





Education and Early School Leavers

in Norway, Denmark and the UK





Comparison of Population Statistics

Norway 5,364,440 (23.sept. 2018)
 17.8 % under 16
 28,000 net migration

Denmark 5,759,098 (23.sept. 2018)
 17.6 % under 16
 15,200 net migration

• UK 66,662,281 (23.sept. 2018) 18.8 % under 16 180,000 net migration





Comparison of Landmass

- Norway 365,268 Km₂ (141,031 sq. miles)
 15 people / Km₂ (38 people per mi₂)
 80,5% of the population is urban
- Denmark 42,430 Km₂ (16,382 sq. miles)
 136 people / Km₂ (351 people per mi₂)
 87,8 % of the population is urban
- UK
 241,930 Km₂ (93,410 sq. miles)
 275 people / Km₂ (713 people per mi₂)
 81.2 % of the population is urban





Comparison of Population and Landmass

Norway

Population

5,364,440 (23.sept. 2018)

17.8% under 16

28,000 net migration

Landmass

365,268 Km2 (141,031 sq. miles)

15 people / Km2 (38 people per mi2)

80,5% of the population is urban

Denmark

Population

5,759,098 (23.sept. 2018)

17.6% under 16

15,200 net migration

Landmass

42,430 Km2 (16,382 sq. miles)

136 people / Km2 (351 people per mi2)

87,8 % of the population is urban

UK

Population

66,662,281 (23.sept. 2018)

18.8% under 16

180,000 net migration

Landmass

241,930 Km2 (93,410 sq. miles)

275 people / Km2 (713 people per mi2)

81.2 % of the population is urban



Differences in government, MaCS tax and benefit



Norway

Constitutional Monarchy Conservative, three party government, (H, V, FRP)

25-48% personal income tax 25% value added tax

Good benefits and welfare Free health Free education Free higher education + possibilities for a stipend and governmental loan

Denmark

Constitutional monarchy Three party government, (Liberal Party (V), Liberal Alliance (LA) and the Conservative Party (KF)

60.2 % personal income tax 25% value added tax

Strong benefits system Free health service Free education Free higher education + possibilities for a stipend and governmental loan

UK

Constitutional monarchy **Conservative Government**

25% personal income tax 20% value added tax

Extensive privatisation Free National Health Welfare and benefits Free state education Fee paying higher education





The language of leaving school early - deficit discourses

- Drop out (frafall)
- Educational failure
- Early school leaver (ESL)
- Not in education, employment or training (NEET)





The language of leaving school early - asset-based discourse

- Pushed out
- Facilitated out
- School failure





Norway

University, High School, College Students (age 19-)

Upper Secondary school General subjects

 3 years at school as pupils (age 16 – 19)

The Open School

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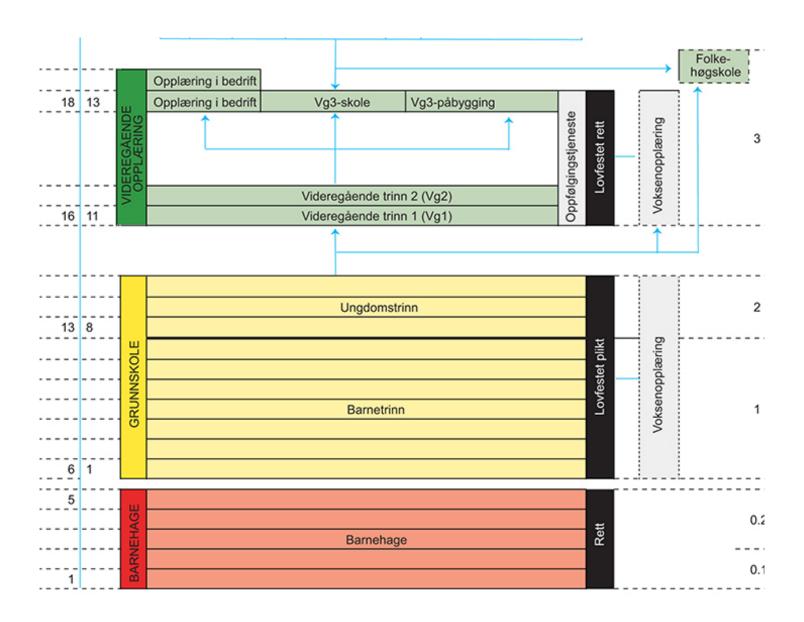
- 2 years at school as a pupils (age 16-18)
- 2 years at a workplace as apprentice (age 18-20)

Lower Secondary school (3 years)
Primary school (7 years)
Pupils (age 6 – 15)



Denmark

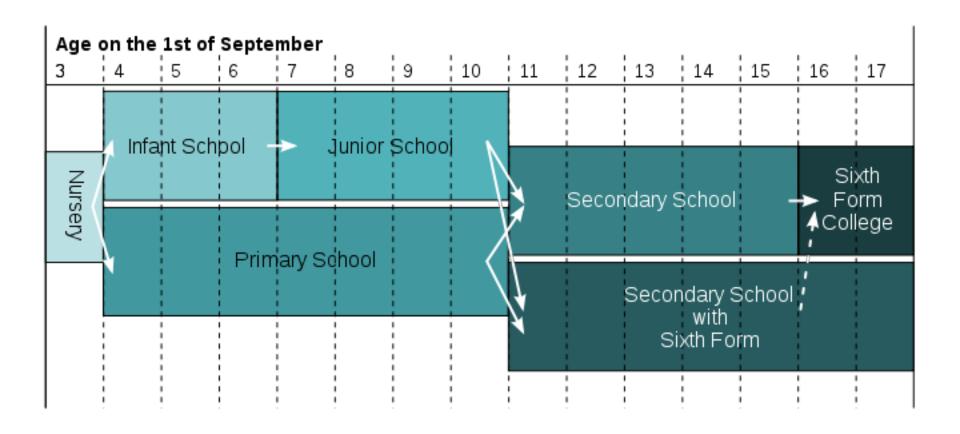








UK







Comparison of Early School Leaving (ESL)

Norway; Upper Secondary Education 16-21; 25,5% ESL

Denmark; Upper Secondary Education 16-21; 20.9% ESL,

(6 % ESL - lower secondary school (folkeskolen),

6-16 years)

UK; Secondary Education/sixth forth 15-18; 11.2% NEET





References

 Worldometers (2018) Countries in the EU by Population. Accessed 25.6.18 at http://www.worldometers.info/ population/