



Why skills matter

FURTHER RESULTS FROM THE SURVEY OF ADULT SKILLS

Lithuania, 28-June-2016





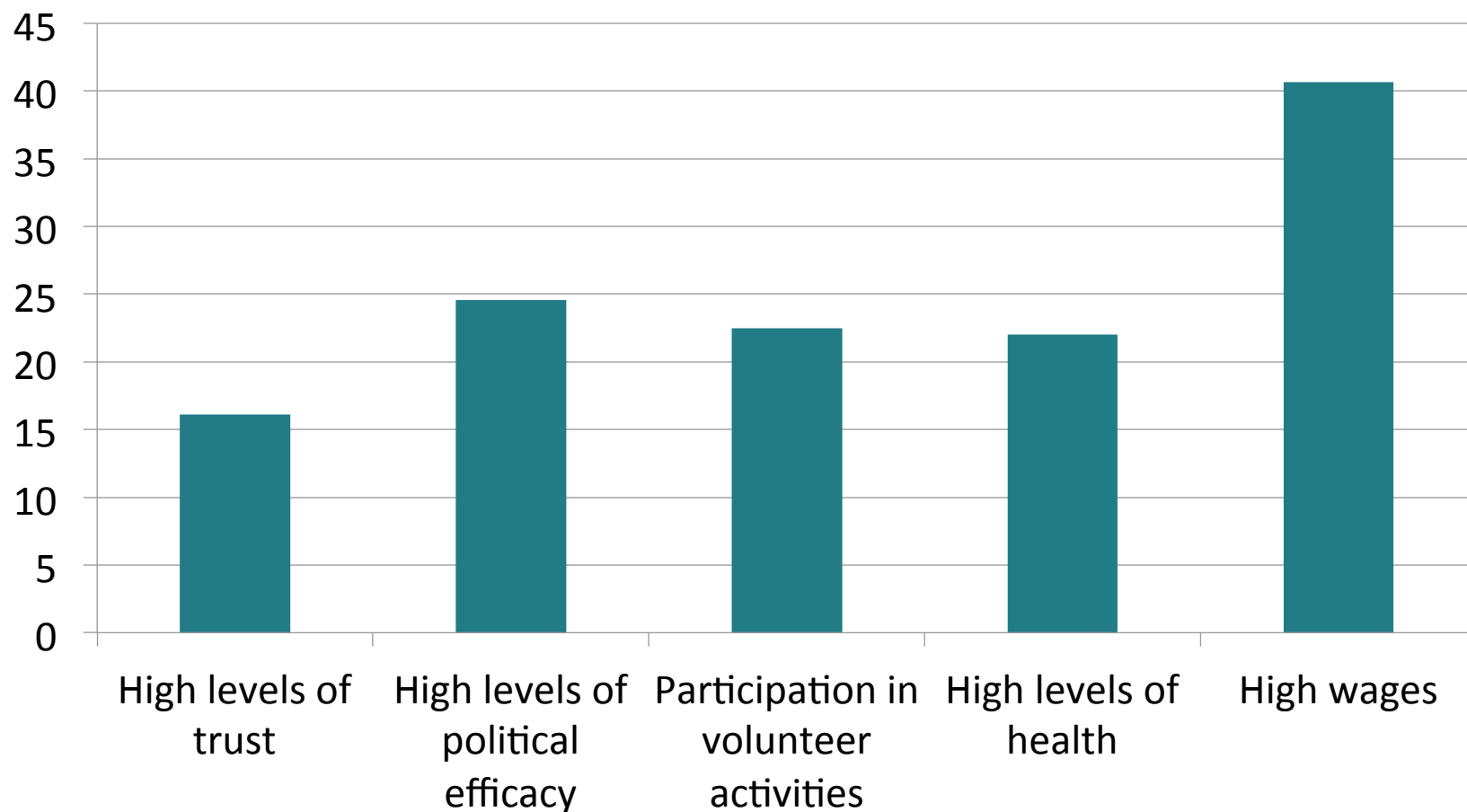
Why skills matter?

What individuals know -- and what they can do with what they know -- has a major impact on their well-being. Higher skill levels – and more extensive use in work -- is associated with higher productivity and growth.

Positive outcomes for individuals increase with higher literacy skills

Percentage-point difference between Level 4 or 5 and Level 1 or below literacy skills

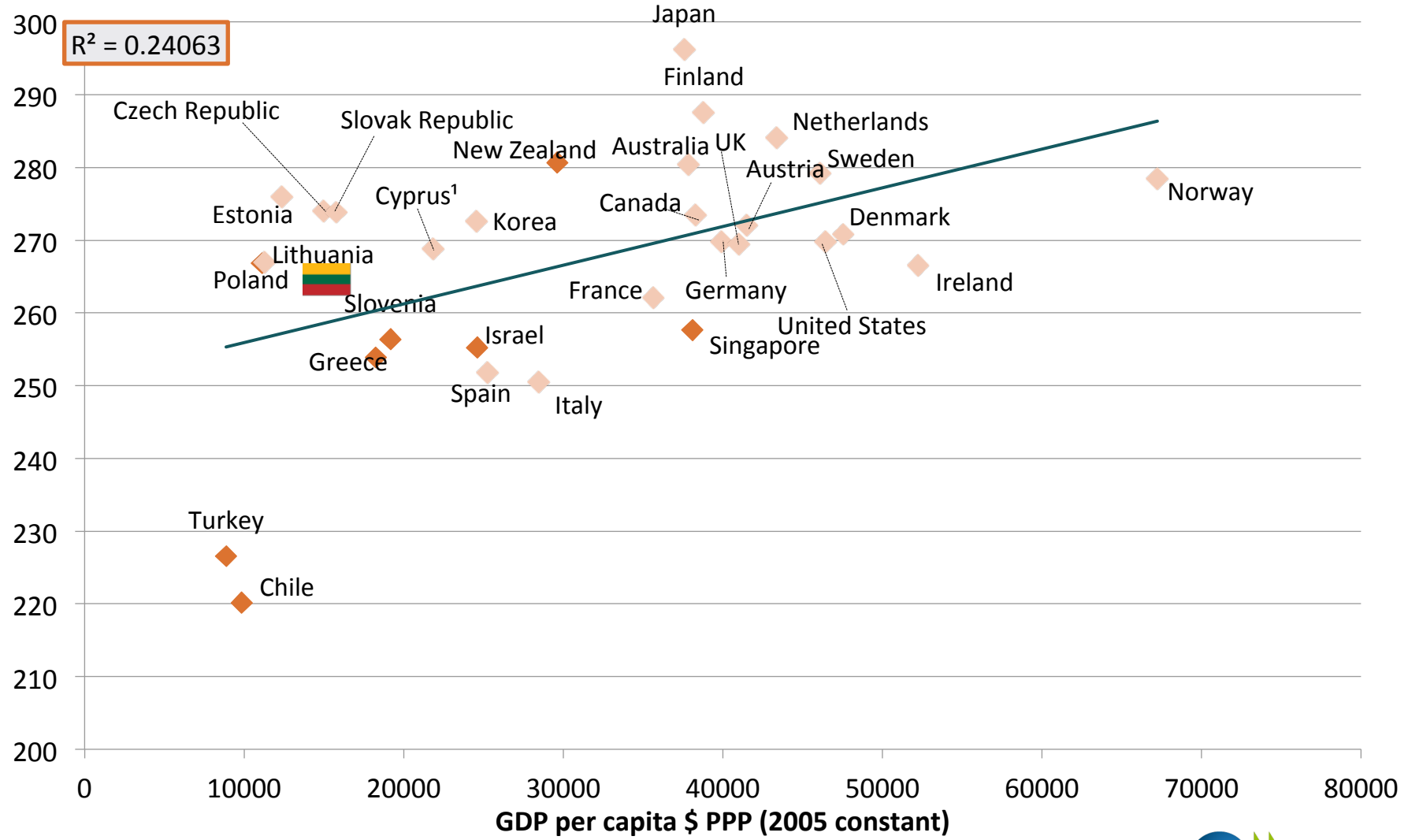
■ OECD Average



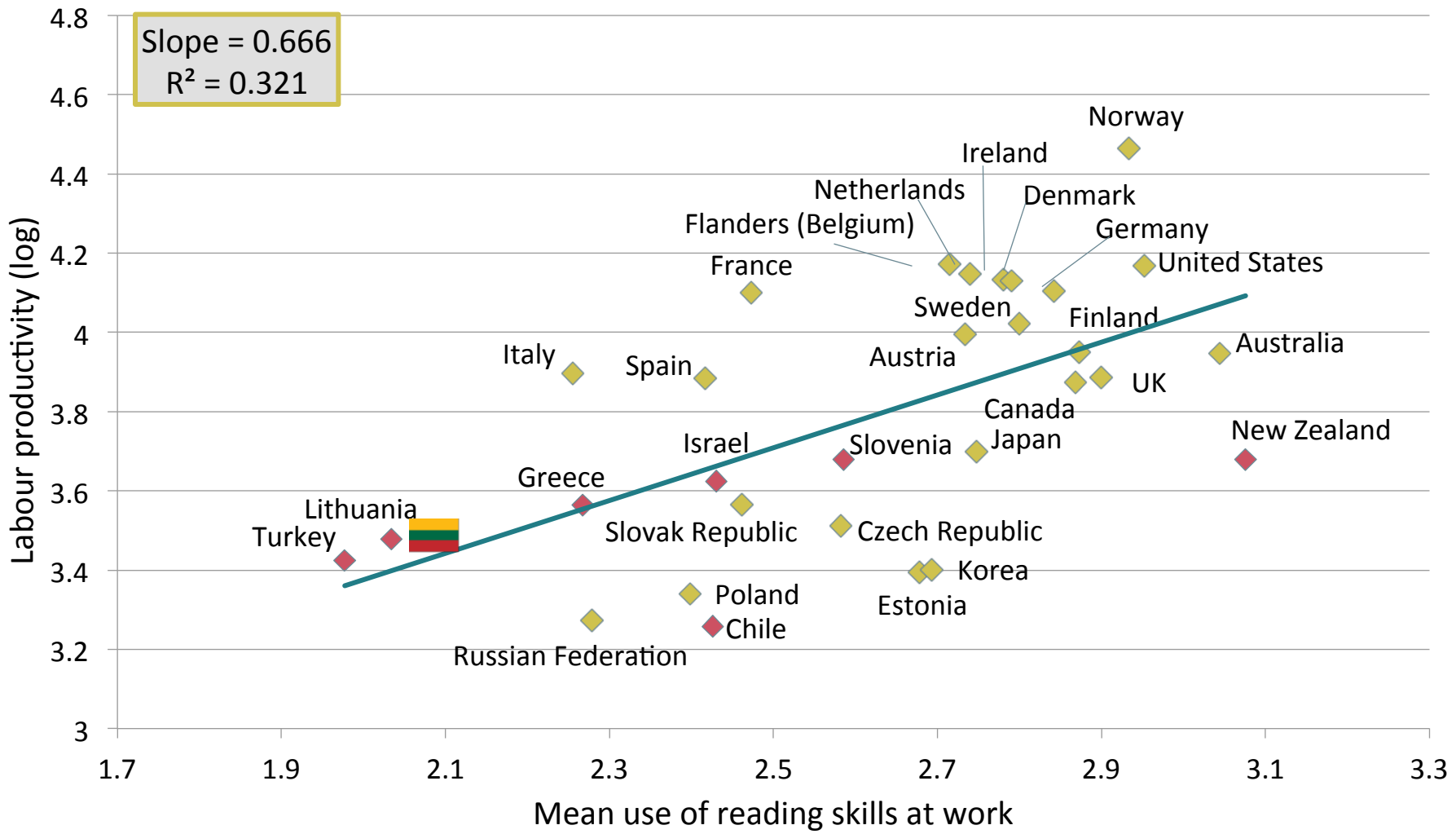
Higher literacy proficiency associated with higher GDP per capita

PIAAC literacy score

$R^2 = 0.24063$



Higher labour productivity associated with higher use of reading skills at work



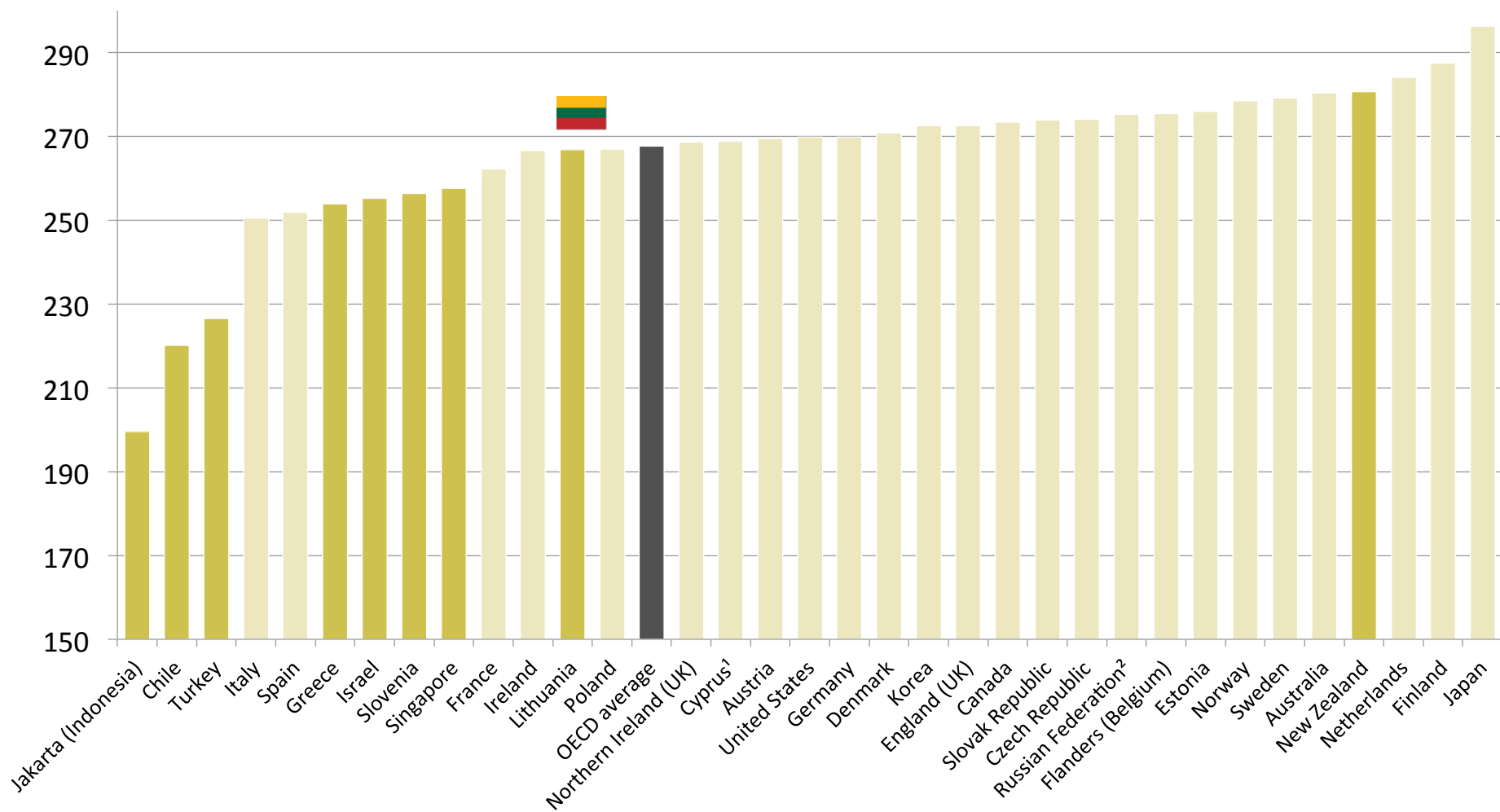


The level and distribution of skills differs across countries

Much of the variation in skills proficiency is observed within countries, so most countries have significant shares of struggling adults

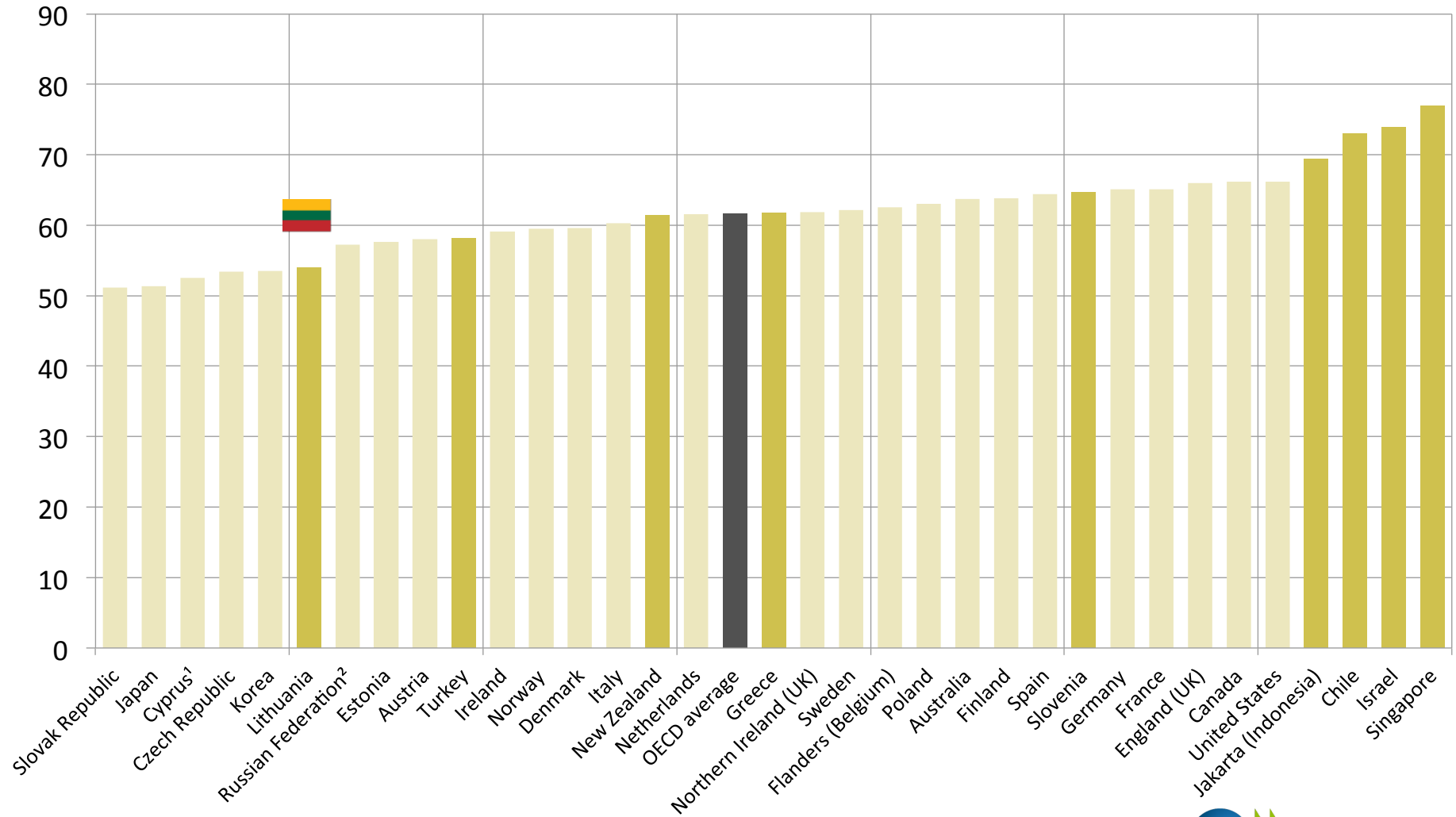
Literacy proficiency of adults

Literacy score



Variation in literacy proficiency

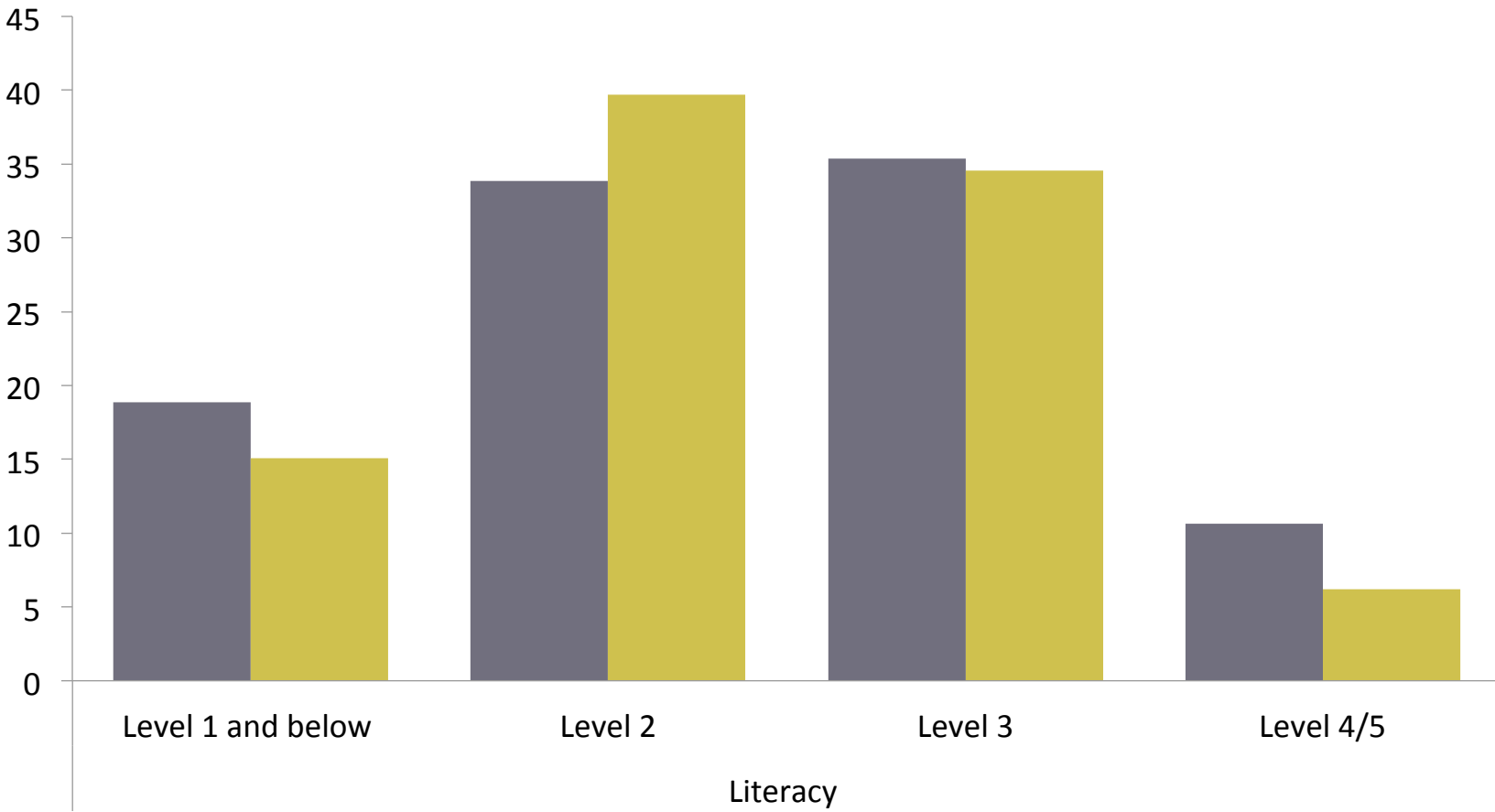
Interquartile range



Proficiency in literacy : Lithuania

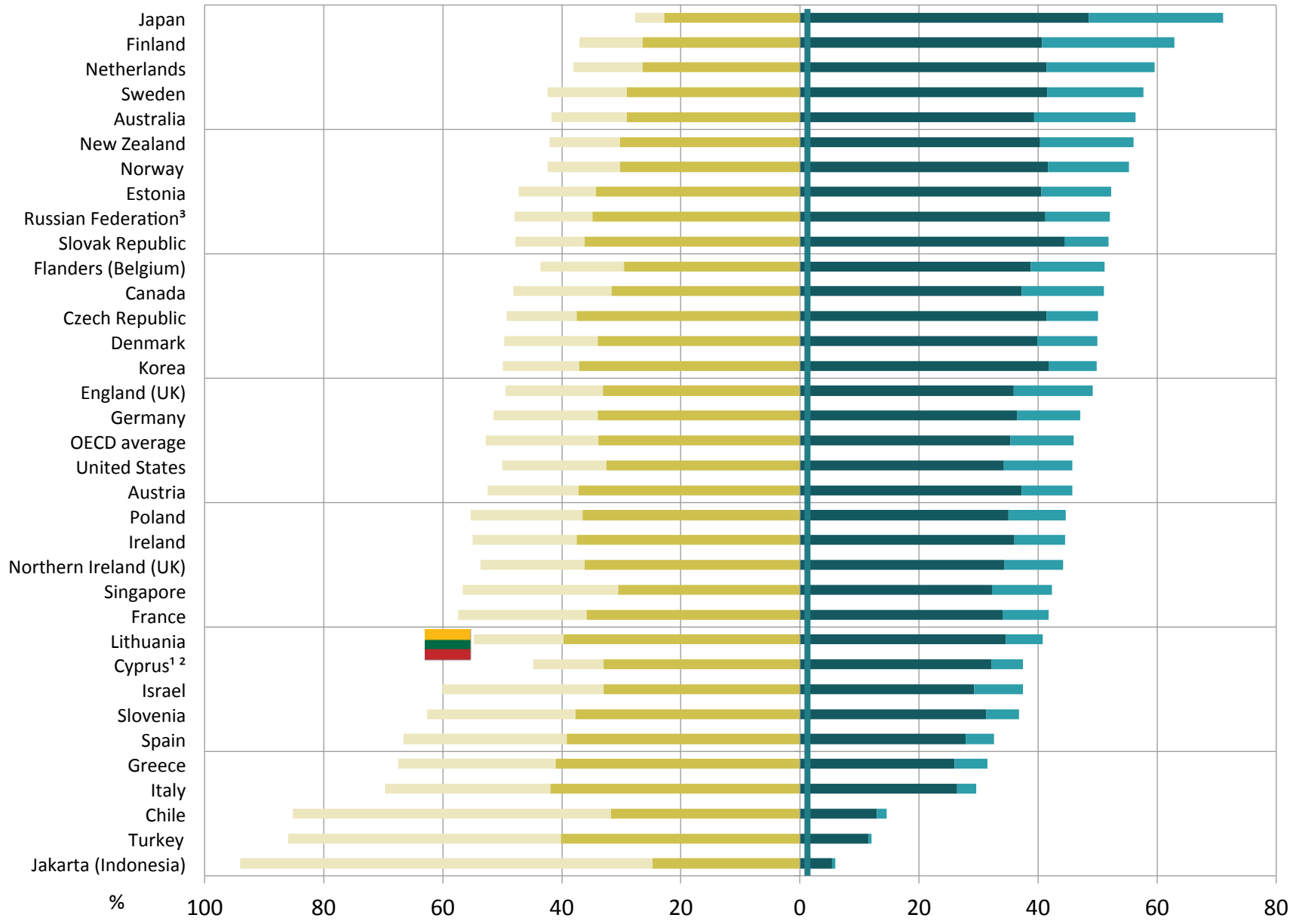
Proportion of the population

■ OECD average
■ Lithuania



Literacy proficiency by level

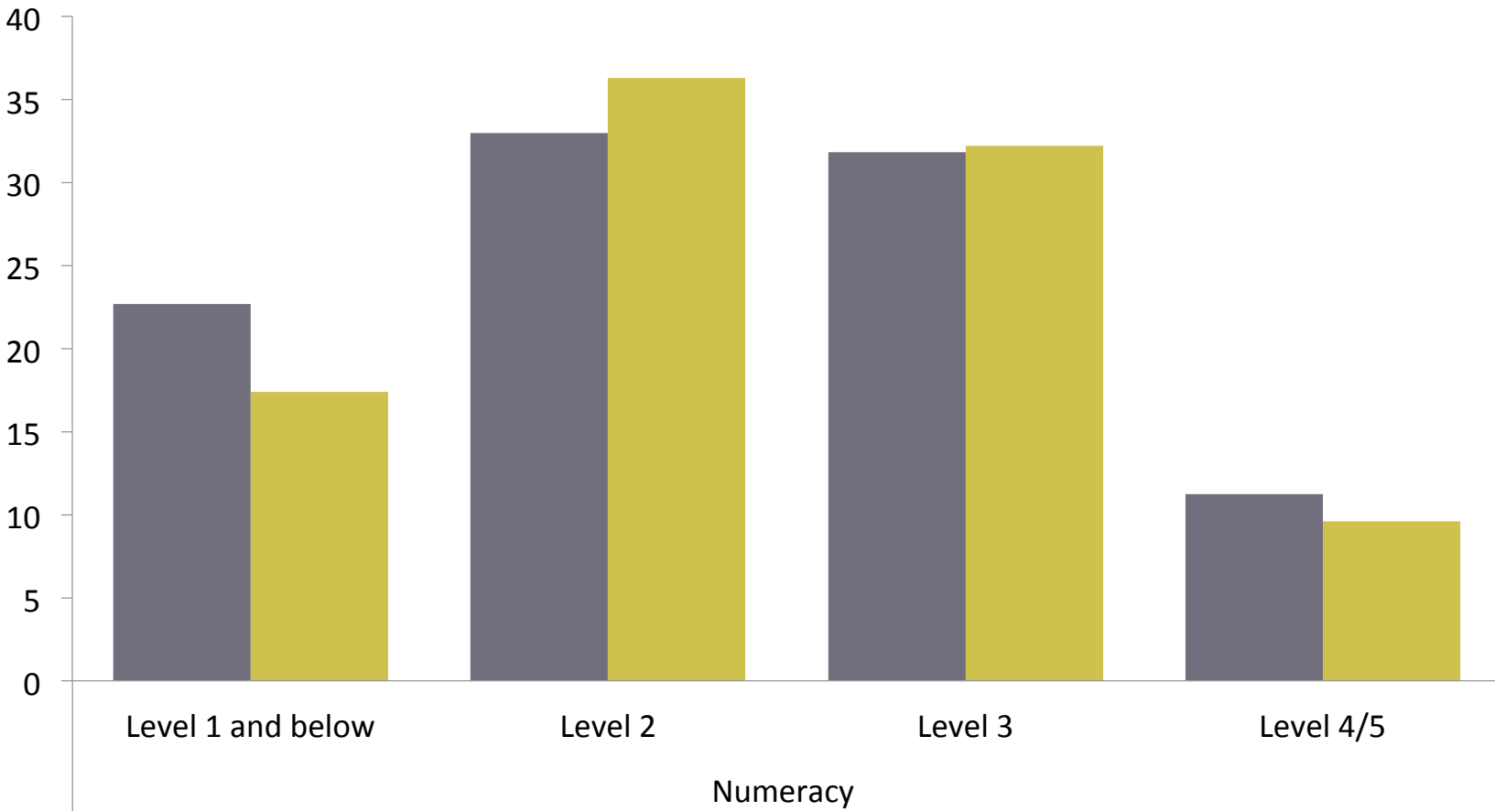
■ Level 2
 ■ Level 1 or below
 ■ Level 3
 ■ Level 4/5



Proficiency in numeracy: Lithuania

Proportion of the population

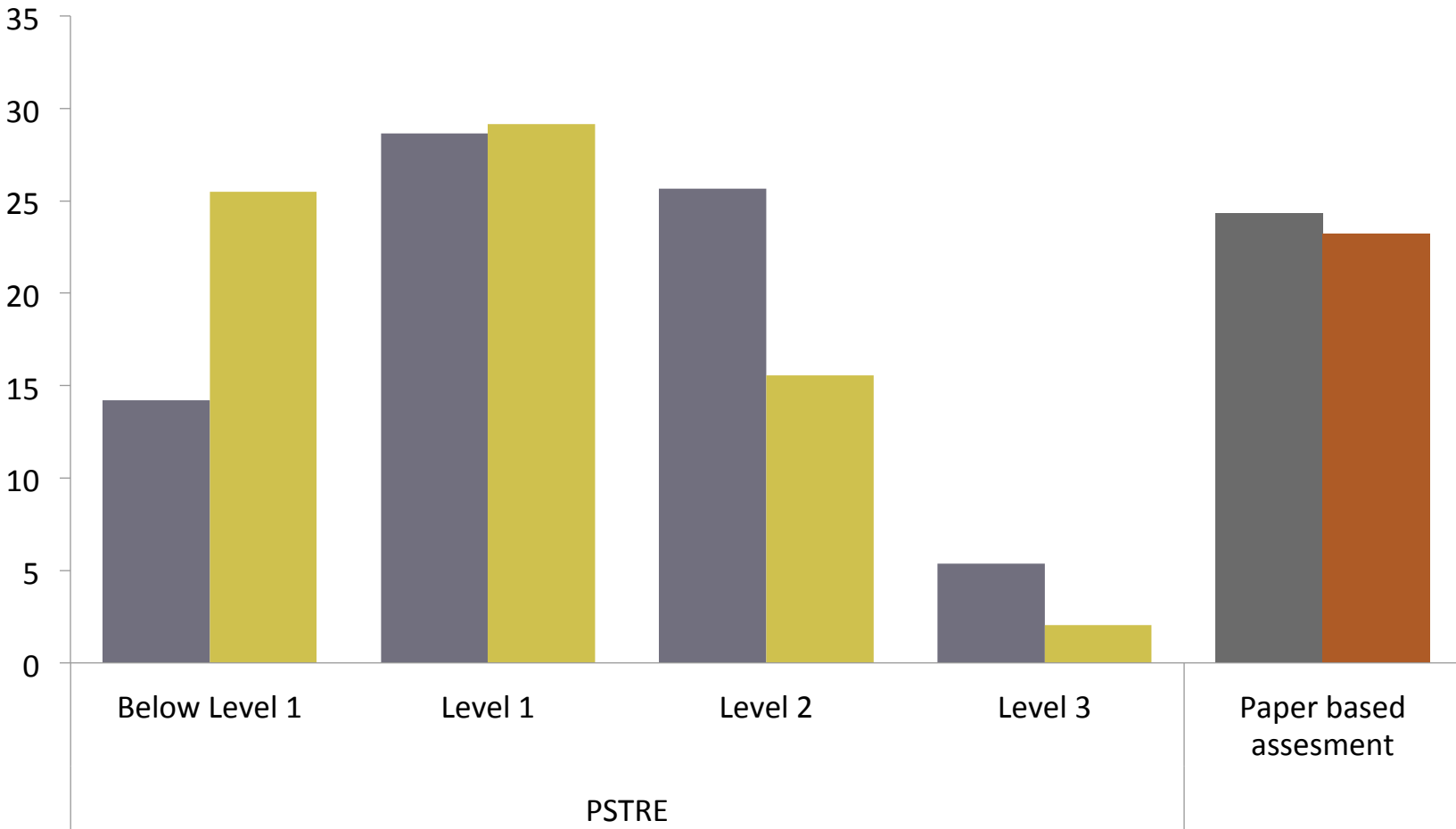
■ OECD average
■ Lithuania



Proficiency in problem solving: Lithuania

Proportion of the population

■ OECD average
■ Lithuania



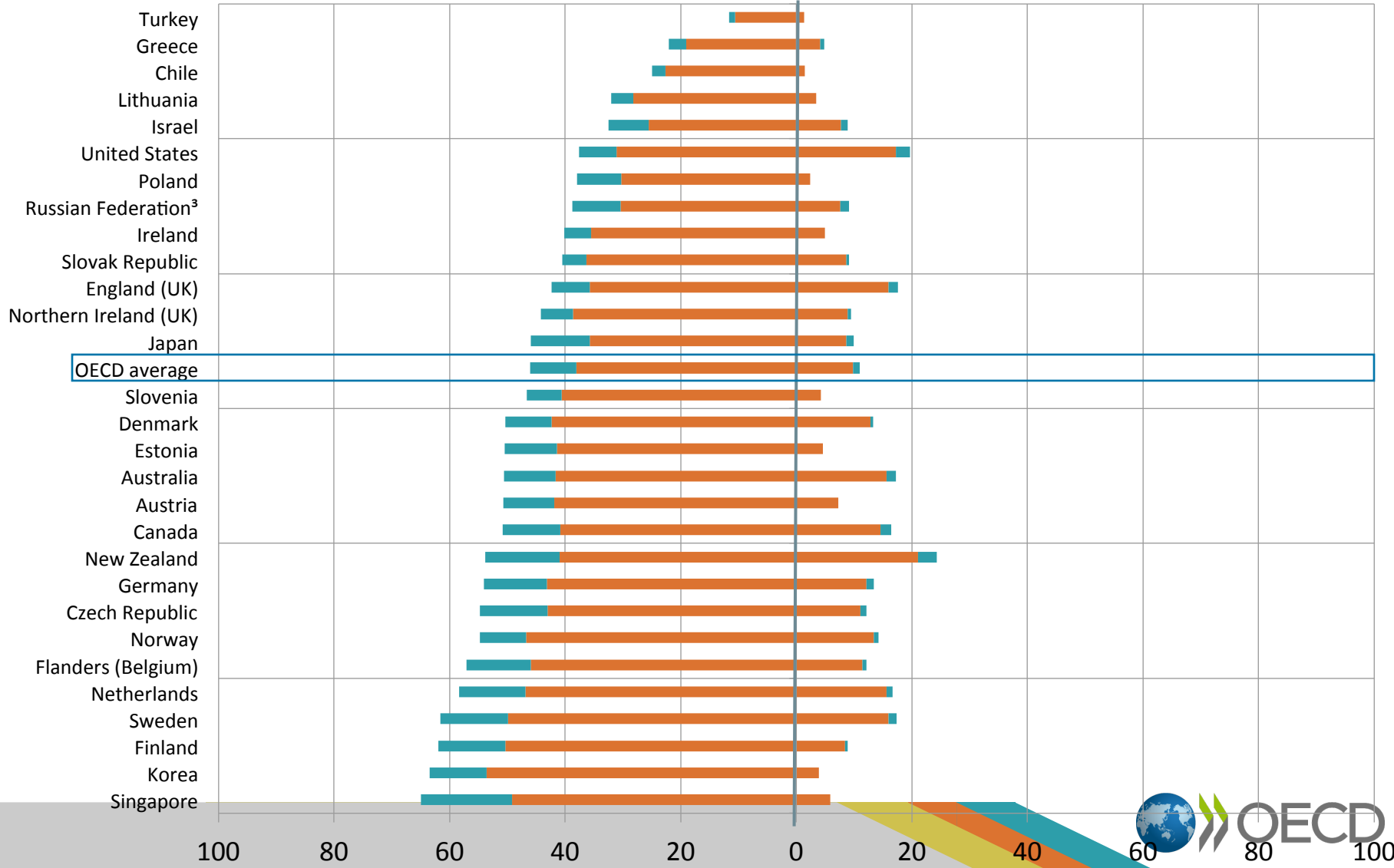
PSTRE

Proficiency in PSTRE by age: Proportion at levels 2 or 3

Level 2 Level 3

Young adults (16-24 year-olds)

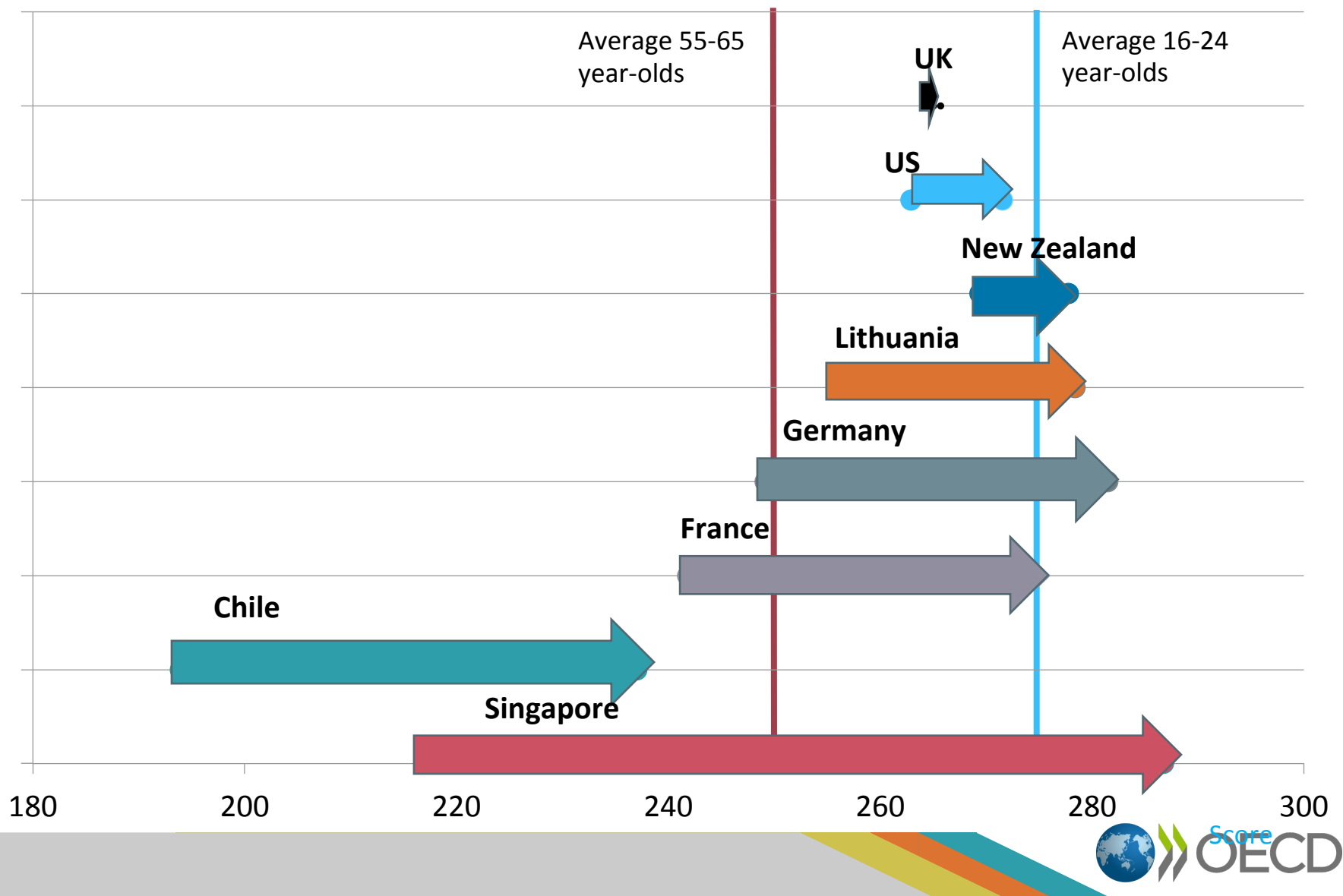
Older adults (55-65 year-olds)





Some countries have made significant progress in improving skills proficiency

Literacy skills in younger (16-24) and older generation (55-65)

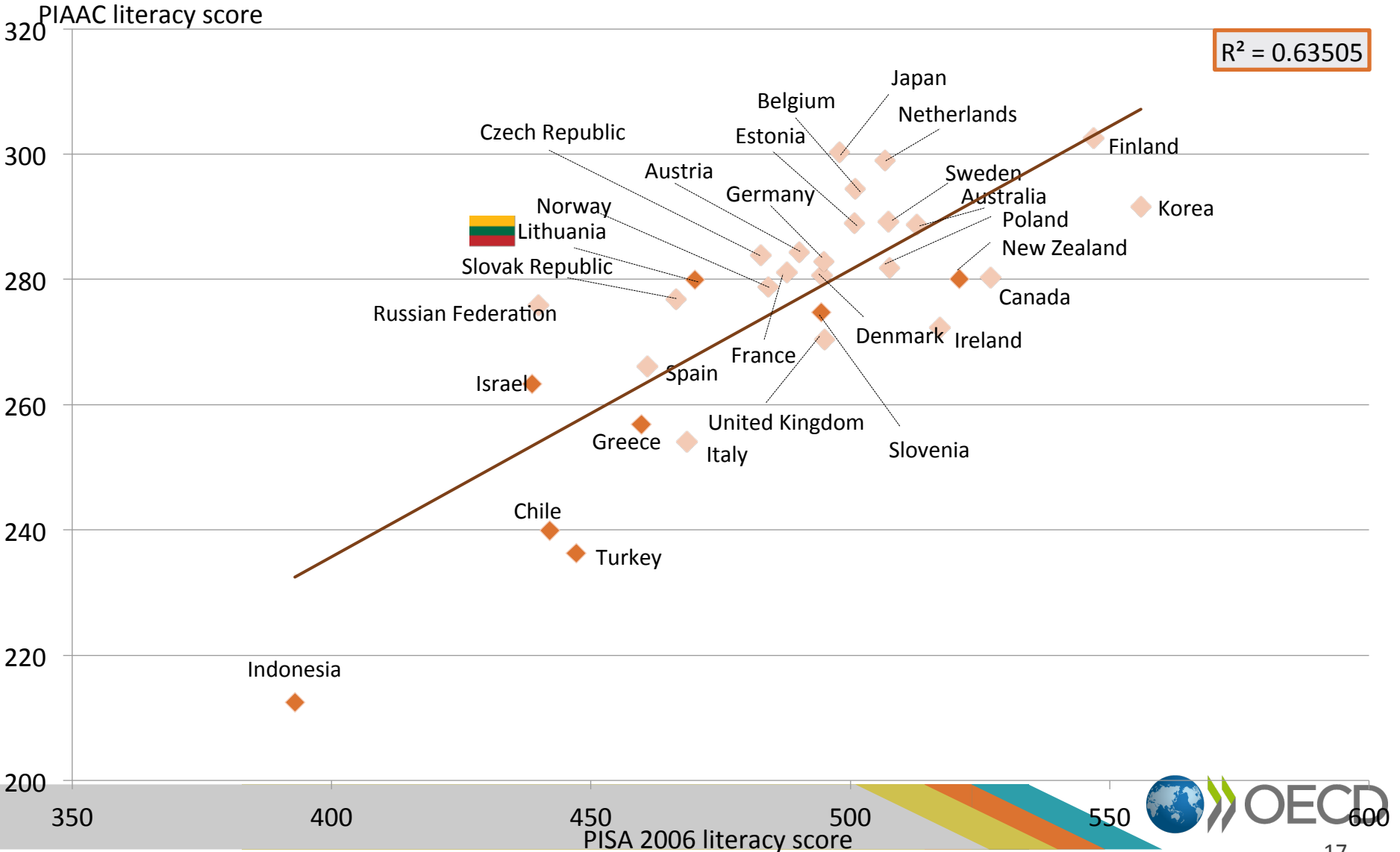




Formal basic education plays a key role in the development of adult literacy, numeracy, and problem-solving skills.

Strong school results yield strong adult skills

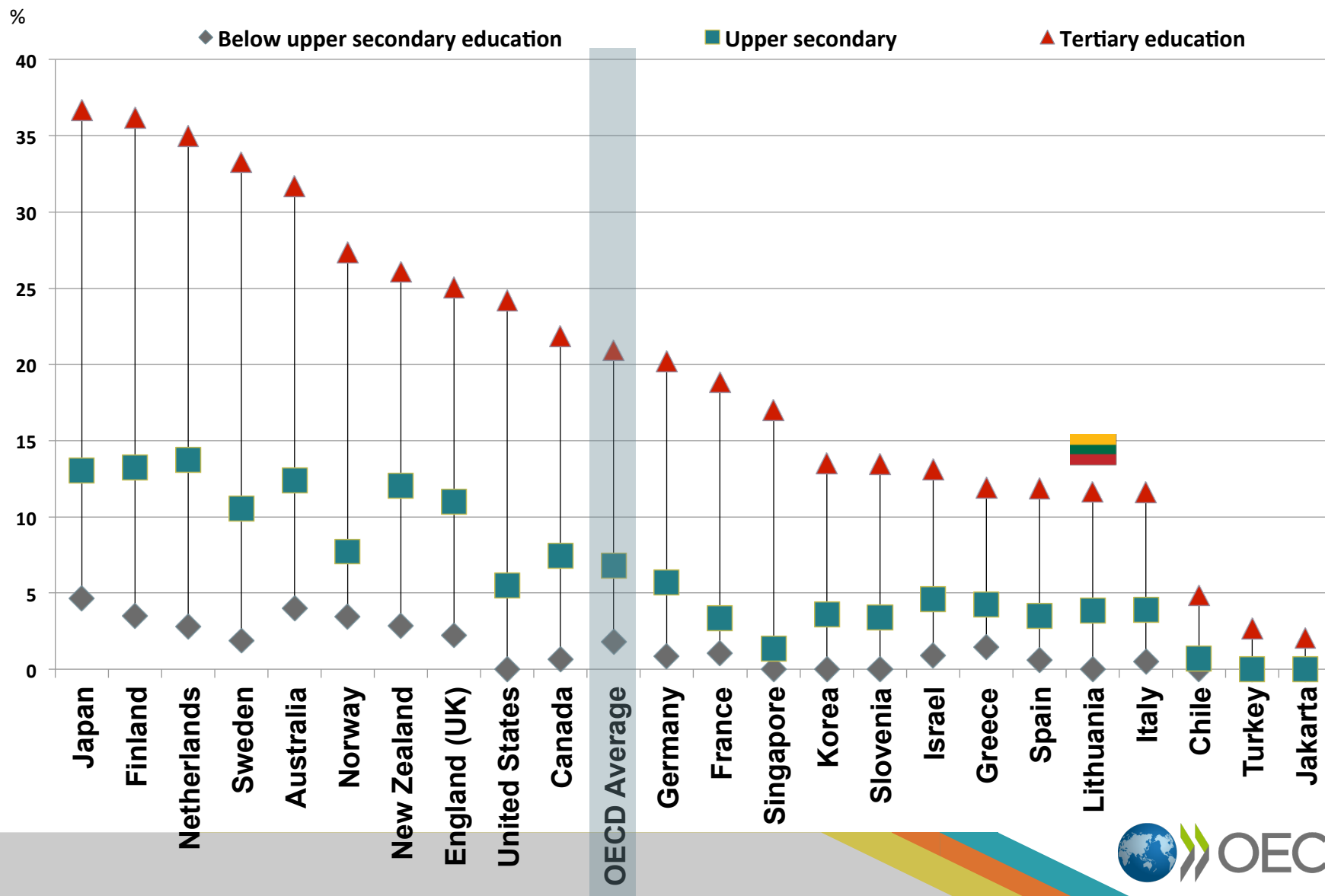
Mean literary proficiency PIAAC and PISA 2006





... but more education
does not automatically translate
into better skills

Percentage of adults in level 4/5 literacy proficiency by level of education





In some countries, social background has a major impact on skill

In Germany and the United States, for example, social background has a major impact on literacy skills. The children of parents with low levels of education have significantly lower proficiency than those whose parents have higher levels of education, even after taking other factors into account.

Literacy and socio-demographic characteristics: a summary

Differences in literacy score between groups

■ OECD average

Gender

Men - Women

Immigrant background

Native born / native language - Foreign born / foreign language

Parents' education

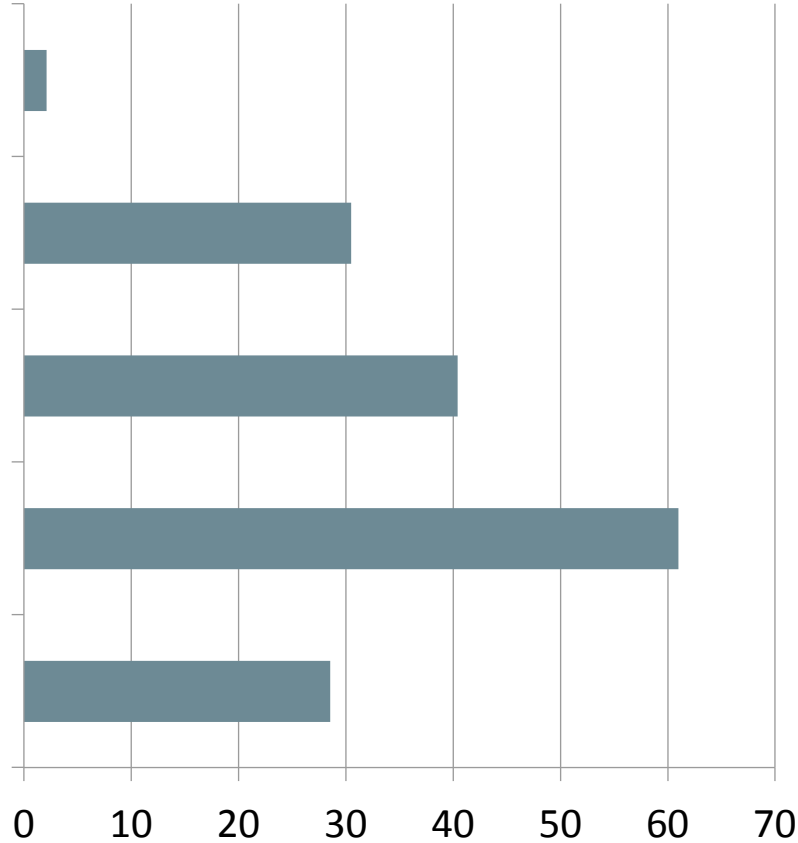
At least one parent attained tertiary - Neither parent attained upper secondary

Educational Attainment

Tertiary - Less than upper secondary (adults aged 25-65)

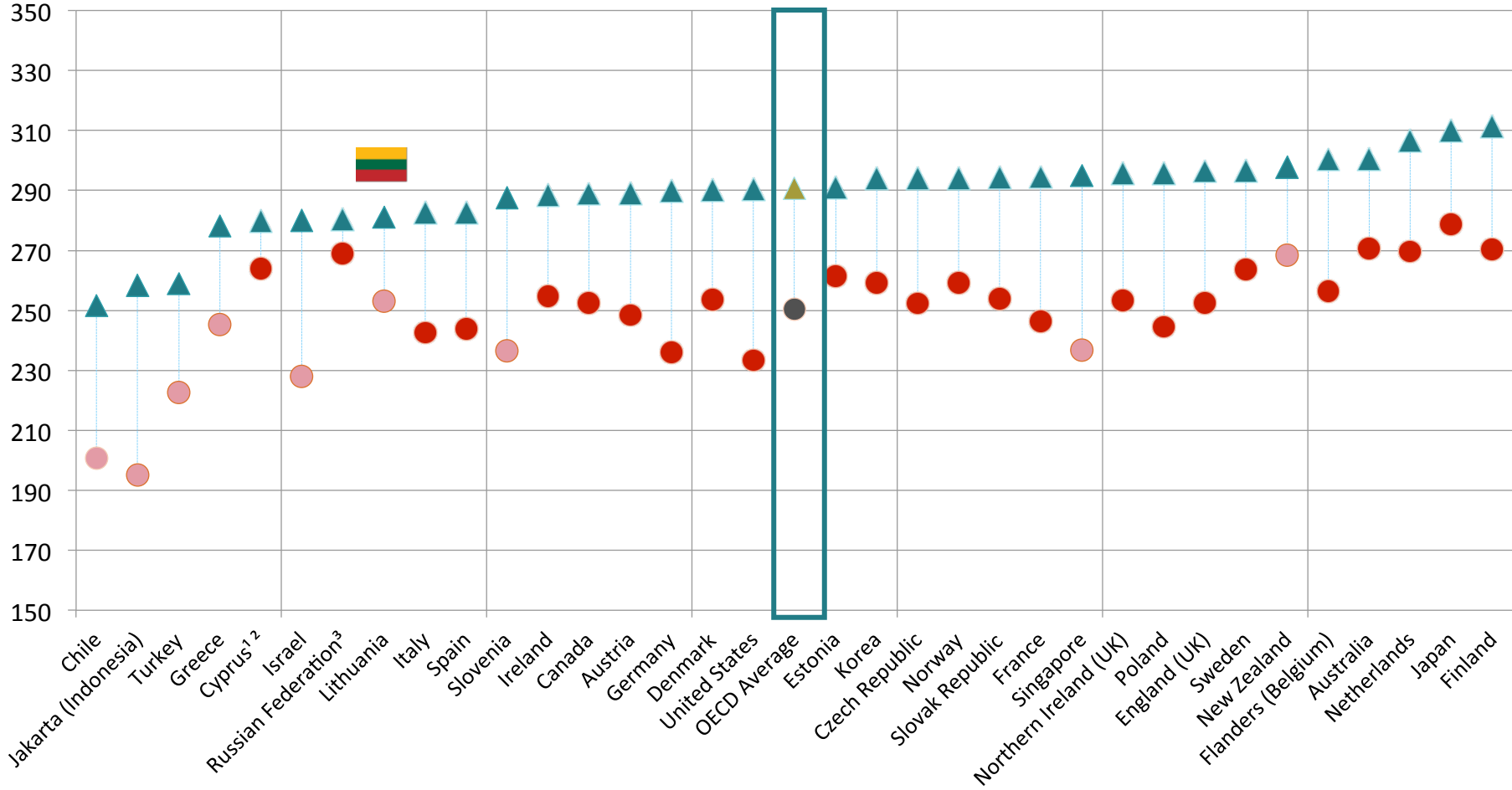
Age

25-34 year-olds - 55-65 year-olds

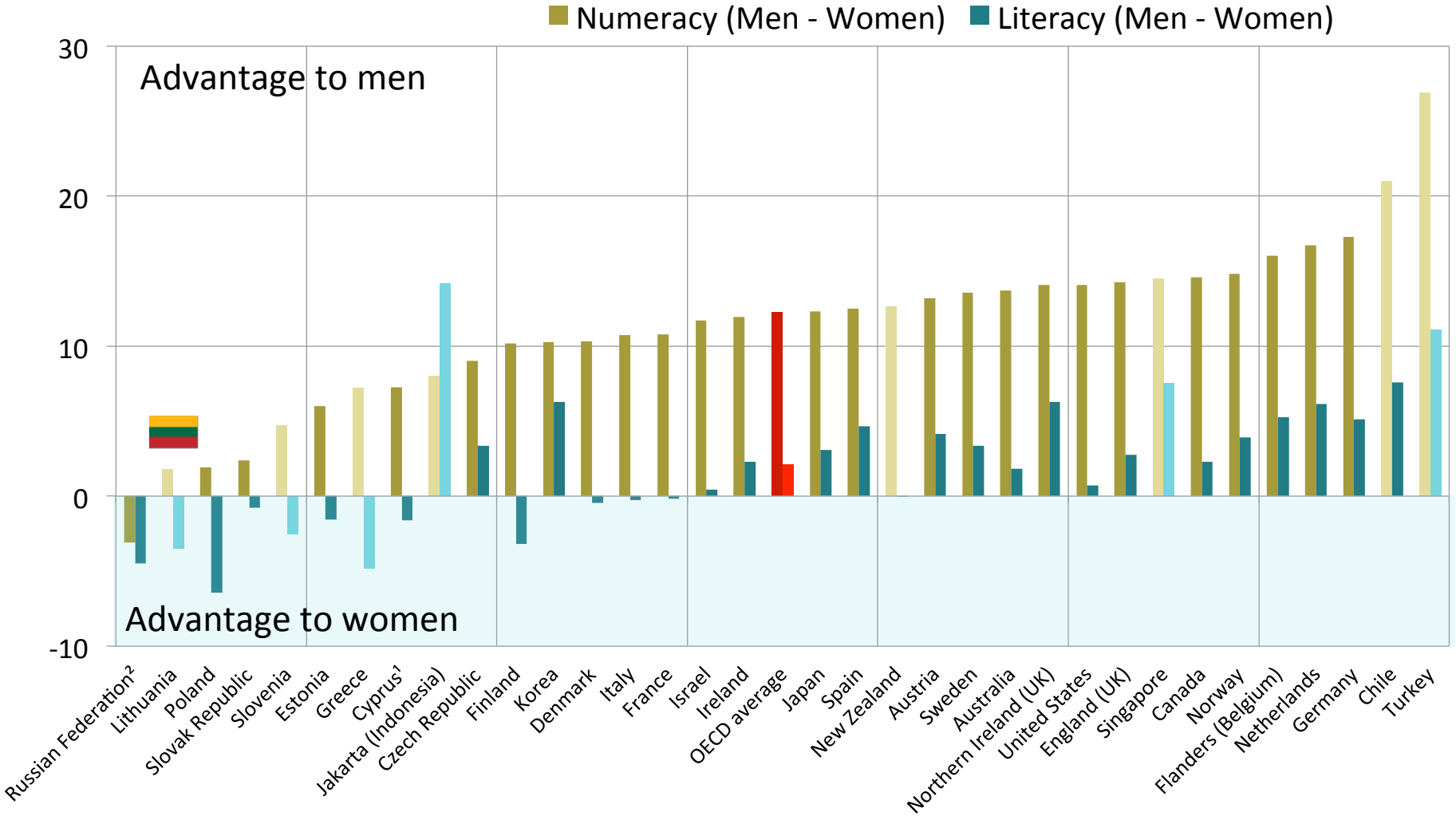


Literacy proficiency by parental education

- Neither parent has attained upper secondary
- ▲ At least one parent has attained tertiary



Literacy and numeracy score differences between men and women

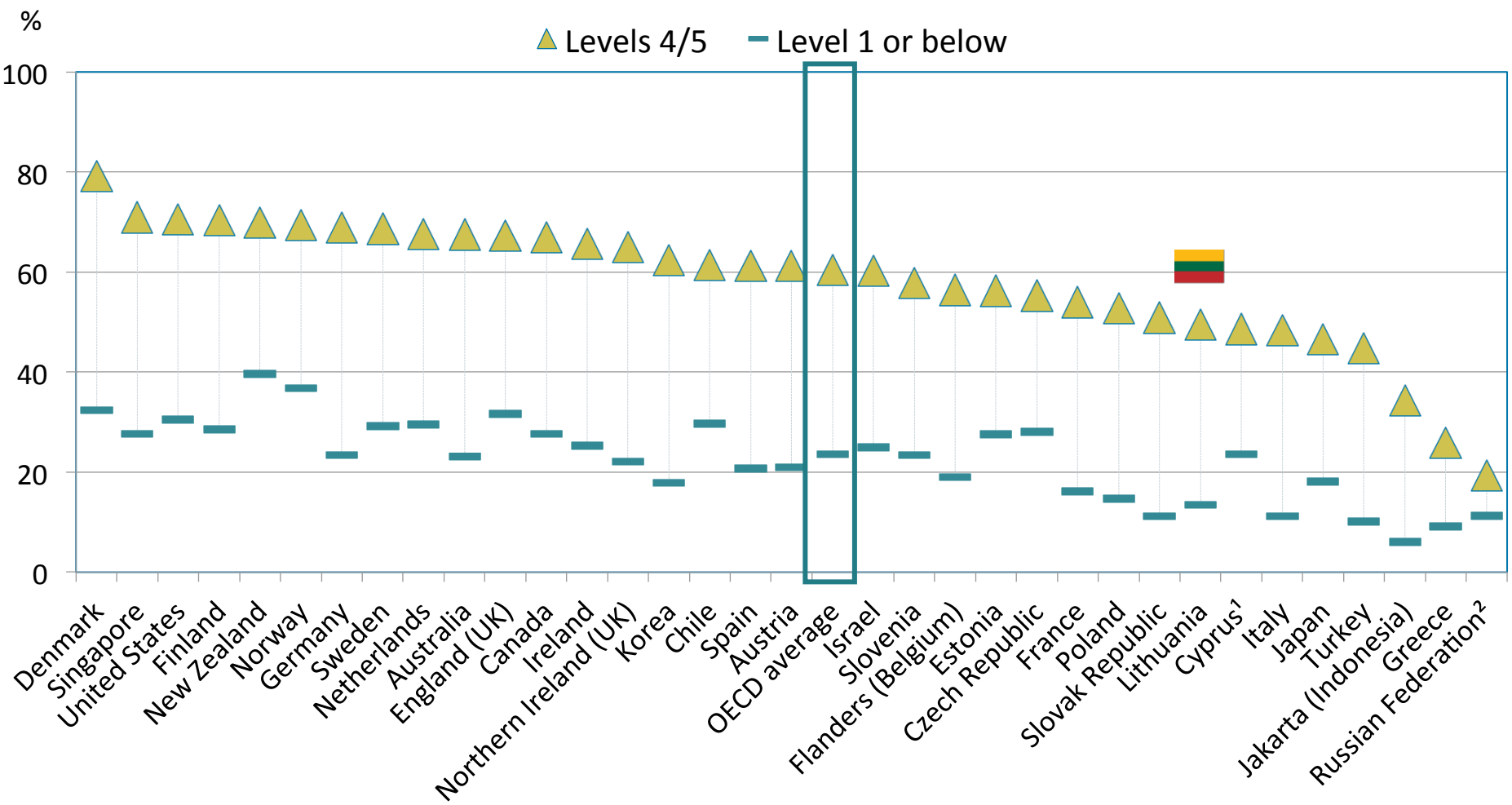


Access to adult training

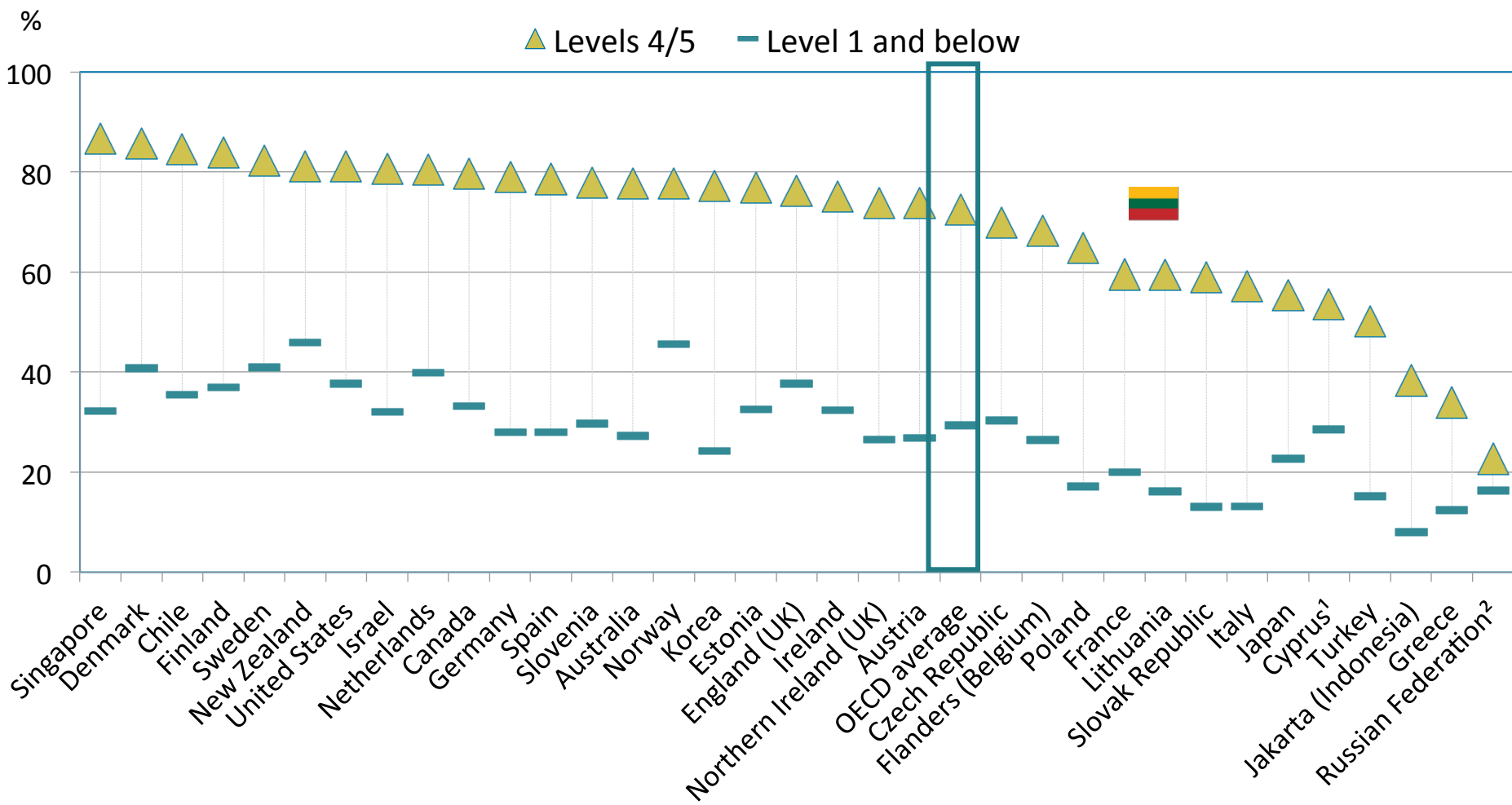
Access to education and training, both general and job-related is positively related to literacy proficiency

- Adults with **higher levels of literacy** tend to have **higher participation rates**
- Norway and New Zealand stand out as countries in which access by adults with low levels of literacy is highest

Participation in all education and training, by literacy level (Adults aged 25-65 years)



Participation in job-related education and training, by literacy level (Adults aged 25-65 years)

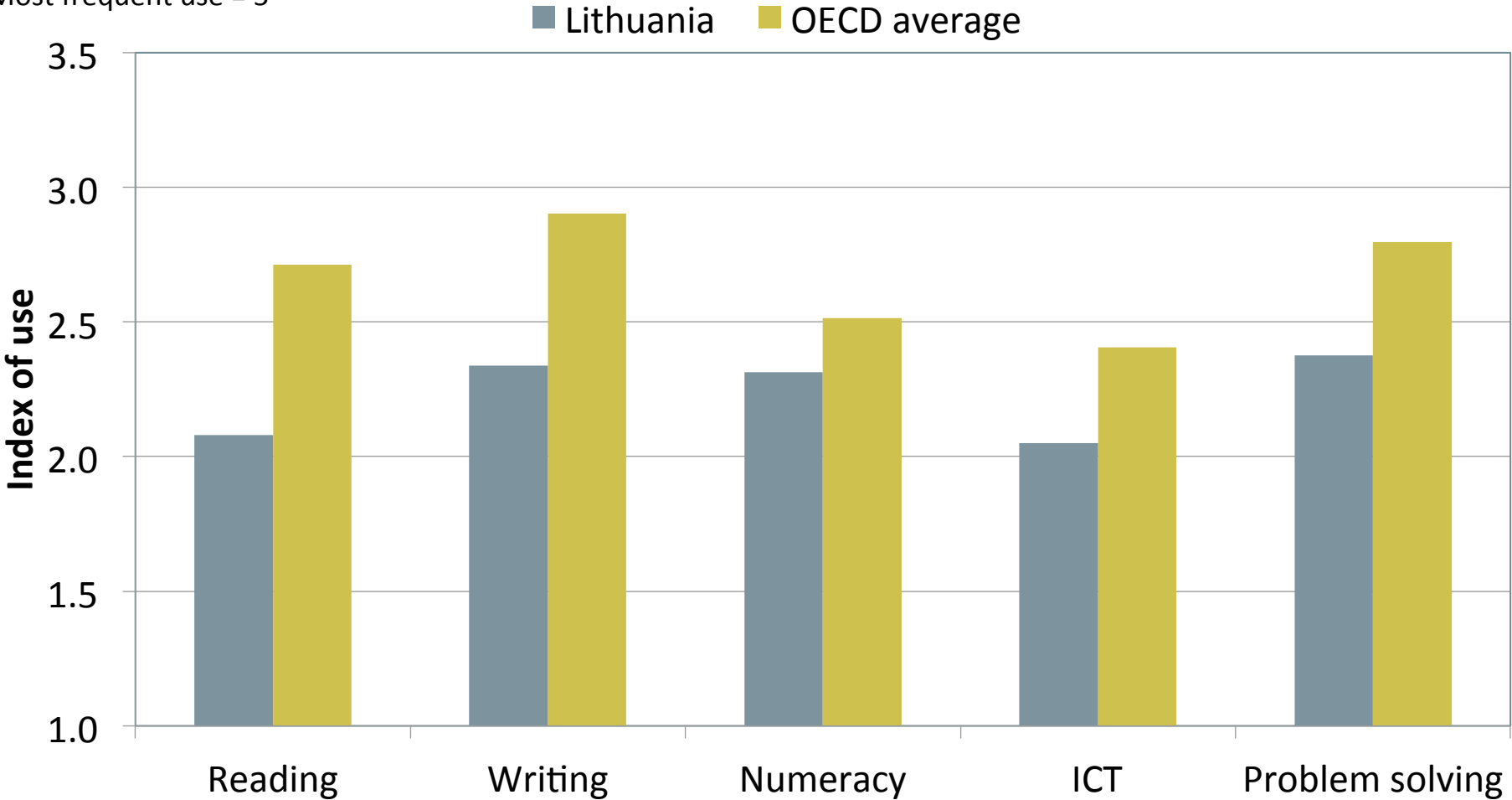


The use of information-processing skills

- The frequency of information-processing skills use varies among countries
- Skills use is related to individual and firm characteristics such as proficiency in literacy and numeracy, firm size and the nature of work organisation
- Countries rank differently on the two dimensions of skills proficiency and skills use.

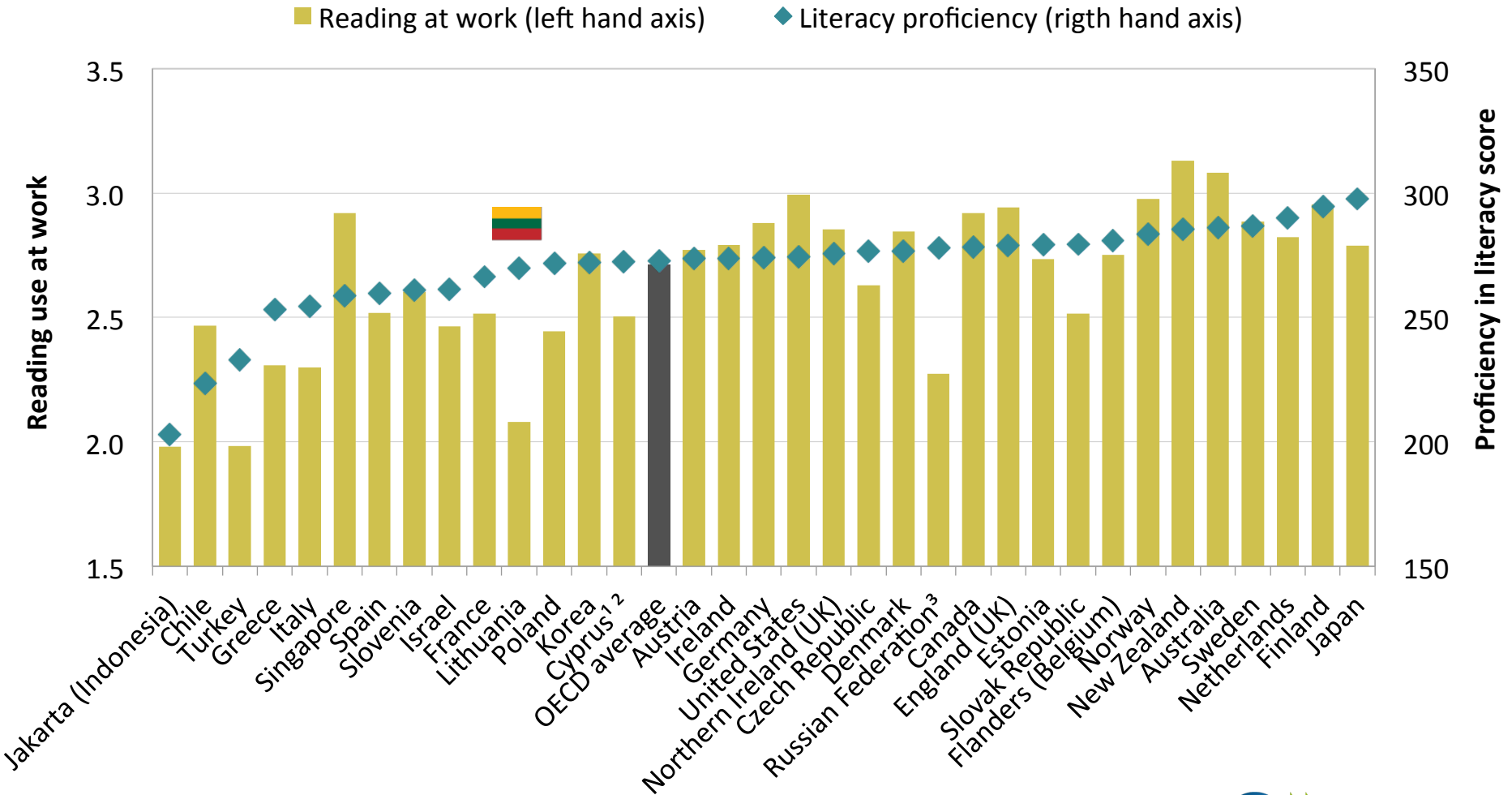
Lower than average use of information-processing skill use at work in Lithuania

Most frequent use = 5



Less frequent use = 1

Skills use at work and skills proficiency of working population



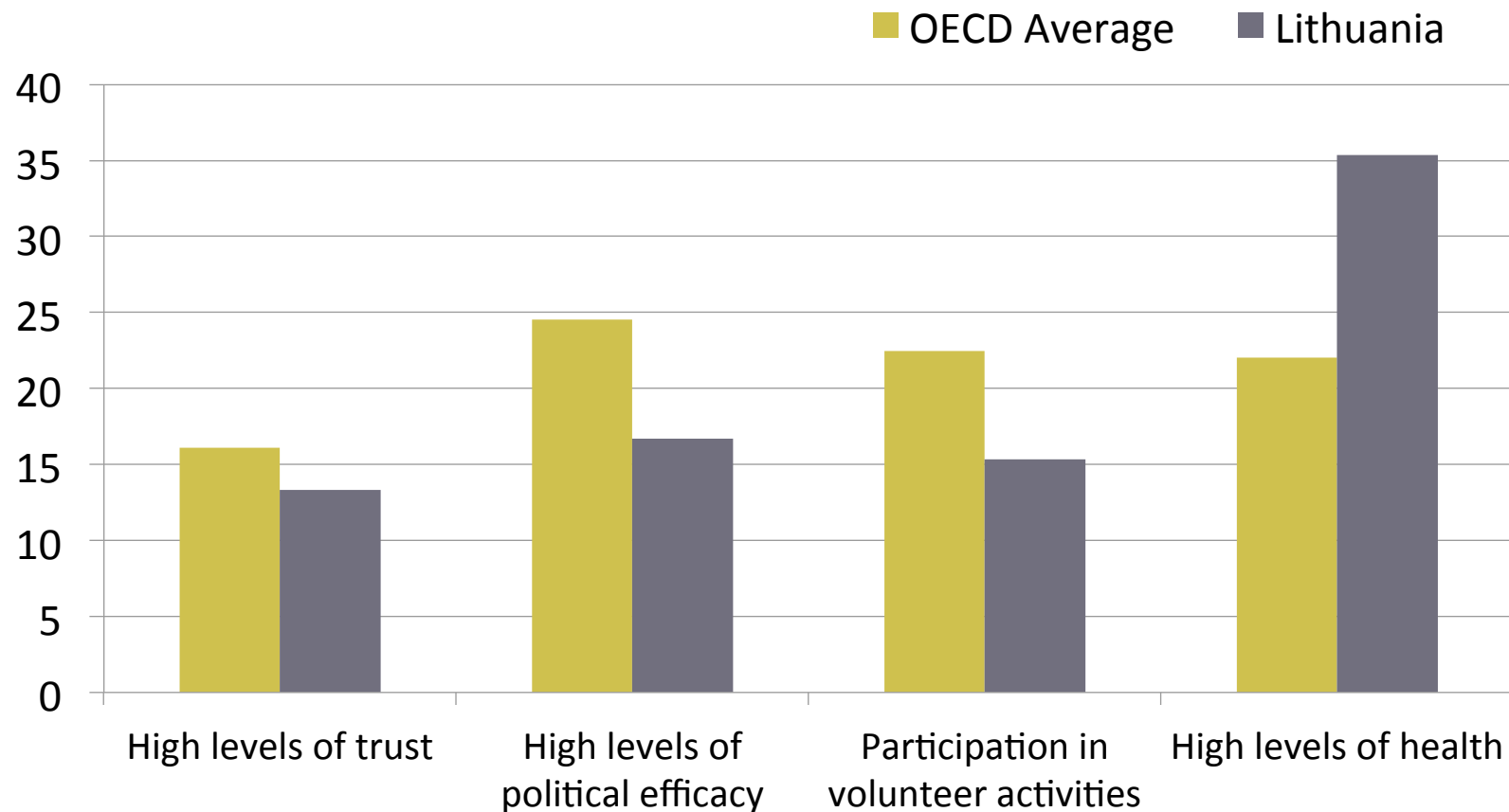
Skills proficiency and labour market and social outcomes

Better skilled workers are:

- **more likely to be employed** (in some countries),
- **earn higher wages** (in most countries)
- have **better social outcomes** (in all countries).

Literacy proficiency and positive social outcomes: Lithuania

Percentage point difference between Level 4/5 and Level 1 or below



How Do Countries Use Adult Skills Data?

Taking stock of adult skill profile, identifying gaps and low skill populations, and setting policy targets for raising the level of skill

- United States: Time to Reskill / Making Skills Everyone's Business
<http://www.timetoreskill.org/materials.cfm>
- Australia: A Foundation Skills Strategy (Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey)
<http://www.industry.gov.au/AboutUs/Documents/COAG-Industry-and-Skills-Council/Former-SCOTESE/National-Foundation-Skills-Strategy-for-Adults.pdf>
- Canada: Essential Skills Profile (IALS)
http://www.centreforliteracy.qc.ca/sites/default/files/IALS_ES_CdnLtcyPlcy_Prctce.pdf

Diagnosing problems in performance of education and training institutions

- England:
<http://www.oecd.org/unitedkingdom/building-skills-for-all-review-of-england.pdf>

The Way Forward for Lithuania in use of PIAAC?

- Cross-Country Collaboration

Estonia: <https://www.hm.ee/en/activities/statistics-and-analysis/piaac>

Key contact: Aune Valk

- Regional Learning and Collaboration: The Nordic PIAAC Network

Nordic PIAAC Network – Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Norway, and Sweden.

Supported by Nordic Council of Ministers. Has produced a Nordic database combining PIAAC survey data and social, educational, and labour market register data from the five countries, and comparative Nordic report.

<http://norden.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:811323/FULLTEXT02.pdf>

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Find Out More About PIAAC at:



www.oecd.org/site/piaac

All national and international publications

The complete micro-level database

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Thank you