

# PISA

## Programme for International Student Assessment



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# PISA – in general

- **PISA** is a worldwide evaluation of 15-year-old school children's
- At least 4500 students per country are tested
- First PISA-test was in the year 2000

# PISA – facts

- PISA is sponsored, governed and coordinated by the **OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development**.
- It is carried out in **OECD countries** as well as in OECD-partnering countries
- 30 countries 2006 >>>>

<b>Finland</b>	<b>Sweden</b>
Canada	Poland
Japan	Denmark
New Zealand	France
Australia	Iceland
Netherlands	United States
South Korea	Slovakia
Germany	Spain
United Kingdom	Norway
Czech Republic	Luxembourg
Switzerland	Italy
Austria	Portugal
Belgium	Greece
Ireland	Turkey
Hungary	Mexico

# PISA – test

Each student gets a

2-hour handwritten cognitive test

- multiple-choice
- fuller answers.

1 -hour questionnaire on their background including

- learning habits,
- motivaion and
- family.

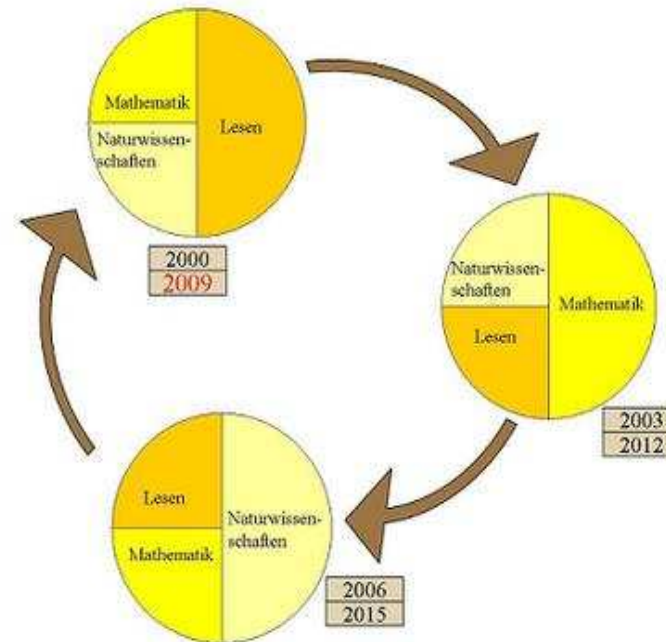
School directors also fill in a questionnaire describing school demographics, funding etc.

# PISA – which skills are assessed?

- **reading competence**
- **science** and
- **mathematics education**

repeated every three years.

The focus of the skills varies each time >>>>



The **results** of each period of assessment take about one year and half to be analysed.

**Pisa 2009 >>> results End 2010**

# PISA – reading competence

Reading competence means more than just being able to discern written information.

## DEFINITION

### reading competence is:

„the ability to comprehend different texts in terms of their meaning, intention and form and the ability to assign them to a broader context. “

### reading competence is:

- Ability to understand a written text
- Use it and reflect on it for reaching own aims
- Reading for developing the own knowledge and being part of the social life.

# PISA – reading competence levels

## Five Levels of ability in reading in PISA

**Level 1 (and beyond) = „risk group“**

do not have a basic for reading fluently or understanding the sense of an easy text

→ no learning for oneself is possible!

About 20% students of german speaking countries belong to this group – pupils with **migration background** (with another motherlanguage).

Finnland, Korea – 6% , Kanada and Australia 10-12%

# Reading competence levels

## Five Levels of ability in reading in PISA

### Level 4 and 5

can read and understand a very difficult text

- find information
- interpretation
- reflecting about the text

About 30% students of german speaking countries belong to this group.  
(Finland, Korea, Australia, Canada 45-50%)

- More girls than boys belong to this group
- Continue mostly in higher schools (Gymnasium, University)



# PISA – ranking 2000 Reading literacy

1.	<a href="#">Finland</a>	546	10.	<a href="#">Austria</a>	507	19.	<a href="#">Czech Republic</a>	492
2.	<a href="#">Canada</a>	534	11.	<a href="#">Belgium</a>	507	20.	<a href="#">Italy</a>	487
3.	<a href="#">New Zealand</a>	529	12.	<a href="#">Iceland</a>	507	21.	<a href="#">Germany</a>	484
4.	<a href="#">Australia</a>	528	13.	<a href="#">Norway</a>	505	22.	<a href="#">Hungary</a>	480
5.	<a href="#">Ireland</a>	527	14.	<a href="#">France</a>	505	23.	<a href="#">Poland</a>	479
6.	<a href="#">South Korea</a>	525	15.	<a href="#">United States</a>	504	24.	<a href="#">Greece</a>	474
7.	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	523	16.	<a href="#">Denmark</a>	497	25.	<a href="#">Portugal</a>	470
8.	<a href="#">Japan</a>	522	17.	<a href="#">Switzerland</a>	494	26.	<a href="#">Luxembourg</a>	441
9.	<a href="#">Sweden</a>	516	18.	<a href="#">Spain</a>	493	27.	<a href="#">Mexico</a>	422

# Influences of reading competence

## **reading competence is very dependend from family situation**

- parents social status
- parents education
- parents profession (no influence on maths skills)

## **PISA question:**

### **how many books do you have at home?**

9% .....0 to 10 books

16%.....11 to 25 books

33%.....26 to 100 books

40%.....more than 100 books

8%.....more than 500 books (Pisa 2000 – Austria)

# PISA – questions - results

PISA question:

**how often do you read for your enjoyment?**

40% .....never for fun (more boys)

10%.....very often, more than 1 h day (more girls)

(Pisa 2000 – Austria)

**asked for other reading media (than books)**

(newspaper, magazines, e-mails, internetpages, sms)

15% .....read them often - also boys

girls read more: novels, non-fiction books, magazines (depends offer)

# Results – changes 2000-2009

## Computer and mobile has changed the reading and texting habits!

- Youth read more e-mail and websides (information)
- The text itself has changed:  
more „visual turns“: visual signes combined with/in text  
- c u 😊, ^^, XD, lol, ;)   
more oral pronunciation – keeping away vocals in the txt, I lik u, thx, btw  
Youth very creative in inovative!
- Less comics (boys) – replaced by video-, onlinegames,...
- Reading time of boys increased! > attractivity of digital media

# Reading - encouragement

## **To support and increase reading competence:**

- language support in kindergardens
- bibliotheks in schools
- integration from reading in everydays live

## **Reading for fun!**

Text should be interesting, joyfull, useful

## **Regular reading of any media!**

(newspapers, magazines, e-mails, websides, - **must not be a books**)

Hypothese in the 80th: reading often books encreases the reading competence, is not to confirm ed with results from PISA tests.

# Pisa - result

Young people read much more in the internet (also for school) – less books

>>>> young generation >>> **FOLK WITHOUT BOOK**

# Publication

## **Publications to this pp präsentation:**

Böck Margit, Bergmüller Silvia: Lesegewohnheiten der Schüler/innen und Leseförderung an den Schulen, homepage from: Bifie – Bundesinstitut in Austria.

<http://www.bifie.at/buch/322/9/3>

Reiter Claudia (since 2000 responsible for PISA-management in Austria): Lesekompetenz von österreichischen SchülerInnen – ein internationaler Vergleich, 2005.

[http://publikationen.bvoe.at/perspektiven/bp3\\_05/s18-21.pdf](http://publikationen.bvoe.at/perspektiven/bp3_05/s18-21.pdf)

„Programme for International Student Assessment“, homepage: Deutsches Institut für Internationale Pädagogische Forschung: <http://www.dipf.de/de/projekte/programme-for-international-student-assessment-2009>

And other **online-literature** to PISA studies

[www.books.google.at](http://www.books.google.at)

End 😊 Fine