

References

- Berman, Paul, & McLaughlin, Milbrey Wallin. (1978). *Federal programs supporting educational change. Vol. VIII: Implementing and sustaining innovations*. Santa Monica, CA: The Rand Corporation.
- Dwyer, David C. (1992). *Comments for the national education goals panel*. Apple Classrooms of Tomorrow.
- Dwyer, David C., Ringstaff, Cathy, & Sandholtz, Judith Haymore. (1992). *The evolution of teachers' instructional beliefs and practices in high-access-to-technology classrooms, first-fourth year findings*. Apple Classrooms of Tomorrow.
- Hall, Gene E., Loucks, Susan F., Rutherford, William L., & Newlove, Beulah, W. (1975). Levels of use of the innovation: A framework for analyzing innovation adoption. *Journal of Teacher Education*, 26(1), 52–56.
- McLaughlin, Milbrey Wallin, & Marsh, David D. (1978). Staff development and school change. *Teachers College Record*, 80(1), 69–93.
- Moersch, Christopher. (1994). *Labs for learning: An experiential-based action model*. National Business Education Alliance.
- Olivier, Terry A., & Shapiro, Faye. (1993). Self-efficacy and computers. *Journal of Computer-Based Instruction*, 20(3), 81–85.
- Thomas, Lajeane G., & Knezek, Don. (1991). Facilitating restructured learning experiences with technology. *The Computing Teacher*, 18(6), 49–53.

The LoTi Framework

Level	Category	Description
0	Nonuse	A perceived lack of access to technology-based tools or a lack of time to pursue electronic technology implementation. Existing technology is predominately text-based (e.g., ditto sheets, chalkboard, overhead projector).
1	Awareness	The use of computers is generally one step removed from the classroom teacher (e.g., integrated learning system labs, special computer-based pullout programs, computer literacy classes, central word processing labs). Computer-based applications have little or no relevance to the individual teacher's instructional program.
2	Exploration	Technology-based tools serve as a supplement to existing instructional program (e.g., tutorials, educational games, simulations). The electronic technology is employed either as extension activities or as enrichment exercises to the instructional program.
3	Infusion	Technology-based tools, including databases, spreadsheets, graphing packages, probes, calculators, multimedia applications, desktop publishing applications, and telecommunications applications, augment isolated instructional events (e.g., a science-kit experiment using spreadsheets/graphs to analyze results or a telecommunications activity involving data-sharing among schools).
4	Integration	Technology-based tools are integrated in a manner that provides a rich context for students' understanding of the pertinent concepts, themes, and processes. Technology (e.g., multimedia, telecommunications, databases, spreadsheets, word processors) is perceived as a tool to identify and solve authentic problems relating to an overall theme/concept.
5	Expansion	Technology access is extended beyond the classroom. Classroom teachers actively elicit technology applications and networking from business enterprises, governmental agencies (e.g., contacting NASA to establish a link to an orbiting space shuttle via the Internet), research institutions, and universities to expand student experiences directed at problem solving, issues resolution, and student activism surrounding a major theme/concept.
6	Refinement	Technology is perceived as a process, product (e.g., invention, patent, new software design), and tool to help students solve authentic problems related to an identified real-world problem or issue. Technology, in this context, provides a seamless medium for information queries, problem solving, and/or product development. Students have ready access to and a complete understanding of a vast array of technology-based tools.