Shaping higher education fifty years after Robbins

Tuesday 22 October 2013

London School of Economics and Political Science
Shaw Library, 6th floor, Old Building, Houghton Street, London, WC2A 2AE
SHAPING HIGHER EDUCATION
FIFTY YEARS AFTER ROBBINS

Richard Yelland
OECD

LSE 22 October 2013
More people are participating in education than ever before

Proportion of population with tertiary education, and difference in attainment between 25-34 and 55-64 year-olds (2011)

Difference between the 25-34 and 55-64 year-old populations with tertiary education.

Percentage points

Proportion of 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education

OECD average

OECD

Low attainment; getting further behind

Lower attainment; catching up

High attainment; increasing advantage

High attainment; decreasing advantage

Chart A1.3
Between 1995 and 2011, entry rates into university programmes increased by more than 20 percentage points.

Chart C3.2

Entry rates into tertiary-type A education (2000, 2011)
The average graduate with a bachelor's degree is 27 years old

Average age of graduates at ISCED 5A level and age distribution (2011)

Chart A3.1
One-quarter of spending on educational institutions is devoted to tertiary education.

Expenditure on educational institutions, from public and private sources, as a percentage of GDP (2010)

- Public expenditure on education institutions
- Private expenditure on education institutions

OECD average (total expenditure)
In nearly all countries, expenditure per student rises with the level of education.
Between 2008 and 2010, only five countries cut public expenditure on educational institutions.
In some major countries expenditure per tertiary student did not always keep pace with increases in tertiary enrolment.

Change in expenditure per student by educational institutions (2005 = 100, 2010 constant prices)

Chart B1.6-2
Spending on educational institutions from private sources

Share of private expenditure on educational institutions (2010)

- Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education
- Tertiary education

Chart B3.1
The share of private expenditure on tertiary institutions increased from 24% in 2000 to 32% in 2010.
Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States together receive more than 50% of all foreign students worldwide.
Men with a tertiary degree will earn 62% more than those with only upper secondary education.

Relative earnings of 25-64 year-old employed men, by educational attainment (2011)

- Tertiary-type A or advanced research programmes
- Tertiary-type B education
- Below upper secondary education

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Chart A6.2 - 1
Women with a tertiary degree will earn 61% more than those with only upper secondary education.
Acknowledgments and contact

- Education at a Glance 2013: OECD Indicators
  - http://dx.doi.org/10/1787/eag-2013-en
- Tertiary Education for the Knowledge Society Vol 1 (OECD 2008)
  - richard.yelland@oecd.org
  - @RichardJYelland
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