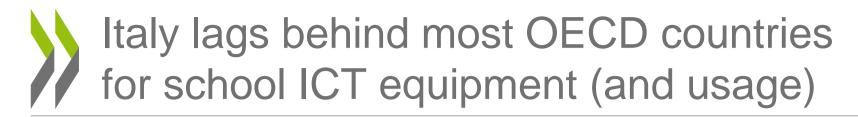
## OECD REVIEW OF THE ITALIAN STRATEGY FOR DIGITAL SCHOOLS

Francesco Avvisati, Sara Hennessy, Robert B. Kozma, Stéphan Vincent-Lancrin

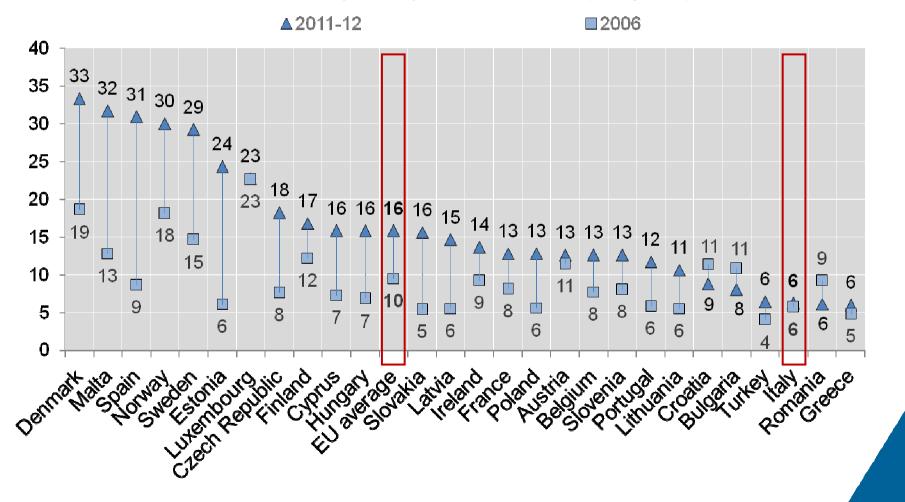




## italian schools have low ICT penetration



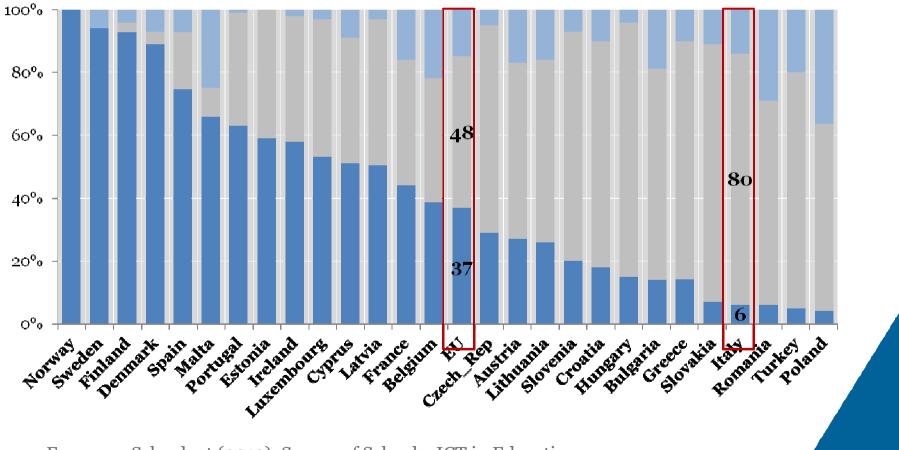
number of computers per 100 students (4th grade)



Source: European Schoolnet (2013), Survey of Schools: ICT in Education.

# Percentage of students by school intensity of digital equipment (Grade 4), 2012

Type 1: high equipment, fast broadband, high connectedness; Type 2: medium equipment, slow or no broadband, some connectedness

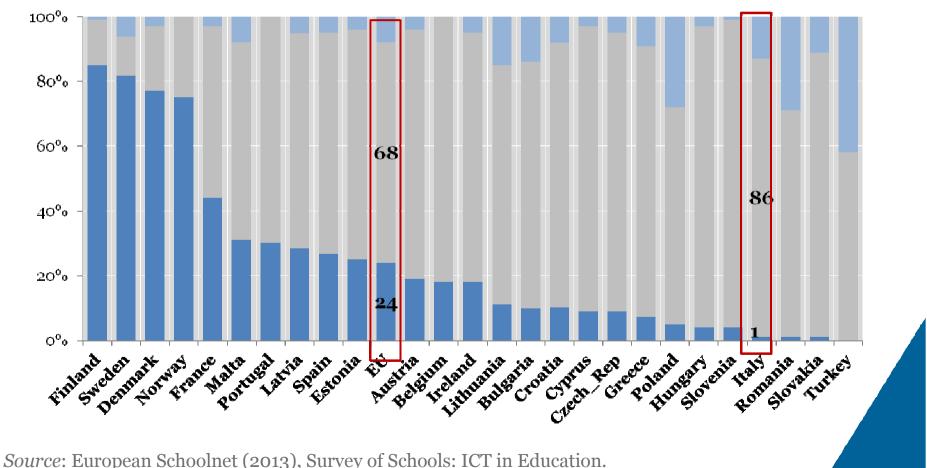


■Type 1 ■Type 2 ■Type 3

Source: European Schoolnet (2013), Survey of Schools: ICT in Education.

# Percentage of students by school intensity of digital equipment (Grade 8)

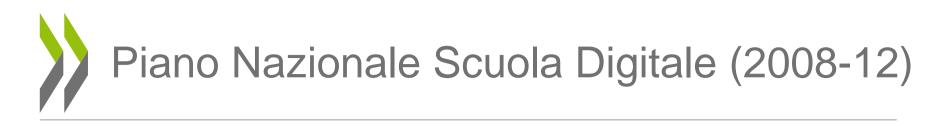
Type 1: high equipment, fast broadband, high connectedness; Type 2: medium equipment, slow or no broadband, some connectedness



■Type 1 = Type 2 = Type 3



## Italy's national plan for digital schools: strengths and limitations



### 3 objectives:

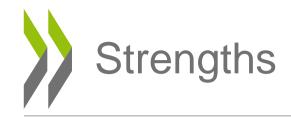
Introduce ICT as part of the daily tools of classroom activities
Experiment new models of school organisation and of teaching
Support the development of new products (resource and devices)

### 4 programmes:

•Piano LIM, cl@sse 2.0, scuol@ 2.0, Editoria digitale scolastica

### **Related initiatives**

Development of national and school information systems
Phasing out of paper-only textbooks (e-textbook law)
Smart cities



- Means are aligned with the goal of increasing the use of ICT in schools (LIM as main focus)
- The "contagion" strategy creates teacher demand rather than resistance (voluntary process)
- An efficient procurement procedure (Consip)
- The strategy builds capacity for wider change (phased approach, experiments)





- Budget: EUR 30 million per year
  - 5 euros per student
  - 0.1% of the MIUR budget for schooling
- Too slow pace of equipment (5 to 16% of classrooms equipped with IWB)
- Too few schools concerned by cl@sse 2.0 (416) and scuol@ 2.0 (14+15)
- Not enough professional development
- Not enough digital resources

## The slow pace of the *Piano LIM*: it would take 15 years to reach the current UK level

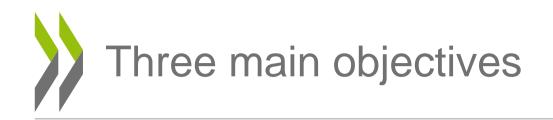
### ■2011 - estimated classroom penetration L<sup>2</sup>2016 - expected classroom penetration 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% 93% United Kingdom 80% Netherlands 53% . 69% Denmark 53% -66% Australia 49% 58% USA 41% 52% Canada 31% 46% Spain 29% I 43% Mexico 20% 28% 30% Italy 14% Germany 11% 23% Korea 9% 19% 8% ' 28% China France 8% - 16% 81% Turkey 5% India 176 - 12%

**Classroom Penetration of Interactive Whiteboards** 

*Source*: Futuresource consulting (2012)



## our recommendations

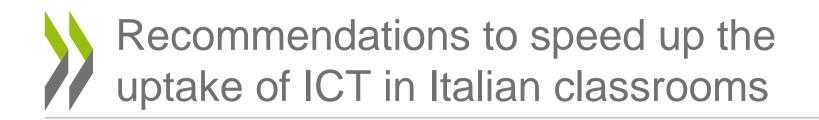


- 1. Speed up the uptake of ICT in Italian schools and classrooms
- 1. Refocus the innovation projects on scuol@ 2.0 to create an Innovation Laboratory Network of test bed schools
- 2. Align other system elements (curriculum and assessment, etc.)
- → Create the conditions for peer learning, system learning, and pedagogic transformation

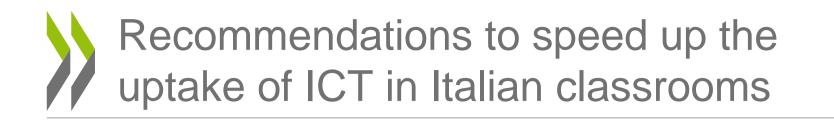




## speed up the uptake of ICT



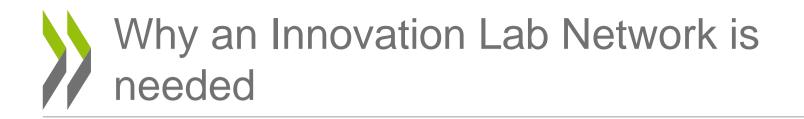
- Increase the budget of the *Piano LIM* 
  - More public and private funds
  - Allocate funds through matched funding schemes
  - Open the plan to other, sometimes cheaper technologies (e.g. PC, visualiser and projector)
- Develop digital learning resources
  - Continue to mobilise entrepreneurs and publishers
  - Mobilise open educational resources (OER)
    - Translate existing quality OER in Italian
    - Develop a central bank of OER (and more) for teachers
    - Encourage teachers to develop and share digital teaching resources (awards)



- Invest in the professional development of teachers and school principals
  - Give schools the possibility to choose between the current mandatory formal training and a flexible school-wide entitlement for training (staff release time, school mentoring, whole-school training, etc.)
  - Develop the capacity of INDIRE blended model
- Set operational targets, milestones for programme completion, and metrics for success.



### Innovation Laboratory Network of test bed schools



- Equipment by itself does not change pedagogic practices or school practices
- Need to pilot and experiment different uses of technology for pedagogic purpose
- Need to experiment new organisational practices for the better use of ICT
- Need to identify what works and what does not work



# Recommendations to foster innovation in school organisation and teaching

- Discontinue the cl@sse 2.0 initiative
  - Too small, not enough professional learning, too expensive for contagion
- Concentrate resources on the scuol@ 2.0 initiative
  - Test-bed schools to research, develop, and pilot solutions for all remaining schools
  - Include professional development provisions
  - Pay more attention to organisational practices
  - Strengthen the competitive design of the programme
  - Mainstream matched funding and partnerships
- Redesign the plan around local school networks (distretti scol@stici 2.0)?

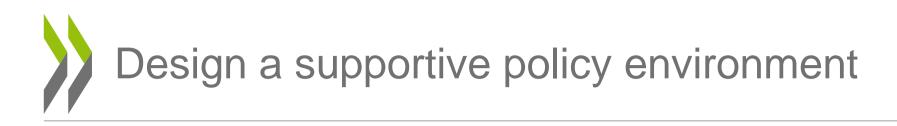


Recommendations to foster innovation in school organisation and teaching

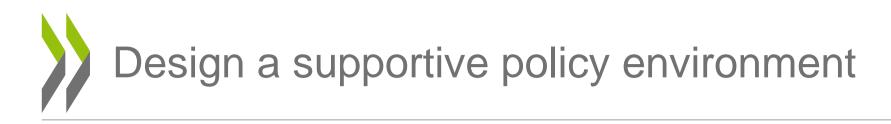
- Create the conditions for system learning
  - Encourage action research and partnerships with researchers within the network
  - Have a rich information system open to researchers and allowing comparisons with other schools
  - Convene meetings of test bed schools
- Support research on teaching and learning with ICT
  - Fund research grants, doctoral scholarships and postdoctoral positions



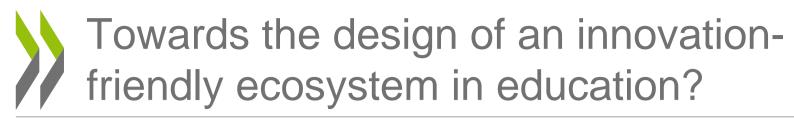
### design supportive policy environment

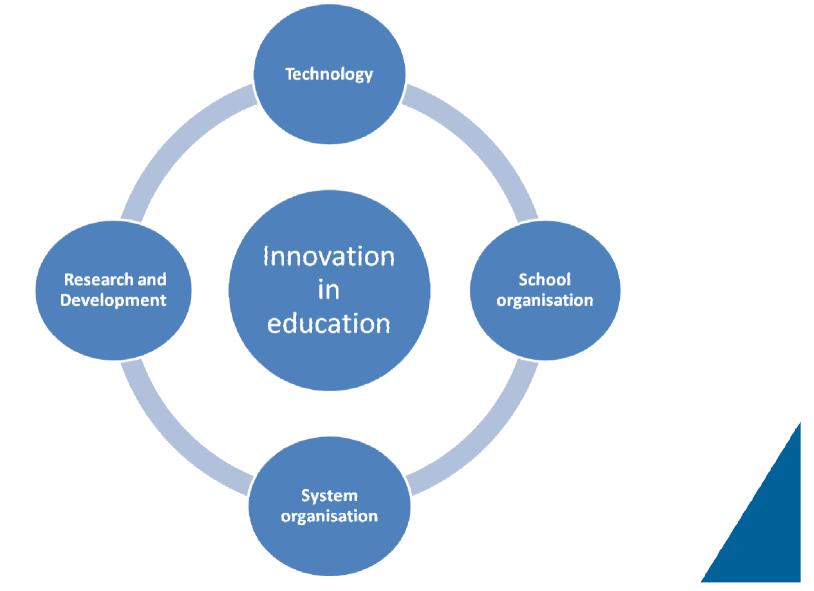


- Build an ICT infrastructure and vision
  - Prioritise the provision of adequate bandwidth in all schools as part of cross-government policy
  - Plan the integration of ICT in the classroom with longitudinal information systems and learning management systems
- Address parental concerns about the safety of the school internet environment and support local initiatives for parental ICT training programmes



- Curriculum and assessment
  - Develop support tools for ICT integration in subject curriculum
  - Monitor ICT skills as well as other desired skills
  - Develop teacher-friendly assessment tools
- Stimulate innovation and knowledge sharing
  - Give awards and organise innovation fairs
  - Support innovative school projects
  - Develop challenge prizes
  - Incentivise businesses and other stakeholders to develop innovative solutions





### <u>Stephan.Vincent-Lancrin@oecd.org</u> <u>Francesco.Avvisati@oecd.org</u>

## GRAZIE

www.oecd.org/edu/innovation

