Young people have a strong preference for learning by doing.

62% On the job training
58% Hands-on learning
54% Multimedia
46% Seminars
30% Traditional lectures
30% Online/distance learning

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

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

5,550 parents in 16 countries

Source: HSBC (2015), HSBC Value of Education Report, Lifelong Learning
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.
Top skills that students should develop at university, according to parents

1. Independence
2. Financial responsibility
3. Confidence
4. Knowledge of the wider world
5. Leadership


5,550 parents in 16 countries
Millennials will represent 1/3 of the workforce by 2020. Where do they want to work?

24% Self-employed
21% In a big, multinational company
18% In a medium or small company
9% in a start-up
7% In a large local company

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

- Japan
- Hong Kong
- Taiwan
- Romania
- Turkey

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

Source: Manpower Group (2016) Talent Shortage Survey
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

Jobs that don’t yet exist
65%

Source: WEF (2016). The Future of Jobs and Skills
Only 16% of Americans think that a four year degree prepares students for a high-paying job

5,006 adults interviewed

In the US, nearly half of the highest paying jobs require coding skills.
In the US, mid-career professionals continue to enroll at university to boost skills

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

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce (2015)
If existing technology is adapted, lower-skill and manual jobs have the highest automation potential.