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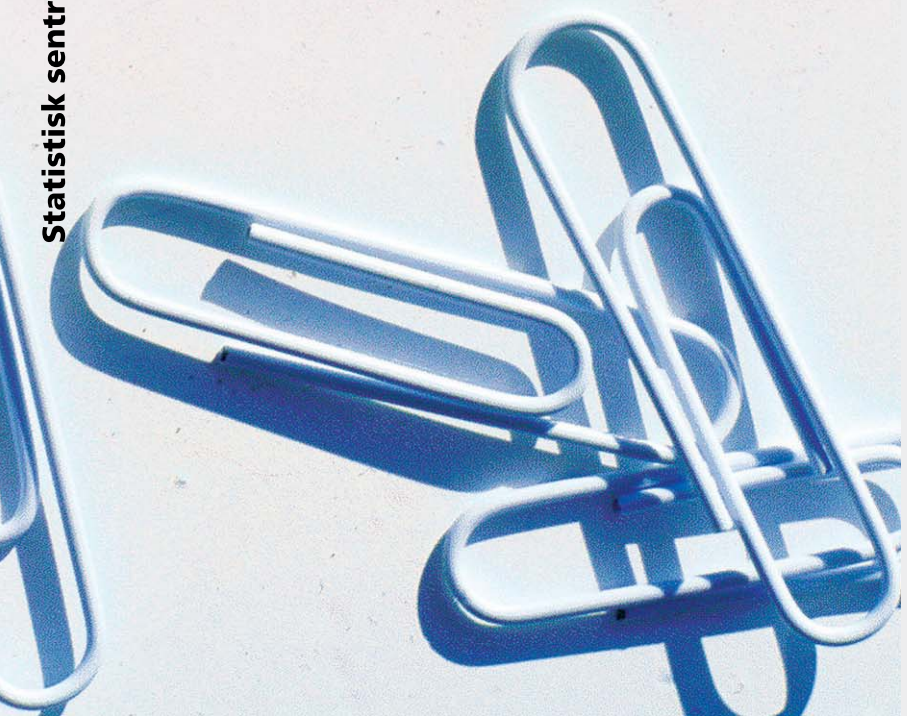
Statistics Norway



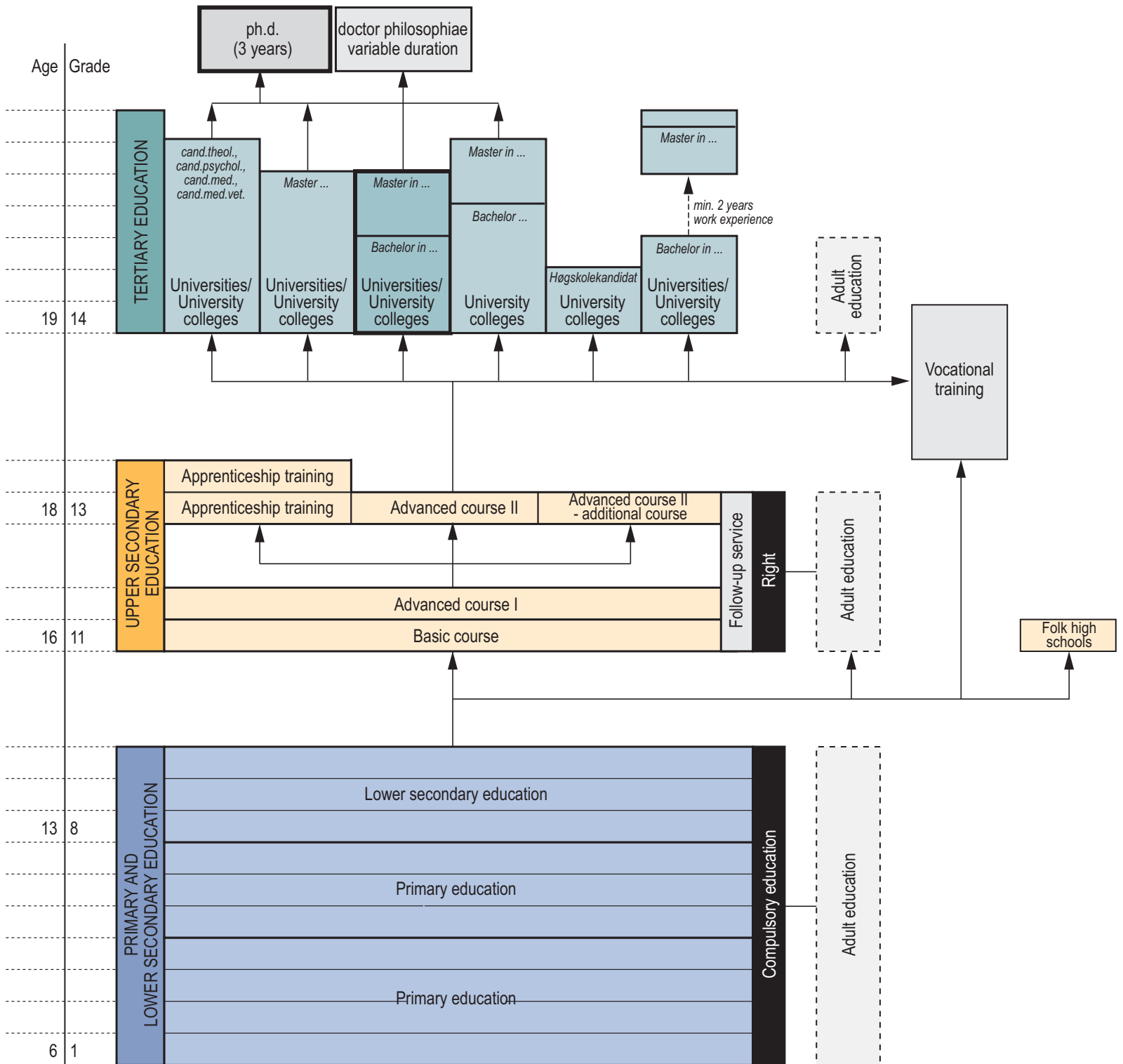
Statistisk sentralbyrå

# Facts about education in Norway 2005

- key figures



# The Norwegian education system



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## 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Not for publication	: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	*
Break in the homogeneity of a vertical series	—
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Decimal punctuation mark	, (.)

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

**Print:** Lobo Media as

**Editorial staff:** Mona Raabe, Statistics Norway

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**PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION** covers education for children aged six 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. Day care facilities for school children is a right for pupils from 1st grade to 4th grade.

**UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION** provides three years of general or vocational education 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.

**TERTIARY 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.

**ADULT EDUCATION** includes Norwegian language and civilization training for adult immigrants, adult education on primary, lower secondary and upper secondary levels, folk high schools, adult education associations and independent distance learning institutions.

Persons who have not completed sufficient primary and lower secondary education are entitled to education at these levels.

Persons born before 1 January 1978 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 lengths. 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. The students live on campus and attend classes and have meals in close contact with teaching staff and other students. The schools are owned and run by religious or ideological organisations, independent foundations or county authorities.

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. Number of pupils, students and participants

## Number of pupils, students and participants, by level and type of school/institution. 1 October 2003

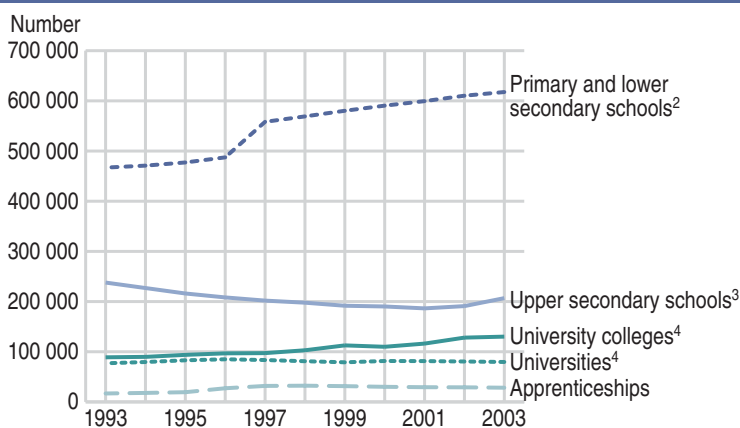
Type of school/institution	Total
<b>Primary and lower secondary schools. Total</b> .....	<b>617 577</b>
1st-7th grade .....	432 345
8th-10th grade .....	181 934
Pupils in special groups and minority language groups .....	3 298
<b>Upper secondary schools. Total</b> .....	<b>218 089</b>
Upper secondary education <sup>1</sup> .....	178 941
Apprentices .....	28 321
Other fields of study .....	10 827
<b>Tertiary education institutions. Total</b> .....	<b>209 759</b>
State university colleges .....	98 309
Military university colleges .....	707
Other university colleges <sup>2</sup> .....	31 132
Specialised university institutions .....	8 363
Universities .....	71 248
<b>Folk high schools. Total</b> .....	<b>6 052</b>
<b>Adult education associations. Total</b> .....	<b>735 162</b>
<b>Distance learning. Courses completed</b> .....	<b>20 393</b>
<b>Employment training. Total</b> .....	<b>11 012</b>

<sup>1</sup> Pupils under the Education act. Pupils in technical vocational schools are also included.

<sup>2</sup> Private institutions and university colleges of the arts are included.

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

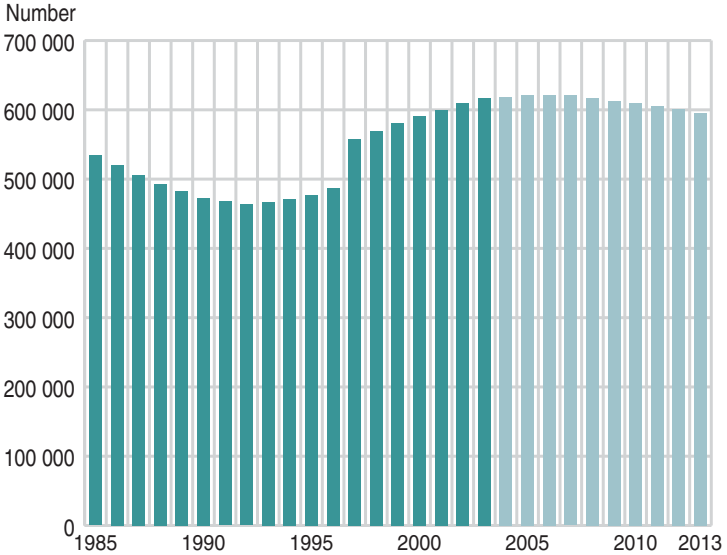
## Pupils and students, by type of school/institution. 1993-2003<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> School years 1993/94-2003/04. <sup>2</sup> Pupils with special educational needs and pupils in separate groups for language minorities are included. 1997: Reform 97. <sup>3</sup> Upper secondary schools include schools with pupils under the Education Act including adults in specialised upper secondary education, students in technical vocational schools, participants in preparatory courses for engineering studies, schools with pupils in folk high schools, institutions with participants in employment training and schools with pupils in other upper secondary education. <sup>4</sup> PhD students are not included in the statistics from 2002.

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

**Pupils in primary and lower secondary school, school years 1985-2003<sup>1,2</sup>. Persons of compulsory school-going age 2004-2013**

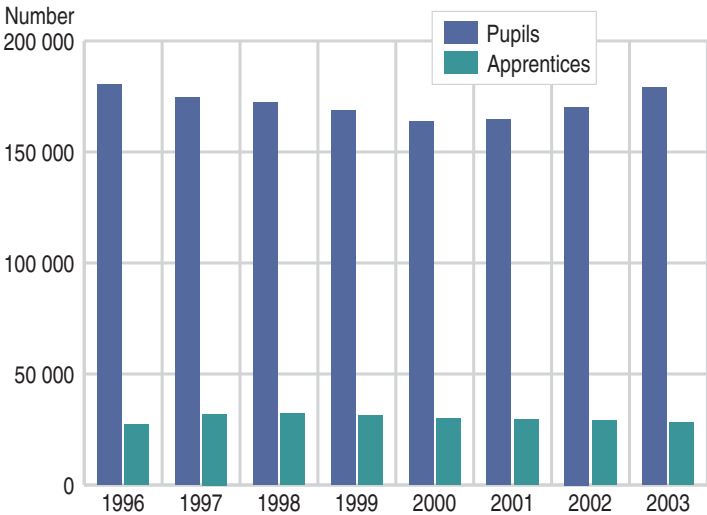


<sup>1</sup> 1997: Reform 97. From 1985 to 1996 primary school included 1st-6th grade and lower secondary school 7th-9th grade. From 1997 primary school includes 1st-7th grade and lower secondary school 8th-10th grade. <sup>2</sup> School years 1985/86-2013/14.

Sources: Pupils in primary and lower secondary school 1985-2003: Primary and lower secondary information system (GSI). Population projections of pupils of compulsory school-going age 2004-2013: Population Statistics.

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

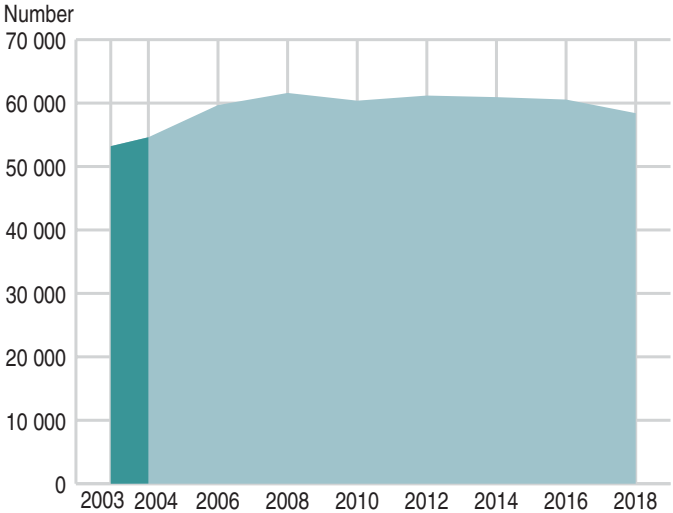
**Pupils<sup>1</sup> and apprentices in upper secondary education. 1996-2003**



<sup>1</sup> Pupils under the Education Act. Pupils in technical vocational schools are also included.

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

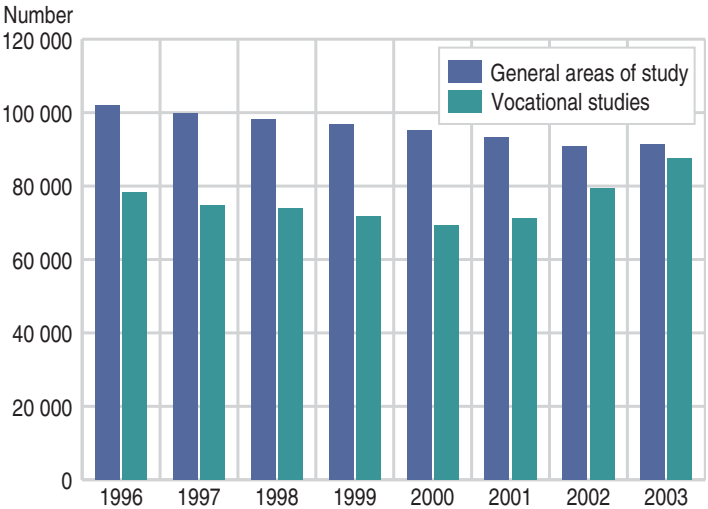
## Number of 16-year-olds in upper secondary education. Population projections for 2004-2018<sup>1,2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> For the projected figures for 2004-2018, it has been assumed that the proportion of 16-year-olds in upper secondary education in relation to the population as a whole, will be the same as in 2003 (96,7%).

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

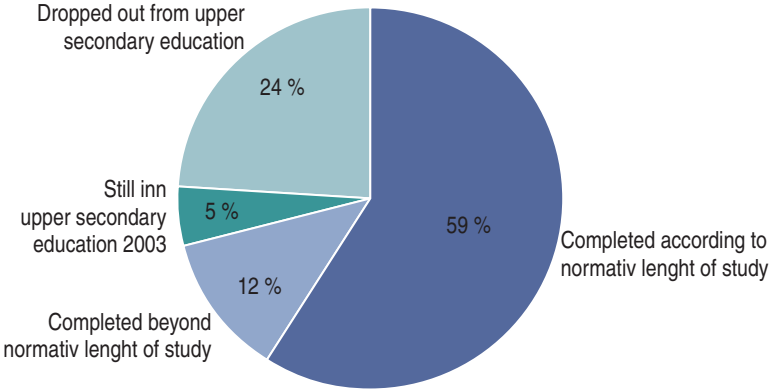
## Pupils<sup>1</sup> in upper secondary education, by area of study. 1996-2003



<sup>1</sup> Pupils under the Education Act. Pupils in technical vocational schools are also included.

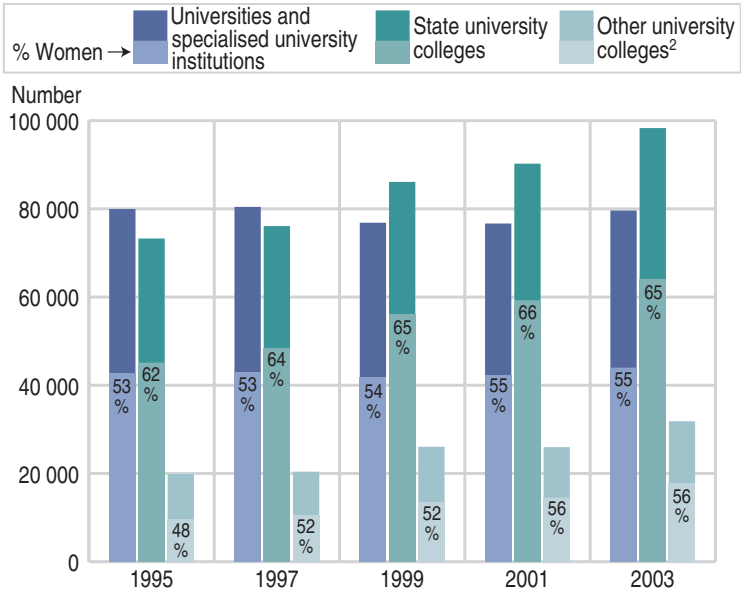
More information: <http://www.ssb.no/utelstud/> .

**Pupils<sup>1</sup> who enrolled on a basic course for the first time 1998, by completed upper secondary education within five years. Per cent**



<sup>1</sup> Pupils and apprentices under the Education Act. Pupils in technical vocational schools are also included. More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/>.

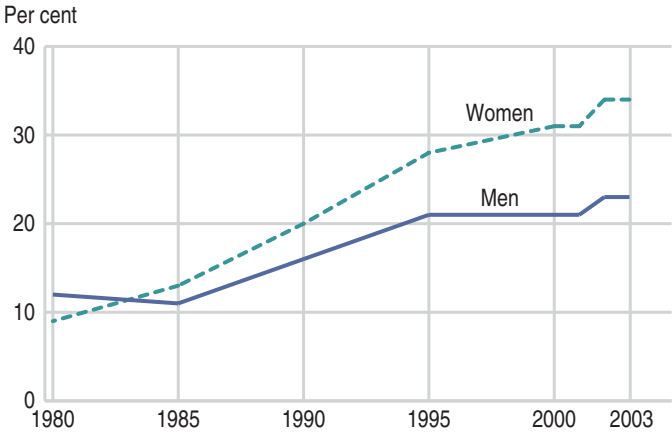
**Students in tertiary education, by institution. Percentage of women. 1995-2003<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> PhD students are not included.

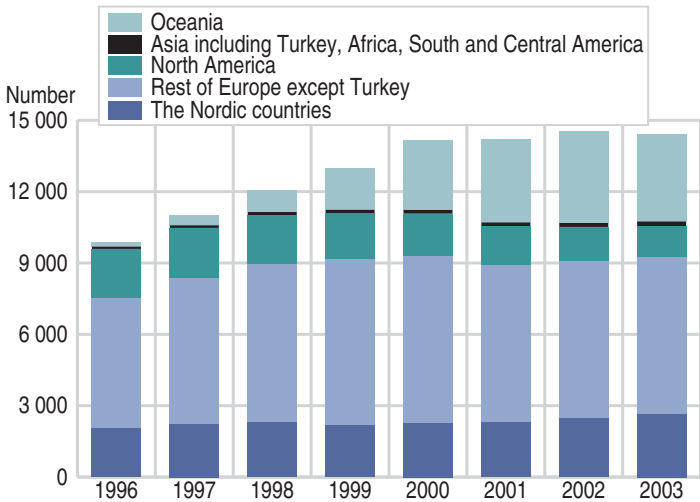
<sup>2</sup> Military university colleges, private institutions and university colleges of the arts are included. More information: <http://www.ssb.no/utelstud/>.

**Percentage of men and women aged 19-24 in tertiary education. 1980-2003<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> PhD students are not included.  
 More information: <http://www.ssb.no/utelstud/>.

**Norwegian students in tertiary education abroad<sup>1</sup>, by group of countries. 1996-2003**



<sup>1</sup> Exchange students are not included.  
 Source: State Loan Educational Fund.  
 More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/>.

**Norwegian students in tertiary education abroad<sup>1</sup>, by country or group of countries. Percentage of women. 2003**

Country of education	Students in tertiary education	
	Total	Per cent women
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>14 134</b>	<b>55.3</b>
Australia .....	3 477	49.6
United Kingdom .....	3 147	56.8
Denmark .....	1 856	62.5
USA .....	1 001	43.4
Sweden .....	733	58.1
Hungary .....	692	60.7
Germany .....	483	65.2
Netherlands .....	404	61.4
Poland .....	403	54.1
France .....	359	61.0
Rest of Europe .....	335	54.9
Spain .....	202	54.0
Italy .....	187	70.6
Canada .....	178	46.6
Rest of Oceania .....	171	45.0
Ireland .....	167	58.1
Switzerland .....	131	51.1
Asia .....	90	50.0
Africa .....	56	57.1
South America .....	39	51.3
Rest of North and Central America .....	23	78.3

<sup>1</sup> Exchange students and PhD students are not included.

Source: State Loan Educational Fund.

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

## Foreign citizens<sup>1</sup> in tertiary education in Norway, by citizenship or group of citizenships. Percentage of women. 2003

Country of citizenship	Students in tertiary education	
	Total	Per cent women
<b>Foreign students, total<sup>2</sup></b> .....	<b>11 539</b>	<b>56.6</b>
Denmark .....	875	61.8
Sweden .....	1 154	64.4
France .....	100	51.0
Ireland .....	20	45.0
Italy .....	53	50.9
Netherlands .....	151	57.6
Poland .....	121	76.9
Spain .....	75	52.0
United Kingdom .....	330	52.4
Switzerland .....	37	54.1
Germany .....	417	59.7
Hungary .....	31	87.1
Rest of Europe <sup>3</sup> .....	2 353	70.1
Africa .....	931	36.3
China .....	391	54.5
Rest of Asia <sup>3</sup> .....	1 197	43.3
Canada .....	43	62.8
United States .....	292	65.4
Rest of North and Central America .....	67	43.3
South America .....	224	57.6
Australia .....	18	33.3
Rest of Oceania .....	8	50.0
Not known or unspecified <sup>4</sup> .....	2 651	51.7

<sup>1</sup> Foreign students in tertiary 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.

<sup>2</sup> Some foreign students may not be included due to the reference date 01.10.2003. Some educational programmes at tertiary level have a shorter duration than the school/academic year 2003/2004, causing a possible underestimation as students are not registered by 01.10.2003, but will still participate for some time during 2003/2004. <sup>3</sup> Turkey is included in Europe. <sup>4</sup> Exchange students are included.

Source: OECD.

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

## 2. Schools and institutions

### Number of schools/institutions, by type of education. 1 October 2003

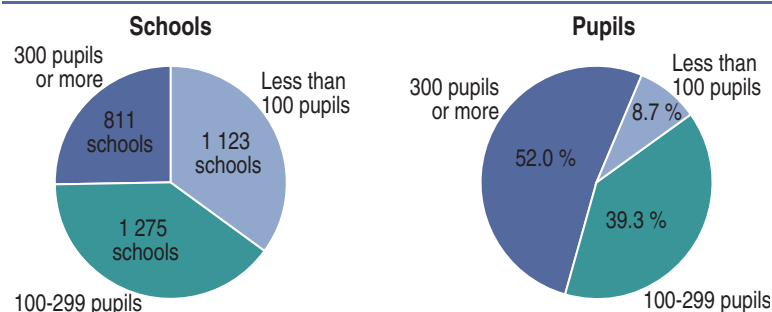
Type of school/institution	Total
<b>Primary and lower secondary schools</b> .....	<b>3 209</b>
Municipal .....	3 090
State .....	3
Private .....	116
<b>Upper secondary schools<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>462</b>
County.....	398
State.....	3
Private.....	61
<b>Tertiary education</b> .....	<b>70</b>
State university colleges .....	26
Other university colleges <sup>2</sup> .....	32
Specialised university institutions .....	7
Universities .....	4
<b>Folk high schools</b> .....	<b>77</b>
<b>Popular education organizations</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>Distance learning institution</b> .....	<b>12</b>

<sup>1</sup> Schools with general areas of study, technical and vocational studies, more than 10 pupils (pupils under the Education Act). Technical vocational schools are also included.

<sup>2</sup> Private institutions and university colleges of the arts are included.

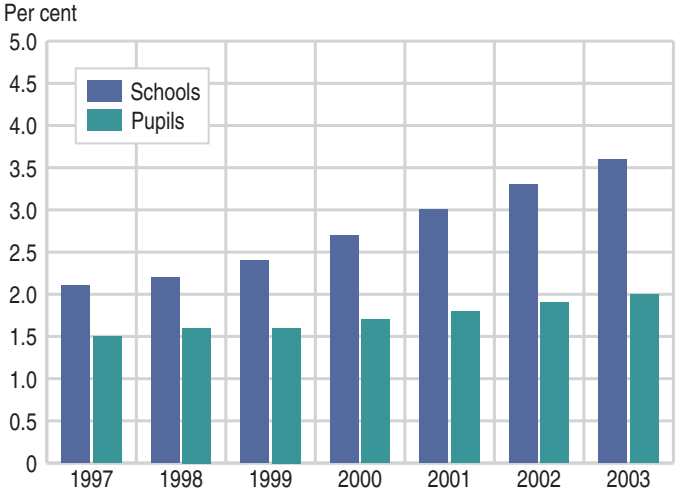
More information: <http://www.ssb.no/04/>.

### Primary and lower secondary schools, by size (number of pupils). Pupils. Enrolment by size of school. 1 October 2003



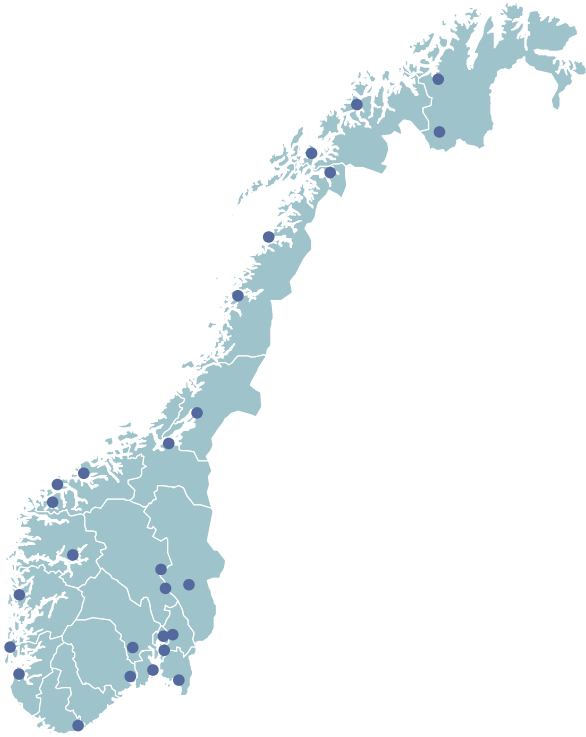
More information: <http://www.ssb.no/utgrs/>.

# Private primary and lower secondary schools and pupils in private primary and lower secondary schools. 1997-2003<sup>1</sup>. Per cent



<sup>1</sup> School year 1997/98-2003/2004.  
More information: <http://www.ssb.no/utgrs/>.

## Tertiary education institutions in Norway



### 3. Educational attainment

The Register of the population's highest level of education 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.

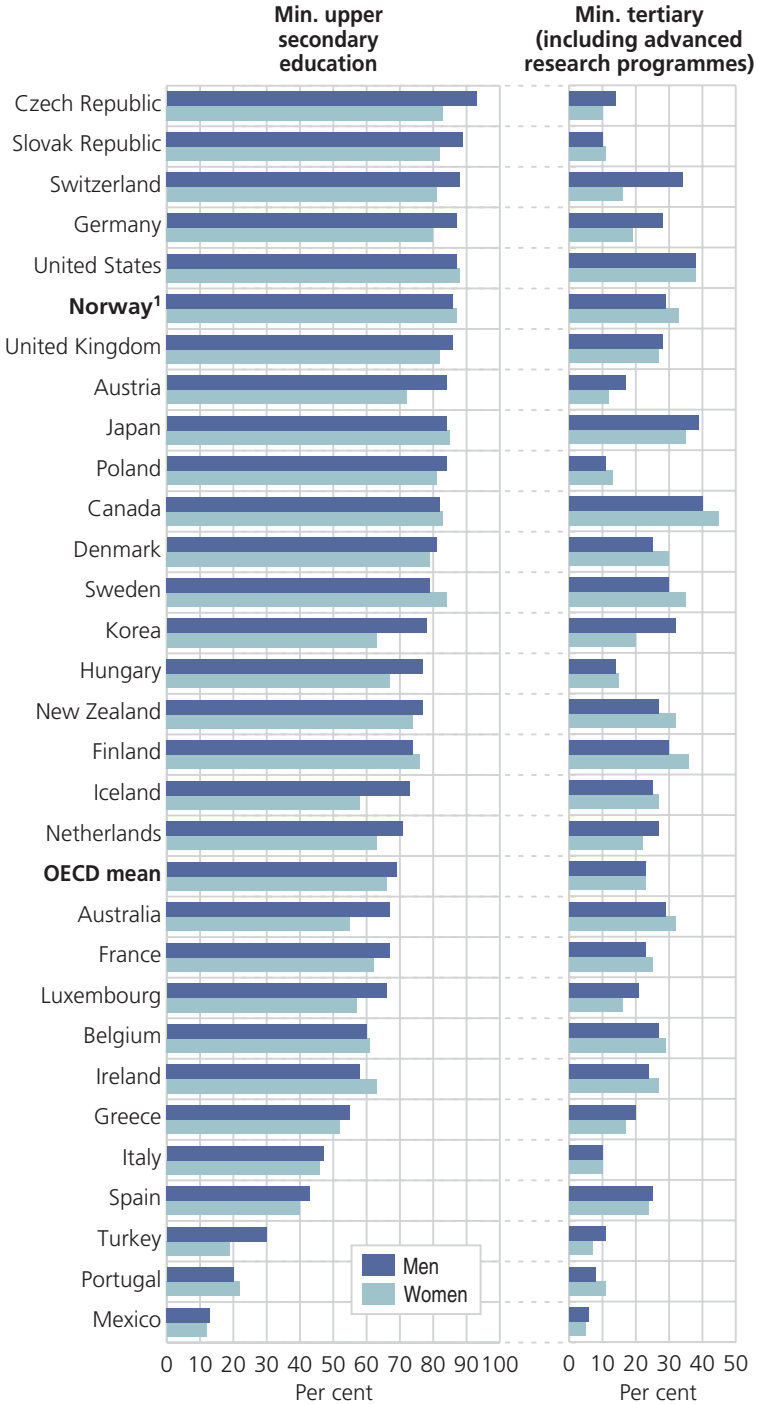
#### Short tertiary education and long tertiary education. Percentages of women. 1980-2003

	Short tertiary education <sup>1</sup>		Long tertiary education <sup>2</sup>	
	Total	Per cent women	Total	Per cent women
1980 .....	270 388	50.4	74 978	14.7
1985 .....	325 001	52.2	89 066	17.2
1990 .....	405 537	53.2	106 272	21.2
1995 .....	505 964	54.7	127 534	25.4
2000 .....	600 196	56.3	163 557	30.8
2001 .....	612 722	56.8	169 480	31.2
2002 .....	627 311	57.2	175 393	32.5
2003 .....	643 193	57.6	181 773	33.3

<sup>1</sup> Four years or less. <sup>2</sup> More than four years.

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

**Percentage of the population aged 25-64, by educational attainment, gender and country. 2002**



<sup>1</sup> Including pupils who have successfully completed one year or more at upper secondary level.  
 Source: OECD. More information: <http://www.oecd.org/>.

## 4. Teaching staff

### Number of teaching staff, by type of schools/institution. Percentage of women. 1 October 2003

School/institution	Teaching staff	Per cent women
<b>Teaching staff</b> .....	<b>107 860</b>	<b>59.4</b>
Primary and lower secondary schools .....	65 376	70.4
Upper secondary schools <sup>1</sup> .....	26 618	45.6
University colleges .....	6 313	47.8
Universities .....	9 553	30.7

<sup>1</sup> Upper secondary schools include schools with pupils under the Education Act, schools with pupils in folk high schools, institutions with participants in employment training and schools with pupils in other upper secondary education.

Source: National Central Employee Register (SST) and Employee Register for Teachers (STS).  
More information: <http://www.ssb.no/utlaerer/>.

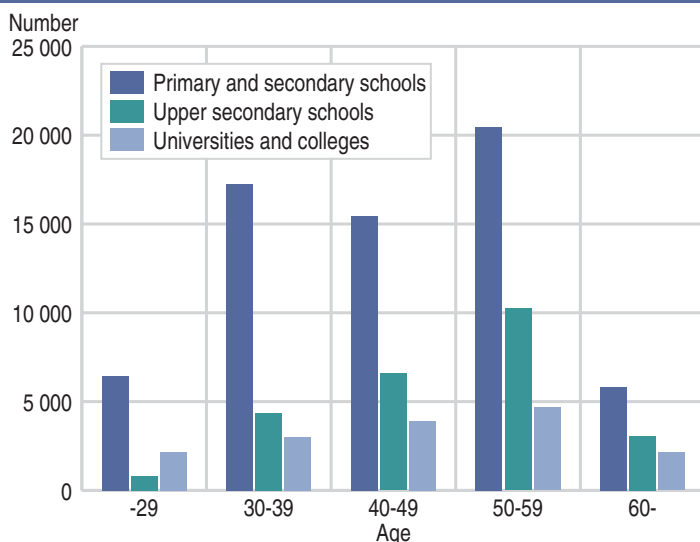
### Pupils/students per teaching man-year, by type of education. 1997-2003

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Primary and lower secondary education <sup>1</sup> .	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.9	12.5
Secondary education <sup>2</sup> .....	7.2	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.6
Tertiary education <sup>3</sup> .....	13.6	14.1	12.0	13.6	13.5	13.2	12.7

<sup>1</sup> Source: Primary and lower secondary information system (GSI). <sup>2</sup> Source: National Central Employee Register (SST) and Employee Register for Teachers (STS). Private schools are not included.

<sup>3</sup> Source: Statistic of Higher Education (DBH) at the Norwegian Social Science Data Service. Private institutions are not included.

### Teaching staff, by age and type of school/institution<sup>1</sup>. 1 October 2003



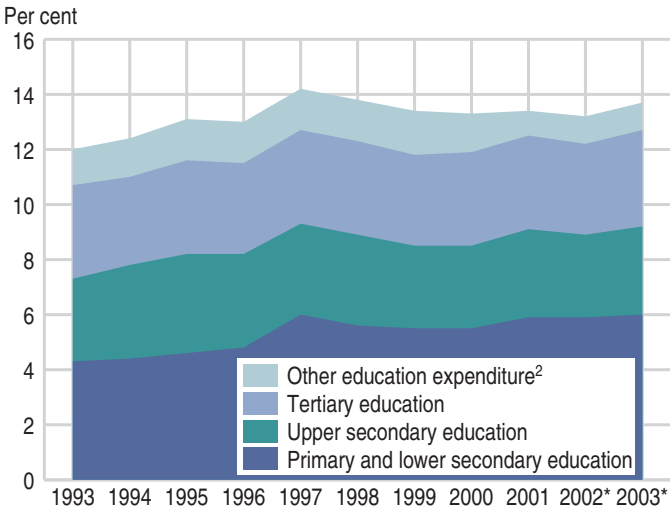
<sup>1</sup> Only includes teaching staff at schools/institutions who report to SST and STS.

Source: National Central Employee Register (SST) and Employee Register for Teachers (STS).  
More information: <http://www.ssb.no/utlaerer/>.

## 5. Financial Data

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

### Educational expenditure by type of education in per cent of total government expenditure on education. 1993-2003

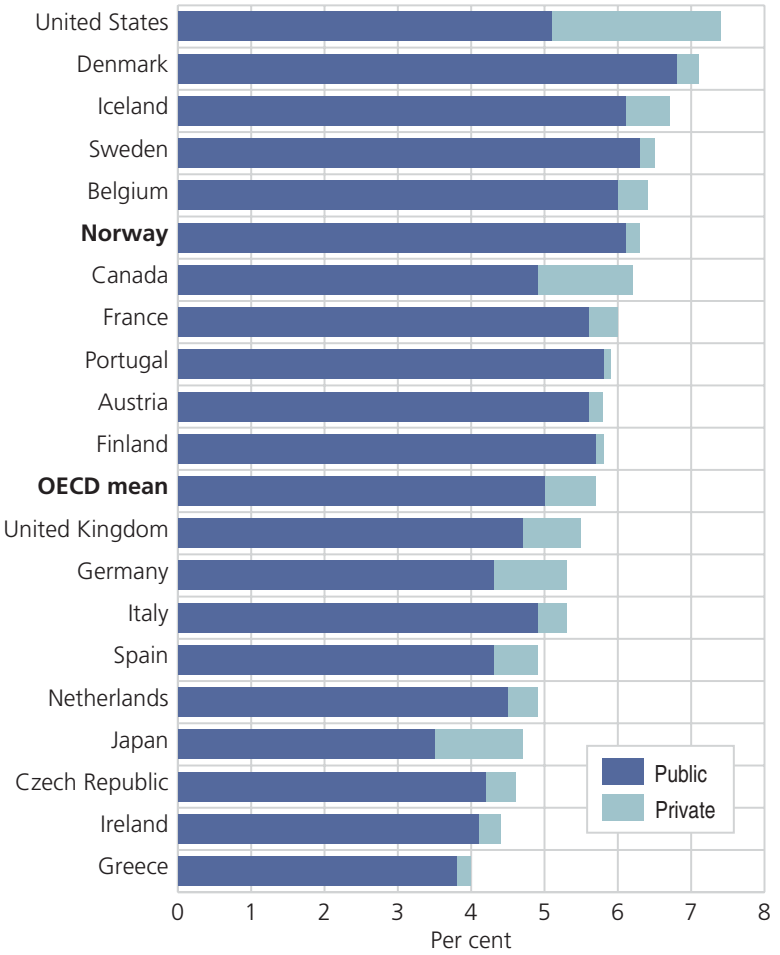


<sup>1</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>2</sup> This includes costs for 1. Education irrespective of level (e.g. adult education) 2. Services related to education (e.g. food, lodging, medical and dental costs) 3. Miscellaneous (e.g. administration, coordination, monitoring/follow up of education plans and budgets).

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

**Expenditure on public and private educational institutions in OECD countries, as a percentage of GDP for all levels of education. 2001**



Source: OECD, Education at a Glance 2004.  
 More information: <http://www.oecd.org/els/education/eag2003/> .

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