

Table 1.1 Tertiary enrolments by type of programme and type of institution, 2001<sup>1</sup> (%)

		Tertiary-type 5A enrolments (%)	Tertiary-type 5B enrolments (%)	Advanced research programme enrolments (%)	Total tertiary enrolments (%)
<b>Australia</b> (2002)	Universities	100	9	100	83
	TAFE	0	91	0	17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Austria</b> (2001-02)	Universities	92	0	100	82
	<i>Fachhochschulen</i>	8	0	0	6
	<i>Akademien</i>	0	67	0	8
	Upper secondary vocational schools	0	33	0	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Canada</b> (1999-2000)	Universities	85	1	100	63
	Community colleges	15	99	0	37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Finland</b> (2001-02)	Universities	55	0	100	57
	Polytechnics	45	0	0	42
	Other	<1	100	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>France</b> (2001-02)	Universities	76	4	97	57
	<i>Grandes écoles</i>	13	1	3	6
	IUTs	0	24	0	9
	Other	11	71	0	28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Germany</b> (2001-02)	Universities	75	0	m	64
	<i>Fachhochschulen</i>	25	0	m	21
	Other	0	100	m	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 1.1 (continued) Tertiary enrolments by type of programme and type of institution, 2001<sup>1</sup> (%)

		Tertiary-type 5A enrolments (%)	Tertiary-type 5B enrolments (%)	Advanced research programme enrolments (%)	Total tertiary enrolments (%)
<b>Ireland</b> (2001-02)	Universities	53	9	94	53
	Institutes of technology	17	80	2	38
	Other	8	11	4	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Japan</b> (2001)	Universities	100	0	100	75
	Junior colleges	0	32	0	8
	Colleges of technology	0	2	0	1
	Specialised training colleges	0	66	0	16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Netherlands</b> (2002-03)	Universities	38	0	100	38
	Hogescholen	62	100	0	62
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>New Zealand</b> (2002)	Universities	78	26	100	63
	Polytechnics	15	39	n	22
	Other	7	35	0	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Norway</b> (2002-03)	Universities	35	4	91	35
	University colleges	43	70	1	44
	Other	21	26	8	21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

1. Or nearest year.

Notes:

#### Austria

University vocationally-oriented programmes and post-graduate courses of up to two years duration that are classified as ISCED 4C, 5B or 5A are currently not part of the tertiary education reporting system, and as a result enrolment data are missing. Enrolments in private universities such as business schools are not included.

#### Canada

Given the complexities involved in converting data to ISCED levels, matches to ISCED levels are only approximate. In community colleges 5B refers to programmes called "career technical". In universities 5B programmes are called "non-university programmes at university". 5A programmes in community colleges are "university transfer".

### France

Tertiary-type 5A enrolments in “Other” institutions largely refer to the two-year *classes préparatoires* offered in *lycées* that prepare students for entry to a *grande école*. (As such they resemble the two-year Associate degree, or university transfer, programmes offered by Canadian and United States community colleges.) Tertiary-type 5B enrolments in “Other” institutions largely refer to the programmes leading to the *Brevet de technicien supérieur* qualification that are offered by the *Sections de techniciens supérieurs* within *lycées*.

### Germany

Data on enrolments in advanced research (tertiary-type 6) programmes are not available, as data are recorded only at the point at which students apply for their degree. The institutions classified as “Other” offering tertiary-type 5B programmes include *Fachakademien* (specialised academies – Bavaria), *Schulen des Gesundheitswesens* (health sector schools), *Fachschulen* (trade and technical schools) and *Berufsakademien* (vocational academies).

### Ireland

Refers to full-time equivalent enrolments. Universities include the National College of Art and Design. “Other” includes specialised institutions in areas such as hotel training, rural business development, the teaching of religion, theology, police training, and home economics teaching.

### Netherlands

“Universities” include Open University enrolments but the number of students at the Open University includes only students who are studying for a tertiary qualification. Students who are only enrolled in short courses are excluded. ISCED 6 enrolments are for 2001. Enrolments in “Other” institutions are missing. A once-only 2001 survey indicated that there were some 60-70 such institutions, operating on a commercial basis, providing programmes at ISCED 5A and 5B. There were 29 000 students in programmes leading to tertiary qualifications in such institutions in 2001. This represented roughly 5% of total tertiary enrolments.

### New Zealand

Refers to all students who have studied in a full year, but excludes private providers that receive no government funding. “Other” consists of: colleges of education; five institutions which specialise in teacher training; *wananga*, which are polytechnic-like institutions focused on programmes for Maori, the indigenous people of New Zealand; and private institutions.

### Norway

“Other” tertiary institutions include: six specialised university-type institutions that offer programmes in a more limited number of fields than universities; two national institutes of the Arts; and private institutions.