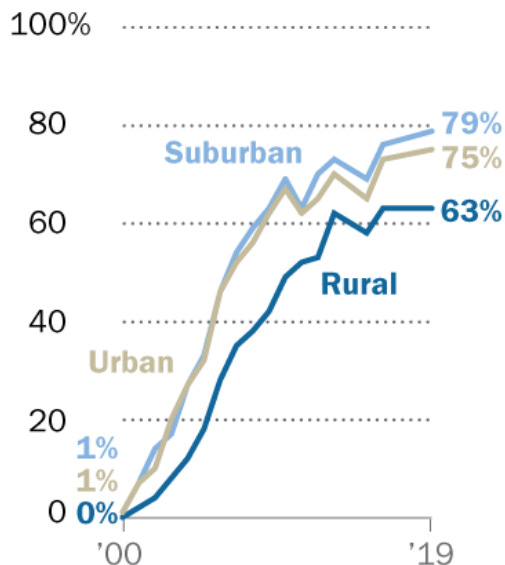_____

Skill 15.02 Exercise 1

Are there any situations in which you would be comfortable with your country's government restricting access to the Internet?

Skill 15.03 Exercise 1

In 2019, the Pew Research Center surveyed Americans about their household's access to computers and the Internet.
This chart shows the percentage who reported having access to a broadband Internet connection from 2000 - 2019, categorized as either "urban", "suburban", or "rural":

Which of these would be the most effective way for the American government to reduce the digital divide demonstrated above, between rural households and suburban/urban households?

(a) A partnership with an Internet carrier to install broadband Internet infrastructure in rural areas and provide household access at discounted rates.
(b) A partnership with an Internet Service Provider to offer Internet access to low-income households at discounted rates.
(c) Government-subsidized computer training classes in all communities.
(d) Discounted rates for school districts to install high speed Internet connections.

Skill 15.05 Exercise 1

Which of these statements about the digital divide is true?

(a) As long as someone owns a smartphone with Internet access, they're not affected by the digital divide.
(b) The digital divide only happens in developing nations, not in countries like America or the UK.
(c) There's no digital divide among young people, only between young and old people.
(d) Even for-profit companies can take actions to help bridge the digital divide.

Skill 15.05 Exercise 2

A group of researchers surveyed German Internet users to discover their amount of participation in online politics, such as signing a petition and engaging in an online political group, and their level of concern about privacy. The researchers then used statistical methods to make correlations between demographic characteristics, privacy concerns, and online political participation.

Which research finding is most indicative of a digital divide in online political participation?

(a) Men engaged more frequently in online political participation than women.
(b) People with more privacy concerns were more likely to participate more in online politics than those with fewer privacy concerns.
(c) Highly educated people engaged as frequently in online political participation as people without a formal education.
(d) Older people did not participate any more or less in online politics than younger people.

Skill 15.05 Exercise 3

Which of the following *least* illustrates inequity caused by the digital divide?

(a) A citizen of a country with limited freedoms is unable to share their story of living in that country, as their country has no publicly available connections to the Internet.
(b) A senior citizen becomes lonely and depressed because their family members use digital technology to communicate and they're not sure how to use it correctly.
(c) A new company enters a competition to win funding but they do not win and have to shut down due to lack of funds.
(d) A citizen of a bilingual country is unable to use a government website because the user interface is not translated into the language that they speak.