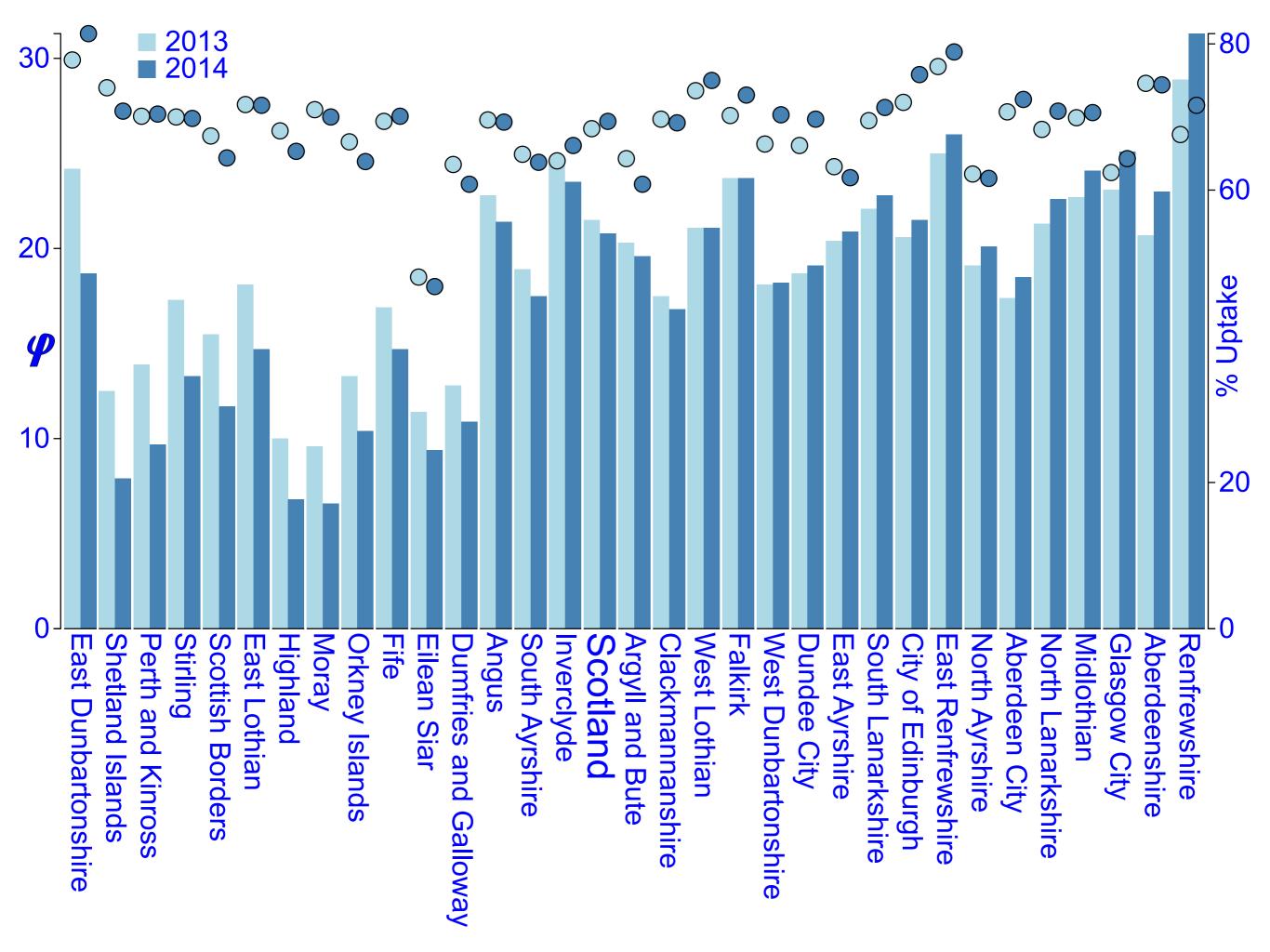
### **Progress?** Measuring Changes in the Digital Divide

#### Cross-Party Group 2017 Michael Fourman http://idea.ed.ac.uk/digiscot/



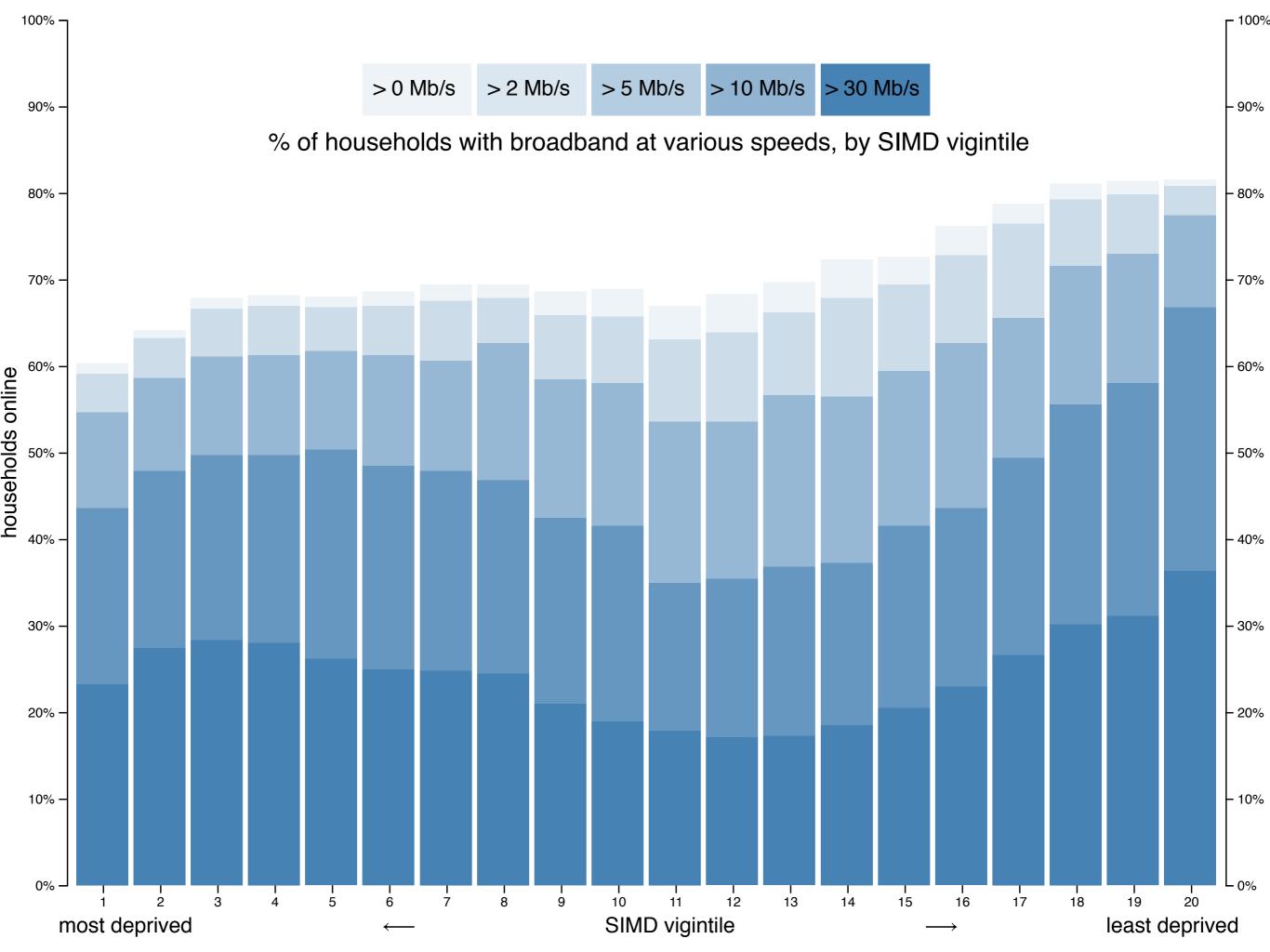
## Is the digital divide increasing existing inequalities?

Yes - but	breadth depth uptake	year
	18% 20% 67%	2013
it's	17% 21% 70%	2014
getting	16% 22% 76%	2015
better	15% 19% 74%	2016

# higher speeds appear more evenly distributed

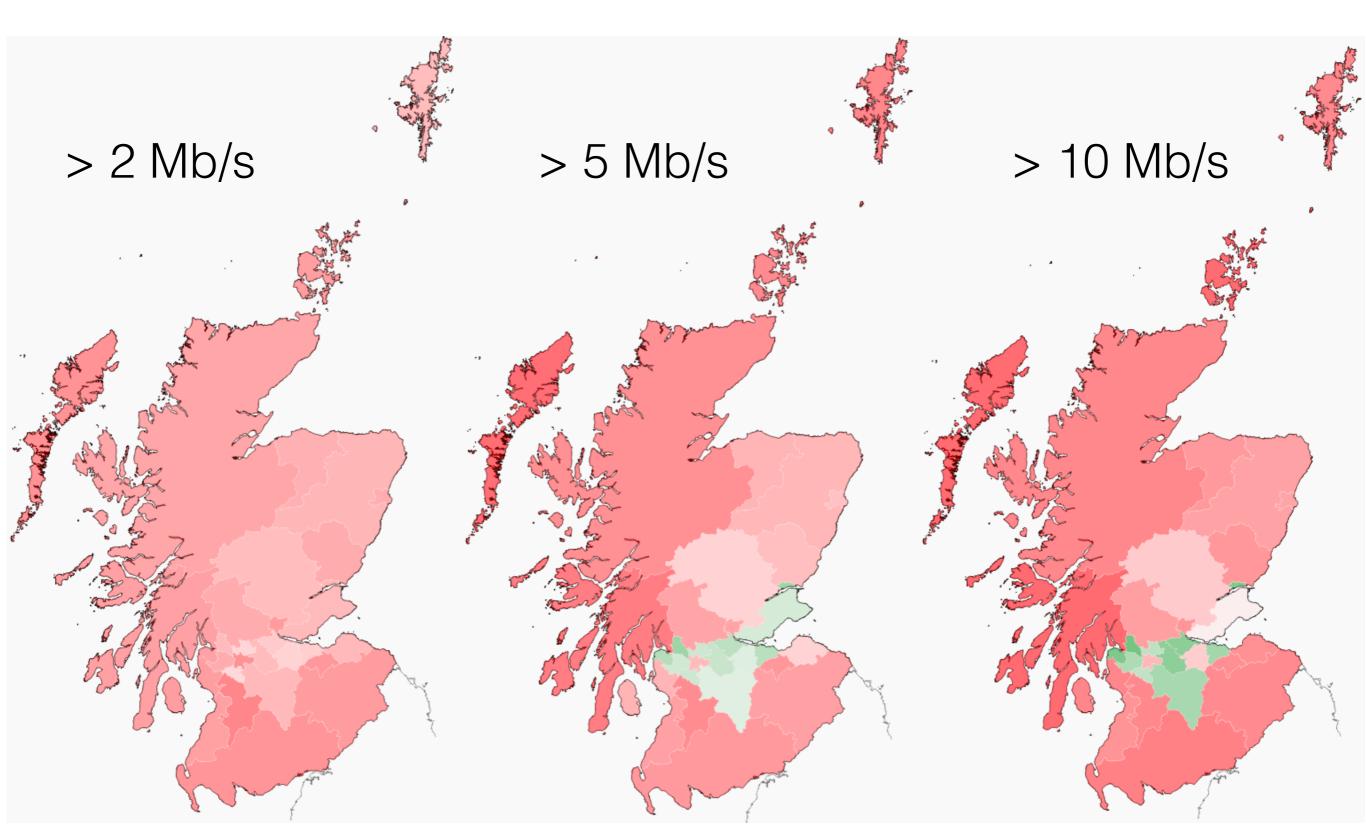
2016	breadth	depth	uptake
> 0 superslow	15%	19%	74%
>2 slow	14%	17%	72%
> 5 usable	11%	12%	65%
> 10 acceptable	6%	6%	51%
> 30 fast	2%	3%	27%

But only half of Scotland's households enjoy acceptable broadband

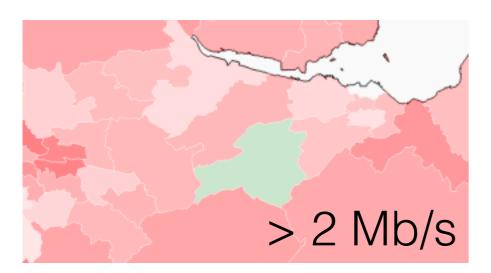


### cui bono ?

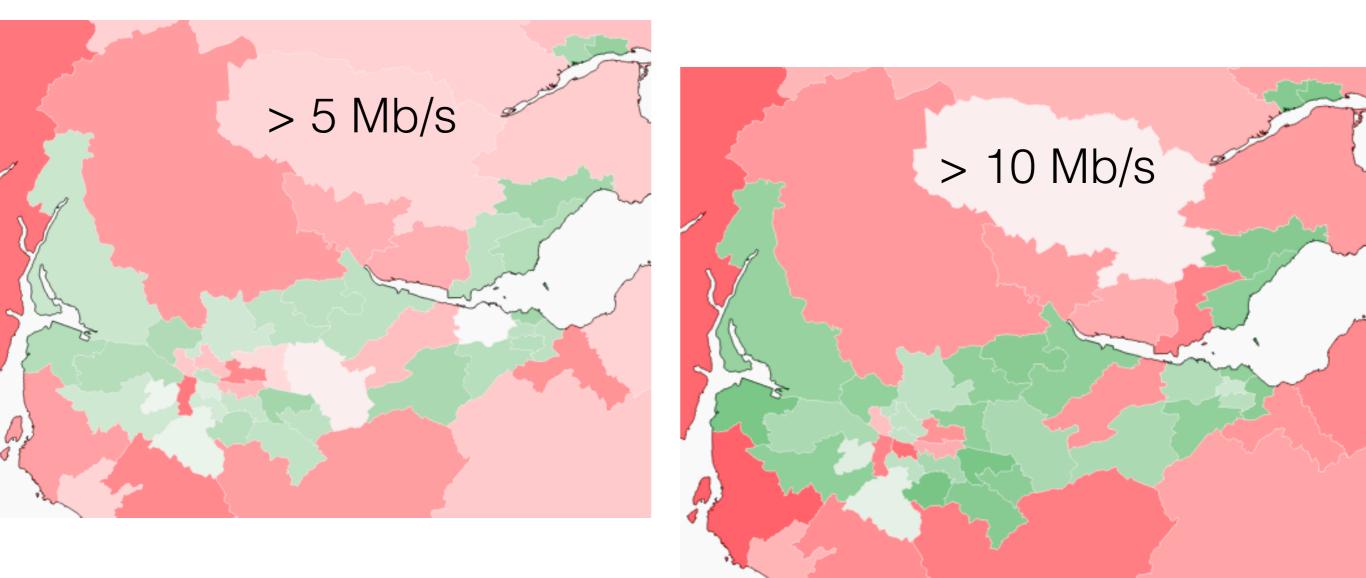
In which LA areas does Digital inclusion serve to reduce existing deprivation?

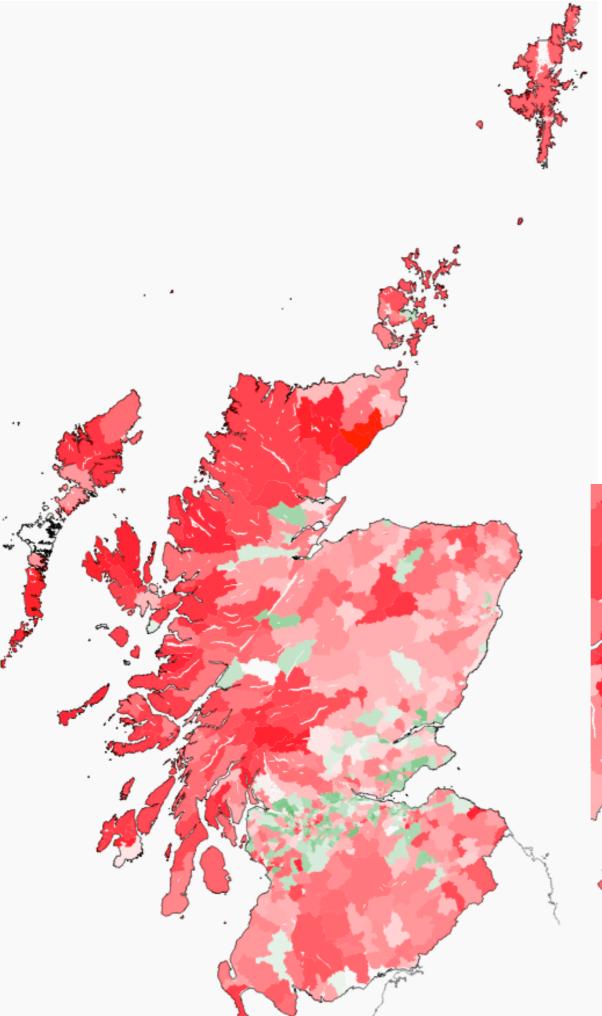


#### cui bono ?



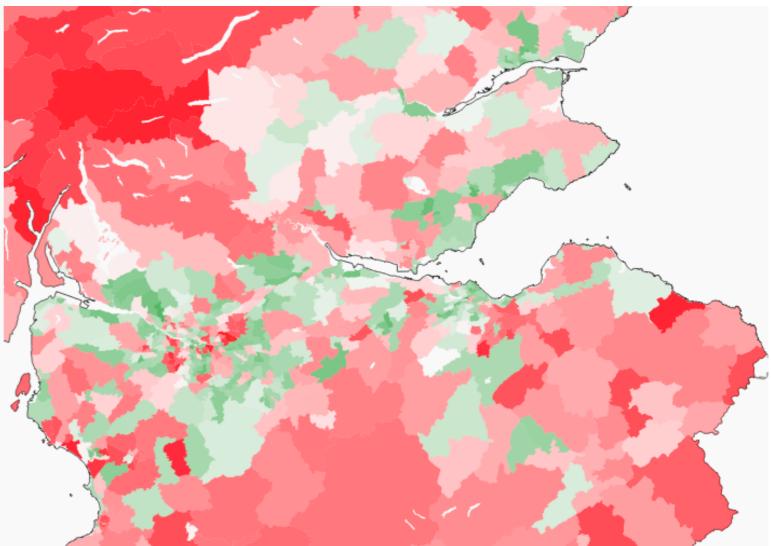
In which Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies does Digital inclusion serve to reduce existing deprivation?

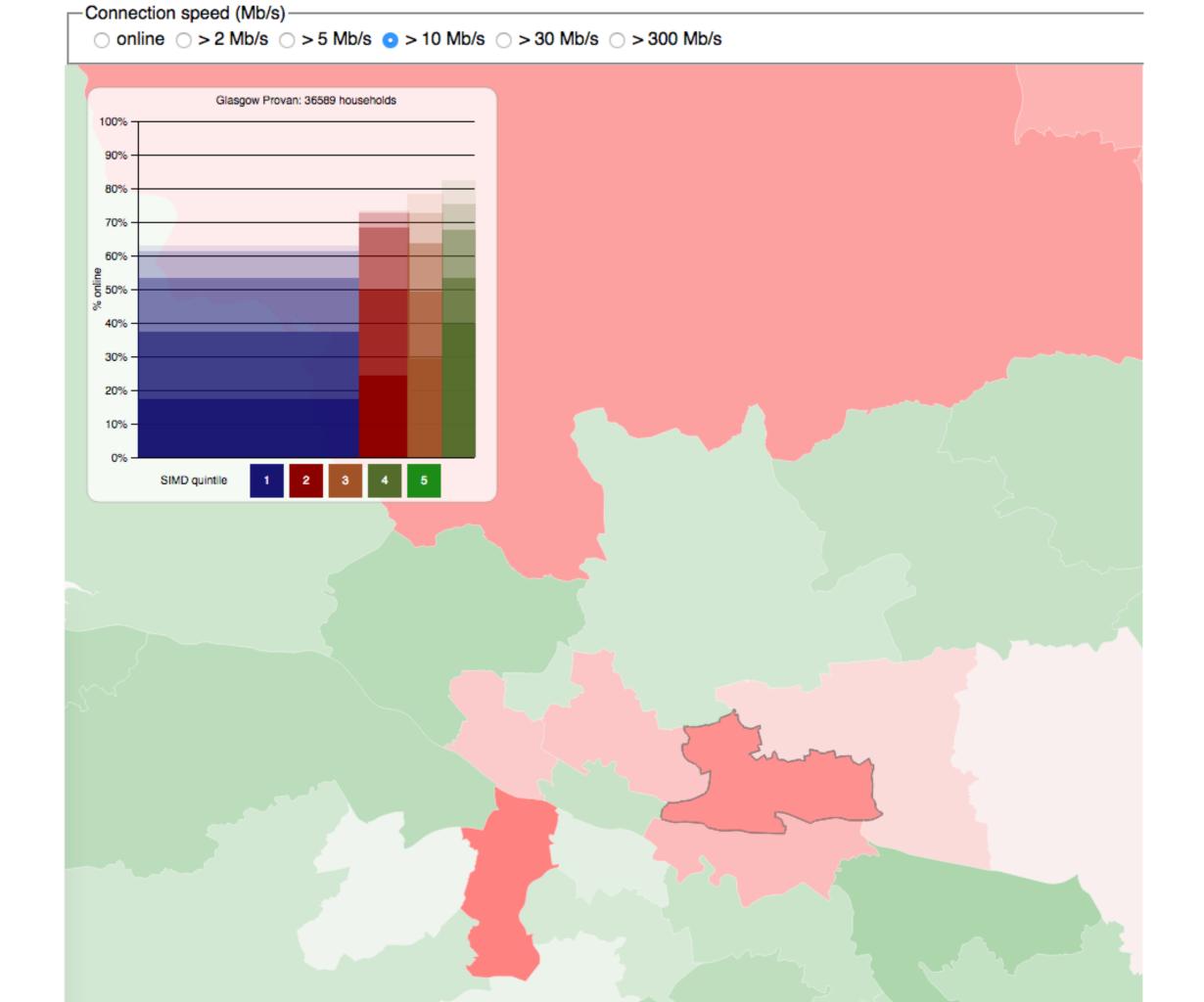




In which Postcode Sectors does Digital inclusion serve to reduce existing deprivation?

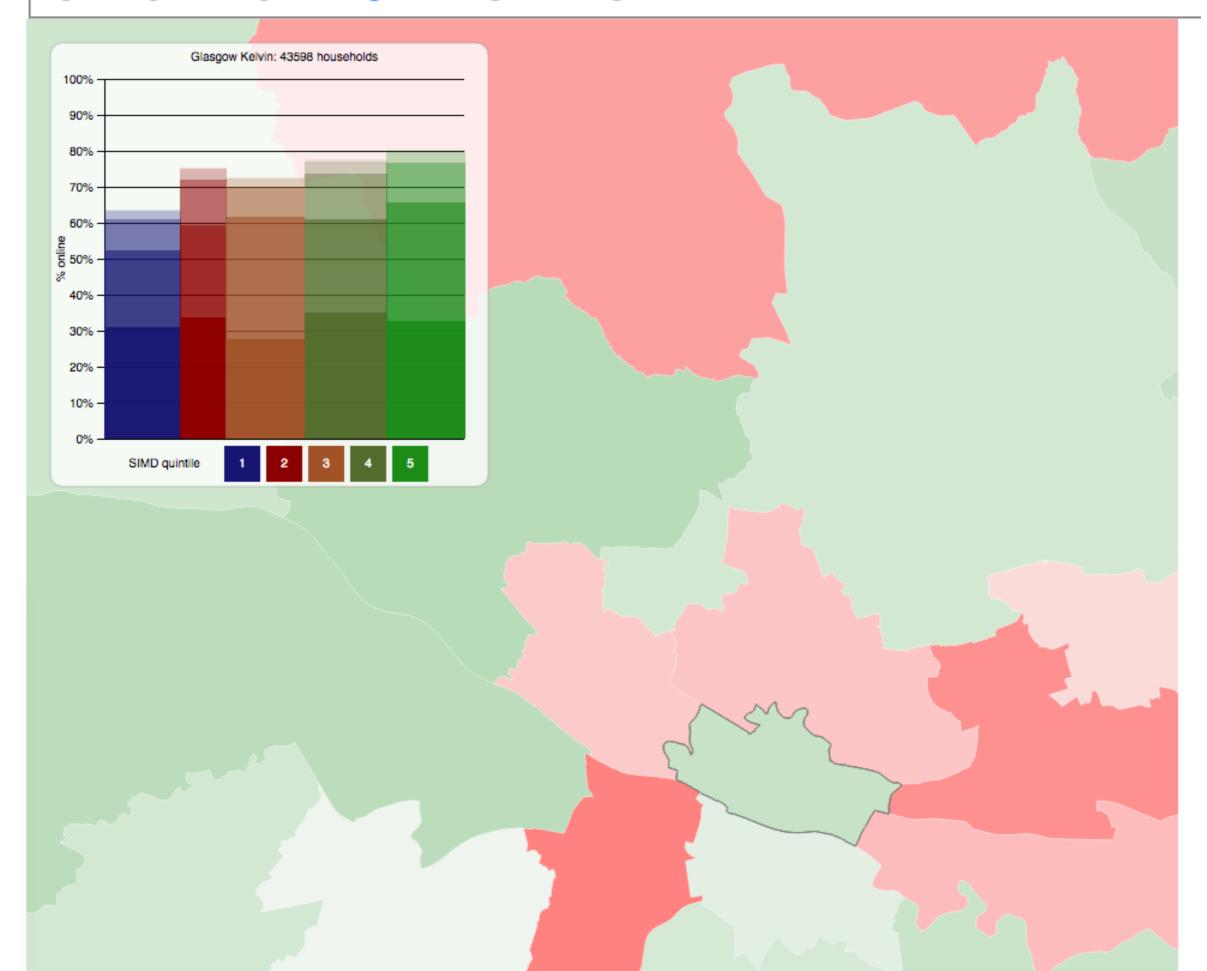
> 10 Mb/s

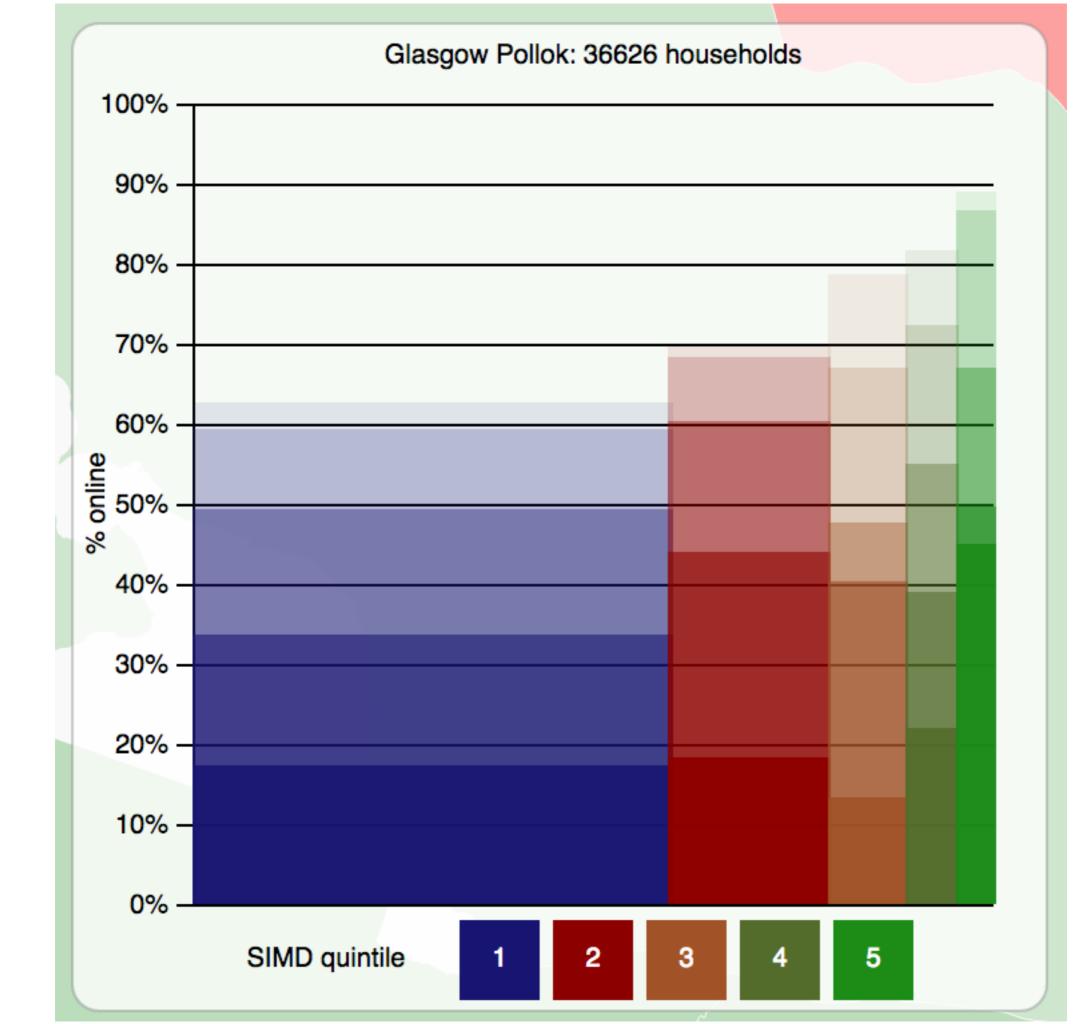




-Connection speed (Mb/s)-

 $\odot$  online  $\bigcirc$  > 2 Mb/s  $\bigcirc$  > 5 Mb/s  $\bigcirc$  > 10 Mb/s  $\bigcirc$  > 30 Mb/s  $\bigcirc$  > 300 Mb/s





### Summary

- Although broadband uptake is increasing, the benefits of acceptable and faster speeds are exacerbating the geographic divide between some in the Central Belt and those in the rest of Scotland.
- The Central Belt includes many of those for whom digital exclusion exacerbates existing deprivation.

# How does deprivation relate to uptake?

	0	2	5	10	30
income	22	20	18	28	29
employment	31	27	13	10	29
education	-15	-11	—	11	-18
health	—	-7	—	-19	-47
access	9	20	46	70	22
crime	11	10	7	-3	17
housing	17	16	8	7	12

#### Local differences

even once we account for all of these factors there are significant local differences between local authorities between parliamentary constituencies between postcodes