The Effect of a Classroom Management Intervention – Results from an RCT Anders Holm, Maria Keilow, Mette Friis-Hansen, and Rune Kristensen











Klasseledelse:



Behavioristisk orienteret, adfærdsmodificerende pædagogik (classroom management) Systemisk/narrativt perspektiv med fokus på relationer og italesættelser (inkluderende klasseledelse)

Adfærdsledelse Fokus på (regulering af) elevers adfærd gennem strukturer, rammer, sociale regler, mm.

Relationsledelse

Fokus på relationer og sociale systemer, inklusion, mm.

Læringsledelse

Fokus på elevers læreprocesser og tilrettelæggelsen af disse i et didaktisk perspektiv



Weekday	Theme	Goals of the day's lessons			
Monday Behavior managem		To provide participants with an overall introduction to the concept of classroom management and develop participants' competences to lead the class through use of framing and visible structures. To work both with behavioristic aspects of classroom management and with learning management through didactic structures.			
Tuesday	Relationship management	To use a systemic and narrative approach to develop participants' competence to create an inclusive class culture. To focus on using appreciative communication and improve students' self-understanding and narratives. Participants' own experiences with classroom management are used as focal point of exercises and discussions.			
Wednesday	Learning management	To discuss the connection between classroom management techniques and school subjects. Through subject specific presentations organized by the main subject teachers, participants should learn how didactic choices could affect the classroom culture.			
Thursday	'To conquer the classroom'	To raise participants' awareness about the physical and dramatic dimensions of classroom management and develop skills 'to conquer the classroom'. Through practical exercises with an actor, participants work with their own body language and voice.			
Friday	Choosing a focus point	To let participants choose personal development strategies using their own leadership style and identify a specific focus that they will work on until the follow-up day. Each participant is provided with a video recorder to do own observations.			
Follow-up day (3 weeks later)	Follow-up & evaluation	To follow up on the initiatives implemented by the participants since the last course day, to discuss knowledge sharing, and to evaluate the benefit of the course.			

Table 2. Course plan for the Classroom Management Intervention.

Note: The Classroom Management Intervention was developed and taught by lecturers from the Metropolitan University College.

Er den stor nok?

Er det en stor intervention?

40 timers kursus med opfølgning, I alt 50 timer.

Samlet undervisningsbyrde på 800 undervisningstimer på et år (200 dage a 4 timer) ca.: 6 -12 %

Indsatstørrelsen i Angist and Lavy (2001): 25 %

Type of intervention	Classroom Management Intervention (CMI) (Placebo intervention is IT didactics) A one week course of five times six hour lessons, plus one six hour follow-up day (three to four weeks later) 1160 students in 52 classes in 22 schools		
Duration of the			
intervention			
Number of			
observations			
Randomization	Parred control group design with school level randomization between		
	the Classroom Management Intervention and the placebo intervention		
Data waves	1. data wave (baseline) at the beginning of the experiment, four months		
	before the intervention		
	2. data wave approx. one month after the intervention		
	3. data wave six months after the intervention		
Standardized student	d2 Concentration Performance test		
tests	OS64/OS120 Reading test		
	The CHIPS Cognitive test		
	Danish language reading test, mandatory national test in 2. grade		
Standardized teacher	Big five Inventory		
tests	Rosenberg's Self-Esteem questionnaire		
	Rutters' Locus of Control questionnaire		
Conducting student	Participating teachers conducted all tests among their students and		
tests	returned tests to the research group		
Use of impartial	33 pct. of all participating teachers in the sample were observed as the		
observers	conducted the student d2 test in the third data wave. Statistical tests		
	showed no significant difference between the Concentration		
	Performance score of students, whose teacher was observed, and		
	students, whose teacher was not observed.		

 Table 1. Research design characteristics.

Rosenberg self- esteem:

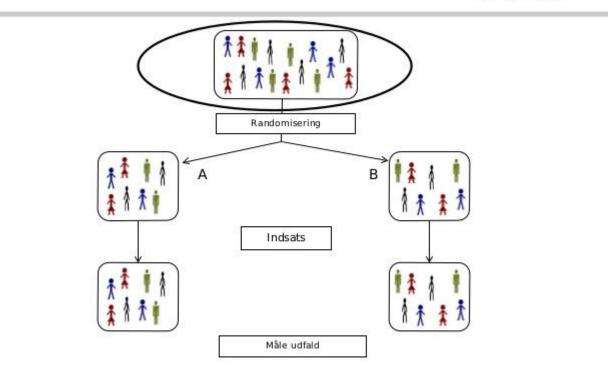
5.3 Hvor godt synes du de følgende udsogn beskriver <u>dig</u> som persor Sart venligt et krydt i hver rakke.	57
had not only only one on manyor day	

		Meget uenig	Lidt Genig	Hveitien enig etter uenig	Lidt enig	Meget enig
1	er reserverat					
2	 almindeligvis stoller på folk. 					
2	_ er mageligt anlagt					
4	. er ahlappet og bliver ikke så let stresset					
5	er kun lidt/meget lidt kunstne- risk onlagt					
6	_ er udadvendt					
7	har en tendens til at fokusere på andres fejl					
8	er grundig med de ting jeg javer					
9	_ bliver let nerves og usikker					1
10	_ har en god fontasi					

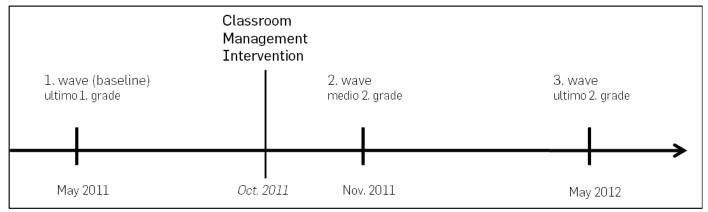
I IM NOT I MUST BE CAN'T WORTHY PERFECT DO IT WORTHY INNOT NOBODY IMUST NOT IMNOT LOVES MAKE A MISTAKE ENDUGH ME

Hvem deltager?









Notes: The Classroom Management Intervention entailed a five-day course and a follow-up day three to four weeks after the course. Student tests (OS64/OS120, CHIPS, d2, and SDQ) and a teacher survey were collected at all three data waves.

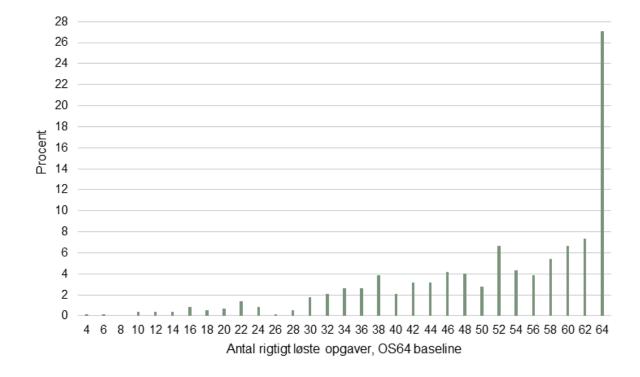
Bruttostikprøven i projektet fordelt på kursustype.	. Særskilt for skoler, klasser og elever. Antal
og procent.	

		Skoler		Klasser		Bever
	Antai	Pct.	Antal	Pct.	Antal	Pct.
Klasseledelse (intervention)	12	50,0	30	51,7	685	52,9
IT-didaktik	12	50,0	28	48,3	611	47,2
lalt	24	100,0	58	100,0	1296	100,0

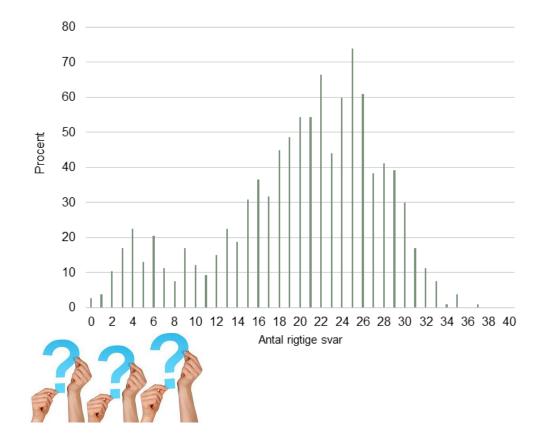
Ann. Antal Kassersverer til antallet af kerene, der delteg i projektet.

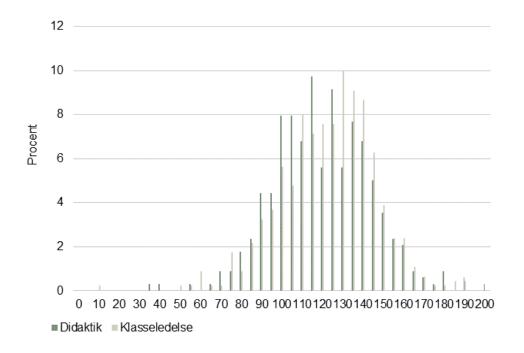
Kilde: Prejokt Eftereddannelse af Lærere i Indskolingen (ELI), 2015.

Læsetest, ultimo 1. klasse



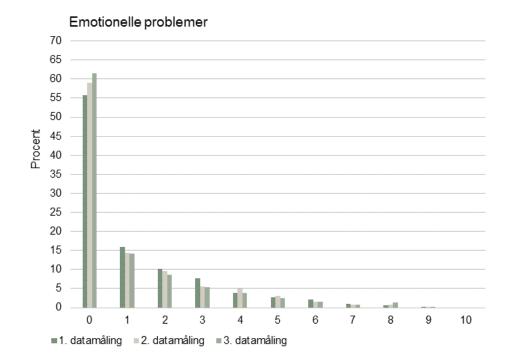
Kognitiv test, første måling (ultimo 1. klasse).





Opmærksomhedstest (udsnit)

De korrekt overstregede tegn er tegn nr. 1, 3, 5 og 6 vist herunder



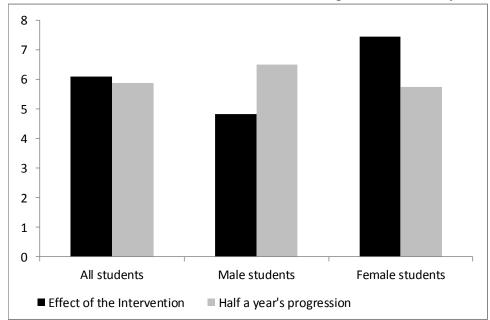


Figure 2. Average treatment effect from the Classroom Management Intervention (CMI) on student Concentration Performance (CP) score compared with half a year's progression.

Er der nogle børn der har særligt gavn af interventionen?

Ja!

Børn med veluddannede forældre

Børn der i udgangspunktet har meget svært ved at koncentrere sig

Børn der i udgangspunktet har meget nemt ved at koncentrere sig

Det er da mærkeligt!!!!!





Mere ro i klassen giver indlæringsvillige børn bedre muligheder

Flytter fokus for børn der ellers slet ikke deltager i undervisningen



Men det er spekulativt!!!!!

