

Measuring up: Canadian Results of the OECD PISA Study

The Performance of Canada's Youth in Science,
Reading and Mathematics

2015 First Results for Canadians Aged 15



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Canada

PISA 2015



A Summary of Canadian Results

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Council of
Ministers
of Education,
Canada

Conseil des
ministres
de l'Éducation
(Canada)

PISA 2015 by the numbers



Over 510,000
15-year-old
students

72 countries
and
economies



47 languages

35 OECD
countries

PISA 2015 in Canada



Over 20,000
15-year-old
students
from over
850 schools



Partnership
between
provincial
ministries
and
departments
of Education,
CMEC, and
ESDC

Administered
in English
and French

10 provinces

What is in a PISA test?

A two-hour computer-based test

**Major domain:
Science**

**Minor domains:
Reading
Mathematics
Collaborative problem solving**

**Optional domain:
Financial literacy**

**Selected-response and short
open-response questions**

**30-minute
Background questionnaire**

PISA 2015

Running in Hot Weather

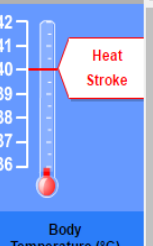
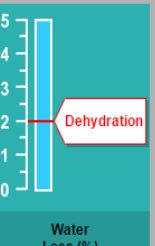
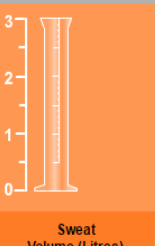

Introduction

This simulation is based on a model that calculates the volume of sweat, water loss, and body temperature of a runner after a one-hour run.

To see how all the controls in this simulation work, follow these steps:

1. Move the slider for **Air Temperature**.
2. Move the slider for **Air Humidity**.
3. Click on either "Yes" or "No" for **Drinking Water**.
4. Click on the "Run" button to see the results. Notice that a water loss of 2% and above causes dehydration, and that a body temperature of 40°C and above causes heat stroke. The results will also display in the table.

Note: The results shown in the simulation are based on a simplified mathematical model of how the body functions for a particular individual after running for one hour in different conditions.



Air Temperature (°C)

Air Humidity (%)

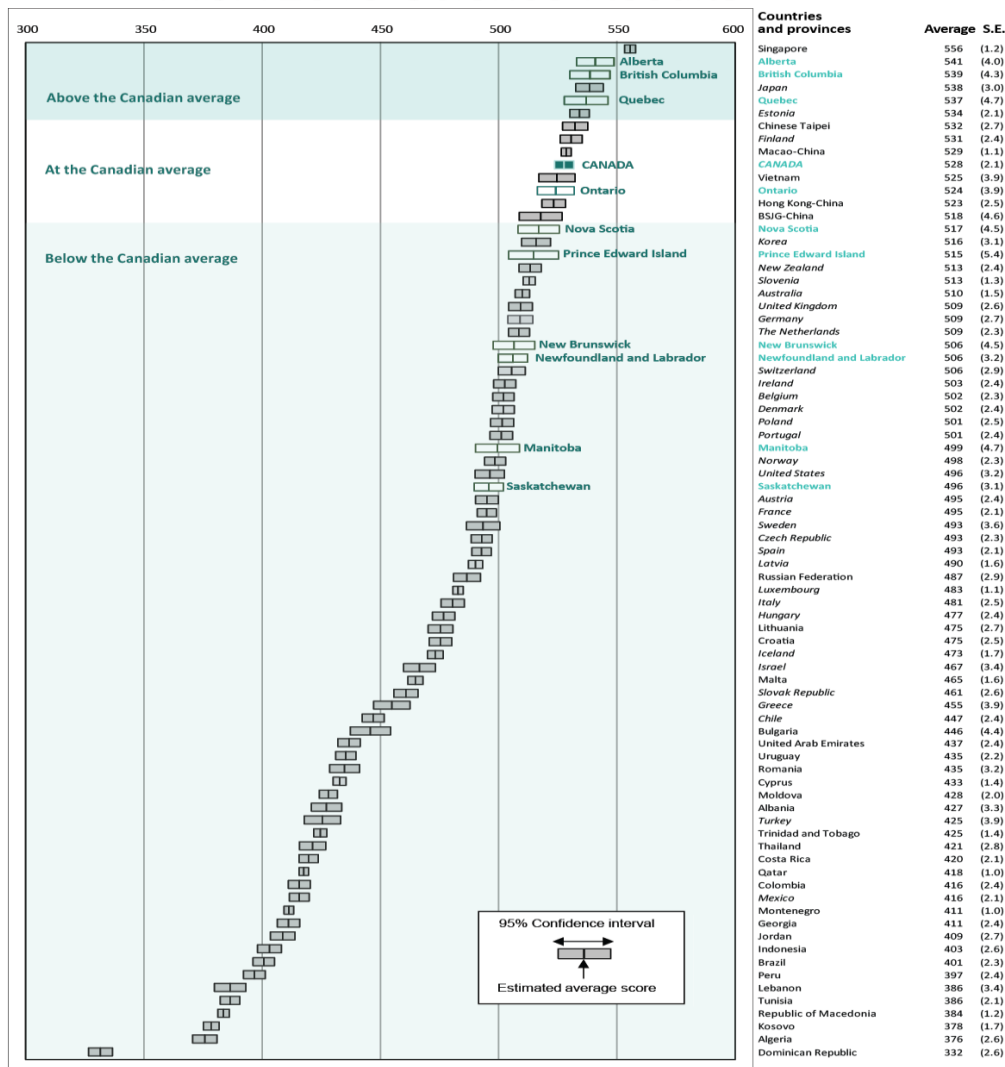
Drinking Water ☒ Yes ☐ No

Run

Air Temperature (°C)	Air Humidity (%)	Drinking Water	Sweat Volume (Litres)	Water Loss (%)	Body Temperature (°C)

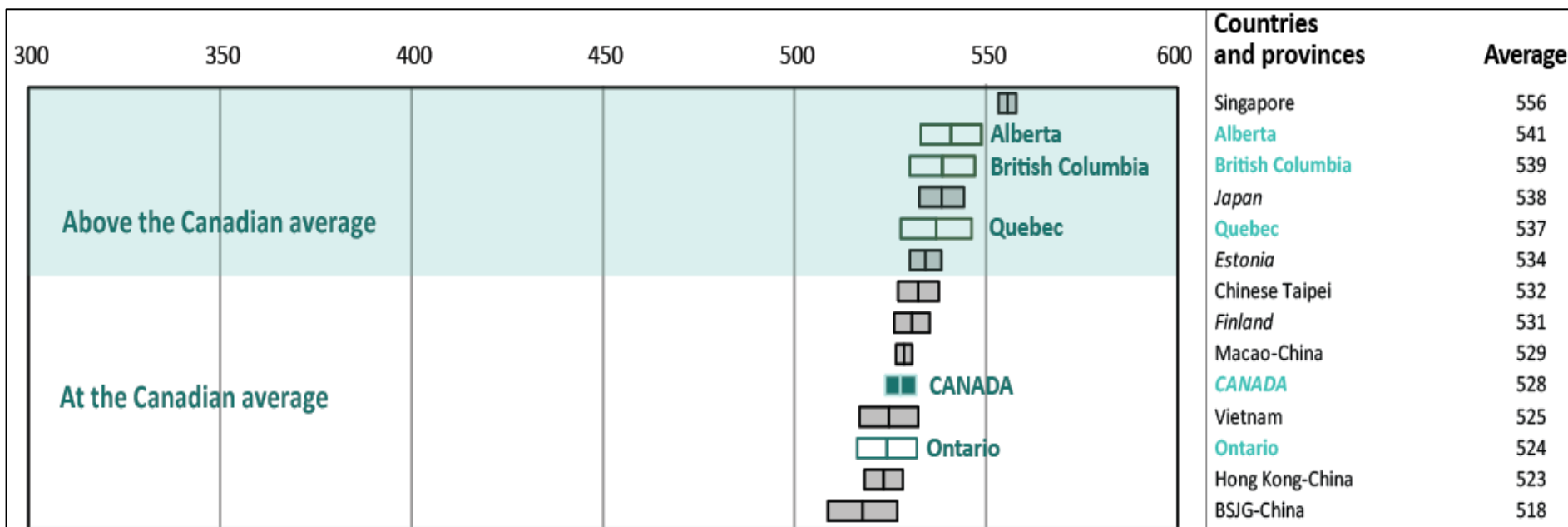
Canadian students continue to perform well in a global context.

PISA 2015 Science Results



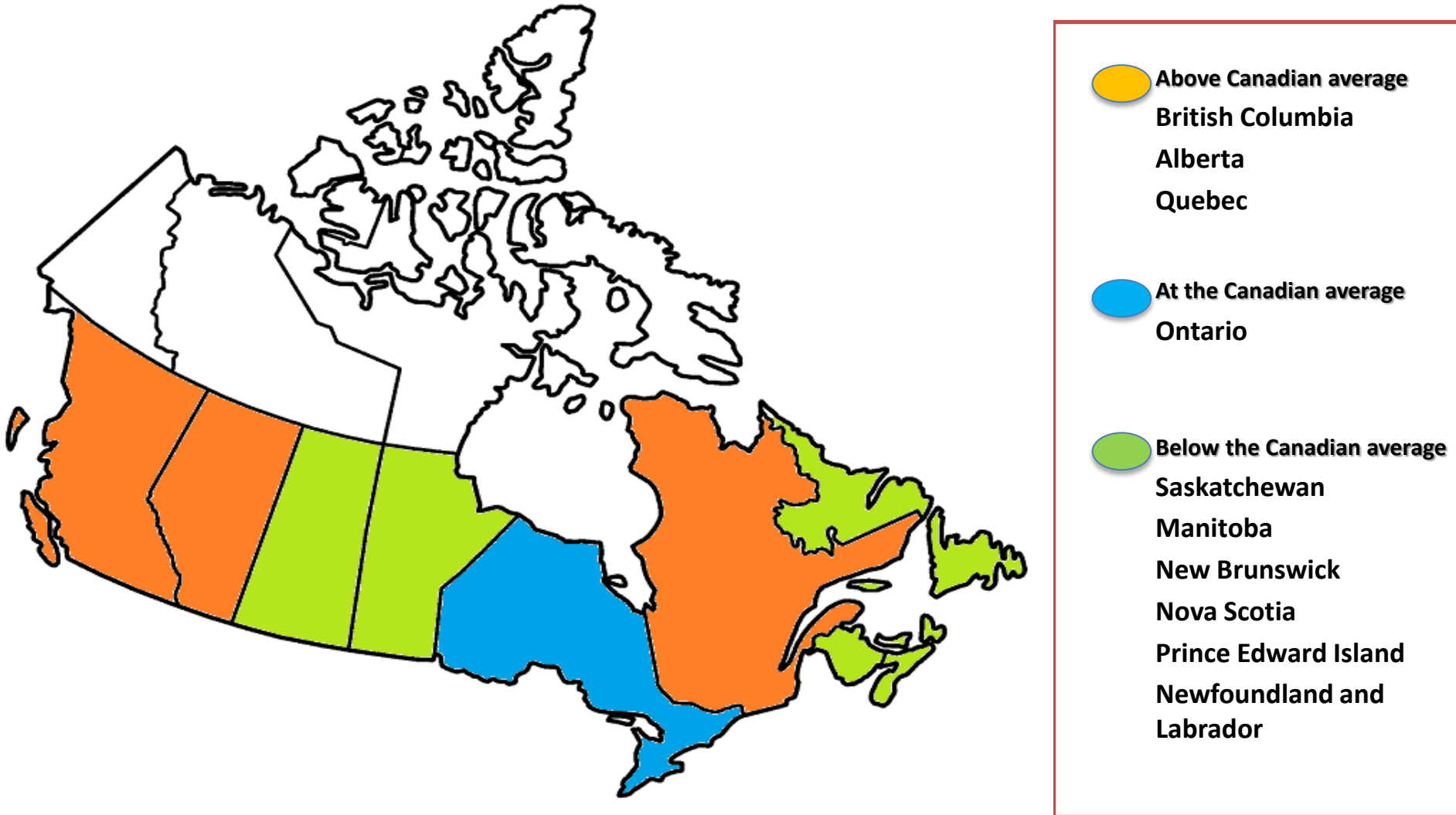
Results for the province of Quebec should be treated with caution due to a possible non-response bias.

Three provinces are near the very top in science.



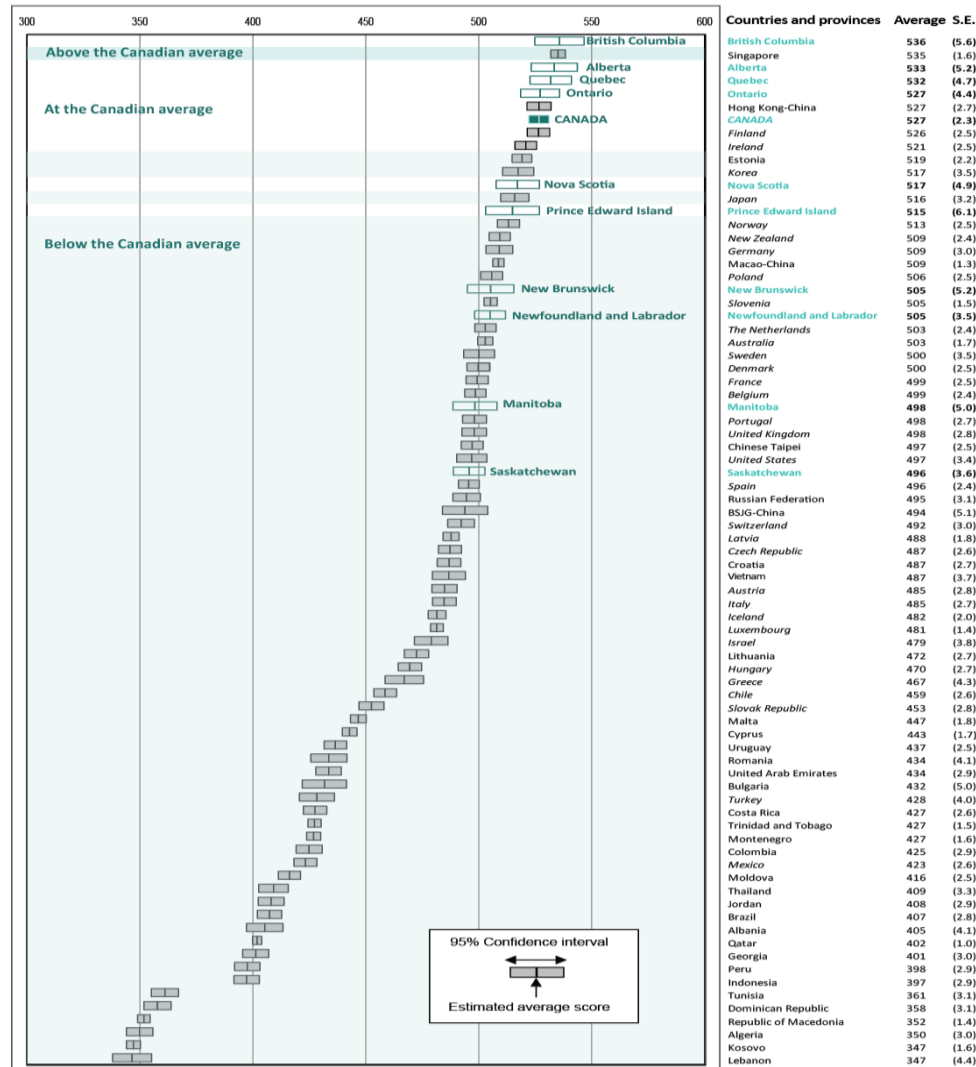
Results for the province of Quebec should be treated with caution due to a possible non-response bias.

In Canada, there are variations between provinces in science.



As was the case in previous PISA cycles ...

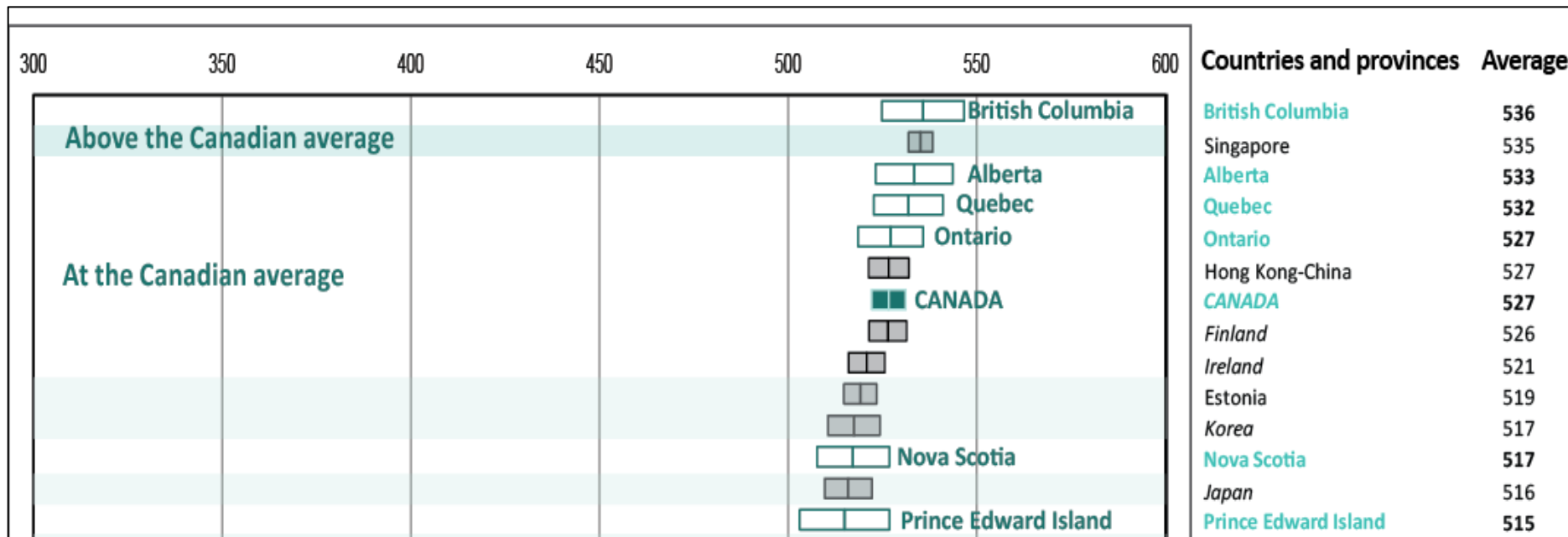
PISA 2015 Reading Results



Results for the province of Quebec should be treated with caution due to a possible non-response bias.

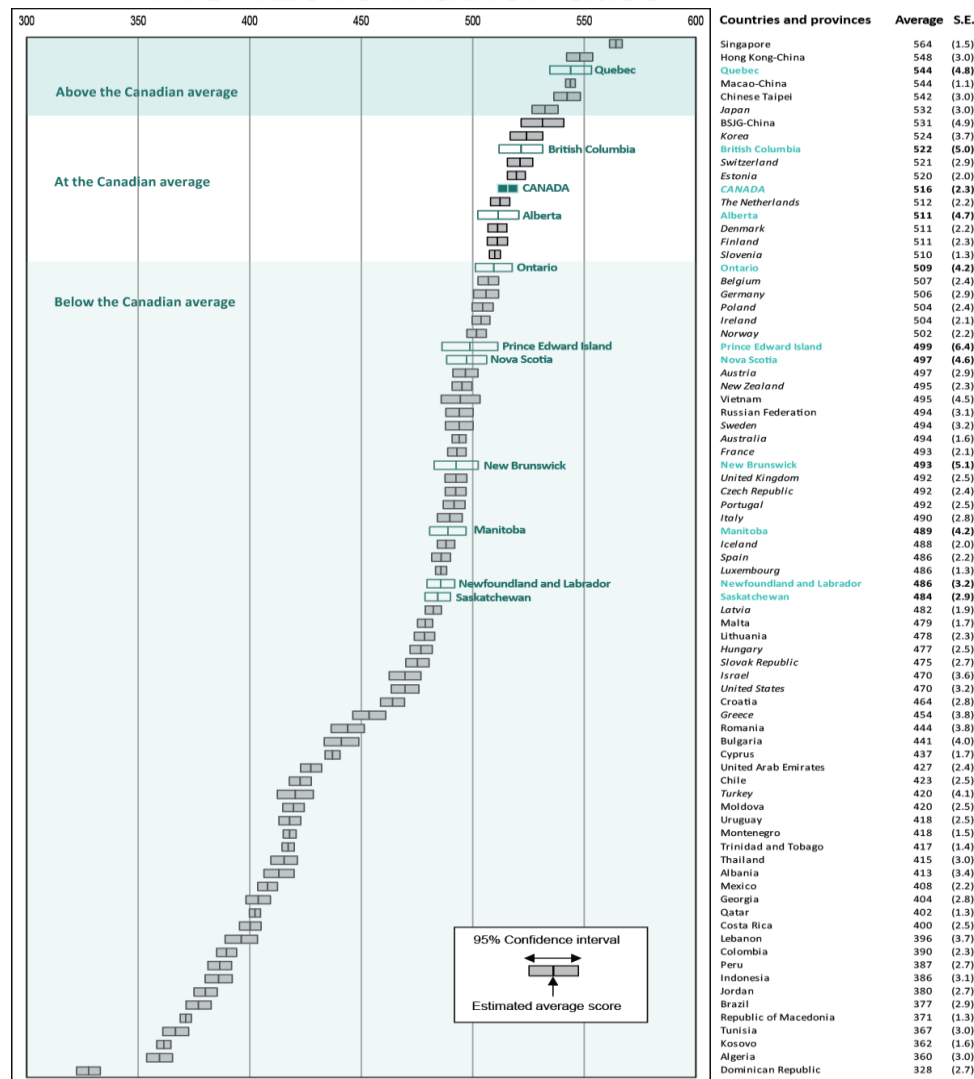
...Canadian students performed near the very top in reading.

PISA 2015 Reading Results



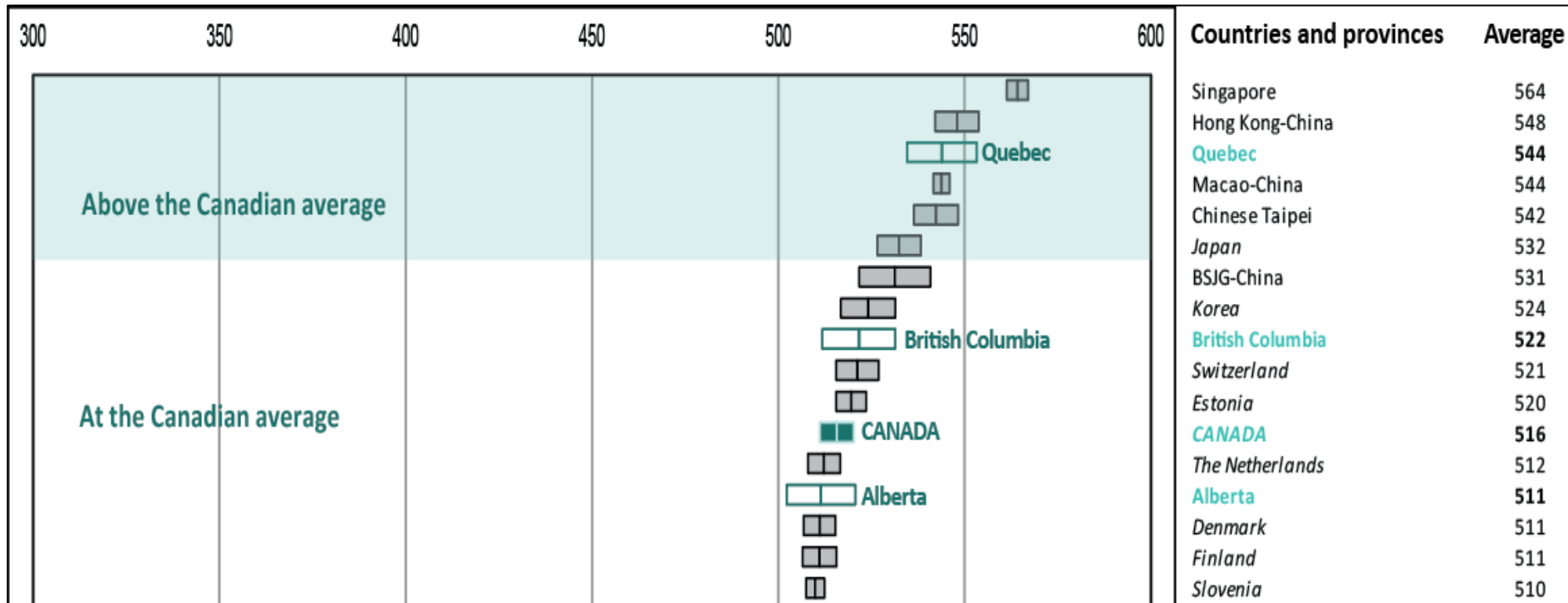
In mathematics, Canadian students also performed very well...

PISA 2015 Mathematics



Results for the province of Quebec should be treated with caution due to a possible non-response bias.

... but there was more variability between provinces.



Only three countries achieved higher results than Canada in science, one in reading, and six in mathematics.



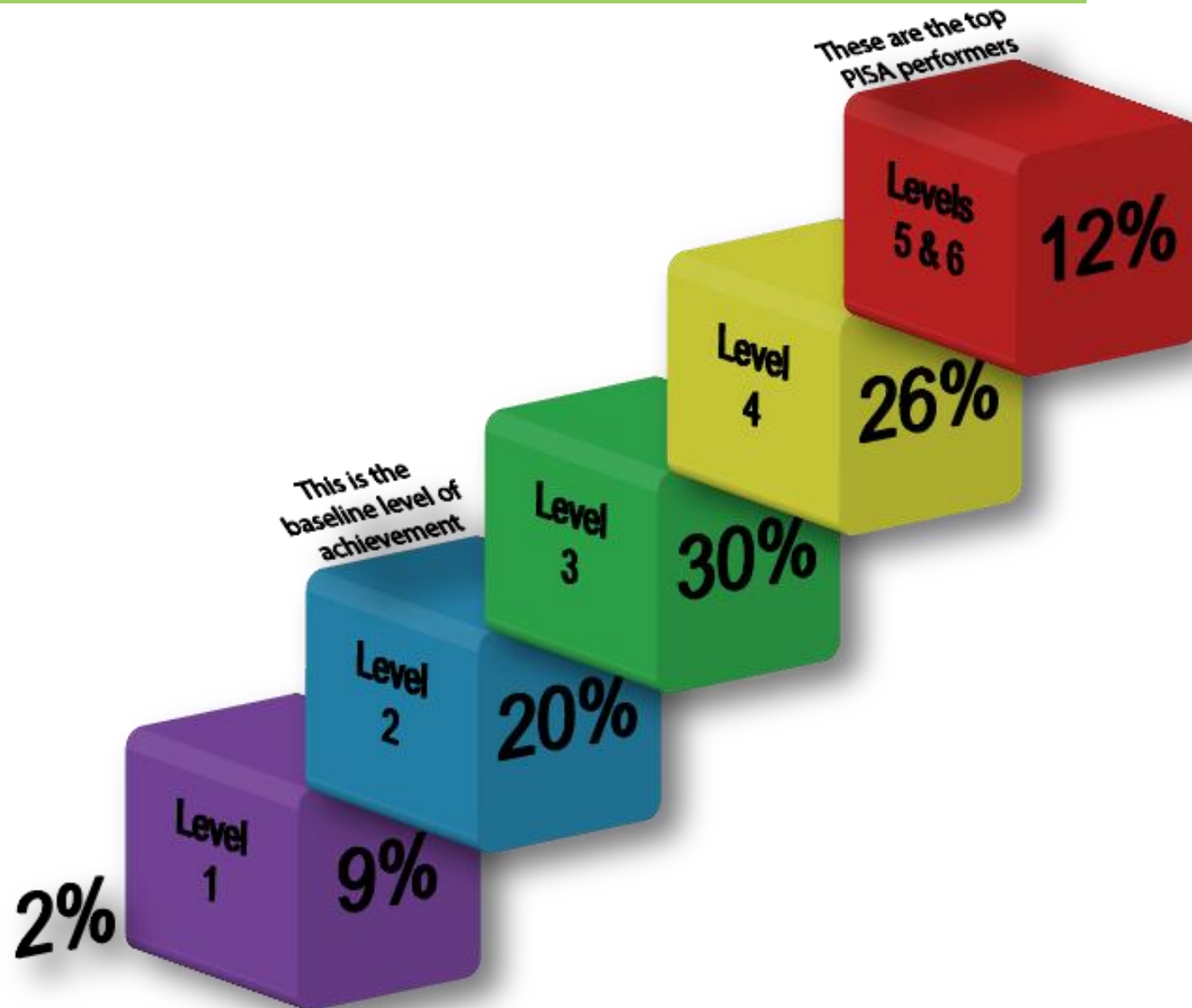
Countries performing better than or as well as Canada in science, reading, and mathematics

	Better than Canada	As well as Canada
Science	Singapore, Japan, Estonia	Chinese Taipei, Finland, Macao-China, Vietnam, Hong Kong-China, BSJG-China
Reading	Singapore	Hong Kong-China, Finland, Ireland
Mathematics	Singapore, Hong Kong-China, Macao-China, Chinese Taipei, Japan, BSJG-China	Korea, Switzerland, Estonia, the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland

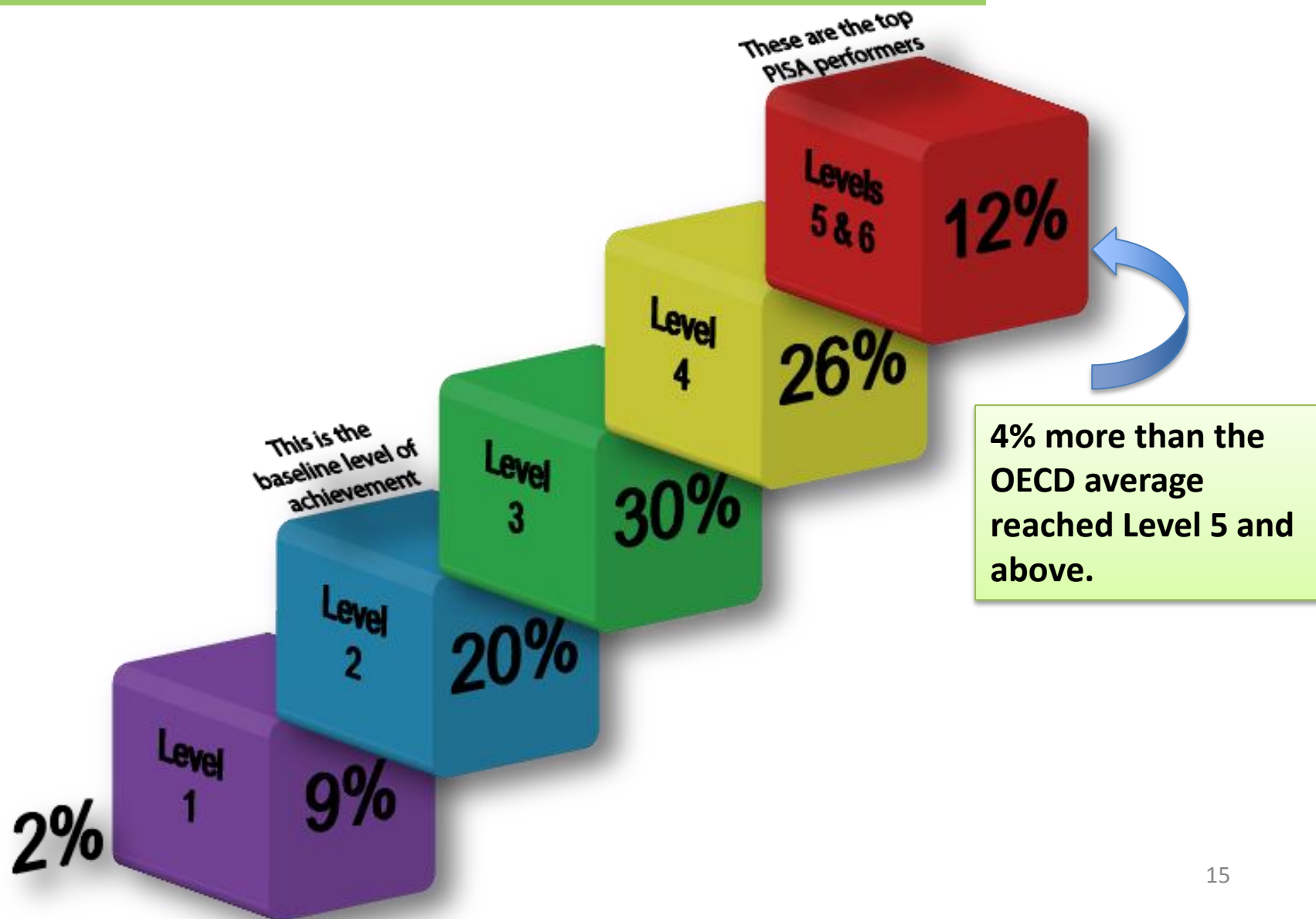
Almost 90% of Canadian students achieve the baseline level in science.



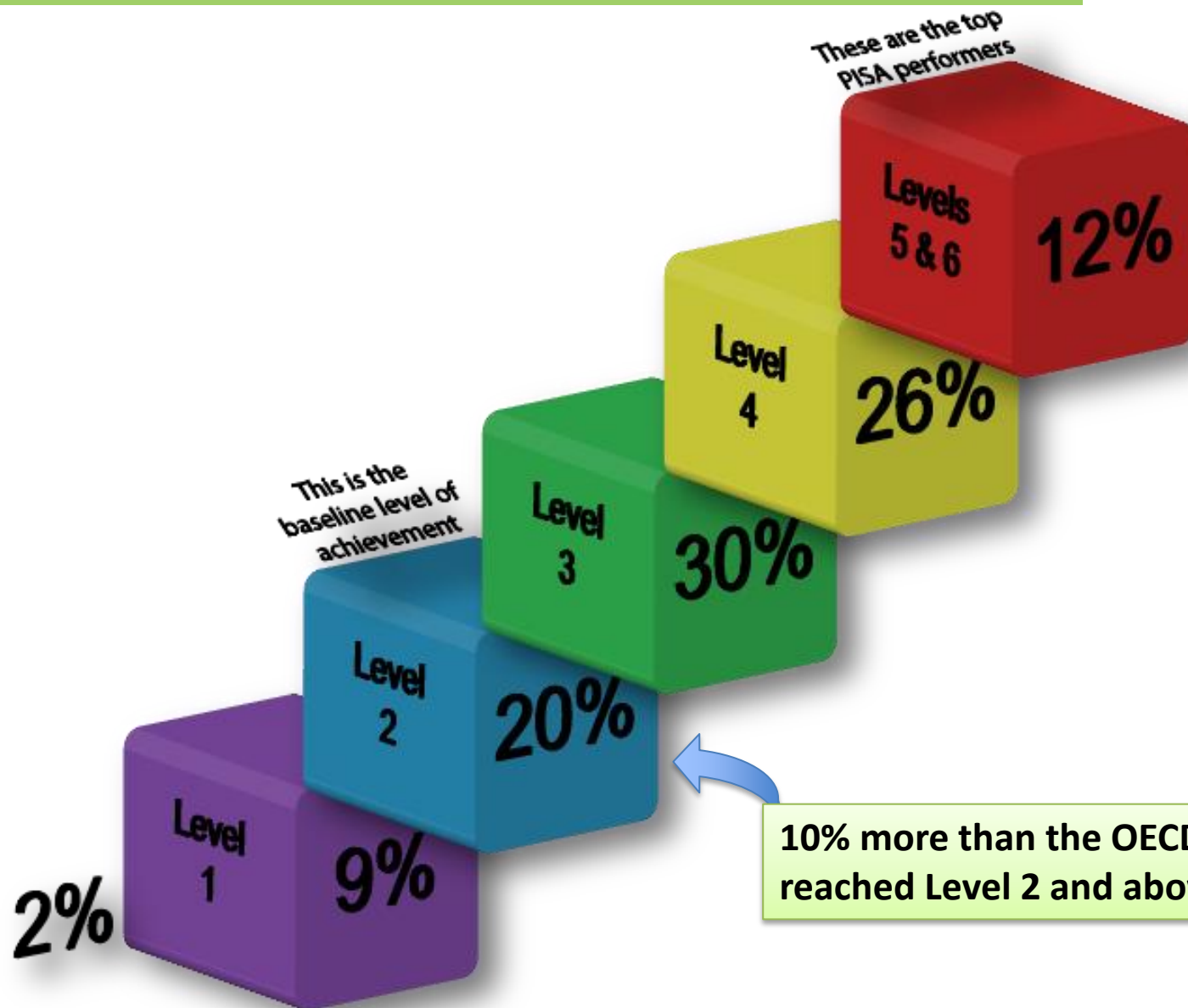
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Almost 90% of Canadian students achieve the baseline level in science.



Almost 90% of Canadian students achieve the baseline level in science.



The proportions of high and low performers in science varied across provinces.

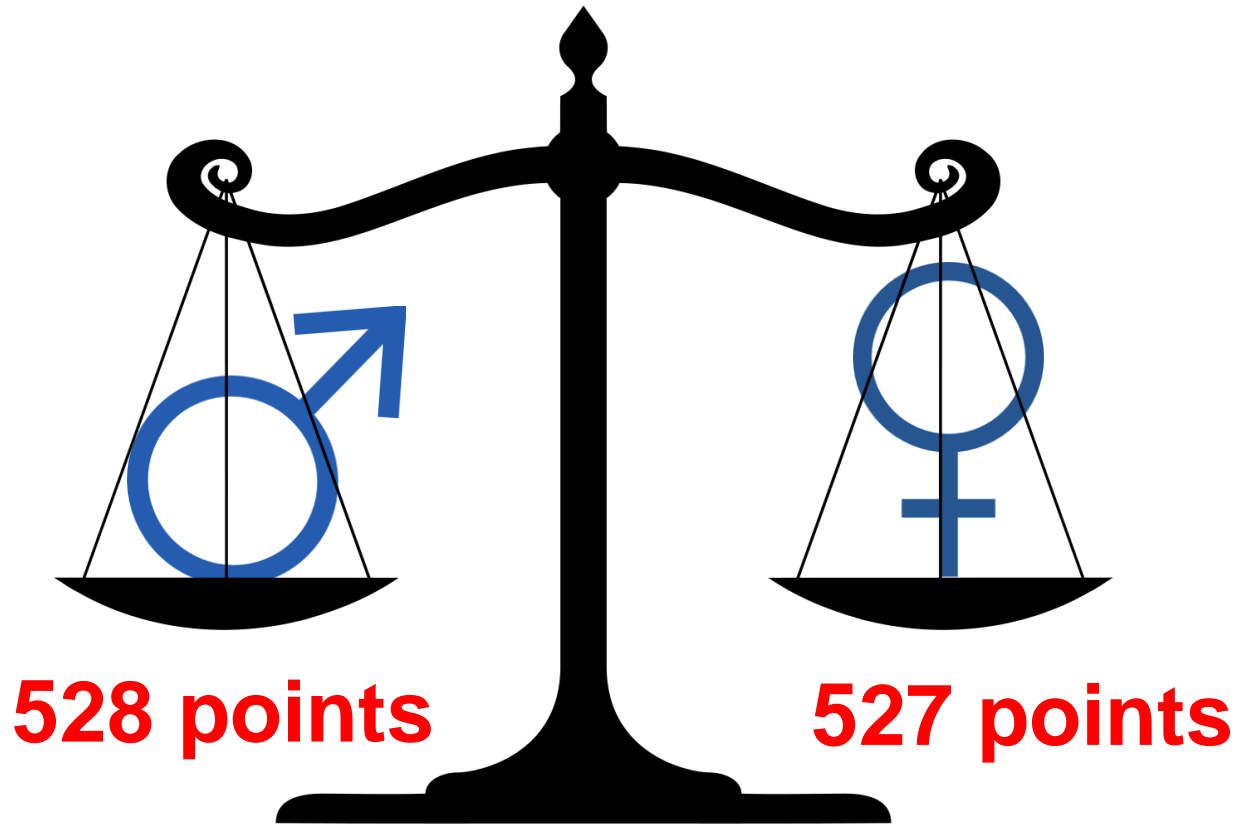
This is the
baseline level of
achievement



These are the top
PISA performers

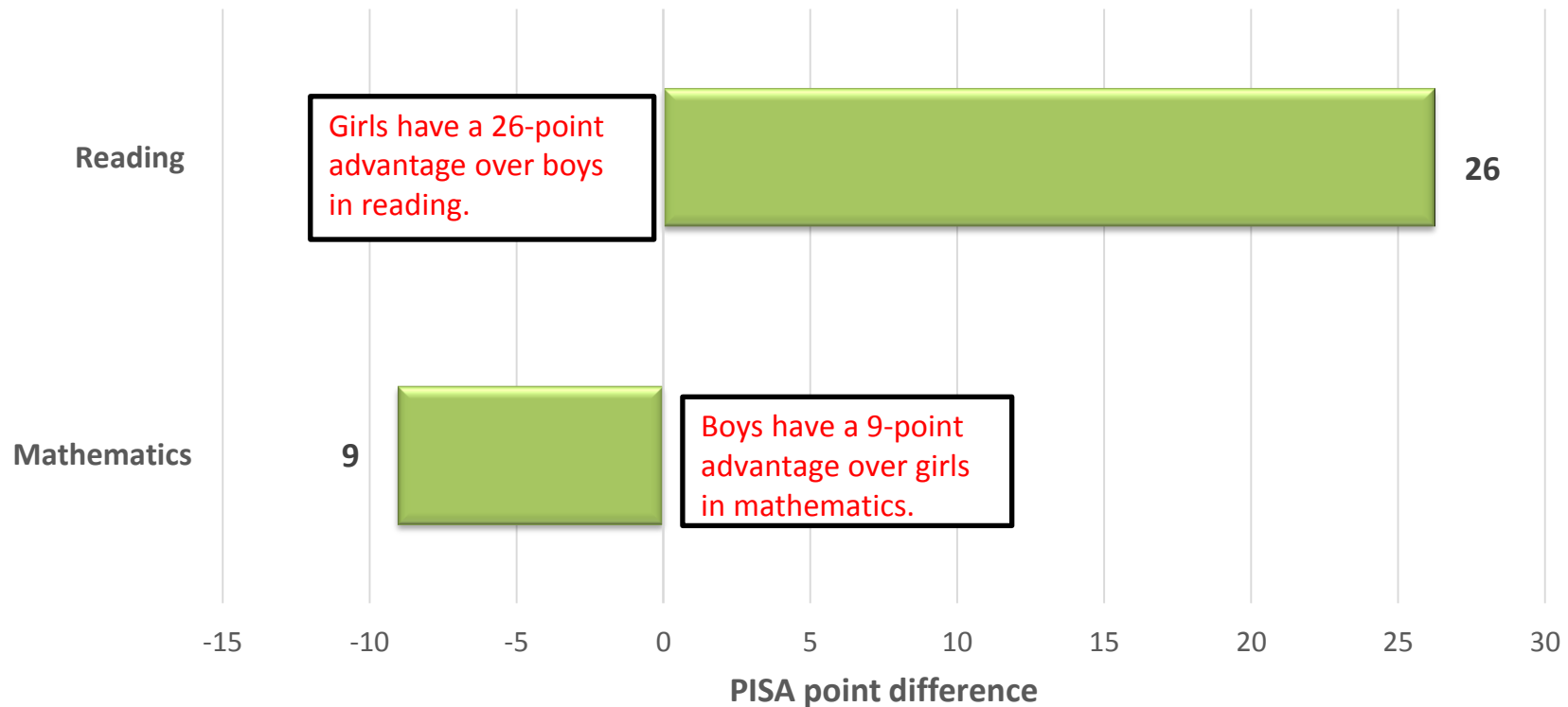


Canadian boys and girls perform equally well in science...



... but the gender gap in reading persists, with a smaller difference in mathematics.

PISA 2015 — Difference by gender for the minor domains



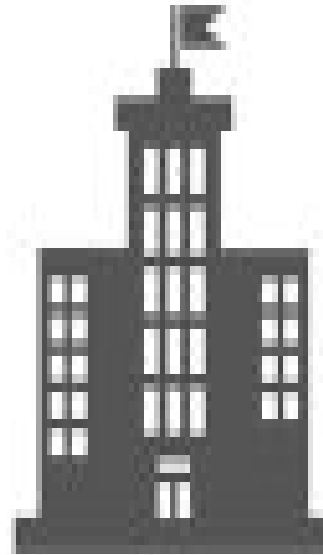
There are significant differences in science achievement by language of the school system in most provinces... but not in Canada overall.

English



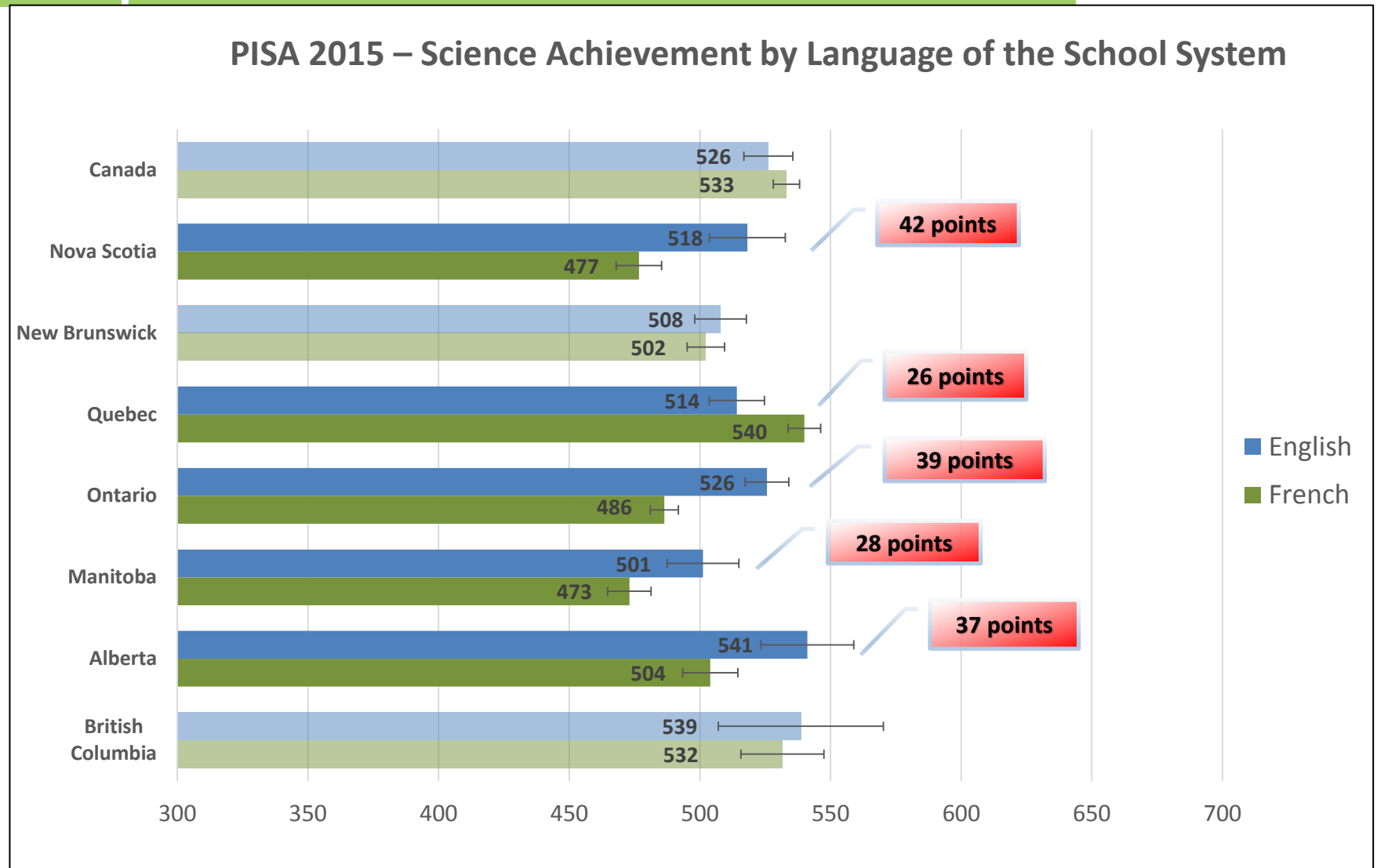
526 points

French



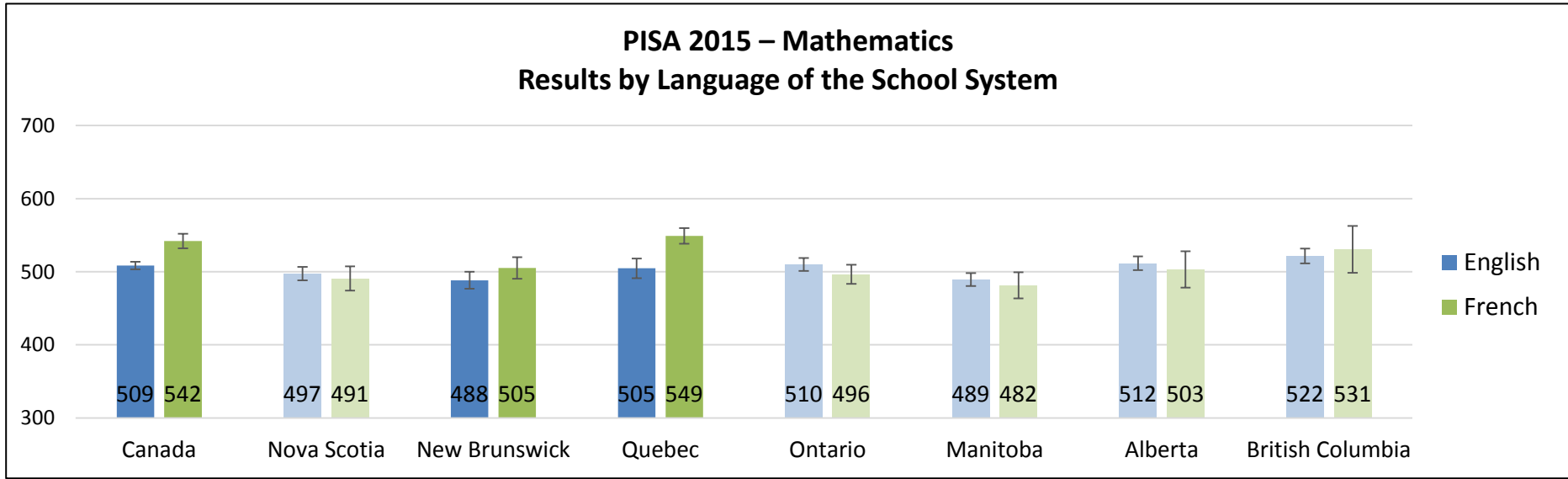
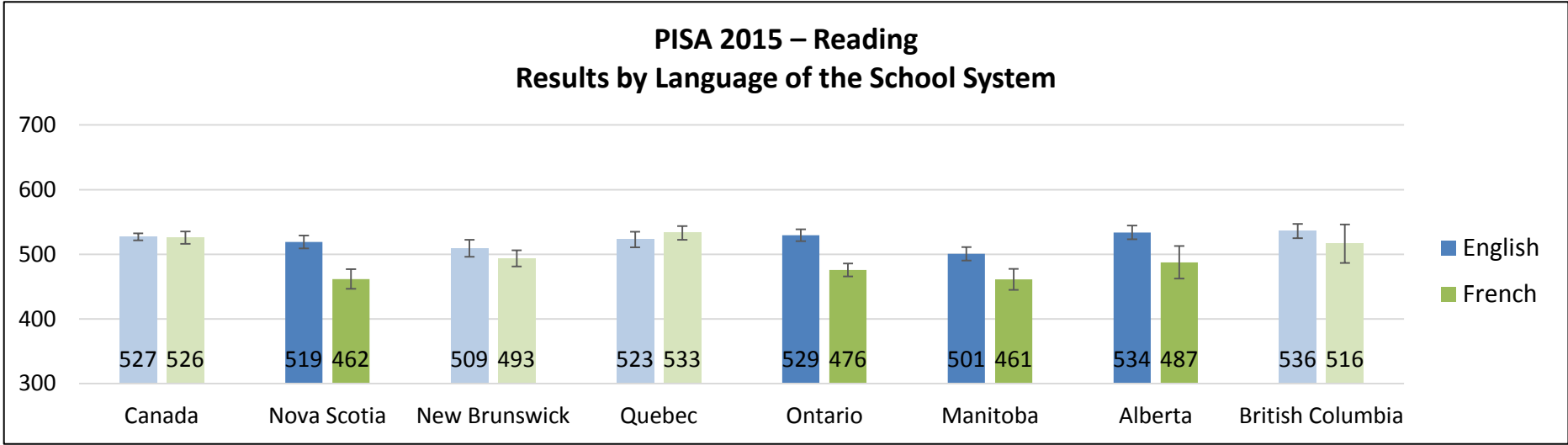
533 points

There are large differences in science achievement by language of the school system in most provinces... but not in Canada overall.



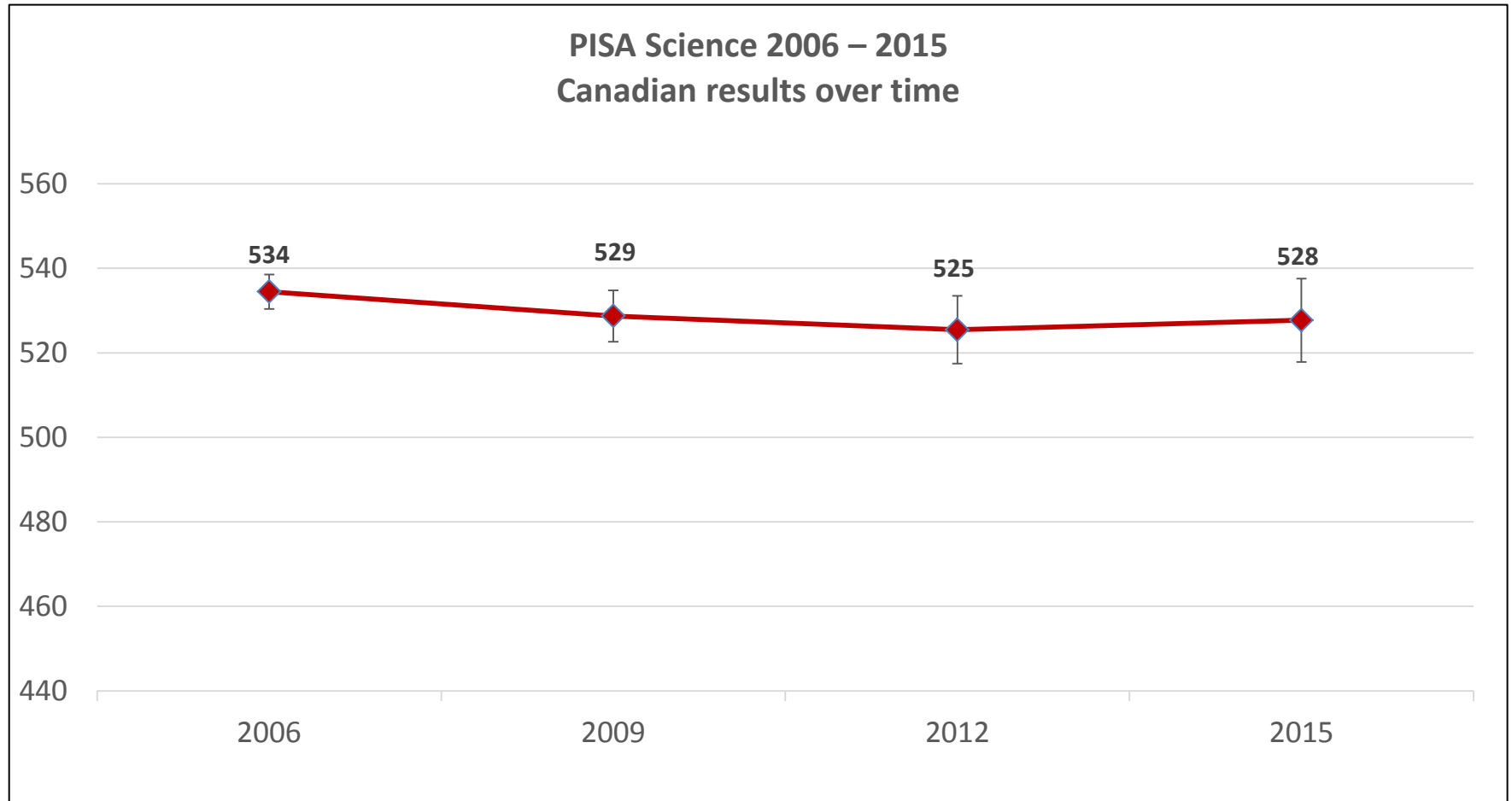
Significant differences are indicated with a darker colour.

There are significant differences in reading and mathematics achievement by language of the school system in most provinces.

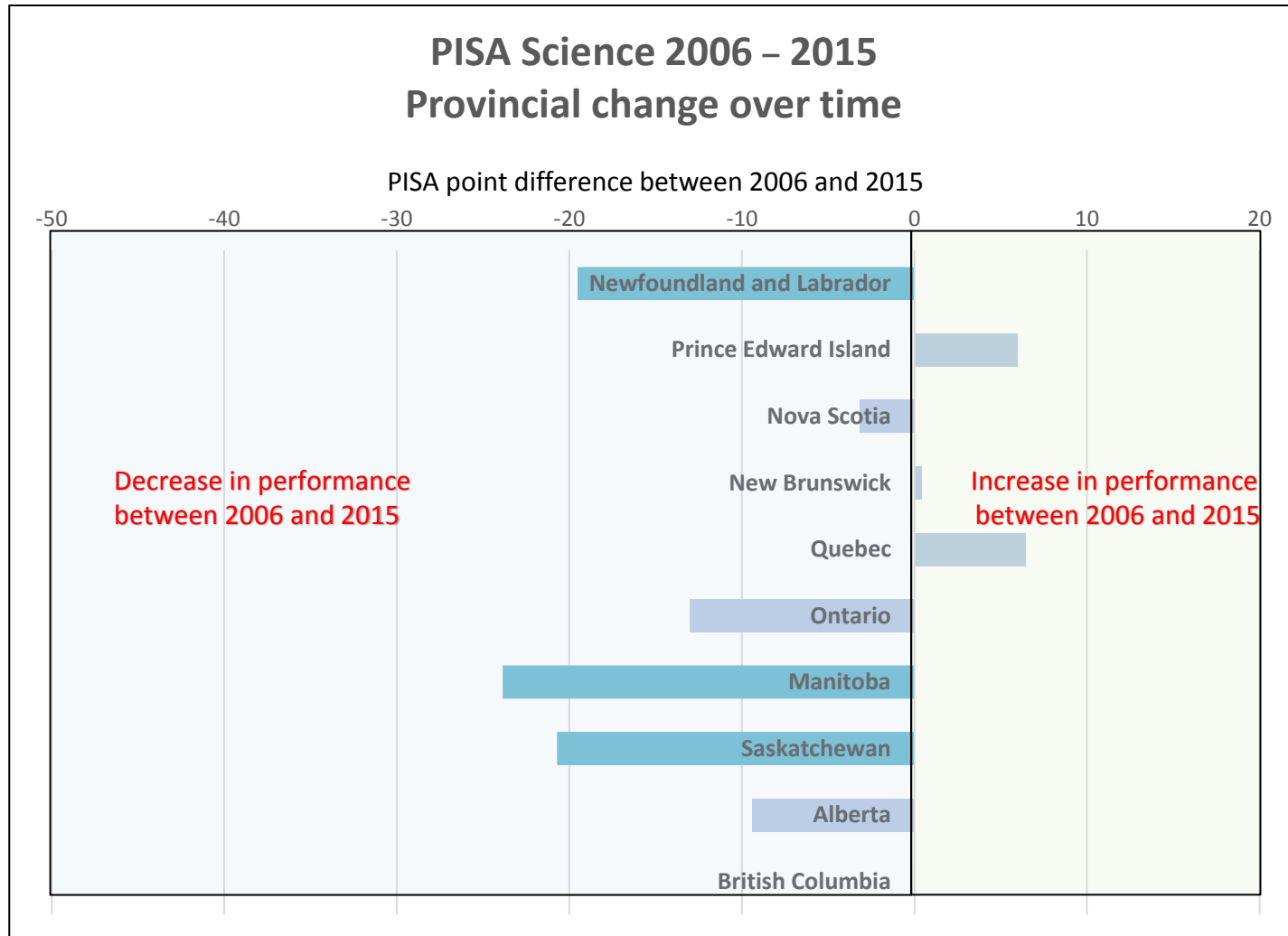


Significant differences are indicated with a darker colour.

Over the past nine years, Canadian scores in science have remained relatively stable...



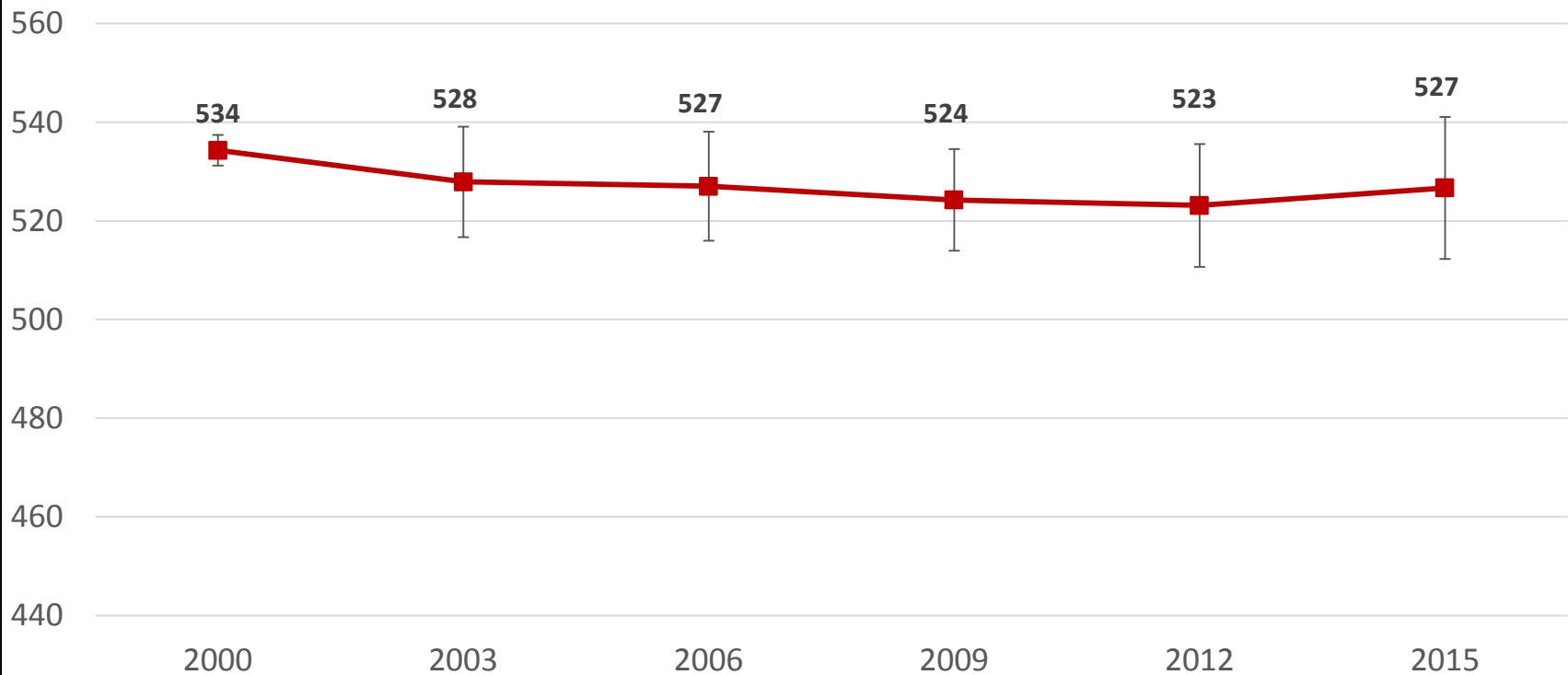
... but provincially, science results have decreased in four provinces.



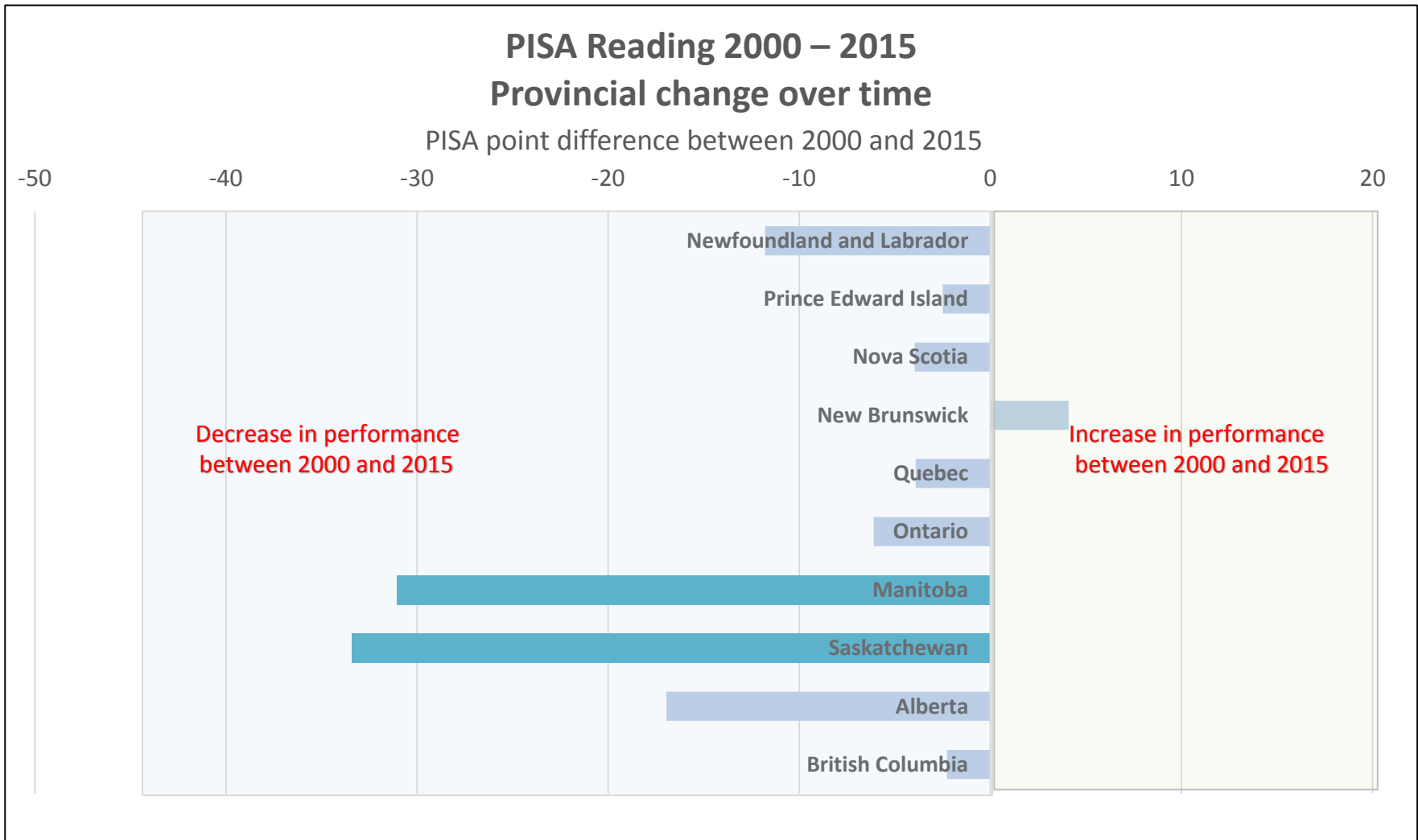
Significant differences are indicated with a darker colour.

In reading, the downward trend observed since 2000 stopped in 2015...

PISA Reading 2000 – 2015
Canadian results over time

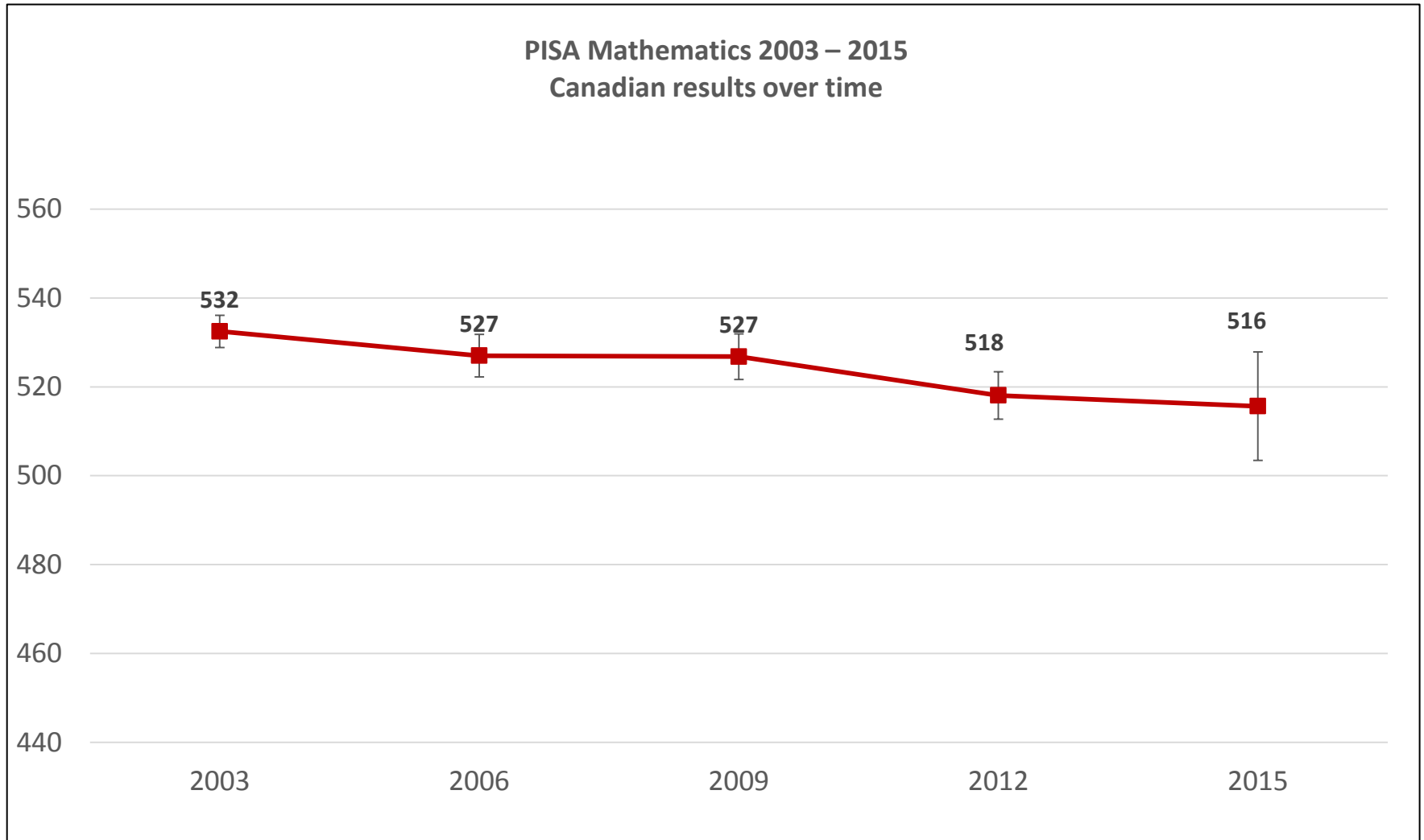


... while it has decreased significantly in two provinces over these 15 years.

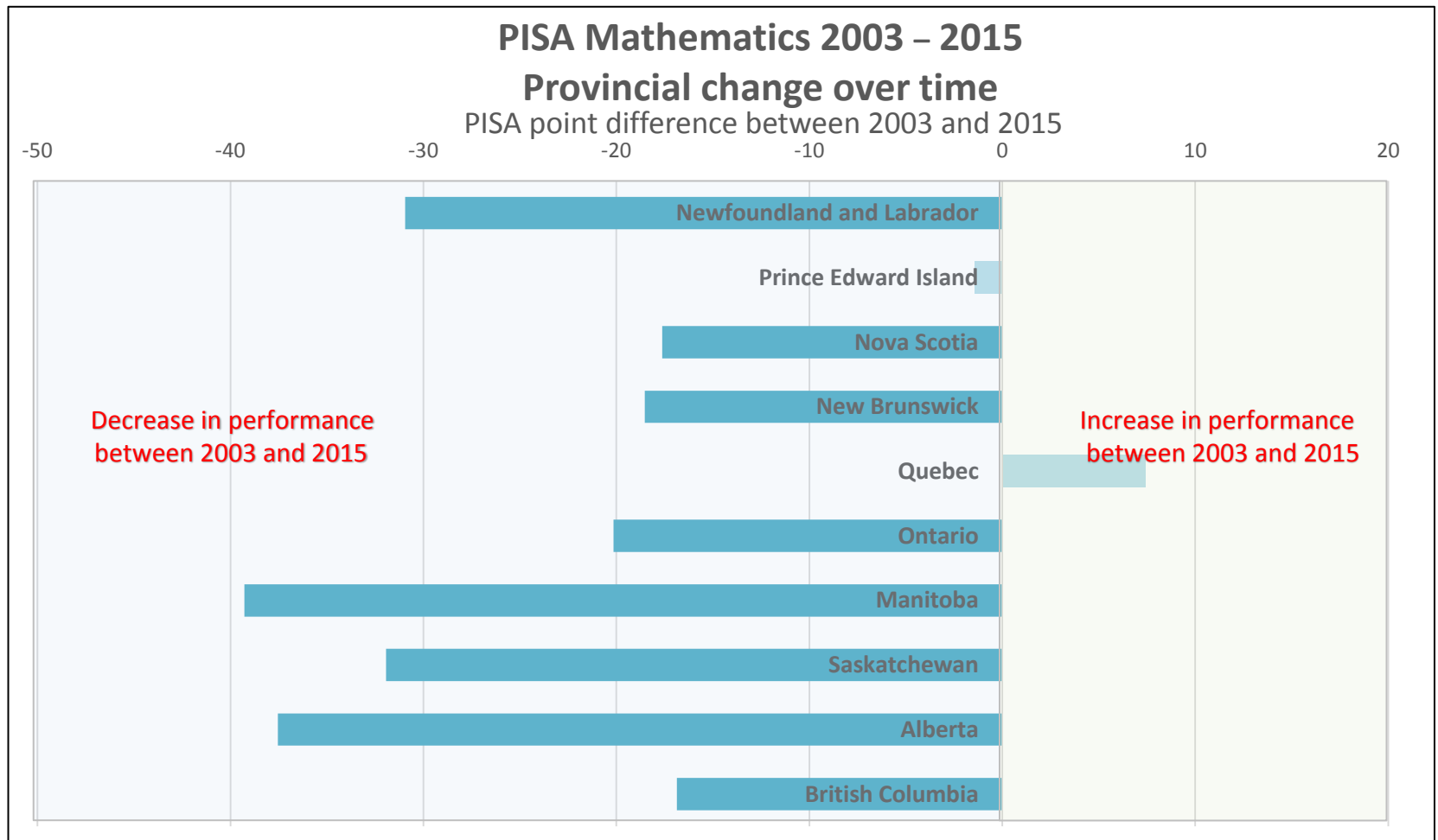


Significant differences are indicated with a darker colour.

In mathematics, the downward trend observed since 2003 persisted in 2015...



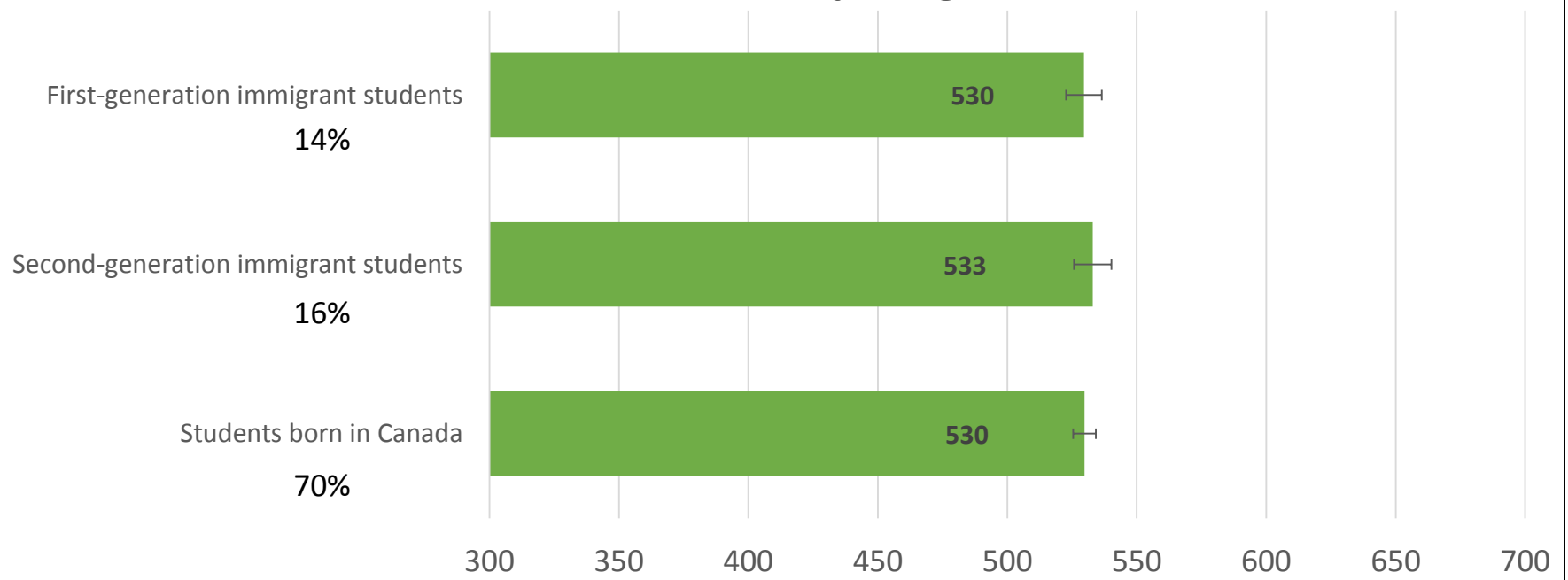
... while it has dropped significantly in all provinces except in Quebec and Prince Edward Island.



In Canada, there is no difference in science achievement based on the immigration status of students.

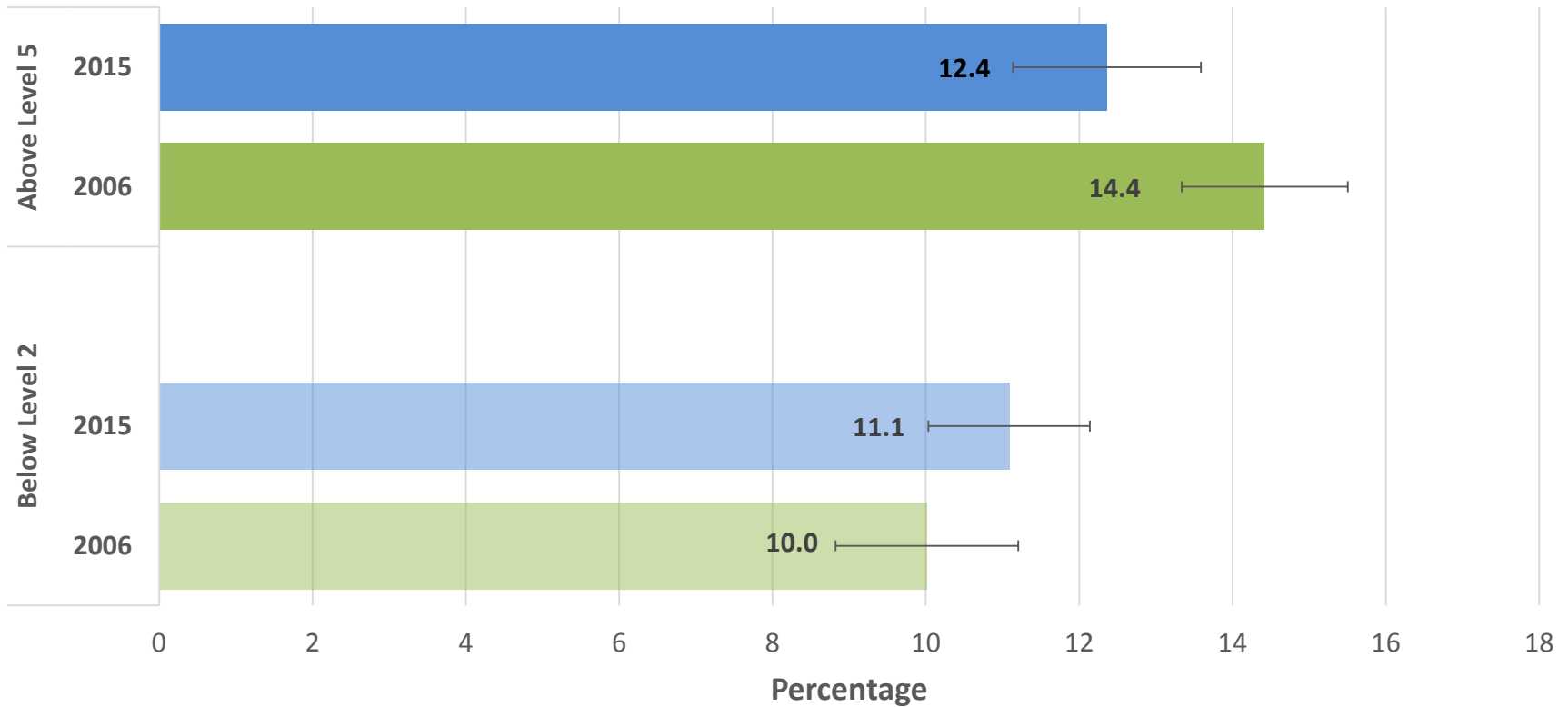


PISA 2015 — Science Achievement by Immigration Status in Canada



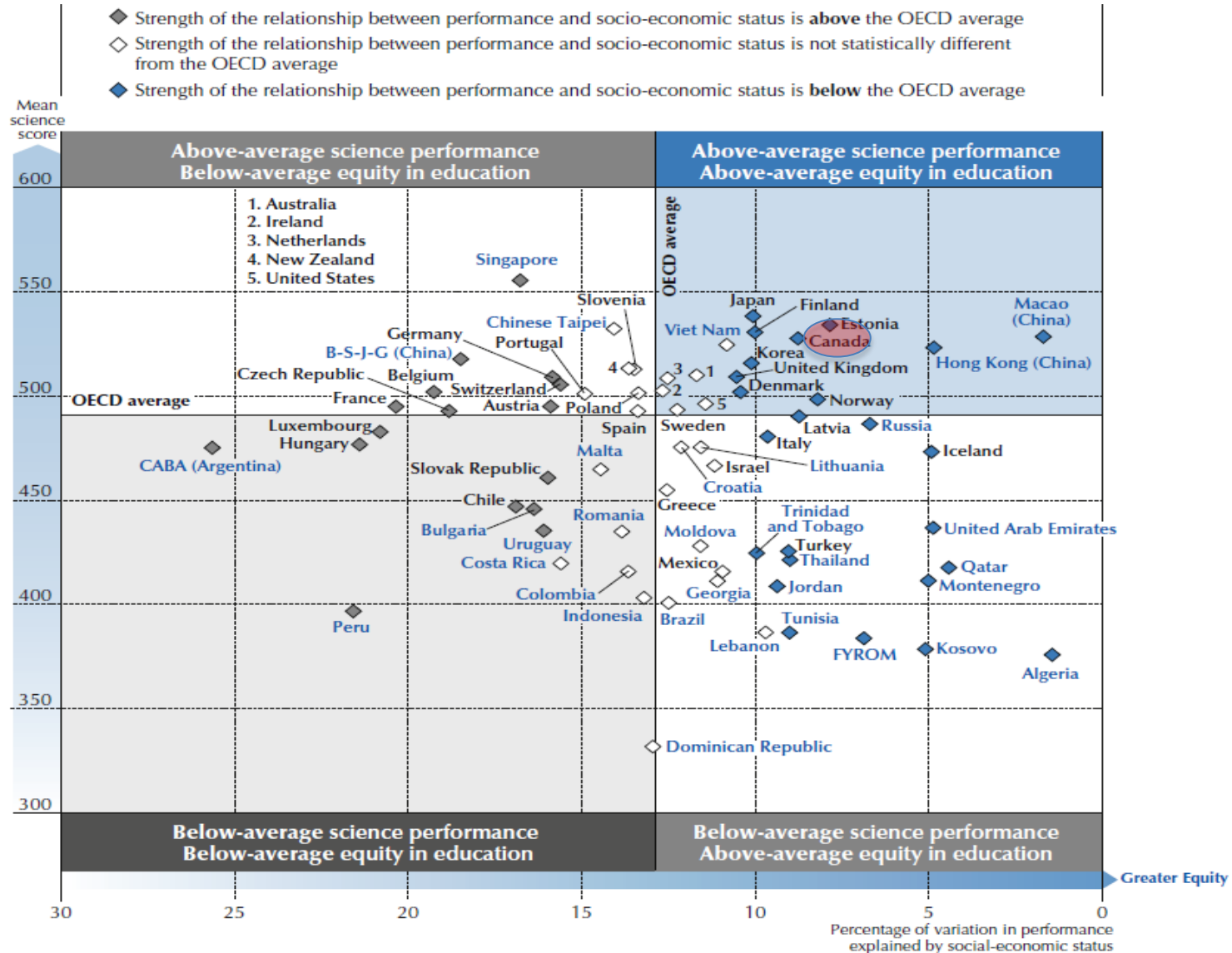
In Canada, there has been little change over time in the proportion of low and high achievers in science.

PISA 2015 – Proportion of Low and High Achievers in Science over time in Canada

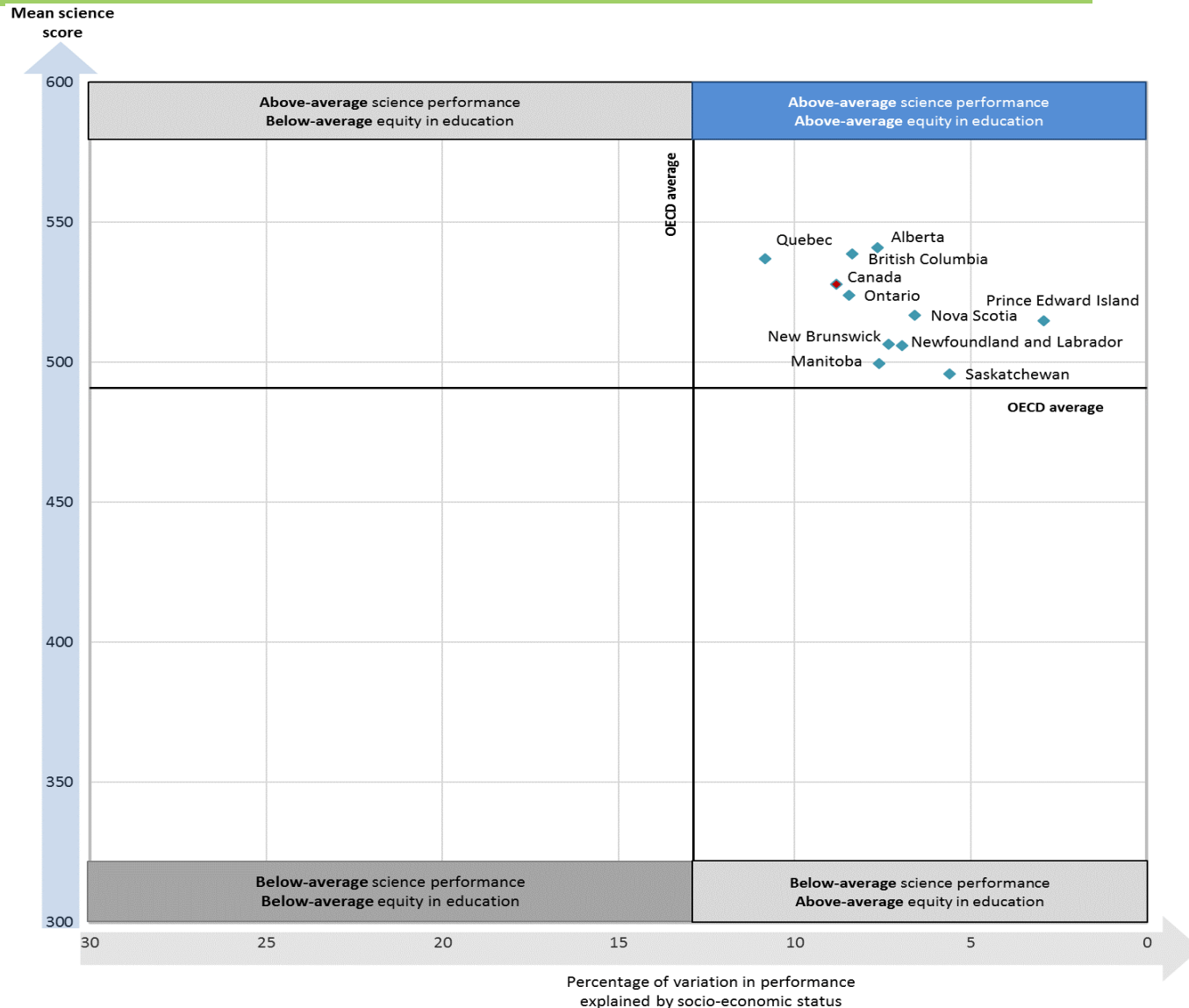


Significant differences are indicated with a darker colour.

Canadian results in science are characterized by relatively high levels of achievement and equity.



Canadian results in science are characterized by relatively high levels of achievement and equity.

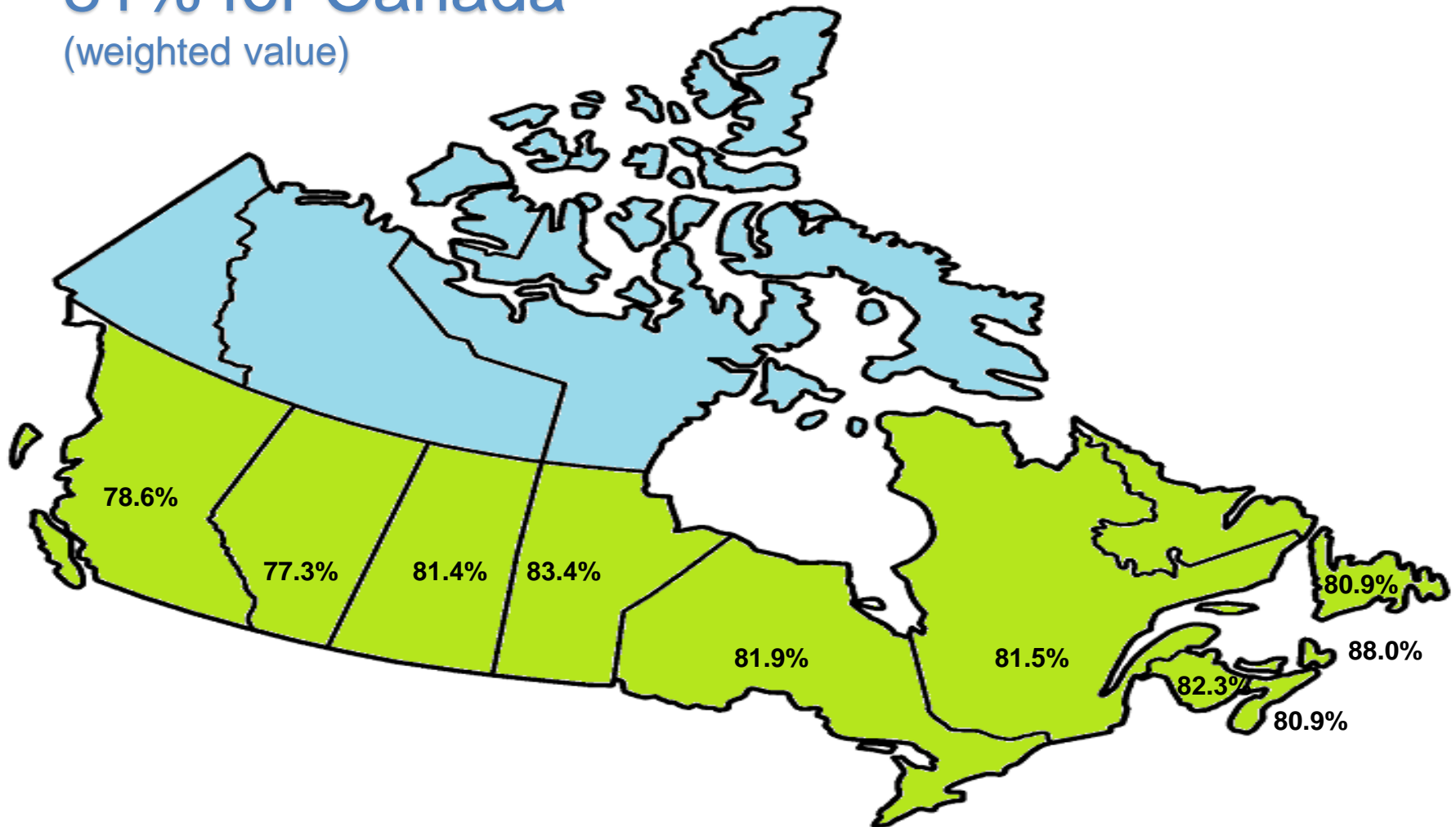


Adapted from Figure I.6.6 in *PISA 2015 Results: Excellence and Equity in Education*, Volume I (Paris: OECD 2016).

Canadian student participation

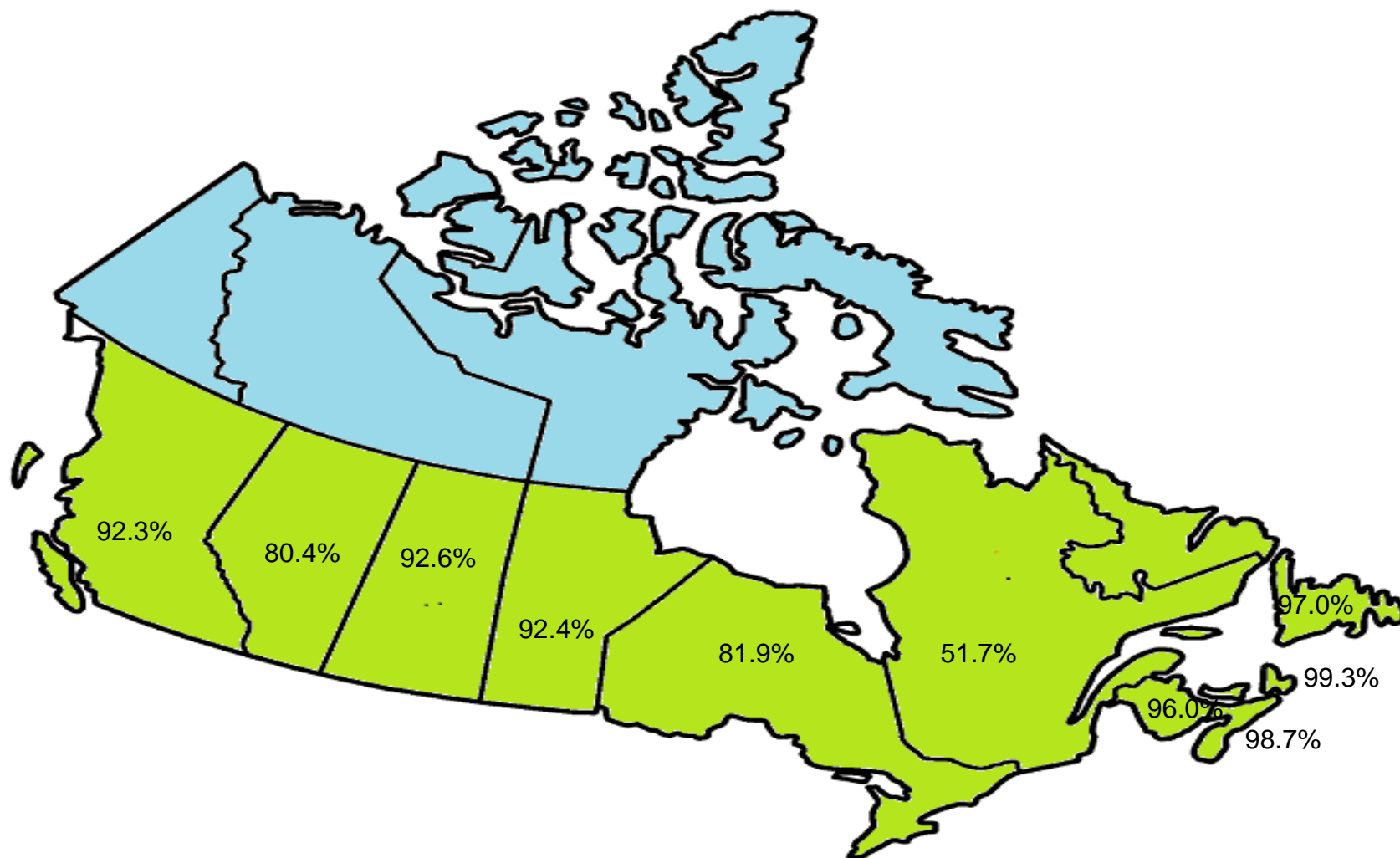
81% for Canada

(weighted value)



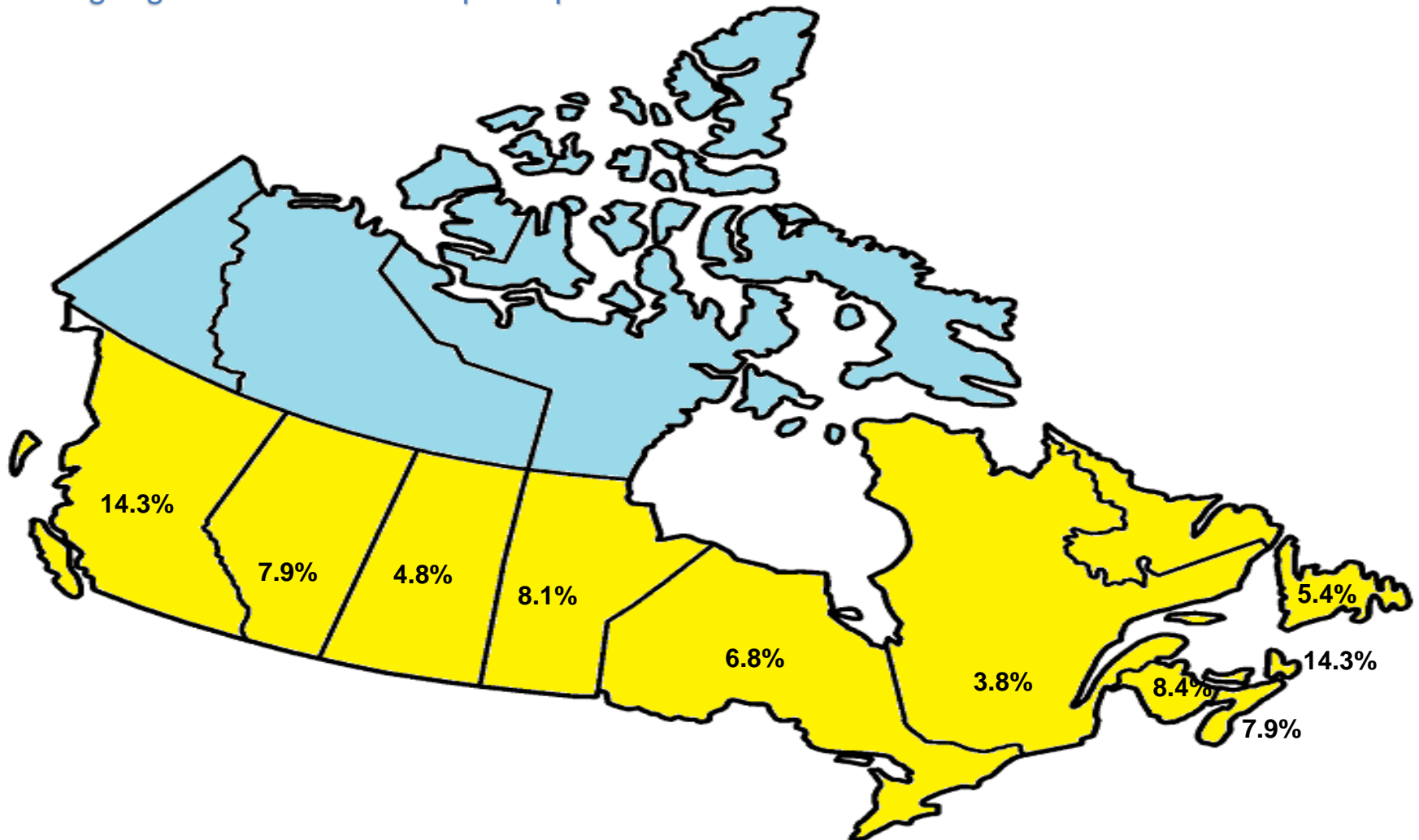
Canadian school participation

79% for Canada



7 per cent of Canadian students were exempted from writing PISA.

Student exemptions – students with physical or intellectual disabilities or limited ability in the language of the test do not participate in PISA.



“Only in Canada, Estonia, Finland, Hong Kong (China), Japan, Macao (China) and Singapore do at least four out of five 15-year-old students master the baseline level of proficiency in science, reading and mathematics. These countries show that there are countries on nearly every continent that could achieve the goal of universal basic skills by 2030. At the same time, the small group of countries that has moved close to securing at least basic skills for all shows how much remains to be done in most countries – including some of the wealthiest OECD countries – to attain the Sustainable Development Goals.”

PISA 2015 Results: Excellence and Equity in Education (Paris: OECD 2016), p. 3.

Thank you!



- www.cmec.ca
- <http://www.oecd.org/pisa/>