

PISA

PROGRAMME FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSESSMENT

2025



INFORMATION ABOUT THE PISA 2025 STUDY



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de l'Éducation nationale,
de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse

Service de coordination de la recherche
et de l'innovation pédagogiques
et technologiques



The PISA Study

PISA (**Programme for International Student Assessment**) is an international study on student performance conducted by the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development). The PISA study regularly assesses the core competencies of students around the age of 15 and compares them on an international scale. The main objective of the study is to evaluate skills relevant to active participation in work, society, and private life, as well as for the continued learning of young people.

The programme aims to provide countries with internationally comparable indicators on the knowledge and skills of young people, as well as on key aspects of education systems and school environments. This data will help identify strengths and weaknesses and contribute to improving education systems.

Luxembourg has participated regularly in PISA since 2000. Its most recent participation was in 2018.

What does PISA measure?

PISA measures the skills of 15-year-old students in science, reading and mathematics. The application of knowledge is a key focus of PISA. It is not simply about reproducing knowledge acquired at school, but rather about analysing to what extent young people are able to apply their knowledge and skills in various real-life situations.

In each cycle, PISA also evaluates an innovative domain focused on cross-disciplinary skills (e.g., problem-solving). Additionally, PISA assesses students' main attitudes towards learning, their motivation, and their interests through a questionnaire.



Assessment Domains

Science

Scientific literacy is the ability of individuals to engage with issues and ideas related to science. They must use the following skills:

- Explain phenomena scientifically;
- Construct and evaluate designs for scientific enquiry and interpret scientific data and evidence critically;
- Research, evaluate and use scientific information for decision-making and action.



Given that, in the social context, digital information sources predominate, many of which fall within the domain of science, this last skill (“research, evaluate and use scientific information for decision-making and action”) has been added to PISA 2025. Furthermore, the science test also focuses on sustainable development and the environment.

More Information: [PISA 2025 Science Framework](#)

Reading

Reading is defined in PISA as the students’ capacity to understand, use and evaluate texts of different nature and context, to reflect on what one reads, and to engage with texts to develop one’s knowledge and potential and to actively participate in society.



Since 2018, PISA has included tasks aimed at evaluating the quality and credibility of text content. Additionally, since 2018, the reading fluency of 15-year-olds, i.e., their ability to read and understand simple sentences effortlessly, has also been part of the test. This is an essential condition for deeper comprehension and engagement with complex texts.

More Information: [Assessment and Analytical Framework](#)

Mathematics

Mathematical literacy is the ability of an individual to reason mathematically, and to formulate, employ, and interpret mathematics in a range of contexts. It includes mathematical thinking and the use of mathematical concepts, procedures, facts, and tools to describe, explain, and predict phenomena.



The skill of mathematical reasoning has been emphasised since PISA 2022. The exercises cover different areas of mathematical content such as quantity, computer simulations, uncertainty and data, variations and relationships, as well as space and shapes.

More Information: [Mathematics framework](#)

What is new?

PISA 2025 focuses on **science**. Mathematics and reading will be examined as minor areas of assessment. The focus of the test and the questionnaire will be on science for the third time after PISA 2006 and 2015. This will allow for a more in-depth analysis of students' skills and engagement in science.

Additionally, PISA 2025 evaluates the innovative domain “**Learning in the Digital World**”. The focus will be on self-regulated learning in problem-solving tasks involving coding and modelling.

More information: **Learning in the Digital World**



Who participates in PISA?

Participating Countries

The countries participating in the PISA study include all 40 OECD member countries as well as 51 other partner countries. Worldwide, more than 700,000 students will participate in the study in 2025.



Participating countries

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Test Participants

The target group of the PISA 2025 study consists of students around the age of 15 who are still attending school and are in grade 7 or higher.

To obtain representative results, each country must test at least 6,300 students from at least 150 schools. The selection of schools is done randomly based on various criteria and is representative of the entire student population.

In small countries such as Luxembourg, Iceland, or Malta, which do not have the required number of schools, all students from the defined target group across all schools in the country participate in PISA to ensure representative results.

In Luxembourg, the PISA 2025 main study will take place in all public, private, and international secondary schools. In principle, all students born in 2009 are automatically selected to participate in the study, totalling around 6,700 students from 49 secondary schools.



Conducting the PISA Test

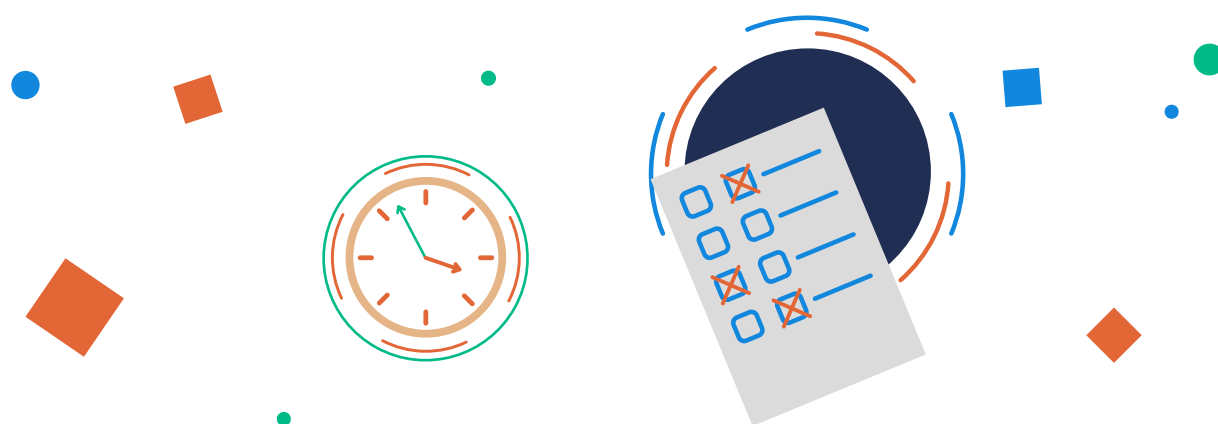
In Luxembourg, the assessment will take place between **April 23 and May 23, 2025**. The test takes place over the course of a morning, approximately 4 hours. Each school has designated a coordinator responsible for organising the test at their school. The test is conducted in groups of about 20 to 25 students. External test administrators oversee the test and ensure its proper execution. A short while before the test, students individually choose their test language (German or French). Students in European/international programmes take the test in their main language of instruction (English, French, or German).

In the first part of the test, all students work for two hours on tasks in the field of science as well as one of the other subjects, either mathematics, reading, or learning in the digital world. The PISA test tasks are completed online on a computer.

In the second part of the test, students first complete a student questionnaire, which takes about 35 minutes. This questionnaire covers topics such as students' attitudes toward science and their experiences at school. Then, students answer a second questionnaire of about fifteen minutes on their activities and attitudes towards information and communication technologies (ICT).

School administrators receive a school questionnaire, which aims to collect information on school resources and the quality of the learning environment. Additionally, the parents of participating students receive a parent questionnaire that gathers information about the students' past educational experiences as well as their home environment.

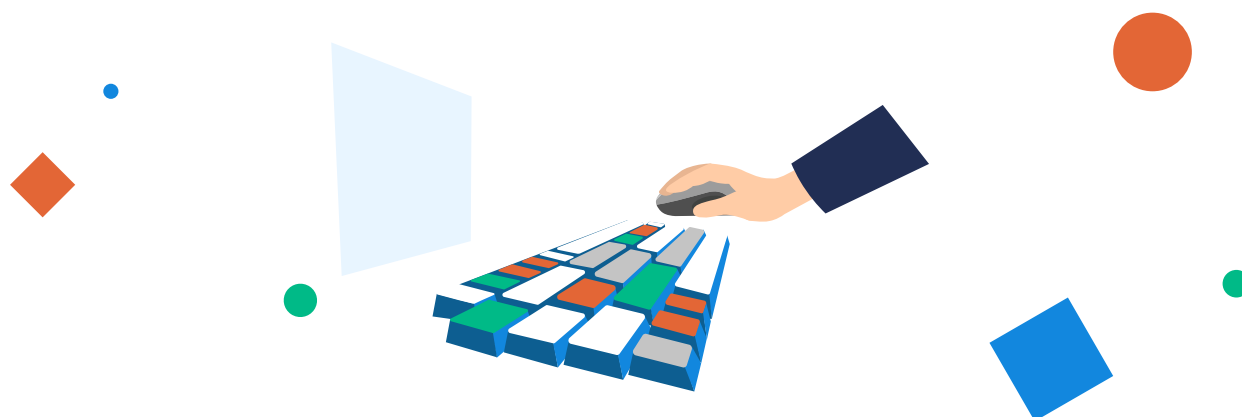
The information collected from these questionnaires is very important as it helps to identify key characteristics concerning the student, the school, and the parental home, thus enabling a more in-depth analysis of the results.



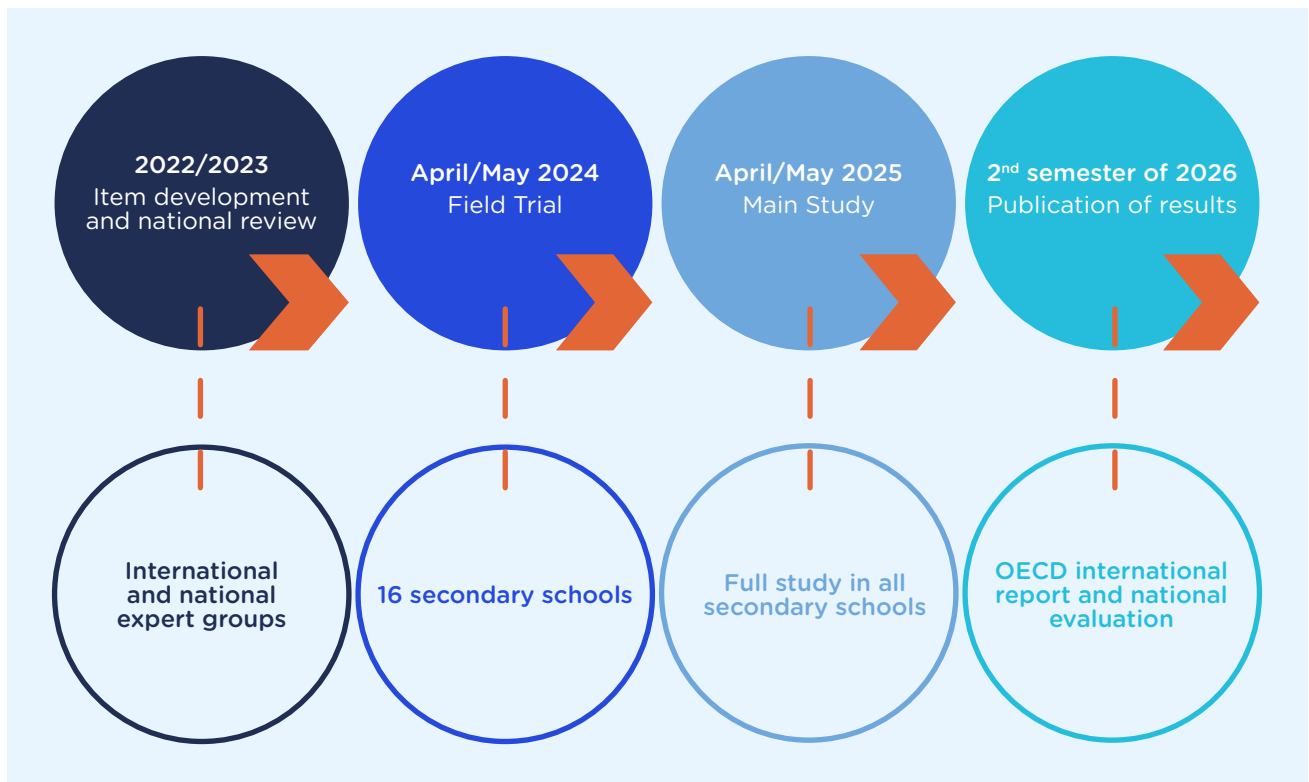
Data Protection

PISA data is analysed anonymously: each student is assigned a code, and no names are recorded during the test and the completion of the questionnaires. Data processing is based solely on the codes, meaning that the results are not linked to a name.

Furthermore, test results and personal information from the questionnaire are not analysed for individual students. Instead, all results are aggregated for larger groups of students (e.g., by country, gender, or type of school).



Steps of the PISA 2025 Study



International Consortium

An international consortium under the lead of the OECD secretariat, composed of several international organisations and educational research institutes, has been tasked with ensuring the scientific quality and implementation of the PISA study. This consortium includes the following partners: ACER - Australian Council for Educational Research (Australia), cApStAn - Linguistic Quality Control (Belgium), HallStat SPRL (Belgium), OAT - Open Assessment Technologies (Luxembourg), OUP - Oxford University Press (United Kingdom), and Westat (United States).

National Organisation

In each country, a national PISA centre is established, which is in close contact with the international consortium. In Luxembourg, the national PISA project centre is located within the Service de Coordination de la Recherche et de l'Innovation pédagogiques et technologiques (SCRIPT) within the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth (MENJE). The project centre is responsible for all phases of project implementation (preparation, execution, coding, and data management) and for ensuring compliance with quality standards in Luxembourg.

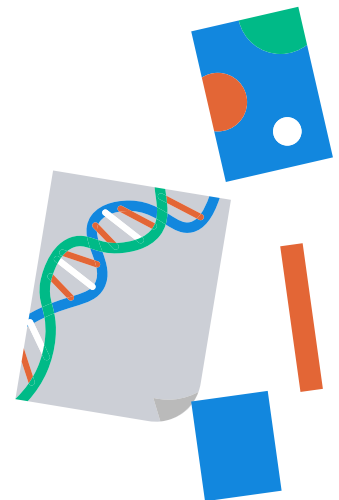
More information



[Published example exercises Science](#)

[Published example exercises Mathematics](#)

[Published example exercises Reading](#)



PISA movie

<https://dpav.script.lu/>





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- Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse (MENJE)
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