

2030 challenge for education

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"Teaching and Learning in the E2030 Agenda" August 2016 UNESCO Regional Bureau for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Center for Improvement, Experimentation and Pedagogical Research of the Ministry of Education of Chile, at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, ECLAC



- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
 - 4.1 ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
 - 4.4 substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
 - 4.6 ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
 - 4.7 ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development ...



Implications of SDG 4 for identification of indicators

Goals

- 4.1 .. education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.4 .. relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, ..and entrepreneurship
- 4.6 .. literacy and numeracy
- 4.7 .. knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development

Indicators

- .. proficiency in reading and mathematics
- .. information and communications technology skills by type of skill
- .. functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills
- .. (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights

UNESCO, 47th Session, Statistics Commission, 8-11 March 2016

Global perspectives

- Learning to know
- Learning to do
- Learning to be
- Learning to live together



Cultural Organization

Delors et al. 1996

WAYS OF THINKING

- Creativity and innovation
- Critical thinking, problem-solving,
- Learning to learn/metacognition (knowledge about cognitive processes)

WAYS OF WORKING

- · Communication
- · Collaboration (teamwork)

TOOLS FOR WORKING

WAYS OF LIVING IN THE WORLD

- Citizenship local and global
- Life and career
- Personal and social responsibility including cultural awareness and competence

Binkley et al. 2012

Global perspectives

- Use language, symbols and texts interactively
- Use knowledge and information interactively
- Use technology interactively

Use tools interactively

- Relate well to others
- Co-operate, work in teams
- Manage and resolve conflicts

Act autonomously

Interact in heterogeneous groups

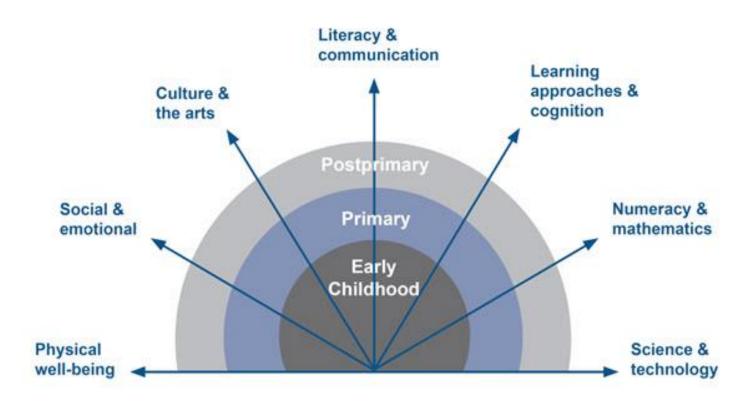
Act within the big picture

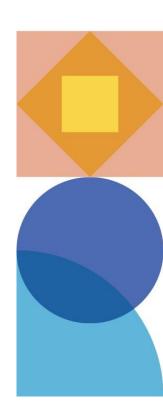
Form and conduct life plans Defend and assert rights, interests, limits and needs



ATC21S	UNESCO	OECD	P21	European
				Commission
Ways of thinking	Learning to know		Learning and innovation	Learning to learn
creativity and innovation			creativity	
critical thinking, problem			critical thinking	
solving, decision making			problem solving	
learning to learn,				
metacognition				
Ways of working	Learning to do	Interact in heterogeneous		
		groups		
communication		relate well to others	communication	communication in mother
collaboration		co-operate, work in teams	collaboration	tongue and foreign
		manage and resolve		languages
		conflicts		
Tools for working	Learning to do	Use tools interactively	Information media and technology	
information literacy		use language, symbols and	information literacy	mathematical, science and
ICT literacy		texts interactively	media literacy	technology competences
		use knowledge and	ICT literacy	digital competence
		information interactively		
		use technology interactively		
Living in the world	Learning to be	Act autonomously	Life and career	
	Learning to live together			
citizenship - local and global		act within the big picture	flexibility and adaptability	social and civic
life and career		form and conduct life plans	initiative and self-direction	competences
personal and social		and personal projects	social and cross-cultural	initiative and
responsibility - including		defend and assert rights,	skills	entrepreneurship
cultural awareness and		interests, limits and needs	productivity and	cultural awareness and
competence			accountability	expression
			leadership and	
Dialdov et al	Dalama et al	OFCD 2005	responsibility	Candanatal
Binkley et al.	Delors et al.	OECD 2005	www.p21.org	Gordon et al.

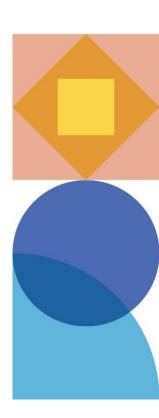
Regional perspectives Learning Metrics Task Force

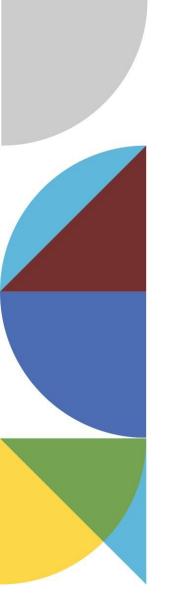




Regional perspectives NEQMAP's Transversal Competencies

Domains	Examples of key skills, competencies, values and attitudes	
1. Critical and innovative thinking	Creativity, entrepreneurship, resourcefulness, application skills, reflective thinking, reasoned decision-making	
2. Interpersonal skills	Communication skills, organizational skills, teamwork, collaboration, sociability, collegiality, empathy, compassion	
3. Intrapersonal skills	Self-discipline, ability to learn independently, flexibility and adaptability, self-awareness, perseverance, self-motivation, compassion, integrity, self-respect	
4. Global citizenship	Awareness, tolerance, openness, responsibility, respect for diversity, ethical understanding, intercultural understanding, democratic participation, conflict resolution, respect for the environment, national identity, sense of belonging	
5. Media and information literacy	Ability to obtain and analyze information through information and communication technology (ICT), ability to critically evaluate information and media content, ethical use of ICT	
6. Others	Skills and competencies as defined by countries/ economies	





Individual country perspectives

Vision/Mission	The Australian Curriculum is designed to develop successful learners, confident and creative individuals, and active and informed citizens
Skills Identified	"general capabilities": literacy, numeracy, ICT, critical and creative thinking, personal and social capability, ethical understanding, intercultural understanding
Skills in curriculum	progression of learning from Foundation - Year 10 the general capabilities are developed and applied, where relevant, through the learning areas (curriculum). An icon-tagging system in the online curriculum shows where this can be done.
Skills development described	Developmental progressions for each skill www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/overview/structure



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TRENDING

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

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TAXATION

CITIES & REGIONS

DATA VISUALIZATION

Visualizing : Breadth of Skills Around the World



SEARCH Q



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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Do you have information that's missing from the map? Join us in helping show that a breadth of skills is a global goal.

CITIES & REGIONS

DATA VISUALIZATION

Visualizing Breadth of Skills Around the World



Mission statement



Skills identified



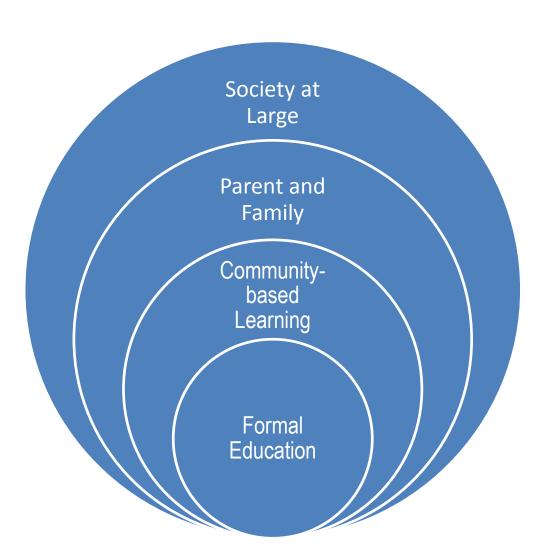
Skills in curriculum



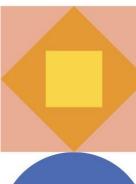
Skills development described

CONTRIBUTE NOW

Learning ecosystem



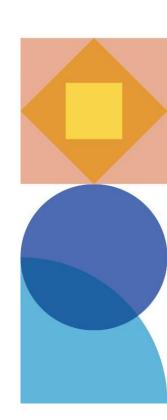
Opportunity Structure





Shift in content and method

- What
 - □ Content, leading to knowledge
 - □ Literacy and numeracy
 - ☐ Other enabling skills
- How
 - Traditional pedagogies with emphasis on receptive methods
 - □ Interactive methods
 - □ Role and skills modelling





Breadth of skills

Common Terms

- General capabilities
- 21st century skills
- Skills for living
- Holistic development
- Etc

Typical Examples

- Critical thinking
- Communication
- Problem solving
- Information literacy
- Collaboration
- Information literacy



Complex skillsets and characteristics

Collaborative problem solving

- **Participation**
- Communication
- Social regulation (negotiation, perspective taking, etc.)
- Task regulation (identifying the problem, etc.)
- Knowledge building

Care & Griffin 2014

Global citizenship

- Knowledge (global issues)
- Skills (communicate in more than one language, across cultures; perspective-taking; responsively adjust own behaviour; analyse; think critically)
- Attitudes (belief; emotion; evaluation; behavioural tendency - openness, respect, values, responsibility)

OFCD 2016

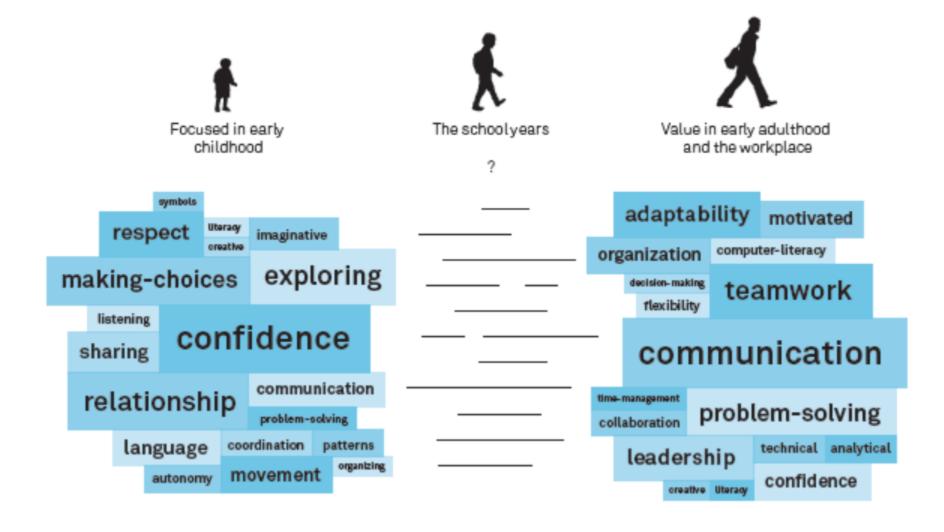
Global Competence OECD PISA (2016)



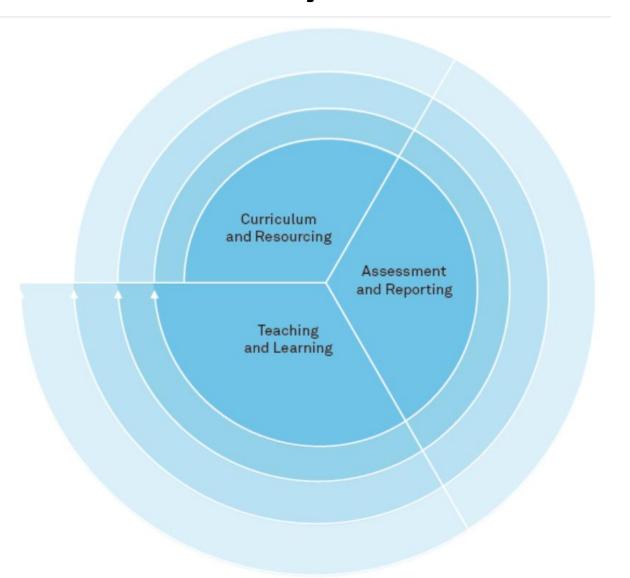
Figure 1. The dimensions of the proposed assessment of Global Competence

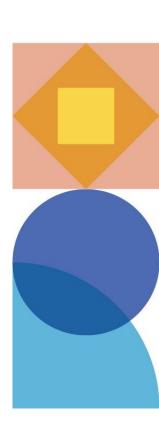
Assessment of the cognitive components Self-reported in the PISA student in PISA questionnaire **SKILLS KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING ATTITUDES** Analytical and critical thinking* Knowledge and understanding Openness towards people from other of global issues cultures Ability to interact respectfully, appropriately and effectively Intercultural knowledge Respect for cultural otherness and understanding Empathy Global-mindedness Flexibility Responsibility COMPONENTS VALUES Valuing human dignity *Components indicated in bold are assessed Components indicated in italics are analysed through Valuing cultural diversity self-reported data in the student questionnaire. in the cognitive test. GLOBAL COMPETENCE

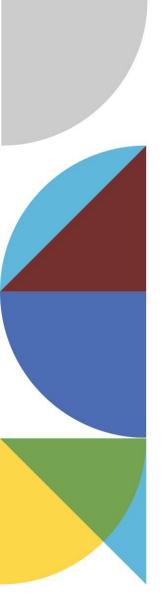




The education system







Perspectives and stakeholders

"Students graduating from the Basic Education System will have experienced a wide range of learning opportunities that include development of skills necessary to navigate the 21st century world of work, and development of capabilities that enable them to act as responsible citizens."

- **Implications**
 - Minister for Education
 - Directors of Curriculum, Instruction and Assessment
 - Products and Purchasing
 - Teacher education institutes
 - School principal
 - Teacher
 - Student
 - Parent

References and resources

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