

INVALSI

Italian National Institute for the Evaluation of Educational System

The Italian National Evaluation Service:

a challenge for Education Improvement

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About today presentation



- Overview of the Italian Education System
- Characteristics of the National Evaluation Service
- Some spots of results from national (NES) and international survey (PISA)



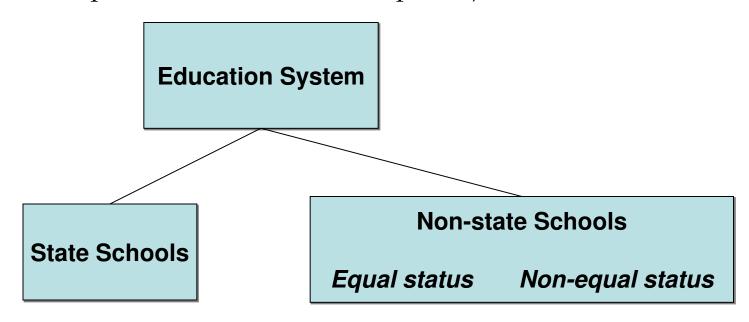
Population (school year 2009/10)

Pre-primary	1,007,108
School-children	7,804,711
Primary	2,578,650
Lower secondary	1,670,117
Upper secondary	2,548,836



Administrative control

- Ministry of Education University and Research at central level
- Regions and Provinces at local level
- Teaching autonomy (organization, research, experimentation and development)





Educational levels

- Pre-primary
 - Nursery schools (age 3-6)
- Compulsory
 - First cycle (primary school 6-11 yrs; lower secondary school 11-14 yrs)



Post-compulsory/upper secondary and post-secondary

Secondo ciclo di istruzione (second cycle of education) within post-compulsory education				
Secondo cicio di Isti dzione (second cycle di eddcation) within pos	t-compaisory education			
Liceo classico (general upper secondary school specialising in classical studies)	Age (14) 16-19			
Liceo scientifico (general upper secondary school specialising in scientific studiesl)				
Liceo linguistico (general upper secondary school specialising in foreign languages)				
Liceo delle scienze umane (general upper secondary school specialising in human sciences)				
Liceo musicale e coreutico (general upper secondary school specialising in music and dance)				
Liceo artistico (general upper secondary school specialising in arts subjects)				
Istituto tecnico (technical school)	Age (14) 16-19			
Istituto professionale (vocational school)	Age (14) 16-19			
Formazione professionale di base (Initial vocational training)	Age (14) 16-17			
Istruzione e formazione tecnica superiore (higher technical education and training system)	Age 19-21			



Evaluation culture in Italy

- Pupils' evaluation
- Data collection of the whole system
- Aims of the evaluation process are to provide:
 - Policy makers with knowledge for strategic decisions
 - General public with a transparent account
 - Single educational institutions with tools for self-evaluation



- In 1999 after a political reform <u>INVALSI</u> was settled with the following tasks:
 - Evaluation of the efficacy and efficiency of the educational system
 - Studying the reason of students' dropout
 - Assessment of users' satisfaction levels
 - Supporting single educational institutions
 - Assessing results from implementation of legislations
 - Assessing results from projects promoted at national level
 - Assuring participation in international projects
- In 2003 INVALSI was reorganised and the National Evaluation Service was estabilished

Law framework (2)



- ➤ On the basis of art. 2 of legislative decree 286 of November 19, 2004 the ministry of Education defines the main goals of the National Institute for the Evaluation of Educational System (INVALSI) for each three-years-period so that it can program its activities for the following 3 school years.
- ➤ Starting from the school year 2008-09 the above mentioned directive foresees the realization of the Italian NES:
 - ▶ 2008-09 standardized tests for 2nd, 5th, and 8th grades
 - ▶ 2009-10 standardized tests for 2nd, 5th, 6th, and 8th grades
 - ▶ 2010-11 standardized tests for 2nd, 5th, 6th, 8th, and 10th grades
- ▶ In the first school year (2008-09) NES was not compulsory for the primary school (2nd and 5th grade). Starting from the school year 2009-10 NES is compulsory for each Italian school (public and private).

Test administration - Levels



GRADE	Classes	Students	classes sample	students sample
2 grade	29.989	560.738	1.770	35.479
5 grade	30.722	574.880	1.770	35.113
6 grade	27.163	600.795	1.968	44.769
8 grade	24.788	527.318	2.302	50.838

The main steps of NES



- ► Test development (15-18 months before the main study)
- Field trial (pre-testing at national level)
- Communication of the National Ministry of Education of national testing
- School registration (collection of general data at school level and collateral information informational about students, such as social, economics, and cultural covariates)
- ➤ Test delivering to each schools (in the school year 2010-11 about 15,000 schools)
- ► Test administration (to about 2,800,000 students) in May (June for the 8th grade)
- Data collection
- National reports based on sample data (within the 15th August)

Restitution to each school of its data with comparative analyses

Test development



- Definition and publication of the <u>Evaluation Framework</u>
- Teacher first proposals of items, part of tests, and whole tests
- ► INVALSI experts select on qualitative basis in relation to the Evaluation Framework best items or tests
- Pre-test of the selected items on national samples
- Evaluation of pre-test results
- Booklet definition and composition

The NES design



- Participation to the NES is compulsory
- ► NES is a census survey
- NES tests are usually administered by school teachers
- ➤ For a definition of benchmarks a nested sample (level 1: schools, levels 2: classes) is selected
- Samples (one for each grade) are representative:
 - at regional level
 - for school tracks (only for the 10th grade, because with the 8th grade in Italy ends the so called *common* school)
 - ▶ In the sample-classes tests are administered by external teachers or school principals selected by INVALSI. They also score tests and upload on the INVALSI website tests results within a week from test administration.

Methodological tools for pre-test analyses



Classical Test Theory

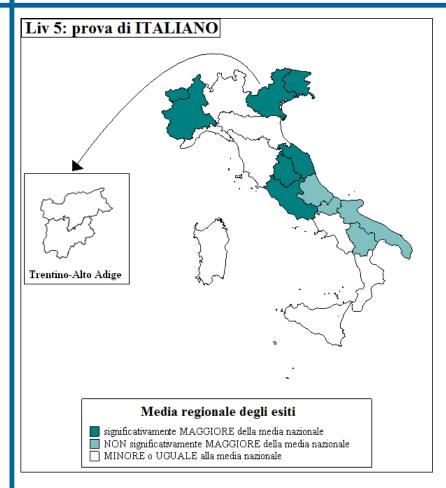
• Item Response Theory

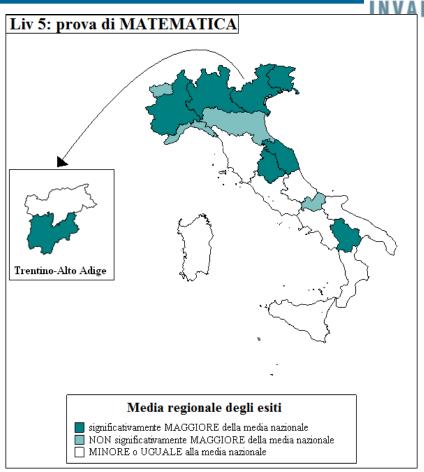


Some examples from NES results

Summary

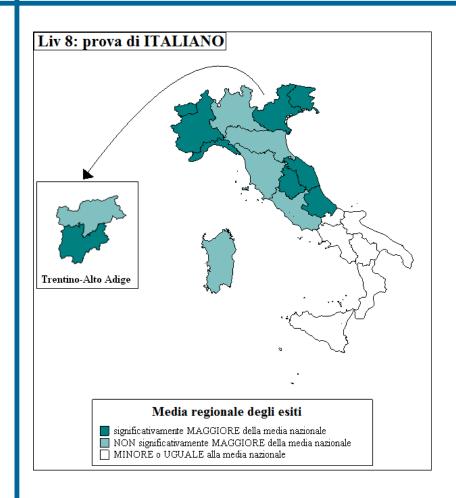


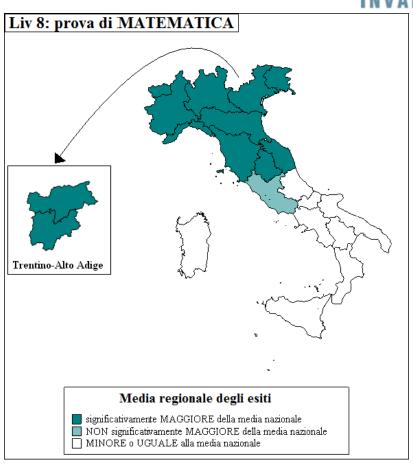




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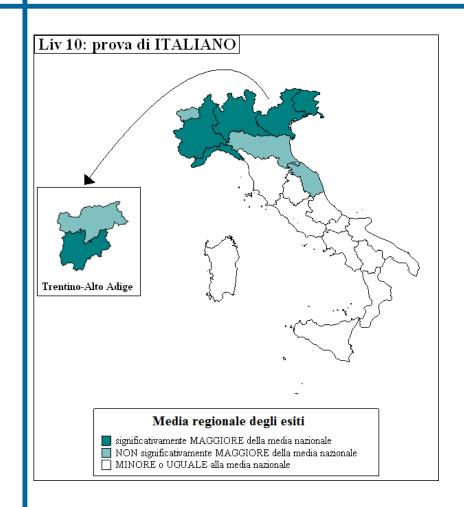


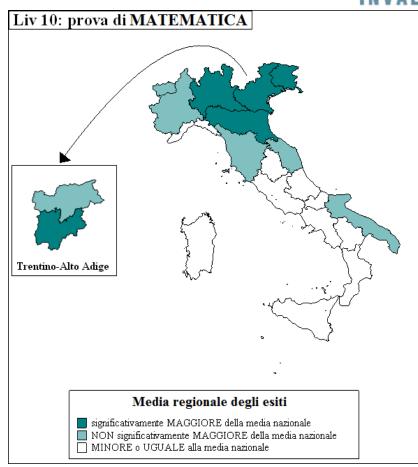




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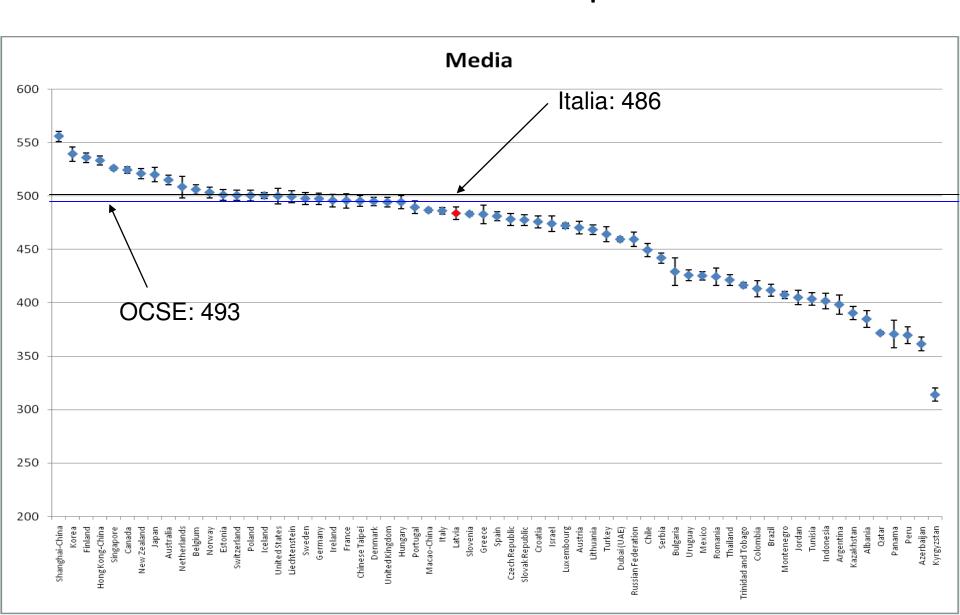






Some examples from PISA 2009 results

Average score in **Reading** international comparison



Differences in Reading among



Geographical areas

