STATE BRANCH LEVEL DATA

This section details the study findings for state branch level data. A brief discussion of the findings follows each table.

Figure 67: Public Library Outlet Average Number of Hours Open and Change in Hours Open by State.

State	Average number of hours open per week	Branches increased Hours since last fiscal year	Branches decreased Hours since last fiscal year	Branch Hours stayed the same as last fiscal year	Number of hours increased	Number of hours decreased
Alabama (n = 282)	45.7 ± 18.4	26.6%	--	73.4%	6.2 ± 5.7	--
Alaska (n = 93)	35.2 ± 18.8	10.6%	--	89.2%	6.8 ± 7.1	--
Arizona (n = 175)	45.7 ± 19.8	3.3%	10.0%	86.7%	5.0 ± 0.0	11.1 ± 7.3
Arkansas (n = 209)	38.8 ± 15.3	23.2%	--	76.8%	3.0 ± 2.1	--
California (n = 1061)	45.0 ± 15.1	12.7%	8.5%	78.5%	6.5 ± 4.8	4.2 ± 6.1
Connecticut (n = 238)	50.7 ± 13.3	24.6%	1.7%	73.3%	6.2 ± 8.3	4.0 ± 0.0
Delaware (n = 33)	52.6 ± 8.3	6.1%	--	93.9%	19.0 ± 0.0	--
Florida (n = 478)	50.7 ± 12.4	1.8%	--	98.2%	4.0 ± 0.0	--
Georgia (n = 349)	49.3 ± 15.3	4.5%	4.5%	90.9%	5.3 ± 4.7	7.3 ± 1.5
Idaho (n = 142)	38.7 ± 14.2	12.8%	8.5%	78.7%	3.1 ± 1.9	7.2 ± 3.2
Illinois (n = 782)	49.3 ± 16.5	12.0%	1.0%	86.6%	5.7 ± 3.4	11.2 ± 0.3
Indiana (n = 426)	49.9 ± 14.6	5.9%	1.5%	92.3%	3.8 ± 2.2	2.0 ± 0.0
Iowa (n = 557)	35.8 ± 15.5	15.9%	3.8%	80.0%	4.2 ± 4.5	2.1 ± 1.1
Kansas (n=372)	37.6 ± 19.2	9.9%	1.6%	88.2%	5.3 ± 3.6	6.0 ± 3.3
Kentucky (n = 185)	52.6 ± 44.5	14.4%	--	85.6%	1.5 ± 0.4	--
Louisiana (n = 328)	44.4 ± 17.8	1.1%	1.1%	97.5%	3.0 ± 0.0	2.0 ± 0.0
Maine (n=273)	34.6 ± 15.6	8.4%	1.0%	90.6%	5.1 ± 2.3	4.0 ± 0.0
Maryland (n = 176)	49.7 ± 15.9	40.7%	--	59.3%	5.1 ± 2.0	--
Massachusetts (n = 489)	41.8 ± 16.7	7.8%	3.0%	88.5%	3.5 ± 2.4	7.0 ± 2.8
Michigan (n = 657)	45.6 ± 15.8	10.8%	1.7%	86.9%	4.3 ± 3.5	5.9 ± 4.3
Mississippi (n = 240)	36.0 ± 14.4	3.6%	1.0%	95.0%	4.4 ± 1.3	1.0 ± 0.0
Missouri (n = 365)	47.7 ± 16.1	7.6%	6.7%	85.6%	6.0 ± 4.9	2.1 ± 1.6
Montana (n = 107)	34.4 ± 13.1	4.4%	4.4%	91.2%	2.0 ± 0.0	6.0 ± 1.1
Nevada (n = 86)	35.4 ± 19.5	--	11.2%	88.8%	8.0 ± 4.0	--

Figure 67 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Average Number of Hours Open and Change in Hours Open by State.

State	Average number of hours open per week	Branches increased Hours since last fiscal year	Branches decreased Hours since last fiscal year	Branch Hours stayed the same as last fiscal year	Number of hours increased	Number of hours decreased
New Jersey (n = 441)	56.3 ± 10.7	9.5%	*	89.6%	4.7 ± 3.1	12.0 ± 0.0
New Mexico (n = 102)	48.8 ± 13.6	24.6%	1.8%	73.7%	6.2 ± 3.6	1.0 ± 0.0
New York (n = 1087)	43.5 ± 15.9	9.4%	5.1%	84.8%	6.0 ± 4.0	8.5 ± 7.1
North Carolina (n = 378)	47.5 ± 15.2	5.7%	1.2%	92.4%	11.2 ± 6.1	2.0 ± 0.0
North Dakota (n = 86)	36.1 ± 19.1	12.0%	10.1%	77.1%	9.1 ± 8.4	19.0 ± 17.7
Ohio (n = 717)	57.1 ± 13.0	*	2.3%	97.0%	4.0 ± 0.0	4.1 ± 0.8
Oklahoma (n = 193)	42.5 ± 13.4	5.3%	1.3%	93.3%	3.3 ± 0.9	1.0 ± 0.0
Oregon (n = 200)	39.6 ± 15.7	5.1%	1.7%	92.8%	12.4 ± 1.0	7.0 ± 0.0
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	51.4 ± 11.7	21.1%	1.4%	77.0%	7.1 ± 4.3	5.5 ± 0.5
Rhode Island (n = 72)	47.2 ± 9.9	9.1%	--	90.9%	5.5 ± 4.9	--
South Carolina (n = 184)	45.5 ± 16.6	6.0%	1.8%	92.2%	6.7 ± 6.6	10.0 ± 0.0
South Dakota (n=144)	36.5 ± 18.9	5.9%	11.7%	82.1%	4.5 ± 3.8	2.6 ± 1.4
Tennessee (n = 274)	42.9 ± 13.2	7.2%	1.0%	91.8%	5.0 ± 1.9	3.0 ± 0.0
Texas (n = 843)	46.2 ± 12.2	12.7%	4.6%	82.1%	5.9 ± 5.3	4.0 ± 2.3
Utah (n = 100)	47.2 ± 13.0	5.5%	1.8%	92.6%	2.2 ± 0.9	2.0 ± 0.0
Vermont (n = 192)	33.0 ± 12.2	11.9%	2.7%	85.2%	3.6 ± 1.9	4.0 ± 3.3
Virginia (n = 340)	52.7 ± 13.3	10.5%	--	89.5%	3.5 ± 1.6	--
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	58.4 ± 3.5	100.0%	--	--	4.4 ± 1.3	--
West Virginia (n = 176)	42.3 ± 10.2	7.6%	2.6%	89.6%	2.8 ± 1.1	5.0 ± 4.5
Wisconsin (n = 455)	43.2 ± 15.2	9.1%	5.8%	85.1%	5.3 ± 3.6	11.9 ± 14.2
Wyoming (n = 73)	37.8 ± 18.0	5.8%	2.2%	91.9%	4.5 ± 1.0	4.0 ± 0.0
National	45.2 (n=16,055)	11.2% (n=1,800)	3.2% (n=521)	85.5% (n=13,730)	5.3 (n=1,773)	6.1 (n=521)

Key: * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report

Figure 67 shows that the public libraries in the vast majority of states had few changes in the number of hours open. The highest percentages of public libraries with decreases in hours were in South Dakota (11.7 percent) and Nevada (11.2 percent). The highest percentages of public libraries with increases in hours were in Maryland (40.7 percent) and Alabama (26.6 percent).

Figure 68: Public Library Outlet Closed by State.

State	Average number of Braches that closed	Closed temporarily due to renovations	Closed temporarily due to storm or other damage	Closed temporarily due to budgetary reasons	Closed permanently due to budgetary reasons	Closed for other reasons
Alabama (n = 282)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska (n = 93)	2.1% (n=2)	--	--	--	--	100% (n=2)
Arizona (n = 175)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas (n = 209)	--	--	--	--	--	--
California (n = 1061)	1.3% (n=14)	66.7% (n=9)	--	--	--	33.3% (n=5)
Connecticut (n = 238)	1.7% (n=4)	100.0% (n=4)	--	--	--	--
Delaware (n = 33)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida (n = 478)	4.5% (n=22)	--	--	16.8% (n=4)	--	83.2% (n=18)
Georgia (n = 349)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho (n = 142)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois (n = 782)	3.2% (n=25)	--	--	--	34.0% (n=9)	66.0% (n=17)
Indiana (n = 426)	3.0% (n=13)	--	--	--	100.0% (n=13)	--
Iowa (n = 557)	1.0% (n=6)	--	--	--	50.0% (n=3)	50.0% (n=3)
Kansas (n=372)	2.5% (n=9)	--	--	--	--	66.7% (n=6)
Kentucky (n = 185)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana (n = 328)	7.3% (n=24)	--	100.0% (n=24)	--	--	--
Maine (n=273)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland (n = 176)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts (n = 489)	6.2% (n=30)	--	--	24.2% (n=7)	51.6% (n=16)	12.1% (n=4)
Michigan (n = 657)	4.3% (n=28)	14.7% (n=4)	--	--	25.7% (n=7)	59.6% (n=17)

Figure 68 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Closed by State.

State	Average number of Braches that closed k	Closed temporarily due to renovations	Closed temporarily due to storm or other damage	Closed temporarily due to budgetary reasons	Closed permanently due to budgetary reasons	Closed for other reasons
Mississippi (n = 240)	7.4% (n=18)	--	25.2% (n=5)	--	28.1% (n=5)	46.7% (n=8)
Missouri (n = 365)	1.1% (n=4)	--	--	--	--	--
Montana (n = 107)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada (n = 86)	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey (n = 441)	2.5% (n=11)	--	--	--	--	100.0% (n=11)
New Mexico (n = 102)	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York (n = 1087)	5.2% (n=56)	24.5% (n=14)	--	--	75.5% (n=42)	--
North Carolina (n = 378)	9.1% (n=34)	--	--	--	24.8% (n=9)	75.2% (n=26)
North Dakota (n = 86)	3.4% (n=3)	--	--	--	--	100.0% (n=3)
Ohio (n = 717)	3.2% (n=23)	--	--	--	36.7% (n=9)	36.7% (n=9)
Oklahoma (n = 193)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon (n = 200)	5.5% (n=11)	--	--	--	--	100.0% (n=11)
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	2.2% (n=14)	--	--	--	--	100.0% (n=14)
Rhode Island (n = 72)	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina (n = 184)	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota (n=144)	2.0% (n=3)	--	--	--	--	100.0% (n=3)
Tennessee (n = 274)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas (n = 843)	3.0% (n=26)	--	--	13.7% (n=4)	--	86.3% (n=22)
Utah (n = 100)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont (n = 192)	1.3% (n=3)	--	100.0% (n=3)	--	--	--
Virginia (n = 340)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia (n = 176)	2.4% (n=4)	--	--	--	100.0% (n=4)	--

Figure 68 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Closed by State.

State	Average number of Braches that closed k	Closed temporarily due to renovations	Closed temporarily due to storm or other damage	Closed temporarily due to budgetary reasons	Closed permanently due to budgetary reasons	Closed for other reasons
Wisconsin (n = 455)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming (n = 73)	--	--	--	--	--	--
National	2.4% (n=402)	7.5% (n=30)	9.2% (n=37)	3.8% (n=15)	27.8% (n=112)	48.0% (n=193)

Key: * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report

Figure 68 shows the percentage of public libraries by state that closed during the past year. The highest percentages of closings were in North Carolina (9.1 percent), Mississippi (7.4 percent) and Louisiana (7.3 percent). The highest total number of public libraries branches closed was in New York (56).

Figure 69: Public Library Outlets Connected to the Internet and Offering Public Internet Access by State.

State	No	Yes, staff access only	Yes, public and staff access
Alabama (n = 282)	--	--	100.0%
Alaska (n = 93)	--	--	100.0%
Arizona (n = 175)	--	--	100.0%
Arkansas (n = 209)	4.1%	--	95.9%
California (n = 1061)	--	1.8%	98.2%
Connecticut (n = 238)	--	--	100.0%
Delaware (n = 33)	--	--	100.0%
Florida (n = 478)	--	--	100.0%
Georgia (n = 349)	--	--	100.0%
Idaho (n = 142)	--	9.2%	90.8%
Illinois (n = 782)	--	0.9%	99.1%
Indiana (n = 426)	4.6%	--	95.4%
Iowa (n = 557)	0.6%	--	99.4%
Kansas (n=372)	--	--	100.0%
Kentucky (n = 185)	--	--	100.0%

Figure 69 (cont'd): Public Library Outlets Connected to the Internet and Offering Public Internet Access by State.

State	No	Yes, staff access only	Yes, public and staff access
Louisiana (n = 328)	1.2%	--	98.8%
Maine (n=273)	--	--	100.0%
Maryland (n = 176)	--	--	100.0%
Massachusetts (n = 489)	--	--	100.0%
Michigan (n = 657)	--	0.7%	99.3%
Mississippi (n = 240)	--	--	100.0%
Missouri (n = 365)	0.3%	--	99.7%
Montana (n = 107)	--	--	100.0%
Nevada (n = 86)	2.8%	2.8%	94.4%
New Jersey (n = 441)	0.6%	1.3%	98.1%
New Mexico (n = 102)	3.6%	--	96.4%
New York (n = 1087)	--	--	100.0%
North Carolina (n = 378)	--	--	100.0%
North Dakota (n = 86)	3.5%	3.5%	93.0%
Ohio (n = 717)	--	--	100.0%
Oklahoma (n = 193)	--	--	100.0%
Oregon (n = 200)	--	--	100.0%
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	--	--	100.0%
Rhode Island (n = 72)	--	--	100.0%
South Carolina (n = 184)	--	--	100.0%
South Dakota (n=144)	--	--	100.0%
Tennessee (n = 274)	--	--	100.0%
Texas (n = 843)	0.6%	0.8%	98.5%
Utah (n = 100)	--	--	100.0%
Vermont (n = 192)	--	1.3%	98.7%

Figure 69 (cont'd): Public Library Outlets Connected to the Internet and Offering Public Internet Access by State.

State	No	Yes, staff access only	Yes, public and staff access
Virginia (n = 340)	--	--	100.0%
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	--	--	100.0%
West Virginia (n = 176)	--	2.7%	97.3%
Wisconsin (n = 455)	--	0.5%	99.5%
Wyoming (n = 73)	--	--	100.0%

Key: * : Insufficient data to report
-- : No data to report

Figure 69 shows the breakdown of public library branches without Internet connections, with staff only connections, and with public access Internet connections. As the figure details, well over half of all states have 100 percent of their branches providing public Internet access. The highest percentage of public libraries with no Internet connections were in Indiana (4.6 percent) and Arkansas (4.1 percent). The highest percentage of public libraries with Internet connections for staff only were in Idaho (9.2 percent) and North Dakota (3.5 percent).

Figure 70: Public Library Outlets that have Patrons Waiting to use its Public Access Internet Workstations by State.

State	Yes, there are consistently fewer public Internet workstations than patrons who wish to use them	There are fewer public Internet workstations than patrons who wish to use them at different times through out a typical day	No, there are always sufficient public Internet workstations available
Alabama (n = 282)	15.4% (n = 43)	65.2% (n = 184)	19.4% (n = 55)
Alaska (n = 93)	24.4% (n = 22)	51.4% (n = 47)	22.1% (n = 20)
Arizona (n = 175)	30.0% (n = 52)	50.1% (n = 88)	19.9% (n = 35)
Arkansas (n = 209)	19.1% (n = 38)	47.7% (n = 96)	33.3% (n = 67)
California (n = 1061)	26.6% (n = 273)	62.1% (n = 639)	10.8% (n = 112)
Connecticut (n = 238)	7.1% (n = 16)	59.8% (n = 135)	33.1% (n = 75)
Delaware (n = 33)	18.2% (n = 6)	63.6% (n = 21)	18.2% (n = 6)
Florida (n = 478)	28.2% (n = 129)	64.1% (n = 292)	7.7% (n = 35)
Georgia (n = 349)	29.9% (n = 109)	43.3% (n = 159)	26.1% (n = 95)
Idaho (n = 142)	22.3% (n = 29)	57.7% (n = 74)	20.1% (n = 26)

Figure 70 (cont'd): Public Library Outlets that have Patrons Waiting to use its Public Access Internet Workstations by State.

State	No Yes, there are consistently fewer public Internet workstations than patrons who wish to use them	There are fewer public Internet workstations than patrons who wish to use them at different times through out a typical day	No, there are always sufficient public Internet workstations available
Illinois (n = 782)	13.1% (n = 98)	63.7% (n = 478)	23.2% (n = 174)
Indiana (n = 426)	15.5% (n = 61)	64.2% (n = 253)	20.2% (n = 80)
Iowa (n = 557)	13.4% (n = 73)	53.9% (n = 292)	32.7% (n = 177)
Kansas (n=372)	18.2% (n = 66)	55.6% (n = 202)	26.2% (n = 95)
Kentucky (n = 185)	14.1% (n = 26)	61.9% (n = 115)	24.0% (n = 44)
Louisiana (n = 328)	23.3% (n = 70)	51.3% (n = 154)	24.2% (n = 73)
Maine (n=273)	8.4% (n = 23)	49.3% (n = 135)	42.3% (n = 116)
Maryland (n = 176)	25.9% (n = 46)	60.9% (n = 107)	13.2% (n = 23)
Massachusetts (n = 489)	23.3% (n = 105)	53.7% (n = 242)	22.1% (n = 100)
Michigan (n = 657)	15.2% (n = 95)	65.2% (n = 405)	18.4% (n = 115)
Mississippi (n = 240)	16.3% (n = 36)	58.3% (n = 130)	25.4% (n = 56)
Missouri (n = 365)	20.8% (n = 75)	46.1% (n = 166)	33.1% (n = 119)
Montana (n = 107)	14.1% (n = 15)	57.6% (n = 62)	28.2% (n = 30)
Nevada (n = 86)	9.1% (n = 7)	67.8% (n = 55)	23.1% (n = 19)
New Jersey (n = 441)	14.9% (n = 63)	53.4% (n = 225)	31.1% (n = 131)
New Mexico (n = 102)	10.0% (n = 10)	55.9% (n = 55)	34.1% (n = 34)
New York (n = 1087)	20.9% (n = 215)	59.3% (n = 610)	19.2% (n = 197)
North Carolina (n = 378)	25.2% (n = 87)	60.8% (n = 209)	14.0% (n = 48)
North Dakota (n = 86)	7.5% (n = 6)	34.2% (n = 26)	58.3% (n = 45)
Ohio (n = 717)	28.2% (n = 194)	62.3% (n = 429)	9.5% (n = 66)
Oklahoma (n = 193)	13.5% (n = 26)	62.5% (n = 119)	21.4% (n = 41)
Oregon (n = 200)	31.6% (n = 60)	59.5% (n = 112)	8.9% (n = 17)
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	14.1% (n = 87)	70.7% (n = 434)	15.2% (n = 93)

Figure 70 (cont'd): Public Library Outlets that have Patrons Waiting to use its Public Access Internet Workstations by State.

State	No Yes, there are consistently fewer public Internet workstations than patrons who wish to use them	There are fewer public Internet workstations than patrons who wish to use them at different times through out a typical day	No, there are always sufficient public Internet workstations available
Rhode Island (n = 72)	20.8% (n = 15)	61.4% (n = 44)	17.8% (n = 13)
South Carolina (n = 184)	16.1% (n = 30)	65.0% (n = 120)	14.2% (n = 26)
South Dakota (n=144)	6.0% (n = 8)	55.6% (n = 78)	38.4% (n = 54)
Tennessee (n = 274)	13.6% (n = 37)	62.3% (n = 171)	24.1% (n = 66)
Texas (n = 843)	17.3% (n = 139)	55.4% (n = 446)	26.4% (n = 212)
Utah (n = 100)	17.4% (n = 17)	58.3% (n = 58)	24.4% (n = 24)
Vermont (n = 192)	5.5% (n = 10)	65.9% (n = 123)	27.3% (n = 51)
Virginia (n = 340)	9.5% (n = 32)	69.4% (n = 236)	19.2% (n = 65)
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	83.7% (n = 23)	16.3% (n = 4)	--
West Virginia (n = 176)	17.7% (n = 29)	55.8% (n = 91)	26.5% (n = 43)
Wisconsin (n = 455)	13.5% (n = 61)	68.0% (n = 308)	17.2% (n = 78)
Wyoming (n = 73)	8.1% (n = 6)	65.2% (n = 48)	26.8% (n = 20)

Key: * : Insufficient data to report
-- : No data to report

Figure 70 demonstrates that there are insufficient public access workstations to meet patron demands at all times of the day in the highest percentages of library outlets in Washington DC (83.7 percent), Oregon (31.6 percent), and Arizona (30.0 percent). There are insufficient public access workstations to meet patron demands at some times of the day in the highest percentages of library outlets in Pennsylvania (70.7 percent), Virginia (69.4 percent), and Wisconsin (68.0 percent). There are sufficient public access workstations to meet patron demands in the highest percentages of library outlets in North Dakota (58.3 percent), Maine (42.3 percent), and South Dakota (38.4 percent).

Figure 71: Public Library Outlets Number and Age of the Public Access Internet Workstations by State.

State	Total number Public Internet Workstations	Public Internet Workstations less than one year	Public Internet Workstations one-two years old	Public Internet Workstations two-three years old	Public Internet Workstations three-four years old	Public Internet Workstations greater than fours years old	Total number of other public workstations
Alabama (n = 282)	12.7 ± 15.2	5.5 ± 5.2	4.9 ± 3.8	6.8 ± 6.9	11.6 ± 11.3	2.8 ± 2.0	3.1 ± 2.7
Alaska (n = 93)	5.7 ± 4.5	3.2 ± 4.7	2.4 ± 1.9	2.8 ± 1.7	2.3 ± 1.8	2.9 ± 2.0	3.4 ± 4.4
Arizona (n = 175)	27.2 ± 25.2	12.2 ± 19.3	6.5 ± 4.8	11.1 ± 9.9	46.5 ± 33.5	3.6 ± 2.6	8.6 ± 13.1
Arkansas (n = 209)	8.0 ± 10.0	5.2 ± 4.5	4.1 ± 3.3	6.7 ± 7.2	7.3 ± 8.1	3.6 ± 2.5	3.3 ± 4.2
California (n = 1061)	12.7 ± 14.4	8.9 ± 12.6	7.6 ± 13.1	7.2 ± 11.3	5.6 ± 7.9	7.6 ± 7.7	5.5 ± 7.1
Connecticut (n = 238)	10.0 ± 6.6	3.9 ± 2.7	3.8 ± 2.3	5.8 ± 5.3	5.3 ± 4.3	6.7 ± 5.4	5.3 ± 3.5
Delaware (n = 33)	11.0 ± 8.3	10.0 ± 10.2	8.3 ± 6.4	12.9 ± 12.7	6.5 ± 1.9	4.0 ± 0.0	5.7 ± 4.8
Florida (n = 478)	19.5 ± 35.9	7.6 ± 10.5	16.8 ± 47.8	9.6 ± 15.5	13.7 ± 12.6	3.2 ± 1.5	4.8 ± 4.4
Georgia (n = 349)	14.7 ± 10.9	7.7 ± 8.0	8.1 ± 10.3	9.7 ± 10.0	4.5 ± 3.2	5.5 ± 5.0	4.9 ± 4.0
Idaho (n = 142)	7.2 ± 5.4	2.8 ± 2.3	3.5 ± 3.9	3.0 ± 2.9	2.8 ± 2.8	3.1 ± 2.1	4.8 ± 4.6
Illinois (n = 782)	12.6 ± 20.1	4.4 ± 8.4	4.3 ± 7.4	9.1 ± 17.1	7.8 ± 13.5	4.5 ± 5.9	6.3 ± 10.0
Indiana (n = 426)	15.6 ± 19.1	4.4 ± 4.7	5.3 ± 5.6	13.9 ± 20.7	6.3 ± 11.7	4.2 ± 3.2	5.3 ± 9.2
Iowa (n = 557)	6.0 ± 6.2	2.8 ± 2.9	2.9 ± 3.6	2.7 ± 1.8	2.9 ± 2.3	3.6 ± 7.2	3.1 ± 4.0
Kansas (n=372)	6.7 ± 7.1	3.1 ± 2.8	3.2 ± 2.4	2.6 ± 2.9	3.6 ± 3.6	2.7 ± 2.6	2.7 ± 2.0
Kentucky (n = 185)	14.3 ± 10.5	6.7 ± 4.8	7.0 ± 7.1	6.4 ± 6.3	2.3 ± 0.5	3.0 ± 2.1	2.2 ± 1.5
Louisiana (n = 328)	7.0 ± 7.0	5.3 ± 6.0	4.5 ± 6.2	4.5 ± 4.1	3.6 ± 2.7	2.5 ± 1.3	3.0 ± 2.7
Maine (n=273)	5.8 ± 4.8	2.2 ± 2.1	2.8 ± 2.5	3.4 ± 3.1	3.0 ± 3.0	3.3 ± 3.3	3.1 ± 4.0
Maryland (n = 176)	14.5 ± 14.3	6.1 ± 5.2	7.5 ± 10.8	8.1 ± 7.7	5.8 ± 5.1	11.3 ± 18.8	3.5 ± 4.1
Massachusetts (n = 489)	9.7 ± 9.8	3.6 ± 5.0	3.8 ± 3.2	8.0 ± 11.6	4.3 ± 4.1	4.6 ± 4.3	4.9 ± 4.6
Michigan (n = 657)	10.9 ± 10.9	5.0 ± 5.2	6.0 ± 7.1	6.4 ± 8.5	5.7 ± 9.6	4.1 ± 4.9	4.6 ± 5.2
Mississippi (n = 240)	5.9 ± 5.3	4.3 ± 3.3	2.8 ± 1.6	6.1 ± 7.8	2.8 ± 2.0	3.1 ± 2.0	2.7 ± 2.4
Missouri (n = 365)	10.8 ± 10.3	9.8 ± 13.4	7.2 ± 6.6	4.0 ± 2.8	4.0 ± 3.3	4.0 ± 1.9	5.1 ± 6.1
Montana (n = 107)	5.7 ± 5.3	3.1 ± 4.6	2.1 ± 0.9	2.7 ± 2.2	3.9 ± 5.8	1.8 ± 1.3	2.7 ± 3.3
Nevada (n = 86)	6.8 ± 9.5	7.5 ± 10.8	5.1 ± 8.1	5.5 ± 5.5	2.9 ± 1.2	3.0 ± 1.3	3.7 ± 3.4

Figure 71 (cont'd): Public Library Outlets Number and Age of the Public Access Internet Workstations by State.

State	Total number Public Internet Workstations	Public Internet Workstations less than one year	Public Internet Workstations one-two years old	Public Internet Workstations two-three years old	Public Internet Workstations three-four years old	Public Internet Workstations greater than fours years old	Total number of other public workstations
New Jersey (n = 441)	12.0 ± 11.2	4.8 ± 4.2	6.0 ± 5.4	5.8 ± 11.1	5.8 ± 6.2	5.2 ± 6.8	4.6 ± 4.6
New Mexico (n = 102)	11.4 ± 7.7	4.0 ± 2.2	3.3 ± 2.6	4.8 ± 3.2	5.5 ± 7.3	6.7 ± 8.4	6.2 ± 5.7
New York (n = 1087)	11.0 ± 13.0	6.5 ± 10.4	5.5 ± 6.6	5.3 ± 5.9	4.2 ± 3.7	6.3 ± 10.1	4.8 ± 5.5
North Carolina (n = 378)	15.0 ± 17.0	4.8 ± 3.4	8.9 ± 19.4	6.7 ± 8.7	6.1 ± 8.8	5.8 ± 6.2	3.0 ± 2.7
North Dakota (n = 86)	6.2 ± 6.2	3.1 ± 1.5	2.9 ± 3.4	4.1 ± 5.1	3.5 ± 3.1	2.0 ± 2.0	5.8 ± 7.4
Ohio (n = 717)	10.6 ± 9.6	7.7 ± 8.1	9.1 ± 7.8	6.6 ± 6.7	5.4 ± 12.8	5.9 ± 3.9	5.8 ± 5.4
Oklahoma (n = 193)	8.8 ± 8.2	3.1 ± 1.9	3.1 ± 2.2	4.0 ± 4.7	2.6 ± 2.9	6.2 ± 7.5	2.7 ± 2.2
Oregon (n = 200)	11.2 ± 12.7	5.4 ± 5.0	4.5 ± 4.6	6.6 ± 11.7	11.3 ± 12.4	6.0 ± 6.3	5.0 ± 4.9
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	10.0 ± 7.8	4.7 ± 4.3	5.9 ± 6.1	5.8 ± 5.2	5.0 ± 3.8	5.4 ± 4.4	4.8 ± 4.8
Rhode Island (n = 72)	7.4 ± 5.4	4.2 ± 5.6	3.9 ± 3.0	5.3 ± 4.7	3.8 ± 0.9	--	2.6 ± 3.1
South Carolina (n = 184)	10.8 ± 12.6	5.8 ± 8.6	6.0 ± 5.0	5.1 ± 8.8	6.8 ± 7.0	4.3 ± 3.4	5.2 ± 4.8
South Dakota (n=144)	7.2 ± 7.4	3.0 ± 2.7	4.5 ± 4.3	3.7 ± 2.4	4.0 ± 4.8	4.2 ± 3.3	4.8 ± 4.5
Tennessee (n = 274)	8.5 ± 8.6	4.4 ± 4.6	3.5 ± 2.4	2.9 ± 3.4	5.3 ± 7.9	3.6 ± 2.0	4.2 ± 5.3
Texas (n = 843)	13.9 ± 14.0	6.2 ± 6.6	6.6 ± 9.3	7.5 ± 11.2	5.9 ± 7.9	7.7 ± 7.5	4.6 ± 6.7
Utah (n = 100)	10.2 ± 8.4	5.1 ± 5.3	2.8 ± 1.5	4.2 ± 10.3	5.1 ± 4.0	6.2 ± 5.2	5.7 ± 5.1
Vermont (n = 192)	4.7 ± 2.9	1.8 ± 1.3	2.4 ± 1.7	2.1 ± 1.5	2.8 ± 2.0	3.1 ± 2.2	2.8 ± 1.8
Virginia (n = 340)	20.7 ± 58.6	36.4 ± 82.4	10.8 ± 15.1	6.3 ± 6.5	4.8 ± 3.9	6.6 ± 7.7	5.0 ± 5.6
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	6.6 ± 2.2	3.5 ± 0.7	2.7 ± 0.5	4.0 ± 2.8	3.0 ± 1.5	3.2 ± 2.1	1.2 ± 0.4
West Virginia (n = 176)	7.2 ± 6.2	3.2 ± 2.2	3.3 ± 3.3	2.5 ± 1.8	3.7 ± 4.3	3.1 ± 3.7	2.0 ± 1.5
Wisconsin (n = 455)	7.7 ± 8.0	3.6 ± 4.9	3.1 ± 3.0	3.3 ± 2.7	4.8 ± 8.2	2.9 ± 2.5	4.8 ± 6.6
Wyoming (n = 73)	7.1 ± 7.3	3.4 ± 3.8	3.6 ± 2.9	4.0 ± 4.1	2.7 ± 4.3	2.1 ± 1.2	4.1 ± 5.7

Key: * : Insufficient data to report
-- : No data to report

In Figure 71, the states in which the public library outlets have the highest average number of workstations are Arizona (27.2), Virginia (20.7), and Florida (19.5). The states with the lowest average number of workstations are Vermont (4.7), Montana (5.7), and Alaska (5.7). The highest average number of workstations less than one year old can be found in Virginia, while the highest average number of workstations greater that four years old can be found in Maryland.

Figure 72: Public Library Outlets Plans to Add Additional Public Access Internet Workstations or Laptops by State.

State	The average number that the library plans to add within the next year	Amount that will be added	Some will be added, but not sure of the amount	No plans to add more	Plans to reduce the number
Alabama (n = 282)	4.1 ± 3.9	51.0%	3.9%	45.1%	--
Alaska (n = 93)	2.1 ± 2.0	11.4%	20.0%	64.3%	--
Arizona (n = 175)	8.3 ± 4.3	14.2%	28.1%	51.1%	3.4%
Arkansas (n = 209)	2.6 ± 1.6	29.2%	8.8%	60.5%	--
California (n = 1061)	6.4 ± 8.7	17.0%	13.8%	65.1%	*
Connecticut (n = 238)	30.8 ± 52.0	7.6%	35.5%	50.7%	--
Delaware (n = 33)	11.5 ± 17.0	24.2%	39.4%	36.4%	--
Florida (n = 478)	8.1 ± 5.0	23.7%	23.8%	49.2%	--
Georgia (n = 349)	8.3 ± 7.7	17.0%	15.3%	67.7%	--
Idaho (n = 142)	2.1 ± 1.6	11.1%	24.8%	61.7%	--
Illinois (n = 782)	5.6 ± 10.3	17.7%	22.9%	52.7%	--
Indiana (n = 426)	3.4 ± 4.4	13.8%	18.6%	64.6%	--
Iowa (n = 557)	2.1 ± 1.5	14.1%	18.8%	65.5%	*
Kansas (n=372)	3.7 ± 3.8	10.3%	25.3%	62.8%	--
Kentucky (n = 185)	1.3 ± 0.5	15.4%	43.1%	31.3%	--
Louisiana (n = 328)	6.2 ± 4.2	22.5%	5.3%	71.1%	--
Maine (n=273)	1.9 ± 1.3	15.9%	18.9%	60.2%	1.0%
Maryland (n = 176)	8.0 ± 8.1	14.6%	43.2%	39.7%	--
Massachusetts (n = 489)	2.5 ± 1.5	14.3%	30.2%	51.6%	--
Michigan (n = 657)	4.1 ± 8.4	23.0%	21.6%	52.2%	--

Figure 72 (cont'd): Public Library Outlets Plans to Add Additional Public Access Internet Workstations or Laptops by State.

State	The average number that the library plans to add within the next year	Amount that will be added	Some will be added, but not sure of the amount	No plans to add more	Plans to reduce the number
Mississippi (n = 240)	5.2 ± 6.5	23.2%	10.1%	64.5%	1.1%
Missouri (n = 365)	5.2 ± 5.8	24.4%	13.4%	56.3%	--
Montana (n = 107)	1.8 ± 1.0	19.5%	27.0%	51.3%	--
Nevada (n = 86)	6.4 ± 4.4	6.7%	20.4%	72.9%	--
New Jersey (n = 441)	3.5 ± 2.9	15.7%	33.5%	47.3%	--
New Mexico (n = 102)	5.2 ± 5.1	36.8%	25.4%	35.1%	--
New York (n = 1087)	3.0 ± 2.7	14.1%	20.3%	60.6%	*
North Carolina (n = 378)	5.9 ± 6.6	21.7%	12.6%	63.4%	--
North Dakota (n = 86)	2.6 ± 2.3	20.9%	7.5%	64.2%	3.7%
Ohio (n = 717)	4.2 ± 5.1	25.0%	26.6%	39.2%	--
Oklahoma (n = 193)	1.8 ± 0.7	8.1%	35.6%	54.9%	--
Oregon (n = 200)	3.5 ± 1.9	14.4%	22.8%	61.1%	--
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	4.6 ± 5.4	13.5%	13.3%	71.1%	--
Rhode Island (n = 72)	2.5 ± 0.7	50.9%	10.5%	38.6%	--
South Carolina (n = 184)	4.0 ± 4.0	31.7%	14.2%	50.4%	--
South Dakota (n=144)	2.2 ± 1.1	12.1%	14.0%	74.0%	--
Tennessee (n = 274)	2.8 ± 1.3	15.5%	37.2%	39.6%	--
Texas (n = 843)	4.3 ± 4.2	19.5%	25.6%	52.3%	*
Utah (n = 100)	2.6 ± 1.4	10.4%	38.7%	50.9%	--
Vermont (n = 192)	1.2 ± 0.4	13.0%	19.1%	65.4%	--
Virginia (n = 340)	17.4 ± 28.2	14.8%	16.4%	67.4%	1.7%
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	6.5 ± 2.0	41.3%	50.0%	--	--
West Virginia (n = 176)	2.2 ± 1.2	13.7%	24.9%	58.6%	--

Figure 72 (cont'd): Public Library Outlets Plans to Add Additional Public Access Internet Workstations or Laptops by State.

State	The average number that the library plans to add within the next year	Amount that will be added	Some will be added, but not sure of the amount	No plans to add more	Plans to reduce the number
Wisconsin (n = 455)	2.2 ± 1.1	12.3%	19.3%	66.5%	--
Wyoming (n = 73)	2.6 ± 1.4	11.2%	27.3%	61.6%	--
National	4.8 (n=2695)	17.2% (n=2,695)	21.7% (n=3,450)	57.8% (n=9,168)	*

Key: * : Insufficient data to report
-- : No data to report

As demonstrated by Figure 72, the highest percentages of library outlets planning to add more workstations are in Alabama (51.0 percent), Rhode Island (50.9 percent), and Washington, D.C. (41.3 percent). The public library outlets with the highest average number of workstations to be added are Connecticut (30.8), Virginia (17.4), and Delaware (11.5). Library outlets in few states are planning to reduce the number of workstations, with the highest percentages in North Dakota (3.7 percent) and Arizona (3.4 percent). The states with the highest percentages of library outlets with no plans to change the number of workstations are in South Dakota (74.0 percent) and Nevada (72.9 percent).

Figure 73: Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Workstations Replacement Schedule by State.

State	The number of workstations the library plans to replace	Yes, the library will replace workstations	No, the library will not replace workstations	The library will replace some workstations, but does not know the amount
Alabama (n = 282)	5.5 ± 5.8	45.5%	34.5%	20.0%
Alaska (n = 93)	2.7 ± 2.2	20.0%	62.9%	12.8%
Arizona (n = 175)	26.0 ± 30.1	15.7%	60.1%	24.2%
Arkansas (n = 209)	4.3 ± 3.5	19.8%	63.8%	14.7%
California (n = 1061)	7.1± 7.3	29.8%	50.4%	18.1%
Connecticut (n = 238)	5.3 ± 4.9	20.9%	44.3%	31.4%
Delaware (n = 33)	5.4 ± 3.4	33.3%	39.4%	27.3%
Florida (n = 478)	7.5 ± 5.6	11.5%	36.6%	46.8%
Georgia (n = 349)	16.0 ± 22.0	21.3%	53.6%	24.9%
Idaho (n = 142)	1.7± 1.7	23.2%	50.6%	21.5%
Illinois (n = 782)	8.5 ± 13.4	22.3%	41.5%	28.0%
Indiana (n = 426)	18.7 ± 28.5	34.3%	25.3%	38.7%
Iowa (n = 557)	2.5 ± 2.6	24.4%	53.6%	19.9%
Kansas (n=372)	2.2 ± 2.8	21.1%	50.6%	24.9%
Kentucky (n = 185)	4.3 ± 7.1	11.2%	55.2%	22.4%
Louisiana (n = 328)	4.5 ± 5.3	36.7%	48.5%	10.1%
Maine (n=273)	3.0 ± 2.0	13.6%	60.1%	22.0%
Maryland (n = 176)	12.8 ± 9.5	17.0%	33.0%	46.9%
Massachusetts (n = 489)	4.8 ± 4.6	31.2%	32.4%	30.4%
Michigan (n = 657)	6.0 ± 7.5	38.9%	42.4%	15.2%
Mississippi (n = 240)	4.1 ± 3.4	47.6%	48.6%	2.5%
Missouri (n = 365)	2.4 ± 1.0	16.1%	49.6%	26.8%
Montana (n = 107)	1.9 ± 1.2	17.2%	55.5%	22.9%
Nevada (n = 86)	3.0 ± 0.0	5.9%	80.2%	13.8%

Figure 73 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Workstations Replacement Schedule by State.

State	The number of workstations the library plans to replace	Yes, the library will replace workstations	No, the library will not replace workstations	The library will replace some workstations, but does not know the amount
New Jersey (n = 441)	7.4 ± 8.7	19.2%	35.0%	43.8%
New Mexico (n = 102)	7.8 ± 7.7	49.5%	32.3%	10.9%
New York (n = 1087)	5.4 ± 8.2	30.0%	44.4%	22.1%
North Carolina (n = 378)	4.2 ± 4.8	22.2%	50.9%	16.3%
North Dakota (n = 86)	5.0 ± 3.3	15.5%	73.2%	11.2%
Ohio (n = 717)	10.6 ± 25.4	15.6%	50.4%	28.5%
Oklahoma (n = 193)	6.4 ± 6.8	20.2%	53.6%	24.8%
Oregon (n = 200)	18.4 ± 14.7	16.6%	58.8%	24.6%
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	5.1 ± 3.4	30.5%	46.6%	21.6%
Rhode Island (n = 72)	3.1 ± 1.7	65.9%	29.6%	4.5%
South Carolina (n = 184)	5.7 ± 6.7	24.4%	47.0%	22.2%
South Dakota (n=144)	4.9 ± 3.5	29.4%	53.8%	14.8%
Tennessee (n = 274)	9.4 ± 11.0	17.3%	45.3%	24.8%
Texas (n = 843)	4.3 ± 3.9	22.1%	45.0%	30.3%
Utah (n = 100)	6.2 ± 6.8	42.2%	37.1%	15.9%
Vermont (n = 192)	1.9 ± 1.1	21.8%	52.3%	21.8%
Virginia (n = 340)	4.1 ± 4.0	17.3%	50.9%	28.3%
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	6.3 ± 3.2	58.7%	4.3%	25.0%
West Virginia (n = 176)	2.4 ± 1.5	10.2%	57.1%	27.3%
Wisconsin (n = 455)	3.4 ± 2.4	20.1%	37.9%	39.7%
Wyoming (n = 73)	3.0 ± 3.2	24.5%	60.7%	14.7%
National	6.2 (n=3,969)	25.0% (n=3,969)	46.3% (n=7,357)	25.1% (n=3,981)

Figure 73 reveals that the states with the highest percentages of public library outlets planning to replace workstations are Rhode Island (65.9 percent), Washington, D.C. (58.7 percent), and New Mexico (49.5 percent). The public library outlets with the highest average number of

workstations to be replaced are Arizona (26.0), Indiana (18.7), and Oregon (18.4). The states with the highest percentages of public library outlets with no plan to replace workstations are Nevada (80.2 percent), North Dakota (73.2 percent), and Arkansas (63.8 percent).

Figure 74: Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Workstations Upgrade Schedule by State.

State	The number of workstations the library plans to upgrade	Yes, the library will upgrade workstations	The library will upgrade some workstations, but does not know the amount	No, the library will not upgrade workstations
Alabama (n = 282)	13.3 ± 5.6	11.7%	18.6%	69.7%
Alaska (n = 93)	5.7 ± 6.6	22.9%	20.0%	52.8%
Arizona (n = 175)	43.3 ± 29.4	9.0%	20.9%	66.7%
Arkansas (n = 209)	1.0 ± 0.0	3.2%	18.5%	78.3%
California (n = 1061)	7.2 ± 6.7	6.3%	15.4%	68.1%
Connecticut (n = 238)	20.0 ± 24.5	5.1%	25.1%	57.4%
Delaware (n = 33)	11.0 ± 0.0	3.0%	12.1%	84.8%
Florida (n = 478)	2.7 ± 2.2	1.4%	38.7%	52.8%
Georgia (n = 349)	23.1 ± 12.8	6.4%	22.9%	67.1%
Idaho (n = 142)	3.6 ± 2.0	10.7%	20.1%	66.8%
Illinois (n = 782)	6.6 ± 5.0	6.1%	21.5%	61.4%
Indiana (n = 426)	3.3 ± 2.3	6.4%	37.3%	40.3%
Iowa (n = 557)	1.6 ± 1.4	7.6%	18.1%	72.4%
Kansas (n=372)	2.3 ± 1.4	7.6%	35.1%	51.3%
Kentucky (n = 185)	2.0 ± 0.0	4.8%	23.9%	60.1%
Louisiana (n = 328)	3.3 ± 2.5	8.0%	2.0%	82.6%
Maine (n=273)	2.9 ± 2.0	12.6%	29.4%	57.0%
Maryland (n = 176)	6.0 ± 2.5	12.1%	15.1%	69.7%
Massachusetts (n = 489)	3.0 ± 2.3	9.7%	28.8%	53.9%

Figure 74 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Workstations Replacement Schedule by State.

State	The number of workstations the library plans to upgrade	Yes, the library will upgrade workstations	The library will upgrade some workstations, but does not know the amount	No, the library will not upgrade workstations
Michigan (n = 657)	6.8 ± 9.2	10.0%	19.0%	63.5%
Mississippi (n = 240)	3.0 ± 2.9	6.4%	11.8%	79.4%
Missouri (n = 365)	*	--	16.4%	76.2%
Montana (n = 107)	1.5 ± 0.8	14.1%	22.9%	58.6%
Nevada (n = 86)	2.7 ± 0.5	8.8%	19.0%	68.5%
New Jersey (n = 441)	5.6 ± 4.9	9.2%	34.9%	51.2%
New Mexico (n = 102)	13.6 ± 13.4	8.2%	23.6%	61.0%
New York (n = 1087)	4.3 ± 3.8	4.5%	21.8%	68.7%
North Carolina (n = 378)	13.9 ± 14.4	15.2%	8.8%	65.7%
North Dakota (n = 86)	2.0 ± 0.0	3.7%	3.7%	86.6%
Ohio (n = 717)	28.3 ± 51.3	3.3%	21.7%	69.2%
Oklahoma (n = 193)	2.4 ± 1.2	9.4%	16.1%	73.1%
Oregon (n = 200)	16.4 ± 18.0	7.1%	21.0%	68.3%
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	2.6 ± 1.0	3.3%	24.8%	70.1%
Rhode Island (n = 72)	4.0 ± 0.0	4.5%	4.5%	65.9%
South Carolina (n = 184)	3.0 ± 1.3	9.2%	24.8%	61.1%
South Dakota (n=144)	*	--	9.9%	90.1%
Tennessee (n = 274)	2.3 ± 1.0	2.9%	16.1%	67.8%
Texas (n = 843)	4.9 ± 2.6	6.2%	25.0%	65.1%
Utah (n = 100)	4.1 ± 3.9	12.9%	30.4%	44.1%
Vermont (n = 192)	2.0 ± 1.5	4.1%	20.4%	65.9%
Virginia (n = 340)	7.0 ± 6.1	9.9%	24.9%	63.4%
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	10.0 ± 0.0	8.7%	20.7%	13.0%

Figure 74 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Workstations Replacement Schedule by State.

State	The number of workstations the library plans to upgrade	Yes, the library will upgrade workstations	The library will upgrade some workstations, but does not know the amount	No, the library will not upgrade workstations
West Virginia (n = 176)	1.2 ± 0.4	8.9%	19.0%	70.7%
Wisconsin (n = 455)	6.1 ± 6.9	7.2%	27.5%	62.2%
Wyoming (n = 73)	2.5 ± 0.6	4.5%	12.5%	76.3%
National	6.6 (n=1,129)	7.1% (n=1,129)	21.8% (n=3,465)	65.0% (n=10,322)

Key: * : Insufficient data to report
-- : No data to report

Figure 74 shows that the states with the highest percentages of public library outlets planning to upgrade workstations are Alaska (22.9 percent), North Carolina (15.2 percent), and Montana (14.1 percent). The public library outlets with the highest average number of workstations to be upgraded are Arizona (43.3), Ohio (28.3), and Georgia (23.1). The states with the highest percentages of public library outlets with no plan to upgrade workstations are South Dakota (90.1 percent), North Dakota (86.6 percent), and Delaware (84.8 percent).

Figure 75: Public Library's Ability to Follow Its Upgrade/Replacement Schedule for Public Access Internet Workstations by State.

State	Yes	No	The library has no workstation replacement or addition schedule	Not applicable
Alabama (n = 282)	46.1%	23.2%	27.5%	3.2%
Alaska (n = 93)	45.0%	10.8%	33.5%	8.6%
Arizona (n = 175)	73.4%	6.6%	10.0%	3.3%
Arkansas (n = 209)	64.6%	5.9%	19.0%	10.6%
California (n = 1061)	74.9%	3.0%	17.6%	2.9%
Connecticut (n = 238)	53.7%	10.5%	27.4%	3.4%
Delaware (n = 33)	36.4%	12.1%	24.2%	15.2%
Florida (n = 478)	74.6%	7.4%	10.6%	3.7%
Georgia (n = 349)	33.6%	12.2%	46.3%	1.5%
Idaho (n = 142)	47.0%	15.4%	35.2%	2.3%

Figure 75 (cont'd): Public Library's Ability to Follow Its Upgrade/Replacement Schedule for Public Access Internet Workstations by State.

State	Yes	No	The library has no workstation replacement or addition schedule	Not applicable
Illinois (n = 782)	49.9%	13.7%	26.4%	2.7%
Indiana (n = 426)	63.5%	14.3%	20.5%	--
Iowa (n = 557)	42.9%	15.5%	35.7%	4.3%
Kansas (n=372)	37.9%	22.4%	28.7%	5.9%
Kentucky (n = 185)	50.5%	--	33.5%	4.8%
Louisiana (n = 328)	74.9%	7.8%	11.0%	4.9%
Maine (n=273)	44.1%	14.7%	29.8%	7.3%
Maryland (n = 176)	82.3%	8.1%	6.6%	--
Massachusetts (n = 489)	53.8%	15.9%	25.2%	--
Michigan (n = 657)	63.3%	10.5%	16.3%	3.2%
Mississippi (n = 240)	39.9%	15.2%	34.0%	8.6%
Missouri (n = 365)	37.5%	40.8%	12.0%	1.1%
Montana (n = 107)	44.3%	10.9%	38.2%	--
Nevada (n = 86)	63.4%	11.9%	17.3%	6.2%
New Jersey (n = 441)	59.8%	4.0%	29.7%	1.3%
New Mexico (n = 102)	59.5%	13.6%	17.7%	3.6%
New York (n = 1087)	43.3%	25.3%	26.6%	2.3%
North Carolina (n = 378)	61.3%	29.9%	6.3%	1.2%
North Dakota (n = 86)	50.8%	11.2%	32.1%	3.7%
Ohio (n = 717)	66.5%	13.2%	12.4%	6.0%
Oklahoma (n = 193)	51.7%	12.1%	26.9%	9.3%
Oregon (n = 200)	30.3%	18.1%	44.6%	--
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	48.8%	8.1%	38.2%	3.5%

Figure 75 (cont'd): Public Library's Ability to Follow Its Upgrade/Replacement Schedule for Public Access Internet Workstations by State.

State	Yes	No	The library has no workstation replacement or addition schedule	Not applicable
Rhode Island (n = 72)	83.6%	5.9%	5.9%	--
South Carolina (n = 184)	57.1%	6.3%	32.0%	--
South Dakota (n=144)	52.2%	8.0%	37.9%	2.0%
Tennessee (n = 274)	40.1%	8.8%	28.7%	4.9%
Texas (n = 843)	43.9%	12.8%	34.9%	5.8%
Utah (n = 100)	62.9%	15.2%	13.4%	6.7%
Vermont (n = 192)	31.3%	12.3%	53.7%	--
Virginia (n = 340)	79.4%	7.0%	8.8%	3.0%
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	33.7%	12.0%	16.3%	29.3%
West Virginia (n = 176)	26.8%	12.1%	43.7%	7.2%
Wisconsin (n = 455)	51.4%	15.1%	29.5%	3.5%
Wyoming (n = 73)	79.9%	--	13.4%	2.2%
National	54.0% (n=8,581)	12.9% (n=2,054)	25.5% (n=4,047)	3.8% (n=604)

Key: * : Insufficient data to report
-- : No data to report

According to Figure 75, the states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that are able to follow their workstations upgrade and replacement schedules are Rhode Island (83.6 percent), Maryland (82.3 percent), and Wyoming (79.9 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that are not able to follow their workstations upgrade and replacement schedules are Missouri (40.8 percent), North Carolina (29.9 percent), and New York (25.3 percent). The states with the highest percentages of outlets with no upgrade or replacement schedule are Vermont (53.7 percent), Georgia (46.3 percent), and Oregon (44.6 percent).

Figure 76: Factors Influence the Addition Decision for Public Access Internet Workstations by State.

State	Availability of Space	Cost factors	Maintenance, upgrade, etc.	Availability of staff	Availability of bandwidth	Availability of electrical outlets	Current number of workstations is adequate	Other
Alabama (n = 282)	65.4%	83.0%	32.4%	25.9%	20.8%	29.8%	5.7%	3.2%
Alaska (n = 93)	76.5%	70.0%	27.1%	12.8%	10.7%	21.5%	21.4%	9.3%
Arizona (n = 175)	81.0%	89.1%	6.7%	6.7%	6.6%	54.2%	3.3%	--
Arkansas (n = 209)	83.3%	69.8%	41.7%	23.1%	13.2%	24.0%	16.8%	1.6%
California (n = 1061)	84.2%	55.0%	18.3%	21.9%	25.5%	45.8%	5.3%	3.4%
Connecticut (n = 238)	71.9%	67.9%	26.4%	19.6%	1.7%	31.1%	21.3%	--
Delaware (n = 33)	81.8%	63.6%	45.5%	33.3%	--	27.3%	6.1%	6.1%
Florida (n = 478)	71.9%	54.7%	17.5%	19.7%	37.6%	41.4%	10.7%	3.3%
Georgia (n = 349)	79.0%	86.0%	26.1%	8.4%	10.7%	38.9%	7.1%	1.8%
Idaho (n = 142)	82.2%	77.8%	36.5%	14.4%	17.2%	30.2%	10.7%	2.3%
Illinois (n = 782)	71.7%	70.5%	26.8%	13.5%	7.3%	27.6%	21.3%	*
Indiana (n = 426)	78.3%	76.2%	32.9%	21.5%	4.7%	15.4%	12.4%	--
Iowa (n = 557)	63.7%	79.4%	34.4%	12.0%	5.4%	23.7%	27.8%	2.1%
Kansas (n=372)	70.4%	77.6%	31.2%	16.8%	6.8%	22.7%	15.1%	1.7%
Kentucky (n = 185)	79.2%	69.4%	26.5%	16.9%	14.4%	47.9%	4.8%	--
Louisiana (n = 328)	86.6%	58.1%	21.3%	7.2%	39.5%	32.2%	11.4%	1.5%
Maine (n=273)	74.4%	82.1%	30.4%	18.9%	5.2%	13.6%	23.5%	3.1%
Maryland (n = 176)	85.8%	80.8%	22.4%	8.1%	23.8%	23.5%	5.1%	--
Massachusetts (n = 489)	71.0%	72.5%	26.4%	19.8%	8.7%	30.2%	12.4%	*
Michigan (n = 657)	75.7%	64.4%	32.9%	11.5%	11.5%	30.2%	9.5%	2.7%
Mississippi (n = 240)	69.7%	81.9%	12.0%	33.6%	11.6%	39.3%	9.5%	1.4%
Missouri (n = 365)	65.2%	82.8%	16.7%	12.0%	--	16.3%	29.8%	3.6%
Montana (n = 107)	64.0%	92.5%	51.9%	3.1%	8.8%	37.2%	10.9%	--
Nevada (n = 86)	63.6%	60.7%	7.4%	15.6%	21.7%	19.8%	32.1%	--

Figure 76 (cont'd): Factors Influence the Addition Decision for Public Access Internet Workstations by State.

State	Availability of Space	Cost factors	Maintenance, upgrade, etc.	Availability of staff	Availability of bandwidth	Availability of electrical outlets	Current number of workstations is adequate	Other
New Jersey (n = 441)	80.9%	58.7%	22.5%	13.1%	13.9%	38.7%	13.3%	2.6%
New Mexico (n = 102)	86.3%	58.6%	20.0%	19.1%	16.3%	41.3%	15.0%	5.9%
New York (n = 1087)	73.3%	82.9%	27.4%	7.6%	4.4%	33.0%	12.9%	3.9%
North Carolina (n = 378)	83.2%	70.4%	35.3%	16.8%	10.0%	24.1%	13.1%	5.0%
North Dakota (n = 86)	71.7%	71.7%	18.7%	2.2%	--	18.7%	39.6%	7.5%
Ohio (n = 717)	86.0%	53.8%	13.3%	24.8%	13.8%	38.5%	10.0%	2.1%
Oklahoma (n = 193)	79.1%	79.8%	37.5%	22.9%	1.3%	31.6%	10.8%	--
Oregon (n = 200)	65.9%	81.6%	34.4%	26.7%	14.2%	16.1%	10.6%	1.8%
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	79.2%	80.3%	26.3%	14.8%	9.7%	28.8%	11.5%	--
Rhode Island (n = 72)	75.6%	29.7%	25.4%	10.5%	15.3%	51.3%	13.3%	4.5%
South Carolina (n = 184)	89.6%	54.1%	8.2%	24.7%	15.9%	46.3%	3.7%	2.6%
South Dakota (n=144)	71.0%	86.1%	27.9%	23.9%	23.9%	28.8%	17.5%	--
Tennessee (n = 274)	80.8%	75.4%	17.8%	17.1%	7.6%	34.3%	15.4%	1.0%
Texas (n = 843)	76.8%	81.7%	21.5%	20.1%	8.3%	27.5%	14.3%	2.8%
Utah (n = 100)	83.0%	74.0%	12.9%	10.2%	15.7%	45.4%	12.2%	4.8%
Vermont (n = 192)	73.6%	80.4%	37.3%	4.6%	5.5%	27.3%	19.1%	3.3%
Virginia (n = 340)	89.7%	73.2%	15.6%	22.2%	22.1%	34.9%	4.1%	--
Washington DC (n = 27)	46.6%	45.7%	50.0%	58.7%	4.3%	34.6%	12.0%	12.0%
West Virginia (n = 176)	80.2%	80.0%	31.9%	13.7%	6.9%	16.5%	17.7%	2.1%
Wisconsin (n = 455)	74.4%	74.8%	35.3%	9.3%	22.8%	30.3%	16.9%	3.3%

Figure 76 (cont'd): Factors Influence the Addition Decision for Public Access Internet Workstations by State.

State	Availability of Space	Cost factors	Maintenance, upgrade, etc.	Availability of staff	Availability of bandwidth	Availability of electrical outlets	Current number of workstations is adequate	Other
Wyoming (n = 73)	84.4%	62.9%	22.8%	21.4%	12.5%	20.1%	13.4%	2.2%
National	76.1% (n=12,087)	72.6% (n=11,527)	26.3% (n=4,178)	16.1% (n=2,556)	13.0% (n=2,058)	31.2% (n=4,950)	13.9% (n=2,210)	2.6% (n=411)

Key: * : Insufficient data to report
-- : No data to report

As Figure 76 shows, the two most significant factors influencing decisions to add further workstations in public library outlets in almost every state are space limitations and cost. Washington, D.C. (46.6 percent) was the only area where less than 50 percent of outlets noted space limitations as a factor, as well as less than fifty percent (45.7 percent) identifying cost as a factor. Maintenance issues were a factor for the highest percentage of library outlets in Montana (51.9 percent) and Washington, D.C. (50.0 percent). Washington, D.C. was also the area that availability of staff (58.7 percent) was a factor for the highest percentage of library outlets. Louisiana (38.5 percent) and Florida (37.6 percent) were the states where the highest percentage of library outlets ranked the availability of bandwidth as a factor, while Arizona (54.2 percent) and Rhode Island (51.3 percent) were the states where the highest percentage of library outlets ranked the availability of electrical outlets as a factor. Library outlets in North Dakota (39.6 percent) and Nevada (32.1 percent) were most likely to feel that the current number of workstations meet patron needs.

Figure 77: Factors Influence Replacement Decision for Public Access Internet Workstations by State.

State	Cost factors	Maintenance, upgrade, etc.	Availability of staff	Other
Alabama (n = 282)	90.3%	53.2%	44.9%	10.9%
Alaska (n = 93)	86.4%	41.4%	27.8%	11.4%
Arizona (n = 175)	70.4%	21.3%	16.6%	29.6%
Arkansas (n = 209)	80.5%	53.9%	53.3%	22.6%
California (n = 1061)	65.5%	35.4%	42.0%	22.8%
Connecticut (n = 238)	80.8%	38.5%	31.4%	14.2%
Delaware (n = 33)	93.9%	48.5%	18.2%	9.1%
Florida (n = 478)	56.7%	32.2%	35.1%	27.3%
Georgia (n = 349)	81.2%	45.0%	25.9%	9.1%
Idaho (n = 142)	83.3%	43.4%	22.3%	12.1%
Illinois (n = 782)	81.2%	38.2%	21.3%	11.8%
Indiana (n = 426)	98.4%	32.9%	17.2%	4.6%
Iowa (n = 557)	92.9%	52.1%	27.4%	6.5%
Kansas (n=372)	91.5%	43.0%	22.7%	12.6%
Kentucky (n = 185)	74.7%	55.3%	38.3%	9.5%
Louisiana (n = 328)	70.7%	37.7%	35.5%	24.0%
Maine (n=273)	92.6%	47.5%	27.6%	8.4%
Maryland (n = 176)	86.6%	32.7%	14.1%	11.4%
Massachusetts (n = 489)	85.5%	27.8%	25.6%	7.6%
Michigan (n = 657)	83.1%	36.9%	24.6%	10.0%
Mississippi (n = 240)	90.9%	36.9%	37.2%	9.1%
Missouri (n = 365)	89.0%	22.8%	16.4%	6.8%
Montana (n = 107)	99.1%	57.5%	16.3%	3.2%
Nevada (n = 86)	85.2%	41.1%	21.7%	18.0%

Figure 77 (cont'd): Factors Influence Replacement Decision for Public Access Internet Workstations by State.

State	Cost factors	Maintenance, upgrade, etc.	Availability of staff	Other
New Jersey (n = 441)	79.5%	39.5%	35.5%	10.7%
New Mexico (n = 102)	83.6%	49.1%	27.2%	17.7%
New York (n = 1087)	89.8%	31.2%	17.5%	11.1%
North Carolina (n = 378)	88.6%	35.5%	28.3%	19.4%
North Dakota (n = 86)	82.9%	29.9%	15.0%	13.4%
Ohio (n = 717)	70.4%	22.6%	31.5%	16.1%
Oklahoma (n = 193)	89.2%	49.7%	37.7%	8.1%
Oregon (n = 200)	87.6%	24.9%	42.1%	16.6%
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	88.0%	35.6%	23.9%	13.9%
Rhode Island (n = 72)	63.1%	50.9%	17.8%	28.2%
South Carolina (n = 184)	82.6%	38.7%	37.5%	17.3%
South Dakota (n=144)	94.0%	55.8%	31.9%	10.0%
Tennessee (n = 274)	91.6%	30.7%	26.9%	10.7%
Texas (n = 843)	89.3%	41.4%	28.4%	12.0%
Utah (n = 100)	91.5%	36.2%	24.0%	7.4%
Vermont (n = 192)	91.3%	40.0%	11.4%	11.4%
Virginia (n = 340)	91.2%	26.6%	36.5%	17.4%
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	58.7%	66.3%	63.0%	16.3%
West Virginia (n = 176)	88.9%	43.5%	20.9%	13.0%
Wisconsin (n = 455)	82.0%	35.5%	25.6%	10.1%
Wyoming (n = 73)	71.0%	26.8%	21.4%	29.0%
National	84.1% (n=13,353)	37.8% (n=5,993)	28.1% (n=4,458)	13.2% (n=2,090)

As detailed in Figure 77, the most significant factor influencing decisions to replace workstations in public library outlets in almost every state is cost. Every state had at least 50 percent of outlets citing cost factors as a limitation for replacing workstations, with Montana reporting the highest percentage (99.1 percent). Maintenance issues were a factor for the highest percentage of library outlets in Washington, D.C. (66.3 percent) and Montana (57.5 percent). Washington, D.C. (63.0 percent) and Arkansas (53.3 percent) were the areas that availability of staff was a factor for the highest percentage of library outlets.