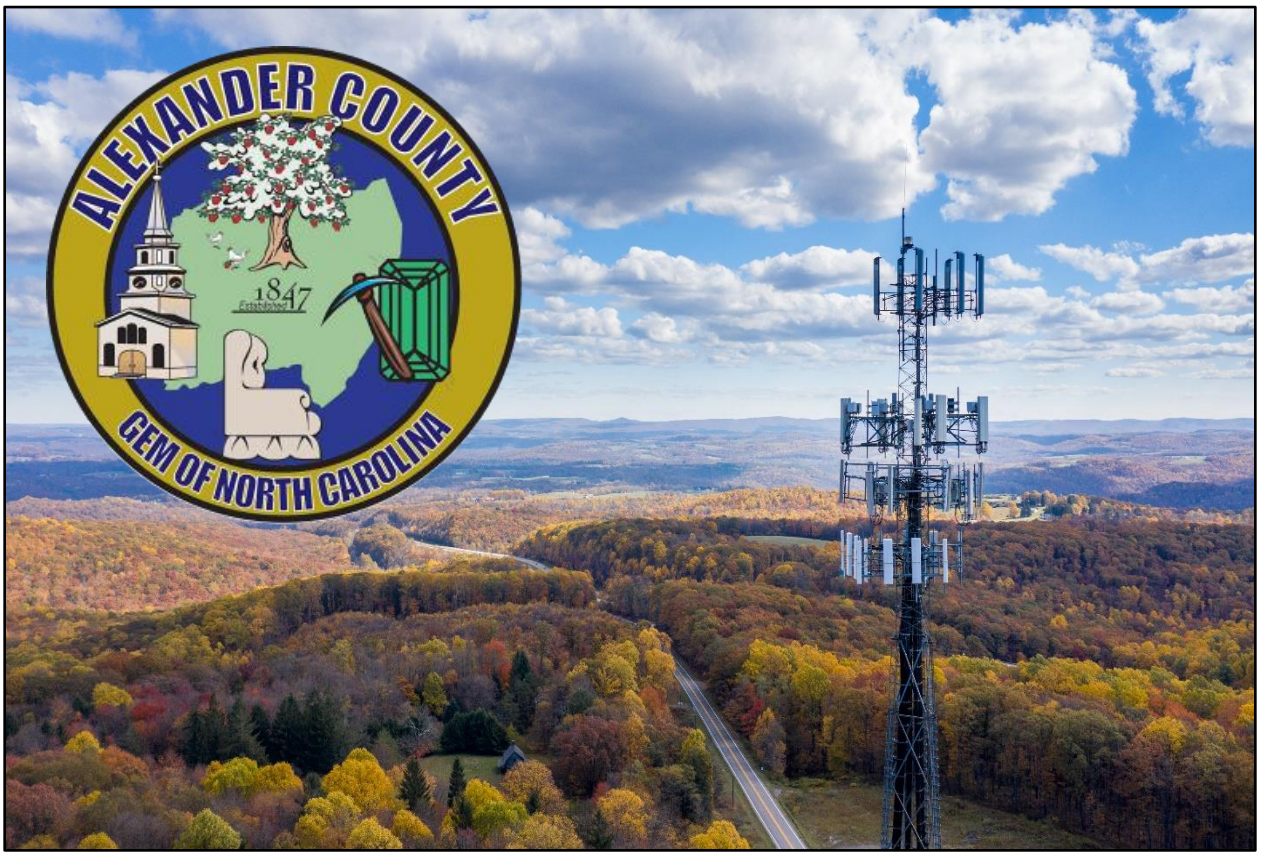


Alexander County
Digital Access Plan
2023

Table of Contents

Introduction:

Broadband access is essential for any county's economic development – it plays a major role in job creation. Businesses, education, healthcare, emergency services, and other public services are all becoming increasingly technologically dependent. Yet areas of the county remain disconnected from the economic and social opportunities that broadband access provides. High-speed, reliable, and affordable broadband access is critical to economic competitiveness and improving the quality of life of all county residents.

While the 2017-2021 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census estimates that 81.3% of Alexander County households have a broadband subscription, the Census' method for counting household internet access can be confusing, because the Census considers all households in a Census Block to have internet access if only one household in a Census Block has service. This plan seeks to help create a pathway that will result in expanded access to reliable, affordable high-speed internet access for all county residents and businesses.

One of the most important barriers to achieving digital inclusion is poverty.

Whether due to availability, affordability, or digital literacy levels, households in the county that do not have consistent and easily accessible internet service are at a distinct disadvantage in today's economy. One of the most important barriers to achieving digital inclusion is poverty. Alexander County is designated as a Tier Two County by the North Carolina Department of Commerce, which means that although the county is not in Tier 1 (most distressed), it does have a higher average unemployment rate, a lower median household income, a lower population growth percentage, and a smaller tax base compared to the 20 least distressed counties in North Carolina.

However, poverty rates vary significantly within individual Census tracts throughout the county. Poverty rates in individual Census tracts are shown in greater detail in Appendix 2.

PLAN MISSION:

This plan's mission is to help create a pathway that will result in expanded access to reliable, affordable high-speed internet access for all county residents and businesses.

PLAN VISION:

The plan's long-term vision is for all county residents to have full access to quality broadband, along with the knowledge and skills that are needed to participate fully in the community.

DEFINITIONS:

Broadband Adoption - Daily access to the internet at speeds, quality, and capacity necessary to accomplish common tasks; with digital skills necessary to participate online; and on a personal device and secure convenient network.

Digital Navigators - Trusted guides who assist community members in internet adoption and the use of computing devices.

Digital Literacy - The ability to use digital tools to find, evaluate, create, and communicate information, requiring both cognitive and technical skills.

Digital Divide - The gap between those who have access to technology, the internet, and digital literacy training and those who do not.

Digital Inclusion - All activities that individuals and communities, including those most disadvantaged, carry out to access and use information and communication technologies.

Internet Speed - The rate of data transmission for connection to the internet. These are typically referenced with Mbps, or Megabits per second. It measures how many bits (units of digital information) can be transferred each second. You will normally see speeds ranging from 10–1,000 Mbps advertised for home internet plans.

High-Speed Internet - Broadband connectivity at speeds that are higher than 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload.

Broadband Connectivity - According to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), broadband connectivity commonly refers to high-speed internet access that is always on and faster than traditional dial-up access and typically at speeds higher than 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload. These technologies include:

> **Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)** - A wireline transmission technology that transmits data faster over traditional copper telephone lines already installed in homes and businesses.
>
> **Cable Modem Service** - Cable modem service enables cable operators to provide broadband using the same coaxial cables that deliver pictures and sound to your TV.
>
> **Fiber** - Fiber optic technology converts electrical signals carrying data to light and sends the light through transparent glass fibers about the diameter of a human hair. Fiber transmits data at speeds far exceeding current DSL or cable modem speeds, typically by tens or even hundreds of Mbps.
>
> **Fixed Wireless** - Fixed wireless broadband connects a home or business to the internet using a radio link between equipment at the customer's location and the service provider's facility.
>
> **Satellite** - A form of wireless broadband connecting the customer's home or business with satellites orbiting the earth.
>
> **Broadband over Powerline (BPL)** - Uses existing low- and medium-voltage electrical power distribution networks to deliver internet connectivity equivalent to DSL or cable modem speeds.

Sources: www.digitalinclusion.org, www.literacy.ala.org, www.broadbandnow.com, and www.fcc.org.

DEMOGRAPHICS:

Table 1 provides a snapshot of the county's demographics and can be used to gain a better understanding of the county's population, income, population density, and current economic conditions.

Table 1.

Alexander County Demographics		
Population Estimates, July 1 2021, (V2021)		36,644
White alone, percent		90.20%
Black or African American alone, percent	(a)	6.20%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent	(a)	0.60%
Asian alone, percent	(a)	1.20%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent	(a)	0.10%
Two or More Races, percent		1.80%
Hispanic or Latino, percent	(b)	5.20%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent		85.90%
Median household income (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021		$55,041
Persons in poverty, percent		11.80%
Population per square mile, 2020		140.2
NC Commerce Tier Ranking		2
NC Rural Center Classification		Rural
Notes		
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race		
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories		
Source: US Census Quick Facts, 2022.		

Established by the North Carolina Department of Commerce, the County Development Tiers system ranks all 100 counties within the state based on economic well-being and relative economic distress.

This tier system is incorporated into various state programs to encourage economic activity in the less prosperous areas of the state.

The 40 most distressed counties are designated as Tier 1, the next 40 as Tier 2 and the 20 least distressed as Tier 3. Alexander County is in Tier 2.

The North Carolina Rural Center classifies Alexander County as a "Rural" county, with a population density of 140.2 persons per square mile. Urban counties have a population density of more than 250 persons per square mile.

BROADBAND ACCESS – The Current State of Digital Inclusion in Alexander County:

In October 2022, Western Piedmont Council of Governments (WPCOG) invited numerous stakeholders from Alexander County and across the region to attend a half-day workshop to assess the current state of digital inclusion in their counties. Stakeholders from local governments, school systems, community colleges, libraries, economic development organizations, and community nonprofits provided their input in the following assessment, which identifies current and potential future digital inclusion opportunities.

Digital literacy/skills opportunities:

Catawba Valley Community College (CVCC - Alexander Complex) offers computer literacy for the workplace courses through its Continuing Education program. Course fees are waived for individuals who are unemployed, have received notice of pending layoff, or meet certain income requirements. Job search training is available on a weekly basis at the library from a representative of the Alexander County Career Center (NC Works).

Digital navigators:

Digital navigation assistance is available through the Alexander County Library.

Tech support:

Alexander County Schools offers tech support for students and staff through the school district website.

Public computer access points:

The Alexander County Library and the Senior Centers offer free computer and internet access. The library provides nine computers with internet access at the main location, four at the Bethlehem branch, and three at the Stony Point branch. The library does not provide computers or devices to check out or rent.

K-12:

Alexander County Schools has a 1:1 computer program for students in K-12. Students in grades 6-12 are allowed to take their computers home. The school system stopped offering hotspots after providing them for two years because funding ran out. As the school system was phasing out the hotspot program, they learned that the reason households didn't have access was not related to coverage, it was because of financial hardships. The school system provided households with information about local cellular providers' participation in the Affordable Connectivity Program, which subsidizes cellular access based on income levels. Subsidies need to be available in order to assist low-income individuals or the connectivity gap will continue to grow larger.

Public Wi-Fi Locations:

The NC Department of Information Technology (NCDIT) maintains a listing of free public Wi-Fi locations. Table 2 below provides a summary of those locations in Alexander County.

Table 2.

County	City	Location	Notes	Provider
Alexander	Taylorsville	Alexander County Courthouse, 29 W. Main Ave.		Open Broadband
Alexander	Taylorsville	Alexander County Courthouse Park		
Alexander	Taylorsville	Taylorsville Branch Library 77 1st Ave. SW		
Alexander	Bethlehem	Bethlehem Branch Library 45 Rink Dam Rd.		
Alexander	Stony Point	Stony Point Branch Library 431 Ruritan Park Rd.		

Key Takeaways:

- Local governments, libraries, schools, CVCC – Alexander Complex, the senior centers, and NCWorks each play vital roles in providing publicly-accessible broadband to county citizens.
- The experience that the county school system had with providing Wi-Fi hotspots to students demonstrates the significant impact that poverty has on digital inclusion, and also highlights a potential way forward.
- Entities in the county that offer free access to computers, free Wi-Fi access, and free digital literacy/computer training should work aggressively to address any incomplete community knowledge about their programs by providing up-to-date information to citizens on a continuing basis.

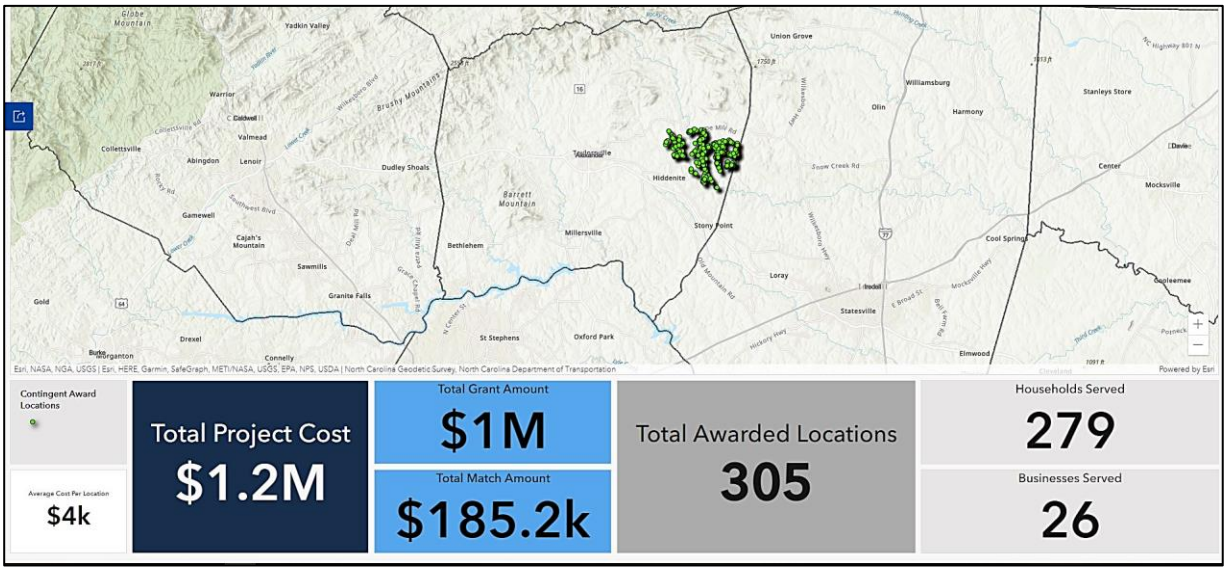
Ongoing Efforts to Address Availability and Accessibility:

The North Carolina Department of Information Technology's (NCDIT) Broadband Infrastructure Office provides grant funding to private providers of broadband services to deploy broadband service in underserved areas of the state. In July 2022, NCDIT's Growing Rural Economies with Access to Technology (GREAT) Grant program announced that Yadtel/Zirrus had been awarded a $1.05 million grant to deploy broadband services to approximately 305 households, businesses, agricultural operations, and community anchor institutions in Alexander County.

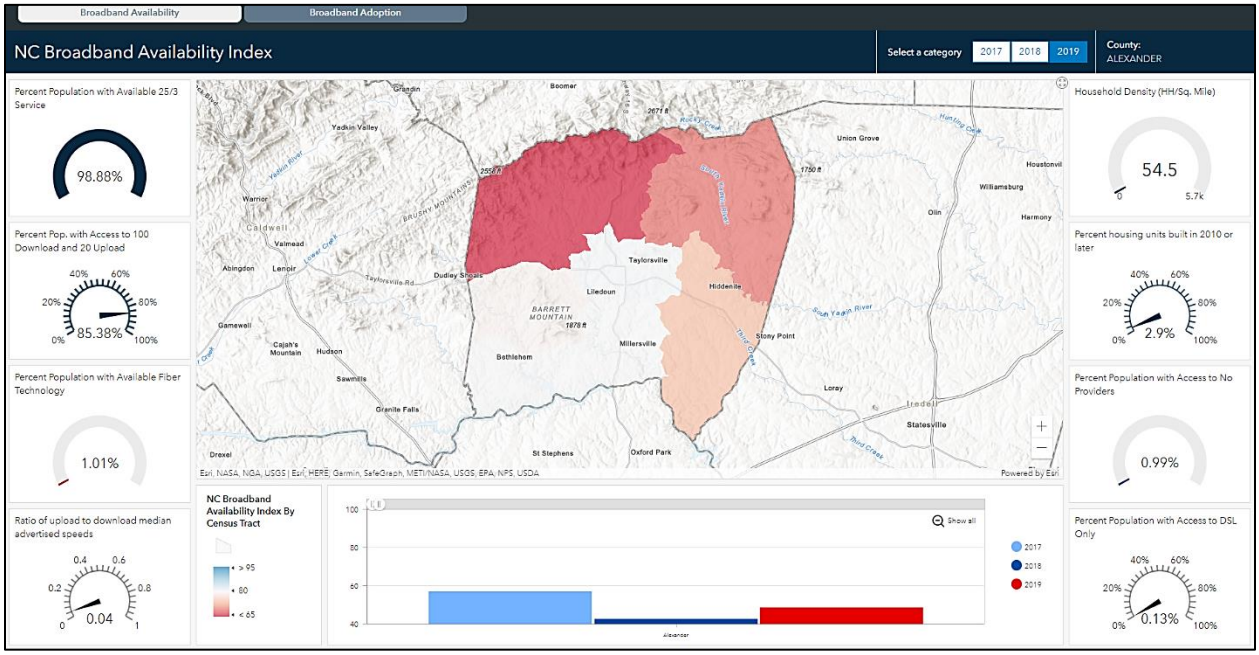
As a condition of the grant award, Yadtel/Zirrus agreed to provide high-speed service, defined as a minimum of 100 Megabits per second (Mbps) download and 20 Mbps upload, scalable to 100 Mbps download and 100 Mbps upload on or before December 31, 2026.

Map 1 below shows where this new service will be deployed in Alexander County.

Map 1.



BROADBAND AVAILABILITY:



The current state of broadband availability in the county is shown in the above map, which has been developed by the North Carolina Department of Information Technology (NCDIT).

According to NCDIT, nearly 100 percent of the county's population has access to 25/3 service, and approximately 85 percent of the county's population has access to 100 download and 20 upload speeds. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) defines basic broadband as transmission speeds of at least 25 Mbps (megabits per second) – or 25 million bits per second – downstream (from the internet to the user's computer) and 3 Mbps upstream (from the user's computer to the internet). Less than one percent of the county's population has access to no broadband providers. Determining actual availability in a particular area can be confusing due to the method that the U.S. Census uses to measure availability: the Census considers all households in a Census Block to have internet access if only one household in a Census Block has service. In addition, it is important to note that these availability figures are somewhat skewed because the FCC's definition of adequate broadband service does not reflect the modern needs of many users.

However, broadband availability within the county varies significantly depending on location. Areas of the county (Census tracts) that are shaded in red on the map above have lower broadband availability. Areas that are unshaded have average availability. According to NCDIT, areas of lower broadband availability include the Census tracts encompassing the Ellendale community in the northwest/northcentral portion of the county, the Vashti community in the northeast/northcentral portion of the county, and the Hiddenite community in the southeast portion of the county. The Town of Taylorsville and the communities of Bethlehem, Liledoun, and Millersville each have average broadband availability.

Detailed data for each of these areas can be found in Appendix 1.

Key Takeaways

Expanding broadband access to every home in the county is important (and is a central goal of this plan), but it is also important to ensure that broadband speeds are fast enough to **support current and future activity levels**. Technological needs will change in the future, so **securing access to the fastest possible speeds** should also be prioritized.

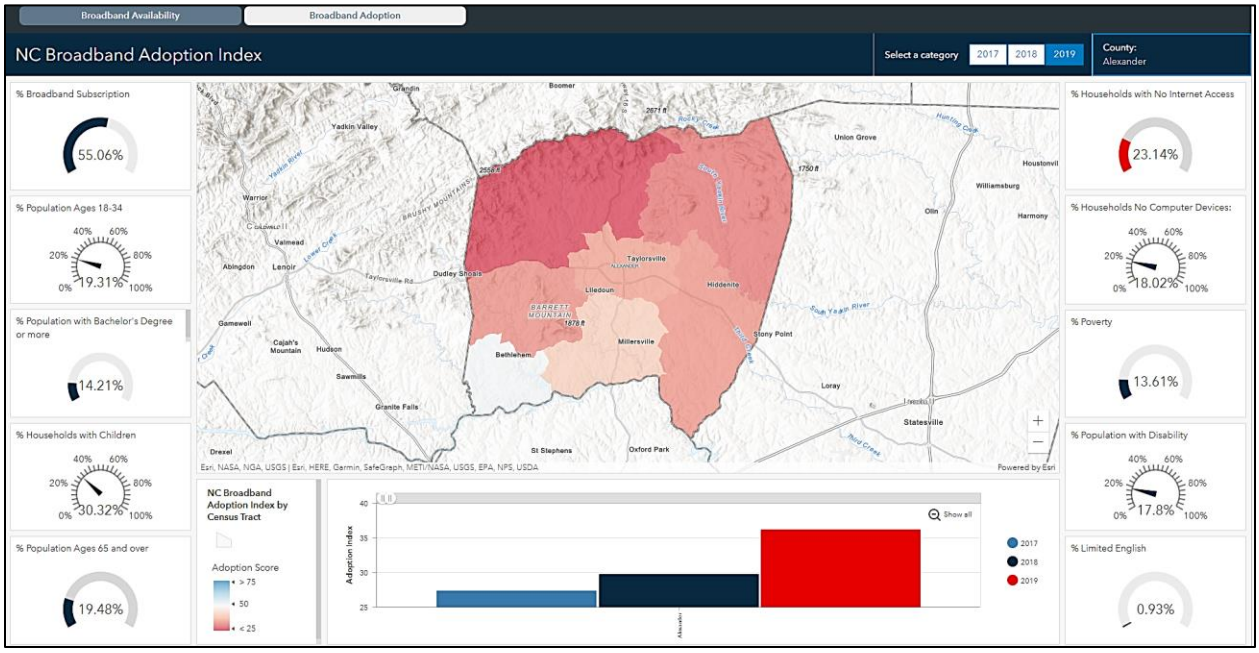
In order to better understand the current state of broadband availability in the county, planners should work to **create the most accurate local broadband maps** possible, using the most recent data. This approach will require planners to monitor new data releases from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and amend maps as needed.

Using these maps, planners can **focus first on areas of the county that have inadequate broadband service** – and meet with internet service providers to discuss potential service options given the area's operating constraints (ex. low population density, rugged terrain, etc.).

Fixed wireless involves the wireless transmission of data from a local antenna to a permanent location like a home or business. The service is similar to what is delivered via DSL or cable modem, but the transmission is wireless.

--NCDIT

BROADBAND ADOPTION POTENTIAL:



Broadband adoption potential in the county is shown in the above map, which has been developed by the North Carolina Department of Information Technology (NCDIT). Measures used to determine broadband adoption potential include: poverty, households with no internet access, households with no computer devices, households with a broadband subscription, households with children, limited English population, persons with a disability, persons over age 65, teleworkers, and the population with a Bachelor's Degree or higher. All these measures are shown at the Census tract level. Census tracts that are shaded in red/light red rank lower, and areas that are unshaded rank in the middle on the index.

While poverty plays a key role in hindering adoption potential, another major factor that contributes to lower adoption is the lack of technical skills and knowledge needed to use computers and the internet.

According to NCDIT, the Census tract encompassing the Bethlehem area has average broadband adoption potential, while the Census tract in the northwest portion of the county has the lowest broadband adoption potential score. Each of the remaining Census tracts in the county have below average scores. See the map above and Appendix 2 for more information about these areas of the county.

NCDIT found that "homes that do not have a computing device of any kind are…more likely to <u>not</u> subscribe to the internet. [Similarly,] those with lower incomes, those that speak limited English, and [those that] have any type of disability [are also more likely to not subscribe to the internet]. On the other hand, research points to younger age cohorts, more educated, children at home, and teleworkers as significant drivers of broadband adoption." Notably, the adoption potential index *does not include internet subscription costs or digital literacy/skills.* While poverty plays a key role in hindering adoption potential, another major factor that contributes to lower adoption potential is the lack of technical skills and knowledge needed to use computers and the internet. The ability to

improve adoption rates will depend on the actions of many entities, including county schools, libraries, community colleges, senior centers, and other local community groups. All of these entities are involved to various degrees in providing instruction and digital literacy training, and are uniquely positioned to ensure that citizens are aware of broadband accessibility options and the opportunities that are available to learn the skills that are needed to fully participate in the digital economy.

Table 3.

Census Tract	Pct. Rural	Pct. Minorities	Pct. Veterans	Pct. Poverty	Pct. Disabled	Pct. Hslds. Age 60+	Pct. Hslds. Lim. Engl.	Pct. Hslds. Cell Phone Access Only	Pct. Hslds. No Internet	Pct. Hslds. No Computer	Total "High"
401	High	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Low	High	High	High	**5**
402	High	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Low	High	High	High	**6**
403	High	Low	High	High	High	Moderate	Low	High	High	High	**7**
404	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	High	Low	Moderate	High	High	**4**
405	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	**3**
406	High	Low	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	**1**
407	High	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	**2**

Source: U.S. Census via Purdue University Center for Regional Development.

Key Takeaways:

- Using this map and Table 3 as a guide, the county can work with schools, libraries, community colleges, senior centers, and other local community groups to identify areas with lower adoption rates and prioritize outreach/education/digital literacy efforts to citizens living in those areas.

- Information from this map and Table 3 can be used to align existing adoption efforts that are currently being undertaken by separate groups and identify areas that are not currently receiving outreach (missed opportunities).

- Information from this map and Table 3 can be used to support existing adoption efforts through improved efficiency.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Policy Recommendations:

- Work with state and federal legislators to encourage the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to develop more detailed broadband maps.

- Reduce costs of future internet service expansions by developing a "dig once" approach, which will enable future broadband providers to more easily and cheaply install fiber by threading it through existing conduits.

Funding Recommendations:

- Position the county for grant funding opportunities by maintaining a strong working relationship with the North Carolina Department of Information Technology and other organizations that offer broadband/hotspot/device grant funding.

- Work with Western Piedmont Council of Governments to monitor grant opportunities and apply for grant funding as needed.

Outreach, Awareness, and Adoption Recommendations:

- Develop (and regularly update) a listing of community-based organizations, churches and private businesses that offer free, reliable, publicly-accessible Wi-Fi access. When completed, distribute a printed map with locations to residents, and develop a county GIS map that is accessible to the public.

- Encourage County GIS/IT planners to develop updated local broadband coverage maps as new data becomes available.

- Improve broadband adoption by actively promoting existing and new digital literacy courses and basic computer workshops offered through the community college, libraries, NCWorks centers, schools, local nonprofit organizations, and senior centers.

Availability and Accessibility Recommendations:

- Explore the potential for establishing public access computer centers in strategic areas of the county.

- Improve accessibility by actively promoting established and future programs (from internet service providers, the Emergency Broadband Benefits Program, Affordable Connectivity Program, etc.) that offer stipends, scholarships, or subsidies to residents.

- Work to expand access to wireless hotspots and computers for students and other residents.

- Continue to support and explore the expansion of library-based computer courses as well as computer/device and hotspot checkout programs.

- Expand public Wi-Fi access at County/municipal buildings, parks, and parking lots where feasible.

- Work with satellite and fixed wireless providers to expand service options for residents in the most rural portions of the county.

- Increase broadband availability by leveraging local faith-based organizations, nonprofit organizations, senior centers, and grassroots organizations to support broadband access and adoption.

- Expand access by promoting organizations that sell refurbished computers at a discount.

- Develop (and regularly update) a GIS map that shows where Wi-Fi hotspots are unable to access the internet.

- Expand availability to low-income citizens by establishing public-private partnerships/sponsorships with local companies that will assist residents/students with the costs of internet subscriptions and devices.

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES:

To support these recommendations, the County will need access to funding. The following organizations may offer grants and other tools that support broadband deployment.

Please note that this is not a comprehensive list as new grants from new agencies/programs may become available in the future, and some agencies may cease offering certain grant programs. In addition, many of the agencies listed below only offer grants at specific times of the year.

1. **USDA:** Grant and loan funding has been offered through the Rural Development Broadband ReConnect Program. See https://www.usda.gov/reconnect for more information.

2. **FCC Connect America Funds (CAF):** Funds have been made available to some rural areas and could be available directly to the internet service provider. See https://www.fcc.gov/general/connect-america-fund-caf for more information.

3. **Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC):** The ARC has made funds available for rural broadband access projects. See www.arc.gov/acp and the Appalachian Regional Initiative for Stronger Economies (ARISE) website www.arc.gov/ARISE for more information.

4. **The Golden LEAF Foundation:** Golden LEAF has made funds available for economic development programs that include broadband telecommunications. See www.goldenleaf.org for more information.

5. **State of North Carolina:** The NC Broadband Infrastructure Office, as authorized under S.L. 2018-5, has provided grants to private providers of broadband services to facilitate the deployment of broadband service to underserved areas of the State.

a. The **Completing Access to Broadband (CAB) program** provides an opportunity for individual NC counties to partner with NCDIT to fund broadband deployment projects in unserved areas of each county. The CAB program complements the **GREAT Grant program** to provide solutions to areas not served by the GREAT Grant. Per legislation, the projects applied for and not funded under the GREAT Grant can be considered for funding under the CAB program. Interested stakeholders should send any programmatic questions to CABprogram@nc.gov.

b. The **Pole Replacement Program** is designed to quickly facilitate the deployment of broadband service to households, businesses, agricultural operations, and community anchor institutions in areas unserved with broadband. The program is scheduled to be launched in 2023.

c. The **Broadband Stop Gap Solutions Program** provides funding for areas unserved or underserved with broadband following investment from the GREAT Grant program and the CAB program. This program may provide grants to internet service providers, local government entities, and nonprofits for the provision and installation of broadband infrastructure to unserved and underserved households. Requirements for the Broadband Stop Gap Program are currently under development. The program was scheduled to be launched in late 2022 following the GREAT Grant and CAB Grant programs.

6. **Public/Private Philanthropic Partnerships:** Building a philanthropic model of corporate and public funding to address the highest needs among different barriers to adoption may lead to additional deployment and reduce digital inclusivity barriers.

7. **Tech Soup: Tech Soup** provides a tech marketplace for nonprofits to purchase refurbished computers/devices/other equipment and provides e-learning opportunities. See www.techsoup.org for more information.

techsoup

8. **FCC E-Rate - Schools & Libraries USF Program**: The Schools and Libraries Universal Service Fund support program, commonly known as E-Rate, is designed to help schools and libraries obtain affordable broadband. See www.fcc.gov/general/e-rate-schools-libraries-usf-program for more information.

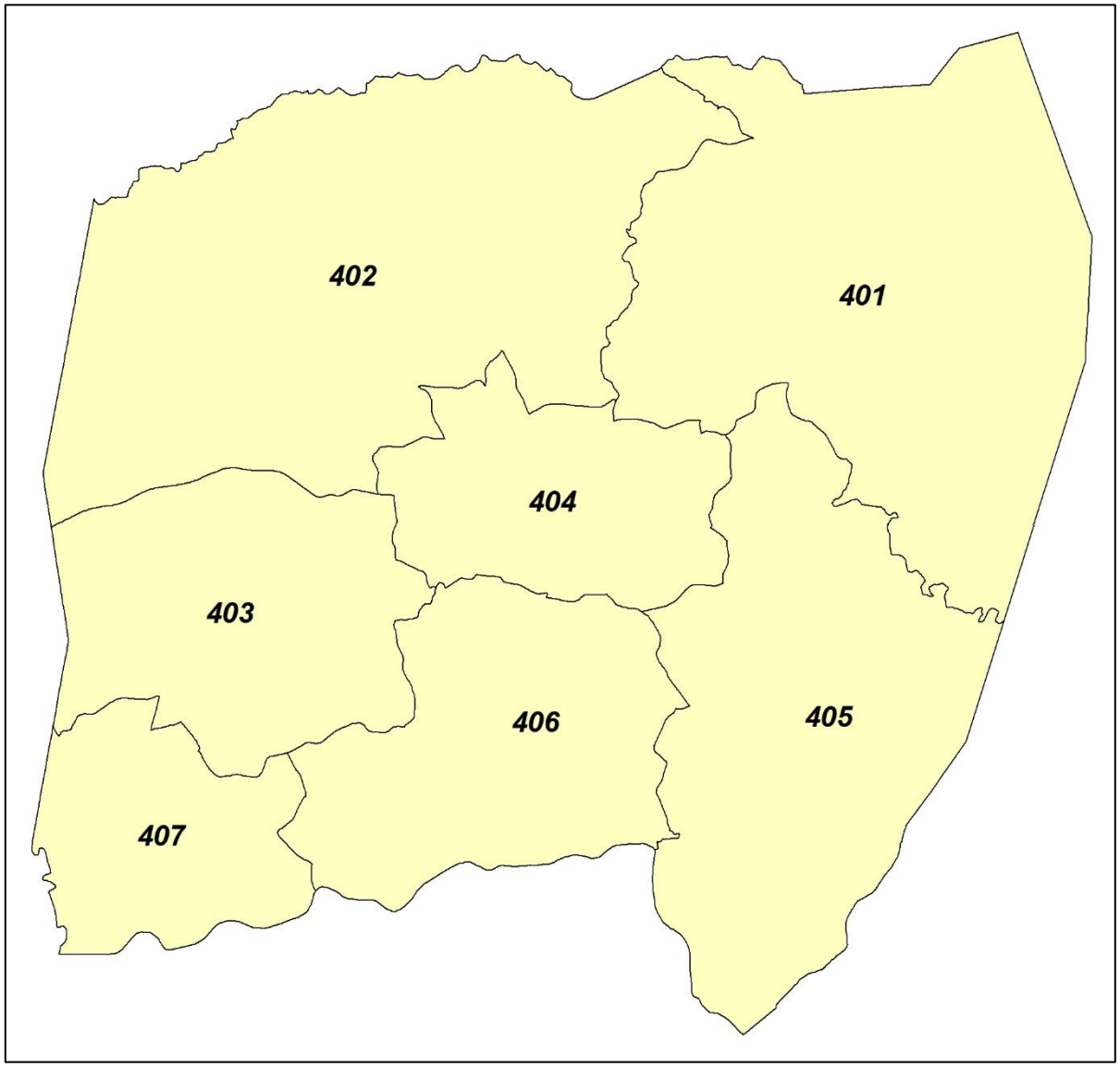
9. **FCC Rural Healthcare Program:** The FCC's Rural Healthcare Program is designed to provide funding to eligible healthcare providers for telecommunications and broadband services necessary for the provision of healthcare. See www.fcc.gov/general/rural-health-care-program for more information.

10. **Everyone On** – Everyone On provides access to free digital literacy training and low-cost computers and devices. See www.everyoneon.org for more information.

APPENDIX 1

BROADBAND AVAILABILITY BY CENSUS TRACT

Alexander County 2010 Census Tract Map



Census Tract ID	**402**
Availability Score	**54.16**
YEAR	**2019**
The "Broadband Availability and Quality" score is comprised of the following 8 variables:	
% Population with Access to 25/3	94.04
% Population with Access to 100/20	50.7
% Population with Access to Fiber	2.45
Ratio of upload to download median advertised speeds	0.12
Household Density	24.68
% housing units built in 2010 or later	2.64
% Population with Access to No Providers	5.96
% Population with Access to DSL Only	0

Census Tract ID	**401**
Availability Score	**69.44**
YEAR	**2019**
The "Broadband Availability and Quality" score is comprised of the following 8 variables:	
% Population with Access to 25/3	98.29
% Population with Access to 100/20	38.42
% Population with Access to Fiber	7.86
Ratio of upload to download median advertised speeds	0.12
Household Density	20.96
% housing units built in 2010 or later	1.73
% Population with Access to No Providers	1.29
% Population with Access to DSL Only	0.48

Census Tract ID	**405**
Availability Score	**74.45**
YEAR	**2019**
The "Broadband Availability and Quality" score is comprised of the following 8 variables:	
% Population with Access to 25/3	98.33
% Population with Access to 100/20	87.83
% Population with Access to Fiber	0
Ratio of upload to download median advertised speeds	0.12
Household Density	59.18
% housing units built in 2010 or later	2.09
% Population with Access to No Providers	1.2
% Population with Access to DSL Only	0.47

Census Tract ID	**406**
Availability Score	**80.24**
YEAR	**2019**
The "Broadband Availability and Quality" score is comprised of the following 8 variables:	
% Population with Access to 25/3	100
% Population with Access to 100/20	99.13
% Population with Access to Fiber	0
Ratio of upload to download median advertised speeds	0.12
Household Density	74.73
% housing units built in 2010 or later	3.06
% Population with Access to No Providers	0
% Population with Access to DSL Only	0

Census Tract ID	**407**
Availability Score	**80.32**
YEAR	**2019**
The "Broadband Availability and Quality" score is comprised of the following 8 variables:	
% Population with Access to 25/3	100
% Population with Access to 100/20	99.59
% Population with Access to Fiber	0
Ratio of upload to download median advertised speeds	0.12
Household Density	182.6
% housing units built in 2010 or later	2.09
% Population with Access to No Providers	0
% Population with Access to DSL Only	0

Census Tract ID	**403**
Availability Score	**79.44**
YEAR	**2019**
The "Broadband Availability and Quality" score is comprised of the following 8 variables:	
% Population with Access to 25/3	100
% Population with Access to 100/20	91.62
% Population with Access to Fiber	0
Ratio of upload to download median advertised speeds	0.12
Household Density	43.56
% housing units built in 2010 or later	3.75
% Population with Access to No Providers	0
% Population with Access to DSL Only	0

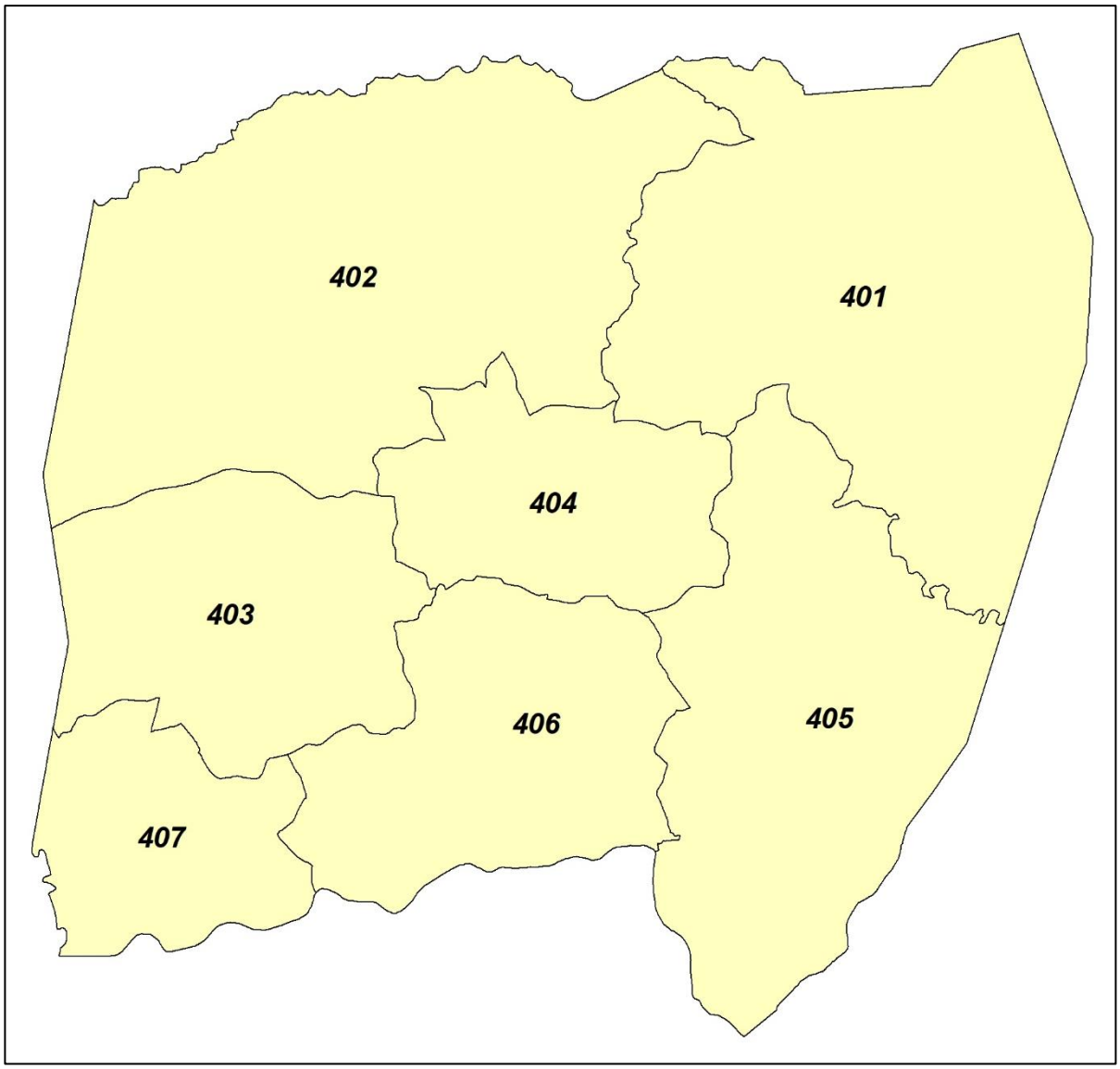
Census Tract ID	**404**
Availability Score	**80.45**
YEAR	**2019**
The "Broadband Availability and Quality" score is comprised of the following 8 variables:	
% Population with Access to 25/3	100
% Population with Access to 100/20	98.89
% Population with Access to Fiber	0
Ratio of upload to download median advertised speeds	0.12
Household Density	131.79
% housing units built in 2010 or later	4.84
% Population with Access to No Providers	0
% Population with Access to DSL Only	0

APPENDIX 2

BROADBAND ADOPTION POTENTIAL

BY CENSUS TRACT

Alexander County 2010 Census Tract Map



Census Tract ID	**37003040200**
Adoption Score	**25.84**
YEAR	2019
The "Broadband Adoption Potential score" is comprised of the following 11 variables:	
% Broadband Subscription	31.98
% Population Ages 18-34	19.23
% Population with Bachelor's degree or more	10.63
% Households with Children	23.55
% Population Ages 65 and over	21.56
% Households with No Internet Access	34.81
% Households No Computer Devices	25.46
% Poverty	12.02
% Population with Disability	16.52
% Limited English	0

Census Tract ID	**37003040100**
Adoption Score	**31.26**
YEAR	2019
The "Broadband Adoption Potential score" is comprised of the following 11 variables:	
% Broadband Subscription	30.76
% Population Ages 18-34	19.64
% Population with Bachelor's degree or more	10.22
% Households with Children	28.78
% Population Ages 65 and over	17.59
% Households with No Internet Access	31.48
% Households No Computer Devices	24.32
% Poverty	15.5
% Population with Disability	16.29
% Limited English	0

Census Tract ID	**37003040500**
Adoption Score	**34.16**
YEAR	2019
The "Broadband Adoption Potential score" is comprised of the following 11 variables:	
% Broadband Subscription	52.3
% Population Ages 18-34	19.1
% Population with Bachelor's degree or more	13.11
% Households with Children	36.43
% Population Ages 65 and over	18.91
% Households with No Internet Access	26.51
% Households No Computer Devices	21.86
% Poverty	14.01
% Population with Disability	18.24
% Limited English	3.98

Census Tract ID	**37003040300**
Adoption Score	**33.42**
YEAR	2019
The "Broadband Adoption Potential score" is comprised of the following 11 variables:	
% Broadband Subscription	51.95
% Population Ages 18-34	17.73
% Population with Bachelor's degree or more	16.02
% Households with Children	30.37
% Population Ages 65 and over	19.97
% Households with No Internet Access	23.53
% Households No Computer Devices	21.01
% Poverty	14.32
% Population with Disability	22.25
% Limited English	0

Census Tract ID	**37003040400**
Adoption Score	**35.48**
YEAR	2019
The "Broadband Adoption Potential score" is comprised of the following 11 variables:	
% Broadband Subscription	52.86
% Population Ages 18-34	19.85
% Population with Bachelor's degree or more	9.52
% Households with Children	34.46
% Population Ages 65 and over	21.3
% Households with No Internet Access	27.53
% Households No Computer Devices	19.73
% Poverty	18.65
% Population with Disability	14.86
% Limited English	0.69

Census Tract ID	**37003040700**
Adoption Score	**51**
YEAR	2019
The "Broadband Adoption Potential score" is comprised of the following 11 variables:	
% Broadband Subscription	73.96
% Population Ages 18-34	15.71
% Population with Bachelor's degree or more	25.44
% Households with Children	28.19
% Population Ages 65 and over	21.35
% Households with No Internet Access	8.75
% Households No Computer Devices	7.52
% Poverty	11.59
% Population with Disability	14.92
% Limited English	0.46

Census Tract ID	**37003040600**
Adoption Score	**41.94**
YEAR	2019
The "Broadband Adoption Potential score" is comprised of the following 11 variables:	
% Broadband Subscription	70.17
% Population Ages 18-34	23.51
% Population with Bachelor's degree or more	11.04
% Households with Children	26.68
% Population Ages 65 and over	15.57
% Households with No Internet Access	18.66
% Households No Computer Devices	14.04
% Poverty	9.01
% Population with Disability	23.78
% Limited English	0