

## What can English education learn from other countries?



Trends in science performance (PISA)


## Digitalisation



Democratizing


Concentrating


Particularizing


Homogenizing


Disempowering

## Skills to manage complex digital information

$\square$ Level $2 \square$ Level $3 \square$ Level $2 \square$ Level 3


Climate change









## The True

The realm of human knowledge
The realm of ethics and judgement
The Just and Well-Ordered
The realm of political and civic life, binding social capital

## The Sustainable

The realm of natural and physical health

## The Prosperous

The realm of economic life

- Rigor, focus and coherence
- Remain true to the disciplines
- but aim at interdisciplinary learning and the capacity of students to see problems through multiple lenses
- Balance knowledge of disciplines and knowledge about disciplines
- Focus on areas with the highest transfer value
- Requiring a theory of action for how this transfer value occurs
- Authenticity
- Thematic, problem-based, project-based, co-creation in conversation
- Some things are caught not taught
- Immersive learning propositions
- Equity
- Not just a proposition for the few but for the many




86\%: Students learn best by findings solutions on their own


74\%: Thinking and reasoning is more important than curriculum content

Prevalence of memorisation rehearsal, routine exercises, drill and practice and/or repetition

## Prevalence of elaboration

 reasoning, deep learning, intrinsic motivation, critical thinking, creativity, non-routine problems


Memorisation is less useful as problems become more difficult (OECD average)


Control strategies are always helpful but less so as problems become more difficult (OECD average)


Elaboration strategies are more useful as problems become more difficult (OECD average)


## Students' use of elaboration strategies



# System transformations 

The old bureaucratic system The modern enabling system

Student inclusion
Some students learn at high levels (sorting) All students need to learn at high levels

Routine cognitive skills
Curriculum, instruction and assessment
Complex ways of thinking, complex ways of doing, collective capacity

Standardisation and compliance

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Teacher quality } H i g h-l e v e l ~ p r o f e s s i o n a l ~ k n o w l e d g e ~ w o r k e r s ~
\end{aligned}
$$

'Tayloristic', hierarchical



## Poverty is not destiny - Science performance

by international deciles of the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS)

-

## of students the bottom international

 deciles of ESCS

## Spending per student from the age of 6 to 15 and science performance



## Differences in educational resources

between advantaged and disadvantaged schools

- Index of shortage of educational material Index of shortage of educational staff

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## Variation in science performance between and within schools





Powerfullearning environments are constantly creating synergies and finding new ways to enhance professional, social and cultural capital with others. They do that with families and communities, with higher education, with other schools and learning environments, and with businesses.

## Effective teacher policy and practice

Improve the societal view of teaching as a profession

Retain and recognise effective teachers path for growth


Teachers' perceptions of the value of teaching in society


## Relationship between the perceived value of the teaching profession and the share of PISA top performers (math)

Relationship between lower secondary education teachers' views on the value of their profession in society and the share of top mathematics performers in PISA 2012


## 38 <br> Teachers' skills

Numeracy test scores of tertiary graduates and teachers


## 39 <br> Teachers' skills

Numeracy test scores of tertiary graduates and teachers


## Student-teacher ratios and class size



## Teaching hours

Number of teaching hours per year in general lower secondary public education (2000, 2005 and 2015)


## Starting salaries and salary progressions

Lower secondary teachers' statutory salaries at different points in teachers' careers (2015)

- Starting salary/minimur - Salary at top of scale/r Equivalent USD converted using PPPs


Teacher statutory salaries in England fell by $12 \%$ and in Scotlandoby 6\% in real terms between 2005 and 2015, while they rose on average across countries by $10 \%$ at pre-primary, $6 \%$ at primary and lower secondary and $4 \%$ at upper secondary levels


## Learning time and science performance



## Learning time and science performance

Hours $\quad$ Intended learning time at school (hours) Study time after school (hours) $\quad$ Score points in science per hour of total learning time




## Professional collaboration among teachers

Percentage of lower secondary teachers who report doing the following activities at least once per month





> Professionalism is the level of autonomy and internal regulation exercised by members of an occupation in providing services to society

External forces exerting pressure and influence inward on an occupation


Internal motivation and efforts of the members of the profession itself


The future is integrated
Integrated: Emphasising integration of subjects, integration of students and integration of learning contexts
Connected: with real-world contexts, and permeable to the rich $242 \%$ resources in the community
Less subject-based, more project-based

## Conformity

Standardisation and compliance lead students to be educated in batches of age, following the same standard curriculum, all assessed at the same time.


Learning a place
Schools as technological islands, that is technology was deployed mostly to support existing practices for efficiency gains


Schoolwork-related anxiety among students in the top and bottom quarters of science performance
$\square$ Top quarter of science performance

- Bottom quarter of science performance



## More teacher support and less anxiety

■Even if I am well prepared for a test I feel very anxious

- I get very tense when I study



## Parents' interest in their child's activities at school and outcomes (OECD)



## Administrative control and accountability

## Professional forms of work organisation




Public vs. private

$33 \%$ of upper secondary UK students were enrolled in vocational programmes, below the OECD average of $43^{\circ}$ Figure C1.1

Enrolment rates of 15-19 year-olds, by programme level and orientation (2015)

- ISCED 3 - General programmes





## Share of 15-year-olds without foundations (PISA science, 15-year-olds)



## Thank you

Find out more about our work at www.oecd.org/pisa

- All publications
- The complete micro-level database

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