



Effects of Learning Style Preferences

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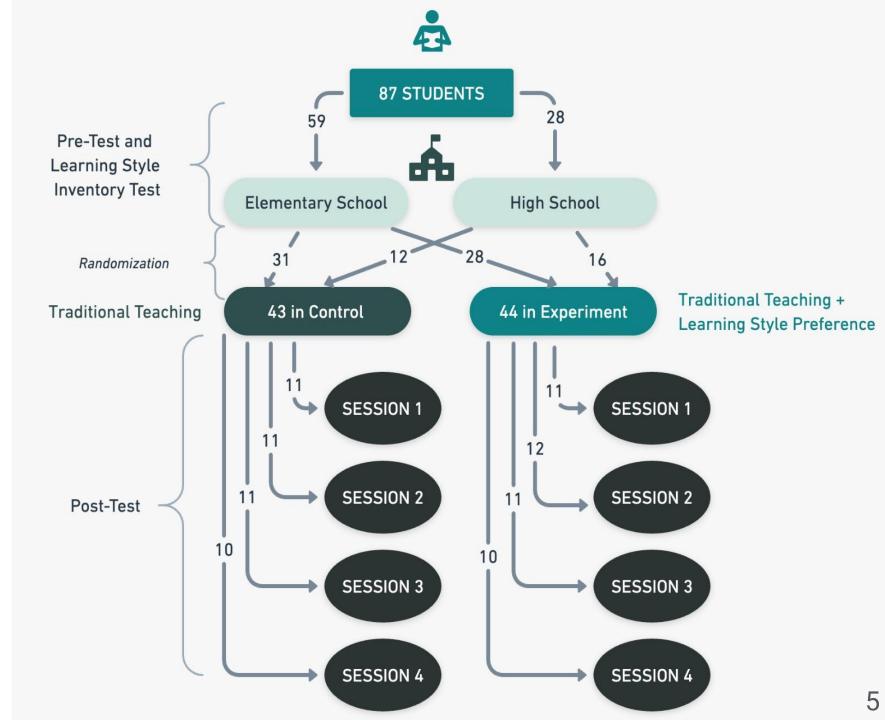
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INTRODUCTION



The Setup





Does incorporating a student's learning style preference into teaching methods improve the retention of content?



ANALYSIS



Difference in differences method

Calculate the average scores of both groups for both tests

Analyse the differences between the averages

Estimating the effect of the experiment

1st step

2nd step

3rd step



OUTCOME (Score)

DIFFERENCE IN DIFFERENCES METHOD

B₀: average score of the control group before the treatment

B₁: difference of the pre-test scores between the control group and the experiment group

B₂: difference between pre-test scores and post-test scores for students belonging to the control group $B_0 + B_1 + B_2 + B_3 = 89.67$ B₃: treatment effect Expected Trend when Treated Treatment Effect = 13.67 Control Experiment $B_0 + B_2 = 76$ Control $B_0 = 57.67$

Pre-Intervention Post-Intervention



RESULTS

No differences in score between the pre-test of the two groups

Increase in score between the two tests for both groups

Significant effect of the treatment



Take away



Increase in score for those who participated in the experiment compared to other students

You should continue implementing this method, it works!



EXTENSIONS



Separating "good" from "bad" students

	Low pre-score students (score from 0 to 55)	High pre-score students (score from 55 to 100)
Average difference in scores between experiment and control group	+17.52	+7.18



Take away



The impact of specialised courses had a bigger effect on students who scored between 0 and 55 on the pre-test.



Separating high school from elementary school students

	High school students	Elementary school students
Average difference in scores between experiment and control group	+18.02	+10.85



Take away



The impact of specialised courses based on preferences had a bigger effect for high school students.



CONCLUSION



 Decrease in score between pre-test and post-test

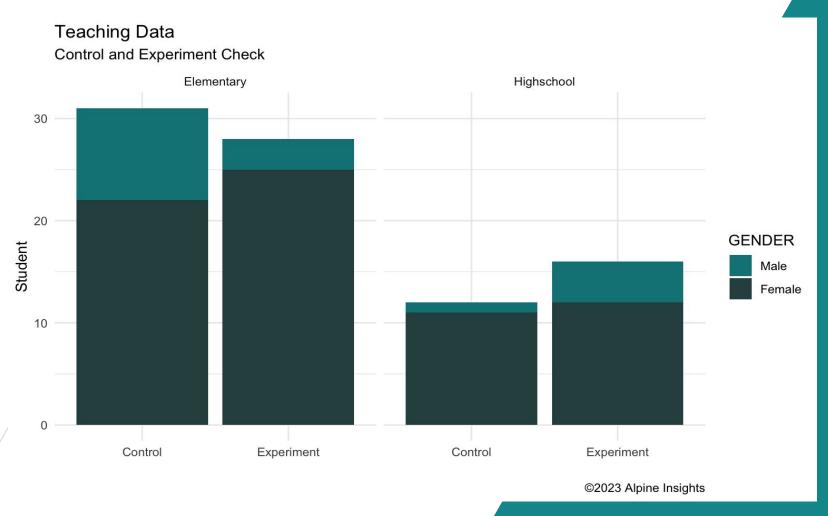
Comments & Recommendations

2. Participation bias

3. Lack of data



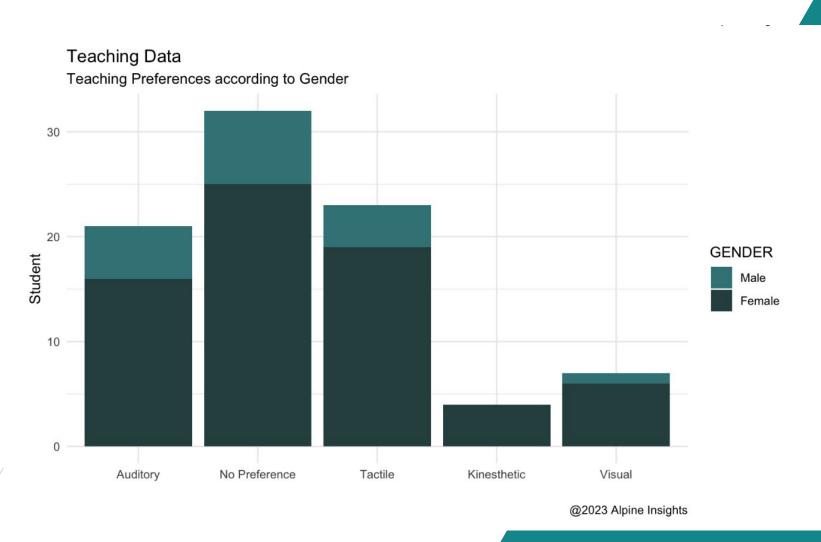
Additional slide for questions



- more female students
- more
 elementary
 students than
 high school
 students



Additional slide for questions







Thank you very much for your attention