



## Education unlocks skills and employment

The research questions below can help teachers to formulate assignments and also support students with other types of project work, both inside and outside the classroom.

- How can investing in education help create jobs and build human capital?
- Does investing in education generate a financial return?
- How does increasing educational opportunity affect poverty rates?
- What is the relationship between education and social mobility?
- How can business investment in education help to unlock the skills gap?
- Will the next generation be able to meet the skills demands of businesses without private sector investment in education?
- What does the teacher shortage look like across the regions?

**These clear topic statements help students to express their opinion and can form the basis of their argument in essay responses or other projects.**

### Overall

- If nothing changes, more than half of all young people will not be on track to have the skills they need for work by 2030.
- Quality education underpins innovation, job creation and entrepreneurship.
- Access to relevant education focused on skills for the future of work and life can have a tremendous impact on providing a pathway to employment opportunities for young people.
- The skills needed for work are constantly evolving which means that life-long learning is more important than ever.
- Investing in education creates a talented workforce, with the skills and innovation needed to address pressing challenges, unlocking economic opportunity, and providing consumers with disposable income.
- Investing in education is a highly effective way to create jobs.
- Highly educated societies are more resilient in the labour market in a rapidly changing world.
- An educated world is good for business. It means a talent pipeline for skilled employees, consumer bases with more disposable income, increased innovation and economic growth.
- Providing all students with basic cognitive skills can boost economic outcomes, especially in developing countries.
- Latin America and the Caribbean has been ranked as the regions with the widest skills gap for over a decade.
- If current education trends continue, fewer than one in five young people will be prepared for the future of work in sub-Saharan Africa.
- South Asia is home to one of the largest youth populations in the world, 30% of whom are not in education, employment or training.
- Education reduces the chances that poverty will be passed on to the next generation.



### Economic benefits

- Education empowers individuals to make sound economic choices and expand opportunity for themselves and their families, building human capital and promoting economic growth at local, regional, and global levels.
- Education is essential for economic recovery, growth and job creation.
- Investing in the next generation of innovators, makers and creators through quality education is the best way to jump-start an economy.
- Education boosts wages and creates informed consumers with disposable income
- Education helps young people to participate in the economy.
- If education systems address the skills gap, a country can realize its full economic potential.
- Education builds human capital and promotes economic growth.
- Investing in education is investing in the skills and talents of the next generation – the foundation for the future growth and prosperity of the business community.
- Education provides the skills required for a talented workforce, fuels innovation, expands business opportunities, boosts wages, promotes economic growth, and creates more affluent consumers.

### Technology

- Employment in the future will place an increased premium on digital literacy.
- Greater investment in education will help systems respond to an increasingly digital society and prepare young people for work and life in the future.
- Employers are increasingly finding it difficult to find workers with the flexible and adaptable skills needed for the Fourth Industrial Revolution.
- With the increasing risks of automation, job displacement, and a skills mismatch, it is imperative to transform the education system to prepare young people for the future of work.
- Not investing in new and innovative ways of delivering training, skills and education through emerging technology will result in many youth falling further behind.
- Young people are more likely to use digital tools for education and skill building.