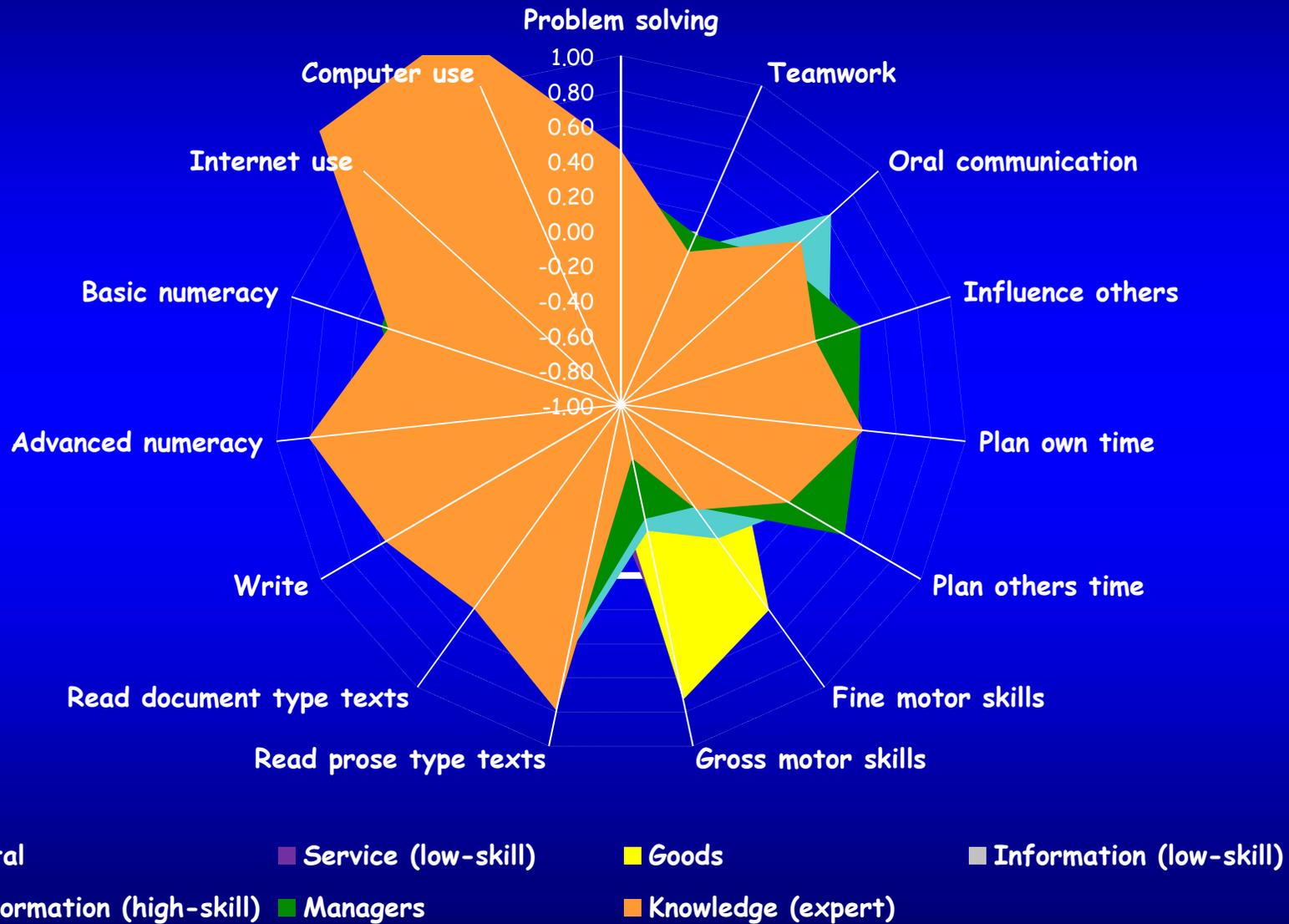


Skill use by occupational groups

Higher Education
in the era of globalisation

OECD Japan Seminar
Tokyo, 6 February 2013
Andreas Schleicher



Formal learning

Education providers

Informal learning

Traditional institutions

Is there no end to the expansion of higher education?

Traditional institutions

How successful do institutions engage with evolving learning needs?

Learner Ownership

Who can make a systemic difference to closing skills gaps?

Informal learning

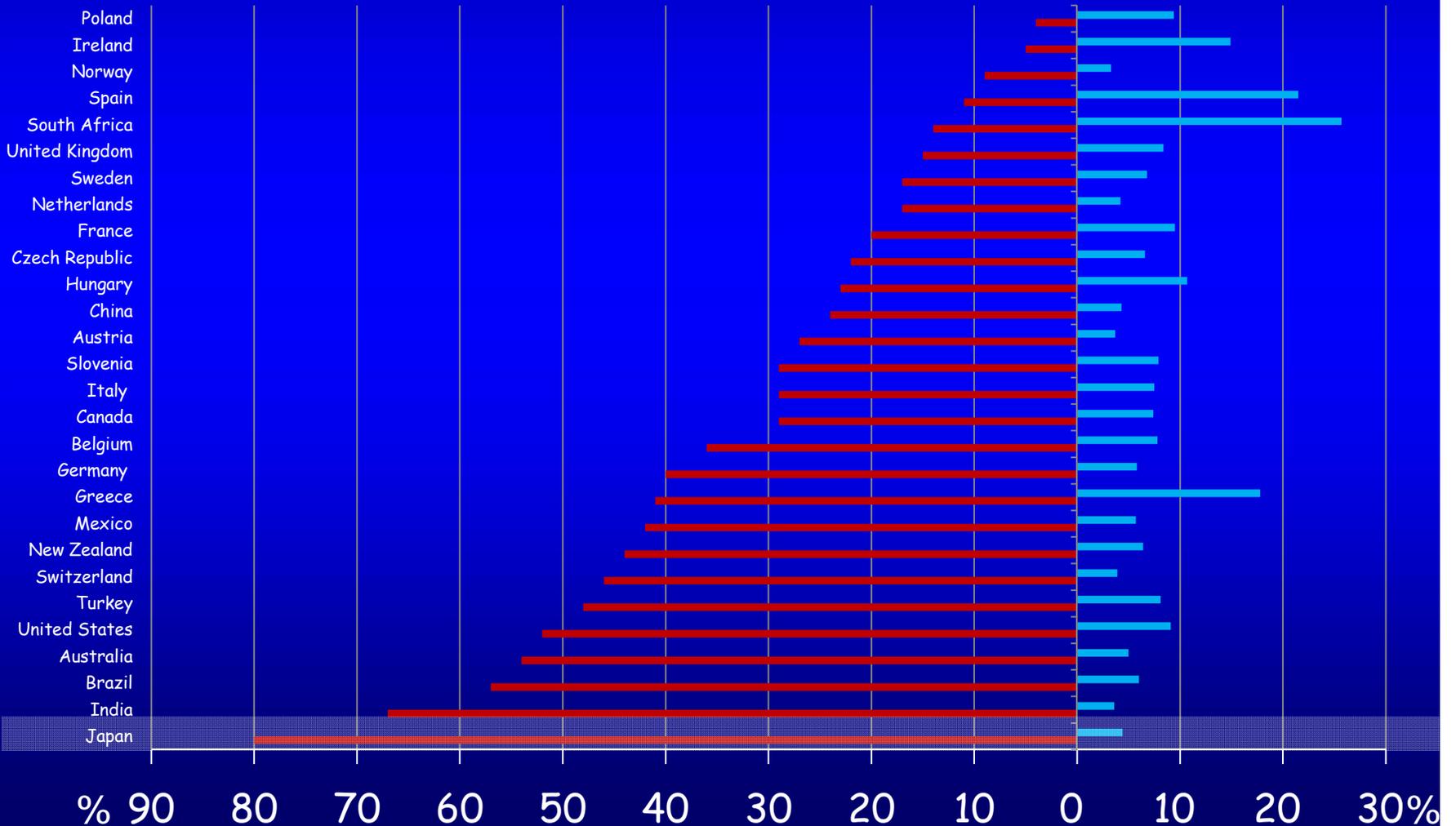
Can we extend mass education for some to personalised learning for all?

Skills shortages and unemployment coexist

Higher Education
in the era of globalisation

OECD Japan Seminar
Tokyo, 6 February 2013
Andreas Schleicher

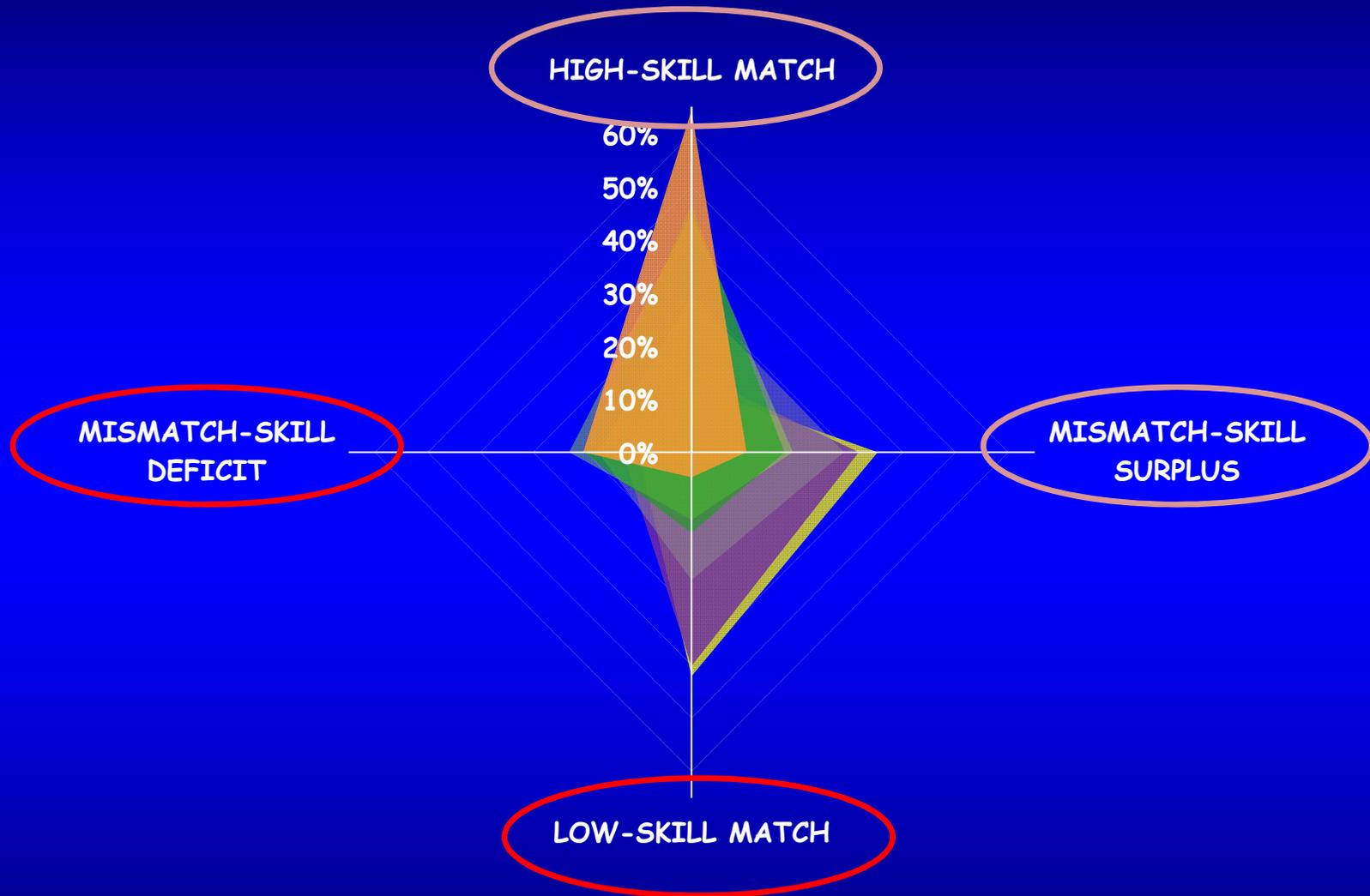
■ Unemployment rates (2011)
■ Share of employers reporting recruitment difficulties



Skill mismatch by occupational groups

Higher Education
in the era of globalisation

OECD Japan Seminar
Tokyo, 6 February 2013
Andreas Schleicher



■ Goods

■ Service (low-skill)

■ Information (low-skill)

■ Information (high-skill)

■ Managers

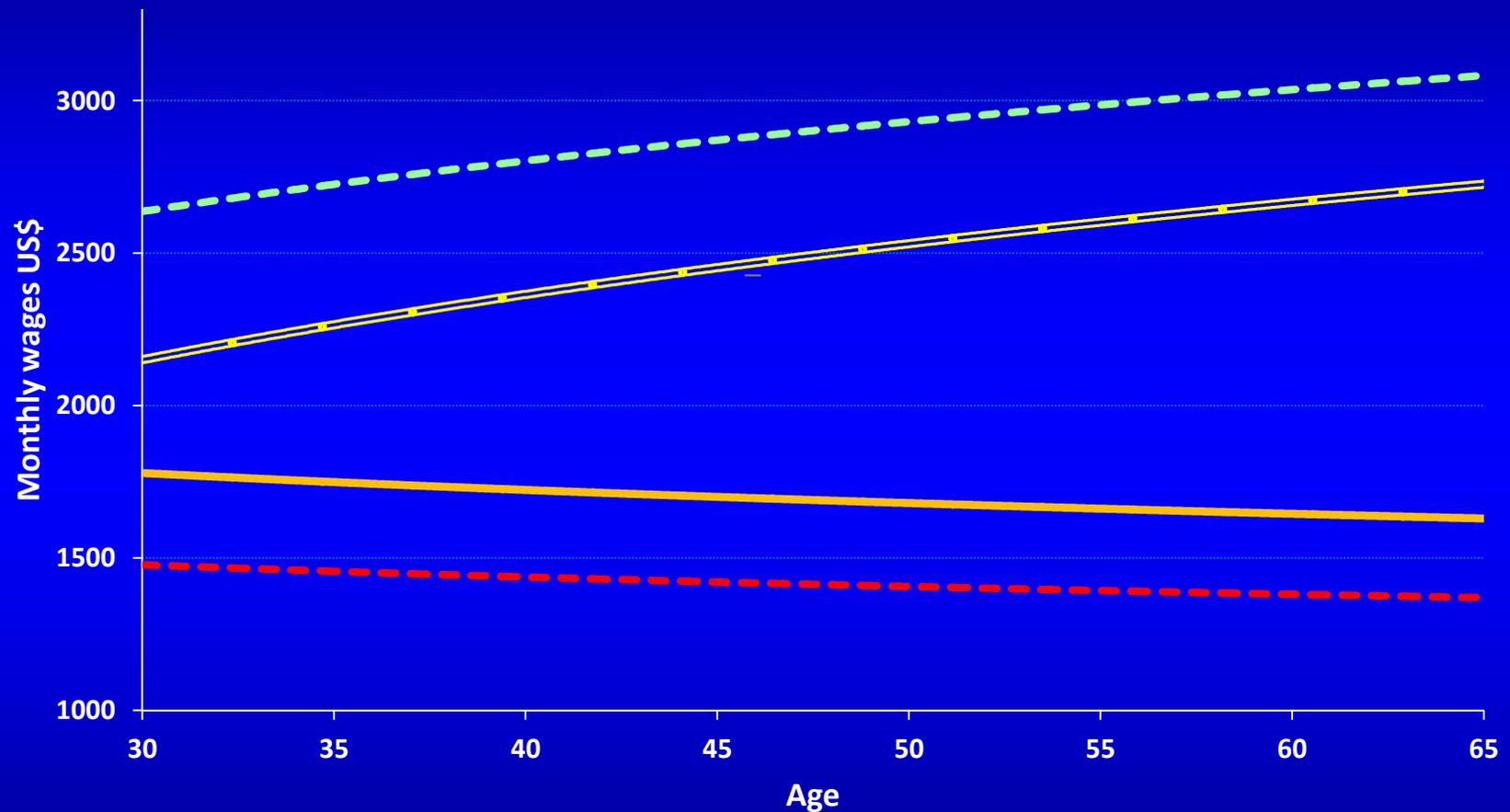
■ Knowledge (expert)

Evidence on the link between skill mismatch and earnings

Skill mismatch and earnings are strongly related

Higher Education
in the era of globalisation

OECD Japan Seminar
Tokyo, 6 February 2013
Andreas Schleicher



--- HIGH-SKILL MATCH (high foundation skill, high use)

== SKILL DEFICIT (low foundation skill, high use)

— SKILL SURPLUS (high foundation skill, low use)

- - - LOW-SKILL MATCH (low foundation skill, low use)

Formal learning

Education providers

Informal learning

Traditional institutions

Is there no end to the expansion of higher education?

Traditional institutions

Will institutions succeed shifting responsibility for learning to the learner?

Learner Ownership

Formal learning

Innovators

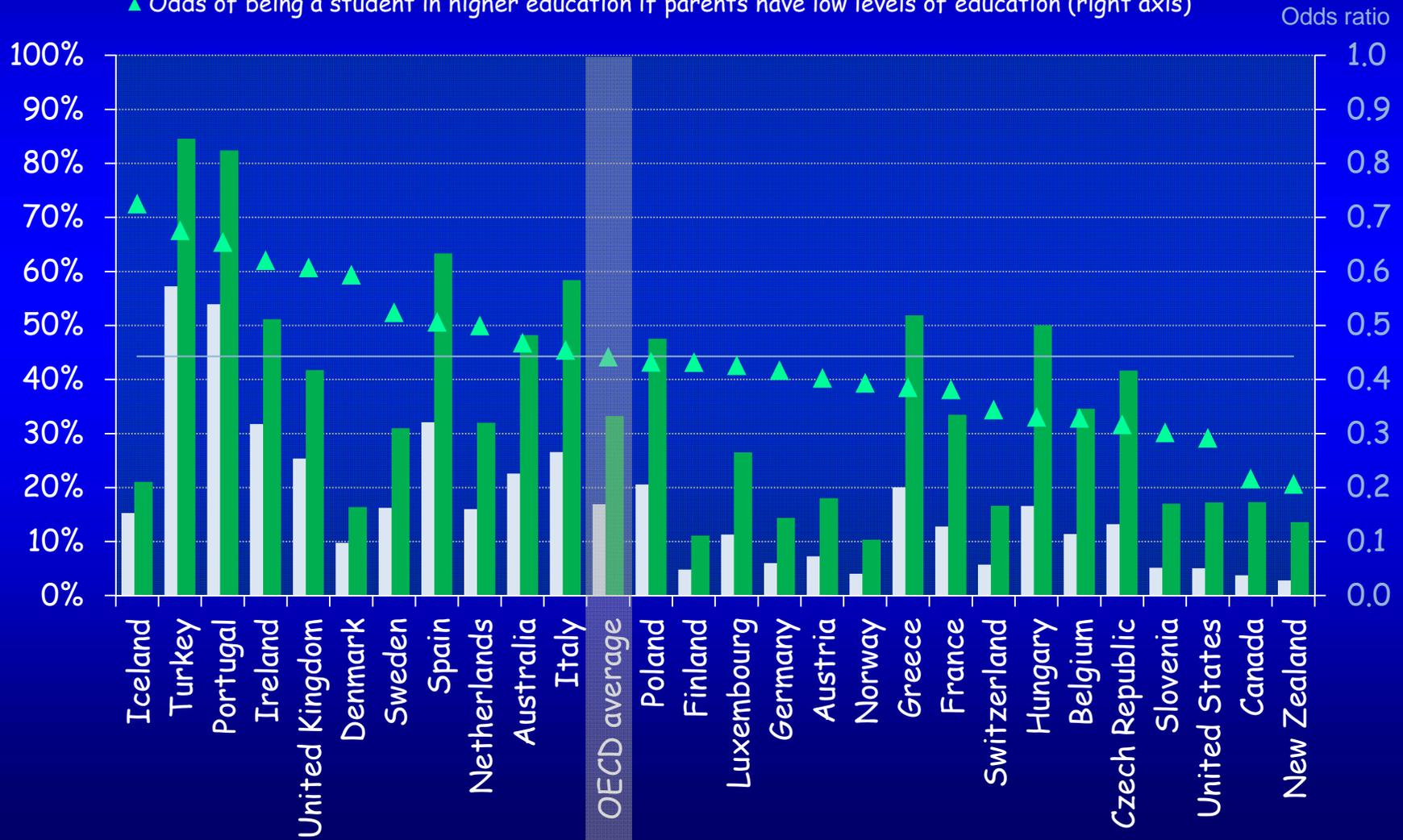
Who can make a systemic difference closing skills gaps?

Can we extend mass education for some to personalised learning for all?



Participation in higher education among students whose parents have low levels of education (2009)

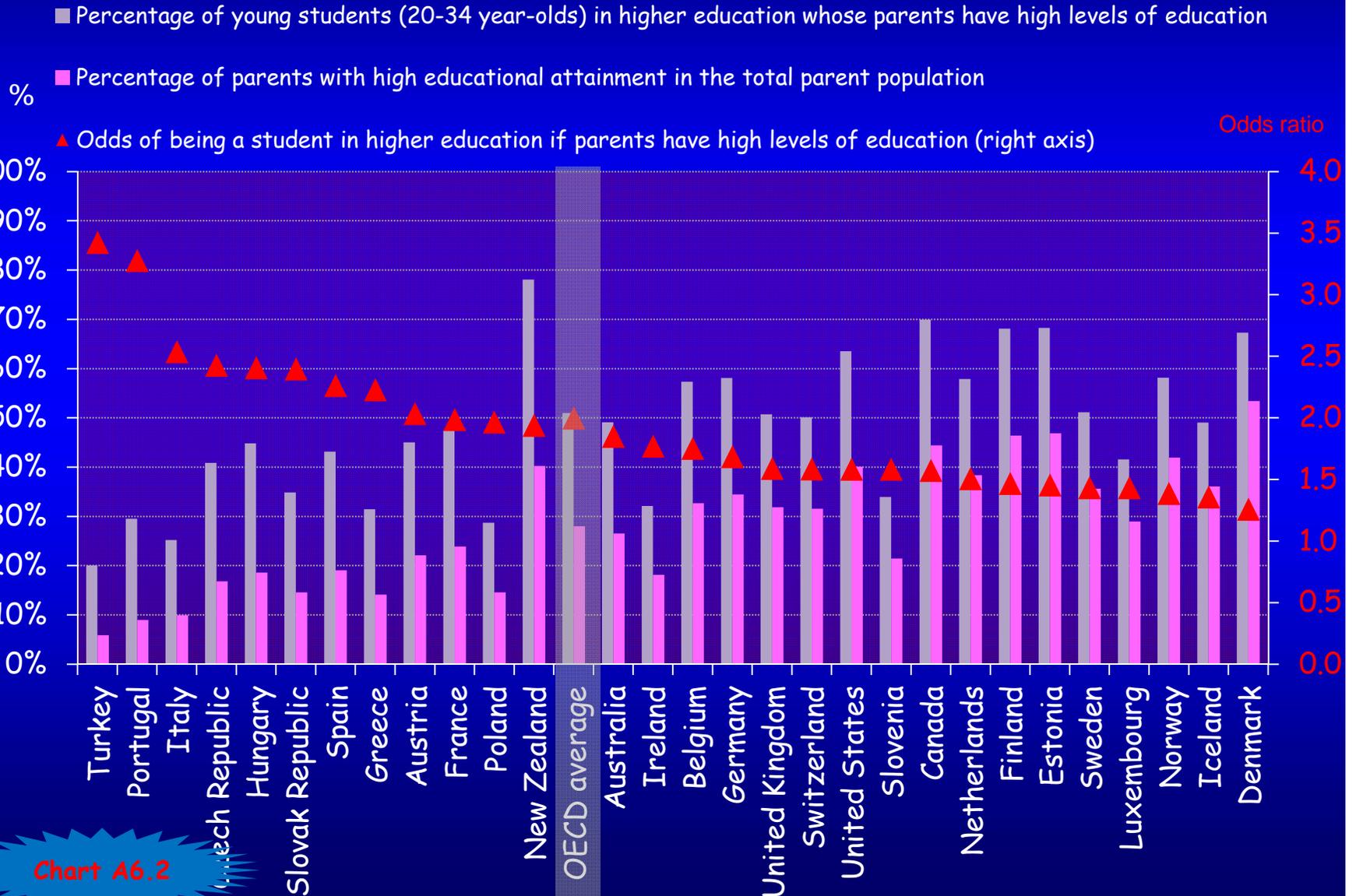
- Percentage of 20-34 year-old students in higher education whose parents have low levels of education
- Percentage of parents with low levels of education in the total parent population
- ▲ Odds of being a student in higher education if parents have low levels of education (right axis)



Participation in higher education among students whose parents have high levels of education (2009)

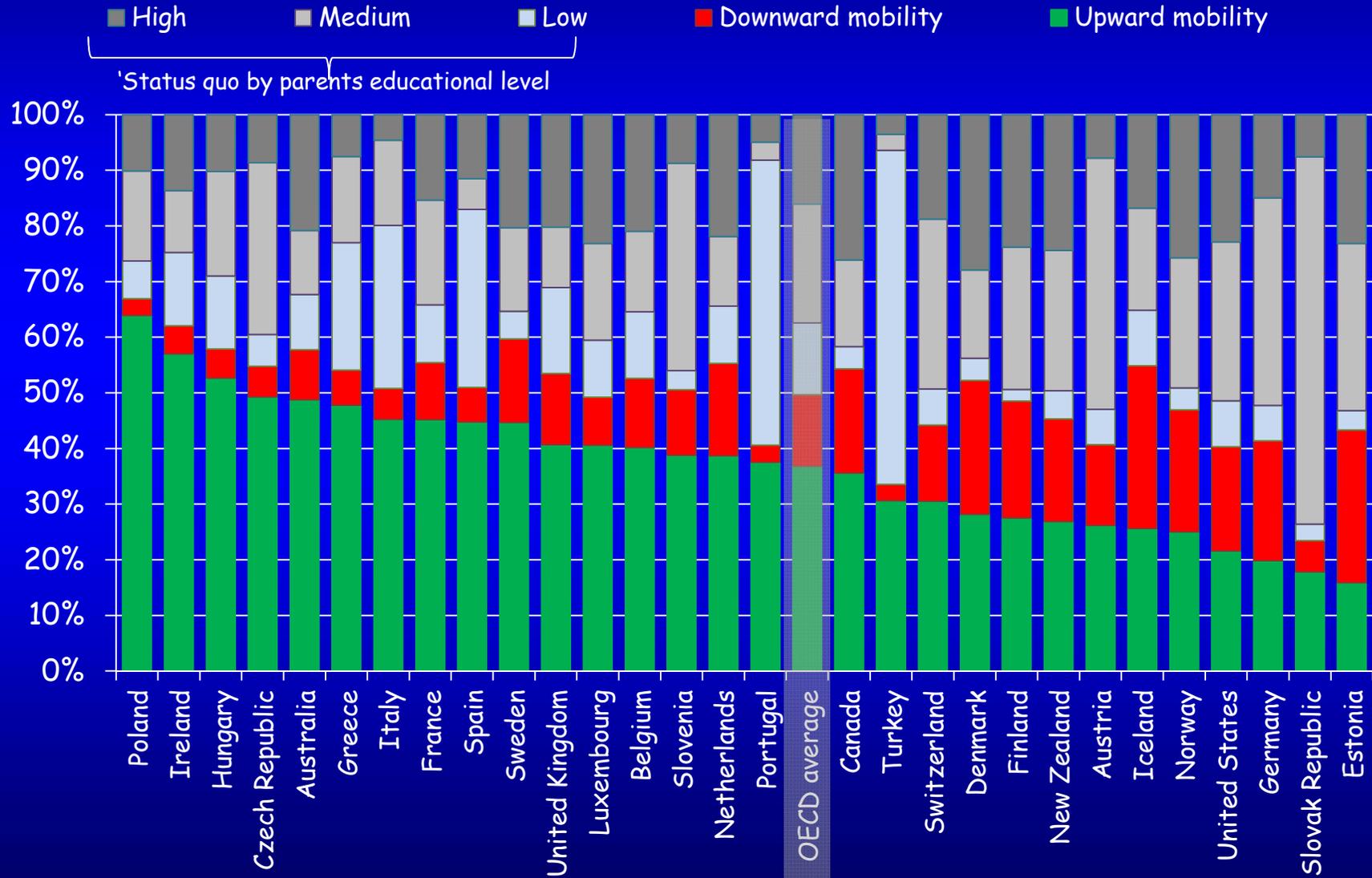
Higher Education
in the era of globalisation

OECD Japan Seminar
Tokyo, 6 February 2013
Andreas Schleicher



Intergenerational mobility in education (2009)

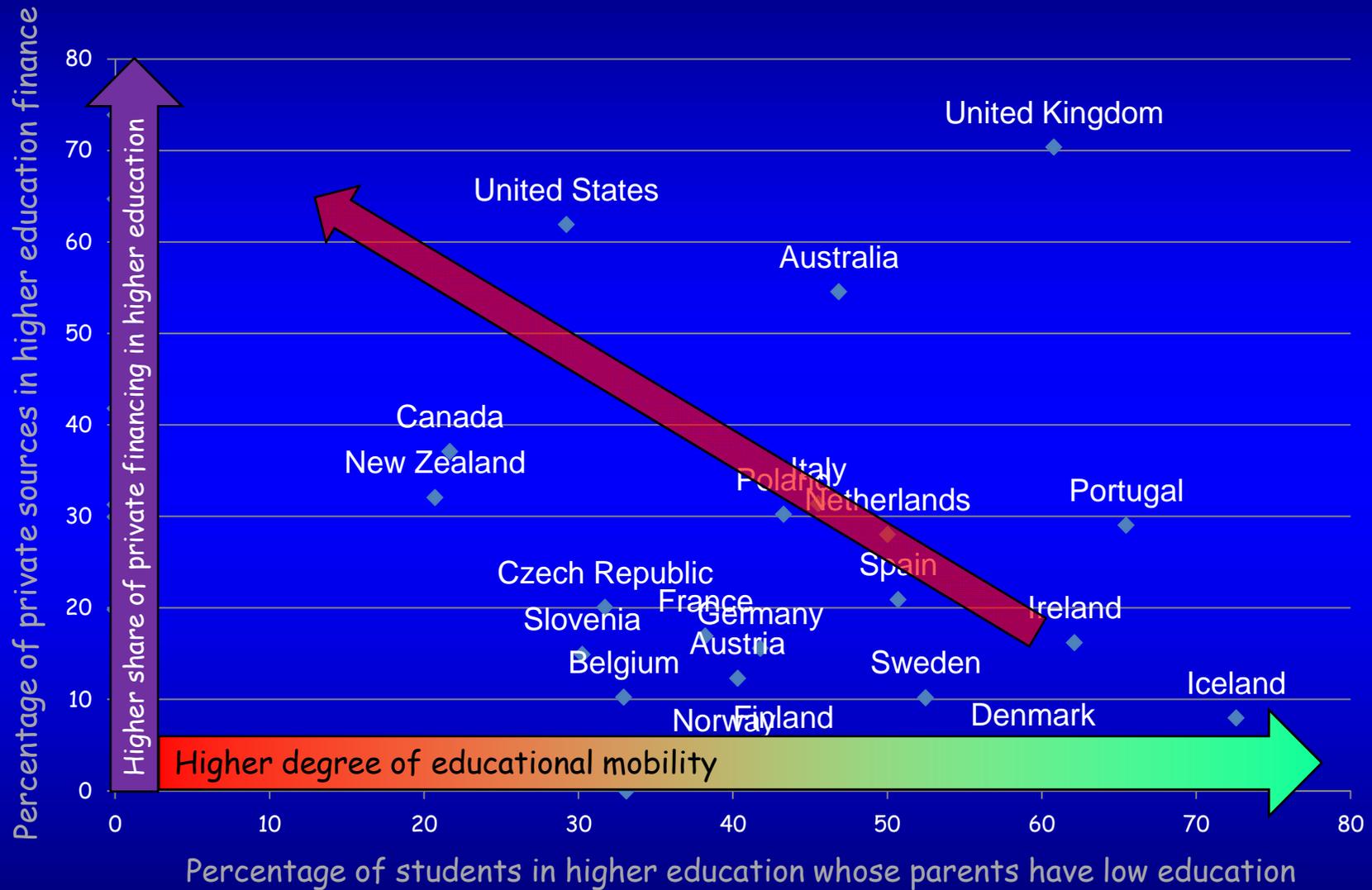
Percentage of 25-34 year-old non-students whose educational attainment is higher than their parents' (upward mobility), lower (downward mobility) or the same (status quo) and status quo by parents' educational level (low, medium, high)



No relationship between share of private financing and educational mobility in higher education

Higher Education
in the era of globalisation

OECD Japan Seminar
Tokyo, 6 February 2013
Andreas Schleicher



A close relationship between equity at school and equity in higher education

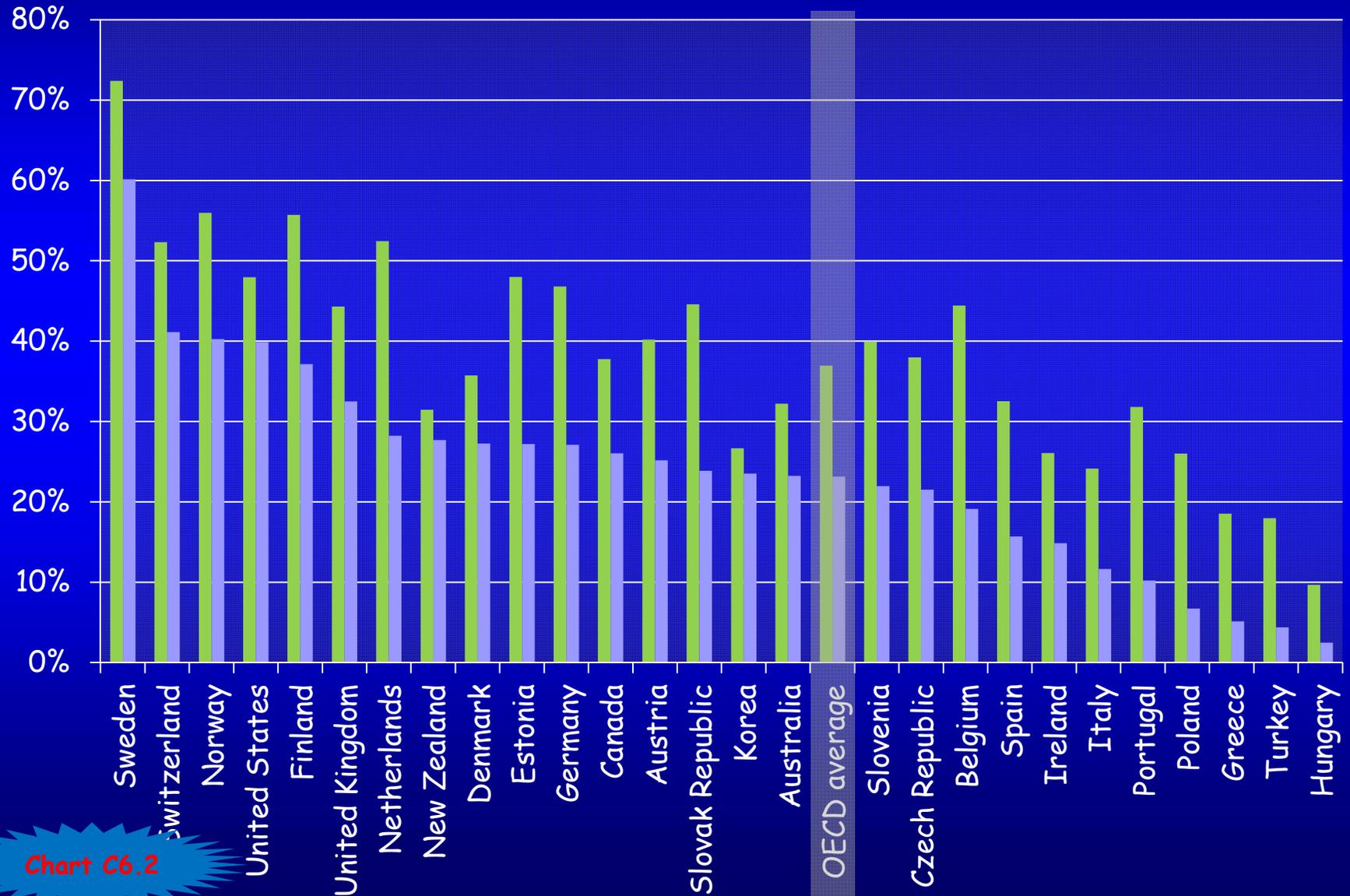


Note: The number of students attending higher education are under-reported for Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States compared to the other countries as they only include students who attained ISCED 5A, while the other countries include students who attained ISCED 5A and/or 5B. Therefore, the omission of data on 5B qualifications may understate intergenerational mobility in these countries.

1. Data source from Adult Literacy and Lifeskills Survey (ALL) of 2006.

Participation in non-formal education, by age group

■ 25-34 year-olds ■ 55-64 year-olds



Higher Education
in the era of globalisation

OECD Japan Seminar
Tokyo, 6 February 2013
Andreas Schleicher

Ratio of expected cost of working time devoted to employer-sponsored non-formal education to annual labour cost over the working life (2007)

In equivalent USD converted using purchasing power parities, employed 25-64 year-olds, by gender

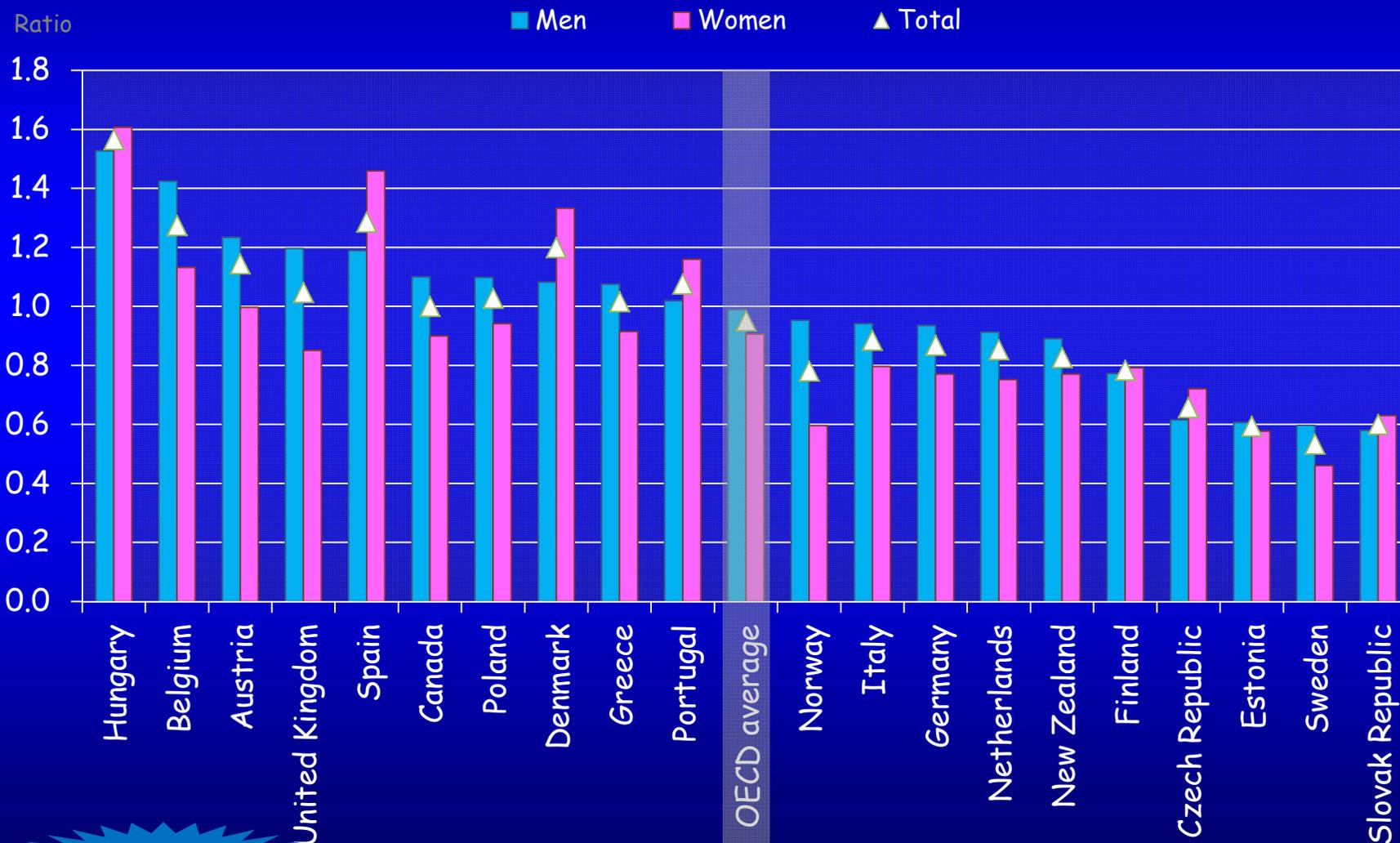


Chart C6.5

Annual labour costs of employer-sponsored non-formal education as a percentage of GDP (2007)

Employed 25-64 year-olds

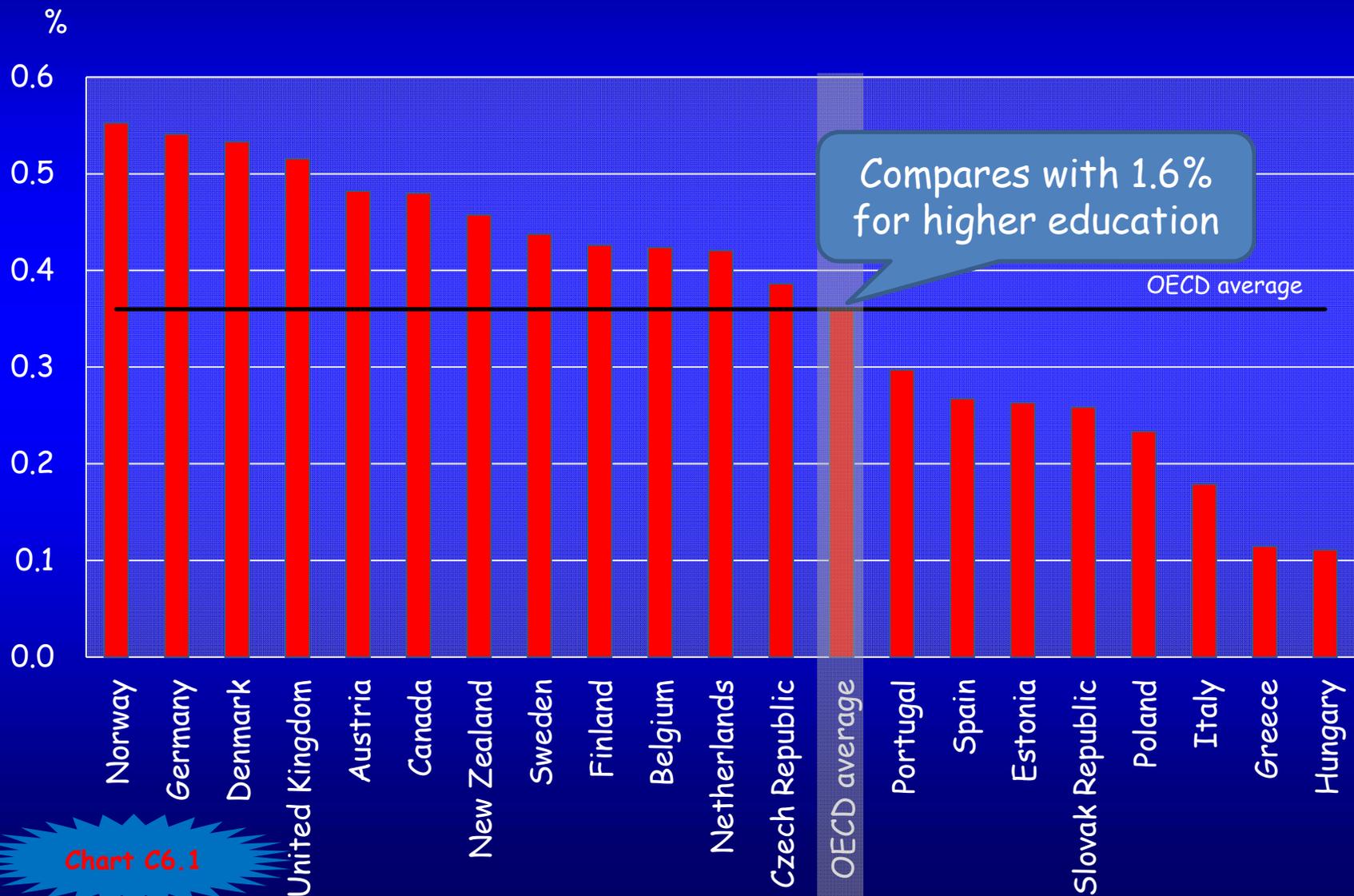


Chart C6.1

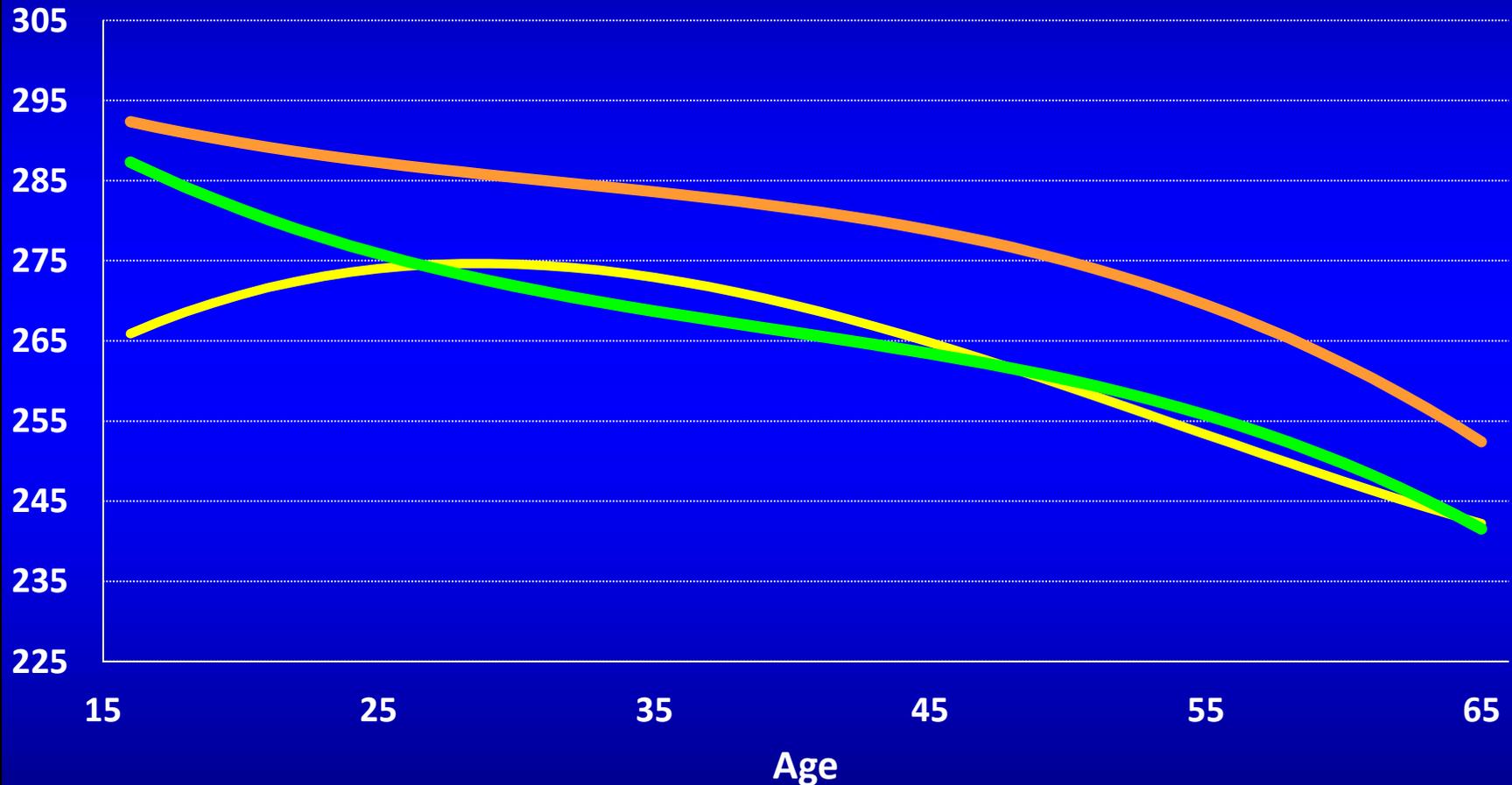
Making lifelong learning a reality for all

Skills by age

Higher Education
in the era of globalisation

OECD Japan Seminar
Tokyo, 6 February 2013
Andreas Schleicher

Skill score



— No adjustment

— Adjusted for immigrant status and education

— Adjusted for immigrant status, education and reading engagement