# DECODE (1) 

# IO4: Practices, training and skills needs of the digital teachers 

Catalan Teacher Survey

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## Forward

This national report is part of DECODE PROJECT's (DEvelop COmpetences in Digital Era Expertise, best practices and teaching in the XXI century, an Erasmus+ KA2 - Strategic Partnerships in the field of Education) intellectual output 4 (IO4). This output will collect and illustrate the results of a comparative research on the motivations, needs and expectations of teachers in relation to the use of new information and communication technologies (ICTs) in teaching, their professional development and training needs.

The questionnaire was sent to about 4500 educational centres of Catalunya of different levels, ranging from kindergarten to vocational training. An email was sent to the school leaders, asking them to make the diffusion of the questionnaire among the centre's teaching staff. Only fully completed questionnaires were considered, allowing comparable analyses across all questions asked of survey respondents.

There were 425 full responses to our survey, which make the final sample for analysis.

## 1. Sample description

In this section, we will characterize our sample of Catalan Teachers, providing information about the distribution of respondents across professional and socio-demographic categories.


Chart 1 shows the distribution of teachers according to the type of school. Over half of respondents work in schools where Secondary Education levels are taught (53\%), little less than half (40\%) in Primary Education schools, about one third ( $31 \%$ ) in Early Years education and about one fourth ( $26 \%$ ) in VET education schools. Since this is a multiple response question, as normally schools integrate more than one educational level, these percentages are rather high and do not add up to $100 \%$.

The regional distribution of teachers is expressed in Chart 2. As expected, most respondents are from the Barcelona province: almost two thirds ( $65 \%$ ) of respondents selected this region. Tarragona is the second province in terms of proportion of respondents (22\%), gathering slightly over one fifth of the sample. In third place comes Girona, with $10 \%$, and in fourth place Leida, with $3 \%$.

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Acording to data from Idescat (Table 1), the Tarragona provice is overrepresented in our sample, whereas Barcelona, LLeida and Tarragona are underrepresented. Nevertheless, these discrepancies are not alarming.

| Table 1 Population and teaching staff by region |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Region | $\mathrm{N}$ <br> (teachers) | Percent (teachers) | $\mathrm{N}$ <br> (population) | Percent (population) |
| Barcelona | 44,619 | 71\% | 5,562,188 | 74\% |
| Girona | 6,836 | 11\% | 748,636 | 10\% |
| Lleida | 4,195 | 7\% | 428,418 | 6\% |
| Tarragona | 7,083 | 11\% | 795,571 | 11\% |
| Total | 62,733 | 100\% | 7,534,813 | 100\% |

Source: Idescat, (teacher data, acadèmic year 2014/2015, population data, 2018 - provisional results)

Chart 3 provides information about the age distribution of our sample of Catalan teachers. The most frequent age range is 41 to 50 years old ( $38 \%$ ), followed by 51 to 60 years old ( $33 \%$ ), 31 to 40 years old ( $18 \%$ ), over 60 years old ( $7 \%$ ), and finally 25 to 30 years old ( $4 \%$ ). Thus, the vast majority of teachers ( $71 \%$ ) is between 41 and 60 years old.


In terms of Gender (Chart 4), the proportion of women (70\%) highly surpasses that of men (30\%).
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Chart 5 illustrates the distribution of teachers according to the subject areas taught during the last three years. The most frequent subjects are related to Literacy and Science, each area gathering around one third ( $33 \%$ ) of respondents. Numeracy and ICT come next: each area gathers around one fourth ( $25 \%$ ) of the sample. After Literacy and techno-scientific areas (Science and ICT), Modern Foreign Languages also stand out as a popular subject area, being selected by about one fifth (20\%) of respondents. In turn, after Modern Foreign Languages come important subject areas related to social sciences and the humanities -Arts (15\%), Social Sciences (12\%), History ( $11 \%$ ) - as well as Special Educational Needs (11\%). Less commonly taught subject areas are Physical Education (9\%), Ethics and Democratic Citizenship (9\%), Personal, Social and Health Education (8\%), Music (5\%), Learning Approaches (4\%) and Religious Education (3\%). Since this is a multiple response question, as normally teachers work integrates more than one subject, these percentages are rather high and do not add up to $100 \%$.


As shown in Chart 6, the large majority of teachers (64\%) has a permanent position in the centre, as opposed to temporary contracts ( $36 \%$ ). This means that most Catalan teachers have an established and secure work situation in the regional educational system.


Teachers also described their roles in the centre during the last three years. Almost all the sample (92\%) is comprised of individuals who worked as in-service teachers. Almost one half has occupied a leadership role $(41 \%)$ and only about $6 \%$ worked in school management (Chart 7). Since this is a multiple response question,

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as normally teachers perform more than one function, these percentages do not add up to $100 \%$.


Finally, only $12 \%$ of teachers have played the role of digital coordinator in schools.


## 2. Teachers' personal views regarding using digital technologies

The present section reports the ideas and perspectives of teachers regarding the use of digital technologies.
Chart 9 shows the distribution of teachers according to their stated agreement level in relation to specific outcomes of using digital tools for education. Almost every teacher ( $97 \%$ ) tended to agree with the sentence "The use of digital technologies helps when designing and organising educational materials" ( $50 \%$ strongly agree and $47 \%$ agree with it). It is the only sentence with which slightly over one half of respondents strongly agree with, pointing to a consensus around the importance of the relation between digital technologies and educational materials.

About one third (33\%) of the sample strongly agrees with the following sentences three sentences. The first is,"The use of digital technologies should not replace traditional teaching methods", with which about $20 \%$ disagree or strongly disagree. The other two, "The use of digital technologies promotes the development of responsible media and digital skills", and "It is necessary to integrate e-learning into teaching activities, alongside traditional classroom-based teaching methods" are the subject of less controversy: the percentage of teachers who disagree or strongly disagree with them is only $9 \%$ and $4 \%$, respectively. These results indicate that, while teachers seem to agree with the relevance of positive outcomes of digital technology usage in terms of literacy, there is no consensus about the status of those technologies as replacement for traditional methods - even if they are considered important elements to integrate in the educational processes.

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Between about one fourth ( $25 \%$ ) and one fifth ( $20 \%$ ) strongly agree with the following four sentences. "The use of digital technologies promotes the development of basic skills (reading, writing, comprehension)", "Daily use of technology in the classroom is not enough, students need to learn how to use books", "The use of digital technologies encourages self-assessment among students", "The use of digital technologies creates positive learning outcomes by influencing how learners behave". It is important to note that the percentage of those who simply agree with these statements vary between $55 \%$ and $65 \%$. All the sentences mentioned until now gathered an overall agreement level (combining those who selected either agree or strongly agree) of over $80 \%$. Less than $50 \%$ of teachers, however, express their agreement with remaining sentences.

Unlike the other sentences, which tend to show clear tendencies in terms of being agreed or disagreed with, the following sentence seems to be the subject of controversy: "The use of digital technologies increases the level of cyberbullying". The overall agreement tendency is hard to discern as the sample is divided in this regard (the percentages of those who agree and strongly agree add up to $50 \%$ ). The high sensitivity of this topic and the

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negative impacts in can have in an educational setting may be behind this ambiguous positioning: most teachers tend to position themselves more neutrally, with only $14 \%$ strongly agreeing and $36 \%$ agreeing, as opposed to $43 \%$ disagreeing and only $7 \%$ strongly disagreeing with the sentence.

Finally, the following sentences gather the lowest agreement levels, with overall agreement levels well below $50 \%$. These sentences, with which Catalan teachers most disagree with, are related to two negative consequences of technology for learning: "The use of digital technologies is a distraction for students" (only 7\% strongly agree and $28 \%$ agree) and "Digital technologies do not improve education processes, learning, etc." (only $4 \%$ strongly agree and $10 \%$ agree). The finding that the sentences with inferior agreement levels are related to negative outcomes of technology use, reflected in the controversial sentence about cyberbullying and these two final sentences, points to a highly positive view of technology by Catalan teachers.


Teachers' most frequent use of digital technologies is related to Leisure (40\% always use them for this end, $51 \%$ use it often). The second most frequent use of said technologies refers to Personal and professional growth ( $25 \%$ always use them for this end, $51 \%$ use it often). Social networking use frequency comes in third place in terms of digital technology usage ( $25 \%$ always use them for this end, $37 \%$ use it often). The least frequent use of digital technologies is related to Professional networking (only $13 \%$ always use them for this end, $36 \%$ use it often).


Chart 11 shows teachers' perception of the utility of digital tools and technologies. The very large majority of teachers consider that digital technologies are useful to "Empower students in their own education" (83\% state they are either useful or very useful) and to "Make students more autonomous" ( $80 \%$ ). Both are directly related to making learning more active, capacitating students and make them more autonomous - indicating teachers draw connections between those benefits and the usage of digital technologies.

About three in four teachers (75\%) consider that said technologies are useful to "Improve communication, collaboration and coordination between colleagues, students and institutions", "Improve teacher CDP", and "Make the learning process more meaningful for the student". Here we see the connection between digital technologies and a more dynamic and interconnected educational system, a better prepared teaching staff, and once again the active dimension of learning.

Next in terms of perceived usefulness come "Involve other actors in the learning process" and "Integrate formal, non-formal and informal learning": roughly two in three teachers (66\%) signal this integrative function both at the level of social actors as at the level of learning modalities.

Approximately three in five (60\%) teachers signal that digital technologies are useful to "Make the learning

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process more effective (students achieving higher results than expected)" and to "Link school activities with work experience placements". Finally, $54 \%$ of teachers state that technologies are useful to "Make the learning process more efficient (achievements with less effort and/or lower costs)". Thus, teachers are more suspicious and skeptic of the benefits of digital technologies in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, and connecting education with the world of labor. Nevertheless, all the elements of this last group are still considered as useful outcomes of digital technology by more than half the teachers.

## 3. Teaching practice in ICT



The digital resources most frequently used by Catalan teachers (Chart 12) are "Search tools" (44\% always use them, $43 \%$ use them often) and "Office and similar packages" ( $44 \%$ always use them, $39 \%$ use them often). The fact that almost half of the teachers always use these resources indicates that the main function of digital technologies is related to information gathering and the preparation of documents. The prevalence of these uses goes beyond teaching as they underpin much of today's professional practices in many activity areas.

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The following most frequently used digital resource is "Digital environments for learning, sharing, communication and collaborating" ( $27 \%$ always use them, $32 \%$ use them often). Those resources are now central for a growing set of activities related to both professional and private sphere - they are also increasingly integrated in teaching activities as parallel spaces for communication and collaboration, as well as student monitoring and assessment.

More than $50 \%$ of the Catalan teachers claimed they either always or often used the three previously mentioned resources. The following resources, despite being significantly used, already revert this tendency: slightly over $50 \%$ of teachers state they either never use them, or only use them sometimes. In this group are "Multimedia programs relevant for your discipline" ( $13 \%$ always use them, $33 \%$ use them often), "Software for downloading audio/video files" ( $12 \%$ always use it, $31 \%$ use it often) and "Digital Educational Content and OER (Open Educational Resources)" (13\% always use them, $29 \%$ use it often). The proportion of teachers that never uses the latter, however, almost reaches $25 \%$, unlike other resources in this group for which this proportion is around $13 \%$. Those resources are related to digital multimedia objects and other educational content that support teaching activities as learning materials.

The next group of resources is considerably less frequently used than the previous one and integrates "Resources for creating/editing audio/video content and graphics" ( $5 \%$ always use them, $24 \%$ use them sometimes) and "Resources for creating blogs, websites etc" ( $8 \%$ always use them, $20 \%$ use them sometimes). Nonetheless, the proportion of teachers that claim they never use the latter is almost twice that of those who claim they never use the former. If the previous group was associated with the usage of digital multimedia objects and other educational content, this group gathers resources for creating multimedia, audiovisual, and web-based digital objects.

Finally, in the last position in terms of usage frequency is "Coding - Computational thinking" (5\% always use it, $8 \%$ use it often). Nearly $70 \%$ of teachers state they never use those resources.


The usage of digital technologies for assessment by Catalan teachers are expressed in Chart 13. The digitally based assessment methods used by the majority of teachers are Rubrics ( $71 \%$ ) and self- and peer-assessment (63\%). Unlike those well-established methods, Conceptual maps and Portfolios are used by little more than one in four teachers, putting them in a significant but secondary position. The percentage of teachers who state they use no digitally-based assessment methods is $15 \%$, and $8 \%$ uses other unlisted methods.

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Chart 14 illustrates the frequency of online activities in teaching. The most frequent online activity is "Regular contact with my students through online communication" ( $22 \%$ always do it, $27 \%$ do it often). This is also the only activity that less than $25 \%$ of teachers claim they never enact - expectable since digital technologies provide a communication channel that can be used for student monitoring and support, and since these activities are frequent in daily teaching practice.

Next come "Ask students to document online what they have learnt" (13\% always do it, $25 \%$ do it often) and "Involve students in collaborative online work" ( $10 \%$ always do it, $25 \%$ do it often). About one third of teachers state they never perform each of these activities.

The less frequent activities are "Online student assessment" (9\%always do it, 19\% do it often), "Creative work using online applications" (7\% always do it, 25\% do it often) and "Encourage interdisciplinary projects through the use of online technologies" ( $6 \%$ always do it, $20 \%$ do it often). About one third ( $33 \%$ ) of teachers never engages in the latter two online activities, whereas this percentage is over $40 \%$ in the former activity.


Chart 15 represents Catalan teachers' familiarity with important teaching practices. The teaching practices most familiar to Catalan teachers are "Project based learning" (only $2 \%$ are not aware of it, $38 \%$ are aware but don't use it, and 61\% make use of it) and "Collaborative Learning" (5\% are not aware of it, 37\% are aware but don't use it, and $58 \%$ make use of it). The fact that the majority of teachers make use of these teaching practices indicates that these are well established practices in the Catalan educational system. The remaining practices, however, are not used by more than one third of teachers.
"Problem based learning" is also significantly known and used (16\% are not aware of it, $53 \%$ are aware but don't use it, and $31 \%$ make use of it). Being widely known and used by roughly one third of the teachers grants this practice a significant, despite secondary, role in the Catalan education.

Finally, the lesser known and used teaching practices are "Active methodologies" (29\% are not aware of it, 53\% are aware but don't use it, and $18 \%$ make use of it) and "Case based learning" ( $34 \%$ are not aware of it, $47 \%$ are aware but don't use it, and 19\% make use of it). Fostering active methodologies, such as Challenge based learning is both a goal and a design principles of the DECODE project teacher digital competence training.

## 4 Training needs of teachers

### 4.1 Training and updating

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As shown in Chart 16, all the different learning modalities and approaches have been selected by between $50 \%$ and $60 \%$ of the teachers, approximately. The most common modalities are fully online ( $61 \%$ ) and Face to face ( $58 \%$ ). The most common approaches are non-formal ( $56 \%$ ) and formal ( $53 \%$ ) learning.

### 4.2 Self-assessment of digital skills of teachers according to DigCompEdu

## Evaluation of the digital competency level of teachers (DigCompEdu)

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Chart 17 shows that there aren't many differences between the different areas, both in terms of the mean values and of standard deviations. The general digital competence mean, combining all indicators, is 3.12. The area in which Catalan teachers are more digitally competent is Professional Engagement (3.41), whereas the ones in which they are least competent are Facilitating Learners' Digital Competence (2.95) and Assessment (2.87).

A more detailed analysis (Chart 18) shows that:

- The most problematic indicator of Professional Engagement (area 1) is Reflective practice, whereas Digital Continuous Professional Development (CPD) and Professional collaboration are the indicators with greater associated levels of competence.
- For Digital resources (area 2), the lower level of competence is related to Creating and modifying digital resources and the highest level with Selecting digital resources.
- For Teaching and learning (area 3), the lower levels are associated with Self-regulated learning and Guidance, whereas the highest are Teaching and Collaborative learning.
- For Assessment (area 4), the lower levels is related with Analysing evidence and the highest level with Assessment strategies.
- For Empowering learners (area 5), the lower levels of competence are related to Differentiation and personalization, and the higher levels with Actively engaging learners.

- For Facilitating Learners' Digital Competence (area 6), the lower levels are related to Digital problem

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solving and Digital content creation, and the higher level with Responsible Use.

### 4.3 ICT Training Needs

Chart 19 shows teachers' perceived training needs. The only training need selected by over half of Catalan teachers is Design, planning and classroom delivery ( $54 \%$ ). Slightly lower percentages of teachers selected Communication and collaboration (47\%), Professional development (44\%) and Organisation and management of educational spaces and resources (43\%). The areas in which there is less need for training are Digital ethics (26\%) and Basic uses of ICT (10\%).


## 5. The identikit of the "digital teacher". Personal issues and career profiles

### 5.1 Personal data and career profiles

Chart 20 shows the distribution of age ranges within the different teaching areas. The following analysis will focus on the percentage of younger teachers: those who are 40 years old or younger. Physical Education and Music are the areas with a greater proportion of young teachers, amounting to $62 \%$ and $52 \%$, respectively. These are the only areas in which 40 years old or younger teachers outweigh the older ones. Literacy, Religious Education, Special Educational Needs and ICT are also characterized by a high proportion of younger teachers (around $45 \%$ are 40 years old or younger). Modern Foreign Languages, Learning Approaches, Social Sciences, Numeracy, Ethics and Democratic Citizenship, and History have relatively lower percentages of young teachers (around $40 \%$ ). Finally, the areas with the lowest proportions of young teachers are Science, Personal Social and

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Health Education, and Arts (less than 35\% are 40 year old or younger).


Chart 21 shows the distribution of men and women by teaching area covered over the last three years. The areas in which the proportion of females is the highest (over 75\%) are Ethics and Democratic Citizenship, Personal Social and Health Education, Arts, Special Educational Needs, Modern Foreign Languages, Literacy and Religious Education. Other areas in which the proportion of women at least doubles that of men are Music, Numeracy, Social Sciences and Science. History, Learning Approaches, and ICT are areas where the proportion of women is slightly higher than the proportion of man. Finally, Physical Education is the sole area in which men
outweigh women (only $33 \%$ of these teachers are female).


Previously in this report we identified a large number of teachers who are in a temporary work position in the school. Age seems to be a decisive factor in terms of the teachers' type of contract: as we can see in Chart 22, the proportion of younger teachers (40 years old or less) is much lower within those who have a permanent contract in the school ( $31 \%$ ) when compared those who have a temporary contract ( $52 \%$ ).

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Gender, however, seems to be unrelated with the type of contract (see Chart 23).


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The type of contract in the school is also associated with different teaching roles: teachers with a permanent contract relatively are more likely to perform leadership roles than those with a permanent contract, and the opposite holds for teaching roles (more associated with temporary contracts, see Chart 24).


As we can see in Chart 25, teachers with a permanent contract are slightly more likely to perform the role of digital coordinator than those with a temporary contract.

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The age distribution of digital coordinators is concentrated around $31-40$ years (42\%), whereas the same distribution for those who do not perform this role is

## ANNEX

## 1. The context

| Table 2. School type | $\%$ | a.v. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Early Years (3-5 years) | 31.1 | 132 |
| Primary School (6-10 years) | 39.8 | 169 |
| Secondary School (11-16/11-18 years) | 53.4 | 227 |
| VET (Vocational Education and Training) (14-18 years) | 26.4 | 112 |
| Tot. | $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 5}$ |

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## Distribution of respondents by Region

| Table 3. Region | \% | a. v. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | 64.7 | 275 |
| Barcelona | 22.4 | 95 |
| Tarragona | 3.3 | 14 |
| Lleida | 9.6 | 41 |
| Girona | $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 5}$ |
| Tot. |  |  |

## Teacher age range

| Table 4. Age range |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | \% | a. v. |
| $25-30$ | 4,1 | 32 |
| $31-40$ | 18,0 | 140 |
| $41-50$ | 38,0 | 295 |
| $51-60$ | 33,2 | 258 |
| $60+$ | 6,7 | 52 |
| Tot. | $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 5}$ |

## Teacher gender

## Table 5. Gender

|  | \% | a.v. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Women | 69.6 | 296 |
| Men | 30.4 | 129 |
| Tot. | $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 5}$ |

Teaching area covered over the last three years

| Table 6. Disciplines |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\%$ | a.v. |
| Literacy | 34.4 | 146 |
| Numeracy | 27.1 | 115 |
| Science | 33.4 | 142 |
| History | 11.1 | 47 |
| Arts | 15.3 | 65 |
| Music | 5.4 | 23 |
| Physical education | 9.2 | 39 |

[^0]| Personal Social and Health Education | 7.5 | 32 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Religious Education | 3.1 | 13 |
| Ethics and Democratic Citizenship | 9.2 | 39 |
| Social Sciences | 11.8 | 50 |
| ICT | 24.9 | 106 |
| Modern Foreign Languages | 19.3 | 82 |
| Learning Approaches | 3.5 | 15 |
| Special Educational Needs | 10.8 | 46 |
| Other | $\mathbf{1 8 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 9}$ |
| Tot. | $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 7}$ |

## Type of contract in the school

| Table 7. Employment status | \% | a. v. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | 63.8 | 271 |
| Permanent contract | 36.2 | 154 |
| Temporary contract | $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 5}$ |
| Tot. |  |  |

## Teaching role covered over the last three years

| Table 8. Role undertaken | \% | a. v. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Leadership role | 40.9 | 174 |
| Management role | 5.6 | 24 |
| Teaching role | 91.8 | 390 |
| Tot. | $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 5}$ |

Role as digital coordinator in the school
Table 9. School digital coordinator

|  | $\%$ | a.v. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Yes | 11.8 | 50 |
| No | 88.2 | 375 |
| Tot. | $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 5}$ |

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## 2. Teachers' personal views regarding using digital technologies

## Beliefs on uses and benefits of digital teaching tools

| Table 10. Beliefs on uses and benefits of digital teaching tools | Strongly Disagree |  | Disagree |  | Agree |  | Strongly Agree |  | Tot. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. |
| The use of digital technologies helps when designing and organising educational materials | 0.5 | 2 | 2.6 | 11 | 46.6 | 198 | 50.4 | 214 | 100 | 425 |
| The use of digital technologies promotes the development of basic skills (reading, writing, comprehension) | 3.1 | 13 | 15.5 | 66 | 55.1 | 234 | 26.4 | 112 | 100 | 425 |
| The use of digital technologies promotes the development of responsible media and digital skills | 0.7 | 3 | 8.7 | 37 | 56.7 | 241 | 33.9 | 144 | 100 | 425 |
| The use of digital technologies creates positive learning outcomes by influencing how learners behave | 1.2 | 5 | 16.7 | 71 | 61.9 | 263 | 20.2 | 86 | 100 | 425 |
| The use of digital technologies should not replace traditional teaching methods | 1.6 | 7 | 17.2 | 73 | 46.6 | 198 | 34.6 | 147 | 100 | 425 |
| The use of digital technologies encourages self-assessment among students | 0.5 | 2 | 15.1 | 64 | 60.9 | 259 | 23.5 | 100 | 100 | 425 |
| The use of digital technologies increases the level of cyberbullying | 7.3 | 31 | 43.3 | 184 | 35.5 | 151 | 13.9 | 59 | 100 | 425 |
| The use of digital technologies is a distraction for students | 12.9 | 55 | 52.7 | 224 | 27.5 | 117 | 6.8 | 29 | 100 | 425 |
| Digital technologies do not improve education processes, learning, etc. | 31.1 | 132 | 55.1 | 234 | 10.4 | 44 | 3.5 | 15 | 100 | 425 |
| It is necessary to integrate elearning into teaching activities, alongside traditional classroombased teaching methods | 0.0 | 0 | 4.2 | 18 | 61.9 | 263 | 33.9 | 144 | 100 | 425 |
| Daily use of technology in the classroom is not enough, | 2.1\% | 9 | 15.8\% | 67 | 56.0\% | 238 | 26.1\% | 111 | 100\% | 425 |

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students need to learn how to
use books

## Motivation to use digital instruments in your didactic and professional practice

| Table 11. Motivation to use digital instruments in | Never |  | Sometimes |  | Often |  | Always |  | Tot. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. |
| Social networking | 10.6 | 45 | 27.3 | 116 | 37.4 | 159 | 24.7 | 105 | 100 | 425 |
| Professional networking | 15.3 | 65 | 36.2 | 154 | 36.0 | 153 | 12.5 | 53 | 100 | 425 |
| Personal and professional growth | 3.3 | 14 | 21.4 | 91 | 50.6 | 215 | 24.7 | 105 | 100 | 425 |
| Leisure (culture, hobbies, entertainment, travel, etc.) | 1.2 | 5 | 13.9 | 59 | 51.1 | 217 | 33.9 | 144 | 100 | 425 |

## Perception of the utility of digital tools and technologies

| Table 12. Perception of the utility of digital tools and technologies | Not At All |  | Partially |  | Average |  | Useful |  | Very Useful |  | Tot. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. |
| Make students more autonomous | 0.9 | 4 | 7.8 | 33 | 11.8 | 50 | 45.9 | 195 | 33.6 | 143 | 100 | 425 |
| Empower students in their own education | 0.9 | 4 | 6.4 | 27 | 10.1 | 43 | 48.5 | 206 | 34.1 | 145 | 100 | 425 |
| Make the learning process more meaningful for the student | 0.9 | 4 | 8.2 | 35 | 17.6 | 75 | 43.5 | 185 | 29.6 | 126 | 100 | 425 |
| Make the learning process more effective (students achieving higher results than expected) | 2.8 | 12 | 12.5 | 53 | 22.8 | 97 | 40.9 | 174 | 20.9 | 89 | 100 | 425 |
| Make the learning process more efficient (achievements with less effort and/or lower costs) | 3.1 | 13 | 15.1 | 64 | 27.8 | 118 | 37.6 | 160 | 16.5 | 70 | 100 | 425 |
| Integrate formal, non-formal and informal learning | 1.9 | 8 | 12.9 | 55 | 20.9 | 89 | 47.3 | 201 | 16.9 | 72 | 100 | 425 |
| Involve other actors in the learning process | 2.6 | 11 | 13.4 | 57 | 18.1 | 77 | 43.3 | 184 | 22.6 | 96 | 100 | 425 |
| Improve communication, collaboration and | 0.9 | 4 | 8.5 | 36 | 13.6 | 58 | 37.6 | 160 | 39.3 | 167 | 100 | 425 |

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| coordination between <br> colleagues, students and <br> institutions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Improve teacher CDP | 0.9 | 4 | 7.8 | 33 | 16.2 | 69 | 41.2 | 175 | 33.9 | 144 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 5}$ |
| Link school activities with <br> work experience placements | 7.8 | 33 | 14.8 | 63 | 17.9 | 76 | 40.5 | 172 | 19.1 | 81 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 5}$ |

## 3. Teaching practice in ICT

## Use of digital tools and technologies

Frequency of use of digital resources in the classroom for teaching activities

|  | Never |  | Sometimes |  | Often |  | Always |  | Tot. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | a.v | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. |
| Office and similar packages | 3.5\% | 15 | 13.2\% | 56 | 39.1\% | 166 | 44.2\% | 188 | 100\% | 425 |
| Software for downloading audio/video files | 13.2\% | 56 | 43.8\% | 186 | 31.3\% | 133 | 11.8\% | 50 | 100\% | 425 |
| Search tools | 0.7\% | 3 | 12.7\% | 54 | 42.6\% | 181 | 44.0\% | 187 | 100\% | 425 |
| Resources for creating/editing audio/video content and graphics | 17.4\% | 74 | 53.2\% | 226 | 24.2\% | 103 | 5.2\% | 22 | 100\% | 425 |
| Resources for creating blogs, websites etc | 33.40\% | 142 | 39.10\% | 166 | 19.80\% | 84 | 7.80\% | 33 | 100\% | 425 |
| Digital environments for learning, sharing, communication and collaborating | 9.60\% | 41 | 32.20\% | 137 | 31.50\% | 134 | 26.60\% | 113 | 100\% | 425 |
| Digital Educational Content and OER (Open Educational Resources) | 23.80\% | 101 | 34.60\% | 147 | 28.90\% | 123 | 12.70\% | 54 | 100\% | 425 |
| Multimedia programs relevant for your discipline | 12.70\% | 54 | 40.70\% | 173 | 33.40\% | 142 | 13.20\% | 56 | 100\% | 425 |
| Coding - Computational thinking | 68.90\% | 293 | 18.60\% | 79 | 7.80\% | 33 | 4.70\% | 20 | 100\% | 425 |

Familiarity with the main teaching practices in use


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| Active methodologies (such as Flipped <br> Classroom) | $\mathbf{2 8 . 5 \%}$ | 121 | $53.3 \%$ | 226 | $18.20 \%$ | 77 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Collaborative Learning | $5.0 \%$ | 21 | $37.0 \%$ | 157 | $58.00 \%$ | 246 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 4}$ |
| Project based learning | $1.9 \%$ | 8 | $37.6 \%$ | 158 | $60.50 \%$ | 254 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 0}$ |
| Problem based learning | $16.1 \%$ | 68 | $52.7 \%$ | 223 | $31.20 \%$ | 132 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 3}$ |
| Case based learning | $34.10 \%$ | 143 | $46.80 \%$ | 196 | $19.10 \%$ | 80 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 9}$ |

## Use of digital technologies for assessment methods

## Table 14. Use of digital technologies for assessment methods

|  | $\%$ | a.v. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Portfolios | 25.4 | 108 |
| Rubrics | 70.8 | 301 |
| Conceptual maps | 29.2 | 124 |
| Self- and peer assessment | 62.8 | 267 |
| Nothing | 14.4 | 61 |
| Other | 8.2 | 35 |
| Tot. | $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 5}$ |

## Frequency of activities as part of teaching

| Table 15. Frequency of activities as part of teaching | Never |  | Sometimes |  | Often |  | Always |  | Tot. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. |
| Regular contact with my students through online communication (email, forums, blogs etc.) to continue the learning process outside the classroom | 24.2\% | 103 | 26.6\% | 113 | 27.1\% | 115 | 22.1\% | 94 | 100\% | 425 |
| Ask students to document online what they have learnt | 32.2\% | 137 | 29.9\% | 127 | 24.5\% | 104 | 13.4\% | 57 | 100\% | 425 |
| Involve students in collaborative online work | 33.6\% | 143 | 31.5\% | 134 | 24.5\% | 104 | 10.4\% | 44 | 100\% | 425 |
| Online student assessment | 42.8\% | 182 | 29.4\% | 125 | 19.3\% | 82 | 8.5\% | 36 | 100\% | 425 |
| Creative work using online applications | 31.1\% | 132 | 36.7\% | 156 | 25.2\% | 107 | 7.1\% | 30 | 100\% | 425 |
| Encourage interdisciplinary projects through the use of online technologies | 35.8\% | 152 | 38.6\% | 164 | 19.8\% | 84 | 5.9\% | 25 | 100\% | 425 |

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## 4. Training needs of teachers

### 4.1 Training and updating

Training attended around using digital technologies in education

| Table 16. Training attended around using digital technologies in education | $\%$ | a.v. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Formal learning (Organised, guided by a formal curriculum, leads to a <br> formally recognized credential such as a diploma or a degree, and is often <br> guided and recognised by the government). | 52.7 | 224 |
| Non formal learning (Organised , may or may not be guided by a formal <br> curriculum. This type of education may be led by a qualified teacher or by a <br> leader with more experience) | 55.5 | 236 |
| Informal learning (No formal curriculum and no credits earned. The teacher is <br> simply someone with more experience such as a parent, grandparent or a <br> friend) | 48.0 | 204 |
| Face to face | 57.6 | 245 |
| Blended (A mix of face-to-face and online training) | 49.6 | 211 |
| Fully Online | 61.2 | 260 |
| Tot. | 100,0 | 425 |

### 4.2 Self-assessment of digital skills of teachers according to DigCompEdu

## Evaluation of the digital competency level of teachers (DigCompEdu)

| Table 17. Self-assessment of digital skills of teachers according to DigCompEdu (means by DigComEdu areas) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean |
| Assessment | 2.87 |
| Facilitating Learner's Digital Competence | 2.95 |
| Empowering Learners | 3.04 |
| Digital Resources | 3.21 |
| Teaching and Learning | 3.22 |
| Professional Engagement | 3.41 |
| Tot | 3.12 |

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| Table 18. Selfassessment of digital skills of teachers according | A1: Very limited knowledge |  | A2: <br> Limited knowledge |  | B1: Functional knowledge |  | B2: Good knowledge |  | C1: <br> Excellent knowledge |  | C2: Expert knowledge |  | Tot. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. | \% | a.v. |
| 1.1 Organisational communication | 5.2 | 22 | 16.2 | 69 | 34.1 | 145 | 27.1 | 115 | 12.2 | 52 | 5.2 | 22 | 100 | 425 |
| 1.2 Professional collaboration | 4.0 | 17 | 16.9 | 72 | 29.9 | 127 | 27.3 | 116 | 16.9 | 72 | 4.9 | 21 | 100 | 425 |
| 1.3 Reflective practice | 9.6 | 41 | 20.2 | 86 | 29.9 | 127 | 26.4 | 112 | 10.6 | 45 | 3.3 | 14 | 100 | 425 |
| 1.4 Digital Continuous Professional Development (CPD) | 5.4 | 23 | 16.9 | 72 | 24.7 | 105 | 31.1 | 132 | 13.6 | 58 | 8.2 | 35 | 100 | 425 |
| 2.1 Selecting digital resources | 2.8 | 12 | 15.1 | 64 | 30.8 | 131 | 28.5 | 121 | 18.1 | 77 | 4.7 | 20 | 100 | 425 |
| 2.2 Creating and modifying digital resources | 18.4 | 78 | 21.4 | 91 | 24.5 | 104 | 20.2 | 86 | 11.3 | 48 | 4.2 | 18 | 100 | 425 |
| 2.3 Managing, protecting and sharing digital resources | 14.4 | 61 | 22.1 | 94 | 25.9 | 110 | 20.9 | 89 | 12.5 | 53 | 4.2 | 18 | 100 | 425 |
| 3.1 Teaching | 6.4 | 27 | 22.1 | 94 | 29.4 | 125 | 22.1 | 94 | 15.3 | 65 | 4.7 | 20 | 100 | 425 |
| 3.2 Guidance | 9.6 | 41 | 22.6 | 96 | 27.8 | 118 | 24.5 | 104 | 11.8 | 50 | 3.8 | 16 | 100 | 425 |
| 3.3 Collaborative learning | 9.2 | 39 | 22.4 | 95 | 27.5 | 117 | 22.1 | 94 | 15.3 | 65 | 3.5 | 15 | 100 | 425 |
| 3.4 Selfregulated learning | 13.6 | 58 | 20.7 | 88 | 25.9 | 110 | 20.5 | 87 | 14.8 | 63 | 4.5 | 19 | 100 | 425 |
| 4.1 Assessment strategies | 17.4 | 74 | 20.7 | 88 | 27.1 | 115 | 23.3 | 99 | 8.7 | 37 | 2.8 | 12 | 100 | 425 |
| 4.2 Analysing evidence | 20.5 | 87 | 23.3 | 99 | 25.4 | 108 | 20.2 | 86 | 8.0 | 34 | 2.6 | 11 | 100 | 425 |
| 4.3 Feedback and Planning | 17.9 | 76 | 24.2 | 103 | 24.9 | 106 | 20.5 | 87 | 9.9 | 42 | 2.6 | 11 | 100 | 425 |
| 5.1 Accessibility and inclusion | 12.9 | 55 | 24.2 | 103 | 28.7 | 122 | 21.4 | 91 | 8.7 | 37 | 4.0 | 17 | 100 | 425 |
| 5.2 <br> Differentiation and personalisation | 13.6 | 58 | 24.0 | 102 | 28.5 | 121 | 21.9 | 93 | 9.6 | 41 | 2.4 | 10 | 100 | 425 |

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| L.3 Actively <br> engaging <br> learners | 11.5 | 49 | 20.2 | 86 | 30.4 | 129 | 21.9 | 93 | 12.9 | 55 | 3.1 | 13 | 100 | 425 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6.1 Information <br> and media <br> literacy | 12.2 | 52 | 22.1 | 94 | 29.9 | 127 | 21.9 | 93 | 10.6 | 45 | 3.3 | 14 | 100 | 425 |
| 6.2 Digital <br> communication <br> \& collaboration | 13.9 | 59 | 22.4 | 95 | 29.2 | 124 | 21.6 | 92 | 10.1 | 43 | 2.8 | 12 | 100 | 425 |
| 6.3 Digital <br> content creation | 19.3 | 82 | 25.4 | 108 | 23.8 | 101 | 17.9 | 76 | 9.9 | 42 | 3.8 | 16 | 100 | 425 |
| 6.4 Responsible <br> Use | 11.1 | 47 | 24.5 | 104 | 24.9 | 106 | 23.5 | 100 | 12.9 | 55 | 3.1 | 13 | 100 | 425 |
| 6.5 Digital <br> problem solving | 22.4 | 95 | 25.6 | 109 | 22.4 | 95 | 17.6 | 75 | 9.6 | 41 | 2.4 | 10 | 100 | 425 |

### 4.3 ICT Training Needs

## Needs of training to be able to use digital technologies effectively in the classroom

| Table 19. Needs of training to be able to use digital technologies efíectively in the classroom |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\%$ | a.v. |
| Basic uses of ICT | 9.6 | 41 |
| Design, planning and classroom delivery | 54.1 | 230 |
| Organisation and management of educational spaces and resources | 43.1 | 183 |
| Communication and collaboration | 46.6 | 198 |
| Digital ethics | 25.9 | 110 |
| Professional development | 43.8 | 186 |
| Other | 3.1 | 13 |
| Tot. | $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 5}$ |

The Catalan questionnaire had an extra digital certification, ACTIC.

## Digital skills qualifications

| Table 20. Digital skills qualifications | $\%$ | a.v. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| ECDL | 0.2 | 1 |

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| ACTIC | 13.4 | 57 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| MICROSOFT MOUS (Microsoft Office User Specialist) | 1.2 | 5 |
| IC3 Global standard | 0.2 | 1 |
| CISCO | 1.2 | 5 |
| PEKIT (Permanent Education and Knowledge on Information Technology) | 0.0 | 0 |
| NO OFFICIAL CERTIFICATION | 76.0 | 323 |
| EIPASS | 0.0 | 0 |
| Other | 10.1 | 43 |
| Tot. | $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 5}$ |

## 5. The identikit of the "digital teacher". Personal issues and career profiles

### 5.1 Personal data and career profiles

## Table 21. Teaching area by age

|  |  | Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Up to <br> $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 - 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 - 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 - 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 - 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 +}$ |  |
| Literacy | Count | 2 | 17 | 49 | 44 | 31 | 3 | $\mathbf{1 4 6}$ |
|  | \% within Subject | 1.4 | 11.6 | 33.6 | 30.1 | 21.2 | 2.1 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within Age | 40 | 53.1 | 38.6 | 28.9 | 30.1 | 50 | $\mathbf{3 4 . 4}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 0.5 | 4 | 11.5 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 0.7 | 34.4 |
|  | Count | 1 | 13 | 32 | 40 | 28 | 1 | $\mathbf{1 1 5}$ |
|  | \%umeracy | \% within Subject | 0.9 | 11.3 | 27.8 | 34.8 | 24.3 | 0.9 |
|  | \% within Age | 20 | 40.6 | 25.2 | 26.3 | 27.2 | 16.7 | $\mathbf{2 7}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 0.2 | 3.1 | 7.5 | 9.4 | 6.6 | 0.2 | $\mathbf{2 7}$ |
|  | Count | 0 | 11 | 38 | 51 | 40 | 2 | $\mathbf{1 4 2}$ |
|  | \% within Subject | 0 | 7.7 | 26.8 | 35.9 | 28.2 | 1.4 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within Age | 0 | 34.4 | 29.9 | 33.6 | 38.8 | 33.3 | 33.4 |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 2.6 | 8.9 | 12 | 9.4 | 0.5 | $\mathbf{3 3 . 4}$ |
|  | Count | 0 | 6 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 3 | $\mathbf{4 7}$ |
|  | \% within Subject | 0 | 12.8 | 25.5 | 31.9 | 23.4 | 6.4 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | History | \% within Age | 0 | 18.8 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 50 |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 0.7 | $\mathbf{1 1}$ |
|  | Count | 1 | 7 | 14 | 27 | 14 | 2 | $\mathbf{6 5}$ |
|  | \% within Subject | 1.5 | 10.8 | 21.5 | 41.5 | 21.5 | 3.1 | $\mathbf{9 9 . 9}$ |

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| Table 21. Teaching area by age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% within Age | 20 | 21.9 | 11 | 17.8 | 13.6 | 33.3 | 15.3 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.2 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 15.3 |
| Music | Count | 0 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 23 |
|  | \% within Subject | 0 | 13 | 39.1 | 17.4 | 30.4 | 0 | 99.9 |
|  | \% within Age | 0 | 9.4 | 7.1 | 2.6 | 6.8 | 0 | 5.3 |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0 | 5.3 |
| Physical Education | Count | 1 | 4 | 19 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 39 |
|  | \% within Subject | 2.6 | 10.3 | 48.7 | 23.1 | 15.4 | 0 | 100.1 |
|  | \% within Age | 20 | 12.5 | 15 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 0 | 9.1 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.2 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0 | 9.1 |
| Personal Social and Health Education | Count | 0 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 32 |
|  | \% within Subject | 0 | 12.5 | 21.9 | 28.1 | 34.4 | 3.1 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age | 0 | 12.5 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 10.7 | 16.7 | 7.4 |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 7.4 |
| Religious Education | Count | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 13 |
|  | \% within Subject | 0 | 15.4 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 23.1 | 0 | 100.1 |
|  | \% within Age | 0 | 6.2 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 0 | 3 |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0 | 3 |
| Ethics and Democratic Citizenship | Count | 0 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 39 |
|  | \% within Subject | 0 | 5.1 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 23.1 | 5.1 | 99.9 |
|  | \% within Age | 0 | 6.2 | 10.2 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 33.3 | 9.3 |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 9.3 |
| Social Sciences | Count | 0 | 7 | 13 | 18 | 11 | 1 | 50 |
|  | \% within Subject | 0 | 14 | 26 | 36 | 22 | 2 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age | 0 | 21.9 | 10.2 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 16.7 | 11.7 |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 11.7 |
| ICT | Count | 1 | 10 | 37 | 38 | 19 | 1 | 106 |
|  | \% within Subject | 0.9 | 9.4 | 34.9 | 35.8 | 17.9 | 0.9 | 99.8 |
|  | \% within Age | 20 | 31.2 | 29.1 | 25 | 18.4 | 16.7 | 24.9 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.2 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 24.9 |
| Modern Foreign Languages | Count | 1 | 8 | 24 | 29 | 20 | 0 | 82 |
|  | \% within Subject | 1.2 | 9.8 | 29.3 | 35.4 | 24.4 | 0 | 100.1 |
|  | \% within Age | 20 | 25 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 0 | 19.2 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.2 | 1.9 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 4.7 | 0 | 19.2 |
| Learning Approaches | Count | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 15 |
|  | \% within Subject | 0 | 6.7 | 33.3 | 40 | 20 | 0 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age | 0 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 0 | 3.5 |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0 | 3.5 |
| Special Educational Needs | Count | 1 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 1 | 46 |

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| Table 21. Teaching area by age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | \% within Subject | 2.2 | 13 | 30.4 | 23.9 | 28.3 | 2.2 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age | 20 | 18.8 | 11 | 7.2 | 12.6 | 16.7 | $\mathbf{1 0 . 8}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 0.2 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 0.2 | $\mathbf{1 0 . 8}$ |
|  | Count | 1 | 3 | 19 | 29 | 24 | 3 | $\mathbf{7 9}$ |
|  | Other within Subject | 1.3 | 3.8 | 24.1 | 36.7 | 30.4 | 3.8 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 1}$ |
|  | \% within Age | 20 | 9.4 | 15 | 19.1 | 23.3 | 50 | $\mathbf{1 8 . 5}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 0.2 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 0.7 | $\mathbf{1 8 . 5}$ |
|  | \% of the total | $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |

## Table 22. Teaching area by gender

|  |  | Sex |  | Tot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Woman | Men |  |
| Literacy | Count | 114 | 32 | 146 |
|  | \% within Subject | 78.1 | 21.9 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 38.5 | 24.8 | 34.3 |
|  | \% of the total | 26.8 | 7.5 | 34.3 |
| Numeracy | Count | 85 | 30 | 115 |
|  | \% within Subject | 73.9 | 26.1 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 28.7 | 23.3 | 27.1 |
|  | \% of the total | 20 | 7.1 | 27.1 |
| Science | Count | 95 | 47 | 142 |
|  | \% within Subject | 66.9 | 33.1 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 32.1 | 36.4 | 33.5 |
|  | \% of the total | 22.4 | 11.1 | 33.5 |
| History | Count | 29 | 18 | 47 |
|  | \% within Subject | 61.7 | 38.3 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 9.8 | 14 | 11 |
|  | \% of the total | 6.8 | 4.2 | 11 |
| Arts | Count | 54 | 11 | 65 |
|  | \% within Subject | 83.1 | 16.9 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 18.2 | 8.5 | 15.3 |
|  | \% of the total | 12.7 | 2.6 | 15.3 |
| Music | Count | 17 | 6 | 23 |
|  | \% within Subject | 73.9 | 26.1 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 5.7 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
|  | \% of the total | 4 | 1.4 | 5.4 |
| Physical Education | Count | 13 | 26 | 39 |
|  | \% within Subject | 33.3 | 66.7 | 100 |

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| Table 22. Teaching area by gender |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% within Gender | 4.4 | 20.2 | 9.2 |
|  | \% of the total | 3.1 | 6.1 | 9.2 |
| Personal Social and Health Education | Count | 27 | 5 | 32 |
|  | \% within Subject | 84.4 | 15.6 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 9.1 | 3.9 | 7.6 |
|  | \% of the total | 6.4 | 1.2 | 7.6 |
| Religious Education | Count | 10 | 3 | 13 |
|  | \% within Subject | 76.9 | 23.1 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 3.4 | 2.3 | 3.1 |
|  | \% of the total | 2.4 | 0.7 | 3.1 |
| Ethics and Democratic Citizenship | Count | 33 | 6 | 39 |
|  | \% within Subject | 84.6 | 15.4 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 11.1 | 4.7 | 9.2 |
|  | \% of the total | 7.8 | 1.4 | 9.2 |
| Social Sciences | Count | 34 | 16 | 50 |
|  | \% within Subject | 68 | 32 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 11.5 | 12.4 | 11.8 |
|  | \% of the total | 8 | 3.8 | 11.8 |
| ICT | Count | 56 | 50 | 106 |
|  | \% within Subject | 52.8 | 47.2 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 18.9 | 38.8 | 25 |
|  | \% of the total | 13.2 | 11.8 | 25 |
| Modern Foreign Languages | Count | 66 | 16 | 82 |
|  | \% within Subject | 80.5 | 19.5 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 22.3 | 12.4 | 19.3 |
|  | \% of the total | 15.5 | 3.8 | 19.3 |
| Learning Approaches | Count | 9 | 6 | 15 |
|  | \% within Subject | 60 | 40 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 3 | 4.7 | 3.5 |
|  | \% of the total | 2.1 | 1.4 | 3.5 |
| Special Educational Needs | Count | 38 | 8 | 46 |
|  | \% within Subject | 82.6 | 17.4 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 12.8 | 6.2 | 10.8 |
|  | \% of the total | 8.9 | 1.9 | 10.8 |
| Other | Count | 56 | 23 | 79 |
|  | \% within Subject | 70.9 | 29.1 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 18.9 | 17.8 | 18.6 |
|  | \% of the total | 13.2 | 5.4 | 18.6 |
|  | \% of the total |  |  |  |

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| Table 23. Employment status * Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment status |  | Age Tot. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Up to 25 | 25-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | 60+ |  |
| Permanent contract | Count | 1 | 9 | 74 | 98 | 85 | 4 | 271 |
|  | \% within Employment status | 0.37 | 3.32 | 27.31 | 36.16 | 31.37 | 1.48 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age | 20 | 28.12 | 58.27 | 64.47 | 82.52 | 66.67 | 64 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.24 | 2.12 | 17.41 | 23.06 | 20 | 0.94 | 64 |
| Temporary contract | Count | 4 | 23 | 53 | 54 | 18 | 2 | 154 |
|  | \% within Employment status | 2.6 | 14.94 | 34.42 | 35.06 | 11.69 | 1.3 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age | 80 | 71.88 | 41.73 | 35.53 | 17.48 | 33.33 | 36 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.94 | 5.41 | 12.47 | 12.71 | 4.24 | 0.47 | 36 |
|  | \% of the total | 1.18 | 7.53 | 29.88 | 35.77 | 24.24 | 1.41 | 100.0 |

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| T Table 24. Type of contract in the school by <br> gender | Sex |  |  |  |  | Tot. |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Woman | Men |  |  |  |
|  |  | 192 | 79 | $\mathbf{2 7 1}$ |  |  |
| Permanent contract | Count | 70.9 | 29.2 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |  |  |
|  | \% within Type of Contract | 64.9 | 61.2 | $\mathbf{6 3 . 8}$ |  |  |
|  | \% within Gender | 45.2 | 18.6 | $\mathbf{6 3 . 8}$ |  |  |
|  | \% of the total | 104 | 50 | $\mathbf{1 5 4}$ |  |  |
| Temporary contract | Count | 67.5 | 32.5 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |  |  |
|  | \% within Type of Contract | 35.1 | 38.8 | $\mathbf{3 6 . 2}$ |  |  |
|  | \% within Gender | 24.5 | 11.8 | $\mathbf{3 6 . 2}$ |  |  |
|  | \% of the total | $\mathbf{6 9 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |  |  |
|  | \% of the total |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 25 Type of contract in
the school * teaching role

|  |  | Leadership |  | Teaching | Tot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Management |  |  |
| Permanent contract | Count | 143 | 17 | 238 | 398 |
|  | \% within Type <br> of Contract | 82.2 | 70.8 | 61.0 | 214.0 |
|  | \% within Role in school | 52.8 | 6.3 | 87.8 | 93.6 |
|  | \% of the total | 33.6 | 4 | 56 | 93.6 |
| Temporary contract | Count | 31 | 7 | 152 | 190 |
|  | \% within Type <br> of Contract | 18 | 29 | 39.0 | 86.0 |
|  | \% within Role in school | 20 | 5 | 98.7 | 44.7 |
|  | \% of the total | 7.3 | 1.6 | 35.8 | 44.7 |
|  | \% of the total | 40.9 | 5.6 | 91.8 | 138.3 |

Table 26 Type of contract in the school *
role as digital coordinator

|  |  |  |  | Tot. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  |  | Digital <br> Coordinator | Not Digital <br> Coordinator |  |
| Permanent contract | Count | 36 | 235 | $\mathbf{2 7 1}$ |
|  | \% within Type of <br> Contract | 13.28 | 86.72 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |

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## Table 26 Type of contract in the school *

role as digital coordinator

|  | \% within Role as <br> D. Coord. | 72 | 62.67 | 63.76 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | \% of the total | 8.47 | 55.29 | $\mathbf{6 3 . 7 6}$ |
| Temporary contract | Count | 14 | 140 | 154 |
|  | \% within Type of <br> Contract | 9.09 | 90.91 | 100 |
|  | \% within Role as <br> D. Coord. <br> \% of the total | 28 | 3.29 | 32.33 |
|  | \% of the total | $\mathbf{1 1 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 . 2 4}$ |
|  |  | $\mathbf{3 6 . 2 4}$ |  |  |

Table 27 Role as digital

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Up to } \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 25-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 5160 | 60+ |  |
| Digital Coordinator | Count | 0 | 3 | 21 | 16 | 10 | 0 | 50 |
|  | \% within Role as D. Coord | 0 | 6 | 42 | 32 | 20 | 0 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 0 | 9.38 | 16.54 | 10.53 | 9.71 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 11.7 \\ & 6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 0.71 | 4.94 | 3.76 | 2.35 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 11.7 \\ & 6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Not Digital Coordinator | Count | 5 | 29 | 106 | 136 | 93 | 6 | 375 |
|  | \% within Role as D. Coord | 1.33 | 7.73 | 28.27 | 36.27 | 24.8 | 1.6 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 100 | 90.62 | 83.46 | 89.47 | 90.29 | 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 88.2 \\ & 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 1.18 | 6.82 | 24.94 | 32 | 21.88 | 1.41 | $\begin{aligned} & 88.2 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 1.18 | 7.53 | 29.88 | 35.76 | 24.23 | 1.41 | 100 |

Table 28 Role as digital
coordinator * Age

|  |  | Tot. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Women | Men |  |
| Digital Coordinator | Count | 25 | 25 | $\mathbf{5 0}$ |
|  | \% within Role <br> as D. Coord | 50 | 50 | 100 |

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### 5.2 Focus on innovation

Table 29 Frequency of
use Office and similar
packages * Age

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Up to } \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 25-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 5160 | 60+ |  |
| Never | Count | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 6.67 | 20 | 33.33 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 20 | 9.38 | 3.94 | 3.95 | 0 | 0 | 3.53 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.24 | 0.71 | 1.18 | 1.41 | 0 | 0 | 3.53 |
| Sometimes | Count | 1 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 13 | 0 | 56 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 1.79 | 16.07 | 21.43 | 37.5 | 23.21 | 0 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 20 | 28.12 | 9.45 | 13.82 | 12.62 | 0 | 13.18 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.24 | 2.12 | 2.82 | 4.94 | 3.06 | 0 | 13.18 |
| Often | Count | 2 | 10 | 50 | 56 | 45 | 3 | 166 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 1.2 | 6.02 | 30.12 | 33.73 | 27.11 | 1.81 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 40 | 31.25 | 39.37 | 36.84 | 43.69 | 50 | 39.06 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.47 | 2.35 | 11.76 | 13.18 | 10.59 | 0.71 | 39.06 |
| Always | Count | 1 | 10 | 60 | 69 | 45 | 3 | 188 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 0.53 | 5.32 | 31.91 | 36.7 | 23.94 | 1.6 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 20 | 31.25 | 47.24 | 45.39 | 43.69 | 50 | 44.24 |

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Table 29 Frequency of
use Office and similar
packages * Age

|  | \% of the total | 0.24 | 2.35 | 14.12 | 16.24 | 10.59 | 0.71 | 44.24 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | \% of the total | 1.19 | 7.53 | 29.88 | 35.77 | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |



Table 31 Frequency of
use Search tools* Age


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Table 32 Frequency of
use Resources for
creating/editing
audio, video, and
graphics content *
Age

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Up to } \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 25-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 5160 | 60+ |  |
| Never | Count | 1 | 6 | 23 | 31 | 13 | 0 | 74 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 1.35 | 8.11 | 31.08 | 41.89 | 17.57 | 0 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 20 | 18.75 | 18.11 | 20.39 | 12.62 | 0 | 17.41 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.24 | 1.41 | 5.41 | 7.29 | 3.06 | 0 | 17.41 |
| Sometimes | Count | 3 | 15 | 70 | 78 | 55 | 5 | 226 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 1.33 | 6.64 | 30.97 | 34.51 | 24.34 | 2.21 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 60 | 46.88 | 55.12 | 51.32 | 53.4 | 83.33 | 53.18 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.71 | 3.53 | 16.47 | 18.35 | 12.94 | 1.18 | 53.18 |
| Often | Count | 0 | 11 | 27 | 38 | 26 | 1 | 103 |

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## Table 32 Frequency of

use Resources for
creatinglediting
audio, video, and
graphics content *
Age

| Age | \% within Freq. <br> of use | 0 | 10.68 | 26.21 | 36.89 | 25.24 | 0.97 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | \% within Age. | 0 | 34.38 | 21.26 | 25 | 25.24 | 16.67 | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2 4}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 2.59 | 6.35 | 8.94 | 6.12 | 0.24 | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2 4}$ |
| Always | Count | 1 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 0 | $\mathbf{2 2}$ |
|  | \% within Freq. <br> of use | 4.55 | 0 | 31.82 | 22.73 | 40.91 | 0 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 20 | 0 | 5.51 | 3.29 | 8.74 | 0 | $\mathbf{5 . 1 8}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 0.24 | 0 | 1.65 | 1.18 | 2.12 | 0 | $\mathbf{5 . 1 8}$ |
|  | \% of the total | $\mathbf{1 . 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |

Table 33 Frequency of
use Resources for
creating blogs, sites,
hypertexts *Age

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Up to 25 | 25-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 5160 | 60+ |  |
| Never | Count | 3 | 14 | 34 | 52 | 37 | 2 | 142 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 2.11 | 9.86 | 23.94 | 36.62 | 26.06 | 1.41 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 60 | 43.75 | 26.77 | 34.21 | 35.92 | 33.33 | 33.41 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.71 | 3.29 | 8 | 12.24 | 8.71 | 0.47 | 33.41 |
| Sometimes | Count | 0 | 8 | 59 | 58 | 38 | 3 | 166 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 0 | 4.82 | 35.54 | 34.94 | 22.89 | 1.81 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 0 | 25 | 46.46 | 38.16 | 36.89 | 50 | 39.06 |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 1.88 | 13.88 | 13.65 | 8.94 | 0.71 | 39.06 |
| Often | Count | 2 | 7 | 23 | 32 | 19 | 1 | 84 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 2.38 | 8.33 | 27.38 | 38.1 | 22.62 | 1.19 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 40 | 21.88 | 18.11 | 21.05 | 18.45 | 16.67 | 19.76 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.47 | 1.65 | 5.41 | 7.53 | 4.47 | 0.24 | 19.76 |
| Always | Count | 0 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 33 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 0 | 9.09 | 33.33 | 30.3 | 27.27 | 0 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 0 | 9.38 | 8.66 | 6.58 | 8.74 | 0 | 7.76 |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 0.71 | 2.59 | 2.35 | 2.12 | 0 | 7.76 |

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| $\%$ of the total | 1.18 | 7.53 | 29.88 | 35.77 | 24.24 | 1.42 | 100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



Table 35 Frequency of
use Digital
Educational Content
and OER * Age

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tot. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Up to <br> 25 | $25-30$ | $31-40$ | $41-50$ | 5160 | $60+$ |  |

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Table 35 Frequency of
use Digital
Educational Content
and OER * Age

| Never | Count | 0 | 10 | 39 | 33 | 19 | 0 | $\mathbf{1 0 1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | \% within Freq. <br> of use | 0 | 9.9 | 38.61 | 32.67 | 18.81 | 0 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within Age. | 0 | 31.25 | 30.71 | 21.71 | 18.45 | 0 | $\mathbf{2 3 . 7 6}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 2.35 | 9.18 | 7.76 | 4.47 | 0 | $\mathbf{2 3 . 7 6}$ |
| Sometimes | Count | 3 | 9 | 36 | 48 | 47 | 4 | $\mathbf{1 4 7}$ |
|  | \% within Freq. <br> of use | 2.04 | 6.12 | 24.49 | 32.65 | 31.97 | 2.72 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within Age. | 60 | 28.12 | 28.35 | 31.58 | 45.63 | 66.67 | $\mathbf{3 4 . 5 9}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 0.71 | 2.12 | 8.47 | 11.29 | 11.06 | 0.94 | $\mathbf{3 4 . 5 9}$ |
|  | Count | 1 | 8 | 36 | 49 | 27 | 2 | $\mathbf{1 2 3}$ |
|  | \% within Freq. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | of use | 0.81 | 6.5 | 29.27 | 39.84 | 21.95 | 1.63 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within Age. | 20 | 25 | 28.35 | 32.24 | 26.21 | 33.33 | $\mathbf{2 8 . 9 4}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 0.24 | 1.88 | 8.47 | 11.53 | 6.35 | 0.47 | $\mathbf{2 8 . 9 4}$ |
|  | Count | 1 | 5 | 16 | 22 | 10 | 0 | $\mathbf{5 4}$ |
|  | \% within Freq. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | of use |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 36 Frequency of
use Educational
multimedia programs
for discipline* Age

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Up to } \\ & 25 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 25-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 5160 | 60+ |  |
| Never | Count | 0 | 6 | 21 | 21 | 6 | 0 | 54 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 0 | 11.11 | 38.89 | 38.89 | 11.11 | 0 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 0 | 18.75 | 16.54 | 13.82 | 5.83 | 0 | 12.71 |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 1.41 | 4.94 | 4.94 | 1.41 | 0 | 12.71 |
| Sometimes | Count | 2 | 14 | 46 | 59 | 48 | 4 | 173 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 1.16 | 8.09 | 26.59 | 34.1 | 27.75 | 2.31 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 40 | 43.75 | 36.22 | 38.82 | 46.6 | 66.67 | 40.71 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.47 | 3.29 | 10.82 | 13.88 | 11.29 | 0.94 | 40.71 |

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Table 36 Frequency of
use Educational
multimedia programs
for discipline* Age

| Often | Count | 3 | 8 | 43 | 51 | 36 | 1 | $\mathbf{1 4 2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | \% within Freq. <br> of use | 2.11 | 5.63 | 30.28 | 35.92 | 25.35 | 0.7 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within Age. | 60 | 25 | 33.86 | 33.55 | 34.95 | 16.67 | $\mathbf{3 3 . 4 1}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 0.71 | 1.88 | 10.12 | 12 | 8.47 | 0.24 | $\mathbf{3 3 . 4 1}$ |
|  | Always | Count | 0 | 4 | 17 | 21 | 13 | 1 |
|  | \% within Freq. <br> of use | 0 | 7.14 | 30.36 | 37.5 | 23.21 | 1.79 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within Age. | 0 | 12.5 | 13.39 | 13.82 | 12.62 | 16.67 | $\mathbf{1 3 . 1 8}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 0.94 | 4 | 4.94 | 3.06 | 0.24 | $\mathbf{1 3 . 1 8}$ |
|  | \% of the total | $\mathbf{1 . 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |

Table 37 Frequency of
use Educational
Coding
Computational
thinking *Age

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Up to } \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 25-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 5160 | 60+ |  |
| Never | Count | 4 | 21 | 89 | 101 | 75 | 3 | 293 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 1.37 | 7.17 | 30.38 | 34.47 | 25.6 | 1.02 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 80 | 65.62 | 70.08 | 66.45 | 72.82 | 50 | 68.94 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.94 | 4.94 | 20.94 | 23.76 | 17.65 | 0.71 | 68.94 |
| Sometimes | Count | 1 | 8 | 19 | 30 | 20 | 1 | 79 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 1.27 | 10.13 | 24.05 | 37.97 | 25.32 | 1.27 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 20 | 25 | 14.96 | 19.74 | 19.42 | 16.67 | 18.59 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.24 | 1.88 | 4.47 | 7.06 | 4.71 | 0.24 | 18.59 |
| Often | Count | 0 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 33 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 0 | 6.06 | 30.3 | 45.45 | 12.12 | 6.06 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 0 | 6.25 | 7.87 | 9.87 | 3.88 | 33.33 | 7.76 |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 0.47 | 2.35 | 3.53 | 0.94 | 0.47 | 7.76 |
| Always | Count | 0 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 20 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 0 | 5 | 45 | 30 | 20 | 0 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 0 | 3.12 | 7.09 | 3.95 | 3.88 | 0 | 4.71 |

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Table 40 Frequency
of use Search tools *
Gender

|  |  |  |  | Tot. |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | Women | Men |  |
| Never | Count | 2 | 1 | $\mathbf{3}$ |
|  | \% within Freq. <br> of use | 66.67 | 33.33 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |

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## Table 41 Frequency

of use Resources for
creatinglediting
audio, video, and
graphics content *
Gender

|  | \% within <br> Gender. | 50.68 | 58.91 | $\mathbf{5 3 . 1 8}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | \% of the total | 35.29 | 17.88 | $\mathbf{5 3 . 1 8}$ |
|  | Count | 71 | 32 | $\mathbf{1 0 3}$ |
|  | \% within Freq. <br> of use | 68.93 | 31.07 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within <br> Gender. | 23.99 | 24.81 | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2 4}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 16.71 | 7.53 | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2 4}$ |
|  | Clways | 18 | 4 | $\mathbf{2 2}$ |
|  | \% within Freq. <br> of use | 81.82 | 18.18 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within <br> Gender. | 6.08 | 3.1 | $\mathbf{5 . 1 8}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 4.24 | 0.94 | $\mathbf{5 . 1 8}$ |
|  | \% of the total | $\mathbf{6 9 . 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |



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| Table 43 Frequency of use Digital environments for learning, sharing, communication and collaborating online * Gender |  | 64.6 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% within Freq. of use |  | 35.4 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender. | 24.66 | 31.01 | 26.59 |
|  | \% of the total | 17.18 | 9.41 | 26.59 |
|  | \% of the total | 69.65 | 30.35 | 100 |


| Table 44 Frequency of use Digital Educational Content and OER * Gender |  |  |  | Tot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Women | Men |  |
| Never | Count | 70 | 31 | 101 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 69.31 | 30.69 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender. | 23.65 | 24.03 | 23.76 |
|  | \% of the total | 16.47 | 7.29 | 23.76 |
| Sometimes | Count | 101 | 46 | 147 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 68.71 | 31.29 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender. | 34.12 | 35.66 | 34.59 |
|  | \% of the total | 23.76 | 10.82 | 34.59 |
| Often | Count | 89 | 34 | 123 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 72.36 | 27.64 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender. | 30.07 | 26.36 | 28.94 |
|  | \% of the total | 20.94 | 8 | 28.94 |
| Always | Count | 36 | 18 | 54 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 66.67 | 33.33 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender. | 12.16 | 13.95 | 12.71 |

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Table 46 Frequency
of use Coding -
Computational
thinking * Gender
Tot.
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| Table 46 Frequency of use Coding Computational thinking * Gender |  | Women | Men |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Never | Count | 220 | 73 | 293 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 75.09 | 24.91 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender. | 74.32 | 56.59 | 68.94 |
|  | \% of the total | 51.76 | 17.18 | 68.94 |
| Sometimes | Count | 52 | 27 | 79 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 65.82 | 34.18 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 17.57 | 20.93 | 18.59 |
|  | \% of the total | 12.24 | 6.35 | 18.59 |
| Often | Count | 15 | 18 | 33 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 45.45 | 54.55 | 100 |
|  | \% within Gender | 5.07 | 13.95 | 7.76 |
|  | \% of the total | 3.53 | 4.24 | 7.76 |
| Always | Count | 9 | 11 | 20 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 45 | 55 | 100 |
|  | \% within |  |  |  |
|  | Gender | 3.04 | 8.53 | 4.71 |
|  | \% of the total | 2.12 | 2.59 | 4.71 |
|  | \% of the total | 69.65 | 30.36 | 100 |

Table 47 Frequency of
use Office and similar
package *Type of
contract

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | Permanent <br> contract | Temporary <br> contract | Tot. |
| Never | Count | 7 | 8 | $\mathbf{1 5}$ |
|  | \% within Freq. <br> of use | 46.67 | 53.33 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within <br> Contract type. | 2.58 | 5.19 | $\mathbf{3 . 5 3}$ |

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| Table 49 Frequency of use Search tools * Type of contract |  | 64.09 | 35.91 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% within Freq. of use |  |  |  |
|  | \% within Contract type. | 42.8 | 42.21 | 42.59 |
|  | \% of the total | 27.29 | 15.29 | 42.59 |
| Always | Count | 124 | 63 | 187 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 66.31 | 33.69 | 100 |
|  | \% within Contract type. | 45.76 | 40.91 | 44 |
|  | \% of the total | 29.18 | 14.82 | 44 |
|  | \% of the total | 63.77 | 36.23 | 100 |



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Table 50 Frequency of
use Resources for
creating/edifing
audio, video, and
graphics content *
Type of contract

|  | \% within <br> Contract type. | 26.94 | 19.48 | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2 4}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | \% of the total | 17.18 | 7.06 | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2 4}$ |
| Always | Count | 12 | 10 | $\mathbf{2 2}$ |
|  | \% within Freq. <br> of use | 54.55 | 45.45 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within <br> Contract type. | 4.43 | 6.49 | $\mathbf{5 . 1 8}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 2.82 | 2.35 | $\mathbf{5 . 1 8}$ |
|  | \% of the total | $\mathbf{6 3 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 . 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |



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Table 52 Frequency of
use Digital
environments for
learning, sharing,
communication and
collaborating online *
Type of contract

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
|  |  | Permanent <br> contract |  |  |
| Never | Temporary <br> contract |  |  |  |
|  | Count | 21 | 20 | $\mathbf{4 1}$ |
|  | \% within Freq. <br> of use | 51.22 | 48.78 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within <br> Contract type. | 7.75 | 12.99 | $\mathbf{9 . 6 5}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 4.94 | 4.71 | $\mathbf{9 . 6 5}$ |
| Sometimes | Count | 87 | 50 | $\mathbf{1 3 7}$ |
|  | \% within Freq. <br> of use | 63.5 | 36.5 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within <br> Contract type. | 32.1 | 32.47 | $\mathbf{3 2 . 2 4}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 20.47 | 11.76 | $\mathbf{3 2 . 2 4}$ |
|  | Count | 87 | 47 | $\mathbf{1 3 4}$ |
|  | \% within Freq. <br> Of use | 64.93 | 35.07 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within <br> Contract type. | 32.1 | 30.52 | $\mathbf{3 1 . 5 3}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 20.47 | 11.06 | $\mathbf{3 1 . 5 3}$ |
| Always | Count | 76 | 37 | $\mathbf{1 1 3}$ |

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| Table 52 Frequency of use Digital environments for learning, sharing, communication and collaborating online * Type of contract |  | 67.26 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% within Freq. of use |  | 32.74 | 100 |
|  | \% within Contract type. | 28.04 | 24.03 | 26.59 |
|  | \% of the total | 17.88 | 8.71 | 26.59 |
|  | \% of the total | 63.76 | 36.24 | 100 |



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| Table 53 Frequency of use Digital Educational Content and OER * Type of contract |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% within |  |  |  |
|  | Contract type. | 9.59 | 18.18 | 12.71 |
|  | \% of the total | 6.12 | 6.59 | 12.71 |
|  | \% of the total | 63.76 | 36.24 | 100 |



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Table 56 Familiarity with
Active methodologies * Age

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Up to 25 | 25-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 5160 | 60+ |  |
| Not aware of | Count | 2 | 9 | 38 | 47 | 22 | 3 | 121 |
|  | \% within Familiarity with the main teaching practices | 1.65 | 7.44 | 31.4 | 38.84 | 18.18 | 2.48 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 40 | 28.12 | 29.92 | 30.92 | 21.57 | 50 | 28.54 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.47 | 2.12 | 8.96 | 11.08 | 5.19 | 0.71 | 28.54 |
| Aware of | Count | 2 | 17 | 70 | 79 | 56 | 2 | 226 |
|  | \% within Familiarity with the main teaching practices | 0.88 | 7.52 | 30.97 | 34.96 | 24.78 | 0.88 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 40 | 53.12 | 55.12 | 51.97 | 54.9 | 33.33 | 53.3 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.47 | 4.01 | 16.51 | 18.63 | 13.21 | 0.47 | 53.3 |
| Use | Count | 1 | 6 | 19 | 26 | 24 | 1 | 77 |
|  | \% within Familiarity with the main teaching practices | 1.3 | 7.79 | 24.68 | 33.77 | 31.17 | 1.3 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 20 | 18.75 | 14.96 | 17.11 | 23.53 | 16.67 | 18.16 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.24 | 1.42 | 4.48 | 6.13 | 5.66 | 0.24 | 18.16 |
|  | \% of the total | 1.18 | 7.55 | 29.95 | 35.84 | 24.06 | 1.42 | 100 |

Table 57 Familiarity with Collaborative
Learning* Age

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | Up to <br> $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 - 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 - 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 - 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 +}$ | Tot. |
| Not aware of | Count | 0 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 0 | $\mathbf{2 1}$ |
|  | \% within Familiarity <br> with the main <br> teaching practices | 0 | 9.52 | 19.05 | 38.1 | 33.33 | 0 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within Age. | 0 | 6.25 | 3.15 | 5.26 | 6.86 | 0 | 4.95 |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 0.47 | 0.94 | 1.89 | 1.65 | 0 | 4.95 |
| Aware of | Count | 2 | 10 | 39 | 63 | 38 | 5 | $\mathbf{1 5 7}$ |

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Table 57 Familiarity with Collaborative
Learning* Age

| Learning Age | \% within Familiarity <br> with the main <br> teaching practices | 1.27 | 6.37 | 24.84 | 40.13 | 24.2 | 3.18 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | \% within Age. | 40 | 31.25 | 30.71 | 41.45 | 37.25 | 83.33 | $\mathbf{3 7 . 0 3}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 0.47 | 2.36 | 9.2 | 14.86 | 8.96 | 1.18 | $\mathbf{3 7 . 0 3}$ |
| Use | Count | 3 | 20 | 84 | 81 | 57 | 1 | $\mathbf{2 4 6}$ |
|  | \% within Familiarity <br> with the main <br> teaching practices | 1.22 | 8.13 | 34.15 | 32.93 | 23.17 | 0.41 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within Age. | 60 | 62.5 | 66.14 | 53.29 | 55.88 | 16.67 | $\mathbf{5 8 . 0 2}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 0.71 | 4.72 | 19.81 | 19.1 | 13.44 | 0.24 | $\mathbf{5 8 . 0 2}$ |
|  | \% of the total | $\mathbf{1 . 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |

Table 58 Familiarity with Project based
learning *Age

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Up to } \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 25-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 5160 | 60+ |  |
| Not aware of | Count | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
|  | \% within Familiarity with the main teaching practices | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 75 | 0 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.34 | 5.88 | 0 | 1.9 |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.48 | 1.43 | 0 | 1.9 |
| Aware of | Count | 2 | 11 | 48 | 55 | 39 | 3 | 158 |
|  | \% within Familiarity with the main teaching practices | 1.27 | 6.96 | 30.38 | 34.81 | 24.68 | 1.9 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 40 | 34.38 | 38.1 | 36.91 | 38.24 | 50 | 37.62 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.48 | 2.62 | 11.43 | 13.1 | 9.29 | 0.71 | 37.62 |
| Use | Count | 3 | 21 | 78 | 92 | 57 | 3 | 254 |
|  | \% within Familiarity with the main teaching practices | 1.18 | 8.27 | 30.71 | 36.22 | 22.44 | 1.18 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 60 | 65.62 | 61.9 | 61.74 | 55.88 | 50 | 60.48 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.71 | 5 | 18.57 | 21.9 | 13.57 | 0.71 | 60.48 |
|  | \% of the total | 1.19 | 7.62 | 30 | 35.48 | 24.29 | 1.42 | 100 |

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Table 59 Familiarity with Problem based
learning * Age

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Up to } \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 25-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 5160 | 60+ |  |
| Not aware of | Count | 1 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 15 | 1 | 68 |
|  | \% within Familiarity with the main teaching practices | 1.47 | 7.35 | 32.35 | 35.29 | 22.06 | 1.47 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 20 | 15.62 | 17.32 | 15.89 | 14.71 | 16.67 | 16.08 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.24 | 1.18 | 5.2 | 5.67 | 3.55 | 0.24 | 16.08 |
| Aware of | Count | 3 | 17 | 61 | 82 | 56 | 4 | 223 |
|  | \% within Familiarity with the main teaching practices | 1.35 | 7.62 | 27.35 | 36.77 | 25.11 | 1.79 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 60 | 53.12 | 48.03 | 54.3 | 54.9 | 66.67 | 52.72 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.71 | 4.02 | 14.42 | 19.39 | 13.24 | 0.95 | 52.72 |
| Use | Count | 1 | 10 | 44 | 45 | 31 | 1 | 132 |
|  | \% within Familiarity with the main teaching practices | 0.76 | 7.58 | 33.33 | 34.09 | 23.48 | 0.76 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 20 | 31.25 | 34.65 | 29.8 | 30.39 | 16.67 | 31.21 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.24 | 2.36 | 10.4 | 10.64 | 7.33 | 0.24 | 31.21 |
|  | \% of the total | 1.19 | 7.56 | 30.02 | 35.7 | 24.12 | 1.43 | 100 |

Table 60 Familiarity with Case based
learning * Age


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| Table 60 Familiarity with Case based learning *Age |  |  |  |  | 32.65 | 25.51 | 2.04 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% within Familiarity with the main teaching practices | 2.04 | 9.18 | 28.57 |  |  |  | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 80 | 56.25 | 44.8 | 42.38 | 50 | 66.67 | 46.78 |
|  | \% of the total | 0.95 | 4.3 | 13.37 | 15.27 | 11.93 | 0.95 | 46.78 |
| Use | Count | 0 | 6 | 25 | 31 | 18 | 0 | 80 |
|  | \% within Familiarity with the main teaching practices | 0 | 7.5 | 31.25 | 38.75 | 22.5 | 0 | 100 |
|  | \% within Age. | 0 | 18.75 | 20 | 20.53 | 18 | 0 | 19.09 |
|  | \% of the total | 0 | 1.43 | 5.97 | 7.4 | 4.3 | 0 | 19.09 |
|  | \% of the total | 1.19 | 7.64 | 29.84 | 36.04 | 23.87 | 1.43 | 100 |

- Frequency of use of digital resources in the classroom for teaching activities ( $\mathbf{q 0 0 0 9 )}$ - school type (q0001)


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Table 61 Frequency of
use Office and similar
packages *School type

|  | \% within School <br> type. | 11.4 | 10.7 | 14.5 | 9.8 | $\mathbf{1 8 . 1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | \% of the total | 3.5 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 2.6 | $\mathbf{1 8 . 1}$ |
|  | Count | 61 | 78 | 90 | 40 | $\mathbf{2 6 9}$ |
| Often | \% within Freq. <br> of use | 22.7 | 29.0 | 33.5 | 14.9 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within School <br> type. | 46.2 | 46.2 | 39.6 | 35.7 | $\mathbf{6 3 . 3}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 14.4 | 18.4 | 21.2 | 9.4 | $\mathbf{6 3 . 3}$ |
|  | Count | 48 | 65 | 97 | 59 | $\mathbf{2 6 9}$ |
|  | \% within Freq. <br> of use | 17.8 | 24.2 | 36.1 | 21.9 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
|  | \% within School <br> type. <br> \% of the total | 36.4 | 38.5 | 42.7 | 52.7 | $\mathbf{6 3 . 3}$ |
|  | 11.3 | 15.3 | 22.8 | 13.9 | $\mathbf{6 3 . 3}$ |  |
|  | \% of the total | $\mathbf{3 1 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 0 . 6}$ |

Table 62 Frequency of
use Software for
downloading
audio/video files *
School type

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Tot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Early Years | Primary School | Secondary School | VET |  |
| Never | Count | 17 | 20 | 33 | 10 | 80 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 21.3 | 25.0 | 41.3 | 12.5 | 100 |
|  | \% within School type. | 12.9 | 11.8 | 14.5 | 8.9 | 5.9 |
|  | \% of the total | 4.0 | 4.7 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 18.8 |
| Sometimes | Count | 64 | 76 | 101 | 49 | 290 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 22.1 | 26.2 | 34.8 | 16.9 | 100 |
|  | \% within School type. | 48.5 | 45.0 | 44.5 | 43.8 | 18.1 |
|  | \% of the total | 15.1 | 17.9 | 23.8 | 11.5 | 68.2 |
| Often | Count | 39 | 59 | 65 | 38 | 201 |
|  | \% within Freq. of use | 19.4 | 29.4 | 32.3 | 18.9 | 100 |

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| Table 63 Frequency of <br> use Search tools * <br> School type |
| :--- | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | \% within School <br> type. | 49.2 | 47.9 | 38.3 | 46.4 | $\mathbf{6 3 . 3}$ |
|  | \% of the total | 15.3 | 19.1 | 20.5 | 12.2 | $\mathbf{6 7 . 1}$ |
|  | \% of the total | $\mathbf{3 1 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 0 . 6}$ |

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