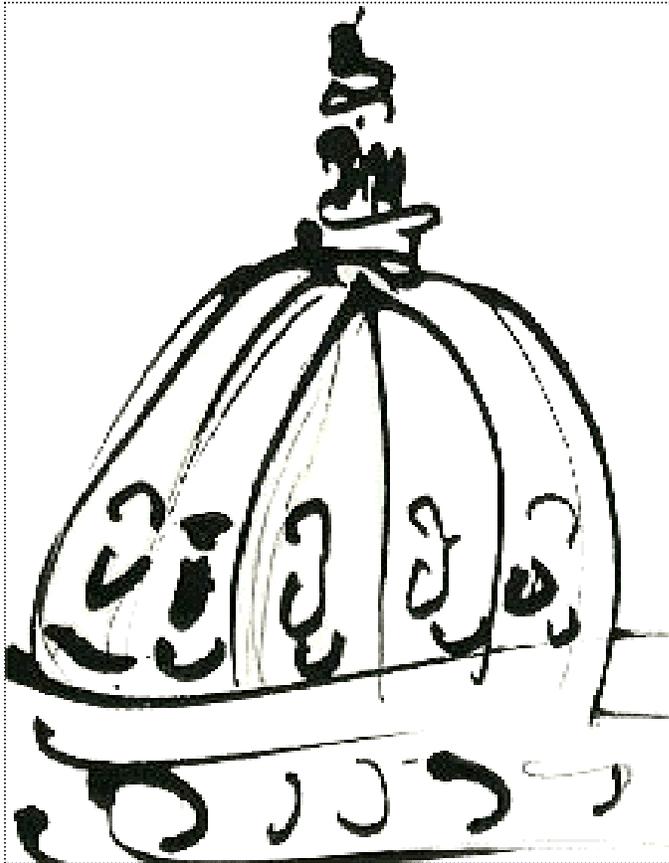




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Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings

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VIII. STATE BRANCH LEVEL DATA

This section details the study findings for state branch-level data by individual state. Selected key findings are below, and a brief discussion of the findings follows each table.

Discussion of State Data

The state data offer the ability to identify trends, variations, and issues regarding public access computing and Internet access. There are a number of general trends in the state data that bear mention:

- In states that have predominantly rural or diffuse populations, library outlets tend to have lower connection speeds for their Internet access and are more likely to connect to the Internet using an Internet Service Provider. Less populated states also tend to have the lowest average number of workstations in library outlets.
- The leading states in adoption of wireless technology are concentrated in the Eastern half of the nation. The states which currently have the highest levels of wireless access are Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Virginia, while North Carolina and Rhode Island have the highest percentage of outlets planning to add wireless in the next year.
- States east of the Mississippi River are more likely to be planning to add more workstations, with the highest percentages of library outlets planning to add more workstations in Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Washington DC.
- The states where the highest percentages of library systems with increases in total operating budgets were concentrated in the Northeast—Delaware, Maryland, and Rhode Island.
- The states that received various kinds of E-rate funding were primarily located in the Midwest and the Southeast.
- Four Western states—Colorado, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming—frequently had the highest percentages of libraries not applying for E-rate funding for a number of different reasons.

These are only some of the general trends from the data by state. With some aggregation, the state data can also provide a regional view of public access computing and Internet access.

Figure 24: Public Library Outlets Connected to the Internet and Offering Public Internet Access by State.

<i>State</i>	Connected to the Internet	Public Access Internet Services
Alabama (n = 282)	100.0% ± 0.0%	98.5% ± 1.2%
Alaska (n = 98)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
Arizona (n = 175)	97.0% ± 1.7%	95.8% ± 2.0%
Arkansas (n = 209)	98.7% ± 1.1%	98.7% ± 1.1%
California (n = 1061)	98.9% ± 1.1%	97.4% ± 1.6%
Colorado (n = 243)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
Connecticut (n = 241)	98.9% ± 1.0%	97.5% ± 1.6%
Delaware (n = 33)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
Florida (n = 478)	100.0% ± 0.0%	98.3% ± 1.3%
Georgia (n = 353)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
Idaho (n = 142)	100.0% ± 0.0%	99.3% ± 0.8%
Illinois (n = 789)	98.8% ± 1.1%	98.4% ± 1.3%
Indiana (n = 426)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
Iowa (n = 562)	98.2% ± 1.3%	97.4% ± 1.6%
Kentucky (n = 185)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
Louisiana (n = 294)	95.5% ± 2.1%	95.5% ± 2.1%
Maryland (n = 175)	99.0% ± 1.0%	99.0% ± 1.0%
Massachusetts (n = 488)	100.0% ± 0.0%	99.4% ± 0.1%
Michigan (n = 659)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
Minnesota (n = 358)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
Mississippi (n = 242)	95.9% ± 2.0%	95.9% ± 2.0%
Missouri (n = 359)	97.7% ± 1.5%	97.7% ± 1.5%
Montana (n = 106)	100.0% ± 0.0%	96.8% ± 1.8%
Nevada (n = 86)	98.1% ± 1.4%	98.1% ± 1.4%

Figure 24 (cont'd): Public Library Outlets Connected to the Internet and Offering Public Internet Access by State.

<i>State</i>	Connected to the Internet	Public Access Internet Services
New Hampshire (n = 237)	97.6% ± 1.5%	95.4% ± 2.1%
New Jersey (n = 458)	99.3% ± 0.1%	99.3% ± 0.1%
New Mexico (n = 102)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
New York (n = 1088)	98.5% ± 1.2%	97.4% ± 1.6%
North Carolina (n = 381)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
Ohio (n = 717)	99.5% ± 0.1%	99.5% ± 0.1%
Oklahoma (n = 204)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
Oregon (n = 208)	96.5% ± 1.9%	95.3% ± 2.1%
Pennsylvania (n = 628)	99.3% ± 0.1%	99.0% ± 1.0%
Rhode Island (n = 72)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
South Carolina (n = 184)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
Tennessee (n = 284)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
Texas (n = 848)	98.1% ± 1.4%	97.5% ± 1.6%
Utah (n = 106)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
Vermont (n = 192)	97.5% ± 1.6%	96.3% ± 1.9%
Virginia (n = 330)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
Washington, DC (n = 27)	91.3% ± 2.9%	91.3% ± 2.9%
West Virginia (n = 172)	100.0% ± 0.0%	97.9% ± 1.4%
Wisconsin (n = 455)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
Wyoming (n = 72)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%
National	98.9% ± 1.0% (n = 16,279)	98.4% ± 1.2% (n = 16,200)

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 24 (above) demonstrates that almost every library outlet in every state is connected to the Internet and offers public Internet access.

Figure 25: 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	Hours increased since last fiscal year	Hours decreased since last fiscal year	Hours stayed the same as last fiscal year	Number of hours increased	Number of hours decreased
Alabama (n = 282)	44.1 ± 14.2	9.6% ± 3.0%	1.5% ± 1.2%	88.9% ± 3.2%	15.6 ± 15.7	1.0 ± 0.0
Alaska (n = 98)	31.3 ± 16.8	7.3% ± 2.6%	--	92.7% ± 2.6%	6.7 ± 4.2	--
Arizona (n = 170)	44.1 ± 12.8	7.4% ± 2.6%	--	89.5% ± 3.1%	6.8 ± 1.5	--
Arkansas (n = 209)	37.1 ± 16.2	7.9% ± 2.7%	2.8% ± 1.6%	89.3% ± 3.1%	4.5 ± 0.8	4.0 ± 0.0
California (n = 1052)	42.8 ± 14.4	7.5% ± 2.6%	16.4% ± 3.7%	75.3% ± 4.3%	7.8 ± 11.0	6.7 ± 2.1
Colorado (n = 243)	46.5 ± 14.3	10.9% ± 3.1%	10.3% ± 3.1%	78.8% ± 4.1%	9.9 ± 6.3	5.0 ± 5.4
Connecticut (n = 238)	49.8 ± 12.6	8.1% ± 2.7%	4.2% ± 2.0%	86.6% ± 3.4%	3.1 ± 0.9	4.0 ± 1.7
Delaware (n = 33)	48.7 ± 7.9	26.3% ± 4.5%	8.8% ± 2.9%	65.0% ± 4.8%	3.3 ± 1.3	2.0 ± 0.0
Florida (n = 478)	52.3 ± 12.7	12.1% ± 3.3%	--	87.9% ± 3.3%	7.4 ± 7.4	--
Georgia (n = 349)	46.6 ± 13.6	6.0% ± 2.4%	4.6% ± 2.1%	89.4% ± 3.1%	4.0 ± 3.4	7.4 ± 4.5
Idaho (n = 142)	41.7 ± 19.3	13.1% ± 3.4%	3.2% ± 1.8%	83.7% ± 3.7%	5.5 ± 2.7	4.0 ± 0.0
Illinois (n = 780)	49.5 ± 16.9	5.2% ± 2.2%	2.5% ± 1.6%	91.2% ± 2.8%	4.8 ± 4.1	4.5 ± 1.9
Indiana (n = 426)	51.9 ± 14.2	6.1% ± 2.4%	1.1% ± 1.0%	92.8% ± 2.6%	4.2 ± 1.1	2.0 ± 0.0
Iowa (n = 554)	35.4 ± 14.6	11.4% ± 3.2%	4.1% ± 2.0%	82.7% ± 3.8%	3.0 ± 2.2	3.4 ± 1.5
Kentucky (n = 185)	50.4 ± 10.1	7.5% ± 2.6%	--	92.5% ± 2.6%	5.0 ± 0.0	--
Louisiana (n = 281)	44.8 ± 14.0	1.2% ± 1.1%	1.5% ± 1.2%	94.3% ± 2.3%	66.0 ± 0.0	26.0 ± 0.0
Maryland (n = 173)	50.0 ± 12.3	2.7% ± 1.6%	--	96.2% ± 1.9%	3.8 ± 0.48	--
Massachusetts (n = 488)	41.2 ± 16.7	2.5% ± 1.6%	8.4% ± 2.8%	89.2% ± 3.1%	4.4 ± 2.5	5.5 ± 3.2
Michigan (n = 659)	45.8 ± 15.9	6.8% ± 2.5%	3.5% ± 1.8%	89.7% ± 3.0%	4.8 ± 2.6	4.6 ± 1.9
Minnesota (n = 354)	41.0 ± 14.0	10.9% ± 3.1%	1.2% ± 1.1%	87.9% ± 3.3%	8.5 ± 2.9	6.0 ± 0.0
Mississippi (n = 235)	36.5 ± 15.8	2.3% ± 1.5%	6.5% ± 2.5%	89.4% ± 3.1%	5.9 ± 4.1	13.6 ± 16.3
Missouri (n = 359)	46.8 ± 16.7	7.3% ± 2.6%	1.0% ± 1.0%	91.7% ± 2.8%	4.2 ± 3.1	4.0 ± 0.0
Montana (n = 106)	35.9 ± 12.7	10.6% ± 3.1%	2.1% ± 1.4%	87.3% ± 3.4%	3.6 ± 3.4	5.0 ± 0.0
Nevada (n = 86)	41.4 ± 19.6	7.9% ± 2.7%	5.8% ± 2.4%	86.3% ± 3.5%	5.9 ± 1.1	2.0 ± 0.0
New Hampshire (n = 234)	35.0 ± 13.7	11.6% ± 3.2%	1.2% ± 1.1%	86.0% ± 3.5%	3.7 ± 2.6	4.0 ± 0.0

Figure 25 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Average Number of Hours Open and Change in Hours Open by State.

State	Average number of hours open per week	Hours increased since last fiscal year	Hours decreased since last fiscal year	Hours stayed the same as last fiscal year	Number of hours increased	Number of hours decreased
New Jersey (n = 458)	55.6 ± 11.0	10.2% ± 3.0%	1.3% ± 1.1%	88.4% ± 3.2%	4.5 ± 1.5	--
New Mexico (n = 102)	44.8 ± 12.6	8.8% ± 2.9%	2.1% ± 1.4%	89.1% ± 3.1%	6.9 ± 3.6	2.0 ± 0.0
New York (n = 1068)	44.1 ± 15.7	12.3% ± 3.3%	8.1% ± 2.7%	79.2% ± 4.1%	4.7 ± 4.4	10.9 ± 12.9
North Carolina (n = 381)	47.4 ± 15.1	21.4% ± 4.1%	3.4% ± 1.8%	75.3% ± 4.3%	7.6 ± 6.9	3.7 ± 0.49
Ohio (n = 713)	55.7 ± 12.2	5.9% ± 2.4%	6.1% ± 2.4%	87.5% ± 3.3%	8.3 ± 6.0	4.0 ± 0.0
Oklahoma (n = 204)	42.6 ± 13.1	5.0% ± 2.2%	4.0% ± 2.0%	90.9% ± 2.9%	2.5 ± 0.60	--
Oregon (n = 201)	38.0 ± 16.4	6.5% ± 2.5%	7.1% ± 2.6%	82.9% ± 3.8%	4.1 ± 1.3	11.6 ± 9.8
Pennsylvania (n = 624)	50.6 ± 12.3	23.5% ± 4.3%	4.1% ± 2.0%	72.3% ± 4.5%	5.9 ± 4.5	8.6 ± 10.7
Rhode Island (n = 72)	47.5 ± 11.5	6.2% ± 2.4%	15.3% ± 3.6%	78.5% ± 4.1%	9.0 ± 7.9	15.0 ± 0.0
South Carolina (n = 184)	48.3 ± 14.9	8.8% ± 2.8%	1.3% ± 1.1%	89.9% ± 3.0%	1.2 ± 0.55	10.0 ± 0.0
Tennessee (n = 284)	44.2 ± 15.2	11.0% ± 3.1%	--	89.0% ± 3.1%	2.4 ± 0.93	--
Texas (n = 834)	45.1 ± 13.1	11.3% ± 3.2%	2.8% ± 1.7%	84.3% ± 3.6%	8.9 ± 12.3	4.0 ± 4.6
Utah (n = 106)	48.5 ± 12.6	7.3% ± 2.6%	6.5% ± 2.5%	86.3% ± 3.5%	4.3 ± 3.0	3.3 ± 1.6
Vermont (n = 192)	30.8 ± 13.3	9.8% ± 3.0%	3.7% ± 1.9%	86.5% ± 3.4%	2.2 ± 1.5	1.0 ± 0.0
Virginia (n = 330)	52.3 ± 11.7	3.4% ± 1.8%	--	96.6% ± 1.8%	2.3 ± 0.50	--
Washington, DC (n = 25)	50.6 ± 10.6	67.9% ± 4.8%	16.1% ± 3.7%	16.1% ± 3.7%	7.0 ± 0.0	34.0 ± 16.0
West Virginia (n = 164)	43.3 ± 10.4	10.4% ± 3.1%	6.0% ± 2.4%	79.2% ± 4.1%	19.0 ± 17.8	8.3 ± 5.4
Wisconsin (n = 455)	45.5 ± 14.4	11.9% ± 3.2%	7.3% ± 2.6%	80.8% ± 3.9%	4.9 ± 5.0	4.9 ± 4.7
Wyoming (n = 72)	34.6 ± 19.1	14.4% ± 3.5%	3.6% ± 1.9%	82.0% ± 3.9%	6.0 ± 5.6	5.0 ± 0.0
National	44.8 (n = 16,338)	9.6% ± 3.0% (n = 1,584)	4.8% ± 2.1% (n = 793)	85.0% ± 3.6% (n = 13,992)	6.0 (n = 1,504)	6.8 (n = 726)

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 25 (above) shows that the public libraries in the vast majority of states primarily had few changes in the number of hours open. The highest percentages of public libraries with decreases in hours were in California (16.3%), Rhode Island (15.3%), and Washington DC (16.1%). The highest percentages of public libraries with increases in hours were in Delaware (26.3%), North Carolina (21.4%), Pennsylvania (23.5%), and Washington DC (67.9%).

Figure 26: Public Library Outlet Public Access Wireless Internet Connectivity by State.

<i>State</i>	Wireless currently available	Wireless not currently available, but there are plans to make it available within the next year.	Wireless not currently available and no plans to make it available within the next year
Alabama (n = 269)	29.5% ± 4.6%	14.7% ± 3.6%	55.8% ± 5.0%
Alaska (n = 98)	35.8% ± 4.8%	24.2% ± 4.3%	39.9% ± 4.9%
Arizona (n = 168)	41.2% ± 4.9%	30.0% ± 4.6%	28.8% ± 4.5%
Arkansas (n = 203)	18.5% ± 3.9%	32.5% ± 4.7%	49.0% ± 5.0%
California (n = 989)	47.8% ± 5.0%	20.5% ± 4.0%	31.7% ± 4.7%
Colorado (n = 223)	35.9% ± 4.8%	24.1% ± 4.3%	40.0% ± 4.9%
Connecticut (n = 235)	55.6% ± 5.0%	24.5% ± 4.3%	20.0% ± 4.0%
Delaware (n = 33)	29.3% ± 4.6%	13.3% ± 3.5%	57.4% ± 5.0%
Florida (n = 470)	44.1% ± 5.0%	33.7% ± 4.7%	22.1% ± 4.2%
Georgia (n = 345)	11.1% ± 3.2%	16.8% ± 3.7%	72.1% ± 4.5%
Idaho (n = 135)	31.4% ± 4.7%	28.7% ± 4.5%	39.9% ± 4.9%
Illinois (n = 753)	48.3% ± 5.0%	14.8% ± 3.6%	36.8% ± 4.8%
Indiana (n = 426)	56.6% ± 5.0%	15.4% ± 3.6%	28.0% ± 4.5%
Iowa (n = 522)	38.3% ± 4.9%	18.0% ± 3.8%	43.7% ± 5.0%
Kentucky (n = 185)	52.0% ± 5.0%	27.0% ± 4.5%	20.9% ± 4.1%
Louisiana (n = 272)	14.4% ± 3.5%	27.7% ± 4.5%	57.9% ± 5.0%
Maryland (n = 173)	49.8% ± 5.0%	31.2% ± 4.7%	19.0% ± 3.9%
Massachusetts (n = 464)	47.8% ± 5.0%	29.3% ± 4.6%	22.9% ± 4.2%
Michigan (n = 655)	42.8% ± 5.0%	24.6% ± 4.3%	32.6% ± 4.7%
Minnesota (n = 358)	16.7% ± 3.7%	24.8% ± 4.3%	58.5% ± 4.9%
Mississippi (n = 231)	5.5% ± 2.3%	27.7% ± 4.5%	66.8% ± 4.7%
Missouri (n = 345)	24.6% ± 4.3%	28.0% ± 4.5%	47.4% ± 5.0%
Montana (n = 103)	32.5% ± 4.7%	27.3% ± 4.5%	40.2% ± 4.9%
Nevada (n = 84)	23.2% ± 4.3%	19.8% ± 4.0%	57.0% ± 5.0%

Figure 26 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Public Access Wireless Internet Connectivity by State.

<i>State</i>	Wireless currently available	Wireless not currently available, but there are plans to make it available within the next year.	Wireless not currently available and no plans to make it available within the next year
New Hampshire (n = 223)	38.8% ± 4.9%	13.1% ± 3.4%	48.1% ± 5.0%
New Jersey (n = 455)	50.9% ± 5.0%	30.0% ± 4.6%	19.1% ± 3.9%
New Mexico (n = 99)	34.0% ± 4.8%	36.1% ± 4.8%	29.9% ± 4.6%
New York (n = 1040)	42.0% ± 4.9%	26.6% ± 4.4%	31.4% ± 4.6%
North Carolina (n = 381)	13.7% ± 3.5%	41.5% ± 4.9%	44.8% ± 5.0%
Ohio (n = 703)	29.3% ± 4.6%	28.9% ± 4.5%	41.8% ± 4.9%
Oklahoma (n = 204)	7.0% ± 2.6%	20.1% ± 4.0%	72.8% ± 4.5%
Oregon (n = 191)	24.8% ± 4.3%	21.3% ± 4.1%	53.9% ± 5.0%
Pennsylvania (n = 611)	44.7% ± 5.0%	17.2% ± 3.8%	38.1% ± 4.9%
Rhode Island (n = 72)	53.9% ± 5.0%	46.1% ± 5.0%	--
South Carolina (n = 182)	20.2% ± 4.0%	29.2% ± 4.6%	50.6% ± 5.0%
Tennessee (n = 278)	31.6% ± 4.7%	27.1% ± 4.5%	41.2% ± 4.9%
Texas (n = 815)	40.8% ± 4.9%	23.3% ± 4.2%	35.8% ± 4.8%
Utah (n = 103)	42.4% ± 5.0%	31.9% ± 4.7%	25.7% ± 4.4%
Vermont (n = 185)	34.4% ± 4.8%	16.6% ± 3.7%	49.0% ± 5.0%
Virginia (n = 330)	63.8% ± 4.8%	20.5% ± 4.0%	15.7% ± 3.7%
Washington, DC (n = 21)	0.0%	100% ± 0.0%	0.0%
West Virginia (n = 161)	8.2% ± 2.8%	31.8% ± 4.7%	60.0% ± 4.9%
Wisconsin (n = 449)	31.0% ± 4.6%	21.8% ± 4.1%	47.2% ± 5.0%
Wyoming (n = 72)	28.0% ± 4.5%	21.6% ± 4.1%	50.4% ± 5.0%
National	37.4% ± 4.8% (n = 5,943)	23.6% ± 4.2% (n = 3,743)	39.0% ± 4.9% (n = 6,201)
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/>

Figure 26 (above) shows wide disparities in wireless access by state. The leaders in current wireless availability in public library outlets are Connecticut (55.6%), Indiana (56.6%), Kentucky (52.0%), New Jersey (50.9%), Rhode Island (53.9%), and Virginia (63.8%). Mississippi (5.5%), Oklahoma (7.0%), and West Virginia (8.2%) have the lowest level of current wireless availability. North Carolina (41.5%) and Rhode Island (46.1%) have the highest percentage of outlets planning to add wireless in the next year. Mississippi (66.8%), Oklahoma (72.8%), and West Virginia (60.0%) have the highest percentage of library outlets with no plans to add wireless access. While public library branches in Washington DC do not have wireless at this time, there are plans to add wireless access within the next year.

Figure 27: Public Library Outlet Public Access Workstations and Average Workstation Age by State.

<i>State</i>	Average Number of Workstations	Less than 1 years old	1-2 years old	2-3 years old	Greater than 3 years old
Alabama (n = 273)	9.0 ± 9.4	2.7 ± 2.9	5.3 ± 4.3	4.0 ± 3.0	6.9 ± 7.5
Alaska (n = 98)	5.1 ± 3.8	2.3 ± 1.4	2.4 ± 1.8	2.3 ± 1.5	2.1 ± 1.4
Arizona (n = 164)	14.1 ± 21.1	10.9 ± 13.1	13.6 ± 26.8	4.8 ± 4.5	4.1 ± 3.6
Arkansas (n = 206)	6.5 ± 6.0	3.2 ± 2.3	3.6 ± 4.2	4.1 ± 4.0	4.7 ± 4.2
California (n = 958)	14.0 ± 21.1	9.7 ± 12.6	8.2 ± 11.8	16.3 ± 42.7	8.5 ± 16.0
Colorado (n = 221)	9.8 ± 12.6	3.4 ± 3.2	4.2 ± 3.5	9.9 ± 17.6	5.2 ± 6.3
Connecticut (n = 232)	12.5 ± 12.0	6.4 ± 7.9	5.1 ± 5.7	5.5 ± 7.9	7.0 ± 6.6
Delaware (n = 33)	8.7 ± 6.1	6.6 ± 6.5	4.2 ± 2.7	7.4 ± 4.0	1.7 ± 1.0
Florida (n = 466)	21.7 ± 35.3	22.2 ± 51.4	8.7 ± 9.0	10.6 ± 23.1	5.5 ± 5.6
Georgia (n = 335)	14.4 ± 12.6	3.0 ± 1.6	9.2 ± 7.1	7.2 ± 7.9	7.0 ± 6.8
Idaho (n = 132)	6.1 ± 7.9	2.1 ± 1.1	1.7 ± 1.3	4.3 ± 6.9	3.1 ± 1.9
Illinois (n = 771)	11.6 ± 20.7	3.9 ± 4.1	7.9 ± 27.1	6.6 ± 11.9	5.7 ± 7.8
Indiana (n = 426)	17.5 ± 26.8	8.9 ± 12.1	5.7 ± 8.0	12.3 ± 15.0	5.8 ± 5.2
Iowa (n = 525)	5.2 ± 4.2	2.6 ± 2.1	2.7 ± 3.3	2.6 ± 2.0	2.9 ± 2.1
Kentucky (n = 185)	9.4 ± 10.1	2.1 ± 2.2	3.7 ± 8.3	7.0 ± 5.3	5.9 ± 5.0
Louisiana (n = 276)	8.3 ± 8.7	3.3 ± 3.9	4.5 ± 4.5	3.9 ± 4.0	6.0 ± 7.6
Maryland (n = 171)	14.6 ± 15.4	6.2 ± 7.0	6.2 ± 9.6	10.2 ± 12.8	8.6 ± 12.8
Massachusetts (n = 455)	11.7 ± 31.9	3.7 ± 4.2	5.8 ± 8.0	7.1 ± 14.5	7.4 ± 18.6
Michigan (n = 650)	14.8 ± 25.7	8.0 ± 10.5	10.7 ± 14.8	7.4 ± 9.8	5.5 ± 8.8
Minnesota (n = 344)	8.0 ± 11.7	2.8 ± 2.9	3.5 ± 4.0	3.7 ± 4.2	4.3 ± 4.8
Mississippi (n = 229)	6.1 ± 8.1	3.0 ± 2.5	8.4 ± 15.4	5.9 ± 6.4	3.8 ± 3.3
Missouri (n = 343)	11.7 ± 10.1	5.7 ± 5.8	6.6 ± 8.7	7.2 ± 7.9	4.9 ± 6.1
Montana (n = 103)	6.3 ± 5.4	3.1 ± 2.5	4.3 ± 4.3	3.4 ± 3.0	2.9 ± 4.2
Nevada (n = 83)	15.7 ± 20.6	4.0 ± 2.0	3.2 ± 1.9	9.4 ± 8.5	2.8 ± 2.6

Figure 27 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Public Access Workstations and Average Workstation Age by State.

State	Average Number of Workstations	Less than 1 years old	1-2 years old	2-3 years old	Greater than 3 years old
New Hampshire (n = 223)	4.8 ± 4.7	2.3 ± 1.9	4.5 ± 6.2	3.1 ± 2.4	3.6 ± 3.8
New Jersey (n = 452)	13.8 ± 13.8	5.6 ± 6.0	8.8 ± 14.2	5.4 ± 5.0	8.0 ± 9.0
New Mexico (n = 97)	7.8 ± 7.8	8.5 ± 9.3	3.3 ± 2.5	3.9 ± 2.9	3.6 ± 3.1
New York (n = 1021)	8.6 ± 9.5	3.9 ± 4.7	4.6 ± 5.1	4.8 ± 6.3	5.3 ± 5.4
North Carolina (n = 364)	12.5 ± 12.6	9.2 ± 9.7	6.7 ± 7.4	4.7 ± 3.7	5.7 ± 5.1
Ohio (n = 676)	11.1 ± 11.8	5.3 ± 8.0	8.6 ± 9.8	9.1 ± 10.9	7.9 ± 9.8
Oklahoma (n = 204)	9.4 ± 14.0	1.9 ± .90	2.3 ± 1.9	3.0 ± 3.9	3.5 ± 2.1
Oregon (n = 196)	10.2 ± 12.9	2.1 ± 2.3	8.0 ± 14.1	4.0 ± 2.7	8.3 ± 12.9
Pennsylvania (n = 613)	10.0 ± 9.2	7.5 ± 10.0	4.4 ± 6.8	5.3 ± 6.7	6.5 ± 6.3
Rhode Island (n = 72)	10.1 ± 12.4	6.1 ± 4.3	5.0 ± 6.9	4.1 ± 6.1	9.0 ± 5.7
South Carolina (n = 184)	9.3 ± 10.3	7.8 ± 12.3	5.7 ± 5.2	5.4 ± 9.8	4.4 ± 3.7
Tennessee (n = 270)	9.4 ± 10.3	4.4 ± 4.3	4.2 ± 5.2	8.8 ± 16.0	3.9 ± 3.4
Texas (n = 806)	12.3 ± 16.1	6.6 ± 7.8	6.1 ± 6.6	6.4 ± 6.0	7.4 ± 7.2
Utah (n = 103)	7.9 ± 5.7	1.7 ± 1.0	8.8 ± 7.5	4.2 ± 5.6	5.1 ± 4.2
Vermont (n = 180)	4.5 ± 4.4	2.0 ± .91	2.4 ± 1.1	3.6 ± 3.9	3.2 ± 2.7
Virginia (n = 326)	13.0 ± 11.0	5.7 ± 7.3	6.4 ± 8.4	7.7 ± 8.6	7.8 ± 8.9
Washington, DC (n = 21)	6.7 ± 2.6	--	6.0 ± 1.2	5.0 ± 0.0	2.8 ± 1.2
West Virginia (n = 158)	5.4 ± 3.5	3.7 ± 3.9	2.2 ± 1.7	3.1 ± 2.5	3.7 ± 3.5
Wisconsin (n = 446)	8.5 ± 9.7	2.9 ± 3.3	4.1 ± 5.2	4.0 ± 4.8	4.8 ± 6.6
Wyoming (n = 72)	4.3 ± 5.5	2.7 ± 1.3	2.4 ± 4.9	3.1 ± 3.5	2.5 ± 2.4
National	10.7 (n = 15,740)	5.3 (n = 5,123)	6.1 (n = 5,633)	6.4 (n = 6,261)	5.6 (n = 8,817)
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/>

In Figure 27 (above), the states in which the public library outlets have the highest average number of workstations are Florida (21.7), Indiana (17.5), and Nevada (15.7). The states with the lowest average number of workstations are New Hampshire (4.8), Vermont (4.5), and Wyoming (4.3). The highest average number of workstations less than one year old can be found in Florida, while the highest average number of workstations greater than three years old can be found in Rhode Island.

Figure 28: Public Library Outlet Public Access Workstations Upgrade Schedule within the Next Two Years By State.

<i>State</i>	There are plans to add workstations	Plans to add workstations are under consideration	There are no plans to add workstations	There are plans to reduce workstations	The average number of workstations to be added	The average number of workstations to be reduced
Alabama (n = 273)	26.7% ± 4.4%	28.2% ± 4.5%	37.9% ± 4.9%	--	7.4 ± 10.3	--
Alaska (n = 98)	25.4% ± 4.4%	26.9% ± 4.5%	45.3% ± 5.0%	--	1.5 ± 1.0	--
Arizona (n = 164)	17.8% ± 3.8%	30.0% ± 4.6%	47.4% ± 5.0%	--	3.5 ± 3.2	--
Arkansas (n = 206)	30.5% ± 4.6%	21.3% ± 4.1%	41.4% ± 4.9%	--	3.0 ± 2.7	--
California (n = 963)	16.1% ± 3.7%	27.8% ± 4.5%	53.8% ± 5.0%	*	13.2 ± 20.6	7.0 ± 0.0
Colorado (n = 240)	17.6% ± 3.8%	21.6% ± 4.1%	47.9% ± 5.0%	--	10.7 ± 11.5	--
Connecticut (n = 228)	26.1% ± 4.4%	27.2% ± 4.5%	46.6% ± 5.0%	--	4.9 ± 6.5	--
Delaware (n = 33)	43.8% ± 5.0%	23.6% ± 4.3%	32.7% ± 4.8%	--	2.8 ± .78	--
Florida (n = 470)	17.6% ± 3.8%	56.9% ± 5.0%	25.5% ± 4.4%	--	14.8 ± 24.0	--
Georgia (n = 345)	14.2% ± 3.5%	54.6% ± 5.0%	31.2% ± 4.6%	--	8.7 ± 6.2	--
Idaho (n = 132)	11.5% ± 3.2%	22.9% ± 4.2%	21.3% ± 4.1%	--	6.2 ± 9.8	--
Illinois (n = 771)	19.2% ± 3.9%	35.5% ± 4.8%	43.9% ± 5.0%	--	6.8 ± 9.5	--
Indiana (n = 426)	16.6% ± 3.7%	31.4% ± 4.7%	51.9% ± 5.0%	--	4.1 ± 2.4	--
Iowa (n = 535)	11.1% ± 3.1%	22.0% ± 4.2%	61.7% ± 4.9%	*	3.3 ± 4.0	3.0 ± 0.0
Kentucky (n = 185)	11.5% ± 3.2%	49.9% ± 5.0%	38.7% ± 4.9%	--	3.0 ± 1.0	--
Louisiana (n = 281)	10.1% ± 3.0%	28.8% ± 4.5%	56.3% ± 5.0%	--	8.4 ± 7.4	--
Maryland (n = 173)	23.1% ± 4.2%	26.2% ± 4.4%	48.9% ± 5.0%	--	6.9 ± 5.9	--
Massachusetts (n = 461)	17.9% ± 3.8%	36.2% ± 4.8%	44.6% ± 5.0%	--	3.4 ± 4.3	--
Michigan (n = 650)	20.2% ± 4.0%	36.7% ± 4.8%	42.6% ± 5.0%	--	5.6 ± 10.5	--
Minnesota (n = 354)	13.7% ± 3.5%	21.7% ± 4.1%	61.9% ± 4.9%	--	14.2 ± 48.2	--
Mississippi (n = 232)	6.4% ± 2.5%	28.3% ± 4.5%	62.0% ± 4.9%	--	4.7 ± 5.7	--
Missouri (n = 347)	8.0% ± 2.7%	36.6% ± 4.8%	55.4% ± 5.0%	--	5.9 ± 4.1	--
Montana (n = 103)	18.5% ± 3.9%	29.3% ± 4.6%	50.0% ± 5.0%	--	4.1 ± 3.6	--
Nevada (n = 83)	5.9% ± 2.4%	21.0% ± 4.1%	73.1% ± 4.5%	--	3.0 ± 1.6	--

Figure 28 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Public Access Workstations Upgrade Schedule within the Next Two Years By State.

<i>State</i>	There are plans to add workstations	Plans to add workstations are under consideration	There are no plans to add workstations	There are plans to reduce workstations	The average number of workstations to be added	The average number of workstations to be reduced
New Hampshire (n = 226)	4.9% ± 2.2%	8.9% ± 2.9%	65.4% ± 4.8%	--	1.8 ± .87	--
New Jersey (n = 452)	13.3% ± 3.4%	32.0% ± 4.7%	24.0% ± 4.3%	--	4.6 ± 3.9	--
New Mexico (n = 99)	27.7% ± 4.5%	43.2% ± 5.0%	25.1% ± 4.4%	--	3.4 ± 2.1	--
New York (n = 1033)	25.4% ± 4.4%	29.1% ± 4.5%	43.2% ± 5.0%	*	7.3 ± 5.9	2.0 ± 0.0
North Carolina (n = 364)	37.1% ± 4.8%	18.8% ± 3.9%	40.6% ± 4.9%	--	3.0 ± 2.0	--
Ohio (n = 703)	8.0% ± 2.7%	24.2% ± 4.3%	27.4% ± 4.5%	--	4.0 ± 4.4	--
Oklahoma (n = 204)	1.0% ± 1.0%	6.0% ± 2.4%	6.5% ± 2.5%	--	1.0 ± 0.0	--
Oregon (n = 196)	20.8% ± 4.1%	19.6% ± 4.0%	56.4% ± 5.0%	1.9% ± 1.4%	4.5 ± 5.7	6.0 ± 0.0
Pennsylvania (n = 616)	18.9% ± 3.9%	31.7% ± 4.7%	46.4% ± 5.0%	*	5.9 ± 6.9	5.0 ± 0.0
Rhode Island (n = 72)	17.7% ± 3.8%	18.4% ± 3.9%	63.9% ± 4.8%	--	7.1 ± 10.1	--
South Carolina (n = 184)	34.9% ± 4.8%	20.1% ± 4.0%	39.7% ± 4.9%	--	7.4 ± 8.7	--
Tennessee (n = 278)	27.2% ± 4.5%	25.4% ± 4.4%	42.5% ± 5.0%	--	5.7 ± 5.3	--
Texas (n = 815)	18.0% ± 3.8%	36.8% ± 4.8%	41.2% ± 4.9%	--	6.7 ± 6.2	--
Utah (n = 106)	23.4% ± 4.3%	17.7% ± 3.8%	54.3% ± 5.0%	--	3.2 ± 2.9	--
Vermont (n = 185)	8.9% ± 2.9%	20.4% ± 4.0%	35.7% ± 4.8%	--	1.9 ± 1.0	--
Virginia (n = 330)	15.8% ± 3.7%	20.5% ± 4.0%	60.1% ± 4.9%	1.7% ± 1.3%	11.4 ± 16.9	2.0 ± 0.0
Washington, DC (n = 21)	70.7% ± 4.7%	--	29.3% ± 4.5%	--	2.7 ± 1.3	--
West Virginia (n = 161)	17.2% ± 3.8%	28.0% ± 4.5%	50.6% ± 5.0%	--	2.3 ± 1.1	--
Wisconsin (n = 452)	13.8% ± 3.5%	33.9% ± 4.7%	48.4% ± 5.0%	1.0% ± 1.0%	3.7 ± 3.5	4.0 ± 0.0
Wyoming (n = 72)	31.6% ± 4.7%	18.0% ± 3.9%	50.4% ± 5.0%	--	1.5 ± .88	--
National	16.6% ± 3.7% (n=2,644)	28.6% ± 4.5% (n=4,559)	45.4% ± 5.0% (n=7,231)	0.2% ± 0.4% (n=27)	6.6 (n=2,644)	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.i.fsu.edu/plinternet/>

As demonstrated by Figure 28 (above), the highest percentages of library outlets planning to add more workstations are in Delaware (43.8%), North Carolina (37.1%), South Carolina (34.9%), and Washington DC (70.7%). Library outlets in few states are planning to reduce the number of workstations, with the highest percentages in Oregon (1.9%) and Virginia (1.7%). The states with the highest percentages of library outlets with no plans to change the number of workstations are in Nevada (73.1%), New Hampshire (65.4%), and Rhode Island (63.9%).

Figure 29: Public Library Outlet Public Access Workstations Replacement Schedule within the Next Two Years By State.

<i>State</i>	There are plans to replace workstations	Plans to replace workstations are under consideration	There are no plans to replace workstations	The average number of workstations to be replaced
Alabama (n = 262)	38.7% ± 4.9%	23.1% ± 4.2%	38.2% ± 4.9%	8.4 ± 9.4
Alaska (n = 96)	33.5% ± 4.7%	41.7% ± 5.0%	24.8% ± 4.3%	2.5 ± 2.6
Arizona (n = 158)	19.4% ± 4.0%	32.5% ± 4.7%	48.1% ± 5.0%	16.8 ± 28.8
Arkansas (n = 200)	63.5% ± 4.8%	14.3% ± 3.5%	22.2% ± 4.2%	6.0 ± 17.0
California (n = 950)	41.1% ± 4.9%	39.4% ± 4.9%	19.5% ± 4.0%	8.8 ± 14.1
Colorado (n = 201)	46.7% ± 5.0%	32.9% ± 4.7%	20.4% ± 4.0%	5.9 ± 7.6
Connecticut (n = 228)	33.5% ± 4.7%	41.5% ± 4.9%	25.0% ± 4.3%	6.6 ± 6.5
Delaware (n = 33)	53.2% ± 5.1%	26.3% ± 4.5%	20.5% ± 4.1%	7.6 ± 4.0
Florida (n = 466)	40.5% ± 4.9%	48.5% ± 5.0%	11.0% ± 3.1%	11.7 ± 22.9
Georgia (n = 340)	35.3% ± 4.8%	59.3% ± 4.9%	5.4% ± 2.3%	5.5 ± 3.2
Idaho (n = 73)	44.5% ± 5.0%	30.8% ± 4.7%	24.7% ± 4.3%	3.1 ± 3.6
Illinois (n = 760)	29.8% ± 4.6%	39.6% ± 4.9%	30.6% ± 4.6%	7.3 ± 10.9
Indiana (n = 421)	52.0% ± 5.0%	32.4% ± 4.7%	15.6% ± 3.6%	19.7 ± 29.3
Iowa (n = 504)	29.9% ± 4.6%	27.2% ± 4.5%	42.8% ± 5.0%	3.1 ± 3.5
Kentucky (n = 185)	34.9% ± 4.8%	47.6% ± 5.0%	17.5% ± 3.8%	6.6 ± 11.0
Louisiana (n = 276)	37.5% ± 4.9%	37.7% ± 4.9%	24.8% ± 4.3%	3.7 ± 4.0
Maryland (n = 152)	27.3% ± 4.5%	33.7% ± 4.7%	39.0% ± 4.9%	14.1 ± 18.2
Massachusetts (n = 451)	39.4% ± 4.9%	38.7% ± 4.9%	21.9% ± 4.1%	4.9 ± 5.4
Michigan (n = 643)	32.4% ± 4.7%	39.8% ± 4.9%	27.8% ± 4.5%	7.4 ± 9.7
Minnesota (n = 313)	37.2% ± 4.8%	29.9% ± 4.6%	32.9% ± 4.7%	5.1 ± 6.9
Mississippi (n = 226)	34.2% ± 4.8%	46.3% ± 5.0%	19.5% ± 4.0%	4.5 ± 3.9
Missouri (n = 347)	19.3% ± 4.0%	40.5% ± 4.9%	40.2% ± 4.9%	9.6 ± 9.5
Montana (n = 101)	41.1% ± 4.9%	25.6% ± 4.4%	33.4% ± 4.7%	4.9 ± 5.6
Nevada (n = 83)	18.2% ± 3.9%	28.0% ± 4.5%	53.7% ± 5.0%	15.9 ± 8.5

Figure 29 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Public Access Workstations Replacement Schedule within the Next Two Years By State.

<i>State</i>	There are plans to replace workstations	Plans to replace workstations are under consideration	There are no plans to replace workstations	The average number of workstations to be replaced
New Hampshire (n = 187)	35.2% ± 4.8%	30.6% ± 4.6%	34.3% ± 4.8%	2.7 ± 2.5
New Jersey (n = 301)	30.1% ± 4.6%	48.8% ± 5.0%	21.1% ± 4.1%	5.2 ± 4.3
New Mexico (n = 95)	30.7% ± 4.6%	59.0% ± 4.9%	10.3% ± 3.1%	6.1 ± 3.2
New York (n = 1,017)	34.4% ± 4.8%	33.4% ± 4.7%	32.2% ± 4.7%	6.9 ± 7.9
North Carolina (n = 343)	45.7% ± 5.0%	34.1% ± 4.8%	20.1% ± 4.0%	3.9 ± 2.6
Ohio (n = 424)	19.1% ± 3.9%	57.8% ± 4.9%	23.1% ± 4.2%	12.8 ± 12.2
Oklahoma (n = 28)	14.9% ± 3.6%	37.2% ± 4.9%	47.9% ± 5.1%	2.0 ± 1.2
Oregon (n = 190)	26.6% ± 4.4%	29.2% ± 4.6%	44.2% ± 5.0%	11.6 ± 19.4
Pennsylvania (n = 602)	36.5% ± 4.8%	33.2% ± 4.7%	30.2% ± 4.6%	7.1 ± 9.0
Rhode Island (n = 72)	68.6% ± 4.7%	12.5% ± 3.3%	18.9% ± 3.9%	7.1 ± 5.7
South Carolina (n = 170)	52.3% ± 5.0%	20.9% ± 4.1%	26.8% ± 4.4%	9.6 ± 12.4
Tennessee (n = 264)	35.9% ± 4.8%	42.2% ± 5.0%	21.9% ± 4.1%	3.2 ± 1.3
Texas (n = 776)	34.1% ± 4.7%	47.3% ± 5.0%	18.6% ± 3.9%	7.8 ± 8.9
Utah (n = 100)	39.4% ± 4.9%	36.2% ± 4.8%	24.4% ± 4.3%	4.9 ± 6.9
Vermont (n = 118)	32.0% ± 4.7%	28.0% ± 4.5%	40.0% ± 4.9%	2.8 ± 1.8
Virginia (n = 327)	49.0% ± 5.0%	32.4% ± 4.7%	18.6% ± 3.9%	8.1 ± 8.9
Washington, DC (n = 21)	100.0% ± 0.0%	--	--	7.3 ± 1.5
West Virginia (n = 158)	26.7% ± 4.4%	50.9% ± 5.0%	22.4% ± 4.2%	3.8 ± 1.9
Wisconsin (n = 432)	39.5% ± 4.9%	33.3% ± 4.7%	27.2% ± 4.5%	4.3 ± 3.0
Wyoming (n = 64)	51.6% ± 5.0%	44.4% ± 5.0%	4.0% ± 1.1%	1.7 ± 1.6
National	35.3% ± 4.8% (n = 5,065)	37.5% ± 4.8% (n = 5,391)	27.2% ± 4.5% (n = 3,903)	7.2 (n = 5,065)
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/>

Figure 29 (above) reveals that the states with the highest percentages of public library outlets planning to replace workstations are Arkansas (63.5%), Rhode Island (68.6%), and Washington DC (100.0%). The states with the highest percentages of public library outlets considering a plan to replace workstations are Georgia (59.3%) and Ohio (57.8%). The states with the highest percentages of public library outlets with no plan to replace workstations are Arizona (48.1%), Oklahoma (53.7%), and Nevada (47.9%).

Figure 30: Public Library's Ability to Follow Its Upgrade/Replacement Schedule for Public Access Workstations by State.

<i>State</i>	Yes	No	There is no workstation replacement or addition schedule	Not applicable
Alabama (n = 258)	48.5% ± 5.0%	14.1% ± 3.5%	32.9% ± 4.7%	4.5% ± 2.1%
Alaska (n = 84)	34.0% ± 4.8%	17.3% ± 3.8%	27.5% ± 4.5%	21.2% ± 4.1%
Arizona (n = 161)	77.2% ± 4.2%	--	12.3% ± 3.3%	10.5% ± 3.1%
Arkansas (n = 189)	43.3% ± 5.0%	8.3% ± 2.8%	48.4% ± 5.0%	--
California (n = 943)	68.3% ± 4.7%	9.8% ± 3.0%	15.9% ± 3.7%	6.0% ± 2.4%
Colorado (n = 221)	77.6% ± 4.2%	2.3% ± 1.5%	15.5% ± 3.6%	4.6% ± 2.1%
Connecticut (n = 212)	52.2% ± 5.0%	18.4% ± 3.9%	26.2% ± 4.4%	3.2% ± 1.8%
Delaware (n = 33)	100.0% ± 0.0%	--	--	--
Florida (n = 466)	68.2% ± 4.7%	9.3% ± 2.9%	21.7% ± 4.1%	*
Georgia (n = 345)	44.6% ± 5.0%	4.0% ± 2.0%	51.3% ± 5.0%	--
Idaho (n = 72)	32.8% ± 4.7%	12.6% ± 3.3%	50.4% ± 5.0%	4.2% ± 2.0%
Illinois (n = 739)	53.6% ± 5.0%	7.4% ± 2.6%	35.0% ± 4.8%	4.0% ± 2.0%
Indiana (n = 426)	70.4% ± 4.6%	9.4% ± 2.9%	20.3% ± 4.0%	--
Iowa (n = 497)	41.6% ± 4.9%	9.9% ± 3.0%	42.9% ± 5.0%	5.6% ± 2.3%
Kentucky (n = 185)	37.4% ± 4.9%	12.3% ± 3.3%	48.1% ± 5.0%	2.3% ± 1.5%
Louisiana (n = 276)	58.9% ± 4.9%	--	30.6% ± 4.6%	10.5% ± 3.1%
Maryland (n = 171)	74.4% ± 4.4%	19.7% ± 4.0%	5.3% ± 2.2%	--
Massachusetts (n = 445)	45.0% ± 5.0%	16.8% ± 3.7%	36.6% ± 4.8%	1.6% ± 1.3%
Michigan (n = 631)	63.4% ± 4.8%	7.0% ± 2.6%	27.3% ± 4.5%	2.3% ± 1.5%
Minnesota (n = 319)	42.8% ± 5.0%	18.7% ± 3.9%	30.8% ± 4.6%	7.7% ± 2.7%
Mississippi (n = 229)	40.2% ± 4.9%	20.2% ± 4.0%	35.9% ± 4.8%	3.7% ± 1.9%
Missouri (n = 339)	47.3% ± 5.0%	7.9% ± 2.7%	29.7% ± 4.6%	15.2% ± 3.6%
Montana (n = 101)	35.6% ± 4.8%	10.0% ± 3.0%	47.7% ± 5.0%	6.7% ± 2.5%
Nevada (n = 79)	55.9% ± 5.0%	17.6% ± 3.8%	18.2% ± 3.9%	8.3% ± 2.8%

Figure 30 (cont'd): Public Library's Ability to Follow Its Upgrade/Replacement Schedule for Public Access Workstations by State.

<i>State</i>	Yes	No	There is no workstation replacement or addition schedule	Not applicable
New Hampshire (n = 179)	52.3% ± 5.0%	8.8% ± 2.8%	34.2% ± 4.8%	4.7% ± 2.1%
New Jersey (n = 301)	54.4% ± 5.0%	6.8% ± 2.5%	28.1% ± 4.5%	10.8% ± 3.1%
New Mexico (n = 96)	62.1% ± 4.9%	--	30.6% ± 4.6%	7.3% ± 2.6%
New York (n = 972)	46.1% ± 5.0%	5.2% ± 2.2%	35.7% ± 4.8%	13.0% ± 3.4%
North Carolina (n = 356)	56.3% ± 5.0%	19.9% ± 4.0%	12.9% ± 3.4%	10.9% ± 3.1%
Ohio (n = 424)	66.8% ± 4.7%	8.4% ± 2.8%	21.6% ± 4.1%	3.2% ± 1.8%
Oklahoma (n = 28)	37.1% ± 4.9%	8.0% ± 2.8%	24.1% ± 4.4%	30.8% ± 4.7%
Oregon (n = 182)	48.8% ± 5.0%	7.4% ± 2.6%	34.9% ± 4.8%	8.9% ± 2.9%
Pennsylvania (n = 572)	48.2% ± 5.0%	13.3% ± 3.4%	26.1% ± 4.4%	12.4% ± 0%
Rhode Island (n = 72)	92.1% ± 2.7%	--	7.9% ± 2.7%	--
South Carolina (n = 179)	51.5% ± 5.0%	10.9% ± 3.1%	33.7% ± 4.7%	4.0% ± 2.0%
Tennessee (n = 253)	48.1% ± 5.0%	9.1% ± 2.9%	20.1% ± 4.0%	22.7% ± 4.2%
Texas (n = 774)	46.5% ± 5.0%	13.6% ± 3.4%	33.9% ± 4.7%	6.0% ± 2.4%
Utah (n = 100)	68.7% ± 4.7%	16.6% ± 3.7%	11.4% ± 3.2%	3.3% ± 1.8%
Vermont (n = 113)	37.5% ± 4.9%	18.8% ± 3.9%	39.6% ± 4.9%	4.2% ± 2.0%
Virginia (n = 308)	80.9% ± 3.9%	9.4% ± 2.9%	9.7% ± 3.0%	--
Washington, DC (n = 21)	--	--	100.0% ± 0.0%	--
West Virginia (n = 151)	42.3% ± 5.0%	19.6% ± 4.0%	31.6% ± 4.7%	6.5% ± 2.5%
Wisconsin (n = 436)	54.5% ± 5.0%	9.4% ± 2.9%	26.0% ± 4.4%	10.1% ± 3.0%
Wyoming (n = 72)	85.6% ± 3.5%	--	14.4% ± 3.5%	--
National	54.1% ± 5.0% (n = 7,697)	10.9% ± 3.1% (n = 1,548)	29.5% ± 4.6% (n = 4,196)	5.6% ± 2.3% (n = 795)
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/>

According to Figure 30 (above), the states with the highest percentages of public library outlets that are able to follow their workstations replacement schedules are Delaware (100.0%),

Rhode Island (92.1%), and Wyoming (85.6%). The states with the highest percentages of public library outlets that are not able to follow their workstations replacement schedules are Maryland (19.7%), Mississippi (20.2%), North Carolina (19.9%), and West Virginia (19.6%). The states with the highest percentages of outlets with no replacement schedule are Arkansas (48.4%), Kentucky (48.1%), Montana (47.7%), and Washington DC (100.0%).

As Figure 31 (below) 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. Wyoming (0.0%) was the only state where less than fifty percent of outlets noted space limitations as a factor; while cost was a factor for the lowest percentage of library outlets in Arizona (32.6%). Maintenance and upkeep were a factor for the highest percentages of library outlets in Utah (77.1%) and Washington DC (100.0%). Utah was the state where both staff time (82.2%) and inadequate bandwidth (88.1%) were a factor for the highest percentage of library outlets. Rhode Island was the state where the highest percentage of library outlets (13.1%) ranked the purchase of laptops as a factor, while Florida was the state where the highest percentage of library outlets (38.8%) ranked the current availability of laptops as a factor. Library outlets in New Hampshire (39.2%) were most likely to feel that the current number of workstations meet patron needs.

Figure 31: Factors Influencing Upgrade Decisions for Public Access Workstations by State.

State	Space limitations	Cost factors	Maintenance, upgrade, and general upkeep	Staff time	Inadequate bandwidth	Laptops purchase	Wireless access with laptops	The current workstations meets patron needs	Other
Alabama (n = 262)	79.0% ± 4.1%	81.7% ± 3.9%	48.8% ± 5.0%	20.0% ± 4.0%	6.0% ± 2.4%	2.4% ± 1.5%	5.6% ± 2.3%	20.7% ± 4.1%	2.4% ± 1.5%
Alaska (n = 98)	78.2% ± 4.2%	68.5% ± 4.7%	62.0% ± 4.9%	7.3% ± 2.6%	19.4% ± 4.0%	2.4% ± 1.6%	14.5% ± 3.5%	9.7% ± 3.0%	13.8% ± 3.5%
Arizona (n = 164)	53.6% ± 5.0%	32.6% ± 4.7%	28.4% ± 4.5%	39.7% ± 4.9%	8.8% ± 2.9%	--	7.5% ± 2.6%	13.1% ± 3.4%	30.6% ± 4.6%
Arkansas (n = 206)	81.2% ± 3.9%	82.3% ± 3.8%	47.0% ± 5.0%	33.4% ± 4.7%	8.6% ± 2.8%	4.1% ± 2.0%	8.6% ± 2.8%	16.1% ± 3.7%	4.9% ± 2.2%
California (n = 958)	84.9% ± 3.6%	71.1% ± 4.5%	46.6% ± 5.0%	28.3% ± 4.5%	24.6% ± 4.3%	2.7% ± 1.6%	12.7% ± 3.3%	8.9% ± 2.9%	2.2% ± 1.5%
Colorado (n = 221)	72.5% ± 4.5%	55.7% ± 5.0%	34.7% ± 4.8%	24.3% ± 4.3%	18.1% ± 3.9%	5.9% ± 2.4%	6.3% ± 2.4%	23.2% ± 4.2%	11.5% ± 3.2%
Connecticut (n = 228)	72.2% ± 4.5%	68.1% ± 4.7%	40.1% ± 4.9%	30.4% ± 4.6%	1.5% ± 1.2%	7.9% ± 2.7%	22.6% ± 4.2%	12.5% ± 3.3%	10.3% ± 3.0%
Delaware (n = 33)	91.2% ± 2.9%	76.4% ± 4.3%	29.3% ± 4.6%	39.6% ± 5.0%	--	--	11.8% ± 3.3%	13.3% ± 3.5%	8.8% ± 2.9%
Florida (n = 466)	95.3% ± 2.1%	42.9% ± 5.0%	48.9% ± 5.0%	22.6% ± 4.2%	19.5% ± 4.0%	1.7% ± 1.3%	38.8% ± 4.9%	13.0% ± 3.4%	6.7% ± 2.5%
Georgia (n = 345)	87.1% ± 3.4%	82.7% ± 3.8%	52.9% ± 5.0%	23.6% ± 4.3%	16.0% ± 3.7%	1.0% ± 1.0%	--	3.3% ± 1.8%	1.4% ± 1.2%
Idaho (n = 76)	92.1% ± 2.7%	84.9% ± 3.6%	61.2% ± 4.9%	11.9% ± 3.3%	1.3% ± 1.1%	--	9.2% ± 2.9%	19.7% ± 4.0%	4.0% ± 2.0%
Illinois (n = 769)	76.8% ± 4.2%	73.6% ± 4.4%	41.8% ± 4.9%	17.6% ± 3.8%	3.7% ± 1.9%	1.6% ± 1.3%	12.2% ± 3.3%	25.0% ± 4.3%	2.9% ± 1.7%
Indiana (n = 426)	84.5% ± 3.6%	59.0% ± 4.9%	34.3% ± 4.8%	19.3% ± 4.0%	2.2% ± 1.5%	5.6% ± 2.3%	22.7% ± 4.2%	37.7% ± 4.9%	3.4% ± 1.8%
Iowa (n = 520)	67.8% ± 4.7%	78.0% ± 4.2%	45.1% ± 5.0%	18.2% ± 3.9%	1.0% ± 1.0%	--	14.6% ± 3.5%	33.2% ± 4.7%	2.8% ± 1.7%
Kentucky (n = 185)	83.1% ± 3.8%	62.0% ± 4.9%	39.2% ± 4.9%	27.2% ± 4.5%	2.3% ± 1.5%	5.2% ± 2.2%	22.0% ± 4.2%	14.8% ± 3.6%	2.3% ± 1.5%
Louisiana (n = 281)	87.2% ± 3.4%	38.4% ± 4.9%	41.0% ± 4.9%	19.7% ± 4.0%	18.2% ± 3.9%	3.0% ± 1.7%	13.2% ± 3.4%	25.8% ± 4.4%	9.1% ± 2.9%
Maryland (n = 173)	89.6% ± 3.1%	84.2% ± 3.7%	23.3% ± 4.2%	23.9% ± 4.3%	24.4% ± 4.3%	2.1% ± 1.4%	13.3% ± 3.4%	5.8% ± 2.4%	6.6% ± 2.5%
Massachusetts (n = 458)	71.4% ± 4.5%	80.5% ± 4.0%	35.1% ± 4.8%	18.6% ± 3.9%	13.1% ± 3.4%	2.8% ± 1.7%	22.3% ± 4.2%	11.7% ± 3.2%	4.4% ± 2.0%

Figure 31 (cont'd): Factors Influencing Upgrade Decisions for Public Access Workstations by State.

<i>State</i>	Space limitations	Cost factors	Maintenance, upgrade, and general upkeep	Staff time	Inadequate bandwidth	Laptops purchase	Wireless access with laptops	The current workstations meets patron needs	Other
Michigan (n = 650)	81.3% ± 3.9%	62.2% ± 4.9%	32.8% ± 4.7%	20.5% ± 4.0%	18.9% ± 3.9%	1.2% ± 1.1%	23.9% ± 4.3%	14.7% ± 3.6%	5.4% ± 2.3%
Minnesota (n = 349)	65.7% ± 4.8%	73.6% ± 4.4%	41.3% ± 4.9%	29.7% ± 4.6%	6.0% ± 2.4%	--	17.5% ± 3.8%	21.9% ± 4.1%	8.0% ± 2.7%
Mississippi (n = 232)	81.7% ± 3.9%	85.9% ± 3.5%	32.5% ± 4.7%	20.9% ± 4.1%	13.8% ± 3.5%	*	5.2% ± 2.2%	17.3% ± 3.8%	1.2% ± 1.1%
Missouri (n = 347)	70.1% ± 4.6%	70.2% ± 4.6%	46.8% ± 5.0%	14.8% ± 3.6%	--	2.1% ± 1.4%	6.1% ± 2.4%	20.7% ± 4.1%	11.5% ± 3.2%
Montana (n = 103)	87.0% ± 3.4%	84.8% ± 3.6%	36.0% ± 4.8%	23.9% ± 4.3%	8.7% ± 2.8%	--	8.7% ± 2.8%	25.0% ± 4.4%	4.3% ± 2.1%
Nevada (n = 83)	79.7% ± 4.0%	58.9% ± 5.0%	24.3% ± 4.3%	9.1% ± 2.9%	14.3% ± 3.5%	2.0% ± 1.4%	23.3% ± 4.3%	16.9% ± 3.8%	3.6% ± 1.9%
New Hampshire (n = 190)	78.1% ± 4.2%	74.0% ± 4.4%	32.6% ± 4.7%	13.9% ± 3.5%	2.9% ± 1.7%	--	21.8% ± 4.1%	39.2% ± 4.9%	1.8% ± 1.3%
New Jersey (n = 310)	83.5% ± 3.7%	72.0% ± 4.5%	35.8% ± 4.8%	25.0% ± 4.3%	3.3% ± 1.8%	1.0% ± 1.0%	22.4% ± 4.2%	14.6% ± 3.5%	1.0% ± 1.0%
New Mexico (n = 99)	82.0% ± 3.9%	50.6% ± 5.0%	46.8% ± 5.0%	35.9% ± 4.8%	11.0% ± 3.2%	3.3% ± 1.8%	11.1% ± 3.2%	12.7% ± 3.4%	2.2% ± 1.5%
New York (n = 1,017)	81.7% ± 3.9%	80.5% ± 4.0%	36.1% ± 4.8%	15.9% ± 3.7%	4.3% ± 2.0%	10.2% ± 3.0%	14.8% ± 3.6%	18.0% ± 3.8%	1.9% ± 1.4%
North Carolina (n = 364)	79.0% ± 4.1%	68.4% ± 4.7%	29.9% ± 4.6%	23.1% ± 4.2%	16.0% ± 3.7%	--	10.5% ± 3.1%	23.4% ± 4.2%	1.1% ± 1.1%
Ohio (n = 424)	86.1% ± 3.5%	66.9% ± 4.7%	46.8% ± 5.0%	15.0% ± 3.6%	3.0% ± 1.7%	3.0% ± 1.7%	28.1% ± 4.5%	16.7% ± 3.7%	--
Oklahoma (n = 28)	71.5% ± 4.6%	77.7% ± 4.2%	73.1% ± 4.5%	13.6% ± 3.5%	--	--	14.9% ± 3.6%	19.4% ± 4.0%	7.4% ± 2.7%
Oregon (n = 192)	78.2% ± 4.1%	70.1% ± 4.6%	35.0% ± 4.8%	31.2% ± 4.6%	7.1% ± 2.6%	--	14.6% ± 3.5%	16.8% ± 3.8%	4.5% ± 2.1%
Pennsylvania (n = 616)	83.5% ± 3.7%	78.7% ± 4.1%	31.8% ± 4.7%	12.5% ± 3.3%	10.3% ± 3.0%	4.0% ± 2.0%	15.6% ± 3.6%	29.6% ± 4.6%	3.7% ± 1.9%
Rhode Island (n = 72)	97.9% ± 1.4%	43.5% ± 5.0%	33.7% ± 4.8%	3.1% ± 1.8%	--	13.1% ± 3.4%	19.3% ± 4.0%	14.1% ± 3.5%	--
South Carolina (n = 184)	82.6% ± 3.8%	56.5% ± 5.0%	32.2% ± 4.7%	25.1% ± 4.4%	3.4% ± 1.8%	1.3% ± 1.1%	23.7% ± 4.3%	24.3% ± 4.3%	7.7% ± 2.7%
Tennessee (n = 278)	88.2% ± 3.2%	80.9% ± 3.9%	29.2% ± 4.6%	6.6% ± 2.5%	1.7% ± 1.3%	3.3% ± 1.8%	8.0% ± 2.7%	13.8% ± 3.5%	6.5% ± 2.5%

Figure 31 (cont'd): Factors Influencing Upgrade Decisions for Public Access Workstations by State.

<i>State</i>	Space limitations	Cost factors	Maintenance, upgrade, and general upkeep	Staff time	Inadequate bandwidth	Laptops purchase	Wireless access with laptops	The current workstations meets patron needs	Other
Texas (n = 812)	76.1% ± 4.3%	81.8% ± 3.9%	43.4% ± 5.0%	16.9% ± 3.8%	6.7% ± 2.5%	4.3% ± 2.0%	13.1% ± 3.4%	16.9% ± 3.8%	5.4% ± 2.3%
Utah (n = 103)	80.3% ± 4.0%	72.7% ± 4.5%	77.1% ± 4.2%	82.2% ± 3.8%	88.1% ± 3.3%	--	14.2% ± 3.5%	30.0% ± 4.6%	12.3% ± 3.3%
Vermont (n = 125)	77.4% ± 4.2%	81.1% ± 3.3%	54.7% ± 5.0%	13.2% ± 3.4%	--	--	7.5% ± 2.7%	24.5% ± 4.3%	3.8% ± 1.9%
Virginia (n = 330)	85.5% ± 3.5%	56.8% ± 5.0%	23.1% ± 4.2%	9.9% ± 3.0%	12.9% ± 3.4%	9.3% ± 2.9%	23.1% ± 4.2%	29.9% ± 4.6%	4.3% ± 2.0%
Washington, DC (n = 21)	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%	100.0% ± 0.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia (n = 158)	93.2% ± 2.5%	85.8% ± 3.5%	35.4% ± 4.8%	2.3% ± 1.5%	--	--	21.0% ± 4.1%	21.3% ± 4.1%	4.2% ± 2.0%
Wisconsin (n = 452)	75.2% ± 4.3%	76.6% ± 4.2%	39.1% ± 4.9%	22.0% ± 4.2%	3.2% ± 1.8%	2.1% ± 1.4%	14.2% ± 3.5%	26.4% ± 4.4%	1.4% ± 1.2%
Wyoming (n = 72)	--	56.8% ± 5.0%	19.4% ± 4.0%	21.6% ± 4.1%	33.8% ± 3.4%	--	7.2% ± 2.6%	28.8% ± 4.6%	7.2% ± 2.6%
National	79.9% ± 4.0% (n = 11,772)	72.6% ± 4.5% (n = 10,703)	38.8% ± 4.9% (n = 5,714)	19.5% ± 4.0% (n = 2,882)	8.8% ± 2.8% (n = 1,294)	2.5% ± 1.6% (n = 365)	15.5% ± 3.6% (n = 2,285)	20.7% ± 4.1% (n = 3,048)	4.5% ± 2.1% (n = 657)
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 32: Public Library Outlet Public Access Workstation Availability by State.

<i>State</i>	There are fewer public access Internet workstations than patrons who wish to use them at any given time	Only at certain times during a typical day are there fewer public access Internet workstations than patrons who wish to use them	There are always sufficient public access Internet workstations available for patrons who wish to use them
Alabama (n = 262)	12.1% ± 3.3%	75.3% ± 4.3%	12.6% ± 3.3%
Alaska (n = 98)	27.8% ± 4.5%	62.5% ± 4.9%	9.7% ± 3.0%
Arizona (n = 164)	9.5% ± 2.9%	74.6% ± 4.4%	15.9% ± 3.7%
Arkansas (n = 206)	6.0% ± 2.4%	67.8% ± 4.7%	26.2% ± 4.4%
California (n = 954)	22.2% ± 4.2%	70.2% ± 4.6%	7.6% ± 2.7%
Colorado (n = 221)	12.7% ± 3.3%	73.0% ± 4.5%	14.3% ± 3.5%
Connecticut (n = 225)	9.3% ± 2.9%	83.1% ± 3.8%	7.6% ± 2.7%
Delaware (n = 33)	10.6% ± 3.1%	89.4% ± 3.1%	--
Florida (n = 454)	9.4% ± 2.9%	81.3% ± 3.9%	9.3% ± 2.9%
Georgia (n = 345)	14.9% ± 3.6%	75.4% ± 4.3%	9.7% ± 3.0%
Idaho (n = 132)	26.0% ± 4.4%	64.9% ± 4.8%	9.2% ± 2.9%
Illinois (n = 769)	7.9% ± 2.7%	77.4% ± 4.2%	14.7% ± 3.5%
Indiana (n = 426)	2.8% ± 1.7%	76.1% ± 4.3%	21.1% ± 4.1%
Iowa (n = 515)	7.6% ± 2.7%	77.7% ± 4.2%	14.7% ± 3.5%
Kentucky (n = 185)	7.0% ± 2.6%	80.5% ± 4.0%	12.6% ± 3.3%
Louisiana (n = 276)	7.6% ± 2.7%	61.4% ± 4.9%	31.0% ± 4.6%
Maryland (n = 171)	10.1% ± 3.0%	85.8% ± 3.5%	4.2% ± 2.0%
Massachusetts (n = 454)	11.3% ± 3.2%	76.8% ± 4.2%	11.9% ± 3.2%
Michigan (n = 646)	12.1% ± 3.3%	77.9% ± 4.2%	10.0% ± 3.0%
Minnesota (n = 345)	16.1% ± 3.7%	70.8% ± 4.6%	13.0% ± 3.4%
Mississippi (n = 231)	8.0% ± 2.7%	67.6% ± 4.7%	24.4% ± 4.3%
Missouri (n = 347)	8.0% ± 2.7%	68.4% ± 4.7%	23.6% ± 4.3%
Montana (n = 101)	6.7% ± 2.5%	76.7% ± 4.3%	16.7% ± 3.8%
Nevada (n = 83)	51.5% ± 5.0%	27.6% ± 4.5%	20.9% ± 4.1%

Figure 32 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Public Access Workstation Availability by State.

<i>State</i>	There are fewer public access Internet workstations than patrons who wish to use them at any given time	Only at certain times during a typical day are there fewer public access Internet workstations than patrons who wish to use them	There are always sufficient public access Internet workstations available for patrons who wish to use them
New Hampshire (n = 220)	8.9% ± 2.9%	60.8% ± 4.9%	30.4% ± 4.6%
New Jersey (n = 449)	16.4% ± 3.7%	72.1% ± 4.5%	11.4% ± 3.2%
New Mexico (n = 99)	31.9% ± 4.7%	51.4% ± 5.0%	16.7% ± 3.8%
New York (n = 1,017)	21.4% ± 4.1%	68.0% ± 4.7%	10.6% ± 3.1%
North Carolina (n = 360)	16.4% ± 3.7%	55.2% ± 5.0%	28.4% ± 4.5%
Ohio (n = 703)	10.1% ± 3.0%	77.3% ± 4.2%	12.6% ± 3.3%
Oklahoma (n = 202)	16.3% ± 3.7%	75.3% ± 4.3%	8.4% ± 2.8%
Oregon (n = 192)	34.8% ± 4.8%	59.3% ± 4.9%	5.9% ± 2.4%
Pennsylvania (n = 616)	11.9% ± 3.2%	70.2% ± 4.6%	17.9% ± 3.8%
Rhode Island (n = 70)	19.0% ± 4.0%	69.7% ± 4.6%	11.4% ± 3.2%
South Carolina (n = 184)	16.2% ± 3.7%	67.1% ± 4.7%	16.7% ± 3.7%
Tennessee (n = 278)	30.4% ± 4.6%	59.8% ± 4.9%	9.8% ± 3.0%
Texas (n = 802)	18.1% ± 3.9%	69.3% ± 4.6%	12.6% ± 3.3%
Utah (n = 103)	8.7% ± 2.8%	85.4% ± 3.6%	5.9% ± 2.4%
Vermont (n = 180)	9.7% ± 3.0%	68.0% ± 4.7%	22.2% ± 4.2%
Virginia (n = 330)	12.4% ± 3.3%	70.0% ± 4.6%	17.6% ± 3.8%
Washington, DC (n = 21)	69.9% ± 4.7%	30.1% ± 4.7%	--
West Virginia (n = 158)	--	82.1% ± 3.9%	17.9% ± 3.9%
Wisconsin (n = 452)	8.8% ± 2.8%	76.8% ± 4.2%	14.4% ± 3.5%
Wyoming (n = 72)	--	74.8% ± 4.4%	25.2% ± 4.4%
National	13.7% ± 3.4% (n = 2,155)	71.7% ± 4.5% (n = 11,268)	14.6% ± 3.5% (n = 2,303)
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 32 (above) demonstrates that there are insufficient public access workstations to meet patron demand at all times of the day in the highest percentages of library outlets in Nevada (51.5%), Oregon (34.8%), and Washington DC (69.9%). There are insufficient public access workstations to meet patron demand at some times of the day in the highest percentages of library outlets in Delaware (89.4%), Maryland (85.8%), and Utah (85.4%). There are sufficient public access workstations to meet patron demand in the highest percentages of library outlets in Louisiana (31.0%) and New Hampshire (30.4%).

Figure 33: Public Library Outlet Internet Connection Provider by State.

<i>State</i>	Connects directly to an Internet Service Provider	Connects via a network managed by a regional library consortium or library cooperative	Connects via a network managed by a non-library entity	Other	Don't know
Alabama (n = 262)	74.6% ± 4.4%	17.7% ± 3.8%	7.8% ± 2.7%	--	--
Alaska (n = 93)	63.1% ± 4.9%	--	15.3% ± 3.6%	19.1% ± 4.0%	2.6% ± 1.6%
Arizona (n = 164)	61.6% ± 4.9%	--	38.4% ± 4.9%	--	--
Arkansas (n = 206)	61.4% ± 4.9%	15.0% ± 3.6%	19.5% ± 4.0%	4.1% ± 2.0%	--
California (n = 945)	29.5% ± 4.6%	19.2% ± 3.9%	30.6% ± 4.6%	20.7% ± 4.1%	--
Colorado (n = 221)	40.1% ± 4.9%	19.7% ± 4.0%	31.5% ± 4.7%	8.7% ± 2.8%	--
Connecticut (n = 228)	29.6% ± 4.6%	38.5% ± 4.9%	23.7% ± 4.3%	8.2% ± 2.8%	--
Delaware (n = 33)	--	79.5% ± 4.1%	20.5% ± 4.1%	--	--
Florida (n = 466)	22.7% ± 4.2%	36.0% ± 4.8%	40.4% ± 4.9%	--	*
Georgia (n = 341)	30.6% ± 4.6%	45.1% ± 5.0%	18.8% ± 3.9%	5.5% ± 2.3%	--
Idaho (n = 76)	80.2% ± 4.0%	4.0% ± 2.0%	4.0% ± 2.0%	11.9% ± 3.3%	--
Illinois (n = 764)	48.3% ± 5.0%	10.9% ± 3.1%	29.0% ± 4.5%	11.4% ± 3.2%	*
Indiana (n = 426)	56.3% ± 5.0%	27.0% ± 4.4%	15.7% ± 3.6%	1.1% ± 1.0%	--
Iowa (n = 520)	90.9% ± 2.9%	*	6.0% ± 2.4%	2.3% ± 1.5%	--
Kentucky (n = 185)	93.5% ± 2.5%	--	2.3% ± 1.5%	4.2% ± 2.0%	--
Louisiana (n = 267)	25.0% ± 4.3%	38.1% ± 4.9%	13.8% ± 3.5%	23.1% ± 4.2%	--
Maryland (n = 171)	28.0% ± 4.5%	32.1% ± 4.7%	6.2% ± 2.4%	33.7% ± 4.7%	--
Massachusetts (n = 458)	27.9% ± 4.5%	54.7% ± 5.0%	6.8% ± 2.5%	10.5% ± 3.1%	--
Michigan (n = 650)	65.9% ± 4.8%	26.1% ± 4.4%	5.2% ± 2.2%	2.9% ± 1.7%	--
Minnesota (n = 334)	32.3% ± 4.7%	52.5% ± 5.0%	8.4% ± 2.8%	2.6% ± 1.6%	4.2% ± 2.0%
Mississippi (n = 231)	19.8% ± 4.0%	41.2% ± 4.9%	16.8% ± 3.8%	22.2% ± 4.2%	--
Missouri (n = 347)	33.8% ± 4.7%	18.5% ± 3.9%	32.5% ± 4.7%	15.2% ± 3.6%	--
Montana (n = 101)	78.9% ± 4.1%	2.2% ± 1.5%	18.9% ± 3.9%	--	--
Nevada (n = 83)	68.0% ± 4.7%	10.5% ± 3.1%	19.4% ± 4.0%	--	2.0% ± 1.4%

Figure 33 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Internet Connection Provider by State.

<i>State</i>	Connects directly to an Internet Service Provider	Connects via a network managed by a regional library consortium or library cooperative	Connects via a network managed by a non-library entity	Other	Don't know
New Hampshire (n = 190)	83.8% ± 3.7%	1.5% ± 1.2%	10.6% ± 3.1%	4.2% ± 3.0%	--
New Jersey (n = 307)	24.4% ± 4.3%	53.2% ± 5.0%	4.9% ± 2.2%	17.5% ± 3.8%	--
New Mexico (n = 99)	47.2% ± 5.0%	29.7% ± 4.6%	15.5% ± 3.6%	7.6% ± 2.7%	--
New York (n = 1,017)	58.1% ± 4.9%	36.1% ± 4.8%	1.9% ± 1.4%	3.8% ± 1.9%	--
North Carolina (n = 364)	56.7% ± 5.0%	8.2% ± 2.8%	34.0% ± 4.7%	1.1% ± 1.1%	--
Ohio (n = 424)	14.8% ± 3.6%	48.9% ± 5.0%	17.5% ± 3.8%	18.8% ± 3.9%	--
Oklahoma (n = 28)	80.6% ± 4.0%	--	12.0% ± 3.3%	7.4% ± 2.7%	--
Oregon (n = 192)	34.0% ± 4.8%	35.8% ± 4.8%	27.6% ± 4.5%	2.6% ± 1.6%	--
Pennsylvania (n = 608)	49.9% ± 5.0%	35.5% ± 4.8%	11.4% ± 3.2%	3.1% ± 1.7%	--
Rhode Island (n = 72)	--	84.7% ± 3.6%	15.3% ± 3.6%	--	--
South Carolina (n = 184)	4.9% ± 2.2%	35.3% ± 4.8%	50.5% ± 5.0%	9.2% ± 2.9%	--
Tennessee (n = 270)	78.4% ± 4.1%	10.3% ± 3.0%	9.4% ± 2.9%	1.9% ± 1.4%	--
Texas (n = 805)	60.6% ± 4.9%	7.0% ± 2.6%	23.8% ± 4.3%	8.6% ± 2.8%	--
Utah (n = 100)	43.9% ± 5.0%	9.4% ± 2.9%	37.3% ± 4.9%	9.4% ± 2.9%	--
Vermont (n = 125)	81.1% ± 3.9%	3.8% ± 1.9%	7.5% ± 2.7%	7.5% ± 2.7%	--
Virginia (n = 327)	43.8% ± 5.0%	5.9% ± 2.4%	35.0% ± 4.8%	15.3% ± 3.6%	--
Washington, DC (n = 21)	--	--	100.0% ± 0.0%	--	--
West Virginia (n = 158)	2.3% ± 1.5%	77.9% ± 4.2%	17.8% ± 3.8%	2.0% ± 1.4%	--
Wisconsin (n = 449)	14.0% ± 3.5%	71.2% ± 4.5%	10.4% ± 3.1%	4.4% ± 2.1%	--
Wyoming (n = 72)	80.6% ± 4.0%	15.8% ± 3.7%	3.6% ± 1.9%	--	--
National	46.4% ± 5.0% (n = 6,791)	26.2% ± 4.4% (n = 3,837)	18.4% ± 3.9% (n = 2,689)	8.9% ± 2.8% (n = 1,299)	0.2% ± 0.5% (n = 29)
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/>

In Figure 33 (above), the states where the highest percentages of library outlets connect to the Internet using an Internet Service Provider are Iowa (90.9%) and Kentucky (93.5%). The states where the highest percentages of library outlets connect to the Internet through network managed by a regional library consortium or library cooperative are Rhode Island (84.7%), West Virginia (77.9%), and Wisconsin (71.2%). The states where the highest percentages of library outlets connect to the Internet through a network managed by a non-library entity are Florida (40.4%), South Carolina (50.5%), and Washington DC (100.0%).

Figure 34 (below) reveals that Idaho is the state with the highest percentage of library outlets (17.4%) with a connection speed below 56kbps. West Virginia is the state with the highest percentage of library outlets (22.2%) with a connection speed between 56kbps and 128kbps. Wyoming is the state with the highest percentage of library outlets (33.6%) with a connection speed between 129kbps and 256kbps. Washington DC is the state with the highest percentage of library outlets (100.0%) with a connection speed between 257kbps and 768kbps. Oklahoma is the state with the highest percentage of library outlets (62.9%) with a connection speed between 769kbps and 1.5mbps. Maryland is the state with the highest percentage of library outlets (49.6%) with a connection speed above 1.5mbps.

Figure 34: 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	Greater than 1.5mbps	Don't Know
Alabama (n = 254)	1.7% ± 1.3%	19.8% ± 4.0%	10.1% ± 3.0%	12.3% ± 3.3%	40.5% ± 4.9%	10.5% ± 3.1%	5.1% ± 2.2%
Alaska (n = 76)	12.6% ± 3.3%	14.7% ± 3.6%	15.7% ± 3.7%	31.8% ± 4.7%	12.6% ± 3.3%	9.4% ± 2.9%	3.1% ± 1.8%
Arizona (n = 164)	3.2% ± 1.8%	8.8% ± 2.9%	7.1% ± 2.6%	3.2% ± 1.8%	33.4% ± 4.7%	29.6% ± 4.6%	14.6% ± 3.5%
Arkansas (n = 203)	8.3% ± 2.8%	8.8% ± 2.9%	9.4% ± 2.9%	10.8% ± 3.1%	43.9% ± 5.0%	12.9% ± 3.4%	5.8% ± 2.4%
California (n = 911)	2.6% ± 1.6%	1.0% ± 1.0%	4.9% ± 2.2%	16.4% ± 3.7%	25.1% ± 4.3%	48.6% ± 5.0%	1.4% ± 1.2%
Colorado (n = 213)	3.2% ± 1.8%	18.2% ± 3.9%	6.5% ± 2.5%	14.1% ± 3.5%	14.2% ± 3.5%	43.8% ± 5.0%	--
Connecticut (n = 0.0)	--	4.2% ± 2.0%	8.9% ± 2.9%	19.8% ± 4.0%	29.8% ± 4.6%	29.8% ± 4.6%	7.5% ± 2.6%
Delaware (n = 24)	--	--	--	20.5% ± 4.1%	27.9% ± 4.6%	27.9% ± 4.6%	23.7% ± 4.4%
Florida (n = 458)	2.1% ± 1.4%	2.6% ± 1.6%	*	4.4% ± 2.1%	43.7% ± 5.0%	39.9% ± 4.9%	6.4% ± 2.4%
Georgia (n = 341)	--	6.5% ± 2.5%	2.0% ± 1.4%	1.0% ± 1.0%	61.8% ± 4.9%	28.8% ± 4.5%	--
Idaho (n = 121)	17.4% ± 3.8%	7.5% ± 2.6%	10.0% ± 3.0%	19.9% ± 4.0%	24.9% ± 4.3%	12.9% ± 3.4%	7.5% ± 2.6%
Illinois (n = 722)	2.2% ± 1.5%	8.8% ± 2.8%	5.8% ± 2.3%	7.1% ± 2.6%	35.6% ± 4.8%	35.3% ± 4.8%	5.1% ± 2.2%
Indiana (n = 409)	--	14.3% ± 3.5%	4.6% ± 2.1%	7.5% ± 2.6%	55.3% ± 5.0%	18.4% ± 3.9%	--
Iowa (n = 490)	*	15.1% ± 3.6%	20.8% ± 4.1%	22.8% ± 4.2%	16.4% ± 3.7%	17.8% ± 3.8%	6.6% ± 2.5%
Kentucky (n = 185)	--	9.1% ± 2.9%	9.1% ± 2.9%	8.4% ± 2.8%	49.9% ± 5.0%	23.5% ± 4.3%	--
Louisiana (n = 234)	--	7.9% ± 2.7%	15.4% ± 3.6%	1.5% ± 1.2%	44.4% ± 5.0%	28.6% ± 4.5%	2.2% ± 1.5%
Maryland (n = 171)	--	5.3% ± 2.2%	4.2% ± 2.0%	2.1% ± 1.4%	38.8% ± 4.9%	49.6% ± 5.0%	--

Figure 34 (cont'd): 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	Greater than 1.5mbps	Don't Know
Massachusetts (n = 431)	2.4% ± 1.5%	9.7% ± 3.0%	4.8% ± 2.2%	20.1% ± 4.0%	26.3% ± 4.4%	29.7% ± 4.6%	6.9% ± 2.5%
Michigan (n = 635)	1.2% ± 1.1%	9.5% ± 2.9%	10.2% ± 3.0%	11.1% ± 3.2%	39.5% ± 4.9%	26.6% ± 4.4%	1.8% ± 1.3%
Minnesota (n = 279)	1.6% ± 1.3%	9.8% ± 3.0%	4.7% ± 2.1%	5.0% ± 2.2%	25.8% ± 4.4%	36.5% ± 4.8%	16.7% ± 3.7%
Mississippi (n = 229)	5.9% ± 2.4%	33.8% ± 4.7%	11.2% ± 3.2%	10.6% ± 3.1%	23.3% ± 4.2%	14.7% ± 3.6%	*
Missouri (n = 331)	0.5% ± 0.7%	--	9.2% ± 2.9%	16.4% ± 3.7%	47.2% ± 5.0%	24.6% ± 4.3%	2.2% ± 1.5%
Montana (n = 94)	--	17.9% ± 3.9%	21.5% ± 4.1%	19.0% ± 3.9%	11.9% ± 3.3%	22.6% ± 4.2%	7.1% ± 2.6%
Nevada (n = 81)	10.1% ± 3.0%	12.6% ± 3.3%	--	4.0% ± 2.0%	23.1% ± 4.2%	44.1% ± 5.0%	6.1% ± 2.4%
New Hampshire (n = 193)	4.3% ± 2.0%	14.3% ± 3.5%	2.9% ± 1.7%	19.9% ± 4.0%	22.4% ± 4.2%	31.9% ± 4.7%	4.3% ± 2.0%
New Jersey (n = 433)	*	2.8% ± 1.7%	4.9% ± 2.2%	14.2% ± 3.5%	46.3% ± 5.0%	26.3% ± 4.4%	4.9% ± 2.2%
New Mexico (n = 94)	2.3% ± 1.5%	10.3% ± 3.1%	11.1% ± 3.2%	20.3% ± 4.0%	17.7% ± 3.8%	31.5% ± 4.7%	6.9% ± 2.5%
New York (n = 947)	*	5.9% ± 2.4%	7.1% ± 2.6%	12.7% ± 3.3%	31.1% ± 4.6%	28.9% ± 4.5%	13.7% ± 3.4%
North Carolina (n = 360)	1.1% ± 1.1%	8.9% ± 2.8%	11.7% ± 3.2%	6.9% ± 2.5%	23.9% ± 4.3%	27.2% ± 4.5%	20.4% ± 4.0%
Ohio (n = 698)	--	3.2% ± 1.8%	3.3% ± 1.8%	4.2% ± 2.0%	58.9% ± 4.9%	27.9% ± 4.5%	2.6% ± 1.6%
Oklahoma (n = 200)	1.0% ± 1.0%	12.0% ± 3.3%	6.2% ± 2.4%	5.0% ± 2.2%	62.9% ± 4.8%	10.9% ± 3.1%	2.1% ± 1.4%
Oregon (n = 184)	*	6.8% ± 2.5%	13.1% ± 3.4%	14.9% ± 3.6%	27.7% ± 4.5%	36.8% ± 4.8%	--
Pennsylvania (n = 561)	*	8.1% ± 2.7%	5.8% ± 2.3%	15.1% ± 3.6%	35.3% ± 4.8%	28.5% ± 4.5%	6.4% ± 2.4%
Rhode Island (n = 66)	--	--	--	17.1% ± 3.8%	33.5% ± 4.8%	49.4% ± 5.0%	--

Figure 34 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Maximum Speed of Public Access Internet Services by State.

State	Less than 56kbps	56kbps - 128kbps	129kbps - 256kbps	257kbps - 768kbps	769kbps - 1.5mbps	Greater than 1.5mbps	Don't Know
South Carolina (n = 165)	--	7.6% ± 2.7%	12.2% ± 3.3%	--	55.6% ± 5.0%	23.1% ± 4.2%	1.4% ± 1.2%
Tennessee (n = 249)	5.2% ± 2.2%	7.2% ± 2.6%	11.0% ± 3.1%	11.5% ± 3.2%	16.4% ± 3.7%	41.0% ± 4.9%	7.6% ± 2.7%
Texas (n = 787)	3.1% ± 1.7%	15.7% ± 3.6%	8.9% ± 2.9%	11.1% ± 3.2%	31.4% ± 4.6%	27.2% ± 4.5%	2.6% ± 1.6%
Utah (n = 95)	--	2.1% ± 1.5%	9.5% ± 3.0%	16.4% ± 3.7%	29.7% ± 4.6%	35.8% ± 4.8%	6.5% ± 2.5%
Vermont (n = 176)	9.4% ± 2.9%	17.5% ± 3.8%	6.7% ± 2.5%	16.7% ± 3.7%	20.2% ± 4.0%	21.5% ± 4.1%	8.1% ± 2.7%
Virginia (n = 306)	--	3.6% ± 1.9%	5.4% ± 2.3%	18.4% ± 3.9%	30.4% ± 4.6%	40.9% ± 4.9%	1.2% ± 1.1%
Washington, DC (n = 21)	--	--	--	100.0% ± 0.0%	--	--	--
West Virginia (n = 134)	2.3% ± 1.5%	22.2% ± 4.2%	--	--	52.4% ± 5.0%	15.4% ± 3.6%	7.7% ± 2.7%
Wisconsin (n = 394)	--	2.4% ± 1.5%	7.5% ± 2.6%	8.2% ± 2.7%	39.0% ± 4.9%	29.4% ± 4.6%	13.6% ± 3.4%
Wyoming (n = 69)	--	14.9% ± 3.6%	33.6% ± 4.8%	22.4% ± 4.2%	12.6% ± 3.4%	12.6% ± 3.4%	3.7% ± 1.9%
National	2.1% ± 1.4% (n = 311)	9.8% ± 3.0% (n = 1,463)	8.2% ± 2.8% (n = 1,233)	11.7% ± 3.2% (n = 1,747)	34.4% ± 4.8% (n = 5,144)	28.9% ± 4.5% (n = 4,324)	4.9% ± 2.2% (n = 739)
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 35: Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Service Connection Speed in Meeting Patron Needs 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 = 262)	19.7% ± 4.0%	22.6% ± 4.2%	57.7% ± 5.0%	--
Alaska (n = 96)	27.3% ± 4.5%	45.3% ± 5.0%	27.3% ± 4.5%	--
Arizona (n = 164)	19.8% ± 4.0%	27.0% ± 4.5%	53.2% ± 5.0%	--
Arkansas (n = 206)	21.2% ± 4.1%	26.6% ± 4.4%	52.2% ± 5.0%	--
California (n = 954)	16.4% ± 3.7%	28.5% ± 4.5%	54.6% ± 5.0%	*
Colorado (n = 221)	12.1% ± 3.3%	46.0% ± 5.0%	40.6% ± 4.9%	1.3% ± 1.2%
Connecticut (n = 225)	21.5% ± 4.1%	20.0% ± 4.0%	58.5% ± 4.9%	--
Delaware (n = 33)	26.9% ± 4.5%	38.0% ± 4.9%	35.0% ± 4.8%	--
Florida (n = 462)	14.9% ± 3.6%	45.1% ± 5.0%	39.9% ± 4.9%	--
Georgia (n = 345)	--	19.5% ± 4.0%	80.5% ± 4.0%	--
Idaho (n = 76)	17.7% ± 3.9%	36.9% ± 4.9%	41.4% ± 5.0%	4.0% ± 2.0%
Illinois (n = 765)	12.2% ± 3.3%	23.8% ± 4.3%	64.0% ± 4.8%	--
Indiana (n = 426)	17.1% ± 3.8%	19.3% ± 4.0%	63.6% ± 4.8%	--
Iowa (n = 517)	12.9% ± 3.4%	22.5% ± 4.2%	64.2% ± 4.8%	*
Kentucky (n = 185)	10.9% ± 3.1%	36.1% ± 4.8%	53.0% ± 5.0%	--
Louisiana (n = 281)	14.2% ± 3.5%	24.0% ± 4.3%	61.7% ± 4.9%	--
Maryland (n = 171)	13.4% ± 3.4%	31.8% ± 4.7%	41.2% ± 5.0%	13.7% ± 3.5%
Massachusetts (n = 458)	18.3% ± 3.9%	43.0% ± 5.0%	38.7% ± 4.9%	--
Michigan (n = 642)	14.4% ± 3.5%	42.5% ± 5.0%	43.1% ± 5.0%	--
Minnesota (n = 345)	19.1% ± 3.9%	33.0% ± 4.7%	47.9% ± 5.0%	--
Mississippi (n = 229)	26.6% ± 4.4%	32.1% ± 4.7%	41.4% ± 4.9%	--
Missouri (n = 345)	24.3% ± 4.3%	16.7% ± 3.7%	58.9% ± 4.9%	--
Montana (n = 98)	13.7% ± 3.5%	31.9% ± 4.7%	54.4% ± 5.0%	--
Nevada (n = 83)	11.9% ± 3.3%	26.6% ± 4.5%	55.6% ± 5.0%	5.9% ± 2.4%

Figure 35 (cont'd): Public Library Outlet Public Access Internet Service Connection Speed in Meeting Patron Needs 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 Hampshire (n = 187)	11.9% ± 3.3%	17.5% ± 3.8%	70.6% ± 4.6%	--
New Jersey (n = 307)	15.3% ± 3.6%	33.7% ± 4.7%	50.9% ± 5.0%	--
New Mexico (n = 99)	19.3% ± 4.0%	33.0% ± 4.7%	47.7% ± 5.0%	--
New York (n = 1,014)	11.0% ± 3.1%	28.7% ± 4.5%	59.9% ± 4.9%	*
North Carolina (n = 364)	28.1% ± 4.5%	32.6% ± 4.7%	39.3% ± 4.9%	--
Ohio (n = 420)	16.3% ± 3.7%	19.8% ± 4.0%	63.9% ± 4.8%	--
Oklahoma (n = 28)	--	37.2% ± 4.9%	62.8% ± 4.9%	--
Oregon (n = 188)	22.4% ± 4.2%	22.0% ± 4.2%	55.6% ± 5.0%	--
Pennsylvania (n = 606)	18.5% ± 3.9%	23.6% ± 4.3%	57.5% ± 5.0%	*
Rhode Island (n = 72)	23.1% ± 4.3%	21.9% ± 4.2%	55.0% ± 5.0%	--
South Carolina (n = 182)	13.4% ± 3.4%	27.4% ± 4.5%	59.2% ± 4.9%	--
Tennessee (n = 278)	19.3% ± 4.0%	22.8% ± 4.2%	56.6% ± 5.0%	1.3% ± 1.2%
Texas (n = 807)	14.0% ± 3.5%	30.9% ± 4.6%	53.6% ± 5.0%	1.4% ± 1.2%
Utah (n = 103)	13.8% ± 3.5%	41.6% ± 5.0%	44.6% ± 5.0%	--
Vermont (n = 123)	19.2% ± 4.0%	13.5% ± 3.4%	63.5% ± 4.8%	3.8% ± 1.9%
Virginia (n = 330)	35.0% ± 4.8%	24.5% ± 4.3%	40.5% ± 4.9%	--
Washington, DC (n = 21)	19.5% ± 4.1%	60.2% ± 5.0%	20.3% ± 4.1%	--
West Virginia (n = 158)	14.0% ± 3.5%	34.4% ± 4.8%	51.7% ± 5.0%	--
Wisconsin (n = 442)	11.1% ± 3.1%	26.7% ± 4.4%	61.5% ± 4.9%	*
Wyoming (n = 72)	14.4% ± 3.5%	33.8% ± 4.8%	37.4% ± 4.9%	14.4% ± 3.5%
National	16.1% ± 3.7% (n=2,357)	29.4% ± 4.6% (n=4,301)	53.5% ± 5.0% (n=7,831)	1.0% ± 1.0% (n=140)
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/>

As demonstrated in Figure 35 (above), the connection speed is insufficient to meet patron needs in the highest percentages of public library outlets in Alaska (27.3%), North Carolina (28.1%), and Virginia (35.0%). The connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs at some times in the highest percentages of public library outlets in Alaska, (45.3%), Colorado (46.0%), and Washington DC (60.2%). The connection speed is sufficient to meet patron needs at all times in the highest percentages of public library outlets in Georgia (80.5%), Iowa (64.2%), and New Hampshire (70.6%).