# Article information:

Full article: Massification of higher education, graduate employment and social mobility in the Greater China region  
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01425692.2015.1111751>

# Article summary:

1. The massification of higher education in the Greater China region has been driven by the impact of globalization and the need for global competitiveness.

2. However, the rapid expansion of higher education has negatively affected graduate employment and social mobility in Europe, North America, and East Asia.

3. Higher education credentials are no longer a guarantee of employment or upward social mobility, and family background plays a significant role in determining job opportunities and career prospects.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Massification of higher education, graduate employment and social mobility in the Greater China region" discusses the impact of globalization on higher education, graduate employment, and social mobility in the Greater China region. While the article provides some valuable insights, there are several areas where it exhibits potential biases and shortcomings.

One potential bias in the article is its focus on the negative effects of massification of higher education on graduate employment and social mobility. The author highlights statistics from the United States and the UK that show a significant number of college graduates working in jobs that do not require a degree or are overqualified for their positions. However, this focus on negative outcomes overlooks the positive aspects of higher education expansion, such as increased access to education and improved skills among graduates.

Additionally, the article relies heavily on human capital theory to explain the relationship between education and income level. While human capital theory has been widely used to analyze this relationship, it is important to acknowledge that it has limitations and does not capture all factors influencing social mobility. By solely relying on this theory, the article fails to consider other important determinants of social mobility, such as family background and socio-economic factors.

Furthermore, the article lacks empirical evidence to support its claims about the impact of massification on graduate employment and social mobility in the Greater China region. It mentions questionnaire surveys conducted in Hong Kong, Taipei, and Guangzhou but does not provide any specific findings or data from these surveys. Without concrete evidence, it is difficult to assess the validity of these claims.

The article also neglects to explore counterarguments or alternative perspectives on the topic. It presents a one-sided view that suggests higher education expansion may not lead to promising career prospects or upward social mobility. However, there are studies that have shown positive outcomes for graduates in terms of employment opportunities and earnings. Ignoring these counterarguments weakens the overall credibility of the article.

Moreover, there is a lack of discussion on the potential risks and challenges associated with massification of higher education. While the article briefly mentions the unequal distribution of opportunities across social groups, it does not delve into the broader implications of this inequality or address potential solutions to mitigate these disparities.

In terms of promotional content, the article seems to promote the idea that higher education may not be as beneficial as commonly believed. It emphasizes the negative aspects of massification without adequately considering the positive impacts and benefits that expanded access to education can bring.

Overall, while the article raises important questions about the relationship between higher education, graduate employment, and social mobility in the Greater China region, it exhibits biases and shortcomings in its analysis. It would benefit from a more balanced approach that considers alternative perspectives, provides empirical evidence for its claims, and explores both positive and negative outcomes of higher education expansion.

# Topics for further research:

* Positive outcomes of higher education expansion on graduate employment and social mobility in the Greater China region
* Factors influencing social mobility beyond human capital theory
* Empirical evidence on the impact of massification on graduate employment and social mobility in the Greater China region
* Counterarguments to the negative effects of higher education expansion on career prospects and social mobility
* Risks and challenges associated with massification of higher education in the Greater China region
* Solutions to mitigate disparities in access to higher education and opportunities in the Greater China region.

# Report location:

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