

Future-Proofing the Workforce: International Good Practices on Implementing Skills Assessment and Anticipation

International Forum on Skills Intelligence in Post-Secondary & Higher Education 2nd & 3rd July 2025





> Introduction

> Data and methods



Introduction

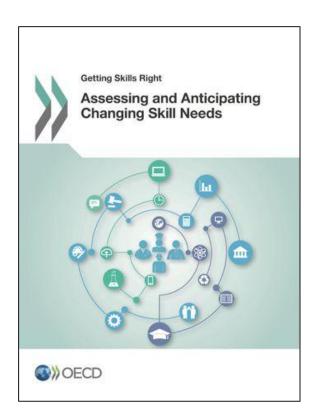


OECD initiatives to map skills assessment and anticipation exercises (SAA)

Assessment of skills needs

Mapping SAA exercises





+ forthcoming report

By sector



+ by country (Australia, Sweden)



Data and Methods



Forthcoming OECD report on international good practices on SAA

- > Analysis of 17 SAA exercises in 15 OECD countries
 - > Australia, Austria, Canada, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden
- > Evidence gathered through:
 - Desk research, supplemented by
 - > Interviews with international experts and institutions and
 - > International peer-learning workshop
- > Overview of the different design features of SAA exercises

Education information

Labour market Job vacancies information Graduate surveys

Economic information Qualitative information

Demographic information

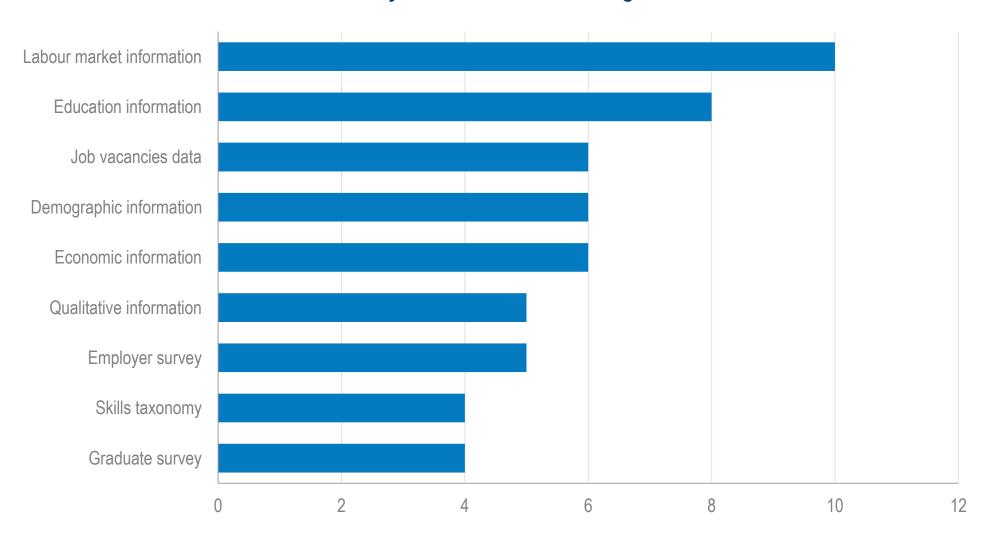
Employer surveys

Skills taxonomy

Choosing the right data is essential to:

- > Align exercise with the intended purpose
- > Enable the use of different methods

Number of analysed SAA exercises using each data source





Quantitative methods

Rely on data and statistics to produce estimates of current and future skill needs



Qualitative methods

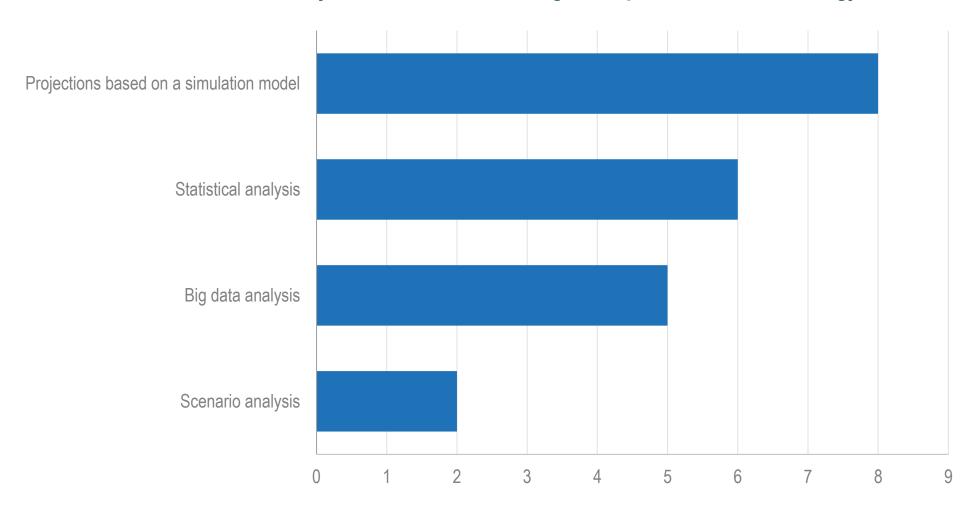
Use written or oral input from experts or stakeholders to collect their informed views on labour market needs are likely to evolve

Mixed methods

Combine quantitative and qualitative methods

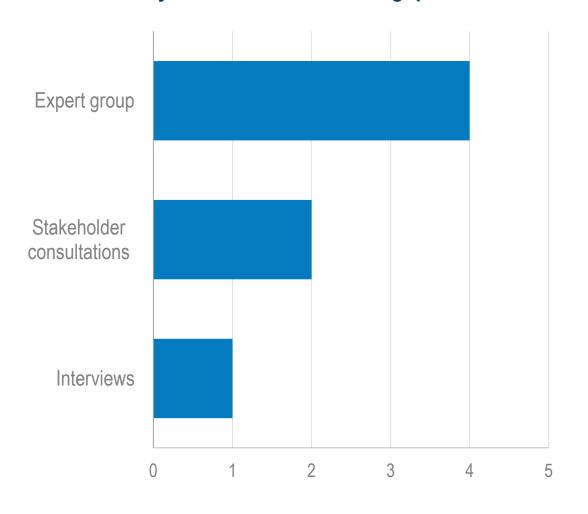
Use of quantitative methods

Number of analysed SAA exercises using each quantitative methodology

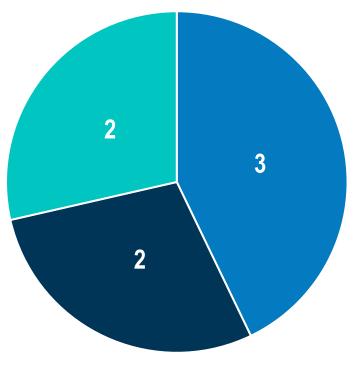


Use of qualitative methods

Number of analysed SAA exercises using qualitative methods



Application of qualitative methods



- Validation of quantitative results
- Input & validation of quantitative results
- Other





- > Push towards **skills** rather than occupations and qualifications
- Efforts to measure skills demand using skills taxonomies, online job vacancy data and employer surveys/qualitative methods
- > **Skills supply** is more challenging to measure, especially for Higher Education
 - Learning outcomes may not be centralised/homogenised
 - Use of Al and large language models to analyse university documentation

Thank you!

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