

# STUDENTS IN THE DIGITAL AGE

## Current State of Play

Assessing students' computer & information literacy skills

IEA International Computer and Information Literacy Study (ICILS) is a global study assessing students' computer & information literacy skills



In schools, there are on average **18 students per computer**:

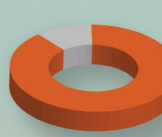


## Are students digital natives?

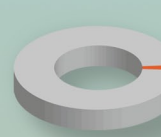
Most students think they are experienced ICT users



have been using computers since they were 6.5 years old or younger



feel confident to find information on the internet



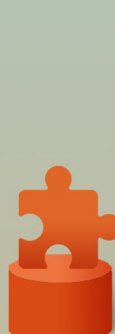
critical thinking while searching for information on line



at least **Level 1** knowledge of basic software



at least **Level 2** basic use of computers as information source



at least **Level 3** sufficient knowledge and skills of ICT for information gathering and use



**Level 4** critical thinking while searching for information on line

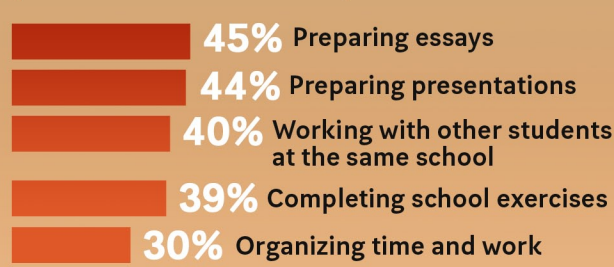
**98%** Czech Republic  
**95%** Norway  
**94%** Australia

**85%** Czech Republic  
**76%** Australia  
**76%** Norway

**37%** Czech Republic  
**35%** Korea  
**34%** Australia

**5%** Korea  
**4%** Australia, Poland  
**3%** Czech Republic, Norway

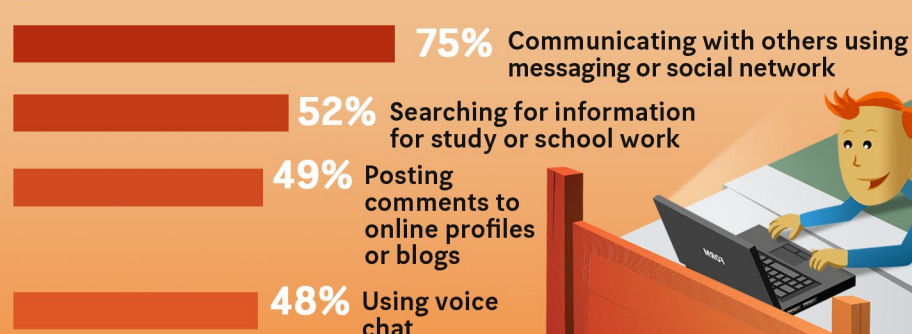
## AT SCHOOL (at least once a month)



**87%** of students use computers at home

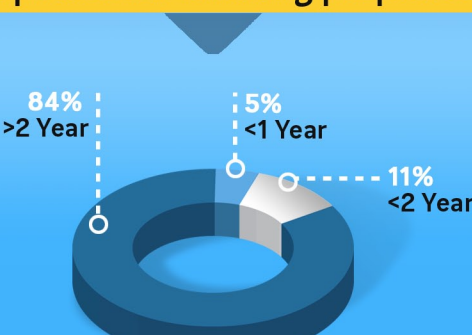
**54%** of students use computers at school

## AT HOME (at least once a week)



## Are teachers digitally savvy?

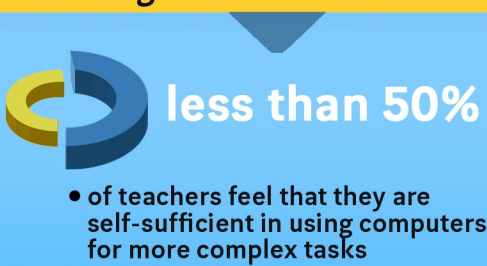
Years of experience in using computers for teaching purposes



How do they get their ICT skills?



How confident are teachers in using ICT?



They feel more confident when

- finding useful teaching resources on the internet
- using word
- emailing a file as an attachment

They feel the least confident when

- installing software
- collaborating with others
- taking part in discussion forums

When teaching only



## Are national policies ICT friendly?

Most countries are supportive of using ICT in education. **18 education systems** have plans or policies regarding the use of ICT in education at either the national, state, or provincial level.

Students

Teachers

Most policies and plans find the following aspects important:

- preparing students to use ICT as a learning tool
- development of information literacy
- development of ICT-based skills in critical thinking
- collaboration and communication

- in-service teacher education in ICT use
- preservice teacher education
- learning management systems
- reporting to parents

<sup>1</sup> Australia, the City of Buenos Aires (Argentina), Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Hong Kong SAR, Korea, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway (Grade 9), Newfoundland and Labrador (Canada), Ontario (Canada), Poland, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, and Turkey.

<sup>2</sup>Benchmarking participants