

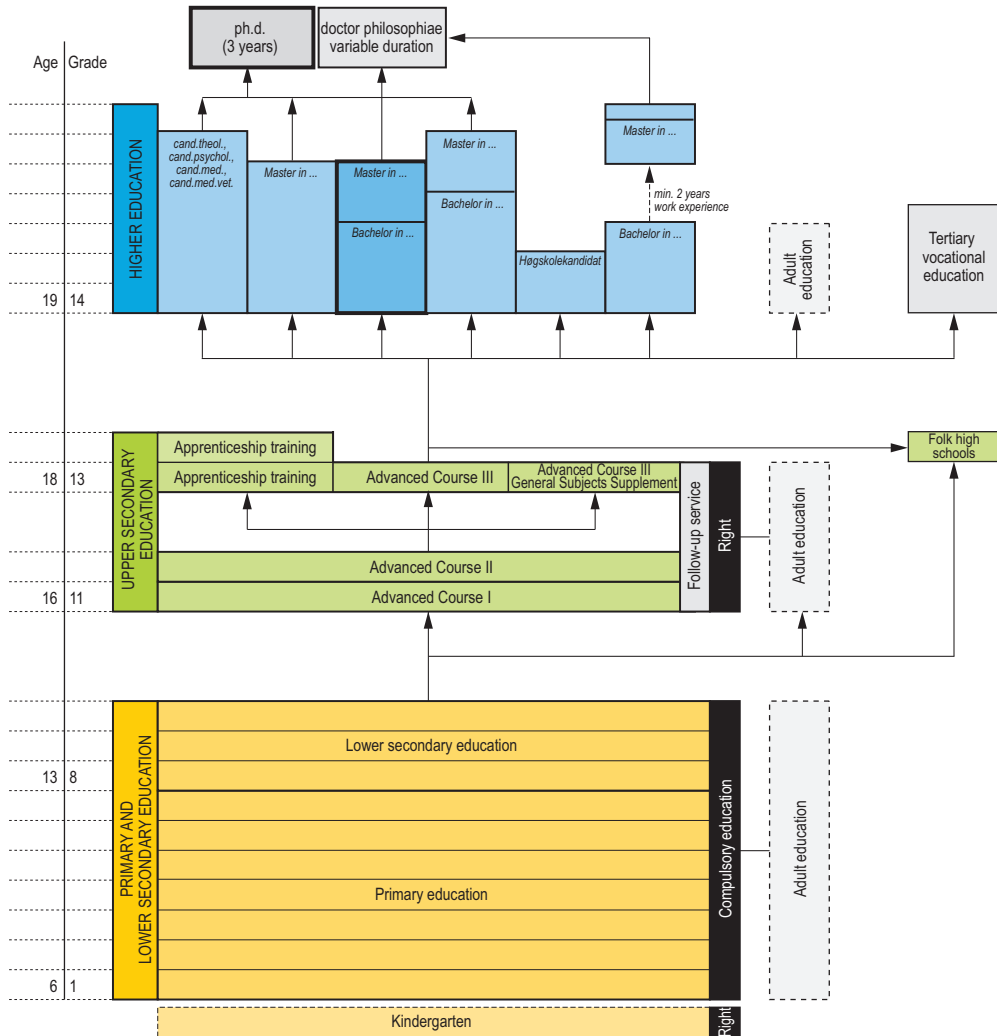


Facts about education in Norway 2011

– key figures 2009



The Norwegian education system 2011



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The diagram of the education system shows the new structure for primary, lower and upper secondary education (The Knowledge Promotion). The tables and diagrams are based on both the new and the old structure (Reform 94).

Explanation of symbols

Category not applicable	-
Data not available	..
Data not yet available	...
Not for publication	:
Nil	-
Less than 0.5 of unit	0
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Provisional or preliminary figure	*
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Kindergartens shall, according to the Kindergarten Act of 2005, be pedagogical undertakings for children under compulsory school age. In 2009 an individual, legal right to a place in kindergarten institution was introduced.

PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION covers education for children aged 6 to 15. This includes pupils in 1st to 10th grade, together with pupils in minority language groups and special groups. In addition, there are special schools for children with special educational needs. Municipalities are required to offer day care facilities from 1st grade to 4th grade.

UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION provides three years of general education or vocational training after the 10th year of lower secondary education. The norm for apprenticeship training is two years of vocational training in upper secondary education followed by one or two years of practical training in industry.

HIGHER EDUCATION: As part of the implementation of the Bologna Process, the degree system was entirely restructured in 2002-2003. As a result, the main structure follows the 3 + 2 + 3 model, viz. three-year Bachelor's degrees, two-year Master's degrees, and three-year PhD degrees.

Higher vocational education: Higher vocational programmes are post-secondary, but not defined as higher education. The duration is minimum six months and maximum two years. Higher vocational programmes are offered by both public and private providers. As per December 2009 they had a total of about 12 000 registered students. Around one third of the students participated in programmes offered by public providers, mainly counties. Work is under way to develop better statistics for this part of the education system.

ADULT EDUCATION includes adult education on primary, lower secondary and upper secondary level, folk high schools, adult education associations and independent distance learning institutions.

Adults who have not completed sufficient primary and lower secondary education are entitled to education at these levels. Adults from the age of 25 years, who have completed primary and lower secondary school or the equivalent, but not upper secondary education, have by application, the right to such education.

A **study association** consists of two or more voluntary organisations and offer a selection of courses, ranging from basic education/training to work training and studies at university level. Study associations offer courses in most municipalities and may apply for government funding.

The **folk high schools** offer a variety of non-academic courses of various length. They do not grant degrees or have exams. Although the majority of participants attend shorter courses, long courses (6–12 months) are the main activity of the folk high schools.

Distance learning is a common option for those who need a flexible way of learning, and **distance learning institutions** may apply for government funding. In the past, distance learning consisted mainly of correspondence courses, and although online courses have become increasingly common, correspondence courses still predominate. The courses range from leisure and hobby courses to those providing degree level qualifications, but the majority of students attend courses at upper secondary or university level.

1. Children, pupils, apprentices, trainees, students and participants

Unless otherwise specified, the source of data on pupils and students is the Division for Education Statistics at Statistics Norway.

Number of children, pupils, apprentices, trainees, students and participants, by level and type of education. 2009

Type of education	Total
Kindergartens, children. Total	270 174
0-2 years	96 611
3-6 years	173 563
Primary and lower secondary education, pupils. Total	613 928
Primary education	423 194
Lower secondary education	190 734
Upper secondary education. Total	257 755
Upper secondary schools, pupils	190 598
Apprenticeship training, apprentices	35 905
Apprenticeship training, trainees	1 240
Folk high schools, pupils. Total	6 850
Other upper secondary educational programmes¹, pupils. Total	11 441
Higher vocational education, students. Total	11 721
Higher education, students. Total	235 300
Universities	91 097
Specialised university institutions ²	26 996
State university colleges	89 311
State university colleges of the arts	806
The Norwegian Police University College	2 349
Military university colleges	986
Private university colleges	11 375
Higher education abroad	12 380
Adult education associations, participants. Total	469 669
Distance learning. Participants. Total	18 376

¹ Private educational programmes whose levels are placed between lower secondary and higher education but not parallel to upper secondary education, i.e. Bibelschools.. ² Tromsø University College and the University of Tromsø have been merged as of 1 January 2009.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/>

2. Kindergartens

Kindergartens shall, according to the Kindergarten Act of 2005, be pedagogical undertakings for children under compulsory school age. In 2009 an individual, legal right to a place in kindergarten institution was introduced.

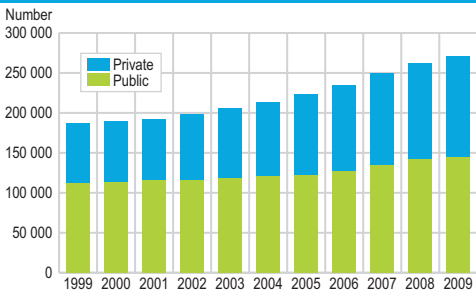
The source of data on children in kindergartens is BASIL.

Children in kindergartens. 2003-2009

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	205 172	213 097	223 501	234 948	249 815	261 886	270 174
Hours per week							
0-32	62 719	55 991	50 219	40 704	34 581	29 286	25 443
33-40	17 649	18 209	17 783	17 080	16 013	15 189	14 451
41 or more.....	124 804	138 897	155 499	177 164	199 221	217 411	230 280

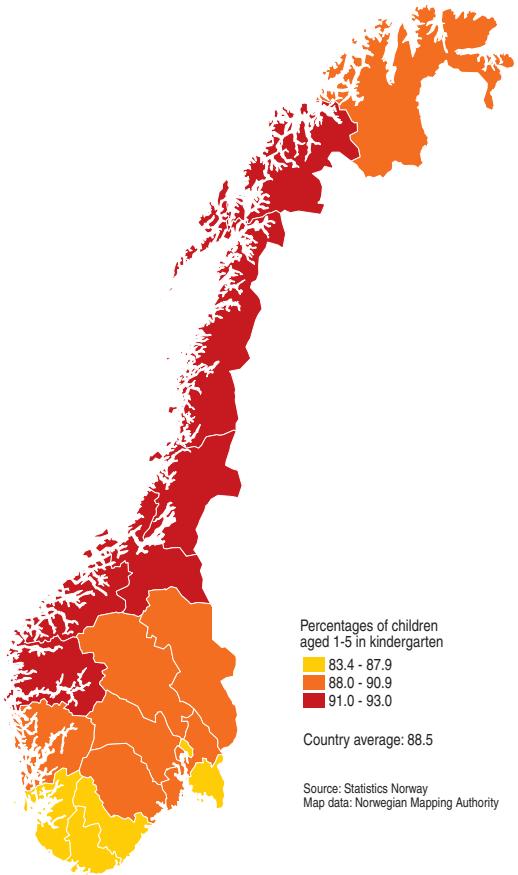
More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/02/10/>

Children in kindergartens, by ownership structure of kindergarten. 1999-2009



More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/02/10/>

Percentages of children aged 1-5 in kindergarten, by county. 2009

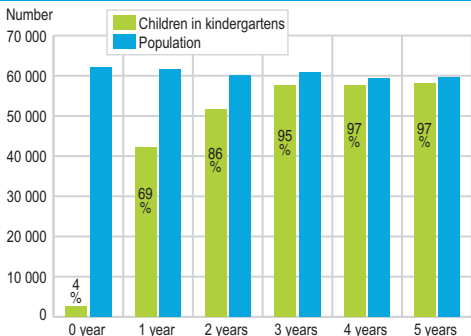


Percentage of children in kindergartens by different age groups, 1-5 years, 1-2 years and 3-5 years. 2001-2009

	1-5 years	1-2 years	3-5 years
2001	63.3	37.7	80.1
2002	65.9	40.5	82.5
2003	69.1	43.9	85.1
2004	72.2	47.8	87.7
2005	76.2	54.1	90.8
2006	80.4	61.8	92.8
2007	84.3	69.3	94.5
2008	87.2	74.7	95.6
2009	88.5	77.2	96.2

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/02/10/>

Children in kindergartens and population, by age. 2009



More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/>

Number of kindergartens, by ownership. 2003-2009

Ownership	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	5 924	6 035	6 278	6 436	6 622	6 705	6 675
Public	2 911	2 853	2 858	2 901	3 006	3 082	3 096
Private	3 013	3 182	3 420	3 535	3 616	3 623	3 579

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/02/10/>

3. Primary, lower and upper secondary education

3.1. Primary and lower secondary education

Primary and lower secondary school covers education for children aged 6 to 15. This includes pupils in 1st to 10th grade, together with pupils in minority language groups and special groups. In addition, there are *special schools* for children with special educational needs. Municipalities are required to offer care facilities from 1st grade to 4th grade.

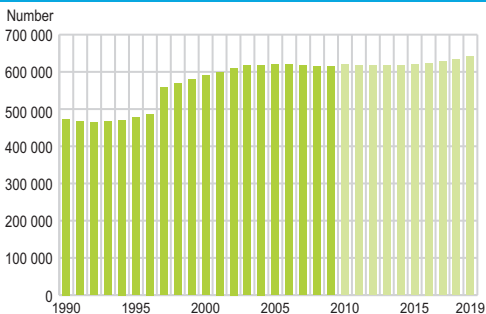
The source of data on pupils of school-going age is the Primary and lower secondary information system (GSI).

Pupils/participants in primary and lower secondary education. 1 October 2009

	Pupils/ participants
Primary and lower secondary schools.....	613 928
of which, private schools	15 837
of which, minority language groups in primary and lower secondary school.....	4 120
Special schools	1 929
Day-care facilities for school children	143 814

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/utgrs/>

Pupils in primary and lower secondary school 1990-2009^{1, 2}. Children of compulsory school-going age 2010-2019



¹ 1997: Reform 97. From 1990 to 1996 primary school included 1st-6th grade and lower secondary school 7th-9th grade. From 1997 primary school includes 1st-7th grade and lower secondary school 8th-10th grade.

² School years 1990/91-2019/20.

Source: Pupils in primary and lower secondary school 1990-2009: Primary and lower secondary information system (GSI).

Population projections of pupils of compulsory school-going age 2010-2019: Population Statistics.

More information: <http://www.wis.no/gsi/>, <http://www.ssb.no/02/>, and <http://www.ssb.no/utgrs/>

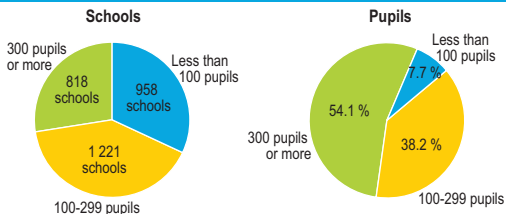
Number of primary and lower secondary schools, by type and ownership. 1 October 2009

	Total	Primary schools	Combined primary and lower secondary schools	Lower secondary schools
Total	2 997	1 758	767	472
Municipal	2 840	1 717	662	461
State	1	0	1	0
Private ¹	156	41	104	11

¹ Approved by the act on private schools and qualifying for state subsidies.

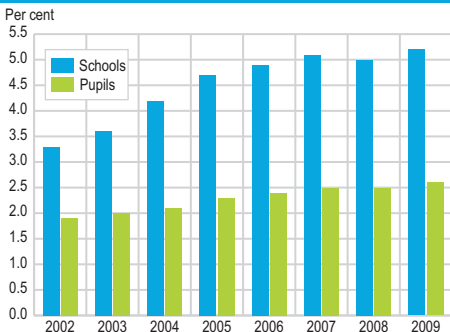
More information: http://www.ssb.no/utgrs_en/

Primary and lower secondary schools, by size (number of pupils). Pupils, enrolment by size of school. 1 October 2009



More information: <http://www.ssb.no/utgrs/>

Private primary and lower secondary schools and pupils in private primary and lower secondary schools¹. 2002-2009². Per cent³



¹ Approved by the law on private schools and qualifies for state grants.

² School year 2002/03-2009/10.

³ Private primary and lower secondary schools as a percentage of all primary and lower secondary schools and pupils in private primary and lower secondary schools as a percentage of all pupils in primary and lower secondary schools.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/utgr/>

3.2. Upper secondary education

Upper secondary education provides three years of general education or vocational training after the 10th year of lower secondary education. The norm for apprenticeship training is two years of vocational training in upper secondary education followed by two years of practical training in industry.

The source of data on upper secondary education is the counties' main enrolment system (Vigo). Vigo also includes vocational education, which includes persons in apprenticeship training or trainees, who sit qualifying exams.

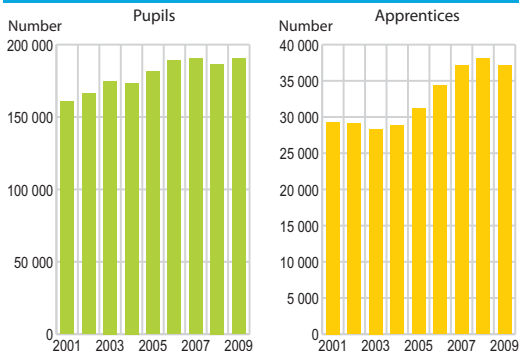
In the autumn of 2006, the school reform called The Knowledge Promotion was introduced. The tables and diagrams are based on both the new and the old structure.

Pupils, apprentices and trainees in upper secondary education, by grade and county of residence. 1 October 2009

Grade	Pupils	Apprentices	Trainees
Total	190 598	35 905	1 240
Upper secondary level 1	74 716	-	-
Upper secondary level 2	65 477	102	14
Upper secondary level 3	50 405	35 803	1 226
County of residence			
Østfold	10 604	1 636	96
Akershus	22 760	2 588	81
Oslo	17 194	1 668	19
Hedmark	7 663	1 165	61
Oppland	7 125	1 363	51
Buskerud	9 443	1 676	103
Vestfold	9 066	1 549	142
Telemark	6 897	1 464	69
Aust-Agder	4 336	1 111	42
Vest-Agder	6 716	1 776	56
Rogaland	16 905	4 380	122
Hordaland	19 372	4 107	86
Sogn og Fjordane	4 702	1 137	35
Møre og Romsdal	10 264	2 271	77
Sør-Trøndelag	11 304	2 419	28
Nord-Trøndelag	5 843	1 355	65
Nordland	10 363	2 363	52
Troms Romsa	6 378	1 236	42
Finnmark Finnmarku	3 089	590	8
Not stated	574	51	5

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/vgu/>

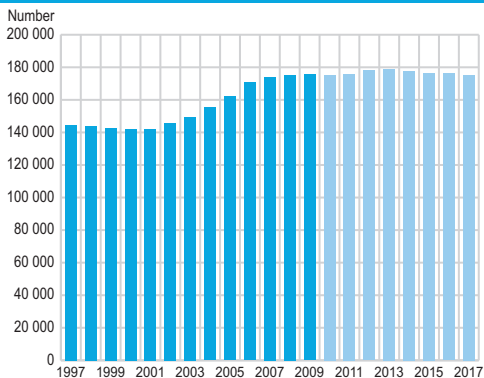
Pupils and apprentices in upper secondary education. 2001-2009¹



¹ Because of changes in reporting adults in 2003, the number of pupils this particular year can not be compared to other school years.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/vgu/>

Number of 16-18-year-olds in upper secondary education. 1997-2009. Population projections for 2010-2017^{1, 2}

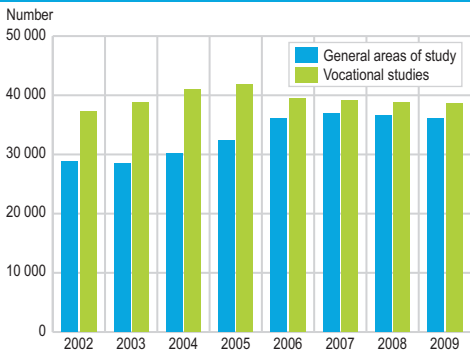


¹ For the projected figures for 2010-2017 it has been assumed that the proportion of 16-18-year-olds in upper secondary education in relation to the whole population in this age group, will be the same as in 2009 (91.0%).

² The population figures are estimated according to the average growth rates for fertility, life expectancy, internal migration and net migration.

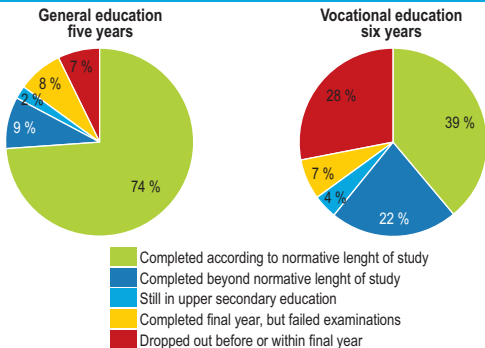
More information: <http://www.ssb.no/vgu/>

Pupils enrolled in a basic course in upper secondary education¹, by area of study. 2002-2009



¹ Pupils who enrolled on a basic course continue their education at school or in apprenticeship training.
More information: <http://www.ssb.no/vgu/>

Pupils enrolled in a basic course¹ for the first time in 2003, by completed upper secondary education (general or vocational education) within five/six years. Per cent



¹ Reform 94.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/vgogjen/>

Pupils and apprentices in upper secondary education, by education programme/field of study¹. Percentage of women. 1 October 2009

Education programme/Field of study	Pupils		Apprentices	
	Total	Per cent women	Total	Per cent women
Pupils in upper secondary schools, total	190 598	50.5	35 905	29.3
General studies, total	107 506	55.5	-	-
Specialization in general studies	89 874	56.6	-	-
Sports and physical studies	11 307	42.2	-	-
Music, dance and drama	6 325	63.6	-	-
Vocational education, total	79 386	44.3	27 819	30.9
Building and construction	9 612	4.0	5 994	2.4
Design, arts and crafts	5 884	89.8	1 881	94.0
Electricity and electronics	9 804	5.1	4 242	4.1
Health and social care	16 795	89.2	4 203	88.9
Media and communication	8 923	56.0	168	60.1
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	4 033	58.1	635	33.7
Restaurant and food	4 580	52.5	1 921	50.2
Service and transport	7 214	41.2	2 524	36.3
Technical and industrial production	12 541	10.3	6 251	9.2
Alternative education program²	3 336	38.2	-	-
General areas of study, total³	310	62.6	110	6.4
Vocational studies, total³	60	60.0	7 976	23.9

¹ Structure before The Knowledge Promotion, VKII.

² Pupils in alternative curriculum.

³ Reform -94.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/vgu/>

Number of upper secondary schools, by ownership. 2004-2009

Ownership	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	460	470	462	463	446	439
State	4	4	5	3	3	2
County	386	380	374	371	359	354
Private ¹	70	86	83	89	84	83

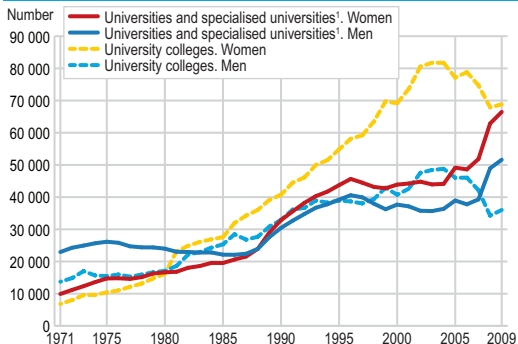
¹ Approved by the law on private schools and qualifying for state subsidies.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/>

4. Higher education

Data on *higher education* is collected from the administrative systems used by the various higher institutions. Data on completed doctoral degrees (PhD) is collected from the Norwegian Institute for Studies in Innovation, Research and Education (NIFU STEP).

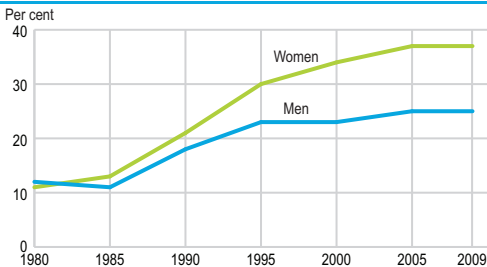
Students enrolled in universities and university colleges, by sex. 1 October 1971-2009²



¹ Specialised university institutions offer a more narrow set of fields of education than the Norwegian universities, both having equal responsibilities and authorisations for education, research and organised research training.

² Persons enrolled in advanced research programmes are not included in the statistics from 2002. More information: <http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/02/40/>

Men and women aged 19-24 in higher education as per cent of those registered in that age group, 1980-2009¹



¹ PhD students are not included.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/utuvh/>

Students in higher education¹, by field of education. Total number 1990, 2000 and 2009. Percentage of women 2009

Fields of education	Total			Per cent women 2009
	1990	2000	2009	
Total	132 359	186 002	222 920	60.7
Humanities and Arts	24 711	28 945	26 604	63.1
Education	17 556	30 682	31 948	76.2
Social Sciences and Law	18 090	24 504	30 721	61.7
Business and administration	22 637	26 584	40 570	54.4
Natural sciences, vocational and technical subjects	26 598	36 173	35 711	32.4
Health, welfare and sport	15 861	33 540	48 325	79.2
Primary industries	1 189	1 594	1 097	49.0
Transport and communications, safety and security and other services	4 389	2 860	4 587	32.4
Other ²	1 328	1 120	3 357	38.2

¹ Students in higher education abroad are not included.

² Consists of unspecified field of study and general programmes.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/utvvh/>

Completion of selected undergraduate courses in the academic year 2008/2009, relative to normal study duration of the completed course¹. Absolute figures and per cent

Type of institution	Absolute figures			Per cent		
	Total	Completed on time	Completed with extra time	Total	Completed on time	Completed with extra time
Total²	10 814	4 030	6 784	100.0	37.3	62.7
Universities and specialised university.....	6 052	1 938	4 114	100.0	32.0	68.0
State university colleges	4 191	1 819	2 372	100.0	43.4	56.6
Private university colleges .	571	273	298	100.0	47.8	52.2

¹ Expected timeframe is calculated from when the student was registered in higher education for the first time. Reasons for not completing within the expected timeframe may include studying part-time, deferring of studies, change in degree or completion of another higher degree first.

² Includes 3 and 4 year degrees that can be taken at all types of institution: Bachelor of Social sciences, Bachelor of Business and Administration, Bachelor of Economics, Bachelor in Humanities and Arts, Bachelor of Law studies, Bachelor of Natural sciences, Vocational and Technical subjects, Bachelor of Health, Welfare and Sport, Bachelor of Primary industries.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/utvvh/>

Graduates, by educational level. 1994/95-2008/09¹

Year	Total	Higher education, short and medium ²	Higher education, long ³	Third cycle ⁴
1994/95	26 763	19 835	6 323	605
1996/97	31 812	23 955	7 213	644
1998/99	30 118	22 360	7 062	696
2000/01	32 010	23 993	7 249	768
2002/03	30 809	23 317	6 778	714
2004/05	32 222	23 504	7 880	838
2006/07	37 524	25 308	11 236	980
2008/09	36 031	24 693	10 254	1 084

¹ Aberration in the figures from previous publications because of updates. ² Four years or less, including bachelor level. ³ More than four years, including master level. ⁴ PhD.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/utuvh/>

Norwegian students in higher education abroad¹, by country or group of countries. Total number 2007, 2008 and 2009. Percentage women 2009

Country of education	Students in higher education			Per cent women 2009
	Total 2007	Total 2008	Total 2009	
Total	11 201	11 286	12 380	59.3
United Kingdom	2 350	2 515	2 965	61.8
Denmark	2 008	2 060	2 202	67.7
Australia	1 354	1 233	1 307	56.0
Poland	953	1 079	1 261	54.2
USA	768	790	932	46.0
Sweden	731	762	768	60.8
Rest of Europe	596	631	734	52.2
Hungary	673	665	687	62.0
Netherlands	348	354	338	53.8
France	225	178	206	64.1
Germany	274	233	188	64.4
Canada	175	173	176	52.8
Ireland	140	125	123	82.1
Asia	114	102	109	35.8
Rest of Oceania	74	71	76	67.1
Spain	94	68	71	63.4
Italy	136	83	63	58.7
Africa	60	56	63	60.3
Switzerland	72	62	61	55.7
South America	39	35	35	60.0
Rest of North and Central America	13	9	12	58.3
Not known or unspecified	4	2	3	100.0

¹ Exchange students and PhD students are not included.

Source: State Educational Loan Fund.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/>

Foreign citizens¹ in higher education in Norway, by citizenship or group of citizenships. Total number 2007, 2008 and 2009. Percentage women 2009

Country of citizenship	Students in higher education			Per cent women 2009
	Total 2007	Total 2008	Total 2009	
Foreign students, total²	15 002	15 493	17 696	58.9
Sweden	1 132	1 188	1 228	66.6
Denmark	742	743	732	62.3
Germany	589	617	631	65.3
Finland	269	300	278	78.4
United Kingdom	266	290	308	53.6
Iceland	230	250	266	65.4
Poland	208	236	255	81.6
Netherlands	183	197	215	57.2
Spain	153	110	72	55.6
France	132	165	111	54.1
Italy	68	80	78	57.7
Switzerland	48	49	37	62.2
Hungary	35	33	31	77.4
Ireland	18	15	16	62.5
Rest of Europe ³	2 241	2 390	2 468	74.8
Africa	1 428	1 521	1 471	37.4
China	614	645	707	60.4
Rest of Asia ³	1 617	1 744	1 917	47.3
Canada	71	85	94	61.7
USA	305	323	314	62.7
Rest of North and Central America	91	98	79	46.8
South America	267	292	302	66.6
Australia	40	50	58	46.6
Rest of Oceania	10	9	10	40.0
Not known or unspecified ⁴	4 245	4 063	6 018	56.4

¹ Foreign students in higher education in Norway do not necessarily stay in Norway only to study. Some students with foreign citizenship may live in Norway on a permanent basis. PhD students are not included.

² Some foreign students may not be included due to the reference date 01.10. Some educational programmes at higher education level have a shorter duration than the school/academic year, causing a possible underestimation as students are not registered by 01.10., but will still participate for some time during the school/academic year.

³ Turkey is included in Europe.

⁴ Not known or unspecified citizenship.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/>

5. Adult education

5.1. Primary and lower secondary education

Persons who have not completed sufficient primary and lower secondary education are entitled to education at these levels (§4A-1 of the Education Act).

Primary and lower secondary educations for adults. 1 October 2009

	Participants
Primary and lower secondary education above compulsory school age ..	4 100
Special education	5 402

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/utgrs/>

5.2. Upper secondary education

Persons 25 years and older who have completed primary and lower secondary education, or equivalent but not upper secondary education have, on application, the right to such education.

Applicants to upper secondary education for adults, do not need to apply through the ordinary admission. They can apply for admission continuously through the whole year. The number of applicants in upper secondary education is defined as the number of applicants in the period from 1.10.2008 until 30.9.2009 and is not registered as participants in upper secondary education per 1.10.2009.

Includes adults engaged in courses in the school year 2007/08 and on 1 October 2008.

Applicants and participants in upper secondary education for adults. Percentage of women. 1 October 2009

	Number	Percentage women
Applicants in specialised courses for adults	6 824	62.5
Participants in specialised courses for adults	3 998	69.7
Participants 25 years and above	11 852	53.3
Apprentices	5 126	37.7
Pupils	6 726	65.2

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/vgu/>

5.3. Folk high schools

Folk high schools report their data direct to Statistics Norway. All of them report their course activities at an individual level.

Pupils in folk high schools. Total number and percentage of women. 2000-2009

	Total	Per cent women
2000	5 692	66.1
2004	6 051	64.2
2007	5 968	62.4
2008	6 168	60.7
2009	6 850	57.5

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/vgu/> and <http://www.ssb.no/voppl/>

5.4. Adult education associations

All approved *adult education associations* receiving grants from The Ministry of Education and Research report on course completions to Statistics Norway. Data are supplied at individual course level and show number of participants by gender and age, courses by subject, where the course is held and number of hours of study. A person may be counted more than once, if he/she participates in multiple courses

Adult education associations. Participants. Percentage of women. 2000-2009

	Parti- pants	Per cent women
2000	666 729	55.5
2004	632 993	55.3
2007	489 722	56.2
2008	483 421	56.9
2009	469 669	56.7

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/voppl/>

5.5. Distance learning institutions

All approved *distance learning institutions* receiving grants from The Ministry of Education and Research, report on course completions to Statistics Norway. Norwegian Association for Distance Education submits a list of approved courses, information about them, normalised hours of study, main subjects etc. A person may be counted more than once, if he/she participates in multiple courses.

Distance learning. Courses completed. Total number and percentage of women. 2000-2009

	Total	Per cent women
2000	37 982	56.2
2004	21 708	49.4
2007	21 920	52.9
2008	20 152	54.8
2009	18 376	55.8

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/voppl/>

5.6. Lifelong learning in Norwegian working life

The source of data on lifelong learning in Norwegian working life is The Learning Conditions Monitor. This survey, developed by the Fafo Institute for Labour and Social Research, is conducted as an annual ad hoc module to Statistics Norway's Labour Force Survey.

Participation in formal education, formal further education and courses and training in the last 12 months, among the employed aged 22-66 years, by gender. 2003-2009. Per cent

	Formal education			Formal further education			Courses and training		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
2003	11	10	13	8	6	8	57	57	58
2004	12	10	14	8	6	9	55	54	57
2005	11	8	14	7	5	9	50	49	52
2006	11	8	14	6	5	8	49	48	50
2007	10	8	13	6	4	8	53	51	54
2008	14	11	17	8	7	10	54	53	55
2009	15	13	17	8	6	9	51	50	52

Source: The Learning Conditions Monitor.

More information: <http://www.fafo.no/>

Participation in courses and training in the last 12 months among the employed aged 22-66 years, by educational attainment. 2004-2009. Per cent

Educational attainment	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Primary and lower secondary education	33.2	31.4	26.7	42.2	36.4	36.5
Upper secondary education	50.1	44.6	43.0	48.4	49.1	45.8
Short higher education ¹	69.7	61.9	62.8	64.6	67.3	62.6
Long higher education ²	71.5	66.7	67.3	65.7	71.6	69.1

¹ Four years or less. ² More than 4 years.

Source: The Learning Conditions Monitor.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/>

6. Educational attainment

Statistics Norway's Register of *the population's highest educational attainment* includes persons registered as residents in Norway as of 1 October and who are aged 16 and above at the end of the reporting year.

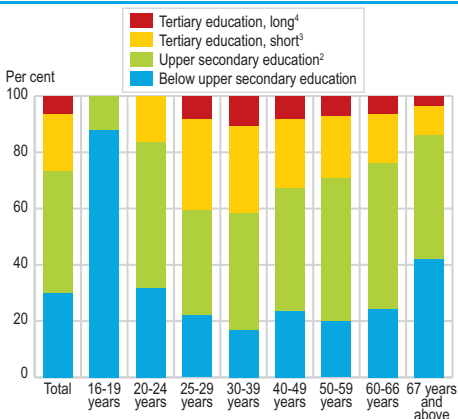
Short higher education and long higher education. Total number and percentages of women. 1980-2009

	Short higher education ¹		Long higher education ²	
	Total	Per cent women	Total	Per cent women
1980	271 958	50.3	75 308	14.7
1985	327 168	52.1	89 598	17.3
1990	408 538	53.1	107 008	21.2
1995	513 286	54.6	129 770	25.6
2000	594 561	56.1	163 518	30.8
2005	682 274	58.1	197 485	34.8
2009	763 304	59.0	239 573	38.8

¹ Four years or less. ² More than 4 years, PhD included.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/01/utniv/>

Population 16 years and over, by level of education and age¹. 2009. Per cent



¹ Not included persons with unknown or no completed education.

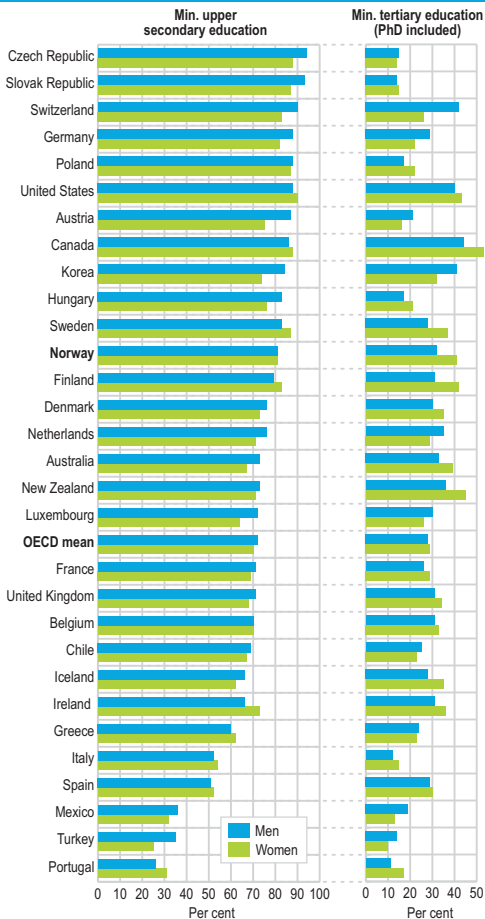
² Including the level 'Intermediate level' which comprises education based on completed upper secondary level, but which are not accredited as higher education.

³ Higher education, short comprises higher education up to 4 years in duration.

⁴ Higher education, long comprises higher education more than 4 years in duration.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/01/utniv/>

Percentage of the population aged 25-64, by educational attainment, gender and country. 2008



Source: OECD, Education at a Glance 2010.
 More information: <http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010>

7. Resources

7.1. Teaching staff

The source of data on man-years in kindergartens is BASIL. The source of data on teachers in *primary and lower secondary schools* is GSI. The source of data on teachers in *upper secondary education* is register-based personal reporting in KOSTRA. The source of data on man-years in *higher education* is the Database for Statistic on Higher Education (DBH).

Man-years in kindergartens and children per man-year. 1998-2009

	Man-years	Children	Children per man-year
1998	39 906	187 869	4.7
2000	40 005	189 837	4.7
2002	42 924	198 262	4.6
2004	46 540	213 097	4.6
2006	54 896	234 948	4.3
2008	65 155	261 886	4.0
2009	68 096	270 174	4.0

Source: KOSTRA.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/kostra/>

Teaching man-years and pupils per teaching man-year in county upper secondary schools. 2005-2009

	Teaching man-years ¹	Pupils ¹	Pupils per teaching man-year
2005	19 853	175 005	8.8
2006	20 503	180 084	8.8
2007	20 618	179 545	8.7
2008	20 846	177 229	8.5
2009	21 067	182 561	8.7

¹ Pupils in upper secondary education and students in higher vocational education, county upper secondary schools.

Source: Register-based personal reporting in Statistics Norway.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/>

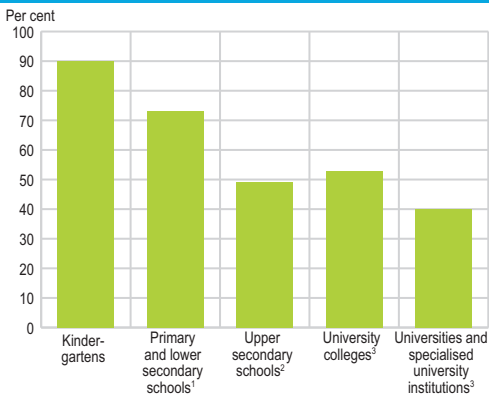
Man-years worked and students per man-year in higher education, by institution. 2005-2009

Institution	Teaching man-years	Students	Students per teaching man-year
2005	16 376	207 352	12.7
2006	16 771	206 539	12.3
2007	17 109	203 315	11.9
2008	17 947	206 151	11.5
Total 2009	18 239	213 729	11.7
Universities	11 244	91 783	8.2
State specialised university institution	733	5 979	8.2
Private specialised university institutions	409	16 141	39.5
State university colleges	5 210	89 414	17.2
Private university colleges	509	9 594	18.8
University colleges of the arts	135	818	6.1

Source: Statistics on Higher Education (DBH) at Norwegian Social Science Data Services.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/>

Female teaching staff, by type of school/institution. 2009. Per cent



¹ Number of teachers. Administration and other tasks as well as assistant man-years are not included.

² Administration and other tasks are not included. Private schools are not included.

³ Man-year. Fellows are included. Private specialised university institutions are not included.

Source: Kindergarten: BASIL. Primary and lower secondary education: GSI. Upper secondary education: Register-based personal reporting in Statistics Norway. Higher education: Statistics of Higher Education (DBH) at the Norwegian Social Science Data Service.

More information: <http://www.wis.no/gsi/>, <http://www.ssb.no/kostra/> and <http://www.nsd.uib.no/dbhvev/>

Persons employed in kindergartens, by position and education. 2008 and 2009. Per cent

	Three-year undergraduate programme in pre-school teaching	Other pedagogical education	Child and youth work programme	Dispen-sations
2008				
Head teachers	86.9	6.7	0.6	4.6
Pedagogical leaders	82.6	4.1	2.1	15.9
Assistants	3.4	2.3	19.1	.
Bilingual assistants	5.0	5.8	5.8	.
Other educational personnel	35.3	12.1	5.2	.
2009				
Head teachers	87.8	6.3	0.5	3.6
Pedagogical leaders	82.1	4.3	2.1	15.9
Assistants	2.1	1.7	19.8	.
Bilingual assistants	3.8	5.3	3.2	.
Other educational personnel	33.0	11.6	6.4	.

Source: KOSTRA.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04>

Teachers¹ in primary and lower secondary schools, by qualifications. 2007-2009. Per cent

Qualifications	2007	2008	2009
Higher degree university or college with education science	3.3	3.5	3.9
Higher degree university or college without education science	0.9	0.9	1.0
Lower degree university or college with education science	85.1	84.1	83.9
Lower degree university or college without education science	4.3	4.4	4.5
Upper secondary or lower (without education science)	6.4	7.0	6.8

¹ Teachers in municipal and county primary and lower secondary schools.

Source: Register-based personal reporting in Statistics Norway.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/>

Teachers¹ in upper secondary schools, by qualifications. 2007-2009. Per cent

Qualifications	2007	2008	2009
Higher degree university or college with education science	20.1	20.9	21.7
Higher degree university or college without education science	7.5	7.2	6.7
Lower degree university or college with education science	55.7	54.3	53.9
Lower degree university or college without education science	9.4	9.2	9.3
Upper secondary or lower (without education science)	7.4	8.4	8.4

¹ Teachers in general areas of study, technical and vocational studies in county upper secondary schools.

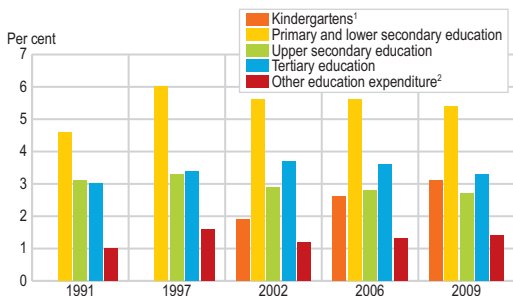
Source: Register-based personal reporting in Statistics Norway.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/kostra/>

7.2. Financial data

Total government expenditure on education covers administrative bodies at state, municipal and county level whose main objective is education.
Source: national, county and municipal accounts.

Educational expenditure by type of education as a percentage of total government expenditure on education. 1991-2009. Per cent

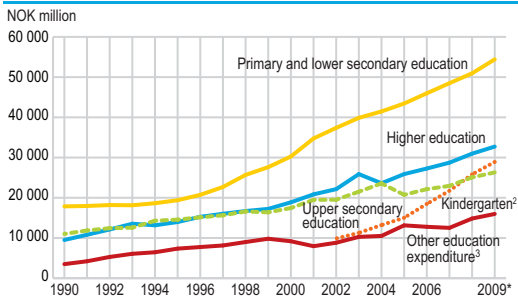


¹ Expenditure to kindergartens is only available from 2002, and includes expenditure related to both education and care. ² This includes expenditure for Education irrespective of level (e.g. adult education), Services related to education (e.g. food, Lodging, doctor and dentist costs), Miscellaneous (e.g. administration, coordination, monitoring/ follow up of education plans and budgets).

Source: Public Finances, Statistics Norway.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/12/>

Public administration. Operating expenditures on education by type of education. 2007 prices. 1990-2009¹. NOK million



¹ Adjusted for changes in pension contribution. ² Expenditure to kindergartens is only available from 2002, and includes expenditure related to both education and care. ³ This includes costs for Education irrespective of level (e.g. adult education), Services related to education (e.g. food, lodging, doctor and dentist costs), Miscellaneous (e.g. administration, coordination, monitoring/follow-up of education plans and budgets).

Source: Public Finances, Statistics Norway.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/12/>

KOSTRA is an abbreviation for "Municipality-State-Reporting". Since 2001, all local governments report to KOSTRA.

Adjusted gross operating expenditures show expenses for own production of municipal services.

Gross operating expenditures show expenses for own production of municipal services plus purchase of services from others.

Municipal spending on kindergartens. Selected figures 2009

	Country average
Net operating expenditure on kindergartens as a percentage of total net operating expenditure	2.9
Net operating expenditure per inhabitant 1-5 years old, kindergartens	17 554
Adjusted gross operating expenditure per adjusted hour of attendance, public kindergartens	45
Expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure:	
Attendance and stimulation, function 201	82.0
Special measure, function 211	9.4
Facilities, function 221	8.6

Source: KOSTRA.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/kostra/>

Municipal spending on primary and lower secondary education, selected figures 2009

	Country average
Adjusted gross expenditure on primary and lower secondary school, per pupil	83 426
of which, education, function 202 ¹	68 472
of which, school premises and school transport, functions 222 and 223	14 954
Gross operating expenditure on day-care facilities, per pupil in day-care facilities	22 574
Gross operating expenditure on adult education at primary and lower secondary school level, per participant	69 962

¹ Function 202 includes teaching, administration, inventory and equipment.

Source: KOSTRA.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/kostra/>

Adjusted gross operating expenditures on upper secondary education, per pupil¹, by area of study and county of residence. 2009

	Expenditure per pupil	General areas of study	Vocational studies
Country average	130 147	120 617	144 191
Østfold	134 508	124 528	148 368
Akershus	124 354	116 551	144 383
Oslo	140 388	136 276	157 934
Hedmark	135 533	123 425	147 631
Oppland	124 579	117 366	132 679
Buskerud	130 591	120 178	145 075
Vestfold	125 087	117 142	139 200
Telemark	124 783	114 320	136 980
Aust-Agder	132 953	121 307	144 920
Vest-Agder	115 039	107 628	127 818
Rogaland	124 451	114 129	140 212
Hordaland	130 058	119 218	147 363
Sogn og Fjordane	157 188	139 706	165 982
Møre og Romsdal	121 408	112 324	132 066
Sør-Trøndelag	119 878	114 266	129 625
Nord-Trøndelag	141 744	129 914	154 240
Nordland	133 929	119 982	145 799
Troms Romsa	143 877	131 255	157 600
Finnmark Finnmarku	150 857	139 935	153 636

¹ The number of pupils is weighted by 7/12 for previous school year and 5/12 for present school year to correspond to the financial year.

Source: VIGO/KOSTRA.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/kostra/>

The source of data on *expenditure in higher education* is StatRes. StatRes includes all state-owned universities, university colleges and specialised university institutions.

Operating expenditure on higher institutions, registered students and operating expenditure per student, by type of institution¹. 2009

Institution	Operating expenditure NOK 1 000	Registered students	Operating expenditure NOK 1 000
Total	27 286 800	189 652	144
Universities	17 349 300	91 097	190
Specialised university institutions	1 223 000	6 089	201
University colleges	8 019 100	89 311	90
Other public university colleges ²	695 400	3 155	220

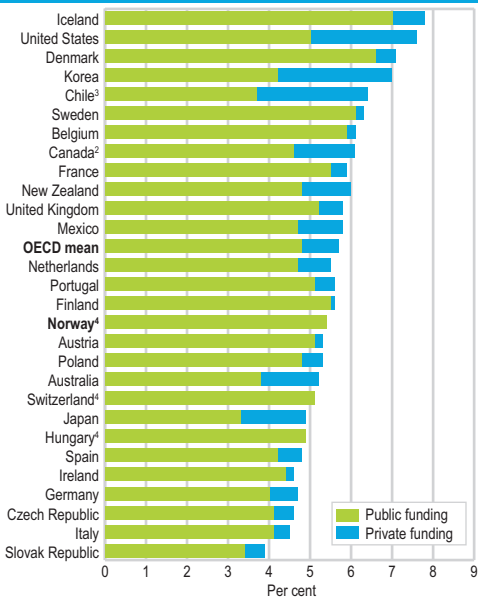
¹ Private institutions are not included.

² Other university colleges includes Oslo National Academy of the Arts, Bergen National Academy of the Arts and The Norwegian Police University College.

Source: StatRes/DBH.

More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/02/40/>

Expenditure on educational institutions in OECD countries, as a percentage of GDP for all levels of education and by type of funding. 2007¹



¹ The countries are ranked by descending resource use in total. Detailed notes are available at www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010.

² Year of reference 2006.

³ Year of reference 2008

⁴ Private funding is not included.

Source: OECD, Education at a Glance 2010.

More information: <http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010/>