

Lifelong Learning – Who Pays?

Centre for Policy Studies in Higher Education and Training

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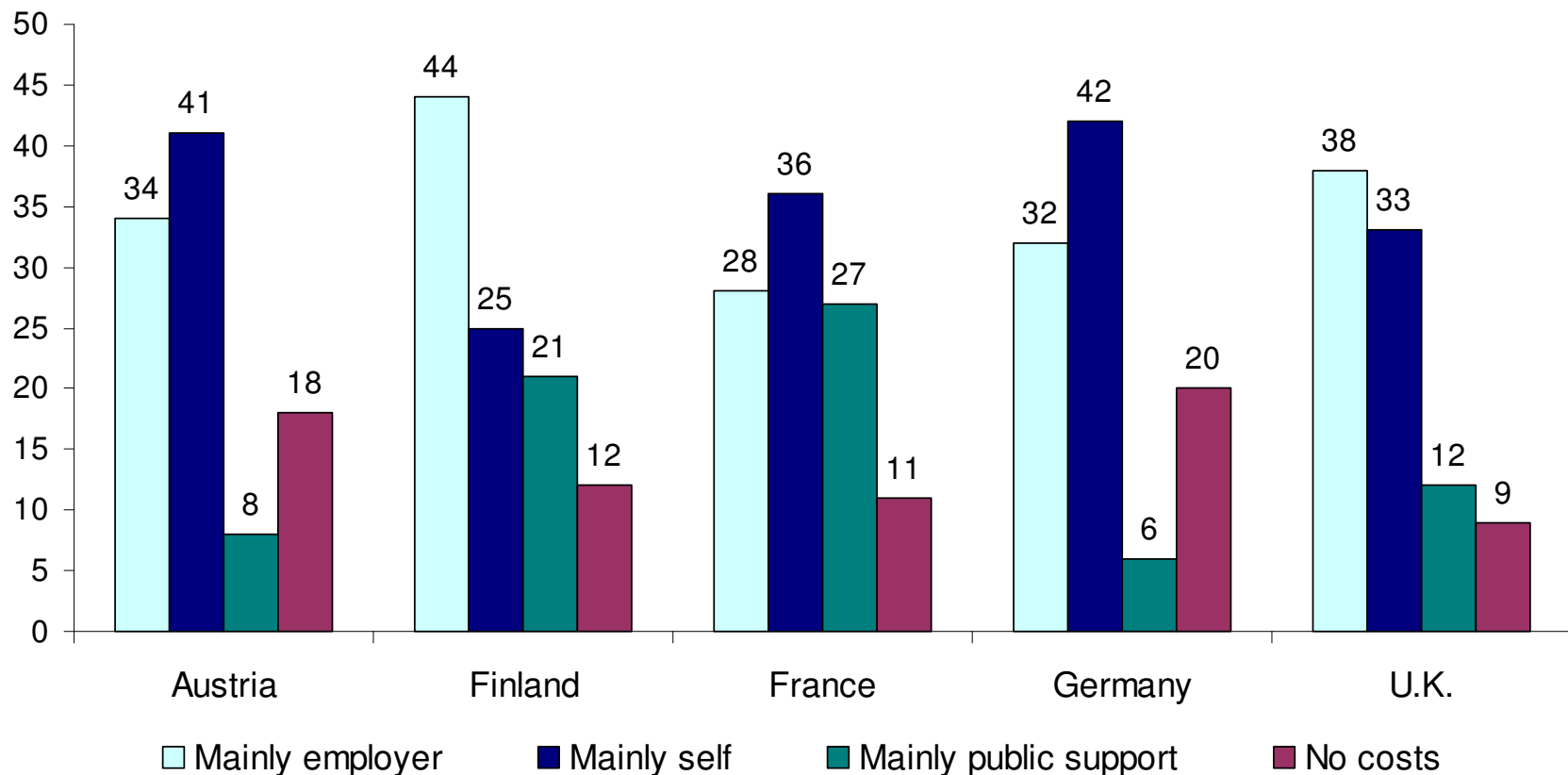
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Lifelong learning – an individual or public responsibility?

- Ample evidence that individuals benefit from engaging in education and training
- Widespread assumption that the society (social inclusion, maintenance of democracy) and the economy (maintenance of competitiveness and productivity) benefit from a well-educated population
- Lifelong learning should be considered, at least partially, to be a public good and a public responsibility (and, of course, a responsibility of employers)

Who pays for participation in university continuing education?

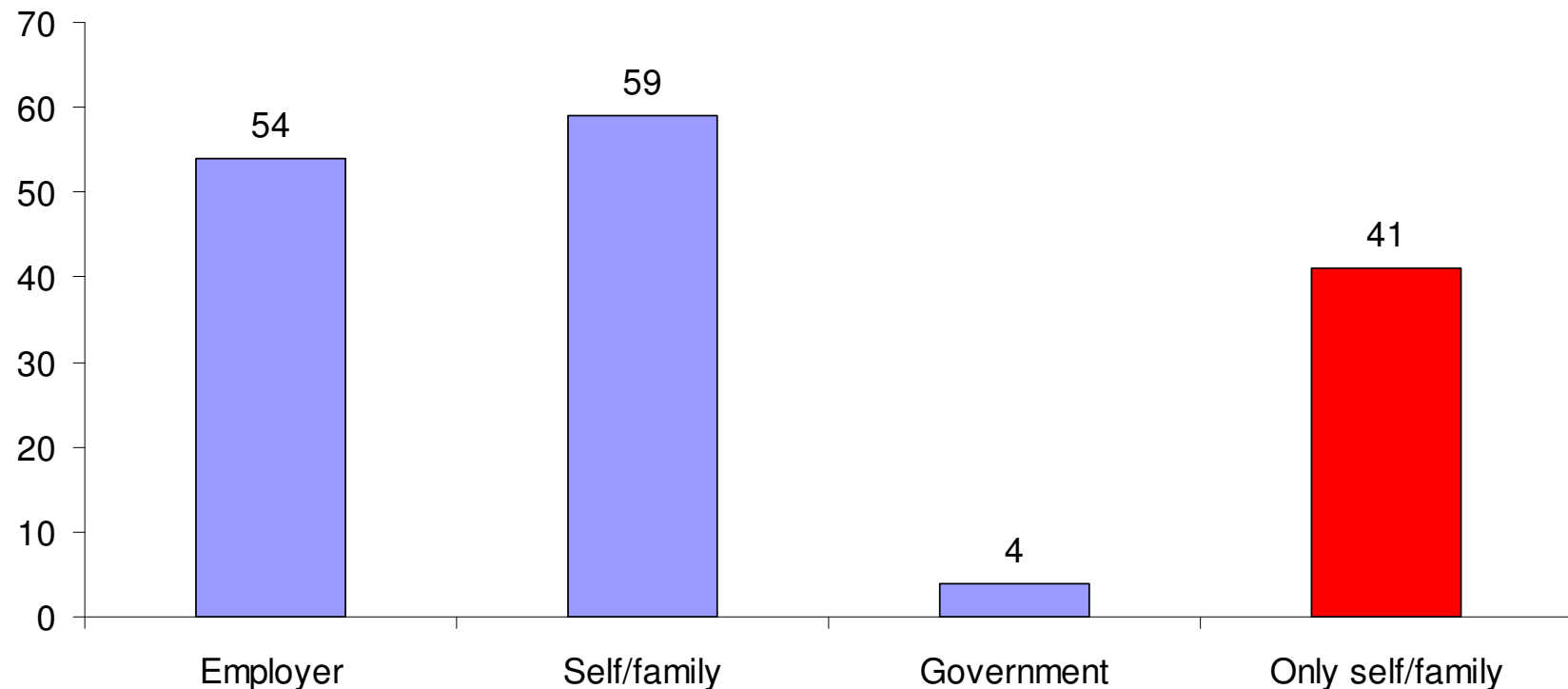
European graduates who participated in short-cycle job-related continuing education courses offered by higher education institutions (percentages, multiple responses)



Source: European Graduates Survey

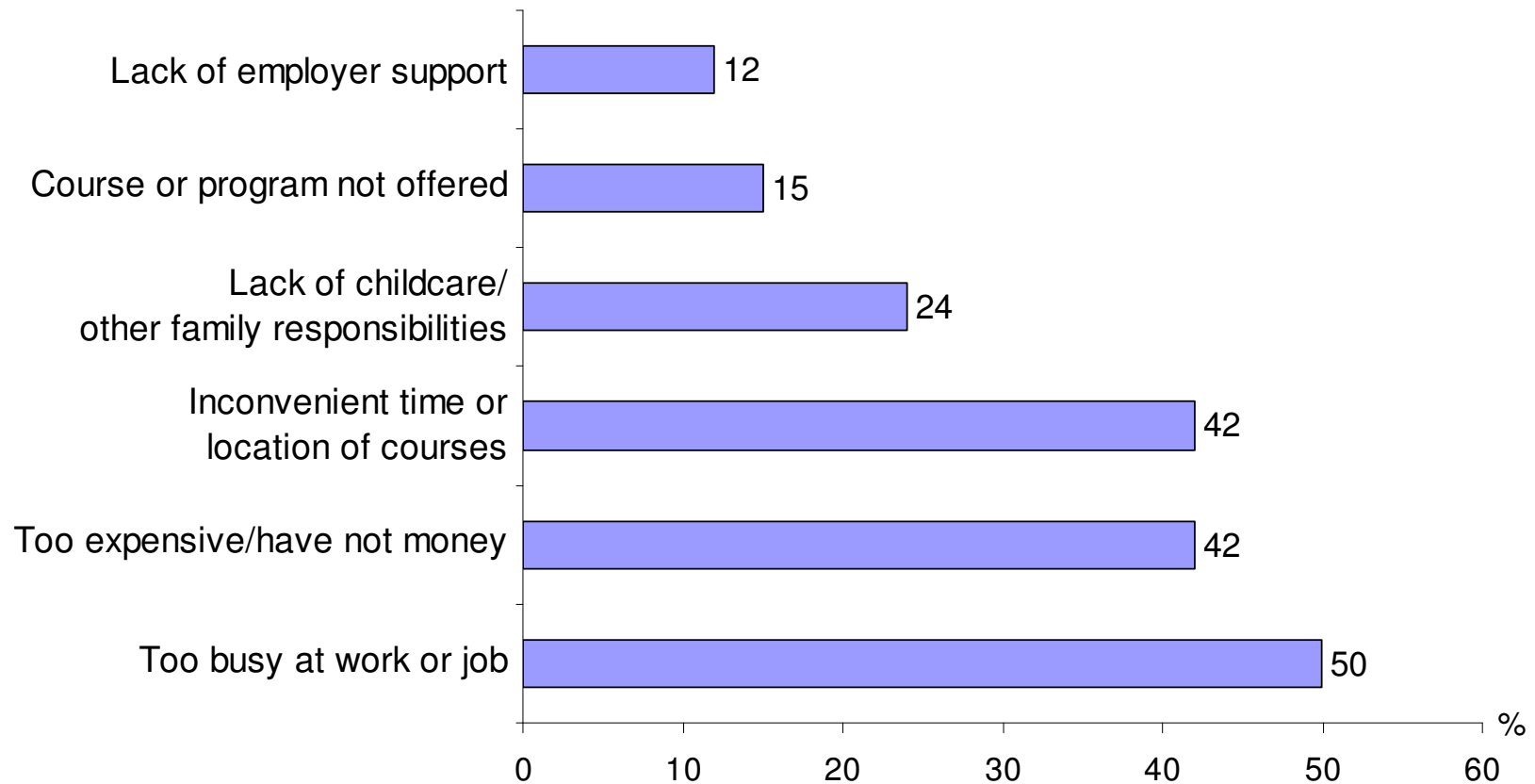
Who pays for participation in university continuing education?

Canadians aged 20 to 64 who participated in short-cycle job-related continuing education courses offered by higher education institutions (percentages, multiple responses)



Source: Adult Education and Training Survey 1998

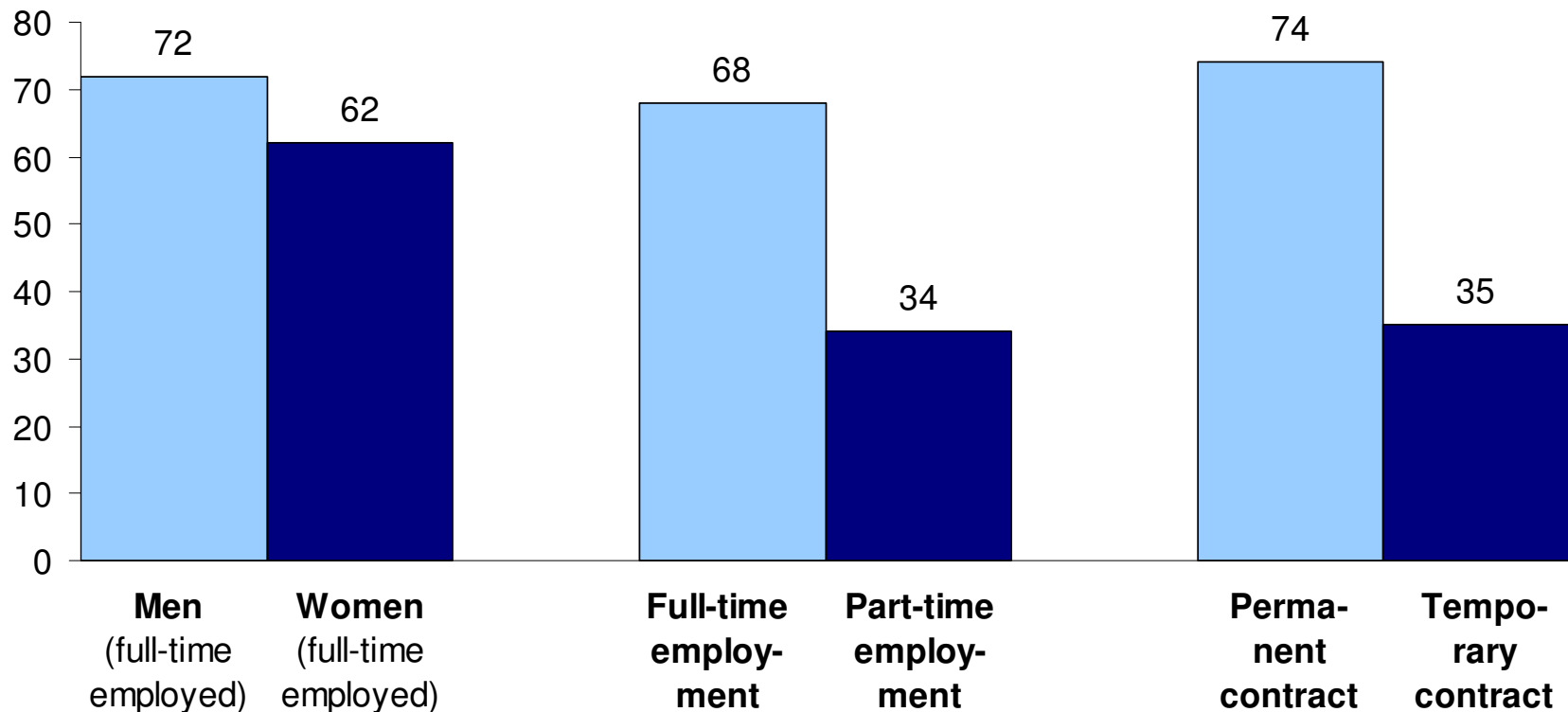
Obstacles to Engaging in Continuing Education: 20 to 64-year-old Canadians who needed/wanted education or training but did not take it (multiple responses, percentages)



Source: Adult Education and Training Survey 1998

Who gets employer support for participation in continuing education?

German graduates who participated in short-cycle job-related continuing education courses, by gender and job characteristics



Source: European Graduates Survey