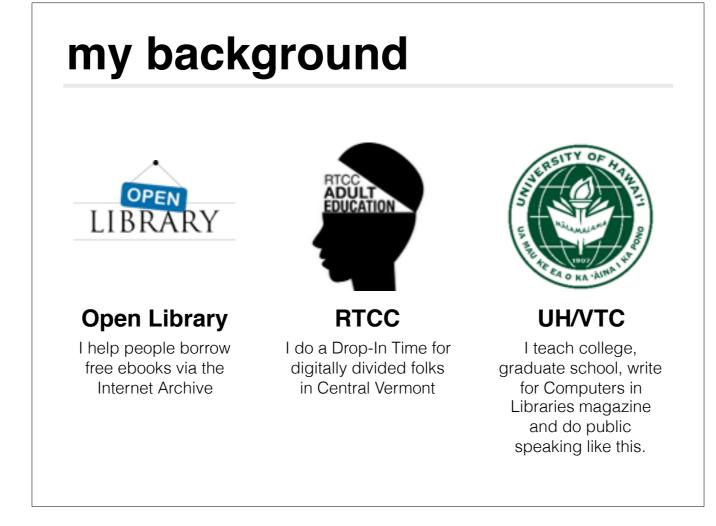
# The Last 15%

libraries easing the empowerment divide

### <librarian.net/talks/stls>

Hi thanks for having me, you can see cites to my talk as well as the slides themselves at this URL.



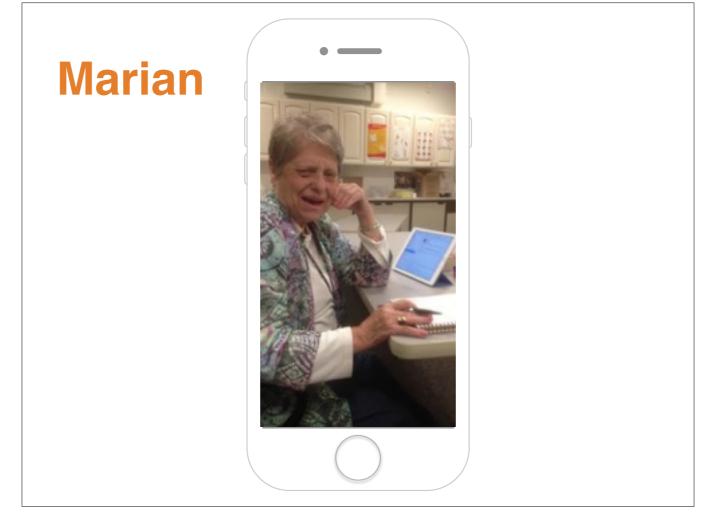
I work mainly in or with public libraries but I think these ideas have wider applicability.

15%
15% of American adults do not use the internet at all. Additionally, 9% of adults use the internet but not at home.
PewResearchCenter

Let's start here. This is a true fact. And what's weird is I've been doing variants on this talk for a decade and the number which was a little over 20% used to move and it doesn't anymore. Those 15% are staying put. So my question is ...

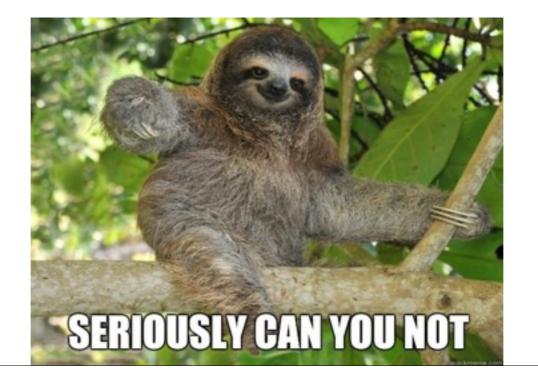
Realy? Don't they want to see their grandchildren, get cheap printer
ink, send people endless selfies, and apply for health care?
No? No.

The question many people ask is this one.



This is Marian and she is one of the many people who comes to my computer drop-in time, a thing I have been doing weekly for a decade where I live in rural Vermont answering any and all computer questions. Marian wants a Scrabble game for the iPad but only one that used the 5th Edition dictionary. Good luck Marian. In addition to drop-in time, I also teach college classes (HTML and CSS in a classroom with a chalkboard and an LCD projector and no computers, some kids have them, most don't) and so I feel like my finger is on the pulse of the digitally divided.

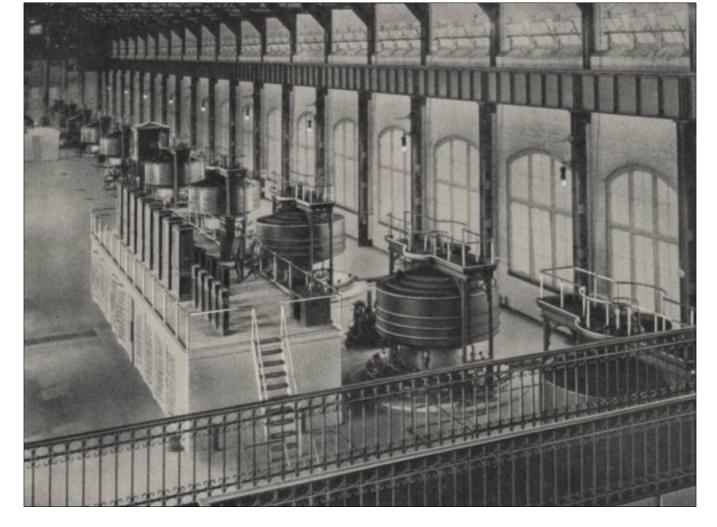
When someone tells me the digital divide is over.



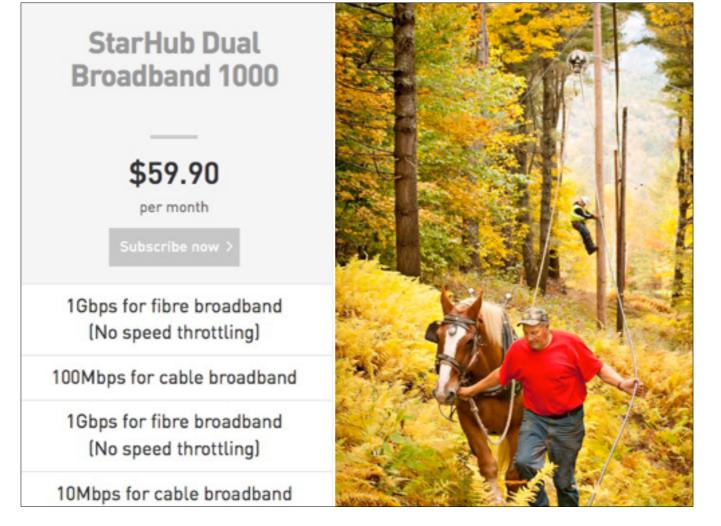
People like to be all "Oh hey aren't libraries so last century?" and I'm all "No, no way, not really at all, nope." But the problem has shifted as have the challenges that come along with those shifts. I'll outline five key points here.



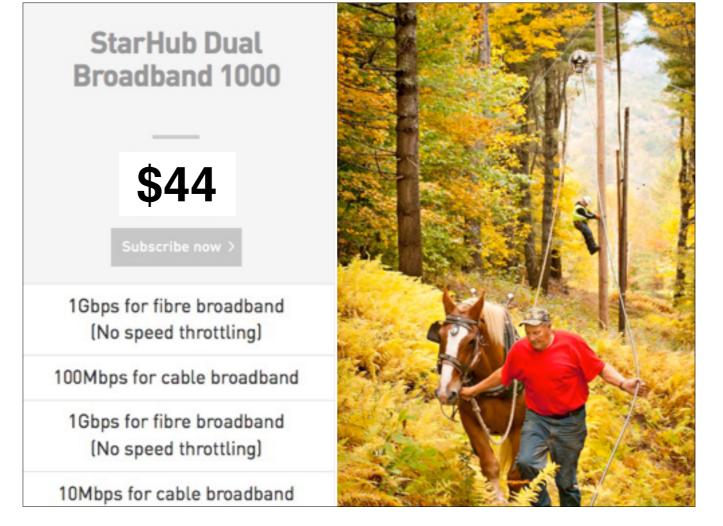
The history of "offline" people and places.



People talk about rural electrification when they talk about broadband adoption. This is New York's hydroelectric generator at Niagara Falls in 1895 (Westinghouse). The first large scale power station was in NY in 1882!! Here is us getting broadband in \*\*2012\*\* It's harder to give people internet where there are mountains and rivers and winter. You know who has some of the best broadband penetration? Oklahoma. Flattish. Oh I'm sorry that money is in Singapore dollars it's really (click) this. I pay about that to get broadband that isn't even considered broadband anymore.



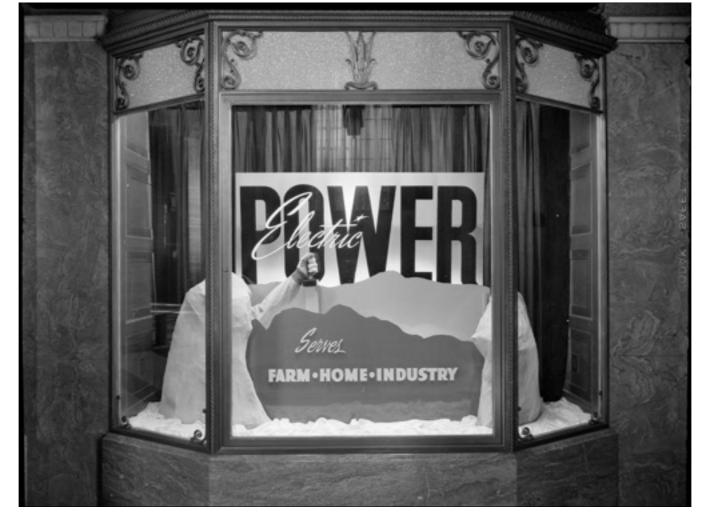
People talk about rural electrification when they talk about broadband adoption. This is New York's hydroelectric generator at Niagara Falls in 1895 (Westinghouse). The first large scale power station was in NY in 1882!! Here is us getting broadband in \*\*2012\*\* It's harder to give people internet where there are mountains and rivers and winter. You know who has some of the best broadband penetration? Oklahoma. Flattish. Oh I'm sorry that money is in Singapore dollars it's really (click) this. I pay about that to get broadband that isn't even considered broadband anymore.



People talk about rural electrification when they talk about broadband adoption. This is New York's hydroelectric generator at Niagara Falls in 1895 (Westinghouse). The first large scale power station was in NY in 1882!! Here is us getting broadband in \*\*2012\*\* It's harder to give people internet where there are mountains and rivers and winter. You know who has some of the best broadband penetration? Oklahoma. Flattish. Oh I'm sorry that money is in Singapore dollars it's really (click) this. I pay about that to get broadband that isn't even considered broadband anymore.



But here's the thing about electricity. It was (mostly) centralized and it was MARKETED. These photos were taken by Edison as part of a huge marketing strategy to get everyone wanting to buy lightbulbs. He hired artists that you've heard of to sell this stuff. Maxfield Parrish.



And the thing they stressed was that this was for everyone. Farmers. Homemakers. Businesses. You.

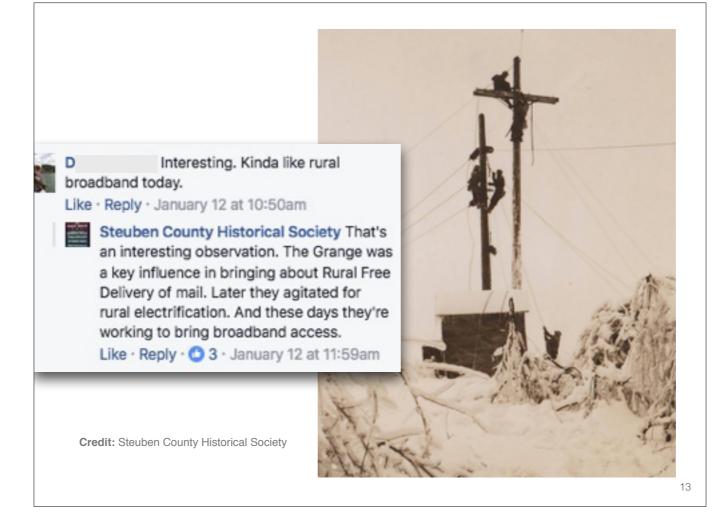


Assuming you were cool. And it was cool, they said. Come on, this is the good life. But then once they connected MOST people, businesses we're like "We're good" and left the government to get the last people. The last people in VT to get on the electric grid were in Victory Vermont in \*\*1962\*\* It's not really worth it to get those last mile people. Let them cook over a fire. COME ON.

The Steuben Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc. was formed in 1941 by rural people in Steuben County, who were told by the local power company that it was uneconomical to serve them.

Steuben Rural Electric Cooperative Newsletter

Thins are not so dissimilar out in this area.



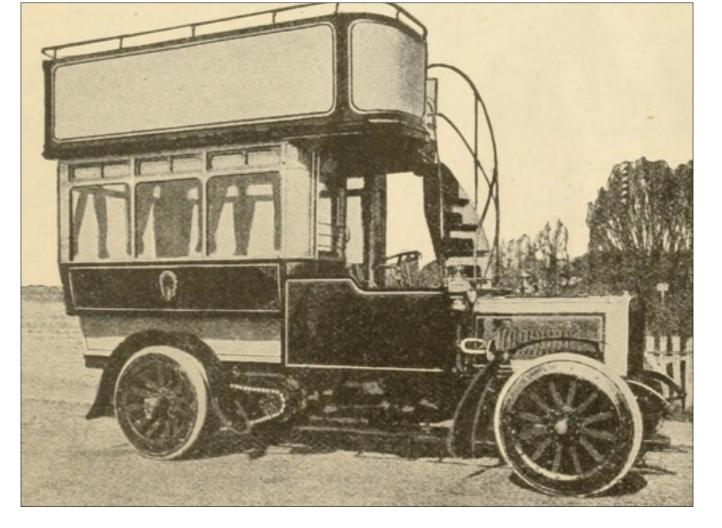
Rural electrification was completed here in the early 1950s. So part of the answer to "Why are people still offline?" is "They got a late start" We'll look at some other reasons....



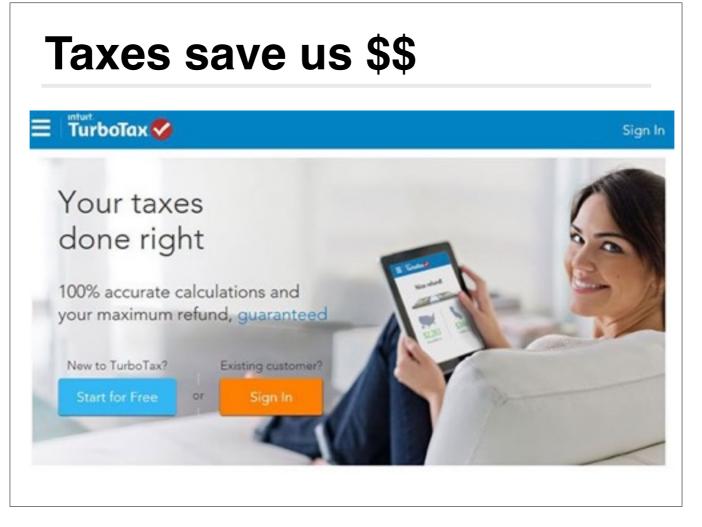
## We sell this poorly.

Computers can be a pain! But society needs to do better at helping the offline people get **happily** online.

So part of what we are doing now in the library world is not just helping people, but working on their attitude, and ours. Getting a grip on this stuff is no longer optional and we shouldn't act like it is.

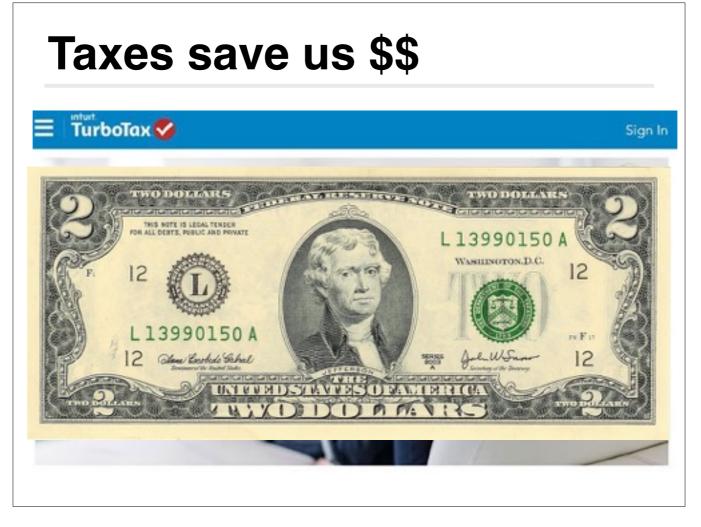


My feeling about the digital divide is like this.... it's fine if you don't want to use a computer. But it's like not driving a car. The person who can't drive understands the realities of using public transportation or asking other people for rides. They understand the costs. This is not the same for people not using computers. The costs of remaining offline are hidden, or at least they are right up until your town floods and the only way to interact with FEMA is through a web page. Awkward.



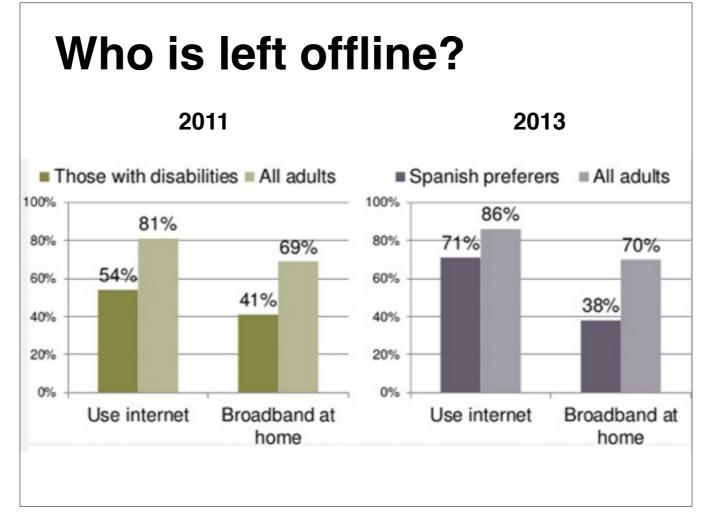
The best we seem to be able to do is say "Um if you do your taxes online, you can save the government \$2!" which should be good because hey that saves America money!

Watching social media backlash ("email is dead!" "No one uses Twitter anymore!") this month while I'm still trying to explain to people why they might like it, that's a challenge.



The best we seem to be able to do is say "Um if you do your taxes online, you can save the government \$2!" which should be good because hey that saves America money!

Watching social media backlash ("email is dead!" "No one uses Twitter anymore!") this month while I'm still trying to explain to people why they might like it, that's a challenge.



When we look at the numbers—the numbers barely anyone is counting because they don't like the story they tell—we realize that the people who are getting left behind are the people with all the other challenges - economic, education, mental, physical. And if we know this, isn't it our responsibility to make sure they can live the dumb good life too? The hardest to serve have alwats been the hardest to serve, and they are society's responsibility.

### Death is not the answer.



And we used to think the problem was old people. You know, old people like me and you. But the research shows that is not the case. I mean it sort of is, but ... So we need another plan.

## **Three digital divides**



#### Financial

People couldn't afford computers or broadband. Some still can't but libraries have filled that gap for most Americans. Health Care

#### Usability

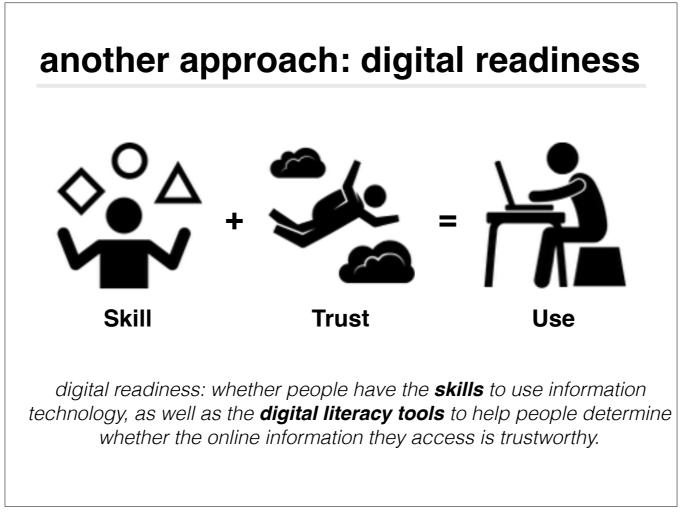
Websites are hard to use and people have issues (cognitive and physical challenges) that make this harder than it needs to be.



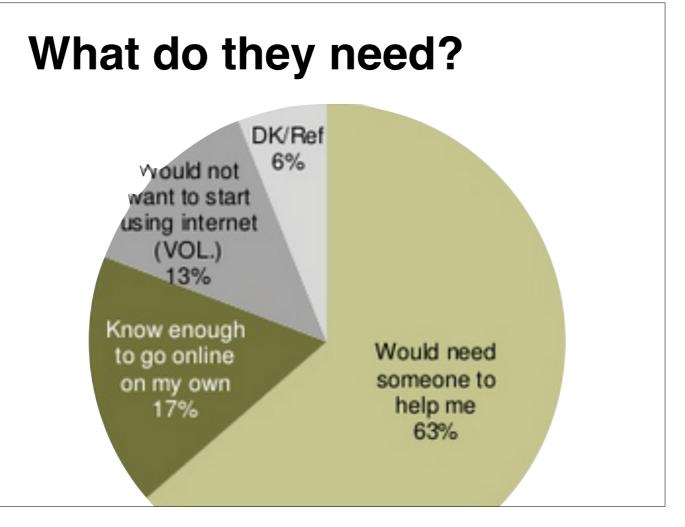
#### Empowerment

People don't "see themselves" in online spaces and don't see it as a place where they belong.

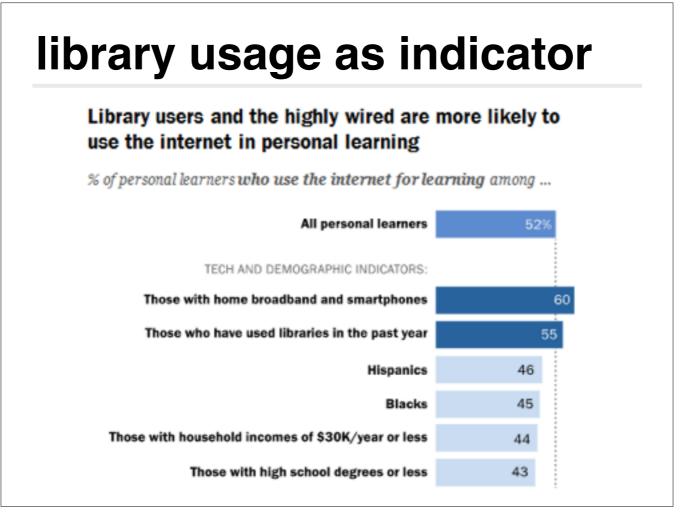
Really we are seeing three separate issues. The first one we've done a good job on. Yay us. The second one we're working on. Better websites. UX all the way. The third one is the challenge because \*\*inclusion is difficult in general\*\* and because some of us don't feel included already. It's hard to try to work on inclusion when you are feeling excluded yourself.



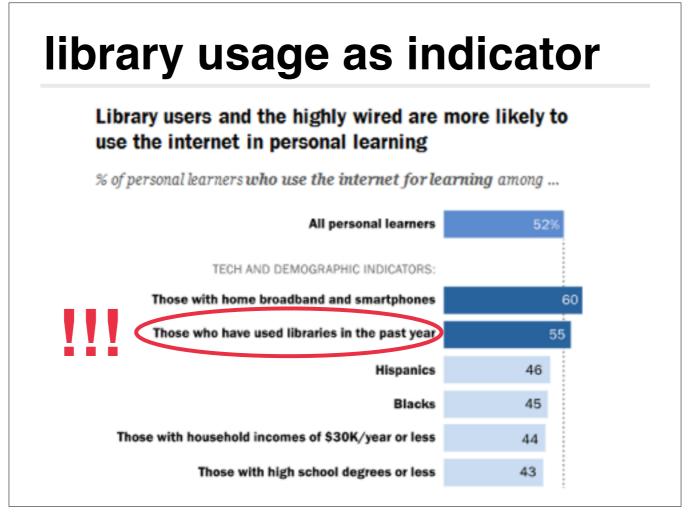
Are people PRIMED TO LEARN? With lots of learning opportunities shifting to online spaces, people need digital readiness to take advantage of other opportunities. We should understand this issue.



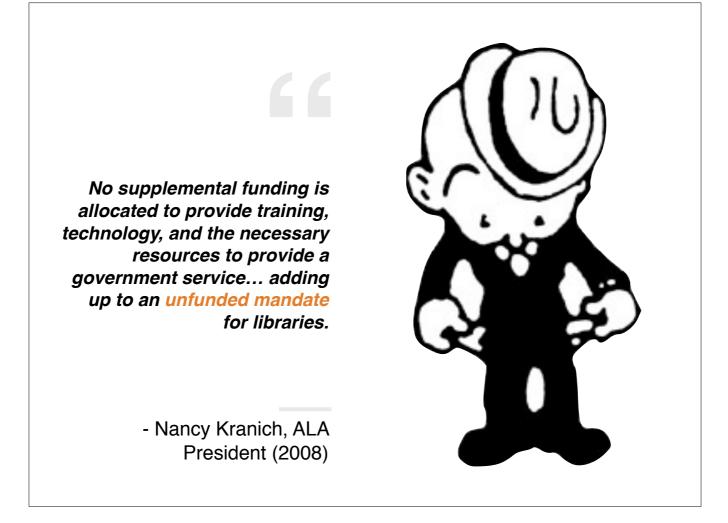
Offline people? They can't get online alone. As the digital divide has been shrinking this piece of the pie gets bigger. They need help, they need our help.



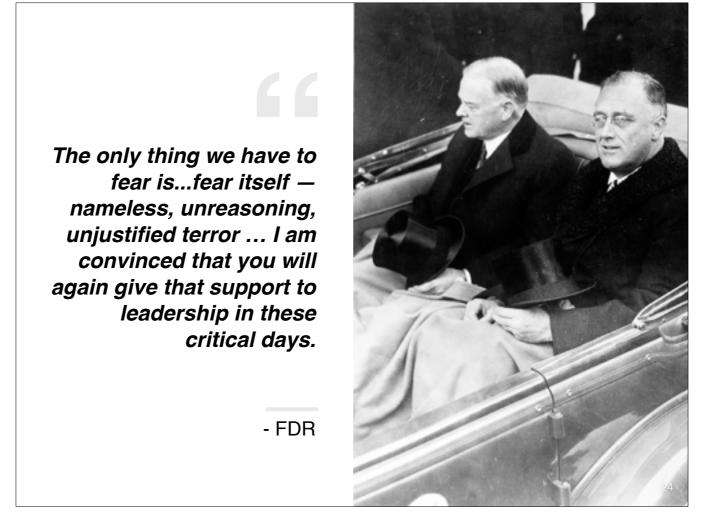
Turns out people who use the library are already more likely to be digitally ready. Cause/effect thing.



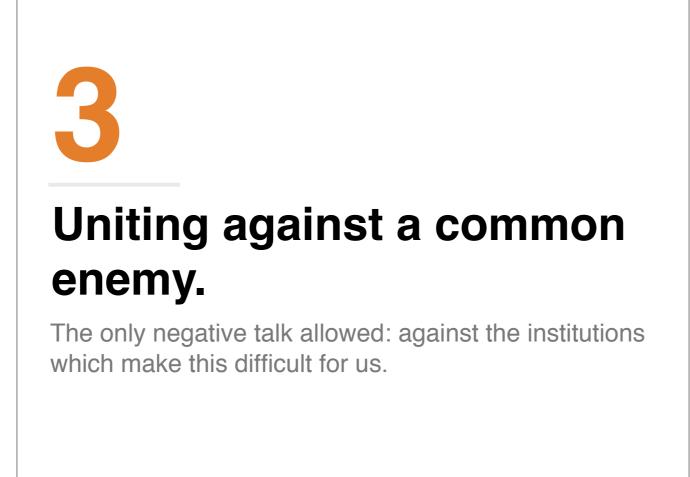
Turns out people who use the library are already more likely to be digitally ready. Cause/effect thing.



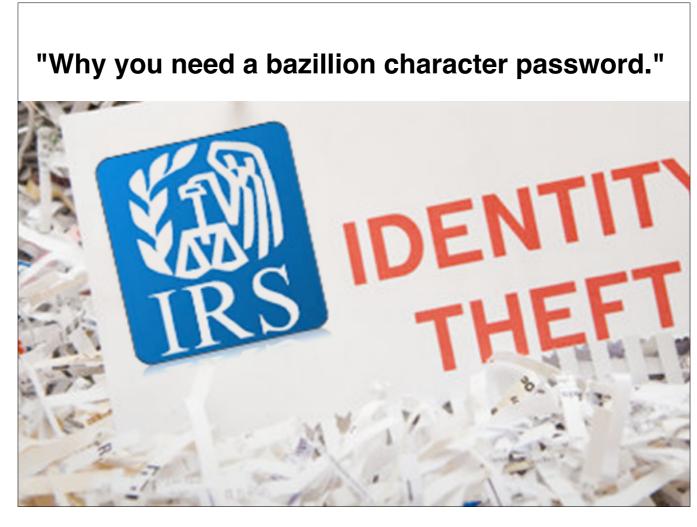
I sometimes refer to this as the "unfunded mandate" of these technology economies of scale which are supposedly saving us money with "egovernment" Part of the way they do this is shift costs from government to libraries.



So back to the users.... a lot, most of these people need help because of the TRUST aspect of the thing. They are afraid, trepidatious, anxious. And so we're going to look at working on their anxiety issues as a way of solving the real problem. Here are some things that I do.



I know it can sound a little woo but I find that "positive self talk" is actually one of my most useful digital divide strategies. Offering positive options and the only thing you're allowed to say negative things about is the technology.



People have a lot of things that they are upset about, I try to explain without overexplanining, why some things are like this.

### "Why you don't recycle passwords."



Yahoo blames "state sponsored" data hackers

### "Why you can't copy that DVD."



A little bit of this, I will admit, is in what I call the the Blame the Bi City category. I mean we have the MPAA and RIAA and APA to thank for DRM and all those threats you have to sit through before you watch a DVD. Hollywood! There's a subtlety in being able to tell someone that a thing is technically possible but practically speaking illegal.



I taught an ipad class in the spring and one day we had class and I told everyone "Hey we're going to learn about software updates because you all have updates to do..." They looked at me like I was a magician but sure enough they did. Why? Because the Apple Watch had just come out. Explaining the Apple Watch to my neighbors is a bit like trying to explain Uber.... But in short it's Blame the Big City



And a lot of it, more than you would think, is about how you say what you say.

### The words you use matter

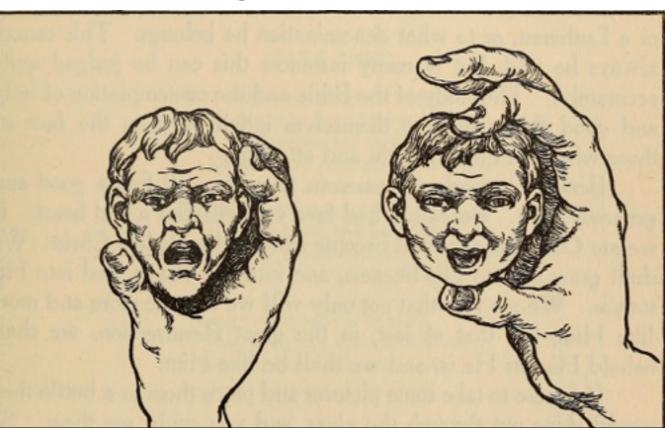


US libraries: 146 million unique visitors in the last year. PBS says "People aren't using them." #mathishard pbs.org/newshour /rundo ...



This is from a while ago but I think it's still useful. There was a Pew report. PBS ran a story. Look at the way PBS CHOSE to spin this. Really PBS? I thought we were friends...

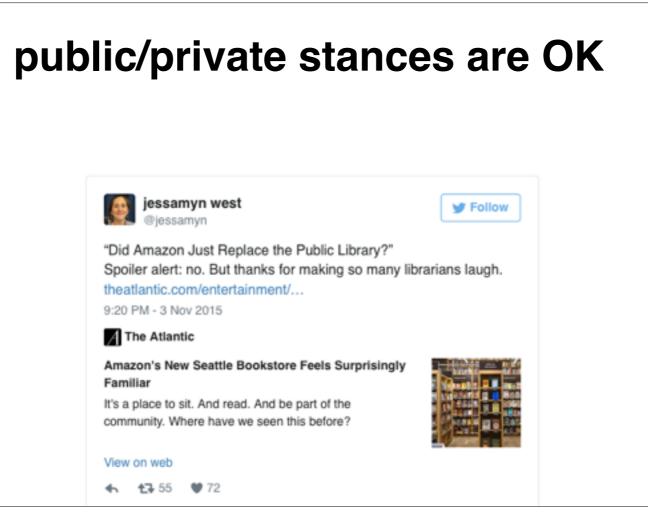
# **Reframing the narrative.**



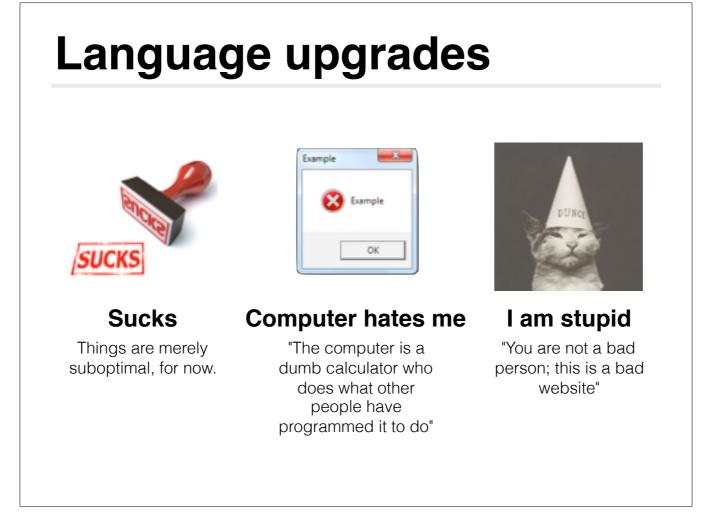
I don't want to be all "turn that frown upside down" but just finding better ways to talk about tech that aren't all as if you were in a bad relationship with it can go a long way. Computer don't have issues, they don't hate you, they are big calculators that are only as good as the flawed humans who made them.



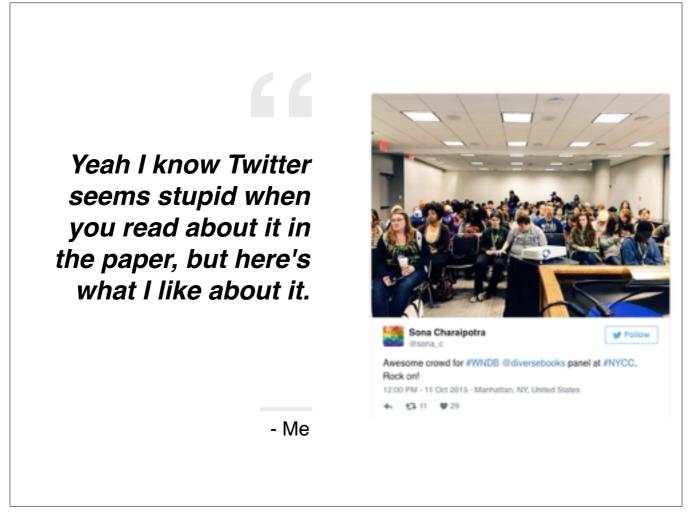
Put another way: You don't tell your patrons when you are fighting with your partner, why do you tell them when you are fighting with your computer? I can't think of a single time I have called an online support person (for anything, magazine subscriptions, health care, newspaper subscription) where some of our phone call did not involve blaming the computer.



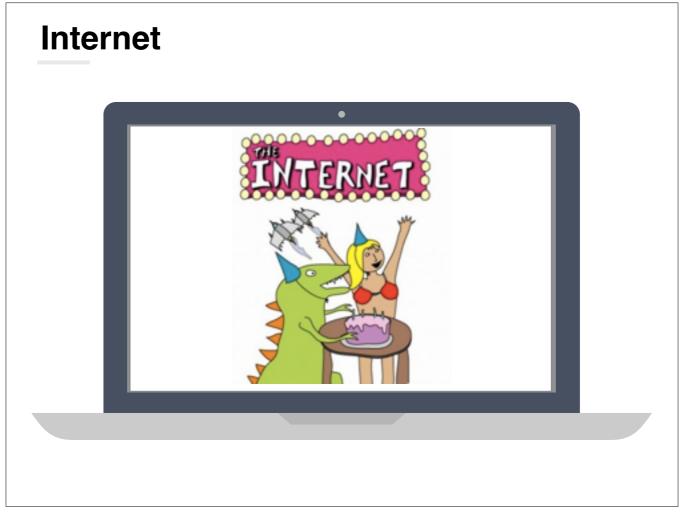
It's also important to have a narrative for your patrons and one, maybe a different one, for your professional peeps. Atlantic, did you just say that? We all had a good laugh here. I don't bother trying to explain this sort of weird stuff to patrons.



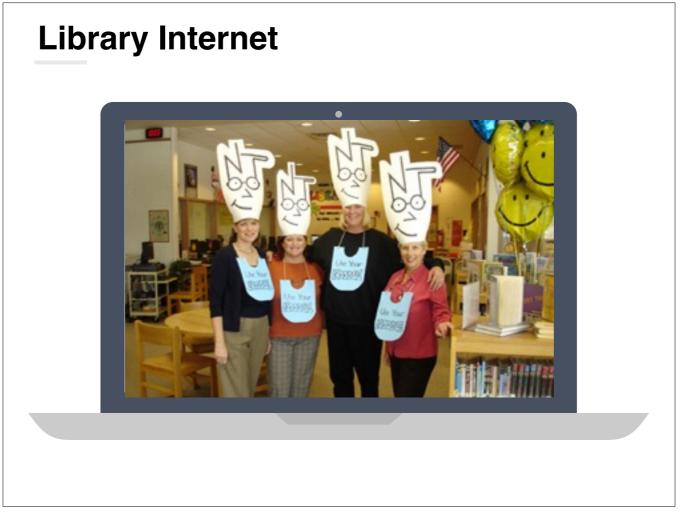
So I work on my language, and how I phrase things. A few examples. And this is not just with patrons this is with the public, with the media (who I speak to as often as possible, we seem to have a problem with promotion of our institutions and our values and suspicion of those who do this)

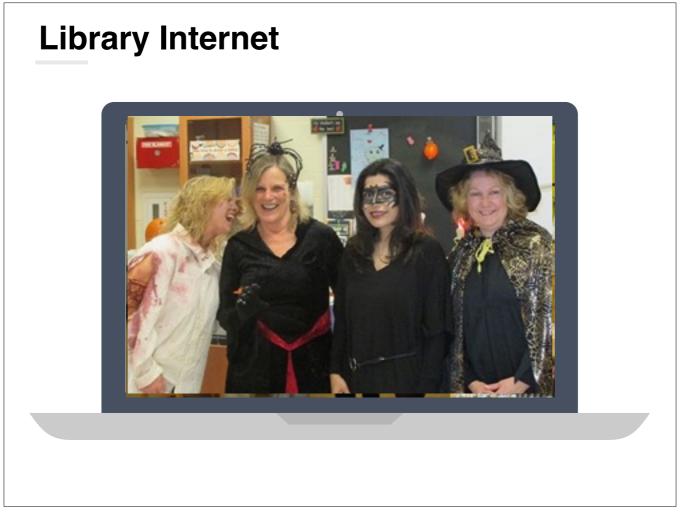


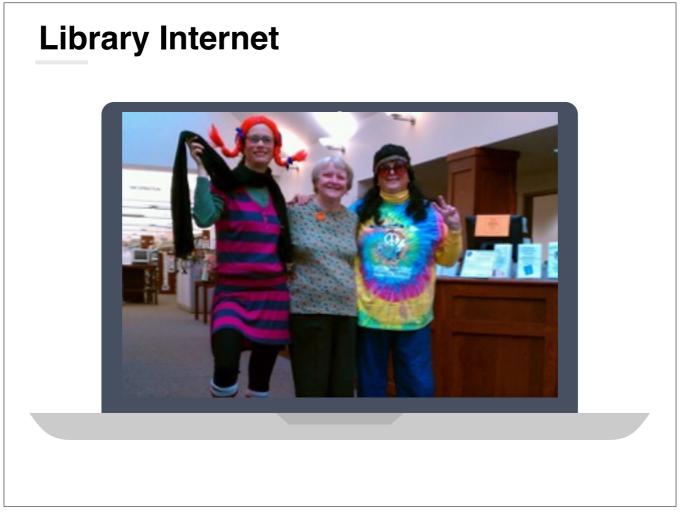
Acknowledge their feelings. Share your own experiences. Illustrate using accessible examples.

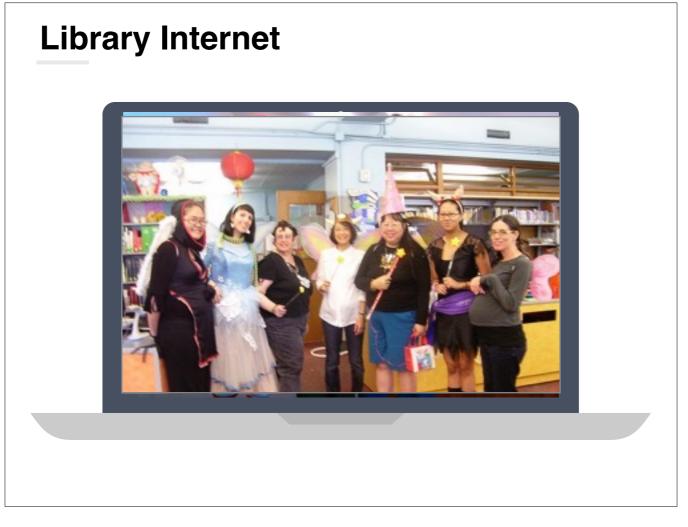


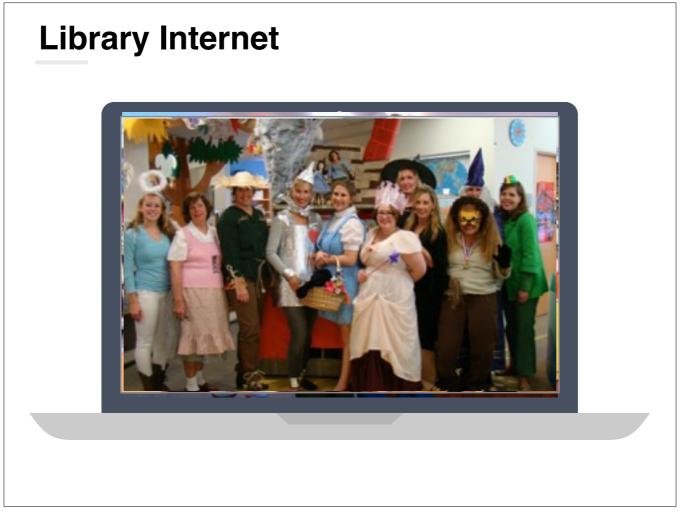
Because really, the internet for me is a lot of good things. It's people to talk to when my town is asleep. It's places to get free photos for my talks. It's a way to keep up with my professional development. It's where I can look for a book in a thousand libraries. Or where I go to work in my (California) Library.

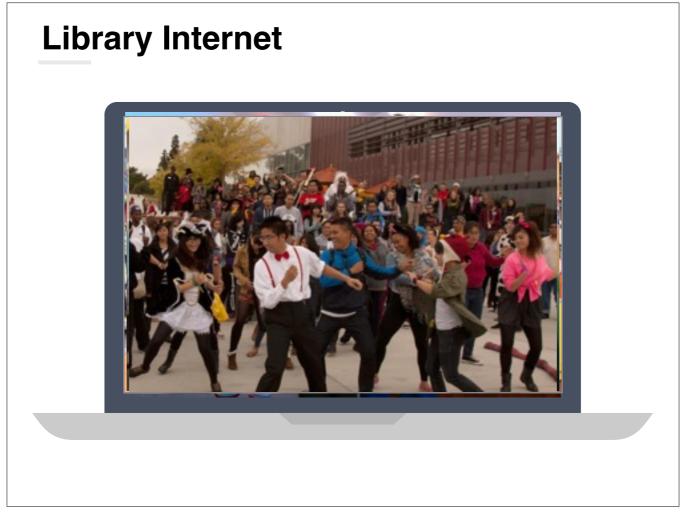


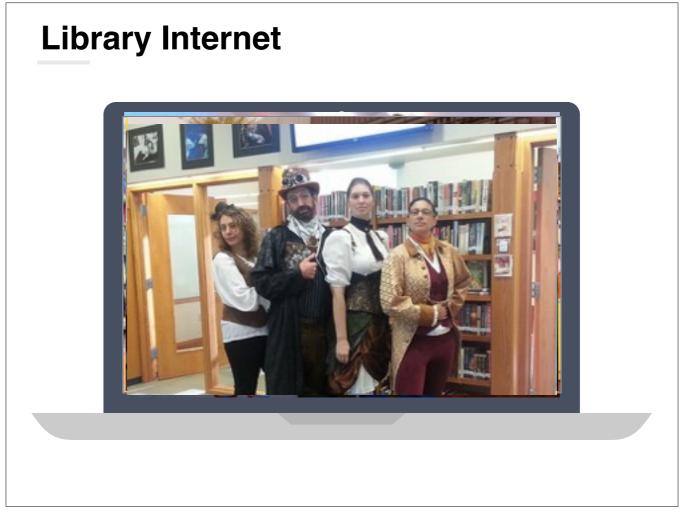


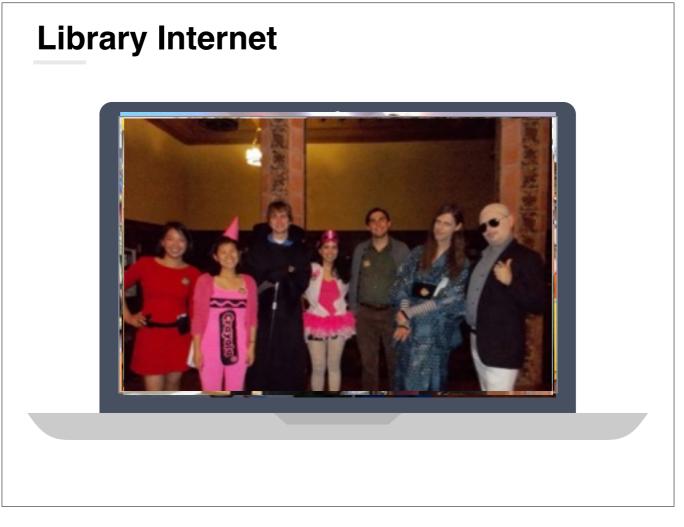










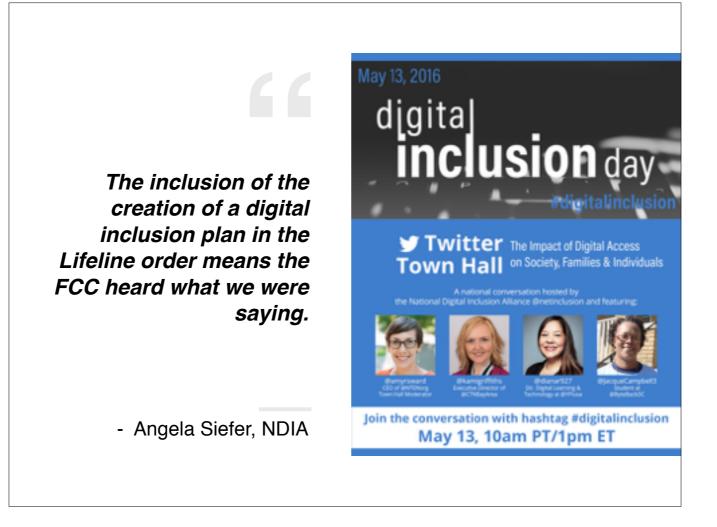


## 5

## YOU are the resource.

Or someone needs to be. These are human problems, not technological ones, and need human solutions.





So back to the users.... a lot, most of these people are afraid, trepidatious, anxious. And so we're going to look at working on their anxiety issues as a way of solving the real problem. Here are some things that I do.

