

# PISA 2022

## Main findings from PISA 2022

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# PISA 2022

## An introduction





# Outline

## Introduction

Overview of the OECD and PISA

## PISA 2022

The state of global education

## Key Indicators

Resources / Equity / Student voice / Digital environment



## What is the OECD?

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development



**Paris based, staff of 3 000**

around 200 in Directorate for Education and Skills



**Better policies for better lives**



**500+ publications/year:**

PISA, Economic Outlook, OECD.Stat, etc.



**38 member countries**



# What is PISA?

## Programme for International Student Assessment

assesses **15-year-old students'**  
abilities and knowledge in  
**mathematics, reading and science**





# Key features of PISA 2022



## The assessment

**Computer-based tests** were used in most countries

Assessments lasting a total of **two hours**



## Background questionnaires

**Background questionnaire** (35min): information about the students themselves, their attitudes, dispositions and beliefs, their homes, and their school and learning experiences

**School principals:** school management and organisation, and the learning environment

## The students

Some **690 000 students** completed the assessment in **81 participating countries and economies**

## The content

**Focus on mathematics, with reading, science**





## PISA participants

Around **690,000** 15-year-old students in **81 countries and economies** took PISA 2022

**PISA Newcomers:** El Salvador, Jamaica, Mongolia, the Palestinian Authority and Uzbekistan





# Example PISA science item

PISA 2015



## Volcanic Eruptions

Question 1 / 4

Refer to "Volcanic Eruptions" on the right. Click on a choice to answer the question.

Select the location on the map below that is **least** likely to experience volcanic activity or earthquakes.



## VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes affect people in many parts of the world. Map 1 shows the location of volcanoes. Map 2 shows the location of earthquakes. A region called the Ring of Fire is shown on both maps.



Map 1 - Volcanoes



Map 2 - Earthquakes

# PISA 2022

## The state of global education



# Mathematics (PISA)

Student performance

OECD average

Average mean performance dropped by almost  
**15 score points** in mathematics across the OECD

Previous changes in OECD average never exceeded four score points in mathematics

2003

2006

2009

2012

2015

2018

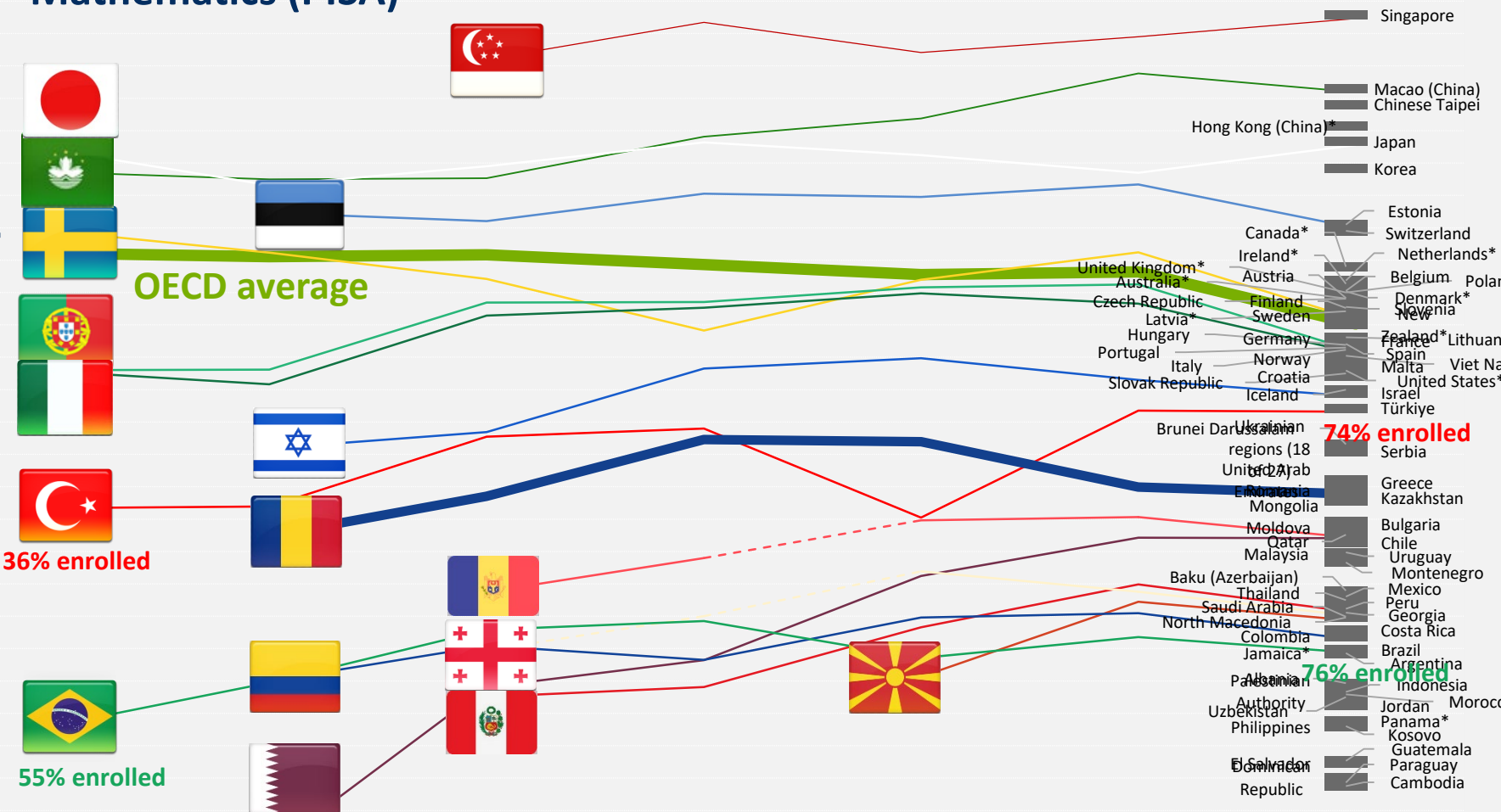
2022

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# Mathematics (PISA)

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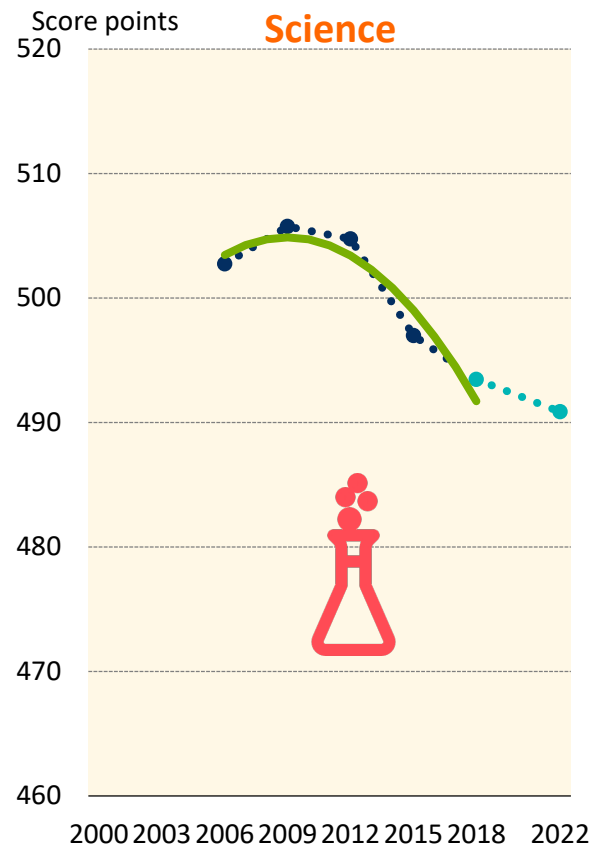
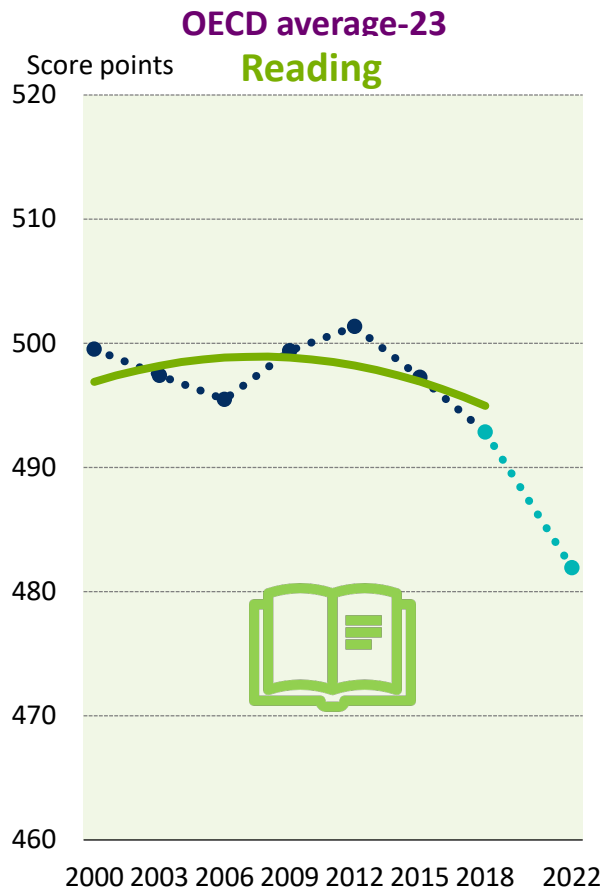
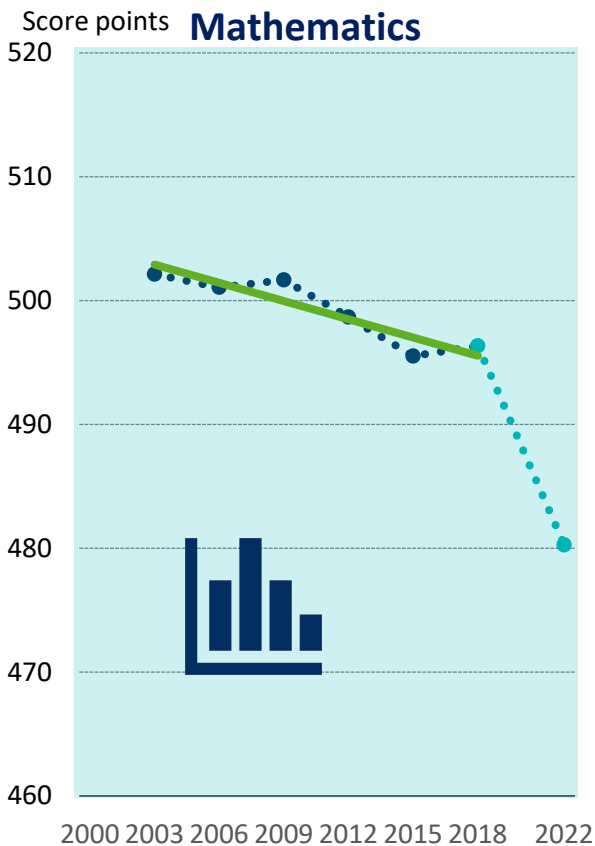
Student performance





# Mathematics, reading and science performance declined significantly since PISA began

Figure I.5.2



# Equity

Link between students' performance and socio-economic profile

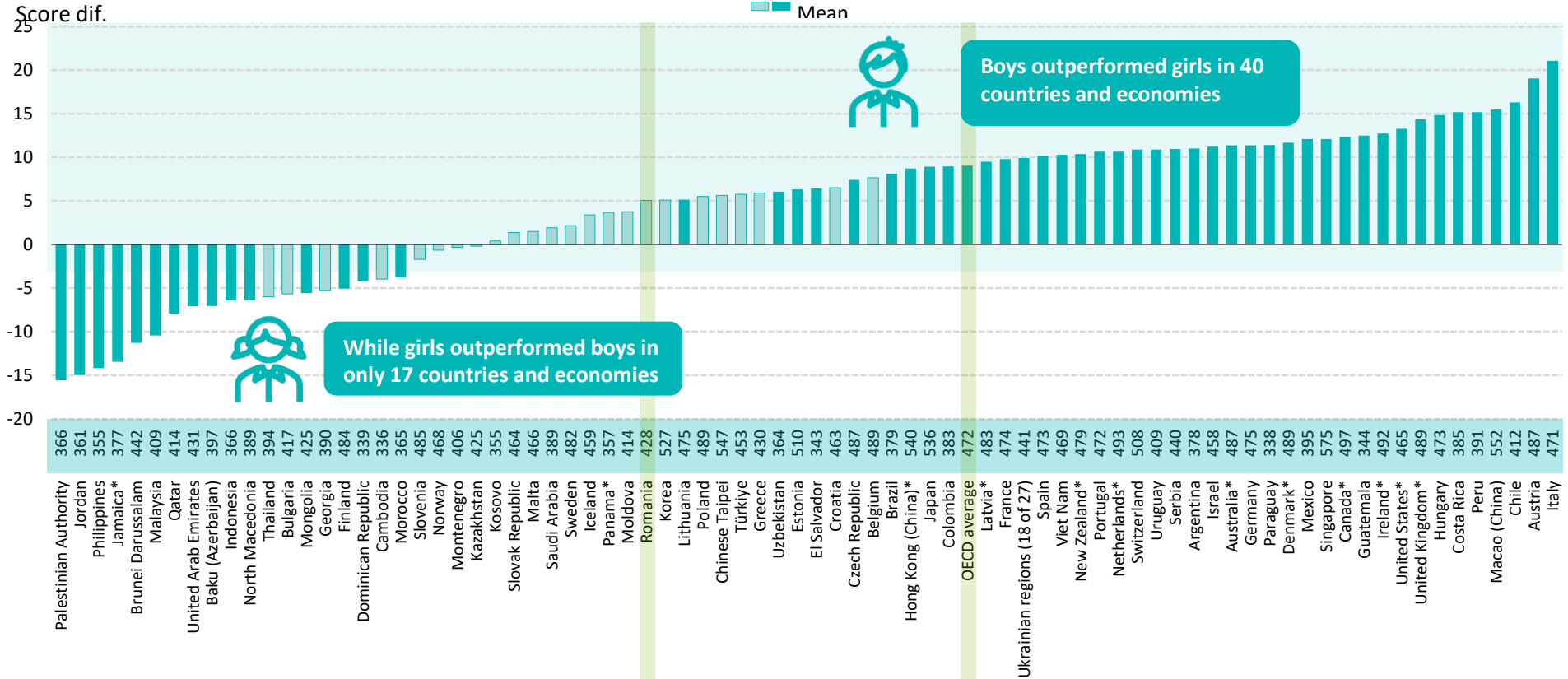




# On average across the OECD boys outperformed girls in mathematics by 9 points

Figure I.4.7

## Score-point difference in mathematics between boys and girls



# Using resources effectively

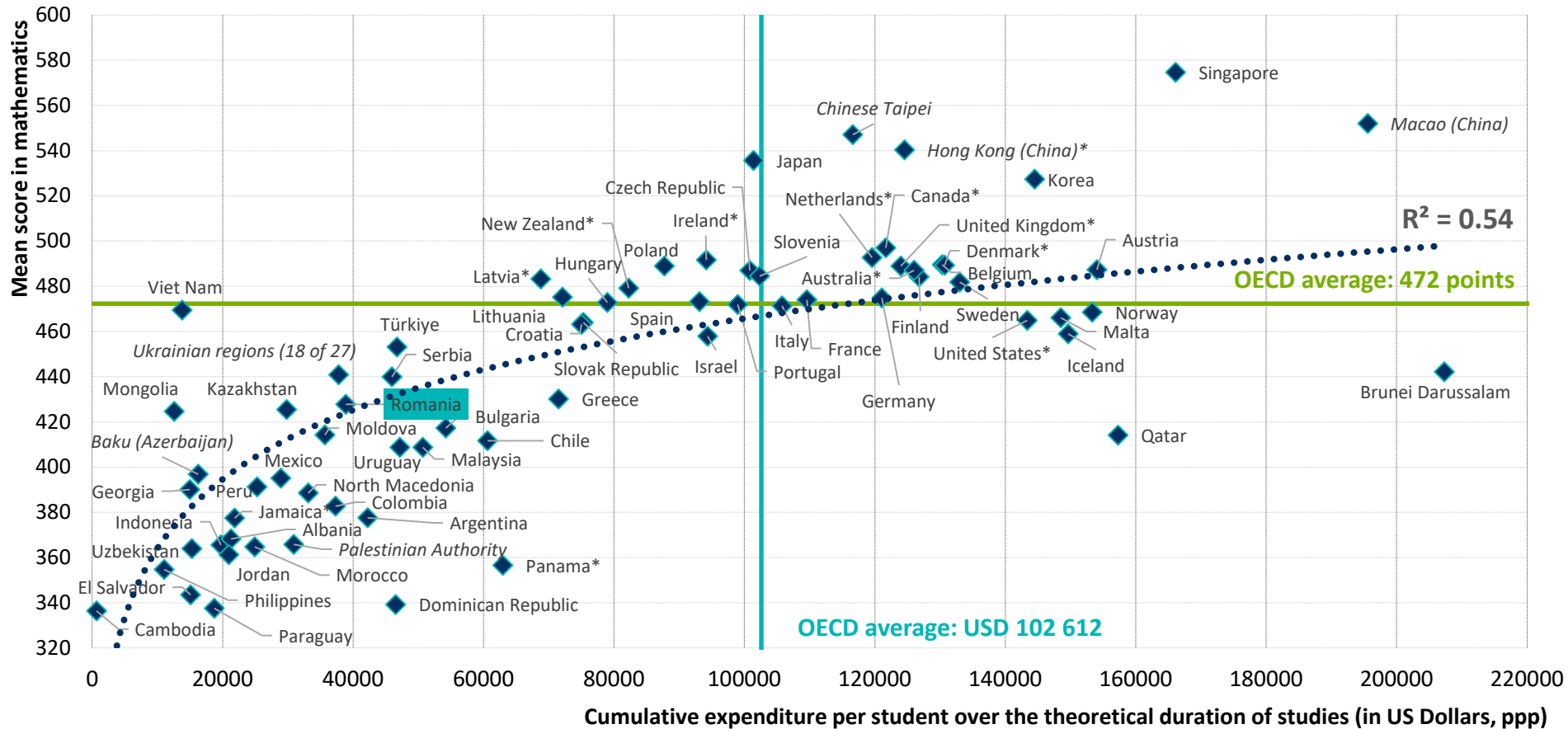
Money matters up to a point





# Money is necessary but not sufficient

Figure I.4.15

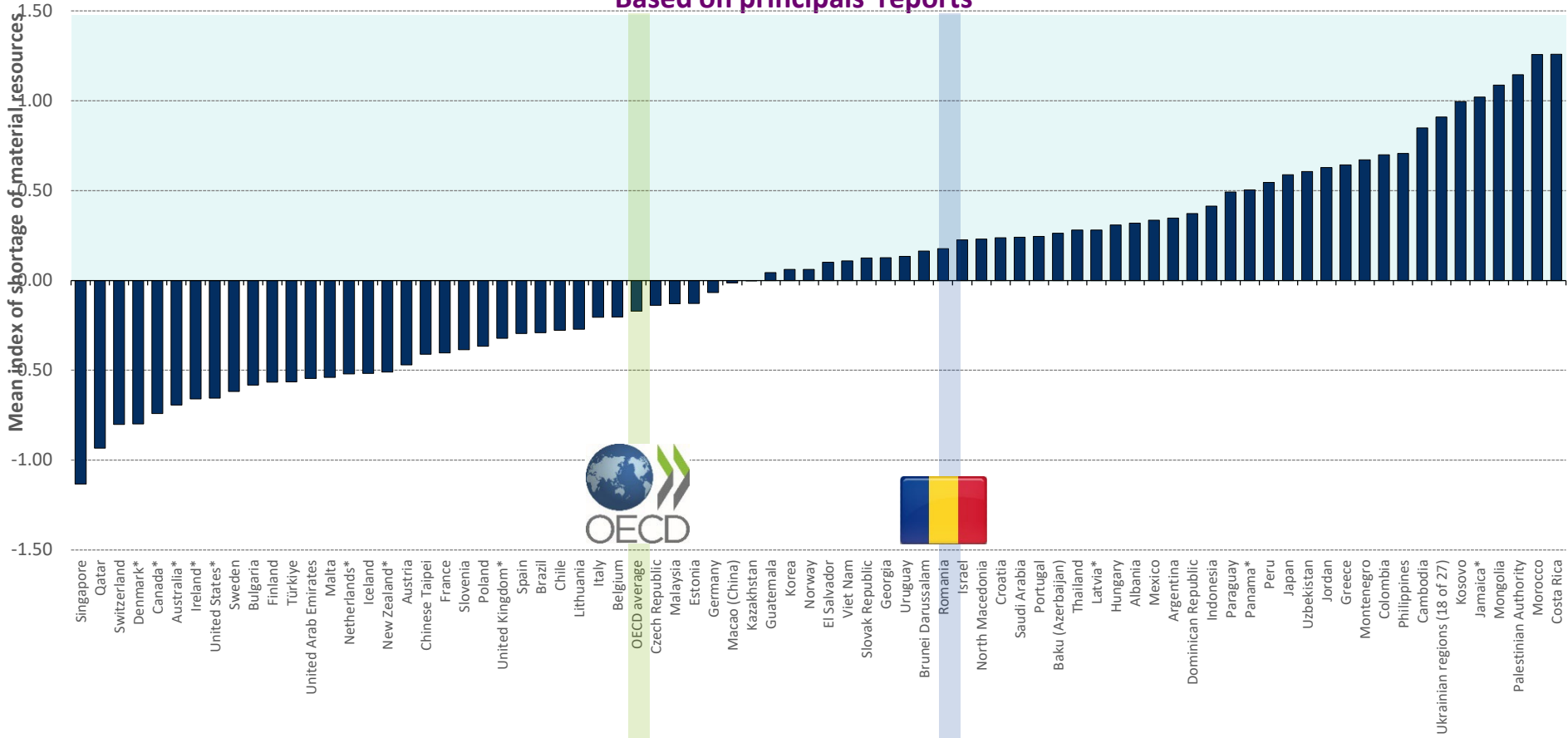




# Shortage of material resources

Figure II.5.7

Based on principals' reports



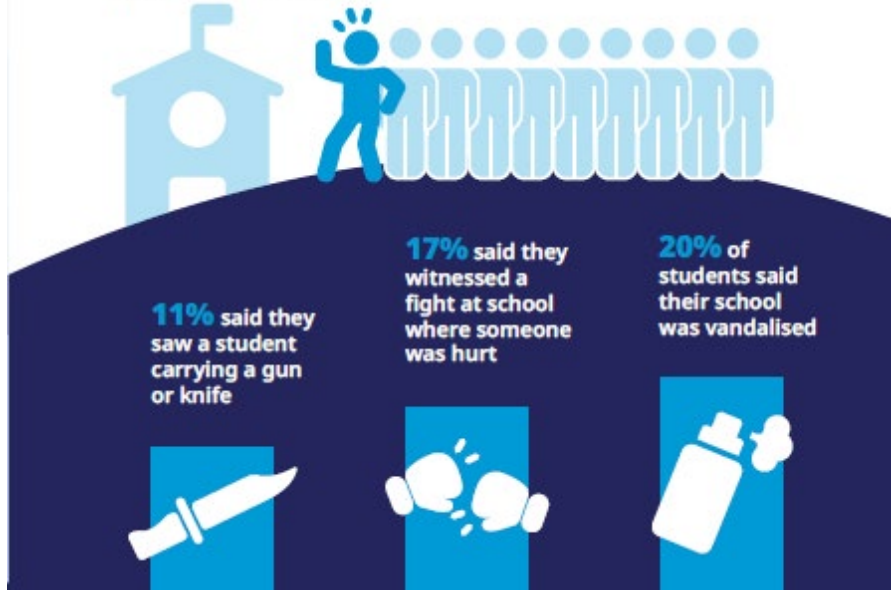
# Student voice



# Safety at school

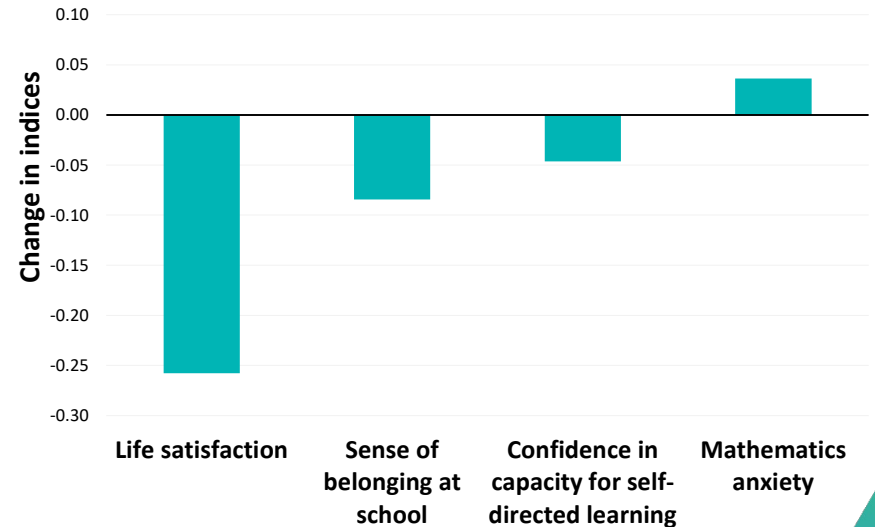
**\*On average, 1 in 10 students in the OECD reported not feeling safe at school**

*\* in the four weeks before the assessment*



## School safety risks and student well-being

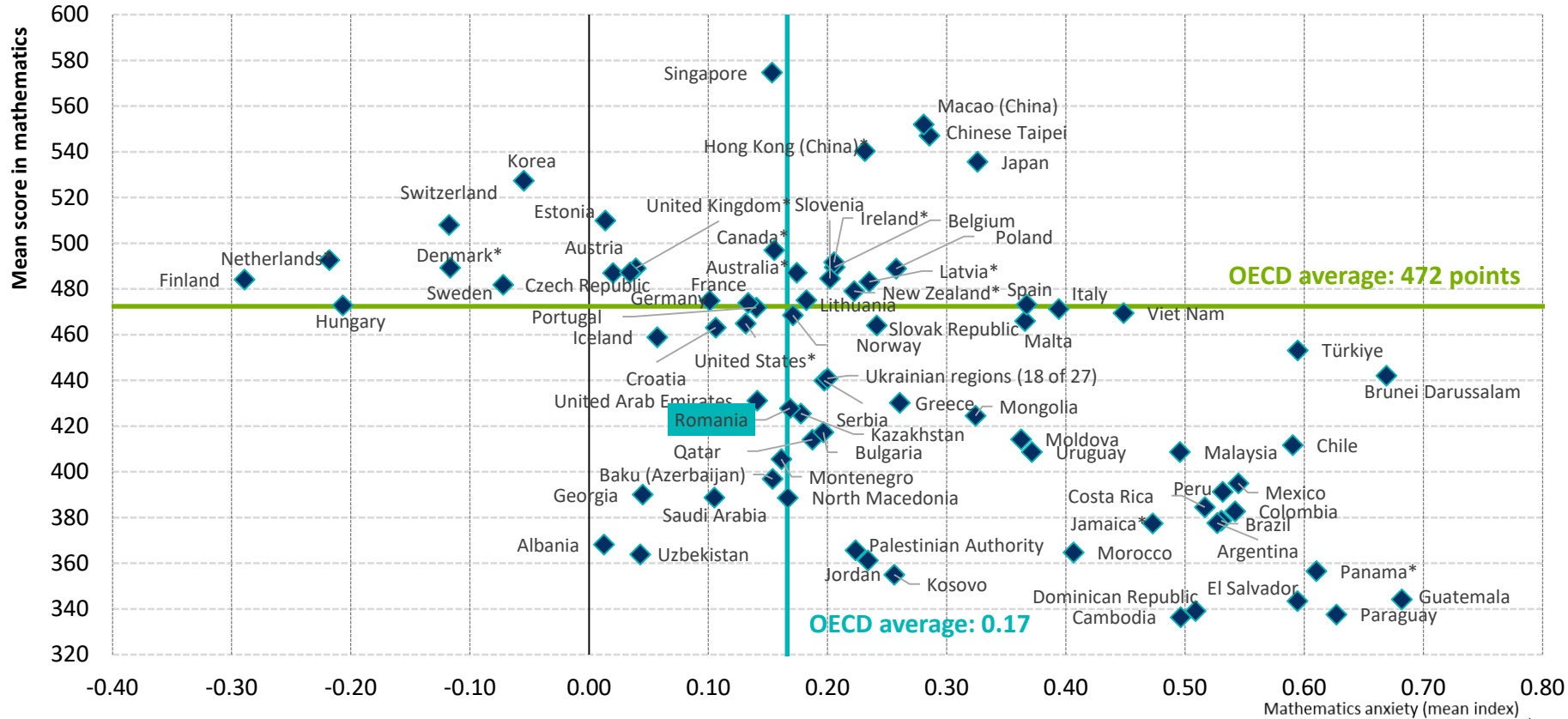
Change in the following indices per one-unit increase in the index of school safety risks - OECD average





# Mathematics anxiety and mean score in mathematics in PISA 2022

Figure I.2.1



# Revolutionising learning?

Unlocking the potential of the digital world

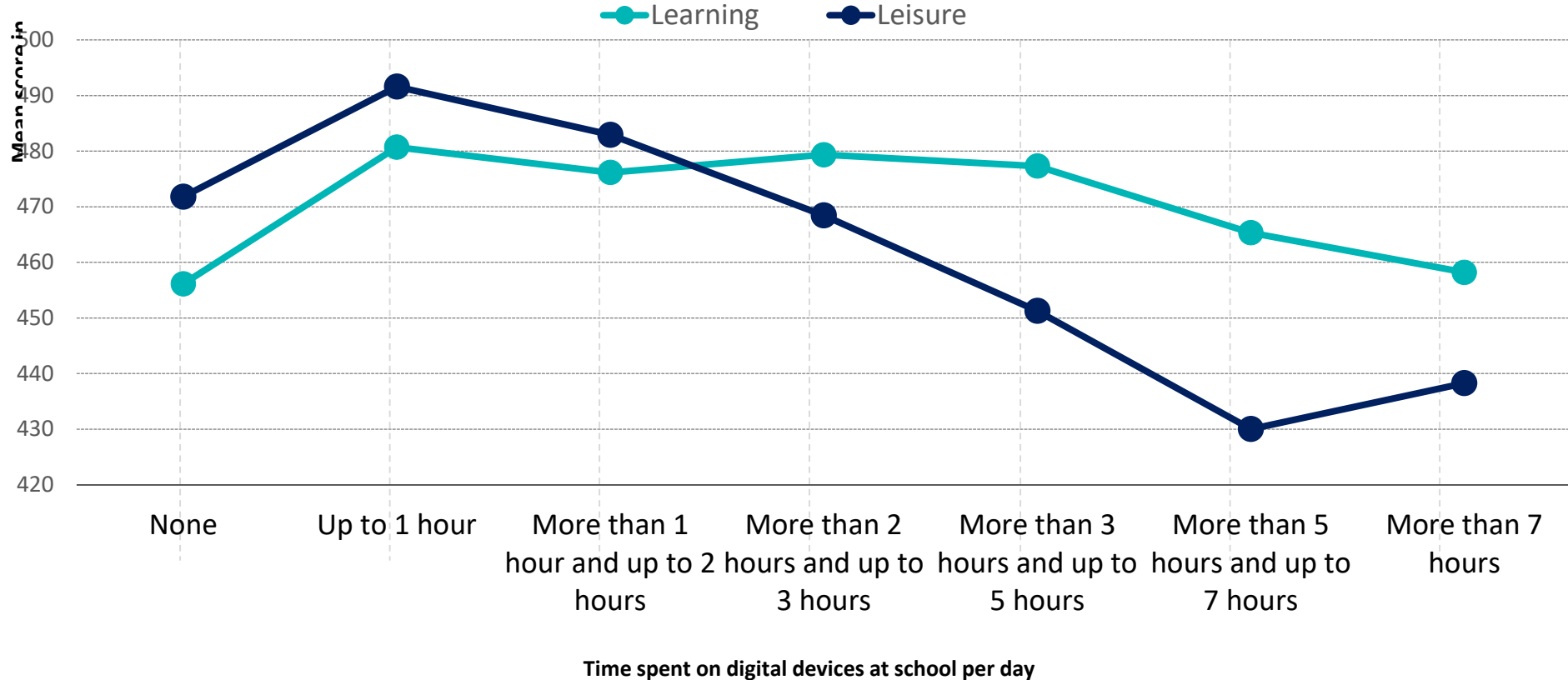




# Time spent on digital devices at school and mathematics performance

Figure II.5.14

Based on students' reports; OECD average





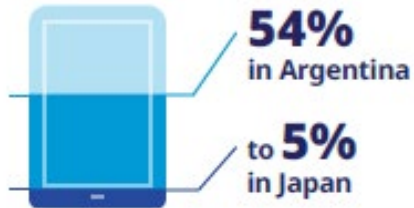
## Students in the digital world



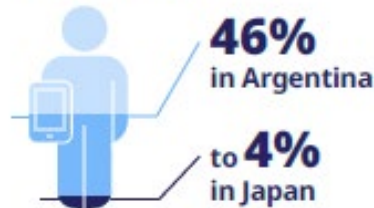
Students who spent up to **1 hour per day on learning on digital devices at school** outperformed those who didn't by **14 points\***

*\* After accounting for socio-economic profiles*

Some students report being distracted by using digital devices in mathematics classes, from:



Or they report distraction due to other students using digital devices, from:



Enforced cell phone bans in class may help reduce distractions, but could stop students self-regulating their own use.



# When fast gets really fast, being slow to adapt can make education really slow

**The past**

**The future**

Curriculum, instruction and assessment

Routine cognitive skills

Complex ways of thinking and working

Student inclusion

Some students learn at high levels

All students learn at high levels

Role of teachers

Standardisation and compliance

High-level professional knowledge workers

Work organisation

'Tayloristic', industrial

Flat, collegial, entrepreneurial

Accountability

Primarily to authorities

Primarily to peers and stakeholders



Find out more about our work at [www.oecd.org/pisa](http://www.oecd.org/pisa)



**PISA main reports**

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**PISA Country notes**

Take the test: [bit.ly/PISA-Test](https://bit.ly/PISA-Test)

PISA FAQs: [www.oecd.org/pisa/pisafaq](http://www.oecd.org/pisa/pisafaq)

PISA Data Explorer: [www.oecd.org/pisa/data](http://www.oecd.org/pisa/data)

