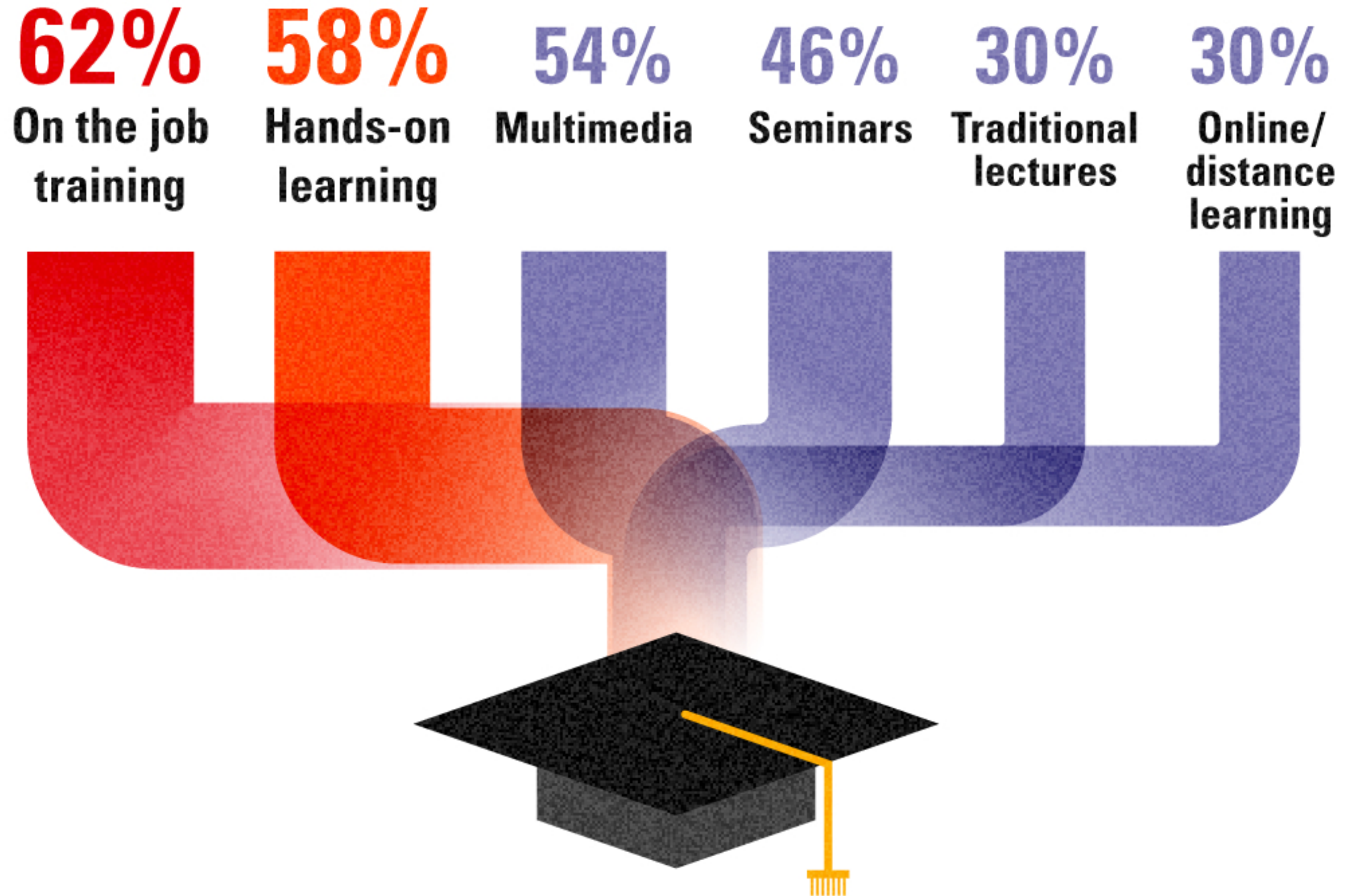


# Young people have a strong preference for learning by doing

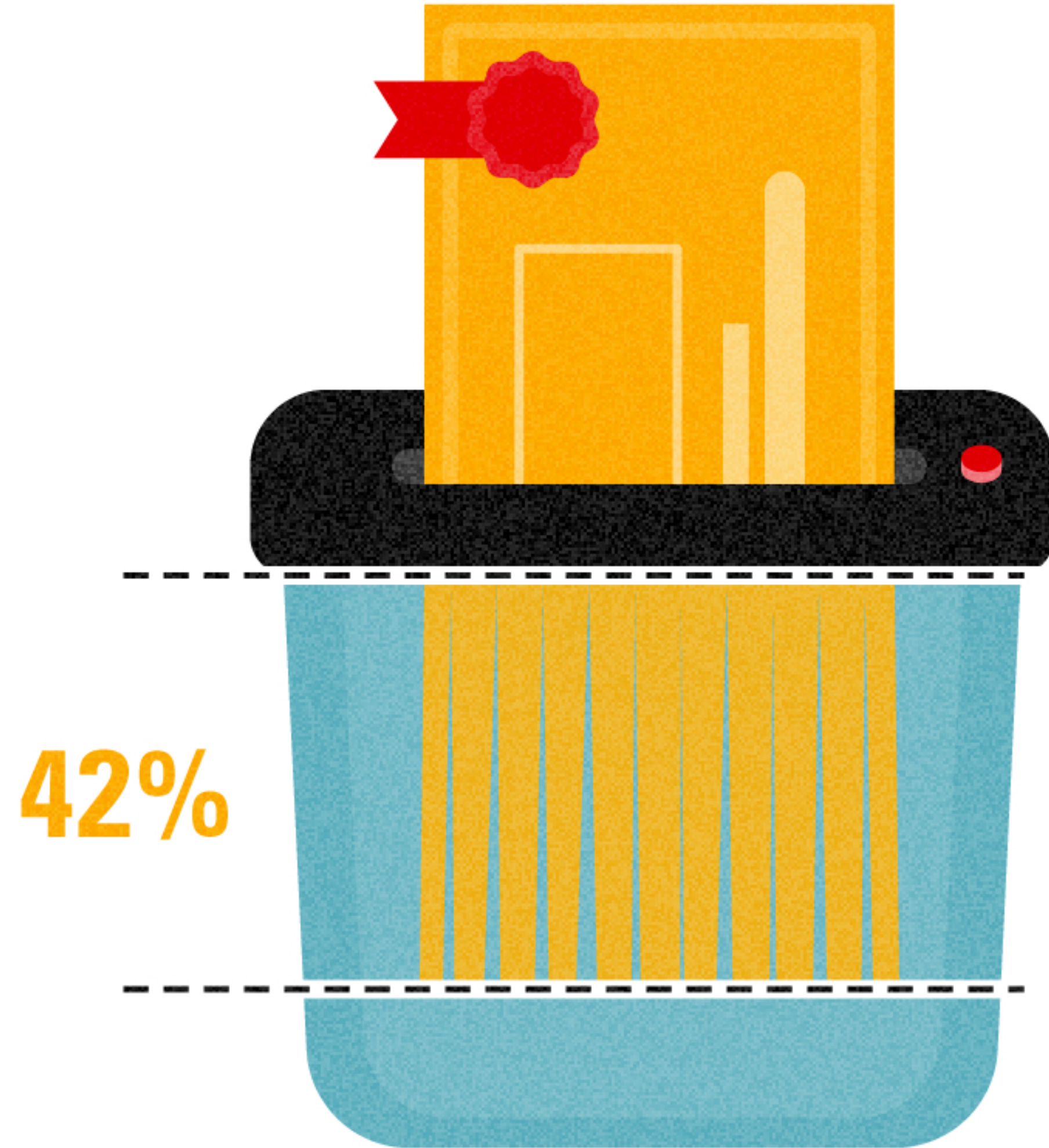
8,000 young people from 9 countries, aged 15 to 29 rated each learning method on a scale of 1 to 10

## How young people prefer to learn



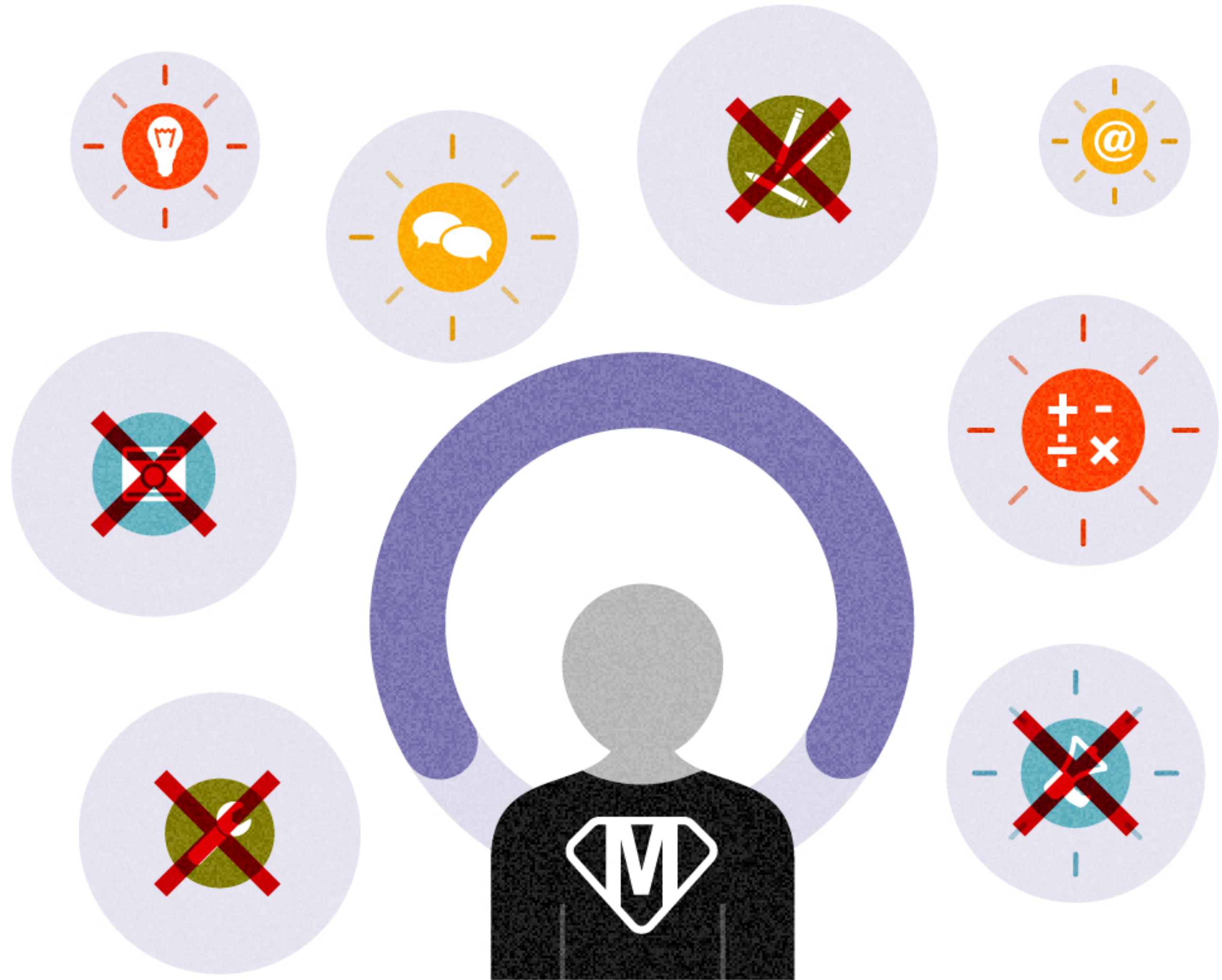
**42%** of parents  
think that university  
education offers poor  
value for money

5,550 parents in 16 countries



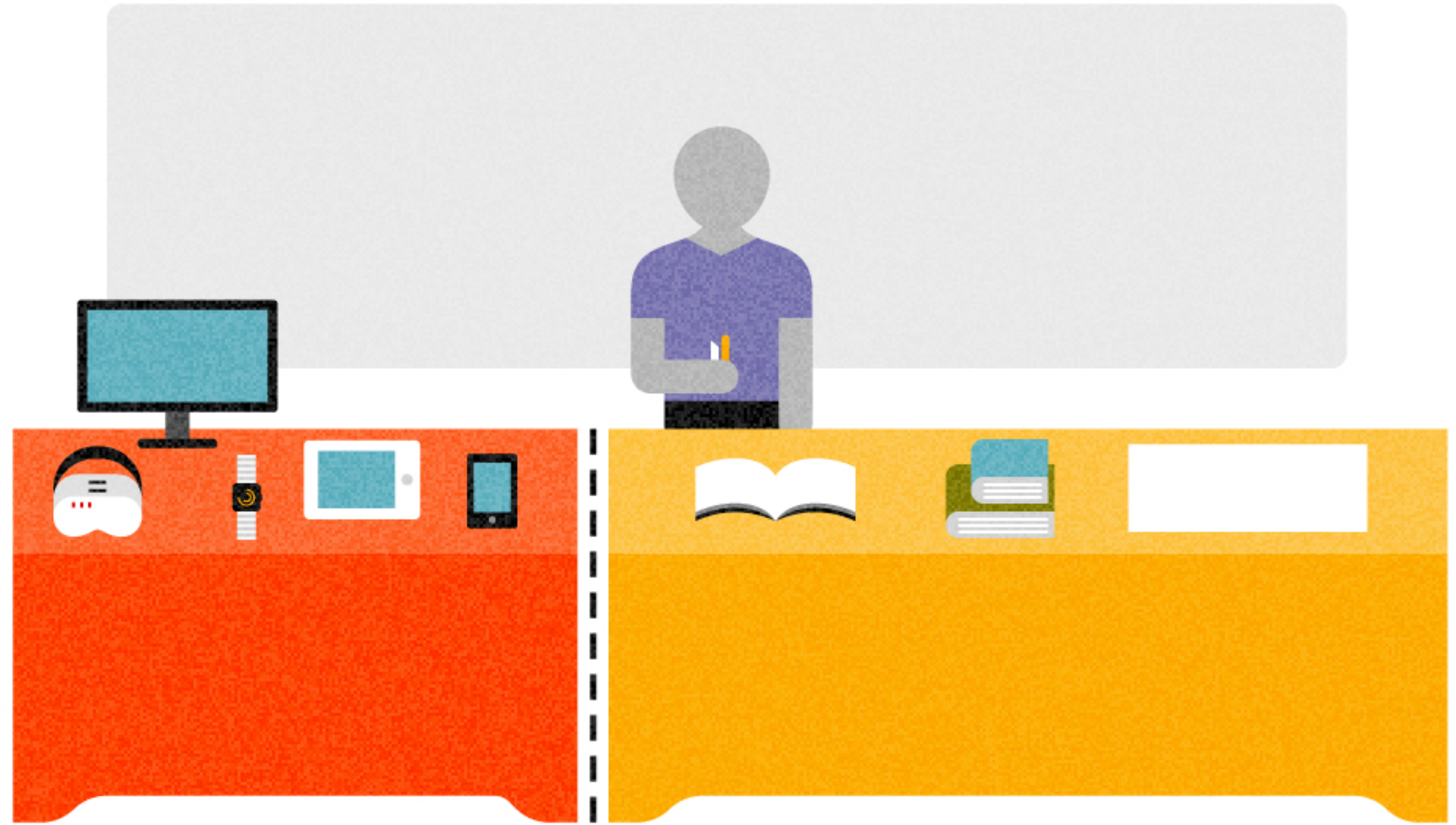
**72% of millennials  
feel that their current  
employers are not  
making full use  
of their skills**

7,700 Millennials representing  
29 countries around the globe



**Less than 40%**  
of teachers in OECD  
countries use ICT as  
a regular part of their  
teaching practice

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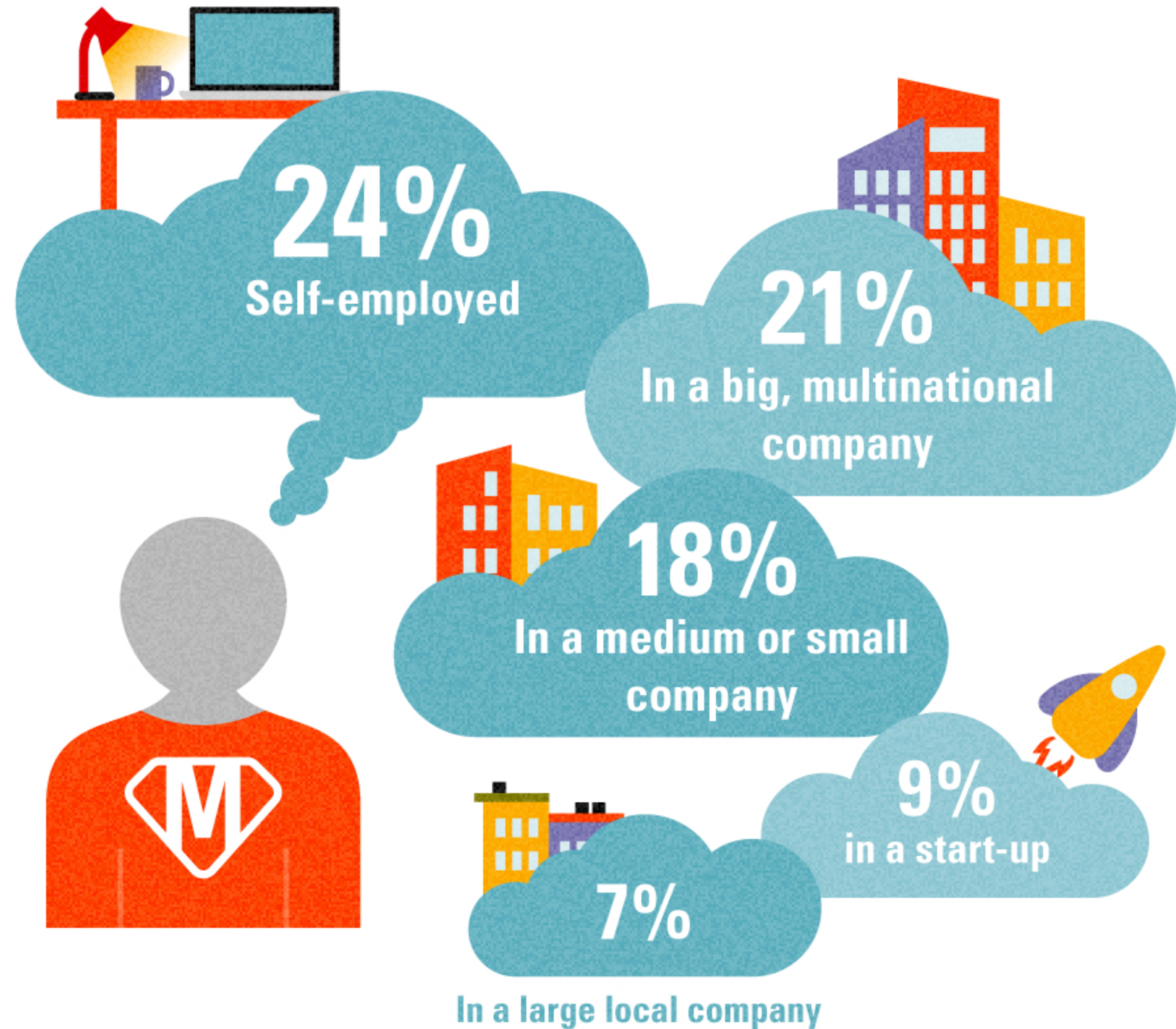
# Top skills that students should develop at university, according to parents

5,550 parents in 16 countries

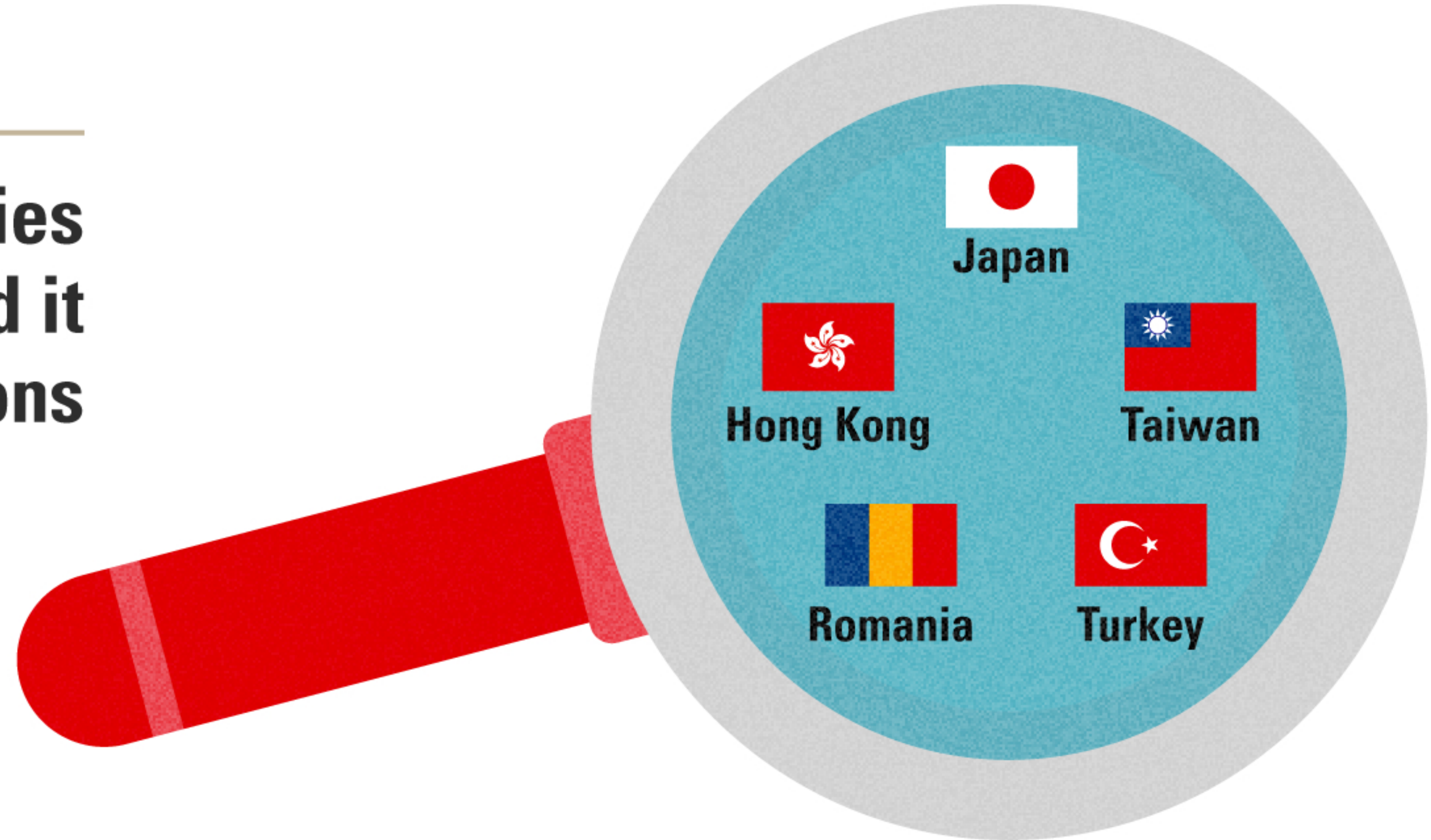


**Millennials will represent 1/3 of the workforce by 2020. Where do they want to work?**

26,615 respondents aged 18-35 from 187 countries  
21% replied "No preference/other option"



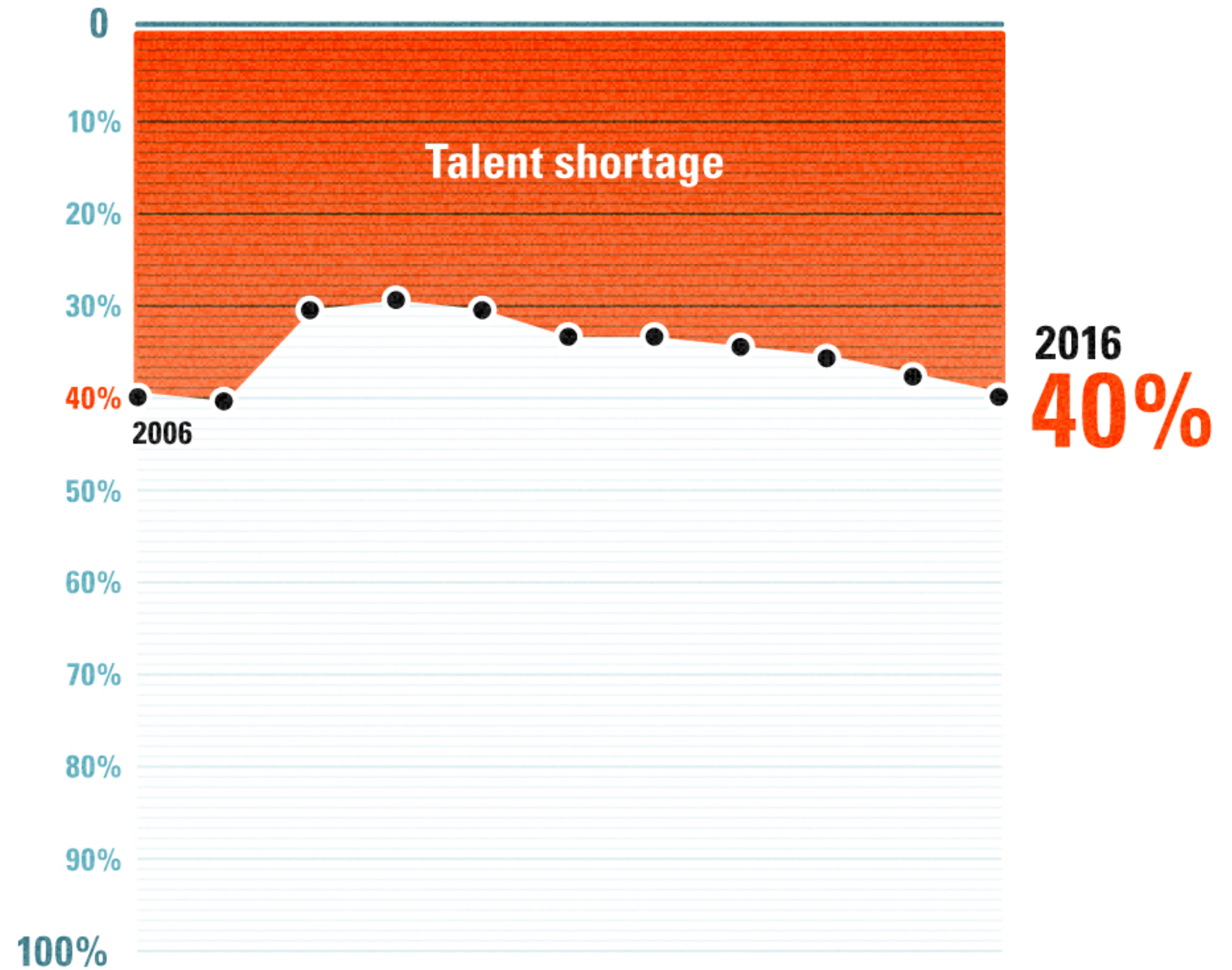
## Top 5 countries where employers find it difficult to fill positions



*Reasons include: lack of/no applicants;  
lack of hard skills; lack of experience;  
looking for more pay than is offered;  
lack of soft skills*

**In 2016,  
employers reported  
the highest talent  
shortage since 2006**

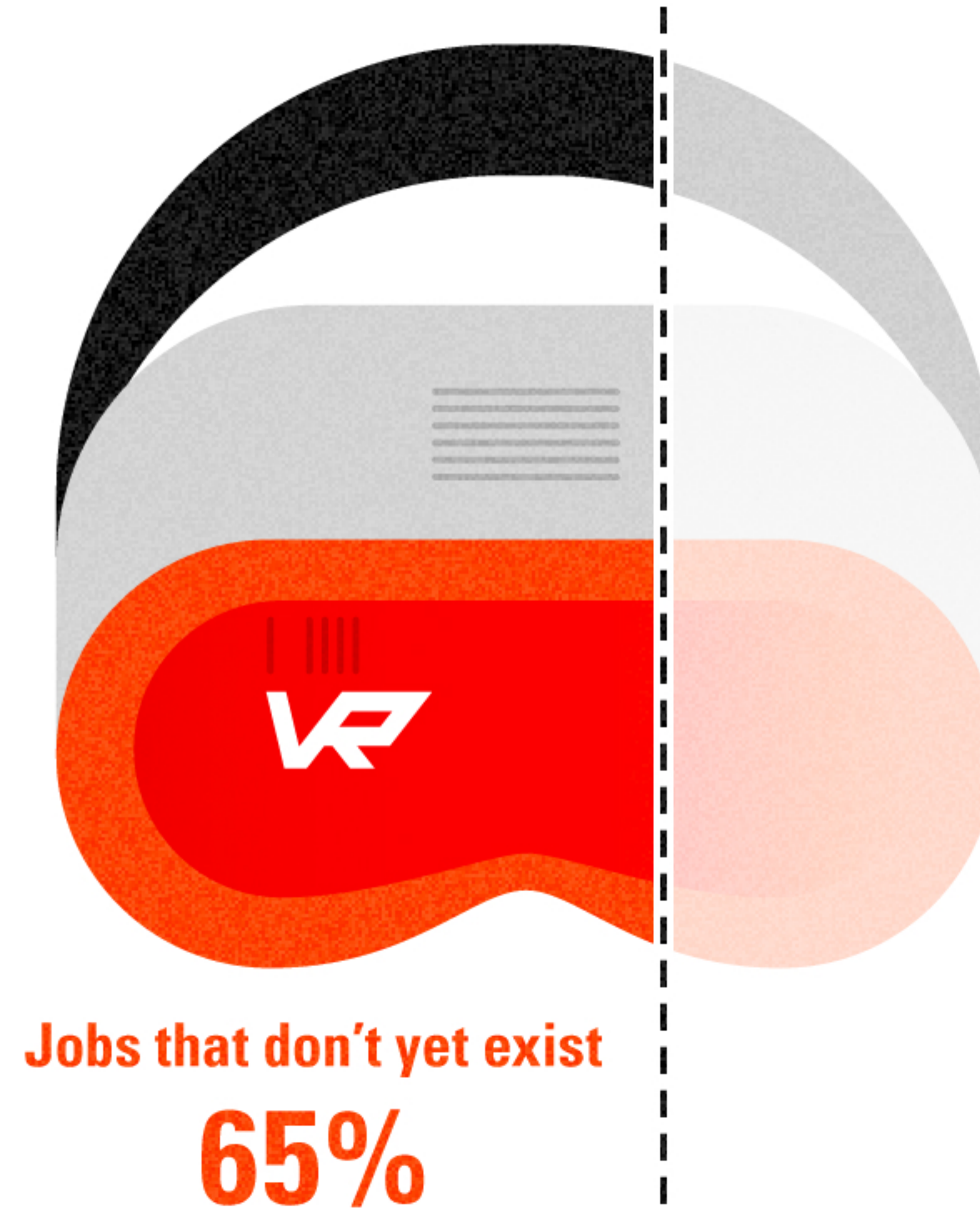
More than 42,300 employers in 43 countries





**65% of primary school children will end up working in jobs that don't exist today**

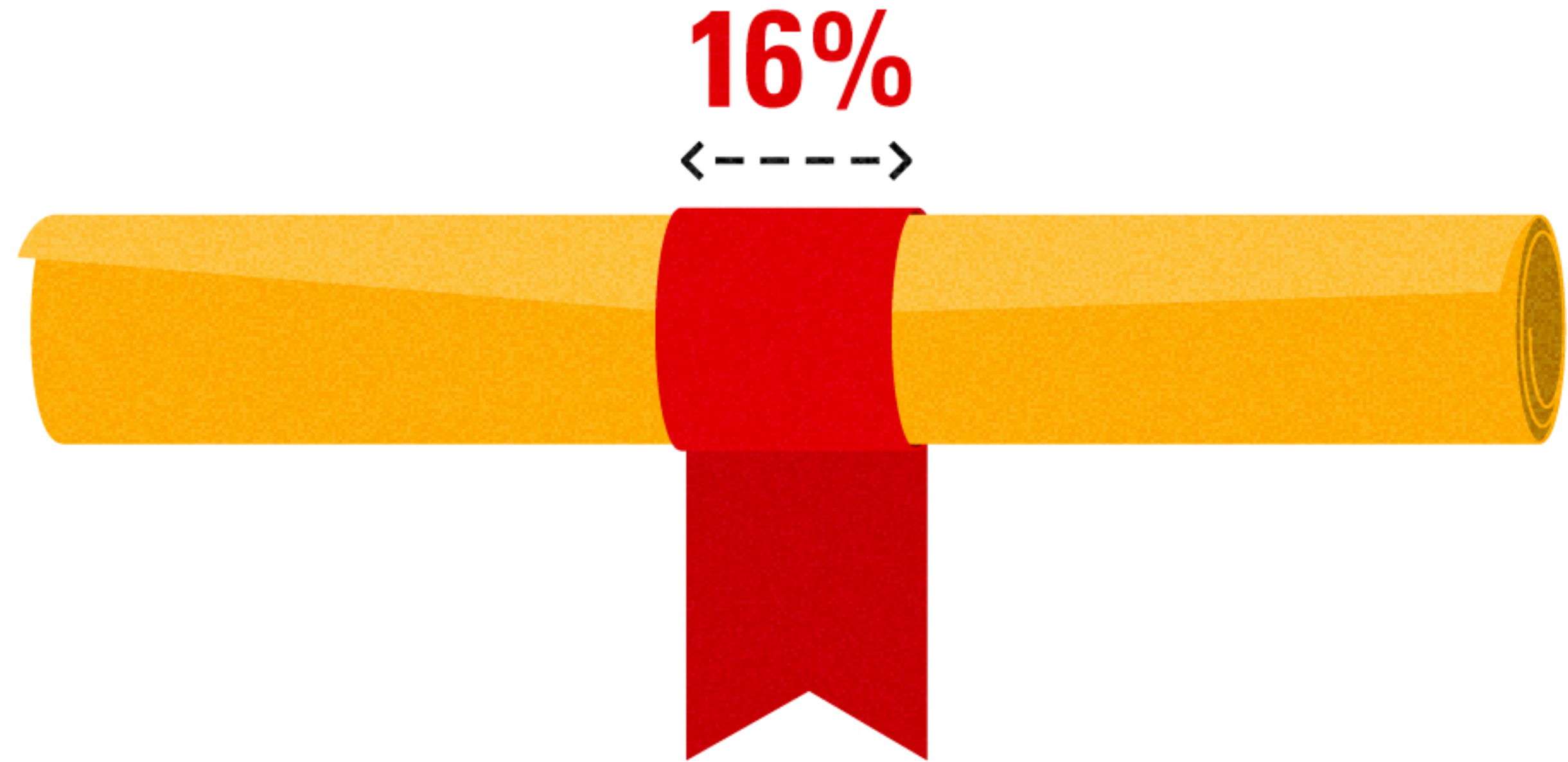
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**Only 16% of Americans think that a four year degree prepares students for a high-paying job**

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5,006 adults interviewed



In the US, nearly half of  
the highest paying jobs  
require **coding skills**

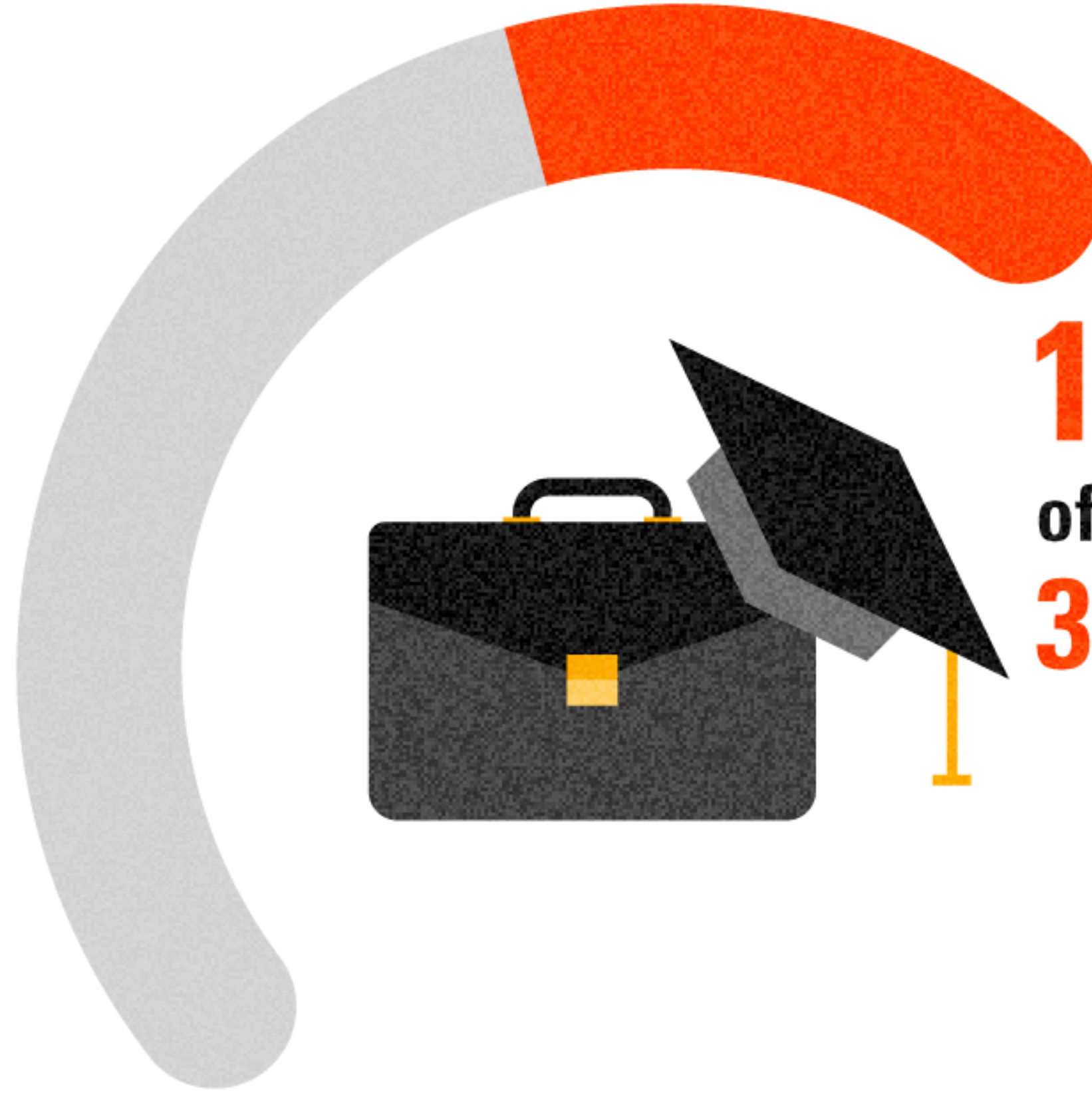
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**49%**



**In the US, mid-career professionals continue to enroll at university to boost skills**

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**1/3**  
of working students are  
**30-54 years old**

If existing technology is adapted, lower-skill and manual jobs have the **highest automation potential**

