In Spain, the public library has augmented its inclusive function in response to the context of the Economic Crisis, in a time of cutbacks and questioning of public services. So as to justify their social and economic value, the return on investment in libraries has been investigated ([Gómez-Yáñez, 2014]), has been quantified in the Navarra Autonomous Community ([Hernández-Sánchez, 2016]) and, in a study of **Barcelona Deputation**, fifteen benefits of their function have been described and articulated along four axes and two perspectives ([Togores, 2014]) (Table 1).

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Axis</th>
<th>Individual perspective</th>
<th>Community perspective</th>
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<td><strong>Cultural</strong></td>
<td>Promotion &amp; development of the habit of competent reading</td>
<td>Preservation &amp; awareness of local cultural memory</td>
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<td>Universal access to knowledge &amp; reading</td>
<td>Local cultural and artistic progress</td>
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<td><strong>Social</strong></td>
<td>Social inclusion</td>
<td>Social cohesion</td>
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<td>Inclusion of disabled persons</td>
<td>Social capital; inherited and developing</td>
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<td>Inclusion of cultural diversity</td>
<td>Revitalisation of public space</td>
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<td><strong>Economic</strong></td>
<td>Promotion &amp; development of employment opportunities &amp; workplace inclusion</td>
<td>Promotion &amp; development of local economic progress</td>
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<td><strong>Educational/Information technology</strong></td>
<td>Development of IT (information technology) literacy</td>
<td>Better-informed societies</td>
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<td>Resultant digital inclusion</td>
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5. Results

5.1. Economic crisis and vulnerable users in the BRM

The initial and evident effect of the crisis was the loss to the BRM of mediums, materials, and personnel. According to the BRM records, if the 2014 library purchases budget for the BRM itself and for the municipal libraries of the Regional System is compared with that of 2008 we see that it reduces from €1,763,360 to €116,584.

BRM had 112 employees in 2010 (BRM, 2011) and by 2014 had lost 20 personnel from both the payroll and external services, resulting in a 22.5% reduction in human resources expenditure. The budget for equipment renewal, cleaning, and other externalized services also fell, requiring an enormous effort to maintain the quality of the services.

- Intercultural mediators who had been in the municipal libraries were laid off; that was rather hard... Service contracts were cut back, small booksellers who sold us books couldn’t be paid... a big thing (D2)

- The Economic Crisis has been an influence because it curtailed the possibility of purchases and of innovation within the library. We haven’t been able to develop certain very important projects. Our priority now is the arrival of money to switch on the lights... We have no budget for anything else, and that which is achieved, is done at zero cost (D1).

- The toilets are in a bad state and neither are they clean. The door handles don’t close. Many toilets have no lid nor is there toilet paper in many of them; and some hand basins are damaged (O5, O6, Grouping: others, toilets).

In respect to the users, a 21% reduction in their visits has been observed as shown in the drop from 894,483 in 2008 to 706,976 visitors in 2014. Perhaps this was because of the scarcity of new materials or the Sunday closure. Despite this fall off, there was a growth in the number of people who visited because of their personal lack of resources, a situation of unemployment or vulnerability. These individuals study, learn, and use the wifi connection and computers to navigate the Internet (BRM, 2010).

- First of all, these people when they are in the library are not on the streets. That is basic. That is to say, they are in a normalized place to which anybody can go and they are occupying their leisure and free time with something productive; they may be speaking with their family, they may be watching a film; whatever they are doing, they are not on the street (TES1, a social worker in a residence for the homeless).

- They are told ‘When you go there, nobody knows if you are a person in a situation of exclusion or not’ (social worker)

- When people are in the library and are not on the streets, they are in a normalized place where anybody can stay (...). They are told ‘You must go to the library. You must learn to move in other environments’. There they can participate. ‘When you go there, nobody knows if you are a person in a situation of exclusion or not. You are at your computer, you are doing your things, and nobody knows what’. It’s even more anonymous. And, moreover, it is said: ‘Go to the library; put yourself on the Internet; practice ...’. And so for us the library is one of those places about which we say ‘You must go to the library, get a library card.’ (TES1, social worker, refugee).

- In 2008, there was an important boom in which people without resources came whether or not there was a crisis (TB2, comment on Media room).

- The crisis was markedly noticeable in the sense that before we had had a group of very regular foreigners and now we had many more and a lot of Spanish people who had no jobs (TB11, comment on Media room).

- The majority of the users for this service are foreigners of various nationalities (from Eastern Europe, Morocco, Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa). They occupy spots which are at the back of the room; perhaps so that nobody can see what they were doing (O2, Media screens room).

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The number of loans decreased, dropping some 15% from 642,631 in 2008 to 548,388 in 2014. Instead, and to lend at-
least two spots for viewing films and all the other are for Internet (TB7, Information).

They come almost exclusively for the Internet. In a very short time, things have changed a lot. Two years ago we hardly had any spots for Internet connections. Now there are only remain two spots for viewing films and all the rest are for Internet. (TB7, Information).

Here in the library, they also leave the wifi open on Sundays, so that many people can make use of it on Sundays in the doorways even though the doors are closed. I pass by and see people and at times I also make use of it. The library is close, but not everything is switched off. Always there is a window of opportunity for usage (U8, Moroccan immigrant woman of 44 years).

- It is surprising the good things which the BRM has preserved in the face of the impressively reduced budgets it has experienced. The fact is that there are good people working there and that by using their imagination they have continued pulling things out of the hat, at practically zero cost (D3).

5.2. Access, competence, and the degree of digital empowerment of vulnerable users

Beginning with information gathered in user interviews, we analyzed their risk situation and digital empowerment to verify the relationship between the degree of access and digital competence, and the greater or lesser possibility of promotion or reduction of social exclusion factors. Digital competence has been evaluated according to the European framework for the recognition of qualifications, with a view to using the five dimensions, each of which can be experienced in basic, independent or competent degrees (Europass, 2015).

They are:

- Information (to know how to search, to navigate, filter, evaluate, store, and recover information);
- Communication (to interact, share information and contents, participate, collaborate by means of digital channels, netiquette, and management of digital identity);
- Creation of content (develop content, integrate and re-elaborate, be familiar with author’s rights, licenses, and programming);
- Security (protection of devices, personal data and digital identity, health, and environment protection);
- Problem resolution (to resolve technical problems, identify needs and responses, innovate and make creative use of ICT, identifying competence gaps).

For the evaluation, five indicators, distinct from the five dimensions above, have been considered and are defined in Table 2.

- Equipment or access to technological resources.
- Declared uses of ICT and Internet
- Digital competence (situational and global)
- Degree of digital empowerment, and
- Situation of digital risk.
participate sporadically. Social networks, in which, without being intensive users, they access information, email, and to connect oneself to so time, in some cases to study or seek employment, likewise of using the ICT in the coming, relational condition and out of habit. The objectives have a computer or portable, they go to the are lacking Internet where they live. Even when they do without a data contract and used only for calls. They do not that is not a smartphone or with limited connectivity, These users usually have minimal equipment: a mobile pho-

The results are presented in Table 3.

These users usually have minimal equipment: a mobile phone that is not a smartphone or with limited connectivity, without a data contract and used only for calls. They do not have a computer or portable, or it is obsolete, and/or they are lacking Internet where they live. Even when they do have a computer or portable, they go to the BRM for its welcoming, relational condition and out of habit. The objectives of using the ICT in the BRM are diverse: to occupy leisure time, in some cases to study or seek employment, likewise to access information, email, and to connect oneself to social networks, in which, without being intensive users, they participate sporadically.

-I listen to music; I view Facebook and some film or other (U2, Spanish male, 30 years).

-On the Internet, I watch tennis matches. At times I come across them on Canal Plus TV, and as I don’t have Plus at home, then I watch them here (U3, Dominican Republic male, 41 years).

-Before, yes, I chatted and now I also go into Facebook and I find someone from my family (U8, Moroccan woman, 44 years).

-On the Internet I watch topics that interest me like art and painting ... Games on the Internet are what I like most. That which hooked me are online games that you go into matched with another person and they are interactive (U6, French resident male, 62 years).

Digital competence (among such users) is usually elementary in information and communication tasks, and clearly insufficient in the resolution of problems, creation of content, and questions of security. Only in two cases was it considered to be at the level of transformer; in the rest it was of the instrumental type or limited and dependent. In the evaluation of access, use, and competence, it there was only one user in our study with a high level of empowerment, four with sufficient, and four deficient. In respect to the digital risk situation, we classified one as being in exclusion, four in vulnerability, and the other four in inclusion.

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<td>U2</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
<td>Exclusion, Labour &amp; Economic Risk, also Health &amp; relational</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Leisure</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>U3</td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Vulnerability Labour, Economic Risk, Foreigner</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Leisure, Information / Communication</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Limited / Dependent</td>
<td>Deficient</td>
<td>Vulnerability</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Vulnerability - Labour, Economic Risk And Relational</td>
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<td>Leisure</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Instrumental</td>
<td>Deficient</td>
<td>Vulnerability</td>
<td></td>
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<td>U5</td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Vulnerability Labour, Economic Risk And Health</td>
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<td>Productive</td>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Instrumental</td>
<td>Sufficient</td>
<td>Inclusion</td>
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<td>U6</td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Vulnerability Labour, Economic Risk, Foreigner</td>
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<td>Productive, Leisure</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Instrumental</td>
<td>Sufficient</td>
<td>Vulnerability</td>
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<td>U7</td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>Vulnerability Labour, Economic Risk, also Residential and Health</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Productive</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Limited / Dependent</td>
<td>Deficient</td>
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<td>U8</td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Exclusion, Labour &amp; Economic Risk, also Residential and Foreigner also.</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Information / Communication</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Basic</td>
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<td>Sufficient</td>
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<td>U9</td>
<td>Wom.</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>Vulnerability - Labour, Economic Risk, Also Residential</td>
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<td>Independent</td>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>Transform</td>
<td>High</td>
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Table 3. Evaluation of users’ degree of digital empowerment
The users have a very positive view of the Internet as a place where “there is everything”, but they demonstrate fear in the face of the risks to their privacy, excessive dependence, and the coldness of the medium. 

-I consider the Internet very positively because when I go online, although it may be only a small thing, I learn something. Each day I learn a little more (U3, Dominican male, 41 years).

-One loses a little humanity. And so, the defect which the Internet has for me is its coldness. … and one must tread carefully (U6, French male, 62 years).

Users make very good suggestions for improvement. For example, that there ought to be more computers... which could have an expert in situ, helping when difficulties are found and who would be able to de-activate specific filters so as to be able to connect oneself to websites currently blocked: games online, like chess, auction websites, etc.

Globally, vulnerable users have varying levels of digital empowerment. When it is high (U1 or U9) it contributes in a greater measure to the reduction of social exclusion factors. Equally so, a very low level of digital empowerment is associated with a broad situation of exclusion and usage which is improving its information and digital capacities and practices.

5.3. Social function of the BRM: Usage and interaction motivations

Users manifest diverse motivations for gathering at the BRM—motivations related not only with functional factors (such as free access to computers and the Internet, the use of loan services, or reading the press), but also for psychological and socialization aspects linked to raising self-esteem and social relationships with other users and professional library staff. They feel as if they are in company with others, although in some cases there may only be scant real social interaction, and they draw attention to the feeling of solidarity generated between themselves if they are helped without having consult library personnel when they encounter IT difficulties.

-There are people who are homeless, or at best emerge from Caritas or wherever they passed the night and, instead of being on the street, they shelter here, and then they can grab a book or read the newspaper. What’s more, there are many people who use the Internet to...
Their degree of digital empowerment contributes to reducing other factors of social exclusion including facilitating relationships and communication, accessing information, training, and leisure activities for people, every type of person, and particularly those who enjoy playing chess could play in the library. (U4, Spanish male, 54 years).

I would enjoy reading, theater groups for example; activities for people, every type of person, and particularly excursions. I don’t know why they don’t do it (U8, Moroccan woman, 44 years).

The positive effects quoted give evidence of, and explain, the social function which the BRM fulfills when its vulnerable users attribute certain values to the particular context which surrounds them, a diverse and respectful atmosphere (according to ethnicity and gender), aesthetically pleasing (light and colors), work and study space, and good treatment between professional library staff and users. These and other values mean that some consider the BRM “their second home”. They are coming to recognize that to continue, coming here well…are both cordial but formally polite at the same time (U7, Spanish woman, 41 years).

A relationship is established which I believe is, for many of these people, as if we were their family. Here they are as equal as the rest, and consequently the treatment which we give them is exactly the same as to the others (TB7, Information).

Nevertheless, the highly positive evaluation of the users about the functioning of the BRM as a place for socializing is not equally shared by other agents who participated in the investigation. Hence, although professional librarians and onlookers agree about the good relations with, and treatment of, the users, particularly the vulnerable ones, on the subject of interaction they offer opposing views, depending on the scenario analyzed.

They interacted very little among themselves, but positively with the library personnel, above all with those responsible for information and attention to the user, and with the library staff in media sections (O6, Media & Internet centre).

A man of about 60, a Spaniard, is chatting with the security guard. He is very scruffy; in fact, he looks like a vagabond. Finally, he shakes hands and goes upstairs towards the 1st floor to the media sections. (O5, main Hall scenario).

There are users who know one another and interact among themselves, while others don’t. Among them, an air of amiability and courtesy can be observed (O8, main Hall scenario).

-I don’t perceive any bad attitudes among the users. Instead, it appears that there is complicity among some, perhaps because they share the same language or culture or have come together (O4, Media rooms scenario).

Some professional librarians were interviewed and various observers have drawn attention to the fact that the interaction between users is rather scarce and very segregated, ac-
cording to nationality, with certain reactionary elements towards them on the part of the more established groupings of library users.

-Almost always they speak amongst themselves, they are not accustomed to relate to ‘normal’ users (TB5, Information and Reference).

-Among themselves, there is a kind of spatial separation created, so as not to mix (TB10, Media rooms).

-The communication among the users was practically zero. Those who maintained a brief conversation did so mainly with people of their own nationality and in their mother tongue (O1 and O3, comment on Media rooms scenario).

-The interior media room looks like a ghetto. From the first hour, by and large, it is occupied by immigrants and by homeless people. They appear to always occupy the same position and they get themselves to it in an almost mechanical manner. Because of this, perhaps it may be that other people avoid entering the interior media room (09, comment on Media rooms scenario).

-Some years ago, a user said to me, “Is this an NGO, or what?” Said because there were only foreigners there (TB8, Information).

-They spend hours on the Internet, foul-smelling people arrive, at times there are conflicts among members of the same nationality (TB6, Information).

For all of them, including the least digitally competent, the BRM (Biblioteca Regional de Murcia) is a medium of access which is improving their informational and digital capacities and practices.

-In my opinion, perhaps the media rooms are the place where one is more able to sense that there may be segregation. Whilst the exterior media room is occupied by people of a regular user profile, the interior room is occupied by immigrants and by people of social exclusion (O2, comment on Media rooms scenario).

The differences between the discourses about socialization could be due to different perceptions about what is “normal” in social interaction. The groups at risk of exclusion usually have a low relationship index because their personal history is riddled with conflicts with family and friends and their self-esteem is low because of contributing factors of depression, mental illness, homelessness, unemployment, or addiction to drugs or alcohol. These difficulties cause them to positively value relationships which, for formally trained agents such as professional librarians or observers, are inappropriate, tending to define them as segregated and non-participative. This is a perception, arising in part from the lack of comprehension by these observers, that social inclusion is a process which is arrived at in small steps, such as those which are taken in public spaces, for example libraries.

6. Conclusions

The BRM is carrying out an important social function which is expanding with vulnerable groups, favoring the cohesion of being an open space with behavioral norms. Although users attend mainly because of free access to the Internet, they are turning it into a place for socialization—“their “second home”. Moreover, the library is contributing to the maintenance and improvement of the digital competencies of these vulnerable groups, verifying that those with a higher degree of digital empowerment have more possibilities of social advancement. Library services, which include reading and training workshops, support for studies, work environment orientation, cultural activities, book loans, facilitation of library spaces, computer equipment and connections, provide resources for digital, educational, and information inclusion; making them important for social inclusion.

In the BRM different groups with different statuses and levels of digital empowerment gather. They come together in mutually respectful harmony, regardless of their gender, age, or nationality.

In the BRM different groups with different statuses, and different levels of digital empowerment, come together in a mutually respectful harmony, regardless of their gender, age, or nationality. The perceptions of library professionals, users, and observers relevant to the relationships and interaction which are generated in the library are diverse. The
The results show that BRM is progressing towards a model better understood by disadvantaged groups in which it should continue advancing, since it is to be remembered that, in the Region of Murcia, 38.8% of the population is at risk of poverty or exclusion (Llano-Ortiz, 2016). On this theme, it would be interesting to take into account the Norms on library services for homeless persons which the IFLA (Winkelstein, 2016) has put together based on international experiences. Valuable practices to consider would be the developments in the Central Library of Zagreb (Bunić, 2015) and in that of Winston-Salem, North Carolina (Skinner, 2016). In both of these, staff have been trained in the characteristics of vulnerable users, taking into account the collaboration of some of them. Programs of digital literacy and workplace orientation have been carried out, beginning with real needs. Participative leisure programs are implemented and linked to reading, there is collaboration with the NGOs which service them, and they count on the assessment of social services’ professionals to adapt the services in a way in which they contribute better to the integration of these users.

Although the library is increasing its social work, it should be recognized that it still only reaches a small part of the total population who find themselves vulnerable, namely 28.6% of the Spanish population (Llano-Ortiz, 2016). Currently the majority of the visits to public libraries continue to be carried out by those who have a level above the national socio-educational level, and the library is seldom visited by people of lesser resources. Because of that, and within the context of inequality, uncertainty and technological change, libraries must succeed in attracting a greater proportion of the citizenry at risk of exclusion, and to contribute to their integration and digital empowerment. This ought to be considered an opportunity and priority by a public enterprise which guarantees the effective right to information.

Although the library is increasing its social work, it should be recognized that it still only reaches a small part of the total population who find themselves vulnerable.

Notes
1. “Library for everyone” was a program catering to the intercultural needs of local people and attracting Murcia Region’s ethnic minorities and immigrants to the library, by means of contracting cultural mediators and offering services to these communities.
2. “Quitapesares” is a program for donating food to social welfare organizations which allows public library book borrowers who are overdue to return items borrowed and avoid penalties if they donate food to this program.
3. “Library and employment” is a program of work training for the unemployed.
4. “What do you know” is a program in which library users offer training workshops, on a voluntary basis and in the library, on topics on which they are experts.
5. “Library and employment” is a program of work training for the unemployed.

7. References


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