





REFORM@WORK: SHIFTING TECHNOLOGY LEADERSHIP PRACTICES IN A CURRICULUM REFORM IN SWITZERLAND

Project financed by the Swiss National Science Foundation; Grant #188867 – 2020-2024

Michelle Jutzi; Thomas Wicki Marina Grgic; Ueli Hostettler

PHRAM

OVERVIEW OF TODAYS PRESENTATION

- 1. Introduction
- 2. MIL Curriculum Reform in Switzerland
- 3. Theory: Information technology & distributed leadership
- 4. Drivers for ICT integration
- 5. The Study
 - Data & Methods
 - Results
- 6. Conclusion
- 7. Implications

MIL MODULAR CURRICULUM

Reform

- national curriculum in media and information literacy (MIL)
 (Arbeitsgruppe M&I, 2015)
- national strategy for digitalization was published in 2018 (EDK, 2018)
- weekly content of MIL for students in grades K to 6
- stand-alone subject or taught integrated in different subjects in the curriculum
- rethinking of teacher education and training, the role of key actors in schools – such as ICT coordinators as well as the role of school leader

Medien und Informatik – Begleitmaterial zum Intensivkurs «Medien und Informatik» (lp21-medien-informatik.ch)

MIL MODULAR CURRICULUM

Media literacy and usage

- Digital communication
- Operate tools and devices
- Use of media for learning; searching the internet
- Gather, produce and present information
- Cyber security and data protection



Medien und Informatik – Begleitmaterial zum Intensivkurs «Medien und Informatik» (Ip21-medien-informatik.ch)

#reform@work

MIL MODULAR CURRICULUM



Automation and information processing

- Analogue digital
- Encoding, pogramming
 - Experimenting
- Experience data storage and retention
- Understand search engines

Medien und Informatik – Begleitmaterial zum Intensivkurs «Medien und Informatik» (Ip21-medien-informatik.ch)

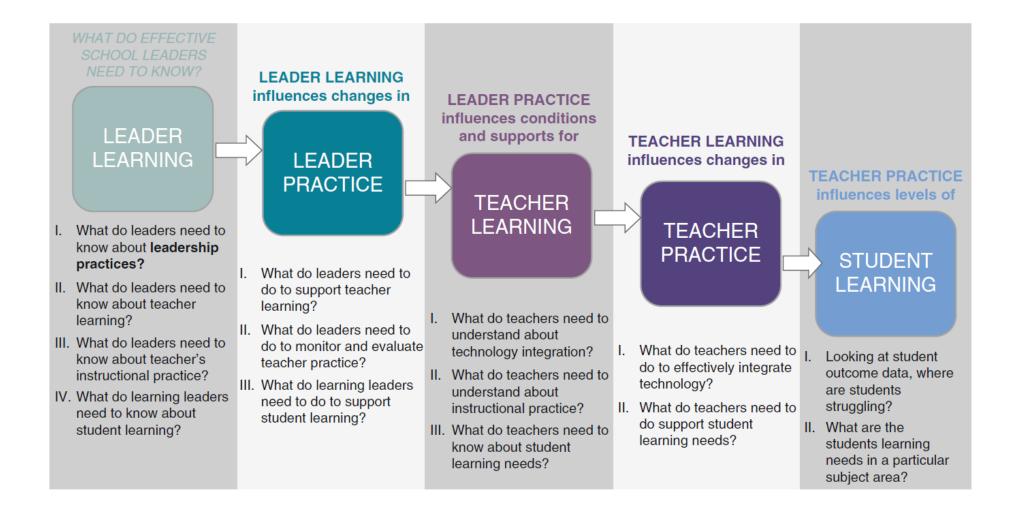
RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Research Questions

We have collected data 26 schools in six cantons - each with its own MIL policy framework - following these research questions:

- Who takes over specific information technology (IT) leadership practices in schools?
- Do these leadership practices overlap between school leaders and ICT coordinators concerning the three key factors?
- Are there patterns of the distribution of these practices?

THEORY: LEADERSHIP



Theory of action for technology leadership (Dexter, 2018)

THEORY

What do we mean by «information technology leadership»?

"Information technology (IT) leadership requires that school leaders understand both how IT specifically serves as a means to an instructional end and how to create the conditions that foster such uses." (Dexter, 2018)

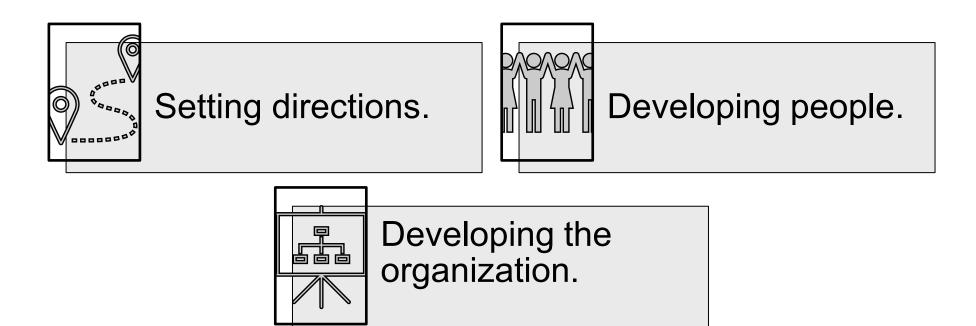
It also entails to...

- have a vision for organisational change through IT
- support teachers who are already at the forefront of using technology as facilitators
- foster exchange and collaboration

(Marell-Olsson & Bergström, 2018)

THEORY: TECHNOLOGY LEADERSHIP

Practices for successful technology leadership



(own representation based on Leithwood, Harris & Hopkins (2008), Leithwood (2012); Louis et al. (2010)

DRIVERS OF ICT-INTEGRATION IN SCHOOLS

Distributed Leadership is the appropriate leadership model to foster technological innovation in schools

- Divide tasks and IT knowledge between a team of people
- Those also take over a part of the responsibility in the three key functions of leadership practices
- Faster implementation with transformational leadership
- School leaders need TLACK: technological leadership content
 knowledge to be able to take over their role for ICT integration in schools

(Dexter 2007; Halverson 2018; Tulowitzki & Gerrick 2020; Ruloff & Petko, 2021)

DRIVERS OF ICT-INTEGRATION IN SCHOOLS

ICT Coordinators play an important role for introducing and supporting the use of digital tools in schools

(Avidov-Ungar & Shamir-Inbal, 2013; Hammond, 2014, McGarr, 2013)

ICT Coordinator's tasks:

- Policy-making
- Walking-around
- Nuts-and-bolts (Marcovitz, 2000)

- Planner
- Educationalist
- Technician (Devolder et al. 2010)
- Varying job describitions may lead to conflicts and inefficiency

(Vallance, 2006; Devolder et al., 2010; Woo & Law, 2020; León-Jariego et al., 2020)

THE STUDY

Design

- 25 school leaders / 26 ICT Coordinators
- Scale: originally 43 items, translated from Dexter (2018), reduced to 31 items and 3 scales: Are you/have you been involved in the following task in your school?
- Scaling of answers: yes/no (dichotomous)

Method / Analyis

- Frequency analysis & distributions between SL and ICTC
- TwoStep Cluster Analysis
 - Exploratory tool, analyses the natural grouping of a dataset
 - Variables may be continuous or categorical
 - Cluster criterion is the Bayesian Infromation Criterion (BIC)
 - Possible to create a cluster membership variable

RQ1: Distribution of IT-leadership practices

Setting directions:

• Number of Items: 9; SL: N=25, α =.687; ICTC: N=26; α =.677

Developing people:

Number of Items: 11; SL: N=24, α = .623; ICTC: N=25; α = .703

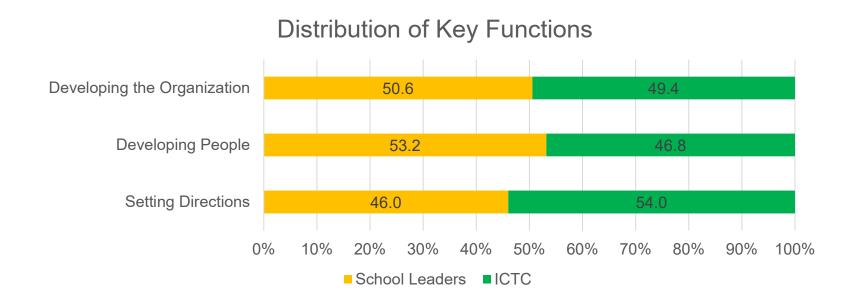
Developing the organization:

Number of Items: 11; SL: N=24, α = .747; ICTC: N=25; α = .715

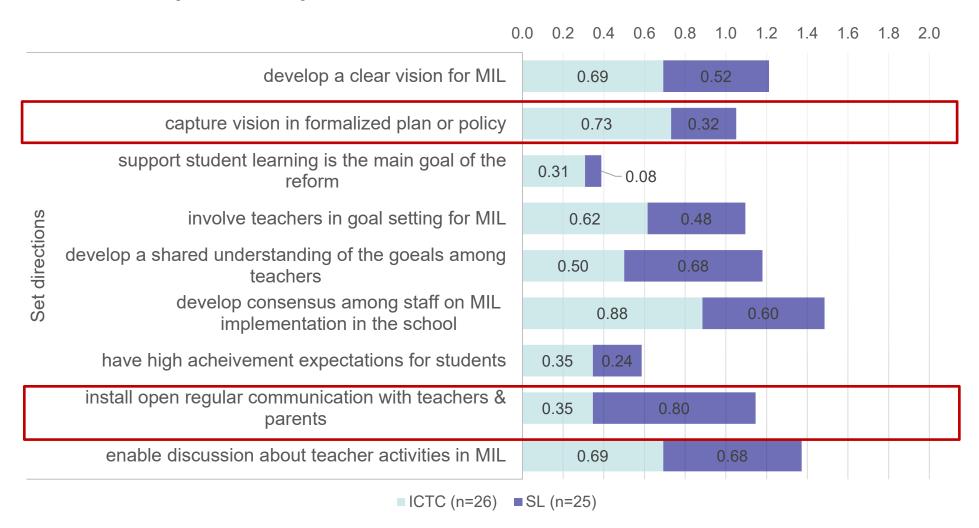


RQ1: Distribution of IT-leadership practices

Looking only at the key functions, school leaders and ICT coordinators see their responsibility about equally distributed:



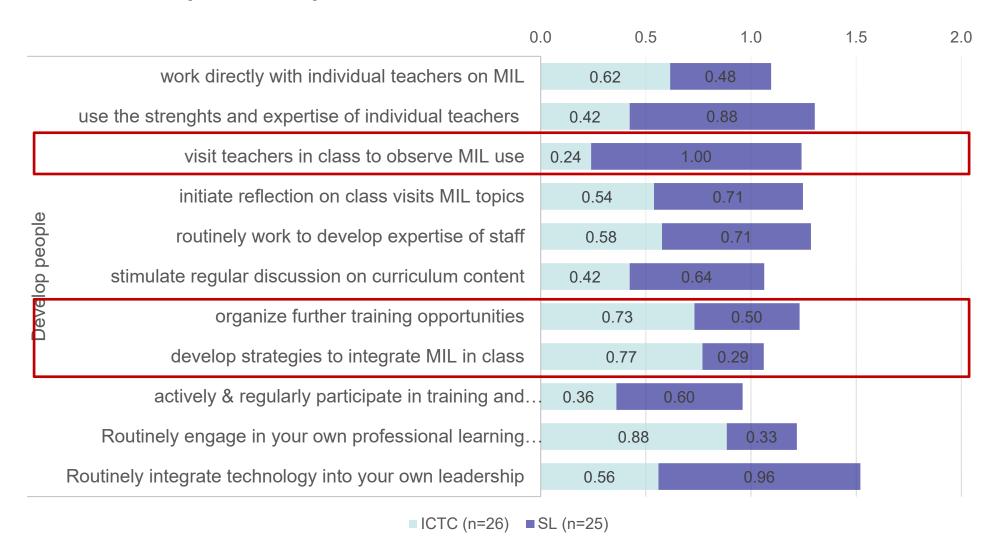
RQ2: Overlap between practices of SL and ICTC:



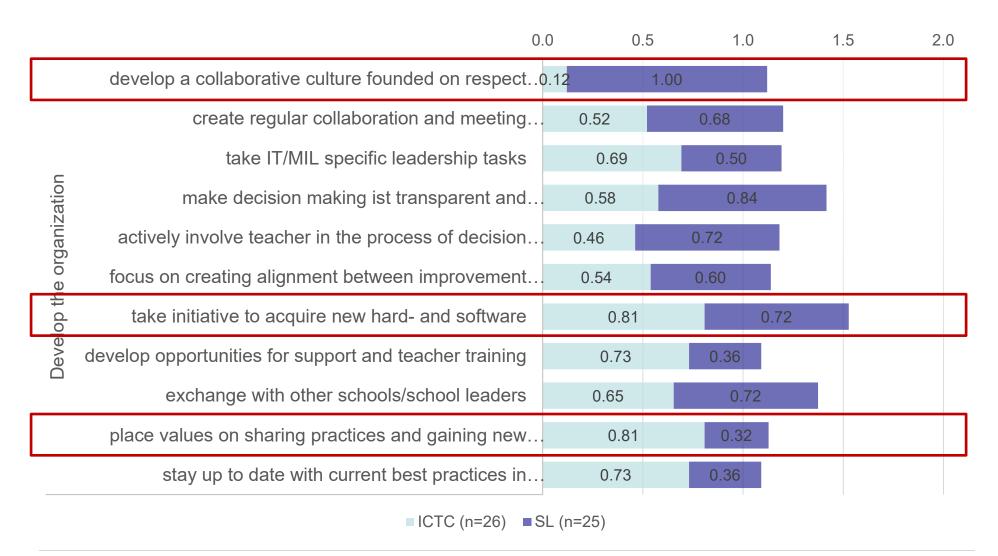
#reform@work

RESULTS

RQ2: Overlap between practices of SL and ICTC:



RQ2: Overlap between practices of SL and ICTC:





RQ3: patterns of the distribution of these practices

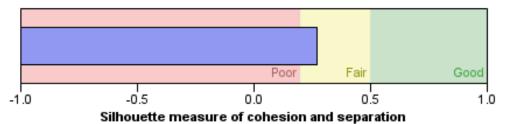
Model Summary

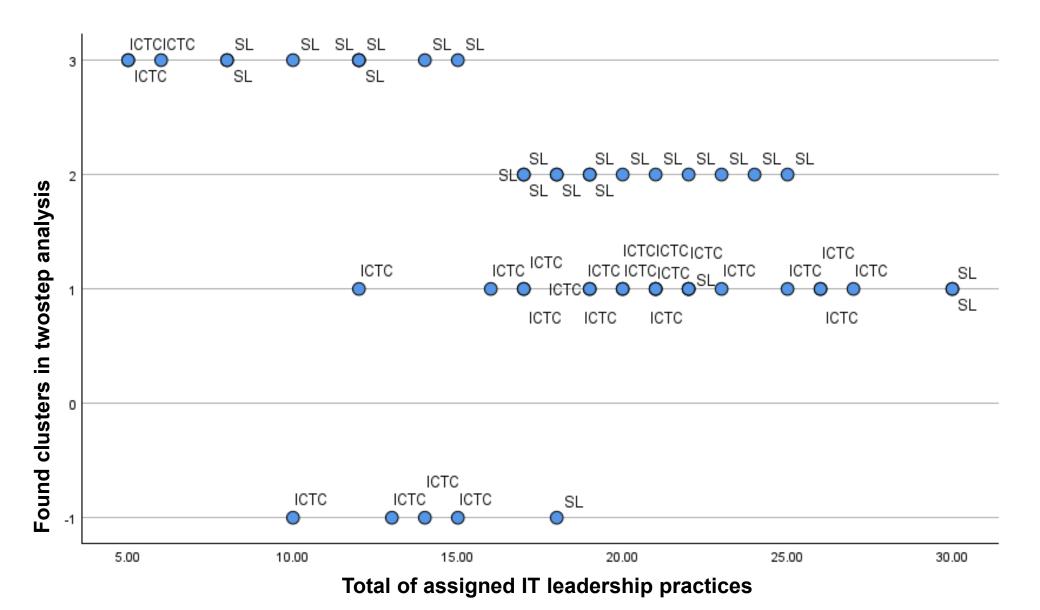
Algorithm	TwoStep		
Inputs	31		
Clusters	3		

Cluster Distribution

			% of	
		N	Combined	% of Total
Cluster	1	16	32.7%	30.8%
	2	20	40.8%	38.5%
	3	10	20.4%	19.2%
	Outlier (-1)	3	6.1%	5.8%
	Combined	49	100.0%	94.2%
Excluded Cases		3		5.8%
Total		52		100.0%

Cluster Quality





#reform@work

DISCUSSION

Cluster 1: "the dedicated IT leaders"

ICTC taking over parts of the IT leadership practices and two SL who are taking most of the leadership practices > SL with both roles?

Cluster 2: "the formal IT leaders"

Only SL who take a considerable share of leadership practices but all leave some tasks to others (ICTC...)

Cluster 3: "the reluctant IT leaders"

Mixed cluster of ICTC and SL, taking only a small share of practices themselves. Maybe either ICTC with IT practices or less IT prone SL?

Outliercluster: hard to define... any suggestions?

CONCLUSION

- Leadership practices are distributed between SL and ICTC
- SL are mainly responsible for:
 - Culture in the school and common values
 - Assessment of the employed teachers
 - Personnel responsibilities
- ICTC are mainly responsible for:
 - Task that entail technological content knowledge
 - Knowledge transfer in the teacher team
 - Formalize plan / vision
- ICTC are the drivers of the implementation of MIL in the classroom
- Unclear, whether the lack of technological content knowledge of SL impedes their leadership function
- ICTC steps in to guarantee MIL implementation

IMPLICATIONS

Research

- Further develop scale > adapt scaling to reaching a higher scale level
 - Item on student learning and assessment: contry specific?
- Indepth qualitative research
 - on their understanding of leadership / IT implementation
 - on other roles > which actors step in if neither the SL nor the ICTC takes the lead
 - Other skilled/trained teachers, school board etc.?

Practice:

- Differenciate between the role of the SL and ICTC > clarify job descriptions and maybe adapt roles and consider salary? Is the position of the ICTC just a «additional task» for teachers?
- Clarify the need for TLACK in training for SL and ICTC
- School concept might help to devide tasks and practices

Questions?





FONDS NATIONAL SUISSE SCHWEIZERISCHER NATIONALFONDS FONDO NAZIONALE SVIZZERO SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SOURCES

- Arbeitsgruppe ICT und Medien. 2015. «Schlussbericht der Arbeitsgruppe zu Medien und Informatik im Lehrplan 21: Schlussbericht».
- Dexter, Sara. 2018. «The Role of Leadership for Information Technology in Education: Systems of Practices». In Second Handbook of Information Technology in Primary and Secondary Education, herausgegeben von Joke Voogt, Gerald Knezek, Rhonda Christensen, und Kwok-Wing Lai, 483–98. Springer International Handbooks of Education. Cham: Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-71054-9_32.
- Lehrplan 21. 2023. «Medien und Informatik Begleitmaterial zum Intensivkurs». Ip21-medien-informatik.ch.
- Mårell-Olsson, Eva, Peter Bergström, und Isa Jahnke. 2019. «Is the Tablet a Teacher or a Student Tool? Emergent Practices in Tablet-Based Classrooms». In Emergent Practices and Material Conditions in Learning and Teaching with Technologies, herausgegeben von Teresa Cerratto Pargman, und Isa Jahnke, 89–105. Cham: Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-10764-2_6.
- Schweizerische Konferenz der kantonalen Erziehungsdirektoren. 2018. «Digitalisierungsstrategie: Strategie der EDK vom 21. Juni 2018 für den Umgang mit Wandel durch Digitalisierung im Bildungswesen».
- Leithwood, Kenneth, Alma Harris, und David Hopkins. 2008. «Seven strong claims about successful school leadership». School Leadership & Management 28 (1): 27-42. https://doi.org/10.1080/13632430701800060.
- Dexter, Sara. 2011. «School Technology Leadership: Artifacts in Systems of Practice». Journal of School Leadership 21 (2): 166–89. https://doi.org/10.1177/105268461102100202.
- Tulowitzki, Pierre, und Julia Gerick. 2020. «Schulleitung in der digitalisierten Welt. Empirische Befunde zum Schulmanagement». DDS 2020 (03): 324–37. https://doi.org/10.31244/dds.2020.03.08.
- Halverson, Richard. 2018. «A Distributed Leadership Perspective on Information Technologies for Teaching and Learning». In Second Handbook of Information Technology in Primary and Secondary Education. Bd. 41, herausgegeben von Joke Voogt, Gerald Knezek, Rhonda Christensen, und Kwok-Wing Lai, 1–17. Springer International Handbooks of Education. Cham: Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-53803-7 34-1.
- León-Jariego, José C.; Rodríguez-Miranda, Francisco P.; Pozuelos-Estrada, Francisco J. (2020): Building the role of ICT coordinators in primary schools: A typology based on task prioritisation. In: Br J Educ Technol 51 (3), S. 835–852. DOI: 10.1111/bjet.12888.
- Woo, David James; Law, Nancy (2020): Information and communication technology coordinators: Their intended roles and architectures for learning. In: J Comput Assist Learn 36 (4), S. 423–438. DOI: 10.1111/jcal.12407.
- Vallance, Michael (2006): Responsibility without power: reflections of an IT Coordinator in education. In: Perspectives: Policy and Practice in Higher Education 10 (4), S. 109–114. DOI: 10.1080/13603100601003009.
- Marcovitz, David M. (2000): Supporting Technology in Schools. The Roles of Computer Coordinators. In: Journal of Technology and Teacher Education 8 (3), S. 259–273.
- Hammond, Michael (2014): Introducing ICT in schools in England: Rationale and consequences. In: Br J Educ Technol 45 (2), S. 191–201. DOI: 10.1111/bjet.12033.
- Eickelmann, Birgit (2011): Supportive and hindering factors to a sustainable implementation of ICT in schools. DOI: 10.25656/01:4683.
- Devolder, Anneline; Vanderlinde, Ruben; van Braak, Johan; Tondeur, Jo (2010): Identifying multiple roles of ICT coordinators. In: Computers & Education 55 (4), S. 1651–1655. DOI: 10.1016/i.compedu.2010.07.007.
- Avidov-Ungar, Orit; Shamir-Inbal, Tamar (2013): Empowerment Patterns of Leaders in ICT and School Strengths Following the Implementation of National ICT Reform. In: JITE:Research 12. S. 141–158. DOI: 10.28945/1865.
- McGarr, Oliver; McDonagh, Adrian (2013): Examining the role of the ICT coordinator in Irish post-primary schools. In: Technology, Pedagogy and Education 22 (2), S. 267–282. DOI: 10.1080/1475939X.2012.755132.
- Ruloff, Michael; Petko, Dominik (2021): School principals' educational goals and leadership styles for digital transformation: results from case studies in upper secondary schools. In:
 International Journal of Leadership in Education, S. 1–19. DOI: 10.1080/13603124.2021.2014979.