The Progress Of U.S. FTTH Availability By State

May 5, 2025

I. Study Methodology and Objectives

In order to assess the progress of state FTTH availability, the Fiber Broadband Association and research partner, RVA LLC, have reviewed the status of FTTH availability by state. Such analysis has been completed in 2013, 2016, and 2024.

In 2013 and 2016, data was developed using inputs from RVA consumer surveys, and also data from large FTTH service providers (primarily Verizon and AT&T). The results were further defined using estimates of state allocation of construction within service territories (based on limited public guidance from these providers at the time).

In 2024, data was developed using FCC Broadband Service Location (BSL) data and other public data – and then analyzed in a couple of different ways.

The following highlights results in 2013 and 2024, eleven years later.

It should be noted that the results developed from both methodologies certainly have a range of error versus reality. Data from consumer surveys, estimates of Tier-1 build locations, and FCC BSL data all are imperfect.

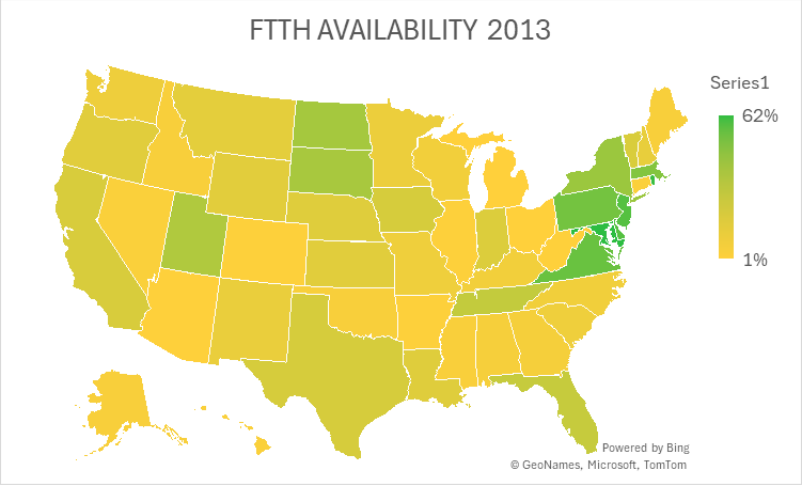
Thus, the following results should be considered directionally correct, but certainly not exact.

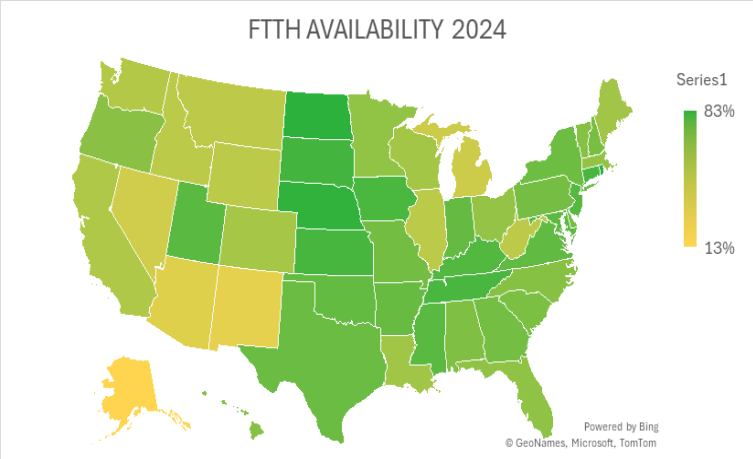
The report shows an estimate of unique homes passed with FTTH against a percentage of all housing stock in the state (based on Census data).

II. Study Results

In 2013, FTTH was still relatively young, but key progress was seen in a few areas of the country.

Several northeastern states reflected the influence of Verizon. States such as Washington and Tennessee reflected the influence of municipal fiber builds. Utah, in part, reflected the influence of open access systems. Many states (most notably the Dakotas) showed the influence of Tier-3 rural telcos.

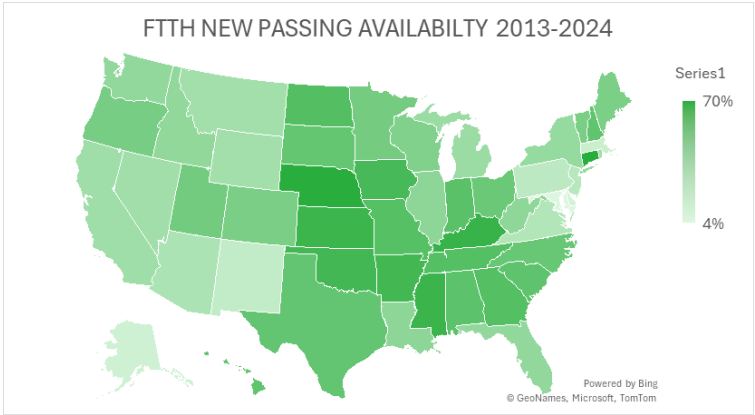




By the end of 2024, considerable progress had been made by many types of service providers, especially in the center of the country (notably a line from North Dakota to Texas).

Some regional weakness in penetration can still be seen in many of the western states, and in several of the Great Lake area states.

The additional passings completed during the interim period (2013-2024) illustrate the build emphasis on the central states, the southeast, and the New England states.



III. CONCLUSION

While considerable progress in FTTH availability has been made in the past eleven years, there is still a great deal of opportunity for initial fiber passings in most states.

Not shown is the progress and opportunity for second and third fiber passings.

APPENDIX:

ESTIMATE OF STATE FTTH AVAILABILITY
Sorted by 2024

	2013	2016	2024
Rhode Island	58.0%	78.5%	83.2%
North Dakota	27.3%	30.1%	81.9%
Nebraska	10.7%	17.1%	80.6%
South Dakota	26.4%	31.1%	74.5%
Kansas	10.0%	41.8%	73.0%
Tennessee	18.7%	19.6%	72.6%
Connecticut	2.6%	3.4%	72.5%
Iowa	13.3%	16.9%	72.2%
Kentucky	5.0%	8.2%	69.5%
New Jersey	50.7%	66.5%	68.7%
Utah	24.1%	32.1%	67.1%
Mississippi	3.1%	4.0%	66.9%
Maryland	62.2%	62.7%	66.7%
Virginia	44.7%	49.9%	64.6%
Oklahoma	3.2%	11.6%	64.2%
Indiana	11.6%	17.5%	63.4%
Arkansas	1.8%	6.6%	62.8%
Texas	13.1%	23.8%	61.7%
New York	30.3%	57.3%	60.6%
Missouri	5.8%	19.7%	59.3%
Delaware	50.5%	55.6%	59.1%
Georgia	4.1%	8.6%	58.4%
Pennsylvania	41.7%	46.8%	57.8%
New Hampshire	7.9%	12.7%	57.2%
South Carolina	6.0%	10.7%	56.1%
Alabama	3.8%	6.9%	55.0%
Vermont	12.3%	13.1%	52.5%
North Carolina	5.5%	11.5%	52.4%
Hawaii	2.7%	25.6%	52.3%
Oregon	9.9%	32.7%	51.2%
Florida	17.8%	24.8%	49.4%
Minnesota	6.9%	23.2%	49.0%
Massachusetts	37.2%	40.8%	48.7%
Ohio	1.3%	2.5%	47.6%
Louisiana	10.5%	12.3%	43.9%
Maine	3.4%	7.9%	43.4%
Wisconsin	5.1%	14.0%	42.9%
Colorado	2.0%	6.0%	42.3%
California	12.6%	17.6%	39.1%
Washington	6.3%	19.5%	37.7%
Wyoming	9.7%	10.3%	35.2%
Idaho	3.2%	4.1%	34.9%
Illinois	1.8%	4.7%	34.8%
Montana	9.2%	14.6%	34.6%
West Virginia	1.6%	3.0%	34.5%
Michigan	1.4%	3.7%	29.8%
Nevada	2.6%	9.9%	28.6%
Arizona	1.5%	1.8%	23.4%
New Mexico	7.4%	8.7%	21.5%
Alaska	3.2%	5.7%	13.0%