Can Doing Something Easy Help Students Learn Something Hard?

Identifying Instructional Practices That Help Students Succeed in Mathematics

Rachel A. Hickson Shahpar Modarresi

Montgomery County Public Schools Maryland

- Large urban/suburban school system bordering Washington, DC
- Highly diverse student demographics
- System goal: All students complete Algebra 1 during middle school
- Grade 7 is "last chance" to acquire needed mathematics skills to reach this goal

Context for instruction

- Are teachers using recommended instructional practices?
- Are instructional practices used by teachers significantly related to student outcomes, as measured by statewide assessments? (Grade 7 standardized mathematics test scores after controlling for students' initial abilities, demographics, and service receipt measures)
- Are there differences in student performance due to teachers' recent experience teaching the course?

Guiding questions

- Formative study evidence of use of recommended instructional practices
- Summative study advanced statistical analyses
- Close collaboration with mathematics office confirm desired practices, course content, and course scope

Project design

Observed Teachers

 Teaching Math 7 for Grade 7 at least two out of the last three school years (recent experience with this course)

Non-Observed Teachers

- do not meet experience criteria
- taught this course to at least 10 students

Students

- All students taking Math 7 for Grade 7 course
- Completed entire course (2 full semesters)

Populations

- Lesson components
- Classroom structures that support learning
- Critical thinking and questioning
- Discourse and group work
- Differentiation, variety, learning styles
- Formative assessment
- Interactive technology

Instructional practices

- 45 eligible teachers, 32 schools
- Two observations each class (same teacher, same class section) – 90 observations – 50-minute observation
- At beginning and end of same instructional unit
- Structured observation protocol
- Pre-observation log

Formative study

Quasi-experimental design -controlled for confounding variables

- Exploratory factor analysis
- Reliability analysis
- Multiple regression procedures

Summative study

Positive and significant associations with mathematics test scores:

- Classroom structures. Students appear to know what to do when they come into the room (e.g., find seat, pick up work at front table) or when they form groups.
- Classroom structures. Students can drop off completed work and get copies of homework or make-up work without teacher's help.

Positive and significant associations with mathematics test scores:

- Discourse and group work. Teacher has students discuss in groups or pairs (turn to a partner or think pair share)
- Other. Use of exit card or summarizer

Positive and significant associations with mathematics test scores:

- Critical thinking. Teacher asks students questions that focus on problem-solving strategies and reasoning; Teacher models thinking process for developing strategies and discovering relationships; Teacher reinforces students' use of the language of mathematics.
- Formative assessment. Asking student to clarify thinking or justify response aloud.

Also:

 No differences in mathematics performance between students of observed teachers (taught this course at least two out of last three years) and students of nonobserved teachers

- Enhance use of instructional practices identified by study to have positive and significant associations with mathematics test scores
- Collaborate with mathematics staff to further improve reliability and validity of measures of practice in observation instrument
- Replicate study using different student populations and settings to see if findings are stable

Recommendations

Journal of Aeadlamie Parspacifyas

http://www.journalofacademicperspectives.com/back-issues/vol-2013/no-2/

MCPS Wabsita

http://montgomeryschoolsmd.org/departments/sharedaccountability/report s/2012/FINAL%20REPORT%20Math%207_5_14.pdf

Additional information

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