

## About the Project



❖ **PRIME** =

Promoting Reflective Inquiry in Mathematics Education

❖ A partnership of Rapid City (South Dakota) Area Schools, Black Hills State University, Technology and Innovation in Education, and Inverness Research Associates

❖ Project began in Fall 2002; now in Year 8

## Project Goals

❖ Improve mathematics instruction, K-12

❖ Reduce achievement gap between Native American and non-Native American students

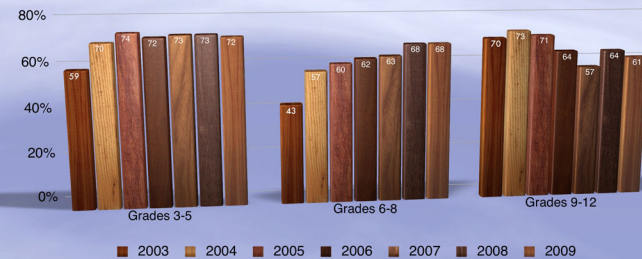
❖ Improve pre-service preparation at BHSU

*“...At Black Hills State University in Spearfish, South Dakota, Project PRIME, a partnership with the Rapid City Schools, uses school-based math coaches and graduate level courses for teachers to successfully boost math achievement among Native American students. I cite all these examples to point out that, with courage and commitment, our teacher preparation programs absolutely can provide dynamic and effective teacher preparation for the 21st century...”*

Secretary Arne Duncan, in remarks made at Columbia University on October 22, 2009

## Indicators of Success

**Rapid City Area Schools Dakota STEP - Mathematics**



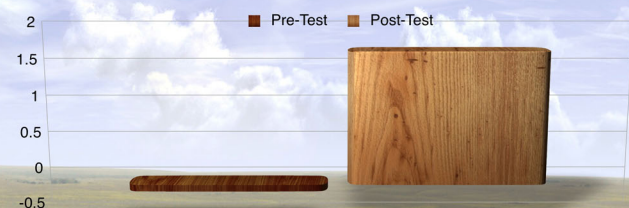
**DSTEP Achievement Gap: White - Native American**



**RCAS Grades 3 - 8 Dakota Step Mathematics Test**



**Growth in Content & Pedagogical Content Knowledge**





# Challenges

## Mathematics Teaching and Learning: Elementary Level

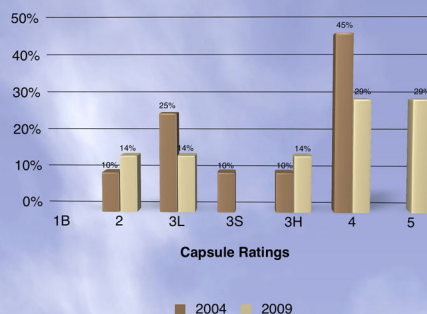
### 2004 Characteristics

- ❖ Range of instruction
- ❖ Mix and uneven use of instructional materials
- ❖ Range of school contexts and supports
- ❖ Less emphasis on student thinking and conceptual development
- ❖ Some engagement in meaningful work
- ❖ Some opportunity for students to clarify and articulate their mathematical thinking

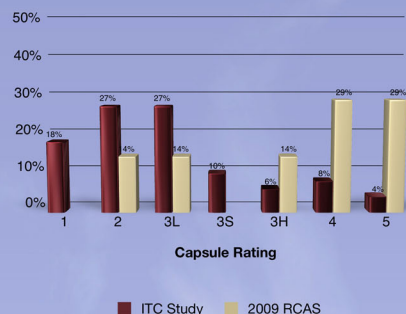
### 2009 Characteristics

- ❖ Consistent, effective, purposeful instruction
- ❖ Strong implementation of *Investigations*
- ❖ Students actively engaged in content and problem solving
- ❖ Students demonstrating conceptual understanding, number skill, fluency
- ❖ Sophisticated problem solvers

Mathematics Teaching and Learning:  
Elementary Classroom Observation Ratings  
Elementary Ratings Comparisons 2004 to 2009



Comparison Ratings:  
RCAS Elementary Ratings Compared to Inside the  
Classroom Study, 2003 (National Sample)



## Mathematics Teaching and Learning: Secondary Level

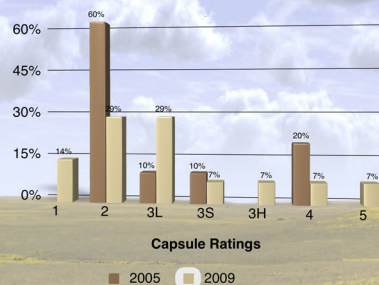
### 2004 Characteristics

- ❖ Range in lesson quality
- ❖ Some attempts at more student centered classrooms
- ❖ Mostly teacher-centered instruction and student worksheets as a central component of the lessons

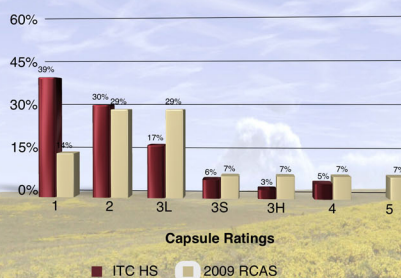
### 2009 Characteristics

- ❖ Range in lesson quality
- ❖ More instances of students working in groups and focus on student thinking
- ❖ Increased use of Standards-based instructional materials
- ❖ Sophisticated problem solvers

Mathematics Teaching and Learning:  
Secondary Classroom Observation Ratings  
Secondary Ratings Comparisons 2005 to 2009



Comparison Ratings:  
RCAS Secondary Ratings Compared to  
Inside the Classroom Study



# We'd like to learn. . .

1. How can we replicate our Elementary success in the Middle School and High School levels?
2. How can we impact the College of Education and the College of Arts & Sciences so that their mathematics teaching and learning reflect an inquiry approach?

Rapid City  
Area Schools

