Malta: The Impact of External Reviews on Schools

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The Maltese Context

State sector 59%

Church sector 28%

Independent 13%

Compulsory school age: 5 -16 years

Kindergarten schools (optional): 3 - 5 years

Childcare Centres: 0 - 3 years







The External Review Model

Educational Leadership & Management

Learning & Teaching

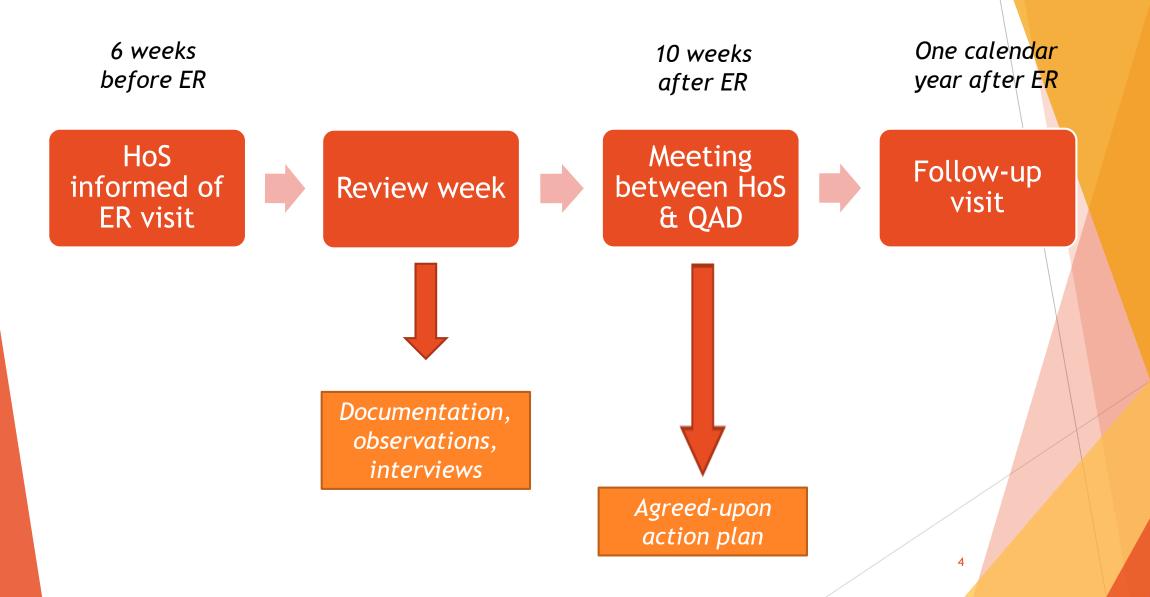
School Ethos







The Review Process



How Do We Analyse Impact?

Immediate reaction gauged through the post-review questionnaire;

Impact studied during follow-up visit;

Research study at the end of the first cycle of external



Phases of the Study

► Phase 1: Dissemination of questionnaire amongst schools - June 2018

Phase 2: Analysis of questionnaire results - August 2018

Phase 3: Organisation of focus groups - September / October 2018

Phase 4: Evaluation & dissemination of results -November 2018

Phase 1 Dissemination of Questionnaire

▶ 2064 questionnaires disseminated

Schools which were reviewed in 2016 and had the followup visit in 2017 (full cycle)



Response Rate



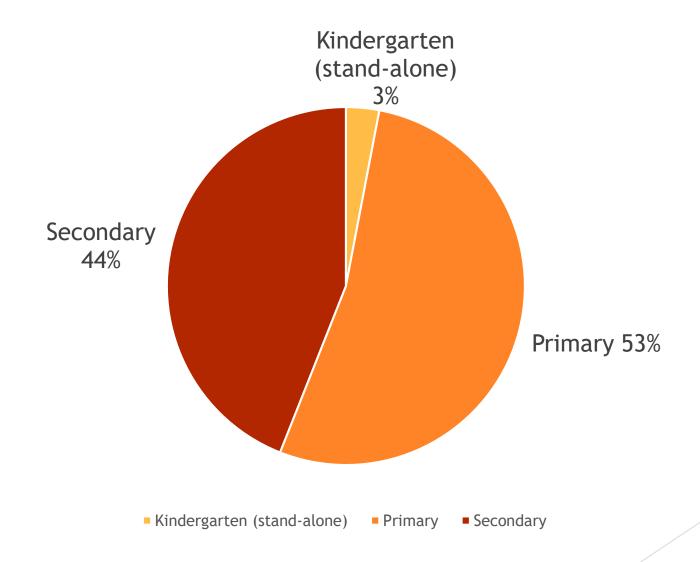
Response Rate per Sector

State 38% Church 61% Independent 47%

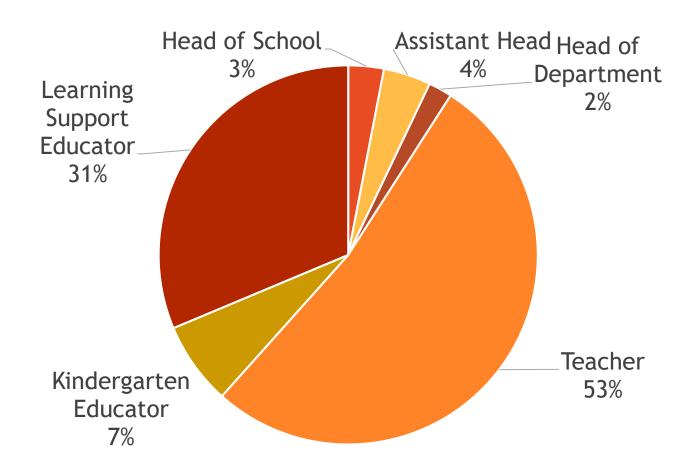
Average: 48%

8

Respondent Profile: Level

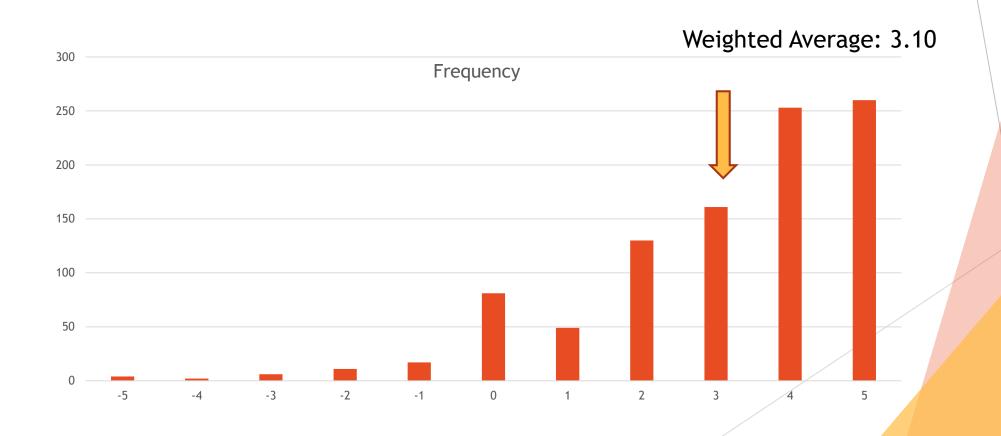


Respondent Profile: Role



What is the direct or indirect impact of the external review on your school?

(-5 = very negative impact, 5 = very positive impact)

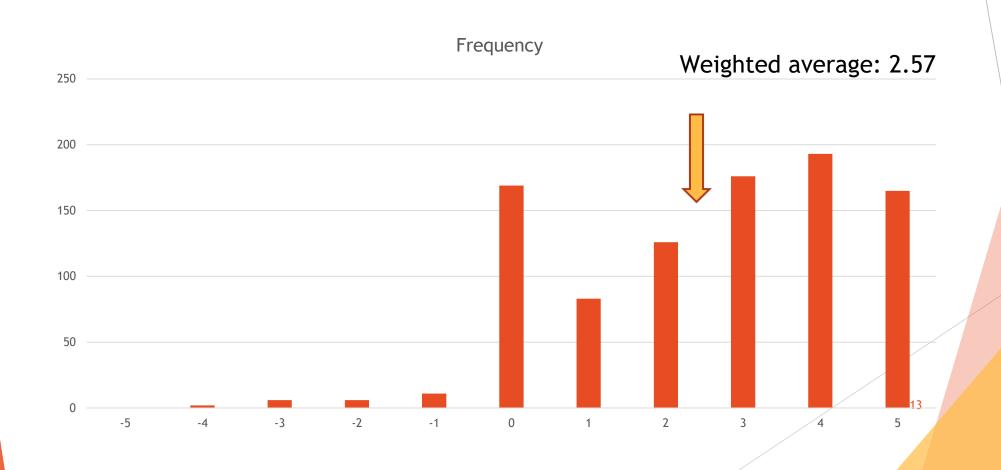


In what area do you feel the school has improved?

AREA	RESPONSE
Internal review and school development planning	54%
The learning experience offered in the classroom	44%
Support to learners	33%
Assessment practices	33%
School administration and management	31%
School climate	26%
Curricular leadership	22%
Parental involvement	16%
Provision for learners' entitlement	15%

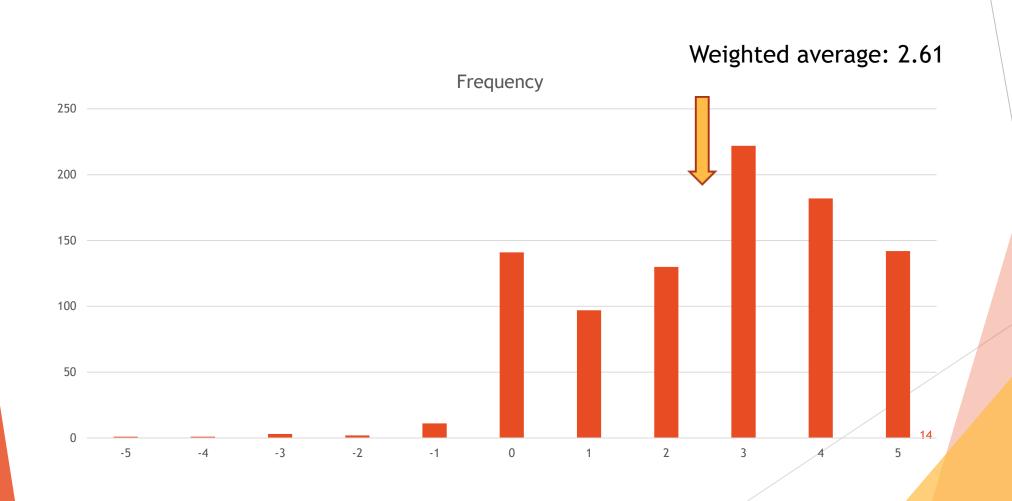
What is the direct or indirect impact of the external review on your own professional development?

(-5 = very negative impact, 5 = very positive impact)



What is the direct or indirect impact of the external review on classroom practices?

(-5 = very negative impact, 5 = very positive impact)



Initial Trends

Greatest impact registered as a whole school, especially in the internal review process;

► Kindergarten and primary school staff are generally more positive about the impact of the external review;



Impact on schools: State schools were the most positive / Church schools the least positive;

Impact on professional development & classroom practices: State schools were the most positive / Independent the least;



Triangulation of data collected in Phase 1 through focus groups

Open-ended Responses

RESPONSE FREQUENCY

Stress before and during the review	32
Things after the review remained the same / staging	13
Increase in paperwork	10
One week is not enough	9
Not enough praise of the work being done / Unrealistic expectations / no	
support given	
Teachers are made to feel they are not professional enough	7
The review does not look into issues related to teachers' rights	5
Reviews need to take into consideration the different school contexts	5
Teachers should be given more feedback	4

Making a difference

RESPONSE FREQUENCY

Helped us understand what we need to improve on/instil	
professional reflection	
Positive motivators	
Professionalism of reviewers	
Collaboration between members of staff increased	
Reinforces the positive aspects	
Keeps up the standard of schools	
External reviews should be conducted more often	
Anonymous questionnaires give staff the opportunity to express	
their opinion	18





- Why was there a lower response from secondary schools?
- ► A greater impact on assessment was registered in Church schools. What would be possible reasons for this?
- ► How are Heads of Schools preparing their staff for an External Review?
- Why is the External Review perceived differently by Primary and Secondary school staff?
- Professional development is mandatory. How did the External Review change the planning of the professional development?