



Oregon Mathways Project: One State's Response to Catalyzing Change

NCTM April 6, 2019
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Presentation Outline

- Oregon Context
- Oregon Mathways
- Specific actions
 - Engagement
 - Pathways
 - Focus
 - On Track




Oregon Policy Context

- Mathematics requirements are standards-based rather than course-based.
- High school credits are proficiency-based rather than time-based.
- 3 credits of high school math required to graduate.
- Course sequences and options are local decisions.
- 40-40-20 Goal.



2020 VISION

**Transformed math systems
2020 Oregon Math Standards Adoption**



Setting the Stage: *Why High School Math?*

- Known Issues:
 - Too many high school math standards
 - Single pathway to calculus
 - Need for more relevant applications
 - Inequitable tracking practices for students and teachers



Participatory Leadership: Personal to Systemic



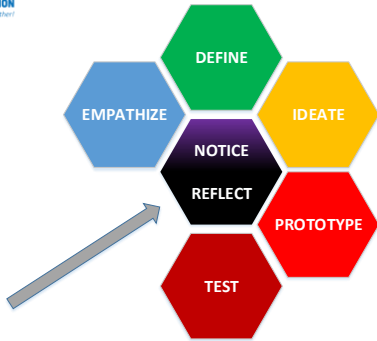
2014 beginning of a concept

2016 Clarify the idea (small group from ODE including applied math specialist, schools, CC, and university)

2017 Invite broader conversation (math content panel, willing districts, higher education, other agency teams)

2018 Pilot with willing districts and learn from those pilots

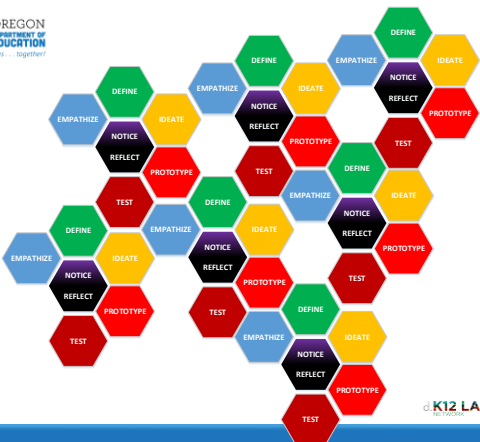
2020 Act on what we have learned during math adoption




d.K12 LAB



d.K12 LAB



d.K12 LAB

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Mathways Connections to ODE Priorities

- Reducing Chronic Absenteeism
 - Identify content necessary and meaningful to all students
 - Engage students with authentic applications
- Increase Graduation Rate
 - Create multiple pathways for mathematics
 - Meet diverse student needs as well as college and career goals
- Freshmen On-Track
 - Open up opportunities for innovation
 - Target instruction for student success

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 On Track

 Strong Focus

 Engagement

 Pathways

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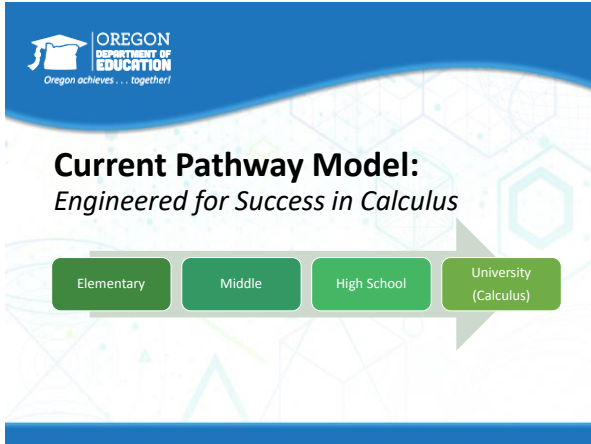
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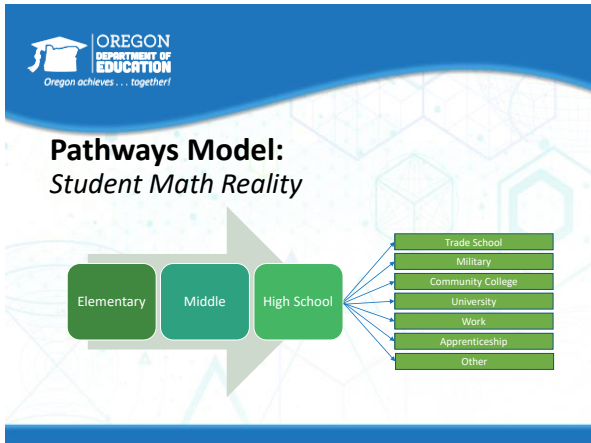
 On Track

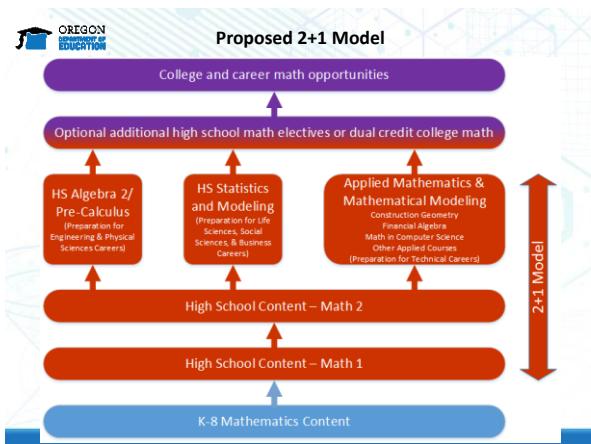
 Strong Focus

 Engagement

 Pathways







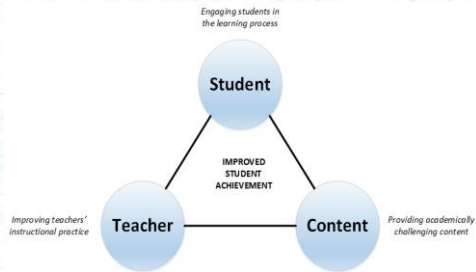


The 2

- Not a specific course sequence (based on standards)
- Lesser emphasis on geometry and more on probability and statistics

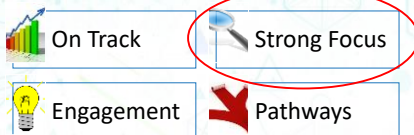


The +1





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Finding Focus

Issues

- Too many high school standards
- Lack of consistency as educators choose which standards to focus on.
- Recognition the role of Algebra 2 & Pre-calculus to prepare for enrollment in Calculus, but other options also could exist.
- A number of assessments students may need to take in grade 11

Moving Forward

- Identify draft conceptual framework that identifies core content for first two credits
- Use NCTM Essential skills as a framework to organize content.
- Crosswalk to
- CCSS-HS content,
 - Current state assessment framework, and
 - Finding focus regional workshops
- Gather feedback as schools pilot courses aligned to proposed framework.



"Perfect" Standards



"Perfection is achieved, not when there is nothing more to add, but when there is nothing left to take away."

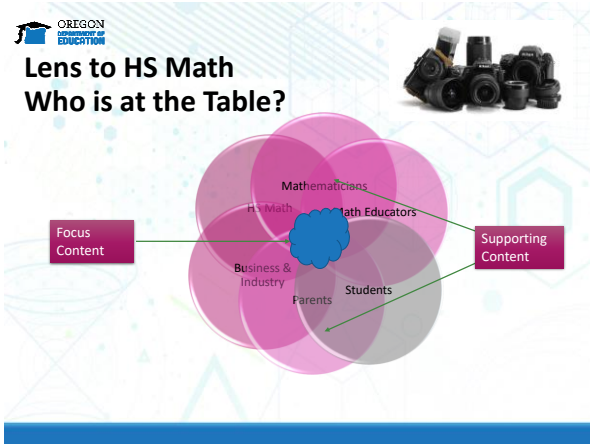
— Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, *Airman's Odyssey*



Introduction to Lenses



- Who is at the table when content standards are written?
- Who should be at the table that may have been left out in the past?



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Post-Secondary Lens

- Questions posed
 - What content and habits of mind are needed in students' background in order for them to succeed in entry-level math on your campus?
 - What pedagogical developments have been made within the past decade on your campus to improve student experiences within math courses?
- Doug Nelson – Central Oregon CC
 - [Question 1](#)

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Regional Educator Meetings Spring 2018

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NCTM Catalyzing Change Essential Concepts (2018)

Essential Concepts in Number

Essential Concepts in Algebra and Functions

- Focus 1: Algebra
- Focus 2: Connecting Algebra to Functions
- Focus 3: Functions

Essential Concepts in Statistics and Probability

- Focus 1: Quantitative Literacy
- Focus 2: Visualizing and Summarizing Data
- Focus 3: Statistical Inference
- Focus 4: Probability

Essential Concepts in Geometry and Measurement

- Focus 1: Measurement
- Focus 2: Transformations
- Focus 3: Geometric Arguments, Reasoning, and Proof
- Focus 4: Solving Applied Problems and Modeling in Geometry

Oregon Draft Conceptual Framework

60 Concepts

Number, Quantity, and Measurement (NQ - 6)

- Focus A: Number Sense
- Focus B: Measurement

Algebra and Functions (AF - 30)

- Focus A: Algebra
- Focus B: Functions
- Focus C: Connecting Algebra, Functions, and Geometry

Statistics and Probability (SP - 16)

- Focus A: Data Science
- Focus B: Visualizing, Describing, and Using Data
- Focus C: Statistical Inference
- Focus D: Probability

Geometry and Modeling (GM - 8)

- Focus A: Transformations
- Focus B: Geometric Arguments, Reasoning, and Modeling

Oregon Draft Conceptual Framework (2018) High School Math						
	A	C	E	F	G	
1. Type	Concept	Target	Concept	Target	Standards Statement (Ess)	
2. Domain	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	Number, Quantity, and Measurement	
3. Focus	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	Number Sense	
4. Target	NQ	NQ.A.1	NQ.A.1	NQ.A.1	Reasoning about computational fluency with real numbers	
5. Concept	NQ	NQ.A.1	NQ.A.1	NQ.A.1	Fluently determine precise calculations using rational and irrational numbers to make comparisons and solve problems.	
6. Concept	NQ	NQ.A.1	NQ.A.1.2	NQ.A.1.2	Use estimation and approximation of calculations to make comparisons and solve problems.	
7. Concept	NQ	NQ.A.1	NQ.A.1.3	NQ.A.1.3	Reason quantitatively and use units to make comparisons and solve problems.	
8. Focus	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	Measurement	
9. Target	NQ	NQ.B.1	NQ.B.1	NQ.B.1	Reason quantitatively to solve applied problems	
10. Concept	NQ	NQ.B.1	NQ.B.1.1	NQ.B.1.1	Use length, area, and volume measurements to solve applied problems.	
11. Concept	NQ	NQ.B.1	NQ.B.1.2	NQ.B.1.2	Use properties of congruence and similarity to solve applied problems.	
12. Concept	NQ	NQ.B.1	NQ.B.1.3	NQ.B.1.3	Use graphs and coordinates to solve applied problems.	
13. Concept	AF	AF	AF	AF	Algebra and Functions	
14. Focus	AF	AF	AF	AF	Algebra	
15. Target	AF	AF.A.1	AF.A.1	AF.A.1	Write expressions in equivalent forms by using algebraic properties	
16. Concept	AF	AF.A.1	AF.A.1.1	AF.A.1.1	Interpret the structure of expressions using algebraic reasoning.	
17. Concept	AF	AF.A.1	AF.A.1.2	AF.A.1.2	Write expressions in equivalent forms to make different characteristics or features visible and solve problems.	
18. Concept	AF	AF.A.1	AF.A.1.3	AF.A.1.3	Perform arithmetic operations on expressions.	
19. Target	AF	AF.A.2	AF.A.2	AF.A.2	Find solutions to an equation, inequality, or system of equations or inequalities	
20. Concept	AF	AF.A.2	AF.A.2.1	AF.A.2.1	Solve equations and inequalities in one variable.	
21. Concept	AF	AF.A.2	AF.A.2.2	AF.A.2.2	Understand a problem and formulate an equation to solve it.	
22. Concept	AF	AF.A.2	AF.A.2.3	AF.A.2.3	Solve systems of equations.	
23. Target	AF	AF.A.3	AF.A.3	AF.A.3	Understand using equations as a process of reasoning and explain the reasoning	
24. Concept	AF	AF.A.3	AF.A.3.1	AF.A.3.1	Determine an efficient strategy to find a solution.	
25. Concept	AF	AF.A.3	AF.A.3.2	AF.A.3.2	Paraphrase/analyze equations both with and without technology to understand patterns and make predictions.	
26. Concept	AF	AF.A.3	AF.A.3.3	AF.A.3.3	Construct a viable argument to justify a solution method using expressions and equations.	
27. Target	AF	AF.A.4	AF.A.4	AF.A.4	Create equations that describe numbers or relationships	
28. Concept	AF	AF.A.4	AF.A.4.1	AF.A.4.1	Rearrange formulas to highlight a quantity of interest, using the same reasoning as in solving equations.	
29. Concept	AF	AF.A.4	AF.A.4.2	AF.A.4.2	Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or nonviable options in a modeling context.	
30. Concept	AF	AF.A.4	AF.A.4.3	AF.A.4.3	Create equations to solve problems within linear, exponential, and quadratic situations.	

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 On Track
  Strong Focus

 Engagement
  Pathways



Attending to Mathematical Rigor

For the activity we just did:
What concepts, skills, and applications were addressed?

Conceptual
Understanding



Procedural Skill
and Fluency

Application



Math in Real Life – Highlights

- Lane County
- Central Oregon
- Portland Metro
- Oregon State University
- Southern Oregon
- Eastern Oregon





Characteristics of Rich Context Lessons

1. The approach shown has **high potential for student engagement**.
2. The context of the lesson is **authentic** and **mirrors real-world applications**.
3. The lesson offers the opportunity to **leverage significant mathematics**.
4. The lesson demonstrates the **application of math practices using appropriate tools**.
5. The lesson portrays **math as a part of effective CTE-STEM practice**, including critical thinking, communication, and boundary-spanning problem solving.



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Linking Math and Context

```

graph TD
    A[Introduce the Context  
Investigate the Math in Context] --> B[Make the Math Explicit]
    B --> C[Revisit the Context]
    C --> D[Assess the Math in Multiple Ways]
  
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What might impact our race?

What assumptions can we make in order to simplify our strategy?

What information do we need in order to plan our race?

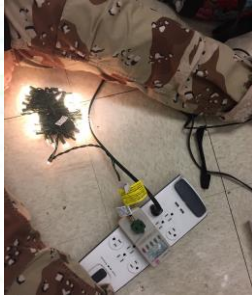
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If you were to add your chosen snack to your daily food intake, how many steps would you have to take to burn the equivalent number of calories?



How long will it take
a string of LED lights
to pay for itself?

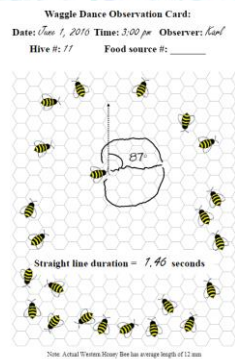
How can we use
linear equations to
find the breakeven
point?





Students use proportional
reasoning and angle
measurement to analyze a
hypothetical bee hive
location and the related
food sources visited by
the bees.

Students decide if the
distances to food sources
and duration of waggle
dances for the five
locations are proportional.





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On Track



Strong Focus



Engagement



Pathways

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Students On Track

Issues

- Students are tracked into courses with the same title but different expectations
- Students have had minimal opportunity to engage in grade level content
- Intent of the "algebra 1 and above" requirement is to raise the floor and give all students the opportunity to engage in high school content in 9th grade

Moving Forward

- Work with teachers to shift mindsets and challenge assumptions about student capabilities
- Create structures to provide additional support for student that may need assistance
 - (e.g. summer opportunities, platooning algebra with an additional course, shift pedagogy to active learning practices)

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The New Teacher Project: The Opportunity Myth



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Sharing Knowledge: SFUSD Webinar

San Francisco Detracking: One District's Story



Oregon Department of Education
March 12, 2019

www.sfusdmath.org @SFUSDMath

https://youtu.be/JMjeso6_HVc
