OECD review of Higher Ed in regional & city development

Global Reach of Higher Ed
Universities as economic drivers

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The composition of the global talent pool has changed...
Countries’ share in the population with tertiary education, for 25-34 and 55-64 year-old age groups, percentage (2009)

55-64-year-old population

About 39 million people who attained tertiary level

25-34-year-old population

About 81 million people who attained tertiary level
The composition of the global talent pool has changed...
Countries’ share in the population with tertiary education, for 25-34 and 55-64 year-old age groups, percentage (2009)

25-34-year-old population

- United States: 35.8%
- Japan: 10.9%
- China: 18.3%
- Germany: 3.1%
- United Kingdom: 4.4%
- Canada: 3.1%
- France: 4.1%
- Brazil: 4.5%
- Spain: 3.5%
- Italy: 2.0%
- Mexico: 3.9%
- Korea: 5.7%
- Australia: 1.6%
- other: 14.5%

55-64-year-old population

- United States: 5.3%
- Japan: 12.4%
- China: 6.9%
- Germany: 6.3%
- other: 12.9%
- Korea: 1.6%
- Australia: 1.7%
- Mexico: 1.8%
- Italy: 1.9%
- Spain: 2.1%
- Brazil: 3.5%
- France: 3.5%
- Canada: 4.2%
- United Kingdom: 5.3%

25-34-year-old population

- United States: 20.5%
- Japan: 10.9%
- China: 18.3%
- Germany: 3.1%
- United Kingdom: 4.4%
- Canada: 3.1%
- France: 4.1%
- Brazil: 4.5%
- Spain: 3.5%
- Italy: 2.0%
- Mexico: 3.9%
- Korea: 5.7%
- Australia: 1.6%
- other: 14.5%
...and will continue to change
Share of new entrants into tertiary education in 2009 (all OECD and G20 countries)

- China, 36.6%
- United States, 12.9%
- Russian Federation, 10.0%
- Other countries, 4.8%
Long-term growth in the number of students enrolled outside their country of citizenship

Growth in internationalisation of tertiary education (1975-2008, in millions)

Source: Education at a Glance 2010
Distribution of foreign students in tertiary education, by country of destination (2009)

Percentage of foreign tertiary students (reported to the OECD) who are enrolled in each country of destination:

- United States: 18.0%
- United Kingdom: 9.9%
- Australia: 7.0%
- Germany: 7.0%
- France: 6.8%
- Canada: 5.2%
- Russian Federation: 3.7%
- Japan: 3.6%
- Spain: 2.3%
- New Zealand: 1.9%
- Italy: 1.8%
- South Africa: 1.7%
- China: 1.7%
- Austria: 1.6%
- Korea: 1.4%
- Switzerland: 1.3%
- Belgium: 1.3%
- Netherlands: 1.2%
- Sweden: 1.1%
- Other OECD countries: 6.0%
- Other non-OECD countries: 15.7%

Other OECD countries include:
- Other OECD countries: 6.0%
- Sweden: 1.1%
- Netherlands: 1.2%
- Belgium: 1.3%
- Switzerland: 1.3%
- Korea: 1.4%
- Austria: 1.6%
- South Africa: 1.7%
- China: 1.7%
- Italy: 1.8%
- New Zealand: 1.9%
- Spain: 2.3%
- Japan: 3.6%
- Russia: 3.7%
- Canada: 5.2%
- France: 6.8%
- Germany: 7.0%
- United Kingdom: 9.9%
- United States: 18.0%
- Other non-OECD countries: 15.7%
Distribution of foreign students in tertiary education, by country of origin (2009)

- China, 16.5%
- India, 6.2%
- Korea, 3.8%
- Germany, 2.9%
- France, 1.6%
- United States, 1.6%
- Russian Federation, 1.6%
- Turkey, 1.4%
- Canada, 1.4%
- Italy, 1.3%
- Japan, 1.4%
- Indonesia, 1.1%
- Saudi Arabia, 1.0%
- Poland, 1.0%
- Other OECD countries, 9.8%
- Other non-OECD G20 countries, 1.3%
- Other non-OECD non-G20 countries, 46.0%
OECD Reviews of Higher Education in Regional and City Development
What is being reviewed?

Focus of analysis of the OECD review

National and regional context

Regional capacity building

Social, cultural & environmental development

Human capital and skills

Regional innovation

HEIs
Cities & Regions under review

- 2005 - 2007
- 2010 - 2012
- 2008 - 2011
- Kazan 2007
City of Berlin, Germany

PROS
• Major HE and R&D centre in Germany
• Ethnically diverse city of culture and tourism
• Low cost of living, high quality of life, lively cultural scene and green city

Berlin as an “unfinished project” attracts international creative class.

CONS
• High unemployment rate
• Limited growth
• Out-migration of highly skilled people in key sectors
• Under-utilised potential of large migrant population with limited access to HE
The Global Reach of Higher Education

State of Victoria, Australia

**PROS**
- Diverse HE sector
- Investments in leading-edge science and research infrastructure
- Resilience in global recession

*Int'l education as a commodity: education is Victoria's strongest exports worth AUD 5 billion*

**CONS**
- Limited institutional collaboration
- Universities' dependence on int'l students
- Skills gaps and low levels of edu attainment
Paso del Norte Region, US-MX

PROS
• Manufacturing strengths in Ciudad Juarez
• Federal Government investment in defence & border security
• Young population

One of the world’s most populous bi-national border communities
Attraction of FDI based on low cost HR

CONS
• Net export of human capital
• Poverty, violence, limited access to health services
• Entrepreneurship at early stages
• Vulnerability to external shocks
• www.oecd.org/edu/imhe/regional
  - All national and international publications

Thank you!

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