

Quantitative Reasoning at The New School

Saturday, October 12, 2012 Carol Overby Laurie Tvedt





+ Non-traditional students are best served by quantitative education that applies directly to their work and civic engagement

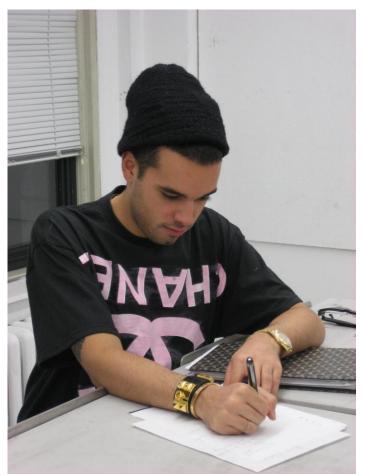
Quantitative Reasoning Students at The New School

- University has a mission of civic engagement
- Two different student populations
 - Traditional-aged students in a design setting: BBA Program
 - Non-traditional students in a degree-completion Bachelors Program
- Two different Quantitative Reasoning courses



+ Parsons BBA students are different

- They have art and design talents and training
- Their learning styles skew toward feeling rather than thinking (Kolb model);
- And toward visual/tactile rather than auditory (VARK model)
- They are embracing careers in design and innovation





+ Parsons curriculum is different

- Balance of design, liberal arts, and business courses
- Centrality of projects and internships
- Studio methods of teaching: demonstrate/create/critique
- Quantitative skills for research and modeling



Algebra/Stats and QR courses have fallen short

- "the material didn't seem to have a practical application; it wasn't specific to Design + Management"
- "the instructor is good at math but doesn't communicate effectively with those who don't understand""...didn't understand how creatives are different"
- "the readings helped me with concepts, but I'm better with hands-on or physical"
- Students come to later courses with poor quantitative skills



The current curriculum does not integrate quantitative concepts

- Subsequent courses do not apply the quantitative concepts learned...
- until two years later (in Financial Management) very-basic quantitative skills have to be re-introduced



• Two new courses, QR 1 and QR 2, address these issues with

- Visual methods of teaching and learning
- Emphasis on most-important concepts: proportions and variables
- Immediate applicability of concepts via research and modeling projects



+ Visual and studio learning methods improve student engagement

- QR1 and QR2 utilize the prototype/critique/ reiteration model of design learning
- Students use and create visuals each week in QR1



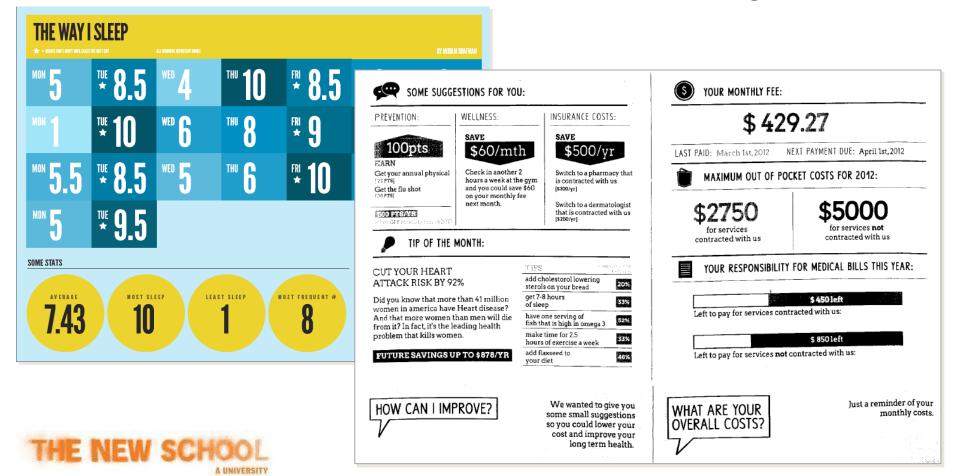
QR1: Weekly			
	Topics	Mast readings	visualization
Week 1-2	Problem Framing and Back of the Envelope Calculations; intro to Excel	Fermi, ch 1	sketch
Week 3-4	Estimation and Unit Conversion; Rates of Change	ch2 (ch4?)	excel
Week 5	Language of comparisons: compared to what; apples to apples	ch 3	
Week 6-7	Percentages: parts of a whole; additive (linear growth): Sales Tax and inflation (solving for previous value, rate, later value) Excel problems	ch 3	pie charts
	Linear Models of Growth (Rates of Change; Inflation)	ch 4	bar & line graphs
Week 8	Intro to Data; Averages, Histograms and Visual Representations of Data	ch 5	histogram
Week 9-10	Organizing Data: Income	ch 6 inc distr	bar & pie

charts

Distribution. Percentiles. Measures

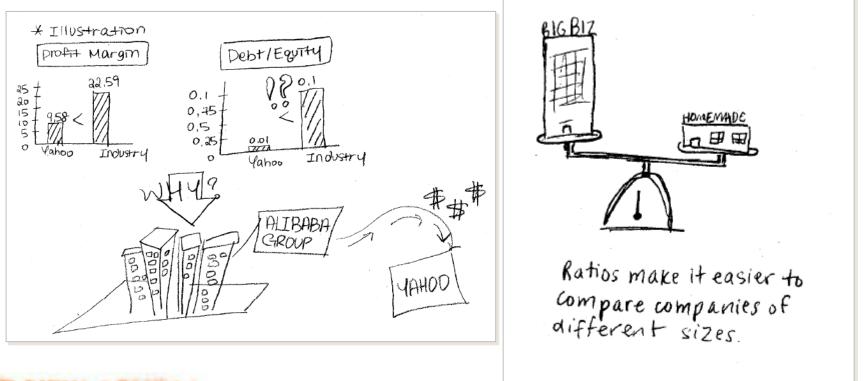
+ Visual and studio learning methods improve student engagement

Deliberate links are made to concurrent and later design courses



+ Visual and studio learning methods improve student engagement

Later management courses incorporate graphing and sketching





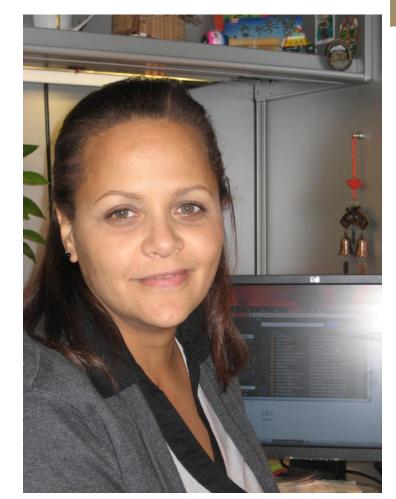
Both courses show immediate applicability of concepts

- QR1 emphasizes and illustrates proportions and growth
- QR1 models the use of variables
- QR2 presents research methodologies within projects
- QR2 is directly followed by qualitative/blended research methodology courses



New School Bachelors Program Students are Different

- They are working adults who need to apply skills immediately
- Their curriculum is completely self-designed with no prerequisites
- Most are completing an interrupted degree
- They have identified specific skills they are lacking





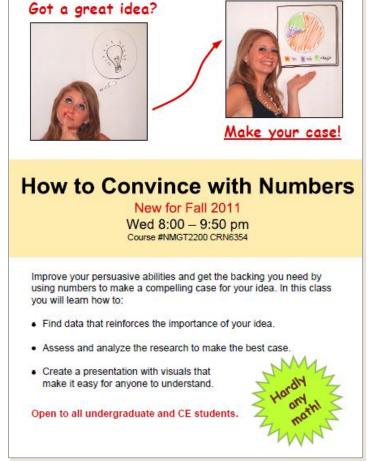
Students' reasons for taking the course are different

- They want to feel more comfortable with the numbers they encounter at their current jobs
- They've noticed that numerate colleagues are more likely to be promoted
- As entrepreneurs, they need to understand their business's numbers



How to Convince with Numbers, a new course in 2011, addresses these issues

- Relates directly to their current work or passion
- Students choose their own research topics
- Students acquire specific research and spreadsheet skills
- Focus is on understanding numeric relationships rather than formulas





Projects provide experiential learning

- Primary research projects include executing a survey and analyzing results
- Weekly assignments incorporate research findings that will be used in the final project
- Students present and defend a thesis using secondary research data



Students report immediate outcomes

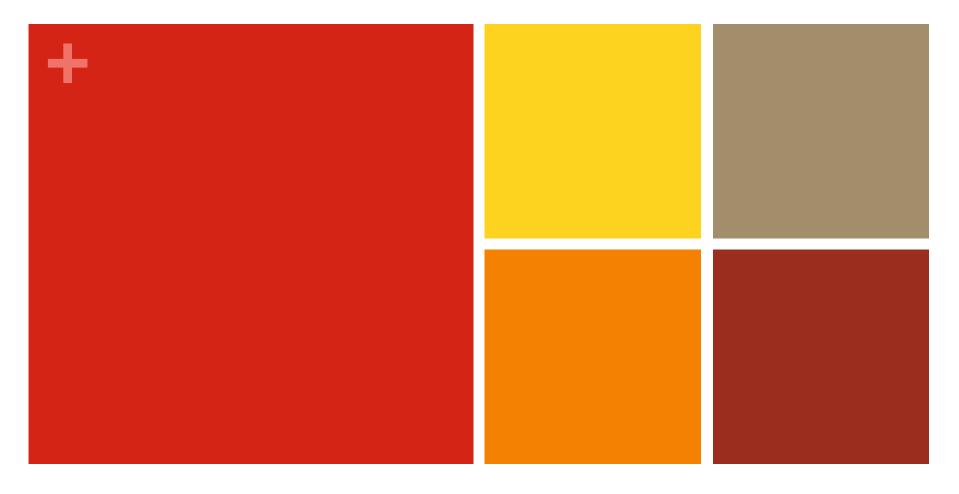
- "Since taking this course, I've become a better listener, especially in meetings at my job, to ask the right questions and take the next step"
- "I question sources and what they're trying to sell me"
- "The final project opened up my mindset beyond a longstanding idea and changed my perspective by my really looking at the research"



Students attributed success to several elements

- [It was very important that] "our instructor was knowledgeable about industry. She had good stories about clients, and had applied these quantitative methods herself."
- "Stepped assignments helped me learn time management."
- "The most important things I learned were research skills and how to apply information."





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