

Redefined core literacies and new models of assessment.

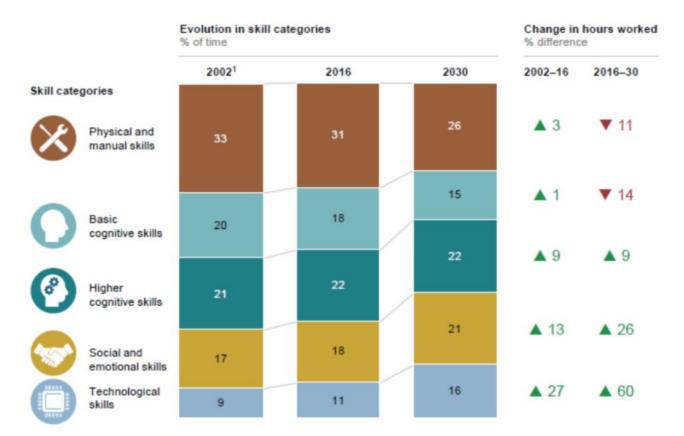




# Lack of contextual relevance

Not understood in the real world





Calculated using the 2004 to 2016 CAGR extrapolated to a 14-year period.
 NOTE: Based on difference between hours worked per skill in 2016 and modeled hours worked in 2030. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor statistics; McKinsey Global Institute workforce skills model; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Source: McKinsey Global Institute (2018). Skill Shift: Automation and the future of the workforce, p. 7

		Skills	Change in hours worked by 2030 %
<b>***</b>	Social and emo- tional skills	Advanced communication and negotiation skills	27
		Interpersonal skills and empathy	30
		Leadership and managing others	33
		Entrepreneurship and initiative-taking	33
		Adaptability and continuous learning	24
		Teaching and training others	14
	Techno- logical skills	Basic digital skills	69
		Advanced IT skills and programming	91
		Advanced data analysis and mathematical skills	25
		Technology design, engin- eering, and maintenance	31
		Scientific research and development	28



6686%

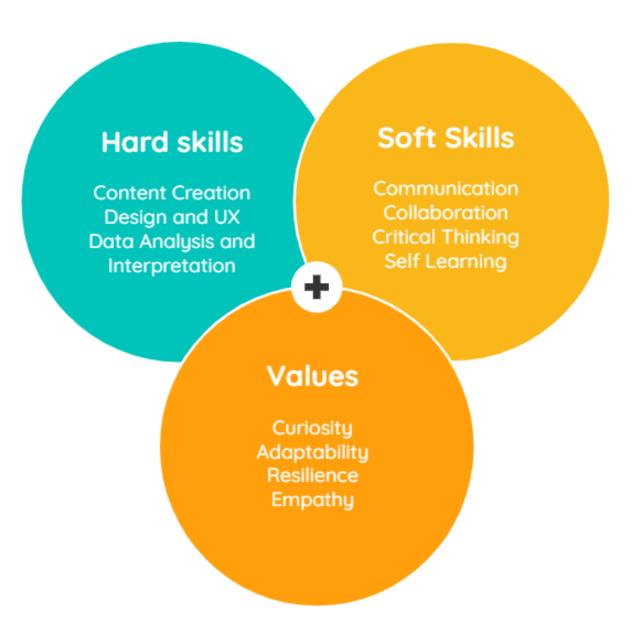
of executives agree their organization must train its people to think like technologists—to use and customize technology solutions at the individual level



# Defining digital skills

Not everyone will be a programmer, but everyone will work with technology.

Mastering digital skills is about nurturing understanding of passions, the ability to work with others and the confidence to forge a pathway for the future.





#### **HK Current:**

- Guidance for subject integrated and project based approaches through Primary and Junior Secondary.
- ICT as a Class A elective subject for DSE.

52,000 **DSE Students** 

70%

2 Electives

91%

Schools offering ICT

5,000 Students 512 Students

11.5%

Schools offering Design and Applied Technology

10%



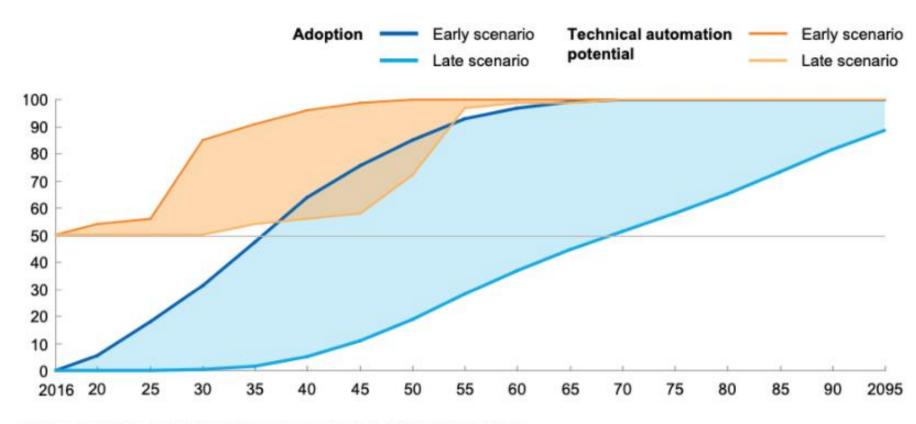
#### The workforce skills issue

### Higher Level Employment

Possible % job automations vs implementable % job automations

#### McKinsey's research says:

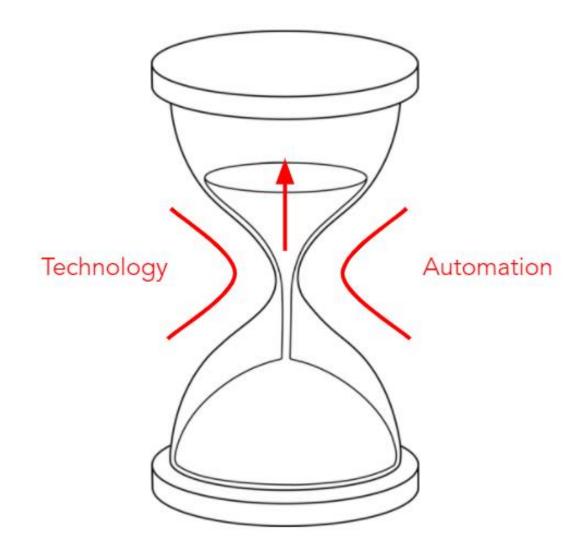
- 88% executives say ≥ 50% of workforce will need retraining or replacing within 5 years.
- ½++ of organizations are unprepared.



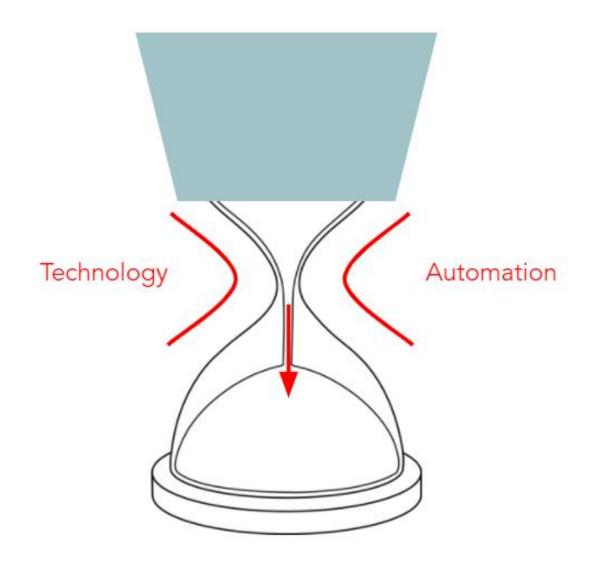
1 Forty-six countries used in this calculation, representing about 80% of global labor force.

SOURCE: McKinsey Global Institute analysis

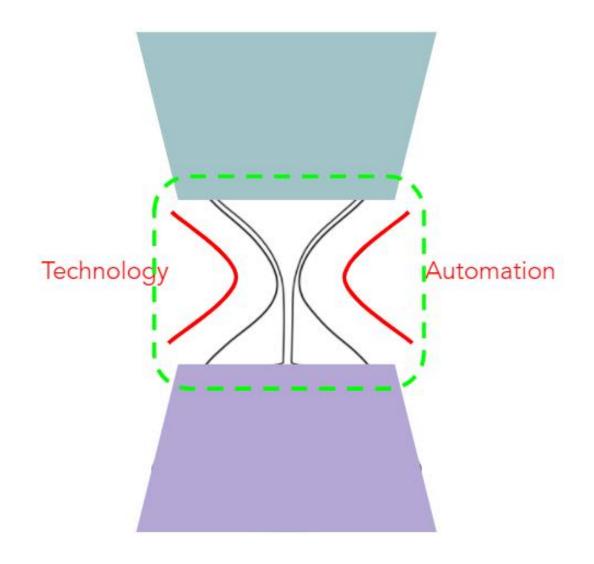




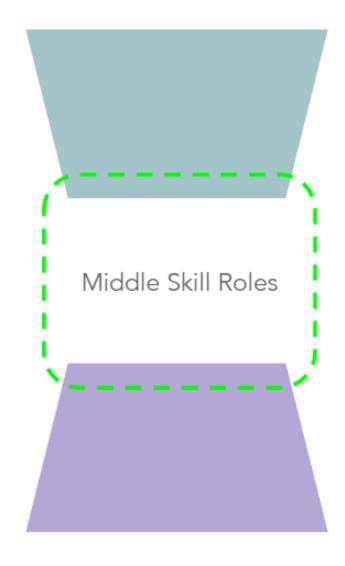




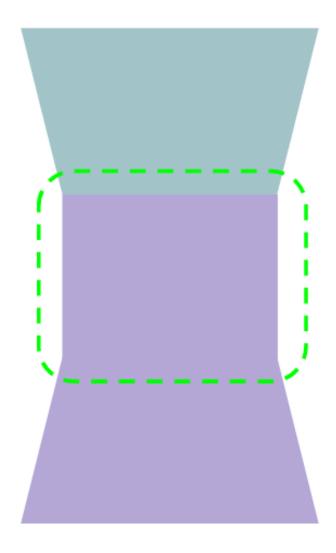




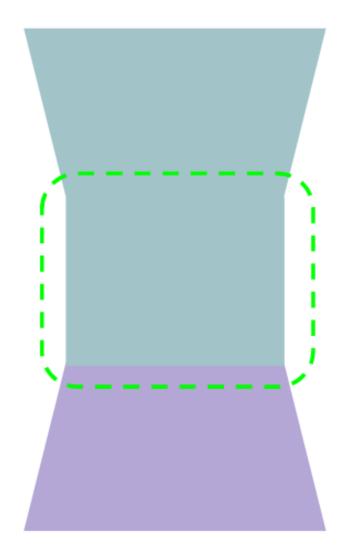


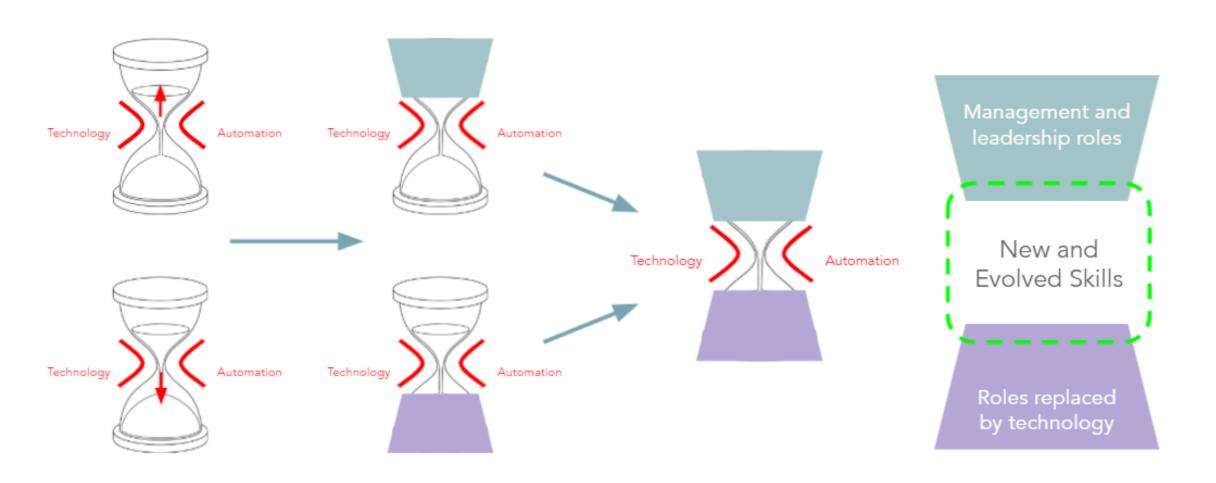














263,000 - 2021 746,000 - 2030

Talent deficit in highly skilled workers in Hong Kong.





Misalignment between **automation**, **AI**, **machine learning**, and other **technological advances** and the skills and experience talent needs to leverage the full potential of those advances is **a main factor contributing to growing talent deficits**.

This will create an unrealised economic opportunity of US\$219 billion or 39% of potential.



52,000

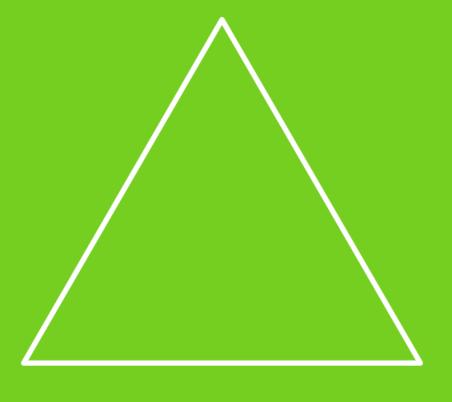
**Graduating Students** 

48,000

Annual shortfall

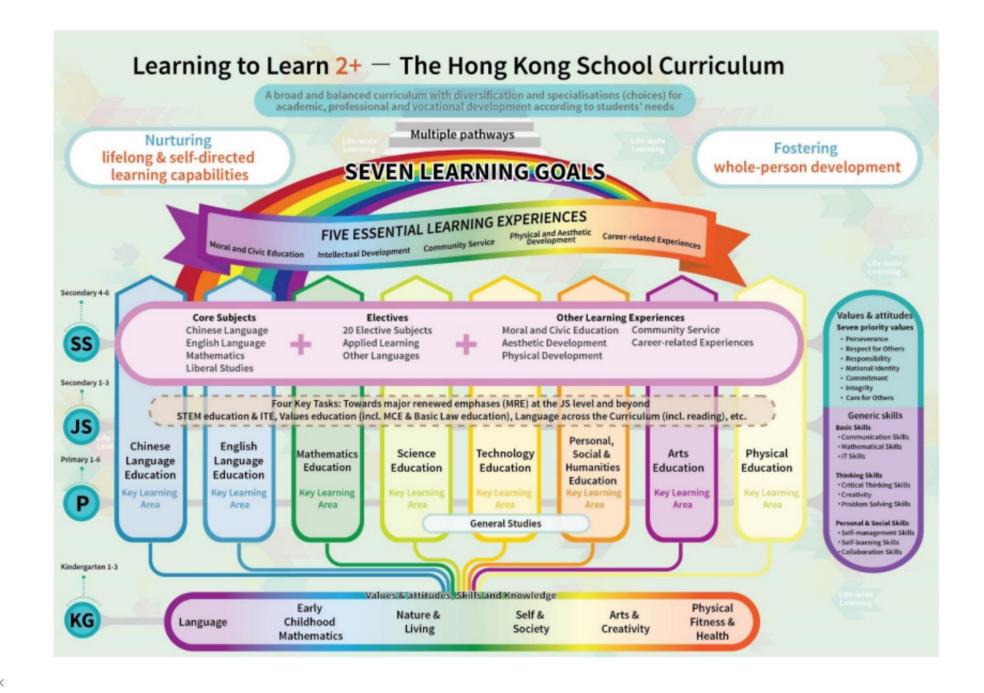


## DIGITAL LITERACY

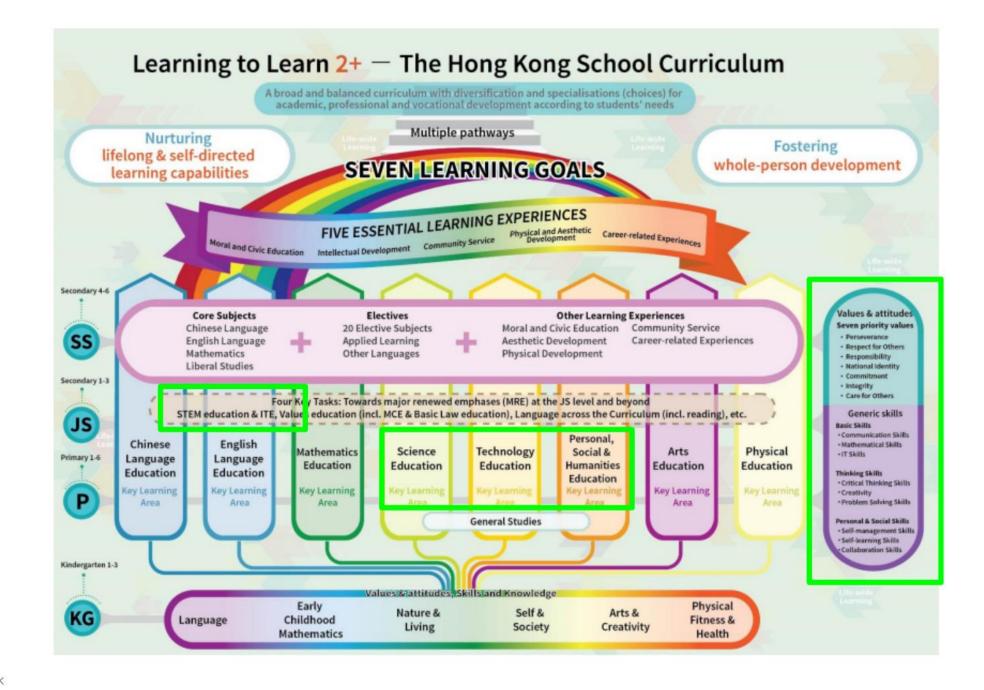


LANGUAGE LITERACY MATHEMATICAL LITERACY

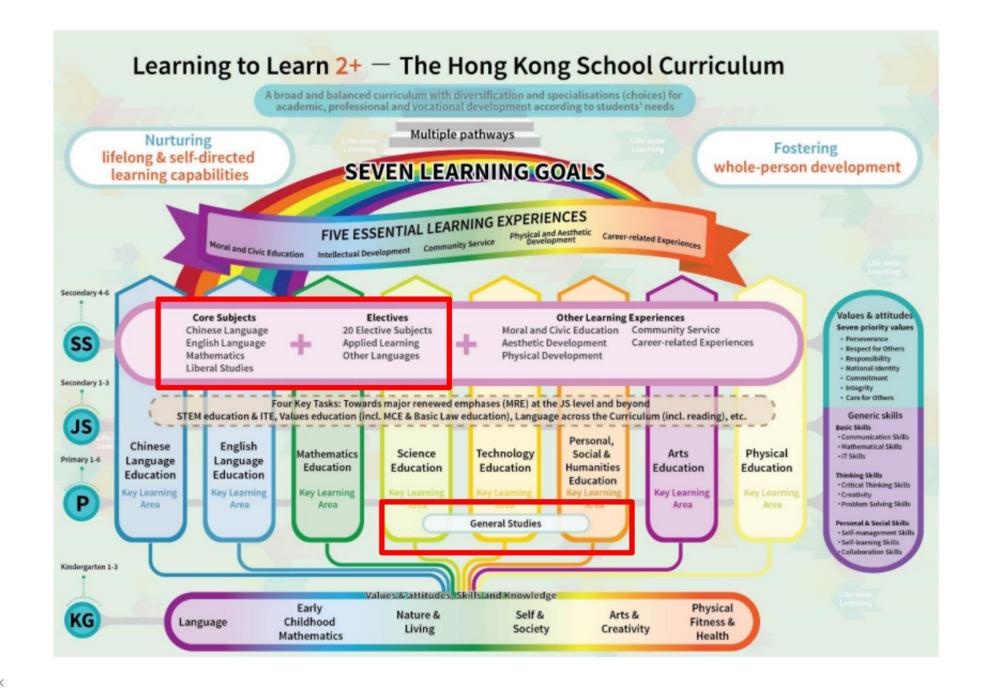
















# Primary

Knowledge and Agency



# Junior Secondary

Application and Passion































# Senior Secondary ++

Contextual Discovery



Fill 5 minutes of traditional subject lessons with relatable real world connection.



# Share these connections and build community.



# Encourage work to be created in different media.



One piece of student work can be shared with colleagues for appraisal from other perspectives.



# Focus on Context.



Create and train a consistent taxonomy between Education and Industry.

This will benefit all education.

#### Human Capability Standards Reference Model

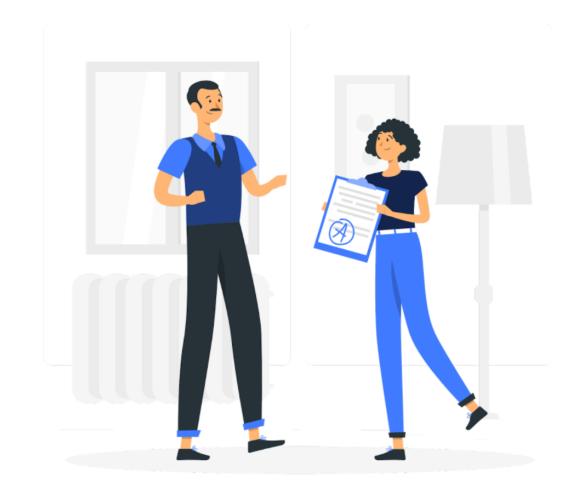
The Complete Seven Level Framework



# Defining **Assessment**

Assessment should be a tool that is utilized to **help learners succeed** by honoring what they are doing well and to provide feedback where work is still needed.

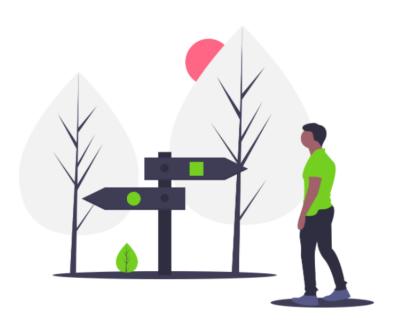
Assessment should **never be punitive**, instead it should simply be a conversation.





Digital skills have never been traditionally or summatively assessed.





Digital skills are in a state of constant evolution.



Not appropriate to assess a single moment in time







Solutions are
never complete,
they iterate and
adapt



## What about Micro-Credentials?

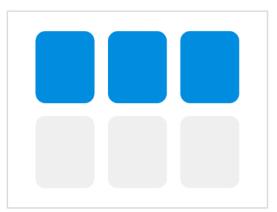
Do they tackle the completion issue?

#### Current



VS

#### Solution?







#### Micro-Credentials have not delivered a solution

- Badging: There are already 1,000,000 of these!
- Still largely <u>summative</u> in nature.
- 80% of people taking have degrees already (OECD).
- 75% of courses are only in English.
- Only 20% of hiring managers recruit from micro credentials









### What is the hinderance

#### To evolution?



- From both K-12 to university and from university to work, **evidence** of **suitability** is sought.
- This was traditionally achieved through summatively tested credentials like high school diplomas or degrees. However these are now a mismatch to the skill requirements of careers.
- <u>Summative assessment</u> exacerbates **inequalities** and does not evidence ability and suitability.
- Is the degree just there because of familiarity? "People like us"
- Key is in ongoing formative assessment and a holistic transcript that evidences and translates situations where workforce relevant skills are developed.



# The Opportunity

Connect future career relevant skills derived from the work produced by students during learning to credentials, internships, further study and careers through the mediums of learning data, portfolio artefacts and reflections as evidence described by a taxonomy common to education and business.





- Digital needs to become a third core literacy
- It is an educational and economic priority
- Describe digital skills with a unifying taxonomy
- Create a new model of assessment that honors ongoing learning.





# Questions