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Digital Equity for Students and Educators

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Public Policy Associates, Incorporated is a public policy research, development, and evaluation firm headquartered in Lansing, Michigan. We serve clients in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors at the national, state, and local levels by conducting research, analysis, and evaluation that supports informed strategic decision-making.

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Executive Summary

The fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic has made it impossible to ignore the nation's digital divide, which has exacerbated deep inequities in every community across the United States. For many school districts across the country, reliance on remote (mostly digital) instruction has continued into the fall. But remote learning requires digital technologies—access to broadband internet and one-to-one (1:1) computer devices—that an estimated 13.5 million school-age children (ages 5-17) lack. This digital divide threatens to widen pre-existing inequities and the opportunity to learn; putting the nation's most underserved school-aged children at risk.

Using Census data from the American Community Survey (ACS), Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) estimated that one quarter of all school-aged children live in households without broadband access or a web-enabled device such as a computer or tablet. This inequality systematically tracks across historic divisions of race, socioeconomic status, and geography. Native students and students of color are much less likely to enjoy full connectivity than White students.

Under-resourced school-aged children are much less likely to have access to either broadband internet or a computer device other than a smartphone. Other inequalities include students: living in rural areas; in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold); in homes that rent; and whose parents lack a high school diploma or GED. The persistence of the pandemic poses additional challenges, as students who are more likely to have a parent who can be at home having more access than those that cannot. Many educators across the country also lack sufficient digital technologies, which limits their ability to reach their students.

This report includes a summary of the findings, detailed tables on student and teacher access to digital technology across states (Appendix A), state maps of county-level estimates of broadband access for school-aged children (Appendix B), and state profiles with specific data for each state (Appendix C).

In light of these stark inequalities, this report provides a number of considerations, including public financial support of broadband access and (1:1) computer device access, professional support for educators, and an emphasis on digital literacy for educators, to help our schools reach every student regardless of whether they are in school or at home.

Introduction

The expanding use of technology for schooling—for use in both homework and remote learning—affects all students and staff both inside and outside the classroom. The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) defines digital learning as "any instructional practice that effectively uses technology to strengthen a student's learning experience and encompasses a wide spectrum of tools and practices."[1] Students who do not have sufficient access to digital learning resources cannot fully participate in remote learning. In effect, students who lack such access are barred from the virtual classroom. This divide between those who have access and those who do not occurs in both urban and rural areas of the country and reflects historical structural biases, ableism, inequalities, and prejudices.

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Digital equity is about making sure all school-aged children have the basic resources—broadband internet and computer access—to meaningfully participate in remote learning from home, regardless of situation or condition. It also depends on having qualified, trained educators and instructional supports in place so that students and their parents can successfully navigate learning wherever they are.

When states closed their school buildings in spring 2020, educators only had a few days—or sometimes hours—to move their classes online. Despite these challenges, educators in every state adapted quickly. However, much of the instruction relied on virtual and digital technologies at that time. Because of this, many students were left without. There is an opportunity now to assess what was learned in the spring to better meet the needs of educators, students, and families in the future.

The digital divide has been with us for decades. Even in communities with good access to digital technologies, internet quality remains a concern. Affordability as well as access to a quality and/or sufficient number of suitable devices adds to the problem. As

[1] Every Student Succeeds Act, 20 U.S.C. § 6301 (2015), https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/1177.

a result, students from different backgrounds, economic conditions, geographies, and abilities are denied an equal opportunity to an education.

Recent school building closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the continued use of remote learning at the district level exposed a lack of access to digital technologies that disproportionately affect individuals and communities. In fall 2020, remote learning is being relied upon by many school districts as a way to provide safe learning opportunities and protect staff and students from COVID-19.

However, protecting students also includes solving the digital divide through immediate action as well as significant long-term federal and state infrastructure investments targeted at communities most in need. Inequities in digital technologies were known before the spread of COVID-19, but they have been exacerbated now that remote learning has assumed a more prominent role as parents are facilitating the education of their children and working from home.

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The biggest technology issue facing school-aged children and their families is equitable access to high-speed broadband internet.[2] Household access, not just access for school-aged children, is an important asset for families because it has been shown to have positive economic, social, and public health effects.

Figure 1 (below) shows the estimated percentage of school-aged children in households with broadband internet access in each county in the United States. Geographic differences are clearly visible between and within states and regions. Appendix B presents these estimated broadband percentages for each state at the county level.

[2] "The National Broadband Plan stipulates download speeds of at least 100 Mbps and upload speeds of at least 50 Mbps are considered as high-quality broadband," from Elizabeth Mack, "Businesses and the Need for Speed: The Impact of Broadband Speed on Business Presence," *Telematics and Informatics* 31, no. 4 (2014): 617-627.

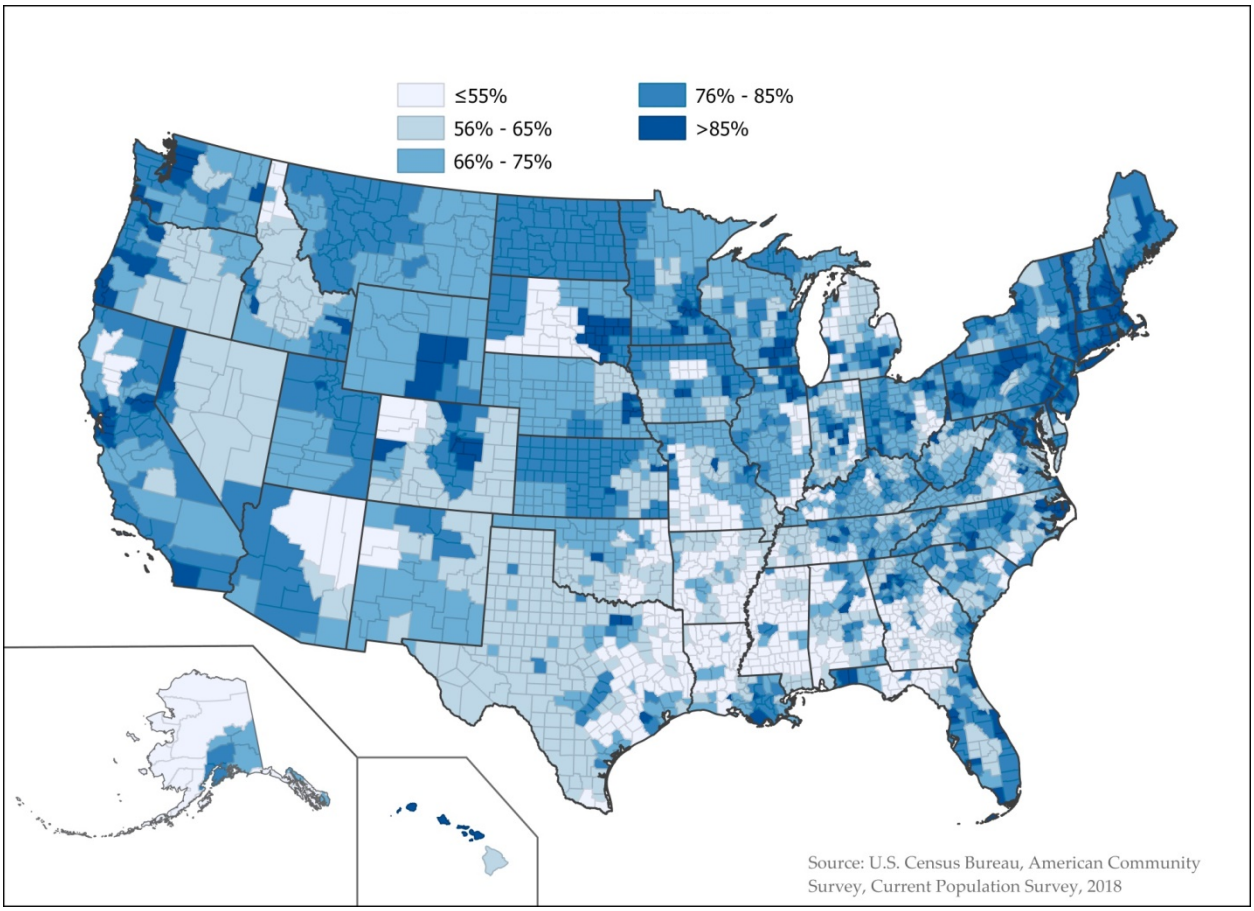

Figure 1. Estimated Percentage of School-Aged Children in U.S. Households with Broadband Access

Beyond broadband, access to web-enabled devices other than a smartphone (e.g., computers, laptops, tablets, or Chromebooks) is equally important. This report considers "full access" to remote-learning opportunities as having both broadband internet access and a computer device. This is necessary either for completing homework (under normal circumstances) or during times when school buildings are closed (such as those caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, weather-related events, or times of national tragedy).

According to U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 2018 data, the latest available, approximately one out of every four school-aged children lack full access to digital technology at home. In total, that is an estimated 13.5 million school-aged children in U.S. households who lack either broadband or a computer.

The divide is worse among underserved populations, including Native students[3] and students of color, students living in under-resourced households, students who are less likely to have a parent at home during remote learning, and those living in rural areas. The urban-rural gap alone is 14 points (77% of urban households have what can be considered full access compared to just 63% in non-metro or rural areas). The digital divide is especially wide in this country for under-resourced families (those earning under the federal poverty threshold), where the gap is estimated at 26 percentage points (79% for those above vs. 53% for those below).

At the state level, Mississippi, Arkansas, and New Mexico have the highest estimated percentages of students who lack full access (both broadband and a computer). Seven of the states that have the least access are among the 10 most under-resourced states in the country—based on U.S. household poverty threshold.[4] Table 1 (below) ranks the states from those with the highest percentage of school-aged children lacking full access to the lowest.

Table 1: Number and Estimated Percentage of Students Without Full Access Ranked by State, 2018

State	# Children Without Full Access	% Without Full Access
Mississippi	239,353	45.9
Arkansas	214,427	42.1
New Mexico	131,925	37.2
Alabama	293,791	36.9
Oklahoma	242,089	35.0
Louisiana	277,284	35.0
Texas	1,765,574	33.0
Tennessee	333,807	30.4
Missouri	295,156	29.7
Kentucky	213,253	29.4
South Carolina	235,475	29.0
Indiana	328,988	28.9
District of Columbia	23,039	28.8
Alaska	37,297	28.1
Montana	45,279	27.9

[3] The U.S. Census uses a category "American Indian and Alaskan Native (AI/AN)," which is utilized at times in this report instead of NEA-inclusive groupings.

[4] "2018 Poverty Rate in the United States," U.S. Census Bureau https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/2018-poverty-rate.html.

Table 1: Number and Estimated Percentage of Students Without Full Access Ranked by State, 2018

State	# Children Without Full Access	% Without Full Access
Arizona	329,776	27.6
West Virginia	73,133	27.5
South Dakota	41,219	27.4
Georgia	502,591	27.3
Michigan	419,036	26.5
Idaho	83,910	25.5
Wyoming	24,149	25.2
North Carolina	418,034	24.8
Kansas	126,338	24.7
Iowa	130,670	24.7
Nebraska	84,384	24.7
Florida	741,730	24.2
New York	689,404	23.8
Illinois	487,472	23.4
Ohio	435,368	23.1
California	1,504,939	23.1
Nevada	115,328	23.0
Oregon	145,303	23.0
Virginia	311,305	22.9
Wisconsin	213,120	22.9
North Dakota	25,718	21.2
Delaware	29,911	20.3
Colorado	187,321	20.1
Minnesota	187,655	20.0
Hawaii	42,705	19.9
Maryland	186,802	19.2
Pennsylvania	368,003	19.1
Vermont	15,995	19.0
Washington	221,031	18.5
Maine	33,159	18.3
Utah	121,686	18.0
Rhode Island	25,259	17.2
New Jersey	232,870	16.3
Connecticut	88,875	16.1
Massachusetts	150,896	15.1
New Hampshire	25,116	13.1

In terms of the total number of children affected by the digital divide, the three most populous states—California (with 1.5 million), Texas (1.8 million), and Florida (742,000)—have the most school-aged children who lack access. Texas, in particular, stands out compared than the rest of the country: 13.1 percent of all the school-aged children in the country who lack full access reside in Texas.[5]

Investigating the Digital Divide

Included with this report is a series of tables (see Appendix A) that examine access to the internet, broadband, computer, and full access in all 50 states. The tables provide estimates of the percentage of school-aged children who have access across a range of variables, including family income, race and ethnicity, urbanicity, parental education, and homeownership.

The data are presented for access in households that include a member of the essential workforce (e.g., health care workers, first responders, law enforcement personnel, or public health employees), households with individuals who are likely to be present during remote learning (e.g., managers, researchers, scientists, computer programmers, or software developers, and parents not in the workforce), and for teachers.

Additional appendices provided include: (1) maps of broadband access by county for every U.S. state in Appendix B; and (2) 51 state-level profiles, including the District of Columbia, in Appendix C.

Benchmarking

A recent report from Common Sense Media (CSM) and Boston Consulting Group (BCG) estimated that approximately 15 million to 16 million students (close to 30%) live in households either without an internet connection or device suitable for distance learning at home.[6] Those figures are slightly higher than what is described in this

[5] An estimated 8.8 percent of the U.S. population lives in Texas. From: "Quick Fact, Texas, 2019," U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, accessed August 24, 2020, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US,TX/PST045219.

[6] Sumit Chandra et al., Closing the K–12 Digital Divide in the Age of Distance Learning (Boston, MA: Boston Consulting Group, 2020).

report—using ACS (2018) data alone PPA estimates that 13.5 million (25%) of school-aged children lack access to both broadband and a computer.[7]

The number of K-12 students in the United States without broadband and their own personal computer is likely substantially worse than these reports estimate. Because the ACS collects data on whether a device is present in the household, not whether there are enough for every person to use or the quality of the device, it does not account for children who share computer devices with others in the household.

Another report from the Quello Center at Michigan State University found that dependence on smartphones was quite common in rural areas—further limiting access to rural students even before the pandemic.[8] It may be that students can access information on smartphones, but being able to do research, write papers, or collaborate with educators and their fellow students is limited on those devices. Beyond simply identifying a gap among rural students in Michigan, the Quello Center found that rural students in Michigan who do not have access to the internet or are smartphone dependent had fewer digital skills, completed less homework, and had a lower grade point average than students with full access.

A report conducted for the Alliance for Excellent Education (All4Ed), National Indian Education Association (NIEA), National Urban League (NUL), and UnidosUS also found that the digital gap disproportionately harms Native students and students of color, students living in under-resourced households, students with disabilities, and those living in rural areas.[9]

The All4Ed study called on Congress to appropriate the $6.8 billion this year to close the digital gap. The CSM/BCG report estimated that the cost to provide computer devices and connectivity for K-12 students to access remote learning this year at between $6 billion and $11 billion.

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[7] The CSM/BCG report used multiple data sources, including 1- and 5-year ACS data combined with data from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), which resulted in a larger estimation. The present study relies only on individual-level 1-year ACS data (2018).

[8] Keith N. Hampton, Laleah Fernandez, Craig T. Robertson, and Johannes M. Bauer, *Broadband and Student Performance Gaps* (East Lansing, MI: James H. and Mary B. Quello Center, Michigan State University, 2020), https://doi.org/10.25335/BZGY-3V91.

[9] John B. Horrigan, *Students of Color Caught in the Homework Gap*, (Alliance for Excellent Education, National Indian Education Association, National Urban League, and UnidosUS, 2020), https://futureready.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/HomeworkGap_FINAL8.06.2020.pdf.

Findings

Summary of Key National Findings

Utilizing existing data from ACS, Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) found that roughly one fourth (25%) of school-aged children across the country lack either broadband access or a computer—the tools necessary to fully engage in digital learning. Because the number of devices available is not known in each household, it is likely that fewer students have 1:1 access to their own device to access remote learning than has been reported.

As states move toward remote learning with an emphasis placed on synchronous learning opportunities, having a computer or device other than a smartphone for each child capable of accessing remote learning is necessary to achieve digital equity.

- School-aged children in households that are below the federal poverty threshold are much less likely (53%) than those above (79%) to have access to both broadband and a computer.[10]
- Children whose parents are homeowners are more likely to have full access (82%) than renters (63%).
- Parents' educational attainment is a factor, with those with advanced degrees having the most access (91%).
- White school-aged children (80%) have better access than African-American/Black (64%) or Hispanic/Latinx (66%) children.
- Just 50 percent of American Indian and Alaskan Native children[11] have full access.
- Families who are likely to have a parent at home during times of remote instruction (e.g., managers, researchers, scientists, computer programmers, or software developers), and those who are not in the labor force, are more likely to have full access than those who do not (77% vs. 71%).

[10] Income seems to be the primary driver of digital inequity, although an inferential analysis for establishing whether patterns or relationships exist will be necessary.

[11] "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment," from U.S. Census Bureau, https://www.census.gov/history/pdf/c2010br-10.pdf.

Figure 2 (below) shows the national estimated overall percentages of school-aged children in households with access to the internet, broadband, computers, and full access (both broadband and a computer).

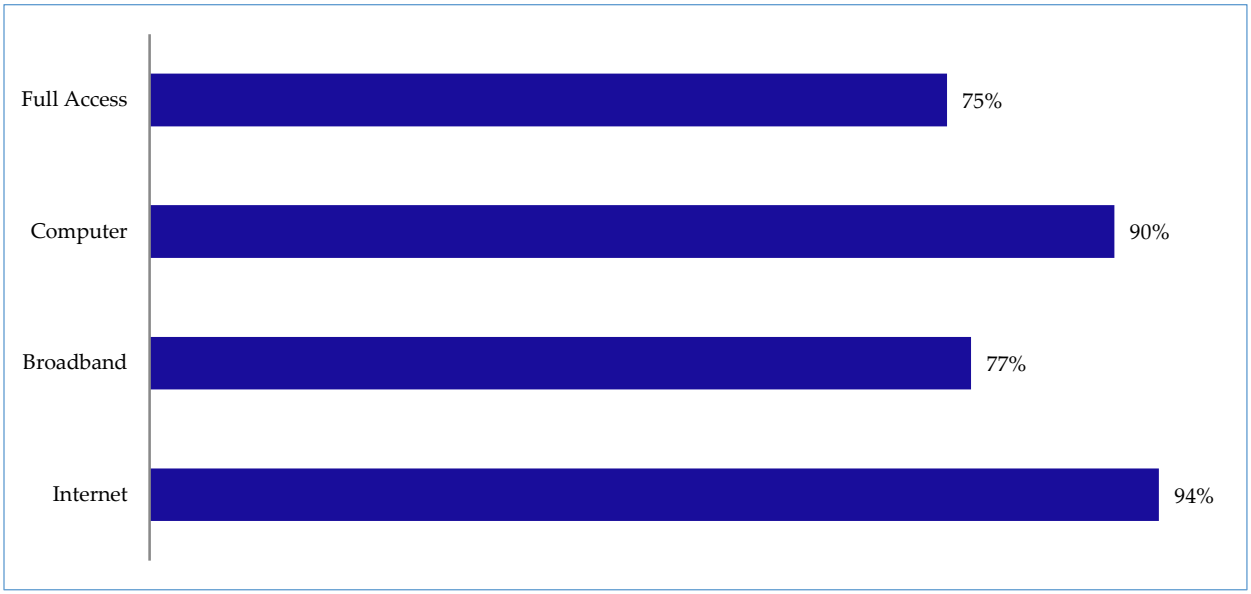

Figure 2. Estimated Percentage of school-aged children in U.S. Households with Internet, Broadband, Computer, and Full Access, 2018

Computer and Internet Use by Selected Characteristics

Perhaps the most important gap seen in these data is the income gap between families that are below the federal poverty threshold, where 53 percent of households lack full access compared to 79 percent for households above the threshold. Table 2 (below) shows the percentage of school-aged children with access based on income.

Table 2: Estimated Percentage of U.S. Students With Internet, Broadband, Computer, and Full Access, by Income Status, 2018

Federal Threshold	Internet	Broadband	Computer	Full Access
Below	86	58	75	53
Above	96	81	94	79

Geography is another important barrier to remote learning, with families with school-aged children much less likely to have full access in non-metro or rural areas versus metro areas. Table 3 (below) shows the estimated percentage of school-aged children with access based on urbanicity (those living in urban centers).

Table 3: Estimated Percentage of U.S. Students With Internet, Broadband, Computer, and Full Access, by Geography, 2018

Urbanicity	Internet	Broadband	Computer	Full Access
Non-Metro	91	66	87	63
Metro	95	80	91	77

Table 4 (below) shows the estimated percentage with access to the internet, broadband, a computer, and full access reported by race. When looking at the percentage of households across the United States with full access, the gaps are substantial—with a nearly 30-point gap existing between White students and American Indian and Alaskan Native (AI/AN) students. Only 64 percent of Black and 66 percent of Hispanic/Latinx school-aged children have full access.

Table 4: Estimated Percentage of U.S. Students With Internet, Broadband, Computer, and Full Access, by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Race/ Ethnicity	Internet	Broadband	Computer	Full Access
White	97	81	95	80
Black	91	69	83	64
AI/AN	81	54	75	50
Asian American	98	87	96	86
Multi-race or Other	97	82	93	80
Hispanic	92	70	85	66

Another particularly stark difference in access can be found for level of parental education. Nine out of every ten (91%) children whose parents have advanced degrees have full access, compared with less than half (48%) of children with parents that have not completed high school. Table 5 (below) shows the estimated percentage of school-aged children with access based on parental education.

Table 5: Estimated Percentage of U.S. Students With Internet, Broadband, Computer, and Full Access, by Parental Education, 2018

Parental Education	Internet	Broadband	Computer	Full Access
< High School	83	54	70	48
High School/GED	90	65	81	61
Some College	95	76	92	74
Bachelor's	98	87	98	86
Advanced	99	91	99	91

Among the workforce data analyzed for this study and included in the tables in Appendix A, there are differences between those that can be considered part of the essential workforce and other workers who may be able to remain at home. Table 6 (below) shows the estimated percentage of school-aged children with access based on parental essential workforce status.

Table 6: Estimated Percentage of U.S. Students With Internet, Broadband, Computer, and Full Access, by Essential Workforce Status, 2018

Essential Workforce	Internet	Broadband	Computer	Full Access
No	94	76	90	74
Yes	96	81	93	79

Computer and Internet Use by Teachers

Nationally, teachers[12] generally report having good internet access (98%), but broadband access for teachers is just 85 percent—meaning that during times of synchronous remote instruction (e.g., Zoom, Google Meet, or Microsoft Teams) many teachers are relying on low-bandwidth internet access. In addition, only 84 percent of teachers have access to both broadband and a computer device other than a smartphone. Figure 3 (below) summarizes the national teacher data.

[12] The estimates used in this report are for multiple teacher categories as reported by the U.S. Census and explained in the research notes. Other classifications, such as education support professionals, administrators, and those who work at higher education institutions, are not included.

Figure 3. Estimated Percentage of U.S. Teachers with Internet, Broadband, Computer, and Full Access, 2018

At the state level, full access (broadband and a device other than a smartphone) for teachers varies greatly between states and regions, with just 64 percent of teachers working in Alaska having both. Teachers in Rhode Island (94%), Connecticut (91%), and New Hampshire (90%) have the best access to broadband and computers. These data are also included among the tables in Appendix A. Additionally, it should be noted that because teachers often pay for their own internet access at home, as opposed to accessing it at school, they are paying out of pocket for the connectivity they need to teach school-aged children remotely.

Considerations for Closing the Digital Divide

Many questions remain regarding how best to close the digital gap in the United States, but one thing is clear: intentional investment and planning by stakeholders for in-school and out-of-school digital access during COVID-19 and beyond are necessary. Meeting the needs of all students and educators will require immediate-, medium- and long-term strategies and additional funding in infrastructure and educator training to reduce and eventually eliminate historical, institutional, and structural barriers to access of critical digital learning technologies. Public Policy Associates, Inc. has identified several policies and practices for policymakers and education leaders to consider as they seek to address the opportunity gap caused by lack of digital-technology access.

First, in advancing digital equity, policies and practices should be in place to ensure that all students have access to both broadband internet and a device other than a smartphone suited to remote learning. Every student is entitled to appropriate and relevant digital resources for learning.

Similarly, educators across the nation will need ongoing support and professional learning opportunities—including high-quality, culturally relevant, and interactive professional development—to effectively teach remotely. In addition to ensuring they have digital technology resources, educators need to be aware of instructional practices that may leave some students behind.

The pandemic has made clear the need to have highly qualified educators leading instruction, whether in person or remotely. Even as students safely return to in-person instruction, digital technologies should be used to enrich student learning rather than supplant in-person instruction. Digital technologies are a tool to enhance instruction for students and educators, but they cannot replace face-to-face instruction.

To move toward digital equity for all students, the following policies and practices should be considered:

1. Affordable high-speed broadband should be available to all in the United States—akin to a public utility like electricity or water—regardless of race, zip code, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, family status, employment status, economic background, or geographic location.

2. Every student should have access to their own device (1:1) that is internet-capable, contains the software necessary for school work, has a keyboard, and has a web camera for use during remote learning and beyond provided at no cost to students.
3. Schools should evaluate what was learned during the time when schools were closed in spring 2020 to support all students and minimize future learning disruptions, including the collecting and sharing of data on students who needed technology and households that need additional assistance.
4. The federal government should provide sufficient funding and the coordination necessary for schools, with states and other stakeholders collaborating, to close the access gaps made worse by the COVID-19 pandemic, including ensuring that all students have equitable, affordable access to broadband and devices.
5. Students should have access to digital assistance and technical support after school hours and when school buildings are closed—this includes secure adaptive technologies to meet individual student needs such as those for English learners and differently abled students.
6. Educators around the country should develop innovative strategies (beyond the internet) to connect with students in authentic and supportive ways that do not leave some students out (e.g., requiring students to print materials). Educators and schools should be equipped with the tools needed to equitably meet students where they are, regardless of whether instruction happens at home or in school.
7. Content and instructional practices should be developed with direct input from educators to maximize student participation in remote learning, increase engagement, and provide meaningful ways to foster student collaboration and innovation.
8. Educators should be supported by ongoing professional development that includes racial bias training to create an inclusive learning environment either at home or at school—reducing and unlearning deficit ideologies.
9. Training in digital-literacy instruction is necessary, especially as schools shift from in-person to remote learning during future disruptive events.
10. School districts, with the assistance of the federal government and states, should ensure full access to digital technologies—both broadband and computer devices—for Native students and students of color, students living in under-resourced households, students with disabilities, those living in rural areas, and educators.

Data and Methodology

Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) researchers have analyzed broadband access for families with school-aged children across the nation. PPA previously released an issue brief in April 2020, *Digital Inequities and Disparities: Technology Access for Michigan Students*, which examined the disparities in access between Native students and students of color, students living in under-resourced households, students who are less likely to have a parent at home during remote learning, those living in rural areas, and others in Michigan. A companion brief, *Closing the Digital Divide for Students in Texas*, commissioned by the Texas State Teachers Association (TSTA) and released by PPA in August 2020, looked at digital access in Texas.

These data are drawn from the American Community Survey (ACS), which is distributed by the U.S. Census Bureau. The data and methodology decisions are explained below. The ACS is a continuous data-collection effort used to produce annual estimates at the national, state, and local levels on the characteristics of the U.S. population. The data for this report come from 2018, which is the most recent year available.[13] One-year data from 2019 will not be released until later in 2020.

Since 2013, the ACS has collected data required under the 2008 Broadband Data Improvement Act. Data collected through the Current Population Survey (CPS) potentially include more detail through its longer questionnaire and longer time series. However, the ACS, with a larger sample, provides better estimates for small population groups and with more details related to geographic area.[14]

Three relevant ACS questions that have been asked since 2016 related to internet access, broadband, and computer devices were included in these data with those relying on smartphones coded as not having a computer device.[15]

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[13] As of August 31, 2020.

[14] Camille Ryan, "Computer and Internet Use in the United States: 2016," U.S. Census Bureau, August 2018, accessed April 10, 2020, https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2018/acs/ACS-39.pdf.

[15] This is reported as estimated percentage of school-aged children in households with internet access, children with internet access by type of internet subscription (broadband), and children with computer devices other than a smartphone.

Data were downloaded from the ipums.org website,[16] which maintains formatted ACS data. This analysis used both household and individual-level variables. Respondents who resided in group quarters and did not have family income data were excluded. Because the focus of this report is the availability of and access to technology for school-aged children, the sample was restricted to households with individuals who were between 5 and 17 years of age.[17]

ACS demographic and geographical data were used to identify inequalities in access to technology, including race and ethnicity, income status, and geography. Estimates and standard errors were derived using standard techniques.

Research Notes

- Sample sizes are often too small to identify statistically significant differences between counties or groups of counties, thus the data for this report are presented at the state and national levels.
- Although the analysts considered using the five-year ACS sample, this possibility was rejected because: (a) there might be differential trends in technology access over time; and (b) the ACS question on internet access was changed in 2016.
- Race and ethnicity at the state and national levels were re-coded as White, Black, Asian American,[18] American Indian and Alaskan Native (AI/AN), Multiple Races (includes "Some Other Race"), and Hispanic. Hispanic was treated as an inclusive category (so that all other racial/ethnic categories are non-Hispanic).
- Family income status at the state and national levels was determined using the ACS total family income variable. All school-aged children living in families with total income below the 2018 federal poverty threshold were coded as being "below" the threshold with all others being "above."

[16] Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, Erin Meyer, Jose Pacas, and Matthew Sobek, IPUMS USA: Version 10.0 [dataset], Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2020, https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V10.0.

[17] Other reports using these data sometimes use a broader definition "households with children" or households. Because this report is focused on the impact of the digital divide for K-12 schools, a more narrow definition was used.

[18] These estimates represent the number of people who reported a specific detailed Asian group alone, as well as people who reported that detailed Asian group in combination with one or more other detailed Asian groups or another race(s).

- Metropolitan status at the state and national levels was determined by collapsing all households in a federally defined metropolitan area (which includes suburbs) into a simple binary or 1/0 dichotomy.[19]
- Estimates for homeownership are not available at the individual block level from the ACS as they are from the decennial census.
- Teachers for these data are limited to primary and secondary K-12 teachers, and exclude preschool/kindergarten and special education teacher classifications.
- Parental occupational categories used to define whether parents were likely to be able to work at home or were essential workers were coded based on ACS occupational categories aligned with Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) codes. The IPUMS data set merges several SOC categories. The authors of this report compared the ACS SOC categories against SOC codes of workers capable of working at home or to be essential workers as defined in a Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis analysis.[20]
- Estimates of whether a parent is likely to be at home during remote learning are defined as: (1) households where at least one parents is not in the labor force; or (2) employed parents having occupations that make it likely that they would be able to work remotely during the pandemic.[21]
- Estimates of the number of children whose parents are either unemployed or able to work at home may be biased upward, as they assume that all employed parents able to work at home during a shutdown will continue to do so in fall 2020. Approximately one-third of school-aged children in households in the 2018 ACS sample had a parent in the home not in the labor force.
- Parental education was coded based on the highest level of education for either parent.
- Employment estimates include parents of school-aged children in two-parent families where both parents are in the workforce, and children in single-parent families where the single parent is in the workforce.
- Estimates were weighted using individual-level weights, and standard errors produced through balanced replicate weights. Standard errors are not reported

[19] There were no metro observations for the state of Wyoming. New Jersey, Maryland, and Massachusetts had no observations that were non-metro.

[20] Charles Gascon, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, "COVID-19: Which Workers Face the Highest Risk?" On the Economy Blog, March 24, 2020, https://www.stlouisfed.org/on-the-economy/2020/march/covid-19-workers-highest-unemployment-risk.

[21] Ibid.

where 100 percent of the sample was in a given category. Estimates are not reported if the coefficient of variation is 40 percent or higher, due to low reliability.

Appendix A: Tables

Table A-1: Percentage of School-Aged Children in U.S. Households with Access to the Following, 2018:		
Type of Digital Access	Measure	
	%	SE
Internet	94%	0.0%
Broadband	77%	0.0%
Computer	90%	0.0%
Full Access	75%	0.0%

Table A-2: Number and Percentage of School-Aged Children with and without Access to Both Computer and Internet by State, 2018					
Name	Total Number of Children	With Full Access		Without Full Access	
		#	%	#	%
Alabama	795,570	501,779	63.1%	293,791	36.9%
Alaska	132,844	95,547	71.9%	37,297	28.1%
Arizona	1,195,104	865,328	72.4%	329,776	27.6%
Arkansas	509,302	294,875	57.9%	214,427	42.1%
California	6,505,466	5,000,527	76.9%	1,504,939	23.1%
Colorado	932,003	744,682	79.9%	187,321	20.1%
Connecticut	550,519	461,644	83.9%	88,875	16.1%
Delaware	147,383	117,472	79.7%	29,911	20.3%
D.C.	80,010	56,971	71.2%	23,039	28.8%
Florida	3,066,314	2,324,584	75.8%	741,730	24.2%
Georgia	1,844,011	1,341,420	72.7%	502,591	27.3%
Hawaii	214,599	171,894	80.1%	42,705	19.9%
Idaho	328,544	244,634	74.5%	83,910	25.5%
Illinois	2,081,162	1,593,690	76.6%	487,472	23.4%
Indiana	1,138,638	809,650	71.1%	328,988	28.9%
Iowa	529,397	398,727	75.3%	130,670	24.7%
Kansas	511,701	385,363	75.3%	126,338	24.7%
Kentucky	724,632	511,379	70.6%	213,253	29.4%
Louisiana	791,819	514,535	65.0%	277,284	35.0%
Maine	181,661	148,502	81.7%	33,159	18.3%
Maryland	970,708	783,906	80.8%	186,802	19.2%
Massachusetts	996,410	845,514	84.9%	150,896	15.1%
Michigan	1,580,274	1,161,238	73.5%	419,036	26.5%
Minnesota	937,676	750,021	80.0%	187,655	20.0%
Mississippi	521,625	282,272	54.1%	239,353	45.9%

Table A-2: Number and Percentage of School-Aged Children with and without Access to Both Computer and Internet by State, 2018					
Name	Total Number of Children	With Full Access		Without Full Access	
		#	%	#	%
Missouri	993,604	698,448	70.3%	295,156	29.7%
Montana	162,393	117,114	72.1%	45,279	27.9%
Nebraska	342,283	257,899	75.3%	84,384	24.7%
Nevada	500,706	385,378	77.0%	115,328	23.0%
New Hampshire	191,024	165,908	86.9%	25,116	13.1%
New Jersey	1,428,310	1,195,440	83.7%	232,870	16.3%
New Mexico	354,588	222,663	62.8%	131,925	37.2%
New York	2,902,121	2,212,717	76.2%	689,404	23.8%
North Carolina	1,686,319	1,268,285	75.2%	418,034	24.8%
North Dakota	121,316	95,598	78.8%	25,718	21.2%
Ohio	1,881,765	1,446,397	76.9%	435,368	23.1%
Oklahoma	690,856	448,767	65.0%	242,089	35.0%
Oregon	632,561	487,258	77.0%	145,303	23.0%
Pennsylvania	1,929,318	1,561,315	80.9%	368,003	19.1%
Rhode Island	146,689	121,430	82.8%	25,259	17.2%
South Carolina	811,490	576,015	71.0%	235,475	29.0%
South Dakota	150,294	109,075	72.6%	41,219	27.4%
Tennessee	1,097,921	764,114	69.6%	333,807	30.4%
Texas	5,356,283	3,590,709	67.0%	1,765,574	33.0%
Utah	674,781	553,095	82.0%	121,686	18.0%
Vermont	84,168	68,173	81.0%	15,995	19.0%
Virginia	1,359,363	1,048,058	77.1%	311,305	22.9%
Washington	1,193,404	972,373	81.5%	221,031	18.5%
West Virginia	265,779	192,646	72.5%	73,133	27.5%
Wisconsin	932,359	719,239	77.1%	213,120	22.9%
Wyoming	96,010	71,861	74.8%	24,149	25.2%
Total	**53,253,077**	**39,756,129**	**74.7%**	**13,496,948**	**25.3%**

Table A-3: Percentage of School-Aged Children in U.S. Households with Selected Digital Access by Race, 2018								
Race/Ethnicity	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
White	97%	0%	81%	0%	95%	0%	80%	0%
Black	91%	0%	69%	0%	83%	0%	64%	0%
AI/AN[1]	81%	1%	54%	1%	75%	1%	50%	1%
Asian American	98%	0%	87%	0%	96%	0%	86%	0%
Multi/Other	97%	0%	82%	0%	93%	0%	80%	0%
Hispanic	92%	0%	70%	0%	85%	0%	66%	0%

Table A-4: Percentage of School-Aged Children in U.S. Households with Selected Digital Access by Income Status, 2018								
Below Federal Threshold	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
No	96%	0%	81%	0%	94%	0%	79%	0%
Yes	86%	0%	58%	0%	75%	0%	53%	0%

Table A-5: Percentage of School-Aged Children in U.S. Households with Selected Digital Access by Metro Status, 2018								
Family Lives in Metro Area	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
No	91%	0%	66%	0%	87%	0%	63%	0%
Yes	95%	0%	80%	0%	91%	0%	77%	0%

Table A-6: Percentage of School-Aged Children in U.S. Households with Selected Digital Access by Parent Education Level, 2018								
Parent Education Level	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
< High School	83%	0%	54%	0%	70%	0%	48%	0%
High School/GED	90%	0%	65%	0%	81%	0%	61%	0%
Some College	95%	0%	76%	0%	92%	0%	74%	0%
Bachelor's	98%	0%	87%	0%	98%	0%	86%	0%
Advanced	99%	0%	91%	0%	99%	0%	91%	0%

[1] "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment," from: U.S. Census Bureau, https://www.census.gov/history/pdf/c2010br-10.pdf.

Table A-7: Percentage of School-Aged Children in U.S. Households with Selected Digital Access by Family Home Ownership Status, 2018								
Home Owner	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Yes	97%	0%	83%	0%	95%	0%	82%	0%
No	90%	0%	67%	0%	82%	0%	63%	0%

Table A-8: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State, 2018								
State	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Alabama	93%	1%	66%	1%	85%	1%	63%	1%
Alaska	93%	1%	73%	2%	92%	1%	72%	2%
Arizona	93%	0%	75%	1%	88%	1%	72%	1%
Arkansas	91%	1%	61%	1%	84%	1%	58%	1%
California	96%	0%	79%	0%	91%	0%	77%	0%
Colorado	96%	0%	82%	1%	93%	1%	80%	1%
Connecticut	97%	0%	86%	1%	94%	1%	84%	1%
Delaware	95%	1%	82%	2%	92%	1%	80%	2%
D.C.	91%	3%	75%	4%	90%	2%	71%	4%
Florida	94%	0%	78%	0%	91%	0%	76%	0%
Georgia	93%	0%	75%	1%	89%	0%	73%	1%
Hawaii	94%	1%	83%	2%	91%	1%	80%	2%
Idaho	96%	1%	76%	1%	94%	1%	74%	1%
Illinois	96%	0%	79%	1%	92%	0%	77%	1%
Indiana	93%	1%	74%	1%	90%	1%	71%	1%
Iowa	95%	1%	77%	1%	93%	1%	75%	1%
Kansas	96%	0%	78%	1%	91%	1%	75%	1%
Kentucky	94%	0%	73%	1%	88%	1%	71%	1%
Louisiana	92%	1%	69%	1%	85%	1%	65%	1%
Maine	98%	1%	84%	2%	95%	1%	82%	2%
Maryland	97%	0%	83%	1%	93%	1%	81%	1%
Massachusetts	97%	0%	88%	1%	94%	0%	85%	1%
Michigan	95%	0%	75%	1%	91%	0%	73%	1%
Minnesota	97%	0%	82%	1%	94%	0%	80%	1%
Mississippi	90%	1%	57%	1%	84%	1%	54%	1%
Missouri	95%	0%	72%	1%	90%	1%	70%	1%
Montana	95%	1%	74%	2%	92%	1%	72%	2%
Nebraska	98%	0%	77%	1%	92%	1%	75%	1%
Nevada	93%	1%	79%	1%	91%	1%	77%	1%
New Hampshire	99%	0%	88%	1%	97%	1%	87%	1%
New Jersey	95%	0%	85%	0%	94%	0%	84%	0%

Table A-8: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State, 2018								
State	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
New Mexico	87%	1%	65%	1%	82%	1%	63%	2%
New York	93%	0%	79%	0%	90%	0%	76%	0%
North Carolina	94%	0%	77%	1%	90%	0%	75%	1%
North Dakota	95%	1%	80%	2%	94%	1%	79%	2%
Ohio	95%	0%	79%	1%	91%	0%	77%	1%
Oklahoma	93%	1%	67%	1%	87%	1%	65%	1%
Oregon	97%	0%	79%	1%	93%	1%	77%	1%
Pennsylvania	96%	0%	83%	1%	92%	0%	81%	1%
Rhode Island	98%	1%	85%	2%	95%	1%	83%	1%
South Carolina	94%	0%	74%	1%	87%	1%	71%	1%
South Dakota	93%	1%	76%	2%	88%	1%	73%	2%
Tennessee	93%	0%	72%	1%	87%	1%	70%	1%
Texas	92%	0%	70%	0%	85%	0%	67%	0%
Utah	98%	0%	83%	1%	96%	0%	82%	1%
Vermont	98%	1%	81%	2%	98%	1%	81%	2%
Virginia	96%	0%	79%	1%	93%	0%	77%	1%
Washington	97%	0%	84%	1%	94%	0%	81%	1%
West Virginia	94%	1%	75%	2%	90%	1%	72%	2%
Wisconsin	95%	0%	79%	1%	92%	1%	77%	1%
Wyoming	96%	1%	77%	2%	94%	1%	75%	2%

Table A-9: Percentage of School-Aged Children in U.S. Households with Selected Digital Access by Parental Essential Worker Status, 2018								
Parent is Essential Worker	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Yes	96%	0%	81%	0%	93%	0%	79%	0%
No	94%	0%	76%	0%	90%	0%	74%	0%

Table A-10: Percentage of School-Aged Children in U.S Households with Selected Digital Access by Parents Likely to be at Home, 2018								
Parent at Home	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Yes	95%	0%	79%	0%	92%	0%	77%	0%
No	94%	0%	74%	0%	89%	0%	71%	0%

Table A-11: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Race/Ethnicity, 2018									
State	Race/ Ethnicity	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Alabama	Asian American	99%	1%	95%	4%	96%	2%	93%	4%
Alabama	Black	89%	1%	59%	2%	74%	2%	53%	2%
Alabama	Hispanic	86%	3%	48%	4%	73%	3%	47%	4%
Alabama	Multi/Other	92%	3%	58%	6%	85%	4%	56%	6%
Alabama	AI/AN	-	-	67%	13%	85%	10%	67%	13%
Alabama	White	96%	0%	72%	1%	91%	1%	70%	1%
Alaska	Asian American	94%	4%	83%	7%	96%	3%	82%	7%
Alaska	Black	94%	6%	76%	12%	94%	6%	76%	12%
Alaska	Hispanic	97%	2%	74%	9%	91%	7%	65%	10%
Alaska	Multi/Other	97%	1%	69%	6%	92%	5%	69%	6%
Alaska	AI/AN	82%	3%	54%	4%	80%	3%	52%	4%
Alaska	White	95%	2%	80%	3%	97%	1%	80%	3%
Arizona	Asian American	100%	0%	92%	2%	99%	1%	92%	2%
Arizona	Black	94%	2%	71%	4%	80%	4%	68%	4%
Arizona	Hispanic	90%	1%	68%	1%	84%	1%	64%	1%
Arizona	Multi/Other	95%	3%	83%	3%	95%	3%	83%	3%
Arizona	AI/AN	61%	3%	34%	3%	60%	3%	30%	3%
Arizona	White	98%	0%	85%	1%	97%	0%	85%	1%
Arkansas	Asian American	88%	4%	64%	7%	79%	6%	64%	7%
Arkansas	Black	88%	2%	52%	3%	67%	3%	42%	3%
Arkansas	Hispanic	83%	2%	53%	4%	77%	3%	51%	4%
Arkansas	Multi/Other	96%	2%	57%	4%	86%	3%	54%	4%
Arkansas	AI/AN	-	-	82%	8%	92%	4%	81%	8%
Arkansas	White	93%	1%	65%	1%	89%	1%	64%	1%
California	Asian American	99%	0%	89%	1%	98%	0%	88%	1%
California	Black	94%	1%	75%	1%	88%	1%	72%	2%
California	Hispanic	93%	0%	73%	0%	87%	0%	69%	1%
California	Multi/Other	98%	0%	89%	1%	97%	1%	88%	1%
California	AI/AN	96%	2%	65%	5%	91%	3%	61%	5%
California	White	98%	0%	87%	0%	97%	0%	86%	0%
Colorado	Asian American	99%	1%	87%	3%	97%	1%	86%	3%
Colorado	Black	96%	2%	80%	4%	92%	2%	79%	4%
Colorado	Hispanic	91%	1%	70%	1%	84%	2%	65%	2%
Colorado	Multi/Other	99%	1%	84%	2%	95%	2%	82%	3%
Colorado	AI/AN	88%	5%	71%	7%	78%	6%	59%	8%
Colorado	White	99%	0%	89%	1%	98%	0%	88%	1%

Table A-11: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Race/Ethnicity, 2018									
State	Race/ Ethnicity	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Connecticut	Asian American	-	-	88%	3%	98%	1%	87%	4%
Connecticut	Black	94%	2%	76%	3%	86%	3%	71%	3%
Connecticut	Hispanic	94%	1%	78%	2%	86%	2%	72%	2%
Connecticut	Multi/Other	98%	1%	87%	3%	99%	1%	87%	3%
Connecticut	AI/AN	-	-	85%	16%	-	-	85%	16%
Connecticut	White	99%	0%	92%	1%	98%	0%	91%	1%
Delaware	Asian American	98%	2%	88%	5%	98%	2%	88%	5%
Delaware	Black	94%	2%	84%	3%	86%	3%	78%	3%
Delaware	Hispanic	92%	3%	73%	4%	87%	3%	72%	4%
Delaware	Multi/Other	96%	4%	94%	4%	93%	5%	91%	5%
Delaware	AI/AN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	White	97%	2%	82%	2%	96%	1%	82%	3%
D.C.	Asian American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.C.	Black	88%	4%	64%	6%	86%	4%	58%	6%
D.C.	Hispanic	91%	7%	86%	7%	92%	7%	86%	7%
D.C.	Multi/Other	-	-	94%	4%	-	-	94%	4%
D.C.	AI/AN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.C.	White	-	-	97%	2%	-	-	97%	2%
Florida	Asian American	98%	1%	87%	2%	97%	1%	86%	2%
Florida	Black	89%	1%	69%	1%	82%	1%	65%	1%
Florida	Hispanic	92%	1%	73%	1%	89%	1%	71%	1%
Florida	Multi/Other	98%	1%	86%	2%	95%	1%	85%	2%
Florida	AI/AN	84%	7%	70%	10%	90%	7%	70%	10%
Florida	White	97%	0%	84%	1%	95%	0%	83%	1%
Georgia	Asian American	97%	1%	86%	2%	92%	2%	84%	2%
Georgia	Black	91%	1%	71%	1%	86%	1%	68%	1%
Georgia	Hispanic	87%	1%	63%	2%	79%	1%	59%	2%
Georgia	Multi/Other	97%	1%	81%	2%	92%	2%	77%	3%
Georgia	AI/AN	-	-	85%	11%	90%	8%	80%	12%
Georgia	White	96%	0%	81%	1%	94%	0%	80%	1%
Hawaii	Asian American	92%	2%	79%	2%	87%	2%	76%	2%
Hawaii	Black	-	-	89%	10%	-	-	89%	10%
Hawaii	Hispanic	94%	3%	84%	3%	92%	3%	82%	3%
Hawaii	Multi/Other	95%	2%	85%	2%	91%	3%	80%	3%
Hawaii	AI/AN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	White	100%	0%	91%	3%	97%	1%	89%	3%

Table A-11: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Race/Ethnicity, 2018									
State	Race/ Ethnicity	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Idaho	Asian American	100%	0%	91%	7%	95%	5%	91%	7%
Idaho	Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	Hispanic	93%	2%	63%	3%	87%	3%	62%	3%
Idaho	Multi/Other	98%	1%	89%	5%	96%	2%	88%	5%
Idaho	AI/AN	93%	5%	44%	10%	88%	6%	42%	11%
Idaho	White	97%	1%	78%	1%	96%	1%	77%	2%
Illinois	Asian American	98%	1%	84%	2%	96%	1%	84%	2%
Illinois	Black	92%	1%	70%	1%	80%	2%	64%	2%
Illinois	Hispanic	93%	1%	73%	1%	88%	1%	70%	1%
Illinois	Multi/Other	96%	1%	83%	2%	93%	2%	82%	2%
Illinois	AI/AN	-	-	79%	12%	85%	11%	79%	12%
Illinois	White	98%	0%	83%	1%	96%	0%	82%	1%
Indiana	Asian American	92%	4%	74%	5%	96%	3%	74%	5%
Indiana	Black	89%	2%	67%	3%	81%	2%	62%	3%
Indiana	Hispanic	90%	2%	68%	2%	84%	2%	65%	2%
Indiana	Multi/Other	97%	1%	81%	2%	93%	2%	77%	2%
Indiana	AI/AN	-	-	77%	18%	98%	2%	77%	18%
Indiana	White	94%	1%	75%	1%	92%	1%	73%	1%
Iowa	Asian American	98%	1%	85%	6%	97%	2%	85%	6%
Iowa	Black	80%	6%	61%	6%	80%	5%	59%	6%
Iowa	Hispanic	89%	3%	67%	4%	83%	3%	64%	4%
Iowa	Multi/Other	94%	3%	74%	5%	91%	4%	72%	5%
Iowa	AI/AN	-	-	60%	21%	66%	21%	60%	21%
Iowa	White	97%	0%	79%	1%	95%	1%	78%	1%
Kansas	Asian American	97%	3%	87%	4%	99%	1%	87%	4%
Kansas	Black	92%	3%	64%	6%	82%	4%	64%	6%
Kansas	Hispanic	95%	1%	69%	3%	80%	3%	65%	3%
Kansas	Multi/Other	97%	1%	82%	3%	90%	3%	79%	4%
Kansas	AI/AN	-	-	94%	4%	-	-	94%	4%
Kansas	White	96%	1%	80%	1%	95%	1%	78%	1%
Kentucky	Asian American	94%	4%	80%	7%	95%	3%	80%	7%
Kentucky	Black	97%	1%	69%	4%	79%	4%	65%	3%
Kentucky	Hispanic	93%	2%	64%	3%	77%	4%	61%	4%
Kentucky	Multi/Other	98%	1%	73%	4%	85%	4%	68%	4%
Kentucky	AI/AN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	White	94%	0%	74%	1%	90%	1%	72%	1%

Table A-11: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Race/Ethnicity, 2018									
State	Race/ Ethnicity	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Louisiana	Asian American	99%	1%	82%	5%	99%	1%	82%	5%
Louisiana	Black	86%	1%	62%	2%	74%	2%	55%	2%
Louisiana	Hispanic	90%	3%	63%	3%	81%	3%	62%	4%
Louisiana	Multi/Other	96%	1%	78%	4%	86%	3%	74%	4%
Louisiana	AI/AN	-	-	84%	7%	-	-	84%	7%
Louisiana	White	95%	1%	73%	1%	92%	1%	71%	1%
Maine	Asian American	98%	2%	98%	2%	100%	-	98%	2%
Maine	Black	-	-	91%	6%	69%	25%	-	-
Maine	Hispanic	-	-	88%	9%	99%	1%	88%	9%
Maine	Multi/Other	96%	2%	73%	7%	88%	5%	64%	8%
Maine	AI/AN	-	-	-	-	97%	4%	97%	4%
Maine	White	98%	1%	84%	2%	96%	1%	83%	2%
Maryland	Asian American	99%	1%	88%	2%	99%	1%	88%	2%
Maryland	Black	97%	1%	78%	2%	91%	1%	76%	2%
Maryland	Hispanic	93%	1%	73%	2%	84%	2%	68%	3%
Maryland	Multi/Other	100%	0%	91%	2%	98%	1%	90%	2%
Maryland	AI/AN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	White	98%	0%	87%	1%	97%	1%	86%	1%
Massachusetts	Asian American	96%	1%	88%	2%	97%	1%	87%	2%
Massachusetts	Black	95%	1%	84%	2%	88%	3%	78%	3%
Massachusetts	Hispanic	94%	1%	77%	2%	85%	2%	70%	2%
Massachusetts	Multi/Other	99%	1%	89%	2%	95%	1%	86%	2%
Massachusetts	AI/AN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	White	98%	0%	91%	0%	98%	0%	90%	1%
Michigan	Asian American	98%	1%	90%	3%	99%	1%	89%	3%
Michigan	Black	88%	2%	62%	2%	76%	2%	58%	2%
Michigan	Hispanic	94%	1%	73%	2%	88%	2%	69%	3%
Michigan	Multi/Other	98%	1%	86%	2%	95%	1%	84%	2%
Michigan	AI/AN	97%	2%	81%	5%	88%	5%	73%	6%
Michigan	White	96%	0%	77%	1%	94%	0%	76%	1%
Minnesota	Asian American	96%	2%	82%	3%	96%	2%	82%	3%
Minnesota	Black	95%	2%	76%	4%	87%	3%	68%	4%
Minnesota	Hispanic	92%	2%	68%	3%	88%	2%	66%	3%
Minnesota	Multi/Other	98%	1%	87%	2%	96%	1%	86%	2%
Minnesota	AI/AN	81%	6%	45%	6%	63%	8%	45%	6%
Minnesota	White	98%	0%	84%	1%	97%	0%	83%	1%

Table A-11: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Race/Ethnicity, 2018									
State	Race/ Ethnicity	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Mississippi	Asian American	96%	5%	64%	9%	-	-	64%	9%
Mississippi	Black	86%	1%	51%	2%	78%	2%	47%	2%
Mississippi	Hispanic	89%	4%	50%	5%	76%	4%	45%	5%
Mississippi	Multi/Other	91%	4%	61%	8%	79%	8%	59%	8%
Mississippi	AI/AN	-	-	52%	15%	64%	12%	43%	14%
Mississippi	White	93%	1%	62%	2%	89%	1%	61%	2%
Missouri	Asian American	98%	2%	90%	3%	99%	1%	89%	3%
Missouri	Black	92%	2%	63%	3%	81%	2%	59%	3%
Missouri	Hispanic	93%	1%	66%	3%	81%	3%	62%	4%
Missouri	Multi/Other	94%	2%	71%	3%	91%	2%	69%	4%
Missouri	AI/AN	93%	4%	52%	13%	93%	4%	52%	13%
Missouri	White	96%	0%	74%	1%	93%	1%	73%	1%
Montana	Asian American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	Hispanic	95%	5%	83%	7%	95%	5%	83%	7%
Montana	Multi/Other	91%	6%	73%	7%	89%	6%	71%	7%
Montana	AI/AN	77%	5%	56%	6%	75%	5%	53%	6%
Montana	White	98%	1%	75%	2%	94%	1%	74%	2%
Nebraska	Asian American	-	-	85%	6%	94%	3%	81%	7%
Nebraska	Black	88%	6%	57%	8%	82%	8%	52%	7%
Nebraska	Hispanic	96%	1%	62%	4%	76%	4%	56%	4%
Nebraska	Multi/Other	-	-	77%	5%	96%	2%	76%	5%
Nebraska	AI/AN	76%	11%	54%	14%	76%	11%	43%	13%
Nebraska	White	99%	0%	83%	1%	96%	1%	82%	1%
Nevada	Asian American	99%	1%	85%	4%	99%	1%	84%	4%
Nevada	Black	93%	2%	79%	3%	90%	2%	77%	3%
Nevada	Hispanic	88%	2%	72%	2%	86%	2%	69%	2%
Nevada	Multi/Other	92%	3%	78%	4%	88%	4%	77%	5%
Nevada	AI/AN	92%	5%	71%	8%	95%	3%	68%	8%
Nevada	White	97%	1%	86%	1%	97%	1%	85%	1%
New Hampshire	Asian American	90%	6%	77%	10%	90%	6%	77%	10%
New Hampshire	Black	-	-	86%	9%	92%	6%	82%	10%
New Hampshire	Hispanic	100%	0%	71%	8%	97%	2%	71%	8%
New Hampshire	Multi/Other	98%	3%	89%	4%	92%	4%	89%	4%
New Hampshire	AI/AN	91%	10%	91%	10%	-	-	91%	10%
New Hampshire	White	99%	0%	89%	1%	98%	1%	88%	1%

Table A-11: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Race/Ethnicity, 2018									
State	Race/ Ethnicity	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
New Jersey	Asian American	100%	0%	92%	1%	99%	0%	92%	1%
New Jersey	Black	93%	1%	78%	2%	88%	1%	75%	2%
New Jersey	Hispanic	94%	1%	80%	1%	90%	1%	78%	1%
New Jersey	Multi/Other	97%	1%	87%	2%	95%	2%	85%	3%
New Jersey	AI/AN	65%	25%	-	-	65%	25%	-	-
New Jersey	White	96%	0%	88%	1%	97%	0%	88%	1%
New Mexico	Asian American	-	-	97%	4%	-	-	97%	4%
New Mexico	Black	87%	11%	51%	14%	78%	12%	51%	14%
New Mexico	Hispanic	87%	2%	65%	2%	81%	2%	61%	2%
New Mexico	Multi/Other	98%	1%	84%	4%	93%	3%	82%	4%
New Mexico	AI/AN	65%	4%	38%	4%	57%	4%	33%	4%
New Mexico	White	95%	1%	77%	2%	93%	1%	76%	2%
New York	Asian American	98%	1%	83%	1%	95%	1%	82%	1%
New York	Black	93%	1%	74%	1%	88%	1%	70%	1%
New York	Hispanic	93%	1%	75%	1%	87%	1%	70%	1%
New York	Multi/Other	98%	1%	83%	2%	95%	1%	81%	2%
New York	AI/AN	91%	4%	60%	10%	71%	10%	49%	10%
New York	White	93%	0%	81%	1%	92%	1%	80%	1%
North Carolina	Asian American	94%	2%	87%	2%	94%	2%	86%	2%
North Carolina	Black	92%	1%	69%	1%	85%	1%	66%	1%
North Carolina	Hispanic	90%	1%	67%	2%	82%	2%	64%	2%
North Carolina	Multi/Other	93%	2%	80%	3%	89%	2%	77%	2%
North Carolina	AI/AN	83%	4%	55%	5%	77%	4%	52%	5%
North Carolina	White	96%	0%	84%	1%	95%	0%	82%	1%
North Dakota	Asian American	97%	5%	90%	7%	-	-	90%	7%
North Dakota	Black	62%	21%	50%	18%	60%	22%	50%	18%
North Dakota	Hispanic	100%	1%	70%	13%	86%	7%	68%	13%
North Dakota	Multi/Other	90%	8%	82%	11%	98%	2%	82%	11%
North Dakota	AI/AN	71%	7%	59%	7%	69%	7%	52%	7%
North Dakota	White	99%	1%	83%	2%	98%	1%	83%	2%
Ohio	Asian American	97%	2%	87%	3%	95%	2%	86%	3%
Ohio	Black	91%	1%	71%	2%	80%	2%	65%	2%
Ohio	Hispanic	92%	1%	77%	2%	88%	2%	73%	2%
Ohio	Multi/Other	96%	1%	84%	2%	91%	1%	80%	2%
Ohio	AI/AN	-	-	75%	17%	98%	3%	73%	17%
Ohio	White	96%	0%	80%	1%	93%	0%	79%	1%

Table A-11: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Race/Ethnicity, 2018									
State	Race/ Ethnicity	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Oklahoma	Asian American	97%	1%	90%	3%	94%	2%	87%	3%
Oklahoma	Black	89%	3%	64%	5%	74%	5%	58%	4%
Oklahoma	Hispanic	91%	2%	63%	3%	80%	2%	59%	3%
Oklahoma	Multi/Other	95%	1%	62%	3%	89%	2%	61%	3%
Oklahoma	AI/AN	89%	2%	49%	3%	83%	2%	46%	3%
Oklahoma	White	95%	1%	72%	1%	91%	1%	71%	1%
Oregon	Asian American	96%	2%	80%	4%	99%	1%	80%	4%
Oregon	Black	98%	2%	83%	5%	88%	5%	78%	6%
Oregon	Hispanic	96%	1%	66%	2%	81%	2%	62%	3%
Oregon	Multi/Other	97%	1%	83%	2%	97%	1%	83%	2%
Oregon	AI/AN	95%	3%	81%	6%	94%	3%	81%	6%
Oregon	White	98%	0%	83%	1%	96%	1%	81%	1%
Pennsylvania	Asian American	99%	1%	87%	2%	94%	2%	84%	2%
Pennsylvania	Black	96%	1%	77%	2%	87%	2%	73%	2%
Pennsylvania	Hispanic	94%	1%	74%	2%	83%	2%	71%	2%
Pennsylvania	Multi/Other	98%	1%	83%	2%	92%	2%	82%	2%
Pennsylvania	AI/AN	99%	1%	74%	13%	93%	7%	74%	13%
Pennsylvania	White	96%	0%	85%	0%	94%	0%	84%	1%
Rhode Island	Asian American	-	-	93%	6%	94%	5%	87%	7%
Rhode Island	Black	95%	3%	77%	5%	88%	4%	75%	5%
Rhode Island	Hispanic	96%	2%	70%	4%	89%	3%	67%	4%
Rhode Island	Multi/Other	-	-	91%	5%	96%	3%	90%	5%
Rhode Island	AI/AN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	White	99%	1%	91%	1%	98%	1%	90%	2%
South Carolina	Asian American	-	-	96%	3%	97%	2%	94%	3%
South Carolina	Black	88%	1%	62%	2%	78%	2%	57%	2%
South Carolina	Hispanic	88%	2%	59%	4%	78%	3%	57%	4%
South Carolina	Multi/Other	94%	2%	77%	3%	88%	3%	70%	4%
South Carolina	AI/AN	91%	5%	76%	10%	76%	9%	72%	10%
South Carolina	White	98%	0%	82%	1%	94%	1%	80%	1%
South Dakota	Asian American	83%	18%	-	-	83%	18%	-	-
South Dakota	Black	91%	5%	61%	17%	91%	5%	61%	17%
South Dakota	Hispanic	94%	3%	78%	6%	90%	5%	78%	6%
South Dakota	Multi/Other	95%	5%	69%	11%	79%	11%	55%	14%
South Dakota	AI/AN	63%	7%	38%	7%	44%	6%	23%	5%
South Dakota	White	99%	1%	84%	2%	97%	1%	83%	2%

Table A-11: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Race/Ethnicity, 2018									
State	Race/ Ethnicity	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Tennessee	Asian American	98%	2%	82%	5%	91%	4%	81%	5%
Tennessee	Black	83%	2%	60%	2%	73%	2%	55%	2%
Tennessee	Hispanic	92%	2%	65%	3%	80%	2%	60%	3%
Tennessee	Multi/Other	97%	1%	79%	3%	91%	2%	78%	3%
Tennessee	AI/AN	-	-	81%	9%	93%	6%	81%	9%
Tennessee	White	95%	0%	76%	1%	92%	1%	74%	1%
Texas	Asian American	99%	0%	89%	1%	96%	1%	87%	1%
Texas	Black	90%	1%	67%	1%	81%	1%	63%	1%
Texas	Hispanic	88%	0%	63%	1%	79%	1%	59%	1%
Texas	Multi/Other	97%	1%	82%	2%	94%	1%	81%	2%
Texas	AI/AN	94%	4%	70%	8%	94%	3%	70%	8%
Texas	White	97%	0%	79%	0%	95%	0%	78%	0%
Utah	Asian American	-	-	81%	7%	81%	7%	75%	7%
Utah	Black	-	-	67%	13%	83%	13%	67%	13%
Utah	Hispanic	96%	1%	75%	2%	93%	1%	73%	3%
Utah	Multi/Other	95%	2%	79%	4%	94%	3%	79%	4%
Utah	AI/AN	91%	4%	67%	8%	80%	6%	67%	8%
Utah	White	99%	0%	85%	1%	98%	0%	85%	1%
Vermont	Asian American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	Hispanic	-	-	-	-	97%	3%	97%	3%
Vermont	Multi/Other	-	-	78%	11%	-	-	78%	11%
Vermont	AI/AN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	White	98%	1%	80%	2%	98%	1%	80%	3%
Virginia	Asian American	99%	1%	91%	2%	99%	1%	89%	2%
Virginia	Black	92%	1%	68%	2%	86%	1%	65%	2%
Virginia	Hispanic	95%	1%	81%	2%	87%	1%	75%	2%
Virginia	Multi/Other	98%	1%	84%	2%	95%	1%	83%	2%
Virginia	AI/AN	-	-	81%	10%	95%	5%	77%	11%
Virginia	White	98%	0%	81%	1%	96%	0%	80%	1%
Washington	Asian American	99%	0%	93%	1%	96%	1%	91%	1%
Washington	Black	99%	1%	74%	5%	93%	3%	69%	5%
Washington	Hispanic	95%	1%	72%	2%	85%	2%	67%	2%
Washington	Multi/Other	95%	2%	83%	2%	95%	1%	82%	2%
Washington	AI/AN	94%	2%	74%	5%	92%	3%	70%	5%
Washington	White	98%	0%	88%	1%	97%	0%	87%	1%

Table A-11: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Race/Ethnicity, 2018									
State	Race/ Ethnicity	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
West Virginia	Asian American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	Black	98%	2%	78%	6%	90%	5%	78%	6%
West Virginia	Hispanic	92%	5%	55%	12%	65%	12%	54%	11%
West Virginia	Multi/Other	-	-	68%	9%	73%	10%	64%	9%
West Virginia	AI/AN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	White	94%	1%	75%	2%	91%	1%	73%	2%
Wisconsin	Asian American	93%	3%	75%	5%	90%	4%	72%	5%
Wisconsin	Black	85%	3%	62%	4%	78%	4%	58%	4%
Wisconsin	Hispanic	95%	1%	73%	2%	89%	2%	71%	3%
Wisconsin	Multi/Other	97%	1%	85%	3%	94%	3%	84%	3%
Wisconsin	AI/AN	97%	2%	49%	9%	73%	7%	49%	9%
Wisconsin	White	96%	0%	82%	1%	94%	1%	80%	1%
Wyoming	Asian American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	Hispanic	98%	1%	82%	6%	98%	1%	82%	6%
Wyoming	Multi/Other	-	-	81%	14%	-	-	81%	14%
Wyoming	AI/AN	88%	5%	59%	11%	71%	13%	41%	10%
Wyoming	White	96%	1%	76%	3%	94%	2%	75%	3%

Table A-12: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Income Status, 2018									
State	Below Threshold	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Alabama	No	95%	0%	73%	1%	91%	1%	71%	1%
Alabama	Yes	85%	2%	44%	2%	66%	2%	38%	2%
Alaska	No	94%	1%	76%	2%	94%	1%	75%	2%
Alaska	Yes	85%	4%	53%	6%	83%	4%	51%	6%
Arizona	No	95%	0%	80%	1%	92%	0%	78%	1%
Arizona	Yes	82%	1%	55%	2%	74%	2%	51%	2%
Arkansas	No	94%	1%	67%	1%	89%	1%	65%	1%
Arkansas	Yes	80%	2%	42%	3%	67%	3%	37%	3%
California	No	97%	0%	83%	0%	94%	0%	81%	0%
California	Yes	88%	1%	62%	1%	79%	1%	57%	1%
Colorado	No	97%	0%	85%	1%	95%	0%	83%	1%
Colorado	Yes	90%	2%	67%	3%	80%	2%	60%	3%
Connecticut	No	98%	0%	89%	1%	96%	1%	88%	1%
Connecticut	Yes	91%	2%	69%	3%	78%	4%	60%	3%
Delaware	No	96%	1%	83%	2%	94%	1%	82%	2%
Delaware	Yes	91%	4%	74%	5%	80%	5%	68%	5%

Table A-12: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Income Status, 2018									
State	Below Threshold	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
D.C.	No	95%	2%	84%	4%	95%	2%	80%	4%
D.C.	Yes	78%	7%	46%	8%	77%	7%	45%	8%
Florida	No	96%	0%	82%	0%	94%	0%	80%	0%
Florida	Yes	85%	1%	62%	2%	78%	1%	57%	1%
Georgia	No	95%	0%	80%	1%	93%	0%	78%	1%
Georgia	Yes	84%	1%	56%	2%	75%	2%	52%	2%
Hawaii	No	97%	1%	87%	1%	94%	1%	84%	2%
Hawaii	Yes	73%	6%	58%	6%	67%	7%	52%	6%
Idaho	No	97%	1%	78%	1%	96%	1%	77%	1%
Idaho	Yes	89%	4%	62%	5%	85%	3%	59%	5%
Illinois	No	97%	0%	82%	1%	94%	0%	81%	1%
Illinois	Yes	89%	1%	62%	2%	76%	1%	56%	2%
Indiana	No	95%	0%	77%	1%	93%	0%	75%	1%
Indiana	Yes	85%	2%	59%	2%	78%	2%	55%	2%
Iowa	No	98%	0%	80%	1%	95%	1%	79%	1%
Iowa	Yes	81%	3%	58%	3%	80%	3%	57%	3%
Kansas	No	97%	0%	80%	1%	94%	1%	79%	1%
Kansas	Yes	89%	2%	62%	3%	75%	3%	56%	3%
Kentucky	No	96%	0%	77%	1%	93%	1%	76%	1%
Kentucky	Yes	86%	1%	58%	2%	72%	2%	52%	2%
Louisiana	No	96%	0%	75%	1%	91%	1%	72%	1%
Louisiana	Yes	81%	2%	51%	2%	67%	2%	45%	2%
Maine	No	98%	1%	86%	2%	96%	1%	84%	2%
Maine	Yes	96%	2%	71%	5%	90%	3%	69%	6%
Maryland	No	97%	0%	85%	1%	96%	0%	84%	1%
Maryland	Yes	95%	1%	63%	3%	76%	3%	55%	3%
Massachusetts	No	98%	0%	90%	1%	97%	0%	88%	1%
Massachusetts	Yes	94%	1%	72%	2%	78%	3%	62%	3%
Michigan	No	97%	0%	80%	1%	94%	0%	78%	1%
Michigan	Yes	88%	2%	57%	2%	75%	2%	53%	2%
Minnesota	No	98%	0%	84%	1%	96%	0%	83%	1%
Minnesota	Yes	91%	2%	65%	3%	80%	3%	59%	3%
Mississippi	No	93%	1%	63%	1%	89%	1%	61%	2%
Mississippi	Yes	83%	2%	41%	3%	69%	2%	38%	3%
Missouri	No	97%	0%	76%	1%	93%	1%	75%	1%
Missouri	Yes	88%	2%	55%	3%	77%	2%	50%	3%
Montana	No	97%	1%	76%	2%	94%	1%	75%	2%
Montana	Yes	87%	3%	63%	6%	82%	4%	55%	5%
Nebraska	No	99%	0%	82%	1%	95%	1%	80%	1%
Nebraska	Yes	95%	2%	51%	4%	75%	5%	46%	4%
Nevada	No	96%	1%	83%	1%	94%	1%	82%	1%
Nevada	Yes	80%	3%	57%	3%	76%	3%	56%	3%

Table A-12: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Income Status, 2018									
State	Below Threshold	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
New Hampshire	No	99%	0%	89%	1%	98%	1%	87%	1%
New Hampshire	Yes	94%	3%	81%	5%	89%	4%	81%	5%
New Jersey	No	97%	0%	87%	1%	96%	0%	86%	1%
New Jersey	Yes	88%	1%	73%	2%	81%	2%	68%	2%
New Mexico	No	91%	1%	73%	2%	88%	1%	71%	2%
New Mexico	Yes	77%	3%	45%	4%	67%	4%	41%	4%
New York	No	96%	0%	83%	0%	94%	0%	81%	0%
New York	Yes	84%	1%	61%	1%	76%	1%	56%	1%
North Carolina	No	96%	0%	82%	1%	94%	0%	81%	1%
North Carolina	Yes	85%	1%	59%	2%	76%	2%	55%	2%
North Dakota	No	96%	1%	81%	2%	95%	1%	81%	2%
North Dakota	Yes	87%	5%	64%	8%	83%	6%	60%	8%
Ohio	No	97%	0%	83%	1%	95%	0%	82%	1%
Ohio	Yes	87%	1%	62%	2%	75%	1%	55%	2%
Oklahoma	No	95%	0%	72%	1%	91%	1%	71%	1%
Oklahoma	Yes	85%	2%	48%	2%	69%	2%	42%	3%
Oregon	No	97%	0%	82%	1%	96%	1%	80%	1%
Oregon	Yes	97%	1%	64%	3%	77%	3%	60%	3%
Pennsylvania	No	97%	0%	86%	1%	95%	0%	85%	1%
Pennsylvania	Yes	92%	1%	67%	2%	79%	2%	62%	2%
Rhode Island	No	99%	0%	88%	2%	96%	1%	87%	2%
Rhode Island	Yes	93%	3%	68%	5%	86%	4%	62%	5%
South Carolina	No	95%	0%	80%	1%	93%	1%	78%	1%
South Carolina	Yes	87%	1%	55%	3%	69%	2%	47%	2%
South Dakota	No	97%	1%	80%	2%	94%	1%	79%	2%
South Dakota	Yes	73%	6%	56%	6%	60%	5%	41%	5%
Tennessee	No	95%	1%	77%	1%	92%	1%	75%	1%
Tennessee	Yes	84%	1%	54%	2%	70%	2%	49%	2%
Texas	No	95%	0%	76%	0%	91%	0%	74%	0%
Texas	Yes	82%	1%	49%	1%	65%	1%	43%	1%
Utah	No	99%	0%	84%	1%	97%	0%	83%	1%
Utah	Yes	93%	2%	71%	4%	88%	3%	69%	4%
Vermont	No	99%	0%	81%	3%	98%	1%	81%	3%
Vermont	Yes	92%	6%	83%	7%	95%	3%	81%	7%
Virginia	No	97%	0%	83%	1%	96%	0%	81%	1%
Virginia	Yes	88%	2%	54%	2%	75%	2%	49%	2%
Washington	No	98%	0%	86%	1%	96%	0%	84%	1%
Washington	Yes	94%	1%	67%	2%	83%	2%	64%	3%
West Virginia	No	96%	1%	79%	2%	94%	1%	78%	2%
West Virginia	Yes	89%	2%	62%	4%	76%	3%	56%	4%
Wisconsin	No	96%	0%	81%	1%	94%	1%	80%	1%
Wisconsin	Yes	90%	2%	66%	2%	79%	2%	62%	3%

Table A-12: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Income Status, 2018									
State	Below Threshold	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Wyoming	No	97%	1%	77%	2%	94%	2%	75%	3%
Wyoming	Yes	94%	2%	73%	6%	93%	2%	73%	6%

Table A-13: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Locale of Home, 2018									
State	Home in Metro Area	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Alabama	No	86%	2%	49%	3%	78%	2%	46%	3%
Alabama	Yes	95%	1%	72%	1%	87%	1%	69%	1%
Alaska	No	80%	3%	43%	4%	79%	3%	41%	4%
Alaska	Yes	97%	1%	84%	3%	94%	3%	82%	3%
Arizona	No	62%	3%	41%	4%	64%	3%	37%	4%
Arizona	Yes	94%	0%	76%	1%	89%	1%	74%	1%
Arkansas	No	90%	2%	50%	3%	81%	2%	47%	3%
Arkansas	Yes	90%	1%	67%	2%	87%	1%	63%	1%
California	No	95%	1%	69%	2%	92%	1%	66%	2%
California	Yes	96%	0%	79%	0%	91%	0%	77%	0%
Colorado	No	92%	3%	57%	4%	92%	2%	56%	4%
Colorado	Yes	97%	0%	85%	1%	94%	1%	83%	1%
Connecticut	No	96%	2%	84%	4%	94%	3%	83%	4%
Connecticut	Yes	97%	0%	87%	1%	94%	1%	84%	1%
Delaware	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	Yes	95%	1%	82%	2%	92%	1%	80%	2%
D.C.	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.C.	Yes	91%	3%	75%	4%	90%	2%	71%	4%
Florida	No	86%	7%	52%	8%	80%	7%	52%	8%
Florida	Yes	94%	0%	79%	0%	91%	0%	77%	0%
Georgia	No	84%	2%	59%	3%	82%	2%	56%	3%
Georgia	Yes	95%	0%	80%	1%	91%	1%	78%	1%
Hawaii	No	83%	6%	63%	6%	81%	6%	61%	6%
Hawaii	Yes	96%	1%	86%	2%	92%	2%	83%	2%
Idaho	No	89%	4%	65%	4%	93%	2%	64%	4%
Idaho	Yes	97%	1%	82%	2%	94%	1%	81%	2%
Illinois	No	96%	1%	71%	2%	90%	2%	68%	2%
Illinois	Yes	96%	0%	81%	1%	92%	0%	79%	1%
Indiana	No	88%	2%	58%	3%	84%	2%	56%	3%
Indiana	Yes	94%	1%	78%	1%	91%	1%	75%	1%
Iowa	No	96%	1%	76%	3%	92%	2%	74%	3%
Iowa	Yes	95%	1%	83%	1%	93%	1%	82%	2%
Kansas	No	93%	1%	74%	2%	90%	1%	70%	2%
Kansas	Yes	97%	1%	81%	1%	91%	1%	79%	1%

Table A-13: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Locale of Home, 2018									
State	Home in Metro Area	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Kentucky	No	91%	1%	71%	2%	87%	1%	67%	2%
Kentucky	Yes	97%	0%	82%	1%	90%	1%	80%	1%
Louisiana	No	75%	5%	38%	7%	63%	7%	33%	6%
Louisiana	Yes	92%	1%	74%	1%	86%	1%	70%	1%
Maine	No	96%	1%	79%	3%	95%	1%	76%	3%
Maine	Yes	99%	0%	88%	2%	95%	2%	85%	2%
Maryland	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	Yes	97%	0%	84%	1%	93%	1%	82%	1%
Massachusetts	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	Yes	97%	0%	88%	1%	94%	0%	85%	1%
Michigan	No	92%	1%	59%	2%	90%	1%	58%	2%
Michigan	Yes	95%	0%	79%	1%	91%	1%	77%	1%
Minnesota	No	95%	1%	71%	2%	90%	1%	68%	2%
Minnesota	Yes	98%	0%	85%	1%	95%	1%	83%	1%
Mississippi	No	87%	1%	49%	2%	80%	2%	47%	2%
Mississippi	Yes	95%	1%	70%	2%	88%	2%	67%	2%
Missouri	No	93%	1%	63%	2%	87%	1%	60%	2%
Missouri	Yes	96%	0%	77%	1%	92%	1%	75%	1%
Montana	No	96%	2%	77%	4%	90%	2%	73%	4%
Montana	Yes	96%	2%	86%	4%	99%	1%	85%	5%
Nebraska	No	99%	0%	74%	3%	94%	2%	73%	3%
Nebraska	Yes	98%	1%	82%	2%	91%	1%	80%	2%
Nevada	No	94%	3%	62%	6%	94%	3%	61%	6%
Nevada	Yes	92%	1%	79%	1%	91%	1%	78%	1%
New Hampshire	No	97%	1%	86%	2%	98%	1%	85%	2%
New Hampshire	Yes	100%	0%	87%	2%	97%	1%	86%	2%
New Jersey	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	Yes	95%	0%	85%	0%	94%	0%	84%	0%
New Mexico	No	91%	2%	69%	3%	86%	3%	67%	3%
New Mexico	Yes	89%	1%	68%	2%	85%	2%	66%	2%
New York	No	92%	2%	72%	2%	88%	2%	70%	2%
New York	Yes	94%	0%	79%	0%	91%	0%	77%	0%
North Carolina	No	90%	1%	68%	2%	85%	1%	65%	2%
North Carolina	Yes	94%	0%	80%	1%	92%	1%	78%	1%
North Dakota	No	91%	3%	80%	4%	90%	3%	78%	4%
North Dakota	Yes	95%	4%	78%	5%	93%	4%	77%	5%
Ohio	No	92%	1%	69%	1%	89%	1%	68%	1%
Ohio	Yes	96%	0%	82%	1%	91%	0%	79%	1%
Oklahoma	No	94%	1%	61%	3%	87%	2%	60%	3%
Oklahoma	Yes	95%	1%	76%	1%	87%	1%	73%	1%
Oregon	No	94%	1%	65%	3%	87%	2%	61%	3%
Oregon	Yes	98%	0%	81%	1%	93%	1%	79%	1%

Table A-13: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Locale of Home, 2018									
State	Home in Metro Area	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Pennsylvania	No	91%	1%	74%	2%	87%	1%	73%	2%
Pennsylvania	Yes	96%	0%	84%	1%	92%	0%	82%	1%
Rhode Island	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	Yes	98%	1%	85%	2%	95%	1%	83%	1%
South Carolina	No	93%	2%	59%	4%	81%	3%	53%	4%
South Carolina	Yes	94%	1%	76%	1%	89%	1%	74%	1%
South Dakota	No	87%	1%	71%	3%	82%	2%	67%	3%
South Dakota	Yes	99%	1%	79%	5%	94%	3%	77%	5%
Tennessee	No	90%	2%	60%	2%	85%	1%	58%	2%
Tennessee	Yes	92%	1%	76%	1%	87%	1%	73%	1%
Texas	No	86%	1%	55%	2%	76%	2%	50%	2%
Texas	Yes	93%	0%	73%	0%	86%	0%	70%	0%
Utah	No	96%	1%	79%	4%	93%	2%	78%	4%
Utah	Yes	99%	0%	84%	1%	97%	0%	83%	1%
Vermont	No	98%	1%	76%	3%	98%	1%	76%	3%
Vermont	Yes	100%		90%	3%	99%	1%	90%	3%
Virginia	No	92%	3%	63%	6%	86%	4%	60%	5%
Virginia	Yes	97%	0%	83%	1%	94%	0%	81%	1%
Washington	No	96%	1%	78%	3%	91%	3%	76%	3%
Washington	Yes	98%	0%	84%	1%	94%	0%	82%	1%
West Virginia	No	92%	2%	71%	3%	89%	2%	68%	3%
West Virginia	Yes	95%	1%	77%	3%	92%	2%	75%	3%
Wisconsin	No	95%	1%	77%	2%	91%	2%	74%	2%
Wisconsin	Yes	96%	1%	81%	1%	93%	1%	80%	1%
Wyoming	No	97%	1%	72%	3%	94%	2%	70%	3%
Wyoming	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note. New Jersey, Maryland, and Massachusetts had no observations that were non-metro; Wyoming had no observations that were metro.

Table A-14: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Homeowner Status, 2018									
State	Home Owner?	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Alabama	No	90%	1%	54%	2%	73%	2%	49%	2%
Alabama	Yes	95%	1%	73%	1%	92%	1%	71%	1%
Alaska	No	92%	2%	67%	4%	89%	3%	66%	4%
Alaska	Yes	93%	1%	76%	2%	94%	1%	74%	2%
Arizona	No	88%	1%	64%	1%	82%	1%	61%	1%
Arizona	Yes	95%	0%	81%	1%	93%	1%	79%	1%
Arkansas	No	85%	2%	50%	2%	71%	2%	43%	2%
Arkansas	Yes	95%	1%	68%	1%	91%	1%	67%	1%

Table A-14: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Homeowner Status, 2018									
State	Home Owner?	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
California	No	93%	0%	71%	0%	85%	0%	68%	0%
California	Yes	98%	0%	86%	0%	97%	0%	86%	0%
Colorado	No	92%	1%	72%	2%	83%	2%	66%	2%
Colorado	Yes	98%	0%	87%	1%	97%	0%	86%	1%
Connecticut	No	93%	1%	76%	2%	85%	2%	70%	2%
Connecticut	Yes	99%	0%	92%	1%	98%	0%	91%	1%
Delaware	No	95%	2%	78%	4%	86%	3%	73%	4%
Delaware	Yes	95%	1%	83%	2%	94%	1%	83%	2%
D.C.	No	84%	5%	61%	6%	84%	4%	56%	6%
D.C.	Yes	100%	0%	92%	2%	98%	1%	91%	2%
Florida	No	89%	1%	69%	1%	83%	1%	65%	1%
Florida	Yes	97%	0%	84%	0%	96%	0%	84%	1%
Georgia	No	87%	1%	63%	1%	80%	1%	59%	1%
Georgia	Yes	97%	0%	83%	1%	95%	0%	82%	1%
Hawaii	No	91%	2%	77%	3%	85%	2%	72%	3%
Hawaii	Yes	98%	1%	89%	2%	95%	2%	87%	2%
Idaho	No	92%	2%	66%	3%	87%	2%	62%	3%
Idaho	Yes	98%	1%	80%	1%	97%	1%	80%	1%
Illinois	No	92%	1%	68%	1%	82%	1%	63%	1%
Illinois	Yes	97%	0%	84%	1%	96%	0%	83%	1%
Indiana	No	90%	1%	63%	2%	82%	1%	59%	2%
Indiana	Yes	95%	1%	78%	1%	94%	1%	76%	1%
Iowa	No	91%	2%	63%	3%	86%	2%	61%	3%
Iowa	Yes	97%	0%	82%	1%	95%	1%	80%	1%
Kansas	No	91%	1%	65%	3%	81%	2%	61%	3%
Kansas	Yes	98%	0%	82%	1%	95%	1%	81%	1%
Kentucky	No	90%	1%	62%	2%	77%	2%	57%	2%
Kentucky	Yes	96%	0%	79%	1%	94%	1%	77%	1%
Louisiana	No	84%	1%	54%	2%	71%	2%	47%	2%
Louisiana	Yes	96%	0%	78%	1%	93%	1%	76%	1%
Maine	No	98%	1%	80%	4%	87%	4%	71%	5%
Maine	Yes	98%	1%	86%	2%	98%	1%	85%	2%
Maryland	No	94%	1%	73%	1%	85%	1%	68%	2%
Maryland	Yes	98%	0%	88%	1%	97%	0%	87%	1%
Massachusetts	No	93%	1%	77%	1%	85%	1%	70%	2%
Massachusetts	Yes	99%	0%	93%	1%	99%	0%	92%	1%
Michigan	No	91%	1%	66%	2%	79%	1%	61%	2%
Michigan	Yes	96%	0%	79%	1%	95%	0%	78%	1%
Minnesota	No	93%	1%	70%	2%	86%	2%	66%	2%
Minnesota	Yes	98%	0%	85%	1%	97%	0%	84%	1%
Mississippi	No	85%	2%	46%	2%	74%	2%	42%	2%
Mississippi	Yes	93%	1%	63%	2%	90%	1%	62%	2%

Table A-14: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Homeowner Status, 2018									
State	Home Owner?	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Missouri	No	92%	1%	58%	2%	81%	1%	54%	2%
Missouri	Yes	96%	0%	79%	1%	95%	1%	78%	1%
Montana	No	92%	2%	68%	4%	85%	3%	63%	4%
Montana	Yes	97%	1%	77%	2%	95%	1%	76%	2%
Nebraska	No	96%	1%	63%	3%	79%	3%	57%	3%
Nebraska	Yes	99%	0%	84%	1%	97%	1%	83%	1%
Nevada	No	88%	2%	71%	2%	84%	2%	68%	2%
Nevada	Yes	97%	1%	85%	1%	97%	1%	85%	1%
New Hampshire	No	97%	1%	76%	4%	93%	2%	74%	4%
New Hampshire	Yes	99%	0%	92%	1%	99%	1%	91%	1%
New Jersey	No	91%	1%	77%	1%	86%	1%	73%	1%
New Jersey	Yes	98%	0%	90%	1%	98%	0%	89%	1%
New Mexico	No	82%	2%	58%	3%	76%	3%	54%	3%
New Mexico	Yes	90%	1%	70%	2%	86%	2%	68%	2%
New York	No	89%	1%	70%	1%	83%	1%	66%	1%
New York	Yes	97%	0%	86%	0%	97%	0%	85%	0%
North Carolina	No	88%	1%	65%	1%	81%	1%	61%	1%
North Carolina	Yes	97%	0%	84%	1%	96%	0%	83%	1%
North Dakota	No	89%	4%	66%	6%	85%	4%	63%	6%
North Dakota	Yes	97%	1%	84%	2%	98%	1%	84%	2%
Ohio	No	92%	1%	71%	1%	83%	1%	66%	1%
Ohio	Yes	96%	0%	83%	1%	95%	0%	82%	1%
Oklahoma	No	90%	1%	59%	2%	78%	2%	55%	2%
Oklahoma	Yes	96%	0%	72%	1%	92%	1%	71%	1%
Oregon	No	95%	1%	73%	2%	87%	1%	69%	2%
Oregon	Yes	99%	0%	82%	1%	96%	1%	82%	1%
Pennsylvania	No	94%	1%	72%	1%	83%	1%	68%	1%
Pennsylvania	Yes	96%	0%	87%	0%	96%	0%	86%	0%
Rhode Island	No	96%	2%	74%	3%	90%	2%	71%	3%
Rhode Island	Yes	99%	0%	91%	2%	97%	1%	90%	2%
South Carolina	No	88%	1%	61%	2%	75%	2%	56%	2%
South Carolina	Yes	96%	0%	81%	1%	95%	1%	79%	1%
South Dakota	No	81%	4%	54%	3%	72%	4%	44%	3%
South Dakota	Yes	98%	1%	86%	2%	95%	1%	85%	2%
Tennessee	No	87%	1%	61%	1%	77%	1%	57%	1%
Tennessee	Yes	96%	1%	78%	1%	93%	1%	76%	1%
Texas	No	87%	1%	59%	1%	76%	1%	54%	1%
Texas	Yes	95%	0%	77%	0%	91%	0%	75%	0%
Utah	No	96%	1%	72%	3%	90%	2%	70%	3%
Utah	Yes	99%	0%	86%	1%	98%	0%	86%	1%
Vermont	No	97%	2%	74%	7%	96%	2%	73%	7%
Vermont	Yes	99%	1%	83%	2%	99%	1%	83%	2%

Table A-14: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Homeowner Status, 2018									
State	Home Owner?	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Virginia	No	93%	1%	70%	1%	85%	1%	66%	1%
Virginia	Yes	98%	0%	84%	1%	97%	0%	83%	1%
Washington	No	95%	1%	75%	1%	88%	1%	71%	1%
Washington	Yes	99%	0%	89%	1%	97%	0%	87%	1%
West Virginia	No	92%	2%	64%	3%	78%	3%	60%	4%
West Virginia	Yes	95%	1%	79%	2%	95%	1%	78%	2%
Wisconsin	No	93%	1%	72%	2%	85%	2%	68%	2%
Wisconsin	Yes	96%	0%	82%	1%	95%	1%	81%	1%
Wyoming	No	91%	4%	70%	5%	85%	4%	65%	5%
Wyoming	Yes	98%	1%	79%	2%	97%	1%	79%	3%

Table A-15: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Parent Likely to Be at Home Status, 2018									
State	Work at Home?	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Alabama	No	93%	1%	67%	2%	84%	2%	62%	2%
Alabama	Yes	94%	1%	67%	1%	86%	1%	65%	1%
Alaska	No	93%	2%	71%	4%	90%	3%	67%	4%
Alaska	Yes	94%	1%	75%	3%	94%	1%	74%	3%
Arizona	No	91%	1%	70%	1%	86%	1%	68%	1%
Arizona	Yes	94%	0%	78%	1%	91%	1%	76%	1%
Arkansas	No	90%	1%	59%	2%	83%	2%	56%	2%
Arkansas	Yes	91%	1%	64%	1%	86%	1%	61%	2%
California	No	95%	0%	76%	1%	90%	0%	73%	1%
California	Yes	96%	0%	81%	0%	92%	0%	79%	0%
Colorado	No	94%	1%	78%	1%	90%	1%	75%	1%
Colorado	Yes	97%	0%	85%	1%	94%	1%	83%	1%
Connecticut	No	96%	1%	83%	1%	91%	1%	79%	1%
Connecticut	Yes	98%	0%	89%	1%	95%	1%	87%	1%
Delaware	No	96%	2%	84%	3%	91%	2%	81%	3%
Delaware	Yes	95%	2%	81%	2%	92%	2%	79%	2%
D.C.	No	88%	5%	63%	8%	83%	6%	57%	8%
D.C.	Yes	92%	3%	80%	4%	93%	2%	77%	4%
Florida	No	94%	0%	75%	1%	89%	1%	73%	1%
Florida	Yes	95%	0%	80%	1%	92%	0%	79%	1%
Georgia	No	91%	1%	69%	1%	86%	1%	66%	1%
Georgia	Yes	95%	0%	79%	1%	91%	0%	78%	1%
Hawaii	No	96%	1%	83%	2%	92%	2%	80%	3%
Hawaii	Yes	94%	2%	85%	2%	91%	2%	82%	2%
Idaho	No	95%	1%	73%	3%	90%	2%	71%	2%
Idaho	Yes	98%	1%	78%	1%	96%	1%	77%	1%

Table A-15: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Parent Likely to Be at Home Status, 2018									
State	Work at Home?	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Illinois	No	95%	0%	75%	1%	89%	1%	72%	1%
Illinois	Yes	96%	0%	81%	1%	93%	0%	80%	1%
Indiana	No	95%	1%	73%	1%	90%	1%	69%	1%
Indiana	Yes	93%	1%	75%	1%	91%	1%	73%	1%
Iowa	No	95%	1%	76%	2%	92%	1%	74%	2%
Iowa	Yes	95%	1%	78%	1%	94%	1%	76%	2%
Kansas	No	96%	1%	73%	2%	88%	1%	70%	2%
Kansas	Yes	96%	1%	80%	1%	94%	1%	79%	1%
Kentucky	No	94%	1%	72%	2%	88%	1%	70%	2%
Kentucky	Yes	95%	1%	75%	1%	89%	1%	72%	1%
Louisiana	No	90%	1%	67%	2%	81%	1%	62%	2%
Louisiana	Yes	93%	1%	71%	1%	88%	1%	68%	1%
Maine	No	96%	2%	79%	3%	92%	2%	75%	3%
Maine	Yes	98%	0%	89%	1%	97%	1%	87%	2%
Maryland	No	97%	1%	79%	1%	91%	1%	77%	1%
Maryland	Yes	97%	0%	85%	1%	95%	1%	83%	1%
Massachusetts	No	96%	1%	85%	1%	93%	1%	82%	1%
Massachusetts	Yes	98%	0%	89%	1%	95%	1%	87%	1%
Michigan	No	94%	1%	73%	1%	88%	1%	70%	1%
Michigan	Yes	96%	0%	78%	1%	92%	0%	76%	1%
Minnesota	No	97%	1%	78%	1%	94%	1%	76%	1%
Minnesota	Yes	97%	0%	84%	1%	95%	1%	83%	1%
Mississippi	No	90%	1%	55%	2%	82%	1%	52%	2%
Mississippi	Yes	91%	1%	59%	2%	86%	1%	57%	2%
Missouri	No	95%	1%	68%	2%	89%	1%	66%	2%
Missouri	Yes	95%	1%	75%	1%	92%	1%	73%	1%
Montana	No	95%	1%	75%	3%	90%	2%	71%	3%
Montana	Yes	97%	1%	74%	3%	94%	1%	73%	3%
Nebraska	No	97%	1%	76%	2%	90%	2%	73%	2%
Nebraska	Yes	98%	1%	79%	2%	94%	1%	78%	2%
Nevada	No	91%	1%	77%	2%	90%	1%	75%	2%
Nevada	Yes	94%	1%	81%	1%	92%	1%	79%	1%
New Hampshire	No	98%	1%	83%	2%	94%	2%	80%	3%
New Hampshire	Yes	99%	0%	90%	1%	99%	0%	90%	1%
New Jersey	No	94%	1%	82%	1%	92%	1%	79%	1%
New Jersey	Yes	96%	0%	88%	1%	95%	0%	86%	1%
New Mexico	No	86%	2%	62%	3%	80%	3%	57%	3%
New Mexico	Yes	88%	1%	68%	2%	83%	2%	66%	2%
New York	No	95%	0%	79%	1%	91%	0%	76%	1%
New York	Yes	93%	0%	79%	1%	90%	1%	77%	1%
North Carolina	No	93%	1%	73%	1%	89%	1%	70%	1%
North Carolina	Yes	95%	0%	81%	1%	92%	1%	79%	1%

Table A-15: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Parent Likely to Be at Home Status, 2018									
State	Work at Home?	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
North Dakota	No	97%	1%	78%	4%	96%	1%	77%	4%
North Dakota	Yes	96%	2%	82%	2%	94%	2%	81%	3%
Ohio	No	96%	0%	79%	1%	91%	1%	76%	1%
Ohio	Yes	94%	0%	80%	1%	91%	1%	78%	1%
Oklahoma	No	94%	1%	65%	2%	85%	2%	63%	2%
Oklahoma	Yes	94%	1%	69%	1%	89%	1%	67%	1%
Oregon	No	96%	1%	76%	1%	91%	1%	74%	1%
Oregon	Yes	98%	0%	80%	1%	93%	1%	79%	1%
Pennsylvania	No	97%	0%	81%	1%	92%	1%	79%	1%
Pennsylvania	Yes	96%	0%	84%	1%	92%	0%	83%	1%
Rhode Island	No	97%	1%	79%	3%	93%	2%	77%	3%
Rhode Island	Yes	99%	1%	88%	2%	96%	1%	86%	2%
South Carolina	No	93%	1%	71%	1%	86%	1%	68%	2%
South Carolina	Yes	94%	1%	77%	1%	90%	1%	74%	1%
South Dakota	No	96%	2%	77%	3%	91%	3%	74%	3%
South Dakota	Yes	93%	1%	77%	3%	90%	1%	75%	3%
Tennessee	No	91%	1%	68%	1%	85%	1%	65%	1%
Tennessee	Yes	94%	0%	75%	1%	89%	1%	74%	1%
Texas	No	91%	0%	65%	1%	83%	1%	61%	1%
Texas	Yes	93%	0%	73%	0%	87%	0%	71%	0%
Utah	No	97%	1%	79%	2%	96%	1%	78%	2%
Utah	Yes	99%	0%	85%	1%	97%	1%	84%	1%
Vermont	No	99%	1%	74%	5%	96%	2%	73%	5%
Vermont	Yes	98%	1%	85%	3%	99%	1%	85%	3%
Virginia	No	95%	1%	76%	1%	89%	1%	72%	1%
Virginia	Yes	98%	0%	82%	1%	95%	0%	81%	1%
Washington	No	98%	1%	79%	1%	90%	1%	76%	1%
Washington	Yes	98%	0%	86%	1%	96%	0%	85%	1%
West Virginia	No	94%	1%	74%	3%	91%	2%	73%	3%
West Virginia	Yes	96%	1%	75%	2%	90%	1%	73%	2%
Wisconsin	No	95%	1%	76%	2%	91%	1%	74%	2%
Wisconsin	Yes	96%	0%	81%	1%	93%	1%	80%	1%
Wyoming	No	97%	2%	82%	3%	94%	3%	79%	4%
Wyoming	Yes	96%	1%	73%	3%	95%	2%	73%	3%

Table A-16: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Parental Employment Status, 2018									
State	All Parents Employed?	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Alabama	No	91%	1%	58%	2%	79%	2%	55%	2%
Alabama	Yes	95%	1%	72%	1%	88%	1%	68%	2%
Alaska	No	92%	2%	61%	5%	90%	2%	61%	5%
Alaska	Yes	95%	1%	81%	2%	95%	2%	79%	3%
Arizona	No	92%	1%	73%	1%	87%	1%	70%	1%
Arizona	Yes	94%	1%	77%	1%	90%	1%	75%	1%
Arkansas	No	87%	2%	56%	2%	80%	2%	53%	2%
Arkansas	Yes	93%	1%	65%	1%	87%	1%	62%	1%
California	No	94%	0%	75%	0%	89%	0%	73%	0%
California	Yes	97%	0%	82%	0%	93%	0%	80%	0%
Colorado	No	95%	1%	82%	1%	92%	1%	79%	1%
Colorado	Yes	97%	1%	83%	1%	94%	1%	81%	1%
Connecticut	No	97%	1%	85%	2%	93%	1%	83%	2%
Connecticut	Yes	98%	0%	87%	1%	94%	1%	85%	1%
Delaware	No	91%	3%	73%	4%	87%	3%	71%	4%
Delaware	Yes	98%	1%	86%	2%	94%	1%	84%	2%
D.C.	No	82%	6%	63%	7%	91%	4%	62%	7%
D.C.	Yes	94%	2%	80%	5%	89%	3%	75%	5%
Florida	No	92%	1%	76%	1%	88%	1%	73%	1%
Florida	Yes	96%	0%	80%	0%	92%	0%	78%	1%
Georgia	No	92%	1%	72%	1%	86%	1%	70%	1%
Georgia	Yes	94%	0%	77%	1%	91%	1%	75%	1%
Hawaii	No	89%	3%	77%	3%	85%	3%	72%	3%
Hawaii	Yes	97%	1%	88%	1%	95%	1%	85%	2%
Idaho	No	97%	1%	77%	2%	94%	1%	75%	2%
Idaho	Yes	97%	1%	76%	2%	94%	1%	75%	2%
Illinois	No	93%	1%	75%	1%	89%	1%	72%	1%
Illinois	Yes	97%	0%	81%	1%	93%	0%	79%	1%
Indiana	No	89%	1%	69%	1%	86%	1%	66%	1%
Indiana	Yes	96%	0%	77%	1%	93%	1%	75%	1%
Iowa	No	89%	2%	67%	3%	87%	2%	65%	3%
Iowa	Yes	97%	1%	80%	1%	95%	1%	79%	1%
Kansas	No	95%	1%	77%	2%	90%	1%	75%	2%
Kansas	Yes	97%	1%	78%	1%	92%	1%	76%	1%
Kentucky	No	91%	1%	66%	2%	82%	1%	62%	2%
Kentucky	Yes	96%	0%	78%	1%	92%	1%	76%	1%
Louisiana	No	90%	1%	65%	2%	82%	2%	60%	2%
Louisiana	Yes	93%	1%	72%	1%	87%	1%	68%	1%
Maine	No	97%	1%	82%	3%	96%	1%	81%	3%
Maine	Yes	98%	1%	86%	2%	95%	1%	83%	2%

Table A-16: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Parental Employment Status, 2018									
State	All Parents Employed?	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Maryland	No	95%	1%	77%	2%	90%	1%	75%	2%
Maryland	Yes	98%	0%	85%	1%	95%	1%	84%	1%
Massachusetts	No	96%	1%	83%	1%	91%	1%	79%	1%
Massachusetts	Yes	98%	0%	89%	1%	96%	0%	87%	1%
Michigan	No	94%	1%	71%	1%	89%	1%	69%	1%
Michigan	Yes	96%	0%	78%	1%	92%	1%	76%	1%
Minnesota	No	94%	1%	77%	2%	90%	1%	75%	2%
Minnesota	Yes	98%	0%	83%	1%	96%	0%	82%	1%
Mississippi	No	88%	1%	52%	2%	80%	2%	50%	2%
Mississippi	Yes	92%	1%	61%	2%	86%	1%	58%	2%
Missouri	No	93%	1%	67%	2%	87%	1%	65%	2%
Missouri	Yes	96%	0%	75%	1%	92%	1%	73%	1%
Montana	No	94%	2%	68%	4%	89%	2%	67%	4%
Montana	Yes	97%	1%	77%	2%	94%	1%	75%	2%
Nebraska	No	96%	1%	68%	3%	88%	3%	67%	3%
Nebraska	Yes	99%	0%	82%	2%	93%	1%	80%	1%
Nevada	No	92%	1%	76%	2%	89%	2%	74%	2%
Nevada	Yes	94%	1%	81%	1%	93%	1%	79%	1%
New Hampshire	No	98%	1%	86%	3%	97%	1%	86%	3%
New Hampshire	Yes	99%	0%	89%	1%	97%	1%	87%	1%
New Jersey	No	94%	1%	84%	1%	92%	1%	82%	1%
New Jersey	Yes	96%	0%	87%	1%	95%	0%	85%	1%
New Mexico	No	83%	2%	61%	3%	79%	3%	60%	3%
New Mexico	Yes	90%	1%	69%	2%	85%	2%	66%	2%
New York	No	90%	1%	73%	1%	85%	1%	70%	1%
New York	Yes	95%	0%	82%	0%	94%	0%	80%	0%
North Carolina	No	92%	1%	74%	1%	88%	1%	71%	1%
North Carolina	Yes	95%	0%	80%	1%	93%	1%	78%	1%
North Dakota	No	89%	4%	70%	5%	87%	4%	68%	5%
North Dakota	Yes	98%	1%	84%	3%	98%	1%	83%	3%
Ohio	No	90%	1%	72%	1%	85%	1%	69%	1%
Ohio	Yes	97%	0%	83%	1%	94%	0%	81%	1%
Oklahoma	No	92%	1%	63%	2%	84%	1%	60%	2%
Oklahoma	Yes	95%	1%	70%	1%	89%	1%	68%	1%
Oregon	No	98%	1%	74%	2%	89%	1%	72%	2%
Oregon	Yes	97%	0%	81%	1%	95%	1%	80%	1%
Pennsylvania	No	93%	1%	77%	1%	87%	1%	75%	1%
Pennsylvania	Yes	98%	0%	85%	1%	94%	0%	84%	1%
Rhode Island	No	98%	1%	81%	3%	92%	2%	78%	3%
Rhode Island	Yes	98%	1%	87%	2%	96%	1%	85%	2%
South Carolina	No	92%	1%	69%	2%	84%	1%	66%	2%
South Carolina	Yes	95%	1%	77%	1%	90%	1%	75%	1%

Table A-16: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Parental Employment Status, 2018									
State	All Parents Employed?	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
South Dakota	No	83%	3%	59%	5%	77%	3%	55%	5%
South Dakota	Yes	97%	1%	82%	2%	94%	1%	80%	2%
Tennessee	No	91%	1%	71%	1%	84%	1%	68%	1%
Tennessee	Yes	94%	1%	74%	1%	89%	1%	72%	1%
Texas	No	89%	0%	66%	1%	81%	1%	63%	1%
Texas	Yes	94%	0%	73%	0%	89%	0%	71%	0%
Utah	No	98%	1%	82%	2%	95%	1%	81%	2%
Utah	Yes	98%	0%	84%	1%	97%	1%	83%	1%
Vermont	No	95%	3%	86%	4%	98%	1%	85%	4%
Vermont	Yes	100%	0%	80%	3%	98%	1%	79%	3%
Virginia	No	96%	1%	76%	1%	92%	1%	74%	1%
Virginia	Yes	97%	0%	81%	1%	94%	1%	79%	1%
Washington	No	96%	1%	83%	1%	94%	1%	81%	1%
Washington	Yes	98%	0%	85%	1%	94%	1%	82%	1%
West Virginia	No	94%	1%	71%	3%	87%	2%	67%	3%
West Virginia	Yes	95%	1%	78%	2%	93%	1%	77%	2%
Wisconsin	No	93%	1%	74%	2%	88%	1%	72%	2%
Wisconsin	Yes	96%	0%	81%	1%	94%	1%	79%	1%
Wyoming	No	93%	3%	73%	5%	92%	3%	73%	5%
Wyoming	Yes	98%	1%	78%	2%	95%	1%	76%	2%

Table A-17: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Essential Worker Status, 2018									
State	Essential Worker?	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Alabama	No	93%	1%	65%	1%	84%	1%	61%	1%
Alabama	Yes	96%	1%	72%	2%	90%	2%	71%	2%
Alaska	No	91%	2%	70%	3%	92%	2%	68%	3%
Alaska	Yes	98%	1%	82%	3%	97%	1%	82%	3%
Arizona	No	93%	1%	73%	1%	88%	1%	71%	1%
Arizona	Yes	96%	1%	82%	1%	93%	1%	81%	1%
Arkansas	No	90%	1%	62%	2%	83%	1%	59%	1%
Arkansas	Yes	94%	1%	61%	2%	89%	2%	59%	2%
California	No	95%	0%	79%	0%	91%	0%	76%	0%
California	Yes	96%	0%	81%	1%	93%	0%	80%	1%
Colorado	No	96%	0%	82%	1%	92%	1%	80%	1%
Colorado	Yes	96%	1%	85%	1%	95%	1%	83%	1%
Connecticut	No	97%	1%	86%	1%	94%	1%	84%	1%
Connecticut	Yes	98%	0%	87%	1%	94%	1%	84%	2%
Delaware	No	94%	2%	80%	2%	89%	2%	77%	2%
Delaware	Yes	99%	1%	88%	3%	98%	1%	87%	3%

Table A-17: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Essential Worker Status, 2018									
State	Essential Worker?	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
D.C.	No	88%	3%	70%	4%	89%	3%	67%	4%
D.C.	Yes	100%	-	94%	3%	92%	5%	87%	6%
Florida	No	94%	0%	77%	1%	90%	0%	75%	1%
Florida	Yes	96%	0%	83%	1%	94%	0%	81%	1%
Georgia	No	93%	0%	74%	1%	89%	0%	72%	1%
Georgia	Yes	95%	1%	80%	1%	92%	1%	78%	1%
Hawaii	No	93%	1%	84%	2%	90%	2%	79%	2%
Hawaii	Yes	98%	1%	87%	2%	97%	1%	86%	2%
Idaho	No	96%	1%	75%	1%	93%	1%	74%	1%
Idaho	Yes	98%	1%	81%	3%	96%	1%	79%	3%
Illinois	No	95%	0%	78%	1%	91%	0%	76%	1%
Illinois	Yes	97%	1%	83%	1%	93%	1%	80%	1%
Indiana	No	93%	1%	73%	1%	90%	1%	70%	1%
Indiana	Yes	96%	1%	78%	1%	93%	1%	76%	1%
Iowa	No	95%	1%	76%	1%	92%	1%	74%	1%
Iowa	Yes	97%	1%	81%	2%	95%	1%	80%	2%
Kansas	No	96%	1%	77%	1%	91%	1%	75%	1%
Kansas	Yes	96%	1%	80%	2%	94%	1%	77%	2%
Kentucky	No	94%	1%	73%	1%	88%	1%	70%	1%
Kentucky	Yes	96%	1%	76%	2%	92%	1%	75%	2%
Louisiana	No	92%	1%	68%	1%	84%	1%	64%	1%
Louisiana	Yes	93%	1%	73%	2%	89%	1%	71%	2%
Maine	No	97%	1%	86%	2%	96%	1%	83%	2%
Maine	Yes	98%	1%	83%	3%	94%	3%	79%	4%
Maryland	No	96%	0%	82%	1%	92%	1%	79%	1%
Maryland	Yes	99%	0%	87%	1%	98%	1%	86%	1%
Massachusetts	No	97%	0%	87%	1%	94%	1%	84%	1%
Massachusetts	Yes	98%	0%	91%	1%	96%	1%	89%	1%
Michigan	No	94%	0%	74%	1%	90%	1%	72%	1%
Michigan	Yes	98%	0%	81%	1%	95%	1%	79%	1%
Minnesota	No	97%	0%	82%	1%	94%	1%	80%	1%
Minnesota	Yes	96%	1%	81%	2%	96%	1%	80%	2%
Mississippi	No	89%	1%	55%	1%	82%	1%	53%	2%
Mississippi	Yes	95%	1%	65%	3%	91%	1%	62%	3%
Missouri	No	95%	0%	71%	1%	89%	1%	69%	1%
Missouri	Yes	97%	1%	76%	1%	94%	1%	75%	2%
Montana	No	96%	1%	73%	2%	93%	1%	71%	3%
Montana	Yes	95%	2%	78%	3%	92%	2%	77%	3%
Nebraska	No	98%	1%	78%	2%	91%	1%	76%	2%
Nebraska	Yes	98%	1%	78%	2%	94%	1%	76%	2%

Table A-17: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Essential Worker Status, 2018									
State	Essential Worker?	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Nevada	No	92%	1%	78%	1%	91%	1%	76%	1%
Nevada	Yes	96%	1%	85%	2%	94%	2%	84%	2%
New Hampshire	No	98%	0%	86%	1%	96%	1%	85%	2%
New Hampshire	Yes	100%	-	93%	2%	100%	0%	93%	2%
New Jersey	No	95%	0%	85%	1%	93%	0%	83%	1%
New Jersey	Yes	97%	1%	89%	1%	97%	0%	88%	1%
New Mexico	No	85%	1%	63%	2%	80%	2%	60%	2%
New Mexico	Yes	94%	2%	75%	2%	92%	2%	75%	2%
New York	No	93%	0%	78%	1%	90%	0%	75%	1%
New York	Yes	96%	0%	83%	1%	93%	1%	81%	1%
North Carolina	No	94%	0%	77%	1%	90%	1%	75%	1%
North Carolina	Yes	95%	1%	81%	1%	94%	1%	80%	1%
North Dakota	No	95%	1%	80%	3%	94%	2%	79%	3%
North Dakota	Yes	98%	1%	81%	4%	97%	1%	80%	4%
Ohio	No	94%	0%	79%	1%	90%	1%	76%	1%
Ohio	Yes	97%	1%	82%	1%	93%	1%	80%	1%
Oklahoma	No	93%	1%	66%	1%	86%	1%	64%	1%
Oklahoma	Yes	96%	1%	72%	2%	91%	1%	71%	2%
Oregon	No	98%	0%	79%	1%	92%	1%	77%	1%
Oregon	Yes	97%	1%	78%	2%	93%	1%	76%	2%
Pennsylvania	No	95%	0%	82%	1%	91%	1%	80%	1%
Pennsylvania	Yes	97%	0%	86%	1%	95%	1%	85%	1%
Rhode Island	No	99%	1%	84%	2%	95%	1%	82%	2%
Rhode Island	Yes	96%	2%	88%	3%	95%	2%	87%	3%
South Carolina	No	93%	0%	74%	1%	87%	1%	71%	1%
South Carolina	Yes	96%	1%	77%	2%	93%	1%	76%	2%
South Dakota	No	93%	1%	77%	2%	90%	1%	75%	2%
South Dakota	Yes	97%	1%	76%	4%	91%	3%	75%	4%
Tennessee	No	93%	1%	72%	1%	87%	1%	69%	1%
Tennessee	Yes	93%	1%	77%	1%	90%	1%	75%	2%
Texas	No	91%	0%	69%	0%	84%	0%	65%	0%
Texas	Yes	95%	0%	77%	1%	91%	1%	75%	1%
Utah	No	98%	0%	82%	1%	96%	1%	81%	1%
Utah	Yes	99%	0%	87%	2%	98%	0%	86%	2%
Vermont	No	98%	1%	82%	2%	98%	1%	81%	2%
Vermont	Yes	99%	1%	80%	6%	100%	0%	80%	6%
Virginia	No	96%	0%	79%	1%	92%	0%	76%	1%
Virginia	Yes	98%	0%	83%	1%	96%	1%	81%	1%
Washington	No	97%	0%	84%	1%	94%	1%	82%	1%
Washington	Yes	98%	1%	84%	1%	94%	1%	82%	1%

Table A-17: Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Selected Digital Access by State and Family Essential Worker Status, 2018									
State	Essential Worker?	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
		%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
West Virginia	No	95%	1%	73%	2%	90%	1%	70%	2%
West Virginia	Yes	96%	1%	81%	2%	93%	2%	79%	3%
Wisconsin	No	95%	0%	79%	1%	92%	1%	77%	1%
Wisconsin	Yes	95%	1%	80%	2%	93%	1%	78%	2%
Wyoming	No	97%	1%	76%	3%	94%	2%	74%	3%
Wyoming	Yes	96%	3%	77%	4%	95%	3%	77%	4%

Table A-18: Percentage of Teachers with Access to Internet and Computers at Home in the United States, 2018		
Type of Digital Access	Measure	
	%	SE
Internet	98%	0%
Broadband	85%	0%
Computer	97%	0%
Full Access	84%	0%

Table A-19: Percentage of Teachers with Selected Digital Access by State, 2018								
State	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Alabama	97%	1%	79%	2%	93%	1%	77%	2%
Alaska	91%	4%	65%	8%	92%	5%	64%	8%
Arizona	97%	1%	83%	1%	96%	1%	82%	1%
Arkansas	97%	1%	68%	3%	91%	2%	67%	3%
California	98%	0%	88%	0%	98%	0%	87%	0%
Colorado	99%	0%	90%	1%	99%	0%	89%	1%
Connecticut	99%	0%	92%	1%	99%	1%	91%	1%
Delaware	97%	1%	80%	4%	93%	3%	80%	4%
D.C.	92%	4%	82%	5%	98%	2%	80%	6%
Florida	96%	1%	84%	1%	96%	1%	83%	1%
Georgia	98%	0%	84%	1%	97%	1%	83%	1%
Hawaii	95%	3%	86%	3%	94%	3%	86%	3%
Idaho	97%	1%	84%	2%	99%	0%	84%	2%
Illinois	99%	0%	86%	1%	98%	0%	86%	1%
Indiana	98%	1%	83%	1%	96%	1%	82%	1%
Iowa	99%	1%	82%	3%	97%	1%	82%	3%
Kansas	97%	1%	83%	2%	98%	1%	82%	2%

Table A-19: Percentage of Teachers with Selected Digital Access by State, 2018								
State	Internet		Broadband		Computer		Full Access	
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
Kentucky	98%	1%	86%	1%	98%	1%	86%	1%
Louisiana	98%	1%	80%	2%	96%	1%	78%	2%
Maine	98%	1%	88%	2%	99%	1%	88%	2%
Maryland	98%	1%	89%	1%	98%	1%	89%	1%
Massachusetts	98%	0%	90%	1%	97%	1%	88%	1%
Michigan	97%	1%	81%	2%	97%	1%	81%	2%
Minnesota	98%	1%	86%	1%	98%	1%	85%	1%
Mississippi	96%	1%	72%	2%	95%	1%	71%	2%
Missouri	98%	1%	83%	1%	97%	1%	82%	1%
Montana	100%	0%	83%	3%	98%	1%	83%	4%
Nebraska	99%	1%	85%	2%	97%	1%	83%	3%
Nevada	98%	1%	88%	2%	99%	1%	87%	2%
New Hampshire	100%	0%	92%	2%	98%	1%	90%	2%
New Jersey	97%	0%	88%	1%	97%	0%	88%	1%
New Mexico	92%	3%	78%	4%	95%	2%	76%	4%
New York	97%	0%	87%	1%	98%	0%	86%	1%
North Carolina	98%	0%	86%	1%	97%	1%	84%	1%
North Dakota	97%	2%	81%	5%	95%	2%	80%	5%
Ohio	98%	0%	85%	1%	98%	0%	85%	1%
Oklahoma	97%	1%	74%	2%	96%	1%	74%	2%
Oregon	98%	1%	88%	2%	98%	1%	87%	2%
Pennsylvania	98%	0%	89%	1%	98%	0%	88%	1%
Rhode Island	100%		94%	2%	99%	1%	94%	2%
South Carolina	97%	1%	86%	1%	97%	1%	85%	1%
South Dakota	98%	1%	84%	4%	96%	2%	84%	4%
Tennessee	95%	1%	80%	1%	95%	1%	78%	2%
Texas	97%	0%	80%	1%	96%	0%	79%	1%
Utah	98%	1%	85%	2%	99%	1%	84%	2%
Vermont	96%	2%	84%	6%	99%	1%	84%	6%
Virginia	97%	1%	84%	1%	97%	1%	83%	1%
Washington	99%	0%	90%	1%	97%	1%	88%	1%
West Virginia	98%	1%	83%	3%	98%	1%	83%	3%
Wisconsin	96%	1%	83%	2%	96%	1%	82%	2%
Wyoming	100%	-	86%	5%	99%	1%	86%	5%

Appendix B: Maps

Percentages by State

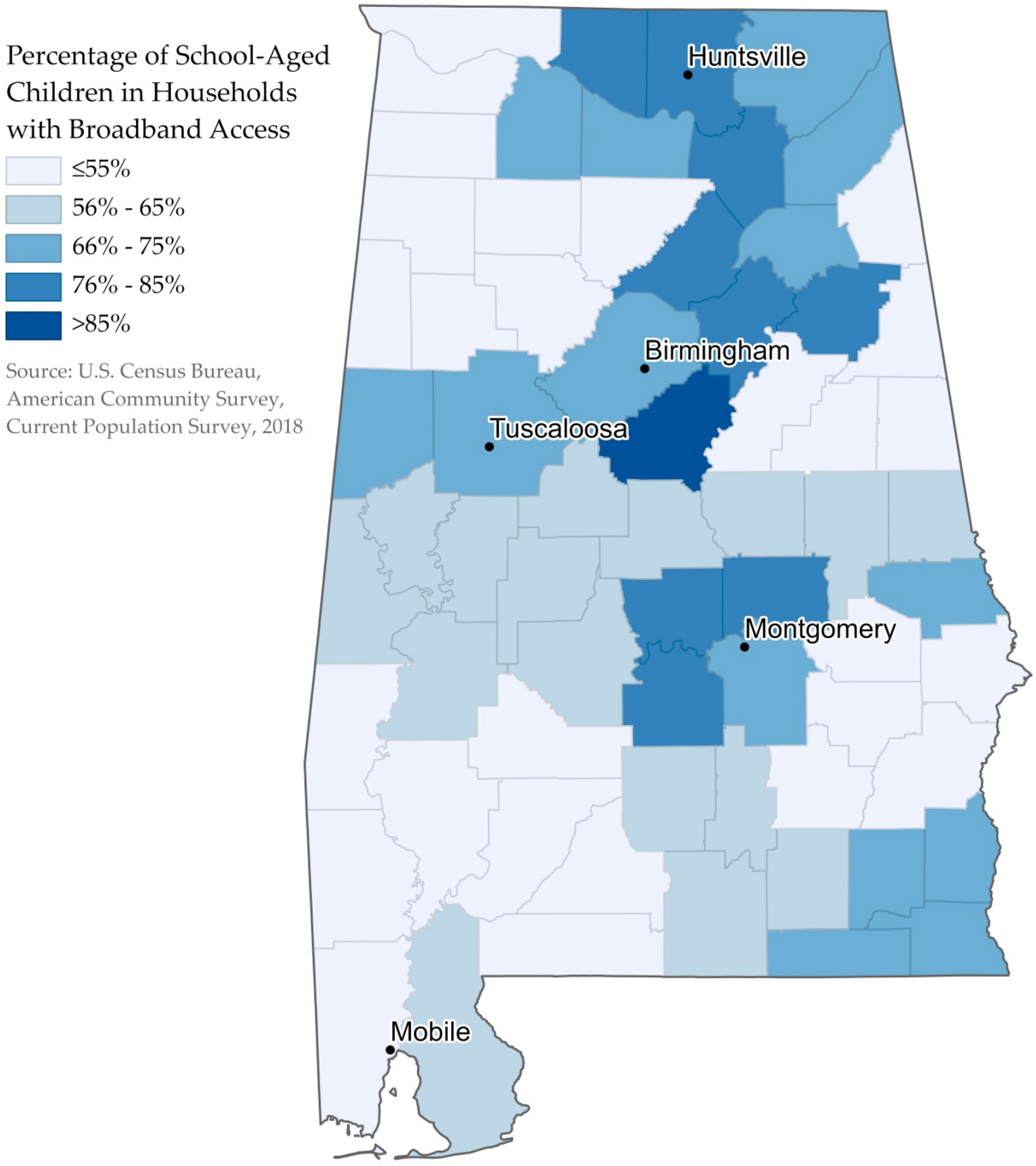


Figure B-1. Alabama

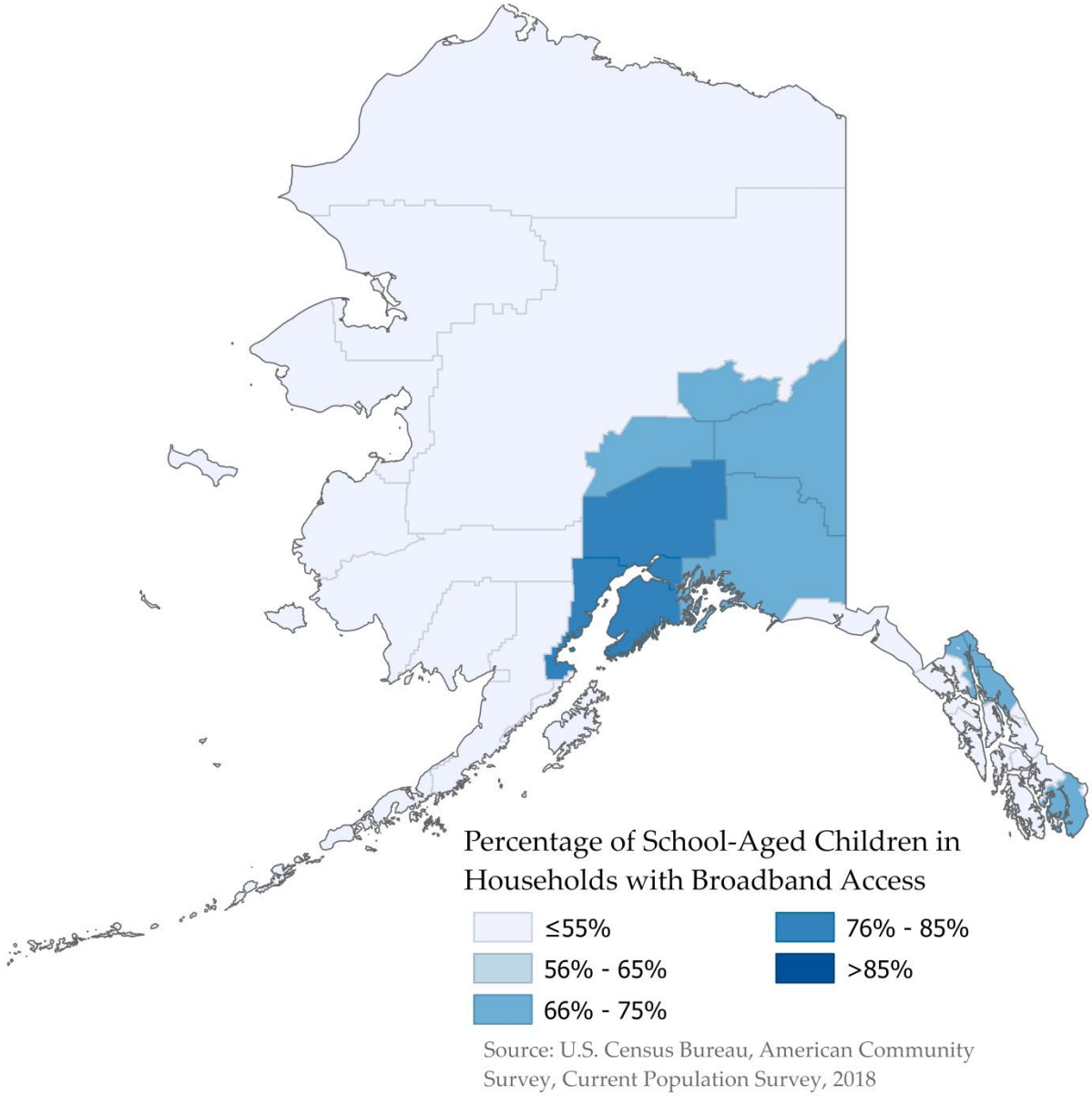


Figure B-2. Alaska

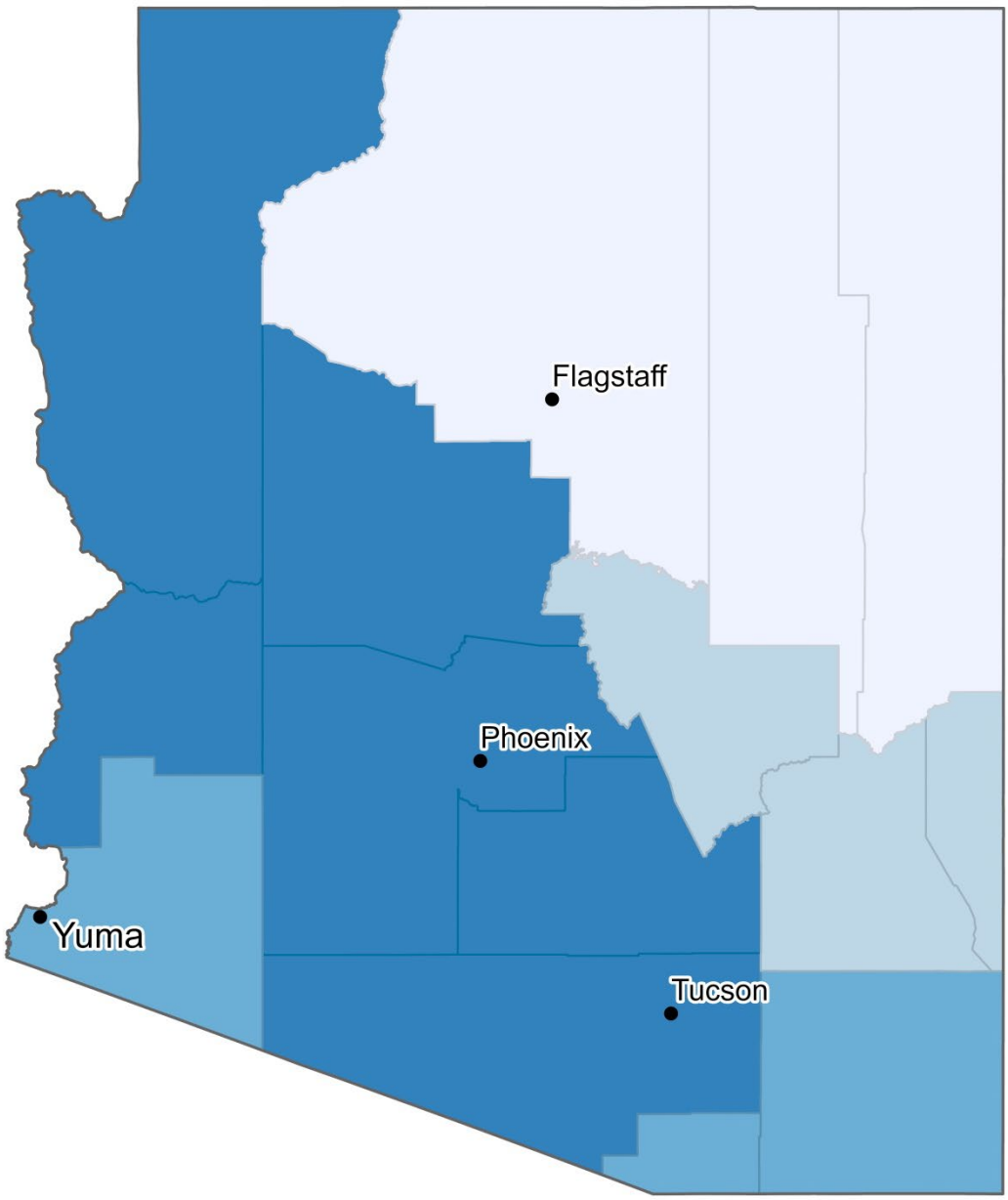


Figure B-3. Arizona

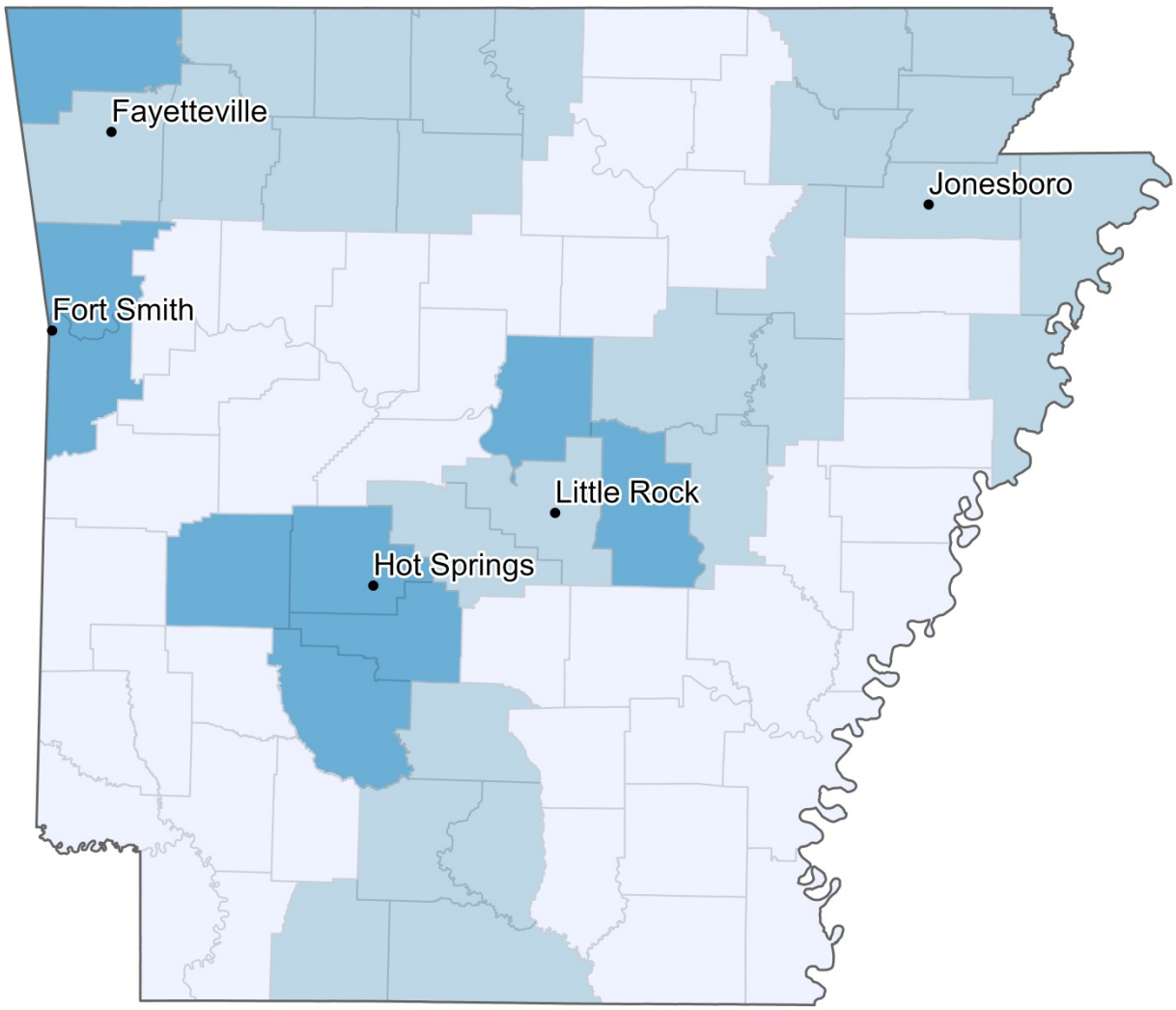


Figure B-4. Arkansas

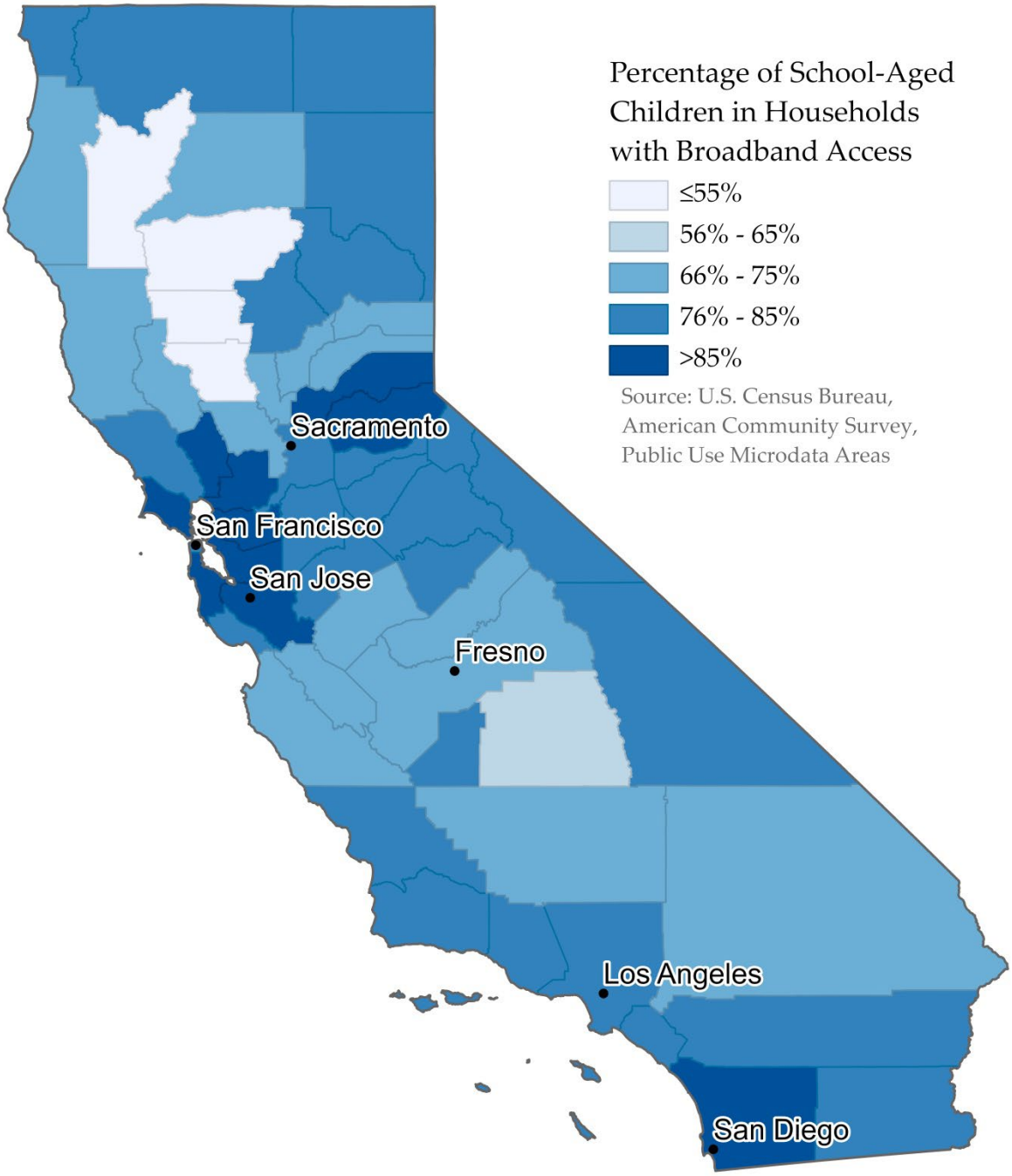
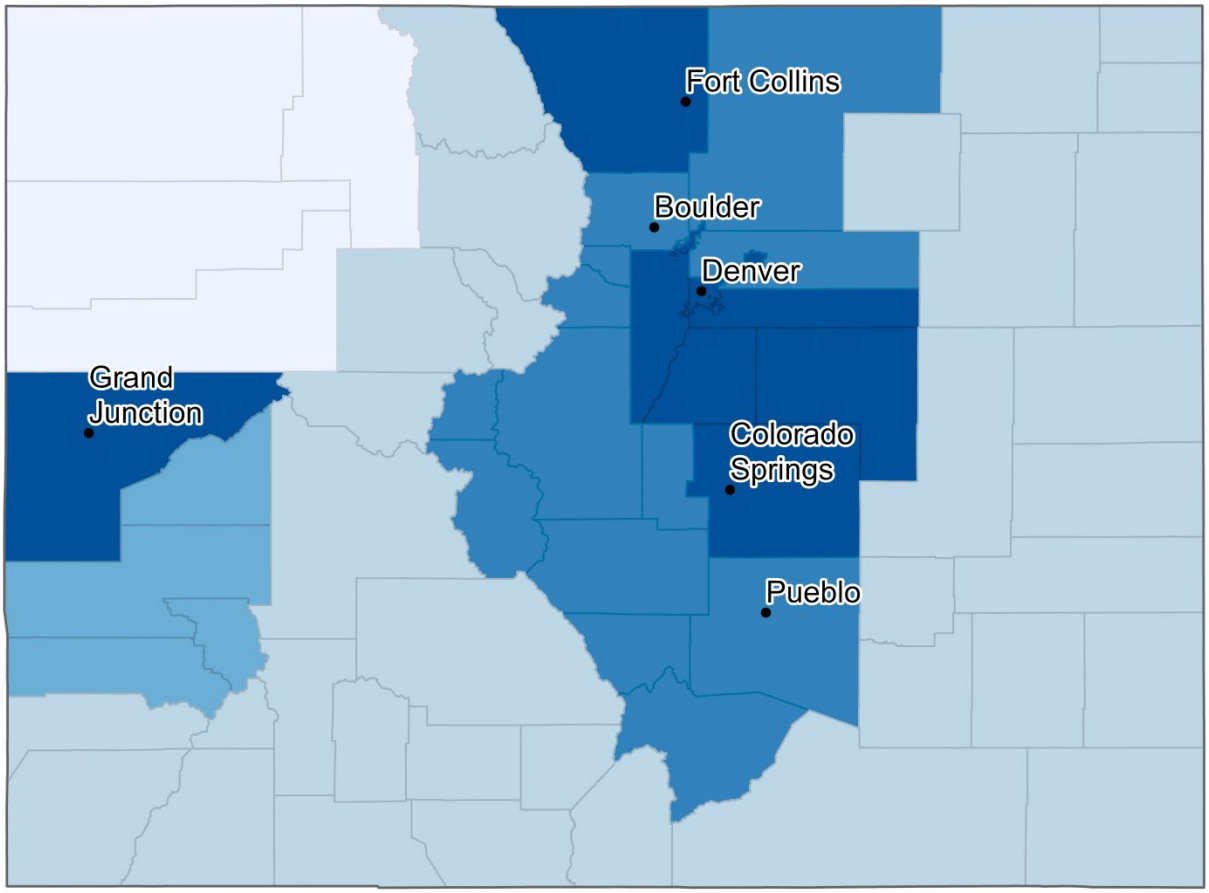


Figure B-5. California



Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Broadband Access

≤55%	76% - 85%
56% - 65%	>85%
66% - 75%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Current Population Survey, 2018

Figure B-6. Colorado

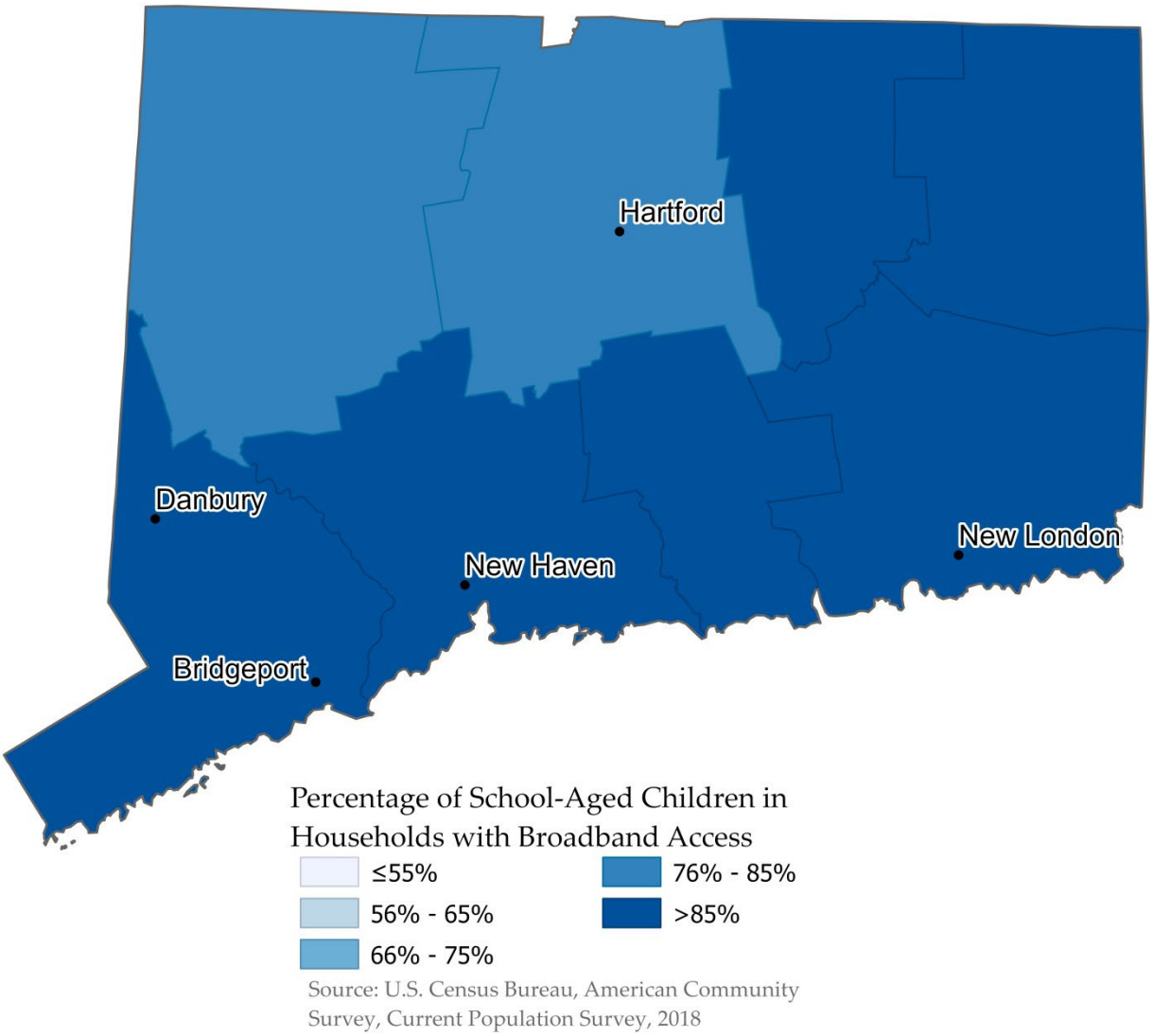


Figure B-7. Connecticut

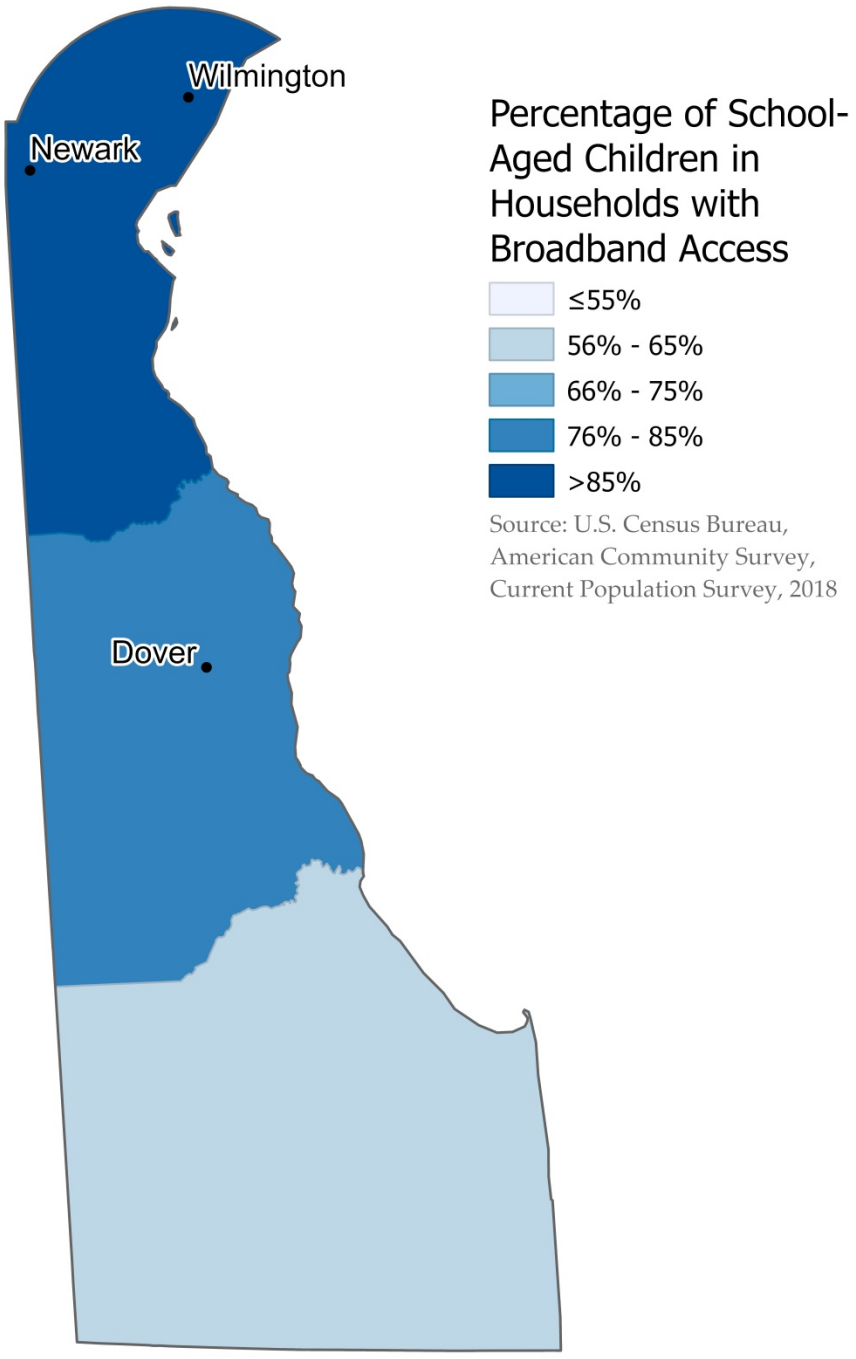


Figure B-8. Delaware

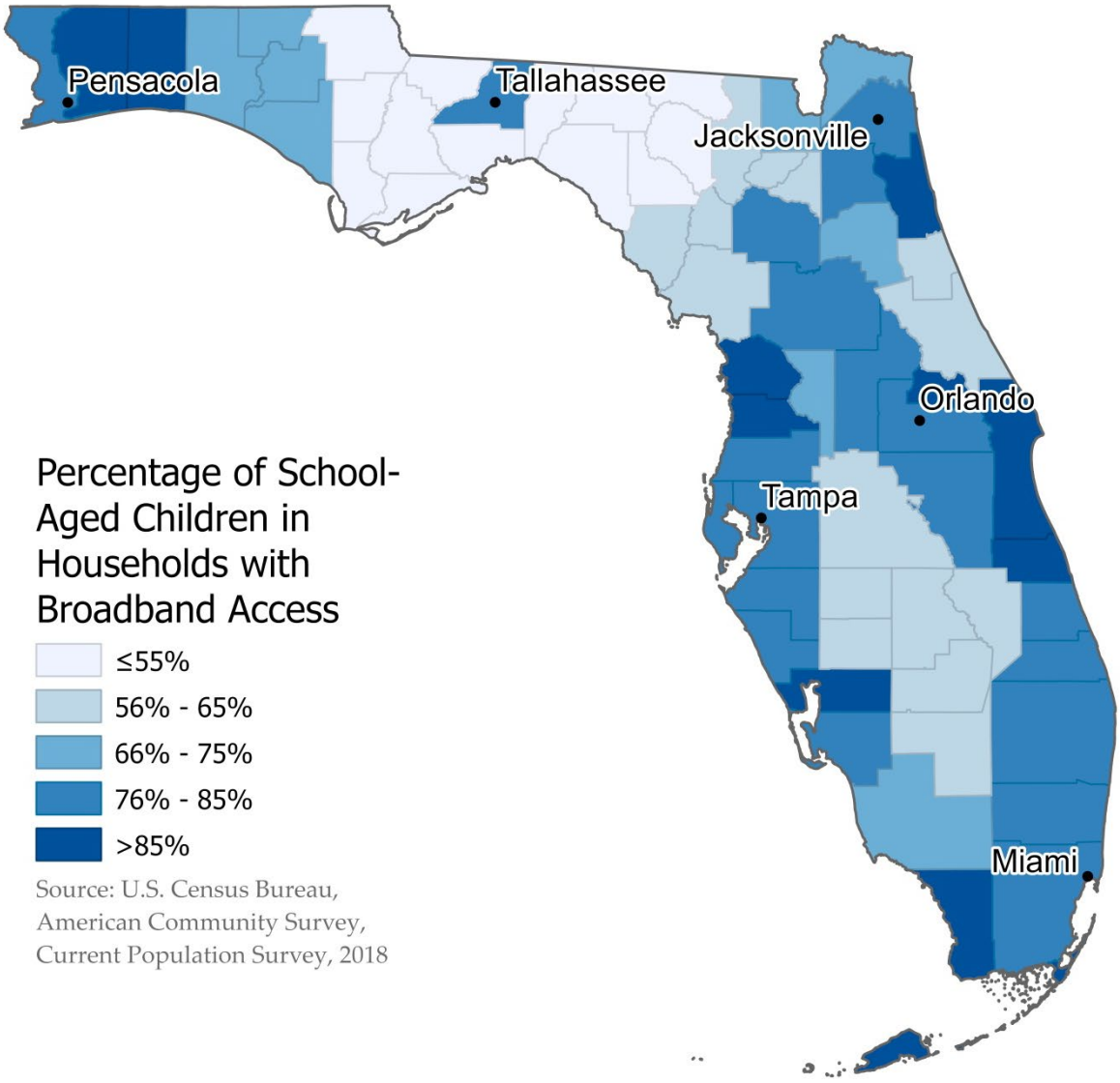


Figure B-9. Florida

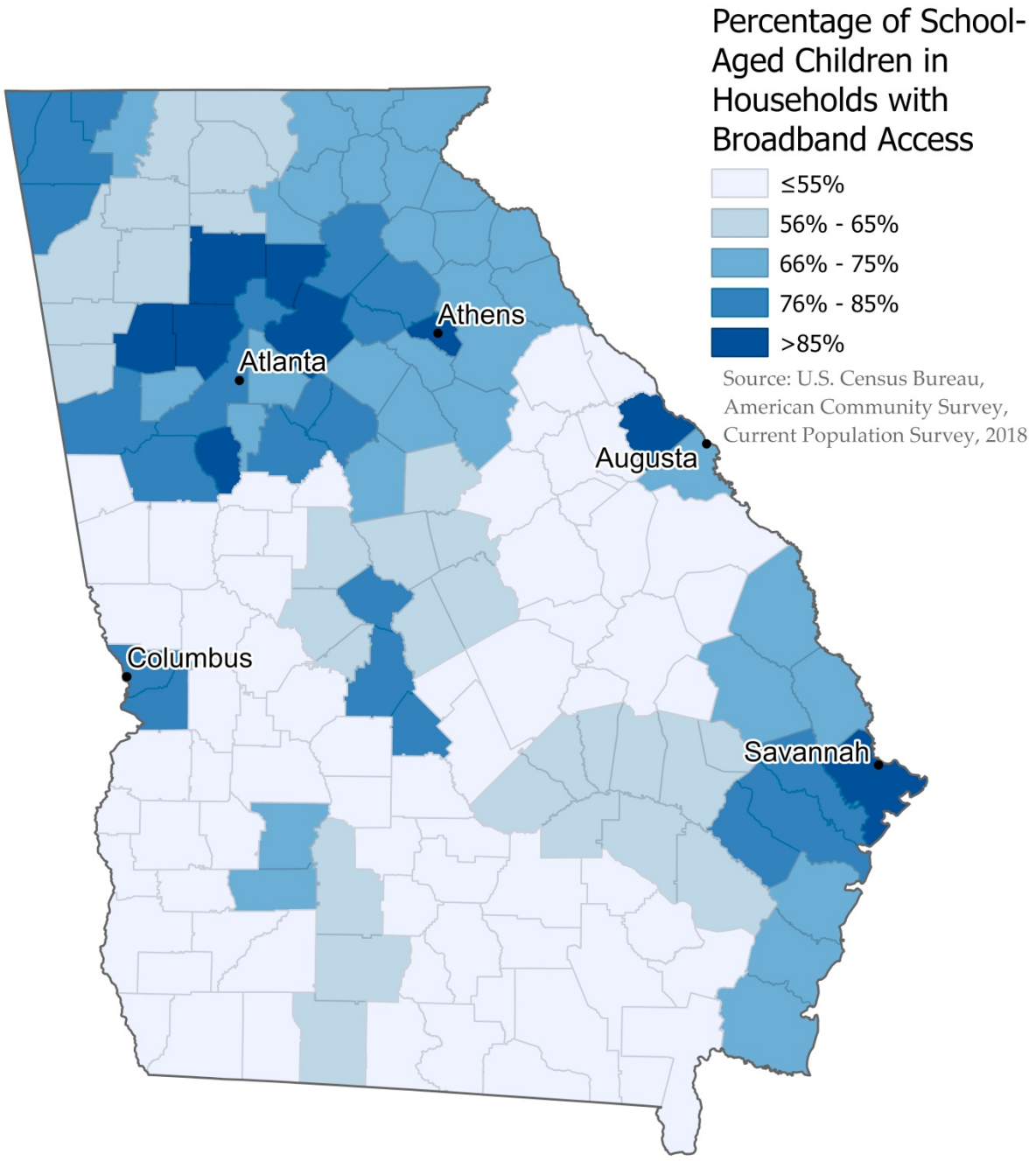


Figure B-10. Georgia

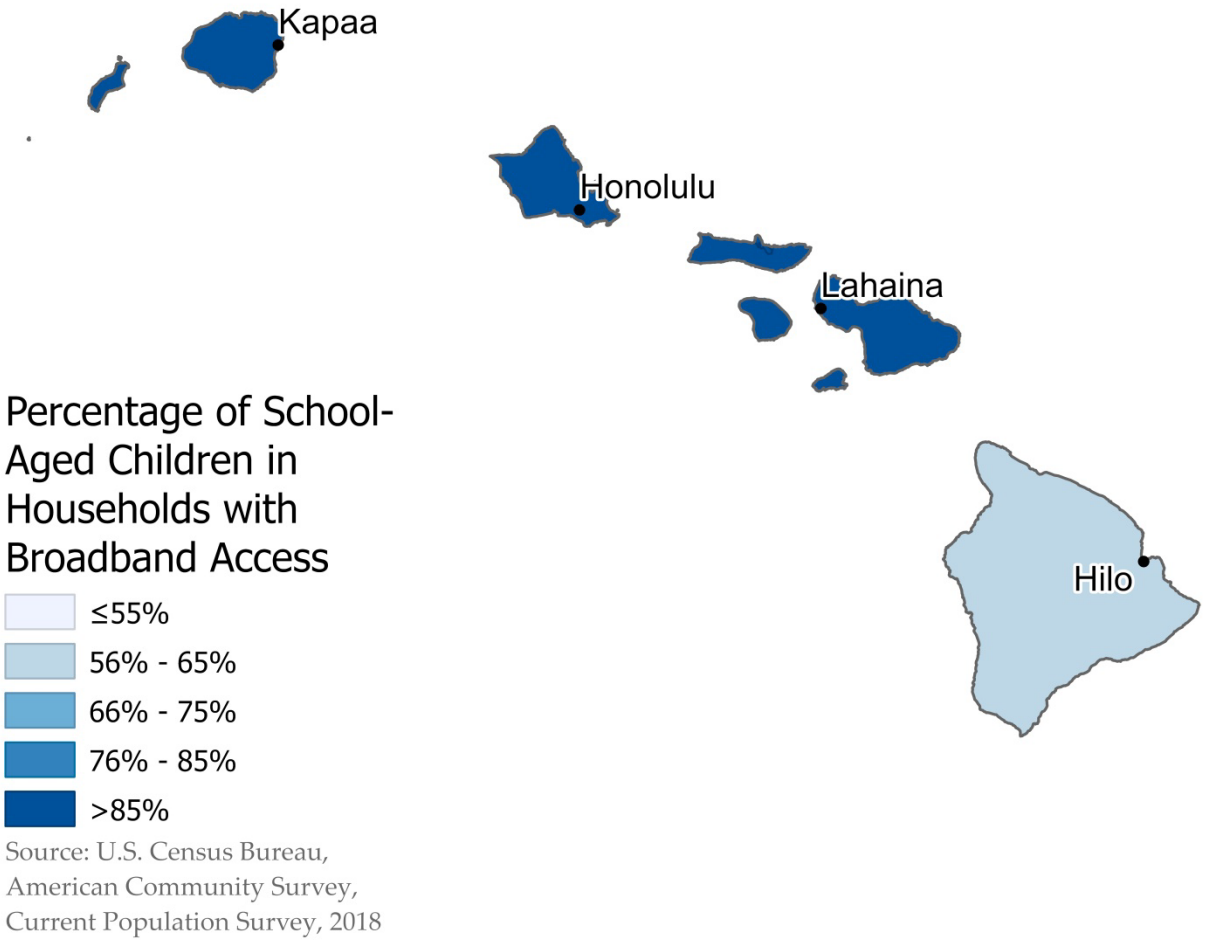


Figure B-11. Hawaii

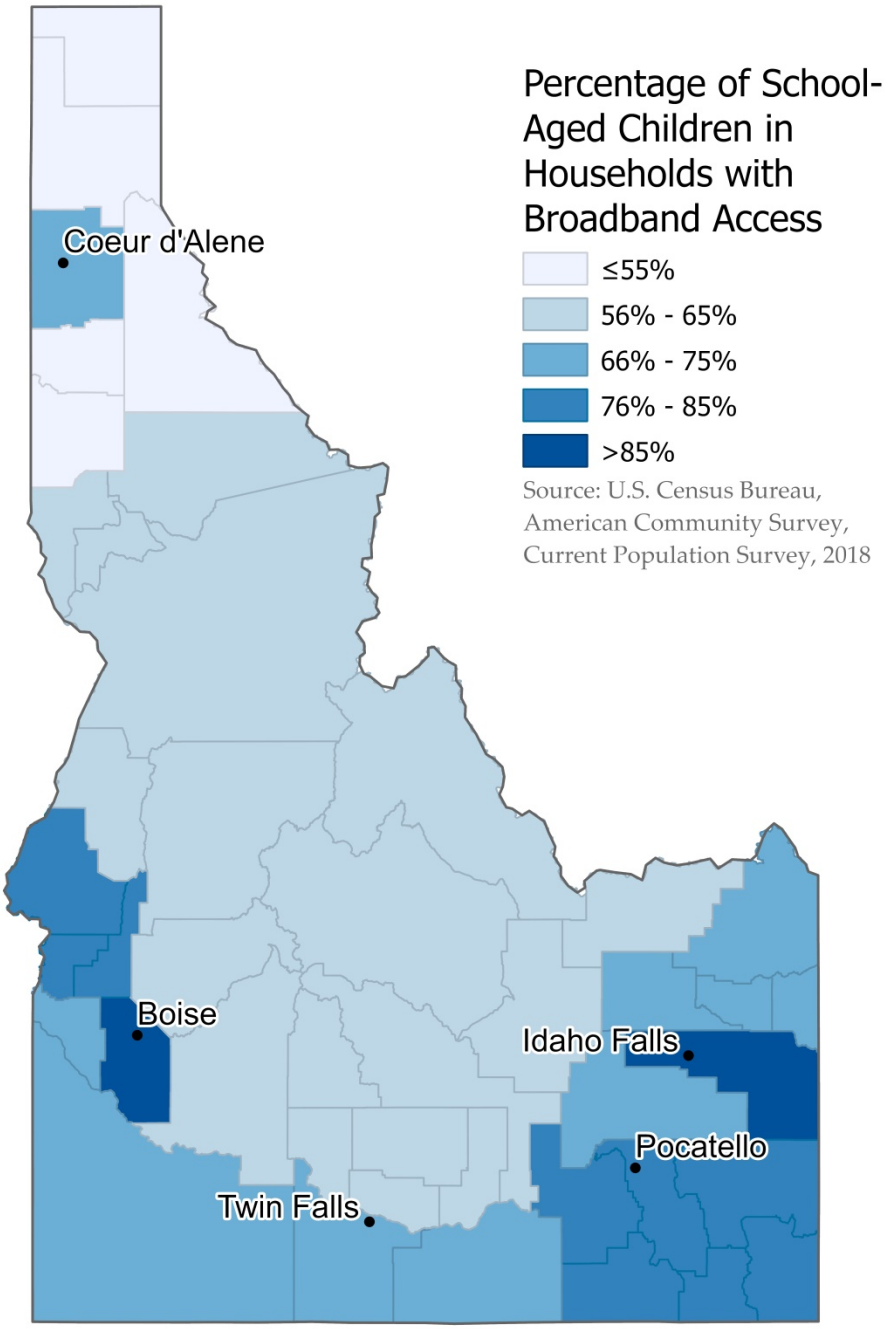


Figure B-12. Idaho

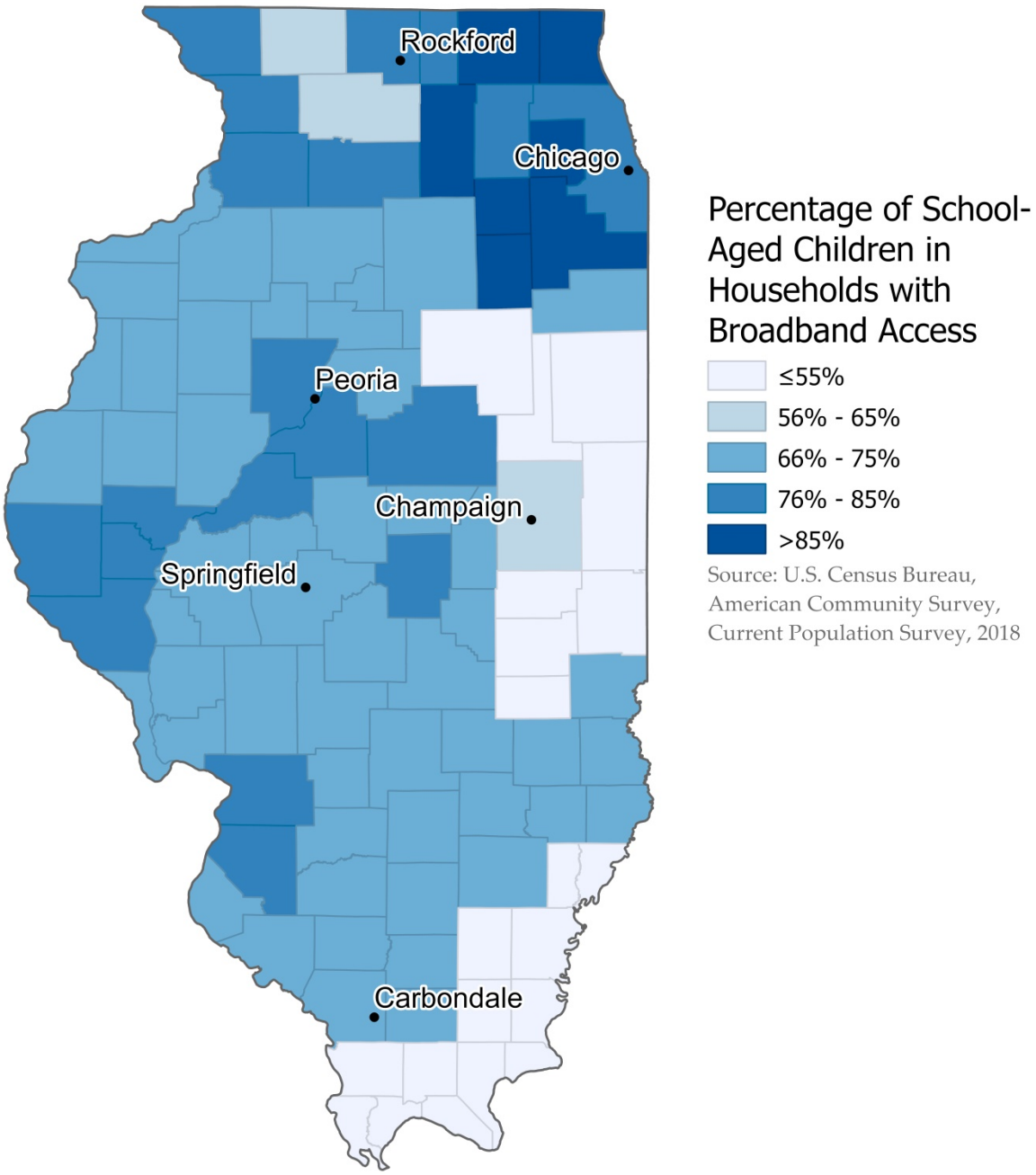


Figure B-13. Illinois

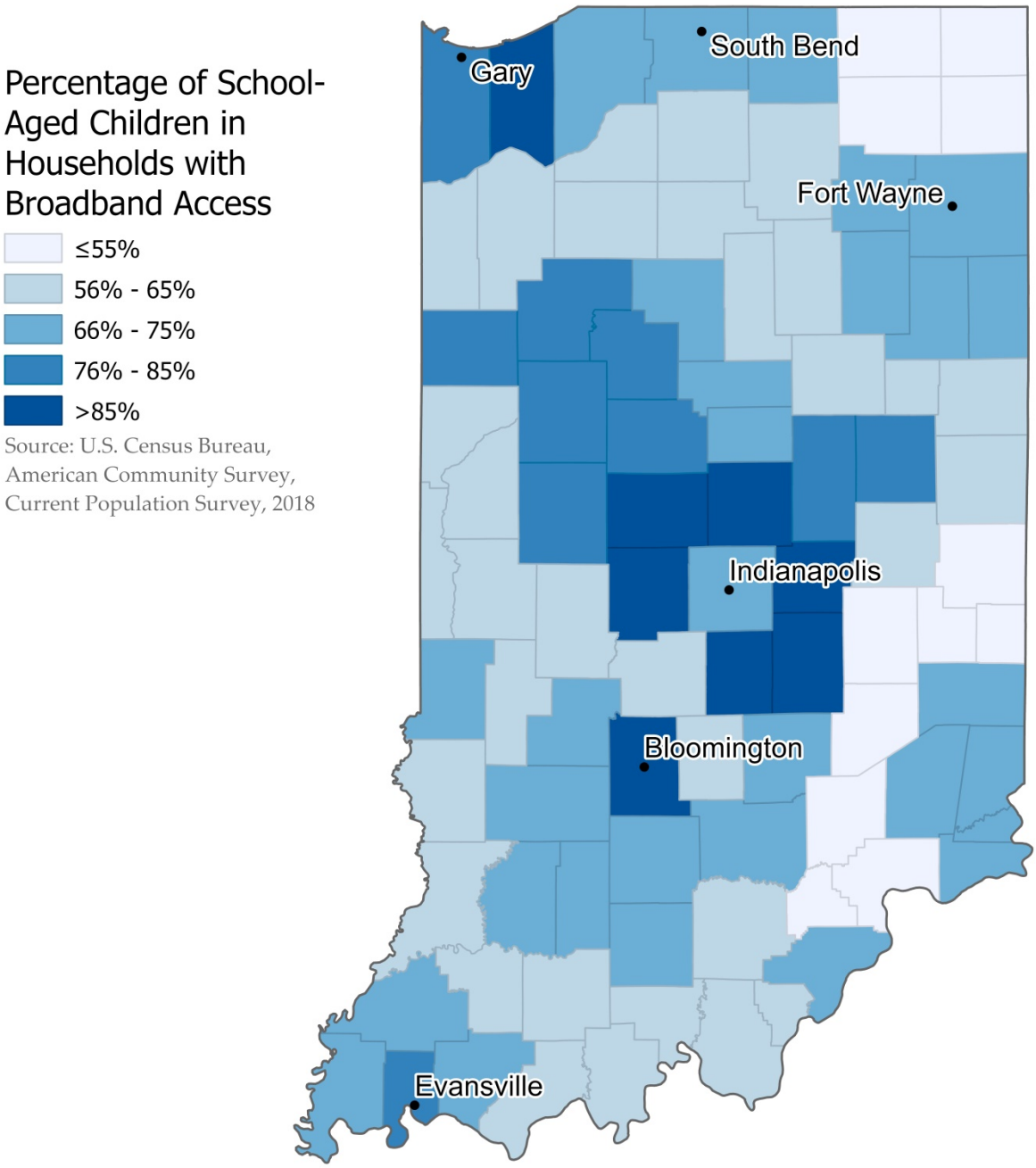


Figure B-14. Indiana

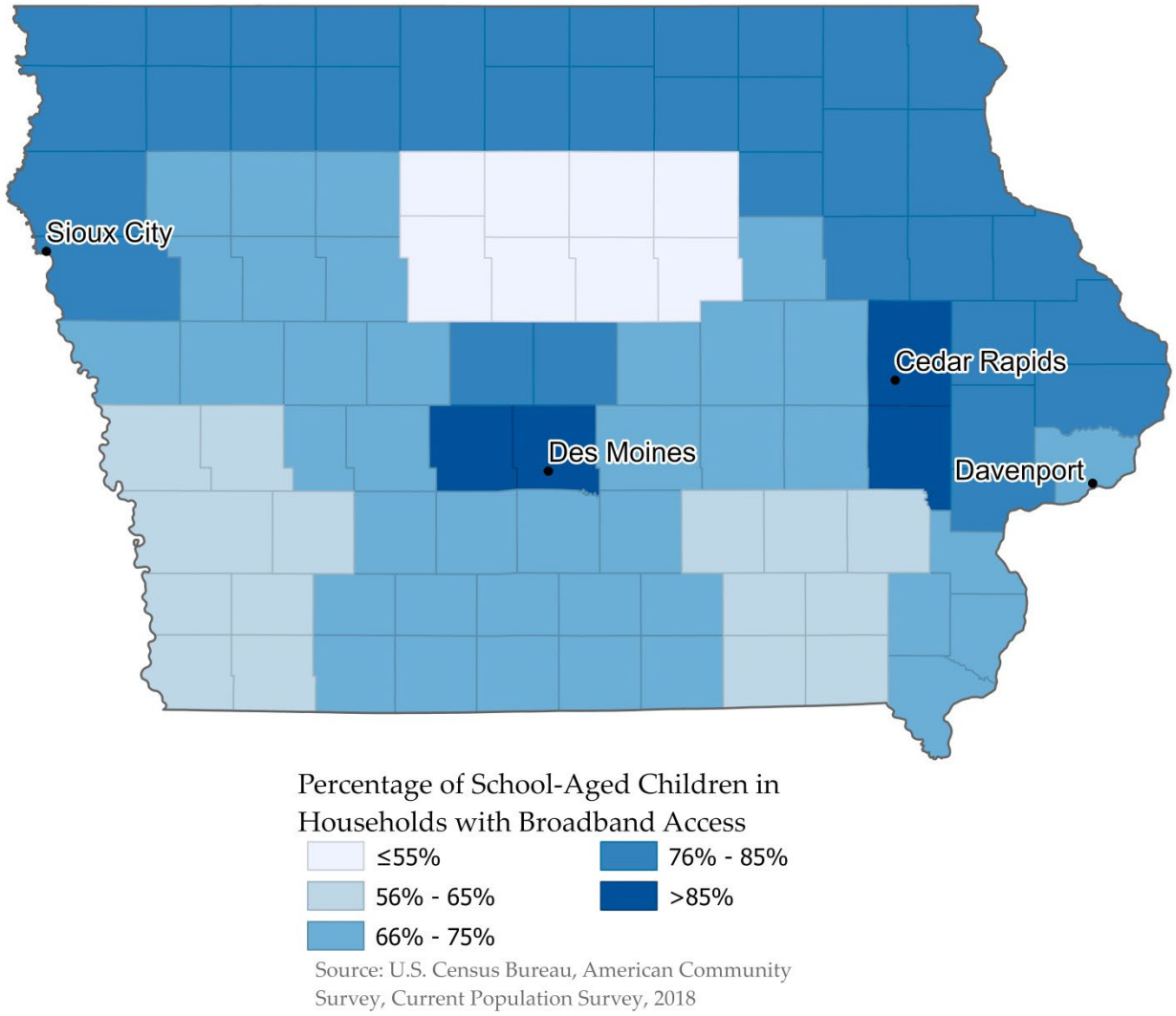
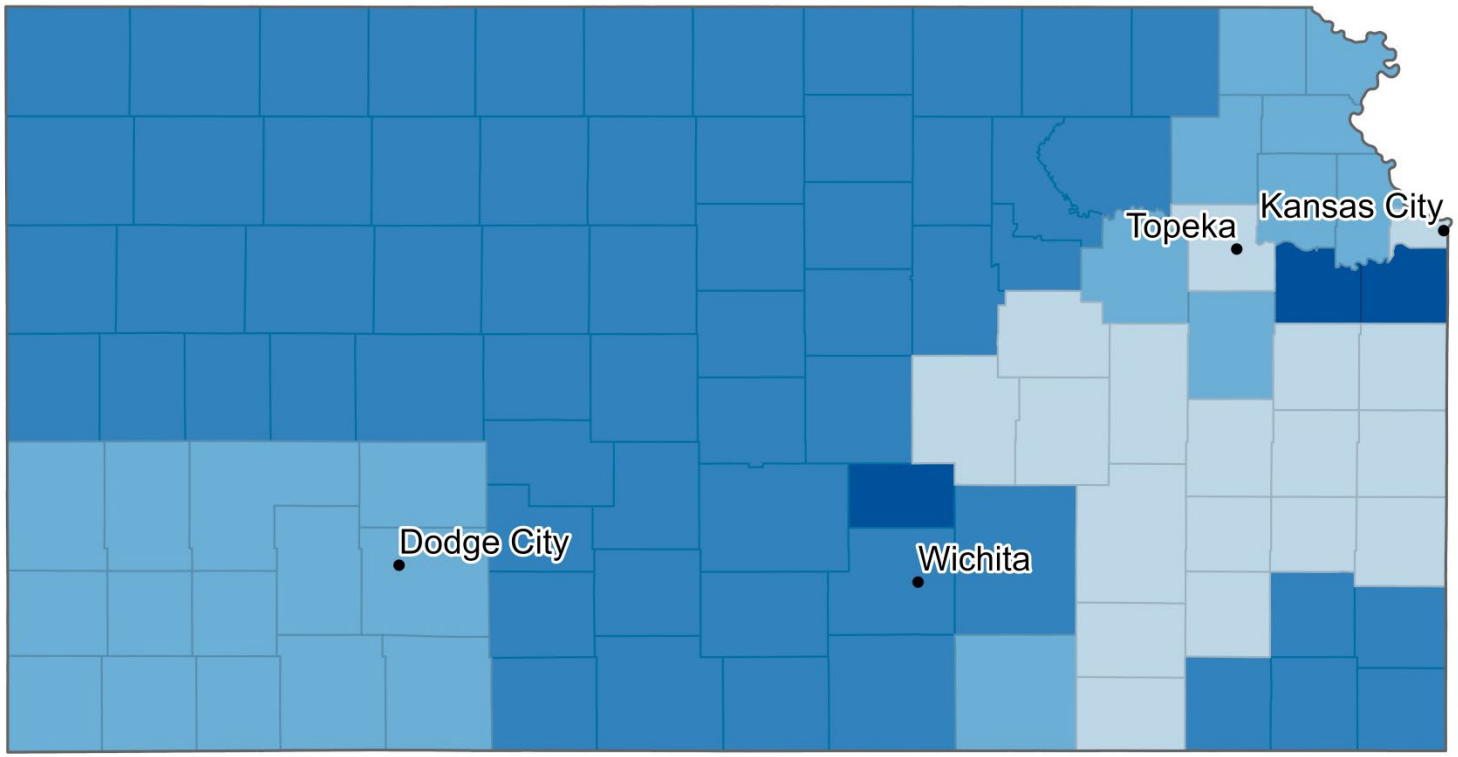


Figure B-15. Iowa



Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Broadband Access

≤55%
56% - 65%
66% - 75%
76% - 85%
>85%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Current Population Survey, 2018

Figure B-16. Kansas

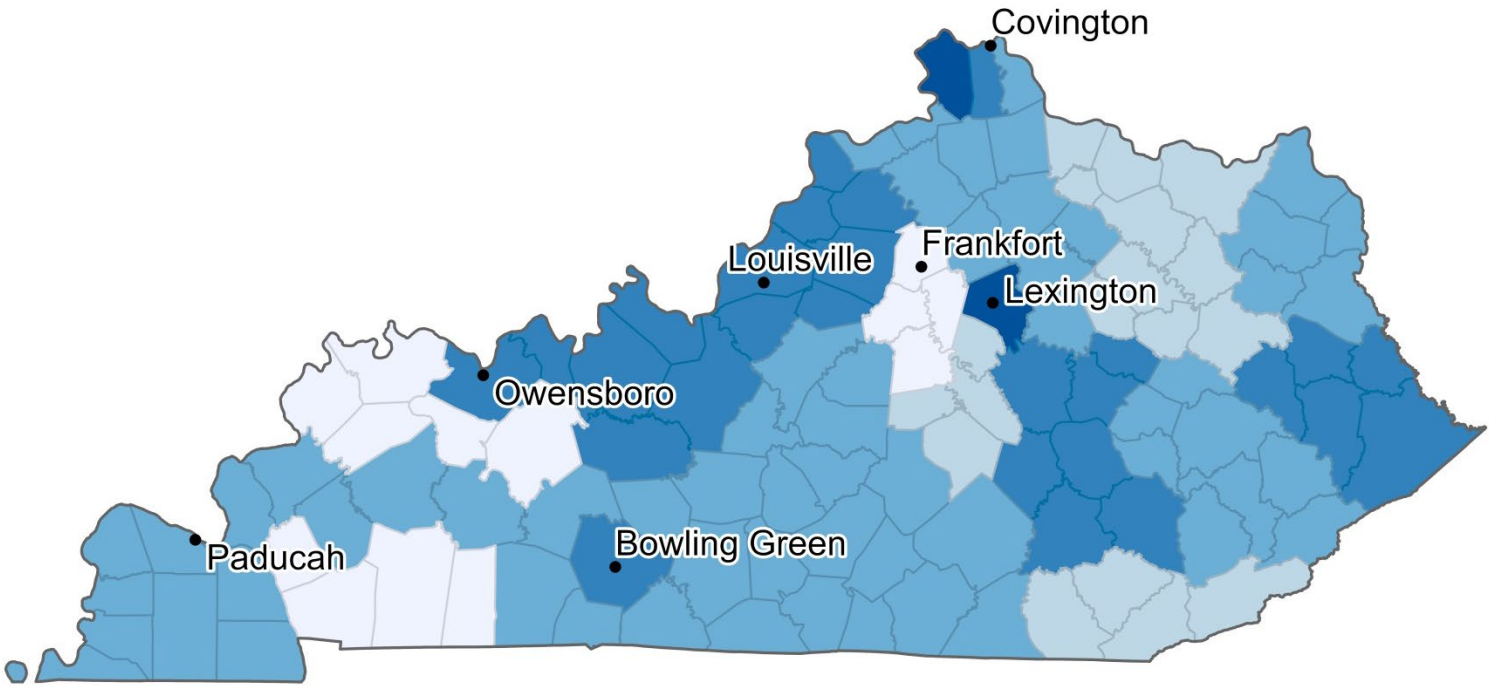


Figure B-17. Kentucky

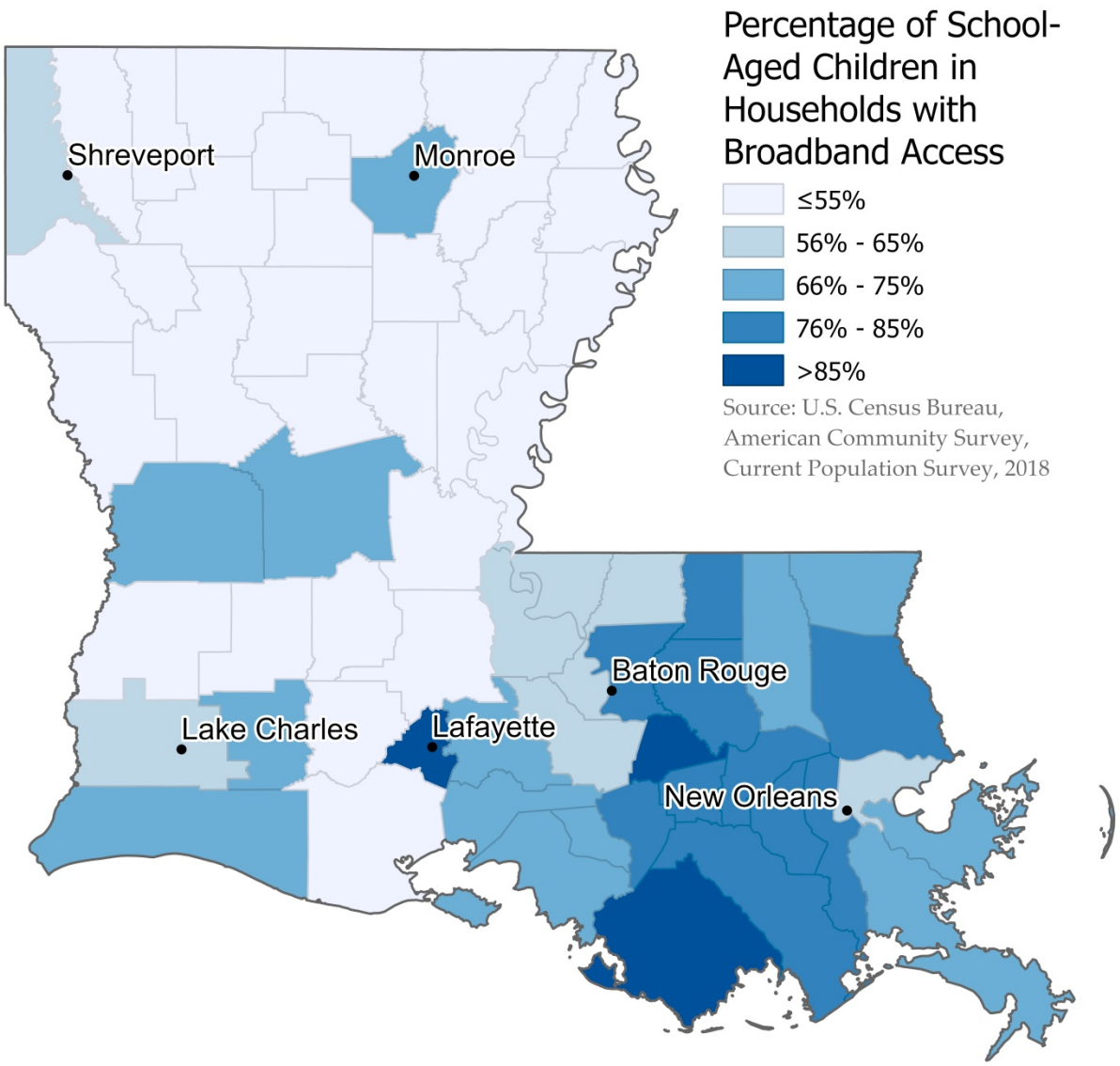


Figure B-18. Louisiana

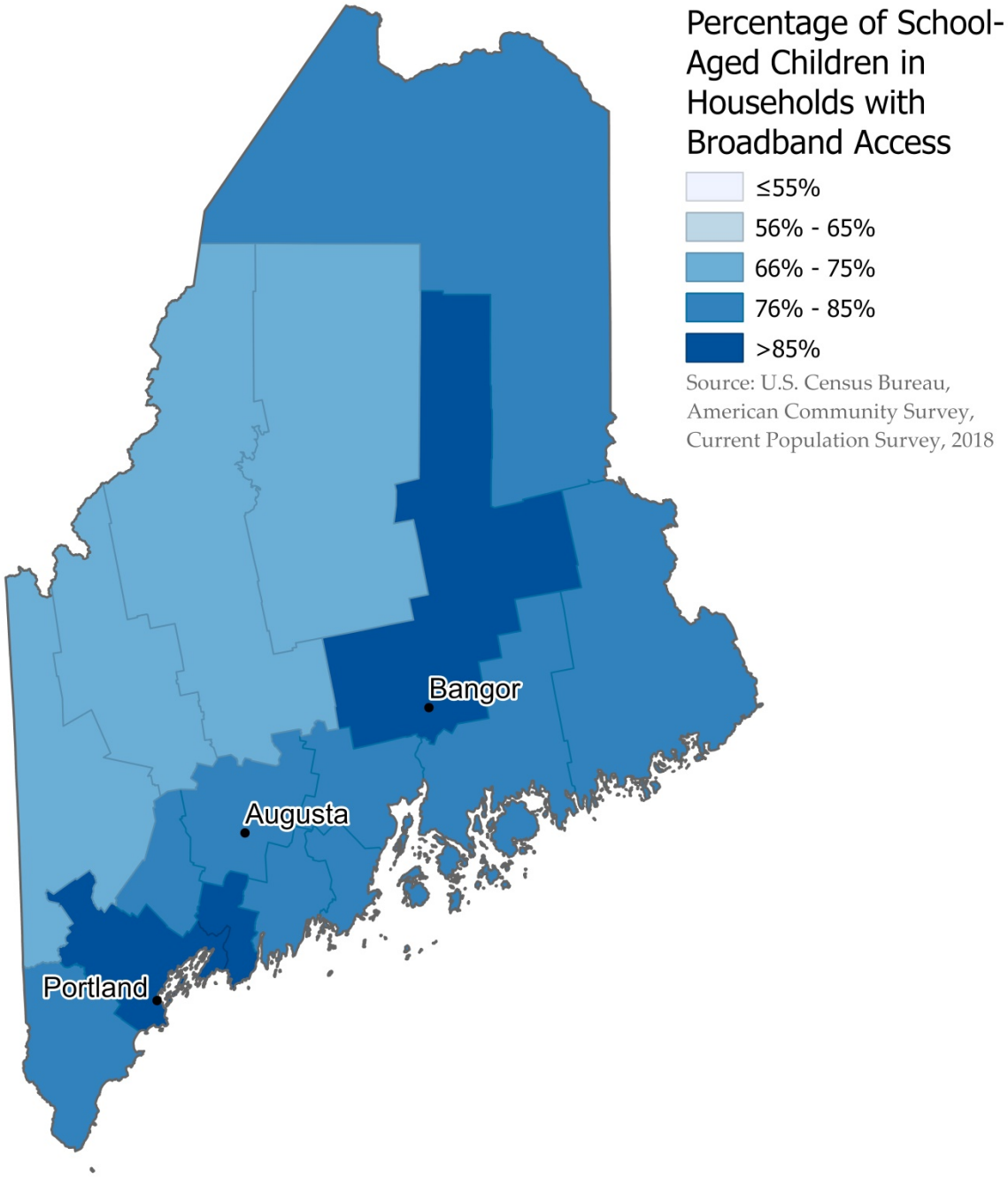


Figure B-19. Maine

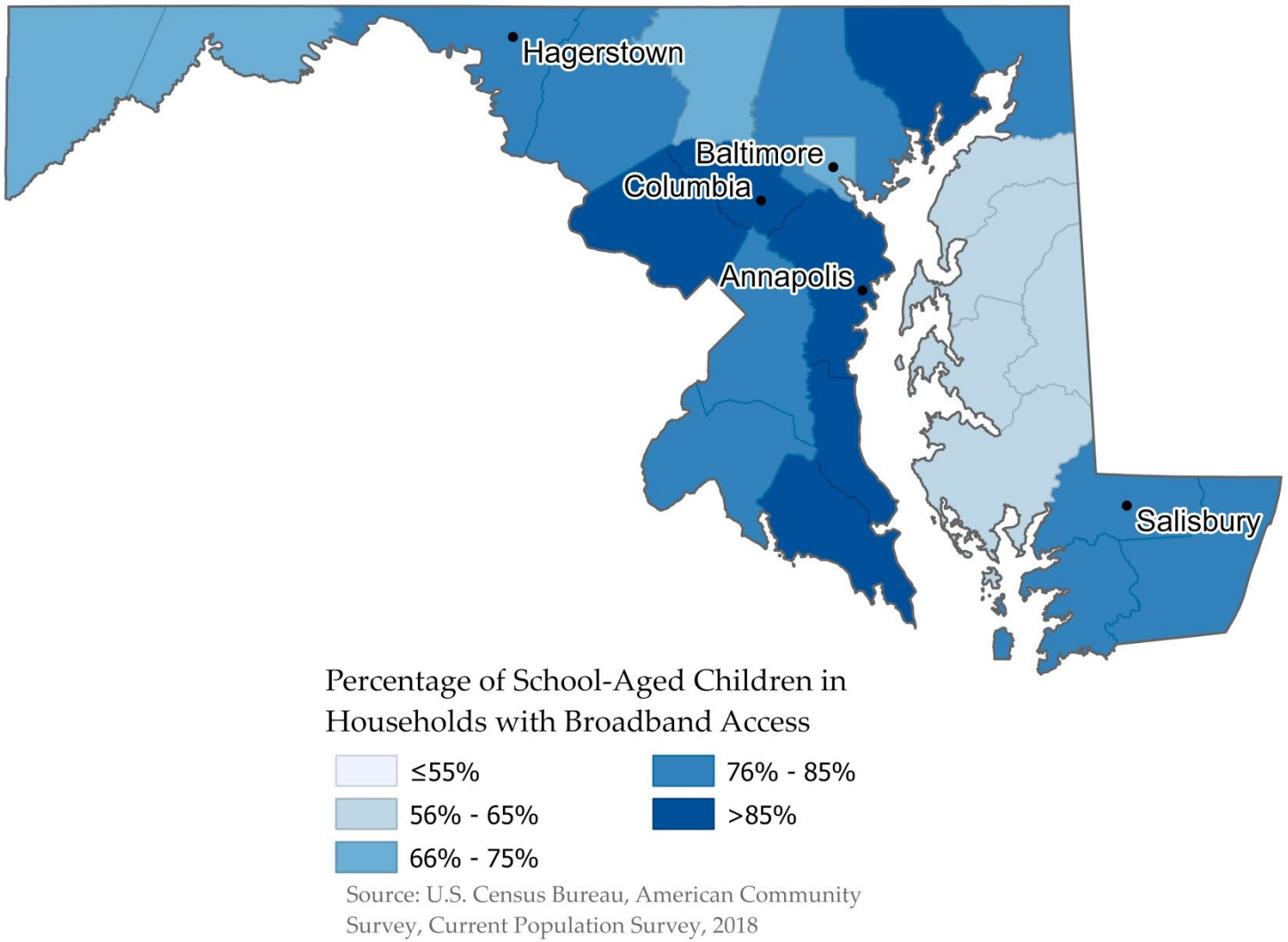


Figure B-20. Maryland

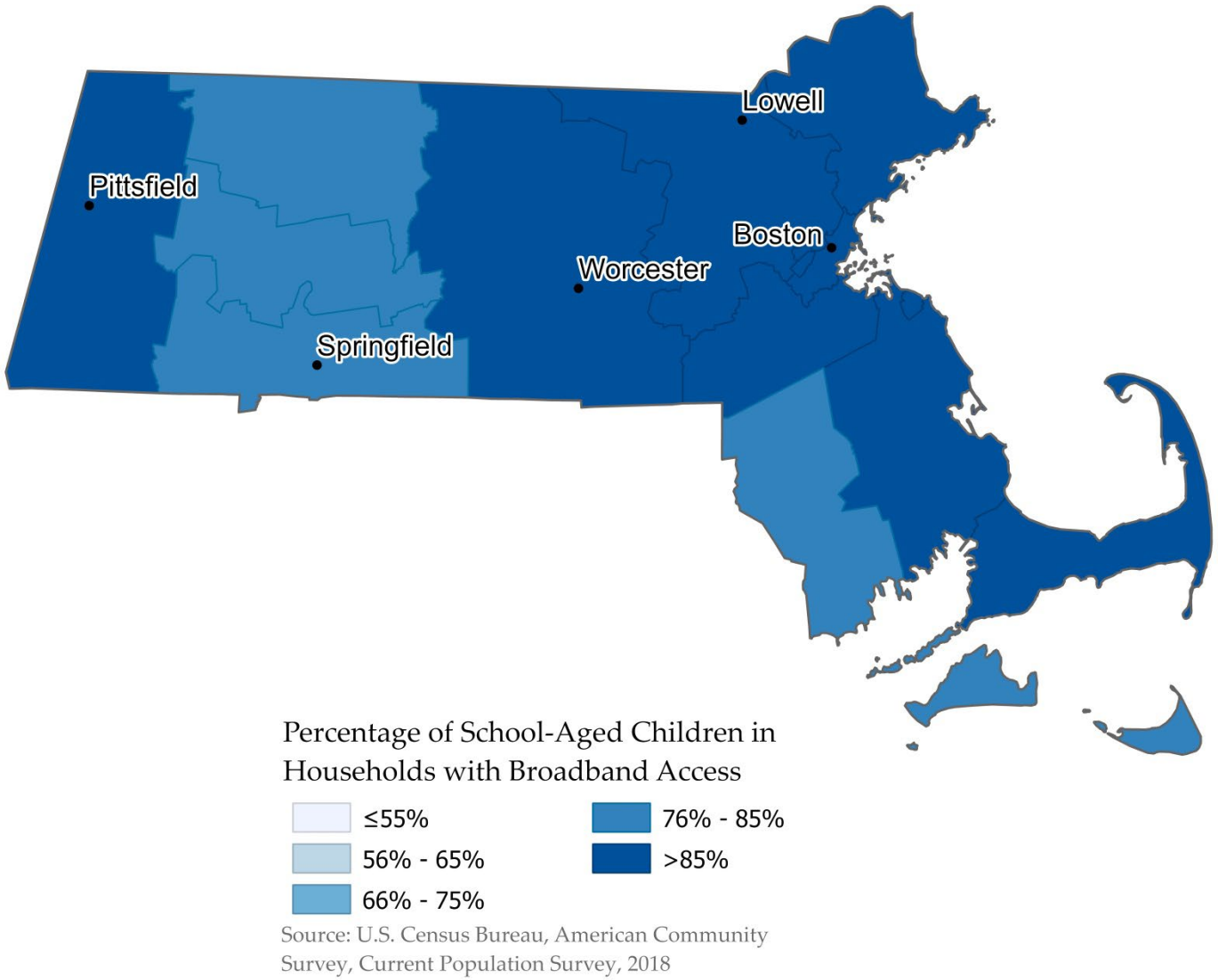


Figure B-21. Massachusetts

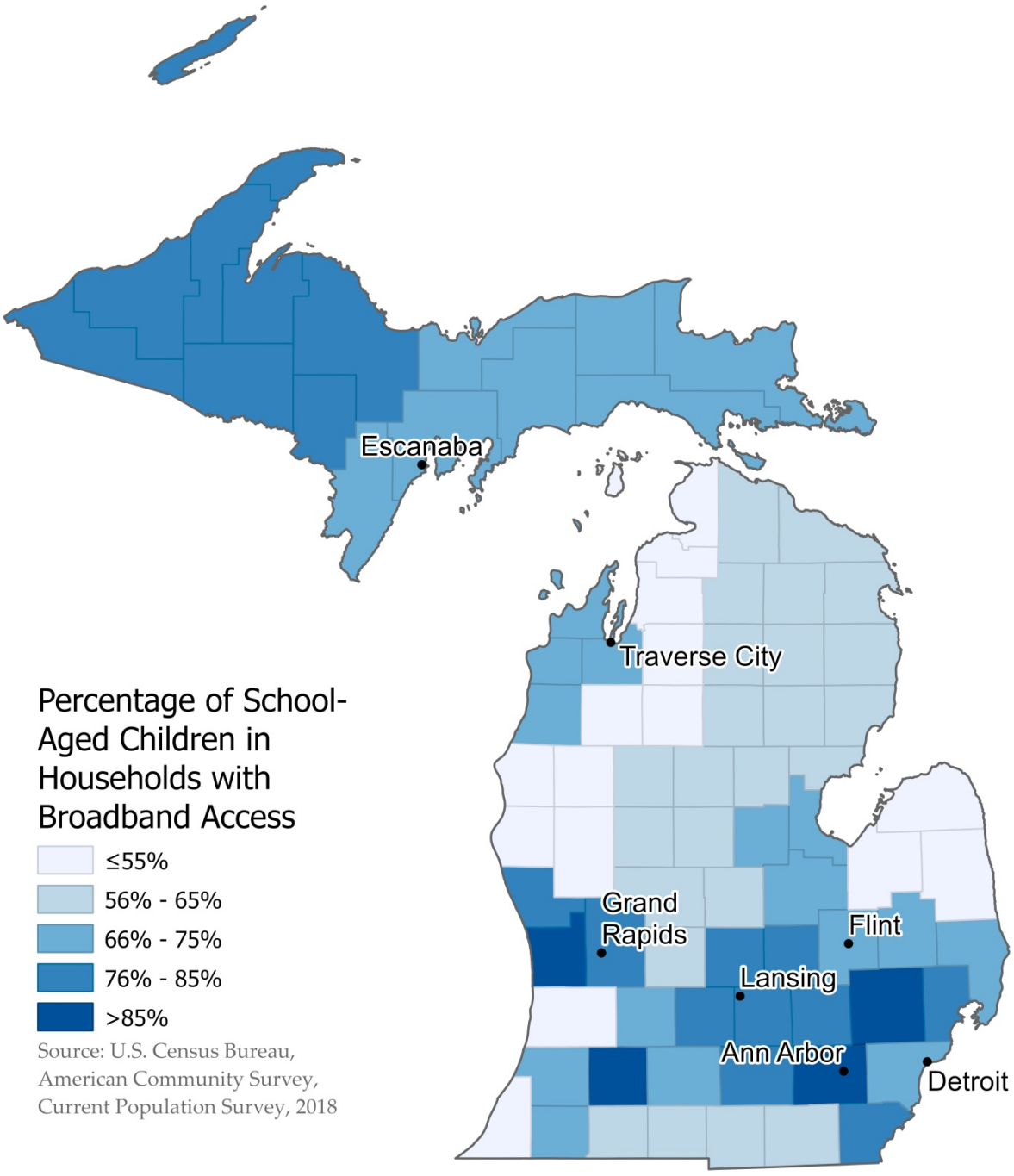


Figure B-22. Michigan

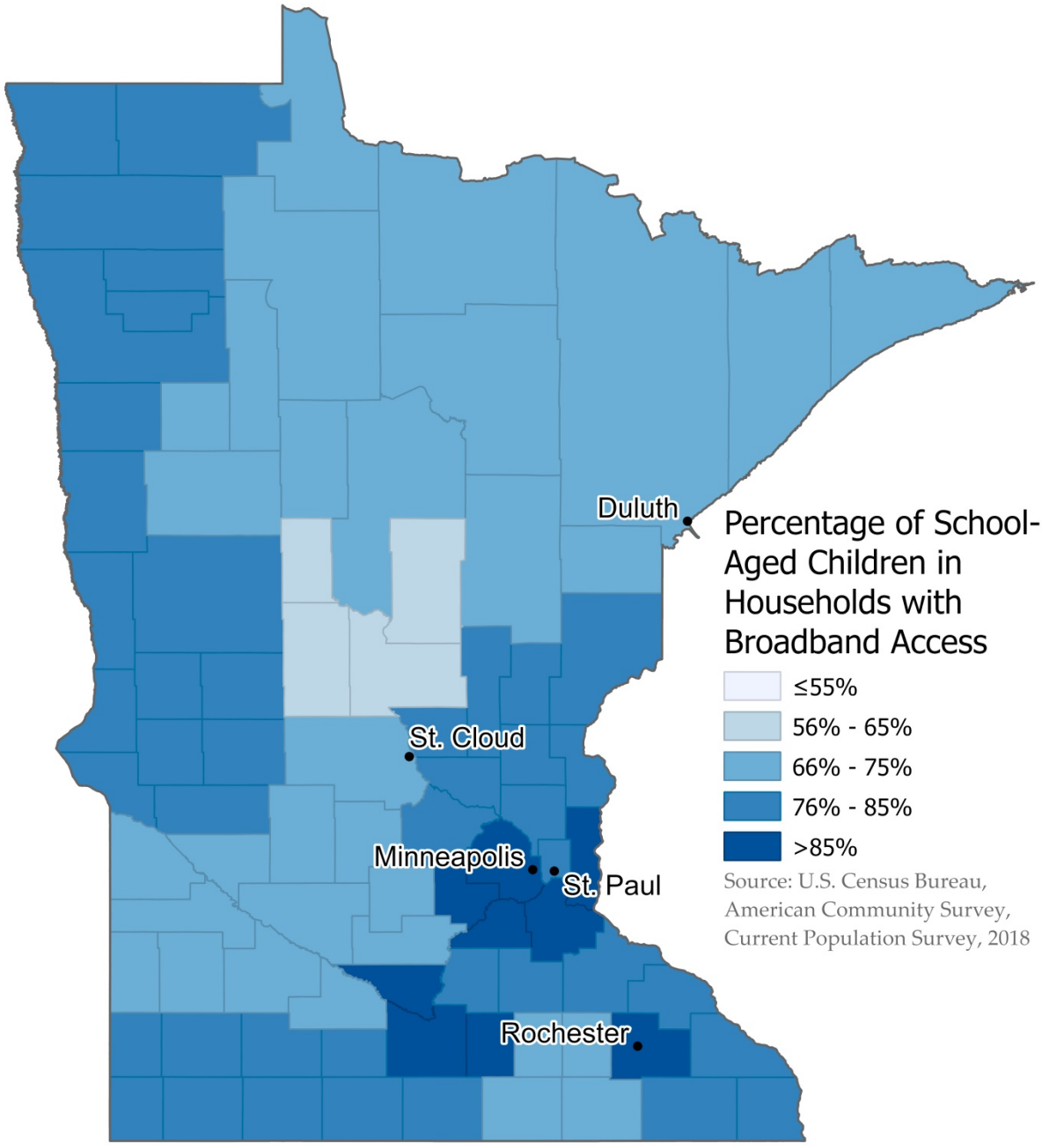


Figure B-23. Minnesota

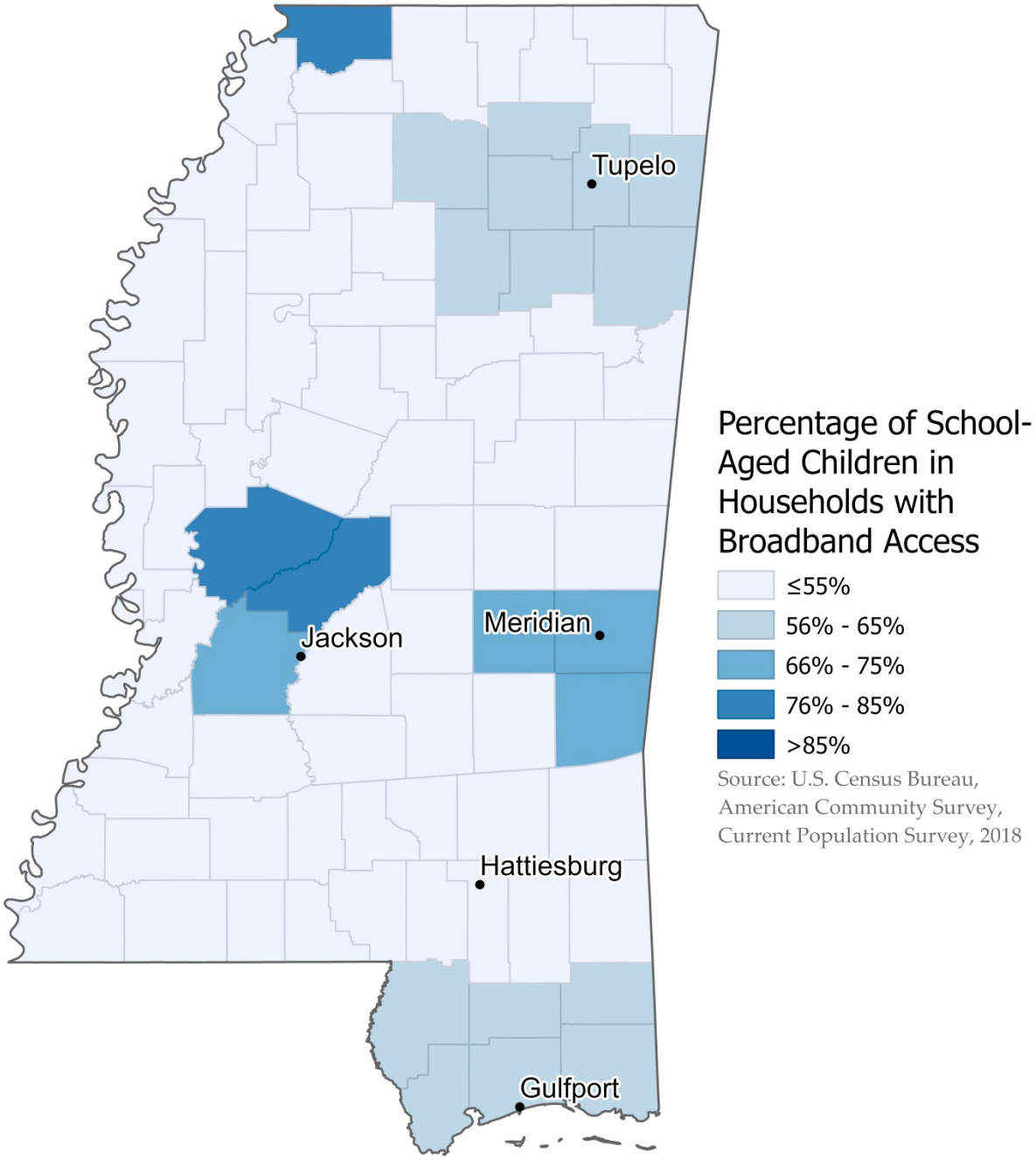


Figure B-24. Mississippi

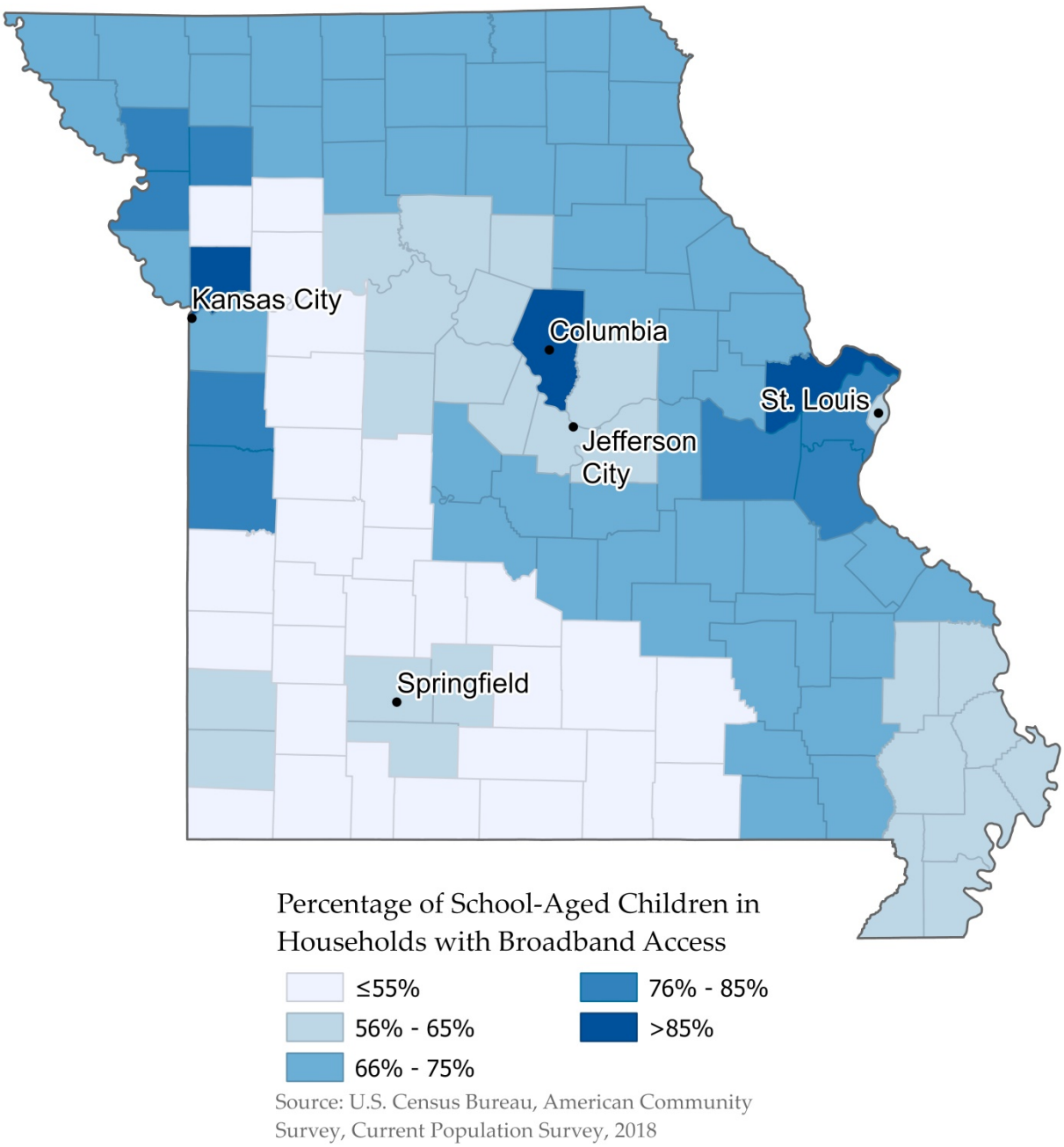


Figure B-25. Missouri

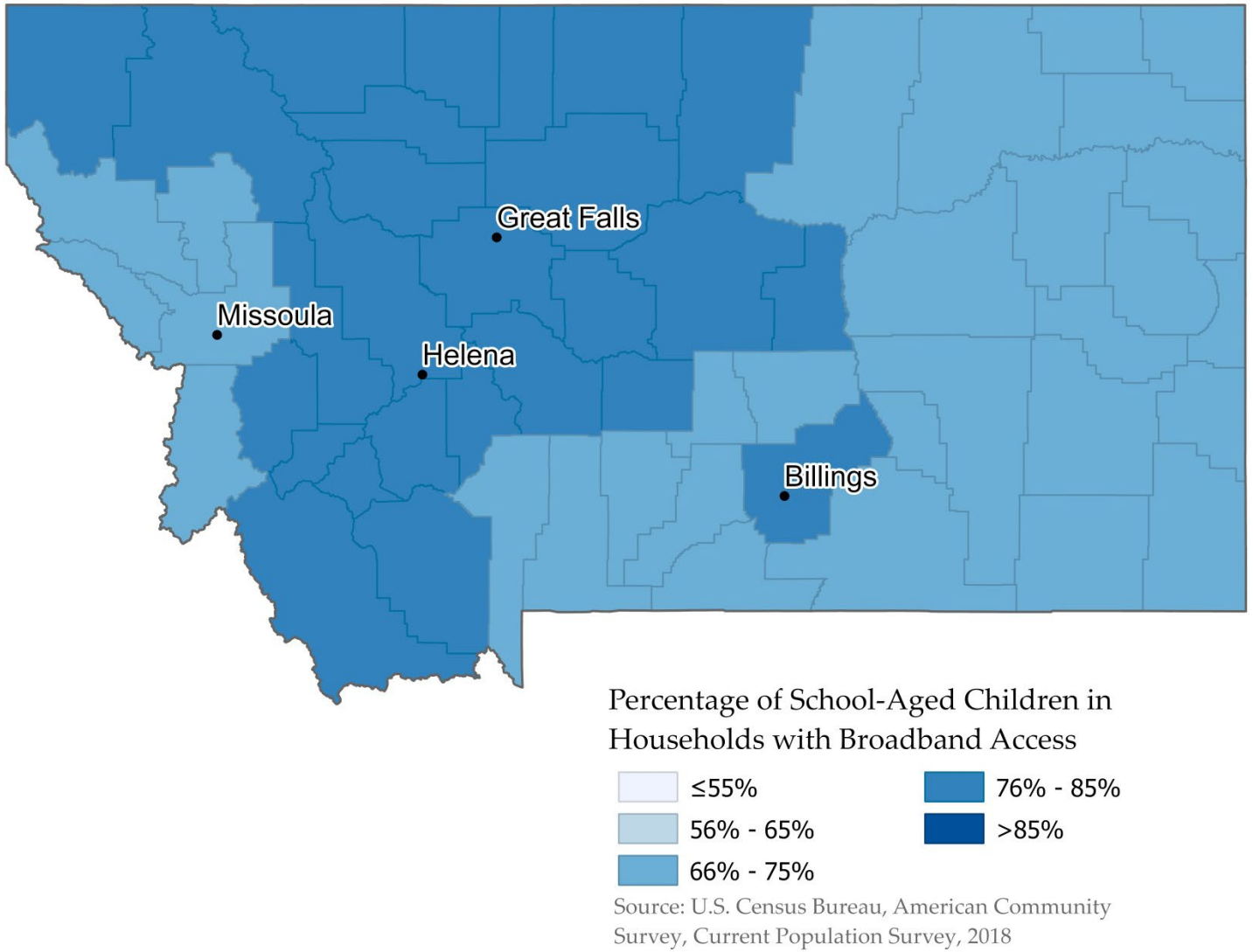


Figure B-26. Montana

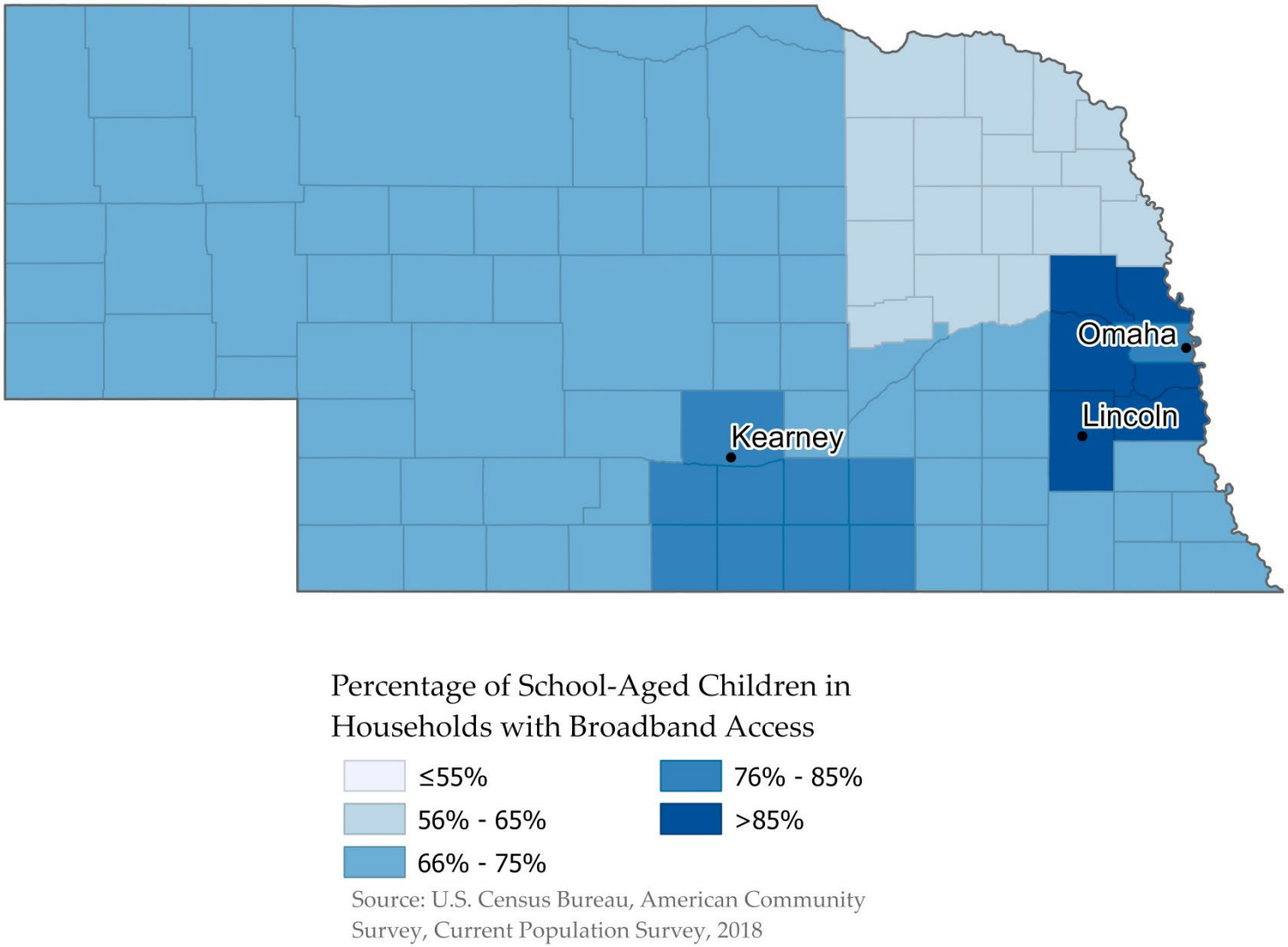


Figure B-27. Nebraska

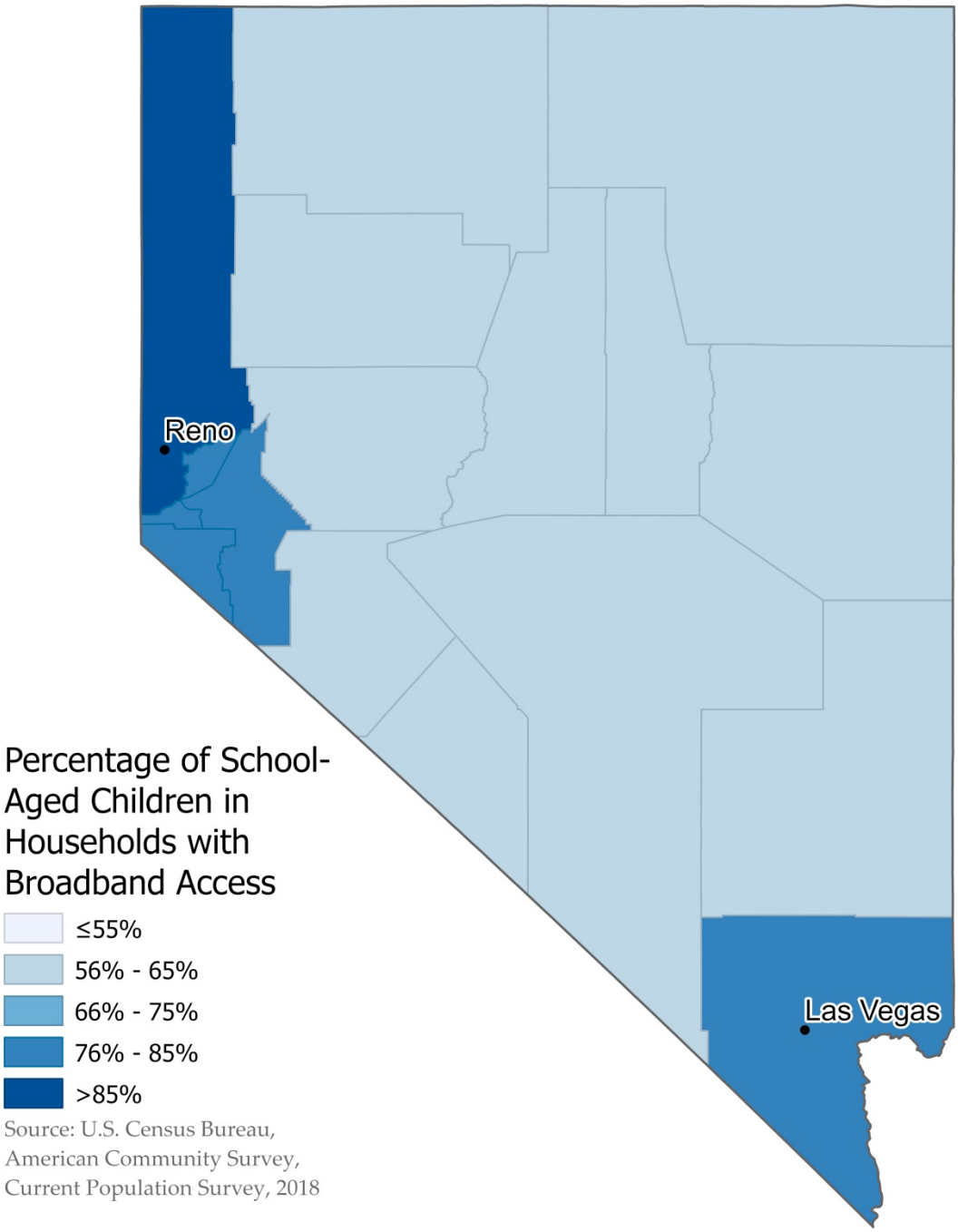


Figure B-28. Nevada

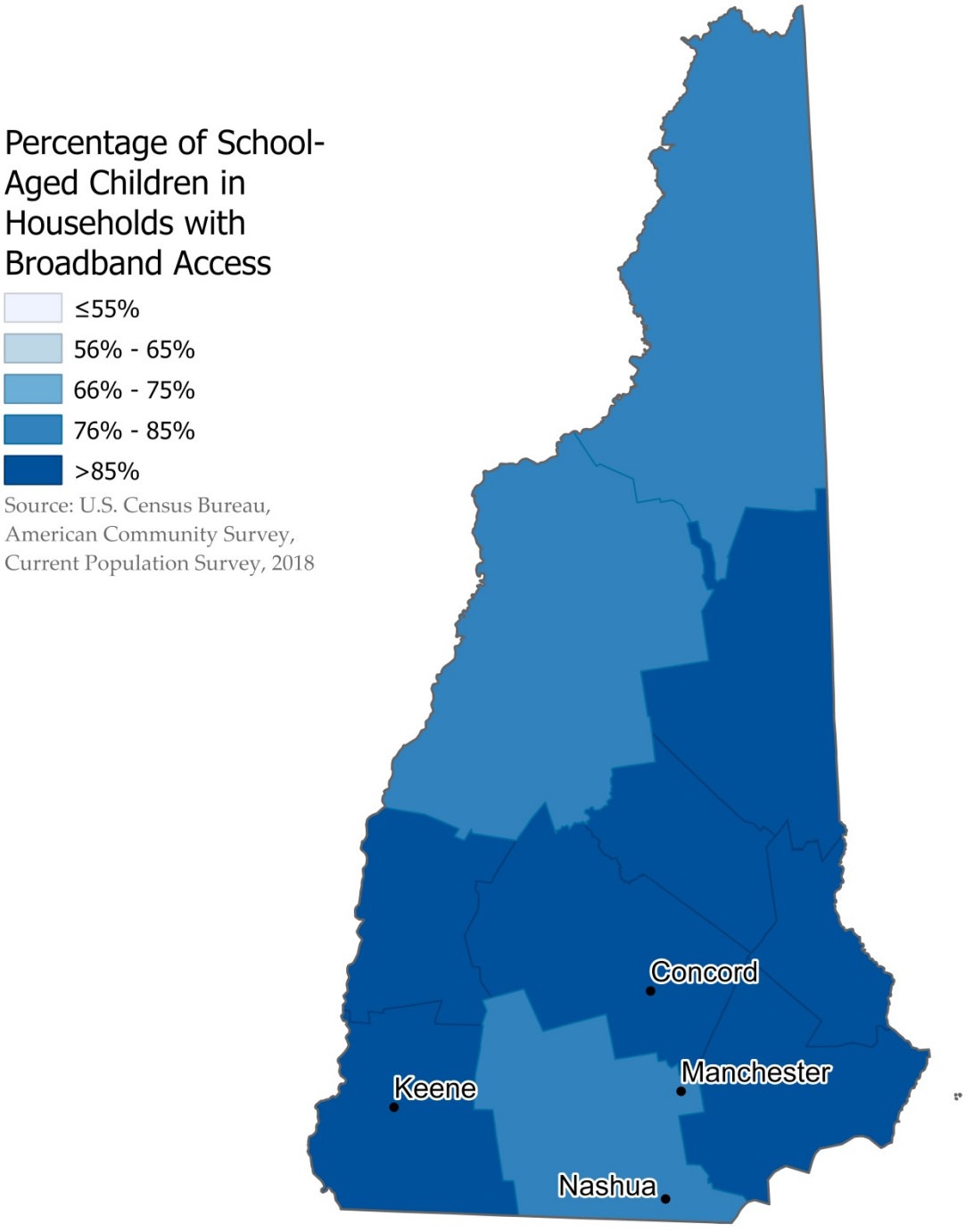


Figure B-29. New Hampshire

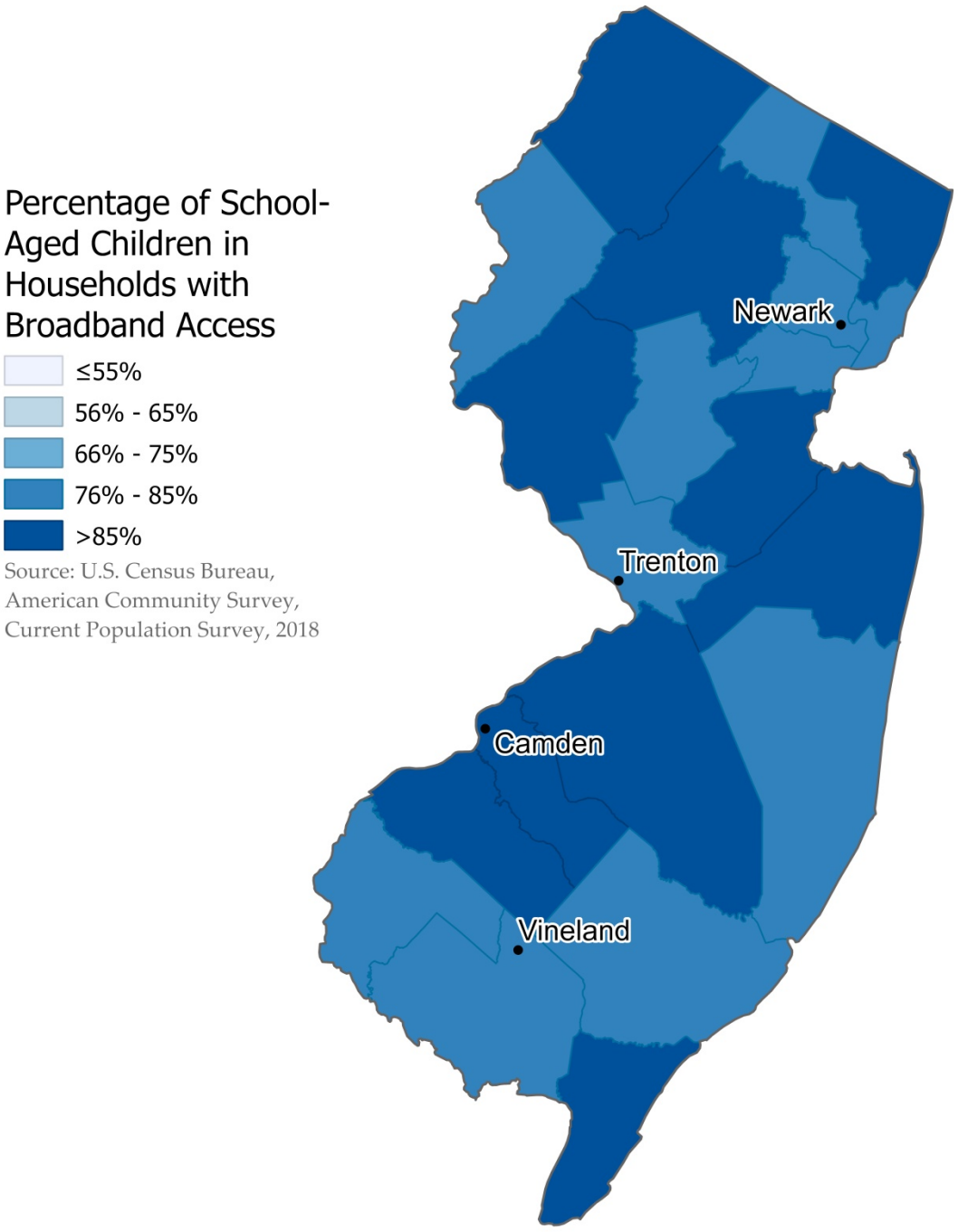
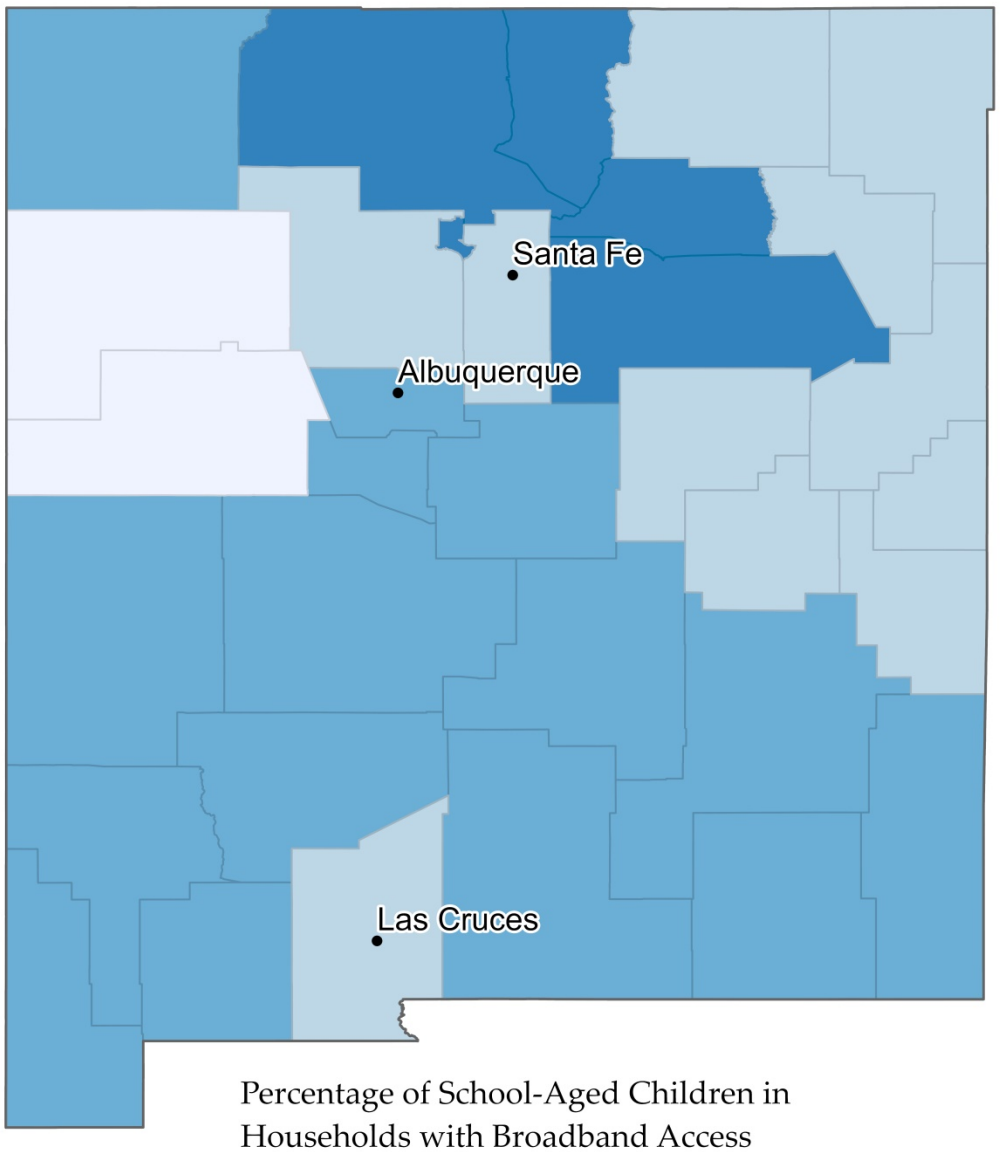


Figure B-30. New Jersey



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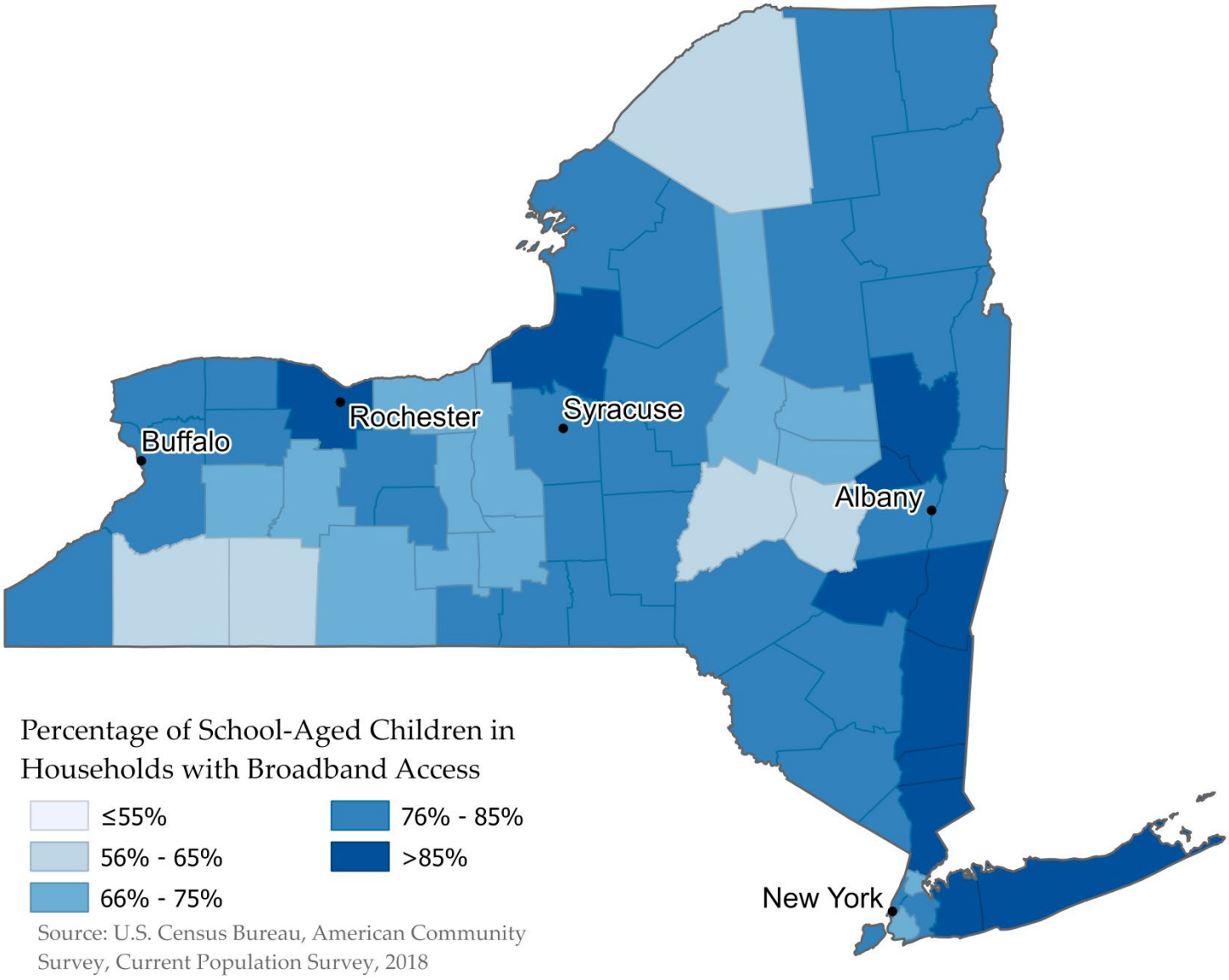

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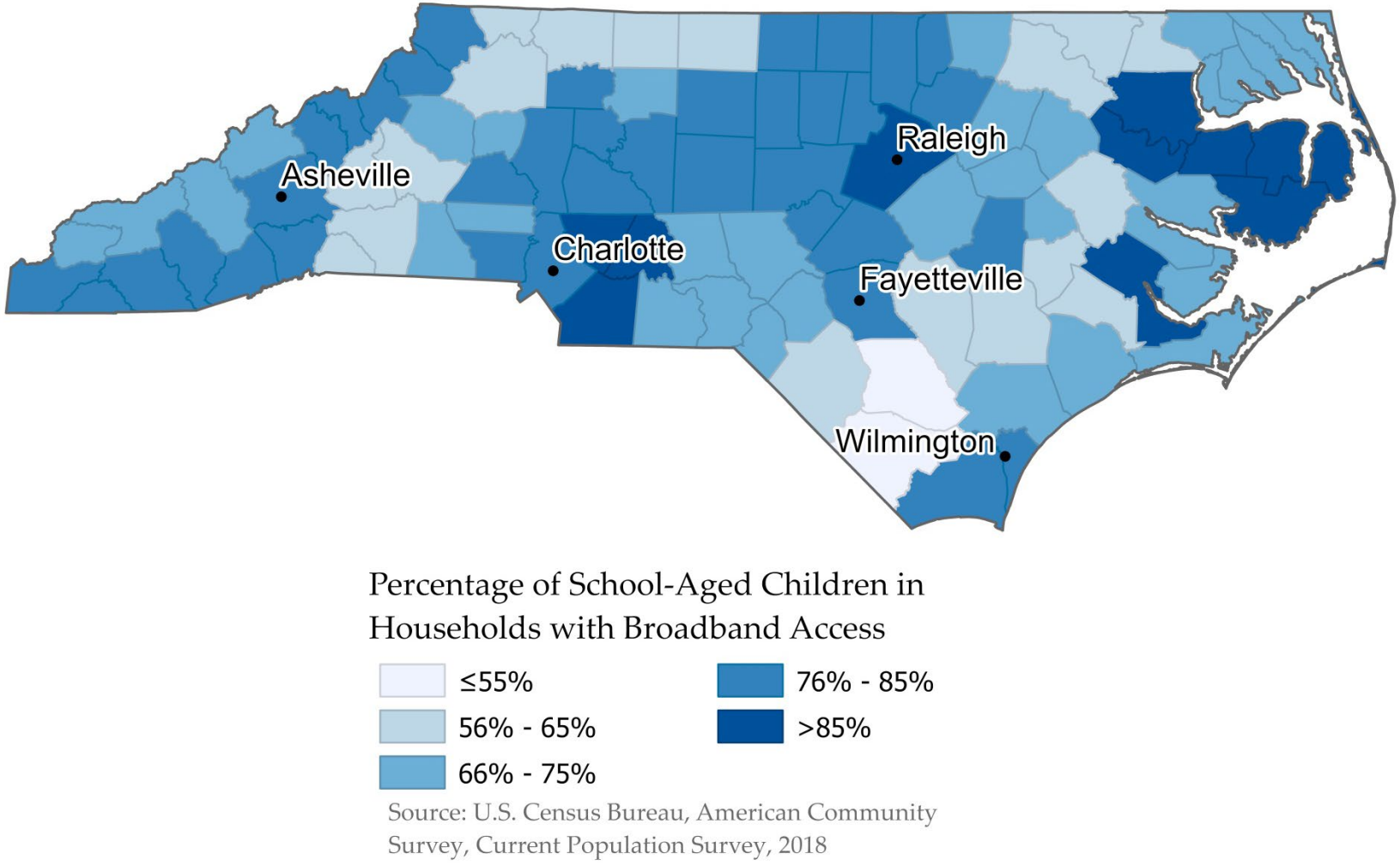


Figure B-33. North Carolina

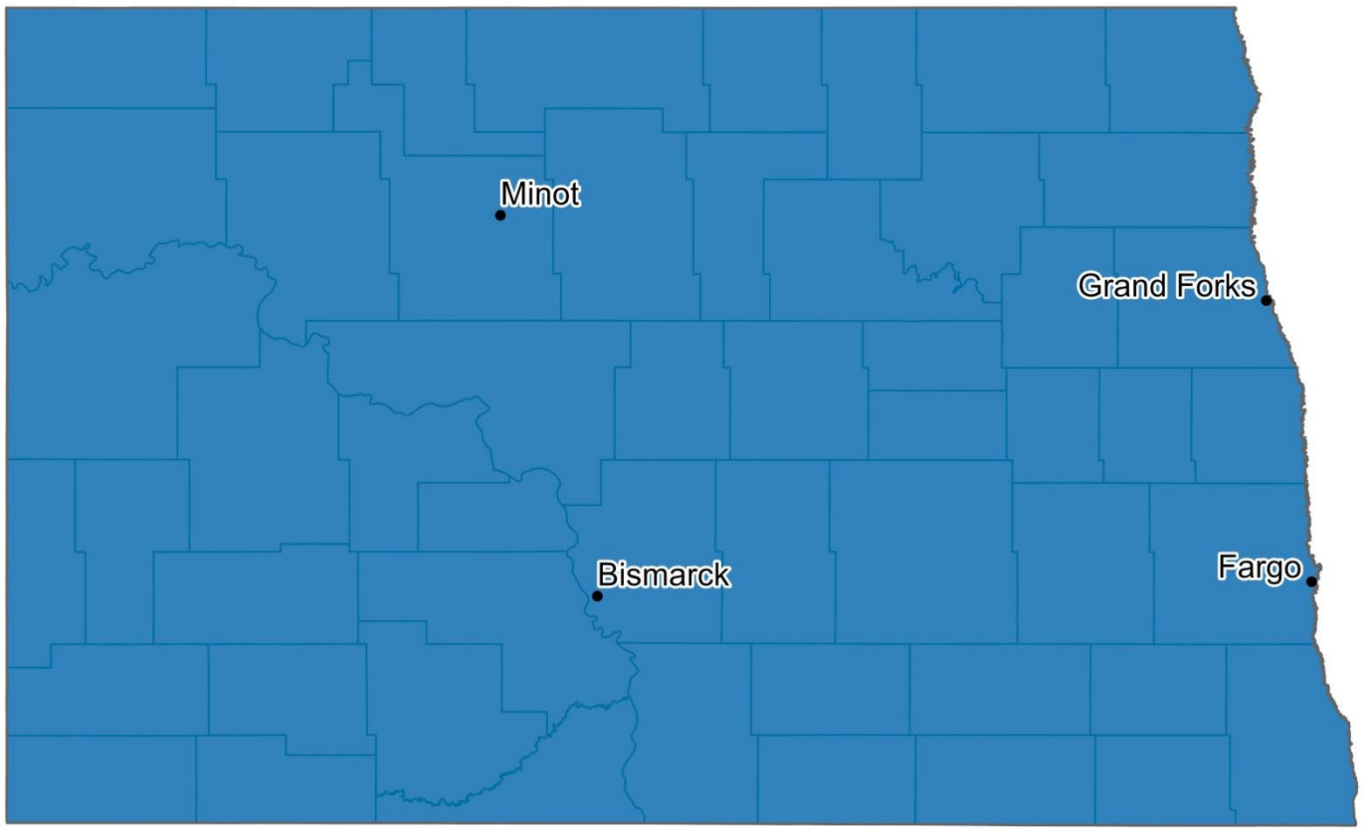


Figure B-34. North Dakota

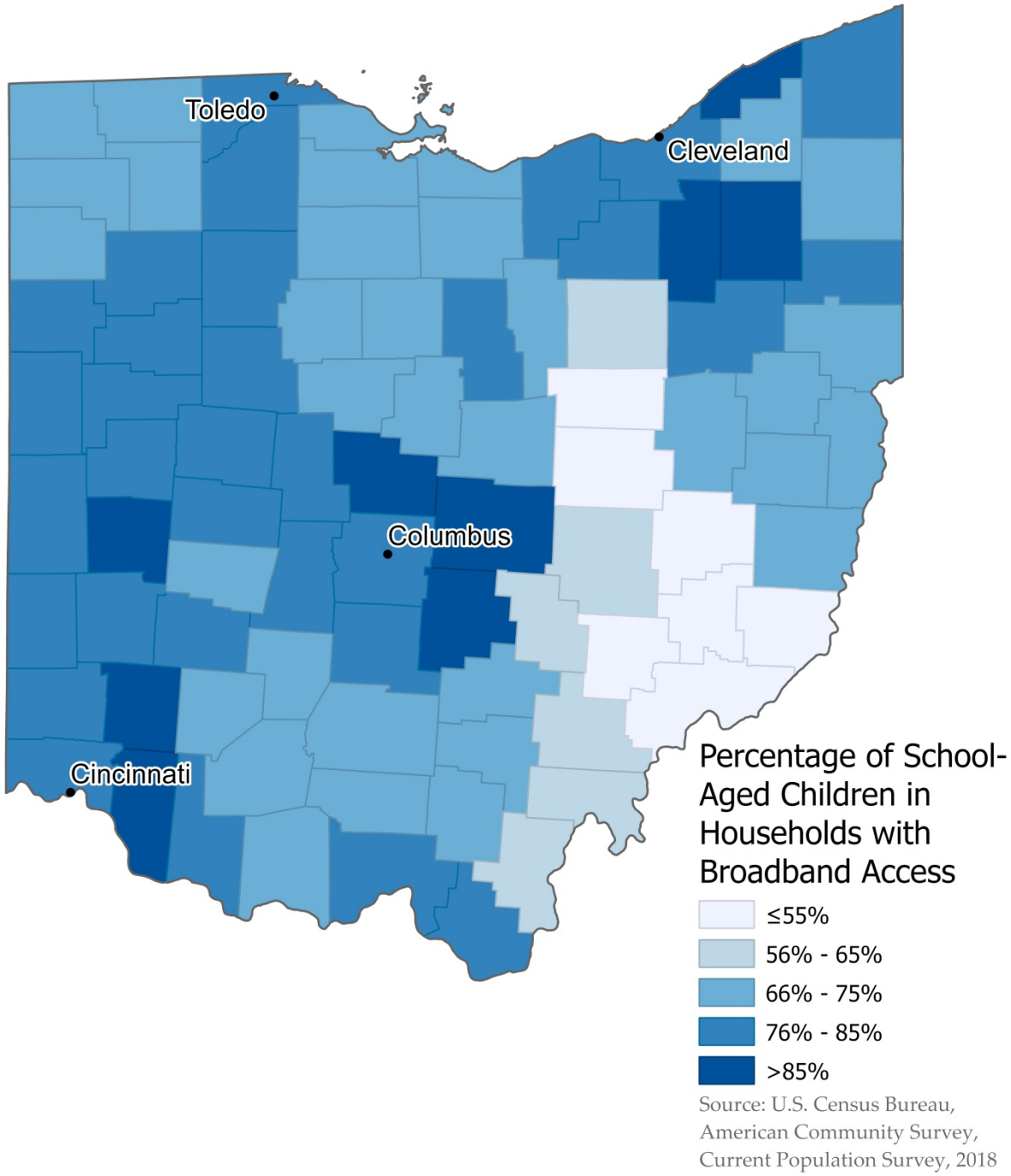
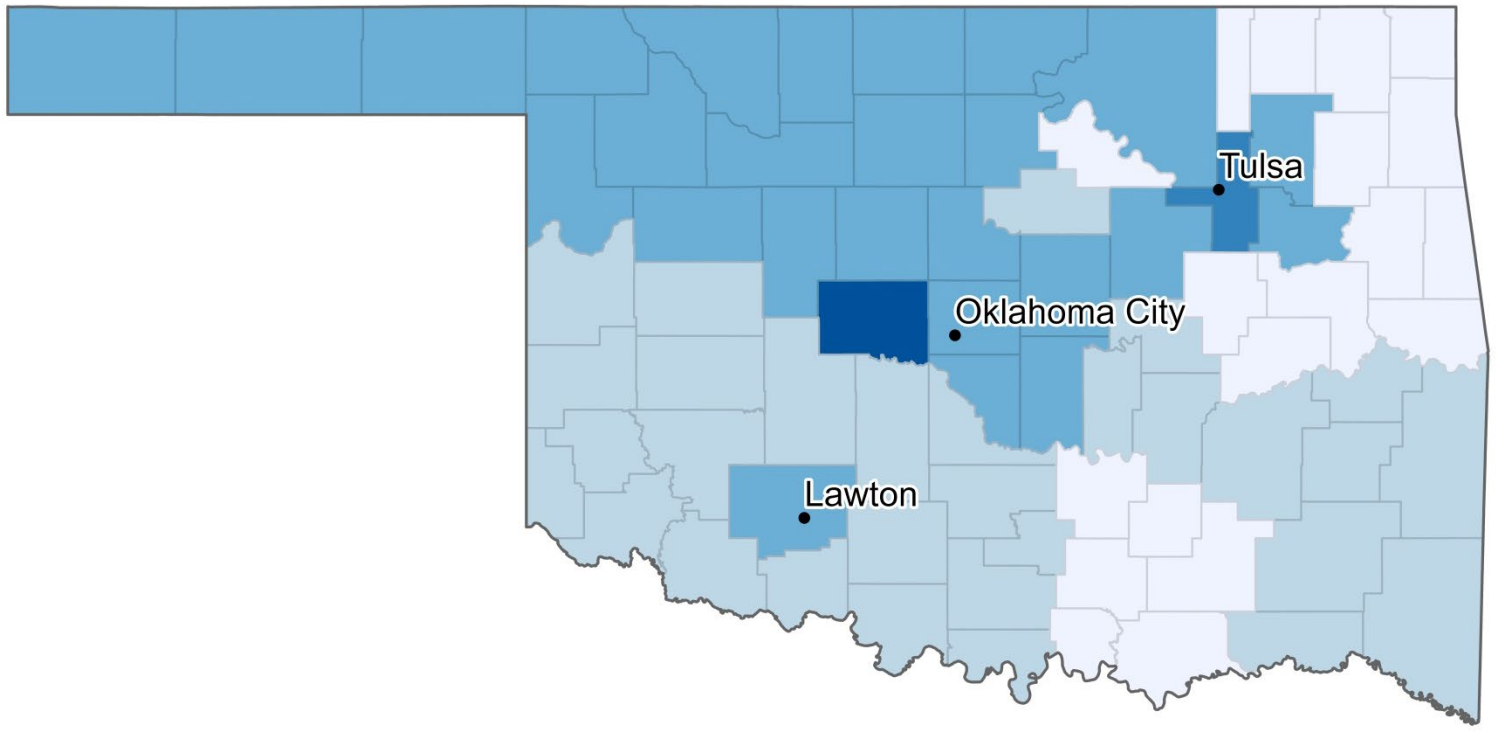


Figure B-35. Ohio



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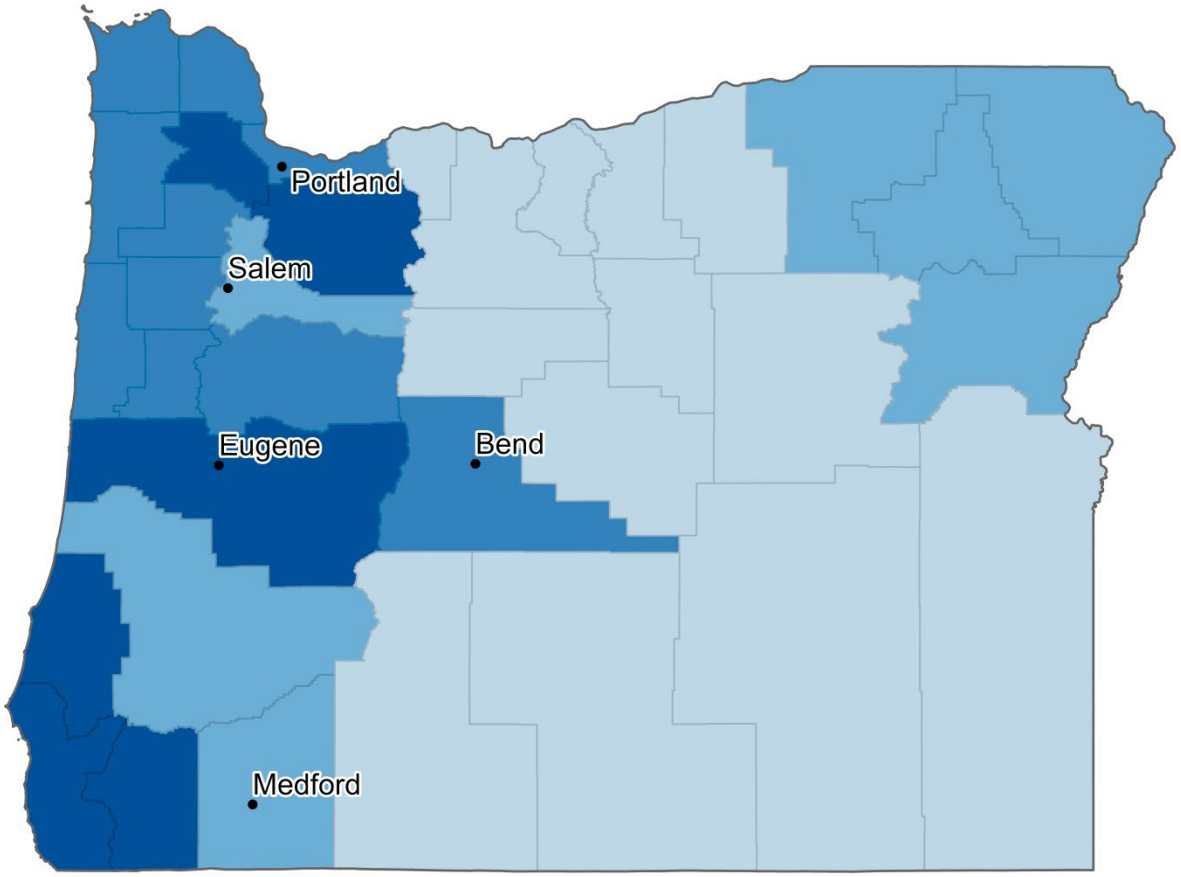


Figure B-37. Oregon

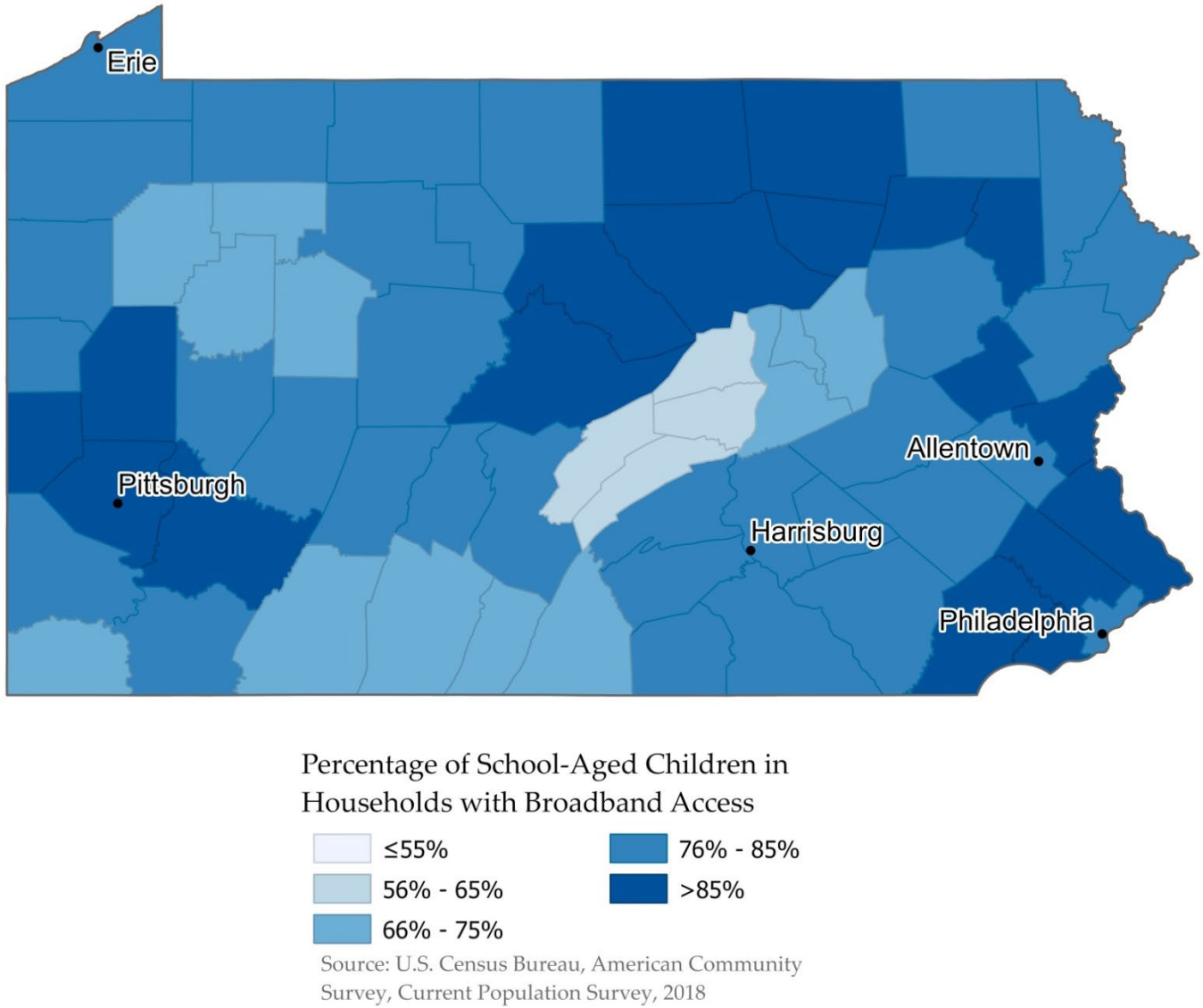


Figure B-38. Pennsylvania

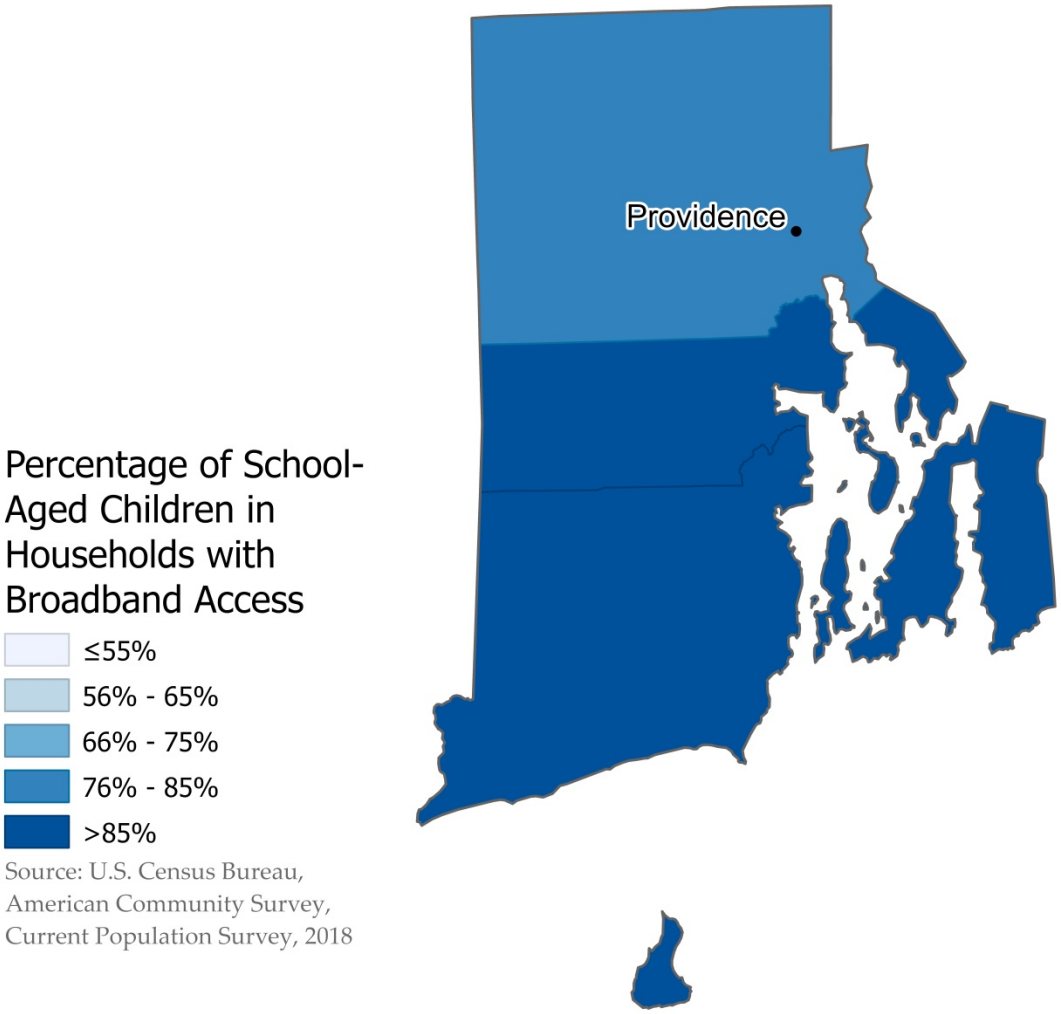


Figure B-39. Rhode Island

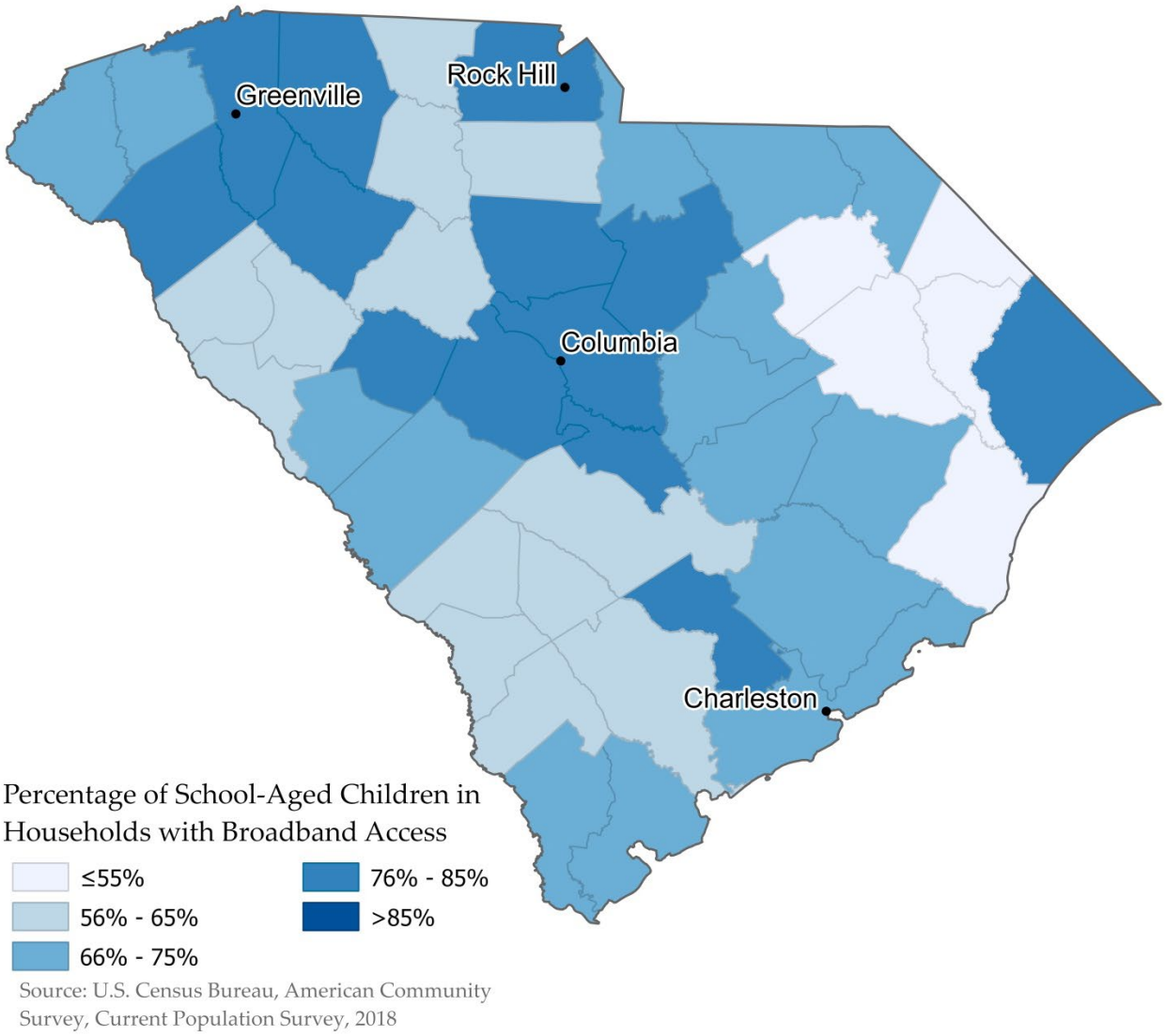


Figure B-40. South Carolina

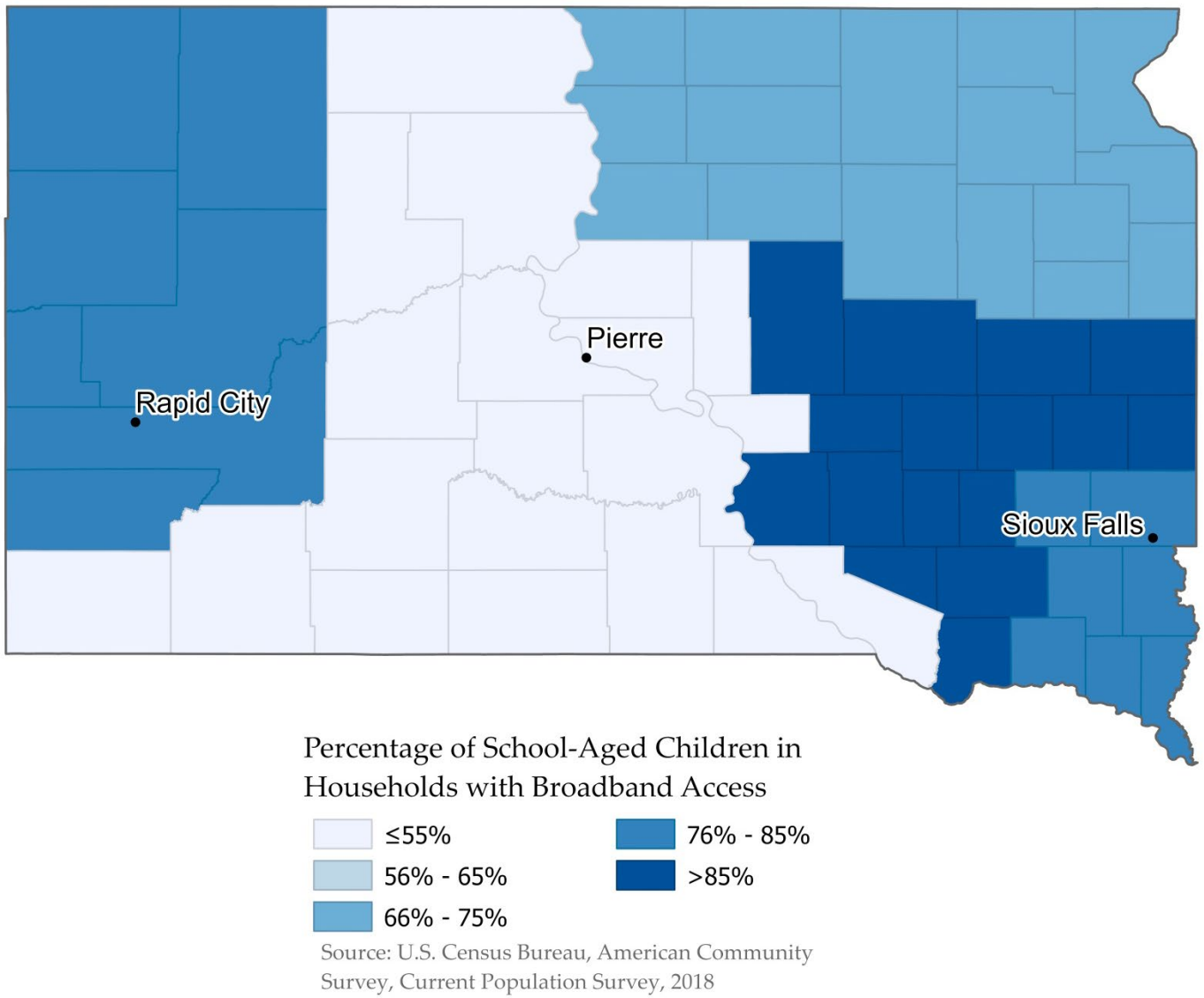


Figure B-41. South Dakota

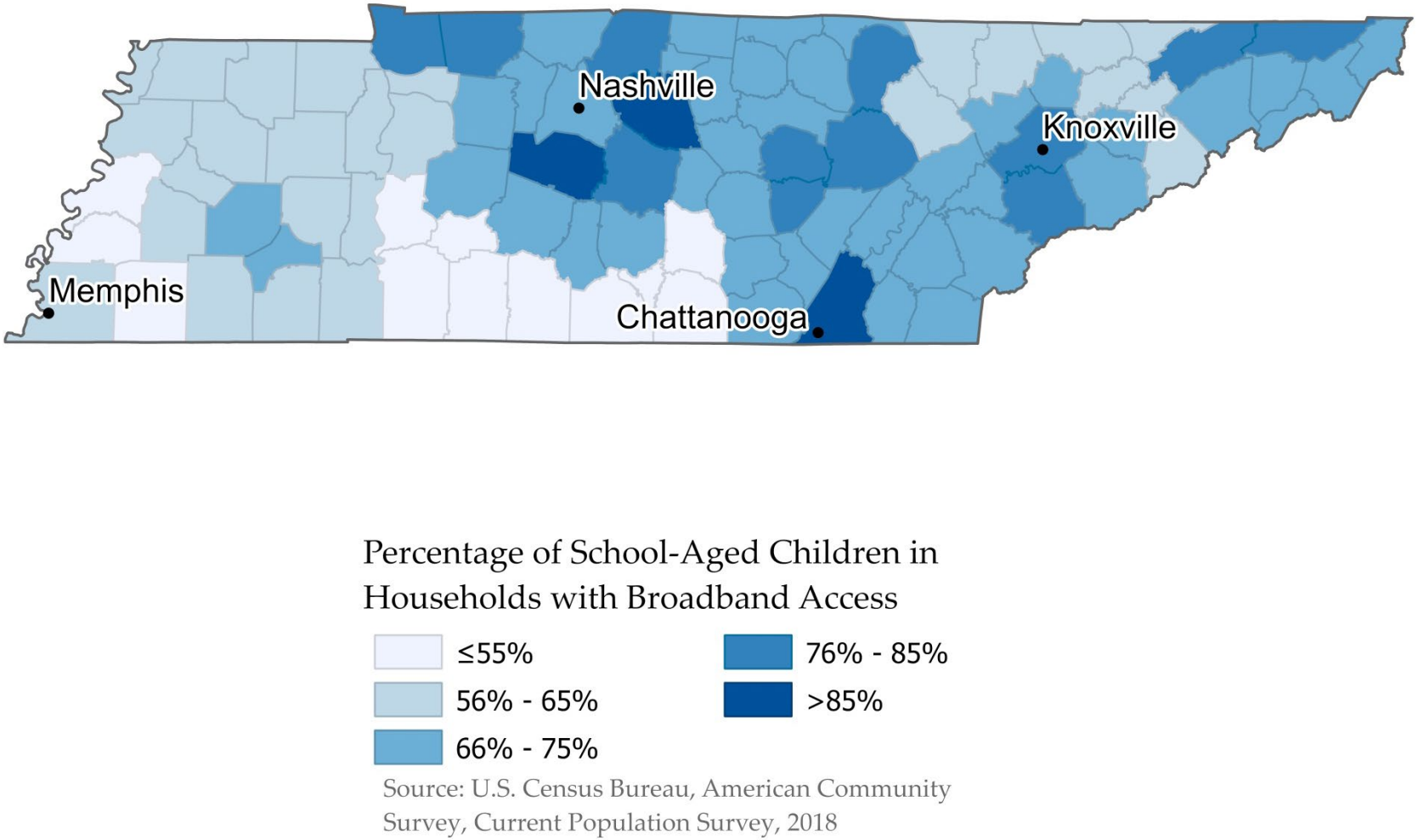


Figure B-42. Tennessee

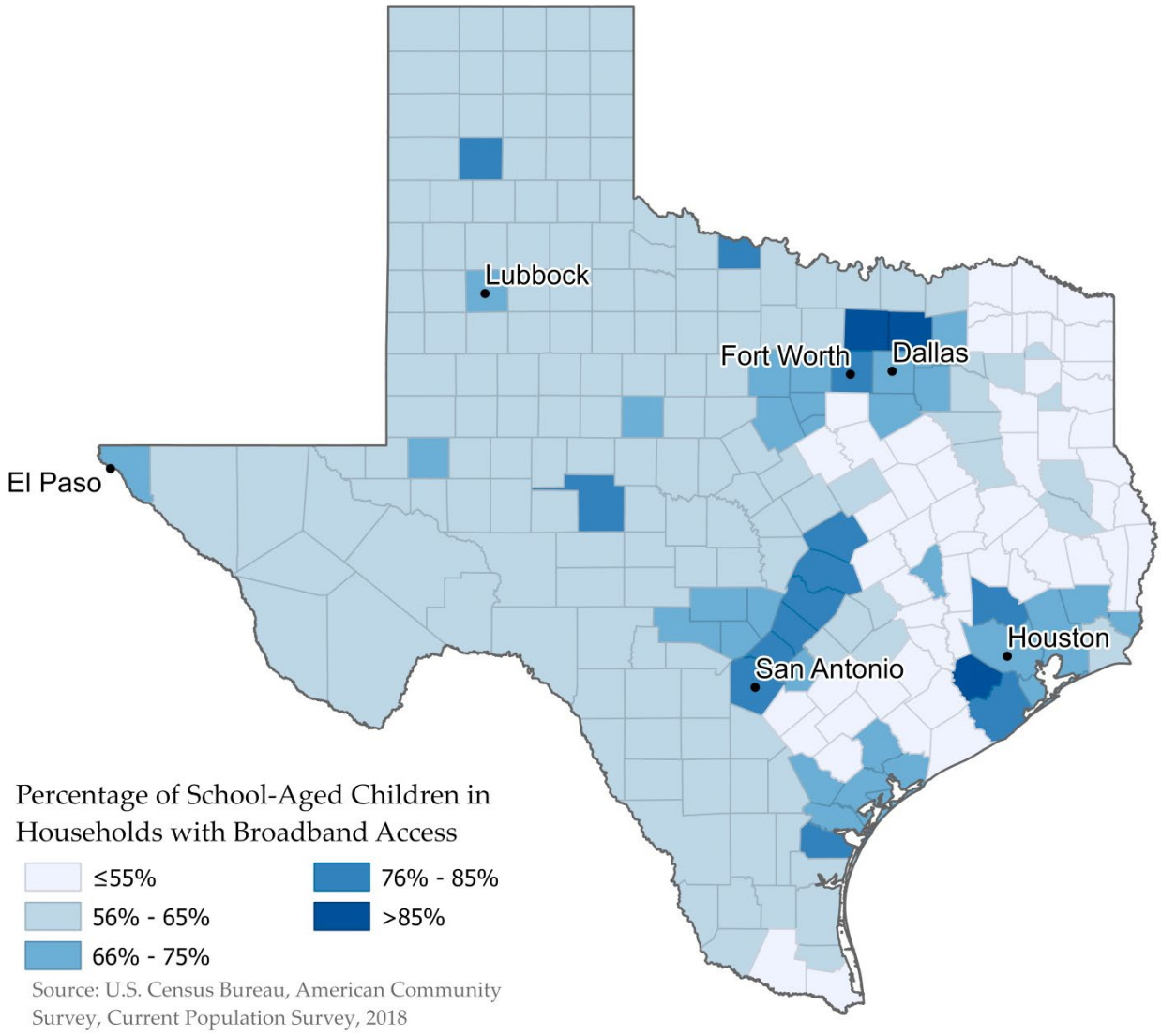


Figure B-43. Texas

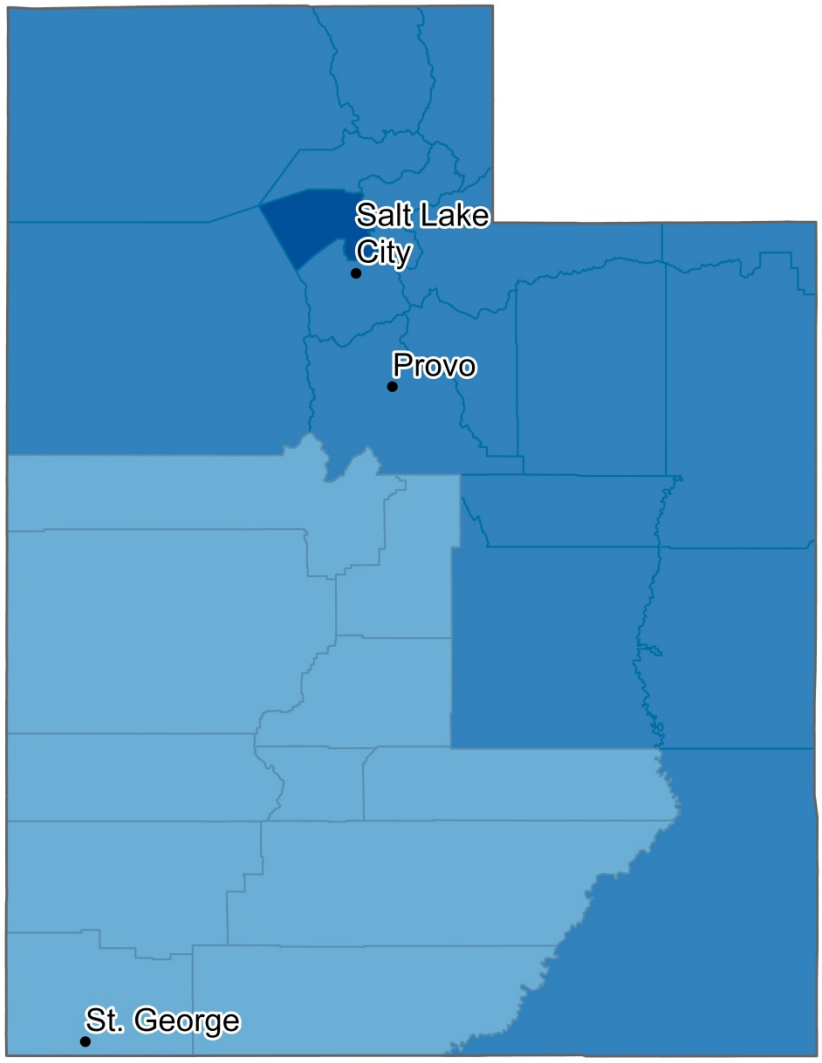


Figure B-44. Utah

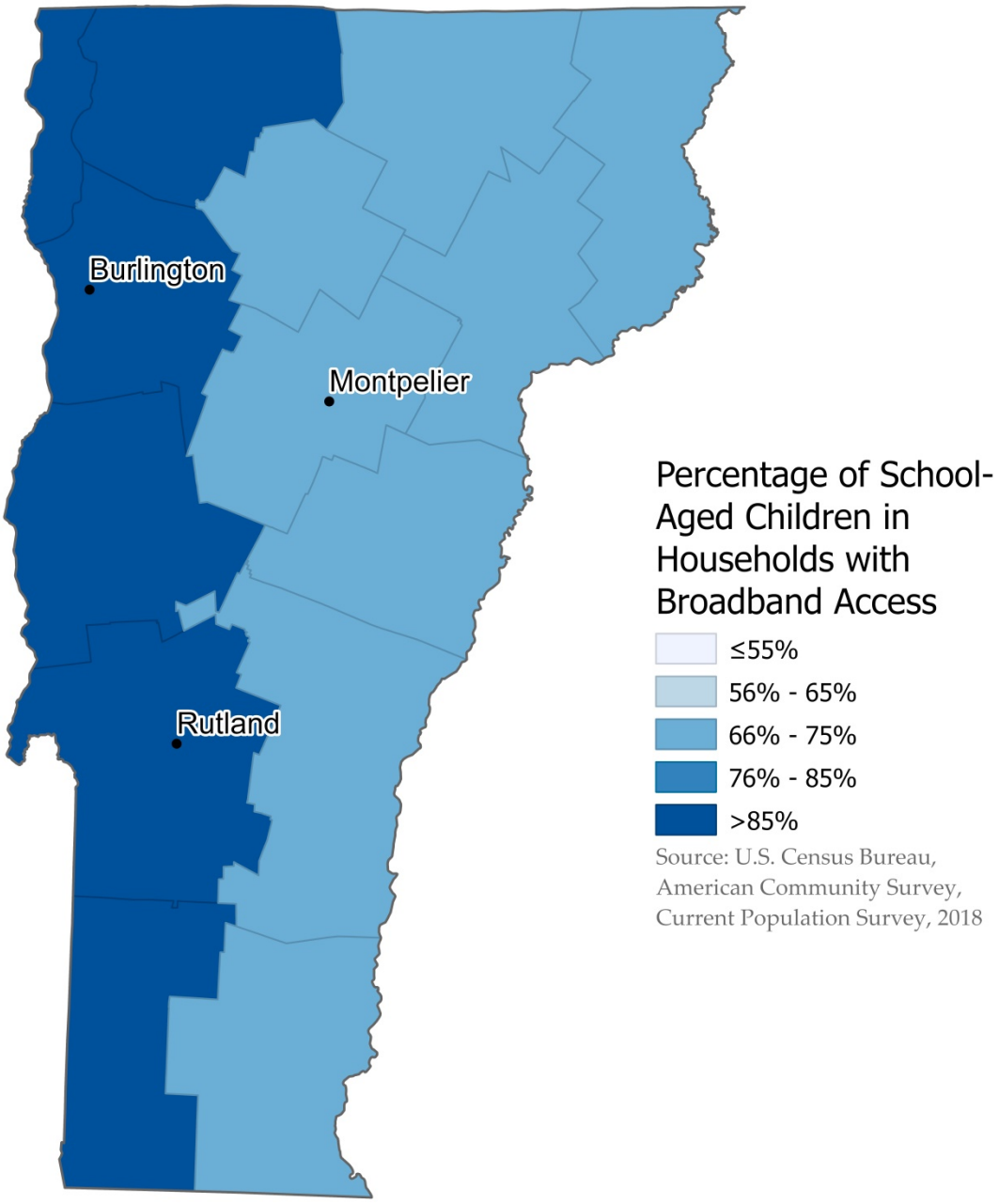


Figure B-45. Vermont

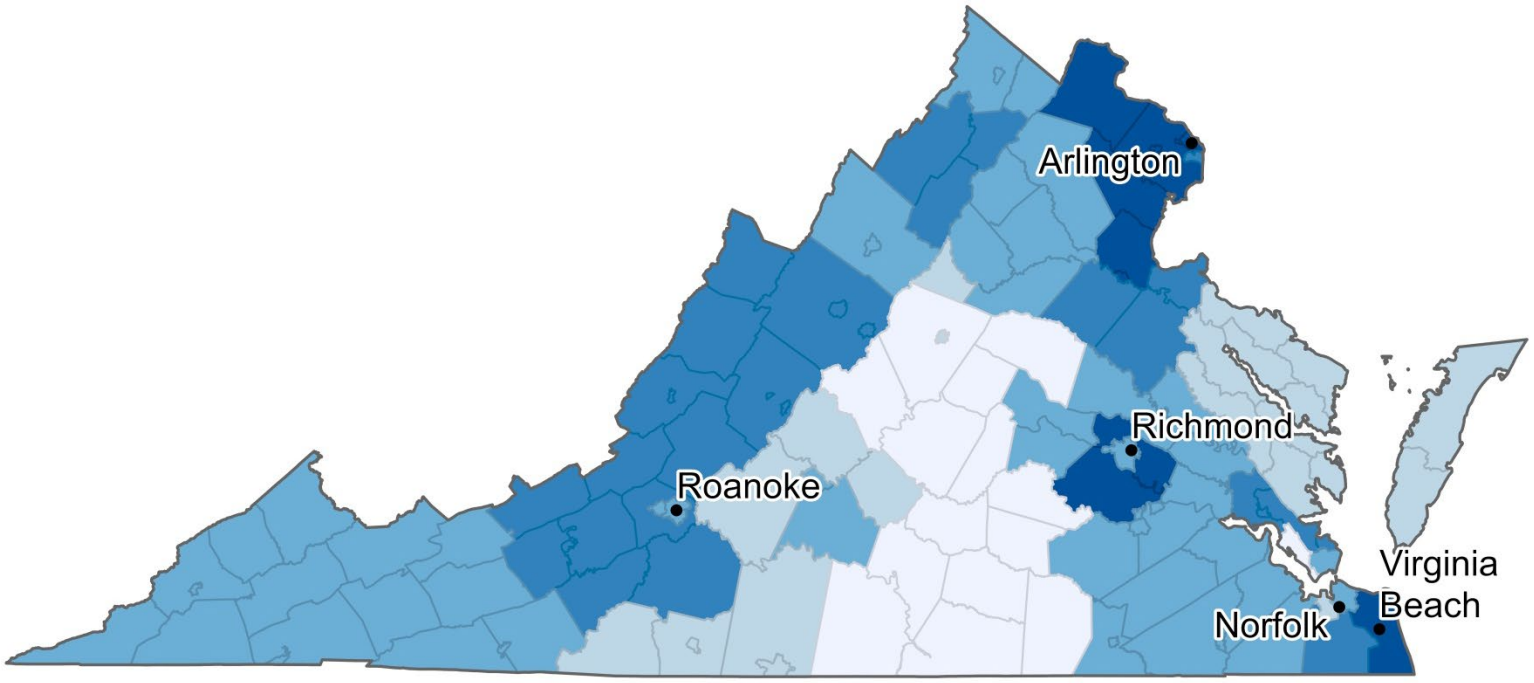


Figure B-46. Virginia

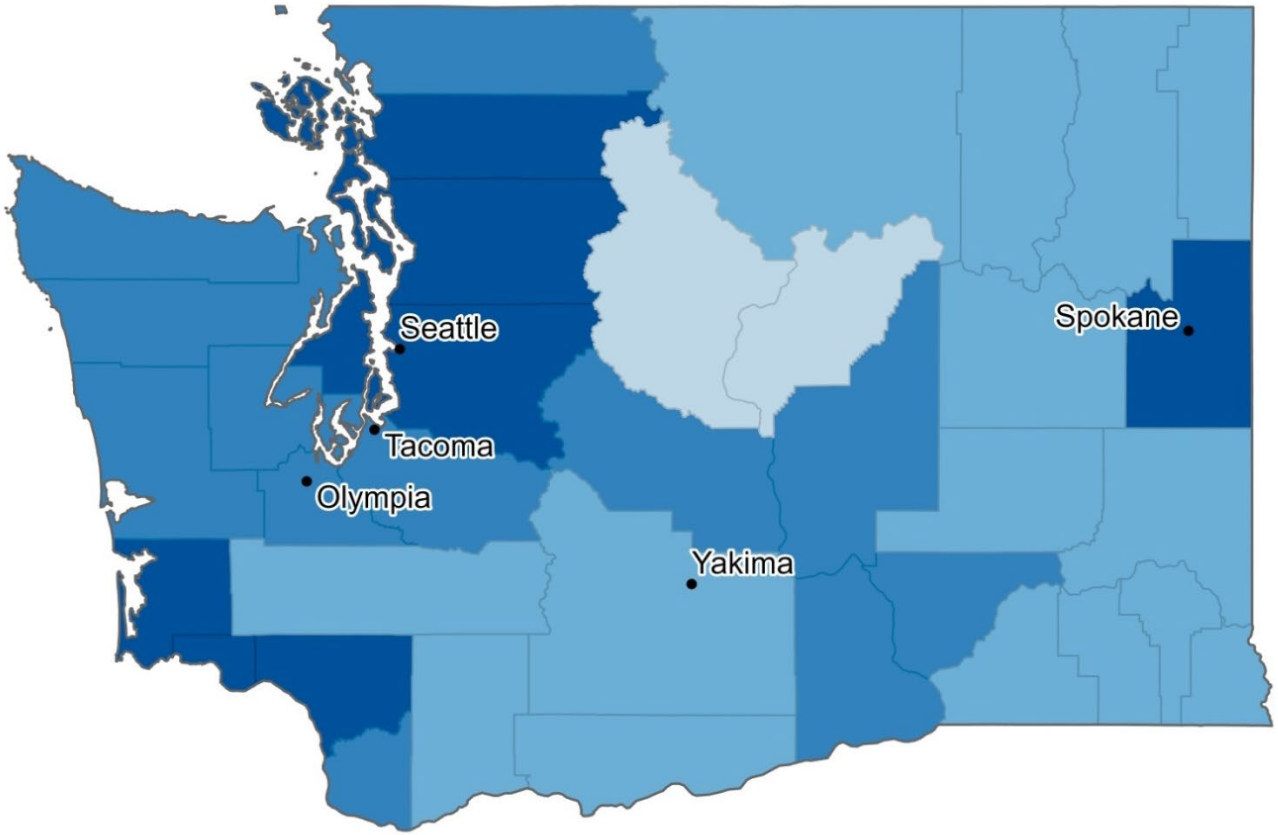


Figure B-47. Washington

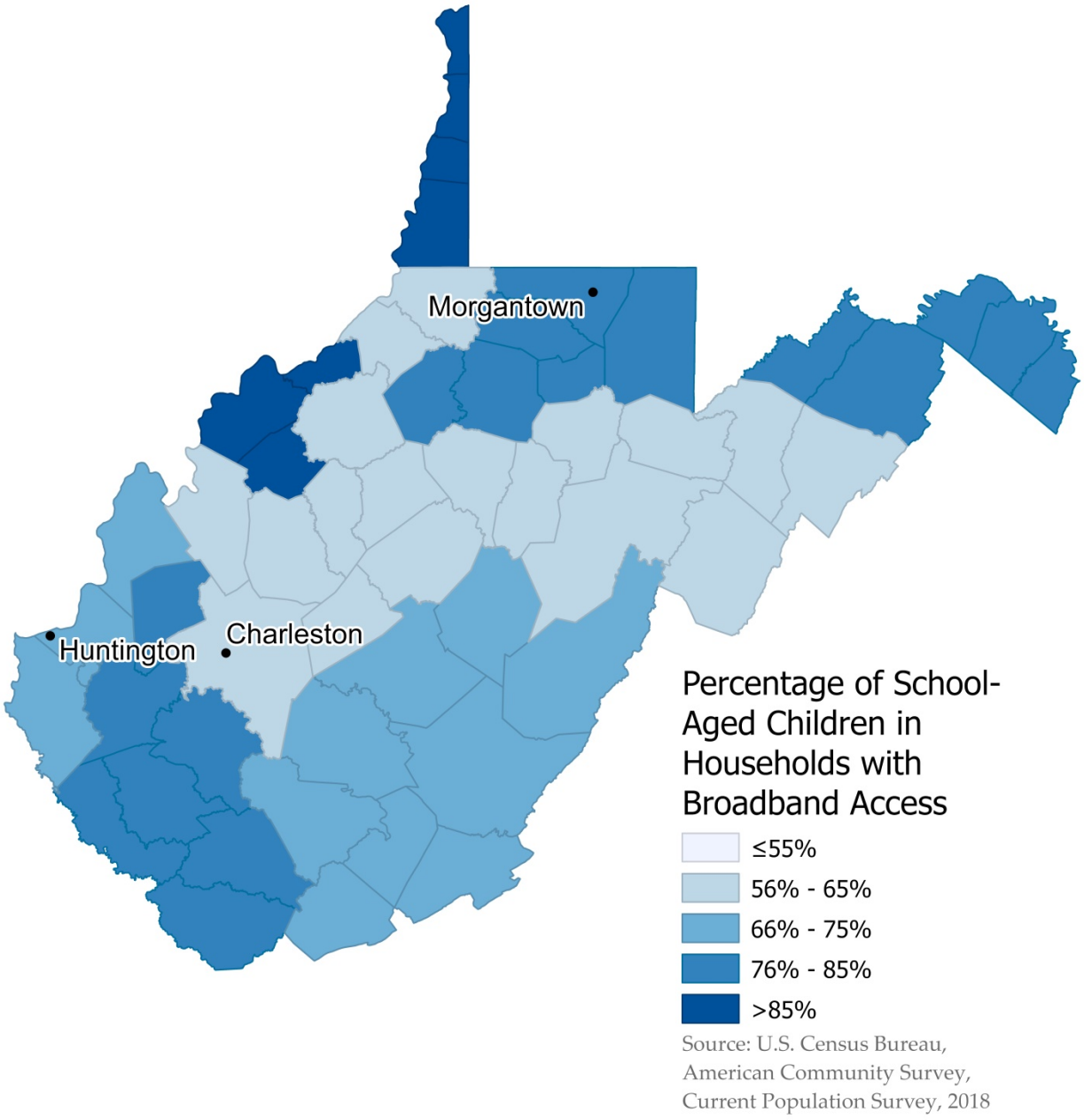


Figure B-48. West Virginia

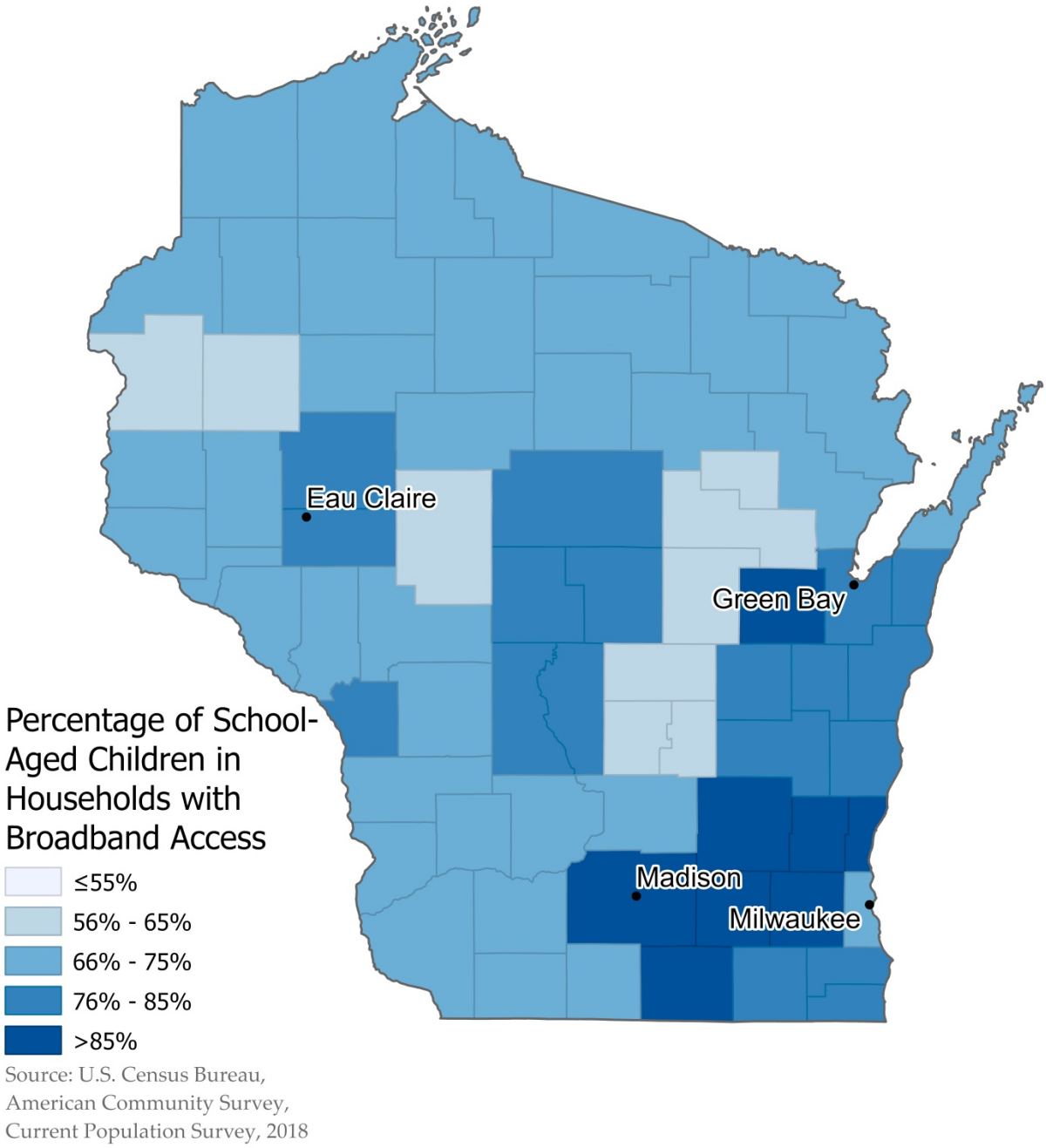
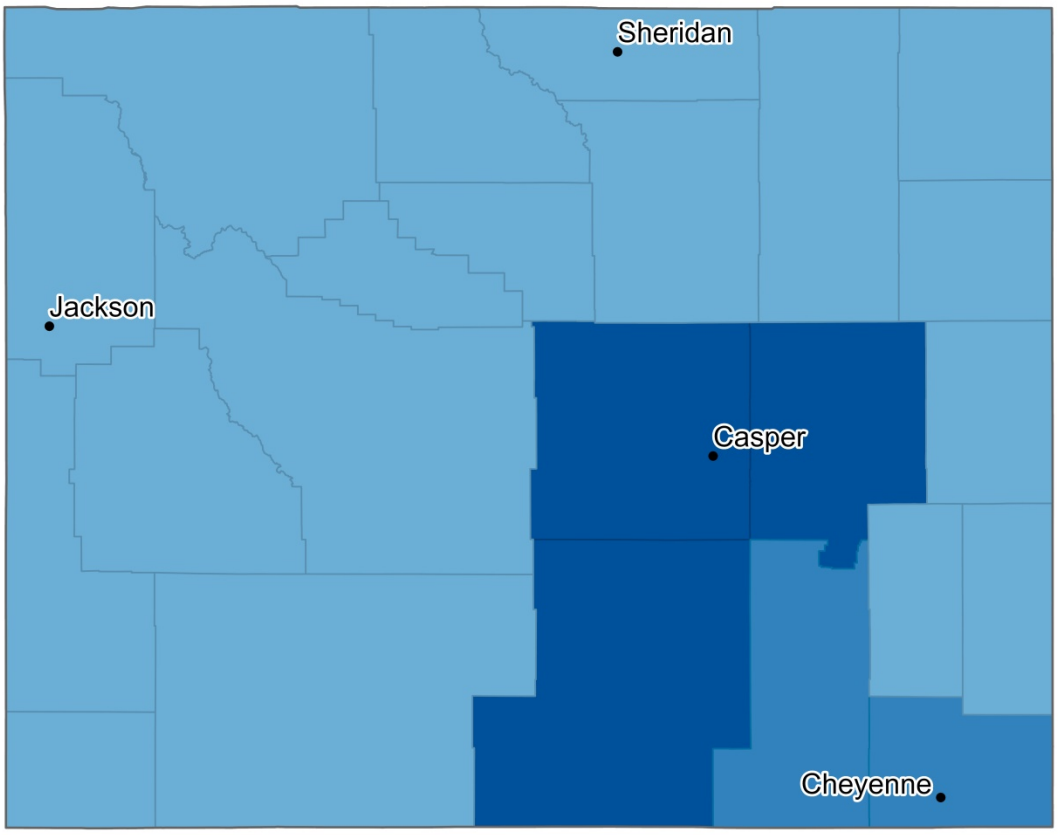


Figure B-49. Wisconsin



Percentage of School-Aged Children in Households with Broadband Access

≤55%	76% - 85%
56% - 65%	>85%
66% - 75%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Current Population Survey, 2018

Figure B-50. Wyoming

All States

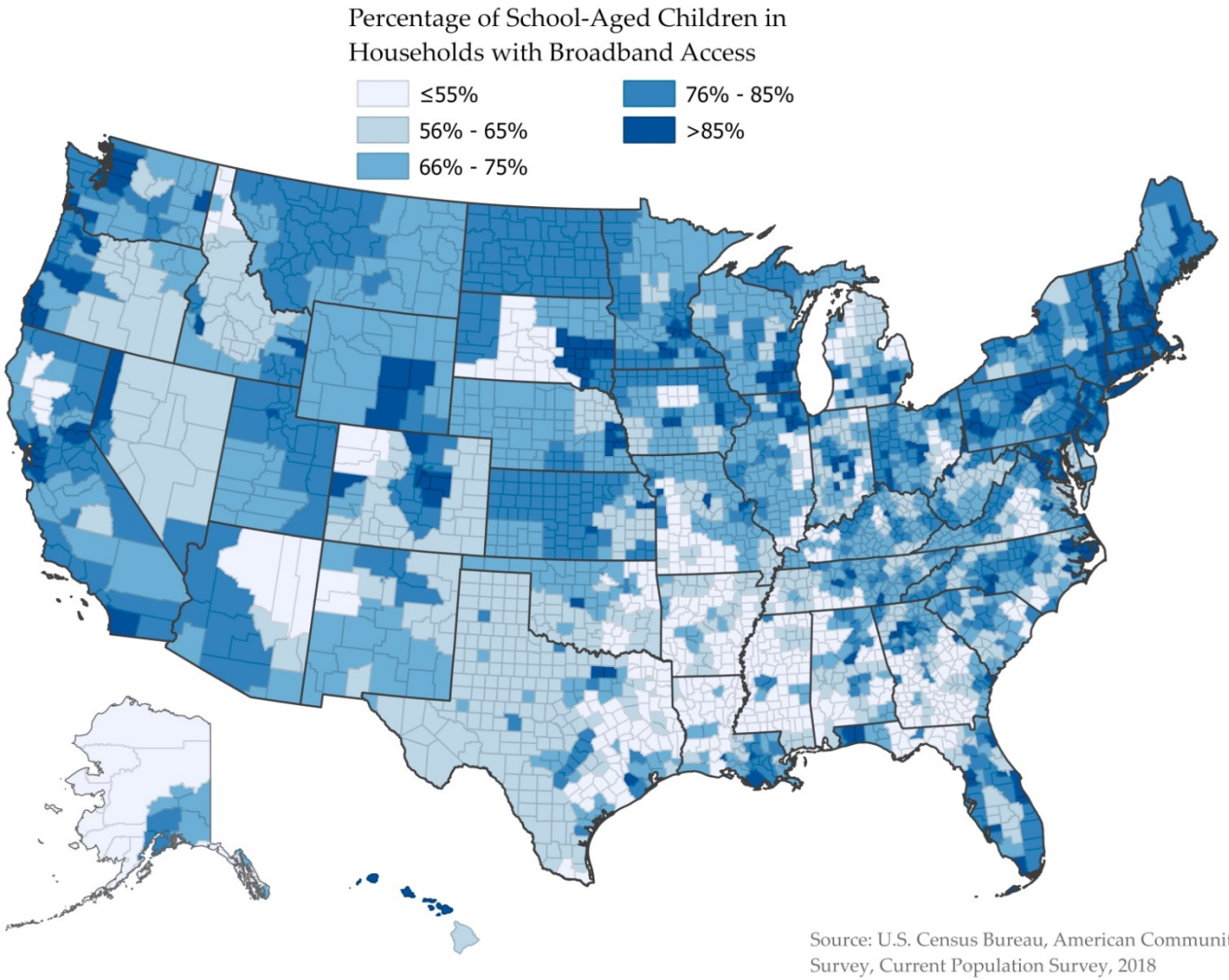


Figure B-51. Entire Country

Appendix C: State Profiles

Alabama

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Alabama. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

795,570

Children without Full Access

293,791 (36.9%)

Full Access by Income

Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **66%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 91% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **44%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 73% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

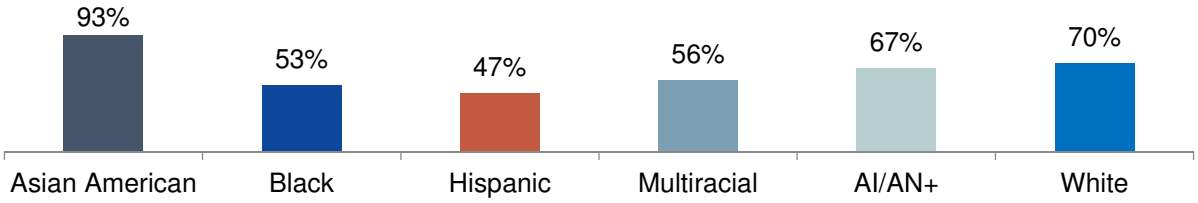


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **74%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 91% of White children. 59% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **73%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 48% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

45% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

35% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

29% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

48% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

31% of children in metro households

51% of children whose parents are renters

54% of children in non-metro households

29% of children whose parents are homeowners

62%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

47%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

23%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Alaska

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Alaska. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State	Children without Full Access
132,844	37,297 (28.1%)

Full Access by Income

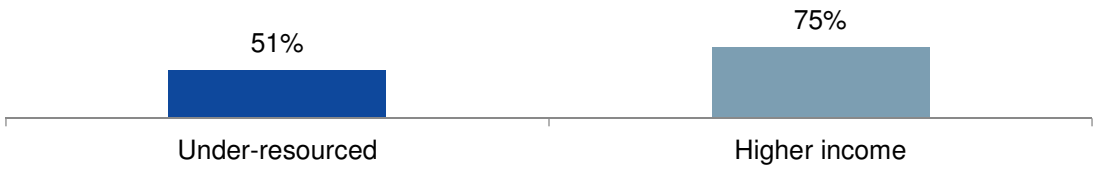


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **83%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **53%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 76% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

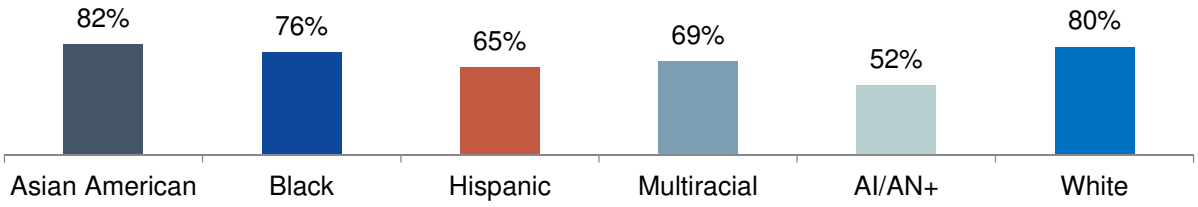


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **80%** of American Indian/Alaskan Native children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 97% of White children. 54% of American Indian/Alaskan Native children have access to broadband.
- **91%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 74% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

39% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

26% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

18% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

39% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

18% of children in metro households

34% of children whose parents are renters

59% of children in non-metro households

26% of children whose parents are homeowners

49%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

36%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

36%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Arizona

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Arizona. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

1,195,104

Children without Full Access

329,776 (27.6%)

Full Access by Income

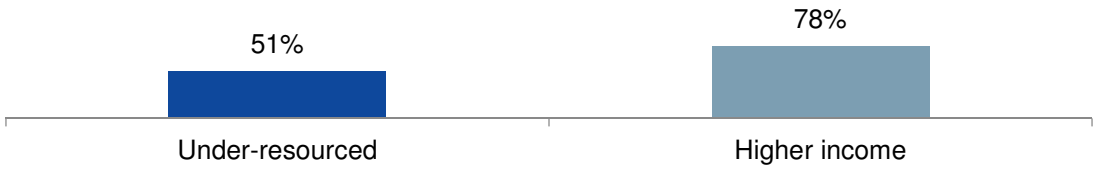


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **74%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 92% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **55%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 80% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

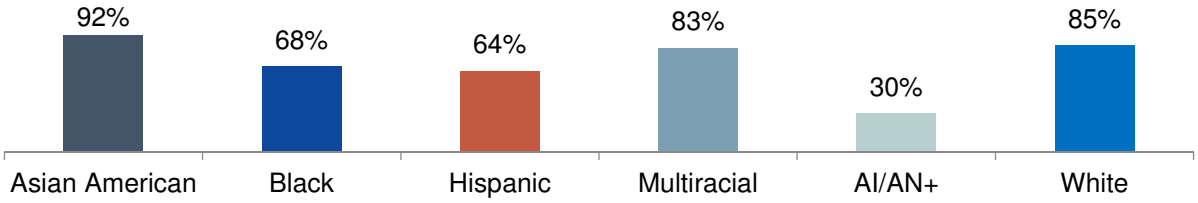


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **84%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 97% of White children. 68% of Hispanic/Latinx children have access to broadband.
- **60%** of American Indian/Alaskan Native children have a device at home, and 34% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

30% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

24% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

19% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

35% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

26% of children in metro households

39% of children whose parents are renters

63% of children in non-metro households

21% of children whose parents are homeowners

49%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

36%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

18%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Arkansas

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Arkansas. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

509,302

Children without Full Access

214,427 (42.1%)

Full Access by Income

Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **67%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 89% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **42%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 67% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

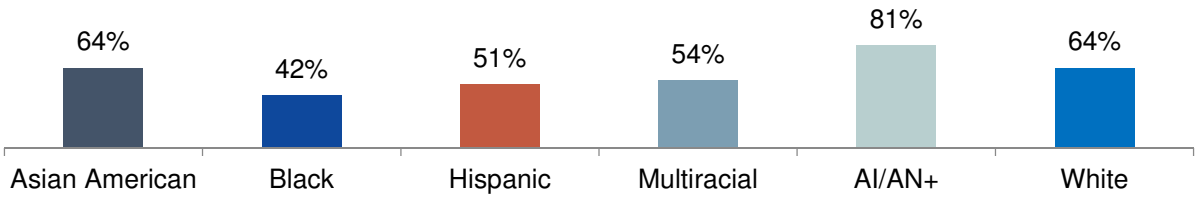


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **67%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 89% of White children. 52% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **77%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 53% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

47% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

39% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

41% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

51% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

37% of children in metro households

57% of children whose parents are renters

53% of children in non-metro households

33% of children whose parents are homeowners

63%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

52%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

33%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

California

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for California. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

6,505,466

Children without Full Access

1,504,939 (23.1%)

Full Access by Income

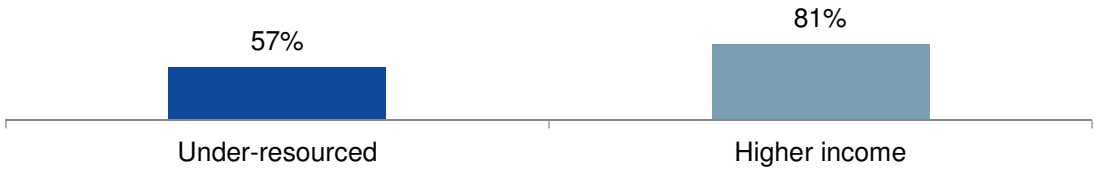


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **79%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **62%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 83% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

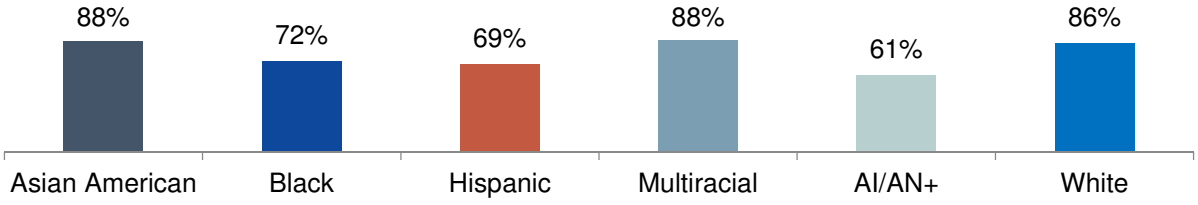


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **88%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 97% of White children. 75% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **87%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 73% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

27% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

21% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

20% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

31% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

23% of children in metro households

32% of children whose parents are renters

34% of children in non-metro households

14% of children whose parents are homeowners

43%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

26%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

13%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Colorado

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Colorado. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

932,003

Children without Full Access

187,321 (20.1%)

Full Access by Income

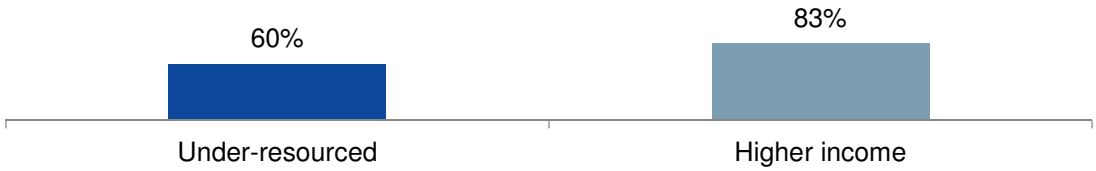


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **80%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 95% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **67%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 85% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

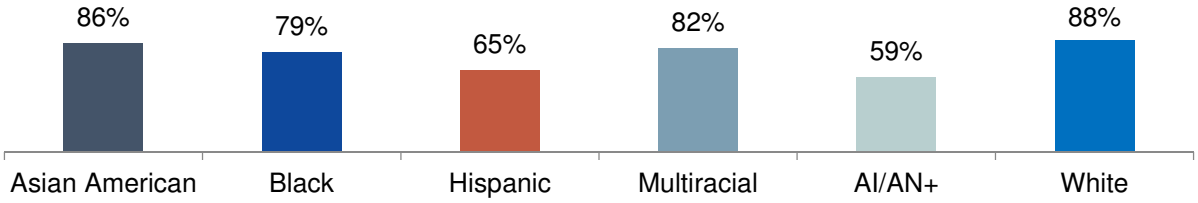


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **92%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 98% of White children. 80% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **84%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 70% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

21% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

17% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

17% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

30% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

17% of children in metro households

34% of children whose parents are renters

44% of children in non-metro households

14% of children whose parents are homeowners

40%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

31%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

11%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Connecticut

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Connecticut. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

550,519

Children without Full Access

88,875 (16.1%)

Full Access by Income

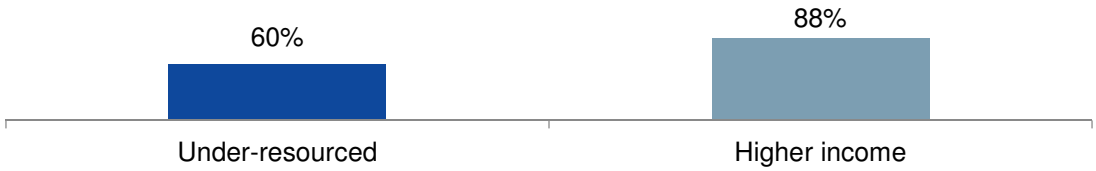


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **78%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 96% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **69%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 89% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

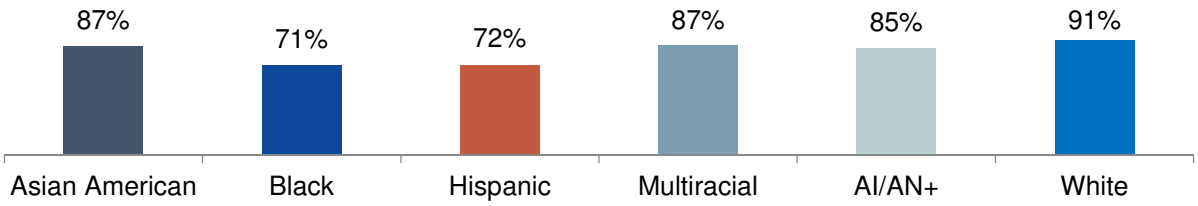


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **86%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 98% of White children. 76% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **86%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 78% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

17% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

13% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

16% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

26% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

16% of children in metro households

30% of children whose parents are renters

17% of children in non-metro households

9% of children whose parents are homeowners

40%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

25%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

9%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Delaware

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Delaware. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State	Children without Full Access
147,383	29,911 (20.3%)

Full Access by Income

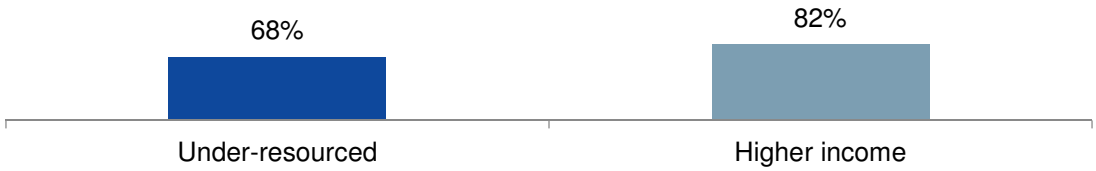


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **80%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **74%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 83% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

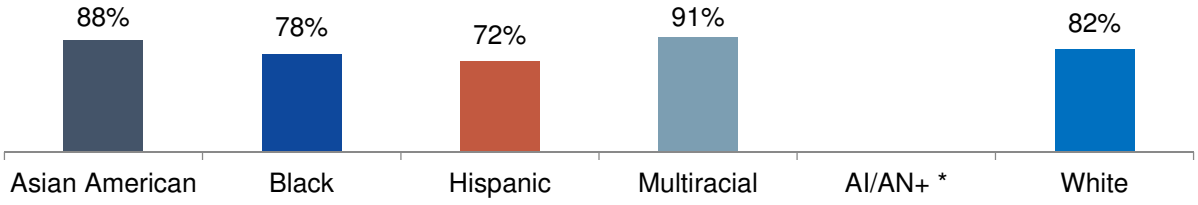


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings. *Sample sizes in this state are considered too small to report for some groups.

- **86%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 96% of White children. 84% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **87%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 73% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

29% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

21% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

13% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

26% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

20% of children in metro households

27% of children whose parents are renters

17% of children whose parents are homeowners

32%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

22%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

20%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

District of Columbia

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for District of Columbia. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

80,010

Children without Full Access

23,039 (28.8%)

Full Access by Income

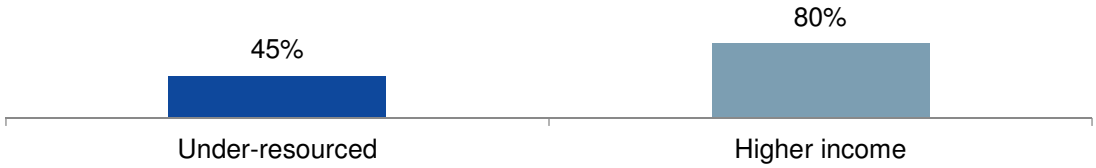


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **77%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 95% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **46%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 84% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

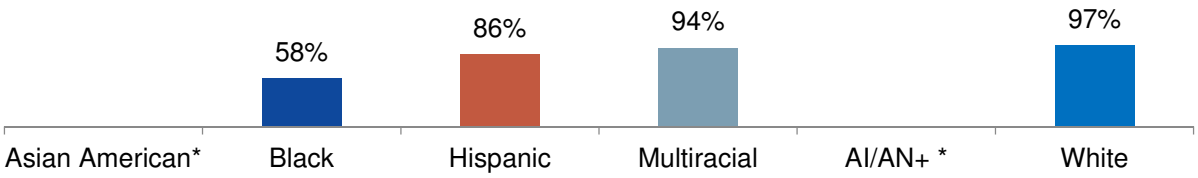


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings. *Sample sizes in this state are considered too small to report for some groups.

- **86%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home. 64% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **92%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 86% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

38% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

23% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

13% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

51% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

29% of children in metro households

44% of children whose parents are renters

9% of children whose parents are homeowners

55%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

35%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

20%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Florida

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Florida. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State	Children without Full Access
3,066,314	741,730 (24.2%)

Full Access by Income

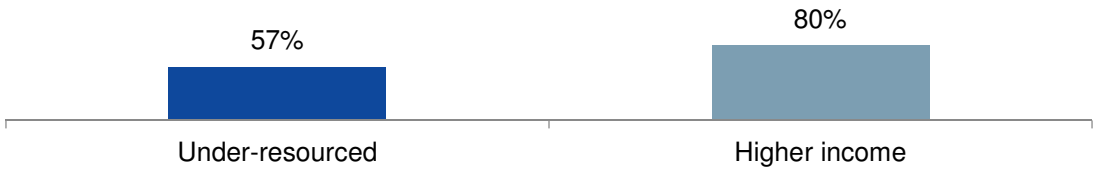


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **78%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **62%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 82% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

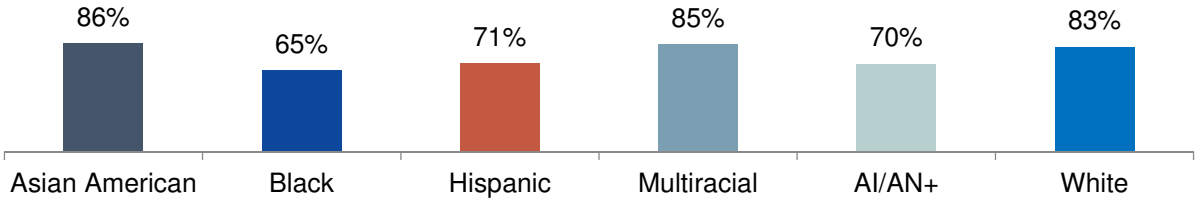


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **82%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 95% of White children. 69% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **89%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 73% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

27% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

21% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

19% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

32% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

23% of children in metro households

35% of children whose parents are renters

48% of children in non-metro households

16% of children whose parents are homeowners

43%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

30%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

17%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Georgia

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Georgia. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State	Children without Full Access
1,844,011	502,591 (27.3%)

Full Access by Income

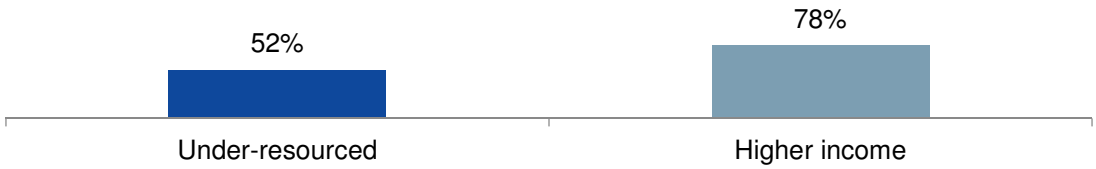


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **75%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 93% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **56%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 80% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

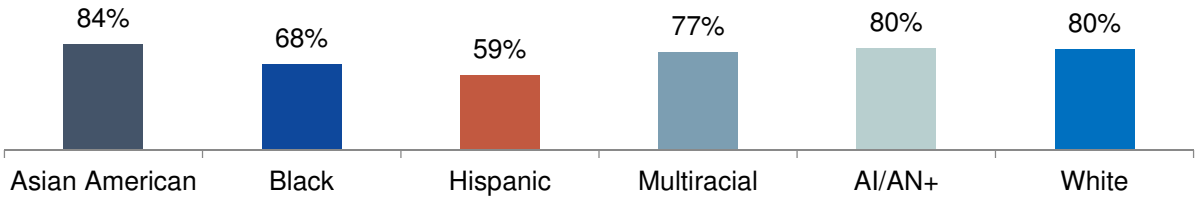


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **86%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 94% of White children. 71% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **79%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 63% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

30% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

22% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

22% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

38% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

22% of children in metro households

41% of children whose parents are renters

44% of children in non-metro households

18% of children whose parents are homeowners

48%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

32%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

17%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Hawaii

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Hawaii. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

214,599

Children without Full Access

42,705 (19.9%)

Full Access by Income

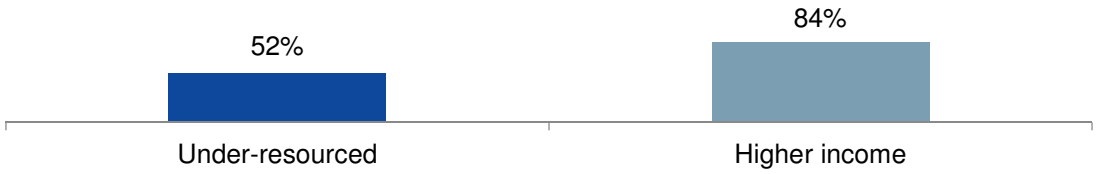


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **67%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **58%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 87% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

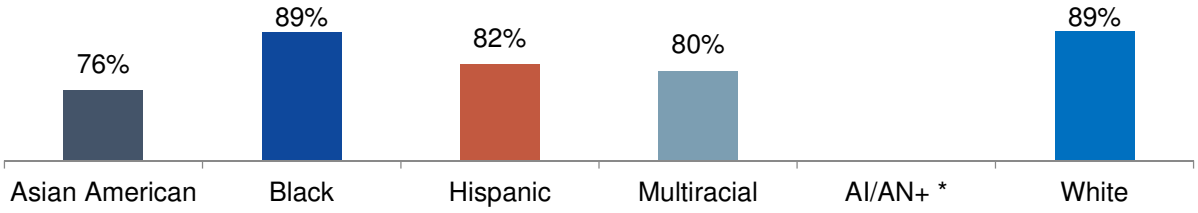


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings. *Sample sizes in this state are considered too small to report for some groups.

- **91%** of Mulitracial children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 97% of White children. 85% of Multiracial children have access to broadband.
- **92%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 84% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

28% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

18% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

14% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

24% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

17% of children in metro households

28% of children whose parents are renters

39% of children in non-metro households

13% of children whose parents are homeowners

48%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

21%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

14%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Idaho

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Idaho. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

328,544

Children without Full Access

83,910 (25.5%)

Full Access by Income

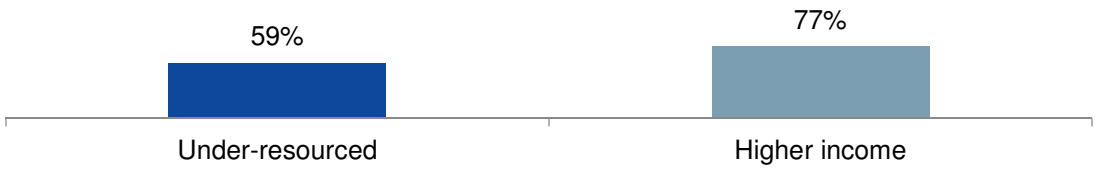


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **85%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 96% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **62%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 78% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

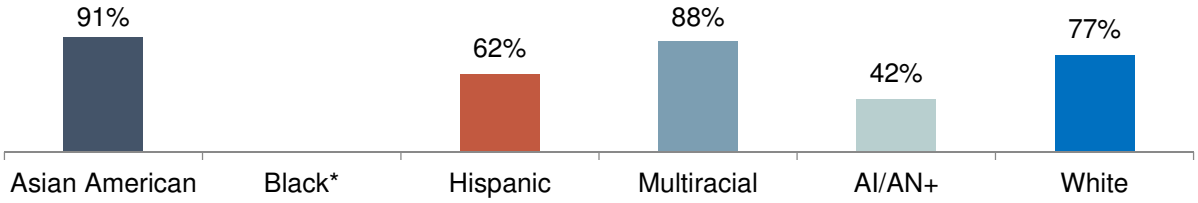


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings. *Sample sizes in this state are considered too small to report for some groups.

- **87%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 96% of White children. 63% of Hispanic/Latinx children have access to broadband.
- **88%** of American Indian/Alaskan Native children have a device at home, and 44% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

25% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

23% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

21% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

33% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

19% of children in metro households

38% of children whose parents are renters

36% of children in non-metro households

20% of children whose parents are homeowners

41%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

33%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

16%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Illinois

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Illinois. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

2,081,162

Children without Full Access

487,472 (23.4%)

Full Access by Income

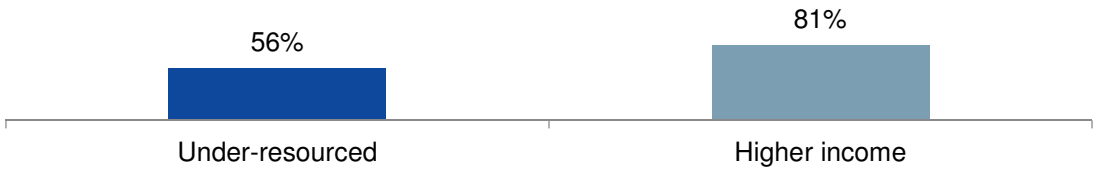


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **76%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **62%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 82% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

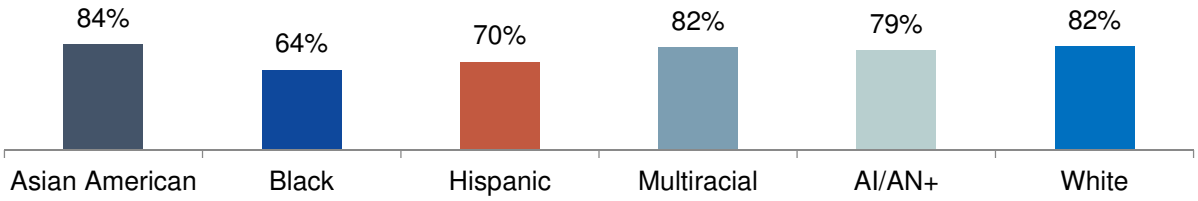


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **80%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 96% of White children. 70% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **88%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 73% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

28% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

20% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

20% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

33% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

21% of children in metro households

37% of children whose parents are renters

32% of children in non-metro households

17% of children whose parents are homeowners

44%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

29%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

14%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Indiana

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Indiana. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

1,138,638

Children without Full Access

328,988 (28.9%)

Full Access by Income

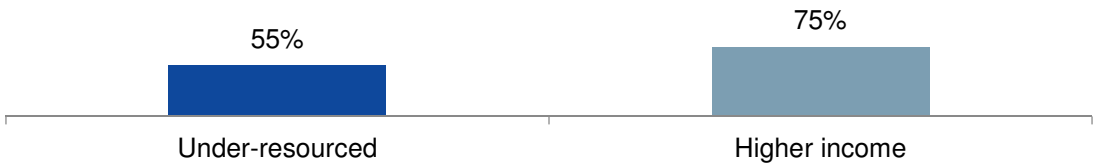


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **78%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 93% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **59%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 77% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

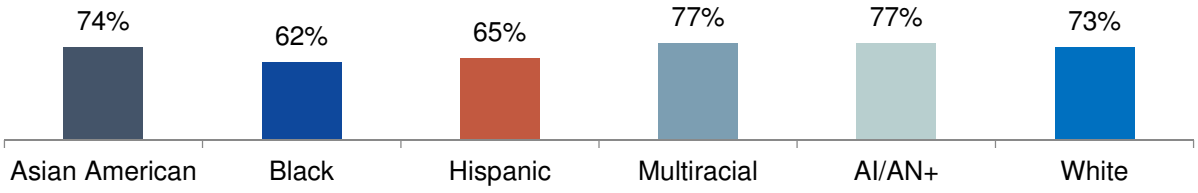


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **81%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 92% of White children. 67% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **84%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 68% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

34% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

27% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

24% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

36% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

25% of children in metro households

41% of children whose parents are renters

44% of children in non-metro households

24% of children whose parents are homeowners

45%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

34%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

18%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Iowa

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Iowa. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

529,397

Children without Full Access

130,670 (24.7%)

Full Access by Income

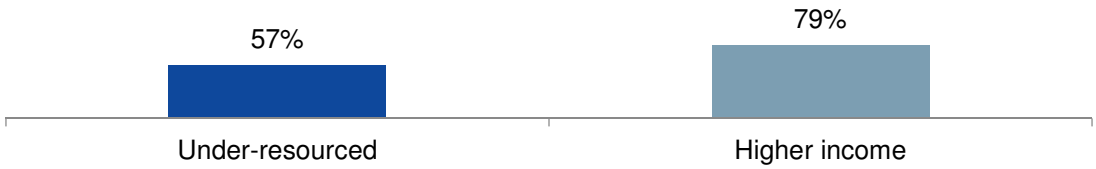


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **80%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 95% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **58%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 80% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

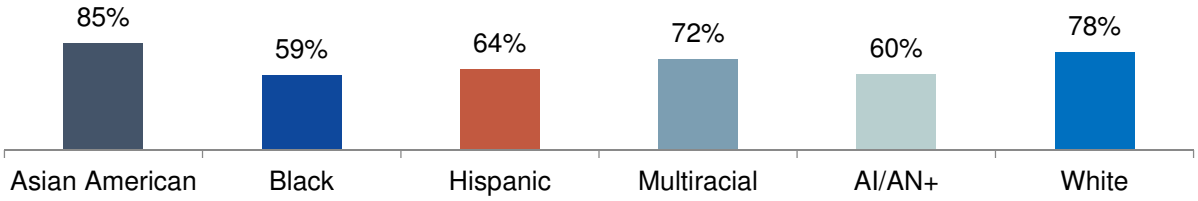


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **80%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 95% of White children. 61% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **83%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 67% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

35% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

24% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

20% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

33% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

18% of children in metro households

39% of children whose parents are renters

26% of children in non-metro households

20% of children whose parents are homeowners

43%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

33%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

18%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Kansas

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Kansas. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

511,701

Children without Full Access

126,338 (24.7%)

Full Access by Income

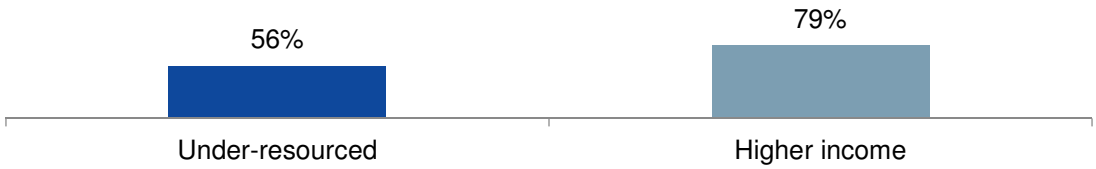


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **75%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **62%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 80% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

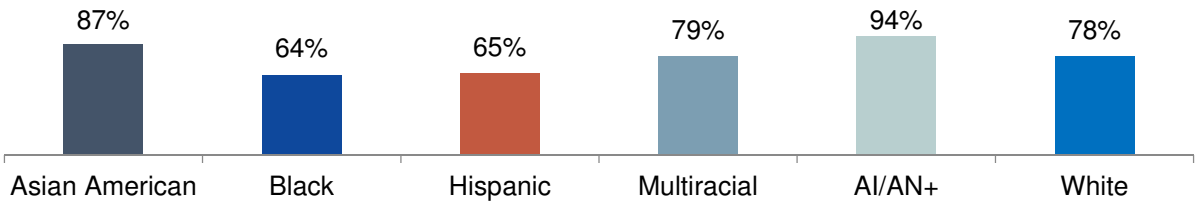


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **82%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 95% of White children. 64% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **80%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 69% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

25% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

21% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

23% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

34% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

21% of children in metro households

39% of children whose parents are renters

30% of children in non-metro households

19% of children whose parents are homeowners

44%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

31%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

18%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Kentucky

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Kentucky. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

724,632

Children without Full Access

213,253 (29.4%)

Full Access by Income

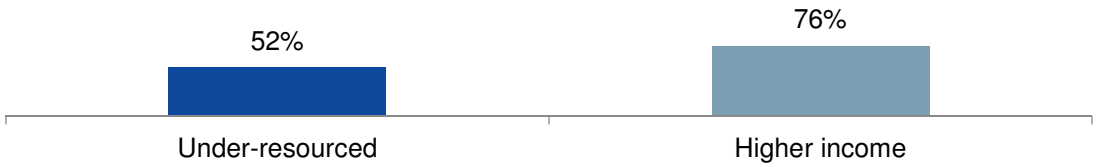


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **72%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 93% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **58%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 77% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

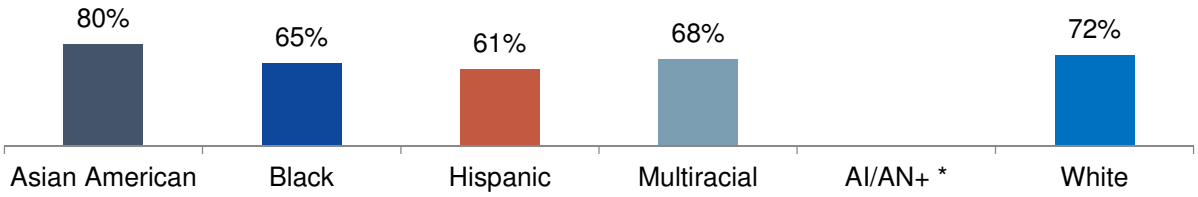


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings. *Sample sizes in this state are considered too small to report for some groups.

- **79%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 90% of White children. 69% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **77%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 64% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

38% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

28% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

25% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

37% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

20% of children in metro households

43% of children whose parents are renters

33% of children in non-metro households

23% of children whose parents are homeowners

48%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

34%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

14%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Louisiana

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Louisiana. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

791,819

Children without Full Access

277,284 (35.0%)

Full Access by Income

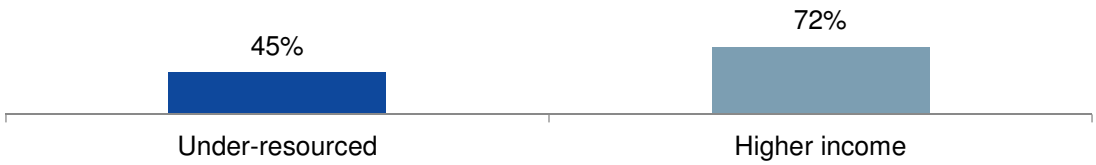


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **67%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 91% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **51%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 75% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

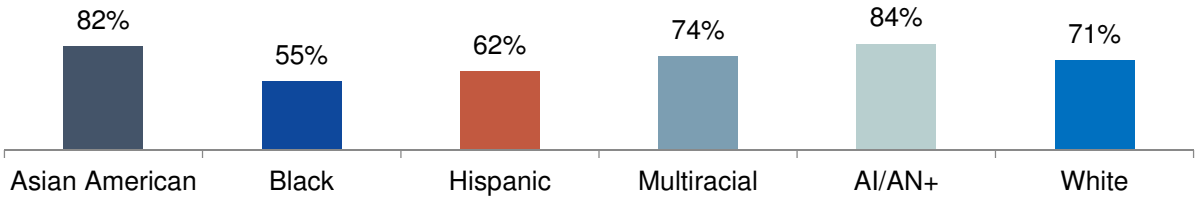


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **74%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 92% of White children. 62% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **81%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 63% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

40% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

32% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

29% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

42% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

30% of children in metro households

53% of children whose parents are renters

67% of children in non-metro households

24% of children whose parents are homeowners

55%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

41%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

22%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Maine

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Maine. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

181,661

Children without Full Access

33,159 (18.3%)

Full Access by Income

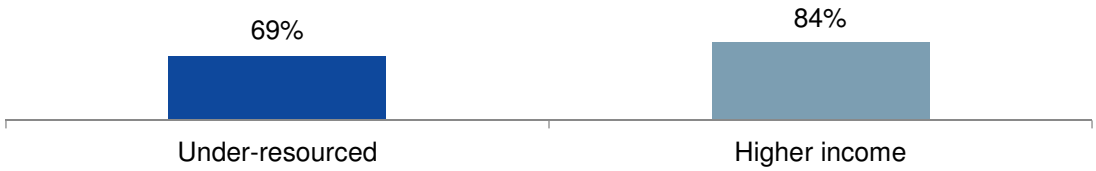


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **90%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 96% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **71%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 86% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

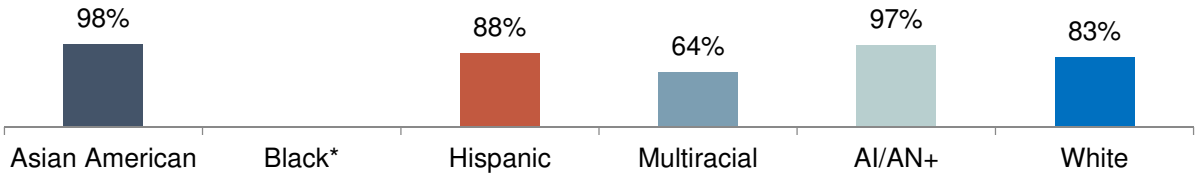


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings. *Sample sizes in this state are considered too small to report for some groups.

- **99%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 96% of White children. 88% of Hispanic/Latinx children have access to broadband.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

- 19% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent
- 13% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning
- 21% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce
- 24% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree
- 15% of children in metro households
- 29% of children whose parents are renters
- 24% of children in non-metro households
- 15% of children whose parents are homeowners

31%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

25%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

12%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Maryland

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Maryland. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

970,708

Children without Full Access

186,802 (19.2%)

Full Access by Income

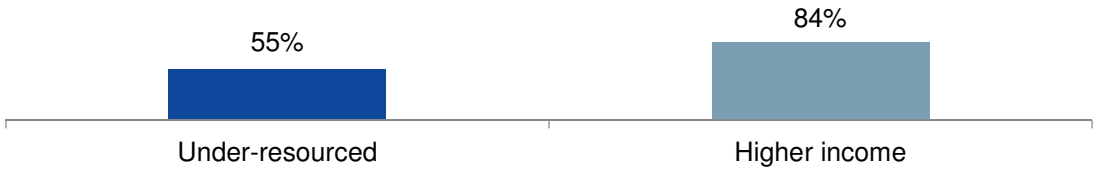


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **76%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 96% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **63%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 85% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

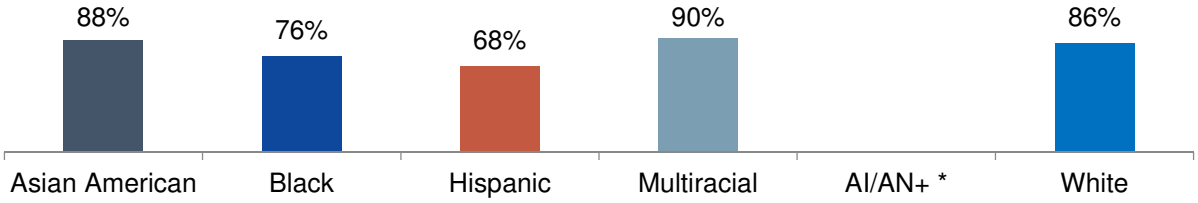


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings. *Sample sizes in this state are considered too small to report for some groups.

- **91%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 97% of White children. 78% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **84%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 73% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

25% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

17% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

14% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

30% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

18% of children in metro households

32% of children whose parents are renters

13% of children whose parents are homeowners

45%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

23%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

11%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Massachusetts

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Massachusetts. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

996,410

Children without Full Access

150,896 (15.1%)

Full Access by Income

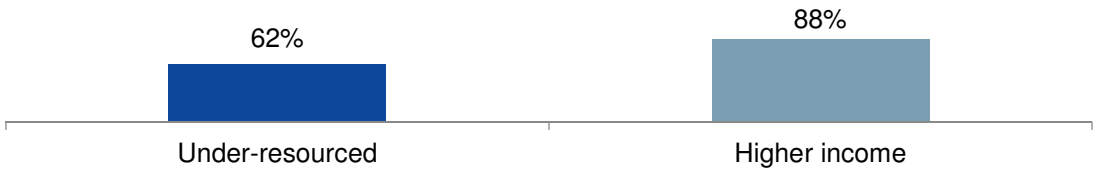


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **78%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 97% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **72%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 90% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

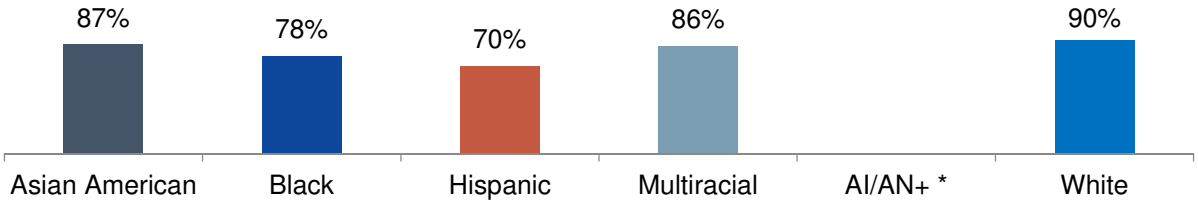


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings. *Sample sizes in this state are considered too small to report for some groups.

- **88%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 98% of White children. 84% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **85%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 77% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

21% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

13% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

11% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

25% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

15% of children in metro households

30% of children whose parents are renters

8% of children whose parents are homeowners

38%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

24%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

12%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Michigan

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Michigan. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State	Children without Full Access
1,580,274	419,036 (26.5%)

Full Access by Income

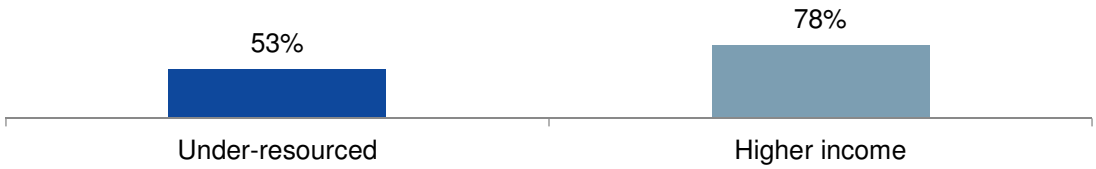


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **75%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **57%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 80% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

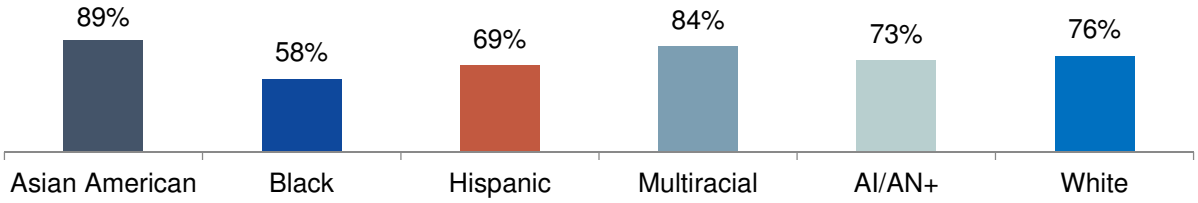


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **76%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 94% of White children. 62% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **88%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 73% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

31% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

24% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

21% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

36% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

23% of children in metro households

39% of children whose parents are renters

42% of children in non-metro households

22% of children whose parents are homeowners

47%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

32%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

19%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Minnesota

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Minnesota. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

937,676

Children without Full Access

187,655 (20.0%)

Full Access by Income

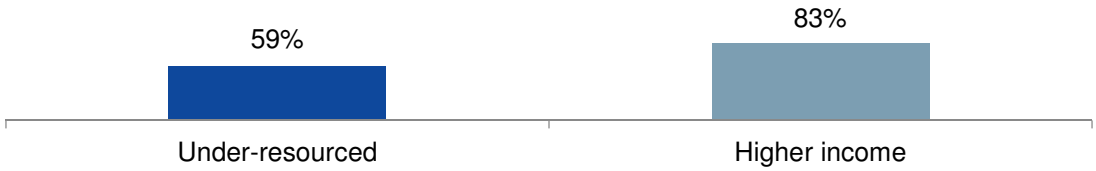


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **80%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 96% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **65%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 84% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

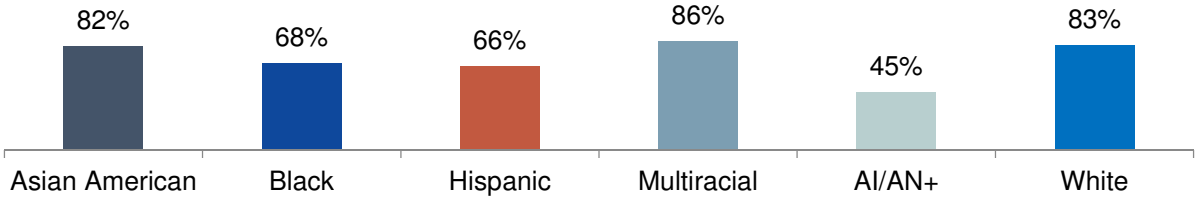


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **87%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 97% of White children. 76% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **88%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 68% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

25% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

17% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

20% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

28% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

17% of children in metro households

34% of children whose parents are renters

32% of children in non-metro households

16% of children whose parents are homeowners

41%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

27%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

15%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Mississippi

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Mississippi. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

521,625

Children without Full Access

239,353 (45.9%)

Full Access by Income

Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **69%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 89% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **41%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 63% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

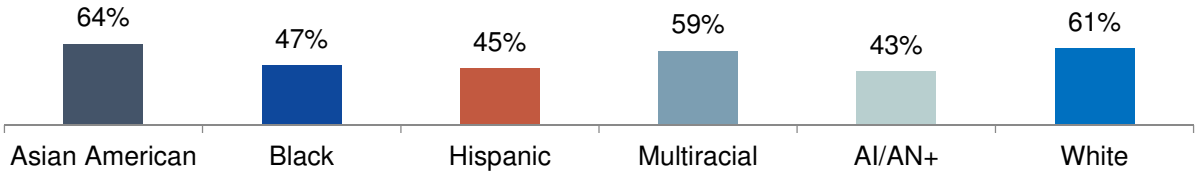


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **78%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 89% of White children. 51% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **76%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 50% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

50% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

43% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

38% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

53% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

33% of children in metro households

58% of children whose parents are renters

53% of children in non-metro households

38% of children whose parents are homeowners

62%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

52%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

29%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Missouri

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Missouri. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

993,604

Children without Full Access

295,156 (29.7%)

Full Access by Income

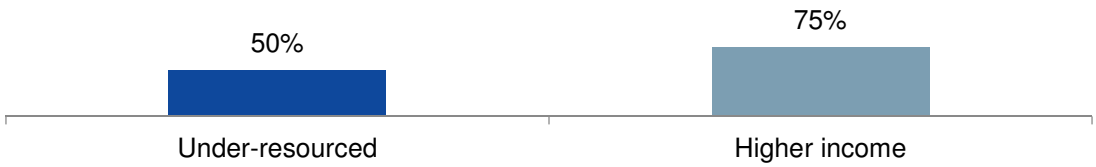


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **77%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 93% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **55%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 76% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

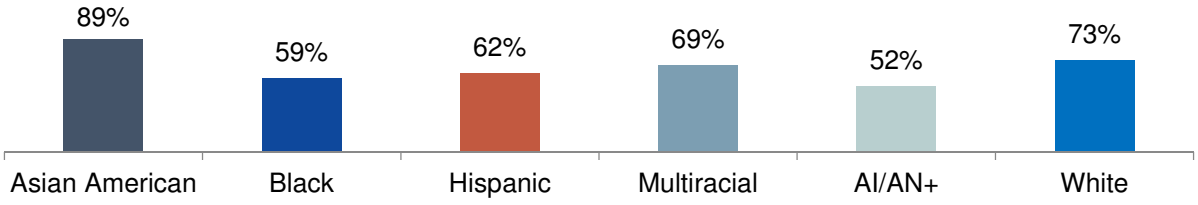


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **81%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 93% of White children. 63% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **81%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 66% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

35% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

27% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

25% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

40% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

25% of children in metro households

46% of children whose parents are renters

40% of children in non-metro households

22% of children whose parents are homeowners

50%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

36%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

18%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Montana

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Montana. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State	Children without Full Access
162,393	45,279 (27.9%)

Full Access by Income

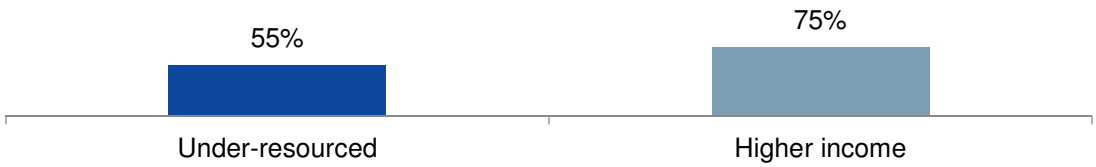


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **82%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **63%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 76% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

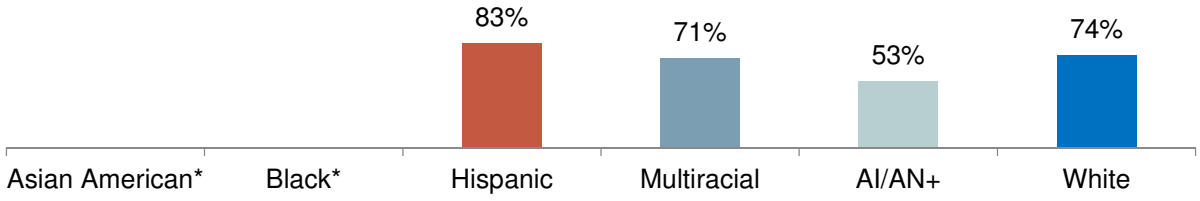


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings. *Sample sizes in this state are considered too small to report for some groups.

- **75%** of Native American/Alaskan Native children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 94% of White children. 56% of AI/AN children have access to broadband.
- **95%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 83% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

33% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

27% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

23% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

36% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

15% of children in metro households

37% of children whose parents are renters

27% of children in non-metro households

24% of children whose parents are homeowners

45%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

33%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

17%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Nebraska

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Nebraska. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State	Children without Full Access
342,283	84,384 (24.7%)

Full Access by Income

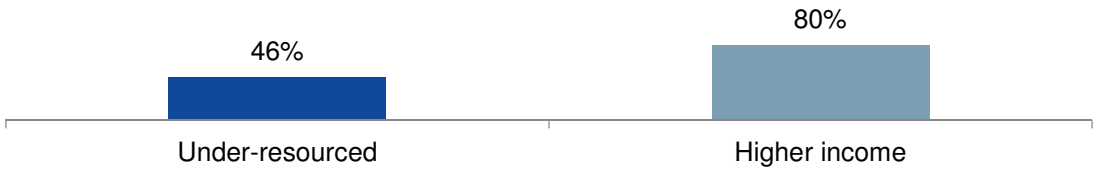


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **75%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 95% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **51%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 82% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

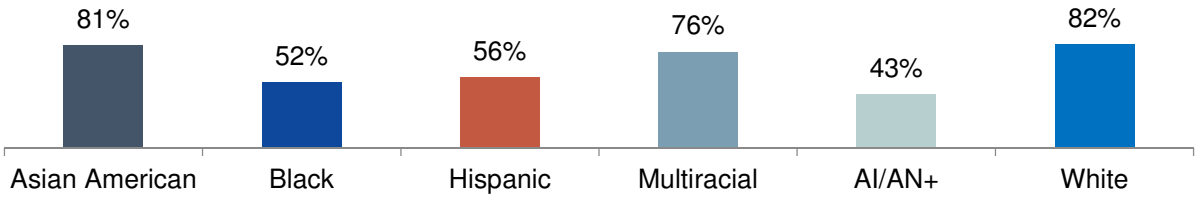


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **82%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 96% of White children. 57% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **76%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 62% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

33% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

22% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

24% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

31% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

20% of children in metro households

43% of children whose parents are renters

27% of children in non-metro households

17% of children whose parents are homeowners

54%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

39%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

17%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Nevada

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Nevada. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

500,706

Children without Full Access

115,328 (23%)

Full Access by Income

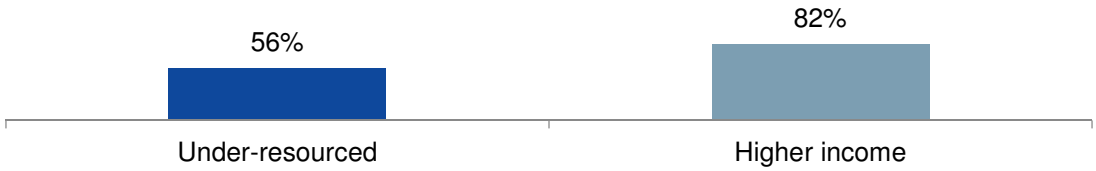


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **76%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **57%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 83% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

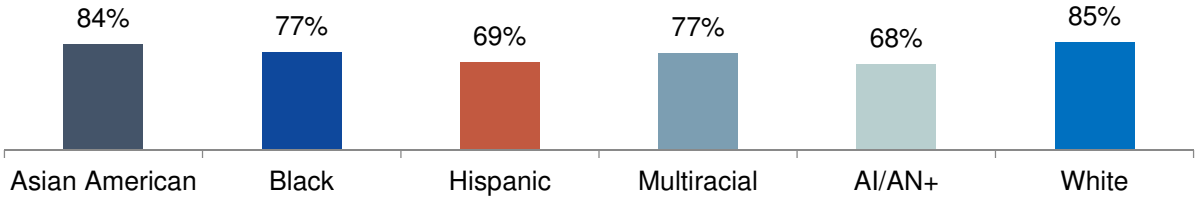


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **90%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 97% of White children. 79% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **86%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 72% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

26% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

21% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

16% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

28% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

22% of children in metro households

32% of children whose parents are renters

39% of children in non-metro households

15% of children whose parents are homeowners

44%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

27%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

13%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

New Hampshire

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for New Hampshire. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

191,024

Children without Full Access

25,116 (13.1%)

Full Access by Income

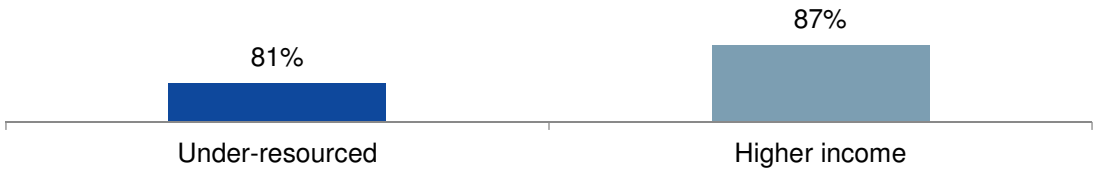


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **89%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 98% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **81%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 89% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

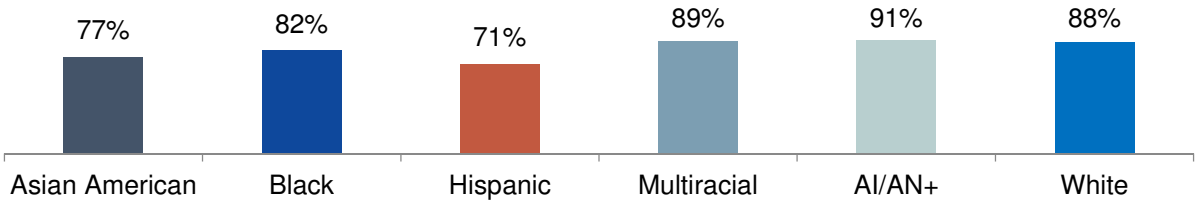


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **92%** of Multiracial/other children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 98% of White children. 89% of Multiracial/other children have access to broadband.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

14% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

10% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

7% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

19% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

14% of children in metro households

26% of children whose parents are renters

15% of children in non-metro households

9% of children whose parents are homeowners

19%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

21%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

10%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

New Jersey

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for New Jersey. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

1,428,310

Children without Full Access

232,870 (16.3%)

Full Access by Income

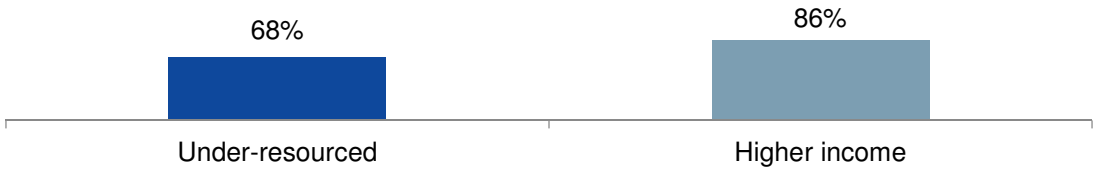


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **81%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 96% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **73%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 87% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

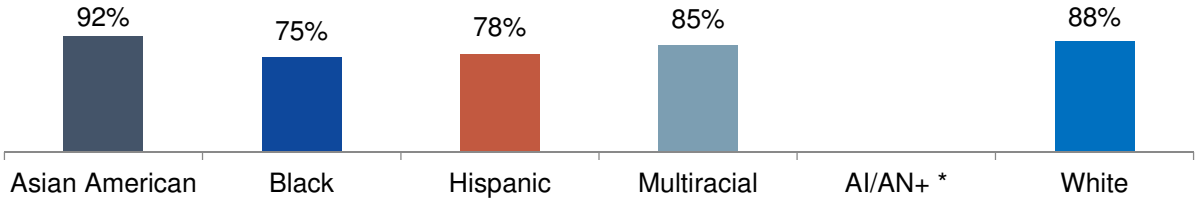


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings. *Sample sizes in this state are considered too small to report for some groups.

- **88%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 97% of White children. 78% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **90%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 80% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

18% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

14% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

12% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

25% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

16% of children in metro households

27% of children whose parents are renters

11% of children whose parents are homeowners

32%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

20%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

12%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

New Mexico

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for New Mexico. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

354,588

Children without Full Access

131,925 (37.2%)

Full Access by Income

Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **67%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 88% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **45%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 73% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

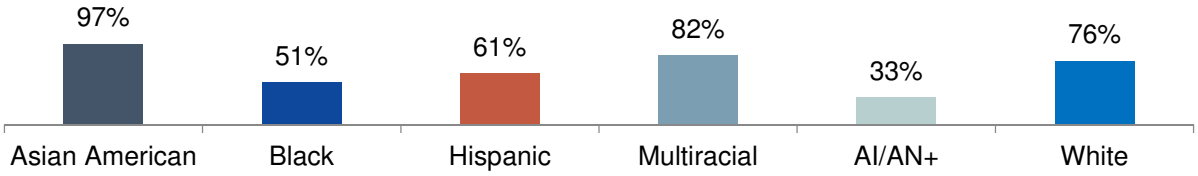


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **57%** of Native American/Alaskan Native children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 93% of White children. 38% of AI/AN children have access to broadband.
- **81%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 65% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

40% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

34% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

25% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

46% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

34% of children in metro households

46% of children whose parents are renters

33% of children in non-metro households

32% of children whose parents are homeowners

59%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

42%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

24%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

New York

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for New York. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

2,902,121

Children without Full Access

689,404 (23.8%)

Full Access by Income

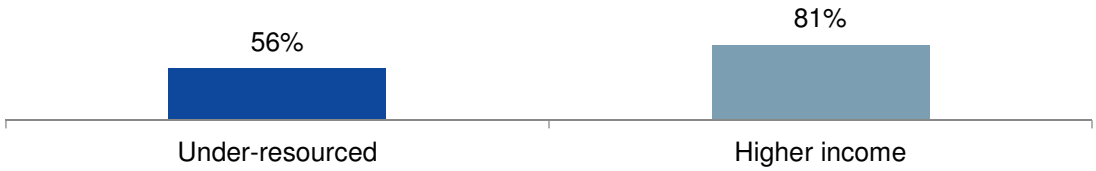


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **76%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **61%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 83% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

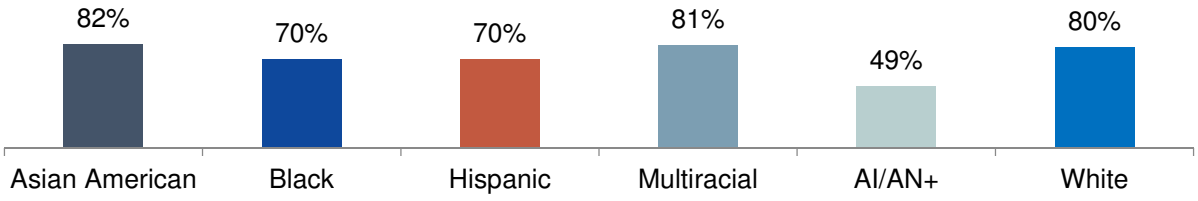


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **88%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 92% of White children. 74% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **87%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 75% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

30% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

23% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

19% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

33% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

23% of children in metro households

34% of children whose parents are renters

30% of children in non-metro households

15% of children whose parents are homeowners

44%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

27%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

14%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

North Carolina

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for North Carolina. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

1,686,319

Children without Full Access

418,034 (24.8%)

Full Access by Income

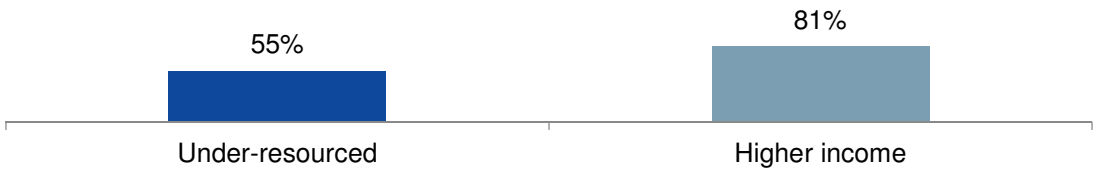


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **76%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **59%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 82% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

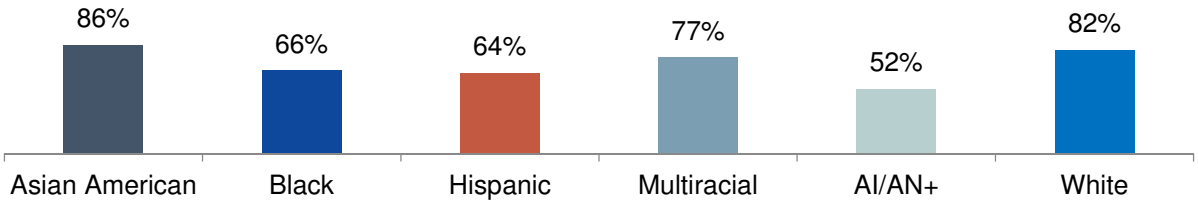


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **85%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 95% of White children. 69% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **77%** of Native American/Alaskan Native children have a device at home, and 55% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

29% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

21% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

20% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

35% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

22% of children in metro households

39% of children whose parents are renters

35% of children in non-metro households

17% of children whose parents are homeowners

45%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

32%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

16%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

North Dakota

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for North Dakota. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

121,316

Children without Full Access

25,718 (21.2%)

Full Access by Income

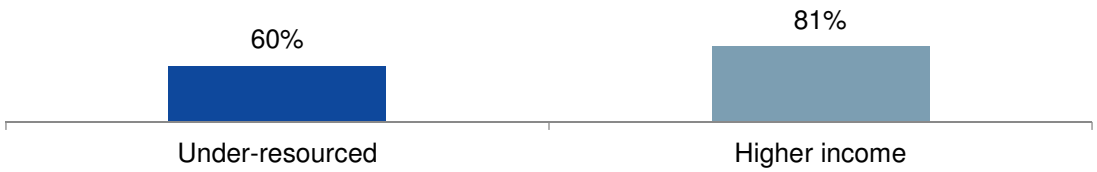


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **83%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 95% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **64%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 81% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

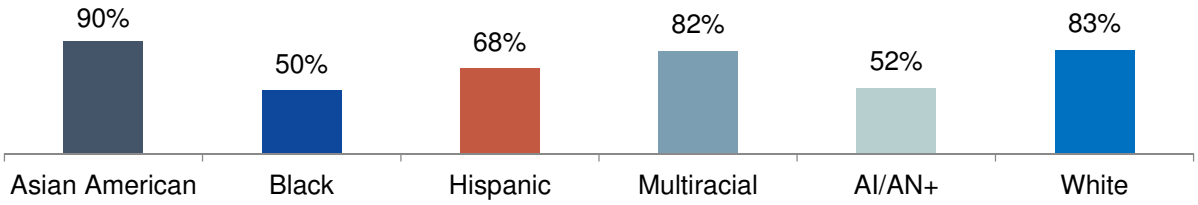


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **69%** of Native American/Alaskan Native children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 98% of White children. 59% of AI/AN children have access to broadband.
- **86%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 70% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

32% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

19% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

20% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

24% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

23% of children in metro households

37% of children whose parents are renters

22% of children in non-metro households

16% of children whose parents are homeowners

40%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

35%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

20%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Ohio

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Ohio. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State	Children without Full Access
1,881,765	435,368 (23.1%)

Full Access by Income

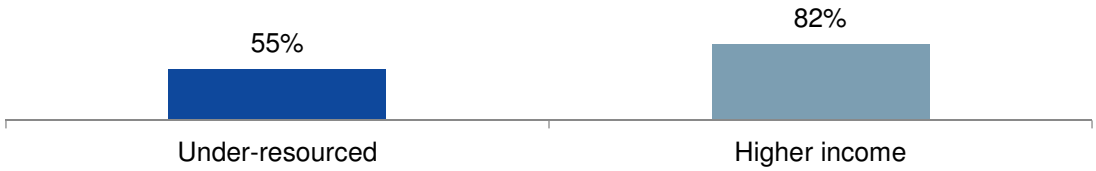


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **75%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 95% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **62%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 83% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

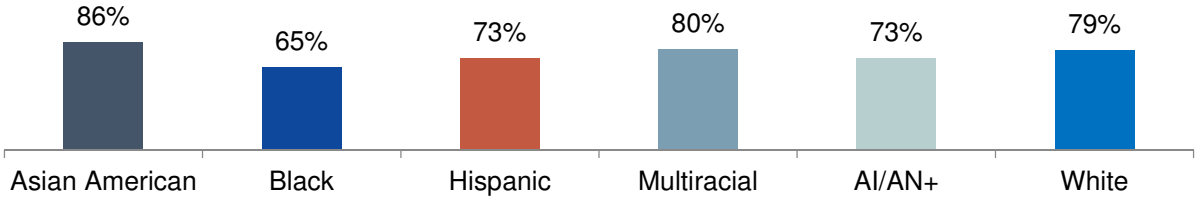


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **80%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 93% of White children. 71% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **88%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 77% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

31% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

22% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

20% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

30% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

21% of children in metro households

34% of children whose parents are renters

32% of children in non-metro households

18% of children whose parents are homeowners

45%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

28%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

15%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Oklahoma

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Oklahoma. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

690,856

Children without Full Access

242,089 (35%)

Full Access by Income

Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **69%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 91% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **48%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 72% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

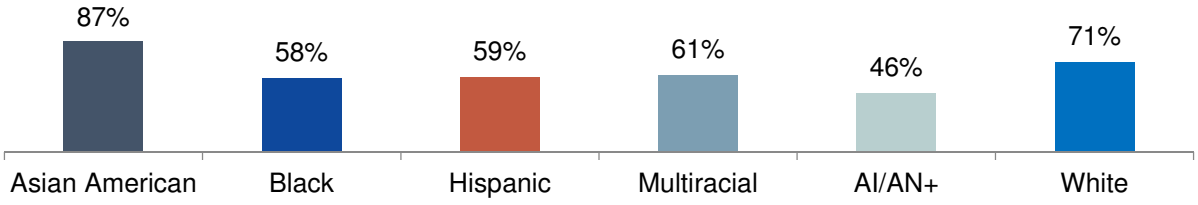


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **74%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 91% of White children. 64% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **83%** of Native American/Alaskan Native children have a device at home, and 49% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

40% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

33% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

29% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

44% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

27% of children in metro households

45% of children whose parents are renters

40% of children in non-metro households

29% of children whose parents are homeowners

58%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

42%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

26%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Oregon

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Oregon. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

632,561

Children without Full Access

145,303 (23%)

Full Access by Income

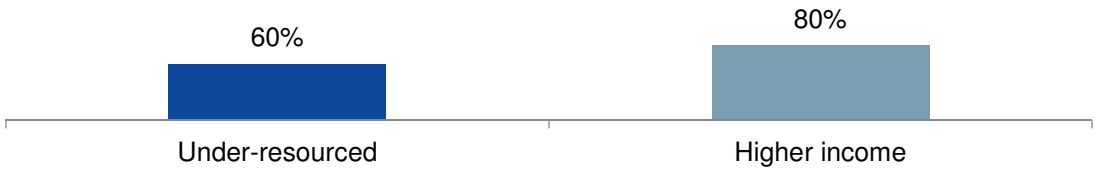


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **77%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 96% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **64%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 82% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

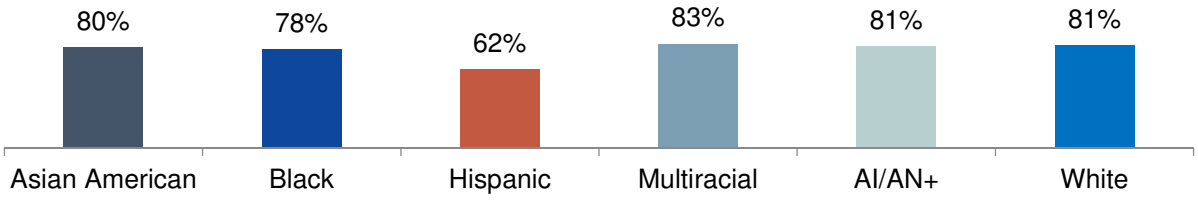


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **88%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 96% of White children. 83% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **81%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 66% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

28% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

21% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

24% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

32% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

21% of children in metro households

31% of children whose parents are renters

39% of children in non-metro households

18% of children whose parents are homeowners

40%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

31%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

13%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Pennsylvania

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Pennsylvania. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

1,929,318

Children without Full Access

368,003 (19.1%)

Full Access by Income

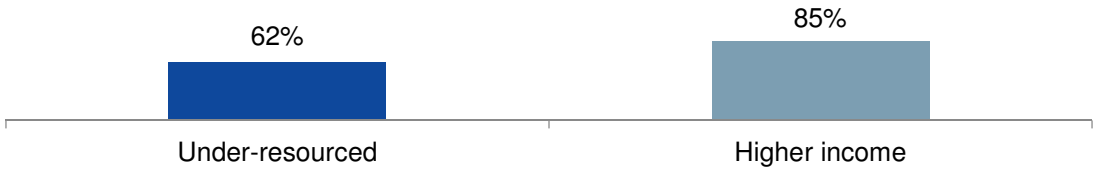


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **79%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 95% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **67%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 86% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

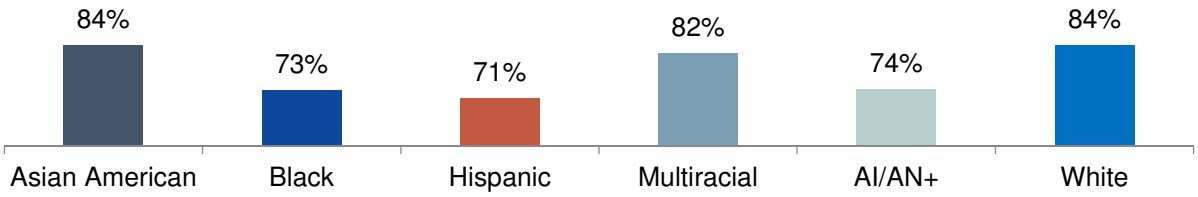


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **87%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 94% of White children. 77% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **83%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 74% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

25% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

17% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

15% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

27% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

18% of children in metro households

32% of children whose parents are renters

27% of children in non-metro households

14% of children whose parents are homeowners

38%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

25%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

12%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Rhode Island

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Rhode Island. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State	Children without Full Access
146,689	25,259 (17.2%)

Full Access by Income

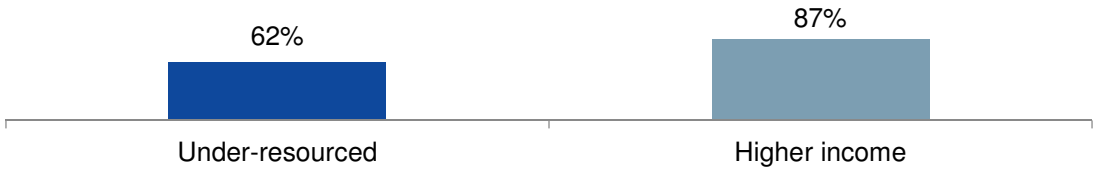


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **86%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 96% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **68%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 88% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

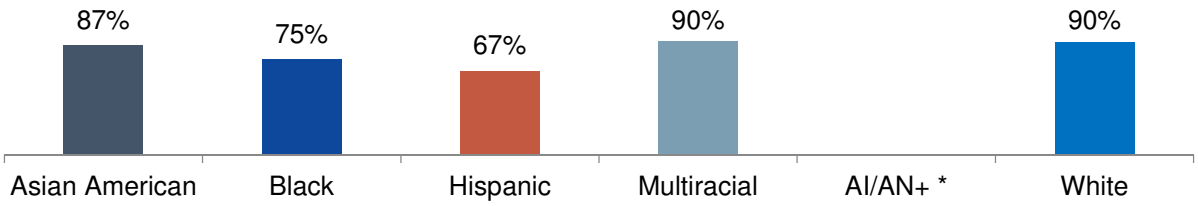


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings. *Sample sizes in this state are considered too small to report for some groups.

- **88%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 98% of White children. 77% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **89%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 70% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

22% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

14% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

13% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

28% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

17% of children in metro households

29% of children whose parents are renters

10% of children whose parents are homeowners

38%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

27%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

6%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

South Carolina

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for South Carolina. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

811,490

Children without Full Access

235,475 (29%)

Full Access by Income

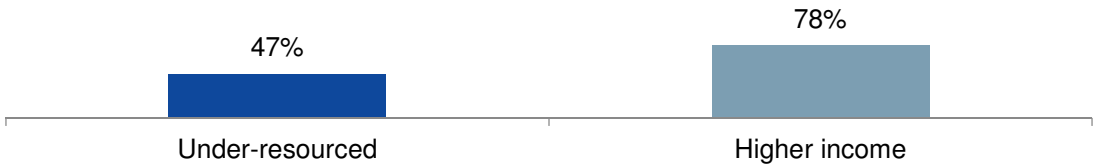


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **69%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 93% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **55%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 80% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

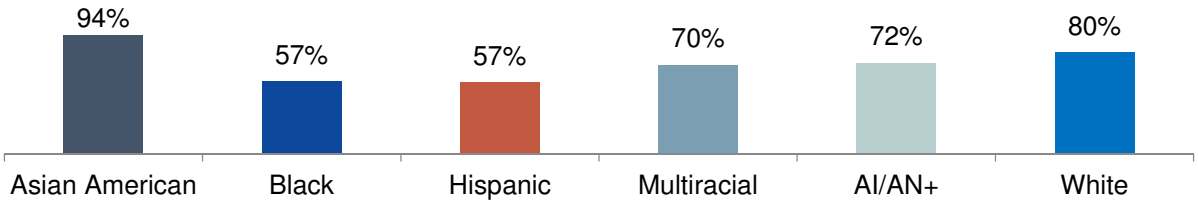


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **78%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 94% of White children. 62% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **78%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 59% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

34% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

26% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

24% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

37% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

26% of children in metro households

44% of children whose parents are renters

47% of children in non-metro households

21% of children whose parents are homeowners

53%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

40%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

15%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

South Dakota

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for South Dakota. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

150,294

Children without Full Access

41,219 (27.4%)

Full Access by Income

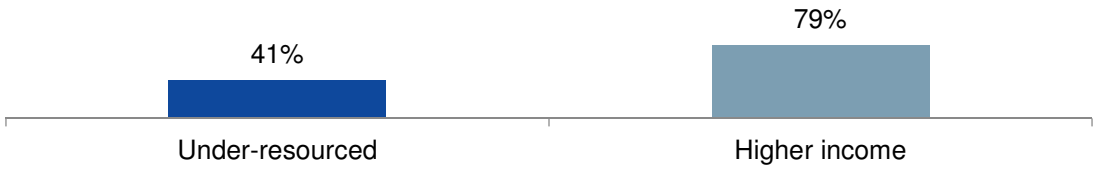


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **60%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **56%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 80% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

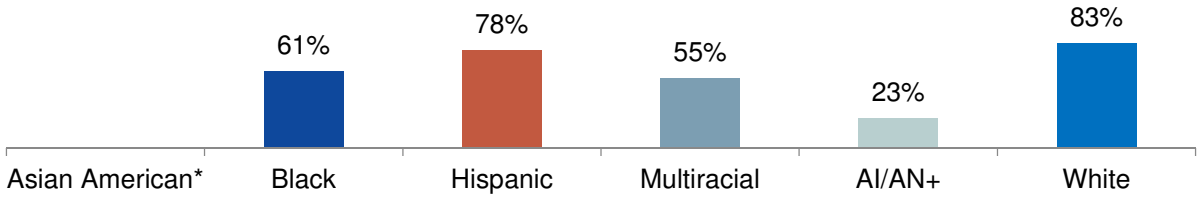


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings. *Sample sizes in this state are considered too small to report for some groups.

- **44%** of Native American/Alaskan Native children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 97% of White children. 38% of AI/AN children have access to broadband.
- **90%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 78% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

45% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

25% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

25% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

34% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

23% of children in metro households

56% of children whose parents are renters

33% of children in non-metro households

15% of children whose parents are homeowners

59%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

57%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

16%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

nea NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Tennessee

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Tennessee. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State	Children without Full Access
1,097,921	333,807 (30.4%)

Full Access by Income

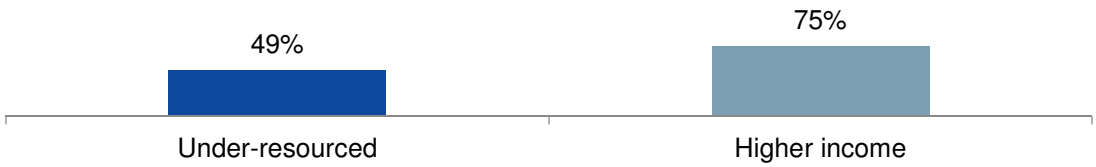


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **70%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 92% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **54%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 77% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

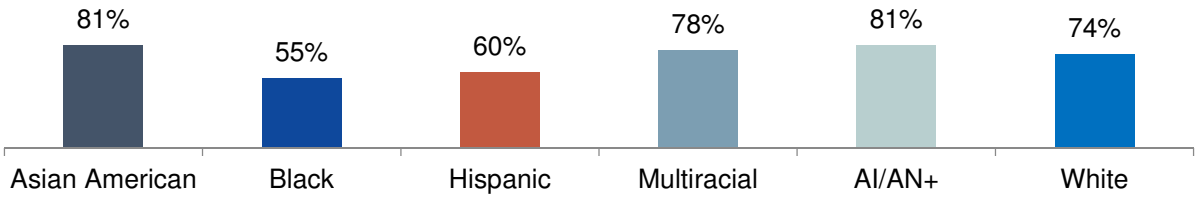


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **73%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 92% of White children. 60% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **80%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 65% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

32% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

26% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

25% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

39% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

27% of children in metro households

43% of children whose parents are renters

42% of children in non-metro households

24% of children whose parents are homeowners

51%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

39%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

22%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Texas

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Texas. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

5,356,283

Children without Full Access

1,765,574 (33%)

Full Access by Income

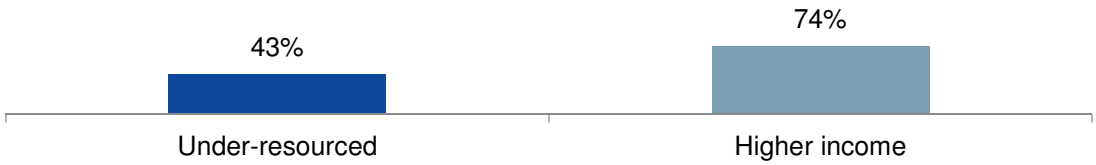


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **65%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 91% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **49%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 76% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

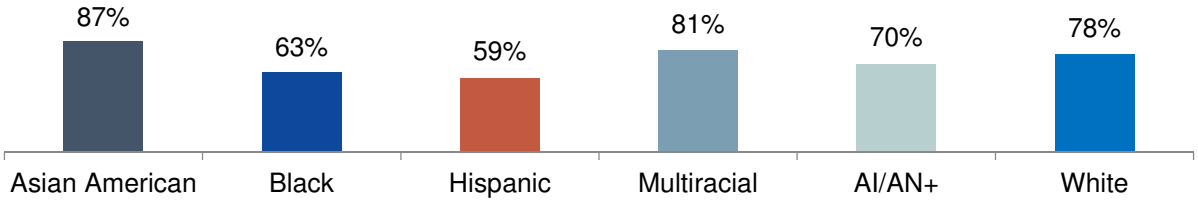


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **81%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 95% of White children. 67% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **79%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 63% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

37% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

29% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

25% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

42% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

30% of children in metro households

46% of children whose parents are renters

50% of children in non-metro households

25% of children whose parents are homeowners

57%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

38%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

21%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Utah

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Utah. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

674,781

Children without Full Access

121,686 (18%)

Full Access by Income

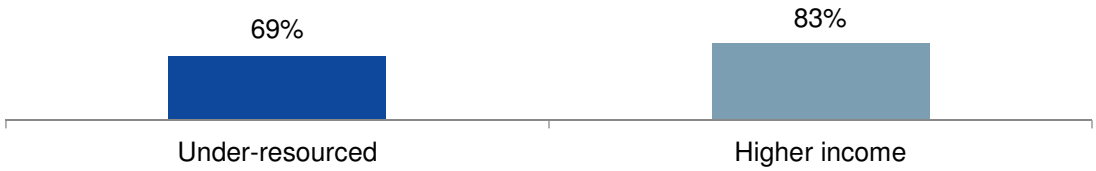


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **88%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 97% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **71%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 84% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

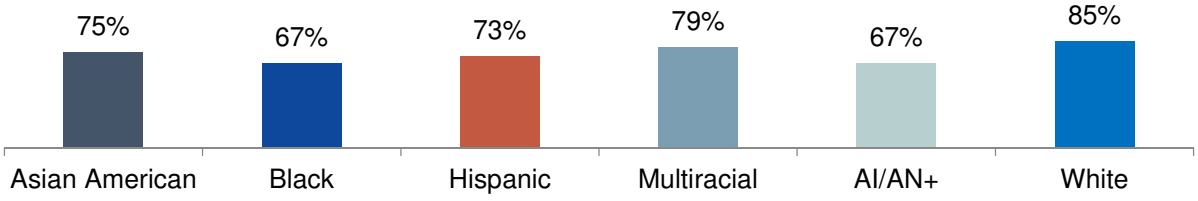


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **80%** of Native American/Alaskan Native children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 98% of White children. 67% of AI/AN children have access to broadband.
- **93%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 75% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

19% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

16% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

14% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

25% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

17% of children in metro households

30% of children whose parents are renters

22% of children in non-metro households

14% of children whose parents are homeowners

31%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

26%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

16%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Vermont

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Vermont. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

84,168

Children without Full Access

15,995 (19%)

Full Access by Income

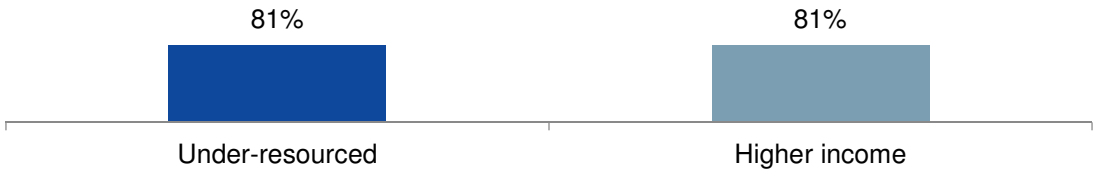


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **95%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 98% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **83%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 81% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

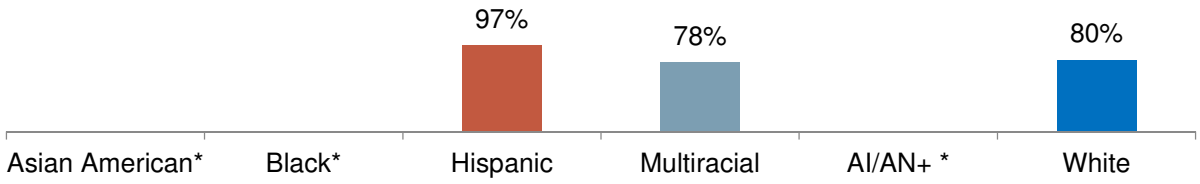


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings. *Sample sizes in this state are considered too small to report for some groups.

- **78%** of multiracial/other children have access to broadband internet at home, as compared to 80% of White children.
- **97%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, as compared to 98% of White children.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

15% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

15% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

20% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

27% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

10% of children in metro households

27% of children whose parents are renters

24% of children in non-metro households

17% of children whose parents are homeowners

19%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

11%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

16%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Virginia

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Virginia. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

1,359,363

Children without Full Access

311,305 (22.9%)

Full Access by Income

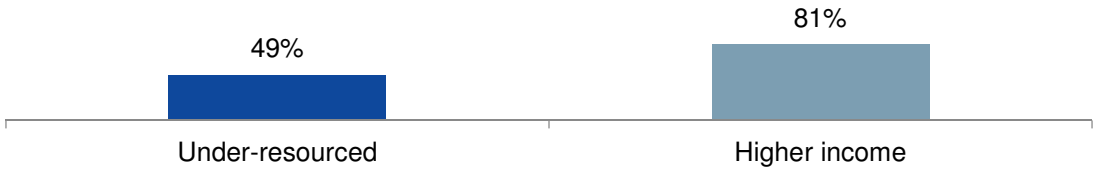


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **75%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 96% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **54%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 83% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

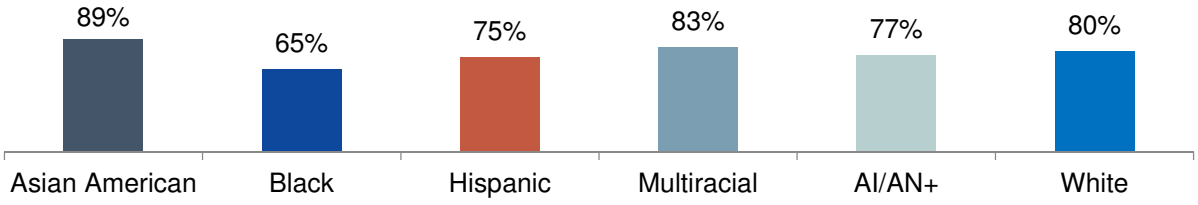


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **86%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 96% of White children. 68% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **87%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 81% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

26% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

19% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

19% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

34% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

19% of children in metro households

34% of children whose parents are renters

40% of children in non-metro households

17% of children whose parents are homeowners

51%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

26%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

17%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Washington

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Washington. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State	Children without Full Access
1,193,404	221,031 (18.5%)

Full Access by Income

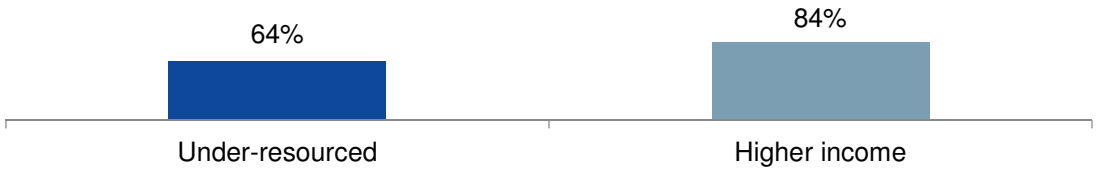


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **83%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 96% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **67%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 86% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

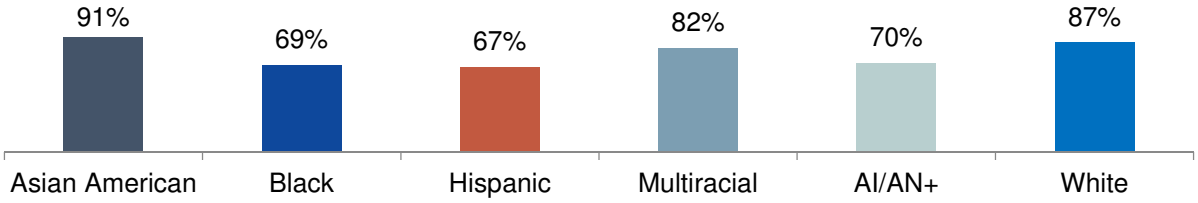


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **93%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 97% of White children. 74% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **85%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 72% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

- 19% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent
- 15% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning
- 18% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce
- 26% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree
- 18% of children in metro households
- 29% of children whose parents are renters
- 24% of children in non-metro households
- 13% of children whose parents are homeowners

36%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

25%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

12%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

West Virginia

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for West Virginia. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

265,779

Children without Full Access

73,133 (27.5%)

Full Access by Income

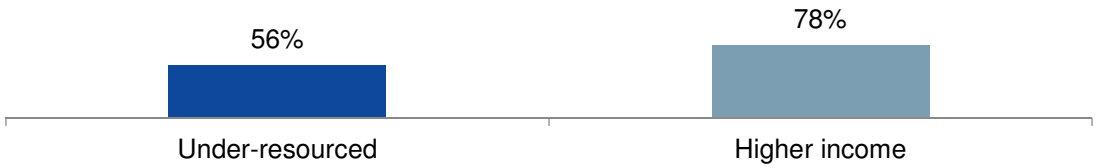


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **76%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **62%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 79% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

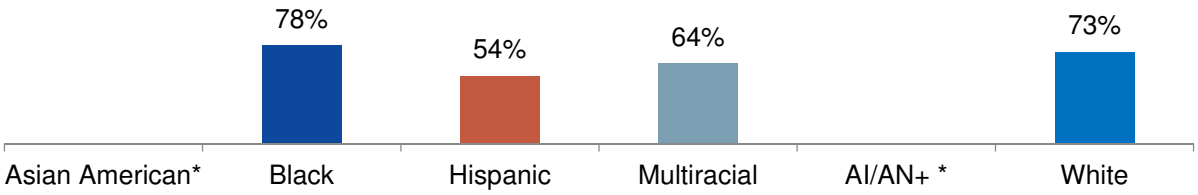


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings. *Sample sizes in this state are considered too small to report for some groups.

- **90%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 91% of White children. 78% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **65%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 55% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

33% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

27% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

21% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

34% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

25% of children in metro households

40% of children whose parents are renters

32% of children in non-metro households

22% of children whose parents are homeowners

44%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

31%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

17%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Wisconsin

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Wisconsin. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

932,359

Children without Full Access

213,120 (22.9%)

Full Access by Income

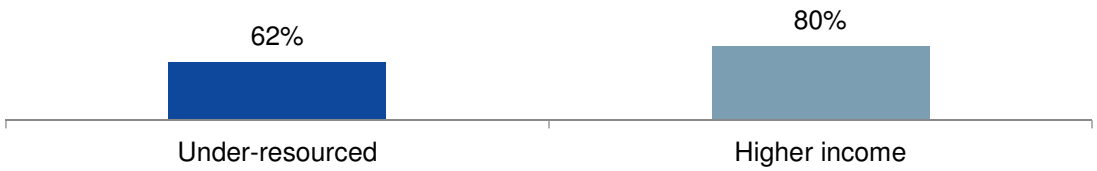


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **79%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **66%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 81% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

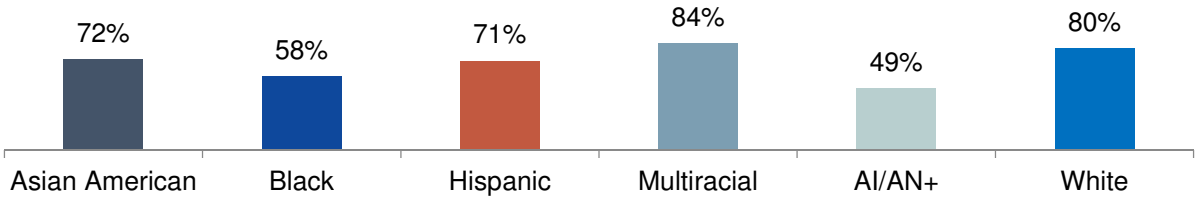


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **78%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 94% of White children. 62% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **73%** of Native American/Alaskan Native children have a device at home, and 49% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

28% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

20% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

22% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

30% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

20% of children in metro households

32% of children whose parents are renters

26% of children in non-metro households

19% of children whose parents are homeowners

38%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

31%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

18%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

Wyoming

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for Wyoming. The state-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17 in the State

96,010

Children without Full Access

24,149 (25.2%)

Full Access by Income

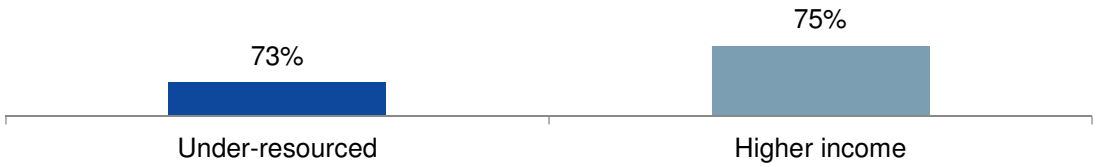


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **93%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **73%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 77% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

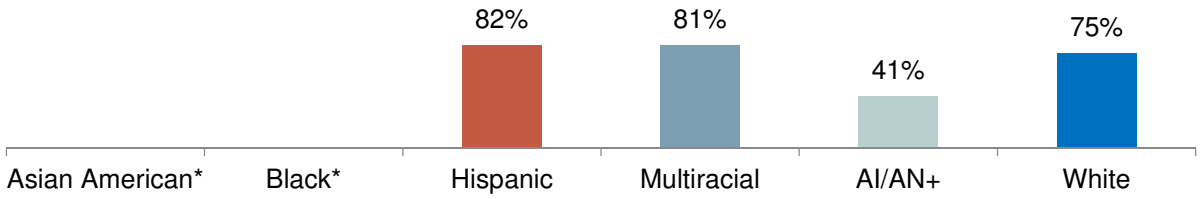


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings. *Sample sizes in this state are considered too small to report for some groups.

- **71%** of Native American/Alaskan Native children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 94% of White children. 59% of AI/AN children have access to broadband.
- **98%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 82% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

27% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

27% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

23% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

29% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

35% of children whose parents are renters

30% of children in non-metro households

21% of children whose parents are homeowners

27%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

26%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

14%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home

United States

K-12 Student Digital Access

This is a summary of the estimated digital access for the United States. The national-level profile is based on the latest available American Community Survey (ACS) micro-level data from 2018. The analysis was prepared by researchers at Public Policy Associates, Inc. (PPA) on behalf of the NEA. Because of standard errors, apparent differences might not be statistically significant. Full digital access includes both broadband and a device.

Children Ages 5-17

53,253,077

Children without Full Access

13,496,948 (25.3%)

Full Access by Income

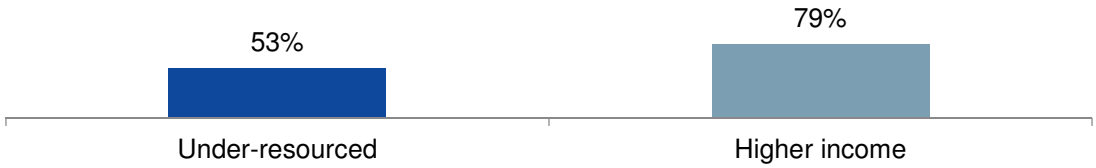


Figure 1: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Income Level Estimated as Below or Above the Federal Poverty Threshold

- **75%** of children living in under-resourced households (below the federal poverty threshold) have a device other than a smartphone, compared to 94% of children in households at higher income levels.
- **58%** of children in under-resourced housesholds have broadband access; 81% at higher income levels.

Full Access by Race/Ethnicity

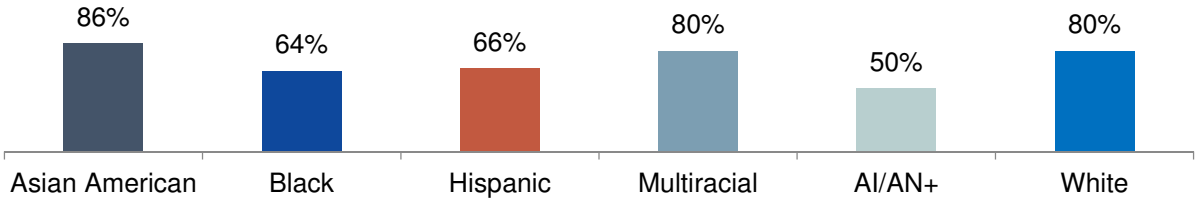


Figure 2: Children Ages 5-17 in Households with Full Digital Access (both broadband internet and a device) by Race/Ethnicity. +At times, this report uses terms from U.S. Census data (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native) and not NEA-inclusive groupings.

- **83%** of African-American/Black children have access to a device other than a smartphone at home, as compared to 95% of White children. 69% of Black children have access to broadband.
- **85%** of Hispanic/Latinx children have a device at home, and 70% have access to broadband internet.

Who Lacks Full Digital Access?

30% of children in households with at least one unemployed parent

23% of children in households with a parent at home for remote learning

21% of children in households with a member of the essential workforce

34% of children with parents without a bachelor's degree

23% of children in metro households

37% of children whose parents are renters

37% of children in non-metro households

18% of children whose parents are homeowners

47%

of children in under-resourced households lack full digital access

31%

of Native students and students of color do not have access to broadband and a device

16%

of teachers do not have access to broadband and a device at home