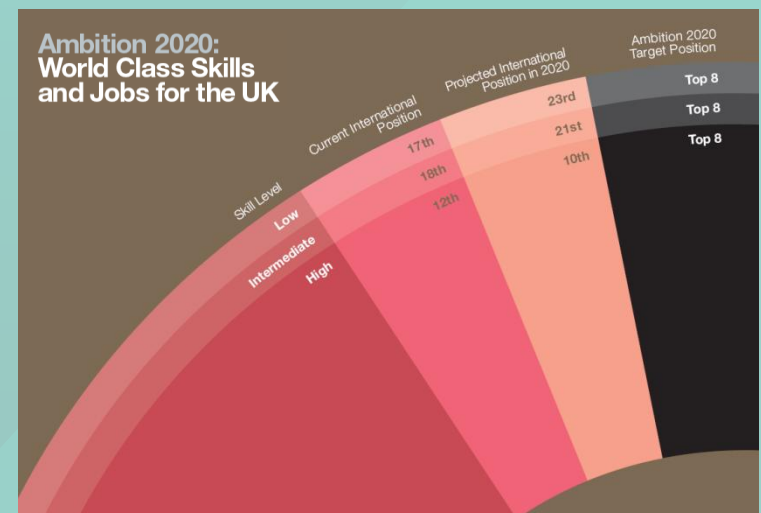


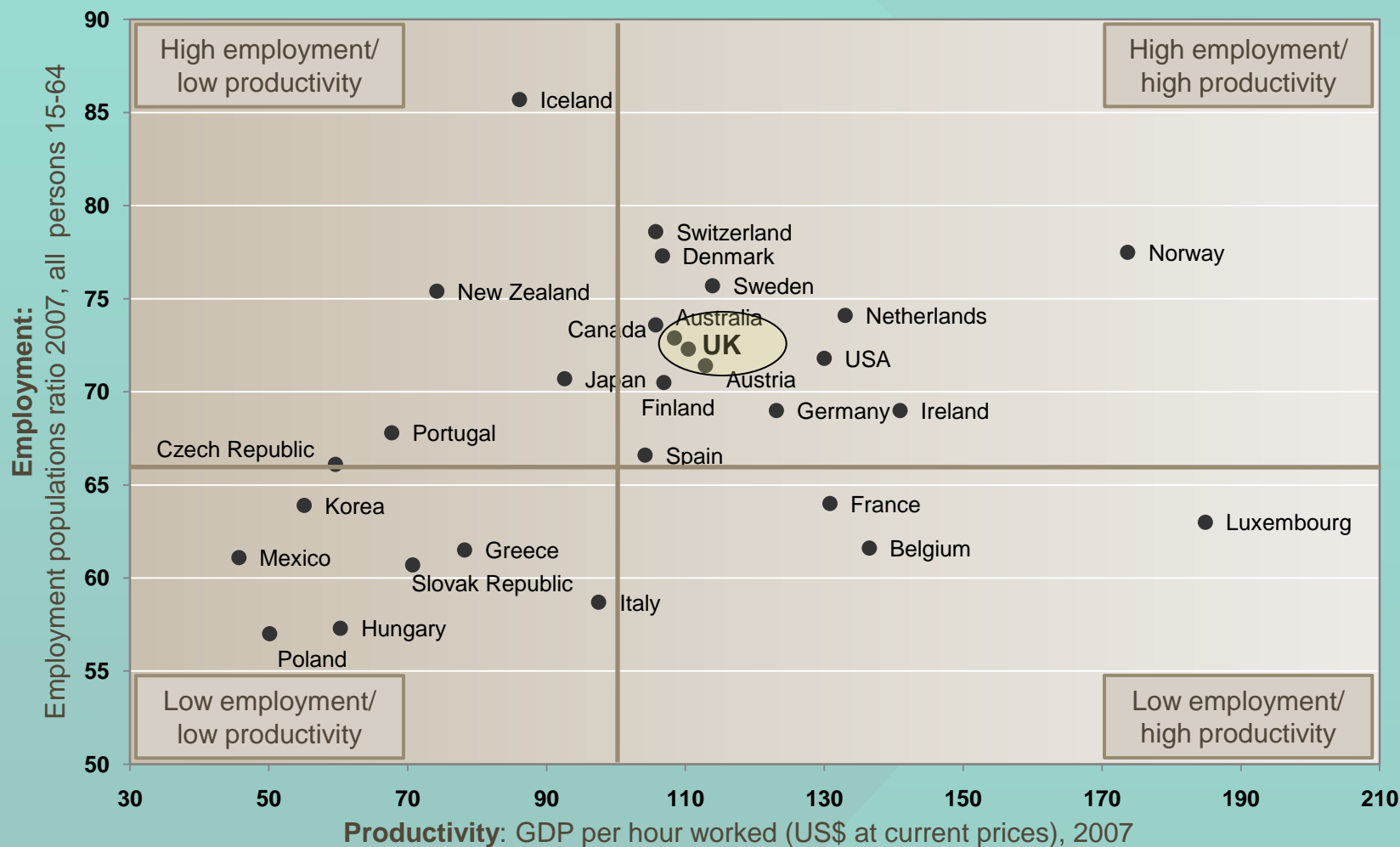
New Skills for New Jobs

**Employment Week
Brussels
24/25 June 2009**

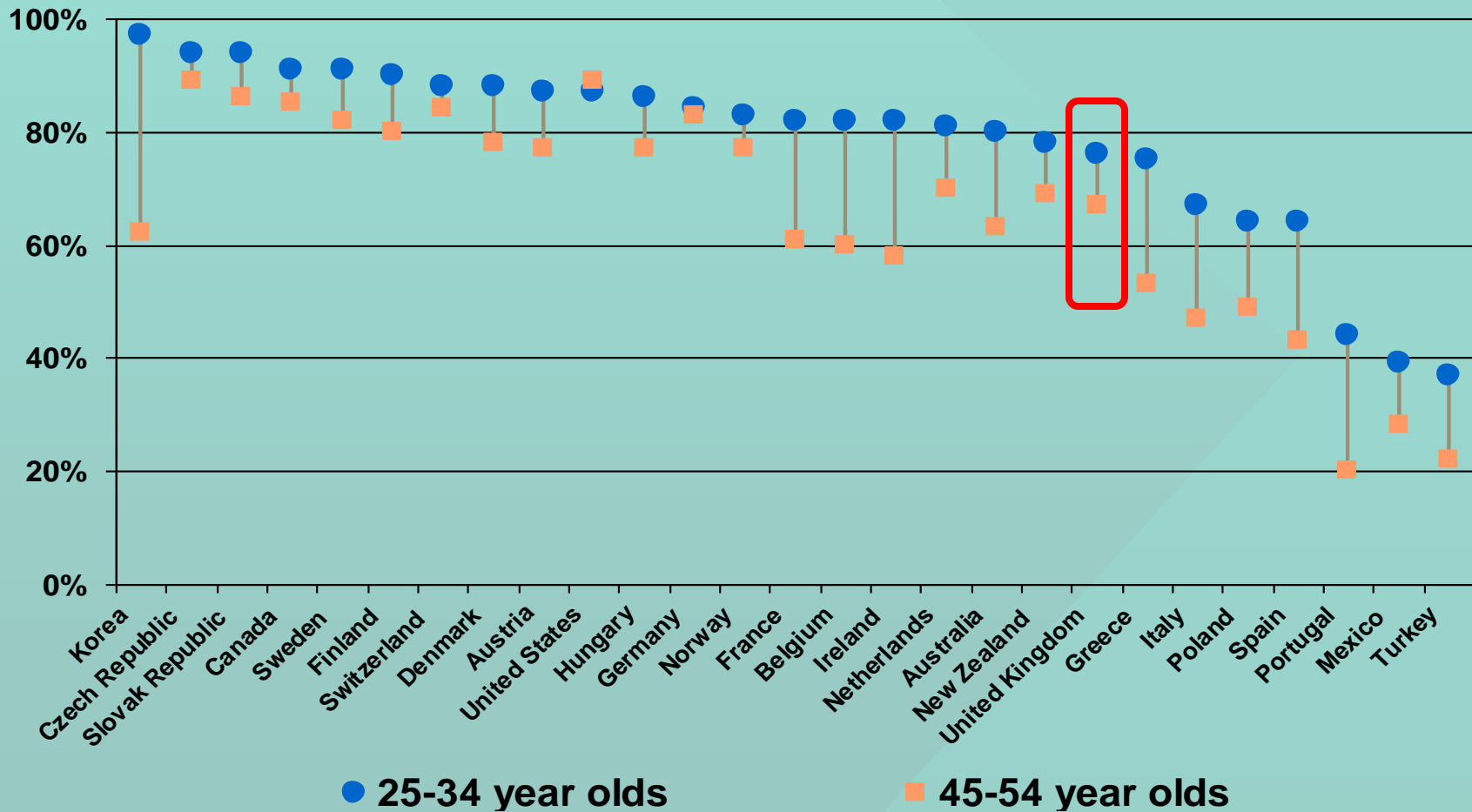
Professor Mike Campbell OBE
Director of Research and Policy
UK Commission for Employment and Skills



Jobs and Skills: The Challenge for the EU



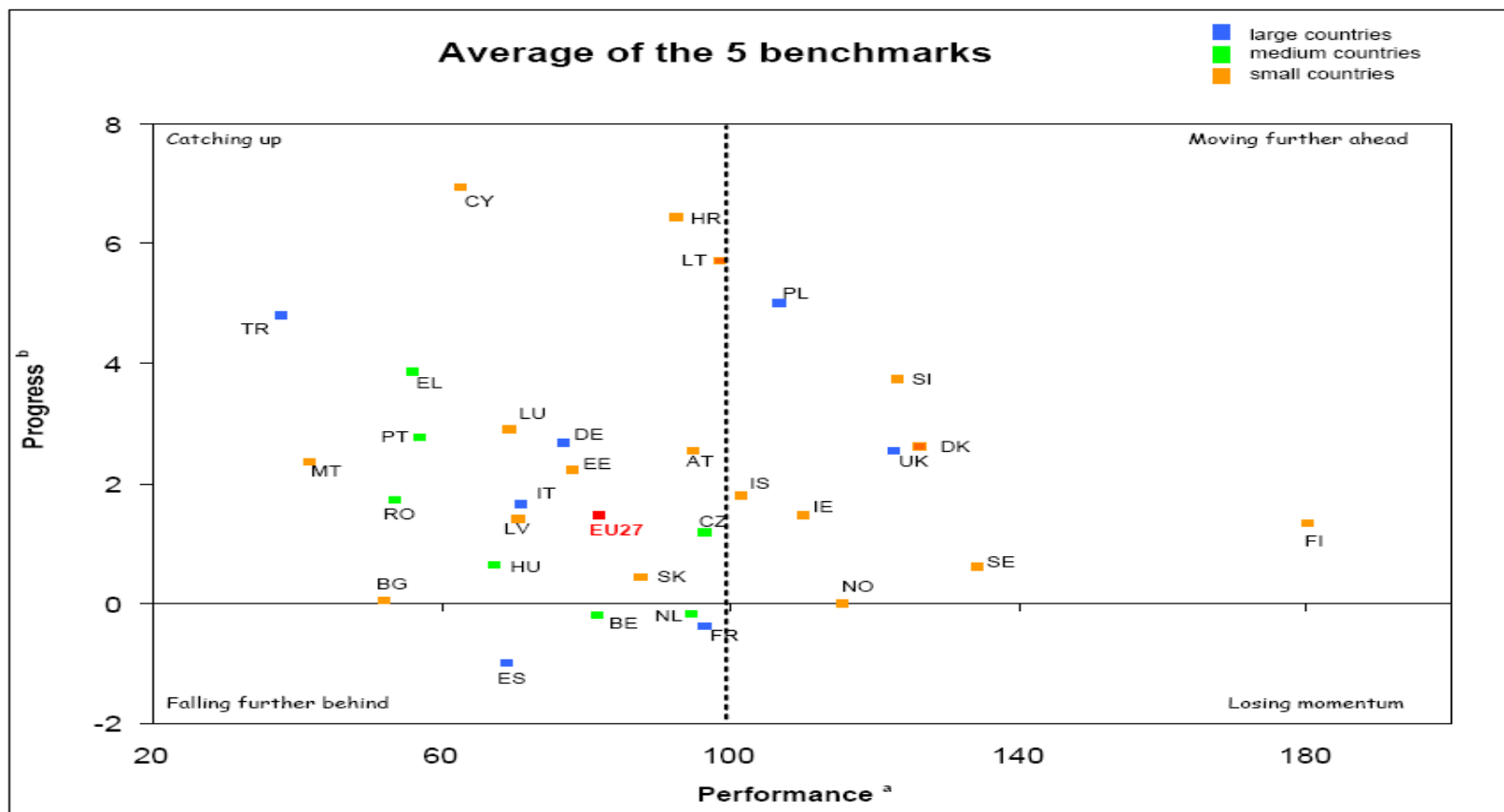
Population with at least upper secondary education, 2006



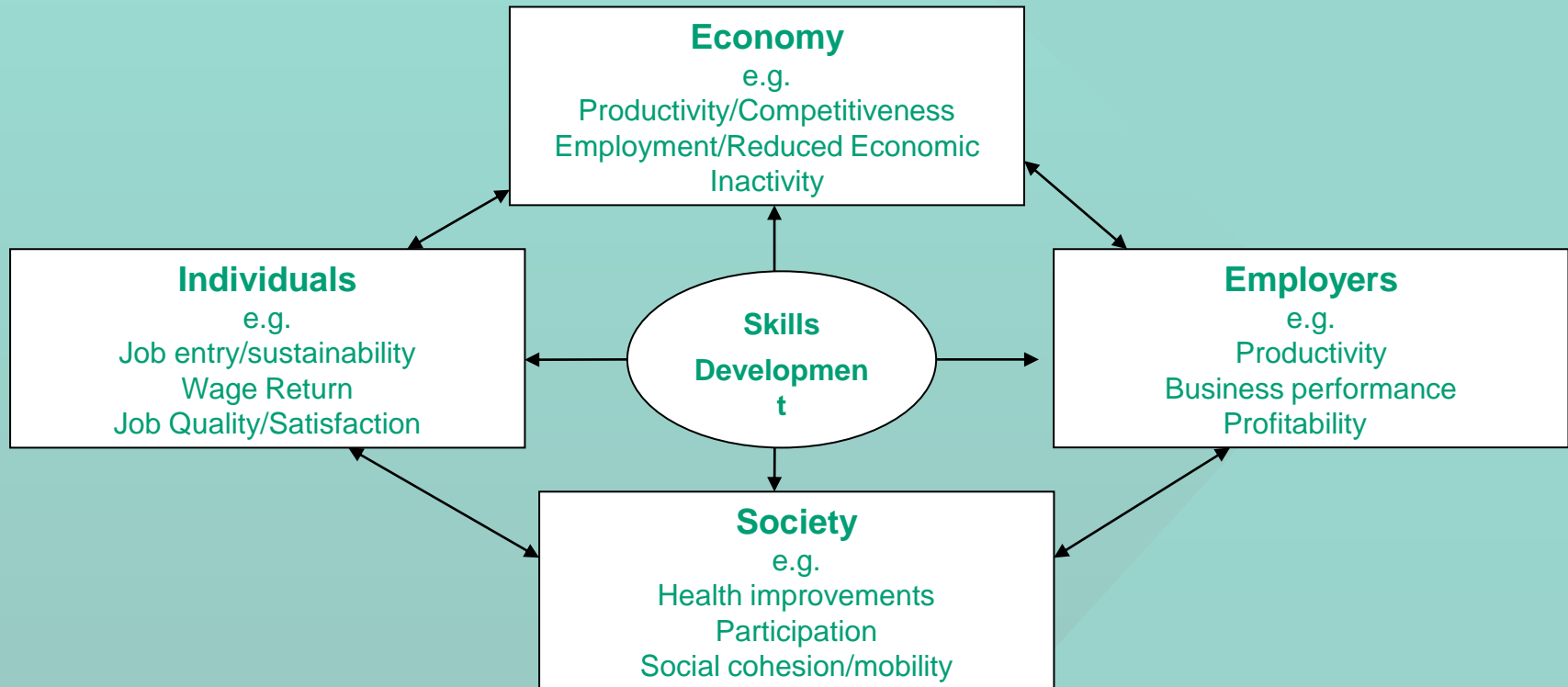
Skills – The 5 EU Benchmarks

- **No more than 10% early school leavers;**
- **Decrease of at least 20% in the percentage of low-achieving pupils in reading literacy;**
- **At least 85% of young people should have completed upper secondary education;**
- **Increase of at least 15% in the number of tertiary graduates in Mathematics, Science and Technology (MST), with a simultaneous decrease in the gender imbalance; and**
- **12.5% of the adult population should participate in lifelong learning.**

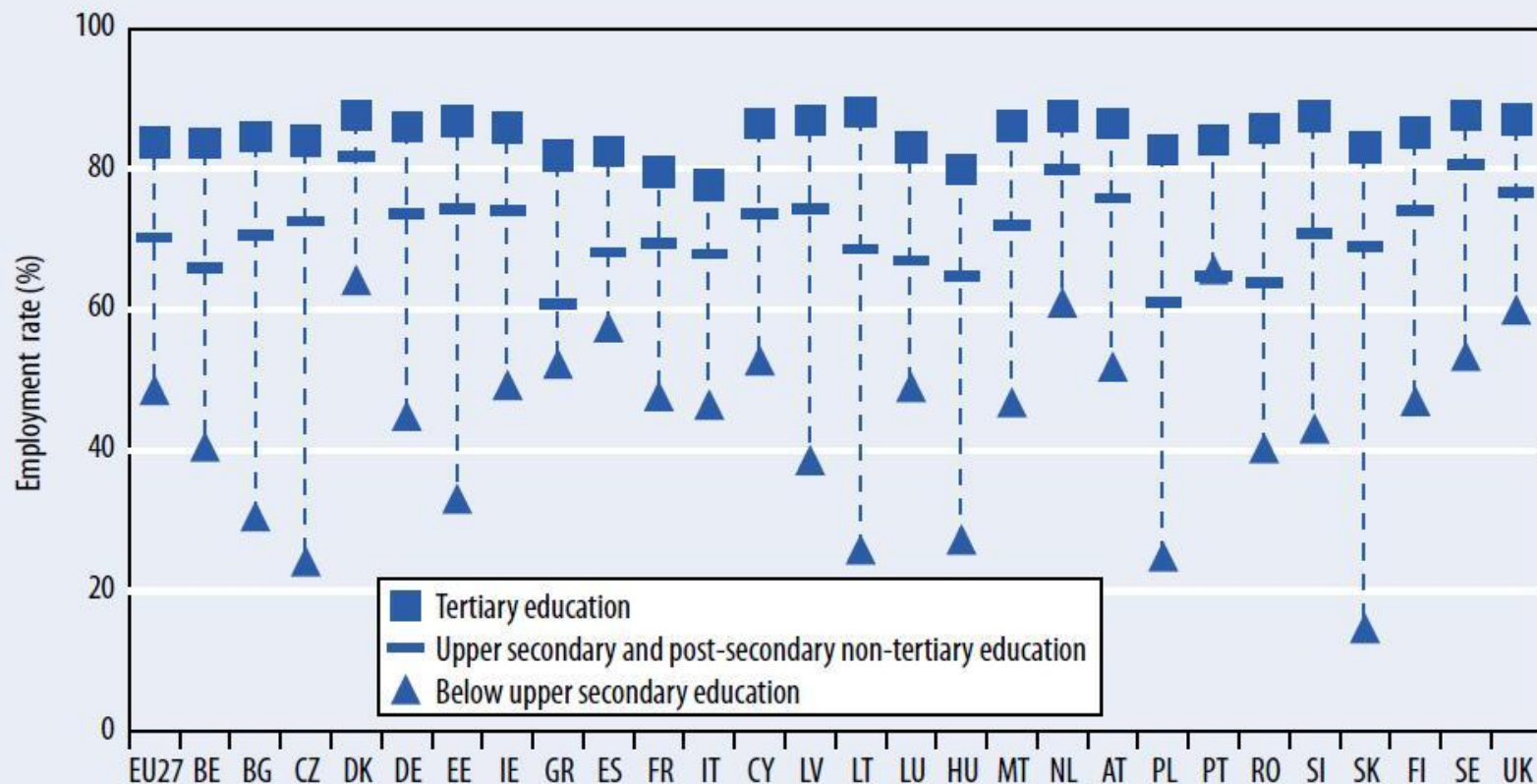
Chart A.2 : Average levels of country performance (2006) and progress (2000-2006) across the five benchmark areas



- **One third of the European Labour Force (over 107 million people) have low/no educational attainment**
- **1 in 7 young people (6 million) achieve only compulsory education**
- **Adults are three times more likely to participate in lifelong learning if they have at least upper secondary education**
- **Of the five 2010 benchmarks, only one (MST graduates) is likely to be reached.**
- **There are very significant differences across the Member States**



Skills and Jobs

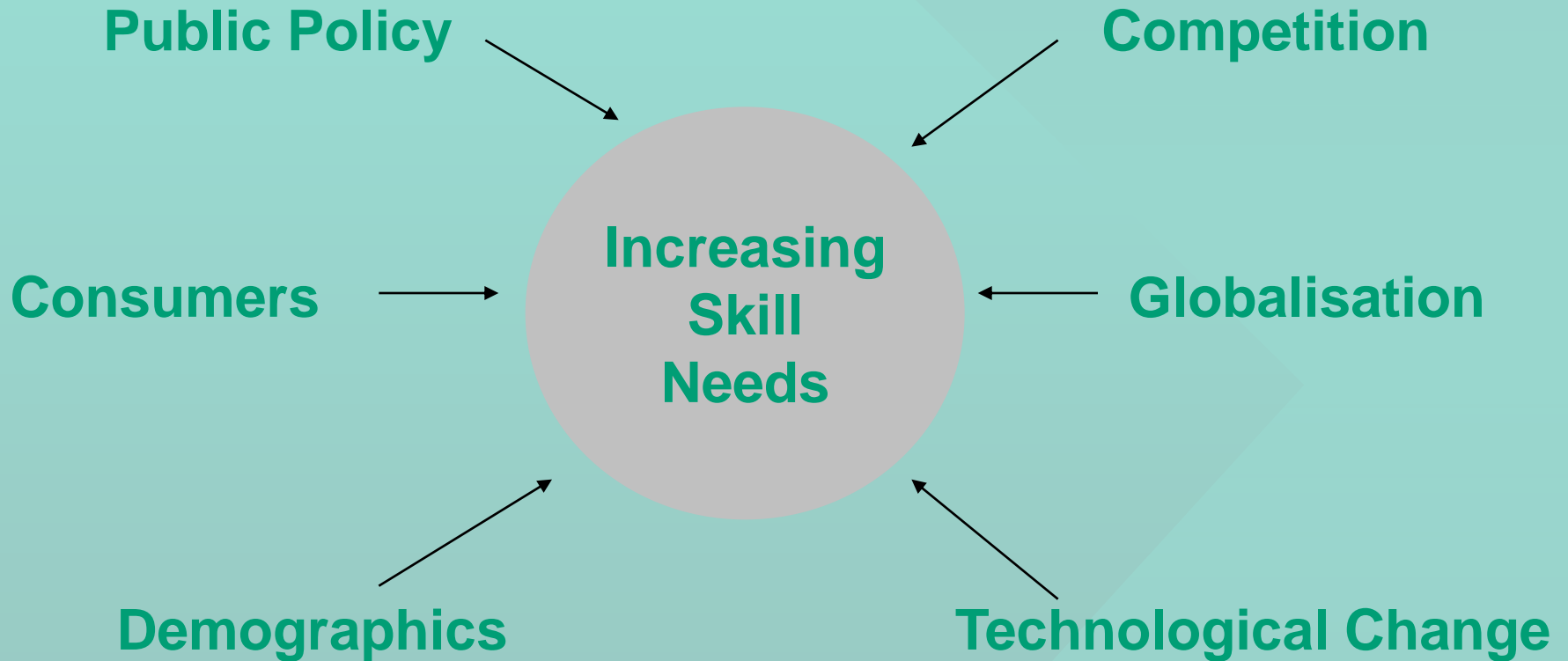


Source: Labour Force Survey (Eurostat)

Earnings by Educational Attainment (25-64 year olds)			
OECD Countries in the EU			
Country	Below Upper Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary
Austria	66	100	157
Belgium	89	100	133
Czech Republic	74	100	183
Denmark	82	100	125
Finland	94	100	149
France	85	100	149
Germany	90	100	164
Hungary	73	100	214
Ireland	86	100	166
Italy	79	100	165
Netherlands	84	100	148
Poland	84	100	173
Portugal	67	100	177
Spain	85	100	132
Sweden	86	100	126
United Kingdom	70	100	159

Source: OECD (2008) *Education at a Glance* (most recent data for individual countries)

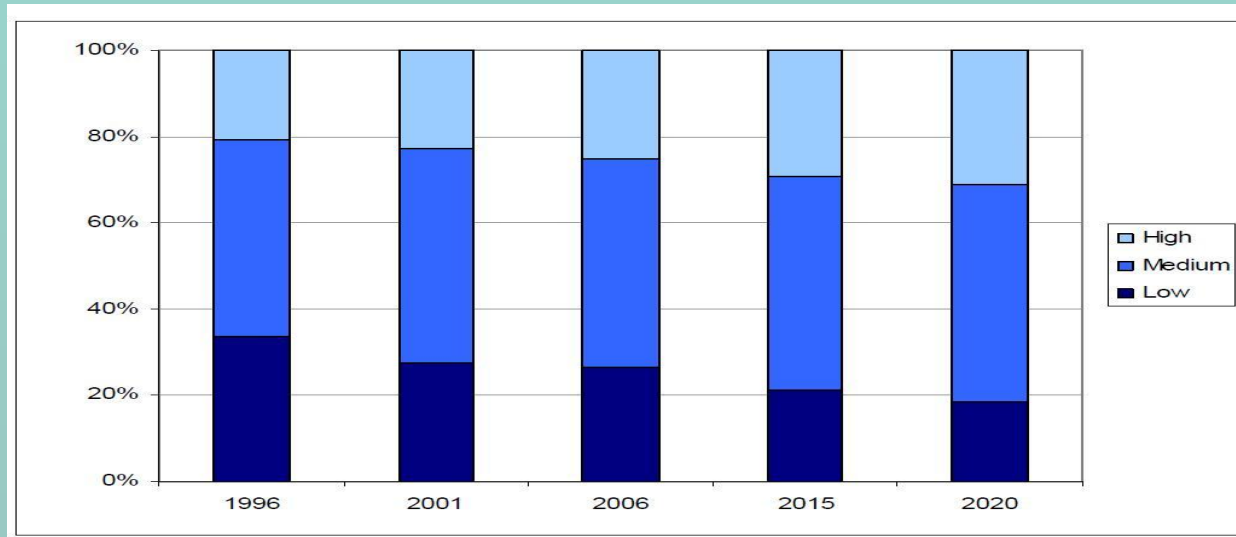
Anticipating the Future



'Skill Needs in Europe' (CEDEFOP)

- 20 million 'new' jobs to 2020
- 100 million job 'openings'
- Sectoral, Occupational and Geographical Trends
- 'Skill Biased'

Figure 2.7 - Past and anticipated employment shares by education attainment level



Source: CEDEFOP (2008), EU25

New Skills for New Jobs

- **Assess skill needs to 2020**
- **Increase capability including at the Sectoral level**
- **Address mismatches**
- **Mobilise community instruments**
- **International co-operation**
- **Policy innovation**

An Agenda for Recovery

- **Skills upgrading**
- **Skills and Jobs matching**
- **Raising employer ambition**
- **Measuring success**

**A workforce with poor skills
not only makes their own
lives poorer, it makes all of
our lives poorer
..... and a highly skilled workforce
will not only make
their own lives richer,
it will make all of our lives richer**