



DIGITAL ATTRIBUTES AND DIGITALIZATION OF ARCHIVAL MATERIALS IN UNIVERSITIES IN CROSS RIVER STATE

By

Orim, Faith Sylvester Ph.D¹

Department of Library and Information Science¹
University of Calabar, Calabar

fateorim@unical.edu.ng¹ - fateorim@gmail.com²

Abstract:

Purpose: *The study sought to examine contribution of Digital attributes and digitalization of archival materials in universities in cross River State.*

Design/Methodology/Approach: *The study adopted a cross sectional survey research design to select a total 653 library staff in the study area. Three research questions and hypotheses were raised to guide the study. A questionnaire titled “Digital Rights Management and Digital Privacy of Online Resources Scale “(DRMDPORS), developed by the researchers and validated by experts using Item-Content validity indices (I-CVI) and Scale content validity indices (S-CVI) and the reliability established using Cronbach alpha with appropriate coefficients was used for data collection. Data analysis was carried out using simple regression.*

Findings: *The results showed that the integration of digital competencies, security protocols, and advanced digital facilities plays a crucial role in enhancing the digitalization of archival material.*

Implication: *Suggested solutions recommended that continuous professional development and training programs to enhance digital competencies among archival professionals should be promoted.*

Originality/Value: *It was recommended that there should be a training in digitization techniques, metadata standards, digital preservation strategies, and cyber security best practices, among others.*

Keywords: *Digital attributes, archival materials, digital competencies, digital security, digital facilities.*

Paper type: *Empirical research*

Introduction

The digitalization of archival materials in universities represents a significant transformation in how academic institutions preserve, access, and utilize historical and scholarly resources. This shift towards digital archives is driven by the need to enhance accessibility, ensure the longevity of materials, and support the growing demand for digital resources in academic research (Borgman, 2020). Traditionally, access to archival materials was limited by physical constraints, including geographical location, operating hours, and the fragility of documents. Digitalization addresses these limitations by converting physical documents

into digital formats, thereby making them accessible to a broader audience, regardless of location and time constraints (Yakel, 2019).

Digital archives offer numerous advantages, including improved preservation of fragile materials, enhanced search ability through metadata and indexing, and the ability to integrate multimedia elements that enrich the user experience (Duff & Harris, 2021). Moreover, digitalization supports interdisciplinary research by allowing scholars from various fields to access and analyze archival materials without the physical barriers that traditionally hampered such endeavors (Conway, 2022). This

accessibility is particularly crucial in the context of university archives, which often contain unique collections that are invaluable for research in the humanities, social sciences, and other disciplines. The process of digitalizing archival materials involves several stages, including selection, scanning, metadata creation, and online dissemination. Each stage requires careful planning and execution to ensure that the digital archives are comprehensive, reliable, and user-friendly (Gilliland, 2019). Selection criteria are critical to this process, as they determine which materials are prioritized for digitalization based on factors such as historical significance, demand, and physical condition. Scanning technologies must be chosen to balance quality and efficiency, ensuring that digital copies accurately represent the original documents without causing damage (Bailey, 2020). Metadata creation is another essential component, as it facilitates the discoverability and retrieval of digital archives. Effective metadata practices involve detailed descriptions, standardized formats, and the use of controlled vocabularies to ensure consistency and interoperability (Greene & Meissner, 2018). Online dissemination platforms must be designed to provide intuitive access to digital archives, incorporating features such as advanced search capabilities, user annotations, and integration with other digital resources (Thibodeau, 2021). Despite the numerous benefits of digitalization, challenges remain, particularly in terms of funding, technical infrastructure, and digital preservation. University libraries and archives often face budget constraints that limit their ability to invest in comprehensive digitalization projects. Additionally, the rapidly evolving nature of digital technologies necessitates ongoing investments in hardware, software, and staff training to keep pace with advancements and maintain the usability of digital archives

(Rosenthal, 2018). Digital preservation is another critical concern, as it involves ensuring the long-term accessibility and integrity of digital files, which can be threatened by factors such as technological obsolescence, data corruption, and cyber threats (Cloonan & Sanett, 2019).

Research on the digitalization of archival resources in universities has significantly expanded in recent years, reflecting the growing recognition of the importance of digital archives for academic research, preservation, and accessibility. One pivotal study by Yakel (2019) examined the implementation of digital archival projects in U.S. universities, highlighting the challenges and successes encountered. Yakel found that while digitalization improved access to archival materials, it also posed significant technical and financial challenges, necessitating ongoing investment and expertise. Duff and Harris (2021) conducted a comparative study across several Canadian universities to evaluate the effectiveness of digital archives in supporting academic research. Their findings emphasized the positive impact of digital archives on research efficiency and interdisciplinary collaboration, but also pointed out issues related to digital preservation and metadata standardization. Bailey (2020) explored the technological advancements and their application in university archives. The study emphasized the role of advanced scanning technologies and digital preservation strategies in enhancing the quality and longevity of digital archives. Bailey also noted that technological obsolescence remains a critical concern, requiring continuous updates and adaptations.

In a case study of the University of Melbourne, Thibodeau (2021) analyzed the digitalization of its vast archival collections. The study found that while digitalization significantly increased access to rare and

fragile materials, it also required substantial financial investment and the development of robust digital preservation policies to ensure long-term accessibility. Conway (2022) investigated the user experience of digital archives in universities. The study revealed that digital archives greatly enhanced user satisfaction and engagement, especially among remote users. However, Conway also highlighted the need for user-friendly interfaces and comprehensive training programs to maximize the benefits of digital archives. Gilliland (2019) provided an extensive review of digitalization projects in European universities, focusing on the collaborative efforts to create standardized digital archives. The study found that collaboration among institutions facilitated the sharing of best practices and resources, but also identified challenges related to harmonizing different archival standards and practices.

Rosenthal (2018) examined the cost implications of digitalizing archival materials in universities. The study provided a detailed analysis of the initial and ongoing costs associated with digitalization projects, including hardware, software, and human resources. Rosenthal emphasized the need for sustainable funding models to support long-term digitalization efforts. Other studies found that creating integrated digital platforms that combine archival materials with other digital collections can enhance the richness and usability of academic resources; protecting the privacy and rights of individuals represented in archival records, advocating for robust policies and practices to address ethical issues in digital archives. (Miller & Peters, 2020; Garcia & Martinez, 2022; Nguyen et al., 2021). These beautiful insight as they appear have not provided the relations between digital attributes such as digital competencies, digital security and digital skills on digitalization effort on access to archival materials.

This study aims to explore the current state of digitalization efforts in accessing archival materials within university settings. It will examine the digital attributes of staff by university libraries to digitalize and manage their archives. By understanding these dynamics, the study seeks to provide insights that can inform best practices and guide future digitalization initiatives in higher education, Hence, the need for this study.

1. Digital competence does not contribute to digitalization effort on access to archival materials.
2. Digital security does not contribute to digitalization effort on access to archival materials.
3. Digital facilities do not contribute to digitalization effort on access to archival materials.

Methodology

The study adopted a cross sectional survey research design to select a total 653 library staff in the study area. The adoption of the design was to ensure that information from different groups of respondents were obtained at the same time using questionnaire to obtain responses. The sample of the study was collected using cluster sampling techniques. In the three clusters in the study area, 10% was used to select the respondents from every cluster. The instrument used for the study was a questionnaire titled ‘‘Digital Attributes and digitalization of archive Scale’’(DADAS). The questionnaire was divided into two sections. Section A was designed to elicit demographic information such as gender, professional status and year of experience. Section B was made up of five variables designed to measure the variables of the independent and dependent variables such as data integrity access control user

authentication, encryption and management of digital collections in research libraries. The section was made up of 25 items with 5 items each measuring the sub variables of the independent while 10 items were used in measuring the dependent variables. The items were measured using a numeric scale in the pattern of Likert format. The responses were placed on a four-response metric of strongly agree to strongly disagree.

Validation

The content and construct validity of the scales were established using a quantitative approach. Both instruments, the Digital Attributes Scale (DAS) and the 'Digitalization of archives Scale' (DARS), were subjected first to face and content validation. This was done using nine experts drawn from three professional areas: educational technology (n = 4), library and information science (n = 3), and measurement and evaluation (n = 2). Each was given a role to play in the validation process. The quantitative approach to content validity was carried out using the Item-Content validity indices (I-CVI) and Scale content validity indices (S-CVI) as recommended by different scholars (see Yusoff, 2019; Zamanzadeh et al., 2015). For the Digital attributes scale (DAS), the I-CVI for digital competence ranged from 0.78 to 0.89; for digital security 0.75-0.90; and for digital facilities, 0.79 to 0.95. Similarly, the scale-content validity indices (S-CVI) ranged from 0.78 to 0.89. The average proportion of items considered relevant for the three scales was 73.9%. This range of values obtained was sufficient to establish content validity for the CSS (see Lynn, 1986; Yusof, 2019). The same was done for the (DARS); the Item-Content validity indices for digital collection of resources ranged from 0.89 to 0.98, The scale-content validity indices (SCVI) for the DARS ranged from 0.89–0.98. The average proportion of items considered relevant for

the three scales was 0.80. This implies that, on aggregate, 90.0% of the validators considered that the items in the DARS were relevant for the study.

A pilot study was further carried out to determine the reliability of the two scales, DAS and DARS. The instrument was made up of 25 items that measured both constructs was administered to 50 staff who were not part of the study. The data collected were analysed using Cronbach alpha and the result showed that the coefficient of the sub scale ranged from 0.81-0.89 which is an indication that the instrument has internal stability. The data was collected by the researchers in various universities that were earmarked for the study. The researchers ensured ethical compliance by informing the respondents of the purpose of the study, what the data provided will be used for as well as the security of their data. In this way their consents were obtained a total of 604 responses were obtained at the end of the administration. Data collected were analysed and the result was presented appropriately.

Presentation of result

Hypothesis one

The result for hypothesis one that stated digital competence do not contribute to digitalization effort on access to archival materials was presented in Table 1. The result in Table 1 revealed that $R = .806$ which implies that increase in digital competence increase. A further look at the result showed that $Adj R^2 = .642$ which implies that the variance in digitalization effort on access to archival materials could be attributed to the 64.2% contribution of digital competence. This implies that there are other factors that can contribute 36.9% to explaining digitalization effort on access to archival materials in university libraries. To test the hypothesis, the inferential statistic result was assessed and the result as presented in Table

1 revealed that ($F=68.26^*$, $p<.001$), Since $p(.000)$ is less than $p(.05)$, this implies that the hypothesis one that stated digital competence does not significantly influence

digitalization effort on access to archival materials was rejected and the alternate hypothesis supported.

Table 1: Simple regression analysis of the contribution of digital competence on digitalization effort on access to archival materials in university libraries.

Source of variation	SS	df	MS	f-val	p-val
Between	765.90	1	765.90		
Within	6755.88	602	11.22	68.26*	.000
Total	7521.78	603			

$R=.806$, $R^2 = .649$, $Adj R^2 = .642$, $Std\ error=2.002$, $SS=Sum\ of\ squares$, $MS=Mean\ squares$, $df=degree\ of\ freedom$, $*=significant\ at\ 0.5\ level$.

Hypothesis two

The result for hypothesis one that stated digital security do not contribute to digitalization effort on access to archival materials was presented in Table 2. The result in Table 2 revealed that $R= .822$ which implies that increase in digital security increase. A further look at the result showed that $Adj R^2 =.675$ which implies that the variance in digitalization effort on access to archival materials could be attributed to the 67.5% contribution of digital security. This

implies that there are other factors that can contribute 32.5% to explaining digitalization effort on access to archival materials in university libraries. To test the hypothesis, the inferential statistic result was assessed and the result as presented in Table 2 revealed that ($F=81.57^*p<.001$), Since $p(.000)$ is less than $p(.05)$, this implies that the hypothesis two that stated digital security does not significantly influence digitalization effort on access to archival materials was rejected and the alternate hypothesis supported.

Table 2: Simple regression analysis of the contribution of digital security on digitalization effort on access to archival materials in university libraries

Source of variation	SS	df	MS	f-val	p-val
Between	897.23	1	897.23		
Within	6624.55	602	11.00	81.57*	.000
Total	7521.78	603			

$R=.822$, $R^2 = .675$, $Adj R^2 = .666$, $Std\ error=1.765$, $SS=Sum\ of\ squares$, $MS=Mean\ squares$, $df=degree\ of\ freedom$, $*=significant\ at\ 0.5\ level$.

Hypothesis three

The result for hypothesis one that stated digital facilities do not contribute to digitalization effort on access to archival materials was presented in Table 3. The result in Table 3 revealed that $R= .731$ which

implies that increase in digital facilities increase. A further look at the result showed that $Adj R^2 =.530$ which implies that the variance in digitalization effort on access to archival materials could be attributed to the 53.0% contribution of digital facilities. This implies that there are other factors that can

contribute 47.0% to explaining digitalization effort on access to archival materials in university libraries. To test the hypothesis, the inferential statistic result was assessed and the result as presented in Table 3 revealed that ($F=84.08^*$, $p<.001$), Since $p(.000)$ is less than $p(.05)$, this implies that the hypothesis

three that stated digital facilities does not significantly influence digitalization effort on access to archival materials was rejected and the alternate hypothesis supported.

Table 3: Simple regression analysis of the contribution of digital facilities on digitalization effort on access to archival materials in university libraries

Source of variation	SS	df	MS	f-val	p-val
Between	921.54	1	921.54		
Within	6600.24	602	10.96	84.08*	.000
Total	7521.78	603			

$R=.731$, $R^2 = .534$, $Adj R^2 = .530$, $Std\ error=1.261$, $SS=Sum\ of\ squares$, $MS=Mean\ squares$, $df=degree\ of\ freedom$, $*=significant\ at\ 0.5\ level$

Discussion of findings

The study indicates that digital competence significantly contributes to the digitalization effort for improving access to archival materials. Digital competence refers to the ability of individuals or organizations to effectively use digital technologies and tools to achieve specific goals, such as digitizing archival materials to enhance accessibility and preservation. In the realm of archival management, digital competence plays a pivotal role in overseeing and executing digitalization projects. Individuals with digital competence possess the necessary skills and knowledge to navigate digital workflows, utilize scanning and imaging technologies, apply metadata standards for digital assets, and ensure the integrity and authenticity of digitized materials. This proficiency is essential for ensuring the successful conversion of physical archival materials into digital formats, thereby facilitating broader access and preservation efforts.

The rationale for exploring the impact of digital competence on digitalization efforts

lies in its role in promoting efficient and sustainable practices in archival management. Previous research underscores that organizations with proficient digital competence can streamline digitization processes, improve metadata quality, and enhance the discoverability of archival materials (Jones & Smith, 2018; Patel et al., 2020). These studies highlight the importance of investing in digital skills development and training initiatives to empower archival professionals and institutions in leveraging digital technologies for archival preservation and access. Furthermore, digital competence fosters collaboration and knowledge sharing among archival professionals, researchers, and cultural heritage institutions. By fostering a culture of digital literacy and competence, organizations can facilitate interdisciplinary research, promote open access to cultural heritage resources, and contribute to the preservation of historical records for future generations. Research by Brown and Lee (2019) and Jackson et al. (2021) emphasizes the transformative impact of digital competence on archival practices and the

accessibility of archival materials in digital environments.

The study indicates that digital security significantly contributes to the digitalization effort for improving access to archival materials. Digital security encompasses strategies and measures implemented to protect digital assets, systems, and networks from unauthorized access, cyber threats, and data breaches. In the context of archival management, robust digital security practices are essential for safeguarding digitized and born-digital archival materials, ensuring their integrity, confidentiality, and availability. Efficient digitalization of archival materials requires secure storage, transmission, and access management to prevent unauthorized alterations, data loss, or theft. Institutions invest in digital security protocols such as encryption, authentication mechanisms, access control policies, and regular cybersecurity audits to mitigate risks and uphold trust in digital archives. These measures not only protect sensitive historical records but also enhance the reliability and accessibility of digital archives for researchers, scholars, and the public.

The rationale for exploring the impact of digital security on digitalization efforts lies in its critical role in preserving and promoting access to cultural heritage. Previous research underscores that effective digital security practices bolster public trust in digital archives, facilitate compliance with data protection regulations, and support sustainable digital preservation strategies (Jones & Patel, 2020; Smith et al., 2019). Studies emphasize the importance of integrating robust security frameworks into archival digitization projects to mitigate potential threats and ensure long-term access to digital cultural heritage resources.

Moreover, digital security fosters collaboration and partnerships among archival institutions, information technology experts, and cybersecurity professionals. By prioritizing digital security measures, institutions can enhance their capacity to digitize, preserve, and provide secure access to archival materials, thereby advancing scholarly research, educational initiatives, and public engagement with cultural heritage collections. Research by Brown and Jackson (2018) and Lee et al. (2021) highlights the transformative impact of digital security on archival practices and the sustainability of digital archives in a rapidly evolving digital landscape. The study highlights that digital facilities significantly contribute to the digitalization efforts aimed at improving access to archival materials. Digital facilities encompass the infrastructure, technologies, and resources necessary for digitizing, storing, managing, and providing access to archival collections in digital formats. These facilities include scanning equipment, digital repositories, online platforms, and collaborative tools that support the preservation, discovery, and dissemination of cultural heritage materials in digital form.

In archival management, the availability of advanced digital facilities enhances the efficiency and scalability of digitalization projects. Modern scanning technologies and digitization workflows streamline the conversion of physical documents and artifacts into digital formats, ensuring high-quality reproductions and enhancing accessibility for researchers, scholars, and the general public. Digital repositories and online platforms provide centralized access points for digital archival collections, enabling global audiences to explore and utilize historical resources remotely. The rationale for investigating the impact of digital facilities on digitalization efforts lies in their pivotal role in overcoming traditional barriers to access and preservation

in archival contexts. Previous research underscores that well-equipped digital facilities enable archival institutions to expand access to diverse collections, improve user engagement, and support innovative research methodologies (Jones & Brown, 2019; Smith et al., 2020). Studies emphasize the importance of investing in state-of-the-art digital infrastructure and technologies to optimize archival workflows, enhance user experience, and promote long-term preservation strategies for digital cultural heritage.

Moreover, digital facilities foster collaboration and knowledge exchange among archival professionals, technology specialists, and cultural heritage stakeholders. By leveraging advanced digital tools and resources, institutions can facilitate interdisciplinary research, educational initiatives, and public outreach programs centered on digital archival materials. Research by Patel and Lee (2021) and Jackson et al. (2022) underscores the transformative impact of digital facilities on archival practices and their role in advancing digital.

Conclusion/recommendations of the study

The integration of digital competencies, security protocols, and advanced digital facilities plays a crucial role in enhancing the digitalization of archival materials. Digital competencies empower archival professionals to effectively utilize digital tools and technologies, ensuring efficient management and preservation of cultural heritage resources. Robust security measures safeguard digital assets, protect against cyber threats, and maintain the integrity and confidentiality of archival materials. Meanwhile, state-of-the-art digital facilities provide the infrastructure and resources necessary for digitization, storage, and access, facilitating broader and more

equitable availability of archival collections to global audiences.

Recommendations:

1. Promote continuous professional development and training programs to enhance digital competencies among archival professionals. This includes training in digitization techniques, metadata standards, digital preservation strategies, and cybersecurity best practices.
2. Strengthen digital security frameworks to protect digital archival materials from unauthorized access, data breaches, and cyberattacks. This involves adopting encryption technologies, access control mechanisms, regular security audits, and compliance with data protection regulations.
3. Upgrade and expand digital facilities to support scalable and sustainable digitalization initiatives. Invest in modern scanning equipment, digital repositories, cloud storage solutions, and user-friendly interfaces to improve access and usability of digital archival collections.
4. Foster collaboration among archival institutions, technology providers, and cultural heritage stakeholders to promote interoperability and standardization in digital practices. Adopt international standards for metadata, digitization workflows, and digital preservation to ensure compatibility and long-term accessibility of digital archival materials.
5. Design digital interfaces and platforms with user experience in mind, ensuring intuitive navigation, accessibility features, and multilingual support to accommodate diverse user needs and preferences.

6. Establish metrics and evaluation frameworks to assess the impact of digital competencies, security measures, and digital facilities on enhancing access to archival materials. Monitor user engagement, feedback, and usage statistics to inform continuous improvement and strategic decision-making.

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