Mobile Broadband: Where We Are and Where We Could Go

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Introduction

Plan of talk

- An update on mobile BB availability and usage
- The economic importance of mobile BB for rural areas
- The importance of mobile BB for minorities.

The work presented here:

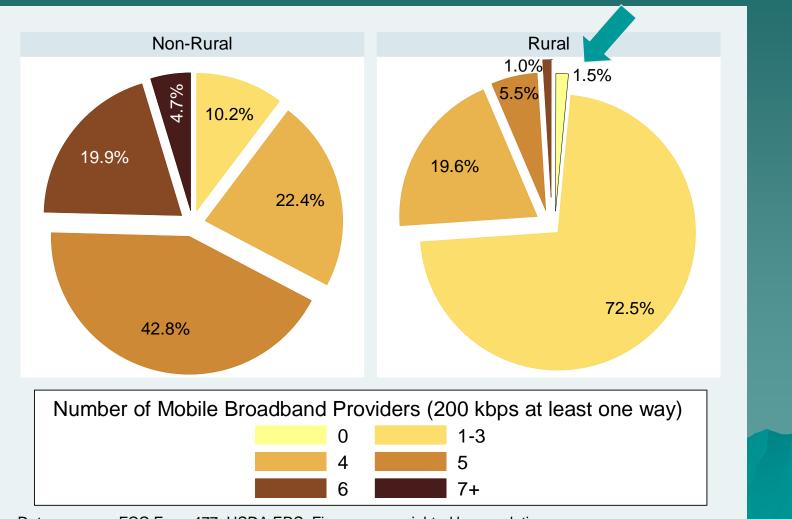
 Prieger, J. (2013), "The Broadband Digital Divide and the Economic Benefits of Mobile Broadband for Rural Areas," *Telecommunications Policy*, 37:483-502.

 Prieger, J. (2013), "The Broadband Digital Divide and the Benefits of Mobile Broadband for Minorities," *Pepperdine University, School* of Public Policy Working Papers. Paper 45. (Undergoing peer review)

I. Mobile BB Availability and Usage

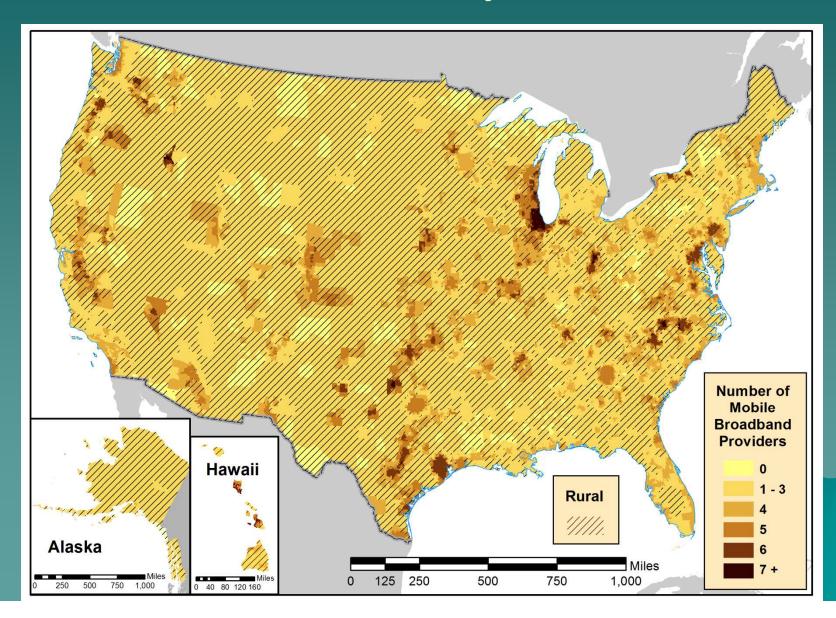
Statistics from recent official sources.
Mobile BB availability: there is still a rural/urban divide

Mobile BB Availability, Start of 2011



Data sources: FCC Form 477, USDA ERS. Figures are weighted by population.

Mobile BB Availability, Start of 2011



Mobile and Fixed BB Availability

 Mobile BB helps to fill in gaps in fixed BB availability

	Mobile Broadband Providers						
Residential Fixed Broadband Providers	0	1-3	4	5	6+	Total	
0	3.4%	33.4%	30.4%		9.9%	100%	
1-3	0.1%	11.4%	22.3%	41.9%	24.3%	100%	

Notes: Figures are population weighted. Geography is the Census tract. Data from FCC Form 477, Dec 31, 2010. FCC definition of BB.

Mobile BB Usage

 After controlling for demographics, rural location *does* not affect residential *usage* of mobile BB.

- Even without controlling for availability!
- Rural residents want and use BB just as much (if not more) as their urban counterparts
- (Results are from a logit estimation of CPS data for Oct. 2010)
- Rural residents using mobile BB are more likely than urban users to rely solely on mobile BB

II. Mobile BB as an Engine of **Rural Economic Development** As a general purpose technology, broadband has tremendous potential to transform economic activity. A GPT is characterized by: - Pervasiveness - Potential for technical improvements - Usefulness to businesses - Potential to increase the productivity of R&D in downstream sectors A GPT spreads throughout all aspects of the economy and creates productivity gains in many industries.

BB and the US Economy

 Greenstein and McDevitt (2009) tackle the task of finding broadband's net contribution to US GDP.

They find:

- The net impact of broadband's deployment was approximately \$8.3 to \$10.6 billion of new GDP in 2006.
- They also find an additional \$4.8-6.7 billion in new consumer surplus created by broadband, which does not show up in GDP.

BB and Economic Development

- A growing literature shows BB has a real impact on economic development (although it is hard to quantify).
 - Crandall, Lehr, and Litan (Litan (2007): BB is positively associated with US employment growth.
 - Gillett, et al. (2006): BB is positively associated with US employment growth, business formation, and property values.
 - Kolko (2010): BB is correlated with economic growth in US, 1999-2006.
- Each of these studies controls for confounding factors (in different ways).

Particular Benefits for Rural Areas

- Some examples: increased community involvement, telework, distance learning, and telemedicine.
- Overall impact of BB on rural economic growth (Stenberg *et al.*, 2009):
 - Early BB adopting rural counties had more growth in jobs, population, and personal income
 - (compared to a control group of otherwise similar rural counties)

Mobile BB and Development

- Thompson and Garbacz (2011) estimate the impact of BB diffusion on national economies in a cross-country study.
- Mobile BB usage has a positive effect on GDP per household
 - The highest impact is in less developed countries. Analogy: rural areas in the US.
- Mobile BB usage reduces the gap between potential and actual GDP.
 Again, the highest impact is in less developed countries.

III. Mobile BB and Particular Benefits for Minorities

Broadband has particular promise for some minority users

- Jobs: When looking for employment, African Americans and Hispanics are more likely than whites to say that a lack of BB access is a "major disadvantage."
- Education: African Americans are more likely to take online classes than whites
- Civic engagement: Minorities are more likely than whites to view government outreach using social media as important
- Healthcare: African Americans who use mobile phones are more than twice as likely as whites to use mobile health applications on their phones.

The Link to Mobile BB

 Mobile BB plays a special role in fulfilling the promise of BB for some minority groups.

 While African Americans and Hispanics use BB overall less...

Minority BB Usage Gap – Fixed BB

	African Am Non-Hispa		Hispanics vs. Non-Hispanic Whites		
Home Broadband Usage of Any Kind	Difference (in % points)	95% Confidence Interval	Difference (in % points)	95% Confidence Interval	
Raw comparison	-18.6	[-20.1, -17.0]	-22.1	[-23.5, -20.6]	
Matched estimate	atched estimate -11.9		-13.6	[-14.9, -12.3]	

The Link to Mobile BB

 Mobile BB plays a special role in fulfilling the promise of BB for some minority groups.

 While African Americans and Hispanics use BB overall less.

 ...but African Americans use *mobile* BB *more* than similar whites.
Hispanics use mobile BB no less than similar whites.

Minority BB Usage Gap – Mobile BB

		African Am Non-Hispa		Hispanics vs. Non-Hispanic Whites		
Access Internet on Mobile Phone		Difference (in % points)	95% Confidence Interval	Difference (in % points)	95% Confidence Interval	
	Raw comparison	-1.4	[-2.8,0.03]	-5.6	[-6.8,-4.4]	
	Matched estimate	1.5	[0.2,2.8]	-2.5	[-3.6,-1.4]	

Wrap up

 Mobile BB is less available in rural areas, but used no less in rural areas.

 BB in general and mobile BB in particular can be a driver of growth for rural areas

 BB in general and mobile BB in particular can be of great importance for minority users.