

PUBLIC LIBRARIES & ACCESS

COMMUNITY ACCESS

TECHNOLOGY ACCESS

Public libraries offer free access to computers, broadband Internet, and wireless Internet

EXPERTISE

Public librarians offer expertise that helps people understand technology and Internet-enabled services

DIGITAL LITERACY

Public libraries offer free instruction on computer, Internet, and resource use; they also help people meet their life-long learning needs through resources and education

E-GOVERNMENT

Public libraries help people complete immigration, citizenship, social service, emergency benefit, and other online forms

EMPLOYMENT

Public libraries help people create resumes, search for jobs, and apply for jobs online

With 99% of public libraries offering public access to the Internet, public libraries are a vital community link to the Internet, technology, and information. Public libraries are also essential providers of E-government, employment, and educational services and resources.

89.7%

Libraries help people understand and use government websites

71.9%

Libraries help people apply for jobs online

64.5%

Libraries report they are the only free provider of public Internet access

85.7%

Libraries offer wireless Internet access (Wi-Fi)

The technology access, resources, and services provided by public libraries are essential for those who do not have high-speed Internet or computer access in their homes and for those who lack the technology skills and digital literacy to use the Internet-enabled services that can help them find jobs, interact with their government, or achieve their educational goals.

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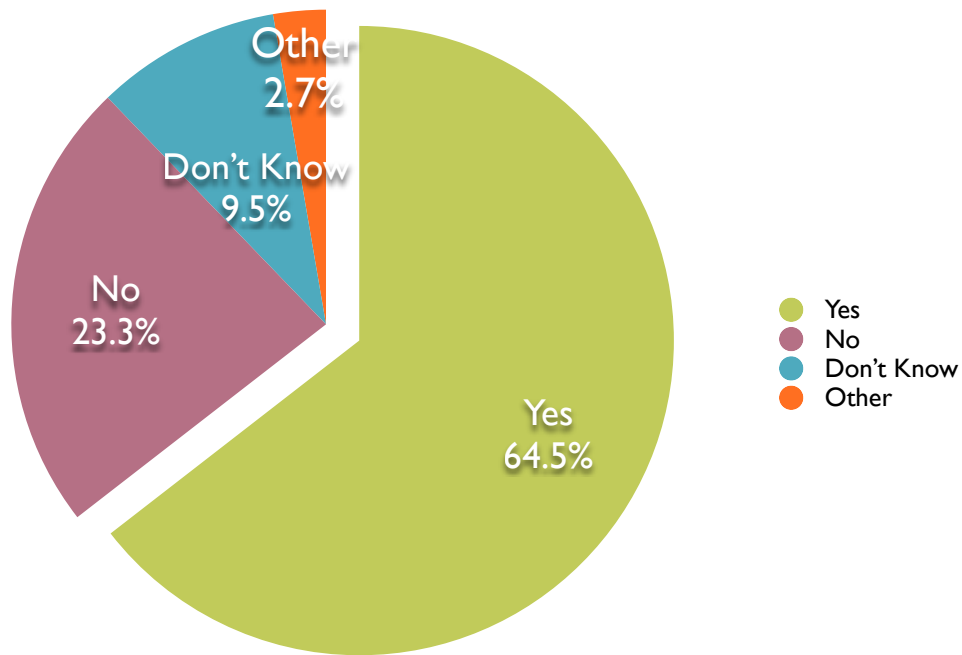


Figure 1. Public Library as Only Provider of Free Public Internet.

Community Access

With 16,802 library buildings in communities, and 702 bookmobiles (some of which serve as mobile Internet access points), public libraries are essential community institutions that deliver Internet-enabled services and resources their communities need to thrive in the 21st century. This service and technology infrastructure allows libraries to offer their communities a range of public access technologies, digital literacy training, education, health, employment, and E-government services on which millions of people rely.

Public Libraries and Community Access

For most of their existence as a social institution, public libraries in the United States have filled many important community roles, ranging from guaranteeing access to reading materials that present diverse viewpoints to hosting community events, and from providing assistance for job seekers to introducing children to reading.

The advent of the World Wide Web created a vital new role for libraries – community access point for computers and the Internet.¹ As the Internet became more widely used in the 1990s, public libraries embraced the role of providing access to and training for using the Internet and related technologies.² Libraries have also found new ways to

support their communities through the Internet, including guaranteeing access to E-government and providing support in emergency situations.³

In 2010, 99.3% of public libraries now offer free public access to Internet-enabled workstations. This near universal provision of Internet access demonstrates the commitment of public libraries to ensuring that communities have access. In fact, in 64.5% of communities in the United States, public libraries are the only provider of free public access to computers and the Internet (see Figure 1).

Libraries across the country are providing a number of community access services:

- 99.8% of libraries provide access to databases;
- 87.0% to homework resources;
- 82.8% to audio content;
- 67.2% to e-books; and
- 66.9% to digital reference.

Public libraries are also increasingly providing users the opportunity to generate their own content through library workstations:

- 93.5% allow usage of portable drives and storage devices;
- 69.4% provide access to gaming consoles and software;
- 66.9% support the use of digital cameras and manipulation of user content; and
- 55.4% allow burning of CDs and DVDs.

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To meet these needs, public library branches average 16.0 workstations for public use, a number that has increased from last year. In addition, 85.7% of public libraries now offer free wireless access for people.

Key Issues and Challenges

In spite of these increases, 76.2% of libraries still report having an insufficient number of workstations some or all of the time. Demand for increased community access via public libraries is a result of several factors:

- More government, education, and employment activities being made available online;
- More people applying for jobs online; and
- More people seeking free sources of entertainment online due to the economic downturn.⁴

Given these demands on access, most public libraries face increases in usage of many Internet-related functions:

- 69.8% of libraries reported increased usage of workstations over the previous year;
- 75.3% reported increased usage of wireless access;
- 49.8% of libraries reported increased usage of electronic resources; and
- 27.6% reported an increased number of requests for training services.

To manage the scope of access demands, many public libraries have established time limits for access to workstations.

In meeting all of these community access needs, public libraries face some serious challenges. Budget cutbacks have negatively affected library hours for the past two years. In 2010, 15.9% of all libraries reported decreased hours from the previous year; 31.7% of urban libraries, the most affected, reported decreased hours (see Figure 2).

Libraries also face numerous long-term challenges in terms of maintaining and updating workstations and improving community Internet access.⁵ In 2010, many public libraries noted challenges in terms of increased cost, limited physical space, limited capacity for outlets and wiring, and limited connectivity speeds (see Figure 3).

Conclusion

Providing community access to the Internet is now strongly engrained both in library patron and community expectations for public libraries and in the values of public librarianship. In spite of the challenges they currently face, public libraries will continue to serve this vital function that supports their individual patrons and communities.

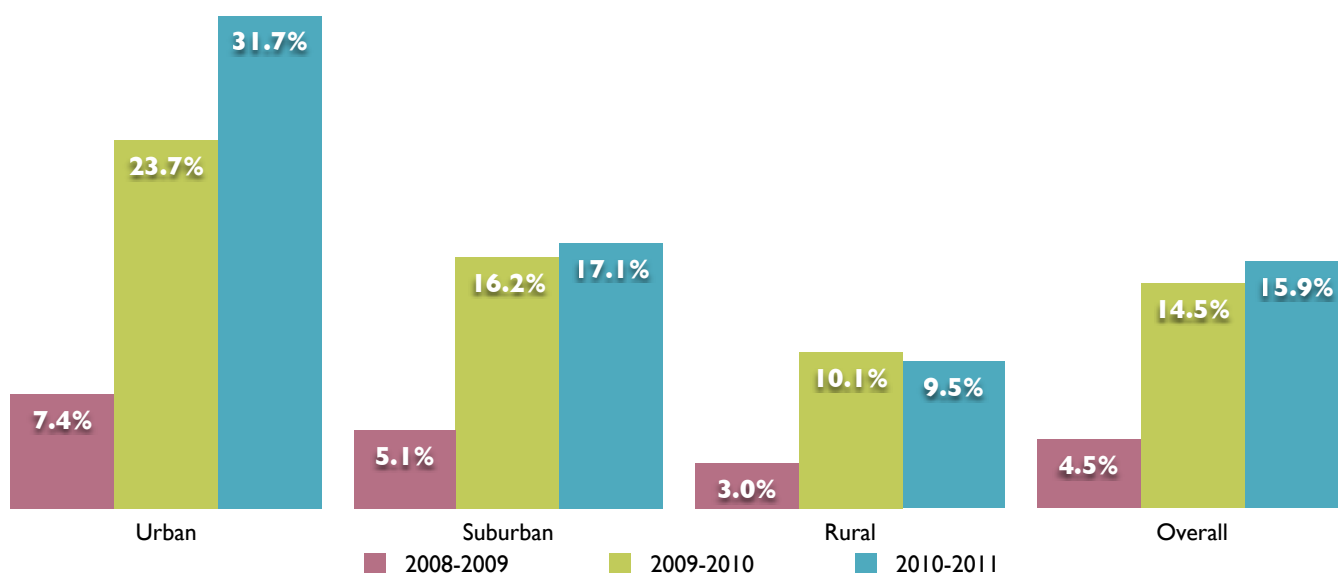


Figure 2. Public Libraries Reporting Reduced Hours.

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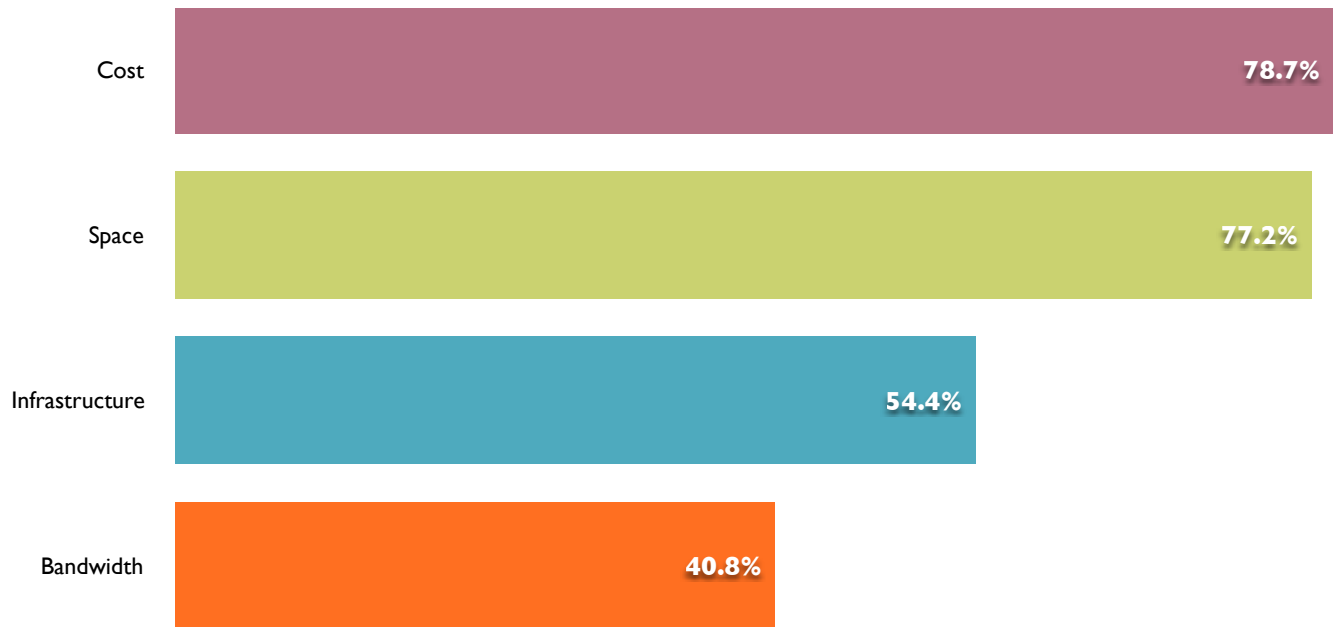


Figure 3. Public Libraries' Challenges to Adding Public Workstations.

References

¹ Bertot, J. C., Langa, L. A., Grimes, J. M., Sigler, K., & Simmons, S. N. (2010). *2009-2010 Public Library Funding and Technology Access Survey: Survey Findings and Results*. Center for Library & Information Innovation: University of Maryland. Available: <http://www.plinternetsurvey.org>.

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² Bertot, J. C., Jaeger, P. T., & McClure, C. R. (Eds.). (2010). *Public libraries and the Internet: Roles, perspectives, and implications*. Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited.

³ Bertot, J. C., Jaeger, P. T., Langa, L. A., & McClure, C. R. (2006). Drafted: I want you to deliver e-government. *Library Journal*, 131(13), 34-39.

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⁴ Bertot, J. C., Jaeger, P. T., McClure, C. R., Wright, C. B., & Jensen, E. (2009). Public libraries and the Internet 2008–2009: Issues, implications, and challenges. *First Monday*, 14(11). Available: <http://firstmonday.org/htbin/cgiwrap/bin/ojs/index.php/fm/article/viewArticle/2700/2351>.

⁵ McClure, C. R., Jaeger, P. T., & Bertot, J. C. (2007). The looming infrastructure plateau?: Space, funding, connection speed, and the ability of public libraries to meet the demand for free Internet access. *First Monday*, 12(12). Available: <http://www.uic.edu/htbin/cgiwrap/bin/ojs/index.php/fm/article/view/2017/1907>.