



ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES



OECD Economic Surveys NORWAY

Education
Labour market

Economics Department

Paul O'Brien

20 August 2008

Recommendations on

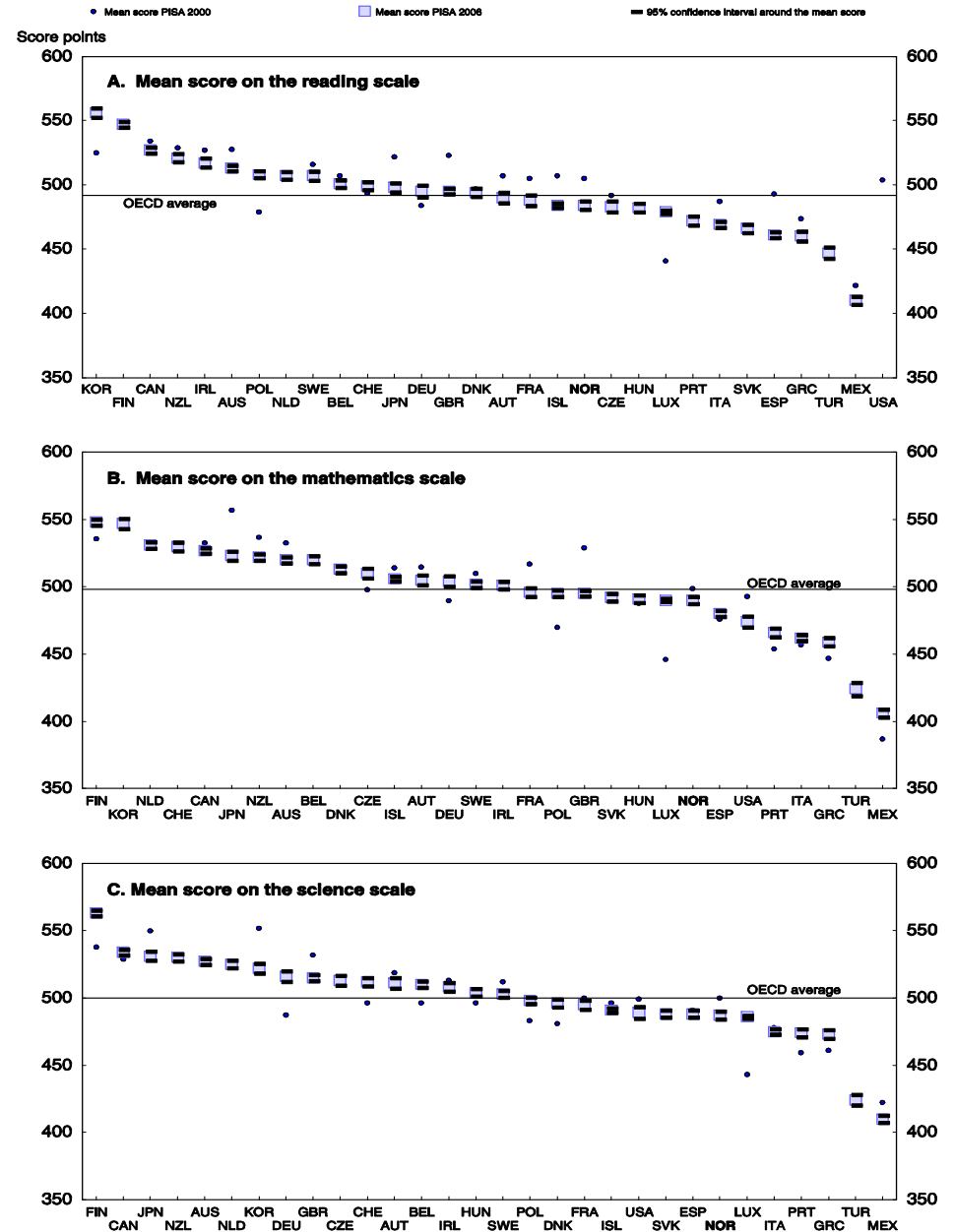
Education

- Increase competencies of Norwegian teachers; move towards formal training programmes
- Making the teaching profession more attractive
- Consider financial incentives for teachers and for principals
- Increase instruction time through higher teaching load and teaching time in classrooms
- Where there is autonomy, ensure accountability
- Envisage further reductions in the number of schools

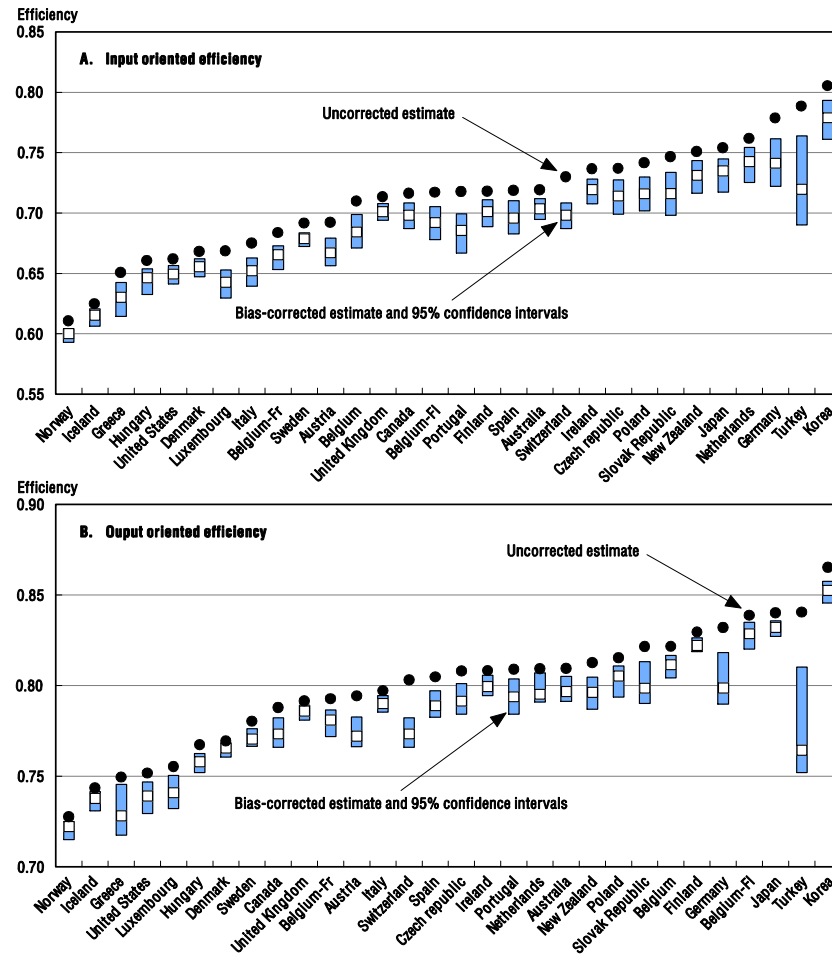
Labour market

- Tighten access to sickness and disability benefits
- No delays to remaining pension reforms
- NAV reform to focus active labour market policies
- Are compulsory extensions of labour agreements necessary?
- Should social partners accept a higher degree of wage differentiation?

Below
average
performance
in compulsory
schooling
(PISA scores)



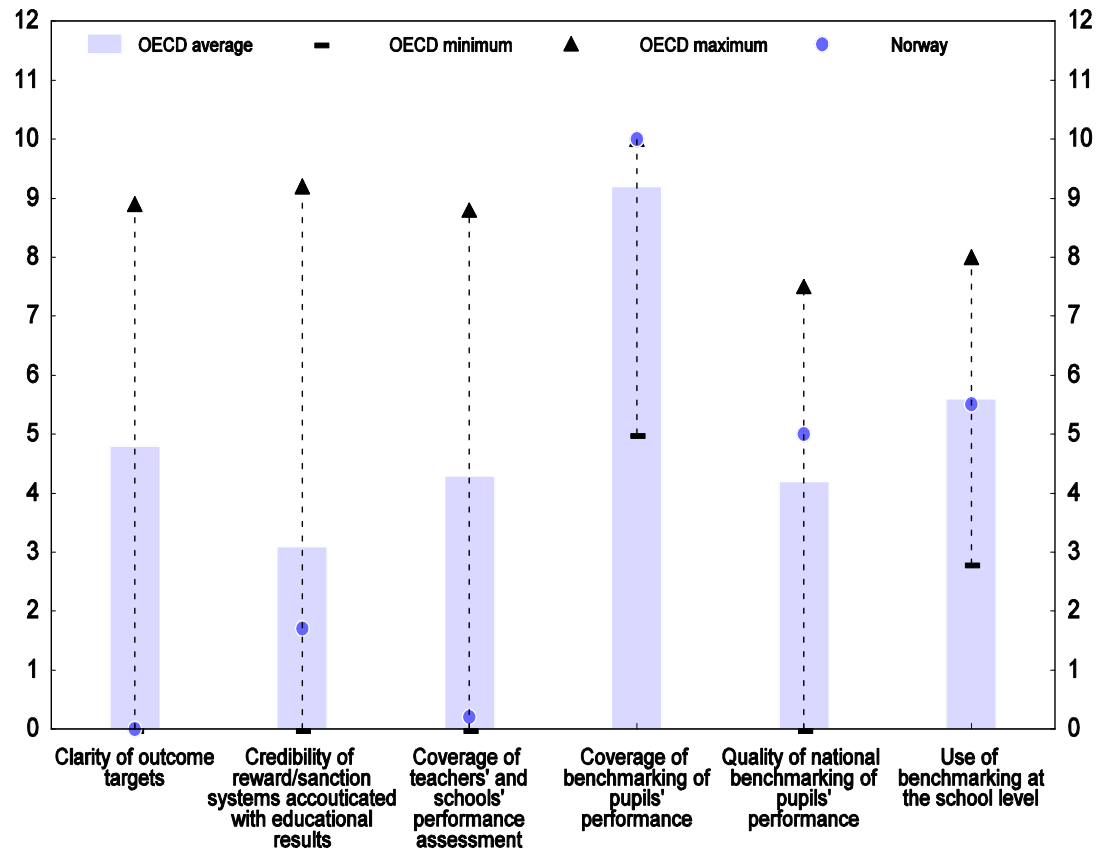
Suggests inefficient use of resources



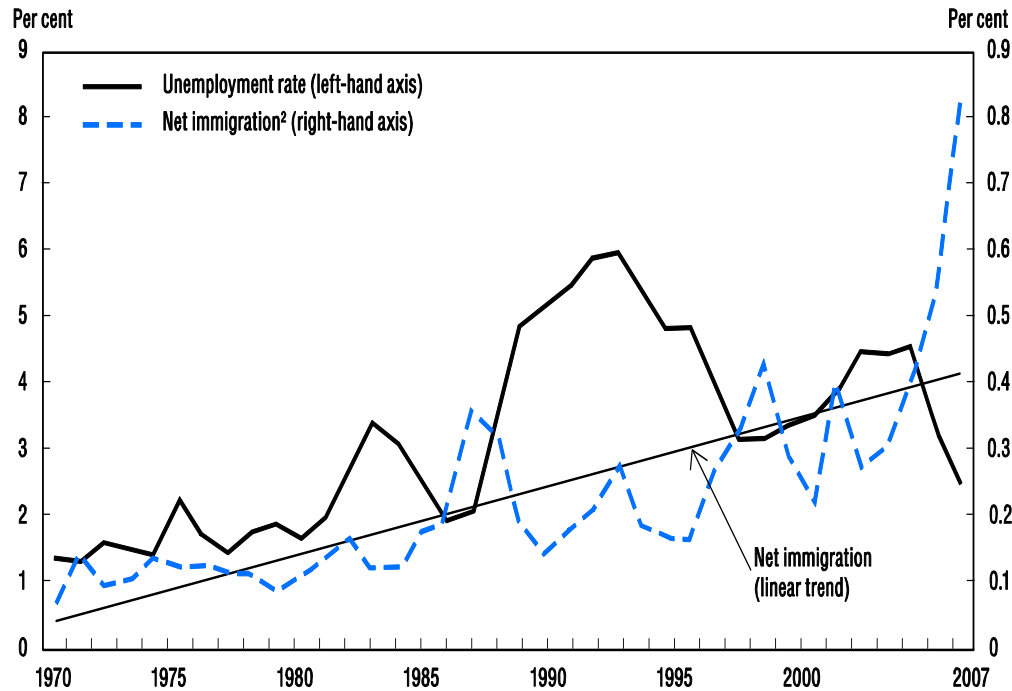
Possible reasons for inefficiency:

- Inappropriate teacher qualifications
- Insufficient accountability and benchmarking
- Insufficient central evaluation to balance local autonomy
- Low teaching time
- Small classes

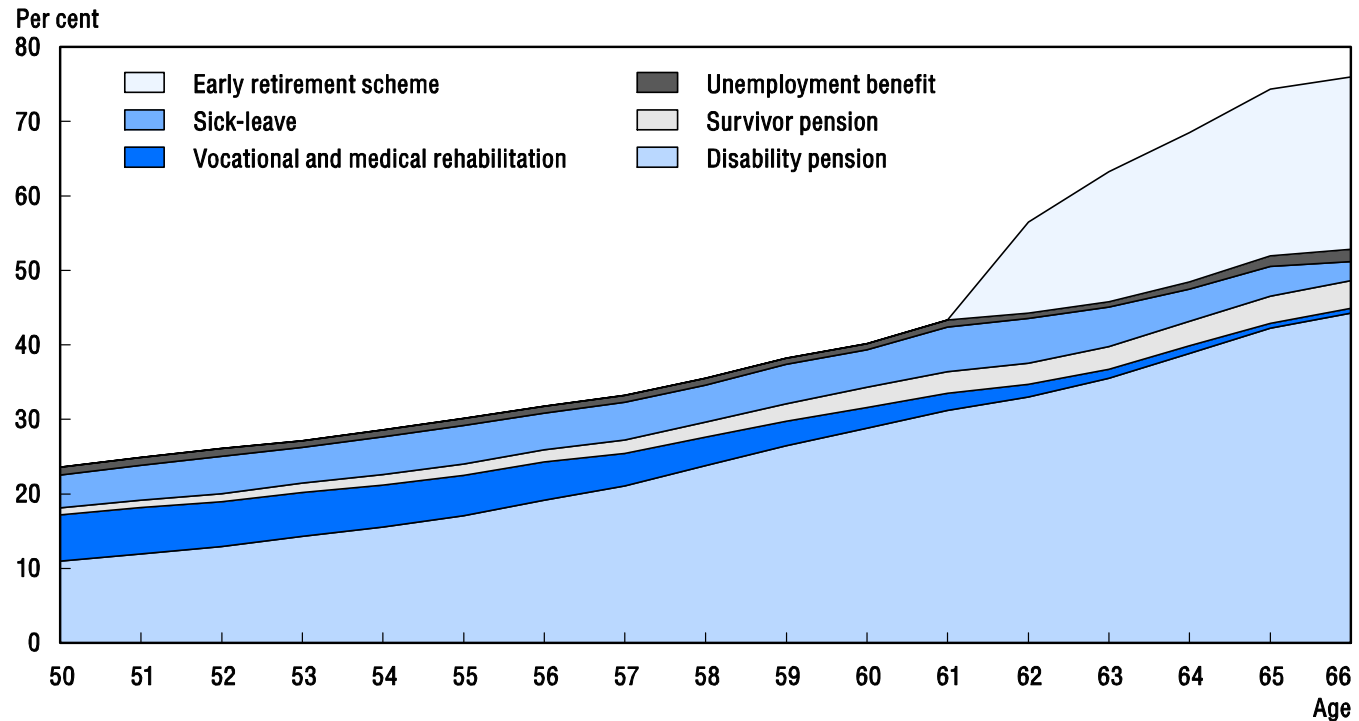
Accountability is lacking



Immigration is one response to labour market pressure



Some policies limit labour supply



Recommendations on

Education

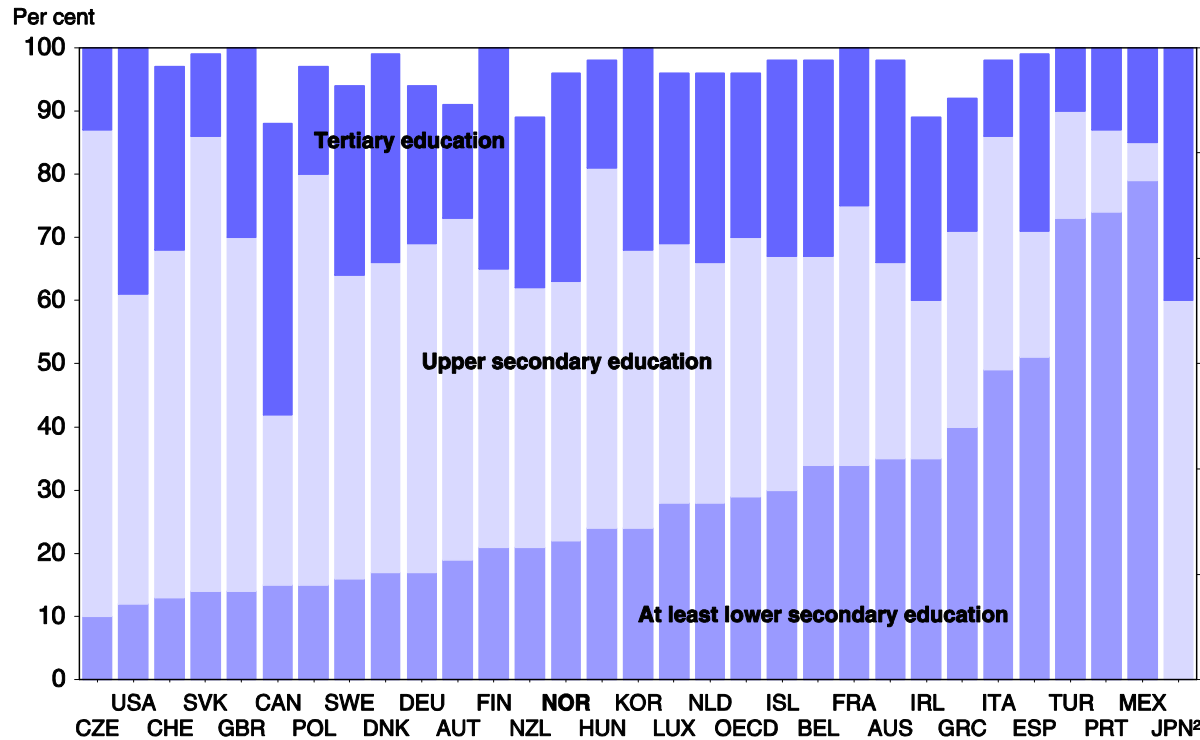
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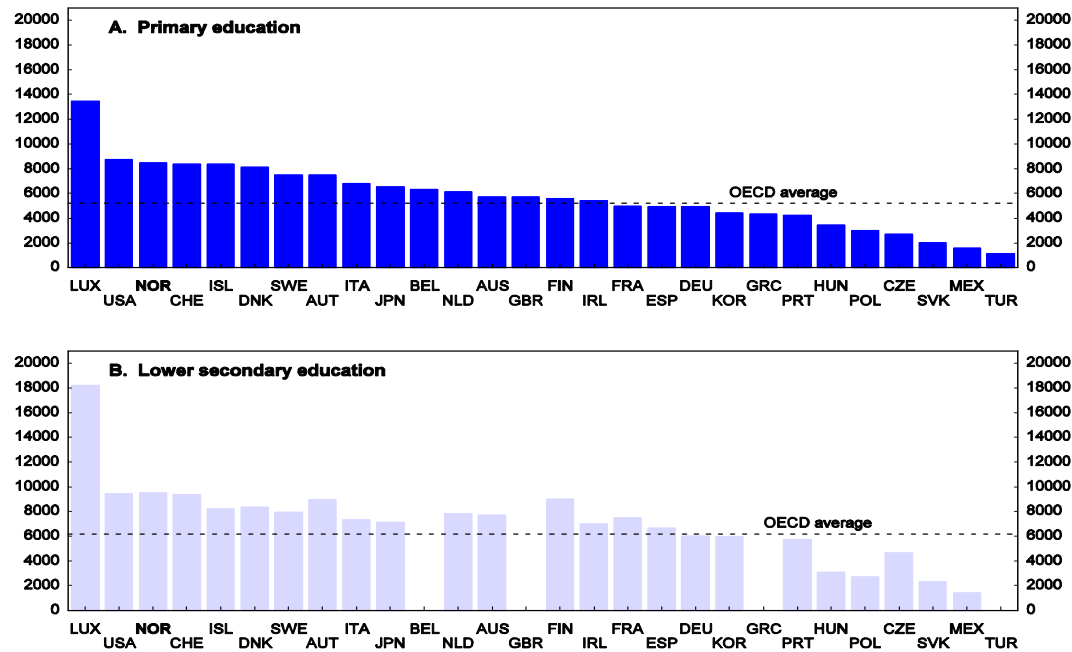
End of presentation, further slides
for additional information

Relatively high adult educational attainment

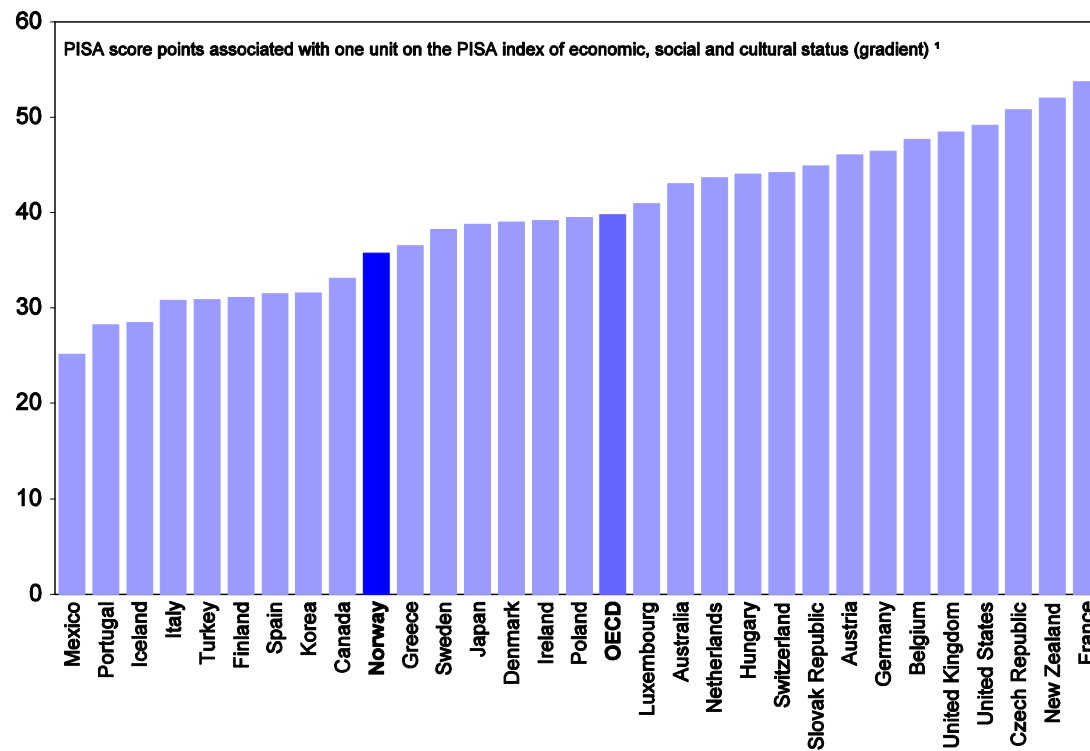


Norway devotes many resources to education...

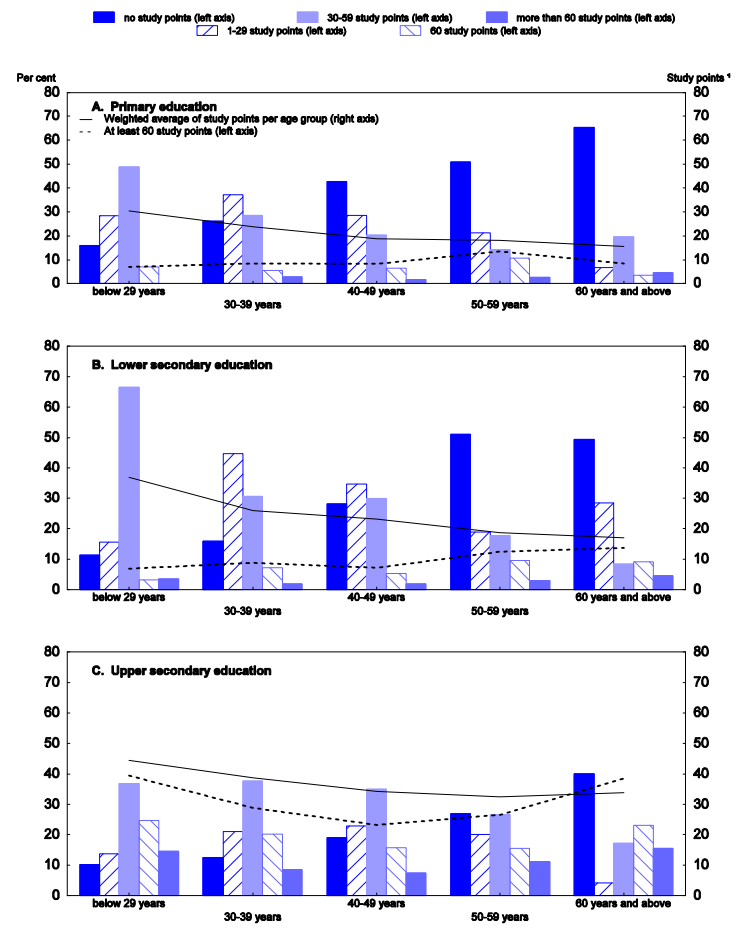
USD PPP per student



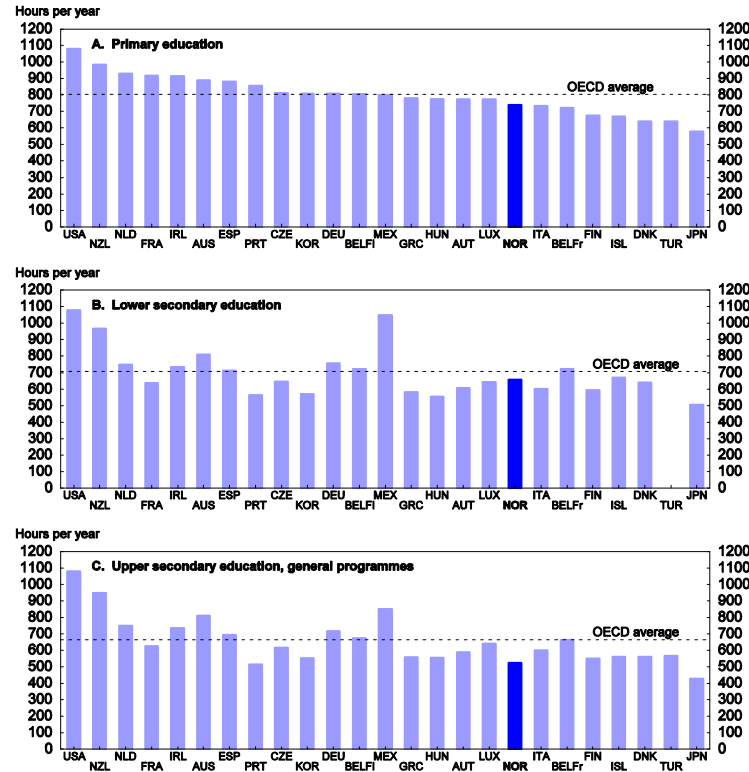
(Norwegian schools focus successfully on equity)



Teachers' qualification in some subjects is inadequate



Instruction time is low

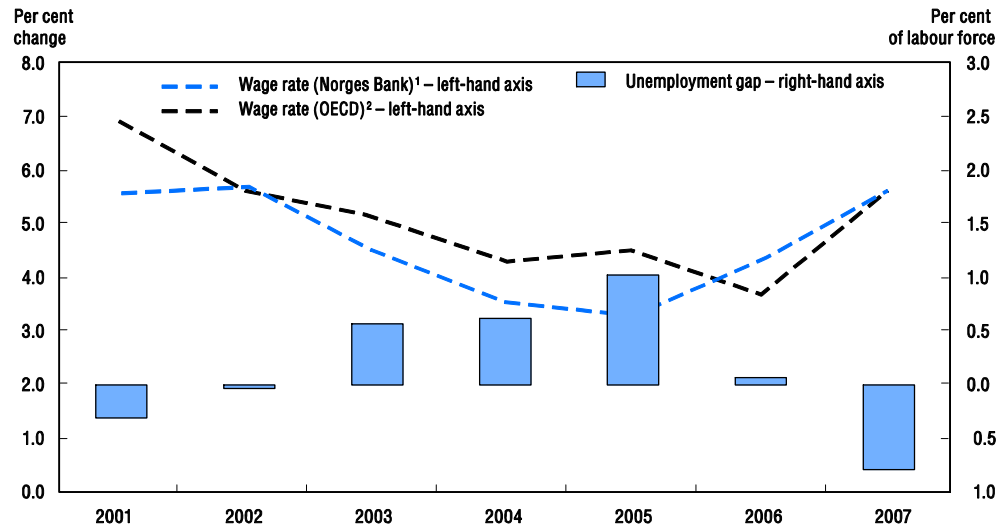
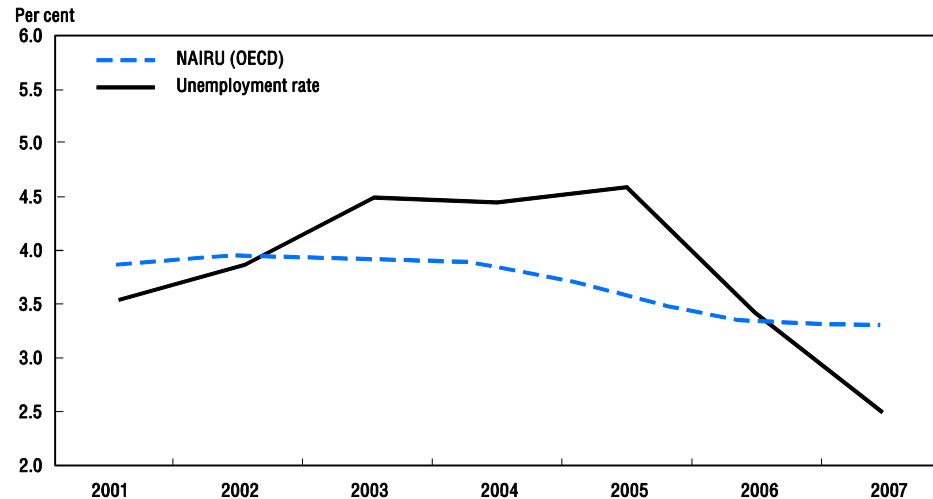


...and classes are small

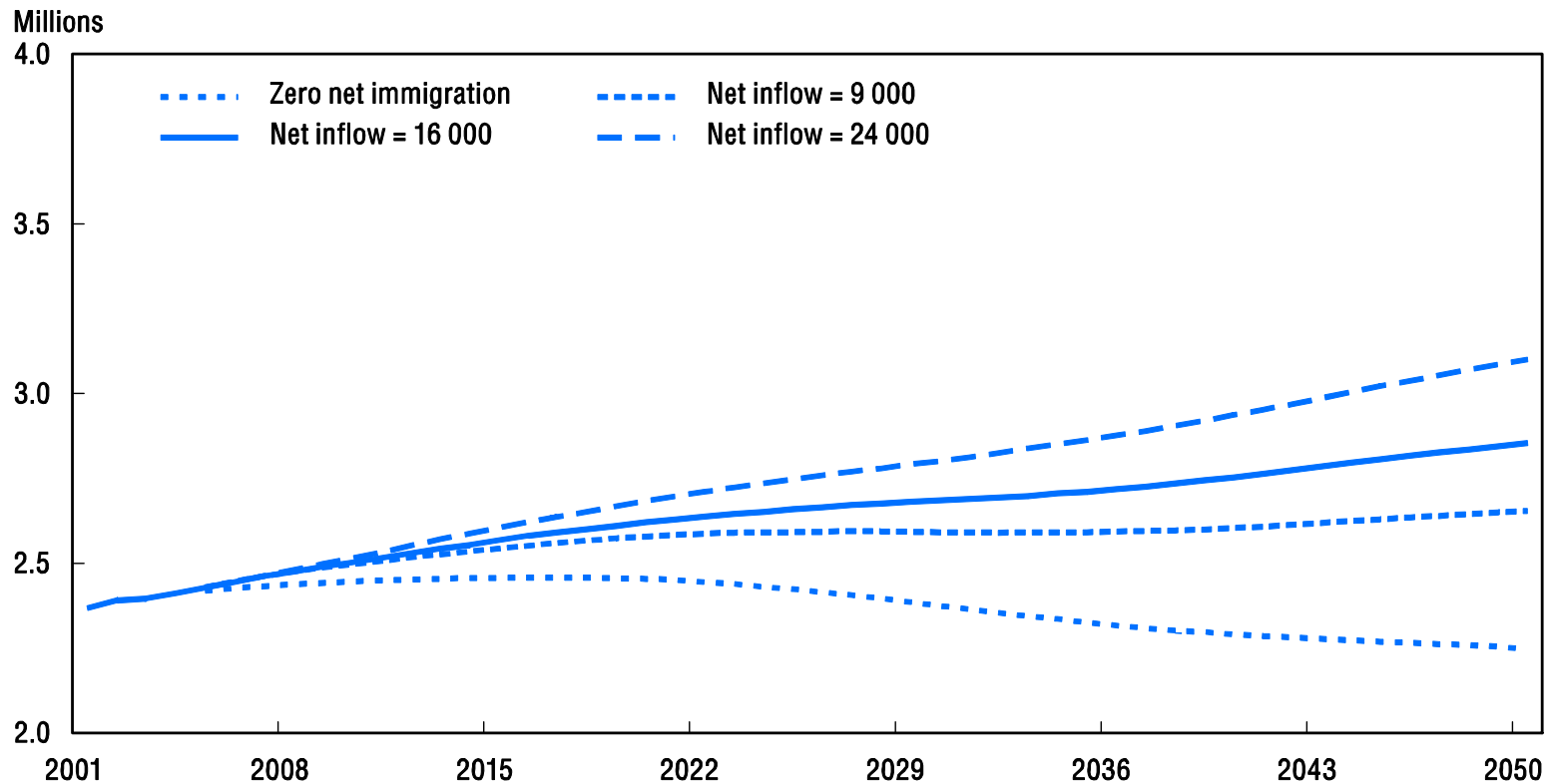
To make labour supply flexible enough to meet demand

- Tighten access to sickness and disability benefits
 - No delays to remaining pension reforms
 - NAV reform to focus active labour market policies
-
- Are compulsory extensions of labour agreements necessary?
 - Should social partners accept a higher degree of wage differentiation?

Pressure on the labour market has increased

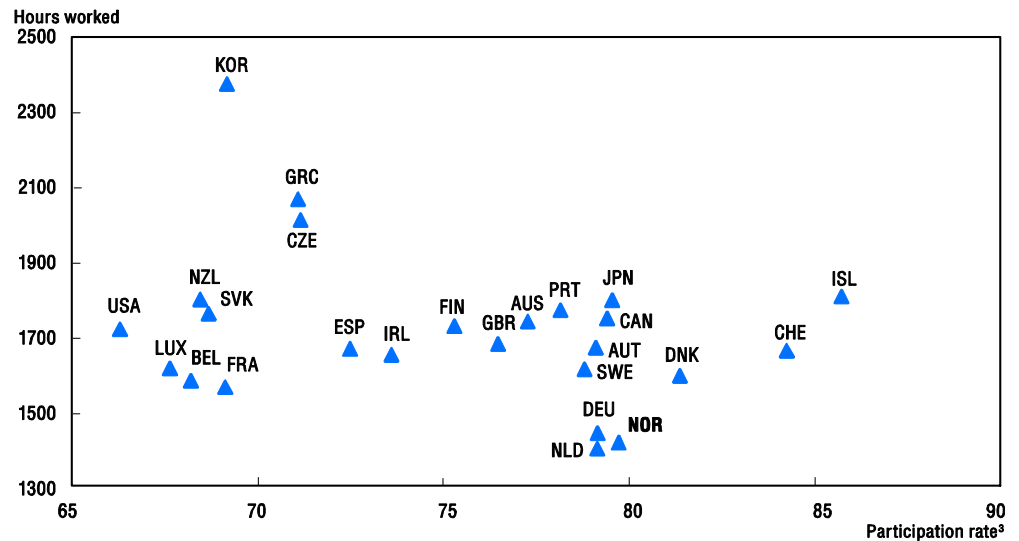
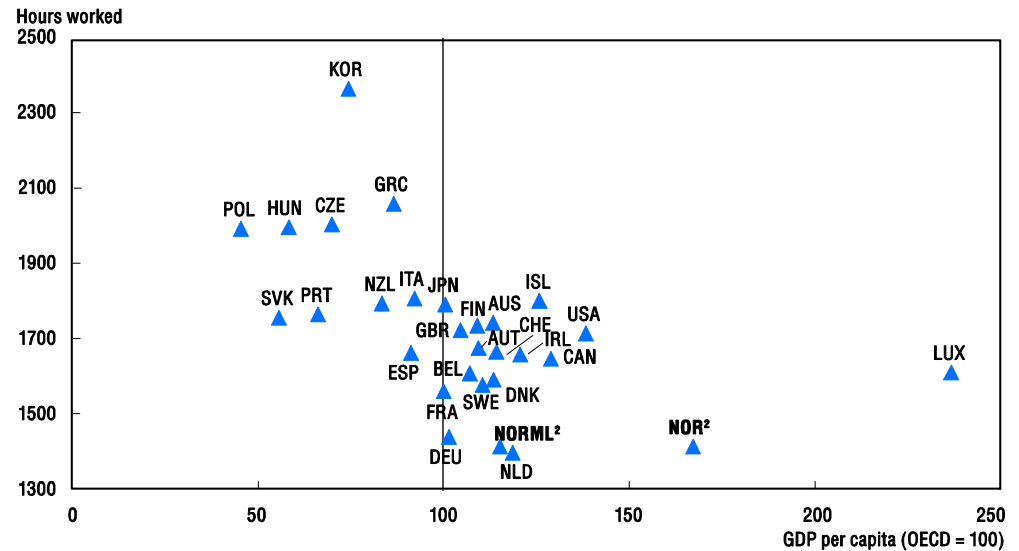


High immigration affects the population in the long term



- (Figure shows labour force rather than population)

High participation, low hours



**Thank you for your
attention!**