ETEC 562

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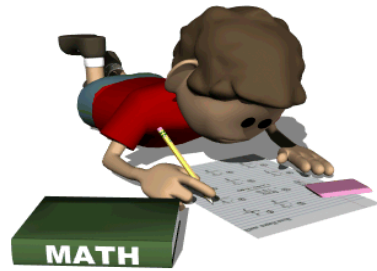
Interesting Sites for more information

http://www.epic.org (Privacy information)

http://www.loc.gov/copyright (Copyright information)

http://fairuse.stanford.edu (Copyright and Fair Use policies)

http://www.newscientist.com (Evolving technologies)

http://www.digitaldividenetwork.org/content/sections/index.cfm
(Digital Divide Network)

http://www.techsoup.org (Technology planning)

http://www.pbs.org/teachersource/copyright/copyright_fairuse.htm
(Copyright and Fair Use policies)

http://www.aaai.org (Artificial Intelligences)

http://www.plagiarism.org (Plagiarism)

Test Your Knowledge (Chapter 12)

True or False

_____ Strategic planning is planning that takes into account long and short term goals.

_____ Fair use guidelines describe when educators can use copyrighted materials.

_____ You can include a child's picture on a class website if you don't include their name.

_____ SWOT stands for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and training.

_____ The digital divide refers to an individuals computer preference, MAC vs. PC.

_____ Legal issues of the digital age include copyright and fair use laws.

_____ Convergence is merging technologies into a single multi-use device.

_____ You can legally install software on a school computer if it is used for educational purposes.

_____ The content of the Internet is regulated by the FCC.

_____ Virtual environments can immerse a student in a learning opportunity they may not otherwise be able to experience.

Issues in Implementing Technology in Schools

Chapter 12   **Spring 2004**

ETEC 562
Spring 2004

Interesting Facts:

- The U.S. has more computers than the rest of the world combined.

- The are an estimated 429 million people online globally. However, that is only 6% of the entire population.

- 51% of all U.S. homes have a computer 41.5% have Internet access.

Statistics from: Falling Through the Net, 2000

Strategic Planning for Technology

Strategic planning occurs when all stakeholders meet and discuss long and short term goals for technology implementation. There are several steps in this process that can be found in Figure 12.1 on page 378 of the text.

These steps include describing the setting, a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, themes) analysis, determining the mission and goals (administrative or academic) of the institute in terms of technology, stating the objectives, developing strategies, determining an evaluation method, and disseminate the plan. The final step is the implementation. Once the plan is approved an action plan is developed that describes how the plan will be implemented. This plan details the acquisition of equipment, installations and training that must occur.

The teacher's role in the planning proc-

ess is to provide input. This requires that you maintain an awareness of technologies and their uses in the educational setting. It is also the teachers responsibility to be aware of legal, societal and ethical issues relating to the use of technology in the classroom.

Ethics and the Internet

The Computer Ethics Institute has developed The Ten Commandments for Computer Ethics: *(http://www.brook.edu/its/cei/cei_hp.htm)*

1. Thou shalt not use a computer to harm other people.
2. Thou shalt not interfere with other people's computer work.
3. Thou shalt not snoop around in other people's files.
4. Thou shalt not use a computer to steal.
5. Thou shalt not use a computer to bear false witness.
6. Thou shalt not use or copy software for which you have not paid.
7. Thou shalt not use other people's computer resources without authorization.
8. Thou shalt not appropriate other people's intellectual output.
9. Thou shalt think about the social consequences of the program you write.
10. Thou shalt use a computer in ways that show consideration and respect.

Legal Issues

Implementation of technology involves a number of legal issues. These include copyright laws, fair use, protecting student's privacy, acceptable use policies and piracy issues. It is the teachers responsibility to become aware of these issues and act in accordance with professional ethics. Briefly defined:

♦ Copyright laws protect the rights of the owner of intellectual properties.

♦ Fair use guidelines detail when a teacher can incorporate copyrighted materials.

♦ Privacy laws state that student information, including pictures cannot be shared without parent permission.

♦ Acceptable use policies state teachers must take steps to ensure acceptable use of technology. This includes following the district's code of ethics and district policies as well as the use of filtering software.

♦ Software Piracy refers to copying or installing software on multiple machines when only one copy was purchased. This is a violation of copyright laws.

Legal Issues of the Digital Divide

Societal Issues

The digital divide is the gap that occurs between those who have and those who have-not. This divide occurs among socioeconomic status, ethnic, gender and education lines.

Here are a few statistics reported in a government report by NTIA, Falling through the Net, 2000:

♦ 46% of households earning $35,000—$49,000 have Internet access.

♦ 66% of household earning more than $50,000 have Internet access.

♦ Minorities and people with disabilities have less access than others.

♦ 60% of people with college degrees use the Internet while only 7% of those whose education stopped at elementary school use the Internet.

The digital divide is the potential spearation between those who have access to the technology and those who do not.

♦ Fewer women have computer related degrees or work in computer-related fields.

♦ Internet access by those living in urban areas is greater than access of rural or central city residents.

Ethical Issues

Three ethical issues also arise in the use of technology. These issues are freedom of speech, privacy and academic dishonesty. Since Internet content is not regulated it does contain material that may be inappropriate for children. It is the responsibility of the school to control access to those areas.

The second issues relates again to privacy. Thesafety of the children is the primary responsi-

bility. Therefore, it is the schools responsibility to control and monitor student use. It is also the schools responsibility to maintain privacy in regards to student records.

The final issue relates to academic dishonesty. This includes plagiarism and cheating. Policies should be stated and enforced by the teachers and schools to ensure the ethical integrity of the educational program.

Emerging Technologies

Matching Activity

1. Virtual Environments

2. Artificial Intelligences

3. Communications

4. Wireless Connectivity

A. Increased bandwidth will allow instantaneous communications and possible peer-to-peer networks

B. A place where users are fully immersed in the systems.

C. Offers the potential for limitless connections in every classroom

D. Software that adjusts its responses on the basis of previous interactions

Figure 12.8 The Digital Divide

NTIA, Falling Through the Net, 2000

http://www.ntia.doc.gov/ntiahome/dn/index.html

INTERNET ACCESS BY INCOME AND LOCATION

INTERNET ACCESS BY ETHNIC GROUP AND LOCATION