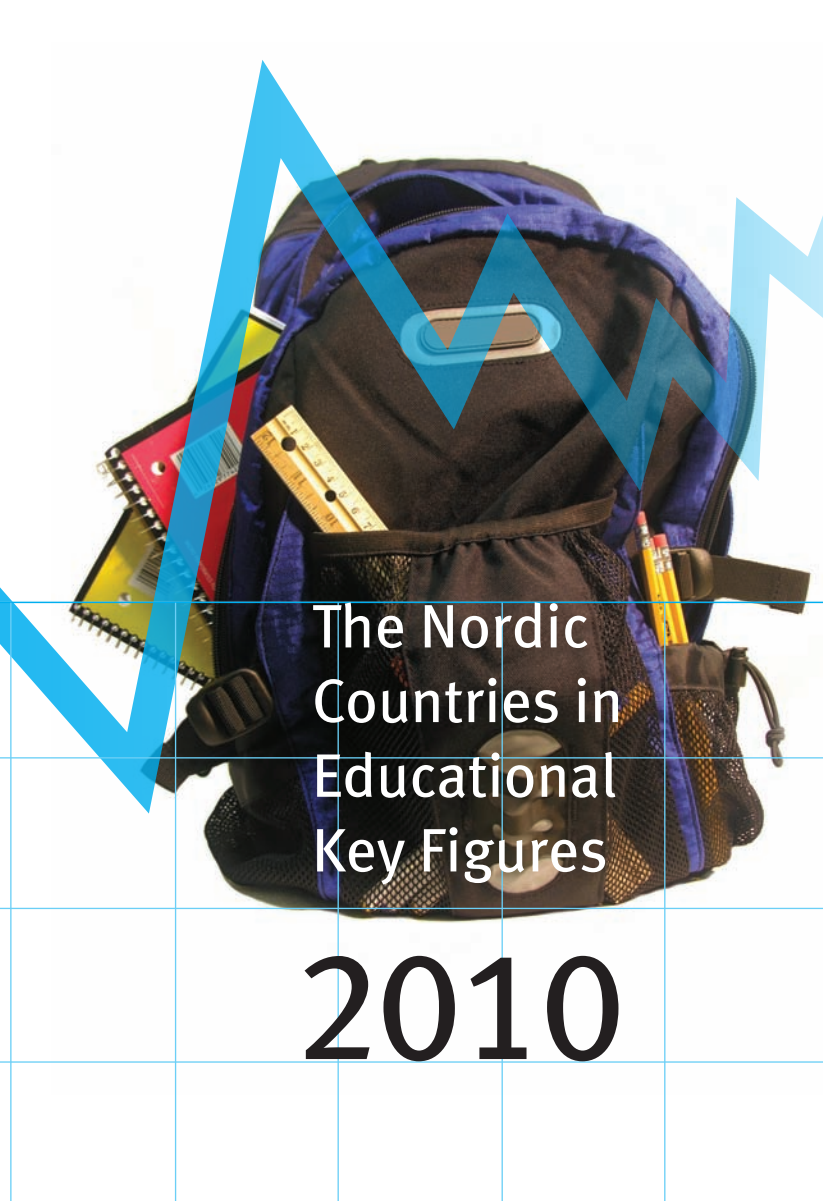




The Nordic Countries in Educational Key Figures

2010

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Nordic co-operation

Nordic co-operation is one of the world's most extensive forms of regional collaboration, involving Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and three autonomous areas: the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Åland.

Nordic co-operation has firm traditions in politics, the economy, and culture. It plays an important role in European and international collaboration, and aims at creating a strong Nordic community in a strong Europe.

Nordic co-operation seeks to safeguard Nordic and regional interests and principles in the global community. Common Nordic values help the region solidify its position as one of the world's most innovative and competitive.

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Throughout the book the following symbols and country codes are used:

Symbols

Nil	-
Less than half	0
Not applicable	.
Data not available	..

Country codes

Denmark: DK	Iceland: IS
Faroe Islands: FO	Norway: NO
Greenland: GL	Sweden: SE
Finland: FI	Korea: KO
Åland: AX	Netherlands: NL

EU-19: All EU countries prior to the accession of the 10 candidate countries on 1 May 2004, and Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovak Republic.

EU-27: The 27 member states of the European Union.

To describe the different countries in the figures following colours are used:

Denmark:		Greenland:		Åland:		Norway:	
Faroe Islands:		Finland:		Iceland:		Sweden:	
EU:		OECD:		Korea:		USA:	
Netherlands:							

Glossary

<i>English</i>	<i>Swedish</i>	<i>Finnish</i>
Day care / pre-school		
Day care / pre-school	Förskola	Päiväkoti
Primary level		
Basic school	Grundskola	Perusopetus
- Pre-school class	- Förskoleklass	Esiopetus
- Primary school	- Lågstadiet	.
- Lower secondary	- Högstadiet	.
Upper secondary level		
Upper secondary	Gymnasium	Lukio
- General	- Generell	- Yleinen
- Vocational	- Yrkesförberedande program	- Ammatillinen
Tertiary level		
Higher education	Universitet och högskola	Korkea-aste
Adult education		
Adult education	Vuxenutbildning	Aikuiskoulutus



***Number of children, pupils and students by level of education.
2009***

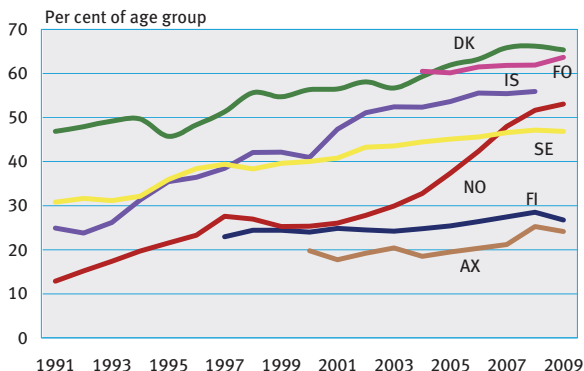
	DK	FI	IS	NO	SE
<i>1 000 persons</i>					
<i>Day care</i>					
Total	318	176	20	270	465
0–2 years	128	48	8	97	155
3–5 years	191	128	12	173	310
<i>Primary education</i>					
Total	116	74	5	65	244
Men	60	39	2	33	115
Women	56	35	2	32	129
<i>Upper secondary education</i>					
Total	239	390	27	266	542
Men	121	188	13	140	252
Women	118	201	14	126	289
<i>Tertiary education</i>					
Total	205	297	18	221	419
Men	86	136	7	86	167
Women	119	160	11	135	251

Source: Nordic database. Iceland: Daycare = 2008 data. Finland: Education = 2008 data. Sweden: Education = 2007 data.



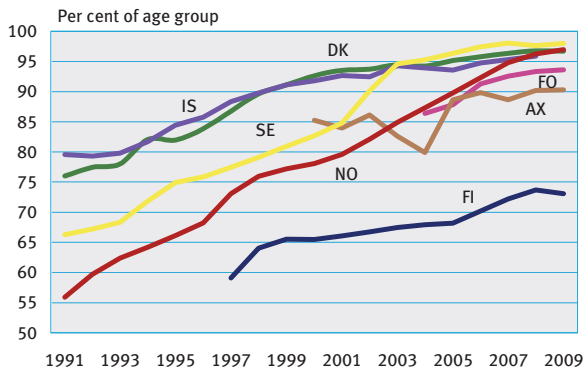
Day care

Children in day care in the age group 0–2 years



Source: Nordic database.

Children in day care in the age group 3–5 years



Source: Nordic database.

Children in day care. 2009

	Age group 0–2 years	Age group 3–5 years
<i>Per cent of age group</i>		
Denmark	65	97
Faroe Islands	64	94
Finland	13	72
Åland	24	90
Iceland	56	96
Norway	53	97
Sweden	47	98
Korea	38	80
Netherlands	54	58
USA	31	58

Source: Nordic database and OECD. Netherlands, USA and Korea: 2006 data.



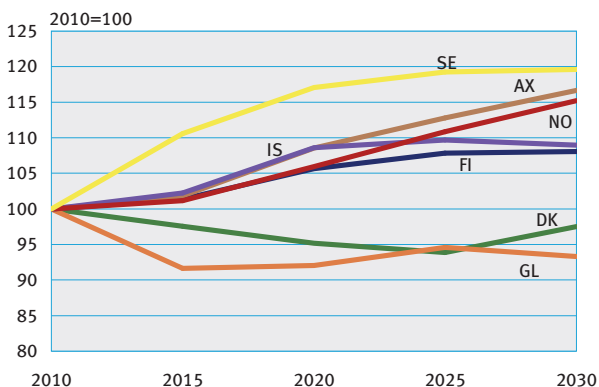
Basic school

Number of pupils in basic school. 2008

	DK	FI	IS	NO	SE	NL	USA
<i>1 000 persons</i>							
Primary	410	357	30	430	668	1 286	24 677
Lower sec.	246	203	14	189	398	770	12 855

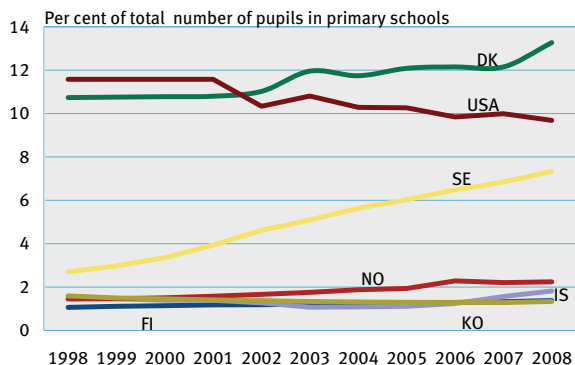
Source: Eurostat.

Population projection - children in school age (5–14 years)



Source: Nordic database.



Pupils in private primary school

Source: OECD

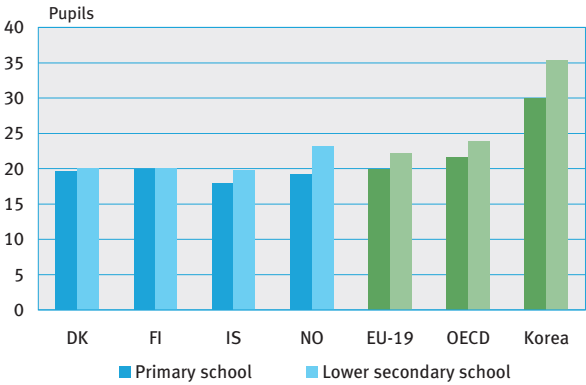
Pupils in public and private basic school. 2008

	DK	FI	IS	NO	SE	EU-19	OECD
<i>Per cent</i>							
Primary school							
Public	86.7	98.6	98.2	97.8	92.7	90.2	89.6
Private	13.3	1.4	1.8	2.2	7.3	9.8	10.4
Lower secondary school							
Public	74.5	95.7	99.1	96.9	90.5	86.6	83.2
Private	25.5	4.3	0.9	3.1	9.5	13.4	16.8

Source: OECD.

Basic school

Pupils per classroom. 2008

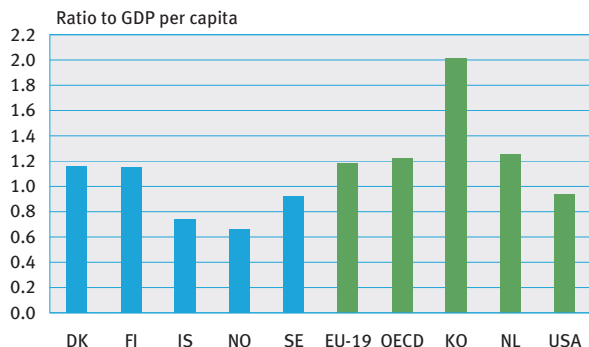


Source: OECD. Norway: 2001 data. Sweden: Data not available.



Ratio of pupils to teacher staff, 2008*Number of pupils per teacher in full time equivalents*

	Primary school	Lower secondary school
<i>Persons</i>		
Denmark	...	10.1
Finland	14.4	10.6
Iceland	...	10.0
Norway	10.8	10.1
Sweden	12.2	11.4
EU-19	14.6	11.5
OECD	16.4	13.7
Korea	24.1	20.2
USA	14.3	14.8

*Source: OECD.***Teacher salary after 15 years of experience in lower secondary school (PPP), 2008***Source: OECD.*

Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are currency exchange rates obtained by comparing the prices of identical goods and services in different countries. These price comparisons are made by dividing the price of a specific good or service in one country by the price of the same item in another country.

Teachers' working time, primary school. 2008

	Average hours per year	Per cent spent teaching
Denmark	1 680	39
Finland	..	..
Iceland	1 800	37
Norway	1 688	44
Sweden	1 767	..
EU-19	1 601	48
OECD	1 659	47
Korea	1 680	50
Netherlands	1 659	56
USA	1 913	57

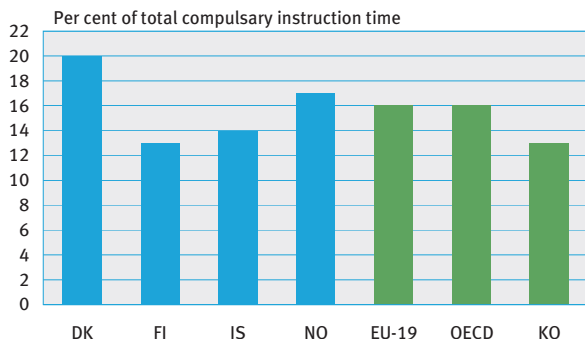
Source: OECD.

Teachers' working time, lower secondary school. 2008

	Average hours per year	Per cent spent teaching
Denmark	1 680	39
Finland	..	..
Iceland	1 800	37
Norway	1 688	39
Sweden	1 767	..
EU-19	1 601	41
OECD	1 662	42
Korea	1 680	37
Netherlands	1 659	45
USA	1 977	54

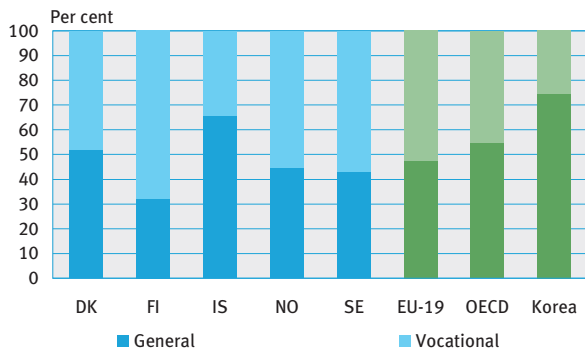
Source: OECD.

**Instruction in reading, writing and literature, 12-14 year-olds.
2008**



Source: OECD.

Students in upper secondary education, by orientation. 2008



Source: OECD.

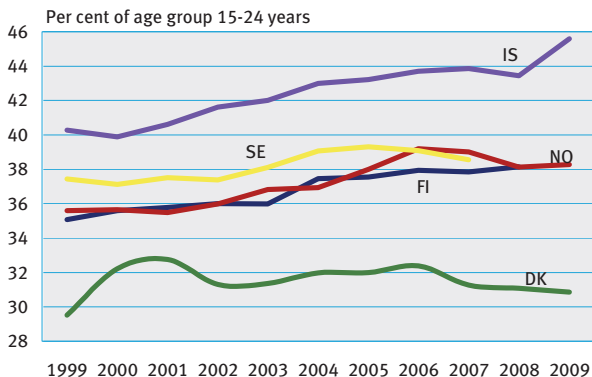
Upper secondary: general and vocational

Students at upper secondary level by field. 2009

	DK	FI	IS	NO	SE
Total	239	390	27	266	542
Total	100	100	100	100	100
General programmes	33	29	65	38	28
Teacher training, education and science	-	0	1	0	0
Arts, humanities and religion	1	4	7	6	9
Social science, business and law	25	13	2	7	4
Natural science, mathematics and computing	0	2	1	1	0
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	24	23	14	22	16
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	3	3	1	2	2
Health and social services	7	10	4	9	5
Services and defence	8	15	7	11	3
Field not specified	-	-	-	3	32
Of which women					
Total	49	52	51	47	53
General programmes	61	57	55	56	55
Teacher training, education and science	-	21	100	63	82
Arts, humanities and religion	38	63	65	72	68
Social science, business and law	59	64	62	56	67
Natural science, mathematics and computing	46	22	11	24	18
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	11	16	9	8	10
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	51	54	61	54	68
Health and social services	93	90	92	88	78
Services and defence	46	59	57	47	63
Field not specified	-	-	-	46	62

Source: Nordic database. Finland: 2008 data. Sweden: 2007 data.

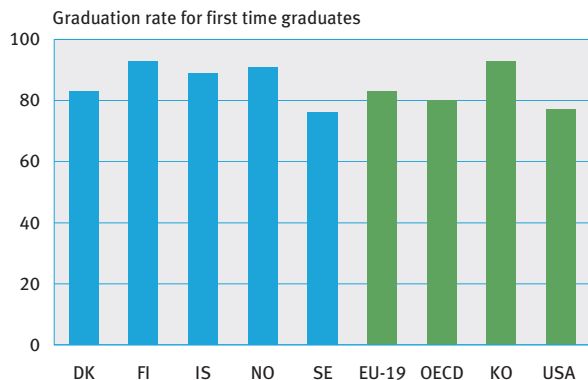
Students at upper secondary level



Source: Nordic database.

Graduation rates, upper secondary level. 2008

Sum of graduation rates for single year of age

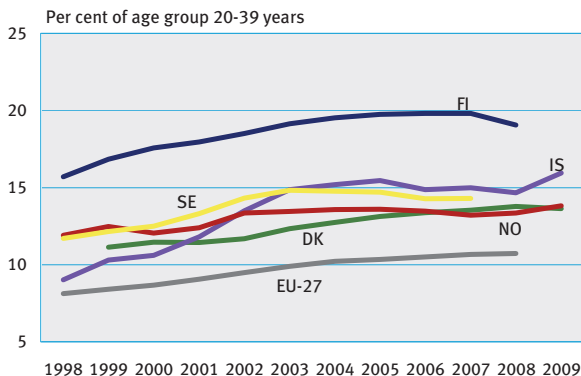


Source: OECD.

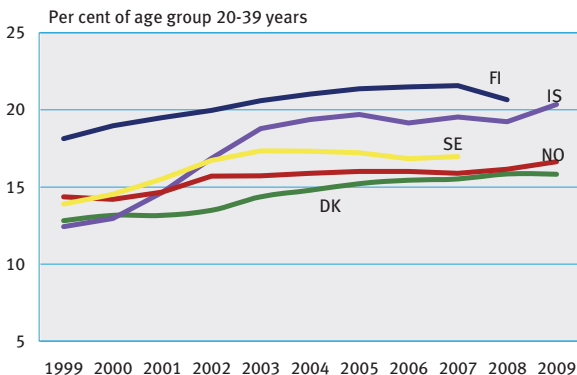
Students at tertiary level by field. 2009

	DK	FI	IS	NO	SE
<i>1 000 persons</i>					
Total	205	297	18	221	419
<i>Per cent</i>					
Total	100	100	100	100	100
General programmes	-	-	-	1	-
Teacher training, education and science	11	5	16	15	14
Arts, humanities and religion	17	14	15	11	13
Social science, business and law	26	22	37	32	26
Natural science, mathematics and computing	8	10	8	8	9
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	11	25	9	8	16
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	2	2	1	1	1
Health and social services	24	15	13	20	18
Services and defence	2	5	2	5	2
Field not specified	-	-	-	-	0
Of which women					
<i>Per cent</i>					
Total	58	54	63	61	60
General programmes	-	-	-	64	-
Teacher training, education and science	70	79	82	76	76
Arts, humanities and religion	62	70	65	61	61
Social science, business and law	51	61	60	58	61
Natural science, mathematics and computing	34	39	38	36	43
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	34	19	34	27	29
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	55	52	63	59	61
Health and social services	80	83	87	83	80
Services and defence	22	70	69	45	61
Field not specified	-	-	-	-	72

Source: Nordic database. Finland: 2008 data. Sweden: 2007 data.

Students at tertiary level

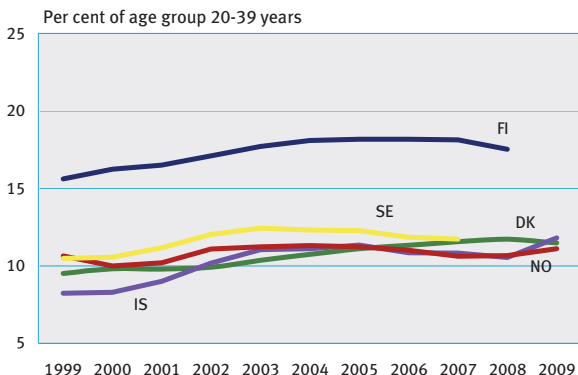
Source: Nordic database.

Women studying at tertiary level

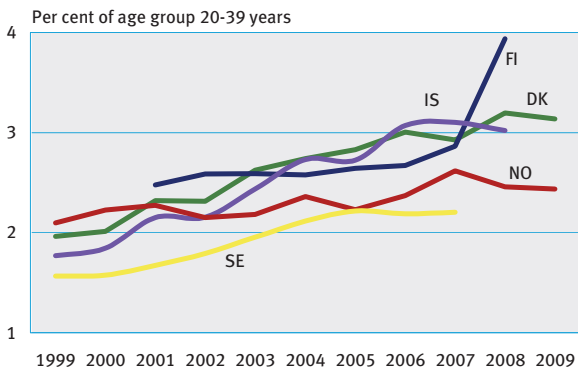
Source: Nordic database

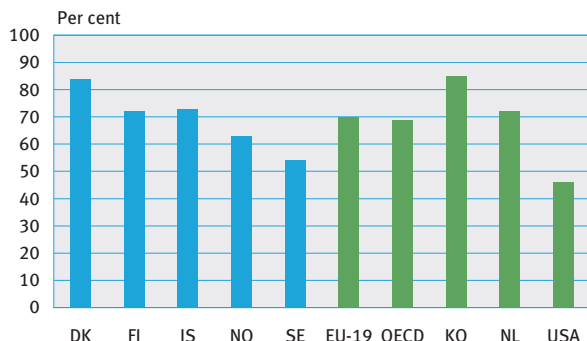
Higher education

Men studying at tertiary level

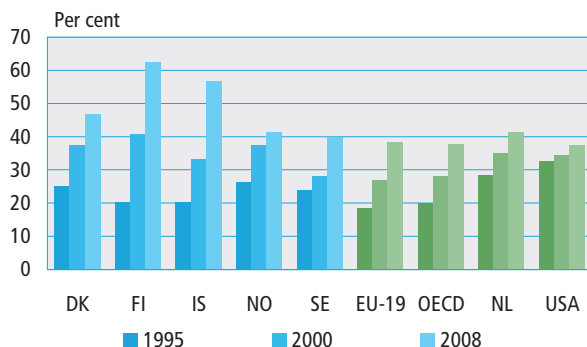


Graduates from tertiary level per year



Completion rates¹ at tertiary level. 2008

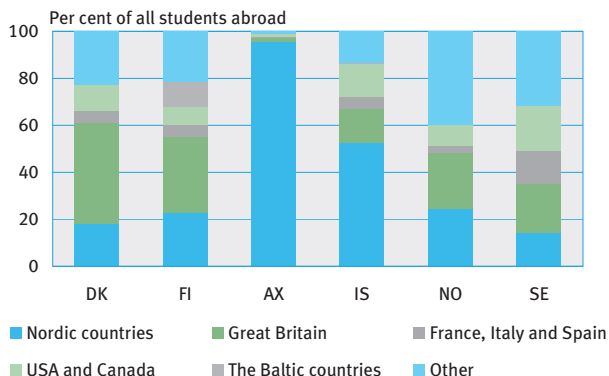
Source: OECD 1) Number of graduates divided by the total number of entrants in the typical year of entrance of study.

Graduation rates¹ at tertiary level, general programmes

Source: OECD 1) The percentage of the population in the typical age cohort for tertiary education that successfully completes tertiary programmes.

Students abroad

Nordic students abroad. 2008/09



Source: Nordic database.



Nordic students studying in other Nordic countries. 2008/2009

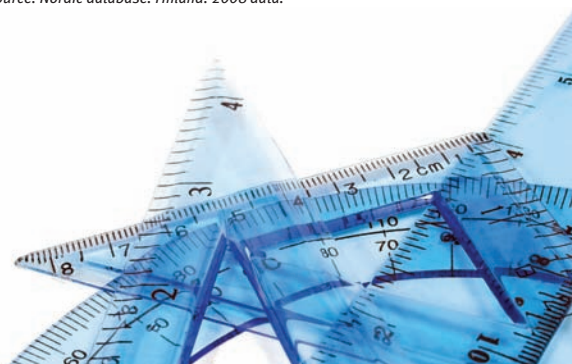
Persons from	DK	FI	AX	IS	NO	SE
Total	519	1 063	984	1 351	3 019	2 836
<i>Country of study:</i>						
Denmark	.	156	6	1 138	2 202	2 008
Finland	15	.	191	5	26	226
Iceland	34	11	1	.	23	15
Norway	170	60	5	52	.	587
Sweden	300	836	781	156	768	.

Source: Nordic database.

Attained level of education. Population aged 15–74. 2009

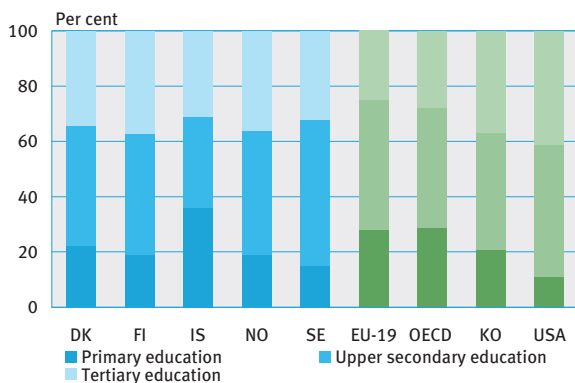
	Total (ISCED 1–6)	Primary level (ISCED 1–2)	Secondary level (ISCED 3–4)	Tertiary level (ISCED 5–6)	Level not specified or unknown
<i>Per cent</i>					
<i>Total</i>					
Denmark	100	32	40	25	4
Finland	100	30	41	28	-
Iceland	100	37	37	25	0
Norway	100	26	41	27	6
Sweden	100	23	50	25	2
<i>Men</i>					
Denmark	100	31	42	23	4
Finland	100	32	43	25	-
Iceland	100	36	41	23	0
Norway	100	27	43	24	6
Sweden	100	24	52	21	2
<i>Women</i>					
Denmark	100	32	38	27	3
Finland	100	29	39	32	-
Iceland	100	38	34	28	0
Norway	100	26	38	30	5
Sweden	100	21	48	29	2

Source: Nordic database. Finland: 2008 data.



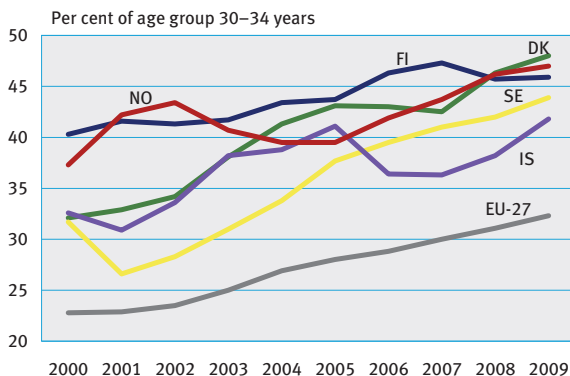
Attained education

Attained level of education. Population aged 25–64. 2008



Source: OECD

Tertiary level attained. Population aged 30–34



Source: Eurostat

Attained education. Population aged 25–64 years

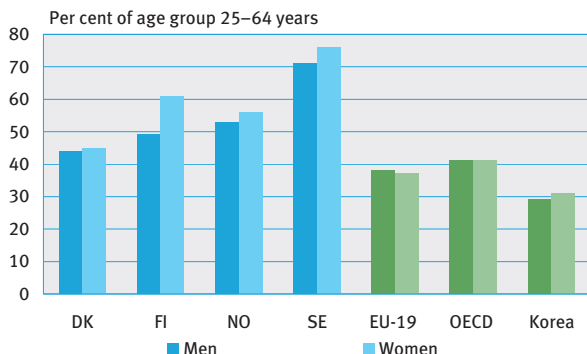
	DK	FI	IS	NO	SE	EU-19	OECD
<i>Per cent</i>							
Primary education							
2008	22	19	36	19	15	30	29
2005	19	21	37	23	16	32	31
2000	21	27	45	15	22	38	36
1997	...	32	44	17	25	37	36
Upper secondary education							
2008	43	44	33	45	53	45	44
2005	47	44	32	45	54	44	44
2000	52	41	32	57	47	42	42
1997	...	39	35	57	48	43	43
Tertiary education							
2008	34	37	31	36	32	26	28
2005	34	35	31	33	30	25	26
2000	26	32	23	28	30	21	22
1997	...	29	21	26	28	21	21

Source: OECD.



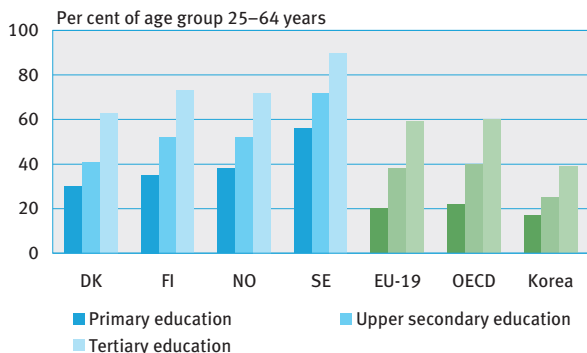
Adult education

Participation in formal or non-formal education after leaving initial education. 2007



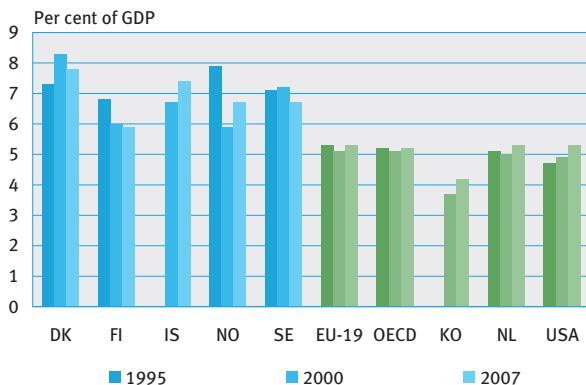
Source: Eurostat.

Participation in formal or non-formal education after leaving initial education, by attained education. 2007



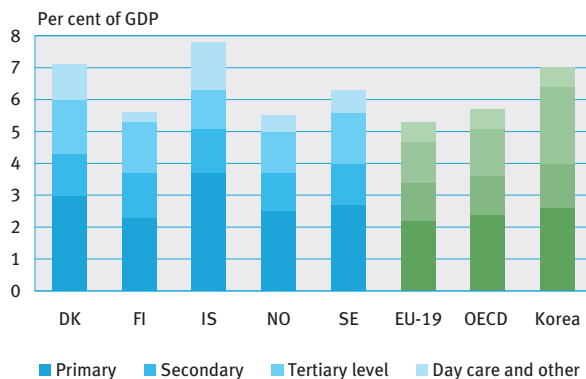
Source: Eurostat.

Public expenditure on education



Source: OECD

Expenditure on educational institutions. 2007

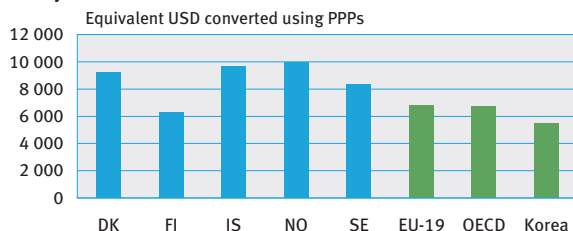


Source: OECD Norway: Government expenditure only

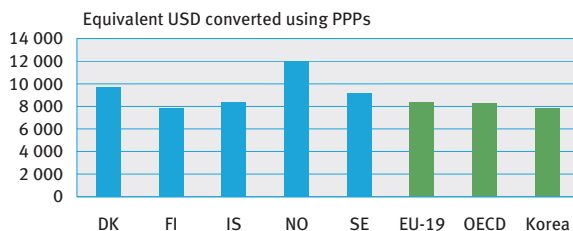
Expenditure in the education system

Annual expenditure by student. 2007

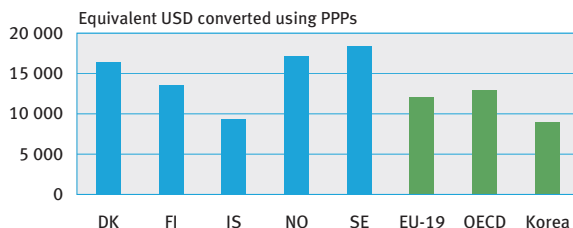
Primary education



Secondary education

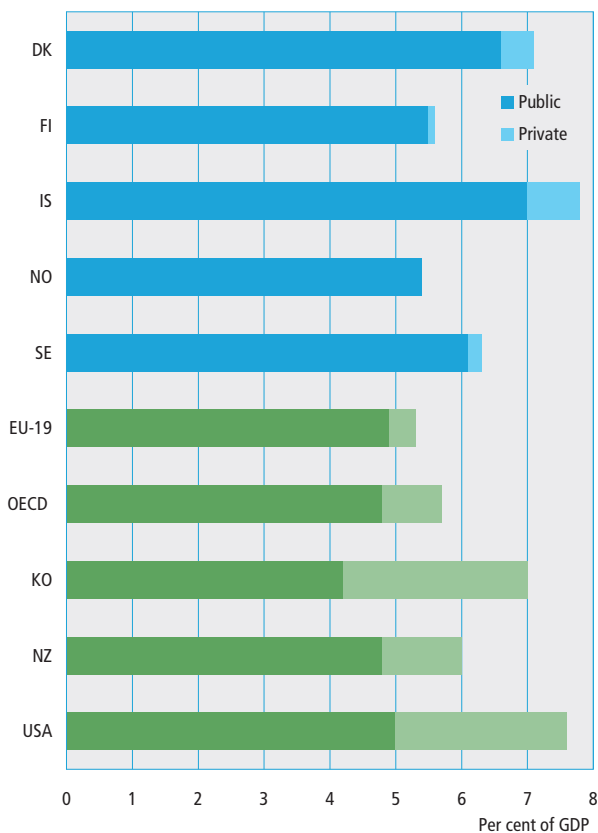


Tertiary education



Source: OECD Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are currency exchange rates obtained by comparing the prices of identical goods and services in different countries. These price comparisons are made by dividing the price of a specific good or service in one country by the price of the same item in another country.

Expenditure on educational institutions by financing source. 2007



Source: OECD.



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This booklet presents an interesting selection of basic data on educational affairs in the entire Nordic region. Main suppliers of data: Nordic database, OECD and Eurostat.

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