

Teachers' use of and needs for electronic learning environment in Kumpula Campus, spring 2020

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The data consists of a convenient sample of 75 higher education teachers from Faculty of Science. The respondents filled in an online questionnaire in late May 2020 and the link was delivered by email. One follow-up reminder was sent. The questionnaire was sent to all teaching and research staff, and response rate was about 14 %.

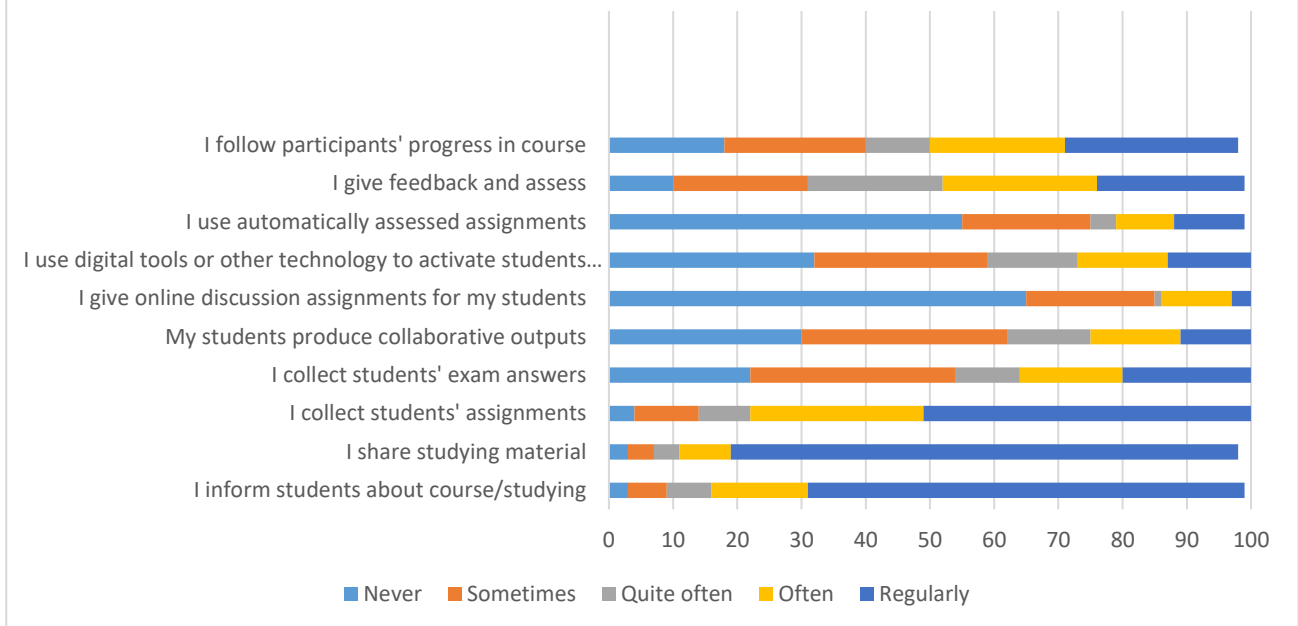
The aim of the questionnaire was to examine

1. For what pedagogical purposes did teachers use digital tools in their teaching?
2. How did the academic teachers' digital competencies develop during the early months of COVID-19 pandemic lockdown?
3. Teachers' experiences about distance teaching
4. Teachers' beliefs about distance teaching

Table 1. Descriptive information of the demographic variables

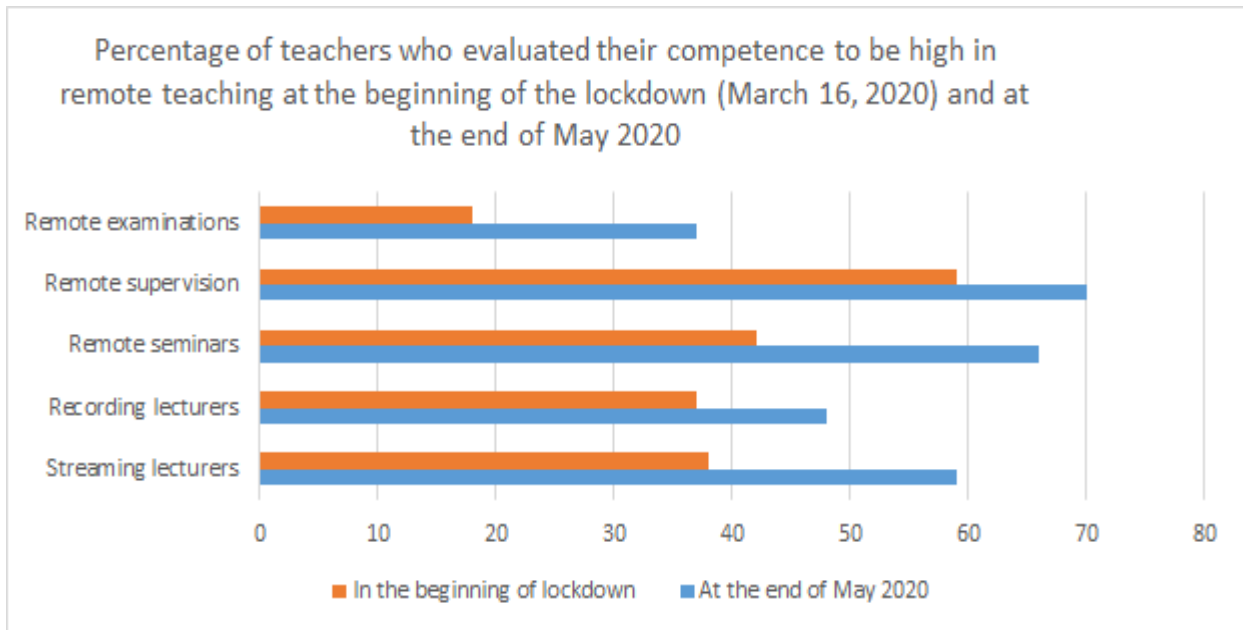
		Science
		n (%)
Gender	Female	24 (32 %)
	Male	48 (64 %)
	Other/missing	3 (4 %)
Age	20-30 years	4 (5 %)
	31-40 years	32 (44 %)
	41-50 years	20 (27 %)
	51-60 years	12 (16 %)
	over 61 years	6 (8 %)
Position	Full/tenure track professor	19 (25%)
	University lecturer	27 (36 %)
	University teacher/post doc	12 (16 %)
	Doc student/part-time teacher, other	17 (23 %)
Teaching experience	3 years or under	8 (11 %)
	4-10 years	28 (37 %)
	11-20 years	20 (27 %)
	over 20 years	18 (24 %)
Pedagogical training	Not at all	25 (33 %)
	1-10 credits	20 (27 %)
	11-25 credits	17 (23 %)
	26-59 credits	8 (11 %)
	60 credits study module	5 (7 %)
	more than 60 credits	-

For what purposes teachers use digital tools in teaching



Competence in distance teaching

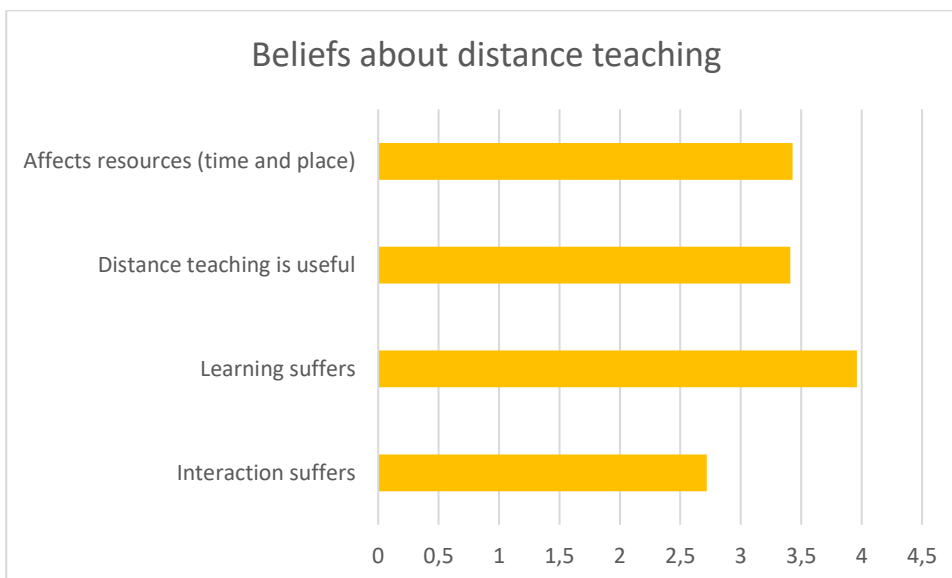
The competence in distance teaching was measured by asking the respondents to evaluate their level of competence in distance teaching in the beginning of lockdown in March 16th, 2020. There were 12 items, such as streaming distance lectures, recoding video lecture, conducting a distance seminar and distance examinations measured by a seven-point scale (0=no competence; 1= weak; 2=passable; 3=satisfactory; 4=good; 5=excellent; 6=does not concern me). After this, the respondents were asked to evaluate their level of competence in distance teaching with the same items at the moment of answering the questionnaire (in late May, 2020). The answers of “does not concern me” were recoded as missing values. The items for which over 70 % of the respondents reported their competence were selected for the further analysis: streaming lectures, recording lectures, remote seminars, remote supervision of dissertations and remote examinations.



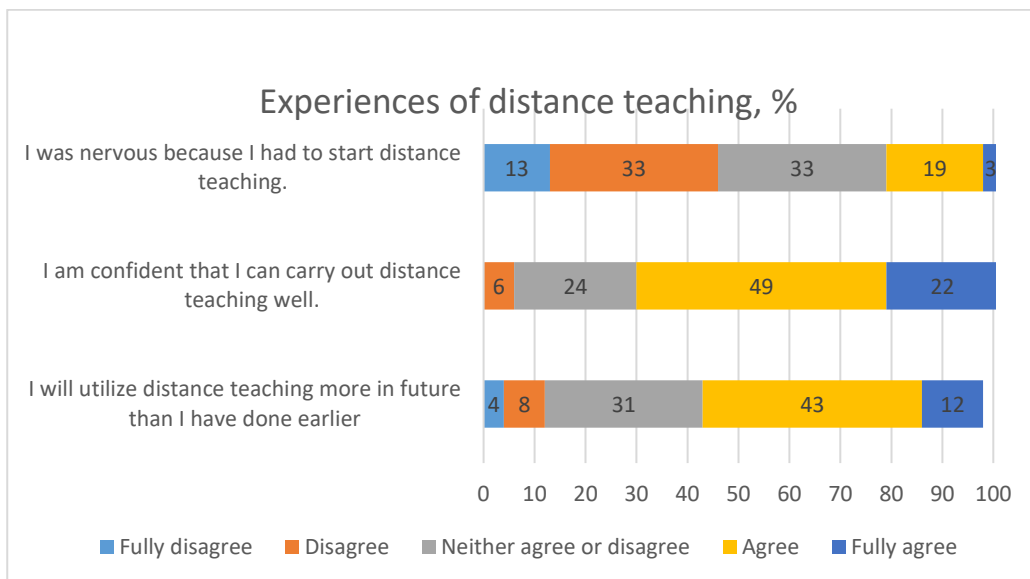
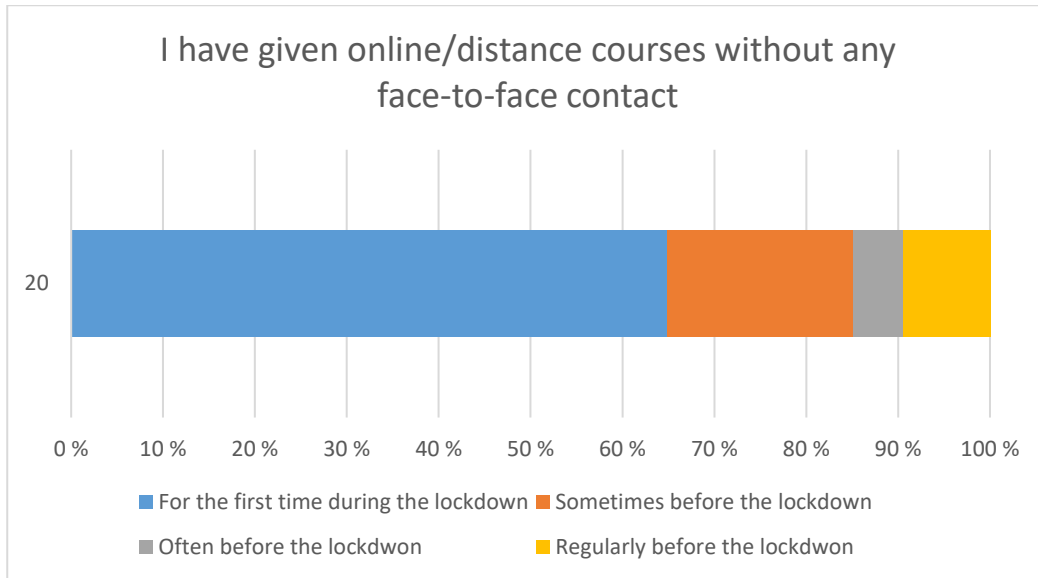
Teachers' beliefs about distance teaching

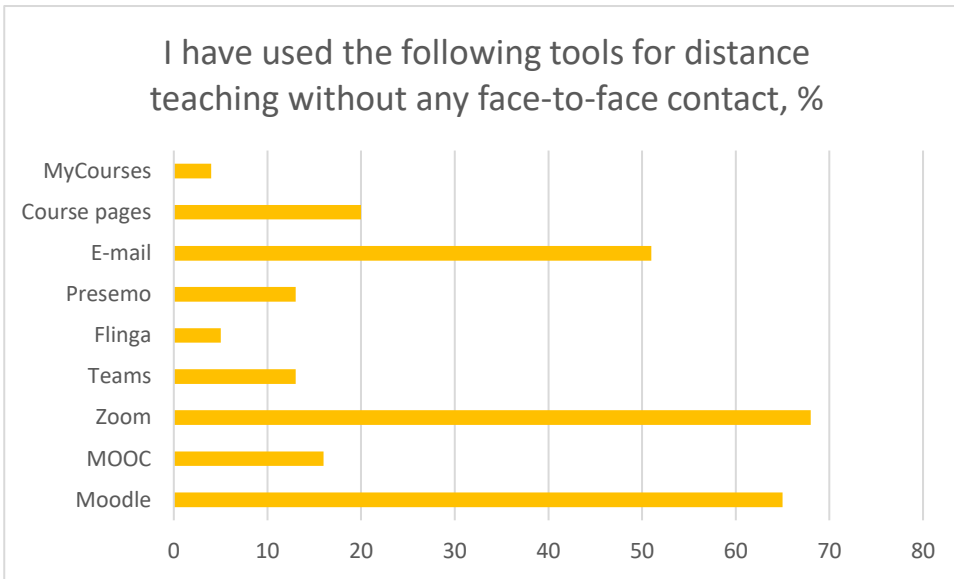
Beliefs about distance teaching scale was designed to represent both intrinsic (beliefs about effective teaching strategies and students' learning) and extrinsic beliefs (resources). There were 13 items representing different aspects of technology use, such as "My students did equally well in distance exams as they did in classroom exams" (reversed), "Distance teaching weakens teacher-student interaction" and "Distance teaching frees a teacher's resources, because it is not place-bound". They were measured on a five-point scale (1=fully disagree; 5=fully agree).

Three factors were extracted: Learning suffers in distance teaching (four items), interaction suffers in distance teaching (two items), positive opinions about distance teaching (five items) and distance teaching affects the resources (two items).

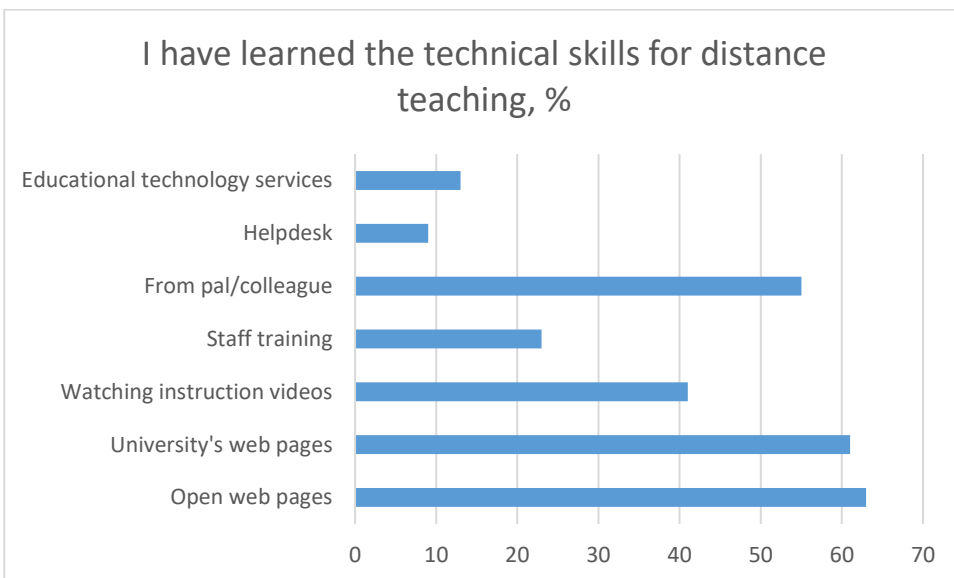


Experiences of distance teaching





Note: The respondents could choose several tools



Note: the respondents could choose several options