

ICT IN EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

A regional analysis of ICT integration and e-readiness



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Introduction

The advent of the knowledge economy and global economic competition, more than ever, results in the need to prioritise educational quality, life-long learning and the provision of equal opportunities for all. Education policymakers widely accept that improved access to information and communication technology (ICT) in education can help individuals to compete in a global economy by creating a skilled work force and facilitating social mobility. Experts also argue that sound ICT policy in education has a multiplier effect throughout the education system, by enhancing learning and providing students with new sets of skills; by reaching students with poor or no access (especially those in rural and remote regions); by facilitating and improving the training of teachers; and by minimising costs associated with the delivery of instruction. This ultimately results in better overall educational achievement and learning outcomes.

1. Why do we measure ICT in education?

For more than a decade now, education policymakers have been formalising all-inclusive ICT policies as part of educational renewal and reform. At the global level, policy for integrating ICT for development was first formulated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Target 8.F, which states that “In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications” (United Nations, 2000; United Nations, 2012). Also, at the global level, the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), held in 2003 and 2005, resulted in a clear commitment by governments to foster the achievement of an inclusive information society. To this end, the WSIS Plan of Action identified ten targets, to be achieved by 2015—two of which are related to education. These include Target 2: connecting all primary and secondary schools to ICT, which is a precondition to Target 7: adapting all primary and secondary school curricula to meet the challenges of the information society (Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, 2011) (see **Box 1**). Lastly, while ICT are not mentioned explicitly in the *Education for All* goals, it is argued that they play a pivotal role in achieving these goals, including broadening access, eliminating exclusion, and improving quality.

Box 1. WSIS targets on education and related indicators

Target 2. Connect all secondary schools and primary schools with ICT

1. Proportion of schools with a radio used for educational purposes
2. Proportion of schools with a television used for educational purposes
3. Learners-to-computer ratio
4. Proportion of schools with Internet access, by type of access

Target 7. Adapt all primary and secondary school curricula to meet the challenges of the information society, taking into account national circumstances

1. Proportion of ICT-qualified teachers in schools
2. Proportion of teachers trained to teach subjects using ICT
3. Proportion of schools with computer-assisted instruction (CAI)
4. Proportion of schools with Internet-assisted instruction (IAI)

(Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, 2011)

Regionally, several governments in Latin America and Caribbean countries have also been defining successive action plans and policy frameworks that focus on the use of ICT for development, in order to compensate for social inequalities. These call upon schools to take a leadership role in broadening access to, training in and usage of new technologies (ECOSOC, 2011). The Plan of Action (eLAC2015) on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, 2010) states that ICT are tools for economic development and social inclusion. Moreover, eLAC2015 makes it a priority to incorporate ICT in education and, particularly, to provide universal access and inclusive education. The Plan of Action is driven by four goals related to equality, equity and overall development (ECLAC, 2010) (see **Box 2**).

Box 2. eLAC2015 – Goals for education in the Lima Declaration

Goal 23: Connect all educational establishments to broadband and increase their computer density, while promoting the use of convergent educational resources such as mobile phones, video games and open interactive digital television. In this connection, foster public policies that support collaborative teaching and research activities carried out over national and regional research and education networks. In particular, promote support for the CLARA network and CARIBnet in managing and obtaining passive infrastructure, thus strengthening the regional network for science, technology, research and innovation.

Goal 24: Ensure that all professors, teachers and management of educational institutions have received basic ICT training, which enables them to incorporate these technologies effectively into the teaching-learning process. Here, it is particularly important to train these professionals in the use of innovative teaching models, maximise opportunities and minimise the risks associated with the use of different digital technologies by children and adolescents.

Goal 25: Encourage the development of interactive applications for education and promote the production of multimedia public content, based on the principles of accessibility, user-friendliness and free availability over the Internet and digital devices, with emphasis on the participation in, and production of, resources by pupils and teachers.

Goal 26: Promote support for the Latin American Network of Educational Portals (RELPE) in the exchange, joint production and generation of shared repositories of multimedia resources, distance training proposals and teaching models with the focus on convergence of media in education and the promotion of cultural diversity.

(ECLAC, 2010)

2. Methodology

One role assigned to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics' (UIS) is to contribute to benchmarking and monitoring the integration of and access to ICT in education, by establishing internationally comparable and policy-relevant indicators. This is why, in 2010/2011, the UIS conducted a data collection campaign in Latin America and the Caribbean, as part of its regional, demand-driven survey rollout strategy.

The regional survey was successfully completed by 38 countries and territories out of a total of 41 targeted, resulting in a response rate of 93%. The questionnaire collected data in the following areas: a) policy and curriculum, b) ICT integration in schools, c) enrolment in programmes using ICT, and d) teachers and ICT. Before the questionnaire was distributed, countries were consulted on definitions, indicator methodology, and national experiences related to the collection of statistics on ICT in education.

For Latin American countries, national statisticians/ focal points completed, reviewed and validated data from administrative sources (i.e. school census records). For English-speaking Caribbean countries, the UIS recruited consultants to act as enumerators to improve collaboration with the countries' statistical focal points. For sustainability and cost-efficiency purposes, all data collected were compiled from available national level schools' census data sources, or were estimated from national inventories from ICT in Education projects, when appropriate. The data cleaning and quality control process included the verification of missing data, values out of range, statistical outliers, inconsistencies, logical errors and other miscellaneous issues.

3. Measuring e-readiness: A framework for quantifying ICT in education

The UIS questionnaire on ICT in education assesses e-readiness (electronic readiness), which is a measure of the degree to which a country is ready, willing or prepared to benefit from ICT in education. This measure is typically used to gauge how ready a country is to partake in electronic activities—in this case schools and the general education system (Dada, 2006).

E-readiness is measured by a number of ICT in education indicators. How useful these are as a basis for comparison and future planning will depend on how well they describe a given situation. These indicators can, however, assist with a country's ICT advancement and development efforts by identifying areas where additional efforts are needed. For example, minimum levels of infrastructure are needed before ICT-assisted instruction can be implemented. This includes electricity, and in the case of Internet-assisted instruction, a basic Internet connection. Given the usefulness of this approach, the following analysis follows a progressive model in terms of the integration of ICT and the essential infrastructure required for their successful implementation (Dada, 2006).

4. ICT integration in national policy and curriculum

An important element in the sustainable success of initiatives to introduce and use ICT is the existence of a government's formal commitment (Kozma, 2008). These commitments can take a number of forms: i) a national policy; ii) a national plan; iii) a set of regulatory provisions; and/ or iv) a regulatory institution or body. **Table 1** shows that in Latin America and the Caribbean, 31 of 38 countries (82%) have at least one kind of formal definition of their ICT in education initiatives, while 9 (24%) have all formal definitions. These include Anguilla, Bahamas, Barbados, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). In contrast, Curaçao, Dominica, Montserrat and Suriname do not have any formal definitions or regulatory institutions regarding ICT in education (*Statistical Table II.1*).

Additionally, 24% of countries declared having a policy of open educational resources (OER). First defined at UNESCO's 2002 Forum on the Impact of Open Courseware for Higher Education in Developing Countries, OERs are digitised materials that are offered freely and openly for educators, students and self-learners to use and reuse for teaching, learning and research (Johnstone, 2005; UNESCO, 2002). OER includes i) learning content (e.g. full courses, learning objects); ii) software tools to support the development, reuse and delivery of content; and iii) implementation resources including intellectual property licenses to publish material in addition to solid design principles and strategies (OECD, 2007). The introduction of national policies on the use of open educational resources in education is relevant to ICT policy, since OER operate only within an ICT-enabled environment.

Table 1. Definition of the ICT in education initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean

Policy, plan, regulatory provision or body		
In place for all levels	In place for some levels	Not in place
Anguilla* Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Bahamas* Barbados* Belize Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil British Virgin Islands† Cayman Islands Chile* Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dominican Republic Ecuador* El Salvador Grenada Guatemala* Guyana Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines* Sint Maarten Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands Uruguay* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)* (31 countries)	Mexico (ISCED 1 & 2) Aruba (ISCED 2 & 3) Jamaica (ISCED 2 & 3) (3 countries)	Curaçao Dominica Montserrat Suriname (4 countries)

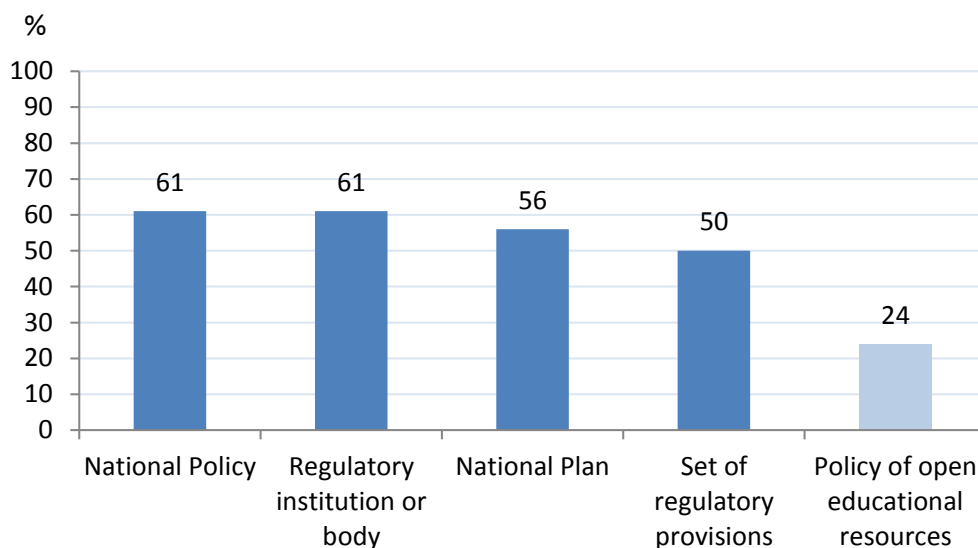
Notes: *Countries with all formal definitions for all the educational levels

† British Virgin Islands and Dominica both have a draft policy for ICT In Education that has not been officially adopted

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table II.1.

Figure 1 shows the frequency of each definition for the 31 countries that have some type of formal definition related to initiatives to provide ICT in education. The most common types of formal definition are the existence of national policies (61%) and regulatory institutions (61%), followed by national plans (56%). The existence of a set of regulatory provisions was least common and found in 50% of countries.

Figure 1. Proportion of countries reporting the implementation of formal strategies to promote/integrate ICT in education



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 1.

The integration of ICT into primary and secondary curricula can also be regarded as an important step in facilitating their entry into educational institutions and classrooms. Regarding the inclusion of ICT in the curriculum, four out of 38 countries reported that their national curriculum did not include recommendations for ICT-assisted instruction. These included Curaçao, Dominica, Montserrat and Suriname. Among the 34 countries that do include recommendations on ICT-assisted instruction in their curriculum, the data in Statistical Table II.1 show that this does not necessarily cover all subject areas, nor does it cover all levels of education or even grades within a single level. However, in general, the majority of countries include recommendations for integrating ICT-assisted instruction at all levels (i.e. primary, lower secondary and upper secondary). Fifteen countries reported that the curriculum includes recommendations for ICT-assisted instruction at all grades for all subjects in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education. These include several Caribbean countries, but also Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Paraguay. Some countries only have recommendations for the use of ICT-assisted instruction at secondary level, including Aruba, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Turks and Caicos for certain subjects. In contrast, El Salvador only has recommendations for using ICT-assisted instruction in primary education.

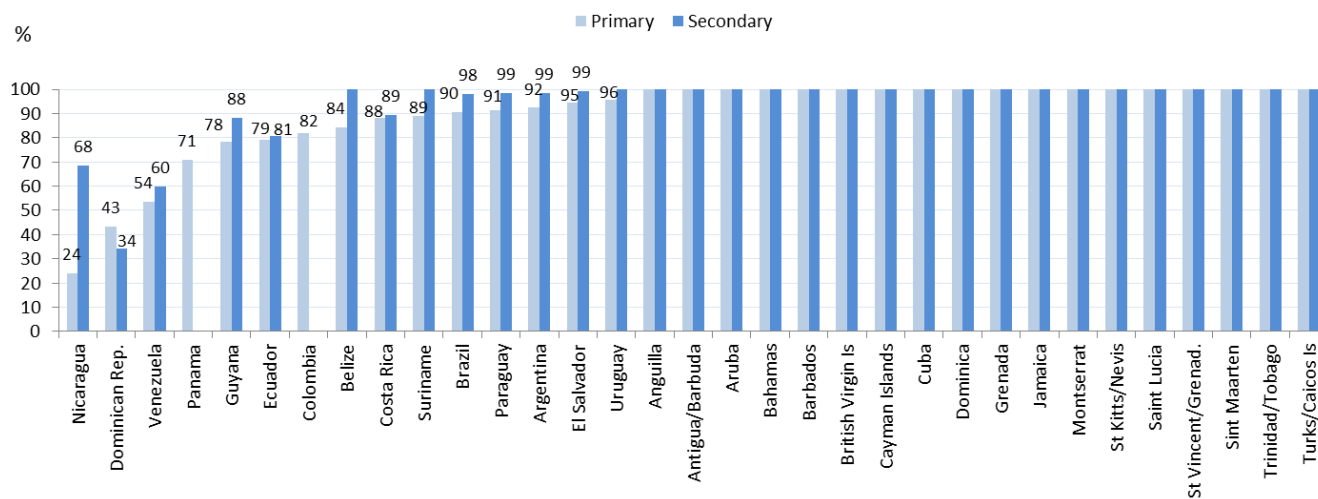
Twenty-four of 38 countries (63%) said that they have specific objectives or courses on basic computer skills (or computing) at primary, lower secondary and upper secondary levels of education. This is important if ICT are to be used effectively in teaching other subjects. In other countries, such as Aruba, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, such objectives or courses are included in the secondary level curriculum but not at primary level. This reflects an emphasis placed on using ICT in secondary education (*Statistical Table II.2*).

5. Electricity as a prerequisite for ICT in education

Over the last few decades, several ICT-assisted instructional approaches have been implemented to support teaching and learning processes, as well as to improve overall education management. These cover a wide range, from the use of radio or television, to computers, Internet and other technologies. Whatever the situation, however, integrating ICT (i.e. radios, televisions and computers) into schools requires electricity (e.g. grid/mains connection, wind, water, solar and fuel-powered generator, etc.) that is regularly and readily available. While this is not always strictly the case for radio, which can be operated using batteries, the use of computers and Internet requires a much more stable energy source.

The proportion of all schools with electricity for primary through secondary levels gives a measure of national institutional capacity to host ICT in education and is therefore a core UIS reference indicator. According to **Figure 2** electricity is available in almost all primary and secondary schools in Caribbean countries except in the Dominican Republic, where fewer than half of primary and secondary schools (43% and 34%, respectively) are electrically equipped to support the integration of ICT. The vast majority of Caribbean countries can, therefore, fully support ICT integration, which also means that where ICT is lacking, this cannot be attributed to the absence of an electricity supply. In Uruguay, which has been at the forefront of ICT integration in education, 96% of primary and 100% of secondary schools have electricity.

Figure 2. Proportion of educational institutions with electricity, 2010



Notes: Data for Colombia also include lower and upper secondary levels. Data for the Dominican Republic only reflect public institutions and also include schools from the lower secondary level; data for upper secondary level is reported independently. Data from Guyana only include public institutions. Data for Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, El Salvador, Montserrat, Suriname Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay reflect 2009. In Panama, secondary data is missing.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Tables 3 and 4.

The situation is different in other South and Central American countries where many schools lack a basic electricity supply. According to Figure 2, fewer than 80% of primary schools have electricity in Ecuador, Guyana, Panama and Venezuela. In Nicaragua, only the minority (24%) of primary schools have electricity. However, in countries with less than full access to an electrical supply in their schools, it is the secondary schools that are more likely to have access. For instance in Nicaragua, secondary schools (68%) are 2.8 times more likely than primary schools (24%) to be connected to electricity. (*Statistical Tables 3 and 4*)

6. Integration of older forms of ICT in education: Radio-assisted instruction (RAI) and television-assisted instruction (TAI)

Radio-assisted instruction (RAI) has been used as an educational tool since the 1920s and television-assisted instruction (TAI) since the 1950s. Now considered to be older forms of ICT-assisted instruction, both have been shown to be effective on a large scale and at a low cost. They both also have an added advantage in rural areas with little or no infrastructure. For instance, where there is no basic and reliable electrical supply, RAI can still be provided with the aid of simple batteries.

Radio-assisted instruction (RAI)

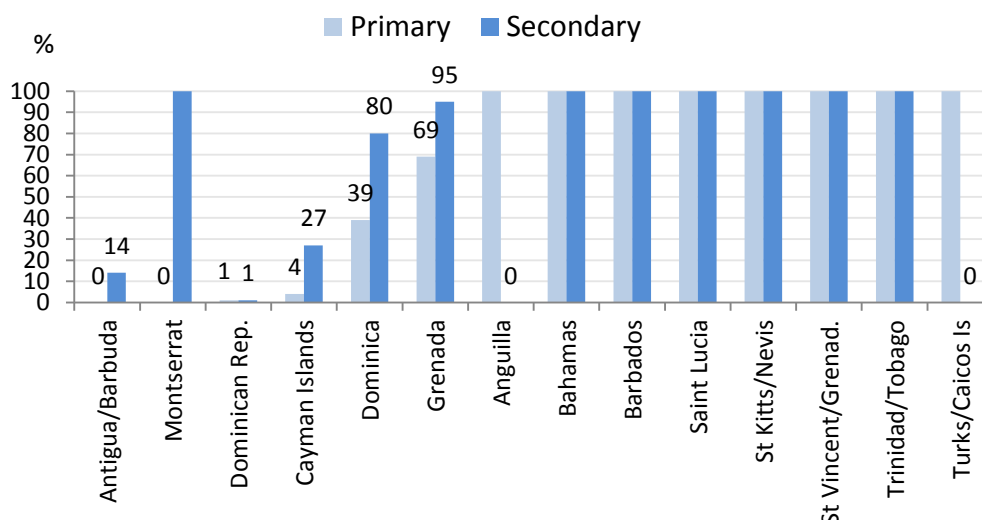
There are different forms of RAI, including one-way radio broadcast education and off-air radio cassettes and compact discs (CDs). Radio broadcast education involves an audio lecture or lesson, with supporting printed material for pupils. Any teacher, not necessarily qualified in the subject matter, can use the radio programme as a main teaching resource. Broadcast programmes follow the traditional model of education and can cover any subject in many different languages, depending on the target audience.

Some of the best documented RAI projects are based on Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI) programmes, which turn a typically one-way technology into a tool for active learning, both inside and outside the classroom. IRI requires pupils to react to questions and exercises through verbal responses to the presenters of a live radio programme, as well as group work and physical and intellectual activities while the programme is on air. For both teacher and pupil, the lesson becomes an immediate hands-on practical guide.

Evaluations of IRI initiatives have indicated that students show progressive improvements in achievement over time and that IRI programmes can also substantially improve educational equity (Bosch, Rhodes and Kariuki, 2002; Trucano, 2010). Current RAI initiatives in the region include, for example, the “I Play and Learn” programme (*Juego y Aprendo*) in Honduras, and the “Early Childhood IRI Math Program” in Paraguay (EDC, 2012).

The proportion of schools with a radio that can be used for educational purposes (or RAI) is both a UIS ICT for Education (ICT4E) core indicator and one of the indicators to monitor WSIS target 2. It provides a measure of the level of integration of radio-assisted instruction among schools. It does not, however, shed light on the intensity of use by students or teachers, nor on educational quality. **Figure 3** shows the proportion of primary and secondary institutions with radio-assisted instruction (RAI), which includes both radio broadcast education and interactive radio instruction using popular frequencies (such as FM, AM, LW and SW).

Figure 3. Proportion of educational institutions with radio-assisted instruction (RAI), 2010



Notes: Data for Bahamas reflects public institutions only. Only partial data are available for Cayman Islands and Dominica.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Tables 3 and 4.

RAI was the least frequently reported type of ICT used in responding countries, which could reflect a shift in priorities for current ICT initiatives in education. Based on the 18 countries with data, the British Virgin Islands, Cuba, Ecuador and El Salvador do not provide access to RAI in primary or secondary educational institutions. According to Figure 3, however, 14 countries in the Caribbean do report use of a radio for educational purposes at primary and/ or secondary levels to varying degrees. Six countries, including the Bahamas, Barbados, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago reported that RAI is offered in all primary and secondary schools. In contrast, the Dominican Republic provides access to RAI in only about 1% of its primary and secondary educational institutions, through its private sector rural community education and development programme *Escuelas radiofónicas*.

Figure 3 also shows that some countries prioritise the use of a radio at different educational levels. For instance, 80% of secondary and 39% of primary schools in Dominica use RAI. In contrast, Anguilla and Turks and Caicos Islands reported full access to a radio for educational purposes in all primary institutions (100%) but no provision of RAI at the secondary level (0%). (*Statistical Tables 3 and 4*)

Television-assisted instruction (TAI)

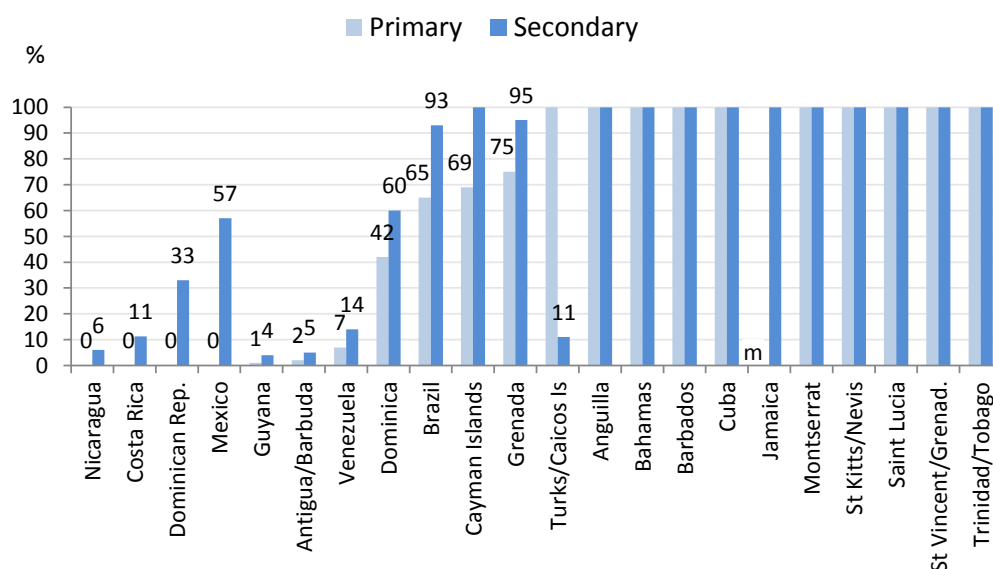
Television-assisted instruction (TAI) is a more advanced form of ICT that can help pupils understand and learn about abstract concepts through visual imagery and representation, including animation, simulation and dramatisation. TAI can include television broadcasts as well as offline video-assisted technologies (e.g. video cassettes and digital versatile/video discs (DVDs)). While more expensive in terms of implementation and maintenance costs than RAI, TAI is typically less costly than more advanced forms of ICT-assisted instruction.

One of the best known TAI initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean is *Telesecundaria* from Mexico, which was launched in 1968 as a means of using television to extend lower secondary school learning to remote and small communities, at a lower cost than establishing conventional secondary schools. The early model included lessons transmitted live through open public channels to television sets placed in remote classrooms, where students listened and took notes in the presence of a teacher. Each hour of class was made up of the television broadcast itself, followed by a discussion with the teacher of what had been seen. More recent versions of the programmes include additional interactivity. The system was inexpensive because public networks donated airtime to the Ministry of Education and because it required fewer teachers than traditional schooling (Hinostrroza et al., 2011; UNESCO, 2012).

The proportion of schools with a television used for educational purposes is a both a UIS ICT4E core indicator and an indicator used to monitor WSIS target 2. With a similar definition to that for RAI, with the added feature of video, it provides a measure of the integration of TAI in schools. However, it sheds no light on the intensity of use by students or teachers, nor on educational quality.

Based on 25 countries with data, there are no televisions used for educational purposes in British Virgin Islands and Sint Maarten. According to **Figure 4**, 22 countries reported some TAI in primary or secondary education. As was the case for the integration of RAI, several countries in the Caribbean reported that TAI is available in all primary and secondary educational institutions. Antigua and Barbuda is an exception to the region as a whole, as only 2% of primary and 5% of secondary education institutions use television for educational purposes. In Costa Rica, Guyana, Nicaragua and Venezuela the integration of TAI in primary and secondary schools is less than 15%, which is not surprising, given that basic electrical services remain a challenge.

Figure 4. Proportion of educational institutions with television-assisted instruction (TAI), 2010



Notes: Data for Bahamas, Barbados, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guyana and Mexico reflect public institutions only. Secondary level data from Mexico reflect lower secondary education only. Secondary level data from the Dominican Republic reflect upper secondary education only.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Tables II.3 and II.4.

The pattern of prioritising access to ICT-assisted instruction by educational level also emerges in the case of TAI. For example, 65% of primary and 93% of secondary educational institutions in Brazil use a television for educational purposes. Television is used exclusively at the secondary level in Mexico (57% of schools) compared to not at all in primary schools. An exception to this pattern is Turks and Caicos, where only 11% of secondary education institutions have integrated TAI, compared to all primary education institutions (100%).

Of the countries that have integrated TAI in their schools, many have achieved relatively high levels of integration. However, with the recent merging of technologies (i.e. television, computers and the Internet) countries will increasingly be looking at the relative potential and costs of using the Internet as compared to television (Wolff, et al., 2002) (*Statistical Tables 3 and 4*).

7. Building computer infrastructure for newer forms of ICT-assisted instruction

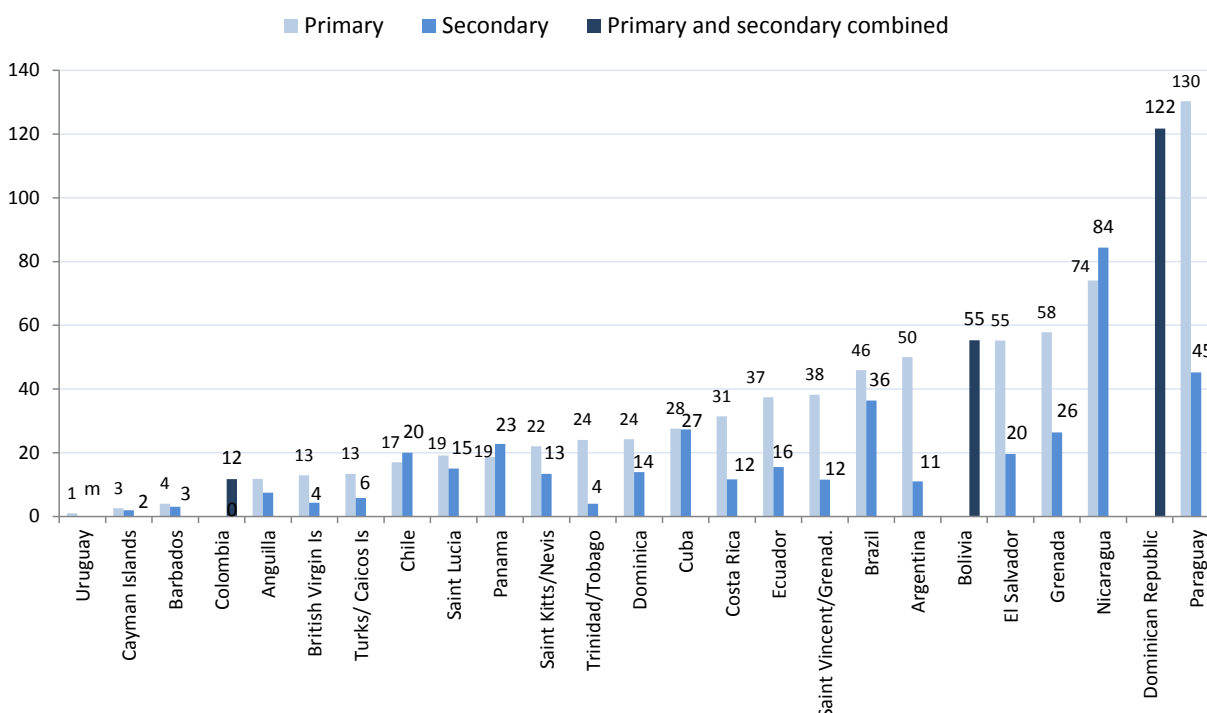
Older forms of ICT-assisted instruction, including RAI and TAI, are being challenged as well as enriched by computers and the Internet because of their greater potential largely due to the increasingly widespread availability of digital media. However, to ensure that students are able to access newer forms of ICT-assisted instruction, schools need to build up their computer resources.

Computers are defined as programmable electronic devices that can store, retrieve and process data, as well as share information in a highly structured manner. They perform high-speed mathematical or logical operations according to a set of instructions and include the following categories: personal computers (PCs), laptops, tablets, notebooks, e-readers, terminals connected to mainframes, and mini-computers intended for shared use. While start-up and maintenance costs for computers are higher than for RAI and TAI, many argue that there are substantial potential learning and teaching benefits in using computers, particularly given their capacity to perform complex operations and their potential for synchronous two-way communication.

The learners-to-computer ratio (LCR) is a WSIS and UIS core ICT4E indicator that refers to the average number of learners per computer available for pedagogical use. While there is no international target, a high LCR indicates substantially less computer access per learner than a low LCR. Moreover, this indicator measures the national level of computer availability and access in the education system, it does not provide information on the range of LCRs among all schools. For instance, while the LCR may be low in some regions (e.g. urban centres) indicating greater access, it may be much higher in other regions (e.g. rural and remote areas) indicating scarce resources. Finally, while LCR does not provide direct data on quality, it can be considered as a proxy measure of the general quality of ICT-assisted instruction offered in schools, since there is a relationship between the LCR and individual learner time using a computer.

According to 25 countries with data in **Figure 5**, the available computer resources are greatly overstretched in the Dominican Republic, where there are on average 122 pupils sharing a single computer (an LCR of 122:1) in primary and secondary education combined. Primary pupils also have poor access in Nicaragua (74:1), Grenada (58:1) and Paraguay (130:1). Given that only one-quarter of primary schools (24 %) in Nicaragua have electricity, the high primary LCR in that country is not completely unexpected. Additionally, this suggests that pupils in 76% of primary schools do not have regular access to computers at school. In Grenada, the lack of computer availability can be attributed to other factors than basic electrical infrastructure, since 100% of its primary schools have a reliable source of electricity.

Figure 5. Learners-to-computer ratio in primary and secondary education, 2010



Notes: In Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, El Salvador, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay, data are for 2009. In Anguilla, secondary education data reflect the public sector only. In the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago, primary- and secondary-level data reflect the public sector only. In Uruguay, secondary-level data are missing. In Turks and Caicos, primary-level data include the lower secondary level.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Tables 5.

In contrast, each child has his or her own computer (1:1) in Uruguay, where it is national policy – through its *El Ceibal* project – to provide a free laptop computer for every child and teacher. This goal was achieved in 2009 and is closely linked to the *One Laptop Per Child* project, which manufactures the low-cost XO computer which was specifically designed for children in developing countries. The government of Uruguay is now moving ahead with its plan to equip secondary level students similarly (Martínez, Díaz, & Alonso, 2009).

In most countries, LCRs are lower for secondary education, suggesting that priority is given to building computer infrastructure in secondary schools. In Trinidad and Tobago the secondary level LCR (4:1) is approximately five times lower than the primary LCR (24:1); in Argentina it is five times lower (11:1 versus 50:1) and in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, three times lower (12:1 versus 38:1) indicating more opportunities to access computers, and overall better quality ICT-assisted instruction. In Cuba there is almost no difference between primary (LCR of 28:1) and secondary levels (27:1), suggesting a more equitable approach to national planning for integrating computers in primary and secondary schools. Nevertheless, despite Cuba's more equitable approach, there are at least 27 pupils sharing one computer, which means relatively poor access overall and raises questions concerning quality (see *Statistical Table II.5*).

Computer laboratories

The installation of computer laboratories in schools was a significant upgrade to where a class might have one desktop computer in the back of the room. More recently, however, given the reality of a multitude of both personal and school-owned devices (including laptops, tablets and mobile devices), education technologists argue that computer laboratories are becoming obsolete and may, in fact, provide a disservice in some situations, since they imply that computing is a separate subject and that the use of ICT ought not to be fully integrated into the general curriculum. Others point to an inadequate budget in most schools for one-to-one programmes and that more computer skills classes should be developed, in addition to integrating technology into the rest of the curriculum (Pedro, 2012; UNESCO, 2011a).

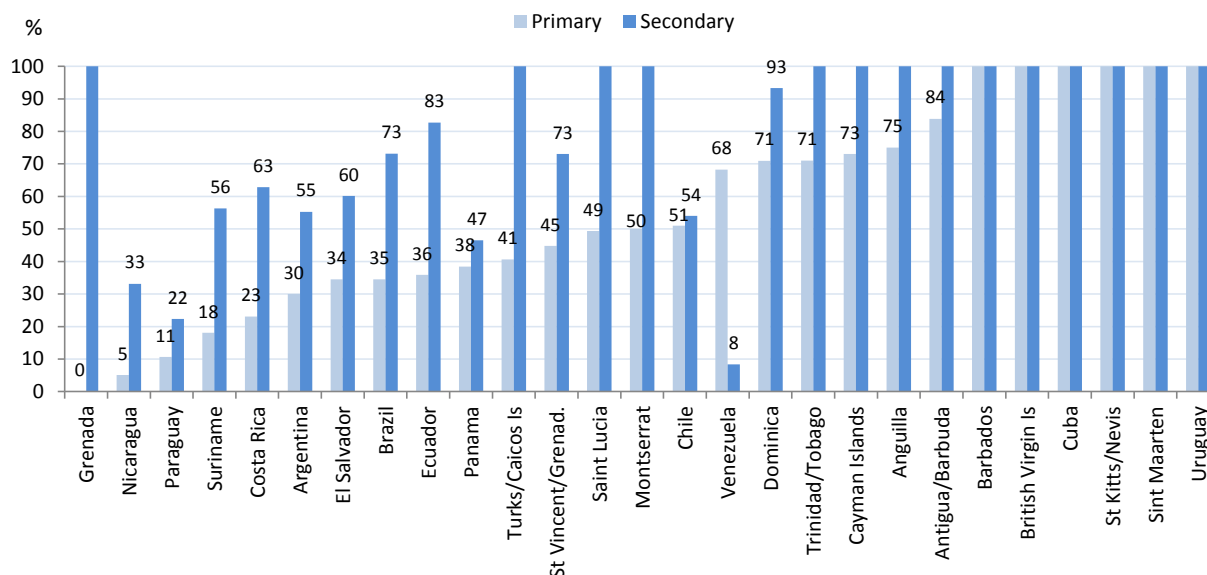
While the promotion of *One Laptop per Child* programmes has as its aim the achievement of learner-to-computer ratios of 1:1, few countries have been able to attain this. Alternative strategies may potentially improve the availability and management of ICT-assisted instruction in schools. For instance, one alternative is the use of *multi-seat computers* or *networked PCs*, where users simultaneously operating from a single CPU and server possess their own individual monitors and keyboards.

As long as ratios of learner-to-devices and the Internet are more than 1:1, computer laboratories may help to fill in this gap by playing an important role in managing and organising how and when children use ICT-assisted instruction. In the past, many have suggested that computer laboratories can facilitate the teachers' role in structuring learning opportunities more efficiently for a large number of children around computers than having fewer computers in individual classrooms. For this reason, computer laboratories – in addition to classroom-based individualised learning – can effectively support ICT-assisted instruction.

Figure 6 shows results from among the 29 countries that reported data on the availability of computer laboratories in primary and secondary educational institutions. Similar regional and education level patterns emerge. For example, almost all primary and secondary schools in Caribbean countries have computer labs including Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cuba, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Sint Maarten. This is also the case for Uruguay.

Computer laboratories are scarce in several Central and South American countries. For example, in Nicaragua, where electricity is lacking in 76% of primary and 32% of secondary schools, only 5% and 33% of schools, respectively have computer laboratories. In the Dominican Republic no schools have a computer lab, which is to be expected, given the lack of computers in general (an LCR of 122:1). The proportion of educational institutions that have computer laboratories is also very low in Paraguay, where only 11% of primary and 22% of secondary institutions have a lab, despite the vast majority of educational institutions being connected to an electricity supply.

Figure 6. Proportion of primary and secondary education institutions with a computer laboratory, 2010



Notes: Data for Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Sint Maarten, and Trinidad and Tobago are for public institutions only. Data for Argentina, Barbados, Chile, El Salvador, Montserrat, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay are from 2009. In Sint Maarten, only 29% and 8% of primary and secondary schools have computer laboratories; however this can be attributed to the fact that private schools do not have labs whereas all public institutions do.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Tables 3 and 4.

In the majority of countries, secondary schools are more likely to have a computer lab than primary schools. For example, about two thirds (21 out of 29) of countries reported that more than half of all secondary educational institutions have a lab, compared to only about half of primary schools. In Suriname, almost three times more secondary schools (56%) have computer laboratories compared to primary schools (18%). Similar proportions are found in Costa Rica, where 63% of secondary level educational institutions have a computer lab, compared to 23% of primary schools (*see Statistical Tables 3 and 4*).

8. Adoption of newer forms of ICT in education: Computer-assisted instruction (CAI) and Internet-assisted instruction (IAI)

The history of computer-assisted instruction (CAI) and Internet-assisted instruction (IAI) is much more recent than for RAI and TAI. However, their evolution and diversification have been exponential and they are increasingly merging with the older ICT to create new platforms for learning and communicating. In the 1970s the approach of CAI was based on programmed learning or “drill and practice” software, whereas both the software and hardware have since evolved, with several devices being specially designed for learning and teaching, such as low cost laptops, interactive whiteboards, tablets, smart phones, etc.

One of the hallmarks of both CAI and IAI is the increased opportunity for interactivity with teachers and other learners than was permitted by older forms of one-way broadcasts delivered by radio or television, and which consequently enhances quality of instruction. On the other hand, because of the increased level of technical sophistication of CAI and IAI, their start-up

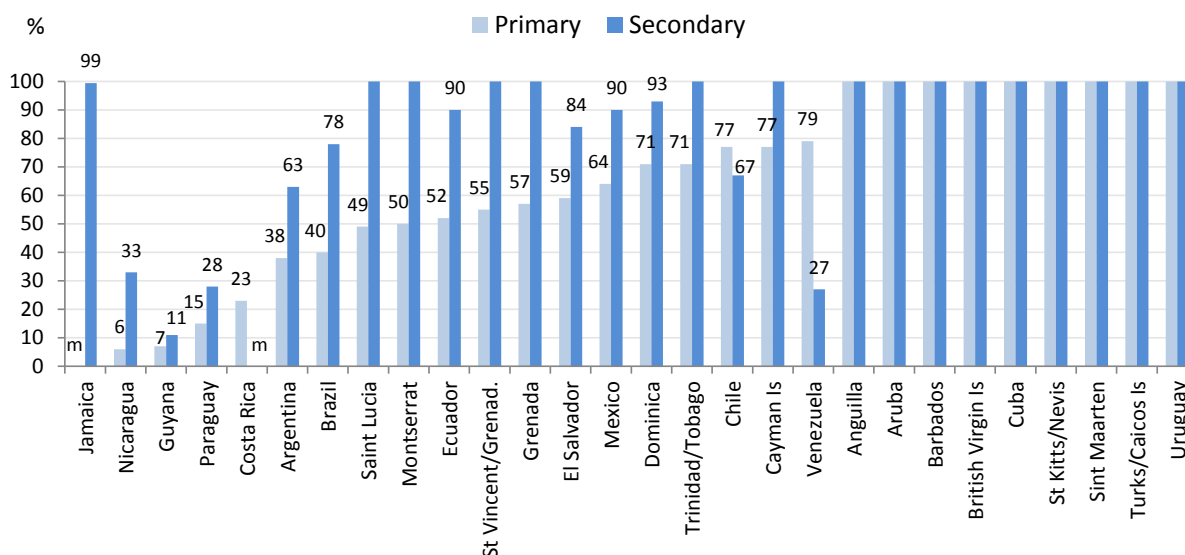
and maintenance costs are substantially higher than for the older technologies. Despite this, it is necessary to consider the role that CAI and IAI have in schools, given their potential impact on the behaviour, performance and motivation of both students and teachers, as well as on school management and system-wide changes.

Computer-assisted instruction (CAI)

The proportion of schools with CAI is an indicator used to monitor WSIS target 7, which refers to adapting curricula to meet the challenges of the information society. It does not however shed light on the intensity of use by students or teachers, nor on its quality. According to **Figure 7**, there are more data available on institutions with CAI than other forms of ICT-assisted instruction, which may be a reflection of current national priorities. Based on 28 countries with primary and secondary level data, the Dominican Republic reported that none of their schools had CAI, which can mostly be attributed to the scarcity of computers in their schools (i.e. high LCRs).

Once again, CAI has been integrated in all primary and secondary education institutions in many Caribbean countries. This is also the case in Uruguay, where national policies played a significant role in ensuring widespread availability of computers as pedagogical tools in all regions of the country. The integration of CAI is less common in Nicaragua, Guyana and Paraguay, where 33% or fewer primary and secondary institutions have this type of ICT-assisted instruction. It is especially scarce at primary level, where it is offered in 15% or fewer of all schools.

Figure 7. Proportion of educational institutions with computer-assisted instruction (CAI), 2010



Notes: Data for Guyana, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Sint Maarten reflect public institutions only. Primary data for Anguilla reflect public institutions only while secondary data reflect total institutions. In Nicaragua and Guyana, secondary data only reflect lower secondary education. In Mexico and Jamaica, secondary data only reflect upper secondary education.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Tables 3 and 4.

Several countries in Latin America have prioritised the integration of CAI into secondary education institutions. In Brazil, CAI is available in 78% of secondary institutions, compared to 40% of primary institutions. A similar picture emerges for Jamaica (99% of secondary schools while data for primary and lower secondary education are not available), Ecuador (90% of secondary and 52% of primary schools) and Mexico (90% of secondary and 64% of primary schools).

While the availability of CAI in educational institutions is almost universally greater at the secondary level in Latin America and the Caribbean, there is greater availability of CAI in primary educational institutions in Venezuela and to a lesser extent in Chile. In Venezuela, it can be attributed to strong financial investments to provide primary education level children with affordable laptops similar to efforts underway in Uruguay. For example, since 2009, the government has provided almost 2 million *Canaima* laptops to primary school children to incorporate CAI use in the classroom (Reardon, 2010; Robertson, 2012) (*Statistical Tables 3 and 4.*)

9. Role of computer integration and enrolment in programmes offering computer-assisted instruction (CAI)

In principle, the greater the integration of computers in schools, the more opportunities there are for students to use them pedagogically. However, while the proportion of educational institutions that offer CAI should be more or less predictive of the proportion of pupils enrolled in programmes offering CAI, this relationship is not completely symmetrical. For example, not all children attending schools with CAI will be enrolled in programmes where CAI is offered, either because of the curriculum or due to inadequacies in the current computer infrastructure. In some schools, this lack of symmetry could also be linked to other factors, including geographic region, the urban-rural divide, and differences in socio-economic status, culture, ethnicity or language.

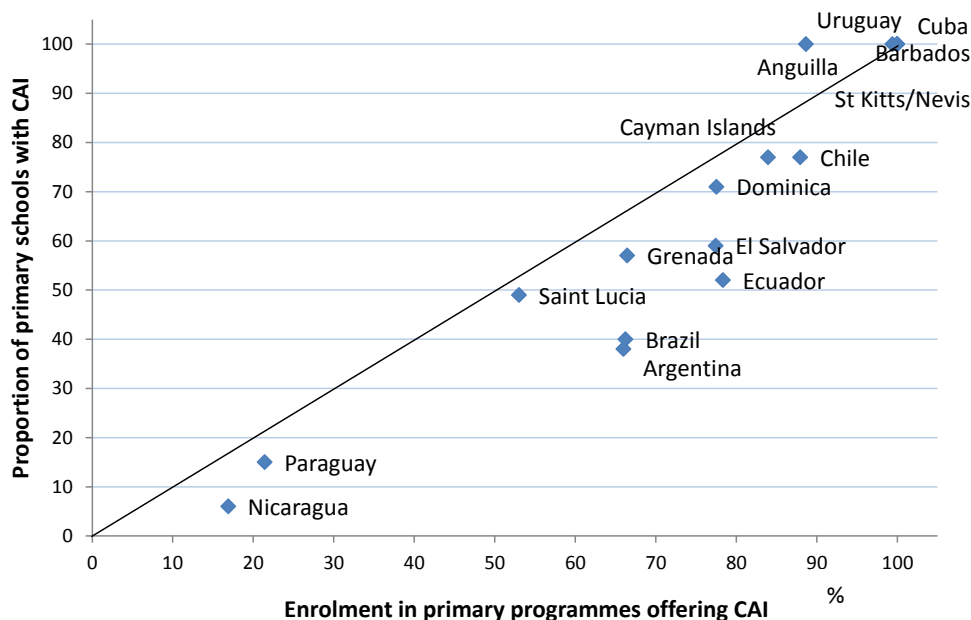
Figure 8 demonstrates the relationship between the percentage of primary schools with CAI, which is one proxy to measure access to computers, and the percentage of total primary pupils that are enrolled in programmes offering CAI. In the Caribbean countries of Barbados and Cuba, where all primary schools have CAI, data show that enrolment closely reflects the proportion of schools with CAI, since 100% of primary level students are also enrolled in programmes offering CAI. The quality of CAI in Cuba is, however, of concern since the primary LCR is 28:1.

Consistent with this, 49% of primary schools in Saint Lucia have CAI compared to 53% of primary level students enrolled in programmes offering CAI. At the other end of the continuum, enrolment in programmes offering CAI is very low in Nicaragua (17%) and Paraguay (21%) where few primary schools offer CAI (6% in Nicaragua and 15% in Paraguay).

Some countries where schools are spread over vast rural and remote areas, including Argentina and Brazil, show what may be substantial differences between the proportion of schools with CAI and the proportion of primary pupils enrolled in programmes offering CAI. For example, the proportion of primary pupils enrolled in programmes offering CAI is substantially higher (66% in both countries) than the proportion of primary schools offering CAI (38% in Argentina and 40% in Brazil). This reveals that disproportionately higher numbers of students are located within schools that can offer enrolment in CAI programmes, which is more likely in urban and sub-urban areas. Rural and remote schools, in contrast, may not have enough computers to allow enrolment in programmes offering CAI and has historically been shown to occur in several

countries (Afonso, 2007). A substantial disparity between the proportion of schools with CAI and enrolment in such programmes is also notable in Ecuador, where many schools are isolated in mountainous areas. Here, for instance, while slightly more than one-half of primary schools (52%) have CAI, more than three-quarters (78%) of primary school pupils are enrolled in programmes offering CAI. Once again, this provides evidence for a concentration of student enrolment in schools where the infrastructure is more readily available and enrolment in programmes providing CAI is thus more likely (see *Statistical Tables 3 and 6*).

Figure 8. Relationship between enrolment in primary programmes offering CAI and access to computers as measured by the proportion of primary schools with CAI, 2010



Notes: Data for Anguilla and Barbados reflect public institutions only.

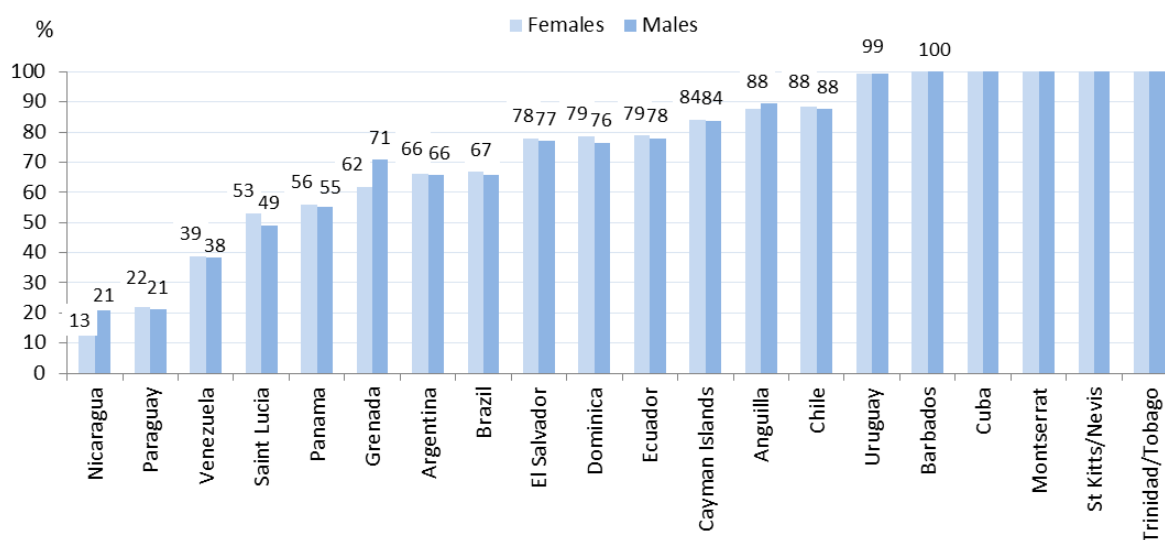
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Tables II.3 and II.6.

10. Gender disparity in enrolment in programmes offering ICT

The integration of ICT in education is frequently thought to be a means of promoting more equitable educational outcomes, where technology is viewed as the “great equaliser”. However, the integration of technology might, in fact, exacerbate differences already existing between demographic groups in terms, for example, of socio-economic status, location (e.g. urban versus rural), culture, or ethnicity. This would be especially true if particular groups tend systematically to be excluded from benefiting from the potential offered by ICT. Gender is another characteristic that, in certain circumstances, has been shown to have an influence in determining access to, participation in, retention and completion of education (UIS, 2010). While the integration of ICT in education may help to bridge certain gaps, there has also been substantial analysis of the digital divide, based on the personal characteristic of gender (Gorski, 2005). For instance, many researchers have focused on differences in the manner in which girls and boys use ICT in order to learn and experience the world around them. From this perspective, it is important to assess ICT in education not only at an institutional level, but also at the individual level, through the lens of gender.

Figure 9 shows sex-disaggregated data on the percentage of total primary level enrolments that are also enrolled in programmes offering CAI. Overall, there is little or no evidence for differences in enrolment between males and females for the vast majority of the twenty-two (22) countries with data. These results, though, say nothing about any potential differences in the intensity of use by girls and boys, nor on how the technology is being used. Enrolment differences based on gender do exist in a few countries where the level of ICT resources is less than universal, usually favouring enrolment of boys. In Grenada 71% of males are enrolled in primary programmes offering CAI, compared to 62% of females, while in Nicaragua the proportions are 21% of males and 13% of females. Saint Lucia, provides an example of a country where primary level females have a slight advantage – 53 % of females are enrolled in programmes with CAI compared to 49% of boys.

Figure 9. Proportion of primary-level pupils enrolled in programmes offering CAI, by sex, 2010



Notes: Data for Anguilla, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago reflect public institutions only.
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table II.6.

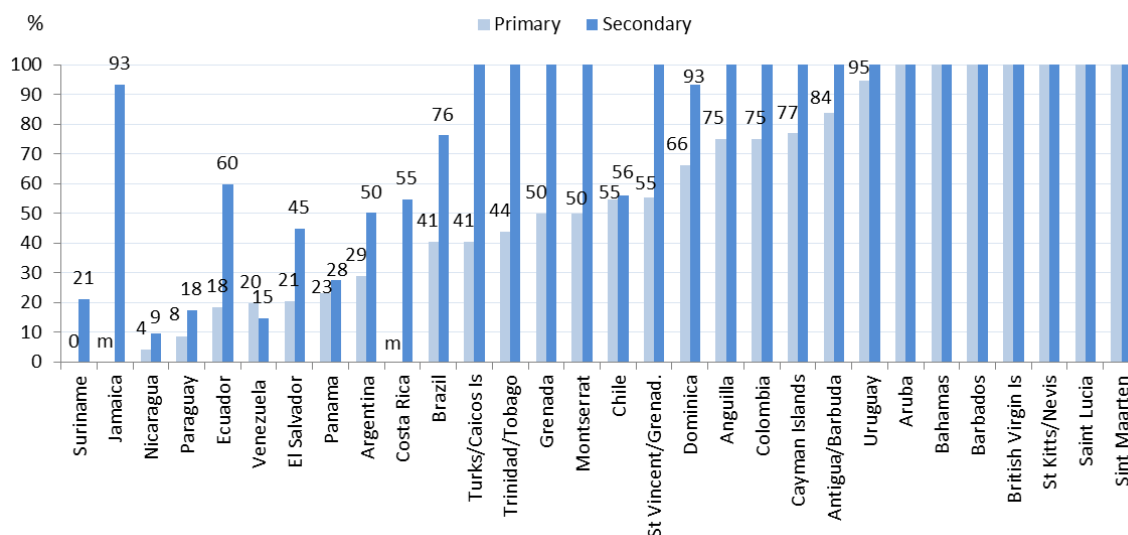
11. Building Internet connectivity in schools: Preparing schools for Internet-assisted instruction (IAI)

One of the regional goals of eLAC2015 for Latin America and the Caribbean is to connect all public educational institutions to the Internet via broadband connections. Given that connectivity is a prerequisite for the integration of Internet-assisted instruction (IAI), an analysis of basic Internet connectivity is primordial if we are to determine a country’s level of preparedness. The indicator – the proportion of schools with Internet access by type – is another core UIS ICT4E indicator, as well as an indicator used to measure WSIS target 2 to connect all schools with ICT. It essentially measures Internet capacity in educational institutions.

Figure 10 shows the proportion of primary and secondary educational institutions with any type of Internet connection, whereby the Internet is defined as: worldwide interconnected networks that enable users to share information in an interactive format – referred to as hypertext – through multiple wired or wireless devices (personal computers, laptops, PDAs, smartphones, etc.) via broadband and narrowband connections.

Similar patterns emerge revealing an advanced state of ICT development in a number of Caribbean countries where 100% of primary and secondary schools in Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Lucia have Internet connections. In contrast, relatively fewer educational institutions in a number of South and Central American countries have Internet connections, including Nicaragua, Paraguay and Venezuela, where 20% or fewer of primary and secondary schools are connected. In Suriname, 21% of secondary schools have an Internet connection, compared to no (0%) primary schools. It is interesting to note however that Venezuela has one of the world’s fastest growth rates among Internet and is supported by strong policies implemented at the central government level. Despite this, Venezuela is also considered to have one of the slowest Internet connections globally and is mostly limited to urban centres. To deal with these challenges, Venezuela is constructing 5,796 km of fibre optic cable to improve access to new regions (Robertson, 2012).

Figure 10. Proportion of primary and secondary education institutions with Internet connectivity, 2010



Notes: Data for Anguilla, Bahamas, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago reflect public educational institutions only. Data for Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Chile, El Salvador, Montserrat, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay reflect 2009.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table II.2.

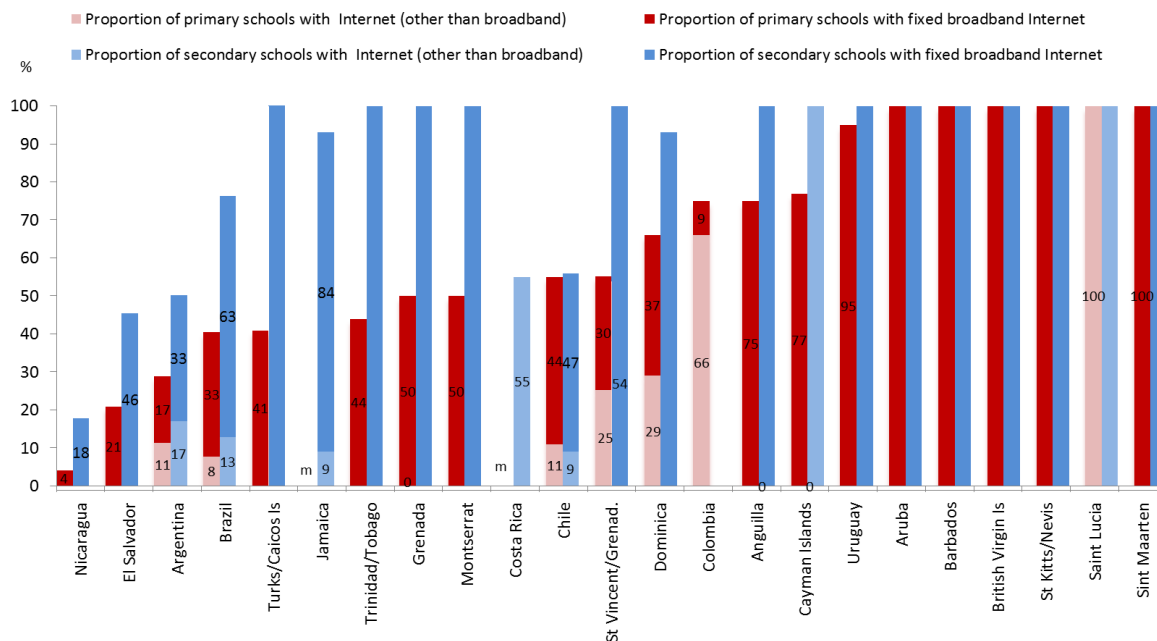
In general, secondary educational institutions are given priority for the integration of Internet connectivity. Secondary educational institutions are, for example, 3.3 times more likely to have an Internet connection than primary educational institutions in Ecuador, 2.4 times more likely in Turks and Caicos, 2.1 times more likely in El Salvador, and 1.9 times more likely in Brazil. (*Statistical Table II.3 and II.4*).

While Figure 10 shows the proportion of primary and secondary educational institutions with an Internet connection, data that are disaggregated by type of Internet connection are less frequently available at country level. However, data disaggregated by type of Internet connection type are significant as they shed light on the capacity of schools to provide learners with the ICT resources they need to perform online activities requiring significant bandwidth, such as streaming video, two-way synchronous video communication (i.e. video-conferencing) or using embedded applications that have high capacity requirements. At the same time, this type of data is also useful as it sheds light on the proportion of schools that use narrowband Internet connections, which to a certain degree can limit pupil's capacity for online learning.

Figure 11 shows the extent of fixed broadband connectivity for 22 countries that provide data disaggregated according to bandwidth. According to the data, several small Caribbean countries with concentrated populations including Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Sint Maarten report that 100% of primary and secondary schools have fixed broadband connections. This is not universal in the region though, as Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Dominica provide data showing the coexistence of both broadband and other types of Internet connection (e.g. narrow-band connectivity). Of the 55% of all primary schools with Internet in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 30% and 25 % have fixed broadband, versus other types of connection (e.g. narrowband). And of the 100 % of all secondary schools with Internet, 54% and 46% have fixed broadband, versus other connection types.

Fixed broadband connectivity presents a challenge for a number of relatively large South American countries, with a substantial urban-rural divide and varying population density. Chile and Argentina provide data showing that both fixed broadband and other types of connectivity typically coexist. In Argentina for example, out of 29% of primary and 50% of secondary institutions that are connected, not many more than half of these schools are connected by fixed broadband (17% and 33% respectively). In Colombia, where 75% of primary and secondary schools are connected to the Internet, a substantial minority of Internet connections in educational institutions are via fixed broadband (9% of all schools). This suggests that the majority of students might be faced, at times, with some limitations regarding their use of the Internet for pedagogical purposes. Uruguay, on the other hand, with its ambitious *El Ceibal* project, has been able to provide fixed broadband to 95% of primary and 100% of secondary schools, including both urban and rural sub-regions. However, in 2009, the government reported that in 70% of primary schools, only half the XO laptop computers could be online at the same time. Furthermore, two out of five rural schools had no connection, and were required to transport students elsewhere for exams (Economist, 2009).

Figure 11. Proportion of education institutions by connection type, 2010



Notes: Data for Barbados, Sint Maarten and Trinidad and Tobago reflect public institutions only. Data for Argentina, Barbados, Montserrat and Trinidad and Tobago are from 2009. Data for Colombia reflect combined public primary and secondary level institutions only. Primary data for Costa Rica and Jamaica are missing.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Tables II.3 and II.4.

The secondary level also has preference regarding the integration of fixed broadband connectivity. For example, while 44% of primary schools in Trinidad and Tobago and 50% in Grenada have fixed broadband connectivity, all secondary level schools (100%) in both countries are connected via fixed broadband. Similarly, Cayman Islands, Dominica and Anguilla also show a preference for integrating fixed broadband connectivity in secondary schools.

Some of the most challenged countries in the region provide evidence of a leapfrogging phenomenon in terms of the integration of Internet connectivity. For example, in Nicaragua approximately 4% of primary schools and 18% of secondary schools have Internet connections, while in El Salvador the figures are 21% and 46%, respectively. However, it is noteworthy that all connections are fixed broadband and there are no data to support the existence of narrowband or other types of Internet connectivity.

Internet-assisted instruction (IAI)

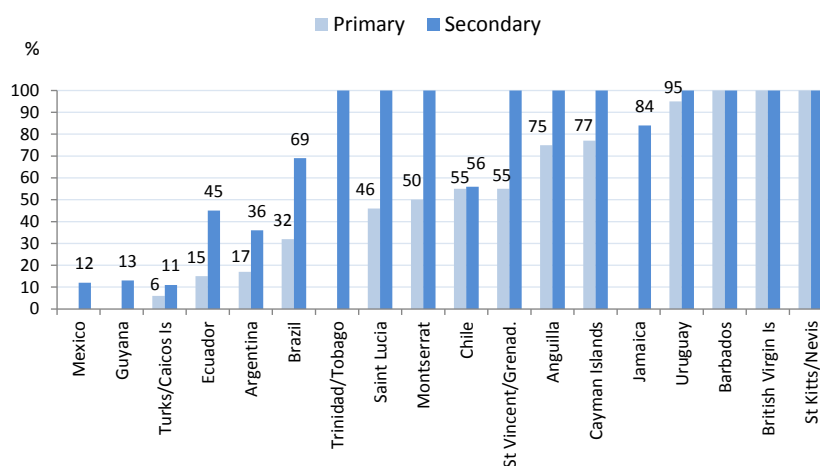
IAI is defined as an interactive learning method in which the Internet is used to deliver instructional material on a computer or through other devices in accordance with learners' pedagogical needs. IAI is different from CAI in that it provides learners with access to the World Wide Web (WWW) and two-way communication with other Internet users and / or the teacher. However, due to its connectivity requirements, IAI is ultimately more costly than CAI and other forms of ICT-assisted instruction.

The proportion of educational institutions with IAI is an indicator used to monitor WSIS target 7, which refers to adapting curricula to meet the challenges of the information society. Data are available at both primary and secondary levels for 18 countries in the region. In general the proportions of schools with IAI are lower than those with CAI. In most countries this may be attributed to levels of connectivity, while in some countries it could be related to other factors, such as a lack of clear policy or curricular directives regarding the integration of IAI in schools.

According to **Figure 12**, IAI is universally available (100%) in primary and secondary schools in various Caribbean countries, including Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Saint Kitts and Nevis. IAI is also widely available in Uruguay where 95% of primary and 100% of secondary education institutions offer it. In contrast, IAI is not readily available in Turks and Caicos as only 6% of primary and 11% secondary level institutions use IAI compared to the 41% of primary and 100% of secondary institutions that are connected to the Internet, and therefore can support the provision of IAI.

While many countries continue to face challenges in terms of integrating IAI in all schools, this seems to be more acute at the primary level, as several countries demonstrate higher levels of IAI integration in secondary level educational institutions. Secondary schools are at least twice as likely to offer IAI in Argentina, Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Lucia and Montserrat than primary schools. In Ecuador the difference is three times (*Statistical Tables II.3 and II.4*).

Figure 12. Proportion of educational institutions with Internet-assisted instruction (IAI), 2010



Notes: Data for Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago reflect public educational institutions only. For Jamaica data reflect ISCED 3 level in public institutions only. For Guyana data reflect ISCED 2 level in public institutions only. For Argentina, Chile, Montserrat, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay, data are for 2009.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Tables II.3 and II.4.

12. Teachers and ICT in education

Teachers are frequently considered as the most important external influence on classroom learning and education in general. As such, teachers play an invaluable role in ensuring that ICTs are used effectively by pupils inside and outside of the classroom. Teachers need not only to know how to instruct pupils to use ICT effectively, but they also need to be trained to use ICTs themselves in order to teach various subjects more effectively. How this is achieved varies from one country to another, though, given the widely disparate policies and curricula on how best to integrate ICT and apply them in the classroom, not to mention the differences in teacher training programmes and professional development in general.

WSIS Target 7, which has the goal of adapting all primary and secondary school curricula to meet the challenges of the information society, measures these aspects of teacher training and ICT preparedness using the following two indicators: i) the proportion of ICT-qualified teachers in schools and ii) the proportion of teachers trained to teach subjects using ICT.

The *proportion of ICT-qualified teachers in schools* indicator measures the availability of teachers trained, according to nationally defined qualification standards, to teach basic computer skills (or computing) in primary and secondary schools. The indicator measures the capacity of teachers within the overall workforce, but does not measure the actual number of teachers teaching or having taught basic computer skills, nor is it a measure of the quality and effectiveness of course delivery. In addition to being a WSIS Target 7 indicator, it is also one of the UIS core indicators on ICT in education.

Table 2 shows combined primary and secondary level data on the proportion of teachers that are ICT-qualified, compared to the actual proportion of teachers who teach basic computer skills. Overall, the proportion of teachers that are ICT-qualified is low – fewer than 10% of all primary and secondary teachers in fourteen out of 27 countries are qualified to teach basic computer skills. In some countries, this is not surprising and may reflect current nationally set targets, including Suriname and Grenada, where the level of integration of ICT is low.

On the other hand, the proportion of ICT-qualified teachers is inadequate in Argentina where 3% of teachers are ICT-qualified compared to the 5% that are currently teaching basic computer skills. It is noteworthy that in Saint Kitts and Nevis, where 100% of primary schools have all four types of ICT (i.e. RAI, TAI, CAI and IAI), a negligible number of teachers are ICT-qualified. This suggests that, although there are ample resources, ICT training is perhaps not adequately codified in teacher training programmes and/or continuing professional development. Meanwhile, at the other end of the continuum, Aruba trains 100% of its teachers to teach basic computer skills, in both primary and secondary education, suggesting a stronger emphasis on teacher training and preparedness.

Table 2. Combined primary- and secondary-level teachers and ICT, 2010

Country or territory	ICT-qualified teachers (basic computer skills (or computing))	Teachers currently teaching basic computer skills or computing	Teachers trained to teach subject(s) using ICT facilities	Teachers currently teaching subject(s) using ICT facilities
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
British Virgin Islands	...	3	...	...
Panama	...	3	...	...
Ecuador	...	4	...	...
Brazil	...	2	...	76
Costa Rica	...	3	...	...
Dominica	...	11	72	...
Mexico	...	...	2	...
Nicaragua	...	2**	1**	3**
Grenada	—	...	...	...
Paraguay	1	1	...	...
Chile	2	...	2	84
Jamaica	—	3	...	...
Argentina	3	5	20	...
Montserrat	3	...	100	100
Barbados	4	...	59	...
El Salvador	4	...	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	5	...	21	...
Anguilla	5	5	95	67
Turks and Caicos Islands	6	7	16	16
Cuba	9	9	100	100
Saint Lucia	10**	5**	8**	6**
Cayman Islands	18	21	90	93
Trinidad and Tobago	36	...	36	...
Uruguay	37	...	63	...
Saint Vincent/Grenadines	50	...	53	75
Venezuela	51	60	43	43
Aruba	100	—	...	100

Notes: ** denotes UIS estimation. Data for Saint Kitts and Nevis reflect primary education only. Data for teachers trained to teach subjects using ICT facilities for Nicaragua and Venezuela reflect primary schools. Data for ICT-qualified teachers and trained to teach subjects using ICT for Saint Lucia refer to secondary schools. Data for teachers currently teaching basic computer skills (or computing) and for teachers currently teaching subjects using ICT facilities for Venezuela reflect primary schools. Data for Anguilla reflect public institutions only.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Database and Statistical Table II.8.

In Uruguay, one of the aims of its *El Ceibal* project is to ensure that teachers are trained to teach basic computer skills, so it is not surprising that the proportion of such teachers is relatively high (37%). It is also interesting to note that, in Uruguay, teachers tend to be relatively older than in other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and are more similar in terms of their age profile to OECD countries – a fact that has resulted in some teachers not readily adapting to the integration of ICT in education (Economist, 2009).

The proportion of teachers trained to teach subjects using ICT measures the availability of teachers trained according to nationally defined qualification standards to teach one or more subjects using ICT to support instruction in primary and secondary schools. Again, this indicator does not measure the number of teachers currently teaching or previously having taught subjects using ICT, nor does it measure the quality and effectiveness of course delivery.

Table 2 also shows combined primary and secondary level data on the proportion of teachers that are trained to teach subjects using ICT, compared to the proportion of teachers actually teaching a subject or subjects using ICT facilities. Seventeen out of 27 countries provided data on the proportion of teachers trained to teach using ICT. This figure is typically higher than those trained to teach basic computing, which suggests that while countries do not specifically train teachers to teach basic computer skills, they more often emphasise training teachers in how to use ICT in their general classroom instruction. In Cuba, 100% of primary and secondary teachers have been trained formally to teach other subjects using ICT. Similar figures are reported by Montserrat (100%) and Cayman Islands (90%). In contrast, formal training how to use ICT in teaching different subjects is lacking in Nicaragua, where only 1% of teachers have been trained (*see Statistical Table II.8*).

13. Conclusions

The integration of ICT in education and the necessary supporting infrastructure are increasingly being formalised internationally (e.g. the Millennium Development Goals, the World Summit on the Information Society), regionally (e.g. eLAC2015) in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as at national level. One of the roles of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), which is the United Nation's repository for statistics on education and other areas mandated to UNESCO, is to contribute to benchmarking and monitoring the integration of and access to ICT in education, through the establishment of internationally comparable and policy-relevant indicators. In this particular vein, the UIS collected data in 2010/2011 from 38 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean as part of its regional, demand-driven survey rollout strategy. The questionnaire collected data on ICT in education policy and the curriculum, school level infrastructure, enrolments in programmes offering ICT-assisted instruction, as well as data related to teachers' training in and use of ICT in education.

This analysis mainly focused on indicators of ICT in education that are included in both the list of UIS core ICT4E indicators and the WSIS targets. The analysis therefore focused on the level of integration of different forms of ICT-assisted instruction, including both older forms of radio- and television-assisted instruction, as well as newer forms, including computer- and Internet-assisted instruction. In addition, this paper also examined the status of the infrastructure needed for their integration—electricity for all forms of ICT-assisted instruction, learner-to-computer ratios and computer labs for computer-assisted instruction, as well as the prevalence of Internet connectivity for Internet-assisted instruction. While it is important to assess institutional capacity in order to develop policy on the use of ICT in education, information on students and teachers themselves adds another important dimension. Statistics on enrolments, on teachers' training in ICT and the use of ICT use in education are also therefore presented.

While we know that each type of ICT-assisted instruction has its own strengths and weaknesses, several factors ultimately influence which ICT countries choose to emphasise in their national planning, including policies and/ or curricula related to ICT. The proportion of schools that offer ICT will also depend on economic, infrastructural (e.g. availability of electricity, Internet connectivity and type) and other factors, including teachers' training and preparedness. To some degree, countries will probably increasingly adopt newer forms of ICT, including computer-assisted instruction (CAI) and Internet-assisted instruction (IAI) to keep pace with the evolving information society. Whether or not countries discontinue their use of older forms of ICT, such as radio-assisted instruction (RAI) and television-assisted instruction (TAI) is yet another decision that should be given careful consideration. Undoubtedly a myriad of factors will influence national planning for ICT in education, but it is noteworthy that the landscape is becoming increasingly blurry, given the growing tendency towards the convergence of ICT where computers, especially connected via broadband, can provide an ever-widening array of possibilities for both learning and teaching.

The data consistently show the emergence of particular patterns related to ICT in education in Latin America and the Caribbean. First, Caribbean countries (particularly Anglophone) have much higher integration levels of ICT-assisted instruction and the essential infrastructure, including basic hardware (i.e. computers) and Internet connectivity, than most Latin American countries from South and Central America. This applies both for older forms of radio-assisted instruction and new interactive forms of computer-assisted and Internet-assisted instruction. Moreover, there are a number of countries in Central and South America where connection to electrical grids and building an adequate foundation of computer hardware and connectivity – precursors to various forms of ICT-assisted instruction – is currently a challenge.

Despite the potential benefits of radio-assisted instruction and the evidence of its effectiveness in several contexts (e.g. where there is no electricity grid), there are little data to suggest that it continues to be commonly used across the region, which might reflect shifting priorities. Television-assisted instruction tends to be somewhat more common in the region and the data show that where it has been integrated in educational institutions, it is very nearly universal in many countries, while lacking in others.

Among the newer forms of ICT-assisted instruction, computer-assisted instruction is the most commonly cited and may reflect its current importance in policy-making. There are certainly vast differences between countries whereby many countries have full integration (Caribbean) while others have very low integration levels, particularly in Central and South America. The present study also analysed the learner-to-computer ratio (LCR), in order to gain insight into the capacity to deliver CAI. For instance, the LCR ranges from 1:1 in Uruguay, where there are strong policies regarding the integration of ICT in education, to 122:1 in the Dominican Republic. This information is important, as it also sheds light on the quality of CAI. For example, while Cuba offers CAI in all schools, a LCR of 28:1 means that each student actually has little time to benefit from it.

As has been demonstrated, there are many factors at the root of educational exclusion, but in most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, gender does not seem to be significant – data suggest that girls are rarely excluded from enrolling in programmes offering CAI in primary education. It is also worth noting that those countries where girls are at a disadvantage in terms of enrolling in programmes offering CAI also tend to be the same countries in which general access is most limited. In other words, participation for both males and females is relatively low, suggesting competition for resources. Internet-assisted instruction is not as common as computer-assisted instruction, which is not surprising, given that Internet connectivity is also less readily available in many countries.

Finally, as a general pattern found among the data, the majority of countries emphasise the integration of ICT-assisted instruction and their related infrastructure in secondary educational institutions, compared to primary level institutions. This will, to a large degree, reflect differences between primary and secondary education in terms of policy and the curriculum. There are exceptions to this pattern, for example where strong policy directives have been implemented, as is the case in Uruguay, where the *El Ceibal project* has prioritised the equipment of primary schools children with laptops in order to achieve a 1:1 learner-to-computer ratio.

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Annex I. Reader's guide

The following symbols are used throughout the report and the statistical tables:

Symbol	Interpretation
...	Data missing (or not available)
*	Country estimation
**	UIS estimation
–	Magnitude nil or negligible
.	Not applicable
+1	Data refer to 2011
-1	Data refer to 2009
-2	Data refer to 2008
x	Included in another category
a	Public institutions only
b	Private institutions only
c	Refers to ISCED 1-2
d	Refers to ISCED 1-3
e	Refers to ISCED 2 only
f	Refers to ISCED 3 only

Annex II. Statistical tables

TABLE II.1. Political commitments on ICT in education | ISCED 1, 2 and 3 | 2009-2010

Observation: ✓ = Yes

x = No

Country or Territory	Strategies to promote integration of ICT in education												National Policy for the use of Open Educational Resources
	National Policy			National Plan			Regulatory Provision(s)			Regulatory Institution			
	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper secondary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)
Anguilla	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Antigua and Barbuda	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Argentina	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x
Aruba	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓
Bahamas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Barbados	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Belize	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brazil	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
British Virgin Islands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x
Cayman Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Chile	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Colombia	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Costa Rica	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x
Cuba	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Curaçao	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dominica	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dominican Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x
Ecuador	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
El Salvador	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x
Grenada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x
Guatemala	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Guyana	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x
Mexico	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓
Montserrat	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nicaragua	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
Panama	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paraguay	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Saint Kitts and Nevis	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x
Saint Lucia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	...
Sint Maarten	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Suriname	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Trinidad and Tobago	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Turks and Caicos Islands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x
Uruguay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

TABLE II.2. Curriculum and ICT in education | ISCED 1, 2 and 3 | 2009-2010

Observation: ✓ = Yes

x = No

Country or Territory	Strategies to promote integration of ICT in education														
	Curriculum includes specific objectives or a subject on basic computer skills (or computing)			Curriculum includes recommendations for ICT-assisted instruction to form part of subject delivery in the following subjects											
				Mathematics			Science			Basic Computer Skills (BCS)			Written communication (language)		
	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Anguilla	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Antigua and Barbuda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Argentina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Aruba	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
Bahamas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Barbados	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Belize	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Brazil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
British Virgin Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cayman Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chile	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colombia	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Costa Rica	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Cuba	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Curaçao	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dominica	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dominican Republic	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ecuador	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
El Salvador	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x
Grenada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guatemala	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guyana	...	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jamaica	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Mexico	x	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	x
Montserrat	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nicaragua	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Panama	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Paraguay	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Saint Kitts and Nevis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Saint Lucia	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sint Maarten	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Suriname	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Trinidad and Tobago	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Turks and Caicos Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x
Uruguay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	...	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS – PRIMARY EDUCATION

TABLE II.3. Primary education | ICT infrastructure in educational institutions | ISCED 1 | 2010

Country or Territory	Educational institutions with electricity		Educational institutions with a telephone communication facility		Educational institutions with radio-assisted instruction (RAI)		Educational institutions with television-assisted instruction (TAI)		Educational institutions with computer-assisted instruction (CAI)		Educational institutions with computer laboratories		Educational institutions with Local Area Network (LAN)	
	(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)	
	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Anguilla	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	100	75	100	75	100
Antigua and Barbuda	100	100	100	100	-	-	2	3	...	...	84	100	84	100
Argentina	92 ⁻¹	91 ⁻¹	70 ⁻¹	65 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	38 ⁻¹	32 ⁻¹	30 ⁻¹	22 ⁻¹	21 ⁻¹	14 ⁻¹
Aruba	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	100	100
Bahamas	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹
Belize	84	73	97	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	90	89	66	61	...	...	65	59	40	35	35	31	...	...
British Virgin Islands	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	100	100	...	100	100	100
Cayman Islands	100	100	100	100	4	-	69	100	77	100	73	92	77	100
Chile ⁻¹	. ⁻¹	. ⁻¹	. ⁻¹	77 ⁻¹	92 ⁻¹	...	46 ⁻¹	...	37 ⁻¹
Colombia	...	82 ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 ^d	...	75 ^d
Costa Rica	88	88	69	66	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	19	...	...
Cuba	100	100	24	24	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-
Curaçao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	100	100	100	100	39	35	42	43	71	82	71	82	71	82
Dominican Republic	...	43 ^c	73	25	1 ^{b,c}	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	79	79	36	25	-	-	.	.	52	44	36	25	...	...
El Salvador	95	94	40	19	. ⁻¹	. ⁻¹	. ⁻¹	. ⁻¹	59	54	34 ⁻¹	26 ⁻¹	. ⁻¹	. ⁻¹
Grenada	100	100	100	100	69	59	75	71	...	...	-	-	28	12
Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	...	78	...	43	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	7	...	7
Jamaica	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico ⁻¹	. ⁻¹	. ⁻¹	. ⁻¹	64 ⁻¹	68 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...
Montserrat	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	50	100	50	50	50	50
Nicaragua	24	19	9	4	...	...	...	-	6	4	5	3	5	3
Panama	71 ^{''}	69 ^{''}	32 ^{''}	26^{''}	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	34	...	...
Paraguay	91 [*]	90 [*]	19 [*]	10 [*]	15 [*]	9 [*]	11 [*]	5 [*]
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Saint Lucia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	49	53	49	53	10	11
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	45	41	34	36
Sint Maarten	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	100	-	43
Suriname	89 ^{^-1}	91 ^{^-1}	89 ^{^-1}	91 ^{^-1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 ^{^-1}	18 ^{^-1}	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ¹	100	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	...	71 ⁻¹	...	71 ⁻¹	...	71 ⁻¹
Turks and Caicos Islands	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	41	90	41	90
Uruguay	96 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹	94 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	100 ^{^-1}	100 ^{^-1}	100 ^{^-1}	100 ^{^-1}	100 ^{^-1}	100 ^{^-1}
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	54	50	31	20	...	...	7	5	68	79	68	79	9	8

CONTINUED...

TABLE II.3. Primary education | ICT infrastructure in educational institutions | ISCED 1 | 2010

Country or Territory	Educational institutions with access to the Internet		Educational institutions with fixed broadband Internet access		Educational institutions with Internet-assisted instruction (IAI)		Educational institutions with ICT support services		Educational institutions with open educational resources		Educational institutions with a website	
	(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)	
	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Anguilla	75	100	75	100	75	100	26	25	...	-	25	33
Antigua and Barbuda	84	100	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	5	3
Argentina	29 ⁻¹	21 ⁻¹	17 ⁻¹	11 ⁻¹	17 ⁻¹	11 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	1 ⁻¹	- ⁻¹
Aruba	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	25 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	13 ⁻¹	12 ⁻¹
Belize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	41	33	33	27	32	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Virgin Islands	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	-	-
Cayman Islands	77	100	77	100	77	100	31	33	12	-	77	100
Chile	55 ⁻¹	49 ⁻¹	44 ⁻¹	37 ⁻¹	55 ⁻¹	49 ⁻¹	48 ⁻¹	32 ⁻¹	.	.	18 ⁻¹	10 ⁻¹
Colombia	...	75 ^d	...	9 ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Cuba	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	100	100	-	-
Curaçao	2	x	2	x	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	66	61	37	43	...	...	40	39	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	18	11	...	...	15	9	5	4	15	9	...	...
El Salvador	21	13	21	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ⁻¹	3 ⁻¹
Grenada	50	41	50	41	...	...	33	35	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	- ⁻¹	- ⁻¹	...	...
Montserrat	50	50	50	50	50	50	20	17	50	50	-	-
Nicaragua	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Panama	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	8 [*]	3 [*]	2 [*]	- [*]
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100	100	100	100	100	100	25	25	...	...	26	25
Saint Lucia	100	100	100	100	46	49	14	15	-	-	4	3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	55	58	30	31	55	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sint Maarten	-	100	-	100	-	-	...	50	...	-	...	14
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	...	44 ⁻¹	...	44 ⁻¹	...	...	...	24 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	...	...
Turks and Caicos Islands	41	90	41	90	6	..	25	25	...	...	13	30
Uruguay	95 ⁻¹	94 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹	94 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹	94 ⁻¹	51 ⁻¹	52 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹	94 ⁻¹	16 ⁻¹	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	70	73	86	...	...

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS – SECONDARY EDUCATION

TABLE II.4. Secondary education | ICT infrastructure in educational institutions | ISCED 2 and 3 | 2010

Country or Territory	Educational institutions with electricity		Educational institutions with a telephone communication facility		Educational institutions with radio-assisted instruction (RAI)		Educational institutions with television-assisted instruction (TAI)		Educational institutions with computer-assisted instruction (CAI)		Educational institutions with computer laboratories		Educational institutions with a Local Area Network (LAN)	
	(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)	
	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Anguilla	100	100	100	100	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Antigua and Barbuda	100	100	100	100	14	27	5	9	...	...	100	100	100	100
Argentina	99 ⁻¹	98 ⁻¹	86 ⁻¹	80 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	63 ⁻¹	56 ⁻¹	55 ⁻¹	47 ⁻¹	41 ⁻¹	31 ⁻¹
Aruba	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bahamas	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ^{b-1}	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹
Belize	100	100	83	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	98	98	87	84	...	...	93	91	78	75	73	72	...	...
British Virgin Islands	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cayman Islands	100	100	100	100	27	-	100	100	100	100	...	100	...	100
Chile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 ⁻¹	83 ⁻¹	54 ⁻¹	48 ⁻¹	46 ⁻¹	38 ⁻¹
Colombia	...	82 ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 ^d	...	75 ^d
Costa Rica	89	90	95	93	...	...	...	11	...	...	63	57	...	...
Cuba	100	100	100	100	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Curaçao	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	100	100	100	100	80	71 [*]	60	57	93	100	93	100	93	100
Dominican Republic	...	34 ^f	64	44	...	1 ^{b,f}	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	81	82	84	77	-	-	...	...	90	86	83	76	...	...
El Salvador	99	99	71	64	...	...	...	...	84	74	60 ⁻¹	50 ⁻¹	...	...
Grenada	100	100	100	100	95	86	95	100	100	...	100	100	95	86
Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	...	88	...	82	...	...	100 ^f	4 ^f	...	11	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	100 ^f	...	99 ^f	...	...	...	99 ^f
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57 ^{e,-1}	90 ^{e,-1}	89 ^{e,-1}	...	...	...	12 ^{e,-1}
Montserrat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nicaragua	68	59	41	21	...	...	...	3	33 ^e	27 ^e	33 ^e	27 ^e	28 ^e	18 ^e
Panama	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 ^{m,e}	23 ^{m,e}	...	...	47	37	...	...
Paraguay	99 [*]	98 [*]	31 [*]	20 [*]	28 [*]	19 [*]	22 [*]	13 [*]
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Saint Lucia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	73	63	73	63
Sint Maarten	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	100	-	100
Suriname	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 ^{,-1}	54 ^{,-1}	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹
Turks and Caicos Islands	100	100	100	100	-	-	11	25	100	100	100	100	100	100
Uruguay	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{,-1}
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	60	62	62	41	...	...	14	12	27	27	8	9	19	19

TABLE II.4. Secondary education | ICT infrastructure in educational institutions | ISCED 2 and 3 | 2010

Country or Territory	Educational institutions with access to the Internet		Educational institutions with fixed broadband Internet access		Educational institutions with Internet-assisted instruction (IAI)		Educational institutions with ICT support services		Educational institutions with open educational resources		Educational institutions with a website	
	(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)	
	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Anguilla	100	100	100	100	100	100	33	33	100	100	100	100
Antigua and Barbuda	100	100	...	...	...	...	71	55	...	...	64	100
Argentina	50 ⁻¹	37 ⁻¹	33 ⁻¹	22 ⁻¹	36 ⁻¹	27 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	2 ⁻¹	1 ⁻¹
Aruba	100	100	100	100	...	...	6	25	13	50	100	100
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	25 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	65 ⁻¹	82 ⁻¹
Belize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	76	71	63	59	69	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Virgin Islands	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	-	-
Cayman Islands	...	100	...	100	...	100	36	...	40	-	...	100
Chile	56 ⁻¹	50 ⁻¹	47 ⁻¹	39 ⁻¹	56 ⁻¹	50 ⁻¹	61 ⁻¹	40 ⁻¹	.	.	24 ⁻¹	12 ⁻¹
Colombia	...	75 ^d	...	9 ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	55	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8
Cuba	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	100	100	-	-
Curaçao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	93	100	93	100	...	...	30	30	-	-	13	...
Dominican Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	60	50	...	...	45	35	5	3	45	35	...	...
El Salvador	45	33	45	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 ⁻¹	9 ⁻¹
Grenada	100	100	100	100	...	...	26	26	-	-	24	43
Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	...	16 ^e	...	74 ^f	...	13 ^{a,e}	...	...	...	...	...	29
Jamaica	...	93 ^f	...	84 ^f	...	84 ^{a,f}	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	12 ^{e,-1}	...	12 ^{e,-1}	...	12 ^{e,-1}	...	12 ^{e,-1}	...	12 ^{e,-1}	...	...
Montserrat	100	100	100	100	100	100	25	33	100	100	100 ^e	...
Nicaragua	18 ^e	18 ^e	18 ^e	18 ^e	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 ^e	6 ^e
Panama	28	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	18 [*]	9 [*]	4 [*]	1 [*]
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100	100	100	100	100	100	25	25	...	...	45	63
Saint Lucia	100	100	100	100	100	100	23	25	-	-	32	35
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100	100	46	47	100	100	18	25	...	...	...	...
Sint Maarten	-	100	-	100	-	-	...	50	...	-	...	-
Suriname	91 ^{,-1}	91 ^{,-1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	100 ⁻¹	...	33 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	...	...
Turks and Caicos Islands	100	100	100	100	11	...	47	44	...	...	22	25
Uruguay	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{-1,*}	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{,-1}	50 ^{,-1}	50 ^{,-1}	100 ^{-1,*}	100 ^{-1,*}	26 ^{,-1}	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	29	...	...

COMPUTERS
TABLE II.5. Computers | ISCED 1, 2 and 3 | 2010

Country or Territory	Proportion of all computers available for pedagogical use				Learners-to-computer ratio (for pedagogical purposes)				Learners to computer ratio (in schools with CAI)				Proportion of all computers connected to the Internet			
	(%)												(%)			
	Primary		Secondary		Primary		Secondary		Primary		Secondary		Primary		Secondary	
	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public	Total	Public
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Anguilla	84	86	87	87	12	10	...	7	10	10	7	7	100	100	100	100
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	81 ^{u-1}	83 ^{u-1}	81 ^{u-1}	84 ^{u-1}	50 ^{u-1}	68 ^{u-1}	11 ^{u-1}	14 ^{u-1}	33 ^{u-1}	42 ^{u-1}	9 ^{u-1}	10 ^{u-1}	67 ^{u-1}	45 ^{u-1}	79 ^{u-1}	67 ^{u-1}
Aruba	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	12	23	-	100	100	8	...
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	98 ⁻¹	98 ⁻¹	98 ⁻¹	98 ⁻¹	4 ⁻¹	4 ⁻¹	3 ⁻¹	3 ⁻¹	...	4 ⁻¹	...	3 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹
Belize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	...	...	55 ⁻¹	...	x(5) ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	71 ^u	73 ^u	70 ^u	72 ^u	46 ^u	53 ^u	36 ^u	42 ^u	30 ^u	34 ^u	32 ^u	37 ^u	63 ^u	85 ^u	94 ^u	61 ^u
British Virgin Islands	77	75	89	91	13	14	4	4	...	...	...	2	85	77	100	100
Cayman Islands	97	100	97	100	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	100	100	100	100
Chile	86 ^{u-1}	88 ^{u-1}	86 ^{u-1}	87 ^{u-1}	17 ^{u-1}	13 ^{u-1}	20 ^{u-1}	18 ^{u-1}	15 ^{u-1}	12 ^{u-1}	18 ^{u-1}	17 ^{u-1}	75 ^{u-1}	65 ^{u-1}	81 ^{u-1}	72 ^{u-1}
Colombia	...	100 ^d	...	x(6)	12 ^d	20 ^d	x(5)	x(6)	...	...	...	...	...	5 ^d	...	x(14)
Costa Rica	79	79	82	82	31	42	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	100	100	100	100	28	28	27	27	28	28	27	27	...	...	...	...
Curaçao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	75	71	88	88	24	24	14	10	19	18	6	9	90	85	100	100
Dominican Republic	...	...	...	...	...	122 ^d	...	x(6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	85 ^u	88 ^u	82 ^u	81 ^u	37 ^u	54 ^u	16 ^u	21 ^u	29 ^u	40 ^u	15 ^u	20 ^u	...	3 ^u	...	2 ^u
El Salvador	89 ^u	90 ^u	89 ^u	91 ^u	55 ^u	74 ^u	20 ^u	26 ^u	43 ^u	55 ^u	18 ^u	24 ^u	71 ^u	61 ^u	82 ^u	76 ^u
Grenada	78	80	91	90	58	62	26	19	38	42	26	38	52	40	66	57
Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	48	48	100 ^a	100	...	...	...	...	2 ^a	2	- ^a	-	...	...	4 ^a	4
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 ⁻¹	34 ⁻¹	42 ^{e-1}	34 ^{e-1}
Montserrat	21	29	71	71	...	29	...	24	70	29	14	14	100	100	100	100
Nicaragua	...	100	...	100 ^o	...	74	...	84 ^o	...	9	...	46 ^o	...	100	...	78 ^o
Panama	100	100	100	100	19	21	23	31	10	11	6	7	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	80 ^u	87 ^u	80 ^u	86 ^u	130 ^u	210 ^u	45 ^u	73 ^u	28 ^u	28 ^u	18 ^u	23 ^u	51 ^u	53 ^u	51 ^u	47 ^u
Saint Kitts and Nevis	89	100	93	93	22	19	13	14	22	19	13	14	100	100	100	100
Saint Lucia	...	100	...	90	...	19	...	8	...	10	...	...	...	7	...	100
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	74	...	86	85	38	...	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sint Maarten	...	100 ⁺	...	100 ⁺	100 ⁺	...	100 ⁺
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 ^{u-1}	33 ^{u-1}	62 ^{u,e-1}	68 ^{u,e-1}
Trinidad and Tobago	...	93 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	87 ⁻¹	...	24 ⁻¹	...	4 ⁻¹	...	24 ⁻¹	...	4 ⁻¹	...	5 ⁻¹	...	51 ⁻¹
Turks and Caicos Islands	81	90	89	88	13 ^f	16	6	...	2	2	...	-	64	100	76	97
Uruguay	100 ^{u-1}	100 ^{u-1}	...	...	1 ⁻¹	1 ⁻¹	...	...	1 ^{u-1}	1 ^{u-1}	...	...	100 ^{u-1}	100 ^{u-1}	...	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	88	87	8	4	...	...	...	...	3	3	124	...	18	16	40	32

ENROLMENT – PRIMARY EDUCATION

Table II.6. Enrolment in educational programmes using ICT | ISCED 1| 2010

Country or Territory	Enrolment in programmes having access to electricity			Enrolment in programmes offering radio-assisted instruction (RAI)			Enrolment in programmes offering television-assisted instruction (TAI)			Enrolment in programmes offering computer-assisted instruction (CAI)			Enrolment in programmes offering internet-assisted instruction (IAI)			Enrolment in programmes offering open educational resources (OER)		
	(%)			(%)			(%)			(%)			(%)			(%)		
	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Anguilla	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	89	90	88	89	90	88	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	99 ⁻¹	99 ⁻¹	99 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	66 ⁻¹	66 ⁻¹	66 ⁻¹	24 ⁻¹	23 ⁻¹	24 ⁻¹	...	...	...
Aruba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahamas	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Barbados	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	-	-	-	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}
Belize	94	94	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	98	98	98	...	...	...	86	81	92	66	66	67	58	57	58	...	...	...
British Virgin Islands	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Islands	85	85	86	-	-	-	77	79	76	84	84	84	84	84	84	3	1	5
Chile	...	...	...	-¹	- ¹	- ¹	- ¹	- ¹	- ¹	88 ⁻¹	88 ⁻¹	88 ⁻¹	83 ⁻¹	82 ⁻¹	83 ⁻¹	...	...	...
Colombia	97 ^{a,d}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	93	93	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	100	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	100	100	100
Curaçao	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	100	100	100	47	48	45	49	43	56	78	76	79	...	...	...	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	98 ^{a,c}	95 ^{a,c}	100 ^{a,c}	2 ^{b,c}	2 ^{b,c}	2 ^{b,c}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	84	84	84	-	-	-	...	...	...	78	78	79	34	34	35	34	34	35
El Salvador	98	98	98	- ¹	- ¹	- ¹	- ¹	- ¹	- ¹	77	77	78	38	37	38	...	...	...
Grenada	100	100	100	66	66	66	78	82	74	66	71	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	100 ^a	100 ^a	100 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	-¹	- ¹	- ¹	- ¹	- ¹	- ¹	27 ^{a-1}	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Montserrat	100	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nicaragua	52	52	52	...	...	...	-^a	- ^a	- ^a	17	21 ^a	13	1 ^a	1 ^a	1 ^a	...	...	...
Panama	69	69	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	55	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	97 [*]	97 [*]	97 [*]	21 [*]	21 [*]	22 [*]
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	100	100	100	-	-	-	...	...	...	51 ^a	49 ^a	53 ^a	51	49	53	...	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sint Maarten	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	100 ^{a-1}	...	...	...	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹
Turks and Caicos Islands	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	12	-	-	-
Uruguay	99 ⁻¹	99 ⁻¹	99 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 ⁻¹	99 ⁻¹	99 ⁻¹	99 ⁻¹	99 ⁻¹	99 ⁻¹	...	...	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	63	63	64	...	...	...	13	12	13	39	38	39	16	15	16	32	32	33

Table II.7. Enrolment in educational programmes using ICT | ISCED 2 and 3 | 2010

Country or Territory	Enrolment in programmes having access to electricity			Enrolment in programmes offering radio-assisted instruction (RAI)			Enrolment in programmes offering television-assisted instruction (TAI)			Enrolment in programmes offering computer-assisted instruction (CAI)			Enrolment in programmes offering internet-assisted instruction (IAI)			Enrolment in programmes offering open educational resources (OER)		
	(%)			(%)			(%)			(%)			(%)			(%)		
	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Anguilla	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 ⁻¹	77 ⁻¹	77 ⁻¹	40 ⁻¹	40 ⁻¹	40 ⁻¹	...	...	...
Aruba	...	...	...	100 ^f	...	...	100 ^f	...	...	100 ^f	...	...	100 ^f	...	...	100 ^f	...	...
Bahamas	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	...	...	...	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}
Belize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	100	100	100	...	...	...	98	98	98	89	88	89	83	83	83	...	...	...
British Virgin Islands	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	78 ^a	...	...	78 ^a	...	...	-	-	-
Cayman Islands	90	90	90	-	-	-	77	76	77	90	90	90	88	...	...	5	5	5
Chile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 ⁻¹	90 ⁻¹	90 ⁻¹	85 ⁻¹	85 ⁻¹	86 ⁻¹	...	...	...
Colombia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	91	91	91	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	100	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	100	100	100
Curaçao	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	100	100	100	82	...	...	68	67	70	90	88	91	...	...	...	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	81 ^{a,f}	81 ^{a,f}	81 ^{a,f}	...	...	...	9 ^{a,f}	9 ^{a,f}	9 ^{a,f}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	76	76	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	95	96	61	42	80	61	42	80
El Salvador	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	92	93	65	65	66	...	...	...
Grenada	100	100	100	96	95	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	100 ^a	100 ^a	100 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81 ^a	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 ^{a,e,-1}	...	...	5 ^{a,e,-1}	...	...	3 ^{a,e,-1}	...	...	3 ^{a,e,-1}	...	...
Montserrat	100 ^f	100 ^f	100 ^f	...	...	...	100 ^f	100 ^f	100 ^f	100 ^f	100 ^f	100 ^f	100 ^f	100 ^f	100 ^f	100 ^f	100 ^f	100 ^f
Nicaragua	78	92	68	...	...	...	13 ^{a,e}	16 ^{a,e}	12 ^{a,e}	43 ^e	51 ^e	38 ^a	3 ^{a,e}	4 ^{a,e}	3 ^{a,e}	...	...	...
Panama	41	25	56	...	...	...	3	3	2	27	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	99 ⁺	99 ⁺	99 ⁺	40 ⁺	39 ⁺	41 ⁺
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	100	100	100	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100	100	100	77	75	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sint Maarten	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹
Turks and Caicos Islands	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	52	66	-	-	-
Uruguay	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{,-1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{,-1}	100 ^{,-1}	...	...	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	69	69	69	...	...	...	17	17	17	33	33	33	18	17	18	26	26	26

Table II.8. Teacher training on ICT and current practice | ISCED 1, 2 and 3 | 2010

Country or Territory	ICT-qualified teachers (basic computer skills (or computing), BCS)						Teachers currently teaching basic computer skills or computing						Teachers trained to teach subject(s) using ICT facilities						Teachers currently teaching subject(s) using ICT facilities							
	Primary						Secondary						Primary						Secondary							
	Primary			Secondary			Primary			Secondary			Primary			Secondary			Primary			Secondary				
	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)			
Anguilla	2	-	2	8 ^a	5 ^a	9 ^a	2 ^a	-	2	8 ^a	5 ^a	9 ^a	81 ^a	100 ^a	77 ^a	89 ^a	62 ^a	100 ^a	81 ^a	100 ^a	77 ^a	31 ^a	19 ^a	37 ^a		
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	2 ⁻¹	3 ⁻¹	2 ⁻¹	4 ⁻¹	7 ⁻¹	3 ⁻¹	2 ⁻¹	4 ⁻¹	2 ⁻¹	7 ⁻¹	12 ⁻¹	5 ⁻¹	21 ⁻¹	15 ⁻¹	22 ⁻¹	19 ⁻¹	17 ⁻¹	19 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aruba	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	5 ^{1,-1}	12 ^{a,-1}	3 ^{a,-1}	3 ^{a,-1}	4 ^{a,-1}	3 ^{a,-1}	5 ^{a,-1}	12 ^{a,-1}	3 ^{a,-1}	5 ^{a,-1}	6 ^{a,-1}	5 ^{a,-1}	64 ^{a,-1}	60 ^{a,-1}	65 ^{a,-1}	52 ⁻¹	53 ⁻¹	52 ⁻¹	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}	100 ^{a,-1}		
Belize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	60	64	83	84	83
British Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	3 ^a	2 ^a	3 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Islands	17	29	16	19	21	18	23	29	22	20	24	18	88	...	...	92	93	91	94	...	...	92	96	90
Chile	2 ⁻¹	...	...	2 ⁻¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ⁻¹	...	...	2 ⁻¹	...	...	81 ⁻¹	...	...	86 ⁻¹	...	...
Colombia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	12	12	12	6	6	6	12	12	12	6	6	6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Curaçao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	7	...	...	77	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	5	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
El Salvador	3 ⁻¹	6 ⁻¹	2 ⁻¹	7 ⁻¹	9 ⁻¹	4 ⁻¹	...	...	...	11 ^{1,-1}	13 ^{1,-1}	7 ^{1,-1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	- ^a	...	...	...	...	...	-^a	1 ^a	- ^a	5 ^{a,f}	5 ^{a,f}	4 ^{a,f}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ^{a,-1}	...	...	...	...	...	28 ^{a,-1}	...	...	1 ^{a,-1}	...	...
Montserrat	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	-	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	...
Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ^a	...	...	6 ^a	...	...	1 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	2 ^a	...	...	8 ^a	...	...
Panama	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ^a	4 ^a	3 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	1 ^a	1 ^a	1 ^a	2 ^a	2 ^a	1 ^a	1 ^a	1 ^a	- ^a	1 ^a	2 ^a	1 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	-	2	4	13	4	2	-	2	...	...	...	24	17	25	19	22	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	...	...	...	10 ^a	...	...	1 ^a	...	...	7 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	5 ^a	...	...	1 ^a	...	...	12 ^a	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	55	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	43	...	...	65	...	...	75	...	...	76	...	...
Sint Maarten	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	14 ^{a,-1}	...	...	56 ^{a,-1}	...	...	...	...	...	56 ^{a,-1}	...	...	14 ^{a,-1}	...	...	56 ^{a,-1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turks and Caicos Islands	6	17	5	6	8	3	6	17	5	7	14	3	16	20	15	...	18	15	16	20	15	16	18	15		
Uruguay	100 ^{a,-1}	...	...	4 ^{a,-1}	...	...	100 ^{a,-1}	...	...	4 ^{a,-1}	...	...	100 ^{a,-1}	...	...	44 ^{a,-1}	...	...	100 ^{a,-1}	...	...	4 ^{a,-1}	...	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15	13	16	80	77	82	60	59	60	...	...	...	43	43	43	...	...	...	43	43	43	...	...	...