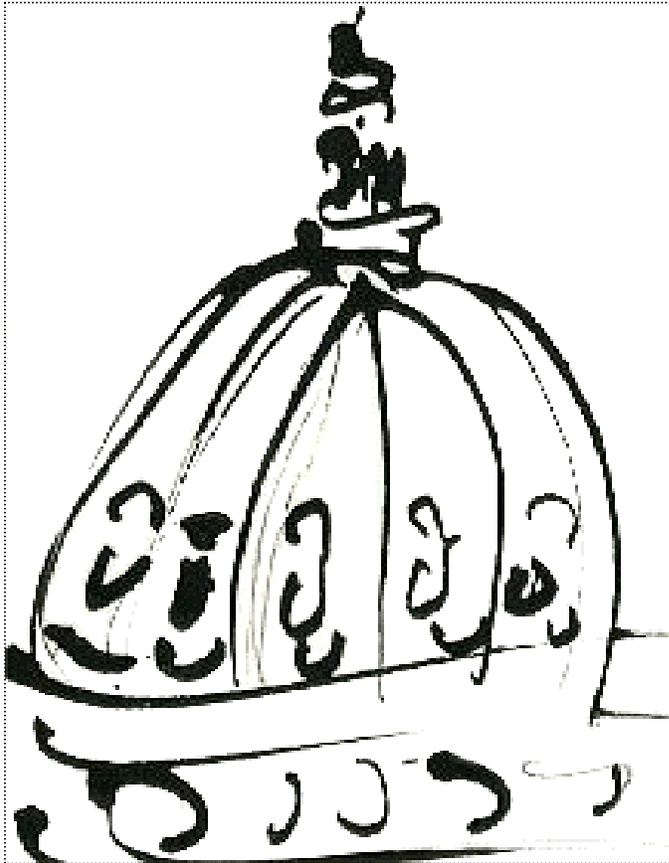




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Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings

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VI. NATIONAL BRANCH LEVEL DATA (OUTLET DATA)

This section details the study findings for national branch level data (outlet data) by metropolitan status and poverty. A brief discussion of the findings follows each table.

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

Metropolitan Status	Poverty Level			Overall
	Low	Medium	High	
Urban	98.4% ±1.3% (n=1,624)	97.9% ±1.5% (n=1,069)	100.0% ±0.0% (n=148)	98.3% ±1.3% (n=2,841)
Suburban	99.5% ±0.7% (n=4,943)	100.0% ±0.0% (n=342)	100.0% ±0.0% (n=7)	99.5% ±0.7% (n=5,292)
Rural	98.9% ±1.0% (n=7,105)	97.3% ±1.6% (n=1,012)	100.0% ±0.0% (n=29)	98.7% ±1.1% (n=8,147)
Overall	99.1% ±1.0% (n=13,672)	97.9% ±1.4% (n=2,423)	100.0% ±0.0% (n=184)	98.9% ±1.0% (n=16,279)

Source: Bertot, J. C., McClure, C. R., Jaeger, P. T., & Ryan, J. (2006). *Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings*. Tallahassee, FL: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, Florida State University. Available: <http://www.i.fsu.edu/plinternet/>

The connectivity rate of public libraries to the Internet, as evidenced in Figure 2 (above), seems to have reached a plateau over the past several years. In 2002, the connectivity rate was 98.7%, while the connectivity rate in 2004 was 99.6%. In 2006, the rate is 98.9%. All three of these numbers are within the margin of error of one another, indicating a great deal of consistency in the level of Internet connectivity in public library outlets. Considering the margin of error, virtually every public library outlet in the United States has access to the Internet.

As was the case in 2004, 100% of high poverty libraries are connected to the Internet. Medium poverty libraries, at 97.9%, have the lowest levels of connectivity, which was also the case in 2004.

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

Metropolitan Status	Poverty Level			Overall
	Low	Medium	High	
Urban	97.6% ±1.5% (n=1,611)	97.4% ±1.6% (n=1,064)	100.0% ±0.0% (n=148)	97.7% ±1.5% (n=2,823)
Suburban	99.0% ±1.0% (n=4,915)	100.0% ±0.0% (n=342)	100.0% ±0.0% (n=7)	99.0% ±1.0% (n=5,264)
Rural	98.5% ±1.2% (n=7,077)	96.8% ±1.8% (n=1,006)	100.0% ±0.0% (n=29)	98.3% ±1.3% (n=8,113)
Overall	98.6% ±1.2% (n=13,604)	97.5% ±1.6% (n=2,412)	100.0% ±0.0% (n=184)	98.4% ±1.2% (n=16,200)

Source: Bertot, J. C., McClure, C. R., Jaeger, P. T., & Ryan, J. (2006). *Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings*. Tallahassee, FL: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, Florida State University. Available: <http://www.i.fsu.edu/plinternet/>

The overwhelming majority of public library outlets connected to the Internet provide public access to the Internet, as shown in Figure 3 (above). With 98.4% of public library outlets

offering public Internet access, virtually all public library outlets in the United States not only have Internet access, but also allow public use of this access. Accounting for the margin of error, this category also seems to have reached a plateau; in 2004, 98.9% of public library outlets offered public access.

By and large, public access is well distributed. High poverty outlets universally offer public access. Medium poverty rural libraries, at 96.8%, offer the lowest levels of public access.

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

Metropolitan Status	Poverty Level			Overall
	Low	Medium	High	
Urban	51.6 (n=1,624)	52.0 (n=1,078)	57.4 (n=148)	52.1 (n=2,850)
Suburban	50.9 (n=4,940)	46.5 (n=342)	32.5 (n=7)	50.6 (n=5,289)
Rural	39.0 (n=7,142)	36.0 (n=1,028)	42.0 (n=29)	38.7 (n=8,199)
Overall	44.8 (n=13,706)	44.5 (n=2,448)	54.0 (n=184)	44.8 (n=16,338)

Source: Bertot, J. C., McClure, C. R., Jaeger, P. T., & Ryan, J. (2006). *Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings*. Tallahassee, FL: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, Florida State University. Available: <http://www.ii.fsu.edu/plinternet/>

The average number of hours that public library outlets are open has increased slightly since 2004. In Figure 4 (above), the average number of hours open per outlet is 44.8. In 2004, that same number was 44.5 hours. High poverty outlets have the highest average hours open (54.0), while rural outlets have the lowest average (38.7).

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	12.0% ±3.3% (n=346)	8.4% ±2.8% (n=449)	9.6% ±2.9% (n=789)	9.6% ±2.9% (n=1,321)	10.2% ±3.0% (n=253)	5.3% ±2.2% (n=10)	9.6% ±3.0% (n=1,584)
Hours decreased since last fiscal year	11.7% ±3.2% (n=339)	3.3% ±1.8% (n=176)	3.4% ±1.8% (n=278)	4.5% ±2.1% (n=621)	6.4% ±2.5% (n=158)	7.8% ±2.7% (n=14)	4.8% ±2.1% (n=793)
Hours stayed the same as last fiscal year	75.5% ±4.3% (n=2,183)	87.8% ±3.3% (n=4,667)	86.5% ±3.4% (n=7,141)	85.4% ±3.5% (n=11,782)	82.8% ±3.8% (n=2,049)	87.0% ±3.4% (n=160)	85.0% ±3.6% (n=13,992)
Number of hours increased	8.9 (n=346)	5.4 (n=425)	4.9 (n=733)	5.5 (n=1,241)	8.5 (n=253)	2.3 (n=10)	6.0 (n=1,504)
Number of hours decreased	7.6 (n=321)	6.2 (n=155)	6.1 (n=250)	6.7 (n=563)	7.5 (n=149)	4.0 (n=14)	6.8 (n=726)

Source: Bertot, J. C., McClure, C. R., Jaeger, P. T., & Ryan, J. (2006). *Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings*. Tallahassee, FL: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, Florida State University. Available: <http://www.ii.fsu.edu/plinternet/>

Figure 5 (above) details the consistency of the hours that public library outlets are open. For 85.0% of libraries, their hours remained the same from the previous year. In 9.6% of outlets, the hours open increased; the average increase was 6.0 hours over the previous year. For the remaining 4.8% of libraries, the hours open decreased from the previous year, with an average

decrease of 6.8 hours. Urban outlets were both most likely to both have an increase and decrease in hours open.

Figure 6: Public Access Wireless Internet Connectivity Availability in Public Library Outlets by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Provision of Public Access Wireless Internet Services	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Currently available	42.9% ± 4.9% (n=1,211)	42.5% ± 4.9% (n=2,240)	30.7% ± 4.6% (n=2,492)	38.0% ± 4.8% (n=5,165)	28.1% ± 4.5% (n=679)	53.8% ± 5.0% (n=99)	36.7% ± 4.8% (n=5,943)
Not currently available and no plans to make it available within the next year	23.1% ± 4.2% (n=651)	29.7% ± 4.6% (n=1,562)	49.2% ± 5.0% (n=3,988)	37.4% ± 4.8% (n=5,091)	44.4% ± 4.9% (n=1,072)	21.0% ± 4.1% (n=39)	38.3% ± 4.9% (n=6,201)
Not currently available, but there are plans to make it available within the next year	30.6% ± 4.6% (n=864)	26.0% ± 4.4% (n=1,369)	18.6% ± 3.9% (n=1,509)	22.5% ± 4.2% (n=3,063)	26.2% ± 4.4% (n=633)	25.3% ± 4.4% (n=46)	23.1% ± 4.2% (n=3,742)

Source: Bertot, J. C., McClure, C. R., Jaeger, P. T., & Ryan, J. (2006). *Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings*. Tallahassee, FL: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, Florida State University. Available: <http://www.ii.fsu.edu/plinternet/>

In 2004, 17.9% of public library outlets offered wireless access and a further 21.0% planned to make it available. Outlets in urban and high poverty areas were most likely to have wireless access. The majority of libraries (61.2%), however, neither had wireless access nor had plans to implement it in 2004.

As Figure 6 (above) demonstrates, the number of public library outlets offering wireless access has roughly doubled from 17.9% to 36.7% in two years. Furthermore, 23.1% of outlets that do not currently have it plan to add wireless access in the next year. Thus, if libraries follow through with their plans to add wireless access, 61.0% of public library outlets in the U.S. will have it within a year.

In 2006, wireless access was most likely to be available in urban, suburban, and high poverty outlets. Urban library outlets are also the most likely to have plans to add wireless access in the next year. The outlets that are least likely to have wireless access or a plan to add it are rural outlets and medium poverty outlets.

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

Metropolitan Status	Poverty Level			Overall
	Low	Medium	High	
Urban	14.7	20.9	30.7	17.9
Suburban	12.8	9.7	5.0	12.6
Rural	7.1	6.7	8.1	7.1
Overall	10.0	13.3	26.0	10.7

Source: Bertot, J. C., McClure, C. R., Jaeger, P. T., & Ryan, J. (2006). *Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings*. Tallahassee, FL: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, Florida State University. Available: <http://www.ii.fsu.edu/plinternet/>

Figure 7 (above) demonstrates that the overall average of public access Internet workstations in each public library outlet is 10.7. Urban outlets offer the highest number of workstations, with high poverty urban outlets offering the highest average number of

workstations at 30.7. The lowest number of workstations is generally in rural libraries, though high poverty suburban libraries offer the lowest average number of workstations at 5.0. The average number of public access Internet workstations has remained relatively steady over the past several years. In 2002, the average was 10.8, while the average in 2004 was 10.4.

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

Average Age	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Less than 1 years old	10.4	5.8	3.2	4.9	6.5	17.4	5.3
1-2 years old	9.0	7.9	3.7	5.8	6.5	13.4	6.1
2-3 years old	13.1	7.3	3.8	5.7	10.6	8.2	6.4
Greater than 3 years old	10.0	6.0	4.3	5.3	7.0	10.0	5.6

Source: Bertot, J. C., McClure, C. R., Jaeger, P. T., & Ryan, J. (2006). *Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings*. Tallahassee, FL: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, Florida State University. Available: <http://www.i.fsu.edu/plinternet/>

Figure 8 (above) shows the average age of the public access workstations in public library outlets. Overall, the age range of 2-3 years old includes the highest number of workstations, while less than 1 year old contains the lowest number of workstations. High poverty libraries have the greatest number of workstations that are less than 1 year old and 1-2 years old. Urban libraries have the greatest number of workstations 2-3 years old. Urban libraries and high poverty libraries share the highest number of workstations greater than 3 years old.

Figure 9: Frequency Analysis of Public Library Outlet Number of Graphical Public Access Workstations.

Quartile	Number of Graphical Workstations Per Outlet
1 (25%)	3
2 (50%)	6
3 (75%)	12

Source: Bertot, J. C., McClure, C. R., Jaeger, P. T., & Ryan, J. (2006). *Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings*. Tallahassee, FL: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, Florida State University. Available: <http://www.i.fsu.edu/plinternet/>

Figure 9 (above) provides a breakdown of the number of public access Internet workstations by quartile. One-quarter of public library outlets have 3 or fewer workstations, two-quarters of public library outlets have 6 or fewer workstations, and three-quarters of public library outlets have 12 or fewer workstations. These numbers differ slightly from those in the 2004 study. In 2004, the first quartile had 4 or fewer workstations, while the third quartile had 11 or fewer workstations.

Figure 10: Public Library Outlet Public Access 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 add workstations within the next two years	16.5% ±3.7% (n=455)	21.0% ±4.1% (n=1,087)	13.7% ±3.4% (n=1,101)	16.5% ±3.7% (n=2,209)	16.5% ±3.7% (n=392)	22.9% ±4.2% (n=42)	16.6% ±3.7% (n=2,644)
The library is considering adding more workstations within the next two years, but does not know how many at this time	31.9% ±4.7% (n=879)	31.6% ±4.7% (n=1,633)	25.6% ±4.4% (n=2,047)	27.9% ±4.5% (n=3,733)	31.7% ±4.7% (n=751)	40.7% ±4.9% (n=75)	28.6% ±4.5% (n=4,559)
The library has no plans to add workstations within the next two years	43.7% ±5.0% (n=1,203)	39.9% ±4.9% (n=2,063)	49.5% ±5.0% (n=3,965)	45.3% ±5.0% (n=6,067)	46.3% ±5.0% (n=1,098)	36.4% ±4.8% (n=67)	45.4% ±5.0% (n=7,231)
The library has plans to reduce the number of workstations to a total of workstations within the next two years	*	*	*	*	--	--	*
Weighted missing values, n=525							
The average number of workstations that the library plans to add within the next two years	14.2 (n=455)	6.0 (n=1,087)	3.9 (n=1,101)	5.6 (n=2,209)	10.0 (n=392)	22.8 (n=42)	6.6 (n=2,644)
A total of workstations are available after the library reduces a number of workstations within the next two years	4.0 (n=4)	6.0 (n=10)	2.3 (n=12)	4.0 (n=27)	--	--	4.0 (n=27)
Key: * : Insufficient data to report -- : No data to report							

Source: Bertot, J. C., McClure, C. R., Jaeger, P. T., & Ryan, J. (2006). *Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings*. Tallahassee, FL: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, Florida State University. Available: <http://www.ii.fsu.edu/plinternet/>

Figure 10 (above) shows the status of upgrade schedules for public access Internet workstations in public library outlets. In the next two years, 16.6% of outlets are planning to add more workstations, while a further 28.6% of outlets are considering doing so. High poverty outlets are the most likely to be planning or considering adding workstations. Of those planning to add workstations, the average number that outlets are planning to add is 6.6. High poverty outlets have plans to add the highest average number (22.8).

Nearly half of public library outlets (45.4%) have no plans to add or remove workstations in the next two years. Rural outlets are most likely to be not planning to change the number of workstations.

Figure 11: Public Library Outlet Public Access 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 two years	33.9% ±4.7% (n=858)	38.3% ±4.9% (n=1,808)	33.7% ±4.7% (n=2,400)	35.1% ±4.8% (n=4,187)	35.5% ±4.8% (n=802)	41.0% ±4.9% (n=76)	35.3% ±4.8% (n=5,065)
The library plans to replace some workstations within the next two years, but does not know how many at this time	43.4% ±5.0% (n=1,097)	36.9% ±4.8% (n=1,742)	35.9% ±4.8% (n=2,552)	37.0% ±4.8% (n=4,409)	40.1% ±4.9% (n=906)	41.6% ±4.9% (n=77)	37.5% ±4.8% (n=5,391)
The library has no plans to replace workstations within the next two years	22.7% ±4.2% (n=574)	24.8% ±4.3% (n=1,171)	30.4% ±4.6% (n=2,159)	27.9% ±4.5% (n=3,322)	24.3% ±4.3% (n=550)	17.3% ±3.8% (n=32)	27.2% ±4.5% (n=3,903)
Weighted missing values, n=2,098							
The number of workstations that the library plans to replace within the next two years	14.8 (n=858)	7.6 (n=1,808)	4.1 (n=2,400)	6.5 (n=4,187)	9.7 (n=802)	19.4 (n=76)	7.2 (n=5,065)

Source: Bertot, J. C., McClure, C. R., Jaeger, P. T., & Ryan, J. (2006). *Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings*. Tallahassee, FL: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, Florida State University. Available: <http://www.ii.fsu.edu/plinternet/>

Figure 11 (above) shows the status of replacement schedules for public access Internet workstations in public library outlets. In the next two years, 72.8% of outlets are planning to replace some workstations. Of these libraries, 35.3% have plans to replace a definite number of workstations, with an average replacement of 7.2 workstations. High poverty outlets have plans to replace the highest average number of workstations. 27.2% of outlets have no plans to replace workstations. Rural outlets are most likely to plan on making no replacements.

Figure 12: Public Library's Ability to Follow Its Upgrade/Replacement Schedule for Public Access 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	64.2% ±4.8% (n=1,621)	63.7% ±4.8% (n=3,001)	43.9% ±5.0% (n=3,075)	54.4% ±5.0% (n=6,441)	50.8% ±5.0% (n=1,127)	72.2% ±4.5% (n=128)	54.1% ±5.0% (n=7,697)
No	15.7% ±3.6% (n=397)	8.2% ±2.8% (n=388)	10.9% ±3.1% (n=764)	10.3% ±3.1% (n=1,225)	13.3% ±3.4% (n=295)	16.1% ±3.7% (n=29)	10.9% ±3.1% (n=1,548)
The library has no workstation replacement or addition schedule	14.6% ±3.5% (n=369)	22.6% ±4.2% (n=1,066)	39.5% ±4.9% (n=2,761)	29.4% ±4.6% (n=3,481)	31.7% ±4.7% (n=704)	6.3% ±2.4% (n=11)	29.5% ±4.6% (n=4,196)
Not applicable	5.4% ±2.3% (n=137)	5.5% ±2.3% (n=259)	5.7% ±2.3% (n=399)	5.9% ±2.4% (n=693)	4.2% ±2.0% (n=92)	5.4% ±2.3% (n=10)	5.6% ±2.3% (n=795)
Weighted missing values, n=2,223							

Source: Bertot, J. C., McClure, C. R., Jaeger, P. T., & Ryan, J. (2006). *Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings*. Tallahassee, FL: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, Florida State University. Available: <http://www.ii.fsu.edu/plinternet/>

Figure 12 (above) reveals the number of outlets that are able to follow upgrade and replacements schedules for public access Internet workstations. A majority of outlets (54.1%) are

able to follow their schedules, and 10.9% are not able to follow their schedules. Almost a third of outlets (29.5%) lack a schedule. High poverty outlets are most likely to be able to follow their schedules. Rural outlets are the most likely to not have a schedule.

Figure 13: Factors Influence Upgrade Decision for Public Access Workstations by Metropolitan Status and Poverty.

Factors influencing Workstation Upgrade Decision	Metropolitan Status			Poverty Level			Overall
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	
Space limitations	81.6% ±3.9% (n=2,095)	78.9% ±4.1% (n=3,844)	79.9% ±4.0% (n=5,833)	79.6% ±4.0% (n=9,773)	81.2% ±3.9% (n=1,846)	82.7% ±3.8% (n=152)	79.9% ±4.0% (n=11,772)
Cost factors	71.2% ±4.5% (n=1,830)	66.1% ±4.7% (n=3,220)	77.5% ±4.2% (n=5,653)	72.7% ±4.5% (n=8,927)	73.2% ±4.4% (n=1,663)	61.6% ±4.9% (n=113)	72.6% ±4.5% (n=10,703)
Maintenance, upgrade, and general upkeep	37.5% ±4.8% (n=963)	33.7% ±4.7% (n=1,643)	42.6% ±4.9% (n=3,108)	38.5% ±4.9% (n=4,727)	40.4% ±4.9% (n=918)	37.2% ±4.9% (n=69)	38.8% ±4.9% (n=5,714)
Staff time	21.4% ±4.1% (n=549)	21.3% ±4.1% (n=1,040)	17.7% ±3.8% (n=1,293)	19.1% ±3.9% (n=2,352)	21.0% ±4.1% (n=477)	28.9% ±4.6% (n=53)	19.5% ±4.0% (n=2,882)
Inadequate bandwidth to support additional workstations	10.8% ±3.1% (n=278)	11.1% ±3.1% (n=540)	6.5% ±2.5% (n=476)	8.3% ±2.8% (n=1,014)	11.5% ±3.2% (n=261)	10.7% ±3.1% (n=20)	8.8% ±2.8% (n=1,294)
The library is purchasing laptops for in-library patron use instead of desktops	3.5% ±1.8% (n=89)	3.1% ±1.7% (n=150)	1.7% ±1.3% (n=127)	2.6% ±1.6% (n=318)	1.9% ±1.4% (n=42)	2.6% ±1.6% (n=5)	2.5% ±1.6% (n=365)
The library is not adding more workstations, but is providing (or about to provide) wireless access for patrons with laptops to help to meet public demand	16.6% ±3.7% (n=427)	21.2% ±4.1% (n=1,032)	11.3% ±3.2% (n=826)	16.1% ±3.7% (n=1,976)	12.9% ±3.4% (n=293)	8.7% ±2.8% (n=16)	15.5% ±3.6% (n=2,285)
The current number of workstations meets the needs of our patrons	13.5% ±3.4% (n=347)	18.1% ±3.9% (n=882)	24.9% ±4.3% (n=1,819)	21.3% ±4.1% (n=2,611)	17.8% ±3.8% (n=405)	17.3% ±3.8% (n=32)	20.7% ±4.1% (n=3,048)
Other	7.3% ±2.6% (n=186)	4.5% ±2.1% (n=220)	3.4% ±1.8% (n=251)	4.1% ±2.0% (n=505)	5.9% ±2.4% (n=134)	9.5% ±3.0% (n=18)	4.5% ±2.1% (n=657)

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

Source: Bertot, J. C., McClure, C. R., Jaeger, P. T., & Ryan, J. (2006). *Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings*. Tallahassee, FL: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, Florida State University. Available: <http://www.ii.fsu.edu/plinternet/>

Figure 13 (above) provides the factors that influence decisions to add or upgrade public access Internet workstations. Space limitations (79.9%) and cost factors (72.6%) were by far the most common factors. Space was most likely to be a factor in high poverty outlets, while cost was most likely to be a factor in rural outlets. The next most frequent factor—maintenance, upgrade, and general upkeep—was only selected by 38.8% of outlets. Only 20.7% of outlets stated that the current number of workstations was sufficient to meet patron needs.

Figure 14: 2006 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	*	*	3.7% ±1.9% (n=275)	2.0% ±1.4% (n=245)	2.7% ±1.6% (n=61)	2.6% ±1.6% (n=5)	2.1% ±1.4% (n=311)
56kbps - 128kbps	2.5% ±1.6% (n=67)	5.4% ±2.3% (n=264)	15.2% ±3.6% (n=1,132)	9.9% ±3.0% (n=1,237)	9.5% ±2.9% (n=216)	5.3% ±2.2% (n=10)	9.8% ±3.0% (n=1,463)
129kbps - 256kbps	2.7% ±1.6% (n=72)	6.8% ±2.5% (n=332)	11.1% ±3.1% (n=829)	8.5% ±2.8% (n=1,067)	7.3% ±2.6% (n=166)	--	8.2% ±2.8% (n=1,233)
257kbps - 768kbps	9.1% ±2.9% (n=241)	10.4% ±3.1% (n=504)	13.4% ±3.4% (n=1,002)	12.5% ±3.3% (n=1,557)	8.4% ±2.8% (n=190)	--	11.7% ±3.2% (n=1,747)
769kbps - 1.5mbps	33.6% ±4.7% (n=889)	40.0% ±4.9% (n=1,945)	31.0% ±4.6% (n=2,310)	34.3% ±4.8% (n=4,286)	34.6% ±4.8% (n=788)	38.1% ±4.9% (n=70)	34.4% ±4.8% (n=5,144)
Greater than 1.5mbps	49.4% ±5.0% (n=1,304)	31.6% ±4.7% (n=1,533)	19.9% ±4.0% (n=1,488)	27.4% ±4.5% (n=3,423)	35.5% ±4.8% (n=808)	50.5% ±5.0% (n=93)	28.9% ±4.5% (n=4,324)
Don't Know	1.9% ±1.4% (n=50)	5.4% ±2.3% (n=263)	5.7% ±2.3% (n=427)	5.5% ±2.3% (n=685)	2.1% ±1.4% (n=48)	3.5% ±1.8% (n=6)	4.9% ±2.2% (n=739)

Weighted missing values, n=1,497
Key: * : Insufficient data to report
 -- : No data to report

Source: Bertot, J. C., McClure, C. R., Jaeger, P. T., & Ryan, J. (2006). *Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings*. Tallahassee, FL: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, Florida State University. Available: <http://www.i.fsu.edu/plinternet/>

As Figure 14 (above) demonstrates, the connectivity speed in public library outlets is primarily now at higher connection speeds. Most library outlets now have either 769kbps-1.5mbps (34.4%) or greater than 1.5mbps (28.9%). This compares to 27.4% (769kbps-1.5mbps) and 20.3% (greater than 1.5mbps), respectively, from 2004.

The lower categories of connection speed have either decreased or stayed about the same since 2004. High poverty outlets and urban outlets are most likely to have a connection speed 1.5mbps or greater, while rural outlets are the least likely to have such high end connection speeds.

Another trend is that more outlets were able to report their connection speeds. In the 2004 survey, 21.7% of outlets answered that they did not know the connection speed. In 2006, that percentage decreased to 4.9%. Not only are public library outlets providing higher end connection speed for Internet access, library staff are becoming more aware of the connection speeds available.

Figure 15: 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	14.9% ±3.6% (n=383)	15.5% ±3.6% (n=746)	17.0% ±3.8% (n=1,228)	15.2% ±3.6% (n=1,855)	20.9% ±4.1% (n=473)	15.6% ±3.6% (n=29)	16.1% ±3.7% (n=2,357)
The connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs at some times	33.0% ±4.7% (n=848)	31.3% ±4.6% (n=1,513)	26.8% ±4.4% (n=1,939)	29.5% ±4.6% (n=3,597)	29.5% ±4.6% (n=666)	20.3% ±4.0% (n=37)	29.4% ±4.6% (n=4,301)
The connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs at all times	51.9% ±5.0% (n=1,333)	51.5% ±5.0% (n=2,487)	55.5% ±5.0% (n=4,011)	54.2% ±5.0% (n=6,599)	49.3% ±5.0% (n=1,114)	64.0% ±4.8% (n=118)	53.5% ±5.0% (n=7,831)
Don't know	*	1.7% ±1.3% (n=83)	*	1.1% ±1.0% (n=133)	*	--	1.0% ±1.0% (n=140)

Weighted missing values, n=1,829
Key: * : Insufficient data to report
 -- : No data to report

Source: Bertot, J. C., McClure, C. R., Jaeger, P. T., & Ryan, J. (2006). *Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings*. Tallahassee, FL: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, Florida State University. Available: <http://www.ii.fsu.edu/plinternet/>

Figure 15 (above) shows the adequacy of Internet connections in public library outlets. In the majority of outlets (53.5%), the connection speed is adequate to meet patron needs at all times, while the connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs some of the time in a further 29.4% of outlets. In 16.1% of outlets, the connection speed is inadequate to meet patron needs at all times.