2024 Seattle Technology Access & Adoption Study

Seattle.gov/TechAccessStudy

Jon Morrison Winters October 28, 2024 Technology Matching Fund Info Session



Seattle Information Technology

Technology Access and Adoption Study

- 6th City of Seattle Tech Access and Adoption Study since 2000.
- Topics include Internet Access, Devices, Digital Activities and Skills, Civic Engagement
- <u>Mixed Methods</u>: general population survey + focus groups
- Includes Digital Connectedness Index

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Technology Access and Adoption Summary Report

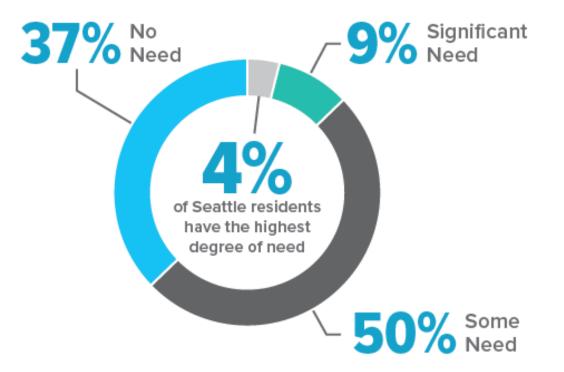




Digital connectedness: A wholistic measure of connectivity needs

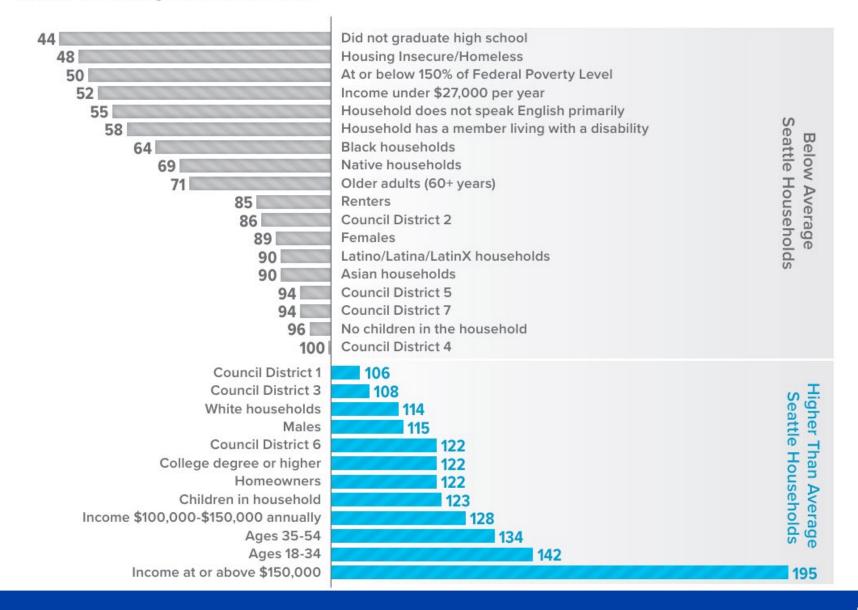
- The focus of our work: 13% of Seattle (44,000 households)
- did not graduate from high school
- low-income

- ESL household
- Black and Native American households
- Household member is older or has a disability





Index scores below 100 have 'higher need'—and represent digital inequity. Index scores above 100 represent households who have a higher than average degree of digital connectedness. Population groups which are higher or lower than average are illustrated below.





Populations with Low Digital Connectedness

Group	Digital Connectedness Index Score
Did not graduate high school	44
Housing Insecure/Homeless	48
At or below 150% of Federal Poverty Level	50
Income under \$27,000 per year	52
Household does not speak English primarily	55
Household has a member living with a disability	58
Black households	64
Native households	69
Older adults (60+ years)	71



Internet Access at Home

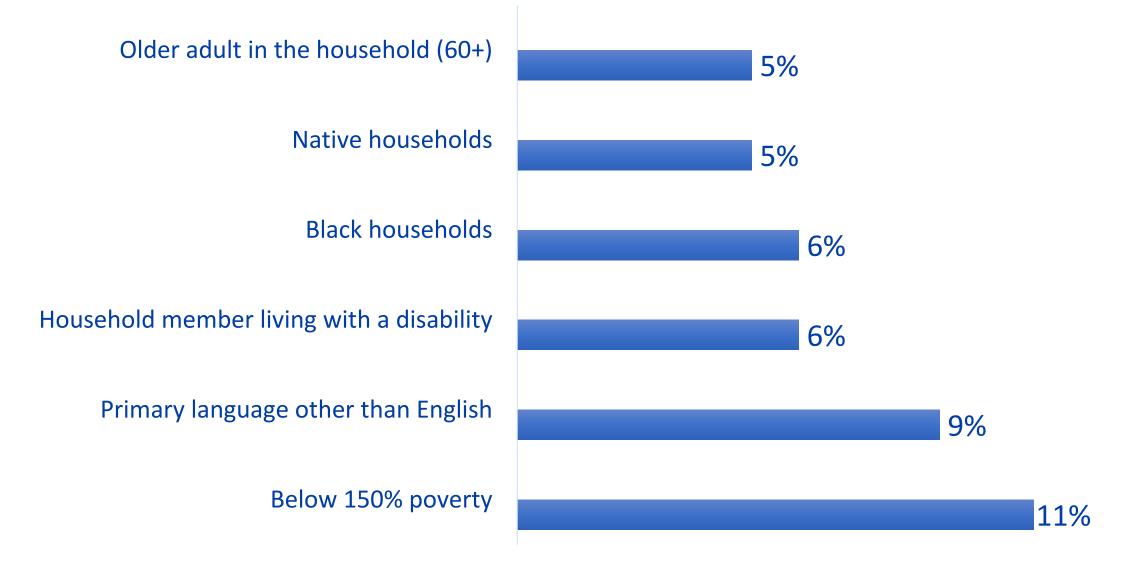
Home internet in Seattle has increased from







Percent still without home Internet Access





Internet access on the go

26,000 households do not have internet access at home and on the go.

11% of Black, Indigenous, People of Color

25% of households speaking languages other than English

16% of older adults

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18% of households living with disabilities

26% of households living in poverty

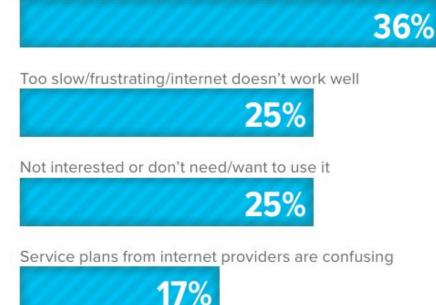




Remaining Barriers to Internet Adoption and Use 20% of residents cited a barrier or reason for not using the internet more.

Top reasons why residents do not use the internet more (among those with ANY concerns)







Cost of Internet

As a Percentage of Income

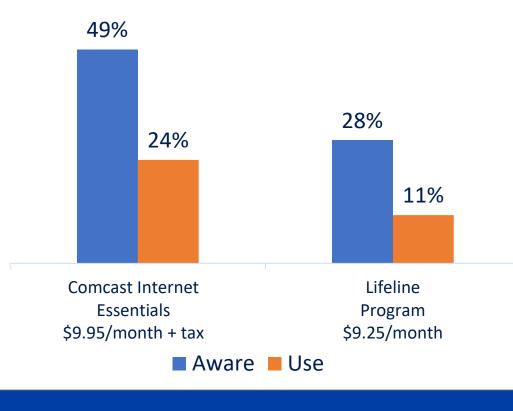
- 2.2% Seattle households overall
- 5.1% Living in poverty (under 150% of Federal Poverty Level)
- 4.4% Black households
- 3.9% Household has a member that is living with a disability
- 3.5% Native households
- 3.0% Elder adult is living in the household
- 2.5% Household speaks a language other than English





Discounts and Lower Cost Internet Services

Awareness and Use of Common Discounts and Lower Cost Internet Services (among those who would qualify based on income)



More than half of eligible Seattle households are not aware or are not using these programs.

Households speaking languages other than English are much less likely to be aware and use programs like these, especially Lifeline (20% aware, 9% using).

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Adequate screen size

Almost 55,000 Seattleites (9% of residents) are working with screen sizes inadequate for the tasks required of them.





Device sharing in the household

5% of all Seattle households share devices across multiple individuals

10% of households with children share

14% of households living with a disability share

15% of Native households share devices

10% of Black households share devices

20% of households at or below 150% of Federal poverty level

22% of households whose primary language is not English





Residents asked how comfortable they were with a range of tasks

Basic Skills	Setup Skills	Security Skills	Collaboration Skills	
Open an internet browser to find and use websites	Set up an email account	Recognize and avoid suspicious links in email, websites, social media, and text		
Use search engines to find the information you are looking for	Downloading and installing a new app on your smartphone, tablet or laptop	messages Recognize what information or content	Share and collaborate using online documents (e.g. Google docs, Dropbox)	
Use the internet to find information that helps you solve problems	Connect a device to a Wi-Fi network	may, or may not, be trustworthy on websites/apps	Access and share information across different devices (e.g. manage a calendar	
Use credit/debit cards or other forms of online payment (e.g. PayPal, Venmo) to	Change settings to make my device easier to use (e.g. change the font size to make it	Setting up and changing passwords to help keep your information and accounts secure	or appointment system across your smartphone and laptop)	
buy goods/services online Participate in video conferences, calls, or meetings over the internet (e.g. Teams, Zoom)	easier to read)			
Use webchat to get customer service or solve problems			Able to Complete All Digital Skills	

Only two-thirds (66%) know how to measure their internet speed.





Three in five (61%) residents are able to perform all types of digital skills without help.

Significantly lower digital skills:

- · Older adults (29%)
- Living under 150% of Federal Poverty Level (30%)
- Those in households that speak a language other than English (30%)
- Those living with a disability (33%)
- BIPOC (55%)

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High Digital Skills Training Interest

 Participants of the focus groups were most likely to prefer in-person training with a slightly lower number preferring online training or hybrid inperson/online training.

% of Individuals Interested in Training Top	ics	
Protecting yourself and your data online	_	54%
Learning how to code software and applications	49%	
Computer hardware/mobile device troubleshooting 43%		

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On the website – Seattle.gov/TechAccessStudy

- <u>Summary Report</u>
- <u>Survey full report</u>
- Focus Group Qualitative full report
- Data explorer dashboard
 - 2 tabs: one for <u>households</u> questions and one for <u>individual</u> questions.





- <u>Survey questionnaire</u> (Also available in multiple languages)
- <u>Study home page</u> has above plus: Crosstab banners, data sets from the survey and from the focus groups, and materials used for survey and focus groups.



THANK YOU!

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How the study was done

Two types of research with 4600 participants

- 1) a citywide general population survey in 8 languages
- 2) qualitative research conducted through 40 focus groups in 6 languages with key communities and earlier design phase interviews.

Partners:

- Olympic Research & Strategy; Pacific Market Research
- Inclusive Data
- Tribal Tech Training for Native outreach
- Seattle Schools, Seattle Housing Authority, community partners for focus groups.
- WA Dept of Commerce Broadband Office helped sponsor focus groups

