

From Digital Infrastructure to Transformation

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October 7th, 2020



Digital Age Characteristics

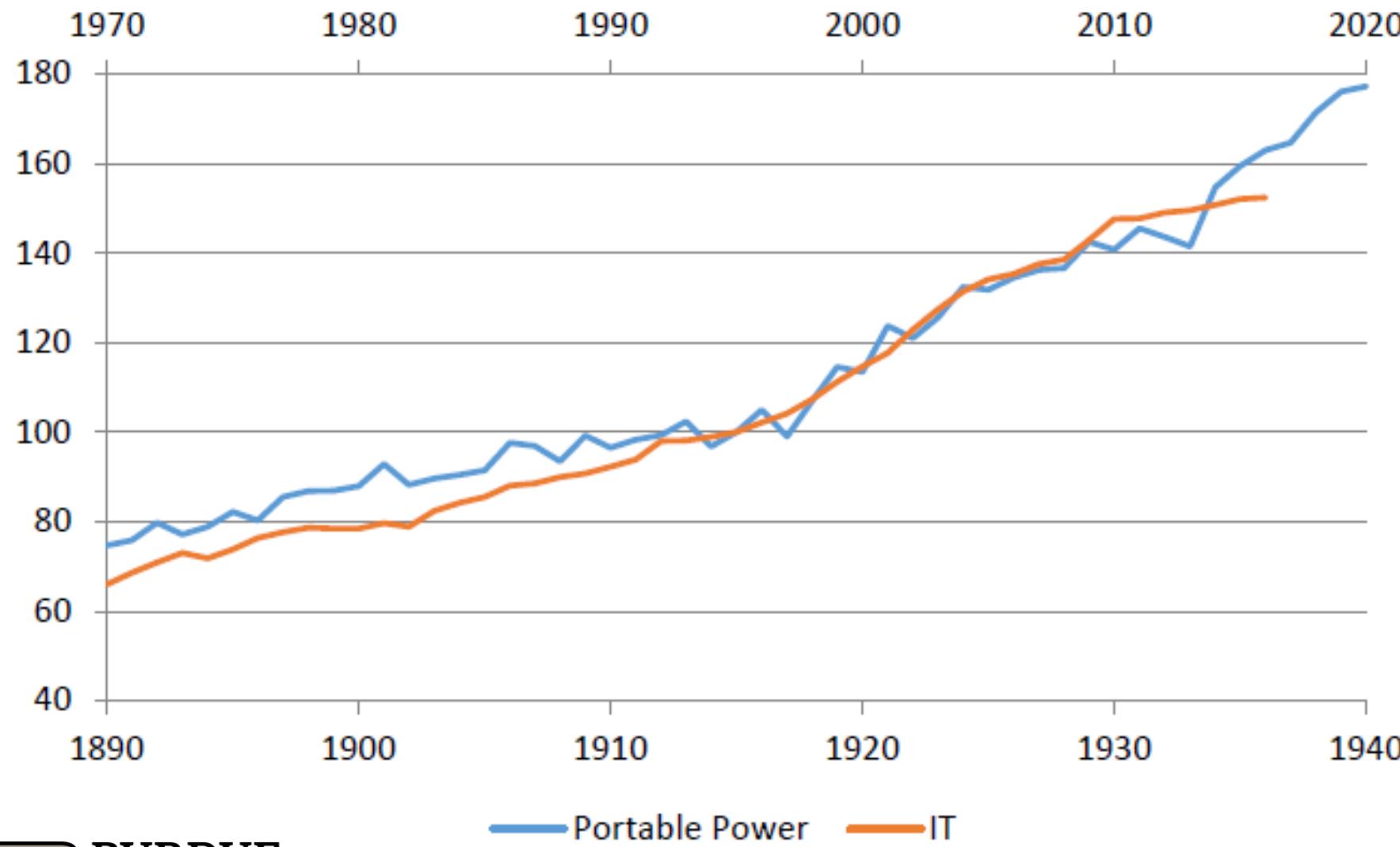
- Exponential
- Digital
- Combinatorial
- Disruptive



Sources:

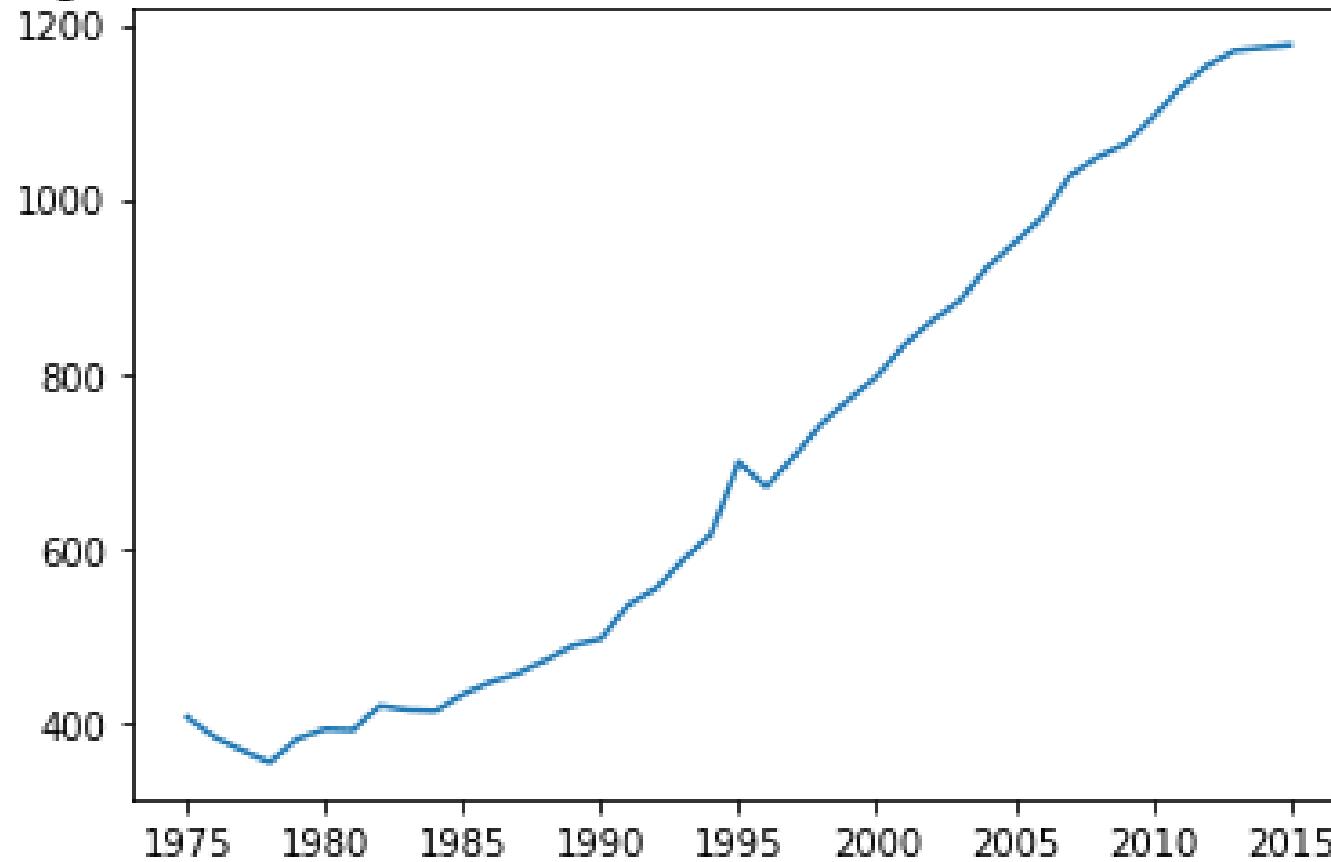
McQuivey, J. (2013). Digital Disruption – Unleashing the Next Wave of Innovation
Brynjolfsson & McAfee (2014). The Second Machine Age

Digital Age productivity surge?



Distance and Innovation

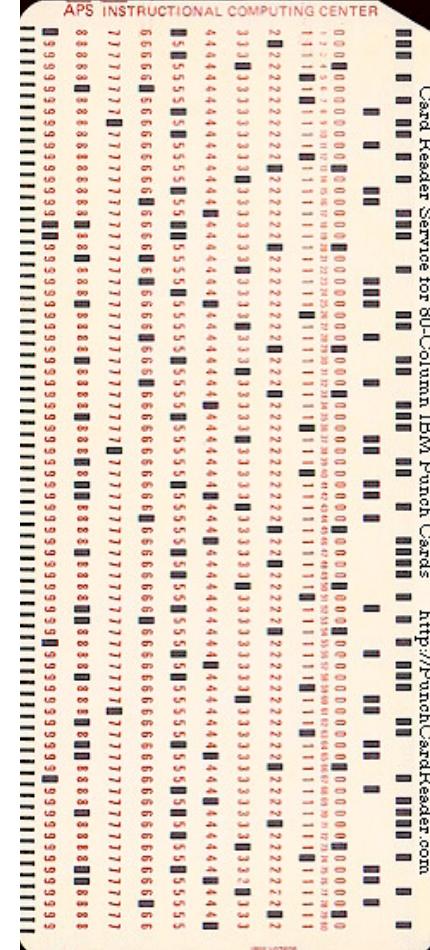
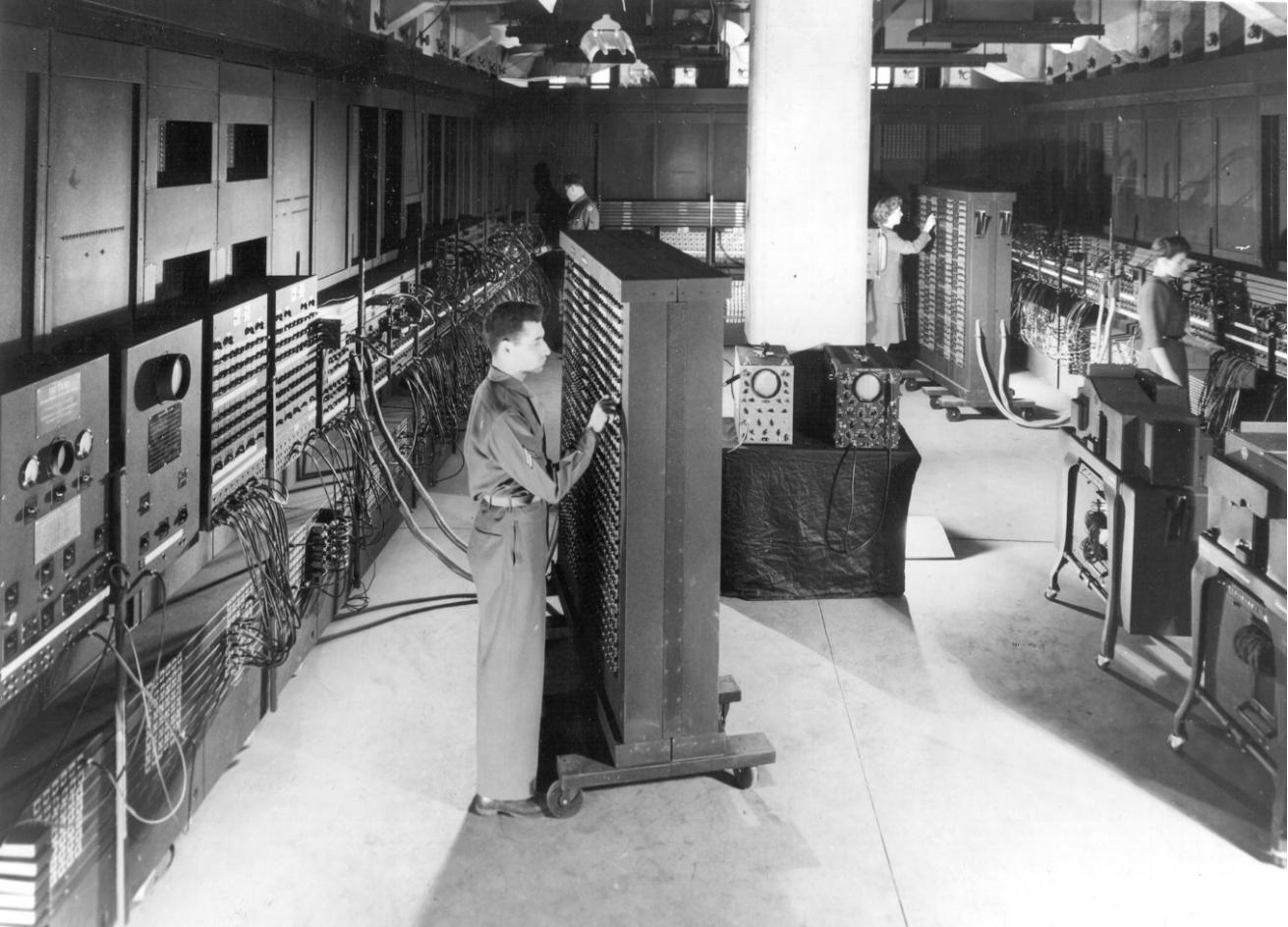
Average Distance (km) Between Inventors on Same Patent (1-5 inventors)



"Average distance between all inventors listed on a patent has tripled between 1975 and 2015"

Source: [Matt Clancy](#)

Transformations ...



1950s

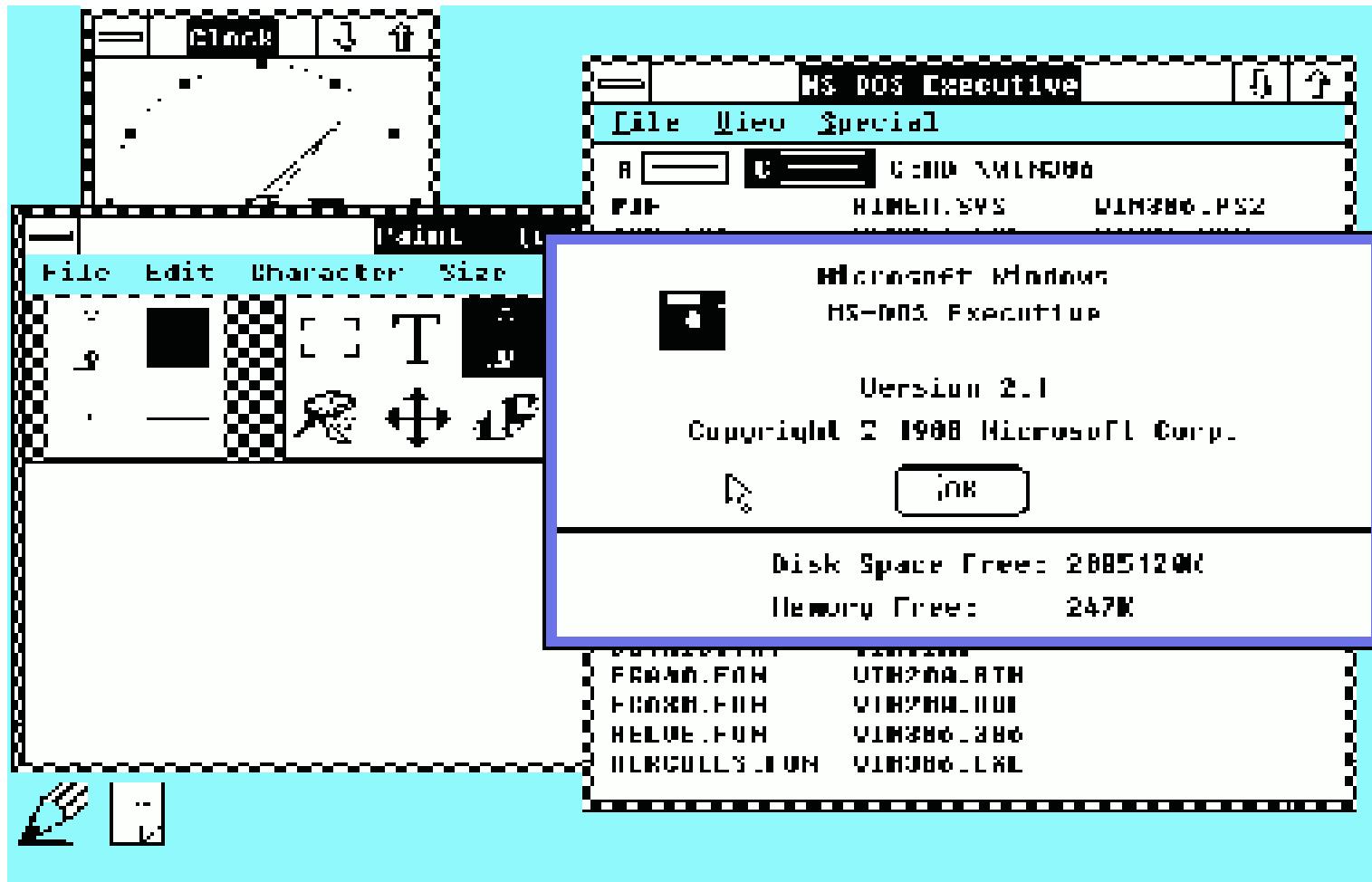
Transformations ...

```
Processes: 123 total, 3 running, 120 sleeping, 558 threads          08:36:09
Load Avg: 1.75, 1.53, 1.49  CPU usage: 25.08% user, 28.83% sys, 55.63% idle
SharedLibs: 3908K resident, 5760K data, 0B linkedit.
MemRegions: 44714 total, 3368M resident, 77M private, 1118M shared.
PhysMem: 921M wired, 5280M active, 758M inactive, 6948M used, 1243M free.
VM: 238G vsize, 1034M framework vsize, 4797528(8) pageins, 0(0) pageouts.
Networks: packets: 581628/454M in, 462610/68M out.
Disks: 229509/3409M read, 418661/7924M written.

  PID  COMMAND      %CPU TIME    #TH  #WQ  #POR  #MREG RPRVT  RSHRD  RSIZE
  1477  top        12.9 00:01.38 1/1   0    24    33  1420K+  244K   1998K+
  1466- cvmsComp_i38 0.0 00:00.04 1   0    18    36   1116K  9528K   5760K
  1463  bash        0.0 00:00.00 1   0    17    25   296K   856K   968K
  1462  login        0.0 00:00.01 1   0    22    62   616K   3200K  2448K
  1459  cvmsComp_x86 0.0 00:00.03 1   0    18    34  1592K  9528K   6220K
  1456- Cathode     8077 00:10.88 5   2   127   267  20M+   92M+   65M+
  1454  launchd      0.0 00:00.00 2   0    37    46   236K   428K   660K
  1452  quicklookd    0.0 00:00.48 6   2   88-   155  21M-   17M    58M-
  1451  oespd        0.0 00:00.01 2   0    42    40   736K  3192K  2152K
  1450  mdworker      0.0 00:00.06 3   1    48    67  1636K   16M   4284K
  1294- Google Chrome 0.3 00:42.07 4   1    93   778   48M   89M    80M
  1267- DashboardCli 0.0 00:01.27 5   2   128   228   14M   26M    21M
  1266  DashboardCli 0.0 00:02.39 5   2   129   330   40M   43M    97M
  1192- Google Chrome 0.8 00:10.10 4   1    93   348   19M-   87M   43M-
  1014  dd            0.0 00:00.00 1   0    14    23   180K   240K   436K
```

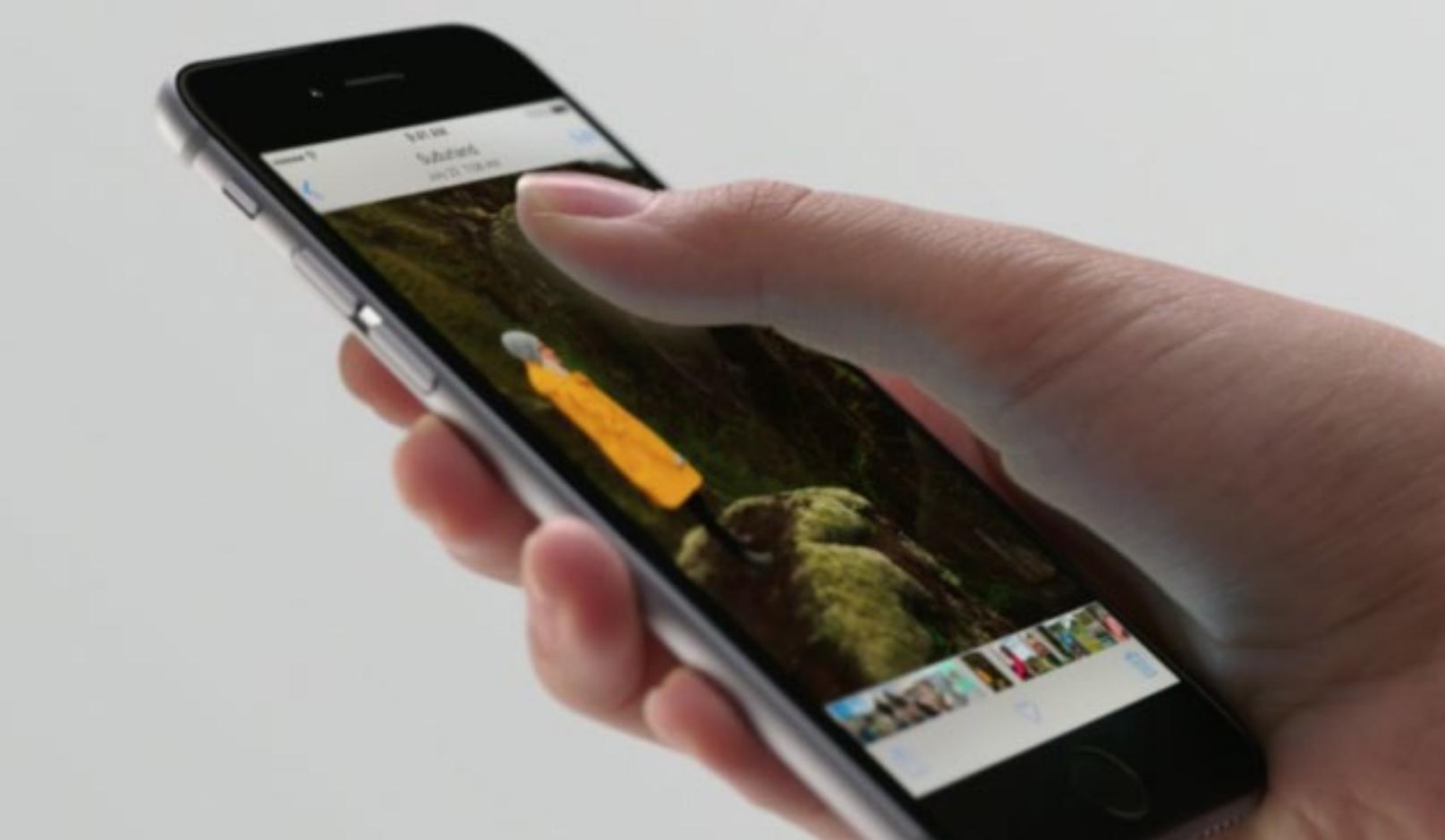
1970s

Transformations ...



1980s

Transformations ...



2000s

True remote collaboration?



Source: Spatial.is

Increasing digitization



Increased adoption of online tools and digital services for businesses across rural America could create more than 360,000 jobs in the next three years.



Online tools and technology have the highest potential impact on rural small businesses with revenue under \$100,000

Source: [C_TEC](#)



Increased adoption could grow annual revenues of rural small businesses by more than 21% over the next three years – the equivalent of \$84.5 billion per year – with states in the South seeing the greatest benefit

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

How Big Is the Digital Economy?

9.0% of U.S. GDP
or **\$1.8 trillion** in 2018



6.8% average annual **growth**
from 2006 to 2018

Outpaced overall U.S. economic growth of **1.7%**

8.8 million jobs in 2018
5.7% of total U.S. employment



Average annual compensation per worker

\$105,473


Bureau of Economic Analysis
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

bea.gov/data/special-topics/digital-economy

Increasing benefits

- Broadband DOES matter for a whole host of social & economic outcomes!
 - Household income
 - Employment levels
 - Firm attraction
 - Farm profits
 - Civic engagement
 - Increased housing values
- Adoption is (arguably) more important than simple availability



- 100 Type 2 Diabetes patients recruited in Georgia
- A1c levels down 2.5% after 6 months
- \$3,855 per patient per year in savings
- Increased quality of life among participants

Source: [CoBank; FCC](#)

Homework gap impacts ...

- 1 in 4 teens have limited broadband access
- 81% need fast internet for homework yet 43% struggle to complete homework
- 86% teens found jobs online
- 66% vs. 79% of teens without/with broadband → more income than parents

Source: [4-H: Microsoft](#)

“Students with no access at home or dependent on cell phones alone performed lower on digital skills, homework completion, and grade point average.”

Source: [Michigan State University Quello Center](#)



Houston, we have a problem ...



60% OF FARMERS HAVE SLOW INTERNET SPEEDS



60% OF FARMERS DON'T HAVE ENOUGH CONNECTIVITY TO RUN THEIR BUSINESS

● ————— 78% OF FARMERS DON'T HAVE
✗ ————— A CHOICE IN OFFICE INTERNET
✗ ————— SERVICE PROVIDERS



33% OF FARMERS SAY LACK OF INTERNET HAS AFFECTED THEIR EQUIPMENT PURCHASES



\$13 BILLION IN ANNUAL FARM EQUIPMENT PURCHASES ARE IMPACTED BY LACK OF RURAL INTERNET

“ Farms that contribute \$80 billion to the U.S. GDP run on limited internet connections. ”



ONLY 49% OF FARMERS BELIEVE THEIR FIXED OFFICE CONNECTIONS ARE ADEQUATE TO MANAGE THEIR BUSINESS

Source: [United Soybean Board](#)

Mobile only is not the solution ...

On average, U.S. households used
344 GB per month during 2019

For a rural user on a fixed LTE service at the highest data tier this would cost \$3,190/month due to overages

And users with an unlimited plan would be throttled to 0.6 Mbps for 95% of the month



Source: OpenVault; Twitter user Ben Fineman (bfineman)

Community Development

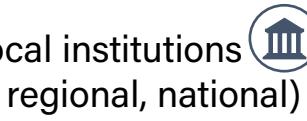
Key Concepts

Communities carry out important activities and functions to serve its residents.

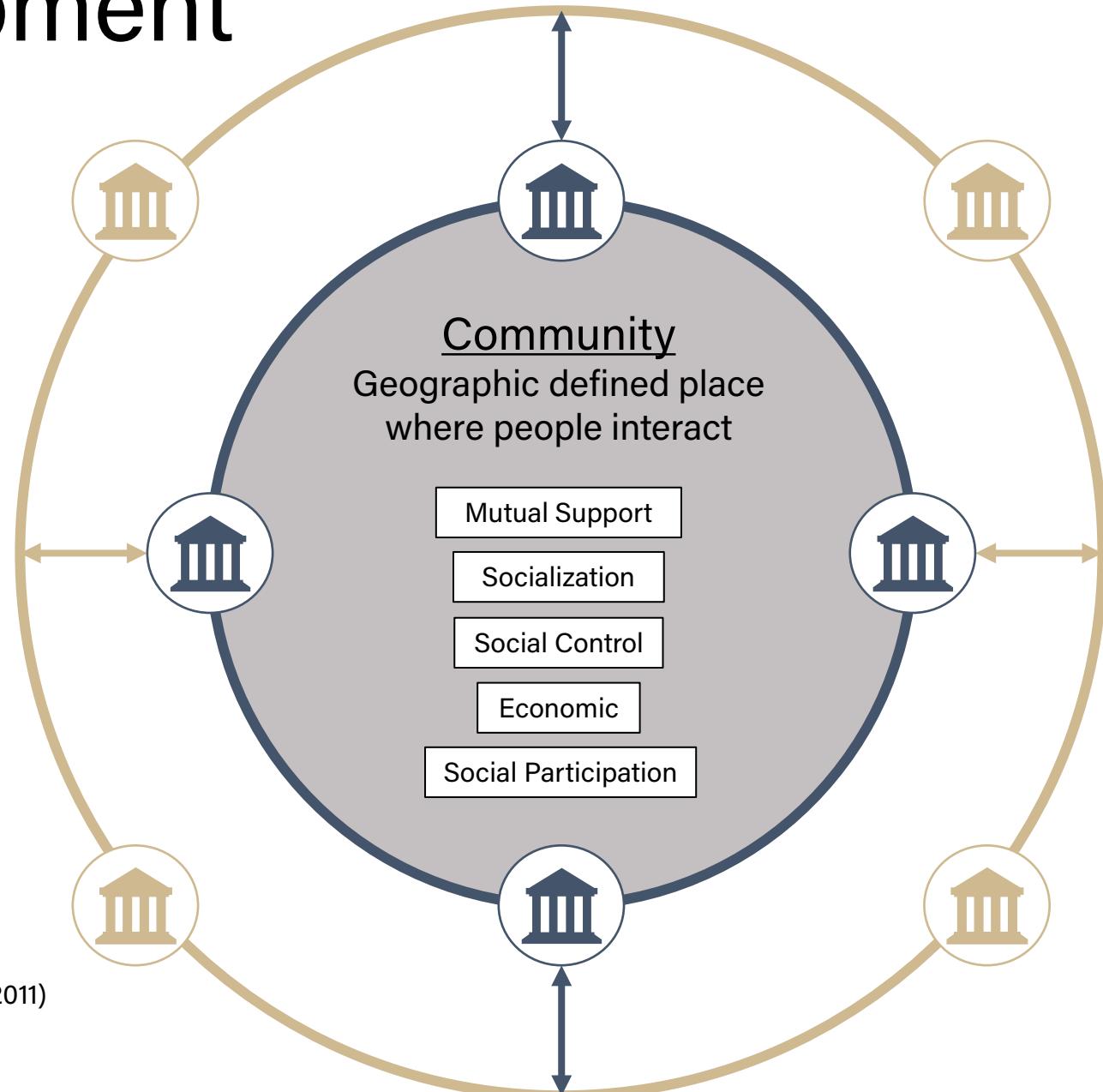
 Institutions are rules and organizations, including informal norms, that coordinate human behavior and affect linkages.

Linkages are the capacity of communities to carry out major functions and these depend on the nature and strength of local institutions

Horizontal linkages happen between institutions (and people) at the local level achieved through partnerships and collaborations that help bring down silos

Vertical linkages happen between local institutions and external higher level  (state, regional, national)

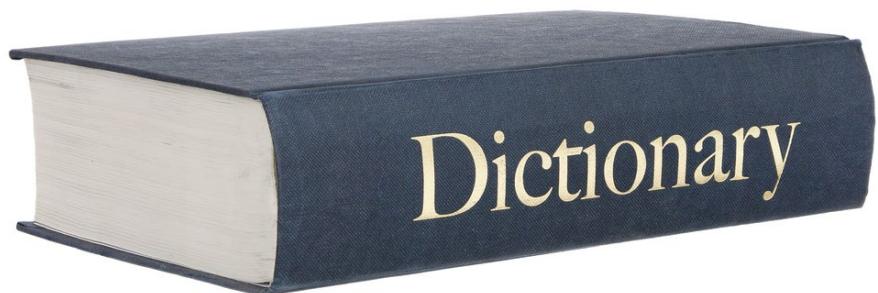
Source: Christenson & Robinson (1989); Robinson & Green (2010); Anglin (2011)



Community Development Definition

“Group of people in a locality initiating a social action process – i.e. planned intervention – to change their economic, social, cultural, and/or environmental situation.”

Christenson & Robinson (1989)



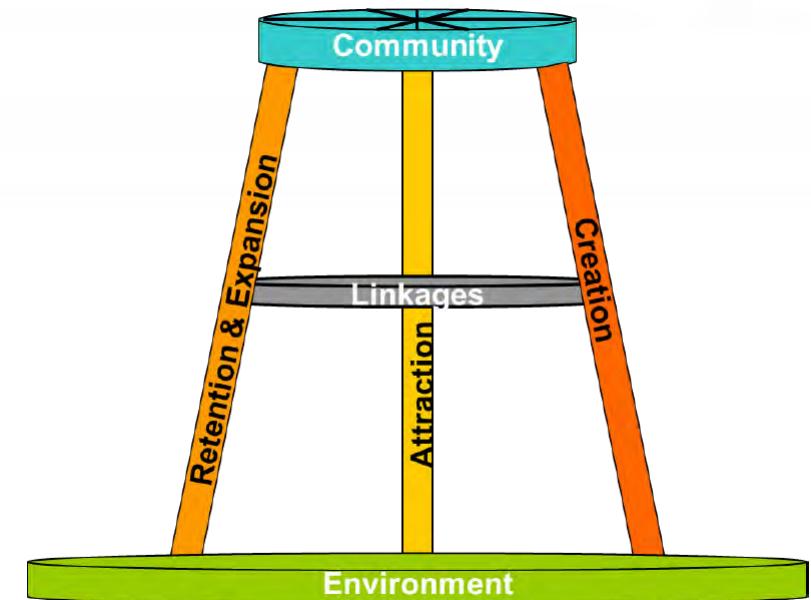
CARE Model

Create: entrepreneurship primarily

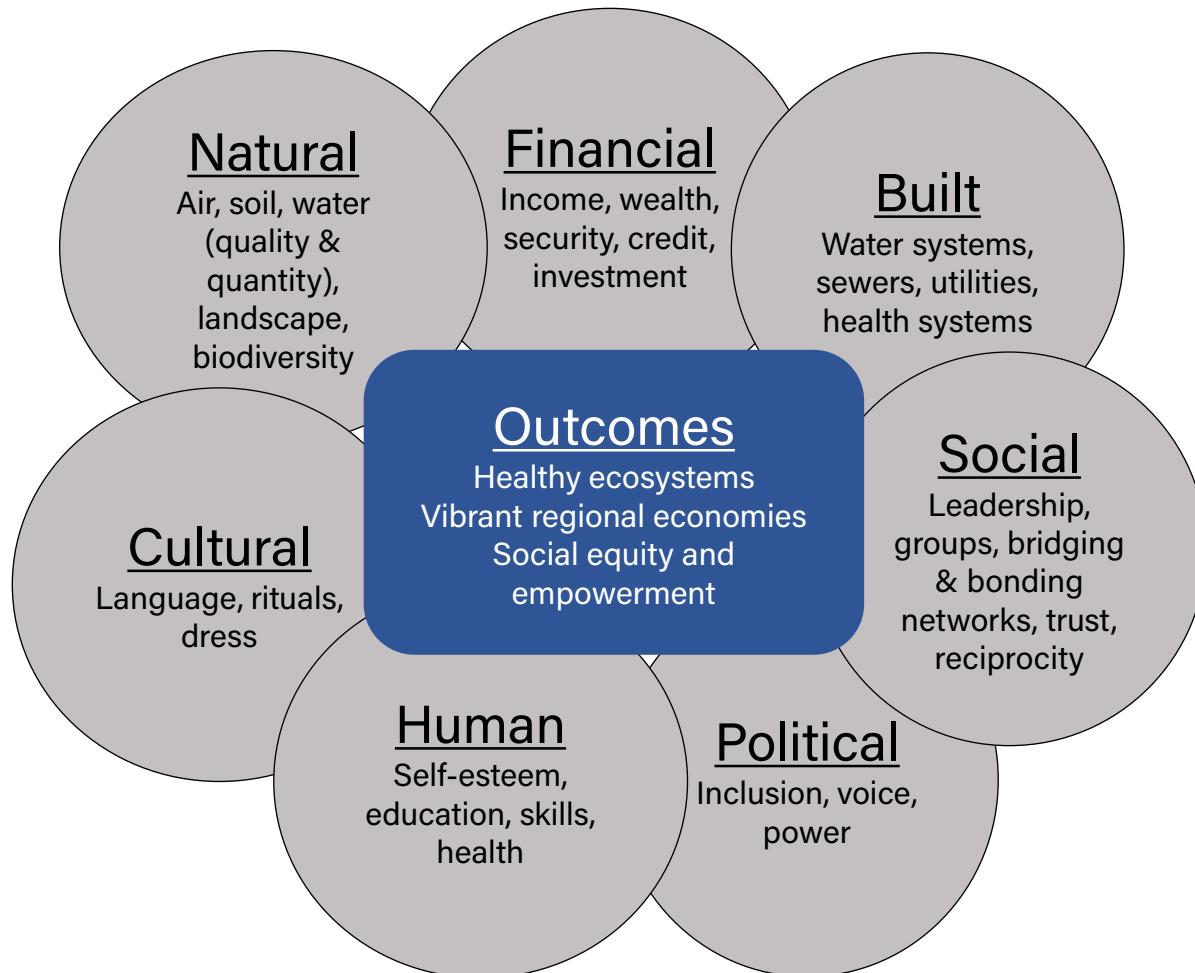
Attract: recruit external businesses

Retain: keep existing businesses

Expand: help existing businesses grow



Community Capitals



Source: Olson (2006)
cited in Jacobs (2007)

Jane Q. wants a walking trail in her community ...

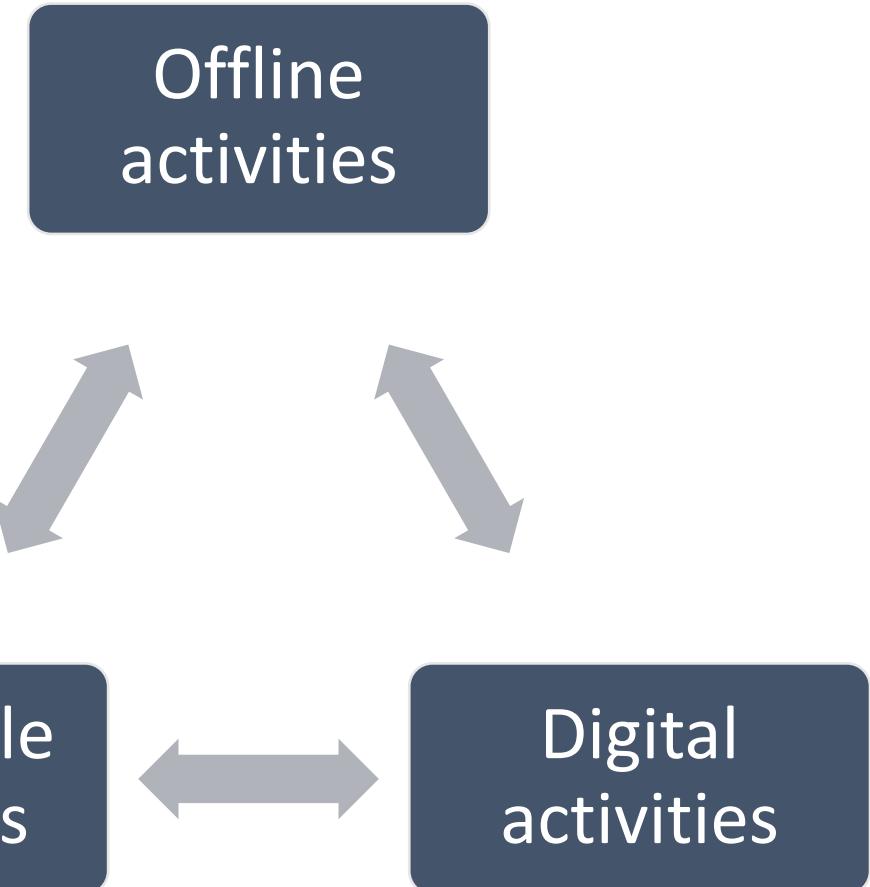
Description	Capitals Involved
Takes leadership development class, learns new skills →	Human
Partners with local hospital that wants to implement wellness campaign →	Social
Works with local parks & recreation to identify land →	Natural
State senator informs of grant that can be used →	Political & Financial
Local tourism board likes the idea and provides additional funding →	Financial
City and county build trail infrastructure →	Built
Local historical society adds historic markers →	Cultural

Source: Jacobs (2007)

Digital Capital

The accumulation of **digital competencies** (information, communication, safety, problem-solving) and **digital technology** (devices, connectivity, support, etc.)

Different levels influence quality of digital experience which in turn affect other capitals (economic, social, etc.)



Source: Ragnedda (2018)

What is Digital Inclusion?

Refers to the adoption of broadband technologies and its meaningful use for social and economic benefits.

Source: [Community Developments Investments Magazine, November 2018](#)

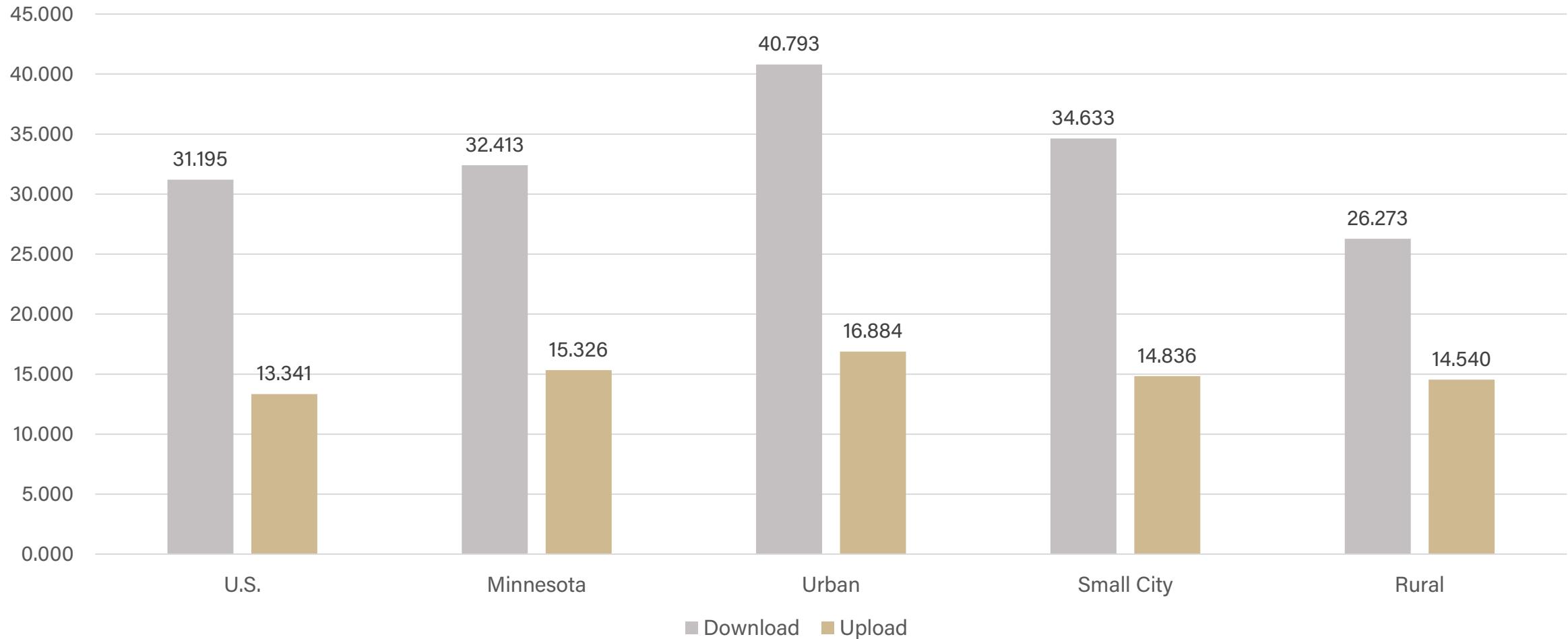


First-level divide: access yes/no

Second-level divide: differences in internet use

Third-level divide: economic, cultural, social, & personal outcomes

2019 M-Lab Speed Test Results by County Type (Mbps)



Source: M-Lab

2018 DIGITAL DIVIDE PROFILE

22.23
Digital Divide
Index Score

Minnesota

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 (see scores and indicators below) contribute to the overall DDI.

24.34

Infrastructure/Adoption Score

If this score is much higher than the socioeconomic score, efforts should be made to upgrade the broadband infrastructure.



11.5%

of people without access to fixed broadband of at least 100 Mbps down and 20 Mbps up



13.1%

of households with no internet access (not subscribing)



9.7%

of households without a computing device



25

median maximum advertised download speed in Mbps



6

median maximum advertised upload speed in Mbps

18.65

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.



15.0%

population ages 65 and older



10.1%

of individuals in poverty



7.0%

ages 25 and older with less than a high school degree



10.8%

noninstitutionalized civilian population with a disability

pcrd.purdue.edu/ddi

% Homes with mobile device only or no devices

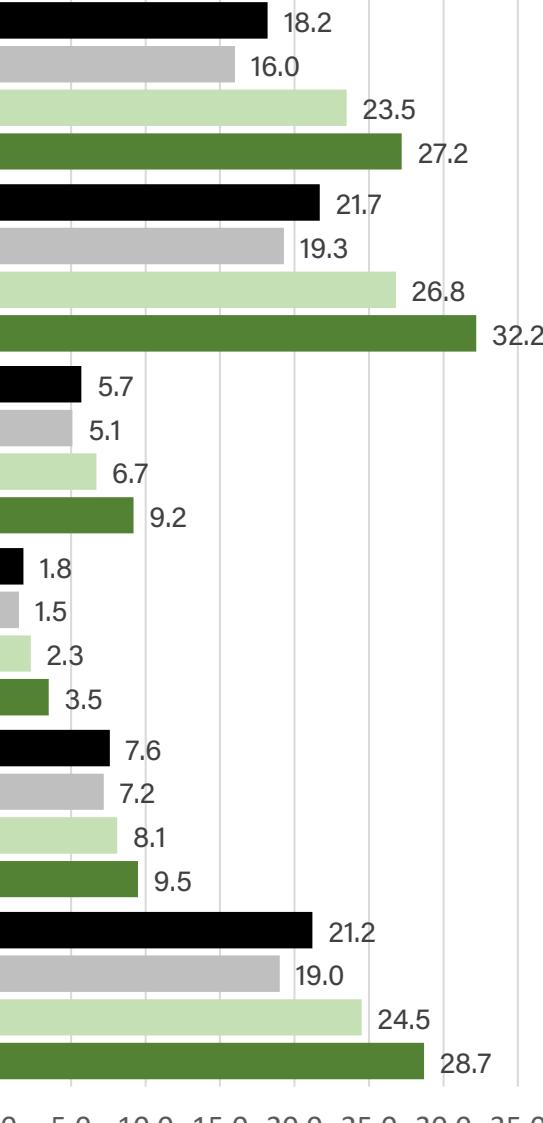
% Homes with cellular data only or no internet access

% Children, computer but no internet access

% Children, no computer

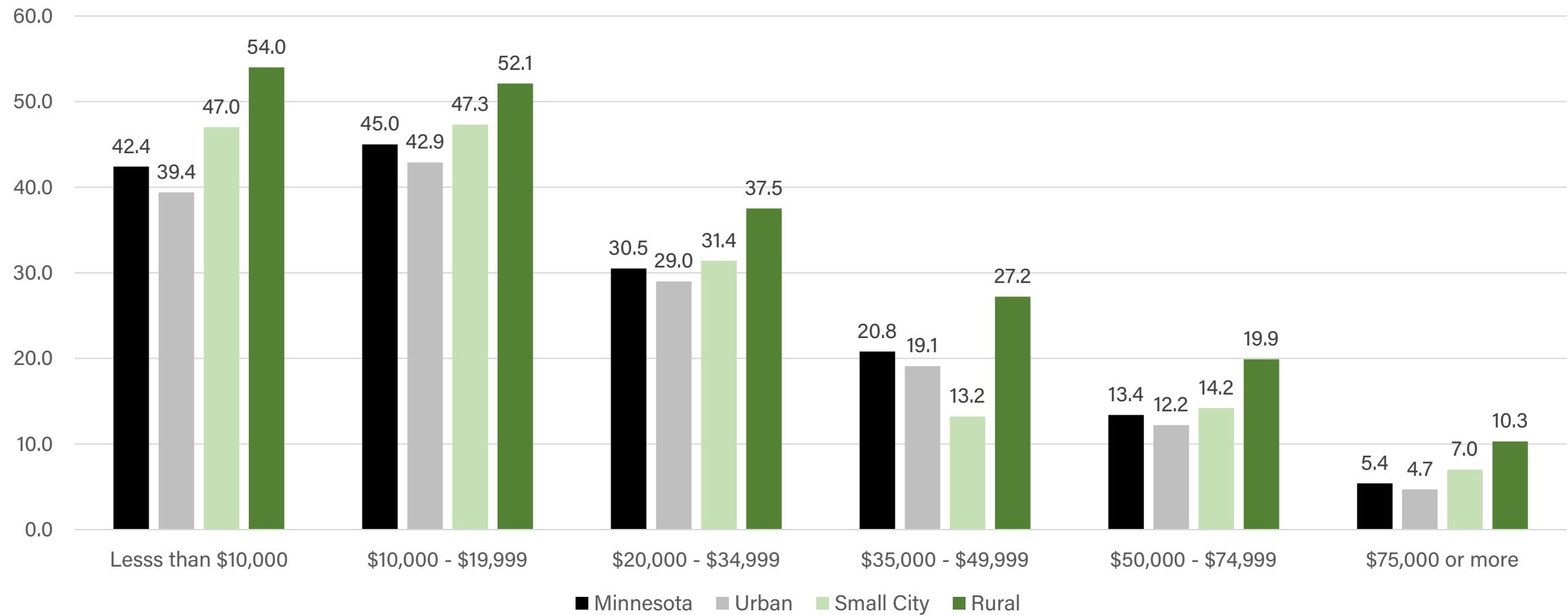
% Seniors, computer but no internet

% Seniors, no computer



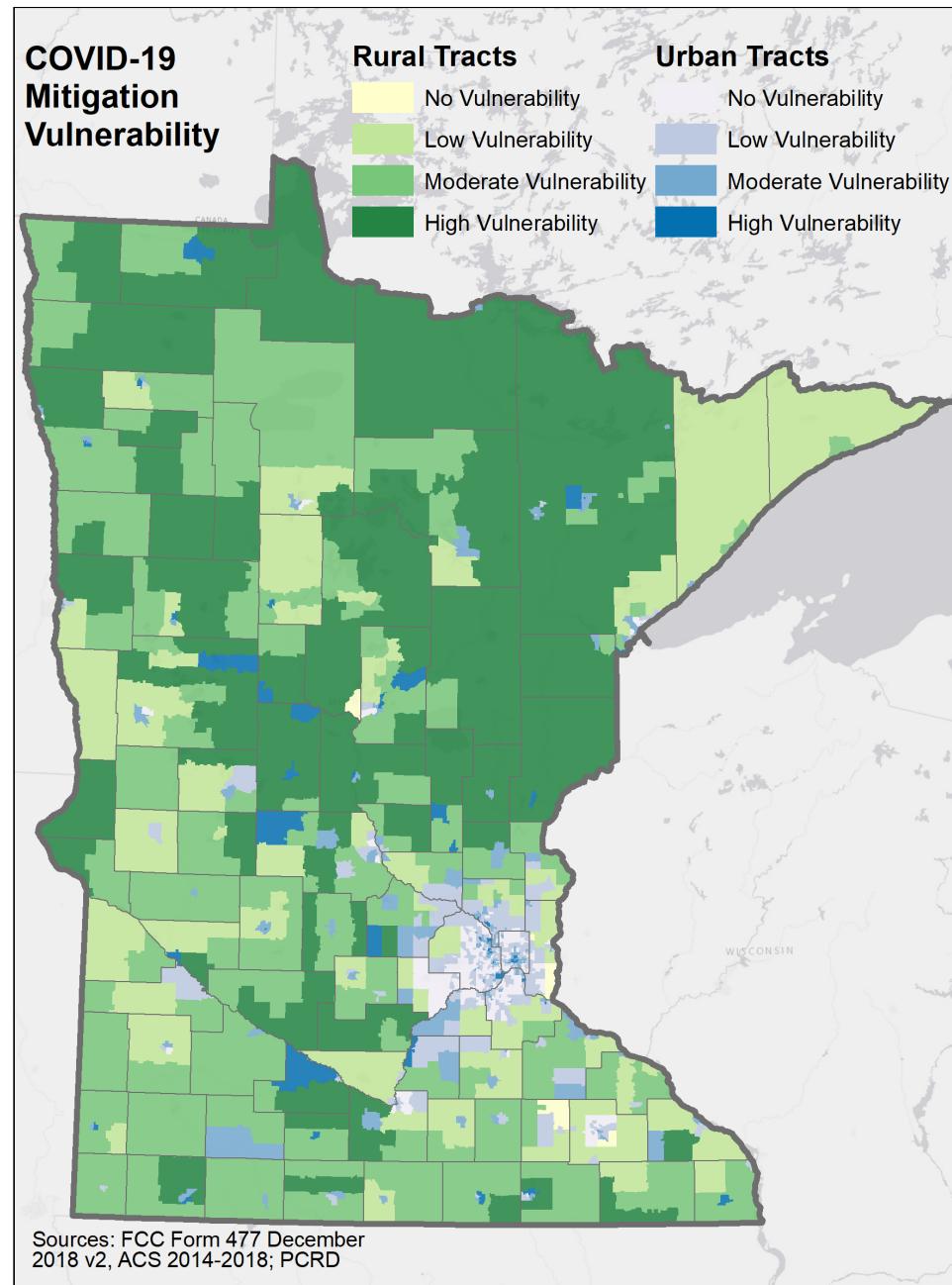
Source: ACS 2014-2018

Digital Equity: % Homes with no Internet Access by Income and County Type

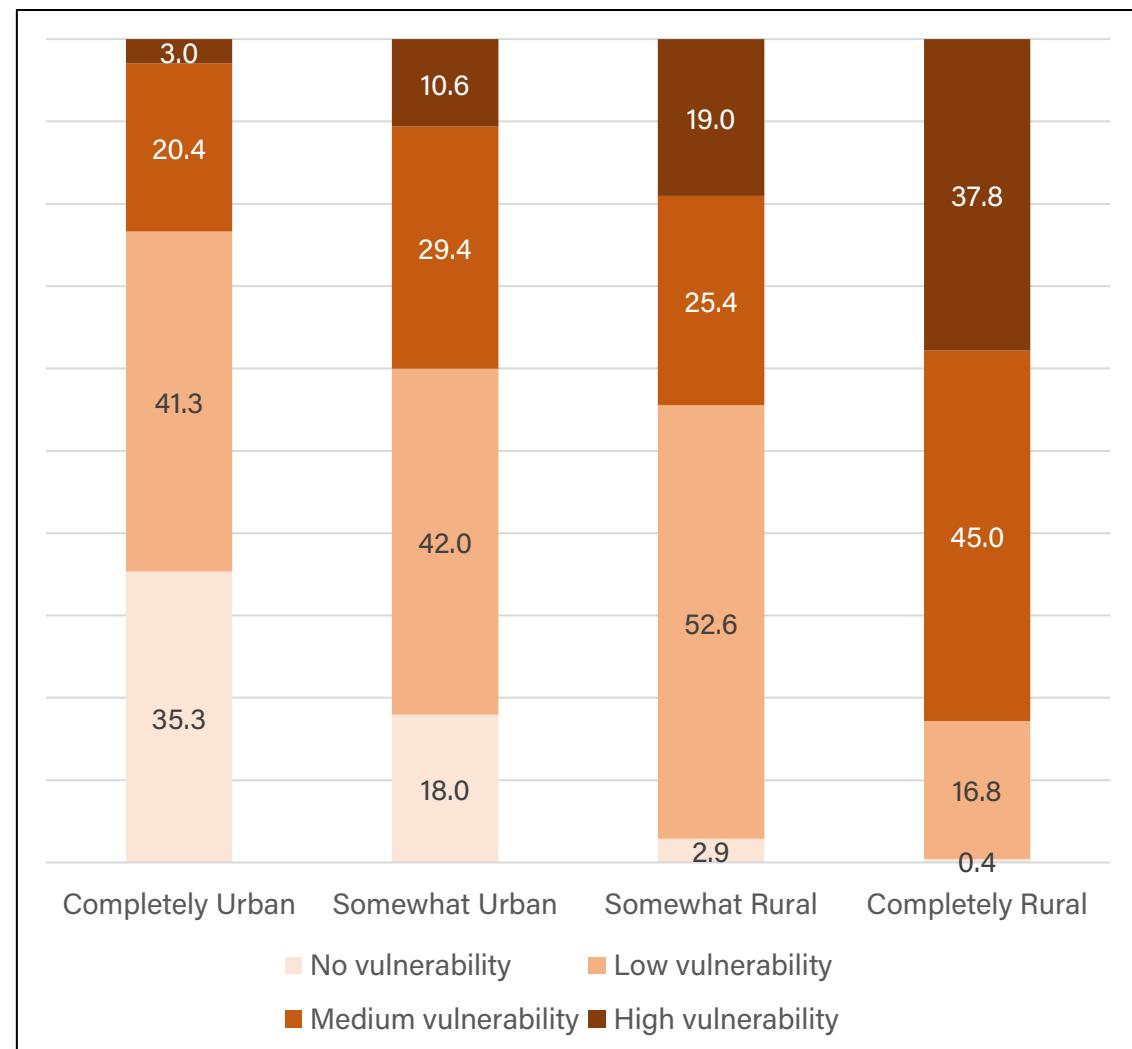


Source: ACS 2014-2018

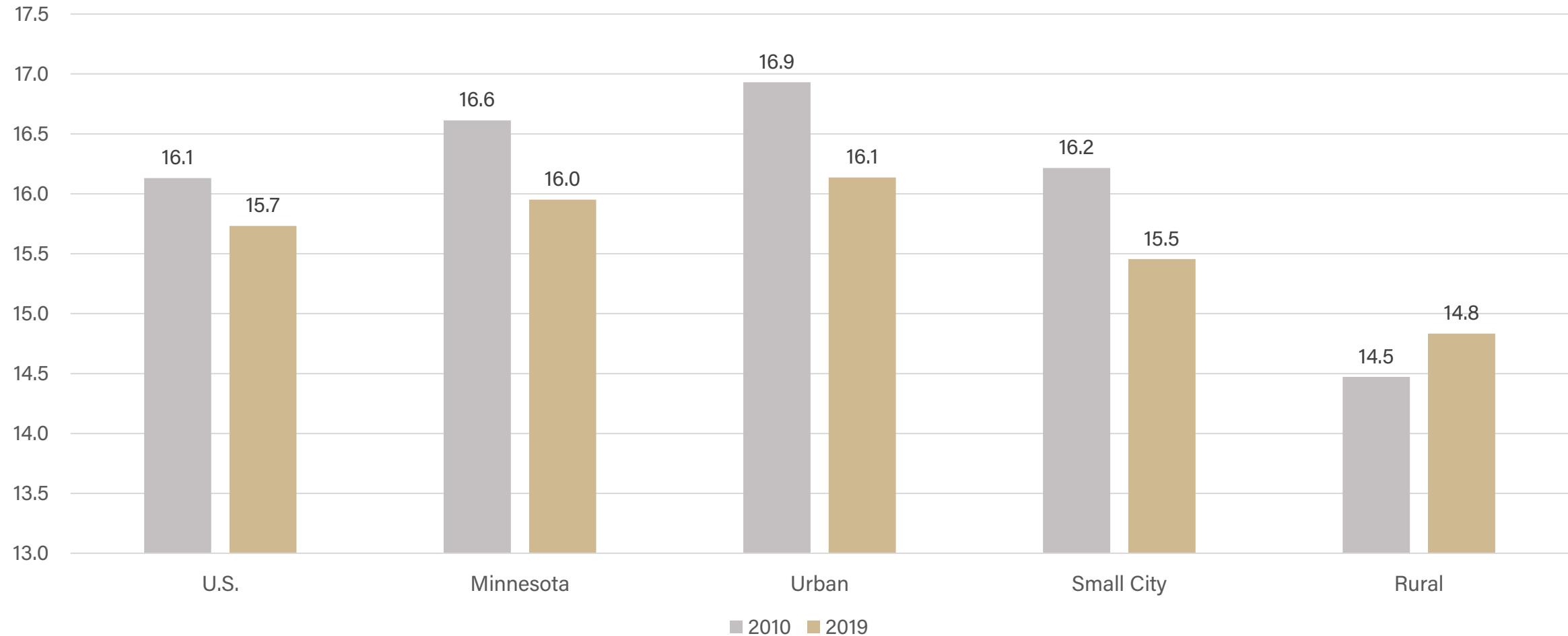
COVID-19 Mitigation Vulnerability



Share of Minnesota households by neighborhood type and COVID-19 vulnerability level

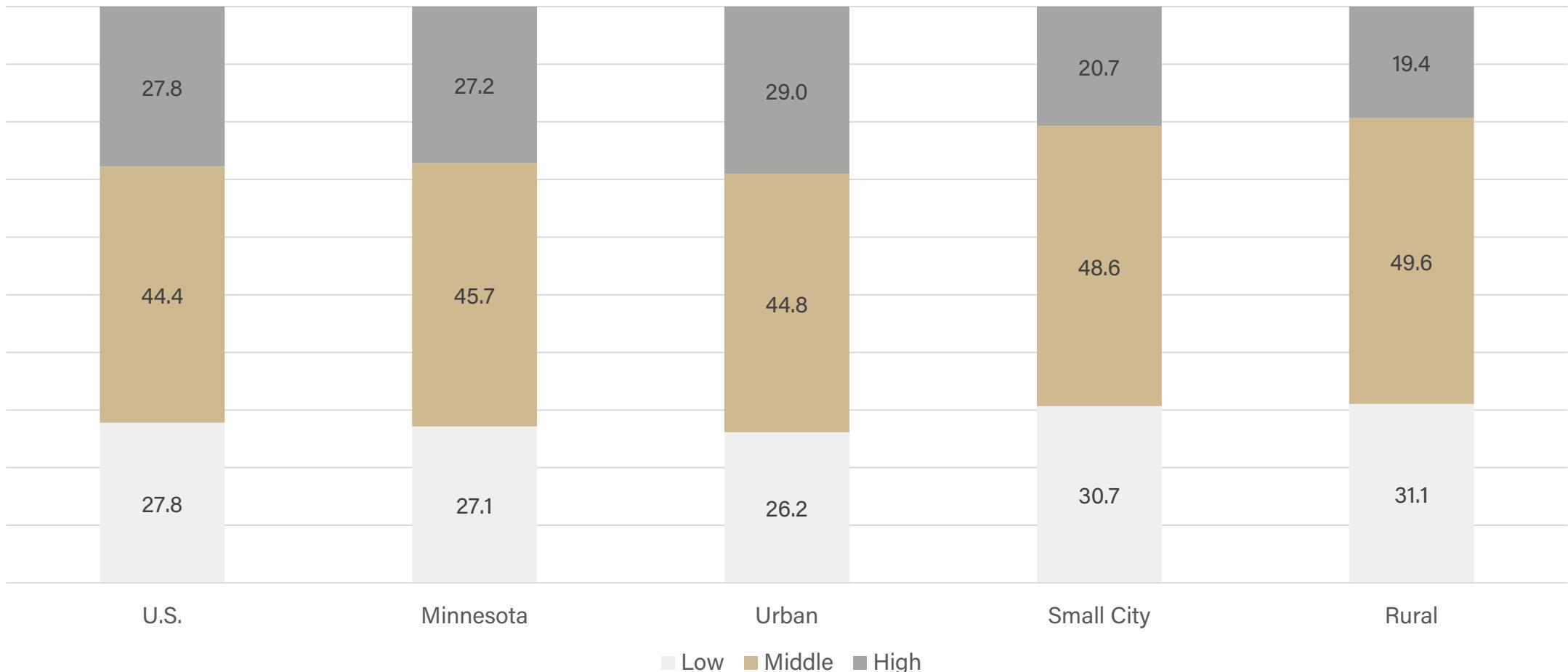


2010 & 2019 Share of Digital Economy Jobs by County Type



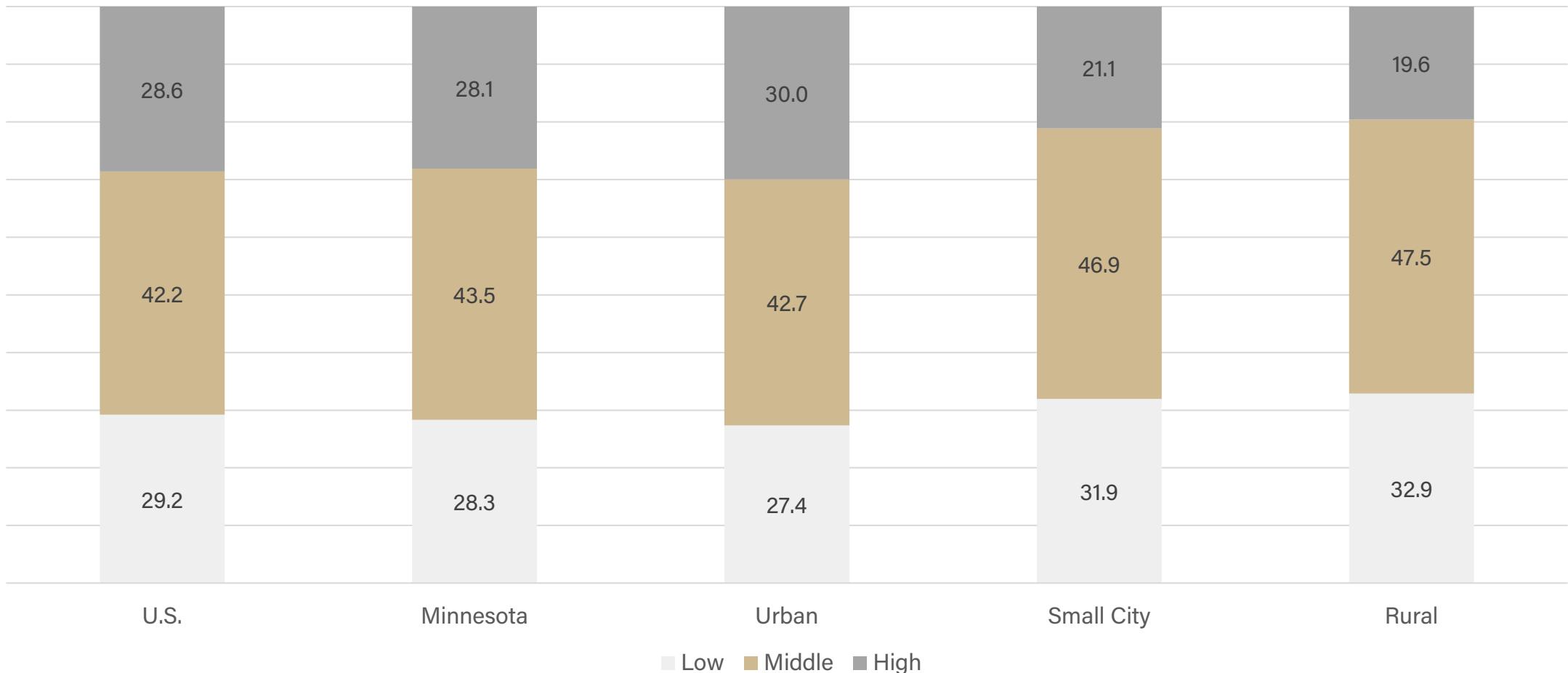
Source: BEA; EMSI

2010 Share of Low, Middle, and High Digital Skill Jobs by County Type



Source: Brookings; EMSI

2019 Share of Low, Middle, and High Digital Skill Jobs by County Type



Source: Brookings; EMSI

Community Digital Transformation Components

- Mindset
- Leadership
- Capacity building
- Empower residents
- Relevant applications
- Improve communication



Community Implications

1. Industrial age assumptions no longer hold; look inward
 - ❖ Diversify priority areas (e.g. manufacturing)
 - ❖ Digital Entrepreneurial Ecosystem
2. Make digital inclusion a priority
 - ❖ Gather relevant data (infrastructure, skills, use)
 - ❖ Ensure existing businesses can compete in digital economy
 - ❖ Proactively manage community's online reputation
3. Placemaking (minimum viable millennial product or MVMP)
 - ❖ Historic/cultural assets
 - ❖ Walking/bike trails, libraries, coffee shops



Community Implications (cont'd)

4. Telework friendly policies
5. Repurpose workforce development
 - ❖ Continuous learning
 - ❖ Soft skills
 - ❖ Remote work skills
6. Make community more responsive and engaging
 - ❖ Don't make residents get in line for something that can be done online
7. Improve leadership pipeline; engage youth



Telework friendly community

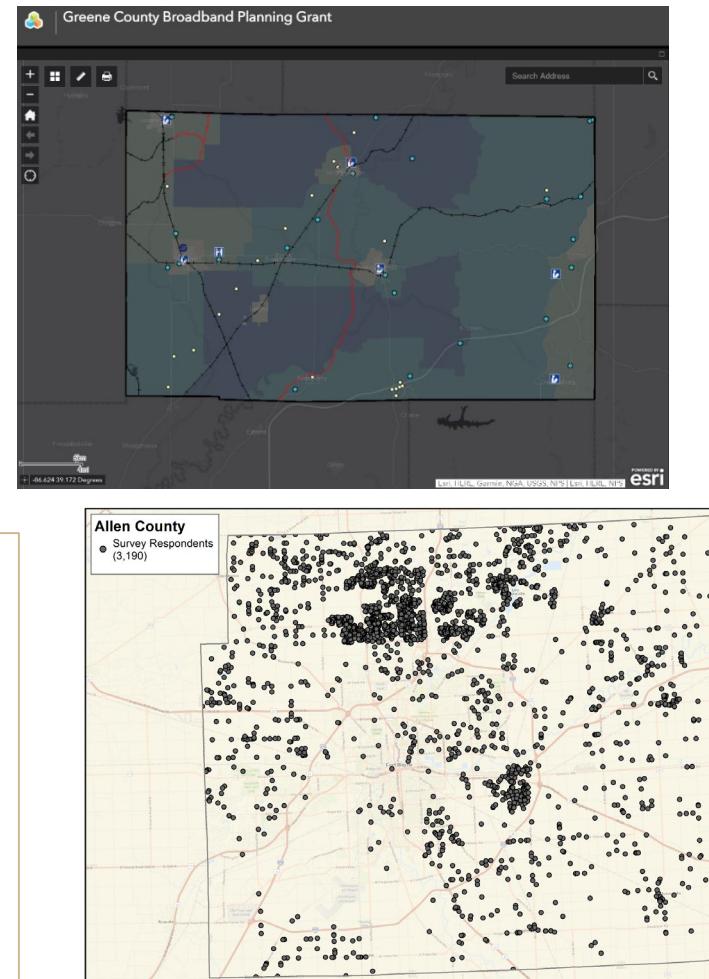
- Existing businesses: incentivize existing business to hire teleworkers
- Business attraction (not physically!): incentivize out of state businesses to hire teleworkers in your state
- Workforce development: provide remote working skills to workers
- Broadband availability and affordability: improve connectivity and offer subsidies to remote workers



Source: [Gallardo & Whitacre \(2018\)](#)

What is PCRD/Extension doing? Community Engagement

- Comprehensive Digital Inclusion Plan
- Digital Divide Index
- COVID Mitigation Vulnerability
- 4 Intelligent Community checklists completed
- 2,500+ household data validation survey completed
- 5 interactive maps
- 4 state of broadband reports completed

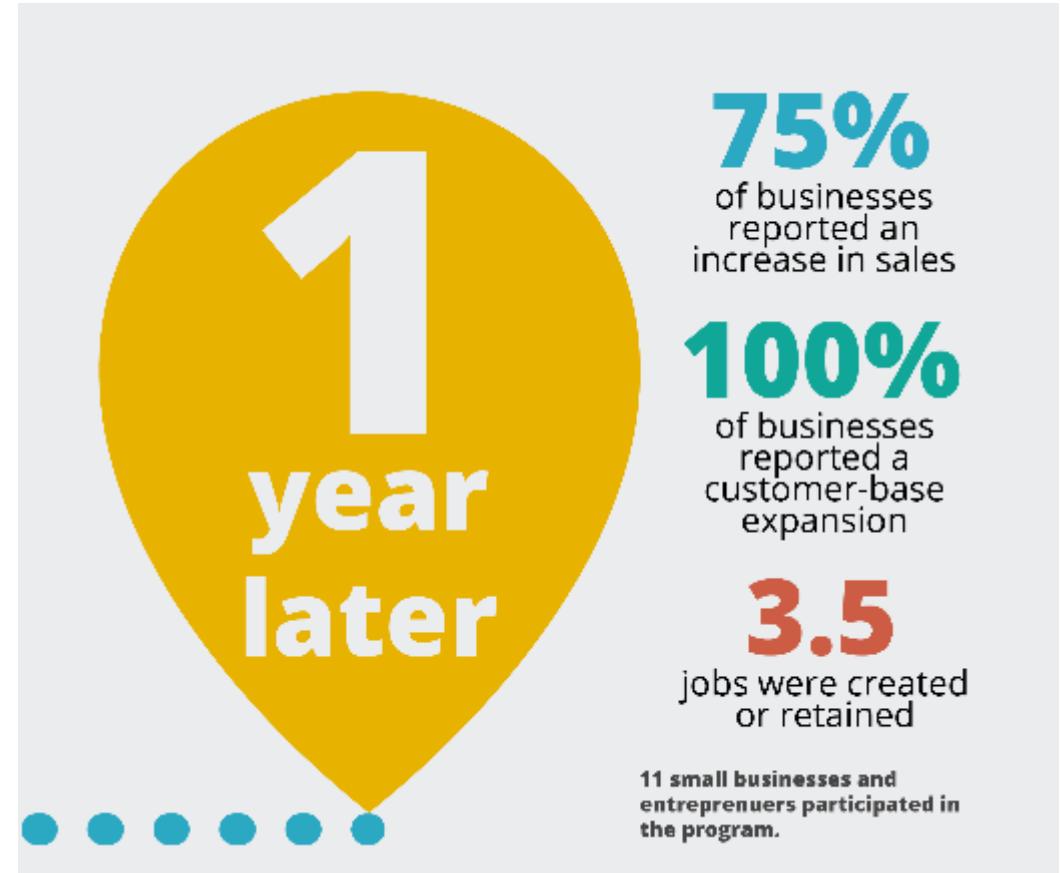


What is PCRD/Extension doing? Digital Ready Businesses



- From April 2018 through September 2019
- 22 extension educators trained; 16 counties; 89 workshops; 100+ businesses
- Online version & certification
- Android/iOS app study guides

<https://cdext.purdue.edu/dr>



What is PCRD/Extension doing? Remote Work Certification

- Four-week online course
- Provides skills to remote work
 - W-2
 - Freelancer
 - Self-employed
- Workflow
- Productivity & time management
- Teams
- Critical thinking

Remote Work Certificate Program



Registration for 2020 Ongoing



This 4 week educational program is designed to equip workers & businesses with training needed for successful work as a remote worker, freelancer, or e-commerce entrepreneur with connection to a professional development network.

While earning a professional certificate, participants will learn skills in:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accountability
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Problem solving	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collaboration
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Critical thinking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project management
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Time management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Professional organization

 PURDUE UNIVERSITY |  REMOTE ONLINE INITIATIVE

Register at pcrd.purdue.edu/remoteworkcertificate

What is PCRD/Extension doing? Digital Ready Community

- Objective: improve civic engagement and responsiveness
- Improve or expand community's online presence
- Identify and create a digital asset group (DAG)
- Design & implement a digital engagement plan



Essential Digital Employability Skills (EDES)

Provide employability digital skills
through online modules

- Connect and collaborate effectively
- Communicate effectively
- Project management
- Purdue-backed badge/certificate



iFrontDoor

- What is your community's online reputation?
- Partnership with Lamb School of Communication & Agricultural Communication
- Conduct online audit/assessment
- Develop/implement plan

<https://pcrd.purdue.edu/ifrontdoor>





Is your community
digital inclusive?

How can we help?

Purdue Center for
Regional Development

Phone: 765-494-7273
Web: pcrd.purdue.edu
Twitter: @PCRD
Facebook: [/purdueCRD](https://www.facebook.com/purdueCRD)

