Development of a Learning-Teaching Style Assessment: A Checklist for Documenting Observations and Teaching Strategies Rhoda P. Erhardt, MS, OTR/L, FAOTA, Consultant in Pediatric Occupational Therapy, Maplewood, Minnesota Eileen Richter, MPH, OTR/L, FAOTA, Pediatric Occupational Therapist, Lecturer, and Inventor, Stillwater, Minnesota

Abstract

This poster describes the development of a new observational assessment designed to identify learning styles of children and assist therapists, teachers, and parents to select optimal strategies for teaching new skills in clinics, schools, and home environments, and then evaluate results of the selected intervention strategies in order to either maintain or modify them.

The typical K-12 classroom contains 30 percent visual learners, 25 percent auditory learners, and 15 percent kinesthetic learners, with the remaining 30 percent consisting of students with mixed learning styles.

A comprehensive literature review included information about Differentiated Assessment, which supports the learning process by helping teachers identify and address student strengths and needs, and is ongoing and responsive, changing over time in response to student growth and development. Universal Design for Learning (UDL) guidelines, are incorporated into the language and content of the instrument to provide multiple means of representation, action and expression, and engagement for students with and without disabilities.

The assessment checklist is organized into sections of types of learners: Visual, Auditory, and Tactile/Kinesthetic, each with two subsections: Behavior Characteristic Observed and Teaching Strategy Recommended. The final section is titled Summary, Interpretation, and Recommendations.

The process of collecting, comparing, and organizing literature review data was followed by field-testing of typical elementary-age children in the Occupational Performance Area of Education, including activities needed for learning and participating in that environment. Future field-testing will be done in the Occupational Performance Areas of Activities of Daily Living (ADLS), and Play.

	* = Stages completed		
Process	Description of Stages for Creating a New Checklist		
* Motivation	The need for an instrument that could determine optimal learning styles of individual children, and recommend instructional strategies for teachers (academics), therapists (motor skills), and parents (self- help skills)		
* Literature review using key words: children, learning styles, checklists, test items	Ongoing searching and reading materials related to learning styles, to compile test items for a new checklist for children who are underachievers or have difficulty learning new skills in home, school, and community environments.		
* Draft version of new checklist: The Erhardt Learning-Teaching Style Assessment (ELSA)	Modifying and organizing test items, devising scoring system, recommending strategies, and describing methods of interpretation and recommendations		
* Formal field-testing of ELSA	Selected school staff observing and scoring a sample of children in Title I classes for reading performance, implementing and scoring the effectiveness of the recommended strategies, and completing the feedback form to analyze for revision.		
† Revision of ELSA	Results of formal field-testing, revision, and submission for journal		
based on feedback form	publication		
† Informal field-testing	Educational and clinical use, recording suggestions for improvement		
† Content validity study	Determining the extent to which the instrument measures what it is supposed to measure, and submission for publication		
† Publication of ELSA	Final revision and publication for distribution		

Procedure for the Formal Field Test

During the first few weeks at an urban elementary school, all the Title I children were observed in order to flag significant behaviors that needed attention. The designated Title I lead teacher and her staff selected children who were struggling with academic performance in reading (25%-50% quartile) for a formal field test study of the 2014 draft Erhardt Learning-Teaching Style Assessment (ELSA) as one of the observational checklists.

After scoring each child's learning styles, Initial Teaching Strategies were selected and used for a trial period. Strategy Effectiveness was then scored, to record and implement Final Recommendations, including methods of ongoing individualization and adaptations.

Finally, reading performance was measured by independent school district assessments (posttests) and compared with previous assessments (pre-tests).

The results of this 5-month study will be published as a follow-up to a previous article: Erhardt, R. P. (2014). The process of creating a learning/teaching style assessment: A checklist for documenting observations and teaching strategies. *Innovative Teaching*, 3, 11.

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