## High School Math Pathways Symposium

## Statistics and Probability Course

Nov. 9-10, 2021

## 4. Statistics and Probability

## Facilitated by

- Idrissa Aidara, Cuyahoga Community College
- Peter Petto, Retired Teacher, Lakewood City Schools
- Angela Sanor; St. Vincent-St. Mary High School

This session will be recorded, so it can be posted on the Department's website. The recording will begin at the end of this slide.

## Rigor

"Students use mathematical language to communicate effectively and to describe their work with clarity and precision. Students demonstrate how, when, and why their procedure works and why it is appropriate. Students can answer the question, 'How do we know?'"

## Rigorous courses are...

Defined by complexity, which is a measure of the thinking, action or knowledge that is needed to complete the task

Measured in depth of understanding

Opportunities for precision in reasoning, language, definitions and notation that are sufficient to appropriate age/course

Determined by students' process

Opportunities for students to make decisions in problem solving

## Rigorous courses are not...

Characterized by difficulty, which is a measure of effort required to complete a task

Measured by the amount of work

Based on procedure alone

Measured by assigning difficult problems

Defined only by the resources used

| Rigorous courses are... | Rigorous courses are not... |
| :--- | :--- |
| Opportunities to make connections | Taught in isolation |
| Supportive of the transfer of knowledge to new <br> situations | Repetitive |
| Driven by students developing efficient explanations of <br> solutions and why they work, providing opportunities <br> for thinking and reasoning about contextual problems <br> and situations |  |
| Defined by what the student does with what you give <br> them | Defined by what you give the <br> student |



## GAISE II

"It is critical that statisticians, or anyone who uses data, be more than just data crunchers. They should be data problem solvers who interrogate the data and utilize questioning throughout the statistical problem-solving process to make decisions with confidence, understanding that the art of communication with data is essential." (GAISE II)


## GAISE Process


I. Formulate Statistical Investigative Questions
II. Collect/Consider the Data
III.Analyze the Data
IV.Interpret the Results

## GAISE II Levels

## LEVEL A <br> (Middle School and Early High School)

LEVEL B
(Middle School and Early High School)

LEVEL C
(Advanced High School Courses)

## Critical Areas of Focus

## Communication and Analysis

## Exploring One-Variable Data

Exploring Two-Variable Data
Collecting Data: Sampling Techniques and Experimental Design
Probability, Randomness, and Distributions

## Inference for One-Sample Categorical and Quantitative Data

## Follow-on Courses

- AP Statistics
- CCP TMM 010-Introductory Statistics
- CCP TMM Introduction to Data Science (Coming Soon)
- CCP TMM 011-Quantitaitive Reasoning
- CCP TMM 021-Mathematics in Elementary Education 1
- Algebra 2
- Other Math Pathways Course

Note: Students who want to pursue a Calculus-based STEM Pathway should take Algebra 2 as a follow-on course to this course or in tandem with this course.

## How is this course different than AP Statistics?

| Not Included in Course But Included in AP <br> Statistics | Included in this Course But Covered in <br> Greater Depth in AP Statistics |
| :--- | :--- |
| Inference for two proportions and two means | Formal inference for proportions and means |
| Inference for regression | Normal probability plots (the high school stats <br> course would use them as a tool only if they <br> can be easily generated with technology) |
| Inference for multiple categorical variables (Chi-square) | The Central Limit Theorem |
| Verifying conditions for inference | Residual plots |$|$| Linearizing data |
| :--- |
| Geometric distributions <br> Combining random variables |
| Confidence level interpretation (confidence interval <br> interpretation is included) |
| Z-scores with means |

## How is this course different than TMM 010-Introductory Statistics?

| Not Included in Course But Included in <br> TMM 010-Introductory Statistics | Included in this Course But <br> Covered in Greater Depth in <br> TMM 010-Introductory Statistics |
| :--- | :--- |
| Inference for two proportions and two means | Formal inference for proportions and means |
| Inference for regression | The Central Limit Theorem |
| Type I error | Residual plots |
| Confidence level interpretation (confidence interval <br> interpretation is included) | Linearizing data |
| Z-scores with means |  |

## What kind of support will teachers have to implement this course?



# Instructional Supports for the Model Curriculum 



Align with Ohio Materials Matter Work (See Nov. 10 High Quality Instructional Materials session from 6:30-7:15 p.m. for more information. )

## Instructional Supports for the Model Curriculum

Each cluster will include:

- How is this different from Algebra 1/ Geometry?
- Description of Cluster at A2E Level
- GAISE II Connection
- How is this different from

TMM 010-Introductory Statistics?

- How is this different from AP Statistics?



## ACT Math Blueprint

| Reporting Category | Reporting Subcategory | \# of Items | \% of Test |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Integrating Essential Skills (topics learned before $8^{\text {th }}$ grade using higher complexity) |  | 24-26 | 40-43\% |
| Preparing for Higher Mathematics |  | 34-36 | 57-60\% |
| As our group did an | Number \& Quantity | 4-6 | 7-10\% |
| analysis, most ACT | Algebra | 7-9 | 12-15\% |
| standards in the 28- | Functions | 7-9 | 12-15\% |
| 32 range are below | Geometry | 7-9 | 12-15\% |
| $\square$ | Statistics and Probability | 5-7 | 8-10\% |
| Modeling |  | $\geq 16$ | $\geq 27 \%$ |
| Total |  | 60 | 100\% |

## SAT Math Blueprint

| Reporting Category | Reporting Subcategory | \# of Items | \% of Test |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heart of Algebra (Algebra 1 or Middle School) | - Analyzing and fluently solving linear equations and systems of linear equations <br> - Creating linear equations and inequalities to represent relationships between quantities and to solve problems <br> - Understanding and using the relationship between linear equations and inequalities and their graphs to solve problems | 19 | 33\% |
| Problem <br> Solving and Data Analysis (Middle School and Statistics <br> \& Probability) | - Creating and analyzing relationships using ratios, proportional relationships, percentages, and units <br> - Representing and analyzing quantitative data <br> - Finding and applying probabilities in context | 17 | 29\% |

## SAT Math Blueprint

| Reporting Category | Reporting Subcategory | \# of Items | \% of Test |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Passport to <br> Advanced <br> Math <br>  <br> Algebra 2) | - Identifying and creating equivalent algebraic expression <br> - Creating, analyzing, and fluently solving quadratic and other nonlinear equations <br> - Creating, using, and graphing exponential, quadratic, and other nonlinear functions | 16 | 28\% |
| Additional Topics in Math (Geometry and some Middle School \& Algebra 2) | - Solving problems related to area and volume <br> - Applying definitions and theorems related to lines, angles, triangles, and circles <br> - Working with right triangles, the unit circle, and trigonometric functions | 6 | 10\% |
| Total |  | 58 | 100\% |

## $\nrightarrow \because 0 \square$ in



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## Celebrate educators! \#OhioLovesTeachers

