### An overview of current students' understandings and attitudes

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### How fast do students learn?

### Number

		Mean	% of Total (73)	Std. Dev.
Ī	Year 7	36.3	50%	16.8
	Year 8	39.0	53%	17.3
	Year 9	41.1	56%	17.7

### How fast do students learn?

#### Number Score Gain % Gain Effect size Attainment gap: 5th -95th %ile Y7 --> Y8 2.6 3.6% 0.15 53/55 Y8 --> Y9 2.1 2.9% 0.12 55/56

### How fast do students learn?

Algebra				
	Mean	% of Total	Std. Dev.	
		(59)		
Year 7	18.2	31%	10.9	
Year 8	22.2	38%	11.7	
Year 9	24.6	42%	12.5	

### How fast do students learn?

### Algebra

	Score Gain	% Gain	Effect size	Attainment
				gap: 5th -
				95th %ile
Y7> Y8	4.0	7%	0.35	35/38
Y8> Y9	2.4	4%	0.20	38/41

### A widening gap in attainment?

### Algebra

	Percentiles						
	5th	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th	95th
Y7> Y8	0.09	0.18	0.35	0.44	0.35	0.53	0.35
Y8> Y9	0.00	0.08	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

Effect sizes estimates (Cohen's *d*) of annual growth in learning in algebra across the attainment range

## Strengths: some aspects of number This number is Y9: 50% → 75%

### Weakness: multiplication

Ring the calculation you would need to do to find the answer:



My car can go 41.8 miles on each gallon of petrol on a motorway. How many miles can I expect to travel on 8.37 gallons?

 $8.37 \times 41.8$ 

Y9: 54% → 33%

# Weakness: repeated addition 65 × 9

Wea	akness: non-r	outine pro	oblems
Q: 4	enths as a decima	1:.06	
Six t	tenths as a decima	1 1S <b>U.6</b>	
How	would you write a	s decimals:	
	ele	even tenths	
		oven tenting .	
		Y9: 36	5% <b>→</b> 16%
	Weaknes	s: algebra	
	vv caniles	s. aigeni a	
	If $e+f$	<b>–</b> ♀	
	II  e + f	<b>–</b> o	
	e+f	+g = .	
		Percentage	
	8+ <i>g</i> 12	37% 18%	
	9	7%	
	8 <i>g</i>	6%	
Self	f-concept: Do	you think y	ou are
		maths?	
	3		
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9
Boys	80%	79%	78%
C:ula	660/	620/	F00/

% of all students responding positively to "Do you think you are good at maths?"

### Self-concept amongst highest attainers

	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9
Boys	98%	96%	93%
Girls	89%	84%	75%

% of highest attaining quintile (Ratio) students responding positively to "Do you think you are good at maths?"

### Intentions to study maths post-16

	Вс	ys	Gi	rls
	Year 7 Year 9		Year 7	Year 9
Yes	39%	34%	29%	25%
No	15%	24%	17%	29%
Don't know	46%	42%	53%	46%

All students' responses to "Do you think you will continue to study maths after GCSE?"

### Intentions to study maths amongst the highest attaining group

	Yea	ar 9
	Boys	Girls
Yes	44%	34%
No	17%	26%
Don't know	39%	47%

% of highest attaining quintile (Ratio) students' responses to "Do you think you will continue to study maths after GCSE?"

### **Implications**

- Mathematics attainment is a serious problem
  - More serious than "standards" over time
  - ALL need multiplicative reasoning
  - Algebra needed for progression into STEM
- Slow rate of growth in understanding
  - Learning mathematics takes time
  - Tackling the attainment gap is a very significant

### Improving attainment

- Assessment matters
  - Most teachers 'surprised' by students' errors & by the consistency of errors
- Support and guidance to teachers matters
  - Current textbooks are worse than the textbooks of 1970s (and internationally)
- Ban early entry to GCSE
  - Most students have not attained 'mastery'

### Improving participation

- Improving self-concept seems unlikely to increase participation significantly
  - "I'm good at maths it is maths that is not good"
  - But a problem around girls' self concept
- · Address participation directly
  - Increase attainment
  - Information about extrinsic benefits
  - Require it
  - Make school mathematics more meaningful (not more formal)
- · Increase post-16 options


