

**Tab. C 1-2 Number of new tertiary students in the age-matched population of under-25s in selected countries 2013–2019 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>	2019 <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>	2019 <sup>2)</sup>
Belgium	64	64	66	69	73	68	66	54	57	59	62	67	62	61
Germany <sup>3)</sup>	51	54	53	51	52	52	56	46	48	46	45	45	45	49
Finland	45	44	46	46	47	47	48	41	40	42	42	43	43	45
United Kingdom	48	54	56	60	61	63	66	42	47	49	52	53	54	57
Italy	40	40	42	43	46	48	49	—	—	41	41	43	46	48
Japan	—	—	—	—	71	73	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	42	45	45	44	45	46	46	40	42	41	40	41	41	41
Switzerland	48	55	55	55	56	48	50	—	47	47	47	47	40	42
USA	48	48	48	47	46	46	45	47	47	46	46	44	44	43
OECD average	—	—	—	—	—	54	56	50	51	48	49	50	49	51

<sup>1)</sup> The 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 international first-year students.

<sup>3)</sup> Since 2019, including professional advancement trainings.

Source: OECD (Ed.): Education at a Glance, various volumes; as well as OECD database stats.oecd.org in Kerst et al. (2022).

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