

Upper secondary education drop-outs (C) – *per cent*

Year			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Geography	Gender	Parental education									
Nordland	both genders	all educational levels	29	30	31	29	27	25	25	24	23
		compulsory education	51	51	51	50	53	48	42	42	42
		upper secondary school	30	32	33	32	29	29	29	27	27
		tertiary education	21	20	22	20	19	16	16	17	14
	men	all educational levels	33	34	35	33	31	28	28	29	27
		compulsory education	54	54	55	56	60	47	48	44	50
		upper secondary school	33	37	36	37	34	33	33	31	32
		tertiary education	25	23	26	23	22	18	19	21	16
	women	all educational levels	25	26	26	25	22	23	21	19	19
		compulsory education	46	48	48	43	47	49	36	39	35
		upper secondary school	27	26	29	27	23	26	25	22	21
		tertiary education	16	17	16	17	14	14	14	12	12
Troms og Finnmark	both genders	all educational levels	34	35	33	31	31	29	26	25	24
		compulsory education	60	54	50	54	49	47	49	43	43
		upper secondary school	36	39	38	35	36	31	29	29	28
		tertiary education	24	24	23	22	21	22	19	17	17
	men	all educational levels	38	40	37	36	35	34	29	28	26
		compulsory education	62	56	53	59	51	56	56	47	39
		upper secondary school	42	42	43	41	40	36	31	30	30
		tertiary education	28	31	26	26	26	27	23	21	19
	women	all educational levels	29	30	28	26	27	22	23	22	22
		compulsory education	57	52	47	50	47	38	42	37	47
		upper secondary school	30	35	32	29	32	25	26	28	25
		tertiary education	20	17	19	19	17	16	16	14	15

CellMark Legend

- .. Missing data
- . Not possible to calculate
- : Hidden value

Description

Drop-outs from upper secondary education total and according to the parents' highest educational attainment. The rates include persons who started the basic course in secondary education for the first time in a given year and who have completed VKII (finishing upper secondary education) or the vocational examinations («fagprøve»), but who have failed one or more subjects and therefore have not achieved educational or vocational skills after five years, as well as students who started that year, but who stopped along the way. The percentage is calculated from the percentage of people who started a basic course in upper secondary education that year. Persons, who after 5 years are still in upper secondary education/high school, are not considered to have dropped out.

The numbers are shown by counties per 1.1.2020, to see numbers by counties per 1.1.2018 see "Discontinued time series".

A person, who started their upper secondary education in one county, is counted as having completed/dropped out of upper secondary education there, though he or she may have moved.

Basic qualifications are not considered a completed secondary education. Persons who started upper secondary education and end up with a certificate of competence will therefore be considered to have dropped out.

To change the table, open the "change selection of...".

Three measures are available. Use the Measure button to select:

1. number of people
2. per cent = Percentage of the population.
3. ratio (Norway = 100) = Ratio between the county's percentage and the national percentage for a given year. Examples; ratio = 130 means that the county's percentage is 30% higher than the national level. A ratio of 87 means that the county's percentage is 13% lower than the national level.

Data on four levels of parental education are available. Use the button «Parental education» to select:

- All educational levels
- Compulsory education (primary and lower secondary school)
- Upper secondary school
- Tertiary education (university or college education or having obtained 120 credits or more).

Rationale for indicator

The correlations between level of educational attainment, material living conditions and health are well established. Individuals who have not completed upper secondary education are regarded as being exposed to the same risk of adverse living conditions and health problems as those who opted out of continuing their education upon completing compulsory (lower secondary) school.

Source

Statistics Norway (SSB)

Collection

The statistics include Statistics Norway's statistics on the population's level of education and statistics for throughput in secondary education.

The data on throughput are registry data collected from the county intake system VIGO.

The main function of VIGO is managing admissions to the various grades of secondary education and to administrate the right to a secondary education for the citizens of each county. Students at all county schools are registered and monitored in VIGO. In addition, VIGO integrates, through separate intake procedures, data about students at independent schools and state schools with activities covered by the Education Act.

In order to create throughput statistics, it is necessary also to obtain information about the results of secondary education. Here multiple data sources are used. Information on whether a student has passed the course in VIGO is one of these. The major categories of course results are passed, failed, and interrupted. These results are measured at each course level.

For completed VKII, data on completed education from the VIGO intake for pupils, and data on completed professional examinations for vocational students, are collected.

For diploma students data since 2001 are supplemented with information from the National diplomas database (NVB). In addition, the authorization registry for healthcare (HPR) is used to supplement the information about completed training within the health sector.

Interpretation and sources of error

Statistics on educational attainment and drop-outs, and the correlation between these and health, may be influenced by local

conditions, such as the labour market.

On a national level, there is a connection between parental education and drop-out from upper secondary education. In evaluating these figures, it is important to be aware that there are differences in drop-out rates between students of academic subjects and students in vocational training, with higher rates among vocational students.

Data quality

Figures for persons who have not completed upper secondary education may be slightly too high, because some completed educations have not yet been reported (reporting backlog).

When numbers are missing

Statistics based on fewer than 6 cases is hidden for reasons of personal data protection. This criterion concerns the sum of cases in the period for which an average has been constructed. Figures are also hidden when the population group in which the cases originate, is smaller than 10 persons.

If more than 20 per cent of the cases in a time series are hidden due to the abovementioned reasons, the complete time series is hidden to avoid giving a skewed impression.

The complete time series is also hidden if more than 50 per cent of the values in the series are based on 6 or fewer cases.

Time periods

2010 - 2018

Geographical level

Norway, Health regions and Counties

Gender

Both genders, men and women

Frequency of updates

Annually

Last updated

3/17/20

Keywords

Click on a keyword to search for similar indicators.

- Compulsory education
- Education level
- Educational attainment
- School
- Social status
- Socioeconomic status
- Upper secondary school

Fact sheets

Below are links to relevant fact sheets, articles and reports. These may describe trends over time in the Norwegian population or differences by sex, age group, geographical region or socioeconomic status:

- [Public health report: Drop out in upper secondary education \(in Norwegian only\)](#)