Assessing Sufficiency and Quality of Bandwidth for Public Libraries

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Abstract

Based on data collected as part of the *2006 Public Libraries and the Internet* study, the authors assess the degree to which public libraries provide sufficient and quality bandwidth to support the library's networked services and resources. The topic is complex due to the arbitrary assignment of a number of kilobytes per second used to define bandwidth. Such arbitrary definitions to describe bandwidth sufficiency and quality are not useful. Public libraries are indeed connected to the Internet and do provide public access services and resources. It is, however, time to move beyond connectivity type and speed questions and consider issues of bandwidth sufficiency, quality, and the range of networked services that *should* be available to the public from public libraries. A secondary, but important issue is the extent to which libraries, particularly in rural areas, have access to broadband telecommunications services.

INTRODUCTION

The biennial Public Libraries and the Internet studies, conducted since 1994, describe public library involvement with and use of the Internet (Information Institute, 2006). Over the years, the studies showed the growth of public access computing (PAC) and Internet access provided by public libraries to the communities they serve. Internet connectivity rose from 20.9% to essentially 100% in less than 10 years; the average number of public access computers per library increased from an average of two to nearly 11; and bandwidth rose to the point where 63% of public libraries have connection speeds of greater than 769kbps in 2006. This dramatic growth, replete with related information technology challenges, occurred in an environment of budgetary, staffing, and other challenges that public libraries face in maintaining traditional services as well as networked services.

One challenge is the question of bandwidth sufficiency and quality. The question is complex because typically an arbitrary number describes the number of kilobytes per second (kbs) to define "broadband." As shown below, such arbitrary definitions to describe bandwidth sufficiency are generally not useful. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC), for example, uses the term "high speed" for connections of 200 kbps in at least one direction (U.S. Federal Communications Commission, 2006). There are three problematic issues with this definition: 1) It specifies uni-directional bandwidth, meaning that a 200kbps download, but a much slower upload (i.e., 56kbps) would fit this definition; 2) Regardless of direction, bandwidth of 200 kbps is not "high speed" nor does it allow for a range of Internet-based applications and services, and this inadequacy will increase significantly as Internet-based applications continue to demand more bandwidth to operate properly; and 3) The definition is in the context of

broadband to the single user or household, and does not take into consideration the demands of a high use multiple workstation public access context.

In addition to connectivity speed, there are many questions related to public library PAC and Internet access that can affect bandwidth sufficiency – from budget and sustainability, staffing and support to services public libraries offer through their technology infrastructure, and the impacts of connectivity and PAC on the communities that libraries serve. One key question, however, is *what is quality public access computing and Internet bandwidth for public libraries?* And, in attempting to answer that question, *what are measures and benchmarks of quality Internet access?* This paper provides data from the *2006 Public Libraries and the Internet* study (Bertot, et al., 2006) to foster discussion and debate around determining quality public access computing and Internet access.

This article presents bandwidth and connectivity data at the library outlet or branch level. The bandwidth measures are not system-wide but rather at the point of service delivery in the branch.

THE BANDWIDTH ISSUE

There are a number of factors that impact the sufficiency and quality of bandwidth in a public access computing and Internet service context. Examples of factors that influence actual speed include the:

- Number of workstations (public access and staff) which simultaneously access the Internet;
- Provision of wireless access that shares the same connection;

- Ultimate connectivity path – that is, a direct connection to the Internet which is truly direct, or one which goes through regional or other local hops (which may have aggregated traffic from other libraries or organizations) out to the Internet;
- Type of connection and bandwidth that the telecommunications company is able to supply the library;
- Operations (e.g., surfing, e-mail, downloading large files, streaming content, etc.) being performed by users of the Internet connection;
- Switching technologies;
- Latency effects that affect packet loss, jitter, and other forms of noise throughout a network;
- Local settings and parameters, known or unknown, which impede transmission or bog down the delivery of Internet-based content;
- The range of networked services (e.g., databases, videoconferencing, interactive/real time services, etc.) to which the library is linked;
- If networked, the speed of the network on which the public access workstations reside; and
- General application resource needs, protocol priority, and other general factors.

Thus, it is difficult to precisely answer "how much bandwidth is enough" within an evolving and dynamic context of public access, use, and infrastructure.

Putting public access Internet use into a more typical application and use scenario, however, may provide some indication of adequate bandwidth. For example:

- A typical 3 minute digital song is 3mb;
- A typical digital photo is about 2mb; and

- A typical PowerPoint presentation is about 10mb

If one person in a public library were to email a PowerPoint presentation at the same time that another person downloaded multiple songs, and another was exchanging multiple pictures, even a library with a T1 line (1.5mbps) would experience a temporary network slowdown during these operations. This does not take into account many other new high bandwidth consuming applications such as CNN streaming video channel; uploading and accessing content to a wiki, blog, or YouTube.com; or streaming content such as CBS' webcasting the 2006 NCAA basketball tournament.

An increasingly used technology in various settings is two-way Internet-based video conferencing. With an installed T1 line (1.5mbps), a library could support two 512kbps or three 384K bit/sec videoconferences, depending on the amount of simultaneous traffic on the network – which in a public access context would be heavy. Indeed, the 2006 *Public Libraries and the Internet* study indicated a near continuous use of public access workstations by patrons (only 14.6% of public libraries indicated that they always had a sufficient number of workstations available for patron use).

Public libraries increasingly serve as access points to e-government services and resources, e.g., social services, disaster relief, health care, etc. (Bertot, et. al., 2006). These services can require the simple completion of a web-based form (low bandwidth consumption) to more interactive services (high bandwidth consumption). And, as access points to continuing education and online degree programs, public libraries need to offer adequate broadband to enable users to access services and resources which increasingly can depend on streaming technologies which consume greater bandwidth.

BANDWIDTH AND PUBLIC ACCESS COMPUTING

IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES TODAY

As Figure 1 demonstrates, public libraries continue to increase their bandwidth, with 63.3% of public libraries reporting connection speeds of 769kbps or greater. This compares to 47.7% of public libraries reporting connection speeds of greater than 769kbps in 2004. There are disparities between rural and urban public libraries, with rural libraries reporting substantially less instances of connection speeds of greater than 1.5mbps in 2006. On the one hand, the increase in connectivity speeds between 2004 and 2006 is a positive step. On the other, 16.1% of public libraries report that their connection speeds are insufficient to meet patron demands and 29.4% indicate that their connection speeds are insufficient to meet patron demands some of the time. Thus, nearly half of public libraries indicate that their connection speeds are insufficient to meet patron demands some or all of the time.

Figure 1. Public Library Outlet Maximum Speed of Public Access Internet Services by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			
Maximum Speed	**Urban**	**Suburban**	**Rural**	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**	**Overall**
Less than 56kbps	0.7% ±0.8% (n=18)	0.4% ±0.6% (n=17)	3.7% ±1.9% (n=275)	2.0% ±1.4% (n=245)	2.7% ±1.6% (n=61)	2.6% ±1.6% (n=5)	2.1% ±1.4% (n=311)
56kbps - 128kbps	2.5% ±1.6% (n=67)	5.4% ±2.3% (n=264)	15.2% ±3.6% (n=1,132)	9.9% ±3.0% (n=1,237)	9.5% ±2.9% (n=216)	5.3% ±2.2% (n=10)	9.8% ±3.0% (n=1,463)
129kbps - 256kbps	2.7% ±1.6% (n=72)	6.8% ±2.5% (n=332)	11.1% ±3.1% (n=829)	8.5% ±2.8% (n=1,067)	7.3% ±2.6% (n=166)	-	8.2% ±2.8% (n=1,233)
257kbps - 768kbps	9.1% ±2.9% (n=241)	10.4% ±3.1% (n=504)	13.4% ±3.4% (n=1,002)	12.5% ±3.3% (n=1,557)	8.4% ±2.8% (n=190)	-	11.7% ±3.2% (n=1,747)
769kbps - 1.5mbps	33.6% ±4.7% (n=889)	40.0% ±4.9% (n=1,945)	31.0% ±4.6% (n=2,310)	34.3% ±4.8% (n=4,286)	34.6% ±4.8% (n=788)	38.1% ±4.9% (n=70)	34.4% ±4.8% (n=5,144)
Greater than 1.5mbps	49.4% ±5.0% (n=1,304)	31.6% ±4.7% (n=1,533)	19.9% ±4.0% (n=1,488)	27.4% ±4.5% (n=3,423)	35.5% ±4.8% (n=808)	50.5% ±5.0% (n=93)	28.9% ±4.5% (n=4,324)
Don't Know	1.9% ±1.4% (n=50)	5.4% ±2.3% (n=263)	5.7% ±2.3% (n=427)	5.5% ±2.3% (n=685)	2.1% ±1.4% (n=48)	3.5% ±1.8% (n=6)	4.9% ±2.2% (n=739)
Weighted missing values, n=1,497							

In terms of public access computers, the average number of workstations that public libraries provide is 10.7 (see Figure 2). Urban libraries have an average of 17.1 workstations, as compared to rural libraries, which report an average of 7.1 workstations.

Figure 2. Average Number of Public Library Outlet Graphical Public Access Internet Terminals by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.*

	Poverty Level			
Metropolitan Status	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**	**Overall**
Urban	14.7	20.9	30.7	17.9
Suburban	12.8	9.7	5.0	12.6
Rural	7.1	6.7	8.1	7.1
Overall	10.0	13.3	26.0	10.7

* Note that most library branches defined as "high poverty" are in general part of library systems with multiple branches and not single building systems. By and large, library systems connect and provide public access computing and Internet services system-wide.

A Closer look at Bandwidth and Public Access Computing

For the next sections, the data offer two key views for analysis purposes: 1) workstations – divided into libraries with 10 or fewer public access workstations and libraries with greater than 10 public access workstations (given that the average number of public access workstations in libraries in roughly 10); and 2) bandwidth – divided into libraries with 769kbps or less and libraries with greater than 769kbps (an arbitrary indicator of broadband for a public library context).

In looking across bandwidth and public access workstations (see Figure 3), overall 31.8% of public libraries have connection speeds of less than 769kbps while 63.3% have connection speeds of greater than 769kbps. A majority of public libraries – 68.5% – have 10 or fewer

workstations, while 30.9% have more than 10 workstations. In general, rural libraries have fewer workstations and lower bandwidth as compared to suburban and urban libraries. Indeed, 75.2% or urban libraries with fewer than 10 workstations have connection speeds of greater than 769kbps, as compared to 45.2% of rural libraries.

Figure 3. Public Library Public Access Workstations and Speed of Connectivity by Metropolitan Status.

	Rural		Suburban		Urban	
	LT769kbps	**GT769KBPS**	**LT769kbps**	**GT769KBPS**	**LT769kbps**	**GT769KBPS**
10 or fewer workstations	48.4% n=2,929	45.2% n=2,737	30.1% n=891	63.2% n=1,872	21.6% n=269	75.2% n=937
Greater than 10 workstations	22.0% n=307	75.5% n=1,053	12.0% n=225	85.1% n=1,595	9.6% n=130	89.8% n=1,221
Total	43.4% n=3,242	50.9% n=3,802	23.0% n=1,116	71.6% n=3,474	15.1% n=399	83.0% n=2,194
Missing: 7.6% (n=1,239)						

When examining public access computing capacity, it is clear that public libraries have capacity issues at least some of the time in a typical day (see Figures 4 through 6). Only 14.6% of public libraries report that they have sufficient numbers of workstations to meet patron demands at all times (see Figure 6), while nearly as many, 13.7%, report that they consistently are unable to meet patron demands for public access workstations (see Figure 4). A full 71.7% indicate that they are unable to meet patron demands during certain times in a typical day (see Figure 5). Said differently, 85.4% of public libraries report that they are unable to meet patron demand for public access workstations some or all of the time during a typical day – regardless of number of workstations available and type of library.

The disparities between rural and urban libraries are notable. In general, urban libraries report more difficulty in meeting patron demands for public access workstations. 27.8% of urban public libraries report that they consistently have difficulty in meeting patron demand for workstations, as compared to 11.0% of suburban and 10.6% of rural public libraries (see Figure

4). By contrast, 6.6% of urban libraries report sufficient workstations to meet patron demand all the time as compared to 18.9% of rural libraries (see Figure 6).

Figure 4. Fewer Public Library Public Access Workstations than Patrons Wishing to Use Them by Metropolitan Status.

	Rural	Suburban	Urban	Total
10 or fewer workstations	10.5% n=681	10.8% n=339	23.6% n=300	12.1% n=1,321
Greater than 10 workstations	10.8% n=158	11.4% n=220	31.2% n=430	16.9% n=808
Total	10.6% n=845	11.0% n=562	27.8% n=748	13.7% n=2,157

Missing: 2.9% (n=473)

Figure 5. Fewer Public Library Public Access Workstations than Patrons Wishing to Use Them at Certain Times During a Typical Day by Metropolitan Status.

	Rural	Suburban	Urban	Total
10 or fewer workstations	68.8% n=4,444	74.5% n=2,347	69.1% n=880	70.5% n=7,670
Greater than 10 workstations	78.1% n=1,139	80.2% n=1,548	62.8% n=866	74.5% n=3,553
Total	70.5% n=5,605	76.7% n=3,905	65.6% n=1,764	71.7% n=11,273

Missing: 2.9% (n=473)

Figure 6. Sufficient Public Library Public Access Workstations Available for Patrons Wishing to Use Them by Metropolitan Status.

	Rural	Suburban	Urban	Total
10 or fewer workstations	20.6% n=1,331	14.7% n=464	7.4% n=94	17.4% n=1,889
Greater than 10 workstations	11.0% n=161	8.4% n=163	6.0% n=83	8.5% n=406
Total	18.9% n=1,501	12.3% n=627	6.6% n=177	14.6% n=2,304

Missing: 2.9% (n=473)

When reviewing the adequacy of speed of connectivity data by the number of workstations, bandwidth, and metropolitan status, a more robust and descriptive picture emerges. While overall, 53.5% of public libraries indicate that their connection speeds are adequate to meet demand, some parsing of this figure reveals more variation (see Figures 7 through 10):

- Libraries with connection speeds of 769kpbs or less are more likely to report that their connection speeds are insufficient to meet patron demand at all times, with 24.0% of rural libraries, 25.8% of suburban libraries, and 25.4% of urban libraries so reporting (see Figure 7).
- Libraries with connection speeds of 769kpbs or less are more likely to report that their connection speeds are insufficient to meet patron demand at some times, with 35.0% of rural libraries, 38.1% of suburban libraries, and 53.4% of urban libraries so reporting (see Figure 8).

Figure 7. Public Library Connection Speed Insufficient to Meet Patron Needs by Metropolitan Status.

	Rural		Suburban		Urban	
	LT769kbps	**GT769KBPS**	**LT769kbps**	**GT769KBPS**	**LT769kbps**	**GT769KBPS**
10 or fewer workstations	25.4% n=668	12.1% n=297	27.4% n=233	9.8% n=173	15.4% n=34	10.2% n=90
Greater than 10 workstations	11.6% n=34	11.4% n=108	19.2% n=41	11.3% n=168	25.4% n=32	17.1% n=199
Total	24.0% n=705	12.0% n=408	25.8% n=274	10.5% n=341	18.7% n=72	14.0% n=293

Figure 8. Public Library Connection Speed Insufficient to Meet Patron Needs at Some Times by Metropolitan Status.

	Rural		Suburban		Urban	
	LT769kbps	**GT769KBPS**	**LT769kbps**	**GT769KBPS**	**LT769kbps**	**GT769KBPS**
10 or fewer workstations	34.1% n=898	19.3% n=474	37.1% n=315	29.0% n=511	50.0% n=130	27.0% n=238
Greater than 10 workstations	43.2% n=127	22.5% n=214	42.3% n=90	30.3% n=450	60.3% n=76	32.0% n=374
Total	35.0%	20.3%	38.1%	29.5%	53.4%	30.0%

	n=1,025	n=694	n=405	n=961	n=206	n=626

Figure 9. Public Library Connection Speed is Sufficient to Meet Patron Needs by Metropolitan Status.

	Rural		Suburban		Urban	
	LT769kbps	**GT769KBPS**	**LT769kbps**	**GT769KBPS**	**LT769kbps**	**GT769KBPS**
10 or fewer workstations	38.9% n=1,025	68.3% n=1,675	35.0% n=297	60.2% n=1,062	34.6% n=90	62.9% n=556
Greater than 10 workstations	45.2% n=133	66.1% n=628	38.5% n=82	54.9% n=817	14.3% n=18	50.9% n=594
Total	39.5% n=1,158	67.5% n=2,306	35.7% n=379	57.9% n=1,886	28.0% n=108	56.0% n=1,168

- Libraries with connection speeds of greater than 769kbps also report bandwidth sufficiency issues, with 12.0% of rural libraries, 10.5% of suburban libraries so reporting; and 14.0% of urban libraries indicating that their connection speeds are insufficient all of the time (see Figure 7); 20.3% of rural libraries, 29.5% of suburban libraries, and 30.0% of urban libraries indicating that their connection speeds are insufficient some of the time (see Figure 8).
- Libraries which have 10 or fewer workstations tend to rate their bandwidth as more sufficient at either 769kbps or less or greater than 769kbps (see Figures 7, 8, and 10).

Thus, in looking at the data, it is clear that libraries with fewer workstations indicate that their connection speeds are more sufficient to meet patron demand.

Figure 10. Public Library Connection Speed Insufficient to Meet Patron Needs Some or All of the Time by Metropolitan Status.

	Rural		Suburban		Urban	
	LT769kbps	**GT769KBPS**	**LT769kbps**	**GT769KBPS**	**LT769kbps**	**GT769KBPS**
10 or fewer workstations	59.5% n=1,566	31.4% n=771	64.6% n=549	38.8% n=684	65.4% n=170	37.1% n=328
Greater than 10 workstations	54.8% n=161	33.9% n=322	61.5% n=131	41.6% n=618	85.7% n=108	49.1% n=573

Total	24.0% n=1,025	32.3% n=1,102	64.0% n=680	40.0% n=1,302	72.0% n=278	44.0% n=919

DISCUSSION AND SELECTED ISSUES

The data presented point to a number of issues related to the current state of public library public access computing and Internet access adequacy in terms of available public access computers and bandwidth. The data also provide a foundation upon which to discuss the nature of ***quality*** and ***sufficient*** public access computing and Internet access in a public library environment. While public libraries indicate increased ability to meet patron bandwidth demand when providing fewer publicly available workstations, public libraries indicate that they have difficulty in meeting patron demand for public access computers.

Growth of Wireless Connections

In 2004, 17.9% of public library outlets offered wireless access and a further 21.0% planned to make it available. Outlets in urban and high poverty areas were most likely to have wireless access. The majority of libraries (61.2%), however, neither had wireless access nor had plans to implement it in 2004. As Figure 11 demonstrates, the number of public library outlets offering wireless access has roughly doubled from 17.9% to 36.7% in two years. Furthermore, 23.1% of outlets that do not currently have it plan to add wireless access in the next year. Thus, if libraries follow through with their plans to add wireless access, 61.0% of public library outlets in the U.S. will have it by 2007.

The implications of the rapid growth of the public library's provision of wireless connectivity (as shown in Figure 11) on bandwidth requirements are significant. Either libraries added wireless capabilities through their current overall bandwidth, or they obtained additional

bandwidth to support the increased demand created by the service. If the former, then wireless access created even greater burden on an already problematic bandwidth capacity and may have actually reduced the overall quality of connectivity in the library. If the latter, then libraries had to shoulder the burden of increased expenditures for bandwidth. Either scenario required additional technology infrastructure, support, and expenditures.

Figure 11: Public Access Wireless Internet Connectivity Availability in Public Library Outlets by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			
Provision of Public Access Wireless Internet Services	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	Overall
Currently available	42.9% ± 4.9% (n=1,211)	42.5% ± 4.9% (n=2,240)	30.7% ± 4.6% (n=2,492)	38.0% ± 4.8% (n=5,165)	28.1% ±4.5% (n=679)	53.8% ± 5.0% (n=99)	36.7% ± 4.8% (n=5,943)
Not currently available and no plans to make it available within the next year	23.1% ± 4.2% (n=651)	29.7% ± 4.6% (n=1,562)	49.2% ± 5.0% (n=3,988)	37.4% ± 4.8% (n=5,091)	44.4% ± 4.9% (n=1,072)	21.0% ± 4.1% (n=39)	38.3% ± 4.9% (n=6,201)
Not currently available, but there are plans to make it available within the next year	30.6% ± 4.6% (n=864)	26.0% ± 4.4% (n=1,369)	18.6% ± 3.9% (n=1,509)	22.5% ± 4.2% (n=3,063)	26.2% ± 4.4% (n=633)	25.3% ± 4.4% (n=46)	23.1% ± 4.2% (n=3,742)

Sufficient and Quality Connections

As suggested above, the notion of sufficient and quality public library connection to the Internet is a moving target and depends on a range of factors and local conditions. For purposes of discussion in this paper, the authors used 769kbps to differentiate "slower" from "faster" connectivity. If, however, we had used 1.5mbps or greater to define faster connectivity speeds, then only 28.9% of public libraries would meet the criterion of "faster" connectivity (see Figure 1). And in fact, simply because 28.9% of public libraries report connection speeds of 1.5mbps or faster does not also mean that they have sufficient or quality bandwidth to meet the computing needs of their users, their staff, or their vendors/service providers. Some public libraries may

need 10mbps to meet the public access computing needs of their users as well as the internal staff and management computing needs.

The library community needs to become more educated and knowledgeable about what constitutes sufficient and quality connectivity in their library for the communities that they serve. A first step is to clearly understand the nature and type of the connectivity and that (those) connectivity speed (speeds) upon entering the library. The next step is to conduct an internal audit that minimally:

- Identifies the range of networked services the library provides both to users as well as for the operation of the library;
- Identifies the typical bandwidth consumption of these services;
- Determines the demands of users on the bandwidth in terms of services they use;
- Determines peak bandwidth usage times;
- Identifies the impact of high consumption networked services use at these peak usage times;
- Anticipates bandwidth demands of newer services and resources that users will want to access through the library's infrastructure – regardless of whether the library is the direct provider of such services (e.g., Myspace.com, YouTube.com); and
- Determines what broadband services are available to the library, the costs of these services, and the "fit" of these services to the needs of the library.

Based on this and related information from such an audit, library administration can better determine the degree to which the bandwidth is sufficient and quality.

Planning for Sufficient and Quality Bandwidth

Knowing the current condition of existing bandwidth in the library is not the same as successful technology planning and management to insure that the library has, in fact, sufficient and quality bandwidth. Once an audit such as that suggested above is completed, careful planning for bandwidth deployment in the library is essential. It appears, however, that currently much of the management and planning for networked services is based first on what bandwidth is *available* as opposed to the bandwidth that is *needed* to provide the necessary services and resources in a networked environment. This stance puts public libraries in a reactive condition regarding provision of networked services rather than a proactive condition.

Most public library planning approaches (McClure et al., 1987; Himmel and Wilson, 1997) stress the importance of conducting some type of needs assessment as a precursor to any type of planning. Further, technology plans should include goals, objectives, services provision, evaluation, etc. as they relate to bandwidth and the appropriate bandwidth needed. Recent library technology planning guides, however, give little attention to the management, planning, and evaluation of bandwidth as it relates to provision of networked services.

It must be noted, however, that some public libraries may be prevented from accessing higher bandwidth due to lack of availability of bandwidth alternatives, high cost, or other local factors which determine access to advanced telecommunications in their areas. In such circumstances, the audit may serve to inform the public service/utilities commissions, Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and others of the need for deployment of advanced telecommunications services in these areas.

Bandwidth Planning in a Community Context

The audit and planning processes described above are critical activities for libraries. It is essential, however, for these audits and planning to occur in the larger community context. Investments in technology infrastructure are increasingly a community-wide resource that services multiple functions – emergency services, community access, local government agencies, to name a few. It is in this larger context that library public access computing and Internet access occurs. Moreover, there is a convergence of technology and service needs. For example, public libraries increasingly serve as agents of e-government (Bertot, et al., 2006) and disaster relief providers (Jaeger, et al., 2006); first responders rely on the library's infrastructure when theirs is destroyed, as Hurricane Katrina and other storms demonstrated; local, state, and federal government agencies rely on broadband and public access computing and Internet access (wired or wireless) to deliver e-government services.

Thus, at their core, libraries, emergency services, government agencies, and others have similar needs. Pooling resources, planning jointly, and looking across needs may yield economies of scale, better service, and a more robust community technology infrastructure. Emergency providers need access to reliable broadband and communications technologies in general, and in emergency situations in particular. Libraries need access to high quality broadband and public access computing technologies. Both need access to wireless technologies.

As broadcast networks relinquish ownership of the 700 MHz frequency used for analog television in February 2009, and this frequency is distributed to municipalities for emergency services, now is an excellent time for libraries to engage in community technology planning for e-government, disaster planning and relief efforts, and public access computing and Internet

services. By working with the larger community to build a technology infrastructure, the library and the entire community benefits.

Availability to High Speed Connectivity

One key consideration not known at this time, however, is the extent to which public libraries – particularly those in rural areas – even have access to high-speed connections. Many rural communities are served not by the large telecommunications carriers, but rather, small privately owned and run local exchange carriers. Iowa and Wisconsin, for example, are each served by over 80 exchange carriers. As such, public libraries are limited in capacity and services to what these exchange carriers offer and make available. Thus, in some areas, DSL service may be the only form of high-speed connectivity available to libraries. And, as suggested earlier, DSL may or may not be considered high-speed given the needs of the library and the demands of its users.

Communities which lack high quality broadband services by telecommunications carriers may want to consider building a municipal wireless network that meets the community's broadband needs for emergency, disaster, and public access settings. As a community engages in community-wide technology planning as described in the previous section, it may become evident that local telecommunications carriers do not meet the broadband needs of the community. Such communities may need to build their own networks, based on identified technology plan needs.

Knowledge of Networked Services Connectivity Needs

Patrons may not attempt to use high bandwidth services at the public library because they know from previous visits that the library cannot provide acceptable connectivity speeds to access that service – thus, they quit trying to access that service limiting the usefulness of the public library. In addition, librarians may have inadequate knowledge or information to adequately determine when bandwidth is or is not sufficient to meet the demands of their users. Indeed, the survey and site visits revealed that some librarians did not know the connection speeds that linked their library to the Internet.

Thus, libraries are in a dilemma: increase both the number of workstations and the bandwidth to meet demand; or provide less service in order to operate within the constraints of current connectivity infrastructure. And yet, roughly 45% of public libraries indicate that they have no plans to add workstations within the next two years, the average number of workstations has been around 10 for the last three surveys (2002, 2004, and 2006), and 80% of public libraries indicate that space limitations affect their ability to add workstations. Thus, for many libraries, adding workstations is not an option.

Missing the Mark?

The networked environment is such that there are multiple uses of bandwidth within the same library – public Internet access, staff access, wireless access, integrated library system (ILS) access, etc. We are now in the Web 2.0 environment, which is an interactive Web that allows for content uploading by users (e.g., blogs, Mytube.com, Myspace.com, gaming).

Streaming content, not text, is increasingly the norm. There are portable devices that allow for text, video, and voice messaging. Increasingly, users desire and prefer wireless services.

This is a new environment in which libraries provide public access to networked services and resources. It is an enabling environment that puts users fully in the content seat – from creation to design to organization to access to consumption. And users have choices, of which the public library is only one, regarding the information they choose to access. It is an environment of competition, advanced applications, bandwidth intensity, and high quality computers necessary to access the graphically intense content.

The impacts of this new and substantially more complex environment on libraries are potentially significant. As user expectations rise, combined with the provision of high quality services by other providers, libraries are in a competitive and service/resource rich information environment. Providing "bare minimum" public access computing and Internet access can have two detrimental effects: 1) relegate libraries to places of last resort, and 2) further digitally divide those who only have PAC and Internet access through their public libraries. It is critical, therefore, for libraries to chart a “high end” course regarding public access computing and Internet access, and not access that is perceived to be “acceptable” by the librarians.

Additional Research

The context in which issues regarding quality public access computing and sufficient connectivity speeds to Internet access reside is complex and rapidly changing. Research questions to explore include:

- Is it possible to define quality public access computing and Internet access in a public library context?

- If so, what are the attributes included in the definition?
- Can these attributes be operationalized and measured?
- Assuming measurable results, what strategies can the library, policy, research, and other interested communities employ to impact public library movement towards quality public access computing and Internet access?
- Should there be "standards" for sufficient connectivity and quality public access computing in public libraries?
- How can public librarians be better informed regarding the planning and deployment of sufficient and quality bandwidth?
- What is the role of federal and state governments in supporting adequate bandwidth deployment for public libraries (Jaeger et al., 2006)?
- To what extent is broadband deployment and availability truly "universal" as per the Universal Service (section 254) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-104)?

These questions are a beginning point to a larger set of activities that needs to occur in the research, practitioner, and policy making communities.

OBTAINING SUFFICIENT AND QUALITY PUBLIC LIBRARY BANDWIDTH

Arbitrary connectivity speed targets, e.g., 200 kbps or 769 kbps, do not in and of themselves ensure quality public access computing and sufficient connectivity speeds. Public libraries are indeed connected to the Internet and do provide public access services and resources. It is time to move beyond connectivity type and speed questions and consider issues

of bandwidth sufficiency, quality, and the range of networked services that *should* be available to the public from public libraries.

Given the widespread connectivity now provided from most public libraries, there continue to be increased demands for more and better networked services. These demands come from governments that expect public libraries to support a range of e-government services, from residents who want to use free wireless connectivity from the public library, and patrons that need to download music or view streaming videos (to name but a few). Simply providing more or better connectivity will not, in and of itself, address all of these diverse service needs.

Increasingly, public access computing support will require additional public librarian knowledge, resources, and services. Sufficient and quality bandwidth is a key component of those services. The degree to which public libraries can provide such enhanced networked services that require exceptionally high bandwidth that is both sufficient and of high quality is unclear. Mounting a significant effort now to better understand existing bandwidth use and plan for future needs and requirements in individual public libraries is essential. In today's networked environment, libraries must stay competitive in the provision of networked services. Such will require sufficient and high quality connectivity and bandwidth.

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