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.

- **13.916** average maximum advertised download speed in Mbps
- **2.488** average maximum advertised upload speed in Mbps
- **20.0 - 39.9%** of households with a 10/1 broadband connection
- **56.8%** 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/adoptions score, efforts should be made to focus on digital literacy and exposing residents to the benefits of the technology.

- **16.5%** population ages 65 and older
- **12.8%** ages 25 and older with less than a high school degree
- **8.6%** of individuals in poverty
- **13.9%** noninstitutionalized civilian population with a disability

**Missed Economic Benefits**

The amount over 15 years if 20% of unserved households had access and subscribed to the service is **$22,873,218**.

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