PRELIMINARY REPORT

Percentage

86

■ Computer awareness
■ English language literacy
■ Computer literacy
□ Data not yet available

Census on Computer Literacy of

Academic Staff of Government

Schools, Approved Private Schools

and Pirivenas - 2006

Department of Census and Statistics and
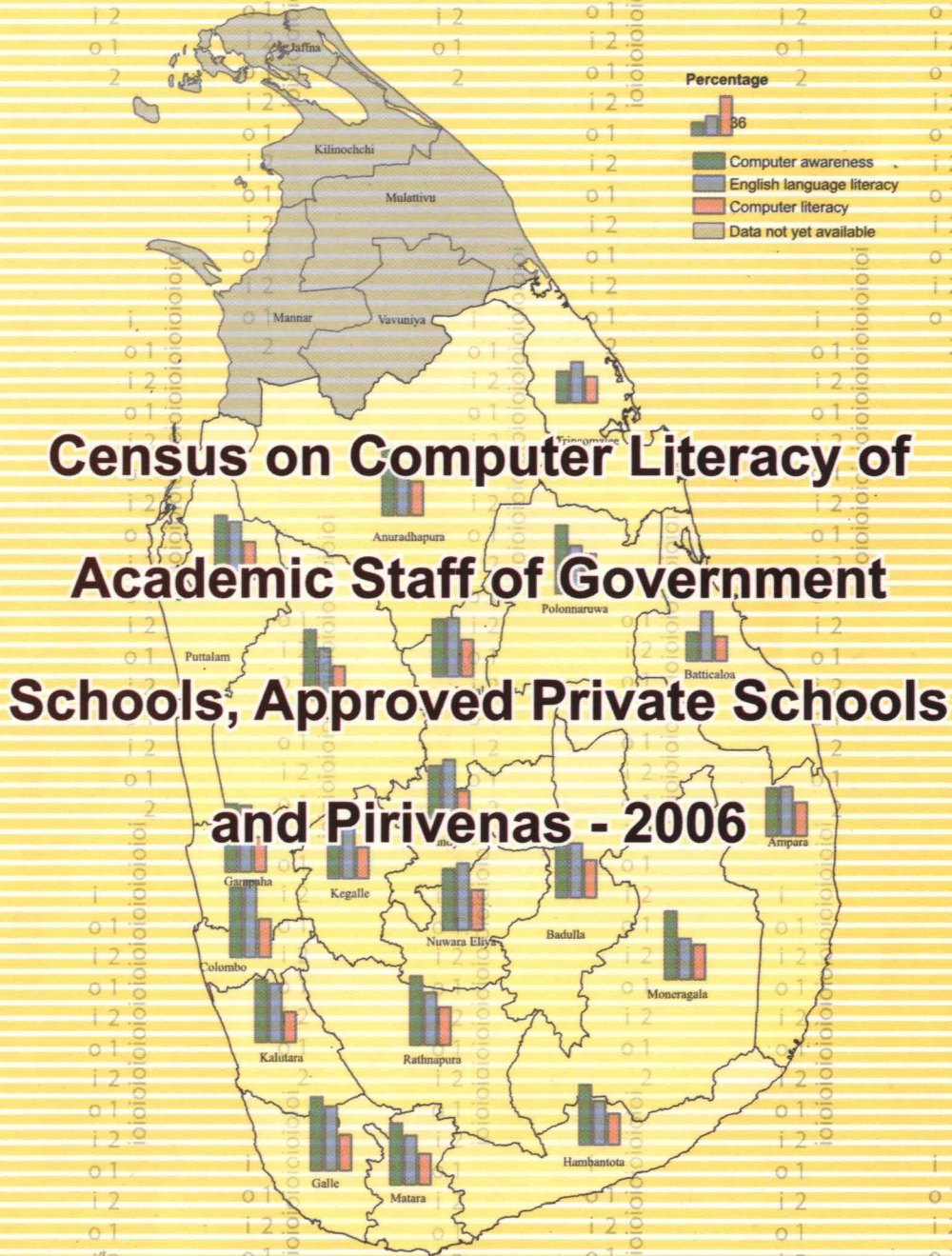
Ministry of Education

Preliminary Report

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Department of Census and Statistics and

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PREFACE

Use of technology in education can lead to a range of beneficial education outcomes. In getting students ready for the 21st century, technology has the potential to enhance the achievement of students, increase families' involvement in their children's schooling, improve teachers' skills and knowledge and improve school administration and management.

Computer-assisted learning has been shown to have a strong positive effect on educational outcomes. Computer skills are some of the most important technical skills that a student can possess in the new economy. The Internet is a major research tool for students. Teacher attitudes towards computer technology may be a significant factor in the implementation of use of computers in education. Computer literate persons will utilize available resources and seize opportunities than their counterparts who lack that knowledge. The government is investing in an extensive way to improve the computer literacy of students and teachers. To evaluate the impact of these investments, ICT literacy of students and teachers should be measured from time to time in a regular manner.

This is the first study conducted in Sri Lanka, on the competencies of teachers in ICT. The idea of conducting this census was well accepted by the Ministry of Education who extended their fullest cooperation to conduct this study successfully. I am thankful to the Hon. Minister of Education, Mr. Susil Premajayantha; the Secretary to the Ministry of Education, Mr. Ariyarathna Hewage and the Additional Secretary - Planning and Progress Review Division, Mr. S. U. Wijeratne for their invaluable contributions. I am thankful to Dr. Amara Satharasinghe, a Deputy Director of this Department for designing the census, managing its implementation, data analysis and preparation of this report.

Several strategies were adopted to ensure the successful completion of the census. Training all staff systematically within a short period, closing schools on the census day at 1100h leaving academic staff to have sufficient time for completion of census schedules and bringing the completed census schedules within a record low time period of 4 days to Colombo are some of them. The role-played by Mr. P. N. Illapperuma, Director of Education, Data Management and Research Branch and his team is highly commended. His team was responsible for printing and distribution of questionnaires, organization of training and bringing the completed census schedules back to Colombo. I place on record my appreciation to the team comprising of Ms. K. M. D. Rashika, Mr. T. K. C. A. Katulanda, Ms. N. H. Thushanthi – Data Entry Operators, Ms. S. N. Udara – Management Assistant, Mr. H. M. A. W. Herath - Senior Statistician, Mr. Dilan Priyantha – System Analyst of the Department of Census and Statistics for their untiring contributions including data verifications. Contribution of the Data Processing Division of the Department under the supervision of Ms. S. V. Nanayakkara, Director and Mr. W. H. P. W. Weerasiri, System Analyst is well acknowledged.

This report presents the preliminary findings. The final report will be released later. I hope the findings will be helpful for the educators to find support, inspiration, and innovative ideas which they can put to work in schools. If the information that is uncovered will prompt decisive action to empower teachers to take advantage of ICT as a tool to improve child friendly teaching and enhance student performance, then the efforts invested in this joint initiative by the Ministry of Education and this Department would have served its purpose.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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11. *Publicity*	*Media Institutions participated in press briefings and telecast/broadcast /published news items/programmes on this activity. Media Unit of the Ministry of Education, Mr. M. G. Perera, Statistical Officer – Department of Census and Statistics*
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13. Data Verification	*Mr. Karunadasa Liyanage – Deputy Director – Ministry of Education and Ms. Wasana Jayakody – Senior Statistician and her Staff of Statistics Unit – Ministry of Education*
14. Data analysis and preparation of the report	*Dr. Amara Satharasinghe, Deputy Director, Department of Census and Statistics*

Technological tools and facilities available in government schools, approved private schools and and pirivenas by numbers

No.	Indicator	Number of students				
		100 or below	100 to 300	300 to 930	930 and above	All schools
1	Number of schools/pirivenas enumerated	2861	2798	2271	1021	8951
Schools/pirivenas with						
2	Electricity (%)	53.3	78.0	91.7	98.6	76.0
3	Land phones (%)	15.3	10.2	32.5	85.8	26.2
4	Internet connection (%)	1.0	1.1	6.1	36.6	6.4
5	e-mail facility (%)	0.8	.9	3.6	23.0	4.1
6	Computer laboratory	1.6	4.7	24.8	75.9	17.0
7	Library (%)	57.0	69.4	83.7	93.9	71.9
8	Books/magazines on ICT (%)	8.7	15.5	41.0	76.7	26.8
9	Desktop computers (%)	6.5	17.7	46.5	88.5	29.6
10	Printers (%)	4.3	12.4	42.8	87.5	26.2
11	Schools/pirivenas with printers as a percentage of schools/pirivenas having computers (%)	59.4	64.4	84.5	96.4	83.1
12	Scanners (%)	0.4	1.5	7.0	29.4	5.8
13	Schools/pirivenas with scanners as a percentage of schools/pirivenas having computers (%)	5.9	8.3	14.2	32.3	18.7
14	Multimedia projector (%)	0.0	0.4	3.2	11.5	2.3
15	Schools with multimedia projectors as a percentage of schools/pirivenas having computers (%)	0.5	1.8	5.3	12.1	6.6
16	Overhead projectors (%)	0.3	6.1	38.3	76.6	20.5
17	Laptop computers (%)	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.5
Teachers in schools and pirivenas						
18	Self reported computer awareness (%)	50.0	54.6	59.4	63.9	59.3
19	Self reported computer literacy (%)	19.3	22.3	33.0	40.4	32.3
20	Self reported English language (read and understand) literacy (%)	37.1	40.5	47.9	56.0	53.7
21	Teacher-computer ratio	65	26	6	5	7
22	Students-computer literate teacher ratio	40	59	59	57	57
23	Student-teacher ratio	8	13	20	23	19
Students in schools and pirivenas						
24	Students-computer ratio	513	347	123	120	138

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Students in schools and pirivenas						
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Percentage of schools/pirivenas with ICT related facilities by district

District	Electricity		Telephone		Internet		e-mail		Computer labratory		Library		Books on ICT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	264	66.5	160	40.3	10	2.5	7	1.8	51	12.8	204	51.4	76	19.1
Anuradhapura	442	76.3	88	15.2	24	4.1	10	1.7	92	15.9	388	67.0	116	20.0
Badulla	417	70.0	100	16.8	33	5.5	18	3.0	86	14.4	396	66.4	152	25.5
Batticaloa	165	52.2	51	16.1	4	1.3	5	1.6	33	10.4	115	36.4	55	17.4
Colombo	445	97.2	282	61.6	88	19.2	64	14.0	159	34.7	414	90.4	214	46.7
Galle	378	93.8	153	38.0	57	14.1	42	10.4	105	26.1	335	83.1	168	41.7
Gampaha	575	98.0	289	49.2	51	8.7	34	5.8	120	20.4	488	83.1	204	34.8
Hambantota	269	83.3	77	23.8	17	5.3	10	3.1	60	18.6	269	83.3	85	26.3
Kalutara	394	89.1	157	35.5	33	7.5	22	5.0	83	18.8	340	76.9	141	31.9
Kandy	482	81.6	139	23.5	43	7.3	36	6.1	104	17.6	471	79.7	163	27.6
Kegalle	371	66.6	102	18.3	21	3.8	10	1.8	69	12.4	399	71.6	119	21.4
Kurunegala	717	75.6	193	20.3	66	7.0	35	3.7	144	15.2	757	79.8	244	25.7
Matale	146	66.7	38	17.4	14	6.4	6	2.7	40	18.3	173	79.0	60	27.4
Matara	369	89.3	128	31.0	35	8.5	18	4.4	74	17.9	347	84.0	123	29.8
Moneragala	106	63.1	40	23.8	4	2.4	2	1.2	29	17.3	123	73.2	39	23.2
Mulattivu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.0	11	22.4	10	20.4
Nuwara Eliya	273	54.3	54	10.7	11	2.2	5	1.0	50	9.9	326	64.8	117	23.3
Polonnaruwa	184	76.7	38	15.8	9	3.8	5	2.1	38	15.8	178	74.2	41	17.1
Puttalam	291	83.1	88	25.1	19	5.4	11	3.1	67	19.1	215	61.4	94	26.9
Rathnapura	392	64.9	114	18.9	23	3.8	16	2.6	91	15.1	396	65.6	141	23.3
Trincomalee	83	61.5	34	25.2	9	6.7	8	5.9	20	14.8	60	44.4	23	17.0
Vavuniya	38	52.8	17	23.6	3	4.2	4	5.6	7	9.7	30	41.7	18	25.0
Total	6801	76.0	2342	26.2	574	6.4	368	4.1	1523	17.0	6435	71.9	2403	26.8

Percentage of schools/pirivenas with ICT hardware by district

District	Desktop computers		Computer printers		Scanners		Multimedia projectors		Overhead projectors		Laptop computers	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	93	23.4	88	22.2	22	5.5	6	1.5	73	18.4	1	.3
Anuradhapura	131	22.6	115	19.9	26	4.5	9	1.6	95	16.4	1	.2
Badulla	139	23.3	120	20.1	16	2.7	16	2.7	128	21.5	3	.5
Batticaloa	62	19.6	62	19.6	18	5.7	6	1.9	52	16.5	0	.0
Colombo	290	63.3	257	56.1	76	16.6	39	8.5	154	33.6	12	2.6
Galle	163	40.4	142	35.2	38	9.4	19	4.7	108	26.8	4	1.0
Gampaha	236	40.2	198	33.7	51	8.7	19	3.2	165	28.1	2	.3
Hambantota	108	33.4	89	27.6	23	7.1	8	2.5	67	20.7	3	.9
Kalutara	159	36.0	136	30.8	35	7.9	10	2.3	99	22.4	3	.7
Kandy	178	30.1	151	25.5	22	3.7	7	1.2	123	20.8	1	.2
Kegalle	121	21.7	111	19.9	24	4.3	3	.5	88	15.8	0	.0
Kurunegala	229	24.1	208	21.9	40	4.2	17	1.8	178	18.8	1	.1
Matale	52	23.7	50	22.8	1	.5	2	.9	49	22.4	1	.5
Matara	129	31.2	113	27.4	27	6.5	15	3.6	106	25.7	7	1.7
Moneragala	42	25.0	42	25.0	8	4.8	3	1.8	33	19.6	0	.0
Mulattivu	9	18.4	10	20.4	3	6.1	3	6.1	9	18.4	1	2.0
Nuwara Eliya	95	18.9	92	18.3	10	2.0	1	.2	69	13.7	0	.0
Polonnaruwa	63	26.3	55	22.9	9	3.8	1	.4	45	18.8	0	.0
Puttalam	155	44.3	119	34.0	13	3.7	8	2.3	67	19.1	0	.0
Rathnapura	139	23.0	129	21.4	38	6.3	7	1.2	93	15.4	1	.2
Trincomalee	41	30.4	41	30.4	9	6.7	3	2.2	28	20.7	0	.0
Vavuniya	15	20.8	13	18.1	7	9.7	2	2.8	9	12.5	0	.0
Total	2649	29.6	2341	26.2	516	5.8	204	2.3	1838	20.5	41	.5

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Executive Summary

The Census on Computer Literacy of Academic Staff of Government Schools, Approved Private Schools and Pirivenas was conducted to find out the computer literacy levels of teachers and ICT related facilities and hardware available in schools. This census was conducted on 2nd November 2006. Two census schedules were used to collect data. One schedule was used to collect data from each and every member of the academic staff. The second schedule was used to collect data on ICT related facilities and hardware available in schools and a summary of the first schedule. The preliminary findings are presented here disaggregated by district, category of school and school size category.

To use the ICT in teaching and learning process there are some basic ICT related facilities need to be available in schools. Electricity is one such facility. The level of availability of electricity is very impressive. About three fourth of schools/pirivenas have this facility. The linkage of telecommunication and computers is behind the rapid developments in the field of ICT. To obtain information using Internet, schools should have a telephone connection. Availability of a land phone is at low level and only 26 percent of schools/pirivenas have land phones. Internet facility and e-mail facility are available in very small proportions of 6.4 and 4.1 percent of schools respectively. Having a computer laboratory, a library and books/magazines on ICT is useful to encourage students and teachers to use ICT in teaching and learning processes. Although 72 percent of schools/pirivenas have a library, only 17 percent of schools have a computer laboratory. Books/magazines on ICT are available only in 27 percent of the schools.

Availability of hardware in schools/pirivenas was also assessed in this census. Computer is a key factor in using ICT in schools. Nearly 30 percent school/pirivenas have computers and about 26 percent of schools have computer printers in working conditions.

A widely used indicator on the infusion of computers to education system is students-computer ratio. That is the number of students per computer. This ratio for schools/pirivenas now stands at 137. Teacher-computer ratio is 7. Development of technological knowledge of teachers is very important in using ICT for making revolutions in the learning and teaching process in classrooms. Students-computer literate teacher ratio is 56 and this is three times higher than the normal students-teacher ratio 18.

Scanners and multimedia projectors are very useful but expensive hardware in using ICT for education to all students in schools across the country. For example teaching about pests in biology for GCE (A/L) students can be done in two ways. One way is to use a textbook where pictures of pests in black and white are given with several paragraphs written describing them. Here there is a risk of different students understanding these features differently. The other method is to find colour pictures/video clips of pests from a book or by searching in the Internet and displaying it on a large screen using a multimedia projector. If this method or similar alternative method was used, the knowledge can be imparted more effectively. This method requires that schools have scanners and multimedia projectors. Percentages

of school with scanners and multimedia projectors are 5.8 and 2.3 percent respectively. Only 0.5 percent of schools have laptop computers.

Most of the facilities and hardware are more available in national and Navodya schools and to a similar extent in private school. Other government schools, which are also, the small student size schools are the least well equipped with ICT facilities and hardware.

Three self-reported indicators on teachers' language and computer literacy were assessed. Those were computer awareness, computer literacy and English language literacy. Nearly 60 of the teachers of schools/pirivenas have the computer awareness, which was defined as knowing about at least one use of computers. This ratio for male teachers and female teachers are 63 and 58 percent respectively. Self-reported computer literacy of teachers, which was defined as the ability to use a computer and do some work on their own, of school/pirivenas is 32 percent: male teachers 39 percent and female teachers 30 percent. This means on an average two third of the teachers of schools/pirivenas cannot do even a simple task using a computer on their own.

Percentage of teachers in schools/pirivenas who reported that they could read and understand documents written in English language is 54 percent: male teachers 56 percent, female teachers 53 percent. A statistical test carried out on relationship between English language literacy, computer awareness and computer literacy shows that there is no significant relationship between English language literacy and computer awareness, but there is a significant positive relationship between computer literacy and English language literacy. Also as expected there is a strong relationship between computer awareness and computer literacy. Another statistical test carriedout at district level revealed that there is no statistically significant relationship between computer literacy of teachers and availability of computers in schools. This is a cause for concern. Having computers in schools alone do not improve the computer literacy of teachers. Traditional teaching using blackboards and textbooks perhaps is the dominant mode of teaching still and teachers have little or no time to use whatever available ICT facilities to enhance their own skills or to teach. This points to the need for policies and action to promote the use of ICT facilities by teachers.

It is a worldwide-accepted fact that use of ICT in education can bring about positive changes to the society, which requires infrastructure facilities such as electricity, telephone, educational software, Internet facilities and hardware such as computers, scanners, and multimedia projectors. The levels of educational indicators such as enrollment rate, gender parity in education, primary education completion rate etc is very impressive. But issues, such as poverty, unemployment etc are still persistent. This emphasizes the need to improve quality of education and providing equal education for all students across the country. ICT is influential in providing equal education for all students. Even though all schools do not have required facilities innovative thinkings can bring solutions until the necessary facilities can be provided. For example, without expecting teachers of rural schools to develop educational materials, standard materials can be prepared with very user-friendly multimedia tools and copies burnt into compact disks can be distributed to all relevant schools. This will promote providing equal education for all students. Covering these aspects, there is a need to prepare a ICT policy for the Education system of the country to obtain the maximum benefits of the rapid developments in ICT for teaching and learning process in the class rooms.

1. Introduction

About four million children are studying in 9,727 government schools in Sri Lanka according to the 2005 School Census conducted by the Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Education. These children are taught by about 187,300 teachers of whom 28 percent are university graduates. These students, as their counterparts in developed and indeed in many developing countries, need to benefit from Information and Communication Technology (ICT) which is now being regarded as a new literacy, as important for their future as reading and writing have been previously.

The recognition of the importance of equipping students for the twenty-first century society with both the confidence and the ability to use new technologies effectively and creatively in every aspect of their lives, should take place alongside a growing acceptance that the same tools offer the potential to revolutionize teaching and learning. For example, teaching students how to research a topic on the Internet can give them an important skill, which they need again in the future in both their professional and personal lives. At the same time, teachers using the internet effectively in a lesson can more effectively motivate students, build teacher–student interaction, enhance classroom dynamics and so on, compared with traditional methods.

Computers offer exciting approaches to teaching that were not even dreamed 'of twenty years ago, but the extent to which the educational potential of computer technology will be realized remains to be seen. Use of computers can revolutionize teaching and learning, and could bring advances that would improve education dramatically. Ordinary students would make massive gains, and bright students could meet greater challenges. Wherever illiteracy is a problem, it would be eliminated, and handicapped students would have vast new vistas opened to them.

Ability for intelligent and efficient use of computers and software to accomplish practical tasks is generally defined as computer literacy. ICT has become embedded into all aspects of all fields and education is no exception. Computer literacy of teachers is of vital importance. Teachers should be able to use computers and teaching software and materials. This, in turn, will motivate students and thus improve the traditional teacher-to-student learning.

Teacher attitudes toward computer technology may be a significant factor in the use of computers in education. Computer literate individuals will reap greater benefits than their counterparts who lack that knowledge. To promote computer literacy of both teachers and students, the government is investing considerably. To evaluate the impact of these investments, and thereby help ensure that the intended results are achieved, ICT literacy of students and teachers should be measured periodically.

For this purpose, the Department of Census and Statistics and the Ministry of Education conducted a census on computer literacy of teachers titled "Census on Computer Literacy of Academic Staff of the Government Schools, Approved Private Schools and Pirivenas – 2006". All academic staff of the government schools, approved private schools and pirivenas was enumerated.

This census was conducted under the Census Ordinance of the Department of Census and Statistics. Under this ordinance, respondents are required to provide accurate information requested by the Department. Department is bound not to divulge any information at individual level. Only statistics at aggregate levels will be published. Therefore, teachers were requested to report their perceptions of their competencies and teachers were assured that information provided by them would not be divulged with identification information of individuals.

The findings of the census will be helpful in many ways. Studies have shown that there is a positive correlation between student performance and teacher professional development. Educators could find support, inspiration, and ideas they can put to work in schools. It is expected to prompt decisive action to empower teachers to take advantage of ICT as a tool to improve teaching learning process and student performance. In Sri Lanka, there have been no studies conducted in this area before. As such this census will be used as a baseline and by repeating this census at regular appropriate intervals impact of interventions in improving the ICT literacy of teachers can be monitored.

The findings on the computer awareness, computer literacy and language literacy presented in this report are based on the summaries provided by the coordinators appointed at school level for conducting the census. They tallied the number of male and female teachers separately who said 'yes' for the three questions on the computer awareness, computer literacy and English language literacy in the schedules completed by the teachers and reported in the Summary Form. Data provided by teachers themselves are being computerized and findings will be published in the final report.

This report presents the preliminary findings of the census. There are nine sections in this report. An introduction is given in the Section 1. The process of data collection is briefly described in the Section 2. Data from a few districts are yet to be received. Coverage of the census is discussed in Section 3. Section 4 and Section 5 are on the availability of ICT related facilities and hardware respectively, in schools. Presented in Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 are patterns in teachers' self reported computer awareness, literacy, students-computer literate teacher ratio and teachers' self reported English language literacy respectively.

2. Process of data collection

The data collection process utilized the administrative structure of the Ministry of Education. For administrative purposes, of the Education System, Sri Lanka is subdivided into 93 Zones and 323 Divisions. Each Zonal Office and Divisional Office is headed by a Zonal Director and Divisional Director respectively. Approximately 230,000 teachers are employed in Government Schools, Approved Private Schools and Pirivenas.

The Department of Census and Statistics and the Ministry of Education trained three officers from each Education Division, namely Divisional Director, Planning Officer and a teacher familiar with the ICT, on completing the schedules. These officers trained a teacher from each school of the division and they were appointed as school coordinators.

The census was conducted on 2nd November 2006. To make sure teachers complete the census schedules giving their accurate self-perceptions on the competencies in ICT and completed Census schedules are brought back to Colombo within the shortest possible time, schools were closed at 1100h on the census day. After closing schools at 1100h, school coordinators trained all the relevant academic staff and the staff commenced completing the schedules. This method worked extremely well. Within 4 days, completed schedules from all districts of the country were brought back to the Department of Census and Statistics in - Colombo for data entry and processing.

Priority was given for processing of the data collected through the Census Schedule 2. Information collected in this schedule can be divided into two categories. Information on facilities and hardware available in schools belong to Category 1 while summaries of teachers' computer awareness, computer literacy and ability to read and understand documents written in English language belong to category 2. This report presents findings of the analysis of data collected through census schedule 2.

Two census Schedules were used to collect data in this study. The first – Census Schedule 1 - was a structured questionnaire to get the information on the teacher's own perceptions on their competencies in ICT. The ICT literacy of teachers was not measured by actually testing it by administering a test but by the teachers' own perceptions of their competencies. A copy of this questionnaire has been published in the website of the Department www.statistics.gov.lk. A brief description of the information collected by using Census Schedule – 1 is given below.

a. **Demographic characteristics:** This section includes teacher's name, age, sex, and highest educational and professional qualifications, medium of teaching and main subjects taught.

b. **Knowledge on computers: Includes** questions on the knowledge of computers/ICT of teachers and availability of hardware, facilities such as electricity and telephone, e-mail, Internet at home, qualifications in the field of ICT etc.

c. Two most important questions included in this section are **awareness about computers** and **computer literacy**. For the purpose of this census a person is identified as aware about computers if he/she is aware about at least one use of computers such as typing letters, browsing Internet, playing games etc. **Computer literacy** is defined in many different ways. For this census a teacher is identified as computer literate if she/he can do some kind of task on her/his own by using a computer. Nature of the task is not important. It may be even playing a game using a computer.

d. **Ability to use application software:** There are a few software packages commonly used in teaching. These are mainly used for word processing, spreadsheets related tasks, database management and presentations. Questions included in this section are on the teachers' ability to use these packages.

e. **Use of computers:** This section has been designed to get information on how often teachers use computers, what purpose computers are used for and the commonly used software.

f. **Use of Internet and e-mail:** Internet is an important tool of lifelong learning. It enhances the quality of student-teacher interactions. Several questions on the use of Internet and e-mails have been included in this section. Some of the questions of this section included are to assess frequency of internet/email use, purpose for which they are used, where these facilities are mostly used, whether teachers could search for information on line using Internet and whether they have their own e-mail address.

g. **Knowledge on hardware:** Questions on whether teachers could perform simple hardware management tasks such as folder and file maintenance, installing software and testing disks for viruses are included in this section.

h. **Use of computers for teaching:** The extent to which teachers use ICT for teaching is assessed in this section. This includes use of multimedia projectors, overhead projectors for teaching, use of mobile phone, and ability read and understands documents written in English language.

The second schedule was used to get the information on the ICT related facilities available in schools and summary of three questions of the first schedule. These questions are number of teachers in the school who are aware about computers and those who are computer literate and those who can read and understand documents written in English language.

3. Coverage

This census was conducted countrywide. For 3 districts in the conflict-affected areas - Jaffna, Mannar, and Killinochchi, completed census schedules are yet to be received. Of 9124 schools in other districts, 8388 returned the completed schedules. This is a very high response rate of 92 percent. However, the response rate for Mulativu (48%) and Vavuniya (38%) are low and therefore results for these districts should used cautiously. Complete data for these districts will be included in the final report.

In addition to the government schools, there are 652 pirivenas in the country. Completed schedules were received for 77 percent of them. The total number of approved private schools in the country is 79. The response rate for approved private schools is 80 percent.

Tables 1 and 2 give the number of government schools, pirivenas and approved private schools, from which completed census schedule 2 was received by category of schools and number of students.

Table 1: Schools/pirivenas participated in the census by category of school and district

District	National		Navodya		Other		Pirivena		Private		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	9	2.3	18	4.5	360	90.7	10	2.5	0	.0	397	100.0
Anuradhapura	8	1.4	23	4.0	518	89.5	30	5.2	0	.0	579	100.0
Badulla	29	4.9	19	3.2	517	86.7	29	4.9	2	.3	596	100.0
Batticaloa	11	3.5	10	3.2	295	93.4	0	.0	0	.0	316	100.0
Colombo	34	7.4	40	8.7	333	72.7	21	4.6	30	6.6	458	100.0
Galle	26	6.5	25	6.2	301	74.5	50	12.4	1	.2	403	100.0
Gampaha	20	3.4	55	9.4	466	79.4	38	6.5	8	1.4	587	100.0
Hambantota	12	3.7	14	4.3	275	85.1	20	6.2	2	.6	323	100.0
Kalutara	15	3.4	29	6.6	361	81.7	31	7.0	6	1.4	442	100.0
Kandy	28	4.7	25	4.2	487	82.4	46	7.8	5	.8	591	100.0
Kegalle	15	2.7	22	3.9	486	87.3	34	6.1	0	.0	557	100.0
Kurunegala	28	3.0	39	4.1	818	86.2	62	6.5	2	.2	949	100.0
Matale	12	5.5	7	3.2	188	85.8	12	5.5	0	.0	219	'100.0
Matara	20	4.8	22	5.3	319	77.2	47	11.4	5	1.2	413	100.0
Moneragala	5	3.0	6	3.6	146	86.9	11	6.6	0	.0	168	100.0
Mulattivu	1	2.0	0	.0	48	98.0	0	.0	0	.0	49	100.0
Nuwara Eliya	7	1.4	20	4.0	467	92.8	8	1.6	1	.2	503	100.0
Polonnaruwa	4	1.7	5	2.1	224	93.3	7	2.9	0	.0	240	100.0
Puttalam	6	1.7	20	5.7	313	89.4	10	2.9	1	.3	350	100.0
Rathnapura	15	2.5	24	4.0	532	88.1	33	5.5	0	.0	604	100.0
Trincomalee	6	4.4	8	5.9	120	88.9	1	.7	0	.0	135	100.0
Vavuniya	3	4.2	2	2.8	67	93.1	0	.0	0	.0	72	100.0
Total	314	3.5	433	4.8	7641	85.4	500	5.6	63	.7	8951	100.0

Table 2: Schools/pirivenas participated in the census
by number of students and district

District	Number of students								Total	
	Less than 100		100 - 300		300 - 930		More than 930			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	100	25.2	143	36.0	112	28.2	42	10.6	397	100.0
Anuradhapura	232	40.1	182	31.4	126	21.8	39	6.7	579	100.0
Badulla	215	36.1	193	32.4	142	23.8	46	7.7	596	100.0
Batticaloa	76	24.1	104	32.9	107	33.9	29	9.2	316	100.0
Colombo	61	13.3	121	26.4	138	30.1	138	30.1	458	100.0
Galle	130	32.2	127	31.5	85	21.1	61	15.1	403	100.0
Gampaha	113	19.3	160	27.3	194	33.0	120	20.4	587	100.0
Hambantota	94	29.1	109	33.7	87	26.9	33	10.2	323	100.0
Kalutara	149	33.7	120	27.1	106	24.0	67	15.2	442	100.0
Kandy	201	34.0	186	31.4	148	25.0	56	9.5	591	100.0
Kegalle	242	43.4	175	31.4	104	18.7	36	6.5	557	100.0
Kurunegala	375	39.5	289	30.5	204	21.5	81	8.5	949	100.0
Matale	84	38.4	80	36.5	36	16.4	19	8.7	219	100.0
Matara	124	30.0	134	32.4	103	24.9	52	12.6	413	100.0
Moneragala	44	26.2	57	33.9	49	29.2	18	10.7	168	100.0
Mulattivu	9	18.4	15	30.6	19	38.8	6	12.2	49	100.0
Nuwara Eliya	185	36.8	158	31.4	129	25.6	31	6.2	503	100.0
Polonnaruwa	95	39.3	65	27.1	54	22.5	26	10.8	240	100.0
Puttalam	65	18.6	132	37.7	107	30.6	46	13.1	350	100.0
Rathnapura	216	35.8	186	30.8	149	24.7	53	8.8	604	100.0
Trincomalee	20	14.8	48	35.6	53	39.3	14	10.4	135	100.0
Vavuniya	31	43.1	14	19.4	19	26.4	8	11.1	72	100.0
Total	2861	32.0	2798	31.3	2271	25.4	1021	11.4	8951	100.0

4. Availability of ICT related facilities

Sri Lanka has already achieved very impressive levels of most international indicators on education such as school enrollment, primary school completion rate, literacy etc. Now what is urgently required is to improve the quality of education, which in the context of the modern world includes provision of access to technology to students. One difficulty in doing so is the lack of availability of ICT facilities.

This chapter reports on the extent to which ICT related facilities (electricity, telephone, internet, e-mail etc.) and hardware (computers, printers, scanners etc.) are available in schools. Availability of facilities and hardware is presented by district; category of school i.e. National, Navodya, Other government schools, Pirivena and approved private schools; and number of students. Various characteristics of schools, to some extent, depend on the size of school measured in terms of number of students. Therefore, schools are grouped into 4 classes of size determined statistically by applying the Natural Break method to number of students. This method ensures that the resulting groups are homogeneous with respect to the variable used for grouping. The categories are 100 students or below, 100 – 300, 300 – 930 and 930 or more students.

4.1: Availability of electricity

For the proper use of ICT related hardware in schools electricity is required. Electricity is available in 76 percent of schools[1](Table3/ Fig. 1/Map 1). The institutions best served are the National schools (99.4%), Navodya schools (97.9%), Privenas (98.4%) and approved private schools (96.8%). In contrast, just over 70% of other government schools have electricity available to them. As seen in Table 4, schools with smaller numbers of students are less likely to have electricity. Only half the schools with 100 or less students have electricity, while 99% of schools with more than 930 students have this facility (Table 4/Fig. 2).

Figure 3 shows the district variation of availability of electricity in schools. Over 90% of schools in the Western province - Kalutara, Gampaha and Colombo – and Galle have electricity available. At the lower end of the spectrum districts in the eastern and Southeastern parts have between 50% to 60% schools with electricity available to them.

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[1] The term school is used here to include all categories of institutions included in this survey, which are National schools, Navodays, Pirivenas and Approved Private Schools.

Fig 1: Percentage of schools/pirivens with electricity by category of school

%

Category	Value
National	99.4
Navodya	97.9
Other government	72.1
Pirivena	98.4
Private	96.8
All schools	76.0
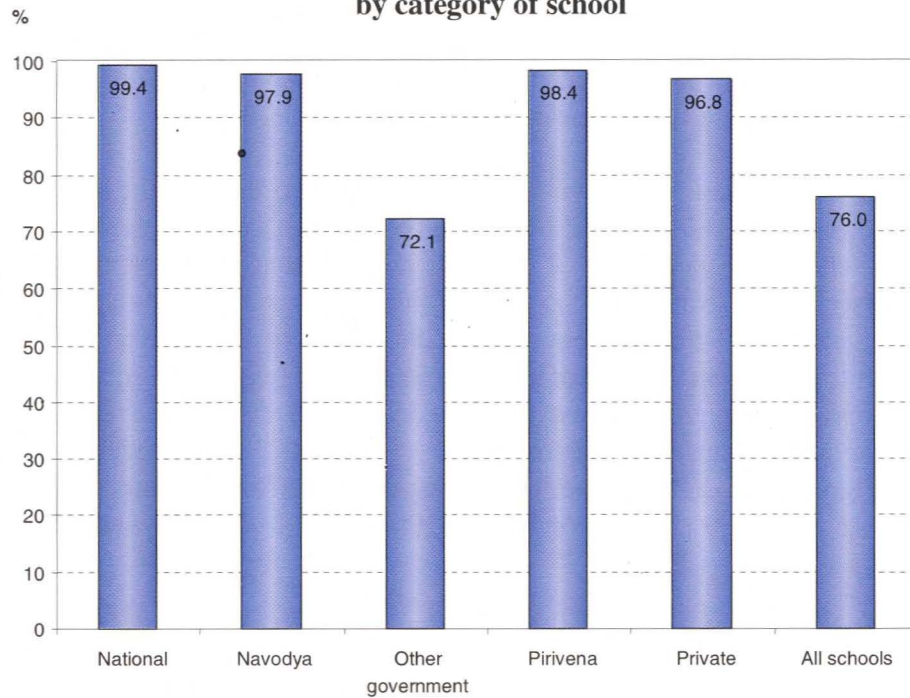
Fig 2: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with electricity by size of school enrollment

No. of students

Size	Value
Less than 100	53.3
100 - 300	78.0
300 - 930	91.7
More than 930	98.6
All schools	76.0

%

Fig 3: Percentage of government schools with electricity by district

Map 1: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with electricity facility by district - 2006

N

Percentage

	89 - 98
	77 - 89
	70 - 77
	54 - 70
	52 - 54
	Data not yet available

Jaffna

Kilinochchi

Mulattivu

Mannar

Vavuniya

Trincomalee

Anuradhapura

Puttalam

Polonnaruwa

Batticaloa

Matale

Kurunegala

Kandy

Ampara

Gampaha

Kegalle

Nuwara Eliya

Badulla

Colombo

Moneragala

Kalutara

Rathnapura

Hambantota

Galle

Matara

| 0 | 20 | 40 | | 80 Kilometers |

Table 3: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with electricity by category of school and district

District	Government schools								Pirivena		Approved private		All schools/ pirivenas	
	National		Navodya		Other Government		All Government schools							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	9	100.0	16	88.9	229	63.6	254	65.6	10	100.0	0	.0	264	66.5
Anuradhapura	8	100.0	23	100.0	383	73.9	414	75.4	28	93.3	0	.0	442	76.3
Badulla	29	100.0	19	100.0	338	65.4	386	68.3	29	100.0	2	100.0	417	70.0
Batticaloa	10	90.9	9	90.0	146	49.5	165	52.2	0	.0	0	.0	165	52.2
Colombo	34	100.0	40	100.0	320	96.1	394	96.8	21	100.0	30	100.0	445	97.2
Galle	26	100.0	25	100.0	277	92.0	328	93.2	49	98.0	1	100.0	378	93.8
Gampaha	20	100.0	55	100.0	455	97.6	530	98.0	38	100.0	7	87.5	575	98.0
Hambantota	12	100.0	14	100.0	223	81.1	249	82.7	19	95.0	1	50.0	269	83.3
Kalutara	15	100.0	29	100.0	315	87.3	359	88.6	29	93.5	6	100.0	394	89.1
Kandy	28	100.0	24	96.0	379	77.8	431	79.8	46	100.0	5	100.0	482	81.6
Kegalle	15	100.0	22	100.0	300	61.7	337	64.4	34	100.0	0	.0	371	66.6
Kurunegala	28	100.0	38	97.4	588	71.9	654	73.9	61	98.4	2	100.0	717	75.6
Matale	12	100.0	7	100.0	116	61.7	135	65.2	11	91.7	0	.0	146	66.7
Matara	20	100.0	22	100.0	275	86.2	317	87.8	47	100.0	5	100.0	369	89.3
Moneragala	5	100.0	6	100.0	84	57.5	95	60.5	11	100.0	0	.0	106	63.1
Nuwara Eliya	7	100.0	18	90.0	239	51.2	264	53.4	8	100.0	1	100.0	273	54.3
Polonnaruwa	4	100.0	5	100.0	168	75.0	177	76.0	7	100.0	0	.0	184	76.7
Puttalam	6	100.0	20	100.0	254	81.2	280	82.6	10	100.0	1	100.0	291	83.1
Rathnapura	15	100.0	23	95.8	321	60.3	359	62.9	33	100.0	0	.0	392	64.9
Trincomalee	6	100.0	8	100.0	68	56.7	82	61.2	1	100.0	0	.0	83	61.5
Vavuniya	3	100.0	1	50.0	34	50.7	38	52.8	0	.0	0	.0	38	52.8
Total	312	99.4	424	97.9	5512	72.1	6248	74.5	492	98.4	61	96.8	6801	76.0

Table 4: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with electricity by number of students and district

District	Number of students								Total	
	Less than 100		100 – 300		300 - 930		More than 930			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	43	43.0	87	60.8	93	83.8	41	95.3	264	66.5
Anuradhapura	137	58.8	144	79.6	122	96.8	39	100.0	442	76.3
Badulla	106	49.3	140	72.5	124	88.6	47	97.9	417	70.0
Batticaloa	18	23.7	37	35.2	81	76.4	29	100.0	165	52.2
Colombo	51	85.0	119	98.3	138	99.3	137	99.3	445	97.2
Galle	111	86.0	122	96.1	83	97.6	62	100.0	378	93.8
Gampaha	105	92.9	157	98.7	194	99.5	119	99.2	575	98.0
Hambantota	56	58.9	98	90.7	82	94.3	33	100.0	269	83.3
Kalutara	114	76.5	108	90.0	105	99.1	67	100.0	394	89.1
Kandy	121	60.2	165	88.7	140	94.6	56	100.0	482	81.6
Kegalle	96	39.7	138	78.9	101	97.1	36	100.0	371	66.6
Kurunegala	197	52.3	244	85.0	195	95.6	82	98.8	717	75.6
Matale	29	34.5	63	78.8	35	97.2	19	100.0	146	66.7
Matara	98	79.0	118	88.1	101	98.1	52	100.0	369	89.3
Moneragala	17	38.6	33	58.9	38	76.0	18	100.0	106	63.1
Nuwara Eliya	52	28.1	92	58.2	99	76.7	30	96.8	273	54.3
Polonnaruwa	49	52.1	56	86.2	52	96.3	26	100.0	183	76.6
Puttalam	38	59.4	103	78.0	103	96.3	47	100.0	291	83.1
Rathnapura	77	35.6	127	68.6	134	89.9	54	100.0	392	64.9
Trincomalee	5	25.0	19	40.4	46	85.2	13	92.9	83	61.5
Vavuniya	5	16.1	8	57.1	17	89.5	8	100.0	38	52.8
Total	1524	53.3	2178	78.0	2083	91.7	1015	98.6	6800	76.0

4.2: Availability of telephone facilities

There are teaching and learning materials on almost any subject available in websites, which can be accessed through Internet. A telecommunication facility is required to use Internet. Dialup connection using a normal telephone line is still the most widely used method for accessing Internet, as other options are expensive. At national level, only 26 percent of the schools enumerated in this census have a land phone (Table 5). Schools best connected to land lines are national schools (95%) and approved private schools (94%). This is followed by Pirivenas (90%)) and Navodya schools (67%). In contrast only 16% of other government schools have a landline connection available to them.

As seen in Table 6, as in the case of electricity, schools with smaller student size are the poorly served. Only 15 percent of schools with 100 students or less have a telephone facility while 85.8 percent of schools/pirivenas having 930 or more students have this facility.

Telephone connections in government schools vary from about 9% in Nuwara Eliya district to 58% in Colombo district. As seen in fig 6, in seven of the 22 districts enumerated, 15 percent or less of government schools have a telephone connection. These districts are Nuwara Eliya, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Kegalle, Matale, Polonnaruwa and Ratnapura.

Fig 4: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with telephone facility by category of school

Category	%
National	95.2
Navodya	67.2
Other government	16.3
Pirivena	89.8
Private	93.7
All schools	26.2
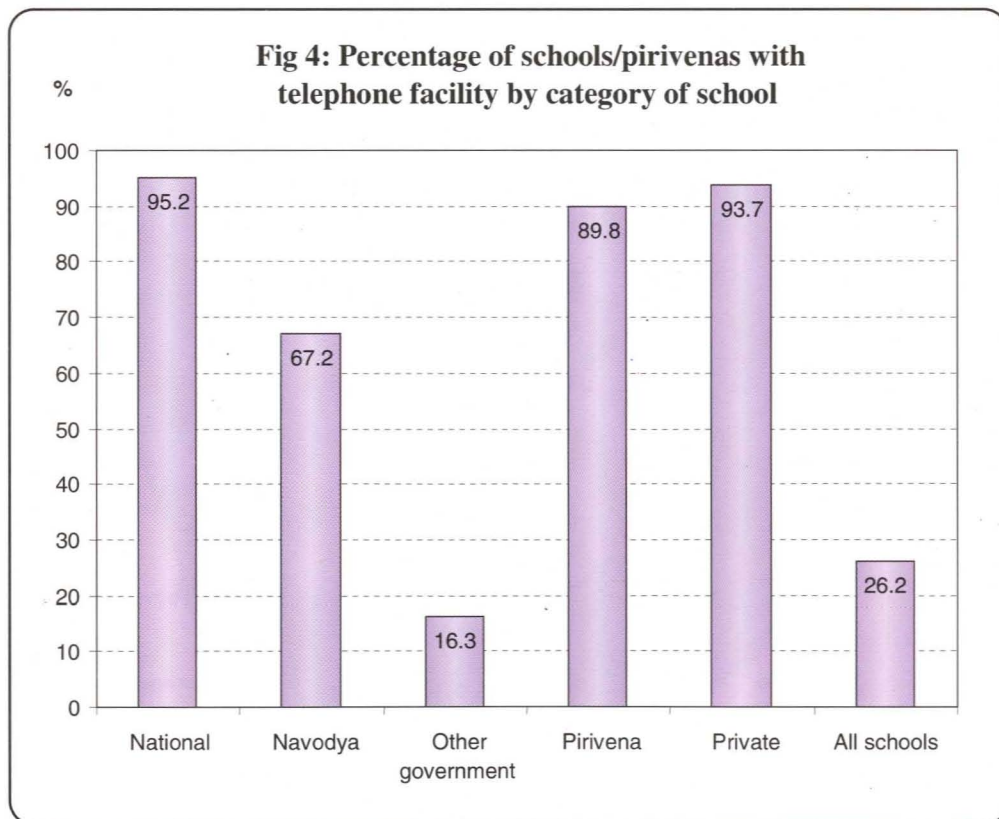
Fig 5: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with telephone facility by number of students

No. of students

No. of students	Percentage
Less than 100	15.3
100 - 300	10.2
300 - 930	32.5
More than 930	85.8
All schools	26.2

%
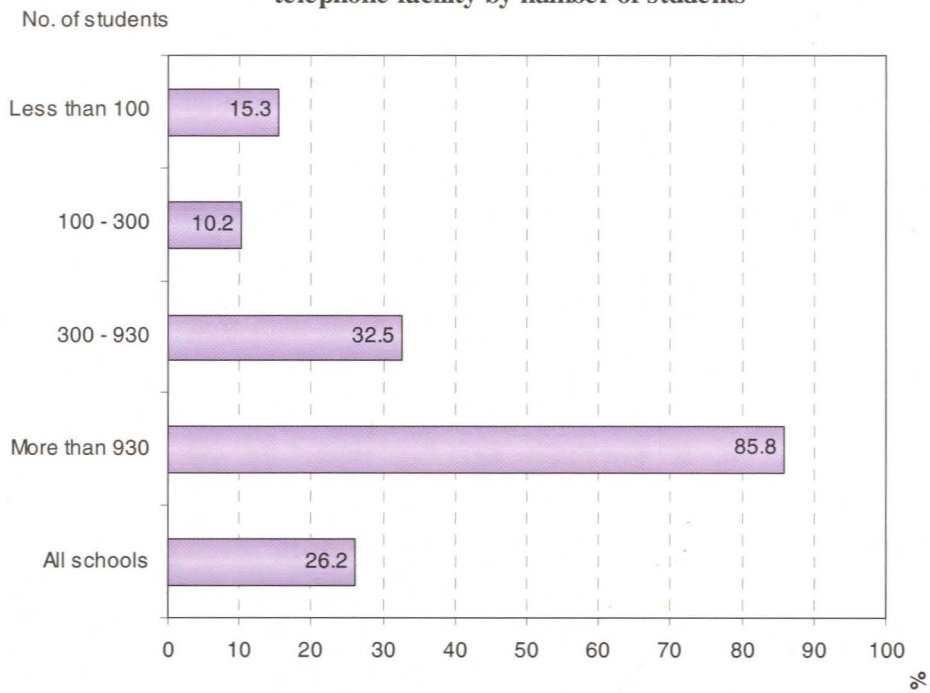
Fig 6: Percentage of government schools with telephone facility by district
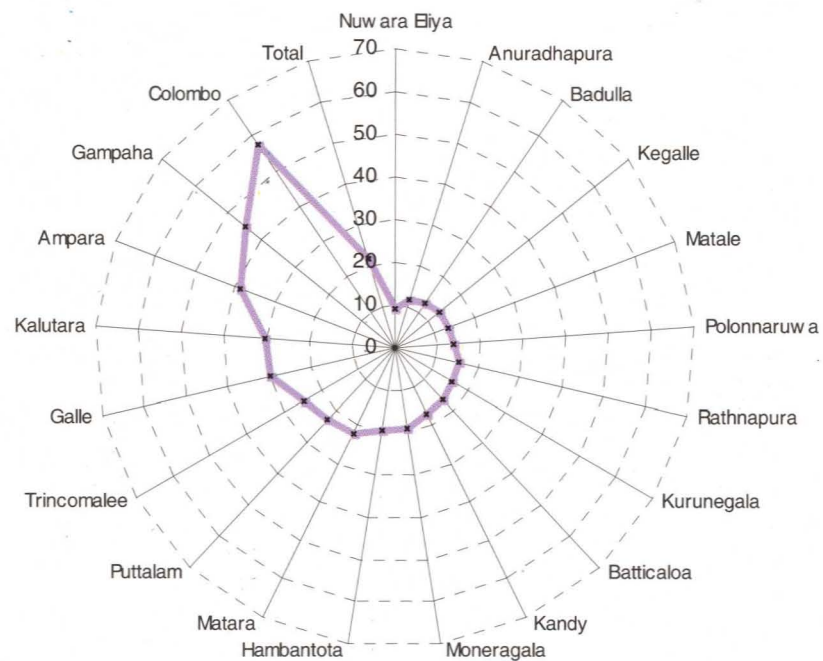
Map 2: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with telephone facility by district - 2006

N

Percentage

- 11 - 16
- 16 - 20
- 20 - 25
- 25 - 40
- 40 - 61
- Data not yet available

Jaffna

Kilinochchi

Mulattivu

Mannar

Vavuniya

Trincomalee

Anuradhapura

Puttalam

Polonnaruwa

Batticaloa

Matale

Kurunegala

Kandy

Ampara

Gampaha

Kegalle

Nuwara Eliya

Badulla

Colombo

Moneragala

Kalutara

Rathnapura

Galle

Matara

Hambantota

0   20   40   80 Kilometers
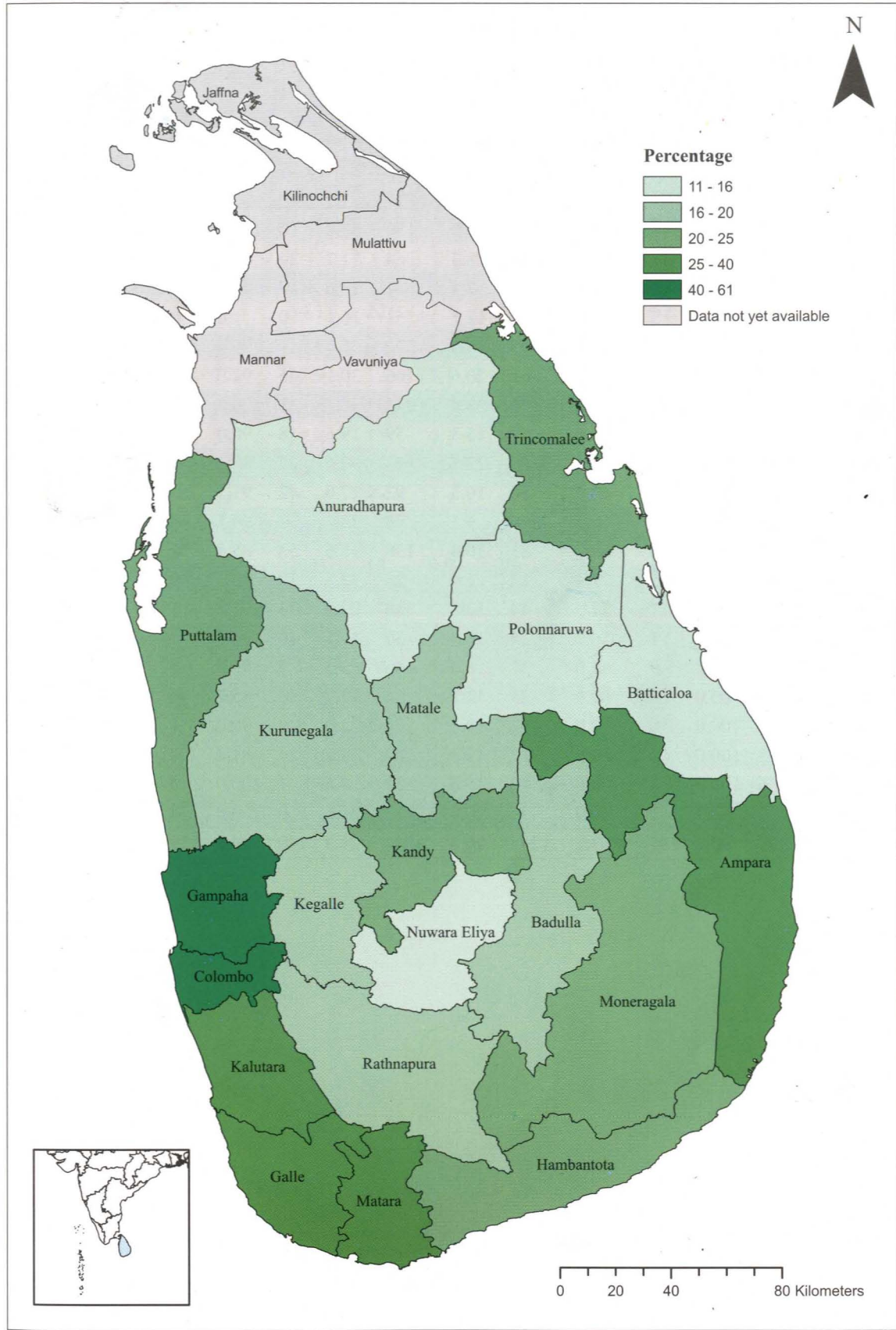
Table 5: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with land phones by category of school and district

| District | Government schools | | | | | | | | Pirivena | | Approved private | | All schools/ pirivenas | |
| | National | | Navodya | | Other Government | | All Government schools | | | | | | | |
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	9	100.0	15	83.3	126	35.0	150	38.8	10	100.0	0	.0	160	40.3
Anuradhapura	8	100.0	13	56.5	43	8.3	64	11.7	24	80.0	0	.0	88	15.2
Badulla	25	86.2	8	42.1	38	7.4	71	12.6	27	93.1	2	100.0	100	16.8
Batticaloa	9	81.8	5	50.0	37	12.5	51	16.1	0	.0	0	.0	51	16.1
Colombo	34	100.0	35	87.5	165	49.5	234	57.5	19	90.5	29	96.7	282	61.6
Galle	26	100.0	18	72.0	62	20.6	106	30.1	46	92.0	1	100.0	153	38.0
Gampaha	19	95.0	46	83.6	179	38.4	244	45.1	38	100.0	7	87.5	289	49.2
Hambantota	11	91.7	6	42.9	42	15.3	59	19.6	18	90.0	0	.0	77	23.8
Kalutara	15	100.0	24	82.8	85	23.5	124	30.6	27	87.1	6	100.0	157	35.5
Kandy	27	96.4	15	60.0	50	10.3	92	17.0	42	91.3	5	100.0	139	23.5
Kegalle	15	100.0	11	50.0	44	9.1	70	13.4	32	94.1	0	.0	102	18.3
Kurunegala	27	96.4	26	66.7	85	10.4	138	15.6	53	85.5	2	100.0	193	20.3
Matale	11	91.7	5	71.4	12	6.4	28	13.5	10	83.3	0	.0	38	17.4
Matara	19	95.0	17	77.3	44	13.8	80	22.2	43	91.5	5	100.0	128	31.0
Moneragala	5	100.0	1	16.7	24	16.4	30	19.1	10	90.9	0	.0	40	23.8
Nuwara Eliya	6	85.7	9	45.0	31	6.6	46	9.3	7	87.5	1	100.0	54	10.7
Polonnaruwa	4	100.0	3	60.0	25	11.2	32	13.7	6	85.7	0	.0	38	15.8
Puttalam	6	100.0	10	50.0	62	19.8	78	23.0	9	90.0	1	100.0	88	25.1
Rathnapura	15	100.0	15	62.5	57	10.7	87	15.2	27	81.8	0	.0	114	18.9
Trincomalee	6	100.0	8	100.0	19	15.8	33	24.6	1	100.0	0	.0	34	25.2
Vavuniya	2	66.7	1	50.0	14	20.9	17	23.6	0	.0	0	.0	17	23.6
Total	299	95.2	291	67.2	1244	16.3	1834	21.9	449	89.8	59	93.7	2342	26.2

Table 6: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with land phones by number of students and district

| District | Number of students | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | Less than 100 | | 100 - 300 | | 300 - 930 | | More than 930 | | | |
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	36	36.0	39	27.3	48	43.2	37	86.0	160	40.3
Anuradhapura	23	9.9	11	6.1	22	17.5	32	82.1	88	15.2
Badulla	24	11.2	7	3.6	32	22.9	37	77.1	100	16.8
Batticaloa	0	.0	1	1.0	24	22.6	26	89.7	51	16.1
Colombo	19	31.7	41	33.9	92	66.2	130	94.2	282	61.6
Galle	44	34.1	22	17.3	35	41.2	52	83.9	153	38.0
Gampaha	38	33.6	34	21.4	101	51.8	116	96.7	289	49.2
Hambantota	17	17.9	12	11.1	22	25.3	26	78.8	77	23.8
Kalutara	26	17.4	16	13.3	50	47.2	65	97.0	157	35.5
Kandy	35	17.4	17	9.1	39	26.4	48	85.7	139	23.5
Kegalle	22	9.1	10	5.7	36	34.6	34	94.4	102	18.3
Kurunegala	48	12.8	22	7.7	49	24.0	74	89.2	193	20.3
Matale	8	9.5	4	5.0	10	27.8	16	84.2	38	17.4
Matara	36	29.0	13	9.7	37	35.9	42	80.8	128	31.0
Moneragala	15	34.1	7	12.5	7	14.0	11	61.1	40	23.8
Nuwara Eliya	6	3.2	5	3.2	22	17.1	21	67.7	54	10.7
Polonnaruwa	6	6.4	3	4.6	13	24.1	15	57.7	37	15.5
Puttalam	9	14.1	8	6.1	34	31.8	37	78.7	88	25.1
Rathnapura	22	10.2	11	5.9	36	24.2	45	83.3	114	18.9
Trincomalee	1	5.0	1	2.1	20	37.0	12	85.7	34	25.2
Vavuniya	1	3.2	1	7.1	8	42.1	7	87.5	17	23.6
Total	436	15.3	285	10.2	737	32.5	883	85.8	2341	26.2

4.3: Availability of Internet facility

The Internet makes valuable information available to teachers for use as teaching tools to augment textbook learning. For students, the Internet also provides easy access to a wealth of information for research and homework, and for sharing information and knowledge with other students across the nation and even internationally. To assess the extent of Internet availability, the census asked whether schools were connected to the Internet.

Nationally, Internet is available in only 6.4% schools, as yet. Highest availability of nearly 50% is in national schools and equally in private schools. Among the other government schools numbering 7639 enumerated, only 3% have Internet available to them, as seen in Table 7. Internet is also more available in larger schools, and almost not available in the small schools with less than 100 students (Table 8).

In most districts less than 10 percent of government schools have Internet. The largest proportions are in Matara (8.0%), Gampaha (8.1%), Galle (15.1%) and Colombo (17.0%) districts.
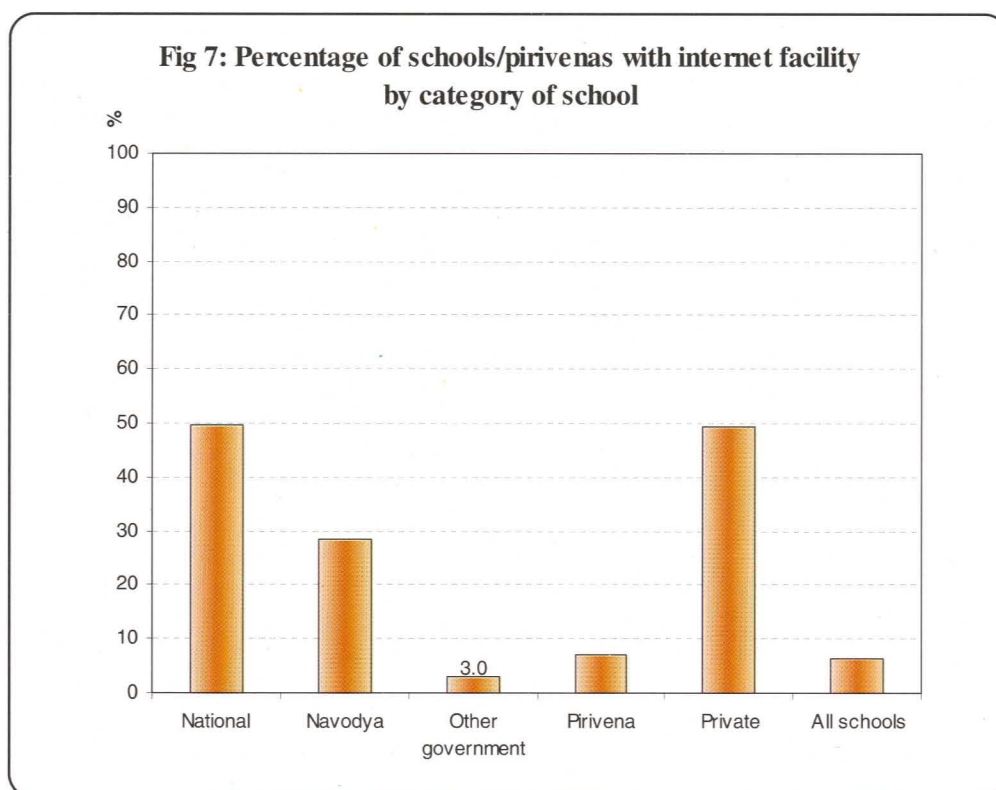
Fig 7: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with internet facility by category of school

Fig 8: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with internet facility by number of students

No. of students

No. of students	%
Less than 100	1.0
100 - 300	1.1
300 - 930	6.1
More than 930	36.6
All schools	6.4

%
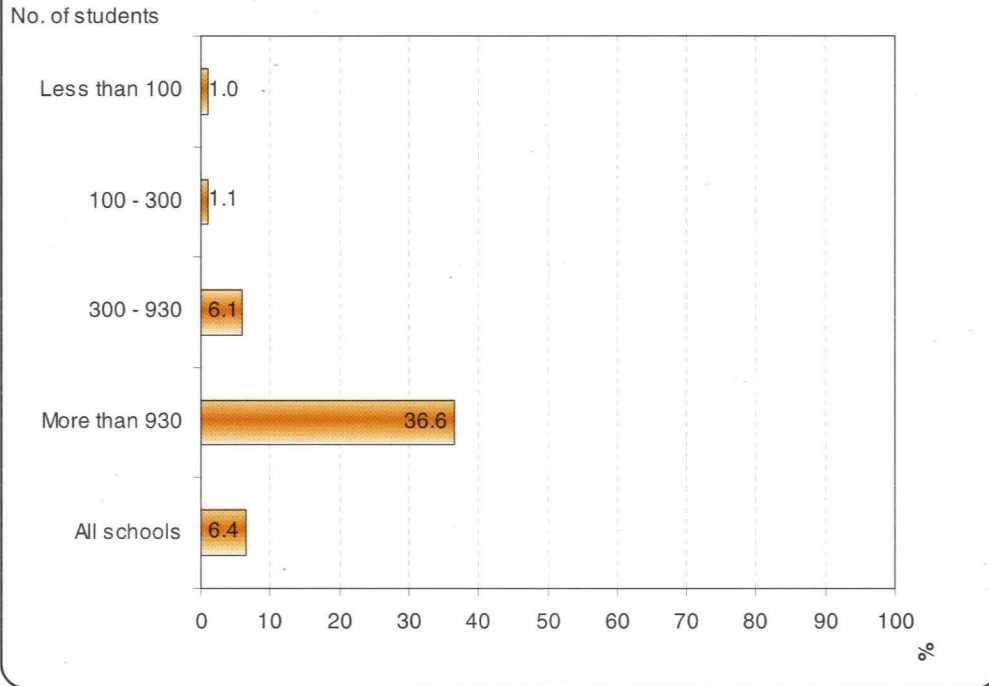
Fig 9: Percentage of government schools with internet facility by district

Batticaloa
Total
Nuwara Eliya
Colombo
Ampara
Galle
Moneragala
Gampaha
Polonnaruwa
Matara
Kegalle
Kalutara
Rathnapura
Kurunegala
Anuradhapura
Trincomalee
Badulla
Kandy
Puttalam
Matale
Hambantota
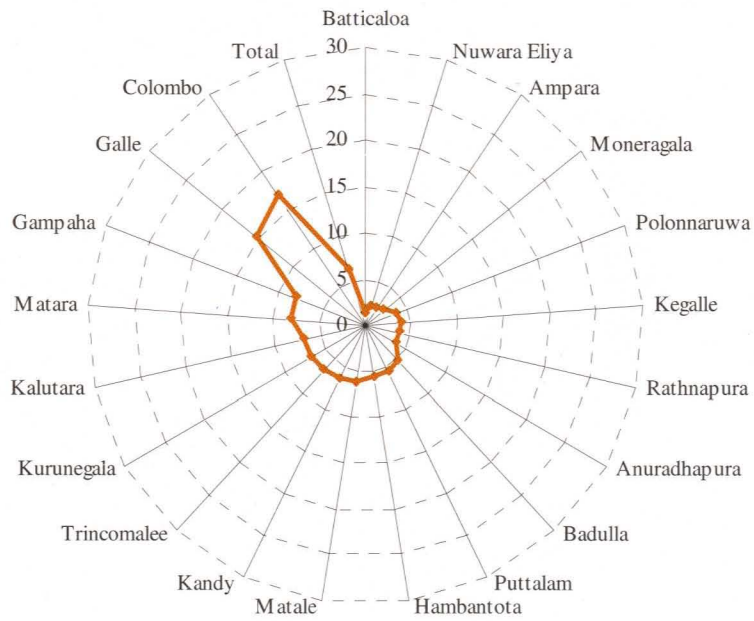
Map 3: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with internet connection by district - 2006

Percentage

- 1.3 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 4.1
- 4.1 - 6.7
- 6.7 - 8.7
- 8.7 - 19.2
- Data not yet available

N

Jaffna
Kilinochchi
Mulattivu
Mannar
Vavuniya
Trincomalee
Anuradhapura
Puttalam
Polonnaruwa
Batticaloa
Matale
Kurunegala
Kandy
Ampara
Gampaha
Kegalle
Nuwara Eliya
Badulla
Colombo
Moneragala
Kalutara
Rathnapura
Galle
Matara
Hambantota

0   20   40   80 Kilometers

Table 7: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with Internet facility by category of school and district

| District | Government schools | | | | | | | | Pirivena | | Approved private | | All schools/pirivenas | |
| | National | | Navodya | | Other Government | | All Government schools | | | | | | | |
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	1	11.1	1	5.6	6	1.7	8	2.1	2	20.0	0	.0	10	2.5
Anuradhapura	4	50.0	8	34.8	10	1.9	22	4.0	2	6.7	0	.0	24	4.1
Badulla	13	44.8	4	21.1	13	2.5	30	5.3	1	3.4	2	100.0	33	5.5
Batticaloa	2	18.2	0	.0	2	.7	4	1.3	0	.0	0	.0	4	1.3
Colombo	26	76.5	17	42.5	26	7.8	69	17.0	1	4.8	18	60.0	88	19.2
Galle	15	57.7	12	48.0	26	8.6	53	15.1	3	6.0	1	100.0	57	14.1
Gampaha	7	35.0	15	27.3	22	4.7	44	8.1	2	5.3	5	62.5	51	8.7
Hambantota	6	50.0	4	28.6	7	2.5	17	5.6	0	.0	0	.0	17	5.3
Kalutara	10	66.7	4	13.8	14	3.9	28	6.9	4	12.9	1	16.7	33	7.5
Kandy	9	32.1	12	48.0	14	2.9	35	6.5	7	15.2	1	20.0	43	7.3
Kegalle	8	53.3	4	18.2	8	1.6	20	3.8	1	2.9	0	.0	21	3.8
Kurunegala	17	60.7	15	38.5	29	3.5	61	6.9	5	8.1	0	.0	66	7.0
Matale	5	41.7	4	57.1	4	2.1	13	6.3	1	8.3	0	.0	14	6.4
Matara	10	50.0	8	36.4	11	3.4	29	8.0	3	6.4	3	60.0	35	8.5
Moneragala	2	40.0	1	16.7	1	.7	4	2.5	0	.0	0	.0	4	2.4
Nuwara Eliya	3	42.9	2	10.0	5	1.1	10	2.0	1	12.5	0	.0	11	2.2
Polonnaruwa	1	25.0	0	.0	7	3.1	8	3.4	1	14.3	0	.0	9	3.8
Puttalam	2	33.3	6	30.0	11	3.5	19	5.6	0	.0	0	.0	19	5.4
Rathnapura	9	60.0	4	16.7	9	1.7	22	3.9	1	3.0	0	.0	23	3.8
Trincomalee	4	66.7	3	37.5	2	1.7	9	6.7	0	.0	0	.0	9	6.7
Vavuniya	2	66.7	0	.0	1	1.5	3	4.2	0	.0	0	.0	3	4.2
Total	156	49.7	124	28.6	228	3.0	508	6.1	35	7.0	31	49.2	574	6.4

Table 8: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with internet facility by number of students and district

District	Number of students								Total	
	Less than 100		100 - 300		300 - 930		More than 930			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	0	.0	2	1.4	2	1.8	6	14.0	10	2.5
Anuradhapura	2	.9	1	.6	7	5.6	14	35.9	24	4.1
Badulla	0	.0	3	1.6	11	7.9	19	39.6	33	5.5
Batticaloa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	13.8	4	1.3
Colombo.	2	3.3	3	2.5	13	9.4	70	50.7	88	19.2
Galle	2	1.6	6	4.7	16	18.8	33	53.2	57	14.1
Gampaha	3	2.7	3	1.9	7	3.6	38	31.7	51	8.7
Hambantota	0	.0	2	1.9	4	4.6	11	33.3	17	5.3
Kalutara	3	2.0	1	.8	8	7.5	21	31.3	33	7.5
Kandy	5	2.5	2	1.1	13	8.8	23	41.1	43	7.3
Kegalle	1	.4	0	.0	8	7.7	12	33.3	21	3.8
Kurunegala	7	1.9	4	1.4	16	7.8	39	47.0	66	7.0
Matale	0	.0	1	1.3	3	8.3	10	52.6	14	6.4
Matara	2	1.6	2	1.5	8	7.8	23	44.2	35	8.5
Moneragala	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	22.2	4	2.4
Nuwara Eliya	1	.5	0	.0	4	3.1	6	19.4	11	2.2
Polonnaruwa	1	1.1	0	.0	0	.0	8	30.8	9	3.8
Puttalam	0	.0	0	.0	7	6.5	12	25.5	19	5.4
Rathnapura	0	.0	0	.0	7	4.7	16	29.6	23	3.8
Trincomalee	0	.0	0	.0	3	5.6	6	42.9	9	6.7
Vavuniya	0	.0	0	.0	1	5.3	2	25.0	3	4.2
Total	29	1.0	30	1.1	138	6.1	377	36.6	574	6.4

4.4: Availability of e-mail facility

E-mail is now used to exchange information in a speedy way. E-mail is useful for schools not only for teaching and learning activities but also for administrative purposes. Tables 9 and 10 present availability of e-mail facility in schools. Only 4.1 percent of schools in the country have this facility. This percentage is even lower than the availability of Internet facility. Availability of e-mail facility is highest in approved private schools with almost half of them having it. National schools follow somewhat behind with just about one third of them being provided (Figure 10). School size is closely related to the availability of this facility with 23% of availability in schools with 930 or more students and less than 1 percent of schools, having 300 or fewer students (Figure 11).

As seen in Fig. 12, in two districts - Galle (10.5%) and Colombo (10.8%), little over 10% of government schools have e-mail facility.
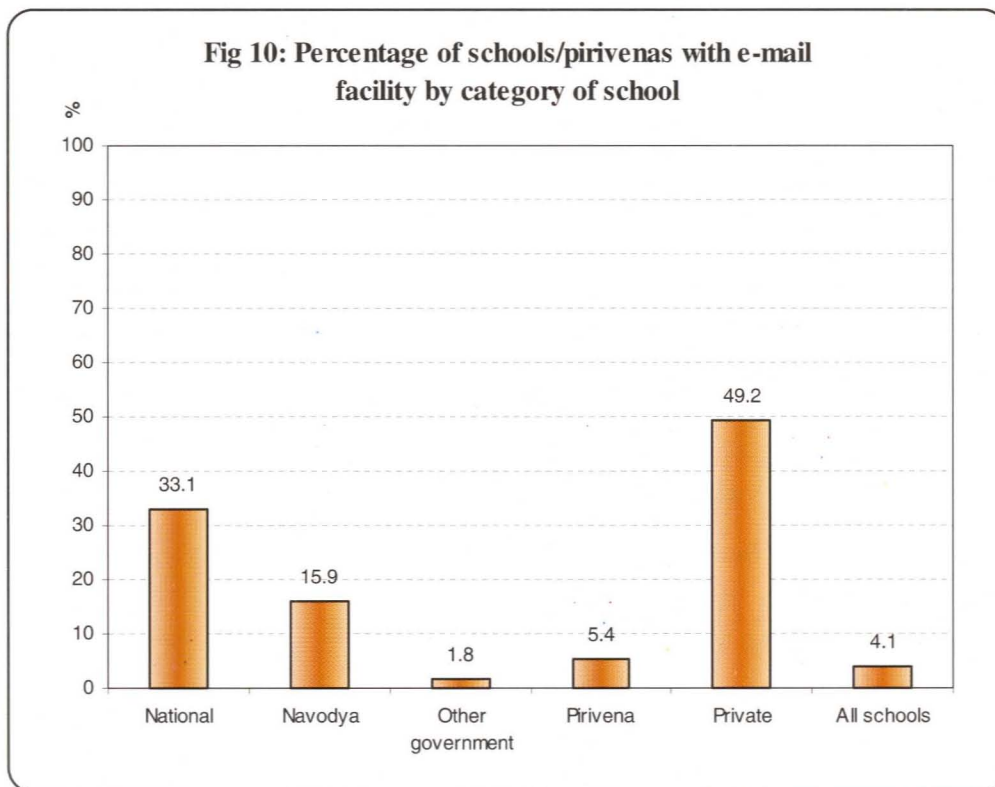
Fig 10: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with e-mail facility by category of school

Fig 11: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with e-mail facility by number of students

No. of students

No. of students	%
Less than 100	0.8
100 - 300	0.9
300 - 930	3.6
More than 930	23.0
All schools	4.1

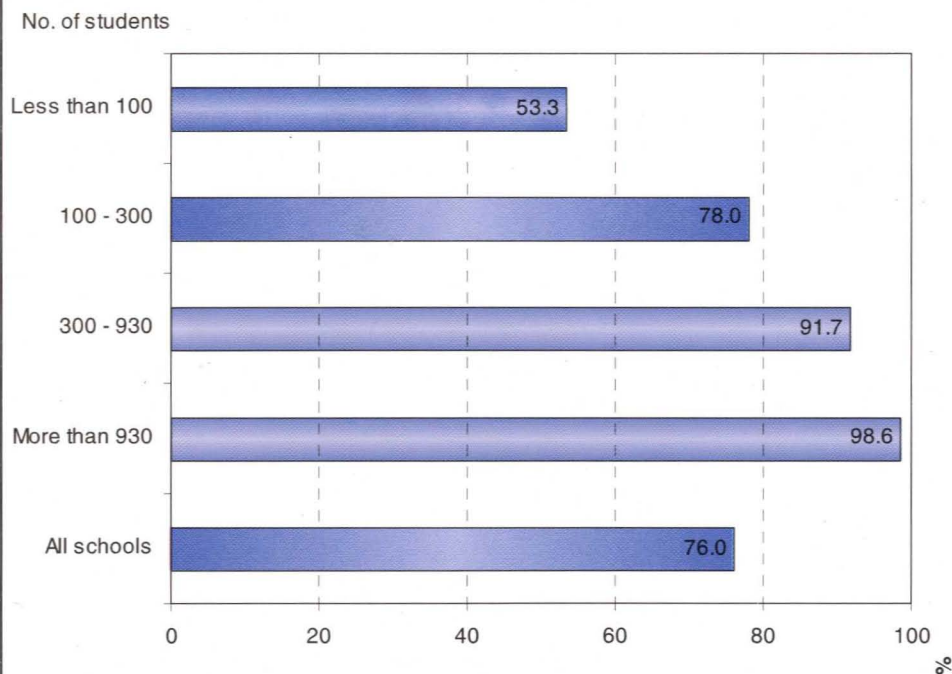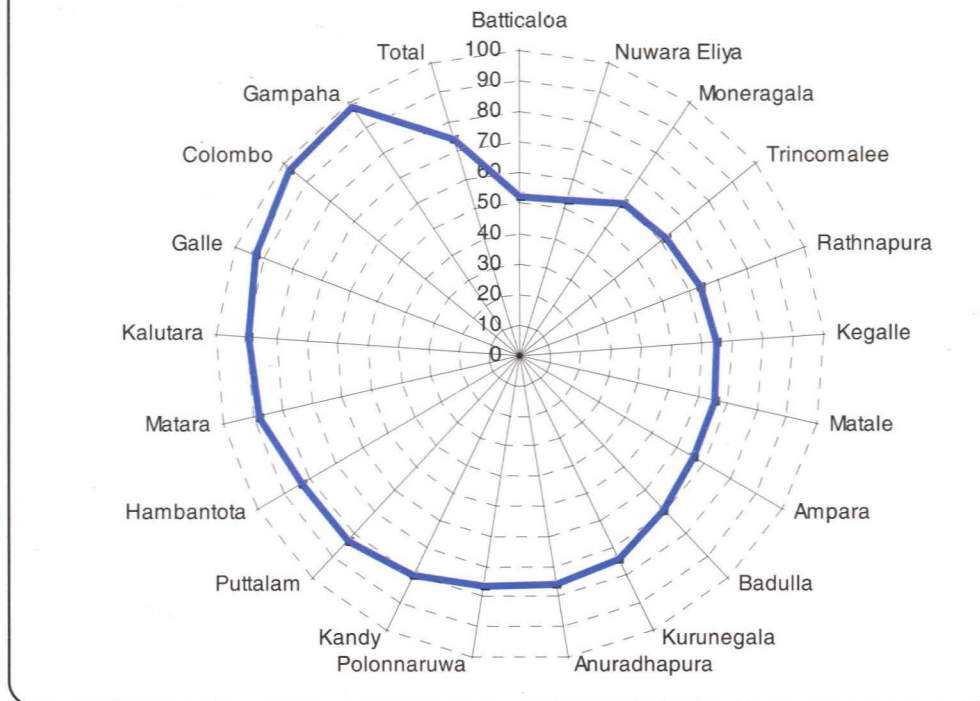0   10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80   90   100

%
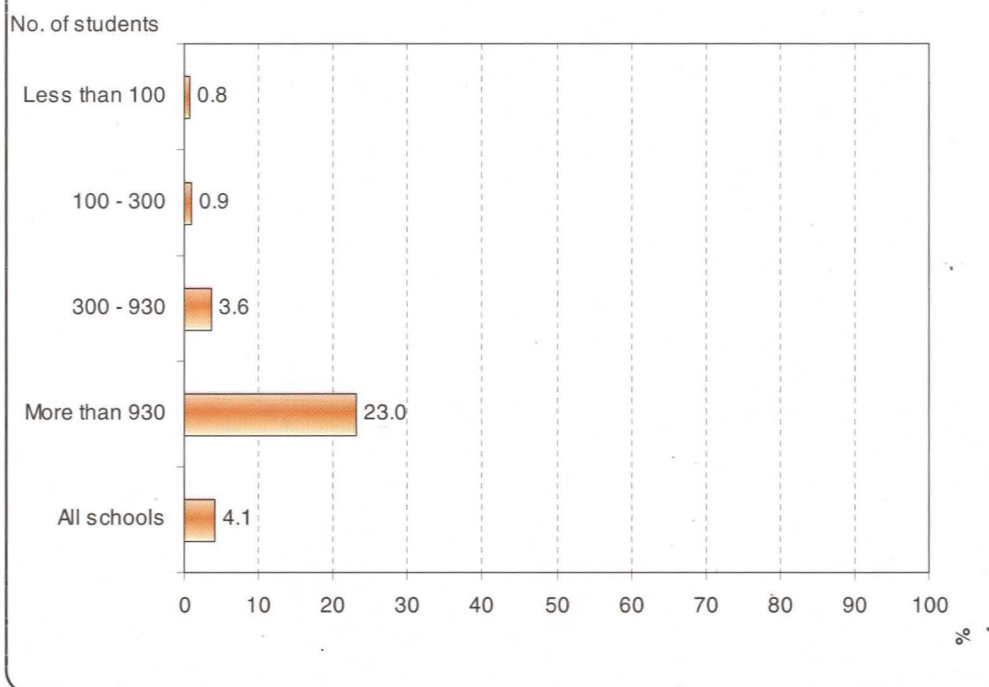
Fig 12: Percentage of government schools with e-mail facility by district

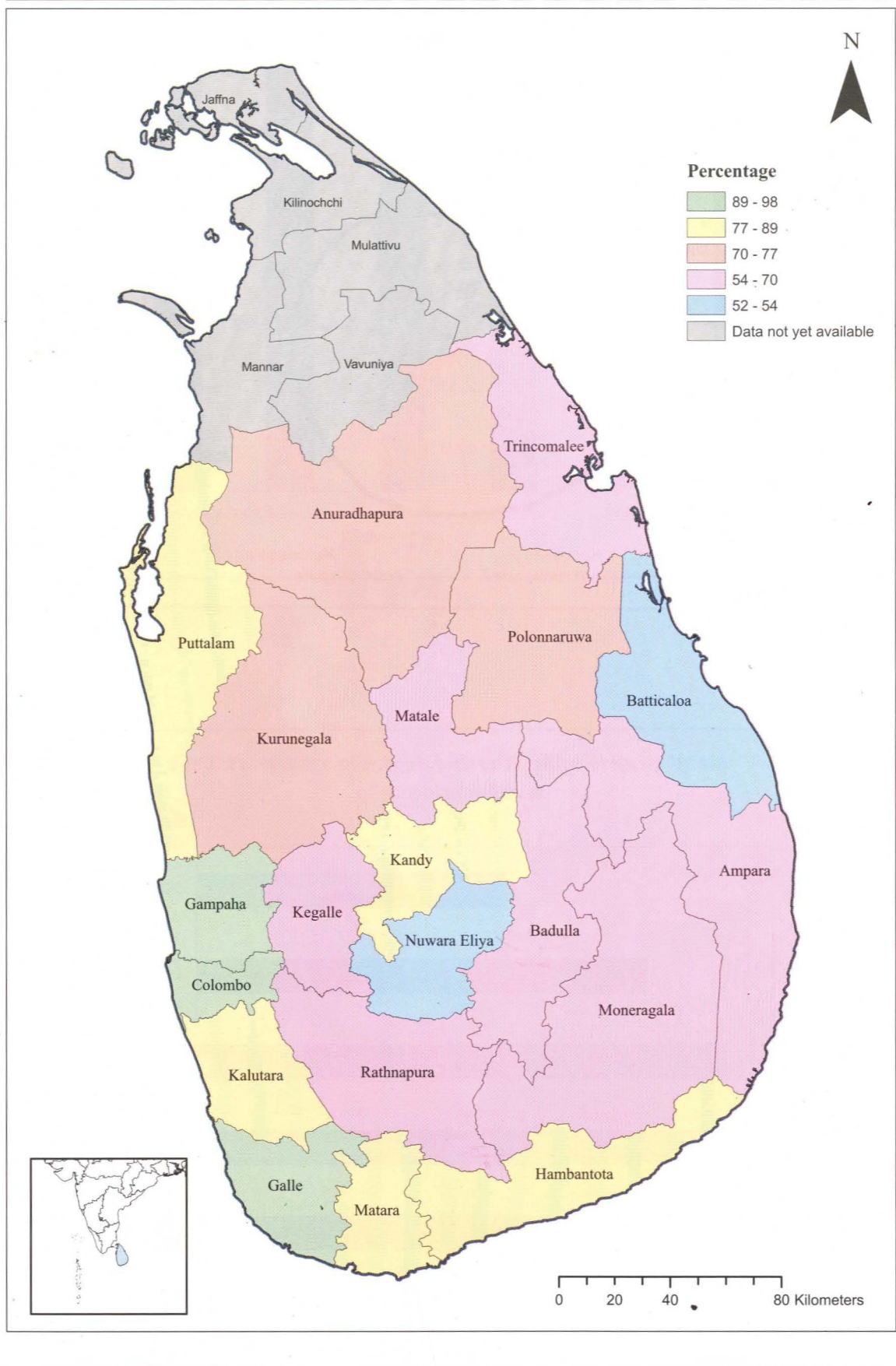# Map 4: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with e-mail facility by district - 2006

N

Percentage

- 1.0 - 1.2
- 1.2 - 2.1
- 2.1 - 3.8
- 3.8 - 6.1
- 6.1 - 14.0
- Data not yet available

Jaffna

Kilinochchi

Mulattivu

Mannar

Vavuniya

Trincomalee

Anuradhapura

Puttalam

Polonnaruwa

Batticaloa

Matale

Kurunegala

Kandy

Ampara

Gampaha

Kegalle

Nuwara Eliya

Badulla

Colombo

Moneragala

Kalutara

Rathnapura

Galle

Hambantota

Matara

0   20   40   80 Kilometers

Table 9: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with e-mail facility by category of school and district

District	Government schools								Pirivena		Approved private		All schools/ pirivenas	
	National		Navodya		Other Government		All Government schools							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	1	11.1	2	11.1	3	.8	6	1.6	1	10.0	0	.0	7	1.8
Anuradhapura	1	12.5	3	13.0	6	1.2	10	1.8	0	.0	0	.0	10	1.7
Badulla	8	27.6	3	15.8	7	1.0	16	2.8	1	3.4	1	50.0	18	3.0
Batticaloa	4	36.4	0	.0	1	.3	5	1.6	0	.0	0	.0	5	1.6
Colombo	18	52.9	11	27.5	15	4.5	44	10.8	1	4.8	19	63.3	64	14.0
Galle	9	34.6	7	28.0	21	7.0	37	10.5	4	8.0	1	100.0	42	10.4
Gampaha	3	15.0	9	16.4	15	3.2	27	5.0	2	5.3	5	62.5	34	5.8
Hambantota	5	41.7	0	.0	5	1.8	10	3.3	0	.0	0	.0	10	3.1
Kalutara	6	40.0	1	3.4	9	2.5	16	4.0	5	16.1	1	16.7	22	5.0
Kandy	7	25.0	9	36.0	12	2.5	28	5.2	6	13.0	2	40.0	36	6.1
Kegalle	7	46.7	1	4.5	2	.4	10	1.9	0	.0	0	.0	10	1.8
Kurunegala	12	42.9	7	17.9	15	1.7	33	3.7	2	3.2	0	.0	35	3.7
Matale	2	16.7	2	28.6	2	1.1	6	2.9	0	.0	0	.0	6	2.7
Matara	8	40.0	3	13.6	4	1.3	15	4.2	1	2.1	2	40.0	18	4.4
Moneragala	1	20.0	1	16.7	0	.0	2	1.3	0	.0	0	.0	2	1.2
Nuwara Eliya	1	14.3	1	5.0	2	.4	4	.8	1	12.5	0	.0	5	1.0
Polonnaruwa	1	25.0	0	.0	3	1.3	4	1.7	1	14.3	0	.0	5	2.1
Puttalam	0	.0	3	15.0	8	2.6	11	3.2	0	.0	0	.0	11	3.1
Rathnapura	4	26.7	4	16.7	6	1.1	14	2.5	2	6.1	0	.0	16	2.6
Trincomalee	4	66.7	2	25.0	2	1.7	8	6.0	0	.0	0	.0	8	5.9
Vavuniya	2	66.7	0	.0	2	3.0	4	5.6	0	.0	0	.0	4	5.6
Total	104	33.1	69	15.9	137	1.8	310	3.7	27	5.4	31	49.2	368	4.1

Table 10: Percentage of schools with e-mail facility by number of students and district

| District | Number of students | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | Less than 100 | | 100 - 300 | | 300 - 930 | | More than 930 | | | |
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	0	.0	1	.7	0	.0	6	14.0	7	1.8
Anuradhapura	0	.0	1	.6	4	3.2	5	12.8	10	1.7
Badulla	0	.0	2	1.0	6	4.3	10	20.8	18	3.0
Batticaloa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	17.2	5	1.6
Colombo	1	1.7	4	3.3	10	7.2	49	35.5	64	14.0
Galle	3	2.3	7	5.5	12	14.1	20	32.3	42	10.4
Gampaha	3	2.7	3	1.9	6	3.1	22	18.3	34	5.8
Hambantota	0	.0	1	.9	3	3.4	6	18.2	10	3.1
Kalutara	4	2.7	1	.8	5	4.7	12	17.9	22	5.0
Kandy	3	1.5	4	2.2	9	6.1	20	35.7	36	6.1
Kegalle	0	.0	0	.0	2	1.9	8	22.2	10	1.8
Kurunegala	6	1.6	1	.3	3	1.5	25	30.1	35	3.7
Matale	0	.0	0	.0	2	5.6	4	21.1	6	2.7
Matara	1	.8	1	.7	4	3.9	12	23.1	18	4.4
Moneragala	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	11.1	2	1.2
Nuwara Eliya	1	.5	0	.0	2	1.6	2	6.5	5	1.0
Polonnaruwa	1	1.1	0	.0	0	.0	4	15.4	5	2.1
Puttalam	0	.0	0	.0	3	2.8	8	17.0	11	3.1
Rathnapura	1	.5	0	.0	6	4.0	9	16.7	16	2.6
Trincomalee	0	.0	0	.0	3	5.6	5	35.7	8	5.9
Vavuniya	0	.0	0	.0	1	5.3	3	37.5	4	5.6
Total	24	.8	26	.9	81	3.6	237	23.0	368	4.1

4.5: Availability of a computer laboratory

As for other sciences, it is necessary and important to have a computer laboratory to get hands on experiences on using computers. Overall, only 17 percent of schools are equipped with computer laboratories. The disparity in this facility is quite wide. Although 92 percent of national schools have a computer laboratory, only 10.5 percent of other government schools have such a place in their schools. (Table 10)

Tables 11 and 12 give the percentages of schools with a computer laboratory by district and number of students. About three fourths of schools with students 390 or more have computer laboratories.

As seen in Figure 15, availability is high only in a few districts Colombo, Galle and Gampaha. In all other districts, less than 20 percent of government schools are equipped with computer laboratories.

Fig 13: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with a computer laboratory by category of school

Category	%
National	92.1
Navodya	82.2
Other government	10.5
Pirivena	6.6
Private	69.8
All schools	17.0
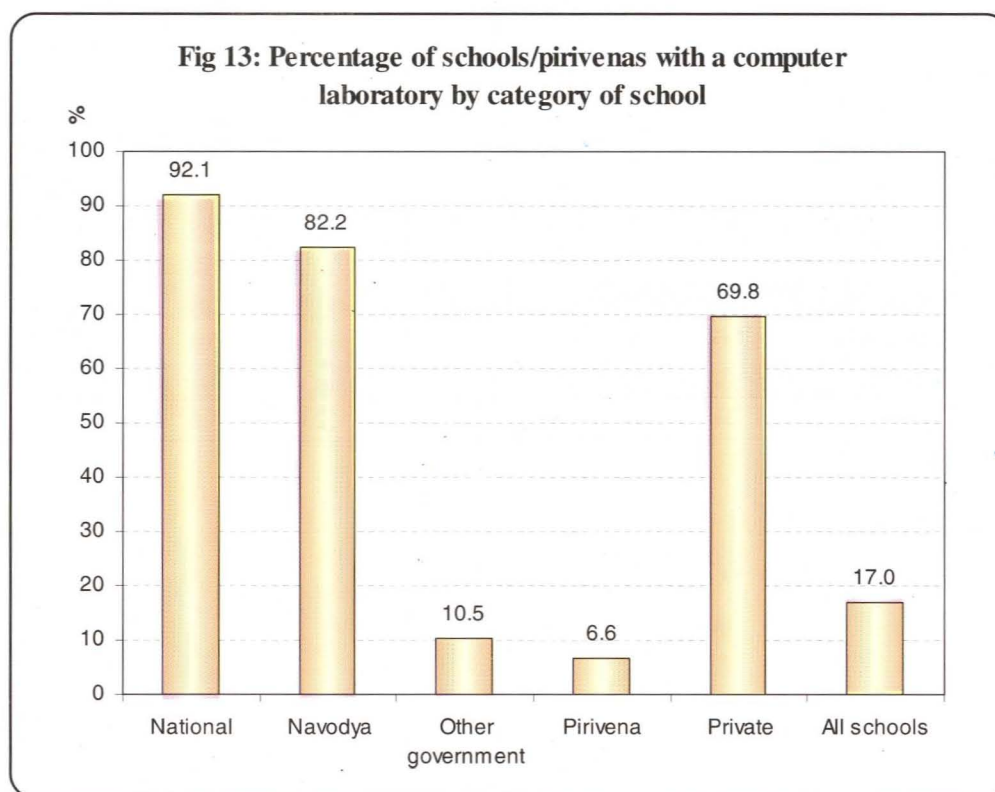
Fig 14: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with a computer laboratory facility by number of students

No. of students

No. of students	Percentage
Less than 100	1.6
100 - 300	4.7
300 - 930	24.8
More than 930	75.9
All schools	17.1

%
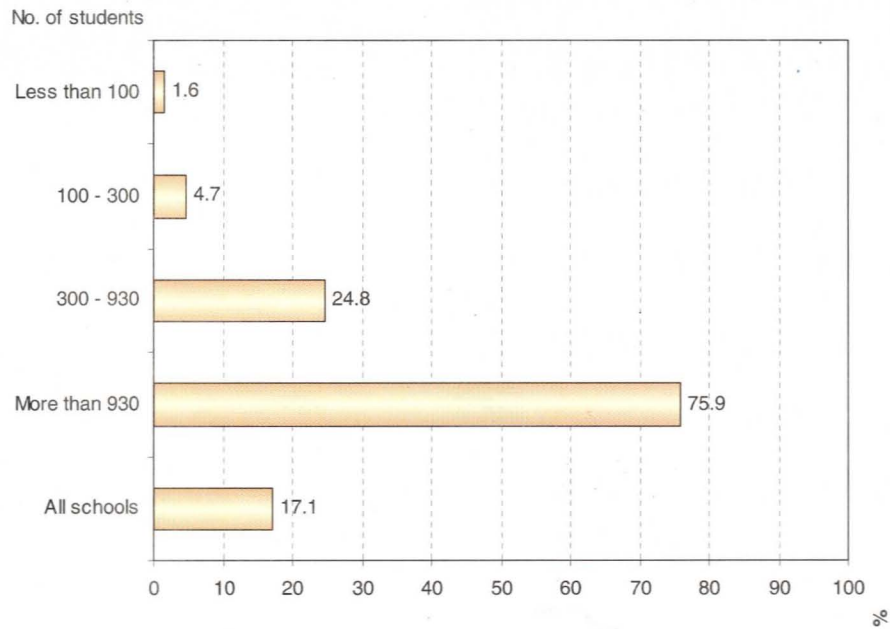
Fig 15: Percentage of government schools with computer a laboratory by district

Table 11: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with computer Laboratory by category of school and district

District	Government schools								Pirivena		Approved private		All schools/ pirivenas	
	National		Navodya		Other Government		All Government schools							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	9	100.0	14	77.8	28	7.8	51	13.2	0	.0	0	.0	51	12.8
Anuradhapura	6	75.0	21	91.3	64	12.4	91	16.6	1	3.3	0	.0	92	15.9
Badulla	25	86.2	17	89.5	41	7.9	83	14.7	1	3.4	2	100.0	86	14.4
Batticaloa	8	72.7	6	60.0	19	6.4	33	10.4	0	.0	0	.0	33	10.4
Colombo	33	97.1	35	87.5	65	19.5	133	32.7	1	4.8	25	83.3	159	34.7
Galle	24	92.3	20	80.0	57	18.9	101	28.7	3	6.0	1	100.0	105	26.1
Gampaha	19	95.0	39	70.9	51	10.9	109	20.1	5	13.2	6	75.0	120	20.4
Hambantota	12	100.0	11	78.6	36	13.1	59	19.6	0	.0	1	50.0	60	18.6
Kalutara	15	100.0	22	75.9	37	10.2	74	18.3	5	16.1	4	66.7	83	18.8
Kandy	27	96.4	21	84.0	47	9.7	95	17.6	6	13.0	3	60.0	104	17.6
Kegalle	15	100.0	21	95.5	33	6.8	69	13.2	0	.0	0	.0	69	12.4
Kurunegala	27	96.4	36	92.3	75	9.2	138	15.6	6	9.7	0	.0	144	15.2
Matale	10	83.3	6	85.7	24	12.8	40	19.3	0	.0	0	.0	40	18.3
Matara	18	90.0	20	90.9	32	10.0	70	19.4	2	4.3	2	40.0	74	17.9
Moneragala	4	80.0	5	83.3	20	13.7	29	18.5	0	.0	0	.0	29	17.3
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	1	2.1	1	2.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	2.0
Nuwara Eliya	6	85.7	15	75.0	28	6.0	49	9.9	1	12.5	0	.0	50	9.9
Polonnaruwa	4	100.0	4	80.0	30	13.4	38	16.3	0	.0	0	.0	38	15.8
Puttalam	6	100.0	16	80.0	44	14.1	66	19.5	1	10.0	0	.0	67	19.1
Rathnapura	13	86.7	20	83.3	57	10.7	90	15.8	1	3.0	0	.0	91	15.1
Trincomalee	6	100.0	6	75.0	8	6.7	20	14.9	0	.0	0	.0	20	14.8
Vavuniya	2	66.7	1	50.0	4	6.0	7	9.7	0	.0	0	.0	7	9.7
Total	289	92.0	356	82.2	801	10.5	1446	17.2	33	6.6	44	69.8	1523	17.0

Table 12: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with computer Laboratory by number of students and district

District	Number of students								Total	
	Less than 100		100 - 300		300 - 930		More than 930			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	0	.0	3	2.1	19	17.1	29	67.4	51	12.8
Anuradhapura	3	1.3	5	2.8	54	42.9	30	76.9	92	15.9
Badulla	0	.0	5	2.6	37	26.4	44	91.7	86	14.4
Batticaloa	0	.0	0	.0	14	13.2	19	65.5	33	10.4
Colombo	3	5.0	12	9.9	36	25.9	108	78.3	159	34.7
Galle	7	5.4	16	12.6	32	37.6	50	80.6	105	26.1
Gampaha	5	4.4	10	6.3	27	13.8	78	65.0	120	20.4
Hambantota	2	2.1	9	8.3	26	29.9	23	69.7	60	18.6
Kalutara	3	2.0	6	5.0	22	20.8	52	77.6	83	18.8
Kandy	3	1.5	9	4.8	43	29.1	49	87.5	104	17.6
Kegalle	0	.0	5	2.9	33	31.7	31	86.1	69	12.4
Kurunegala	11	2.9	10	3.5	55	27.0	68	81.9	144	15.2
Matale	0	.0	8	10.0	16	44.4	16	84.2	40	18.3
Matara	4	3.2	5	3.7	27	26.2	38	73.1	74	17.9
Moneragala	0	.0	2	3.6	14	28.0	13	72.2	29	17.3
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7	1	2.1
Nuwara Eliya	1	.5	3	1.9	23	17.8	23	74.2	50	9.9
Polonnaruwa	0	.0	3	4.6	14	25.9	21	80.8	38	15.9
Puttalam	1	1.6	9	6.8	23	21.5	34	72.3	67	19.1
Rathnapura	3	1.4	11	5.9	35	23.5	42	77.8	91	15.1
Trincomalee	1	5.0	0	.0	11	20.4	8	57.1	20	14.8
Vavuniya	0	.0	0	.0	3	15.8	4	50.0	7	9.7
Total	47	1.6	131	4.7	564	24.8	781	75.9	1523	17.0

4.6: Availability of a library

Libraries are commonly available in most schools. At national level, 72 percent of schools/pirivenas have libraries. About 96 percent of Navodya and National schools have libraries (Table 13). Even 68 percent of "other government" schools have libraries. As seen in Table 14, small schools are the less well equipped. Only 57 percent of schools having 100 students or less have a library while the proportion is over 90 percent, in schools with more than 390 students.

District variation among the government schools, is also quite wide with under 40 percent in Batticaloa to 90 percent in Colombo. However, over 70 percent of government schools in all districts other than Anuradhapura, Badulla, Rathnapura, Nuwara Eliya, Puttlam, Ampara, Trincomalee, Vavuniya, and Batticaloa have libraries (Figure 18).

Fig 16: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with a library by category of school

Category	Percentage
National	95.5
Navodya	96.8
Other government	68.3
Pirivena	89.4
Private	84.1
All schools	71.9
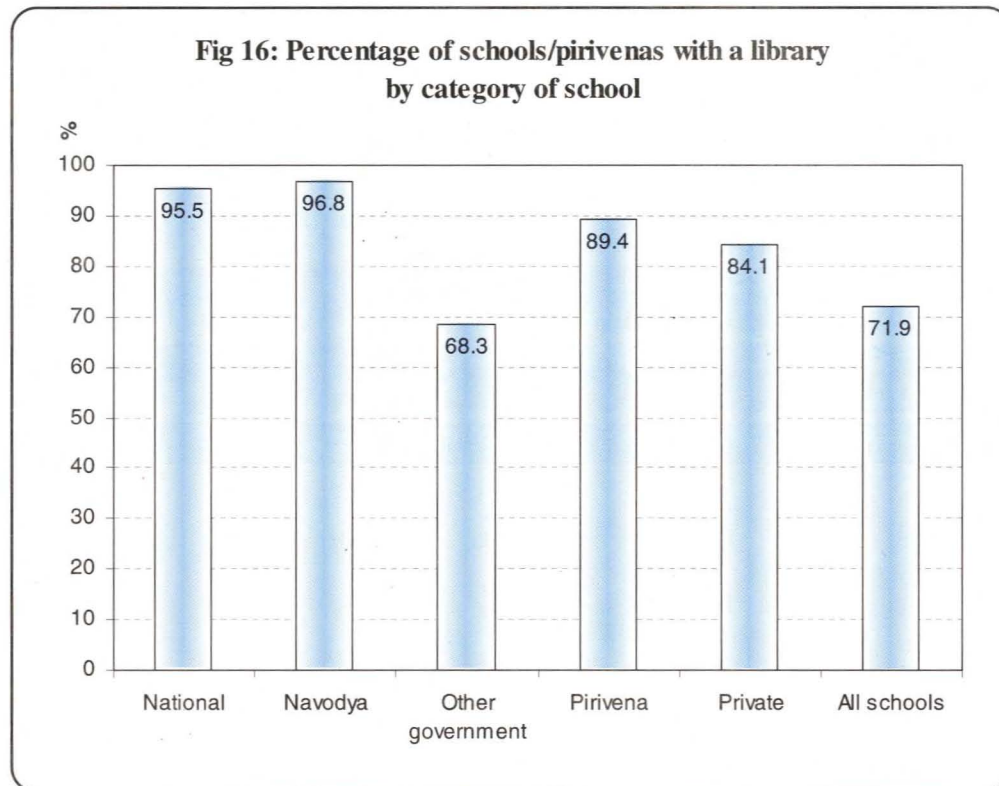
Fig 17: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with a library facility by number of students

Category	Percentage
Less than 100	57.0
100 - 300	69.4
300 - 930	83.7
More than 930	93.9
All schools	71.9

%
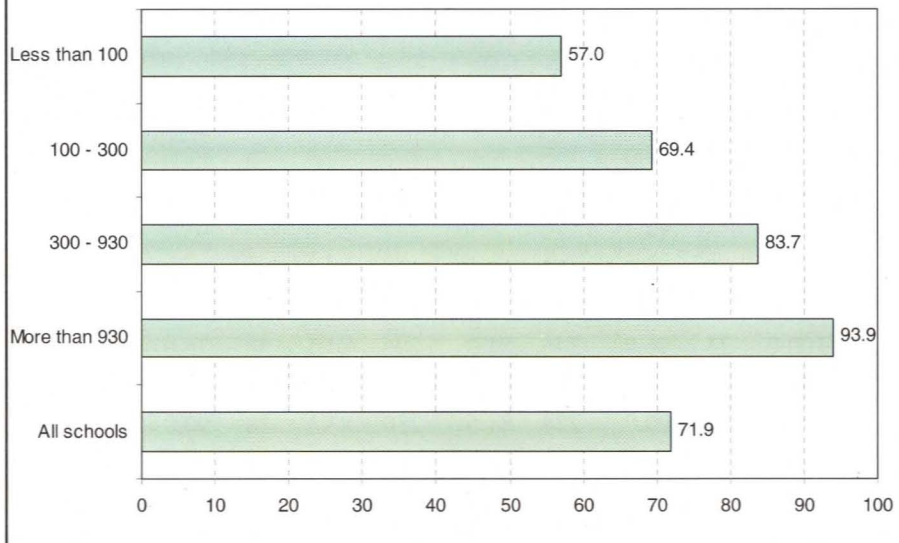
Fig 18: Percentage of government schools with a library by district

Table 13: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with a library by category of school and district

District	Government schools								Pirivena		Approved private		All schools/ pirivenas	
	National		Navodya		Other Government		All Government schools							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	9	100.0	17	94.4	169	46.9	195	50.4	9	90.0	0	.0	204	51.4
Anuradhapura	7	87.5	23	100.0	333	64.3	363	66.1	25	83.3	0	.0	388	67.0
Badulla	29	100.0	18	94.7	320	61.9	367	65.0	27	93.1	2	100.0	396	66.4
Batticaloa	7	63.6	8	80.0	100	33.9	115	36.4	0	.0	0	.0	115	36.4
Colombo	31	91.2	39	97.5	295	88.6	365	89.7	21	100.0	28	93.3	414	90.4
Galle	26	100.0	24	96.0	246	81.7	296	84.1	38	76.0	1	100.0	335	83.1
Gampaha	19	95.0	53	96.4	372	79.8	444	82.1	37	97.4	7	87.5	488	83.1
Hambantota	12	100.0	14	100.0	224	81.5	250	83.1	18	90.0	1	50.0	269	83.3
Kalutara	15	100.0	27	93.1	268	74.2	310	76.5	26	83.9	4	66.7	340	76.9
Kandy	28	100.0	24	96.0	373	76.6	425	78.7	42	91.3	4	80.0	471	79.7
Kegalle	15	100.0	22	100.0	332	68.3	369	70.6	30	88.2	0	.0	399	71.6
Kurunegala	28	100.0	39	100.0	631	77.1	698	78.9	58	93.5	1	50.0	757	79.8
Matale	12	100.0	6	85.7	145	77.1	163	78.7	10	83.3	0	.0	173	79.0
Matara	20	100.0	22	100.0	258	80.9	300	83.1	42	89.4	5	100.0	347	84.0
Moneragala	5	100.0	6	100.0	102	69.9	113	72.0	10	90.9	0	.0	123	73.2
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	11	22.9	11	22.4	0	.0	0	.0	11	22.4
Nuwara Eliya	7	100.0	20	100.0	291	62.3	318	64.4	8	100.0	0	.0	326	64.8
Polonnaruwa	4	100.0	4	80.0	165	73.7	173	74.2	5	71.4	0	.0	178	74.2
Puttalam	6	100.0	20	100.0	180	57.5	206	60.8	9	90.0	0	.0	215	61.4
Rathnapura	12	80.0	23	95.8	329	61.8	364	63.7	32	97.0	0	.0	396	65.6
Trincomalee	6	100.0	8	100.0	46	38.3	60	44.8	0	.0	0	.0	60	44.4
Vavuniya	2	66.7	2	100.0	26	38.8	30	41.7	0	.0	0	.0	30	41.7
Total	300	95.5	419	96.8	5216	68.3	5935	70.8	447	89.4	53	84.1	6435	71.9

Table 14: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with a library by number of students and district

District	Number of students								Total	
	Less than 100		100 - 300		300 - 930		More than 930			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	32	32.0	59	41.3	79	71.2	34	79.1	204	51.4
Anuradhapura	104	44.6	130	71.8	116	92.1	38	97.4	388	67.0
Badulla	117	54.4	127	65.8	106	75.7	46	95.8	396	66.4
Batticaloa	8	10.5	24	22.9	61	57.5	22	75.9	115	36.4
Colombo	49	81.7	103	85.1	131	94.2	131	94.9	414	90.4
Galle	88	68.2	107	84.3	79	92.9	61	98.4	335	83.1
Gampaha	78	69.0	130	81.8	166	85.1	114	95.0	488	83.1
Hambantota	73	76.8	82	75.9	81	93.1	33	100.0	269	83.3
Kalutara	91	61.1	95	79.2	90	84.9	64	95.5	340	76.9
Kandy	140	69.7	147	79.0	131	88.5	53	94.6	471	79.7
Kegalle	138	57.0	133	76.0	93	89.4	35	97.2	399	71.6
Kurunegala	249	66.4	239	83.3	188	92.2	81	97.6	757	79.8
Matale	57	67.9	67	83.8	31	86.1	18	94.7	173	79.0
Matara	96	77.4	107	79.9	93	90.3	51	98.1	347	84.0
Moneragala	26	59.1	36	64.3	44	88.0	17	94.4	123	73.2
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	6	31.6	4	66.7	10	20.8
Nuwara Eliya	95	51.4	103	65.2	98	76.0	30	96.8	326	64.8
Polonnaruwa	51	54.3	51	78.5	51	94.4	24	92.3	177	74.1
Puttalam	29	45.3	70	53.0	78	72.9	38	80.9	215	61.4
Rathnapura	105	48.6	111	60.0	128	85.9	52	96.3	396	65.6
Trincomalee	1	5.0	11	23.4	35	64.8	13	92.9	60	44.4
Vavuniya	2	6.5	5	35.7	16	84.2	7	87.5	30	41.7
Total	1629	57.0	1937	69.4	1901	83.7	966	93.9	6433	71.9

4.7: Availability of books/magazines on ICT

For self-learning by students and teachers about ICT, it is important to make textbooks, magazines etc. on ICT available in schools. In order to find out to what extent these books are available, it was asked whether such books were available in school for common use. Again over 80 percent of Navodya (80.6%) and National schools (93.7%) have such reading materials and this percentage for other government schools is only 21 percent. At national level, 26.8 percent of schools have this kind of books.

Governments schools with ICT related books are found mostly in Kalutara (32%), Gampaha (35%), Galle (42%) and Colombo (47%) districts. Only less than 30 percent of government schools in other districts have ICT related books (Figure 21).

Fig 19: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with books on ICT by category of school

Category	%
National	93.6
Navodya	80.6
Other government	20.8
Pirivena	26.2
Private	57.1
All schools	26.8
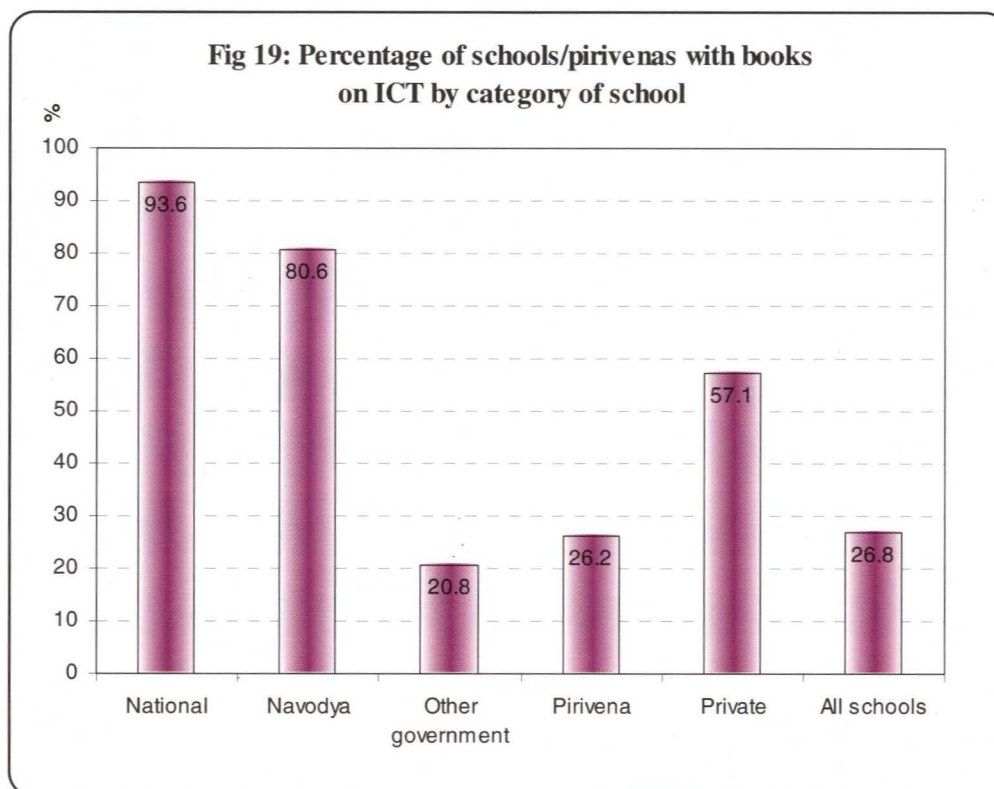
Fig 20: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with books on ICT by number of students

No. of students

Category	Value
All schools	26.8
More than 930	76.7
300 - 930	41.1
100 - 300	15.5
Less than 100	8.7

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

%
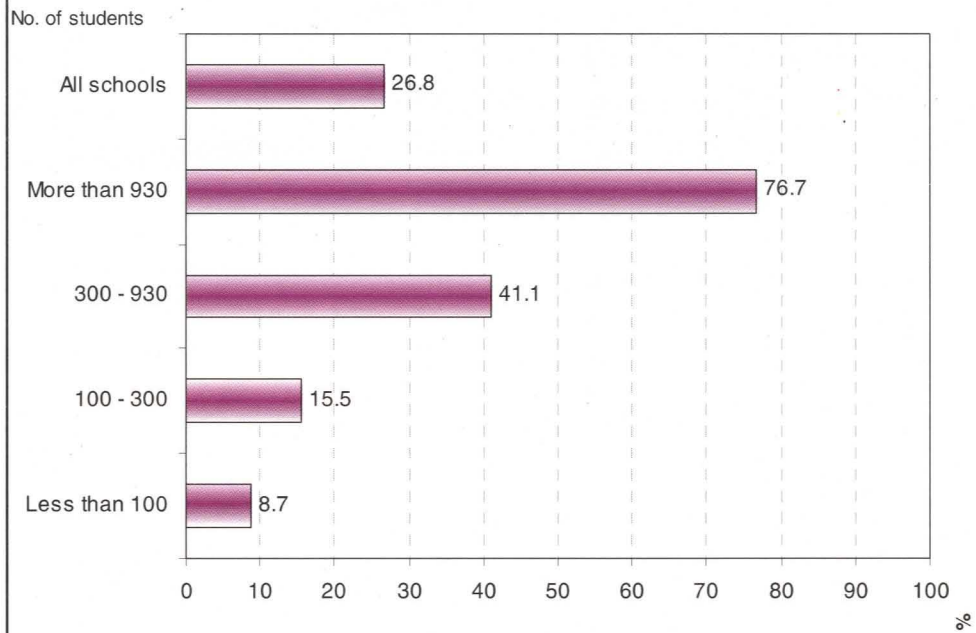
Fig 21: Percentage of government schools with books on ICT by district

Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Polonnaruwa, Ampara, Anuradhapura, Kegalle, Rathnapura, Nuwara Eliya, Moneragala, Badulla, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Hambantota, Matale, Kandy, Matara, Kalutara, Gampaha, Galle, Colombo, Total
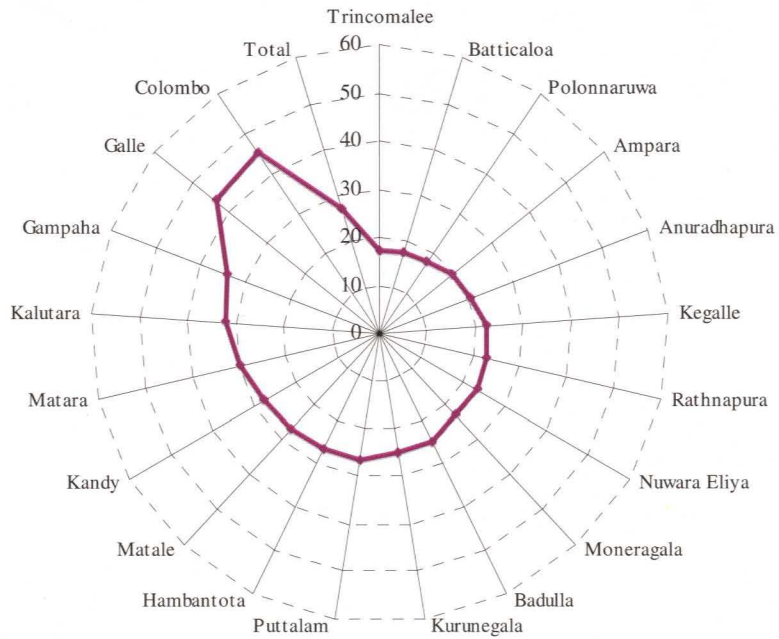
Table 15: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with text books/ magazines on computers by category of school and district

| District | Government schools | | | | | | | | Pirivena | | Approved private | | All schools/ pirivenas | |
| | National | | Navodya | | Other Government | | All Government schools | | | | | | | |
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	9	100.0	11	61.1	54	15.0	74	19.1	2	20.0	0	.0	76	19.1
Anuradhapura	6	75.0	20	87.0	85	16.4	111	20.2	5	16.7	0	.0	116	20.0
Badulla	28	96.6	13	68.4	101	19.5	142	25.1	8	27.6	2	100.0	152	25.5
Batticaloa	7	63.6	8	80.0	40	13.6	55	17.4	0	.0	0	.0	55	17.4
Colombo	31	91.2	34	85.0	119	35.7	184	45.2	9	42.9	21	70.0	214	46.7
Galle	25	96.2	23	92.0	106	35.2	154	43.8	13	26.0	1	100.0	168	41.7
Gampaha	18	90.0	44	80.0	122	26.2	184	34.0	16	42.1	4	50.0	204	34.8
Hambantota	12	100.0	10	71.4	59	21.5	81	26.9	4	20.0	0	.0	85	26.3
Kalutara	15	100.0	22	75.9	93	25.8	130	32.1	8	25.8	3	50.0	141	31.9
Kandy	28	100.0	19	76.0	104	21.4	151	28.0	9	19.6	3	60.0	163	27.6
Kegalle	15	100.0	18	81.8	83	17.1	116	22.2	3	8.8	0	.0	119	21.4
Kurunegala	28	100.0	35	89.7	161	19.7	224	25.3	20	32.3	0	.0	244	25.7
Matale	11	91.7	5	71.4	40	21.3	56	27.1	4	33.3	0	.0	60	27.4
Matara	17	85.0	19	86.4	71	22.3	107	29.6	14	29.8	2	40.0	123	29.8
Moneragala	5	100.0	4	66.7	28	19.2	37	23.6	2	18.2	0	.0	39	23.2
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	10	20.8	10	20.4	0	.0	0	.0	10	20.4
Nuwara Eliya	7	100.0	17	85.0	91	19.5	115	23.3	2	25.0	0	.0	117	23.3
Polonnaruwa	4	100.0	4	80.0	33	14.7	41	17.6	0	.0	0	.0	41	17.1
Puttalam	6	100.0	14	70.0	71	22.7	91	26.8	3	30.0	0	.0	94	26.9
Rathnapura	14	93.3	21	87.5	97	18.2	132	23.1	9	27.3	0	.0	141	23.3
Trincomalee	6	100.0	6	75.0	11	9.2	23	17.2	0	.0	0	.0	23	17.0
Vavuniya	2	66.7	2	100.0	14	20.9	18	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	18	25.0
Total	294	93.6	349	80.6	1593	20.8	2236	26.7	131	26.2	36	57.1	2403	26.8

Table 16: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with text books/ magazines on computers by number of students and district

District	Number of students								Total	
	Less than 100		100 - 300		300 - 930		More than 930			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	3	3.0	12	8.4	32	28.8	29	67.4	76	19.1
Anuradhapura	8	3.4	25	13.8	54	42.9	29	74.4	116	20.0
Badulla	22	10.2	28	14.5	64	45.7	38	79.2	152	25.5
Batticaloa	2	2.6	7	6.7	29	27.4	17	58.6	55	17.4
Colombo	13	21.7	31	25.6	61	43.9	109	79.0	214	46.7
Galle	18	14.0	42	33.1	56	65.9	52	83.9	168	41.7
Gampaha	20	17.7	33	20.8	68	34.9	83	69.2	204	34.8
Hambantota	12	12.6	20	18.5	31	35.6	22	66.7	85	26.3
Kalutara	23	15.4	26	21.7	40	37.7	52	77.6	141	31.9
Kandy	24	11.9	30	16.1	62	41.9	47	83.9	163	27.6
Kegalle	9	3.7	25	14.3	56	53.8	29	80.6	119	21.4
Kurunegala	35	9.3	35	12.2	104	51.0	70	84.3	244	25.7
Matale	5	6.0	15	18.8	23	63.9	17	89.5	60	27.4
Matara	18	14.5	22	16.4	41	39.8	42	80.8	123	29.8
Moneragala	1	2.3	7	12.5	16	32.0	15	83.3	39	23.2
Mulattivu	0	.0	1	6.7	5	26.3	3	50.0	9	18.8
Nuwara Eliya	11	5.9	23	14.6	58	45.0	25	80.6	117	23.3
Polonnaruwa	2	2.1	2	3.1	17	31.5	20	76.9	41	17.2
Puttalam	6	9.4	16	12.1	39	36.4	33	70.2	94	26.9
Rathnapura	15	6.9	27	14.6	55	36.9	44	81.5	141	23.3
Trincomalee	1	5.0	0	.0	13	24.1	9	64.3	23	17.0
Vavuniya	1	3.2	5	35.7	8	42.1	4	50.0	18	25.0
Total	249	8.7	432	15.5	932	41.0	789	76.7	2402	26.8

Map 5: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with libraries, computer laboratory and books on ICT by district - 2006

N

Facility

45

Library
Books on ICT
Computer Laboratory
Data not yet available

Jaffna

Kilinochchi

Mulattivu

Mannar   Vavuniya

Trincomalee

Anuradhapura

Puttalam

Polonnaruwa

Kurunegala   Matale

Batticaloa

Kandy

Gampaha

Kegalle

Ampara

Colombo   Nuwara Eliya   Badulla

Moneragala

Kalutara   Rathnapura

Galle

Matara

Hambantota

0   20   40   80 Kilometers
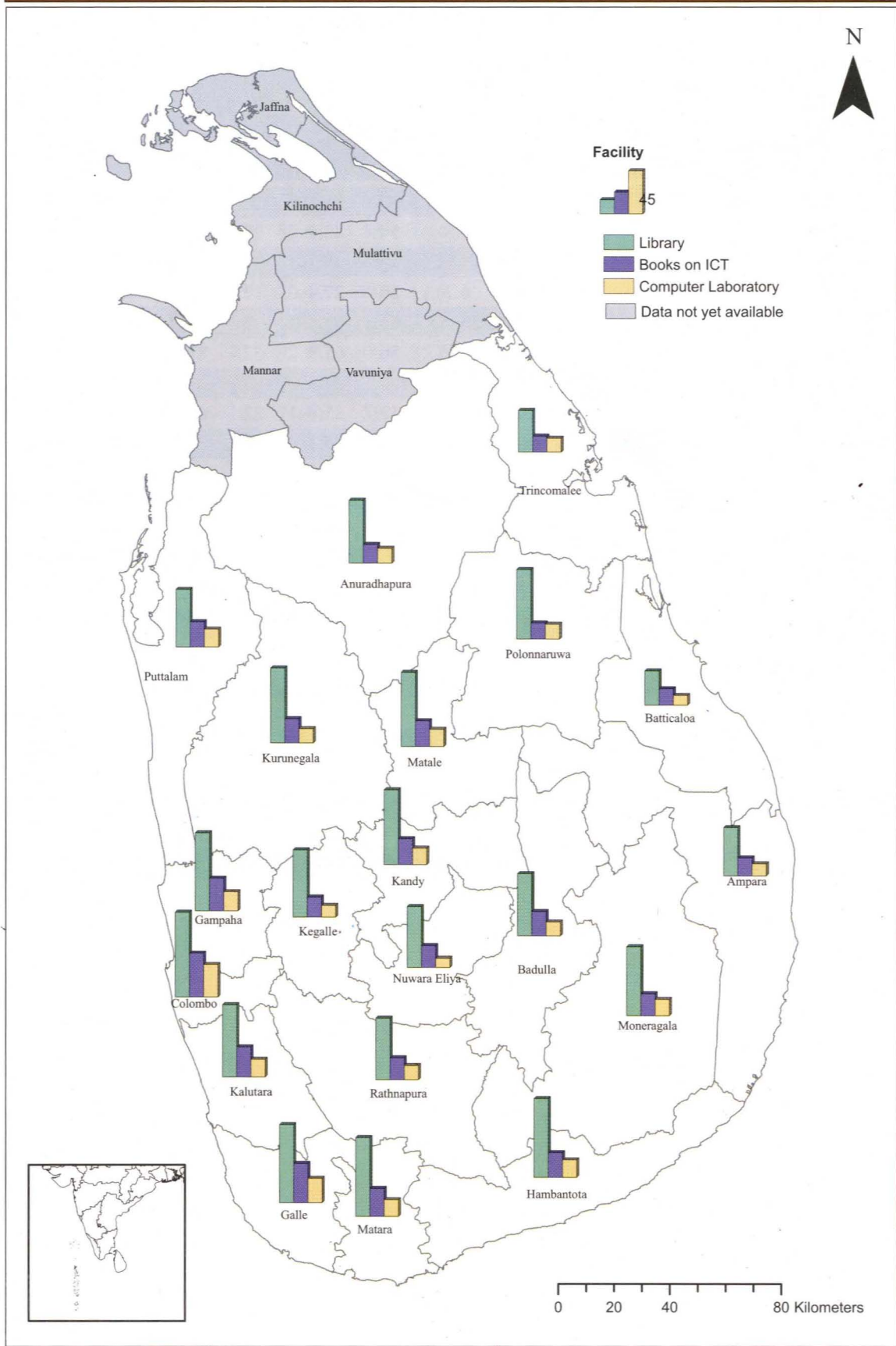
5. Availability of hardware facilities in schools

To use ICT in learning and teaching, certain hardware such as desktop computers, laptop computers, printers, scanners, multimedia projectors etc should be available in schools. To assess the penetration of ICT hardware into schools, data on availability of certain essential hardware were collected from schools. A brief description of the availability of these items is given below.

5.1: Availability of desktop computers

At national level only 29.6 percent of schools have desktop computers. The penetration of computers varies by category and size of schools. National (95.2%) and Navodya (90.1%) schools are better equipped with computers compared to other government schools (23.9%). Availability of desktop computers in Private schools (84.1%) is also considerably high. Only 17.0 percent pirivenas reported to have computers (Table 17).

Larger schools are better equipped with computers than smaller ones. The percentage of schools with 930 students or more having computers is 88.5 percent (Table 18). Availability of computers in schools with less than 100 students, 100 – 300 students and 300 – 930 students are 6.5, 17.7 and 46.5 percent respectively.

As seen in Fig 24, Colombo district has the highest proportion of 64 percent of schools with computers. In most of the other districts less than a third of the schools have computers with the exception of Matara (33.5%), Hambantota (34.5%), Kalutara (36.5%), Gampaha (41.2%), Galle (44.6%) and Puttalam (45.1%).

Fig 22: Percentage of schools/pirivenas having computers by category of school

Category	Percentage
National	95.2
Navodya	90.1
Other government	23.8
Pirivena	17.0
Private	84.1
All schools	29.6

**Fig 23: Percentage of schools/pirivenas having computers
by number of students**

%

Less than 100	6.5
100 - 300	17.7
300 - 930	46.5
More than 930	88.5
All schools	29.6
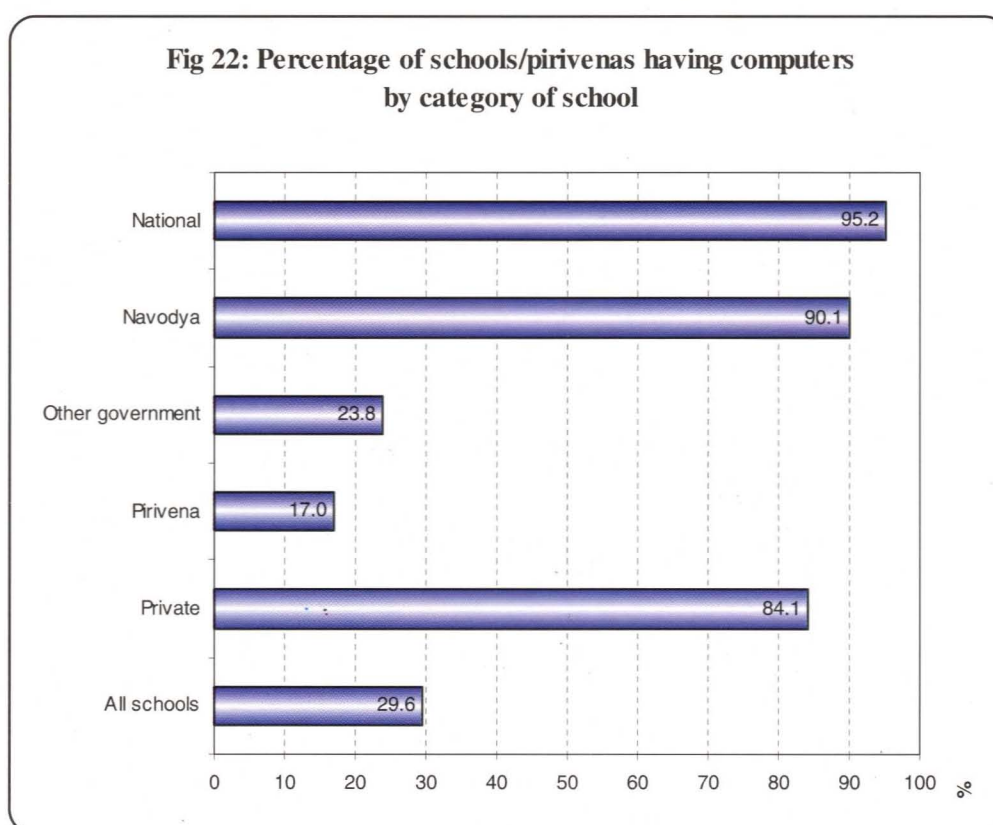
No. of students
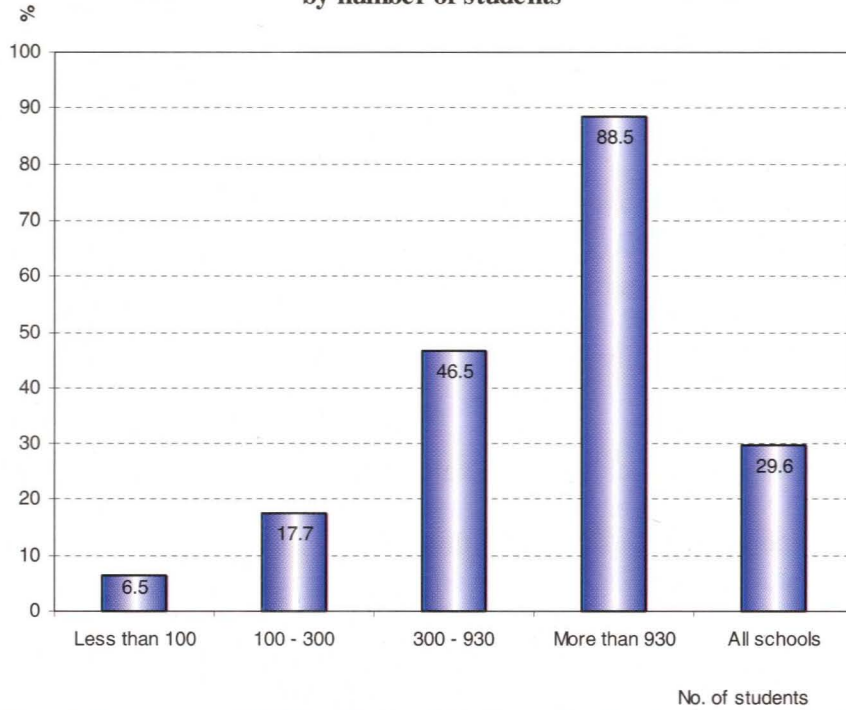
**Fig 24: Percentage of government schools having
computers by district**
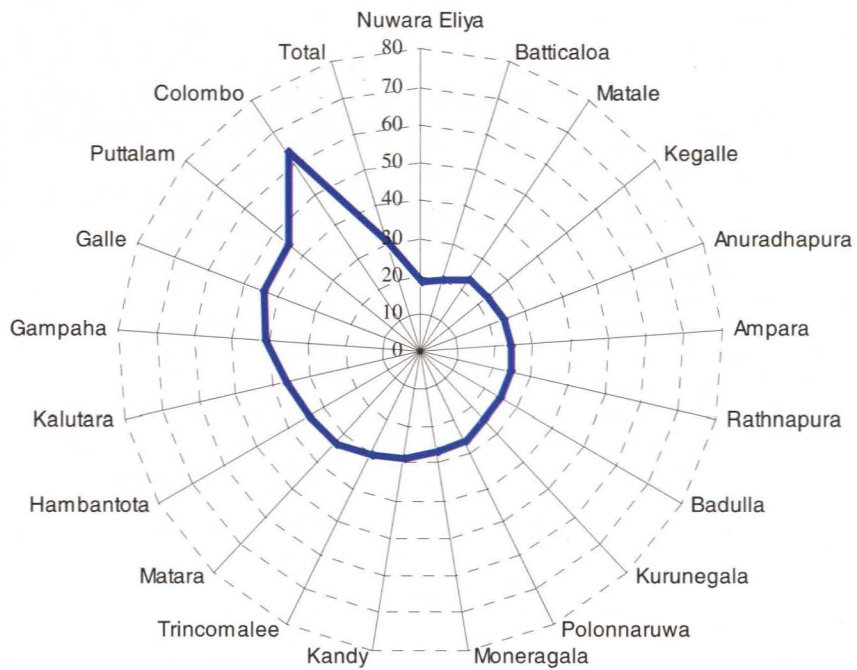
Map 6: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with desktop computers by district - 2006

N

Percentage

- 44.4 - 63.3
- 33.5 - 44.3
- 26.5 - 33.4
- 19.7 - 26.4
- 18.9 - 19.6
- Data not yet available

Jaffna

Kilinochchi

Mulattivu

Mannar

Vavuniya

Trincomalee

Anuradhapura

Puttalam

Polonnaruwa

Batticaloa

Matale

Kurunegala

Kandy

Ampara

Gampaha

Kegalle

Nuwara Eliya

Badulla

Colombo

Moneragala

Kalutara

Rathnapura

Hambantota

Galle

Matara

0   20   40   80 Kilometers
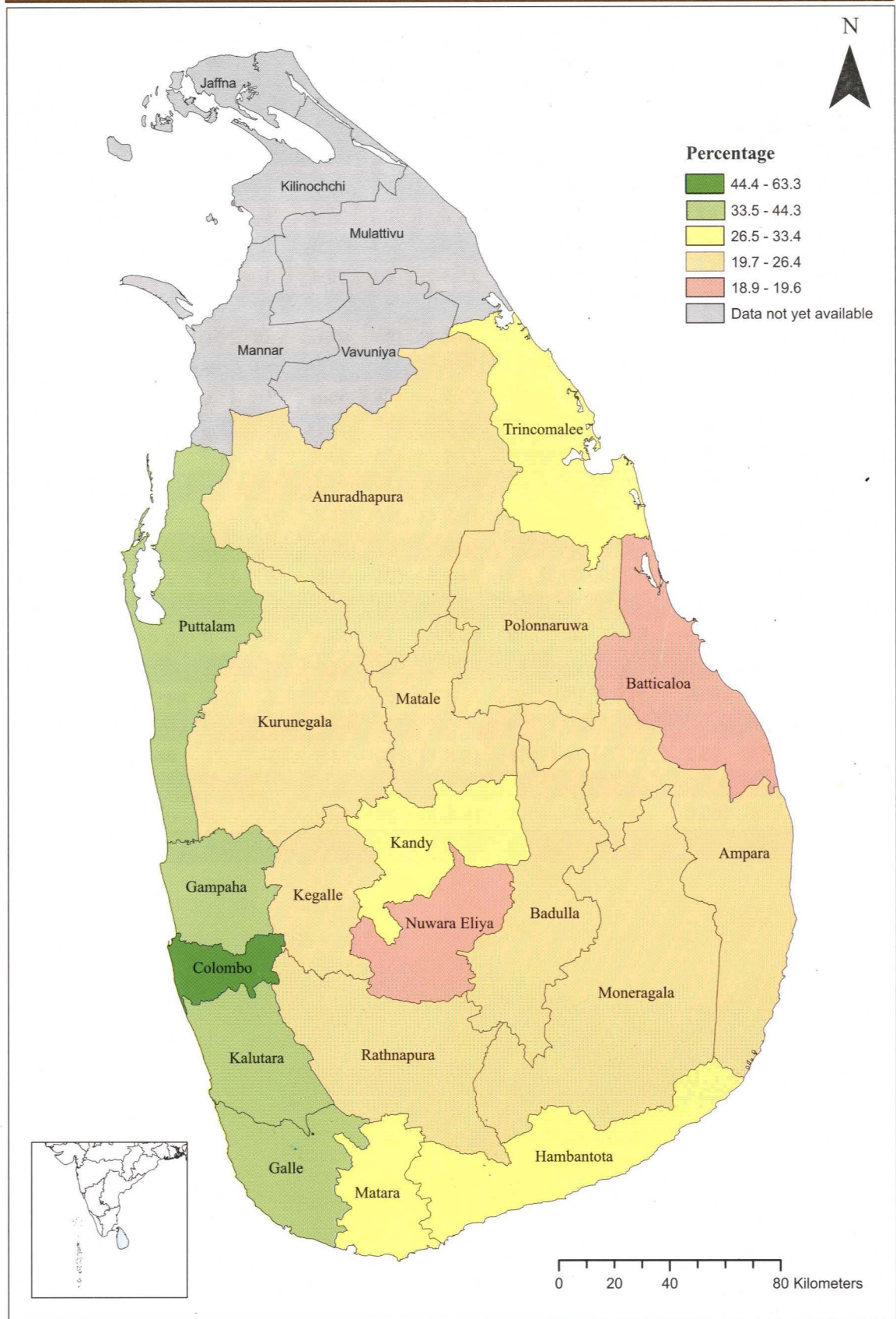
Table 17: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with desktop computers by category of school and district

District	Government schools								Pirivena		Approved private		All schools/ pirivenas	
	National		Navodya		Other Government		All Government schools							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	9	100.0	14	77.8	68	18.9	91	23.5	2	20.0	0	.0	93	23.4
Anuradhapura	7	87.5	22	95.7	97	18.7	126	23.0	5	16.7	0	.0	131	22.6
Badulla	27	93.1	18	94.7	90	17.4	135	23.9	2	6.9	2	100.0	139	23.3
Batticaloa	7	63.6	10	100.0	45	15.3	62	19.6	0	.0	0	.0	62	19.6
Colombo	34	100.0	37	92.5	188	56.5	259	63.6	3	14.3	28	93.3	290	63.3
Galle	26	100.0	22	88.0	109	36.2	157	44.6	5	10.0	1	100.0	163	40.4
Gampaha	17	85.0	49	89.1	157	33.7	223	41.2	6	15.8	7	87.5	236	40.2
Hambantota	12	100.0	11	78.6	81	29.5	104	34.6	3	15.0	1	50.0	108	33.4
Kalutara	15	100.0	23	79.3	110	30.5	148	36.5	7	22.6	4	66.7	159	36.0
Kandy	28	100.0	22	88.0	104	21.4	154	28.5	19	41.3	5	100.0	178	30.1
Kegalle	15	100.0	19	86.4	85	17.5	119	22.8	2	5.9	0	.0	121	21.7
Kurunegala	28	100.0	38	97.4	151	18.5	217	24.5	10	16.1	2	100.0	229	24.1
Matale	10	83.3	6	85.7	31	16.5	47	22.7	5	41.7	0	.0	52	23.7
Matara	20	100.0	22	100.0	79	24.8	121	33.5	6	12.8	2	40.0	129	31.2
Moneragala	4	80.0	5	83.3	33	22.6	42	26.8	0	.0	0	.0	42	25.0
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	9	18.8	9	18.4	0	.0	0	.0	9	18.4
Nuwara Eliya	7	100.0	19	95.0	65	13.9	91	18.4	3	37.5	1	100.0	95	18.9
Polonnaruwa	4	100.0	5	100.0	52	23.2	61	26.2	2	28.6	0	.0	63	26.3
Puttalam	6	100.0	17	85.0	130	41.5	153	45.1	2	20.0	0	.0	155	44.3
Rathnapura	14	93.3	22	91.7	100	18.8	136	23.8	3	9.1	0	.0	139	23.0
Trincomalee	6	100.0	8	100.0	27	22.5	41	30.6	0	.0	0	.0	41	30.4
Vavuniya	3	100.0	1	50.0	11	16.4	15	20.8	0	.0	0	.0	15	20.8
Total	299	95.2	390	90.1	1822	23.8	2511	29.9	85	17.0	53	84.1	2649	29.6

Table 18: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with desktop computers by number of students and district

District	Size of school enrollment								Total	
	Less than 100		100 - 300		300 - 930		More than 930			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	5	5.0	21	14.7	32	28.8	35	81.4	93	23.4
Anuradhapura	10	4.3	20	11.0	67	53.2	34	87.2	131	22.6
Badulla	6	2.8	25	13.0	60	42.9	48	100.0	139	23.3
Batticaloa	0	.0	4	3.8	36	34.0	22	75.9	62	19.6
Colombo	10	16.7	59	48.8	97	69.8	124	89.9	290	63.3
Galle	15	11.6	40	31.5	50	58.8	58	93.5	163	40.4
Gampaha	13	11.5	35	22.0	87	44.6	101	84.2	236	40.2
Hambantota	10	10.5	33	30.6	37	42.5	28	84.8	108	33.4
Kalutara	18	12.1	30	25.0	50	47.2	61	91.0	159	36.0
Kandy	22	10.9	33	17.7	71	48.0	52	92.9	178	30.1
Kegalle	9	3.7	23	13.1	57	54.8	32	88.9	121	21.7
Kurunegala	26	6.9	43	15.0	84	41.2	76	91.6	229	24.1
Matale	6	7.1	12	15.0	18	50.0	16	84.2	52	23.7
Matara	11	8.9	26	19.4	45	43.7	47	90.4	129	31.2
Moneragala	1	2.3	6	10.7	21	42.0	14	77.8	42	25.0
Mulattivu	0	.0	1	6.7	3	15.8	5	83.3	9	18.8
Nuwara Eliya	3	1.6	12	7.6	52	40.3	28	90.3	95	18.9
Polonnaruwa	2	2.1	10	15.4	27	50.0	24	92.3	63	26.4
Puttalam	15	23.4	33	25.0	63	58.9	44	93.6	155	44.3
Rathnapura	4	1.9	24	13.0	64	43.0	47	87.0	139	23.0
Trincomalee	1	5.0	2	4.3	27	50.0	11	78.6	41	30.4
Vavuniya	0	.0	2	14.3	9	47.4	4	50.0	15	20.8
Total	187	6.5	494	17.7	1057	46.5	911	88.5	2649	29.6

5.2: Student-computer ratio

School-level estimates of computer availability are typically reported as averages, such as the mean number of computers and the mean number of computers with Internet access. However, unlike ratio measures, averages do not take the school's enrollment size into account. The students-computer ratio is a proxy measure of the access or availability of computers to students in schools. Ratio measures, such as the number of students per computer, provide closer approximations of computer availability to students than estimates based on averages.

At national level student-computer ratio is 137. That is at national level, 1 computer is available for 137 students. Students-computer ratio by category of schools and number of students are given in the Tables 19 and 20. The student-computer ratio is lowest for the Navodya schools and it is 73. For National schools it is 110. The highest student-computer ratio is 275 for pirivenas.

There is a clear relationship between the number of students and students-computer ratio (Table 20). More the number of students lower is the student-computer ratio.

Student-computer ratio of government schools by district is presented in Fig 27. It shows that highest ratios exceeding 160 are in Monaragala, Ampara, Trincomale and Batticaloa districts, which are mostly in the eastern and southeastern parts of the country.

Fig 25: Students-computer ratio by category of school in schools/pirivenas

Category	Ratio
National	110
Navodya	73
Other government	181
Pirivena	275
Private	87
All schools	137
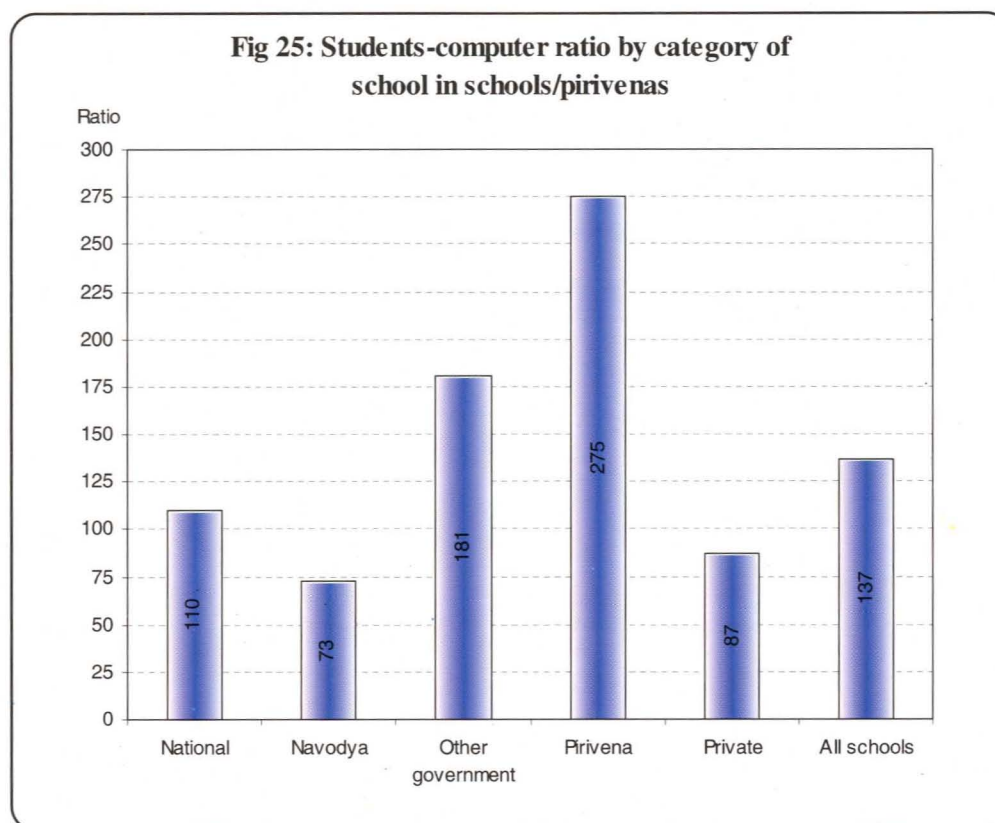
Fig 26: Student-computer ratio by number of students in schools/pirivenas
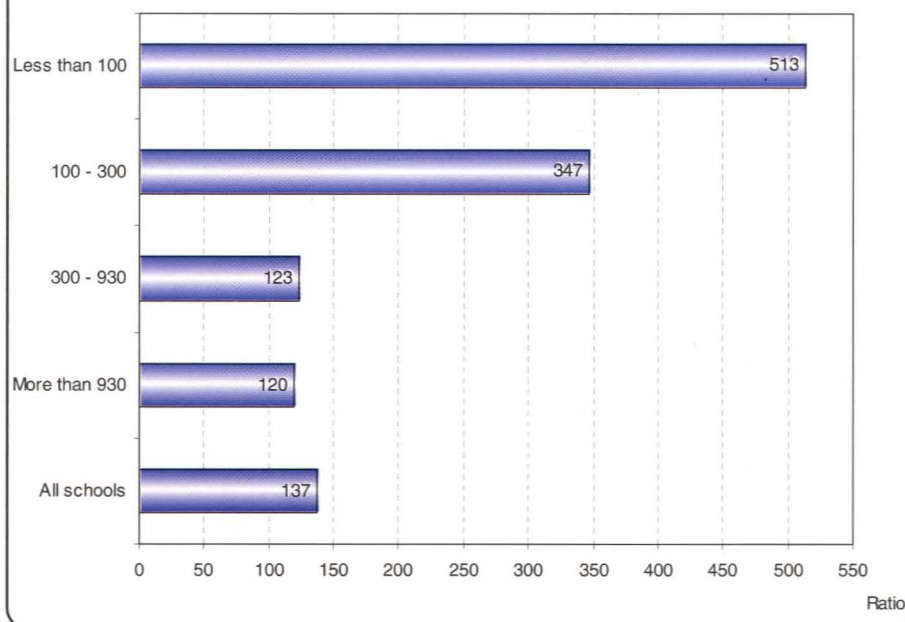
Fig 27: Students-computer ratio of government schools by district

Map 7: Student-computer ratio of schools/pirivenas by district - 2006

N

Ratio

	103 - 122
	123 - 141
	142 - 169
	170 - 205
	Data not yet available

Jaffna

Kilinochchi

Mulattivu

Mannar   Vavuniya

Trincomalee

Anuradhapura

Puttalam

Polonnaruwa

Batticaloa

Matale

Kurunegala

Kandy

Ampara

Gampaha   Kegalle

Nuwara Eliya   Badulla

Colombo

Moneragala

Kalutara   Rathnapura

Hambantota

Galle

Matara

0   20   40   80 Kilometers
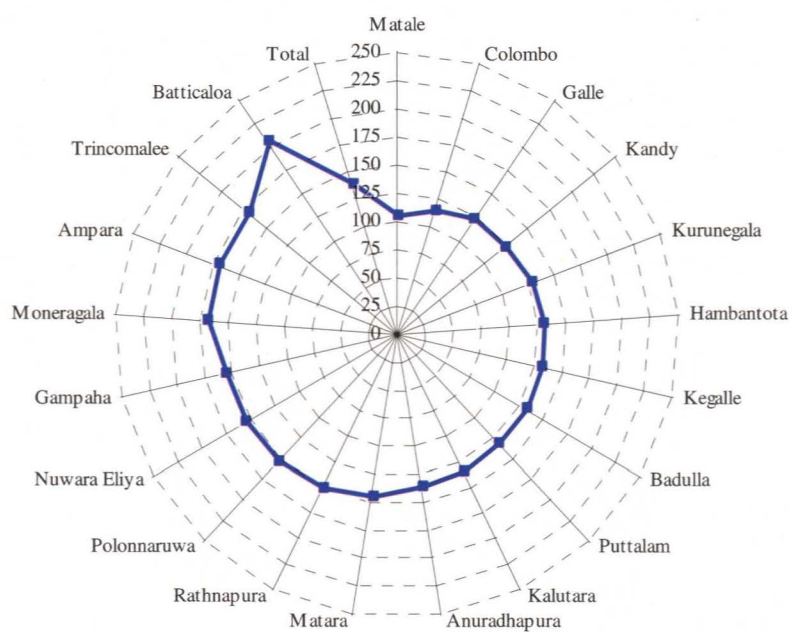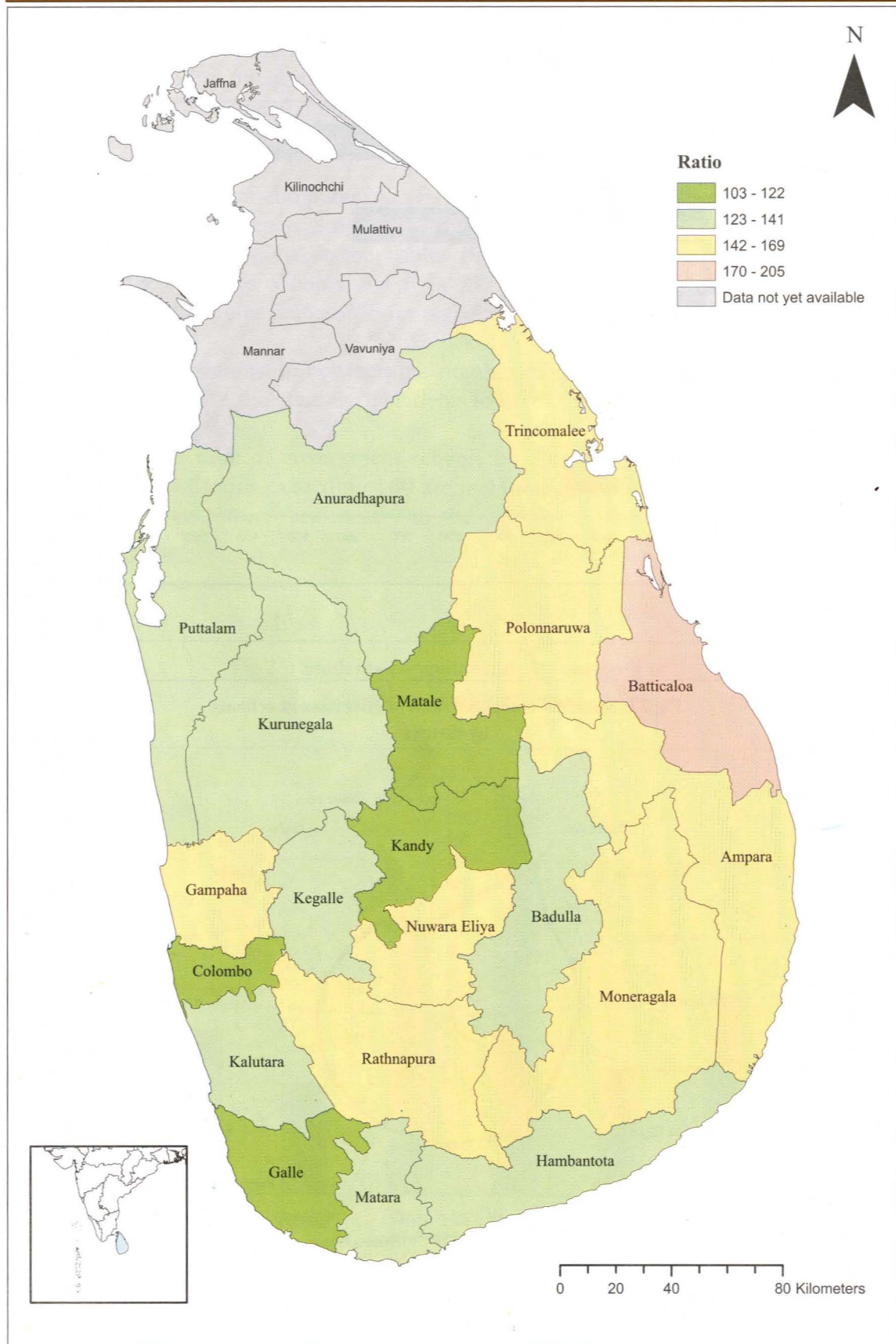
Table 19: Students-computer ratio of schools by category of schools and district

District	National	Navodya	Other government	Pirivena	Private	Total
Ampara	95	99	223	212	.	169
Anuradhapura	200	83	145	252	.	136
Badulla	89	58	197	588	37	132
Batticaloa	131	90	272	.	.	205
Colombo	99	77	162	419	75	112
Galle	153	76	121	300	36	121
Gampaha	119	75	238	607	180	157
Hambantota	89	88	158	506	119	128
Kalutara	110	83	173	332	102	134
Kandy	85	51	176	109	62	121
Kegalle	100	57	176	1103	.	130
Kurunegala	103	73	160	333	161	127
Matale	119	59	110	195	.	104
Matara	146	62	201	525	202	145
Moneragala	303	97	167	.	.	168
Mulattivu	.	.	958	.	.	960
Nuwara Eliya	85	61	229	94	113	155
Polonnaruwa	127	78	170	182	.	153
Puttalam	131	58	159	213	.	132
Rathnapura	105	85	196	126	.	151
Trincomalee	85	83	283	.	.	169
Vavuniya	108	49	355	.	.	202
Total	110	73	181	275	87	137

Table 20: Students-computer ratio by number of students and district

District	Less than 100	100 - 300	300 - 930	More than 930	Total
Ampara	1062	351	183	124	169
Anuradhapura	651	619	82	155	136
Badulla	2235	962	112	100	132
Batticaloa	.	3028	211	133	205
Colombo	834	211	126	112	112
Galle	261	130	87	134	121
Gampaha	332	253	191	132	157
Hambantota	261	169	121	116	128
Kalutara	466	312	127	119	134
Kandy	206	629	101	106	121
Kegalle	747	393	93	113	130
Kurunegala	247	338	98	116	127
Matale	3221	162	74	101	104
Matara	287	583	114	131	145
Moneragala	1545	414	127	169	168
Mulattivu	.	3001	1298	665	960
Nuwara Eliya	9967	702	160	86	155
Polonnaruwa	4345	559	163	109	153
Puttalam	284	265	132	109	132
Rathnapura	9184	313	140	122	151
Trincomalee	319	2232	150	131	169
Vavuniya	.	1308	211	160	202
Total	513	347	123	120	137

5.3: Teacher-computer ratio

Sufficient access to computers for teachers is important for them to use ICT in teaching. Access to computers is required for them to develop and test educational materials using various software programmes. In order to assess the teachers' access to computers teacher-computer ratio was calculated. In this census, computers available in schools have been considered and these are not computers specifically reserved for use of only accadamic purposes. At national level in schools/pirivenas, it stands at 7 teachers per computer. Among the categories of schools the lowest teacher-computer ratio of 3 was reported from Navodya schools. The highest ratio of 28 was reported for Pirivenas (Table 21).

Again the relationship to size of schools is clear as seen in Table 22. The highest teacher-computer ratio of 65 is in schools having less than 100 students and the lowest ratio of 5 in schools having 930 or more students.

In government schools, the ratio of teacher-computer lies in the range of 5 – 9 for all districts. As could be seen from Figure 30, the lowest teacher computer ratio of 5 was reported from Colombo district while the highest ratio of 9 was reported from the Monaragala, Matara and Batticalo districts.
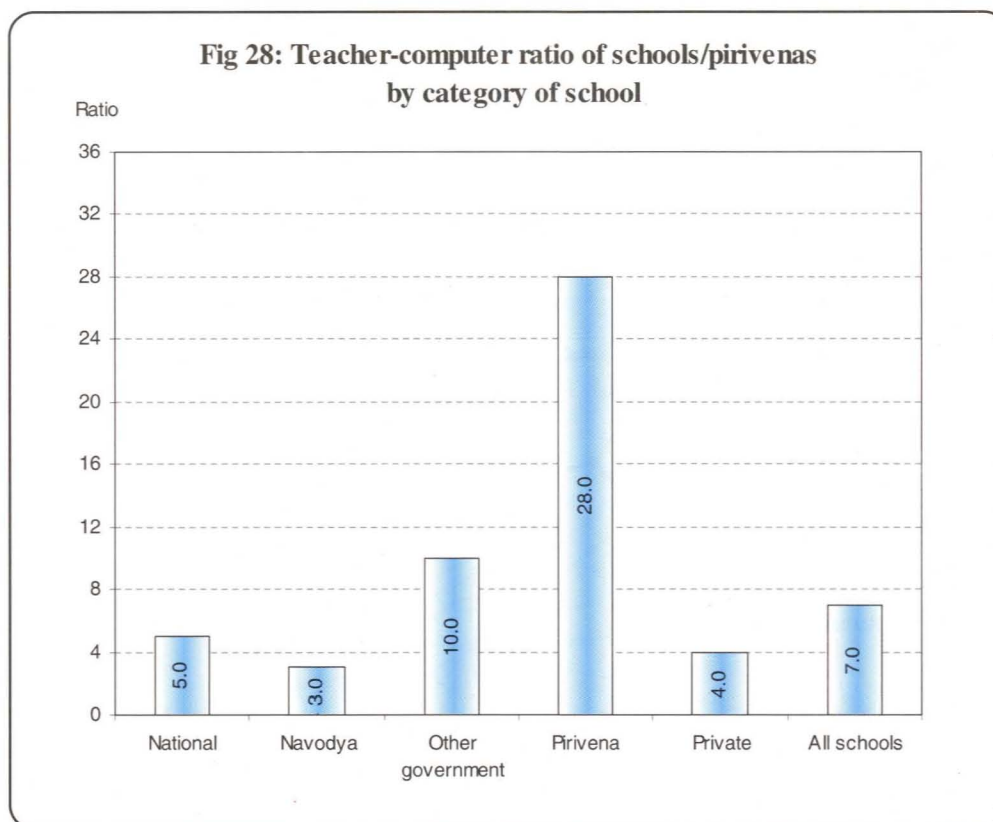
Fig 28: Teacher-computer ratio of schools/pirivenas by category of school

Fig 29: Teacher-computer ratio of schools/pirivenas by number of students

Category	Ratio
Less than 100	65.0
100 - 300	26.0
300 - 930	6.0
More than 930	5.0
All schools	7.0
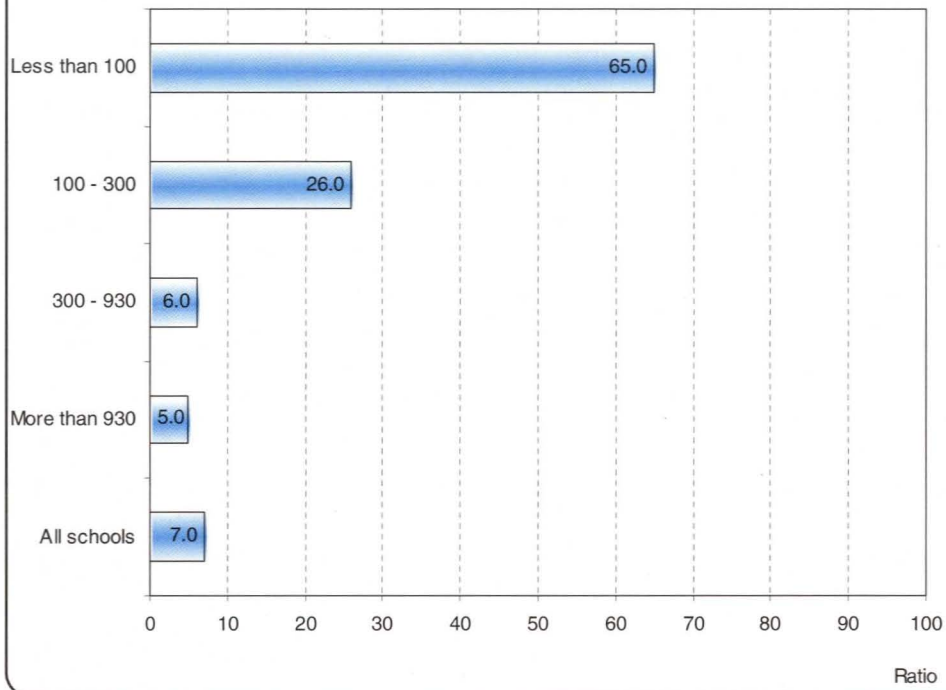
Ratio

Fig 30: Teacher-computer ratio of government schools by district
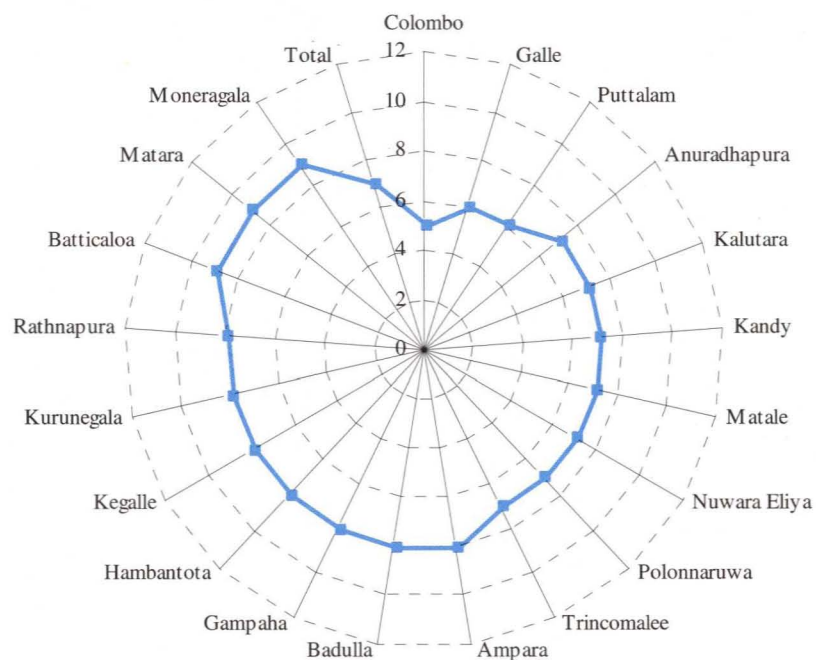
Table 21: Teacher-computer ratio by category of schools and district

District	National	Navodya	Other government	Pirivena	Private	Total
Ampara	4	4	12	21	.	8
Anuradhapura	8	4	8	27	.	7
Badulla	5	3	12	63	3	8
Batticaloa	5	4	12	.	.	9
Colombo	4	3	8	43	4	5
Galle	6	4	7	38	7	6
Gampaha	5	3	12	52	7	8
Hambantota	4	4	11	58	4	8
Kalutara	5	4	10	28	4	7
Kandy	4	3	11	11	5	7
Kegalle	5	3	12	110	.	8
Kurunegala	5	4	11	34	13	8
Matale	6	3	8	19	.	7
Matara	7	3	15	77	9	9
Moneragala	13	5	9	.	.	9
Mulattivu	.	.	33	.	.	33
Nuwara Eliya	4	3	11	11	5	7
Polonnaruwa	5	3	7	14	.	7
Puttalam	5	2	7	21	.	6
Rathnapura	5	4	11	10	.	8
Trincomalee	4	3	12	.	.	7
Vavuniya	6	2	17	.	.	10
Total	5	3	10	28	4	7

Table 22: Teacher-computer ratio of schools/pirivenas by number of students and district

District	Less than 100	100 - 300	300 - 930	More than 930	Total
Ampara	106	22	9	5	8
Anuradhapura	74	43	4	6	7
Badulla	265	76	6	5	8
Batticaloa	.	154	9	5	9
Colombo	124	17	6	5	6
Galle	34	11	5	6	6
Gampaha	48	19	9	5	7
Hambantota	47	16	7	5	8
Kalutara	65	24	6	5	7
Kandy	29	53	6	5	7
Kegalle	111	33	5	6	8
Kurunegala	41	31	6	6	8
Matale	455	14	5	5	7
Matara	54	58	7	6	9
Moneragala	183	28	6	7	8
Mulattivu	.	158	55	14	33
Nuwara Eliya	839	39	7	4	7
Polonnaruwa	352	30	7	4	7
Puttalam	27	17	5	4	6
Rathnapura	378	23	7	5	8
Trincomalee	22	114	6	5	7
Vavuniya	.	73	10	8	10
Total	65	26	6	5	7

5.4: Availability of printers

In this study, two indicators measured the availability of working computer printers in schools/pirivenas. The first indicator is schools with printers as a percentage of all schools/pirivenas. The second indicator is schools with printers as a percentage of schools having computers.

At national level although 29.6 percent of schools/pirivenas have computers, only 26.2 percent of schools have printers. This may be due to some schools either not having printers or having printers, which are out of order. Possibly due to the same reason this pattern could be seen when distribution is considered by category of school and by number of students as well. National schools (94.6%) and Navodya schools (90.8%) are the best equipped with one or more printers. Other categories of government schools are much less equipped (20.2%). Private schools are fairly well equipped with 79.4 percent having a printer. As seen in Tables 23 and 24, smaller schools are much less equipped. Only 4.3 percent of schools with less than 100 students have a printer.

Tables 25 and 26 give the schools/pirivenas with printers as a percentage of schools/pirivenas having computers by category of school and number of students. Not all schools with computers have printers and are therefore not able to fully utilize the computers. Just over 4 out of five schools with computers have printers. In general, over 80 percent of schools that have computers in most districts have printers, exceptions being Gampaha (75%) and Puttalam (74.2%).

Fig 31: Schools/pirivenas having printers as a percentage of schools/pirivenas having computers by category of schools

Category	%
All schools	83.1
Private	94.3
Pirivena	64.7
Other government	78.2
Navodya	96.2
National	99.0
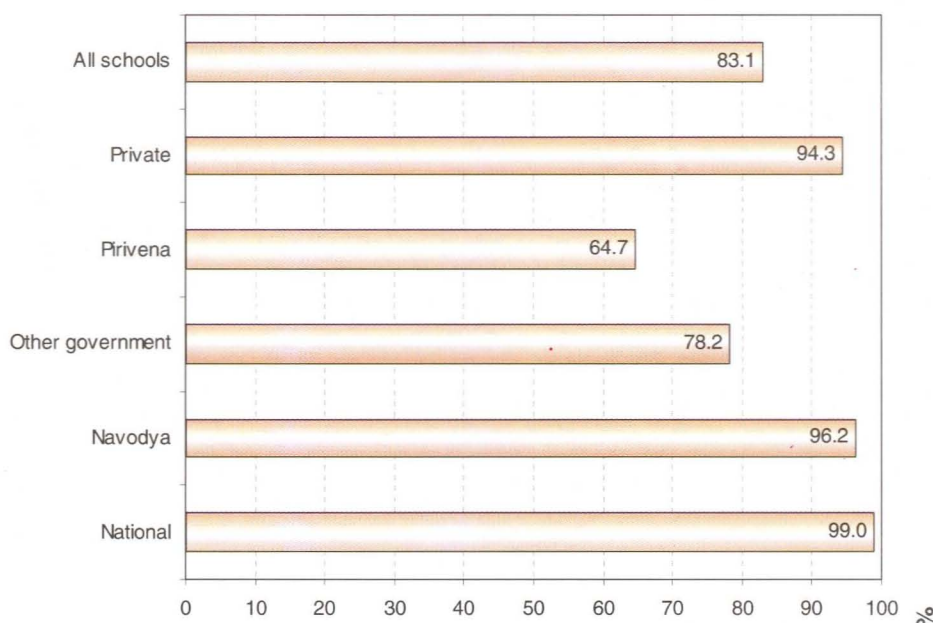
Fig 32: Schools/pirivenas having printers as a percentage of schools/pirivens having computers by number of students
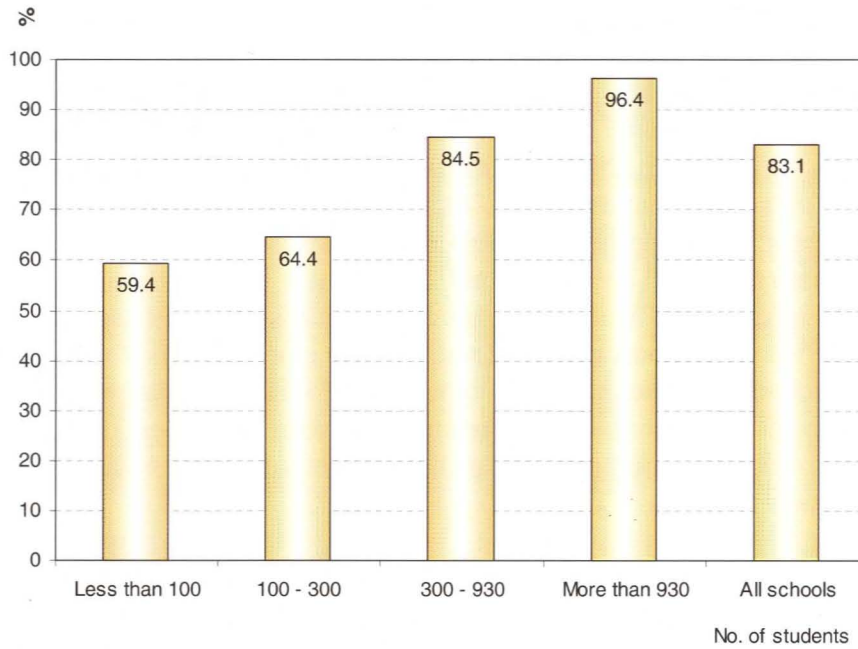
Fig 33: Government Schools having printers as a percentage of schools having computers by district
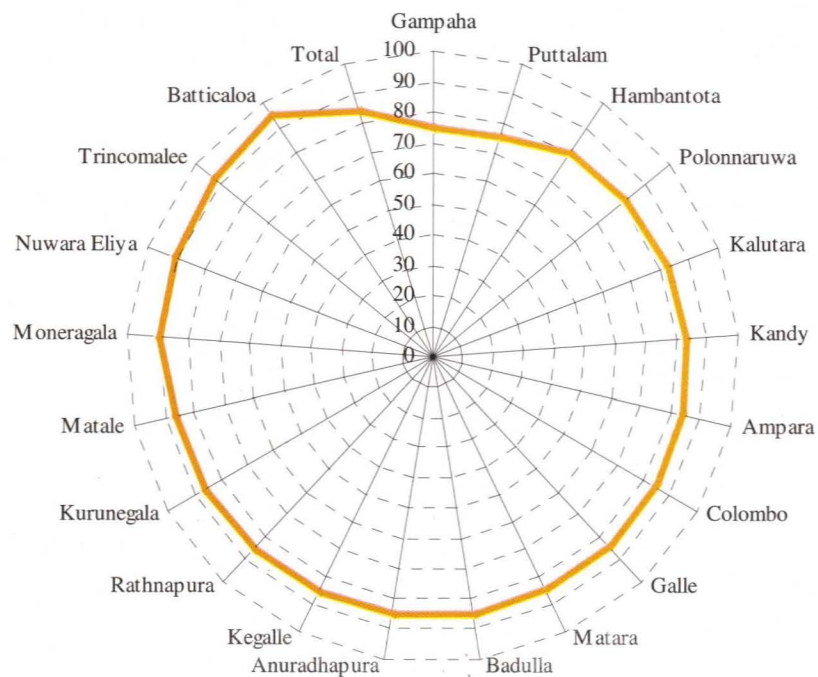
Table 23: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with computer printers by category of school and district

District	Government schools								Pirivena		Approved private		All schools/ pirivenas	
	National		Navodya		Other Government		All Government schools							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	9	100.0	16	88.9	61	16.9	86	22.2	2	20.0	0	.0	88	22.2
Anuradhapura	6	75.0	22	95.7	84	16.2	112	20.4	3	10.0	0	.0	115	19.9
Badulla	26	89.7	18	94.7	74	14.3	118	20.9	1	3.4	1	50.0	120	20.1
Batticaloa	7	63.6	9	90.0	46	15.6	62	19.6	0	.0	0	.0	62	19.6
Colombo	34	100.0	36	90.0	159	47.7	229	56.3	1	4.8	27	90.0	257	56.1
Galle	25	96.2	24	96.0	90	29.9	139	39.5	2	4.0	1	100.0	142	35.2
Gampaha	18	90.0	48	87.3	121	26.0	187	34.6	4	10.5	7	87.5	198	33.7
Hambantota	12	100.0	11	78.6	63	22.9	86	28.6	2	10.0	1	50.0	89	27.6
Kalutara	15	100.0	23	79.3	89	24.7	127	31.4	5	16.1	4	66.7	136	30.8
Kandy	28	100.0	22	88.0	83	17.0	133	24.6	13	28.3	5	100.0	151	25.5
Kegalle	15	100.0	21	95.5	73	15.0	109	20.8	2	5.9	0	.0	111	19.9
Kurunegala	28	100.0	38	97.4	132	16.1	198	22.4	9	14.5	1	50.0	208	21.9
Matale	10	83.3	7	100.0	29	15.4	46	22.2	4	33.3	0	.0	50	22.8
Matara	20	100.0	20	90.9	67	21.0	107	29.6	4	8.5	2	40.0	113	27.4
Moneragala	4	80.0	6	100.0	32	21.9	42	26.8	0	.0	0	.0	42	25.0
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	10	20.8	10	20.4	0	.0	0	.0	10	20.4
Nuwara Eliya	7	100.0	20	100.0	61	13.1	88	17.8	3	37.5	1	100.0	92	18.3
Polonnaruwa	4	100.0	5	100.0	44	19.6	53	22.7	2	28.6	0	.0	55	22.9
Puttalam	6	100.0	16	80.0	96	30.7	118	34.8	1	10.0	0	.0	119	34.0
Rathnapura	14	93.3	22	91.7	92	17.3	128	22.4	1	3.0	0	.0	129	21.4
Trincomalee	6	100.0	8	100.0	27	22.5	41	30.6	0	.0	0	.0	41	30.4
Vavuniya	3	100.0	1	50.0	9	13.4	13	18.1	0	.0	0	.0	13	18.1
Total	297	94.6	393	90.8	1542	20.2	2232	26.6	59	11.8	50	79.4	2341	26.2

Table 24: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with computer printers by number of students and district

| District | Size of school enrollment | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | Less than 100 | | 100 - 300 | | 300 - 930 | | More than 930 | | | |
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	3	3.0	13	9.1	36	32.4	36	83.7	88	22.2
Anuradhapura	8	3.4	13	7.2	61	48.4	33	84.6	115	19.9
Badulla	2	.9	14	7.3	56	40.0	48	100.0	120	20.1
Batticaloa	0	.0	3	2.9	37	34.9	22	75.9	62	19.6
Colombo	7	11.7	42	34.7	84	60.4	124	89.9	257	56.1
Galle	11	8.5	29	22.8	45	52.9	57	91.9	142	35.2
Gampaha	9	8.0	21	13.2	74	37.9	94	78.3	198	33.7
Hambantota	6	6.3	21	19.4	34	39.1	28	84.8	89	27.6
Kalutara	13	8.7	18	15.0	46	43.4	59	88.1	136	30.8
Kandy	15	7.5	19	10.2	66	44.6	51	91.1	151	25.5
Kegalle	6	2.5	17	9.7	55	52.9	33	91.7	111	19.9
Kurunegala	18	4.8	36	12.5	77	37.7	77	92.8	208	21.9
Matale	2	2.4	11	13.8	21	58.3	16	84.2	50	22.8
Matara	8	6.5	20	14.9	39	37.9	46	88.5	113	27.4
Moneragala	1	2.3	4	7.1	21	42.0	16	88.9	42	25.0
Mulattivu	0	.0	1	6.7	4	21.1	5	83.3	10	20.8
Nuwara Eliya	3	1.6	12	7.6	49	38.0	28	90.3	92	18.3
Polonnaruwa	2	2.1	8	12.3	22	40.7	23	88.5	55	23.0
Puttalam	5	7.8	18	13.6	55	51.4	41	87.2	119	34.0
Rathnapura	2	.9	24	13.0	56	37.6	47	87.0	129	21.4
Trincomalee	1	5.0	2	4.3	27	50.0	11	78.6	41	30.4
Vavuniya	0	.0	1	7.1	7	36.8	5	62.5	13	18.1
Total	122	4.3	347	12.4	972	42.8	900	87.5	2341	26.2

Table 25: Schools/pirivenas with computer printers as a percentage of schools having computers by category of school and district

| District | Government schools | | | | | | | | Pirivena | | Approved private | | All schools/pirivenas | |
| | National | | Navodya | | Other Government | | All Government schools | | | | | | | |
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	9	100.0	14	100.0	53	77.9	76	83.5	2	100.0	0	.0	78	83.9
Anuradhapura	6	85.7	22	100.0	80	82.5	108	85.7	3	60.0	0	.0	111	84.7
Badulla	26	96.3	18	100.0	71	78.9	115	85.2	1	50.0	1	50.0	117	84.2
Batticaloa	7	100.0	9	90.0	43	95.6	59	95.2	0	.0	0	.0	59	95.2
Colombo	34	100.0	35	94.6	148	78.7	217	83.8	1	33.3	27	96.4	245	84.5
Galle	25	96.2	21	95.5	86	78.9	132	84.1	2	40.0	1	100.0	135	82.8
Gampaha	17	100.0	46	93.9	103	65.6	166	74.4	4	66.7	7	100.0	177	75.0
Hambantota	12	100.0	10	90.9	61	75.3	83	79.8	2	66.7	1	100.0	86	79.6
Kalutara	15	100.0	21	91.3	85	77.3	121	81.8	5	71.4	4	100.0	130	81.8
Kandy	28	100.0	22	100.0	77	74.0	127	82.5	11	57.9	5	100.0	143	80.3
Kegalle	15	100.0	19	100.0	68	80.0	102	85.7	2	100.0	0	.0	104	86.0
Kurunegala	28	100.0	38	100.0	122	80.8	188	86.6	8	80.0	1	50.0	197	86.0
Matale	10	100.0	6	100.0	25	80.6	41	87.2	3	60.0	0	.0	44	84.6
Matara	20	100.0	20	90.9	62	78.5	102	84.3	4	66.7	2	100.0	108	83.7
Moneragala	4	100.0	5	100.0	29	87.9	38	90.5	0	.0	0	.0	38	90.5
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	8	88.9	8	88.9	0	.0	0	.0	8	88.9
Nuwara Eliya	7	100.0	19	100.0	57	87.7	83	91.2	3	100.0	1	100.0	87	91.6
Polonnaruwa	4	100.0	5	100.0	40	76.9	49	80.3	2	100.0	0	.0	51	81.0
Puttalam	6	100.0	15	88.2	93	71.5	114	74.5	1	50.0	0	.0	115	74.2
Rathnapura	14	100.0	21	95.5	82	82.0	117	86.0	1	33.3	0	.0	118	84.9
Trincomalee	6	100.0	8	100.0	24	88.9	38	92.7	0	.0	0	.0	38	92.7
Vavuniya	3	100.0	1	100.0	7	63.6	11	73.3	0	.0	0	.0	11	73.3
Total	296	99.0	375	96.2	1424	78.2	2095	83.4	55	64.7	50	94.3	2200	83.1

Table 26: Schools/pirivenas with computer printers as a percentage of schools having computers by number of students and district

| District | Size of school enrollment | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | Less than 100 | | 100 - 300 | | 300 - 930 | | More than 930 | | | |
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	3	60.0	13	61.9	29	90.6	33	94.3	78	83.9
Anuradhapura	7	70.0	12	60.0	60	89.6	32	94.1	111	84.7
Badulla	2	33.3	14	56.0	53	88.3	48	100.0	117	84.2
Batticaloa	0	.0	2	50.0	36	100.0	21	95.5	59	95.2
Colombo	6	60.0	39	66.1	80	82.5	120	96.8	245	84.5
Galle	9	60.0	29	72.5	40	80.0	57	98.3	135	82.8
Gampaha	8	61.5	16	45.7	62	71.3	91	90.1	177	75.0
Hambantota	6	60.0	21	63.6	32	86.5	27	96.4	86	79.6
Kalutara	13	72.2	16	53.3	43	86.0	58	95.1	130	81.8
Kandy	12	54.5	17	51.5	63	88.7	51	98.1	143	80.3
Kegalle	6	66.7	16	69.6	50	87.7	32	100.0	104	86.0
Kurunegala	16	61.5	34	79.1	72	85.7	75	98.7	197	86.0
Matale	2	33.3	9	75.0	17	94.4	16	100.0	44	84.6
Matara	8	72.7	19	73.1	35	77.8	46	97.9	108	83.7
Moneragala	1	100.0	4	66.7	19	90.5	14	100.0	38	90.5
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0	5	100.0	8	88.9
Nuwara Eliya	3	100.0	11	91.7	45	86.5	28	100.0	87	91.6
Polonnaruwa	2	100.0	6	60.0	21	77.8	22	91.7	51	81.0
Puttalam	5	33.3	18	54.5	51	81.0	41	93.2	115	74.2
Rathnapura	1	25.0	19	79.2	52	81.3	46	97.9	118	84.9
Trincomalee	1	100.0	2	100.0	24	88.9	11	100.0	38	92.7
Vavuniya	0	.0	1	50.0	6	66.7	4	100.0	11	73.3
Total	111	59.4	318	64.4	893	84.5	878	96.4	2200	83.1

Map 8: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with desktop computers and printers by district - 2006

N

Jaffna

Kilinochchi

Mulattivu

Mannar   Vavuniya

Facility

32

Desktop computers
Printers
Data not yet available

Trincomalee

Anuradhapura

Puttalam

Polonnaruwa

Matale

Batticaloa

Kurunegala

Gampaha

Kandy

Ampara

Kegalle

Colombo

Nuwara Eliya   Badulla

Moneragala

Kalutara   Rathnapura

Hambantota

Galle

Matara

0   20   40   80 Kilometers

5.5: Availability of scanners

Scanners are generally used to convert hardcopy materials into soft copies. These soft copies can then be used for many teaching and learning activities in the field of education such as exchanging such materials through e-mails, including in reports and presentations etc. Availability of scanners in schools/pirivenas was also assessed in this census. At national level only in 5.8 percent of schools/pirivenas have scanners. Availability of scanners in schools is presented in Tables 27 and 28 by category of schools and number of students respectively. The best availability of scanners is in private schools where nearly 2 out 5 have a scanner.

Tables 29 and 30 give schools/pirivenas with scanners as a percentage of schools/pirivenas having computers by category of school and number of students. At national level, nearly one fifth of all schools/pirivenas with computers have scanners. Just under half of private schools with computers also have scanners.

Fig 34: Schools/pirivenas having scanners as a percentage of schools/pirivenas having computers by category of school

Category	%
National	35.8
Navodya	24.9
Other government	14.2
Pirivena	10.6
Private	45.3
All schools	18.8

Fig 35: Schools/pirivenas having scanners as a percentage of schools/pirivenas having computers by number of students

No. of students	%
Less than 100	5.9
100 - 300	8.3
300 - 930	14.2
More than 930	32.3
All schools	18.7

Map 9: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with scanners by district - 2006

N

Percentage

- 9.4 - 16.6
- 7.1 - 9.4
- 4.8 - 7.1
- 2.7 - 4.8
- 0.5 - 2.7
- Data not yet available

Jaffna

Kilinochchi

Mulattivu

Mannar   Vavuniya

Trincomalee

Anuradhapura

Puttalam   Polonnaruwa

Batticaloa

Matale

Kurunegala

Kandy   Ampara

Gampaha   Kegalle

Nuwara Eliya   Badulla

Colombo

Moneragala

Kalutara   Rathnapura

Hambantota

Galle

Matara

0   20   40   80 Kilometers

Table 27: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with scanners
by category of school and district

| District | Government schools | | | | | | | | Pirivena | | Approved private | | All schools/pirivenas | |
| | National | | Navodya | | Other Government | | All Government schools | | | | | | | |
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	3	33.3	5	27.8	13	3.6	21	5.4	1	10.0	0	.0	22	5.5
Anuradhapura	5	62.5	9	39.1	12	2.3	26	4.7	0	.0	0	.0	26	4.5
Badulla	1	3.4	5	26.3	8	1.5	14	2.5	0	.0	2	100.0	16	2.7
Batticaloa	3	27.3	4	40.0	11	3.7	18	5.7	0	.0	0	.0	18	5.7
Colombo	17	50.0	9	22.5	37	11.1	63	15.5	0	.0	13	43.3	76	16.6
Galle	9	34.6	6	24.0	22	7.3	37	10.5	0	.0	1	100.0	38	9.4
Gampaha	8	40.0	10	18.2	29	6.2	47	8.7	0	.0	4	50.0	51	8.7
Hambantota	5	41.7	2	14.3	15	5.5	22	7.3	1	5.0	0	.0	23	7.1
Kalutara	8	53.3	6	20.7	19	5.3	33	8.1	1	3.2	1	16.7	35	7.9
Kandy	7	25.0	3	12.0	8	1.6	18	3.3	2	4.3	2	40.0	22	3.7
Kegalle	9	60.0	5	22.7	9	1.9	23	4.4	1	2.9	0	.0	24	4.3
Kurunegala	10	35.7	12	30.8	16	2.0	38	4.3	2	3.2	0	.0	40	4.2
Matale	0	.0	0	.0	1	.5	1	.5	0	.0	0	.0	1	.5
Matara	5	25.0	6	27.3	16	5.0	27	7.5	0	.0	0	.0	27	6.5
Moneragala	1	20.0	2	33.3	5	3.4	8	5.1	0	.0	0	.0	8	4.8
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	3	6.3	3	6.1	0	.0	0	.0	3	6.1
Nuwara Eliya	2	28.6	2	10.0	5	1.1	9	1.8	0	.0	1	100.0	10	2.0
Polonnaruwa	1	25.0	0	.0	8	3.6	9	3.9	0	.0	0	.0	9	3.8
Puttalam	0	.0	0	.0	13	4.2	13	3.8	0	.0	0	.0	13	3.7
Rathnapura	8	53.3	13	54.2	16	3.0	37	6.5	1	3.0	0	.0	38	6.3
Trincomalee	2	33.3	1	12.5	6	5.0	9	6.7	0	.0	0	.0	9	6.7
Vavuniya	3	100.0	1	50.0	3	4.5	7	9.7	0	.0	0	.0	7	9.7
Total	107	34.1	101	23.3	275	3.6	483	5.8	9	1.8	24	38.1	516	5.8

Table 28: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with scanners by number of students and district

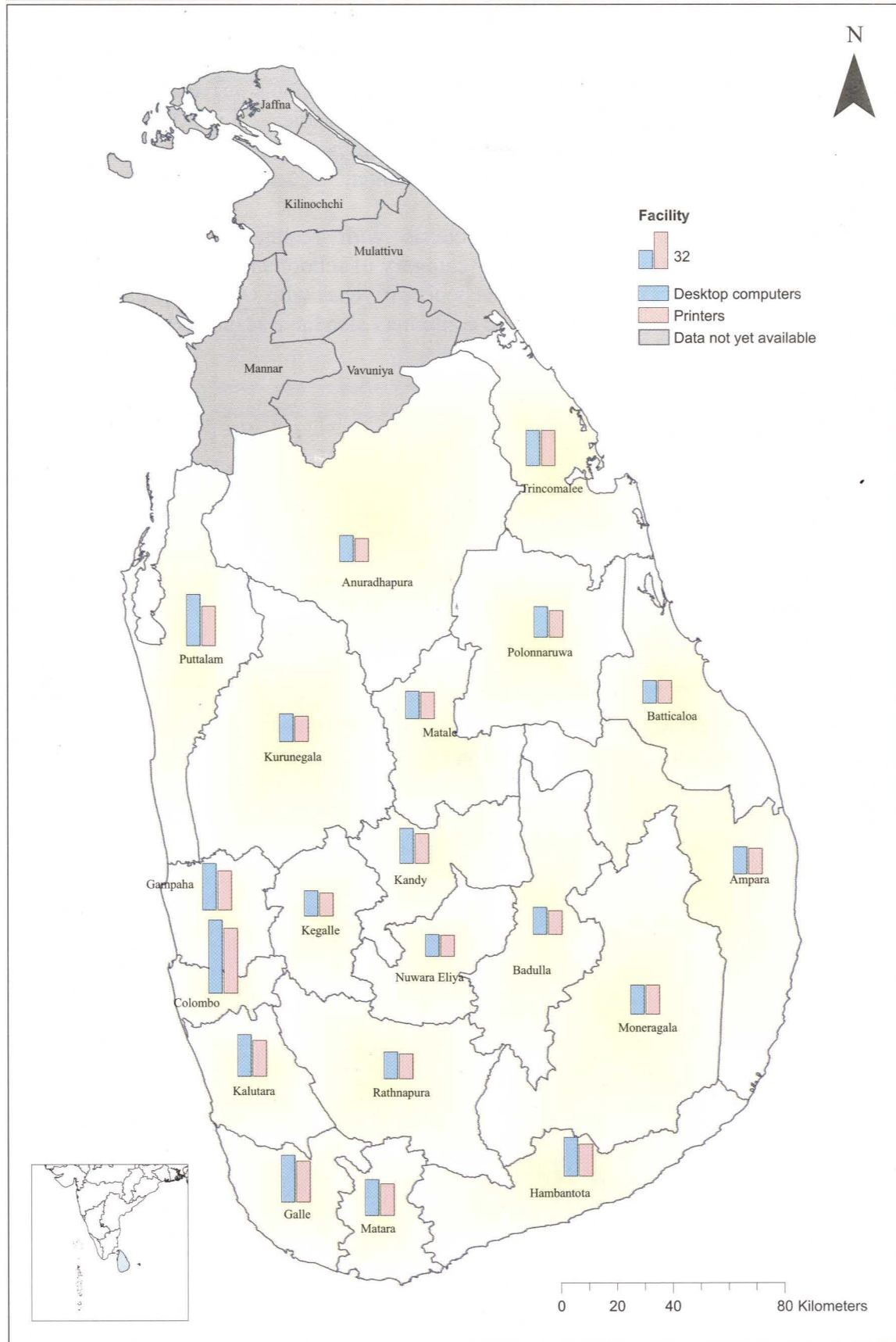| District	Size of school enrollment								Total	
	Less than 100		100 - 300		300 - 930		More than 930			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	0	.0	2	1.4	6	5.4	14	32.6	22	5.5
Anuradhapura	0	.0	1	.6	9	7.1	16	41.0	26	4.5
Badulla	0	.0	1	.5	5	3.6	10	20.8	16	2.7
Batticaloa	0	.0	2	1.9	7	6.6	9	31.0	18	5.7
Colombo	1	1.7	14	11.6	15	10.8	46	33.3	76	16.6
Galle	1	.8	5	3.9	11	12.9	21	33.9	38	9.4
Gampaha	1	.9	3	1.9	10	5.1	37	30.8	51	8.7
Hambantota	2	2.1	3	2.8	9	10.3	9	27.3	23	7.1
Kalutara	1	.7	2	1.7	11	10.4	21	31.3	35	7.9
Kandy	1	.5	2	1.1	5	3.4	14	25.0	22	3.7
Kegalle	2	.8	2	1.1	5	4.8	15	41.7	24	4.3
Kurunegala	1	.3	2	.7	16	7.8	21	25.3	40	4.2
Matale	0	.0	1	1.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	.5
Matara	0	.0	1	.7	12	11.7	14	26.9	27	6.5
Moneragala	0	.0	0	.0	4	8.0	4	22.2	8	4.8
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	50.0	3	6.3
Nuwara Eliya	0	.0	0	.0	3	2.3	7	22.6	10	2.0
Polonnaruwa	0	.0	0	.0	3	5.6	6	23.1	9	3.8
Puttalam	0	.0	1	.8	6	5.6	6	12.8	13	3.7
Rathnapura	0	.0	1	.5	14	9.4	23	42.6	38	6.3
Trincomalee	1	5.0	0	.0	4	7.4	4	28.6	9	6.7
Vavuniya	0	.0	0	.0	4	21.1	3	37.5	7	9.7
Total	11	.4	43	1.5	159	7.0	303	29.4	516	5.8

Table 29: Schools/pirivenas with scanners as a percentage of schools having computers by category of school and district

District	Government schools								Pirivena		Approved private		All schools/ pirivenas	
	National		Navodya		Other Government		All Government schools							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	3	33.3	4	28.6	9	13.2	16	17.6	1	50.0	0	.0	17	18.3
Anuradhapura	5	71.4	9	40.9	12	12.4	26	20.6	0	.0	0	.0	26	19.8
Badulla	1	3.7	5	27.8	8	8.9	14	10.4	0	.0	2	100.0	16	11.5
Batticaloa	3	42.9	4	40.0	8	17.8	15	24.2	0	.0	0	.0	15	24.2
Colombo	17	50.0	9	24.3	35	18.6	61	23.6	0	.0	13	46.4	74	25.5
Galle	9	34.6	6	27.3	22	20.2	37	23.6	0	.0	1	100.0	38	23.3
Gampaha	8	47.1	10	20.4	26	16.6	44	19.7	0	.0	4	57.1	48	20.3
Hambantota	5	41.7	1	9.1	15	18.5	21	20.2	1	33.3	0	.0	22	20.4
Kalutara	8	53.3	6	26.1	19	17.3	33	22.3	1	14.3	1	25.0	35	22.0
Kandy	7	25.0	3	13.6	8	7.7	18	11.7	2	10.5	2	40.0	22	12.4
Kegalle	9	60.0	5	26.3	9	10.6	23	19.3	1	50.0	0	.0	24	19.8
Kurunegala	10	35.7	12	31.6	14	9.3	36	16.6	2	20.0	0	.0	38	16.6
Matale	0	.0	0	.0	1	3.2	1	2.1	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.9
Matara	5	25.0	6	27.3	15	19.0	26	21.5	0	.0	0	.0	26	20.2
Moneragala	1	25.0	1	20.0	5	15.2	7	16.7	0	.0	0	.0	7	16.7
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	3	33.3	3	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	3	33.3
Nuwara Eliya	2	28.6	2	10.5	4	6.2	8	8.8	0	.0	1	100.0	9	9.5
Polonnaruwa	1	25.0	0	.0	8	15.4	9	14.8	0	.0	0	.0	9	14.3
Puttalam	0	.0	0	.0	13	10.0	13	8.5	0	.0	0	.0	13	8.4
Rathnapura	8	57.1	13	59.1	16	16.0	37	27.2	1	33.3	0	.0	38	27.3
Trincomalee	2	33.3	1	12.5	6	22.2	9	22.0	0	.0	0	.0	9	22.0
Vavuniya	3	100.0	0	.0	3	27.3	6	40.0	0	.0	0	.0	6	40.0
Total	107	35.8	97	24.9	259	14.2	463	18.4	9	10.6	24	45.3	496	18.7

Table 30: Schools/pirivenas with scanners as a percentage of schools having computers by number of students and district

| District | Size of school enrollment | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | Less than 100 | | 100 - 300 | | 300 - 930 | | More than 930 | | | |
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	0	.0	2	9.5	4	12.5	11	31.4	17	18.3
Anuradhapura	0	.0	1	5.0	9	13.4	16	47.1	26	19.8
Badulla	0	.0	1	4.0	5	8.3	10	20.8	16	11.5
Batticaloa	0	.0	1	25.0	6	16.7	8	36.4	15	24.2
Colombo	1	10.0	14	23.7	14	14.4	45	36.3	74	25.5
Galle	1	6.7	5	12.5	11	22.0	21	36.2	38	23.3
Gampaha	1	7.7	2	5.7	10	11.5	35	34.7	48	20.3
Hambantota	2	20.0	3	9.1	9	24.3	8	28.6	22	20.4
Kalutara	1	5.6	2	6.7	11	22.0	21	34.4	35	22.0
Kandy	1	4.5	2	6.1	5	7.0	14	26.9	22	12.4
Kegalle	2	22.2	2	8.7	5	8.8	15	46.9	24	19.8
Kurunegala	1	3.8	2	4.7	15	17.9	20	26.3	38	16.6
Matale	0	.0	1	8.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.9
Matara	0	.0	1	3.8	11	24.4	14	29.8	26	20.2
Moneragala	0	.0	0	.0	3	14.3	4	28.6	7	16.7
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	60.0	3	33.3
Nuwara Eliya	0	.0	0	.0	2	3.8	7	25.0	9	9.5
Polonnaruwa	0	.0	0	.0	3	11.1	6	25.0	9	14.3
Puttalam	0	.0	1	3.0	6	9.5	6	13.6	13	8.4
Rathnapura	0	.0	1	4.2	14	21.9	23	48.9	38	27.3
Trincomalee	1	100.0	0	.0	4	14.8	4	36.4	9	22.0
Vavuniya	0	.0	0	.0	3	33.3	3	75.0	6	40.0
Total	11	5.9	41	8.3	150	14.2	294	32.3	496	18.7

5.6: Availability of multimedia projectors

Multimedia projector is a very important tool in teaching as it could be used to project materials on a computer screen to a larger screen so that many students see these materials, which otherwise only a few students around the computer can see. This instrument is still very expensive and possibly due to high costs only a few schools have multimedia projectors. At national level only 2.3 percent of schools have multimedia projectors. These are mainly the national schools (18%), which are also the large schools. No pirivenas are reported to have this facility (Tables 31 and 32). Even among schools that have computers, only 6.6 percent are equipped with projectors (Tables 33 and 34).

5.6: Availability of multimedia projectors

Table 31: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with multimedia projectors by category of school and district

| District | Government schools | | | | | | | | Approved private | | All schools/ pirivenas | |
| | National | | Navodya | | Other Government | | All Government schools | | | | | |
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	1	11.1	2	11.1	3	.8	6	1.6	0	.0	6	1.5
Anuradhapura	0	.0	3	13.0	6	1.2	9	1.6	0	.0	9	1.6
Badulla	1	3.4	1	5.3	13	2.5	15	2.7	1	50.0	16	2.7
Batticaloa	2	18.2	0	.0	4	1.4	6	1.9	0	.0	6	1.9
Colombo	17	50.0	3	7.5	6	1.8	26	6.4	13	43.3	39	8.5
Galle	5	19.2	3	12.0	10	3.3	18	5.1	1	100.0	19	4.7
Gampaha	7	35.0	4	7.3	6	1.3	17	3.1	2	25.0	19	3.2
Hambantota	2	16.7	3	21.4	3	1.1	8	2.7	0	.0	8	2.5
Kalutara	0	.0	2	6.9	7	1.9	9	2.2	1	16.7	10	2.3
Kandy	2	7.1	0	.0	4	.8	6	1.1	1	20.0	7	1.2
Kegalle	0	.0	1	4.5	2	.4	3	.6	0	.0	3	.5
Kurunegala	6	21.4	2	5.1	9	1.1	17	1.9	0	.0	17	1.8
Matale	0	.0	0	.0	2	1.1	2	1.0	0	.0	2	.9
Matara	6	30.0	0	.0	9	2.8	15	4.2	0	.0	15	3.6
Moneragala	1	20.0	0	.0	2	1.4	3	1.9	0	.0	3	1.8
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	3	6.3	3	6.1	0	.0	3	6.1
Nuwara Eliya	0	.0	1	5.0	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	1	.2
Polonnaruwa	0	.0	0	.0	1	.4	1	.4	0	.0	1	.4
Puttalam	2	33.3	2	10.0	4	1.3	8	2.4	0	.0	8	2.3
Rathnapura	1	6.7	1	4.2	5	.9	7	1.2	0	.0	7	1.2
Trincomalee	0	.0	2	25.0	1	.8	3	2.2	0	.0	3	2.2
Vavuniya	2	66.7	0	.0	0	.0	2	2.8	0	.0	2	2.8
Total	55	17.5	30	6.9	100	1.3	185	2.2	19	30.2	204	2.3

Table 32: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with multimedia projectors by number of students and district

District	Size of school enrollment								Total	
	Less than 100		100 - 300		300 - 930		More than 930			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	0	.0	1	.7	1	.9	4	9.3	6	1.5
Anuradhapura	0	.0	0	.0	8	6.3	1	2.6	9	1.6
Badulla	0	.0	3	1.6	10	7.1	3	6.3	16	2.7
Batticaloa	0	.0	0	.0	2	1.9	4	13.8	6	1.9
Colombo	0	.0	3	2.5	4	2.9	32	23.2	39	8.5
Galle	0	.0	3	2.4	6	7.1	10	16.1	19	4.7
Gampaha	0	.0	0	.0	1	.5	18	15.0	19	3.2
Hambantota	0	.0	0	.0	5	5.7	3	9.1	8	2.5
Kalutara	0	.0	1	.8	6	5.7	3	4.5	10	2.3
Kandy	0	.0	0	.0	3	2.0	4	7.1	7	1.2
Kegalle	0	.0	0	.0	3	2.9	0	.0	3	.5
Kurunegala	0	.0	0	.0	6	2.9	11	13.3	17	1.8
Matale	0	.0	0	.0	2	5.6	0	.0	2	.9
Matara	1	.8	0	.0	6	5.8	8	15.4	15	3.6
Moneragala	0	.0	0	.0	1	2.0	2	11.1	3	1.8
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	1	5.3	2	33.3	3	6.3
Nuwara Eliya	0	.0	0	.0	1	.8	0	.0	1	.2
Polonnaruwa	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.9	0	.0	1	.4
Puttalam	0	.0	0	.0	2	1.9	6	12.8	8	2.3
Rathnapura	0	.0	1	.5	2	1.3	4	7.4	7	1.2
Trincomalee	0	.0	0	.0	2	3.7	1	7.1	3	2.2
Vavuniya	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	25.0	2	2.8
Total	1	.0	12	.4	73	3.2	118	11.5	204	2.3

Table 33: Schools/pirivenas with multimedia projectors as a percentage of schools having computers by category of school and district

District	Government schools								Approved private		All schools/ pirivenas	
	National		Navodya		Other Government		All Government schools					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	1	11.1	2	14.3	2	2.9	5	5.5	0	.0	5	5.4
Anuradhapura	0	.0	3	13.6	6	6.2	9	7.1	0	.0	9	6.9
Badulla	1	3.7	1	5.6	6	6.7	8	5.9	1	50.0	9	6.5
Batticaloa	2	28.6	0	.0	4	8.9	6	9.7	0	.0	6	9.7
Colombo	17	50.0	3	8.1	4	2.1	24	9.3	12	42.9	36	12.4
Galle	5	19.2	3	13.6	10	9.2	18	11.5	1	100.0	19	11.7
Gampaha	6	35.3	4	8.2	4	2.5	14	6.3	2	28.6	16	6.8
Hambantota	2	16.7	1	9.1	2	2.5	5	4.8	0	.0	5	4.6
Kalutara	0	.0	1	4.3	5	4.5	6	4.1	1	25.0	7	4.4
Kandy	2	7.1	0	.0	3	2.9	5	3.2	1	20.0	6	3.4
Kegalle	0	.0	1	5.3	2	2.4	3	2.5	0	.0	3	2.5
Kurunegala	6	21.4	2	5.3	5	3.3	13	6.0	0	.0	13	5.7
Matale	0	.0	0	.0	1	3.2	1	2.1	0	.0	1	1.9
Matara	6	30.0	0	.0	9	11.4	15	12.4	0	.0	15	11.6
Moneragala	1	25.0	0	.0	2	6.1	3	7.1	0	.0	3	7.1
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	2	22.2	2	22.2	0	.0	2	22.2
Nuwara Eliya	0	.0	1	5.3	0	.0	1	1.1	0	.0	1	1.1
Polonnaruwa	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.9	1	1.6	0	.0	1	1.6
Puttalam	2	33.3	2	11.8	3	2.3	7	4.6	0	.0	7	4.5
Rathnapura	1	7.1	1	4.5	5	5.0	7	5.1	0	.0	7	5.0
Trincomalee	0	.0	2	25.0	1	3.7	3	7.3	0	.0	3	7.3
Vavuniya	2	66.7	0	.0	0	.0	2	13.3	0	.0	2	13.3
Total	54	18.1	27	6.9	77	4.2	158	6.3	18	34.0	176	6.6

Table 34: Schools/pirivenas with multimedia projectors as a percentage of schools having computers by number of students and district

| District | Number of students | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | Less than 100 | | 100 - 300 | | 300 - 930 | | More than 930 | | | |
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	0	.0	1	4.8	0	.0	4	11.4	5	5.4
Anuradhapura	0	.0	0	.0	8	11.9	1	2.9	9	6.9
Badulla	0	.0	0	.0	6	10.0	3	6.3	9	6.5
Batticaloa	0	.0	0	.0	2	5.6	4	18.2	6	9.7
Colombo	0	.0	3	5.1	3	3.1	30	24.2	36	12.4
Galle	0	.0	3	7.5	6	12.0	10	17.2	19	11.7
Gampaha	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.1	15	14.9	16	6.8
Hambantota	0	.0	0	.0	3	8.1	2	7.1	5	4.6
Kalutara	0	.0	1	3.3	3	6.0	3	4.9	7	4.4
Kandy	0	.0	0	.0	2	2.8	4	7.7	6	3.4
Kegalle	0	.0	0	.0	3	5.3	0	.0	3	2.5
Kurunegala	0	.0	0	.0	4	4.8	9	11.8	13	.5.7
Matale	0	.0	0	.0	1	5.6	0	.0	1	1.9
Matara	1	9.1	0	.0	6	13.3	8	17.0	15	11.6
Moneragala	0	.0	0	.0	1	4.8	2	14.3	3	7.1
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	40.0	2	22.2
Nuwara Eliya	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.9	0	.0	1	1.1
Polonnaruwa	0	.0	0	.0	1	3.7	0	.0	1	1.6
Puttalam	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.6	6	13.6	7	4.5
Rathnapura	0	.0	1	4.2	2	3.1	4	8.5	7	5.0
Trincomalee	0	.0	0	.0	2	7.4	1	9.1	3	7.3
Vavuniya	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	50.0	2	13.3
Total	1	.5	9	1.8	56	5.3	110	12.1	176	6.6

5.7: Availability of overhead projectors

Overhead projectors are used to project materials on transparent sheets into larger screens or to a wall. This facility has many limitations compared to multimedia projectors. Inability to display animations/video clips, which is possible with multimedia projector, is a major limitation. However, before multimedia came into use overhead projectors were widely used for teaching/presentations and could still be used effectively for teaching purposes. Availability of overhead projectors was also assessed in this study.

As could be seen from Tables 35 and 36, at national level, one fifth of schools/pirivenas have multimedia projectors. It is widely available in national and Navodya schools (over 80%) and in larger schools. As in the case of other facilities, even overhead projectors are rarely (15.5%) available in the schools belonging to the other government schools category. Hardly any schools with less than 100 students have a overhead projector. There is a considerable variation in availability of overhead projectors in government schools across districts as well. Colombo district reported the highest percentage of 34 percent while Nuwara Eliya district reported the lowest percentage of 14 percent.

Fig 36: Percentage of schools/pirivena having overhead projectors by category of school

Category	Percentage
National	83.4
Navodya	84.1
Other government	15.5
Pirivena	0.6
Private	34.9
All schools	20.5
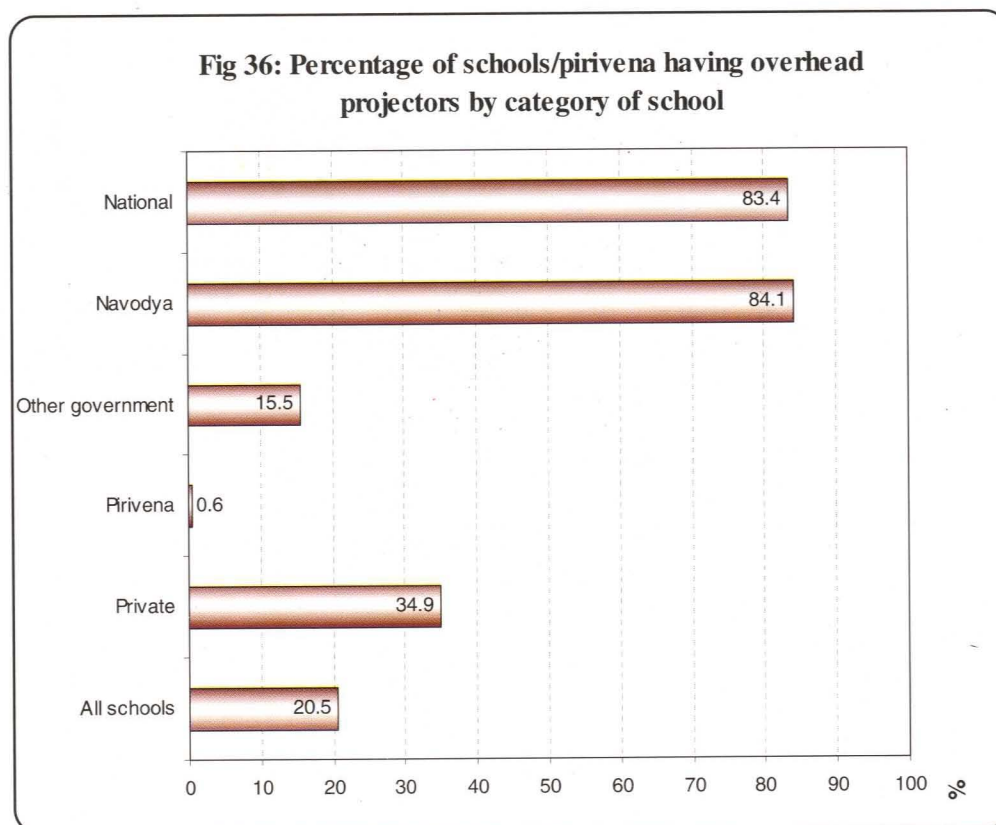
Fig 37: Percentage of schools/pirivenas having overhead projectors by number of students

%

0.3	6.1	38.3	76.6	20.5	
Less than 100	100 - 300	300 - 930	More than 930	All schools	

No. of students
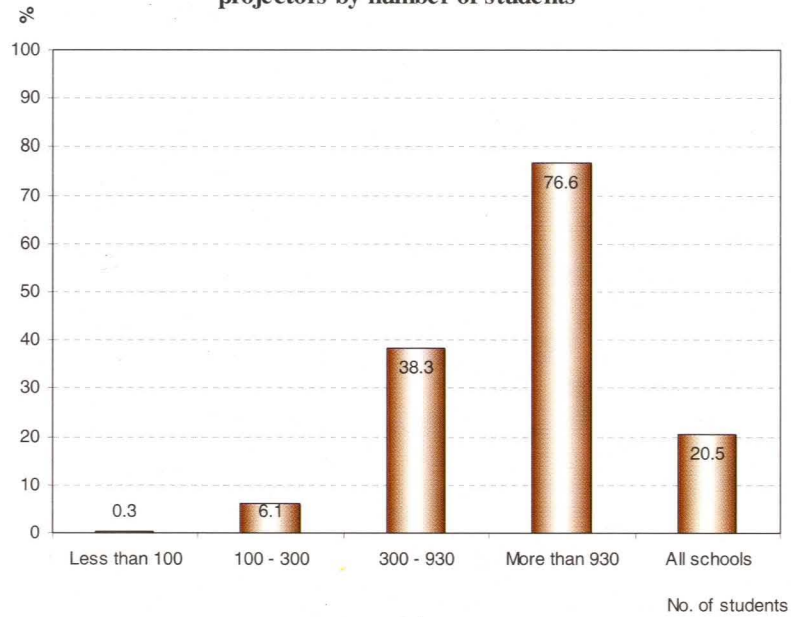
Fig 38: Percentage of government schools having overhead projectors by district

Nuwara Eliya, Rathnapura, Batticaloa, Kegalle, Anuradhapura, Ampara, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Moneragala, Hambantota, Kandy, Badulla, Matale, Kalutara, Matara, Gampaha, Galle, Colombo, Trincomalee, Total
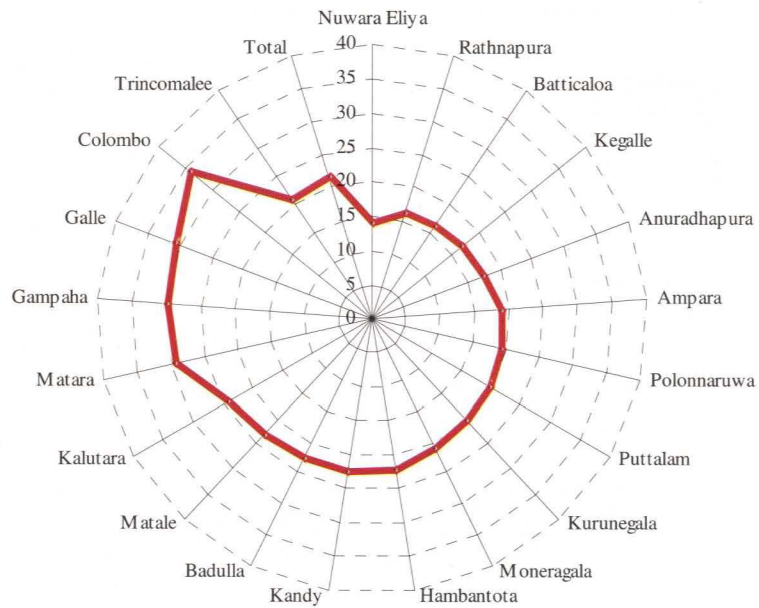
Map 10: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with overhead projectors by district - 2006

N

Percentage

▢	13.7 - 16.5
▢	16.6 - 19.9
▢	20.0 - 22.4
▢	22.5 - 33.6
▢	Data not yet available

Jaffna

Kilinochchi

Mulattivu

Mannar

Vavuniya

Trincomalee

Anuradhapura

Puttalam

Polonnaruwa

Batticaloa

Matale

Kurunegala

Kandy

Ampara

Gampaha

Kegalle

Nuwara Eliya

Badulla

Colombo

Moneragala

Kalutara

Rathnapura

Galle

Hambantota

Matara

| 0 | 20 | 40 | | 80 Kilometers |
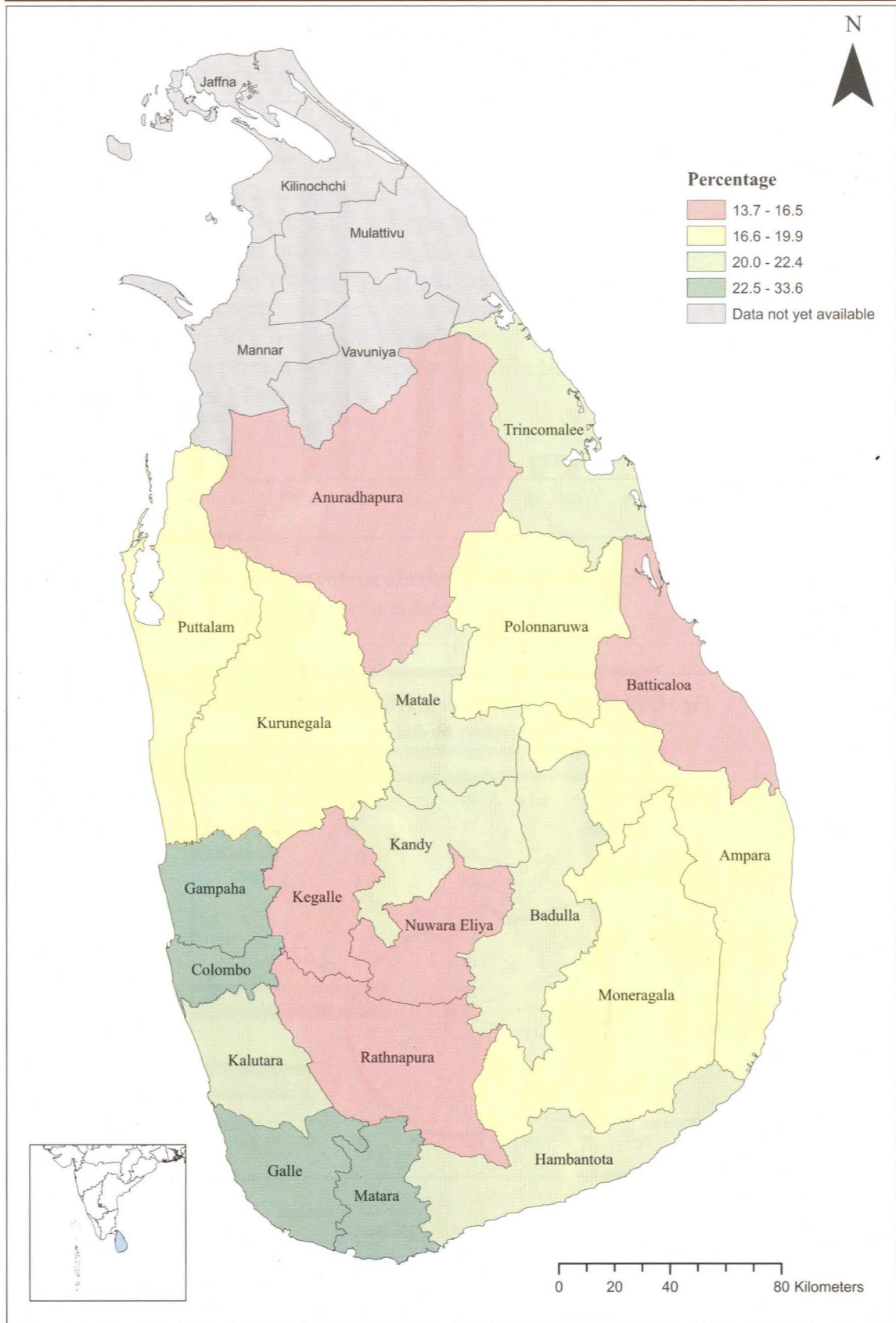
Table 35: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with overhead projectors by category of school and district

District	Government schools								Pirivena		Approved private		All schools/ pirivenas	
	National		Navodya		Other Government		All Government schools							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	7	77.8	16	88.9	50	13.9	73	18.9	0	.0	0	.0	73	18.4
Anuradhapura	7	87.5	18	78.3	70	13.5	95	17.3	0	.0	0	.0	95	16.4
Badulla	22	75.9	16	84.2	89	17.2	127	22.5	0	.0	1	50.0	128	21.5
Batticaloa	6	54.5	10	100.0	36	12.2	52	16.5	0	.0	0	.0	52	16.5
Colombo	29	85.3	33	82.5	77	23.1	139	34.2	0	.0	15	50.0	154	33.6
Galle	23	88.5	21	84.0	64	21.3	108	30.7	0	.0	0	.0	108	26.8
Gampaha	17	85.0	46	83.6	98	21.0	161	29.8	1	2.6	3	37.5	165	28.1
Hambantota	10	83.3	10	71.4	47	17.1	67	22.3	0	.0	0	.0	67	20.7
Kalutara	15	100.0	25	86.2	58	16.1	98	24.2	0	.0	1	16.7	99	22.4
Kandy	23	82.1	19	76.0	79	16.2	121	22.4	0	.0	2	40.0	123	20.8
Kegalle	14	93.3	15	68.2	59	12.1	88	16.8	0	.0	0	.0	88	15.8
Kurunegala	25	89.3	34	87.2	119	14.5	178	20.1	0	.0	0	.0	178	18.8
Matale	11	91.7	7	100.0	30	16.0	48	23.2	1	8.3	0	.0	49	22.4
Matara	16	80.0	20	90.9	70	21.9	106	29.4	0	.0	0	.0	106	25.7
Moneragala	3	60.0	5	83.3	25	17.1	33	21.0	0	.0	0	.0	33	19.6
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	9	18.8	9	18.4	0	.0	0	.0	9	18.4
Nuwara Eliya	5	71.4	19	95.0	45	9.6	69	14.0	0	.0	0	.0	69	13.7
Polonnaruwa	4	100.0	4	80.0	37	16.5	45	19.3	0	.0	0	.0	45	18.8
Puttalam	5	83.3	16	80.0	46	14.7	67	19.8	0	.0	0	.0	67	19.1
Rathnapura	11	73.3	20	83.3	61	11.5	92	16.1	1	3.0	0	.0	93	15.4
Trincomalee	6	100.0	8	100.0	14	11.7	28	20.9	0	.0	0	.0	28	20.7
Vavuniya	3	100.0	2	100.0	4	6.0	9	12.5	0	.0	0	.0	9	12.5
Total	262	83.4	364	84.1	1187	15.5	1813	21.6	3	.6	22	34.9	1838	20.5

Table 36: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with overhead projectors by number of students and district

District	Less than 100		100 - 300		300 - 930		More than 930		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	1	1.0	5	3.5	30	27.0	37	86.0	73	18.4
Anuradhapura	0	.0	5	2.8	58	46.0	32	82.1	95	16.4
Badulla	0	.0	15	7.8	70	50.0	43	89.6	128	21.5
Batticaloa	0	.0	1	1.0	31	29.2	20	69.0	52	16.5
Colombo	0	.0	13	10.7	45	32.4	96	69.6	154	33.6
Galle	0	.0	12	9.4	46	54.1	50	80.6	108	26.8
Gampaha	0	.0	7	4.4	68	34.9	90	75.0	165	28.1
Hambantota	1	1.1	10	9.3	35	40.2	21	63.6	67	20.7
Kalutara	3	2.0	6	5.0	36	34.0	54	80.6	99	22.4
Kandy	0	.0	17	9.1	63	42.6	43	76.8	123	20.8
Kegalle	0	.0	11	6.3	48	46.2	29	80.6	88	15.8
Kurunegala	1	.3	16	5.6	92	45.1	69	83.1	178	18.8
Matale	1	1.2	11	13.8	20	55.6	17	89.5	49	22.4
Matara	1	.8	18	13.4	48	46.6	39	75.0	106	25.7
Moneragala	0	.0	4	7.1	18	36.0	11	61.1	33	19.6
Mulattivu	0	.0	2	13.3	3	15.8	3	50.0	8	16.7
Nuwara Eliya	0	.0	9	5.7	36	27.9	24	77.4	69	13.7
Polonnaruwa	0	.0	2	3.1	20	37.0	23	88.5	45	18.8
Puttalam	0	.0	1	.8	35	32.7	31	66.0	67	19.1
Rathnapura	0	.0	5	2.7	47	31.5	41	75.9	93	15.4
Trincomalee	0	.0	1	2.1	17	31.5	10	71.4	28	20.7
Vavuniya	0	.0	0	.0	4	21.1	5	62.5	9	12.5
Total	8	.3	171	6.1	870	38.3	788	76.6	1837	20.5

5.8: Availability of Laptop computers

Laptop computers are rarely available in schools/pirivenas. At national level only in 0.5 percent of schools/pirivenas, laptop computers are available (Tables 37 and 38).

Table 37: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with laptop computers by category of school and district

District	Government schools								Approved private		All schools/ pirivenas	
	National		Navodya		Other Government		All Government schools					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	0	.0	0	.0	1	.3	1	.3	0	.0	1	.3
Anuradhapura	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	1	.2	0	.0	1	.2
Badulla	0	.0	0	.0	2	.4	2	.4	1	50.0	3	.5
Colombo	2	5.9	1	2.5	2	.6	5	1.2	7	23.3	12	2.6
Galle	2	7.7	0	.0	2	.7	4	1.1	0	.0	4	1.0
Gampaha	1	5.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	1	12.5	2	.3
Hambantota	1	8.3	0	.0	2	.7	3	1.0	0	.0	3	.9
Kalutara	1	6.7	0	.0	2	.6	3	.7	0	.0	3	.7
Kandy	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	20.0	1	.2
Kurunegala	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	1	.1	0	.0	1	.1
Matale	0	.0	0	.0	1	.5	1	.5	0	.0	1	.5
Matara	2	10.0	0	.0	5	1.6	7	1.9	0	.0	7	1.7
Mulattivu	0	.0	0	.0	1	2.1	1	2.0	0	.0	1	2.0
Rathnapura	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	1	.2	0	.0	1	.2
Total	9	2.9	1	.2	21	.3	31	.4	10	15.9	41	.5

Table 38: Percentage of schools/pirivenas with laptop computers by number of students and district

District	Size of school enrollment								Total	
	Less than 100		100 - 300		300 - 930		More than 930			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ampara	0	.0	0	.0	1	.9	0	.0	1	.3
Anuradhapura	0	.0	1	.6	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2
Badulla	0	.0	0	.0	2	1.4	1	2.1	3	.5
Colombo	0	.0	3	2.5	1	.7	8	5.8	12	2.6
Galle	0	.0	1	.8	0	.0	3	4.8	4	1.0
Gampaha	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	1.7	2	.3
Hambantota	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.1	2	6.1	3	.9
Kalutara	2	1.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.5	3	.7
Kandy	0	.0	0	.0	1	.7	0	.0	1	.2
Kurunegala	0	.0	0	.0	1	.5	0	.0	1	.1
Matale	0	.0	1	1.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	.5
Matara	0	.0	1	.7	4	3.9	2	3.8	7	1.7
Mulattivu	0	.0	1	6.7	0	.0	0	.0	1	2.1
Rathnapura	0	.0	1	.5	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2
Total	2	.1	9	.3	11	.5	19	1.8	41	.5

6. Teachers' self reported computer awareness

Computer awareness is an indicator of the penetration of computers to the society. In this study, computer awareness was defined in very basic terms as knowledge of at least one use of computers. More specifically a teacher was identified as computer aware   if he/she reported to have heard about at least one use of computers. At national level computer awareness of teachers in schools/pirivenas is 59.5%. Significantly there is only a small disparity between male (63%) and female (58%) teachers (Fig. 39).

According to a study conducted in 2004, by the Department of Census and Statistics, a much lower proportion of only 18 percent of people in Sri Lanka in the age group of 5 – 69 years, were aware about computers. There could be a number of reasons for the difference in these estimates. One is the age group. The very young and the more elderly are less likely to be computer aware. Secondly, teachers are among the more educated population and more likely to have access to technology. On the average, about 28 percent of teachers in government schools are graduate teachers. The percentage of trained teachers is 68 percent. Their chances of exposure to computers during training and studies are likely to be high.

Computer awareness across districts varies from 27 percent (Batticaloa) to 69 percent (Galle). Although it varies with school size, the variation is rather small from 52 percent in schools with 100 or less students to 64 percent with 930 or more students. (Tables 39 and 40).

Computer awareness of teachers in government schools by district and sex are presented in Fig. 41. An important observation is that the computer awareness is lower among female teachers relative to male teachers, and that the gap tends to be wider when the overall level is lower.

Fig 39: Percentage of teachers in school/pirivenas who are aware about uses of computers by sex and category of school

%

	Male	Female	Total
National	69.8	64.6	66.2
Navodya	74.5	64.8	67.6
Other government	59.5	55.3	56.5
Pirivena	64.5		64.5
Private	62.1	64.3	63.9
All schools	62.9	58.0	59.5
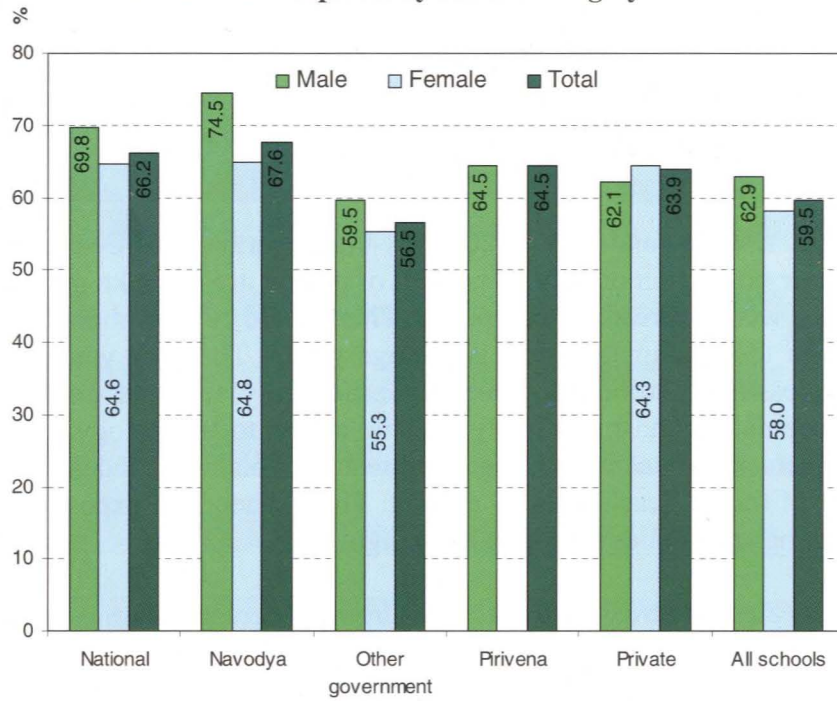
Fig 40: Percentage of teachers in schools/pirivenas who are aware about the uses of computers by number of students

	Male	Female	Total
Less than 100	52.1	48.9	50
100 - 300	57.0	53.6	54.6
300 - 930	63.5	57.8	59.4
More than 930	68.9	62	63.9
All schools	62.8	57.8	59.3

%

■ Total   □ Female   ■ Male
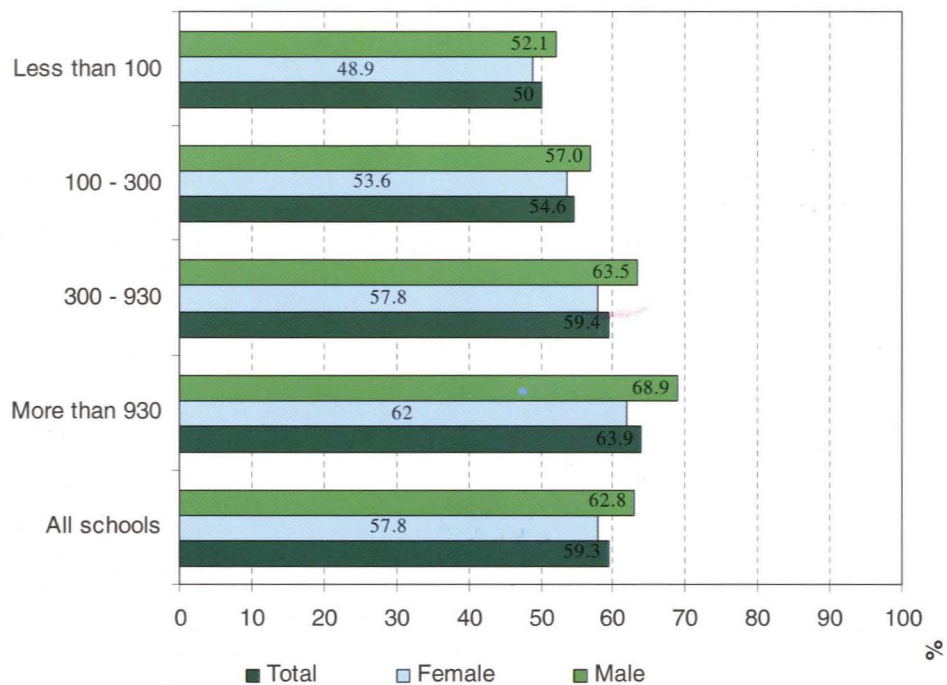
Fig 41: Percentage of teachers in government schools who are aware about uses of computers by sex and district
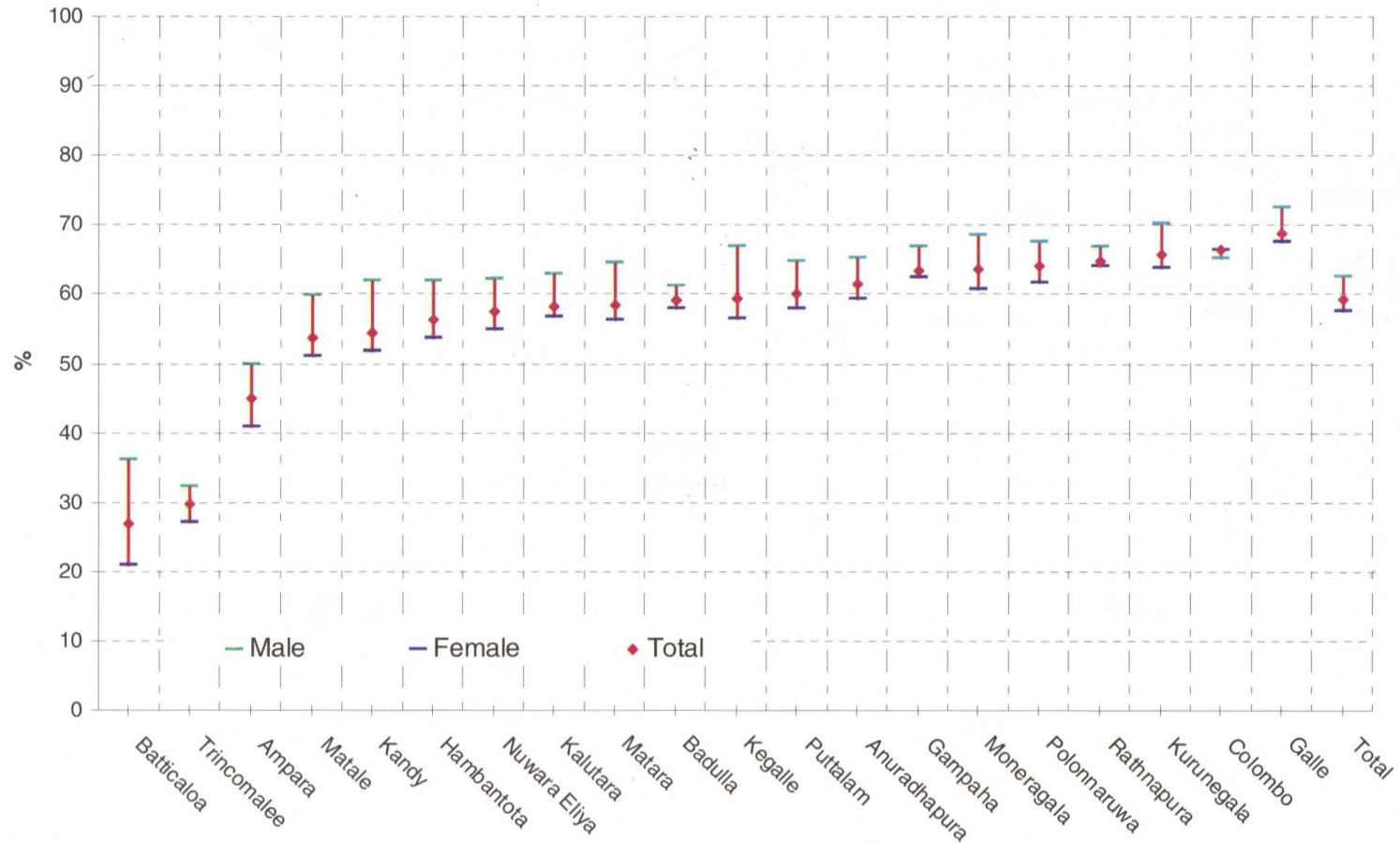
Map 11: Percentage of teachers of schools/pirivenas aware about uses of computers by sex and district - 2006

N

Sex

36

Male
Female
Total
Data not yet available

Jaffna

Kilinochchi

Mulattivu

Mannar   Vavuniya

Trincomalee

Anuradhapura

Polonnaruwa

Puttalam

Batticaloa

Kurunegala   Matale

Kandy   Ampara

Gampaha

Kegalle

Nuwara Eliya   Badulla

Colombo

Moneragala

Kalutara   Rathnapura

Galle   Matara   Hambantota

0   20   40   80 Kilometers

Table 39: Percentage of teachers in schools/pirivenas aware about uses of computers by sex, category of schools and district

District	Government schools												Pirivena			Private			Total		
	National			Navodya			Other government			All Government schools											
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Ampara	55.4	57.5	56.4	53.4	46.3	49.7	48.4	38.7	42.8	49.8	40.8	44.8	84.1	.	84.1	.	.	.	50.5	40.8	45.1
Anuradhapura	78.7	73.7	75.3	76.9	62.8	67.3	62.9	57.3	59.4	65.4	59.3	61.6	64.2	.	64.2	.	.	.	65.3	59.3	61.6
Badulla	74.4	74.7	74.6	80.1	72.0	74.7	56.2	52.4	53.7	61.3	57.9	59.1	64.1	.	64.1	50.8	49.2	50.0	61.3	57.8	59.1
Batticaloa	64.9	39.5	50.8	45.8	27.0	34.1	30.8	18.1	23.0	36.2	20.9	26.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	36.2	20.9	26.9
Colombo	60.7	63.5	62.8	75.8	67.7	69.4	65.0	67.7	67.2	65.4	66.6	66.4	70.2	.	70.2	63.0	60.8	61.2	65.4	65.9	65.8
Galle	73.3	67.1	68.8	80.2	72.7	74.7	70.7	67.0	67.9	72.8	67.7	69.0	69.0	.	69.0	50.0	.0	9.5	72.3	67.6	68.9
Gampaha	66.2	66.2	66.2	76.8	67.9	69.8	64.9	60.6	61.4	67.1	62.4	63.4	65.7	.	65.7	60.7	85.0	78.9	66.7	63.2	64.0
Hambantota	78.4	63.2	68.6	68.8	69.1	69.0	57.6	50.7	52.7	61.9	53.8	56.3	55.0	.	55.0	100.	63.9	69.8	61.5	53.9	56.4
Kalutara	67.7	61.1	62.7	76.3	66.4	68.3	58.9	53.8	54.8	62.9	56.8	58.1	70.0	.	70.0	71.4	78.5	77.4	64.2	57.3	58.9
Kandy	73.7	66.5	68.9	68.4	51.5	55.9	57.7	49.3	51.3	62.0	51.9	54.5	74.8	.	74.8	69.0	59.6	61.0	63.5	52.1	55.2
Kegalle	69.8	60.4	63.2	84.3	60.5	67.3	63.6	55.2	57.3	67.1	56.6	59.3	63.4	.	63.4	.	.	.	66.8	56.6	59.5
Kurunegala	72.9	68.8	70.1	76.5	69.9	71.9	69.0	62.0	64.1	70.4	63.8	65.9	62.7	.	62.7	83.3	93.6	92.5	69.7	63.9	65.8
Matale	68.4	58.8	61.2	73.3	59.6	64.5	55.6	47.0	49.7	59.9	51.0	53.7	52.9	.	52.9	.	.	.	59.5	51.0	53.7
Matara	65.4	62.0	63.0	76.7	65.1	68.1	62.2	53.1	55.3	64.7	56.3	58.5	53.2	.	53.2	33.3	42.7	41.8	62.5	56.0	57.9
Moneragala	75.3	65.7	69.2	60.8	57.5	58.6	68.4	60.3	63.3	68.7	60.7	63.6	83.9	.	83.9	.	.	.	69.8	60.7	64.2
Mulattivu	.	.	.	.	.	.	25.3	14.0	17.2	25.3	14.0	17.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	25.3	14.0	17.2
Nuwara Eliya	68.6	60.9	63.8	71.7	54.9	61.4	60.2	54.5	56.5	62.2	54.9	57.5	60.0	.	60.0	100.	82.4	84.2	62.1	55.0	57.6
Polonnaruwa	71.6	56.9	60.8	81.6	64.3	70.7	66.6	62.3	64.0	67.8	61.8	64.2	41.5	.	41.5	.	.	.	66.9	61.8	63.9
Puttalam	89.9	80.6	84.0	82.7	69.7	73.9	60.8	54.7	56.8	64.8	57.9	60.2	33.9	.	33.9	.	.	.	63.9	57.9	60.0
Rathnapura	75.2	72.6	73.4	87.0	76.9	80.4	62.5	61.1	61.5	66.9	64.1	64.9	69.6	.	69.6	.	.	.	67.1	64.1	65.1
Trincomalee	49.2	44.5	45.7	55.8	28.7	35.8	29.7	22.3	26.2	32.4	27.1	29.6	.0	.	.0	.	.	.	32.2	27.1	29.5
Vavuniya	56.1	30.3	37.9	80.0	46.9	52.5	40.7	30.1	33.4	45.6	31.2	35.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	45.6	31.2	35.5
Total	69.8	64.6	66.2	74.5	64.8	67.6	59.5	55.3	56.5	62.8	57.8	59.3	64.5	#DI	64.5	62.1	64.3	63.9	62.9	58.0	59.5

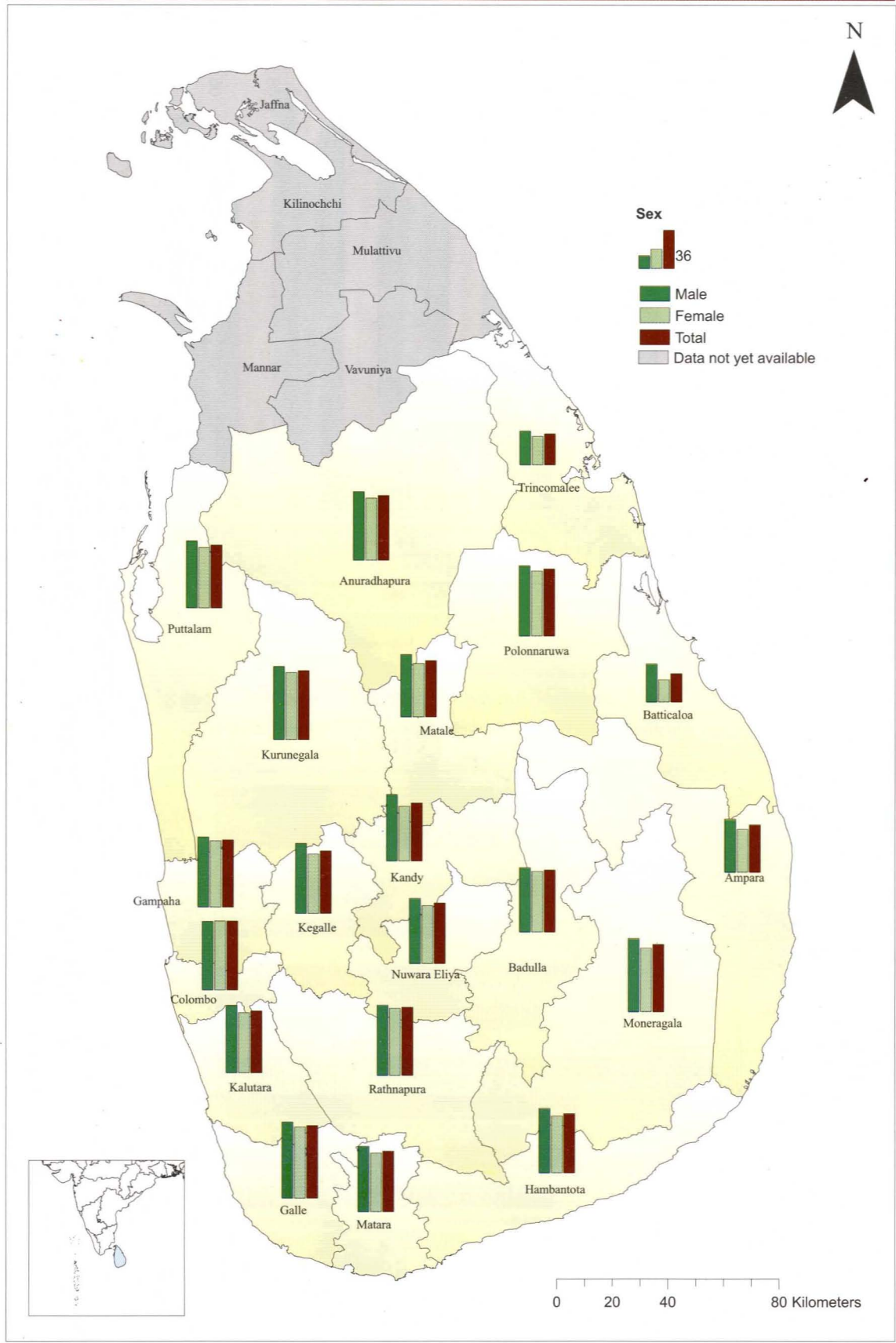**Table 40: Percentage of teachers in schools/pirivenas aware about uses of computers by sex, number of students and district**

District	Less than 100			100 - 300			300 - 930			More than 930			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Ampara	33.9	37.3	35.6	47.2	40.2	43.2	52.2	41.3	46.2	52.8	41.3	46.4	50.5	40.8	45.1
Anuradhapura	53.7	51.3	52.4	55.3	52.0	53.4	73.0	67.0	69.0	73.8	58.4	63.1	65.3	59.3	61.6
Badulla	45.4	45.2	45.3	51.4	46.7	48.2	64.0	56.5	59.1	73.5	73.9	73.7	61.3	57.8	59.1
Batticaloa	25.0	16.0	19.9	19.4	14.5	16.5	34.0	18.4	24.3	54.0	29.9	39.0	36.2	20.9	26.9
Colombo	64.1	69.5	68.4	66.5	66.1	66.1	68.9	66.5	66.9	64.1	66.7	66.2	65.4	65.9	65.8
Galle	68.6	73.3	71.9	70.9	63.6	65.4	72.0	69.6	70.1	74.5	67.6	69.4	72.3	67.6	68.9
Gampaha	66.1	58.5	60.5	65.5	60.7	61.8	69.2	63.7	64.8	66.4	62.3	63.2	66.7	63.2	64.0
Hambantota	45.1	47.0	46.3	53.6	47.6	49.5	64.5	52.0	56.0	73.3	63.1	66.0	61.5	53.9	56.4
Kalutara	52.5	45.8	47.5	55.6	50.8	51.8	62.9	57.5	58.5	67.8	60.7	62.2	64.2	57.3	58.9
Kandy	53.3	52.7	52.8	55.5	49.9	51.3	62.6	49.6	52.7	68.5	56.2	59.6	63.5	52.1	55.2
Kegalle	53.7	46.0	48.1	64.1	57.4	59.0	69.8	57.3	60.5	73.6	60.3	64.0	66.8	56.6	59.5
Kurunegala	60.5	50.8	54.1	64.6	59.6	61.3	74.8	70.4	71.6	75.2	65.5	68.4	69.7	63.9	65.8
Matale	36.4	32.5	33.9	54.9	49.5	51.0	66.4	50.0	55.2	68.3	58.4	61.2	59.5	51.0	53.7
Matara	54.6	42.5	45.7	58.5	52.4	54.0	65.8	57.0	59.0	69.4	60.8	63.2	62.5	56.0	57.9
Moneragala	56.8	45.5	51.4	66.5	55.8	59.9	69.3	62.5	64.8	72.4	63.3	66.3	69.8	60.7	64.2
Mulattivu	31.8	6.7	17.3	29.3	26.5	27.2	16.0	10.2	11.9	37.0	11.9	18.2	25.3	14.0	17.2
Nuwara Eliya	46.3	37.2	40.8	63.8	57.2	59.4	62.0	57.5	59.1	70.7	57.0	61.8	62.1	55.0	57.6
Polonnaruwa	56.7	54.4	55.7	58.9	53.2	55.7	69.2	63.2	65.6	76.5	66.0	69.7	66.9	61.8	63.9
Puttalam	57.9	48.6	52.8	55.6	51.2	52.9	65.5	54.5	58.3	73.3	66.0	68.2	63.9	57.9	60.0
Rathnapura	57.8	58.4	58.2	63.2	61.1	61.7	69.5	64.7	66.1	70.1	67.2	68.2	67.1	64.1	65.1
Trincomalee	25.5	11.9	19.1	32.0	17.9	26.0	30.1	27.0	28.5	43.5	35.0	37.6	32.2	27.1	29.5
Vavuniya	18.4	26.2	22.5	34.5	24.1	28.3	47.2	29.7	35.4	56.7	33.8	39.1	45.6	31.2	35.5
Total	52.1	48.9	50.0	57.0	53.6	54.6	63.5	57.8	59.4	68.9	62.0	63.9	62.9	58.0	59.5

7. Teachers' Self-reported Computer literacy

Computer literacy is defined in many different ways. For the purpose of this study a teacher was identified as computer literate if he/she declared that he/she could use a computer on his/her own for any purpose. The nature of work was not considered. It could be anything including playing a computer game. As no test was administered to assess the literacy, what is reported here is self reported literacy by the above definition.

At national level, only about one third of teachers in schools/pirivenas reported that they are computer literate. More male teachers (39.1%) are computer literate than female teachers (29.5%) nationally and in all districts (Fig 44). National and Navodaya schools and larger schools have larger proportions of computer literate teachers (Tables 41 and 42). Since computer literacy of teachers is relatively low, it is important to take action to support teachers to improve their ability to use computers.

Variation in computer literacy across districts is displayed in Fig. 44 and Map 12. Computer literacy varies within a fairly narrow range of 30 percent to 40 percent except for Batticalo, Trincomalee, Kalutara, Matara, Hambantota, and Kegalle districts for which it is slightly less than 30 percent. Similar levels of literacy across districts may be due to the similar levels of education among teachers irrespective of their duty stations. An interesting observation is that computer literacy of teachers in Polonnruwa and Nuwara Eliya districts is slightly higher than in Colombo district. A field verification showed that there are number of Computer Resource Centers in Polonnaruwa district. Teachers are being trained through various programs with the collaboration of local universities. This will be further investigated and findings will be presented in the final report.

In some districts computer literacy is high even though availability of computers in schools is low. To investigate this, a statistical test was carried out to see whether there is a relationship between availability of computers in schools and computer literacy of teachers. The finding is that there is no statistically significant relationship. This is a cause for concern. Having computers in schools alone do not improve the computer literacy of teachers. Traditional teaching using blackboards and textbooks perhaps is the dominant mode of teaching still and teachers have little or no time to use whatever available ICT facilities to enhance their own skills or to teach. This points to the need for policies and action to promote the use of ICT facilities by teachers.

Fig 42: Self- reported computer literacy of teachers in schools/pirivenas by sex and category of school

%

Legend: ■ Male □ Female ■ Total

Category	Male	Female	Total
National	49.3	41.5	43.9
Navodya	55.3	41.1	45.2
Other government	34.4	25.2	27.9
Pirivena	35.7		35.7
Private	44.2	40.4	41.1
All schools	38.9	29.7	32.5

Fig 43: Selfreported computer literacy of teachers in schools/pirivenas by sex and number of students

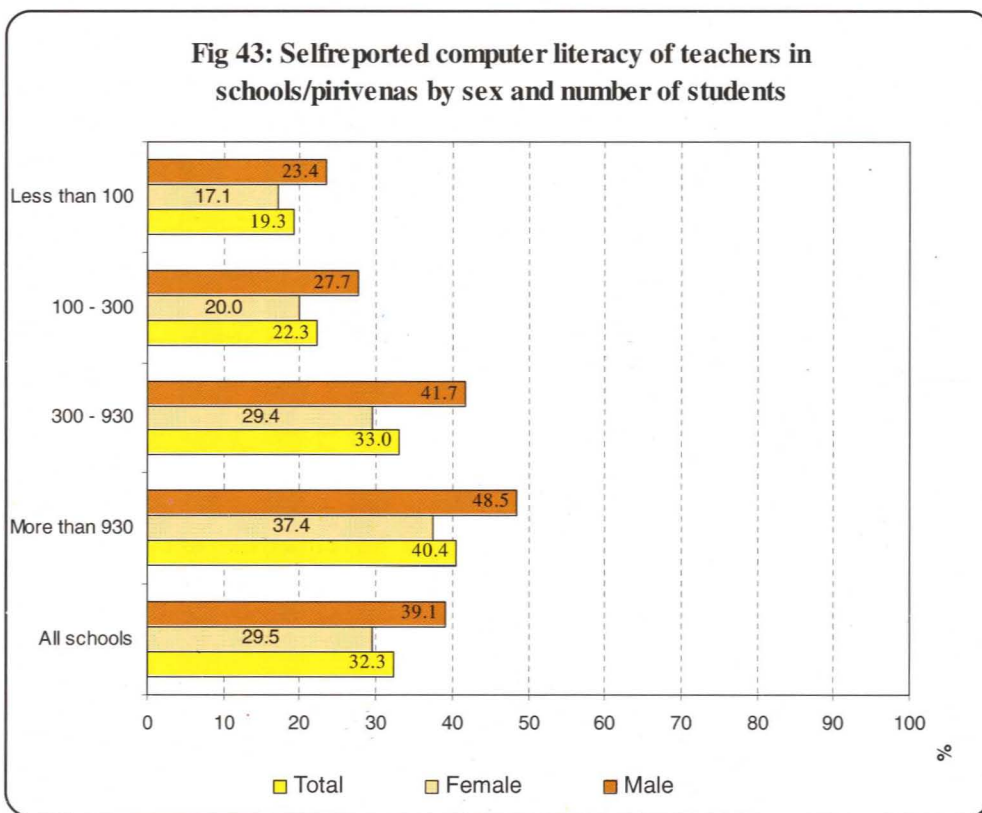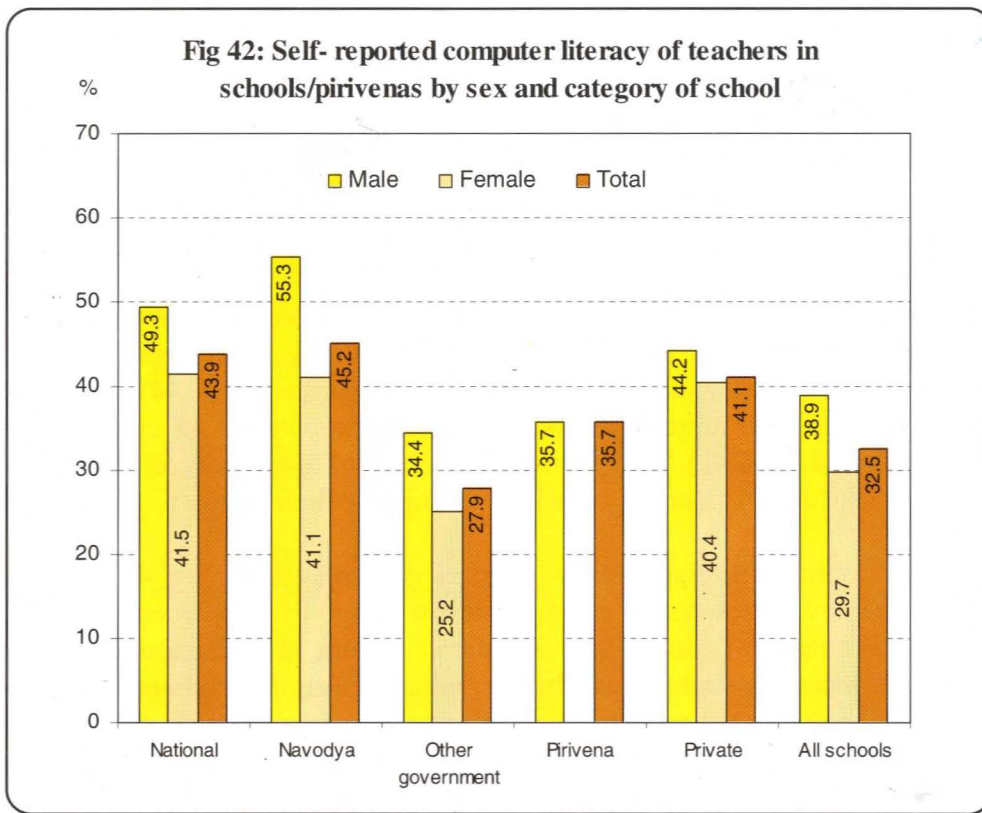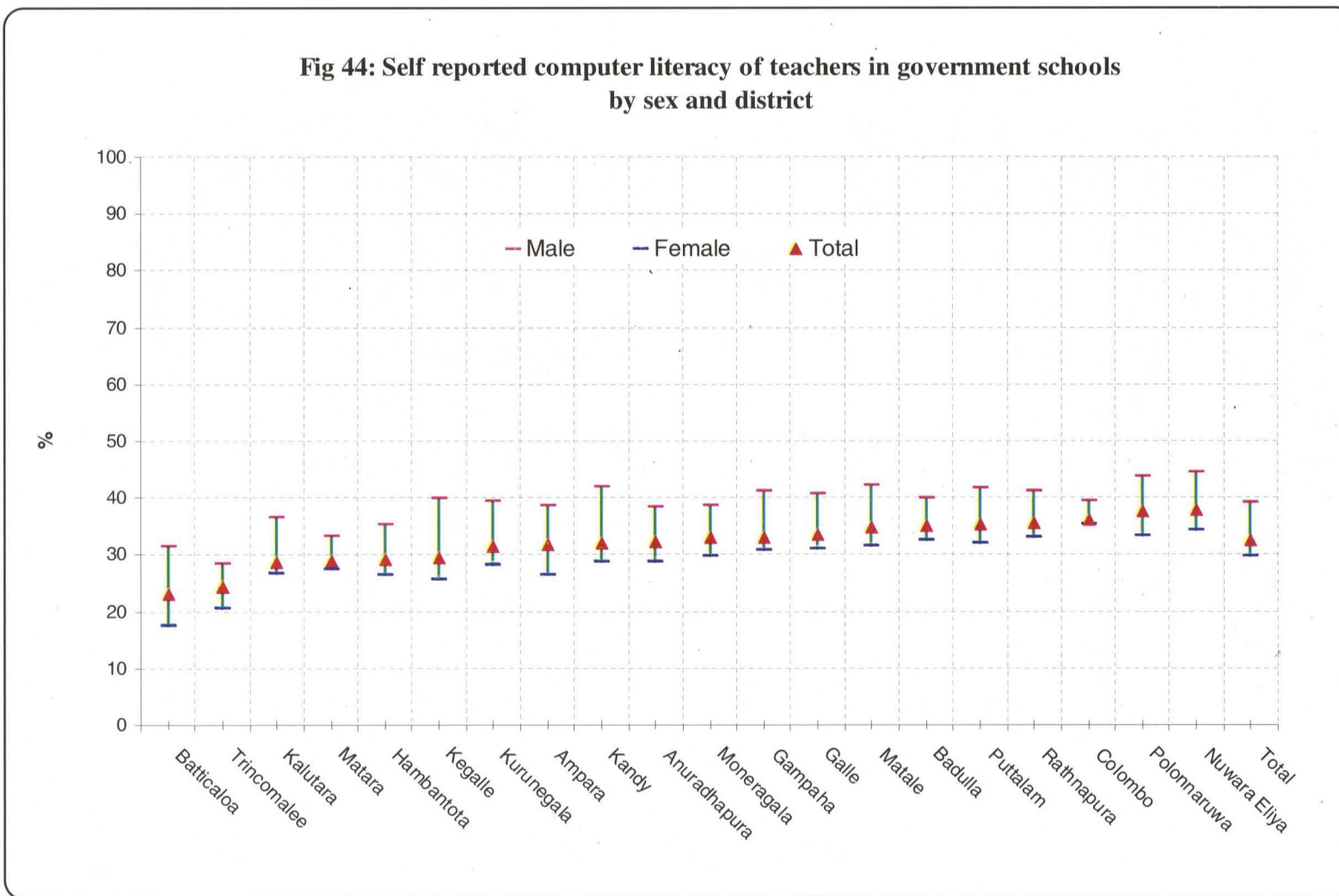|	Male	Female	Total
Less than 100	23.4	17.1	19.3
100 - 300	27.7	20.0	22.3
300 - 930	41.7	29.4	33.0
More than 930	48.5	37.4	40.4
All schools	39.1	29.5	32.3

%

Legend: □ Total □ Female ■ Male

Fig 44: Self reported computer literacy of teachers in government schools by sex and district

Map 12: Percentage of computer literate teachers of schools/pirivenas by sex and district - 2006
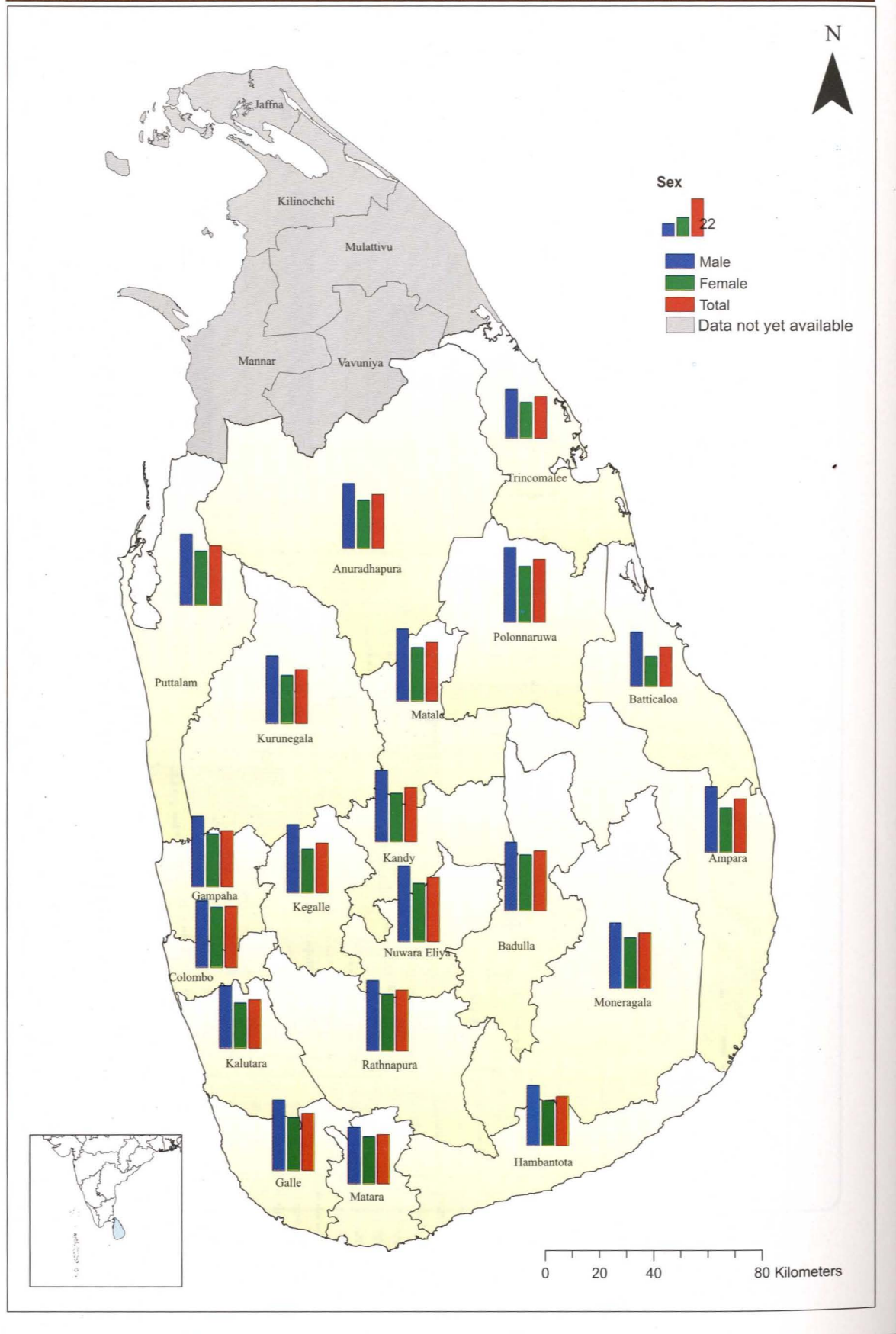
Table 41: Percentage of computer literate teachers in schools/pirivenas by sex, category of schools and district

District	Government schools												Pirivena			Private			Total		
	National			Navodya			Other government			All Government schools											
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Ampara	48.0	44.6	46.5	48.6	34.9	41.4	35.4	23.5	28.6	38.5	26.2	31.7	55.6	.	55.6	.	.	.	38.9	26.2	31.9
Anuradhapura	49.8	43.7	45.6	59.5	39.8	46.1	34.6	25.0	28.6	38.3	28.5	32.1	38.1	.	38.1	.	.	.	38.3	28.5	32.2
Badulla	56.0	48.5	51.0	63.2	55.7	58.2	33.3	25.6	28.2	39.9	32.3	34.9	33.5	.	33.5	41.0	34.4	37.7	39.5	32.3	34.9
Batticaloa	58.7	37.2	46.8	36.0	17.5	24.3	26.8	14.8	19.4	31.5	17.3	22.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	31.5	17.3	22.9
Colombo	42.1	39.8	40.3	47.5	37.4	39.5	35.3	33.1	33.5	39.2	35.3	36.0	40.9	.	40.9	45.8	41.5	42.3	40.1	36.1	36.9
Galle	45.4	37.5	39.7	50.9	42.8	45.0	35.3	25.7	27.9	40.5	30.9	33.3	37.1	.	37.1	50.0	.0	9.5	40.1	30.9	33.4
Gampaha	44.3	43.4	43.7	53.7	39.5	42.6	37.3	26.8	28.9	41.1	30.7	32.9	40.4	.	40.4	37.8	41.9	40.9	40.9	31.1	33.3
Hambantota	54.4	39.4	44.7	48.1	37.8	41.4	29.7	22.8	24.9	35.3	26.2	29.0	29.0	.	29.0	28.6	19.4	20.9	34.8	26.1	29.0
Kalutara	38.3	30.2	32.1	48.2	40.0	41.6	33.7	22.6	24.9	36.6	26.5	28.6	33.6	.	33.6	51.4	47.3	48.0	36.4	27.0	29.2
Kandy	59.3	47.1	51.1	58.3	37.7	42.9	34.4	23.9	26.4	41.9	28.6	32.0	45.2	.	45.2	58.6	39.2	42.1	42.4	28.8	32.5
Kegalle	45.1	36.8	39.3	65.0	44.2	50.2	34.9	21.1	24.5	39.9	25.6	29.3	36.2	.	36.2	.	.	.	39.5	25.6	29.5
Kurunegala	54.0	46.3	48.8	54.4	42.9	46.4	34.3	22.5	26.1	39.4	28.0	31.5	35.0	.	35.0	16.7	36.2	34.0	39.0	28.0	31.6
Matale	53.9	48.3	49.7	56.0	40.9	46.3	36.6	23.5	27.6	42.2	31.4	34.6	40.0	.	40.0	.	.	.	42.1	31.4	34.7
Matara	38.5	37.7	37.9	45.4	39.0	40.6	28.9	22.5	24.1	33.1	27.4	28.9	24.3	.	24.3	33.3	24.7	25.5	31.6	27.4	28.6
Moneragala	50.0	48.1	48.8	53.6	44.0	47.0	34.6	24.5	28.2	38.4	29.6	32.8	41.9	.	41.9	.	.	.	38.6	29.6	33.0
Mulattivu	.	.	.	.	.	.	21.7	12.5	15.1	21.7	12.5	15.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	21.7	12.5	15.1
Nuwara Eliya	55.6	47.2	50.4	61.6	45.1	51.4	40.7	31.9	35.0	44.3	34.3	37.8	44.0	.	44.0	100.0	82.4	84.2	44.4	34.5	38.0
Polonnaruwa	52.7	47.4	48.8	67.1	55.8	60.0	41.6	29.4	34.5	43.7	33.2	37.4	36.6	.	36.6	.	.	.	43.5	33.2	37.4
Puttalam	76.1	59.5	65.3	69.7	49.5	56.0	36.8	28.3	31.2	41.7	31.8	35.1	11.9	.	11.9	.	.	.	40.8	31.8	34.9
Rathnapura	50.0	43.2	45.3	69.0	48.1	55.3	35.5	29.6	31.4	41.1	33.0	35.5	38.2	.	38.2	.	.	.	40.9	33.0	35.6
Trincomalee	49.2	38.5	41.3	55.8	25.4	33.3	25.1	14.4	20.2	28.4	20.4	24.2	.0	.	.0	.	.	.	28.3	20.4	24.2
Vavuniya	53.7	28.8	36.1	80.0	42.9	49.2	40.1	26.4	30.6	44.8	28.1	33.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	44.8	28.1	33.1
Total	49.3	41.5	43.9	55.3	41.1	45.2	34.4	25.2	27.9	39.1	29.5	32.3	35.7	.	35.7	44.2	40.4	41.1	38.9	29.7	32.5

Table 42: Percentage of computer literate teachers in schools/pirivenas by sex, number of students and district

District	Less than 100			100 - 300			300 - 930			More than 930			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Ampara	22.7	17.8	20.2	25.3	16.2	20.1	41.5	28.4	34.2	48.6	33.2	40.1	38.9	26.2	31.9
Anuradhapura	19.3	12.8	15.8	27.2	16.4	20.9	48.1	34.5	39.1	49.8	35.4	39.9	38.3	28.5	32.2
Badulla	19.4	15.3	16.9	25.3	18.3	20.6	44.2	34.5	37.8	57.4	48.6	51.5	39.5	32.3	34.9
Batticaloa	14.2	11.9	12.9	16.1	10.9	13.0	30.0	14.7	20.5	49.6	27.0	35.7	31.5	17.3	22.9
Colombo	26.6	26.9	26.8	35.2	30.4	31.3	41.9	31.3	33.2	39.4	38.0	38.2	40.1	36.1	36.9
Galle	21.7	16.8	18.2	31.3	19.9	22.7	43.2	31.0	33.9	45.3	36.7	38.9	40.1	30.9	33.4
Gampaha	42.7	26.0	30.4	32.9	21.9	24.2	37.4	26.7	28.8	45.9	36.6	38.6	40.9	31.1	33.3
Hambantota	17.7	15.3	16.1	24.6	22.2	23.0	39.9	25.8	30.3	47.0	33.4	37.3	34.8	26.1	29.0
Kalutara	30.9	20.6	23.2	26.4	17.1	18.9	35.6	26.2	28.0	41.7	31.2	33.5	36.4	27.0	29.2
Kandy	24.9	17.5	19.5	30.1	18.2	21.1	42.2	30.6	33.3	54.8	38.2	42.9	42.4	28.8	32.5
Kegalle	23.2	14.7	17.0	29.6	20.0	22.2	47.9	29.4	34.1	49.6	33.1	37.7	39.5	25.6	29.5
Kurunegala	24.2	14.9	18.1	26.3	14.6	18.5	43.3	30.6	34.3	52.7	39.1	43.2	39.0	28.0	31.6
Matale	18.2	13.0	14.9	29.1	19.6	22.2	54.3	30.4	38.1	52.3	47.3	48.7	42.1	31.4	34.7
Matara	19.0	16.9	17.4	21.9	18.4	19.3	35.9	27.8	29.7	40.1	34.6	36.1	31.6	27.4	28.6
Moneragala	20.7	11.5	16.2	22.7	14.6	17.7	39.2	28.2	31.9	52.1	41.3	44.9	38.6	29.6	33.0
Mulattivu	22.7	6.7	13.5	26.8	26.5	26.6	15.0	8.6	10.5	29.6	9.4	14.5	21.7	12.5	15.1
Nuwara Eliya	27.3	18.5	21.9	41.2	32.8	35.7	43.9	35.7	38.6	58.9	41.4	47.4	44.4	34.5	38.0
Polonnaruwa	24.1	11.4	18.3	25.1	16.3	20.1	46.8	32.0	37.9	60.6	45.5	50.8	43.5	33.2	37.4
Puttalam	27.6	18.2	22.4	24.3	16.3	19.3	45.4	27.8	33.9	56.7	47.3	50.0	40.8	31.8	34.9
Rathnapura	26.1	24.2	24.9	32.7	29.6	30.5	46.2	33.2	36.9	47.2	38.0	41.0	40.9	33.0	35.6
Trincomalee	23.4	4.8	14.6	25.8	9.9	19.6	26.8	18.8	22.8	40.5	30.6	33.6	28.3	20.4	24.2
Vavuniya	15.8	11.9	13.8	32.7	22.9	26.8	47.2	27.5	33.8	57.5	31.1	37.1	44.8	28.1	33.1
Total	23.4	17.1	19.3	27.7	20.0	22.3	41.7	29.4	33.0	48.5	37.4	40.4	38.9	29.7	32.5

8. Students-self reported computer literate teacher ratio

As reported by teachers themselves, only one third of teachers in schools/pirvenas are computer literate, which is a low level compared to the level required for making significant progress in teaching and learning using ICT. Student-computer literate teacher ratio is defied as the number of students per computer literate teacher. This ratio is quite high. At national level, it stands at 56 students per computer literate teacher (Tables 43 and 44) compared to general student to teacher ratio of 18 (Tables 45 and 46).

Fig 45: Students-teacher and students-computer literate teacher ratio in schools/pirivenas by category of school
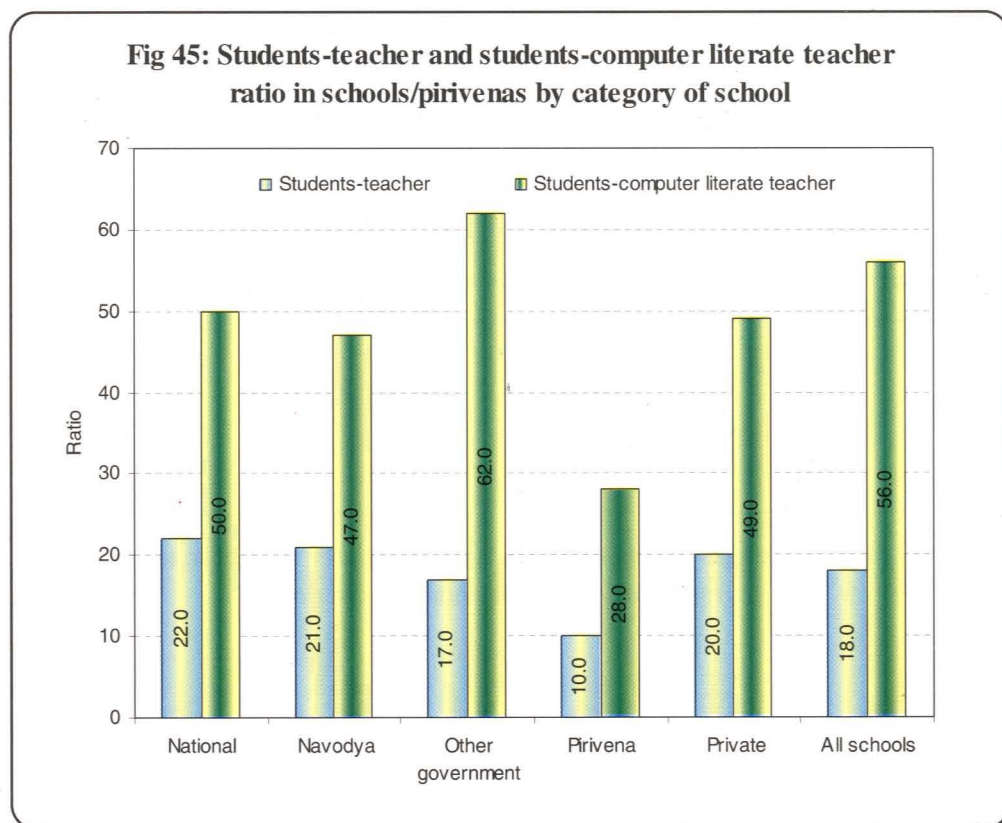
Fig 46: Students-teacher and students-computer literate teacher ratio in schools/pirivenas by number of students
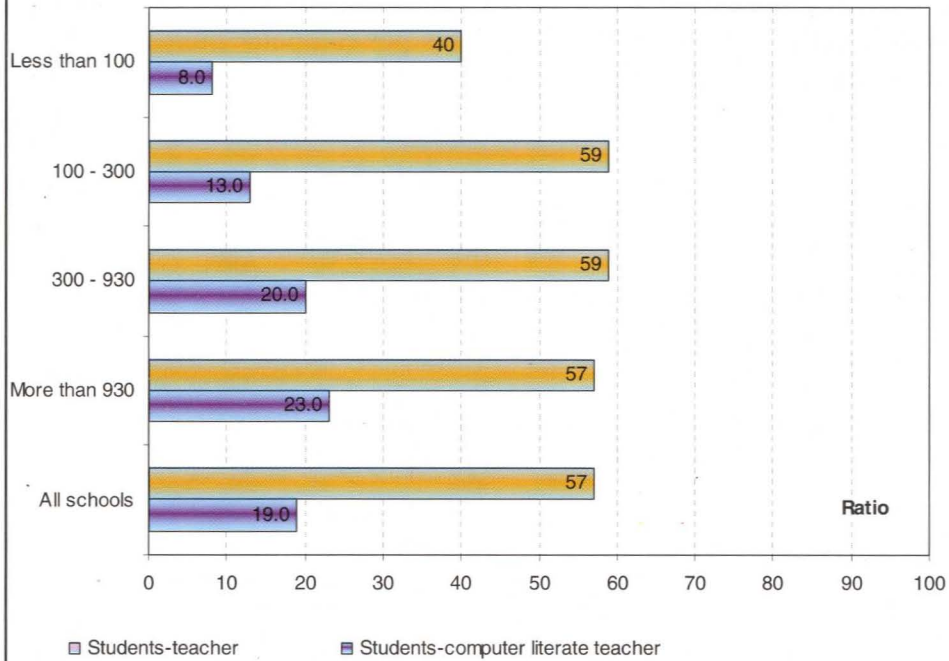
Fig 47: Students-teacher and students- computer literate teacher ratios in schools/pirivenas by district
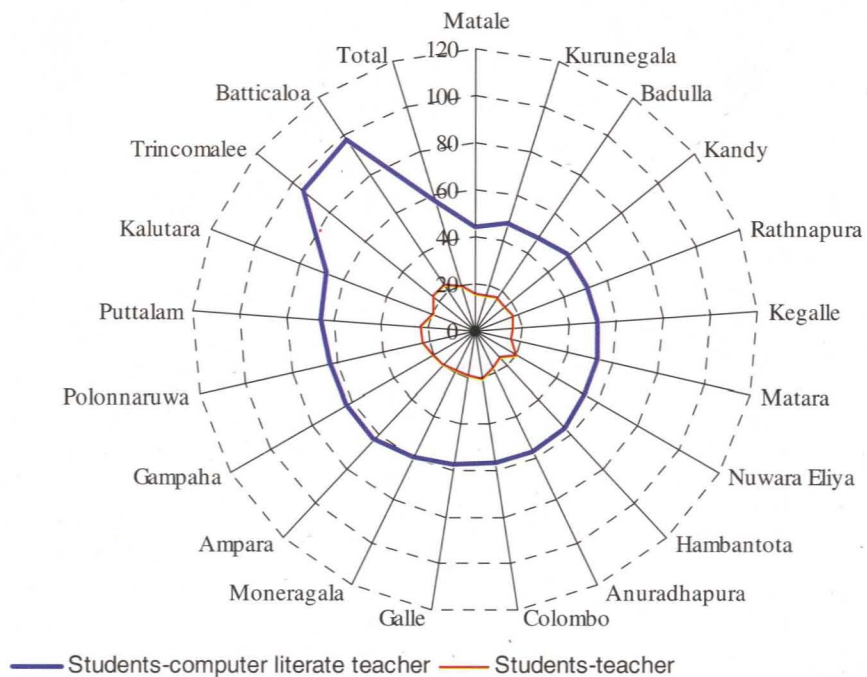
Map 13: Student-teacher ratio and student-computer literate teacher ratio of schools/pirivenas by district - 2006

N

Ratio

49

Students-teacher
Students-computer literate teacher
Data not yet available

Jaffna

Kilinochchi

Mulattivu

Mannar   Vavuniya

Trincomalee

Anuradhapura

Puttalam

Polonnaruwa

Batticaloa

Kurunegala

Matale

Kandy   Ampara

Gampaha   Kegalle

Nuwara Eliya   Badulla

Colombo   Moneragala

Kalutara   Rathnapura

Hambantota

Galle

Matara

0   20   40   80 Kilometers
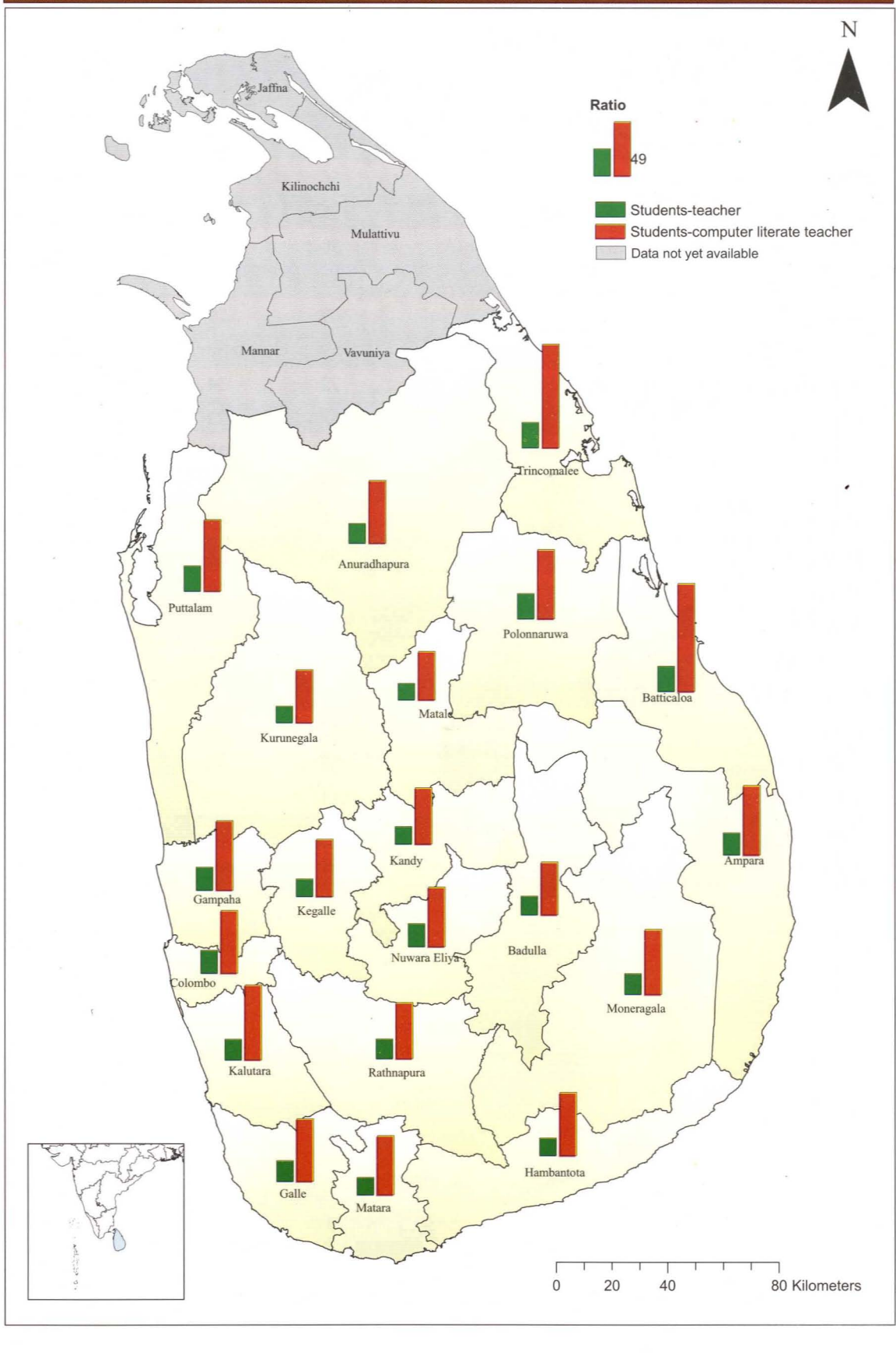
Table 43: Students-computer literate teacher ratio in schools/ pirivenas by catagory of schools and district

District	National	Navody	Other government	Pirivena	Private	Total
Ampara	49	57	67	18	.	63
Anuradhapura	54	46	60	25	.	56
Badulla	38	33	56	29	39	48
Batticaloa	52	106	113	.	.	98
Colombo	57	56	58	24	46	55
Galle	62	45	59	22	55	56
Gampaha	52	54	69	29	63	62
Hambantota	56	47	59	30	132	56
Kalutara	72	53	72	34	55	66
Kandy	38	40	58	22	32	49
Kegalle	48	35	58	27	.	51
Kurunegala	38	41	53	27	36	47
Matale	42	38	46	24	.	43
Matara	56	45	56	28	84	53
Moneragala	47	45	66	20	:	58
Mulattivu	.	.	199	.	.	199
Nuwara Eliya	39	42	58	20	28	54
Polonnaruwa	47	43	67	36	.	62
Puttalam	37	46	72	78	18	65
Rathnapura	48	41	53	42	.	50
Trincomalee	57	72	111	.	.	94
Vavuniya	54	41	66	.	.	60
Total	50	47	62	28	49	56

Table 44: Students-computer literate teacher in schools/ pirivenas by number of students and district

District	Less than 100	100 - 300	300 - 930	More than 930	Total
Ampara	50	79	61	61	63
Anuradhapura	55	69	51	60	56
Badulla	50	61	49	42	48
Batticaloa	96	152	113	72	98
Colombo	28	41	60	60	55
Galle	43	53	52	62	56
Gampaha	24	55	73	63	62
Hambantota	35	48	57	65	56
Kalutara	31	68	71	71	66
Kandy	36	57	52	49	49
Kegalle	39	54	54	54	51
Kurunegala	33	60	48	47	47
Matale	48	51	40	43	43
Matara	31	53	54	57	53
Moneragala	52	86	63	51	58
Mulattivu	158	71	216	355	199
Nuwara Eliya	54	50	60	49	54
Polonnaruwa	67	92	67	54	62
Puttalam	46	83	74	55	65
Rathnapura	33	45	53	54	50
Trincomalee	98	101	106	73	94
Vavuniya	100	67	67	53	60
Total	40	59	59	57	56

9. Teachers' self-reported Literacy in English Language

Still reading materials on ICT are largely available in English and other foreign languages. Therefore, ability to read and understand materials written in English is important for teachers particularly for self-learning. To assess the situation, teachers were asked to report whether they could read and understand documents written in English. The first page of national English newspapers was referred to as the standard reading material.

At national level 53.7 percent of the teachers in schools/pirivenas reported that they could read and understand documents written in English. More male teachers (56.0%) can understand such documents than the female teachers (52.7%) not only at national level but also at district level (Table 45) except for Colombo and Gampaha districts. As could be seen from Figure 48, this percentage is lowest for pirivenas and other government schools. Also as seen with many indicators it is clear from Figure 49 and Table 46 that this percentage is higher for larger schools.

Fig 48: Percentage of teachers who can read and understand documents written in english by sex and category of school

Male, Female, Total

Category	Male	Female	Total
National	64.2	63.5	63.7
Navodya	59.1	55.5	56.6
Other government	54.2	49.2	50.7
Pirivena	49.5	0.0	49.5
Private	76.7	80.2	79.6
All schools	56.0	52.7	53.7
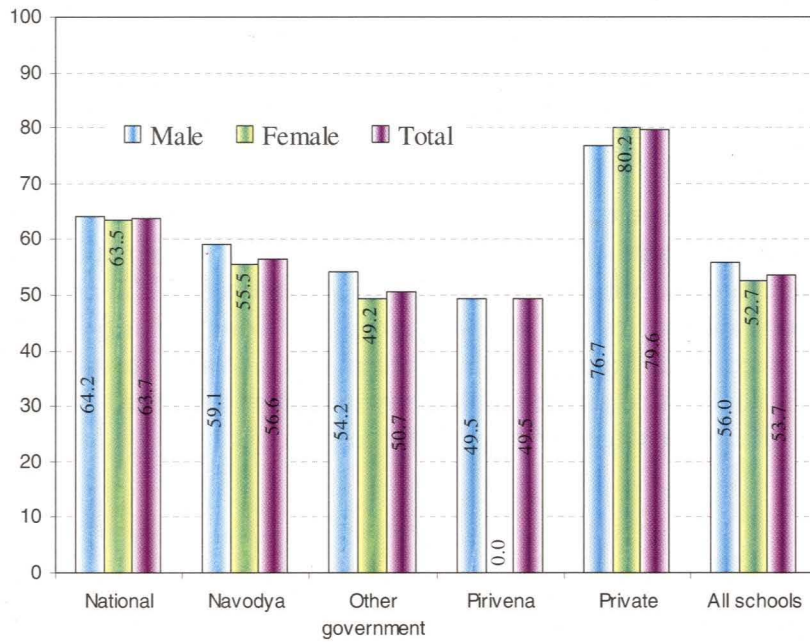
Fig 49: Percentage of teachers who can read and understand documents written in english by sex and number of students

	Male	Female	Total
Less than 100	37.1	44.0	51.9
100 - 300	40.5	45.8	51.7
300 - 930	47.9	50.1	56.1
More than 930	56.0	58.7	60.6
All schools	48.5	52.1	56.3

Male, Female, Total

%
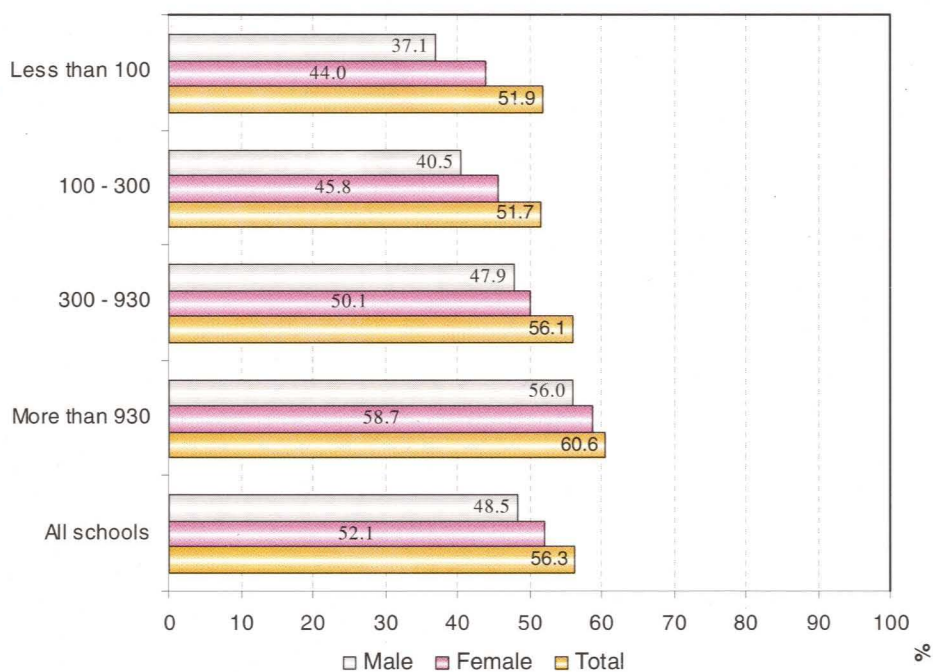
Fig 50: Percentage of teachers in government schools who can read and understand documents written in english by sex and district
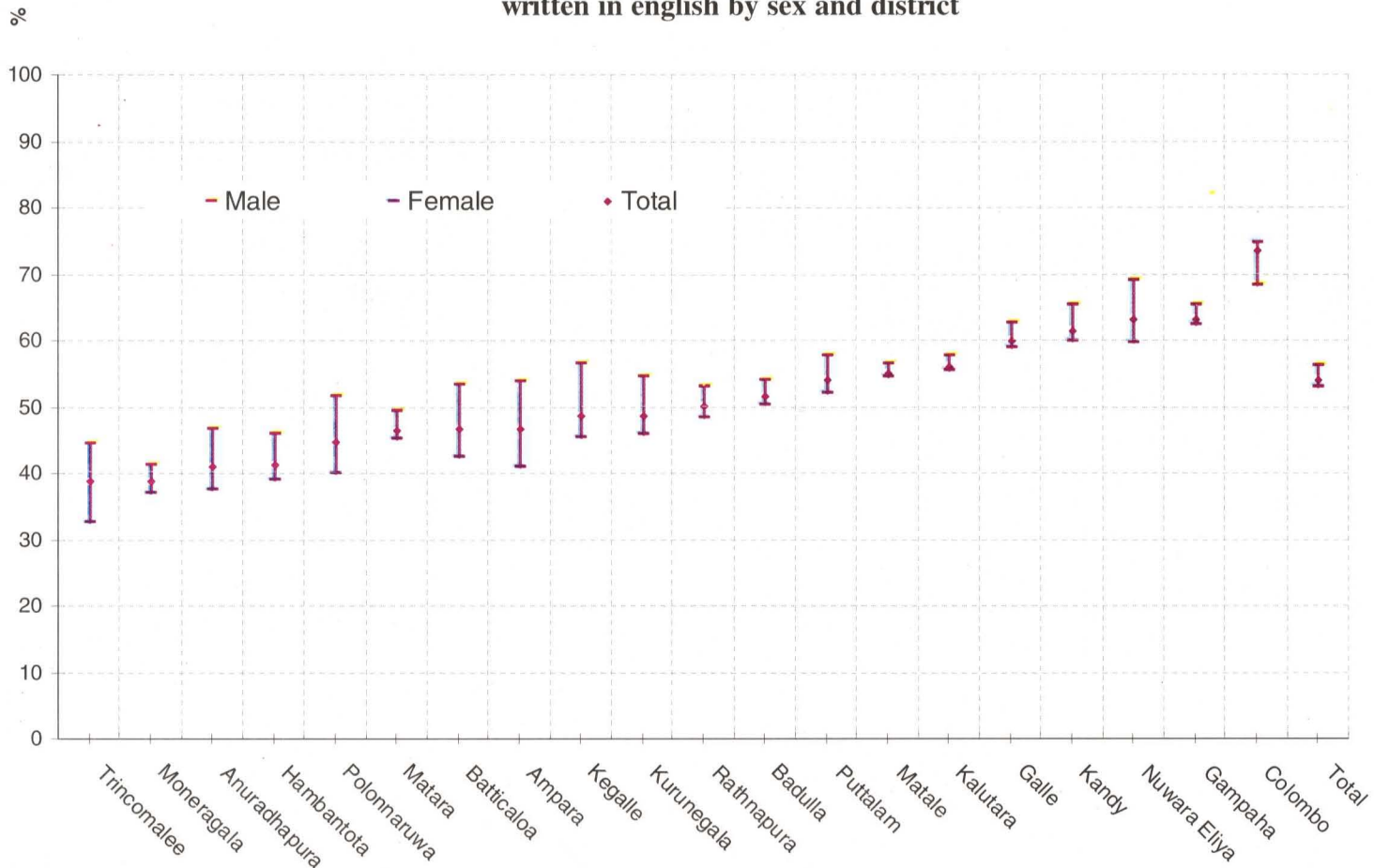
Map 14: Percentage of teachers who can read and understand documents written in English language by sex and district - 2006

N

Sex

37

Male

Female

Total

Data not yet available

Jaffna

Kilinochchi

Mulattivu

Mannar

Vavuniya

Trincomalee

Anuradhapura

Polonnaruwa

Puttalam

Batticaloa

Matale

Kurunegala

Kandy

Ampara

Gampaha

Kegalle

Colombo

Nuwara Eliya

Badulla

Moneragala

Kalutara

Rathnapura

Hambantota

Galle

Matara

0   20   40   80 Kilometers
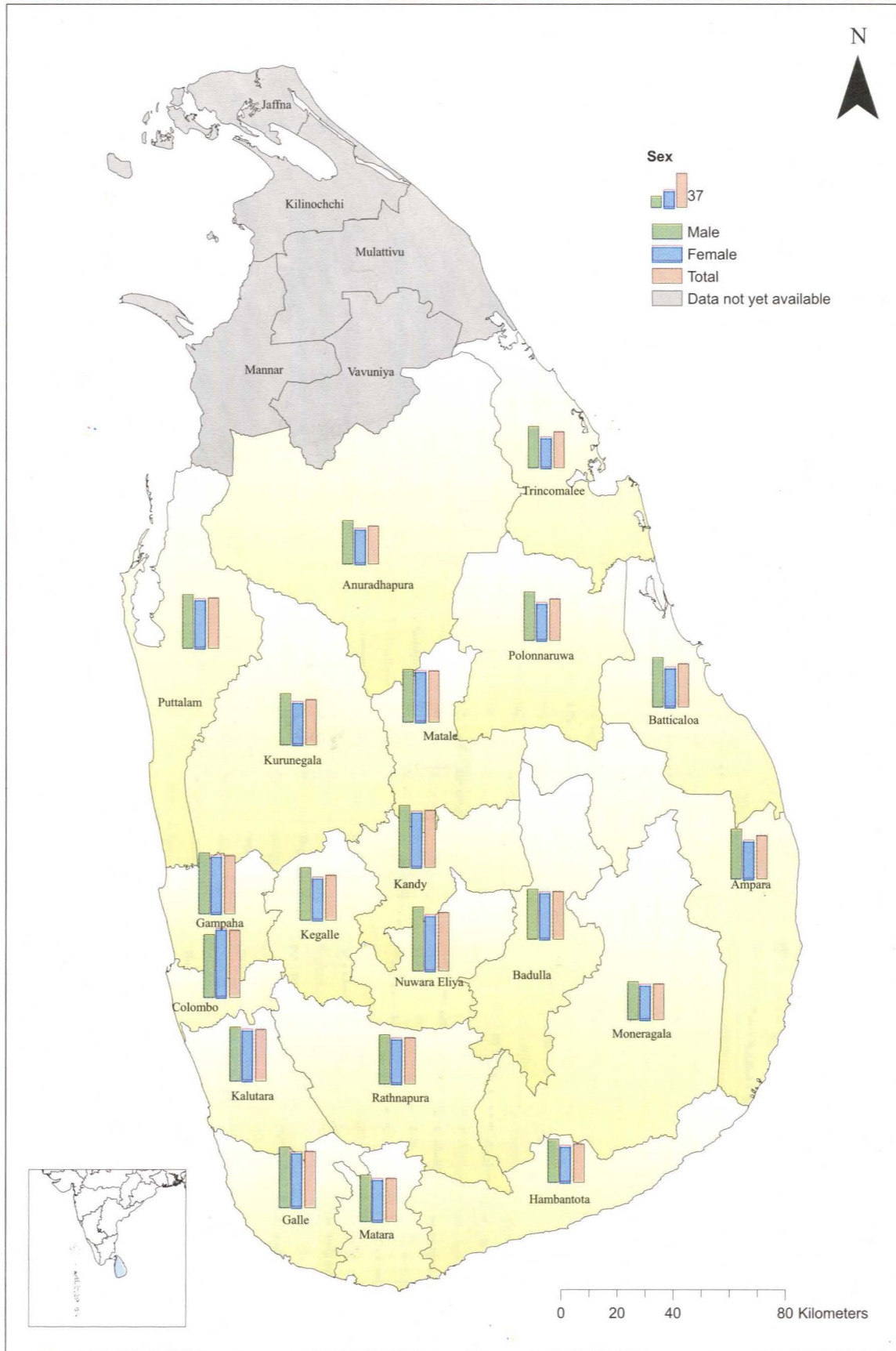
Map 15: Self-reported computer awareness, literacy and english language literacy of teachers (percentages) by district - 2006

N

Percentage

36

■ Computer awareness
■ English language literacy
■ Computer literacy
□ Data not yet available

Jaffna

Kilinochchi

Mulattivu

Mannar

Vavuniya

Trincomalee

Anuradhapura

Polonnaruwa

Puttalam

Matale

Batticaloa

Kurunegala

Kandy

Ampara

Gampaha

Kegalle

Colombo

Nuwara Eliya

Badulla

Moneragala

Kalutara

Rathnapura

Galle

Matara

Hambantota

0   20   40   80 Kilometers

Table 45: Percentage of teachers in schools/pirivenas who can read and understand documents written in English by sex, category of schools and district

District	Government schools												Pirivena			Private			Total		
	National			Navodya			Other government			All Government schools											
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Ampara	66.4	57.9	62.6	47.1	38.1	42.4	52.3	39.2	44.7	53.5	40.7	46.4	53.6	.	57.1	.	.	.	53.6	40.7	46.5
Anuradhapura	57.8	54.4	55.5	53.7	40.1	44.5	44.8	34.9	38.7	46.6	37.2	40.6	46.4	.	43.8	.	.	.	46.4	37.2	40.7
Badulla	58.8	57.6	58.0	56.4	48.2	51.0	52.4	48.2	49.7	53.7	49.8	51.1	53.8	.	44.7	86.9	95.1	91.0	53.8	50.2	51.4
Batticaloa	65.3	69.4	67.7	64.2	42.9	50.7	49.8	37.8	42.4	53.2	42.1	46.4	53.2	.	.	.	.	.	53.2	42.1	46.4
Colombo	69.0	74.8	73.5	71.3	78.5	77.0	65.8	71.4	70.4	67.7	73.2	72.2	68.2	.	59.3	77.0	84.0	82.7	68.2	74.6	73.3
Galle	69.2	63.0	64.8	61.1	58.1	58.9	63.4	57.1	58.6	64.8	58.7	60.2	62.6	.	47.8	75.0	47.1	52.4	62.6	58.6	59.8
Gampaha	69.2	72.6	71.7	65.0	62.7	63.2	65.1	59.8	60.8	65.7	61.7	62.5	65.2	.	57.1	84.0	80.6	81.1	65.2	62.2	62.9
Hambantota	58.4	55.3	56.4	54.5	48.1	50.3	42.6	34.7	37.1	46.3	38.6	41.0	45.8	.	41.0	14.3	52.8	46.5	45.8	38.7	41.0
Kalutara	60.8	65.4	64.3	52.5	59.7	58.3	58.6	51.0	52.5	58.1	54.5	55.3	57.6	.	53.1	74.3	85.5	83.7	57.6	55.2	55.8
Kandy	77.3	66.0	69.7	66.2	60.6	62.1	63.6	57.9	59.2	66.7	59.3	61.2	65.1	.	51.1	75.9	83.7	82.6	65.1	59.7	61.2
Kegalle	62.4	65.9	64.8	58.1	49.3	51.8	54.9	40.4	44.0	56.7	45.2	48.2	56.3	.	53.0	.	.	.	56.3	45.2	48.4
Kurunegala	63.6	57.9	59.8	56.5	44.5	48.2	53.2	43.5	46.5	55.1	45.5	48.5	54.3	.	46.2	50.0	53.2	52.8	54.3	45.6	48.5
Matale	65.2	65.0	65.1	50.3	50.2	50.3	55.1	50.7	52.1	56.6	54.3	55.0	56.4	.	52.9	.	.	.	56.4	54.3	54.9
Matara	53.9	55.8	55.2	53.0	45.2	47.2	48.4	42.0	43.6	50.2	45.0	46.3	49.0	.	43.6	50.0	40.9	41.8	49.0	44.9	46.1
Moneragala	53.9	60.1	57.8	45.4	40.6	42.1	37.9	32.6	34.5	40.6	36.9	38.2	41.0	.	46.2	.	.	.	41.0	36.9	38.5
Mulattivu	.	.	.	.	.	.	48.5	38.8	41.6	48.5	38.8	41.6	48.5	.	.	.	.	.	48.5	38.8	41.6
Nuwara Eliya	66.3	61.7	63.4	72.6	65.0	68.0	68.7	58.4	62.0	69.1	59.4	62.8	68.8	.	56.0	100.0	82.4	84.2	68.8	59.5	62.8
Polonnaruwa	68.9	62.7	64.3	43.4	38.0	40.0	51.7	37.0	43.1	52.2	39.9	44.8	51.3	.	22.0	.	.	.	51.3	39.9	44.5
Puttalam	62.0	61.0	61.4	71.0	52.0	58.0	55.6	51.1	52.7	57.7	52.0	54.0	57.6	.	55.9	40.0	28.6	31.6	57.6	51.9	53.9
Rathnapura	59.8	52.7	54.8	61.3	57.2	58.6	50.3	46.3	47.5	52.8	48.2	49.6	53.0	.	55.4	.	.	.	53.0	48.2	49.8
Trincomalee	52.0	15.5	34.9	38.9	32.1	34.8	43.9	34.7	39.5	44.4	32.3	38.5	44.2	.	.0	.	.	.	44.2	32.3	38.4
Vavuniya	63.5	63.3	63.4	50.0	57.1	55.9	64.4	59.9	61.2	63.8	60.5	61.5	63.8	.	.	.	.	.	63.8	60.5	61.5
Total	64.2	63.5	63.7	59.1	55.5	56.6	54.2	49.2	50.7	56.3	52.1	53.3	56.0		49.5	76.7	80.2	79.6	56.0	52.7	53.7

Table 46: Percentage of teachers in schools/pirivenas who can read and understand documents written in English by sex, number of students and district

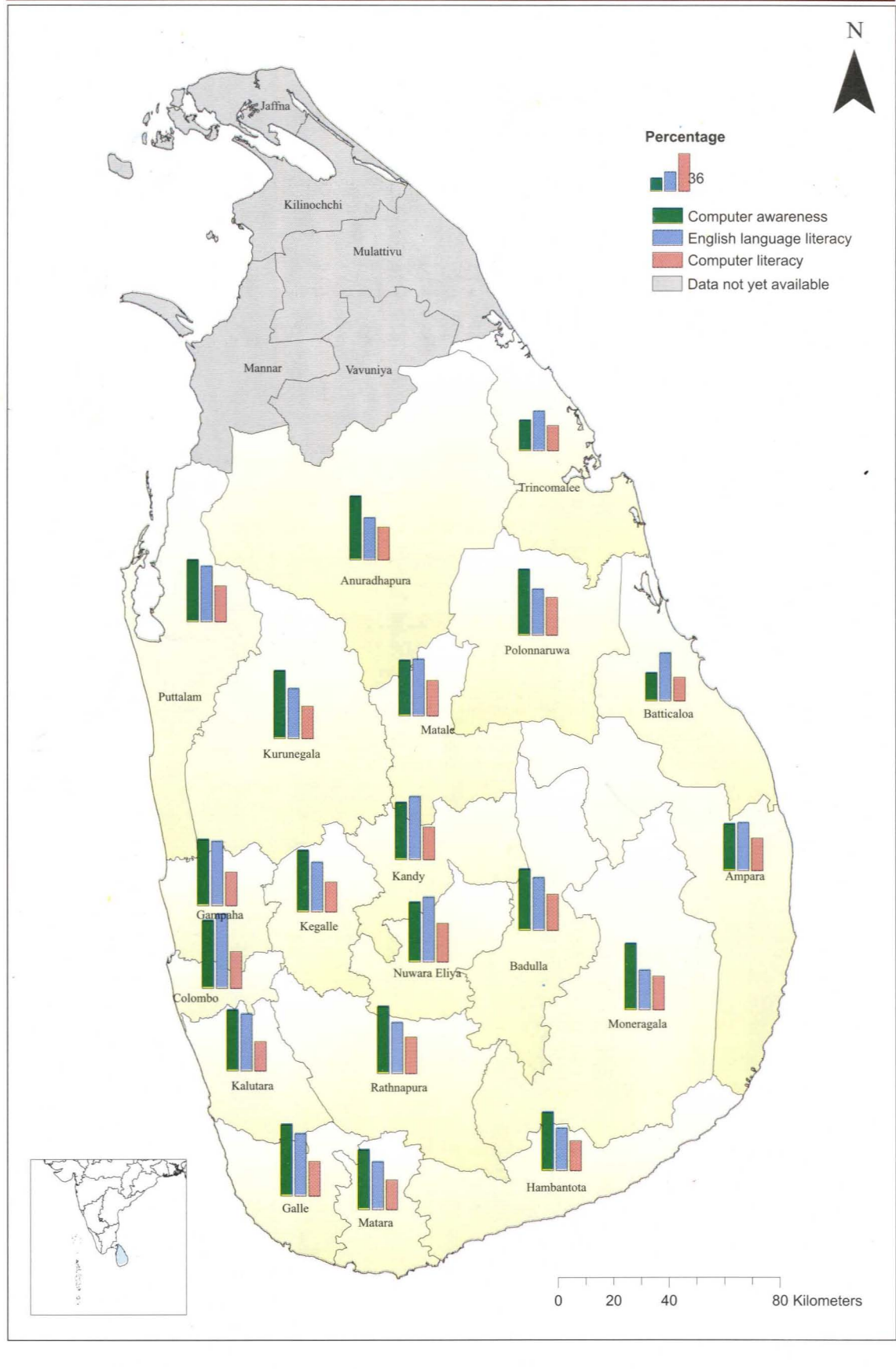| District	Less than 100			100 - 300			300 - 930			More than 930			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Ampara	47.6	37.0	31.8	47.6	35.3	31.9	53.0	38.0	39.6	59.0	47.7	47.2	53.6	40.7	46.5
Anuradhapura	40.6	25.3	22.9	43.1	31.3	29.6	47.1	40.5	44.0	53.3	41.1	43.6	46.4	37.2	40.7
Badulla	50.9	44.4	35.0	52.9	44.0	38.0	55.4	51.9	49.6	53.5	54.1	55.5	53.8	50.2	51.4
Batticaloa	47.7	35.9	27.2	47.7	37.1	28.9	49.5	39.0	36.2	62.9	50.3	49.8	53.2	42.1	46.4
Colombo	73.4	73.0	63.7	72.8	69.3	63.0	68.8	69.9	65.1	66.2	75.2	68.7	68.2	74.6	73.3
Galle	54.5	57.4	47.1	68.9	54.0	48.6	61.8	57.6	54.4	66.4	61.3	57.1	62.6	58.6	59.8
Gampaha	69.0	60.4	56.1	64.6	57.4	52.1	62.2	59.3	55.2	67.9	64.7	61.0	65.2	62.2	62.9
Hambantota	36.8	33.5	28.0	41.1	34.3	31.2	48.2	37.3	38.8	52.6	45.0	45.6	45.8	38.7	41.0
Kalutara	61.9	49.5	45.3	54.3	47.5	43.7	56.3	51.4	48.9	59.3	59.8	56.0	57.6	55.2	55.8
Kandy	58.7	52.6	45.3	63.7	59.7	52.7	64.6	58.5	54.9	73.3	62.0	60.1	65.1	59.7	61.2
Kegalle	57.3	39.2	34.7	52.5	40.1	37.9	55.9	43.0	44.7	59.7	54.6	52.7	56.3	45.2	48.4
Kurunegala	51.0	37.5	33.0	48.4	37.3	33.7	56.1	46.8	45.8	60.9	52.6	52.8	54.3	45.6	48.5
Matale	48.2	50.0	38.5	55.1	53.3	46.9	56.9	45.7	48.2	61.0	63.4	60.5	56.4	54.3	54.9
Matara	41.4	40.4	35.9	44.1	39.4	35.1	52.5	41.7	40.4	53.7	52.3	49.5	49.0	44.9	46.1
Moneragala	45.3	30.7	25.7	33.0	32.4	28.7	41.8	35.0	37.0	43.7	42.3	45.6	41.0	36.9	38.5
Mulattivu	59.1	23.3	23.1	53.7	53.0	46.2	40.5	32.5	28.8	57.4	41.3	38.3	48.5	38.8	41.6
Nuwara Eliya	64.3	51.2	42.0	66.7	58.3	52.8	70.3	58.8	54.0	71.5	65.4	63.1	68.8	59.5	62.8
Polonnaruwa	47.6	34.9	29.1	46.8	32.4	29.3	53.3	38.9	42.0	56.5	44.8	50.3	51.3	39.9	44.5
Puttalam	53.8	43.1	36.2	48.4	39.6	34.5	62.3	52.8	50.2	60.3	59.0	58.3	57.6	51.9	53.9
Rathnapura	56.0	49.3	41.3	49.7	47.0	43.0	53.1	47.1	46.9	53.2	50.0	49.0	53.0	48.2	49.8
Trincomalee	38.3	21.4	22.5	41.9	31.6	30.1	44.4	38.3	34.1	48.2	23.6	30.1	44.2	32.3	38.4
Vavuniya	55.0	40.9	29.8	61.0	52.3	46.2	68.1	60.6	56.5	63.3	63.3	61.9	63.8	60.5	61.5
Total	51.9	44.0	37.1	51.7	45.8	40.5	56.1	50.1	47.9	60.6	58.7	56.0	56.0	52.7	53.7

10. ICT facilities and computer literacy of teachers in government schools

Of the 8951 schools/pirivenas participated in this census, 8388 are government schools (National, Navodya and other government schools) which is about 94 percent of all educational institutions enumerated. This section briefly reviews the distribution patterns of ICT related facilities and hardware available in schools and computer and English language literacy of teachers in government schools across districts.

Figure 51 presents the variation in percentage of schools having telephone, Internet, e-mail, computer laboratory, books/magazines on ICT facilities and desktop computers. It could be seen from this figure that some of these facilities to some extent are concentrated in schools in districts of the Western and Southern provinces.

Availability of electricity and library facilities in government schools across districts are displayed in Figure 52. The distribution is not as asymmetric as it is for facilities such as telephone, Internet etc.

Fig 51: Percentage of government schools with selected ICT related facilities by district
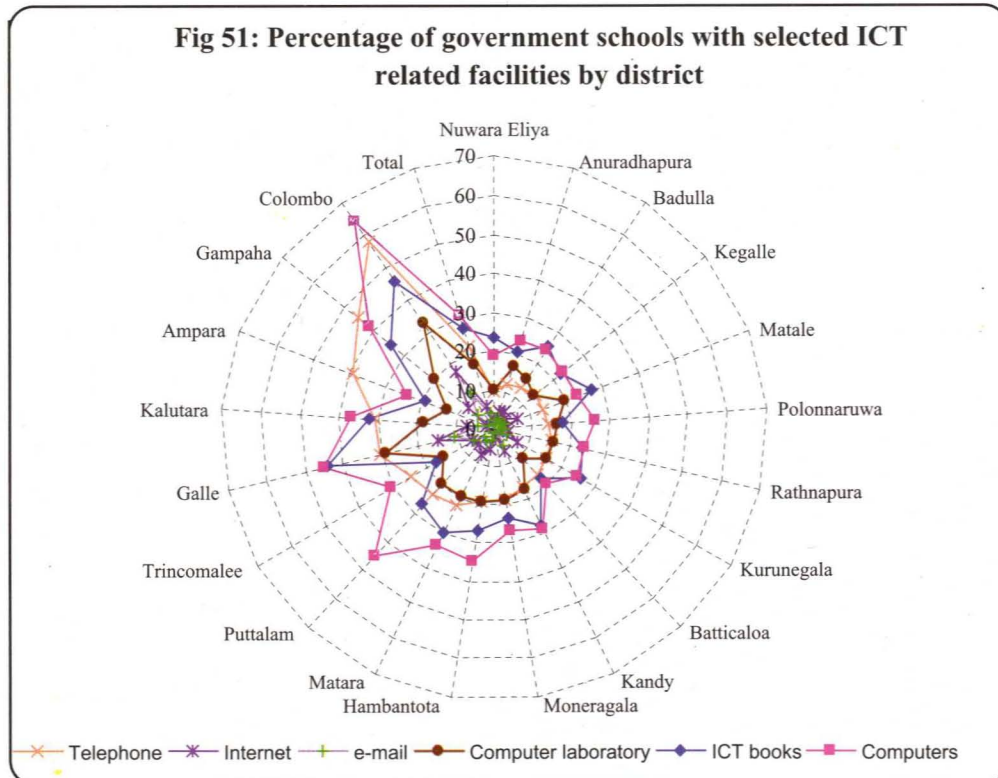
Fig 52: Percentage of government schools with electricity and library facilities by district
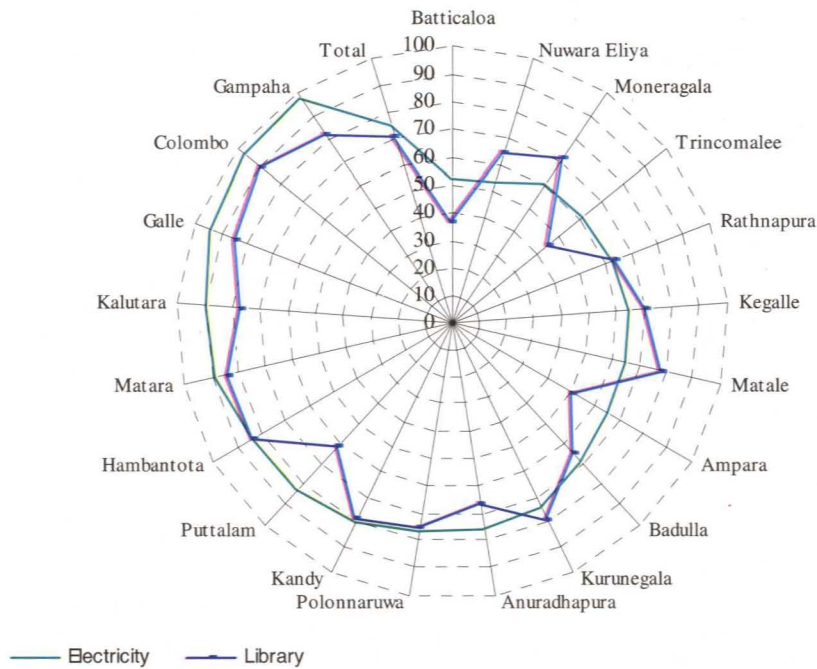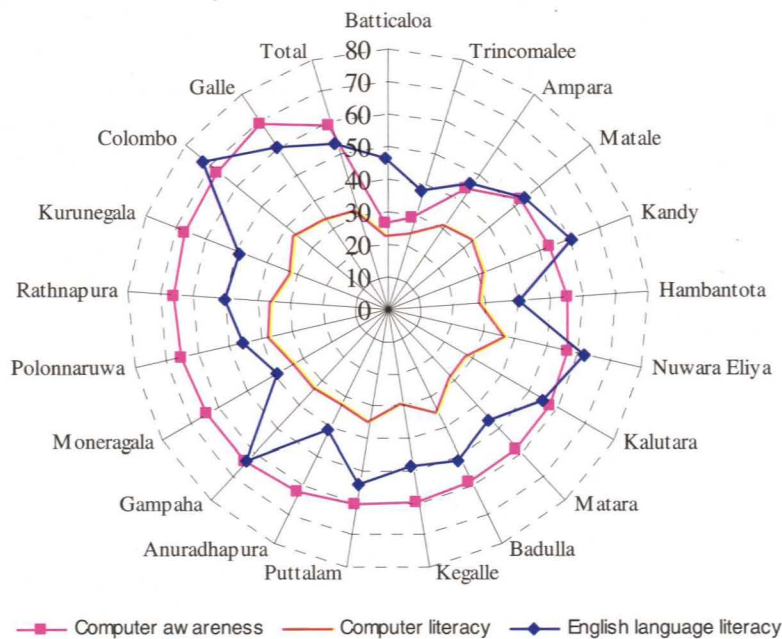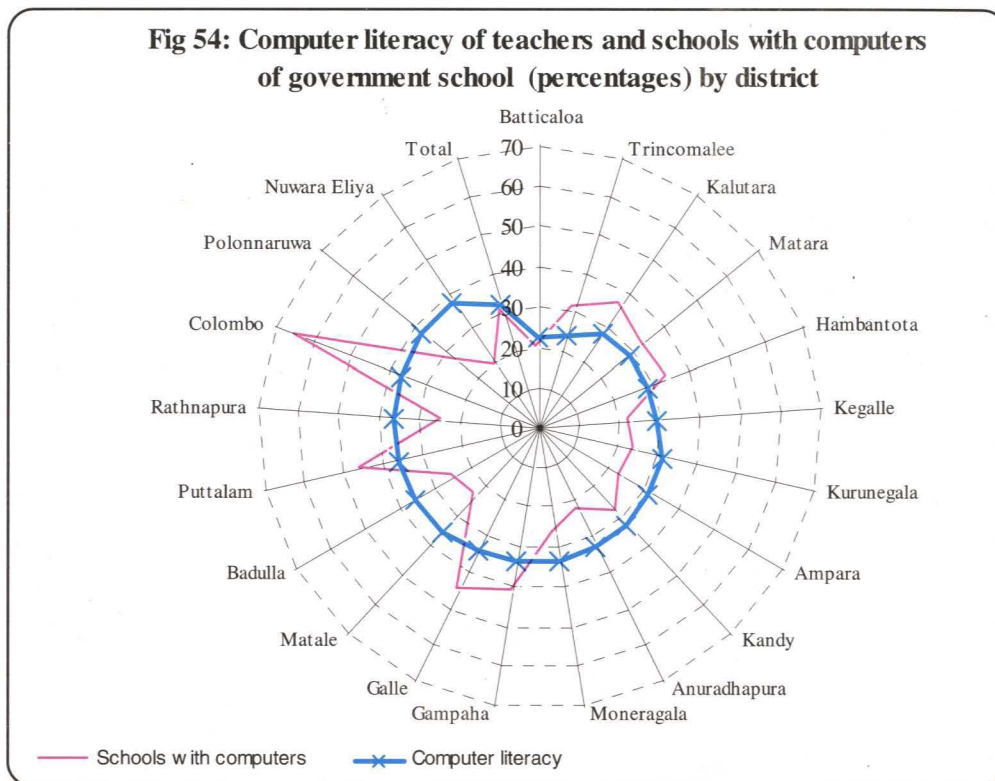

— Electricity   — Library

Fig 53: Self-reported computer awareness, computer literacy and english language literacy of government school teachers (percentages) by district

—■— Computer awareness   — Computer literacy   —♦— English language literacy

Fig 54: Computer literacy of teachers and schools with computers of government school (percentages) by district

One of the barriers in learning and teaching ICT is availability of ICT teaching materials mostly in English and other foreign languages. A statistical test was carried out to see whether there is a relationship between self-reported computer awareness, computer literacy and English language literacy of teachers in these schools. This test showed that there is no significant relationship between English language literacy and computer awareness. But there is a highly significant positive relationship between English language literacy and computer literacy. As expected also found was that there is a highly significant positive correlation between computer awareness and computer literacy. Computer awareness was defined here as knowing about any use of a computer. But literacy was defined as the ability to perform a task on their own, using a computer, which requires at least basic knowledge in English language. This relationship could be readily seen from Fig. 53, which presents the district wise variation of self-reported computer awareness, computer literacy and literacy in English language.

ERRATUM: Table no. 46 (Page 105) of this document should be replaced by the table given below. Fig. 49 of page no. 100 should be corrected accordingly.

Table 46: Percentage of teachers in schools/pirivenas who can read and understand documents written in English by sex, number of students and district

District	Less than 100			100 - 300			300 - 930			More than 930			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Ampara	49.8	37.0	43.7	47.5	35.3	40.6	53.0	38.0	44.6	59.0	47.7	52.7	53.6	40.7	46.5
Anuradhapura	41.0	25.3	33.5	43.5	31.3	36.6	47.1	40.5	42.8	53.3	41.1	44.8	46.4	37.2	40.7
Badulla	49.1	44.4	46.6	53.5	44.3	47.4	55.2	51.9	53.0	55.0	55.2	55.1	53.8	50.2	51.4
Batticaloa	47.7	35.9	41.0	47.7	37.1	41.5	49.5	39.0	43.0	62.9	50.3	55.0	53.2	42.1	46.4
Colombo	62.3	71.9	68.6	68.5	70.1	69.7	69.5	70.6	70.3	68.2	76.7	75.0	68.2	74.6	73.3
Galle	48.6	57.4	52.9	67.8	53.9	57.6	61.6	57.6	58.6	66.4	61.3	62.6	62.6	58.6	59.8
Gampaha	66.1	59.6	62.3	61.6	57.8	58.7	61.7	59.7	60.1	68.6	65.4	66.1	65.2	62.2	62.9
Hambantota	38.9	32.9	35.5	41.4	34.3	36.5	47.3	37.3	40.7	52.2	45.5	47.4	45.8	38.7	41.0
Kalutara	54.9	49.9	51.6	55.1	47.5	49.4	56.6	51.4	52.4	59.7	61.1	60.8	57.6	55.2	55.8
Kandy	54.8	52.8	53.6	63.3	59.9	60.8	64.3	58.8	60.1	73.1	63.0	65.7	65.1	59.7	61.2
Kegalle	56.7	39.2	45.5	52.1	40.1	43.4	56.3	43.5	46.8	59.7	54.6	56.1	56.3	45.2	48.4
Kurunegala	50.6	37.5	42.9	48.1	37.3	41.1	54.6	46.9	49.2	61.2	52.6	55.3	54.3	45.6	48.5
Matale	52.9	50.0	51.2	52.7	53.3	53.1	56.9	45.7	49.3	61.0	63.4	62.7	56.4	54.3	54.9
Matara	39.5	40.4	40.0	46.5	39.6	41.5	51.6	41.7	44.1	52.6	51.8	52.0	49.0	44.9	46.1
Moneragala	43.4	30.7	39.0	35.2	32.4	33.6	41.8	35.0	37.4	43.7	42.3	42.8	41.0	36.9	38.5
Mulattivu	59.1	23.3	38.5	53.7	53.0	53.2	40.5	32.5	35.0	57.4	41.3	45.3	48.5	38.8	41.6
Nuwara Eliya	63.0	51.2	56.1	66.7	58.3	61.2	70.4	59.0	63.0	71.5	65.4	67.6	68.8	59.5	62.8
Polonnaruwa	44.4	34.9	40.3	45.4	32.4	38.2	53.3	38.9	44.5	56.5	44.8	48.8	51.3	39.9	44.5
Puttalam	54.8	43.1	49.2	48.3	39.4	42.8	62.3	52.8	56.1	60.3	59.0	59.4	57.6	51.9	53.9
Rathnapura	55.9	49.3	52.1	48.7	47.0	47.5	54.2	47.1	49.3	53.2	50.0	51.0	53.0	48.2	49.8
Trincomalee	35.3	21.4	29.0	41.9	31.6	37.5	44.4	38.3	41.4	48.2	23.6	34.9	44.2	32.3	38.4
Vavuniya	55.0	40.9	47.6	61.0	52.3	55.9	68.1	60.6	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.8	60.5	61.5
Total	50.8	44.0	47.0	51.7	46.0	47.9	55.9	50.3	52.0	61.0	59.8	60.1	56.0	52.7	53.7