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.

- **17.707** average maximum advertised download speed in Mbps
- **2.426** average maximum advertised upload speed in Mbps
- **40.0 - 59.9%** of households with a 10/1 broadband connection
- **17.4%** 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.

- **15.4%** population ages 65 and older
- **9.9%** of individuals in poverty
- **6.8%** ages 25 and older with less than a high school degree
- **11.3%** 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.

14,245,058

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