

# 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



The event is supported by The LSE Annual Fund



**#LSERobbins**



# 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.

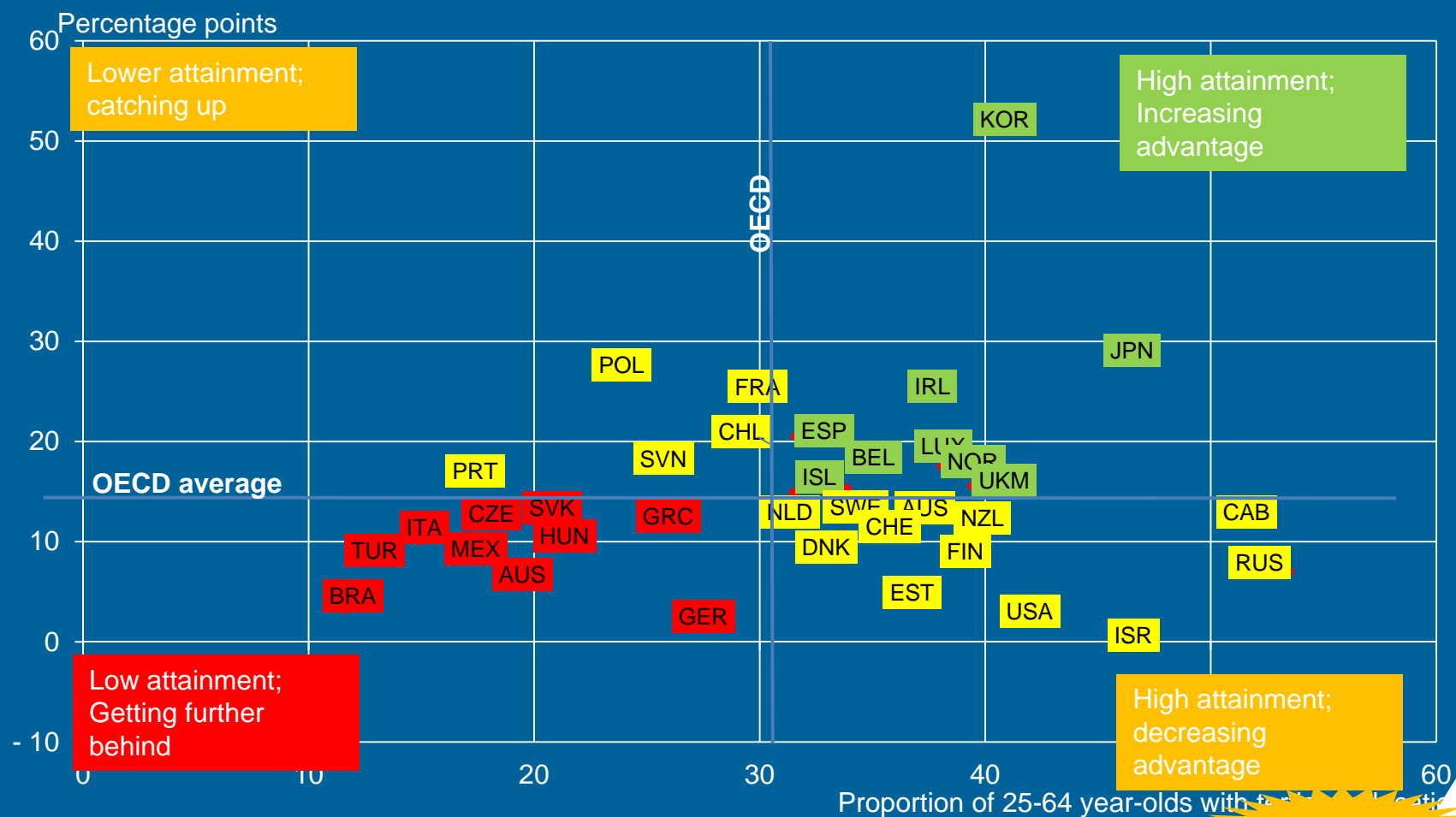


Chart A1.3



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

Entry rates into tertiary-type A education (2000, 2011)

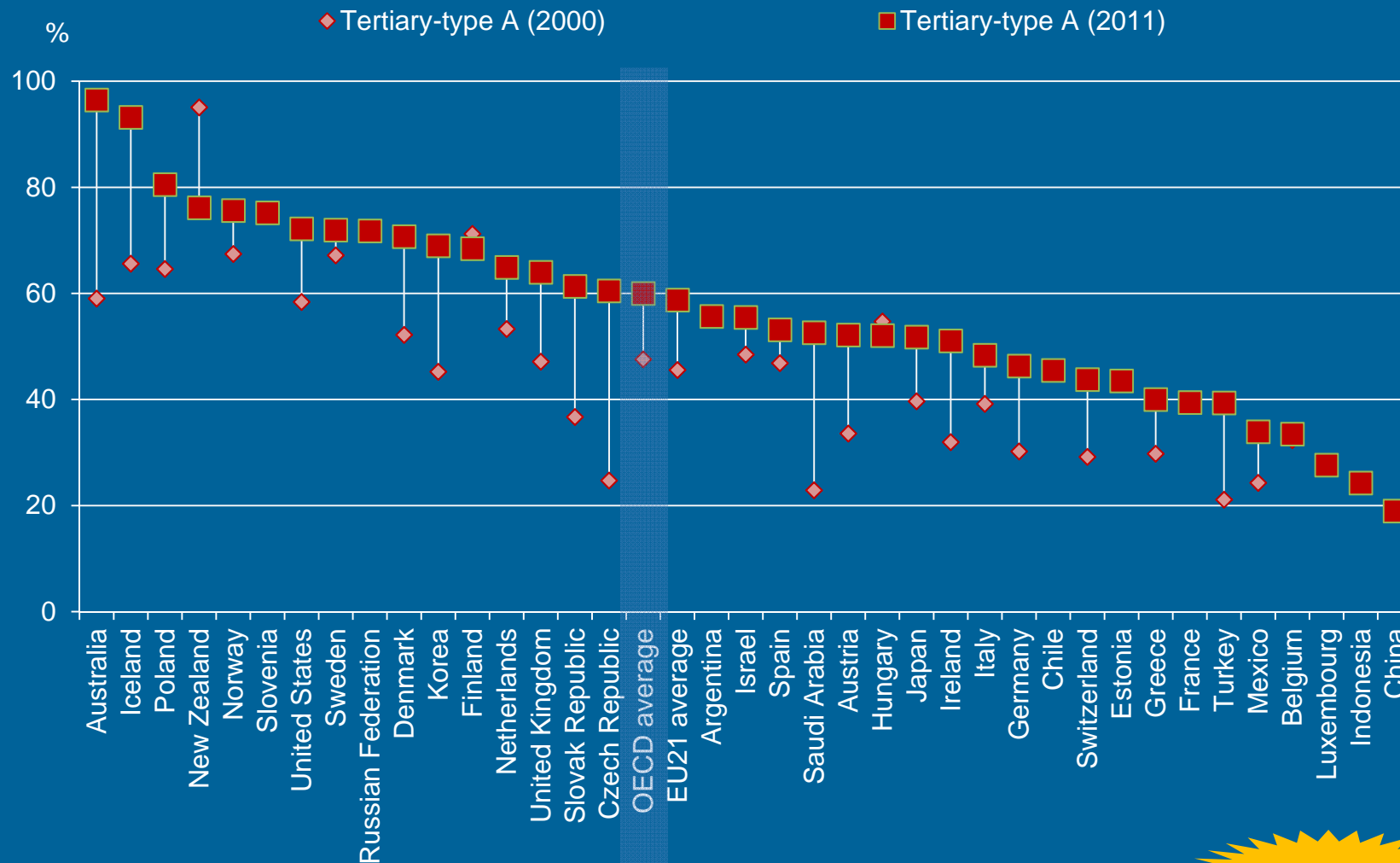


Chart C3.2



# The average graduate with a bachelor's degree is 27 years old

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

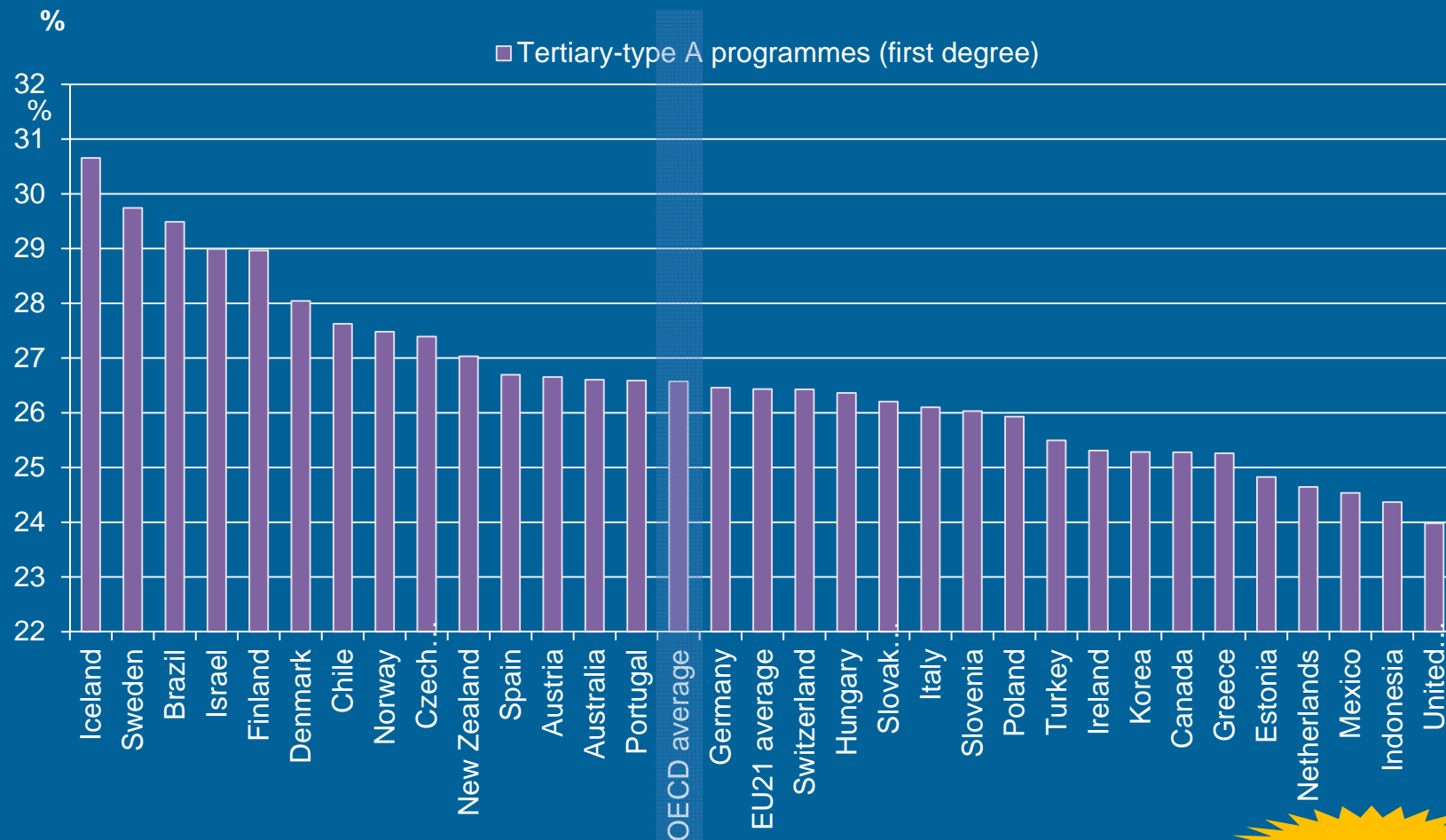


Chart A3.1



# 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)

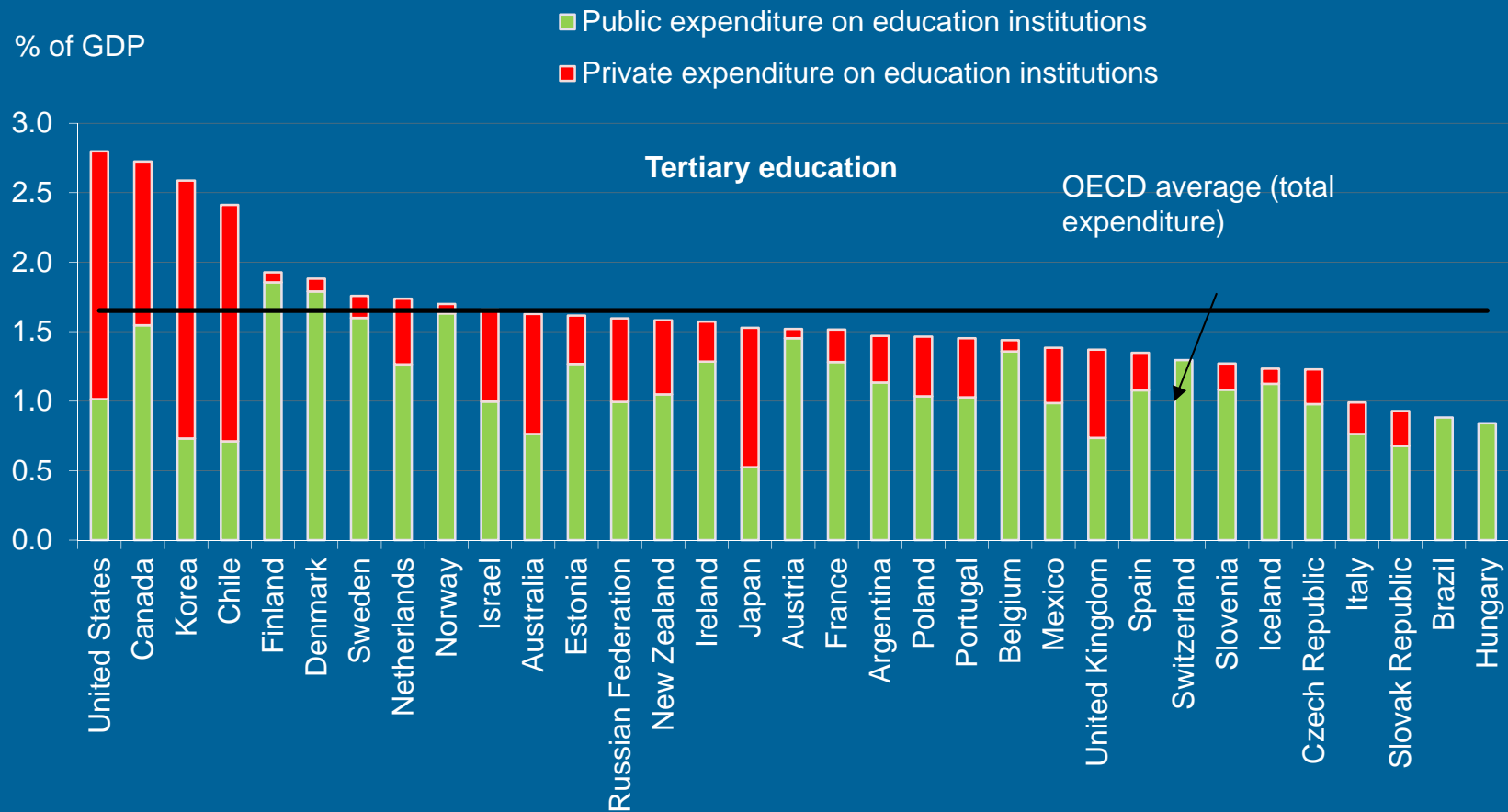


Chart B2.2-2



# In nearly all countries, expenditure per student rises with the level of education

Expenditure per student by educational institutions for all services, at various levels of education relative to primary education (2010) - Primary education = 100

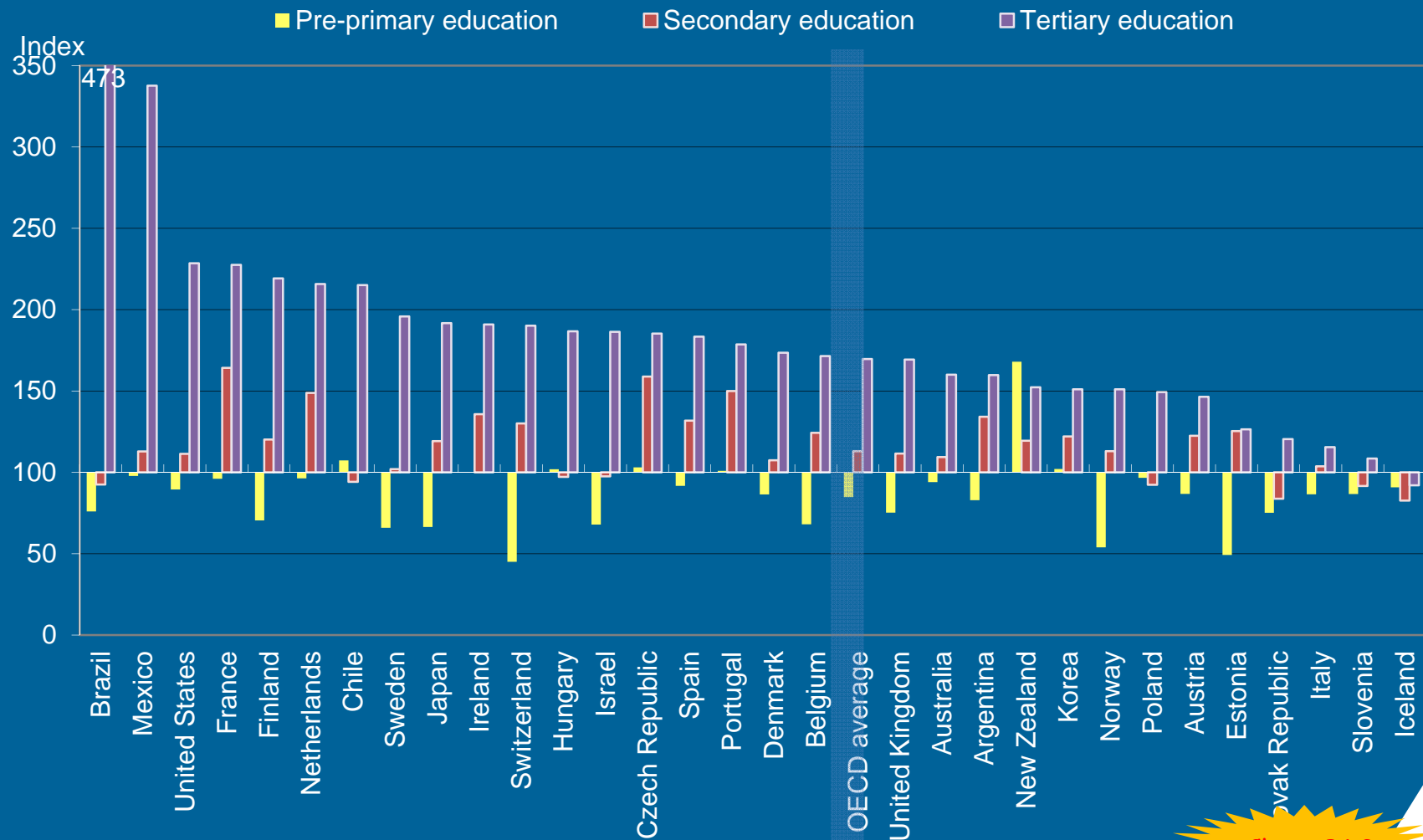


Chart B1.3



## Between 2008 and 2010, only five countries cut public expenditure on educational institutions

Index of change between 2008 and 2010 in expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, for all levels of education (2008=100, 2010 constant prices)

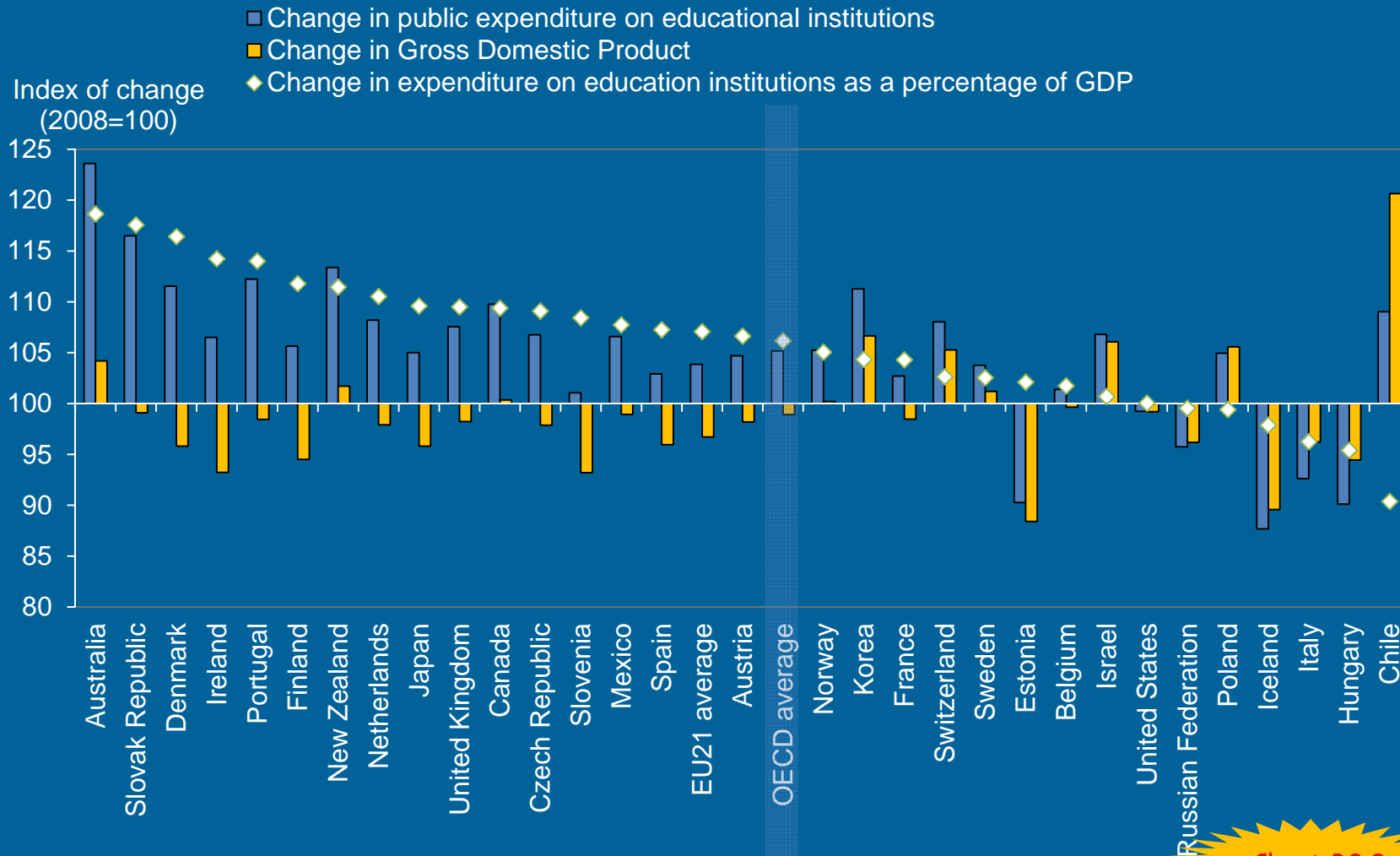


Chart B2.3-1





## 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 )

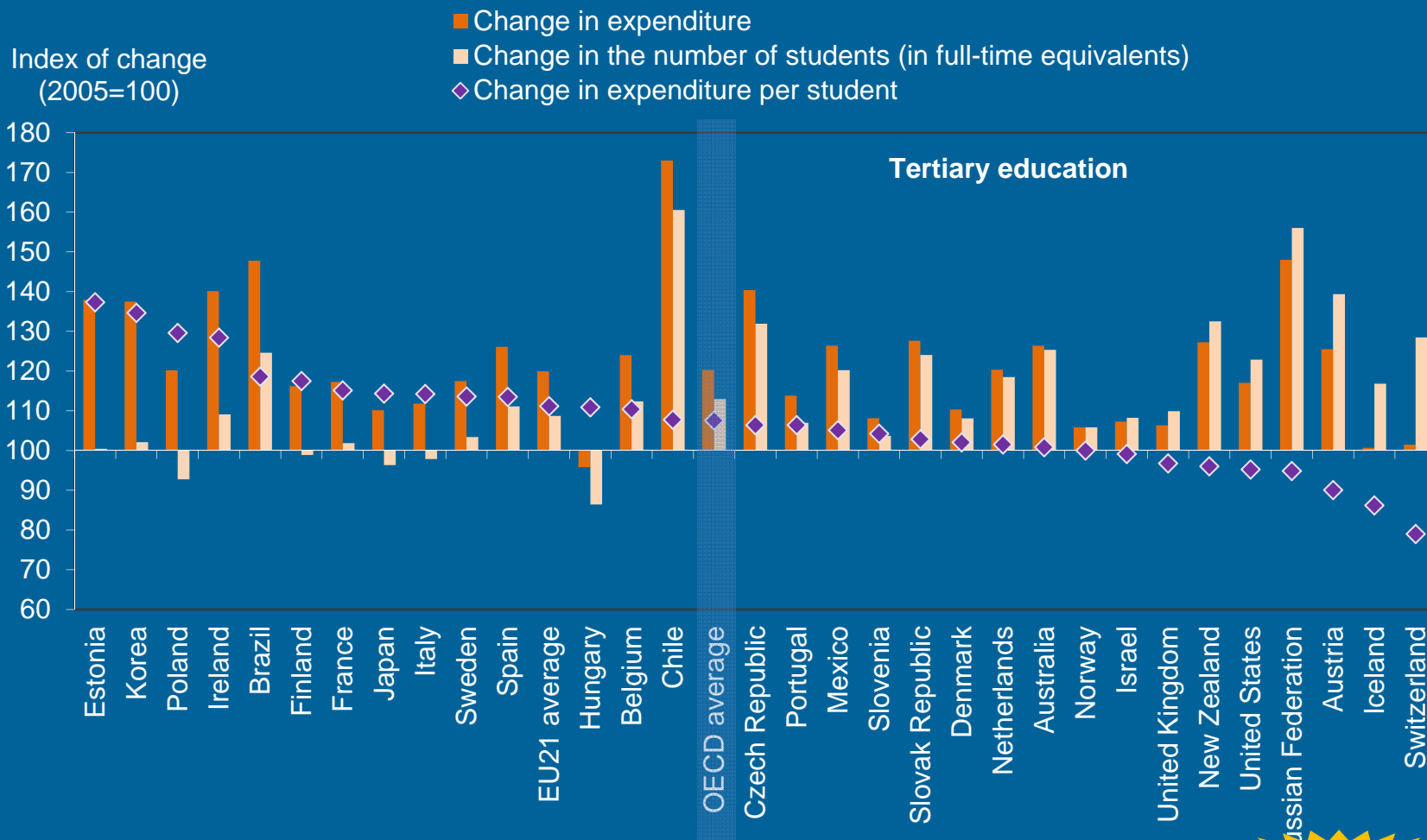


Chart B1.6-2



# Spending on educational institutions from private sources

Share of private expenditure on educational institutions (2010)

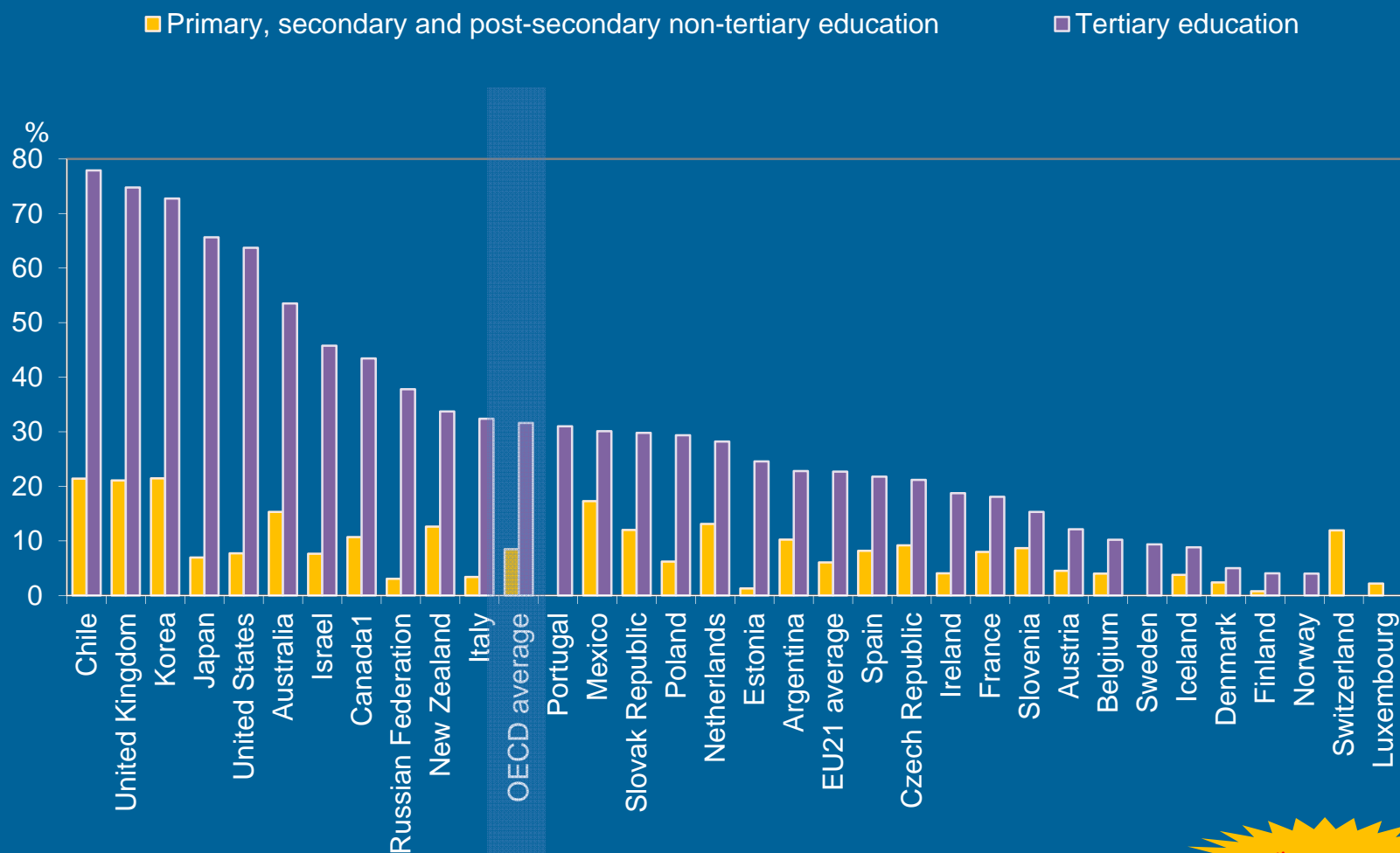


Chart B3.1



## The share of private expenditure on tertiary institutions increased from 24% in 2000 to 32% in 2010

Share of private expenditure on tertiary educational institutions (2000, 2005 and 2010)

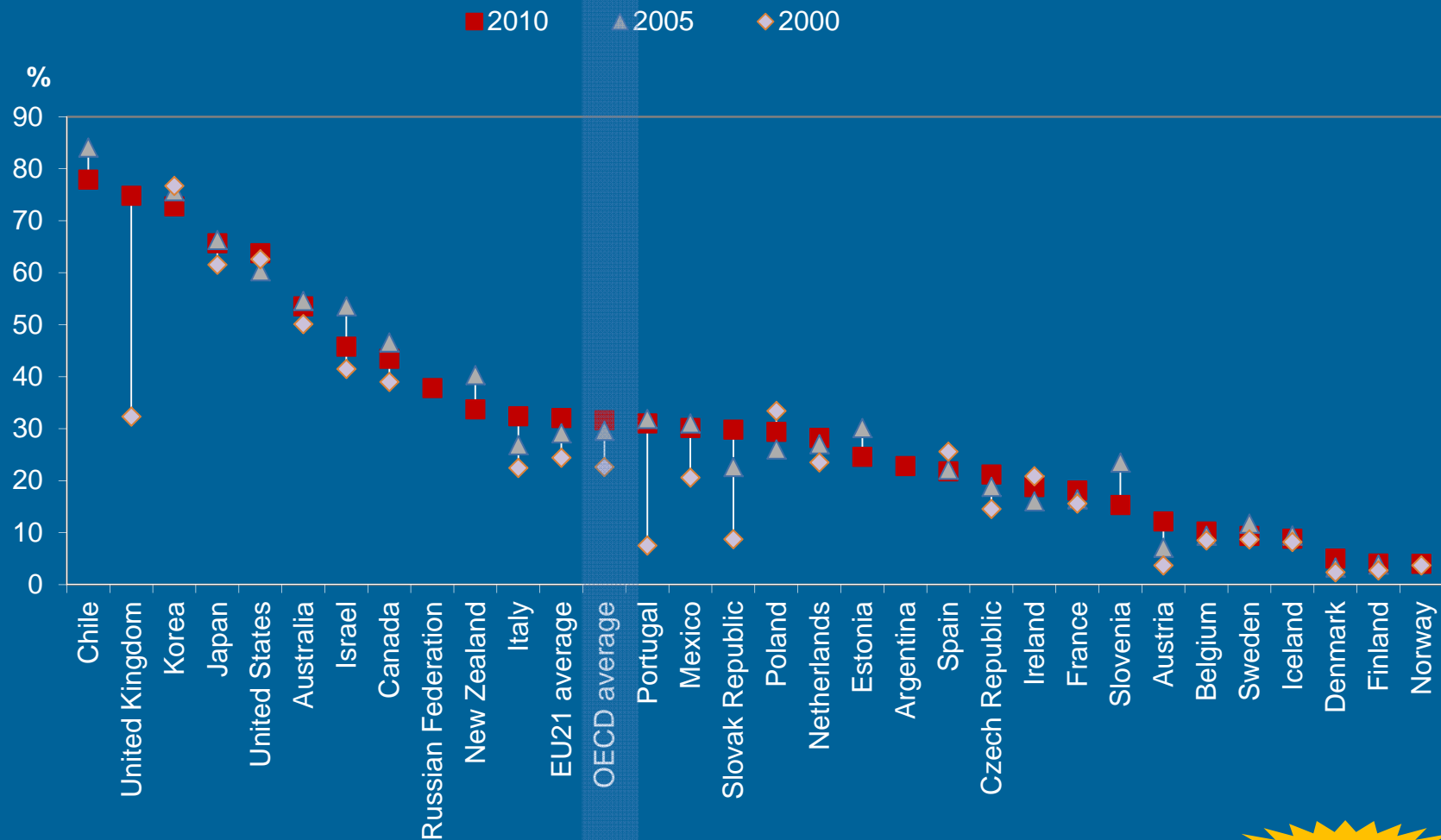


Chart B3.3



Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States together receive more than 50% of all foreign students worldwide.

Percentage of all foreign tertiary students enrolled, by destination (2000, 2011)

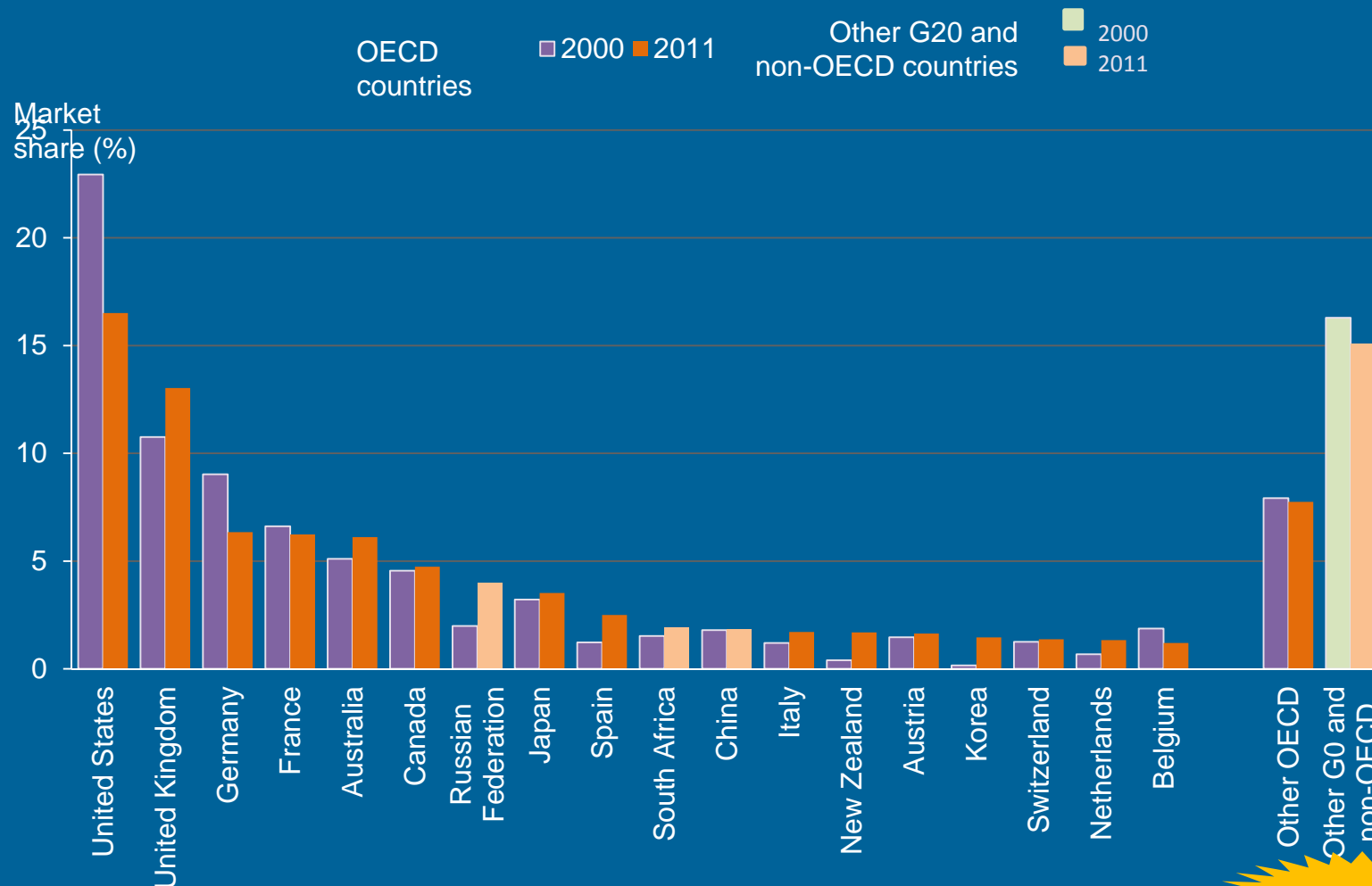


Chart C4.3



# 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)

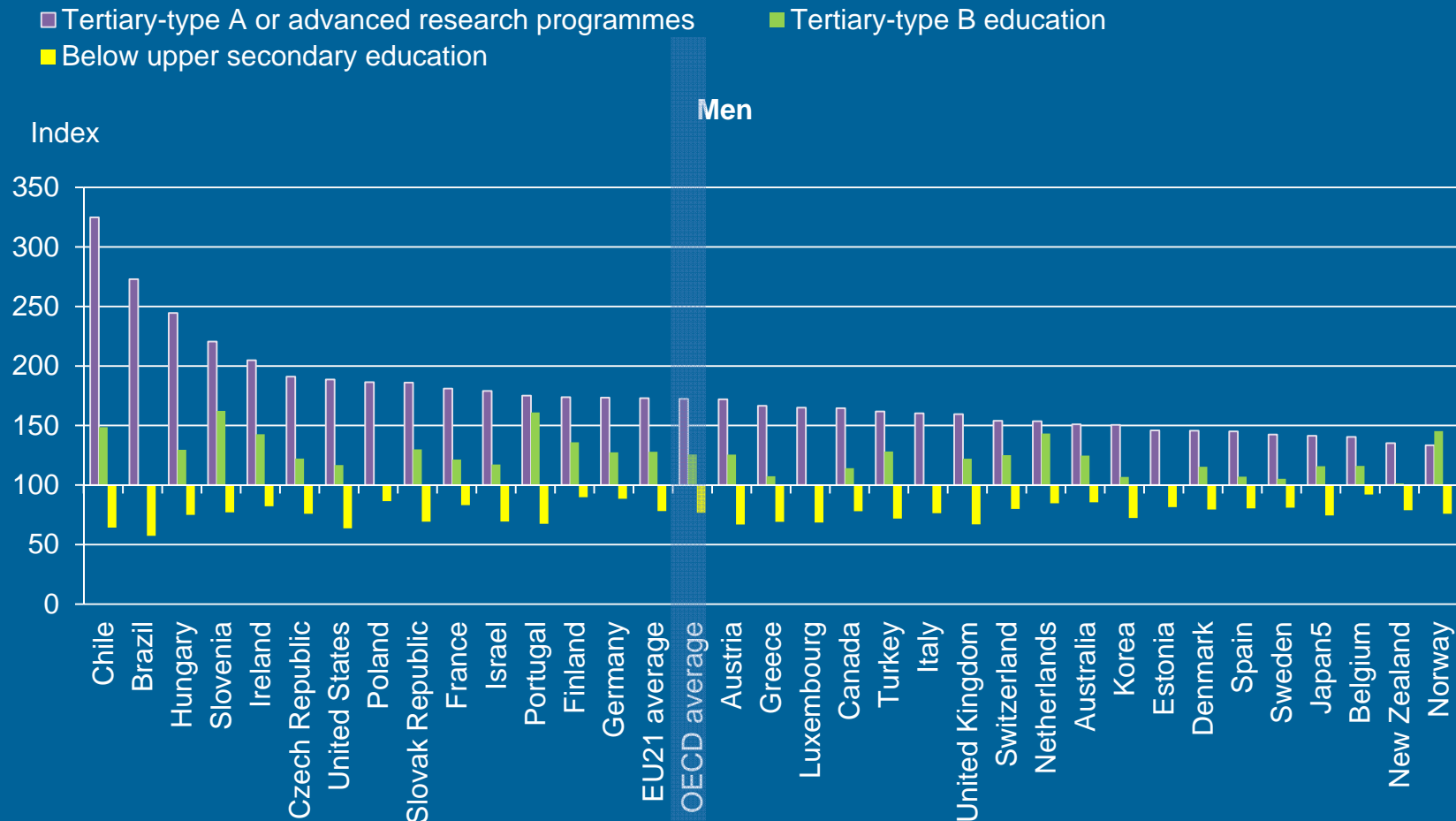


Chart A6.2 -1



# Women with a tertiary degree will earn 61% more than those with only upper secondary education

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

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

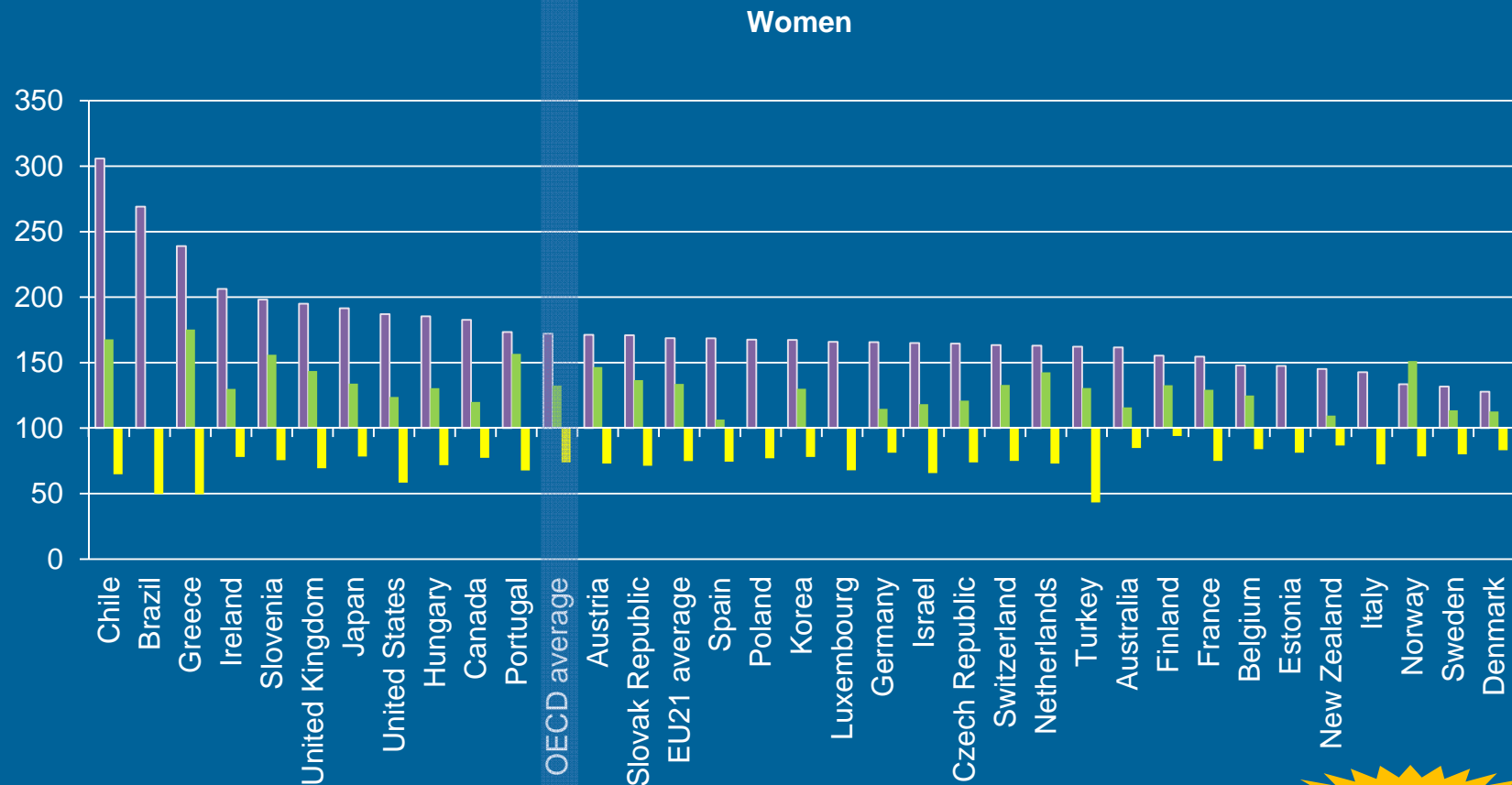


Chart A6.2 -2



## 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](mailto:richard.yelland@oecd.org)
- @RichardJYelland

# 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

