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Economic Cooperation**

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Agenda Item: 7b

The Economic Outlook and Structural Drivers of Future Growth – Education in the Digital Era

Purpose: Information

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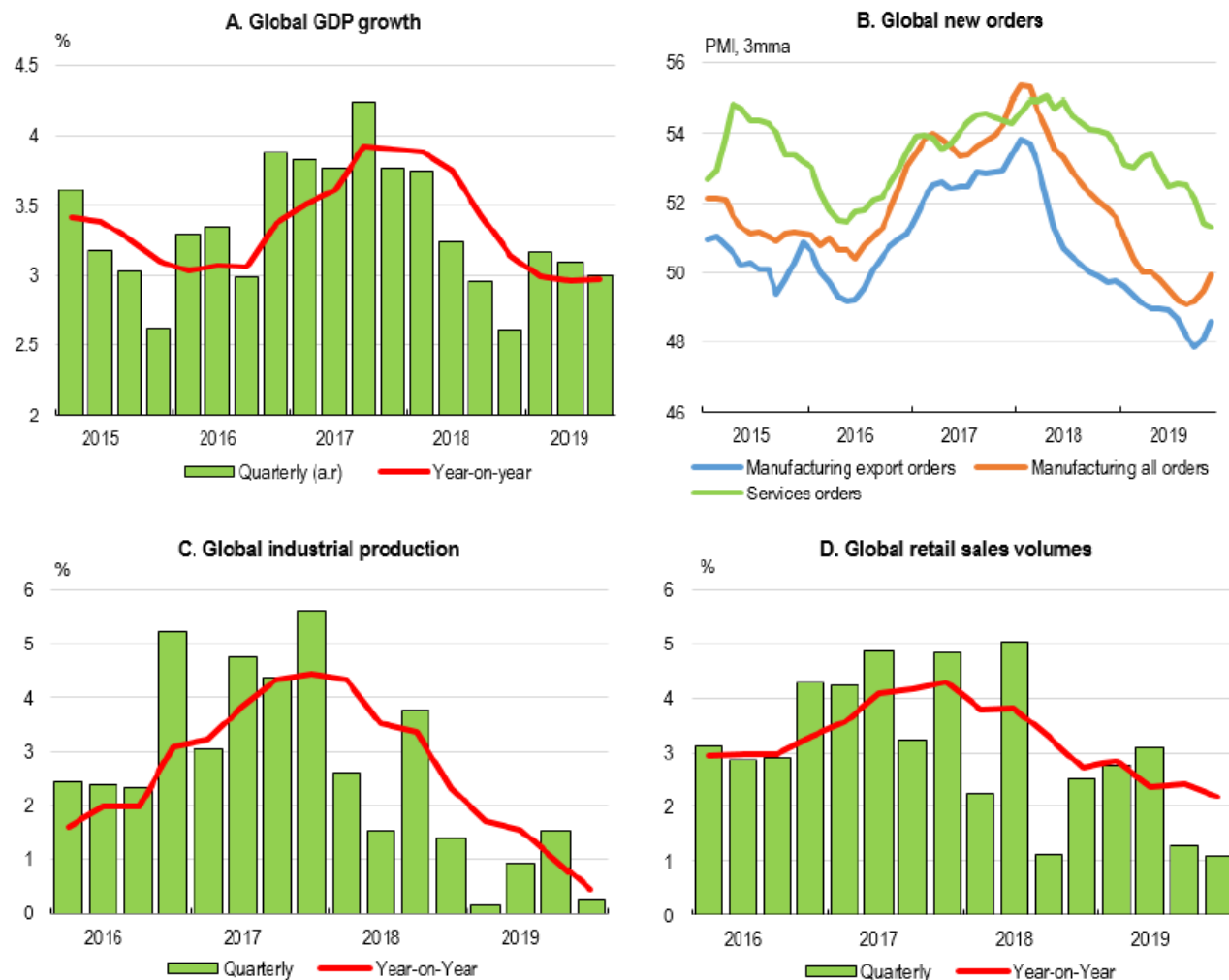
THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND STRUCTURAL DRIVERS OF FUTURE GROWTH: EDUCATION IN THE DIGITAL ERA

APEC Economic Committee
16 February 2020

Héctor Tajonar de Lara, OECD



Global outlook remains fragile



Note: GDP industrial production and retail sales aggregation use PPP weights. GDP growth in the third quarter of 2019 based on currently available data (roughly 85% of global GDP in PPP terms). Estimates for industrial production and retail sales in the fourth quarter of 2019 are based on data for the three months to October. Data in Panel D are for retail sales in the majority of countries, but monthly household consumption is used for the United States and the monthly synthetic consumption indicator is used for Japan. Data for India are unavailable for Panel D.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook database; Markit; OECD Main Economic Indicators database; Refinitiv; and OECD calculations.



World trade growth remains subdued



Note: Data in Panel A are for goods plus services trade volumes. Estimates for the fourth quarter of 2019 in Panel B are based on data in the three months to October.

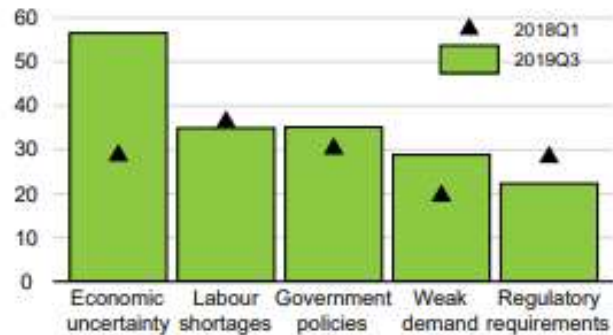
Source: OECD Economic Outlook database; CPB; IATA; RWI/ISL Container Throughput Index; and OECD calculations.



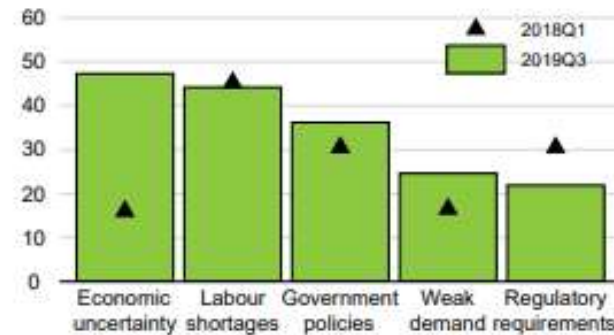
Uncertainty has become the major concern for firms around the world

Per cent of firms citing factor as a concern

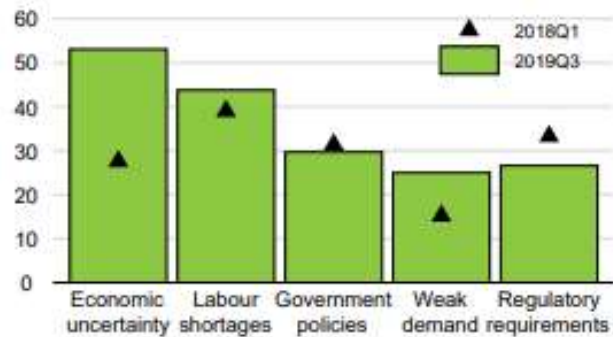
A. Global



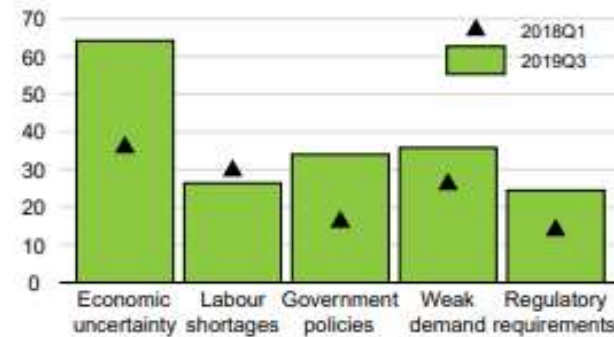
B. United States



C. Europe



D. Asia



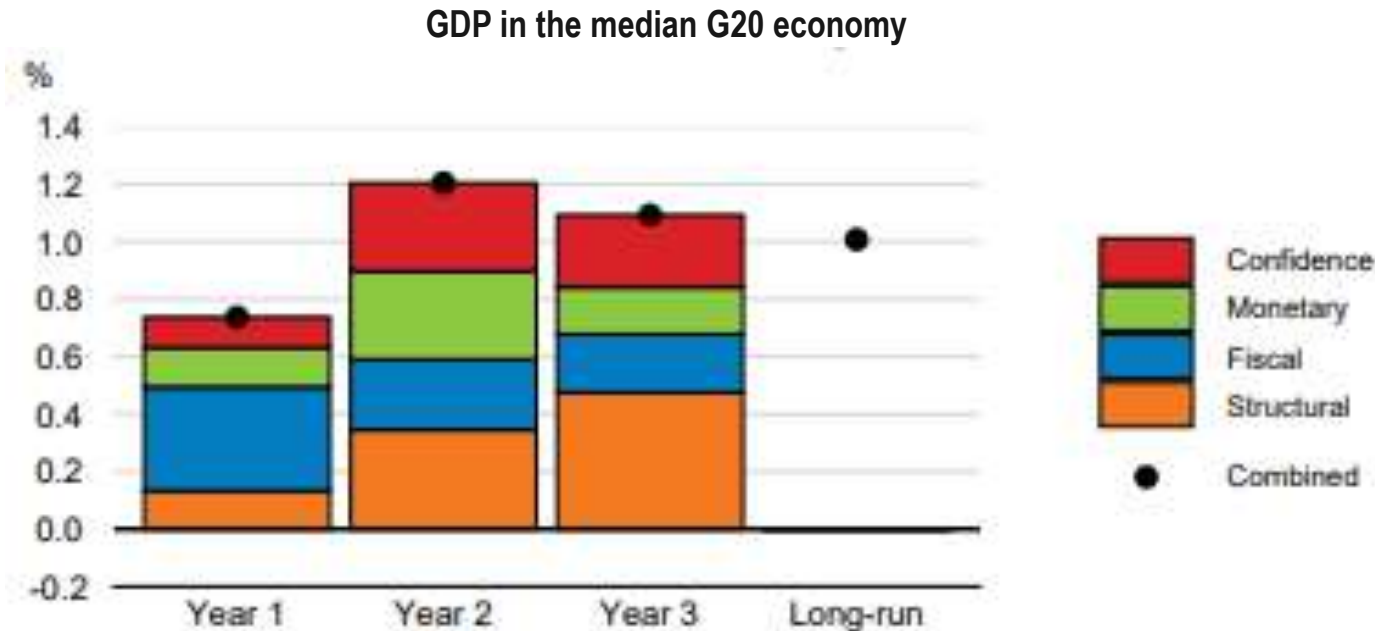
Note: Share of firms citing the factors shown as the most pressing concern of senior management over the past quarter. Based on surveys from March 2018 and September 2019. The factors shown are the ones most heavily cited globally. Firms are allowed to choose more than one factor.

Source: Duke CFO Global Business Outlook; and OECD calculations.



Greater structural reform ambition is required in all economies

Differences from baseline, collective policy simulation



Note: Scenario with all G20 economies simultaneously undertaking changes to fiscal, monetary and structural policies. See text for details of the shocks applied. PPP weighted averages in Panels A and B. The economies without lower policy rates are Japan, France, Germany and Italy.
Source: OECD calculations using the NiGEM global macroeconomic model.

Structural reforms are crucial to help offset the impact of the negative supply shocks from rising restrictions on trade and cross-border investment, enhance confidence and facilitate the measures necessary to strengthen living standards and opportunities.

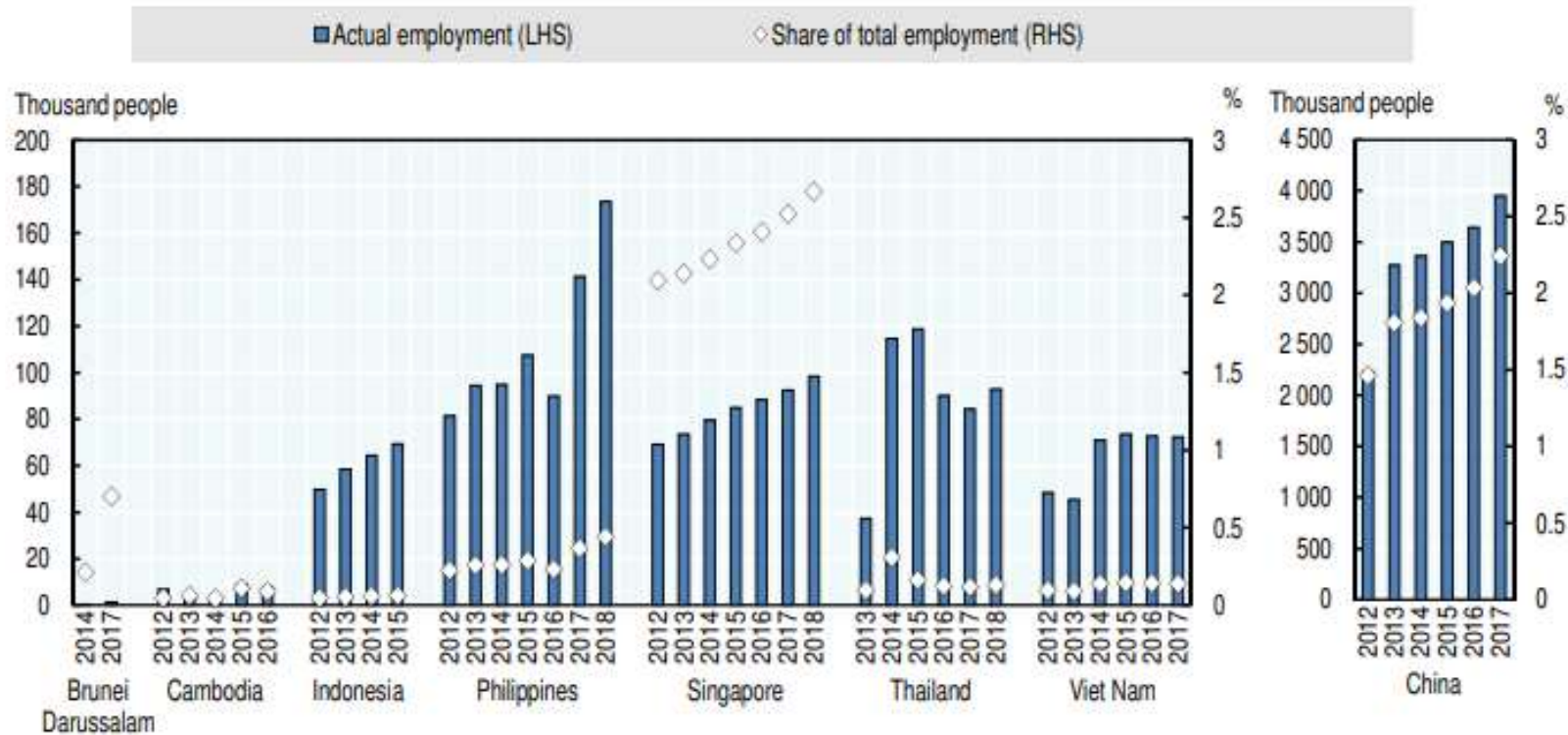


The importance of structural
drivers: *rethinking education
for the digital era*



Preparing the population for the jobs of tomorrow

Figure 2.2. Employment in the ICT sector in Emerging Asia



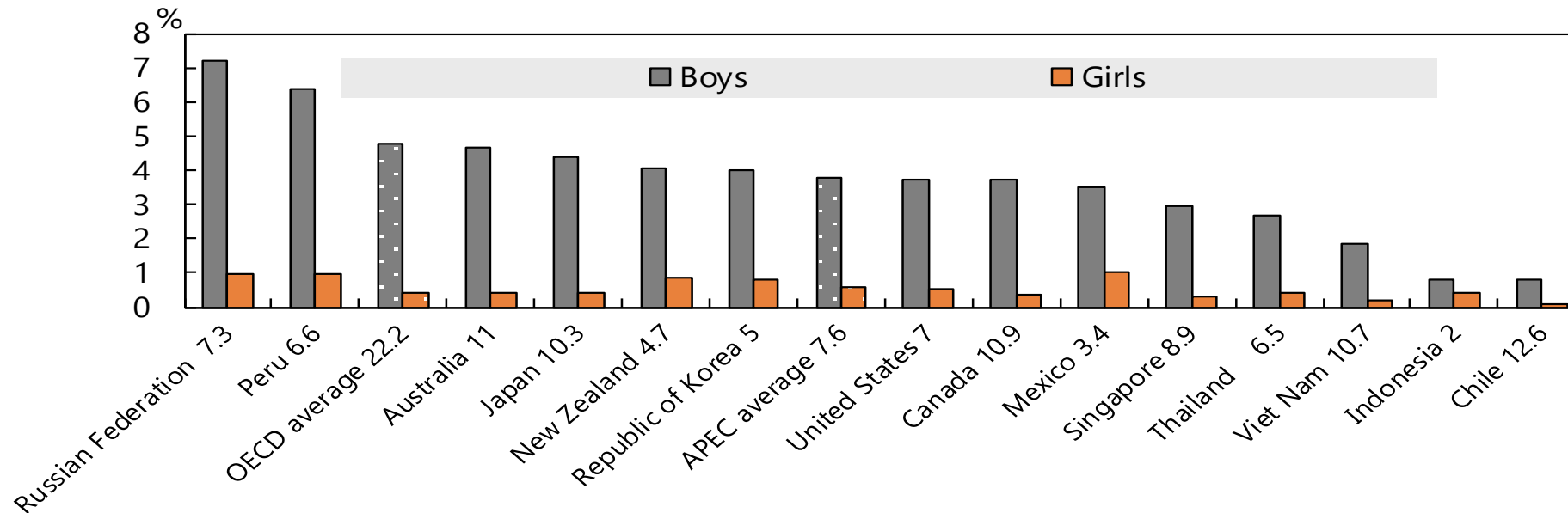
Note: Employment for Southeast Asian economies refers to ISIC rev. Section J., division 62 (Computer programming, consultancy and related activities) and division 63 (Information service activities), and data come from ILP. For Cambodia, there is no division 62 data available for 2012, 2013 and 2014 and no division 63 data available for 2016. Employment for China refers to Information Transmission, Computer Service and Software sectors classified by the National Bureau of Statistics in China which is also the source of data.

Source: OECD Development Centre calculations based on ILO and CEIC data.



Tackling digital gender gaps

PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHO EXPECT TO WORK AS ICT PROFESSIONALS AT AGE 30



In all economies boys are > likely to expect to work as ICT professionals at age 30

Skills in high demand in digital intensive sectors - self-organisation, management and communication, and advanced numerical - are displayed more by men.

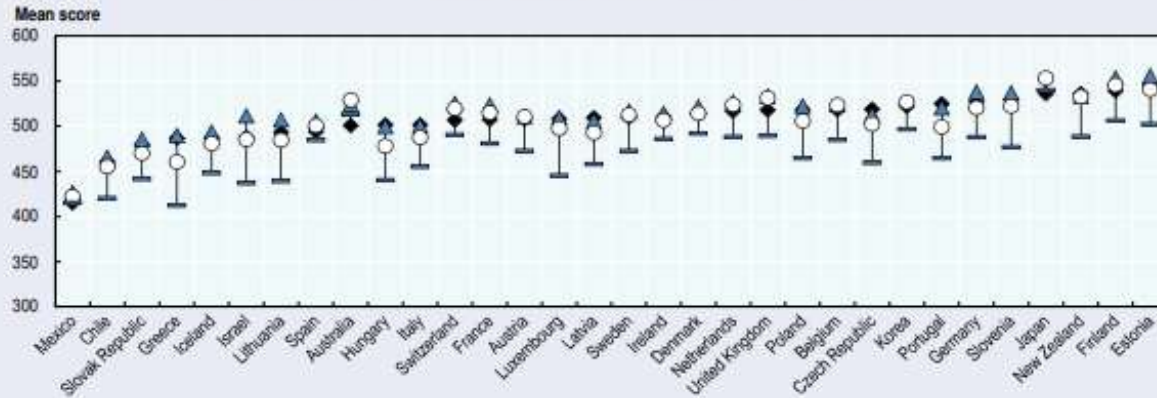


Promoting a healthy use of ICT in school

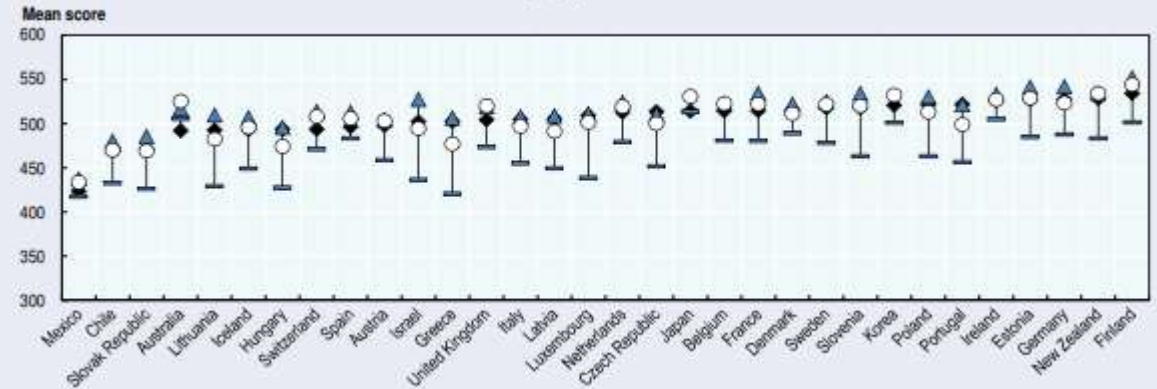
Figure 2.4. PISA 2015 performance and ICT use at school

◆ Bottom quartile ▲ Second quartile ○ Third quartile — Top quartile

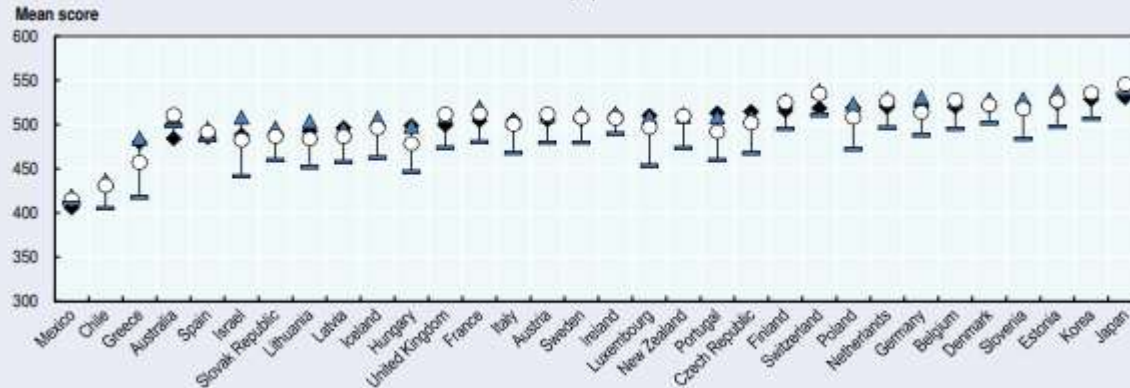
Students' mean scores in science by quartile of the index of ICT use at school



Students' mean scores in reading by quartile of the index of ICT use at school



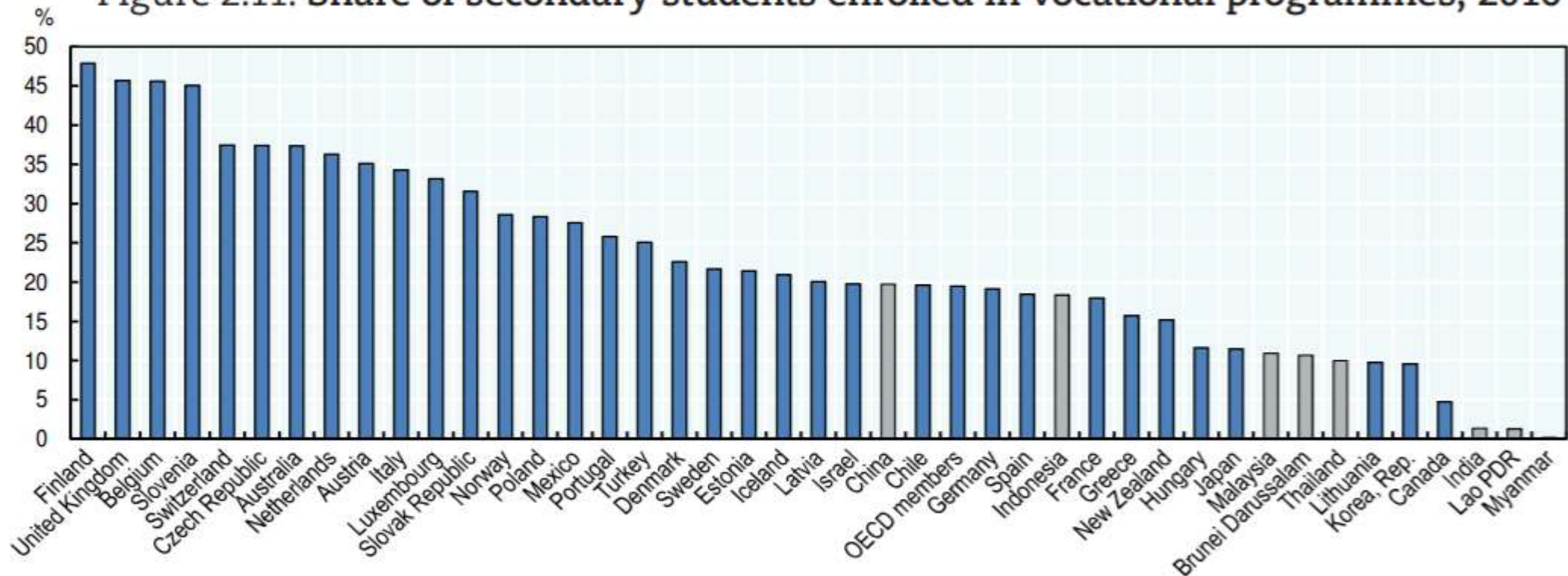
Students' mean scores in mathematics by quartile of the index of ICT use at school





Rethinking vocational education

Figure 2.11. Share of secondary students enrolled in vocational programmes, 2016



Source: UNESCO (2019b), UIS Statistics (database), <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>.



Thank you



<https://www.oecd.org/economic-outlook/>



<https://www.oecd.org/fr/dev/economic-outlook-for-southeast-asia-china-and-india-23101113.htm>