

support every child  
reach every student

# 2017-18 EDUCATION FUNDING ENGAGEMENT

## Digital Education

November 10, 2016

# What is the Broadband Modernization Program?

## Goal/Objective:

To provide an **adequate level** of broadband connectivity to all Ontario **students and educators** at an **affordable price**, and to enhance student achievement and well-being through connected, innovative learning environments.

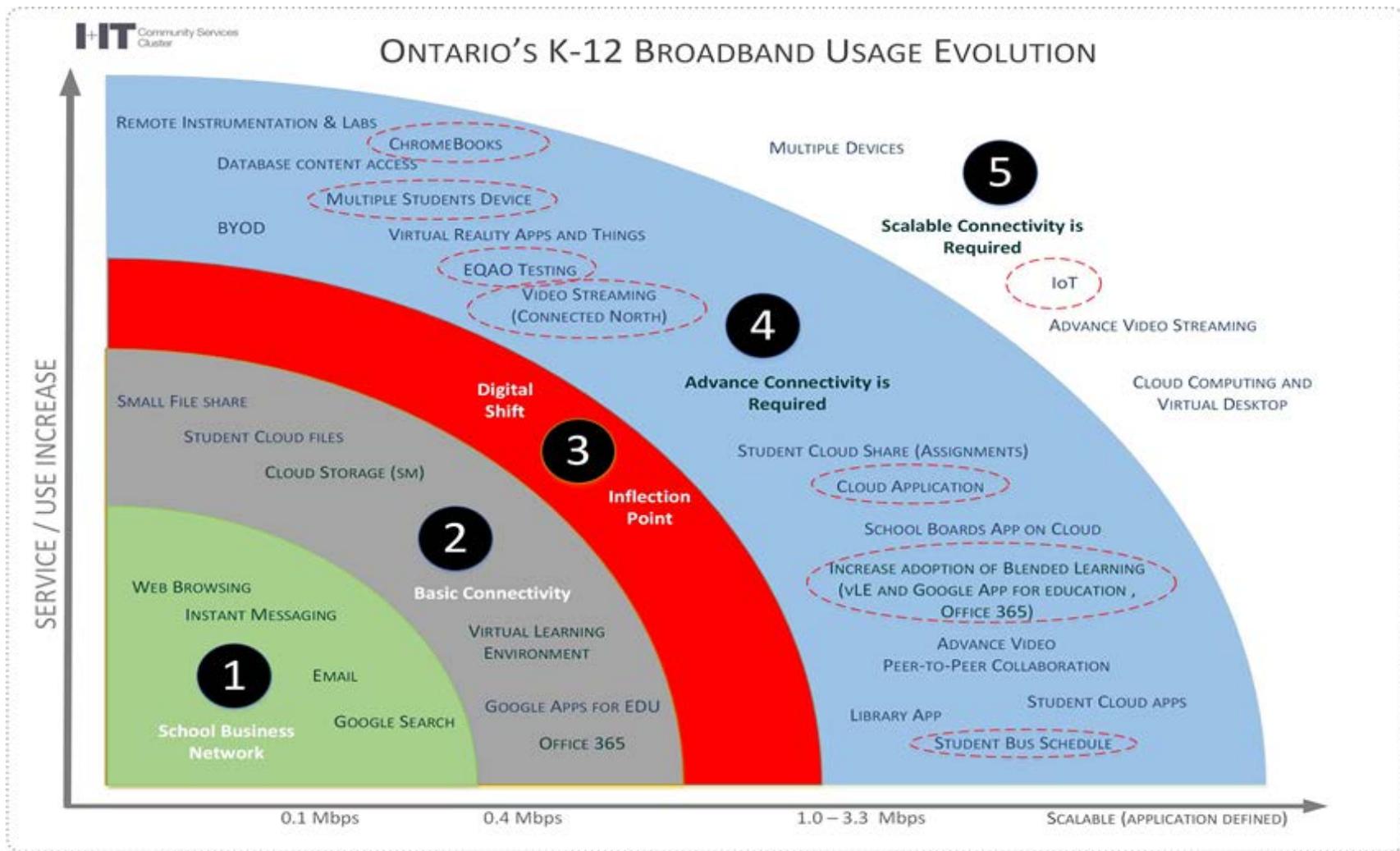
## Foundational to:

- ☑ Providing equal access to digital resources, content-rich lessons, educators and experts to support well being; and
- ☑ Enabling online collaboration, cloud computing, and eLearning offerings

***Digital literacy = being prepared for the high tech world in which we live, learn and work.***



# Broadband Changes in K-12 Schools



support every child  
reach every student

# Understanding Bandwidth Usage

	Application Type	Recommended bandwidth (per device)
1	Web browsing	0.25 - 0.5 Mbps
2	Email	0.25 - 0.5 Mbps
3	Download file / digital document	1.5 Mbps
4	Online web based Learning	0.5-1.4 Mbps
5	Online Telepresence	1.5 Mbps
6	HD Video streaming	1.5 – 5.0 Mbps
7	Cloud application access (web)	0.5 Mbps
8	Skype or Google hangout group Video Session	1.5 – 5.0 Mbps
9	Microsoft Office 365	0.5-1.4 Mbps
10	Google Apps for education (GAFE)	0.5-1.4 Mbps
11	Google Cloud	0.75- 5.0 Mbps
12	Virtual Learning Environment (vLE)	0.5-1.4 Kbps
13	Unintended traffic (i.e. Device Synchronization, auto updates and notifications)	0.06 Mbps

	Environment	Average Bandwidth (per user connection)
1	Average broadband bandwidth in Ontario	4.86 Mbps
2	Average broadband bandwidth in Canada	5.67 Mbps
3	Average broadband bandwidth in South-western Ontario	Greater 10.0 Mbps
4	Average user Northern Ontario	0.6 to 3 Mbps

Source: School 2.0, Bandwidth Calculator, etoolkit.org; How much bandwidth does skype need, 2012; CoSN's 2013 E-rate & Broadband Survey; SETDA.org, 2015; eLearning industry, 2014 ; Cisco – connect North, 2016;

Source: <http://www.crtc.gc.ca/eng/publications/reports/rp160317/rp160317.htm>  
<http://www.cbc.ca/news/technology/why-internet-upload-speed-in-canada-lags-behind-world-average-1.2578682> (2014)



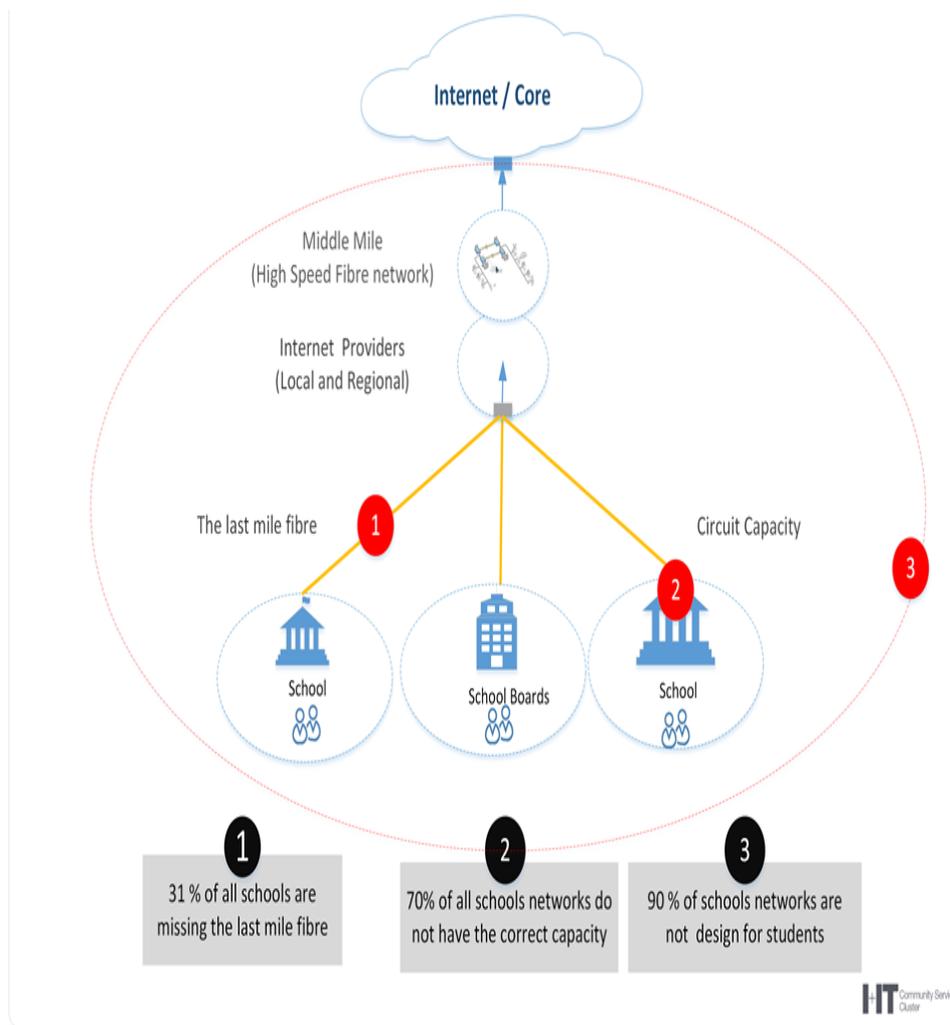
# Current Status/Opportunity

Schools across Ontario lack access to adequate high-speed broadband for the following main reasons:

**1. Last-Mile Fibre Infrastructure:** 31% of schools do not have the final leg of fibre that connects from their school to the Internet Service Provider (ISP).

**2. Inadequate Network Capacity:** >70% of schools do not have the minimum bandwidth capacity of 1Mbps/student to support new technologies in the classroom.

**3. Outdated Network Design:** 90% of schools require multiple links/connections, sometimes known as “hops” to get access to the internet, which is an inefficient design given the increase in technology use.



# Current Status/Opportunity

## Analysis & Planning Phase:

- Broadband Assessment
- Assessment Analysis & Report
- Modernization Strategy
- Reference Architecture
- Program Governance

## Wave 1:

- School Selection Criteria
- Kick off with Selected Schools
- Complete Fit/Gap
- Deliver Solution Components
- Key Findings Used to Inform Subsequent Phases
- Lessons learned

## Wave 2:

- Select Schools
- Complete Fit/Gap
- Deliver Solution Components (Fibre, Design and Service/Capacity)
- Lessons learned

## Wave 3:

- Address Remaining Schools
- Complete Fit/Gap
- Address Organizational Design
- Changes to Support On-Going Maintenance

## Project Closeout:

- Lessons Learned
- KPIs
- On-Going Support / Maintenance & Architecture Governance

Basic principles behind the Broadband Modernization Program approach include ensuring the solution:

- *Is student centric, device agnostic.*
- *Provides adequate levels of broadband at an affordable price.*
- *Enables a learning environment that supports student achievement and well-being through connected, innovative learning environments.*

# Proposed Performance Measures and Approach

## Student Achievement

- **Intended Outcome:** Access to adequate broadband over a sustained period is correlated with measures of student outcomes.
- **Proposed Approach to developing performance measures:**
  - Cluster and program areas will research and identify any correlation between broadband connectivity and student outcomes, which may include analyzing scores on standardized assessment results over time.
  - Collaborate with **Centre of Excellence for Evidence-Based Decision Making** to further refine approach and performance measures.

## Learning Conditions

- **Intended Outcome:** More effectively deliver on goals set out in school improvement plans, enabled by broadband connectivity.
- **Proposed Measures:** Working with schools to integrate the use of specific types of technology, which enabled by broadband connectivity can help enhance the learning environment for students.

## Technical

- **Intended Outcome:** resolve the primary issues identified in Wave 1, such as obtaining 1Mbps/student in the selected schools. Also to obtain sufficient information to proceed with Waves 2 and 3.
- **Proposed Measures:**
  - Speed in which it takes a student to download an average course file (25MB)
  - Reduction in number of times students are disconnected from the internet.
  - Verification from schools their network design is as stipulated in Wave 1.
  - Able to quantify scope and financial estimates for Waves 2 and 3.

# Thank You

“Broadband is seen as a foundational layer to enable the acceleration of deep learning, which restructures the process towards knowledge creation and purposeful use.”

Fullan, M., & Langworthy, M. et al. (2014). A Rich Seam: How New Pedagogies Find Deep Learning. Pearson

# Considerations

1. What are our system's learning needs when it comes to technology enabled learning?
2. What mechanisms are in place to ensure that broadband is used to support student achievement, ensure equity, promote well-being, and enhance public confidence in ways that are not otherwise possible? Are these mechanisms scalable?
3. If TLF funding was continued, how could we allocate the portion of funding for technology and digital learning tools more effectively and/or efficiently?
4. Is there a role for a collaborative governance structure of digital education assets (e.g., consortia)?
5. Ministry analysis has shown that computer expenditures (operating and capital) can vary significantly from year to year. What are some of the reasons for this volatility?