

# The Current State of Mathematical Literacy Development in Japanese Mathematics Education 

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## Mathematical literacy

Mathematical literacy is an individual's capacity to reason mathematically and to formulate, employ, and interpret mathematics to solve problems in a variety of real-world contexts. It includes concepts, procedures, facts and tools to describe, explain and predict phenomena. It assists individuals to know the role that mathematics plays in the world and to make the well-founded judgments and decisions needed by constructive, engaged and reflective 21st century citizens.

## Current National Curriculum Standards



## Enhanced Learning About Statistics

## Elementary School

A Numbers and Calculation
B Geometric Figures
C Measurement ( $1^{\text {st }}-3^{\text {rd }}$ Grade)
Change and Relationships ( $4^{\text {th }}-6{ }^{\text {th }}$ Grade)

## D Use of Data

Mathematical Activities

High School
Mathematics I Data Analysis
Data Distribution

- Variance and Standard Deviation

Data Correlation

- Scattergrams, Correlation Coefficient Hypothesis Testing

Junior High School
A Numbers and Algebraic Expressions
B Geometric Figures
C Function
D Making Use of Data
Mathematical Activities
$1^{\text {st }}$ Year: Data Distribution Trends
$2^{\text {nd }}$ Year: Data Distribution Comparison
$3^{\text {rd }}$ Year: Sampling Surveys

Mathematics B Statistical Inference

- Population and Sampling
- Statistical Inference
*Interval Estimation, Hypothesis Testing


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## PISA 2022 Assessment Framework (2021)




What is Mathematical Literacy for Our Society?

## FY2015 National Assessment of Academic Ability

## Junior High School Mathematics B

5. The School Service Committee decided to perform a Lost and Found Survey with all 15 classes to raise awareness about lost property. They ran the survey twice for the same number of days. The results are shown in the table and the graph. Yuka made the graph, which tells us, for example, that there was a class that found
 12 to 15 items respectively in the surveys.

Takuya made the table shown below.

|  |  | $1^{\text {st }}$ Survey | $2^{\text {nd }}$ Survey |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Stationery | 201 | 212 |
|  | Handkerchief, towel | 49 | 28 |
|  | Other | 55 | 50 |
| Total number of items found | 305 | 290 |  |
| Average number of items found per class |  | 20.3 | 19.3 |

## The graph made by Yuka.


2. Yuka and Takuya are talking about the survey results.

Takuya "The average number of items found went down from 20.3 to 19.3, so that means things had improved by the time of the second survey."

Yuka "But, is it really OK to judge it from the average? Looking at the overall graph, I can't really say that things have improved since the first survey."

Based on the graph, Yuka is right. It is OK to say, "Looking at the overall graph, I can't really say that things have improved since the first survey." Explain why she can say that by comparing the 1st and 2 nd survey results shown in her graph.

# Party Game Ideas that Both $1^{\text {st }}$ Grade and $6^{\text {th }}$ Grade Students can Enjoy <br> (Planned by $6^{\text {th }}$ Grade Elementary School Students) 

## Special Event: Party for $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Grade and $\mathbf{6}^{\text {th }}$ Grade Students

Aim decided by $6^{\text {th }}$ graders:
A party that everyone can enjoy!

How can we make it enjoyable for both $1^{\text {st }}$ graders and $6^{\text {th }}$ graders?



How many successful throws do they need to get a prize?

## How many times do you have to score to get a prize?

C1: Ah, 6 times, 6 times (out of 10).
C2: 4 times.
C3: 5 times.
C4: 6 times.
C5: Better than half.
C6: Give them a present if they score more than five times.

C7: Seriously? 5 times is difficult. I've scored 4 times. Almost everyone scores three or four times....

Emotional decisions with no objective basis


$1^{\text {st }}$ Grade Data

Final Rules
$1^{\text {st }}$ Graders
Distance to target: 1.5 m Prize: 3 times out of 10
$6^{\text {th }}$ Graders
Distance to target: 2.0 m
Prize: 7 times out of 10



## More AEDs to Save More Lives

(Planned by $2^{\text {nd }}$ Year Junior High School Students)

Chiharu Honda, Teacher
Tokyo Gakugei University International Secondary School

## How many AEDs do we have around the school?



## Are there any problems with the location of AEDs?

Graph: Relationship between time to start
lifesaving procedures and likelihood of
saving a life

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Graph: Number of AEDs installed, number of AEDs used, and number of witnessed cardiopulmonary arrests
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Maybe it would be better to have AEDs placed every 300 m .

## Let's see if AEDs are placed every 300 m.



What does it mean when two circle overlap?



## Where should additional AEDs be placed?




The percentage of residents aged 65 years or above are color-coded based on J-STAT.

## Utilization of Mathematics

.... In light of the fact that mathematics has been developing in close relationship with culture, there is a need to equip students with the ability to observe events mathematically in the knowledgebased society and the mindset to actively use mathematical knowledge (so-called "mathematical literacy"). The mathematics curriculum consists of (1) Human Activities and Mathematics, and
(2) Mathematical Consideration in Real-life Situations.
A. Mathematics and Social Life
B. Devising of Mathematical Representations
C. Data Analysis

Guidelines of National Curriculum Standards at High School
Mathematics Commentary, Announced in 2009, P. 59

## Mathematics A

Nature of Geometric
Figures
Number of Cases and
Probability
Mathematics and Human Activities

## Mathematics B

Numerical Sequence
Statistical Inference
Mathematics and Social Life

## Mathematics C

Vector
Curves on Plane and Complex Planes
Devising of Mathematical Representations

\section*{Contexts | - Personal |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| - Occupational |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{l}- \text { Societal } \\ - \text { Scientific }\end{array}$ |}

Mathematics

Mathematical Literacy<br>Data Literacy<br>Digital Literacy



Social Studies
Geography and History Civics

