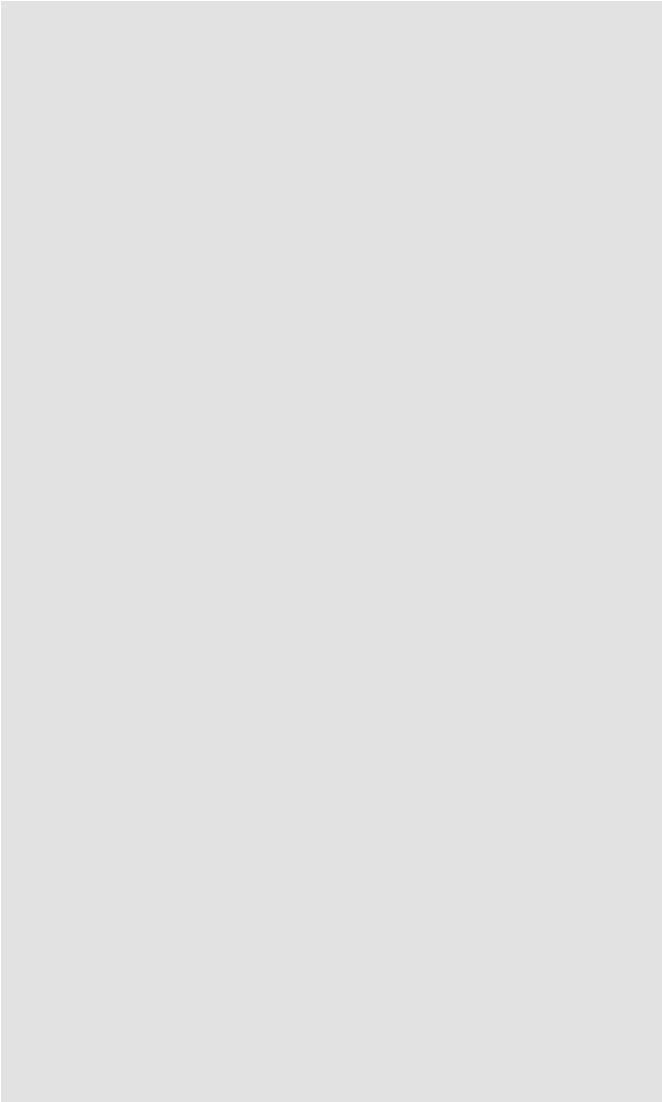




Digital vs. Analog



For Parents & Students



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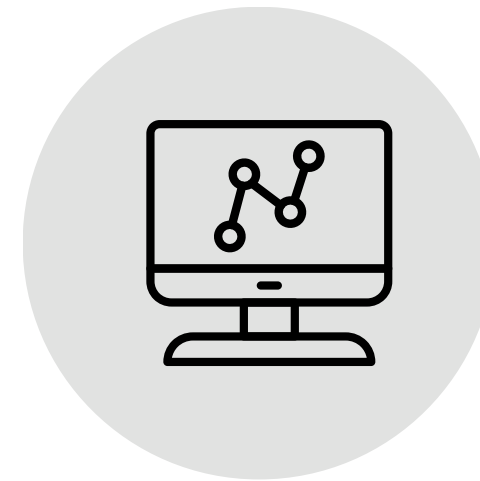
TECHNOLOGICAL GAINS



Enhances student engagement by personalizing learning and making difficult topics easier to grasp.



Increases students' access to information and boosts collaboration among students.



Prepares students for a digital future and connects them with a wider world.

DIGITAL CLASSROOM

99% of teachers work at schools where devices are given to students.

On average, students access over 1,100 “edtech tools” each month & 48 different tools a year.

US spent over \$30 billion on educational technology in 2024.

DIGITAL CLASSROOM

**Watching
YouTube
videos**

**Online bullying
and increased
discipline
issues**

**Game-like
platforms**

**Policing students
instead of
teaching them**

**Playing
video
games**



**Joining Zoom meetings
to make fun peers**

RESEARCH SHOWS



- Countries that invested heavily in computers saw “no noticeable improvement” in PISA tests.
- Report after report makes the same conclusion: Access to technology “[did] not improve K-12 grades and test scores” and “no significant effects on academic performance.”
- IQ scores rose consistently throughout 20th century, but they have now begun to fall.

“LESS COGNITIVELY CAPABLE”

- “Gen Z is less cognitively capable than previous generations, despite its unprecedented access to technology.”
- “Gen Z is the first generation in modern history to score lower on standardized tests than the previous one.”

Watch neuroscientist talk about the effects of digital learning.

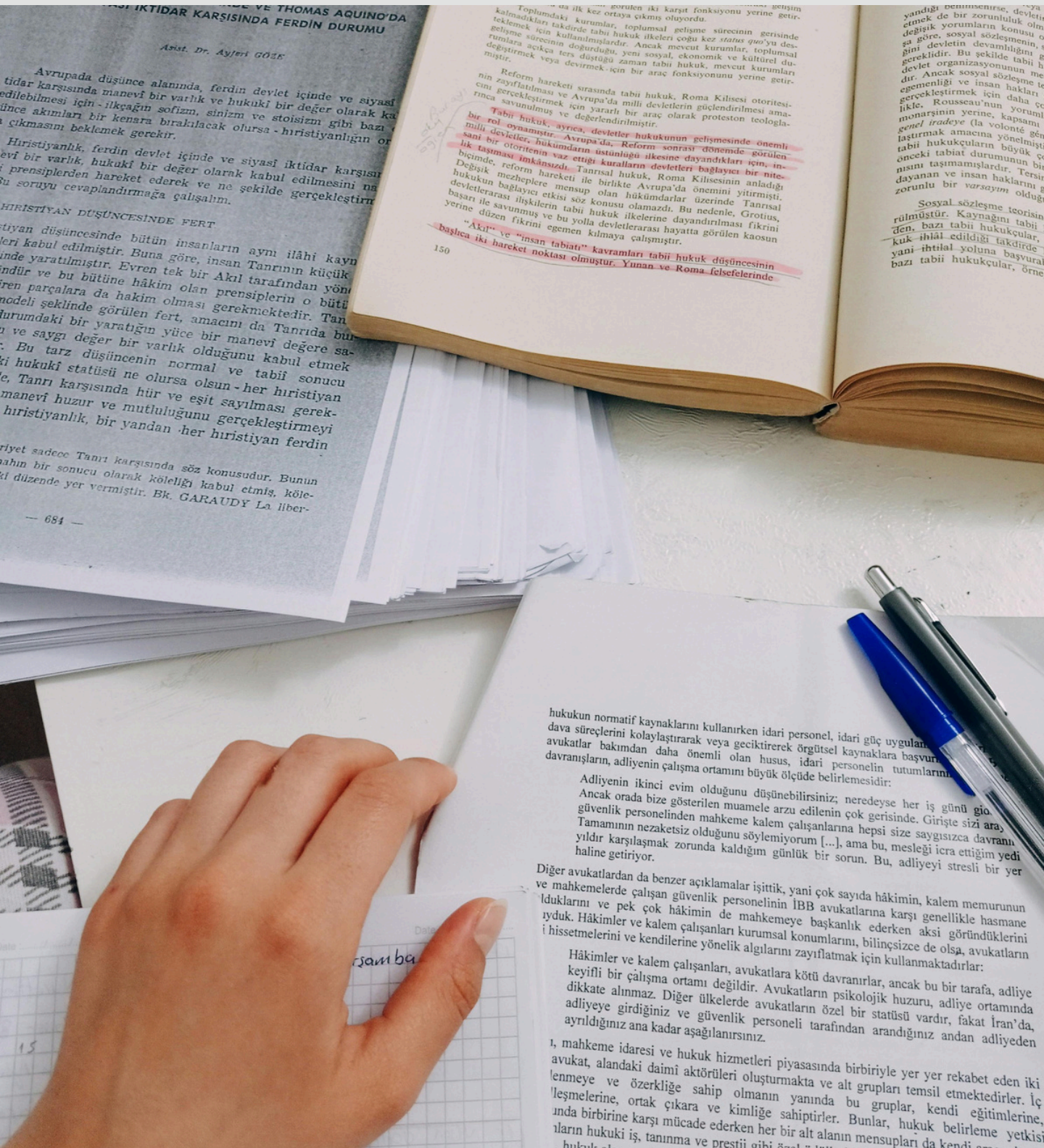


WHAT'S HAPPENING NOW



- Students in Wellington, KS staged a walk out because of online curriculum.
- Sweden's government, after removing textbooks in favor of screens, is now investing millions to buy paper textbooks.
- Los Angeles Unified School District will now eliminate devices until second grade and set daily and weekly screen limits for all higher grades.
- School districts in California, Kansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina, among other states are pulling back on 1:1 policies.

THE PRINTED WORD



- Brains process written texts more deeply when they are presented in print rather than on a digital screen.
- MRI scans showed stronger reading circuits in those who spent more time reading paper books than those who spent their time on screens.
- A study in Norway found that “students who read texts in print scored significantly better on comprehension tests than those who read same texts digitally.”

WRITTEN BY HAND



“An act of
thinking”

Professor Richard Menary

- Latest research argues that handwriting should remain a central tool for thinking and learning.
- Writing by hand activates a broader network of brain regions, leading to a more “durable” memory that becomes deeply encoded and easier to recall.
- Writing is a focused, tactile experience that allows students to connect more deeply with the material, resulting in to better retention and understanding.
 - 70% of typers earned Cs, Ds. and Fs.

IN SUMMARY



OR



- Technology use needs to be used less and more thoughtfully.
- Incorporate more paper-based activities that require students to write by hand.
- Take notes by hand instead of typing.
- Read using printed texts not on a screen.