

# The value of integration for European higher education

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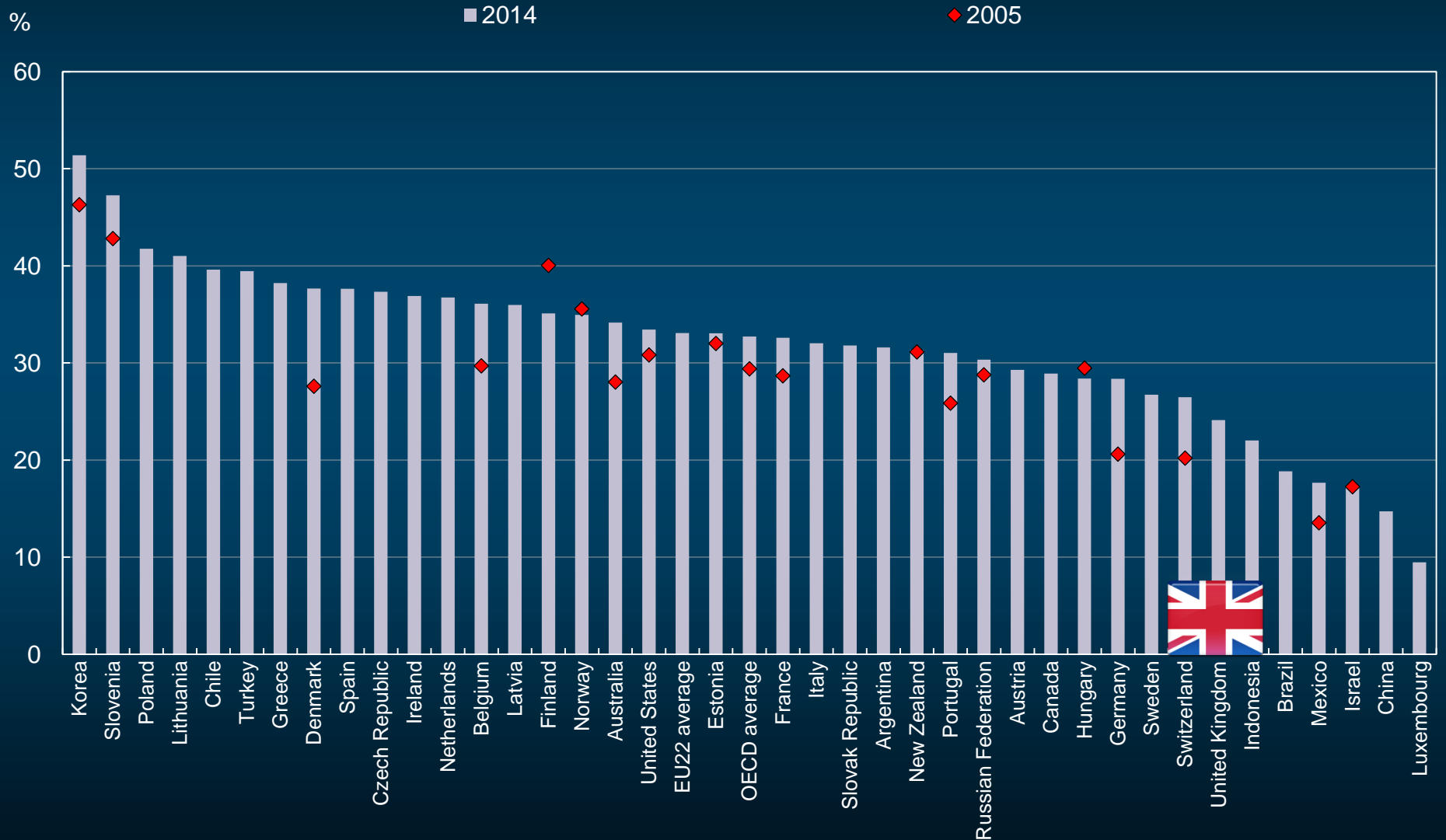
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The demand for higher education remains unwavering

# Since 2005, the enrolment rate of 20-24 year-olds in tertiary education has increased by four percentage points

Figure C1.2

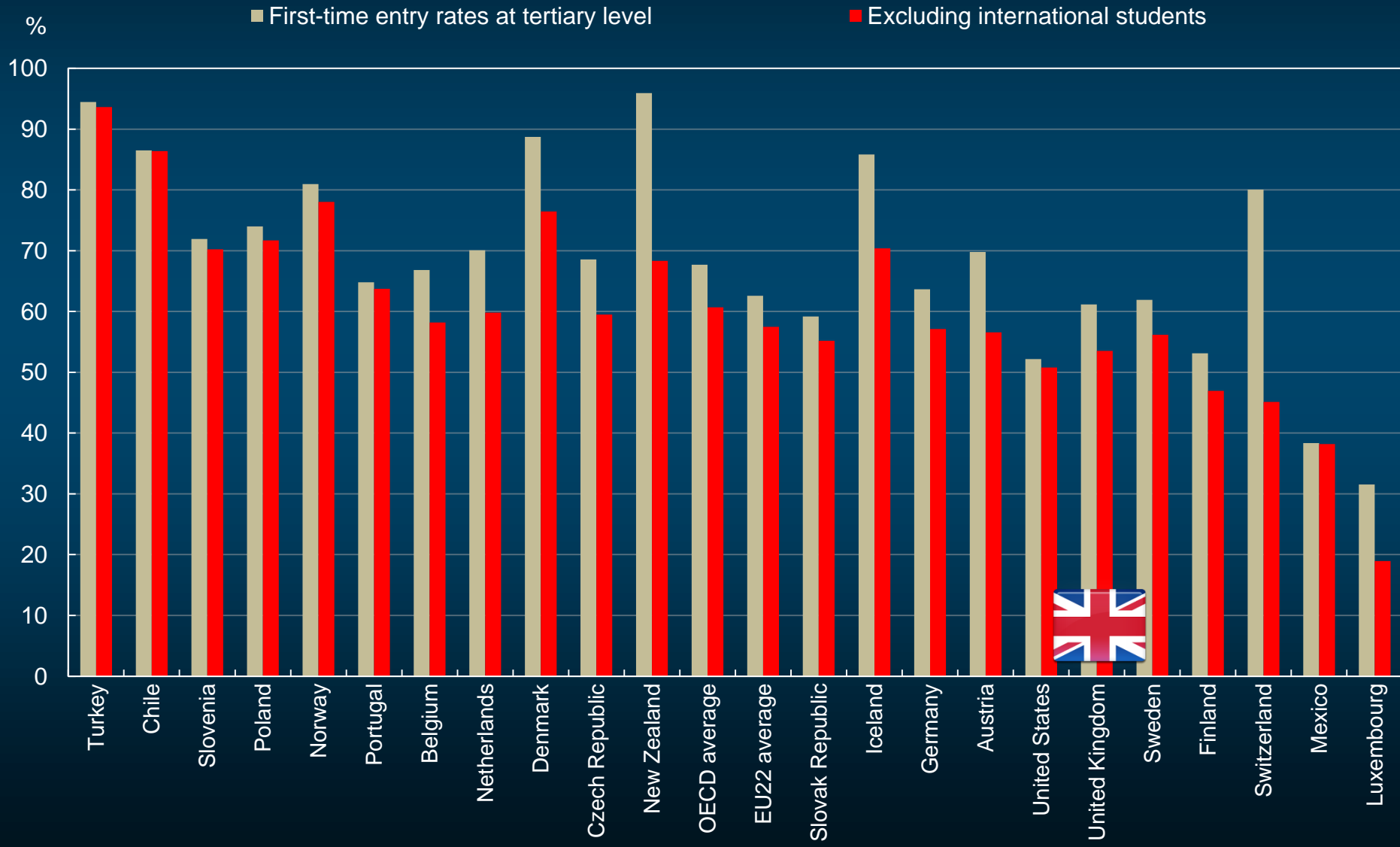
## Change in tertiary enrolment rates among 20-24 year-olds (2005 and 2014)



# Excluding international students, over 60% of young adults are expected to enter tertiary education

Figure C3.1

First-time tertiary entry rates (2014)



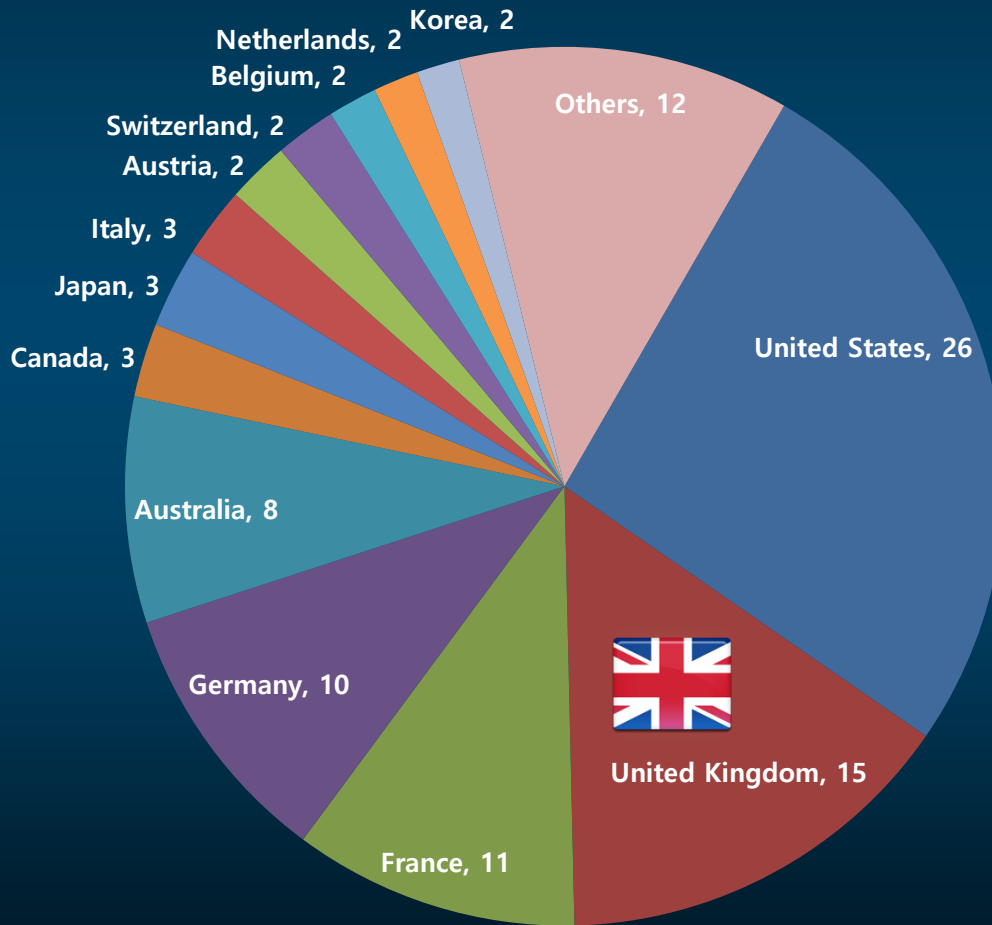
Higher education in the UK remains attractive for foreigners

For every one UK student studying abroad  
there are 14 international students in the UK

# 41% of international students pursue master's or doctoral programmes in the United States or the United Kingdom

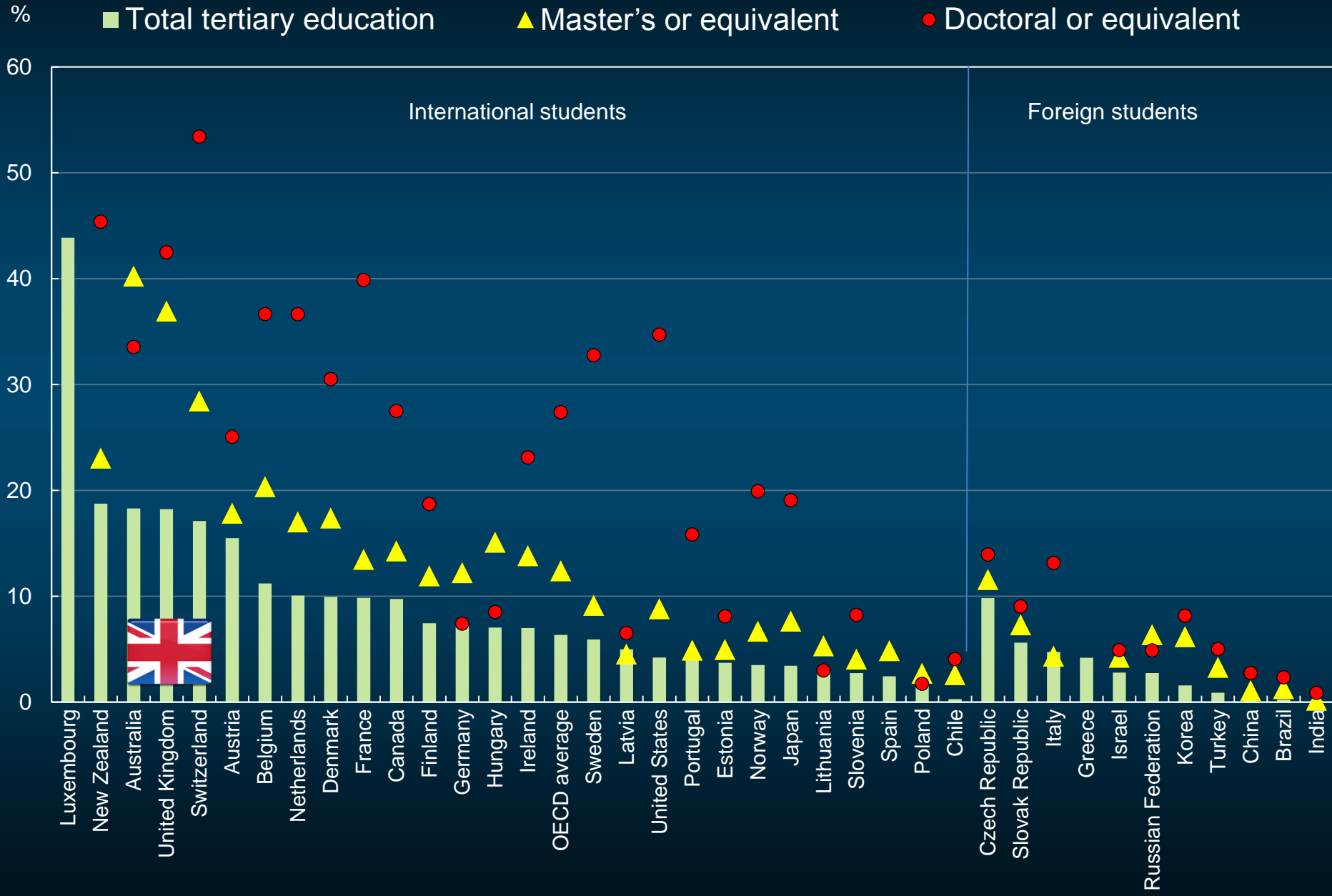
Figure C4.2

Distribution of foreign and international students in OECD countries at the master's and doctoral or equivalent levels, by country of destination (2014)



# The share of international and foreign students is highest in doctoral programmes (2014)

Figure C4.1



# Are there alternatives?

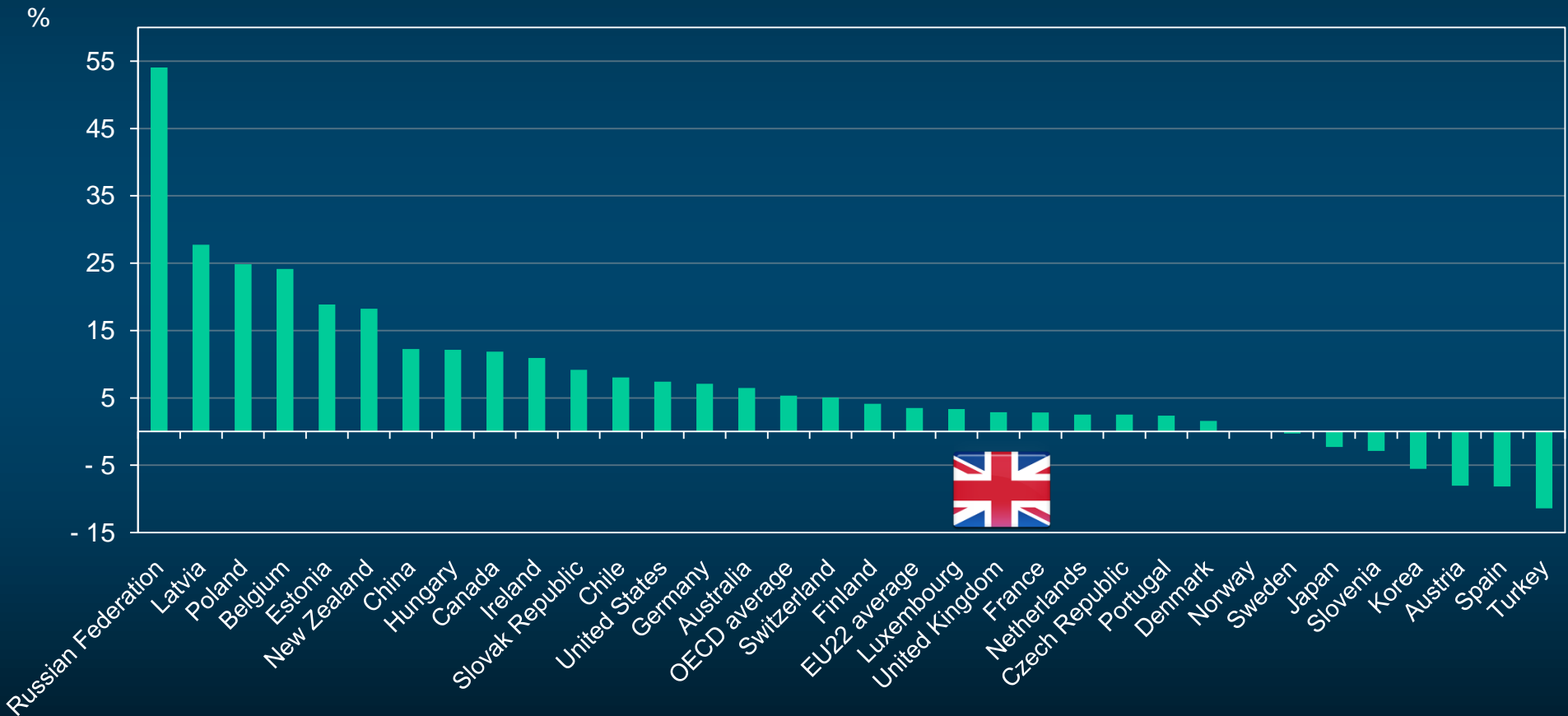
Other countries are already expanding their market share faster than the UK



# In more than four fifths of the countries, the number of international and foreign tertiary students has increased

Table C4.1

Rate of growth of the number of international or foreign students between 2013 and 2014, total tertiary education

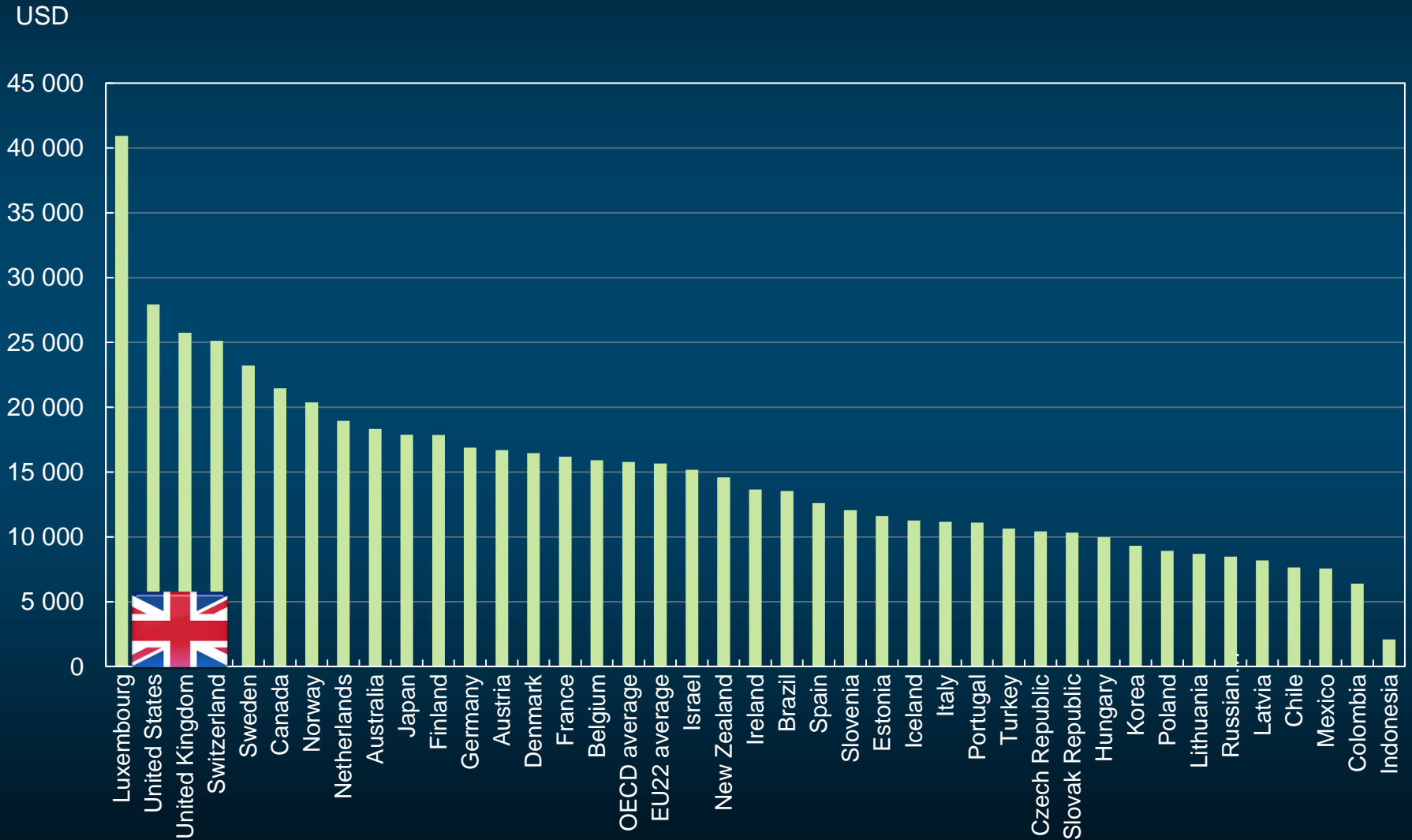


The UK invests a lot per student

# On average, over USD 15 000 is spent per student in tertiary education per year

Figure B1.3c

Annual expenditure per student by educational institutions for all services in tertiary education (2013)



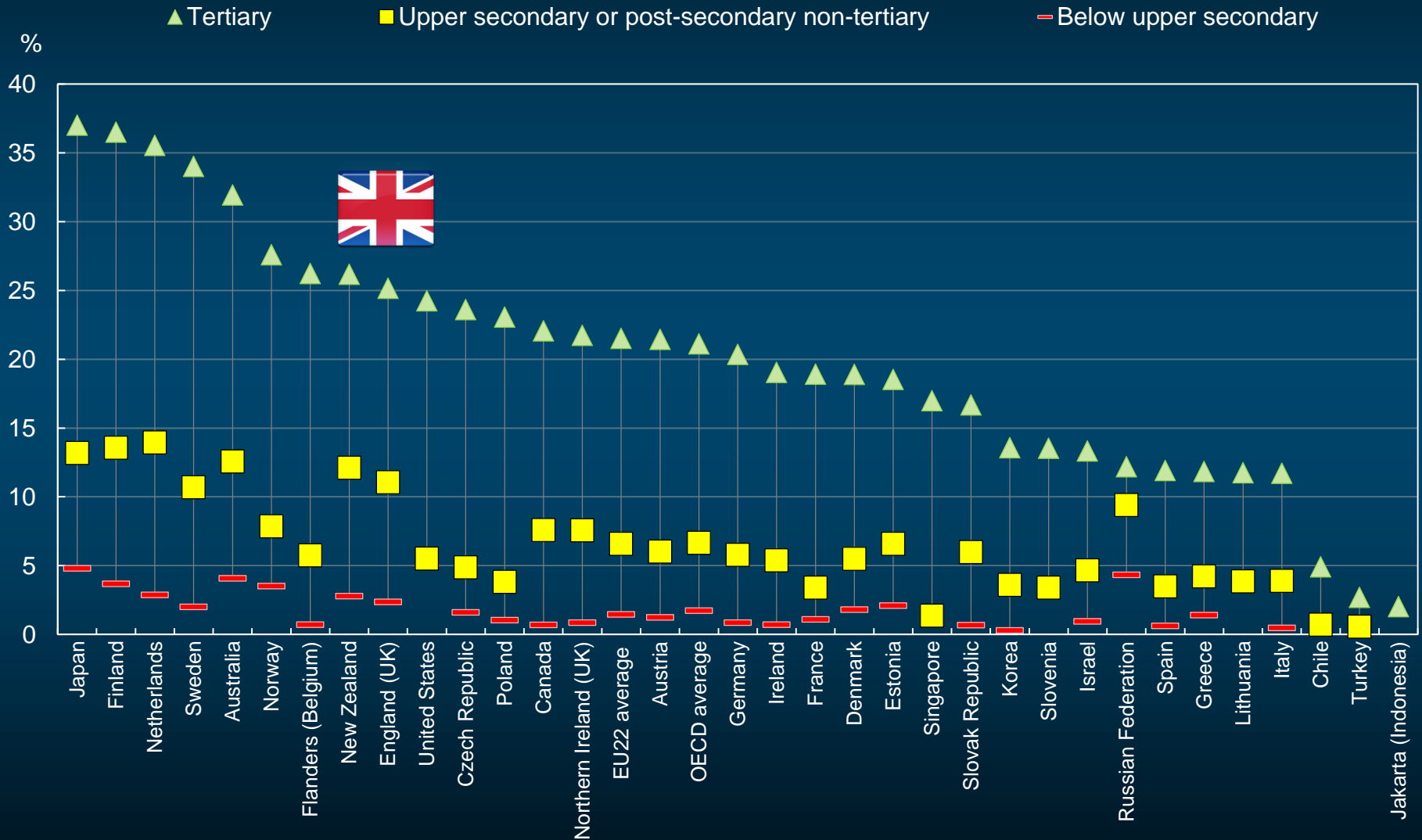
Not every shining degree is gold

(does not just hold for the UK)

# There exists a high degree of variation between countries in the literacy proficiency of tertiary-educated adults

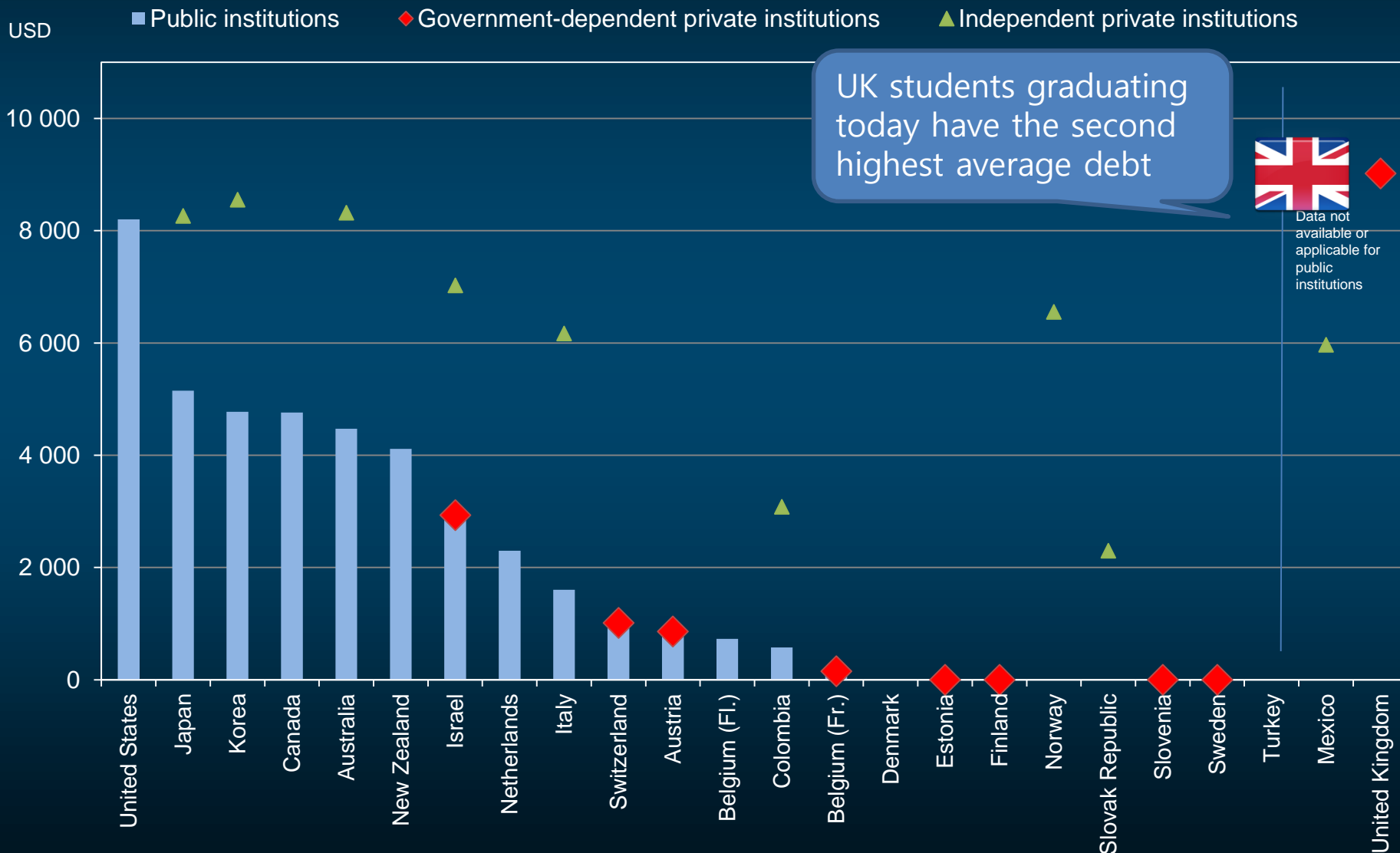
Figure A1.2

Percentage of adults scoring at literacy proficiency Level 4 or 5, by educational attainment (2012 or 2015)



Tuition varies greatly

Tuition fees charged by public and private institutions at bachelor's or equivalent level (2013/14)



UK students graduating today have the second highest average debt

Data not available or applicable for public institutions

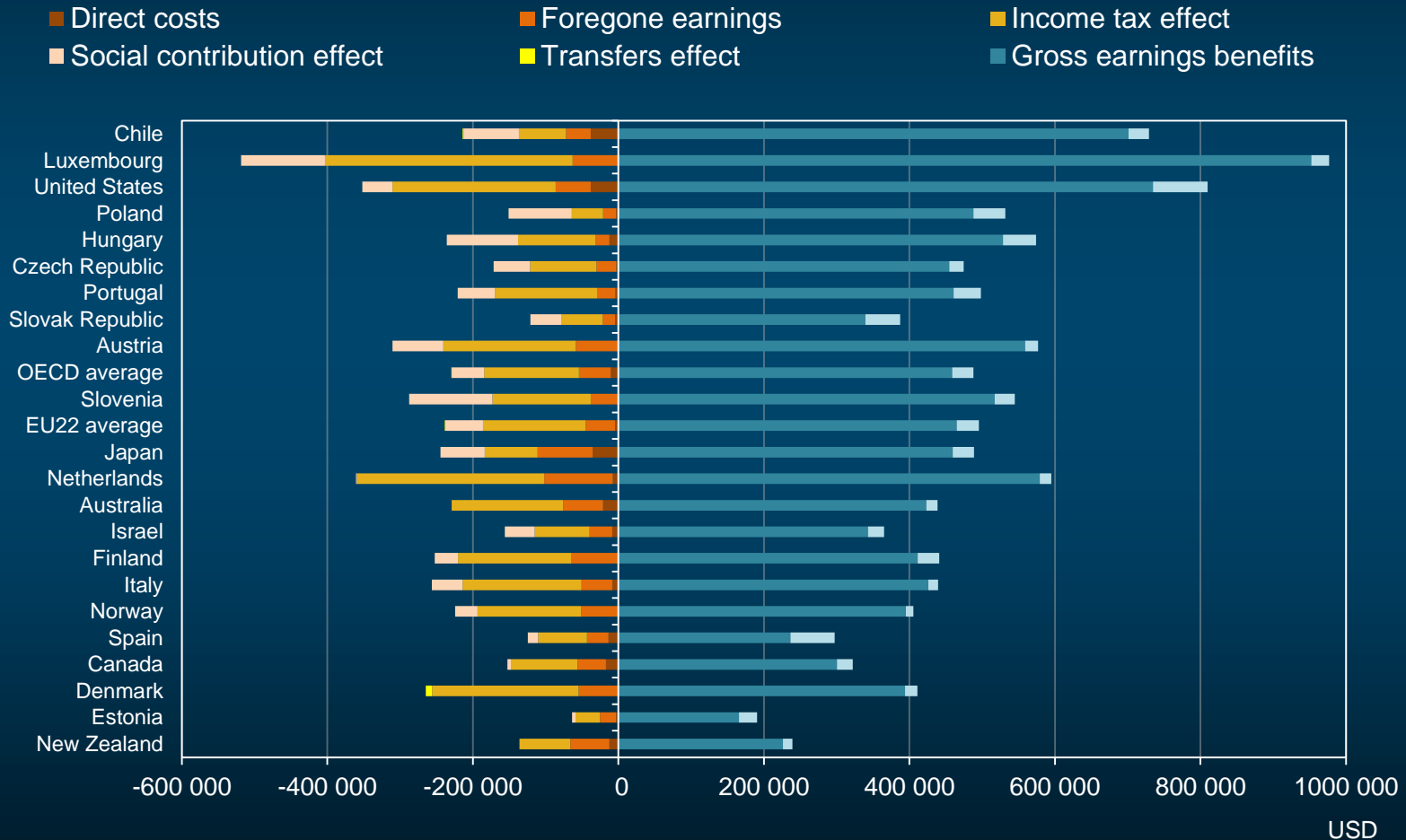
Individuals reap high rewards for investing in better skills...



# There is a high degree of variation between countries in the private costs and gross earnings benefits of attaining a tertiary degree for a man

Table A7.3a

Private costs and benefits for a man attaining tertiary education (2012)

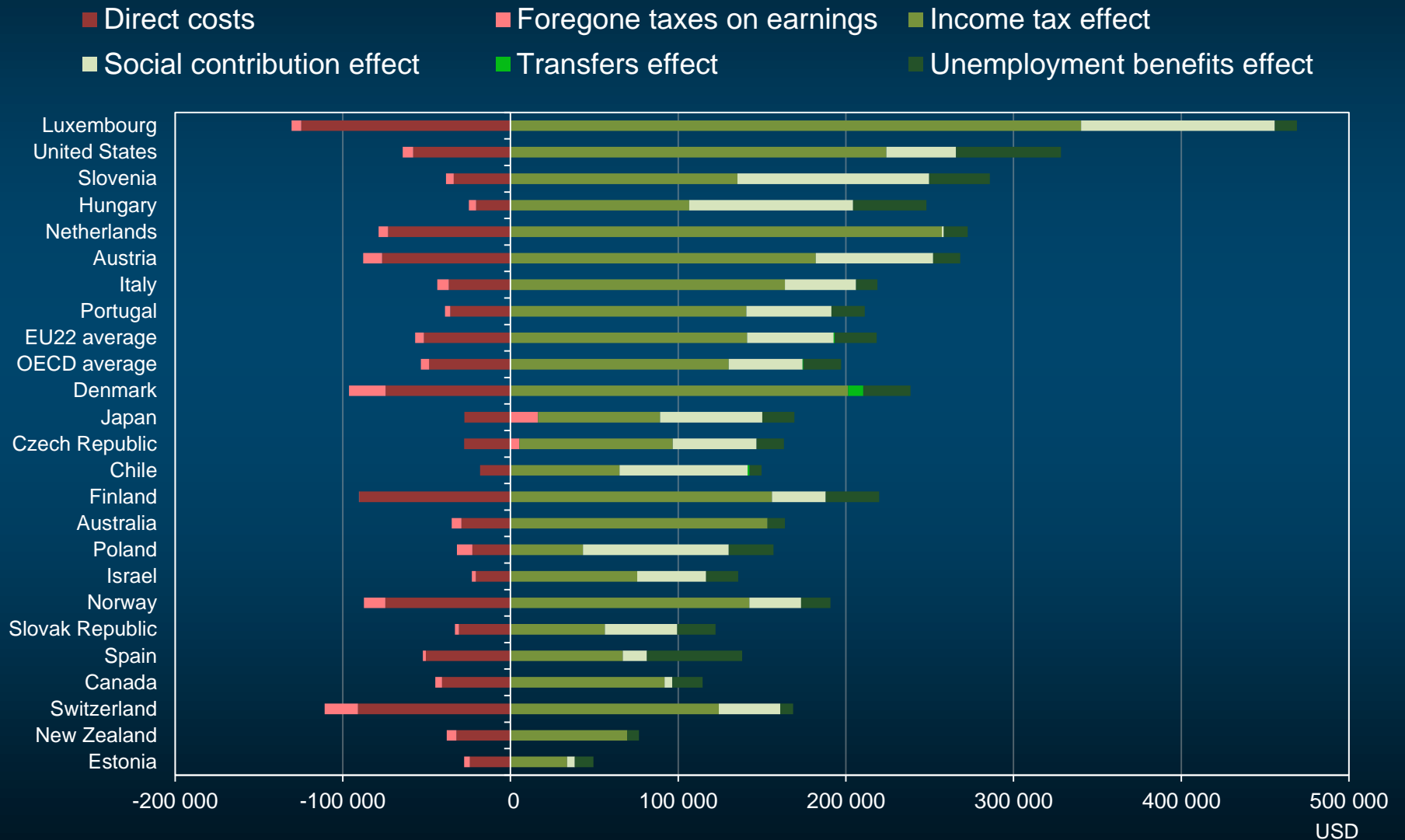


...and so do governments

# The public benefits for a man attaining a tertiary education are on average nearly 4 times greater than the public costs

Table A7.4a

Public costs and benefits for a man attaining tertiary education (2012)



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**Without data, you are just another person with an opinion**