

The Relation between Teacher-Related Factors and Student Mathematics Achievement

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- Knowledge and beliefs of teachers matter (Pajares, 1992; Philipp, 2007)
- No studies identified to date have examined the collective effects of beliefs and knowledge on students' mathematics achievement (Ekmekci, Corkin, & Papakonstantinou, 2015)





- Built on Bandura's (1986) self-efficacy framework
- Defined as the extent to which teachers believe they can successfully enact teaching-related tasks. (Tschannen-Moran & Hoy, 2001)
- Linked to instructional approaches, students' motivation and achievement. (e.g., Stipek et al., 2001)





- Defined as how much teachers attribute student outcomes (i.e., achievement) to themselves or external factors. (Rose & Medway, 1981)
- Positively predicts teacher job performance and student achievement. (Jeloudar & Lotfi-Goodarzi, 2012; Rose & Medway, 1981)





- Defined as an individual's belief about knowledge. Where does it come from? What is the essence of it? How does one come to know and justify beliefs? (Hofer & Pintrich, 1997)
- Conceptualized on a continuum from <u>non-availing</u> to <u>availing</u>. (Muis, 2004)
- Found to be associated with teaching practices.
 (Gill et al., 2004)





Defined as

"The mathematical knowledge that teachers use in classrooms to produce instruction and student growth" (Hill, Ball, & Schilling, 2008, p. 374).

• Found to be associated with student performance (Hill, Rowan, & Ball, 2005)



RICE Math Knowledge for Teaching





Other Factors

- Experience (Rice, 2003)
- Educational background in subject matter (Rice, 2003)





Results

- A. To what extent do students' demographic characteristics and prior math achievement relate to their subsequent math achievement?
- B. To what extent do teacher-level characteristics (e.g., beliefs, MKT, college math degree, and experience) relate to students' math achievement?
- C. To what extent does the relation between student level factors and math achievement vary by teacher-level characteristics?

Method

Researc

Background

Introduction



Conclusions



Conceptual Map





Surveys and Data

- Teacher data:
 - Survey:
 - Demographics and teachers' educational background
 - Teacher self-efficacy (Enochs, Smith, & Huinker, 2000)
 - Outcome expectancy (Enochs, Smith, & Huinker, 2000)
 - Epistemic beliefs (Schoenfeld, 1989)
 - MKT:

Introduction

 Learning Mathematics for Teaching (LMT) assessment (Hill, Schilling, & Ball, 2004)

Method

Results

• Student data (HERC):

Background

Student NCE scores on Stanford 10-Math

Research

Questions



Conclusions



Participants

 This study included 34 K-8 mathematics teachers their 2230 students





Results

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		
	(unconditional)		(within teacher)		(between teacher)		
Independent Variable	Coeff	SE	Coeff	SE	Coeff	SE	
Fixed Effects							
Intercept	55.61**	1.91	55.61**	1.9	56.5**	1.38	
Prior Math Achievement			16.53**	0.46	16.63**	0.47	$\Delta rrow \Delta$
Years of Teaching					1.55	1.18	////////////
Math Degree					4.04*	1.18	
LMT					7.89**	1.47	Arrow D
Self-Efficacy					-0.45	1.46	ATTOW D
Locus of Control					1.23	1.25	
Epistemic Beliefs (Non-Availing)					3.29	1.49	
Prior Math Achievement X							
Years of Teaching					-0.24	0.43	
Math Degree					-0.22	0.46	
LMT					0.18	0.53	Arrow
Self-Efficacy					0.23	0.54	ANUWC
Locus of Control					0.01	0.48	
Epistemic Beliefs					0.42	0.54	
Random Effects (Variance Components))						
Student-level effect r_{ij} (σ^2)	309.27**	9.33	109.03**	3.31	109.01**	3.31	
Intercept Teacher mean, u_{0j}	115.94**	29.73	119.54**	29.58	51.21**	13.00	
Variance explained	27	7%	65	0%	57	1%	
AIC	192	225	169	972	169	966	
* $p < .01$. ** $p < .001$.							
Introduction Background Questio	ns	Meth	od	Res	ults	Conclu	isions 13



Results

- Significant stand-alone predictors of mathematics achievement were
 - Prior mathematics achievement (student level)
 - Teachers' mathematics degrees (teacher level)
 - Teachers' MKT (teacher level)
- The effects of prior math achievement did not vary significantly across teachers





 Findings may provide practical implications for the School Districts related to the recruitment and professional development of mathematics teachers.

 Follow-up analysis will include examining other student level variables







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