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.

- **36.871**: average maximum advertised download speed in Mbps
- **4.854**: average maximum advertised upload speed in Mbps
- **40.0 - 59.9%**: of households with a 10/1 broadband connection
- **18.2%**: 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.

- **20.1%**: population ages 65 and older
- **12.9%**: of individuals in poverty
- **13.5%**: ages 25 and older with less than a high school degree
- **13.4%**: 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.

2,731,019

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