



# **Nordic AE cooperation and its added value**

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**norden**

Nordic Council of Ministers

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# Key points

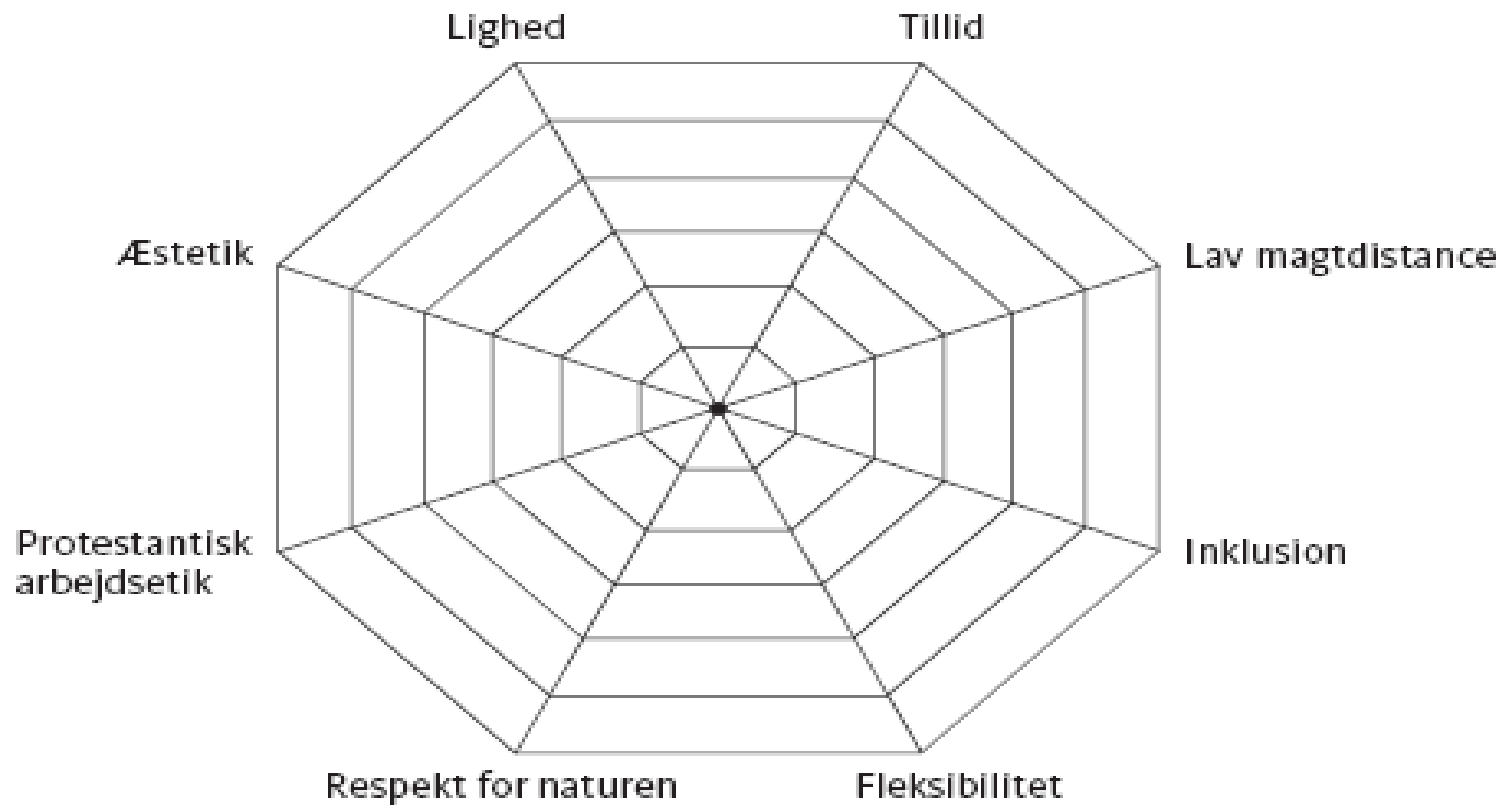
- Nordic AE cooperation: values, current policy priorities and initiatives
- PIAAC results and Nordic challenges
- Tools for Nordic AE cooperation

# Why Nordic cooperation?

- **Common** values, culture and history
- Lasting **traditions** in democracy and AE
- **Added value** in terms of competence: the sum of 5 country and 3 autonomous area competence should be more than 8
- Norden as **knowledge region** with strong focus and good possibilities for human capital development and mobility
- **Synergies** with EU policies, regional follow-up

# Nordic strength positions

## Det nordiske værdikompleks



# Nordic PIAAC results

Ranking	Reading (273)	Numeracy (269)	Problemsolving/ ICT
1	Japan 296	Japan 288	Sverige 44
2	Finland 288	Finland 282	Finland 42
3	Nederland 284	Belgia 280	Nederland 42
4	Australia 280	Nederland 280	Norge 41
5	<b>Sweden 279</b>	<b>Sweden 279</b>	Danmark 39
6	<b>Norway 278</b>	<b>Norway 278</b>	Australia 38
7	Estland 276	<b>Denmark 278</b>	Canada 37
8	Belgia 275	Slovakia 276	Tyskland 36
9	Tsjekkia 274	Tsjekkia 276	Storbritannia 35
10	Slovakia 274	Østerrike 275	Japan 35
11	Canada 273	Estland 273	Belgia 35
12	Korea 273	Tyskland 272	Tsjekkia 33
13	Storbritannia 272	Australia 268	Østerrike 32
14	Danmark 271	Canada 265	USA 31

# Results and challenges

■ Figure 2.3a ■

## Comparison of average literacy proficiency among young adults

Mean literacy proficiency scores of 16-24 year-olds


<div> <div></div> Significantly <b>above</b> the average           <div></div> Not significantly different from the average           <div></div> Significantly <b>below</b> the average         </div>		
Mean	Comparison country	Countries whose mean score is NOT significantly different from the comparison country
299	Japan	Finland
297	Finland	Japan, Korea, Netherlands
295	Netherlands	Finland, Korea
293	Korea	Finland, Netherlands
287	Estonia	Australia, Flanders (Belgium)
285	Flanders (Belgium)	Australia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Sweden
284	Australia	Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Poland, Sweden, Flanders (Belgium)
283	Sweden	Australia, Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, Flanders (Belgium)
281	Poland	Australia, Czech Republic, Germany, Sweden, Flanders (Belgium)
281	Czech Republic	Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Flanders (Belgium)
<b>280</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, Sweden</b>
279	Germany	Australia, Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Sweden
278	Austria	Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, Slovak Republic
276	Denmark	Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Norway, Slovak Republic, United States
276	Slovak Republic	Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, United States
276	Canada	Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, Slovak Republic, United States
275	Norway	Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Slovak Republic, United States
275	France	Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Slovak Republic, United States
272	United States	Canada, Denmark, France, Ireland, Norway, Slovak Republic, England/N. Ireland (UK), Cyprus <sup>1</sup>
271	Ireland	Norway, United States, England/N. Ireland (UK), Cyprus <sup>1</sup>
267	Cyprus <sup>1</sup>	Ireland, Spain, United States, England/N. Ireland (UK)
266	England/N. Ireland (UK)	Ireland, Italy, Spain, United States, Cyprus <sup>1</sup>
264	Spain	Italy, England/N. Ireland (UK), Cyprus <sup>1</sup>
261	Italy	Spain, England/N. Ireland (UK)

1. See notes at the end of this chapter.

Notes: Statistical significance is at the 5% level. Literacy-related non-response (missing) is excluded from the calculation of mean scores. Figure 2.3b, however, presents an estimate of lower-bound mean scores by attributing a very low score (85 points) to those adults who were not able to provide enough background information because of language difficulties, or learning or mental disabilities (literacy-related non-response).

Countries are ranked in descending order of the mean score.

Source: Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (2012), Table A3.2 (L).

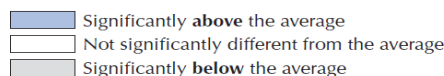
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932900422>

# Results and challenges

■ Figure 2.7a ■

## Comparison of average numeracy proficiency among young adults

*Mean numeracy proficiency scores of 16-24 year-olds*




Mean	Comparison country	Countries whose mean score is NOT significantly different from the comparison country
285	Netherlands	Finland, Japan, Korea, Flanders (Belgium)
285	Finland	Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Flanders (Belgium)
283	Japan	Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Korea, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Flanders (Belgium)
283	Flanders (Belgium)	Austria, Finland, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Sweden
281	Korea	Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Japan, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Flanders (Belgium)
279	Austria	Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Japan, Korea, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Flanders (Belgium)
279	Estonia	Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Japan, Korea, Slovak Republic, Sweden
278	Sweden	Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Japan, Korea, Slovak Republic, Flanders (Belgium)
278	Czech Republic	Austria, Estonia, Germany, Japan, Korea, Slovak Republic, Sweden
278	Slovak Republic	Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Japan, Korea, Sweden, Flanders (Belgium)
275	Germany	Australia, Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Norway, Slovak Republic, Sweden
273	Denmark	Australia, Germany, Norway
<b>271</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Australia, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Poland</b>
271	Norway	Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Poland
270	Australia	Canada, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Poland, Cyprus <sup>1</sup>
269	Poland	Australia, Canada, Norway, Cyprus <sup>1</sup>
268	Canada	Australia, Norway, Poland, Cyprus <sup>1</sup>
264	Cyprus <sup>1</sup>	Australia, Canada, France, Poland
263	France	Cyprus <sup>1</sup>
258	Ireland	Italy, Spain, England/N. Ireland (UK)
257	England/N. Ireland (UK)	Ireland, Italy, Spain
255	Spain	Ireland, Italy, England/N. Ireland (UK)
251	Italy	Ireland, Spain, United States, England/N. Ireland (UK)
249	United States	Italy

1. See notes at the end of this chapter.

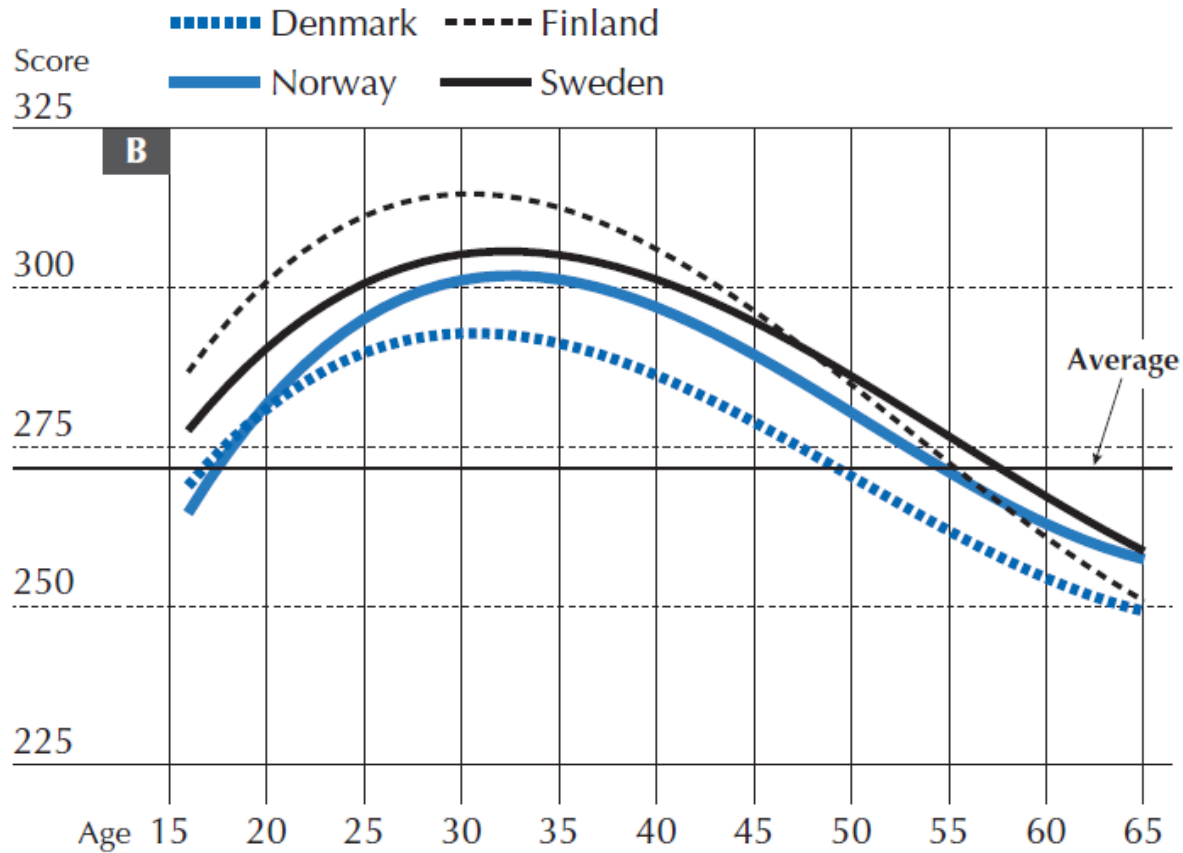
**Notes:** Statistical significance is at the 5% level. Literacy-related non-response (missing) is excluded from the calculation of mean scores. Figure 2.7b, however, presents an estimate of lower-bound mean scores by attributing a very low score (85 points) to those adults who were not able to provide enough background information because of language difficulties, or learning or mental disabilities (literacy-related non-response).

*Countries are ranked in descending order of the mean score.*

**Source:** Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (2012), Table A3.2 (N).

**StatLink**  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932900536>

# Results and challenges





# Focus on Youth

- **Young on the periphery report 2012**
- Nordic report “Young People on the Periphery” (2012) - approximately 10 % of young people aged 15–24 are at risk of permanent exclusion. This could be a total of around 300,000 young people in the Nordic countries;
- Job Top meeting of Nordic Prime Ministers and governments in May 2013 in Stockholm

# Focus on Youth

- The **Youth Guarantee (FI)** offers a job, on-the-job training, a study place or rehabilitation within three months of becoming unemployed;
- Participants under 25 and recent graduates under 30;
- 60 million euros a year during 2013-15;
- Additional 1700 study places created in vocational education;
- Funding for youth workshops (19 mil.) and outreach work (11.5 mil.) in 2016.

# Sustainable Nordic Welfare

- How can the Nordic model be further **developed and revitalised**?
- New and innovative welfare solutions, which can contribute to increased **quality and equality in education, work and health** for the 25 million inhabitants of the Nordic Region.
- Implemented through measures and activities in **three focus areas**:
  - ✓ Education and work for welfare
  - ✓ Research for welfare
  - ✓ Infrastructure for welfare

# Education and work for welfare

Goal: enhance **participation in both work and social life**, contribute to a labour market with relevant and updated knowledge and skills:

- [Nordic knowledge bank about school dropouts](#)
- [Learning on the job](#)
- [Entrepreneurship in education](#)
- [Analysis of the Nordic welfare system](#)
- [Mobility and recognition of professional qualifications in the Nordic Region](#)

# Nordic story – consensus and cooperation

- **Investment**

Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM)  
PIAAC database, mapping studies and research

- **Coordination**

Focus on important and agreed policy areas

- **Cooperation**

National development work with Nordic input and inspiration

# Deeper analysis of PIAAC results

- **Nordic activities:** Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Estonia
- Financed by Nordic Council of Ministers (education and employment sectors)
- Will **merge PIAAC and comparable national data** on micro level (age, gender, ed. level, income, geography, etc) to create a unique Nordic database
- Researchers may apply for access
- Nordic report in 2014; DK presidency 2015

# Tools for Nordic AE cooperation

- **Policy:** NCM; Nordic Committee of Senior Officials for Education and Research (EK-U)
- **Projects:** The Nordplus Framework Programme in 2013 - approximately 73 million DKK / about 10 million EUR
  - Mobility and initial contacts
  - Networks
  - Development projects
  - Mapping / research projects
- **NVL** as a link between policy and practice, development work, forum for dialogue, implement policy and provide input for new policy or initiatives.

# Nordic Network for Adult Learning

