

Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Conference : Using PISA evidence to inform education policies and practices.

Leveraging PISA for School Improvement :
How the Equitable Education Fund Utilises PISA Insight to Foster Student Resilience and
Enhance Educational Outcomes in Thailand

30 November 2024

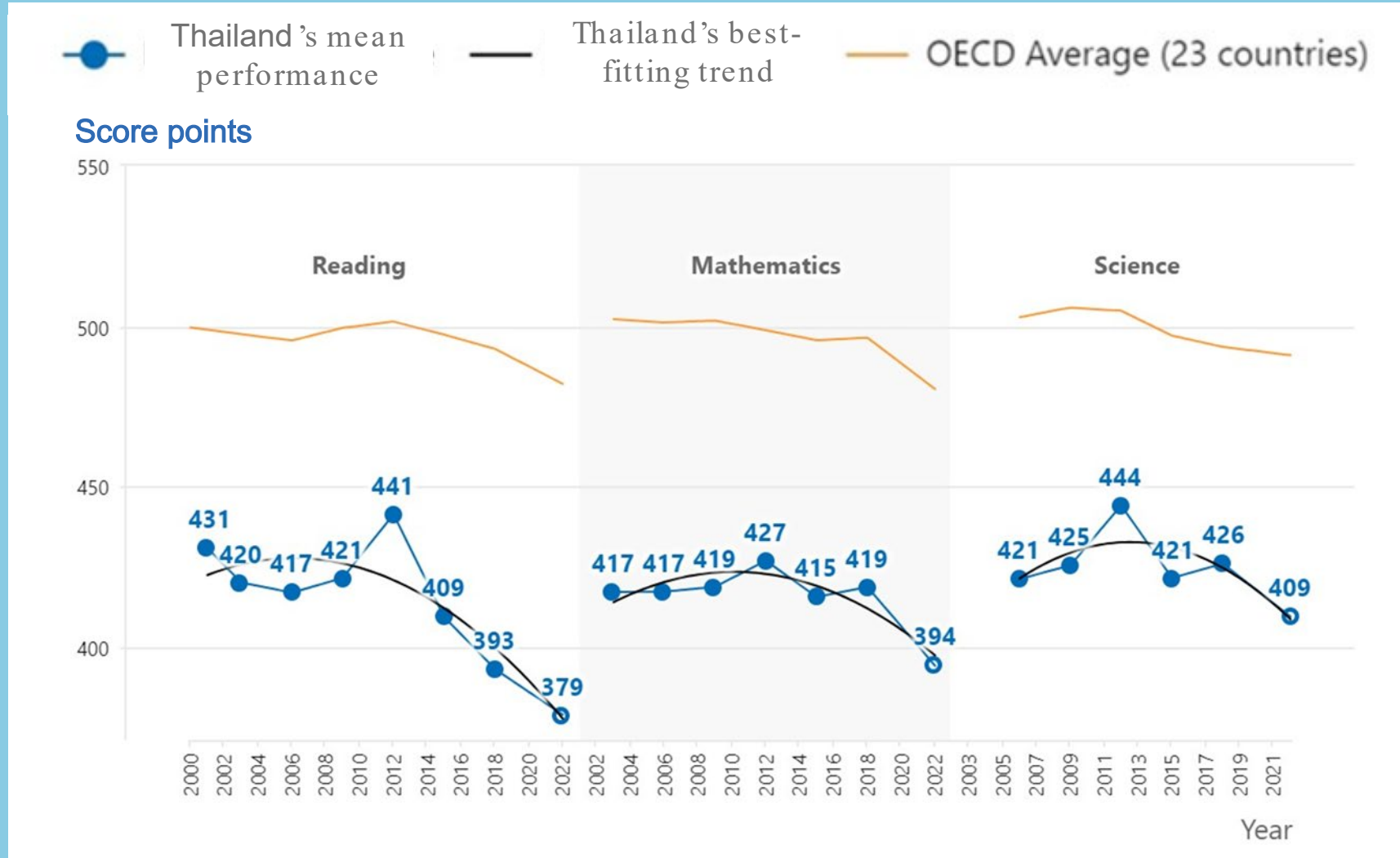
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Managing Director, Equitable Education Fund (EEF)

Dr.Weerachart Kilenthong

Director of Research Institute for Policy Evaluation
and Design (RIPED)

Trends across Thailand and OECD countries since PISA began

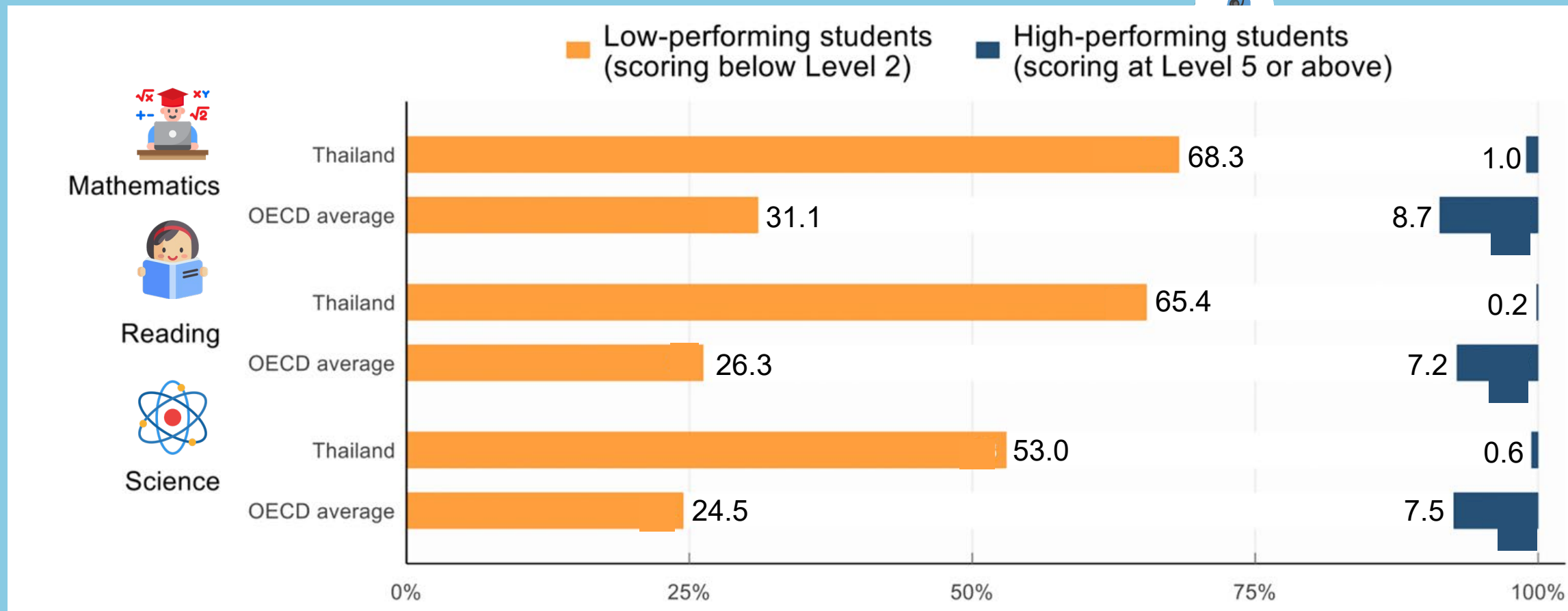


For OECD countries
between
2000 and 2022

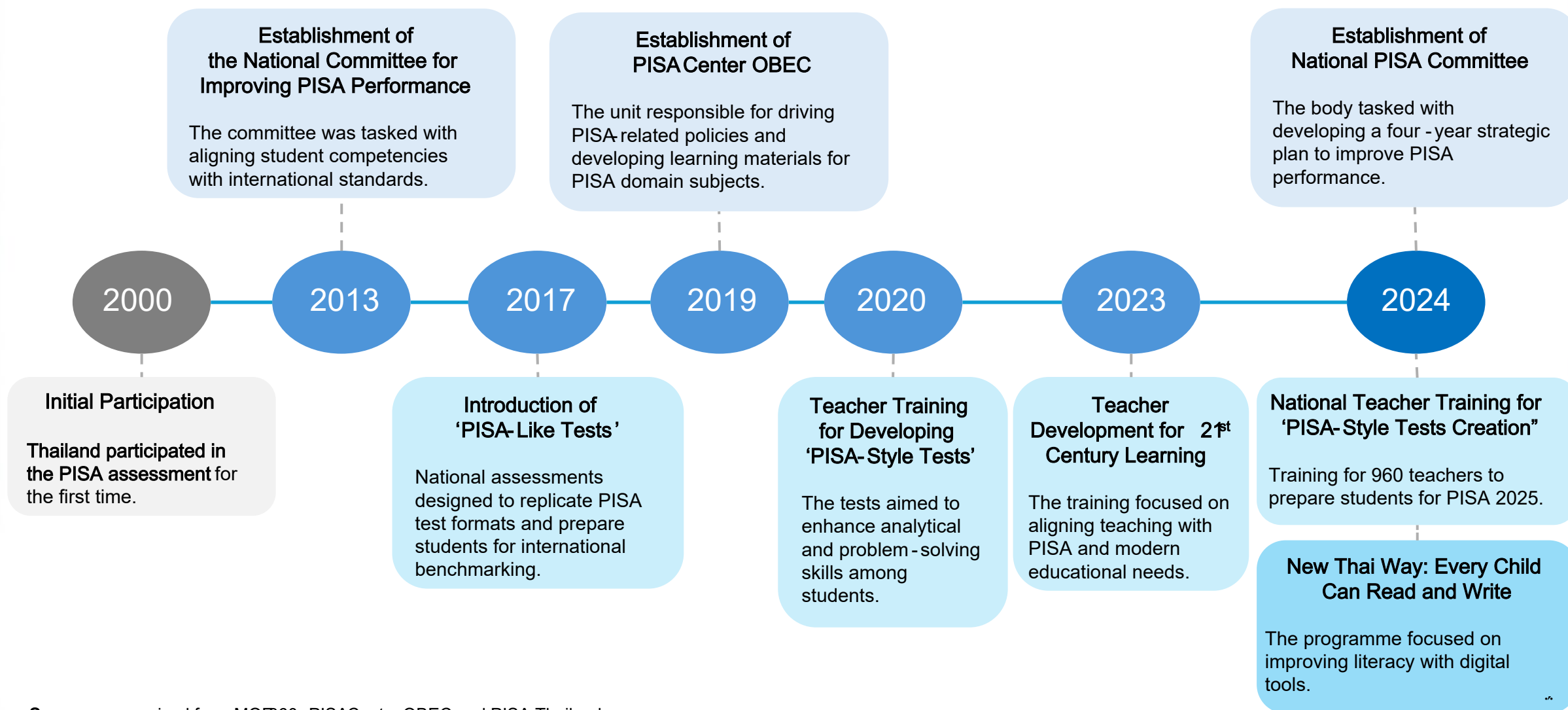


- ✓ All points decline in mathematics
- ✓ 7/8 points decline in reading
- ✓ No significant decline in science

Top performers and low -performing students in mathematics, reading and science



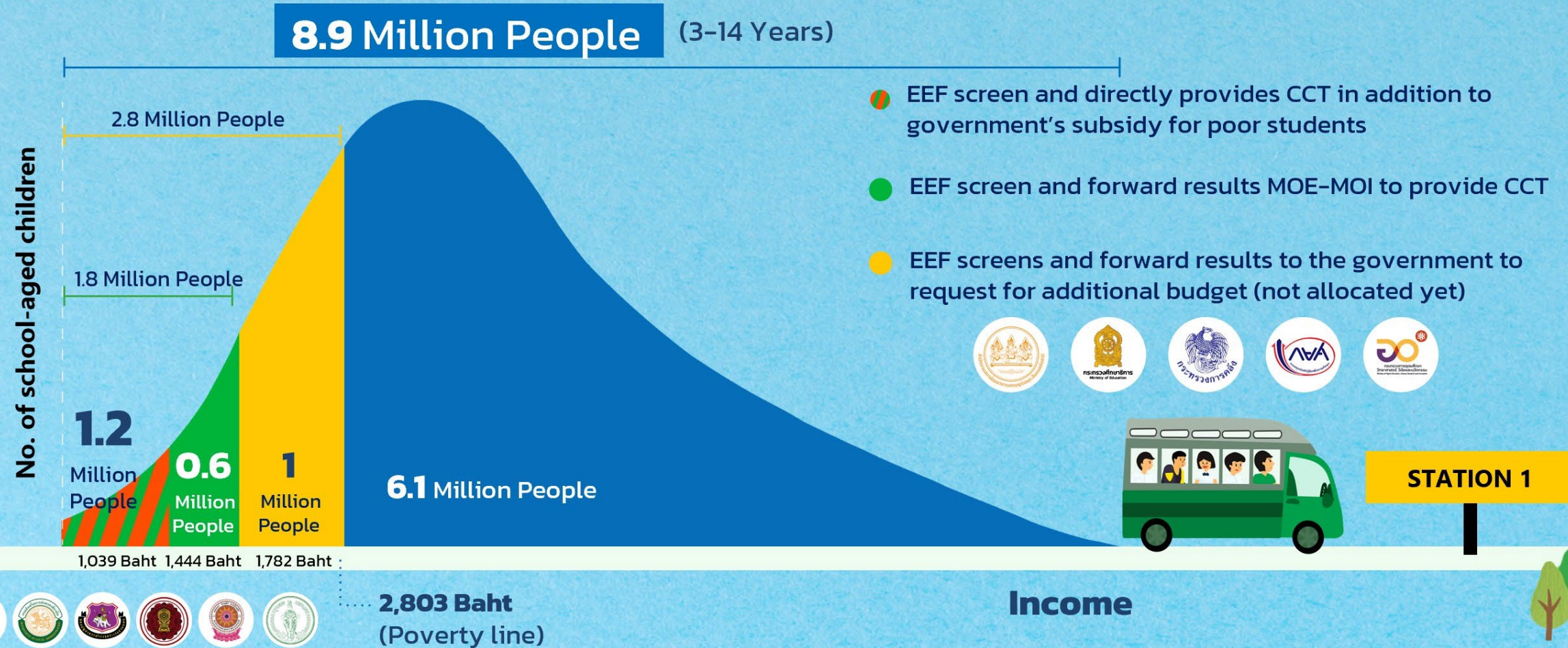
Development of Policies to Improve PISA Performance in Thailand



Source: summarised from MOE60, PISACenter OBEC and PISA Thailand.

Focus on Children and Youths in the Bottom 15% of Households

The Academic Year 2023

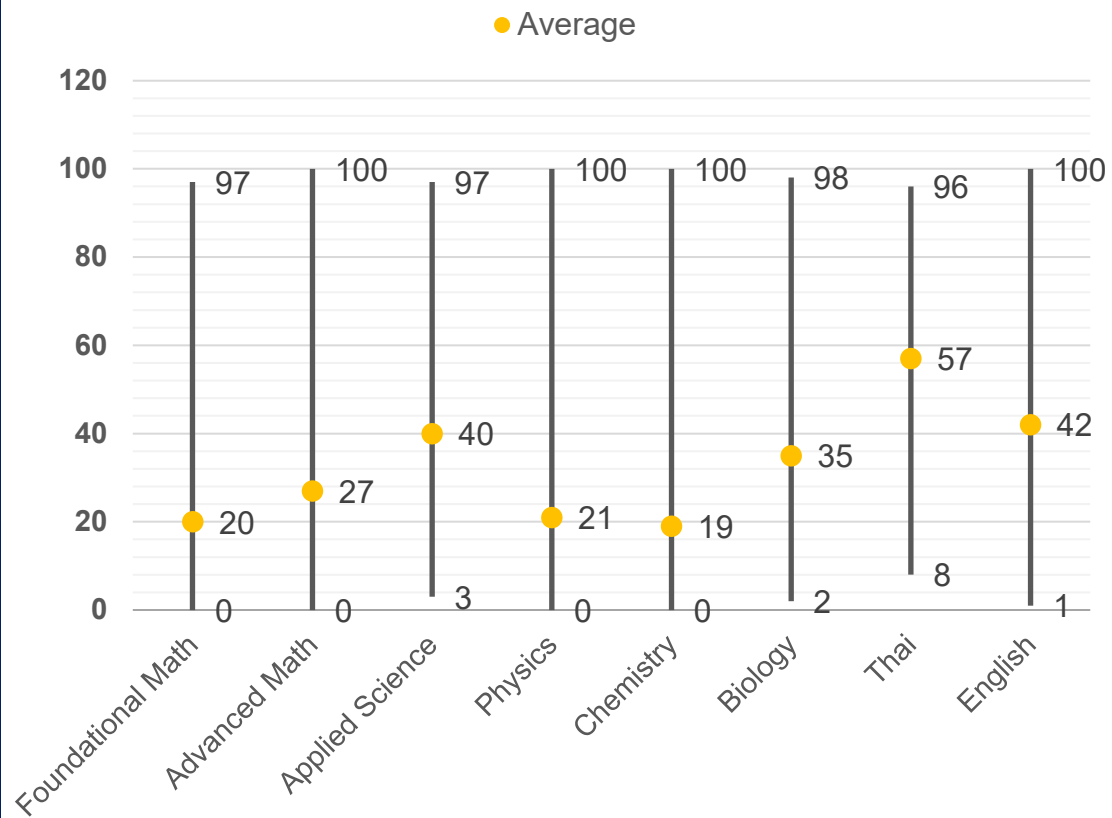


Educational Pathway of Underprivileged: Impoverished Students in 2023 Academic Year

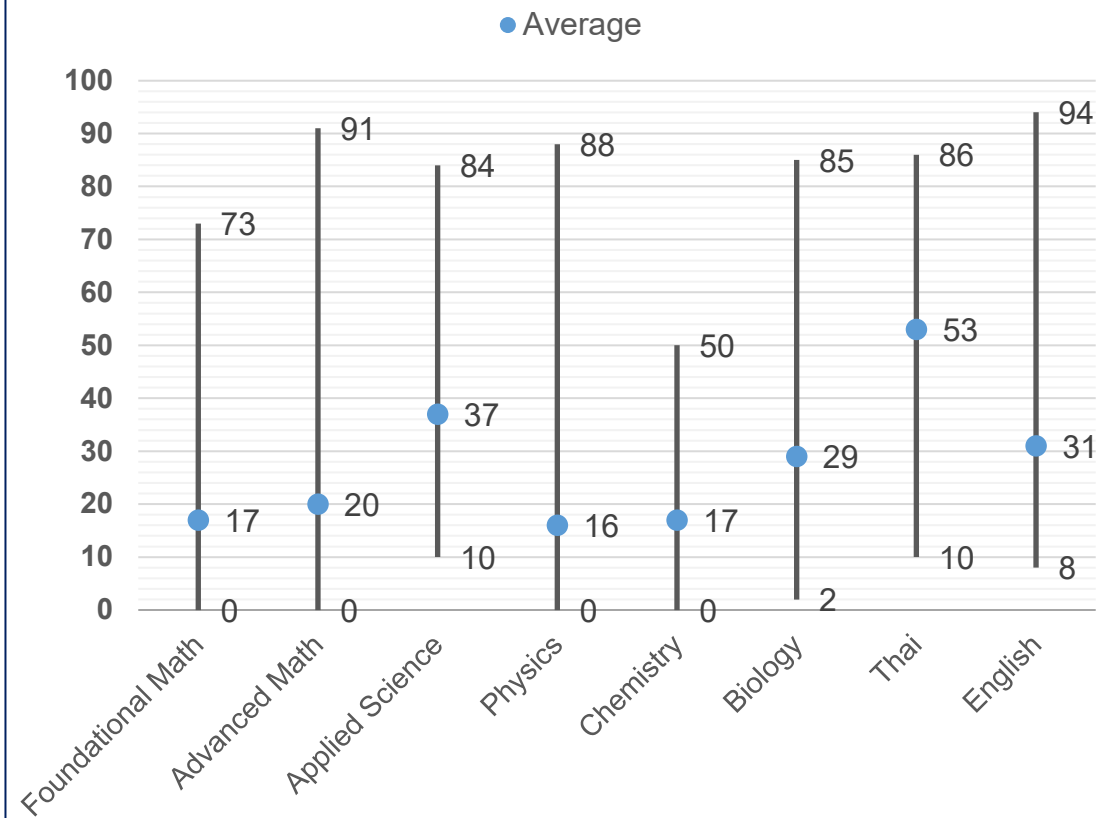


Performance Gaps Persist to Higher Education

University Admission Exam Scores
(All Students)

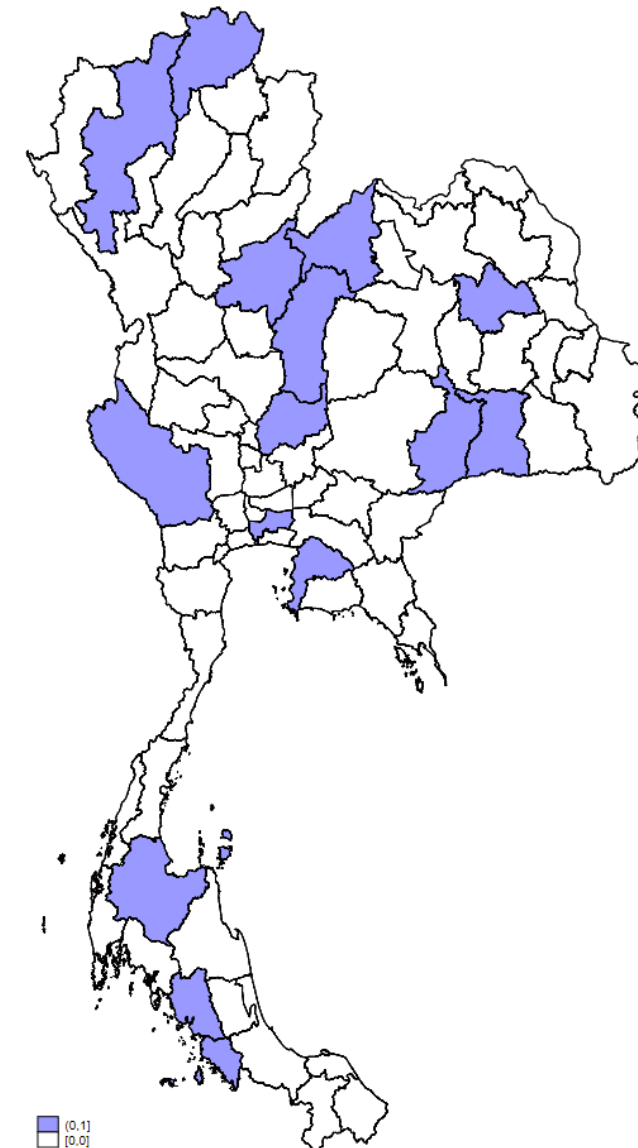


University Admission Exam Scores
(Disadvantaged Students)

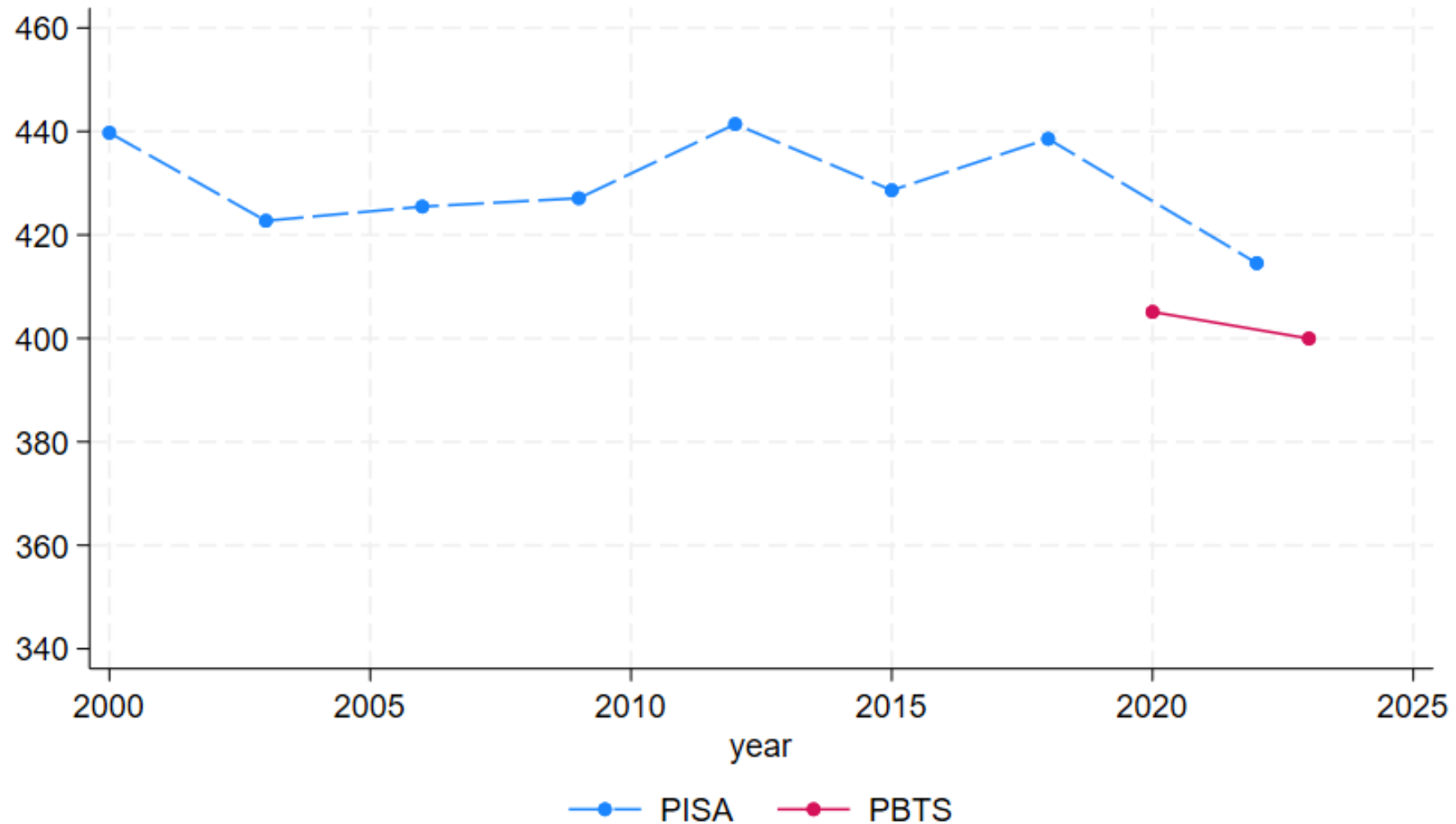


PBT2023 in Thailand

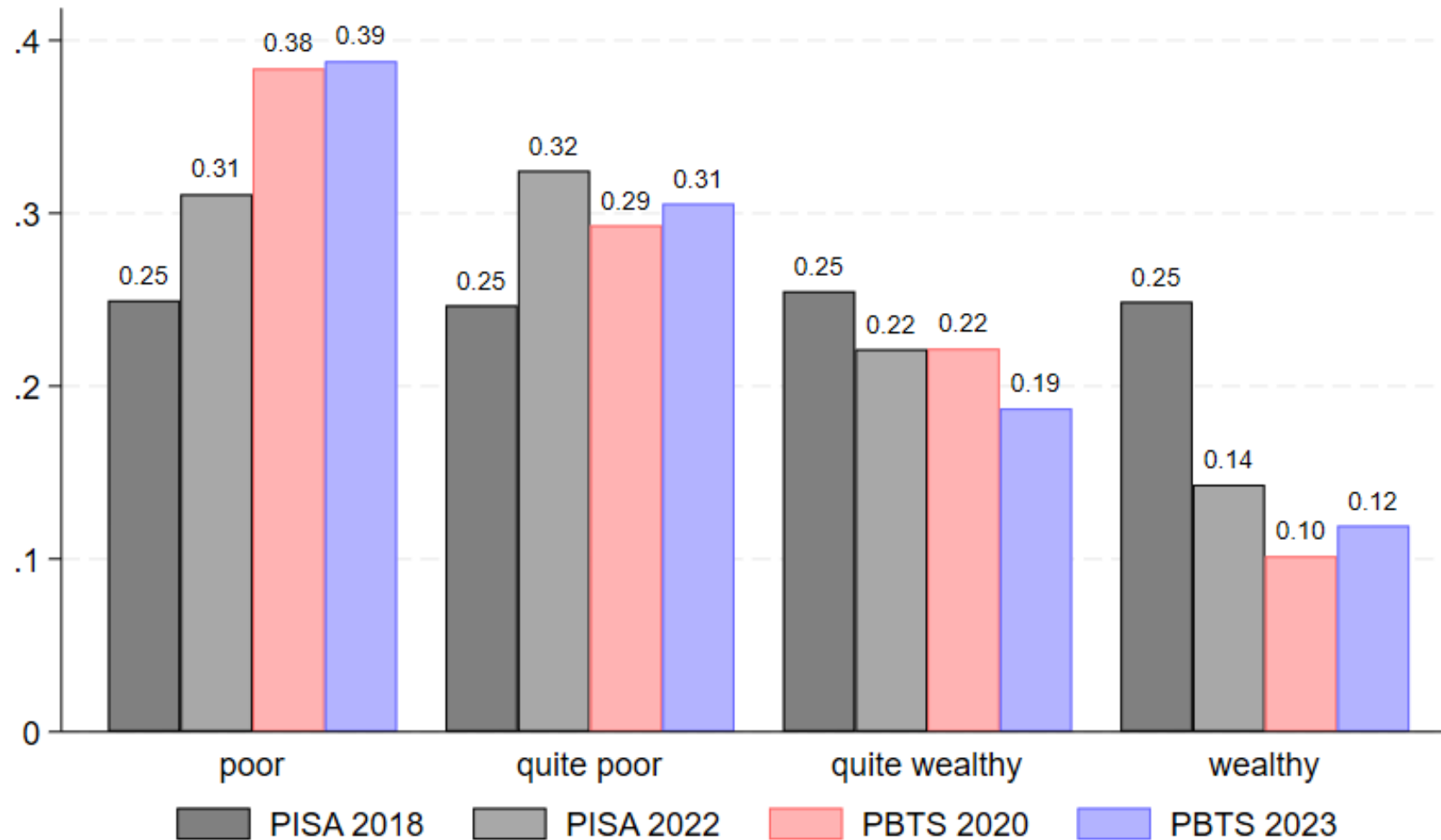
- From December 2023 and January 2024
- Targeted relatively disadvantaged students
- 5,683 students from 16 provinces



PBTS is Slightly Lower than Thailand PISA

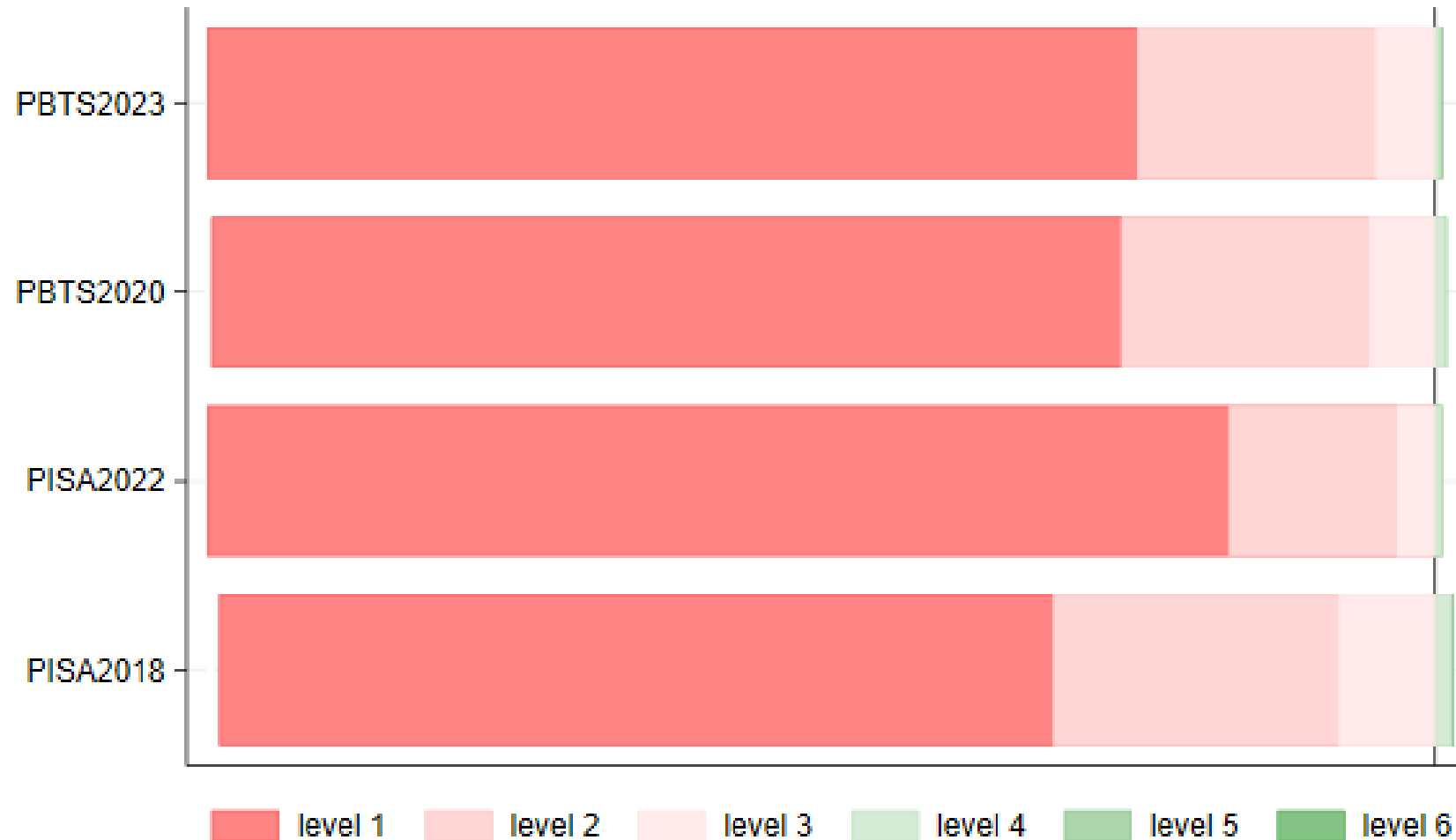


PBTS targeted Relatively Disadvantaged Students



PBTS and PISA of the bottom-25 wealth group are comparable

Wealth plays an important role in determining PISA scores



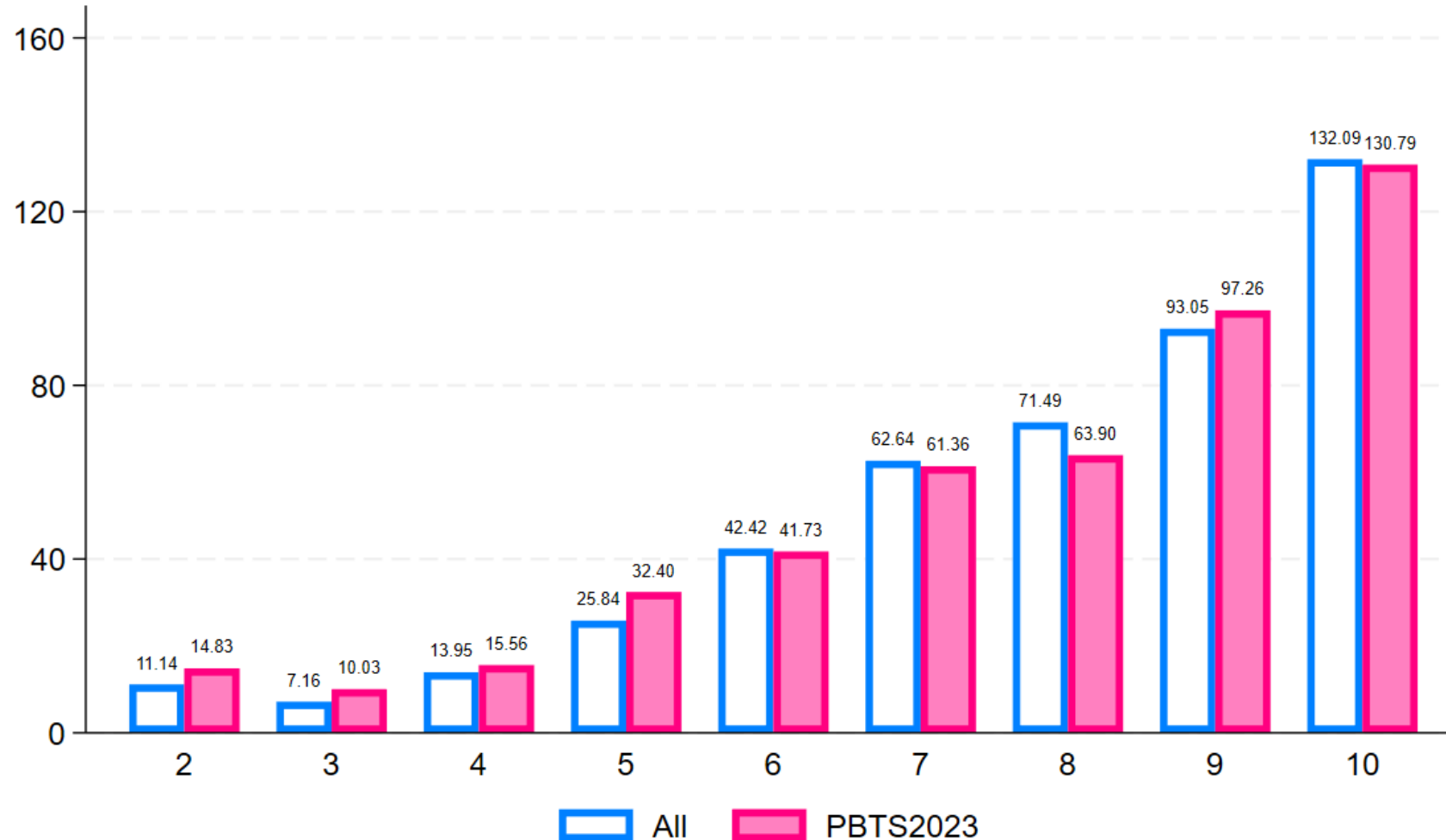
- We first estimate the impact of a variable of interest, Z_t , using the following linear regression **without prior skills**:

$$PBTS_t = \alpha + \beta Z_t + \gamma X_t + \varepsilon_t$$

- We then estimate a similar model **with prior skills**, S_{t-1} :

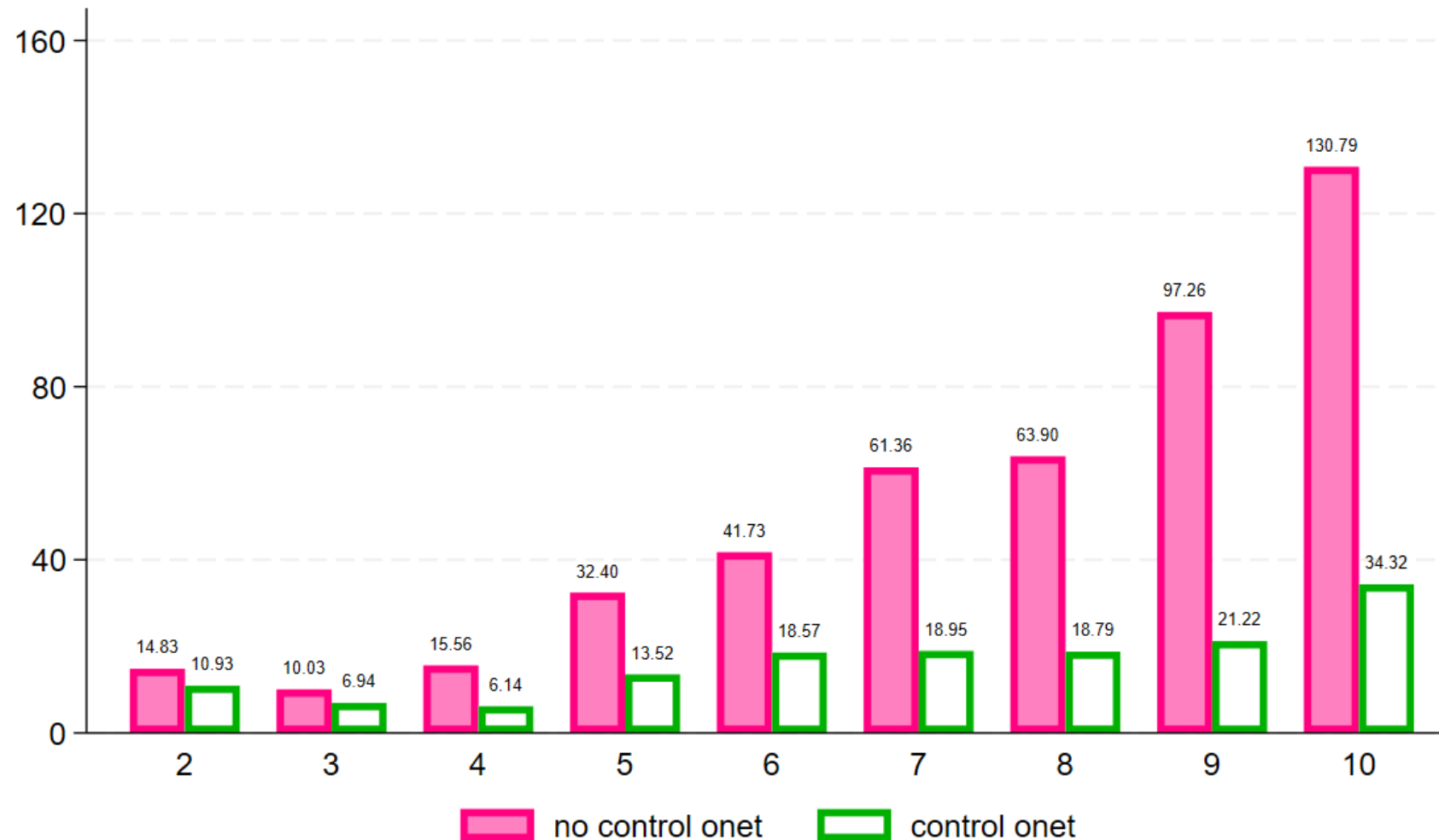
$$PBTS_t = \alpha + \beta Z_t + \rho S_{t-1} + \gamma X_t + \varepsilon_t$$

Wealth affects PISA scores exponentially

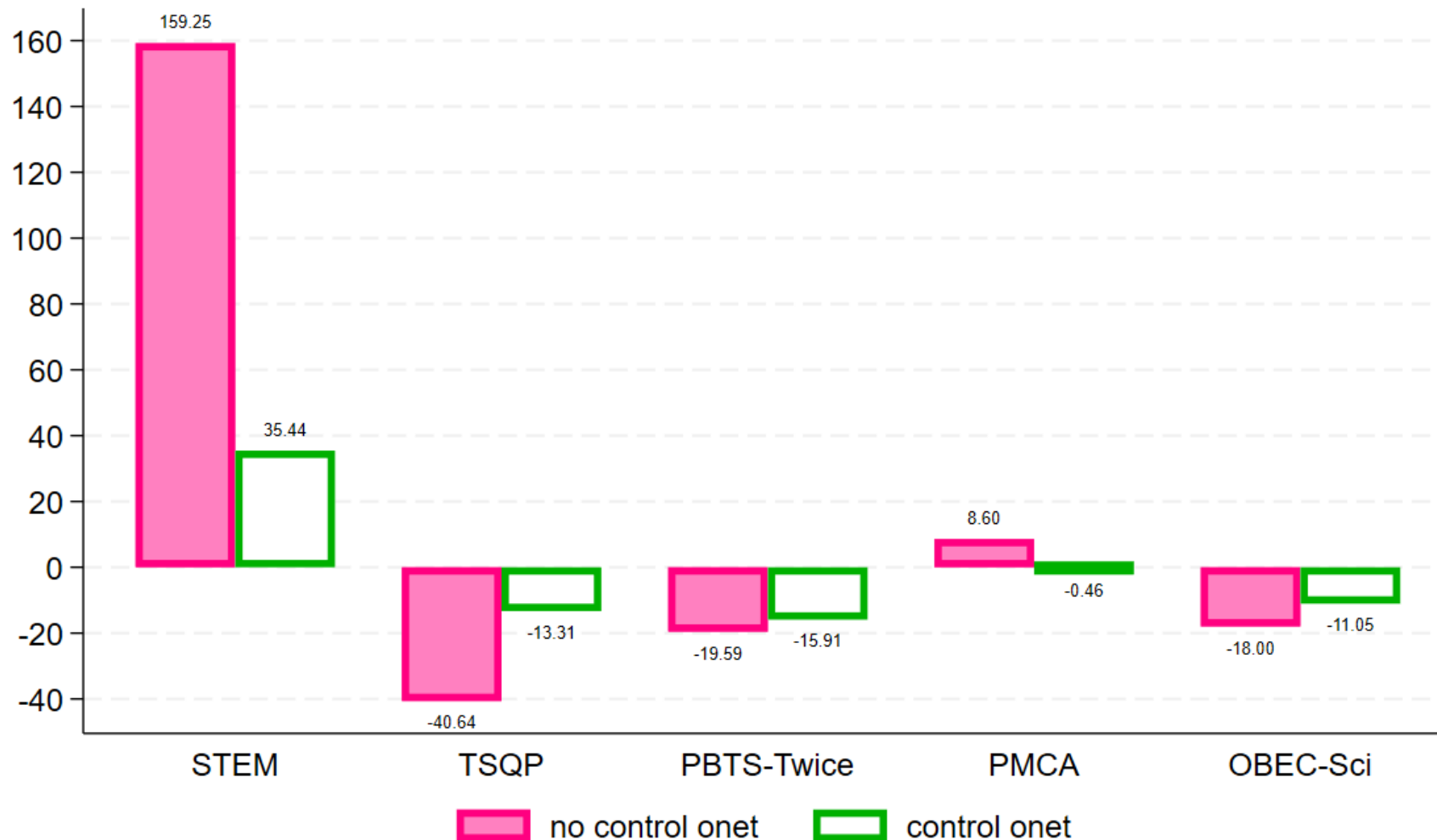


Wealth Effects Reduce Significantly once Control for Prior Skills

PISA Scores were largely Determined by Prior Skills

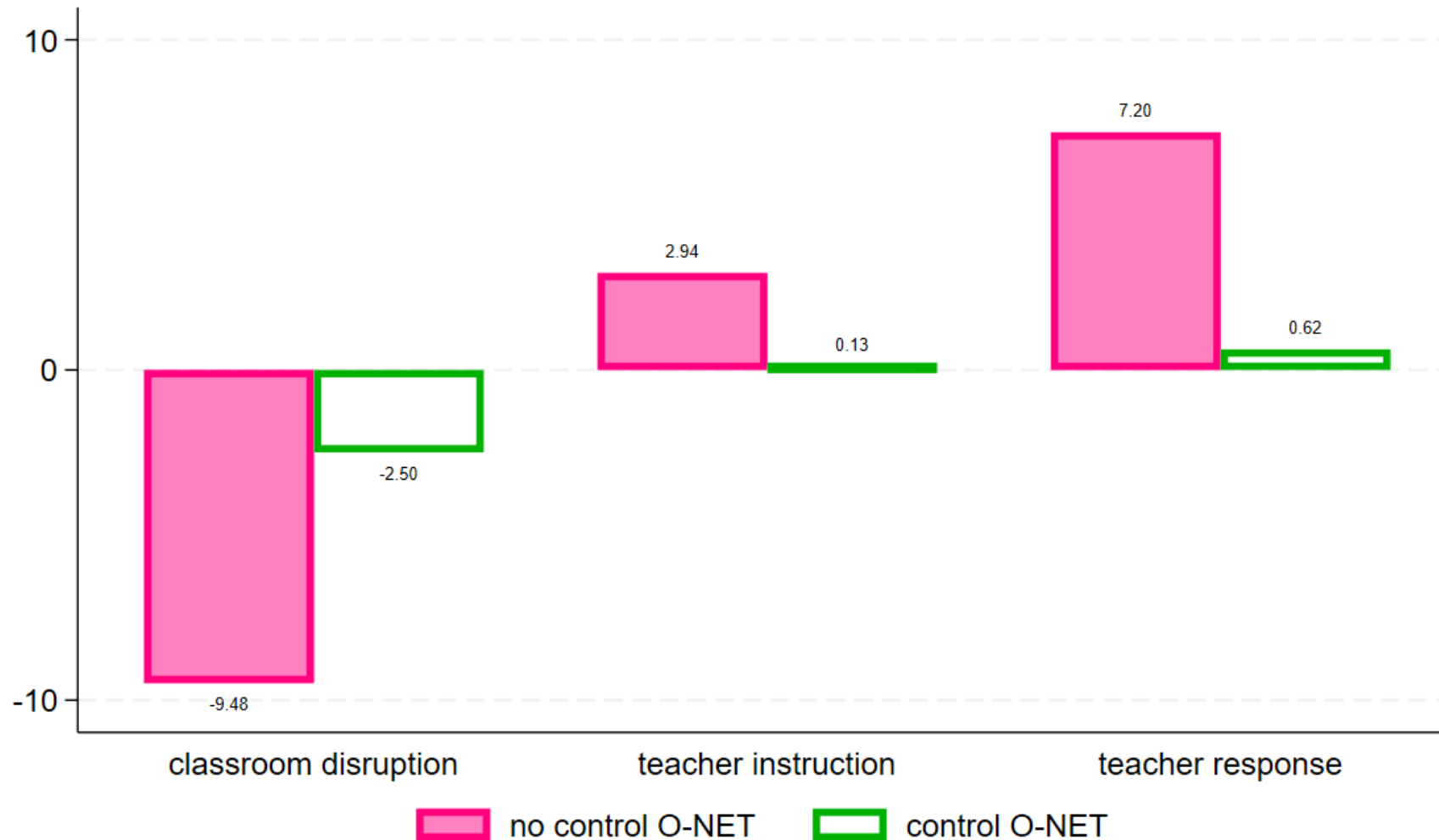


Effects of School Types Reduce Significantly with Prior Skills Again, PISA Scores were largely Determined by Prior Skills



Classroom Effects Reduce Significantly with Prior Skills

Again, PISA Scores were largely Determined by Prior Skills



Policy Implications from the Analysis

- Instead of creating PISA-like tests for training participating students, teachers and schools in upcoming PISA, policies to improve PISA scores should focus more on the quality of Primary education since prior skills at that level are one of the most critical factors determining PISA scores.
- New assessment instruments for Primary students will inform valuable lessons for policy makers to close inequalities between primary students and schools more efficiently.
- This new focus should reduce the focus on short-term policies in response to PISA results and more on the heuristic life-cycle development of learners

Thank You

for Your Attention



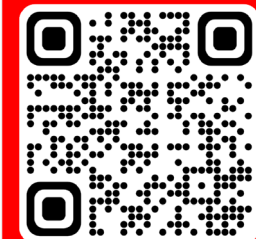
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