

## Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



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| <b>Name of the indicator</b>        | <b>4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, by sex</b>   |
| <b>Sustainable Development Goal</b> | Goal 4. Quality education  |
| <b>Target</b>                       | 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes   |
| <b>Definition</b>                   | Relation of number of students at the required level of proficiency (minimum level 2) in reading and mathematics to the number of students covered by the study.   |
| <b>Unit</b>                         | percent [%]  |
| <b>Available dimensions</b>         | total, sex   |
| <b>Methodological explanations</b>  | <p>The data comes from the <b>Program for International Student Assessment (PIRLS)</b>.</p> <p>Programme for International Student Assessment - PISA is internationally coordinated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and in Poland by the Ministry of National Education. The aim of the programme is to verify the practical application of knowledge acquired in school and outside the school. The survey (representative) is carried out in randomly selected schools, and its results are generalized to the entire population. The success of the survey depends on the participation of all sampled schools and students. PISA standards only allow a small-scale denial.</p> <p>PISA tests students skills in three subject areas: Reading and Interpretation, Mathematics and Scientific literacy. The survey is carried out every three years, since 2000. In each of the subsequent surveys, a particular emphasis is put on the examination of one area, which takes half of the time provided for the student to solve the entire set of tasks.</p> <p>PISA tests (developed by an international consortium, with the cooperation of the countries participating in the project) are different from typical school activities, and on the basis of the results, the level of student skills is estimated. The best students reach level 5 or 6 (tasks with a relatively high degree of difficulty), while results below level 2 - a minimum level of competence - indicate very basic skills, which means an higher risk of not coping with education and adult life.</p> <p>PISA is one of the most important and the biggest educational surveys, which aims to provide objective and internationally comparable data on the same year students skills.</p> |
| <b>Data source</b>                  | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development / the Ministry of Education and Science   |
| <b>Data availability</b>            | Annual data every 5 years; since 2011  |
| <b>Notes</b>                        |  |

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