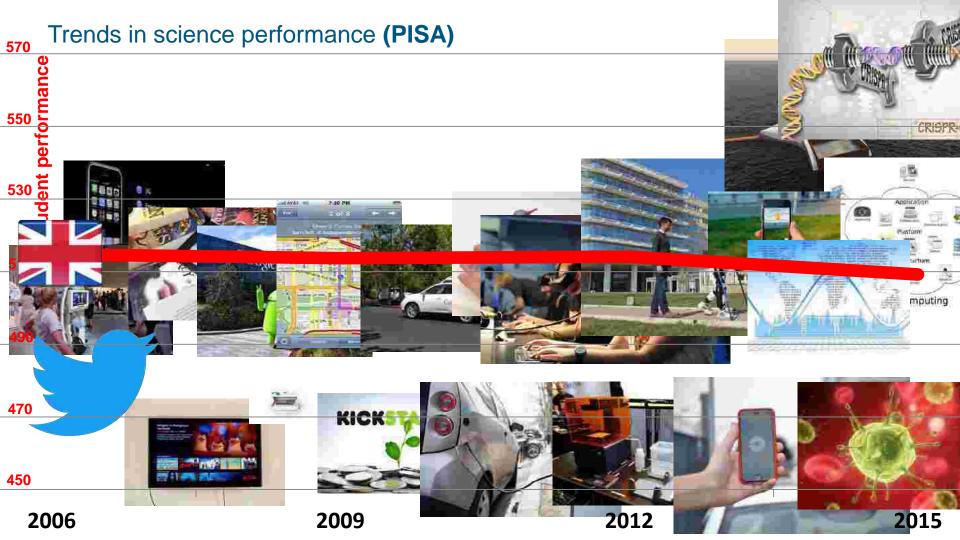
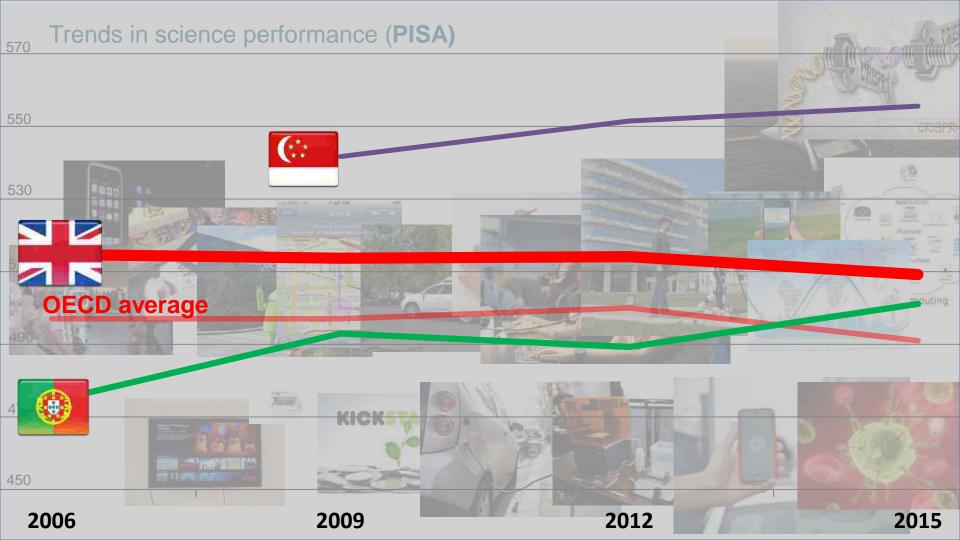


EPI Annual Lecture Andreas Schleicher

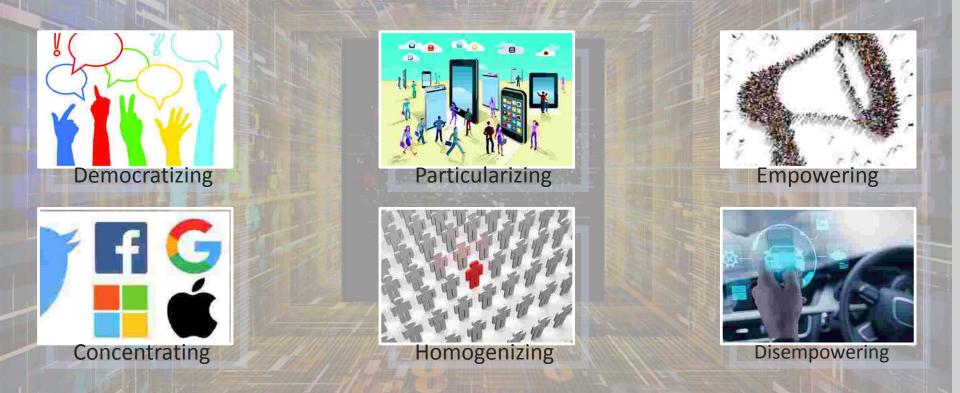
9 November 2017

What can English education learn from other countries?

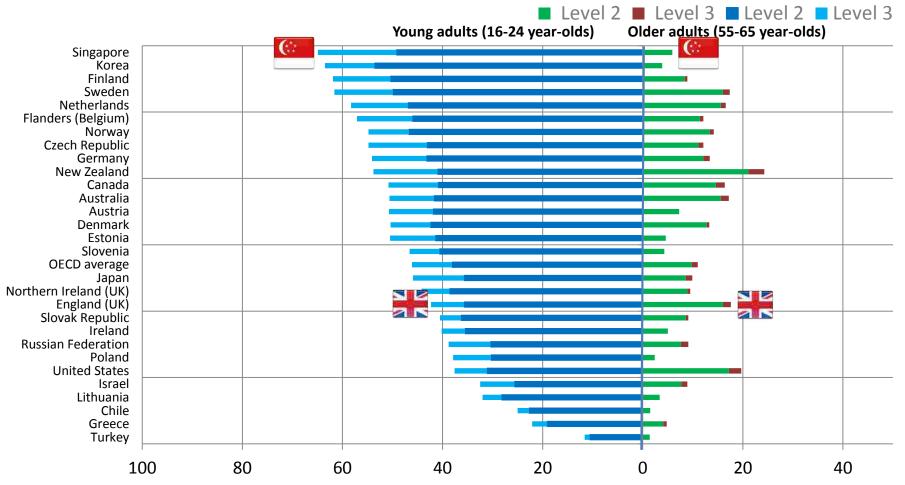


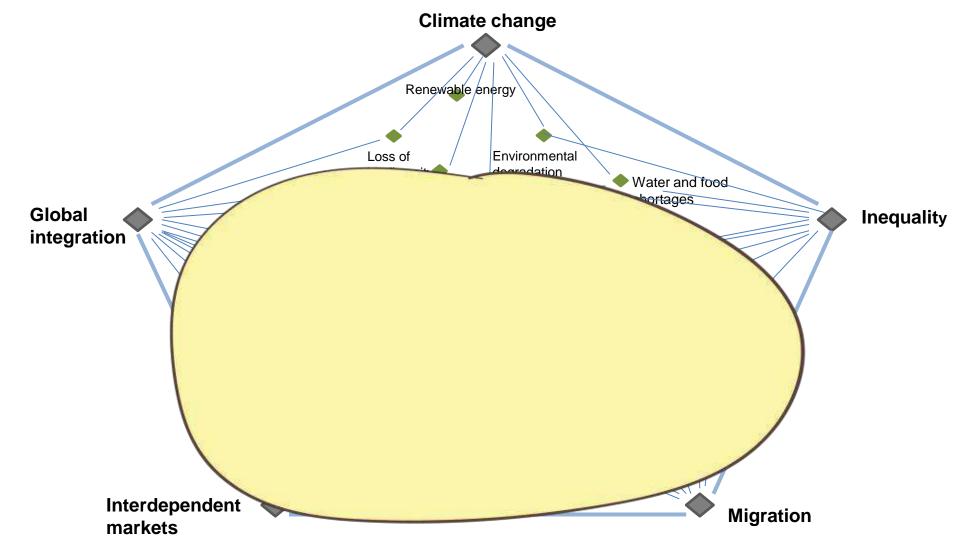


Digitalisation

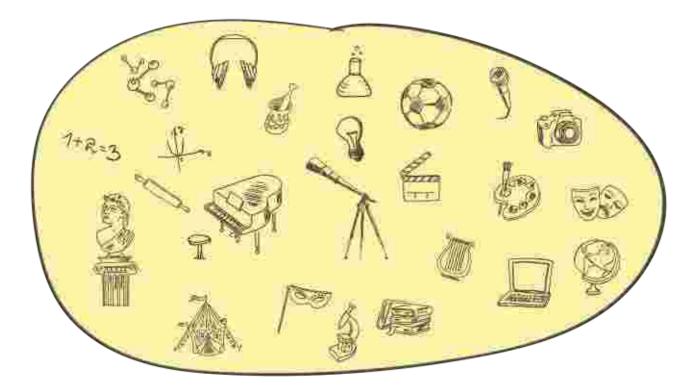


Skills to manage complex digital information

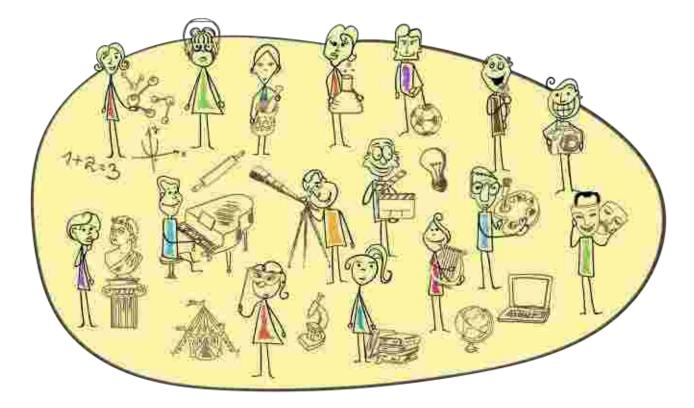


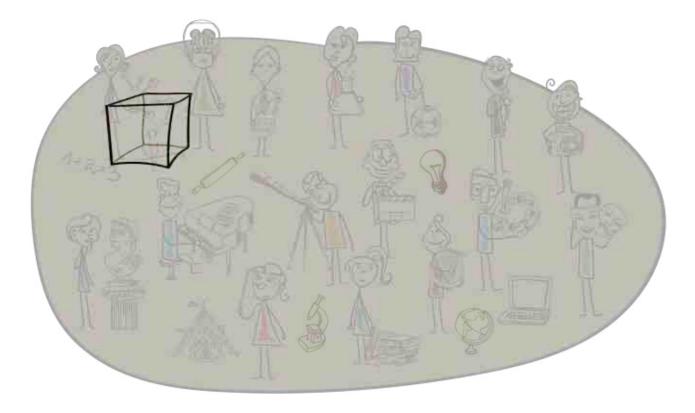


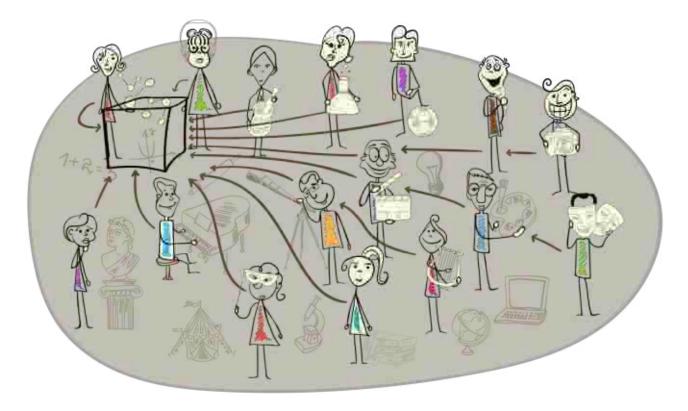
The multi-faceted world of knowledge

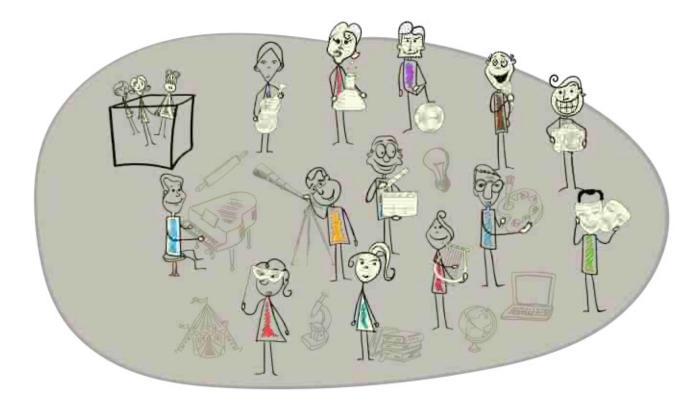


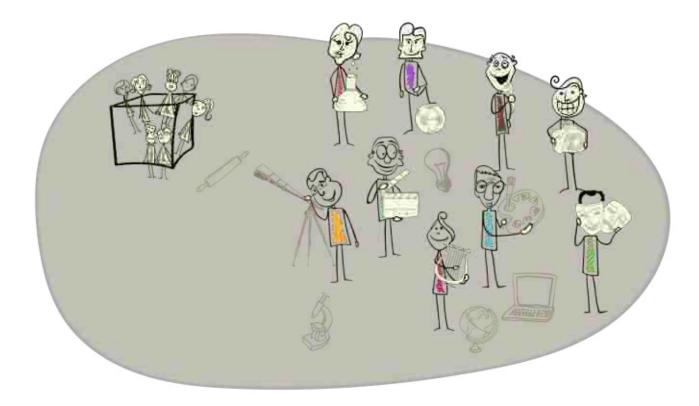
The human world of knowledge

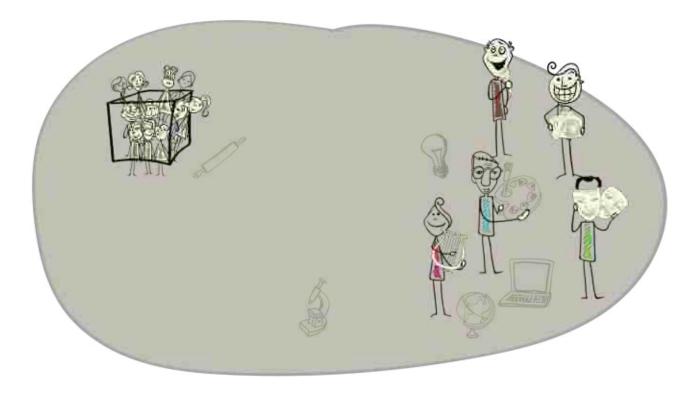


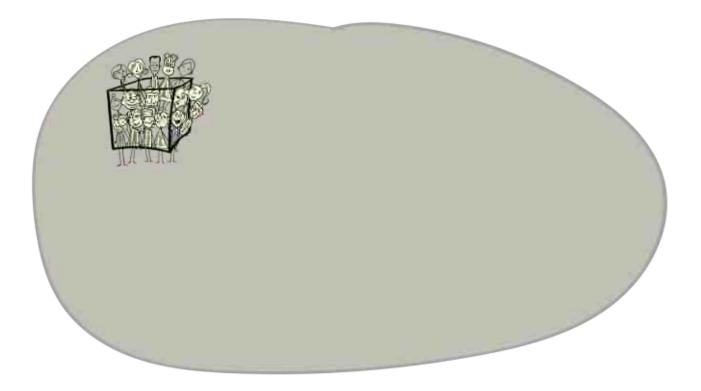












The True

The realm of human knowledge

The Good 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 Beautiful

The realm of creativity, esthetics and design

The Prosperous

The realm of economic life

Some lessons from high performers

- 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

What teachers say and what teachers do

96% of teachers: My role as a teacher is to facilitate students own inquiry





lge, skills alities do require?



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





lge, skills alities do require?



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

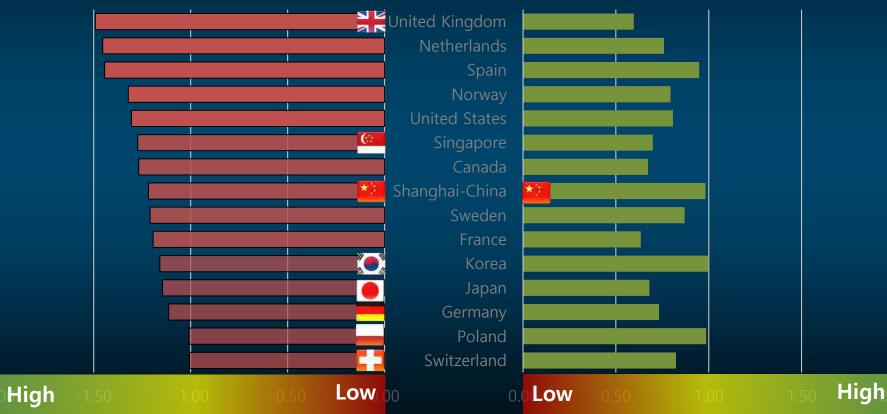




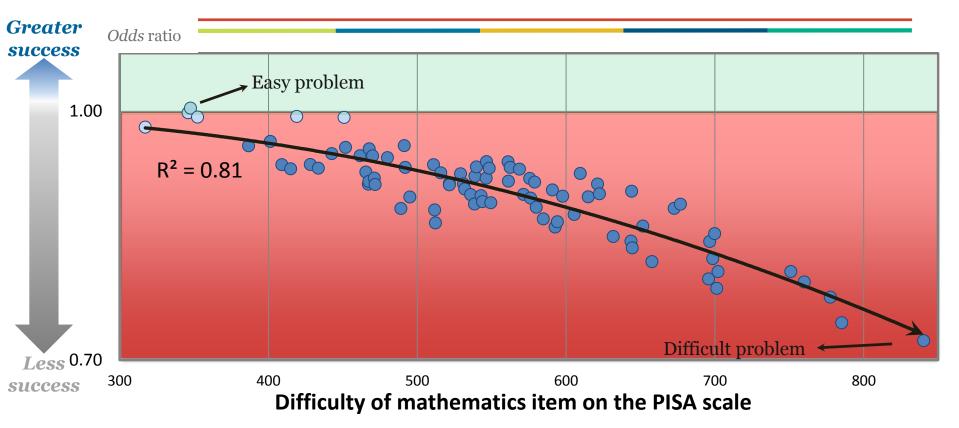
lge, skills alities do require?

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

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

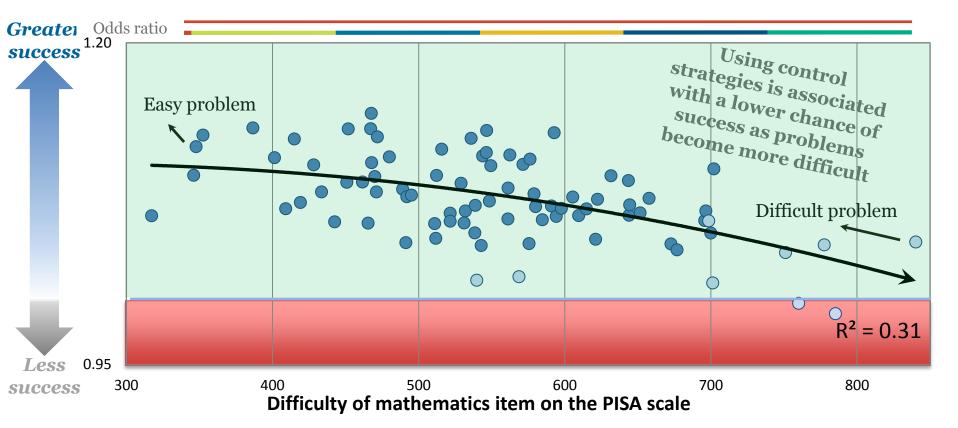


Memorisation is less useful as problems become more difficult (OECD average)



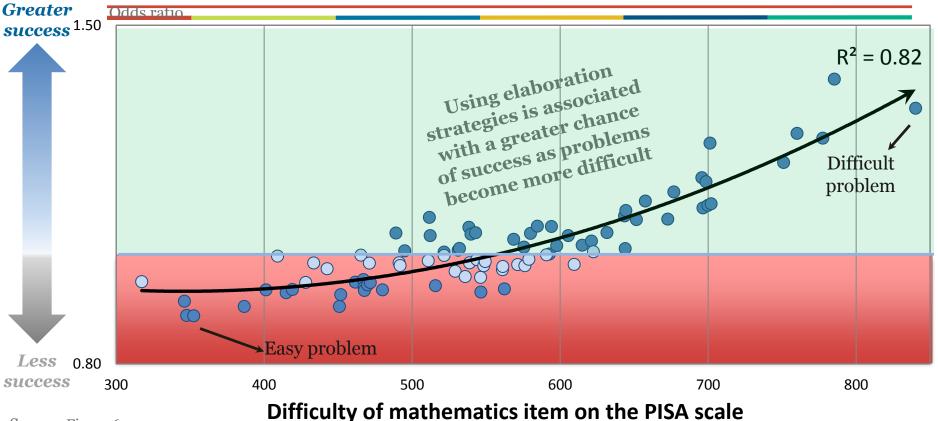
Source: Figure 4.3

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



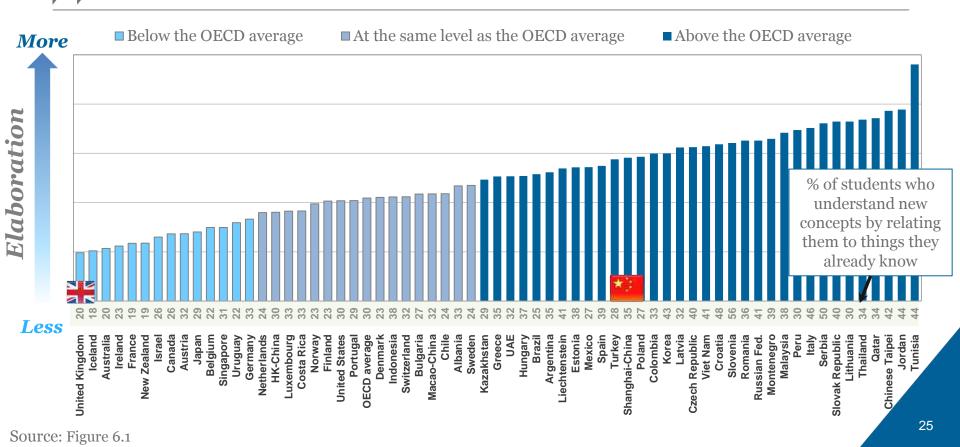
Source: Figure 5.2

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



Source: Figure 6.2





System transformations

The old bureaucratic system

The modern enabling system

Students learn at high levels (sorting)

All students need to learn at high levels

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

Standardisation and compliance

Teacher quality High-level professional knowledge workers

'Tayloristic', hierarchical

Primarily to authorities

Routine cognitive skills

Work organisation

Flat, collegial

Accountability

Primarily to peers and stakeholders

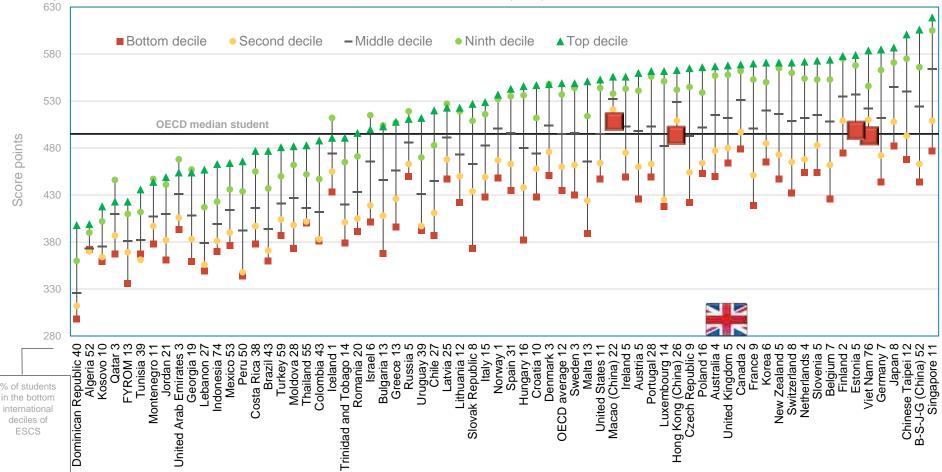
Some students learn at high levels

All students learn at high levels

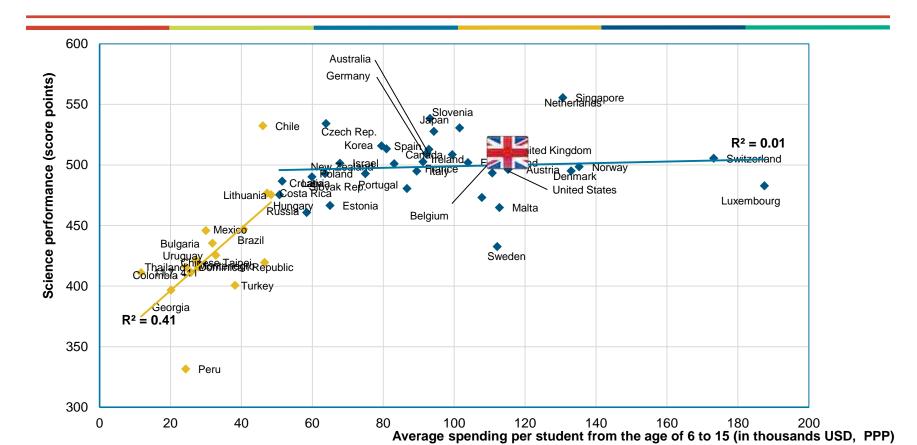
Poverty is not destiny - Science performance

Figure I.6.7

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

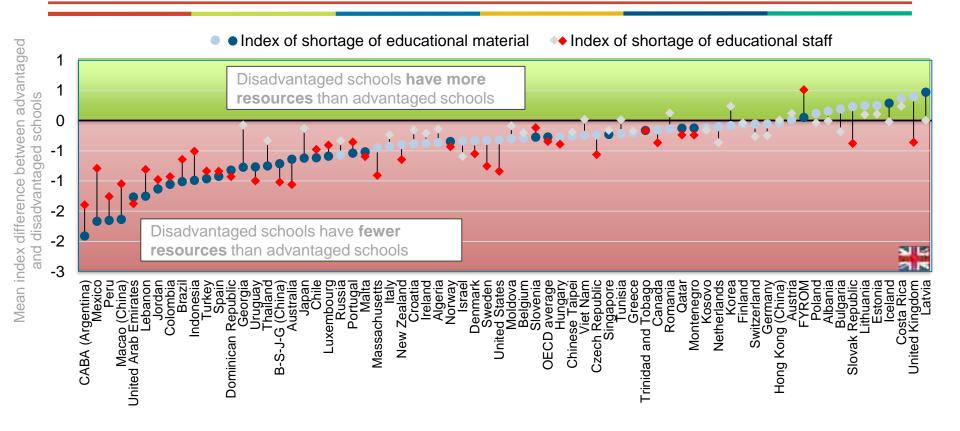


Spending per student from the age of 6 to 15 and science performance

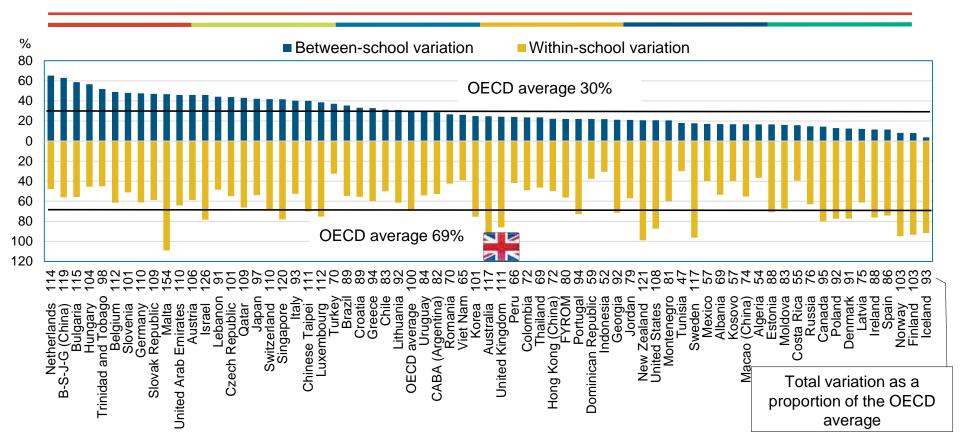


Differences in educational resources

between advantaged and disadvantaged schools



Variation in science performance between and within schools



Prescription

Ownership of professional practice

Powerful learning 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

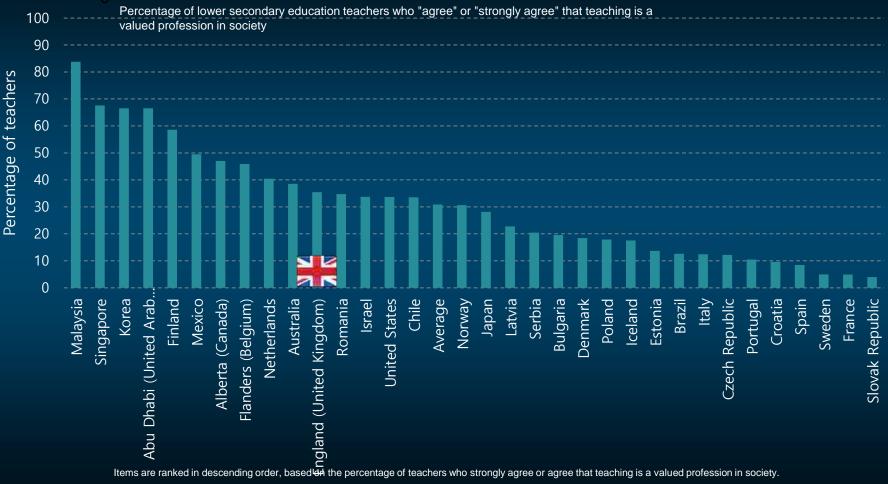
Improve the societal view of teaching as a profession

Recruit top candidates into the profession

Developing Teaching as a profession

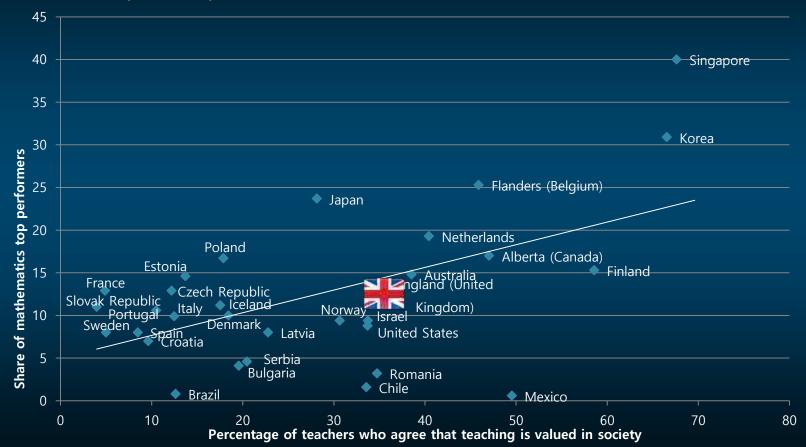
Retain and recognise effective teachers – path for growth Support teachers in continued development of practice

Teachers' perceptions of the value of teaching in society



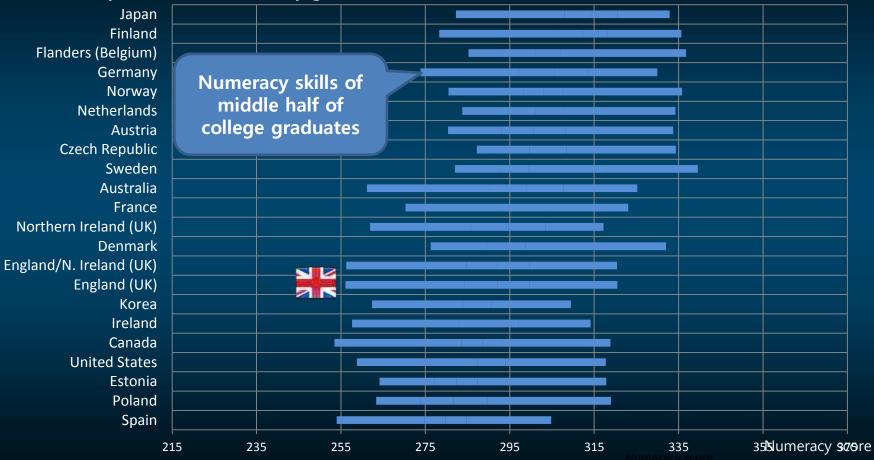
Relationship between the perceived value of the teaching profession and the share of PISA top performers (math)

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



Teachers' skills

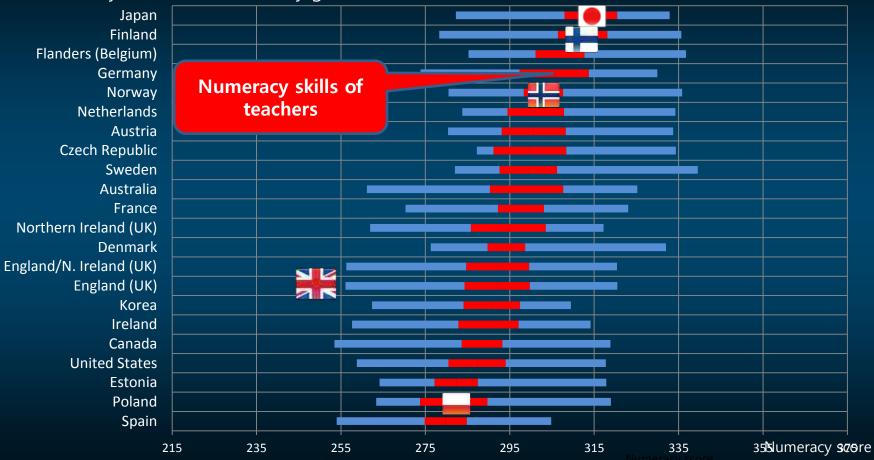
Numeracy test scores of tertiary graduates and teachers



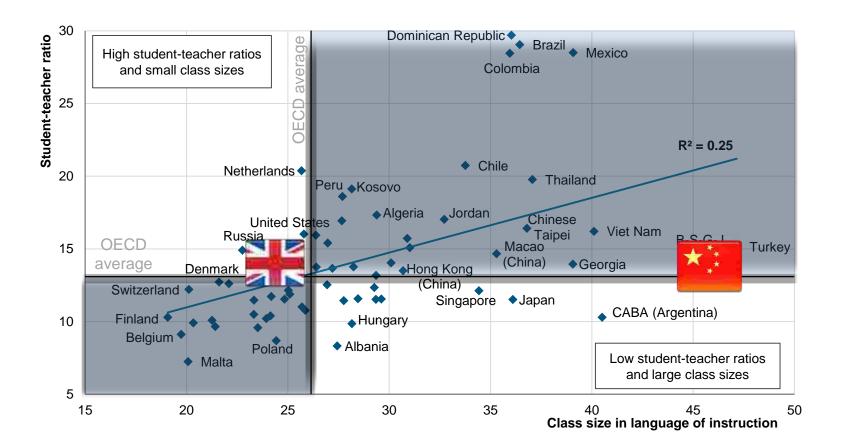
Teachers' skills

39

Numeracy test scores of tertiary graduates and teachers



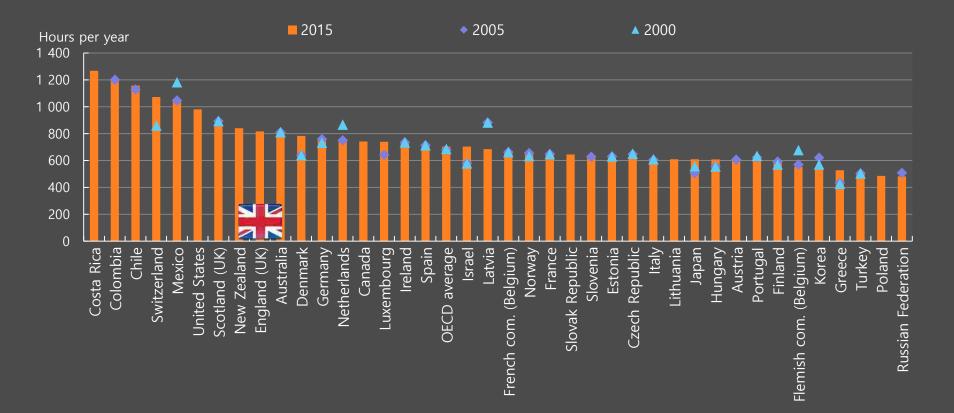
Student-teacher ratios and class size



Teaching hours

Figure D4.1

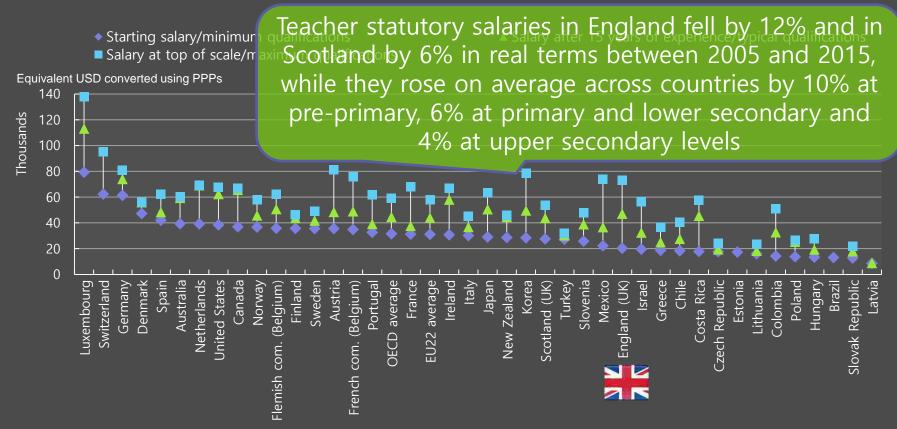
Number of teaching hours per year in general lower secondary public education (2000, 2005 and 2015)



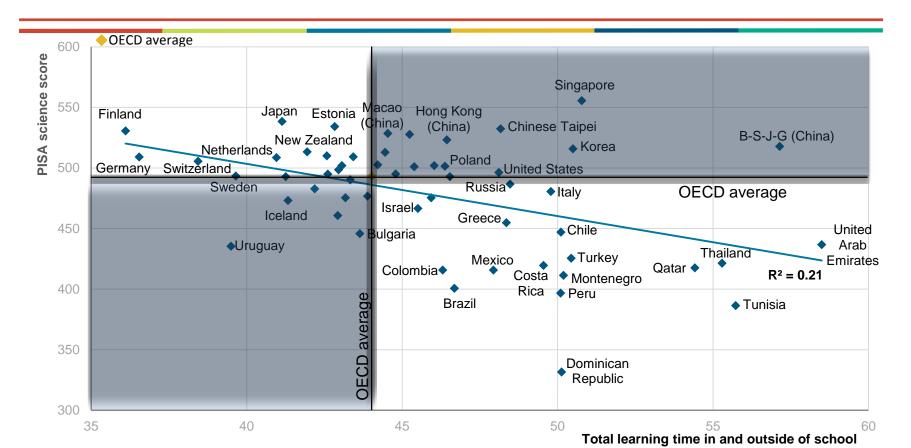
Starting salaries and salary progressions

Figure D3.2

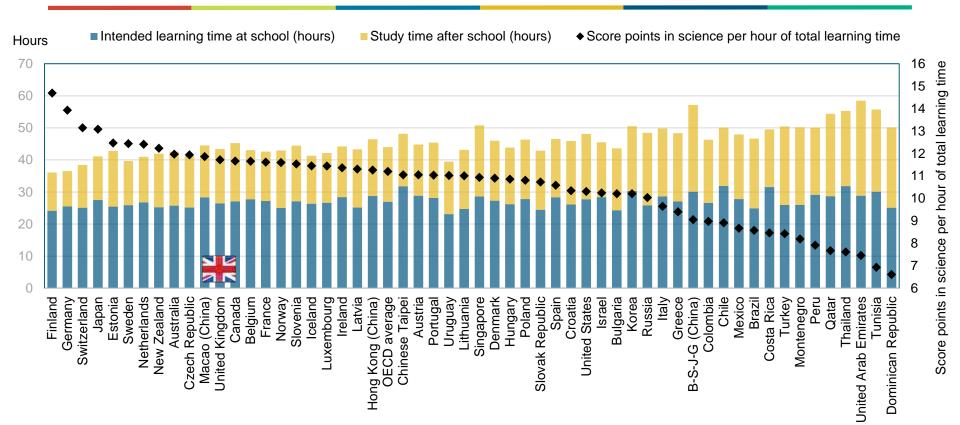
Lower secondary teachers' statutory salaries at different points in teachers' careers (2015)



Learning time and science performance



Learning time and science performance

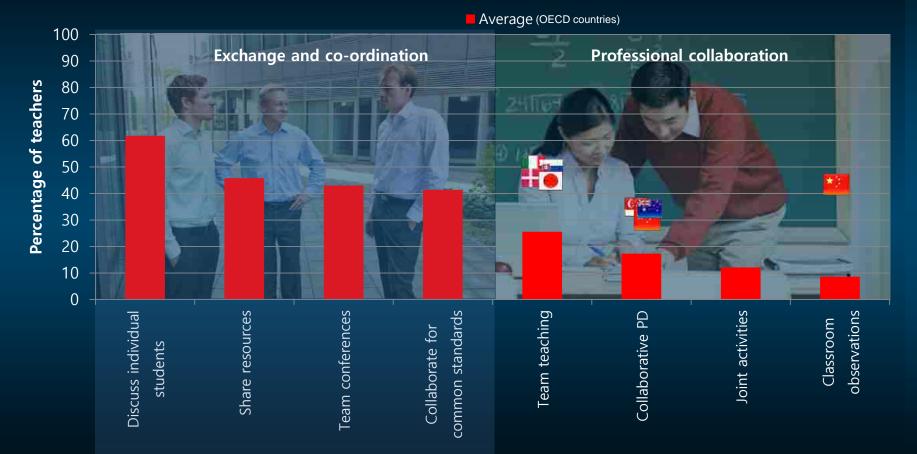


Bureaucratic Look-up

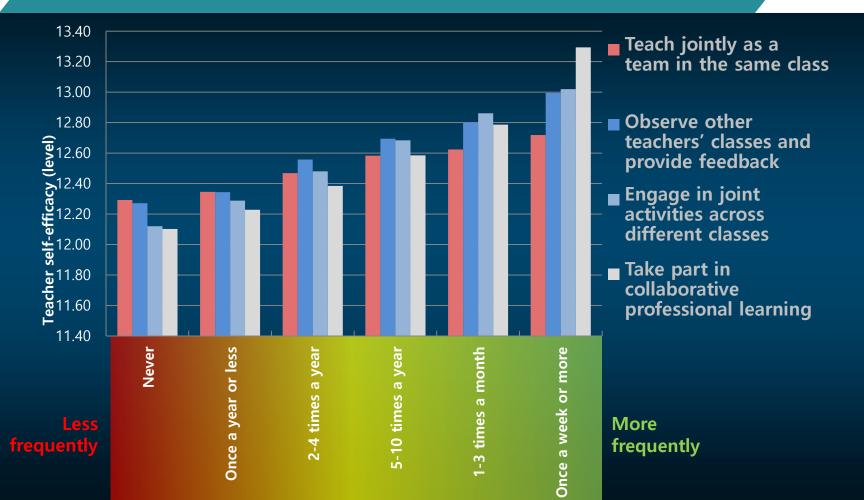
Devolved Look-outward

Professional collaboration among teachers

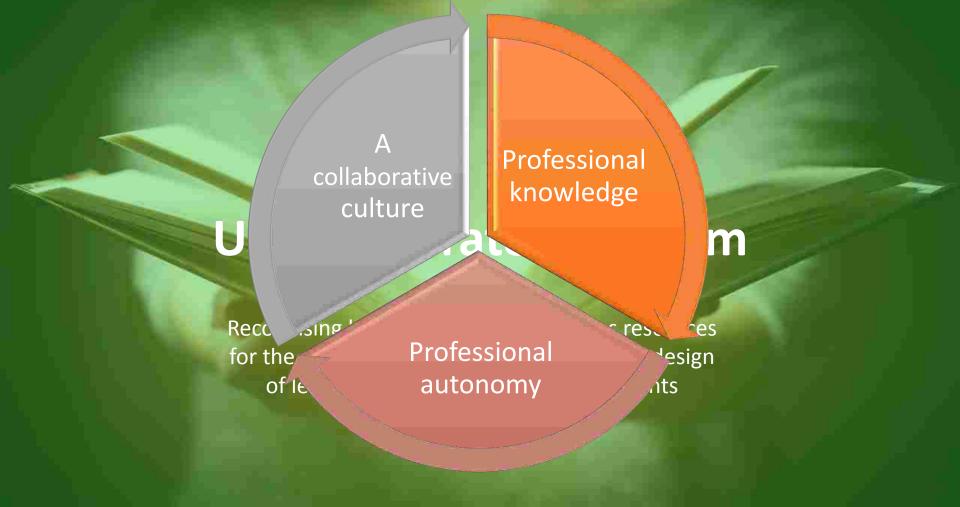
Percentage of lower secondary teachers who report doing the following activities at least once per month



Teachers Self-Efficacy and Professional Collaboration



Delivered wisdom



51 Professionalism

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 past was divided

Teachers and content divided by subjects and student destinations

Schools designed to keep students inside, and the rest of the world outside

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 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.

Ingenious

Building instruction from student passions and capacities, helping students personalise their learning and assessment in ways that foster engagement and talents.

Learning a place

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

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Learning an activity

Technologies liberating learning from past conventions and connect learners in new and powerful ways. The past was interactive, the future is participative

Schoolwork-related anxiety among students in the top and bottom quarters of science performance

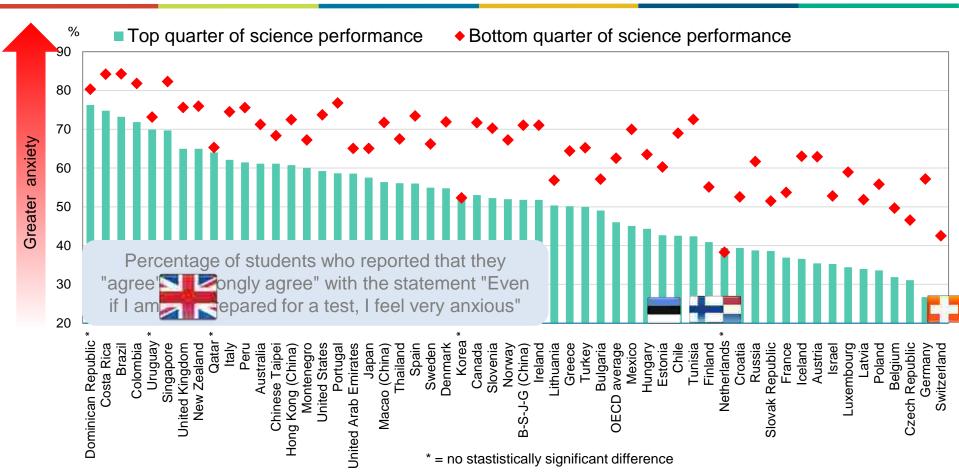


Figure III.4.2

More teacher support and less anxiety

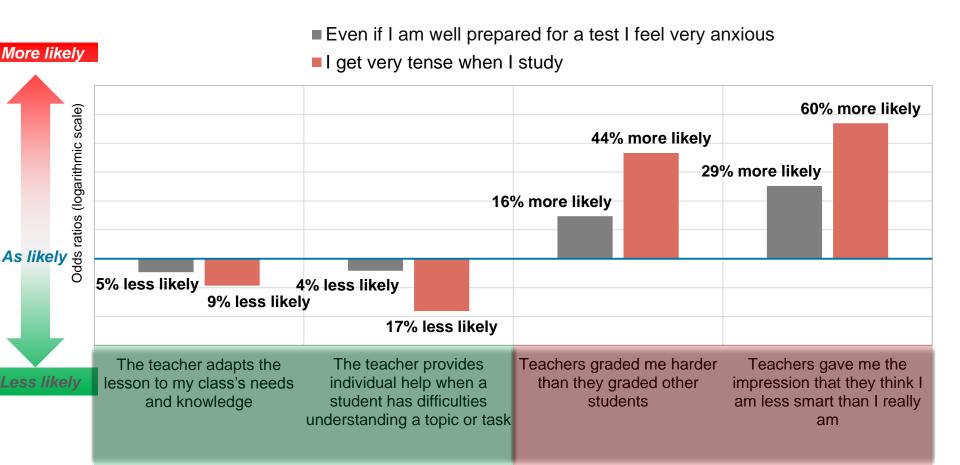
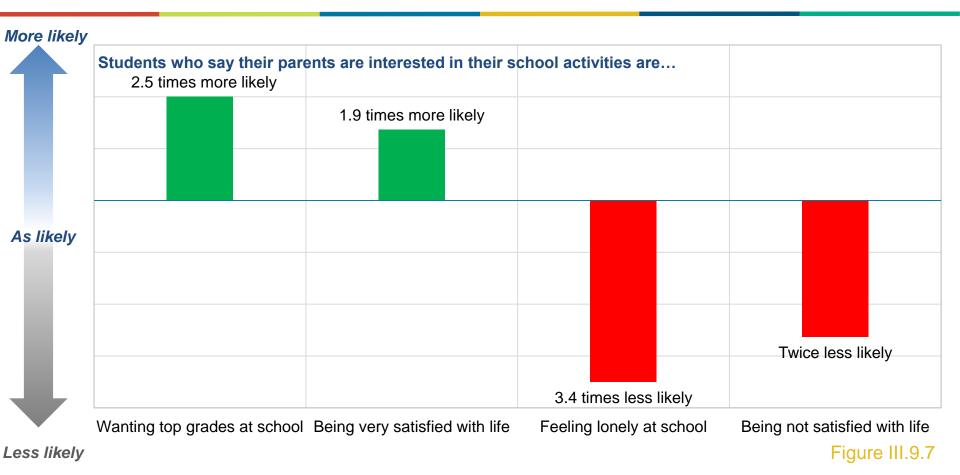


Figure III.4.5

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



Administrative control and accountability

Professional forms of work organisation

Management

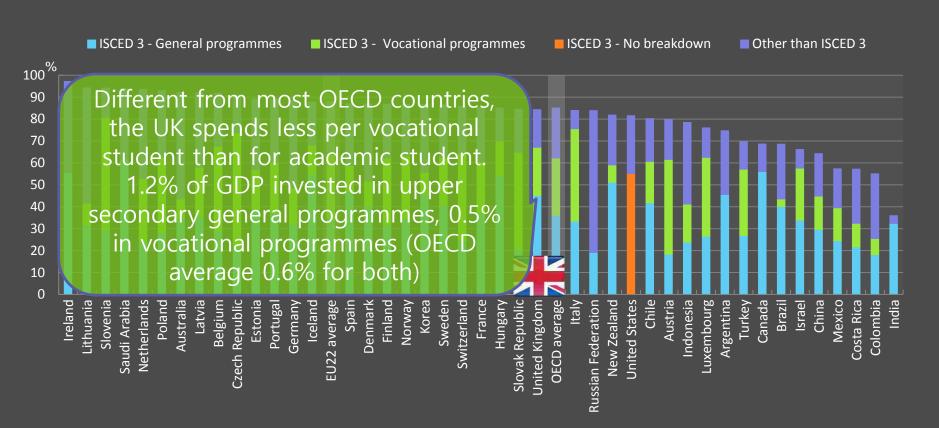
Leadership

Public vs. private

Public with private

33% of upper secondary UK students were enrolled in vocational programmes, below the OECD average of 43⁹ Figure C1.1

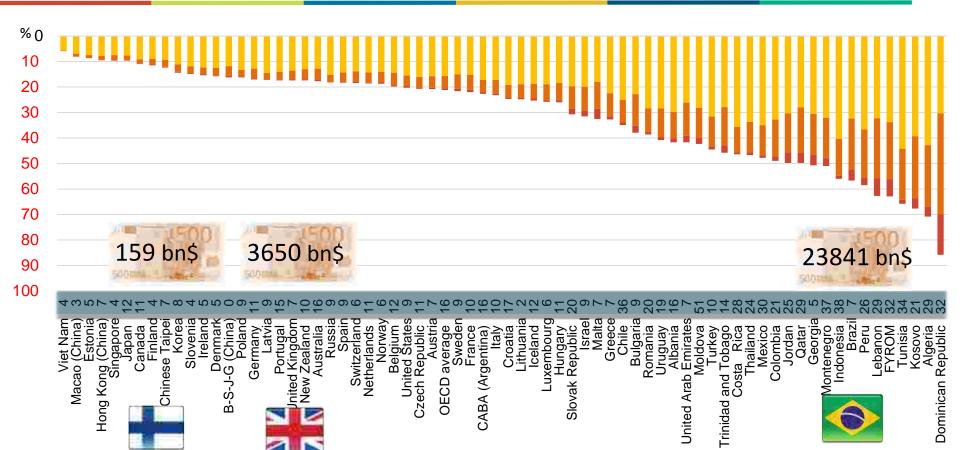
Enrolment rates of 15-19 year-olds, by programme level and orientation (2015)



Idiosyncratic reforms

Alignment of policies

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



Thank you

Find out more about our work at <u>www.oecd.org/pisa</u> – All publications

- The complete micro-level database

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