# Enhancing PISA 2022 Mathematics Performance in Slovenia: A Cluster Analysis Approach to Additional Instruction Methods

### Abstract

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### Keywords

Assessment, mathematics education, instruction methods, cluster analysis

## Introduction

As nations strive to elevate educational standards and outcomes, the assessment of student performance on an international scale becomes increasingly pivotal. The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), coordinated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), serves as a crucial benchmark in evaluating the efficacy of educational systems worldwide (Hopfenbeck et al., 2018). This triennial assessment measures 15-year-old students' abilities in reading, mathematics, and science, providing valuable insights into how educational policies and practices can be refined to better support student learning.

The significance of PISA extends beyond mere assessment; countries value the results so highly that they have prompted changes in school network legislation and policy adjustments aimed at enhancing educational outcomes (Bieber & Martens, 2011; Hopfenbeck et al., 2018). Slovenia, like many other countries, participates in PISA to gauge its educational progress and identify areas needing improvement. Particularly, mathematics education has been an area of focus due to its critical role in fostering analytical and problem-solving skills essential for the 21st century (Cuder et al., 2023; Piccirilli et al., 2023). The 2022 PISA results offer a fresh dataset to explore the impacts of educational strategies implemented across Slovenia.

However, the influence of PISA is not without its controversies (see Jerrim et al., (2024) for all of the below cons of such international assessments). The focus on PISA scores has led some countries to craft narratives that may not fully reflect the broader educational context, potentially leading to a narrowed curriculum that prioritizes PISA-related subjects at the expense of a more holistic educational approach. Furthermore, the involvement of private companies in the administration and development of PISA assessments raises concerns about commercial interests possibly overriding educational objectives. This, coupled with a lack of transparency in data handling and result interpretation, poses significant ethical and operational challenges.

### Instruction methods

In the pursuit of educational excellence, educators continuously seek innovative instructional methods to enhance student learning outcomes (Raj Sharma et al., 2023), particularly in subjects like mathematics (Ogbuehi & Fraser, 2007). Additional mathematics instruction plays a pivotal role in providing students with supplemental support and opportunities for enrichment beyond the traditional setting. These supplementary methods encompass a diverse range of approaches, from personalized one-on-one tutoring to collaborative group study sessions, facilitated by both human instructors and digital resources.

Understanding the effectiveness of these instructional methods is essential for educators and policymakers aiming to optimize educational practices and improve student performance. By examining the prevalence and impact of various instructional approaches, educators can tailor their strategies to better meet the diverse needs of learners and foster a deeper understanding of mathematical concepts.

Additional instructional methods in mathematics encompass a variety of approaches aimed at enhancing students' understanding and proficiency in the subject. These methods may include:

1. One-on-one tutoring with a person (Kochmanski & Cobb, 2023): Individualized instruction provided by a tutor tailored to the specific needs and learning styles of the student.
2. Internet or computer tutoring with a program or application (Hussein et al., 2022; Saha et al., 2020): Utilization of online platforms or software designed to deliver interactive and personalized mathematics instruction.
3. Video-recorded instruction by a person (Ndungo & Nazziwa, 2023): Accessing pre-recorded video lessons or tutorials delivered by an instructor, allowing students to review content at their own pace. Some studies however found that access to recorded video lectures have detrimental effect on student performance (cf. Trenholm, 2022).
4. Small group study or practice (2 to 7 students) (želel bi vir, ki bi bil vezan na additional instrction in ne med poukom): Collaborative learning environments where students work together in small groups, engaging in problem-solving activities and discussions often under the guidance of a facilitator. It is a common practice during school lessons, but is also used as additional instructional method.
5. Large group study or practice (8 or more students) (Jerez et al., 2021): Group-based instruction involving a larger number of students, typically led by a teacher or instructor, focusing on reinforcing mathematical concepts through collective participation.
6. Non-participation in additional mathematics instruction: Students who do not engage in any supplementary mathematics instruction beyond regular classroom activities. Ne najdem raziskave, ki bi morda rekla, da večina dijakov pri mat. ne sodeluje izven klasičnih okvirjev.

In the context of the PISA 2022 research, these instructional practices were measured to evaluate their impact on student performance in mathematics.

### Brief background of cluster analysis

Cluster analysis is a powerful statistical technique widely used in educational research to identify patterns and groupings within datasets (Perrotta & Williamson, 2018). In the context of mathematics education, cluster analysis can reveal distinct profiles of student performance, instructional strategies, or educational outcomes, offering valuable insights for educators and policymakers. By clustering similar entities together based on predefined criteria, such as mathematical proficiency levels or instructional methodologies, researchers can uncover meaningful relationships and trends that may not be apparent through traditional analytical methods. This enables a better understanding of the factors influencing student achievement and facilitates the development of targeted interventions tailored to specific student needs. In the forthcoming research, cluster analysis will serve as a key tool to explore the relationship between additional mathematics instruction methods on the PISA 2022 assessment in Slovenia.

## Methods

### Study design

This study employs an empirical causal non-experimental exploratory design, utilizing a quantitative research approach to assess the impact of additional mathematics instruction on the 2022 PISA results in Slovenia. The primary objective is to explore potential patterns and outcomes associated with enhanced mathematics teaching strategies through clustering analysis techniques.

### Data collection

The dataset for this research was derived from the 2022 PISA results in Slovenia. The Slovenian sample for the 2022 assessment was selected through a multi-stage stratified sampling technique. This method involved selecting a representative cohort of schools followed by random sampling of students within those schools. The sampling procedure aimed to ensure a broad representation across different regions and school types, including both public and private institutions. Schools participated on a voluntary basis, and no institution was financially compensated for their participation.

### Participants

The initial sample included 6,721 Slovenian students (from an international pool of 613744). Following data cleaning procedures to remove incomplete or inconsistent entries, the final dataset comprised 6,355 responses, with 2,999 male (47.19%) and 3,356 female (52.81%) participants. Most participants (96.85 %) were in Grade 10, corresponding to the first grade of high school or gymnasium in the Slovene educational system.

### Ethical Considerations

All participants provided informed consent, with minors obtaining consent from their guardians. Participation was strictly voluntary, and no financial incentives were offered. The study strictly adhered to the ethical standards laid out in the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki, complied with the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR UE 2016/67), and followed the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity. These frameworks ensured the protection of participant data and the integrity of research practices.

## Results

For preliminary analysis, the histogram distribution of learning method usage can be found in Figure 1. We can observe thatmost of the participants imploy no additional instruction methods, and that group learning practices are badly represented.

A graph of different colored bars

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Figure 1: Comparison of selected learning method usage.

Then, we employed clustering techniques, utilizing the *elbow method* and *silhouette scores* to determine that the optimal number of clusters was three (both methods are visualized in supplementary material). This conclusion aligns with the prevailing consensus (to mi ni všeč, saj gre le za “moje” mnenje in ne za kakšne postavljene hipoteze) that categorizes the instructional methods into group practices, ICT and video instruction, and non-participation.

Cluster means centroids using *k-means* can be found in Figure 2. Cluster 0 represents students who engage heavily with video-recorded instruction and moderately with other supplementary methods, cluster 1 students who do not participate in any additional mathematics instruction, and cluser 2 students who prefer one-on-one tutoring and small group study sessions, with minimal engagement in other forms of additional instruction. Given that the chosen method was a multiple choice anwser, the results align sensibly.

A screenshot of a graph

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Figure 2: Cluster centroids data.

## Discussion

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## Conclusion and limitations

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