ORGANIZER FOR NOTES (Digital Access: filled in)

Name	Teacher	
Class	Period	
Digital Citize	enship Theme/element: Digital Access	
Research que		
_	y-income students acquire Internet access at home?	
	s: low-income, students, Internet access	
Provide back	ground information for this theme/element	Source #
"This is espec	cially true for families with school-aged children. Computers and online	4
connectivity a	are becoming increasingly important to ensuring that educational	
opportunity is	s open to all children, regardless of their economic status. Whether it is	
	ith school assignments and tracking grades; selecting an appropriate	
	vatching tutorials on how to complete a math problem; researching	
1 1	ping essays; investigating colleges and financial aid opportunities;	
	cal after-school activities and community resources; or taking	
	educational software, games and videos—digital tools have become key	
	of children's education."	
	of mobile devices has grown swiftly since the introduction of the	3
	nd has created more opportunities to connect to the Internet. Mobile	
	meant more Internet connectivity, but a closer look at how lower-	
	ies use that access reveals the digital divide is still a problem."	6 "
	e issues/problems associated with this element?	Source #
not be equal."	milies have reliable Internet access at home, learning environments will	4
	on't have reliable Internet access at home, which includes the use of a	4
	ktop for connecting to the Internet, are "less likely to go online to look	4
	on about things that they are interested in," according to the report.	
	e devices do provide Internet access, kids don't seem to use them for the	
	f information learning championed by tech advocates: 35 percent of	
	mobile-only access look up information often, as compared with 52	
	Is with Internet at Home.	
	rnet connection at home allows kids to work on homework assignments,	4
_	mation and communicate with teachers and classmates more readily.	
	likely to be online in general and doing informal learning when they	
	only access," Said Victoria Rideout, a co-author of the report.	
	ers found that only 6 percent of families with incomes that qualify for	4
	ternet services had ever signed up for such programs.	
	on of a lack of services provided, hurdles in qualifying for discounts	4
	ng no missed payments), and a lack of awareness of discount programs	
often stood in	the way.	
"33 percent of	f those living below poverty level and 23 percent of those living below	4
	me level rely on mobile-only Internat access. And keeping their mobile	
	ected is a struggle, as 24 percent of that group had their service cut off	
because of pay	yment issues.	

Of those surveyed who do have home Internet, so percent have had their Internet cut off due to lack of payment within the last year and 26 percent say too many people	4
share the same computer.	
Only 6 percent of families with incomes that qualify for discounted Internet services	3
had ever signed up for such programs. A combination of a lack of services provided,	3
hurdles in qualifying for discounts (such as having no missed payments), and a lack	
of awareness of discount programs often stood in the way.	
5-17 year old students' access to fixed broadband service at home differed by	7
geographic location. A higher percentage of students in suburban areas had fixed	,
broadband access at home than students in rural areas, with the largest difference	
noted for students in remote rural areas.	
A lower percentage of students eligible for free or reduded –price lunch reported that	7
	/
they had a digital device in their home, or that they first used a computer prior to first	
grade, than their peers who were not eligible for free or reduced-priced lunch.	C "
What are some practical solutions to these issue/problems?	Source #
Only 6 percent of families with incomes that qualify for discounted Internet services	3
had ever signed up for such programs. A combination of a lack of services provided,	
hurdles in qualifying for discounts (such as having no missed payments), and a lack	
of awareness of discount programs often stood in the way. Schools can have a role in	
educating families about discounted Internet programs.	
Teachers were trained to deal with classrooms where only half the students had	5
internet access at home. Educators were asked to evaluate the efficacy of the	
homework they assigned to ensure it was valuable. They also learned about apps	
students could use at home that didn't require connectivity, and they were	
encouraged to have students download materials at school so they could work at	
home.	
The libraries. The district adjusted library hours at schools, keeping them open later	5
in the day so kids could do homework after school.	
Device refurbishment: Repairing, upgrading, and reusing devices	6
business/community members no longer need can create both an educational	
opportunity and a source of low-cost devices. In making its transition to online	
assessment, Delaware used this strategy.	
Work with the community: School officials could partner with local business to	10
create homework partner programs, says Krueger. Schools provide logos to local	
restaurants, coffee ships – perhaps even a a dental clinic – to place on the door of	
these establishments to indicate students can use their Wi-Fi.	
Provide mobile hotpot: Some schools and libraries have programs to loan hotspots to	10
students, he [Krueger]says. Students can take these mobile hotspots devices	
anywhere and have Internet access.	
Wire buses: Some districts have added Wi-Fi to school buses so teens can take	10
advantage of long commutes to school or athletic events to complete assignments,	- 🗸
Krueger saysOther schools park connected buses in low-income communities to	
give students access.	
Build awareness of affordable options: Some internet providers offer services to low-	10
income individuals at discounted rates. For instance, Comcast's Internet Essentials	10
service is \$9.95 a month for qualifying customers.	
Ensure students have devices: Students don't just need a broadband connection to get	10
	10
online. Moore says the Boulder Valley School District's 1:Web program provides	

low-income high schoolers with a free Chromebook, while other teens receive the device for a relatively small fee.	
Copy and paste the Easybib MLA citation for each source in a cell.	Source #
Ribble, Mike. <i>Digital Citizenship in Schools</i> . International Society for Technology in Education, 2015.	1
"Nine Elements." <i>Digital Citizenship</i> , www.digitalcitizenship.net/nine-elements.html.	2
"What's Lost When Kids Are 'Under-Connected' to the Internet?" <i>KQED</i> , 3 Feb. 2016, www.kqed.org/mindshift/43601/whats-lost-when-kids-are-under-connected-to-the-internet.	3
Rideout, V. J. & Katz, V.S. (2016). Opportunity for all? Technology and learning in lower-income families. A report of the Families and Media Project. New York: The Joan Ganz Cooney Center at Sesame Workshop.	4
"Digital Citizenship Defined: Teach the 9 Elements to Enhance Students' Safety, Creativity and Empathy." <i>ISTE</i> <i>Blog</i> , www.iste.org/resources/product?id=3980.	5
"Funding Digital Learning." Office of Educational Technology, tech.ed.gov/funding/.	6
"The NCES Fast Facts Tool Provides Quick Answers to Many Education Questions (National Center for Education Statistics)." Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2001-2002, E.D. Tab, National Center for Education Statistics, nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=46	7
Lewontin, Max. "Why Many Low-Income Families Have Internet Access, but Remain 'under-Connected'." <i>The Christian Science Monitor</i> , The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Feb. 2016, www.csmonitor.com/Technology/2016/0203/Why-many-low-income-families-have-Internet-access-but-remain-under-connected	8
Horrigan, John B. "The Numbers behind the Broadband 'Homework Gap'." <i>Pew Research Center</i> , Pew Research Center, 20 Apr. 2015, www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/04/20/the-numbers-behind-the-broadband-homework-gap/	9
Pannoni, Alexandra. "How to Help High Schoolers Without Home Internet Access." U.S. News & World Report, U.S. News & World Report, 2 Oct. 2017, www.usnews.com/high-schools/blogs/high-school-notes/articles/2017-10-02/how-to-help-high-schoolers-without-home-internet-access	10
Photo Credits	

Barbed Wire photo by Ann Marie Robert on Unsplash

Cell Phone photo by Saulo Mohana on Unsplash

Graph at Horrigan, John B. "The Numbers behind the Broadband 'Homework Gap'." Pew Research Center, Pew Research Center, 20 Apr. 2015, www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/04/20/the-numbers-behind-thebroadband

Laptop photo by Kaitlyn Baker on Unsplash

School bus photo by Austin Pacheco on Unsplash

School Computers photo at "Intermediate School Computers." Norris School District, www.norris160.org/classes/intermediate-school-computers.

Wi-Fi Logo photo at "Free WIFI Cup Window Sign Vinyl Sticker Graphics Cafe Shop Salon Bar Restaurant." Wall Stickers, wall4stickers.com/stickers-decals-shop/free-wifi-cup-window-sign-vinyl-stickergraphics-cafe-shop-salon-bar-restaurant-2/

Graph at Horrigan, John B. "The Numbers behind the Broadband 'Homework Gap'." Pew	
Research Center, Pew Research Center, 20 Apr. 2015, www.pewresearch.org/fact-	
tank/2015/04/20/the-numbers-behind-the-broadband	
Hotspot Device photo at "Verizon Jetpack 4G LTE Mobile Hotspot Internet Device." Unlimited	
Data Plans for Talk & Text Verizon Wireless, www.verizonwireless.com/internet-	
devices/verizon-jetpack-4g-lte-mobile-hotspot-ac791l/.	