Effective Teaching of Numeracy

Effective teachers of numeracy...

- have deep mathematical content knowledge
- know their students and the ways in which they learn
- encourage students to discuss and justify their problem solving strategies and solutions
- use questioning and inquiry as tools to help students identify underpinning mathematical concepts
- develop students' capacities as learners of numeracy
- probe and challenge children's thinking and reasoning
- sustain a mathematical focus and build on students' prior knowledge
- plan cognitively challenging experiences that build conceptual understanding
- plan for deep learning according to students' needs, syllabus requirements and curriculum
- observe, listen to and provide constructive feedback to students, giving support and direction to mathematical learning
- identify areas where numeracy should be integrated and plan accordingly
- provide a rich learning environment
- use a variety of assessment data to reflect upon teaching practice and inform future programming
- keep accurate records of student achivement to report effectively to parents and carers

References

- · Askew, M., Brown, M., Rhodes, V., Johnson, D. & Wiliam, D. (1997). Effective teachers of numeracy. London: Kings College.
- Australian Association of Mathematics Teachers (2006). Standards for excellence in teaching mathematics in Australian schools. Retrieved from http://www.aamt.edu.au/index.php/content/download/499/2265/file/standxtm.pdf
- Australian Association of Mathematics Teachers (2009). School mathematics for the 21st century: Some key influences. Retrieved from http://www.aamt.edu.au/content/download/8004/102828/file/infl paper ma21c.pdf
- Commonwealth of Australia (2008). National numeracy review report. Retrieved from http://www.coag.gov.au/sites/default/files/national numeracy review.pdf
- Commonwealth of Australia (2009). Shape of the Australian curriculum: Mathematics. http://www.acara.edu.au/verve/ resources/Australian Curriculum - Maths.pdf
- Crown (2007). Effective pedagogy in mathematics / Pāngarau: Best evidence synthesis iteration [BES]. Retrieved from http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/7693/BES_Maths07_Com
- Gervasoni, A. & Lindenskov, L. (2011). Students with 'Special Rights' for Mathematics Education. In B. Atweh, M. Graven, W. Secada, P. (Eds.), Mapping equity and quality in mathematics education (pp. 307-323). Netherlands: Springer.
- McDonough, A. (2003). Effective teachers of numeracy in the early years and beyond. In B. Clarke, A. Bishop, R. Cameron, H. Forgasz, & W Seah (Eds.), Making mathematicians (pp26-41). Brunswick, Victoria: Mathematical Association of Victoria.
- Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (2008). Melbourne declaration on educational goals for young Australians. Retrieved from http://www.curriculum.edu.au/verve/_resources/National_Declaration_on_the_Educational _Goals_for_Young_Australians.pdf
- Siemon, D., Virgona, J. & Corneille, K. (2001). The Middle Years Numeracy Research Project: 5-9, Bundoora, RMIT University.
- State of Victoria (Department of Education and Early Childhood Development) (2013). Early numeracy research project (ENRP). Retrieved from http://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/teachers/teachingresources/discipline/maths/
- Westwood, P. (2008). What teachers need to know about numeracy. Melbourne: ACER Press.

A Numeracy Statement for the Broken Bay Diocesan School System provides guidance for principals, teachers and Catholic Schools Office personnel in the development, evaluation and revision of numeracy initiatives.

A Numeracy Statement for the Broken Bay Diocesan School System

Updated: January 2015



Catholic Schools Office Diocese of Broken Bay Caroline Chisholm Centre PO Box 967 Pennant Hills NSW 1715 ph: 9847 0000 fax: 9847 0001 web: www.csodbb.catholic.edu.au



Defining Numeracy

Numeracy is the capacity, confidence and disposition to use mathematics to meet the demands of learning, school, home, work, community and civic life. This perspective emphasises the key role of learning the discipline of mathematics, and illustrates the way that mathematics contributes to the study of other disciplines. Numeracy is commonly identified as the bridge connecting mathematics and 'the real world'.



Numeracy: A Whole School Approach

A whole school approach supports all teachers in developing numeracy learning experiences to ensure that the learning needs of all students are met. A whole school approach to numeracy is strengthened by a common purpose, shared beliefs and understandings and collective responsibility. The development of students' numeracy skills is the responsibility of all teachers. Primary and secondary teachers need to be supported in this regard with a documented whole school approach to numeracy.

An effective whole school approach to numeracy includes.

Identification Numeracy Across the Curriculum

 mapping numeracy demands of the curriculum with reference to the school's scope and sequence

• learning experiences planned in response to the numeracy demands of any given topic (as identified in curriculum mapping)

• planning that involves all curriculum leaders and teachers

purposeful

partnerships with parents/caregivers and the

community, designed to promote

students' numeracy development and

- explicit teaching of the language and literacies of mathematics
- shared beliefs and understandings about teaching and learning

Identification and Intervention

a range of student assessment data, including diagnostic interviews, used to identify student learning needs

Professional

Classroom

Organisation

- identification informed by an understanding of the Growth Point
- appropriate intervention strategies developed in collaboration with specialist teachers in response to identified student needs
- intervention designed to be flexible and responsive to learning needs
- a case management approach to monitor student progress and ensure effectiveness



Numeracy and the Catholic Worldview

Numeracy operates within a variety of social contexts. From a Catholic perspective, numeracy must be imbued with a vision of the innate dignity of all students, as created in the image and likeness of a loving, generous and creating God. Teachers in Catholic schools have an obligation to not only teach their students the skills and knowledge to be numerate, but to teach from a Catholic perspective. Teachers are called to challenge their students to use the skills and knowledge they have acquired to bring about social change in the world.

assessment aligned with teaching programs and achievement nitori

7

- continuous school-based assessment based on multiple opportunities for students to demonstrate what they know and can do within a range of contexts
- an assessment plan that employs a variety of assessment strategies and approaches (as, of and for learning)
- assessment and data analysis processes (including external and school-based assessments) designed to ensure that students' learning needs are identified and inform planning
- constructive feedback and quality reporting that is explicit, clear, supported by evidence and aligned to curriculum expectations
- school-based targets for mathematics informed by individual, cohort and whole school data

Assessment Monitoring

whole school approach to numeracy

Across the

Curriculum

Parent/ Caregiver and Community **Engagement**

Support and

An effective

Learning School and

Identification

and

Intervention

Leadership, Coordination

- designation of staff to lead the development of

- dedication of an uninterrupted focus time to the teaching of mathematics
- differentiated learning experiences that challenge and actively engage students

professional learning informed by professional standards,

Standards for Excellence in Teaching Mathematics

and Talks, CASLs, lesson inquiry, data walls and

• opportunities for teachers to share and reflect on their

practice through the Teacher Inquiry and Knowledge

e.g. Australian Professional Standards for Teachers, AAMT

• the use of 'high yield strategies' such as Instructional Walks

co-teaching, as opportunities for professional learning



