

## Number of new tertiary students in the age-matched population of under-25s in selected countries 2013–2018 in percent

Countries	2013 <sup>1)</sup>	2014 <sup>1)</sup>	2015 <sup>1)</sup>	2016 <sup>1)</sup>	2017 <sup>1)</sup>	2018 <sup>1)</sup>	2013 <sup>2)</sup>	2014 <sup>2)</sup>	2015 <sup>2)</sup>	2016 <sup>2)</sup>	2017 <sup>2)</sup>	2018 <sup>2)</sup>
Belgium	64	64	66	69	73	68	54	57	59	62	67	62
Germany	51	54	53	51	52	52	46	48	46	45	45	45
Finland	45	44	46	46	47	47	41	40	42	42	43	43
United Kingdom	48	54	56	60	61	63	42	47	49	52	53	54
Italy	40	40	42	43	46	48	–	–	41	41	43	46
Japan	–	–	–	–	71	73	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	42	45	45	44	45	46	40	42	41	40	41	41
Switzerland <sup>3)</sup>	48	55	55	55	56	48	–	47	47	47	47	40
USA	48	48	48	47	46	46	47	47	46	46	44	44
OECD average	–	–	–	–	–	54	50	51	48	49	50	49

University entry rate: number of new tertiary students under 25 years of age entering tertiary education for the first time, as a percentage of the population of the corresponding age.

<sup>1)</sup> The university entry rates for under-25s are given according to the ISCED 2011 classification for levels 5, 6, 7 and 8.

<sup>2)</sup> Adjusted rate for under-25s, excluding new international tertiary students.

<sup>3)</sup> Since 2018, changed calculation: Only new entrants to the tertiary level (levels 5 to 7) are taken into account; before, there were some double counts.

Source: OECD (Ed.): Education at a Glance 2020 as well as OECD.Stat database in Gehrke et al. (2021).

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