Figure 1. Gross national income and university enrollment are strongly correlated, both between countries and over time in one evolving country. This figure shows 2005 data from a sample of 106 countries (excluding only micro-states, major oil producers, and former Soviet republics). Sub-Saharan African countries are shown in red. The evolution of South Korea from 1970 to 2005 is shown in blue. Two sub-groups of African countries are also marked: the three highest income countries in sub-Saharan Africa (South Africa, Namibia, and Botswana, in yellow) and three with high per-university-student spending (Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Burkina Faso, in blue). All data are from the World Bank education statistics database. Korean historical GNI is converted to constant dollars using data from the U.S. Department Of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.