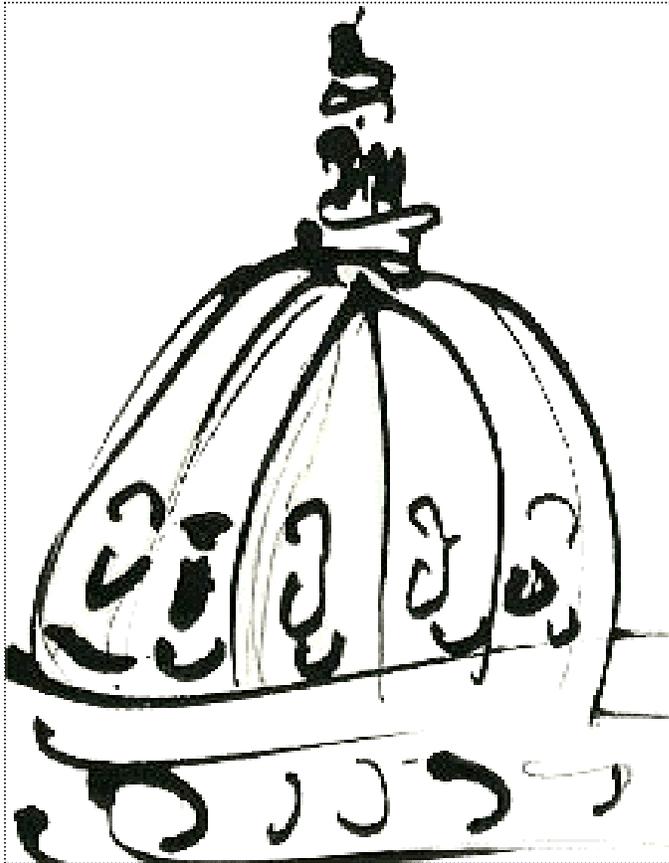




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## **Public Libraries and the Internet 2006: Study Results and Findings**

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September 2006

## IX. STATE SYSTEM LEVEL DATA

This section details the study findings for state system-level data by individual state. A brief discussion of the findings follows each table.

**Figure 36: Public Library System Total Operating Budget Status by State.**

<i>State</i>	Increased since last fiscal year	Decreased since last fiscal year	Stayed the same as last fiscal year	Percentage increased	Percentage decreased
Alabama (n = 206)	34.7% ± 4.8%	4.5% ± 2.1%	47.9% ± 5.0%	6.9%	6.1%
Alaska (n = 81)	32.0% ± 4.7%	4.0% ± 2.0%	56.0% ± 5.0%	4.8%	15.0%
Arizona (n = 28)	0% ± 4.5%	0% ± 3.8%	0% ± 5.0%	18.7%	1.1%
Arkansas (n = 43)	54.5% ± 5.0%	--	45.5% ± 5.0%	15.2%	--
California (n = 166)	50.0% ± 5.0%	9.5% ± 2.9%	34.2% ± 4.8%	5.8%	6.6%
Colorado (n = 104)	45.3% ± 5.0%	22.7% ± 4.2%	29.4% ± 4.6%	15.8%	4.1%
Connecticut (n = 194)	68.6% ± 4.7%	2.8% ± 1.7%	21.1% ± 4.1%	5.8%	2.0%
Delaware (n = 17)	80.0% ± 4.1%	--	--	8.5%	--
Florida (n = 56)	57.0% ± 5.0%	6.8% ± 2.6%	26.7% ± 4.5%	7.2%	33.4%
Georgia (n = 58)	12.9% ± 3.4%	9.3% ± 2.9%	64.5% ± 4.8%	8.2	3.6
Idaho (n = 104)	74.5% ± 4.4%	--	17.5% ± 3.8%	3.7%	--
Illinois (n = 626)	38.6% ± 4.9%	9.0% ± 2.9%	38.2% ± 4.9%	7.3%	8.2%
Indiana (n = 239)	48.3% ± 5.0%	12.3% ± 3.3%	30.8% ± 4.6%	156.9%	9.4%
Iowa (n = 537)	36.7% ± 4.8%	7.2% ± 2.6%	42.8% ± 5.0%	5.0%	14.5%
Kentucky (n = 116)	73.6% ± 4.4%	4.6% ± 2.1%	19.5% ± 4.0%	9.5%	*
Louisiana (n = 65)	23.1% ± 4.3%	10.8% ± 3.1%	53.3% ± 5.0%	36.9%	68.1%
Maryland (n = 21)	85.7% ± 3.6%	--	14.3% ± 3.6%	6.6%	--
Massachusetts (n = 370)	58.4% ± 4.9%	7.6% ± 2.7%	19.8% ± 4.0%	4.9%	5.7%
Michigan (n = 378)	43.4% ± 5.0%	11.2% ± 3.2%	37.0% ± 4.8%	12.4%	11.2%
Minnesota (n = 132)	54.5% ± 5.0%	6.3% ± 2.4%	24.1% ± 4.3%	5.2%	5.8%
Mississippi (n = 44)	48.1% ± 5.1%	7.4% ± 2.7%	40.7% ± 5.0%	4.5%	26.0%
Missouri (n = 145)	34.8% ± 4.8%	13.9% ± 3.5%	37.8% ± 4.9%	7.6%	12.4%
Montana (n = 79)	24.3% ± 4.3%	9.9% ± 3.0%	46.1% ± 5.0%	4.7%	10.8%
Nevada (n = 20)	33.9% ± 4.9%	10.7% ± 3.2%	42.8% ± 5.1%	6.9%	25.0%

**Figure 36 (cont'd): Public Library System Total Operating Budget Status by State.**

<i>State</i>	Increased since last fiscal year	Decreased since last fiscal year	Stayed the same as last fiscal year	Percentage increased	Percentage decreased
New Hampshire (n = 230)	62.5% ± 4.9%	2.9% ± 1.7%	27.2% ± 4.5%	8.8%	*
New Mexico (n = 82)	25.3% ± 4.4%	5.2% ± 2.2%	44.0% ± 5.0%	25.8%	20.0%
New York (n = 750)	53.5% ± 5.0%	8.6% ± 2.8%	27.7% ± 4.5%	6.8%	10.4%
North Carolina (n = 65)	61.6% ± 4.9%	--	7.8% ± 2.7%	5.5%	--
Ohio (n = 244)	19.2% ± 4.0%	17.4% ± 3.8%	53.5% ± 5.0%	7.2%	5.6%
Oregon (n = 121)	45.3% ± 5.0%	4.6% ± 2.1%	43.1% ± 5.0%	5.1%	17.5%
Pennsylvania (n = 451)	46.1% ± 5.0%	2.3% ± 1.5%	31.8% ± 4.7%	43.7%	10.0%
Rhode Island (n = 48)	76.4% ± 4.3%	9.7% ± 3.0%	13.9% ± 3.5%	4.6%	5.0%
South Carolina (n = 40)	50.3% ± 5.1%	15.5% ± 3.7%	29.0% ± 4.6%	7.7%	9.8%
South Dakota (n = 123)	39.4% ± 4.9%	6.1% ± 2.4%	51.5% ± 5.0%	6.1%	4.6%
Tennessee (n = 184)	40.6% ± 4.9%	--	49.6% ± 5.0%	6.5%	--
Texas (n = 557)	39.5% ± 4.9%	4.6% ± 2.1%	44.9% ± 5.0%	58.7%	10.7%
Utah (n = 53)	34.7% ± 4.8%	16.7% ± 3.8%	37.6% ± 4.9%	7.1%	2.1%
Virginia (n = 79)	62.8% ± 4.9%	--	26.9% ± 4.5%	7.7%	--
Washington (n = 55)	35.4% ± 4.8%	10.1% ± 3.0%	28.3% ± 4.6%	7.3%	5.0%
West Virginia (n = 97)	33.1% ± 4.7%	2.2% ± 1.5%	54.0% ± 5.0%	4.0%	1.0%
Wisconsin (n = 377)	52.1% ± 5.0%	7.9% ± 2.7%	21.4% ± 4.1%	3.6%	4.8%
Wyoming (n = 23)	60.9% ± 5.0%	--	23.9% ± 4.4%	12.3%	--
<b>National</b>	45.1% ± 5.0% (n = 4,050)	6.8% ± 2.5% (n = 609)	36.6% ± 4.8% (n = 3,283)	17.0% (n = 4,050)	9.8% (n = 609)
<b>Key:</b> * : 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 36 (above) reveals that total operating budgets have increased since last year in the highest percentages of library systems in Delaware (80.0%), Maryland (85.7%), and Rhode Island (76.4%). The total operating budgets have decreased since last year in the highest percentages of library systems in Colorado (22.7%), Ohio (17.4%), and South Carolina (15.5%). The total operating budgets have stayed the same since last year in the highest percentages of library systems in Alaska (56.0%), Georgia (64.5%), and Ohio (53.5%).

**Figure 37: Public Library System Overall Internet Information Technology Budget Status by State.**

<i>State</i>	<b>Budget increased since last fiscal year</b>	<b>Budget decreased since last fiscal year</b>	<b>Budget stayed the same as last fiscal year</b>	<b>Percentage increased</b>	<b>Percentage decreased</b>
Alabama (n = 206)	18.6% ± 3.9%	--	71.7% ± 4.5%	14.9%	--
Alaska (n = 81)	16.0% ± 3.7%	8.0% ± 2.7%	60.0% ± 4.9%	10.5%	14.0%
Arizona (n = 28)	7.7% ± 2.7%	8.6% ± 2.9%	73.0% ± 4.5%	56.0%	2.0%
Arkansas (n = 43)	27.5% ± 4.5%	5.9% ± 2.4%	57.3% ± 5.0%	77.7%	8.0%
California (n = 166)	27.3% ± 4.5%	9.3% ± 2.9%	56.8% ± 5.0%	13.4%	18.1%
Colorado (n = 104)	20.0% ± 4.0%	9.7% ± 3.0%	61.6% ± 4.9%	26.2%	54.2%
Connecticut (n = 194)	24.3% ± 4.3%	8.5% ± 2.8%	48.4% ± 3.9%	15.0%	7.0%
Delaware (n = 17)	60.0% ± 5.1%	--	--	29.0%	--
Florida (n = 56)	38.0% ± 4.9%	6.1% ± 2.4%	35.3% ± 4.8%	17.5%	15.0%
Georgia (n = 58)	3.0% ± 1.7%	9.3% ± 2.9%	74.4% ± 4.4%	4.0%	4.9%
Idaho (n = 104)	24.8% ± 4.3%	--	63.0% ± 4.9%	21.0%	--
Illinois (n = 626)	19.7% ± 4.0%	4.7% ± 2.1%	62.2% ± 4.9%	54.8%	12.3%
Indiana (n = 239)	17.5% ± 3.8%	1.8% ± 1.3%	67.1% ± 4.7%	6.3%	4.0%
Iowa (n = 537)	11.1% ± 3.1%	1.0% ± 1.0%	77.1% ± 4.2%	15.8%	1.5%
Kentucky (n = 116)	48.3% ± 5.0%	4.6% ± 2.1%	37.9% ± 4.9%	22.5%	25.0%
Louisiana (n = 65)	40.0% ± 4.9%	2.0% ± 1.4%	45.1% ± 5.1%	34.7%	60.0%
Maryland (n = 21)	47.6% ± 5.1%	9.5% ± 3.0%	42.9% ± 5.1%	15.7%	8.1%
Massachusetts (n = 370)	22.0% ± 4.2%	4.7% ± 2.1%	59.7% ± 4.9%	46.6%	26.1%
Michigan (n = 378)	27.1% ± 4.5%	8.2% ± 2.7%	54.2% ± 3.2%	24.7%	12.0%
Minnesota (n = 132)	13.8% ± 3.5%	4.4% ± 2.1%	71.7% ± 4.5%	7.2%	11.5%
Mississippi (n = 44)	18.5% ± 3.9%	3.7% ± 1.9%	66.7% ± 4.8%	9.6%	35.0%
Missouri (n = 145)	17.4% ± 3.4%	64.1% ± 3.8%	10.5% ± 4.8%	18.0%	15.5%
Montana (n = 79)	14.4% ± 3.5%	3.3% ± 1.8%	69.1% ± 4.7%	3.2%	5.0%
Nevada (n = 20)	10.7% ± 3.2%	--	61.1% ± 5.0%	25.0%	--

**Figure 37 (cont'd): Public Library System Overall Internet Information Technology Budget Status by State.**

<i>State</i>	<b>Budget increased since last fiscal year</b>	<b>Budget decreased since last fiscal year</b>	<b>Budget stayed the same as last fiscal year</b>	<b>Percentage increased</b>	<b>Percentage decreased</b>
New Hampshire (n = 230)	19.8% ± 4.0%	4.4% ± 2.1%	64.8% ± 4.8%	70.4%	26.4%
New Mexico (n = 82)	12.3% ± 3.3%	5.2% ± 2.2%	65.0% ± 4.8%	18.2%	26.5%
New York (n = 750)	18.6% ± 3.9%	5.9% ± 2.4%	65.8% ± 4.8%	31.2%	23.9%
North Carolina (n = 65)	9.7% ± 3.0%	--	59.8% ± 4.9%	11.0%	--
Ohio (n = 244)	19.1% ± 3.9%	6.0% ± 2.4%	61.2% ± 4.9%	27.2%	7.1%
Oregon (n = 121)	11.5% ± 3.2%	2.3% ± 1.5%	79.3% ± 4.1%	11.0%	50.0%
Pennsylvania (n = 451)	15.1% ± 3.6%	7.7% ± 2.7%	54.8% ± 5.0%	14.5%	27.2%
Rhode Island (n = 48)	33.3% ± 4.8%	37.5% ± 4.9%	29.2% ± 4.6%	10.3%	2.0%
South Carolina (n = 40)	31.0% ± 4.7%	27.6% ± 4.5%	36.2% ± 4.9%	11.9%	64.5%
South Dakota (n = 123)	15.2% ± 3.6%	9.1% ± 2.9%	66.7% ± 4.7%	12.7%	26.3%
Tennessee (n = 184)	17.5% ± 3.8%	2.1% ± 1.5%	68.4% ± 4.7%	41.3%	3.0%
Texas (n = 557)	14.8% ± 3.6%	2.6% ± 1.6%	69.5% ± 4.6%	188.1%	27.4%
Utah (n = 53)	11.0% ± 3.2%	5.7% ± 2.3%	62.2% ± 4.9%	53.5%	2.0%
Virginia (n = 79)	16.4% ± 3.7%	5.9% ± 2.4%	60.4% ± 4.9%	8.5%	22.9%
Washington (n = 55)	--	10.1% ± 3.0%	68.7% ± 4.7%	--	1.0%
West Virginia (n = 97)	8.7% ± 2.8%	3.5% ± 1.9%	87.8% ± 3.3%	*	1.0%
Wisconsin (n = 377)	16.0% ± 3.7%	6.5% ± 2.5%	59.6% ± 4.9%	29.8%	7.6%
Wyoming (n = 23)	45.7% ± 5.1%	--	39.1% ± 5.0%	12.7%	--
<b>National</b>	18.6% ± 3.9% (n = 1,671)	5.0% ± 2.2% (n = 453)	64.2% ± 4.8% (n = 5,767)	41.8% (n = 1,671)	20.7% (n = 453)

**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 37 (above) that Internet information technology budgets have increased since last year in the highest percentages of library systems in Delaware (60.0%), Kentucky (48.3%), and Maryland (47.6%). The total Internet information technology budgets have decreased since last year in the highest percentages of library systems in Missouri (64.1%), Rhode Island (37.5%), and South Carolina (27.6%). The total Internet information technology budgets have stayed the same since last year in the highest percentages of library systems in Iowa (77.1%), Oregon (79.3%), and West Virginia (87.8%).

**Figure 38: Public Library System Percentage of Libraries Receiving E-rate Discount by Category and by State.**

<i>State</i>	<b>Internet connectivity</b>	<b>Telecommunications services</b>	<b>Internal connections cost</b>
Alabama (n = 206)	37.4% ± 4.9%	40.6% ± 4.9%	7.7% ± 2.7%
Alaska (n = 81)	32.0% ± 4.7%	68.0% ± 4.7%	8.0% ± 2.7%
Arizona (n = 28)	24.1% ± 4.4%	51.9% ± 5.1%	19.3% ± 4.0%
Arkansas (n = 43)	42.8% ± 5.0%	60.4% ± 5.0%	11.7% ± 3.3%
California (n = 166)	12.8% ± 3.4%	37.3% ± 4.9%	3.2% ± 1.8%
Colorado (n = 104)	21.8% ± 4.2%	19.3% ± 4.0%	8.7% ± 2.8%
Connecticut (n = 194)	3.4% ± 1.8%	32.5% ± 4.7%	3.4% ± 1.8%
Delaware (n = 17)	--	40.0% ± 5.1%	--
Florida (n = 56)	35.3% ± 4.8%	67.2% ± 4.7%	4.3% ± 2.0%
Georgia (n = 58)	23.1% ± 4.3%	63.1% ± 4.9%	--
Idaho (n = 104)	37.2% ± 4.9%	29.0% ± 4.6%	--
Illinois (n = 626)	11.6% ± 3.2%	28.8% ± 4.5%	1.4% ± 1.2%
Indiana (n = 239)	70.8% ± 4.6%	50.5% ± 5.0%	5.2% ± 2.2%
Iowa (n = 537)	8.7% ± 2.8%	49.4% ± 5.0%	1.0% ± 1.0%
Kentucky (n = 116)	41.4% ± 5.0%	55.2% ± 5.0%	3.5% ± 1.8%
Louisiana (n = 65)	89.2% ± 3.1%	79.5% ± 4.1%	12.3% ± 3.3%
Maryland (n = 21)	28.6% ± 4.6%	76.2% ± 4.4%	4.8% ± 2.2%
Massachusetts (n = 370)	8.5% ± 2.8%	17.0% ± 3.8%	2.8% ± 1.7%
Michigan (n = 378)	39.8% ± 4.9%	45.2% ± 5.0%	2.1% ± 1.4%
Minnesota (n = 132)	50.5% ± 5.0%	42.7% ± 5.0%	22.6% ± 4.2%
Mississippi (n = 44)	63.0% ± 4.9%	92.6% ± 2.7%	29.6% ± 4.6%
Missouri (n = 145)	37.9% ± 4.9%	51.4% ± 5.0%	8.9% ± 2.9%
Montana (n = 79)	26.3% ± 4.4%	70.4% ± 4.6%	3.3% ± 1.8%
Nevada (n = 20)	--	42.8% ± 5.1%	--

**Figure 38 (cont'd): Public Library System Percentage of Libraries Receiving E-rate Discount by Category and by State.**

<i>State</i>	<b>Internet connectivity</b>	<b>Telecommunications services</b>	<b>Internal connections cost</b>
New Hampshire (n = 230)	2.9% ± 1.7%	6.5% ± 2.5%	--
New Mexico (n = 82)	20.1% ± 4.0%	28.8% ± 4.6%	7.1% ± 2.6%
New York (n = 750)	12.6% ± 3.3%	58.7% ± 4.9%	2.8% ± 1.6%
North Carolina (n = 65)	27.8% ± 4.5%	61.2% ± 4.9%	3.9% ± 2.0%
Ohio (n = 244)	19.0% ± 3.9%	39.4% ± 4.9%	1.7% ± 1.3%
Oregon (n = 121)	6.9% ± 2.6%	27.7% ± 4.5%	4.6% ± 2.1%
Pennsylvania (n = 451)	41.0% ± 4.9%	56.9% ± 5.0%	3.7% ± 1.9%
Rhode Island (n = 48)	23.6% ± 4.3%	29.2% ± 4.6%	--
South Carolina (n = 40)	27.6% ± 4.5%	89.4% ± 3.1%	5.2% ± 2.2%
South Dakota (n = 123)	9.1% ± 2.9%	9.1% ± 2.9%	3.0% ± 1.7%
Tennessee (n = 184)	44.7% ± 5.0%	51.7% ± 5.0%	10.5% ± 3.1%
Texas (n = 557)	12.0% ± 3.3%	23.9% ± 4.3%	6.6% ± 2.5%
Utah (n = 53)	21.1% ± 4.1%	21.2% ± 4.1%	--
Virginia (n = 79)	23.7% ± 4.1%	45.9% ± 5.0%	3.7% ± 1.9%
Washington (n = 55)	33.3% ± 4.8%	33.3% ± 4.8%	--
West Virginia (n = 97)	38.6% ± 4.9%	79.1% ± 4.1%	14.2% ± 3.5%
Wisconsin (n = 377)	12.2% ± 3.3%	16.5% ± 3.7%	3.8% ± 1.9%
Wyoming (n = 23)	--	23.9% ± 4.4%	--
<b>National</b>	22.4% ± 4.2% (N = 2,014)	39.6% ± 4.9% (N = 3,552)	4.4% ± 2.1% (N = 394)
<b>Key:</b> * : 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/>

According to Figure 38 (above), the states with the highest percentages of library systems receiving E-rate discounts for Internet connectivity are Indiana (70.8%), Louisiana (89.2%), and Mississippi (63.0%). The states with the highest percentages of library systems receiving E-rate discounts for telecommunications services are Louisiana (79.5%), South Carolina (89.4%), and West Virginia (79.1%). The states with the highest percentages of library systems receiving E-rate discounts for internal connections are Minnesota (22.6%) and Mississippi (29.6%).

Figure 39 (below) documents reasons that library systems did not apply for E-rate funding. Library systems in Washington (35.4%) and Wyoming (60.9%) were most likely to not apply due to the complexity of the application process. Library systems in Wyoming (30.4%) were also most likely to feel that the library system would not qualify for E-rate funding. Library systems in South Dakota (45.5%) and Wyoming (45.7%) 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 (47.0%) and Rhode Island (47.2%) were most likely to not apply due to receiving E-rate as part of a consortium. Library systems in Delaware (20.0%) were most likely not to apply due to being rejected in the past. Library systems in South Dakota (24.2%), Washington (30.4%), and Wyoming (60.9%) were most likely to have not applied as a result of the filtering requirements of CIPA. Library systems in Colorado (11.2%), South Dakota (15.2%), and Wyoming (30.4%) were most likely to have applied for E-rate funding in the past, but now no longer find it necessary.

**Figure 39: 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
Alabama (n = 206)	16.2% ± 3.7%	3.2% ± 1.8%	11.0% ± 3.1%	6.4% ± 2.5%	--	3.2% ± 1.8%	6.5% ± 2.5%
Alaska (n = 81)	8.0% ± 2.7%	--	16.0% ± 3.7%	--	--	8.0% ± 2.7%	--
Arizona (n = 28)	24.1% ± 4.4%	--	--	--	--	7.7% ± 2.7%	--
Arkansas (n = 43)	9.2% ± 2.9%	3.3% ± 1.8%	9.2% ± 2.9%	--	--	--	5.9% ± 2.4%
California (n = 166)	32.5% ± 4.7%	9.9% ± 3.0%	23.3% ± 4.2%	3.0% ± 1.7%	3.0% ± 1.7%	17.3% ± 3.8%	5.1% ± 2.2%
Colorado (n = 104)	25.3% ± 4.4%	1.0% ± 1.0%	35.4% ± 4.8%	1.0% ± 1.0%	--	6.9% ± 2.5%	11.2% ± 3.2%
Connecticut (n = 194)	9.0% ± 2.9%	5.7% ± 2.3%	23.8% ± 4.3%	18.2% ± 3.9%	2.8% ± 1.7%	8.5% ± 2.8%	5.7% ± 2.3%
Delaware (n = 17)	--	--	20.0% ± 4.1%	--	20.0% ± 4.1%	--	--
Florida (n = 56)	10.4% ± 3.1%	6.1% ± 2.4%	8.7% ± 2.8%	--	--	--	6.1% ± 2.4%
Georgia (n = 58)	20.7% ± 4.1%	6.9% ± 2.6%	13.8% ± 3.5%	9.3% ± 2.9%	--	--	--
Idaho (n = 104)	34.1% ± 4.8%	--	21.7% ± 4.1%	4.1% ± 2.0%	8.3% ± 2.8%	4.1% ± 2.0%	--
Illinois (n = 626)	34.4% ± 4.8%	6.9% ± 2.5%	25.0% ± 4.3%	1.3% ± 1.2%	2.2% ± 1.5%	8.8% ± 2.8%	4.1% ± 2.0%
Indiana (n = 239)	1.7% ± 1.3%	--	--	1.7% ± 1.3%	--	3.4% ± 1.8%	--
Iowa (n = 537)	18.4% ± 3.9%	6.1% ± 2.4%	17.6% ± 3.8%	*	1.0% ± 1.0%	5.8% ± 2.3%	3.1% ± 1.7%
Kentucky (n = 116)	31.0% ± 4.7%	--	20.7% ± 4.1%	--	9.2% ± 2.9%	23.0% ± 4.2%	--
Louisiana (n = 65)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Figure 39 (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
Maryland (n = 21)	14.3% ± 3.6%	4.8% ± 2.2%	4.8% ± 2.2%	4.8% ± 2.2%	4.8% ± 2.2%	4.8% ± 2.2%	4.8% ± 2.2%
Massachusetts (n = 370)	25.1% ± 4.3%	6.5% ± 2.5%	26.8% ± 4.4%	47.0% ± 5.0%	2.7% ± 1.6%	12.3% ± 3.3%	*
Michigan (n = 378)	9.2% ± 2.9%	3.1% ± 1.7%	12.4% ± 3.3%	3.2% ± 1.8%	1.1% ± 1.0%	6.2% ± 2.4%	--
Minnesota (n = 132)	3.2% ± 1.8%	--	6.3% ± 2.4%	21.0% ± 4.1%	--	2.6% ± 1.6%	--
Mississippi (n = 44)	3.7% ± 1.9%	--	3.7% ± 1.9%	--	--	--	--
Missouri (n = 145)	6.0% ± 2.4%	--	15.9% ± 3.7%	14.9% ± 3.6%	2.0% ± 1.4%	--	--
Montana (n = 79)	3.3% ± 1.8%	--	6.6% ± 2.5%	--	--	9.9% ± 3.0%	--
Nevada (n = 20)	30.7% ± 4.7%	7.5% ± 2.7%	33.9% ± 4.9%	28.9% ± 4.7%	7.5% ± 2.7%	--	--
New Hampshire (n = 230)	30.2% ± 2.4%	5.9% ± 4.4%	26.4% ± 1.7%	2.9% ± 1.7%	--	19.5% ± 4.0%	7.4% ± 2.6%
New Mexico (n = 82)	35.0% ± 4.8%	4.5% ± 2.1%	17.5% ± 3.8%	--	4.5% ± 2.1%	20.1% ± 4.0%	2.6% ± 1.6%
New York (n = 750)	14.4% ± 3.5%	2.5% ± 1.6%	12.3% ± 3.3%	7.2% ± 2.6%	3.4% ± 1.8%	11.0% ± 3.1%	2.5% ± 1.6%
North Carolina (n = 65)	14.0% ± 3.5%	3.9% ± 2.0%	16.5% ± 3.7%	4.4% ± 2.1%	--	--	--
Ohio (n = 244)	26.1% ± 4.4%	--	20.8% ± 4.1%	12.0% ± 3.3%	3.3% ± 1.8%	7.7% ± 2.7%	2.7% ± 1.6%
Oregon (n = 121)	16.2% ± 3.7%	11.5% ± 3.2%	20.8% ± 4.1%	18.7% ± 3.9%	--	16.7% ± 3.7%	--
Pennsylvania (n = 451)	9.6% ± 3.0%	--	12.8% ± 3.3%	9.3% ± 2.9%	2.6% ± 1.6%	*	2.8% ± 1.7%
Rhode Island (n = 48)	9.7% ± 3.0%	--	--	47.2% ± 5.1%	--	--	--

**Figure 39 (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
South Carolina (n = 40)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota (n = 123)	27.3% ± 4.5%	15.2% ± 3.6%	45.5% ± 5.0%	--	3.0% ± 1.7%	24.2% ± 4.3%	15.2% ± 3.6%
Tennessee (n = 184)	9.8% ± 3.0%	5.6% ± 2.3%	9.8% ± 3.0%	2.1% ± 1.5%	2.8% ± 1.7%	5.6% ± 2.3%	--
Texas (n = 557)	25.5% ± 4.4%	3.1% ± 1.7%	16.2% ± 3.7%	1.0% ± 1.0%	1.0% ± 1.0%	7.9% ± 2.7%	8.3% ± 2.8%
Utah (n = 53)	16.5% ± 3.8%	5.5% ± 2.3%	15.6% ± 3.7%	9.1% ± 2.9%	--	--	5.5% ± 2.3%
Virginia (n = 79)	31.1% ± 4.7%	4.4% ± 2.1%	20.3% ± 4.1%	--	2.2% ± 1.5%	13.9% ± 3.5%	--
Washington (n = 55)	35.4% ± 4.8%	10.1% ± 3.0%	40.5% ± 5.0%	--	--	30.4% ± 4.6%	--
West Virginia (n = 97)	5.8% ± 2.4%	--	2.2% ± 1.5%	--	--	--	3.5% ± 1.9%
Wisconsin (n = 377)	6.6% ± 2.5%	5.6% ± 2.3%	6.5% ± 2.5%	29.7% ± 4.6%	--	8.7% ± 2.8%	--
Wyoming (n = 23)	60.9% ± 5.0%	30.4% ± 4.7%	45.7% ± 5.1%	15.2% ± 3.7%	--	60.9% ± 5.0%	30.4% ± 4.7%
<b>National</b>	35.3% ± 4.8% (n=1,734)	8.1% ± 2.7% (n=399)	31.7% ± 4.7% (n=1,556)	13.4% ± 3.4% (n=657)	3.3% ± 1.8% (n=160)	15.3% ± 3.6% (n=753)	5.8% ± 2.4% (n=287)
<b>Key:</b>	* : 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 can be seen in Figure 40 (below), the highest percentages of library systems do not offer information technology training for patrons in Arkansas (39.6%), Louisiana (48.7%), and Mississippi (40.7%). The highest percentages of library systems offer training related to local economic development in Maryland (14.3%) and North Carolina (14.5%). The highest percentages of library systems offer training to those who otherwise have no access to technology in Florida (73.4%) and Maryland (76.2%). The highest percentages of library systems offer training to help students with their schoolwork in Iowa (64.2%) and West Virginia (69.1%). The highest percentages of library systems offer training to help business owners in Maryland (9.5%) and Montana (9.9%). The highest percentages of library systems offer training to provide general technology skills in Kentucky (72.4%) and Montana (70.4%). The highest percentages of library systems offer training to provide information literacy skills in Maryland (90.5%) and Rhode Island (81.9%). The highest percentages of library systems offer training to help users access government information and services in Delaware (60.0%) and Rhode Island (52.8%).

**Figure 40: Public Library System Information Technology Training Availability for Patrons by State.**

<i>State</i>	The library does not offer patron information technology training services	Facilitates local economic development	Offers technology training opportunities to those who would otherwise not have any	Helps students with their school assignment and school work	Helps business owners understand and use technology and/or information resources	Provides general technology skills	Provide information literacy skills	Helps users access and use electronic government services and resources.
Alabama (n = 206)	30.4% ± 4.6%	--	29.6% ± 4.6%	50.9% ± 5.0%	4.5% ± 2.1%	31.6% ± 4.7%	48.9% ± 5.0%	17.4% ± 3.8%
Alaska (n = 81)	36.0% ± 4.8%	--	32.0% ± 4.7%	20.0% ± 4.0%	--	40.0% ± 4.9%	40.0% ± 4.9%	40.0% ± 4.9%
Arizona (n = 28)	34.8% ± 4.9%	7.7% ± 2.7%	65.2% ± 4.9%	23.2% ± 4.3%	--	49.8% ± 5.1%	32.6% ± 4.8%	24.1% ± 4.4%
Arkansas (n = 43)	39.6% ± 5.0%	--	30.1% ± 4.6%	36.3% ± 4.9%	9.1% ± 2.9%	24.2% ± 4.3%	30.2% ± 4.7%	17.8% ± 3.9%
California (n = 166)	24.3% ± 4.3%	3.0% ± 1.7%	49.5% ± 5.0%	37.1% ± 4.9%	5.7% ± 2.3%	30.5% ± 4.6%	59.5% ± 4.9%	13.3% ± 3.4%
Colorado (n = 104)	11.2% ± 3.2%	1.0% ± 1.0%	42.5% ± 5.0%	20.9% ± 4.1%	5.3% ± 2.3%	60.3% ± 4.9%	64.4% ± 4.8%	20.9% ± 4.1%
Connecticut (n = 194)	20.9% ± 4.1%	--	40.6% ± 4.9%	33.6% ± 4.7%	3.4% ± 1.8%	40.1% ± 4.9%	62.1% ± 4.9%	11.4% ± 3.2%
Delaware (n = 17)	--	--	40.0% ± 5.1%	60.0% ± 5.1%	--	60.0% ± 5.1%	80.0% ± 4.1%	60.0% ± 5.1%
Florida (n = 466)	6.8% ± 2.6%	--	73.4% ± 4.5%	31.0% ± 4.7%	--	66.4% ± 4.8%	64.6% ± 4.8%	18.1% ± 3.9%
Georgia (n = 58)	34.5% ± 4.8%	--	43.3% ± 5.0%	42.4% ± 5.0%	--	42.4% ± 5.0%	65.5% ± 4.8%	3.0% ± 1.7%
Idaho (n = 104)	29.0% ± 4.6%	--	29.0% ± 4.6%	29.9% ± 4.6%	1.0% ± 1.0%	37.2% ± 4.9%	41.4% ± 5.0%	25.8% ± 4.4%
Illinois (n = 626)	21.4% ± 4.1%	1.7% ± 1.3%	39.5% ± 4.9%	43.1% ± 5.0%	4.3% ± 2.0%	40.3% ± 4.9%	47.4% ± 5.0%	23.9% ± 4.3%
Indiana (n = 239)	6.9% ± 2.5%	7.0% ± 2.6%	58.9% ± 4.9%	32.3% ± 4.7%	--	56.8% ± 5.0%	52.0% ± 5.0%	32.5% ± 4.7%
Iowa (n = 537)	21.4% ± 4.1%	--	35.6% ± 4.8%	64.2% ± 4.8%	1.6% ± 1.2%	42.2% ± 4.9%	43.6% ± 5.0%	25.2% ± 4.4%
Kentucky (n = 116)	12.6% ± 3.3%	3.5% ± 1.8%	46.0% ± 5.0%	60.9% ± 4.9%	4.6% ± 2.1%	72.4% ± 4.5%	56.3% ± 5.0%	32.2% ± 4.7%
Louisiana (n = 65)	48.7% ± 5.0%	--	4.1% ± 2.0%	32.8% ± 4.7%	--	18.4% ± 3.9%	26.7% ± 4.5%	14.4% ± 3.5%

**Figure 40 (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 services	Facilitates local economic development	Offers technology training opportunities to those who would otherwise not have any	Helps students with their school assignment and school work	Helps business owners understand and use technology and/or information resources	Provides general technology skills	Provide information literacy skills	Helps users access and use electronic government services and resources.
Maryland (n = 21)	--	14.3% ± 3.6%	76.2% ± 4.4%	57.1% ± 5.1%	9.5% ± 3.0%	47.6% ± 5.1%	90.5% ± 3.0%	--
Massachusetts (n = 370)	27.1% ± 4.5%	2.0% ± 1.4%	42.2% ± 5.0%	36.5% ± 4.8%	1.9% ± 1.4%	33.5% ± 4.7%	47.3% ± 5.0%	26.2% ± 4.4%
Michigan (n = 378)	20.6% ± 4.1%	*	44.2% ± 5.0%	28.1% ± 4.5%	2.0% ± 1.4%	59.5% ± 4.9%	57.8% ± 5.0%	23.8% ± 4.3%
Minnesota (n = 132)	10.1% ± 3.0%	--	40.1% ± 4.9%	51.1% ± 5.0%	4.4% ± 2.1%	29.1% ± 4.6%	53.9% ± 5.0%	30.9% ± 4.6%
Mississippi (n = 44)	40.7% ± 5.0%	--	37.0% ± 4.9%	48.1% ± 5.1%	--	40.7% ± 5.0%	37.0% ± 4.9%	14.8% ± 3.6%
Missouri (n = 145)	21.8% ± 4.1%	--	50.4% ± 5.0%	30.7% ± 4.6%	2.0% ± 1.4%	47.9% ± 5.0%	52.4% ± 5.0%	29.8% ± 4.6%
Montana (n = 79)	6.6% ± 2.5%	--	42.8% ± 5.0%	42.8% ± 5.0%	9.9% ± 3.0%	70.4% ± 4.6%	55.9% ± 5.0%	29.6% ± 4.6%
Nevada (n = 20)	21.4% ± 4.2%	--	30.7% ± 4.7%	52.2% ± 5.2%	--	42.1% ± 5.1%	57.2% ± 4.2%	21.4% ± 3.2%
New Hampshire (n = 230)	32.8% ± 4.7%	--	20.8% ± 4.1%	37.8% ± 4.9%	--	33.4% ± 4.7%	42.2% ± 5.0%	18.4% ± 3.9%
New Mexico (n = 82)	18.2% ± 3.9%	--	50.8% ± 5.0%	44.9% ± 5.0%	5.2% ± 2.2%	29.1% ± 4.6%	49.2% ± 5.0%	31.4% ± 4.7%
New York (n = 750)	16.3% ± 3.7%	*	48.1% ± 5.0%	43.9% ± 5.0%	2.5% ± 1.6%	43.2% ± 5.0%	60.9% ± 4.9%	19.0% ± 3.9%
North Carolina (n = 65)	16.5% ± 3.7%	14.5% ± 3.6%	55.2% ± 5.0%	39.8% ± 4.9%	--	52.0% ± 5.0%	61.2% ± 4.9%	12.2% ± 3.3%
Ohio (n = 244)	20.1% ± 4.0%	5.4% ± 2.3%	53.7% ± 5.0%	37.8% ± 4.9%	2.7% ± 1.6%	43.8% ± 5.0%	53.7% ± 5.0%	24.5% ± 4.3%
Oregon (n = 121)	20.8% ± 4.1%	--	39.9% ± 4.9%	42.3% ± 5.0%	2.3% ± 1.5%	30.0% ± 4.6%	44.4% ± 5.0%	44.0% ± 5.0%
Pennsylvania (n = 451)	22.7% ± 4.2%	--	42.1% ± 4.9%	33.3% ± 4.7%	2.8% ± 1.7%	45.1% ± 5.0%	50.3% ± 5.0%	24.2% ± 4.3%
Rhode Island (n = 48)	4.2% ± 2.0%	--	33.3% ± 4.8%	52.8% ± 5.1%	--	56.9% ± 5.0%	81.9% ± 3.9%	52.8% ± 5.1%

**Figure 40 (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 services	Facilitates local economic development	Offers technology training opportunities to those who would otherwise not have any	Helps students with their school assignment and school work	Helps business owners understand and use technology and/or information resources	Provides general technology skills	Provide information literacy skills	Helps users access and use electronic government services and resources.
South Carolina (n = 40)	31.1% ± 4.7%	3.8% ± 1.9%	48.2% ± 5.1%	36.5% ± 4.9%	--	30.1% ± 4.6%	55.5% ± 5.0%	12.1% ± 3.3%
South Dakota (n = 123)	24.2% ± 4.3%	3.0% ± 1.7%	27.3% ± 4.5%	33.3% ± 4.7%	3.0% ± 1.7%	33.3% ± 4.7%	39.4% ± 4.9%	30.3% ± 4.6%
Tennessee (n = 184)	30.0% ± 4.6%	--	30.8% ± 4.6%	39.9% ± 4.9%	--	39.3% ± 4.9%	52.5% ± 5.0%	20.3% ± 4.0%
Texas (n = 557)	19.1% ± 3.9%	4.2% ± 2.0%	39.8% ± 4.9%	43.4% ± 5.0%	2.6% ± 1.6%	43.7% ± 5.0%	57.6% ± 5.0%	31.2% ± 4.6%
Utah (n = 53)	15.6% ± 3.7%	--	42.3% ± 5.0%	63.2% ± 4.9%	5.5% ± 2.3%	32.3% ± 4.7%	52.3% ± 5.0%	36.6% ± 4.9%
Virginia (n = 79)	22.8% ± 4.2%	--	36.6% ± 4.9%	40.6% ± 4.9%	--	49.6% ± 5.0%	60.8% ± 4.9%	21.0% ± 4.1%
Washington (n = 55)	18.2% ± 3.9%	--	23.2% ± 4.3%	45.5% ± 5.0%	--	55.6% ± 5.0%	63.7% ± 4.9%	--
West Virginia (n = 97)	10.6% ± 3.1%	7.1% ± 2.6%	28.3% ± 4.5%	69.1% ± 4.6%	--	40.2% ± 4.9%	62.4% ± 4.9%	44.7% ± 5.0%
Wisconsin (n = 377)	28.1% ± 4.5%	--	33.5% ± 4.7%	32.9% ± 4.7%	3.8% ± 1.9%	37.5% ± 4.9%	44.2% ± 5.0%	27.3% ± 4.5%
Wyoming (n = 23)	--	--	54.3% ± 5.1%	30.4% ± 4.7%	--	69.6% ± 4.7%	--	30.4% ± 4.7%
<b>National</b>	21.4% ± 4.1% (n = 1,921)	1.6% ± 1.3% (n = 142)	41.2% ± 4.9% (n = 3,695)	41.9% ± 4.9% (n = 3,763)	2.5% ± 1.6% (n = 225)	42.7% ± 5.0% (n = 3,836)	51.6% ± 5.0% (n = 4,629)	25.0% ± 4.3% (n = 2,248)
<b>Key:</b>	* : 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 41 (below) shows library system perceptions of the impacts of the availability of Internet access in the public library on the community served by the library:

- The provision of information for local economic development was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in Washington (15.1%).
- The provision of information about local and state business opportunities was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in New York (98.8%).
- The provision of Internet training and skills was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in Florida (76.8%).
- The provision of real estate information was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in Alaska (8.0%).
- The provision of community information was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in Connecticut (38.2%).
- The provision of information for local business marketing was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in Delaware (20.0%).
- The provision of services for job seekers was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in North Carolina (78.2%).
- The provision of investment information or databases was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in Colorado (16.3%).
- The provision of education resources for K-12 students was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in Georgia (86.8%).
- The provision of education resources for students in higher education was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in Alabama (46.5%).
- The provision of education resources for home schooling was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in Louisiana (33.3%).
- The provision of education resources for adult and continuing education students was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in North Carolina (45.6%).
- The provision of information for college applicants was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in Delaware (20.0%).
- The provision of access to local and state government documents was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in Nevada (32.1%).
- The provision of access to federal government documents was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in Washington (20.3%).
- The provision of access to local, state, and federal electronic government services was noted by the highest percentage of library systems in Rhode Island (47.2%).

One can therefore see the variation in the impacts of Internet access across the states.

**Figure 41: Public Library System Community Impact of Public Access Internet Services by State.**

State	Provide information for local economic development	Provide information about state and local business opportunities	Provide computer and Internet skills training	Provide real estate-related information	Provide community information	Provide information for local business marketing	Provide services for job seekers	Provide investment information or databases	Provide education resources and databases for K-12 students	Provide education resources & databases for students in higher education	Provide education resources and databases for home schooling	Provide education resources & databases for adult/continuing education students	Provide information for college applicants	Provide access to local public and local government documents	Provide access to federal government documents	Provide access to and assistance with local, state, or federal government electronic services
Alabama (n = 206)	3.2% ±1.8%	--	39.3% ±4.9%	6.4% ±2.5%	21.8% ±4.1%	--	39.4% ±4.9%	--	79.4% ±4.1%	46.5% ±5.0%	9.7% ±3.0%	7.8% ±2.7%	6.5% ±2.5%	--	9.7% ±3.0%	14.2% ±3.5%
Alaska (n = 81)	--	8.0% ±2.7%	28.0% ±4.5%	8.0% ±2.7%	24.0% ±4.3%	--	40.0% ±4.9%	8.0% ±2.7%	48.0% ±5.0%	16.0% ±3.7%	12.0% ±3.3%	8.0% ±2.7%	8.0% ±2.7%	12.0% ±3.3%	8.0% ±2.7%	44.0% ±5.0%
Arizona (n = 28)	7.7% ±2.7%	--	57.5% ±5.0%	--	34.8% ±4.9%	--	32.6% ±4.8%	--	51.1% ±5.1%	7.7% ±2.7%	16.3% ±3.8%	15.5% ±3.7%	15.5% ±3.7%	--	--	8.6% ±2.9%
Arkansas (n = 43)	5.8% ±2.4%	9.2% ±2.9%	21.7% ±4.2%	--	17.6% ±3.9%	--	33.5% ±4.8%	--	69.7% ±4.7%	30.3% ±4.7%	21.8% ±4.2%	18.5% ±3.9%	5.9% ±2.4%	--	11.8% ±3.3%	12.6% ±3.4%
California (n = 166)	4.4% ±2.1%	1.5% ±1.2%	39.7% ±4.9%	--	27.1% ±4.5%	7.5% ±2.6%	45.3% ±5.0%	8.2% ±2.8%	68.3% ±4.7%	13.7% ±3.5%	1.7% ±1.3%	15.3% ±3.6%	1.3% ±1.2%	6.6% ±2.5%	8.1% ±2.7%	11.4% ±3.2%
Colorado (n = 104)	4.4% ±2.1%	4.4% ±2.1%	48.9% ±5.0%	--	26.2% ±4.4%	2.5% ±1.6%	42.2% ±5.0%	16.3% ±3.7%	40.8% ±4.9%	13.2% ±3.4%	4.4% ±2.1%	7.8% ±2.7%	4.4% ±2.1%	--	19.9% ±4.0%	22.7% ±4.2%
Connecticut (n = 194)	2.8% ±1.7%	5.7% ±2.3%	39.3% ±4.9%	--	38.2% ±4.9%	2.8% ±1.7%	36.5% ±4.8%	4.6% ±2.1%	56.3% ±5.0%	13.1% ±3.4%	5.7% ±2.3%	17.6% ±3.8	--	2.8% ±1.7	4.6% ±2.1	17.0% ±3.8
Delaware (n = 17)	--	--	40.0% ±5.1%	--	--	20.0% ±4.1%	--	--	80.0% ±4.1%	--	--	40.0% ±5.1%	20.0% ±4.1%	--	--	--
Florida (n = 56)	--	6.8% ±2.6%	76.8% ±4.3%	--	23.2% ±4.3%	--	12.8% ±3.4%	11.2% ±3.2%	56.0% ±5.0%	10.4% ±3.1%	2.6% ±1.6%	6.8% ±2.6%	12.2% ±3.3%	14.8% ±3.6%	8.6% ±2.8%	16.2% ±3.7%
Georgia (n = 58)	--	6.3% ±2.5%	36.9% ±4.9%	--	6.9% ±2.6%	--	53.2% ±5.0%	--	86.8% ±3.4%	26.7% ±4.7%	23.1% ±4.3%	19.3% ±4.0%	6.9% ±2.6%	--	--	20.7% ±4.1%
Idaho (n = 104)	--	5.1% ±2.2%	29.0% ±4.6%	--	4.1% ±2.0%	--	58.9% ±4.9%	4.1% ±2.0%	45.5% ±5.0%	9.2% ±2.9%	29.0% ±4.6%	20.7% ±4.1%	12.4% ±3.3%	4.1% ±2.0%	4.1% ±2.0%	33.1% ±4.7%
Illinois (n = 626)	2.5% ±1.6%	*	37.5% ±4.8%	1.8% ±1.3%	24.0% ±4.3%	1.3% ±1.2%	49.8% ±5.0%	6.1% ±2.4%	59.4% ±4.9%	15.7% ±3.6%	7.1% ±2.6%	14.5% ±3.5%	8.4% ±2.8%	5.3% ±2.2%	5.5% ±2.3%	20.3% ±4.0%
Indiana (n = 239)	5.2% ±2.2%	--	50.2% ±5.0%	--	20.8% ±4.1%	1.7% ±1.3%	49.9% ±5.0%	1.7% ±1.3%	57.0% ±5.0%	8.6% ±2.8%	6.8% ±2.5%	12.0% ±3.3%	3.4% ±1.8%	8.6% ±2.8%	8.5% ±2.8%	32.7% ±4.7%

**Figure 41 (cont'd): Public Library System Community Impact of Public Access Internet Services by State.**

State	Provide information for local economic development	Provide information about state and local business opportunities	Provide computer and Internet skills training	Provide real estate-related information	Provide community information	Provide information for local business marketing	Provide services for job seekers	Provide investment information or databases	Provide education resources and databases for K-12 students	Provide education resources & databases for students in higher education	Provide education resources and databases for home schooling	Provide education resources & databases for adult/continuing education students	Provide information for college applicants	Provide access to local public and local government documents	Provide access to federal government documents	Provide access to and assistance with local, state, or federal government electronic services
Iowa (n = 537)	2.0% ±1.4%	2.0% ±1.4%	38.4% ±4.9%	2.0% ±1.4%	16.7% ±3.7%	--	44.9% ±5.0%	2.5% ±1.6%	76.7% ±4.2%	22.6% ±4.2%	14.8% ±3.6%	19.1% ±3.9%	3.6% ±1.9%	6.7% ±2.5%	3.5% ±1.8%	18.0% ±3.8%
Kentucky (n = 116)	3.5% ±1.8%	14.9% ±3.6%	50.6% ±5.0%	--	35.6% ±4.8%	4.6% ±2.1%	50.6% ±5.0%	4.6% ±2.1%	40.2% ±4.9%	32.2% ±4.7%	--	23.0% ±4.2%	9.2% ±2.9%	4.6% ±2.1%	9.2% ±2.9%	12.6% ±3.3%
Louisiana (n = 65)	10.3% ±3.1%	--	12.3% ±3.3%	2.0% ±1.4%	16.4% ±3.7%	--	49.2% ±5.0%	--	81.6% ±3.9%	27.7% ±4.5%	33.3% ±4.8%	33.3% ±4.8%	--	2.0% ±1.4%	2.0% ±1.4%	2.0% ±1.4%
Maryland (n = 21)	14.3% ±3.6%	4.8% ±2.2%	52.4% ±5.1%	--	28.6% ±4.6%	4.8% ±2.2%	38.1% ±5.0%	--	81.0% ±4.0%	9.5% ±3.0%	23.8% ±4.4%	33.3% ±4.8%	--	--	--	4.8% ±2.2%
Massachusetts (n = 370)	5.8% ±2.3%	1.9% ±1.4%	36.2% ±4.8%	--	28.8% ±4.5%	*	21.8% ±4.1%	9.1% ±2.9%	70.7% ±4.6%	18.6% ±3.9%	7.7% ±2.7%	31.1% ±4.6%	*	6.4% ±2.5%	7.7% ±2.7%	16.0% ±3.7%
Michigan (n = 378)	4.0% ±2.0%	2.0% ±1.4%	42.2% ±5.0%	*	19.7% ±4.0%	*	63.0% ±4.8%	4.3% ±2.0%	58.9% ±4.9%	6.3% ±2.4%	12.3% ±3.3%	18.6% ±3.9%	4.2% ±2.0%	3.0% ±1.7%	6.1% ±2.4%	27.4% ±4.5%
Minnesota (n = 132)	--	--	22.2% ±4.2%	--	20.2% ±4.0%	--	43.7% ±5.0%	--	74.7% ±4.4%	7.5% ±2.7%	22.7% ±4.2%	20.2% ±4.0%	5.8% ±2.3%	6.3% ±2.4%	7.5% ±2.7%	24.0% ±4.3%
Mississippi (n = 44)	7.4% ±2.7%	--	22.2% ±4.2%	--	22.2% ±4.2%	--	44.4% ±5.0%	--	85.2% ±3.6%	29.6% ±4.6%	18.5% ±3.9%	33.3% ±4.8%	3.7% ±1.9%	--	--	22.2% ±4.2%
Missouri (n = 145)	2.0% ±1.4%	6.0% ±2.4%	47.5% ±5.0%	--	16.1% ±3.7%	--	70.0% ±4.6%	2.0% ±1.4%	48.2% ±5.0%	18.8% ±3.9%	6.9% ±2.5%	15.8% ±3.7%	7.9% ±2.7%	4.0% ±2.0%	15.5% ±3.6%	21.9% ±4.2%
Montana (n = 79)	9.9% ±3.0%	9.9% ±3.0%	62.5% ±4.9%	--	13.2% ±3.4%	--	40.8% ±5.0%	--	46.1% ±5.0%	9.9% ±3.0%	19.7% ±4.0%	13.2% ±3.4%	9.9% ±3.0%	7.8% ±2.7%	9.9% ±3.0%	26.3% ±4.4%
Nevada (n = 20)	--	--	39.6% ±5.0%	--	20.7% ±4.2%	--	44.6% ±5.1%	5.0% ±2.2%	67.9% ±4.8%	--	10.7% ±3.2%	39.6% ±5.0%	--	32.1% ±4.8%	10.7% ±3.2%	28.9% ±4.7%
New Hampshire (n = 230)	1.5% ±1.2%	4.4% ±2.1%	14.3% ±3.5%	1.5% ±1.2%	33.1% ±4.7%	1.8% ±1.4%	38.5% ±4.9%	2.9% ±1.7%	72.7% ±4.5%	13.3% ±3.4%	19.5% ±4.0%	23.5% ±4.3%	1.5% ±1.2%	10.3% ±3.1%	7.7% ±2.7%	13.3% ±3.4%
New Mexico (n = 82)	--	--	31.7% ±4.7%	--	21.0% ±4.1%	--	30.7% ±4.6%	--	56.7% ±5.0%	22.7% ±4.2%	10.4% ±3.1%	20.1% ±4.0%	14.9% ±3.6%	5.2% ±2.2%	10.4% ±3.1%	28.4% ±4.5%

**Figure 41 (cont'd): Public Library System Community Impact of Public Access Internet Services by State.**

State	Provide information for local economic development	Provide information about state and local business opportunities	Provide computer and Internet skills training	Provide real estate-related information	Provide community information	Provide information for local business marketing	Provide services for job seekers	Provide investment information or databases	Provide education resources and databases for K-12 students	Provide education resources & databases for students in higher education	Provide education resources and databases for home schooling	Provide education resources & databases for adult/continuing education students	Provide information for college applicants	Provide access to local public and local government documents	Provide access to federal government documents	Provide access to and assistance with local, state, or federal government electronic services
New York (n = 750)	2.9% ±1.7%	98.8% ±1.1%	51.3% ±5.0%	1.7% ±1.3%	18.5% ±3.9%	*	45.8% ±5.0%	2.9% ±1.7%	62.7% ±4.8%	20.3% ±4.0%	9.6% ±3.0%	21.9% ±4.1%	*	2.5% ±1.6%	5.9% ±2.4%	13.4% ±3.4%
North Carolina (n = 65)	4.4% ±2.1%	--	32.6% ±4.7%	5.8% ±2.4%	8.7% ±2.8%	--	78.2% ±4.2%	3.9% ±2.0%	52.0% ±5.0%	20.0% ±4.0%	9.7% ±3.0%	45.6% ±5.0%	--	5.8% ±2.4%	--	7.8% ±2.7%
Ohio (n = 244)	5.4% ±2.3%	2.7% ±1.6%	56.9% ±5.0%	2.7% ±1.6%	19.8% ±4.0%	2.7% ±1.6%	35.4% ±4.8%	--	64.8% ±4.8%	8.7% ±2.8%	14.7% ±3.6%	8.7% ±2.8%	5.4% ±2.3%	7.7% ±2.7%	9.2% ±2.9%	21.4% ±4.1%
Oregon (n = 121)	7.4% ±2.6%	--	33.8% ±4.8%	--	13.9% ±3.5%	2.3% ±1.5%	51.1% ±5.0%	--	60.6% ±4.9%	11.5% ±3.2%	16.2% ±3.7%	25.4% ±4.4%	9.2% ±2.9%	2.3% ±1.5%	4.6% ±2.1%	37.0% ±4.9%
Pennsylvania (n = 451)	3.1% ±1.8%	2.3% ±1.5%	39.3% ±4.9%	--	18.7% ±3.9%	*	58.2% ±4.9%	3.7% ±1.9%	67.1% ±4.7%	16.2% ±3.7%	15.0% ±3.6%	15.9% ±3.7%	*	4.3% ±2.0%	5.6% ±2.3%	21.9% ±4.1%
Rhode Island (n = 48)	--	--	23.6% ±4.3%	--	29.2% ±4.6%	--	52.8% ±5.1%	--	62.5% ±4.9%	--	9.7% ±3.0%	19.5% ±4.0%	--	9.7% ±3.0%	--	47.2% ±5.1%
South Carolina (n = 40)	3.8% ±1.9%	5.2% ±2.2%	47.9% ±5.1%	--	12.7% ±3.4%	--	73.8% ±4.5%	5.2% ±2.2%	75.5% ±4.4%	23.8% ±4.3%	14.1% ±3.5%	29.0% ±4.6%	--	--	5.2% ±2.2%	3.8% ±1.9%
South Dakota (n = 123)	--	3.0% ±1.7%	27.3% ±4.5%	3.0% ±1.7%	24.2% ±4.3%	3.0% ±1.7%	27.3% ±4.5%	--	54.5% ±5.0%	18.2% ±3.9%	9.1% ±2.9%	18.2% ±3.9%	3.0% ±1.7%	3.0% ±1.7%	6.1% ±2.4%	36.4% ±4.8%
Tennessee (n = 184)	--	2.8% ±1.7%	23.7% ±4.3%	--	11.9% ±3.3%	--	62.2% ±4.9%	2.8% ±1.7%	73.5% ±4.4%	26.5% ±4.4%	18.2% ±3.9%	25.2% ±4.4%	13.9% ±3.5%	2.8% ±1.7%	8.3% ±2.8%	14.7% ±3.6%
Texas (n = 557)	4.2% ±2.0%	5.7% ±2.3%	33.6% ±4.7%	1.1% ±1.0%	14.0% ±3.5%	*	50.6% ±5.0%	3.1% ±1.7%	59.8% ±4.9%	27.0% ±4.4%	13.6% ±3.4%	17.2% ±3.8%	14.6% ±3.5%	2.6% ±1.6%	4.2% ±2.0%	25.1% ±4.3%
Utah (n = 53)	5.5% ±2.3%	--	36.8% ±4.9%	--	21.2% ±4.1%	--	40.2% ±5.0%	5.7% ±2.3%	67.7% ±4.7%	42.1% ±5.0%	5.5% ±2.3%	37.6% ±4.9%	5.5% ±2.3%	5.5% ±2.3%	--	22.1% ±4.2%
Virginia (n = 79)	--	3.7% ±1.9%	33.0% ±4.7%	--	17.6% ±3.8%	5.9% ±2.4%	35.2% ±4.8%	5.9% ±2.4%	75.1% ±4.4%	16.1% ±3.7%	25.2% ±4.4%	23.0% ±4.2%	3.4% ±1.8%	7.1% ±2.6%	3.4% ±1.8%	24.7% ±4.3%
Washington (n = 55)	15.1% ±3.6%	--	43.4% ±5.0%	--	33.3% ±4.8%	--	30.4% ±4.6%	--	63.7% ±4.9%	13.2% ±3.4%	18.2% ±3.9%	10.1% ±3.0%	--	5.0% ±2.2%	20.3% ±4.1%	15.1% ±3.6%

**Figure 41 (cont'd): Public Library System Community Impact of Public Access Internet Services by State.**

<i>State</i>	Provide information for local economic development	Provide information about state and local business opportunities	Provide computer and Internet skills training	Provide real estate-related information	Provide community information	Provide information for local business marketing	Provide services for job seekers	Provide investment information or databases	Provide education resources and databases for K-12 students	Provide education resources & databases for students in higher education	Provide education resources and databases for home schooling	Provide education resources & databases for adult/continuing education students	Provide information for college applicants	Provide access to local public and local government documents	Provide access to federal government documents	Provide access to and assistance with local, state, or federal government electronic services
West Virginia (n = 97)	--	7.1% ±2.6%	33.7% ±4.8%	--	21.6% ±4.1%	--	38.6% ±4.9%	--	75.2% ±4.3%	19.9% ±4.0%	16.4% ±3.7%	34.4% ±4.8%	3.5% ±1.9%	--	10.6% ±3.1%	24.8% ±4.3%
Wisconsin (n = 377)	--	1.4% ±1.2%	28.5% ±4.5%	3.0% ±1.7%	26.9% ±4.4%	--	52.8% ±5.0%	5.9% ±2.4%	48.8% ±5.0%	6.5% ±2.5%	12.3% ±3.3%	19.4% ±4.0%	4.3% ±2.0%	8.4% ±2.8%	10.7% ±3.1%	31.7% ±4.7%
Wyoming (n = 23)	--	--	23.9% ±4.4%	--	8.7% ±2.9%	--	60.9% ±5.0%	--	60.9% ±5.0%	15.2% ±3.7%	23.9% ±4.4%	30.4% ±4.7%	--	--	--	30.4% ±4.7%
<i>National</i>	3.2% ±1.8% (n=287)	2.8% ±1.6% (n=250)	38.0% ±4.9% (n=3,412)	1.2% ±1.1% (n=111)	20.9% ±4.1% (n=1,877)	1.0% ±1.0% (n=87)	46.1% ±5.0% (n=4,140)	3.7% ±1.9% (n=335)	63.6% ±4.8% (n=5,709)	17.5% ±3.8% (n=1,575)	12.7% ±3.3% (n=1,138)	19.6% ±4.0% (n=1,763)	5.5% ±2.3% (n=491)	5.0% ±2.2% (n=447)	6.5% ±2.5% (n=581)	21.4% ±4.1% (n=1,920)
<b>Key:</b>	* : 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/>