

## 21. EDUCATION: STUDENT ENROLMENTS IN TERTIARY EDUCATION

A highly educated labour force is a major factor in determining regional competitiveness. The enrolment ratio is a commonly used measure of the level of participation in tertiary level education.

### Korea outperforms in terms of education

Figure 21.1 shows regional variations in tertiary education enrolment rates in 2003. The Czech Republic has the largest disparities in enrolment rates: the capital (Prague) has the highest rate (94) and the surrounding region (Stredni Cechy) has the lowest (3). The countries with the smallest disparities are the Netherlands and Japan. Korea has the region with the highest enrolment rate of all OECD regions (96 per 1 000 in Chungcheong). Moreover, the lowest regional

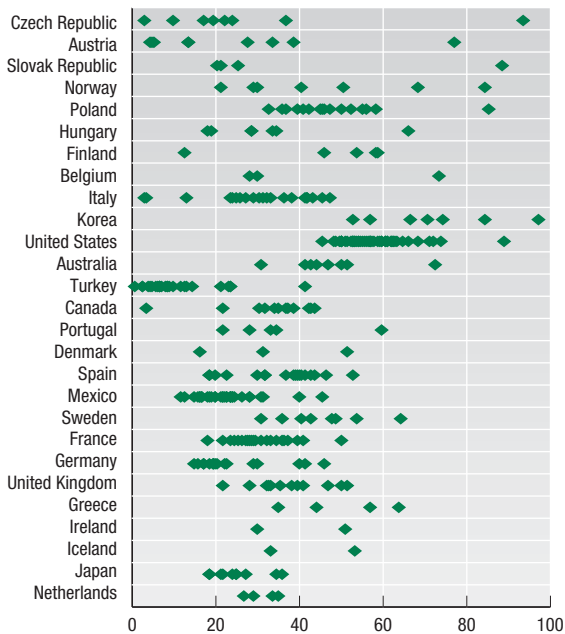
enrolment rate in Korea (52) is above the highest regional rate in several OECD countries.

### Urban regions enjoy the highest enrolment rates

In most OECD countries the correlation between student enrolment rates in tertiary education and the share of population by type of region (urban, intermediate and rural) (Figure 21.2) is positive for urban regions, as universities tend to be concentrated in large urban centres. In rural regions the correlation is negative for most countries (except for the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, Korea, Spain and Mexico). For intermediate regions the coefficient is positive in 12 countries out of the 27 considered.

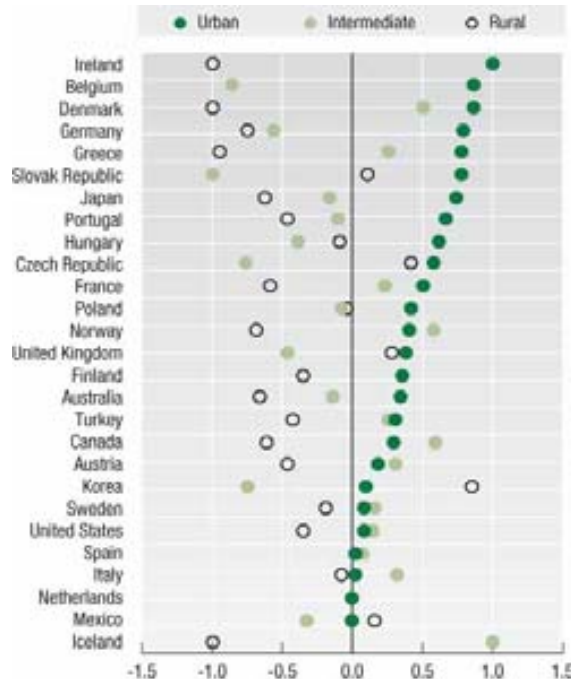
#### 21.1. The Czech Republic is the country with the highest disparities in enrolment rates

Range of variation in the number of students enrolled in tertiary education per 1 000 population, 2003 (TL2)



#### 21.2. In most OECD countries tertiary education institutions tend to be concentrated in urban regions

Spearman correlation between student enrollment rate and share of population by regional type, 2003 (TL2)



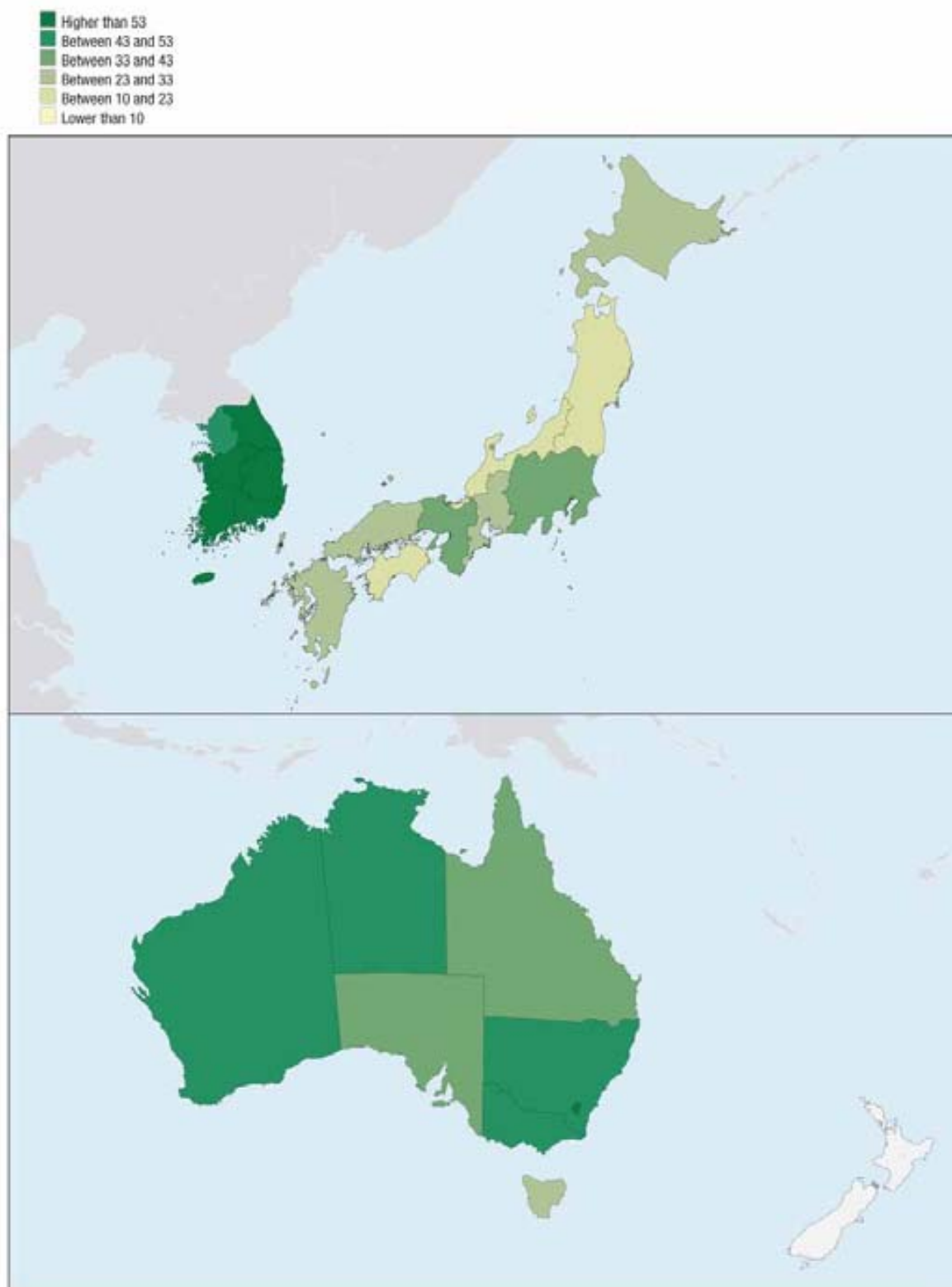
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### Definition

Total enrolment is defined as the number of students, regardless of age, enrolled in all types of schools and educational institutions in the region, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organised tertiary level (ISCED 5-6) educational programmes.

### 21.3. Student enrolments in tertiary education: Asia and Oceania

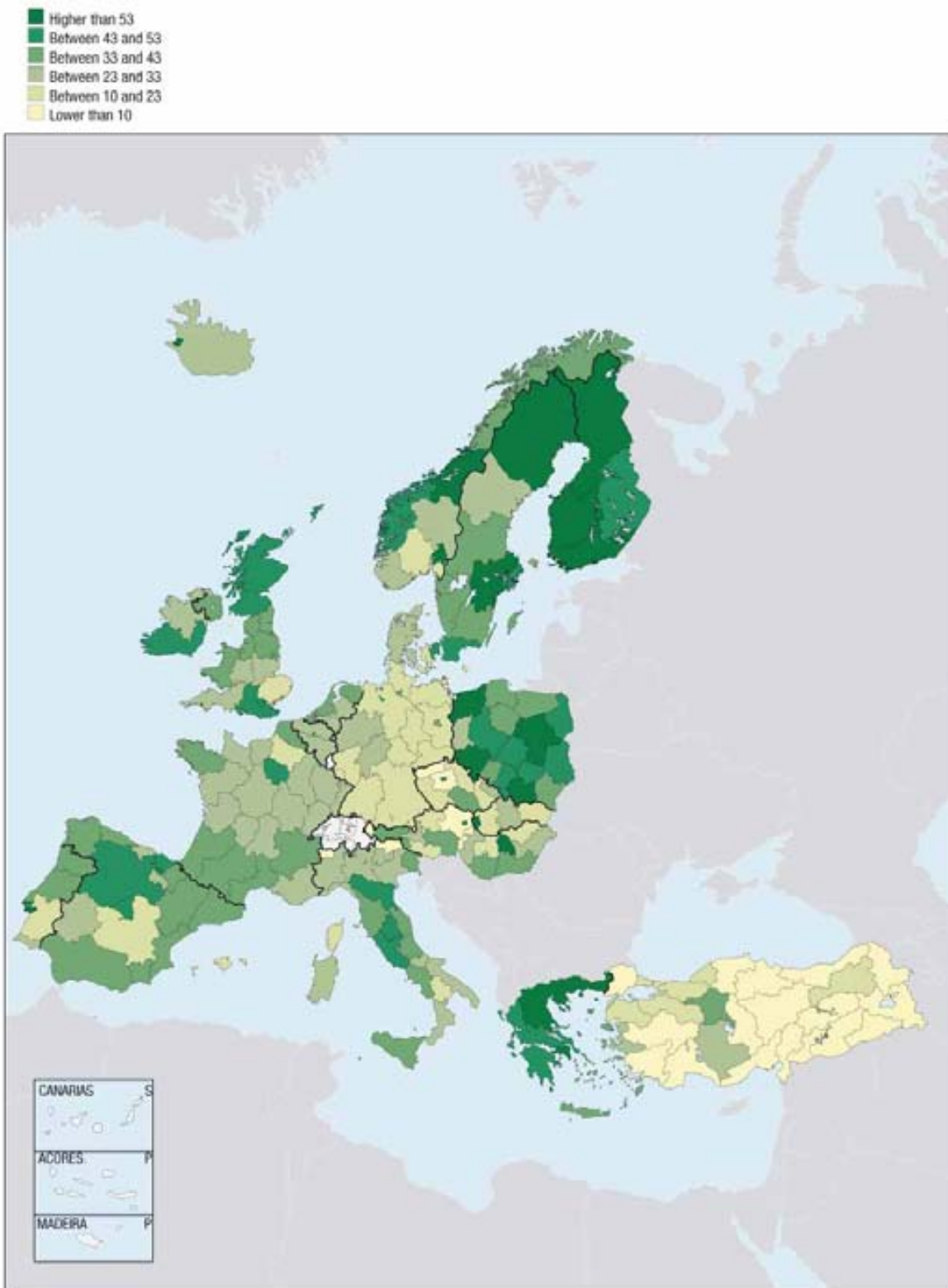
Number of students per 1 000 population, 2003



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### 21.4. Student enrolments in tertiary education: Europe

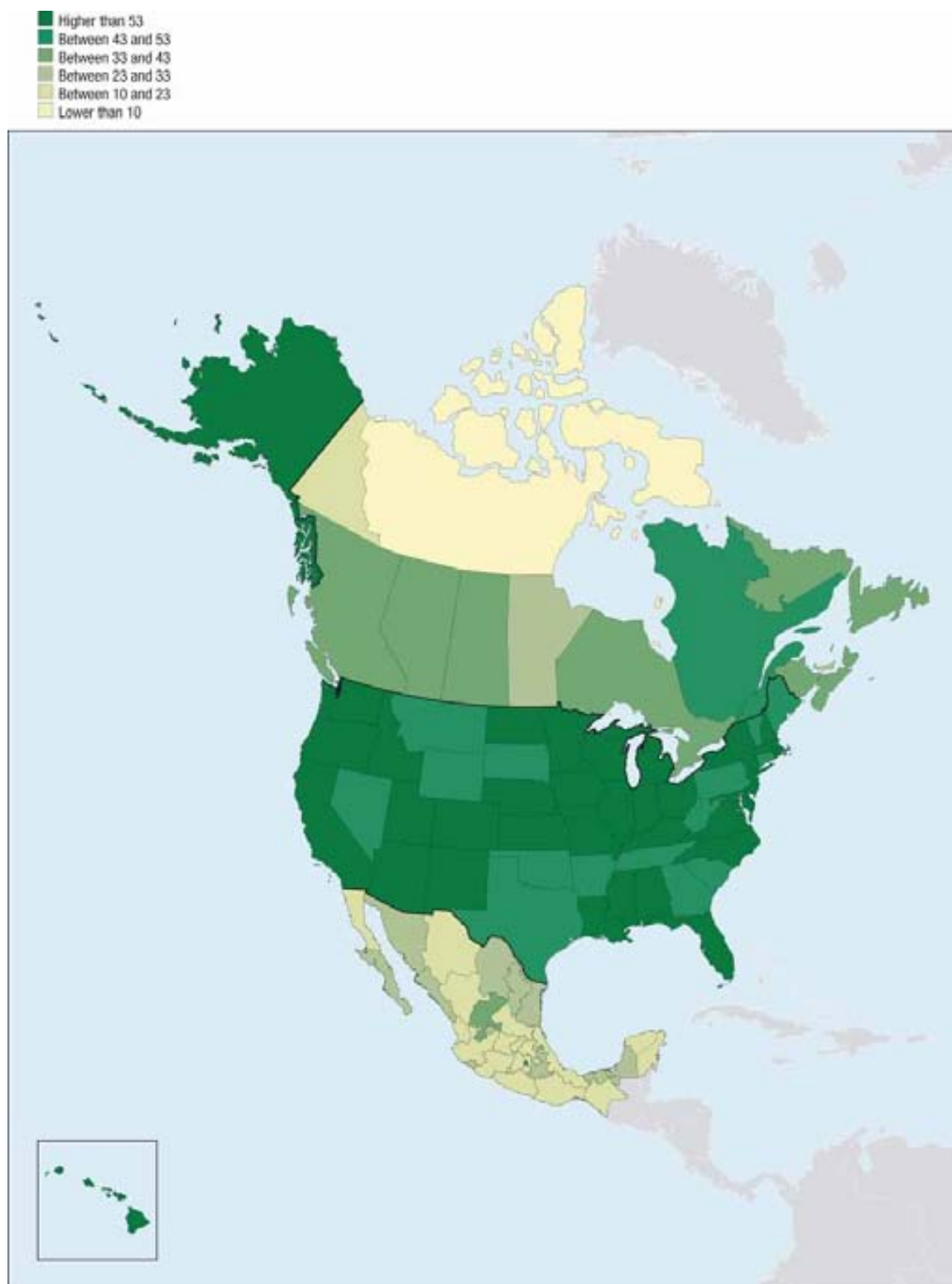
Number of students per 1 000 population, 2003




StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/165846477157>

### 21.5. Student enrolments in tertiary education: North America

Number of students per 1 000 population, 2003



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/165846477157>

## Symbols and Abbreviations

<b>OECD (25) average</b>	Unweighted average of 25 OECD countries.
<b>OECD (25) total</b>	Sum over all regions of 25 OECD countries.
<b>OECD (25)</b>	Range of variation over all regions of 25 OECD countries.
<b>TL2</b>	Territorial Level 2.
<b>TL3</b>	Territorial Level 3
<b>NOG</b>	Non Official Grid
<b>*</b>	Differences in the definition of data or regions. Please check the “Sources and Methodology” section.
<b>PU</b>	Predominantly Urban
<b>IN</b>	Intermediate
<b>PR</b>	Predominantly Rural
<b>PPP</b>	Purchasing Power Parity
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar





## **I. REGIONS AS ACTORS OF NATIONAL GROWTH**

1. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION
2. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF THE ELDERLY POPULATION
3. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF GDP
4. REGIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO GROWTH IN NATIONAL GDP
5. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRIES
6. REGIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT
7. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF PATENTS

## Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	7
<b>Symbols and abbreviations</b> .....	11
<b>I. Regions as Actors of National Growth</b>	
1. <b>Geographic concentration of population</b> .....	14
2. <b>Geographic concentration of the elderly population</b> .....	20
3. <b>Geographic concentration of GDP</b> .....	26
4. <b>Regional contributions to growth in national GDP</b> .....	32
5. <b>Geographic concentration of industries</b> .....	38
6. <b>Regional contributions to changes in employment</b> .....	44
7. <b>Geographic concentration of patents</b> .....	50
<b>II. Making the Best of Local Assets</b>	
8. <b>Regional disparities in GDP per capita</b> .....	58
9. <b>Regional disparities in labour productivity</b> .....	64
10. <b>Regional disparities in specialisation</b> .....	70
11. <b>Regional disparities in tertiary education attainment</b> .....	76
12. <b>Regional disparities in unemployment rates</b> .....	82
13. <b>Regional disparities in participation rates</b> .....	88
<b>The Key Drivers of Regional Growth</b>	
14. <b>The factors behind regional performance</b> .....	96
15. <b>Regional growth in the OECD</b> .....	98
16. <b>National factors and regional performances</b> .....	102
17. <b>Regional factors: GDP per capita and population</b> .....	106
18. <b>Regional factors: productivity and specialisation</b> .....	110
19. <b>Regional factors: employment, participation and ageing</b> .....	114
<b>III. Competing on the Basis of Regional Well-being</b>	
20. <b>Accessibility: distance from the closest urban centre</b> .....	120
21. <b>Education: student enrolments in tertiary education</b> .....	124
22. <b>Voter turnout in national elections</b> .....	128
23. <b>Safety: reported crimes against property</b> .....	132
24. <b>Safety: reported murders</b> .....	136
25. <b>Home ownership</b> .....	140
26. <b>Environment: private vehicle ownership</b> .....	144
27. <b>Environment: municipal waste</b> .....	148

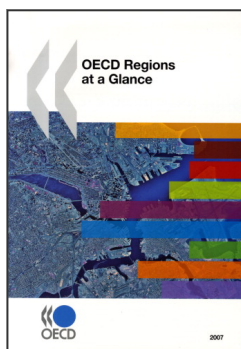


## IV. Regional Focus on Health

28. Health: age-adjusted mortality rate .....	154
29. Health status: premature mortality .....	160
30. Health status: incidence of cancer .....	166
31. Health resources: number of physicians .....	172
32. Health resources: density of practising nurses .....	178
33. Health resources: hospital beds .....	182
34. Health resources: medical technology .....	188
35. Non-medical determinants of health: prevalence of smoking .....	194
36. Non-medical determinants of health: prevalence of obesity .....	198

## Source and Methodology

<b>Territorial Grids and Regional Typology</b> .....	205
Regional grids .....	205
Regional typology .....	205
Population – Chapters: 1, 8, 17, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 .....	214
Population by age and sex – Chapters: 2, 11, 13, 19, 28 .....	215
Gross domestic product – Chapters: 3, 4, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 .....	217
Employment by industry – Chapters: 5, 10, 18 .....	219
Labour force, employment, unemployment and long-term unemployment – Chapters: 6, 9, 12, 13, 18, 19 .....	220
Employment at place of work – Chapter 9 .....	222
Patent applications – Chapter 7 .....	223
Educational attainments – Chapter 11 .....	224
Time distance from the closest urban centre – Chapter 20 .....	226
Student enrolment in tertiary education – Chapter 21 .....	228
Voter turnout in national elections – Chapter 22 .....	229
Crimes against property – Chapter 23 .....	230
Number of murders – Chapter 24 .....	232
Number of dwellings inhabited by the owner; total number of occupied dwellings – Chapter 25 .....	234
Number of private vehicles – Chapter 26 .....	235
Volume of produced waste – Chapter 27 .....	236
Death by age and sex: Chapters 28, 29 .....	237
Number of new cases of cancer – Chapter 30 .....	239
Number of physicians – Chapter 31 .....	240
Number of nurses – Chapter 32 .....	242
Number of hospital beds – Chapter 33 .....	244
Number of CT scanners and MRI units – Chapter 34 .....	246
Number of smokers aged 15 and over – Chapter 35 .....	247
Number of people suffering from obesity – Chapter 36 .....	248
<b>Indexes and Formulas</b> .....	249
The drivers of regional growth .....	251



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