Evidence-Informed Wisdom: Making Better Decisions in Education (2025) by Bradley Busch, Edward Watson, Matthew Shaw - Teacher CPD Academy

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Content	Do This
Part 1: The Key Ingredients of Evidence-Informed Wisdom	
Intro: Necessary but not sufficient (or what makes evidence-informed	
wisdom) Education can be evidence-informed like medicine but cannot	
replicate randomized trials. Evidence-informed practice = Context + Research	
+ Experience (research not enough).	
1. Blind villagers meet an elephant for the first time (or why research is	
important) Interacting with research need curiosity and courage. Curiosity:	
Elephant can be tree/snake/fan/rope/wall + Courage to change our view.	
Learning isn't intuitive; students regularly choose ineffective strategies.	
2. Dynamic memories and smashing cars (or why your experience is	
essential) Attention is the gatekeeper, motivation allocates attention for the	
best investment based on value/ expectancy/ cost, is largely unconscious,	
they use heuristics e.g. availability heuristic.	
3. Do parachutes make jumping out of a plane safer? (or why your context	
is king) Motivation is situation-specific not a personality trait, needs building	
(not with fun/sweets), reducing cost/increasing value	
Intermission: A Model for Change: Identify Problem → Evidence-informed	
insight (research + context + experience) → Cycle: try/reflect/review	
Part 2: The Psychology of Changing Minds: Ours and Other People's:	
4. This is a lighthouse and Santa isn't real (or why it is hard to change our	
minds, but important that we sometimes do): Expectancy = anticipation of	
success (and value of that success), potent but fragile, aim for av. success	
rate of 80%, precise pitching/chunking, help them frame/define success AND	
attribute to their efforts not luck AND be in their control, deal with failure	
(pre-empt, reframe, reattribute), aim for proficiency (agency, curiosity, awe,	
fluency)	
5. The smoking ban and too much jam (or how to help others develop their	
evidence-informed wisdom): Cost = effort + attention needed for benefit,	
routines (behavioural AND instructional) reduce effort, are simple/clear	
cut/stepped, started with distinct/multi- modal/punchy cues, you can	
stack/nest them, have to train them (rehearse/ practice, stick with it!	
6. The Cobra Effect (or traps to avoid along the way) : Evolution – we refer to	
others, conforming is a quick and safe bet, nudge by changing the norm they	
see (go for all doing it, point out/ model positives), amplifying approval (peer	
shout-outs, catch being good, stand and share, focus on what we want NOT	
what we don't) [Cobra Effect = unintended consequences).	
Epilogue: Chesterton's Fence (or why not all change is good): influence of	
norms mediated by belonging, which can be all-consuming in adolescents,	
we can signal status by recognizing/including /framing, use 'we', build affinity	
(purpose, identity, common ground), beware tribalism between groups,	
status is bestowed, trust is earned (credibility, care, consistency.	