

**Figure 78: Public Access Wireless Internet Connectivity Availability in Public Library Outlets by State.**

<i>State</i>	Currently available	Not currently available, but there are plans to make it available within the next year	Not currently available and no plans to make it available within the next year
Alabama (n = 282)	30.2%	36.7%	33.2%
Alaska (n = 93)	57.2%	12.8%	30.0%
Arizona (n = 175)	59.9%	13.4%	26.7%
Arkansas (n = 209)	51.7%	17.1%	31.2%
California (n = 1061)	49.0%	22.3%	27.5%
Connecticut (n = 238)	61.1%	17.9%	17.6%
Delaware (n = 33)	48.5%	18.2%	33.3%
Florida (n = 478)	55.3%	30.2%	10.7%
Georgia (n = 349)	44.8%	18.0%	35.6%
Idaho (n = 142)	50.4%	22.4%	27.2%
Illinois (n = 782)	57.0%	10.4%	26.4%
Indiana (n = 426)	63.8%	14.0%	22.2%
Iowa (n = 557)	46.2%	16.0%	37.2%
Kansas (n=372)	50.2%	16.8%	29.5%
Kentucky (n = 185)	60.1%	19.2%	9.6%
Louisiana (n = 328)	17.0%	36.6%	45.0%
Maine (n=273)	77.9%	4.2%	16.8%
Maryland (n = 176)	54.7%	35.2%	7.1%
Massachusetts (n = 489)	62.5%	23.7%	11.2%
Michigan (n = 657)	47.5%	17.4%	32.9%
Mississippi (n = 240)	22.6%	14.6%	61.7%
Missouri (n = 365)	42.0%	9.9%	41.8%
Montana (n = 107)	56.4%	16.3%	25.1%



Figure 78 shows wide disparities in wireless access by state. The leaders in current wireless availability in public library outlets are Washington, D.C. (100.0 percent), New Jersey (83.7 percent), and Maine (77.9 percent). Louisiana (17.0 percent), North Dakota (18.7 percent), and Mississippi (22.6 percent) have the lowest level of current wireless availability. Alabama (36.7 percent), Louisiana (36.6 percent), and New Mexico (35.9 percent) have the highest percentage of outlets planning to add wireless in the next year. North Dakota (65.8 percent), Nevada (47.5 percent), and South Dakota (45.8 percent) have the highest percentage of library outlets with no plans to add wireless access.

**Figure 79: Public Access Wireless Internet Connectivity Availability Using Laptops in Public Library Outlets by State.**

<i>State</i>	<b>Purchasing laptops for in-library patron use instead of Internet workstations</b>	<b>Not adding more Internet workstations or laptops, but provide wireless access for patrons with personal laptops</b>
Alabama (n = 282)	14.8%	53.2%
Alaska (n = 93)	6.4%	43.6%
Arizona (n = 175)	3.3%	52.4%
Arkansas (n = 209)	24.7%	52.9%
California (n = 1061)	5.6%	49.3%
Connecticut (n = 238)	17.9%	65.2%
Delaware (n = 33)	--	48.5%
Florida (n = 478)	16.5%	43.9%
Georgia (n = 349)	--	52.7%
Idaho (n = 142)	4.7%	44.7%
Illinois (n = 782)	4.8%	48.1%
Indiana (n = 426)	6.1%	61.1%
Iowa (n = 557)	5.6%	44.6%
Kansas (n=372)	5.9%	41.2%
Kentucky (n = 185)	19.2%	40.9%
Louisiana (n = 328)	1.3%	53.1%
Maine (n=273)	8.4%	57.0%
Maryland (n = 176)	4.6%	57.8%
Massachusetts (n = 489)	14.1%	60.4%
Michigan (n = 657)	6.8%	46.5%
Mississippi (n = 240)	3.9%	22.5%
Missouri (n = 365)	1.1%	39.9%
Montana (n = 107)	4.4%	66.2%
Nevada (n = 86)	--	36.7%

**Figure 79 (cont'd): Public Access Wireless Internet Connectivity Availability Using Laptops in Public Library Outlets by State.**

<i>State</i>	<b>Purchasing laptops for in-library patron use instead of Internet workstations</b>	<b>Not adding more Internet workstations or laptops, but provide wireless access for patrons with personal laptops</b>
New Jersey (n = 441)	5.3%	58.7%
New Mexico (n = 102)	3.6%	57.2%
New York (n = 1087)	9.1%	59.9%
North Carolina (n = 378)	2.5%	47.9%
North Dakota (n = 86)	3.7%	24.6%
Ohio (n = 717)	5.8%	66.8%
Oklahoma (n = 193)	1.3%	65.1%
Oregon (n = 200)	--	46.7%
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	9.7%	61.4%
Rhode Island (n = 72)	18.2%	71.3%
South Carolina (n = 184)	--	48.6%
South Dakota (n=144)	2.0%	42.2%
Tennessee (n = 274)	2.0%	36.8%
Texas (n = 843)	16.8%	57.6%
Utah (n = 100)	4.8%	53.3%
Vermont (n = 192)	5.5%	61.8%
Virginia (n = 340)	3.5%	52.1%
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	4.3%	44.7%
West Virginia (n = 176)	2.1%	44.2%
Wisconsin (n = 455)	2.9%	49.2%
Wyoming (n = 73)	11.2%	51.8%
<b><i>National</i></b>	7.0% (n=1,106)	51.9% (n=8,244)
<b>Key:</b> * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report		

Figure 79 details the ways public library outlets are providing wireless Internet access to patrons. Arkansas (24.7 percent), Kentucky (19.2 percent), and Rhode Island (18.2 percent) have the highest percentage of outlets purchasing laptops for in-library patron use. Delaware, Georgia, Nevada, Oregon, and South Carolina all reported that none of their outlets were currently purchasing laptops for patron use in-library. The highest percentage of public library outlets that were not adding laptops but providing wireless access for patrons with personal laptops are Ohio (66.8 percent), Montana (66.2 percent), and Connecticut (65.2 percent).

**Figure 80: Public Access Wireless Internet Connectivity Availability Outside of Public Library Outlets by State.**

<i>State</i>	Currently available	Currently available outside and in areas in the community through partnerships	Currently available through a bookmobile with wireless access	Not currently available, but there are plans to make it available within the next year	Not currently available and there are no plans to make it available within the next year	Other
Alabama (n = 282)	--	--	--	13.8%	72.6%	13.6%
Alaska (n = 93)	6.5%	--	--	20.0%	55.7%	17.8%
Arizona (n = 175)	3.3%	--	--	3.3%	93.4%	--
Arkansas (n = 209)	1.6%	--	--	5.1%	75.4%	13.2%
California (n = 1061)	2.2%	*	--	13.4%	63.8%	16.0%
Connecticut (n = 238)	3.7%	--	--	5.1%	66.9%	15.9%
Delaware (n = 33)	--	3.0%	--	--	93.9%	--
Florida (n = 478)	1.5%	8.5%	--	21.5%	57.1%	7.7%
Georgia (n = 349)	1.0%	*	--	8.7%	81.3%	3.1%
Idaho (n = 142)	11.7%	--	--	10.2%	73.4%	4.7%
Illinois (n = 782)	1.0%	1.5%	--	5.8%	77.1%	5.5%
Indiana (n = 426)	1.6%	--	4.8%	7.7%	85.9%	--
Iowa (n = 557)	2.3%	2.2%	--	8.1%	71.3%	11.7%
Kansas (n=372)	3.4%	*	--	4.2%	79.7%	5.9%
Kentucky (n = 185)	9.6%	4.8%	--	9.6%	57.5%	7.3%
Louisiana (n = 328)	--	--	--	5.5%	83.7%	9.4%
Maine (n=273)	10.8%	--	--	2.1%	64.0%	21.0%
Maryland (n = 176)	2.0%	--	--	16.1%	76.8%	2.0%
Massachusetts (n = 489)	5.4%	1.7%	--	16.1%	61.3%	10.2%
Michigan (n = 657)	3.0%	1.0%	--	7.4%	75.4%	7.2%

**Figure 80 (cont'd): Public Access Wireless Internet Connectivity Availability Outside of Public Library Outlets by State.**

<i>State</i>	Currently available	Currently available outside and in areas in the community through partnerships	Currently available through a bookmobile with wireless access	Not currently available, but there are plans to make it available within the next year	Not currently available and there are no plans to make it available within the next year	Other
Mississippi (n = 240)	5.6%	--	--	9.1%	81.9%	1.1%
Missouri (n = 365)	7.8%	--	--	8.3%	72.0%	1.1%
Montana (n = 107)	4.4%	2.2%	--	4.4%	63.0%	23.9%
Nevada (n = 86)	--	--	--	18.0%	72.9%	--
New Jersey (n = 441)	3.3%	1.3%	5.3%	4.7%	78.2%	4.6%
New Mexico (n = 102)	1.8%	4.5%	--	12.7%	64.5%	10.9%
New York (n = 1087)	2.3%	*	--	11.6%	70.9%	12.4%
North Carolina (n = 378)	1.2%	2.5%	--	15.2%	73.5%	6.3%
North Dakota (n = 86)	--	--	--	3.7%	78.6%	15.5%
Ohio (n = 717)	5.5%	1.2%	4.9%	2.7%	77.0%	4.9%
Oklahoma (n = 193)	8.1%	--	1.3%	9.4%	60.3%	16.7%
Oregon (n = 200)	3.5%	1.8%	--	9.0%	69.7%	14.2%
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	1.4%	2.8%	--	5.1%	81.1%	7.6%
Rhode Island (n = 72)	--	--	--	--	90.9%	4.5%
South Carolina (n = 184)	--	--	--	7.1%	78.2%	6.4%
South Dakota (n=144)	--	--	--	--	86.0%	10.0%
Tennessee (n = 274)	5.2%	--	--	7.2%	84.7%	--
Texas (n = 843)	5.1%	7.6%	--	8.9%	59.7%	14.8%
Utah (n = 100)	3.0%	6.7%	7.8%	14.0%	58.1%	3.7%
Vermont (n = 192)	12.3%	--	--	5.5%	63.2%	16.4%
Virginia (n = 340)	--	10.3%	--	3.4%	62.0%	20.8%
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	4.3%	--	8.7%	12.0%	50.0%	16.3%
West Virginia (n = 176)	--	--	--	13.7%	75.4%	5.2%

**Figure 80 (cont'd): Public Access Wireless Internet Connectivity Availability Outside of Public Library Outlets by State.**

<i>State</i>	Currently available	Currently available outside and in areas in the community through partnerships	Currently available through a bookmobile with wireless access	Not currently available, but there are plans to make it available within the next year	Not currently available and there are no plans to make it available within the next year	Other
Wisconsin (n = 455)	2.2%	*	*	13.0%	72.1%	9.7%
Wyoming (n = 73)	4.5%	--	--	2.2%	86.6%	4.5%
<b>National</b>	3.3% (n=521)	2.0% (n=316)	*	8.8% (n=1,400)	71.9% (n=11,417)	9.4% (n=1,500)
<b>Key:</b> * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report						

Figure 80 represents the availability of wireless Internet access provided outside of the public library building. The highest percentage of public library outlets that currently have wireless Internet access available outside of the building are Vermont (12.3 percent), Idaho (11.7 percent), and Maine (10.8 percent). The public library outlets with the highest percentage of wireless Internet made available through partnerships within communities are Virginia, Florida and Texas ( 10.3, 8.5 and 7.6 percent, respectively). Only six states (Indiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, and Washington, D.C.) provide wireless Internet access through bookmobiles. The highest percentage of public library outlets that plan on making wireless Internet access available outside of the building within the next year are Florida (21.5 percent), Alaska (20.0 percent), and Nevada (18.0 percent). The highest percentage of public library outlets that have no plans to make wireless Internet access available outside the building are Delaware (93.9 percent), Arizona (93.4 percent), and Rhode Island (90.9 percent).

**Figure 81: 2006 Public Library Outlet Type of Public Access Internet Services by State.**

<i>State</i>	<b>DSL</b>	<b>Cable</b>	<b>Leased Line</b>	<b>Municipal Networks</b>	<b>Satellite</b>	<b>Fiber</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
Alabama (n = 282)	40.4%	19.3%	31.7%	--	2.1%	7.1%	6.3%	--
Alaska (n = 93)	67.9%	12.8%	2.1%	4.3%	15.0%	--	9.3%	2.1%
Arizona (n = 175)	20.8%	27.7%	42.5%	--	3.4%	35.7%	3.3%	3.3%
Arkansas (n = 209)	57.2%	24.1%	11.7%	3.2%	--	1.6%	5.4%	--
California (n = 1061)	24.9%	10.6%	55.5%	4.0%	--	17.6%	4.0%	--
Connecticut (n = 238)	58.8%	14.5%	13.5%	6.7%	--	17.2%	1.7%	--
Delaware (n = 33)	18.2%	--	48.5%	--	--	30.3%	--	--
Florida (n = 478)	21.7%	8.7%	44.8%	2.5%	--	23.7%	11.1%	2.1%
Georgia (n = 349)	--	--	76.2%	--	--	13.4%	5.4%	4.2%
Idaho (n = 142)	36.5%	18.8%	22.3%	4.7%	8.4%	8.4%	7.0%	--
Illinois (n = 782)	18.2%	15.4%	38.2%	5.3%	2.9%	6.0%	9.7%	1.6%
Indiana (n = 426)	6.2%	18.9%	54.6%	1.5%	4.8%	7.3%	6.4%	3.2%
Iowa (n = 557)	59.2%	17.0%	4.0%	7.1%	3.8%	4.8%	6.5%	2.1%
Kansas (n=372)	46.4%	23.6%	2.5%	6.7%	1.7%	9.3%	8.9%	*
Kentucky (n = 185)	43.1%	14.4%	19.2%	4.8%	--	12.1%	4.8%	--
Louisiana (n = 328)	7.7%	1.4%	76.8%	--	--	2.2%	12.5%	--
Maine (n=273)	28.3%	23.0%	36.0%	1.1%	1.0%	7.3%	4.2%	2.1%
Maryland (n = 176)	--	11.7%	46.3%	--	--	33.9%	6.0%	--
Massachusetts (n = 489)	18.8%	49.1%	28.0%	4.3%	--	12.3%	12.6%	--
Michigan (n = 657)	10.2%	22.7%	38.4%	5.5%	1.5%	12.9%	7.4%	1.7%
Mississippi (n = 240)	1.1%	24.4%	54.1%	--	--	5.0%	12.9%	2.5%
Missouri (n = 365)	11.2%	2.2%	68.2%	--	--	14.4%	2.2%	1.1%
Montana (n = 107)	67.4%	6.6%	11.9%	--	--	2.2%	14.1%	--
Nevada (n = 86)	24.6%	6.7%	48.4%	--	2.5%	3.7%	11.9%	5.9%

**Figure 81 (cont'd): 2006 Public Library Outlet Type of Public Access Internet Services by State.**

<i>State</i>	<b>DSL</b>	<b>Cable</b>	<b>Leased Line</b>	<b>Municipal Networks</b>	<b>Satellite</b>	<b>Fiber</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
New Jersey (n = 441)	18.5%	48.8%	45.4%	2.0%	--	18.8%	3.3%	2.0%
New Mexico (n = 102)	65.8%	--	8.2%	6.4%	4.5%	11.8%	10.4%	--
New York (n = 1087)	7.2%	50.7%	36.0%	1.3%	--	5.3%	7.2%	1.3%
North Carolina (n = 378)	23.9%	25.7%	22.3%	5.6%	--	26.4%	6.4%	--
North Dakota (n = 86)	43.3%	17.1%	15.0%	--	--	28.3%	--	--
Ohio (n = 717)	5.4%	8.8%	75.3%	--	*	7.5%	4.3%	--
Oklahoma (n = 193)	18.9%	5.3%	50.2%	10.0%	1.3%	19.6%	9.4%	--
Oregon (n = 200)	16.1%	10.2%	39.4%	7.1%	3.5%	10.7%	13.0%	1.8%
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	26.6%	35.5%	24.0%	*	--	14.9%	2.5%	*
Rhode Island (n = 72)	53.7%	--	37.6%	--	--	--	--	4.2%
South Carolina (n = 184)	2.8%	3.7%	44.2%	--	1.8%	27.3%	18.3%	1.8%
South Dakota (n=144)	45.4%	31.8%	14.0%	7.1%	4.0%	3.8%	2.0%	--
Tennessee (n = 274)	63.6%	28.8%	11.0%	3.3%	--	7.8%	1.3%	3.3%
Texas (n = 843)	20.3%	12.9%	31.0%	15.4%	3.8%	14.7%	9.3%	*
Utah (n = 100)	27.4%	8.5%	31.5%	10.8%	--	12.0%	3.0%	3.7%
Vermont (n = 192)	31.3%	57.8%	1.4%	1.4%	5.5%	3.3%	8.2%	--
Virginia (n = 340)	8.7%	16.8%	21.9%	10.1%	--	25.3%	20.7%	--
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	12.0%	--	76.0%	--	--	--	--	12.0%
West Virginia (n = 176)	20.0%	5.4%	47.2%	--	2.1%	7.7%	8.7%	8.8%
Wisconsin (n = 455)	25.6%	9.5%	47.2%	2.4%	--	9.5%	8.3%	1.3%
Wyoming (n = 73)	59.9%	13.4%	2.2%	6.7%	4.5%	5.8%	11.2%	2.2%
<b>National</b>	24.2% (n=3,843)	20.0% (n=3,174)	36.8% (n=5,839)	3.8% (n=609)	1.9% (n=231)	11.9% (n=1,882)	7.7% (n=1,228)	1.3% (n=214)

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

Figure 81 shows the types of Internet connections for public library outlets. The states with the highest percentage of outlets using DSL connections are Alaska (67.9 percent), Montana (67.4 percent), and New Mexico (65.8 percent). The public library outlets with the highest percentage using cable connections are Vermont (57.8 percent), New York (50.7 percent), and Massachusetts (49.1 percent). Leased lines are utilized the most in public libraries in Louisiana (76.8 percent), Georgia (76.2 percent), and Washington, D.C. (76.0 percent). The public library outlets with the highest percentage of municipal network connections are Texas (15.4%), Utah (10.8%), and Virginia (10.1%). Alaska, Idaho and Vermont (15.0, 8.4 and 5.5 percent, respectively) have the highest percentage of library outlets using satellite connections. The outlets with the highest percentage of fiber connections are Arizona (35.7 percent), Maryland (33.9 percent), and Delaware (30.3 percent).

**Figure 82: 2006 Public Library Outlet Maximum Speed of Public Access Internet Services by State.**

<i>State</i>	Less than 56kbps	56kbps - 128kbps	129kbps - 256kbps	257kbps - 768kbps	769kbps - 1.5mbps	1.6mbps- 5.0mbps	6.0mbps- 10mbps	Greater than 10mbps	Don't Know
Alabama (n = 282)	--	12.0%	8.9%	--	23.2%	19.3%	2.1%	7.3%	27.2%
Alaska (n = 93)	2.1%	20.7%	20.1%	37.1%	4.3%	4.3%	--	2.1%	6.4%
Arizona (n = 175)	--	14.6%	3.3%	--	10.1%	16.8%	31.1%	3.3%	20.8%
Arkansas (n = 209)	4.1%	9.5%	--	19.7%	20.0%	14.7%	9.2%	8.1%	14.7%
California (n = 1061)	*	1.4%	3.9%	5.8%	45.3%	12.9%	24.3%	3.1%	1.8%
Connecticut (n = 238)	--	--	1.7%	1.7%	20.9%	19.6%	15.9%	17.9%	17.2%
Delaware (n = 33)	--	--	6.1%	3.0%	36.4%	--	6.1%	18.2%	27.3%
Florida (n = 478)	--	1.7%	8.1%	2.0%	37.8%	20.0%	6.3%	8.2%	12.1%
Georgia (n = 349)	--	5.4%	--	--	46.7%	9.4%	4.8%	18.5%	14.4%
Idaho (n = 142)	--	8.4%	4.7%	16.4%	23.2%	14.1%	14.4%	7.0%	9.4%
Illinois (n = 782)	2.0%	7.3%	5.6%	4.8%	34.2%	15.2%	5.4%	6.1%	13.6%
Indiana (n = 426)	1.6%	6.3%	4.8%	8.0%	36.2%	15.2%	6.1%	12.5%	7.7%
Iowa (n = 557)	2.1%	18.3%	13.9%	16.5%	14.6%	6.2%	3.1%	4.3%	20.9%
Kansas (n=372)	--	8.4%	17.7%	15.1%	25.2%	12.3%	1.7%	3.4%	12.6%
Kentucky (n = 185)	--	14.4%	--	--	40.3%	9.6%	14.4%	10.2%	--
Louisiana (n = 328)	--	17.8%	16.7%	9.3%	47.3%	5.4%	*	--	--
Maine (n=273)	1.0%	5.2%	7.4%	6.3%	26.2%	11.5%	1.0%	7.3%	32.8%
Maryland (n = 176)	--	--	--	2.0%	40.8%	5.1%	22.4%	24.6%	2.0%
Massachusetts (n = 489)	*	9.8%	5.2%	12.8%	26.8%	8.5%	5.1%	7.7%	19.7%
Michigan (n = 657)	*	3.3%	7.3%	12.1%	40.3%	18.3%	3.9%	4.2%	8.0%
Mississippi (n = 240)	3.9%	15.2%	22.5%	4.8%	24.3%	18.9%	3.5%	--	4.8%
Missouri (n = 365)	--	3.3%	3.3%	5.5%	46.2%	21.4%	4.0%	9.0%	1.1%
Montana (n = 107)	--	6.6%	11.9%	37.0%	28.2%	5.4%	4.4%	--	6.6%
Nevada (n = 86)	3.0%	11.8%	3.7%	3.0%	35.9%	--	3.7%	14.3%	24.7%

**Figure 82 (cont'd): 2006 Public Library Outlet Maximum Speed of Public Access Internet Services by State.**

<i>State</i>	<b>Less than 56kbps</b>	<b>56kbps - 128kbps</b>	<b>129kbps - 256kbps</b>	<b>257kbps - 768kbps</b>	<b>769kbps - 1.5mbps</b>	<b>1.6mbps- 5.0mbps</b>	<b>6.0mbps- 10mbps</b>	<b>Greater than 10mbps</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
New Jersey (n = 441)	--	3.3%	1.3%	8.0%	34.8%	11.6%	9.2%	9.9%	20.5%
New Mexico (n = 102)	1.8%	4.5%	4.5%	21.4%	31.3%	1.8%	8.2%	1.8%	19.1%
New York (n = 1087)	*	5.5%	5.2%	6.5%	31.7%	10.7%	4.4%	17.1%	17.6%
North Carolina (n = 378)	*	2.6%	8.9%	18.5%	15.1%	31.4%	8.4%	5.1%	8.2%
North Dakota (n = 86)	--	7.5%	9.6%	11.2%	20.9%	3.7%	7.5%	7.5%	29.9%
Ohio (n = 717)	--	3.1%	--	1.8%	49.5%	24.4%	2.7%	7.5%	9.6%
Oklahoma (n = 193)	1.3%	4.0%	2.7%	4.0%	44.0%	6.7%	8.1%	22.2%	6.7%
Oregon (n = 200)	3.5%	3.5%	7.1%	5.3%	41.2%	7.2%	6.5%	16.5%	9.0%
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	--	4.2%	6.8%	7.4%	24.2%	11.9%	18.4%	8.0%	17.8%
Rhode Island (n = 72)	--	--	4.5%	--	28.7%	--	5.9%	28.5%	27.8%
South Carolina (n = 184)	--	--	3.7%	1.8%	70.8%	2.8%	7.1%	--	11.0%
South Dakota (n=144)	--	17.5%	8.0%	21.9%	13.9%	8.0%	4.8%	14.0%	9.9%
Tennessee (n = 274)	3.1%	4.2%	11.9%	14.2%	16.6%	7.2%	3.5%	16.1%	23.1%
Texas (n = 843)	--	7.3%	6.6%	12.7%	29.4%	18.7%	2.5%	10.4%	9.6%
Utah (n = 100)	--	14.5%	6.7%	1.8%	26.7%	19.4%	1.8%	9.5%	14.7%
Vermont (n = 192)	5.5%	9.5%	6.8%	11.4%	12.3%	15.0%	2.7%	4.1%	31.3%
Virginia (n = 340)	--	1.7%	5.2%	5.2%	45.6%	10.1%	10.8%	19.7%	--
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	--	--	--	--	--	76.0%	12.0%	--	12.0%
West Virginia (n = 176)	--	15.4%	1.4%	--	34.7%	12.4%	6.8%	5.4%	23.8%
Wisconsin (n = 455)	*	*	4.1%	26.6%	35.2%	15.6%	3.5%	8.0%	6.3%
Wyoming (n = 73)	--	13.4%	8.9%	15.6%	38.4%	6.7%	3.6%	--	11.2%
<b>National</b>	*	6.6% (n=1,045)	6.2% (n=987)	9.4% (n=1,488)	32.9% (n=5,223)	13.6% (n=2,158)	7.0% (n=1,114)	8.6% (n=1,372)	12.9% (n=2,014)
<b>Key:</b> * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report									

Figure 82 reveals that Vermont is the state with the highest percentage (5.5) of library outlets with a connection speed below 56kbps. Alaska is the state with the highest percentage of library outlets (20.7 percent) with connection speed between 56kbps and 128kbps. Mississippi is the state with the highest percentage of library outlets (22.5 percent) with connection speed between 129kbps and 256kbps. Alaska has the highest percentage of library outlets (37.1%) with connection speed between 257kbps and 768kbps. The highest percentage of outlets with connection speed between 769kbps and 1.5mbps is in South Carolina (70.8 percent). Washington, D.C. is the state with the highest percentage of library outlets (76.0 percent) with connection speed between 1.6mbps and 5.0mbps. Arizona has the highest percentage of library outlets (31.1 percent) with connection speed between 6.0mbps and 10mbps and Rhode Island is the state with the highest percentage of library outlets (28.5 percent) with connection speed greater than 10mbps, followed by Maryland with 24.6 percent.

**Figure 83: Public Library Outlet Wireless Connection Shares the Same Bandwidth as the Public Access Internet Connection Speed by State.**

<i>State</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
Alabama (n = 282)	46.9%	12.0%	25.8%
Alaska (n = 93)	65.8%	13.6%	10.7%
Arizona (n = 175)	55.8%	10.1%	13.3%
Arkansas (n = 209)	63.8%	6.3%	14.3%
California (n = 1061)	29.6%	31.3%	6.0%
Connecticut (n = 238)	35.8%	43.3%	7.4%
Delaware (n = 33)	30.3%	24.2%	15.2%
Florida (n = 478)	50.0%	23.3%	*
Georgia (n = 349)	51.8%	3.8%	2.6%
Idaho (n = 142)	72.8%	--	7.0%
Illinois (n = 782)	60.0%	8.0%	7.7%
Indiana (n = 426)	76.3%	3.0%	12.7%
Iowa (n = 557)	42.6%	11.5%	21.9%
Kansas (n=372)	52.7%	8.4%	11.8%
Kentucky (n = 185)	64.9%	14.4%	4.8%
Louisiana (n = 328)	47.1%	1.4%	1.3%
Maine (n=273)	66.4%	6.3%	9.4%
Maryland (n = 176)	77.8%	8.1%	--
Massachusetts (n = 489)	40.0%	33.6%	5.9%
Michigan (n = 657)	52.6%	12.0%	16.8%
Mississippi (n = 240)	24.9%	13.3%	17.9%
Missouri (n = 365)	48.2%	7.0%	16.4%
Montana (n = 107)	66.2%	6.6%	6.6%
Nevada (n = 86)	54.7%	9.1%	27.4%

<b>Figure 83 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Wireless Connection Shares the Same Bandwidth as the Public Access Internet Connection Speed by State.</b>			
<i>State</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
New Jersey (n = 441)	28.2%	52.1%	6.4%
New Mexico (n = 102)	25.5%	12.2%	29.5%
New York (n = 1087)	53.1%	22.7%	7.1%
North Carolina (n = 378)	42.0%	16.0%	5.1%
North Dakota (n = 86)	28.3%	7.5%	11.2%
Ohio (n = 717)	76.4%	6.1%	2.7%
Oklahoma (n = 193)	55.6%	8.0%	16.2%
Oregon (n = 200)	24.9%	21.0%	9.0%
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	57.1%	12.0%	14.0%
Rhode Island (n = 72)	65.2%	5.9%	9.1%
South Carolina (n = 184)	46.1%	26.0%	19.6%
South Dakota (n=144)	43.4%	14.8%	4.0%
Tennessee (n = 274)	30.5%	20.5%	10.9%
Texas (n = 843)	59.7%	16.3%	11.5%
Utah (n = 100)	41.5%	21.9%	15.9%
Vermont (n = 192)	54.5%	15.5%	8.2%
Virginia (n = 340)	45.1%	21.7%	11.3%
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	71.6%	--	24.0%
West Virginia (n = 176)	33.5%	17.0%	5.3%
Wisconsin (n = 455)	35.3%	19.7%	11.9%
Wyoming (n = 73)	58.5%	10.3%	--
<b>National</b>	49.7% (n=7,890)	16.7% (n=2,657)	10.1% (n=1,604)
<b>Key:</b> * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report			

Figure 83 details the degree to which wireless Internet access at library outlets shares the same bandwidth as public Internet access. The public library outlets with the highest percentage of wireless access sharing bandwidth with public Internet access are Maryland (77.8 percent), Ohio (76.4 percent), and Indiana (76.3 percent). The highest percentage of public library outlets that indicated wireless bandwidth is not shared with public Internet access are New Jersey (52.1 percent), Connecticut (43.3 percent), and Massachusetts (33.6 percent). New Mexico had the highest percentage of outlets (29.5 percent) that did not know if the connection is shared.

**Figure 84: Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Connection Speed by State.**

<i>State</i>	The connection speed is insufficient to meet patron needs	The connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs at some times	The connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs at all times	Don't know
Alabama (n = 282)	15.1%	34.7%	47.7%	2.4%
Alaska (n = 93)	17.8%	40.7%	38.6%	--
Arizona (n = 175)	19.1%	20.0%	60.9%	--
Arkansas (n = 209)	13.6%	49.2%	35.6%	1.6%
California (n = 1061)	23.4%	48.3%	24.7%	2.0%
Connecticut (n = 238)	19.9%	31.4%	43.6%	--
Delaware (n = 33)	--	57.6%	39.4%	--
Florida (n = 478)	21.7%	52.4%	22.2%	--
Georgia (n = 349)	19.0%	24.8%	53.1%	--
Idaho (n = 142)	23.5%	34.0%	37.9%	--
Illinois (n = 782)	15.8%	28.1%	48.3%	*
Indiana (n = 426)	15.8%	43.8%	37.2%	--
Iowa (n = 557)	12.4%	28.7%	56.2%	1.6%
Kansas (n=372)	15.7%	34.6%	46.3%	--
Kentucky (n = 185)	16.9%	34.7%	37.1%	--
Louisiana (n = 328)	41.0%	34.5%	21.8%	--
Maine (n=273)	9.4%	28.3%	59.1%	--
Maryland (n = 176)	23.8%	30.6%	33.7%	8.3%
Massachusetts (n = 489)	18.0%	40.4%	34.6%	*
Michigan (n = 657)	17.6%	32.4%	46.2%	*
Mississippi (n = 240)	14.5%	52.6%	29.5%	--
Missouri (n = 365)	11.3%	24.4%	57.9%	--
Montana (n = 107)	21.6%	34.8%	43.6%	--
Nevada (n = 86)	8.9%	41.4%	43.7%	5.9%

**Figure 84 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Connection Speed by State.**

<i>State</i>	The connection speed is insufficient to meet patron needs	The connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs at some times	The connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs at all times	Don't know
New Jersey (n = 441)	13.9%	43.3%	39.4%	*
New Mexico (n = 102)	19.0%	29.5%	44.1%	--
New York (n = 1087)	7.8%	37.1%	51.5%	1.9%
North Carolina (n = 378)	19.8%	45.4%	32.2%	1.3%
North Dakota (n = 86)	17.1%	26.2%	54.5%	--
Ohio (n = 717)	9.8%	31.4%	56.7%	*
Oklahoma (n = 193)	12.0%	30.3%	57.6%	--
Oregon (n = 200)	24.4%	23.2%	48.9%	1.8%
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	17.7%	37.8%	43.1%	--
Rhode Island (n = 72)	1.4%	39.0%	50.9%	4.2%
South Carolina (n = 184)	6.8%	50.3%	38.3%	--
South Dakota (n=144)	15.5%	42.6%	39.9%	--
Tennessee (n = 274)	9.6%	26.5%	58.4%	2.2%
Texas (n = 843)	13.1%	34.4%	47.8%	*
Utah (n = 100)	21.2%	28.5%	41.7%	--
Vermont (n = 192)	13.6%	25.9%	56.4%	2.7%
Virginia (n = 340)	16.2%	32.2%	42.8%	--
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	--	16.3%	67.3%	12.0%
West Virginia (n = 176)	13.5%	38.2%	45.6%	--
Wisconsin (n = 455)	12.2%	40.5%	44.8%	*
Wyoming (n = 73)	6.7%	50.4%	40.6%	--
<b>National</b>	15.9% (n=2,517)	36.4% (n=5,774)	43.6% (n=6,928)	1.1% (n=171)
<b>Key:</b> * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report				

As demonstrated in Figure 84, the connection speed is insufficient to meet patron needs in the highest percentage of public library outlets in Louisiana (41.0 percent), Oregon (24.4 percent), and Maryland (23.8 percent). The connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs at some times in the highest percentage of public library outlets in Delaware (57.6 percent), Mississippi (52.6 percent), and Florida (52.4 percent). The connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs at all times in the highest percentages of public library outlets in Washington, D.C. (67.3 percent), Arizona (60.9 percent), and Maine (59.1 percent).

**Figure 85: Possibility of increasing the Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Connection Adequacy by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.**

<i>State</i>	There is no interest in increasing the connection speed	The connection speed is already at the maximum level available	There is interest, but the library cannot currently afford to	There are plans in place to increase the bandwidth within the next year	It is possible to increase the speed; however, there are no plans in place to do so	There is interest but the branch lacks the technical knowledge to do so	Other
Alabama (n = 282)	8.1%	13.8%	22.5%	17.3%	36.0%	--	2.4%
Alaska (n = 93)	7.1%	25.1%	24.3%	10.7%	19.3%	2.1%	6.4%
Arizona (n = 175)	16.7%	--	19.9%	6.7%	13.7%	--	22.0%
Arkansas (n = 209)	20.1%	26.1%	29.7%	3.9%	10.4%	1.6%	6.6%
California (n = 1061)	5.8%	6.5%	20.1%	24.9%	22.3%	*	17.1%
Connecticut (n = 238)	12.2%	27.7%	6.7%	3.4%	38.2%	1.7%	1.7%
Delaware (n = 33)	18.2%	12.1%	24.2%	6.1%	12.1%	--	6.1%
Florida (n = 478)	8.7%	6.7%	13.4%	38.9%	21.1%	--	7.5%
Georgia (n = 349)	22.9%	22.5%	17.9%	10.8%	12.0%	1.0%	8.1%
Idaho (n = 142)	20.1%	22.5%	27.2%	7.8%	16.4%	--	3.7%
Illinois (n = 782)	22.7%	18.2%	13.1%	11.6%	18.2%	2.5%	4.6%
Indiana (n = 426)	18.6%	9.6%	28.2%	11.0%	13.6%	--	15.7%
Iowa (n = 557)	29.1%	20.9%	17.4%	3.9%	14.5%	3.7%	7.5%
Kansas (n=372)	20.2%	19.4%	34.2%	3.4%	10.1%	2.6%	5.0%
Kentucky (n = 185)	12.1%	19.2%	19.2%	9.6%	21.5%	--	7.3%
Louisiana (n = 328)	14.2%	3.8%	27.0%	40.9%	11.4%	--	--
Maine (n=273)	25.1%	27.3%	7.3%	--	19.2%	5.2%	6.3%
Maryland (n = 176)	10.1%	14.4%	13.4%	24.8%	30.6%	--	3.6%
Massachusetts (n = 489)	16.5%	26.8%	11.6%	7.6%	16.9%	3.4%	7.8%
Michigan (n = 657)	12.2%	14.1%	21.9%	12.3%	28.0%	1.0%	4.8%
Mississippi (n = 240)	13.3%	9.5%	33.8%	27.5%	10.3%	--	1.1%
Missouri (n = 365)	18.5%	24.1%	9.8%	11.0%	13.7%	12.2%	2.2%

**Figure 85 (cont'd): Possibility of increasing the Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Connection Adequacy by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.**

<i>State</i>	There is no interest in increasing the connection speed	The connection speed is already at the maximum level available	There is interest, but the library cannot currently afford to	There are plans in place to increase the bandwidth within the next year	It is possible to increase the speed; however, there are no plans in place to do so	There is interest but the branch lacks the technical knowledge to do so	Other
Montana (n = 107)	13.1%	16.3%	20.7%	--	42.4%	--	5.3%
Nevada (n = 86)	3.0%	24.4%	11.9%	9.9%	32.9%	--	8.9%
New Jersey (n = 441)	15.2%	7.1%	19.8%	13.6%	27.1%	4.0%	5.9%
New Mexico (n = 102)	13.7%	1.8%	23.6%	14.0%	20.9%	--	7.2%
New York (n = 1087)	18.1%	22.8%	19.6%	9.1%	11.5%	1.3%	9.4%
North Carolina (n = 378)	4.3%	19.2%	7.5%	28.8%	28.3%	*	6.4%
North Dakota (n = 86)	37.4%	23.0%	11.2%	3.7%	22.4%	--	--
Ohio (n = 717)	20.9%	12.7%	5.4%	29.4%	23.2%	3.4%	1.2%
Oklahoma (n = 193)	30.9%	16.0%	20.1%	5.4%	22.2%	4.0%	--
Oregon (n = 200)	19.6%	16.1%	8.9%	15.4%	25.7%	--	7.2%
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	20.7%	15.5%	21.8%	9.7%	14.0%	*	12.7%
Rhode Island (n = 72)	47.4%	9.1%	4.5%	--	5.9%	--	28.5%
South Carolina (n = 184)	10.5%	5.5%	9.3%	36.7%	27.6%	--	3.7%
South Dakota (n=144)	20.0%	23.4%	28.7%	13.9%	--	4.0%	8.0%
Tennessee (n = 274)	14.4%	20.1%	17.7%	4.5%	25.9%	--	--
Texas (n = 843)	22.6%	10.4%	22.6%	6.4%	20.2%	1.3%	8.9%
Utah (n = 100)	29.1%	13.4%	24.9%	16.8%	7.4%	--	--
Vermont (n = 192)	24.5%	30.5%	16.4%	5.5%	12.3%	1.4%	4.1%
Virginia (n = 340)	3.5%	28.1%	20.3%	26.8%	12.5%	--	7.1%
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	4.3%	--	--	4.3%	16.3%	--	--
West Virginia (n = 176)	22.9%	30.3%	11.1%	1.4%	8.9%	1.4%	8.9%

**Figure 85 (cont'd): Possibility of increasing the Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Connection Adequacy by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.**

<i>State</i>	There is no interest in increasing the connection speed	The connection speed is already at the maximum level available	There is interest, but the library cannot currently afford to	There are plans in place to increase the bandwidth within the next year	It is possible to increase the speed; however, there are no plans in place to do so	There is interest but the branch lacks the technical knowledge to do so	Other
Wisconsin (n = 455)	16.6%	20.9%	23.7%	4.3%	22.1%	*	6.8%
Wyoming (n = 73)	17.8%	31.2%	2.2%	8.1%	31.7%	--	--
<i>National</i>	17.6% (n=2,787)	16.6% (n=2,638)	18.1% (n=2,876)	13.6% (n=2,167)	19.3% (n=3,057)	1.5% (n=239)	6.9% (n=1,096)
<b>Key:</b> * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report							

Shown in Figure 85, the highest percentage of public library outlets with no interest in increasing their Internet connection speed are Rhode Island (47.4 percent), North Dakota (37.4 percent), and Oklahoma (30.9 percent). The highest percentage of public library outlets with no interest in increasing connection speed because they are already at the maximum speed are Wyoming (31.2 percent), Vermont (30.5 percent), and West Virginia (30.3 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that have interest in increasing connection speed but cannot currently afford to are Kansas (34.2 percent), Mississippi (33.8 percent), and Arkansas (29.7 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that plan to increase the connection speed within the next year are Louisiana (40.9 percent), Florida (38.9 percent), and South Carolina (36.7 percent). Montana (42.4 percent), Connecticut (38.2 percent), and Alabama (36.0 percent), have the highest percentage of public library outlets with no plans to increase the connection speed. The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets with no plans to increase connection speed because of a lack of technical knowledge to do so are Missouri (12.2 percent) and Maine (5.2 percent).

**Figure 86: Public Library System Community Impact of Public Access Internet Services by State. Public Access Internet Services that are Critical to the Role of the Public Library Outlet by State.**

<i>State</i>	Provide education resources & databases for K-12 students	Provide education resources & databases for students in higher education	Provide education resources & databases for home schooling	Provide education resources & databases for adult/continuing education students	Provide information for local economic development	Provide information about state & local business opportunities	Provide information for college applicants	Provide information for local business marketing	Provide information about the library's community	Provide information or databases regarding investments	Provide access to local public & local government documents	Provide access to federal government documents	Provide computer & Internet skills training	Provide services for job seekers	Provide services to new citizens & residents	Other
Alabama (n = 282)	87.2%	40.7%	5.7%	19.3%	--	--	18.5%	--	8.7%	--	--	8.9%	37.1%	49.6%	11.3%	8.1%
Alaska (n = 93)	41.5%	25.8%	19.3%	13.6%	4.3%	4.3%	9.4%	--	10.7%	4.3%	30.0%	15.0%	18.6%	47.1%	20.0%	17.1%
Arizona (n = 175)	86.7%	37.6%	14.6%	32.4%	5.7%	3.4%	3.3%	--	--	--	3.3%	6.6%	26.6%	30.0%	14.2%	22.0%
Arkansas (n = 209)	74.8%	22.2%	11.1%	14.3%	3.2%	--	15.4%	--	3.6%	2.7%	8.0%	12.3%	26.5%	61.8%	17.5%	14.0%
California (n = 1061)	78.9%	17.1%	9.4%	30.7%	3.6%	2.4%	*	1.8%	23.1%	1.7%	7.2%	3.1%	37.8%	26.9%	8.1%	24.9%
Connecticut (n = 238)	66.2%	15.6%	12.5%	37.5%	--	3.4%	--	2.0%	21.7%	8.4%	--	2.0%	36.8%	47.7%	5.1%	19.2%
Delaware (n = 33)	48.5%	3.0%	12.1%	30.3%	--	12.1%	6.1%	6.1%	3.0%	--	12.1%	--	39.4%	54.5%	12.1%	3.0%
Florida (n = 478)	58.4%	18.6%	4.8%	18.8%	3.7%	2.9%	--	1.2%	17.4%	10.8%	22.2%	13.1%	49.7%	25.5%	8.8%	12.4%
Georgia (n = 349)	71.0%	36.3%	25.3%	33.8%	3.3%	1.0%	13.0%	--	2.6%	*	13.3%	3.8%	26.8%	36.8%	8.6%	10.2%
Idaho (n = 142)	61.2%	14.1%	18.7%	38.7%	5.1%	4.7%	18.7%	--	10.7%	2.3%	11.7%	7.0%	13.9%	39.9%	25.8%	2.7%
Illinois (n = 782)	64.6%	22.3%	9.6%	27.7%	1.6%	3.3%	6.0%	1.8%	10.5%	2.7%	4.9%	5.0%	25.8%	48.9%	9.4%	16.4%
Indiana (n = 426)	70.0%	15.9%	18.2%	19.2%	3.1%	1.6%	3.2%	3.2%	28.4%	1.5%	6.2%	7.9%	29.4%	49.7%	28.6%	--
Iowa (n = 557)	78.4%	21.7%	7.4%	26.3%	1.1%	2.6%	9.6%	*	10.9%	--	5.5%	10.7%	29.4%	46.1%	18.7%	8.2%

**Figure 86 (cont'd): Public Library System Community Impact of Public Access Internet Services by State. Public Access Internet Services that are Critical to the Role of the Public Library Outlet by State.**

State	Provide education resources & databases for K-12 students	Provide education resources & databases for students in higher education	Provide education resources & databases for home schooling	Provide education resources & databases for adult/continuing education students	Provide information for local economic development	Provide information about state & local business opportunities	Provide information for college applicants	Provide information for local business marketing	Provide information about the library's community	Provide information or databases regarding investments	Provide access to local public & local government documents	Provide access to federal government documents	Provide computer & Internet skills training	Provide services for job seekers	Provide services to new citizens & residents	Other
Kansas (n=372)	54.4%	22.7%	13.5%	35.8%	6.0%	4.2%	7.6%	*	12.6%	--	*	17.7%	23.6%	48.5%	15.2%	13.5%
Kentucky (n = 185)	69.1%	60.0%	7.3%	31.8%	--	--	4.8%	--	9.6%	--	--	4.8%	26.2%	31.1%	7.3%	--
Louisiana (n = 328)	83.7%	24.6%	15.8%	23.8%	3.7%	2.9%	4.3%	*	10.1%	2.7%	1.4%	6.8%	31.0%	54.8%	1.3%	23.5%
Maine (n=273)	57.0%	14.7%	29.3%	37.1%	4.2%	1.0%	4.2%	1.0%	19.9%	2.1%	8.4%	15.7%	16.8%	32.5%	23.0%	11.9%
Maryland (n = 176)	89.3%	23.1%	12.1%	43.0%	2.6%	1.0%	--	2.0%	21.2%	--	7.7%	4.0%	19.6%	35.5%	11.3%	5.1%
Massachusetts (n = 489)	70.2%	16.8%	11.3%	34.9%	*	*	1.6%	2.6%	18.4%	6.8%	11.8%	5.9%	25.6%	23.8%	10.6%	18.7%
Michigan (n = 657)	67.4%	27.6%	15.5%	25.2%	3.2%	1.5%	6.0%	--	10.3%	3.8%	9.5%	6.9%	26.3%	59.8%	4.2%	6.8%
Mississippi (n = 240)	85.5%	25.7%	12.9%	23.8%	4.5%	7.2%	8.6%	--	9.4%	4.5%	1.1%	2.3%	22.9%	53.6%	8.6%	*
Missouri (n = 365)	64.7%	36.6%	20.8%	26.5%	2.5%	4.3%	1.5%	4.3%	13.4%	1.1%	2.2%	4.4%	35.4%	43.8%	10.9%	1.1%
Montana (n = 107)	30.4%	14.1%	18.5%	22.6%	5.4%	2.2%	7.6%	3.2%	12.9%	2.2%	19.7%	4.4%	39.1%	54.5%	26.1%	--
Nevada (n = 86)	69.1%	23.4%	15.1%	23.9%	3.0%	2.5%	5.9%	--	20.1%	--	11.8%	5.9%	15.1%	32.5%	39.2%	19.2%
New Jersey (n = 441)	69.2%	18.3%	11.9%	19.0%	1.3%	4.0%	1.3%	--	15.7%	11.3%	8.3%	7.9%	42.2%	48.0%	19.2%	5.9%
New Mexico (n = 102)	55.4%	44.1%	2.7%	49.5%	7.2%	3.6%	5.4%	--	8.2%	--	11.8%	8.2%	26.8%	29.5%	8.2%	11.8%

**Figure 86 (cont'd): Public Library System Community Impact of Public Access Internet Services by State. Public Access Internet Services that are Critical to the Role of the Public Library Outlet by State.)**

<i>State</i>	Provide education resources & databases for K-12 students	Provide education resources & databases for students in higher education	Provide education resources & databases for home schooling	Provide education resources & databases for adult/continuing education students	Provide information for local economic development	Provide information about state & local business opportunities	Provide information for college applicants	Provide information for local business marketing	Provide information about the library's community	Provide information or databases regarding investments	Provide access to local public & local government documents	Provide access to federal government documents	Provide computer & Internet skills training	Provide services for job seekers	Provide services to new citizens & residents	Other
New York (n = 1087)	72.0%	21.7%	15.9%	27.8%	7.6%	3.5%	6.3%	1.3%	15.2%	3.9%	4.0%	6.3%	34.9%	44.0%	5.5%	10.8%
North Carolina (n = 378)	77.8%	30.8%	20.2%	35.4%	2.1%	2.6%	3.8%	--	3.8%	--	1.3%	3.2%	23.2%	44.0%	4.2%	28.9%
North Dakota (n = 86)	73.2%	15.0%	9.6%	33.7%	7.5%	7.5%	--	--	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	26.2%	49.2%	34.2%	15.0%
Ohio (n = 717)	68.2%	15.3%	16.8%	20.0%	1.8%	1.8%	*	1.2%	18.4%	*	5.7%	9.5%	33.7%	42.4%	6.7%	12.5%
Oklahoma (n = 193)	47.1%	22.8%	6.7%	23.6%	5.3%	4.0%	9.3%	--	18.9%	--	6.7%	19.4%	26.7%	55.5%	24.3%	21.5%
Oregon (n = 200)	57.7%	3.5%	18.0%	24.9%	3.6%	1.8%	11.9%	--	16.1%	1.8%	10.7%	10.8%	20.9%	66.7%	16.5%	19.6%
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	73.9%	11.6%	27.0%	26.0%	6.2%	2.1%	4.0%	3.1%	13.0%	4.8%	2.0%	5.1%	26.6%	60.0%	10.6%	11.1%
Rhode Island (n = 72)	86.7%	8.7%	9.1%	15.0%	15.3%	15.3%	--	--	19.6%	4.5%	9.1%	--	36.9%	41.4%	4.5%	14.6%
South Carolina (n = 184)	67.9%	24.7%	41.9%	52.4%	--	--	4.0%	--	28.0%	--	1.9%	4.6%	7.4%	32.3%	--	17.5%
South Dakota (n=144)	69.7%	35.5%	8.0%	41.4%	2.0%	2.0%	5.0%	--	4.0%	4.0%	2.0%	15.9%	15.9%	30.3%	10.7%	20.7%
Tennessee (n = 274)	72.2%	27.7%	17.8%	31.6%	--	1.0%	12.9%	1.3%	4.8%	--	5.9%	3.9%	20.7%	56.1%	19.5%	13.9%
Texas (n = 843)	66.2%	22.5%	16.0%	28.0%	7.0%	2.5%	10.3%	--	7.7%	2.4%	5.3%	13.9%	33.4%	44.3%	15.6%	2.3%
Utah (n = 100)	59.5%	50.7%	13.4%	19.9%	1.8%	6.0%	6.7%	--	7.4%	--	6.7%	4.8%	21.4%	34.5%	30.2%	12.2%

**Figure 86 (cont'd): Public Library System Community Impact of Public Access Internet Services by State. Public Access Internet Services that are Critical to the Role of the Public Library Outlet by State.**

<i>State</i>	Provide education resources & databases for K-12 students	Provide education resources & databases for students in higher education	Provide education resources & databases for home schooling	Provide education resources & databases for adult/continuing education students	Provide information for local economic development	Provide information about state & local business opportunities	Provide information for college applicants	Provide information for local business marketing	Provide information about the library's community	Provide information or databases regarding investments	Provide access to local public & local government documents	Provide access to federal government documents	Provide computer & Internet skills training	Provide services for job seekers	Provide services to new citizens & residents	Other
Vermont (n = 192)	43.6%	10.9%	13.6%	31.9%	4.1%	2.7%	8.2%	1.4%	13.6%	*	8.2%	20.4%	27.8%	32.7%	15.0%	27.3%
Virginia (n = 340)	83.3%	11.5%	13.0%	10.6%	1.8%	4.8%	--	--	8.3%	1.7%	12.3%	1.7%	53.6%	44.1%	1.7%	26.1%
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	91.3%	29.3%	--	25.0%	12.0%	12.0%	4.3%	--	13.0%	--	4.3%	--	4.3%	87.0%	13.0%	4.3%
West Virginia (n = 176)	85.5%	48.0%	17.1%	25.9%	6.1%	--	14.2%	--	6.7%	--	4.2%	4.7%	34.4%	27.9%	7.5%	4.0%
Wisconsin (n = 455)	54.0%	11.8%	16.4%	27.6%	5.3%	2.5%	3.2%	--	17.1%	5.8%	6.0%	11.6%	30.7%	55.4%	13.5%	11.4%
Wyoming (n = 73)	77.2%	17.0%	19.2%	20.1%	--	4.5%	--	1.4%	8.9%	3.6%	2.2%	8.9%	27.3%	20.1%	37.1%	6.7%
<b>National</b>	67.7%	21.4%	14.5%	27.5%	3.9%	2.9%	5.4%	1.0%	14.1%	3.2%	6.9%	8.3%	29.8%	44.0%	12.7%	12.4%
<b>Key:</b> * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report																

As seen in Figure 86, the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide educational resources and databases for K-12 students are Washington, D.C. (91.3 percent) and Maryland (89.3 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide education resources and databases for students in higher education are Kentucky (60.0 percent) and Utah (50.7 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide education resources and databases for home schooling are Maine (29.3 percent) and Pennsylvania (27.0 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide education resources and databases for adult/continuing education students are South Carolina (52.4 percent) and New Mexico (49.5 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide information for local economic development are Rhode Island (15.3 percent) and Washington, D.C. (12.0 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public

library outlets that provide information about state and local business opportunities are Rhode Island (15.3 percent) and Delaware (12.1 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide information for college applicants are Idaho (18.7 percent) and Alabama (18.5 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide information for local business marketing are Delaware (6.1 percent) and Missouri (4.3 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide information about the library's community are Indiana (28.4 percent) and South Carolina (28.0 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide information or databases regarding investments are New Jersey (11.3 percent) and Florida (10.8 percent). Alaska (30.0 percent) and Florida (22.2 percent) are the states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide access to local public and local government documents.. The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide access to federal government documents are Vermont (20.4 percent) and Oklahoma (19.4 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide computer and Internet skills training are Virginia (53.6 percent) and Florida (49.7 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide services for job seekers are Washington, D.C. (87.0 percent) and Oregon (66.7 percent). Lastly Nevada (39.2 percent) and Wyoming (37.1 percent) are the states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide services to new citizens and residents.

**Figure 87: Public Library System Information Technology Training Availability for Patrons by State.**

<i>State</i>	The library does not offer patron information technology training	Facilitates local economic development	Offers technology training to those who would otherwise not have any	Helps students with their school assignments and school work	Helps business owners understand and use technology and/or information resources	Helps patrons complete job applications	Provides general technology skills	Provides information literacy skills	Helps users access and use electronic government services and resources	Other
Alabama (n = 282)	29.0%	6.0%	57.4%	38.5%	--	27.3%	22.2%	36.0%	20.9%	6.3%
Alaska (n = 93)	41.5%	2.1%	16.4%	27.9%	2.1%	30.1%	23.5%	37.1%	40.0%	8.6%
Arizona (n = 175)	38.0%	--	25.7%	32.9%	--	12.3%	16.7%	58.6%	--	--
Arkansas (n = 209)	46.8%	*	20.3%	30.4%	--	37.1%	22.2%	28.4%	9.6%	--
California (n = 1061)	22.2%	*	42.4%	48.9%	4.0%	9.3%	42.3%	52.0%	19.1%	2.1%
Connecticut (n = 238)	23.3%	2.0%	38.5%	20.6%	1.7%	27.8%	33.1%	50.4%	8.4%	9.1%
Delaware (n = 33)	12.1%	--	27.3%	48.5%	--	45.5%	18.2%	51.5%	33.3%	--

**Figure 87 (cont'd): Public Library System Information Technology Training Availability for Patrons by State.**

<i>State</i>	The library does not offer patron information technology training	Facilitates local economic development	Offers technology training to those who would otherwise not have any	Helps students with their school assignments and school work	Helps business owners understand and use technology and/or information resources	Helps patrons complete job applications	Provides general technology skills	Provides information literacy skills	Helps users access and use electronic government services and resources	Other
Florida (n = 478)	7.9%	4.9%	32.7%	27.9%	--	20.2%	46.2%	65.7%	47.1%	3.3%
Georgia (n = 349)	26.0%	--	36.5%	38.1%	2.5%	23.3%	34.1%	42.4%	11.4%	4.6%
Idaho (n = 142)	42.2%	--	19.9%	26.0%	--	25.8%	31.6%	37.9%	15.4%	2.3%
Illinois (n = 782)	23.5%	1.0%	38.5%	33.7%	2.5%	21.0%	41.5%	38.6%	14.3%	1.6%
Indiana (n = 426)	9.4%	--	52.4%	41.0%	1.6%	23.5%	59.1%	56.6%	13.7%	--
Iowa (n = 557)	25.7%	2.6%	31.1%	44.0%	2.1%	30.1%	37.6%	41.1%	22.6%	*
Kansas (n=372)	28.6%	4.2%	35.9%	35.9%	5.0%	21.9%	23.6%	33.0%	17.7%	3.4%
Kentucky (n = 185)	16.8%	--	38.6%	43.3%	4.8%	29.3%	61.3%	28.9%	4.8%	--
Louisiana (n = 328)	23.9%	1.4%	35.1%	61.6%	--	19.7%	21.2%	32.9%	24.9%	7.8%
Maine (n=273)	31.4%	1.0%	30.8%	34.6%	--	16.8%	30.4%	47.6%	25.5%	6.3%
Maryland (n = 176)	2.0%	--	73.0%	42.2%	--	19.6%	44.1%	61.7%	33.5%	*
Massachusetts (n = 489)	23.0%	2.5%	47.2%	33.8%	--	7.3%	43.0%	45.3%	18.9%	1.6%

**Figure 87 (cont'd): Public Library System Information Technology Training Availability for Patrons by State.**

<i>State</i>	The library does not offer patron information technology training	Facilitates local economic development	Offers technology training to those who would otherwise not have any	Helps students with their school assignments and school work	Helps business owners understand and use technology and/or information resources	Helps patrons complete job applications	Provides general technology skills	Provides information literacy skills	Helps users access and use electronic government services and resources	Other
Michigan (n = 657)	26.3%	2.3%	42.1%	30.6%	3.0%	28.0%	42.5%	37.6%	16.3%	*
Mississippi (n = 240)	29.2%	--	21.5%	56.5%	1.4%	31.2%	15.1%	33.5%	29.0%	2.3%
Missouri (n = 365)	16.4%	--	30.8%	32.8%	3.3%	13.4%	58.6%	45.4%	39.9%	--
Montana (n = 107)	26.1%	--	44.5%	17.5%	2.2%	17.3%	44.7%	43.5%	32.6%	--
Nevada (n = 86)	29.1%	--	31.3%	58.1%	--	22.9%	27.6%	41.4%	17.6%	13.6%
New Jersey (n = 441)	17.2%	6.6%	45.4%	44.1%	2.0%	13.8%	44.0%	55.2%	17.1%	1.3%
New Mexico (n = 102)	19.0%	1.8%	32.2%	39.5%	--	23.1%	42.3%	46.8%	32.3%	1.8%
New York (n = 1087)	15.4%	2.2%	56.1%	37.3%	1.5%	14.7%	47.9%	60.2%	14.7%	2.8%
North Carolina (n = 378)	22.8%	1.3%	50.2%	31.4%	1.2%	31.0%	43.6%	39.9%	5.0%	3.8%
North Dakota (n = 86)	44.9%	--	22.4%	15.0%	--	22.4%	32.1%	47.0%	20.9%	3.7%
Ohio (n = 717)	11.5%	8.0%	61.2%	29.3%	1.8%	29.0%	42.7%	51.3%	13.7%	1.5%
Oklahoma (n = 193)	13.5%	2.7%	32.9%	30.9%	1.3%	20.2%	57.1%	61.0%	41.6%	5.3%

**Figure 87 (cont'd): Public Library System Information Technology Training Availability for Patrons by State.**

<i>State</i>	The library does not offer patron information technology training	Facilitates local economic development	Offers technology training to those who would otherwise not have any	Helps students with their school assignments and school work	Helps business owners understand and use technology and/or information resources	Helps patrons complete job applications	Provides general technology skills	Provides information literacy skills	Helps users access and use electronic government services and resources	Other
Oregon (n = 200)	40.9%	--	25.7%	14.8%	3.6%	20.2%	26.3%	33.7%	12.6%	8.4%
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	24.8%	3.2%	44.8%	22.3%	2.1%	20.3%	38.0%	49.3%	16.9%	1.3%
Rhode Island (n = 72)	13.3%	--	67.2%	19.6%	--	4.5%	34.5%	64.0%	29.6%	--
South Carolina (n = 184)	49.0%	1.3%	24.1%	27.2%	1.3%	11.6%	22.3%	28.8%	20.5%	--
South Dakota (n=144)	44.7%	--	16.0%	31.4%	4.0%	15.5%	29.9%	27.9%	25.5%	2.0%
Tennessee (n = 274)	25.2%	--	35.6%	40.0%	--	42.2%	28.4%	37.2%	31.2%	--
Texas (n = 843)	26.2%	6.1%	39.8%	34.5%	*	26.1%	28.7%	44.4%	18.6%	1.2%
Utah (n = 100)	27.2%	--	24.7%	39.1%	1.8%	34.5%	21.7%	36.9%	23.0%	3.7%
Vermont (n = 192)	32.7%	2.7%	31.9%	28.6%	--	12.3%	38.7%	38.7%	17.7%	4.1%
Virginia (n = 340)	15.7%	--	45.8%	9.5%	--	17.8%	62.6%	56.6%	7.0%	6.0%
Washington, D.C. (n = 27)	13.0%	--	41.3%	78.4%	--	62.0%	--	32.7%	20.7%	13.0%
West Virginia (n = 176)	27.1%	--	36.6%	48.6%	3.9%	30.3%	25.5%	38.6%	17.3%	--

**Figure 87 (cont'd): Public Library System Information Technology Training Availability for Patrons by State.**

<i>State</i>	The library does not offer patron information technology training	Facilitates local economic development	Offers technology training to those who would otherwise not have any	Helps students with their school assignments and school work	Helps business owners understand and use technology and/or information resources	Helps patrons complete job applications	Provides general technology skills	Provides information literacy skills	Helps users access and use electronic government services and resources	Other
Wisconsin (n = 455)	23.4%	3.6%	35.5%	29.9%	1.9%	26.2%	41.0%	39.2%	26.1%	2.4%
Wyoming (n = 73)	39.3%	--	41.5%	26.8%	1.4%	2.2%	20.6%	42.9%	13.4%	2.2%
<i>National</i> (n=3,783)	23.8%	2.3%	39.4%	35.2%	1.7%	21.5%	37.6%	45.7%	19.9%	2.8%
	(n=3,783)	(n=367)	(n=6,259)	(n=5,592)	(n=262)	(n=3,405)	(n=5,964)	(n=7,255)	(n=3,164)	(n=446)
<b>Key:</b> * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report										

As seen in Figure 87, the states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that do not offer patron information technology training are South Carolina (49.0 percent) and Arkansas (46.8 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that facilitate local economic development are Ohio (8.0 percent) and New Jersey (6.6 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that offer technology training to those who would otherwise not have any are Maryland (73.0 percent) and Rhode Island (67.2 percent). Washington, D.C. (78.4 percent) and Louisiana (61.6 percent) are the states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that help students with their school assignments and school work . The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that help business owners understand and use technology and/or information resources are Kansas (5.0 percent) and Kentucky (4.8 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets help patrons complete job applications are Washington, D.C. (62.0 percent) and Delaware (45.5 percent). Virginia (62.6 percent) and Kentucky (61.3 percent) are the states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide general technology skills. The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that provide information literacy skills are Florida (65.7 percent) and Rhode Island (64.0 percent). The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that help users access and use electronic government services and resources are Florida (47.1 percent) and Oklahoma (41.6 percent).

**Figure 88: Factors Affecting Public Library Outlet’s Ability to Provide Public Access Internet Connection by State.**

<i>State</i>	The library does not have space for workstations and/or necessary equipment	The library building cannot support the necessary infrastructure	The library cannot afford the necessary equipment	The library does not have access to adequate telecommunications services	The library cannot afford the recurring telecommunication costs	The library does not have the staff necessary to install, maintain, and/or upgrade the necessary technology	The library does not control its access to Internet services	There is no interest among library staff or management in connecting the library to the Internet	There is no interest within the local community in connecting the library to the Internet	Other
Arkansas (n = 9)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0%
California (n = 19)	100.0%	--	--	--	--	--	25.5%	--	--	--
Idaho (n = 13)	7.6%	--	--	7.6%	--	23.1%	--	--	--	69.3%
Illinois (n = 7)	50.0%	--	50.0%	50.0%	--	--	--	--	--	50.0%
Indiana (n = 19)	66.7%	--	33.3%	--	--	66.7%	--	--	--	33.3%
Iowa (n = 3)	100.0%	--	--	--	100.0%	100.0%	--	--	--	--
Louisiana (n = 4)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan (n = 4)	--	--	100.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri (n = 1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0%
Nevada (n = 5)	50.0%	50.0%	--	50.0%	--	--	50.0%	--	--	--
New Jersey (n = 8)	66.7%	--	--	33.3%	--	--	--	--	--	33.3%
New Mexico (n = 4)	--	--	27.2%	72.8%	72.8%	27.2%	27.2%	--	72.8%	--
North Dakota (n = 6)	--	--	100.0%	--	100.0%	50.0%	--	--	--	--
Texas (n = 12)	--	--	--	42.3%	42.3%	--	42.3%	--	--	57.7%

**Figure 88 (cont'd): Factors Affecting Public Library Outlet's Ability to Provide Public Access Internet Connection by State.**

<i>State</i>	The library does not have space for workstations and/or necessary equipment	The library building cannot support the necessary infrastructure	The library cannot afford the necessary equipment	The library does not have access to adequate telecommunications services	The library cannot afford the recurring telecommunication costs	The library does not have the staff necessary to install, maintain, and/or upgrade the necessary technology	The library does not control its access to Internet services	There is no interest among library staff or management in connecting the library to the Internet	There is no interest within the local community in connecting the library to the Internet	Other
Vermont (n = 3)	--	--	100.0%	100.0%	--	100.0%	--	--	--	--
West Virginia (n = 5)	100.0%	--	--	50.0%	--	--	--	--	--	50.0%
Wisconsin (n = 2)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>National</b>	48.2% (n=67)	10.9% (n=15)	24.7% (n=34)	27.1% (n=38)	14.3% (n=20)	18.7% (n=26)	11.3% (n=16)	--	3.2% (n=4)	29.3% (n=41)
<b>Key:</b> * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report										

The data shown in Figure 88 are only for libraries that indicated they do not provide public access to the Internet. All library outlets without public Internet access in California, Iowa, Louisiana West Virginia, and Wisconsin stated that the library does not have space for workstations and/or other necessary equipment. All public library outlets in Louisiana and Wisconsin also stated their buildings cannot support the necessary infrastructure. All public library outlets in Louisiana, Michigan, North Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin stated that they could not afford the necessary equipment to provide public Internet access. All Vermont public library outlets stated the libraries do not have access to adequate telecommunications services. All Iowa and North Dakota library outlets cited recurring telecommunications costs as a reason they cannot provide public Internet access. All Iowa and Vermont public library outlets stated that the library does not have the staff necessary to install, maintain, and/or upgrade the technology. The states with the highest percentage of public library outlets that reported the library does not control its access to Internet services are Nevada (50.0 percent) and Texas (42.3 percent). None of the public library outlets stated that there is no interest among staff or management in connecting the library to the Internet. Only New Mexico public library outlets (72.8 percent) stated that there is no interest within the local community in connecting the library to the Internet.