# Article information:

Full article: Higher education and the labour market: an introduction
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/03054985.2019.1699714>

# Article summary:

1. The growth of higher education has not led to a corresponding increase in traditional graduate jobs, and many graduates struggle to find good employment opportunities.

2. There is a global phenomenon of occupational filtering down, where graduates are competing for entry-level jobs that do not require their level of education or skills.

3. The global labor market for university graduates is segmented, with elite universities and transnational corporations (TNCs) at the top, creating a competitive environment for credentials and leaving many graduates with limited job prospects.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Higher education and the labour market: an introduction" provides an overview of the relationship between higher education (HE) and the labor market. While it raises some important points, there are several biases and limitations in its content.

One potential bias in the article is its focus on the Anglosphere nations, particularly Britain and the United States. The author acknowledges that policies and institutions differ from country to country, but still primarily examines these two countries along with a few others. This limited scope may not provide a comprehensive understanding of the global dynamics between HE and the labor market.

Another bias is evident in the article's emphasis on the negative aspects of HE expansion. It highlights issues such as graduates struggling to find good jobs and class bias in access to elite universities. While these are valid concerns, they do not represent the full picture. The article fails to acknowledge that HE expansion has also led to increased opportunities for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to access higher education and improve their social mobility.

The article also relies heavily on anecdotal evidence and subjective opinions rather than empirical data. For example, it quotes Andreas Schleicher from OECD stating that there is a significant share of graduates who struggle to find good jobs, but does not provide any supporting evidence or statistics. This lack of concrete evidence weakens the arguments made in the article.

Furthermore, the article overlooks important factors that influence graduate outcomes in the labor market, such as field of study, skills acquired during university education, and individual characteristics. These factors can significantly impact employability and earnings potential but are not adequately addressed in the article.

Additionally, while discussing global factors affecting demand for graduates, such as globalization and technology, the article presents a somewhat one-sided view. It focuses on how globalization has created a Dutch auction where graduates compete for jobs at lower wages but does not explore potential benefits or opportunities that globalization can bring for graduates.

Similarly, when discussing technology's impact on the labor market, the article primarily focuses on the potential loss of middle-income jobs and stratification of professional and managerial roles. It does not explore the potential for new job creation or how technology can enhance productivity and innovation in various industries.

Overall, the article presents a somewhat negative view of HE expansion and its relationship with the labor market. It lacks comprehensive data, overlooks important factors, and fails to provide a balanced analysis of the topic. A more nuanced approach that considers both the challenges and opportunities associated with HE expansion would provide a more accurate understanding of this complex issue.

# Topics for further research:

* Factors influencing graduate outcomes in the labor market
* Benefits and opportunities of globalization for graduates
* Technology's impact on job creation and productivity in various industries
* Empirical data on graduates struggling to find good jobs
* Access to higher education for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds
* Global dynamics between higher education and the labor market beyond the Anglosphere nations

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/58804606b618e5d728453bc73f01a9ac>