

Broadband READY

Northern Stateline Region

Digital Inclusion Regional Profile

Prepared by:

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Regional Development

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Center for Regional Development



Illinois
Department of Commerce
& Economic Opportunity
OFFICE OF BROADBAND
JB Pritzker, Governor

Socio-Economic

Socio-economic indicators are an important part of the digital inclusion narrative for two reasons. First, some socio-economic indicators impact technology adoption, meaning people in those groups are more or less likely to use technology. Second, socio-economic indicators can also impact access to online information and services.

Additional Resources:

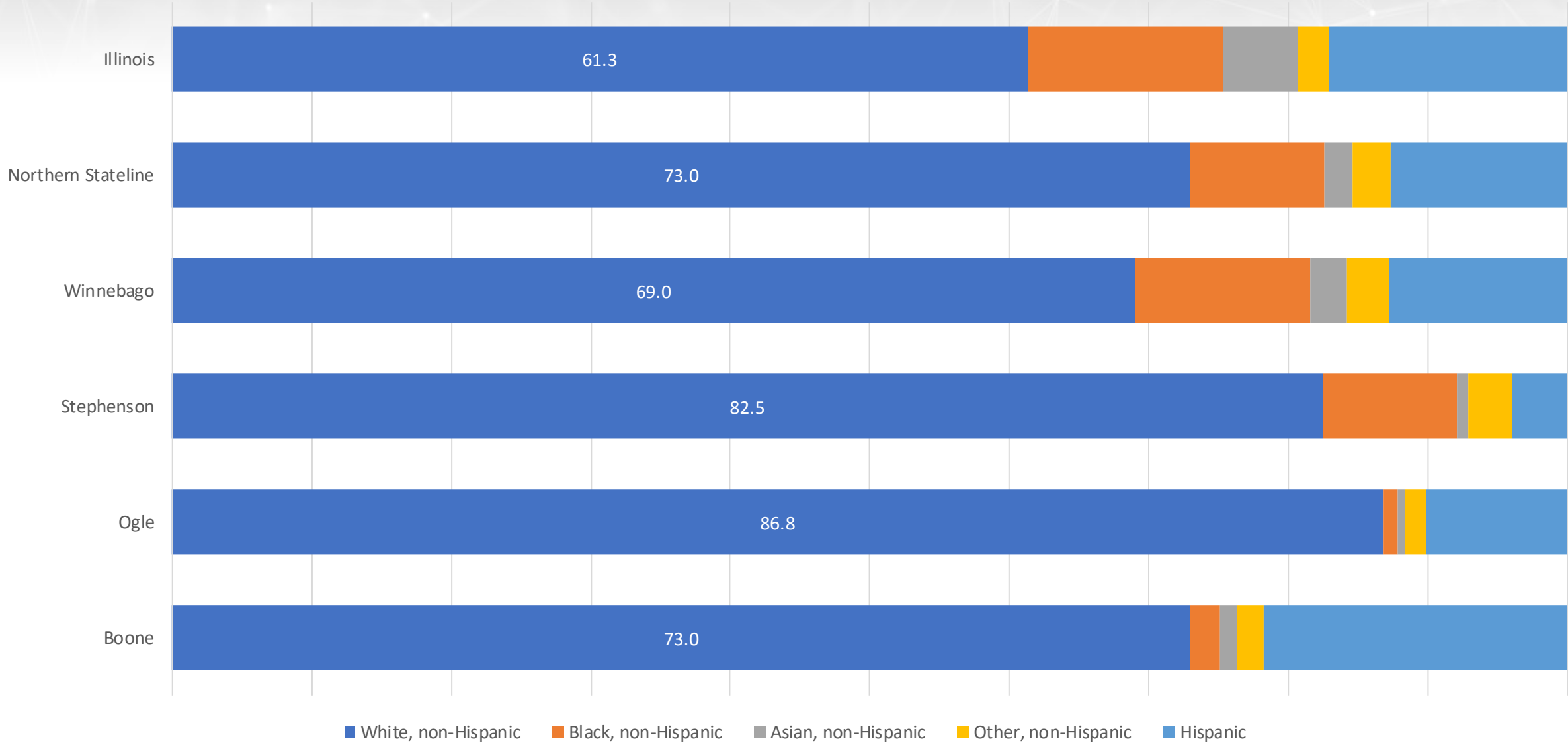
[US Census Bureau Data Profiles](#)

[Illinois Broadband Advisory Council's Affordability Study](#)

- Race/Ethnicity Breakdown
- Age Group Breakdown
- Educational Attainment
- Percent Households with Children
- Individual Poverty Rate
- Limited English Households

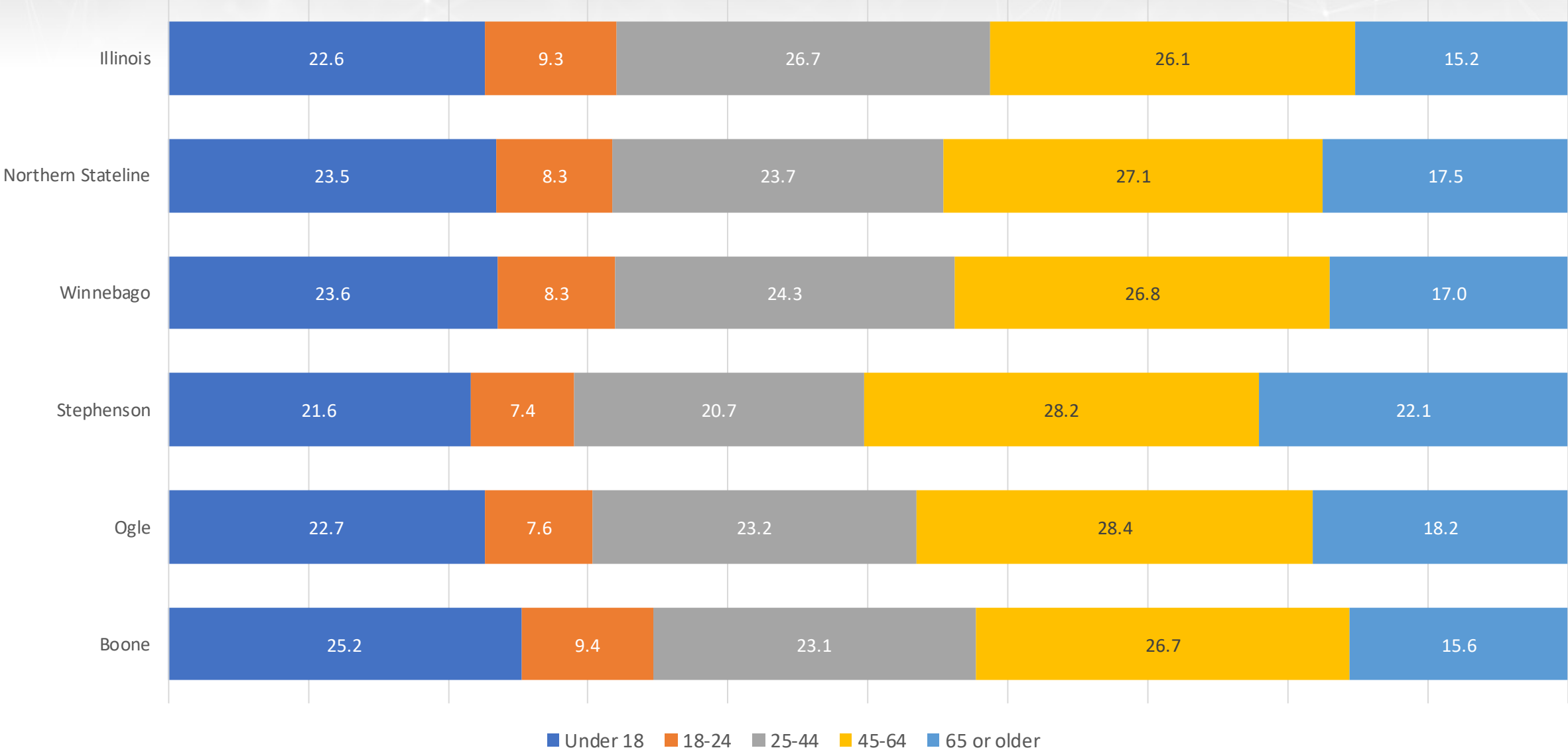
Race/Ethnicity Breakdown

Source: U.S. American Community Survey 2015-2019



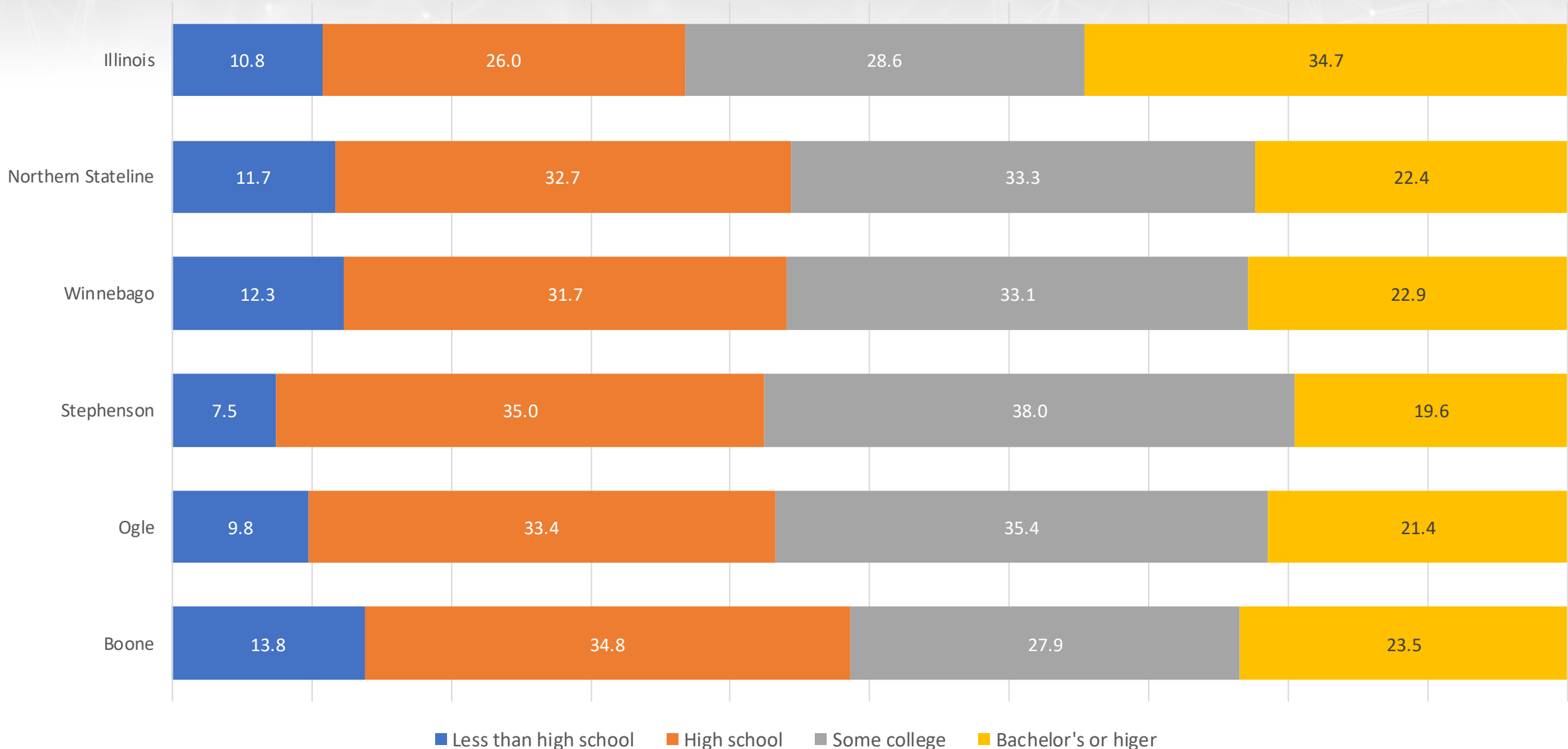
Age Groups Breakdown

Source: U.S. American Community Survey 2015-2019



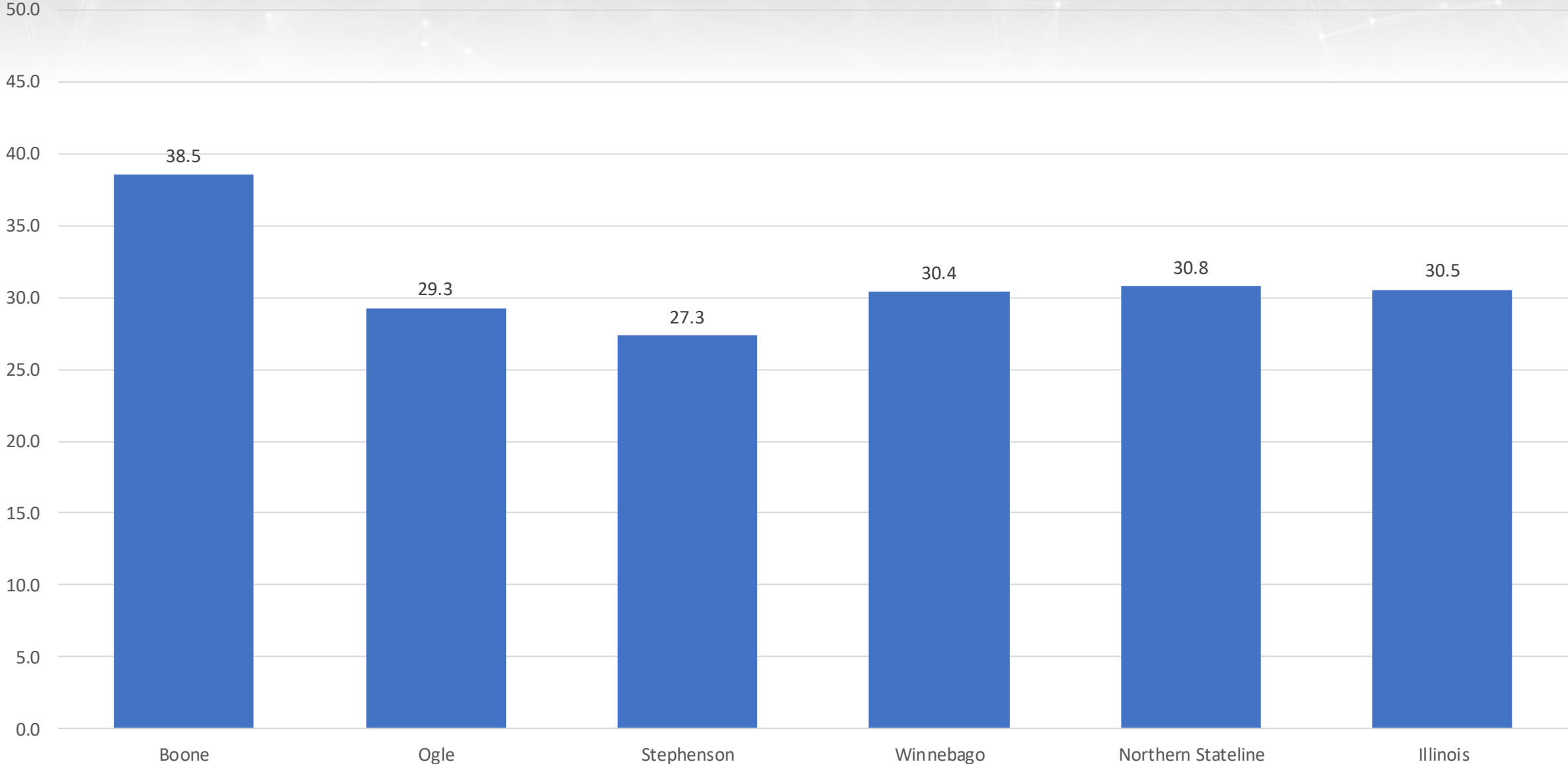
Educational Attainment: Percent Population 25 or Older

Source: U.S. American Community Survey 2015-2019



Percent Households with Children

Source: U.S. American Community Survey 2015-2019

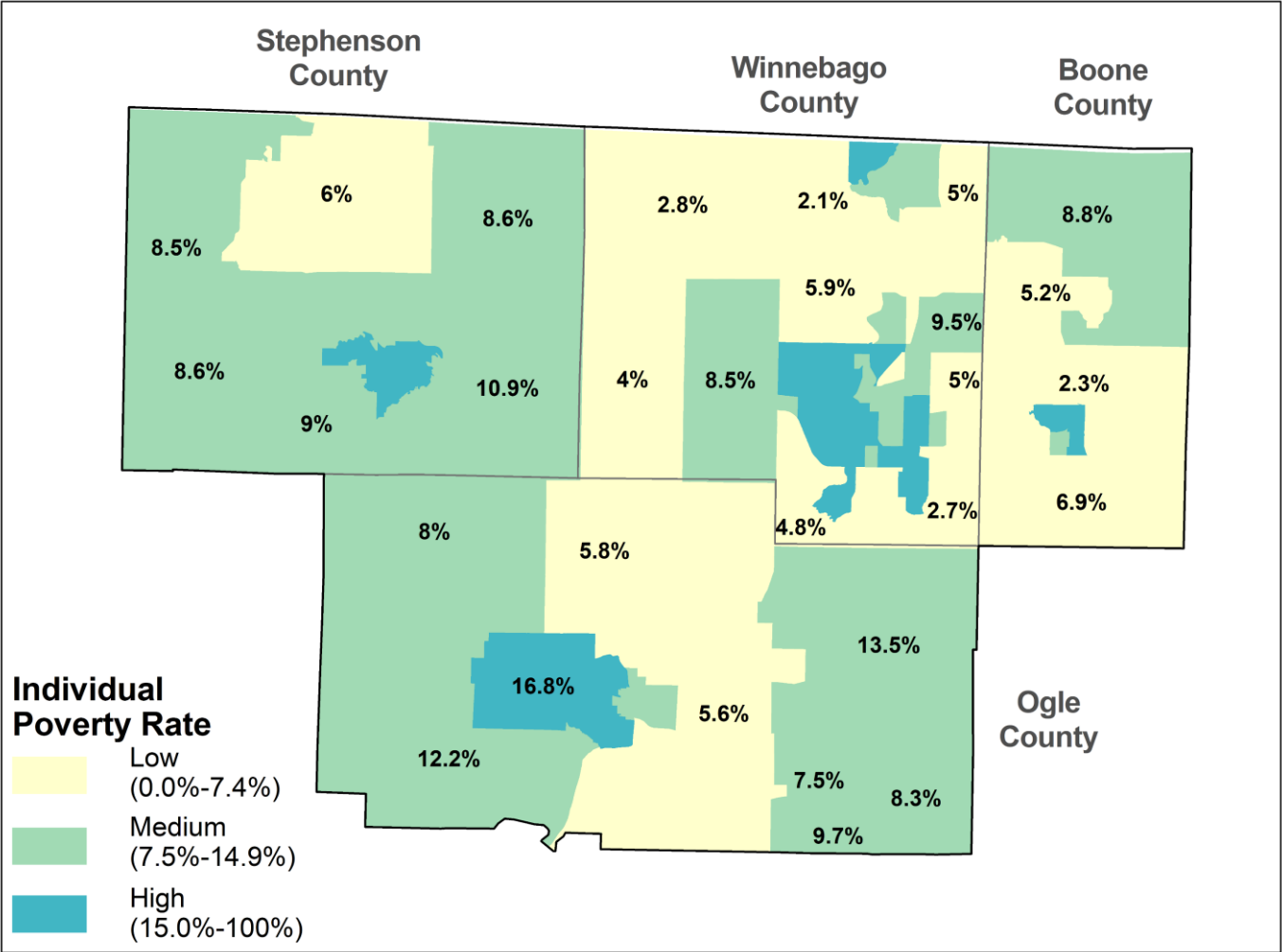


Individual Poverty Rate

Source: U.S. American Community Survey 2015-2019

The map shows census tracts divided into low, medium, and high based on the individual poverty rate as of 2019. A darker color indicates a higher individual poverty rate. Table shows individual poverty rate per county and the region.

Individual Poverty Rate	Percent
Boone	10.1
Ogle	9.5
Stephenson	13.6
Winnebago	15.6
Northern Stateline	14.0

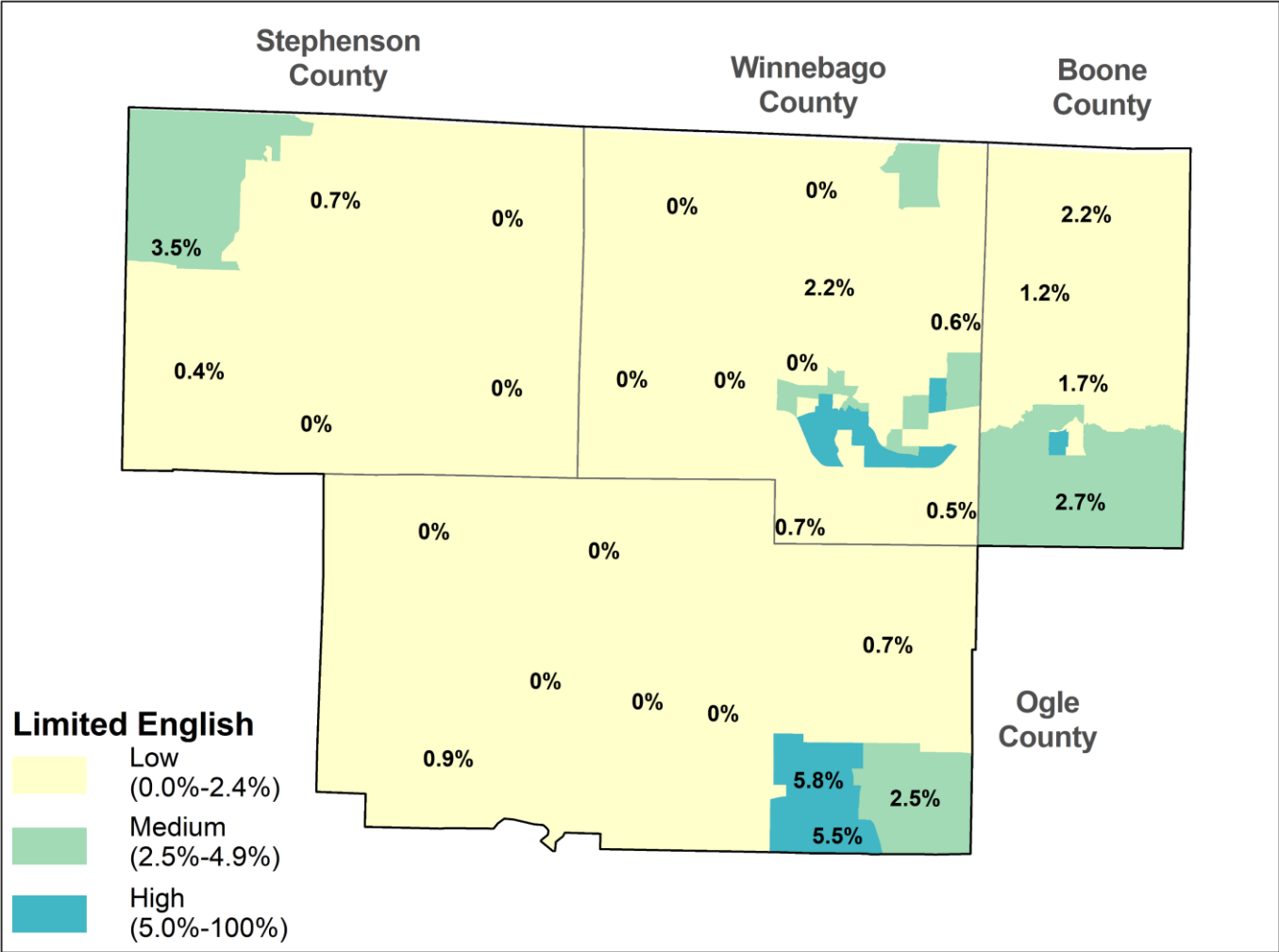


Limited English Households

Source: U.S. American Community Survey 2015-2019

The map shows census tracts divided into low, medium, and high based on the percent of limited English households as of 2019. A darker color indicates a higher share of limited English households. Table shows the percent of limited English households per county and the region.

Limited English Households	Percent
Boone	2.4
Ogle	1.5
Stephenson	0.4
Winnebago	2.2
Northern Stateline	1.9



Availability

Broadband availability varies greatly across the US and the standards of service are in fluctuation. The current definition of broadband set by the FCC is 25 Mbps download, 3 Mbps upload (25/3), however 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload (100/20) is believed to be the standard better capable of meeting current work and learn from home needs. As technology advances and needs change, we can anticipate these standards changing as well.

Additional Resources:

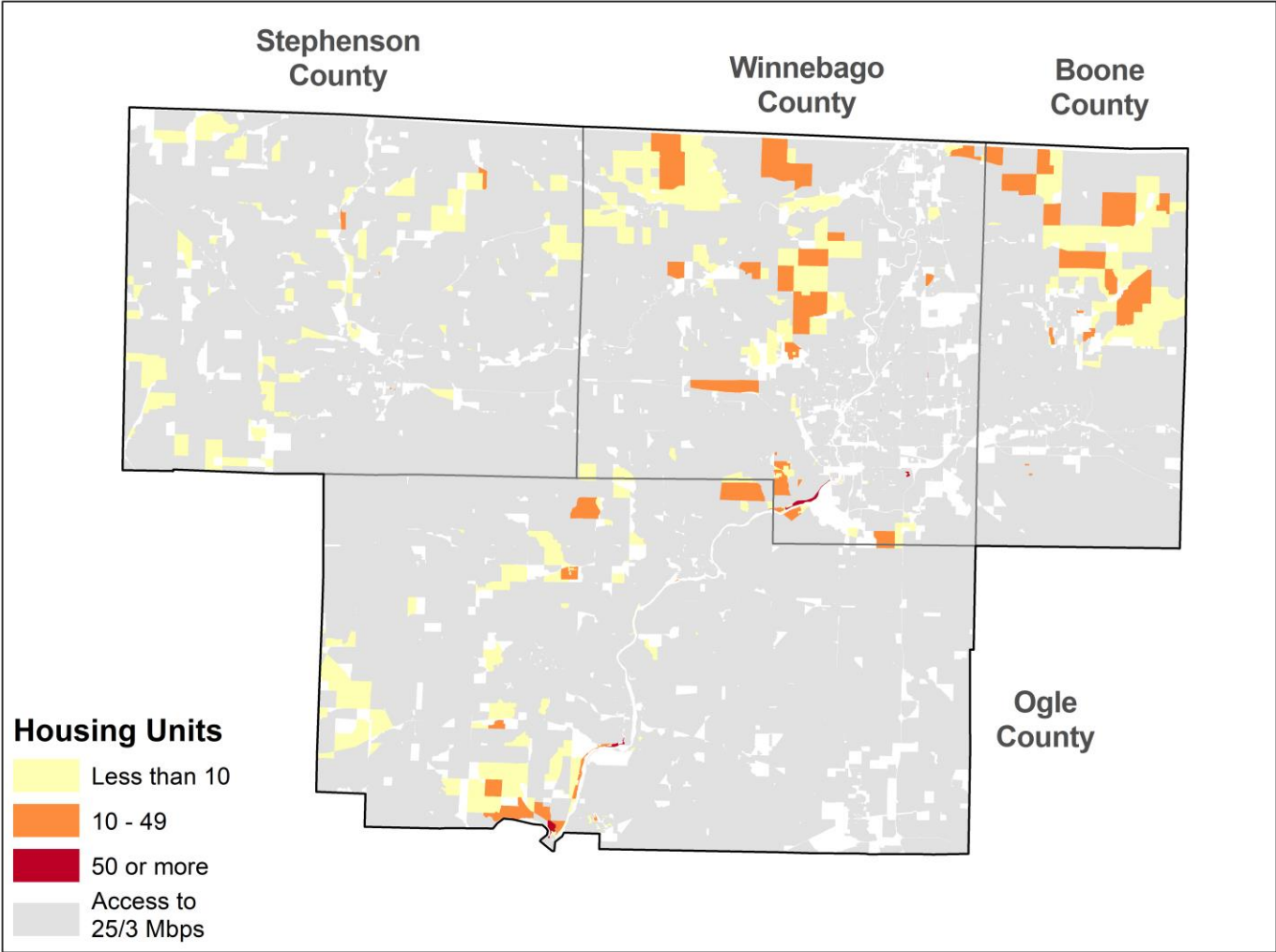
[Illinois Drive-up Wifi map](#)

[Illinois Interactive Broadband Map](#)

- Housing Units Density
Outside 25/3 Footprint
- Housing Units Density
Outside 100/20
Footprint
- Download/Upload
Speed Test Results

Housing Units Density Outside 25/3 Footprint

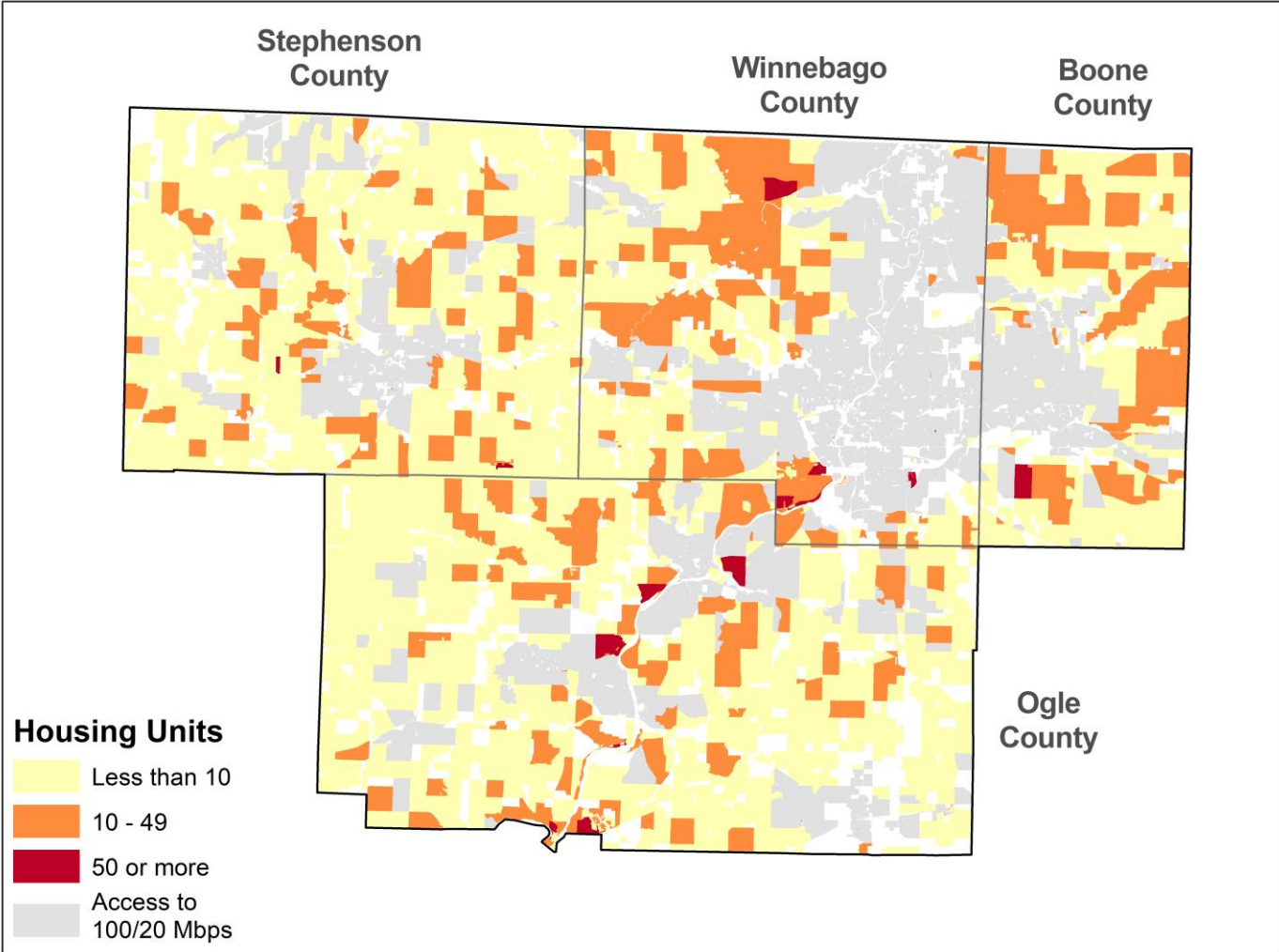
Source: FCC Form 477 December 2019 v1



Housing Units Outside 25/3 Footprint	Percent
Boone	3.2
Ogle	4.1
Stephenson	17.9
Winnebago	14.5
Northern Stateline	9.5

Housing Units Density Outside 100/20 Footprint

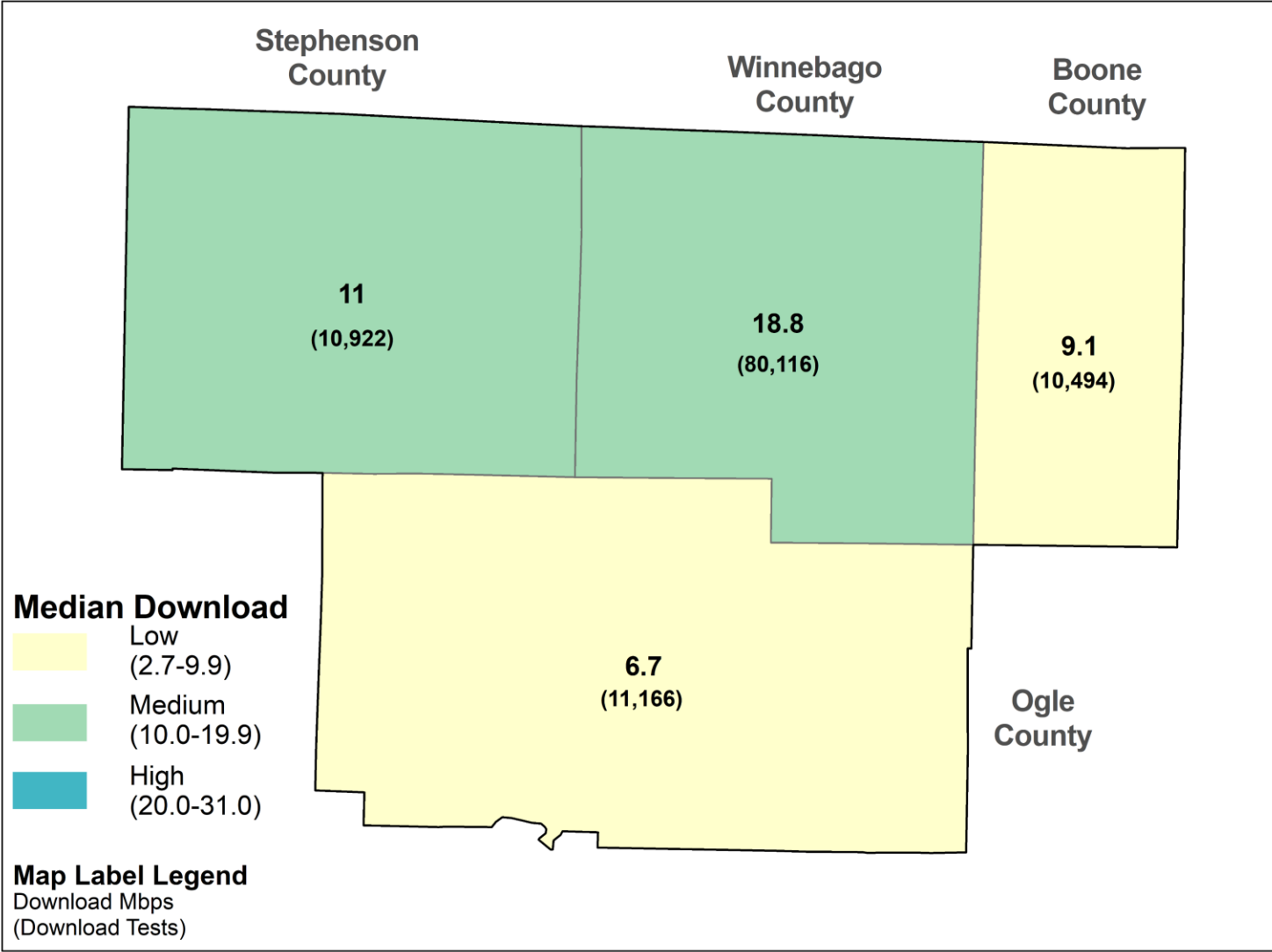
Source: FCC Form 477 December 2019 v1



Housing Units Outside 100/20 Footprint	Percent
Boone	10.5
Ogle	9.5
Stephenson	39.4
Winnebago	17.9
Northern Stateline	18.6

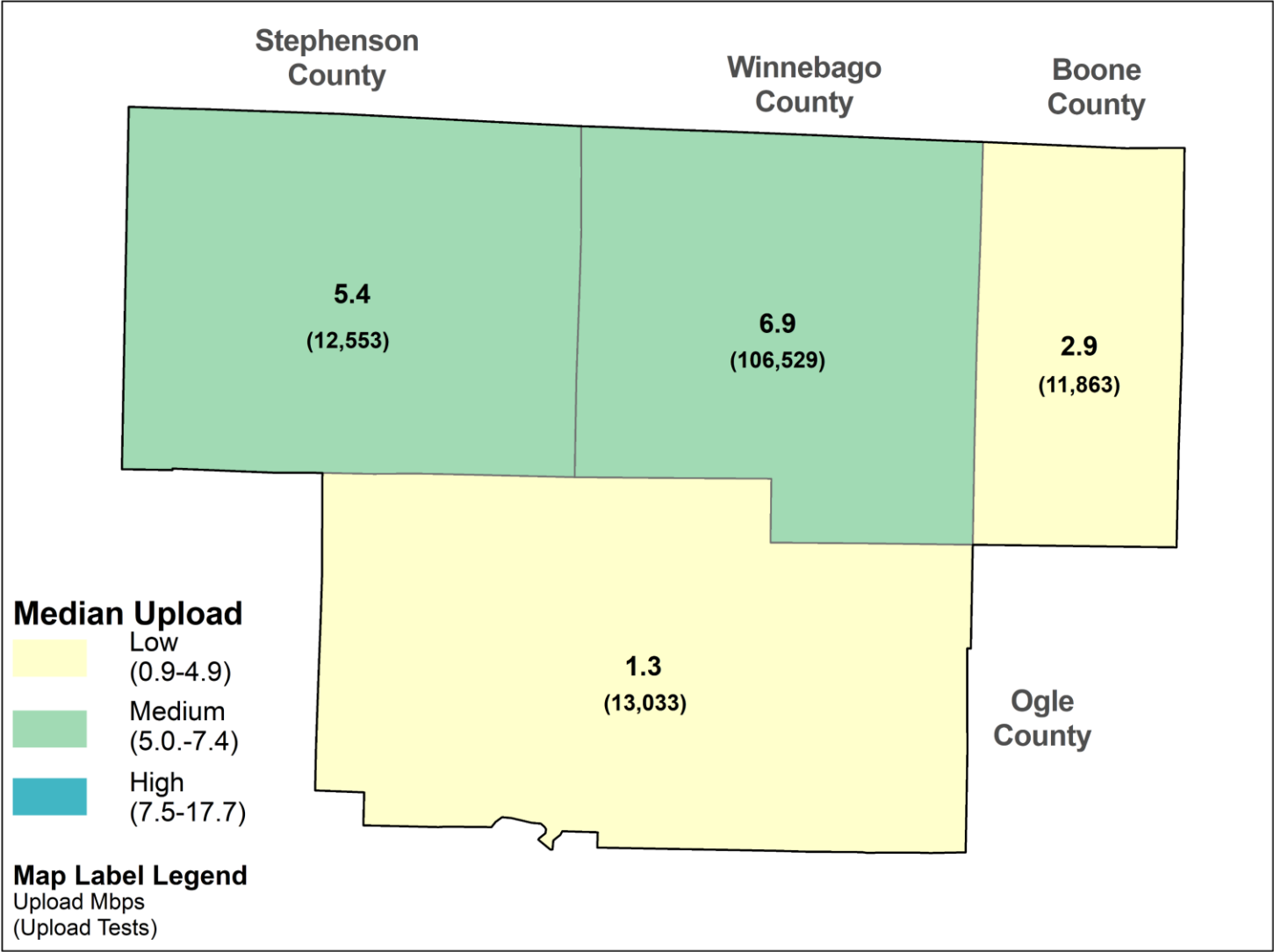
Download Speed Test Results (Mbps)

Source: M-Lab



Upload Speed Test Results (Mbps)

Source: M-Lab



Adoption

With any technology advancement, there are those quick to adopt and those who lag behind. These individuals can be left out of the information, services, and other benefits that come with the use of broadband, causing inequality and missed opportunities for the overall community.

Additional Resources:

[Data Central Blog | National Telecommunications and Information Administration \(ntia.gov\)](#)

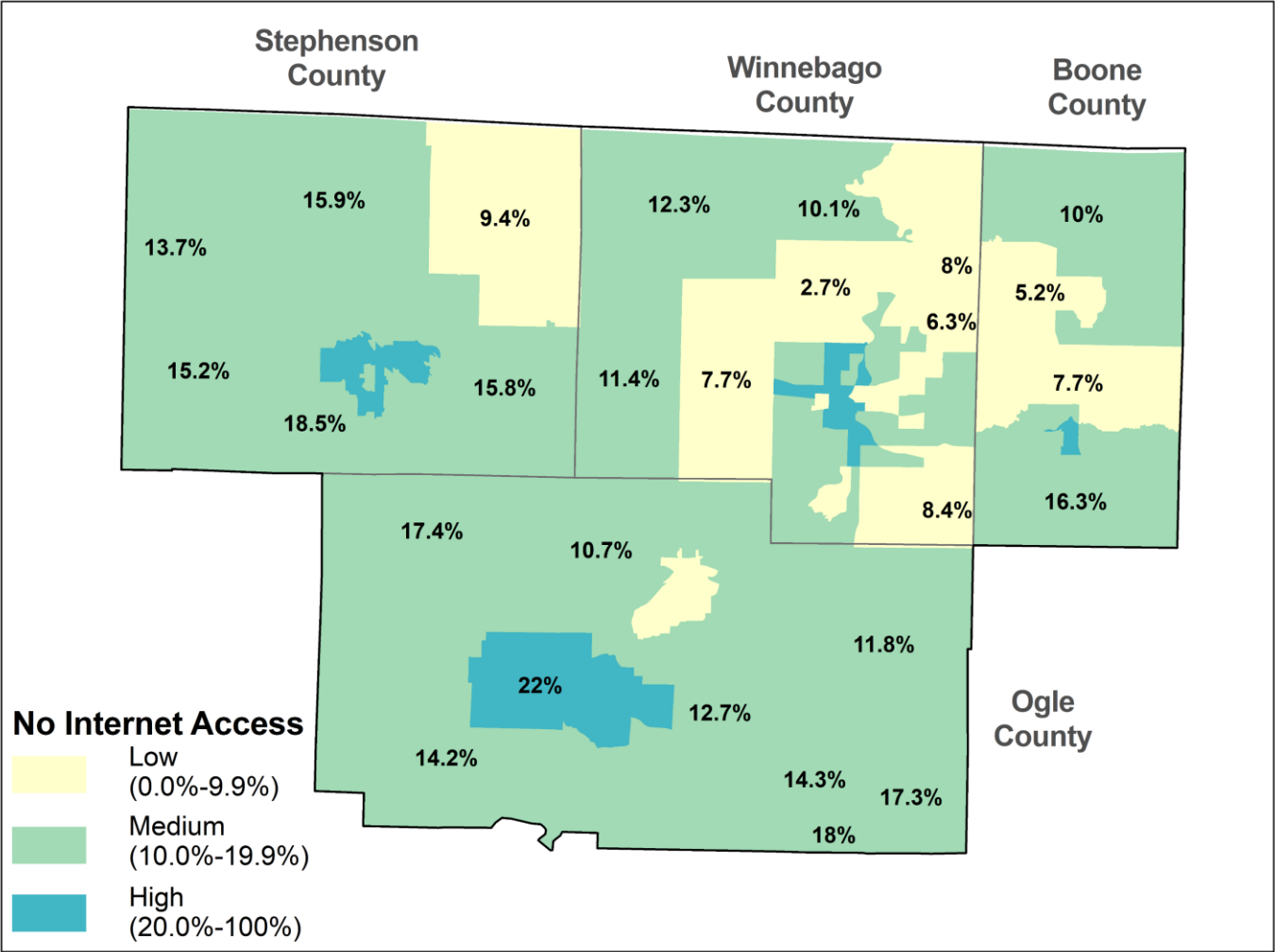
- Households with No Internet Access
- Homework Gap
- Senior Gap
- Digital Distress
- Venture and Highly Active Ventures

Households with No Internet Access

Source: U.S. American Community Survey 2015-2019

The map shows census tracts divided into low, medium, and high based on the percent of households with no internet access as of 2019. A darker color indicates a higher share of households without internet access. Table shows the percent of household with no internet access per county and the region.

Households with No Internet Access	Percent
Boone	12.3
Ogle	15.1
Stephenson	18.5
Winnebago	13.5
Northern Stateline	14.1

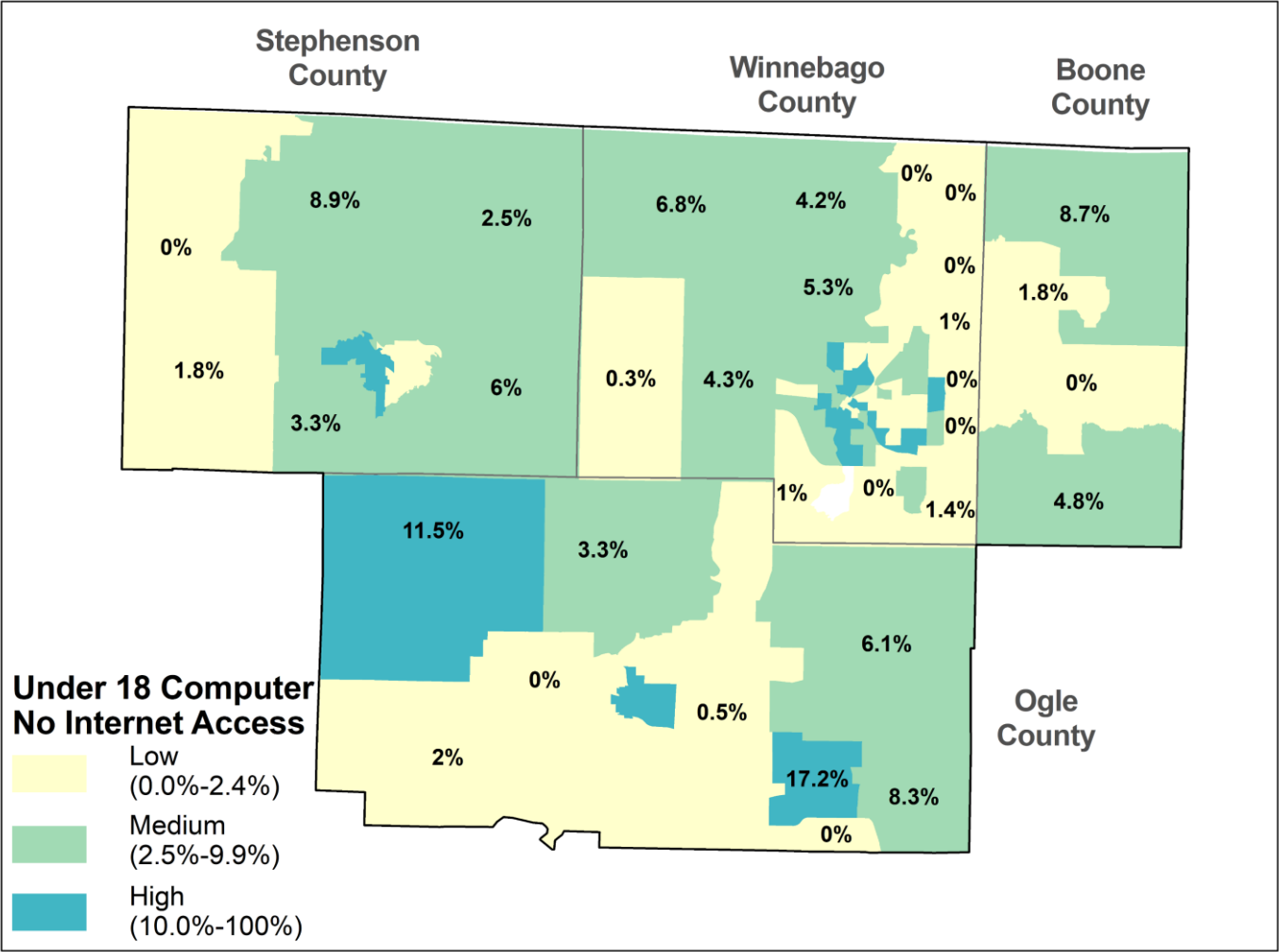


Homework Gap

Source: U.S. American Community Survey 2015-2019

The map shows census tracts divided into low, medium, and high based on the percent of children with a computer but no internet as of 2019. A darker color indicates a higher share. Table shows the percent of children with a computer but no internet per county and the region.

Children with Computer, no Internet	Percent
Boone	1.9
Ogle	6.6
Stephenson	6.5
Winnebago	5.5
Northern Stateline	5.2

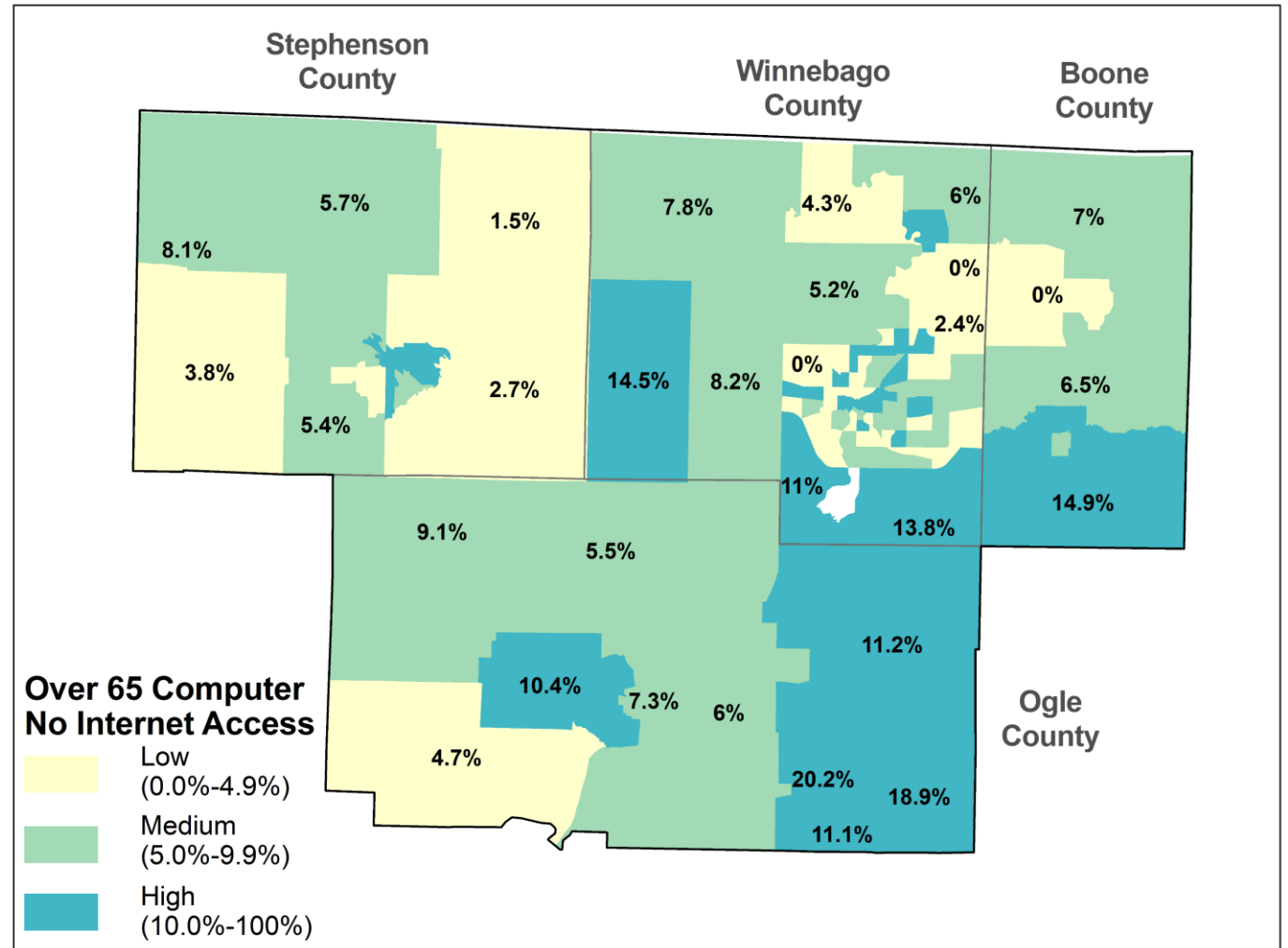


Senior Gap

Source: U.S. American Community Survey 2015-2019

The map shows census tracts divided into low, medium, and high based on the percent of those ages 65 or older with a computer but no internet as of 2019. A darker color indicates a higher share. Table shows the percent of those ages 65 or older with a computer but no internet per county and the region.

Ages 65 or Older with Computer, no Internet	Percent
Boone	7.7
Ogle	10.3
Stephenson	5.5
Winnebago	7.5
Northern Stateline	7.6

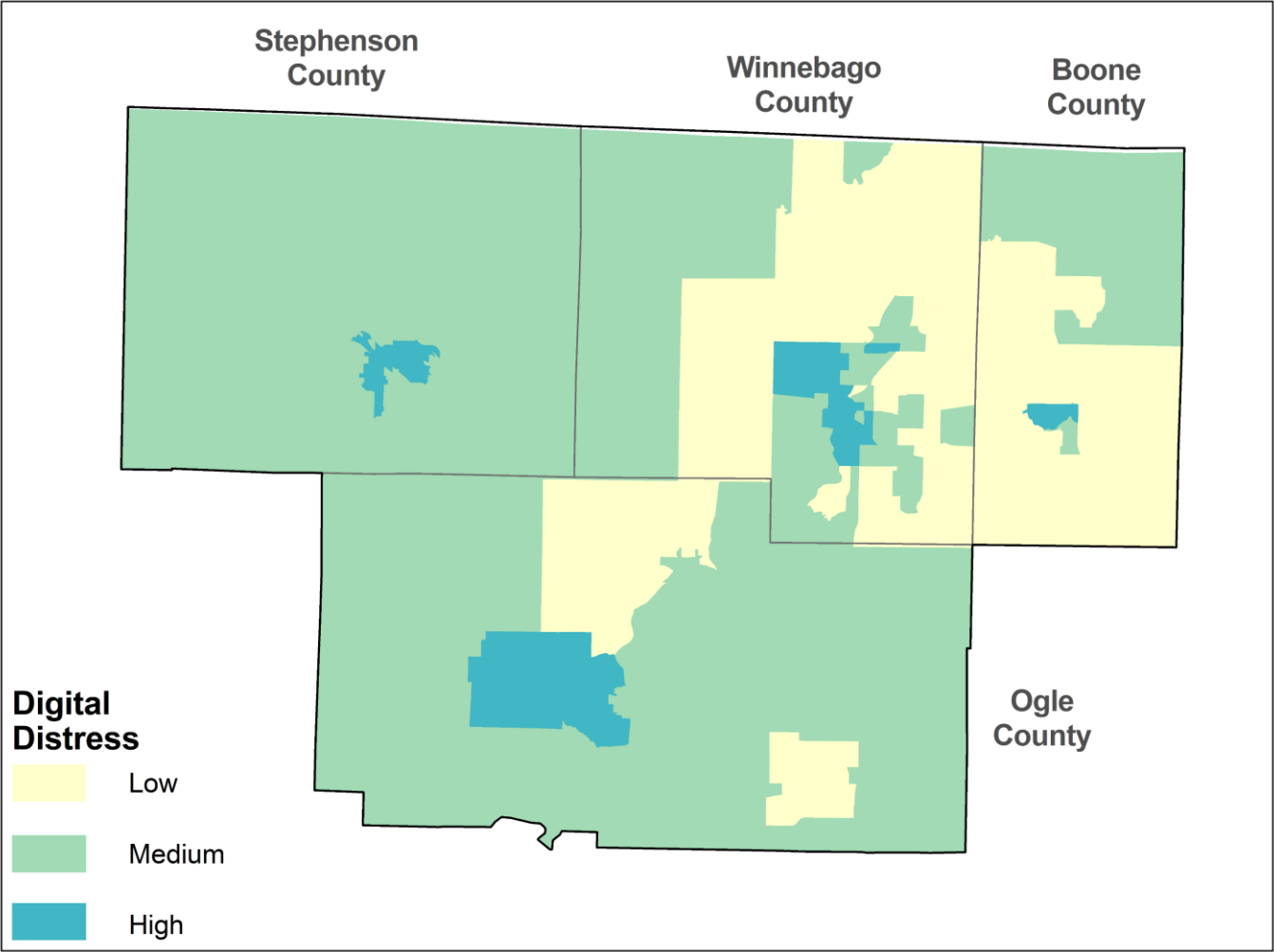


Digital Distress

Source: PCRD

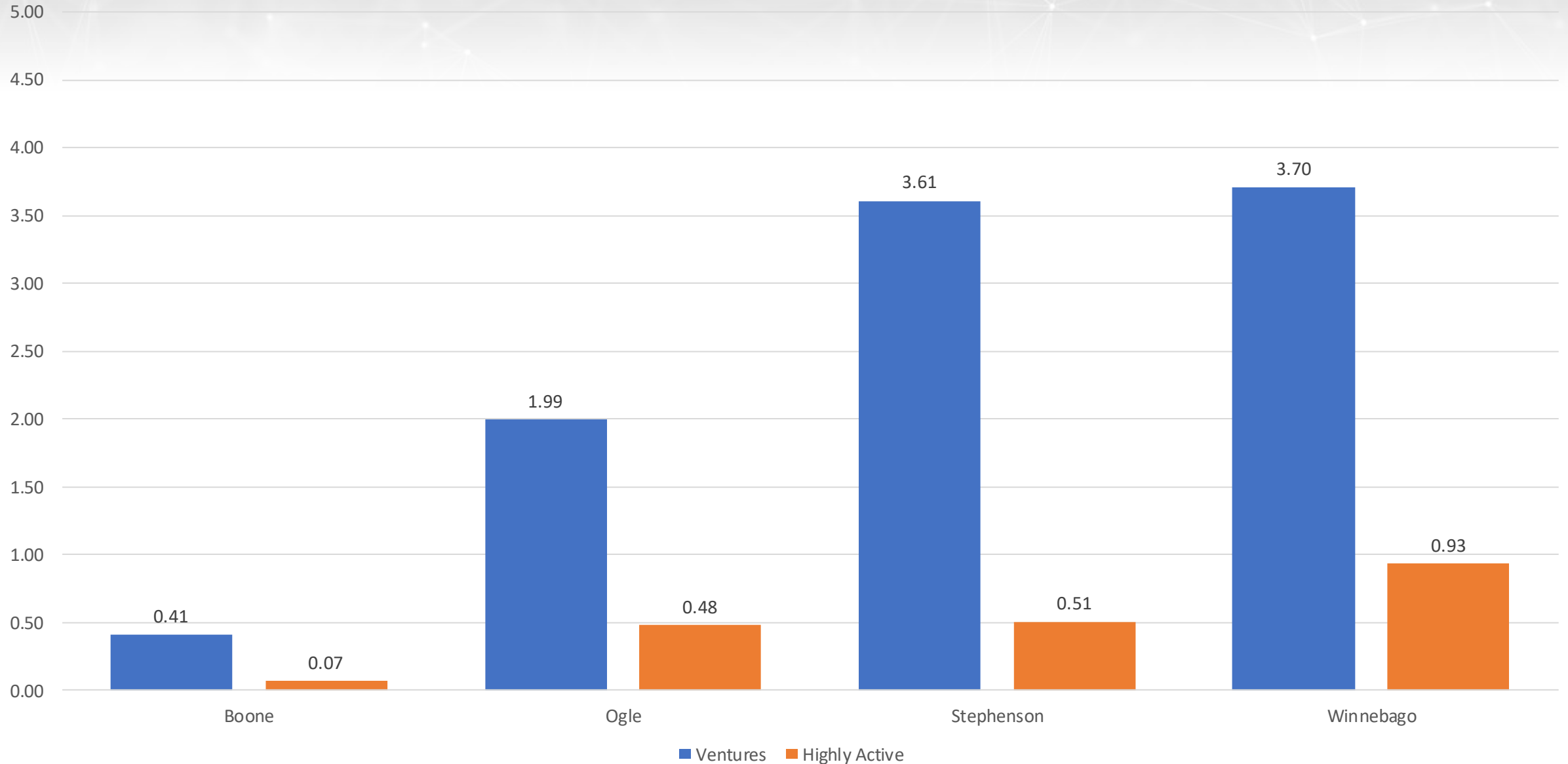
The map shows census tracts divided into low, medium, and high based on their level of digital distress (higher share of households with cellular data only or no internet as well as mobile only or no computing devices) as of 2019. A darker color indicates a higher digital distress.

Households in High Digital Distress Areas	Percent
Boone	14.9
Ogle	10.0
Stephenson	26.6
Winnebago	19.8
Northern Stateline	18.8



Ventures (Websites per 100 residents) and Highly Active Ventures

Source: Go Daddy



Trends and Data Combinations for Further Analysis

Issues related to socio-economics, availability, and adoption are not stand alone, but in many cases compound on one another. Tools such as the Digital Divide Index can help us better understand their relationship. These issues will impact current and emerging trends such eLearning, remote work, and changes in jobs to require digital skills. It's important to understand the current situation to better prepare for future changes.

Additional Resources:

[PCRD's Digital Divide Index](#)

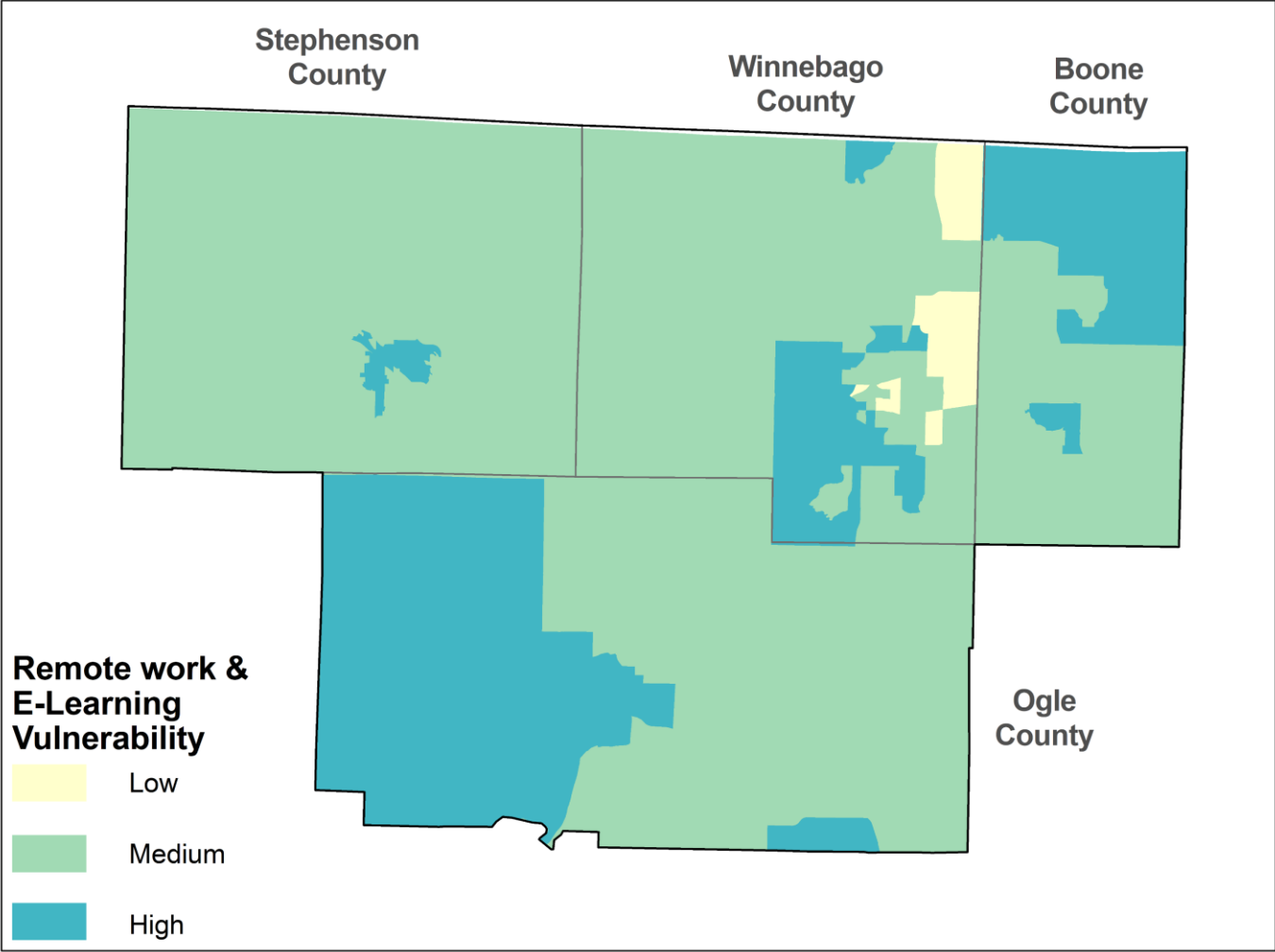
- Remote Work & e-Learning
Vulnerability (ReV)
- Digital Divide Index
- Percent Digital Economy Jobs
- Share of Occupations by
Digital Skills Level

Remote Work & e-Learning Vulnerability (ReV)

Source: PCRD

The map shows census tracts divided into low, medium, and high based on their ReV (areas vulnerable to not remote work or e-learn) due to poor connectivity, homework gap, and occupations not conducive to remote work as of 2019. A darker color indicates more vulnerable areas.

Households in a High ReV Area	Percent
Boone	33.8
Ogle	40.9
Stephenson	26.6
Winnebago	35.3
Northern Stateline	34.8

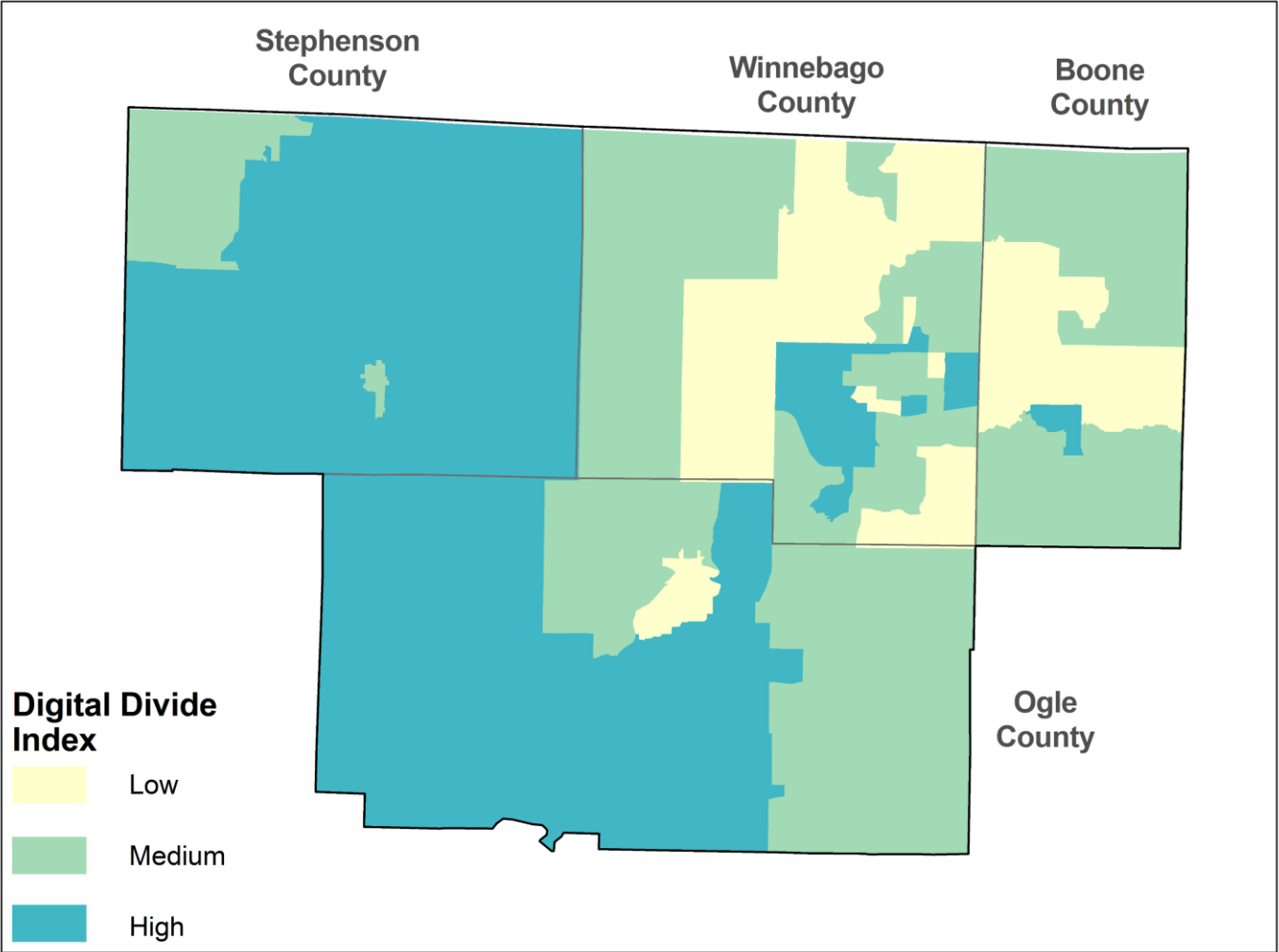


Digital Divide Index

Source: PCRD

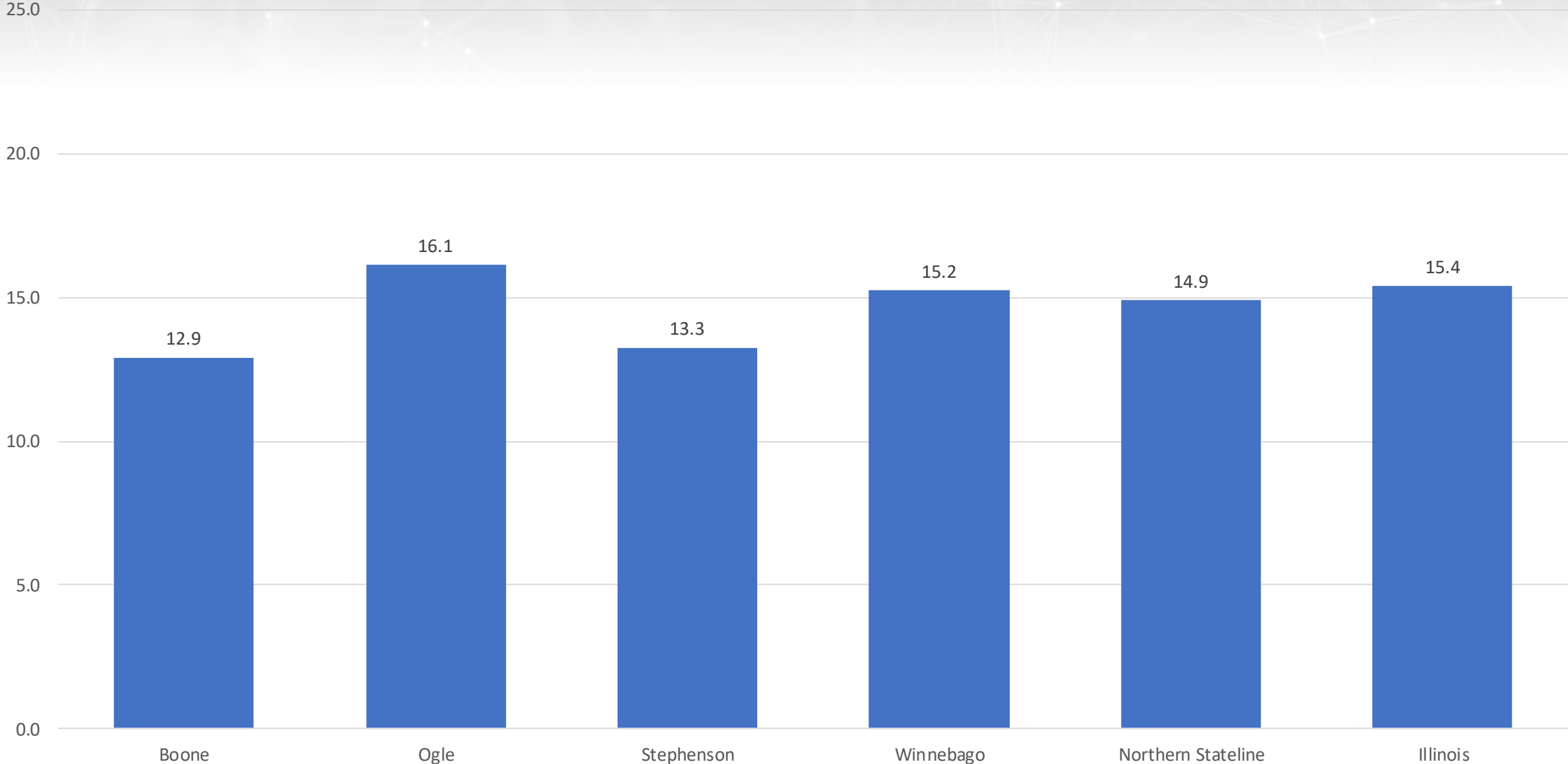
The map shows census tracts divided into low, medium, and high based on their digital divide index score (includes infrastructure/adoption and socioeconomic scores) as of 2019. A darker color indicates a higher digital divide.

Households in High Digital Divide Areas	Percent
Boone	26.5
Ogle	44.6
Stephenson	75.7
Winnebago	31.1
Northern Stateline	37.3



Percent Digital Economy Jobs

Source: EMSI; BEA; PCRD



Share of Occupations by Digital Skills Level

Source: EMSI; Brookings; PCRD

