



PISA 2018 Results
Programme for International Student Assessment

What is PISA?

Indonesia

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BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES



Key issues:

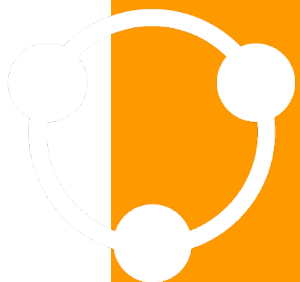
Are schools adequately preparing young people for adult life?

What kind of learning environments do we find in high performing systems?

Can schools improve the futures of students from disadvantaged backgrounds?



What is unique about PISA?



Policy orientation



Innovative concept of “literacy”



Relevance to lifelong learning



Regularity



**Breadth of coverage and
peer-learning for SDG**





What does the test measure?

Reading literacy

students' capacity to **understand, use, evaluate, reflect on and engage with texts** in order to achieve one's goals, develop one's knowledge and potential, and participate in society



Science literacy

to explain phenomena scientifically, evaluate and design scientific enquiry, and interpret data and evidence scientifically

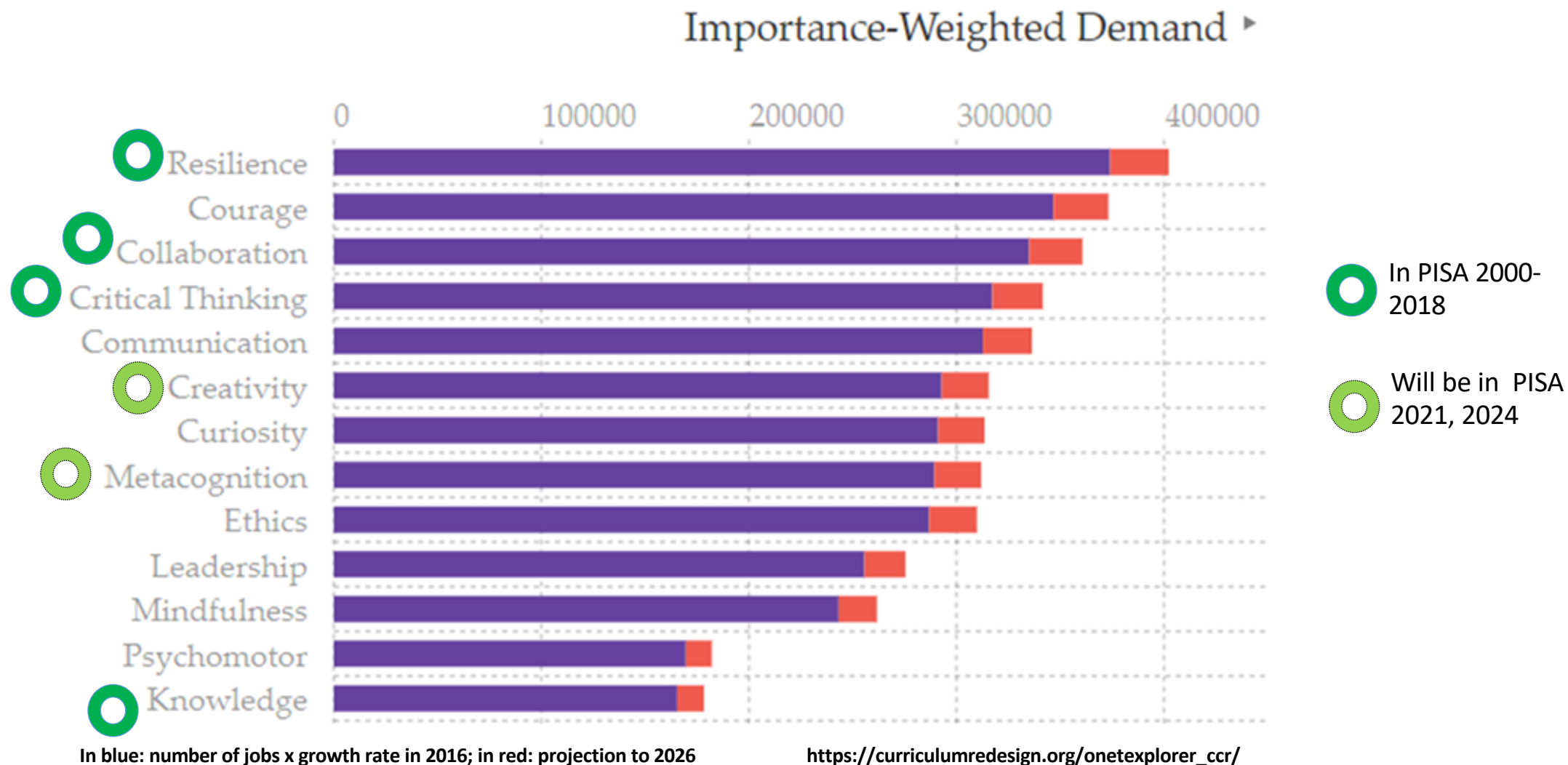


Mathematics literacy

to formulate, employ and interpret mathematics in a variety of contexts. It includes reasoning mathematically and using mathematical concepts, procedures, facts and tools to describe, explain and predict phenomena

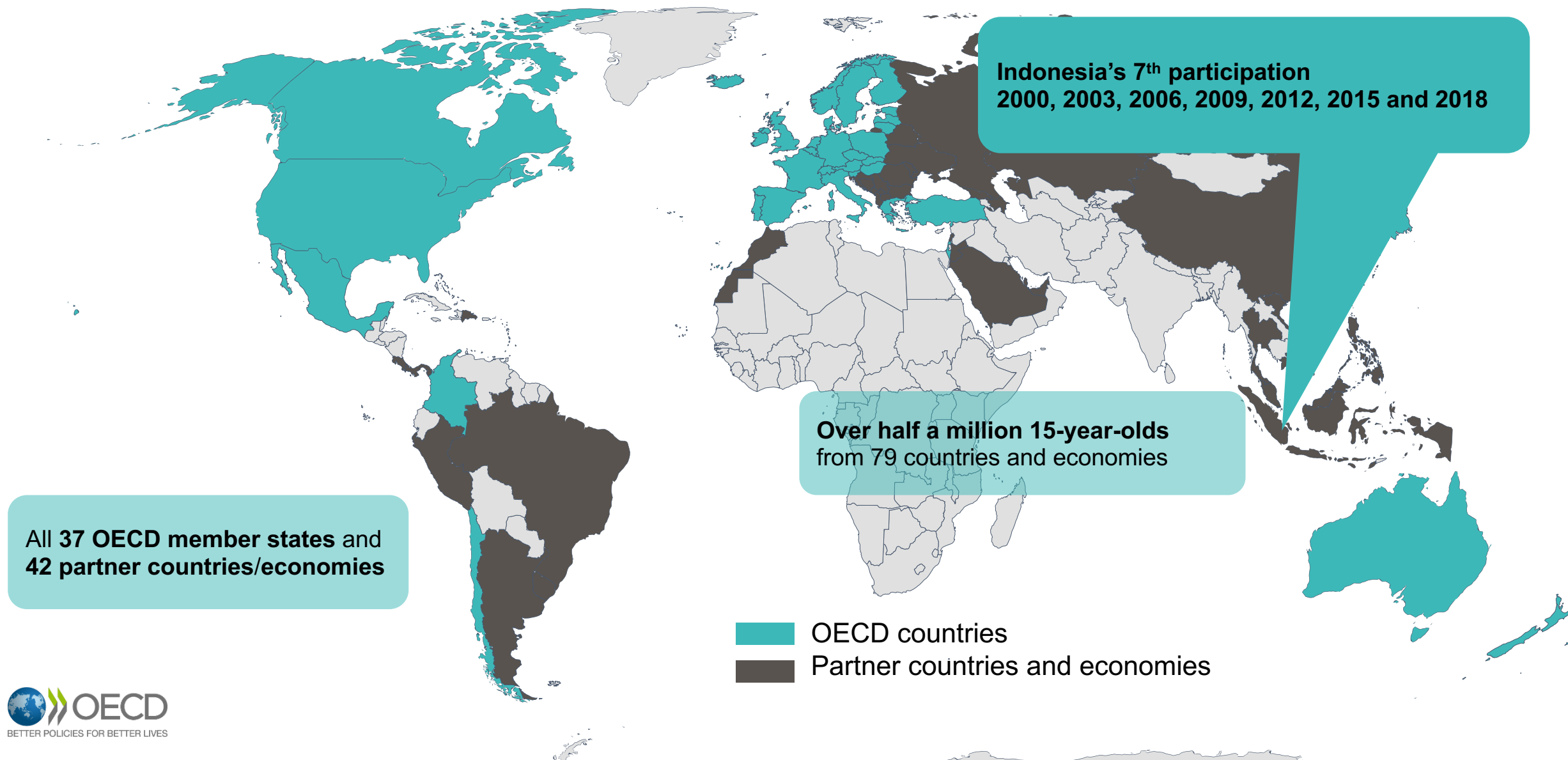
And students' well-being

Can we assess what matters for life and work?



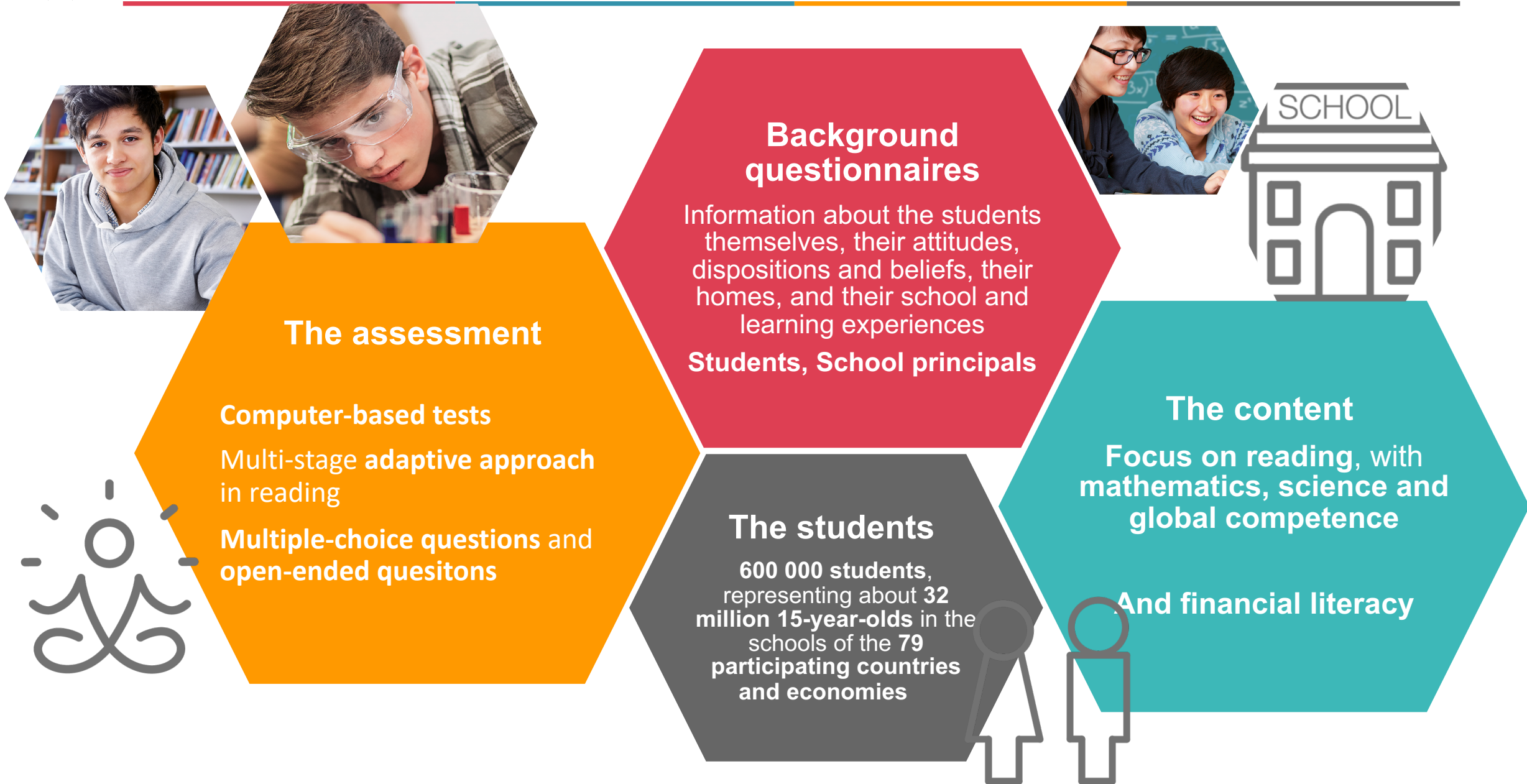


Participating countries and economies in PISA 2018





Key features of PISA 2018



What contributes to students' well-being at school?





Who are the PISA students: Target population

PISA target population

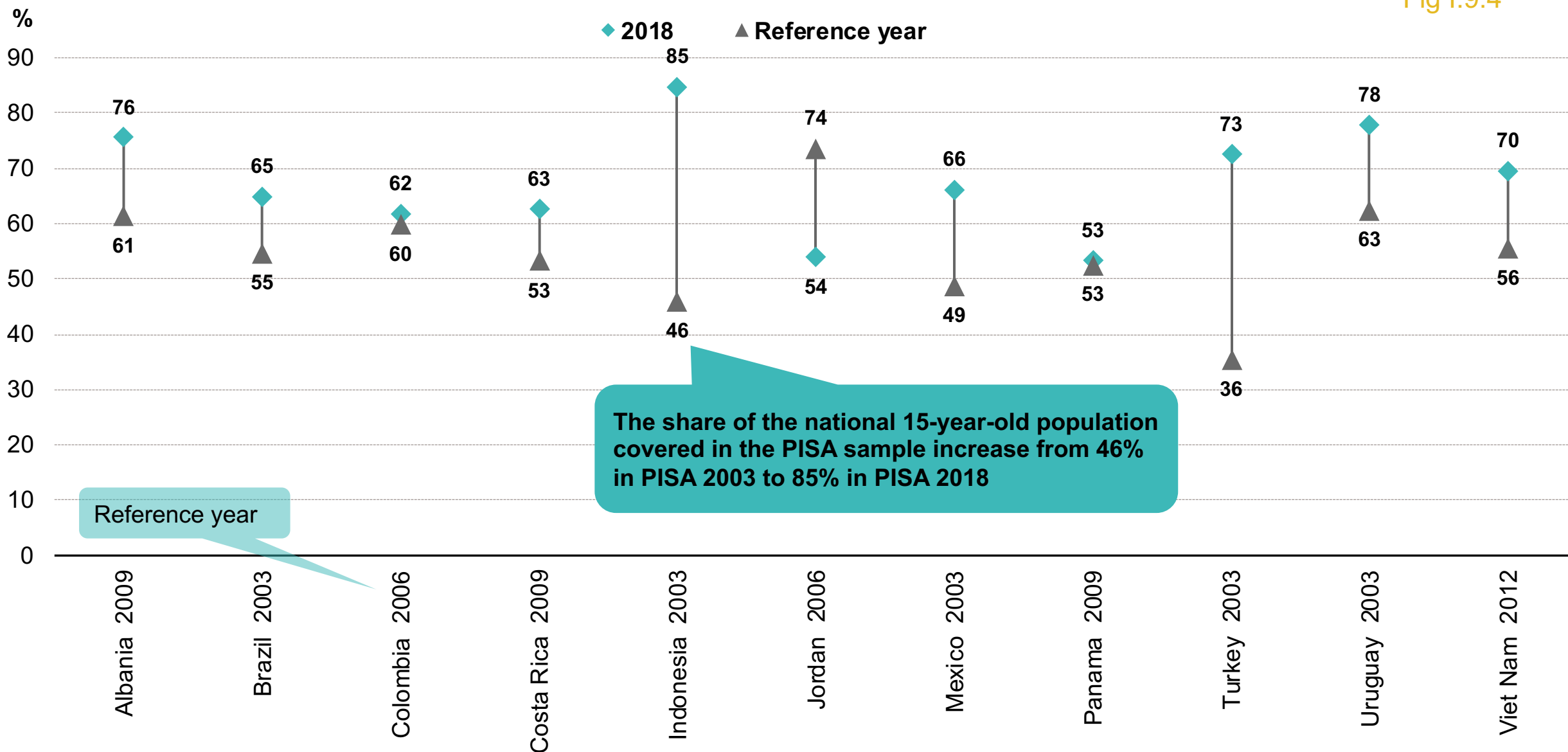
- PISA students are **aged between 15 years 3 months and 16 years 2 months** at the time of the assessment
- They have **completed at least 6 years of formal schooling**
- They can be **enrolled in any type of institution**
 - **full-time or part-time education**
 - **academic or vocational programmes**
 - **public or private schools or foreign schools** within the country





Change in the percentage of 15-year-olds covered by PISA

Fig I.9.4



Expansion of written information/data





How comparable are the PISA 2018 computer- and paper-based tests?



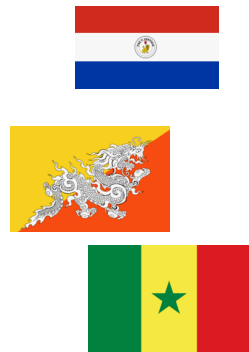
- The PISA assessment changes as the world changes
- Student performance is comparable between computer-based tests used in 2018 and previous paper-based cycles
- The computer-based tests used in PISA 2018 include, for example, reading in digital formats or the ability to carry out experiments and conduct scientific enquiry.

Driving change in countries...

Ownership of the results by the government and broad stakeholders



National assessment development



Results influence

- Curriculum
- Teacher standards
- Teacher training
- Policy responses to identified challenges
- School leadership capacity



Learning from policy responses of other countries

Strengthen social dialogue, civil society engagement



Enrich data in national education information system