



# Investigating high achievement in mathematics and science in Ireland: An in-depth analysis of national and international assessment data

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# Research context

“According to the Action Plan for Education 2018, the proportion of **students achieving at Level 5 or above** in [PISA] mathematics needs to be increased to 13% by 2020 and 10% in disadvantaged post-primary schools and accordingly, to 10% for science by 2025” (Government of Ireland, 2018)

“**higher-achieving students** (those scoring at the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile) achieved a [PISA] score that was 14 points lower than the OECD average score at that benchmark. Hence, while low-achieving students in Ireland did reasonably well, **higher achievers** underperformed relative to students elsewhere” (Shiel et al., 2007, p. 46)

“The [Project Maths Implementation] Group considered that the needs of **high achievers** are not particularly well met by the current system. The needs of the top performers should be addressed. This group of students represents a real resource to Ireland and not optimising the potential that they represent undermines our goal of a smart economy. It is beyond the remit of this Group to develop a programme to meet these students’ needs but their talents should be capitalised on” (Department Of Education and Skills, 2010, p. 36)

“In order to challenge **higher-performing students** to achieve to their full potential, we need to focus on developing their cognitive skills to a greater extent by focusing on skills development as provided for in the primary and post-primary curricula.” (Department of Education and Skills, 2018, p. 97)



# Research problem

## *limited numbers*

of students at the highest levels of performance in mathematics and science

## *underperformance*

of students at the highest national percentiles in mathematics and science

## *lack of research*

on the magnitude and consistency of these issues and the factors predicting high achievement

# Research aim

**An in-depth, longitudinal investigation of high achievement in mathematics and science across student cohorts, education levels, and national and international large-scale assessments and examinations in Ireland**

**complementary use of national and international assessment data to address research questions**

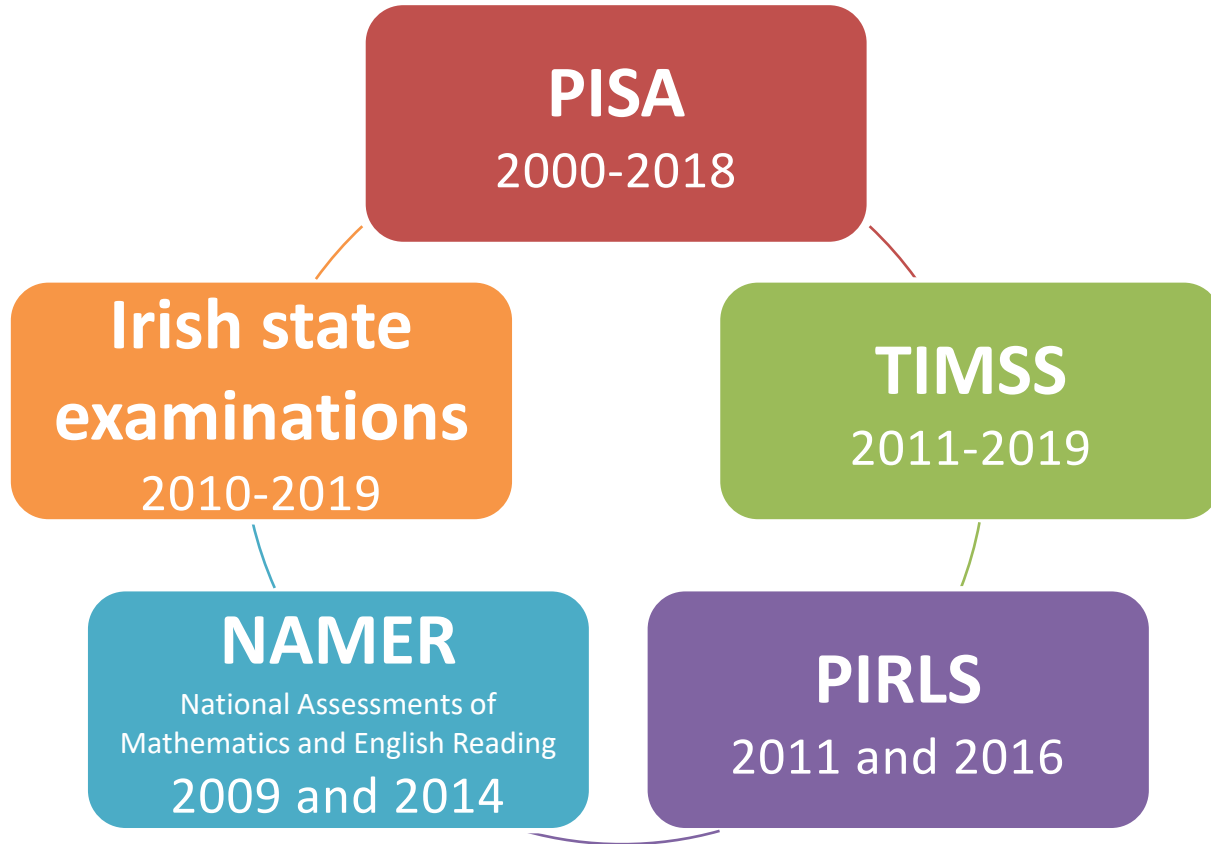
**similarities and differences across large-scale assessments**

**infrequently used approaches for analysis of assessment data**

# Research questions

1. To what extent do issues related to high achievement in mathematics and science, as noted in a range of national reports and educational policy documents, hold across education levels, student cohorts, and national and international assessments in Ireland?
2. Which student, home, class, and school characteristics predict high achievement in mathematics and science in national and international assessments at primary and post-primary levels in Ireland?

# Data and samples



# Outcome variable

## high achievers vs. non-high achievers

### PISA

proficiency levels 5  
and 6

**vs**

proficiency levels 4  
and below

### TIMSS & PIRLS

advanced international  
benchmark

**vs**

high international  
benchmark and below

### NAMER

proficiency level 4

**vs**

proficiency level 3  
and below

### Irish state examinations

grade A (JC)/grades  
A1, A2 & B1 or 1 and  
2 (LC)

**vs**

all other grades



# Analysis

## Stage 1: descriptive analysis

Ireland's mean performance, percentages of high achievers, and performance at key percentiles in mathematics, science, and reading and comparisons to international averages and similarly performing countries



## Stage 2: bivariate analysis

profile-building exercise for high achievers in mathematics and science in comparison to non-high achievers and selection of predictor variables for the multivariate analysis



## Stage 3: multivariate analysis

hierarchical two-level binary logistic regression models examining the contribution of selected student, home, class, and school variables in the prediction of high achievement in mathematics and science



*issues = limited numbers  
& underperformance of  
high-achieving students*

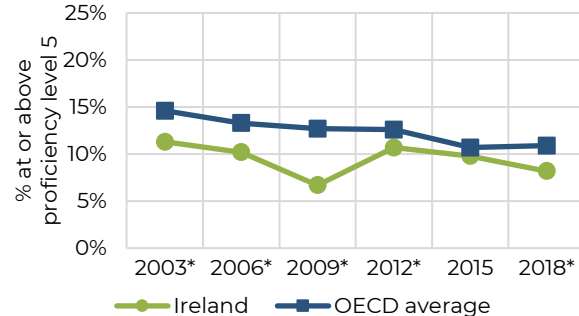
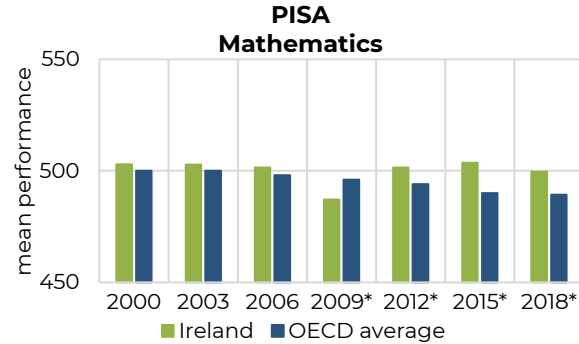
## **Research question 1**

To what extent do issues related to high achievement in mathematics and science, as noted in a range of national reports and educational policy documents, hold across education levels, student cohorts, and national and international assessments in Ireland?

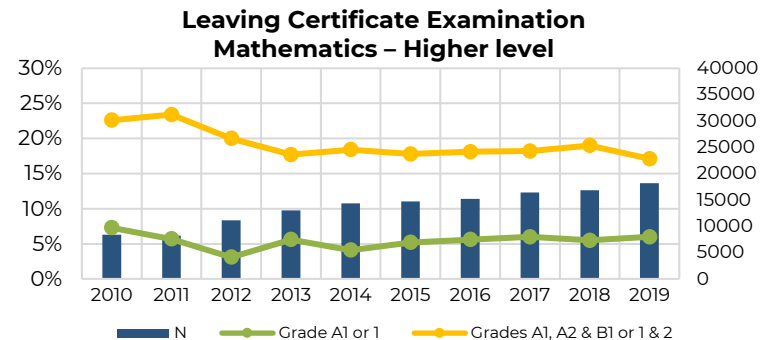
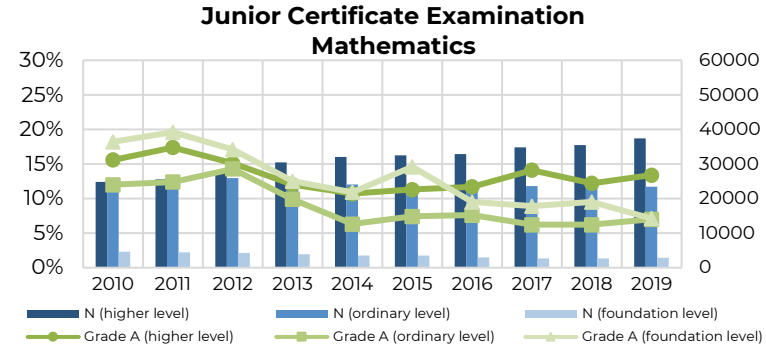
Mean performance and percentages of high achievers in mathematics, science, and reading in Ireland compared to international averages

# Mean performance and percentages of high achievers in Ireland

- Higher mean performance in mathematics, science, and reading compared to OECD, TIMSS, and PIRLS averages
- Lower-than-expected percentages of high achievers in mathematics and science especially at post-primary level
- Stable or decreasing proportions of high achievers in the Irish state examinations



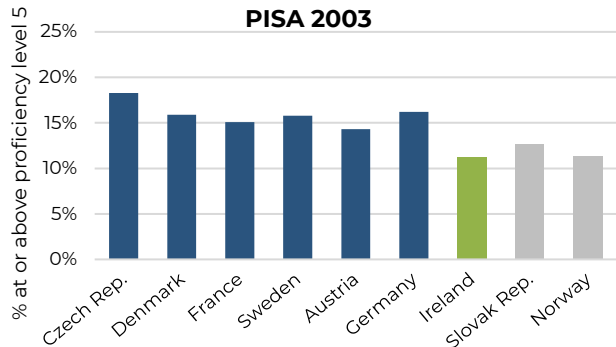
\*Statistically significant difference between Ireland and the OECD average.



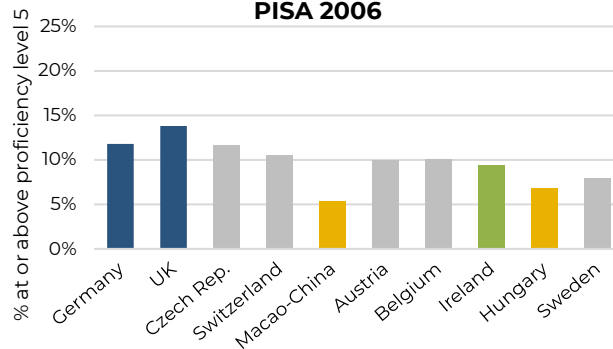
# Percentages of high achievers in mathematics, science, and reading in Ireland and similarly performing countries

# Percentages of high achievers in mathematics, science, and reading in Ireland and similarly performing countries – PISA

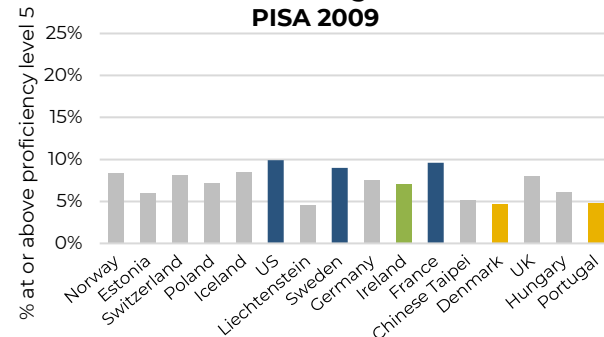
**Mathematics  
PISA 2003**



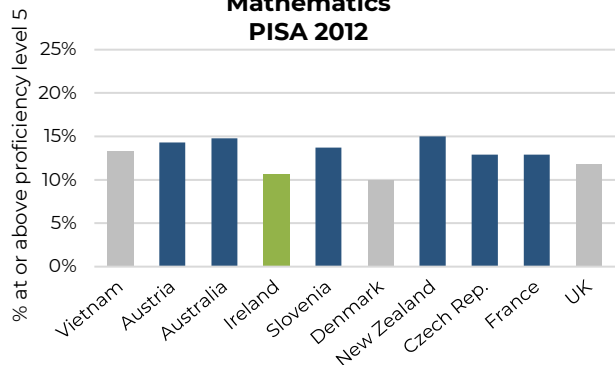
**Science  
PISA 2006**



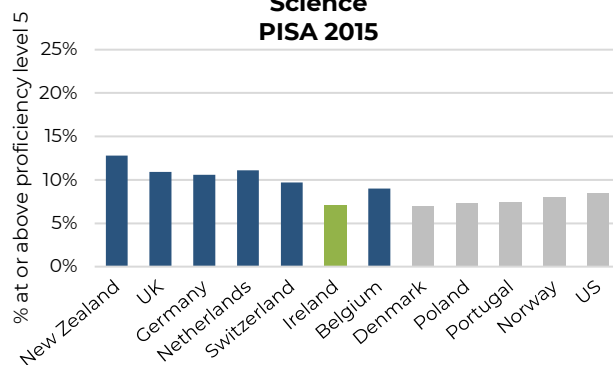
**Reading  
PISA 2009**



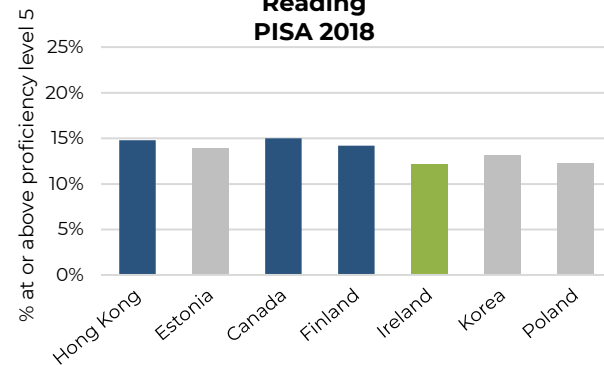
**Mathematics  
PISA 2012**



**Science  
PISA 2015**



**Reading  
PISA 2018**



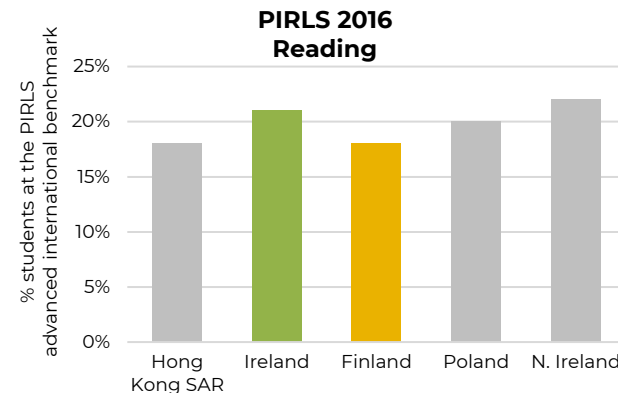
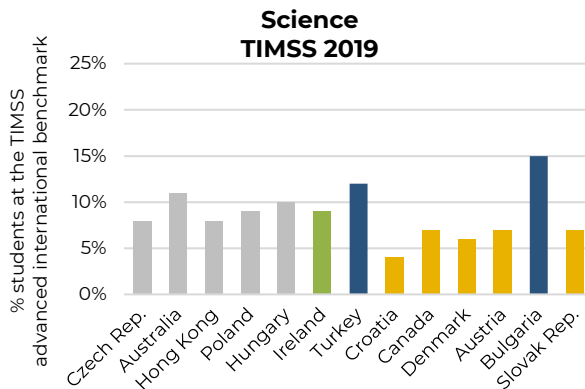
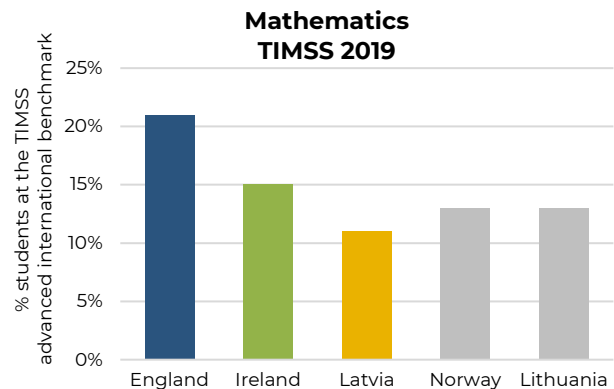
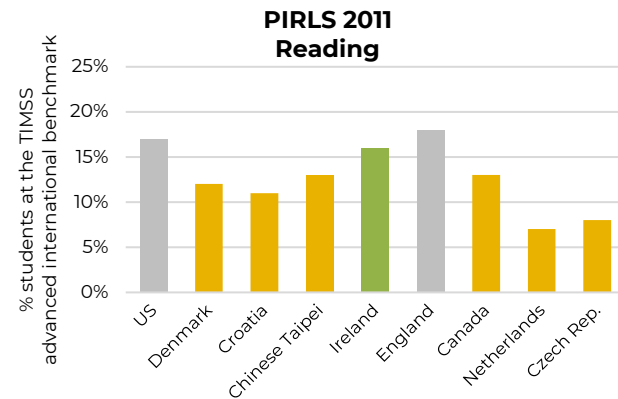
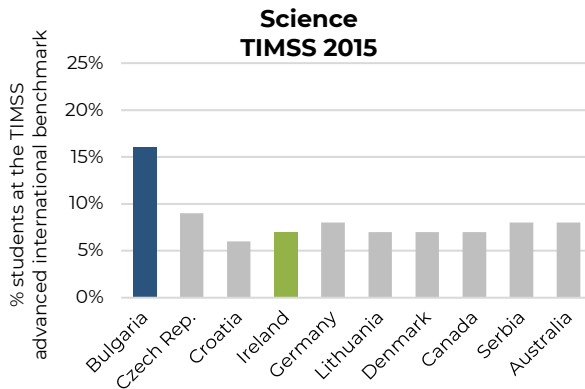
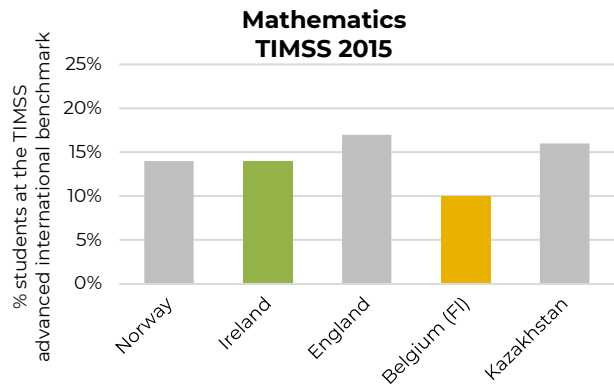
**% statistically significantly higher than Ireland**

**% not statistically significantly different from Ireland**

**% statistically significantly lower than Ireland**



# Percentages of high achievers in mathematics, science, and reading in Ireland and similarly performing countries – TIMSS & PIRLS, grade 4



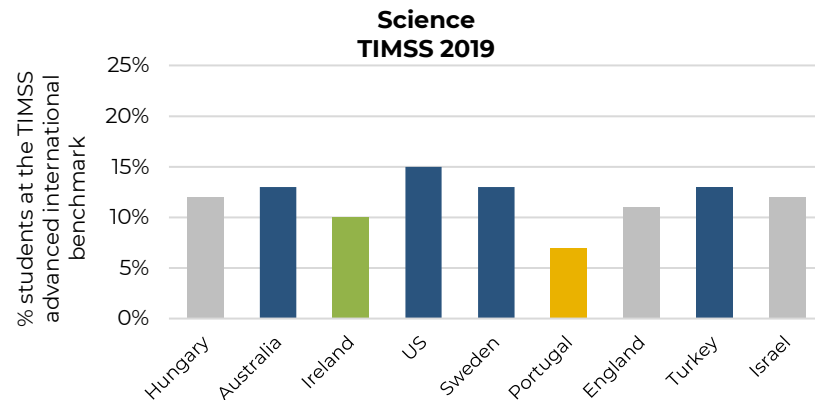
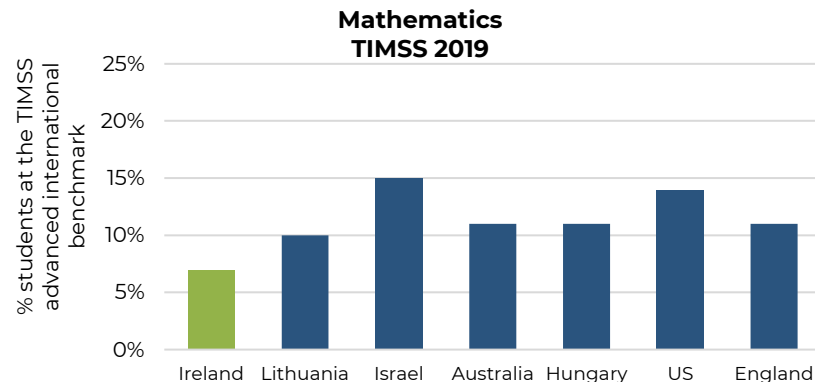
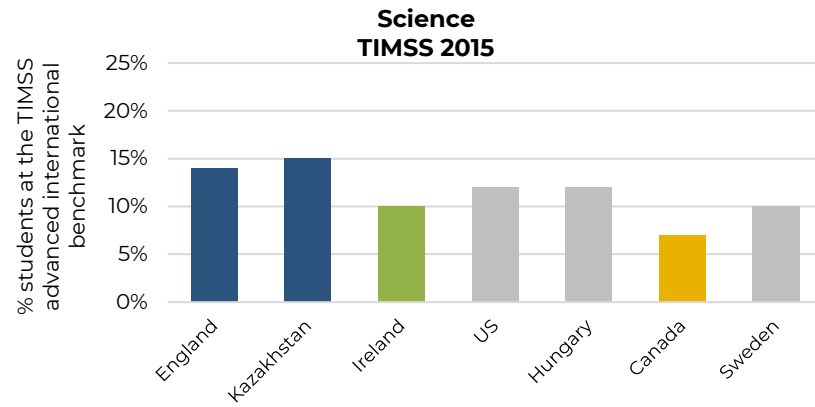
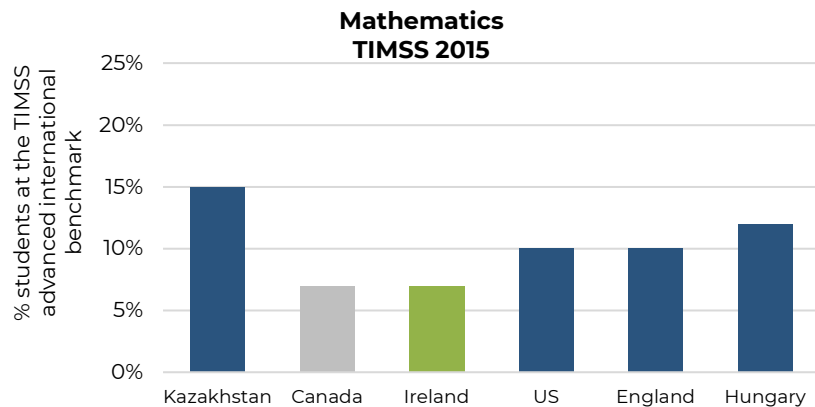
% statistically significantly higher than Ireland

% not statistically significantly different from Ireland

% statistically significantly lower than Ireland



# Percentages of high achievers in mathematics and science in Ireland and similarly performing countries – TIMSS & PIRLS, grade 8



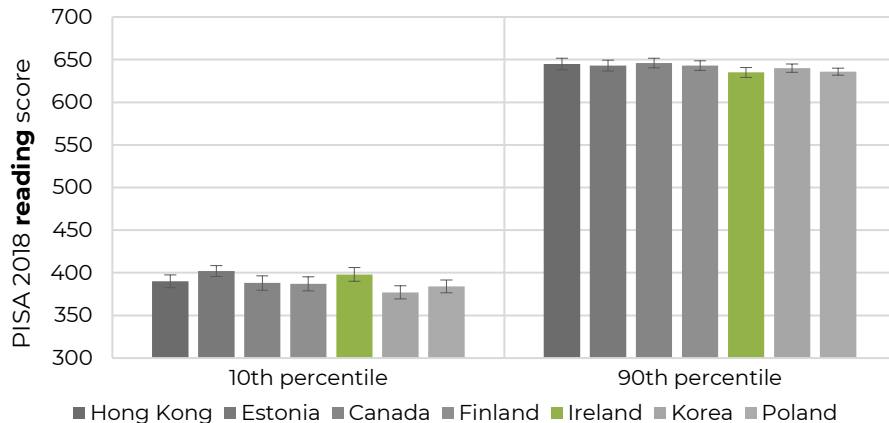
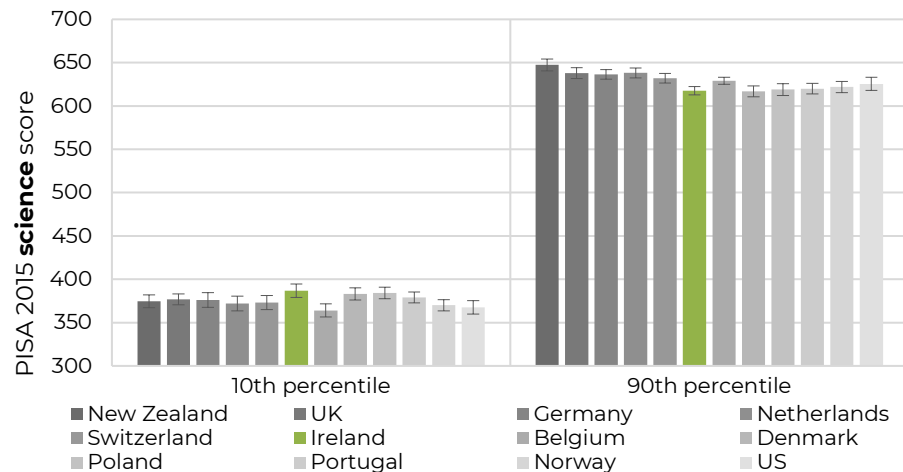
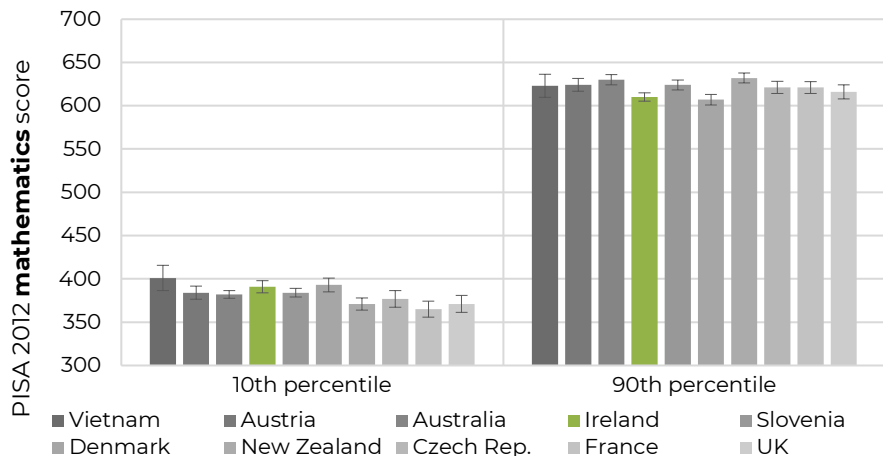
% statistically significantly higher than Ireland
% not statistically significantly different from Ireland
% statistically significantly lower than Ireland



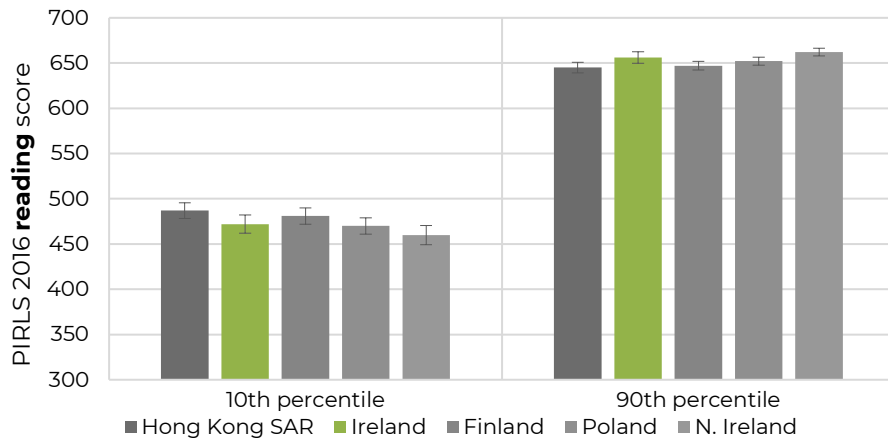
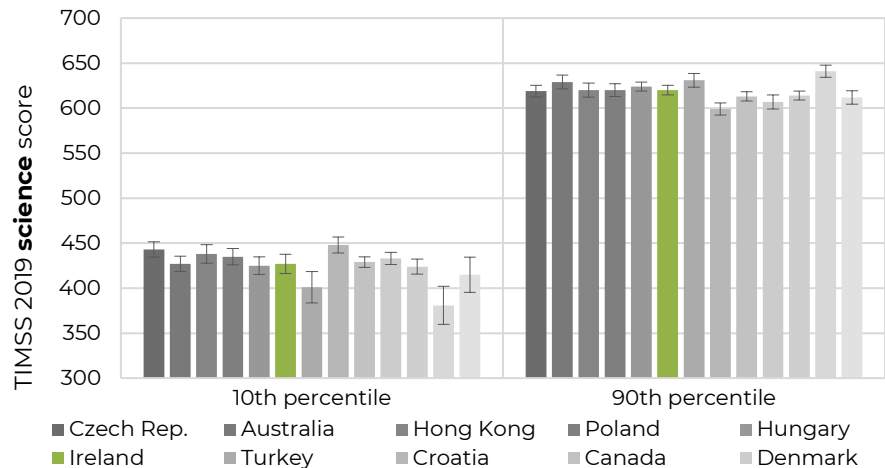
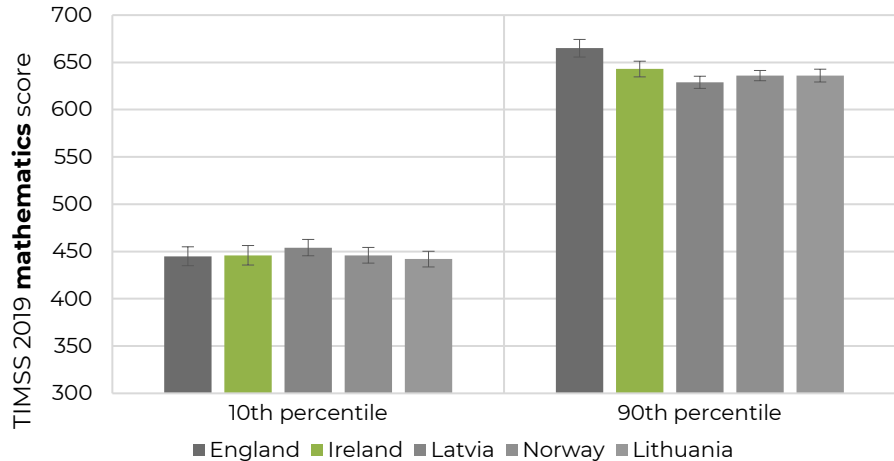
# Performance at key percentiles in mathematics, science, and reading in Ireland and similarly performing countries



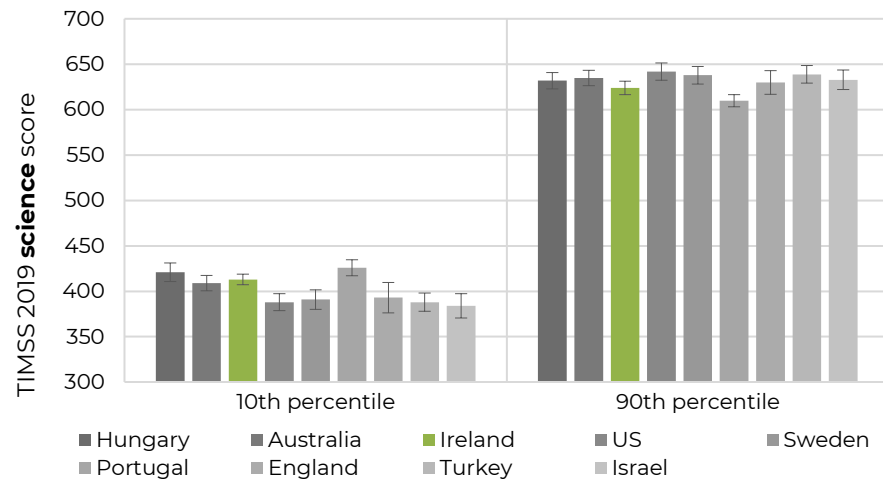
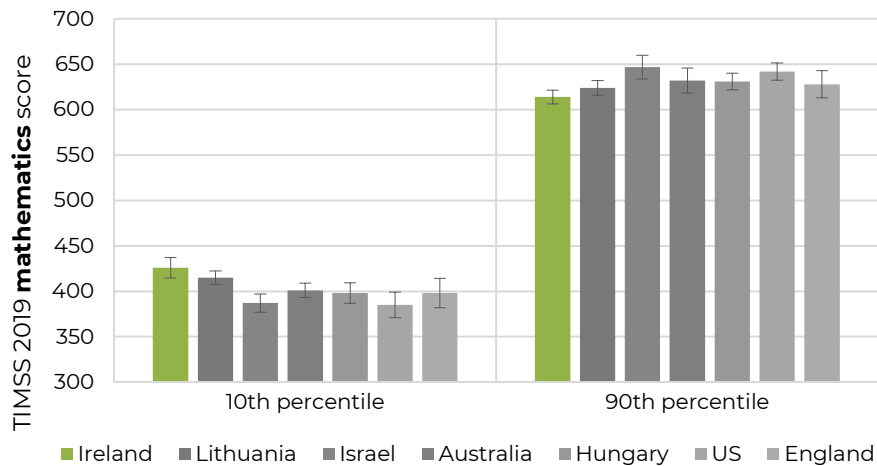
# Scores at the 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentiles in mathematics, science, and reading in Ireland and similarly performing countries – PISA



# Scores at the 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentiles in mathematics, science, and reading in Ireland and similarly performing countries – TIMSS & PIRLS, grade 4



# Scores at the 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentiles in mathematics, science, and reading in Ireland and similarly performing countries – TIMSS, grade 8



# Summary of findings – Research question 1

**different performance patterns** across mathematics, science, and reading

**lower percentages** of high achievers in mathematics and science in Ireland compared to similarly performing countries

**lower scores** among students at the highest percentiles of mathematics and science in Ireland compared to similarly performing countries

**more apparent differences** in mathematics than science, and at post-primary than primary level

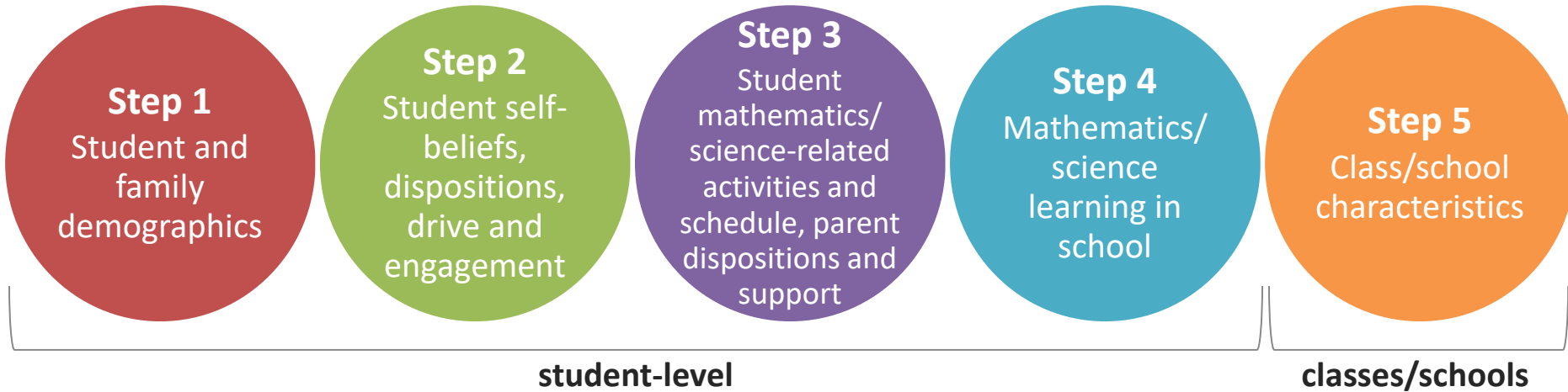
**consistent findings** across student cohorts and assessments

majority of **national targets** for high achievement **have not been met**

## **Research question 2**

Which student, home, class, and school characteristics predict high achievement in mathematics and science in national and international assessments at primary and post-primary levels in Ireland?

# Hierarchical two-level binary logistic regression models



# Model results for primary level – TIMSS & NAMER

## Mathematics

Gender: male

Family socio-economic status

Student self-beliefs and attitudes

Student ability to do literacy tasks at primary school entry

Parent confidence in helping student with mathematics homework

Parent perception of school quality

Student attendance of extra mathematics lessons

Time spent on mathematics homework

Dependence on others' assistance with mathematics homework



Student is **more** likely to be a high achiever

Student is **less** likely to be a high achiever

## Science

Gender: male

Family socio-economic status

Student ability to do literacy tasks at primary school entry

Computer/tablet use for schoolwork at home



# Model results for post-primary level – PISA & TIMSS

## Mathematics

Gender: male  
Family socio-economic status  
Student self-beliefs and attitudes  
Student openness for problem-solving  
Student educational expectations  
School socio-economic status  
School emphasis on academic success

Student mathematics anxiety  
Teaching limited by student needs



Student is **more** likely to be a high achiever

Student is **less** likely to be a high achiever

## Science

Gender: male  
Family socio-economic status  
Student self-beliefs and attitudes  
Student epistemological beliefs about science  
Student educational expectations  
Student past science activities  
Teacher fairness

Student environmental awareness  
Student test anxiety  
Student value of co-operation  
Student perception of engaging teaching in science





# Summary of findings – Research question 2

- **Average explained variance**
  - Student level: 41.4% ( $SD = 11.7$ )
  - Class/school level: 42.3% ( $SD = 26.7$ )
- **Student and family characteristics** were found to be more robust predictors of high achievement in mathematics and science compared to class and school characteristics
- Most **consistent predictors** of high achievement
  - family socio-economic status
  - student self-beliefs and attitudes
  - student early knowledge and skills
  - student engagement with mathematics and science at home
- **Sex differences** – more pronounced than for overall achievement

# Contribution and implications

- **First detailed analysis of high achievement** in mathematics, science, and reading across student cohorts, education levels, and assessments in Ireland
- **In-depth evidence** regarding the magnitude and consistency of issues pertaining to high achievement and the profiles of high achievers
- **Crucial role of family** – home-school collaboration
- Importance of examining different **levels of performance**
- Part of the core documentation for the ***New Literacy, Numeracy and Digital Literacy Strategy*** (Kennedy et al., 2023)

# References

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# Associated publications

- Pitsia, V. (2021). *Investigating high achievement in mathematics and science in Ireland: An in-depth analysis of national and international assessment data* [Doctoral dissertation, Dublin City University]. Dublin City University. <https://doras.dcu.ie/25255/>
- Pitsia, V. (2022). Examining high achievement in mathematics and science among post-primary students in Ireland: a multilevel binary logistic regression analysis of PISA data. *Large-scale Assessments in Education*, 10(14), 1–30. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40536-022-00131-x>
- Pitsia, V. & Lysaght, L. (2021). High achievement in mathematics and science: A chronology of relevant educational policy and findings from large-scale assessments in Ireland, 1995 to the present day. *Irish Journal of Education*, 44(4), 1–20. [www.erc.ie/ije](http://www.erc.ie/ije)
- Pitsia, V., Lysaght, Z., O'Leary, M., & Shiel, G. (2022). High achievement in mathematics and science among students in Ireland: An in-depth analysis of international large-scale assessment data since 2000. *Irish Educational Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03323315.2022.2061563>
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# My PhD journey & the Kathleen Tattersall Award



**Supervisors:** *Assoc. Prof. Zita Lysaght (DCU), Prof. Michael O'Leary (DCU),  
& Adj. Prof. Gerry Shiel (ERC & DCU)*

**Examiners:** *Dr Eugenio Gonzalez (ETS) & Dr Maurice O'Reilly (DCU)*

**Thank you!**

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