The digital divide index score (DDI) ranges between 0 and 100, where a lower score indicates a lower divide. The infrastructure adoption score and the socioeconomic score both in a 0 to 100 range as well contribute to the overall DDI. Listed below each score are the indicators used.

### Infrastructure/Adoption Score
If this score is much higher than the socioeconomic score, efforts should be made to upgrade the broadband infrastructure.

- **Average maximum advertised download speed in Mbps**: 46.961
- **Average maximum advertised upload speed in Mbps**: 32.460
- **40.0 - 59.9%**: of households with a 10/1 broadband connection
- **39.6%**: of people without access to fixed broadband of at least 25 Mbps down and 3 Mbps up

### Socioeconomic Score
If this score is much higher than the infrastructure/adoption score, efforts should be made to focus on digital literacy and exposing residents to the benefits of the technology.

- **14.5%**: population ages 65 and older
- **12.1%**: of individuals in poverty
- **11.7%**: ages 25 and older with less than a high school degree
- **15.0%**: noninstitutionalized civilian population with a disability

### Missed Economic Benefits
Amount over 15 years if 20% of unserved households had access and subscribed to the service.

**36,741,723**

Source: FCC Form 477; 2011-2015 ACS For more information, contact Dr. Roberto Gallardo at (765) 494-7273 or robertog@purdue.edu Twitter: @robertoge or @pcrd