

ACCESS TO ONLINE INFORMATION

INFORMATION AND DATA LITERACY > 1.1 BROWSING, SEARCHING AND FILTERING DATA, INFORMATION AND DIGITAL CONTENT

TARGET GROUP	AGE GROUP	PROFICIENCY LEVEL	FORMAT	COPYRIGHT	LANGUAGE
All	All	Level 0	Activity sheet	Creative Commons (BY-SA)	English, French

Through a quick role-playing game, participants will understand that depending on different features, we are not all equal in terms of access to online information and moreover access to digital tools.

General Objective Awareness building

Preparation time for facilitator less than 1 hour

Competence area 1 - Information and data literacy

Time needed to complete activity (for learner) 1 - 2 hours

Name of author Nothing 2hide

Support material needed for training Paper-Scissors-Markers-Felt-tip pens

Resource originally created in French

WORKSHOP DIRECTIONS

1 Introduction

Through a cooperative game-based objective, participants will become familiar with the following ideas:

- that free access to information is not a constant,
- the impact that technological inequality can have
- internet censorship
- physical and linguistic challenges to accessing information
- geographical, political, technological and economic challenges to free access of information

Participants will play the role of a person with specific characteristics (see annexes). Depending on the situation, they will have to make choices based on what their character can or cannot do.

2 Role-play activity

Here are the rules of the game: From the profile cards that you will have filled in advance using the document in annex, participants will have to judge if the character that has been assigned to them is able to complete the action that the facilitator will read out loud. If the participant think they (i.e. their character) are able to complete the action, they can move one step. If not, they don't move. The objective is not to come first but to allow participants to better understand that some people have privileged access to the internet and to connect the exercise to their personal lives. The activity can be done individually or in groups. Here is how it should go:

- Photocopy the 'action' sheets for you and the 'character' sheets for each participant or group (see annexes below)
- Indicate in advance of the activity the traits of each character. You should create varied examples. For example: a person under 13 who lives in Rennes, speaks only English, from a median income family, has a physical disability and has assistance. Or a person over 13 who lives in Beijing, speaks only Mandarin, from a high-income family with no physical challenges.
- Give out the character profiles to participants and discuss the interpretation of attributes to be sure that everyone understands their profile clearly.
- From the profiles, start a discussion with the objective that each participant understands their

character and the others too. Emphasise the freedoms and constraints surrounding each person's internet access.

- Once everyone understands, they should line up across the room, keeping distance between each other.
- Read the action sheets in turn and ask participants to take a step forward when they think an action is possible. Example: 'watch a video on YouTube'. A person who lives in China or Turkmenistan or a person having a physical disability with no assistance cannot take a step forward. Participants will be able to clearly see the people who have stable and free access to the internet. The psychological effect of being passed, and realising that some participants are able to advance according to the action described, is a good jumping off point for a discussion.

The tips listed with each character profile will help you.

3 Extra information for facilitator

Age

- Under 13 **
- Over 13 ***

A user over 13 will have likely developed a strong competency in internet use. Officially, 13 is the minimum age for signing up to Instagram, Snapchat, Facebook or Twitter. Depending on the country, someone under 13 signing up to one of these platforms may nor may not be illegal. If an underage user is flagged, they risk having their accounts closed. [Example on Facebook](#).

Place of residence

- Beijing (China) *
- Hanoi (Vietnam) *
- London ***
- Dublin ***
- Paris ***
- Green Bank, West Virginia, USA **

Residents of cities like London, Dublin or Paris will not have any problems regarding internet access. This

is not the case for someone in Green Bank, West Virginia, where wireless (but not wired) internet is outlawed due to the presence of a high-tech government telescope. There are many other examples of places in the world – often remote – with limited or no internet access. In Vietnam, internet is strictly controlled. Social media is heavily scrutinised and messages of political dissent are censored. China is the country that censors the most in the world. In China, Facebook, Twitter and YouTube are blocked. Chinese equivalent services do exist (Sina Weibo, QQ, RenRen and WeChat for example) but these have automatic filtering systems. The network giants who own these services (Baidu, Tencent) practice online censorship (or ‘information control’).

Languages spoken

- Bilingual English/French***
- English only**
- French only**
- Speaks language other than french or english*

The majority of online material as we know it in the west is in English. An anglophone user can access and understand a vast amount of information. French (just an example) is the most used language on the French internet. A francophone user can access a large amount of information. A bilingual user has the advantage of being able to access information both in English and in French. A user being able to only speak a less common language – such as say, Estonian – can only access a relatively small amount of online information. Chinese (Mandarin) is a particular case there is an enormous amount of content in this language which has the most [native speakers in the world](#), while China censors the most content of any country.

Physical disabilities

- None ***
- Physical disability limiting internet access WITH assistance **
- Physical disability limiting internet access WITHOUT assistance *

A user having a physical disability like blindness or deafness cannot access all online content since most material contains important audiovisual elements. Some services will convert displayed text to speech or describe the visual elements on the screen. There are also brail keyboards that blind people can use to go online. There are also subtitling tools to display words describe sounds so that a user who is hard of hearing can access online resources.

Household income

- High***
- Median**
- Low*

A user from a median or high income household can afford to have internet access in the home, where someone from a low income background cannot. It would be more difficult for the materially disadvantaged individual as they would need to go elsewhere to get online (e.g. at work, at a café, at the library).

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Annex: action sheets

Check the news on Facebook or Twitter Impossible / Difficult / Easy	Purchase something from an online retail site Impossible / Difficult / Easy
Read French language news online Impossible / Difficult / Easy	Watch a film on Netflix Impossible / Difficult / Easy
Watch a film on YouTube Impossible / Difficult / Easy	Post a video on Snapchat Impossible / Difficult / Easy
Download a large file Impossible / Difficult / Easy	Be critical of your government online Impossible / Difficult / Easy
Play an online video game Impossible / Difficult / Easy	Search for something on Google Impossible / Difficult / Easy
Do some research on Wikipedia Impossible / Difficult / Easy	

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Annex: character sheets

Character profiles

Each character is defined by following:

- age
- place of residence

- speaks one or more languages
- whether they have a physical disability
- household income

The asterisks on the sheet indicate the ease of internet access:

- *: restricted internet access
- **: moderate internet access
- ***: free internet access

<p>Age</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Over 13***</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Under 13**</p>	<p>Place of Residence</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Beijing *</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hanoi*</p> <p><input type="radio"/> London***</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Dublin***</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Paris***</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Green Bank, WV, USA**</p>
<p>Languages Spoken</p> <p><input type="radio"/> English**</p> <p><input type="radio"/> French**</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese*</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese*</p> <p><input type="radio"/> French and English***</p>	<p>Physical handicaps</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None***</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Handicap with access to assistance**</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Handicap without access to assistance*</p> <p>(Handicap that limits internet access. Example: deafness, blindness, paralysis.)</p>
<p>Household income</p> <p><input type="radio"/> High***</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Median**</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Low*</p>	<p>***Three stars means it's highly likely the user will have free and stable internet access</p> <p>**Two stars means it's likely the user will have free and stable internet access</p> <p>*One star means it's unlikely the user will have free and stable internet access</p>