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**Public Libraries and the Internet 2007:
Report to the American Library Association**

Submitted to:

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Large-scale national surveys and site visits such as this involve substantial effort and support from a number of individuals and groups. While we cannot feasibly mention each individual or community that helped, we would like to highlight the efforts of those who provided substantial assistance.

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We also extend a debt of gratitude to all the public librarians who completed the survey and participated in the site visits. Thank you for taking the time to work on this study. Without your interest and your participation, we simply would not have any data. Without data, this study would have no ability to affect policy, practice, and engagement in networked services by public libraries. The time you take to provide the data in this report offers valuable information for national, state, and local policymakers, library advocates, researchers, practitioners, government and private funding organizations, and others to understand the impact, issues, and needs of libraries providing public access computing. The data also provide public librarians with the opportunity to advocate for the communities that they serve.

We are also in debt to the study's Advisory Committee. These individuals assisted us in a number of key study areas including issue identification, question development, survey pretesting, survey website development, and providing perspectives on study findings. Our thanks to Nancy Ashmore (Prarie du Chien Public Library), Robert Bocher (Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Division for Libraries), Diane Carty (Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners), Beverly Choltco-Devlin (Mid-York Library System), Denise Davis (Office of Research and Statistics, American Library Association), Judith Hiott (Houston Public Library), Neal K. Kaske (National Commission on Libraries and Information Science), Keith Curry Lance (Library Research Service), Peggy D. Rudd (Texas State Library and Archives Commission), Rivkah K. Sass (Omaha Public Library), Karen Schneider (Librarians' Internet Index), and Patricia Wallace (Enoch Pratt Free Library).

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report to the American Library Association (ALA) presents the national and state data from the 2007 *Public Libraries and Internet* study. Appendix X provides a copy of the 2007 survey. The 2007 (see Appendix A) survey continues the research of previous surveys conducted by John Carlo Bertot and Charles R. McClure, with others, since 1994.¹ The 2007 study data expanded on findings from the 2006 survey, but also explored new areas such as library technology budgets, e-government roles of public libraries, and issues associated with maintaining, upgrading, and replacing a range of public access technologies.

The data collected by this annual survey can provide national and state policymakers, library advocates, practitioners, researchers, government and private funding organizations, and a range of other stakeholders, with a better understanding of the issues and needs of libraries associated with providing Internet-based services and resources. Equally important, the data can also assist public librarians to better plan for and deliver Internet-based services and resources to their users.

The 2007 survey is part of a larger study funded by the American Library Association to gain a better understanding of public library technology access and funding, which includes the national survey, case site visits to public libraries in selected states, and a survey of state librarians. The overall study's primary focus was to obtain comprehensive data related to these topics and explore the issues that public libraries encounter when planning for, implementing, and operating their public access technology components (e.g., workstations, bandwidth, services, and resources).

Objectives of Study

The main objectives for this survey were to provide data that would determine the extent to which public libraries:

- Provide and sustain public access Internet services and resources that meet community public access needs;
- Install, maintain, and upgrade the technology infrastructure required to provide public access Internet services and resources;
- Serve as a public Internet access venue of first choice within the libraries' communities for content, resources, services, and technology infrastructure (e.g., workstations and bandwidth), rather than the access point of last resort/only option;
- Serve as key technology and Internet-based resource/service training centers for the communities that the libraries serve;
- Serve as agents of e-government; and
- Fund their information technology investments.

The findings detailed in this report address these objectives as well as a range of related topics and issues.

¹ Information about the reports from the 1994-2006 studies are available at: <http://www.ii.fsu.edu/plinternet>.

II. METHODOLOGY

The 2007 study employed a web-based survey approach to gather data, with a mailed survey participation-invitation letter from the American Library Association sent to the directors of libraries in the sample. The letter introduced the study, provided information regarding the study sponsors and the research team, explained the study purpose and goals, provided instructions on how to access and complete the electronic survey, and provided contact information to answer any questions that participants might have.

The study obtained data that enabled analysis by the following categories:

- Metropolitan status² (e.g., urban, suburban, and rural);
- Poverty³ (less than 20 percent [low], 20 percent-40 percent [medium], and greater than 40 percent [high]);
- State (the 50 states plus the District of Columbia); and
- National.

Given the quality of the data, findings could be generalized to each of these four categories. Finally, the survey explored topics that pertained to both public library system and outlet (branch) level data. Thus, the sample required for this study was complex.

The study team used the 2002 public library dataset available from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as a sample frame, which was the most recent file at the time the geocoding process began. The study team employed the services of the GeoLib database (<http://www.geolib.org/PLGDB.cfm>) to geocode the NCES public library universe file in order to calculate the poverty rates for public library outlets. Given the timeframe of the study, GeoLib was able to geocode 16,457 library outlets.⁴ From these totals, the researchers used SPSS Complex Samples software to draw the sample for the study. The sample needed to provide the study team with the ability to analyze survey data at the state and national levels along the poverty and metropolitan status strata discussed above. The study team drew a sample with replacement of 6,979 outlets. Finally, the sample drawn used a 95% confidence interval for data analysis purposes.

² Metropolitan status was determined using the official designations employed by the Census Bureau, the Office of Management and Budget, and other government agencies. These designations are used in the study because they are the official definition employed by NCES, which allows for the mapping of public library outlets in the study.

³ In previous studies, the authors have used the less than 20%, 20%-40%, and greater than 40% poverty breakdowns. Though previous studies by the authors have employed these percentages, the data from this study can be analyzed at different levels of granularity, if desired. The poverty of the population a library outlet serves is calculated using a combination of geocoded library facilities and census data. More information on this technique is available through the authors as well as by reviewing the 1998 and 2000 public library Internet studies:

Bertot, J. C., and McClure, C. R. (2000). *Public Libraries and the Internet 2000: Summary Findings and Data Tables*. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Available at:

<http://www.nclis.gov/statsurv/2000plo.pdf>; Bertot, J. C., and McClure, C. R. (1998). *Moving Toward More Effective Public Internet Access: The 1998 National Survey of Public Library Outlet Internet Connectivity*. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Available at: <http://www.nclis.gov/statsurv/1998plo.pdf>

⁴ Geocoding is the process by which all public library buildings are mapped to determine their physical location. Census data are then overlaid to determine the poverty of the population served by the library.

The study team developed the questions on the survey through an iterative and collaborative effort involving the researchers, representatives of the funding agencies, and members of the Study Advisory Committee. The study team pre-tested the initial surveys with the project's advisory committee, public librarians, and the state data coordinators of the state library agencies and revised the survey based on their comments and suggestions.

The survey asked respondents to answer questions about specific library branches and about the library system to which each respondent branch belonged. The *2007 Public Libraries and the Internet* survey sampled 6,979 public libraries based on three library demographics—metropolitan status (roughly equating to their designation of urban, suburban, or rural libraries), poverty level of their service population (as derived through census data), and state in which they resided. Respondents answered the survey between November 2006 and February 2007. After a number of follow-up reminders and other strategies the survey received a total of 4,027 responses for a response rate of 57.7 percent. Figure 1 below shows that the responses were representative of the population, and thus demonstrated the quality of the data.

Outlet (Branch) versus Systems

The survey deployed a two-stage approach that included questions regarding sampled outlets (branches) and questions regarding an entire library system. For roughly 85% of public libraries, there is no distinction between a branch and system, as these are single facility systems (i.e., one branch, one system). The remaining roughly 15 percent of public libraries, however, do have multiple branches. There was a need to separate branch and system-level questions, as some of the survey questions were point-of-service delivery questions (e.g., number of workstations, bandwidth, and training) whereas others were administrative in nature (e.g., e-rate applications, operating budgets, and technology budgets).

Questions 1 through 12 of the survey explored branch level issues (e.g., Internet connectivity, speed of connection, workstations, etc.). Questions 13 through 21 posed questions regarding the entire library system (e.g., E-rate applications, funding for information technology, patron and staff information technology training, etc.). Upon completion of questions 1 through 12 for all sampled branches, respondents were then taken to the system level questions. Given that the actual respondent for the system level data might be different than for the branch level data, users were permitted to leave and reenter the web-based survey for completion. See Appendix 1 for a print version of the survey. The analysis of system and branch level data required different approaches, considerations, and weighting schemes for national and state analysis.

Data Analysis

The survey uses weighted analysis to generate national and state estimates. As such, the analysis uses the actual responses from the 4,027 library outlets from which a completed survey was received to estimate to all geocoded outlets. For example, Anchor Point Public Library in Anchor Point, Alaska is coded as a rural library outlet with less than 20 percent poverty. Anchor Point Public Library's responses (and all others designated rural with less than 20 percent

poverty) are weighted by 3.6 to generate an estimate for all rural outlets with less than 20 percent poverty.

The same process is used for analyzing and estimating state level data. The key difference is that the weighting process is limited to the poverty and metropolitan status library designations for the state.

The data reported have a margin of error of five percent.

III. SELECTED KEY FINDINGS

The below presents selected key findings from the national survey. These are not meant to be exhaustive, but rather, serve to highlight a range of findings that the survey identified.

Libraries as Community Access Computing and Internet Access Points

Public libraries continue to provide important public access computing and Internet access in their communities:

- 99.7 percent of public library branches are connected to the Internet;
- 99.1 percent of public library branches offer public Internet access;
- 54.2 percent of public library branches offer wireless Internet access, up from 36.7 percent in 2006;
- 100 percent of urban library branches are connected to the Internet; and
- Public library branches have an average of 10.7 public access workstations, with rural libraries having an average of 7.1 workstations and high poverty libraries having 25.4 workstations.

Together these findings demonstrate the extent to which public libraries serve their communities through Internet connectivity.

The Infrastructure Plateau

Public libraries may have reached a plateau along two key infrastructure measures of Internet workstations and bandwidth. Key findings from the survey indicate that:

- In 2007, 32.9 percent of connected public library branches have connection speeds of 769kbps-1.5mbps, down slightly from 34.4 percent in 2006;
- In 2007, 29.2 percent have connection speeds of greater than 1.5mbps compared to 28.9 percent in 2006; and
- Bandwidth speed has decreased slightly since last year, with 62.1 percent of public library branches having connection speeds of greater than 769kbps in 2007 compared to 63.3 percent in 2006.
- The average number of public access Internet workstations is 10.7, a number that has not changed significantly since 2002 (2002: 10.8; 2004: 10.4; 2006: 10.7).

Clearly, the average number of workstations has remained consistent for four survey cycles. It remains to be seen if public library bandwidth is also beginning to plateau.

Future Developments

In the future, public libraries plan to add, replace, or upgrade workstations and make other enhancements to their public access computing and Internet access services:

- 17.2 percent of public library branches plan to add more workstations within the next year, while 21.7 percent of branches are considering doing so;
- 50.1 percent of public library branches plan to replace some workstations within the next year. Of the 50.1 percent of libraries, 25.0 percent have plans to replace a definite number of workstations, with an average replacement of 6.2 workstations;
- A total of 28.9 percent of public library branches plan to upgrade some workstations within the next year. Of the 28.9 percent, 7.1 percent have plans to upgrade a definite number of workstations, with an average upgrade of 6.6 workstations; and
- 17.4 percent plan to add wireless access within the next year, which means that over 71 percent of public libraries would then offer wireless access.

These data demonstrate the continual cycle of upgrades and enhancements that connectivity and public access computers require.

Challenges Remain

Challenges remain as public libraries continue to improve their public access computing and Internet access services:

- 52.3 percent of public library branches indicate that their connection speeds are inadequate to meet user demands some or all of the time;
- Only 21.9 percent of public library branches indicate that the number of workstations they currently have is adequate to meet patron demands at all times;
- 57.8 percent of public library branches have no plans to add workstations in the next year;
- Space (76.1 percent), cost factors (72.6 percent), and availability of electrical outlets, cabling, or other infrastructure (31.2 percent) most commonly influence decisions to add public access Internet workstations;
- Rural public libraries tend to have the fewest hours open, fewest public access workstations, fewest workstations to be added, replaced, or upgraded, and are less likely to offer public access Internet workstations; and
- Lack of space for workstations and/or necessary equipment (48.2 percent) and no access to adequate telecommunications services (27.1 percent) most commonly influence public library branches' ability to provide public Internet access to patrons.

The data show, therefore, that although public libraries provide a wide range of Internet-based services and resources, along with a robust public access computing infrastructure, public libraries are under pressure to meet all the demands that public access computing requires, face a

range of limitations, and may even be at capacity or unable to overcome some barriers (e.g., space and other physical plant limitations).

IV. SELECTED IMPLICATIONS FROM THE SURVEY

This section discusses selected key implications of the survey's findings. In doing so, the discussion looks across a range of data from the survey to identify key issues and challenges that public libraries face in providing, maintaining, and enhancing public access to the Internet and computing.

The Addition, Upgrade, and Replacement Challenge

The survey data indicate (see Figures 7 through 14) that the average number of public access workstations is 10.7, a figure that has not changed significantly since the 2002 *Public Libraries and the Internet* study (the average number in 2002 was 10.8; the average number in 2004 was 10.4; the average number in 2006 was 10.7). Moreover, Figures 9 through 11 demonstrate that libraries are by and large not adding workstations (58 percent of libraries have no plans to add workstations in the coming year, and another 29 percent are "considering" adding but don't know how many). Nor are libraries upgrading existing workstations; rather, they are essentially pursuing a workstation replacement strategy (nearly 50 percent, see Figure 10).

Combined with the survey data on wireless Internet access in which respondents indicated that 51.9 percent of libraries are providing wireless access to expand service rather than adding workstations (see Figure 17), it is clear that public libraries are neither adding nor upgrading workstations. Instead, they are replacing what workstations they have to the extent possible and expanding public access by allowing patrons to bring in their own technology.

Reasons that respondents cited for the inability to add workstations (see Figure 13) include space (76.1 percent), cost (72.6 percent), and infrastructure (e.g., cabling, electrical outlets; 31.2 percent). Reasons cited for the inability to replace public access workstations include cost (84.1 percent), maintenance (37.8 percent), and staff (28.1 percent) (see Figure 14). Thus the challenges faced by libraries in enhancing their public access workstation infrastructure include a range of cost, building, and personnel issues.

The Infrastructure Challenge

The 2007 survey asked a range of questions that assessed the ability of public library infrastructure to provide public access Internet and computing services. The questions were exploratory and provided initial views of library capabilities. Essentially, respondents reported that they face a range of challenges that are best summarized as follows (see Figures 13 through 15 and 17):

- **Building.** Library buildings are out of space and cannot support more workstations; they are insufficiently wired to support more cable drops; and they are insufficiently wired for the power requirements of workstations and patron-provided laptops.

- Cost. Respondents indicated that funding workstation replacements, upgrades, bandwidth enhancements, and a range of other services related to public Internet access and computing was a major issue.
- Staff. Respondents indicated that staff skills and time were factors in their decisions to upgrade their public access infrastructure. Lacking dedicated IT staff proved a particular burden to many public libraries.

Together, these data point to what may be the beginning of a trend: that public libraries have essentially added as much public access infrastructure possible with their current buildings. Moreover, they have a range of challenges in moving the public access technologies forward with their current funding and staffing levels and skills.

Quality of Public Access

A key issue woven through the survey's findings is that, while public libraries provide a substantial *amount* of public access Internet and computing service, the overall physical infrastructure they are able to provide may be lacking in *quality*. Take the below data points as examples:

- Bandwidth has essentially remained unchanged since the 2006 survey. For example, 62.1 percent of public libraries report connection speeds of greater than 769kbps, as compared to 63.3 percent in 2006 (see Figure 19).
- Overall, 16.6 percent of respondents reported that their connection is the maximum speed that they can acquire, 18.1 percent cannot afford to increase their bandwidth, and 19.3 percent indicated that they could increase their bandwidth but had no plans to do so. Thus, over 50 percent of libraries indicate that they will not be increasing their bandwidth for a range of reasons – affordability, ability, or availability (see Figure 23).
- At the same time, roughly 52 percent of respondents reported that their connectivity speed is insufficient some or all of the time (see Figure 22). This is up about 6 percent from 2006.
- Nearly 80 percent of respondents report that they have insufficient workstations some (58.8 percent) or all (18.7 percent) of the time (see Figure 15). These figures are fairly consistent with the 2006 survey findings, in which 13.7 percent of respondents reported insufficient workstations all of the time and 71.7 percent of respondents reported insufficient workstations some of the time (see Figure 32 in the 2006 report).
- Just below 50 percent of public libraries report that their wireless connections share the same bandwidth as their public access workstations (see Figure 21).

Together, these data point to a public library public access infrastructure that is increasingly unable to keep up with the demands of the Web 2.0 environment⁵ – an environment that requires increasingly sophisticated workstations, substantial bandwidth, and a range of resources that libraries are beginning to indicate that they may not be able to support.

⁵ Originally a phrase coined by O'Reilly Media, Web 2.0 in general refers to Web-based technologies which promote and facilitate interaction and collaboration among and between a range of user groups. These technologies require libraries to provide an increasingly complex range of computing and bandwidth technologies.

The Technology Budget Challenge

The survey asked libraries to identify their technology budget expenditures by a broad range of categories by fiscal year – staff salaries, hardware, software, and telecommunications. Respondents by and large were unable to provide answers to these questions, as there was a roughly 50 percent drop off in question completion on these items (see Figures 51 through 66). Discussions with librarians completing the survey indicated a range of reasons for their inability to answer the technology budget questions accurately. These include the following:

- Lack of a technology budget. A number of respondents, particularly those from smaller rural libraries, stated that their libraries do not have a separate technology budget and that all funds are expended from a general operating budget. In short, there is only ad hoc technology budgeting in these libraries.
- Lack of knowledge regarding technology expenditures. Some respondents indicated that their libraries have a general technology budget, but that they do not formally track their technology expenditures.
- Inability to report as asked. For some respondents whose libraries do have technology budgets, they were unable to report the technology expenditures as requested due to their library's internal or city/county budgeting processes.
- Time factor. Some respondents simply indicated that they were unwilling to take the time to complete the budget questions, as the questions were time consuming.

With this limited knowledge of expenditures related to Internet services and infrastructure, planning for future Internet services and infrastructure becomes problematic. In addition, this limited knowledge of expenditures related to Internet services and infrastructure also limits how well the librarians can evaluate the purchase and use of this technology. Thus, if the public library community wishes to improve its overall management (planning and evaluation) of technology in the library, better control over technology-related expenditures is necessary.

Extensive Range of Library Services Provided

The data document a very broad range of Internet-based services provided by public libraries. When one reviews the types of Internet services libraries provide that are considered critical (Figure 24), the overall growth in Public Access Internet Services (Figure 27), the types of technology training provided (Figure 25) and expanding services such as E-government (Figure 29), this range of services is significant. And for many communities, the public library is the only organization in that community that can provide these services. Indeed, as Figure 31 indicates, 73.1 percent of respondents indicate that their public library is the only provider of free public Internet access in the library's community.

Interestingly, the Federal government provides only very limited direct technology support to public libraries (Figures 51-58), yet the argument could be made that the many Internet-based services libraries provide – and especially E-government services – directly support numerous Federal programs and services. With public libraries moving into the provision of disaster and emergency planning services (Figure 28), many of which support the

Federal government, a reconsideration of the nature and extent of Federal technology support to public libraries may be needed.

The challenge for public librarians is the degree to which they can maintain and/or expand upon these services in the future. With the rapid development of new services and applications that the web environment produces and the move to Web 2.0 applications, librarians will be challenged to both provide quality bandwidth, information technology infrastructure as well as new services.

Importance of Public Library Provided Internet Access

Taking a broad view of the survey findings clearly demonstrates, for a range of reasons, the importance of public library provided Internet access. The range of services provided by the public library in the Web-based environment includes support of education (K-12 and beyond); E-government services; electronic reference services; access to an astounding amount of books, reports, articles and other material; communication with others around the country and the world; and numerous indicators of how this public access improves the users' overall quality of life (see also Figure 27 and 28).

Two additional factors indicating the importance of public library provided access are first, that that nation-wide, 73 percent of libraries responded that they are the only free public access to the Internet in their community (Figures 31 and 93) and second, that the demand to use the public access workstation is consistently greater than the workstations available (Figures 15 and 70). In short, the impacts and benefits resulting from public library free public access to the Internet is significant – and were it not for public libraries many residents of the country would have significantly reduced Internet-based services or no access/services at all.

V. ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF THE DATA

In addition to the national and state-level crosstabulation and frequency data analysis, the study team engaged in geographic information system (GIS)-based analysis of selected survey data. The goals of this analysis were to:

- Conduct preliminary experimental data analysis at the state level to represent national trends;
- Demonstrate the potential of GIS-based analysis;
- Provide alternate views of the survey data; and
- Graphically represent additional analysis.

Below are selected graphical representations of public access workstation, bandwidth, and wireless connectivity.

As Figure GIS-1 demonstrates, the Southwestern, Southeastern, selected Midwestern, and Midatlantic states, as well as California, tend to have the highest average number of public access workstations available for patron use. Figure GIS-2 shows that wireless access is most prevalent in Texas, selected Midwestern states, and the Northeast.

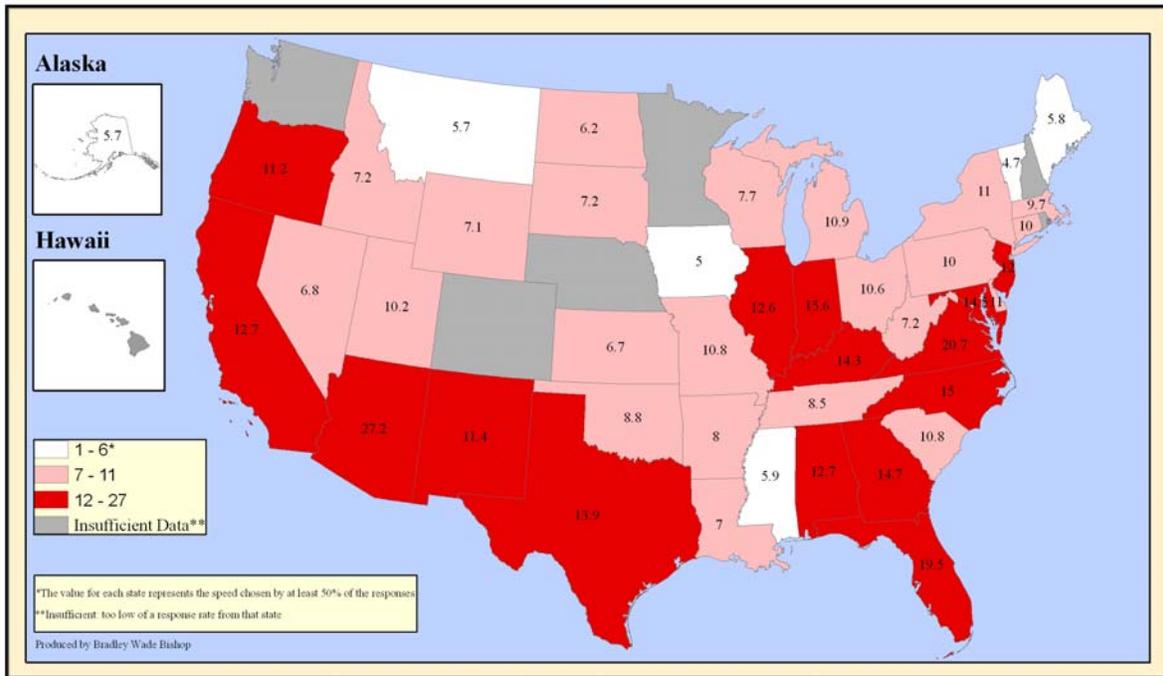


Figure GIS-1. Average Number of Public Access Workstations by State.

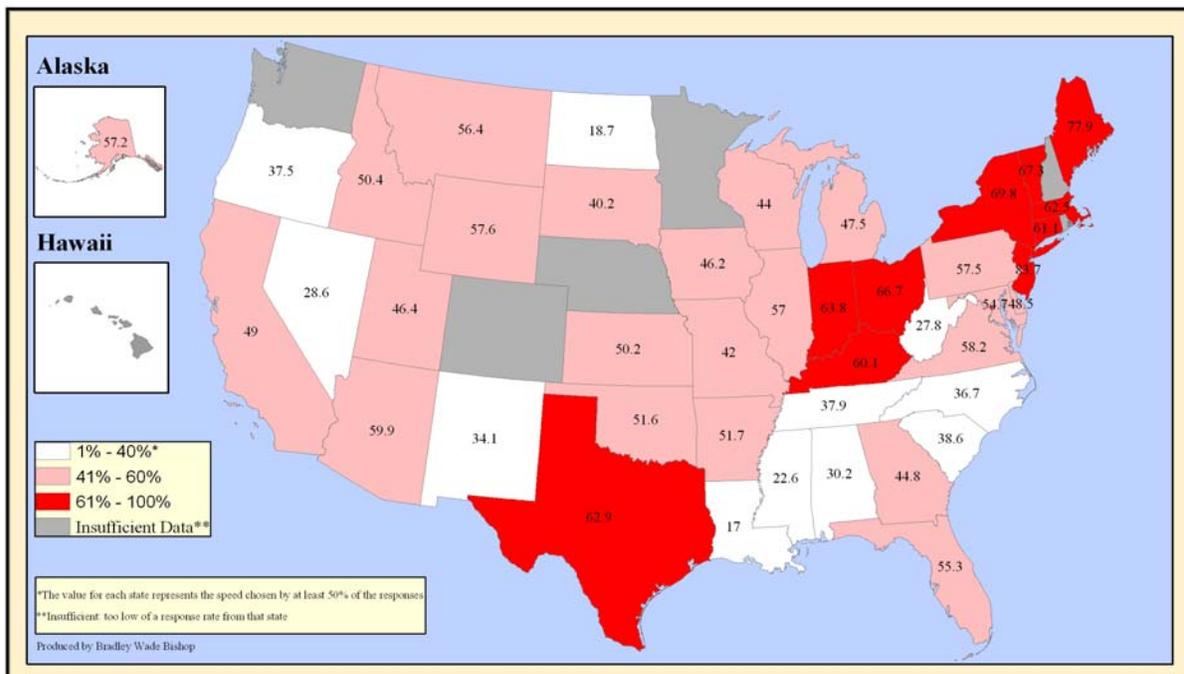


Figure GIS-2. Wireless Internet Access by State.

Figure GIS-3 offers a view on public library bandwidth. By looking at public library bandwidth below 769kbps, greater than 769kbps but less than 1.5MBPS (T1), and 1.5MBPS (T1) or greater, it is clear that few states have 50% or more of their public libraries with connections of a T1 or greater. Indeed, Arizona, Maryland, and Connecticut are the only states in which 50% or more of their public libraries have T1 or better connectivity. The data also show that the rural states by and large, though not in all cases, to have low connectivity speeds.

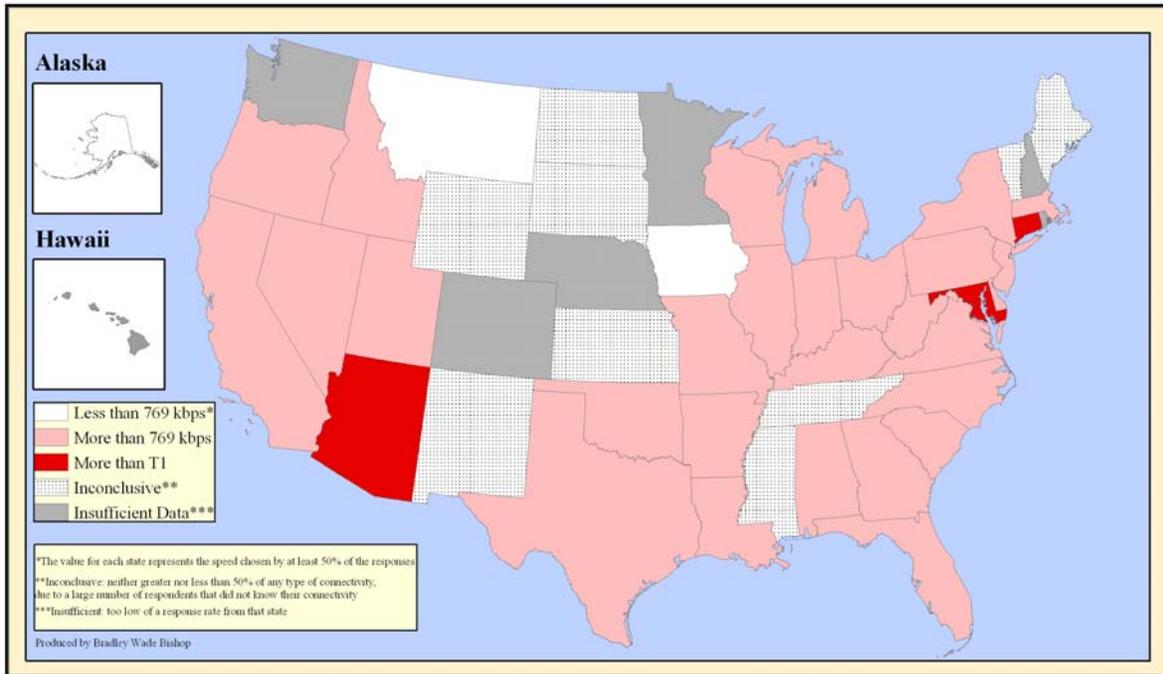


Figure GIS-3. Public Library Bandwidth by State.

There are a range of additional figures that could be generated from the survey data. The above are merely some selected findings for illustrative purposes. And yet, they demonstrate that the data can show different trends when represented through GIS analysis.

VI. DATA TABLES AND FINDINGS

The next sections present the national survey's findings and data tables. The national branch findings are presented first, followed by the national system findings. These are followed by the state branch findings and the state system findings.

NATIONAL BRANCH LEVEL DATA

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

Figure 1: Public Library Outlets by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

	Poverty Level						Overall	
	Low (Less than 20%)		Medium (20%-40%)		High (More than 40%)			
	Responding Facilities As a Proportion of All Respondents	Responding Facilities As a Proportion of National Population	Responding Facilities As a Proportion of All Respondents	Responding Facilities As a Proportion of National Population	Responding Facilities As a Proportion of All Respondents	Responding Facilities As a Proportion of National Population	Responding Facilities As a Proportion of All Respondents	Responding Facilities As a Proportion of National Population
Metropolitan Status								
Urban	6.1% (247 of 4,027)	10.0% (1,650 of 16,457)	4.1% (164 of 4,027)	6.6% (1,092 of 16,457)	0.9% (38 of 4,027)	0.9% (148 of 16,457)	11.1% (449 of 4,027)	17.6% (2,890 of 16,457)
Suburban	31.5% (1,207 of 4,027)	30.2% (4,967 of 16,457)	1.7% (68 of 4,027)	2.1% (342 of 16,457)	0.05% (2 of 4,027)	0.4% (7 of 16,457)	33.3% (1,340 of 4,027)	32.3% (5,316 of 16,457)
Rural	49.5% (1,995 of 4,027)	43.6% (7,182 of 16,457)	5.9% (236 of 4,027)	6.3% (1,040 of 16,457)	0.2% (7 of 4,027)	0.2% (29 of 16,457)	55.6% (2,238 of 4,027)	50.1% (8,251 of 16,457)
Overall	87.2% (3,512 of 4,027)	83.8% (13,799 of 16,457)	11.6% (468 of 4,027)	15.0% (2,474 of 16,457)	1.2% (47 of 4,027)	1.1% (184 of 16,457)	100.0% (4,027 of 4,027)	100.0% (16,457 of 16,457)

*Based on geocoding of 16,457 outlets.
Overall Response Rate = 57.7%*

Figure 1 shows the response rate distribution of the public library Internet access and funding survey. As the figure shows, the overall distribution of the survey is representative of the total population.

Figure 2: Public Library Outlets Connected to the Internet by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Metropolitan Status	Poverty Level			Overall
	Low	Medium	High	
Urban	100.0% (n=1,570)	100.0% (n=1,039)	100.0% (n=136)	100.0% (n=2,745)
Suburban	99.8% (n=4,821)	100.0% (n=327)	100.0% (n=7)	99.8% (n=5,155)
Rural	99.7% (n=7,052)	98.2% (n=988)	85.7% (n=25)	99.5% (n=8,065)
Overall	99.8% (n=13,443)	99.3% (n=2,354)	97.6% (n=168)	99.7% (n=15,965)

Weighted missing values, n=38

The connectivity rate of public libraries over that past several years has effectively reached its saturation point, as only a small percentage of libraries remain without an Internet connection (see Figure 2). The connectivity rate over that past several years has included 98.7 percent in 2002, 99.6 percent in 2004, to 98.9 percent in 2006. All of these numbers are within the margin of error (+/- 5 percent) of one another, illustrating the level of consistency across public library outlets in terms of Internet connectivity. Considering the margin of error, virtually every public library outlet in the United States has access to the Internet.

As Figure 2 also shows, urban libraries reported 100 percent connectivity across all poverty levels, with the lowest connectivity (85.7 percent) coming from rural libraries in high-poverty communities.

Figure 3: Connected Public Library Outlets Providing Public Access to the Internet by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Metropolitan Status	Poverty Level			Overall
	Low	Medium	High	
Urban	99.6% (n=1,563)	99.4% (n=1,032)	97.1% (n=132)	99.4% (n=2,728)
Suburban	99.3% (n=4,798)	100.0% (n=327)	100.0% (n=7)	99.3% (n=5,132)
Rural	99.1% (n=7,009)	98.2% (n=988)	85.7% (n=25)	98.9% (n=8,022)
Overall	99.2% (n=13,370)	99.0% (n=2,347)	95.3% (n=164)	99.1% (n=15,881)
Weighted missing values, n=34				

As Figure 3 indicates, a vast majority of public library outlets provide public Internet access. When compared with Figure 2, Figure 3 shows that of the 15,965 public library outlets with Internet connections, only 84 libraries do not provide access to the public – only approximately .5 percent. However, high poverty rural outlets showed a decline of 14.3 percent in providing public internet access from a reported 100 percent in 2006. The number of library outlets with public Internet access has increased since the 2006 study, when only 98.4 percent outlets provided public access to the Internet.

Figure 4: Average Number of Hours Open per Outlet by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Metropolitan Status	Poverty Level			Overall
	Low	Medium	High	
Urban	53.0 (n=1,570)	56.1 (n=1,039)	54.4 (n=136)	54.2 (n=2,745)
Suburban	52.1 (n=4,848)	46.4 (n=327)	30.5 (n=7)	51.7 (n=5,182)
Rural	38.3 (n=7,088)	37.0 (n=1,010)	36.6 (n=29)	38.1 (n=8,127)
Overall	45.0 (n=13,507)	47.0 (n=2,376)	50.4 (n=172)	45.2 (n=16,055)

The average number of hours that public library outlets are open has continued to increase slightly since 2004. In Figure 4, the average number of hours open per outlet was 45.2. In 2004,

the average number was 44.5 and 44.8 in 2006. Not surprisingly, urban library outlets have the highest average hours open (54.2), while rural outlets have the lowest average (38.1). Urban outlets in medium poverty areas show the biggest increase (4.1) in hours open. It should be noted that rural outlets had the lowest average in 2006 as well (38.7), and that rural, low poverty, and high poverty outlets have all reported decreased average hours open since 2006.

Figure 5: Public Library Outlet Change in Hours Open by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Hours Open	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Hours increased since last fiscal year	13.5% (n=371)	11.5% (n=595)	10.3 (n=834)	11.3% (n=1,531)	10.8% (n=257)	7.1% (n=12)	11.2% (n=1,800)
Hours decreased since last fiscal year	2.6% (n=71)	3.7% (n=190)	3.2% (n=260)	3.4% (n=461)	2.4% (n=57)	2.3% (n=4)	3.2% (n=521)
Hours stayed the same as last fiscal year	83.9% (n=2,303)	84.8% (n=4,393)	86.5% (n=7,033)	85.3% (n=11,511)	86.8% (n=2,062)	90.7% (n=156)	85.5% (n=13,730)
Number of hours increased	6.2 (n=371)	5.5 (n=568)	4.7 (n=834)	5.4 (n=1,503)	4.8 (n=257)	3.0 (n=12)	5.3 (n=1,773)
Number of hours decreased	6.6 (n=71)	6.7 (n=190)	5.6 (n=260)	6.4 (n=461)	4.3 (n=57)	8.0 (n=4)	6.1 (n=521)

Figure 5 illustrates the stability of the hours that public library outlets are open. For 85.5 percent of libraries, hours open remained unchanged from the previous year. The hours open increased in 11.2 percent of outlets with the average increase at 5.3 hours from the previous year. The remaining 3.2 percent of libraries reported decreased hours open, with an average decrease from the previous year of 6.1 hours. Urban outlets were most likely to increase their hours open, and suburban and high poverty outlets were most likely to decrease their hours open.

Figure 6: Public Library Outlet Closed by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Reasons Closed	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Closed temporarily due to renovations	7.3% (n=11)	14.8% (n=20)	--	9.0% (n=26)	--	33.3% (n=4)	7.5% (n=30)
Closed temporarily due to storm or other damage	4.6% (n=7)	20.3% (n=27)	2.9% (n=4)	5.3% (n=15)	21.9% (n=22)	--	9.2% (n=37)
Closed temporarily due to budgetary reasons	2.7% (n=4)	5.9% (n=8)	2.9% (n=4)	3.9% (n=11)	--	33.3% (n=4)	3.8% (n=15)
Closed permanently due to budgetary reasons	39.4% (n=57)	14.8% (n=20)	28% (n=35)	21.0% (n=61)	46.9% (n=47)	33.3% (n=4)	27.8% (n=112)
Closed for other reasons	46.0% (n=67)	41.3% (n=55)	57.6% (n=72)	55.7% (n=162)	31.2% (n=31)	--	48.0% (n=193)
Percent of branches that closed	5.0% (n=145)	2.5% (n=132)	1.5% (n=124)	2.1% (n=291)	4.0% (n=99)	6.3% (n=12)	2.4% (n=402)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 6 shows the reasons public library outlets reported for both temporary and permanent closures in 2006-2007. Budgetary reasons were the largest single factor influencing permanent outlet closings (27.8 percent) and this effected medium poverty outlets more frequently than low or high poverty outlets. High poverty outlets were the most likely to be closed temporarily due either to renovations or for budgetary reasons. Suburban and medium poverty outlets were four-times more likely to close due to storm or other damage than were urban libraries, and nearly eight-times more likely to close than rural libraries. High poverty area outlets experienced the

greatest percentage of closing at 6.3 percent, and rural outlets had the lowest percentage of closings at 1.5 percent.

Figure 7: Average Number of Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Workstations by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Metropolitan Status	Poverty Level			Overall
	Low	Medium	High	
Urban	14.1 (n=1,416)	23.5 (n=872)	30.3 (n=113)	18.3 (n=2,401)
Suburban	13.0 (n=4,414)	8.8 (n=302)	4.0 (n=7)	12.7 (n=4,723)
Rural	7.0 (n=6,779)	7.4 (n=944)	9.2 (n=25)	7.1 (n=7,747)
Overall	9.9 (n=12,609)	14.3 (n=2,118)	25.4 (n=145)	10.7 (n=14,872)

Figure 7 shows the overall average of public access Internet workstations in each library outlet is 10.7. This average has remained relatively steady over the past several years, averaging 10.7 in 2006, 10.4 in 2004, and 10.8 in 2002. High poverty urban libraries offer the highest average number of workstations at 30.3. The lowest number of workstations per library outlet generally is reported in rural libraries, though high poverty suburban libraries offer the lowest average number of workstations at 4.0 (down from 5.0 in the 2006 study). Regardless of poverty level, urban libraries offer the greatest average number of public access workstations at a rate of 2.4 times that of rural libraries and 1.4 times that of suburban libraries.

Figure 8: Average Age of Graphical Public Access Internet Workstations by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Average Age	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Less than 1 years old	9.8 (n=930)	6.6 (n=1,776)	3.7 (n=3,398)	5.1 (n=5,013)	7.2 (n=1,024)	8.3 (n=67)	5.4 (n=6,104)
1-2 years old	10.5 (n=964)	6.8 (n=2,220)	3.5 (n=3,022)	5.3 (n=5,228)	7.3 (n=904)	23.0 (n=74)	5.8 (n=6,206)
2-3 years old	11.1 (n=873)	7.1 (n=2,083)	3.5 (n=3,083)	5.4 (n=5,249)	8.6 (n=727)	12.5 (n=62)	5.8 (n=6,038)
3-4 years old	11.2 (n=710)	6.8 (n=1,460)	3.3 (n=2,929)	4.9 (n=4,508)	9.5 (n=536)	7.7 (n=55)	5.4 (n=5,099)
Greater than 4 years old	8.7 (n=813)	5.6 (n=1,487)	3.5 (n=3,192)	4.6 (n=4,723)	6.8 (n=715)	3.9 (n=54)	4.8 (n=5,492)

Figure 8 shows the average number of public access Internet workstations by age. The highest number of workstations (5.8) clusters in the age ranges of 1-2 and 2-3 years old, while the fewest number of workstations (4.8) were greater than 4 years old. Urban libraries have the greatest number of workstations in all age range categories. High poverty libraries also have the greatest number of newer workstations (e.g., less than 1 year old, 1-2 years old and 2-3 years old) yet these libraries did report an average decline of 9.1 workstations less than 1 year old.

Figure 9: Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Workstations Addition Schedule by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Workstation Addition Schedule	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
The library plans to add workstations within the next year	20.2% (n=539)	18.0% (n=909)	15.7 (n=1,247)	16.8% (n=2,223)	18.6% (n=430)	27.1% (n=42)	17.2% (n=2,695)
The library is considering adding more workstations or laptops within the next year, but does not know how many at this time	23.1% (n=629)	24.2% (n=1,242)	19.7% (n=1,580)	22.4% (n=2,991)	18.1% (n=424)	21.3% (n=35)	21.7% (n=3,450)
The library has no plans to add workstations within the next year	52.0% (n=1,419)	54.0% (n=2,769)	62.1% (n=4,980)	57.4% (n=7,664)	60.4% (n=1,417)	52.8% (n=87)	57.8% (n=9,168)
The library has plans to reduce the number of workstations	*	*	*	*	*	--	*
The average number of workstations that the library plans to add within the next year	7.2 (n=539)	5.4 (n=909)	3.3 (n=1,247)	4.4 (n=2,223)	5.4 (n=430)	16.8 (n=42)	4.8 (n=2695)
Weighted missing values, n=8							
Key: -- : No data to report							
* : Insufficient data to report							

Figure 9 shows the status of adding public access Internet workstations in public library outlets. In the next year, 17.2 percent of outlets are planning to add more workstations, while a further 21.7 percent of outlets are considering doing so. High poverty outlets are the most likely to be planning on adding workstations. Of those planning on adding workstations in the next year, high poverty outlets plan to add the highest average number of workstations (16.8), which is more than double the second highest average (urban outlets with an average number of 7.2) and well above the overall average (4.8).

Over half of public library outlets (57.8 percent) have no plans to add or remove workstations in the next year. Rural outlets are 10 percent more likely to have no plans to change the number of workstations than are urban and suburban libraries. An additional 14.3 percent of medium poverty outlets reported having no plans to add workstations within the next year over the 46.3 percent reported in 2006.

Figure 10: Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Workstations Replacement Schedule by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Workstation Replacement Schedule	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
The library plans to replace workstations within the next year	24.8% (n=676)	26.4% (n=1,353)	24.2% (n=1,941)	24.9% (n=3,330)	25.3% (n=593)	28.1% (n=46)	25.0% (n=3,969)
The library plans to replace some workstations within the next year, but does not know how many at this time	33.2% (n=906)	26.6% (n=1,363)	21.3% (n=1,712)	25.3% (n=3,376)	24.1% (n=566)	23.7% (n=39)	25.1% (n=3,981)
The library has no plans to replace workstations within the next year	37.1% (n=1011)	43.8% (n=2,242)	51.2% (n=4,104)	46.5% (n=6,211)	45.8% (n=1074)	43.4% (n=71)	46.3% (n=7,357)
The number of workstations that the library plans to replace within the next year	12.2 (n=676)	7.3 (n=1,353)	3.4 (n=1,941)	5.6 (n=3,330)	8.7 (n=593)	16.4 (n=46)	6.2 (n=3,969)

Figure 10 shows the status of the replacement schedules for public access Internet workstations in public library outlets. Within the next year, 50.1 percent of outlets are planning to replace some workstations. Of these libraries, 25 percent plan to replace workstations at an average of 6.2 workstations per library outlet. High poverty outlets have plans to replace the greatest average number of workstations. Interestingly, not only are a majority of public libraries not adding public access workstations (Figure 9), 46.3 percent of outlets have no plans to replace workstations. Not surprisingly, rural outlets are least likely to replace workstations, in fact showing the largest decline (3) of planned workstation replacements.

Figure 11: Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Workstations Upgrade Schedule by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Workstation Upgrade Schedule	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
The library plans to upgrade workstations within the next year	2.8% (n=77)	6.7% (n=344)	8.8% (n=708)	7.5% (n=1,009)	4.8% (n=112)	4.9% (n=8)	7.1% (n=1,129)
The library plans to upgrade some workstations within the next year, but does not know how many at this time	21.5% (n=588)	22.3% (n=1,143)	21.6% (n=1,734)	22.2% (n=2,968)	20.0% (n=470)	16.6% (n=27)	21.8% (n=3,465)
The library has no plans to upgrade workstations within the next year	64.4% (n=1,758)	63.9% (n=3,280)	65.9% (n=5,284)	64.5% (n=8,624)	67.3% (n=1,580)	71.4% (n=117)	65.0% (n=10,322)
The number of workstations that the library plans to upgrade within the next year	20.5 (n=77)	7.8 (n=344)	4.4 (n=708)	6.1 (n=1,009)	11.0 (n=112)	5.9 (n=8)	6.6 (n=1,129)

Figure 11 reveals the number of outlets that have plans to upgrade public access Internet workstations. In the next year, 28.9 percent of library outlets are planning on upgrading at least some of their existing workstations. Of these libraries, 7.1 percent plan to upgrade a definite number of workstations, with an average of 6.6 upgraded workstations. Urban outlets have the highest average number of workstations for which upgrades are planned. Sixty five percent of

library outlets have no plans to upgrade workstations within the next year, with high poverty outlets being the least likely to upgrade (71.4 percent). Rural outlets (8.8 percent) were the most likely to upgrade workstations.

Figure 12: Public Library’s Ability to Follow Its Upgrade/Replacement Schedule for Public Access Internet Workstations by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Ability of Library to Follow Its Schedule	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Yes	68.5% (n=1,868)	60.0% (n=3,079)	45.3% (n=3,634)	53.7% (n=7,175)	54.9% (n=1,289)	71.2% (n=117)	54.0% (n=8,581)
No	15.4% (n=420)	11.3% (n=580)	13.2% (n=1,055)	12.5% (n=1,670)	15.4% (n=361)	14.4% (n=24)	12.9% (n=2,054)
The library has no workstation replacement or addition schedule	9.8% (n=266)	21.2% (n=1,088)	33.6% (n=2,693)	26.4% (n=3,531)	21.2% (n=497)	11.9% (n=19)	25.5% (n=4,047)
Not applicable	2.9% (n=80)	3.7% (n=192)	4.1% (n=332)	3.7% (n=498)	4.5% (n=106)	*	3.8% (n=604)

Key: * : Insufficient data to report

Figure 12 reveals the number of outlets that are able to follow upgrade and replacements schedules for public access Internet workstations. A majority of outlets (54 percent) are able to follow upgrade/replacement schedules, and 12.9 percent are not. Approximately one quarter of outlets (25.5 percent) lack an upgrade/replacement schedule. High poverty and urban outlets are most likely to be able to follow their schedules. Rural outlets are least likely to have upgrade/replacement schedules.

Figure 13: Factors Influencing Addition of Public Access Internet Workstations by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Factors Influencing Workstation Upgrade Decisions	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Space limitations	77.5% (n=2,115)	76.9% (n=3,941)	75.2% (n=6,031)	76.3% (n=10,197)	75.7% (n=1,777)	68.7% (n=113)	76.1% (n=12,087)
Cost factors	71.1% (n=1,940)	66.9% (n=3,428)	76.8% (n=6,159)	72.7% (n=9,720)	71.7% (n=1,682)	76.6% (n=126)	72.6% (n=11,527)
Maintenance, upgrade, and general upkeep	22.0% (n=601)	21.5% (n=1,102)	30.9% (n=2,475)	26.6% (n=3,555)	25.2% (n=592)	19.1% (n=31)	26.3% (n=4,178)
Staff time	17.9% (n=489)	16.3% (n=837)	15.3% (n=1,231)	15.1% (n=2,015)	21.2% (n=497)	26.4% (n=43)	16.1% (n=2,556)
Inadequate bandwidth to support additional workstations	18.4% (n=502)	17.0% (n=872)	8.5% (n=685)	12.3% (n=1,640)	16.0% (n=377)	25.6% (n=42)	13.0% (n=2,058)
Availability of electrical outlets, cabling, or other infrastructure	37.3% (n=1,018)	34.0% (n=1,743)	27.3% (n=2,189)	30.4% (n=4,063)	35.1% (n=824)	38.4% (n=63)	31.2% (n=4,950)
The current number of workstations meets the needs of our patrons	6.0% (n=164)	12.3% (n=628)	17.7% (n=1,417)	14.7% (n=1,971)	9.8% (n=231)	4.9% (n=8)	13.9% (n=2,210)
Other	2.7% (n=75)	2.9% (n=147)	2.4% (n=190)	2.7% (n=356)	1.8% (n=43)	6.9% (n=11)	2.6% (n=411)

Will not total to 100%, as respondents could select more than one option.
Weighted missing values, n=8

Figure 13 reports the factors that influence decisions to add public access Internet workstations. Space limitations (76.1 percent) and cost (72.6 percent) were by far the most common factors reported by public libraries. Space was most likely to be a factor in urban outlets, while cost was most likely to be a factor in rural outlets. The next most frequent factor – availability of electrical outlets, cabling, and other infrastructure – was selected by only 31.2 percent of outlets. A much smaller number of outlets reported sufficient workstations to meet patron need than in the 2006 study, 13.9 percent in 2007 versus 20.7 percent in 2006. Nevertheless, an additional 12.4 percent of high poverty outlets reported that the current number of workstations is meeting patron needs as compared with 4.9 percent in 2006.

Figure 14: Factors Influencing Replacement of Public Access Internet Workstations by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Factors Influencing Workstation Replacement Decision	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Cost factors	81.3% (n=2,217)	79.7% (n=4,083)	87.9% (n=7,052)	85.2% (n=11,388)	78.2% (n=1,835)	79.0% (n=130)	84.1% (n=13,353)
Maintenance, upgrade, and general upkeep	29.0% (n=790)	34.2% (n=1,754)	43.0% (n=3,449)	37.9% (n=5,068)	37.2% (n=874)	31.1% (n=51)	37.8% (n=5,993)
Availability of staff	33.4% (n=911)	27.6% (n=1,414)	26.6% (n=2,133)	27.5% (n=3,677)	30.8% (n=722)	35.9% (n=59)	28.1% (n=4,458)
Other	13.0% (n=356)	15.7% (n=805)	11.6% (n=930)	12.7% (n=1,701)	15.6% (n=367)	13.7% (n=23)	13.2% (n=2,090)

Will not total to 100%, as respondents could select more than one option.
Weighted missing values, n=8

Figure 14 presents the factors influencing replacement of public access Internet workstations. Cost (84.1 percent) was the most significant factor influencing workstation replacement by more than 2-to-1 for all factors measured. In addition to cost, maintenance, upgrade, and general upkeep were most likely factors influencing rural outlets decision to replace workstations. Libraries serving urban and high poverty communities were more likely to report availability of staff as an influencing factor in replacing public access Internet workstations.

Figure 15: Sufficiency of Public Access Internet Workstations by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Sufficiency of Public Access Workstations	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
There are consistently fewer public Internet workstations than patrons who wish to use them throughout a typical day	36.4% (n=992)	16.9% (n=867)	13.9% (n=1,117)	17.7% (n=2,372)	24.1% (n=565)	24.0% (n=39)	18.7% (n=2,976)
There are fewer public Internet workstations than patrons who wish to use them at different times throughout a typical day	54.4% (n=1,485)	63.3% (n=3,248)	57.4% (n=4,605)	59.5% (n=7,959)	54.9% (n=1,289)	54.5% (n=89)	58.8% (n=9,337)
There are always sufficient public Internet workstations available for patrons who wish to use them during a typical day	8.5% (n=231)	19.3% (n=993)	28.2% (n=2,259)	22.3% (n=2,983)	19.8% (n=465)	21.5% (n=35)	21.9% (n=3,483)

As Figure 15 indicates, about one fifth (21.9 percent) of public library outlets reported having sufficient workstations to meet patron needs at all times. A majority (58.8 percent) of public library outlets reported too few workstations for patron use at various times throughout the day and 18.7 percent reported consistently fewer workstations than needed. Poverty was less an indicator of sufficiency than was metropolitan status. Urban library outlets were the most likely (90.8 percent) to report having consistently fewer workstations than needed, while rural outlets were most likely (28.2 percent) to report sufficient workstations to meet patron need. However, 57.4 percent of rural outlets reported not having enough workstations to handle patron needs at different times throughout the day.

Figure 16: Public Access Wireless Internet Connectivity in Public Library Outlets by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Availability of Public Access Wireless Internet Services	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Currently available	66.8% (n=1,822)	60.7% (n=3,112)	45.8% (n=3,676)	55.6% (n=7,425)	47.0% (n=1,102)	50.1% (n=82)	54.2% (n=8,610)
Not currently available, but there are plans to make it available within the next year	18.8% (n=513)	17.3% (n=889)	17.0% (n=1,364)	17.0% (n=2,271)	19.3% (n=452)	25.8% (n=42)	17.4% (n=2,765)
Not currently available and no plans to make it available within the next year	12.5% (n=340)	20.0% (n=1,024)	35.2% (n=2,825)	25.6% (n=3,423)	31.1% (n=730)	21.6% (n=35)	26.4% (n=4,188)
Weighted missing values, n=8							

The number of public library outlets offering wireless Internet access has steadily increased since first measured in 2004. Wireless access was available in 17.9 percent of outlets in 2004 and 36.7 percent in 2006. Figure 16 shows that in 2007 wireless access was available in 54.2 percent of outlets. Furthermore, 17.4 percent of outlets that do not currently have wireless access plan to add it in the next year. Thus, if libraries follow through with their plans to add wireless access, 71.6 percent of public library outlets in the U.S. will have it within a year. There was a notable increase, with the exception of high poverty outlets, in the percentage of outlets now having wireless access available.

In 2007, wireless access was most likely to be available in urban, suburban, and low poverty outlets. High poverty outlets are the most likely to have plans to add wireless access in the next year. Rural outlets and medium poverty outlets are least likely to have wireless access or plans to add it in the next year.

Figure 17: Public Access Wireless Internet Connectivity Using Laptops in Public Library Outlets by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Availability of Public Access Wireless Internet Services Through the Use of Laptops	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Purchasing laptops for in-library patron use instead of Internet workstations	11.5% (n=315)	7.5% (n=385)	5.1% (n=405)	7.0% (n=935)	6.9% (n=163)	4.7% (n=8)	7.0% (n=1,106)
Not adding more Internet workstations or laptops, but provide wireless access for patrons with personal laptops	59.3% (n=1,618)	57.5% (n=2,948)	45.8% (n=3,678)	52.7% (n=7,044)	47.8% (n=1,121)	47.7% (n=78)	51.9% (n=8,244)

As part of the libraries’ wireless Internet access strategies, Figure 17 illustrates how outlets are planning on using wireless Internet access to keep up with patron demands. Seven percent of outlets report plans to purchase laptops for patron use instead of workstations, with urban outlets being the most likely to do so. Additionally, 51.9 percent of outlets provide (or soon will provide) wireless access for patrons with personal laptops. Urban outlets are the most likely to incorporate wireless access followed closely by suburban libraries.

Figure 18: Public Access Wireless Internet Connectivity Outside of Public Library Outlets by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Availability of Public Access Wireless Internet Services Outside the Public Library	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Currently available	3.1% (n=84)	1.8% (n=90)	4.3% (n=347)	3.5% (n=470)	1.8% (n=42)	4.9% (n=8)	3.3% (n=521)
Currently available outside and in areas in the community through partnerships	4.3% (n=117)	2.1% (n=107)	1.1% (n=92)	2.0% (n=271)	1.7% (n=40)	2.4% (n=4)	2.0% (n=316)
Currently available through a bookmobile with wireless access	1.0% (n=27)	*	*	*	*	--	*
Not currently available, but there are plans to make it available within the next year	12.3% (n=336)	8.2% (n=422)	8.0% (n=642)	8.6% (n=1,152)	9.9% (n=232)	9.5% (n=16)	8.8% (n=1,400)
Not currently available and there are no plans to make it available within the next year	62.3% (n=1,698)	75.2% (n=3,851)	73.1% (n=5,868)	72.0% (n=9,619)	71.8% (n=1,684)	69.4% (n=114)	71.9% (n=11,417)
Other	13.4% (n=365)	8.6% (n=442)	8.6% (n=693)	9.3% (n=1,237)	10.4% (n=244)	11.4% (n=19)	9.4% (n=1,500)

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

Figure 18 shows the availability of library wireless Internet access outside the library itself. By far, most outlets (71.9 percent) do not provide wireless access outside of the library and have no plans to do so. Only 3.3 percent of outlets provide wireless access outside the library, while another 2 percent provide access to the community through partnerships with others. Urban library outlets were the only to report wireless access provided through book mobiles, and were

the mostly likely to indicate plans to provide wireless Internet access outside the library within the next year.

Figure 19: Public Library Outlet Maximum Speed of Public Access Internet Services by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Maximum Speed	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Less than 56kbps	*	*	1.4% (n=112)	*	*	--	*
56kbps - 128kbps	1.4% (n=37)	4.1% (n=209)	10.0% (n=799)	6.3% (n=845)	8.2% (n=193)	4.9% (n=8)	6.6% (n=1,045)
129kbps - 256kbps	2.0% (n=53)	3.6% (n=186)	9.3% (n=748)	6.4% (n=856)	5.4% (n=127)	2.5% (n=4)	6.2% (n=987)
257kbps - 768kbps	2.2% (n=60)	6.9% (n=352)	13.4% (n=1,076)	10.0% (n=1,341)	6.1% (n=143)	2.5% (n=4)	9.4% (n=1,488)
769kbps - 1.5mbps	40.5% (n=1,105)	38.4% (n=1,969)	26.8% (n=2,149)	31.9% (n=4,262)	38.1% (n=895)	40.1% (n=66)	32.9% (n=5,223)
1.6mbps- 5.0mbps	21.7% (n=591)	15.2% (n=777)	9.9% (n=791)	13.8% (n=1,841)	12.5% (n=294)	14.2% (n=23)	13.6% (n=2,158)
6.0mbps- 10mbps	13.1% (n=357)	8.0% (n=408)	4.3% (n=349)	6.5% (n=869)	9.5% (n=222)	14.2% (n=23)	7.0% (n=1,114)
Greater than 10mbps	13.1% (n=358)	8.6% (n=442)	7.1% (n=571)	8.4% (n=1,128)	9.1% (n=213)	19.0% (n=31)	8.6% (n=1,372)
Don't Know	3.9% (n=107)	12.7% (n=652)	16.0% (n=1,282)	14.0% (n=1,869)	7.3% (n=172)	--	12.9% (n=2,014)

Weighted missing values, n=8
Key: -- : No data to report
 * : Insufficient data to report

As Figure 19 demonstrates, 32.9 percent of library outlets have connection speeds of 769kbps-1.5mbps. Further, 29.2 percent of library outlets have connection speeds of greater than 1.5mbps. Only 22.2 percent of library outlets reported a maximum connection speed of 768kbps or less. Urban outlets were the most likely to have the fastest connections, with 13.1 percent reporting 10mbps or greater. Access at the lower categories of connection speed have decreased since the 2006 data was collected. Connection speeds at 56kbps or less are all but gone, with the exception of rural outlets.

The 2007 survey marked the first time that respondents were able to indicate connectivity speed categories of greater than 1.5mbps. By and large, however, the connectivity speeds identified by respondents remain essentially unchanged since the 2006 survey. It is important to note, however, that 12.9 percent of respondents reported that they did not know their connection speeds, as compared to 4.9 percent in 2006.

Figure 20: Public Library Outlet Type of Public Access Internet Service by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Type of connection	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
DSL	13.9% (n=379)	15.6% (n=798)	33.2% (n=2,666)	25.1% (n=3,350)	20.2% (n=473)	12.2% (n=20)	24.2% (n=3,843)
Cable	11.8% (n=323)	24.6% (n=1,262)	19.8% (n=1,589)	22.1% (n=2,953)	8.7% (n=205)	9.5% (n=16)	20.0% (n=3,174)
Leased Line	54.3% (n=1,482)	45.5% (n=2,334)	25.2% (n=2,024)	34.4% (n=4,590)	49.6% (n=1,163)	51.8% (n=85)	36.8% (n=5,839)
Municipal Networks (wireless or other)	4.6% (n=125)	2.8% (n=143)	4.3% (n=341)	3.8% (n=512)	3.6% (n=85)	7.1% (n=12)	3.8% (n=609)
Satellite	*	*	2.4% (n=196)	1.5% (n=200)	1.1% (n=26)	2.4% (n=4)	1.9% (n=231)
Fiber	17.9% (n=489)	14.6% (n=750)	8.0% (n=644)	11.5% (n=1,535)	13.3% (n=312)	21.3% (n=35)	11.9% (n=1,882)
Other	9.1% (n=248)	5.9% (n=301)	8.5% (n=679)	7.5% (n=998)	9.1% (n=214)	9.8% (n=16)	7.7% (n=1,228)
Don't Know	1.2% (n=33)	1.1% (n=55)	1.6% (n=126)	1.3% (n=176)	1.6% (n=38)	--	1.3% (n=214)

Will not total to 100%, as respondents could select more than one option.
Weighted missing values, n=8
Key: -- : No data to report
* : Insufficient data to report

Figure 20 reports on the type of connections public library outlets are using to access the Internet. Leased lines was the most frequently reported type of connection (36.8 percent), followed by DSL (24.2 percent), and Cable (20 percent). Rural libraries were more likely than others to use DSL for Internet access (33.2 percent). Fiber was reported by 11.9 percent of libraries and was more likely to be available to urban and suburban libraries. Satellite was the least common type of Internet service, particularly for urban and suburban outlets.

Figure 21: Public Library Outlet Shared Wireless-Workstation Bandwidth by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Yes, both the wireless connection and public access workstations share the same bandwidth/connection	56.2% (n=1,534)	50.1% (n=2,570)	47.2% (n=3,787)	50.2% (n=6,711)	47.1% (n=1,104)	45.3% (n=74)	49.7% (n=7,890)
No, the wireless connection is separate from the public access workstation bandwidth/connection	21.5% (n=587)	23.2% (n=1,189)	11.0% (n=881)	16.8% (n=2,248)	16.4% (n=385)	14.4% (n=24)	16.7% (n=2,657)
Don't know	5.6% (n=153)	7.1% (n=363)	13.6% (n=1,088)	10.2% (n=1,360)	9.2% (n=216)	16.9% (n=28)	10.1% (n=1,604)

Weighted missing values, n=8

Figure 21 shows the degree to which public Internet workstations share bandwidth or connections with wireless access. Nearly half of all public library outlets (49.7 percent) report

sharing the same bandwidth/connection. A separate wireless connection from the one used by public access workstations was reported as being in use in 16.7 percent of outlets. Suburban and urban outlets are 50 percent more likely to have separate connections than are rural libraries. Rural libraries were more likely to report not knowing if the bandwidth/connection was shared.

Figure 22: Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Connection Adequacy by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Adequacy of Public Access Internet Connection	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
The connection speed is insufficient to meet patron needs	21.8% (n=595)	15.8% (n=808)	13.9% (n=1,114)	15.0% (n=2,003)	20.0% (n=470)	26.4% (n=43)	15.9% (n=2,517)
The connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs at some times	37.8% (n=1,030)	40.4% (n=2,068)	33.4% (n=2,676)	36.2% (n=4,831)	38.1% (n=893)	30.3% (n=50)	36.4% (n=5,774)
The connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs at all times	35.8% (n=975)	39.6% (n=2,030)	48.9% (n=3,922)	45.0% (n=6,009)	36.3% (n=852)	40.8% (n=67)	43.6% (n=6,928)
Don't know	1.2% (n=33)	1.4% (n=72)	*	1.1% (n=144)	1.2% (n=27)	--	1.1% (n=171)

Weighted missing values, n=8
Key: -- : No data to report
 * : Insufficient data to report

Figure 22 shows the perceived adequacy of Internet connection speeds in public library outlets. Forty-three point six (43.6) percent of outlets report that connection speed is adequate to meet patron needs at all times, about 10 percent fewer outlets than in 2006 (53.5 percent). Rural libraries were more likely than urban and suburban libraries to report adequate access speeds. Access speeds were inadequate for a majority (52.3 percent) of libraries reporting. In 36.4 percent of public library outlets, the connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs at some times and 15.9 percent reported the connection speed is insufficient at all times.

Figure 23: Possibility of Increasing Adequacy of Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Connection by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Adequacy of Public Access Internet Connection	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
There is no interest in increasing the connection speed	8.5% (n=232)	17.1% (n=875)	20.9% (n=1,680)	18.4% (n=2,458)	13.5% (n=317)	7.1% (n=12)	17.6% (n=2,787)
The connection speed is already at the maximum level available	10.9% (n=299)	12.3% (n=632)	21.3% (n=1,708)	17.3% (n=2,316)	12.9% (n=302)	12.2% (n=20)	16.6% (n=2,638)
There is interest in increasing the branch's bandwidth, but the library cannot currently afford to	15.0% (n=410)	16.1% (n=824)	20.5% (n=1,642)	18.3% (n=2,445)	17.4% (n=408)	14.2% (n=23)	18.1% (n=2,876)
There are plans in place to increase the bandwidth within the next year	22.1% (n=602)	18.7% (n=956)	7.6% (n=609)	12.4% (n=1,655)	20.1% (n=473)	23.5% (n=39)	13.6% (n=2,167)
It is possible to increase the speed; however, there are no plans in place to increase the bandwidth within the next year	23.5% (n=642)	20.1% (n=1,028)	17.3% (n=1,387)	18.6% (n=2,483)	22.6% (n=531)	26.4% (n=43)	19.3% (n=3,057)
There is interest but the branch lacks the technical knowledge to increase the bandwidth in the library	1.1% (n=31)	1.3% (n=66)	1.8% (n=142)	1.6% (n=220)	*	2.4% (n=4)	1.5% (n=239)
Other	11.1% (n=301)	8.1% (n=413)	4.8% (n=382)	7.0% (n=935)	6.4% (n=150)	6.9% (n=11)	6.9% (n=1,096)
Weighted missing values, n=8							
Key: * : Insufficient data to report							

Less than one fifth of public library outlets (17.6 percent) reported no interest in increasing connection speed, while 16.6 percent reported they were at the maximum speed available. Rural library outlets were the least likely to want or be able to increase their connection speed, while high poverty outlets were the most likely to have plans in place to increase connection speed within the next year. Most interesting in Figure 23 are the reported barriers to increasing access speeds. Cost was reported by 18.1 percent of libraries, and 1.5 percent reported lack of technical expertise as barriers to increasing access speeds. Nineteen point three (19.3) percent reported no plans to increase access speeds even though it was possible to do so. Only 13.6 percent of public library outlets had plans in place to increase bandwidth in the next year.

Figure 24: Public Access Internet Services Critical to the Role of the Public Library Outlet by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Public Internet Services	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Provide education resources and databases for K-12 students	71.2% (n=1,938)	71.8% (n=3,680)	63.8% (n=5,118)	67.1% (n=8,972)	70.5% (n=1,650)	68.9% (n=113)	67.7% (n=10,735)
Provide education resources and databases for students in higher education	15.2% (n=414)	21.9% (n=1,124)	23.2% (n=1,858)	20.5% (n=2,741)	26.5% (n=620)	21.6% (n=36)	21.4% (n=3,396)
Provide education resources and databases for home schooling	8.5% (n=231)	12.4% (n=635)	17.9% (n=1,433)	15.2% (n=2,036)	11.1% (n=259)	2.4% (n=4)	14.5% (n=2,299)
Provide education resources and databases for adult/continuing education students	23.5% (n=639)	25.2% (n=1,289)	30.4% (n=2,436)	27.4% (n=3,657)	28.0% (n=656)	31.3% (n=51)	27.5% (n=4,364)
Provide information for local economic development	9.2% (n=249)	2.6% (n=132)	2.9% (n=236)	3.7% (n=490)	4.8% (n=113)	9.5% (n=16)	3.9% (n=618)
Provide information about state and local business opportunities	4.5% (n=122)	1.6% (n=82)	3.1% (n=250)	2.8% (n=369)	2.8% (n=66)	12.0% (n=20)	2.9% (n=455)
Provide information for college applicants	1.9% (n=51)	3.6% (n=184)	7.8% (n=627)	5.0% (n=664)	8.1% (n=190)	4.9% (n=8)	5.4% (n=862)
Provide information for local business marketing	*	1.6% (n=82)	*	1.1% (n=149)	*	2.4% (n=4)	1.0% (n=164)
Provide information about the library's community	17.9% (n=488)	18.0% (n=924)	10.3% (n=829)	14.4% (n=1,926)	12.8% (n=300)	9.0% (n=15)	14.1% (n=2,241)
Provide information or databases regarding investments	2.5% (n=67)	6.1% (n=314)	1.5% (n=122)	3.4% (n=450)	2.3% (n=54)	--	3.2% (n=503)
Provide access to local public and local government documents	9.6% (n=262)	5.2% (n=267)	7.0% (n=564)	6.9% (n=928)	6.4% (n=149)	9.5% (n=16)	6.9% (n=1,093)
Provide access to federal government documents	5.0% (n=137)	5.8% (n=295)	11.0% (n=885)	8.9% (n=1,196)	5.1% (n=118)	2.4% (n=4)	8.3% (n=1,318)
Provide computer and Internet skills training	43.7% (n=1,190)	31.4% (n=1,609)	24.0% (n=1,929)	28.5% (n=3,807)	36.6% (n=857)	37.9% (n=62)	29.8% (n=4,727)
Provide services for job seekers	44.0% (n=1,198)	44.1% (n=2,262)	44.0% (n=3,528)	44.1% (n=5,896)	42.9% (n=1,005)	52.8% (n=87)	44.0% (n=6,987)
Provide services to new citizens and residents	11.5% (n=314)	9.9% (n=506)	14.9% (n=1,193)	13.2% (n=1,766)	10.5% (n=247)	--	12.7% (n=2,013)
Other	10.9% (n=296)	14.8% (n=759)	11.5% (n=919)	13.0% (n=1,732)	9.4% (n=219)	13.7% (n=23)	12.4% (n=1,974)

Will not total to 100%, as respondents could select more than one option.

Weighted missing values, n=14

Key: -- : No data to report

* : Insufficient data to report

Figure 24 shows the services provided to the community through public library outlets in their areas. The top three education support services reported by public library outlets were education resources for K-12 students (67.7 percent), and education resources and databases for adult/continuing education (27.5 percent) and students in higher education (21.4 percent). Providing services for job seekers was reported by 44 percent of public library outlets, and 29.8 percent reported that they provide computer and Internet skills training. Urban outlets were the most likely (43.7 percent) to provide computer and Internet skills training as part of the services they provide to the community.

Figure 25: Public Library Outlet Information Technology Training for Patrons by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Impacts of Training	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
No training offered	12.5% (n=342)	18.9% (n=967)	30.8% (n=2,474)	24.4% (n=3,263)	21.6% (n=508)	7.3% (n=12)	23.8% (n=3,783)
Facilitates local economic development	6.6% (n=178)	2.2% (n=113)	*	2.2% (n=296)	2.6% (n=60)	7.1% (n=12)	2.3% (n=367)
Offers technology training to those who would otherwise not have any	54.2% (n=1,474)	45.2% (n=2,314)	30.8% (n=2,470)	38.7% (n=5,176)	42.3% (n=989)	56.9% (n=93)	39.4% (n=6,259)
Helps students with their school assignments and school work	35.9% (n=976)	36.2% (n=1,857)	34.4% (n=2,759)	34.3% (n=4,587)	40.4% (n=946)	35.7% (n=59)	35.2% (n=5,592)
Helps business owners understand and use technology and/or information resources	1.7% (n=47)	1.6% (n=83)	1.6% (n=132)	1.6% (n=217)	1.9% (n=45)	--	1.7% (n=262)
Helps patrons complete job applications	24.8% (n=675)	18.9% (n=971)	21.9% (n=1,759)	20.8% (n=2,778)	24.6% (n=576)	31.4% (n=52)	21.5% (n=3,405)
Provides general technology skills	45.3% (n=1,232)	41.1% (n=2,104)	32.8% (n=2,628)	37.1% (n=4,962)	39.2% (n=917)	51.7% (n=85)	37.6% (n=5,964)
Provides information literacy skills	48.9% (n=1,329)	53.7% (n=2,752)	39.6% (n=3,173)	46.1% (n=6,158)	43.4% (n=1,015)	49.8% (n=82)	45.7% (n=7,255)
Helps users access and use electronic government services and resources	17.5% (n=477)	18.6% (n=953)	21.6% (n=1,734)	20.3% (n=2,717)	17.3% (n=404)	26.1% (n=43)	19.9% (n=3,164)
Other	3.8% (n=104)	2.2% (n=111)	2.9% (n=231)	2.7% (n=360)	3.5% (n=82)	2.4% (n=4)	2.8% (n=446)

Weighted missing values, n=14
Key: -- : No data to report
 * : Insufficient data to report

Figure 25 identifies the impact of information technology training provided to patrons by public library outlet staff. Providing information literacy skills is the most commonly reported impact of the technology training provided, and is more often provided in suburban outlets (53.7 percent) than in urban (48.9 percent) and rural libraries (39.6 percent). Technology skills training was reported as the second and third most frequently provided information technology training by libraries. Helping students with school and homework assignments was reported by 35.2 percent of libraries, although there was a decrease of 13.5 percent from 2006 in high poverty outlets providing students with school work help. Only 1.7 percent of library outlets reported knowing if business owners participated in technology training or if they had specific training target to this user population. Unfortunately, rural outlets are the least likely to offer training of any kind (30.8 percent) and this is largely attributed to insufficient staff resources to provide formal technology training to the public.

Figure 26: Factors Affecting Public Library Outlet’s Ability to Provide Public Access Internet Connection by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Factors Affecting Connection	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
There is no space for workstations and/or necessary equipment	38.8% (n=7)	66.7% (n=23)	42.5% (n=37)	58.6% (n=63)	18.1% (n=4)	--	48.2% (n=67)
The library building cannot support the necessary infrastructure (e.g. power, cabling, other)	--	--	17.6% (n=15)	10.1% (n=11)	18.1% (n=4)	--	10.9% (n=15)
The library cannot afford the necessary equipment	--	22.2% (n=8)	30.7% (n=27)	24.2% (n=26)	18.1% (n=4)	51.6% (n=4)	24.7% (n=34)
The library does not have access to adequate telecommunications services	38.8% (n=7)	22.2% (n=8)	26.8% (n=23)	27.1% (n=29)	36.3% (n=9)	--	27.1% (n=38)
The library cannot afford the recurring telecommunications costs	--	11.1% (n=4)	18.5% (n=16)	10.4% (n=11)	36.3% (n=9)	--	14.3% (n=20)
The library does not have the staff necessary to install, maintain, and/or upgrade the necessary technology	--	11.1% (n=4)	25.6% (n=22)	20.5% (n=22)	--	51.6% (n=4)	18.7% (n=26)
The library does not control its access to Internet services	--	--	18.2% (n=16)	6.7% (n=7)	18.1% (n=4)	51.6% (n=4)	11.3% (n=16)
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	--	--	5.1% (n=4)	--	18.1% (n=4)	--	3.2% (n=4)
Other	61.2% (n=11)	22.2% (n=8)	25.9% (n=22)	24.2% (n=26)	45.6% (n=11)	48.4% (n=4)	29.3% (n=41)

Figure 26 shows the factors limiting public library outlets’ ability to provide public Internet access to patrons. Almost half of these outlets that do not provide Internet access (48.2 percent) cited a lack of space for workstations and other necessary equipment as the primary factor affecting their ability to provide access. No outlets reported that access was limited due to lack of interest in library staff or management. More than half (51.6 percent) of high poverty outlets reported budget, staff, and lack of direct control limit their ability to provide public Internet access. Rural libraries reported more factors (9 of the 10 factors measured) limiting providing Internet access than did libraries in urban and suburban communities. Space and cost were the two factors most frequently reported by rural and suburban libraries. A lack of access to adequate telecommunications services being a factor also was highly reported by rural (26.8 percent) and suburban (22.2 percent) libraries.

NATIONAL SYSTEM LEVEL DATA

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

Figure 27: Public Library System Public Access Internet Services by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Internet services	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Digital reference/Virtual reference	69.1% (n=426)	66.1% (n=1,811)	52.3% (n=2,940)	57.6% (n=4,621)	57.7% (n=515)	67.4% (n=42)	57.7% (n=5,178)
Licensed databases	96.2% (n=594)	92.7% (n=2,539)	81.0% (n=4,555)	84.8% (n=6,802)	92.8% (n=828)	91.8% (n=57)	85.6% (n=7,687)
E-books	67.2% (n=415)	48.6% (n=1,332)	30.0% (n=1,687)	38.2% (n=3,063)	37.3% (n=333)	62.1% (n=39)	38.3% (n=3,434)
Video conferencing	8.4% (n=52)	1.9% (n=52)	5.0% (n=280)	3.9% (n=316)	6.7% (n=60)	13.5% (n=8)	4.3% (n=384)
Online instructional courses/tutorials	44.0% (n=272)	30.7% (n=841)	35.1% (n=1,973)	33.7% (n=2,704)	39.0% (n=348)	54.0% (n=34)	34.4% (n=3,085)
Homework resources	77.0% (n=476)	73.4% (n=2,010)	64.6% (n=3,630)	68.0% (n=5,458)	67.9% (n=606)	81.1% (n=50)	68.1% (n=6,115)
Audio content (e.g. pod casts, audio books, other)	51.4% (n=317)	52.0% (n=1,425)	29.7% (n=1,670)	38.1% (n=3,053)	35.8% (n=320)	64.8% (n=40)	38.0% (n=3,413)
Video content	26.3% (n=162)	15.7% (n=431)	16.0% (n=898)	16.1% (n=1,289)	20.2% (n=181)	35.1% (n=22)	16.6% (n=1,491)
Digitized special collections (e.g. letters, postcards, documents, other)	37.4% (n=231)	27.4% (n=750)	16.2% (n=912)	20.5% (n=1,642)	24.9% (n=222)	45.9% (n=29)	21.1% (n=1,892)
Other	5.2% (n=32)	3.7% (n=100)	3.7% (n=208)	3.6% (n=289)	5.5% (n=49)	5.5% (n=3)	3.8% (n=341)

Will not total to 100%, as respondents could select more than one option.

As revealed by Figure 27, the most frequently offered public access Internet services by public library systems are licensed databases (85.6 percent), homework resources (68.1 percent), digital reference or virtual reference services (57.7 percent), e-books (38.3 percent) and audio content such as pod casts and audio books (38 percent). High poverty outlets providing audio content services increased 22.7 percent over 2006 (42.1 percent). Rural libraries reported providing video conferencing, online instructional courses/tutorials and video content more frequently than did suburban libraries. Only in the case of audio content did more suburban library systems provide access than did urban library systems. Urban and high poverty library systems offer the greatest number of services overall

Responding library systems were also able to list other services not included in the question options. Other services noted by library systems include: community information, interlibrary loans, genealogy databases, and obituary indexes.

Figure 28: Disaster/Emergency Roles and Services of the Public Library Systems by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Disaster/emergency roles and services	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
The library building serves as an emergency shelter	24.1% (n=149)	19.9% (n=546)	17.2% (n=967)	18.5% (n=1,482)	19.0% (n=170)	16.1% (n=10)	18.5% (n=1,662)
The library staff provide emergency responder services	19.8% (n=122)	9.1% (n=248)	5.3% (n=300)	6.7% (n=537)	14.4% (n=128)	8.1% (n=5)	7.5% (n=671)
The library's equipment is used by first responders	9.2% (n=57)	5.2% (n=143)	6.0% (n=338)	5.4% (n=436)	10.9% (n=97)	5.4% (n=3)	6.0% (n=537)
The library's public computing and Internet access services are used by the public to access emergency relief services and benefits	46.7% (n=288)	30.9% (n=845)	30.8% (n=1,732)	29.5% (n=2,365)	51.4% (n=459)	67.5% (n=42)	31.9% (n=2,866)
Other	6.6% (n=41)	7.5% (n=205)	8.1% (n=454)	7.7% (n=622)	8.4% (n=75)	5.4% (n=3)	7.8% (n=700)

Will not total to 100%, as respondents could select more than one option.

Figure 28 shows the roles public library systems play in the event of disaster or emergency situations. 31.9 percent of library systems indicated that their computing and Internet services would be used by the public to access relief services and benefits. Urban systems were the most likely to have their buildings serve as emergency shelters or staff provide emergency responder services in the case of an emergency or disaster.

Among the other services reported by library systems include: libraries serving as a command and control centers, temporary setups for local businesses, classrooms in the case of public school damage, and evacuation sites for local schools. It should be noted that many of the library systems that marked “other” also indicated having no disaster plan or have not had a situation where emergency services were needed.

Figure 29: E-Government Roles and Services of the Public Library Systems by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

E-Government roles and services	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Staff provide assistance to patrons applying for or accessing e-government services	55.7% (n=344)	50.6% (n=1,386)	57.2% (n=3,213)	54.5% (n=4,369)	59.3% (n=529)	70.3% (n=44)	55.0% (n=4,942)
Staff provide as-needed assistance to patrons for understanding how to access and use government websites, programs, and services	82.8% (n=511)	79.5% (n=2,177)	77.6% (n=4,360)	78.0% (n=6,260)	82.6% (n=738)	81.0% (n=50)	78.5% (n=7,048)
The library offers training classes regarding the use of government websites, programs, and electronic forms	18.6% (n=115)	7.2% (n=198)	7.8% (n=440)	7.8% (n=625)	12.6% (n=112)	24.3% (n=15)	8.4% (n=753)
The library is partnering with government agencies, non-profit organizations, and others to provide e-government services	25.4% (n=157)	10.8% (n=296)	12.4% (n=696)	11.9% (n=952)	19.4% (n=173)	37.8% (n=24)	12.8% (n=1,149)
Other	3.9% (n=24)	1.7% (n=45)	2.1% (n=116)	1.8% (n=148)	3.8% (n=34)	5.4% (n=3)	2.1% (n=185)
Will not total to 100%, as respondents could select more than one option.							

As Figure 29 indicates, access to and assistance with government websites, programs, and services are the most common services public library systems provide with regard to E-government (78.5 percent). Additionally, over half of public library systems (55 percent) provide assistance to patrons applying for or accessing E-government services. For most types of E-government services, library systems serving high poverty communities are most likely to offer them to the public. Rural libraries (12.4 percent) are more likely than suburban libraries (10.8 percent) to partner with government agencies, non-profit organizations and others to provide E-government services.

Figure 30: Public Library Systems Disaster/Emergency Plan by Category and by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Disaster/emergency plan	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
There is no current written plan, and one is not in the process of being developed	12.2% (n=75)	23.1% (n=632)	32.5% (n=1,827)	28.9% (n=2,316)	22.7% (n=202)	24.5% (n=15)	28.2% (n=2,534)
There is no current written plan, but one is in the process of being developed	13.3% (n=82)	24.1% (n=661)	21.7% (n=1,222)	21.7% (n=1,738)	24.0% (n=214)	19.0% (n=12)	21.9% (n=1,964)
There is a current written plan	31.2% (n=193)	16.7% (n=458)	13.3% (n=748)	15.4% (n=1,232)	16.7% (n=149)	29.7% (n=18)	15.6% (n=1,399)
There is a current written plan, but it is more than one year old	30.6% (n=189)	24.8% (n=680)	19.4% (n=1,093)	21.8% (n=1,747)	22.2% (n=198)	27.0% (n=17)	21.9% (n=1,964)
The library is involved in disaster and emergency planning activities at the local level (e.g. town, city, county)	30.7% (n=190)	16.5% (n=451)	13.1% (n=734)	14.8% (n=1,187)	18.4% (n=165)	37.8% (n=23)	15.3% (n=1,375)
The library's existing or plan that is under development, was developed in conjunction with local or other emergency service organizations (e.g. fire, police, disaster relief)	10.9% (n=67)	7.6% (n=208)	6.7% (n=379)	6.7% (n=536)	12.0% (n=108)	16.2% (n=10)	7.3% (n=654)
Do not know	2.9% (n=18)	2.4% (n=66)	3.6% (n=201)	3.2% (n=257)	3.2% (n=28)	--	3.2% (n=286)
Other	3.4% (n=21)	2.4% (n=66)	2.8% (n=157)	2.6% (n=209)	3.9% (n=35)	--	2.7% (n=244)

Will not total to 100%, as respondents could select more than one option.
Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 30 shows the degree to which public library systems have emergency or disaster plans established. 28.8 percent of the systems reported that they do not currently have any sort of plan in place, nor is one being developed. Of those, rural systems are the least likely to have a plan. Only 15.6 percent of library systems reported having a current, updated written plan in place. However, 15.3 percent of systems are in the process of developing an emergency preparedness plan, while another 21.9 percent are updating existing plans that are more than a year old.

Figure 31: Public Library Systems the Only Provider of Free Public Internet Access by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Free public access	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Yes	49.5% (n=306)	71.4% (n=1,955)	76.5% (n=4,300)	74.6% (n=5,983)	61.4% (n=548)	48.6% (n=30)	73.1% (n=6,561)
No	33.1% (n=204)	16.4% (n=450)	16.2% (n=911)	16.3% (n=1,306)	26.3% (n=234)	40.6% (n=25)	17.4% (n=1,566)
Do not know	9.7% (n=60)	9.0% (n=247)	3.0% (n=167)	5.1% (n=410)	6.8% (n=61)	5.4% (n=3)	5.3% (n=475)
Other	4.7% (n=29)	1.6% (n=45)	3.1% (n=174)	2.7% (n=216)	3.4% (n=30)	2.7% (n=2)	2.8% (n=248)

Public library systems are commonly the only provider of free public Internet access in many communities. Figure 31 shows 73.1 percent of library systems reporting they are the only provider of free Internet access in their areas, while 76.5 percent of rural libraries are the only such provider. Seventeen point four (17.4) percent stated that there were other places in the library system service area providing free Internet access. Urban and suburban library systems were the least likely to know if there were other sources of free public Internet access in their communities.

Figure 32: Percentage Public Library Systems that Applied for an E-rate Discount by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Applied	51.3% (n=317)	32.2% (n=883)	41.1% (n=2,310)	36.9% (n=2,960)	57.0% (n=509)	64.7% (n=40)	39.1% (n=3,509)
Another organization applied on the library's behalf	7.2% (n=44)	13.7% (n=376)	12.0% (n=676)	12.5% (n=1,007)	9.9% (n=88)	2.7% (n=2)	12.2% (n=1,096)
Did not apply	38.2% (n=236)	48.4% (n=1,325)	42.2% (n=2,374)	45.7% (n=3,664)	28.6% (n=256)	24.4% (n=15)	43.8% (n=3,935)
Do not know	1.8% (n=11)	4.8% (n=132)	3.8% (n=215)	4.1% (n=326)	3.2% (n=29)	5.5% (n=3)	4.0% (n=359)

Figure 32 shows the percentage of public library systems that applied for an E-rate discount in 2007. A total of 51.3 percent of systems applied for an E-rate discount, either directly (39.1 percent) or through some other organization (12.2 percent). Urban libraries (58.5 percent) and rural libraries (53.1 percent) were most likely to apply, while only 45.9 percent of suburban libraries reported applying in 2007. Suburban (48.4 percent) and low poverty (45.7 percent) systems were the least likely to apply for the discount.

Figure 33: Percentage Public Library System Receiving E-rate Discount by Category and by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

E-rate Discount Categories	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Internet connectivity	65.5% (n=236)	45.9% (n=578)	53.8% (n=1,607)	50.9% (n=2,019)	62.4% (n=372)	72.1% (n=30)	52.6% (n=2,422)
Telecommunications services	91.9% (n=332)	83.4% (n=1,049)	82.0% (n=2,450)	81.8% (n=3,246)	91.0% (n=543)	100.0% (n=42)	83.2% (n=3,831)
Internal connections cost	17.0% (n=61)	13.8% (n=174)	6.7% (n=201)	8.7% (n=344)	13.6% (n=81)	24.1% (n=10)	9.5% (n=436)

Will not total to 100%, as respondents could select more than one option.

For those public library systems receiving E-rate discounts, Figure 33 illustrates which services those funds are being applied to. A strong majority of systems (83.2 percent) indicate the funds are going towards telecommunications services, with 100 percent of high poverty systems reporting so. About half (52.6 percent) stated that E-rate funds went towards Internet connectivity, and only 9.5 percent reported the funds going toward Internal connection costs, which was the only category not showing a substantial increase in funding.

Figure 34: Public Library System Reasons for Not Applying for E-rate Discounts by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Reasons	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
The E-rate application process is too complicated	36.1% (n=85)	36.6% (n=485)	38.7% (n=919)	37.3% (n=1,368)	44.7% (n=114)	44.5% (n=7)	37.8% (n=1,489)
The library staff did not feel the library would qualify	7.0% (n=17)	13.3% (n=176)	8.1% (n=191)	10.1% (n=368)	6.2% (n=16)	--	9.8% (n=384)
Our total E-rate discount is fairly low and not worth the time needed to participate in the program	43.2% (n=102)	41.3% (n=547)	32.2% (n=765)	36.1% (n=1,324)	32.8% (n=84)	44.1% (n=7)	36.0% (n=1,415)
The library receives it as part of a consortium, so therefore does not apply individually	6.2% (n=15)	15.2% (n=201)	4.9% (n=116)	8.7% (n=317)	5.2% (n=13)	11.0% (n=2)	8.4% (n=332)
The library was denied funding in the past	1.1% (n=3)	3.4% (n=45)	3.0% (n=72)	3.1% (n=113)	2.3% (n=6)	--	3.0% (n=119)
The library did not apply because of the need to comply with CIPA's filtering requirements	36.1% (n=85)	33.8% (n=447)	33.8% (n=803)	34.1% (n=1,248)	31.0% (n=79)	55.5% (n=8)	33.9% (n=1,335)
The library has applied for E-rate in the past, but no longer finds it necessary	7.3% (n=17)	6.6% (n=87)	10.6% (n=253)	9.1% (n=333)	8.7% (n=22)	11.0% (n=2)	9.1% (n=357)
Other	12.3% (n=29)	11.8% (n=156)	18.4% (n=437)	15.5% (n=566)	21.8% (n=56)	--	15.8% (n=622)

Will not total to 100%, as respondents could select more than one option.

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 34 shows the reasons why public library systems that did not apply for E-rate discounts. The most popular reasons for not applying included the application process being too complicated (37.8 percent), the funding amount was not worth the time required to apply (36 percent), and as a result of the filtering requirements of the Children's Internet Protection Act

(CIPA, 33.9 percent). In fact, a substantial increase can be seen in all outlet types reporting over last year in the category of libraries not applying due to CIPA filtering requirements. Suburban and low poverty systems were the most likely to feel that they would not qualify for E-rate discounts. Only 3 percent of library systems reported being denied E-rate discounts in the past as a reason for not applying in 2006.

Figure 35: Fiscal Year 2006 State Funded Technology Expenditures for the Public Library Systems by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Fiscal Year (FY) Expenditures	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Staff only hardware	1.7% (n=10)	3.6% (n=98)	3.8% (n=215)	3.4% (n=271)	5.5% (n=50)	2.7% (n=2)	3.6% (n=323)
Do not know/none: Staff only hardware	58.2% (n=359)	65.2% (n=1,787)	60.6% (n=3,409)	62.8% (n=5,041)	53.3% (n=476)	62.2% (n=39)	61.9% (n=5,555)
Staff only software	1.7% (n=10)	3.4% (n=94)	4.2% (n=235)	3.6% (n=292)	5.1% (n=46)	2.7% (n=2)	3.8% (n=339)
Do not know/none: Staff only software	57.4% (n=354)	64.4% (n=1,763)	59.9% (n=3,364)	61.9% (n=4,969)	53.1% (n=474)	62.2% (n=39)	61.1% (n=5,482)
Public computing hardware	8.7% (n=54)	6.5% (n=177)	8.4% (n=470)	7.2% (n=581)	12.4% (n=110)	16.2% (n=10)	7.8% (n=701)
Do not know/none: Public computing hardware	54.3% (n=335)	63.0% (n=1,725)	57.5% (n=3,235)	59.9% (n=4,804)	51.1% (n=456)	56.8% (n=35)	59.0% (n=5,295)
Public computing software	7.2% (n=45)	5.6% (n=153)	7.6% (n=426)	6.3% (n=508)	12.5% (n=111)	5.4% (n=3)	6.9% (n=623)
Do not know/none: Public computing software	54.1% (n=334)	62.2% (n=1,704)	57.8% (n=3,248)	59.7% (n=4,793)	51.0% (n=455)	62.2% (n=39)	58.9% (n=5,287)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	15.5% (n=95)	16.6% (n=455)	20.7% (n=1,164)	18.4% (n=1,473)	25.5% (n=228)	21.6% (n=13)	19.1% (n=1,714)
Do not know/none: Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	50.9% (n=314)	58.4% (n=1,599)	52.1% (n=2,931)	55.1% (n=4,423)	43.3% (n=386)	56.8% (n=35)	54.0% (n=4,844)
Wireless access (hard/software)	3.6% (n=22)	5.7% (n=156)	4.3% (n=243)	4.9% (n=392)	2.5% (n=22)	10.9% (n=7)	4.7% (n=421)
Do not know/none: Wireless access (hard/software)	56.3% (n=347)	62.0% (n=1,697)	59.0% (n=3,316)	60.5% (n=4,852)	53.1% (n=474)	56.8% (n=35)	59.7% (n=5,361)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	4.3% (n=27)	1.1% (n=31)	4.3% (n=239)	3.2% (n=261)	3.9% (n=34)	2.7% (n=2)	3.3% (n=297)
Do not know/none: Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	54.8% (n=339)	63.9% (n=1,750)	59.4% (n=3,340)	61.1% (n=4,903)	54.7% (n=488)	59.5% (n=37)	60.5% (n=5,428)
Licensed resources	65.5% (n=405)	55.0% (n=1,508)	57.8% (n=3,250)	56.8% (n=4,556)	64.1% (n=572)	56.6% (n=35)	57.5% (n=5,163)
Do not know/none: Licensed resources	25.7% (n=159)	37.1% (n=1,016)	33.2% (n=1,865)	34.9% (n=2,797)	24.8% (n=221)	35.3% (n=22)	33.9% (n=3,040)

Figure 35 illustrates library system expenses paid directly by or from funds provided by state libraries, state legislatures, or other state agencies in 2006. Anecdotally, library systems reported that operating expenditures by source are aggregated, thereby making it very difficult to know what proportion of state funds go toward technology-related expenditures. Licensed resources were the most common expense paid by the state for library systems (57.5 percent), followed by telecommunications services (19.1 percent). Instructional technology, such as video conferencing

and projection technology, were the least common, and only paid for 3.3 percent of systems. High poverty library systems were much more likely than any other systems to have wireless access expenses covered.

Figure 36: Fiscal Year 2007 State Funded Technology Expenditures for Public Library Systems by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Fiscal Year (FY) Expenditures	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Staff only hardware	1.7% (n=10)	1.8% (n=49)	2.1% (n=119)	1.9% (n=151)	2.9% (n=26)	2.7% (n=2)	2.0% (n=178)
Do not know/none: Staff only hardware	58.2% (n=359)	65.2% (n=1,787)	60.6% (n=3,409)	62.8% (n=5,041)	53.3% (n=476)	62.2% (n=39)	61.9% (n=5,555)
Staff only software	2.1% (n=13)	2.2% (n=59)	2.6% (n=147)	2.3% (n=185)	3.5% (n=31)	2.7% (n=2)	2.4% (n=219)
Do not know/none: Staff only software	57.4% (n=354)	64.4% (n=1,763)	59.9% (n=3,364)	61.9% (n=4,969)	53.1% (n=474)	62.2% (n=39)	61.1% (n=5,482)
Public computing hardware	6.8% (n=42)	3.5% (n=97)	5.3% (n=297)	4.6% (n=367)	6.5% (n=58)	16.2% (n=10)	4.9% (n=436)
Do not know/none: Public computing hardware	54.3% (n=335)	63.0% (n=1,725)	57.5% (n=3,235)	59.9% (n=4,804)	51.1% (n=456)	56.8% (n=35)	59.0% (n=5,295)
Public computing software	7.0% (n=44)	3.9% (n=108)	5.2% (n=290)	4.6% (n=371)	7.5% (n=67)	5.4% (n=3)	4.9% (n=441)
Do not know/none: Public computing software	54.1% (n=334)	62.2% (n=1,704)	57.8% (n=3,248)	59.7% (n=4,793)	51.0% (n=455)	62.2% (n=39)	58.9% (n=5,287)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	13.5% (n=83)	15.2% (n=417)	16.8% (n=945)	15.5% (n=1,247)	20.8% (n=186)	21.6% (n=13)	16.1% (n=1,446)
Do not know/none: Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	50.9% (n=314)	58.4% (n=1,599)	52.1% (n=2,931)	55.1% (n=4,423)	43.3% (n=386)	56.8% (n=35)	54.0% (n=4,844)
Wireless access (hard/software)	3.2% (n=20)	2.9% (n=80)	3.3% (n=188)	3.2% (n=254)	3.0% (n=27)	10.9% (n=7)	3.2% (n=288)
Do not know/none: Wireless access (hard/software)	56.3% (n=347)	62.0% (n=1,697)	59.0% (n=3,316)	60.5% (n=4,852)	53.1% (n=474)	56.8% (n=35)	59.7% (n=5,361)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	4.1% (n=25)	*	3.8% (n=212)	2.8% (n=226)	3.0% (n=26)	2.7% (n=2)	2.8% (n=254)
Do not know/none: Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	54.8% (n=339)	63.9% (n=1,750)	59.4% (n=3,340)	61.1% (n=4,903)	54.7% (n=488)	59.5% (n=37)	60.5% (n=5,428)
Licensed resources	60.6% (n=374)	49.6% (n=1,358)	49.8% (n=2,800)	50.1% (n=4,017)	54.4% (n=485)	48.4% (n=30)	50.5% (n=4,532)
Do not know/none: Licensed resources	25.7% (n=159)	37.1% (n=1,016)	33.2% (n=1,865)	34.9% (n=2,797)	24.8% (n=221)	35.3% (n=22)	33.9% (n=3,040)

Key: * : Insufficient data to report

Figure 36 illustrates what library system expenses will be covered by state libraries, state legislatures, or other state agencies in fiscal year 2007. As with the fiscal year 2006 data shown in Figure 35, licensed resources were the most common expense to be covered for library systems (50.5 percent), followed by telecommunications services (16.1 percent). Staff only hardware are the least likely to be covered (2 percent). High poverty library systems were much more likely than any other systems to project that public computing hardware expenses would be covered (16.2 percent).

Figure 37: Fiscal Year 2006 Public Library System Technology-Related Expenditures by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Technology-Related Expenditures	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Staff only hardware	\$69,818 (n=236)	\$10,342 (n=1,165)	\$2,655 (n=2,155)	\$7,322 (n=3,200)	\$30,669 (n=340)	\$25,114. (n=17)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)
Staff only software	\$28,102 (n=227)	\$7,640 (n=1,141)	\$1,393. (n=1,939)	\$4,178 (n=2,963)	\$15,826 (n=326)	\$14,079 (n=18)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)
Public computing hardware	\$101,293 (n=255)	\$24,320 (n=1,255)	\$4,529 (n=2,363)	\$13,056 (n=3,498)	\$57,546 (n=350)	\$49,361 (n=25)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)
Public computing software	\$27,839 (n=226)	\$9,748 (n=1,114)	\$1,412 (n=2,045)	\$4,866 (n=3,038)	\$14,201 (n=325)	\$28,896 (n=22)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$154,043 (n=286)	\$26,059 (n=1,385)	\$4,117 (n=2,609)	\$15,228 (n=3,856)	\$76,269 (n=400)	\$67,705. (n=23)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$8,606 (n=211)	\$1,390 (n=996)	\$512 (n=1,779)	\$927 (n=2,677)	\$5,497 (n=295)	\$635 (n=13)	\$1,377. (n=2,986)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$15,672 (n=144)	\$4,619 (n=735)	\$776 (n=1,410)	\$2,288 (n=2,065)	\$1,681 (n=214)	\$165,077 (n=10)	\$2,948. (n=2,289)
Licensed resources	\$193,122 (n=285)	\$60,633 (n=1,197)	\$3,593 (n=1,895)	\$33,233 (n=3,012)	\$83,130 (n=341)	\$251,021 (n=23)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$366,427 (n=249)	\$62,676 (n=1,076)	\$9,446 (n=1,874)	\$42,740 (n=2,822)	\$149,026 (n=355)	\$128,567 (n=22)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$48,508 (n=186)	\$7,497 (n=773)	\$2,394 (n=1,506)	\$4,713 (n=2,193)	\$30,624 (n=259)	\$11,729 (n=13)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)

As Figure 37 shows, the greatest technology-related expenditure is on staff (\$55,126), followed by licensed resources (\$39,788) and telecommunications services (\$21,224). High poverty public libraries report spending more on public computing software, instructional technology, and licensed resources than any other type of system. For the remaining expenditure categories, urban libraries spend the most on average.

Urban and medium poverty library systems reported spending the most on wireless access (\$5,497 and \$8,606, respectively) as compared to the average (\$1,377).

Rural libraries had the smallest average technology-related spending for all categories.

Figure 38: Fiscal Year 2007 Public Library System Technology-Related Expenditures by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Technology-Related Expenditures	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Staff only hardware	\$114,878 (n=214)	\$8,395 (n=1,016)	\$2,502 (n=1,813)	\$5,331 (n=2,726)	\$74,366 (n=304)	\$35,878 (n=13)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$28,666 (n=211)	\$11,901 (n=1,048)	\$1,168 (n=1,766)	\$5,630 (n=2,733)	\$17,786 (n=278)	\$18,568 (n=13)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$105,727 (n=241)	\$10,568 (n=1,184)	\$4,003 (n=2,025)	\$8,655 (n=3,094)	\$54,561 (n=343)	\$47,533 (n=13)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$26,629 (n=199)	\$14,392 (n=1,055)	\$1,703 (n=1,837)	\$7,005 (n=2,774)	\$12,811 (n=304)	\$21,772 (n=13)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$174,876 (n=268)	\$26,353 (n=1,235)	\$4,291 (n=2,226)	\$16,762 (n=3,344)	\$85,223 (n=369)	\$87,249 (n=17)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$9,724 (n=196)	\$1,419 (n=844)	\$493. (n=1,557)	\$991. (n=2,320)	\$5,801 (n=270)	\$1,000 (n=7)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$12,205 (n=137)	\$3,891 (n=721)	\$288 (n=1,321)	\$1,683 (n=1,973)	\$2,927 (n=200)	\$142,755 (n=7)	\$2,230. (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$217,850 (n=264)	\$72,962 (n=1,138)	\$4,068 (n=1,704)	\$39,879 (n=2,769)	\$97,820 (n=321)	\$342,440. (n=17)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$389,104 (n=238)	\$64,044. (n=1,023)	\$10,398 (n=1,717)	\$45,949 (n=2,633)	\$158,025 (n=327)	\$178,931 (n=18)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$52,695 (n=186)	\$8,675 (n=818)	\$2,347 (n=1,424)	\$5,265 (n=2,176)	\$35,585 (n=242)	\$16,287 (n=10)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Similar to Figure 37, Figure 38 reports that the greatest technology-related expenditure for FY2007 is on staff (\$59,076), followed by licensed resources (\$47,497) and telecommunications services (\$23,845). Indeed these figures show an increase in expenditures from FY2006. Overall, high poverty public libraries anticipate spending more on instructional technology and licensed resources than other types of systems. Urban libraries anticipate spending the most in each of the remaining expenditure categories.

As with Figure 37, rural libraries expect to have the smallest average technology-related spending for all categories.

Figure 39: Fiscal Year 2006 Public Library System Total Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.			
	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$3,736,758. (n=6,230)	\$217,095. (n=5,485)	\$370,983 (n=5,637)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$147,612 (n=3,288)	\$41,750 (n=3,564)	\$64,544 (n=3,645)
Federal	\$1,704 (n=2,505)	\$1,211 (n=2,423)	\$11,585. (n=2,619)
Fees/fines	\$11,139 (n=2,673)	\$11,379 (n=2,870)	\$28,192 (n=3,387)
Donations/local fund raising	\$10,487 (n=2,855)	\$10,885 (n=3,558)	\$25,811 (n=3,748)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$72,522 (n=2,846)	\$17,760 (n=3,171)	\$29,553 (n=3,673)

Figure 39 shows the average expenditure by source of funding for all public library systems reporting salaries, collections, and other expenditures. Local/county funding was the largest single source for all three categories of operating expenses. Federal funding was the smallest source for each.

Figure 40: Fiscal Year 2007 Public Library System Total Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.			
	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,279,118 (n=5,316)	\$266,205 (n=4,707)	\$430,805 (n=4,865)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$156,214 (n=2,739)	\$45,588 (n=3,020)	\$49,040 (n=2,984)
Federal	\$926 (n=2,090)	\$843. (n=2,040)	\$8,961 (n=2,209)
Fees/fines	\$10,230 (n=2,282)	\$12,813 (n=2,451)	\$74,438 (n=2,996)
Donations/local fund raising	\$8,538 (n=2,380)	\$13,891 (n=2,841)	\$24,836 (n=3,095)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$31,656 (n=2,437)	\$8,360 (n=2,544)	\$13,215 (n=3,056)

As with fiscal year 2006 data in Figure 39, Figure 40 shows that local/county funding was the largest single source for all three categories of operating expenses. Federal funding was again the smallest source for each expenditure category.

As Figures 41-52 indicate, the largest single source of income for public libraries is local/county funding. Without exception, public libraries of every metropolitan status and poverty level indicated that their funding for fiscal year 2006 and their expected funding from fiscal year 2007 would in large part come from local and county funding.

The overall smallest source of funding for public libraries comes from federal funds. There were only four specific instances when federal funding was not cited as the smallest source of funding, and those instances are listed below (see Figures 43, 51, and 52).

Figure 41: Fiscal Year 2006 Rural Public Library System Total Operating Expenditures Type and Funding Source.			
	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$187,998 (n=3,859)	\$35,910 (n=3,268)	\$66,021 (n=3,408)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$53,001 (n=1,976)	\$14,158 (n=2,161)	\$16,557 (n=2,120)
Federal	\$1,054 (n=1,519)	\$794 (n=1,441)	\$1,425 (n=1,560)
Fees/fines	\$3,157 (n=1,622)	\$2,427 (n=1,731)	\$7,505 (n=2,045)
Donations/local fund raising	\$3,934 (n=1,717)	\$4,991 (n=2,128)	\$8,436. (n=2,250)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$6,063 (n=1,714)	\$3,511 (n=1,891)	\$6,793. (n=2,209)

Figure 42: Fiscal Year 2007 Rural Public Library System Total Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.			
	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$210,652 (n=3,251)	\$38,998 (n=2,783)	\$72,691 (n=2,927)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$49,468 (n=1,584)	\$16,816 (n=1,789)	\$16,413 (n=1,748)
Federal	\$668 (n=1,236)	\$627 (n=1,208)	\$924. (n=1,283)
Fees/fines	\$2,685 (n=1,352)	\$2,200 (n=1,427)	\$7,923 (n=1,707)
Donations/local fund raising	\$3,736 (n=1,455)	\$5,493. (n=1,704)	\$7,609 (n=1,885)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$5,456 (n=1,461)	\$3,113 (n=1,489)	\$5,242 (n=1,806)

When comparing Figures 41 and 42, certain trends emerge across several of the sources of funding. For example, rural public libraries expect to get more funding in fiscal year 2007 than

they did in fiscal year 2006 from local and county sources for all expenditure categories, but less from grants and federal sources.

Figure 43: Fiscal Year 2006 Suburban Public Library System Total Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.			
	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$6,173,149 (n=1,927)	\$313,825 (n=1,798)	\$503,122 (n=1,802)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$249,992 (n=1,096)	\$41,230 (n=1,142)	\$46,329. (n=1,256)
Federal	\$866 (n=833)	\$329 (n=823)	\$16,616 (n=878)
Fees/fines	\$21,191 (n=891)	\$11,234 (n=965)	\$32,406 (n=1,114)
Donations/local fund raising	\$13,818 (n=971)	\$11,439 (n=1,184)	\$36,383 (n=1,256)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$48,855 (n=951)	\$10,631 (n=1,055)	\$10,867 (n=1,207)

Figure 43 contains one of the few instances where libraries reported a source of income as being lower than federal funding. As the figure shows, suburban libraries reported that in terms of “Other Expenditures,” grants (\$10,867) provided less funding than federal sources (\$16,616).

Figure 44: Fiscal Year 2007 Suburban Public Library System Total Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.			
	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,870,915 (n=1,670)	\$409,407 (n=1,552)	\$460,374. (n=1,562)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$270,299 (n=954)	\$39,128 (n=996)	\$46,365 (n=1,017)
Federal	\$394 (n=718)	\$94 (n=697)	\$2,584. (n=771)
Fees/fines	\$19,357 (n=784)	\$11,548 (n=861)	\$144,966 (n=1,083)
Donations/local fund raising	\$8,746 (n=778)	\$10,739 (n=928)	\$21,796 (n=999)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$63,543 (n=816)	\$11,505 (n=881)	\$7,459 (n=1,041)

Figure 44 contains the smallest single funding statistic reported for Question #19. As shown, suburban libraries applied an average of only \$94 from federal funding sources toward collections expenditures.

Figure 45: Fiscal Year 2006 Urban Public Library System Total Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2006		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$24,000,181 (n=444)	\$1,214,881 (n=419)	\$2,251,246 (n=426)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$494,639 (n=215)	\$272,183 (n=261)	\$528,147 (n=269)
Federal	\$12,703 (n=153)	\$9,530 (n=160)	\$74,566 (n=182)
Fees/fin es	\$36,010 (n=160)	\$101,351 (n=174)	\$193,058 (n=228)
Donations/local fund raising	\$58,564 (n=167)	\$58,989 (n=247)	\$132,190 (n=243)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$827,660 (n=181)	\$170,649 (n=225)	\$312,856 (n=257)

Figure 45 shows the funding sources for urban libraries in fiscal year 2006. Funding from grants was highest in urban libraries, with \$827,660 going to salaries. Additionally, urban libraries also had the highest average funding income from fees and fines as compared with rural (Figure 41) and suburban (Figure 43) library systems.

Figure 46: Fiscal Year 2007 Urban Public Library System Total Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$7,567,402 (n=395)	\$1,368,853 (n=372)	\$3,099,827 (n=375)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$455,229 (n=201)	\$291,474 (n=236)	\$321,737 (n=219)
Federal	\$6,065 (n=136)	\$6,659 (n=135)	\$107,290 (n=155)
Fees/fin es	\$31,087 (n=146)	\$112,486 (n=163)	\$254,304 (n=207)
Donations/local fund raising	\$54,791 (n=148)	\$96,041 (n=210)	\$193,096 (n=211)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$108,233 (n=160)	\$37,203 (n=175)	\$110,947 (n=209)

Similar to Figure 45, Figure 46 shows that urban libraries are predicting the highest average income from fees and fines in the next fiscal year. Also, urban libraries expect to receive the single highest funding average from federal sources to be applied to Other Expenditures in fiscal year 2007 (\$107,290).

Figure 47: Fiscal Year 2006 Low Poverty Public Library System Total Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.			
	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$2,506,352 (n=5,594)	\$183,388 (n=4,908)	\$305,426 (n=5,045)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$128,075 (n=2,908)	\$31,092 (n=3,145)	\$54,779 (n=3,259)
Federal	\$1,162 (n=2,255)	\$735 (n=2,183)	\$11,217 (n=2,320)
Fees/fines	\$10,723 (n=2,409)	\$9,668 (n=2,598)	\$21,023 (n=3,004)
Donations/local fund raising	\$9,124 (n=2,574)	\$8,721 (n=3,200)	\$22,570 (n=3,351)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$77,867 (n=2,557)	\$18,490 (n=2,833)	\$29,193 (n=3,241)

Figure 47 shows the expenditures of low poverty public libraries for salaries, collections and other expenditures. The average amount of funding applied to salaries from grants (\$77,867) is almost double that of medium (Figure 49) or high poverty systems (Figure 51).

Figure 48: Fiscal Year 2007 Low Poverty Public Library Systems Total Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.			
	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,097,087 (n=4,753)	\$231,231 (n=4,211)	\$330,979 (n=4,361)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$140,533 (n=2,417)	\$34,443 (n=2,702)	\$38,401 (n=2,664)
Federal	\$712 (n=1,873)	\$546 (n=1,829)	\$8,692 (n=1,956)
Fees/fines	\$10,140 (n=2,059)	\$11,091 (n=2,207)	\$70,980 (n=2,651)
Donations/local fund raising	\$6,614 (n=2,144)	\$10,149 (n=2,533)	\$18,420 (n=2,770)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$32,585 (n=2,179)	\$7,927 (n=2,290)	\$9,759 (n=2,722)

Comparing Figures 47 and 48 in terms of fiscal year 2006 expenditures and expected fiscal year 2007 for salary, collection and other expenditures, it can be seen that funding from grants is expected to be much lower than during the 2006 fiscal year. Conversely, fees and fines applied to other expenditures are estimated to increase by more than three times the fiscal year 2006 levels.

Figure 49: Fiscal Year 2006 Medium Poverty Public Library System Total Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2006		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$15,191,332 (n=595)	\$470,247 (n=537)	\$858,791 (n=551)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$302,773 (n=361)	\$115,077 (n=397)	\$148,965 (n=359)
Federal	\$5,863 (n=236)	\$5,719 (n=230)	\$13,378 (n=282)
Fees/fines	\$10,540 (n=252)	\$25,191 (n=260)	\$82,856 (n=366)
Donations/local fund raising	\$23,651 (n=270)	\$28,258 (n=343)	\$53,753 (n=381)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$23,609 (n=267)	\$10,506 (n=315)	\$30,618 (n=405)

As Figure 49 shows, medium poverty public libraries reported an average of \$15,191,332 in salary expenditures paid from local and county funding sources. This is almost double the next highest expenditures of local and county funding (see Figure 46).

Figure 50: Fiscal Year 2007 Medium Poverty Public Library System Total Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$2,632,932 (n=530)	\$523,659 (n=465)	\$1,248,789 (n=471)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$277,593 (n=307)	\$130,800 (n=302)	\$138,041 (n=302)
Federal	\$1,261 (n=205)	\$3,537 (n=200)	\$9,307 (n=240)
Fees/fines	\$10,525 (n=213)	\$26,323 (n=230)	\$99,882 (n=329)
Donations/local fund raising	\$24,824 (n=225)	\$40,280 (n=293)	\$80,806 (n=309)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$24,465 (n=236)	\$12,350 (n=236)	\$43,104 (n=317)

Comparing the 2006 fiscal year data (Figure 49) with projected expenditures, one large difference is in the expected funding from local and county sources for salaries. The fiscal year 2006 data indicate that an average of \$15,191,330 was allocated to salaries from local and county sources, and the fiscal year 2007 data indicate a sharp decrease (\$2,632,932).

Figure 51: Fiscal Year 2006 High Poverty Public Library System Total Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2006		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$5,307,782 (n=40)	\$949,849 (n=40)	\$1,906,767 (n=40)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$190,244 (n=18)	\$244,884 (n=22)	\$121,257 (n=27)
Federal	\$17,815 (n=15)	\$1,495 (n=10)	\$32,223 (n=17)
Fees/fines	\$109,925 (n=12)	\$84,105 (n=12)	\$119,196 (n=17)
Donations/local fund raising	\$7,185 (n=12)	\$74,457 (n=15)	\$38,849 (n=17)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$43,713 (n=22)	\$27,120 (n=24)	\$56,866 (n=27)

As previously noted, Figure 51 shows one of only four instances where funding provided from federal sources is not the lowest. In the case of high poverty public libraries, donations and local fundraising contributed less to all categories of expenditures than did federal funding sources.

Figure 52: Fiscal Year 2007 High Poverty Public Library System Total Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$5,671,002 (n=34)	\$1,132,817 (n=32)	\$1,997,230 (n=32)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$199,286 (n=15)	\$308,419 (n=17)	\$129,399 (n=18)
Federal	\$29,305 (n=12)	\$1,285 (n=12)	\$42,125 (n=13)
Fees/fines	\$22,532 (n=10)	\$64,065 (n=13)	\$122,501 (n=17)
Donations/local fund raising	\$54,467 (n=10)	\$130,073 (n=15)	\$54,645 (n=17)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$16,881 (n=22)	\$11,072 (n=18)	\$10,173 (n=17)

Figure 52 shows two instances where projected funding for fiscal year 2007 has some funding source other than federal as the smallest. In the case of salaries, grants (\$16,881) are expected to provide less funding than federal sources (\$29,305). Similarly, grants applied to Other Expenditures (\$10,173) are lower than the expected expenditures from federal sources (\$42,125).

Figure 53: Fiscal Year 2006 Public Library System Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$96,906 (n=3,205)	\$32,677 (n=3,900)	\$18,929 (n=3,726)	\$23,786 (n=4,053)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$6,865 (n=2,060)	\$5,337 (n=2,248)	\$3,130 (n=2,134)	\$3,556 (n=2,148)
Federal	\$173 (n=1,884)	\$1,337 (n=1,887)	\$343 (n=1,858)	\$3,833 (n=2,088)
Fees/fines	\$462 (n=1,917)	\$769 (n=1,901)	\$576 (n=1,892)	\$304 (n=1,875)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,070 (n=1,919)	\$7,342 (n=2,332)	\$650 (n=2,139)	\$487 (n=1,990)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$3,854 (n=1,973)	\$6,655 (n=2,577)	\$1,030 (n=2,113)	\$713 (n=2,042)

As Figures 53-67 indicate, the largest single source for technology-related expenditures comes from the local/county sources. Without exception, public libraries of every metropolitan status and poverty level indicated that technology-related expenditures for fiscal year 2006 and expected expenditures for fiscal year 2007 would in large part come from local and county sources.

With the exception of two instances (see Figures 57 and 63 below), federal funds were most likely to be applied to telecommunications expenses across all public libraries. Looking at Figure 53 specifically, it shows that large proportion of funds from donations and grants were allocated to hardware expenditures.

Figure 54: Fiscal Year 2007 Public Library System Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$90,972 (n=2,980)	\$30,895 (n=3,612)	\$23,198 (n=3,448)	\$26,825 (n=3,766)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$6,667 (n=1,964)	\$3,882 (n=2,096)	\$3,326 (n=2,043)	\$2,982 (n=2,021)
Federal	\$201 (n=1,820)	\$417 (n=1,810)	\$169 (n=1,803)	\$6,396 (n=1,969)
Fees/fines	\$360 (n=1,833)	\$626 (n=1,825)	\$882 (n=1,840)	\$226 (n=1,828)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,117 (n=1,889)	\$3,743 (n=2,069)	\$1,531 (n=2,035)	\$418 (n=1,923)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,454 (n=1,886)	\$4,501 (n=2,231)	\$933 (n=1,986)	\$379 (n=1,957)

Figure 55: Fiscal Year 2006 Rural Public Library Systems Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$18,083 (n=1,751)	\$6,140 (n=2,186)	\$3,725 (n=2,100)	\$3,586 (n=2,284)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$2,843 (n=1,246)	\$1,777 (n=1,348)	\$1,044 (n=1,297)	\$1,523 (n=1,304)
Federal	\$75 (n=1,140)	\$223 (n=1,134)	\$41 (n=1,110)	\$808 (n=1,277)
Fees/fines	\$167 (n=1,157)	\$87 (n=1,130)	\$50 (n=1,123)	\$124 (n=1,123)
Donations/local fund raising	\$516 (n=1,161)	\$1,396 (n=1,369)	\$298 (n=1,236)	\$345 (n=1,209)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,104 (n=1,195)	\$2,808 (n=1,529)	\$67 (n=1,277)	\$388 (n=1,243)

Figure 56: Fiscal Year 2007 Rural Public Library System Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$19,147 (n=1,635)	\$5,940 (n=2,012)	\$4,429 (n=1,929)	\$3,823 (n=2,120)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$2,720 (n=1,174)	\$1,595 (n=1,232)	\$965 (n=1,215)	\$1,386 (n=1,202)
Federal	\$93 (n=1,096)	\$40 (n=1,075)	\$37 (n=1,079)	\$704 (n=1,191)
Fees/fines	\$101 (n=1,096)	\$129 (n=1,079)	\$58 (n=1,096)	\$48 (n=1,086)
Donations/local fund raising	\$398 (n=1,137)	\$1,092 (n=1,267)	\$261 (n=1,188)	\$344 (n=1,164)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$728 (n=1,133)	\$2,605 (n=1,359)	\$325 (n=1,202)	\$453 (n=1,192)

Figures 55 and 56 provide a comparison of rural libraries' current fiscal year (2006) technology-related expenditures as well as next fiscal year's (2007) anticipated expenditures. According to the data, state funding is expected to be less across all technology-related expenditures when compared to the 2006 data.

Figure 57: Fiscal Year 2006 Suburban Public Library System Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$140,710 (n=1,134)	\$43,341 (n=1,381)	\$30,843 (n=1,315)	\$28,142 (n=1,440)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$8,252 (n=683)	\$3,830.38 (n=747)	\$2,641 (n=701)	\$2,598 (n=711)
Federal	\$57 (n=628)	\$1,036 (n=624)	\$79 (n=628)	\$731 (n=673)
Fees/fines	\$952 (n=645)	\$1,892 (n=652)	\$1,559 (n=652)	\$608 (n=635)
Donations/local fund raising	\$772 (n=642)	\$13,923 (n=819)	\$1,007 (n=773)	\$668 (n=659)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$360 (n=655)	\$4,740 (n=846)	\$1,505 (n=690)	\$589 (n=673)

As stated above, Figure 57 presents one of only two instances in which telecommunication expenditures were allocated more federal funding than any other technology-related expenditures. For suburban public libraries, federal funds were most likely to be applied to hardware expenditures.

Figure 58: Fiscal Year 2007 Suburban Public Library System Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$122,191 (n=1,061)	\$34,432 (n=1,298)	\$38,115 (n=1,231)	\$28,301 (n=1,336)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$7,343 (n=670)	\$3,741 (n=722)	\$3,192 (n=701)	\$1,917 (n=705)
Federal	\$60 (n=617)	\$468 (n=617)	--	\$903 (n=656)
Fees/fines	\$718 (n=628)	\$1,398 (n=638)	\$2,430 (n=638)	\$408 (n=631)
Donations/local fund raising	\$557 (n=642)	\$1,274 (n=684)	\$3,357 (n=728)	\$522 (n=645)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,747 (n=638)	\$4,313 (n=705)	\$1,199 (n=659)	\$249 (n=652)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 58 shows the expected funding for fiscal year 2007 for suburban public libraries. In contrast with fiscal year 2006 data (see Figure 57), suburban libraries anticipate much less

donation funding allocated to hardware expenditures, and much more applied to software expenditures.

Figure 59: Fiscal Year 2006 Urban Public Library System Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$373,508 (n=319)	\$162,564 (n=333)	\$71,206 (n=311)	\$145,285 (n=328)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$37,906 (n=131)	\$44,190 (n=153)	\$25,529 (n=136)	\$28,780 (n=132)
Federal	\$1,773 (n=116)	\$12,526 (n=130)	\$4,498 (n=121)	\$46,991 (n=138)
Fees/fines	\$682 (n=114)	\$1,084 (n=119)	\$151 (n=117)	\$374 (n=117)
Donations/local fund raising	\$8,226 (n=117)	\$26,385 (n=145)	\$1,887 (n=129)	\$915 (n=122)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$49,343 (n=123)	\$43,973 (n=201)	\$1,895 (n=146)	\$4,591 (n=126)

As revealed by Figure 59, urban public libraries were the only systems to report that funding from grants was mostly likely to be applied to salaries. Most other systems allocated a larger portion of grant funding to hardware expenditures.

Figure 60: Fiscal Year 2007 Urban Public Library System Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$388,276 (n=284)	\$181,707 (n=302)	\$85,293 (n=287)	\$178,080 (n=309)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$41,578 (n=120)	\$24,543 (n=141)	\$26,721 (n=127)	\$26,374 (n=114)
Federal	\$2,117 (n=107)	\$3,601 (n=118)	\$2,331 (n=113)	\$91,691 (n=122)
Fees/fines	\$902 (n=109)	\$1,030 (n=108)	\$79 (n=106)	\$921 (n=112)
Donations/local fund raising	\$11,843 (n=110)	\$46,472 (n=118)	\$3,034 (n=119)	\$576 (n=114)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,442 (n=114)	\$20,661 (n=168)	\$5,370 (n=125)	\$350 (n=113)

Figure 60 represents the projected technology-related funding sources for urban public libraries in fiscal year 2007. When compared with Figure 59, the total amount of grant money expected to be applied to salaries decreases significantly from \$49,343 to \$1,442.

Figure 61: Fiscal Year 2006 Low Poverty Public Library System Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$82,026 (n=2,817)	\$23,013 (n=3,497)	\$16,215 (n=3,318)	\$15,948 (n=3,607)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$4,566 (n=1,832)	\$2,709 (n=1,994)	\$2,584 (n=1,907)	\$2,336 (n=1,938)
Federal	\$72 (n=1,694)	\$657 (n=1,702)	\$43 (n=1,664)	\$3,297 (n=1,863)
Fees/fines	\$474 (n=1,722)	\$755 (n=1,708)	\$626 (n=1,708)	\$313 (n=1,691)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,069 (n=1,719)	\$6,126 (n=2,100)	\$633 (n=1,936)	\$429 (n=1,791)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$4,081 (n=1,774)	\$5,384 (n=2,289)	\$996 (n=1,891)	\$735 (n=1,842)

Figures 61 and 62 provide a comparison of low poverty libraries' fiscal year 2006 technology-related expenditures as well as those anticipated for fiscal year 2007.

Figure 61 shows the breakdown of technology-related expenditures by funding source for low poverty public library systems in fiscal year 2006. As the data show, funding from donations and fund raising efforts was most likely to be applied to hardware expenses than any other.

Figure 62: Fiscal Year 2007 Low Poverty Public Library System Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$73,697 (n=2,634)	\$19,956 (n=3,232)	\$19,731 (n=3,081)	\$17,027 (n=3,353)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$4,392 (n=1,756)	\$2,428 (n=1,867)	\$2,491 (n=1,825)	\$1,567 (n=1,822)
Federal	\$85 (n=1,640)	\$221 (n=1,633)	\$18 (n=1,622)	\$6,276 (n=1,763)
Fees/fines	\$359 (n=1,653)	\$653 (n=1,650)	\$968 (n=1,664)	\$184 (n=1,650)
Donations/local fund raising	\$913 (n=1,701)	\$1,185 (n=1,863)	\$1,544 (n=1,850)	\$373 (n=1,736)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,503 (n=1,698)	\$3,295 (n=1,976)	\$691 (n=1,780)	\$354 (n=1,770)

Figure 62 indicates that low poverty public libraries intend to apply the largest percentage of donations for fiscal year 2007 to software expenses. Most other systems allocated the larger portion of donations to hardware.

Figure 63: Fiscal Year 2006 Medium Poverty Public Library System Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$209,286 (n=363)	\$119,252 (n=376)	\$41,192 (n=381)	\$81,901 (n=419)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$26,081 (n=220)	\$26,247 (n=241)	\$8,040 (n=217)	\$15,557 (n=199)
Federal	\$19 (n=181)	\$7,608 (n=179)	\$2,586 (n=186)	\$6,799 (n=217)
Fees/fines	\$328 (n=188)	\$914 (n=186)	\$122 (n=177)	\$211 (n=177)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,105 (n=194)	\$19,087 (n=222)	\$849 (n=197)	\$1,044 (n=192)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,811 (n=189)	\$14,595 (n=274)	\$1,199 (n=212)	\$522 (n=195)

Figures 63 and 64 provide a comparison of medium poverty libraries' 2006 fiscal year and expected fiscal year 2007 technology-related expenditures by source. One of the major differences is in the amount of federal funding spent in fiscal year 2006 (\$7,608) for hardware compared to the projected fiscal year 2007 expenditures (\$2,314). This represents almost a two-thirds decrease in federal funding being applied to these expenses.

Figure 63 illustrates the technology-related funding sources for medium poverty public libraries in fiscal year 2006. These data show one of the few instances where more federal funding was applied to hardware expenditures than telecommunications.

Figure 64: Fiscal Year 2007 Medium Poverty Public Library System Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$225,440 (n=326)	\$121,182 (n=358)	\$46,931 (n=345)	\$95,134 (n=392)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$26,785 (n=199)	\$15,850 (n=221)	\$10,630 (n=212)	\$16,459 (n=192)
Federal	\$22 (n=173)	\$2,313 (n=171)	\$1,142 (n=172)	\$6,212 (n=197)
Fees/fines	\$339 (n=173)	\$384 (n=168)	\$71 (n=169)	\$620 (n=172)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,445 (n=179)	\$27,758 (n=199)	\$1,458 (n=179)	\$857 (n=181)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$887 (n=178)	\$13,745 (n=245)	\$3,118 (n=197)	\$457 (n=178)

Figure 65: Fiscal Year 2006 High Poverty Public Library System Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$140,651 (n=25)	\$78,401 (n=27)	\$38,689 (n=27)	\$170,287 (n=27)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$4,713 (n=8)	\$20,958 (n=13)	\$1,061 (n=10)	\$675 (n=10)
Federal	\$24,143 (n=8)	\$6,210 (n=7)	\$10,164 (n=8)	\$46,300 (n=8)
Fees/fines	\$1,128 (n=7)	\$250 (n=7)	\$30 (n=7)	\$328 (n=7)
Donations/local fund raising	\$282 (n=7)	\$2,031 (n=10)	\$8 (n=7)	\$82 (n=7)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,397 (n=10)	\$61,627 (n=13)	\$3,917 (n=10)	\$262 (n=5)

Figure 66: Fiscal Year 2007 High Poverty Public Library System Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures by Type and Funding Source.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$175,565.83 (n=20)	\$170,115.69 (n=22)	\$137,928.77 (n=22)	\$307,207.38 (n=22)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$5,600.80 (n=8)	\$12,479.80 (n=8)	\$82.50 (n=7)	\$968.00 (n=7)
Federal	\$26,720.00 (n=8)	--	\$9,400.00 (n=8)	\$36,221.60 (n=8)
Fees/fines	\$1,117.75 (n=7)	\$238.75 (n=7)	\$28.75 (n=7)	\$336.25 (n=7)
Donations/local fund raising	\$35,693.80 (n=8)	\$83.75 (n=7)	\$10.00 (n=7)	\$118.00 (n=7)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$3,244.50 (n=10)	\$16,543.00 (n=10)	\$950.60 (n=8)	\$3,918.40 (n=8)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figures 65 and 66 compare fiscal year 2006 and anticipated fiscal year 2007 expenditures for high poverty public libraries. One of the largest differences these figures illustrate is between the total funding provided by donations applied to salary expenditures. Fiscal year 2006 data reveal an average of \$282 from donations being applied to salaries, while Figure 66 indicates a jump to \$35,694 in fiscal year 2007.

Figure 65 represents the fiscal year 2006 technology-related expenditures by funding sources for high poverty public libraries. An average of \$8 was applied from donations to software expenditures. Similarly, only an average of \$30 was spent on software from fees and fines.

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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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
<i>National</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	Average number of Branches 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)	--	--	--	--	--	--
<i>National</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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 four 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.

<i>State</i>	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 four 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 than 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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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%
<i>National</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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%
<i>National</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

<i>State</i>	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.

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>	Purchasing laptops for in-library patron use instead of Internet workstations	Not adding more Internet workstations or laptops, but provide wireless access for patrons with personal laptops
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>	Purchasing laptops for in-library patron use instead of Internet workstations	Not adding more Internet workstations or laptops, but provide wireless access for patrons with personal laptops
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%
National	7.0% (n=1,106)	51.9% (n=8,244)
Key: * : 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	--	--	--	13.7%	75.4%	5.2%

(n = 176)						
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%
<i>National</i>	3.3% (n=521)	2.0% (n=316)	*	8.8% (n=1,400)	71.9% (n=11,417)	9.4% (n=1,500)
Key: * : 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>	DSL	Cable	Leased Line	Municipal Networks	Satellite	Fiber	Other	Don't Know
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>	DSL	Cable	Leased Line	Municipal Networks	Satellite	Fiber	Other	Don't Know
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%
National	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>	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
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%
National	*	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)

Key: * : 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>	Yes	No	Don't know
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%

Figure 83 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Wireless Connection Shares the Same Bandwidth as the Public Access Internet Connection Speed by State.			
<i>State</i>	Yes	No	Don't know
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%	--
National	49.7% (n=7,890)	16.7% (n=2,657)	10.1% (n=1,604)
Key: * : 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	8.9%	41.4%	43.7%	5.9%

(n = 86)

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%	--
National	15.9% (n=2,517)	36.4% (n=5,774)	43.6% (n=6,928)	1.1% (n=171)
Key: * : 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%	--	--
National	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)
Key: * : 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%
National	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%
Key: * : 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)
Key: * : 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%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
National	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)
Key: * : 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.

STATE SYSTEM LEVEL DATA

State System Data

This section details the study findings for state system level data. For the following figures (89-317), it should be noted that Hawaii and Washington, D.C. operate all public library outlets through one state/district-wide library system. Therefore, in cases where Hawaii or Washington, D.C. report 100.0% dissemination of services, the population is one.

Figure 89: Public Library System Public Access Internet Services by State.

<i>State</i>	Digital reference/Virtual reference	Licensed databases	E-books	Video conferencing	Online instructional courses/tutorials	Homework Resources	Audio content	Video content	Digitized special collections	Other
Alabama (n = 206)	60.9%	80.5%	26.3%	--	58.2%	93.4%	27.6%	9.6%	16.0%	--
Alaska (n = 82)	40.0%	74.1%	17.6%	2.4%	44.7%	81.4%	29.6%	15.5%	21.4%	14.2%
Arizona (n = 29)	32.4%	92.4%	35.9%	--	17.9%	60.7%	46.2%	42.8%	10.3%	25.5%
Arkansas (n = 45)	43.6%	91.6%	20.7%	3.9%	35.2%	54.2%	29.1%	6.2%	6.2%	2.2%
California (n = 170)	76.3%	91.2%	53.8%	7.2%	31.0%	73.0%	51.9%	11.4%	29.5%	5.3%
Colorado (n= 104)	57.9%	58.9%	12.4%	--	38.7%	72.6%	31.5%	17.2%	37.1%	8.2%
Connecticut (n = 194)	93.7%	97.9%	23.2%	--	12.6%	74.6%	39.2%	19.8%	14.7%	5.5%
Delaware (n = 21)	61.4%	87.1%	56.4%	--	25.7%	56.4%	43.6%	12.9%	12.9%	12.9%
Florida (n = 64)	87.5%	93.0%	57.4%	11.4%	34.0%	72.8%	43.0%	18.3%	30.0%	2.3%
Georgia (n = 58)	51.2%	94.9%	40.0%	5.1%	46.3%	47.9%	22.9%	23.1%	40.7%	7.4%
Hawaii (n = 1)	--	100.0%	100.0%	--	--	--	100.0%	--	--	--
Idaho (n = 104)	47.6%	87.2%	10.2%	2.6%	33.2%	70.6%	25.6%	7.7%	6.4%	5.1%
Illinois (n = 627)	59.1%	76.0%	31.1%	3.3%	28.0%	61.9%	38.1%	19.2%	14.3%	1.2%

Figure 89 (cont'd): Public Library System Public Access Internet Services by State.

<i>State</i>	Digital reference/Virtual reference	Licensed databases	E-books	Video conferencing	Online instructional courses/tutorials	Homework Resources	Audio content	Video content	Digitized special collections	Other
Iowa (n = 538)	38.1%	71.7%	4.6%	4.6%	30.7%	66.4%	15.3%	14.1%	8.2%	3.1%
Louisiana (n = 65)	54.3%	94.0%	12.9%	2.6%	28.4%	53.4%	12.9%	10.3%	9.5%	5.2%
Maine (n = 274)	46.5%	78.0%	16.8%	2.1%	20.0	55.0%	15.7%	11.5%	15.7%	8.4%
Maryland (n = 20)	100.0%	100.0%	77.5%	6.7%	70.8%	100.0%	70.0%	55.8%	63.3%	6.7%
Massachusetts (n = 370)	76.9%	97.8%	76.9%	--	15.7%	65.6%	67.8%	18.1%	36.0%	3.8%
Michigan (n = 378)	54.9%	85.3%	49.4%	1.6%	40.6%	70.5%	24.9%	11.3%	32.4%	3.2%
Mississippi (n = 49)	39.7%	95.0%	11.7%	--	40.7%	53.2%	19.6%	15.6%	7.8%	--
Missouri (n = 146)	47.9%	89.7%	37.6%	12.5%	34.3%	63.3%	19.6%	9.8%	23.5%	13.5%
Montana (n = 79)	57.8%	91.0%	40.1%	--	34.1%	56.6%	29.5%	12.0%	10.3%	1.3%
Nevada (n = 20)	50.0%	75.0%	19.4%	8.3%	27.8%	58.3%	30.6%	--	5.6%	--
New Jersey (n = 309)	60.0%	92.1%	27.4%	*	20.9%	75.7%	61.0%	12.3%	24.0%	*
New Mexico (n = 82)	58.1%	90.3%	9.0%	--	31.2%	67.4%	25.7%	14.6%	11.7%	8.3%
New York (n = 750)	66.0%	90.7%	32.8%	1.3%	39.2%	73.7%	42.1%	13.8%	31.2%	1.3%

Figure 89 (cont'd): Public Library System Public Access Internet Services by State.

<i>State</i>	Digital reference/Virtual reference	Licensed databases	E-books	Video conferencing	Online instructional courses/tutorials	Homework Resources	Audio content	Video content	Digitized special collections	Other
North Carolina (n = 72)	74.0%	97.6%	95.3%	2.8%	55.9%	74.8%	92.9%	19.3%	45.6%	2.4%
North Dakota (n = 81)	37.4%	79.1%	59.8%	11.2%	53.0%	50.8%	29.9%	18.7%	7.5%	--
Ohio (n = 246)	80.8%	95.3%	57.4%	1.9%	43.1%	87.3%	63.4%	36.1%	35.3%	3.9%
Oklahoma (n = 110)	48.0%	89.5%	19.9%	1.8%	26.9%	69.5%	30.0%	22.9%	18.2%	1.8%
Oregon (n = 122)	76.5%	97.5%	24.3%	13.4%	25.0%	45.6%	28.5%	9.5%	15.1%	--
Pennsylvania (n = 451)	78.1%	98.0%	61.7%	5.8%	38.6%	65.0%	45.6%	12.6%	17.0%	1.0%
Rhode Island (n = 48)	54.5%	100.0%	27.2%	--	12.1%	69.6%	9.4%	--	30.4%	12.1%
South Carolina (n = 41)	53.2%	96.2%	26.2%	9.8%	19.3%	74.4%	28.8%	22.6%	9.8%	10.0%
South Dakota (n = 125)	70.8%	85.0%	54.4%	7.1%	63.8%	74.1%	32.4%	22.1%	19.8%	7.1%
Tennessee (n = 184)	53.8%	81.4%	72.4%	1.9%	34.3%	53.1%	56.5%	19.5%	14.7%	5.4%
Texas (n = 557)	43.6%	86.4%	48.9%	5.9%	40.4%	69.8%	25.2%	21.6%	11.5%	2.7%
Utah (n = 61)	37.0%	100.0%	72.0%	12.0%	36.7%	77.4%	65.7%	9.6%	27.0%	7.7%
Vermont (n = 188)	43.4%	81.8%	1.4%	1.4%	19.6%	61.6%	12.6%	11.2%	9.8%	2.8%

Figure 89 (cont'd): Public Library System Public Access Internet Services by State.

<i>State</i>	Digital reference/Virtual reference	Licensed databases	E-books	Video conferencing	Online instructional courses/tutorials	Homework Resources	Audio content	Video content	Digitized special collections	Other
Virginia (n = 81)	51.6%	100.0%	56.0%	4.4%	35.1%	80.8%	21.0%	21.0%	10.0%	4.4%
Washington, D.C. (n = 1)	100.0%	100.0%	--	--	100.0%	100.0%	--	--	100.0%	--
Washington (n = 55)	30.5%	86.1%	6.4%	9.1%	24.1%	52.4%	--	--	--	3.2%
West Virginia (n = 97)	57.8%	78.7%	2.0%	8.2%	47.3%	62.2%	18.8%	18.5%	9.2%	8.2%
Wisconsin (n = 379)	70.2%	80.4%	82.9%	*	33.7%	57.7%	66.7%	14.0%	29.6%	1.2%
Wyoming (n = 23)	43.5%	100.0%	69.6%	13.0%	34.8%	56.5%	82.6%	21.7%	21.7%	17.4%
<i>National</i>	57.7% (n=5,178)	85.6% (n=7,687)	38.3% (n=3,434)	4.3% (n=384)	34.4% (n=3,085)	68.1% (n=6,115)	38.0% (n=3,413)	16.6% (n=1,491)	21.1% (n=1,892)	3.8% (n=341)
Key: * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report										

Figure 89 illustrates what Internet-based services the library makes available to users. The states with the highest percentage of library systems that provide digital reference and/or virtual reference services are Washington, D.C. (100.0 percent), Connecticut (93.7 percent), and Florida (87.5 percent). All of the library systems (100.0 percent) in Hawaii, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, D.C., and Wyoming provide access to licensed databases. The states with the highest percentage of library systems that provide E-books are Hawaii (100.0 percent), North Carolina (95.3 percent), and Wisconsin (82.9 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems to provide video conferencing are Oregon (13.4 percent), Wyoming (13.0 percent), and Missouri (12.5 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems to offer online instructional courses/tutorials are Washington, D.C. (100.0 percent), South Dakota (63.8 percent), and Alabama (58.2 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems to provide Internet-based homework resources are Washington, D.C. (100.0 percent), Alabama (93.4 percent), and Ohio (87.3 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems to offer Internet-based audio content are Hawaii (100.0 percent), North Carolina (92.9 percent), and Wyoming (82.6 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems to offer Internet-based video content are Arizona (42.8 percent), Ohio (36.1 percent), and Georgia (23.1 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems to provide digitized special collections are Washington, D.C. (100.0 percent), North Carolina (45.6 percent), and Georgia (40.7 percent).

Figure 90: Disaster/Emergency Roles and Services of the Public Library Outlet by Category and by State.

<i>State</i>	The library building serves as an emergency shelter	The library staff provide emergency responder services	The library's equipment is used by first responders	The library's public computing and Internet access services are used by the public to access emergency relief services and benefits	Other
Alabama (n = 206)	16.0%	10.2%	--	64.5%	14.7%
Alaska (n = 82)	16.8%	15.6%	14.2%	32.9%	4.7%
Arizona (n = 29)	24.8%	3.4%	6.9%	35.9%	7.6%
Arkansas (n = 45)	20.2%	--	3.9%	58.1%	--
California (n = 170)	21.8%	51.5%	11.1%	33.5%	6.3%
Colorado (n= 104)	17.4%	11.6%	8.2%	37.8%	19.1%
Connecticut (n = 194)	9.3%	2.1%	5.1%	17.7%	10.5%
Delaware (n = 21)	--	5.0%	--	38.6%	--
Florida (n = 64)	8.3%	50.4%	14.8%	87.3%	1.6%
Georgia (n = 58)	26.8%	7.6%	7.7%	69.3%	5.4%
Hawaii (n = 1)	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho (n = 104)	21.7%	2.6%	2.6%	30.7%	8.3%
Illinois (n = 627)	34.3%	8.2%	5.8%	28.3%	5.0%
Iowa (n = 538)	25.7%	8.7%	6.1%	26.4%	7.8%
Louisiana (n = 65)	14.7%	18.1%	25.9%	87.9%	19.8%
Maine (n = 274)	7.3%	3.1%	5.2%	21.0%	11.6%
Maryland (n = 20)	14.2%	6.7%	6.7%	44.2%	22.5%
Massachusetts (n = 370)	6.0%	2.2%	5.0%	16.3%	8.7%
Michigan (n = 378)	25.7%	1.6%	2.5%	27.2%	8.6%
Mississippi (n = 49)	13.9%	7.8%	32.9%	96.1%	4.2%
Missouri (n = 146)	16.3%	--	1.9%	29.7%	12.8%
Montana (n = 79)	22.0%	6.0%	8.7%	20.8%	11.7%

Figure 90(cont'd): Disaster/Emergency Roles and Services of the Public Library Outlet by Category and by State.

<i>State</i>	The library building serves as an emergency shelter	The library staff provide emergency responder services	The library's equipment is used by first responders	The library's public computing and Internet access services are used by the public to access emergency relief services and benefits	Other
Nevada (n = 20)	13.9%	13.9%	13.9%	33.3%	8.3%
New Jersey (n = 309)	18.2%	1.8%	2.6%	22.9%	4.4%
New Mexico (n = 82)	23.7%	8.5%	2.9%	40.8%	15.4%
New York (n = 750)	6.3%	1.0%	2.7%	32.5%	8.0%
North Carolina (n = 72)	14.5%	13.8%	9.7%	26.7%	15.7%
North Dakota (n = 81)	15.0%	7.5%	--	23.0%	7.5%
Ohio (n = 246)	27.8%	2.6%	2.8%	21.8%	1.3%
Oklahoma (n = 110)	15.8%	5.3%	12.3%	40.9%	8.8%
Oregon (n = 122)	15.5%	26.7%	3.9%	30.8%	9.5%
Pennsylvania (n = 451)	6.9%	--	2.7%	25.6%	5.1%
Rhode Island (n = 48)	24.1%	12.1%	24.1%	60.3%	15.2%
South Carolina (n = 41)	16.1%	3.8%	11.0%	49.0%	15.4%
South Dakota (n = 125)	24.3%	4.7%	4.7%	31.5%	7.1%
Tennessee (n = 184)	12.7%	5.6%	7.8%	55.9%	5.1%
Texas (n = 557)	14.7%	13.6%	12.0%	58.0%	6.5%
Utah (n = 61)	13.1%	10.2%	2.4%	12.0%	13.1%
Vermont (n = 188)	9.8%	1.4%	--	14.0%	7.0%
Virginia (n = 81)	17.0%	9.7%	8.5%	34.6%	3.7%
Washington, D.C. (n = 1)	--	--	--	--	--
Washington (n = 55)	--	11.2%	7.0%	17.1%	17.1%

Figure 90(cont'd): Disaster/Emergency Roles and Services of the Public Library Outlet by Category and by State.

<i>State</i>	The library building serves as an emergency shelter	The library staff provide emergency responder services	The library's equipment is used by first responders	The library's public computing and Internet access services are used by the public to access emergency relief services and benefits	Other
West Virginia (n = 97)	6.5%	8.2%	3.1%	39.0%	5.1%
Wisconsin (n = 379)	37.3%	4.0%	5.0%	17.7%	7.5%
Wyoming (n = 23)	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%	43.5%	8.7%
National	18.5% (n=1,662)	7.5% (n=671)	6.0% (n=537)	31.9% (n=2,866)	7.8% (n=700)
Key: * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report					

Figure 90 illustrates the role of public libraries in disaster and emergency situations. The states with the highest percentage of library systems in which the library building serves as an emergency shelter are Wisconsin (37.3 percent), Ohio (27.8 percent), and Georgia (26.8 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems where library staff provide emergency responder services are California (51.5 percent), Florida (50.4 percent), and Oregon (26.7 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems where the libraries' equipment is used by first responders are Mississippi (32.9 percent), Louisiana (25.9 percent), and Rhode Island (24.1 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems where the libraries' public computing and Internet access services are used by the public to access emergency relief services and benefits are Mississippi (96.1 percent), Louisiana (87.9 percent), and Florida (87.3 percent).

Figure 91: E-Government Roles and Services of the Public Library Outlet by State.

<i>State</i>	Staff provide assistance to patrons applying for or accessing e-government services	Staff provide assistance to patrons for understanding how to access and use government websites, programs, and services	The library offers training classes regarding the use of government websites, programs, and electronic forms	The library is partnering with government agencies, non-profit organizations, and others to provide e-government services	Other
Alabama (n = 206)	48.1%	67.8%	1.0%	5.7%	11.6%
Alaska (n = 82)	56.3%	78.7%	7.1%	15.4%	--
Arizona (n = 29)	44.8%	82.1%	--	10.3%	--
Arkansas (n = 45)	48.0%	75.4%	6.2%	11.8%	--
California (n = 170)	37.9%	77.1%	6.2%	13.6%	6.2%
Colorado (n= 104)	70.9%	78.4%	12.3%	4.1%	--
Connecticut (n = 194)	49.2%	88.6%	1.3%	7.6%	2.1%
Delaware (n = 21)	43.6%	87.1%	--	17.9%	--
Florida (n = 64)	70.6%	85.9%	19.4%	49.3%	3.9%
Georgia (n = 58)	67.5%	85.0%	19.6%	29.6%	--
Hawaii (n = 1)	--	100.0%	--	--	--
Idaho (n = 104)	58.5%	72.5%	3.5%	6.1%	8.3%
Illinois (n = 627)	52.9%	69.5%	6.1%	8.5%	1.7%
Iowa (n = 538)	53.9%	72.4%	6.4%	12.1%	1.5%
Louisiana (n = 65)	91.4%	94.0%	12.1%	19.8%	2.6%
Maine (n = 274)	56.6%	77.0%	5.2%	9.4%	2.1%
Maryland (n = 20)	58.3%	87.5%	6.7%	43.3%	15.0%
Massachusetts (n = 370)	43.8%	71.9%	4.7%	8.4%	*
Michigan (n = 378)	64.6%	84.1%	8.5%	10.2%	3.9%
Mississippi (n = 49)	67.4%	97.9%	9.2%	11.7%	3.9%
Missouri (n = 146)	59.4%	85.2%	11.2%	13.8%	--
Montana	62.9%	70.2%	9.0%	26.4%	3.0%

(n = 79)					
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Figure 91(cont'd): E-Government Roles and Services of the Public Library Outlet and by State.

<i>State</i>	Staff provide assistance to patrons applying for or accessing e-government services	Staff provide assistance to patrons for understanding how to access and use government websites, programs, and services	The library offers training classes regarding the use of government websites, programs, and electronic forms	The library is partnering with government agencies, non-profit organizations, and others to provide e-government services	Other
Nevada (n = 20)	69.4%	77.8%	19.4%	22.2%	8.3%
New Jersey (n = 309)	45.2%	80.1%	10.4%	8.1%	*
New Mexico (n = 82)	64.7%	93.7%	14.0%	8.8%	3.4%
New York (n = 750)	46.0%	81.9%	10.9%	9.8%	*
North Carolina (n = 72)	57.5%	82.0%	16.1%	21.3%	--
North Dakota (n = 81)	43.9%	70.1%	7.5%	9.6%	--
Ohio (n = 246)	56.9%	84.9%	9.3%	14.0%	2.1%
Oklahoma (n = 110)	61.6%	84.2%	10.6%	14.2%	1.8%
Oregon (n = 122)	48.1%	76.6%	--	21.9%	--
Pennsylvania (n = 451)	56.4%	82.3%	10.0%	12.9%	2.1%
Rhode Island (n = 48)	72.3%	87.5%	--	12.1%	--
South Carolina (n = 41)	56.9%	69.8%	20.1%	26.7%	15.4%
South Dakota (n = 125)	67.1%	69.4%	4.7%	22.9%	2.4%
Tennessee (n = 184)	64.0%	90.7%	3.8%	15.3%	--
Texas (n = 557)	58.8%	79.3%	7.4%	14.2%	*
Utah (n = 61)	53.6%	83.2%	16.8%	21.9%	--
Vermont (n = 188)	46.8%	74.8%	2.8%	5.6%	2.8%
Virginia (n = 81)	51.5%	76.6%	20.7%	24.7%	3.7%
Washington, D.C. (n = 1)	100.0%	100.0%	--	--	--
Washington (n = 55)	37.9%	54.0%	7.0%	17.1%	13.9%

Figure 91(cont'd): E-Government Roles and Services of the Public Library Outlet and by State.

<i>State</i>	Staff provide assistance to patrons applying for or accessing e-government services	Staff provide assistance to patrons for understanding how to access and use government websites, programs, and services	The library offers training classes regarding the use of government websites, programs, and electronic forms	The library is partnering with government agencies, non-profit organizations, and others to provide e-government services	Other
West Virginia (n = 97)	71.5%	85.8%	4.1%	3.1%	--
Wisconsin (n = 379)	47.8%	77.1%	8.3%	4.0%	*
Wyoming (n = 23)	69.6%	78.3%	17.4%	30.4%	--
National	55.0% (n=4,942)	78.5% (n=7,048)	8.4% (n=753)	12.8% (n=1,149)	2.1% (n=185)
Key: * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report					

Figure 91 shows the states with the highest percentage of library systems that provide assistance to patrons applying for or accessing e-government services are Washington, D.C. (100.0 percent), Louisiana (91.4 percent), and Rhode Island (72.3 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems that provide assistance to patrons for understanding how to access and use government websites, programs, and services are Hawaii (100.0 percent), Washington, D.C. (100.0 percent), and Mississippi (97.9 percent). Library systems in Virginia (20.7 percent), South Carolina (20.1 percent), and Georgia (19.6 percent) offer the highest percentage of training classes regarding the use of government websites, programs, and electronic forms. The states with the highest percentage of library systems that partner with government agencies, non-profit organizations, and others to provide e-government services are Florida (49.3 percent), Maryland (43.3 percent), and Wyoming (30.4 percent).

Figure 92: Public Library Outlet's Disaster/Emergency Plan by State.

<i>State</i>	There is no current written plan, and one is not in the process of being developed	There is no current written plan, but one is in the process of being developed	There is a current written plan	There is a current written plan, but it is more than one year old	The library is involved in disaster and emergency planning activities at the local level	The plan, was developed with emergency service organizations	Do not know	Other
Alabama (n = 206)	35.3%	43.7%	9.7%	8.9%	22.3%	14.2%	--	10.2%
Alaska (n = 82)	44.6%	21.3%	13.0%	2.4%	24.6%	7.1%	7.0%	11.9%
Arizona (n = 29)	45.5%	7.6%	10.3%	15.2%	21.4%	17.9%	--	--
Arkansas (n = 45)	28.5%	33.0%	15.0%	19.5%	--	6.2%	--	3.9%
California (n = 170)	4.1%	13.1%	32.4%	39.4%	50.8%	15.6%	--	5.3%
Colorado (n = 104)	28.8%	31.5%	14.8%	15.0%	5.8%	6.5%	4.1%	4.1%
Connecticut (n = 194)	40.8%	16.9%	2.1%	16.9%	15.6%	2.1%	7.8%	2.1%
Delaware (n = 21)	12.9%	--	--	82.1%	--	--	--	--
Florida (n = 64)	10.0%	17.8%	45.4%	16.1%	52.1%	21.2%	3.9%	4.1%
Georgia (n = 58)	15.0%	19.2%	24.6%	38.6%	8.3%	5.2%	5.1%	--
Hawaii (n = 1)	--	--	--	100.0%	100.0%	--	--	--
Idaho (n = 104)	34.5%	28.8%	7.3%	21.7%	10.2%	7.7%	5.1%	--
Illinois (n = 627)	--	13.7%	30.2%	53.4%	14.5%	10.0%	--	5.0%
Iowa (n = 538)	37.1%	14.2%	14.2%	19.8%	16.7%	4.8%	4.9%	1.1%
Louisiana (n = 65)	10.3%	19.0%	28.4%	14.7%	29.3%	14.7%	6.0%	--
Maine (n = 274)	38.2%	22.0%	11.5%	18.9%	12.6%	2.1%	5.2%	--
Maryland (n = 20)	14.2%	56.7%	21.7%	7.5%	29.2%	7.5%	--	--
Massachusetts (n = 370)	34.3%	30.4%	9.4%	20.3%	10.7%	5.7%	--	1.2%
Michigan (n = 378)	22.2%	31.8%	19.3%	21.8%	8.9%	2.5%	1.6%	1.6%
Mississippi (n = 49)	29.5%	35.5%	11.0%	12.0%	12.0%	3.9%	--	--
Missouri (n = 146)	51.4%	18.0%	9.2%	21.3%	9.1%	5.1%	--	1.9%
Montana (n = 79)	21.1%	38.8%	6.0%	16.0%	15.1%	6.0%	--	--
Nevada	41.7%	25.0%	--	11.1%	13.9%	8.3%	22.2%	--

(n = 20)								
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Figure 92 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet's Disaster/Emergency Plan by State.

<i>State</i>	There is no current written plan, and one is not in the process of being developed	There is no current written plan, but one is in the process of being developed	There is a current written plan	There is a current written plan, but it is more than one year old	The library is involved in disaster and emergency planning activities at the local level	The plan, was developed with emergency service organizations	Do not know	Other
New Jersey (n = 309)	32.6%	25.5%	7.8%	22.0%	9.7%	7.9%	3.5%	*
New Mexico (n = 82)	17.5%	32.8%	12.8%	10.3%	29.1%	28.2%	3.4%	9.2%
New York (n = 750)	30.4%	24.8%	14.0%	21.8%	6.0%	5.0%	4.8%	*
North Carolina (n = 72)	9.5%	13.4%	12.2%	29.2%	40.4%	16.1%	2.8%	9.9%
North Dakota (n = 81)	43.3%	11.2%	11.2%	9.6%	15.0%	3.7%	9.6%	3.7%
Ohio (n = 246)	22.0%	12.8%	30.3%	21.2%	4.8%	4.2%	3.4%	2.6%
Oklahoma (n = 110)	22.9%	25.1%	14.6%	14.2%	19.3%	15.8%	5.3%	--
Oregon (n = 122)	25.9%	5.6%	19.2%	20.9%	36.0%	7.7%	3.7%	9.5%
Pennsylvania (n = 451)	42.9%	25.6%	10.0%	15.4%	4.5%	1.6%	5.1%	1.4%
Rhode Island (n = 48)	6.3%	--	69.6%	24.1%	--	--	--	--
South Carolina (n = 41)	24.3%	20.3%	10.0%	35.4%	21.3%	14.1%	--	--
South Dakota (n = 125)	33.8%	14.1%	16.5%	18.2%	22.9%	18.2%	2.4%	2.4%
Tennessee (n = 184)	19.8%	34.9%	10.3%	22.7%	19.0%	13.4%	5.1%	3.9%
Texas (n = 557)	25.2%	18.8%	14.2%	9.7%	22.6%	8.2%	3.5%	7.1%
Utah (n = 61)	39.9%	17.6%	4.8%	19.5%	28.1%	7.5%	7.2%	--
Vermont (n = 188)	34.2%	28.0%	11.2%	15.4%	7.0%	9.8%	2.8%	2.8%
Virginia (n = 81)	32.4%	13.3%	14.7%	27.7%	18.8%	--	--	3.7%
Washington, D.C. (n = 1)	100.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0%

Figure 92 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet's Disaster/Emergency Plan by State.

<i>State</i>	There is no current written plan, and one is not in the process of being developed	There is no current written plan, but one is in the process of being developed	There is a current written plan	There is a current written plan, but it is more than one year old	The library is involved in disaster and emergency planning activities at the local level	The plan, was developed with emergency service organizations	Do not know	Other
Washington (n = 55)	42.3%	--	19.2%	20.3%	21.4%	7.0%	--	7.0%
West Virginia (n = 97)	48.2%	26.3%	2.0%	2.0%	--	--	10.2%	--
Wisconsin (n = 379)	31.8%	20.4%	15.4%	14.0%	21.7%	5.9%	1.7%	2.1%
Wyoming (n = 23)	17.4%	26.1%	8.7%	34.8%	--	8.7%	--	4.3%
<i>National</i>	28.2% (n=2,534)	21.9% (n=1,964)	15.6% (n=1,399)	21.9% (n=1,964)	15.3% (n=1,375)	7.3% (n=654)	3.2% (n=286)	2.7% (n=244)
Key: * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report								

Figure 92 outlines state library systems' disaster/emergency preparedness plans. The states with the highest percentage of library systems with no plans in place are Washington, D.C. (100.0 percent), Missouri (51.4 percent), and West Virginia (48.2 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems that do not currently have a plan but are developing one are Alabama (43.7 percent), Montana (38.8 percent), and Mississippi (35.5 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems that have a current plan are Rhode Island (69.6 percent), Florida (45.4 percent), and California (32.4 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems that have plans that are more than one year old are Hawaii (100.0 percent), Delaware (82.1 percent), and Illinois (53.4 percent). States with library systems involved in disaster and emergency planning activities at the local level are the highest percentage in Hawaii (100.0 percent), Florida (52.1 percent), and California (50.8 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems that have a plan developed by emergency services organization are New Mexico (28.2 percent), Florida (21.2 percent), and South Dakota (18.2 percent). Nevada (22.2 percent), West Virginia (10.2 percent), and North Dakota (9.6 percent) are the states with the highest percentage of library systems that do not know the current state of their disaster or emergency plans.

Figure 93: Public Library Outlet is the Only Provider of Free Public Internet Access by State.

<i>State</i>	Yes	No	Do not know	Other
Alabama (n = 206)	75.6%	20.8%	--	3.6%
Alaska (n = 82)	84.6%	9.5%	1.2%	4.7%
Arizona (n = 29)	64.8%	35.2%	--	--
Arkansas (n = 45)	49.7%	35.7%	6.2%	8.4%
California (n = 170)	47.6%	42.2%	2.5%	3.7%
Colorado (n = 104)	75.3%	20.6%	--	4.1%
Connecticut (n = 194)	70.7%	27.2%	2.1%	--
Delaware (n = 21)	56.4%	38.6%	--	--
Florida (n = 64)	75.1%	15.8%	7.5%	1.6%
Georgia (n = 58)	67.0%	20.7%	2.4%	7.4%
Hawaii (n = 1)	--	100.0%	--	--
Idaho (n = 104)	90.1%	7.7%	2.2%	--
Illinois (n = 627)	67.7%	19.6%	7.3%	3.6%
Iowa (n = 538)	86.6%	6.4%	3.8%	*
Louisiana (n = 65)	67.2%	15.5%	6.9%	10.3%
Maine (n = 274)	81.8%	9.8%	3.1%	4.2%
Maryland (n = 20)	57.5%	35.0%	--	7.5%
Massachusetts (n = 370)	68.5%	21.0%	7.1%	3.4%
Michigan (n = 378)	79.0%	14.3%	4.3%	1.5%
Mississippi (n = 49)	66.3%	20.9%	12.8%	--
Missouri (n = 146)	62.4%	25.2%	7.1%	2.6%
Montana (n = 79)	81.9%	12.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Nevada (n = 20)	72.2%	--	11.1%	8.3%
New Jersey (n = 309)	81.2%	11.3%	4.2%	1.8%

Figure 93 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet is the Only Provider of Free Public Internet Access by State.

<i>State</i>	Yes	No	Do not know	Other
New Mexico (n = 82)	65.5%	25.3%	9.2%	--
New York (n = 750)	70.8%	7.8%	18.1%	1.3%
North Carolina (n = 72)	51.4%	34.5%	2.8%	11.4%
North Dakota (n = 81)	53.0%	29.9%	5.9%	7.5%
Ohio (n = 246)	71.7%	17.1%	6.5%	*
Oklahoma (n = 110)	78.3%	19.9%	1.8%	--
Oregon (n = 122)	63.7%	32.5%	3.7%	--
Pennsylvania (n = 451)	82.7%	11.5%	4.8%	1.0%
Rhode Island (n = 48)	51.3%	24.6%	12.1%	12.1%
South Carolina (n = 41)	77.2%	10.0%	--	9.0%
South Dakota (n = 125)	78.0%	14.9%	2.4%	2.4%
Tennessee (n = 184)	75.7%	16.5%	1.9%	5.8%
Texas (n = 557)	67.6%	22.9%	4.4%	4.1%
Utah (n = 61)	75.5%	19.7%	4.8%	--
Vermont (n = 188)	75.7%	17.3%	1.4%	2.8%
Virginia (n = 81)	56.7%	24.8%	2.5%	12.2%
Washington, D.C. (n = 1)	--	100.0%	--	--
Washington (n = 55)	58.3%	31.5%	7.0%	--
West Virginia (n = 97)	59.9%	36.1%	2.0%	--
Wisconsin (n = 379)	79.2%	13.4%	3.3%	3.3%
Wyoming (n = 23)	39.1%	60.9%	--	--
<i>National</i>	73.1% (n=6,561)	17.4% (n=1,566)	5.3% (n=475)	2.8% (n=248)
Key: * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report				

According to Figure 93, the states with the highest percentage of library systems that provide free of charge public computer and Internet access in their areas are Idaho (90.1 percent), Iowa (86.6 percent), and Alaska (84.6 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems that are not the only providers are Hawaii (100.0 percent), Washington, D.C. (100.0 percent), and Wyoming (60.9 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems that do not know if they are the only free public Internet access providers are New York (18.1 percent), Mississippi (12.8 percent), and Rhode Island (12.1 percent).

Figure 94: Percentage Public Library Systems that Applied for an E-rate Discount by State.

<i>State</i>	Applied	Another organization applied on the library's behalf	Did not apply	Do not know
Alabama (n = 206)	60.0%	6.6%	29.8%	3.6%
Alaska (n = 82)	34.0%	9.3%	49.6%	7.1%
Arizona (n = 29)	35.9%	--	60.7%	3.4%
Arkansas (n = 45)	41.4%	29.6%	29.1%	--
California (n = 170)	39.4%	4.7%	49.3%	4.0%
Colorado (n = 104)	33.6%	--	63.0%	3.4%
Connecticut (n = 194)	8.4%	15.6%	71.8%	4.2%
Delaware (n = 21)	12.9%	5.0%	51.4%	25.7%
Florida (n = 64)	61.0%	5.6%	33.4%	--
Georgia (n = 58)	57.7%	25.5%	9.2%	5.1%
Hawaii (n = 1)	100.0%	--	--	--
Idaho (n = 104)	26.8%	5.1%	60.4%	7.7%
Illinois (n = 627)	32.9%	1.1%	64.1%	1.2%
Iowa (n = 538)	36.0%	9.3%	50.5%	2.5%
Louisiana (n = 65)	83.6%	11.2%	5.2%	--
Maine (n = 274)	47.3%	23.4%	24.1%	5.2%
Maryland (n = 20)	57.5%	15.0%	27.5%	--
Massachusetts (n = 370)	6.5%	23.7%	60.4%	9.4%
Michigan (n = 378)	39.3%	19.5%	37.1%	4.1%
Mississippi (n = 49)	100.0%	--	--	--
Missouri (n = 146)	48.6%	25.1%	26.4%	--
Montana (n = 79)	70.2%	3.0%	26.8%	--
Nevada (n = 20)	30.6%	8.3%	44.4%	8.3%
New Jersey (n = 309)	16.4%	13.3%	65.2%	4.3%

Figure 94 (cont'd): Percentage Public Library Systems that Applied for an E-rate Discount by State.

<i>State</i>	Applied	Another organization applied on the library's behalf	Did not apply	Do not know
New Mexico (n = 82)	17.5%	--	76.8%	5.8%
New York (n = 750)	50.2%	13.7%	28.7%	6.0%
North Carolina (n = 72)	55.2%	--	42.0%	2.8%
North Dakota (n = 81)	26.8%	32.1%	37.4%	3.7%
Ohio (n = 246)	46.5%	7.8%	35.1%	8.6%
Oklahoma (n = 110)	90.7%	--	7.5%	1.8%
Oregon (n = 122)	31.5%	11.6%	44.0%	11.2%
Pennsylvania (n = 451)	58.6%	9.0%	29.7%	2.7%
Rhode Island (n = 48)	48.7%	39.3%	12.1%	--
South Carolina (n = 41)	79.9%	9.8%	10.3%	--
South Dakota (n = 125)	7.9%	4.7%	75.6%	9.4%
Tennessee (n = 184)	56.3%	14.2%	25.4%	4.2%
Texas (n = 557)	31.7%	1.4%	64.4%	1.5%
Utah (n = 61)	20.1%	2.4%	70.3%	7.2%
Vermont (n = 188)	14.0%	2.8%	80.4%	1.4%
Virginia (n = 81)	47.2%	4.4%	44.6%	--
Washington, D.C. (n = 1)	--	--	100.0%	--
Washington (n = 55)	20.8%	16.1%	56.2%	7.0%
West Virginia (n = 97)	56.8%	23.5%	13.7%	4.0%
Wisconsin (n = 379)	20.0%	32.7%	38.5%	7.9%
Wyoming (n = 23)	26.1%	8.7%	65.2%	--
<i>National</i>	39.1% (n=3,509)	12.2% (n=1,096)	43.8% (n=3,935)	4.0% (n=359)

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

Figure 94 shows the percentage of state library systems that applied for E-rate discounts during the July 1, 2006 E-rate funding year. The states with the highest percentage of library systems that applied for E-rate discounts are Hawaii (100.0 percent), Mississippi (100.0 percent), and Oklahoma (90.7 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems that had some other organization apply for E-rate discounts on their behalf are Rhode Island (39.3 percent), Wisconsin (32.7 percent), and North Dakota (32.1 percent). Washington, D.C. (100.0 percent), Vermont (80.4 percent), and New Mexico (76.8 percent) are the states with the highest percentage of library systems that did not apply for E-rate discounts.

Figure 95: Public Library System Percentage of Libraries Receiving E-rate Discount by State.

<i>State</i>	Internet connectivity	Telecommunications services	Internal connections cost
Alabama (n = 136)	80.3%	80.3%	26.6%
Alaska (n = 35)	30.0%	94.6%	11.0%
Arizona (n = 10)	90.4%	69.2%	--
Arkansas (n = 32)	79.5%	76.4%	5.5%
California (n = 75)	38.3%	97.5%	--
Colorado (n= 35)	61.1%	75.5%	12.2%
Connecticut (n = 46)	26.3%	61.3%	21.2%
Delaware (n = 4)	28.0%	72.0%	--
Florida (n = 43)	86.4%	91.6%	2.3%
Georgia (n = 48)	54.8%	75.5%	9.0%
Hawaii (n = 1)	100.0%	100.0%	--
Idaho (n = 33)	44.0%	92.0%	16.0%
Illinois (n = 209)	37.2%	96.3%	4.1%
Iowa (n = 244)	29.1%	92.0%	3.6%
Louisiana (n = 55)	88.2%	94.5%	20.9%
Maine (n=192)	68.9%	49.1%	4.4%
Maryland (n = 15)	37.9%	100.0%	10.3%
Massachusetts (n = 112)	35.1%	75.2%	6.2%
Michigan (n = 218)	52.4%	82.7%	4.1%
Mississippi (n = 48)	59.5%	92.9%	27.6%
Missouri (n = 107)	58.9%	66.0%	8.2%
Montana (n = 58)	28.8%	95.9%	4.1%
Nevada (n = 7)	35.7%	100.0%	14.3%
New Jersey (n = 89)	44.1%	85.2%	11.8%

Figure 95 (cont'd): Public Library System Percentage of Libraries Receiving E-rate Discount by State.

<i>State</i>	Internet connectivity	Telecommunications services	Internal connections cost
New Mexico (n = 14)	67.0%	100.0%	--
New York (n = 478)	37.1%	92.6%	22.2%
North Carolina (n = 40)	82.9%	95.7%	29.2%
North Dakota (n = 45)	83.6%	61.9%	3.7%
Ohio (n = 131)	23.0%	87.9%	12.0%
Oklahoma (n = 98)	94.2%	80.6%	15.6%
Oregon (n = 52)	60.2%	100.0%	--
Pennsylvania (n = 305)	56.0%	89.8%	7.6%
Rhode Island (n = 28)	31.0%	69.0%	27.4%
South Carolina (n = 37)	47.4%	89.1%	6.8%
South Dakota (n = 16)	62.8%	100.0%	--
Tennessee (n = 128)	71.5%	82.1%	2.8%
Texas (n = 183)	50.9%	92.4%	20.5%
Utah (n = 13)	77.3%	56.0%	10.7%
Vermont (n = 32)	33.3%	75.0%	--
Virginia (n = 41)	27.9%	100.0%	--
Washington, D.C. (n = 0)	--	--	--
Washington (n = 17)	79.8%	75.3%	11.6%
West Virginia (n = 78)	21.7%	89.8%	3.9%
Wisconsin (n = 200)	42.5%	60.4%	14.7%
Wyoming (n = 8)	--	100.0%	--
<i>National</i>	52.6% (n=2,422)	83.2% (n=3,831)	9.5% (n=436)
Key: * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report			

The data shown in Figure 95 are only for libraries that indicated they received E-rate discounts during the current funding year. According to the figure, the states with the highest percentage of library systems receiving E-rate discounts for Internet connectivity are Hawaii (100.0 percent), Oklahoma (94.2 percent), and Arizona (90.4 percent). All of the library systems (100.0 percent) in Hawaii, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wyoming receive E-rate discounts for telecommunications services. The states with the highest percentage of library systems receiving E-rate discounts for internal connections are North Carolina (29.2 percent), Mississippi (27.6 percent), and Rhode Island (27.4 percent).

Figure 96: Public Library System Reasons for Non-Receipt of E-rate Discounts by State.

<i>State</i>	The E-rate application process is too complicated	The library staff did not feel the library would qualify	Our total E-rate discount is fairly low and not worth the time to participate	The library receives it as part of a consortium, so does not apply individually	The library was denied funding in the past	The library has applied for E-rate in the past, but because of the need to comply with CIPA, our library decided not to apply in 2006	The library has applied for E-rate in the past, but no longer finds it necessary	Other
Alabama (n = 61)	34.1%	22.0%	40.0%	--	3.8%	--	--	--
Alaska (n = 41)	47.9%	14.5%	23.5%	4.7%	--	32.9%	14.1%	18.8%
Arizona (n = 18)	59.1%	12.5%	--	--	11.4%	28.4%	--	35.2%
Arkansas (n = 13)	84.7%	13.5%	48.2%	--	--	13.5%	--	22.9%
California (n = 84)	44.6%	24.2%	31.1%	2.6%	2.6%	56.8%	5.2%	10.5%
Colorado (n= 65)	30.0%	17.3%	38.1%	--	5.4%	36.5%	23.5%	18.5%
Connecticut (n = 138)	13.5%	2.9%	22.3%	22.3%	--	45.2%	5.8%	2.9%
Delaware (n = 10)	25.0%	25.0%	75.0%	--	50.0%	25.0%	--	--
Florida (n = 21)	24.9%	7.0%	15.5%	--	--	7.0%	--	43.6%
Georgia (n = 5)	46.2%	--	44.5%	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii (n = 0)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho (n = 63)	57.7%	10.6%	14.3%	--	8.5%	51.9%	--	8.5%
Illinois (n = 394)	49.4%	5.2%	48.2%	3.9%	5.6%	37.7%	3.7%	10.6%
Iowa (n = 272)	32.4%	6.9%	41.5%	1.8%	3.7%	27.4%	12.8%	19.4%
Louisiana (n = 3)	--	--	100.0%	--	--	--	--	--

Figure 96 (cont'd): Public Library System Reasons for Non-Receipt of E-rate Discounts by State.

<i>State</i>	The E-rate application process is too complicated	The library staff did not feel the library would qualify	Our total E-rate discount is fairly low and not worth the time to participate	The library receives it as part of a consortium, so does not apply individually	The library was denied funding in the past	The library has applied for E-rate in the past, but because of the need to comply with CIPA, our library decided not to apply in 2006	The library has applied for E-rate in the past, but no longer finds it necessary	Other
Maine (n = 65)	17.4%	4.3%	17.4%	4.3%	--	47.8%	17.4%	30.4%
Maryland (n = 5)	75.8%	24.2%	51.5%	--	24.2%	24.2%	24.2%	--
Massachusetts (n = 223)	29.0%	10.9%	31.6%	39.5%	--	48.2%	--	5.7%
Michigan (n = 137)	48.2%	21.1%	42.3%	6.2%	2.4%	37.2%	10.9%	9.2%
Mississippi (n = 0)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri (n = 39)	29.2%	--	19.5%	19.5%	--	--	--	51.3%
Montana (n = 21)	55.0%	--	55.0%	11.2%	--	77.5%	11.2%	43.8%
Nevada (n = 8)	31.3%	18.8%	12.5%	18.8%	--	31.3%	--	18.8%
New Jersey (n = 196)	24.3%	13.5%	25.6%	16.0%	1.3%	35.4%	6.7%	12.1%
New Mexico (n = 63)	50.6%	--	42.0%	4.8%	7.5%	43.4%	2.5%	4.5%
New York (n = 215)	37.9%	5.7%	40.0%	15.2%	--	24.7%	7.2%	19.4%
North Carolina (n = 30)	66.1%	5.6%	51.3%	5.6%	5.6%	11.3%	40.0%	5.6%
North Dakota (n = 29)	10.0%	20.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	40.0%
Ohio (n = 85)	43.8%	14.9%	37.7%	30.1%	--	41.4%	--	3.8%

Figure 96 (cont'd): Public Library System Reasons for Non-Receipt of E-rate Discounts by State.

<i>State</i>	The E-rate application process is too complicated	The library staff did not feel the library would qualify	Our total E-rate discount is fairly low and not worth the time to participate	The library receives it as part of a consortium, so does not apply individually	The library was denied funding in the past	The library has applied for E-rate in the past, but because of the need to comply with CIPA, our library decided not to apply in 2006	The library has applied for E-rate in the past, but no longer finds it necessary	Other
Oklahoma (n = 8)	--	--	53.3%	23.4%	53.3%	--	53.3%	23.4%
Oregon (n = 53)	26.6%	--	26.6%	--	--	38.9%	--	29.7%
Pennsylvania (n = 134)	67.9%	4.6%	80.5%	9.3%	8.0%	--	8.0%	14.8%
Rhode Island (n = 4)	100.0%	--	100.0%	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina (n = 4)	50.0%	--	50.0%	--	--	--	--	50.0%
South Dakota (n = 94)	41.7%	7.5%	47.1%	--	--	44.0%	6.2%	15.6%
Tennessee (n = 46)	40.0%	7.2%	43.0%	--	7.7%	7.7%	17.5%	14.9%
Texas (n = 356)	41.9%	8.9%	32.0%	2.6%	--	22.3%	12.6%	13.6%
Utah (n = 41)	39.8%	14.5%	18.3%	3.4%	3.8%	--	6.8%	35.9%
Vermont (n = 151)	37.3%	10.5%	42.5%	--	1.7%	54.7%	20.9%	7.0%
Virginia (n = 36)	51.3%	4.9%	52.7%	--	--	43.6%	5.6%	28.2%
Washington, D.C. (n = 1)	--	--	--	--	--	100.0%	--	--
Washington (n = 26)	24.8%	12.4%	55.2%	--	--	49.6%	--	20.0%
West Virginia (n = 13)	55.0%	--	7.5%	--	--	--	22.5%	37.5%

Figure 96 (cont'd): Public Library System Reasons for Non-Receipt of E-rate Discounts by State.

<i>State</i>	The E-rate application process is too complicated	The library staff did not feel the library would qualify	Our total E-rate discount is fairly low and not worth the time to participate	The library receives it as part of a consortium, so does not apply individually	The library was denied funding in the past	The library has applied for E-rate in the past, but because of the need to comply with CIPA, our library decided not to apply in 2006	The library has applied for E-rate in the past, but no longer finds it necessary	Other
Wisconsin (n = 146)	22.4%	4.3%	28.7%	19.0%	--	35.9%	2.2%	6.5%
Wyoming (n = 15)	53.3%	--	40.0%	13.3%	--	73.3%	26.7%	20.0%
National	37.8% (n=1,489)	9.8% (n=384)	36.0% (n=1,415)	8.4% (n=332)	3.0% (n=119)	33.9% (n=1,335)	9.1% (n=357)	15.8% (n=622)
Key: * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report								

The data shown in Figure 96 are only for libraries that indicated they did not receive E-rate discounts during the current funding year. Library systems in Rhode Island (100.0 percent) and Arkansas (84.7 percent) were most likely to not apply due to the complexity of the application process. Library systems in Delaware (25.0 percent), California (24.2 percent), and Maryland (24.2 percent) were most likely to feel that the library system would not qualify for E-rate funding. Library systems in Louisiana and Rhode Island (both 100.0 percent) were most likely to believe that it was not worth applying because the funding level would be too low to justify the effort. Library systems in Massachusetts (39.5 percent) and Ohio (30.1 percent) were most likely not to apply due to receiving E-rate as part of a consortium. Library systems in Oklahoma (53.3 percent) and Delaware (50.0 percent) were most likely not to apply due to being rejected in the past. Library systems in Washington, D.C. (100.0 percent), Montana (77.5 percent), and Wyoming (73.3 percent) were most likely to have not applied as a result of the filtering requirements of CIPA. Library systems in Oklahoma (53.3 percent), North Carolina (40.0 percent), and Wyoming (26.7 percent) were most likely to have applied for E-rate funding in the past, but now no longer find it necessary.

Figure 97: Fiscal Year 2006 State Funded Expenditures for the Public Library System by State.

<i>State</i>	Staff only hardware	Do not know/none: Staff only hardware	Staff only software	Do not know/none: Staff only software	Public computing hardware	Do not know/none: Public computing hardware	Public computing software	Do not know/none: Public computing software	Telecommunications services	Do not know/none: Telecommunications services	Wireless access	Do not know/none: Wireless access	Instructional technology	Do not know/none: Instructional technology	Licensed resources	Do not know/none: Licensed resources
Alabama (n = 206)	1.0%	45.5%	1.0%	45.5%	12.6%	45.5%	12.6%	45.5%	9.6%	45.5%	4.6%	45.5%	1.0%	52.7%	56.8%	31.6%
Alaska (n = 82)	9.5%	57.7%	11.9%	57.7%	16.6%	50.6%	14.2%	53.1%	23.6%	48.4%	11.8%	55.4%	7.2%	55.4%	50.4%	40.2%
Arizona (n = 29)	--	46.2%	7.6%	35.9%	7.6%	28.3%	7.6%	28.3%	--	35.9%	--	35.9%	6.9%	35.9%	71.0%	7.6%
Arkansas (n = 45)	3.9%	60.3%	--	60.3%	12.8%	60.3%	12.8%	60.3%	3.9%	60.3%	--	60.3%	3.9%	56.4%	66.0%	25.6%
California (n = 170)	--	88.9%	1.3%	88.9%	4.3%	85.6%	4.5%	84.3%	1.8%	87.6%	--	88.9%	--	88.9%	18.6%	70.5%
Colorado (n= 104)	--	89.3%	--	89.3%	--	89.3%	--	89.3%	--	89.3%	--	89.3%	--	89.3%	3.4%	92.5%
Connecticut (n = 194)	--	65.5%	--	65.5%	--	65.5%	--	65.5%	33.7%	37.3%	4.2%	61.3%	--	63.4%	61.8%	28.9%
Delaware (n = 21)	38.6%	43.6%	17.9%	64.3%	43.6%	25.7%	17.9%	38.6%	43.6%	51.4%	--	64.3%	--	64.3%	82.1%	12.9%
Florida (n = 64)	11.6%	55.4%	2.2%	64.8%	8.2%	64.8%	5.2%	63.2%	5.2%	61.8%	4.5%	64.8%	2.2%	62.6%	66.6%	27.4%
Georgia (n = 58)	17.7%	28.0%	22.6%	28.0%	21.8%	25.5%	32.4%	28.0%	79.2%	7.4%	11.6%	38.4%	2.5%	43.3%	77.6%	10.0%
Hawaii (n = 1)	100.0%	--	100.0%	--	100.0%	--	100.0%	--	100.0%	--	--	--	--	--	100.0%	--
Idaho (n = 104)	--	60.4%	--	62.9%	5.1%	62.9%	2.6%	62.9%	5.1%	62.9%	5.1%	62.9%	2.6%	61.7%	73.5%	21.4%
Illinois (n = 627)	*	75.2%	1.4%	72.9%	3.6%	73.8%	3.1%	73.1%	7.6%	71.4%	1.2%	73.2%	1.9%	72.9%	38.0%	54.6%
Iowa (n = 538)	*	71.0%	5.4%	69.0%	2.7%	69.2%	3.2%	67.9%	7.6%	66.9%	1.1%	70.1%	2.7%	69.0%	46.5%	43.9%
Louisiana (n = 65)	4.3%	56.9%	4.3%	56.9%	13.8%	50.0%	11.2%	50.0%	64.7%	15.5%	4.3%	49.1%	--	56.0%	72.4%	19.8%

Figure 97 (cont'd): Fiscal Year 2006 State Funded Expenditures for the Public Library System by State.

<i>State</i>	Staff only hardware	Do not know/none: Staff only hardware	Staff only software	Do not know/none: Staff only software	Public computing hardware	Do not know/none: Public computing hardware	Public computing software	Do not know/none: Public computing software	Telecommunication services	Do not know/none: Telecommunication services	Wireless access	Do not know/none: Wireless access	Instructional technology	Do not know/none: Instructional technology	Licensed resources	Do not know/none: Licensed resources
Maine (n = 274)	1.0%	56.6%	3.1%	54.5%	5.3%	54.5%	5.3%	54.5%	47.6%	36.7%	27.2%	45.1%	1.0%	55.6%	65.4%	23.0%
Maryland (n = 20)	--	42.5%	--	42.5%	--	50.0%	--	50.0%	79.2%	13.3%	--	42.5%	20.0%	42.5%	72.5%	20.0%
Massachusetts (n = 370)	*	59.9%	3.8%	59.9%	*	60.9%	*	59.9%	31.2%	44.4%	--	60.9%	2.2%	58.7%	77.8%	17.5%
Michigan (n = 378)	--	75.8%	--	75.8%	--	74.9%	*	74.9%	2.4%	73.5%	*	75.0%	--	75.8%	53.7%	44.8%
Mississippi (n = 49)	--	60.6%	--	60.6%	--	50.6%	--	50.6%	18.8%	49.6%	--	55.6%	3.9%	60.6%	84.1%	13.8%
Missouri (n = 146)	5.1%	54.1%	2.6%	51.5%	9.1%	52.7%	6.5%	52.7%	47.7%	41.1%	6.5%	50.2%	5.9%	50.8%	47.1%	52.9%
Montana (n = 79)	6.0%	51.8%	7.3%	56.3%	15.1%	54.8%	15.1%	54.8%	8.7%	52.1%	3.0%	54.8%	3.0%	57.8%	55.2%	38.8%
Nevada (n = 20)	8.3%	52.8%	--	52.8%	8.3%	44.4%	--	52.8%	16.7%	36.1%	16.7%	36.1%	--	52.8%	69.4%	22.2%
New Jersey (n = 309)	2.6%	59.1%	3.5%	57.4%	5.3%	57.4%	9.0%	53.6%	17.5%	54.7%	16.7%	49.4%	*	58.2%	66.0%	25.5%
New Mexico (n = 82)	3.4%	35.8%	3.4%	35.8%	22.0%	34.8%	18.6%	34.8%	9.7%	32.1%	3.4%	35.6%	2.4%	36.8%	70.4%	17.0%
New York (n = 750)	3.0%	71.7%	2.6%	71.7%	5.5%	70.2%	3.0%	69.9%	2.7%	72.1%	2.0%	71.7%	1.6%	70.8%	37.8%	53.1%
North Carolina (n = 72)	7.1%	63.7%	2.4%	63.7%	21.7%	59.0%	9.5%	59.0%	4.7%	63.7%	2.4%	59.0%	--	63.7%	82.6%	10.3%
North Dakota (n = 81)	--	71.7%	--	64.2%	9.6%	60.4%	5.9%	60.4%	20.9%	58.3%	5.9%	64.2%	3.7%	60.4%	71.7%	24.6%
Ohio (n = 246)	7.9%	46.0%	7.9%	43.4%	7.9%	43.4%	6.6%	43.4%	67.3%	18.6%	7.8%	42.1%	5.3%	42.1%	59.6%	20.5%

Figure 97 (cont'd): Fiscal Year 2006 State Funded Expenditures for the Public Library System by State.

<i>State</i>	Staff only hardware	Do not know/none: Staff only hardware	Staff only software	Do not know/none: Staff only software	Public computing hardware	Do not know/none: Public computing hardware	Public computing software	Do not know/none: Public computing software	Telecommunications services	Do not know/none: Telecommunications services	Wireless access	Do not know/none: Wireless access	Instructional technology	Do not know/none: Instructional technology	Licensed resources	Do not know/none: Licensed resources
Oklahoma (n = 110)	5.3%	47.6%	7.0%	47.6%	21.1%	37.0%	21.1%	38.8%	37.9%	42.3%	10.5%	38.8%	3.5%	51.1%	57.8%	21.1%
Oregon (n = 122)	--	59.7%	--	59.7%	3.9%	55.8%	3.9%	51.9%	--	59.7%	--	59.7%	--	59.7%	70.9%	27.4%
Pennsylvania (n = 451)	*	71.6%	1.0%	69.9%	8.6%	63.4%	5.1%	64.8%	2.4%	67.5%	5.1%	65.6%	--	69.9%	69.9%	25.3%
Rhode Island (n = 48)	--	87.9%	--	87.9%	--	87.9%	--	87.9%	15.2%	84.8%	12.1%	87.9%	--	87.9%	12.1%	87.9%
South Carolina (n = 41)	10.3%	59.3%	5.1%	59.3%	14.1%	55.5%	14.1%	59.3%	70.8%	20.2%	--	69.2%	22.8%	54.1%	80.7%	9.0%
South Dakota (n = 125)	4.7%	64.7%	4.7%	62.4%	29.2%	40.3%	26.8%	45.0%	7.1%	60.0%	4.7%	62.4%	9.4%	55.3%	78.0%	15.0%
Tennessee (n = 184)	12.6%	50.5%	10.8%	46.8%	17.7%	41.7%	17.2%	41.7%	7.4%	45.5%	1.8%	48.7%	--	48.7%	75.2%	19.7%
Texas (n = 557)	7.2%	49.4%	2.3%	49.4%	15.2%	46.7%	10.0%	47.3%	5.9%	49.8%	8.7%	48.6%	2.3%	49.5%	60.0%	30.2%
Utah (n = 61)	30.4%	34.4%	18.1%	39.2%	33.0%	32.1%	22.8%	36.8%	12.0%	39.8%	2.4%	39.5%	17.3%	37.1%	73.9%	12.6%
Vermont (n = 188)	--	63.0%	--	63.0%	--	63.0%	--	63.0%	5.6%	58.8%	1.4%	60.2%	1.4%	63.0%	60.8%	36.4%
Virginia (n = 81)	--	41.3%	--	41.3%	17.7%	32.4%	8.8%	36.9%	8.8%	32.4%	--	36.9%	--	36.9%	83.3%	12.9%
Washington, D.C. (n = 1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0%	--
Washington (n = 55)	--	58.8%	--	58.8%	--	58.8%	--	58.8%	16.1%	51.8%	--	58.8%	--	51.8%	50.3%	33.7%

Figure 97 (cont'd): Fiscal Year 2006 State Funded Expenditures for the Public Library System by State.

<i>State</i>	Staff only hardware	Do not know/none: Staff only hardware	Staff only software	Do not know/none: Staff only software	Public computing hardware	Do not know/none: Public computing hardware	Public computing software	Do not know/none: Public computing software	Telecommunications services	Do not know/none: Telecommunications services	Wireless access	Do not know/none: Wireless access	Instructional technology	Do not know/none: Instructional technology	Licensed resources	Do not know/none: Licensed resources
West Virginia (n = 97)	14.2%	49.7%	20.4%	40.4%	35.9%	36.2%	38.3%	36.2%	72.6%	8.0%	11.7%	35.0%	6.2%	42.4%	64.1%	14.2%
Wisconsin (n = 379)	1.7%	68.8%	1.2%	68.4%	--	68.4%	3.3%	66.8%	30.4%	54.8%	--	67.6%	*	67.6%	46.5%	44.4%
Wyoming (n = 23)	--	52.2%	8.7%	52.2%	8.7%	43.5%	8.7%	52.2%	17.4%	43.5%	4.3%	52.2%	30.4%	43.5%	100.0%	--
<i>National</i>	3.6%	61.9%	3.8%	61.1%	7.8%	59.0%	6.9%	58.9%	19.1%	54.0%	4.7%	59.7%	3.3%	60.5%	57.5%	33.9%

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

Figure 97 represents the expenditure categories that state library, state legislature, or other state agencies directly funded during the 2006 fiscal year. The states with the highest percentage of library systems with staff only hardware funded are Hawaii (100.0 percent), Delaware (38.6 percent), and Utah (30.4 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems with staff only software funded are Hawaii (100.0 percent), Georgia (22.6 percent), and West Virginia (20.4 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems with public computing hardware funded are Hawaii (100.0 percent), Delaware (43.6 percent), and West Virginia (35.9 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems with public computing software funded are Hawaii (100.0 percent), West Virginia (38.3 percent), and Georgia (32.4 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems with telecommunications services funded are Hawaii (100.0 percent), Georgia (79.2 percent), and Maryland (79.2 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems with wireless access funded are Maine (27.2 percent), Nevada (16.7 percent), and New Jersey (16.7 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems with instructional technology funded are Wyoming (30.4 percent), South Carolina (22.8 percent), and Maryland (20.0 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems with licensed resources funded are Hawaii (100.0 percent), Washington, D.C. (100.0 percent), and Mississippi (84.1 percent).

Figure 98: Fiscal Year 2007 State Funded Expenditures for the Public Library System by State.

<i>State</i>	Staff only hardware	Do no know/none: Staff only hardware	Staff only software	Do not know/none: Staff only software	Public computing hardware	Do not know/none: Public computing hardware	Public computing software	Do not know/none: Public computing software	Telecommunications services	Do not know/none: Telecommunications services	Wireless access	Do no know/none: Wireless access	Instructional technology	Do not know/none: Instructional technology	Licensed resources	Do not know/none: Licensed resources
Alabama (n = 206)	8.2%	45.5%	8.2%	45.5%	8.2%	45.5%	8.2%	45.5%	4.6%	45.5%	4.6%	45.5%	1.0%	52.7%	56.8%	31.6%
Alaska (n = 82)	9.5%	57.7%	7.2%	57.7%	12.0%	50.6%	7.2%	53.1%	14.3%	48.4%	9.4%	55.4%	9.5%	55.4%	45.7%	40.2%
Arizona (n = 29)	--	46.2%	7.6%	35.9%	--	28.3%	--	28.3%	--	35.9%	--	35.9%	6.9%	35.9%	57.2%	7.6%
Arkansas (n = 45)	3.9%	60.3%	--	60.3%	12.8%	60.3%	12.8%	60.3%	3.9%	60.3%	--	60.3%	3.9%	56.4%	69.9%	25.6%
California (n = 170)	--	88.9%	--	88.9%	2.7%	85.6%	4.0%	84.3%	1.8%	87.6%	--	88.9%	--	88.9%	19.9%	70.5%
Colorado (n= 104)	--	89.3%	--	89.3%	--	89.3%	--	89.3%	--	89.3%	--	89.3%	--	89.3%	3.4%	92.5%
Connecticut (n = 194)	--	65.5%	--	65.5%	--	65.5%	--	65.5%	52.2%	37.3%	4.2%	61.3%	--	63.4%	66.9%	28.9%
Delaware (n = 21)	--	43.6%	5.0%	64.3%	43.6%	25.7%	30.7%	38.6%	17.9%	51.4%	--	64.3%	--	64.3%	56.4%	12.9%
Florida (n = 64)	2.2%	55.4%	2.2%	64.8%	5.2%	64.8%	5.2%	63.2%	5.2%	61.8%	2.2%	64.8%	2.2%	62.6%	66.6%	27.4%
Georgia (n = 58)	15.1%	28.0%	20.1%	28.0%	24.3%	25.5%	27.2%	28.0%	71.5%	7.4%	4.1%	38.4%	--	43.3%	69.9%	10.0%
Hawaii (n = 1)	100.0 %	--	100.0%	--	100.0%	--	100.0%	--	100.0%	--	--	--	--	--	100.0%	--
Idaho (n = 104)	2.6%	60.4%	--	62.9%	2.6%	62.9%	5.1%	62.9%	2.6%	62.9%	2.6%	62.9%	2.6%	61.7%	70.9%	21.4%
Illinois (n = 627)	--	75.2%	1.4%	72.9%	*	73.8%	1.2%	73.1%	7.1%	71.4%	--	73.2%	1.9%	72.9%	33.7%	54.6%
Iowa (n = 538)	1.1%	71.0%	2.2%	69.0%	1.1%	69.2%	1.6%	67.9%	7.4%	66.9%	*	70.1%	1.6%	69.0%	38.9%	43.9%
Louisiana (n = 65)	4.3%	56.9%	4.3%	56.9%	13.8%	50.0%	11.2%	50.0%	56.9%	15.5%	4.3%	49.1%	--	56.0%	67.2%	19.8%

Figure 98 (cont'd): Fiscal Year 2007 State Funded Expenditures for the Public Library System by State.

<i>State</i>	Staff only hardware	Do not know/none: Staff only hardware	Staff only software	Do not know/none: Staff only software	Public computing hardware	Do not know/none: Public computing hardware	Public computing software	Do not know/none: Public computing software	Telecommunications services	Do not know/none: Telecommunications services	Wireless access	Do not know/none: Wireless access	Instructional technology	Do not know/none: Instructional technology	Licensed resources	Do not know/none: Licensed resources
Maine (n = 274)	--	56.6%	2.1%	54.5%	2.2%	54.5%	1.1%	54.5%	40.2%	36.7%	16.8%	45.1%	1.0%	55.6%	58.0%	23.0%
Maryland (n = 20)	15.0%	42.5%	22.5%	42.5%	--	50.0%	15.0%	50.0%	71.7%	13.3%	7.5%	42.5%	50.0%	42.5%	72.5%	20.0%
Massachusetts (n = 370)	3.8%	59.9%	3.8%	59.9%	2.8%	60.9%	2.8%	59.9%	27.7%	44.4%	--	60.9%	1.2%	58.7%	75.0%	17.5%
Michigan (n = 378)	--	75.8%	--	75.8%	*	74.9%	*	74.9%	*	73.5%	*	75.0%	--	75.8%	47.2%	44.8%
Mississippi (n = 49)	--	60.6%	--	60.6%	10.0%	50.6%	10.0%	50.6%	11.0%	49.6%	5.0%	55.6%	3.9%	60.6%	72.4%	13.8%
Missouri (n = 146)	2.6%	54.1%	2.6%	51.5%	3.9%	52.7%	3.9%	52.7%	38.1%	41.1%	3.9%	50.2%	3.9%	50.8%	34.9%	52.9%
Montana (n = 79)	--	51.8%	4.3%	56.3%	3.0%	54.8%	6.0%	54.8%	8.7%	52.1%	--	54.8%	3.0%	57.8%	43.1%	38.8%
Nevada (n = 20)	--	52.8%	--	52.8%	8.3%	44.4%	8.3%	52.8%	8.3%	36.1%	--	36.1%	--	52.8%	52.8%	22.2%
New Jersey (n = 309)	*	59.1%	1.8%	57.4%	3.5%	57.4%	5.5%	53.6%	12.3%	54.7%	3.5%	49.4%	*	58.2%	56.4%	25.5%
New Mexico (n = 82)	2.9%	35.8%	2.9%	35.8%	15.5%	34.8%	9.2%	34.8%	7.1%	32.1%	6.5%	35.6%	2.4%	36.8%	46.0%	17.0%
New York (n = 750)	*	71.7%	1.1%	71.7%	3.1%	70.2%	2.1%	69.9%	2.2%	72.1%	1.5%	71.7%	1.1%	70.8%	33.0%	53.1%
North Carolina (n = 72)	--	63.7%	--	63.7%	2.4%	59.0%	4.7%	59.0%	2.4%	63.7%	4.7%	59.0%	--	63.7%	80.3%	10.3%
North Dakota (n = 81)	--	71.7%	--	64.2%	--	60.4%	--	60.4%	17.1%	58.3%	3.7%	64.2%	3.7%	60.4%	58.3%	24.6%

Figure 98 (cont'd): Fiscal Year 2007 State Funded Expenditures for the Public Library System by State.

<i>State</i>	Staff only hardware	Do not know/none: Staff only hardware	Staff only software	Do not know/none: Staff only software	Public computing hardware	Do not know/none: Public computing hardware	Public computing software	Do not know/none: Public computing software	Telecommunications services	Do not know/none: Telecommunications services	Wireless access	Do not know/none: Wireless access	Instructional technology	Do not know/none: Instructional technology	Licensed resources	Do not know/none: Licensed resources
Ohio (n=246)	6.6%	46.0%	6.6%	43.4%	7.9%	43.4%	6.6%	43.4%	65.4%	18.6%	5.2%	42.1%	5.3%	42.1%	55.7%	20.5%
Oklahoma (n = 110)	1.8%	47.6%	1.8%	47.6%	12.3%	37.0%	12.3%	38.8%	27.3%	42.3%	14.1%	38.8%	1.8%	51.1%	45.5%	21.1%
Oregon (n = 122)	--	59.7%	--	59.7%	--	55.8%	--	51.9%	--	59.7%	--	59.7%	--	59.7%	59.3%	27.4%
Pennsylvania (n = 451)	1.0%	71.6%	--	69.9%	4.4%	63.4%	2.4%	64.8%	2.4%	67.5%	4.1%	65.6%	--	69.9%	62.3%	25.3%
Rhode Island (n = 48)	--	87.9%	--	87.9%	--	87.9%	--	87.9%	15.2%	84.8%	12.1%	87.9%	--	87.9%	12.1%	87.9%
South Carolina (n = 41)	20.2%	59.3%	9.0%	59.3%	20.2%	55.5%	20.2%	59.3%	67.0%	20.2%	--	69.2%	24.4%	54.1%	85.9%	9.0%
South Dakota (n = 125)	4.7%	64.7%	4.7%	62.4%	11.8%	40.3%	14.1%	45.0%	7.1%	60.0%	2.4%	62.4%	4.7%	55.3%	61.5%	15.0%
Tennessee (n = 184)	3.7%	50.5%	3.7%	46.8%	11.3%	41.7%	10.7%	41.7%	6.8%	45.5%	--	48.7%	--	48.7%	50.0%	19.7%
Texas (n = 557)	2.3%	49.4%	*	49.4%	9.8%	46.7%	4.8%	47.3%	3.5%	49.8%	1.9%	48.6%	*	49.5%	49.4%	30.2%
Utah (n = 61)	5.1%	34.4%	5.1%	39.2%	7.5%	32.1%	7.5%	36.8%	4.8%	39.8%	2.4%	39.5%	7.2%	37.1%	54.2%	12.6%
Vermont (n = 188)	--	63.0%	--	63.0%	--	63.0%	--	63.0%	4.2%	58.8%	--	60.2%	1.4%	63.0%	52.4%	36.4%
Virginia (n = 81)	--	41.3%	--	41.3%	13.3%	32.4%	8.8%	36.9%	8.8%	32.4%	--	36.9%	--	36.9%	72.7%	12.9%
Washington, D.C. (n = 1)	--	--	--	--	100.0%	--	100.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0%	--
Washington (n = 55)	--	58.8%	--	58.8%	--	58.8%	--	58.8%	16.1%	51.8%	--	58.8%	2.1%	51.8%	50.3%	33.7%

Figure 98 (cont'd): Fiscal Year 2007 State Funded Expenditures for the Public Library System by State.

<i>State</i>	Staff only hardware	Do not know/none: Staff only hardware	Staff only software	Do not know/none: Staff only software	Public computing hardware	Do not know/none: Public computing hardware	Public computing software	Do not know/none: Public computing software	Telecommunications services	Do not know/none: Telecommunications services	Wireless access	Do not know/none: Wireless access	Instructional technology	Do not know/none: Instructional technology	Licensed resources	Do not know/none: Licensed resources
West Virginia (n = 97)	10.2%	49.7%	16.4%	40.4%	26.7%	36.2%	29.1%	36.2%	59.3%	8.0%	35.5%	35.0%	6.2%	42.4%	58.4%	14.2%
Wisconsin (n = 379)	--	68.8%	1.2%	68.4%	--	68.4%	3.3%	66.8%	30.4%	54.8%	1.7%	67.6%	*	67.6%	46.5%	44.4%
Wyoming (n = 23)	--	52.2%	8.7%	52.2%	8.7%	43.5%	8.7%	52.2%	17.4%	43.5%	4.3%	52.2%	30.4%	43.5%	91.3%	--
<i>National</i>	2.0%	61.9%	2.4%	61.1%	4.9%	59.0%	4.9%	58.9%	16.1%	54.0%	3.2%	59.7%	2.8%	60.5%	50.5%	33.9%

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

Figure 98 shows the expenditure categories that state library, state legislature, or other state agencies are expected to fund during the 2007 fiscal year. The states with the highest percentage of library systems anticipating funding for staff only hardware are Hawaii (100.0 percent), South Carolina (20.2 percent), and Georgia (15.1 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems with staff only software anticipating funding are Hawaii (100.0 percent), Maryland (22.5 percent), and Georgia (20.1 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems anticipating funding for public computing hardware are Hawaii (100.0 percent), Washington, D.C. (100.0 percent), and Delaware (43.6 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems anticipating funding for public computing software are Hawaii (100.0 percent), Washington, D.C. (100.0 percent), and Delaware (30.7 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems anticipating funding for telecommunications services are Hawaii (100.0 percent), Maryland (71.7 percent), and Georgia (71.5 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems anticipating funding for wireless access are West Virginia (35.5 percent), Maine (16.8 percent), and Oklahoma (14.1 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems anticipating funding for instructional technology are Maryland (50.0 percent), Wyoming (30.4 percent), and South Carolina (24.4 percent). The states with the highest percentage of library systems anticipating funding for licensed resources are Hawaii (100.0 percent), Washington, D.C. (100.0 percent), and Wyoming (91.3 percent).

Figures 99 through 186 represent the state responses for libraries' total operating expenditures from all funding sources for fiscal years 2006 and 2007. Pennsylvania reported receiving the largest average sum from a single source, \$32,935,488 in local/county funding that was applied to salaries during the 2006 fiscal year. Conversely, Vermont only received an average of \$93,899 from local/county funding for salaries. In estimating funding for the 2007 fiscal year, Maryland expects to receive the highest average amount (\$8,292,260) in local/county funding for salaries. North Dakota expects to only receive \$47,379 from local/county funding for salaries, which represents the lowest average estimate in that category.

The largest single source of income for public libraries is local/county funding. Without exception, public libraries systems in every state indicated that their funding for 2006 and their expected funding for 2007 would in large part come from local and county funding. Federal funding contributed to the smallest portion of public library systems' overall operating budget.

Of the 45 states that were eligible for inclusion, only ten (CA, GA, IL, IA, MD, MI, NY, OH, PA, and WI) included library systems that were able to provide information for every source of funding in each expense category (local/county funding for salaries; local/county funding for collections; etc...). The same list (with the exceptions of MD and WI) also expect to receive at least some funding for each expense category from all the listed sources of funding. Only two states, Arkansas and Wyoming, expect to have funding in more categories in 2007 than they did in 2006.

The data in Figures 99-186 also show the least likely sources of funding within expense categories. For the 2006 fiscal year, 24 states (53.3 percent) had no library systems that reported federal funding for salaries, and 23 library systems (51.1 percent) reported no federal funding for collections. Similarly, 28 states (62.2 percent) estimate that federal funding sources will not contribute to salary or collections expenses during the 2007 fiscal year.

According to data for public library systems' 2006 fiscal year, local/county funds were most likely to go to salaries across public library systems in every state. State funds were also most likely to be applied to salaries. The remaining funding sources, including those from federal, fees/fines, donations/local fund raising, and grants were most likely to go to "other expenditures." In looking ahead to the 2007 fiscal year, all states estimated that the majority of local/county funds and state funds would be applied to salaries. The data also show that funds from federal sources, fees/fines, donations, and grants are expected to be applied in the largest part to "other expenditures."

Figure 99: Alabama Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$302,643 (n=151)	\$42,213 (n=124)	\$67,438 (n=117)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$6,580 (n=121)	\$9,076 (n=127)	\$6,639 (n=127)
Federal	-- (n=100)	\$246 (n=100)	\$1,880 (n=100)
Fees/fines	\$4,493 (n=108)	\$1,076 (n=100)	\$7,959 (n=125)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,278 (n=100)	\$6,282 (n=102)	\$10,452 (n=111)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=100)	\$2,793 (n=121)	\$6,226 (n=115)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 100: Alabama Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$320,480 (n=151)	\$44,538 (n=124)	\$39,142 (n=117)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$8,521 (n=123)	\$11,393 (n=117)	\$4,255 (n=108)
Federal	-- (n=100)	\$32.55 (n=111)	\$2,351 (n=111)
Fees/fines	\$3,451 (n=108)	\$701 (n=100)	\$6,712 (n=125)
Donations/local fund raising	\$4,694 (n=108)	\$5,937 (n=100)	\$12,293 (n=115)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=100)	\$1,814 (n=114)	\$1,208 (n=108)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 101: Alaska Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2006		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$229,587 (n=51)	\$37,017 (n=39)	\$49,268 (n=42)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$9,259 (n=37)	\$3,802 (n=29)	\$9,206 (n=28)
Federal	\$1,312 (n=23)	\$187 (n=15)	\$1,185 (n=25)
Fees/fines	-- (n=15)	\$776 (n=21)	\$23 (n=13)
Donations/local fund raising	\$952 (n=19)	\$1,655 (n=26)	\$6,854 (n=22)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$13,337 (n=27)	\$7,518 (n=39)	\$4,641 (n=35)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 102: Alaska Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$272,027 (n=43)	\$55,607 (n=35)	\$85,549 (n=38)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$14,005 (n=27)	\$4,405 (n=27)	\$7,202 (n=24)
Federal	\$1,319 (n=19)	\$187 (n=15)	\$1,819 (n=29)
Fees/fines	-- (n=13)	\$25 (n=13)	-- (n=13)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,431 (n=19)	\$3,215 (n=20)	\$3,211 (n=23)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$12,890 (n=27)	\$6,868 (n=36)	\$4,063 (n=29)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 103: Arizona Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$3,601,794 (n=28)	\$806,170 (n=28)	\$858,817 (n=28)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$17,686 (n=16)	\$4,379 (n=18)	\$4,130 (n=18)
Federal	-- (n=13)	-- (n=13)	\$2,362 (n=21)
Fees/fines	-- (n=13)	\$263,303 (n=16)	\$665 (n=13)
Donations/local fund raising	\$6,559 (n=16)	\$12,778 (n=16)	\$18,352 (n=19)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$4,298 (n=13)	-- (n=13)	\$23,826 (n=24)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 104: Arizona Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$4,827,991 (n=23)	\$851,244 (n=25)	\$1,445,915 (n=23)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$14,449 (n=16)	\$1,551 (n=15)	\$2,240 (n=15)
Federal	-- (n=13)	-- (n=13)	-- (n=11)
Fees/fines	-- (n=13)	\$333,314 (n=14)	\$665 (n=13)
Donations/local fund raising	\$6,456 (n=16)	\$4,722 (n=16)	\$4,679 (n=16)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$5,124 (n=13)	\$9,065 (n=13)	\$16,351 (n=21)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 105: Arkansas Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$585,974 (n=40)	\$260,220 (n=38)	\$289,819 (n=35)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$33,512 (n=19)	\$49,520 (n=21)	\$34,866 (n=34)
Federal	-- (n=14)	-- (n=17)	-- (n=16)
Fees/fines	\$636 (n=17)	\$4,585 (n=25)	\$31,930 (n=26)
Donations/local fund raising	\$3,165 (n=17)	\$4,302 (n=26)	\$26,070 (n=22)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,259 (n=17)	\$4,771 (n=21)	\$11,771 (n=33)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 106: Arkansas Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$598,461 (n=38)	\$324,599 (n=33)	\$276,872 (n=33)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$23,173 (n=22)	\$47,184 (n=19)	\$40,292 (n=28)
Federal	-- (n=14)	-- (n=14)	\$361 (n=14)
Fees/fines	\$591 (n=19)	\$4,374 (n=24)	\$28,974 (n=29)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,801 (n=19)	\$2,561 (n=19)	\$7,304 (n=18)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$692 (n=19)	\$566 (n=16)	\$4,502 (n=22)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 107: California Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2006		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$4,373,503 (n=131)	\$629,559 (n=121)	\$1,223,184 (n=117)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$144,258 (n=67)	\$28,952 (n=57)	\$80,930 (n=78)
Federal	\$3,448 (n=50)	\$4,036 (n=49)	\$170,889 (n=55)
Fees/fines	\$53,336 (n=56)	\$25,022 (n=51)	\$85,642 (n=66)
Donations/local fund raising	\$85,075 (n=64)	\$66,071 (n=78)	\$51,507 (n=67)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$35,813 (n=55)	\$4,080 (n=48)	\$52,392 (n=72)

Figure 108: California Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$4,683,089 (n=110)	\$674,982 (n=103)	\$1,491,146 (n=100)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$36,465 (n=53)	\$40,015 (n=57)	\$95,161 (n=66)
Federal	\$4,591 (n=47)	\$1,722 (n=46)	\$9,080 (n=51)
Fees/fines	\$24,912 (n=48)	\$23,032 (n=49)	\$62,861 (n=64)
Donations/local fund raising	\$39,189 (n=51)	\$92,497 (n=71)	\$85,420 (n=69)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$39,057 (n=53)	\$5,101 (n=46)	\$53,651 (n=55)

Figure 109: Colorado Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,256,083 (n=83)	\$268,835 (n=83)	\$330,946 (n=83)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=40)	-- (n=40)	-- (n=40)
Federal	-- (n=40)	-- (n=40)	\$1,856 (n=43)
Fees/fines	-- (n=40)	\$525 (n=49)	\$23,226 (n=52)
Donations/local fund raising	\$40,172 (n=43)	\$42,115 (n=56)	\$38,984 (n=55)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,436 (n=43)	\$5,950 (n=54)	\$10,55 (n=52)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 110: Colorado Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,281,815 (n=87)	\$269,249 (n=87)	\$345,920 (n=87)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=40)	-- (n=40)	-- (n=40)
Federal	-- (n=40)	-- (n=40)	\$3,514 (n=43)
Fees/fines	-- (n=40)	\$472 (n=44)	\$27,129 (n=48)
Donations/local fund raising	\$45,615 (n=43)	\$15,341 (n=51)	\$61,465 (n=55)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,315 (n=43)	\$2,114 (n=44)	\$102,614 (n=49)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 111: Connecticut Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$659,132 (n=116)	\$97,561 (n=116)	\$137,663 (n=116)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$50,466 (n=54)	\$8,719 (n=76)	\$9,893.57 (n=78)
Federal	-- (n=58)	-- (n=56)	-- (n=56)
Fees/fines	\$4,163 (n=54)	\$2,832 (n=72)	\$13,193 (n=60)
Donations/local fund raising	\$30,629 (n=58)	\$25,529 (n=84)	\$44,663 (n=80)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=52)	\$958 (n=72)	\$952 (n=56)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 112: Connecticut Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$676,268 (n=102)	\$98,796 (n=102)	\$137,464 (n=102)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=48)	\$2,916 (n=56)	\$5,220 (n=66)
Federal	\$1,168 (n=52)	-- (n=48)	-- (n=48)
Fees/fines	-- (n=48)	\$3,399 (n=60)	\$12,794 (n=48)
Donations/local fund raising	\$36,162 (n=52)	\$35,000 (n=60)	\$29,305 (n=60)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=48)	\$43 (n=56)	\$1,290 (n=56)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 113: Delaware Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$119,254 (n=14)	\$7,575 (n=9)	\$35,071 (n=11)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$31,888 (n=8)	\$24,061 (n=11)	\$5,831 (n=9)
Federal	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Fees/fines	-- (n=5)	\$4,979 (n=8)	\$3,135 (n=10)
Donations/local fund raising	\$13,714 (n=8)	\$7,818 (n=8)	\$23,679 (n=10)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$10,850 (n=8)	-- (n=5)	\$3,000 (n=13)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 114: Delaware Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$131,417 (n=9)	\$17,458 (n=6)	\$101,549 (n=11)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$19,962 (n=10)	\$20,064 (n=11)	\$12,963 (n=6)
Federal	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Fees/fines	-- (n=5)	\$7,000 (n=5)	\$1,994 (n=8)
Donations/local fund raising	\$18,721 (n=5)	\$9,500 (n=5)	\$32,458 (n=5)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$11,284 (n=8)	-- (n=5)	\$1,500 (n=5)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 115: Florida Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$6,300,712 (n=44)	\$1,232,318 (n=44)	\$2,674,754 (n=44)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$284,423 (n=26)	\$411,464 (n=31)	\$68,641 (n=26)
Federal	-- (n=13)	-- (n=13)	\$49 (n=15)
Fees/fines	-- (n=13)	\$17,987 (n=16)	\$313,855 (n=19)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=7)	\$22,782 (n=15)	\$40,492 (n=21)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$3,227 (n=18)	\$36,719 (n=19)	\$30,798 (n=19)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 116: Florida Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$7,448,177 (n=39)	\$1,505,880 (n=39)	\$4,942,161 (n=39)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$297,786 (n=15)	\$568,374 (n=21)	\$245,481 (n=23)
Federal	-- (n=7)	-- (n=7)	\$69,254 (n=17)
Fees/fines	-- (n=13)	\$13,587 (n=16)	\$308,721 (n=19)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=7)	\$32,787 (n=15)	\$24,806 (n=17)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=7)	\$82,094 (n=10)	\$47,811 (n=20)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 117: Georgia Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$2,058,183 (n=47)	\$454,233 (n=41)	\$460,378 (n=39)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$327,964 (n=41)	\$74,280 (n=42)	\$100,449 (n=42)
Federal	\$5,542 (n=17)	\$3,703 (n=26)	\$5,757 (n=25)
Fees/fines	\$4,915 (n=15)	\$507 (n=9)	\$100,911 (n=21)
Donations/local fund raising	\$3,696 (n=15)	\$22,833 (n=27)	\$15,796 (n=18)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,225 (n=13)	\$12,445 (n=24)	\$14,252 (n=26)

Figure 118: Georgia Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$2,439,058 (n=41)	\$532,405 (n=36)	\$496,050 (n=36)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$322,553 (n=38)	\$100,916 (n=38)	\$86,342 (n=38)
Federal	\$11,165 (n=14)	\$10,354 (n=19)	\$3,004 (n=16)
Fees/fines	\$5,312 (n=13)	\$840 (n=12)	\$82,338 (n=19)
Donations/local fund raising	\$6,076 (n=15)	\$14,222 (n=18)	\$8,069 (n=17)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$625 (n=12)	\$16,081 (n=16)	\$16,417 (n=22)

Figure 119: Idaho Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$247,587 (n=76)	\$53,097 (n=70)	\$98,410 (n=68)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=21)	-- (n=19)	\$16,971 (n=31)
Federal	-- (n=21)	-- (n=19)	-- (n=19)
Fees/fines	\$3,116 (n=16)	\$4,834 (n=29)	\$13,575 (n=43)
Donations/local fund raising	\$458 (n=19)	\$3,292 (n=28)	\$5,476 (n=36)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=16)	\$1,120 (n=27)	\$3,167 (n=44)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 120: Idaho Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$172,067 (n=71)	\$45,892 (n=65)	\$60,128 (n=66)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=21)	-- (n=21)	\$6,645 (n=27)
Federal	-- (n=21)	-- (n=21)	-- (n=21)
Fees/fines	\$2,590 (n=19)	\$4,303 (n=29)	\$9,746 (n=38)
Donations/local fund raising	\$438 (n=21)	\$5,009 (n=29)	\$2,693 (n=30)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=19)	\$797 (n=29)	\$4,783 (n=38)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 121: Illinois Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2006		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$20,809,327 (n=430)	\$148,559 (n=401)	\$270,127 (n=389)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$55,705 (n=220)	\$8,001 (n=267)	\$25,756 (n=252)
Federal	\$384 (n=211)	\$3,084 (n=220)	\$709 (n=232)
Fees/fines	\$4,400 (n=219)	\$4,036 (n=269)	\$21,506 (n=304)
Donations/local fund raising	\$226 (n=211)	\$2,185 (n=278)	\$8,887 (n=302)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$9,199 (n=233)	\$9,982 (n=315)	\$9,609 (n=298)

Figure 122: Illinois Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$865,747 (n=325)	\$183,735 (n=305)	\$353,553 (n=297)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$7,844 (n=203)	\$7,560 (n=215)	\$17,677 (n=224)
Federal	\$378 (n=199)	\$806 (n=203)	\$363 (n=196)
Fees/fines	\$4,047 (n=211)	\$3,351 (n=220)	\$25,537 (n=261)
Donations/local fund raising	\$164 (n=207)	\$1,794 (n=233)	\$11,825 (n=244)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$5,610 (n=217)	\$10,828 (n=247)	\$8,369 (n=256)

Figure 123: Iowa Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$138,959 (n=377)	\$35,143 (n=321)	\$42,597 (n=309)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$772 (n=209)	\$1,994 (n=223)	\$3,841 (n=237)
Federal	\$31 (n=186)	\$9 (n=170)	\$102 (n=196)
Fees/fines	\$671 (n=197)	\$3,070 (n=198)	\$10,751 (n=237)
Donations/local fund raising	\$614 (n=194)	\$4,485 (n=220)	\$5,251 (n=226)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$4,084 (n=194)	\$2,645 (n=194)	\$3,836 (n=218)

Figure 124: Iowa Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$152,298 (n=305)	\$34,031 (n=259)	\$45,328 (n=262)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$586 (n=179)	\$1,475 (n=181)	\$4,125 (n=203)
Federal	\$37 (n=153)	\$12 (n=135)	\$46 (n=152)
Fees/fines	\$748 (n=173)	\$3,405 (n=163)	\$11,718 (n=190)
Donations/local fund raising	\$357 (n=167)	\$4,900 (n=178)	\$5,298 (n=192)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$237 (n=159)	\$2,218 (n=155)	\$7,781 (n=170)

Figure 125: Louisiana Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,250,906 (n=31)	\$242,743 (n=31)	\$446,407 (n=28)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$5,813 (n=6)	\$16,052 (n=21)	\$1,069,983 (n=17)
Federal	-- (n=6)	-- (n=6)	\$17,346 (n=16)
Fees/fines	\$11,643 (n=6)	\$65,867 (n=13)	\$17,046 (n=22)
Donations/local fund raising	\$2,906 (n=6)	\$2,229 (n=9)	\$13,875 (n=16)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$11,044 (n=6)	\$7,307 (n=10)	\$57,485 (n=23)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 126: Louisiana Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,504,913 (n=28)	\$381,357 (n=28)	\$852,100 (n=25)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$72,903 (n=3)	\$20,974 (n=15)	\$72,819 (n=17)
Federal	-- (n=3)	-- (n=3)	-- (n=3)
Fees/fines	\$25,317 (n=3)	\$73,505 (n=13)	\$17,546 (n=19)
Donations/local fund raising	\$8,881 (n=3)	\$2,805 (n=9)	\$5,456 (n=13)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$38,836 (n=3)	\$5,788 (n=6)	\$14,601 (n=19)
Key: * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report			

Figure 127: Maine Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2006		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$111,531 (n=157)	\$14,878 (n=136)	\$32,140 (n=157)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$16 (n=34)	\$18 (n=31)	\$545 (n=28)
Federal	-- (n=34)	-- (n=28)	\$114.64 (n=31)
Fees/fines	\$1,266 (n=45)	\$1,716 (n=37)	\$7,475 (n=58)
Donations/local fund raising	\$16,474 (n=62)	\$11,529 (n=81)	\$10,508 (n=102)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,938 (n=43)	\$3,846 (n=45)	\$4,32 (n=57)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 128: Maine Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$131,380 (n=129)	\$15,909 (n=114)	\$37,183 (n=132)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$20.00 (n=28)	\$25 (n=23)	\$605 (n=26)
Federal	-- (n=26)	-- (n=23)	\$131 (n=28)
Fees/fines	\$1,879 (n=28)	\$540 (n=34)	\$8,902 (n=55)
Donations/local fund raising	\$22,956 (n=48)	\$11,351 (n=75)	\$11,251 (n=85)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$329 (n=34)	\$689 (n=40)	\$6,523 (n=58)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 129: Maryland Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$6,592,913 (n=15)	\$1,601,207 (n=14)	\$1,499,111 (n=14)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$1,445,763 (n=13)	\$386,820 (n=11)	\$728,685 (n=11)
Federal	\$19,323 (n=8)	\$59,992 (n=4)	\$22,272 (n=6)
Fees/fines	\$383,337 (n=11)	\$151,307 (n=8)	\$189,536 (n=10)
Donations/local fund raising	\$192,587 (n=7)	\$90,206 (n=5)	\$517,681 (n=10)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$98,023 (n=8)	\$34,361 (n=7)	\$51,272 (n=10)

Figure 130: Maryland Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$8,292,260 (n=14)	\$2,245,392 (n=11)	\$1,298,265 (n=14)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$1,895,557 (n=10)	\$458,733 (n=11)	\$758,659 (n=10)
Federal	-- (n=3)	\$91,200 (n=3)	\$22,755 (n=7)
Fees/fines	\$539,564 (n=7)	\$150,840 (n=7)	\$192,429 (n=10)
Donations/local fund raising	\$276,424 (n=4)	\$335,412 (n=4)	\$827,275 (n=8)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$81,528 (n=8)	\$26,350 (n=8)	\$35,864 (n=11)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 131: Massachusetts Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$385,531 (n=262)	\$65,866 (n=239)	\$75,264 (n=249)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$20,602 (n=148)	\$12,892 (n=150)	\$12,988 (n=193)
Federal	-- (n=100)	\$490 (n=100)	\$1,271 (n=100)
Fees/fines	\$2,433 (n=107)	\$7,157 (n=126)	\$2,444 (n=110)
Donations/local fund raising	\$6,041 (n=131)	\$14,307 (n=171)	\$16,062 (n=194)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$695 (n=119)	\$1,264 (n=125)	\$3,850 (n=154)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 132: Massachusetts Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$380,685 (n=233)	\$65,460 (n=215)	\$71,844 (n=218)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$19,788 (n=107)	\$16,333 (n=144)	\$12,135 (n=149)
Federal	\$447 (n=81)	-- (n=76)	-- (n=76)
Fees/fines	\$2,329 (n=85)	\$6,918 (n=107)	\$2,793 (n=90)
Donations/local fund raising	\$6,932 (n=97)	\$19,578 (n=154)	\$16,605 (n=141)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,291 (n=86)	\$2,175 (n=97)	\$4,063 (n=104)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 133: Michigan Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$741,972 (n=232)	\$149,239 (n=203)	\$387,669 (n=215)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$11,284.65 (n=126)	\$4,248 (n=145)	\$19,524 (n=179)
Federal	\$4 (n=118)	\$1 (n=103)	\$930 (n=118)
Fees/fines	\$9,467 (n=115)	\$3,268 (n=124)	\$45,452 (n=167)
Donations/local fund raising	\$2,294 (n=115)	\$3,125 (n=141)	\$11,721 (n=156)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$5,298 (n=120)	\$2,688 (n=111)	\$22,047 (n=142)

Figure 134: Michigan Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$882,683 (n=194)	\$181,639 (n=180)	\$373,190 (n=188)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$6,016 (n=111)	\$2,955 (n=133)	\$17,082 (n=155)
Federal	\$8 (n=96)	\$2 (n=96)	\$959 (n=105)
Fees/fines	\$8,817 (n=105)	\$3,289 (n=117)	\$49,357 (n=152)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,333 (n=105)	\$2,239 (n=132)	\$17,088 (n=147)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,698 (n=111)	\$1,462 (n=102)	\$17,429 (n=121)

Figure 135: Mississippi Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$341,887 (n=31)	\$44,859 (n=21)	\$128,216 (n=27)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$155,877 (n=27)	-- (n=6)	\$20,773 (n=8)
Federal	\$3,457 (n=10)	-- (n=6)	\$18,890 (n=10)
Fees/fines	\$8,393 (n=17)	\$2,215 (n=10)	\$32,807 (n=12)
Donations/local fund raising	\$4,307 (n=15)	\$5,910 (n=12)	\$9,373 (n=12)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$52,559 (n=17)	\$10,200 (n=9)	\$7,114 (n=13)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 136: Mississippi Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$284,375 (n=29)	\$60,923 (n=18)	\$117,325 (n=21)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$141,799 (n=21)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)
Federal	\$4,597 (n=10)	\$3,333 (n=6)	\$12,398 (n=7)
Fees/fines	\$8,631 (n=14)	\$666 (n=6)	\$36,664 (n=9)
Donations/local fund raising	\$3,471 (n=12)	\$1,100 (n=6)	\$9,924 (n=9)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$56,952 (n=17)	\$2,666 (n=6)	\$13,942 (n=9)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 137: Missouri Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$563,646 (n=105)	\$147,745 (n=97)	\$326,750 (n=80)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$3,292 (n=70)	\$7,407 (n=83)	\$9,235 (n=66)
Federal	-- (n=54)	-- (n=51)	-- (n=47)
Fees/fines	\$7,942 (n=63)	\$444 (n=54)	\$10,391 (n=63)
Donations/local fund raising	\$3,911 (n=63)	\$405 (n=51)	\$10,612 (n=63)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,426 (n=54)	\$1,657 (n=55)	\$8,217 (n=77)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 138: Missouri Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$818,574 (n=72)	\$210,737 (n=68)	\$375,723 (n=64)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$1,262 (n=48)	\$9,010 (n=53)	\$9,577 (n=55)
Federal	-- (n=48)	-- (n=44)	-- (n=40)
Fees/fines	\$5,387 (n=52)	\$212 (n=44)	\$13,301 (n=46)
Donations/local fund raising	\$668 (n=54)	\$195 (n=44)	\$22,262 (n=46)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,960 (n=48)	\$710 (n=44)	\$7,400 (n=49)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 139: Montana Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$127,361 (n=53)	\$25,196 (n=41)	\$59,339 (n=44)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$1,387 (n=20)	\$423 (n=17)	\$2,907 (n=32)
Federal	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)
Fees/fines	\$4,313 (n=15)	\$879 (n=15)	\$4,264 (n=17)
Donations/local fund raising	\$2,525 (n=22)	\$6,392 (n=27)	\$9,198 (n=29)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$599 (n=20)	\$273 (n=17)	\$5,050 (n=25)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 140: Montana Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$148,999 (n=46)	\$27,363 (n=39)	\$69,129 (n=41)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$1,725 (n=15)	\$860 (n=17)	\$3,026 (n=25)
Federal	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)
Fees/fines	\$3,489 (n=15)	\$718 (n=15)	\$3,086 (n=22)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,038 (n=15)	\$5,269 (n=22)	\$4,971 (n=29)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$721 (n=17)	\$300 (n=17)	\$1,778 (n=25)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 141: Nevada Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$642,919 (n=13)	\$162,441 (n=10)	\$259,434 (n=11)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$26,683 (n=5)	\$21,227 (n=10)	\$567,646 (n=4)
Federal	\$23,268 (n=3)	\$249 (n=2)	\$4,071 (n=3)
Fees/fines	-- (n=2)	\$468 (n=3)	\$370 (n=3)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=2)	\$4,023 (n=3)	\$8,560 (n=5)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=2)	\$6,301 (n=2)	\$20,613 (n=7)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 142: Nevada Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$414,819 (n=9)	\$67,234 (n=9)	\$112,733 (n=9)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$10,262 (n=5)	\$11,709 (n=9)	\$8,630 (n=3)
Federal	-- (n=2)	\$13,125 (n=3)	-- (n=2)
Fees/fines	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)	\$250 (n=3)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=2)	\$5,400 (n=2)	\$6,483 (n=5)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=2)	\$6,101 (n=2)	\$6,170 (n=5)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 143: New Jersey Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2006		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$952,026 (n=227)	\$162,740 (n=211)	\$328,837 (n=214)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$21,182 (n=101)	\$17,132 (n=145)	\$44,918 (n=104)
Federal	\$67 (n=75)	-- (n=67)	\$304 (n=69)
Fees/fines	\$1,386 (n=80)	\$12,432 (n=109)	\$36,526 (n=112)
Donations/local fund raising	\$3,682 (n=85)	\$7,444 (n=109)	\$12,989 (n=122)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$3,500 (n=77)	\$3,222 (n=93)	\$10,029 (n=109)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 144: New Jersey Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,074,335 (n=190)	\$173,192 (n=182)	\$401,327 (n=180)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$23,625 (n=77)	\$18,308 (n=114)	\$13,785 (n=83)
Federal	\$79 (n=64)	-- (n=56)	\$359 (n=59)
Fees/fines	\$1,891 (n=67)	\$15,078 (n=88)	\$39,185 (n=95)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,772 (n=64)	\$9,635 (n=77)	\$11,351 (n=93)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$4,595 (n=61)	\$2,393 (n=67)	\$4,527 (n=83)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 145: New Mexico Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$248,482 (n=56)	\$62,810 (n=48)	\$63,939 (n=46)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$8,435 (n=36)	\$38,414 (n=54)	\$5,566 (n=36)
Federal	\$133 (n=28)	-- (n=28)	\$687 (n=28)
Fees/fines	-- (n=28)	\$228 (n=28)	\$1,928 (n=28)
Donations/local fund raising	\$15,807 (n=33)	\$5,145 (n=36)	\$39,238 (n=40)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,108 (n=35)	\$3,437 (n=41)	\$3,681 (n=36)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 146: New Mexico Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$300,669 (n=43)	\$36,109 (n=41)	\$63,335 (n=41)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$4,805 (n=23)	\$10,293 (n=36)	\$4,764 (n=26)
Federal	-- (n=21)	-- (n=21)	\$937 (n=21)
Fees/fines	-- (n=21)	\$254 (n=21)	\$2,541 (n=21)
Donations/local fund raising	\$20,998 (n=25)	\$4,193 (n=26)	\$46,793 (n=26)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$703 (n=27)	\$1,339 (n=25)	\$3,165 (n=28)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 147: New York Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$3,814,910 (n=524)	\$715,876 (n=463)	\$1,258,069 (n=486)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$705,635 (n=272)	\$87,078 (n=209)	\$33,362 (n=365)
Federal	\$1,244 (n=180)	\$71 (n=186)	\$24,050 (n=200)
Fees/fines	\$5,876 (n=184)	\$29,599 (n=216)	\$28,536 (n=288)
Donations/local fund raising	\$13,510 (n=277)	\$13,601 (n=320)	\$99,181 (n=380)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$189,224 (n=281)	\$36,123 (n=303)	\$24,096 (n=378)

Figure 148: New York Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$4,539,286 (n=470)	\$1,067,524 (n=411)	\$1,063,030 (n=444)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$723,262 (n=258)	\$61,350 (n=188)	\$42,109 (n=255)
Federal	\$27 (n=155)	\$63 (n=155)	\$47,982 (n=172)
Fees/fines	\$7,143 (n=173)	\$35,176 (n=199)	\$445,712 (n=331)
Donations/local fund raising	\$7,772 (n=186)	\$29,810 (n=217)	\$29,924 (n=250)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$235,229 (n=254)	\$37,767 (n=262)	\$19,679 (n=323)

Figure 149: North Carolina Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,831,545 (n=48)	\$267,425 (n=42)	\$524,102 (n=46)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$174,037 (n=39)	\$87,506 (n=35)	\$104,599 (n=46)
Federal	\$8,844 (n=26)	-- (n=24)	\$25,397 (n=35)
Fees/fines	\$27,804 (n=33)	\$3,004 (n=26)	\$35,878 (n=27)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,719 (n=26)	\$5,593 (n=26)	\$4,267 (n=27)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$27,296 (n=33)	\$2,110 (n=28)	\$24,995 (n=34)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 150: North Carolina Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$2,000,724 (n=46)	\$260,395 (n=44)	\$571,105 (n=42)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$177,085 (n=34)	\$93,873 (n=34)	\$75,629 (n=31)
Federal	\$9,476 (n=24)	-- (n=22)	\$13,669 (n=31)
Fees/fines	\$27,196 (n=29)	\$3,655 (n=26)	\$34,777 (n=25)
Donations/local fund raising	\$7,709 (n=29)	\$5,282 (n=26)	\$5,421 (n=26)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$38,412 (n=28)	\$2,168 (n=26)	\$21,358 (n=29)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 151: North Dakota Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2006		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$95,752 (n=39)	\$25,838 (n=35)	\$43,528 (n=37)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$7,313 (n=20)	\$2,906 (n=23)	\$10,310 (n=23)
Federal	-- (n=17)	-- (n=17)	-- (n=17)
Fees/fines	\$659 (n=23)	\$362 (n=23)	\$584 (n=26)
Donations/local fund raising	\$676 (n=22)	\$1,063 (n=23)	\$2,689 (n=29)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,363 (n=20)	-- (n=17)	\$187 (n=20)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 152: North Dakota Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$47,379 (n=36)	\$8,487 (n=35)	\$22,297 (n=33)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$1,737 (n=14)	\$1,833 (n=17)	\$3,355 (n=17)
Federal	-- (n=14)	-- (n=14)	-- (n=14)
Fees/fines	\$386 (n=14)	\$50 (n=14)	\$273 (n=17)
Donations/local fund raising	\$324 (n=14)	\$50 (n=14)	\$200 (n=14)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=14)	-- (n=14)	\$11,500 (n=17)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 153: Ohio Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2006		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,235,964 (n=82)	\$312,401 (n=72)	\$503,132 (n=75)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$834,364 (n=132)	\$200,345 (n=122)	\$381,889 (n=116)
Federal	\$3,434 (n=49)	\$892 (n=46)	\$3,899 (n=49)
Fees/fines	\$46,780 (n=56)	\$19,271 (n=54)	\$40,479 (n=75)
Donations/local fund raising	\$13,480 (n=53)	\$2,836 (n=58)	\$10,104 (n=61)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$823,192 (n=47)	\$170,332 (n=54)	\$313,011 (n=57)

Figure 154: Ohio Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,367,123 (n=67)	\$367,855 (n=60)	\$709,058 (n=64)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$892,442 (n=112)	\$212,043 (n=102)	\$402,676 (n=99)
Federal	\$4,597 (n=37)	\$1,181 (n=37)	\$2,356 (n=37)
Fees/fines	\$49,574 (n=52)	\$14,655 (n=46)	\$54,137 (n=62)
Donations/local fund raising	\$12,139 (n=43)	\$2,420 (n=46)	\$8,358 (n=53)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$41,530 (n=40)	\$9,682 (n=40)	\$22,347 (n=37)

Figure 155: Oklahoma Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$147,704 (n=95)	\$26,494 (n=79)	\$40,220 (n=85)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$1,910.10 (n=39)	\$5,208 (n=62)	\$5,596 (n=72)
Federal	-- (n=25)	-- (n=23)	\$776 (n=29)
Fees/fines	\$245 (n=29)	\$1,594 (n=29)	\$1,998 (n=31)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,163 (n=31)	\$4,999 (n=47)	\$7,437 (n=51)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,435 (n=33)	\$1,248 (n=29)	\$5,444 (n=55)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 156: Oklahoma Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$146,948 (n=81)	\$26,102 (n=70)	\$48,749 (n=74)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$936 (n=33)	\$4,688 (n=54)	\$4,406 (n=52)
Federal	-- (n=23)	-- (n=28)	\$417 (n=31)
Fees/fines	\$64 (n=30)	\$642 (n=35)	\$1,391 (n=37)
Donations/local fund raising	\$801 (n=27)	\$5,124 (n=47)	\$7,620 (n=55)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,084 (n=31)	\$411 (n=30)	\$8,871 (n=60)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 157: Oregon Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$485,524 (n=109)	\$52,561 (n=105)	\$156,109 (n=100)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$1,907 (n=50)	\$1,587 (n=50)	\$11,167 (n=68)
Federal	-- (n=45)	-- (n=45)	\$2,405 (n=54)
Fees/fines	\$3,379 (n=40)	\$7,659 (n=40)	\$5,721 (n=68)
Donations/local fund raising	\$771 (n=40)	\$7,702 (n=59)	\$19,886 (n=63)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$4,114 (n=40)	\$290 (n=59)	\$6,725 (n=59)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 158: Oregon Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$589,616 (n=86)	\$58,967 (n=82)	\$193,450 (n=77)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$1,482 (n=40)	\$2,022 (n=40)	\$12,279 (n=63)
Federal	-- (n=31)	-- (n=31)	\$7,175 (n=35)
Fees/fines	\$3,828 (n=35)	\$8,678 (n=35)	\$6,067 (n=40)
Donations/local fund raising	\$243 (n=31)	\$7,086 (n=44)	\$192,343 (n=49)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,535 (n=31)	\$9 (n=35)	\$2,866 (n=49)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 159: Pennsylvania Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$32,935,488 (n=298)	\$24,708 (n=255)	\$118,403 (n=264)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$68,694 (n=281)	\$52,889 (n=277)	\$64,816 (n=228)
Federal	\$5,221 (n=183)	\$1,843 (n=183)	\$1,210 (n=200)
Fees/fines	\$9,336 (n=210)	\$9,540 (n=203)	\$34,802 (n=255)
Donations/local fund raising	\$10,481 (n=237)	\$6,395 (n=254)	\$19,624 (n=272)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$8,842 (n=215)	\$4,701 (n=228)	\$12,675 (n=255)

Figure 160: Pennsylvania Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$310,109 (n=283)	\$27,139 (n=229)	\$128,116 (n=238)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$82,558 (n=260)	\$60,667 (n=272)	\$78,102 (n=214)
Federal	\$485 (n=161)	\$576 (n=161)	\$4,114 (n=179)
Fees/fines	\$13,774 (n=192)	\$11,229 (n=200)	\$78,296 (n=240)
Donations/local fund raising	\$8,933 (n=206)	\$8,875 (n=219)	\$19,903 (n=251)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$9,449 (n=188)	\$5,195 (n=188)	\$14,567 (n=209)

Figure 161: Rhode Island Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$624,190 (n=23)	\$81,047 (n=19)	\$172,408 (n=24)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$128,031 (n=27)	\$16,814 (n=21)	\$35,895 (n=26)
Federal	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)
Fees/fines	-- (n=15)	\$22,211 (n=19)	\$18,618 (n=27)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=15)	\$960 (n=19)	\$1,646 (n=19)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$800 (n=19)	\$250 (n=15)	\$21,451 (n=19)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 162: Rhode Island Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$565,414 (n=24)	\$122,995 (n=15)	\$42,738 (n=13)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$211,030 (n=16)	\$23,223 (n=11)	\$19,716 (n=22)
Federal	-- (n=8)	-- (n=8)	-- (n=12)
Fees/fines	-- (n=8)	\$24,866 (n=12)	\$5,256 (n=19)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=8)	\$33,333 (n=12)	\$8,315 (n=19)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=8)	-- (n=8)	\$12,449 (n=23)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 163: South Carolina Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2006		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,040,249 (n=27)	\$133,583 (n=27)	\$261,899 (n=27)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$59,828 (n=17)	\$115,846 (n=27)	\$35,070 (n=20)
Federal	\$919 (n=11)	\$4,082 (n=10)	\$8,473 (n=17)
Fees/fines	-- (n=11)	\$2,765 (n=9)	\$18,894 (n=15)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=9)	\$10,758 (n=12)	\$1,302 (n=16)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$4,515 (n=9)	\$7,327 (n=13)	\$19,070 (n=15)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 164: South Carolina Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,265,864 (n=24)	\$165,719 (n=24)	\$297,379 (n=24)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$55,939 (n=18)	\$136,480 (n=24)	\$49,345 (n=20)
Federal	-- (n=8)	-- (n=8)	\$18,131 (n=12)
Fees/fines	-- (n=8)	\$2,910 (n=8)	\$35,696 (n=14)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=8)	\$3,250 (n=8)	\$4,496 (n=12)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	* (n=8)	* (n=8)	\$34,433 (n=17)
Key: * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report			

Figure 165: South Dakota Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$214,147 (n=104)	\$47,972 (n=89)	\$71,734 (n=95)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=32)	-- (n=29)	\$645 (n=32)
Federal	-- (n=32)	-- (n=32)	-- (n=29)
Fees/fines	\$7,282 (n=40)	\$1,553 (n=37)	\$8,609 (n=43)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,017 (n=49)	\$1,318 (n=52)	\$6,738 (n=37)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,707 (n=41)	\$1,264 (n=42)	\$2,523 (n=41)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 166: South Dakota Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$233,571 (n=86)	\$59,826 (n=62)	\$70,219 (n=70)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=26)	-- (n=26)	\$630 (n=32)
Federal	-- (n=26)	-- (n=26)	-- (n=26)
Fees/fines	\$9,576 (n=27)	\$1,883 (n=27)	\$5,582 (n=36)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,250 (n=30)	\$1,475 (n=36)	\$2,215 (n=36)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,854 (n=23)	\$1,022 (n=23)	\$1,063 (n=31)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 167: Tennessee Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$510,738 (n=118)	\$52,948 (n=88)	\$163,387 (n=91)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=65)	\$3,110 (n=58)	-- (n=49)
Federal	\$849 (n=58)	\$1,087 (n=52)	\$475 (n=49)
Fees/fines	\$2,094 (n=68)	\$1,375 (n=54)	\$61,990 (n=68)
Donations/local fund raising	\$3,451 (n=61)	\$1,149 (n=61)	\$7,263 (n=69)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,087 (n=61)	\$1,48 (n=59)	\$3,237 (n=68)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 168: Tennessee Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$208,072 (n=88)	\$54,147 (n=72)	\$184,705 (n=75)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=52)	\$6,501 (n=49)	-- (n=46)
Federal	\$37 (n=52)	\$357 (n=46)	-- (n=46)
Fees/fines	\$270 (n=55)	\$1,275 (n=49)	\$62,189 (n=63)
Donations/local fund raising	\$2,999 (n=55)	\$297 (n=50)	\$4,878 (n=60)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$328 (n=55)	\$641 (n=53)	\$3,520 (n=63)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 169: Texas Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$752,350 (n=363)	\$174,769 (n=309)	\$196,235 (n=345)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$11,627 (n=195)	\$8,833 (n=222)	\$5,607 (n=203)
Federal	-- (n=167)	\$1,075 (n=171)	\$13,588 (n=168)
Fees/fines	\$69 (n=180)	\$1,169 (n=175)	\$1,713 (n=191)
Donations/local fund raising	\$2,347 (n=194)	\$5,830 (n=247)	\$9,299 (n=249)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$7,736 (n=214)	\$3,596 (n=235)	\$8,971 (n=263)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 170: Texas Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$661,975 (n=308)	\$157,617 (n=268)	\$212,686 (n=302)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$589 (n=149)	\$2,950 (n=170)	\$2,899 (n=168)
Federal	-- (n=138)	\$1,238 (n=142)	\$3,130 (n=149)
Fees/fines	\$3 (n=143)	\$1,153 (n=157)	\$1,453 (n=166)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,439 (n=157)	\$6,150 (n=190)	\$5,877 (n=204)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,340 (n=193)	\$3,479 (n=203)	\$6,512 (n=208)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 171: Utah Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2006		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$385,825 (n=43)	\$111,415 (n=39)	\$157,638 (n=39)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$12,523 (n=17)	\$2,769 (n=17)	\$7,857 (n=16)
Federal	-- (n=11)	\$561 (n=13)	\$10,249 (n=10)
Fees/fines	\$19,978 (n=16)	\$8,690 (n=14)	\$15,163 (n=11)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=11)	\$1,194 (n=17)	\$2,350 (n=11)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$634 (n=11)	\$2,945 (n=20)	\$7,423 (n=18)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 172: Utah Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$481,346 (n=33)	\$136,010 (n=30)	\$224,435 (n=30)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$16,032 (n=9)	\$2,555 (n=7)	\$9,909 (n=12)
Federal	-- (n=6)	-- (n=6)	\$5,960 (n=7)
Fees/fines	\$31,306 (n=9)	\$6,631 (n=9)	\$20,417 (n=9)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=6)	\$980 (n=9)	\$882 (n=9)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$780 (n=7)	\$3,207 (n=9)	\$5,605 (n=14)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 173: Vermont Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$93,899 (n=146)	\$15,438 (n=130)	\$23,077 (n=135)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$1,684 (n=51)	\$80 (n=54)	\$334 (n=56)
Federal	\$276 (n=51)	-- (n=48)	\$1,398 (n=51)
Fees/fines	\$183 (n=54)	\$1,819 (n=54)	\$1,708 (n=64)
Donations/local fund raising	\$6,489 (n=67)	\$4,919 (n=88)	\$8,313 (n=90)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,317 (n=59)	\$2,362 (n=72)	\$6,812 (n=88)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 174: Vermont Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$97,967 (n=130)	\$14,772 (n=114)	\$20,761 (n=117)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$2,128 (n=38)	\$136 (n=40)	\$479 (n=43)
Federal	-- (n=35)	-- (n=35)	\$1,974 (n=38)
Fees/fines	\$214 (n=40)	\$2,489 (n=40)	\$2,009 (n=43)
Donations/local fund raising	\$10,170 (n=61)	\$3,573 (n=69)	\$7,924 (n=77)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$929 (n=46)	\$1,725 (n=48)	\$765 (n=64)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 175: Virginia Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2006		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,733,996 (n=66)	\$169,953 (n=63)	\$353,973 (n=66)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$35,572 (n=45)	\$157,570 (n=63)	\$44,741 (n=46)
Federal	-- (n=39)	\$11 (n=39)	\$1,046 (n=37)
Fees/fines	\$2,220 (n=35)	\$6,112 (n=35)	\$41,263 (n=40)
Donations/local fund raising	\$21,240 (n=32)	\$18,177 (n=41)	\$27,768 (n=44)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$4,041 (n=38)	\$2,986 (n=42)	\$15,582 (n=45)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 176: Virginia Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Sources of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,903,105 (n=55)	\$187,631 (n=49)	\$356,924 (n=53)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$42,751 (n=40)	\$149,120 (n=50)	\$58,188 (n=39)
Federal	-- (n=30)	-- (n=30)	\$2,977 (n=28)
Fees/fines	\$2,615 (n=30)	\$21,407 (n=29)	\$8,269 (n=26)
Donations/local fund raising	\$23,935 (n=30)	\$5,763 (n=36)	\$26,991 (n=36)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,226 (n=33)	\$333 (n=32)	\$10,307 (n=35)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 177: Washington Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$806,347 (n=39)	\$134,438 (n=36)	\$291,426 (n=39)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=10)	-- (n=10)	-- (n=10)
Federal	-- (n=10)	-- (n=10)	\$1,212 (n=12)
Fees/fines	\$5,187 (n=17)	\$194 (n=17)	\$28,125 (n=14)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,154 (n=13)	\$6,624 (n=29)	\$5,680 (n=15)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=10)	\$781 (n=10)	\$745 (n=14)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 178: Washington Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$1,304,697 (n=24)	\$205,019 (n=24)	\$767,039 (n=24)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Federal	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	\$2,806 (n=7)
Fees/fines	-- (n=5)	\$81 (n=8)	\$37,319 (n=8)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=5)	\$9,755 (n=12)	\$17,518 (n=7)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 179: Washington, D.C. Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$23,012,976 (n=1)	\$4,068,068 (n=1)	\$7,356,131 (n=1)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	--	--	--
Federal	\$440,495 (n=1)	\$234,487 (n=1)	\$141,742 (n=1)
Fees/fines	\$66,508 (n=1)	\$69,818 (n=1)	\$236,504 (n=1)
Donations/local fund raising	--	--	--
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	--	\$1,317 (n=1)	\$13,914 (n=1)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 180: Washington, D.C. Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$6,513,658 (n=1)	\$387,670 (n=1)	\$4,179,887 (n=1)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$146,135 (n=1)	--	--
Federal	\$18,835 (n=1)	--	\$2,338 (n=1)
Fees/fines	--	--	\$9,877 (n=1)
Donations/local fund raising	--	--	--
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	--	--	--
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 181: West Virginia Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$98,890 (n=47)	\$57,636 (n=38)	\$39,020 (n=40)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$83,517 (n=59)	\$7,347 (n=36)	\$18,136 (n=32)
Federal	-- (n=24)	-- (n=21)	-- (n=21)
Fees/fines	\$237 (n=23)	\$1,334 (n=23)	\$9,906 (n=38)
Donations/local fund raising	\$2,365 (n=27)	\$4,695 (n=31)	\$25,342 (n=46)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,429 (n=26)	\$1,155 (n=27)	\$10,452 (n=36)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 182: West Virginia Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$150,203 (n=61)	\$73,780 (n=42)	\$46,190 (n=48)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$83,380 (n=62)	\$7,855 (n=32)	\$21,657 (n=32)
Federal	-- (n=22)	-- (n=21)	-- (n=21)
Fees/fines	\$143 (n=21)	\$879 (n=23)	\$26,068 (n=34)
Donations/local fund raising	\$2,492 (n=26)	\$4,217 (n=32)	\$9,791 (n=40)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,921 (n=24)	\$1,406 (n=32)	\$3,628 (n=30)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 183: Wisconsin Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

	Fiscal Year 2006		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$434,865 (n=289)	\$83,978 (n=257)	\$105,834 (n=254)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$50 (n=91)	\$1,721 (n=116)	\$1,128 (n=121)
Federal	\$17 (n=91)	\$40 (n=91)	\$611 (n=98)
Fees/fines	\$6,730 (n=102)	\$7,867 (n=119)	\$6,041 (n=144)
Donations/local fund raising	\$463 (n=102)	\$7,007 (n=134)	\$6,507 (n=137)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$11,004 (n=95)	\$4,348 (n=121)	\$9,720 (n=115)

Figure 184: Wisconsin Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

	Fiscal Year 2007		
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$451,907 (n=256)	\$81,368 (n=234)	\$117,803 (n=230)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$61 (n=75)	\$1,809 (n=103)	\$1,313 (n=91)
Federal	-- (n=75)	\$43 (n=79)	\$161 (n=79)
Fees/fines	\$204 (n=82)	\$9,249 (n=103)	\$10,422 (n=122)
Donations/local fund raising	\$167 (n=85)	\$5,274 (n=110)	\$1,910 (n=105)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$10,405 (n=72)	\$2,142 (n=85)	\$3,639 (n=99)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 185: Wyoming Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$740,578 (n=23)	\$100,389 (n=23)	\$193,827 (n=23)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)	\$750 (n=6)
Federal	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)	\$1,258 (n=11)
Fees/fines	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)	\$14,435 (n=16)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=4)	\$655 (n=4)	\$18,993 (n=7)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,793 (n=6)	-- (n=4)	\$4,170 (n=14)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figure 186: Wyoming Public Library Outlets Total Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007			
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$823,871 (n=23)	\$114,023 (n=23)	\$242,441 (n=23)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=2)	\$72,699 (n=10)	\$1,125 (n=4)
Federal	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)	\$1,377 (n=5)
Fees/fines	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)	\$13,900 (n=16)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=2)	\$4,133 (n=3)	\$15,833 (n=7)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$141 (n=4)	-- (n=2)	\$3,820 (n=13)
Key: -- : No data to report			

Figures 187 through 274 represent the state responses for libraries' total technology-related operating expenditures from all funding sources for fiscal years 2006 and 2007. Washington, D.C. reported receiving the largest average sum from a single source, \$470,196 in local/county funding that was applied to salaries during the 2006 fiscal year. Conversely, Delaware only received an average of \$2,000 from local/county funding for technology-related salaries. In estimating funding for the 2007 fiscal year, Florida expects to receive the highest average amount (\$522,533) in local/county funding for technology-related salaries. Delaware expects to only receive no local/county funding for technology-related salaries during the 2007 fiscal year, and North Dakota estimates that public library systems in the state will receive an average of \$150 from local/county funding for salaries, which represent the lowest average estimates in that category.

Almost all of the states reported that a majority of technology-related salaries for the 2006 fiscal year were supplied through local/county funding. Only one state (New Mexico) reported receiving the largest portion of technology-related salary funding from a different source (donations). The majority of funding for hardware was provided by local/county source for most states. The exceptions to this were three states (DE, NC, and SC) received most of the hardware funding from state sources, one (PA) received a majority of hardware funding from fees/fines, three (ID, MD, and NY) received a majority of hardware funding from donations, and three (LA, MT, and RI) received a majority of hardware funding from grants. The majority of software funding also came from local/county sources for most states, with the exceptions of South Carolina (from state sources), Pennsylvania (from fees/fines), Alaska (from grants), and Arizona (from grants). The only three states not to receive a majority of their telecommunications funding from local/county sources were Maryland (state sources), Louisiana (federal sources) and North Dakota (federal sources).

Public library systems in each state receive a majority of their technology-related funding from local/county sources. Six states (CO, OR, TN, WA, DC, and WY) did not receive any technology-related funding from state sources during the 2006 fiscal year; eight states (CO, DE, ID, RI, SD, UT, VT, and DC) did not receive any technology-related funding from federal sources during the 2006 fiscal year; 15 states did not receive any technology-related funding from fees/fines during the 2006 fiscal year; five states (FL, NC, ND, RI, and DC) did not receive any technology-related funding from donations/local fundraising during the 2006 fiscal year; and three states (WA, DC, and WY) did not receive any technology-related funding from grants during the 2006 fiscal year.

For eight states (CO, DE, NJ, ND, TN, WA, DC, and WY), the technology related salaries were funded solely through local/county funding sources during the 2006 fiscal year, Idaho and Washington's software expenses were funded solely through local/county funding during the 2006 fiscal year, and Colorado's telecommunications expenses were funded solely through local/county funding during the 2006 fiscal year.

Only four states (FL, MS, OH, and PA) have public library systems that expect to receive federal funding for technology-related salaries in the 2007 fiscal year.

Figure 187: Alabama Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$28,737 (n=123)	\$4,822 (n=144)	\$1,313 (n=116)	\$5,933 (n=130)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$347 (n=100)	\$1,395 (n=108)	\$327 (n=111)	\$333 (n=111)
Federal	-- (n=100)	\$862 (n=100)	\$1,089 (n=100)	\$1,093 (n=100)
Fees/fines	\$153 (n=100)	\$102 (n=100)	-- (n=100)	\$339 (n=108)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,278 (n=100)	\$2,437 (n=100)	-- (n=100)	\$347 (n=108)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$32 (n=100)	\$2,269 (n=108)	\$344 (n=108)	\$70 (n=100)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 188: Alabama Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$32,830 (n=113)	\$9,176 (n=127)	\$1,935 (n=106)	\$6,360 (n=106)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$420 (n=91)	\$1,151 (n=98)	\$186 (n=91)	\$287 (n=101)
Federal	-- (n=91)	\$1,614 (n=91)	\$763 (n=91)	\$1,945 (n=91)
Fees/fines	\$200 (n=91)	-- (n=91)	-- (n=91)	\$347 (n=98)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,425 (n=91)	\$1,223 (n=91)	-- (n=91)	\$347 (n=98)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=91)	\$889 (n=108)	\$768 (n=101)	\$67 (n=91)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 189: Alaska Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$36,851 (n=14)	\$5,013 (n=22)	\$2,403 (n=14)	\$4,447 (n=30)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$714.29 (n=13)	-- (n=11)	-- (n=11)	\$150 (n=13)
Federal	-- (n=10)	\$833 (n=11)	-- (n=10)	\$590 (n=15)
Fees/fines	-- (n=10)	-- (n=10)	-- (n=10)	-- (n=10)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=10)	\$1,579 (n=11)	\$390 (n=10)	\$358 (n=11)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$12,908 (n=15)	\$4,140 (n=23)	\$8,500 (n=17)	\$32 (n=13)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 190: Alaska Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$20,280 (n=12)	\$5,128 (n=14)	\$3,506 (n=11)	\$5,419 (n=28)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=11)	-- (n=11)	\$100.00 (n=13)	\$221 (n=13)
Federal	-- (n=10)	-- (n=10)	-- (n=10)	\$647 (n=15)
Fees/fines	-- (n=10)	-- (n=10)	-- (n=10)	-- (n=10)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=10)	\$1,760 (n=10)	-- (n=10)	\$190 (n=10)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,454 (n=12)	\$1,200 (n=13)	\$223 (n=11)	\$1,041 (n=11)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 191: Arizona Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$226,179 (n=25)	\$74,956 (n=23)	\$13,150 (n=25)	\$64,419 (n=25)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$18,834 (n=15)	\$973.54 (n=16)	\$707 (n=15)	\$75 (n=15)
Federal	-- (n=13)	-- (n=12)	\$1,831 (n=16)	-- (n=12)
Fees/fines	-- (n=13)	-- (n=13)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=10)	\$10,152 (n=16)	\$44 (n=13)	\$149 (n=13)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=10)	\$24,341 (n=19)	\$17,741 (n=12)	-- (n=12)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 192: Arizona Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$270,460 (n=22)	\$78,382 (n=22)	\$98,588 (n=22)	\$79,632 (n=22)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$15,387 (n=15)	\$4,870 (n=15)	\$153 (n=12)	-- (n=12)
Federal	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)
Fees/fines	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	\$3,383 (n=15)	\$177 (n=12)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=12)	\$18,989 (n=17)	\$17,782 (n=12)	-- (n=12)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 193: Arkansas Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$47,149 (n=30)	\$12,331 (n=28)	\$20,211 (n=32)	\$16,412 (n=34)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$4,225 (n=19)	\$407 (n=17)	\$152 (n=17)	\$1,302 (n=16)
Federal	-- (n=16)	-- (n=16)	-- (n=16)	\$151 (n=16)
Fees/fines	\$305 (n=17)	-- (n=16)	-- (n=16)	-- (n=14)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,526 (n=17)	\$3,427 (n=21)	\$411 (n=21)	-- (n=14)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$203 (n=17)	\$8,945 (n=28)	\$8 (n=20)	\$2,642 (n=18)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 194: Arkansas Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$56,327 (n=22)	\$9,632 (n=28)	\$28,935 (n=30)	\$20,635 (n=30)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$3,421 (n=16)	\$2,538 (n=20)	\$849 (n=16)	\$1,263 (n=16)
Federal	-- (n=14)	-- (n=14)	-- (n=14)	\$471 (n=16)
Fees/fines	-- (n=14)	-- (n=14)	-- (n=14)	-- (n=14)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=14)	-- (n=14)	\$113 (n=16)	-- (n=14)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=14)	\$2,427 (n=18)	-- (n=14)	\$2,330 (n=18)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 195: California Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$214,124 (n=92)	\$219,758 (n=99)	\$57,782 (n=87)	\$75,084 (n=99)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=31)	\$1,380 (n=36)	-- (n=34)	\$1,920 (n=37)
Federal	-- (n=31)	\$701 (n=34)	-- (n=34)	\$5,018 (n=40)
Fees/fines	-- (n=31)	\$510 (n=37)	-- (n=34)	\$1,021 (n=37)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=35)	\$3,298 (n=42)	\$2,564 (n=37)	\$600 (n=41)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,220 (n=35)	\$27,450 (n=64)	\$4,535 (n=40)	\$1,807 (n=44)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 196: California Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$213,304 (n=81)	\$130,151 (n=89)	\$46,993 (n=81)	\$86,844 (n=95)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=31)	-- (n=34)	\$925 (n=34)	\$1,869 (n=37)
Federal	-- (n=31)	\$3,296 (n=34)	-- (n=34)	\$5,017 (n=40)
Fees/fines	-- (n=31)	\$1,021 (n=37)	-- (n=34)	\$3,898 (n=37)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=35)	\$3,060 (n=44)	\$3,983 (n=37)	\$599 (n=41)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$960 (n=35)	\$7,051 (n=40)	\$934 (n=38)	-- (n=37)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 197: Colorado Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$74,784 (n=60)	\$67,827 (n=68)	\$9,902 (n=70)	\$13,584 (n=69)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=36)	-- (n=36)	-- (n=36)	-- (n=36)
Federal	-- (n=36)	-- (n=36)	-- (n=36)	-- (n=36)
Fees/fines	-- (n=36)	\$46 (n=40)	-- (n=36)	-- (n=36)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=36)	\$1,098 (n=41)	\$948 (n=41)	-- (n=36)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=36)	\$7,644 (n=48)	\$3,153 (n=41)	-- (n=36)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 198: Colorado Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$66,794 (n=60)	\$50,914 (n=68)	\$12,653 (n=67)	\$16,862 (n=69)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=36)	-- (n=36)	-- (n=36)	-- (n=36)
Federal	-- (n=36)	-- (n=36)	-- (n=36)	\$65 (n=38)
Fees/fines	-- (n=36)	\$46 (n=40)	-- (n=36)	-- (n=36)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=36)	\$1,983 (n=38)	\$3,292 (n=38)	-- (n=36)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,570 (n=38)	\$10,236 (n=38)	\$2,732 (n=38)	-- (n=36)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 199: Connecticut Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$158,807 (n=68)	\$7,235 (n=86)	\$7,401 (n=90)	\$14,102 (n=86)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=48)	\$650 (n=56)	\$77 (n=52)	\$1,881 (n=48)
Federal	-- (n=48)	-- (n=48)	-- (n=48)	\$337 (n=48)
Fees/fines	-- (n=48)	-- (n=48)	-- (n=48)	\$3,678 (n=48)
Donations/local fund raising	\$6,352 (n=52)	\$2,643 (n=68)	\$1,582 (n=64)	\$4,329 (n=56)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=48)	\$1,402 (n=52)	-- (n=48)	-- (n=48)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 200: Connecticut Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$163,931 (n=68)	\$11,981 (n=82)	\$8,965 (n=94)	\$11,657 (n=82)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=48)	\$701 (n=52)	\$116 (n=52)	\$144 (n=56)
Federal	-- (n=48)	-- (n=48)	-- (n=48)	\$337 (n=48)
Fees/fines	-- (n=48)	-- (n=48)	-- (n=48)	\$367 (n=48)
Donations/local fund raising	\$6,668 (n=52)	\$768 (n=60)	\$2,044 (n=56)	\$3,271 (n=52)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=48)	-- (n=48)	-- (n=48)	-- (n=48)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 201: Delaware Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$2,000 (n=5)	\$3,360 (n=6)	\$1,999 (n=6)	\$7,539 (n=10)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=5)	\$7,247 (n=6)	\$651 (n=6)	\$5,000 (n=5)
Federal	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Fees/fines	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=5)	\$3,866 (n=8)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=5)	\$1,866 (n=8)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 202: Delaware Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	-- (n=5)	\$2,239 (n=6)	\$3,641 (n=4)	\$4,666 (n=8)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=5)	\$4,560 (n=6)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Federal	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Fees/fines	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=5)	\$4,333 (n=8)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=5)	\$3,000 (n=8)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 203: Florida Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$435,997 (n=28)	\$393,800 (n=32)	\$104,071 (n=25)	\$418,126 (n=31)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$1,687 (n=8)	\$29,537 (n=11)	\$27,187 (n=11)	\$33,911 (n=11)
Federal	\$2,773 (n=7)	\$32,172 (n=7)	\$390 (n=7)	\$76 (n=7)
Fees/fines	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=5)	\$26,654 (n=9)	\$1,797 (n=8)	-- (n=5)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 204: Florida Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$522,533 (n=20)	\$440,428 (n=29)	\$177,356 (n=22)	\$501,438 (n=31)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$1,771 (n=8)	\$34,365 (n=17)	\$32,871 (n=17)	\$8,882 (n=14)
Federal	\$2,839 (n=7)	\$2,113 (n=7)	-- (n=5)	\$73 (n=7)
Fees/fines	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=5)	\$41,498 (n=18)	\$17,831 (n=11)	-- (n=5)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 205: Georgia Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$108,958 (n=26)	\$109,759 (n=25)	\$40,376 (n=24)	\$32,075 (n=23)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$44,104 (n=19)	\$352 (n=9)	\$12,519 (n=11)	\$1,693 (n=12)
Federal	-- (n=7)	\$915 (n=12)	-- (n=7)	\$12,079 (n=9)
Fees/fines	\$204 (n=9)	\$409 (n=7)	-- (n=7)	-- (n=7)
Donations/local fund raising	\$204 (n=9)	\$1,074 (n=8)	\$3,045 (n=9)	\$2,652 (n=9)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,305 (n=10)	\$22,543 (n=20)	\$226 (n=7)	\$1,224 (n=9)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 206: Georgia Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$119,622 (n=23)	\$38,894 (n=23)	\$43,675 (n=21)	\$30,437 (n=23)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$37,014 (n=19)	\$1,857 (n=9)	\$7,667 (n=14)	\$840 (n=12)
Federal	-- (n=7)	-- (n=7)	\$668 (n=9)	\$12,263 (n=9)
Fees/fines	-- (n=7)	-- (n=7)	-- (n=7)	-- (n=7)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=7)	\$705 (n=10)	\$1,550 (n=9)	-- (n=7)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$66,93 (n=10)	\$34,046 (n=23)	\$4,557 (n=9)	\$1,175 (n=9)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 207: Idaho Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$12,394 (n=36)	\$7,85 (n=42)	\$5,978 (n=51)	\$5,295 (n=51)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$25 (n=21)	-- (n=21)	-- (n=19)	-- (n=19)
Federal	-- (n=19)	-- (n=19)	-- (n=19)	-- (n=16)
Fees/fines	-- (n=16)	-- (n=16)	-- (n=16)	-- (n=16)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=16)	\$32,221 (n=25)	-- (n=16)	-- (n=16)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=16)	\$1,907 (n=29)	-- (n=19)	\$26 (n=19)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 208: Idaho Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$6,020 (n=39)	\$4,477 (n=46)	\$2,418 (n=51)	\$2,841 (n=47)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=19)	-- (n=19)	-- (n=19)	-- (n=19)
Federal	-- (n=19)	-- (n=19)	-- (n=19)	-- (n=16)
Fees/fines	-- (n=16)	-- (n=16)	-- (n=16)	-- (n=16)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=16)	\$714 (n=19)	-- (n=16)	-- (n=16)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$71 (n=19)	\$1,888 (n=24)	\$58 (n=16)	-- (n=16)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 209: Illinois Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$103,720 (n=276)	\$18,858 (n=295)	\$10,255 (n=295)	\$9,069 (n=328)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$406.74 (n=198)	\$282 (n=200)	-- (n=187)	\$22 (n=191)
Federal	-- (n=191)	-- (n=187)	-- (n=187)	\$241 (n=209)
Fees/fines	\$17 (n=199)	\$1,015 (n=199)	\$1,601 (n=195)	\$202 (n=191)
Donations/local fund raising	\$13 (n=191)	\$178 (n=191)	\$87 (n=196)	\$95 (n=191)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$527 (n=197)	\$1,325 (n=204)	\$1,072 (n=191)	\$49 (n=191)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 210: Illinois Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$86,668 (n=255)	\$22,023 (n=260)	\$14,271 (n=259)	\$7,815 (n=268)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=186)	\$455 (n=191)	-- (n=186)	-- (n=186)
Federal	-- (n=191)	\$6 (n=191)	\$89 (n=191)	\$31 (n=194)
Fees/fines	\$5 (n=191)	\$1,270 (n=190)	\$1,681 (n=190)	\$137 (n=190)
Donations/local fund raising	\$33 (n=195)	\$1 (n=191)	\$75 (n=191)	\$6 (n=191)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$326 (n=194)	\$807 (n=199)	\$1,039 (n=195)	\$703 (n=198)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 211: Iowa Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$14,514 (n=193)	\$2,147 (n=200)	\$4,612 (n=210)	\$1,718 (n=250)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$31 (n=147)	\$1,691 (n=165)	\$78 (n=161)	\$73 (n=158)
Federal	\$15 (n=144)	\$283 (n=144)	-- (n=144)	\$91 (n=163)
Fees/fines	-- (n=144)	-- (n=144)	\$8 (n=147)	-- (n=147)
Donations/local fund raising	\$19 (n=147)	\$1,446 (n=166)	\$351 (n=153)	\$183 (n=152)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$42 (n=149)	\$599 (n=165)	\$160 (n=159)	\$187 (n=152)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 212: Iowa Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$15,720 (n=169)	\$2,776 (n=190)	\$4,101 (n=183)	\$2,698 (n=224)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$29 (n=139)	\$445 (n=139)	\$25 (n=145)	\$130 (n=139)
Federal	-- (n=133)	-- (n=133)	-- (n=133)	\$58 (n=142)
Fees/fines	-- (n=133)	-- (n=133)	\$5 (n=136)	-- (n=133)
Donations/local fund raising	\$125 (n=139)	\$1,156 (n=156)	\$350 (n=139)	\$618 (n=142)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2 (n=133)	\$408 (n=145)	\$165 (n=139)	\$210 (n=136)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 213: Louisiana Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$91,112 (n=10)	\$38,201 (n=20)	\$24,250 (n=23)	\$20,749 (n=19)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$6,769 (n=3)	\$23,552 (n=13)	\$2,954 (n=12)	\$11,751 (n=4)
Federal	-- (n=3)	\$10,023 (n=4)	-- (n=3)	\$113,565 (n=5)
Fees/fines	\$2,707 (n=3)	\$600 (n=3)	\$72 (n=3)	\$788 (n=3)
Donations/local fund raising	\$676 (n=3)	\$2,250 (n=4)	\$21 (n=3)	\$197 (n=3)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,353 (n=3)	\$40,515 (n=14)	\$2,976 (n=11)	\$472 (n=3)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 214: Louisiana Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$94,791 (n=10)	\$49,454 (n=17)	\$15,235 (n=20)	\$44,627 (n=19)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$12,931 (n=2)	\$15,540 (n=13)	\$1,946 (n=8)	\$9,274 (n=6)
Federal	-- (n=2)	-- (n=3)	-- (n=3)	\$82,902 (n=4)
Fees/fines	\$2,682 (n=3)	\$955 (n=2)	\$115 (n=2)	\$807 (n=3)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,569 (n=2)	\$335 (n=2)	\$24 (n=3)	\$283 (n=3)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$4,115 (n=3)	\$8,352 (n=7)	\$1,235 (n=8)	\$1,237 (n=3)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 215: Maine Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$9,339 (n=66)	\$2,670 (n=95)	\$1,638 (n=75)	\$913 (n=69)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=31)	\$200 (n=31)	-- (n=28)	\$591 (n=34)
Federal	-- (n=31)	-- (n=28)	-- (n=28)	\$610 (n=37)
Fees/fines	-- (n=31)	-- (n=28)	-- (n=28)	\$4 (n=31)
Donations/local fund raising	\$921 (n=34)	\$2,468 (n=66)	\$671 (n=55)	\$334 (n=48)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=28)	\$448 (n=40)	\$25 (n=34)	-- (n=28)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 216: Maine Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$12,691 (n=55)	\$2,734 (n=98)	\$1,702 (n=75)	\$921 (n=66)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=23)	\$150.00 (n=23)	-- (n=23)	\$600 (n=26)
Federal	-- (n=23)	-- (n=23)	-- (n=23)	\$695 (n=34)
Fees/fines	\$82 (n=26)	\$27 (n=26)	\$27 (n=26)	\$5 (n=26)
Donations/local fund raising	\$2,764 (n=34)	\$1,649 (n=51)	\$557 (n=45)	\$404 (n=43)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=23)	\$310 (n=28)	\$236 (n=27)	\$333 (n=26)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 217: Maryland Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$258,466 (n=11)	\$105,315 (n=12)	\$65,491 (n=11)	\$122,066 (n=9)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$234,594 (n=5)	\$110,276 (n=5)	\$40,005 (n=5)	\$160,540 (n=7)
Federal	-- (n=3)	\$16,000 (n=3)	\$3,146 (n=3)	\$2,261 (n=4)
Fees/fines	\$29,658 (n=5)	\$5,340 (n=5)	\$17,047 (n=4)	\$16,783 (n=5)
Donations/local fund raising	\$13,324 (n=4)	\$316,802 (n=4)	\$700 (n=4)	\$6,364 (n=4)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$4,262 (n=4)	\$8,567 (n=7)	\$1,797 (n=4)	\$2,459 (n=4)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 218: Maryland Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$283,267 (n=11)	\$86,928 (n=12)	\$61,177 (n=11)	\$110,770 (n=9)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$265,846 (n=5)	\$110,421 (n=5)	\$46,304 (n=5)	\$166,261 (n=7)
Federal	-- (n=3)	-- (n=3)	-- (n=3)	\$7,954 (n=4)
Fees/fines	\$24,879 (n=5)	\$3,940 (n=5)	\$10,846 (n=4)	\$7,258 (n=5)
Donations/local fund raising	\$17,529 (n=4)	\$552,102 (n=4)	\$782 (n=4)	\$4,816 (n=4)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,714 (n=4)	\$41,609 (n=5)	\$552 (n=4)	\$511 (n=4)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 219: Massachusetts Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$19,676 (n=103)	\$4,239 (n=159)	\$3,554 (n=146)	\$13,693 (n=160)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$43 (n=74)	\$3,287 (n=111)	\$366 (n=89)	\$1,682 (n=90)
Federal	-- (n=69)	\$279 (n=74)	-- (n=69)	\$10 (n=73)
Fees/fines	-- (n=69)	\$175 (n=69)	\$50 (n=69)	-- (n=69)
Donations/local fund raising	\$474 (n=75)	\$3,912 (n=103)	\$157 (n=74)	\$2,273 (n=73)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=69)	-- (n=69)	-- (n=69)	\$1,231 (n=80)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 220: Massachusetts Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$45,062 (n=105)	\$4,731 (n=161)	\$3,450 (n=154)	\$12,612 (n=169)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=69)	\$1,637 (n=103)	\$326 (n=84)	\$583 (n=81)
Federal	-- (n=69)	-- (n=69)	-- (n=69)	-- (n=69)
Fees/fines	-- (n=69)	-- (n=69)	\$50 (n=69)	\$15 (n=69)
Donations/local fund raising	\$471 (n=75)	\$3,760 (n=88)	\$819 (n=78)	\$2,055 (n=76)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=69)	\$706 (n=73)	-- (n=69)	\$429 (n=76)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 221: Michigan Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$137,877 (n=139)	\$24,134 (n=175)	\$18,004 (n=154)	\$17,072 (n=187)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$622 (n=93)	\$23 (n=87)	\$3,658 (n=90)	\$232 (n=90)
Federal	-- (n=84)	-- (n=81)	\$32 (n=84)	\$1,157 (n=93)
Fees/fines	\$921 (n=91)	\$70 (n=87)	\$14 (n=87)	\$73 (n=87)
Donations/local fund raising	\$202 (n=91)	\$1,105 (n=99)	\$22 (n=87)	\$900 (n=96)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,566 (n=87)	\$1,633 (n=92)	\$101 (n=87)	\$84 (n=87)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 222: Michigan Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$156,005 (n=133)	\$25,009 (n=158)	\$14,388 (n=150)	\$21,829 (n=174)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$3,495 (n=86)	\$40 (n=84)	\$3,478 (n=86)	\$238 (n=87)
Federal	-- (n=78)	-- (n=78)	-- (n=78)	\$1,174 (n=89)
Fees/fines	\$366 (n=84)	\$91 (n=84)	\$48 (n=84)	\$81 (n=84)
Donations/local fund raising	\$54 (n=84)	\$2,041 (n=98)	\$182 (n=90)	\$155 (n=90)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$36 (n=87)	\$3,210 (n=97)	\$45 (n=84)	\$85 (n=90)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 223: Mississippi Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$17,189 (n=13)	\$10,689 (n=15)	\$10,773 (n=17)	\$10,305 (n=21)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$8,508 (n=10)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)
Federal	\$4,227 (n=8)	\$5,193 (n=6)	\$1,293 (n=6)	\$7,661 (n=12)
Fees/fines	-- (n=6)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=6)	\$1,498 (n=7)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$5,741 (n=8)	\$5,203 (n=9)	\$3,928 (n=9)	\$2,561 (n=6)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 224: Mississippi Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$21,776 (n=11)	\$87,275 (n=13)	\$8,406 (n=15)	\$11,802 (n=19)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$10,713 (n=9)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)
Federal	\$7,792 (n=6)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)	\$7,862 (n=14)
Fees/fines	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$16,046 (n=9)	\$16,145 (n=12)	\$4,855 (n=12)	\$4,299 (n=8)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 225: Missouri Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$49,728 (n=58)	\$26,730 (n=64)	\$8,062 (n=64)	\$6,100 (n=68)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$738 (n=37)	\$899 (n=37)	\$536 (n=40)	\$572 (n=40)
Federal	-- (n=37)	-- (n=37)	-- (n=37)	\$204 (n=40)
Fees/fines	\$2,683 (n=37)	\$587 (n=37)	\$195 (n=37)	\$18 (n=37)
Donations/local fund raising	\$5,139 (n=37)	\$974 (n=37)	\$64 (n=37)	\$4 (n=37)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,870 (n=37)	\$13,834 (n=42)	\$2,517 (n=46)	-- (n=33)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 226: Missouri Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$57,265 (n=50)	\$16,755 (n=57)	\$10,131 (n=57)	\$7,072 (n=57)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$655 (n=37)	\$521 (n=37)	\$108 (n=37)	\$570 (n=40)
Federal	-- (n=37)	-- (n=37)	-- (n=37)	\$204 (n=40)
Fees/fines	\$2,729 (n=37)	\$2,587 (n=33)	\$331 (n=37)	\$23 (n=37)
Donations/local fund raising	\$722 (n=37)	\$52 (n=37)	\$53 (n=37)	* (n=37)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$205 (n=37)	\$4,230 (n=40)	\$904 (n=42)	-- (n=37)

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

Figure 227: Montana Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$24,482 (n=22)	\$3,264 (n=27)	\$4,214 (n=25)	\$1,652 (n=29)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$82 (n=15)	\$267 (n=15)	\$501 (n=17)	\$51 (n=17)
Federal	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)	\$410 (n=17)
Fees/fines	\$330 (n=15)	\$54 (n=15)	\$106 (n=15)	\$33 (n=15)
Donations/local fund raising	\$165 (n=15)	\$1,419 (n=25)	\$1,416 (n=17)	\$16 (n=15)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=15)	\$4,004 (n=25)	\$537 (n=22)	-- (n=15)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 228: Montana Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$25,939 (n=22)	\$5,052 (n=29)	\$5,385 (n=25)	\$1,866 (n=34)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$86 (n=15)	\$914 (n=17)	\$269 (n=15)	\$68 (n=17)
Federal	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)
Fees/fines	\$258 (n=15)	\$112 (n=15)	\$94 (n=15)	\$25 (n=15)
Donations/local fund raising	\$86 (n=15)	\$14,768 (n=20)	\$1,287 (n=20)	\$8 (n=15)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=15)	\$1,454 (n=25)	\$671 (n=22)	\$181 (n=15)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 229: Nevada Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$135,500 (n=3)	\$50,998 (n=8)	\$12,962 (n=6)	\$17,199 (n=7)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)	\$1,333 (n=5)
Federal	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)	\$1,333 (n=5)
Fees/fines	-- (n=3)	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)	-- (n=3)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=2)	\$1,707 (n=3)	-- (n=2)	-- (n=3)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$275 (n=3)	\$1,250 (n=3)	\$175 (n=3)	\$260 (n=5)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 230: Nevada Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$3,000 (n=2)	\$14,610 (n=7)	\$13,212 (n=6)	\$7,953 (n=5)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)
Federal	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)
Fees/fines	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=2)	\$1,457 (n=3)	-- (n=2)	-- (n=2)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=2)	\$4,340 (n=5)	-- (n=2)	\$967 (n=3)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 231: New Jersey Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$47,782 (n=83)	\$25,467 (n=149)	\$16,620 (n=138)	\$14,546 (n=159)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=46)	\$131 (n=48)	\$2,440 (n=48)	\$5,609 (n=48)
Federal	-- (n=46)	-- (n=46)	-- (n=46)	\$1,162 (n=51)
Fees/fines	-- (n=46)	\$1,925 (n=54)	\$764 (n=54)	-- (n=46)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=46)	\$2,059 (n=56)	\$1,495 (n=56)	\$197 (n=48)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=46)	\$4,908 (n=59)	\$1,686 (n=51)	\$1,767 (n=59)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 232: New Jersey Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$53,564 (n=80)	\$29,226 (n=138)	\$24,849 (n=130)	\$15,569 (n=151)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=48)	-- (n=46)	\$5,058 (n=51)	\$5,472 (n=48)
Federal	-- (n=48)	-- (n=46)	-- (n=46)	\$383 (n=48)
Fees/fines	-- (n=48)	\$2,049 (n=51)	\$109 (n=48)	\$197 (n=48)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=48)	\$1,969 (n=56)	\$1,089 (n=51)	-- (n=46)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=48)	\$985 (n=48)	\$115 (n=46)	\$401 (n=51)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 233: New Mexico Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$16,579 (n=30)	\$9,571 (n=29)	\$11,187 (n=33)	\$9,729 (n=39)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$346 (n=24)	\$1,995 (n=30)	\$54 (n=22)	\$50 (n=22)
Federal	-- (n=22)	-- (n=19)	-- (n=19)	\$131 (n=22)
Fees/fines	-- (n=23)	-- (n=19)	-- (n=19)	-- (n=19)
Donations/local fund raising	\$18,959 (n=25)	\$1,462 (n=19)	\$2,499 (n=23)	\$268 (n=19)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,188 (n=28)	\$2,689 (n=22)	\$2,568 (n=22)	-- (n=21)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 234: New Mexico Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$18,142 (n=31)	\$11,339 (n=26)	\$11,687 (n=26)	\$2,580 (n=34)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$278 (n=25)	\$3,080 (n=28)	\$46 (n=25)	\$43 (n=26)
Federal	-- (n=23)	-- (n=23)	-- (n=23)	-- (n=23)
Fees/fines	-- (n=23)	-- (n=23)	-- (n=23)	-- (n=23)
Donations/local fund raising	\$18,867 (n=25)	\$790 (n=23)	\$2,253 (n=25)	\$92 (n=23)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,853 (n=25)	\$3,691 (n=25)	-- (n=23)	-- (n=23)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 235: New York Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$277,821 (n=313)	\$31,298 (n=356)	\$76,213 (n=325)	\$52,384 (n=393)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$12 (n=138)	\$2,043 (n=148)	\$7,441 (n=148)	\$148 (n=144)
Federal	-- (n=138)	\$115 (n=140)	\$6 (n=142)	\$15,696 (n=155)
Fees/fines	\$437 (n=142)	\$17 (n=138)	\$3 (n=138)	\$50 (n=138)
Donations/local fund raising	\$4 (n=138)	\$46,182 (n=243)	\$1,922 (n=247)	\$251 (n=146)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$301 (n=157)	\$5,994 (n=261)	\$522 (n=162)	\$394 (n=155)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 236: New York Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$204,740 (n=294)	\$66,338 (n=325)	\$103,492 (n=306)	\$55,551 (n=370)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$18 (n=142)	\$1,303 (n=136)	\$8,289 (n=149)	\$81 (n=139)
Federal	-- (n=139)	\$113 (n=141)	\$9 (n=139)	\$37,161 (n=152)
Fees/fines	\$48 (n=134)	\$198 (n=139)	\$710 (n=142)	\$13 (n=139)
Donations/local fund raising	\$139 (n=146)	\$203 (n=147)	\$9,573 (n=232)	\$265 (n=139)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$18 (n=138)	\$1,881 (n=144)	\$554 (n=152)	\$325 (n=155)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 237: North Carolina Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$101,409 (n=25)	\$49,535 (n=39)	\$5,944 (n=32)	\$31,635 (n=37)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$10,686 (n=24)	\$67,103 (n=31)	\$4,593 (n=22)	\$2,674 (n=20)
Federal	-- (n=20)	\$12,731 (n=29)	-- (n=19)	\$8,448 (n=21)
Fees/fines	-- (n=20)	-- (n=20)	-- (n=20)	-- (n=20)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=20)	-- (n=20)	-- (n=20)	-- (n=20)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=19)	\$14,623 (n=25)	\$664 (n=20)	-- (n=16)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 238: North Carolina Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$43,525 (n=21)	\$35,564 (n=37)	\$8,344 (n=33)	\$29,632 (n=39)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$3,951 (n=22)	\$4,301 (n=22)	\$5,668 (n=22)	\$8,412 (n=22)
Federal	-- (n=20)	\$5,692 (n=22)	-- (n=20)	\$10,890 (n=20)
Fees/fines	-- (n=20)	-- (n=20)	-- (n=20)	-- (n=20)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=20)	-- (n=20)	-- (n=20)	-- (n=20)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=20)	\$4,850 (n=23)	\$234 (n=20)	\$1,136 (n=23)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 239: North Dakota Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$26,085 (n=17)	\$4,188 (n=23)	\$2,656 (n=26)	\$1,373 (n=19)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=9)	\$375 (n=12)	\$425 (n=12)	\$1,106 (n=12)
Federal	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)	\$1,967 (n=12)
Fees/fines	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=9)	\$1,000 (n=12)	-- (n=9)	\$700 (n=12)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 240: North Dakota Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$150 (n=12)	\$995 (n=17)	\$900 (n=20)	\$1,500 (n=12)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)
Federal	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)
Fees/fines	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=9)	\$22,333 (n=9)	-- (n=9)	-- (n=9)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 241: Ohio Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$111,195 (n=47)	\$30,754 (n=50)	\$16,626 (n=53)	\$17,027 (n=47)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$50,813 (n=82)	\$26,884 (n=100)	\$16,574 (n=99)	\$13,353 (n=93)
Federal	\$87 (n=30)	\$234 (n=34)	\$17 (n=30)	\$18 (n=30)
Fees/fines	\$2,351 (n=33)	\$1,197 (n=33)	\$897 (n=33)	\$225 (n=33)
Donations/local fund raising	\$192 (n=30)	\$1,150 (n=37)	\$185 (n=34)	\$56 (n=30)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$54,215 (n=31)	\$25,583 (n=45)	\$633 (n=36)	\$5,237 (n=33)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 242: Ohio Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$124,333 (n=48)	\$43,597 (n=51)	\$34,535 (n=51)	\$18,183 (n=51)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$46,947 (n=77)	\$25,109 (n=89)	\$17,086 (n=86)	\$9,661 (n=80)
Federal	\$93 (n=30)	\$125 (n=30)	\$17 (n=30)	\$12 (n=30)
Fees/fines	\$2,612 (n=33)	\$1,598 (n=33)	\$2,012 (n=37)	\$172 (n=33)
Donations/local fund raising	\$161 (n=30)	\$208 (n=30)	\$135 (n=34)	\$26 (n=30)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$1,431 (n=30)	\$451 (n=30)	\$657 (n=30)	\$419 (n=30)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 243: Oklahoma Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$7,173 (n=37)	\$3,728 (n=45)	\$2,200 (n=45)	\$2,739 (n=37)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$143 (n=24)	\$2,415 (n=47)	\$471 (n=39)	\$2,281 (n=35)
Federal	-- (n=22)	\$290 (n=26)	-- (n=22)	\$1,053 (n=28)
Fees/fines	-- (n=22)	\$70 (n=24)	\$35 (n=24)	-- (n=22)
Donations/local fund raising	\$159 (n=24)	\$1,452 (n=30)	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=22)	\$2,363 (n=39)	\$138 (n=28)	\$1,314 (n=28)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 244: Oklahoma Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$8,358 (n=35)	\$3,373 (n=37)	\$1,975 (n=43)	\$2,936 (n=43)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$22 (n=21)	\$2,552 (n=39)	\$443 (n=33)	\$1,158 (n=28)
Federal	-- (n=24)	\$465 (n=26)	-- (n=24)	\$714 (n=28)
Fees/fines	-- (n=24)	-- (n=24)	\$2 (n=26)	-- (n=24)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=24)	\$147 (n=26)	-- (n=24)	\$36 (n=26)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=24)	\$2,799 (n=52)	\$208 (n=39)	\$993 (n=28)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 245: Oregon Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$84,624 (n=51)	\$22,519 (n=75)	\$17,873 (n=65)	\$25,860 (n=70)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)
Federal	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)	\$888 (n=31)
Fees/fines	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=22)	\$125 (n=22)	\$40 (n=26)	\$207 (n=26)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$207 (n=26)	\$6,412 (n=33)	\$848 (n=24)	-- (n=22)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 246: Oregon Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$93,476 (n=51)	\$28,101 (n=61)	\$19,916 (n=61)	\$29,443 (n=61)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)
Federal	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)	\$1,110 (n=26)
Fees/fines	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)	\$40 (n=26)	\$207 (n=26)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=22)	\$207 (n=26)	-- (n=22)	-- (n=22)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 247: Pennsylvania Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$24,938 (n=203)	\$2,460 (n=206)	\$2,889 (n=197)	\$10,041 (n=204)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$7,158 (n=178)	\$2,561 (n=187)	\$409 (n=171)	\$711 (n=188)
Federal	\$281 (n=162)	\$259 (n=162)	-- (n=157)	\$285 (n=171)
Fees/fines	\$855 (n=157)	\$8,681 (n=163)	\$4,564 (n=174)	\$1,256 (n=157)
Donations/local fund raising	\$2,859 (n=162)	\$1,998 (n=173)	\$304 (n=177)	\$556 (n=179)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,693 (n=171)	\$2,099 (n=189)	\$138 (n=166)	-- (n=157)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 248: Pennsylvania Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$26,637 (n=197)	\$2,812 (n=196)	\$3,343 (n=191)	\$10,540 (n=198)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$6,193 (n=171)	\$2,556 (n=176)	\$233 (n=160)	\$583 (n=170)
Federal	\$292 (n=156)	-- (n=151)	-- (n=151)	\$128 (n=159)
Fees/fines	\$415 (n=151)	\$5,041 (n=157)	\$10,618 (n=157)	\$1,247 (n=151)
Donations/local fund raising	\$959 (n=156)	\$1,192 (n=171)	\$441 (n=171)	\$379 (n=173)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$3,079 (n=160)	\$1,349 (n=160)	\$215 (n=151)	-- (n=151)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 249: Rhode Island Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$375,004 (n=12)	\$15,950 (n=12)	\$18,883 (n=12)	\$21,493 (n=12)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$103,826 (n=15)	\$1,084 (n=16)	\$1,432 (n=16)	\$5,320 (n=16)
Federal	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)
Fees/fines	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=12)	\$20,735 (n=21)	\$943 (n=15)	-- (n=12)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 250: Rhode Island Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$409,102 (n=12)	\$17,333 (n=12)	\$20,466 (n=12)	\$23,200 (n=12)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$108,006 (n=15)	\$1,141 (n=16)	\$1,531 (n=16)	\$5,411 (n=16)
Federal	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)
Fees/fines	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)	-- (n=12)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=12)	\$9,858 (n=23)	\$865 (n=19)	-- (n=12)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 251: South Carolina Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$44,211 (n=18)	\$17,689 (n=16)	\$11,469 (n=20)	\$11,808 (n=21)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$15,785 (n=7)	\$23,897 (n=15)	\$14,126 (n=16)	\$8,513 (n=7)
Federal	-- (n=6)	-- (n=6)	\$682 (n=7)	\$885 (n=8)
Fees/fines	-- (n=6)	\$1,986 (n=7)	\$261 (n=7)	-- (n=6)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=6)	\$91 (n=8)	-- (n=6)	-- (n=6)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=6)	\$2,463 (n=13)	\$507 (n=8)	-- (n=6)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 252: South Carolina Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$42,745 (n=18)	\$9,708 (n=14)	\$15,456 (n=13)	\$9,091 (n=21)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$13,010 (n=9)	\$24,038 (n=16)	\$14,106 (n=17)	\$6,75 (n=6)
Federal	-- (n=7)	\$22,780 (n=8)	\$682 (n=7)	\$1,139 (n=10)
Fees/fines	-- (n=7)	-- (n=6)	\$252 (n=7)	-- (n=6)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=7)	-- (n=6)	-- (n=6)	-- (n=6)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=7)	\$19,067 (n=16)	-- (n=6)	\$2,611 (n=9)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 253: South Dakota Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$15,318 (n=44)	\$11,719 (n=68)	\$5,782 (n=70)	\$1,635 (n=53)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=26)	\$675 (n=29)	-- (n=26)	-- (n=26)
Federal	-- (n=26)	-- (n=26)	-- (n=26)	-- (n=26)
Fees/fines	\$51 (n=29)	\$275 (n=29)	-- (n=26)	-- (n=26)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=26)	\$183 (n=29)	\$30 (n=29)	\$912 (n=32)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$20 (n=29)	\$2,570 (n=46)	\$194 (n=34)	-- (n=26)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 254: South Dakota Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$21,850 (n=30)	\$13,302 (n=59)	\$6,594 (n=62)	\$1,505 (n=50)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=23)	\$871 (n=32)	\$75 (n=29)	-- (n=23)
Federal	-- (n=23)	-- (n=23)	-- (n=23)	-- (n=23)
Fees/fines	\$56 (n=26)	-- (n=23)	-- (n=23)	-- (n=23)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=23)	\$2,527 (n=34)	\$86 (n=29)	\$682 (n=26)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=23)	\$1,334 (n=34)	\$105 (n=29)	-- (n=23)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 255: Tennessee Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$31,697 (n=56)	\$5,449 (n=67)	\$889 (n=56)	\$22,704 (n=69)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=47)	-- (n=40)	-- (n=40)	-- (n=40)
Federal	-- (n=47)	\$284 (n=40)	-- (n=40)	\$1,127 (n=42)
Fees/fines	-- (n=47)	-- (n=40)	-- (n=40)	-- (n=40)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=47)	\$1,316 (n=46)	\$194 (n=46)	-- (n=40)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=47)	\$3,204 (n=64)	\$297 (n=47)	\$387 (n=45)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 256: Tennessee Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$28,132 (n=58)	\$7,343 (n=60)	\$749 (n=53)	\$22,930 (n=69)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=49)	\$118 (n=46)	\$23 (n=46)	-- (n=43)
Federal	-- (n=49)	-- (n=43)	-- (n=43)	-- (n=43)
Fees/fines	-- (n=49)	-- (n=43)	-- (n=43)	-- (n=43)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=47)	\$52 (n=47)	-- (n=43)	-- (n=43)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$364 (n=50)	\$1,821 (n=60)	\$56 (n=47)	-- (n=43)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 257: Texas Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$55,842 (n=197)	\$17,806 (n=236)	\$17,726 (n=241)	\$8,492 (n=242)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$43 (n=149)	\$1,870 (n=165)	\$259 (n=148)	\$180 (n=148)
Federal	-- (n=144)	\$10,195 (n=146)	\$3,072 (n=146)	\$7,384 (n=151)
Fees/fines	\$12 (n=149)	-- (n=139)	-- (n=139)	-- (n=139)
Donations/local fund raising	\$210 (n=154)	\$636 (n=193)	\$302 (n=161)	\$307 (n=149)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$2,450 (n=162)	\$5,620 (n=223)	\$309 (n=174)	\$461 (n=158)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 258: Texas Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$48,587 (n=171)	\$13,381 (n=215)	\$18,361 (n=214)	\$6,706 (n=232)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=134)	\$1,087 (n=150)	\$418 (n=139)	\$163 (n=139)
Federal	-- (n=134)	\$469 (n=137)	\$1,095 (n=137)	\$6,374 (n=141)
Fees/fines	-- (n=134)	-- (n=134)	-- (n=134)	-- (n=134)
Donations/local fund raising	\$201 (n=144)	\$435 (n=156)	\$87 (n=144)	\$338 (n=148)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$44 (n=144)	\$1,753 (n=184)	\$269 (n=152)	\$62 (n=139)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 259: Utah Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$40,096 (n=17)	\$17,143 (n=20)	\$6,952 (n=19)	\$10,301 (n=20)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$4,828 (n=6)	\$11,129 (n=7)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)
Federal	-- (n=6)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)
Fees/fines	-- (n=6)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=6)	\$97 (n=6)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$195 (n=7)	\$6,266 (n=16)	\$1,252 (n=13)	\$388 (n=6)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 260: Utah Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$42,966 (n=17)	\$22,012 (n=21)	\$17,701 (n=18)	\$11,231 (n=18)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$4,216 (n=7)	\$12,574 (n=6)	\$2,644 (n=6)	-- (n=4)
Federal	-- (n=7)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)
Fees/fines	-- (n=7)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=7)	\$169 (n=6)	-- (n=4)	-- (n=4)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$112 (n=9)	\$11,919 (n=13)	\$4,533 (n=9)	-- (n=4)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 261: Vermont Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$14,000 (n=56)	\$1,222 (n=80)	\$1,478 (n=69)	\$1,141 (n=85)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$104 (n=38)	\$29 (n=38)	\$63 (n=38)	-- (n=35)
Federal	-- (n=35)	-- (n=35)	-- (n=35)	-- (n=35)
Fees/fines	\$5 (n=38)	* (n=38)	\$2 (n=38)	* (n=38)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,897 (n=38)	\$227 (n=54)	\$214 (n=43)	\$371 (n=51)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$78 (n=38)	\$657 (n=35)	-- (n=35)	\$206 (n=43)

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

Figure 262: Vermont Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$13,130 (n=61)	\$962 (n=80)	\$1,706 (n=75)	\$893 (n=88)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=35)	\$34 (n=38)	\$97 (n=38)	-- (n=35)
Federal	-- (n=35)	-- (n=35)	-- (n=35)	-- (n=35)
Fees/fines	\$4 (n=38)	* (n=38)	\$2 (n=38)	* (n=38)
Donations/local fund raising	\$1,574 (n=40)	\$311 (n=48)	\$417 (n=40)	\$943 (n=46)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$209 (n=38)	\$266 (n=35)	-- (n=35)	\$217 (n=40)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 263: Virginia Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$151,890 (n=46)	\$17,993 (n=42)	\$7,622 (n=40)	\$32,232 (n=48)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$4,905 (n=32)	\$10,166 (n=37)	\$1,159 (n=28)	\$20,272 (n=30)
Federal	-- (n=32)	-- (n=32)	-- (n=32)	\$661 (n=33)
Fees/fines	-- (n=32)	-- (n=32)	-- (n=32)	-- (n=32)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=32)	\$227 (n=32)	\$797 (n=32)	-- (n=32)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=32)	\$7,020 (n=35)	\$954 (n=35)	\$688 (n=35)

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

Figure 264: Virginia Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$174,930 (n=43)	\$17,911 (n=35)	\$10,000 (n=43)	\$36,240 (n=46)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$6,339 (n=28)	\$3,845 (n=28)	\$3,218 (n=28)	\$15,872 (n=26)
Federal	-- (n=24)	-- (n=24)	-- (n=24)	\$1,120 (n=26)
Fees/fines	-- (n=24)	-- (n=24)	-- (n=24)	-- (n=24)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=24)	\$289 (n=24)	\$950 (n=24)	-- (n=24)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=24)	\$14,223 (n=27)	\$3,301 (n=27)	\$693 (n=24)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 265: Washington Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$89,584 (n=9)	\$48,859 (n=9)	\$30,465 (n=17)	\$21,017 (n=20)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Federal	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	\$8,373 (n=6)
Fees/fines	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=5)	\$2,963 (n=13)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 266: Washington Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$104,828 (n=8)	\$65,400 (n=9)	\$35,767 (n=16)	\$46,741 (n=9)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Federal	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	\$8,373 (n=6)
Fees/fines	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=5)	\$1,196 (n=6)	-- (n=5)	-- (n=5)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 267: Washington, D.C. Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$470,196 (n=1)	\$103,277 (n=1)	\$42,780 (n=1)	\$522,665 (n=1)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	--	--	--	--
Federal	--	--	--	--
Fees/fines	--	\$29,346 (n=1)	\$3,460 (n=1)	--
Donations/local fund raising	--	--	--	--
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	--	--	--	--

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

Figure 268: Washington DC Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$113,178 (n=1)	\$118,512 (n=1)	--	\$514,504 (n=1)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	--	--	--	--
Federal	--	--	--	--
Fees/fines	--	--	--	--
Donations/local fund raising	--	--	--	--
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	--	--	--	--

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

Figure 269: West Virginia Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$17,633 (n=24)	\$7,660 (n=33)	\$6,516 (n=30)	\$3,382 (n=32)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$2,159 (n=20)	\$26 (n=18)	\$3,138 (n=16)	\$335 (n=18)
Federal	-- (n=16)	-- (n=16)	-- (n=16)	\$54 (n=18)
Fees/fines	-- (n=16)	\$54 (n=18)	-- (n=16)	\$194 (n=18)
Donations/local fund raising	\$108 (n=18)	-- (n=16)	-- (n=16)	\$188 (n=19)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=16)	\$1,183 (n=25)	\$103 (n=19)	-- (n=16)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 270: West Virginia Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$19,818 (n=22)	\$5,211 (n=36)	\$7,767 (n=33)	\$3,693 (n=32)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$138 (n=17)	\$68 (n=19)	\$3,326 (n=16)	\$334 (n=18)
Federal	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)
Fees/fines	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)	-- (n=15)	\$206 (n=17)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=15)	\$115 (n=17)	-- (n=15)	\$237 (n=21)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=15)	\$291 (n=17)	\$30 (n=17)	-- (n=15)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 271: Wisconsin Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$24,051 (n=122)	\$6,672 (n=185)	\$6,100 (n=153)	\$10,159 (n=175)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$1,491 (n=77)	\$12 (n=77)	\$210 (n=75)	\$252 (n=82)
Federal	-- (n=72)	-- (n=72)	-- (n=72)	\$752 (n=82)
Fees/fines	-- (n=72)	-- (n=72)	\$209 (n=75)	\$117 (n=75)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=72)	\$1,351 (n=93)	\$763 (n=75)	\$44 (n=75)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=72)	\$404 (n=82)	-- (n=72)	\$217 (n=82)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 272: Wisconsin Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$20,692 (n=110)	\$5,457 (n=184)	\$6,980 (n=131)	\$8,915 (n=145)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	-- (n=69)	\$555 (n=74)	\$15 (n=77)	\$1,002 (n=94)
Federal	-- (n=69)	-- (n=69)	-- (n=69)	\$162 (n=75)
Fees/fines	-- (n=69)	-- (n=69)	\$218 (n=72)	-- (n=69)
Donations/local fund raising	-- (n=69)	\$733 (n=80)	\$634 (n=75)	\$43 (n=72)
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	-- (n=69)	\$91 (n=69)	-- (n=69)	\$236 (n=72)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 273: Wyoming Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2006				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$118,682 (n=6)	\$25,596 (n=14)	\$18,835 (n=10)	\$12,970 (n=18)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	--	--	--	--
Federal	--	--	--	\$3,963 (n=4)
Fees/fines	--	--	--	--
Donations/local fund raising	--	\$22,903 (n=3)	\$16,313 (n=2)	--
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	--	--	--	--

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 274: Wyoming Total Technology-Related Operating Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007				
Sources of Funding	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Local/county	\$141,667 (n=10)	\$32,470 (n=14)	\$16,400 (n=10)	\$19,658 (n=18)
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	--	--	--	--
Federal	--	--	--	\$3,000 (n=2)
Fees/fines	--	--	--	--
Donations/local fund raising	--	\$6,500 (n=1)	\$1,178 (n=2)	--
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	--	\$3,187 (n=2)	--	--

Key: -- : No data to report

Figures 275 through 317 represent the technology-related expenditures for public library systems during the 2006 fiscal year and the expected expenses for the 2007 fiscal year by responding state. For most states, the highest average was allocated to staff in technology support positions during the 2006 fiscal year, followed by licensed resources and telecommunications services. These three expenditure categories appeared consistently across the states as the top three technology-related expenditures, though there were differences by individual state. The same pattern held true for Fiscal Year 2007.

The highest average amount spent for a single technology-related category during the 2006 fiscal year was \$525,819, which was applied to licensed resources in Maryland. For the 2007 fiscal year, the highest average was reported by Florida public library systems, which estimated an average of \$654,692 being allocated to staff only hardware.

Looking at the 2006 and 2007 fiscal year data, a majority of states (79 percent) reported that the amount of money spent on licensed resources for public library systems would increase for the 2007 fiscal year, 72 percent of states indicated that more would be spent on staff in technology support positions during the 2007 fiscal year, and 72 percent of states reported that there would be more spent on staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public during the 2007 fiscal year. In comparison, 60.5 percent of states indicated that they would spend less on staff only hardware during the 2007 fiscal year, 55.8 percent reported they would spend less on public use computing hardware, and approximately 55.8 percent of states reported they would spend less on instructional technology during the next fiscal year. Only South Carolina estimated higher average increases in every category between the 2006 and 2007 fiscal years.

Figure 275: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Alabama's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Alabama	National	Alabama	National
Staff only hardware	\$2,166 (n=125)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$4,687 (n=111)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$475 (n=122)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$1,142 (n=111)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$2,909 (n=126)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$5,177 (n=126)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$3,066 (n=111)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$1,403 (n=122)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$3,662 (n=136)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$3,010 (n=129)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$171 (n=96)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$46 (n=88)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$227 (n=88)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=88)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$2,790 (n=100)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$2,563 (n=100)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$25,416 (n=100)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$26,603 (n=100)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$1,792 (n=98)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$1,835 (n=98)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 276: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Alaska's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Alaska	National	Alaska	National
Staff only hardware	\$2,136 (n=11)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$2,344 (n=10)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$1,244 (n=11)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$2,162 (n=11)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$3,726 (n=21)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$462 (n=13)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$460 (n=17)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$268 (n=15)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$2,487 (n=31)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$1,918 (n=31)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$350 (n=15)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$254 (n=13)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$297 (n=13)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=11)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$1,206 (n=15)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$1,078 (n=11)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$160 (n=13)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$83 (n=11)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$118 (n=13)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	-- (n=11)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 277: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Arizona's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Arizona	National	Arizona	National
Staff only hardware	\$24,245 (n=23)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$45,247 (n=17)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$5,744 (n=23)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$14,354 (n=17)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$42,883 (n=27)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$48,680 (n=22)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$15,609 (n=23)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$23,326 (n=20)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$62,457 (n=25)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$81,265 (n=22)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$2,025 (n=17)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$1,967 (n=20)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	-- (n=15)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=15)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$236,326 (n=20)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$311,170 (n=20)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$230,470 (n=23)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$302,046 (n=20)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$6,578 (n=15)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$6,578 (n=15)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 278: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Arkansas's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Arkansas	National	Arkansas	National
Staff only hardware	\$5,011 (n=36)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$4,360 (n=32)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$3,541 (n=31)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$3,017 (n=27)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$17,614 (n=37)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$7,779 (n=32)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$7,857 (n=35)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$1,645 (n=26)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$14,130 (n=37)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$14,105 (n=32)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$353 (n=22)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$421 (n=22)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$244 (n=21)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$187 (n=21)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$8,577 (n=28)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$10,465 (n=26)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$15,574 (n=27)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$16,753 (n=25)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$5,519 (n=18)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$5,585 (n=18)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 279: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for California's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	California	National	California	National
Staff only hardware	\$61,796 (n=77)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$60,240 (n=76)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$15,116 (n=71)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$12,600 (n=67)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$62,345 (n=86)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$52,420 (n=80)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$13,625 (n=73)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$12,296 (n=74)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$69,849 (n=100)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$72,690 (n=91)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$3,770 (n=61)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$7,462 (n=66)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$9,638 (n=49)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$1,057 (n=49)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$106,829 (n=104)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$109,245 (n=99)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$163,264 (n=86)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$152,200 (n=82)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$12,598 (n=55)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$15,171 (n=53)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 280: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Colorado's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Colorado	National	Colorado	National
Staff only hardware	\$11,931 (n=55)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$9,312 (n=53)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$7,330 (n=55)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$8,778 (n=50)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$26,753 (n=64)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$29,520 (n=55)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$3,396 (n=59)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$6,417 (n=55)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$12,812 (n=65)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$16,596 (n=54)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$3,833 (n=52)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$4,634 (n=39)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	-- (n=32)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=32)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$42,645 (n=61)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$54,611 (n=49)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$31,887 (n=60)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$35,450 (n=58)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$764 (n=35)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$1,181 (n=38)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 281: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Connecticut's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Connecticut	National	Connecticut	National
Staff only hardware	\$2,552 (n=82)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$4,593 (n=74)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$428 (n=78)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$761 (n=66)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$6,958 (n=68)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$9,105 (n=56)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$1,172 (n=60)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$3,244 (n=60)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$15,111 (n=82)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$9,979 (n=70)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$707 (n=60)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$661 (n=56)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$506 (n=48)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=44)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$13,210 (n=68)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$16,860 (n=56)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$17,555 (n=56)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$20,101 (n=48)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$9,068 (n=48)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$9,535 (n=52)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 282: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Delaware’s Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Delaware	National	Delaware	National
Staff only hardware	\$4,687 (n=6)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$2,000 (n=8)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	-- (n=3)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$2,117 (n=6)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	-- (n=4)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$9,586 (n=6)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	-- (n=3)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	-- (n=3)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$5,100 (n=5)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$5,825 (n=6)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	-- (n=3)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	-- (n=3)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	-- (n=3)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=3)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	-- (n=3)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	-- (n=3)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	-- (n=3)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	-- (n=3)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	-- (n=3)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	-- (n=3)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 283: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Florida's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Florida	National	Florida	National
Staff only hardware	\$75,865 (n=18)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$654,692 (n=13)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$63,889 (n=16)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$77,962 (n=15)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$163,636 (n=19)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$187,301 (n=16)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$43,764 (n=17)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$37,361 (n=16)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$428,424 (n=21)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$475,725 (n=21)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$19,941 (n=10)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$35,625 (n=11)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$108,207 (n=10)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$70,590 (n=11)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$156,271 (n=25)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$190,720 (n=25)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$323,143 (n=23)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$367,878 (n=23)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$93,486 (n=15)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$103,576 (n=15)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 284: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Georgia's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Georgia	National	Georgia	National
Staff only hardware	\$45,582 (n=24)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$21,202 (n=25)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$10,789 (n=19)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$6,294 (n=18)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$93,257 (n=23)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$28,048 (n=28)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$12,347 (n=20)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$9,792 (n=21)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$19,108 (n=20)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$23,233 (n=20)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$1,339 (n=16)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$2,478 (n=16)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$1,386 (n=16)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$1,070 (n=10)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$80,973 (n=23)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$88,354 (n=23)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$98,274 (n=29)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$108,248 (n=28)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$21,871 (n=19)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$24,062 (n=18)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 285: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Idaho's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Idaho	National	Idaho	National
Staff only hardware	\$5,759 (n=42)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$2,544 (n=35)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$2,499 (n=35)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$416 (n=24)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$13,633 (n=55)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$2,188 (n=43)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$638 (n=38)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$712 (n=41)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$3,515 (n=59)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$2,516 (n=51)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$422 (n=33)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$505 (n=32)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$250 (n=21)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$125 (n=21)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$4,384 (n=32)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$2,736 (n=35)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$14,552 (n=40)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$11,102 (n=41)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$2,777 (n=24)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$3,772 (n=21)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 286: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Illinois's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Illinois	National	Illinois	National
Staff only hardware	\$8,167 (n=288)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$7,108 (n=238)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$4,788 (n=259)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$3,458 (n=232)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$6,827 (n=286)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$6,713 (n=249)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$4,757 (n=277)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$5,983 (n=241)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$4,955 (n=355)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$5,862 (n=283)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$703 (n=258)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$442 (n=238)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$274 (n=229)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$78 (n=215)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$22,760 (n=276)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$24,167 (n=258)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$33,426 (n=261)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$39,220 (n=235)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$4,553 (n=229)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$4,933 (n=214)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 287: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Iowa's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Iowa	National	Iowa	National
Staff only hardware	\$1,470 (n=227)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$905 (n=190)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$1,339 (n=219)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$1,317 (n=195)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$2,582 (n=228)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$1,932 (n=196)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$1,862 (n=210)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$1,859 (n=198)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$1,782 (n=263)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$1,921 (n=221)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$248 (n=195)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$180 (n=171)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$5,204 (n=162)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$560 (n=157)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$1,756 (n=220)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$2,014 (n=196)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$6,954 (n=177)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$7,386 (n=168)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$385 (n=175)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$357 (n=161)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 288: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Louisiana's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Louisiana	National	Louisiana	National
Staff only hardware	\$14,269 (n=19)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$22,690 (n=10)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$7,956 (n=16)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$6,668 (n=13)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$48,352 (n=16)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$29,013 (n=12)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$6,320 (n=18)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$6,703 (n=13)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$46,213 (n=14)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$98,652 (n=11)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$2,604 (n=11)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$3,449 (n=11)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$1,500 (n=4)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$1,125 (n=4)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$35,515 (n=9)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$40,500 (n=9)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$61,635 (n=23)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$73,721 (n=20)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$22,812 (n=11)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$31,957 (n=8)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 289: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Maine’s Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Maine	National	Maine	National
Staff only hardware	\$1,320 (n=89)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$2,062 (n=80)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$839 (n=72)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$806 (n=63)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$2,399 (n=106)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$1,921 (n=94)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$905 (n=92)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$693 (n=65)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$1,297 (n=86)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$1,129 (n=75)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$146 (n=68)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$97 (n=48)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$251 (n=48)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$2 (n=34)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$266 (n=49)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$341 (n=38)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$5,899 (n=77)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$13,902 (n=63)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$4,131 (n=45)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$5,185 (n=41)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 290: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Maryland's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Maryland	National	Maryland	National
Staff only hardware	\$30,008 (n=7)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$70,239 (n=5)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$16,538 (n=4)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$12,245 (n=7)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$87,282 (n=5)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$84,860 (n=5)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$111,409 (n=5)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$70,672 (n=7)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$260,642 (n=7)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$204,338 (n=7)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$5,607 (n=8)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$21,286 (n=5)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$13,449 (n=4)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$7,776 (n=7)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$525,819 (n=7)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$527,120 (n=7)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$283,338 (n=10)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$370,291 (n=8)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$74,076 (n=6)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$91,018 (n=6)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 291: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Massachusetts's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Massachusetts	National	Massachusetts	National
Staff only hardware	\$2,730 (n=160)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$1,702 (n=138)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$1,597 (n=132)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$1,200 (n=126)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$4,127 (n=153)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$3,695 (n=159)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$732 (n=123)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$969 (n=129)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$10,577 (n=157)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$11,758 (n=153)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$732 (n=99)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$739 (n=91)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$783 (n=78)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$408 (n=88)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$3,292 (n=132)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$3,570 (n=140)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$15,464 (n=113)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$16,286 (n=110)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$3,963 (n=83)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$3,900 (n=83)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 292: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Michigan's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Michigan	National	Michigan	National
Staff only hardware	\$11,806 (n=151)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$9,032 (n=136)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$9,051 (n=133)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$5,095 (n=133)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$18,105 (n=157)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$10,537 (n=148)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$3,370 (n=149)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$4,155 (n=133)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$15,827 (n=181)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$17,019 (n=165)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$1,099 (n=127)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$676 (n=113)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$643 (n=111)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$318 (n=103)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$26,269 (n=135)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$26,677 (n=132)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$59,563 (n=151)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$59,576 (n=141)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$6,989 (n=117)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$7,523 (n=111)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 293: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Mississippi's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Mississippi	National	Mississippi	National
Staff only hardware	\$6,549 (n=12)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$4,214 (n=16)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$2,885 (n=13)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$2,606 (n=13)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$22,915 (n=13)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$19,975 (n=18)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$2,417 (n=15)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$3,714 (n=19)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$18,902 (n=19)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$19,870 (n=21)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$183 (n=9)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$1,085 (n=12)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$100 (n=6)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=4)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$7,713 (n=15)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$5,808 (n=13)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$24,757 (n=15)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$24,411 (n=16)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$254 (n=8)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$1,062 (n=6)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 294: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Missouri's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Missouri	National	Missouri	National
Staff only hardware	\$10,413 (n=57)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$8,486 (n=49)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$4,825 (n=57)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$4,228 (n=50)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$16,658 (n=54)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$9,598 (n=50)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$3,504 (n=50)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$3,694 (n=50)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$9,229 (n=80)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$7,612 (n=60)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$359 (n=50)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$248 (n=39)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$1,607 (n=35)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$1,622 (n=39)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$17,023 (n=57)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$17,350 (n=53)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$23,079 (n=50)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$28,035 (n=43)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$3,737 (n=39)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$4,138 (n=39)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 295: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Montana's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Montana	National	Montana	National
Staff only hardware	\$850 (n=28)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$1,448 (n=26)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$308 (n=24)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$262 (n=26)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$2,165 (n=28)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$6,554 (n=28)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$1,130 (n=26)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$1,843 (n=26)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$1,344 (n=35)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$3,525 (n=31)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$101 (n=19)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$1,586 (n=24)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	-- (n=16)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=16)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$1,384 (n=38)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$1,993 (n=28)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$8,448 (n=28)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$5,460 (n=28)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$4,934 (n=26)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$5,079 (n=26)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 296: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Nevada’s Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Nevada	National	Nevada	National
Staff only hardware	\$2,209 (n=5)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$6,050 (n=3)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$2,212 (n=6)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$2,250 (n=3)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$2,200 (n=3)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$205 (n=3)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$750 (n=3)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$750 (n=3)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$6,350 (n=3)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$6,435 (n=3)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$350 (n=3)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$350 (n=3)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	-- (n=2)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=2)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$9,750 (n=3)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$11,250 (n=3)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$17,500 (n=5)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$18,333 (n=5)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$5,000 (n=3)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$5,000 (n=3)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 297: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for New Jersey's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	New Jersey	National	New Jersey	National
Staff only hardware	\$13,990 (n=114)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$6,687 (n=104)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$4,768 (n=106)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$6,381 (n=88)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$7,405 (n=120)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$12,469 (n=109)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$7,396 (n=104)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$10,037 (n=90)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$14,287 (n=159)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$15,937 (n=143)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$1,773 (n=109)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$524 (n=77)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$2,359 (n=64)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$417 (n=61)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$12,377 (n=112)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$14,368 (n=106)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$48,184 (n=98)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$56,591 (n=90)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$3,180 (n=67)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$3,587 (n=61)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 298: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for New Mexico's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	New Mexico	National	New Mexico	National
Staff only hardware	\$4,570 (n=27)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$5,584 (n=24)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$8,391 (n=25)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$6,340 (n=24)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$9,110 (n=29)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$10,635 (n=29)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$5,305 (n=27)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$5,890 (n=26)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$3,589 (n=29)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$3,493 (n=27)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$406 (n=22)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$2,602 (n=25)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$5,306 (n=27)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$295 (n=24)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$9,312 (n=25)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$7,824 (n=25)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$14,205 (n=29)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$13,623 (n=29)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$6,586 (n=24)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$6,787 (n=24)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 299: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for New York’s Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	New York	National	New York	National
Staff only hardware	\$12,775 (n=275)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$7,714 (n=201)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$14,611 (n=324)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$30,651 (n=293)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$40,186 (n=362)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$19,461 (n=319)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$17,098 (n=320)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$36,141 (n=282)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$53,840 (n=423)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$62,838 (n=356)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$1,991 (n=317)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$745 (n=192)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$11,440 (n=189)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$15,017 (n=181)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$161,325 (n=309)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$222,649 (n=281)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$133,381 (n=296)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$140,433 (n=284)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$2,010 (n=188)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$7,621 (n=253)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 300: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for North Carolina's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	North Carolina	National	North Carolina	National
Staff only hardware	\$7,739 (n=37)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$6,328 (n=32)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$1,246 (n=32)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$1,224 (n=28)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$83,714 (n=37)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$89,434 (n=34)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$4,314 (n=32)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$3,196 (n=32)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$48,478 (n=37)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$43,951 (n=30)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$465 (n=27)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$2,435 (n=25)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$492 (n=22)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=16)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$7,661 (n=23)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$9,745 (n=25)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$87,636 (n=28)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$121,458 (n=27)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	-- (n=22)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	-- (n=22)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 301: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for North Dakota's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	North Dakota	National	North Dakota	National
Staff only hardware	\$1,192 (n=23)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$1,075 (n=12)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$578 (n=22)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$566 (n=17)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$3,995 (n=23)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$1,100 (n=12)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$192 (n=13)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$198 (n=12)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$2,702 (n=28)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$1,323 (n=16)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$180 (n=14)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	-- (n=12)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$240 (n=14)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=12)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$1,859 (n=17)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$1,151 (n=14)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$10,970 (n=20)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$150 (n=14)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$15,150 (n=14)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	-- (n=12)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 302: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Ohio's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Ohio	National	Ohio	National
Staff only hardware	\$21,151 (n=85)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$32,588 (n=60)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$10,417 (n=66)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$16,798 (n=61)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$28,516 (n=84)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$19,983 (n=75)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$10,256 (n=87)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$17,168 (n=75)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$20,955 (n=80)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$24,365 (n=67)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$6,000 (n=61)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$1,899 (n=50)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$1,260 (n=35)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$3,598 (n=32)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$52,631 (n=91)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$55,655 (n=80)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$81,538 (n=74)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$95,171 (n=66)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$50,248 (n=47)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$56,629 (n=42)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 303: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Oklahoma's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Oklahoma	National	Oklahoma	National
Staff only hardware	\$2,329 (n=47)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$1,664 (n=37)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$804 (n=41)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$710 (n=41)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$3,389 (n=62)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$4,033 (n=62)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$1,130 (n=54)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$1,188 (n=56)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$3,659 (n=50)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$3,661 (n=43)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$1,988 (n=37)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$1,014 (n=39)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$64 (n=30)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$719 (n=30)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$4,441 (n=47)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$4,762 (n=45)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$3,774 (n=45)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$3,718 (n=39)	\$59,07 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$265 (n=31)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$264 (n=33)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 304: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Oregon’s Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Oregon	National	Oregon	National
Staff only hardware	\$4,775 (n=45)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$6,276 (n=40)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$2,912 (n=50)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$2,984 (n=45)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$1,804 (n=59)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$309 (n=40)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$543 (n=50)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$263 (n=40)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$14,024 (n=54)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$13,538 (n=49)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$257 (n=40)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$1,170 (n=44)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	-- (n=26)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$1,047 (n=35)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$1,428 (n=59)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$1,657 (n=54)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$14,768 (n=49)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$16,255 (n=44)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$3,842 (n=35)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$3,973 (n=35)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 305: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Pennsylvania's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Pennsylvania	National	Pennsylvania	National
Staff only hardware	\$1,965 (n=205)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$2,118 (n=193)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$789 (n=207)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$905 (n=199)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$3,978 (n=206)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$2,901 (n=205)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$461 (n=183)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$388 (n=182)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$3,620 (n=237)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$4,448 (n=203)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$233 (n=179)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$481 (n=163)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$48 (n=165)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=149)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$4,379 (n=181)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$6,351 (n=177)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$11,079 (n=180)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$11,871 (n=174)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$3,787 (n=172)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$4,326 (n=166)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 306: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Rhode Island's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Rhode Island	National	Rhode Island	National
Staff only hardware	\$628 (n=13)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$500 (n=12)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$416 (n=12)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	-- (n=12)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$19,156 (n=13)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$17,745 (n=16)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$21,713 (n=12)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$18,025 (n=15)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$29,284 (n=13)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$30,806 (n=13)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$207 (n=13)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$23 (n=13)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	-- (n=12)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=12)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$26,067 (n=22)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$33,716 (n=22)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$35,540 (n=13)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$36,647 (n=13)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$27,771 (n=12)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$29,538 (n=12)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 307: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for South Carolina's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	South Carolina	National	South Carolina	National
Staff only hardware	\$2,112 (n=13)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$6,485 (n=14)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$524 (n=15)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$1,512 (n=9)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$7,136 (n=17)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$12,691 (n=16)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$1,175 (n=15)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$3,435 (n=14)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$7,805 (n=16)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$10,106 (n=17)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	-- (n=7)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$4,440 (n=12)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	-- (n=7)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$1,267 (n=10)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$8,611 (n=20)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$10,742 (n=19)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$38,331 (n=18)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$40,789 (n=16)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$4,857 (n=16)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$5,836 (n=14)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 308: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for South Dakota’s Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	South Dakota	National	South Dakota	National
Staff only hardware	\$4,880 (n=37)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$3,598 (n=46)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$3,288 (n=37)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$2,528 (n=40)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$5,113 (n=66)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$6,252 (n=49)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$3,521 (n=49)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$4,151 (n=43)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$2,094 (n=70)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$2,481 (n=52)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$1,648 (n=37)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$217 (n=36)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$576 (n=28)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$156 (n=19)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$7,895 (n=40)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$9,897 (n=34)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$9,938 (n=37)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$10,617 (n=37)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$59 (n=25)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$135 (n=22)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 309: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Tennessee’s Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Tennessee	National	Tennessee	National
Staff only hardware	\$3,158 (n=62)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$2,180 (n=56)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$372 (n=62)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$481 (n=53)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$4,797 (n=71)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$3,344 (n=63)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$622 (n=56)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$377 (n=52)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$22,592 (n=69)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$25,397 (n=62)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$85 (n=49)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$51 (n=49)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	-- (n=46)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=46)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$3,257 (n=49)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$3,878 (n=49)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$30,042 (n=52)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$26,885 (n=52)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$5,744 (n=49)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$5,744 (n=49)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 310: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Texas's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Texas	National	Texas	National
Staff only hardware	\$5,305 (n=231)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$3,696 (n=212)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$3,960 (n=226)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$2,171 (n=200)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$7,701 (n=269)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$7,602 (n=247)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$2,613 (n=252)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$2,017 (n=220)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$9,792 (n=250)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$8,506 (n=236)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$642 (n=206)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$644 (n=189)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$153 (n=158)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$435 (n=162)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$19,867 (n=255)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$17,140 (n=232)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$51,684 (n=181)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$41,954 (n=172)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$6,985 (n=186)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$7,627 (n=177)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 311: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Utah's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Utah	National	Utah	National
Staff only hardware	\$8,017 (n=20)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$21,585 (n=15)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$4,857 (n=19)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$12,859 (n=15)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$14,674 (n=24)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$19,764 (n=16)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$5,013 (n=20)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$10,583 (n=13)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$7,471 (n=22)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$10,732 (n=18)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$592 (n=14)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$579 (n=12)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$1,797 (n=10)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$3,078 (n=9)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$6,143 (n=13)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$6,218 (n=13)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$20,509 (n=20)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$29,028 (n=16)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$18,132 (n=10)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$18,595 (n=10)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 312: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Vermont's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Vermont	National	Vermont	National
Staff only hardware	\$463 (n=77)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$408 (n=64)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$386 (n=75)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$669 (n=64)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$732 (n=88)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$885 (n=69)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$166 (n=72)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$261 (n=61)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$898 (n=96)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$1,066 (n=77)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$61 (n=67)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$103 (n=48)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$118 (n=48)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$240 (n=40)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$978 (n=88)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$1,294 (n=67)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$1,328 (n=56)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$1,613 (n=51)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$46 (n=46)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$162 (n=40)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 313: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Virginia's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Virginia	National	Virginia	National
Staff only hardware	\$4,777 (n=35)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$3,166 (n=32)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$3,845 (n=33)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$4,990 (n=35)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$7,400 (n=35)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$8,895 (n=31)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$3,735 (n=26)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$1,484 (n=28)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$34,564 (n=38)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$34,516 (n=38)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$1,225 (n=28)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$4,678 (n=28)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$162 (n=28)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=24)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$25,353 (n=41)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$28,572 (n=41)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$32,105 (n=28)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$36,127 (n=28)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$7,343 (n=24)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$7,808 (n=24)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 314: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Washington's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Washington	National	Washington	National
Staff only hardware	\$25,132 (n=14)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$21,557 (n=11)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$3,687 (n=17)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$6,132 (n=10)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$1,769 (n=13)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$18,614 (n=11)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$1,771 (n=17)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$2,059 (n=14)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$12,231 (n=25)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$20,205 (n=14)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$81 (n=11)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$135 (n=11)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	-- (n=8)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=8)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$34,893 (n=13)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$49,428 (n=10)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$67,584 (n=14)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$98,992 (n=8)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$48,805 (n=8)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	-- (n=5)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Key: -- : No data to report

Figure 315: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for West Virginia's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	West Virginia	National	West Virginia	National
Staff only hardware	\$1,649 (n=38)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$2,367 (n=42)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$341 (n=36)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$550 (n=40)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$3,752 (n=41)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$2,822 (n=34)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$215 (n=23)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$195 (n=23)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$2,258 (n=37)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$2,442 (n=37)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$255 (n=21)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$459 (n=21)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	-- (n=20)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=20)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$10,590 (n=23)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$9,864 (n=26)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$16,229 (n=26)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$17,560 (n=26)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$262 (n=23)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$262 (n=23)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)
Key: -- : No data to report				

Figure 316: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Wisconsin's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Wisconsin	National	Wisconsin	National
Staff only hardware	\$4,746 (n=157)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$2,324 (n=132)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$2,714 (n=131)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$2,315 (n=130)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$3,189 (n=147)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$2,547 (n=158)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$1,976 (n=130)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$2,396 (n=126)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$8,640 (n=178)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$8,228 (n=158)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$462 (n=117)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$168 (n=106)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	\$30 (n=93)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	\$15 (n=90)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$3,528 (n=118)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$3,575 (n=110)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$14,353 (n=132)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$15,520 (n=122)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$3,156 (n=101)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$3,389 (n=91)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)

Figure 317: Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Technology Related Expenditures for Wyoming's Public Library System.

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Wyoming	National	Wyoming	National
Staff only hardware	\$6,520 (n=7)	\$9,636 (n=3,556)	\$2,593 (n=8)	\$12,362 (n=3,043)
Staff only software	\$2,612 (n=4)	\$5,381 (n=3,308)	\$2,151 (n=6)	\$6,802 (n=3,024)
Public computing hardware	\$7,468 (n=13)	\$17,310 (n=3,873)	\$7,487 (n=10)	\$13,370 (n=3,450)
Public computing software	\$50 (n=2)	\$5,917 (n=3,385)	\$50 (n=2)	\$7,639 (n=3,091)
Telecommunications services (including internet connectivity)	\$10,184 (n=18)	\$21,224 (n=4,279)	\$8,828 (n=18)	\$23,845 (n=3,730)
Wireless access (hard/software)	\$2,772 (n=17)	\$1,377 (n=2,986)	\$4,073 (n=14)	\$1,491 (n=2,597)
Instructional technology (video conferencing hard/software, projection equipment)	-- (n=3)	\$2,948 (n=2,289)	-- (n=3)	\$2,230 (n=2,180)
Licensed resources	\$14,574 (n=6)	\$39,788 (n=3,377)	\$15,256 (n=6)	\$47,497 (n=3,106)
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$51,390 (n=9)	\$55,126 (n=3,199)	\$49,402 (n=11)	\$59,076 (n=2,979)
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or public	\$14,974 (n=5)	\$7,470 (n=2,465)	\$16,889 (n=5)	\$8,331 (n=2,428)
Key: -- : No data to report				

APPENDIX A: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

*Please note that the survey's appearance is different than the web-based survey instrument, but does reflect the printed version included in the packets sent to library directors.

2006 National Survey of Public Library Computer and Internet Access

The American Library Association and the Information Use Management and Policy Institute in the College of Information at Florida State University, with support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, are surveying a national sample of public libraries regarding their Internet connectivity and computing resources. Dr. John Carlo Bertot, Dr. Charles R. McClure, and Ms. Denise M. Davis are the study managers. You may access the survey at <http://www.plinternetsurvey.org>.

This survey provides, and has provided since 1994, valuable data regarding public library public computing resources; Internet connectivity; bandwidth; Internet service/resource funding and sources; and challenges associated with connectivity and public computing. Such data enable practitioners, policymakers, and researchers to understand the nature, extent, and changes of public library public computing and Internet connectivity. To facilitate the development advocacy strategies for public access computer and Internet services, the 2006 survey focuses on the impacts, benefits, and challenges of public computing and Internet access services in public libraries. More information regarding the overall study is available at <http://www.ala.org/plinternetfunding>. Data and reports from previous surveys are available at <http://www.ii.fsu.edu/plinternet/>.

Complete the survey, and enter to win one of three Apple iPod nano MP3 players!

On the survey website, specific instructions are provided for completing the web survey. The survey contains questions about specific library system branches as well as system-wide questions. If your library system does not have branches, you essentially will be completing the questionnaire for the same library. If your library system does have branches, you may be asked to complete questions regarding *some* of your branches prior to answering questions about your entire system. Your library and the branches selected to participate (if applicable) were selected randomly. If you wish to complete the survey for the additional branches in your system (again, if applicable), you will be given the opportunity to do so – and we would certainly appreciate your additional efforts and time.

IMPORTANT: To facilitate completion of the web-based survey, the branch and system questions are presented separately. PLEASE COMPLETE BOTH PORTIONS OF THE SURVEY.

To participate in the 2006 study, please go to <http://www.plinternetsurvey.org> and follow the “Complete Survey” button. You will need to enter your library’s survey ID number (see the affixed label below for that number). The survey ID number has a total of two letters followed by four numbers, and is your FSCS library number as assigned by the state library. If you cannot remember and/or locate your library’s survey ID number, the survey website provides a link to locate your library ID by state and city. If you prefer, you may complete this print version of the survey and mail/fax your responses back (the contact information is located at the end of the survey).

The survey is not timed. You may complete part of it, save your answers, and return to it at a later time. You may also answer part of the survey and have other members of your library staff answer other parts, if appropriate. Please be sure to complete the survey by **February 1, 2007**. Once completed, you will be able to print or save the answers you provided and keep a copy for your own records. If you have any questions or issues regarding the survey, please call (850) 645-5683 or e-mail pl2006@ci.fsu.edu.

A. LIBRARY BRANCH LEVEL QUESTIONS

A.1: Connectivity and Access

1a. How many **total average hours per typical week** is this library branch **open to the public**? (ENTER THE APPROPRIATE NUMBER IN THE BLANK ROUNDING TO THE NEAREST HOUR) [Note: if the branch closed within the last year, please skip to question 2)

_____ average hours/week (e.g., 30, 35)

1b. In the last year, the **total average hours per typical week** that this library branch is **open to the public has**: (MARK ONE ● ONLY AND ENTER THE APPROPRIATE NUMBER IN THE BLANK) (Please continue to Question 3)

<input type="radio"/>	Increased since last fiscal year	_____ # hours increased (round to nearest hour)
<input type="radio"/>	Decreased since last fiscal year	_____ # hours decreased (round to nearest hour)
<input type="radio"/>	Stayed the same as last fiscal year	

2. If this library branch **closed within the last year**, please indicate the **reason for the branch's closure**: (MARK ONE ● ONLY)

<input type="radio"/>	Closed temporarily due to renovations
<input type="radio"/>	Closed temporarily due to storm or other damage
<input type="radio"/>	Closed temporarily due to budgetary reasons
<input type="radio"/>	Closed permanently due to budgetary reasons
<input type="radio"/>	Closed for other reason (please specify):

3. Is this library branch currently **connected to the Internet in any way**? (MARK ONE ● ONLY)

<input type="radio"/>	No (If 'no' please skip to question 12)
<input type="radio"/>	Yes, staff access only (If 'yes' please skip to question 12)
<input type="radio"/>	Yes, public and staff access (if 'yes' please go to question 4)

4. **During a typical day**, does this library branch **have people waiting to use its public Internet workstations**? (MARK ONE ● ONLY)

<input type="radio"/>	Yes, there are consistently fewer public Internet workstations than patrons who wish to use them throughout a typical day
<input type="radio"/>	There are fewer public Internet workstations than patrons who wish to use them at different times throughout a typical day (e.g., during the morning, during lunch time, or evenings)
<input type="radio"/>	No, there are always sufficient public Internet workstations available for patrons who wish to use them during a typical day

5a. Please indicate **the number and age of the public Internet workstations** provided by this library branch (include in the count library-provided laptops and multi-purpose workstations that allow access to the Internet. Exclude workstations that only access the library's Web-based Online Public Access Catalogs). **Even if you cannot estimate the ages of the workstations, please provide the total number of workstations.** (ENTER THE APPROPRIATE NUMBERS IN THE BLANKS)

Number of Public Internet Workstations	Average Public Internet Workstation Age
_____ workstations	_____ workstations less than 1 year old
	_____ workstations 1-2 years old
	_____ workstations 2-3 years old
	_____ workstations 3-4 years old
	_____ workstations greater than 4 years old

5b. Please indicate **the total number of OTHER public workstations** not connected to the Internet provided by this library branch for patron use (e.g., multi-purpose workstations for word processing, presentation development, Online Public Access Catalog access only).

_____ other workstations

5c. Are there plans to **add additional public Internet workstations or laptops** at this library branch **during the next year**? (MARK ONE ● ONLY. IF APPLICABLE, INCLUDE THE APPROPRIATE NUMBER OF WORKSTATIONS OR LAPTOPS)

<input type="radio"/>	The library plans to add _____ workstations within the next year
<input type="radio"/>	The library plans to add _____ laptops within the next year
<input type="radio"/>	The library is considering adding more workstations or laptops within the next year, but does not know how many at this time
<input type="radio"/>	The library has no plans to add workstations or laptops within the next year
<input type="radio"/>	The library has plans to REDUCE the number of workstations or laptops to a total of _____ workstations and laptops within the next year

5d. Are there plans to **replace or upgrade existing public Internet workstations or laptops** at this library branch **during the next year**? (MARK ONE ● ONLY IN EACH COLUMN)

Workstation Replacement (MARK ONE ● ONLY)		Workstation Upgrades (MARK ONE ● ONLY)	
<input type="radio"/>	The library plans to replace _____ workstations within the next year	<input type="radio"/>	The library plans to upgrade _____ workstations within the next year (e.g. add memory, upgrade graphics card, etc.)
<input type="radio"/>	The library plans to replace _____ laptops within the next year	<input type="radio"/>	The library plans to upgrade _____ laptops within the next year (e.g. add memory, upgrade graphics card, etc.)
<input type="radio"/>	The library plans to replace some workstations/laptops within the next year, but does not know how many at this time	<input type="radio"/>	The library plans to upgrade some workstations/laptops within the next year, but does not know how many at this time
<input type="radio"/>	The library has no plans to replace workstations/laptops within the next year	<input type="radio"/>	The library has no plans to upgrade workstations/laptops within the next year

5e. Is the library branch able to **maintain its workstation/laptop replacement, addition, or upgrade schedule**? (MARK ONE ● ONLY)

<input type="radio"/>	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	No
<input type="radio"/>	The library has no workstation replacement, addition, or upgrade schedule
<input type="radio"/>	Not applicable

5f. Please identify **up to three factors** that affect the library branch's ability or plans to **add or replace more public Internet workstations**. (MARK ● UP TO THREE FOR EACH FACTOR)

Factors Affecting Adding Workstations (MARK UP TO ● THREE)		Factors Affecting Replacing Workstations (MARK UP TO ● THREE)	
<input type="radio"/>	Availability of space	<input type="radio"/>	Cost factors
<input type="radio"/>	Cost factors	<input type="radio"/>	Maintenance, upgrade, and general upkeep
<input type="radio"/>	Maintenance, upgrade, and general upkeep	<input type="radio"/>	Availability of staff
<input type="radio"/>	Availability of staff	<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify):
<input type="radio"/>	Availability of bandwidth to support additional workstations		
<input type="radio"/>	Availability of electrical outlets, cabling, or other infrastructure		
<input type="radio"/>	The current number of workstations meets the needs of our patrons		
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify):		

6. Is **wireless Internet access available for public use** (e.g., with patron laptops, PDAs, or other wireless devices) within the library branch? (MARK ONE ● ONLY)

<input type="radio"/>	Yes, wireless access is currently available within the library branch
<input type="radio"/>	No, it is not currently available within the library branch, but there are plans to make it available within the next year
<input type="radio"/>	No, it is not currently available within the library branch and there are no plans to make it available within the next year

7. As part of the library branch's **wireless Internet access strategy**, the library branch is: (MARK ALL ● THAT APPLY)

<input type="radio"/>	Purchasing laptops for in-library patron use instead of Internet workstations
<input type="radio"/>	Not adding more Internet workstations or laptops, but is providing (or about to provide) wireless access for patrons with laptops to help to meet public demand

8. Does the library offer **wireless access for public use outside the library building** as wi-fi hotspots (e.g., in public places, buildings, or other locations) (MARK ALL ● THAT APPLY)

<input type="radio"/>	Yes, the library currently provides wireless access outside the library building and in locations within the community as a library initiative
<input type="radio"/>	Yes, the library currently provides wireless access outside the library building and in locations within the community in partnership with others (e.g., county/city government, telecommunications provider, other)
<input type="radio"/>	Yes, it is currently available outside the library building through a bookmobile with wireless access
<input type="radio"/>	No, it is not currently available outside the library building and in the community, but there are plans to make it available within the next year
<input type="radio"/>	No, it is not currently available outside the library building and in the community and there are no plans to make it available within the next year
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify):

9a. Please indicate the **type AND maximum speed** of this library branch's **PUBLIC Internet service connection**. (MARK APPROPRIATELY ● IN EACH COLUMN)

Type of Connection (MARK ALL ● THAT APPLY)		Maximum Speed of Connection (MARK ONE ● ONLY)	
<input type="radio"/>	DSL	<input type="radio"/>	Less than 56 Kbps (kilobits/second)
<input type="radio"/>	Cable	<input type="radio"/>	56 Kbps – 128 Kbps
<input type="radio"/>	Leased Line	<input type="radio"/>	129 Kbps – 256 Kbps
<input type="radio"/>	Municipal Networks (wireless or other)	<input type="radio"/>	257 Kbps – 768 Kbps
<input type="radio"/>	Satellite	<input type="radio"/>	769 Kbps – 1.5 Mbps (megabits/second)
<input type="radio"/>	Fiber	<input type="radio"/>	1.6Mbps – 5.0Mbps
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify):	<input type="radio"/>	6.0Mbps – 10Mbps
<input type="radio"/>	Don't know (If you do not know your library's connection speed, please contact an individual or group who may know before checking "Don't know")	<input type="radio"/>	Greater than 10Mbps
		<input type="radio"/>	Don't know (If you do not know your library's connection speed, please contact an individual or group who may know before checking "Don't know")

9b. If applicable, does the **library branch's wireless connection share the same bandwidth/connection** as the library's public Internet workstations? (MARK ONE ● ONLY)

<input type="radio"/>	Yes, both the wireless connection and public access workstations share the same bandwidth/connection
<input type="radio"/>	No, the wireless connection is separate from the public access workstation bandwidth/connection
<input type="radio"/>	Don't know (If you do not know if the connection is shared, please contact an individual or group who may know before checking "Don't know")

9c. Given the uses of the library branch's public Internet access services by patrons, does the library branch's **public Internet service connection speed meet patron needs**? (MARK ONE ● ONLY)

<input type="radio"/>	The connection speed is insufficient to meet patron needs
<input type="radio"/>	The connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs at some times
<input type="radio"/>	The connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs at all times
<input type="radio"/>	Don't know

9d. If desired, would the library branch be able to increase the **maximum speed** of its **public Internet service connection** now or in the future? (MARK ONE ● ONLY)

<input type="radio"/>	No, there is no interest in increasing the speed of the library's public access Internet connection
<input type="radio"/>	No, this is the maximum speed available to the library branch
<input type="radio"/>	Yes, but we cannot afford the cost of increasing the branch's bandwidth
<input type="radio"/>	Yes, and we have plans to increase the bandwidth within the next year
<input type="radio"/>	Yes, but we have no plans to increase the bandwidth within the next year
<input type="radio"/>	Yes, but we do not have the technical knowledge to increase the bandwidth in the library
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify):

A.2: Impact of Computer and Internet Access

10. Please identify **up to three public Internet services** that are critical to the **role of the library branch in its local community?** (MARK ● UP TO THREE)

<input type="radio"/>	Provide education resources and databases for K-12 students
<input type="radio"/>	Provide education resources and databases for students in higher education
<input type="radio"/>	Provide education resources and databases for home schooling
<input type="radio"/>	Provide education resources and databases for adult/continuing education students
<input type="radio"/>	Provide information for local economic development
<input type="radio"/>	Provide information about state and local business opportunities
<input type="radio"/>	Provide information for college applicants
<input type="radio"/>	Provide information for local business marketing
<input type="radio"/>	Provide information about the library's community
<input type="radio"/>	Provide information or databases regarding investments
<input type="radio"/>	Provide access to local public and local government documents
<input type="radio"/>	Provide access to federal government documents
<input type="radio"/>	Provide computer and Internet skills training
<input type="radio"/>	Provide services for job seekers
<input type="radio"/>	Provide services to new citizens and residents
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify):

11. Please identify the three most significant impacts of the library's patron information technology training on the community that the library serves: (MARK ● UP TO THREE)

<input type="radio"/>	The library does not offer patron information technology training
<input type="radio"/>	Facilitates local economic development
<input type="radio"/>	Offers technology training to those who would otherwise not have any
<input type="radio"/>	Helps students with their school assignments and school work
<input type="radio"/>	Helps business owners understand and use technology and/or information resources
<input type="radio"/>	Helps patrons complete job applications
<input type="radio"/>	Provides general technology skills
<input type="radio"/>	Provides information literacy skills (i.e., how to access and use Internet-based resources)
<input type="radio"/>	Helps users access and use electronic government services and resources (e.g., license applications, tax filing, other)
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify):

For libraries not connected to the Internet or that only provide staff access

12. Please indicate the **three most important factors** that affect **your library branch's ability to provide public Internet services**: (MARK ● UP TO THREE)

<input type="radio"/>	The library does not have space for workstations and/or necessary equipment
<input type="radio"/>	The library building cannot support the necessary infrastructure (e.g., power, cabling, other)
<input type="radio"/>	The library cannot afford the necessary equipment (i.e., workstations, routers, etc.)
<input type="radio"/>	The library does not have access to adequate telecommunications services (e.g., phone lines, leased lines, cable, other)
<input type="radio"/>	The library cannot afford the recurring telecommunications costs
<input type="radio"/>	The library does not have the staff necessary to install, maintain, and/or upgrade the necessary technology
<input type="radio"/>	The library does not control its access to Internet services (i.e., local/county government provides access)
<input type="radio"/>	There is no interest among library staff or management in connecting the library to the Internet
<input type="radio"/>	There is no interest within the local community in connecting the library to the Internet
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify):

B. LIBRARY SYSTEM LEVEL QUESTIONS

B.1: Public Computer and Internet Services and Community Impact

13. Please identify the **Internet-based services the library makes available to users** either in the library or remotely (i.e., website). Include services that the library may not provide directly (i.e., statewide databases, digital reference): (MARK ● ALL THAT APPLY)

Service/Resource	Service Available to Users
Digital reference/Virtual reference	<input type="radio"/>
Licensed databases	<input type="radio"/>
E-books	<input type="radio"/>
Video conferencing	<input type="radio"/>
Online instructional courses/tutorials	<input type="radio"/>
Homework Resources	<input type="radio"/>
Audio content (e.g., pod casts, audio books, other)	<input type="radio"/>
Video content	<input type="radio"/>
Digitized special collections (e.g., letters, postcards, documents, other)	<input type="radio"/>
Other (please specify):	<input type="radio"/>

14. Please indicate the **roles and services the public library provides to its community on a regular basis and/or during emergency/disaster situations:** (MARK APPROPRIATELY ● IN EACH COLUMN)

Disaster/Emergency Services (MARK ALL ● THAT APPLY)		E-Government Services (MARK ALL ● THAT APPLY)	
<input type="radio"/>	The library building(s) serve(s) as emergency shelters during storms, hurricanes, or other disasters	<input type="radio"/>	The library staff provide assistance to patrons applying for or accessing e-government services (e.g., completing Medicare Part D forms; applying for licenses; accessing tax forms)
<input type="radio"/>	The library staff provide emergency responder services during times of need (e.g., manage emergency call centers; assist first responders; provide relief services)	<input type="radio"/>	The library staff provide as-needed assistance to patrons for understanding how to access and use government websites, programs, and services (e.g., assistance navigating the website, helping users understand the programs)
<input type="radio"/>	The library's equipment (e.g., bookmobiles with wireless Internet access; public access workstations; laptops) is used by first responders during times of disaster	<input type="radio"/>	The library offers training classes regarding the use of government websites, understanding government programs, and completing electronic forms
<input type="radio"/>	The library's public computing and Internet access services are used by the public to access emergency relief services and benefits (i.e., FEMA) during times of disaster	<input type="radio"/>	The library is partnering with government agencies, non-profit organizations, and others to provide e-government services
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify):	<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify):

15. Please indicate the following **regarding the library's disaster/emergency plan:** (MARK ● ALL THAT APPLY)

<input type="radio"/>	The library has no current written disaster preparedness plan, and is not in the process of developing such a plan
<input type="radio"/>	The library has no current written disaster preparedness plan, but is in the process of developing an emergency/disaster plan
<input type="radio"/>	The library has a current written disaster preparedness plan that provides instruction and guidance for library staff in the event of an emergency/disaster situation (note: current is defined as reviewed, revised, and/or written within the last year)
<input type="radio"/>	The library has a written disaster preparedness plan that provides instruction and guidance for library staff in the event of an emergency/disaster situation, but it is more than one year old
<input type="radio"/>	The library is involved in disaster and emergency planning activities at the local level (e.g., town, city, county)
<input type="radio"/>	The library's existing or plan which is underdevelopment, was developed in conjunction with local or other emergency services organizations (e.g., fire, police, disaster relief)
<input type="radio"/>	Don't Know
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify below):

16. Is the library the only **free of charge public computer and Internet access center** in the library's service area? (MARK ONE ● ONLY)

<input type="radio"/>	Yes, the library is the only place in the community that provides free public computer and Internet access services
<input type="radio"/>	No, there are other places in the community that provide free public computer and Internet access services (i.e., community technology centers)
<input type="radio"/>	Don't Know
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify):

B.2: Funding and Public Computer and Internet Services

17a. **Did the library apply for E-rate discounts** during the July 1, 2006 E-rate funding year? (MARK ONE ● ONLY)

<input type="radio"/>	Yes (If yes, please go to question 17b)
<input type="radio"/>	Yes, another organization applied on the library's behalf (If yes, please go to question 17b)
<input type="radio"/>	No (If no, skip to question 17c)
<input type="radio"/>	Unsure (If unsure, skip to question 18)

17b. If this library is, or will be, **receiving E-rate discounts during the July 1, 2006 E-rate funding year**, please indicate for which services the library receives E-rate funds: (MARK ● ALL THAT APPLY)

<input type="radio"/>	Internet connectivity
<input type="radio"/>	Telecommunications service
<input type="radio"/>	Internal connection costs

17c. If this library **did not apply for E-rate discounts in 2006**, it was because: (MARK ● ALL THAT APPLY)

<input type="radio"/>	The E-rate application process is too complicated
<input type="radio"/>	The library staff did not feel that the library would qualify
<input type="radio"/>	Our total E-rate discount is fairly low and not worth the time needed to participate in the program
<input type="radio"/>	The library receives it as part of a consortium, so therefore does not apply individually
<input type="radio"/>	The library was denied funding in the past
<input type="radio"/>	The library did not apply because of the need to comply with CIPA's (Children's Internet Protection Act) filtering requirements
<input type="radio"/>	The library has applied for E-rate in the past, but no longer finds it necessary
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify):

18. Did your **state library, state legislature, or other state agency/office** pay directly for any of the following on your library's behalf: (MARK ● ALL THAT APPLY)

Expenditure Category	State Funding Sources	
	Fiscal Year	
	FY2006	FY2007
Staff only hardware	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Staff only software	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public computing hardware	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public computing software	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Telecommunications services (including Internet connectivity)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Wireless access (hardware, software)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Instructional technology (video conferencing hardware and software, projection equipment)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Licensed resources (databases, e-books, audio books, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

19. Please indicate in **whole dollars your library's total operating expenditures** from all funding sources for **fiscal years 2006 and 2007**:

Source of Funding	Fiscal Year 2006 Expense Category		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$	\$	\$
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$	\$	\$
Federal	\$	\$	\$
Fees/fines	\$	\$	\$
Donations/local fund raising	\$	\$	\$
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$	\$	\$

Source of Funding	Fiscal Year 2007 Expense Category		
	Salaries (including benefits)	Collections	Other Expenditures
Local/county	\$	\$	\$
State	\$	\$	\$
Federal	\$	\$	\$
Fees/fines	\$	\$	\$
Donations/local fund raising	\$	\$	\$
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$	\$	\$

20. Please indicate in **whole dollars** your library's **total technology-related operating expenditures** from the below funding sources for **fiscal years 2006 and 2007**:

	Fiscal Year 2006 Expense Category			
	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Source of Funding				
Local/county	\$	\$	\$	\$
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$	\$	\$	\$
Federal	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fees/fines	\$	\$	\$	\$
Donations/local fund raising	\$	\$	\$	\$
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$	\$	\$	\$

	Fiscal Year 2007 Expense Category			
	Salaries (including benefits)	Hardware	Software	Telecommunications
Source of Funding				
Local/county	\$	\$	\$	\$
State (including state aid to public libraries, or state-supported tax programs)	\$	\$	\$	\$
Federal	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fees/fines	\$	\$	\$	\$
Donations/local fund raising	\$	\$	\$	\$
Grants (local, state or national grant programs)	\$	\$	\$	\$

21. Please **estimate to the nearest whole dollar** how much your library **spent on the following technology-related expenditures** (including staffing):

	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year
	FY2006	FY2007
Expenditure Category		
Staff only hardware	\$	\$
Staff only software	\$	\$
Public use computing hardware	\$	\$
Public use computing software	\$	\$
Telecommunications services (including Internet connectivity, and may include e-rate discount if applicable)	\$	\$
Wireless access (hardware, software)	\$	\$
Instructional technology (video conferencing hardware and software, projection equipment)	\$	\$
Licensed resources (databases, e-books, audio books, etc.)	\$	\$
Staff in technology support positions in the library or under contract to the library for such support	\$	\$
Staff providing technology-related training to library staff or the public (other than those reported above)	\$	\$

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

For questions concerning the survey, please contact:

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GLOSSARY OF SURVEY ABBREVIATIONS/KEY TERMS	
<i>CIPA (Children's Internet Protection Act)</i>	A Federal law requiring the use of filters on public access Internet workstations (see below) when the library receives either LSTA or E-rate (see below) funds.
<i>Digital Reference/ Virtual Reference</i>	The provision of interactive reference services for patrons via email, chat, or other electronic means.
<i>E-books</i>	Digital documents, licensed or not, where searchable text is prevalent, and which can be seen as analogous to a printed text. (Based on NISO Standard Z39.7 definition, see http://www.niso.org/emetrics)
<i>E-rate Funds</i>	Funding provided by the federal government through the Universal Service Fund to libraries to cover expenses associated with Internet access.
<i>Fiscal Year</i>	A financial 12-month period as reckoned for reporting, accounting, and/or taxation purposes (i.e., the date range that a library uses in reporting to local government agencies).
<i>Funding Sources</i>	<p>Local/county government - Includes all tax and non-tax receipts designated by the community, district, or region and available for expenditure by the library. The value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any gifts and donations are excluded.</p> <p>State - All funds distributed to the library by State government for expenditure by the library, except for federal money distributed by the State. This includes funds from such sources as penal fines, license fees, and mineral rights.</p> <p>Federal - All federal government funds distributed to the library for expenditure by the library, including federal money distributed by the State.</p> <p>Other - All income other than that included under local, state and federal. Includes grants from non-profit organizations or corporations, donations from Friends as well as other donations, gifts, interest, fines, and fees. The value of any contributed services or the value of in-kind gifts and donations are excluded.</p>
<i>Hours Open in a Typical Week</i>	Report an unduplicated count of hours a library facility or facilities are open in a typical week, including the main library and branches, using the following method. If a library is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, it should report 40 hours per week. If several of its branches are also open during those hours, the figure remains 40 hours per week. Should Branch A also be open one evening from 7:00 to 9:00, the total hours during which users can find service becomes 42. If Branch B is open the same hours on the same evening, the total remains 42, but if it is open two hours on another evening, or from 5:00 to 7:00 on the evening when Branch A is open later, the total becomes 44 hours during which users can find service. Collect service hours separately from hours a library facility is open.
<i>Information Technology Budget</i>	Funds allocated specifically the costs associated with information technology.
<i>Information Technology Training</i>	Formal or informal training sessions that cover specific topics (e.g., Web browser basics, Internet searching, basic computing skills).
<i>Kbps</i>	Kilobits per second.

GLOSSARY OF SURVEY ABBREVIATIONS/KEY TERMS	
Library Branch	A library facility. In the case of some public libraries, there is only one facility. Other public libraries have several facilities, which are sometimes referred to as branches.
Licensed Databases	Collection of electronically stored data or unit records (facts, bibliographic data, and texts) with a common user interface and software for the retrieval and manipulation of the data. Licensed databases are those typically contracted through a vendor by the library for patron access (e.g., Gale, Ebsco, ProQuest). (Based on NISO Standard Z39.7 definition, see http://www.niso.org/emetrics)
Mbps	Megabits per second.
Online Public Access Catalogs (OPACs)	An electronic catalog of library materials and/or services that patrons can access.
Operating Expenses	<p>Current and recurrent costs necessary for the provision of library services, such as personnel, library materials, binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of the physical facility.</p> <p>Operating expense categories include:</p> <p>Salaries/benefits - All monies paid before deductions to all library staff paid from library's budget (reporting unit's budget) for work performed. This definition INCLUDES employee fringe benefits. Professional staff are staff members doing work that requires professional education (the master's degree or its equivalent) in the theoretical and scientific aspects of librarianship; also, in some libraries, staff performing professional level tasks who, though not librarians, have equivalent education and training in related fields (e.g., archives, computer sciences, business administration, education). Also include paid support staff and paid student workers.</p> <p>Collections - All expenditures for materials purchased or leased for use by the public, such as print materials (including microforms), machine-readable materials, audio-visual materials, etc.</p> <p>Other expenditures - Operating expenditures not included in any other expenditure subcategory. (Also called Miscellaneous Expenditures).</p>
Public Internet Workstations	Those workstations (see below) within the library outlet that provide public access to the Internet, including those that provide access to a limited set of Internet-based services such as online databases. This includes circulating laptops.
Public library single outlet system or library system headquarters	A library system may be a single main or central library, or may be the operational center of a multiple-outlet library. Usually all processing is centralized here and the principal collections are housed here.
Public library branch	A branch library is an auxiliary unit of an administrative entity which has at least all of the following: 1) Separate quarters; 2) An organized collection of library materials; 3) Paid staff; and 4) Regularly scheduled hours for being open to the public.

GLOSSARY OF SURVEY ABBREVIATIONS/KEY TERMS	
Technology-Related Expenditures	<p>Include <i>Computer Hardware, Software, Supplies and Maintenance expenditures, and Electronic Access Expenditures.</i></p> <p><i>Computer Hardware, Software, Supplies and Maintenance expenditures</i> are defined as expenditures from the library budget for computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe or microcomputer. Includes expenditures for maintenance and for equipment used to run information service products when that expenditure can be separated from the price of the product.</p> <p><i>Electronic Access Expenditures</i> are defined as all operating expenditures from the library budget associated with access to electronic materials and services. Include computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe and microcomputer. Includes expenditures for maintenance. Includes expenditures for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia and commercial services. Includes all fees and usage costs associated with such services as OCLC FirstSearch or electronic document delivery. Excludes capital expenditures.</p>
Typical Week	<p>A "typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holidays, vacation periods, days when unusual events are taking place in the community or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open regular hours.</p>
Wireless Internet Access	<p>Internet access that does not require a direct connection (typically Ethernet) for access. Most typically, wireless access adheres to the IEEE 802.11 standard for interoperability and compatibility.</p>
Workstation	<p>A computer and related components (including a monitor, keyboard, hard drive, and software) that are capable of displaying graphical images, pictorial representations, and/or other multi-media formats.</p>