SURVEY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY IN SCHOOLS 2003

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Key figures	4
Key facts	5
Section 1:	9
Computers in School	
Computers used mainly or solely for teaching and learning purposes Computers used mainly or solely for management and administrative purposes Percentage of schools with wireless networks	10 12 13
Percentage of schools with combined curriculum and administration networks Percentage of schools with client-server or peer to peer networks Extent of networking in schools Number of computers by type of computer Peripherals available for ICT per school	13 13 14 14 15
Section 2:	16
Internet and electronic communications	
Computers connected to the Internet School websites Measures to prevent access to undesirable materials on the Internet E-mail access in schools	17 18 19 19
Section 3:	20
Staff confidence and use of ICT in teaching	
Staff confidence in the use of ICT Access to ICT outside of school Use of ICT in areas of the curriculum Positive effect of ICT in areas of the curriculum Staff ICT usage ICT and teacher workloads	22 23 24 25 26 27
Section 4:	28
Expenditure on ICT in schools Technical Support Management Information Systems	
Expenditure on ICT in schools by type of school Main sources of technical support Uses of schools' Management Information Systems (MIS)	29 30 30
Survey Methodology	31
Survey Forms	

Introduction

1. This Statistical Bulletin reports on a survey of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) provision and usage in schools in England as at the year end 31 March 2003. The figures for 2003, apart from those published in Statistical First Release 18/2003 Information and Communications Technology in Schools in England: 2003 are new and published for the first time. The figures for 2002 have been revised since publication in Statistical Bulletin 07/02 Survey of Information and Communications Technology in Schools 2002. The revised figures for 2002, apart from those published in Statistical First Release 18/2003 are also published for the first time. Figures for 2002 and 2003 and comparable figures for 1998-2001, where these are available, are shown in the tables.

2. The aim of this survey is to identify and illustrate progress in key aspects of ICT usage (including for teaching and learning, management and administration) by schools thereby providing information to inform policy development at national, regional and local level. In particular the surveys findings will be used to:

• Measure progress towards ICT targets announced by the Prime Minister:

by 2004 computer to pupil ratio targets of 1: 8 in primary schools and 1: 5 in secondary schools.

by 2006 all schools connected to the Internet by Broadband.

- Inform understanding of the infrastructure required to meet the PSA Key Stage 3 ICT strategy target for 2007 (85% of 14 year olds achieving level 5 or above) and a range of other initiatives and programmes.
- Understand the extent to which different forms of ICT, are used in schools. This will inform the development of embedding ICT in teaching and learning.

3. In May 2003, the Secretary of State for Education and Skills launched *Fulfilling the Potential*. This outlines future directions for ICT in schools and places them in the context of the Government's programme of reforms, citing the integration of ICT as an enabler to whole school development as well as higher standards of teaching and learning. The outcomes of this survey will help to inform the process (Copies of *Fulfilling the Potential* are available on www.dfes.gov.uk/ictinschools).

KEY FIGURES

-				imary						condary						pecial		
-	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Expenditure on ICT																		
average expenditure per																		
school (£);	3,600	7,000	8,300	10,300	12,900	11,200	40,100	45,400	50,100	60,300	75,300	65,000	7,500	10,200	11,900	13,300	15,100	13,60
LCL ¹					12,200	10,700					72,300	62,500					14,200	12,70
UCL ²					13,500	11,800					78,300	67,500					16,000	14,50
Computers mainly used for	teachin	g and lear	rning in s	chools														
	17.6	13.4	12.6	11.8	10.1	7.9	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.1	6.5	5.4	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.
average number of pupils ³ per computer	17.6	13.4	12.0	11.8	10.1	1.9	8.7	8.4	1.9	/.1	0.0	5.4	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.2	5.4	3.
					0.0	77					()	5.2						
UCL ²					9.8 10.4	7.7 8.0					6.3 6.6	5.3 5.5					3.2 3.6	2.0 3
UCL					10.4	8.0					0.0	5.5		-			3.0	3.
average number of computers per school	13.3	16.1	17.8	20.7	24.9	28.6	100.9	101.3	112.6	127.7	159.0	192.7	18.5	21.0	21.3	24.8	28.2	31.
LCL ¹					24.1	28.0					155.2	188.6					26.7	29.
UCL ²					25.7	29.3					162.7	196.7					29.6	32.
Percentage of schools conr	ected to	the Inter	net															
	17	62	86	96	>99	>99	83	93	98	>99	>99	>99	31	60	92	97	>99	>9
Staff confidence in the use	of ICT																	
percentage of teaching staff who feel confident to use ICT in their subject	65	68	67	76	81	87	61	66	65	70	75	82	63	68	73	77	79	8
teaching LCL ¹					79	85					74	81					77	8.
UCL ²					83	88					76	83					81	8
percentage of staff ⁴ who have received some training in the use of ICT equipment	90	92	82	80	95	95	85	88	75	65	85	87	89	92	85	75	88	9
LCL					93	94					83	85					86	9
UCL^2					96	96					86	88					91	9.
percentage of staff ⁵ who have received updated training in the use of ICT in the past two years	45	46	60	72	91	85	36	39	49	53	76	73	46	45	66	66	85	8
LCL ¹					89	83					74	71					82	8
UCL^2					93	87					78	75					88	8.

.. not applicable. ¹ Lower 95% confidence limit. ² Upper 95% confidence limit. ⁵ Full-time equivalent pupils. ⁴ Includes school leaders and teachers. ⁵ Includes support staff.

KEY FACTS

Expenditure on ICT

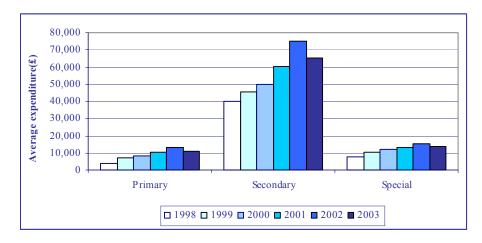
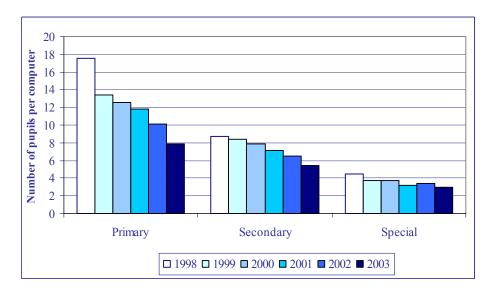


Chart 1: Average expenditure per school on ICT by type of school: 1998 -2003

The average expenditure on ICT per school:

• increased each year from 1998 to 2002 and then decreased in 2003 although it remained above the 2001 level for primary, secondary and special schools

See Section 4 for more details on expenditure.



Number of pupils¹ per computer used for teaching and learning purposes

¹ Headcount of pupils

Chart 2: Average number of pupils per computer per school by type of school: 1998 -2003

• There were year on year reductions in the number of pupils per computer used for teaching and learning purposes from 1998 onwards for primary and secondary schools.

Computers in Schools

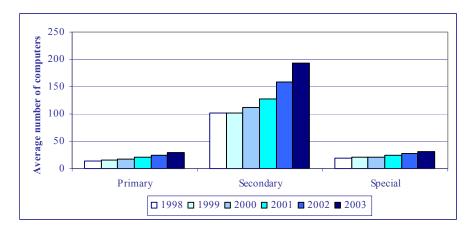


Chart 3: Average number of computers used mainly or solely for teaching and learning purposes per school: 1998 – 2003

The average number of computers used mainly or solely for teaching and learning purposes per school:

• increased each year from 1998 to 2003 for primary, secondary and special schools.

See Section 1 for more information on numbers, ages and types of computers in schools.

Access to the Internet

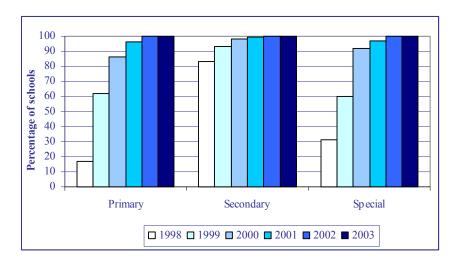


Chart 4: Percentage of schools with access to the Internet: 1998-2003

• Practically all schools are now connected to the Internet.

E-mail accounts for teaching staff

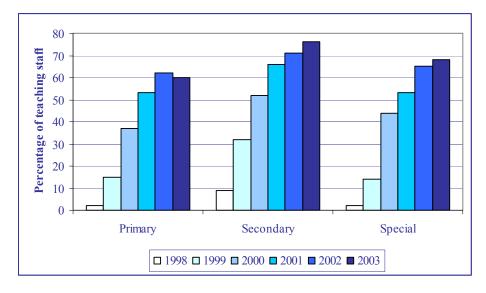


Chart 5: Percentage of teaching staff with access to a personal e-mail account: 1998 – 2003

• In secondary and special schools the percentage of teaching staff with a personal e-mail account has increased between 2002 and 2003 and in primary schools there has been a small decrease over the same time period.

See Section 2 for more details on access to the Internet in schools and use of e-mail and Internet by teachers and pupils.

Teachers' confidence and staff training in the use of ICT

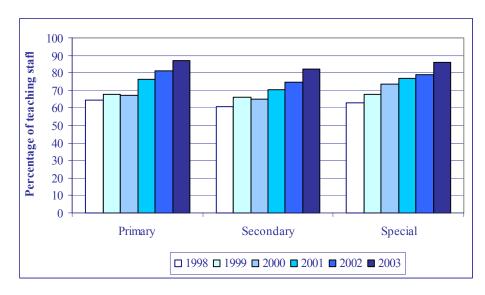


Chart 6: Percentage of teaching staff confident to use ICT in the curriculum: 1998-2003

• The percentage of teaching staff reported to be confident in using ICT in their subject teaching increased between 2002 and 2003 for primary, secondary and special schools.

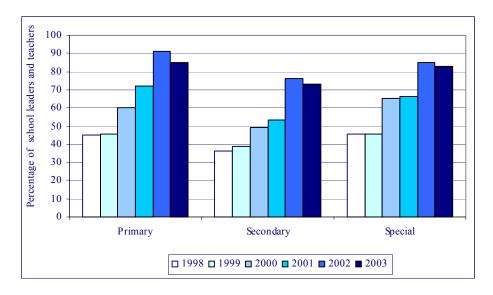


Chart 7: Percentage of school leaders and teaching staff who have received updated training in the past two years in the use of ICT: 1998-2003

• The percentage of school leaders and teaching staff who received updated training in the use of ICT in the past two years was higher in 2002 and 2003 than in 2001 and earlier years for primary, secondary and special schools.

See Section 3 for more details about teachers' confidence and staff training in the use of ICT and about the use and benefit of ICT within the curriculum.

COMPUTERS IN SCHOOL

Numbers and types of computers available

4. The number of pupils per computer used for teaching and learning purposes is used to measure progress towards the Prime Minister's targets for computer to pupil ratios. There have been year on year reductions in the number of pupils per computer from 1998 onwards to 7.9 for primary schools in 2003 and 5.4 for secondary schools. This suggests that the target for primary schools has already been met a year in advance of the 2004 target date and, if the trend continues, the target for secondary schools will be met in 2004. The figures for numbers of pupils per computer used for teaching and learning are shown in the key figures table.

5. Table 1 shows that the average number of

computers used for teaching and learning per school increased between 2001 and 2002 and again between 2002 and 2003 for primary, secondary and special schools. These figures are also shown in the key figures table. The percentage of computers over three years old in primary and secondary schools remained much the same throughout the period 2001-2003 and lower than 2000 and earlier years. The number of computers over three years old increased in line with the increase in the total number of computers. Information on networks was collected for the first time in 2002. The percentage of computers that were networked increased from 57% to 66% between 2002 and 2003 for primary schools and from 48% to 61% for special schools and remained much the same for secondary schools, 87% in 2003.

Table 1: Computers used mainly or solely for teaching and learning purposes 1998-2003 England

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Primary						
Average number of computers per school	13.3	16.1	17.8	20.7	24.9	28.6
Of which:						
Percentage over 3 years old	64	52	46	37	39	41
Average number over 3 years old	8.5	8.4	8.2	7.7	9.8	11.7
Percentage networked					57	66
Average number networked					14.2	19.0
Secondary						
Average number of computers per school	100.9	101.3	112.6	127.7	159.0	192.7
Of which:						
Percentage over 3 years old	57	50	45	36	33	34
Average number over 3 years old	57.4	50.9	50.1	46.1	51.8	66.0
Percentage networked					86	87
Average number networked					136.8	168.2
Special						
Average number of computers per school	18.5	21.0	21.3	24.8	28.2	31.3
Of which:						
Percentage over 3 years old	58	51	44	43	48	47
Average number over 3 years old	10.7	10.7	9.4	10.7	13.5	14.6
Percentage networked					48	61
Average number networked					13.6	18.9

.. not available.

6. Table 2 shows that the average number of computers used mainly or solely for management and administrative purposes per school increased between 2001 and 2002 and again between 2002 and 2003 for primary, secondary and special schools. The percentage of these computers that were over three years old remained much the same. The number of computers over three years old increased in line with the increase in the total number of computers. The percentage of computers that were networked decreased from 61% to 55% between 2002 and 2003 for primary schools, from 89% to 84% for secondary schools and from 65% to 59% for special schools.

7. **Table 3** shows the percentage of schools with networks by type of network connection. Information on wireless networks was collected for the first time in 2003. Of those schools with networks, 16 per cent of primary schools, 33 per cent of secondary schools and 15 per cent of special schools had either entirely or partly wireless networks.

8. Table 4 shows the percentage of schools with combined and separate curriculum and administration networks. Information on combined and separate curriculum and administration networks was collected for the first time in 2003. Of those schools with curriculum and administration networks, 71 per cent of primary schools, 65 per cent of secondary schools and 70 per cent of special schools had separate curriculum and administration networks.

9. **Table 5** shows the percentage of schools with client-server and peer to peer curriculum networks. Information about curriculum, specifically curriculum, networks was collected for the first time in 2003. Of those schools with curriculum networks, 72 per cent of primary schools, 99 per cent of secondary schools and 78 per cent of special schools had client-server networks.

10. **Table 6** shows percentages of schools with network

connections throughout areas of the schools. Of those schools with networks, the percentage of schools with network connections to all as opposed to some or none of their classrooms, ICT suites, staff rooms, offices and library/study areas increased between 2002 and 2003 for primary, secondary and special schools. Percentages of schools with network connections to all of their ICT suites were highest at 88% for primary schools, 96% for secondary schools and 88% for special schools and second highest for offices at 75% in primary schools, library/study areas at 84% in secondary schools and offices (again) at 76% in special schools.

11.
 Table 7 shows that the average numbers
 of laptops and desktops per school increased between 2002 and 2003. Information on desktop, laptop and palm top computers was collected for the first time in 2002. The average number of laptops per school increased from 3.6 in 2002 to 6.1 in 2003 for primary schools, 18.1 to 28.8 for secondary schools and 4.6 to 7.4 for special schools. The number of desktops increased too, the increase for secondary schools was from 163.5 in 2002 to 190.6 in 2003. The percentage of laptops over three years old decreased between 2002 and 2003 from 25% to 17% for primary schools, from 23% to 15% for secondary schools and from 31% to 21% for special schools.

Table 8 shows that digital cameras were 12. the most common peripheral available to schools, followed by digital projectors and electronic interactive whiteboards. Information on peripherals was collected for the first time in 2002. Almost all schools had digital cameras. The percentages of schools with digital projectors and whiteboards increased between 2002 and 2003. For digital projectors, the increase was from 30% to 43% for primary schools, 82% to 91% for secondary schools and 35% to 50% for special schools. Similarly, for whiteboards, the increase was from 28% to 48% for primary schools, 65% to 82% for secondary schools and 35% to 53% for special schools.

Table 2: Computers used mainly or solely for management and administrative purposes1999-20031England

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Primary					
Average number of computers per school	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.6
Of which:					
Percentage over 3 years old	33	27	29	29	27
Average number over 3 years old	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
Percentage networked				61	55
Average number networked				1.9	2.0
Secondary					
Average number of computers per school	13.1	15.5	18.4	23.0	27.2
Of which:					
Percentage over 3 years old	36	29	31	32	30
Average number over 3 years old	4.7	4.6	5.6	7.4	8.3
Percentage networked				89	84
Average number networked				20.4	22.8
Special					
Average number of computers per school	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.9	6.1
Of which:					
Percentage over 3 years old	31	29	27	29	27
Average number over 3 years old	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6
Percentage networked				65	59
Average number networked				3.2	3.6

.. not available.

¹ Information was not collected for 1998.

Table 3: Percentage of schools with wireless networks12003England

	Entirely wireless	Partly wireless	Neither
Primary	4	12	84
Secondary	1	32	67
Special	3	12	85
Special	3	12	03

¹ Expressed as a percentage of schools with networks.

Table 4: Percentage of schools with combined curriculum and administration networks¹ 2003 Factor d

Eng	land	l
-----	------	---

	Combined	Separate
Primary	29	71
Secondary	35	65
Special	30	70

¹ Expressed as a percentage of schools with curriculum and administration networks.

Table 5: Percentage of schools with client-server or peer to peer networks12003England

	Client-server network	Peer to peer network				
Primary	72	28				
Secondary	99	1				
Special	78	22				

¹ Expressed as a percentage of schools with curriculum networks.

Table 6: Extent of networking in schools12003England

	All (%)	Some	(%)	None	(%)
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Primary						
Classrooms	43	52	24	24	33	24
ICT suites	63	88	3	6	34	7
Staff rooms	19	33	2	5	79	62
Offices	67	75	14	12	19	13
Library/study areas	23	40	10	14	67	47
Secondary						
Classrooms	19	30	69	65	12	6
ICT suites	94	96	5	3	1	-
Staff rooms	64	73	20	18	15	9
Offices	62	72	34	27	4	-
Library/study areas	75	84	18	13	7	3
Special						
Classrooms	48	60	29	29	23	12
ICT suites	56	88	6	4	39	8
Staff rooms	31	43	7	13	62	44
Offices	67	76	23	18	11	6
Library/study areas	37	48	10	14	54	38

¹ Expressed as a percentage of schools with networks.

- negligible (less than 0.05).

Table 7: Number of computers by type of computer2002-2003England

Primary Secondary Special 2002 2002 2003 2002 2003 2003 Desktop computers: 190.6 29.9 Average number per school 24.4 25.4 163.5 27.7 Percentage over 3 years old 40 44 34 37 47 48 Percentage networked 61 71 89 91 55 67 Laptop computers: Average number per school 3.6 6.1 18.1 28.8 4.6 7.4 Percentage over 3 years old 25 23 31 21 17 15 Percentage networked 19 27 40 50 19 29 Palmtop computers: 0.1 0.3 0.4 0.1 0.1 Average number per school _ Percentage over 3 years old --Percentage networked _ _ _ _ -_

- negligible (less than 0.05).

Table 8: Peripherals available for ICT per school2002-2003England

	Prin	ıary	Secor	ıdary	Spe	cial
-	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
CT peripherals						
Percentage of schools with digital cameras/digital video camerc	92	97	99	98	98	99
Average number of units per school	1.6	2.1	4.5	6.4	4.3	5.0
Percentage of schools with electronic interactive whiteboards	28	48	65	82	35	5
Average number of units per school	0.4	1.0	2.1	4.3	0.6	1.
Percentage of schools with digital projectors	30	43	82	91	35	5
Average number of units per school	0.4	0.6	2.4	4.1	0.5	0.
Percentage of schools with DVD players	13	20	37	54	26	4
Average number of units per school	0.3	0.5	1.3	3.2	0.7	1.
Percentage of schools with video conference facilities	7	7	27	33	10	12
Average number of units per school	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.
Percentage of schools with digital televisions	3	4	6	9	4	
Average number of units per school	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.

SECTION 2

INTERNET AND ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

Access to the Internet

13. **Table 9** shows that practically all schools were connected to the Internet. The percentage of schools connected to the Internet is also shown in the key figures table. Information on access to the Internet was collected for the first time in 2002. For secondary schools, the most common form of access was a broadband connection. For primary and special schools, the most common form of access was an ISDN2 connection.

14. The percentage of schools connected to the Internet via a broadband connection is used to measure progress towards the Prime Minister's broadband target (refer to paragraph 2 of the introduction). The percentage increased from 11% in 2002 to 27% in 2003 for primary schools, from 68% to 86% for secondary schools and 11% to 35% for special schools.

15. **Table 10** shows that the percentage of schools that had their own website for the years 1999 to 2003. The percentage of schools that

had their own website increased steadily from 1999 to 2003 to 57% for primary schools, 82% for secondary schools and 50% for special schools.

16. **Table 11** shows that almost all schools had measures in place to prevent access to undesirable materials on the Internet. By far the most common measure was a filtered Internet Service Provider.

17. **Table 12** shows that the percentages of school leaders, teaching staff and school support staff with an

e-mail account (provided and funded by the school, LEA, Becta or DfES) increased between 2002 and 2003 in secondary and special schools. Information on email accounts was collected for the first time in 2002. School leaders and teaching staff were more likely to have e-mail accounts than school support staff. For 2003, the percentages were 78% for school leaders in primary schools, 60% for teaching staff and 34% for school support staff. The percentages for secondary schools were 86%, 76% and 62%. The percentages for special schools were 82%, 68% and 45%.

Table 9: Computers connected to the Internet2002-2003England

	Prim	ary	Secon	dary	Spee	cial
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Percentage of schools connected to the Internet:	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99
Estimated number of schools connected to the Internet	18,000	17,900	3,400	3,400	1,100	1,100
Percentage of which access is by ¹ :						
modem	9	7	1	1	7	5
ISDN2 line	77	62	28	9	77	54
ADSL, Cable Modem, satellite or other connections						
up to 2mbps	2	4	3	5	5	5
broadband connection (2 mbps or faster)	11	27	68	86	11	35
Percentage of computers per school connected to the Internet						
T eaching and learning	64.0	70.9	82.9	86.5	56.6	65.4
Management and administration	79.2	82.4	80.8	87.3	75.8	79.1

¹ Percentage of schools recording their principal means of Internet access.

Table 10: School websites1999-20031England

	Primary						Secondary				Special				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Percentage of schools with own website	21	34	37	50	57	54	62	71	77	82	22	31	33	46	50
Estimated number of schools with own website	3,800	6,200	6,700	9,000	10,200	1,900	2,200	2,500	2,700	2,800	270	370	390	500	540

¹ Information was not collected for 1998.

Table 11: Measures to prevent access to undesirable materials on the Internet¹ 2002-2003 England

	Primary		Secor	ıdary	Special	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Percentage of schools with measures in place	99	>99	>99	>99	98	99
Estimated number of schools with measures in place	17,700	17,800	3,400	3,400	1,100	1,100
Percentage of which use:						
a filtered Internet Service Provider		84		87		82
a walled garden	18	8	11	5	16	ϵ
a filtering system (at school level) ²	73	11	90	45	73	17
supervised access	47	40	42	35	50	47
other	6	4	11	7	8	7

¹ Figures based on schools with an internet connection.

 2 The figures for 2003 are not directly comparable with the 2002 estimate. The 2002 estimate may include a filtering system from the Internet Service Provider.

.. not available.

Table 12: E-mail access in schools 2002-2003 England

	Primary		Seco	ndary	Special		
	2002	2002 2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	
Percentage with an e-mail account provided and funded by he school, LEA, Becta or DfES:							
school leaders	77	78	81	86	77	82	
teaching staff	62	60	71	76	65	68	
school support staff	32	34	55	62	38	45	

SECTION 3

STAFF CONFIDENCE AND USE OF ICT IN TEACHING

Teacher confidence and training

18. In the last two years the survey has been expanded to collect data on the use of ICT by school support staff as well as teaching staff and confidence and training in ICT of school support staff as well as teaching staff. The survey distinguishes between school leaders: heads, deputy heads and assistant heads, teaching staff and school support staff.

19. **Table 13** shows that the percentage of teachers i.e. school leaders and teaching staff, who are confident in using ICT in their subject teaching increased between 2001 and 2002 and again between 2002 and 2003 for primary, secondary and special schools. The 2003 percentages were 87% for primary schools, 82% for secondary schools and 86% for special schools. These percentages are also shown in the key figures table.

The percentage of teachers who have 20. been trained in the use of ICT equipment was higher in 2002 and 2003 than 2001 and earlier years for primary, secondary and special schools. The 2003 percentages were 95% for primary schools, 87% for secondary schools and 93% for special schools. The percentage of teachers who have received updated training in the use of ICT in the last two years was also higher in 2002 and 2003 than in 2001 and earlier years for primary, secondary and special schools. The 2003 percentages were 85% for primary schools, 73% for secondary schools and 83% for special schools. Information on staff professional development needs for training was collected for the first time in 2003. The percentage of staff that have identified a professional development need for training in ICT with specific application to subject teaching was 31% in primary schools, 30% in secondary schools and 25% in special schools.

21. **Table 14** shows that most staff have access to a computer at home and teachers i.e. school leaders and teaching staff, are more likely to have access to a computer at home than school support staff. Secondary schools are more likely to have ICT facilities available for use by both pupils and the community out of school hours than primary and special schools.

Use and benefit of ICT

22. **Table 15** shows that teachers made most substantial use of ICT in Information Technology and also Mathematics and English in primary schools, Design and Technology and Science in secondary schools and English and Mathematics (again) in special schools.

23. **Table 16** shows that the most substantial positive effects of ICT were in the same curriculum subjects as the most substantial use of ICT reported in the previous paragraph.

24. **Table 17** shows that 90 or more per cent of teaching staff in primary and special schools and more than 50 per cent in secondary schools use a computer on a regular basis i.e. at least once a week, for teaching. School leaders are more likely than teaching staff and support staff to use a computer on a regular basis for administration and also have a computer at school for their personal use.

25. **Table 18** shows that the majority of schools reported that ICT reduced teacher workload in terms of both 1) preparation/planning/assessment or record keeping, and 2) routine administrative and clerical tasks. Information on the extent to which ICT reduced teacher workload was collected for the first time in 2003.

Table 13: Staff confidence in the use of ICT1998-2003 England

		Primary Secondary Spe					Primary Secondary Special						Secondary Special									Secondary						
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003										
Percentage of teaching staff ¹ who feel confident to use ICT in their subject teaching	65	68	67	76	81	87	61	66	65	70	75	82	63	68	73	77	79	86										
Percentage of teaching staff ² who have received some training in the use of ICT equipment	90	92	82	80	95	95	85	88	75	65	85	87	89	92	85	75	88	93										
Percentage of staff ² who have received updated training in the use of ICT in the past two years	45	46	60	72	91	85	36	39	49	53	76	73	46	45	66	66	85	83										
Percentage of staff ³ who have identified a professional development need for training in ICT for: specific application to																												
subject teaching						31						30						25										
specific application to administrative tasks						18						19						16										
general ICT skills						33						25						41										
other						4						3						7										

¹ Excludes school leaders.

2 Includes school leaders and teachers 3 Includes support staff .. not available.

Table 14: Access to ICT outside of school2002-2003England

	Primary		Secondary		Special	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Percentage of staff:						
with access to a computer at home:						
school leaders	95	98	95	97	96	97
teaching staff	91	93	80	85	91	94
support staff	71	74	58	65	64	70
Percentage of schools;						
with arrangements to loan computers to pupils and/or staff	39	44	48	56	51	56
offering a computer leasing scheme to pupils and/or staff	1	1	5	4	1	2
whose ICT facilities are available for pupil use out of school hours	41	40	89	92	35	33
whose ICT facilities are available for community use out of school hours	15	18	50	53	6	7

Table 15: Use of ICT in areas of the curriculum2002-2003England

Amount of use: Substantial (%) Some (%) Little/None (%) Substantial (%) Some (%) Little/None (%) Art 9 74 17 12 68 Citizenship 1 27 7 Design and technology 4 45 50 3 57 English 59 41 1 60 40 Geography 8 70 22 14 75 Humanities 4 38 58 6 47 Information technology 90 9 1 9 9 Mathematics 4 36 63 3 49 Science 17 75 8 24 71 Art 13 60 27 17 63 Religious education - 4 50 Design and technology 4 2 3 62 35 English 16	2003				
Art 9 74 17 12 68 Citizenship 1 27 Design and technology 4 45 50 3 57 English 59 41 1 60 40 Geography 8 70 22 14 75 History 11 71 18 18 72 Humanities 4 38 58 6 47 Information technology 90 9 1 91 9 Mathematics 40 56 4 47 51 Modern foreign languages 1 4 96 1 4 Music 2 34 64 2 45 Physical education 1 36 63 3 49 Science 17 75 8 24 71	le/None (%)				
Citizenship 1 27 Design and technology 4 45 50 3 57 English 59 41 1 60 40 Geography 8 70 22 14 75 History 11 71 18 18 72 Humanities 4 38 58 6 47 Information technology 90 9 1 91 9 Mathematics 40 56 4 47 51 Modern foreign languages 1 4 96 1 4 Music 2 34 64 2 45 Physical education - 3 97 - 4 Religious education 1 36 63 3 49 Science 17 75 8 24 71 Science 13 60 27 17 63 Design and technology 54 42 3 62					
Design and technology 4 45 50 3 57 English 59 41 1 60 40 Geography 8 70 22 14 75 History 11 71 18 18 72 Humanities 4 38 58 6 47 Information technology 90 9 1 91 9 Mathematics 40 56 4 47 51 Modern foreign languages 1 4 96 1 4 Music 2 34 64 2 45 Physical education -3 97 - 4 Religious education 1 36 63 3 49 Science 17 75 8 24 71 Critizenship 4 50 Design and technology 54 42 3 62 35 English 16 64 19 19 69<	20				
English 59 41 1 60 40 Geography 8 70 22 14 75 History 11 71 18 18 72 Humanities 4 38 58 6 47 Information technology 90 9 1 91 9 Mathematics 40 56 4 47 51 Modern foreign languages 1 4 96 1 4 Music 2 34 64 2 45 Physical education - 3 97 - 4 Religious education 1 36 63 3 49 Science 17 75 8 24 71 Secondary Art 13 60 27 17 63 Geigraphy 20 65 15 22 66 History 11 61 28 15 65 Humanities 6 44 <td< td=""><td>72</td></td<>	72				
Geography870221475History1171181872Humanities43858647Information technology9091919Mathematics405644751Modern foreign languages149614Music23464245Physical education-397-4Religious education13663349Science177582471Science1360271763Citizenship450Design and technology544236235English1664191969Geography2065152266History1161281565Humanities644501052Information technology9811991Mathematics2348292451Modern foreign languages1757262060Music2348292451Physical education55045655Science336164154SpecialArt135	39				
History 11 71 18 18 72 Humanities 4 38 58 6 47 Information technology 90 9 1 91 9 Mathematics 40 56 4 47 51 Modern foreign languages 1 4 96 1 4 Music 2 34 64 2 45 Physical education - 3 97 - 4 Religious education 1 36 63 3 49 Science 17 75 8 24 71 Secondary Art 13 60 27 17 63 Citizenship Art 13 60 27 17 63 Citizenship 4 50 Design and technology 54 42 3 62 35 English 16 64 19 19 69 Geography 20 65 15 22 66 History 11 61	-				
Humanities 4 38 58 6 47 Information technology 90 9 1 91 9 Mathematics 40 56 4 47 51 Modern foreign languages 1 4 96 1 4 Music 2 34 64 2 45 Physical education - 3 97 - 4 Religious education 1 36 63 3 49 Science 17 75 8 24 71 Stecondary Art 13 60 27 17 63 Citizenship 4 50 50 Design and technology 54 42 3 62 35 English 16 64 19 19 69 Geography 20 65 15 22 66 History 11 61 28 15 65 Humanities 6 44 50 </td <td>12</td>	12				
Information technology 90 9 1 91 9 Mathematics 40 56 4 47 51 Modern foreign languages 1 4 96 1 4 Music 2 34 64 2 45 Physical education - 3 97 - 4 Religious education 1 36 63 3 49 Science 17 75 8 24 71 Secondary Art 13 60 27 17 63 Citizenship 4 50 Design and technology 54 42 3 62 35 English 16 64 19 19 69 Geography 20 65 15 22 66 Humanities 6 44 50 10 52 Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 23 48 29	10				
Mathematics 40 56 4 47 51 Modern foreign languages 1 4 96 1 4 Music 2 34 64 2 45 Physical education - 3 97 - 4 Religious education 1 36 63 3 49 Science 17 75 8 24 71 Secondary - - 4 50 Design and technology 54 42 3 62 35 English 16 64 19 19 69 Geography 20 65 15 22 66 History 11 61 28 15 65 Humanities 6 44 50 10 52 Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 24 59 17 31 57 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 <	47				
Modern foreign languages 1 4 96 1 4 Music 2 34 64 2 45 Physical education - 3 97 - 4 Religious education 1 36 63 3 49 Science 17 75 8 24 71 Secondary 4 50 Design and technology 54 42 3 62 35 English 16 64 19 19 69 Geography 20 65 15 22 66 History 11 61 28 15 65 Humanities 6 44 50 10 52 Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 23 48 29 24 51 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 48 29 24	1				
Music 2 34 64 2 45 Physical education - 3 97 - 4 Religious education 1 36 63 3 49 Science 17 75 8 24 71 Secondary X 2 36 36 37 471 Art 13 60 27 17 63 63 64 50 Design and technology 54 42 3 62 35 English 16 64 19 19 69 Geography 20 65 15 22 66 History 11 61 28 15 65 Humanities 6 44 50 10 52 Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 23 48 29 24 51 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 <	2				
Physical education - 3 97 - 4 Religious education 1 36 63 3 49 Science 17 75 8 24 71 Secondary 4 50 Design and technology 54 42 3 62 35 English 16 64 19 19 69 Geography 20 65 15 22 66 History 11 61 28 15 65 Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 24 59 17 31 57 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 48 29 24 51 Physical education 2 31 67 3 38 Religious education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 <td>95</td>	95				
Religious education 1 36 63 3 49 Science 17 75 8 24 71 Secondary 4 50 Art 13 60 27 17 63 Citizenship 4 50 Design and technology 54 42 3 62 35 English 16 64 19 19 69 Geography 20 65 15 22 66 History 11 61 28 15 65 Humanities 6 44 50 10 52 Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 24 59 17 31 57 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 48 29 24 51 Physical education 2 50 45 6	52				
Science 17 75 8 24 71 Secondary 4 50 Art 13 60 27 17 63 Citizenship 4 50 Design and technology 54 42 3 62 35 English 16 64 19 19 69 Geography 20 65 15 22 66 History 11 61 28 15 65 Humanities 6 44 50 10 52 Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 24 59 17 31 57 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 48 29 24 51 Physical education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 54	96				
Secondary Art 13 60 27 17 63 Citizenship 4 50 Design and technology 54 42 3 62 35 English 16 64 19 19 69 Geography 20 65 15 22 66 History 11 61 28 15 65 Humanities 6 44 50 10 52 Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 24 59 17 31 57 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 48 29 24 51 Physical education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 54 Special 13 59 28 14 64	48				
Art 13 60 27 17 63 Citizenship 4 50 Design and technology 54 42 3 62 35 English 16 64 19 19 69 Geography 20 65 15 22 66 History 11 61 28 15 65 Humanities 6 44 50 10 52 Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 24 59 17 31 57 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 48 29 24 51 Physical education 2 31 67 3 38 Religious education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 54	5				
Citizenship 4 50 Design and technology 54 42 3 62 35 English 16 64 19 19 69 Geography 20 65 15 22 66 History 11 61 28 15 65 Humanities 6 44 50 10 52 Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 24 59 17 31 57 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 48 29 24 51 Physical education 2 31 67 3 38 Religious education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 54					
Design and technology 54 42 3 62 35 English 16 64 19 19 69 Geography 20 65 15 22 66 History 11 61 28 15 65 Humanities 6 44 50 10 52 Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 24 59 17 31 57 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 48 29 24 51 Physical education 2 31 67 3 38 Religious education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 54	20				
English 16 64 19 19 69 Geography 20 65 15 22 66 History 11 61 28 15 65 Humanities 6 44 50 10 52 Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 24 59 17 31 57 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 48 29 24 51 Physical education 2 31 67 3 38 Religious education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 54	46				
Geography 20 65 15 22 66 History 11 61 28 15 65 Humanities 6 44 50 10 52 Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 24 59 17 31 57 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 48 29 24 51 Physical education 2 31 67 3 38 Religious education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 54	3				
History 11 61 28 15 65 Humanities 6 44 50 10 52 Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 24 59 17 31 57 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 48 29 24 51 Physical education 2 31 67 3 38 Religious education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 54	12				
Humanities 6 44 50 10 52 Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 24 59 17 31 57 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 48 29 24 51 Physical education 2 31 67 3 38 Religious education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 54	12				
Information technology 98 1 1 99 1 Mathematics 24 59 17 31 57 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 48 29 24 51 Physical education 2 31 67 3 38 Religious education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 54	20				
Mathematics 24 59 17 31 57 Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 48 29 24 51 Physical education 2 31 67 3 38 Religious education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 54	38				
Modern foreign languages 17 57 26 20 60 Music 23 48 29 24 51 Physical education 2 31 67 3 38 Religious education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 54	-				
Music 23 48 29 24 51 Physical education 2 31 67 3 38 Religious education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 54	11				
Physical education 2 31 67 3 38 Religious education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 54 Special 33 59 28 14 64	20				
Religious education 5 50 45 6 55 Science 33 61 6 41 54 Special Art 13 59 28 14 64	25				
Science 33 61 6 41 54 Special Art 13 59 28 14 64	59				
Special Art 13 59 28 14 64	38				
Art 13 59 28 14 64	4				
	22				
Citizenship	42				
Design and technology 11 52 36 16 57	27				
English 61 34 5 59 39	2				
Geography 8 59 33 9 70	21				
History 9 56 35 11 65	24				
Humanities 6 47 48 6 51	43				
Information technology 92 6 2 91 7	2				
Mathematics 42 52 6 47 47	6				
Modern foreign languages 6 30 64 7 34	60				
Music 7 41 52 11 48	41				
Physical education 1 12 87 1 11	87				
Religious education 3 43 54 4 47	49				
Science 20 64 16 25 66	9				

- negligible (less than 0.05).

.. not available.

Table 16: Positive effect of ICT in areas of the curriculum2002-2003England

:				2003				
Positive effect	Substantial (%)	Some (%)	Little/None (%)	Substantial (%)	Some (%)	Little/None (%)		
Primary								
Art	9	66	25	15	59	26		
Citizenship				2	29	68		
Design and technology	5	46	49	7	51	41		
English	45	52	3	57	40	3		
Geography	12	63	25	21	63	16		
History	14	65	20	23	62	14		
Humanities	4	38	58	8	43	50		
Information technology	85	13	2	86	12	2		
Mathematics	36	58	6	49	47	3		
Modern foreign languages	1	4	95	1	5	94		
Music	3	33	63	5	40	55		
Physical education	1	6	93	1	7	93		
Religious education	3	34	63	5	45	50		
Science	18	69	13	27	66	7		
Secondary								
Art	19	56	24	24	56	20		
Citizenship				7	44	49		
Design and technology	50	44	5	64	32	4		
English	17	65	18	24	63	13		
Geography	25	59	15	29	61	10		
History	13	62	24	21	61	17		
Humanities	7	45	47	12	48	40		
Information technology	95	3	1	97	2	1		
Mathematics	26	57	16	39	49	11		
Modern foreign languages	19	55	26	28	54	18		
Music	25	49	26	30	47	23		
Physical education	5	33	61	9	36	55		
Religious education	9	48	42	10	53	36		
Science	34	58	8	45	49	6		
Special								
Art	18	56	26	21	58	21		
Citizenship				7	52	41		
Design and technology	18	48	34	20	52	28		
English	58	38	3	60	38	2		
Geography	15	52	33	15	61	24		
History	15	49	36	15	60	25		
Humanities	9	42	49	9	47	44		
Information technology	88	10	3	89	10	1		
Mathematics	45	46	9	53	42	5		
Modern foreign languages	9	29	63	11	31	58		
Music	14	40	46	15	46	39		
Physical education	4	14	82	3	14	83		
Religious education	6	40	53	7	44	48		
Science	25	56	19	28	62	10		

.. not available.

Table 17: Staff ICT usage 2002-2003 England

	Prii	mary	Seco	ndary	Spe	cial
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Percentage of staff:						
using a computer on a regular basis for:						
teaching						
school leaders	62	67	51	53	55	58
teaching staff	94	95	56	57	90	90
support staff	44	51	18	20	53	57
administration						
school leaders	84	87	91	90	90	89
teaching staff	59	53	58	55	75	68
support staff	25	28	54	57	28	29
other purposes						
school leaders	61	55	59	50	63	50
teaching staff	56	48	45	34	55	44
support staff	32	27	35	27	39	30
with a computer at school for their personal use						
school leaders	63	80	87	85	73	83
teaching staff	20	33	23	33	26	36
support staff	11	12	28	28	9	8

Table 18: ICT and teacher workloads2003England

	Substantial (%)	Some (%)	None (%)
Primary			
in terms of preparation / planning / assessment or record keeping	14	67	19
in terms of routine adminstrative and clerical tasks	13	63	24
Secondary			
in terms of preparation / planning / assessment or record keeping	11	70	19
in terms of routine adminstrative and clerical tasks	17	66	17
Special			
in terms of preparation / planning / assessment or record keeping	14	62	24
in terms of routine adminstrative and clerical tasks	15	60	26

SECTION 4

EXPENDITURE ON ICT IN SCHOOLS TECHNICAL SUPPORT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Expenditure in ICT

26. **Table 19** shows the average expenditure per school increased each year from 1998 to 2002 and then decreased in 2003 although it remained above the 2001 level. The average expenditure per school is also shown in the key figures table. Total expenditure figures and expenditure per pupil figures follow the same pattern. Expenditure per pupil by special schools was higher than primary and secondary schools.

27. **Table 20** shows that the most common source of technical support for primary and

special schools was their Local Education Authority. For secondary schools, the most common source of technical support was the school's own ICT support staff.

28. **Table 21** shows that the majority of schools used their own Management Information System (MIS) for personnel purposes. The majority of primary and secondary schools used their MIS for recording assessment, analysis, key stage entry and attendance. Many secondary schools also used their MIS for exam entry.

Table 19: Expenditure on ICT in schools by type of school 1998-2003 England

	1998	1999	2000	2001	20021	2003 ²
Primary						
Number of schools	18,300	18,200	18,200	18,100	18,000	17,900
Total expenditure (£m)	68	125	150	186	231	201
Average expenditure per school (£)	3,600	7,000	8,300	10,300	12,900	11,200
Average expenditure per pupil ³ (f)	15	32	37	42	59	56
Secondary						
Number of schools	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,500	3,500	3,400
Total expenditure (£m)	143	161	177	210	260	223
Average expenditure per school (£)	40,100	45,400	50,100	60,300	75,300	65,000
Average expenditure per pupil ³ (f)	46	53	56	66	81	69
Special						
Number of schools	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Total expenditure (£m)	9	12	15	15	17	15
Average expenditure per school (£)	7,500	10,200	11,900	13,300	15,100	13,600
Average expenditure per pupil ³ (£)	91	132	154	166	333	259

¹ Schools were encouraged to record categories of expenditure as well as total expenditure.

² Schools recorded total expenditure only.

³ Headcount of pupils.

Table 20: Main sources of technical support2002-2003England

	Primary		Seco	ndary	Special	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Percentage of schools with the following						
sources of technical support ¹ :						
their LEA	73	69	50	51	71	63
another external service supplier	40	40	45	42	38	43
another schools or FE college	8	11	4	2	5	7
their own ICT support staff	27	29	88	92	51	49
their own teaching staff	52	46	45	38	50	51
other sources	14	12	8	6	12	11

¹ Schools may record more than one source of technical support.

Table 21: Uses of schools' Management Information Systems (MIS)2002-03England

	Primary		Secon	dary	Special		
	2002	2002 2003 2002		2003	2002	2003	
ercentage of schools using their MIS for:							
recording assessment	71	75	77	75	38	3	
analysis	51	58	66	66	35	3	
key stage entry	75	81	77	76	41	4	
attendance	58	66	73	79	52	5	
personnel	70	74	86	87	77	7	
reports for parents	22	18	40	35	22	1	
importing data from other schools	44		67		29		
exam entry	11	12	84	86	7		
other	25	28	38	41	39	4	

.. not available.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Introduction

29. The ICT in Schools Survey collects data on the availability and use of ICT from maintained primary, secondary and special schools in England. For 2003, the survey collected data on the position at 31 March 2003 or, in the case of expenditure on ICT, the financial year 2002-2003. For 2002 and earlier years, the survey collected similar data. The data collection forms for 2002 and 2003 are shown in the Annexes.

30. The figures for 2003, apart from those published in Statistical First Release 18/2003 Information and Communications Technology in Schools in England: 2003 are new and published for the first time. The figures for 2002 have been revised since publication in Statistical Bulletin 07/02 Survey of Information and Communications Technology in Schools 2002. The revised figures for 2002, apart from those published in Statistical First Release 18/2003 are published for the first time. Figures for 2002 and 2003 and comparable figures for 1998-2001, where these are available, are shown in the tables.

Survey design and sample

31. The ICT in Schools Survey is a sample survey. The sample is a stratified random sample with maintained primary, secondary and special schools selected from Government Office regions and (pre-determined) school size bands.

32. Participation is voluntary. For 2003, questionnaires were sent to a total of 1,700 primary schools, 1,800 secondary schools and 730 special schools. Completed questionnaires were returned by 930 primary schools, 810 secondary schools and 420 special schools. Response rates were 55%, 45% and 58% for primary, secondary and special schools respectively. For 2002, questionnaires were sent to 1,200 primary schools, 1,100 secondary schools and 500 special schools. Completed questionnaires were received from 840 primary schools, 790 secondary and 360 special schools. Response rates were around 70% of schools.

Data validation and error correction

33. Returns from schools were checked for validity in terms of a set of validation rules designed to detect inconsistencies and discrepancies. Schools were asked to check

any invalid data and correct any errors.

Annual Schools Census

34. Information on numbers of schools and pupils from the Department's Annual Schools Census was used to define the school size bands used in the survey design and to derive computer to pupil ratios from the sample and estimates of totals over all schools.

Estimates

35. Weighted estimates were derived from the data returned by schools; the weights were the numbers of

schools in the Government Office regions and school size bands. The weighted estimates are shown in the tables.

Statistical sampling error

36. Statistical sampling error arises because a sample of schools has been selected from the population. It is helpful to know the extent of the sampling error when interpreting the figures, particularly when there are only small differences between figures. Small differences may arise entirely because of sampling error. The confidence limits reflect the sampling error. There is a probability of 0.95 that the 95% confidence interval, which is the difference between the upper and lower confidence limits, contains the true value.

Confidence Limits

37. For the key figures, weighted estimates and 95% confidence limits for 2002 and 2003 are shown in the key figures table. For each key figure, there is a probability of 0.95 that the 95% confidence interval, which is the difference between the upper and lower confidence limits, contains the true value.

38. For example, for primary schools in 2003, the estimate of the number of computers used for teaching and learning per school was 28.6. We can be confident that the range 28.0 to 29.3 will contain the true value of the number of computers used for teaching and learning per school because the 95% confidence limits are 28.0 and 29.3. Our confidence derives from the 95% probability that this range covers the true value.

Related Information

39. Information about attainment in non-core Key Stage subjects including ICT was published in a Statistical First Release (SFR) in August 2003. GCSE examinations in ICT were published in the SFR 'GCSE/GNVQ Examination Results for Young People in England, 2002/2003 (Provisional)' on 8 October 2003. These and related publications from previous years can be found on the DfES website <u>www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway.</u> department for

education and skills creating opportunity, releasing potential, achieving excellence

Information and Communications Technology in Schools Survey: year end 31 March 2002: Maintained Primary, Secondary and Special Schools

	Data Collection ? Management and Finance
DfES School Number LEA Code 2 Estab Code 3	Headteachers or ICT Co-ordinator Status: Voluntary Action by: 10 June 2002
School Contact Name (for enquiries) 6 School Contact E-mail Address (if applicable) 7 School Telephone Number (including STD code) 8 School Fax Number 9	Date of Issue: May 2002 Ref: DfES/0421/2002
Overview Since 1998 the Government has invested over £1 billion in the National Grid for Learning (NGfL) Programme; a further £1 billion is being invested in the period up to 2004. The ICT in Schools survey is the Department for Education and Skills' main instrument for measuring the impact of this investment and for informing future policy. The 2002 survey is particularly important as it will inform progress towards the NGfL targets for 2002. The scope of this year's survey has also been updated to reflect the importance of ICT to the Transforming Secondary Education and Transforming the School Workforce programmes, as well as new initiatives such as Curriculum Online. Information derived from this survey will be published in a Statistical First Release in August and a Statistical Bulletin in October; these publications will also be placed on the Department's website www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics/.	

Completion Time: We estimate that it will normally take up to one hour to complete this questionnaire.

Please complete and return this questionnaire by 10th June 2002 as detailed on the back page.

Excellence in schools

General Notes:

- All data will be treated confidentially and there will be no effect on individual schools.
- answer all the questions.
- numbers should be entered to the right. If more boxes have been provided than you need, do not enter leading zeros e.g. 99 should be entered in a three-digit box as follows:

99

- where numbers are required, enter "0" if nil.
- no boxes should be left blank.
- ICT refers to the provision in schools of information and communications technology for the purposes of teaching, learning and administration.
- please use capital letters where text is applicable.

Validation:

We will check that you have completed all of the answers and that they are broadly comparable with answers from other schools. The purpose of these checks is to highlight any missing or unusual data. Please keep a copy of your completed form as we may contact you about any such data.

We will use data on pupil and teacher numbers from the Annual Schools' Census to help us to interpret any data returned by your school using this questionnaire.

If you require any further assistance then please contact our Survey Helpline on 01325 392626.

Definitions:

Section 1: Computers and Peripherals

• Network refers to the linking of computers in a building or across a campus. In a 'client-server' arrangement, a central computer (the server) is dedicated to providing other computers on the network (the clients) with access to applications, file-sharing and peripherals. A 'peer-to-peer' network does not have a dedicated central server.

Section 2: Computer Use

• Walled Garden - is a service that limits Internet access, offering subscribers access only to pre-selected websites.

Section 3: School Leaders, Teaching Staff and School Support Staff

School Leaders

• Include Heads, Deputy Heads and Assistant Heads.

Teaching Staff

• **Include** Teachers on short-term paid absence (e.g. maternity leave/sick leave/secondment) for less than 1 term and relief teachers providing cover for long-term paid absence.

School Support Staff

- Do not include any premises related staff such as caretakers, canteen staff/or lunchtime supervisors.
- Do not include any unpaid or voluntary work.
- Include Nursing and Medical Staff, Special Needs Support Staff, Minority Ethnic Pupils Support Staff, Nursery Assistants, Librarians, Laboratory Assistants, Design Technology Assistants, ICT Technicians, Home Economics and Craft Technicians.
- Include Administrative Officers, Secretaries, Bursars or other Admin/Clerical Staff.

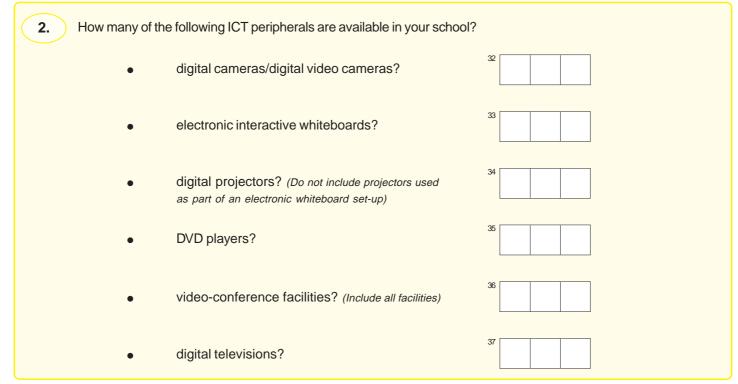
Section 4: Finance

• **Include** expenditure on teaching, learning, management and administration.

Section 1: Computers and Peripherals

	•	Ily include here Desk Desktops are co need a table or a Laptops are fully equivalent deskto Palmtops are co	mputers that an desk. functional por op. They are us	re not des table con ually abc	signed to be nputers that out A4 size.	e readily po t can run th	ortable and wh	e of softw	are as the
а		er of computers avail g, management and							
				TOTAL number i school		Of the TOTAL numbe are over 3 years old?		er in school, how many: are networked?	
	٠	Desktop		10		11		12	
	•	Laptop		13		14		15	
	•	Palmtop		16		17		18	
	TOTAL			19		20		21	
b	many a	computers recorded are used solely or ma ement and administra es?	inly for	22		23		24	
	lf you	have no networked	computers plea	ase go di	rectly to Qu	estion 2.			
С	. (i) V	/hat areas of the scho	ool are connecte	ed to the r	network?				
	Classro ICT su Staff R	ites	25 26 27			Please ent 1 = All 2 = Some 3 = None 4 = Not Appe.g.		2	
	Offices		28				CT Suites at 'Some' classro	1 poms	
	Library	/Study Areas	29			and 'All' ICT connected	Suites are to the network.		
	(ii) V	/hat type of network c	loss the school	have?	(Plea Client-Ser	ase tick on ver	e box only) Peer-to-Pe	er	

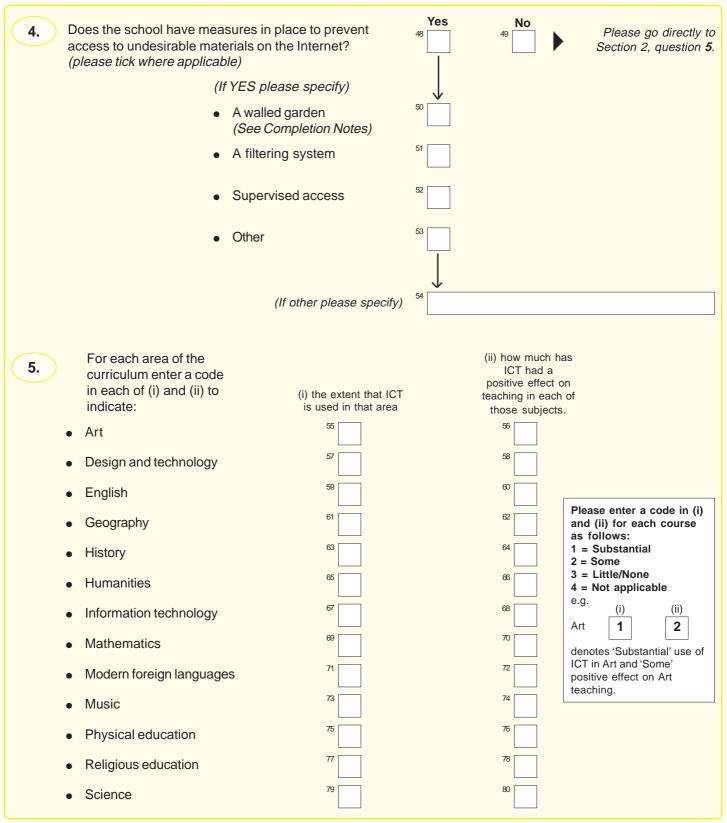
Section 1 (Continued): Computers and Peripherals



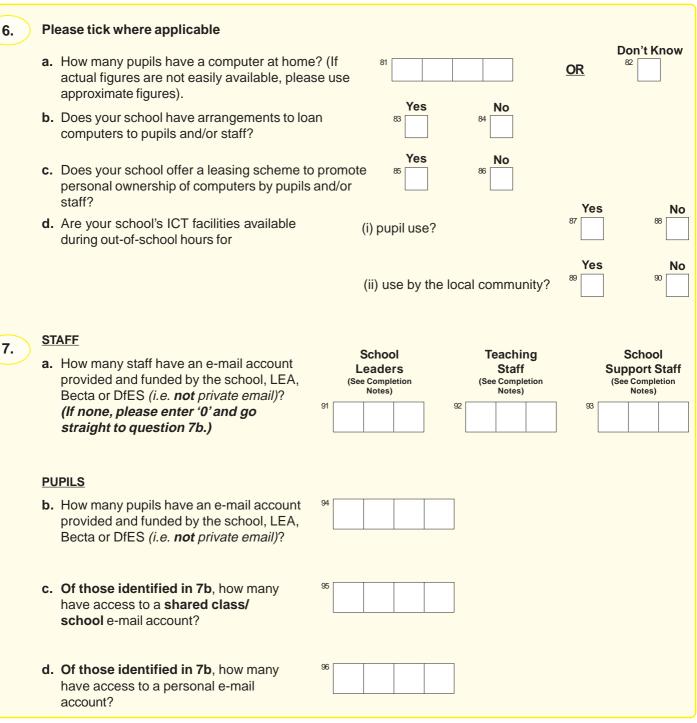
Section 2: Computer use.

3. a.	Is your school connected to the Internet? (Please tick where a	Yes applicable) ³⁸	s No ³⁹	If no, please go to question 5 .
b.	How many of the school's computers are connected to the Internet?	40]	
c.	Of the computers recorded in 3b, how many are used solely or mainly for 'management and administration' purposes?	41]	
d.	 What is the principal means of Internet access? (if more than one box applies, please tick the one relating to the fastest connection) a modem 	(Please tick one box only)		
	• an ISDN2 line	43		
	ADSL or Cable Modem (512kbps)	44		
	• a broadband connection (2 mbps or faster)	45		
e.	Does your school have its own website? (Please tick where a	pplicable)	46	es No 47

Section 2: Computer use (continued).



Section 2: Computer use (continued).



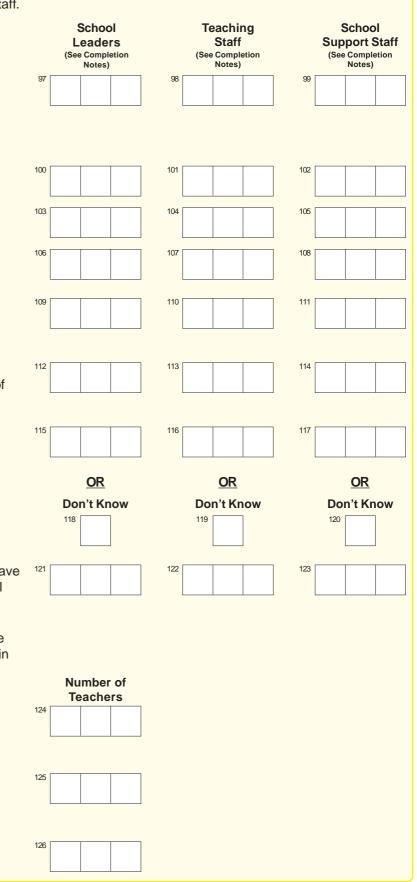
Section 3: School Leaders, Teaching Staff and School Support Staff

Important: Parts a - g of this question in this section refer to the TOTAL number of full-time and part-time staff and not the full-time equivalent of part-time staff.

a. How many staff are employed in the school at present?

8.

- **b.** Of the number at 8a, how many staff use a computer on a regular basis for:
 - teaching
 - administration
 - other purposes
- c. Of the number at 8a, how many staff have been trained in the use of ICT equipment?
- **d.** Of the number at 8c, how many staff have had updated training in the use of ICT in the past 2 years?
- e. How many current members of staff have access to a computer at home? (please include here both computers owned by teachers and those loaned to them by the school) <u>OR</u> please tick where applicable.
- f. How many current members of staff have a computer assigned for their personal use at school?
- **g.** Please indicate the level of confidence your teaching staff have in using ICT in their subject teaching.
 - Very confident
 - Confident
 - Not confident



Section 4: Finance

a. How much (in £s) did your school spend on ICT in the 2001-2002 financial year (figures should be in 9. whole numbers, rounded to the nearest pound, omitting pence and pound signs)? If the actual figures are not easily available, then please use approximate figures. Example: If your school spends £12,515.69 please record as: 1 2 5 1 6 and <u>NOT</u> 1 2 5 1 5 + 6 9 **Overall Expenditure** 127 TOTAL Of the overall expenditure, how much was spent on: 128 hardware 129 software & content 130 Internet costs 131 **ICT-related training** 132 technical support **b.** How much of the overall expenditure on 133 ICT identified at 9a was mainly or solely for management and administration purposes? OR If this information is unknown or not 134 readily available, please tick here. c. How much grant (in £s) did your school 135 receive from the NGFL STANDARDS **FUND** in 2001-02? Section 5: Technical Support.

Please indicate the main sources of technical support available in your school from the following options: 10. (Please tick where applicable) 136 LEA 137 Other external service supplier 138 Other school(s) or FE college 139 School's own ICT support staff 140 School's own teaching staff 141 Other sources 142 (If other please specify)

Section 6: Management Information

b. For which ac	tivities do you use the MIS? Choose or	e or more from the following options.
		Please tick one or more boxes
•	Recording assessment	
•	Analysis	145
•	Transferring data to other schools	146
•	Key Stage entry	147
•	Attendance	140
•	Personnel	149
•	Reports for parents	150
•	Importing data from other schools	151
•	Exam entry	152
•	Other	153

Section 7: Completion Time

12. Please enter the amount of time spent completing this form. This should be shown in minutes e.g. for 25 minutes please enter 25, and for 1 hour enter 60.		
How long did it take you to complete this questionnaire?	155	minutes

Thank you for completing this questionnaire. Please check that you have completed all of the questions in preparation for submitting your return. Keep a photocopy for your own records in case we need to contact you.

Should you experience any problems in making your return please do not hesitate to contact the Data Collection Helpdesk on 01325 392626.

Please return the completed questionnaire by 10th June 2002 to:

VAL HAMILTON DATABASE CREATION UNIT DfES, ROOM 113, MOWDEN HALL, STAINDROP ROAD, DARLINGTON COUNTY DURHAM DL3 9BG department for

education and skills creating opportunity, releasing potential, achieving excellence

Information and Communications Technology in Schools Survey: year end 31 March 2003: Maintained Primary, Secondary and Special Schools

	Pata Collection Management and Finance
DfES School Number	
LEA Code ² Estab Code ³	Headteacher or ICT Co-ordinator
LEA Name	
School Name ⁵	Status: Voluntary
	Action by: 2 May 2003
School Contact Name (for enquiries)	Date of Issue: March 2003
School Contact E-mail Address (if applicable)	Ref No: DfES/0164/2003
7	
School Telephone Number <i>(including STD code)</i>	
8	
School Fax Number	
9	
Overview	
The Government is investing over £1.8 billion in the ICT in Schools Programme over the period 1998-2004.	
The effective use of ICT by schools can have a wide range of beneficial effects, not least in improving attainment. For example, the ImpaCT2 research published in 2002 found that pupils who used ICT effectively achieved the equivalent of substantially accelerated progress in English and mathematics at Key Stage 2 and up to half a grade better in some GCSE subjects.	
As a consequence ICT forms an increasingly important element of a wide variety of initiatives - national, regional and local - relating to the management and delivery of learning, to personal development and to institutional effectiveness.	
This survey will help to inform Government policy in these areas by providing an overview of trends in ICT provision in schools and an insight into associated practice. Wherever possible, care has been taken to ensure that the questionnaire avoids duplication with other DfES data collection exercises.	
Information derived from this survey will be published in a Statistical First Release in July and a Statistical Bulletin in September; these publications will also be placed on the Department's website www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics/	Excellence in
Completion Time: We estimate that it will normally take one hour to complete this questionnaire.	schools
Please complete and return this questionnaire by 2nd May 2003 as detailed on the back page.	

ICT 2002 (Completion Notes for Schools)

General Notes:

- all data will be treated confidentially and used for statistical purposes only. There will be no effect on individual schools
- answer all the questions unless otherwise directed
- numbers should be entered to the right, eg 99 should be entered in a three-digit box as follows:
- where numbers are required, enter "0" if nil
- no boxes should be left blank unless otherwise instructed
- ICT refers to the provision in schools of information and communications technology for the purposes of teaching, learning and administration
- please use capital letters where text is applicable
- answers to questions 1 to 8, 10 and 11 should refer to the position at 31st March 2003. Answers to question 9 should refer to the financial year 2002/03.
- take a photocopy of this form for your own records, then post it to the address given on the back page.

Validation:

We will check that you have completed all of the answers and that they are broadly comparable with answers from other schools. The purpose of these checks is to highlight any missing or unusual data. Please keep a copy of your completed form as we may contact you about any such data.

We will use data on pupil and teacher numbers from the Annual Schools' Census to help us to interpret any data returned by your school using this questionnaire.

If you require any further assistance then please contact our Survey Helpline on 01325 392626.

Definitions:

Section 1: Computers and Peripherals

- Network refers to the linking of computers in a building or across a campus. In a 'client-server' arrangement, a central computer (the server) is dedicated to providing other computers on the network (the clients) with access to applications, file-sharing and peripherals. A 'peer-to-peer' network does not have a dedicated central server.
- Wireless a way of connecting to the Internet or other computers using radio waves rather than wires.

Section 2: Computer Use

 Walled Garden - is a service that limits Internet access, offering subscribers access only to pre-selected websites.

Section 3: School Leaders, Teaching Staff and School Support Staff

School Leaders

• Include heads, deputy heads and assistant heads.

Teaching Staff

 Include teachers on short-term paid absence (eg maternity leave/sick leave/secondment) for less than 1 term and relief teachers providing cover for long-term paid absence.

School Support Staff

- **Do not include** any premises related staff such as caretakers, canteen staff/or lunchtime supervisors.
- **Do not include** any unpaid or voluntary workers.
- **Include** nursery nurses, nursery assistants, literacy and numeracy support staff, special needs support staff, minority ethnic pupils support staff, matrons/nurses/medical staff, librarians, ICT technicians, laboratory assistants, design technology assistants, home economics and craft technicians.
- **Include** welfare assistants, learning mentors employed at the school.
- Include administrative officers, secretaries, bursars or other admin/clerical staff.

Section 4: Finance

• Include expenditure on teaching, learning, management and administration.

Section 1: Computers and Peripherals

1. DO NOT include any permanently broken equipment for which you have no compatible software or any items privately owned by staff or pupils. Please only include here Desktops, Laptops and Palmtops as defined below. Desktops are computers that are not designed to be readily portable and which, when in use, need a table or a desk. Laptops are fully functional portable computers that can run the same range of software as the . equivalent desktop. They are usually about A4 size. Palmtops are computers that can be easily held in one hand. They are usually less than A5 size. a. Number of computers available in your school for teaching, learning, management and administration purposes. Of the TOTAL number in school, how many: TOTAL number in are over are school 3 years old? networked? 10 11 12 Desktop 15 13 14 Laptop 16 17 18 Palmtop 19 20 21 TOTAL Of the computers recorded in 1a, b. how many are used solely or mainly for 22 23 24 management and administration purposes? If you have no networked computers please go directly to Question 2. What areas of the school are connected to the network? (please tick where applicable) C. (i) Some Not applicable All None Classrooms 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 ICT suites Staff Rooms 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 Offices 41 42 43 44 Library/Study Areas Is the network: (ii) **Entirely Wireless** 45 (See completion notes) Partly Wireless 46 Neither 47 Combined Separate (iii) Are curriculum and administration 48 49 networks combined or separate? **Client-Server** Peer-to-Peer 50 What type of curriculum network does 51 (iv) the school have? (See completion notes for definitions) (Please tick one box only)

over

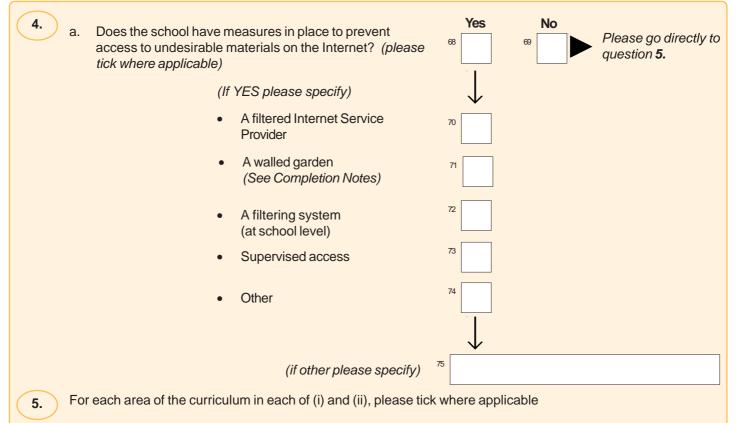
Section 1: Computers and Peripherals (Continued)

2. a.	How many of the following ICT peripherals are available in you	ır school?
	digital cameras/digital video cameras?	52
	electronic interactive whiteboards?	53
	 digital projectors? (do not include projectors used as part of an electronic whiteboard set-up) 	54
	DVD players?	55
	• video-conference facilities? (include all facilities)	56
	digital televisions?	57

Section 2: Computer use

3.	a.	Is your school connected to the Internet? (Please tick where applicable)	Yes	59 No	If no, please go to question 5 .
	b.	How many of the school's computers are connected to Internet?	the	60	
	C.	Of the computers recorded in 3b, how many are used s mainly for 'management and administration' purposes?		61	
	d.	What is the principal means of Internet access? (if more than one box applies, please tick the one relating to the fastest connection)	•	lease tick e box only)	
		• a modem		62	
		an ISDN2 line		63	
		• a broadband connection (2 mbps or faster)		64	
		ADSL, Cable Modem, satellite or other connections up to 2 mbps		66	
	e.	Does your school have its own website? (Please tick where applicable)	Yes	No 67	

Section 2: Computer use (continued)



(i) the extent to which ICT is used

	Substantial	Some	Little/None	Not applicable
• Art	76	77	78	79
Citizenship	80	81	82	83
Design and technology	84	85	86	87
• English	88	89	90	91
Geography	92	93	94	95
History	96	97	98	99
Humanities	100	101	102	103
Information technology	104	105	106	107
Mathematics	108	109	110	111
Modern foreign languages	112	113	114	115
• Music	116	117	118	119
Physical education	120	121	122	123
Religious education	124	125	126	127
Science	128	129	130	131

(ii) the extent to which ICT had a positive effect on teaching **Substantial** Little/None Not applicable Some 132 133 134 135 Art 136 137 138 139 Citizenship 141 142 143 140 Design and technology 145 147 144 146 English 149 150 151 148 Geography 153 155 152 154 History 156 157 158 159 Humanities 160 161 162 163 Information technology 164 165 166 167 **Mathematics** 168 169 170 171 Modern foreign languages 172 173 174 175 Music 176 177 178 179 Physical education 180 181 182 183 **Religious education** 184 185 186 187 Science **Please tick** 6. where applicable Don't Know How many pupils have a computer at a. 188 home? (If actual figures are not easily OR 189 available, please use approximate figures). Yes No Does your school have arrangements b. 190 191 to loan computers to pupils and/or staff? Yes No c. Does your school offer a leasing scheme to promote personal 192 193 ownership of computers by pupils and/ or staff? No Yes 194 195 d. Are your school's ICT facilities (i) pupil use? available during out-of-school hours for

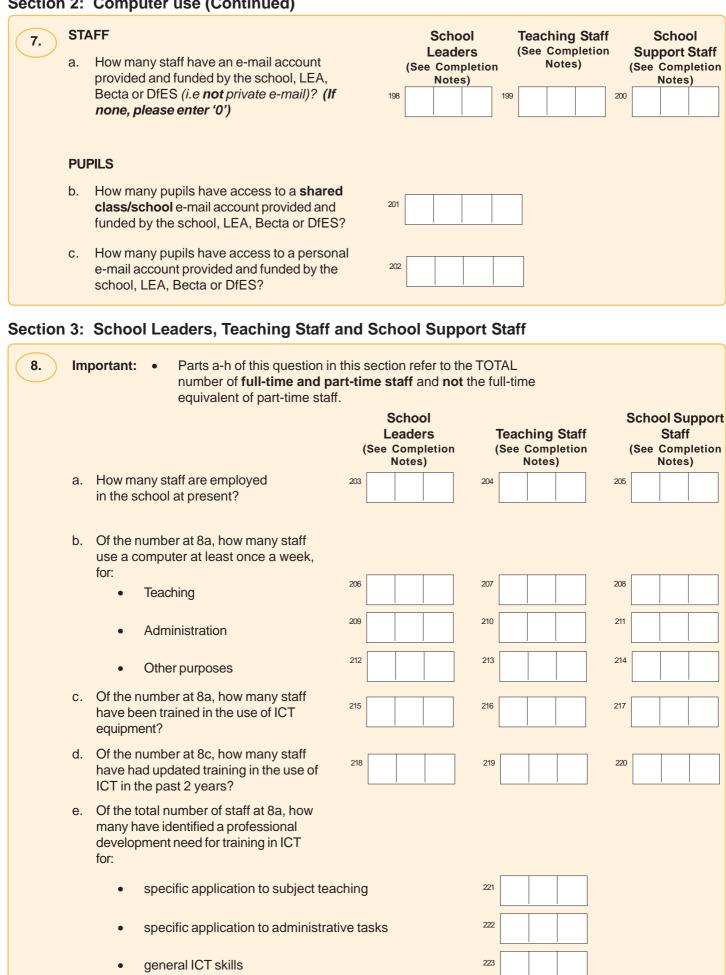
(ii) use by the local community?

No

197

Yes

Section 2: Computer use (Continued)



7

224

Other

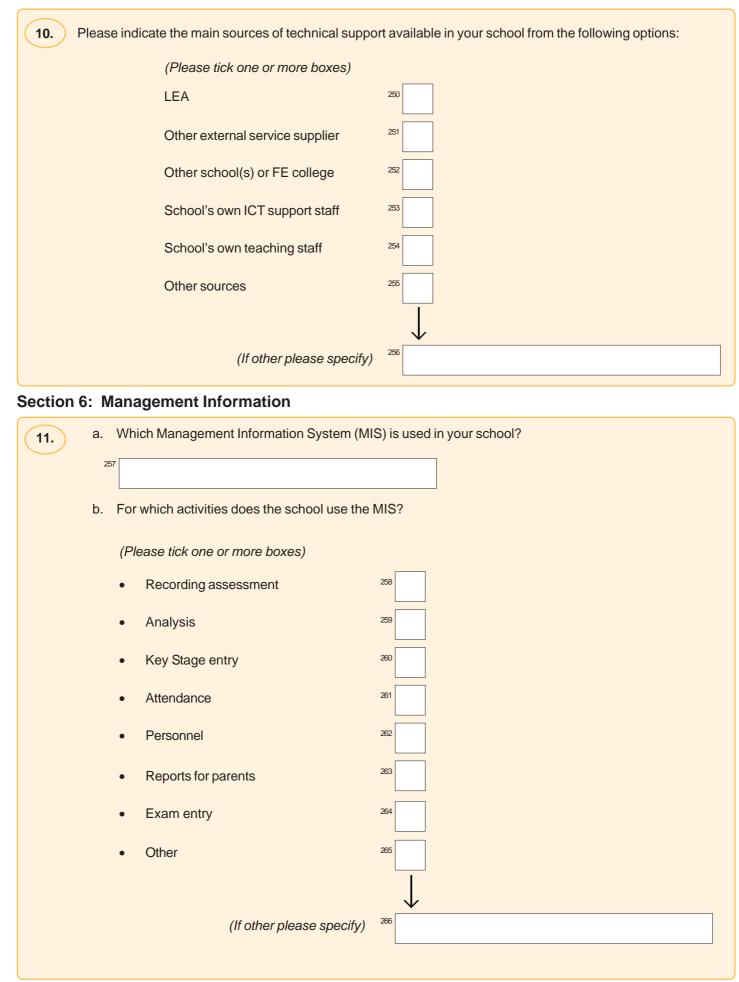
Section 3: School Leaders, Teaching Staff and Education Support Staff (Continued)

f.	How many members of staff have access to a computer at home? (please include here both computers owned by teachers and those loaned	School Leaders (See Completion Notes) 225	Teaching Staff (See Completion Notes) 226	School Support Staff (See Completion Notes)
	to them by the school) OR please tick where applicable.	OR Don't know	OR Don't know	OR Don't know
g.	How many members of staff have a computer assigned for their personal use at school?	231	232	233
h.	Please indicate the level of confidence your staff have in using ICT in their subject teaching.	Number of school leaders	Number of teaching staff	Number of school support staff
	Very confident	234	235	236
	Confident	237	238	239
	Not confident	240	241	242
i.	To what extent has ICT reduced teacher workload (in terms of preparation/planning/assessment or record keeping)? <i>Please tick where</i>	Substantial	Some	Little or none
j.	applicable. To what extent has ICT reduced teacher workload (in terms of routine administrative and clerical tasks)? Please tick where applicable.	Substantial	Some	Little or none
Section 4:	Finance			

9. a.	How much (in £s) did your school spend on ICT in the 2002-2003 financial year (<i>figures should be in whole numbers, rounded to the nearest pound, omitting pence and pound signs</i>)? If the actual figures are not easily available, then please use approximate figures.					
	Example: If your school spends £12,515.69 please record as:					

Overall Expenditure 249	

Section 5: Technical Support



Section 6: Management Information (Continued)

C.	Wh	ich of the following activities do you use t	he school to school (s2s) data transfer site for?
	•	Sending common transfer files to schools in your LEA	267
	•	Sending common transfer files to schools outside your LEA	268
	•	Receiving common transfer files from schools in your LEA	269
	•	Receiving common transfer files from schools outside your LEA	270
	•	None of the above	271
d.	Wh	ich of the following activities do you use a	an LEA data transfer site for:
	•	Sending common transfer files to schools in your LEA	272
	•	Sending common transfer files to schools outside your LEA	273
	•	Receiving common transfer files from schools in your LEA	274
	•	Receiving common transfer files to schools outside your LEA	275
	•	None of the above	276

Section 7: Completion Time

12.	Please enter the amount of time spent completing this form. This should be shown in minutes e.g. for 25 minutes please enter 25, and for 1 hour enter 60.			
	How long did it take you to complete this questionnaire?	277		minutes

Thank you for completing this questionnaire. Please check that you have completed all of the questions before submitting your return.

Keep a photocopy for your own records in case we need to contact you.

Should you experience any problems in making your return please do not hesitate to contact the Data Collection Helpdesk on 01325 392626.

Please return the completed questionnaire by 2nd May 2003 to:

VAL HAMILTON DATABASE CREATION UNIT DfES, ROOM 113 MOWDEN HALL, STAINDROP ROAD, DARLINGTON COUNTY DURHAM DL3 9BG