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| Nota di contenuto       | Contents; Foreword; Acknowledgments; Abbreviations; Summary; Despite impressive gains, higher education could contribute even more to East Asia's development agenda; Five disconnects; Public policy and its three pillars; Country priorities, policies, and reform; Notes; 1 Higher Education for Growth through Skills and Research; East Asia's economic landscape; Role and impact of higher education; From higher education to growth: Skills and research; Conclusion; Notes; 2 Is Higher Education Meeting Its Promises?; Higher education and skills for growth: The main issues<br>Quantity of higher education graduates<br>Quality of higher education graduates<br>Research and innovation; Conclusion; Notes; 3 Disconnects in Higher Education; The first disconnect: Between higher education and employers (skill users); The second disconnect: Between higher education and companies (research users); The third disconnect: Between higher education and research institutions (research providers); The fourth disconnect: Among higher education institutions themselves and between these institutions and training providers (horizontal disconnect across skill providers)<br>The fifth disconnect: Between higher education and earlier education (schools) (vertical disconnect across skill providers)<br>Conclusion and |

moving forward; Notes; 4 Financing Higher Education; Financing needs; How to fund priority activities; Summary of policy priorities; Notes; 5 Managing Public Higher Education; Global moves to autonomy; Autonomy for low- and middle-income East Asia; Two fundamental issues; Moving forward; Notes; 6 Providing Stewardship for Higher Education; Providing effective coordination among government bodies; Steering private delivery  
Encouraging effective university-industry links  
Stewardship of the internationalization of higher education; Notes; Appendixes; A Number and Type of Higher Education Institutions in East Asia; B Economic Indicators; C Trends in Returns to Skill and Share of Skilled Workers, by Sector; D Changes in Wage and Industry Education Premiums, by Subsector; E Openness, Technology, and Demand for Tertiary Graduates, Regression Tables; F Demand for Job-Specific and Generic Skills in East Asia; G Determinants of Skill Gap Indicators; H Reasons for Skill Shortages in East Asia  
I Comparative Demand- and Supply-Side Indicators  
J Skill Gaps in East Asia; K Skill Gaps across Professionals and Skilled Workers in Indonesia and the Philippines; L Doctoral Degrees Earned in Science and Engineering; M Simulations for Financing Higher Education; References; Boxes; 1.1 Private and public benefits of higher education; 1.2 Defining skills; 1.3 A snapshot of skills for innovation in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand; 1.4 Skills for the future; 2.1 Preventing wasted talent in East Asia; 3.1 Poor diversification in Cambodian higher education  
3.2 The rationale for public intervention in higher education

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## Sommario/riassunto

This book assesses whether East Asian higher education is providing research and innovation for growth and delivering its graduates with the skills necessary for productivity in the labor market. It also seeks to determine how higher education systems could be improved in order to deliver these outcomes. It features new data and diagnostic material to better understand labor markets, what skills firms want, and what skills graduates have; shows how countries can become more innovative; and describes in detail the key areas of reform needed for higher education to be a larger engine of East Asi

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