

Infographic 1. Creative thinking assessment results

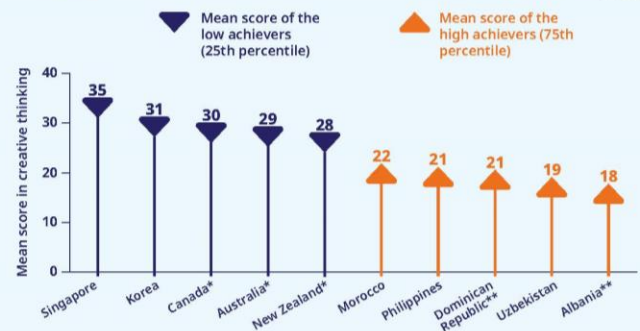
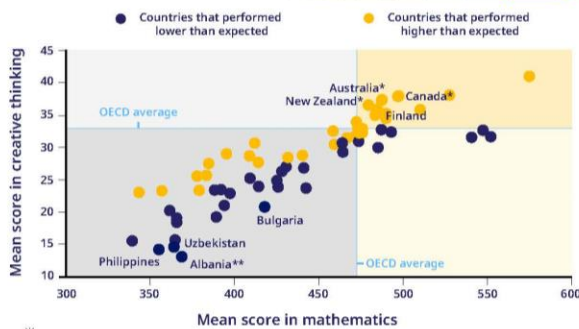


Students' proficiency in creative thinking

Some education systems performed **above expectations** in creative thinking given their performance in other PISA tests



There are **large gaps** in creative thinking between high and low-performing countries and economies



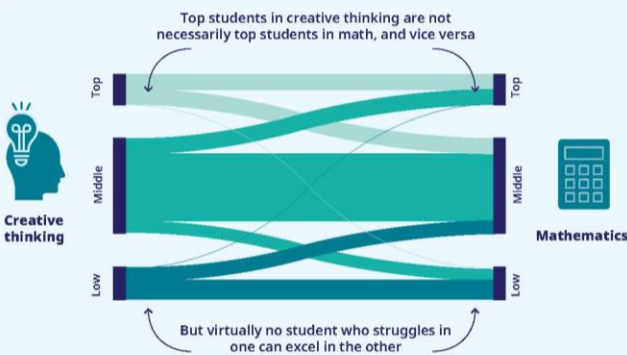
Creative thinking is **less strongly correlated with mathematics and reading** than mathematics and reading are with one another

More than **97 in 100** students in the five highest performing systems outperformed the average student in the five lowest performing

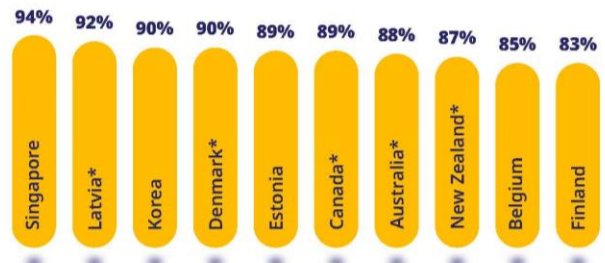
All students have the potential to demonstrate creative thinking



3 in 4 students across the OECD reach or exceed a **baseline level of creative thinking**



Percentage of students who can come up with appropriate and original ideas for a range of tasks and contexts

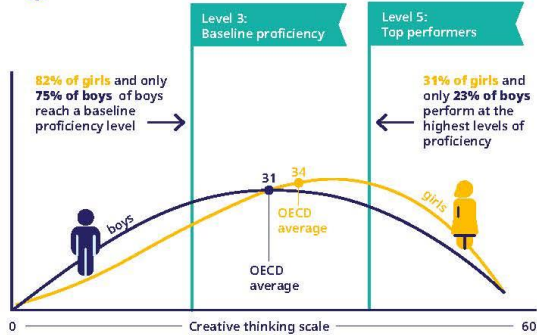


Academic excellence is **not a pre-requisite** but minimal proficiency helps

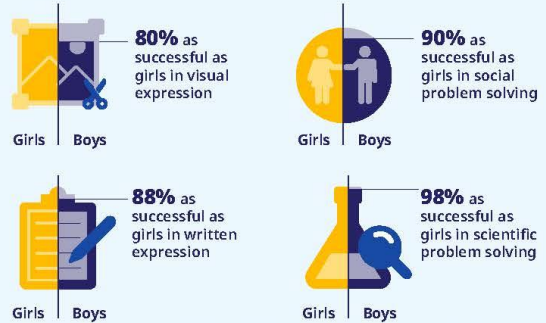
OECD average 78%

Girls are considerably stronger creative thinkers than boys

15-year-old girls outperform 15-year-old boys in all types of creative tasks



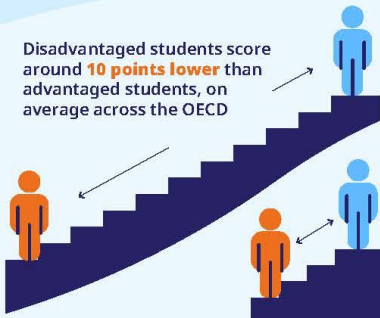
On average across OECD countries, boys are only...



In no country or economy in the PISA study did boys outperform girls, on average

Socio-economic performance divides persist in creative thinking

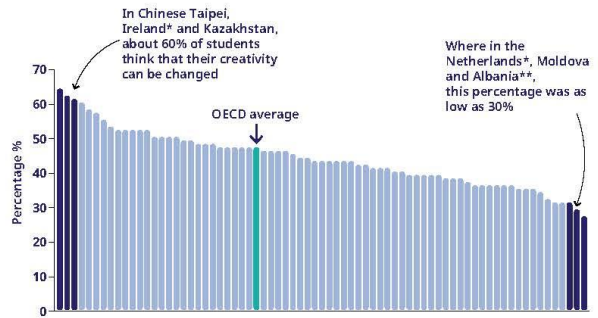
Disadvantaged students score around **10 points lower** than advantaged students, on average across the OECD



Even after accounting for reading and mathematics performance, there remains a significant **2 point divide**

Students from disadvantaged backgrounds scored lower than advantaged students in creative thinking in all participating countries and economies

Students who think their creativity is something that they can change outscore those who don't



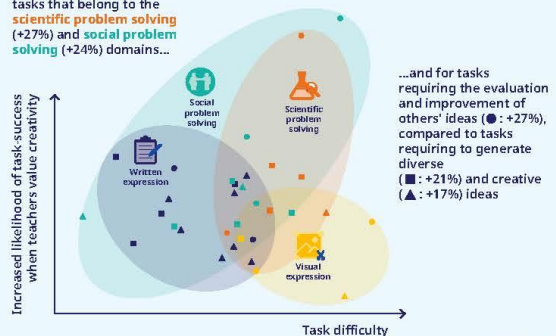
On average across the OECD only about **1 in 2 students** have a **growth mindset** regarding their **creativity**

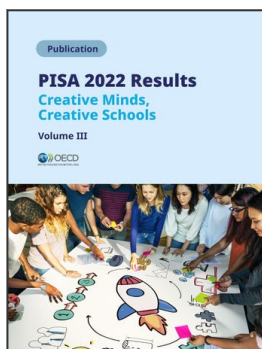
Attitudes and social-emotional characteristics linked to stronger creative thinking performance:



Students whose teachers value their creativity are more likely to succeed in creative thinking tasks

This is especially true for tasks that belong to the **scientific problem solving** (+27%) and **social problem solving** (+24%) domains...





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