

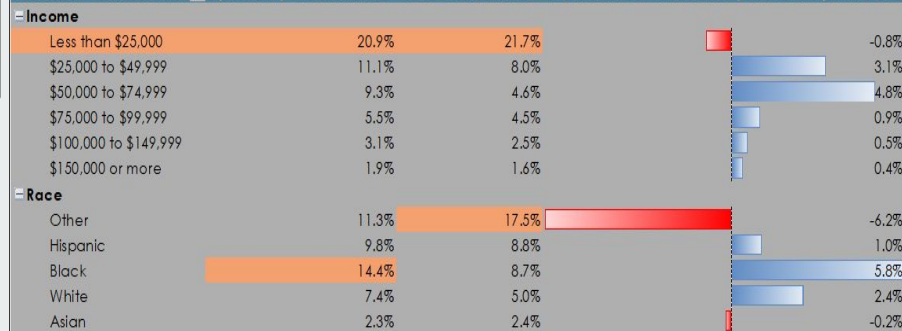
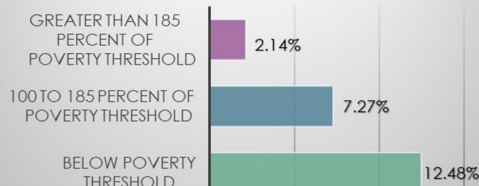
What role has COVID-19 played in the digital and technological divide in K-12 education?

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Background

The digital divide can be defined as the disparity in access to information technologies and digital services between different groups. Before the COVID Pandemic, the growing gap between K-12 students with and without access to high-speed internet access was prevalent. Once the pandemic hit, the U.S. shifted to mainly distance learning. Not only would students need internet access after school, but they would also need it to attend school.

2019: % of Student's w/ no Internet Access



76% of K-12 classes moved to distance learning format in June of 2020

% of adults reporting that the internet was available for educational purposes for their children in 2020

Data Sourcing

Data covers students per household in the US through surveys and research from K-12. Our data sources are the U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey and the National Center for Education Statistics and Research.

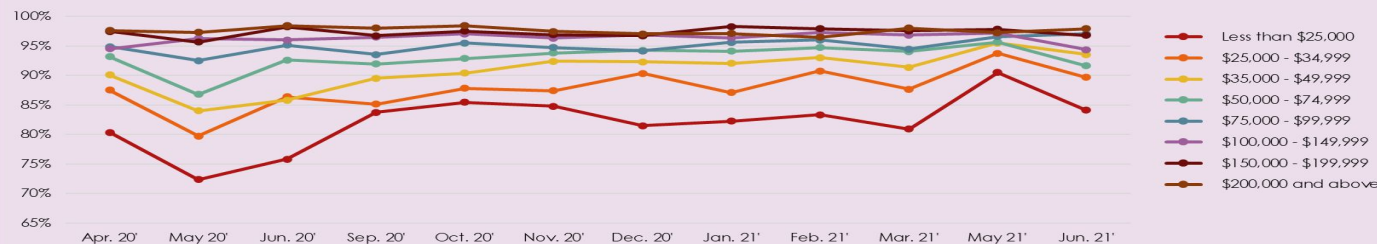
Data Cleaning

Our data cleaning process consisted of: extracting the data, changing table names, removing unneeded columns, removing, and selecting which characteristics we wanted to analyze.

Main Findings

Our data charts show that the digital divide gap decreases when students change to remote learning during Covid-19, exposing the digital divide. Still, lower incomes and certain ethnicity/races rate the lowest for technological access.

Percentage of K-12 Student's with High Device Accessibility



Percentage of K-12 Student's with Highly Available Internet

