

Broadband READY Southern Region

Digital Inclusion Regional Profile

Prepared by:

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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:

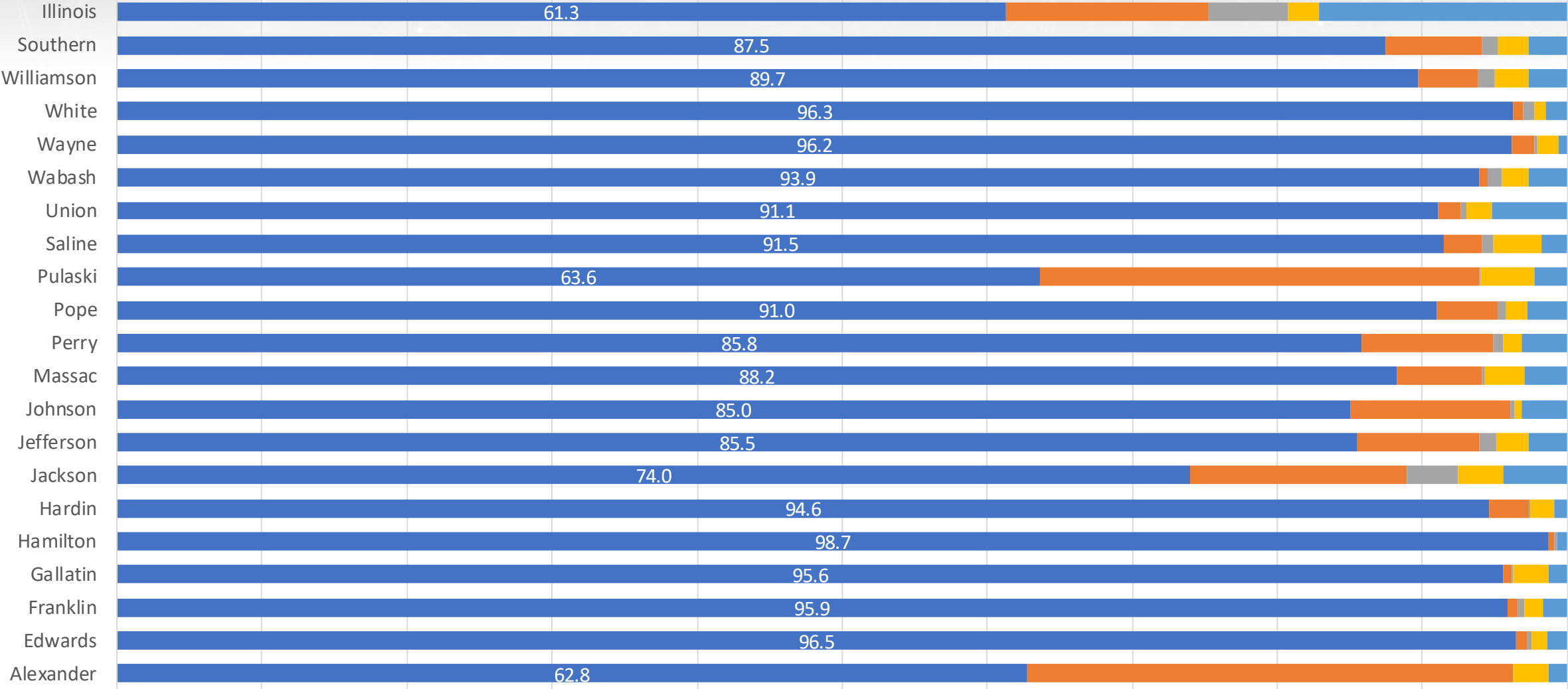
[US Census Bureau Data Profiles](#)

[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

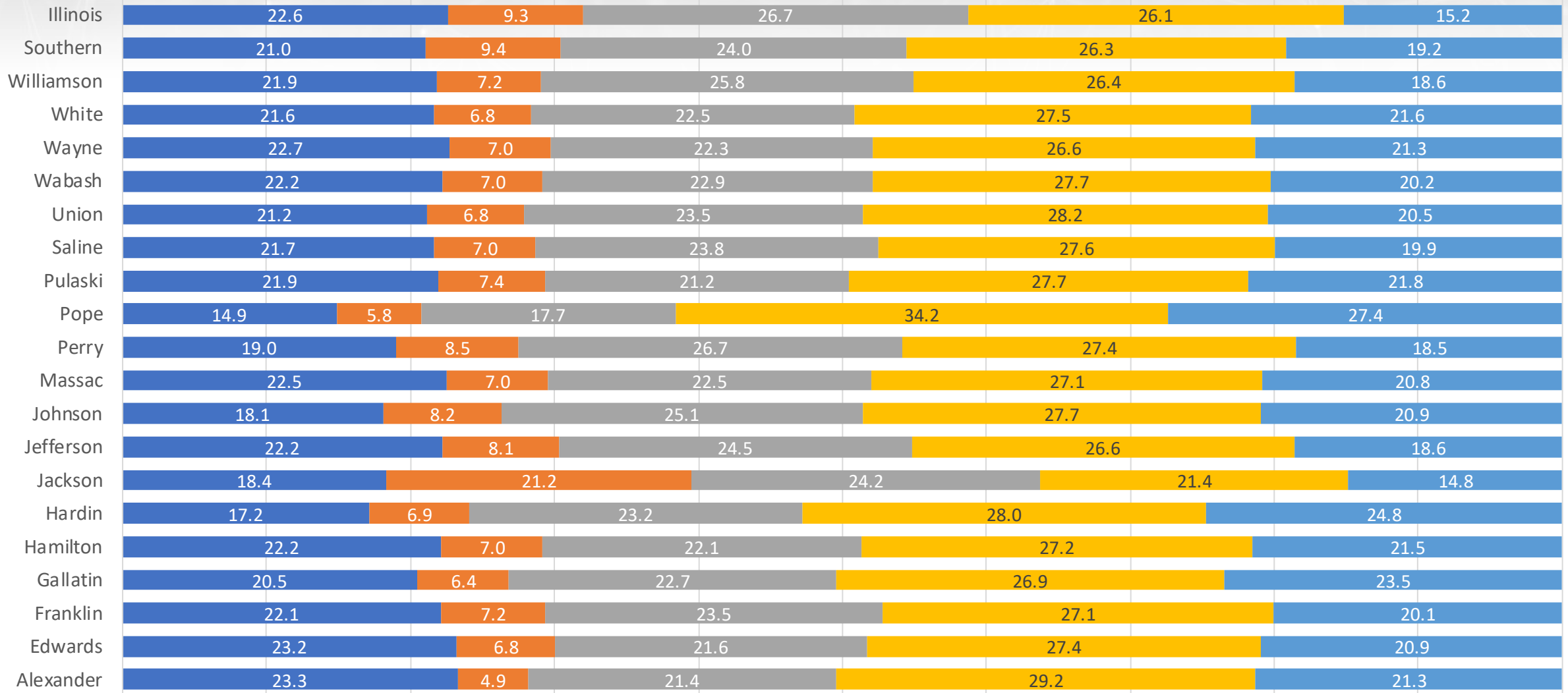
Source: U.S. American Community Survey 2015-2019



■ White, non-Hispanic
 ■ Black, non-Hispanic
 ■ Asian, non-Hispanic
 ■ Other, non-Hispanic
 ■ Hispanic

Age Groups Breakdown

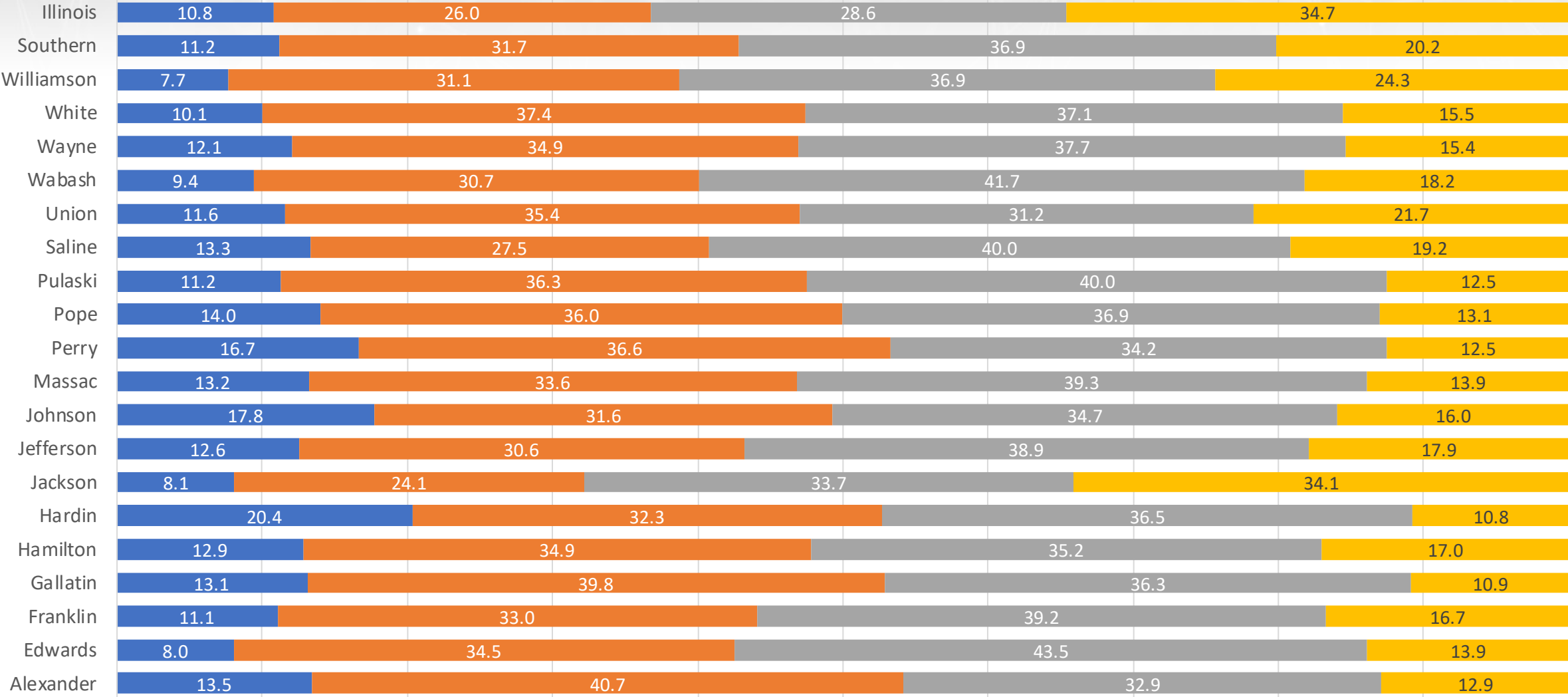
Source: U.S. American Community Survey 2015-2019



■ Under 18 ■ 18-24 ■ 25-44 ■ 45-64 ■ 65 or older

Educational Attainment: Percent Population 25 or Older

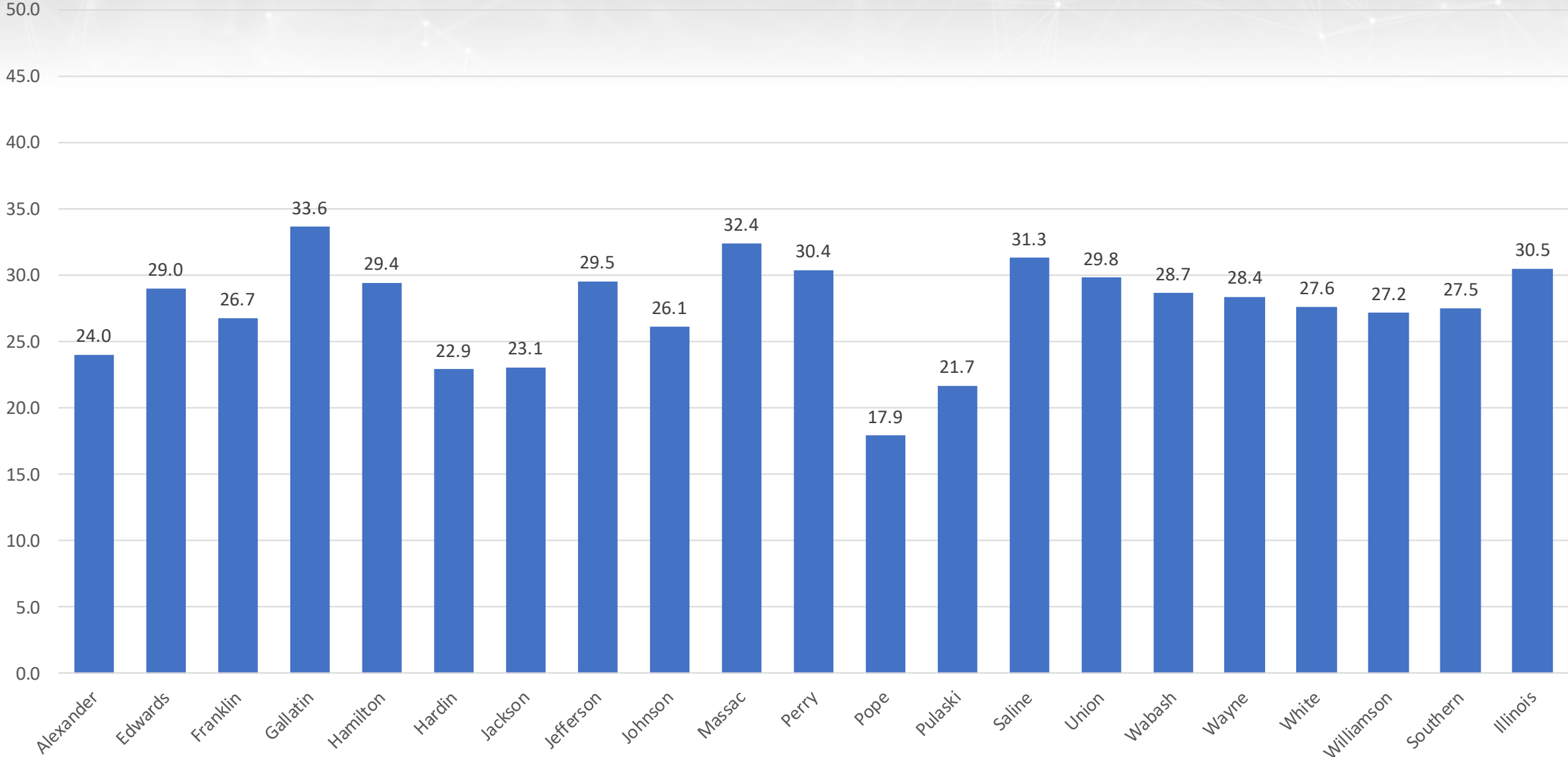
Source: U.S. American Community Survey 2015-2019



■ Less than high school ■ High school ■ Some college ■ Bachelor's or higher

Percent Households with Children

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

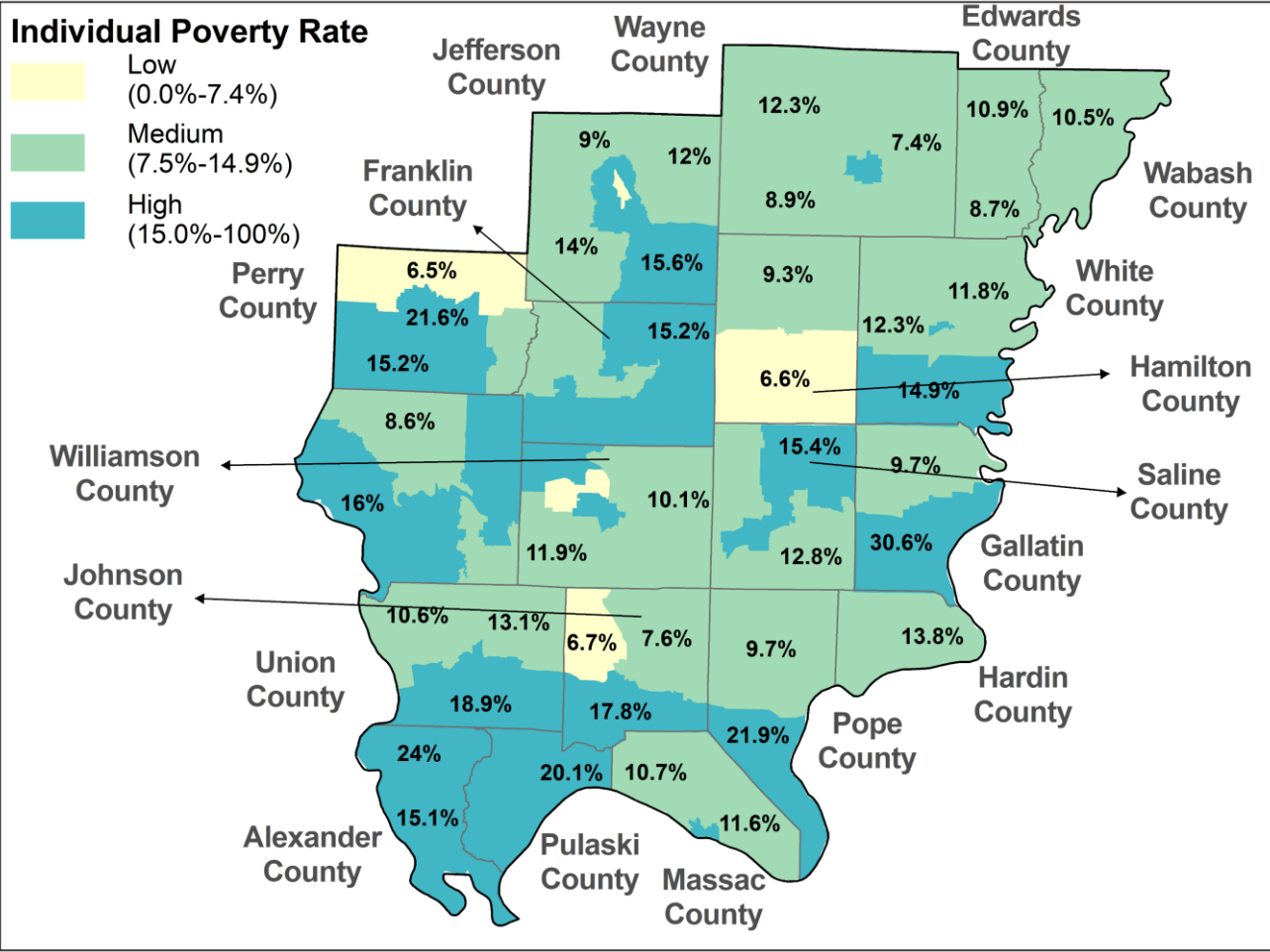


Individual Poverty Rate

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	Individual Poverty Rate	Percent
Alexander	25.3	Perry	16.1
Edwards	10.2	Pope	15.3
Franklin	19.5	Pulaski	20.5
Gallatin	20.8	Saline	21.1
Hamilton	9.3	Union	18.0
Hardin	13.1	Wabash	12.0
Jackson	26.5	Wayne	13.3
Jefferson	17.0	White	14.0
Johnson	10.8	Williamson	13.9
Massac	16.7	Southern Region	17.7



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:

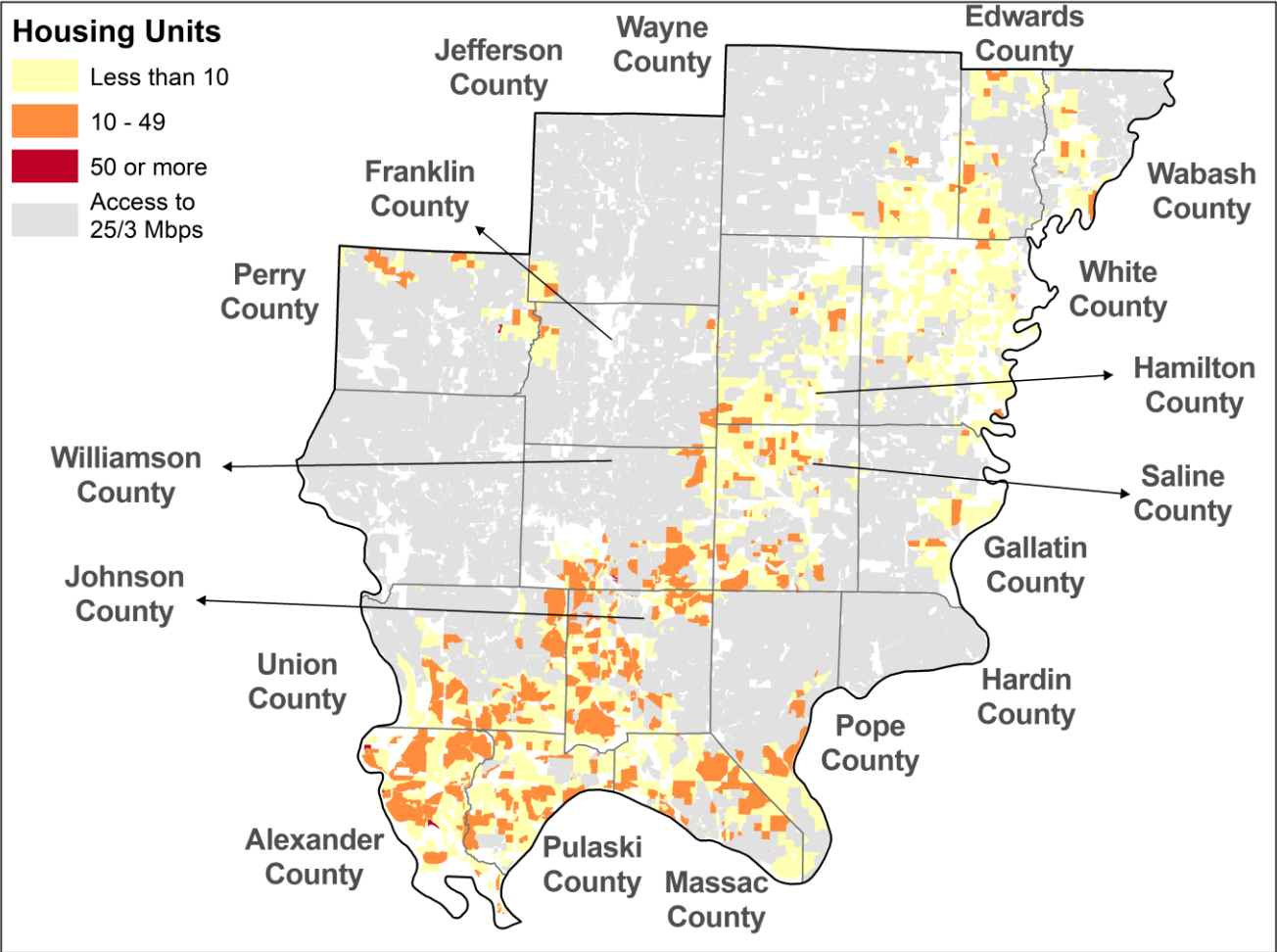
[Illinois Drive-up Wifi map](#)

[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

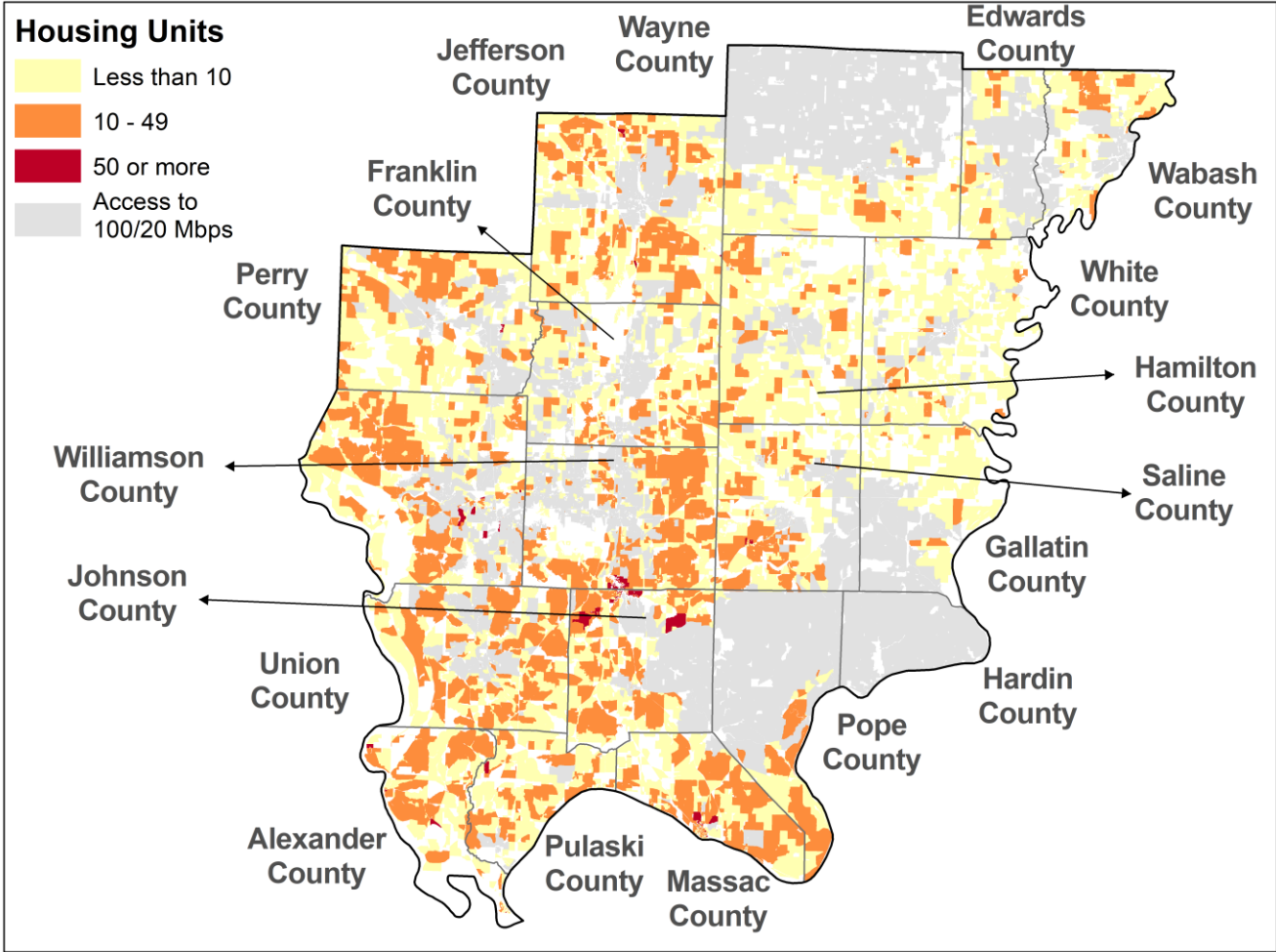
Source: FCC Form 477 December 2019 v1



Housing Units Outside 25/3 Footprint	Percent	Housing Units Outside 25/3 Footprint	Percent
Alexander	99.9	Perry	4.6
Edwards	3.2	Pope	4.1
Franklin	4.1	Pulaski	14.9
Gallatin	17.9	Saline	52.9
Hamilton	14.5	Union	21.8
Hardin	9.5	Wabash	15.3
Jackson	19.2	Wayne	2.3
Jefferson	43.8	White	18.3
Johnson	15.3	Williamson	5.0
Massac	7.7	Southern Region	12.4

Housing Units Density Outside 100/20 Footprint

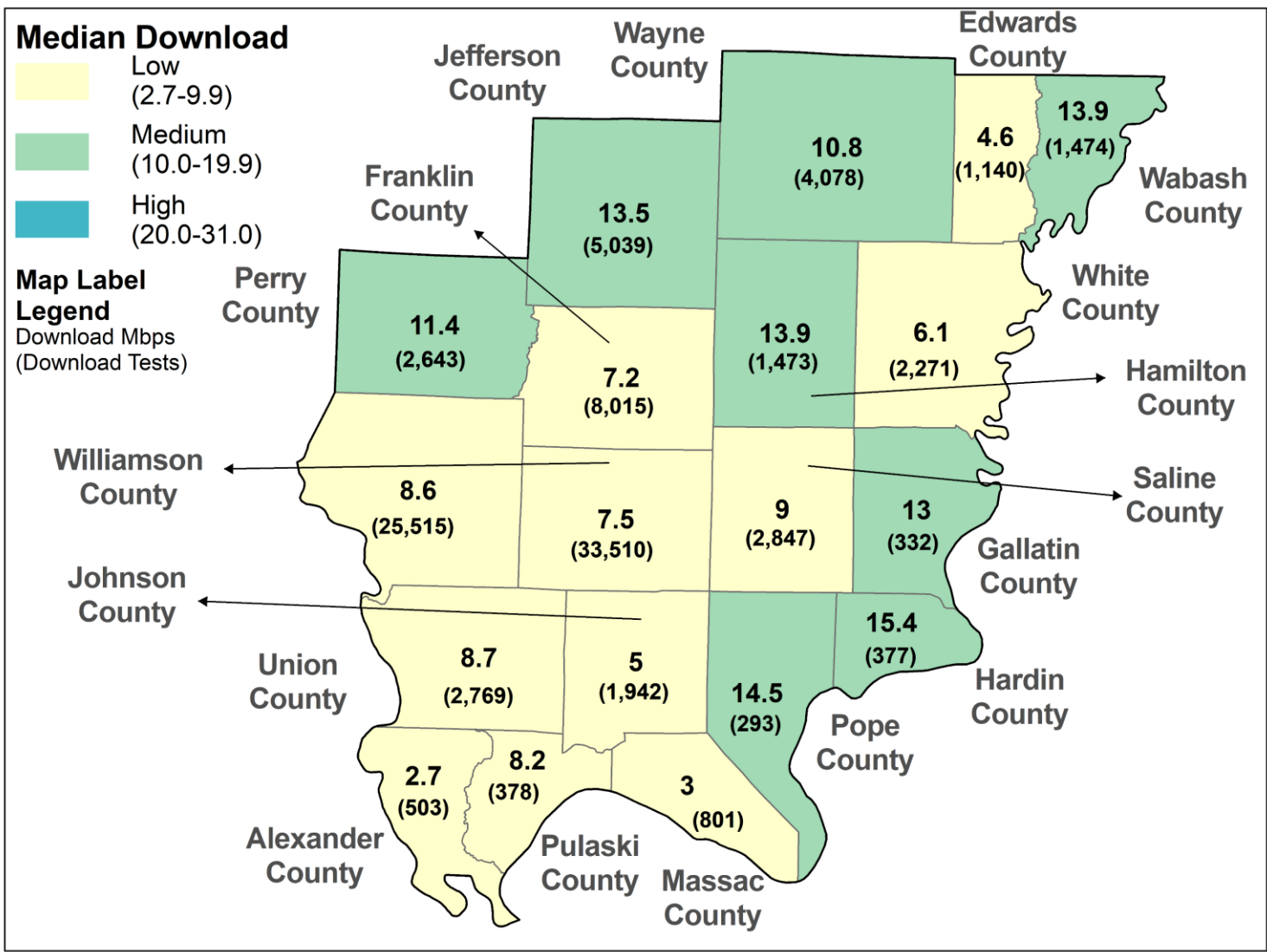
Source: FCC Form 477 December 2019 v1



Housing Units Outside 100/20 Footprint	Percent	Housing Units Outside 100/20 Footprint	Percent
Alexander	100.0	Perry	28.4
Edwards	10.5	Pope	26.1
Franklin	9.5	Pulaski	22.5
Gallatin	39.4	Saline	72.8
Hamilton	17.9	Union	22.4
Hardin	18.6	Wabash	33.4
Jackson	36.1	Wayne	19.2
Jefferson	57.4	White	42.1
Johnson	29.8	Williamson	18.8
Massac	36.6	Southern Region	28.4

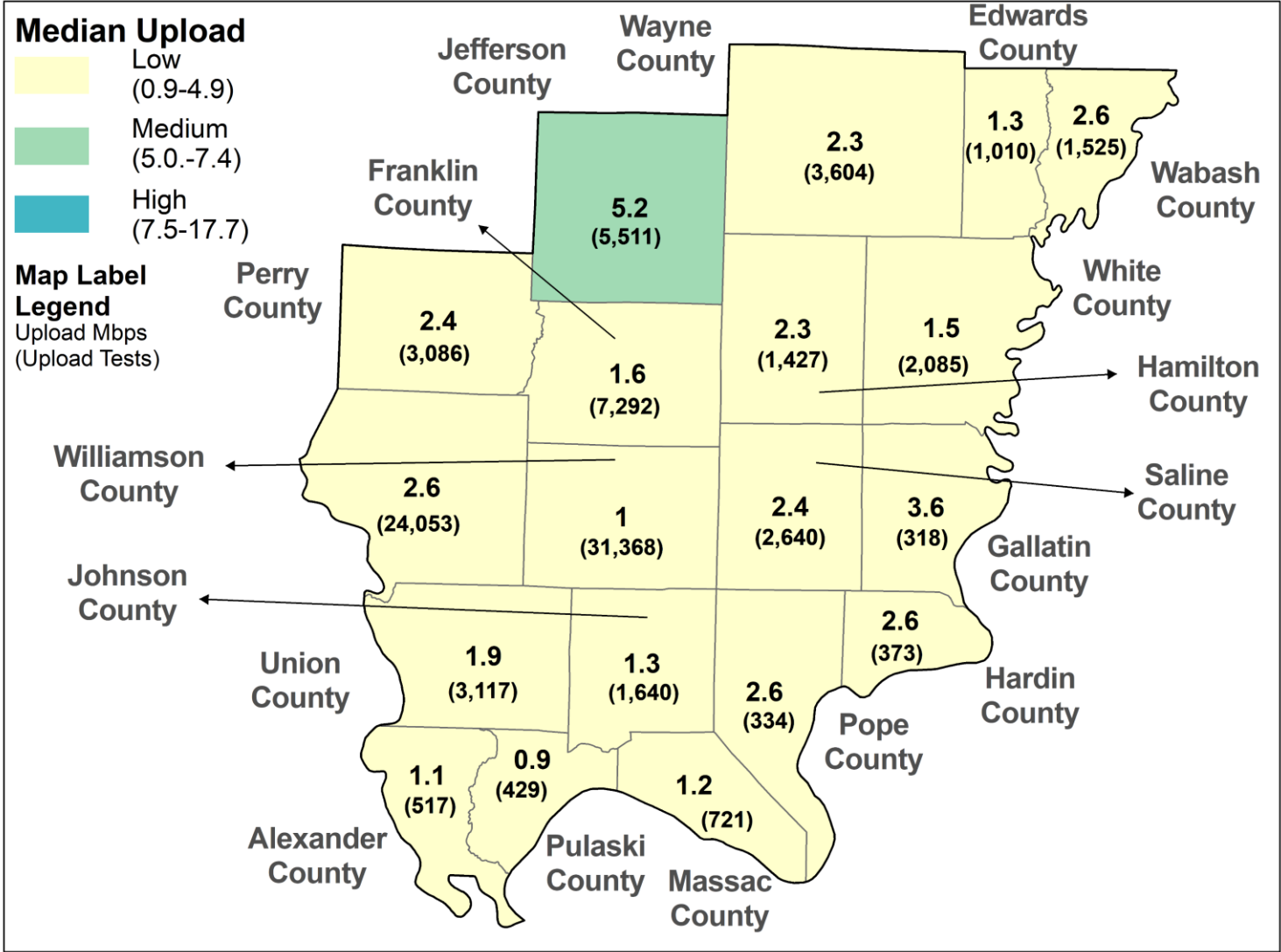
Download Speed Test Results (Mbps)

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 \(ntia.gov\)](#)

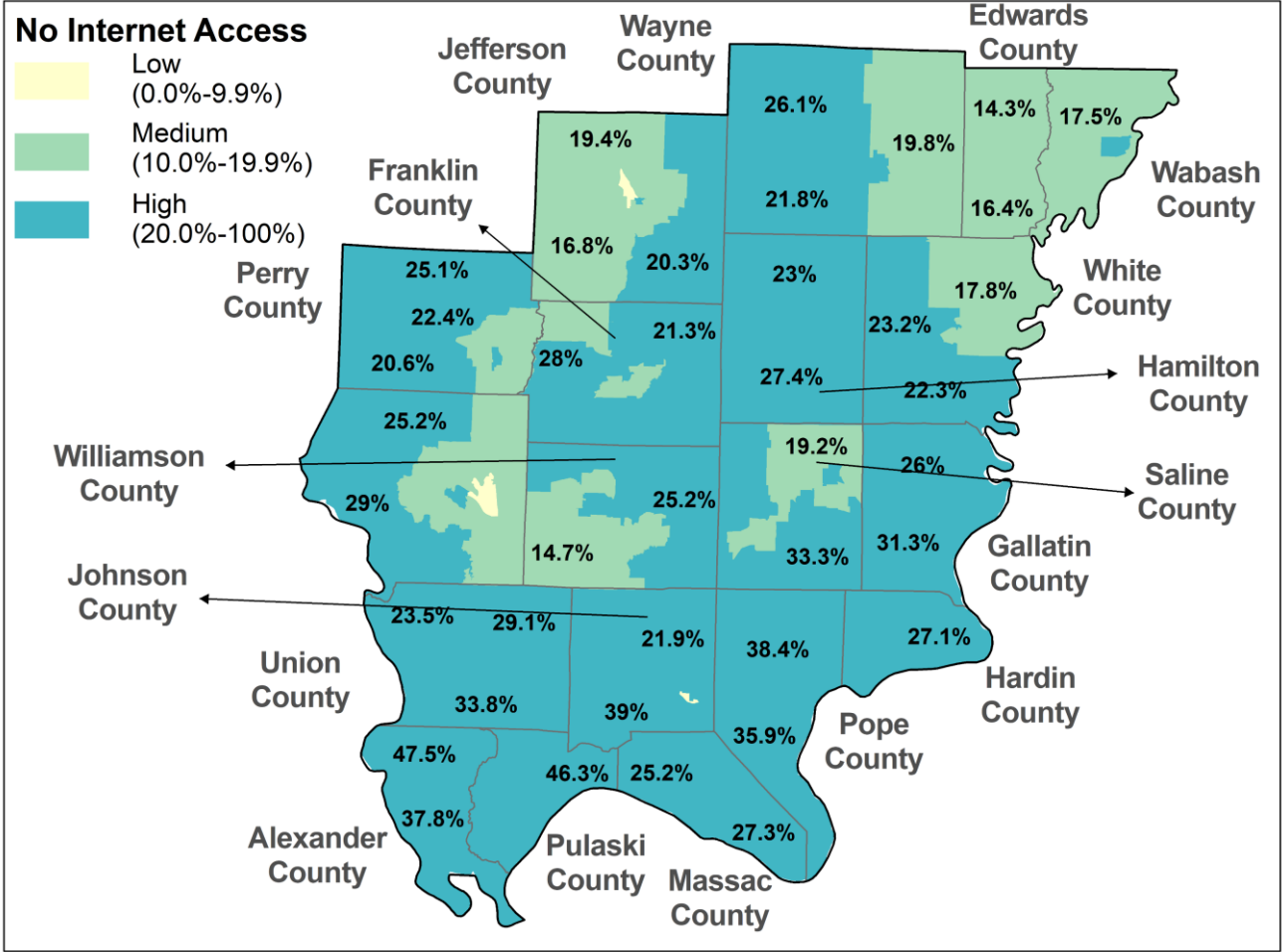
- Households with No Internet Access
- Homework Gap
- Senior Gap
- Digital Distress
- Venture and Highly Active Ventures

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	Households with No Internet Access	Percent
Alexander	41.8	Perry	21.1
Edwards	16.8	Pope	37.2
Franklin	23.5	Pulaski	45.8
Gallatin	28.9	Saline	24.6
Hamilton	23.8	Union	30.9
Hardin	23.6	Wabash	17.8
Jackson	16.7	Wayne	25.3
Jefferson	16.8	White	22.1
Johnson	27.7	Williamson	21.3
Massac	29.4	Southern Region	22.5

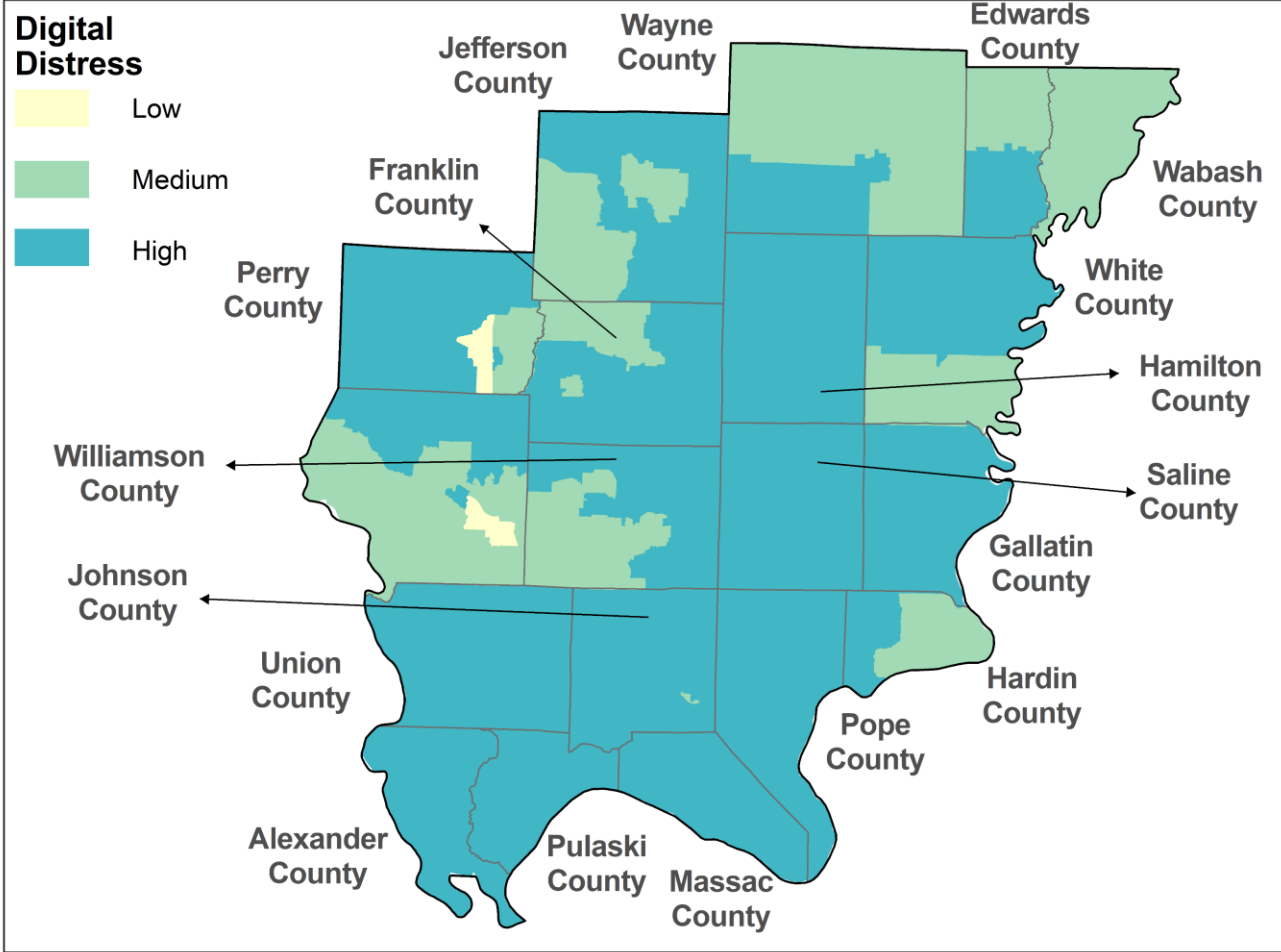


Digital Distress

Source: PCRD

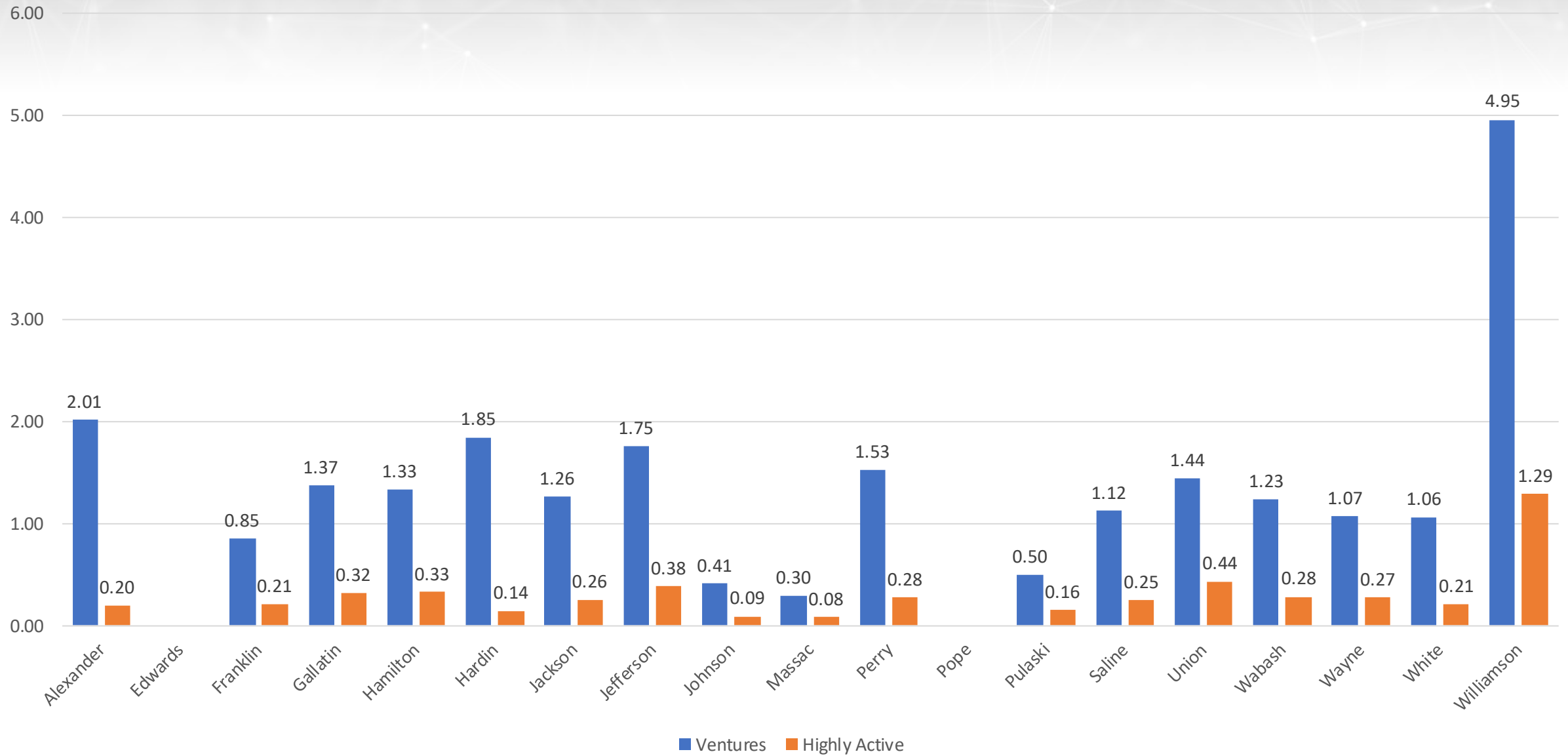
The map shows census tracts divided into low, medium, and high based on their level of digital distress (higher share of households with cellular data only or no internet as well as mobile only or no computing devices) as of 2019. A darker color indicates a higher digital distress.

Households in High Digital Distress Areas	Percent	Households in High Digital Distress Areas	Percent
Alexander	100.0	Perry	75.2
Edwards	68.6	Pope	100.0
Franklin	76.4	Pulaski	100.0
Gallatin	100.0	Saline	100.0
Hamilton	100.0	Union	100.0
Hardin	51.8	Wabash	0.0
Jackson	17.7	Wayne	55.9
Jefferson	49.5	White	78.6
Johnson	99.9	Williamson	54.7
Massac	100.0	Southern Region	62.8



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](#)

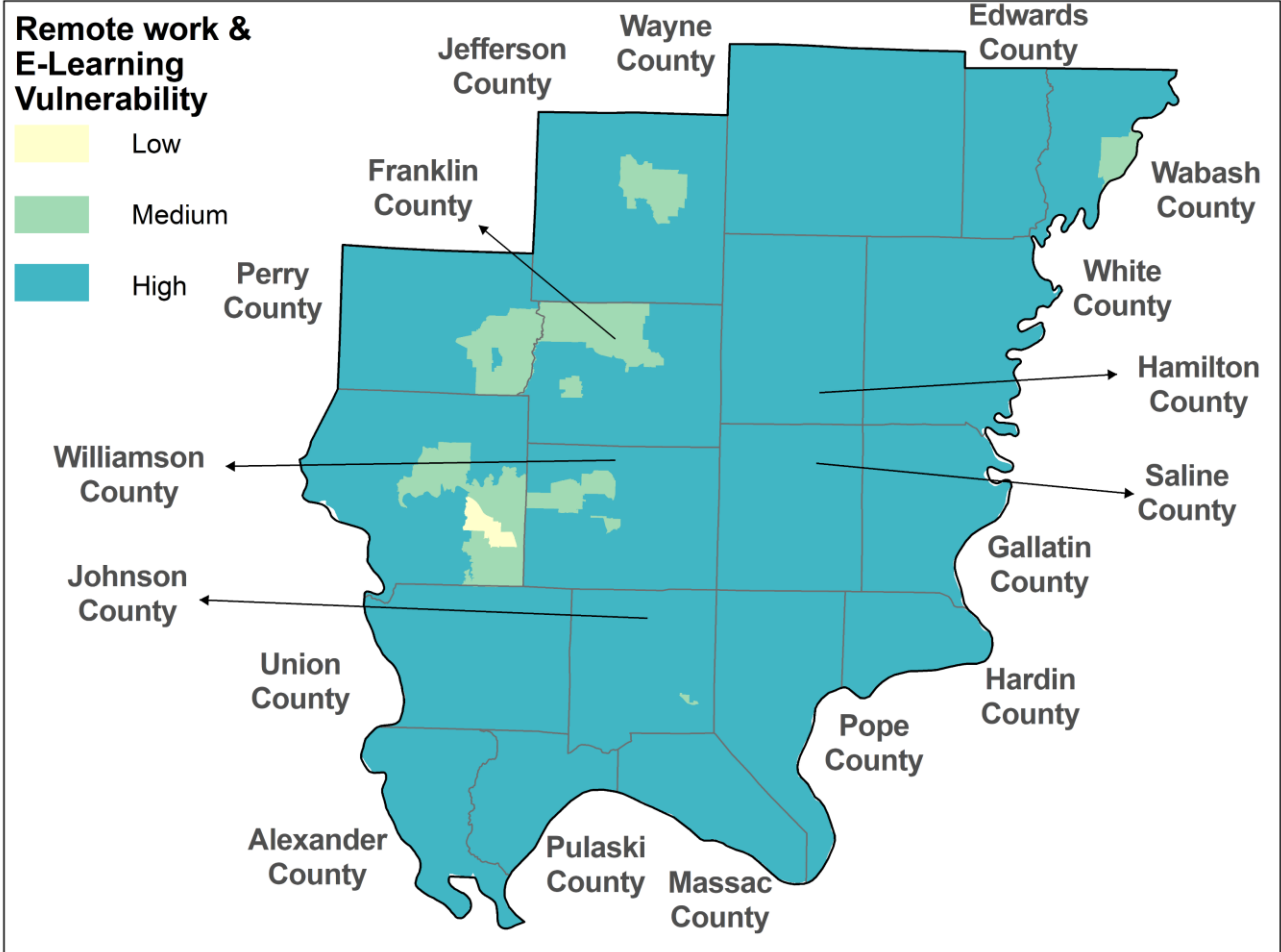
- Remote Work & e-Learning
Vulnerability (ReV)
- Digital Divide Index
- Percent Digital Economy Jobs
- Share of Occupations by
Digital Skills Level

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	Households in a High ReV Area	Percent
Alexander	100.0	Perry	75.2
Edwards	100.0	Pope	100.0
Franklin	76.4	Pulaski	100.0
Gallatin	100.0	Saline	100.0
Hamilton	100.0	Union	100.0
Hardin	100.0	Wabash	29.8
Jackson	31.7	Wayne	100.0
Jefferson	61.2	White	100.0
Johnson	99.9	Williamson	67.7
Massac	100.0	Southern Region	73.4

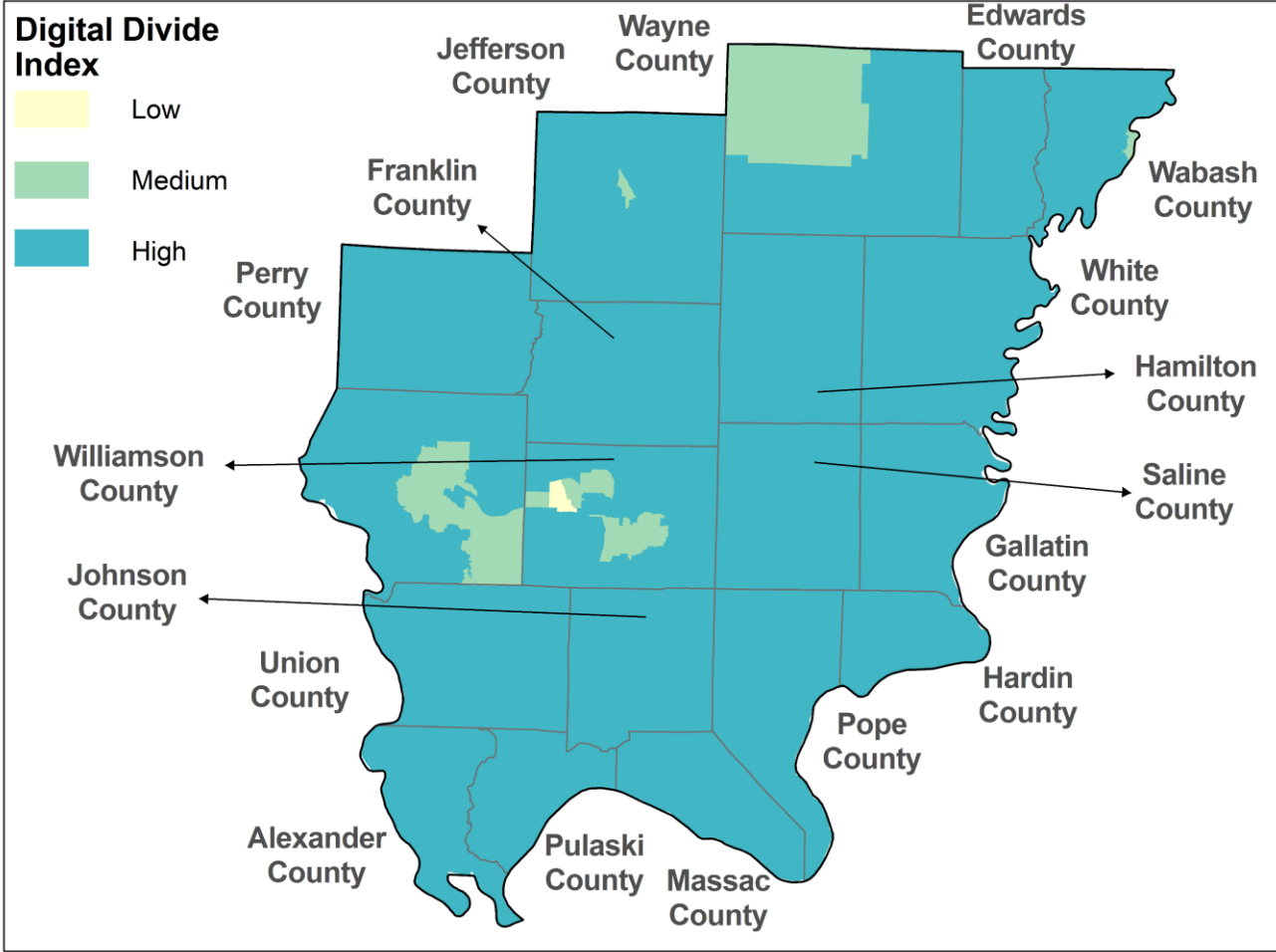


Digital Divide Index

Source: PCRD

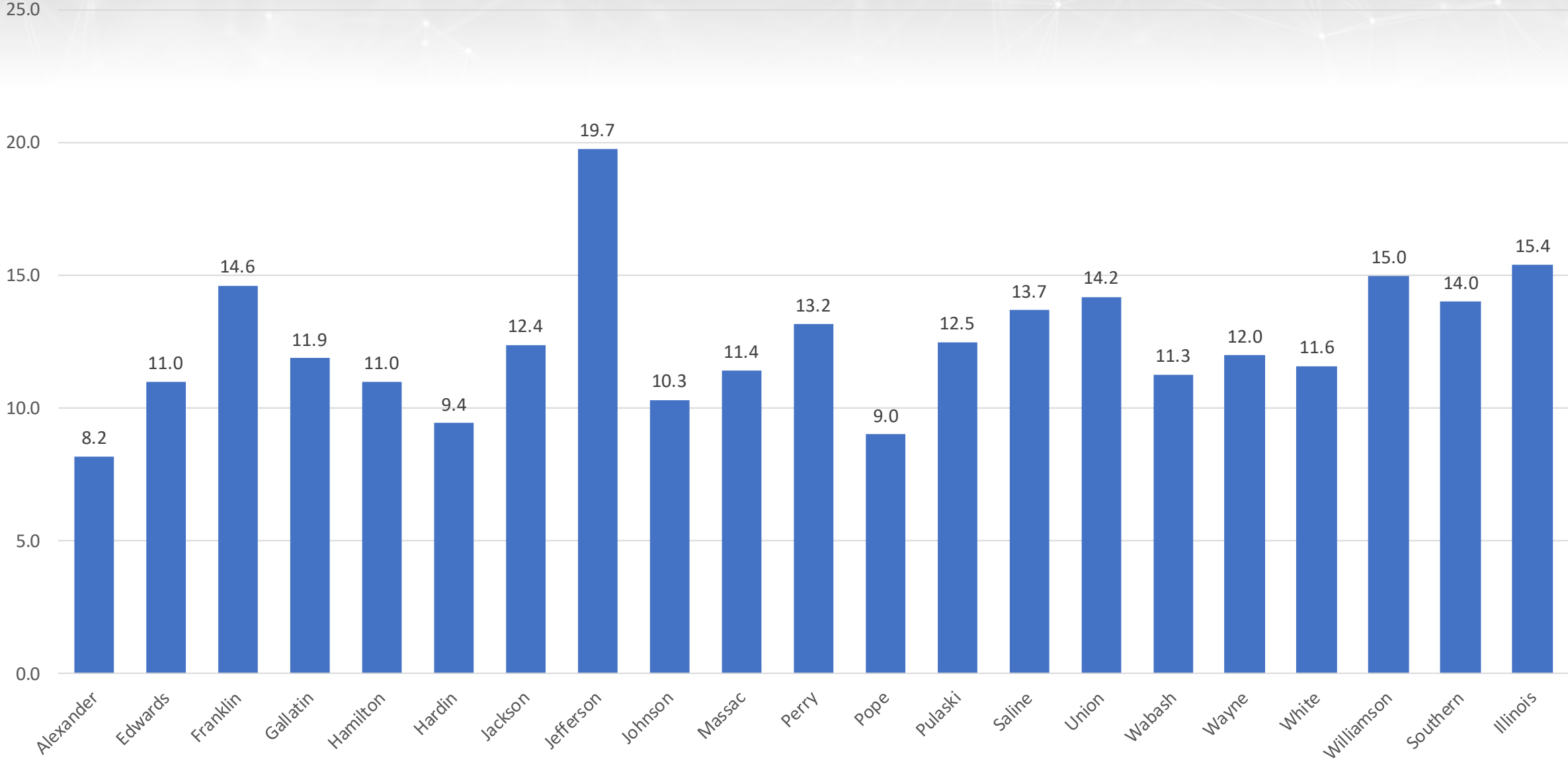
The map shows census tracts divided into low, medium, and high based on their digital divide index score (includes infrastructure/adoption and socioeconomic scores) as of 2019. A darker color indicates a higher digital divide.

Households in High Digital Divide Areas	Percent	Household in High Digital Divide Areas	Percent
Alexander	100.0	Perry	100.0
Edwards	100.0	Pope	100.0
Franklin	100.0	Pulaski	100.0
Gallatin	100.0	Saline	100.0
Hamilton	100.0	Union	100.0
Hardin	100.0	Wabash	82.7
Jackson	33.2	Wayne	75.6
Jefferson	91.3	White	100.0
Johnson	100.0	Williamson	60.8
Massac	100.0	Southern Region	79.9



Percent Digital Economy Jobs

Source: EMSI; BEA; PCRD



Share of Occupations by Digital Skills Level

Source: EMSI; Brookings; PCRD

