



## **Rural Broadband Portal Categories Defined**

Each category of search functionality within the Rural Broadband Portal is defined below.

### **Geographic Selection**

#### **Developed Country**

Literature that focuses on developed countries; for the purpose of the report, developed countries are the 39 members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) advanced economy list.

#### **Developing Country**

Literature that focuses on developing countries; for the purpose of the report, developing countries includes all countries that are not members of the IMF advanced economy list.

#### **Rural**

Literature that focuses on rural areas regardless of the state of development of the country.

#### **Urban**

Literature that focuses on urban areas regardless of the state of development of the country.

### **Type/Types of Articles**

#### **Demand-Oriented**

Literature that focuses on interventions to promote broadband uptake by consumers.

#### **Supply-Oriented**

Literature that focuses on using interventions to promote increased quality or decreased prices.

#### **Policy Solutions**

Literature that include recommendations. These recommendations can include: (1) suggestions of the creation of new policies; (2) suggestion of removing existing policies, or; (3) comments and suggestions on already existing policies.

#### **Policy Research**

Literature that focuses on broadband policies and the ways in which different types of policies might affect a rural or urban area.

#### **Government evaluations**

Literature that focuses on government policies and regulations about broadband. For more in depth research, please also select “policy solutions” and “policy research”

## **Goal or Goals/Community Capitals**

The community capitals framework, based on Flora's Community Capitals. This framework creates a holistic approach to broadband programming and community sustainability.

## **Natural Capital**

Any stock of natural assets that yields a flow of goods and services.

## **Physical Capital**

Infrastructure that helps people obtain their basic needs.

## **Economic Capital**

The ways in which we allocate resources and make decisions about our material lives.

## **Human Capital**

Knowledge, skills, and competency and other attributes embodied in individuals that facilitate the creation of personal, social, and economic wellbeing.

## **Social Capital**

The "glue" that holds communities together; community cohesion and connectedness.

## **Cultural Capital**

The product of shared traditions, customs, voices, heritage, identity, and history.

## **Political Capital**

Reflects access to power, organizations, and connections to resources and power brokers.

## **Digital Divide and Social Determinants**

### **Technology divide**

Literature that focuses on technological aspect of broadband, with an emphasis on the debate between the benefits of wireless and wired technology.

### **Infrastructure divide**

Literature that focuses on the deployment side of broadband, rather than the determinants of uptake.

### **Social determinants (General)**

Literature that focuses on the social determinants of broadband adoption, including socioeconomic determinants, gender, race, and individual factors (such as age).

### **Socioeconomic**

Literature that focuses on the specific social determinant of income and social status in a community.

### **Gender**

Literature that focuses on the specific social determinant of gender within a community.

**Race**

Literature that focuses on the specific social determinant of ethnic background within a community.

**Individual Factors (ex.age)**

Literature that focuses on individual factors such as age within a community.

For further questions please contact:

[acsrc@ualberta.ca](mailto:acsrc@ualberta.ca)