

Teachers' Use of Mathematics Resources: A Look across Cultural Boundaries

Janine Remillard University of Pennsylvania, USA May 29, 2018





FPIC













-Europe de l'Oues

Four Parts

- 1. My documentational trajectory
- 2. Summary of recent work and foundational ideas
- 3. Math 3Cs Project: Preliminary findings
- 4. Final thoughts





We need a theory to explain what happens when teachers use curriculum materials!



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The Participatory Perspective





Summary of Recent Work and Foundational Ideas

Elementary teachers

Curriculum resources



Elementary Teachers

- Teach all subjects
- Often have limited mathematics knowledge
- Tend to rely on a primary curriculum program (or textbook)
- Elementary mathematics curriculum has undergone substantial reform pressures in the last 20 years



Curriculum Resources





Research on Teacher-Curriculum Interactions

ICUBiT Study (US)

- Teacher capacity
- Knowledge of Curriculum Embedded Mathematics (Remillard & Kim, 2017, ESM)
- Analysis of teacher's guides

SwUSBe Study (Sweden, US, Belgium)

• Comparative analysis of teacher's guides (Remillard, Van Steenbrugge, & Bergqvist)



Curriculum Resources





Math 3Cs Study

Cross-Cultural Curriculum Study in Mathematics (Funded by the Swedish Research Council)

Aim: Examine elementary teachers' documentational work with print and digital resources to design and enact instruction in Finland, Flanders (Belgium), Sweden, and the U.S.

- How they access and have access to various resources
- How they use them
- Influencing factors
- Variation within and across cultural context



Designing Cross-Cultural Analysis

- Few studies of teachers' curriculum-resource work in crosscultural contexts
- Teaching is a cultural activity (Pepin, Gueudet, & Trouche, 2013)
- Cultural scripts
 (Stigler & Hiebert, 1999)
- Cross cultural studies help us identify cultural scripts (Andrews, 2007; Pepin & Haggarty, 2001)
- Danger of search for equivalencies (Pepin, 2005) Alternatives – 1) focusing on anomalous cases;
 2) embed analysis in cultural context.



Cross-Cultural Team





Phase One Design

Focus: Understanding use of print and digital resources for commonly used programs

- Identified 2 curriculum programs per region

 Print with digital components
- 2 interviews of 5 teachers using each program (n=40)
- Background/context
- Resource use: what, how, why
- Perspectives and beliefs

Programs

| Country/Region | | Program | Description |
|----------------|---------|----------------------|---|
| | | Otava's Tuhattaituri | Mainstream, highly used |
| | Finland | Edukustannus | New, represents new approach |
| | Belgium | Kompas | Mainstream, highly used |
| | | Nieuwe Pluspunt | Represents newer approach |
| | Sweden | Matte Direkt | Mainstream, highly used |
| | | Favorit matematik | Adapted from Finland, new pedagogical approach |
| | U.S.A | Everyday Mathematics | Established, NCTM aligned, highly used |
| | | Eureka Math | New, CCSS-M aligned, open access, highly used |



- 1. Developed common coding categories
- Within culture coding of interview transcripts in native language → descriptive cases of use (incl. images, supporting quotations)
- Team discussion → collectively identified what needs to be described, surface takenfor-granted features, additional approaches
- Identify analytical themes (within or across cultural contexts) → record in table



Questions Focusing Current Analysis

- How do elementary teachers in different regions describe the purposes and uses of digital resources in their documentational work?
- 2. To what extent do these uses provide opportunities for transformation of teaching and learning through the integration of digital resources?

(Pepin, Choppin, Ruthven, Sinclair, 2017. ZDM)

Two Preliminary Findings

- 1. Teachers use digital resources to respond to policy or other new instructional initiatives
- 2. Impact on teachers' professional work practices



Responding to Broad Initiatives

Sweden

- Nation-wide PD initiative (Matematiklyftet/Boost in Mathematics)
- Aims to shift instructional routines: PDE Model (Individual work on task, then pairs, then whole class)
- Teachers report finding appropriate tasks online and classroom technology to facilitate process.

I post some of the results that we received during the lesson on the document camera and then we discuss these solutions by asking, for instance: How has this person thought? . . . I photograph some of the results every time. They [the students] love this. They all want to contribute with their solutions and to be posted on the board.



Responding to Broad Initiatives

When I get to a point where I'm really struggling with visuals, I do go to Zearn [videos] and I'm like, 'Wow, that's a really good ...' I love the way they have their visuals laid out... and how you can add... the way they make it interactive. [Or] I'll just Google it... there's this one other website, LearnZillion... I always find videos.

United States



- CCSS-M emphasize visual models, including bar models and number lines.
- These are used in many new curriculum programs, but unfamiliar to teachers.
- Teachers report finding videos (from primary resource and elsewhere) to educate selves and introduce students to the models.



Impact on Professional Practices

- Increased collaboration/sharing with colleagues
- Monitor student progress
- Communicate with parents more frequently
- Engage in online PD

Ruthven: Online resources not only shift the nature of teachers' *work,* but increase the *workloads* of teachers.



Concluding Thoughts

- 1. The documentational approach has broad, cross-cultural possibilities as an analytical framework, even though what it looks like within particular contexts varies substantially
- 2. It is particularly well suited to characterizing teachers' work in the current internet era
- Teachers' work is being transformed beyond the lens the documentational approach offers





Thank you!

janiner@upenn.edu

PENN GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

University of Pennsylvania • 3700 Walnut Street • Philadelphia, PA 19104 Phone: (877) Penn-GSE • Fax: (215) 746-6884