



PISA Household Survey Module (HSM)

Michael Ward

OECD Development Co-operation Directorate & Directorate for
Education and Skills

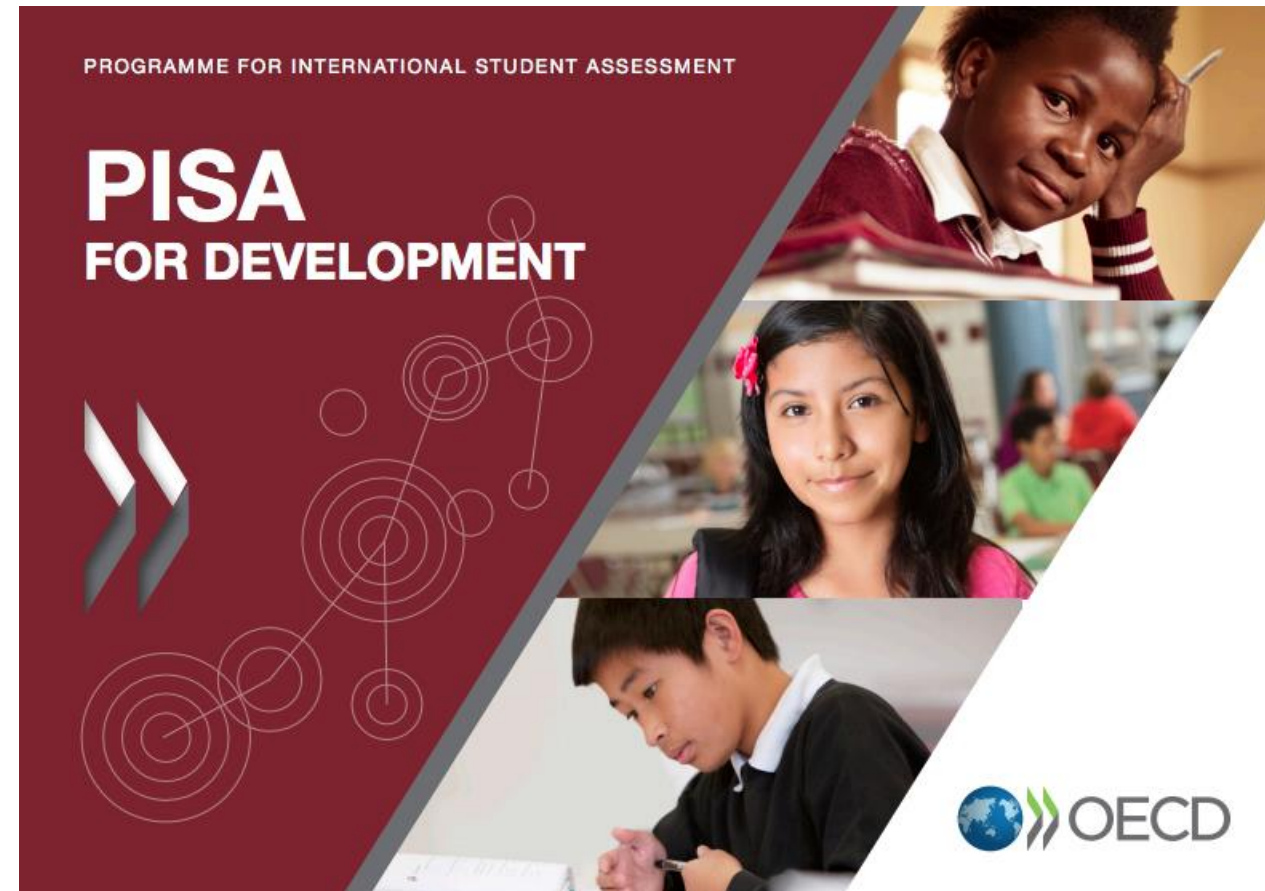
7th meeting of the Global Alliance to Monitor Learning (GAML)

– Wednesday, 23rd November 2022

PISA HSM origins

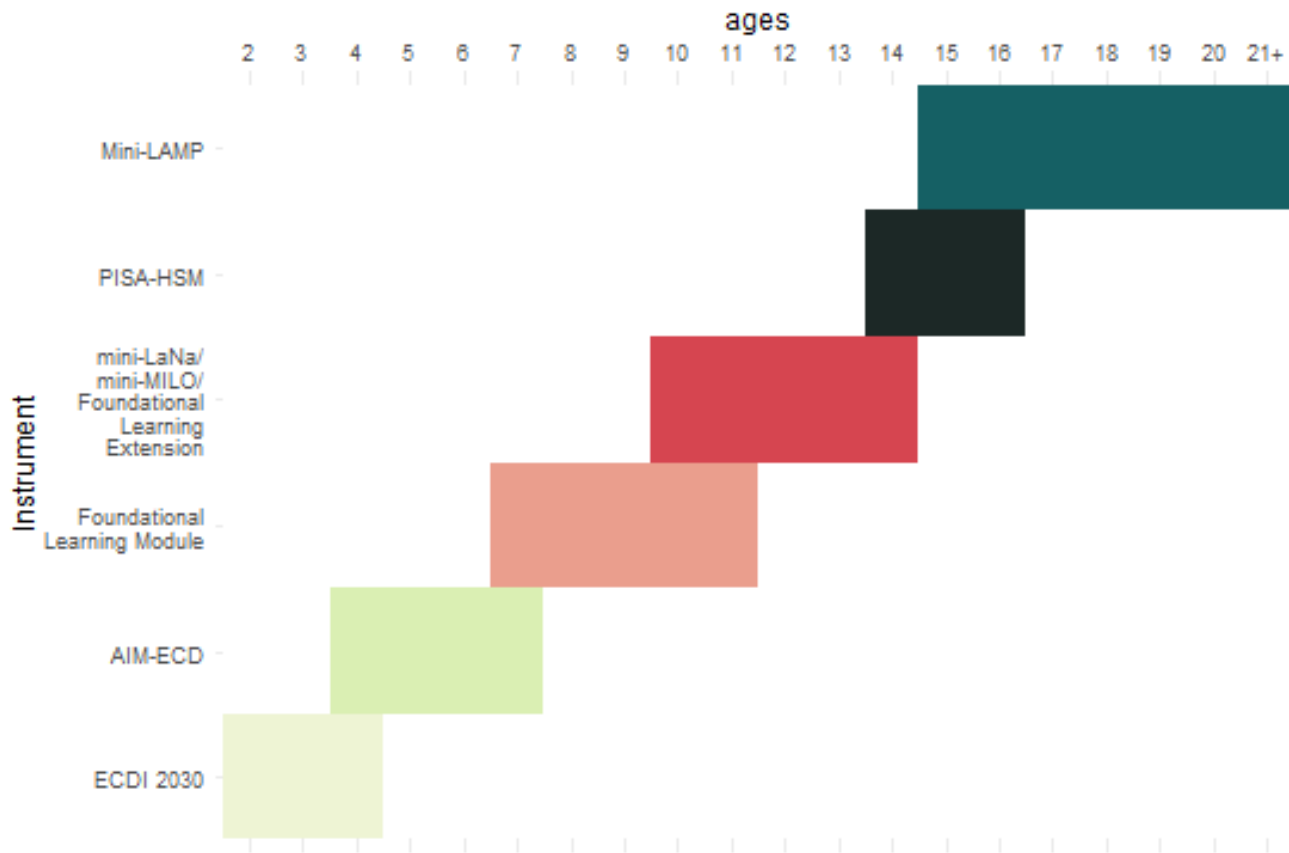
Roadmap for Measuring Learning through the Lifecycle in Multi-Topic National Household Surveys

IEA, OECD, UNICEF, UIL, UIS, World Bank



Motivation for PISA HSM

- Household surveys can be important part of measurement agenda around student learning:
 - Can reach out of school students
 - Can help populate SDG indicators (4.1.1, 4.2.1, 4.5.1, and 4.6.1)
 - Provide rich detail of household environment (Intergenerational understanding, explaining learning poverty)
 - COVID school closures
- World Bank, UIS, UNICEF, OECD, UIL, and IEA are collaborating to develop short learning assessments for household surveys
- Roadmap report has been prepared discussing how to fit these into household surveys – presented to TCG and GAML in 2020



Tools can cover the age span

with the understanding
that we are not trying to
build a single scale



- PISA is a source of data for global monitoring of SDG 4.

Global Indicator 4.1.1.c

*Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) **at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex***

- Equates to: Level 2 in PISA (at least 407 points for reading; 420 points for mathematics)

PISA and PISA HSM

- PISA is:
 - An International Large-Scale Assessment that tests the skills and knowledge of 15-year-old students who are enrolled in an educational institution at grade 7 or higher in reading, mathematics and science
 - Also collects valuable information on student attitudes and motivations, and formally assesses skills such as collaborative problem solving and global competence.
 - The test is administered in educational institutions and provides valid evidence of student performance over the entire range of PISA's scale, including against its six proficiency levels.
- PISA HSM is:
 - a short test for administration as part of a household survey with the sole purpose of measuring whether 14-to-16-year-olds have reached minimum levels of proficiency in reading and mathematics as per the end of lower secondary education benchmark (SDG 4.1 target and SDG 4.1.1.c global indicator).
 - The test provides valid evidence that respondents are above or below the lower limit of Level 2 proficiency on the PISA scale in reading and mathematics

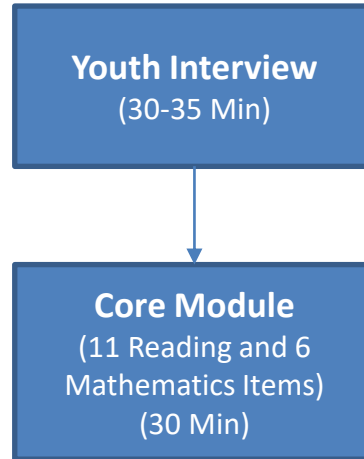
PISA HSM assessment structure

- Administration of a short assessment via tablets or on paper in households for 14-16 year-olds
- Maximizes the use of automatically scored items to capitalize on the use of tablets
- Focuses on reading and mathematics only
- Youth interviewed first for completion of background questionnaire and then takes the test
- Household Survey interviewer identifies youth and administers test or makes appointment to return to household to administer the test



Data Collection Design

Respondent In-person interview



Others

Person(s) most knowledgeable about the respondent questionnaire
(i.e., parents, caregivers, Guardians)

Household Survey Data
(Interviewer)

11 items on the lower end of the reading scale

Illustrative examples	Reading
Level 1c	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decodes and understands short sentences (“The red car has a flat tyre”, “airplanes are made of dogs”)
Level 1b	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understands short text, finds a single piece of explicitly stated information (e.g. “what colour is the car?”)
Level 1a	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Level 1b + Identifies the main theme or the author’s intent in a text about a familiar topic
Level 2 (baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reads and understands simple texts;• connects pieces of information, draws inferences beyond the explicitly stated

6 items on the lower end of the mathematics scale



Illustrative examples	Mathematics
Level 1c	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is the price of orange juice at this restaurant?
Level 1b	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Which drink is most expensive?
Level 1a	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How much do you pay if you order 2 orange juices and a snack?
Level 2 (baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How much cheaper is the « breakfast deal » compared to ordering each item separately from the menu?



Thank you!

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