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What about tutoring to support students?

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A key measure in a peculiar context







Tutoring in Quebec

- Education is a provincial responsibility
- 72 school boards in Quebec

- Ministry of Education's investment:
- ➤\$21 million in 2021
- ➤\$63.86 million (\$103,210 per school board) in 2022–2023

How schools adopted this measure,

what mechanisms they

implemented and how it affected

learning outcomes?



Effectiveness of tutoring linked to different criteria



- Tutors' (socioprofessionnal) activity: an adult trained and paid.
- Students tutored simultaneously: no more than four or three students per group.
- Relationship: supportive relationship, personalised support
- Frequency of tutoring sessions: at least three times a week
- Time and location: greater impact during school hours

> Tutoring:

personalised support, offered by public institutions, provided individually or in small groups, at regular intervals over several consecutive weeks.





Methodology

The government encouraged schools to introduce tutoring, without specifying exactly what was meant or expected.

Case studies

34 semi-structured interviews in fall 2021 and 2022:

- 23 school headteachers
- 11 school boards directors
- Case-by-case analysis
- Thematical analysis

Survey

Questionnaire-based survey across Quebec in spring 2023

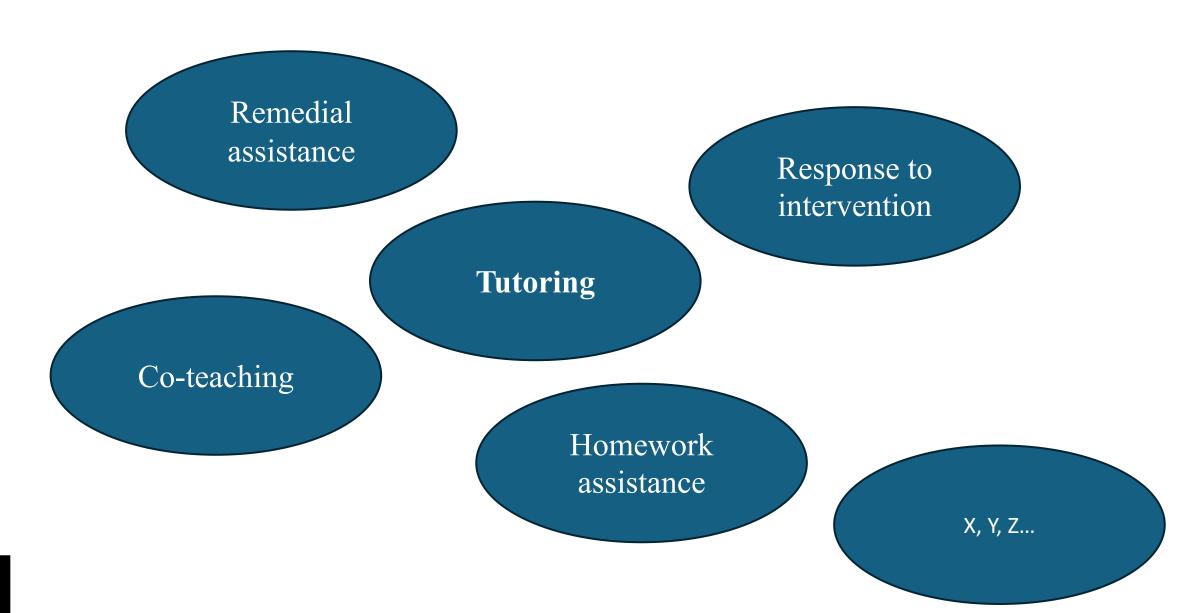
Representative sample: 309 school headteachers

- closed-ended questions: frequency distribution and cross-tabulation tables
- open-ended questions: thematical analysis



Tutoring results in Quebec









A broad range of designs

Tutoring:

'It's an activity that mobilises a support person and a person receiving support, with the aim of achieving a given objective, either a learning objective or a behavioural development objective that is related to the development of a skill or attitude.' (P10)

An alternative to remedial teaching or other programmes:

'This support means that some students don't need to see a resource teacher after all, and that difficulties are resolved.' (P2)

The people involved made little distinction between tutoring and the support programmes that already existed in schools before the pandemic





A broad range of characteristics

Tutors	Mostly teachers, some special educators, a really few others (students, psychologists)
Tutees	Group of 1-4: 60%
Relationship	Sometimes pre-exisiting
Frequency	At least 3 sessions/week: 32% (generally between 30 to 60 min/session)
Time and location	During the class: 66%, at school (less than 2% online)





A wide range of positive effects...

• Increase in students' self-confidence and self-esteem:

'Increased confidence and self-esteem, because we consolidate the "foundation." (S9)

• Increase in students' level of motivation, commitment and perseverance:

'They are more engaged—children understand, they arrive with a smile, they have a sense of competence, get better grades, have better methods, and are more autonomous in class.' (P9)

• Improved academic results:

'Tutoring enables us to help certain students be better organised and to review basic knowledge. We've already seen an increase in academic results.' (P7)





But not uniform in nature or intensity

• Nuances must be taken into account:

'For some students, the assistance measures are very successful. For others, whose problems are more firmly established, the results are much less obvious. We find that the sooner we can help young people, the better the results.' (P9)

• Lack of available staff and of children's capacity to engage in additional school activities:

'It's not possible to tutor every student due to the staff shortage and to the children's level of fatigue. Those who have given all they can during the day are too tired after class.' (P5)





Discussion

- It would have been good to share high-dosage tutoring criteria and to take into account existing programmes.
- Staff availability (and cost) proved to be a crucial issue : solutions?
- ➤ lower dosage tutoring ?
- > other tutors (like students)?
- Should tutoring stays implemented or finished in a few years?





Favoriser l'apprentissage et le bien-être

Tutorat et autres dispositifs d'accompagnement

Préface de Alain Baudrit





Thanks!



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