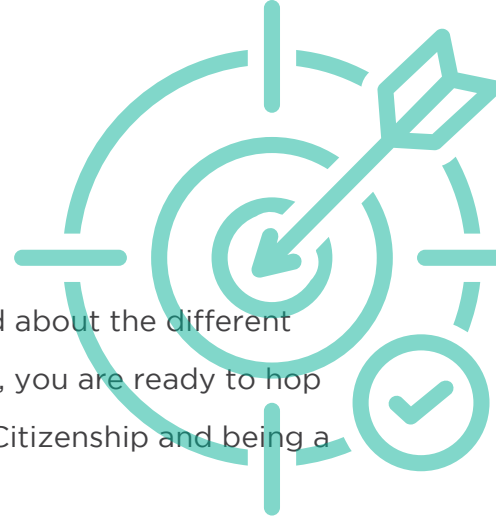# MODULE 3.2

EMBEDDING TEACHING WITH TECHNOLOGY

DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP FOR TEACHERS

OBJECTIVES

Welcome to another learning adventure! After you have learned about the different digital tools for planning, teaching, and assessing your students, you are ready to hop to the next level! This module will discuss the topics of Digital Citizenship and being a responsible digital citizen.

At the end of this module, you will be able to:

- Discuss digital literacy, its different elements, and a holistic framework that you can adapt to your school community.
- Design an implementation program integrated into your teaching and/or school that will improve your digital literacy personally and as a professional.
- Demonstrate and reflect on the importance of being a digitally literate teacher.

GETTING STARTED

Hi-Teach!

This module will help you better understand digital literacy, the rights and responsibilities, and the competencies of a digital citizen.

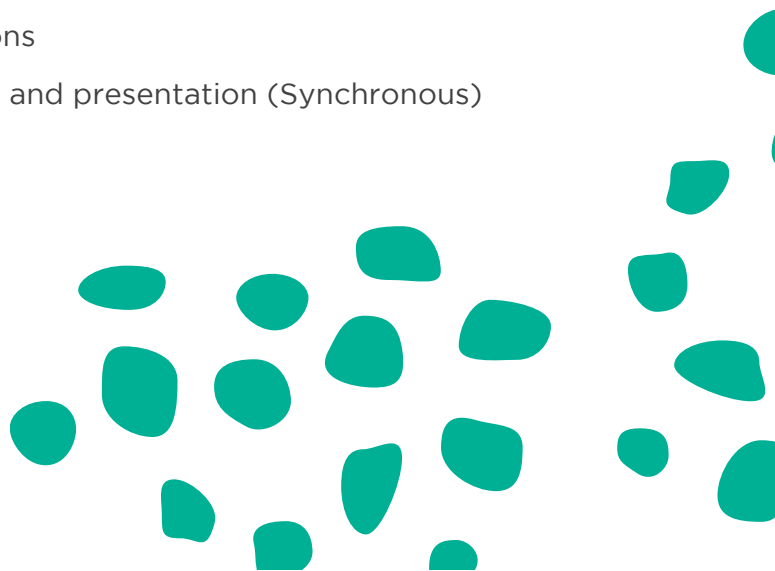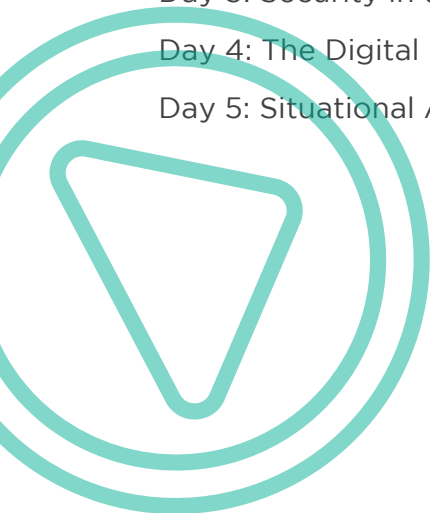This module will cover the following topics:

Day 1: What I Need to know about Digital Citizenship

Day 2: Equipping Myself to Interact in the Digital Space

Day 3: Security in the Digital Space

Day 4: The Digital Learning Gaps and Solutions

Day 5: Situational Analysis, Group discussion and presentation (Synchronous)

RECAP

Let's recall what you learned in the previous topic.

Name three digital tools for planning

1._____

2._____

3._____

Name four digital tools for assessment

1._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

Name three digital tools for teaching

1._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

KEY TERMS

Digital Citizenship

A person who develops the skills and knowledge to use the internet and digital technologies effectively. They are also people who use digital technologies and the internet appropriately and responsibly to engage and participate in society. (Rwizi, F. 2017)

Information Literacy

The ability to find, evaluate, organize, use, and communicate information in various formats, most notably in situations requiring decision-making, problem-solving, or knowledge acquisition. (What is Information Literacy?, 2022)

Online Identity

A social identity that network users establish in online communities. Although some people use their real names online, most Internet users prefer to identify themselves by means of pseudonyms, which reveal varying amounts of personal identifiable information.

Digital Footprint

The impression you create on the Internet through your online activity, which includes browsing, interactions with others, and publication of content. It is the trail of data, intentional or unintentional, you leave behind while surfing the internet (Reyes, N. 2022)

Digital Wellbeing

The impact of technologies and digital services on people's mental, physical and emotional health. (JISC)

Digital divide

The digital divide describes the gap between people who have access to affordable, reliable internet service (and the skills and gadgets necessary to take advantage of that access) and those who lack it. (Investopedia, 2015)

DAY 1: WHAT I NEED TO KNOW ABOUT DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP

Hi-Teach!

Do you think you are a digital citizen? When one considers that everyone with an internet connection is a digital citizen, the concept of digital citizenship becomes a critical part of their lives. No matter what age a person is, knowing how to stay safe, respect others, and participate meaningfully in our digital society becomes necessary. The dangers of technology are numerous and varied. Cyber security threats to our data, wealth, and identity or disseminating disinformation or illegal materials, the internet can be dangerous. Day 1 will cover the essential topics of digital citizenship.

The topics today will help you gain a better understanding of digital literacy, the rights and responsibilities, and the competencies of a digital citizen. This session covers three lessons:

1. Defining Information Literacy
2. Knowing your digital rights and responsibilities
3. Understanding the elements of digital citizenship

REMINDER

Check your collaboration platform for announcements on how will you rename your portfolio and how the activities are to be submitted.

UNLOCK LEARNING

The teachers have been vested with the responsibility of the all-around development of students. Therefore, they keep themselves updated continuously. Many schools have brought in digital technology to be used regularly to deliver lessons. Intelligent classes with various education apps have been installed to make learning easy and fun. The teachers have updated themselves using digital media to prepare lessons, worksheets, and even question papers and mark sheets.

Online teaching is becoming a normal phenomenon, and teachers tend to become more innovative and put in extra efforts to create interactive classes with video and audio clips. We have seen that this digital literacy has helped during the recent lockdown due to the deadly COVID 19. COVID 19 has locked the world in their homes.

Everything came to a halt, except medical, banking, transportation of essential goods, vital services, law and order, and partly the education sector. During these difficult times, certain schools showed how to utilize their time efficiently by holding online classes on various meeting apps (Zoom, Microsoft teams, Google Meet). This was made possible by the digital literacy of teachers and students alike. Teachers exhausted their time and energy preparing interactive sessions, and the students responded enthusiastically. (Ghosh, 2020)

According to Common Sense Media, Digital Literacy and citizenship means using technology competently, interpreting and understanding digital content, and assessing its credibility. It is the ability to create, research, and communicate with appropriate tools, and think critically about the ethical opportunities and challenges of the digital world.

Online communication is becoming a basic necessity to build and maintain relationships. Technology in education, including meetings and conferences, are just a few of the different ways technology usage and understanding will be the essential means of success for students. Teaching digital citizenship equips students with the knowledge, skills, and resources to succeed as lifetime learners.

What Does it Mean to be a Digital Citizen?

As good digital citizens of all ages, we need skills to behave safely and responsibly in the digital world. We apply those skills in using a computer, the Internet, or a mobile phone. The question of digital rights and responsibilities on the Internet still remains a moving target. Digital rights should be sustained by a comprehensive, global view of these rights. Problematic areas include the rights of women, minorities, and children.

Digital Rights and Responsibilities

These are the privileges and responsibilities of all digital technology users. They refer to the rules and consequences accompanying the use of digital technology and the behavioral expectations and etiquette for digital citizens. These include the best practices for technology use and the consequences for misuse. Our rights and responsibilities help us reconcile public access with private value. Everyone has the right to use any digital technology, provided it is used in an appropriate and accountable manner.

Digital Rights

- Right to access and use computers and/or other electronic devices
- Right to access and use digital content
- Rights to create and share digital media
- Right to privacy in digital communities
- Right to express your ideas and opinions freely
- Right to report anyone or anything that seems inappropriate

<u>Digital Responsibilities</u>
- Use appropriate language and behavior when interacting with others
- Respect the opinions and ideas of others
- Obey all intellectual property laws
- Do not use or share others' work without permission
- Follow rules and/or codes of conduct for every internet site
- Responsibility to report cyberbullying, threats, and inappropriate use of digital resources.

Nine Elements of Digital Citizenship

1. <u>Digital Access</u> is about the equitable distribution of technology and online resources. Teachers and administrators need to be aware of their community and who may or may not have access, not only in school but at home as well. Educators need to provide options for lessons and data collection such as free access in the community or provide resources for the home

2. <u>Digital Commerce</u> is the electronic buying and selling of goods and focuses on the tools and safeguards in place to assist those buying, selling, banking, or using money in any way in the digital space.

3. <u>Digital Communication and Collaboration</u> is the electronic exchange of information. All users need to define how they will share their thoughts so that others understand the message. For students struggling to understand their place in the world, technology can help them find their own voices and express themselves.

4. <u>Digital Etiquette</u> refers to electronic standards of conduct or procedures and has to do with the process of thinking about others when using digital devices. Teachers can include Digital Etiquette as part of the classroom rules or academic goals.

5. Digital Fluency is the process of understanding technology and its use. The better educated or "digitally fluent" students are, the more likely they are to make good decisions online, like supporting others instead of making negative comments. Digital literacy includes the discussion of media literacy and the ability to discern good information from the poor, such as "fake news" from real news.

6. Digital Health and Welfare refers to the physical and psychological well-being in a digital world. Technology provides many opportunities and enjoyment, but knowing how to segment use with the needs of ourselves and others is the key to a healthy, balanced life. Educators, especially in 1:1 schools or classrooms, need to ask the question of how much screen time is appropriate for students.

7. Digital Law refers to the electronic responsibility for actions and deeds and has to do with the creation of rules and policies that address issues related to the online world.

8. Digital Rights and Responsibility are those requirements and freedom extended to everyone in a digital world. This area of Digital Citizenship is about helping students understand that when they are provided with opportunities, such as access to the Internet and the use of online products, they need to be diligent in helping others as well, such as informing adults of potential problems.
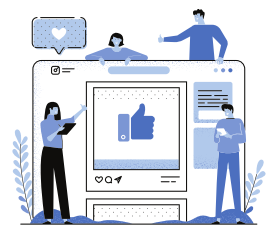
9. Digital Security and Privacy is the electronic precautions to guarantee safety. Viruses, worms, and other bots can be passed along from one system to another just like an illness. When using devices in school or at home, understanding and being aware of attacks and how to prevent them are important skills for today and into the future.

TRY IT OUT

Activity: Digital Citizenship Awareness

Create a poster promoting digital citizenship. Here are some topics that you can choose from:

- Using Social Media Appropriately
- How should I use Social Media appropriately?
- List tips for using Social Media apps safely
- What are the consequences of Social Media being used inappropriately?

- Cyberbullying
- What are the dangers of cyberbullying?
- What actions can you take if it's happening to you?
- How should you report cyberbullying?
- Internet Safety and Online Privacy
- How can you be safe when using the Internet?

- What are the biggest privacy threats online?

- How can you protect yourself?

You can use Canva or create a paper-based poster. The finished poster must give a clear message and information to the viewer about digital citizenship.
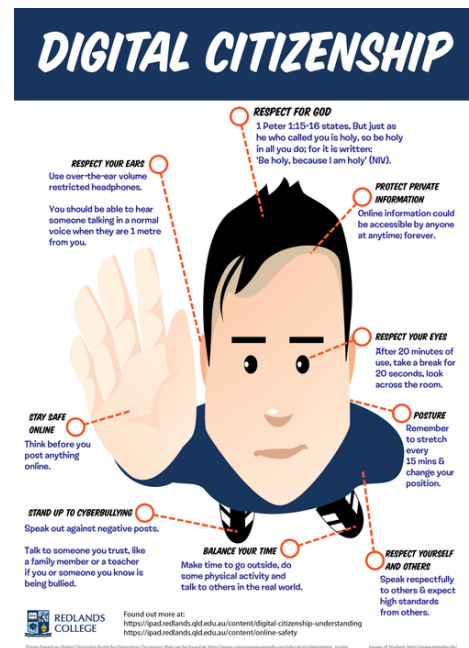
TIME TO REFLECT

In closing, you are invited to provide your insights about the following questions:

- How can I promote digital citizenship in my classroom?

- How can I promote digital citizenship in my community?

- What elements of digital citizenship am I enjoying right now? How do I help others to enjoy those rights and responsibilities too?

Share your answers in the comment section. You may also attach photos/videos. Be brief as possible. You may mention local data from your school to provide context to your situation.
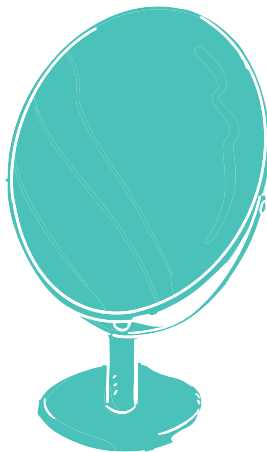
DAY 2: EQUIPPING MYSELF TO INTERACT IN THE DIGITAL SPACE

Hi-Teach!

How are you doing so far?

Now that you have learned the essential information about Digital Citizenship and the rights and responsibilities, do you consider yourself a digital citizen?

As Hi-Teach, we know you are a digital citizen. On the other hand, it is not just enough that you are a responsible digital citizen. Day 2 will cover topics about what you need to know when interacting in the digital space. Today, we will define online identity and digital footprint. Our goal is that after this session, you will apply digital etiquette every time you are online. In your exercise, you will try to address some inappropriate behaviors in the digital space. Are you ready, Hi-Teach? Let's begin!

UNLOCK LEARNING

Internet Identity, also known as online identity, is the sum of your characteristics and interactions when using the Internet. Because you interact differently with each website you visit, each of those websites will have a different picture of who you are and what you do (Internet Society).

Digital Footprint

A digital footprint is anything that is about you online. Each time you post on Facebook, email, online comment, or Instagram photos, you are leaving a mark that can be seen, searched, or tracked, so one has to be very careful and think about what you share to the world.

Types of digital footprint
1. Passive digital footprint is when data is collected without you ever knowing it. For example, when you visit a website, the server may log your IP address, and this identifies your internet service provider and your approximate location.
2. Active digital footprint is created when you voluntarily share your information online. For example, posting photos on Instagram and Facebook.

What are examples of digital footprints?
- Your search history
- Text messages, including deleted messages
- Photos and videos, including deleted ones
- Tagged photos, even those you never wanted online
- Likes/loves on sites like Facebook and Instagram
- Browsing history, even when you are on "incognito" mode

Why does your digital footprint matter?
- Once information is online, it can be difficult (or impossible) to remove
- People's digital footprint determines their digital reputation, which is now as important as their offline reputation
- Words and photos can be easily misinterpreted and altered, causing unintentional insult
- Content intended for a private group can easily spread to a broader circle, hurting relationships and friendships
- Most employers check their potential employee's digital footprints, particularly their social media, before hiring them, and universities check their prospective students' digital footprints before accepting them too.

Collaboration in the Digital World

Digital collaboration means using technology to collaborate with people in different places and areas of expertise. Some examples of digital collaborations are: Online meetings and webinars, such as Zoom, chatrooms, co-authored documents and spreadsheets, such as Google Notes, email, and others (Euvoria, 2021, September 6, What is Digital Collaboration?)
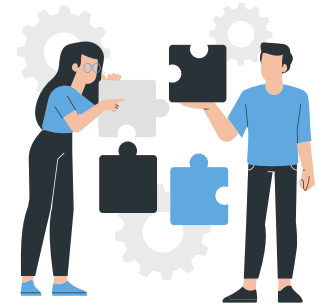
Collaborative work in online learning environments is the main principle qualities of the networked economy (Laister & Kober, 2005). That is, working with individuals whom one has never met, and framing dynamic groups & teams across the globe to solve problems, is now commonplace in many multinational companies and organizations (ibid.). Collaborative learning refers to the situations where two or more people interact and learn together, which involves co-construction of knowledge and mutual engagement of participants (Dillenbourg, 1999; Lipponen, 2002). The expectations of collaborative learning are that through the process of exploration, shared goals, and meaning making. Knowledge is to be co-constructed, which results in the development and enhancement of higher-order thinking skills among individuals (Palloff & Pratt, 2005; Brindley, Walti, & Blaschke, 2009)

Digital Etiquette

Online communication can make or break your online reputation. So it's smart to follow certain rules of the road — or the net — to assure that you don't tarnish any relationships. These cyberspace standards of behavior are known as netiquette. Netiquette rules are important to teach to kids so that they act appropriately while surfing the web and interacting with others online.

What is netiquette?

Netiquette is the correct way of conducting yourself while communicating online. The word netiquette was derived by combining "net" and "etiquette."
While social etiquette has evolved over time and differs based on culture, digital etiquette is fairly new. As more people spend time online and technology advances, it's important to be aware of how we are interacting online. Following netiquette guidelines can help you maintain a positive online presence.

10 Rules of Netiquette

- Remember there's a human on the other side of your digital interaction, whether that interaction takes place on social media, email, or forum.
- Apply your normal standards of behavior to your behavior online.
- Be aware of context, and tailor your communications accordingly. Different forums, websites, blogs, and social media platforms have varying community standards, which are often stated onsite.
- Respect other people's time and bandwidth. This means users shouldn't post content that doesn't belong on a particular website or forum, nor should they post spam or needlessly long content.
- Don't post something that will embarrass you and make you look bad. Posting tone-deaf, inappropriate, profane, or unlawful content is one of the major social media mishaps you should avoid.
- Prioritize and share content from verifiable, expert sources. Avoid sharing content that is questionable in its veracity (fake news).
- Avoid excessive trolling and "flaming" — flaming is intense, heated, and argumentative discussion while trolling is abusive and subversive comments.
- Respect human privacy; don't use digital technology to spy on other people.
- If you're in a position of power, don't abuse it. Moderators and administrators must not shut down certain users arbitrarily.
- Be graceful and forgive people their mistakes.

TRY IT OUT

Activity 1:
How will you address the following bad etiquette? Explain your answer.
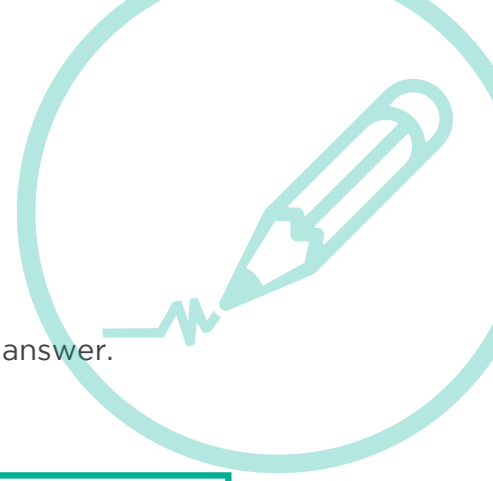
1. Arguing with people online

2. Not respecting people's privacy

3. Inappropriate jokes shared online

4. Using capital letters all the time

5. Not allowing others to express themselves

TRY IT OUT

Activity 2:
Digital footprint
Question: What kind of digital footprint do you want others to see in the next five years?

Write down the details inside the footprint.

Why should my digital footprint matter?

How does my digital footprint impact my life?

TIME TO REFLECT

Is your digital footprint permanent or not? Why?

How will I protect my Online Identity?

How will I deal with someone who lacks netiquette online?

POST IT

Share your "try it out" activities and reflection in the collaboration platform.

DAY 3: SECURITY IN THE DIGITAL SPACE

Hi-Teach!

Welcome to Day 3! Protecting your computer, mobile devices, tablets, and any other Internet-connected devices from intruders is digital security. This means one could be in the form of hacking, phishing, and more. You can use digital security to protect your data from being used and sold by companies. There are several ways to protect yourself online, from VPNs to password managers and identity monitoring services.

Our goal for Day 3 is to discuss what digital security is and learn how to protect personal data and devices. It is also essential to demonstrate and reflect on the importance of Online Security.

This session will help you to gain a better understanding of protecting yourself in the digital world. This session covers three lessons:
- Protection of the device
- Protection of Personal Data
- Protection of health and well-being

UNLOCK LEARNING

Digital security means protecting your devices like computers, mobile devices, tablets, and other devices from intruders, which could be phishing, hacking, and more. You can be safe from hacking by securing your data. In today's digital landscape, many of our daily activities rely on the internet.

Various forms of communication, entertainment, and financial and work-related tasks are accomplished online. This means that tons of data and sensitive information are constantly being shared over the internet. The internet is mostly private and secure, but it can also be an insecure channel for exchanging information. With a high risk of intrusion by hackers and cybercriminals, internet security is a top priority for individuals and businesses alike.

There are several ways to protect yourself online, like managing your password and identity online.

Protection of device and personal data

Steps to protect your data

1. Apply software updates

Software companies often release updates that patch bugs and vulnerabilities when they are discovered. So, don't put off software updates, especially on operating systems. Software left outdated may still contain security flaws that can leave you susceptible to a data or privacy breach.

2. Protect passwords

Creating strong passwords and never using the same password across sites or devices is one of the best things you can do to protect yourself from digital invasion. On your phone, lock it with a strong password and fingerprint or Touch ID.

3. Disable lock-screen notification

Turning off lock-screen app notifications on your smartphone is a simple way to hide personal information that can pop up on your phone's lock screen. Disable app notifications to keep text messages and social media notifications away from prying eyes.

 4. Lock your apps

Once you've set a lock on your phone, go a step further and lock your actual apps.

5. Keep browsing to yourself

If you use free WiFi hotspots in public places, use a Virtual Private Network (VPN) to obscure your personal information from others who may be using the same unsecured public network.

6. Encrypt your data

Encryption is designed to scramble your data so no one can understand what it says without a key. It's not only useful for protecting information on your computer, but also for making sure text messages and emails on your phone aren't subject to prying eyes.

7. Back up your files

If something should happen to the data you create on your devices or network, or you lose it all, you can recover quickly without hassle if it's backed up. Backups help protect your photos, documents, and other data not only from technical malfunction but from ransomware and other malicious hacking.

What is Digital Wellbeing?

Digital wellbeing is one of the elements of digital citizenship. It is a term used to describe the impact of technologies and digital services on people's mental, physical, social, and emotional health. It is a complex concept that can be viewed from a variety of perspectives and across different contexts and situations.

Technologies and digital activities can impact physical, mental, social, and emotional wellbeing in both positive and negative ways. How far these might affect an individual depends on their personal context, circumstances, and capacity to deal with – or take advantage of these impacts. Digital wellbeing can be considered in these four contexts: social, personal, learning and work.

1. Digital Social Wellbeing

Here are some of the positive effects of digital social wellbeing:
- Preventing isolation
- Building and maintaining relationships
- Reducing loneliness
- Full participation and connection with family, friends, and wider communities
- Increased opportunities for inclusion (e.g. disabled people)

On the other hand, digital social wellbeing can bring negative effects without proper management.
- Cyberbullying
- Online grooming (e.g. sex, racial discrimination)
- Exclusion and/or accessibility (e.g. gender, age, poverty)

2. Digital Personal Wellbeing

Here are some of the positive effects of digital personal wellbeing:
- Creating a positive identity
- Building self-worth
- Enjoyment (e.g. games, fun interactions, music)
- Convenience/time-saving (e.g. shopping)
- Access to new ideas/inspiration
- Tools for physical health

3. Digital Learning Wellbeing

Here are some of the positive effects of digital learning wellbeing:

- Alternative ways to learn
- Online collaborative learning opportunities
- Engaging learning activities
- Practice digital skills for employment
- Learn digital skills for new careers/career change
- Increased access to learning
- More engaging assessment and feedback

On the other hand, digital learning wellbeing can bring negative effects without proper management.

- Lack of digital skills
- Digital overload
- Negative impact of compulsory online collaboration
- Time learning new technologies not the subject
- Inappropriate use of technologies
- Lack of choice (eg told which technologies to use)

4. Digital Work Wellbeing

Here are some of the positive effects of digital work wellbeing:

- Improved communication
- Global collaboration
- Flexible working
- Tools to manage workload
- Tools to make things easier
- Creating positive online professional identity
- Links to other professionals/ subject networks

On the other hand, digital work wellbeing can bring negative effects without proper management.

- Digital overload
- Always on (24-hour access)
- Changes to job roles/activities
- Automation of tasks (eg redundancy)
- Poor ergonomics

Managing Your Own Digital Wellbeing

Although education organizations have a duty of care to make sure their employees and students have a safe, legally compliant, and supportive digital environment to work and learn in, individuals have responsibility for aspects within their control and should take appropriate steps to ensure they achieve and maintain a positive approach to digital wellbeing.

1. Access and use appropriate training and guidance for digital systems and tools relevant to your learning and role. Ask for training and support if there are gaps in the support that your organization provides

2. Take time to explore and understand your own digital preferences and needs, including permanent disabilities, temporary impairments, and any mental or physical health challenges that can affect technology use. Take advantage of adjustable features such as screen contrast, text size, color adjustments, and the use of assistive technologies.

3. Consider the impact of digital activities on your own and others' health. Take steps to avoid bad practices. For example, reduce negative impact by:

- Observing good posture, taking regular screen breaks, adjusting monitor brightness, making sure you get enough sleep, avoiding addictive behaviors

- Challenge and avoid the negative online behavior of others – know the appropriate channels to report this (likely to be referenced in your IT and acceptable use policy)

- Report any environmental problems back through appropriate channels (e.g. managers, IT services, learning resource staff, and student welfare services)

- Take a proactive role in identifying potential challenges and sharing good practices if you can

4. Manage digital workload. This can be a significant problem. Although technology can help to improve efficiency, it can create unrealistic expectations that support will be available 24:7 and cause stress. Learn how to use digital tools more effectively and familiarize yourself with techniques and approaches that can help you to manage emails and avoid distractions.

5. Create and manage a positive digital identity (professional and personal). It is up to individuals how visible they would like to be online and in digital communities, but all students and staff need to be aware of their digital footprint and how their online activities, and those of others, can affect this. Always focus on making a positive contribution.

TRY IT OUT
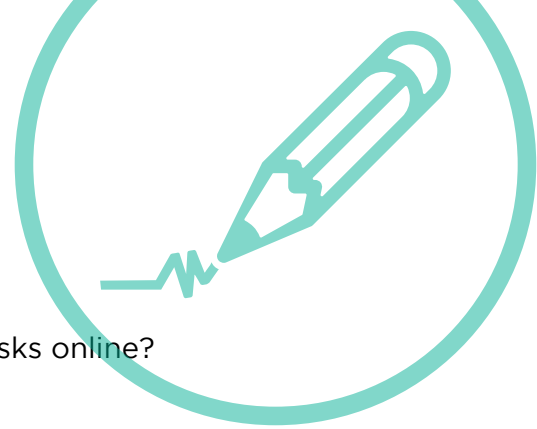
Activity 1: How will you protect yourself from the following risks online?
Explain your answer.

Investment scams - this involves people contacting randomly to persuade them to put their money into investment schemes or products that are either non-existent or do exist but are worthless.

Online abuse (cyberbullying) - Online abuse takes several forms, and victims are not confined to public figures only. Online abusers do any job, be of any age, gender, sexual orientation, or social or ethnic background, and live anywhere.

TIME TO REFLECT

- How do you protect your health and wellbeing in the digital space?

- Why is it important to keep my privacy online?

- What does digital wellbeing mean to you?

- What are the common effects of poor digital wellbeing?

DAY 4: TECHNOLOGICAL GAPS AND SOLUTIONS

Hi-Teach!

Today, we will look at some technological gaps and some solutions. We will talk about the Digital Divide and try to understand what causes it. We will look into the current education situation in terms of digital technology. Let's dive in!

UNLOCK LEARNING

Digital Divide in the Modern Day

Technology has become a crucial part of our lives today, paving the way for a large window of opportunities for all people. And in recent years, our eyes have opened to its impact on students and schools. Students can now learn, work, research, collaborate, and independently develop knowledge largely because of the advent of the internet and information technology. (Facomogbon, 2022)

What is Digital Divide?

The digital divide refers to the inability of all to have equal access to technology in order to experience learning, where the wealthy have this access, and those from middle- and low-income backgrounds do not. This technology includes hardware such as mobile devices, televisions, and personal computers, as well as connectivity to the internet, such as access to data and Wi-Fi. (Fakomogbon, 2022)

In K-12 settings, a digital divide is commonly seen when students have limited or no internet access at home. Students from low-income families can also struggle to have devices like laptops or tablets which are often necessary tools, especially as STEAM education becomes a wider focus in K-12 curricula.

UNLOCK LEARNING

This causes a lot of problems for students at home as they can struggle with completing assignments and furthering their knowledge outside of classroom hours. This has only increased since the COVID-19 pandemic which has sent many students home to learn virtually.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Philippines Department of Education (DepEd) implemented distance learning modalities to ensure learning continuity. DepEd, however, recognizes the challenges in delivering alternative learning modalities to 27.7 million basic education students. Given the challenges of distance learning and unequal access to resources, poor-performing and marginalized students may fall further behind. Before the pandemic, issues of quality of basic education have been raised as the Philippines ranked lowest in recent regional and international learning assessments. DepEd is seeking innovative strategies to address problems in education during the pandemic and in achieving learning outcomes as students transition to in-person classes. (Deang Yang, Emily Beam, 2021)

There are three types of the digital divide:

1. Gender divide
According to a 2013 report, the internet gender gap is striking, especially in developing countries. Though mobile connectivity is spreading drastically, it is not spreading equally. Women are still lagging (Steele, C. 2019).
2. Social Divide
Internet access creates relationships and social circles among people with shared interests. Social media platforms like Twitter and Facebook create online peer groups based on similar interests (Steele, C. 2019).

3. Universal Access Divide

Individuals living with physical disabilities are often disadvantaged when it comes to accessing the internet. They may have the necessary skills but cannot exploit the available hardware and software (Steele, C. 2019).

Factors influencing the digital divide

Individuals may lack access to the internet because of:

1. Low Literacy Levels. College graduates are ten times more likely to reap the full benefits of the internet and computers daily, compared with individuals with lower levels of education.
2. Lack of Motivation to learn how to use technology and Digital Literacy. Lack of physical access to technology is less likely to develop the skills necessary to use digital devices.
3. Low-Income Levels. Computer ownership and a home high-speed internet connection are ten times more common among wealthy families than low-income families.
4. Geographical Restrictions. Countries with low economic development lack the technology and infrastructure necessary for high-speed internet convention.
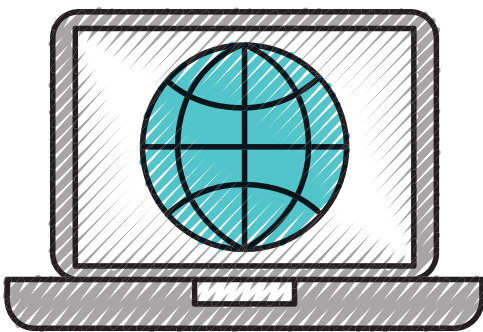
Strategies to Bridge The Digital Divide (Proposed by the International Telecommunication Union and UNESCO)

- Promote digital inclusion in broadband plans and digital economy efforts
- Consider the challenges faced by the marginalized communities and vulnerable populations, such as women and children.

- Increase efforts to improve digital literacy and digital skills
- Teach children and adults how to use digital resources, identify online misinformation, and guard against becoming victims of disinformation.
- Incorporate public access policies into universal access and service initiatives.
- Make sure libraries, community centers, and other areas of public gathering have access.

4. Support innovative policies targeting undeserved and marginalized groups.
- Create a flexible system that can be repurposed and reframed to keep up with advancements in communication technology.

5. Ensure that initiatives take into consideration network coverage and infrastructure needs.
- Provide stakeholders with information to guide decision-making regarding telecommunications infrastructure.

6. Create safeguards to protect children online.
- Develop a set of key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure progress toward achieving child online safety.

7. Support efforts to provide broadband connectivity to refugees and displaced individuals
- Ensure these individuals have the basic services and information they need to survive.

8. Limit environmental impacts in national broadband plans.
- Consider the effects of ICT on the environment and develop renewable energy solutions

9. Encourage and evaluate ICT innovations
- Adapt methods of expanding the digital economy according to individuals' and populations' unique needs.

10. Prompt the affordability of broadband
Consider lowering or repealing sector-specific taxes to increase access.

- The benefits of bridging the digital divide, such as increased economics development and improved productivity, far outweigh the cost of improving access to broadband connectivity. The key to bridging the digital divide is recognize the fact that each individual should have equal access, regardless of gender.
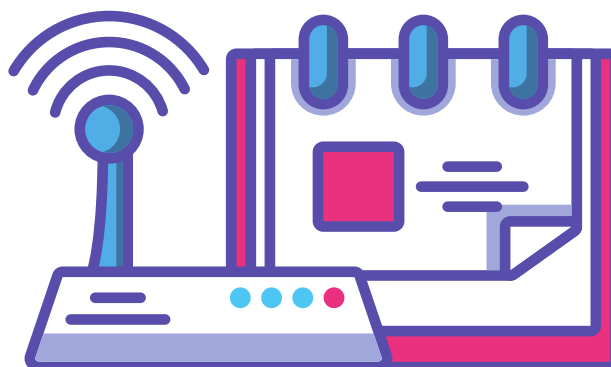
The Digital Divide in Education
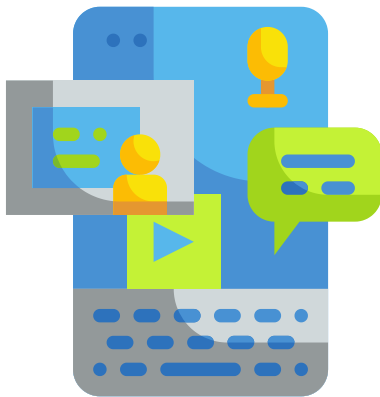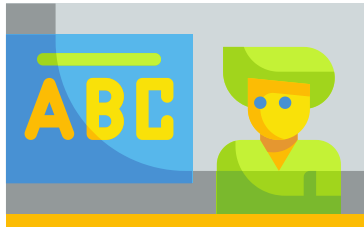
The technology divide between students and school is alarming. The following four categories provide insight into setbacks in our ducatoon sector that magnify the digital inequity gap even further.

1. Schools have the necessary technology but lack the internet access

According to the education superhighway, 17.6 million students require the minimum bandwidth to sustain digital learning. The FCC E-rate program is helping schools to purchase affordable broadband connections and ensure schools are connected to the web.

2. Lack of up-to-date devices

Students need modern devices such as chrome books, laptops, and tablets for advanced learning at-risk students who lack the necessary technology lag in their studies and suffer from poor grades.

3. Teachers lack technology-based skills

Sufficient technology and a high-speed broadband connection are not enough to bridge the digital divide in education. Many teachers who lack training in using these devices cannot facilitate active digital learning for students.

4. Varying teaching styles and levels of engagement

Affluent schools combine classroom learning with real-life problem solving by integrating modern technology in their curriculum. Students are tutored on conducting online research, video creation and using tools such as Google Docs.

TRY IT OUT

Activity: Analyze the gap in given situations.

What are the three types of the digital divide?
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

What are the most pressing issues in your school in terms of the following:

- Technology access

- Internet access

- Devices (updated?)

- Teacher technology skills

TIME TO REFLECT

Based on what you've learned, answer the following questions:
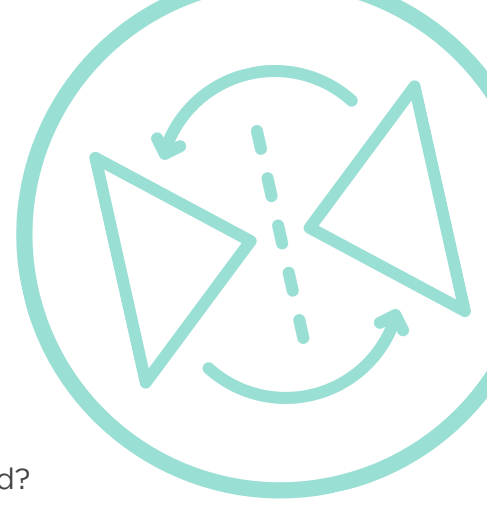
- As a teacher, what gap in the digital divide were you affected?

- What is the significant digital divide gap you have encountered so far?

POST IT

Share your activities and reflection in the collaboration platform.

SUMMARY

Teachers of today's generation must equip themselves with the digital skills necessary to help their students become responsible digital citizens. To become a digital citizen, one must know the meaning of digital citizenship and information literacy. A teacher who knows the rights and responsibilities has more opportunities to help a student become a digital citizen. Deep knowledge of the nine elements of digital citizenship will lead to a responsible digital citizen.

In 4 days, you learned about digital citizenship, the rights and responsibilities included, and the nine elements of digital citizenship. You were given enough knowledge to protect yourself in the digital space and design an implementation program to integrate with your teaching to improve your digital literacy personally and as a professional.

You now know the digital divide and the different gaps that need a solution.

Being a Hi-Teach and a part of the community, you now have the skills to help minimize the gaps. Congratulations on finishing this far, Hi-Teach! You are

DISCOVER MORE

You may watch the following additional resources on Digital Citizenship.

Protecting Digital Space

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g0ILD6baHYQ

Four Reasons to Care About Your

Digital Footprint

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ro_LlRg8rGg&t=111s

Digital Citizen| Things Explained

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yfZN4_gP5kQ

Digital Divide

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M2rNRevynQk

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Digital literacy development trends in the professional environment
https://scand.com/company/blog/5-ways-to-secure-your-digital-content/

Managing Your Digital Footprint
https://cdn.csu.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/3139486/Managing-your-digital-footprint.pdf

Tips for Youth on Digital Footprint
https://www.betterinternet.sg/Resources/Resources-Listing/Youth---digital-footprints

Digital Footprints
https://youtu.be/shSXIPbVhoE

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Online Collaboration and Self Regulated Learning in Online Environment
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Nine Elements of Digital Citizenship
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What Does It Mean to be a Digital Citizen
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Online Resources for Digital Rights, Responsibilities, Etiquette, and Safety
http://laurabiancoedtech.weebly.com/digital-rights-and-responsibilities.html