INTERPRETING LARGE SCALE NATIONAL LEVEL ASSESSMENT DATA IN MATHEMATICS BY USING RASCH ANALYSIS

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Context in Latvia

The proportion of students in Latvia, who can solve complex problems is on average lower than on average in OECD countries (OECD, 2016)

Revised Curriculum reform, where competence is defined as a result (Cabinet of Ministers, 2018)

School as Learning Organization (Kools, Stoll, 2016)

Data-Driven Decision Making (Mandinach et al., 2018)



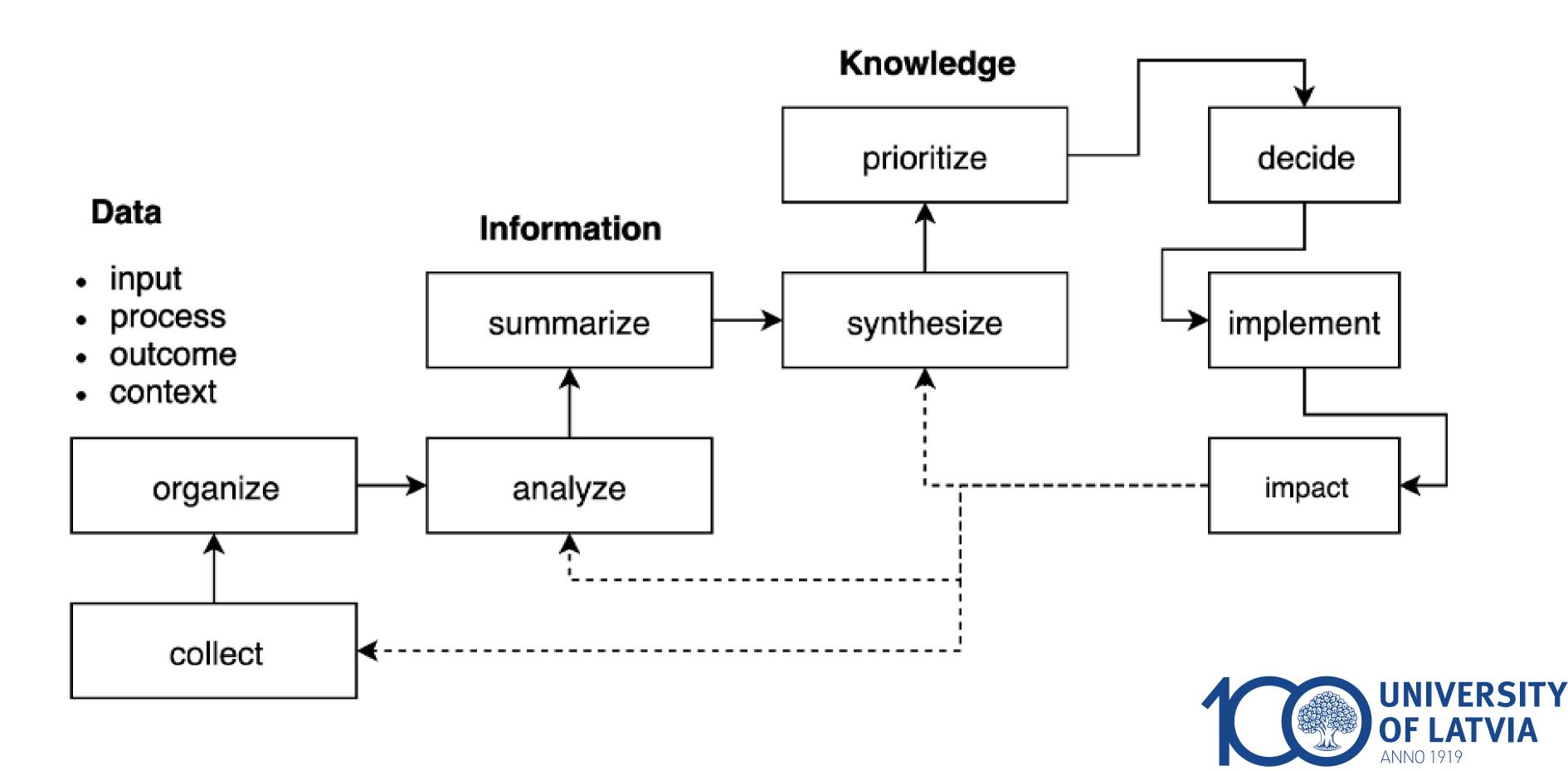
Integrated Models of The School as Learning Organization

- shared vision on the learning of all students;
- learning opportunities for all staff;
- collaboration among all staff;
- culture of inquiry;
- learning with and from the external environment;
- Learning leadership;
- collecting and exchanging knowledge.

OECD. (2016). What makes a school a learning organization? A guide for policy makers, school leaders and teachers, OECD Publishing, Paris. Retrieved: https://www.oecd.org/education/school/school-learning-organisation.pdf



Data-Driven Decision Making



Mandinach, Ellen B. (2012). A Perfect Time for Data Use: Using Data-Driven Decision Making to Inform Practice. *Educational Psychologist*, 47(2), 71–85. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/00461520.2012.667064</u>

Research Questions

1. What learning outcomes have been measured in 3rd, 6th and 9th grade national level tests? 2. How is it possible meaningful data interpretation, using Rasch model?





Methodology (1)

Assessment Item Analysis Mathematics Construct and Complexity Level Definition

Assessment Item Mapping according to Two parameters



Methodology (2)

All student grade population analysis, using Rasch model Defining minimal level of competency in each national level test School Case study. Evaluating student proportion in each class





RESULTS

Mathematics construct substrands

Construct	Const
Mathematics	Numbers and o
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	Knowledge

truct Substrands

- operations with numbers
- Data analysis
- Reasoning
- ge and Understanding



3rd Grade National Level Large Scale Assessment Item Mapping According to Mathematics Literacy Construct Substrands

Construct Categories	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Numbers and operations with numbers	7.1.	1., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7.3.,7.5.,7.7.,7.9.		
Data analysis	7.2., 7.4., 7.6., 7.8., 7.10.		8.5.,8.6.	
Reasoning		2.1., 2.2., 2.3. 2.4.		
Knowledge and Understanding				

Pestovs, P., Namsone, D., Čakāne, L., & Saleniece, I. (2019). MAKROLĪMEŅA 6. KLAŠU VĒRTĒŠANAS KONSTRUKTU ATBILSTĪBA PILNVEIDOTĀ MĀCĪBU SATURA IETVARAM. SABIEDRĪBA. INTEGRĀCIJA. IZGLĪTĪBA, 387, 387.



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9th Grade Rasch Model



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3rd Grade Rasch Model



Case study

National Level Test	3rd grade	6th grade	9th grade
Item assessment number	2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 1.1., 1.3., 7.1., 1.4., 4.1., 5.1., 8.1., 5.2., 6.2.1., 6.2.2., 6.2.3., 8.2.	1.1., 2.1., 3.2., 2.5., 1.2., 2.2., 3.1., 2.4., 2.6.	2.3.2., 2.8.1., 1.1., 2.3.3., 1.6., 2.3.1., 1.4., 1.16., 1.15., 1.10., 1.17., 1.7.
Student number	53	48	71
Student proportion	3,8 %	18,8 %	12,7 %
			UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA ANNO 1919

Conclusions

Different national level tests are defined differently according to the construct of mathematics, that's why it is not possible to interpret data without additional data analyses.

In case study the proportion of students who have not reached minimal mathematics competency level Limitation of the study is an insufficient number of test items with high complexity level and reliability issues, because of marking procedures in the schools.



Questions?

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