

# → **Fast Facts**



## **Information and communications technology access**

About 3.2 billion people will be using the Internet by the end of 2015, according to a report on Internet usage worldwide released by the International Telecommunications Union. Of that number, 2 billion are from developing countries. These numbers are up from 400 million Internet users (100 million from developing countries) in the year 2000. Four billion people from developing countries remain offline. Of the lowest income countries, less than 10 percent of the population uses the Internet.

International Telecommunication Union, "ITU ICT Facts and Figures—The world in 2015," May 2015, [www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/facts/ICTFactsFigures2015.pdf](http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/facts/ICTFactsFigures2015.pdf) (retrieved June 10, 2015).



## **Education spending**

"U.S. states' education spending averaged \$10,700 per pupil in 2013, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, but that average masked a wide variation, ranging from \$6,555 per pupil in Utah to \$19,818 in New York. There's an even larger range separating the lowest- and highest-spending of the nation's largest 100 school districts: At the low end is Jordan, Utah, at \$5,708 per student; at the high end is Boston, Mass., at \$20,502."

Emma Brown, "The states that spend the most (and the least) on education, in one map," June 2, 2015, *The Washington Post*, [www.washingtonpost.com/news/local/wp/2015/06/02/the-states-that-spend-the-most-and-the-least-on-education-in-one-map/](http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/local/wp/2015/06/02/the-states-that-spend-the-most-and-the-least-on-education-in-one-map/) (retrieved June 10, 2015).



## **Web censorship and privacy**

Of 86 countries studied by the World Wide Web Foundation, 38 percent block politically or socially sensitive web content to a moderate or extreme degree. This is up from about 30 percent in 2013. "This year, the proportion of countries whose legal safeguards for privacy were judged weak to non-existent rose from 63 percent to 83 percent."

World Wide Web Foundation, "Web Index Report 2014-15," December 11, 2014, <http://thewebindex.org/report> (retrieved June 1, 2015).



## **Library and information science journal rankings**

The top ten SJR journal rankings in the subject category of library and information sciences in Northern America are: 1) *College and Research Libraries*, 2) *Information Systems Research*, 3) *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, 4) *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology*, 5) *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 6) *Social Science Computer Review*, 7) *Information Technology and Libraries*, 8) *Library Resources and Technical Services*, 9) *Journal of Health Communication*, and 10) *Information Communication and Society*. Scimago Lab, "Journal Rankings on Library and Information Sciences," June 11, 2015, [www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php?area=0&category=3309&country=Northern+America&year=2013&order=sjr&min=0&min\\_type=cd](http://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php?area=0&category=3309&country=Northern+America&year=2013&order=sjr&min=0&min_type=cd) (retrieved June 10, 2015).



## **WorldCat holdings**

"Number of holdings in WorldCat: 2.26 billion."

OCLC Abstracts, Vol. 18, No. 20, May 18, 2015, <https://www.oclc.org/content/emailcontent-et/en/abstracts/abstracts-051815.html> (retrieved June 1, 2015).

Gary Pattillo is reference librarian at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, e-mail: [pattillo@email.unc.edu](mailto:pattillo@email.unc.edu)