Which instructional resources do educators rely on?

By Thomas Arnett and Jonathan Cooney

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In partnership with Bay View Analytics

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Study details

Since its founding in 2008, the Clayton Christensen Institute has studied the varied uses of online learning within K–12 education. Beginning in the fall of 2020, the Institute undertook a two-year series of nationally-representative surveys to track the adoption of online learning in the wake of the COVID-19 global pandemic to better understand its various uses and associated instructional practices. These factsheets share insights from the most recent round of surveys, which collected responses in April of 2022.
The Sample

Surveys were sent to nationally-representative lists of teachers and administrators leased from MDR. Responses were collected from...

1,097 teachers representing:
- 1,042 schools
- 639 school systems
- 46 states & D.C.

385 administrators representing:
- 380 schools
- 317 school systems
- 45 states

Governors
- 26% 0-3 years
- 30% 4-6 years
- 15% 7-10 years
- 10% 11-20 years
- 20% 21 or more years

Content areas taught
- Math: 43%
- ELA: 42%
- Science: 36%
- Non-core: 33%
- Social Studies: 32%

Grade levels taught
- Pre-K: 3%
- K-3: 24%
- 4-5: 18%
- 6-8: 42%
- 9-12: 26%

Administrator roles
- Superintendent: 25%
- Assistant Superintendent: 15%
- District-level Director: 23%
- School Exec. Director or CEO: 21%
- Principal: 10%
- Assistant Principal: 4%
- Other: 2%
The primary curriculum sources teachers reported using in their classrooms didn’t match what administrators reported as the primary curriculum for their schools.
Elementary teachers were most likely to rely on materials they found online. In contrast, secondary teachers were most likely to create their own materials as their primary resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Elementary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Materials teachers create for own use</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials teachers find online and adapt</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials created by department, school, or district</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial print curriculum</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial online curriculum</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open-source curriculum</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Teachers who used materials they created themselves were most satisfied. Those who used materials produced by their school system were least satisfied.
Teachers reported using assessments created by their districts more than commercial assessments.
Teachers used resources for online instruction over video far less once most returned to in-person instruction. In contrast, their use of other online resources declined only slightly.
Many teachers shared positive comments about using online platforms to help manage students’ work.

“I did not use Google Classroom before the pandemic, but now is embedded in my teaching practice.” — Elementary Teacher

“Keeping track of ALL my assignments and notes on Google classroom in one Google doc for the students to have continual access to.” — High School Math Teacher

“Using Google classroom for all my assessments. I used to do them on paper. This makes grading them a breeze now!” — Elementary Teacher

“I also use Canvas far more than I did three years ago, even though our district was using it pre-pandemic.” — High School Foreign Language Teacher

“We’ve been using Canvas to assign individualized work and I will keep that up.” — High School ELA Teacher
Acknowledgments

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Photographs included in this report come from Allison Shelley for EDUimages.
About

The Clayton Christensen Institute is a nonprofit, nonpartisan think tank dedicated to improving the world through Disruptive Innovation. Founded on the theories of late Harvard professor Clayton M. Christensen, the Institute offers a unique framework for understanding many of society’s most pressing problems. Its mission is ambitious but clear: work to shape and elevate the conversation surrounding these issues through rigorous research and public outreach.

Bay View Analytics, formerly known as the Babson Survey Research Group, is a survey design, implementation, and analysis organization. Bay View Analytics partners with and conducts research for universities, businesses, foundations, and agencies including the London School of Business, Hunter College, the College Board, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, The Gates Foundation, and Tyton Partners. Bay View Analytics’ activities cover all stages of projects, including initial proposals, sample selection, survey design, methodological decisions, analysis plan, statistical analyses, and production of reports.

Thomas Arnett is a senior research fellow in education for the Christensen Institute. His work focuses on instructional models enabled by online learning and the role of Disruptive Innovation in transforming K–12 education. His work in education includes teaching middle school math for Kansas City Public Schools and serving as a board member for various school systems.

Dr. Jonathan Cooney has been an educator for the past 24 years. After 23 years serving K–12 students and families as a teacher and school principal, he is now an assistant professor in the Department of Educational Leadership and Policy Studies at the University of Northern Colorado. He has earned degrees from the University of Virginia, Colorado State University, and the University of Northern Colorado.