

# Mobilising higher education for regions and city regions

## OECD reviews of HE in regional development : Purpose, process and product

Launch workshop for  
participating regions  
2008-2010, Paris, 10 Sep  
2008

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## OECD work on higher education and regions

	<b>Project</b>	<b>Outputs</b>
1996-1997	IMHE project: The Response of Higher Education Institutions to Regional Development	Case studies, best practices
2004-2007	IMHE/GOV project: Supporting the Contribution of HEIs to regional Development	Regional reviews, capacity building, recommendations to HEIs and national and regional governments
2008-2010	IMHE/GOV project: Higher Education Institutions and Regional Development	Regional reviews, capacity building, strengthening the evidence base

## 2008-2010

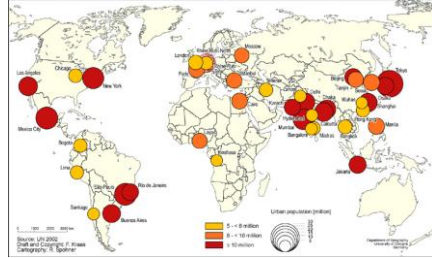
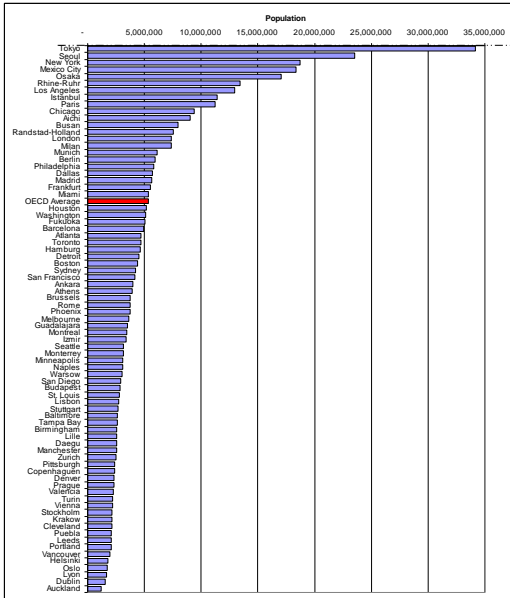
- A set of reviews on regions in strategically important target countries (rapidly developing economies and G8 countries) and city regions
- Knowledge-sharing and policy-making meetings, e.g. high level global roundtable on higher education and regions (Kansas City, spring 2009)
- Strengthening the evidence base and international benchmarking: OECD Metropolitan Database and Regional Economic Growth Model

## OECD work on territorial development

$$\frac{1}{T} \ln \left( \frac{GPD_{i+T}}{GDP} \right) = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln(GDP_i) + \beta_2 \ln(Inf_i) + \beta_3 (\text{Pr\_Ed\_att}_i) + \beta_4 \ln(Ti\_Ed\_att_i) + \beta_5 ER_i + \beta_6 \text{YouthUR}_i + \beta_7 \ln(Pat_i) + \beta_8 \ln(GDExp\_B_i) + \beta_9 \ln(GDExp\_G_i) + \beta_{10} \ln(Spec\_Ag) + \beta_{11} \ln(Spec\_Fin\_Int)$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
constant	-0.020	0.208	0.233	0.230	0.323	0.317	0.313	0.201	0.372	0.261	0.217
	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
ln ini GDP	-0.020	-0.019	-0.021	-0.018	-0.027	-0.027	-0.026	-0.017	-0.034	-0.021	-0.018
	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
motorways		-0.062	-0.036	-0.077	-0.009	0.003	-0.007	-0.145	-0.194	-0.153	-0.145
		0.374	0.488	0.155	0.900	0.970	0.918	0.018	0.009	0.013	0.019
ln_Edu_Att_LF_ISCED 0_2			-0.010	-0.011	-0.004	-0.004	-0.003	-0.010	.	-0.009	-0.010
			0.000	0.000	0.006	0.011	0.019	0.000	.	0.000	0.000
ln_Edu_Att_LF_ISCED 5_6			0.010	0.011				0.011	.	0.010	0.011
			0.000	0.000				0.000	.	0.000	0.000
Employment rate				-0.044				-0.031	0.015	-0.036	-0.030
				0.012				0.063	0.435	0.040	0.087
youth unemployment rate				0.000				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
				0.075				0.180	0.289	0.103	0.158
ln_patents					-0.002	-0.001	0.001	-0.002	-0.001	.	-0.002
					0.345	0.435	0.229	0.062	0.356	.	0.171
ln_Gross_Dom_exp_bes					0.003	0.004		.	0.002	.	0.000
					0.047	0.034		.	0.210	.	0.934
ln_Gross_Dom_exp_gov					0.001		0.001	.	0.001	.	0.001
					0.204		0.144	.	0.109	.	0.379
specialization index_agric&fish								-0.001	-0.004	-0.002	-0.001
								0.141	0.000	0.028	0.094
specialization index_financial int								0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001
								0.046	0.157	0.210	0.228
R <sup>2</sup>	0.24	0.33	0.64	0.66	0.41	0.41	0.39	0.72	0.58	0.68	0.72
n	115.00	111.00	111.00	110.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	107.00	107.00	110.00	107.00

# Globalisation and the emergence of metroregions



A common OECD Definition for metro-regions based on commuting flows and labour market

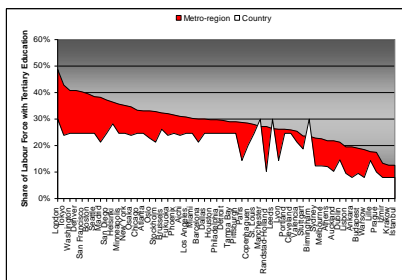


78 metro-regions with more than 1.5 millions inhabitants

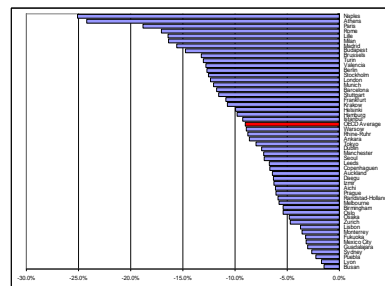
## Urban assets

- Advantages of both diversification and specialisation in high-value added activities
- Strong innovative capacity → More than 81% of patents are produced in urban regions
- Great endowment of human capital

Higher level of skills

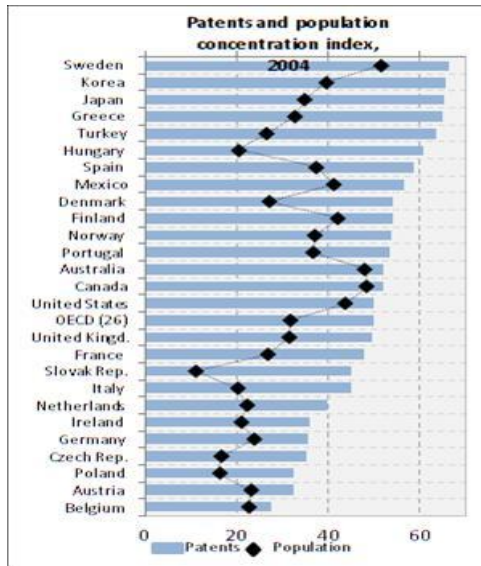


Lower old-age dependency ratio



- Higher stock per capita (physical infrastructure, transport and telecommunications, universities and research institutes, etc..)

## Innovation has a spatial dimension



### Evidence of spatial dimension:


- (Over)concentration of innovation inputs and outputs in particular places
- Strong clustering and specialisation at regional level

### Explained by:

- Innovative milieu-type arguments (knowledge flows)
- Practical preference for working with accessible partners
- *Many other things.....*

## A spatial dimension for policy?

Key factor	Spatial variation or strong regional characteristics?	Possibility for regional impact?
Regulatory framework	Usually no spatial dimension	No
Competition regime	Usually no spatial dimension	No
Access to finance	Some regional variation (linked to market size and demand)	Yes, provision of grants and loans; problem is to stimulate local capital markets
Capacity to absorb and exploit knowledge and technology	Strong regional variation (linked to HR and sector)	Yes, needs-driven training, technology transfer and demonstration projects, etc
Sources of new technological knowledge	Some regional variation (linked to quality of HEI and bridging/intermediation institutions)	Yes, knowledge transfer institutions, other bridging mechanisms
Networks, collaboration and social capital	Strongly regional or local	Yes, wide range of actions to support associations/joint projects

 GOV outputs: cross-country analyses  
and regional innovation reviews



**Relevant ongoing work:**

Regional Innovation Reviews series

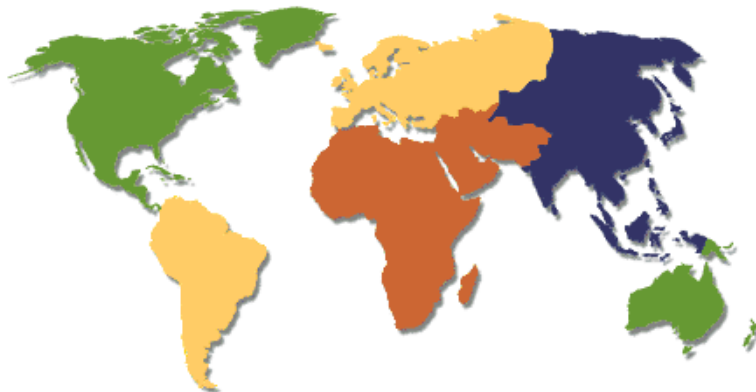
• *Regions at a Glance 2009*, with Innovation chapter

• Horizontal synthesis report on Innovation and Regions (December 2008)

**Future work on regional innovation.....**



Target regions: 2008-2010



- Countries identified for accession to OECD: Russia, Chile, Israel, Estonia, Slovenia
- Key developing economies: Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa, and countries in South-East Asia
- G8 countries not involved in Phase 1: US, Japan, Germany, France, Italy
- City regions



## Review methodology

- Self-evaluation report lead and owned by the regional Steering Committee using OECD guidelines
- Visit by international peer review team
- Peer Review Report tailored for the region
- Analysis and synthesis by OECD
- Dissemination of outcomes



## Review focus

- Regional context
- Regional/national higher education system
- Contribution of research to regional innovation
- Contribution of teaching and learning to labour market and skills
- Contribution to social and cultural development and environmental sustainability
- Contribution to regional capacity building



## Requirements for regions

- Region/city region with a population of 1-5 mill
- All HEIs within the region participate in the review: the review focus is on HE system, not on a individual institution
- Regional Steering Committee is established involving public and private stakeholders and HEIs.
- Regional Co-ordinator supported by a working group
  - data collection, capacity building meetings, drafting of the self-evaluation report, arranging the peer review visit and the dissemination of results



## Outputs and dissemination

- 10 regional review reports (self-evaluation and peer review reports)
- Synthesis report end 2010
- Knowledge sharing and policy-making seminars and meetings on specific themes relating higher education in regional development 2009 and 2010
- Country/region-related dissemination seminars



## Benefits for the city/region/HEIs

- Tailored advice and guidance in practice and policy from the OECD peer review team
- Enhanced partnerships
- Identification of new funding sources, co-operation opportunities btw HEIs and industry etc.
- Enhanced visibility and PR for the city, region and its HEIs and the participating country
- Opportunities for international benchmarking and networking



More information at

[www.oecd.org/edu/higher/regionaldevelopment](http://www.oecd.org/edu/higher/regionaldevelopment)

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