The unintended consequences of school inspections

Karen Jones

Kemethofer, D;Tymms, P.; O'Hara, J.; Myrberg, E.;

Skedsmo, G.; Huber, S. & Greger, D.



Durham University, England





European Commission funded project

Overview

- Context of the paper
- Inspection in Europe (2009/10)
- Background literature and rationale
- Research Questions
- Method/survey instrument
- Results
- Summary
- Hot of the press teacher survey results





Context of the paper

• Part of an EU funded project

"The impact of school inspections on teaching and learning"

- Rationale:
 - Empirical evidence limited and inconclusive.
- Project Aims:
 - 1. To measure the effects of school inspection
 - 2. Discover what aspects of inspections work





Countries in the project

- Netherlands
- England
- Ireland
- Sweden
- Austria
- Czech Republic
- Switzerland
- Norway







Inspection in Europe (2009/10)

Common to all

- Aim for good education
- Use cyclical inspection of all schools
- Use self-evaluation
- Provide feedback

Differentiated

- Thresholds
- Publication
- Carrots and sticks





Inspection in Europe (2009/10)

• Thresholds (pass/fail)

Netherlands England Czech Republic

Public Reporting

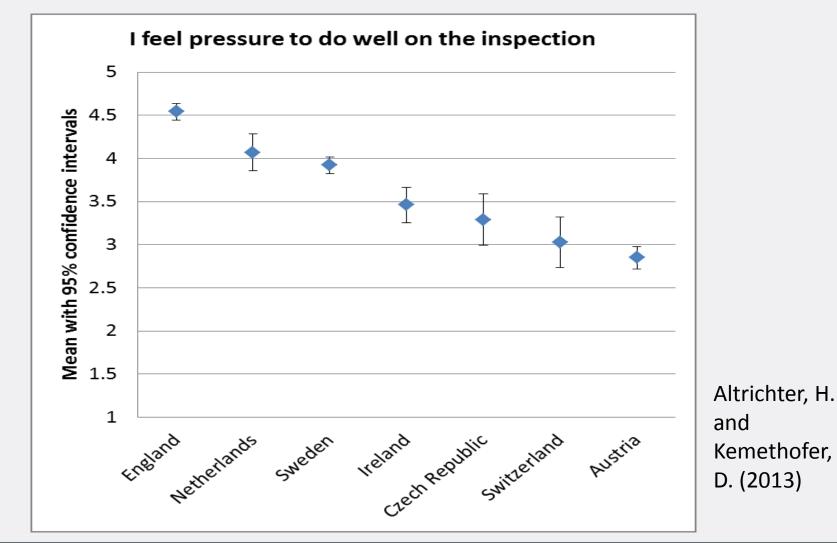
Netherlands England Ireland Sweden Ireland Austria Switzerland

Sweden Czech Republic Austria Switzerland





Literature: Pressure







Research Questions

1. What part does pressure play in precipitating unintended consequences?





Literature: Categories of unintended effects

1. Intended strategic behaviour / gaming	window dressing misrepresentation fraud and deception orchestration of peer review reshaping the test pool
2. Unintended strategic behaviour	formalisation & proceduralisation teaching to the test teaching to inspection tunnel vision indicator fixation sub-optimisation myopia convergence ossification isomorphism
3. Other side effects	stress good schools 'resting on their laurels' market effects

De Wolf & Janssens (2007)





Literature: Empirical evidence

1. Intended strategic behaviour / gaming	window dressing misrepresentation fraud and deception orchestration of peer review reshaping the test pool	England Netherlands US US, Netherlands
2. Unintended strategic behaviour	formalisation & proceduralisation teaching to the test teaching to inspection tunnel vision indicator fixation sub-optimisation myopia	n England
	convergence ossification isomorphism	England, US
3. Other side effects	stress good schools 'resting on their lar market effects	England urels'





Research Questions

1. What part does pressure play in precipitating unintended consequences?

2. What is the prevalence of unintended consequences of school inspections?





Method: survey items

- 1. I discourage teachers to experiment with new teaching methods that do not fit the scoring rubric of the Inspectorate
- 2. School inspections have resulted in narrowing curriculum and instructional strategies in my school
- 3. School inspections have resulted in refocusing curriculum and teaching and learning strategies in my school
- 4. The latest documents/facts and figures we sent to the Inspectorate present a more positive picture of the quality of our school then how we are really doing
- 5. Preparation for school inspection is mainly about putting protocols and procedures in writing that are in place in the school and gathering documents and data.





Sample sizes and response rates

Country -	Targeted Sample		Actual sample - Year 1 (response rate in brackets)				
Country	Primary	Secondary	Primary		Seco	ndary	Combined
Netherlands	408	359	73	(18%)	15	(4%)	88
England	1422	637	189	(13%)	101	(16%)	290
Sweden	1167	987	567	(49%)	464	(47%)	1031
Ireland	3200	729	123	(4%)	42	(6%)	165
Austria (Styria)	503	194	345	(68%)	149	(77%)	494
Czech republic	150	170	56	(37%)	69	(41%)	125
Switzerland				132			132
Total							2325





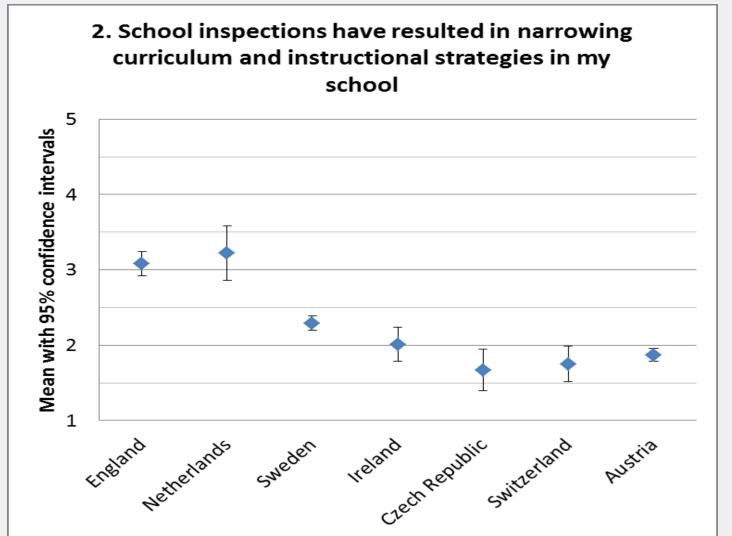
Limitation, threats and mitigation

Risk of bias from:

- sampling
- low response rates
- missing data
- wording and translation

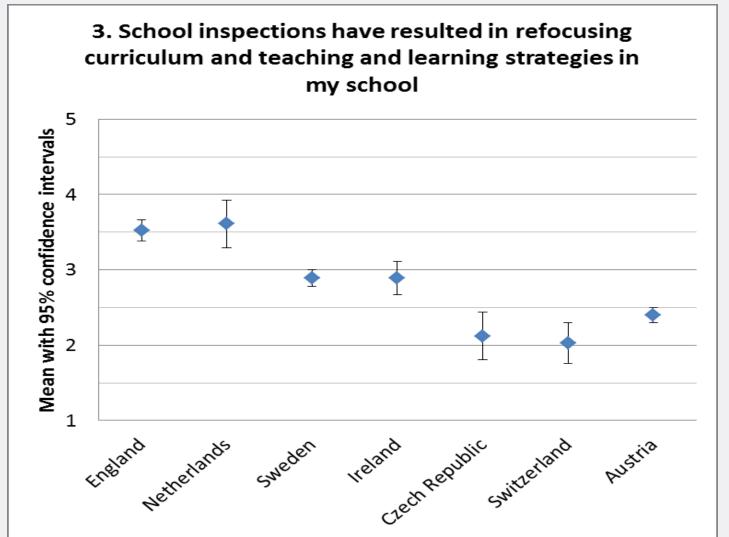






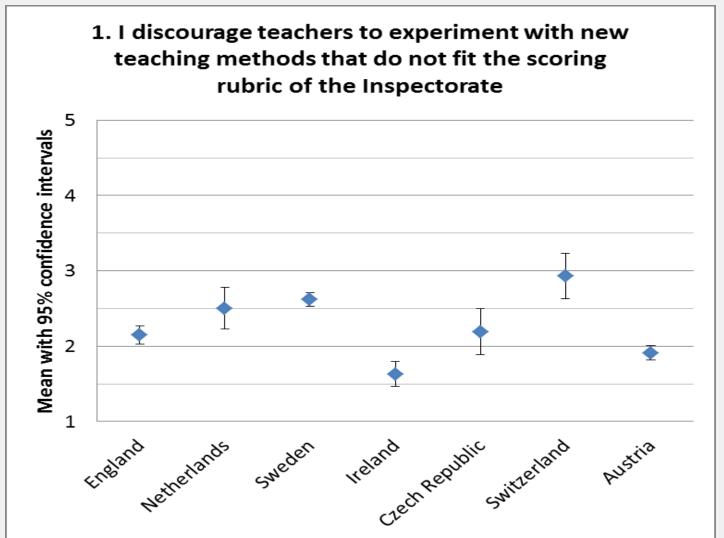






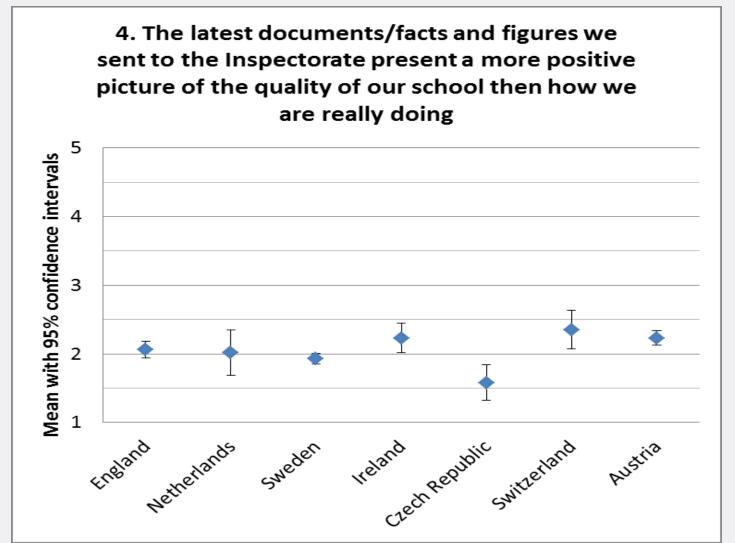






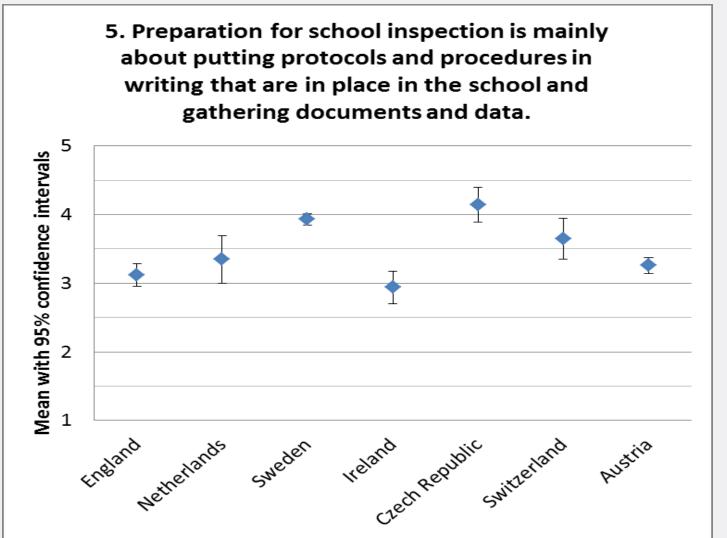
















Key Findings

ltem	% postive response (agree/strongly agree)
1.I discourage teachers to experiment with new teaching methods that do not fit the scoring rubric of the Inspectorate	10
2.School inspections have resulted in narrowing curriculum and instructional strategies in my school	15
3.School inspections have resulted in refocusing curriculum and teaching and learning strategies in my school	31
4. The latest documents/facts and figures we sent to the Inspectorate present a more positive picture of the quality of our school then how we are really doing	7
5.Preparation for school inspection is mainly about putting protocols and procedures in writing that are in place in the school and gathering documents and data.	58





Key Findings

- Pressure is associated with narrowing of curriculum and refocussing of instructional strategies
- Some evidence for ossification
- Some evidence for misrepresentation
- Some evidence that inspection focuses on documents and procedures – a "tick box" exercise.





Hot of the press – teacher survey results

- Teaching to the test
- Teaching to inspection
- Ossification/fear of experimenting
- Narrowing of curriculum/teaching strategies
- Misrepresentation





Hot of the press – teacher survey result

Teaching to the test Teaching to inspection

> "29% claim to be teaching test-taking skills almost every day or at least once a week"

"10% change their teaching during inspection"





Thank you

- Karen.jones@cem.dur.ac.uk
- schoolinspections.eu

