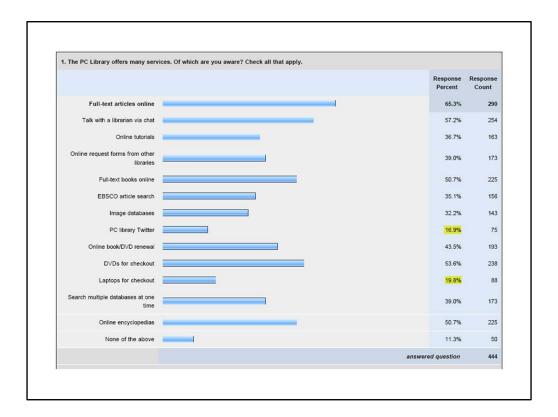
			1011	/en
-		rary	Count	C
Gender	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Female	224	60%	7234	59%
Male	138	37%	4451	37%
Other & Undeclared	138	3%	479	4%
Ethnicity	15	370	4/9	470
American Indian	22	9%	460	407
American Indian Asian	33	2%	400	4% 3%
	43	11%	1214	10%
Black				
Hispanic	145	39%	4037	33%
White	102	27%	4439	36%
Other & Undeclared	44	12%	1612	13%
Academic Load				
Less than Half Time	41	11%	4497	37%
Half Time	67	18%	3030	25%
3/4 Time	66	18%	1583	13%
Full Time	201	54%	3054	25%
Age Group				
14-17	15	4%	599	5%
18-22	186	50%	4385	36%
23-29	71	19%	2880	24%
30-39	58	15%	2051	17%
40-49	32	9%	1226	10%
50-59	12	3%	725	6%
60-85	1	0%	276	2%
Other & Undeclared	ō	0%	22	0%
Median Age	22	n/a	25	n/a
Previous Educational Experience			~-	
No college or university	157	42%	4094	34%
Some college or university, no degree		29%	3614	30%
Associates degree	11	3%	422	3%
Bachelors degree	10	3%	764	6%
Masters degree or higher	0	0%	300	2%
Other & Undeclared	89	24%	2970	24%
Total Students	375	100%	12164	100%

444 survey respondents. Identified demographic and academic characteristics of 375 of these respondents. Match well with gender, but our sample has higher representation of Hispanics and American Indians. Much higher representation of full-time students and 18-22 age bracket. Our sample is the traditional college student. Therefore, cannot generalize to the general population.

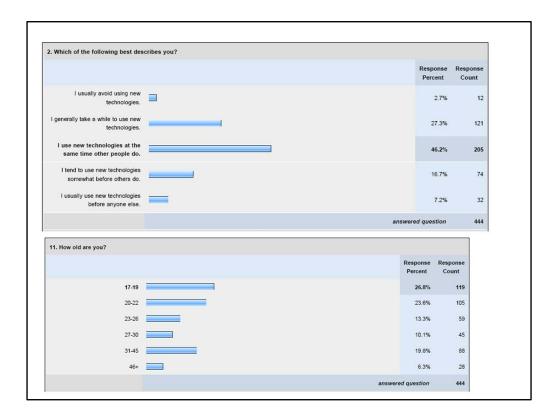
Needed to identify the students ahead of time (CCSSE & Noel-Levitz) and "force" 100% participation in select classes.

90% survey respondents were from within the library. Much lower response rate from random emails we sent out. Response rate much lower than average email response rates (research literature) that we wonder how many students check Gmail. Tells us something about the demographics/academic dimensions of our users in our building.

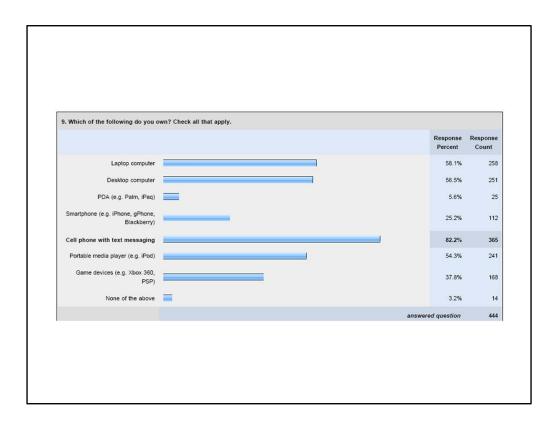
Must be cautious in how we use the results from the survey.



Since majority of respondents are our library users (in building), lower awareness than I would have assumed. (Much lower than Ohio University %s.) Is there anything on this list that we'd want to promote more? Does this support student learning? How do we know that?

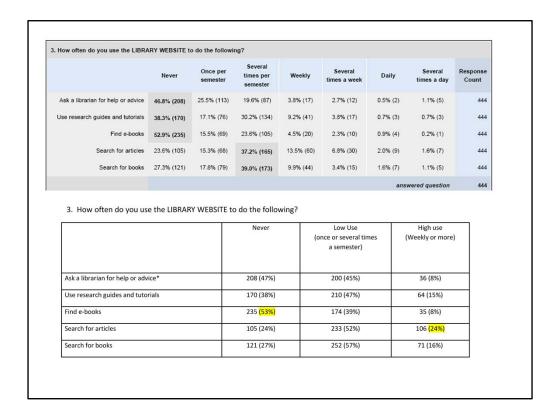


As would be expected, negative correlation between AGE and TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION. More older people avoiding technology and fewer younger people avoiding technology. Almost the exact same technology adoption when compared to Ohio University.



Asked Kerry to run correlations with this, but I didn't give him detailed enough instructions, so I didn't get the data I wanted here.

25% smart phones! Hard to say much about this, since sample is not representative of general population.

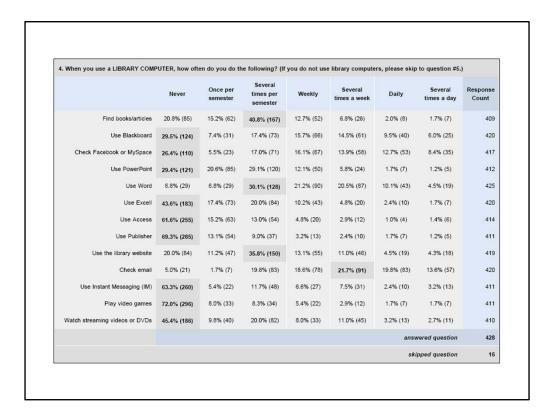


Ran correlation with age. Only statistically significant correlation was with Ask a librarian for help. Older respondents were more likely to do this.

"High use" is pretty low for all questions. "Search for articles" highest use matches 65% awareness.

Although 51% awareness of e-books, never/low use 92% of respondents. Use website more for locating "books" instead of "ebooks." Probably pulling up ebooks in Library Catalog.

Question of promotion?



No surprise that only 16 skipped question. Only 42 respondents took survey from computer other than library computer.

Grouped the categories, never, low use, high use (next slide) to help analyze the data.

4. When you use a LIBRARY COMP	UTER, how often	do you do the following	?	
	Never			No answer
		(1x or several times a	(Weekly or more)	
		semester)		
Find books/articles	85 (19%)	229 (52%)	95 (21%)	35 (8%)
Use Blackboard	124 (28%)	104 (23%)	192 (43%)	24 (6%)
Check Facebook or MySpace*	110 (25%)	94 (21%)	213 (48%)	27 (6%)
Use PowerPoint*	121 (27%)	205 (46%)	86 (19%)	32 (8%)
Use Word*	29 (7%)	157 (35%)	239 (54%)	19 (4%)
Use Excel	183 (41%)	157 (35%)	80 (18%)	24 (6%)
Use Access	255 <mark>(57%)</mark>	117 (26%)	42 (10%)	30 (7%)
Use Publisher	285 <mark>(64%)</mark>	91 (21%)	35 (8%)	33 (7%)
Use the library website	84 (19%)	197 (44%)	138 (31%)	25 (6%)
Check email*	21 (5%)	90 (20%)	309 (69%)	24 (6%)
Use Instant Messaging (IM)*	260 <mark>(59%)</mark>	70 (16%)	81 (18%)	33 (7%)
Watch streaming videos or DVDs*	186 (42%)	122 (27%)	102 (23%)	34 (8%)

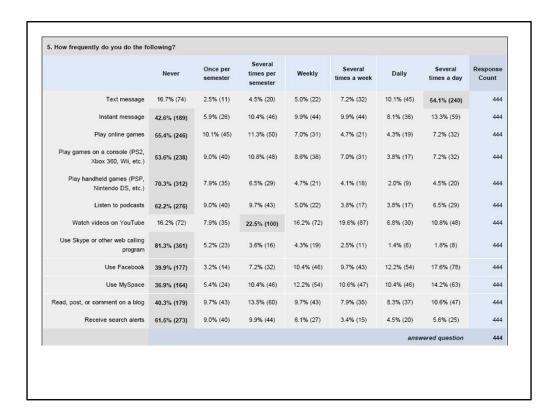
Facebook/MySpace, Word, Email "high use."

Do we want to create a guide for Word (FAQs)? Does this support student learning. How do we know? Number of handouts that get picked up.

Maybe no need for guide to Excel/Access/Publisher (never use %s high).

Email still being used. Blackboard use decent.

Ran correlation with age. 6 variables statistically significant. Younger people are more likely to Check Facebook/MySpace, Use Powerpoint, Use Word, Check email, IM, watch streaming videos.



This table makes it look like students aren't doing much, except text messaging. Reran frequencies with never, low use, high use.

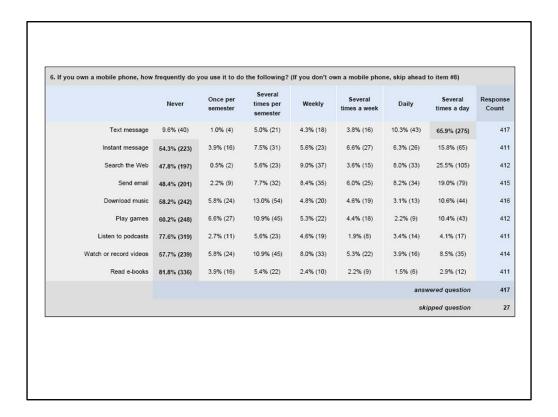
5. How frequently do you do the following?

	Never	Low Use (Once or several times a	High use (Weekly or more)
		semester)	
Text message	74 (17%)	31 (7%)	339 <mark>(76%)</mark>
Instant message	189 (43%)	72 (16%)	183 (41%)
Play online games*	246 (56%)	95 (21%)	103 (23%)
Play games on a console	238 (54%)	88 (20%)	118 (26%)
Play handheld games	312 (70%)	64 (14%)	68 (16%)
Listen to podcasts	276 <mark>(62%)</mark>	83 (19%)	85 (19%)
Watch videos on YouTube	72 (16%)	135 (31%)	237 <mark>(53%)</mark>
Use Skype or other web calling	361 <mark>(81%)</mark>	39 (9%)	44 (10%)
Use Facebook	177 (40%)	46 (10%)	221 <mark>(50%)</mark>
Use MySpace	164 (37%)	70 (16%)	210 <mark>(47%)</mark>
Read, post, or comment on blog	179 (40%)	103 (23%)	162 (36%)
Receive search alerts	273 (61%)	84 (19%)	87 (20%)

Not significant difference between Facebook and MySpace.

Still use text messaging. 17% do not.

Only statistically significant correlation with age was "Play online games." Younger people more likely to play online games.

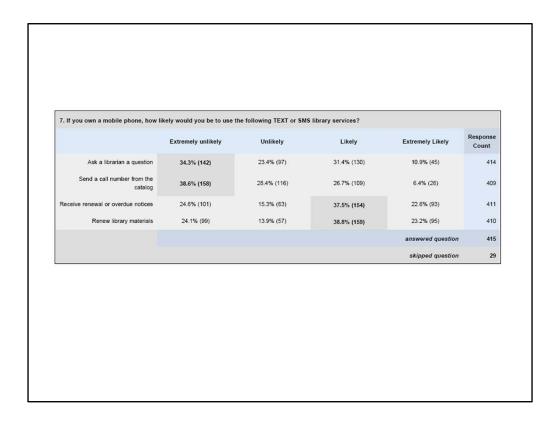


Only 27 (6%) do not own a mobile phone. Can't generalize to population. From this table, looks like respondents use mobile to text and not much more. Reran data.

6. If you own a mobile phone, how frequently do you use it to do the following (If you don't own a mobile phone, skip ahead to Low Use High use No answer Never (1x or several times a (Weekly or more) semester) 40 (9%) 25 (6%) 350 (79%) 27 (6%) 47 (11%) Instant message 223 (50%) 140 (32%) 33 (7%) Search the Web* 197 (44%) 25 (56%) 189 (43%) 32 (7%) Send email 201 (45%) 41 (9%) 172 (39%) 29 (7%) 242 (54%) 78 (18%) 96 (22%) Download music 28 (6%) Play games 248 (56%) 72 (16%) 91 (21%) 32 (7%) 319 (72%) 34 (8%) 58 (13%) 33 (7%) Listen to podcasts 239 (54%) 69 (15%) 106 (24%) 30 (7%) Read e-books 37 (8%)

Listen to podcasts (general frequency) 72% never. No use to library. Accessing e-books, but not reading them on their mobile phones.

Age correlation (younger more like to) with texting, searching Web, and watch/record videos.



Likelihood is higher than results from Ohio University.

(27 vs. 29 skipped – don't own mobile phone).

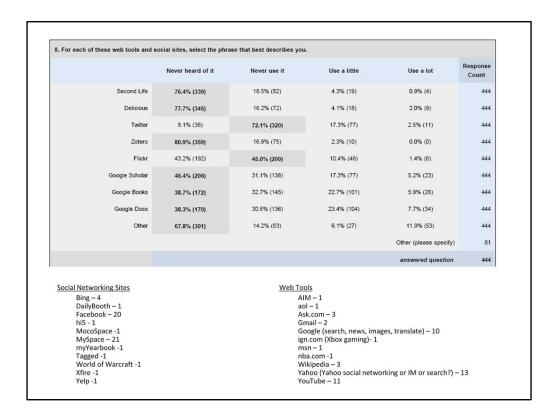
7. If you own a mobile phone, how likely would you be to use the following TEXT or SMS library services?

	Likely	Unlikely
Ask a library a question	42%	58%
Send a call number from the catalog	33%	67%
Receive renewal or overdue notices	60%	40%
Renew library materials	62%	38%

Likely/Very likely	Age of Respondent						
	17-19	20-22	23-26	27-30	31-45	46+	
Ask a librarian a question							
Number of students	46	49	24	19	34	3	
% within age group	37%	47%	41%	42%	39%	11%	
Send a call number from the catalog							
	28	36	25	17	26	3	
	24%	34%	42%	37%	30%	11%	
Receive renewal or overdue notices							
	59	66	36	31	48	7	
	50%	63%	61%	69%	55%	25%	
Renew library materials							
	63	67	36	30	49	9	
	53%	64%	61%	67%	56%	32%	

Two areas 60% likelihood. Do we want to explore SMS for renewal/overdue notices and make mobile device app for renewing library materials?

Age breakdown – youngest (17-19) least interested in any of these services. 20-30 yr. olds most interested.

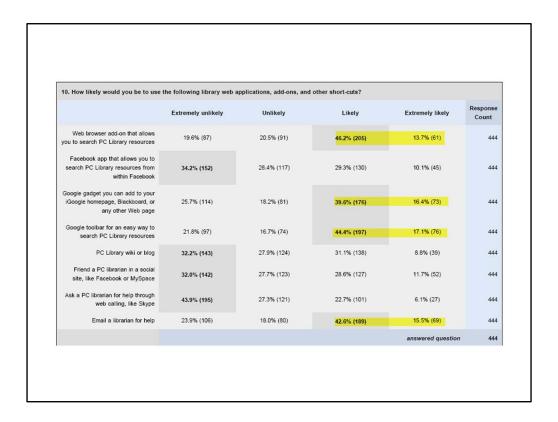


From this chart, looks like no one has ever heard of nor uses social sites/web tools. So reran with Never Heard of It, Never use, Use it.

8. For each of these web tools and social sites, select the phrase that best describes you.

	Never heard of it	Never use it	Use it	
Second Life	339 (76%)	82 (18%)	23 (6%)	
Delicious	345 (77%)	72 (16%)	27 (7%)	
Twitter	36 (8%)	320 (72%)	88 (20%)	
Zotero	359 (81%)	75 (17%)	10 (2%)	
Flickr	192 (43%)	200 (45%)	52 (12%)	
Google Scholar	206 (46%)	138 (31%)	100 (23%)	
Google Books	172 (39%)	145 (33%)	127 <mark>(28%)</mark>	
Google Docs	170 (38%)	136 (31%)	138 (31%)	

34% technology adoption before others. But, not reflected in this question. What are implications for us? Don't assume students know about Scholar? Or Books? To what extent do we want to connect with Google products? (see last question) 20% use Twitter. How does this improve student learning? How do we know that?



Google toolbar: 61% receptive

Web browser add-on: 60% receptive (LibX browser plug-in is open source)

Email librarian: 58% (email reference service) Google gadget: 56% receptive (create our own)

Library wiki/blog: 40% Friend a PC Librarian: 40% Skype/web calling: 39% Facebook app: 39%

Do we want to implement any of the top 4? Do they improve student learning? How will we know that?

Student Receptivity Key Application, add-on, etc. В Web browser add-on that allows you to search PC Library resources Facebook app that allows you to 0.35 search PC Library resources from within Facebook Google gadget you can add to your 0.48 0.35 iGoogle homepage, Blackboard, or any other Web page Google toolbar for an easy way to 0.50 0.38 0.69 search PC Library resources PC Library wiki or blog 0.40 0.40 0.46 0.47 Friend a PC librarian in a social site, 0.34 0.55 0.37 0.29 0.47 like Facebook or MySpace Ask a PC librarian for help through 0.34 0.34 0.42 0.34 0.50 0.51 web calling, like Skype Email a librarian for help 0.46 0.36 0.42 0.40 0.37 0.43 0.41

Student receptivity to one app was positively correlated with receptivity to other apps. All statistically significant (1.0).