U.S. Public Libraries and Web 2.0

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Why Study "Library 2.0"





How do we study "Library 2.0"

Survey

- Less Time
- Variable Response Rate
- Response Inconsistency
- Survey Fatigue

Observational

- More Time
- 100% Response Rate
- Response Consistency
- No Survey Fatigue



Limitations

- Missing Technologies
- Snapshot
- "My Library Card"
- Intranet uses of Library 2.0



Survey Design – Stratified Sample

- Populations 500,000 and over (83/83)
- 100,000 499,999 (100/429)
- 25,000 99,999 (100/1492)
- 10,000 24,999 (100/1762)
- Under 10,000 (100/5432)

All Colorado Libraries (115/115)



What is "Library 2.0"

"Library 2.0 is a <u>loosely defined</u> model for a modernized form of library service that reflects a transition within the library world in the way that services are delivered to users. The focus is on usercentered change and participation in the creation of content and community...This includes online services such as the use of OPAC systems and an increased flow of information from the user back to the library."

2 A popular saying; a maxim. [<L dicere say]

- Wikipedia (accessed September 29, 2008)

pository. 2 Morally instructive; preceptive. 3 Overly in-

di-dac-tics (di-dak'tiks, di-) n. pl. (construed as sing.)

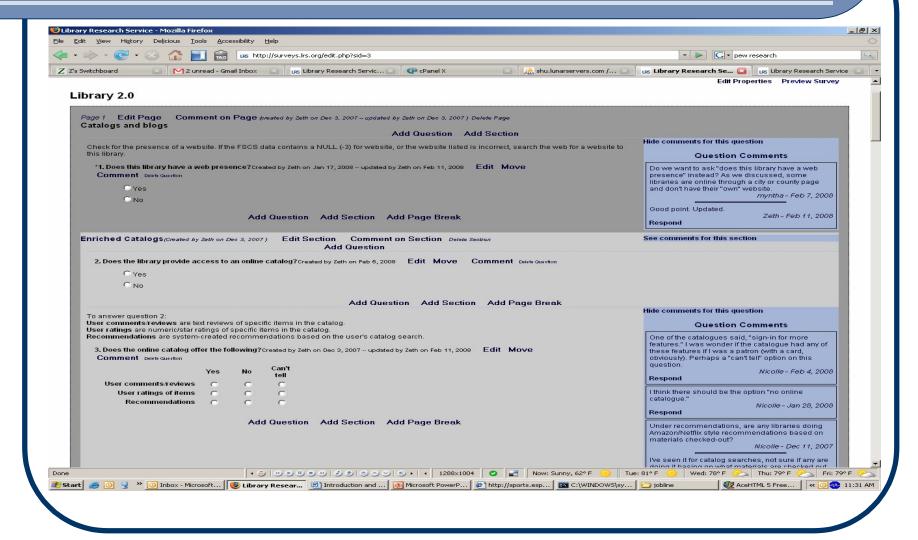


Survey Design - Process

- Brainstorm Question/Areas
- Wiki/Survey Tool
- Ask In-House Experts
- Ask External Experts
- Test run



Survey Design - Process



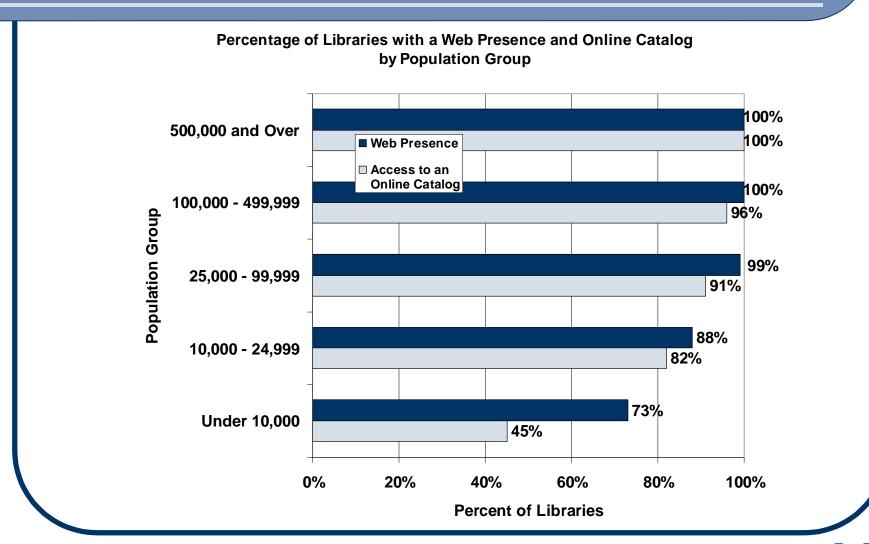


Pieces of Library 2.0

- Online Catalog
- Personalized Library Account
- Blogs/RSS
- Virtual Reference
- Wikis
- Social Networking
- Podcasting

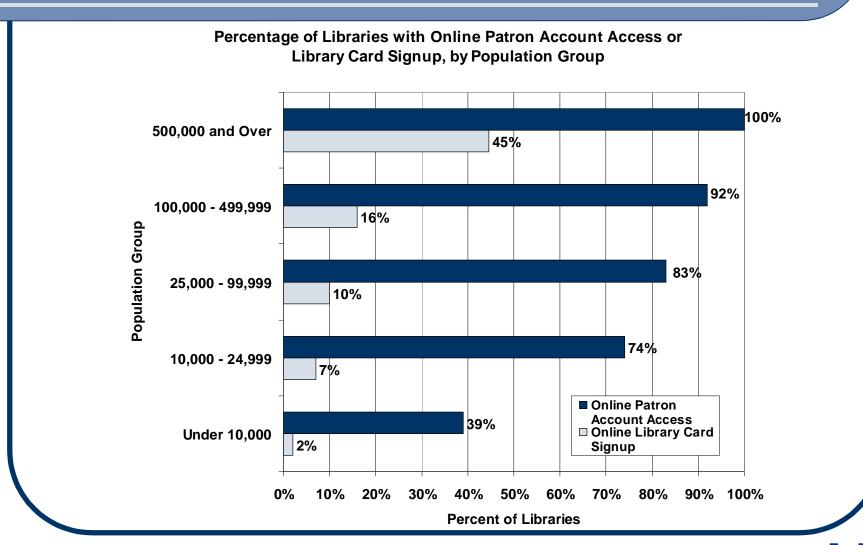


Results – Web/Catalog Presence



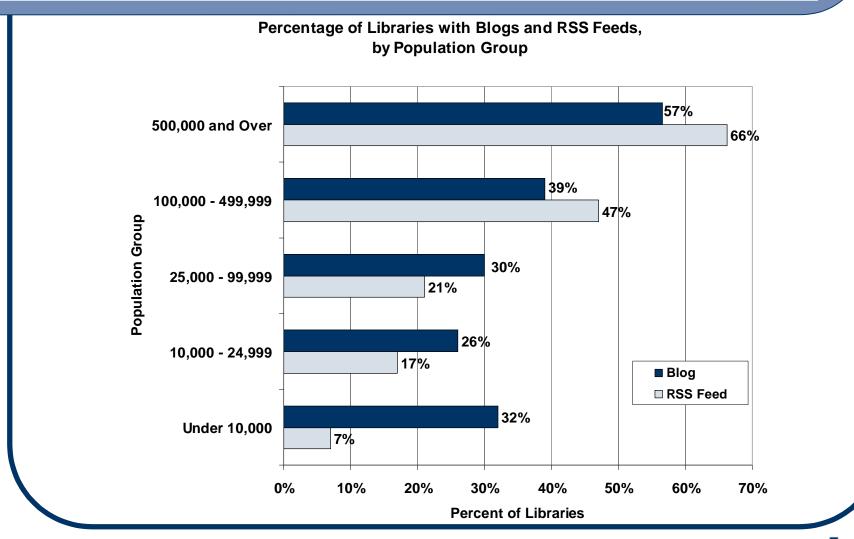


Results – Online Library Card





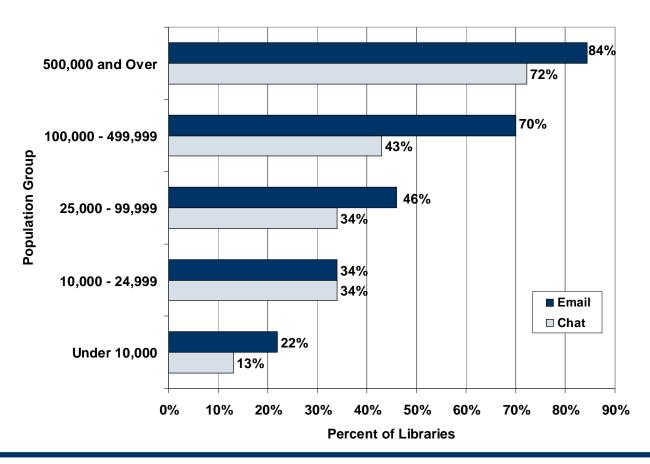
Results – Blogs and RSS





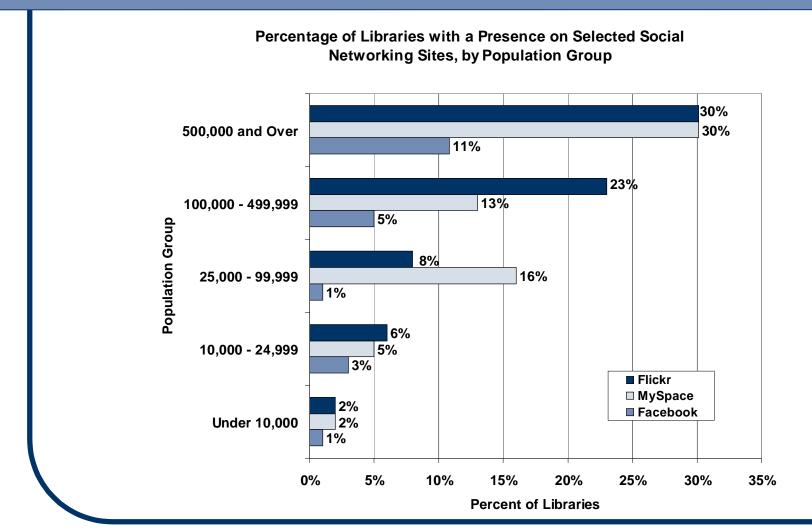
Results – Email and Chat Reference





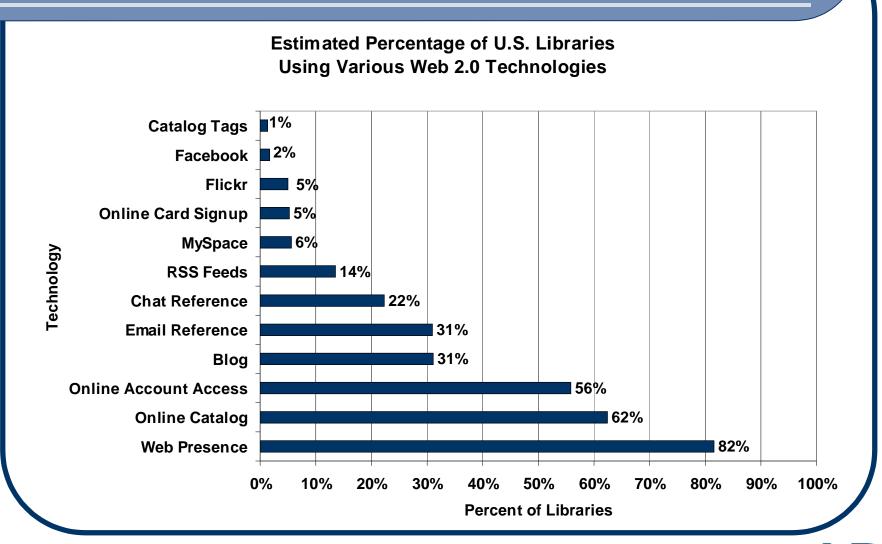


Results – Social Networking



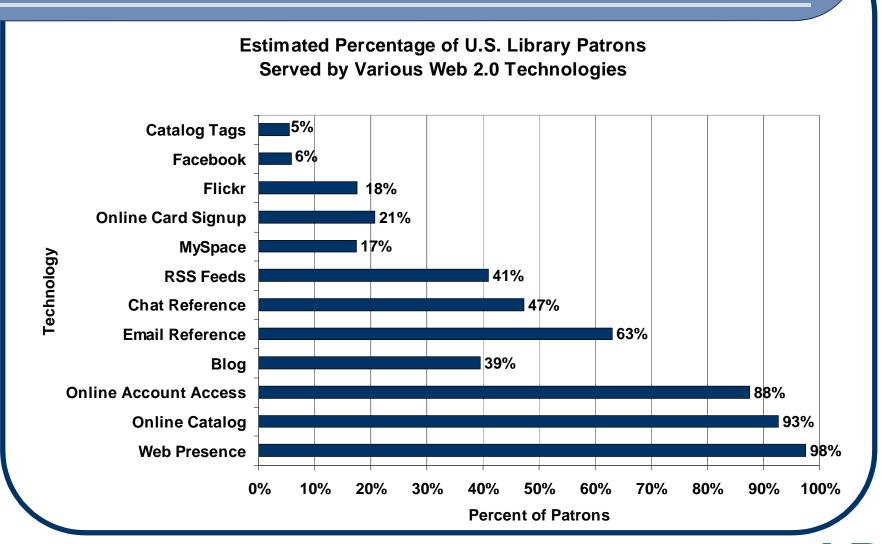


Results – U.S. Library Estimates





Results – U.S. Library Estimates





Results – Early Adopters Scale

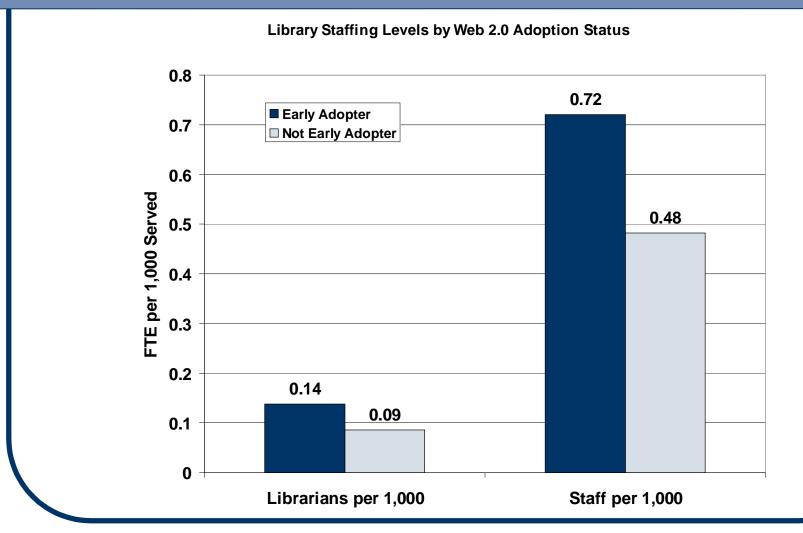
- Catalog
- Blog/RSS
- Virtual Reference
- Social Networking



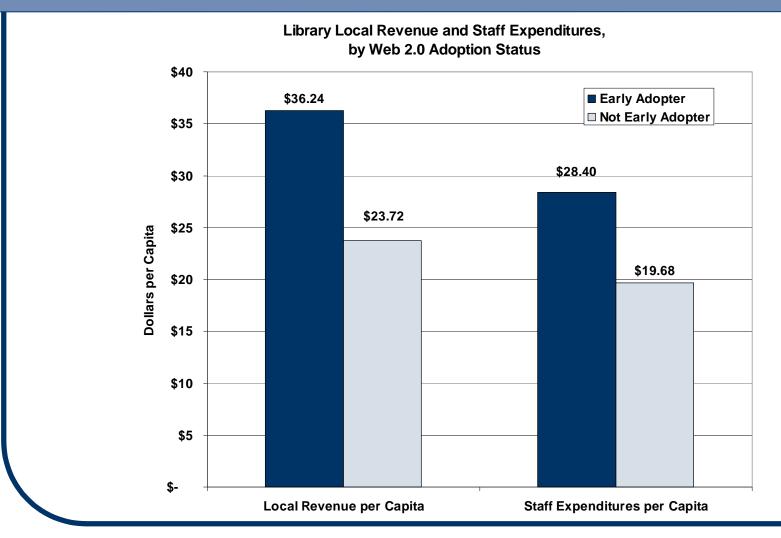
Results – Early Adopters Cutoff

- Over 500,000 10+
 - HCPL (<u>hclib.org</u>)
- 100,000-499,999 6+
 - Lincoln City Libraries (<u>lincolnlibraries.org</u>)
- 25,000-99,999 5+
 - Benicia Public Library (<u>benicialibrary.org</u>)
- 10,000-24,999 4+
 - Rocky River Public Library (<u>www.rrpl.org</u>)
- Under 10,000 2+
 - Lena Public Library (<u>www.nfls.lib.wi.us/len</u>)

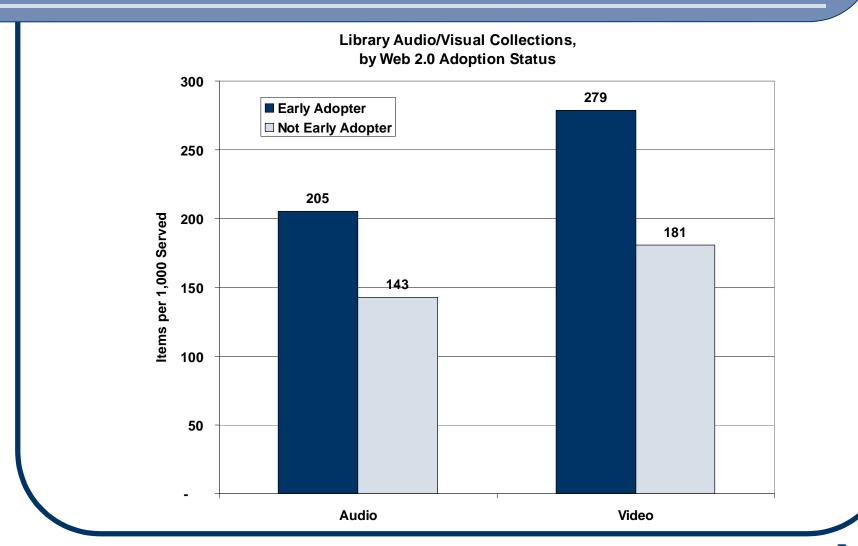




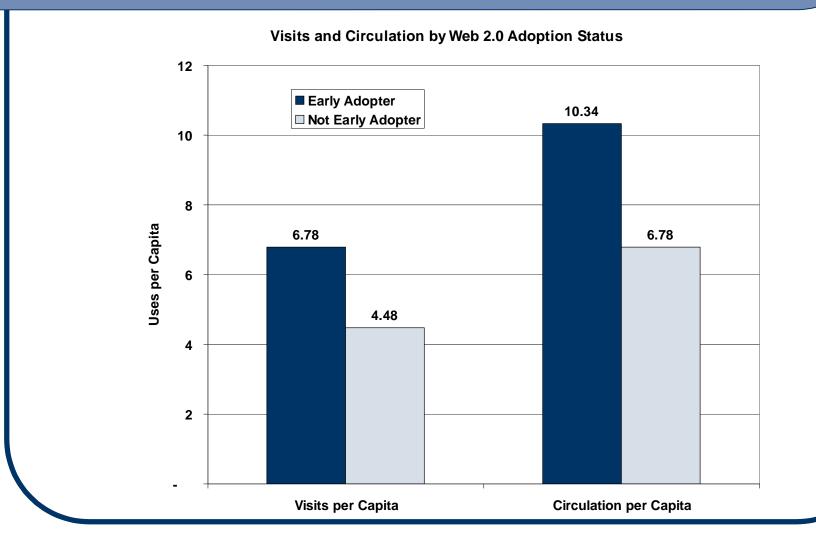






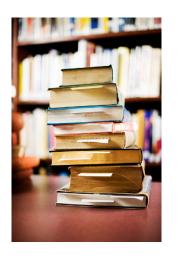








Where aren't they better?







Results – Average Inputs

Statistic	Early Adopter	Not Early Adopter	Percent Higher
Print Volumes per Capita	4.35	4.08	7%
Computers per 1,000 Served	1.46	1.00	46%
Collection Expenditures per Capita	\$5.95	\$3.80	57%
Electronic Expenditures per Capita	\$0.57	\$0.29	97%
Subscriptions per 1,000 Served	10.77	7.67	40%



Results – Average Outputs

Statistic	Early Adopter	Not Early Adopter	Percent Higher
Reference Questions per Capita	1.24	0.88	41%
Program Attendance per 1,000 Served	410	274	50%
Children's Program Attendance per 1,000 Served	282	213	32%
Children's Circulation per Capita	3.73	2.30	62%
Electronic Users per Capita	1.79	1.10	63%



What's Next?

- Colorado
- Further study with more current data
- Biannual repeat of study
- Other Sectors



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