







Deliberate Practice and Expertise

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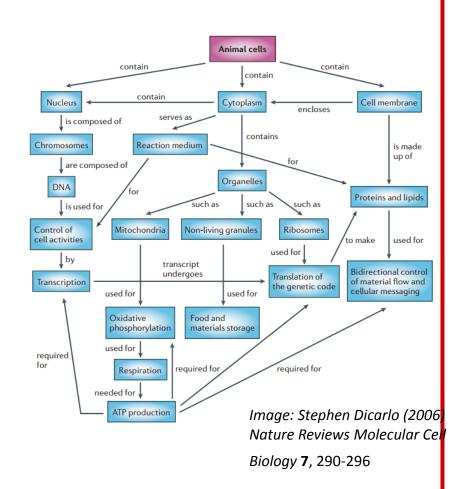
- Learning is associated with:
 - Intellectual ability (correlation with attainment r = .5; 25% of variance explained)
 - Something to do with personality:
 - Being strategic? (correlation r= about .15)?
 - Conscientiousness? (correlation r= about .24)?
 - Self-Disciplined? (correlation r= about .32)?

- We seem to be moving closer to 'something'...

Studies of expertise



- What you already know (from chess studies)...
 - Experts know a lot
 - Experts learn new information quickly
 - Experts recall information in chunks
 - These two facts suggest experts have knowledge organised in schema



Ericsson's studies of expertise



- Studies may over estimate the importance of intelligence on performance
 - Intelligence is strongly correlated with *initial* performance, but less so with *experienced* performance
 - Expert performance typically comes after many years of practice
 - Average of 11.7 years from learning rules of chess to becoming international master (Krogius, 1976)
 - Composers show average 10 years between starting to study music and first eminent composition (Hayes, 1981)
 - Similar pattern for mathematics (Gustin, 1985), tennis (Monsaas, 1985), swimming (Kalinowski, 1985), and long-distance running (Wallingford, 1975)



- ... "expert performance is acquired slowly over a very long time as a result of practice and that the highest levels of performance and achievement appear to require at least around 10 years of intense prior preparation" (Ericsson et al, 1993)
- (10,000 hours)







- Practice on average...
 - 10,000 hours for best violinists by age 20
 - 7,500 for good violinists
 - 5,000 for average violinists
- 10,000 hours = 2 hours
 45 minutes per day X 10 years

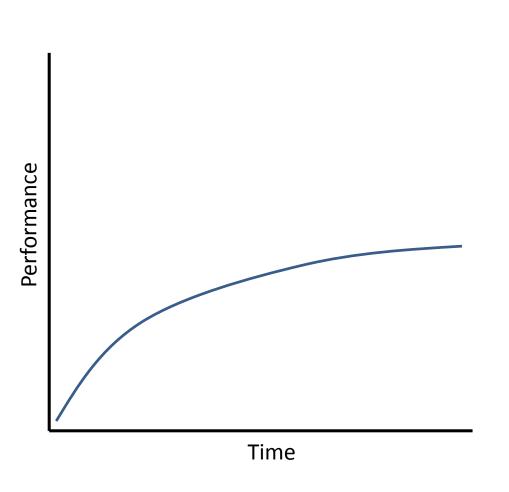


Picture from flickr Changjin Lee (creative commons)

(these are averages)

Is 10,000 hours practice enough?

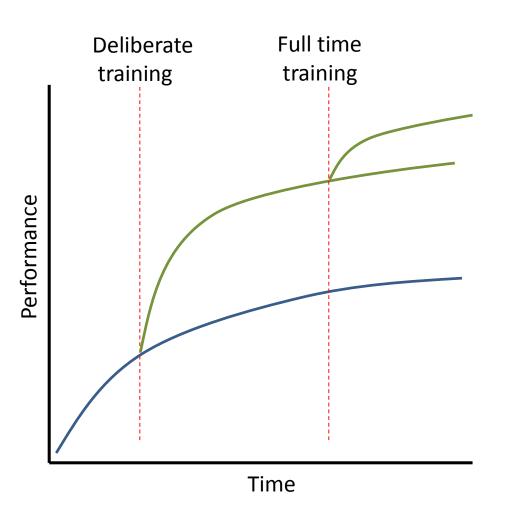




- Performance can improve rapidly in early stages, reaching a plateau
- Often understood as maximum innate ability

Is 10 years practice enough?





- Ericsson identified different pattern
- Stagnation for those who engage in work or play
- Improvement for those who engage in **Deliberate Practice**

Deliberate practice



- Deliberate practice (Ericsson, 1993)
 - ...engagement in highly structured activities
 that are created specifically to improve
 performance in a domain through immediate
 feedback, that require a high degree of
 concentration, and that are not inherently
 enjoyable

Building deliberate practice



- Start with shorter practice periods (30 minutes per day)
 - build habit of regular practice
 - Increase practice times slowly
- Mastery goals drive motivation
 - Constant mini goals ('getting better') and feedback (score)

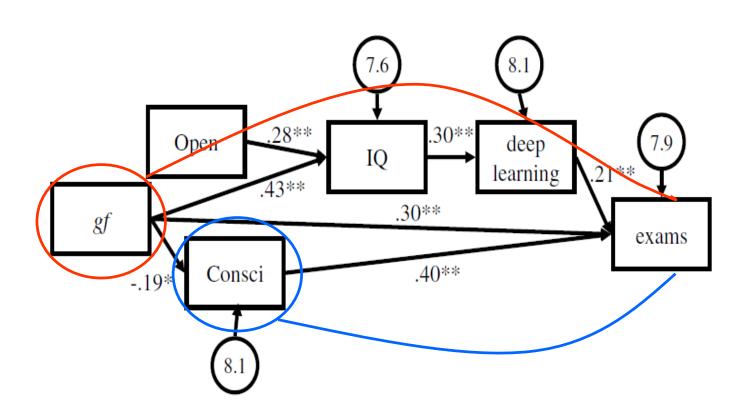


Picture from flickr Ian Turk (creative commons)

Does schooling teach some of us the opposite?



Chamorro-Premuzic & Furnham 2008



Weaknesses of expertise



 Expertise of psychotherapists vs.
 expertise of firefighters (Kahneman, 2011)

 Immediacy of <u>accurate</u> feedback key to expertise in making good intuitive judgements

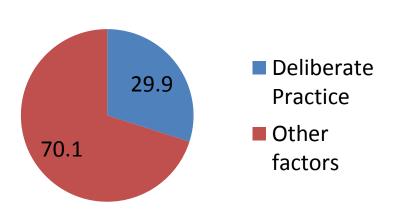
Is deliberate practice all it takes?





Deliberate Practice Other factors

Music expertise % of variance explained



- 34% of variance explained means r=.58
- 29.9% of variance explained means r=.55

Hambrick et al. (2013)

Conclusion



- 'Strategic Approach to Learning' and 'Conscientiousness' data point to 'something'
- Studies on expertise suggest the something is 'deliberate practice'
 - Elements of striving, self-discipline
 - Also elements of metacognition
- Key to deliberate practice is the role of the coach/teacher – that is where we turn next