



# CHINA

## PISA 2015



### TAKEAWAYS

- In the past Shanghai has been the sole representative of mainland China in PISA and has demonstrated exemplary performance.
- In 2015, four provinces/cities participated: Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Guangdong.
- The four provinces as a combination perform 0.8 years ahead of the OECD average in Science, 1.3 years ahead of the OECD average in Mathematics and 0.1 years behind the OECD average in Reading.
- About 80% of students have reached basic proficiency or above (i.e., 84% for Science, 78% for Reading and 84% for Math) – meeting the OECD average for Reading and exceeding it for Mathematics and Science.
- The difference between students in the top and bottom socio-economic quintile in Science equals 4.4 years of schooling. In comparison, in the OECD average this difference is 3.1 years of schooling.
- The difference between urban and rural students in Science is equivalent to 2.4 years of schooling.
- In Science, students with Early Childhood Development (ECD) perform 2.5 years ahead of those with no ECD.

**POLICY ACTION:** Address the disparities in access and quality of public education by making the intergovernmental fiscal systems more progressive.

**POLICY ACTION:** Equalize education opportunities for the poor, including for early childhood education, and implement a quality assurance system.

**POLICY ACTION:** Provide stronger incentives for local government to focus on service delivery, beyond the current dominant focus on investments and growth.



### WB EDUCATION ENGAGEMENT

#### FINANCING:

- Yunnan Early Childhood Education Innovation Project
- Guangdong Compulsory Education Project
- Technical and Vocational Education Projects in Yunnan, Xinjiang and Gansu

#### ANALYTICAL:

- Programmatic ASA Promoting Inclusive and Quality Education in China

#### SABER:

- 4 SABER instruments available in “How Shanghai Does it”: Teachers, Student Assessment, School Autonomy and Accountability, and School Finance.
- SABER-ECD Country Report completed under Programmatic ASA.
- SABER-Workforce development: Xinjiang province.

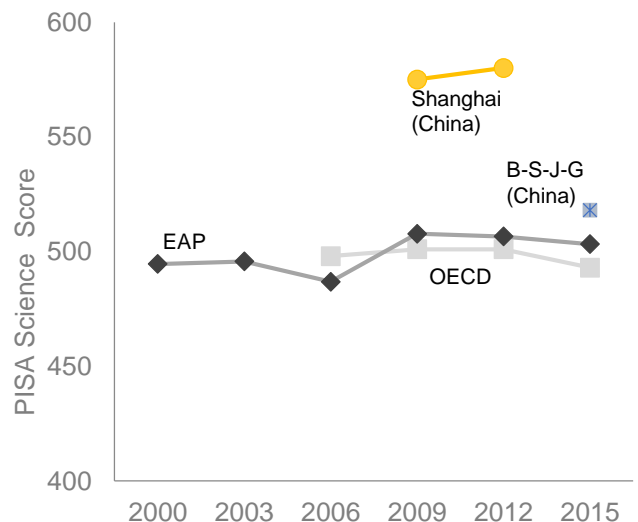


### SCORES OVER TIME

|   | SCIENCE | READING | MATHEMATICS |
|---|---------|---------|-------------|
|   |         |         |             |
| 2009 Shanghai                           | 575     | 556     | 600         |
| 2012 Shanghai                           | 580     | 570     | 613         |
| 2015 Beijing-Shanghai-Jiangsu-Guangdong | 518     | 494     | 531         |



### SCIENCE TRENDS



**Note:** In 2015, the OECD introduced several improvements to the design, administration, and scaling of PISA. For the most part, these changes did not affect the comparability of the 2015 results with those for previous assessments. For further information and implications for analyses of PISA data, please consult the PISA 2015 international report.

**Source:** OECD, 2016. *PISA 2015 Results (Volume 1): Excellence and Equity in Education*. Paris: OECD.

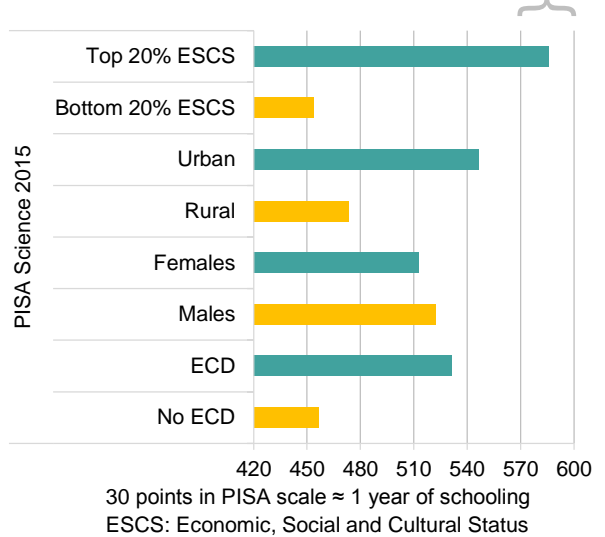


**STUDENT PERFORMANCE**

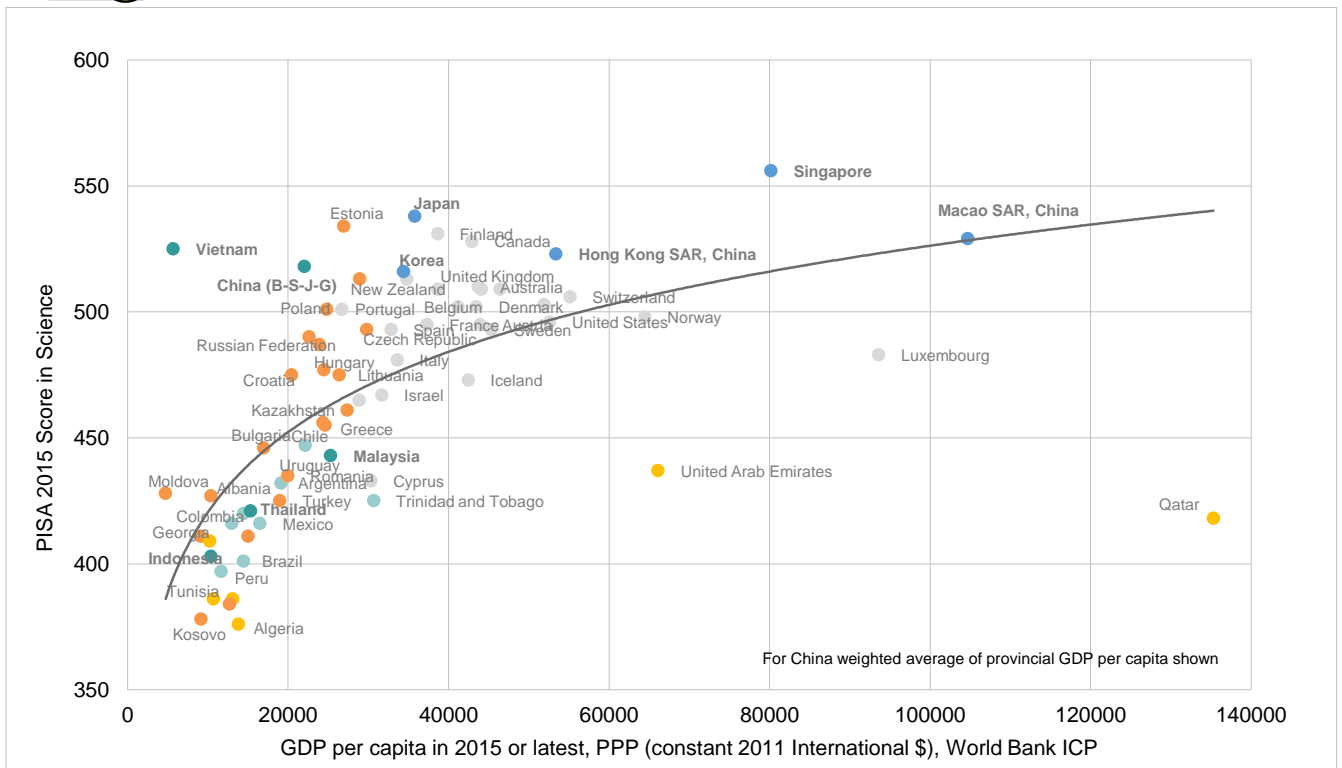


**EQUITY PROFILE**

≈ 1 year of schooling



**PISA PERFORMANCE AND GDP PER CAPITA**



**ABOUT PISA:** PISA is the OECD's benchmarking tool to assess achievement and application of key knowledge and skills of 15 year-olds. Launched in 2000, PISA is conducted every three years and tests proficiency in mathematics, reading, science, and problem-solving. In 2015, 540,000 students completed the assessment, representing 29 million 15-year-olds in the schools of the 72 participating countries and economies.