



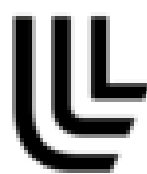
Rapport Saé-2.04 – Partie Anglais

Etudiants :

[TURPIN Samuel]

Groupe : E

Lundi 20 mai 2024 – 15h00



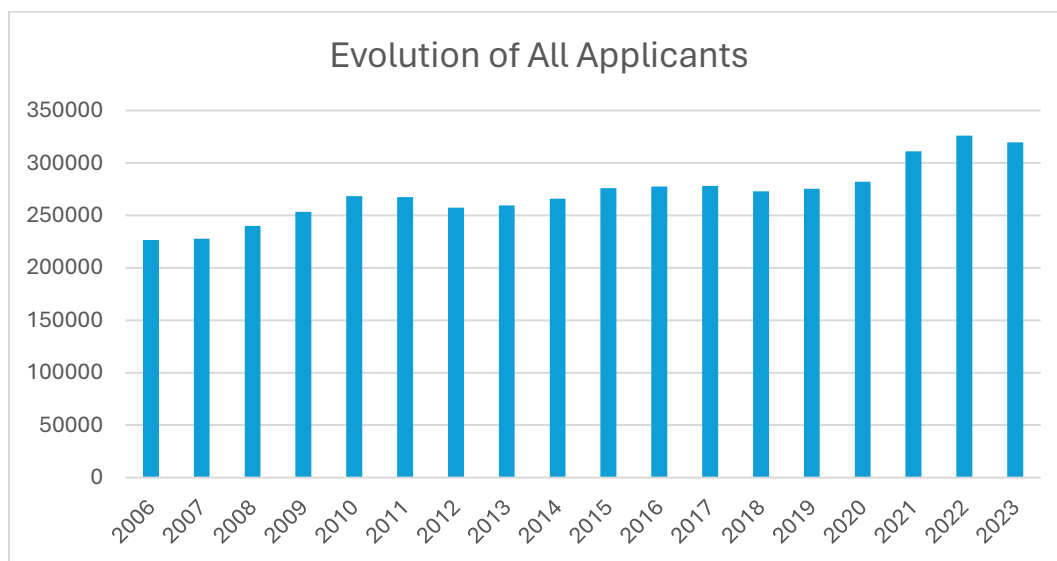
**Université
de Lille**

This report concerns the Saé-2.04 English part.

This part is focused for the UCAS the UK “parcourssup”.

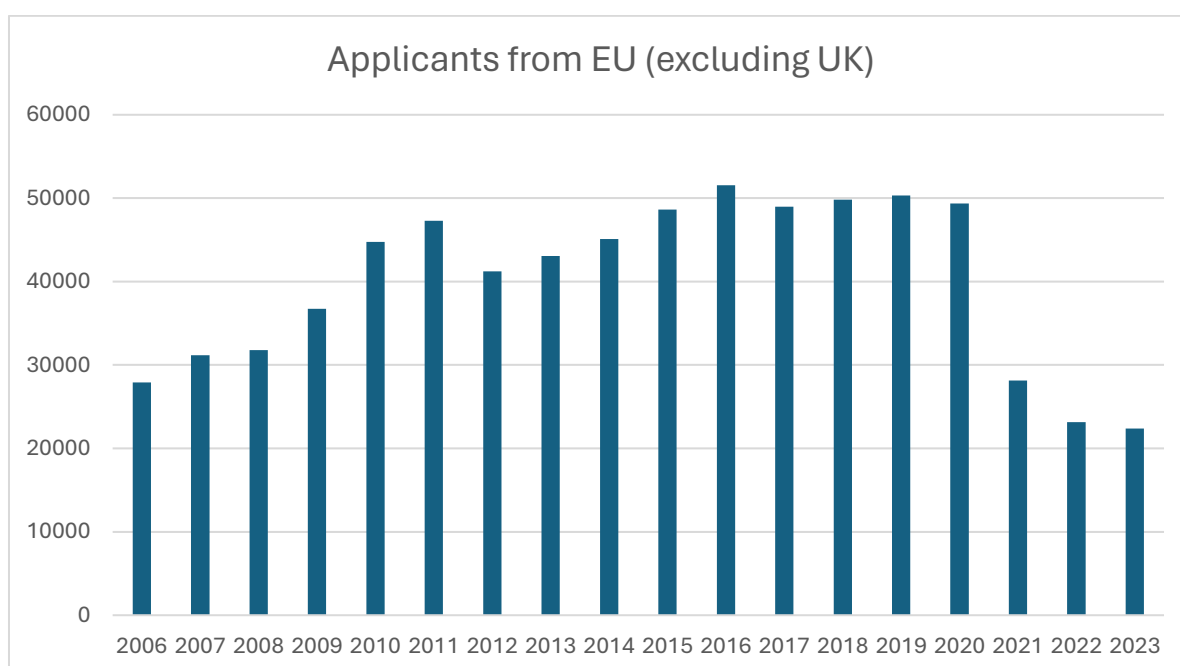
The data found is here website : <https://www.ucas.com/undergraduate-statistics-and-reports/ucas-undergraduate-releases/ucas-undergraduate-applicant-releases-2023-cycle/2023-cycle-applicant-figures-30-june-deadline>

Q1) a) all applicants between 2006 and 2023



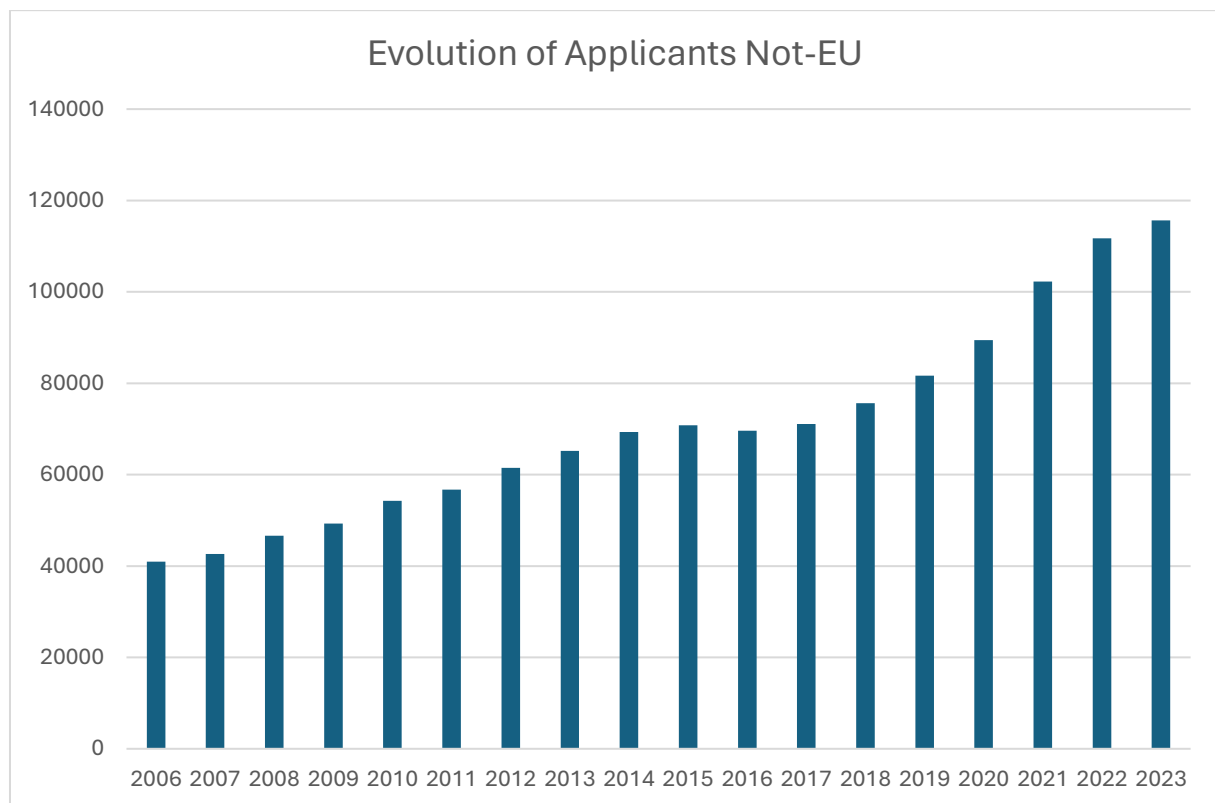
Student numbers have been rising steadily since 2006, and even more so since 2021.

b) international applicants from the EU (not UK) between 2006-2023



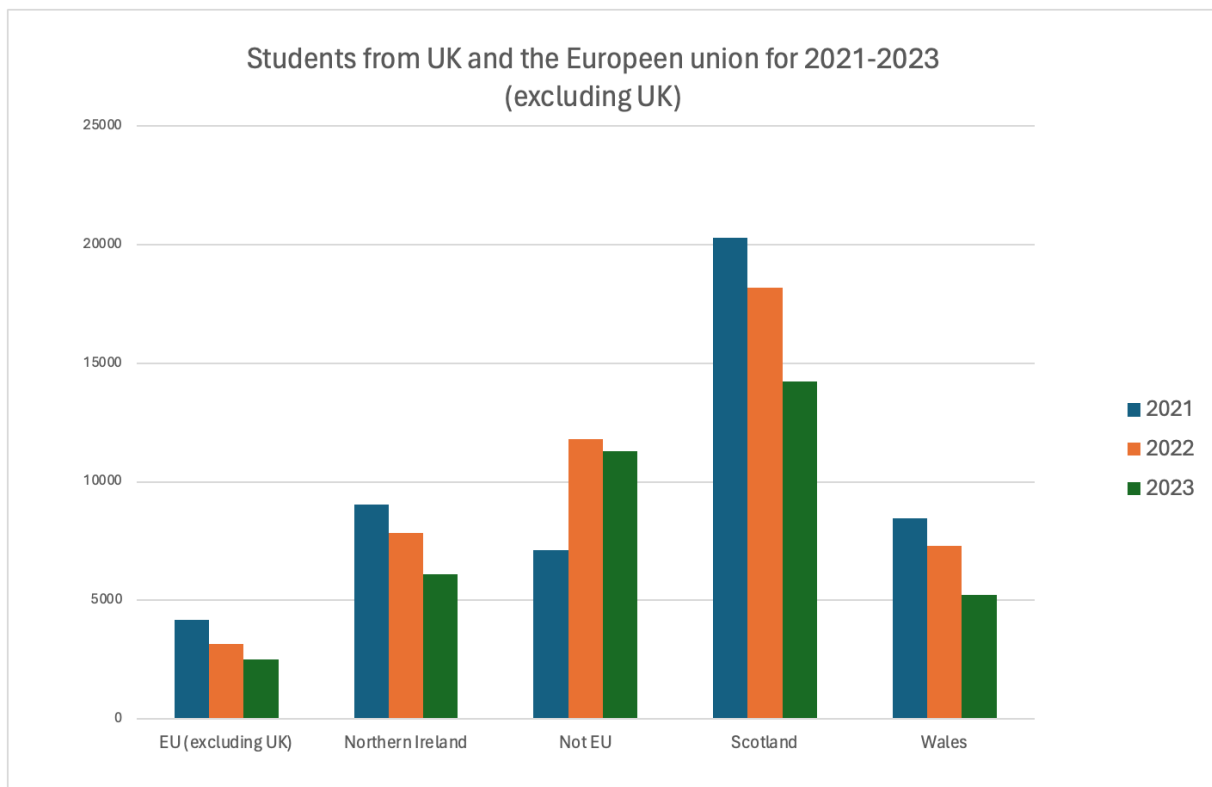
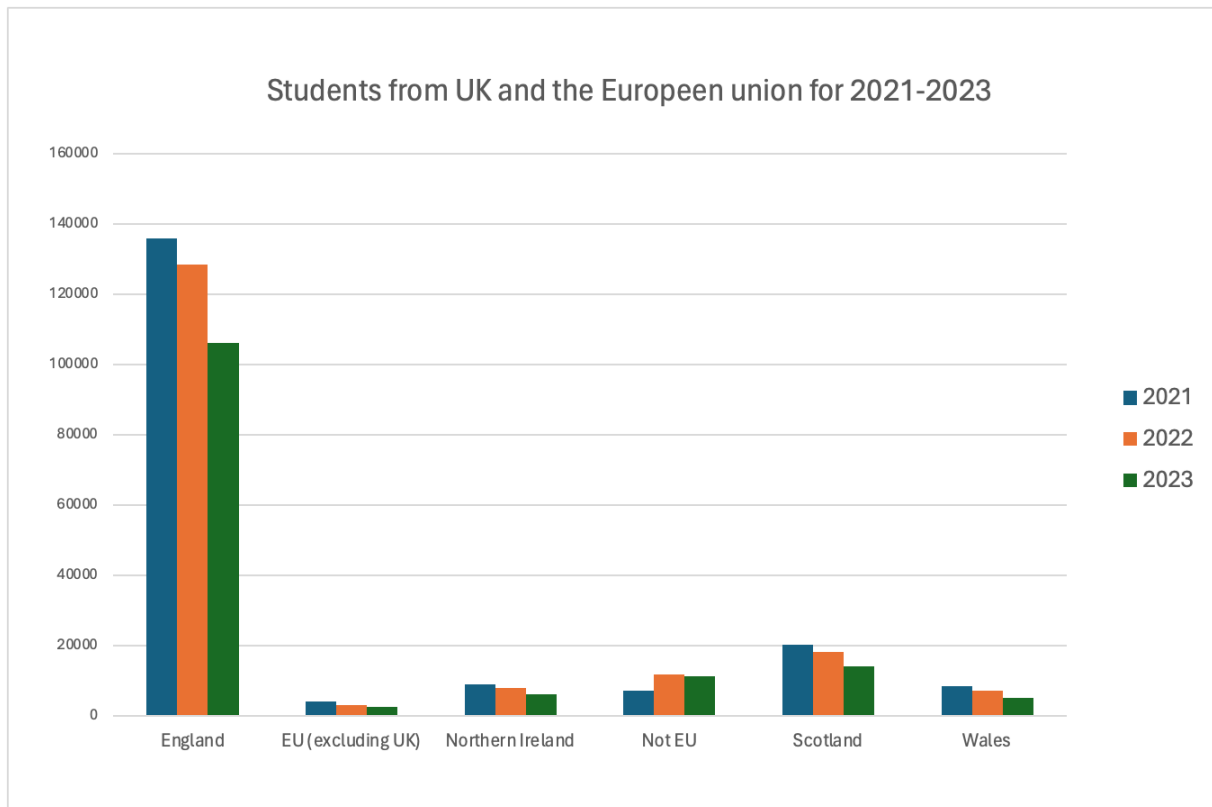
The number of European students has fallen significantly since 2021.

c) international not-EU applicants between 2006 and 2023



International student numbers are not following the same trend. They are rising in 2019, with neither Brexit nor Covid19 having any effect. The drop in European student numbers seems to be offset by a surge in international students.

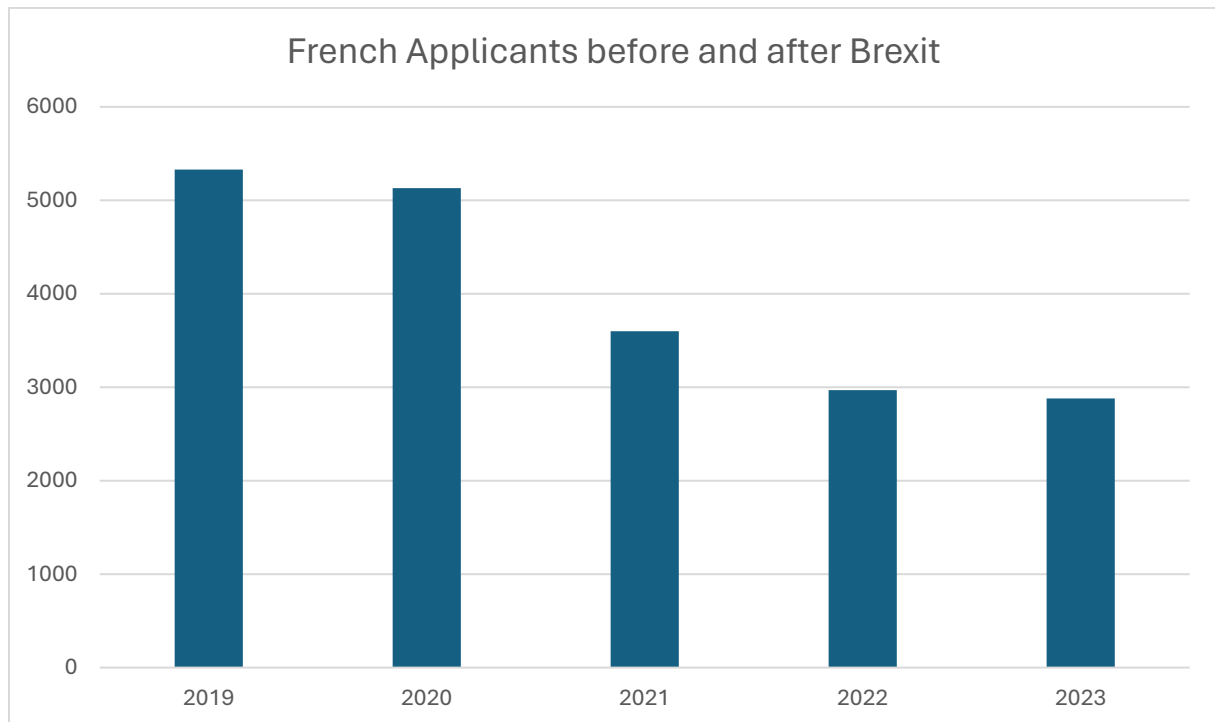
Q2) Compare the figures for applications between 2021 and 2023...



This number correspond a many of year after Brexit, the UCAS privileged the UK student while accepting Not EU and EU (excluding UK) Students.

My conclude for this number is probably the consequence of Brexit.

Q3) Has Brexit had an effect on the number of French applicants to UK universities?

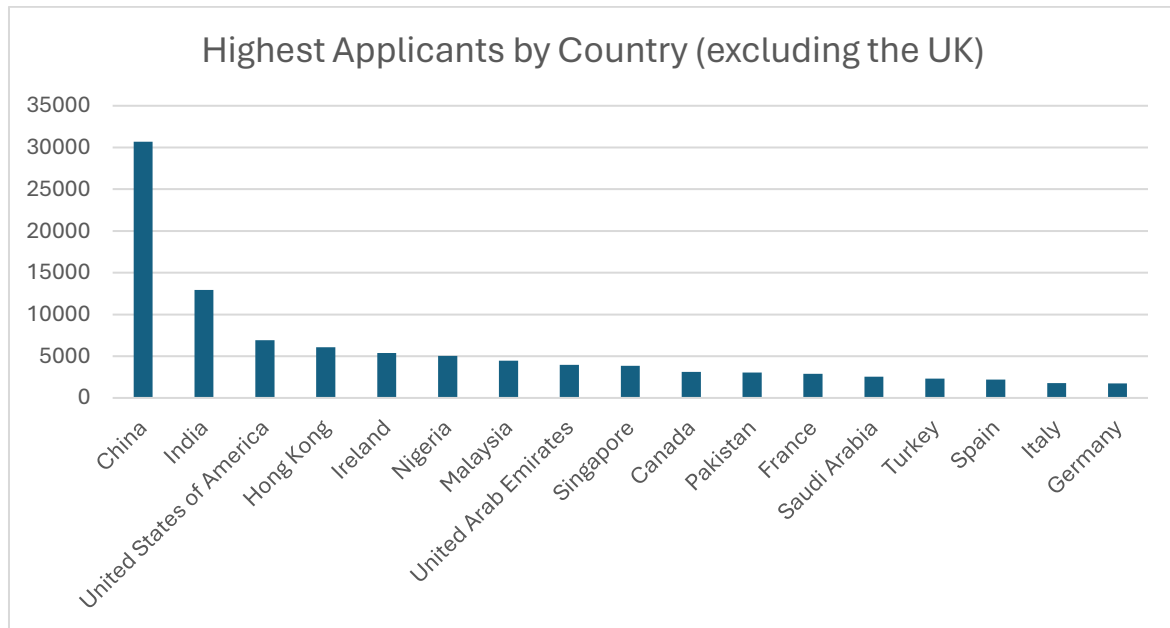


The number of French students in 2021 has rapidly fallen since the Brexit.

The French Students is probably not only to endure this decrease.

The Brexit has reduced European exchanges, before an identity card was enough, today you need a passport, this is just one example. Given the conditions for going to the UK, French people might be tempted, even if they need a passport, to come to the USA or another country outside the EU. The gradual decline may also be due to covid.

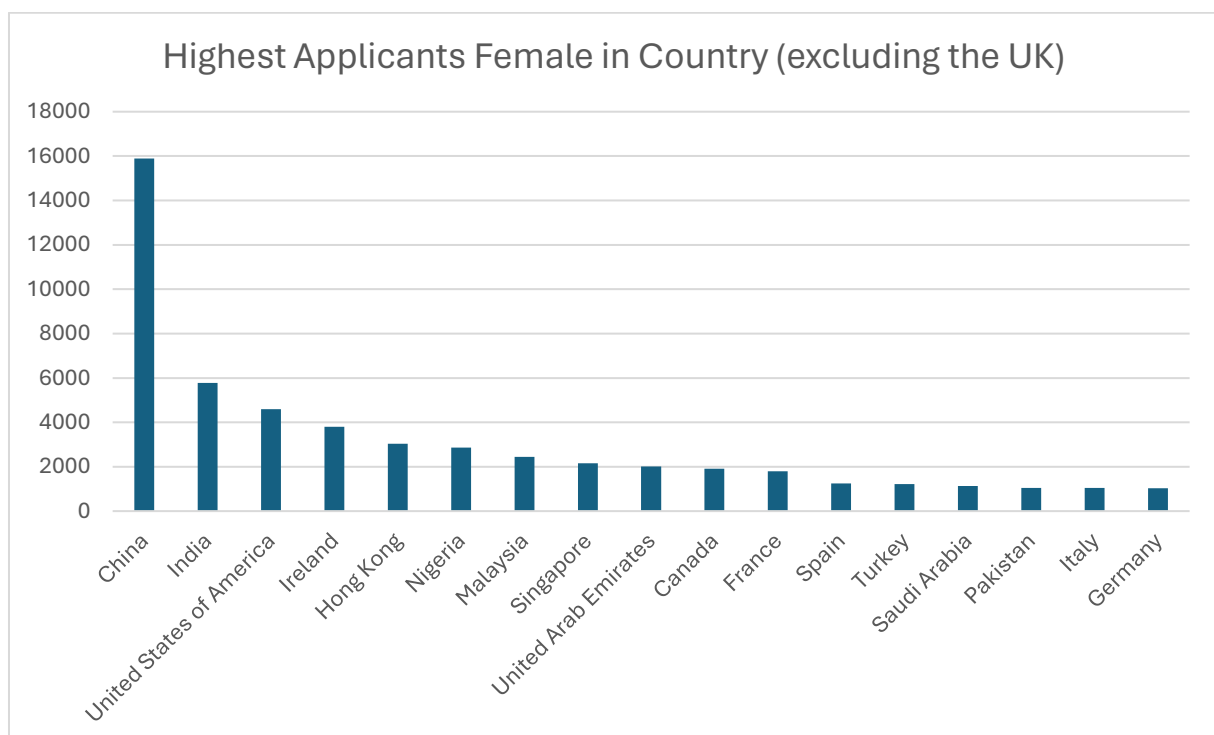
Q4) Which country (excluding the UK) had the highest number of applicants?



On this graphic the China student is the Highest Student, the explanation can be quite simple because the China is and the world's most populous country, the India it's second same in most populous countries.

If this country to many habitants, then the China students apply to UK.

Q5) Which country (excluding the UK) had the highest number of females.

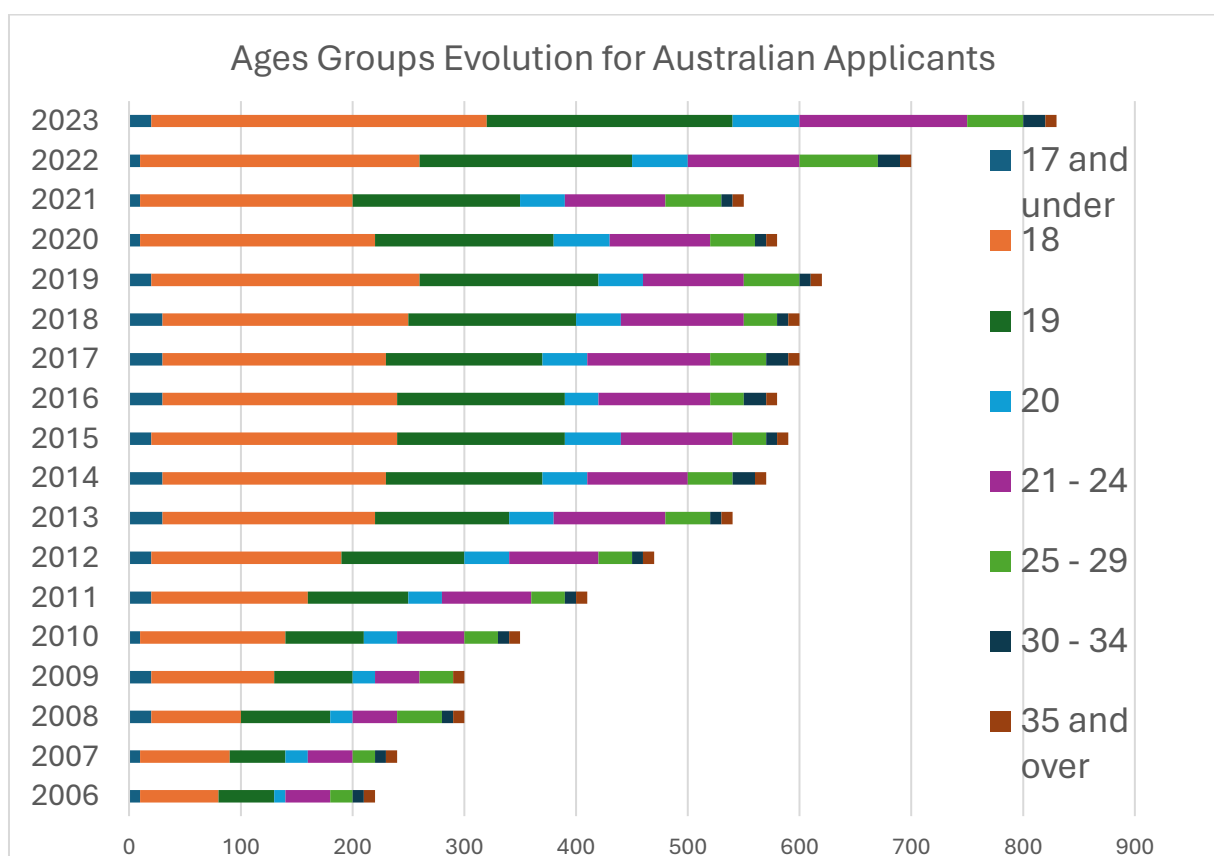


This number of China student is the same reason for the after question, the female student represents more than half of China students.

With China's economic boom in recent years, many Chinese people are looking to study in English-speaking countries, but in the USA this option is becoming complicated due to the disputes they've been having with the TikTok app of late.

The UK is much less closed than the USA, and for many it's an opportunity to learn English in an English-speaking country.

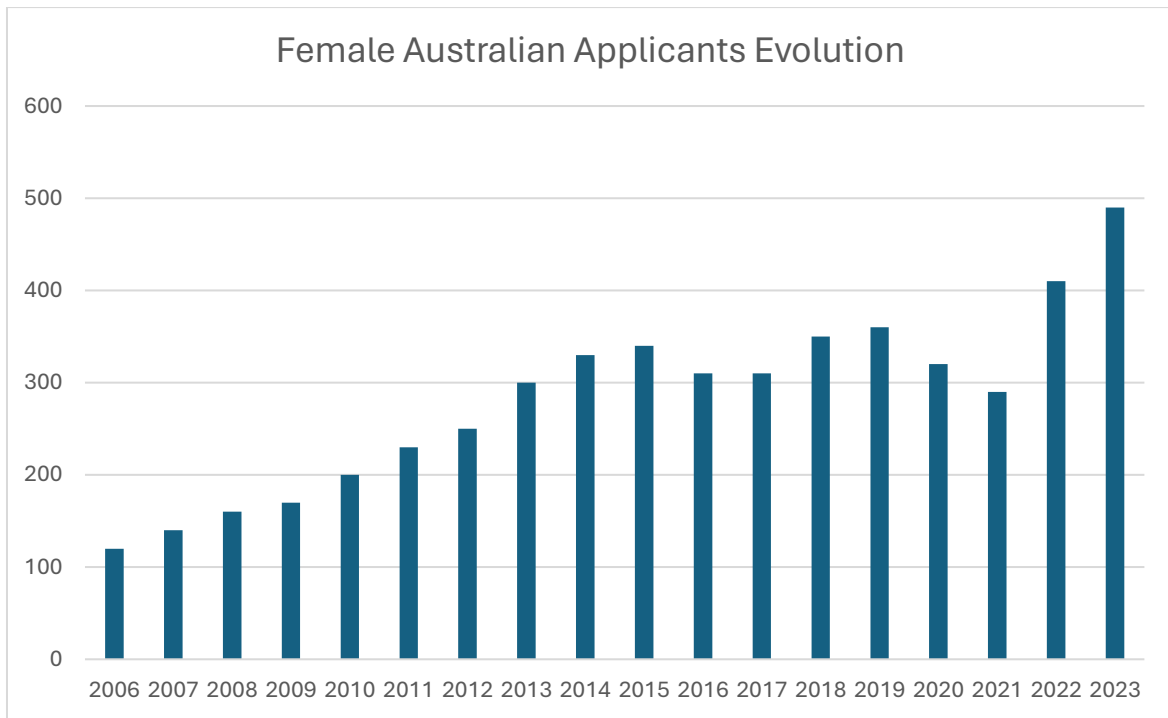
Q6) Show how the number of applicants from Australia has evolved between 2006 and 2023 in a bar or line graph. Compare the figures for all age groups and genders.



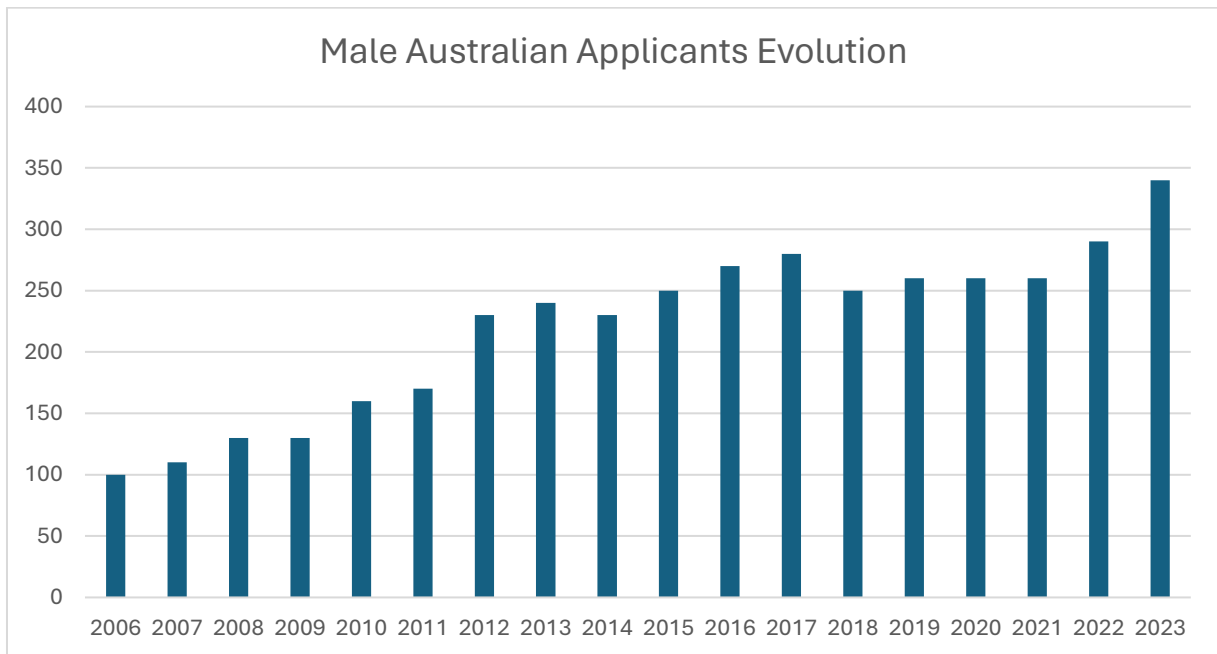
The largest student as candidates for UCAS at 18 years, it's in adulthood.

Studies generally correspond to the beginning of adulthood, by the age of 25-29 there are already a lot fewer people, but there could still be people doing longer reputed studies, and by the age of 30 or more there are more people continuing their studies. Declines in 2020 and 2021 are also probably due to Covid-19.

Female:



Male:

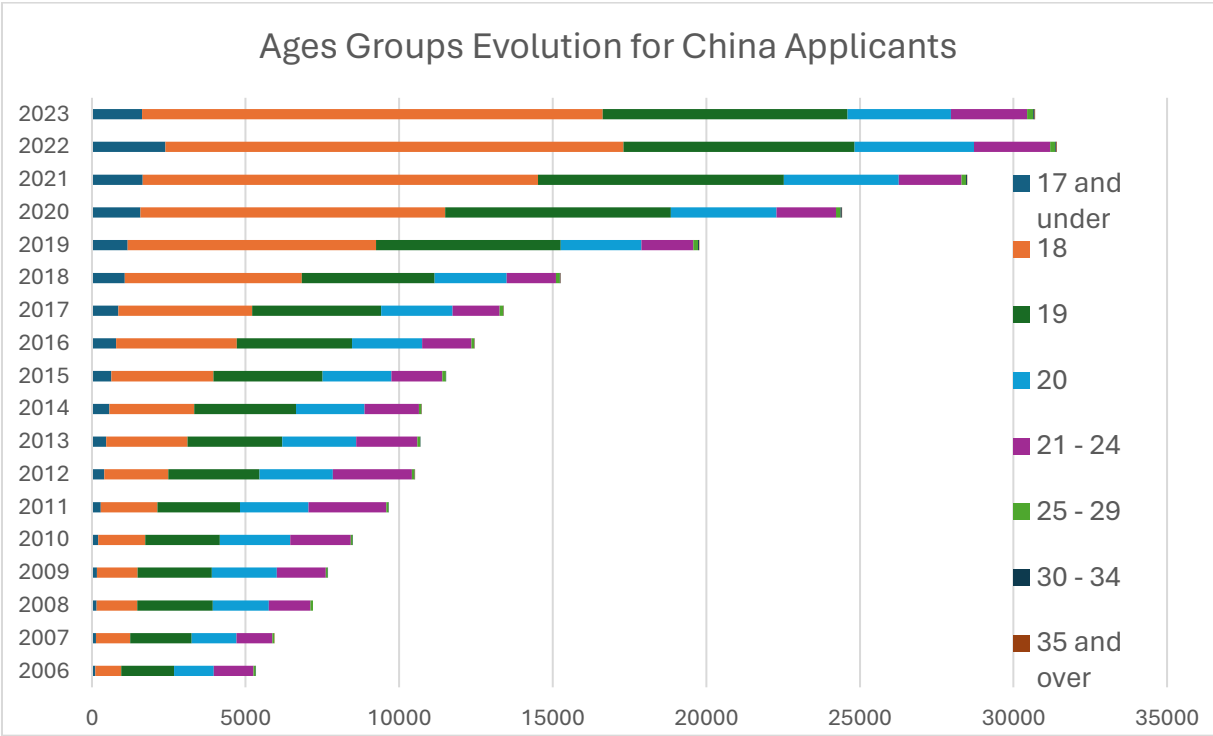


The number of female applicants is higher than that of male.

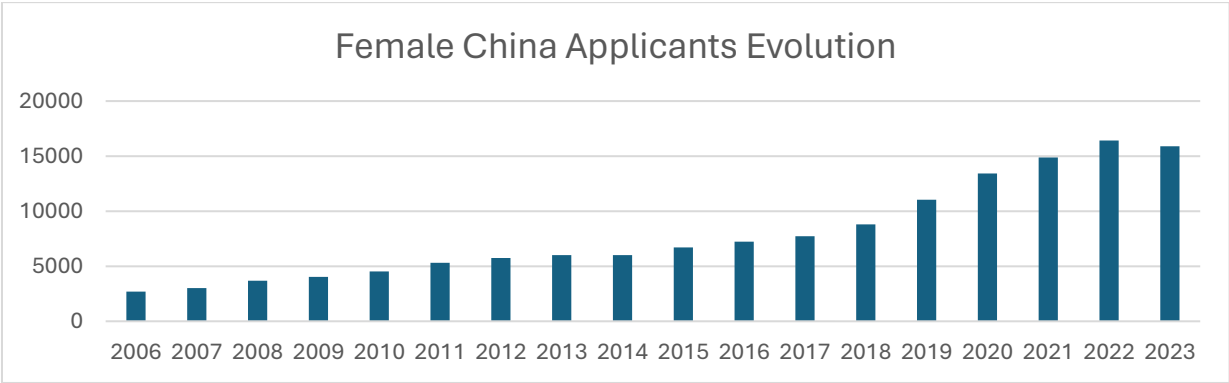
As the years go by, the number of Australian applicants increases, but the number of females is much higher than that of males.

The proximity of the language may explain this phenomenon, although I still don't know why there are more females, perhaps with better academic results.

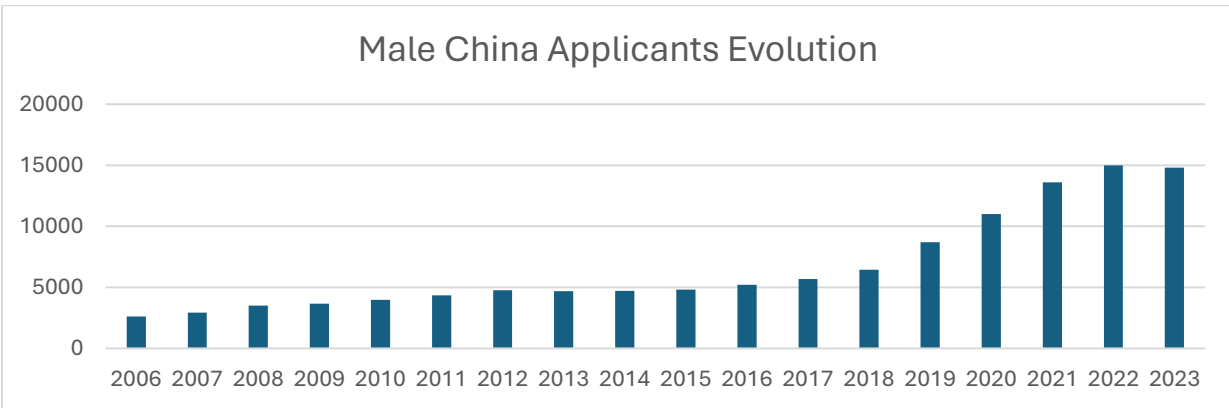
Q7) Show how the number of applicants from China has evolved between 2006 and 2023 in a bar or line graph. Compare the figures for all age groups and genders.



Female:



Male:



As we saw in questions 4 and 5, the number of China applicants is constantly rising, and the number of females is even higher, as we saw in the previous questions.

As mentioned in the previous questions, China's economy is booming thanks to these industries, and we can also mention Chinese legends such as Jack Ma, an entrepreneur who went to the USA and then returned to China to found Alibaba, and who went on to become one of the richest men in the world.

These and other examples, such as prestigious universities, can be a powerful incentive to study in the UK.

That said, we can see that there are big peaks between the ages of 18 and 21-24, then almost no peaks between the ages of 25-29 and 30-34.