Talent

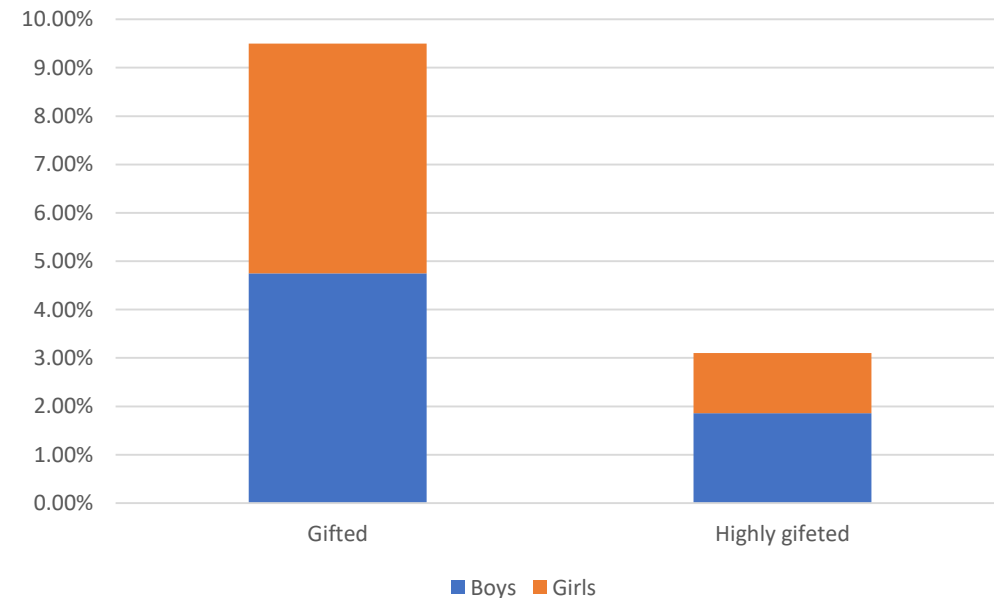## joint project of IDEA Think Tank at CERGE-EI and RSJ Foundation

Our objectives – current agenda

- Review and monitor findings from existing international research on gifted children (economic, but also psychological and pedagogical)

- Survey existing interventions supporting gifted children and evaluations of their effectiveness

- Inspect the current identification of gifted children and the existing policies designed to support the gifted in the Czech Republic

- Analyze the situation of gifted children in the Czech Republic based on existing survey data

- Use data from Invenio testing and collect additional information to monitor gifted children in the Czech republic and their career paths
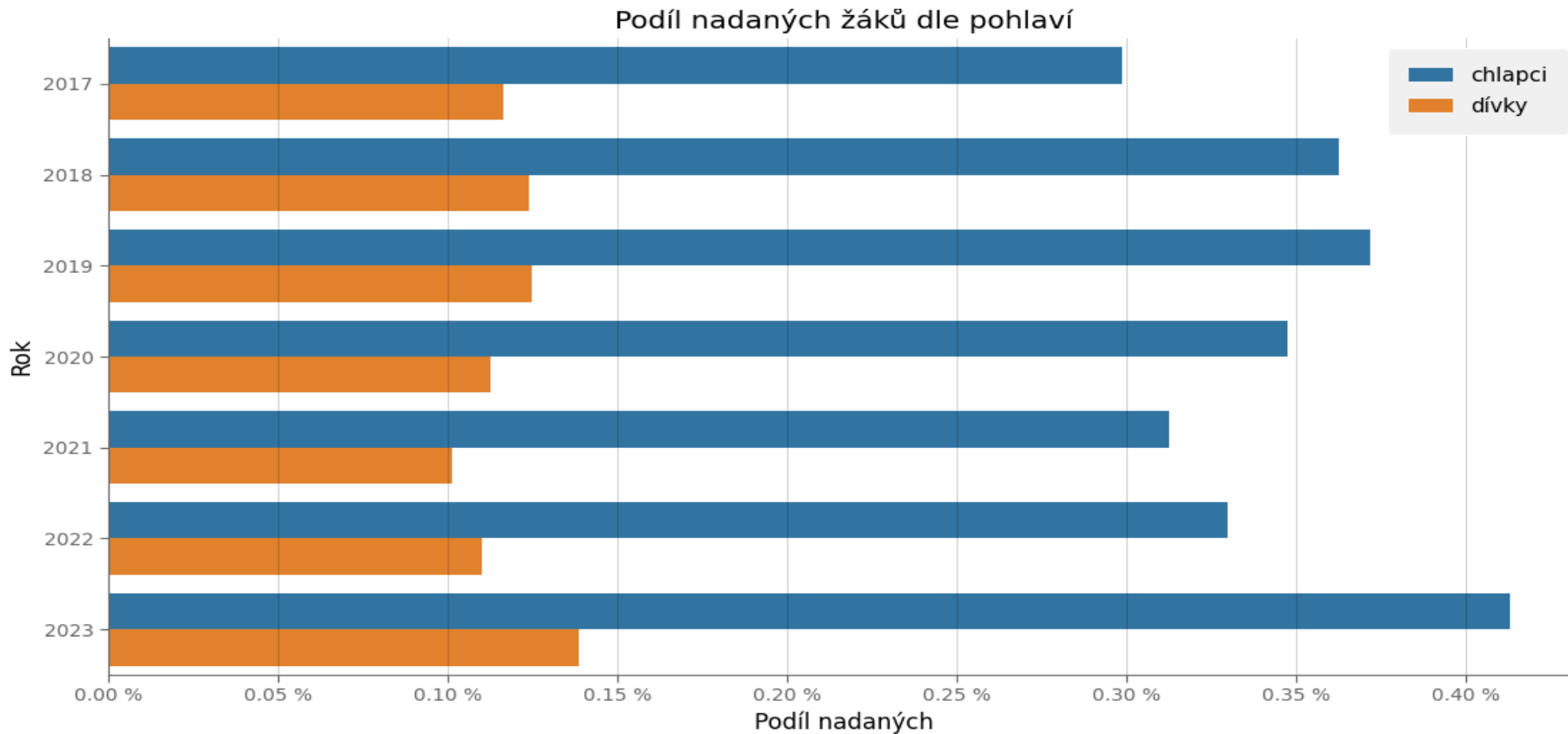
First findings – survey data

There is 9.5 % of quantitatively gifted

and 3.1 % of highly quantitatively gifted

15 year old children in the Czech Republic

So about 12.6 % in total.
About half of gifted and
about 40 % of highly gifted are girls

Own calculations - PISA 2018 data – representative survey (333 schools, 7000+ pupils)

Official Statistics - Reported by elementary schools

Podíl nadaných žáků dle pohlaví

All gifted students of any ages

Talent Distribution Inequality

Czech Republic has one of the biggest gaps between % of quantitatively gifted children among high educated / high SES and low educated / low SES parents …

24.5 % vs less than 7.5 %

Survey data – PISA 2018

Facts about Talent

- Established in Spring 2023
- Part of IDEA Think Tank at CERGE-EI and its production
- Group of academic researchers from CERGE-EI

    Daniel Münich

    Alena Bičáková

    Miroslava Federičová

    Tomáš Protivínský

Talent cooperates with

- Šárka Portešová, Michal Jabůrek, Ondřej Straka
  Psychology Research Institute, MUNI
  Invenio - Národní centrum podpory nadání

- RSJ Foundation team

Forthcoming outputs – IDEA studies

- Review of existing research about gifted children and gifted education

- Survey of the evaluations of interventions supporting gifted children

- Gifted in the Czech Republic: Comparative analysis based on survey data (PISA, TIMMS)

- What we can (and cannot) learn from the officially reported statistics

Thank you

Any questions?