

Vocational Education and Training in Norway

Ola Eid

Nordic Project - Valle Upper
Secondary School - 8th April 2011

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Tertiary (18+)

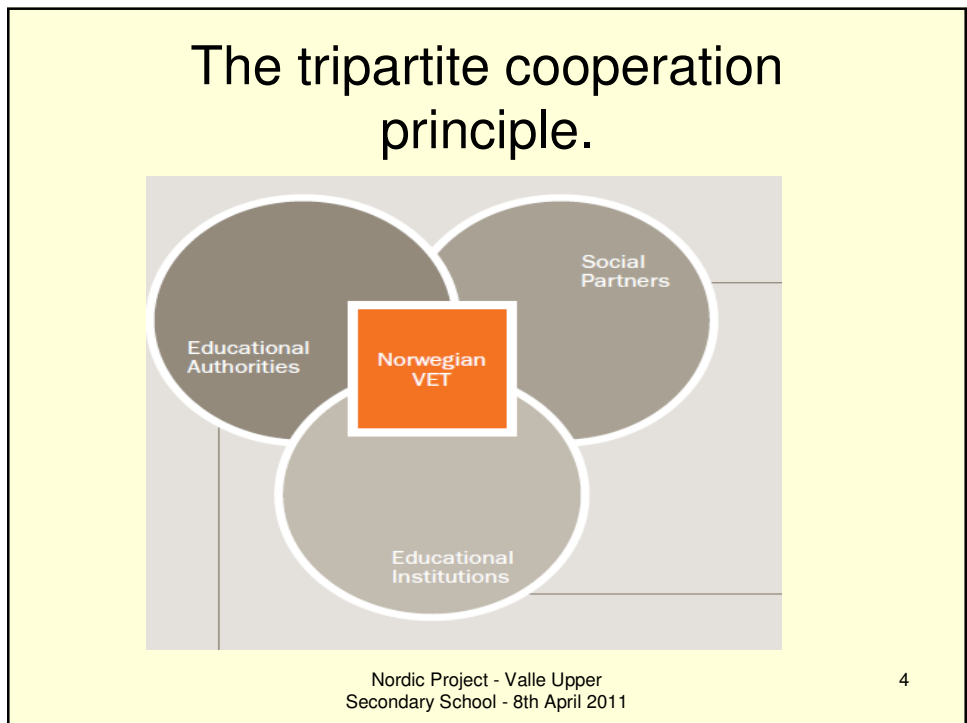
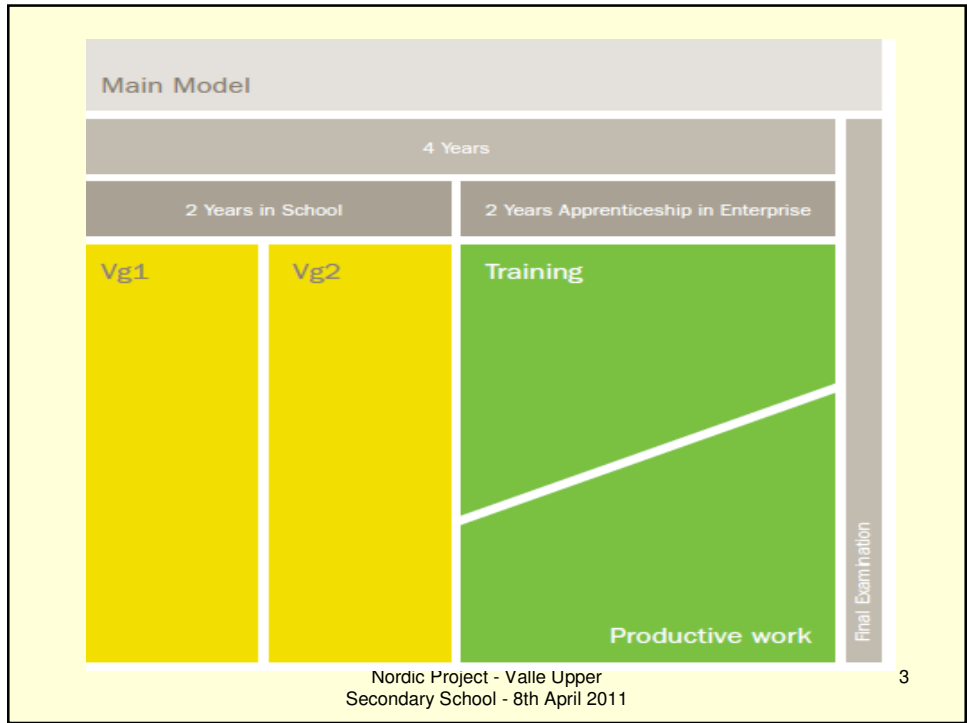
Upper Secondary (16–18)

Lower Secondary (13–15)

Primary (6–12)

Kindergarten (1–5)

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National and regional level,

The Ministry of Education and the
Directorate for Education and Training

- National Council for VET Vocational
- 9 Training Council

The authorities at county level

- County vocational training boards
- Examination Boards.

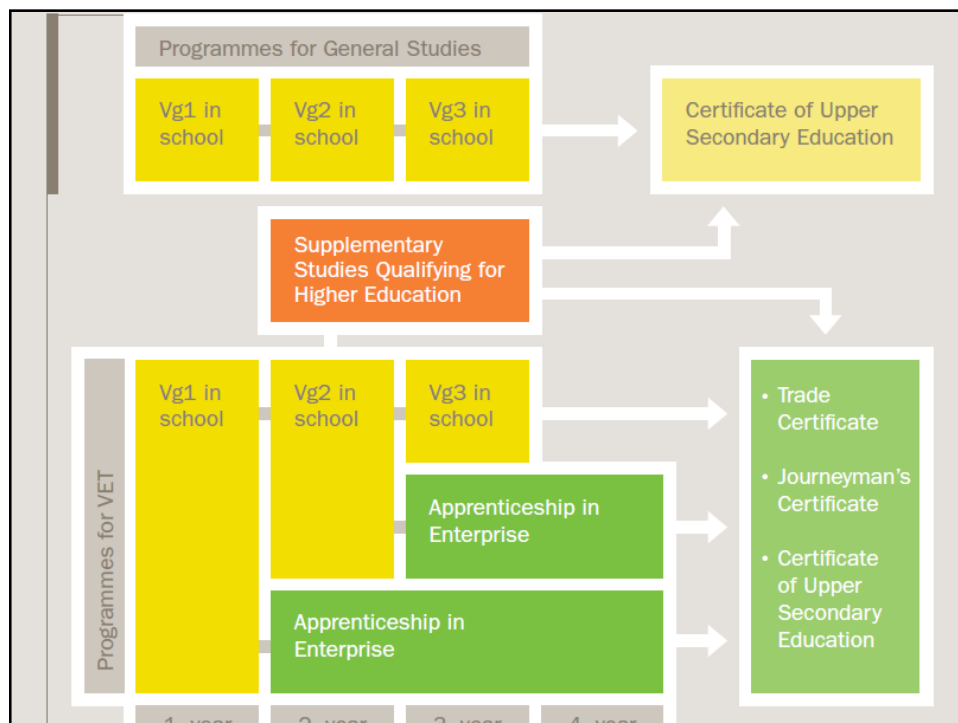
Nine Vocational Education Programmes

- Technical and Industrial Production
- Electricity and Electronics
- Building and Construction
- Health and Social Care;
- Programme for Design, Arts and Crafts.
- Service and Transport
- Restaurant and Food
- Media and Communication
- Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry;

VET are divided in

- Common Core Subjects,
- Common Programme Subjects
- In-depth Study Project

- A year of Supplementary Studies Qualifying for Higher Education.
 - transfer to a General Studies Programme,
 - Spesiell Studies Programme



Other possibilities

- **Training candidate** (less level of competence)
- **Adults** (5 years practice work, theoretic examine and trade examination)

Experience-based Trade Certification

The experience-based trade certification scheme has existed since the 1950s and gives adults the right to pass the Trade- or Journeyman's Examination upon proof of long and relevant practice. The scheme has played an important part in the establishment of new trades and is an important recruitment tool for trainers and members of the Examination Boards.

Programs in green sector

VG2

- Agriculture and Gardening
- Landscaping and Sports Facilities Management
- Equestrian Trades and Farriery
- Forestry

VG3

- Agriculture 1 year
- Gardening 1 year
- Landscaping 2 years
- Sports Facilities Management
- Equestrian Trades
- Farriery 2 years
- Forestry 2 years
- General Studies Program 1 year

Skogfaget - Forestry

- Competence in planning, carrying out, assessing and documenting manual and machinebased forestry.
- Able to care for silviculture and use manual and mechanical tools.
- Able to collect and assess data, and evaluate and work according to a forestry plan.
- Able to do thinning and regeneration cutting and transporting material.
- Able to carry out maintenance on and use hand-held engine-powered tools and cutting machines.
- Knowledge of ecology and correct management, and is able to assess the economic results from forestry work.
- Able to comply with standards and rules for the trade, assess risks and comply with requirements to Environment, Health and Safety.

Agriculture - Landbruk

- Shown competence in planning, carrying out, assessing and documenting comprehensive tasks and operations at an agricultural business.
- Able to carry out work tasks in areas of plant and animal production for the agricultural industry, and has knowledge of ecology, plant protection and animal welfare.
- Able to carry out tasks related to tending forests, wilderness areas, outlying fields and cultural landscapes.
- Competence in resource management at an agricultural business, and is able to assess and implement measures to optimise operations and profitability.
- Knowledge of framework conditions, rules and market needs.
- Able to use and maintain production equipment and comply with rules for Environment, Health, and Safety.
- Show competence in one or more of these areas Ecological land use.
- Shown competence in planning and operating ecological plant production facilities and livestock husbandry centres.
- Economy and operations management.
- Competence in planning, analysis, financial management, work supervision and leading employees for further development and reorganisation of agricultural productions.
- Tractors and machines

Gardening - Gartnernæring

- The gardener has shown competence in planning, carrying out, assessing and documenting production of food, goods and services in the gardening trade.
- The gardener is able to carry out tasks in greenhouses and on open land.
- He or she is able to work with plant production and optimise production based on ecological and conventional methods.
- He or she is able to assess the different areas of use for plants and plant products. Furthermore, the gardener has shown competence in sales, market demands and profitability.
- The gardener has knowledge of sustainable resource management, environmentally sound production, food product quality and certification on national and international markets.
- He or she is able to use and maintain operational equipment, and is able to work in line with the rules for Environment, Health and Safety.

Anleggsgartnerfaget - Landscaping

- The skilled landscape gardener has shown competence in planning, carrying out, assessing and documenting the design and care of private and public outdoor areas based on the concept of universal design for play, sports, traffic and leisure time.
- The landscape gardener is able to carry out work on permanent and loose ground cover, uncompacted material, water, wood, metal, natural stone, concrete and other materials.
- He or she is able to identify and describe the needs of plants for growth, and describe their common families, genera and species.
- The skilled worker is able to utilise technical equipment and carry out manual and mechanical work in tending, operating and maintenance of such sites.
- The landscape gardener is able to assess economics and the use of resources, and attend to environmental considerations.
- He or she has shown competence in assessing economic, aesthetic and environmental factors at the site and is able to comply with specification requirements, trade standards and current regulations.

Idrettsanleggsgaget

Sports Facilities Management

- The skilled sports facilities operator has shown competence in planning, carrying out, assessing and documenting operations and maintenance of facilities designed for sports and outdoor activities.
- The sports facilities operator is able to operate and maintain sports grounds and facilities in accordance with quality plans, current regulations and standards for sports grounds and facilities.
- He or she is able to use and maintain machines, instruments, tools and equipment that are used at sporting grounds and facilities.
- The sports facilities operator is able to assess economics and the use of resources and attend to environmental considerations.
- He or she is able to plan and design such facilities so a diverse range of user groups can access and use the facilities.
- He or she is able to organise arrangements, perform service and instruct users and the general public in the use of sports grounds and facilities.
- The sports facilities operator is able to watch over such facilities, assess risk and comply with rules for Environment, Health and Safety.

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Equestrian Trades - Hestefaget

- The skilled equestrian is able to handle and care for horses, and has shown competence in planning and carrying out equestrian activities in competitions, tourism and leisure activities.
- The skilled worker is able to ride horses and drive carriages, and train, transport and gather horses.
- He or she is able to assess a horse's suitability for different areas of use.
- A skilled equestrian has shown competence in evaluating horse based on behaviour, appearance and state of health, and is able to plan and carry out feeding and measures to prevent illness with point of departure in breed, age and type of use.
- A skilled equestrian is able to manage stable operations and maintenance This includes stable buildings, furnishings and equipment.
- He or she is able to deal with customers, run sales and document operations according to requirements for quality
- A skilled equestrian has shown competence in animal welfare and rider safety, and is able to carry out equestrian activities in line with current rules for Environment, Health and Safety.

Hovslagerfaget - Farriery

- The skilled farrier has shown competence in planning, executing, assessing and documenting farrier work.
- The farrier is able to handle horses, work and fit horseshoes, and shoe a horse.
- He or she is able to assess and carry out horseshoeing based on type of horse, type of use, the horse's state of health and other needs. Furthermore, the farrier has knowledge of horse anatomy, natural leg positions and movement patterns, as well as injuries and illnesses.
- He or she is able to assess and implement prevention and treatment in cooperation with a veterinarian.
- The farrier is able to use and maintain tools and has knowledge of materials used for horseshoeing.
- He or she has knowledge of the relationship between factor input and economic results.
- Furthermore, the farrier is able to carry out work in line with rules for animal welfare and Environment, Health and Safety regulations.