Digital Divide: is the uneven distribution in the access to, use of, or impact of information and communication technologies between based on social, geographical, or geopolitical criteria.
INFO Session: Digital Divide to Digital Inclusion

Terms and Definitions

**Digital Divide:** is the uneven distribution in the access to, use of communication technologies between based on social, geographical, or geopolitical criteria.
- Often includes hardware, connectivity and digital literacy

**Digital Inclusion:** contains the components for the Digital Divide AND provides a framework for assessing and considering the readiness of communities to provide access to opportunities in a digital age. Includes:
  - Access: Availability, affordability, design for inclusion, and public access
  - Adoption: Relevance, digital literacy, and consumer safety
  - Application: Economic and workforce development, education, health care, public safety and emergency services, civic engagement, and social connections.

**Digital Literacy:** is an individual’s ability to find, evaluate, and compose clear information through writing and other mediums on various digital platforms.

**Redlining:** is (the now illegal) systematic denial of services to residents of specific, often racially associated, neighborhoods or communities, either directly or through the selective raising of prices.
- Literal red lines drawn on maps within communities used by banks in the 1930’s to decide on loans/mortgages

**Digital redlining:** is when an internet service providers (ISP) decides to not service specific geographic areas because those areas are seen to be not as profitable, resulting in discrimination against low-income communities (impact on access to services and participation).
National Level

What are some of the assumptions made about digital access or inequities in the United States?
The Digital Divide

Percentage of Households With Broadband Internet\(^1\) Subscription by State

---

\(^1\) Broadband internet refers to households who said "Yes" to one or more of the following types of subscriptions: DSL, cable, fiber optic, mobile broadband, satellite or fixed wireless.

Source: 2015 American Community Survey

www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
THE INTERNET IS IMPORTANT TO EVERYONE.

WORK
Using the Internet to look for a job reduces the time spent unemployed by 25%.

ECONOMY
Securing 15 million more broadband lines in the U.S. can increase the GDP by $50 billion.

GOVERNMENT
54% of U.S. adults went online to get information about or to get involved in the 2010 midterm election.

EDUCATION
As of January 2014 the GED test will only be available online.

HEALTH
Broadband enabled remote health care monitoring can save $197 billion in health care costs over 25 years.

Learn how you can increase access and use of information technology in your community.

Visit: oc.lc/digitalinclusion
The internet is important to everyone.

Some people are getting left behind.

Current stats (as of 2011) on internet use and home broadband access among disadvantaged users:

**Seniors**
- Adults over the age of 65
- 59% don't use the internet vs. 6% of adults ages 18-29
- 57% no internet at home vs. 20% of adults ages 18-29

**Lower Income**
- Adults earning less than $30K/year
- 38% don't use the internet vs. 3% of adults that make $75K+/year
- 46% no internet at home vs. 18% of adults that make $75K+/year

**Less Educated**
- Adults without a high school diploma
- 57% don't use the internet vs. 6% of adults with at least a college degree
- 63% no internet at home vs. 11% of adults with at least a college degree

**Disabled**
- Adults living with a disability
- 46% don't use the internet vs. 19% of adults that are not disabled
- 59% no internet at home vs. 31% of adults that are not disabled

Learn how you can increase access and use of information technology in your community.

Visit: oc.lc/digitalinclusion
INFO Session: Digital Divide to Digital Inclusion
How might digital inequities impact teaching and learning at schools across Ohio?
INFO Session: Digital Divide to Digital Inclusion
Density of Households Unserved by a Broadband Provider by Census Block

Areas Lacking Broadband with Advertised Speeds of at Least 25 Mbps Downstream and 3 Mbps Upstream

Submit questions or recommended changes to: maps@connectohio.org

This map represents areas of broadband service availability determined by ongoing, in-depth technical analysis of provider networks and accommodations for the impact of external factors on service quality. Mobile and satellite broadband services may also be available.

Published May 26, 2017

*This does not include mobile wireless or satellite broadband services, which may be available.
Average Residential Download Speed for the State of Ohio

Submit questions or recommended changes to: maps@connectohio.org

As required by the US Department of Commerce's State Broadband Data and Development Grant Program, if broadband service is available to at least one household in a census block, then for mapping purposes, that census block is reported to have some level of broadband availability. As such, broadband availability at an exact address location cannot be guaranteed. Providers supplying more specific data than census block are displayed as such.

This map represents areas of broadband service availability determined by technical analysis of provider networks and accommodations for the impact of external factors on service quality. Satellite broadband services may also be available.

Map users are encouraged to participate in improving broadband data granularity through data validation and field testing efforts. Learn more about this and other broadband mapping facts at www.connectohio.org.

Updated May 1, 2012

Average residential download speed estimated from speed tests taken between May 1, 2010 and April 30, 2012. Speed maps are based on an aggregation of data transmission speeds gathered from a sampling of consumers volunteering to utilize online speed testing tools. Download and upload speeds can be affected by network congestion along the entire path of the test, shared connections at the end user's location, and/or potential hardware limitations on the tested computer. Speed maps are not a depiction of broadband availability or adoption, nor are they necessarily an indicator of the available bandwidth within a given geographic area.

All Rights Reserved. © Copyright 2012, Connect Ohio. Columbus, OH 43215.
THE INTERNET IS IMPORTANT TO EVERYONE.

Why isn’t everyone using it?

**COST**
“I can’t afford internet service.”

36% find it too costly for the technology and/or internet service.

**RELEVANCE**
“I don’t think the internet is important to my quality of life.”

19% are not aware of the potential uses of the internet and do not see it as relevant to their daily lives.

**LACK OF SKILLS**
“I don’t know how to use a computer.”

22% don’t have the digital skills necessary.

Learn how you can increase access and use of information technology in your community.

Visit: oc.lc/digitalinclusion
INFO Session: Digital Divide to Digital Inclusion
Digital Inclusion is an issue that the world is facing for communicating and retrieving information, and it involves a combination of three key elements:

- Availability & Affordability
- Accessibility
- Adoption & Application
INFO Session: Digital Divide to Digital Inclusion
City Level

How might the digital divide impact the lives of students? Family? Faculty? In the Columbus area?

How might these differences impact the completion of say homework on campus versus off campus? Inner city versus rural?
National Digital Inclusion Alliance

https://www.digitalinclusion.org/

The interactive maps below are based on new Census data released on December 6, 2018 as part of the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates. For the first time, the 2017 ACS includes computer ownership and internet access information for local Census tracts. (Note: The Census uses the term “internet access” to refer to actual household connections, not just availability.)
Engaging Columbus: Redlining

https://engagingcolumbus.owu.edu/redlining/

On the maps, the newest areas — those considered desirable for lending purposes — were outlined in blue and known as Type A. These were typically affluent suburbs on the outskirts of cities. Type B neighborhoods were considered ‘Still Desirable,’ whereas older Type C neighborhoods were labeled ‘Declining’ and outlined in yellow. Type D neighborhoods were outlined in red and were considered the most risky for mortgage support.” The outcome of the practice of “redlining” was to deny mortgages and business loans to minorities and lower income borrowers. The original Columbus “Redlining” map from 1936 is below.
The Opportunity Atlas

https://www.opportunityatlas.org/

Which neighborhoods in America offer children the best chance to rise out of poverty?

The Opportunity Atlas answers this question using anonymous data following 20 million Americans from childhood to their mid-30s.
Racial Dot Map

https://demographics.virginia.edu/DotMap/index.html

2010 Census Block Data

1 Dot = 1 Person

- White
- Black
- Asian
- Hispanic
- Other Race / Native American / Multi-racial

What am I looking at...?
INFO Session: Digital Divide to Digital Inclusion
INFO Session: Digital Divide to Digital Inclusion
How does the lack of one of the three components of the digital divide impact the other two?
THE INTERNET IS IMPORTANT TO EVERYONE.

We can do better.

AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS
We can create awareness campaigns that can guide individuals to community internet access points and technology training opportunities.

TRAINING PROGRAMS
We can provide technology training to community members that leads to jobs, improved health care, higher educational attainment and increased connections with family and friends.

DISCOUNTED ACCESS
We can provide discounted access to home broadband service.

FASTER NETWORKS
We can encourage upgrades and/or creation of broadband networks to people's homes so that all American households have competitive choices of ultra high speed networks.

Learn how you can increase access and use of information technology in your community.

Visit: oc.lc/digitalinclusion
INFO Session: Digital Divide to Digital Inclusion