



Knight School of Communication 2012 Digital and Media Literacy Survey of Adults in Mecklenburg County, NC Final Report

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Methodology

- 400 telephone interviews with adults in Mecklenburg County, NC.
- Interviewing conducted October 29th through November 17th, 2012.
- For total sample results (n=400), sampling error is ± 4.9 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.
- The sample included random digit dial (RDD) landline numbers and RDD cell phone numbers.
- At least 4 attempts were made to reach sampled number. One attempt was made to convert refusals.
- All interviewing was conducted from the MarketWise Call Center by trained interviewers and supervised by professional staff. All interviewers were trained to MRA (Marketing Research Association) standards.
- The questionnaire was administered in Spanish when necessary. Twelve percent (12%) of interviews were conducted with Hispanics; 7% (n=27) were conducted in Spanish.



Comparison of Census Data with Survey Sample on Key Demographics

Mecklenburg County	Projected Census Data	Mecklenburg County Sample (n=400)
Gender		
Male	49%	49%
Female	51%	51%
Race/Ethnicity		
White (non-Hispanic)	50%	52%
Black	32%	30%
Hispanic	12%	12%
Other	6%	6%
Age		
18-34	34%	30%
35-44	22%	21%
45-54	18%	18%
55-64	13%	16%
65+	13%	15%

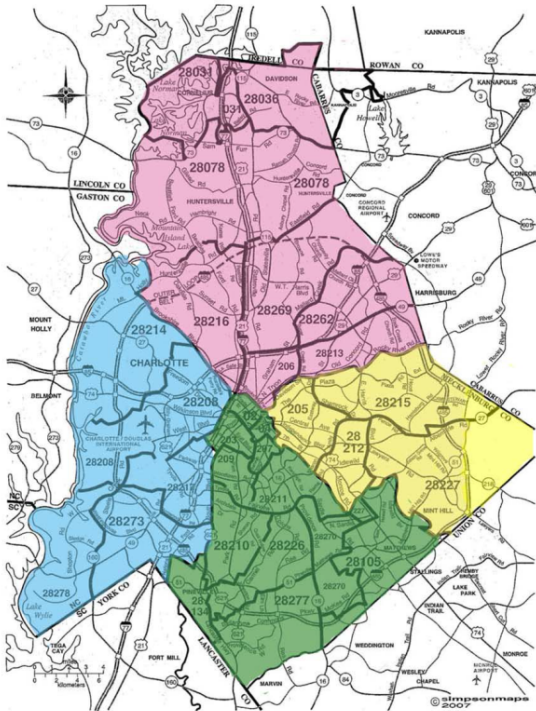
The survey sample is representative of Mecklenburg County by gender, race/ethnicity and age.



Key Demographics By Areas of Mecklenburg County

Total Sample (n=400)

MECKLENBURG COUNTY ZIP CODE ZONES



	North (n=99)	South + Center City (n=137)	East (n=81)	West (n=70)
Gender				
Male	50%	50%	49%	44%
Female	50%	50%	51%	56%
Race/Ethnicity				
White (non-Hispanic)	40%	78%	42%	35%
Black	37%	12%	40%	40%
Hispanic	11%	6%	14%	22%
Other minorities	12%	4%	5%	2%
Age				
18-34	28%	27%	34%	35%
35-44	25%	15%	19%	28%
45-54	20%	16%	20%	19%
55-64	13%	18%	16%	14%
65+	14%	23%	12%	4%



Background

2010 Report by Renee Hobbs sponsored by the Aspen Institute Communications and Society Program and the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation

- In the past, “literacy” has typically referred to the state of being able to read and write.
- A report written by Renee Hobbs and sponsored by the Aspen Institute Communications and Society Program and the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation indicates that today, the concept has evolved to mean “the ability to share meaning through symbol systems in order to participate in society.” In their report, “digital and media literacy” is used to “encompass a full range of cognitive, emotional and social competencies that includes the use of texts, tools, and technologies; the skills of critical thinking and analysis; the practice of message composition and creativity; the ability to engage in reflection and ethical thinking; as well as active participation through teamwork and collaboration.” The report also goes on to say “When people have digital and media literacy competencies, they recognize personal, corporate and political agendas and are empowered to speak out on behalf of the missing voices and omitted perspectives in our communities. By identifying and attempting to solve problems, people use their powerful voices and their rights under the law to improve the world around them.”



Definitions of Essential Competencies of Digital and Media Literacy

- **Access:** Finding and using media and technology tools skillfully, and sharing appropriate and relevant information.
 - *The ability to make responsible choices and access information by locating and sharing materials and comprehending information and ideas.*
 - *Key measures: Q9j & Q14l*
 - *NOTE: For this survey, this competency is called “Access & Share,” because many of the survey measures reflect the share component .*
- **Analyze & Evaluate:** Comprehending messages and using critical thinking to analyze message quality, veracity, credibility, and point of view, while considering potential effects or consequences of messages.
 - *The ability to analyze messages in a variety of forms by identifying the author, purpose and point of view, and evaluating the quality and credibility of the content.*
 - *Key measures: Q14j & Q14k*
- **Create:** Composing or generating content, using creativity and confidence in self-expression, with awareness of purpose, audience, and composition techniques.
 - *The ability to create content in a variety of forms, making use of language, images, sounds, and new digital tools and technologies.*
 - *Key measure: Q10a*



Definitions of Essential Competencies of Digital and Media Literacy

- **Reflect:** Applying social responsibility and ethical principles to one's own identity and lived experience, communication behavior, and conduct.
 - *The ability to reflect on one's own conduct and communication behavior by applying social responsibility and ethical principles.*
 - *Key measure: Q11b*
- **Act:** Working individually and collaboratively to share knowledge and solve problems in the family, the workplace and the community, and participating as a member of a community at local, regional, national and international levels.
 - *The ability to take social action by working individually and collaboratively to share knowledge and solve problems in the family, workplace and community, and by participating as a member of a community.*
 - *Key measures: Q24b, Q24c and Q24d*



Purpose of Research

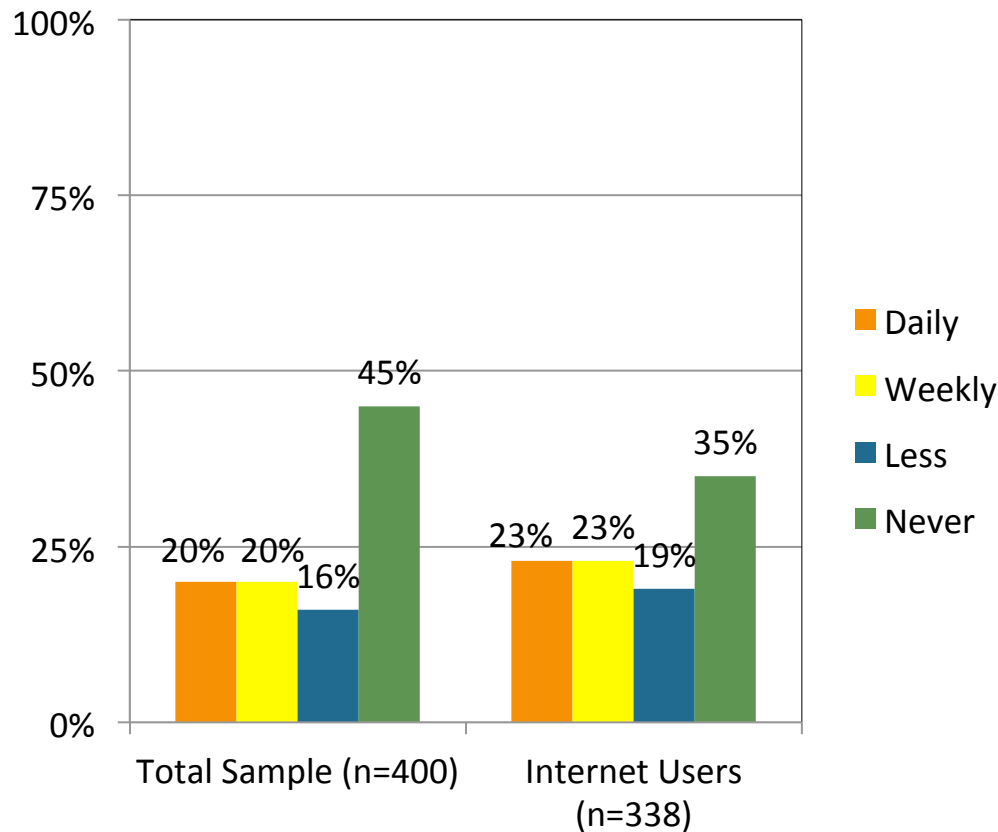
- As part of a grant received from the Knight Foundation, the Knight School of Communication at Queens University of Charlotte has committed to a series of community outreach initiatives to improve the city's digital and media literacy.
- The purpose of this survey is to measure digital and media literacy levels among adults in Mecklenburg County, NC. The survey would create baseline information to develop the initiatives.

Summary of Findings For Key Measures Of Essential Competencies of Digital and Media Literacy



Key Measure for “Access & Share”

In the past 3 months, how frequently did you share information, ideas, or opinions over the Internet on any type of device? (Q9j)



40% of the total sample and 46% of Internet users share information, ideas, or opinions at least weekly over the Internet.

Sharing is most frequent among:

- Smartphone users
- Social network users
- Adults under age 35
- Whites and African Americans
- Adults with incomes over \$40K
- College graduates and adults with at least some college education

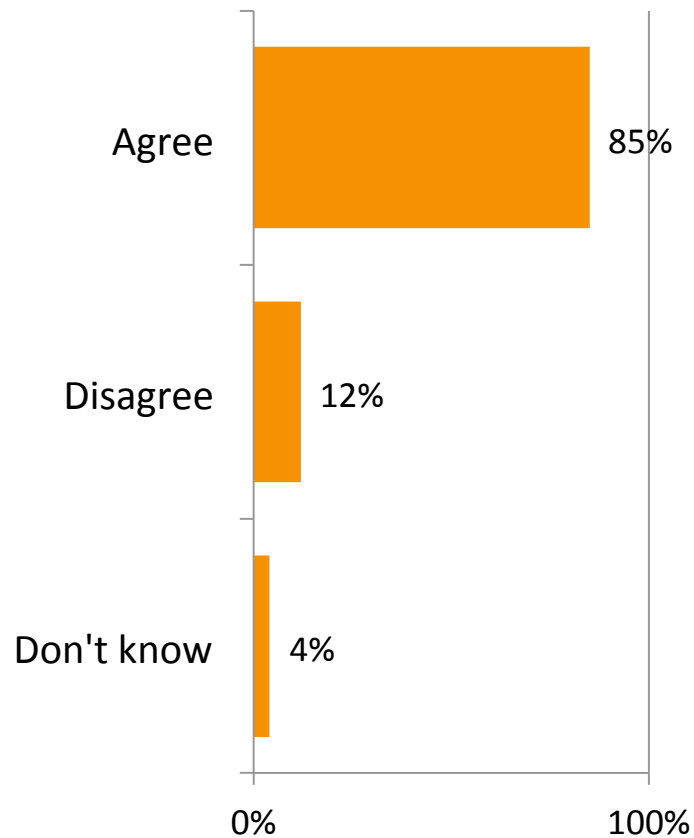
ACCESS & SHARE: Finding and using media and technology tools skillfully, and sharing appropriate and relevant information.



Key Measure for “Analyze & Evaluate” Competency

Agreement with statement: I can usually determine if the information I find online is correct and reliable. (Q14j)

Base= Internet Users (n=338)



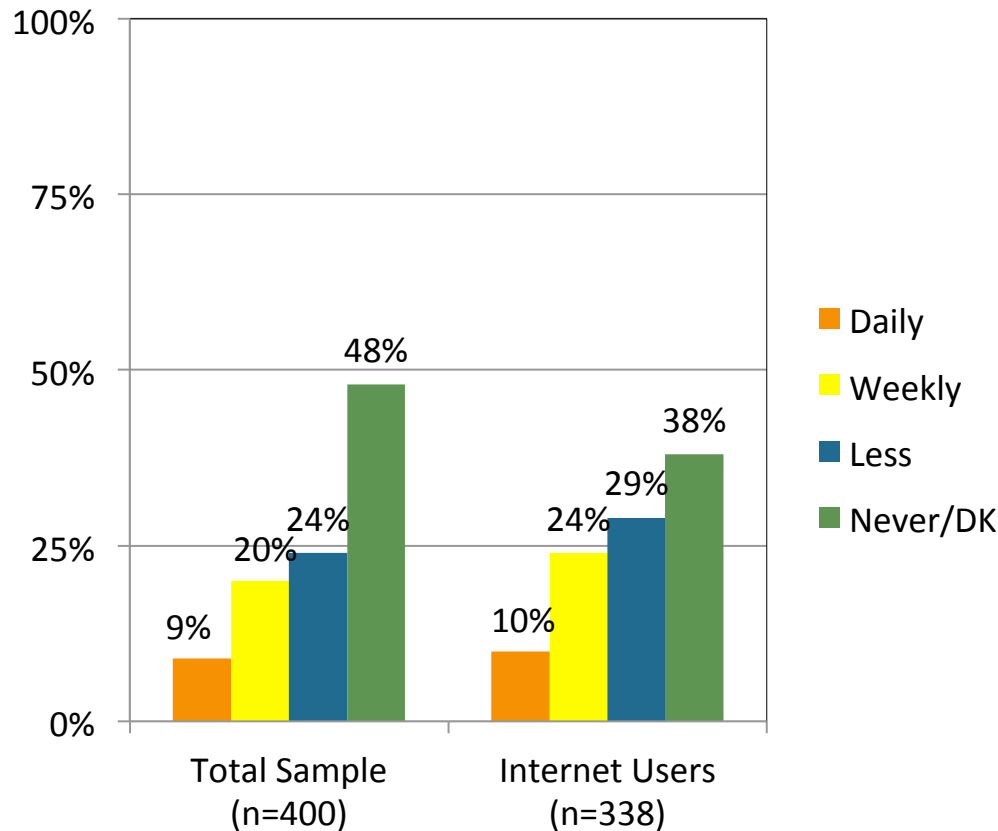
Most Internet users (85%) believe they can determine if the information they find online is correct and reliable.

ANALYZE & EVALUATE: Comprehending messages and using critical thinking to analyze message quality, veracity, credibility, and point of view, while considering potential effects or consequences of messages.



Key Measure for “Create” Competency

Over the past 3 months, how frequently have you uploaded self-created content such as images, videos, or text to a website for sharing? (Q10a)



Overall, 53% of the total sample and 63% of Internet users have uploaded self-created content at least at once in the past three months.

Only 29% of the total sample and 34% of Internet users upload self-created content at least weekly.

Uploading self-created content is most frequent among:

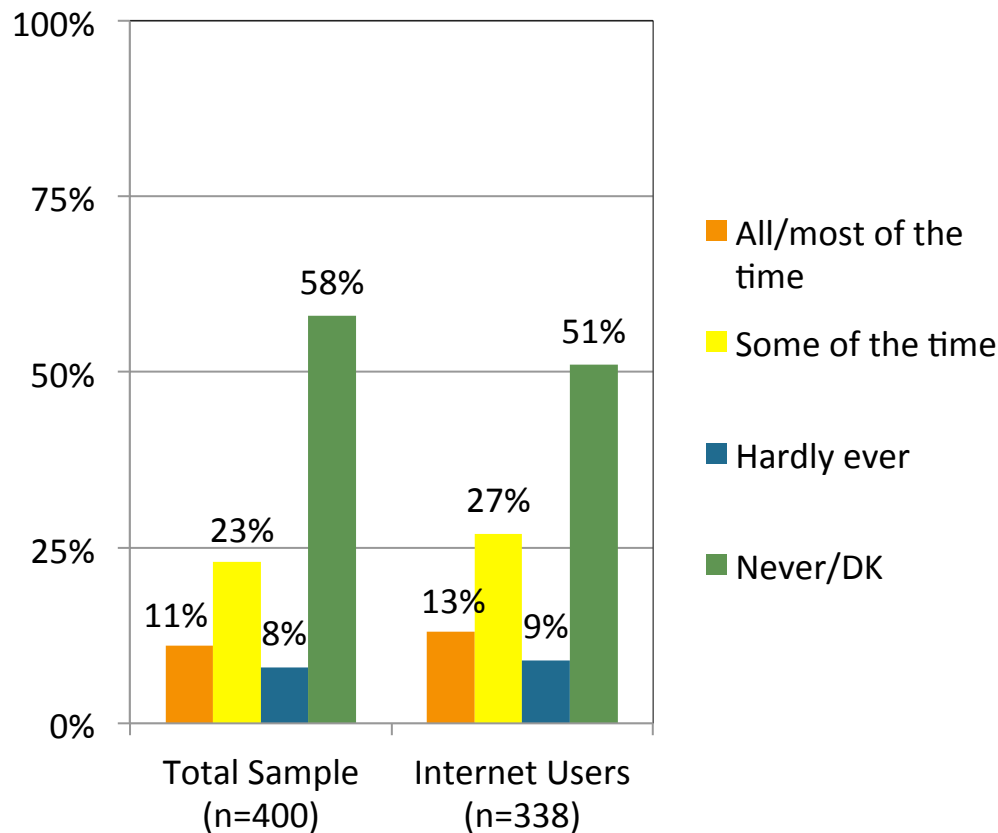
- Smartphone users
- Social network users
- Adults under age 35
- African Americans and Hispanics

CREATE: Composing or generating content, using creativity and confidence in self-expression, with awareness of purpose, audience, and composition techniques.



Key Measure for “Reflect” Competency

How often do you post comments and provide additional facts and information? (Q11b)



34% of the total sample and 40% of Internet users post comments and provide additional facts and information at least some of the time.

Among Internet users, posting of comments is most frequent among:

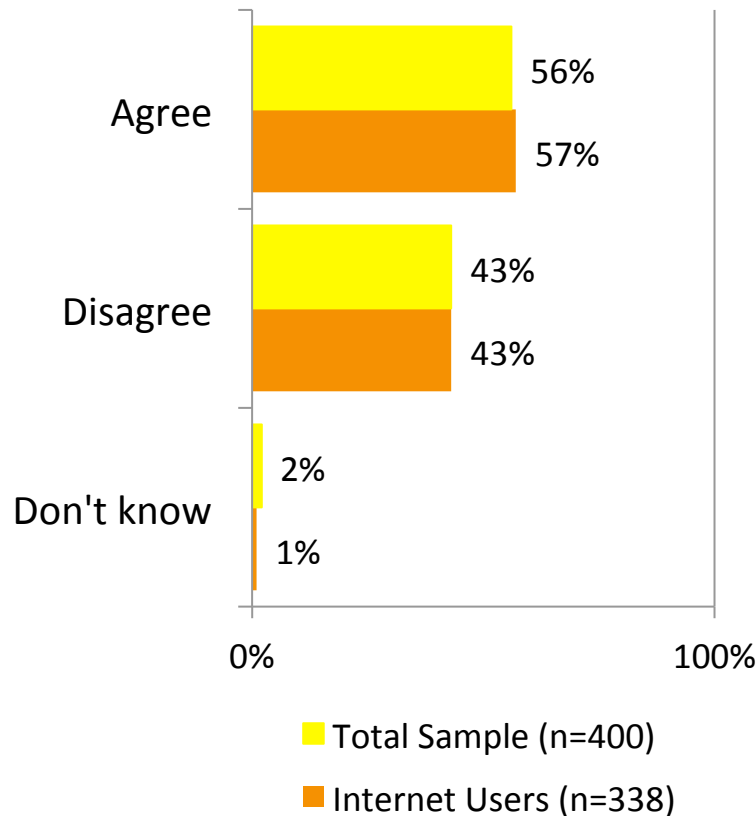
- Smartphone users
- Social network users
- Adults under age 55

REFLECT: Applying social responsibility and ethical principles to one’s own identity and lived experience, communication behavior, and conduct.



Key Measure for “Act” Competency

Agreement with statement: I am actively involved in local issues or have been in the past. (Q24b)



56% of the total sample and 57% of Internet users indicate they are or have been actively involved in local issues.

Adults who are mostly likely to say they are or have been involved are:

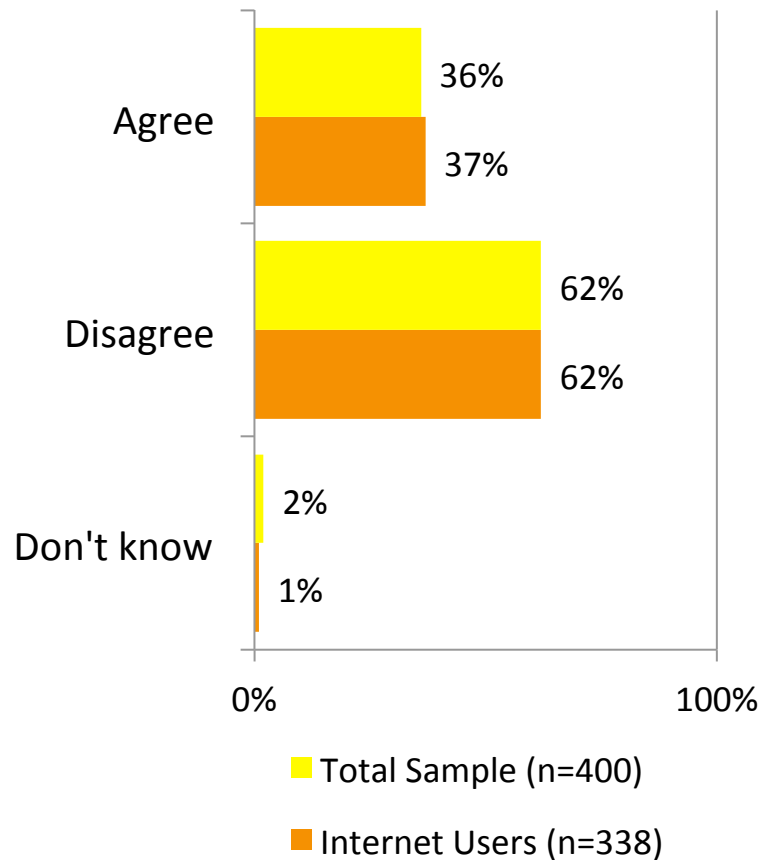
- Smartphone users
- Social network users
- Library users
- Adults age 35 and older
- African Americans
- Adults with incomes over \$40K
- College graduates and adults with at least some college education

ACT: Working individually and collaboratively to share knowledge and solve problems in the family, the workplace, and the community, and participating as a member of a community at local, regional and international levels.



Key Measure for “Act” Competency

Agreement with statement: I am actively involved in national issues or have been in the past. (Q24c)



36% of the total sample and 37% of Internet users indicate they are or have been actively involved in national issues.

Adults who are mostly likely to say they are or have been involved:

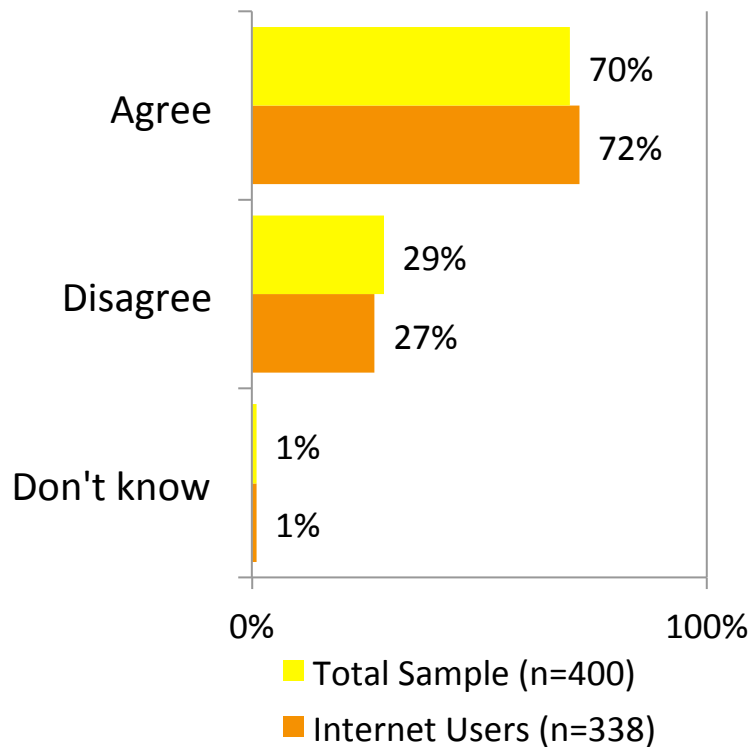
- Library users
- Adults with incomes of \$40K or more
- College graduates and adults with at least some college education

ACT: Working individually and collaboratively to share knowledge and solve problems in the family, the workplace, and the community, and participating as a member of a community at local, regional and international levels.



Key Measure for “Act” Competency

Agreement with statement:
I have volunteered in my community. (Q24d)



70% of the total sample and 72% of Internet users have volunteered in their community.

Adults most likely to volunteer are:

- Smartphone users
- Social network users
- White adults
- Library users
- Adults with incomes of \$40k or more
- College graduates and adults with at least some college education

ACT: Working individually and collaboratively to share knowledge and solve problems in the family, the workplace, and the community, and participating as a member of a community at local, regional and international levels.

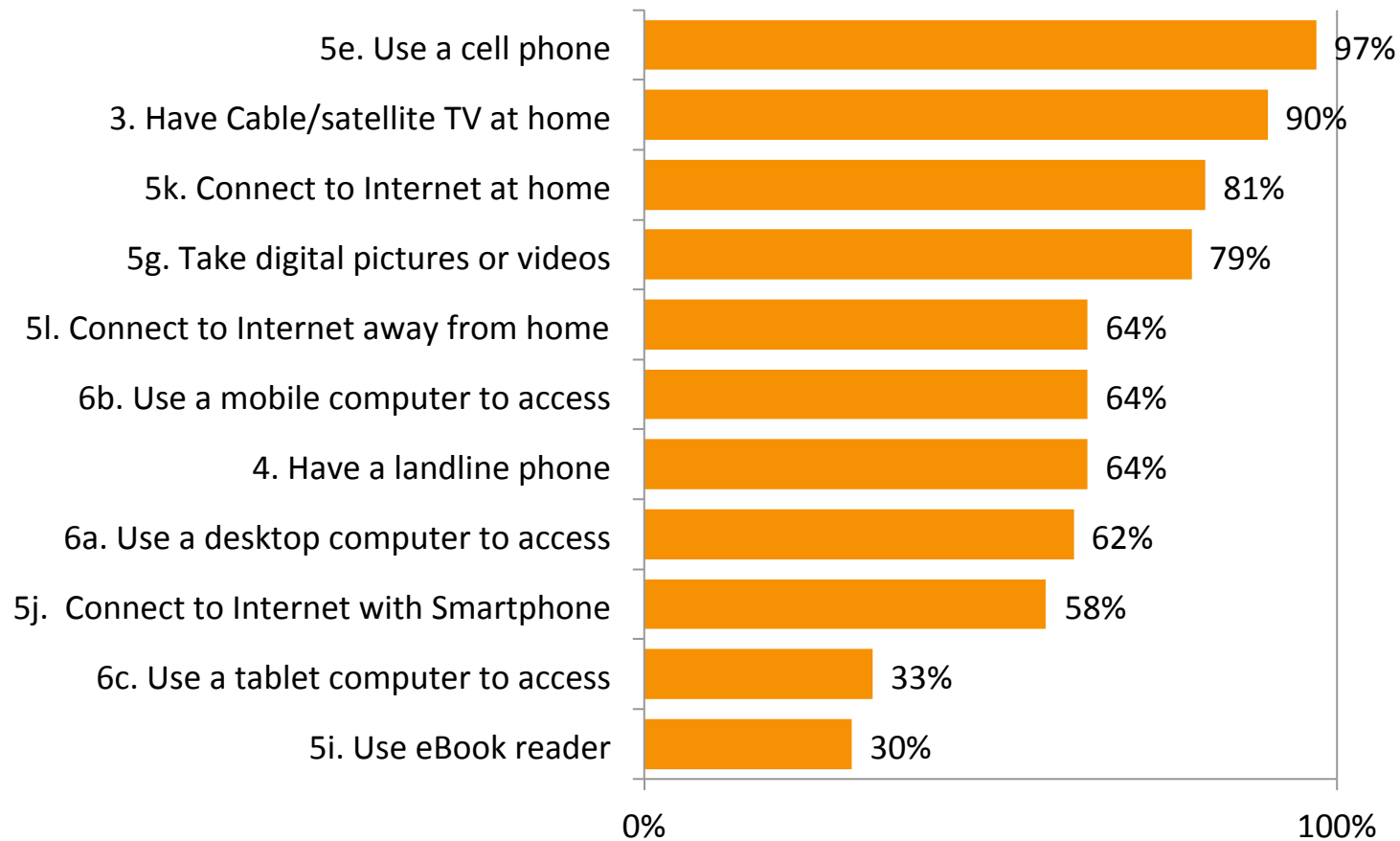
Detailed Findings

Use of Internet and Technology



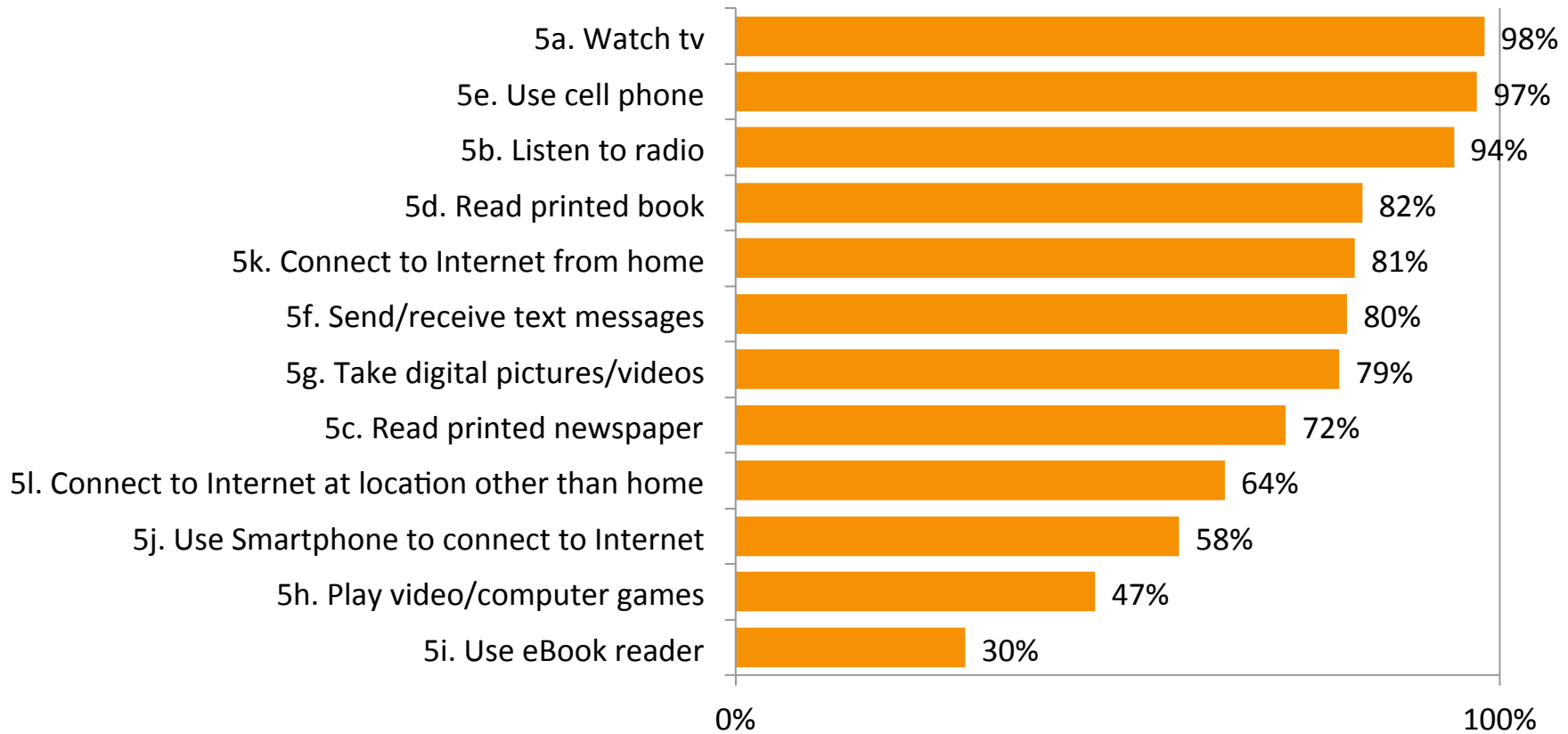
Overview of Use of Technology

Base=Total Sample (n=400)





Activities Engaged in Over Past 3 Months (Q5a-l) Base=Total Sample (n=400)





Activities in Past 3 Months (Q5) Base=Total Sample (n=400)

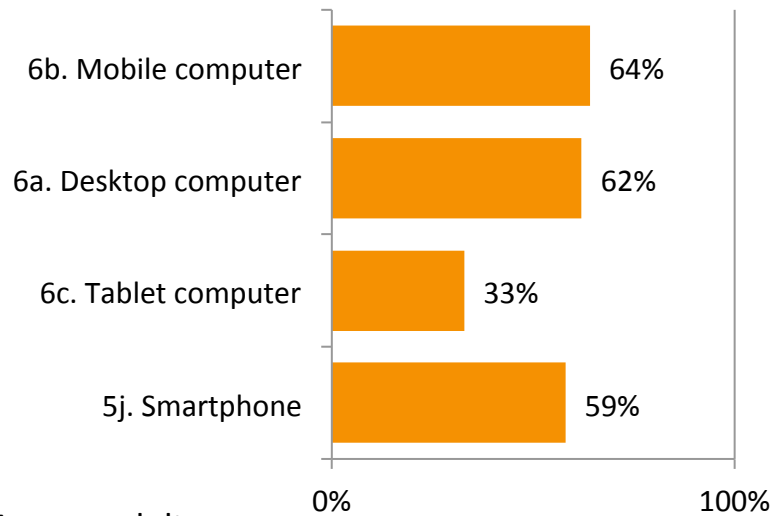
Activity	Daily	Weekly	Less	Never
5a. Watch television	87%	10%	2%	2%
5b. Listen to radio	67%	19%	7%	7%
5c. Read printed newspaper	30%	26%	15%	28%
5d. Read printed book	31%	28%	24%	19%
5e. Use cell phone	86%	8%	3%	4%
5f. Send/receive text messages	62%	12%	6%	20%
5g. Take digital pictures/videos	19%	33%	28%	21%
5h. Play video/computer games	19%	13%	15%	53%
5i. Use eBook reader	11%	10%	10%	69%
5j. Use Smartphone to connect to Internet	50%	6%	3%	43%
5k. Connect to Internet from home	69%	10%	2%	19%
5l. Connect to Internet at location other than home	38%	15%	11%	36%



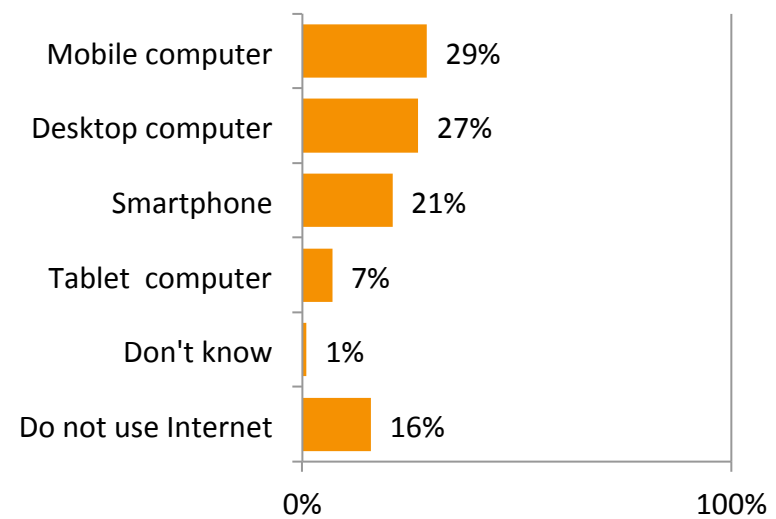
Devices Used to Access Internet

Base=Total Sample (n=400)

Device Used Past 3 Months (Q6a-c, 5j)
Multiple Answers Allowed



Primary Device Used (Q7)
One Answer Allowed



Among adults:

- Mobile computers are used as a primary device by those who are younger (18-34), white, college educated, with incomes of \$60k or more.
- Smartphones are used as a primary device by minorities and younger adults (18-34).
- Tablet computers are unlikely to be a primary device to access the Internet. Those who use them most are age 35-54, college educated, with incomes of \$60k or more.



Devices Used to Access Internet Base=Total Sample (n=400)

Activity	Daily	Weekly	Less	Never
Q6a. Desktop computer	47%	11%	5%	38%
Q6b. Mobile computer (e.g., laptop or netbook)	45%	12%	7%	37%
Q6c. Tablet computer (e.g., iPad, Samsung Galaxy, Kindle Fire)	19%	7%	8%	67%
Q5j. Use Smartphone to connect to Internet	50%	6%	3%	43%



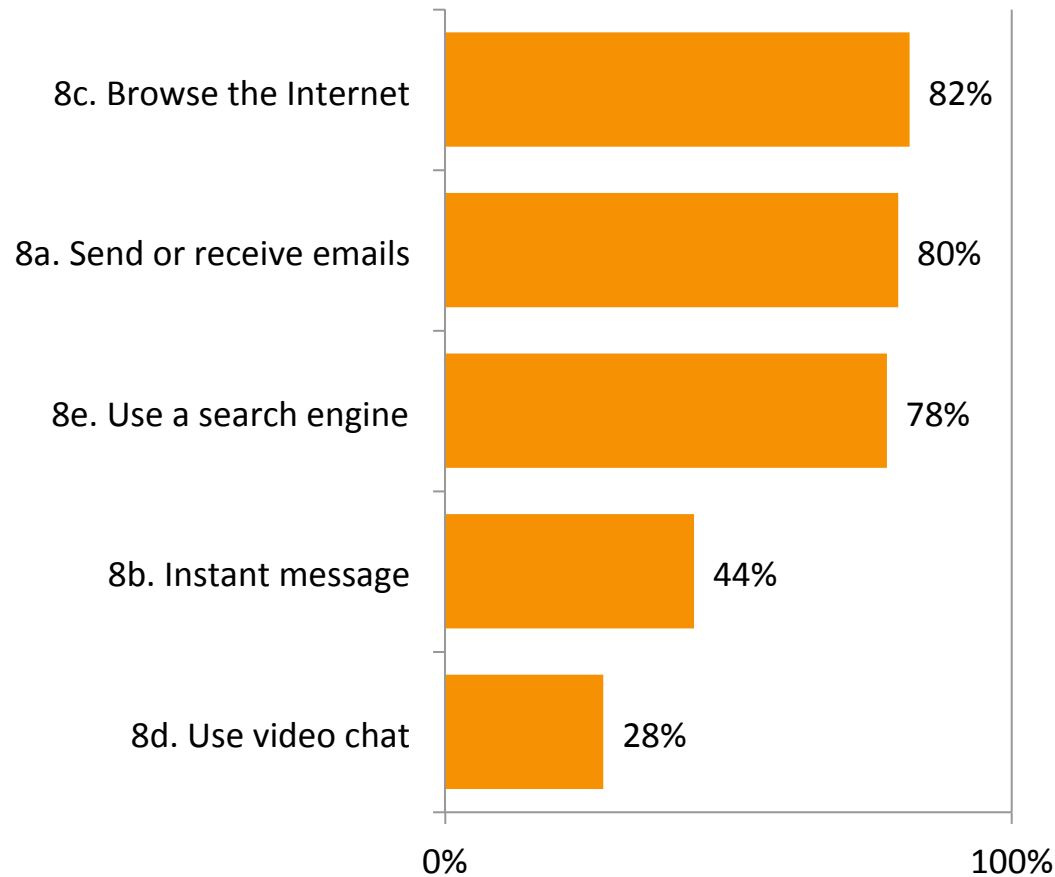
Activities Engaged in on Smartphone in Past 3 Months (Q12) Base=Total Sample (n=400)

Activity	Daily	Weekly	Less	Never
12a. Use social media	29%	6%	7%	57%
12b. Write and read email	36%	10%	5%	50%
12c. Browse the Internet	38%	9%	6%	47%
12d. Get local news and information	28%	11%	9%	52%
12e. Get regional or national news and information	22%	13%	9%	56%
12f. Get directions	12%	19%	16%	53%
12g. Take pictures or videos	16%	26%	10%	49%
12h. Watch television or movies	4%	5%	10%	81%
12i. Read eBooks, online newspapers or online magazines	7%	8%	10%	76%
12j. Play games online or through apps	9%	8%	9%	74%
12k. Make purchases online	3%	7%	16%	74%
12l. Use video chat	2%	5%	10%	83%
12m. Download apps	6%	14%	22%	59%

“Access and Share” Related Questions



Online Activities Engaged in Over Past 3 Months Related to “Access and Share” Competency Base=Total Sample (n=400)



- Most adults who use the Internet have basic skills: 8c, 8a, 8e.
- Younger adults (under 35) and minorities are the most likely to use instant message.
- Although video chat is used infrequently, younger adults are the most likely to use it.
- Adults ages 55 and older do all of these activities less frequently than younger adults.
- White, higher income and higher educated adults are the most likely to use search engines.



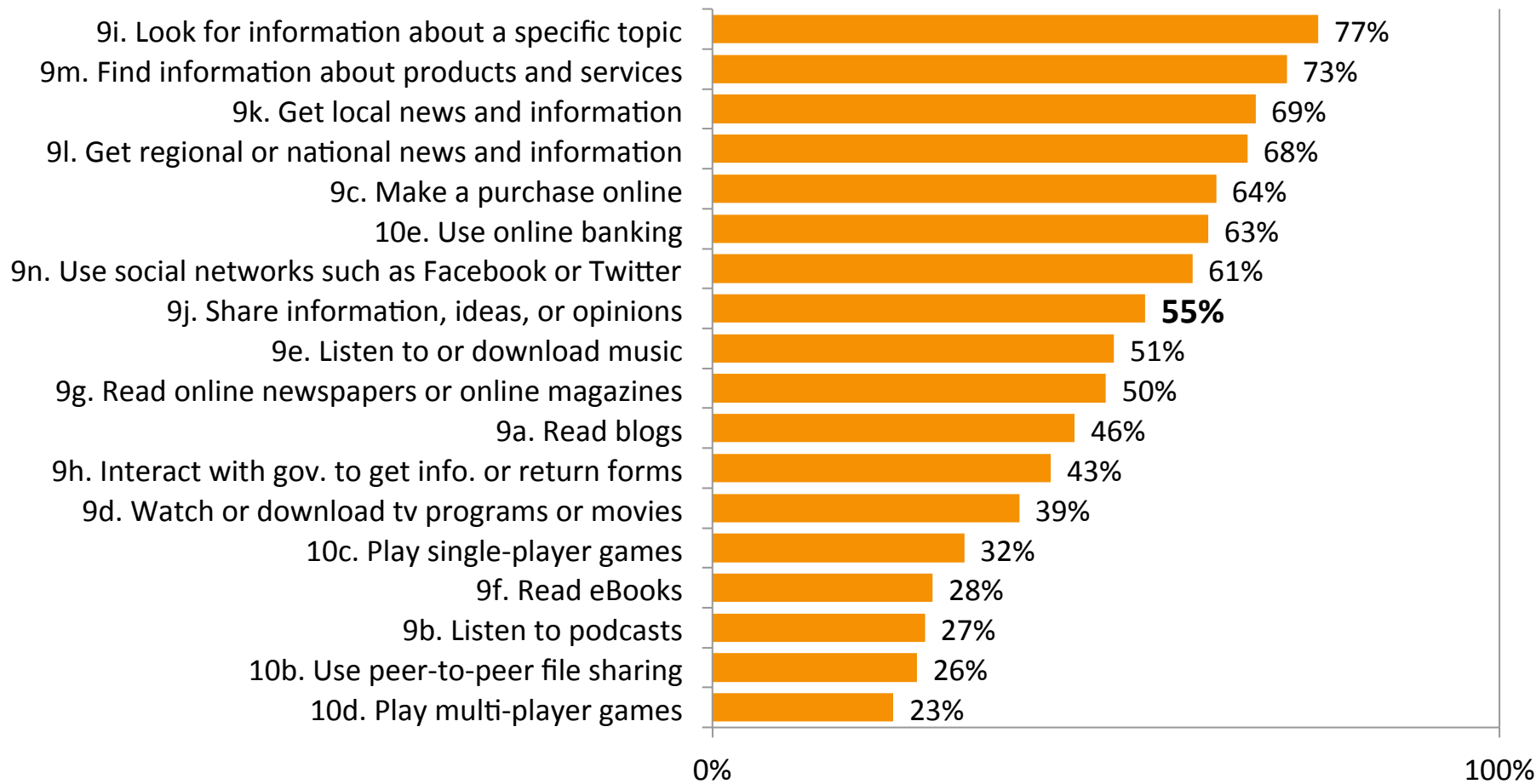
Online Activities Engaged in Over Past 3 Months Related to “Access and Share” Competency Base=Total Sample (n=400)

Activity	Daily	Weekly	Less	Never
8a. Send or receive emails	63%	12%	5%	20%
8b. Instant message	25%	12%	8%	56%
8c. Browse the Internet	69%	10%	4%	18%
8d. Use video chat	6%	8%	14%	71%
8e. Use a search engine	64%	11%	4%	22%



Online Activities Engaged in Over Past 3 Months Related to “Access and Share” Competency

Base=Total Sample (n=400)



*Q9J is a key measure for evaluating “Access (& Share)” competency.



Online Activities Engaged in Over Past 3 Months Related to “Access and Share” Competency

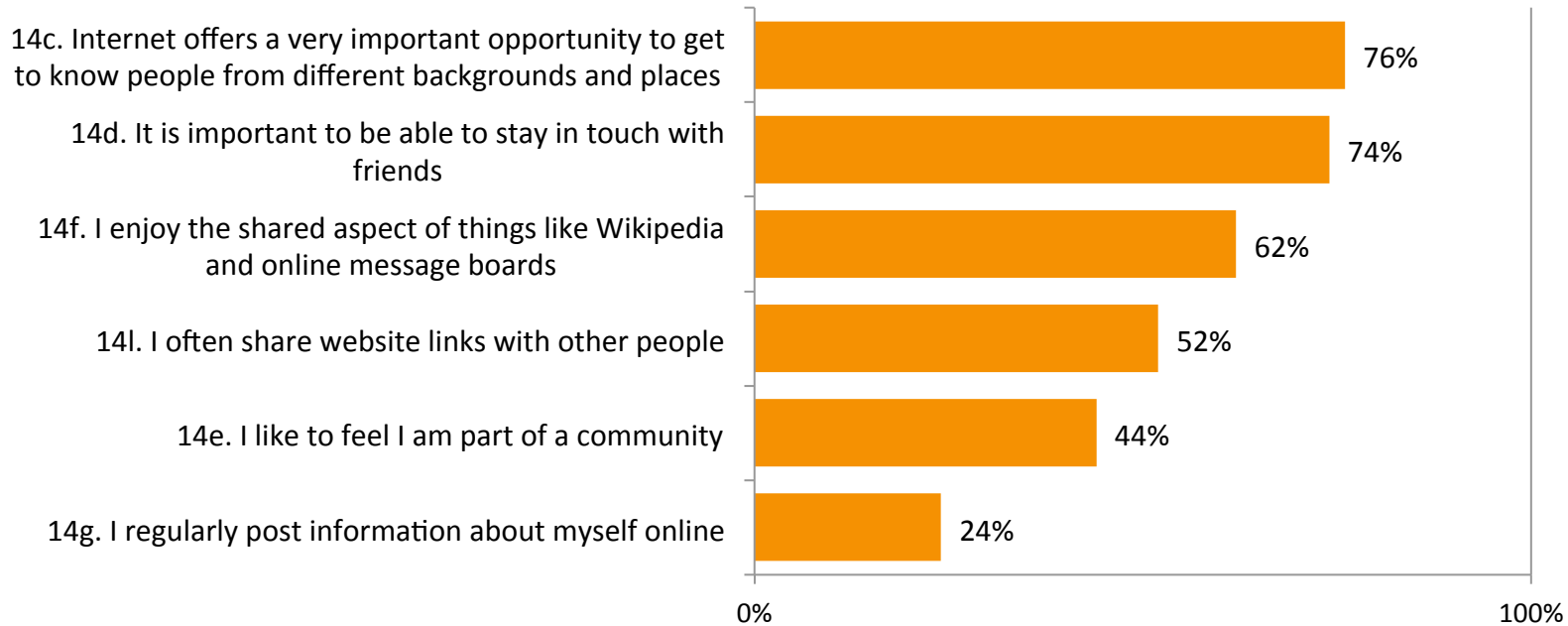
Base=Total Sample (n=400)

Activity	Daily	Weekly	Less	Never
9a. Read blogs	13%	20%	14%	54%
9b. Listen to podcasts	4%	9%	14%	73%
9c. Make a purchase online	3%	16%	46%	36%
9d. Watch or download TV programs or movies	7%	14%	18%	61%
9e. Listen to or download music	13%	19%	19%	49%
9f. Read eBooks	8%	11%	10%	72%
9g. Read online newspapers or online magazines	17%	18%	15%	50%
9h. Interact with government to get info. or return forms	4%	9%	30%	57%
9i. Look for information about a specific topic	47%	22%	8%	23%
9j. Share information, ideas, or opinions	20%	20%	16%	45%
9k. Get local news and information	40%	18%	12%	31%
9l. Get regional or national news and information	42%	17%	10%	32%
9m. Find information about products and services	26%	32%	15%	27%
9n. Use social networks such as Facebook or Twitter	41%	11%	8%	39%
10b. Use peer-to-peer file sharing	4%	10%	12%	74%
10c. Play single-player games	12%	10%	10%	69%
10d. Play multi-player games	11%	4%	8%	77%
10e. Use online banking	27%	29%	7%	38%



Agreement with Statements Related to “Access and Share” Competency

Base=Internet Users (n=338)

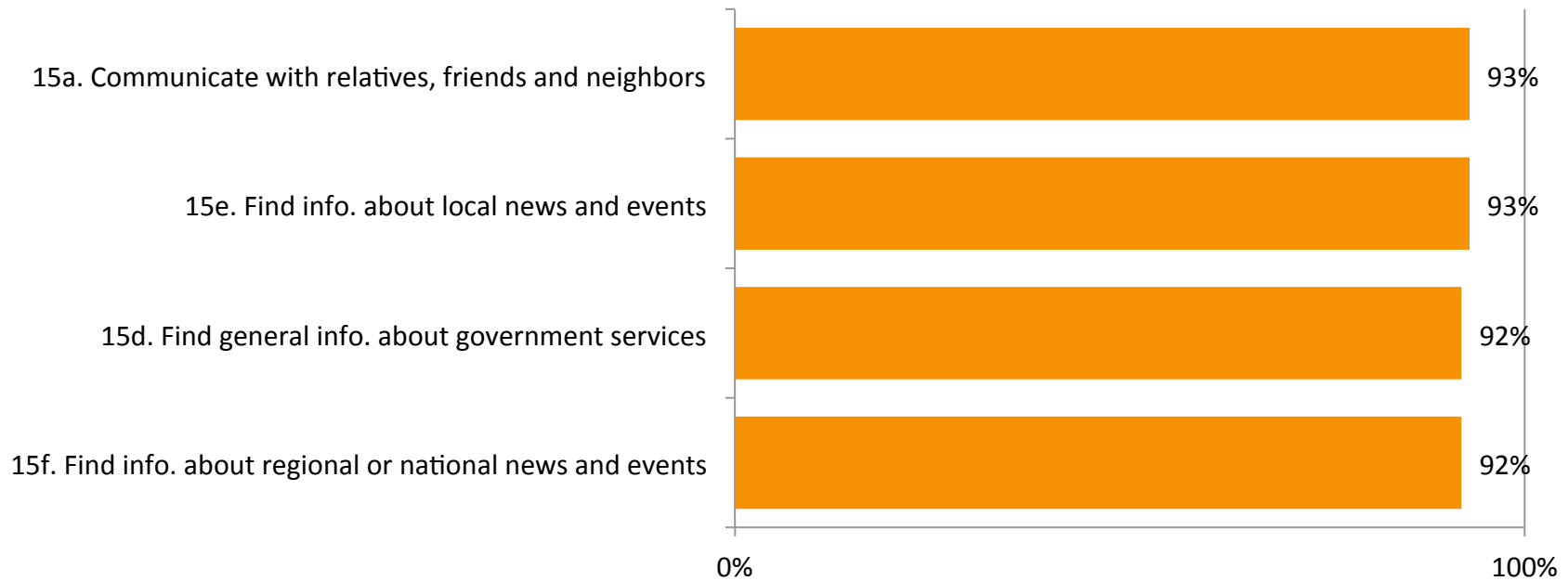


- There is relatively strong agreement across segments that the Internet offers an important opportunity to get to know people from different backgrounds and places, and stay in touch with friends.
- Older adults and adults who don’t use social networks are the least likely to like shared aspects of things like Wikipedia and online message boards.
- Smartphone users, social network users, young adults, Hispanics, and adults with household incomes under \$40k are the most likely to say when they go online they feel they are part of a community.
- Smartphone users, social network users, young adults, minorities, adults with household incomes under \$40k, with less than a college education are the most likely to post information about themselves online. Older adults are very unlikely to post information about themselves online.

***Q14l is a key measure for Evaluating “Access (and Share)” Competency**



Perception that Computer and Internet Skills are Sufficient to . . . Related to “Access and Share” Competency Base=Internet Users (n=338)

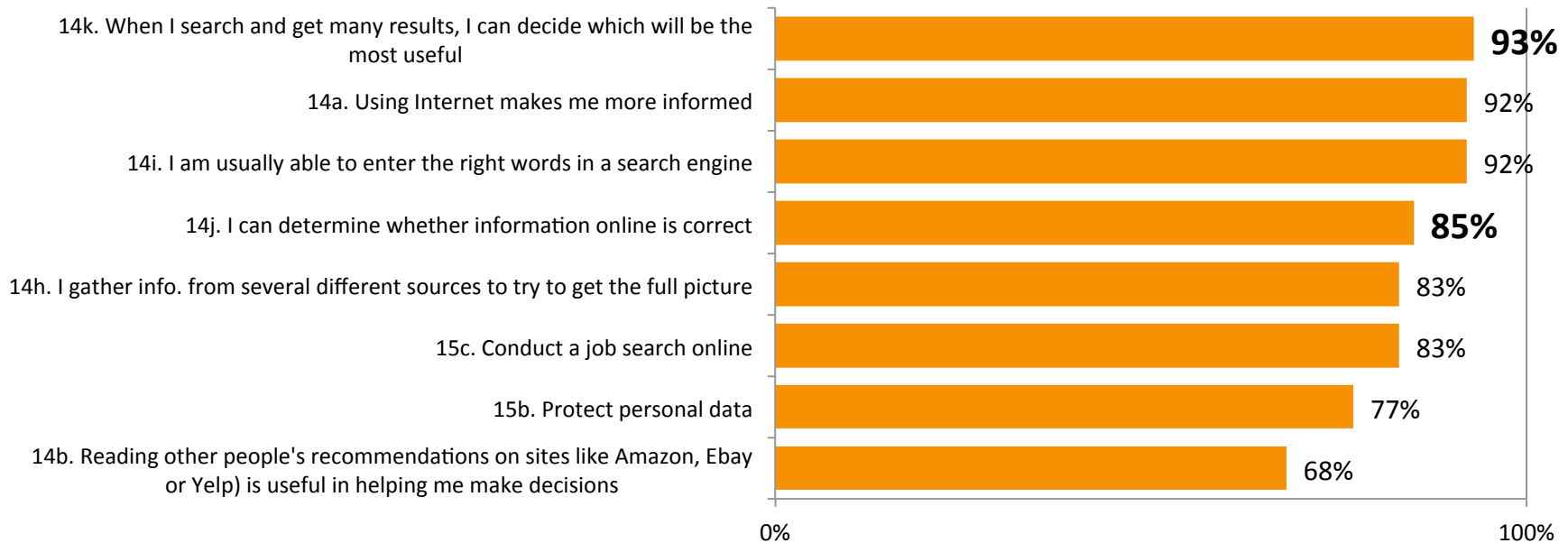


- Perceptions that personal computer and Internet skills are sufficient are strong across demographic segments.

“Analyze and Evaluate” Related Questions



Agreement with Statements Related to “Analyze and Evaluate” Competency Base=Internet Users (n=338)



- Most Internet users believe they can determine the veracity and credibility of Internet messages and are able to use the Internet to stay informed.
- Older adults are the least likely to believe their computer and Internet skills are sufficient to protect their personal data or that they have the skills to conduct a job search online.
- Reading people’s recommendations on sites like Amazon is least useful to older adults, African Americans, and adults with annual household incomes of less than \$40k.

* Q14k and Q14j are key measures for Evaluating “Analyze and Evaluate” Competency

“Create” Related Questions



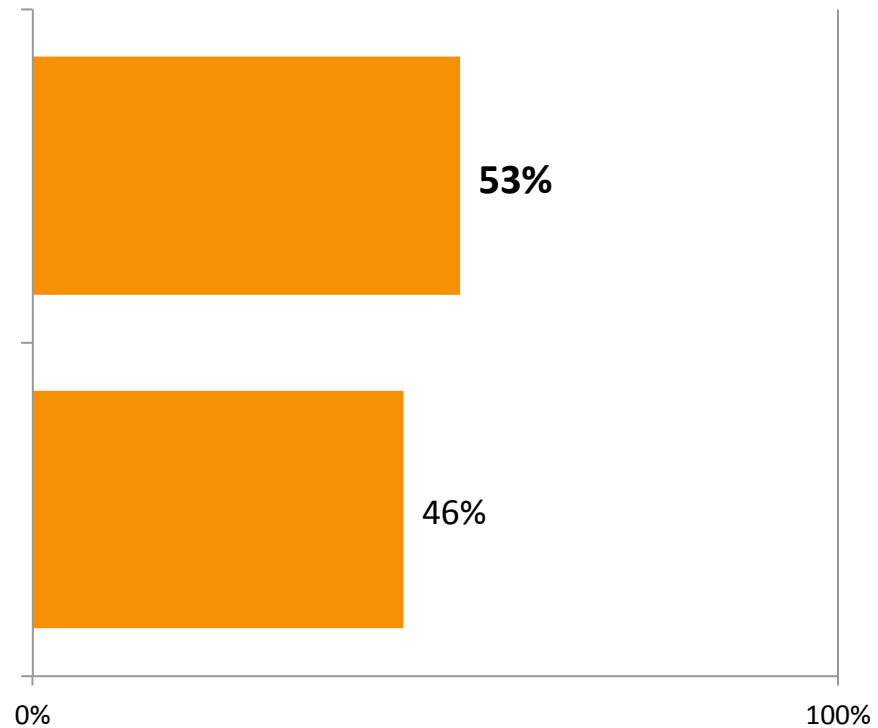
Online Activities Engaged in Over Past 3 Months Related to “Create” Competency Base=Total Sample (n=400)

10a. Upload self-created content such as images, videos, or text to a website for sharing

53%

10f. Post comments on websites

46%



Adults who do these activities tend to be social network users, Smartphone users, younger adults (under age 35), and African Americans.

**Q10a is a key measure for evaluating “Create” competency.*



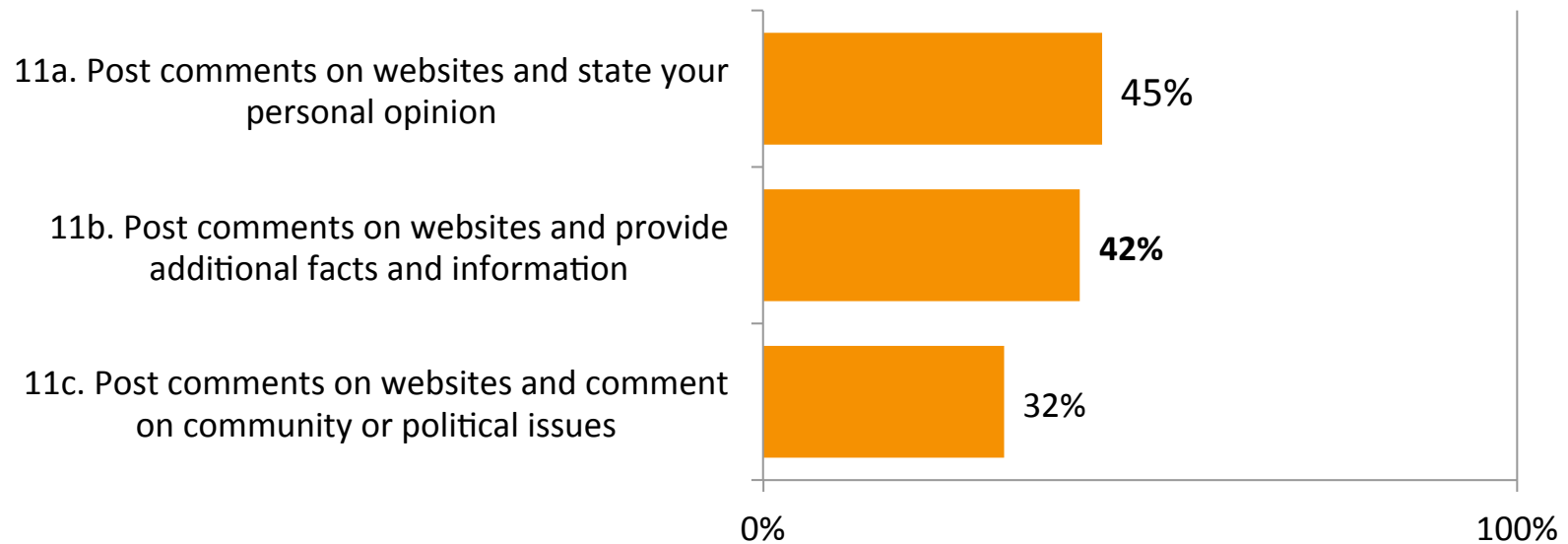
Online Activities Engaged in Over Past 3 Months Related to “Create” Competency Base=Total Sample (n=400)

Activity	Daily	Weekly	Less	Never
10a. Upload self-created content such as images, videos, or text to a website for sharing	9%	20%	24%	48%
10f. Post comments on websites	12%	16%	18%	54%

“Reflect” Related Questions



Online Activities Engaged in Over Past 3 Months that Relate to “Reflect” Competency Base=Total Sample (n=400)



Posting of comments on the Internet is most frequent among:

- Smartphone users
- Social network users
- Adults under age 35

Adults ages 55 and older are the most unlikely to post comments.

*Q11b is a key measure for evaluating “Reflect” competency.



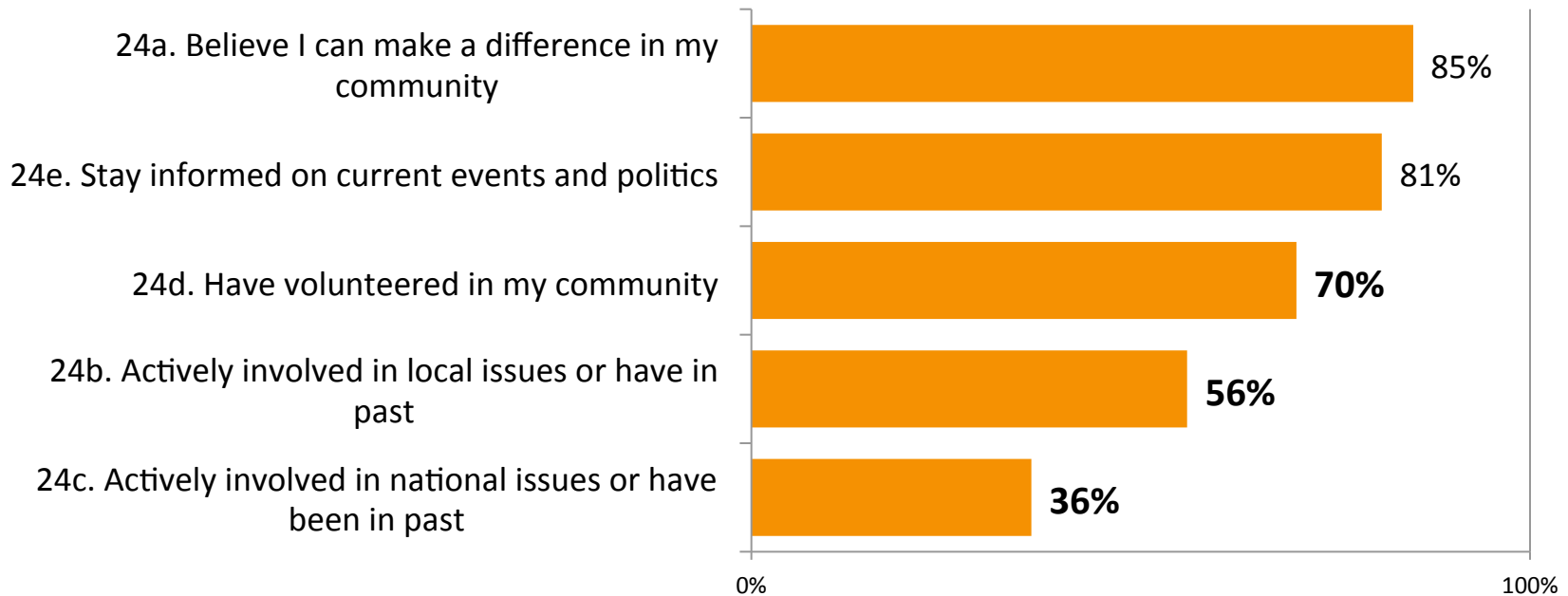
Online Activities Engaged in Over Past 3 Months that Related to “Reflect” Competency Base=Total Sample (n=400)

Activity	Daily	Weekly	Less	Never
11a. Post comments on websites and state your personal opinion	25%	15%	5%	55%
11b. Post comments on websites and provide additional facts and information	11%	23%	8%	58%
11c. Post comments and comment on community or political issues	8%	16%	8%	68%

“Act” Related Questions



Agreement with Statements Related to “Act” Competency Base=Total Sample (n=400)



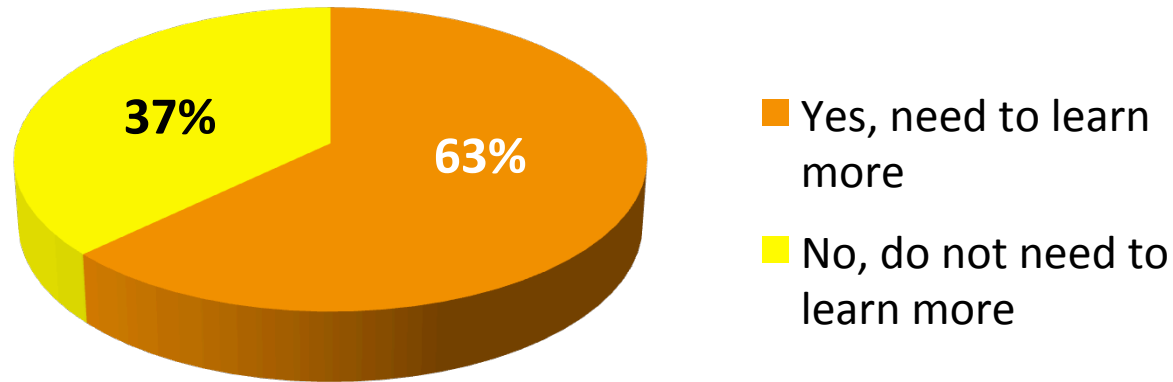
- Most adults believe they are informed about current events and politics and can make a difference in their community.
- Although most adults indicate they have volunteered in their community, many have never been actively involved at the local and national level.

*Q24b, Q24c, and Q24d are the key measure for evaluating the “Act” essential competency

Learning about Computers and Related Technology



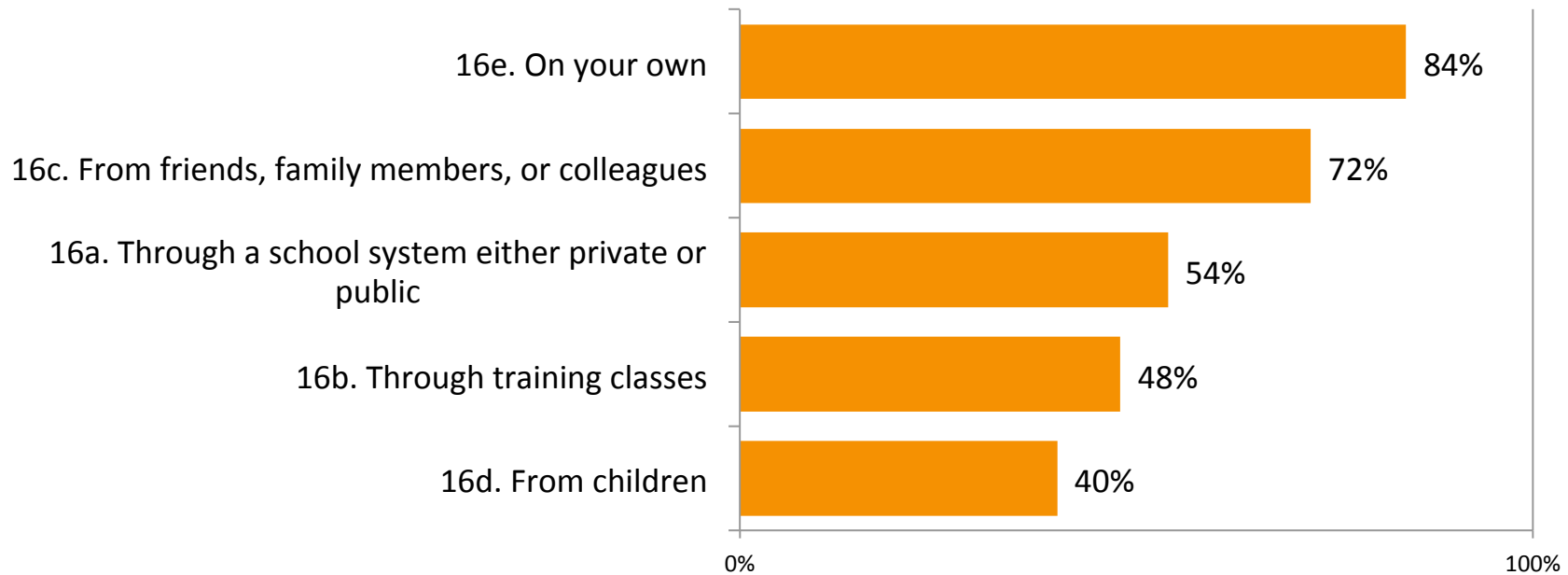
Perceived Need to Learn More About Computers and Related Technology (Q17) Base=Total Sample (n=400)



Older adults, African Americans, Hispanics and adults with incomes of less than \$60k are the most likely to believe they need to learn more.



Sources Used to Learn About Computers and Related Technology (Q16a-e) Base=Total Sample (n=400)

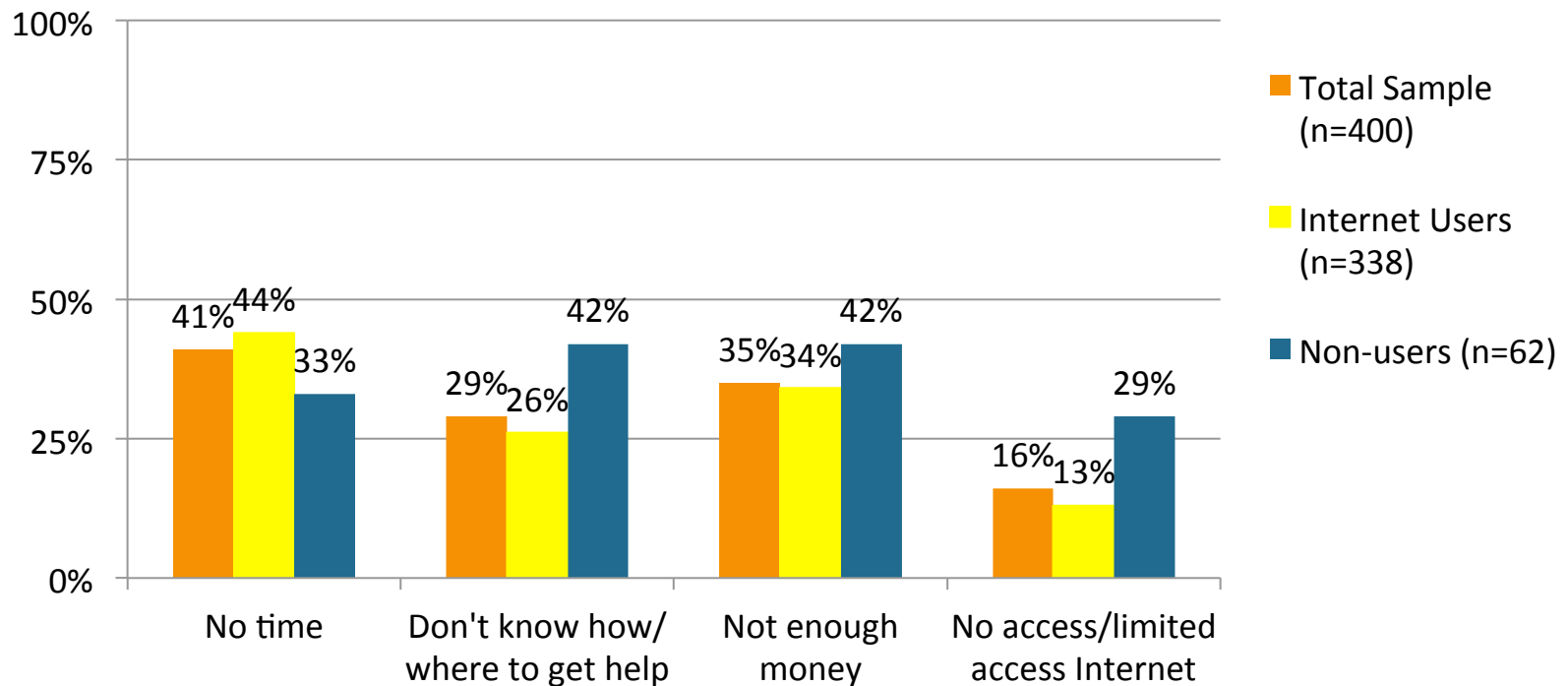


- Most adults indicate that much of what they know about computers and related technology, they learned on their own.
- Young adults are the most likely to say they learned through a school system.
- Young adults, adults with household incomes of \$60k or more, and those with college degrees are the most likely to say they learned from family, friends, and colleagues.
- White adults, adults with incomes of \$40k or more, college graduates and those with at least some college are the most likely to have taken training classes.



Biggest Obstacles to Learning More About Computers and Related Technology (Q18)

Percentage saying Major or Minor Obstacle



Hispanics, adults with incomes under \$40k, and those with no college are the most likely to indicate they don't know how or where to get help. They are also the most likely to say they don't have enough money.



Obstacles To Learning About Computers and Related Technology

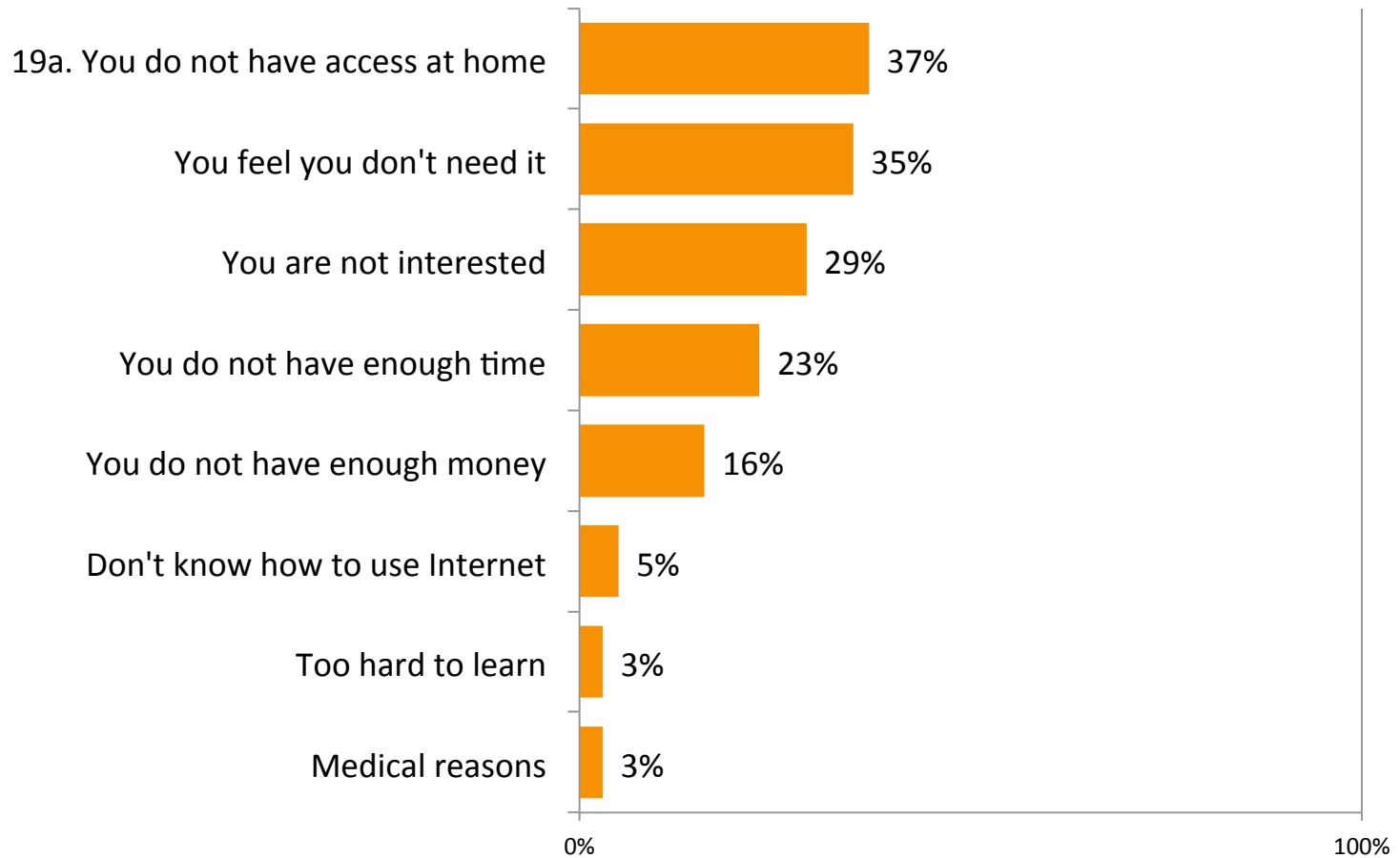
Base=Total Sample, n=400

Activity	Major obstacle	Minor obstacle	Not an obstacle
18a. No time	19%	22%	59%
18b. Don't know how/where to get help	9%	20%	71%
18c. Not enough money	16%	19%	65%
18d. No access or limited access to Internet	7%	9%	85%



Reasons for Not Using the Internet (Q19)

Multiple Answers Allowed.
Base=Non Users of Internet (n=62)

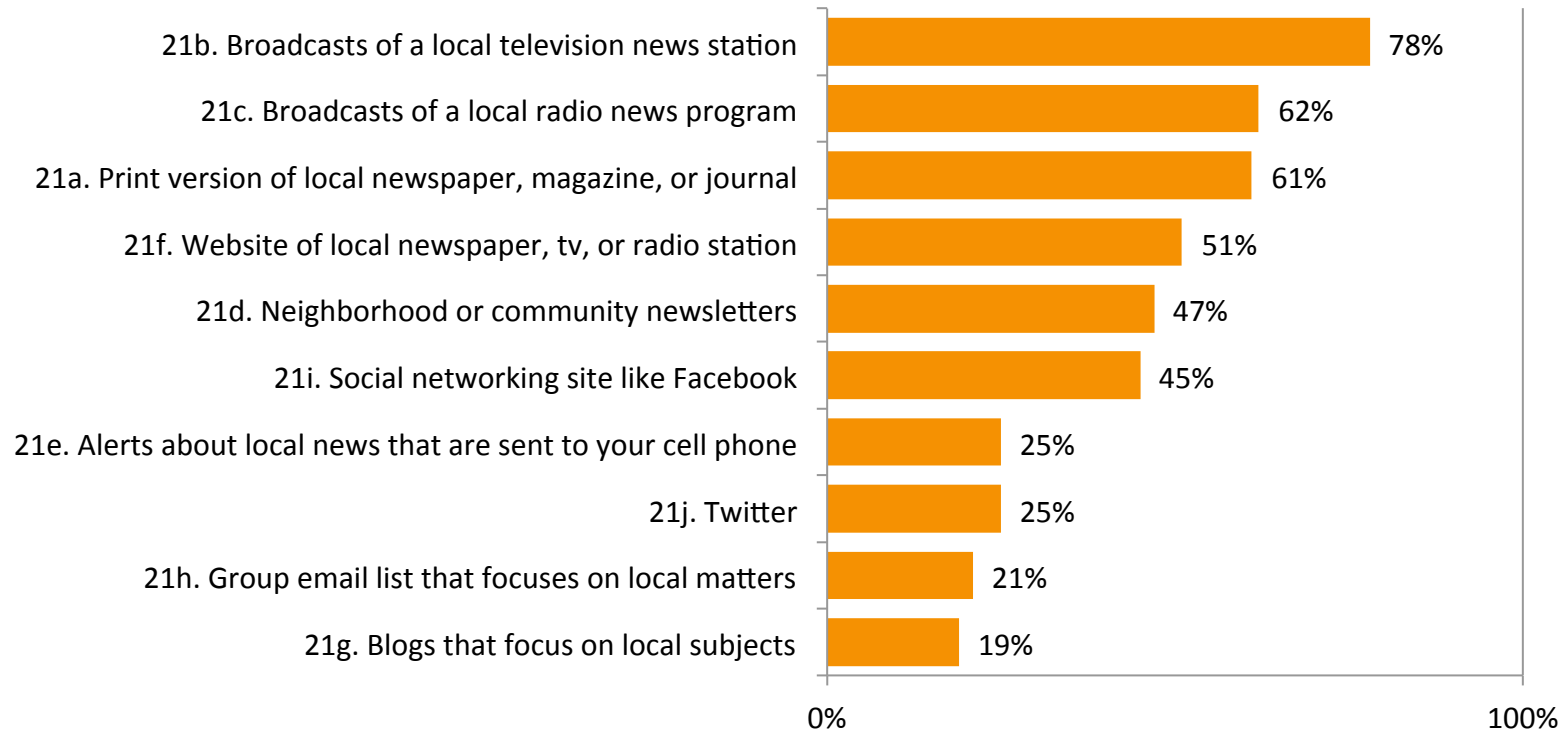


Media Sources Used and Perceptions of Reliability



Sources Used to Regularly Get News About Your Community and Region (Q21)

Base=Total Sample (n=400)

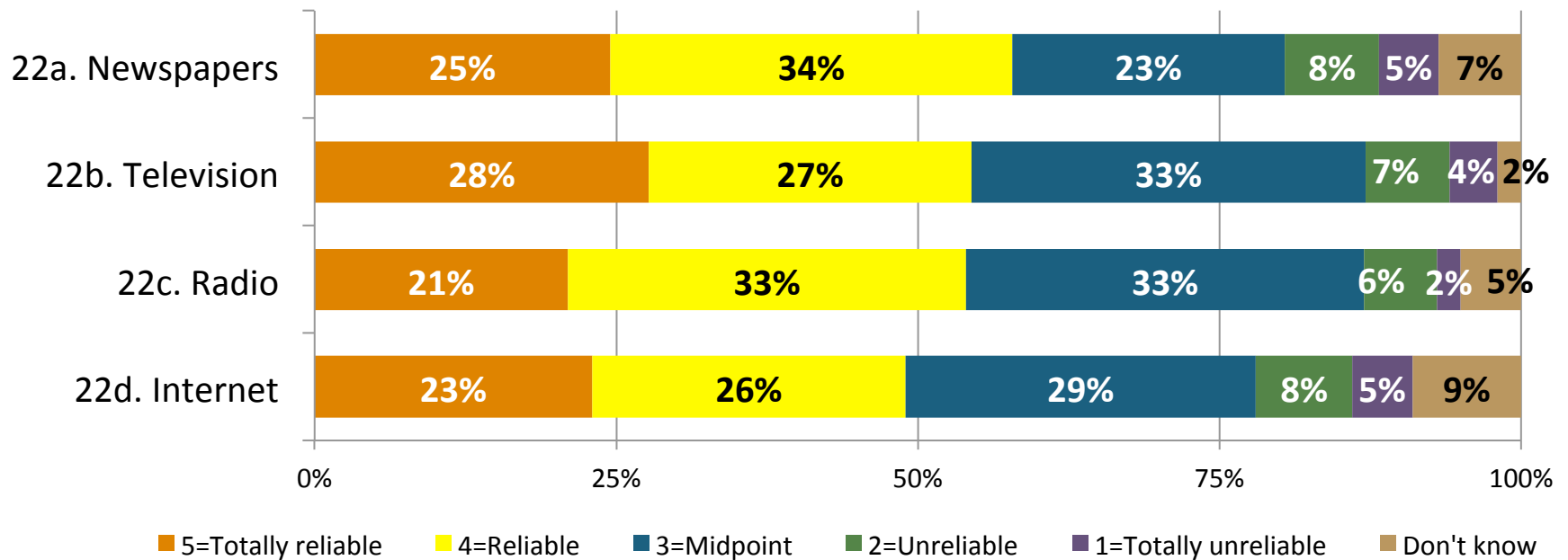


While traditional media (TV, radio, newspapers) are the primary sources for community and regional news, half of adults are going to Websites for the information.



Reliability of Information from Media Sources (Q22a-d)

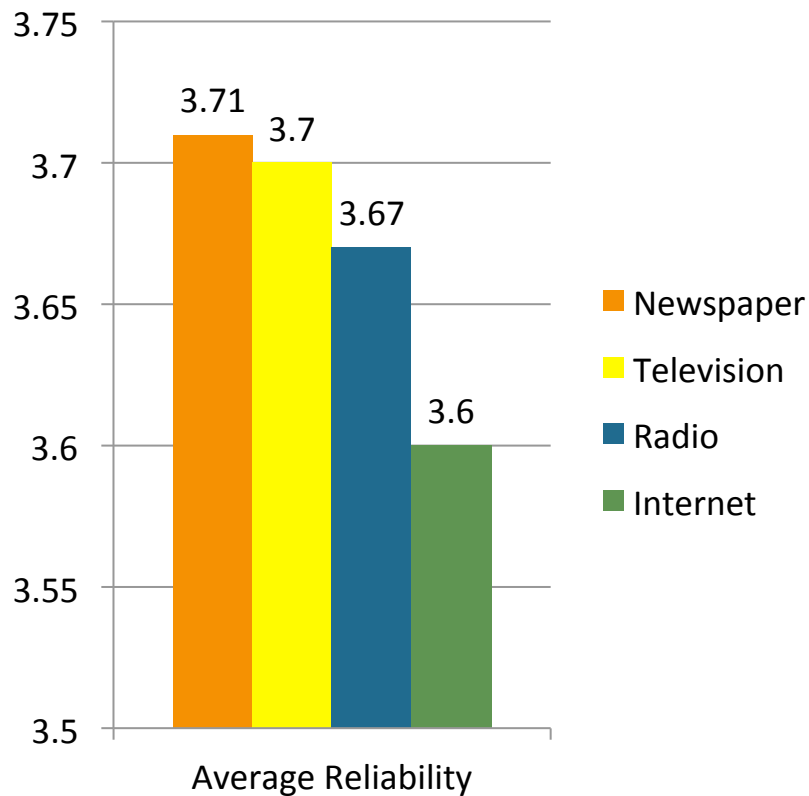
Base=Total Sample (n=400)



- Slightly less than half of the respondents consider the Internet to be a reliable source of information.
- Many more Internet users believe the Internet is reliable than non-users.
- Young adults are the most likely to believe the Internet is reliable.



Media Reliability (Q22) Mean Ratings



On the following scale:

5=Totally reliable

4=Somewhat reliable

3=Neither reliable or unreliable

2=Somewhat unreliable

1=Totally unreliable

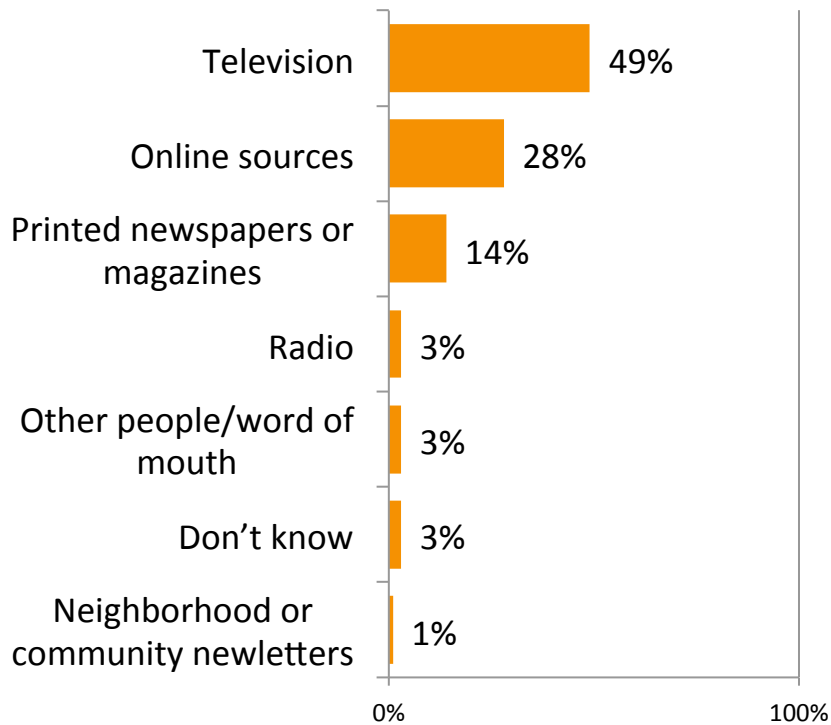
The perceived reliability of traditional forms of media is not very different. There is a bigger difference however, between the average reliability of newspapers, television, and radio with that of the Internet. The only statistically significant difference, however, can be found in comparing the mean rating of Newspapers to the Internet.



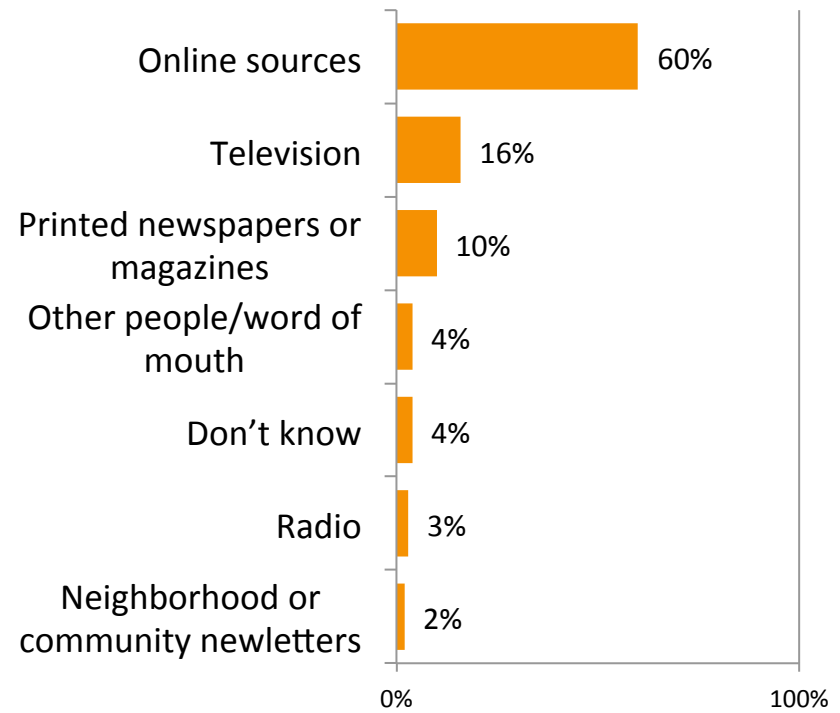
Most Important Sources for Information

Base=Total Sample(n=400)

Regional and national news (Q23c)



Information about topics that are of special interest to you personally (Q23d)

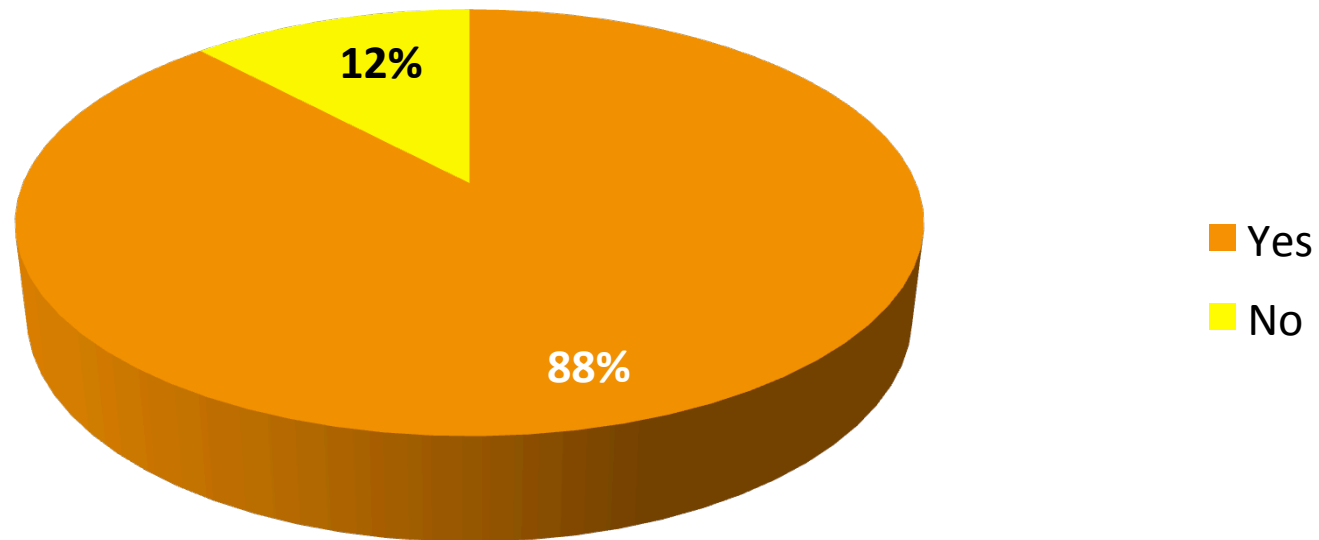


- For local area, regional, and national news, TV is the top source for information.
- Online is used significantly more for regional and national news, than for local news.
- Online is the top source of information for topics of personal interest.

Library Awareness and Usage



Aided Awareness that Public Library Provides Free Computers and Internet Access for the Public (Q25)

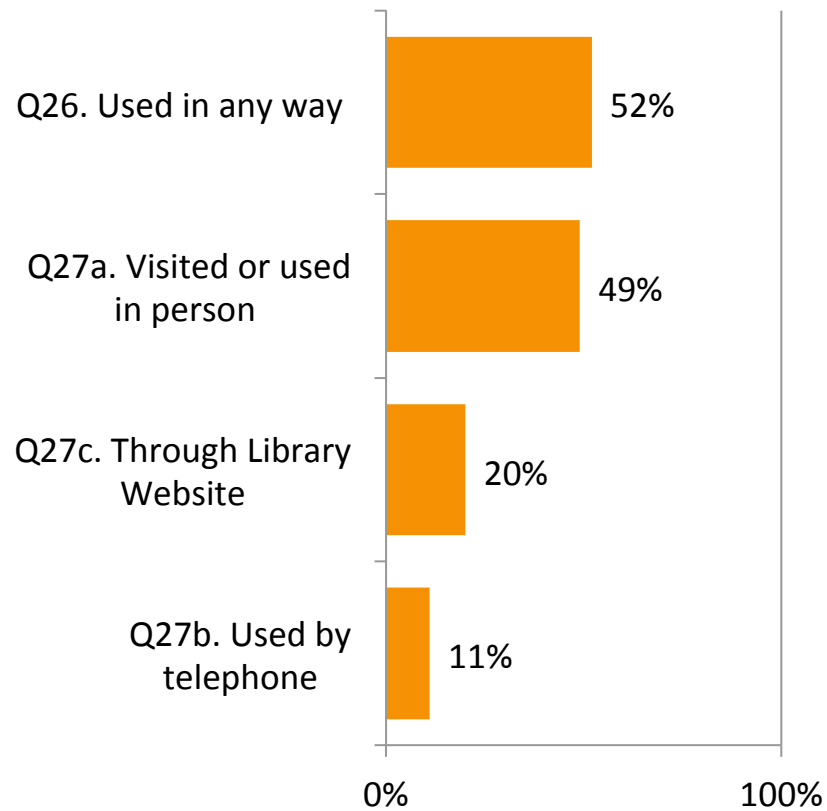


- When asked whether the Public Library offers free computers and Internet access (aided awareness), awareness of the Library as a source increased significantly.
- Non-African American minorities, lower income, and lower educated adults remain the least aware.

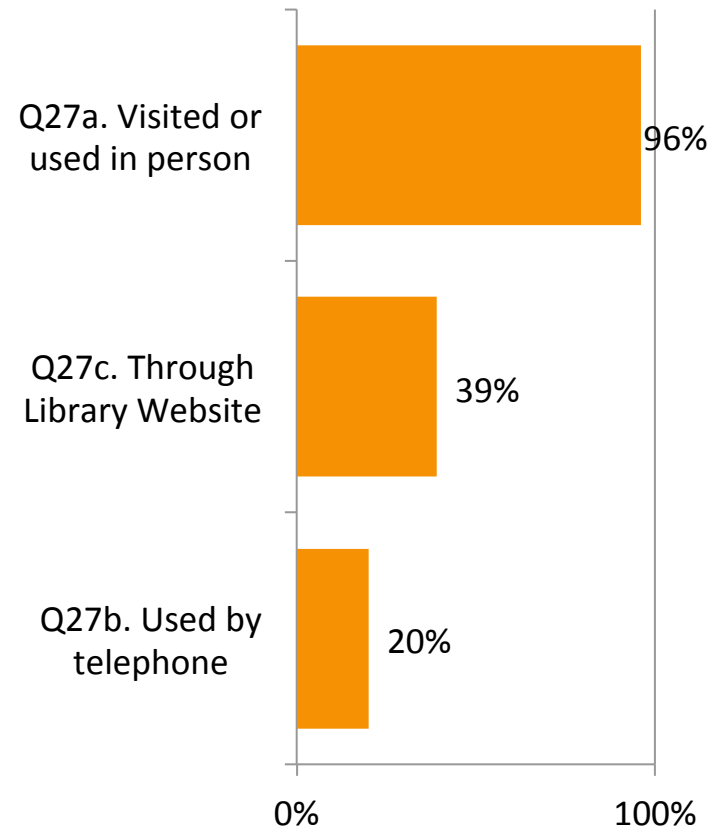


Use of Library in Past 12 Months (Q26-28)

Total Sample (n=400)



Library Users Only (n=206)

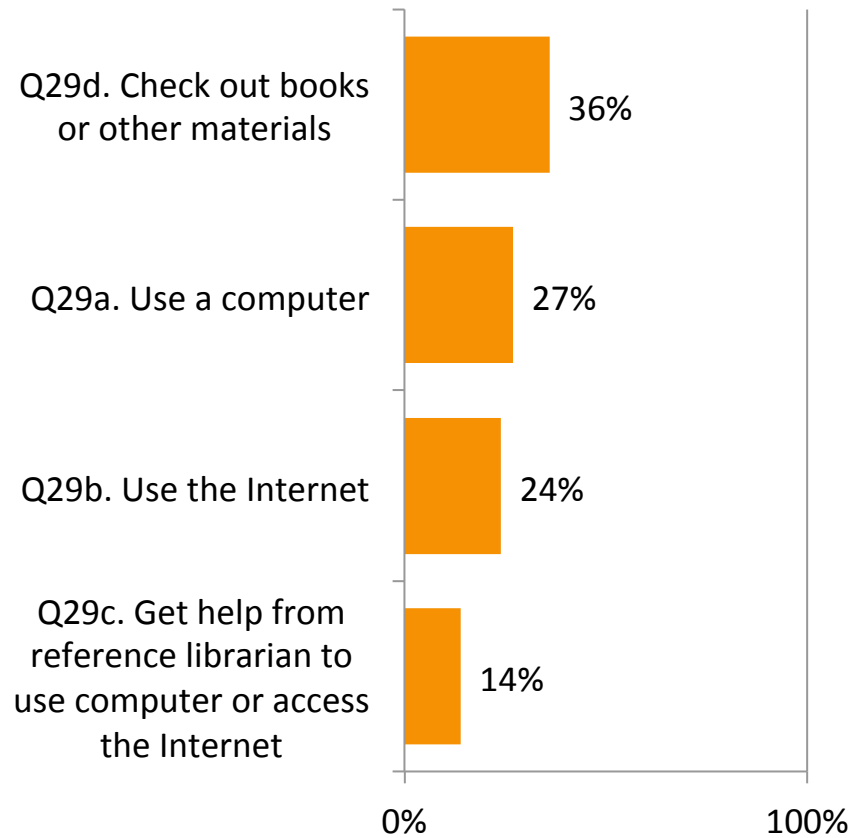


Average number of visits in a typical month = 2.7 (Q28)

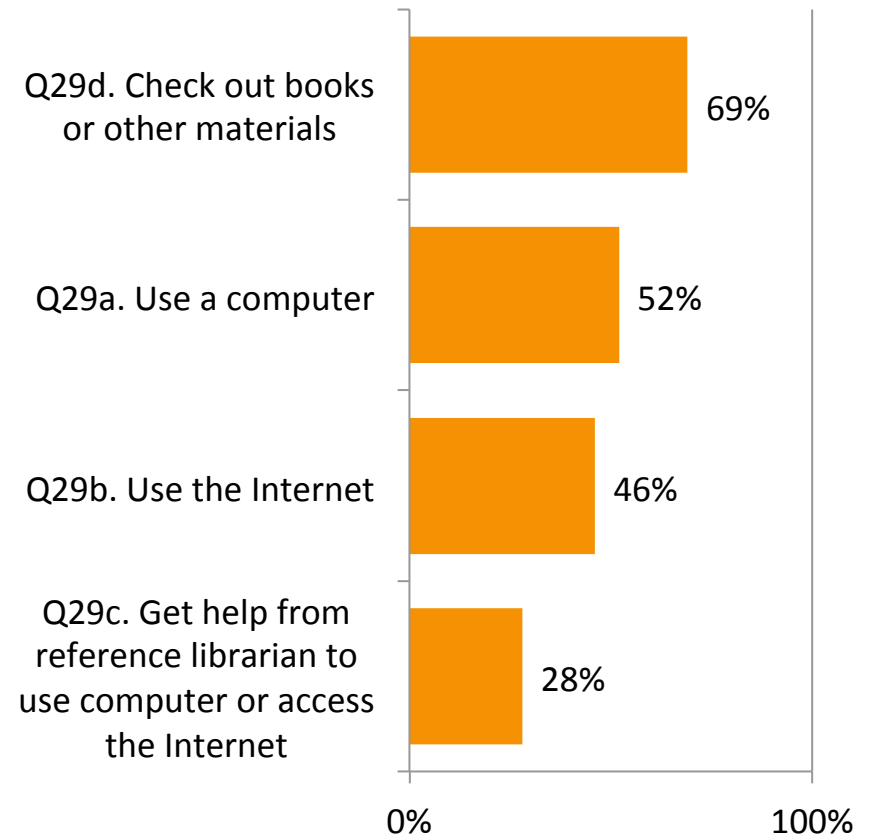


Use of Library Services in Past 12 Months (Q29a-d)

Total Sample (n=400)

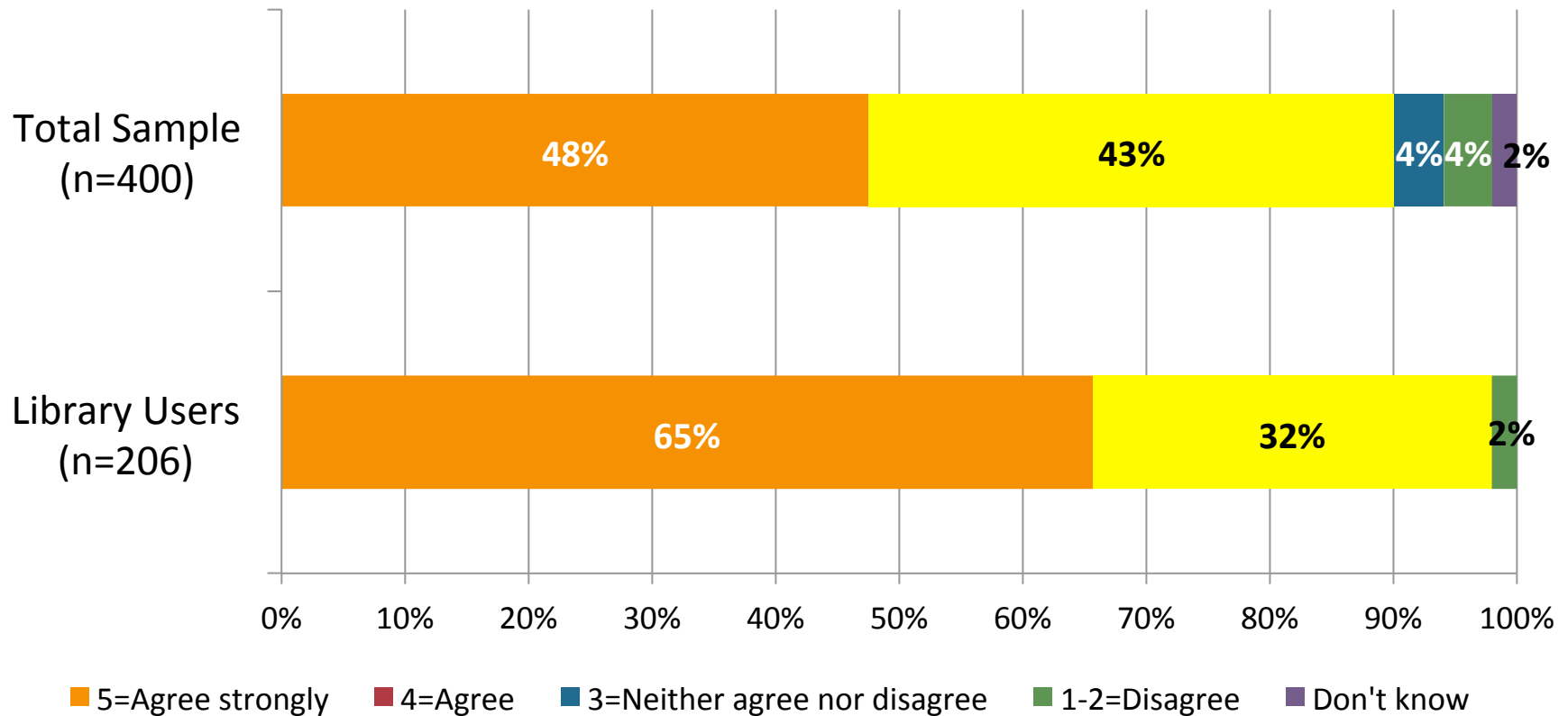


Library Users Only (n=206)





Agreement with Statement: My public library is a valuable resource to my community. (Q30)



Demographics



Demographics of Total Sample

	Total Sample
Q1. Gender	
Male	49%
Female	51%
Q31. Education	
Less than HS	9%
HS graduate	23%
Vocational school	3%
Some college	24%
College graduate	26%
Post grad. Studies	16%
Q32. Employment	
Full time	51%
Part time	6%
Homemaker	8%
Retired	18%
Student	7%
Unemployed	6%
Disabled	5%
Q34. Adults in HH	
One	23%
Two	51%
Three	17%
Four or more	8%
<i>Average</i>	2.1

	Total Sample
Q35. Children <18 in HH	
None	56%
One	19%
Two	17%
Three	5%
Four or more	3%
<i>Average</i>	.8
Q36. Race/Ethnicity	
White	52%
Black	30%
Hispanic	12%
Other	6%
Q37. Age	
18-34	30%
35-44	21%
45-54	18%
55-64	16%
65+	15%
Q38. Income (Refusals dropped)	
Less than \$20k	12%
\$20k to <\$40k	22%
\$40k to < \$60k	19%
\$60k to < \$80k	15%
\$80k to < \$100k	14%
\$100k or more	17%



Use of Internet Within Demographic Segments

	Male	Female	White	African Am.	Hispanic	Other	18-34	35-54	55+	<\$40k	\$40k-\$60k	\$60k +
Use Internet (anywhere Q5k +Q5I)	84%	85%	89%	78%	74%	96%	94%	88%	71%	72%	93%	97%
<i>Q5k. Use Internet at home</i>	82%	81%	85%	76%	68%	96%	89%	87%	66%	66%	88%	96%
<i>Q5I. Use Internet away from home</i>	67%	63%	68%	62%	49%	73%	75%	69%	48%	48%	68%	78%

- Within race/ethnicity, African Americans and Hispanics are the least likely to use the Internet.
- By age, adults 55+ are least likely to use the Internet .
- By education, adults with less than some college education are the least likely to use the Internet.
- By area of residence, adults in West Charlotte-Mecklenburg are the least likely to use the Internet.

	Less than high school	HS grad. or voc. training	Some college	College grad.	North	South + Center City	East	West
Use Internet (anywhere Q5k +Q5I)	49%	76%	88%	95%	89%	88%	83%	76%
<i>Q5k. Use Internet at home</i>	43%	73%	84%	93%	86%	87%	79%	70%
<i>Q5I. Use Internet away from home</i>	32%	54%	56%	81%	66%	69%	60%	60%



Use of Internet Within Demographic Segments

NORTH ZIPCODES	28031 n=5	28036 n=4	28078 n=17	28216 n=26	28262 n=15	28269 n=33
Use Internet (anywhere Q5k+Q5l)	80%	100%	94%	81%	87%	94%
Q5k. Use Internet at home	80%	100%	94%	73%	89%	94%
Q5l. Use Internet away from home	80%	75%	76%	62%	67%	61%

SOUTH + CENTER CITY ZIPCODES	28104 n=1	28105 n=19	28134 n=1	28202 n=1	28203 n=11	28204 n=2	28207 n=5	28209 n=8	28210 n=23	28104 n=1	28226 n=12	28270 n=16	27277 n=21
Use Internet (anywhere Q5k +Q5j)	100%	68%	100%	100%	100%	100	100%	100%	83%	94%	92%	81%	90%
Q5k. Use Internet at home	100%	68%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	87%	83%	83%	92%	75%	90%
Q5l. Use Internet away from home	100%	53%	100%	100%	100%	100%	60%	87%	64%	82%	67%	44%	71%

The very small sample of data suggests that 32% of respondents in zip 28105 do not use the Internet anywhere.



Use of Internet Within Demographic Segments

This survey was designed to randomly select adults across Mecklenburg County to be roughly proportional to the actual population.

A total sample of 400 is not large enough for a reliable analysis at the zip code level. However, the data suggest that adults in

- 28105
- 28206
- 28208

are the least likely to use the Internet. Internet use in zip 28208 is particularly low.

EAST ZIPCODES	28205 n=22	28206 n=10	28212 n=13	28213 n=8	28215 n=17	28277 n=11
Use Internet (anywhere Q5k+Q5l)	77%	70%	92%	75%	88%	91%
<i>Q5k. Use Internet at home</i>	68%	60%	92%	75%	88%	91%
<i>Q5l. Use Internet away from home</i>	65%	40%	62%	50%	88%	64%

WEST ZIPCODES	28208 n=21	28214 n=14	28217 n=7	28218 n=2	28273 n=19	28278 n=9
Use Internet (anywhere Q5k+Q5l)	57%	86%	86%	100%	84%	78%
<i>Q5k. Use Internet at home</i>	52%	79%	71%	50%	79%	78%
<i>Q5l. Use Internet away from home</i>	48%	71%	71%	100%	53%	67%

The very small sample of data suggests that 30% of respondents in zip 28206 and 43% of respondents in zip 28208 do not use the Internet anywhere.



Demographics within the Zip Codes with the Highest Percentages of Non-Internet Users

	28208 n=21	28105 n=19	28206 n=10
Gender			
Male	48%	58%	80%
Female	52%	42%	20%
Race/Ethnicity			
White (non-Hispanic)	14%	89%	20%
Black/African Am.	81%	5%	60%
Hispanic	5%	5%	10%
Other minorities			10%
Age			
18-34	43%	16%	50%
35-54	34%	22%	30%
55+	24%	63%	20%
Income			
Less than \$40k	73%	25%	100%
\$40k to \$60k	7%	8%	
\$60K or more	20%	67%	

	28208 n=21	28105 n=19	28206 n=10
Education			
Less than high school	29%	5%	10%
HS graduate or voc. training	38%	26%	80%
Some college	29%	21%	
College graduate	5%	48%	10%

- Zip code 28208: Mostly African American, young, low income, low level of education.
- Zip code 28105 (Matthews): White, older, higher income, high level of education.
- Zip code 28206: Mostly African American and other minorities, young, low income, low level of education.
- This data is suggestive. The data are not reliable due to the very small sample sizes at the zip code level.

Mecklenburg County Zip Code Zones





Demographic Profile of Internet Users and Non-Users

	Total Internet Users (n=338)	Total Non-Users (n=62)
Gender		
Male	49%	50%
Female	51%	50%
Race/Ethnicity		
White (non-Hispanic)	55%	37%
Black/African Am.	27%	42%
Hispanic	10%	19%
Other minorities	7%	2%
Age		
18-34	34%	11%
35-54	41%	31%
55+	27%	58%
Income		
Less than \$40k	28%	77%
\$40k to \$60k	20%	10%
\$60K or more	52%	14%

	Total Internet Users (n=338)	Total Non-Users (n=62)
Education		
Less than high school	5%	29%
High school graduate or voc. training	23%	38%
Some college	25%	19%
College graduate	47%	12%
Area		
North	89%	11%
South + Center City	88%	12%
East	83%	17%
West	76%	24%

Among non-users, the segments with the highest percentages of adults who do not use the Internet are:

- African Americans
- Adults age 55 or older
- Adults with a household incomes of \$40k or lower
- Adults who have never attended any college
- Residents of West Charlotte-Mecklenburg



Conclusions

- There is a high level of use of Internet and related technology in Mecklenburg County, overall.
- However, there are demographic segments where use of the Internet is lower than for the County overall (i.e., African Americans, Hispanics, adults age 55 or older, adults who have not graduated high school and those whose highest level of education is high school, and respondents in zip codes 28208, 28105, and 28206). The overall sample size of 400 is not large enough to examine zip codes separately with reliability. Therefore, there could be additional zip codes with low Internet access.
 - If possible, future research should over-sample areas of potential low access to determine the areas of need with greater reliability.
- On the digital and literacy competencies, Mecklenburg County adults show a moderate level of competence on key “access & share” measures. On basic access measures competency is high, however, on many of the share measures competency is not as high.



Conclusions

- Mecklenburg County adults perceive having a high level of competence on “analyze and evaluate” measures.
- While the survey did not take many measurements on the “create” competency, the two measurements taken indicated a moderate level of competency at best.
- Again, the survey did not take many measurements on the “reflect” competency, but the level of competency on the four measures taken were relatively low.
- The level of competency on “act” is high for the key measure of (ever) volunteered in the community. The level is much lower on being actively involved (now or in the past) in local issues, and it is very low on be actively involved (now or in the past) in national issues.
 - In the future, MarketWise recommends that the “act” measurements be rated for current level of involvement, and separately, for past level of involvement. All other measurements related to media and digital literacy have a timeframe of at most one year. Using “ever” as the timeframe inflates the current level of involvement.