

9-EDUCATION

As is the case in Metropolitan France, education in New Caledonia is divided into initial education and **ongoing training**. Initial education encompasses the period of compulsory schooling between 6 and 16 years of age, over three different levels : **primary education**, **secondary education** and **higher education**.

Authority in terms of education has been shared since January 1, 2000, between the State, New Caledonia, the provinces and the municipalities.

Accordingly, in public sector primary education, New Caledonia has responsibility for programmes, teacher training and pedagogical oversight. The provinces manage the list of schools (regional requirements), appoint and pay teachers, and are responsible for adapting programmes in relation to local cultural and linguistic realities. The municipalities are in charge of construction and maintenance of the schools and cafeterias.

In public sector secondary education, all matters relating to teachers, pedagogy and programmes are under State responsibility until their transfer to New Caledonia, which is planned for "during the period corresponding to the Congress mandates starting in 2004 and 2009". General and technology senior high schools, **professional high schools** and **ALP**, and their boarding houses, are all under State authority. Construction and maintenance of junior high schools and **SEGPA** is the responsibility of the provinces, who receive specific **grants for the construction and fitting out of State-run junior high schools**. Junior high school boarding houses are all under provincial authority (staff and buildings).

For private sector primary and secondary education, the State has authority over pedagogy and payment of teachers. The provinces contribute to operational, maintenance and fit out costs of the establishments.

Lastly, the State is responsible for **higher education** and research. From the beginning of its mandate commencing in 2009, Congress may adopt a resolution tending towards the transfer of responsibility for higher education to New Caledonia, by way of a subsequent organic law.

▶ **Ongoing training.** See 9.6.

▶ **Primary education.** Primary or 1st degree education comprises a non-compulsory pre-school cycle over three years (nursery school) and an elementary cycle lasting five years (from CP to CM2).

▶ **Secondary education.** Secondary or 2nd degree education is provided in junior high schools (1st cycle), senior high schools (2nd cycle general and technology) and professional high schools (2nd cycle professional).

▶ **Higher education.** Post-baccalaureat education provided in tertiary classes at senior high schools, teacher training centres (IFM-NC, ENEP, IUFM), EGC school of management and commerce, the University of New Caledonia and at IFPSS. See 9.5.

▶ **Professional high schools.** Professional education covers both initial education (CAP, BEP, professional baccalaureat) taught in professional high schools, multi-course high schools, **ALP** and Apprentice training centres, as well as **ongoing training**, which is a process for improvement and acquisition beyond initial education in knowledge, know-how, culture and professional aptitude.

▶ **ALP.** Professional high school remote campus.

▶ **SEGPA.** Adapted general and professional education sections providing specialist education for students in difficulty or with a handicap, taught in secondary schools and other adapted programme classes. Specialised education also exists in some primary schools (school integration classes).

▶ **Grants for the construction and fitting out of junior high schools.** Grant from State to the provinces. See 15.4.

SOURCES

[1] Loi organique modifiée n°99-209 et loi ordinaire n°99-210 du 19 mars relatives à la Nouvelle-Calédonie, JONC n°7363 du 24 mars 1999, Imprimerie Administrative, Nouméa.

Vice-Rectorat : www.ac-noumea.nc

SEE ALSO

Direction de l'Enseignement de la Nouvelle-Calédonie (DENC) : www.denc.gouv.nc

Institut de Formation des Maîtres de Nouvelle-Calédonie (IFM-NC) : www.ifmnc.nc

Institut Universitaire de Formation des Maîtres du Pacifique (IUFM) : www.iufm-pacifique.nc

Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale : www.education.gouv.fr

Education responsibilities among the various collectivities of New Caledonia [1]

	Municipalities	Provinces	New Caledonia	State
Public sector primary education	Construction and maintenance of schools. School supplies and operating expenses (caterias, transport...).	List of schools. Management of teachers (appointments and remuneration). Adaptation of programmes to cultural and linguistic realities.	Pedagogical oversight. Initial and ongoing education of teachers. Primary education programmes.	///
Public sector secondary education	///	Construction, fit out and maintenance of junior high schools. Management of staff and buildings at junior high boarding houses. Bursaries and assistance.	Ongoing training and awarding diplomas accordingly, without prejudice to provincial activities.	Management of teachers. Pedagogical authority. Programmes. Awarding of diplomas. Authority over general and technology education senior high schools and professional education high schools, ALP and their boarding houses.
Private sector primary and secondary education	///	Contributions to establishments' maintenance, operating and capital expenses.	Ongoing training and awarding diplomas accordingly without prejudice to provincial activities.	Pedagogy. Awarding of diplomas. Management of teachers.
Higher education	///	///	///	State authority that may be transferred to New Caledonia upon resolution of Congress by subsequent organic law.

Organisation of educational cycles in New Caledonia

LEVEL	CYCLES (a)	ESTABLISHMENTS	DIPLOMAS
PRIMARY (1st DEGREE)	Pre-school <i>(nursery school in young, average, older sections)</i>	Nursery schools <i>(and some primary schools)</i>	///
	Primary <i>(CP, CE1, CE2, CM1, CM2)</i>	Primary schools	///
SECONDARY (2nd DEGREE)	1 st cycle <i>(4 years)</i>	Junior highs and GOD (with exceptions, GOD do not go to end of 1st cycle)	National diploma certificate <i>(Junior high school series)</i>
	1 st determining cycle <i>(2 years)</i>	Professional senior high schools and remote campuses	Certificate of general education (CFG)
	1 st cycle of ADAPTED general professional education	SEGPA and SEGPA classes	National diploma certificate <i>(professional series)</i>
	2 nd cycle general and 2 nd cycle technology <i>(3-year cycle)</i>	Senior high schools	General and technology baccalaureat
	2 nd cycle professional <i>either a short 2-year cycle or a long 4-year cycle</i>	Professional high schools and their remote campuses	CAP, BEP Professionnal baccalaureat
	University education (b)	University of New Caledonia	DEUST, Degree, Masters, Doctorate
HIGHER	Teacher training	IFM-NC, ENEP	Teaching diploma
		IUFM du Pacifique	CAPE, CAPES, CAPLP2
	Tertiary classes in senior high schools <i>(preparation to competitive-entrance higher education establishments, higher technician sections, accountancy and finance studies)</i>	Senior high schools	Higher technician certificate (BTS), Preparatory diplomas for accountancy and finance studies (DPECF), Accountancy and finance diplomas (DECF)
	Other	IFPSS	Nursing diploma
CCI		BTS while working	
EGC		EGC Diploma	

(a) Within the education cycles, schooling is compulsory from 6 to 16 years.

(b) UNC also offers education considered as "ongoing training": entrance diploma for university studies, DU preparatory university course for civil service Grade B competitive entrance examination, degree in public administration (with IPAG in Poitiers), DEUG 1st degree teaching diploma and a masters in territorial development and improvement.

9-EDUCATION

At the start of the 2006 school year, New Caledonia had 356 primary and secondary schools, of which two-thirds were public establishments under the direct governance of the national education and agriculture ministries, and one-third private establishments governed under contracts of association with these ministries.

45% schools were located in the Southern province, almost 80% of them public, in contrast to the Loyalty islands (62% public) and the North (49%). Private establishments are dependent on **ASEE**, **DDEC** and **FELP**.

In primary education, there were 285 schools, of which 195 public (67 autonomous pre-schools and 128 primary schools) and 90 private (16 pre-schools and 74 primaries).

These schools encompassed 1 720 classes, or an average 9 classes per school, but with some significant differences across the provinces : up to 16 classes per school in the south, while some Northern province municipalities have only one school with a single class or schools with incomplete cycles. In the longer term, the number of schools has been relatively stable.

In secondary education, there were 50 **junior high schools** (27 public and 23 private), of which 11 were part of **SEGPA**. There were also the five remote junior high campuses or Scattered Observation Groups (GOD) at Népoué, Kouaoua, Lifou, Ouvéa and Canala. The 2nd cycle is broken down into 29 structures : 9 **general and technology education senior high schools** (5 public and 4 private), 12 **professional senior high schools** (4 public and 8 private) and 8 professional senior high remote campuses (ALP). Changes in demographics in New Caledonia have led to an increase in the number of secondary students, and therefore greater needs for construction of junior and senior high schools. Accordingly, there were 71 secondary schools in 2006, as opposed to 46, 20 years earlier. Since the creation of the provinces in 1990, the South has experienced significant growth in the number of establishments (+15) in contrast to the stability in the North (+20) and the Loyalty islands (+1). The trend is for growth in the public sector, as opposed to stability in the private.

▶ **ASEE.** *Evangelist church school alliance.*

▶ **DDEC.** *Diocesan management of catholic education.*

▶ **FELP.** *Federation for free protestant education.*

▶ **Junior high schools.** *Junior high schools enrol all students without examination at the end of primary school, providing schooling within a single institution for 4 years (grades 6 - 5 - 4 - 3). At the end of junior high school, students can go on with their education in a general and technology senior high school or in a professional senior high school.*

▶ **SEGPA and ALP.** *See 9.1.*

▶ **General and technology senior high schools.** *The general curriculum, comprising three programmes - economic and social (E.S.), literary (L) and scientific (S), are designed to send students on to longer studies. The technology curriculum prepares students for higher technological study, for 2 or more years, with three sections in New Caledonia : Industrial sciences and technologies (STI), tertiary sciences and technologies (STT), currently under review to become management sciences and technologies (STG), and Socio-medical sciences (SMS). The choice is made three years prior to the final year at school, which enables students to trial their desires and aptitudes through the choices of education options.*

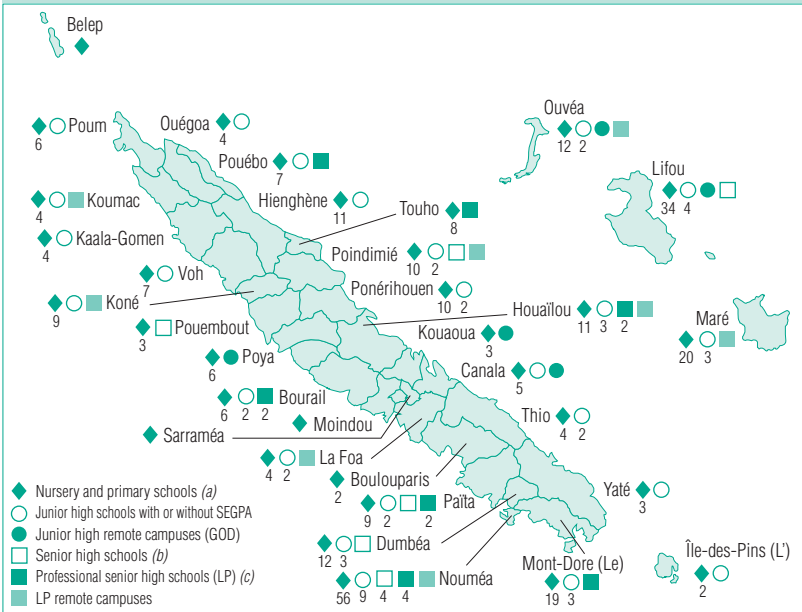
▶ **Professional senior high schools (LP).** *Enrolment of youths to prepare them for gaining an initial professional qualification in order to either continue studying or join the work force. At the end of junior high school, students entering LP can prepare a certificate of professional aptitude (CAP) or a professional studies diploma (BEP). On gaining BEP, a student can prepare a professional baccalaureat over 2 years, then return for 2 years study to prepare for a technology baccalaureat, or receive further training over one year.*

SOURCE

[1] Vice-Rectorat, données statistiques, disponibles sur : www.ac-noumea.nc
Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale : www.education.gouv.fr.

9.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Public and private primary and secondary schools at the beginning of the 2006 school year [1]



(a) Including autonomous pre-schools, primary schools with integrated pre-school cycles, primary schools with special teaching, single class schools and schools with incomplete cycles. (b) Incl. Multiple course agricultural senior high school at Pouembout (Ministry of agriculture) and the Multiple course senior high in the islands.

(c) Incl. Professional agricultural senior high school at Houailou (Do Neva/ASEE) under the ministry of agriculture.

Public and private primary schools at the beginning of the 2006 school year[1]

	Loyalty islands province		Northern province		Southern province		New Caledonia	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1 st degree (a)	48	26	46	45	101	19	195	90
2 nd degree (b) (c)	4	6	9	12	23	17	36	35
1 st cycle								
Junior high schools	3	6	7	9	17	8	27	23
incl. those with SEGPA (or SES)	2	-	2	-	7	-	11	4
Remote campuses (GOD)	2	-	2	1	-	-	4	1
2 nd cycle (d)								
Senior high schools	1	-	1	1	3	3	5	4
Professional senior high schools	-	-	1	2	3	6	4	8
Prof. Senior high remote campuses (ALP)	2	-	4	-	2	-	8	-
Total	52	32	55	57	124	36	231	125

(a) Including a non-contracted private establishment in Nouméa.

(b) Solely private under contract (ASEE, DDEC, FELP).

Unit : number

(c) The "2nd degree" total does not take into account junior high remote campuses or LP remote campuses that are not

establishments in the true sense, but often linked to existing institutions. (d) Including establishments under ministry of agriculture governance.

Breakdown of public and private schools [1]

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1 st degree	263	279	279	285	291	286	286	285	287	285
public	173	185	184	189	196	194	194	194	195	195
private (a)	90	94	95	96	95	92	92	91	92	90
2 nd degree	46	52	63	66	67	67	70	71	70	71
public	22	24	28	30	31	32	34	35	36	36
private (b)	24	28	35	36	36	35	36	36	34	35
Total	309	331	342	351	358	353	356	356	357	356
public	195	209	212	219	227	226	228	229	231	231
private	114	122	130	132	131	127	128	127	126	125

(a) Including a private establishment in Nouméa not under contract.

(b) Solely private under contract (ASEE, DDEC, FELP)

Unit : number

9-EDUCATION

At the end of 2005, education in New Caledonia employed almost 6 000 people, in teaching, **managerial** and **ATOSS staff** in primary and secondary schools, either incumbents, trainees or temporary appointments (continuous uninterrupted service). Three-quarters worked in public establishments, the remainder in private establishments under contract. Numbers may vary from one source to the next, given that the education ministry operates in terms of positions, with a single position possibly occupied by two people (for example a woman on maternity leave, and the person replacing her).

Almost 80% of staff were teachers ; 68% worked in the Southern province, 20% in the Northern province and 12% in the Loyalty islands.

There were 1 896 primary teachers at the start of the 2006 school year (61% in the South, 24% in the North, and 15% in the Loyalty islands).

In the New Caledonian education system, there are two types of training for **primary teachers**.

The first, through IFM-NC or ENEP, is for those who have passed the baccalaureat, training students to become teachers over three years, at the same time studying for the compulsory DEUG teaching diploma. The second possibility is through IUFM, aimed at students with degrees or equivalent diplomas, training primary school teachers. IUFM provides first year preparation for the competitive examination (**CAPE**) ; after passing the competitive examination, the students become trainee teachers, and complete one year's vocational training.

In 2005, 55 IFM-NC students became teachers ; the organisation had a roll of 230 student teachers. At the same time, 22 IUFM students were accepted as primary school teachers (58 enrolled).

For **secondary school teachers**, training is undertaken at IUFM, providing preparatory courses for competitive examinations : **CAPES** in English, sport and physical education (EPS), history-geography, French language and literature, mathematics, life and earth Sciences, as well as the **CAPLP** examination in French language and literature-History.

▶ **Managerial staff.** Includes all people working in inspection (IPR - Regional pedagogy inspector, IEN - Education ministry inspector), management (establishment heads), educators (CPE - Principal education counsellor), CE - Education counsellor, supervision (supervisors), orientation (guidance counsellors) as well as librarians.

▶ **ATOSS staff.** Administrative and technical staff, labourers, service and health workers (this category includes education authority staff).

▶ **Primary teachers.** Primary teachers and university qualified teachers (PE) responsible for 1st degree classes, including school principals.

▶ **Secondary teachers.** Full time teachers and temporary appointees working in 2nd degree establishments, including relieving staff and substitutes. Management and counselling staff are not included in this category (see managerial staff).

▶ **IFM-NC.** See also 9.5.

▶ **IUFM.** See also 9.5.

▶ **CAPE.** Primary school teachers' certificate of aptitude. See also 9.1.

▶ **CAPES.** Secondary education certificate of aptitude. See also 9.1.

▶ **CAPLP.** Professional senior high teachers' certificate of aptitude. See also 9.1.

SOURCES

[1] Institut de Formation des Maîtres de Nouvelle-Calédonie (IFM-NC) : www.ifmnc.nc

[2] Institut Universitaire de Formation des Maîtres du Pacifique (IUFM) : www.iufm-pacifique.nc

[3] Vice-Rectorat, données statistiques.

SEE ALSO

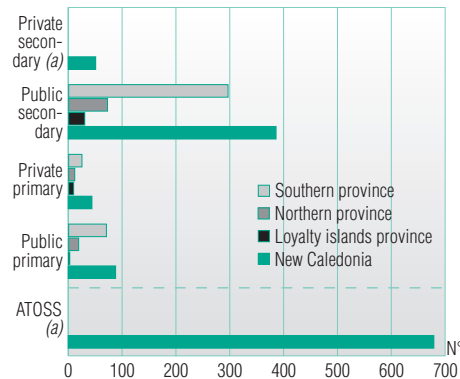
Vice-Rectorat : www.ac-noumea.nc

9.3 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TEACHING STAFF

Teacher training in New Caledonia [1 and 2]				
	Baccalaureat holders		Degree holders	
	IFM-NC (Competitive entrance exam)	ENEP (Competitive entrance exam)	IUFM Pacifique degree holders (Acceptance by application)	
FIRST YEAR	School, first year	School, first year	Preparatory year for competitive exam Enrolment and sit competitive exam (PE ou CAPES)	
SECOND YEAR	School, second year in parallel with "DEUG Primary teaching diploma"	School, second year in parallel with "DEUG Primary teaching diploma"	If successful in competitive exam, one year vocational training, with paid civil servant trainee status	
THIRD YEAR	School, third year in parallel with "DEUG Primary teaching diploma"	School, third year in parallel with "DEUG Primary teaching diploma"	///	
STATUS	Territorial civil service teachers, in public establishments	Teachers in private establishments	Appointment as civil servant	
			For university qualified teachers (PE), in New Caledonian territorial civil service	For secondary teachers (CAPES), State or territorial civil servant status in Metropolitan or Overseas France

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Managerial* and ATOSS** staff employment in primary and secondary schools in 2006 [3]

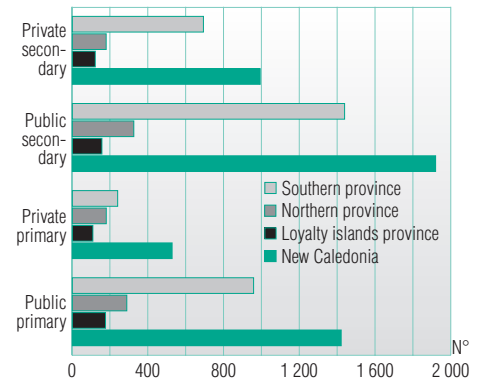


* Management : establishment heads, CPE, CE, librarians, IPR, IEN, CP, supervisors.

** ATOSS: Administrative and technical staff, labourers, service and health workers + education authority staff.

(a) Breakdown by province not available.

Teaching* staff employment in primary and secondary schools in 2006 [3]



* Number of positions, not the number of people.

Primary and secondary teaching staff* [3]

	1970	1975	1980	1984	1990	1993	1996	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1st degree (a)	1 015	1 353	1 516	1 589	1 696	1 709	1 622	1 628	1 809	1 837	1 844	1 874	1 877	1 883	1 896
public	559	844	980	1 063	1 188	1 103	1 126	1 130	1 259	1 288	1 306	1 337	1 344	1 371	1 383
private (b)	456	509	536	526	508	606	496	498	550	549	538	537	512	512	513
2nd degree	382	598	860	1 285	1 630	1 935	2 021	2 212	2 283	2 371	2 475	2 496	2 606	2 727	2 729
public	212	350	505	801	1 092	1 170	1 249	1 343	1 439	1 489	1 555	1 612	1 661	1 779	1 771
private (b)	170	248	355	484	538	765	772	869	844	882	920	884	945	948	958
Total	1 397	1 951	2 376	2 874	3 326	3 644	3 643	3 840	4 092	4 208	4 319	4 370	4 483	4 609	4 624
public	771	1 194	1 485	1 864	2 280	2 273	2 375	2 473	2 698	2 777	2 861	2 949	3 005	3 150	3 154
private (b)	626	757	891	1 010	1 046	1 371	1 268	1 367	1 394	1 431	1 458	1 421	1 478	1 460	1 471

* The number of people actually in positions, and not the number of positions available (one position may be occupied by several people).

(a) Excluding municipal positions. (b) Private under contract (ASEE, DDEC, FELP).

Unit : persons

9-EDUCATION

At the start of the 2006 school year, almost 70 000 students were enrolled in primary and secondary schools in New Caledonia. Stability in numbers (-0.1%), meant that the 2006 school year broke the trend of regular growth observed over the past few years. But changes were contrasted according to levels, and the public or private sectors.

Numbers in **primary** education dropped under the 37 000 mark to the same level as 2000. **Pre-schools** had 432 fewer enrolments than at the start of the 2005 school year, an illustration of the declining birth rate observed since 2001. Student numbers in **elementary (primary)** education were again slightly up (+136 students at the start of 2006). The majority of children currently in primary education were born between 1995 and 2000, from generations slightly larger in numbers than the preceding ones. The trends are generally similar for both public and private education in the longer term, with public establishments catering for almost three-quarters of all students in 2006.

With approximately 32 000 students, **secondary** education (including **agriculture courses**), continued its expansion, although growth is slowing from year to year. After increases in the vicinity of 10% per year in the 1970s, increases were more measured in the 1980s and 90s (between 3 and 4.5% per annum), and have been below the 3% mark since 2000. The slowing down can be largely explained by the stability in numbers in the **1st cycle** (-0.2% in 2006). The reversal in trends occurring in junior high schools can be partly explained by the arrival into 1st year junior high of the 1994 generation, lesser in number than the generation leaving the 4th year of junior high school.

With 25 360 students at the beginning of the 2006 school year, the **2nd general and technology cycle** increased by approximately 15 000 students over 15 years, with a slight rise in the public establishment share (70% in 2006 as opposed to 66% in 1990), while in the **2nd professional cycle** (6 896 students in 2006) student numbers increased by about 1 500, with a decrease in public education to the benefit of private establishments.

▶ **Primary.** See 9.1.

▶ **Pre-school.** One of the particularities of the French system, *pre-primary* or *nursery* caters for children prior to compulsory schooling which starts at 6 years of age. It is most often divided into young, average and older sections depending on the age of the children. This part of education is now considered a normal part of children's courses. Children develop their basic faculties, perfect their language skills and begin discovering the world of the written word, numbers and other areas of learning.

▶ **Elementary (primary).** *Co-educational, free in the public arena, primary school caters for children aged 6 to 11 (excluding repeat years).*

▶ **Secondary.** See 9.1.

▶ **Agriculture courses.** In New Caledonia, agricultural courses are available in two establishments : general and agricultural technology senior high school of New Caledonia, National public education establishment and Agricultural vocational training (EPNEFPA) located at Pouembout, and the Do Neva agricultural senior high school at Houaïlou ; both establishments are dependent on the ministry of agriculture and fisheries.

▶ **1st cycle.** (of secondary school) Education provided in junior high schools. See 9.2.

▶ **2nd general and technology cycle.** Education provided in general and technology senior high schools. See 9.2.

▶ **2nd professional cycle.** Education provided in professional senior high schools. See 9.2.

SOURCES

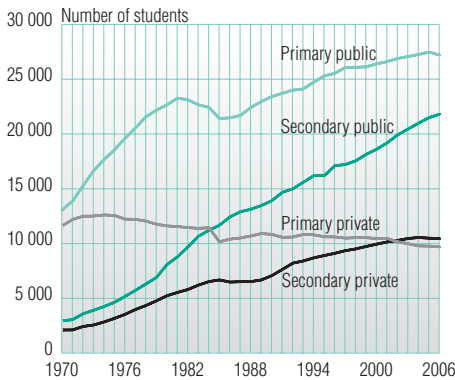
[1] Vice-Rectorat, données statistiques.

Vice-Rectorat : www.ac-noumea.nc

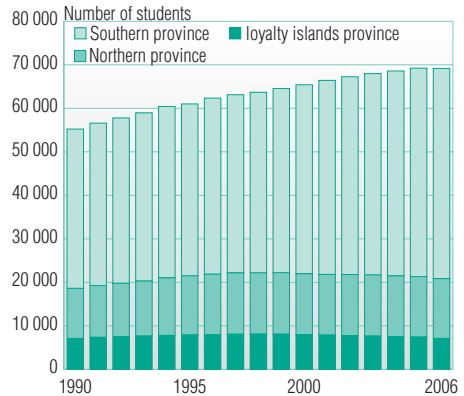
Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale : www.education.gouv.fr

9.4 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS

School population by level [1]



School population by province [1]



School population by level and province at start of 2006 school year [1]

	Public	Private (a)	Total
Loyalty islands province			
Primary incl.	2 261	1 813	4 074
Pre-school	859	613	1 472
Primary	1 393	1 200	2 593
Specialised education	9	-	9
Secondary incl.	1 653	1 394	3 047
General and technology (b)	1 369	1 394	2 763
Professional	284	-	284
Total	3 914	3 207	7 121
Northern province			
Primary incl.	5 067	2 940	8 007
Pre-school	1 766	1 064	2 830
Primary	3 288	1 876	5 164
Specialised education	13	-	13
Secondary (c) incl.	3 764	1 952	5 716
General and technology (b)	2 868	1 583	4 451
Professional	896	369	1 265
Total	8 831	4 892	13 723
Southern province			
Primary incl.	19 879	4 949	24 828
Pre-school (a)	6 999	1 961	8 960
Primary	12 524	2 988	15 512
Specialised education	356	-	356
Secondary incl.	16 389	7 104	23 493
General and technology (b)	13 754	4 392	18 146
Professional	635	2 712	5 347
Total	36 268	12 053	48 321
New Caledonia			
Primary incl.	27 207	9 702	36 909
Pre-school (a)	9 624	3 638	13 262
Primary	17 205	6 064	23 269
Specialised education	378	-	378
Secondary (c) incl.	21 806	10 450	32 256
General and technology (b)	17 991	7 369	25 360
Professional	3 815	3 081	6 896
Total	49 013	20 152	69 165

(a) Including one private establishment not under contract.

(b) Including students in Adapted general and professional education sections.

(c) Including students in agricultural education (public and private).

Unit : student

9-EDUCATION

There were approximately 3 500 students enrolled in higher education at the start of the 2006 school year in New Caledonia. Higher education is provided at the **university of New Caledonia**, in teacher training programmes (IUFM, IFM-NC, ENEP), tertiary classes in senior high schools (CSL), which include preparatory classes for competitive-entry higher education establishments (CPGE), higher technician sections (STS), preparatory diploma for accountancy and finance studies (DPECF) and diploma in accountancy and finance studies (DECF); and then there are the education establishments not under contract: the school of management and commerce (EGC) and the Health and social service professions training institute (IFPSS).

With approximately 2000 students (2 243 enrolments, some students may be enrolled in several courses), the university of New Caledonia has experienced uninterrupted growth in student numbers. Various courses are on offer, with modules according to the years, and the creation of new courses. In 2006, the semester for assistance towards success was set up for students in difficulty.

As is the case for the university, **IUFM** has recorded significant increases, with student numbers rising regularly each year (114 in 2006, 105 in 2005, 91 in 2004, 64 in 2003). **IFM-NC** catered to 230 students at the beginning of the 2006 year, divided into three study years, while **ENEP** welcomed about 50 "student teachers" in the private sector.

In terms of CSL almost 700 STS students started the 2006 year, with 559 in the 4 senior highs in Nouméa (3 public and 1 private) and 115 at the chamber of commerce. CPGE prepared 91 students for tertiary institutions and 11 students for the Cachan tertiary teacher training college. 41 students were in courses leading to DPECF and DECF diplomas.

EGC had about 70 students at the start of the 2006 year, across three study years. IFPSS had 95 students in the three-year school of nursing course.

Students can obtain the **Mobility Passport** to pursue study in Metropolitan or overseas France where courses are either non-existent or full in New Caledonia.

► **University of New Caledonia (UNC).** *UNC came into being after the separation (decree 899-445 of May 31, 1999) of the two campuses (New Caledonia and French Polynesia) of the French University of the Pacific (UFP). UNC is a public establishment of scientific, cultural and professional nature, governed by the law of January 26, 1984, in the same fashion as all French universities, subject to amendments under edict dated July 8, 1998. Authority is shared by the State (National education and research ministry) and New Caledonia. Its missions are initial and ongoing education, scientific and technological research and beneficial application of results, distribution of culture and scientific and technical information, and international co-operation. UNC offers 25 courses (initial and ongoing), divided into three departments: "Law, economics and management", Sciences and Techniques", and French language and literature, languages and human sciences". In 2005 UNC adopted general degrees in compliance with the LMD system (Degree, masters, doctorate) set up in Europe. Teaching is divided into semesters, with validation leading to the attribution of 30 European credits that are transferable between universities.*

► **IUFM.** *University institute of the Pacific for teacher training, comprising 3 campuses, in New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna islands, is a higher education public establishment created on October 30, 1992, providing teacher training in the three French territories of Oceania. See also 9.3.*

► **IFM-NC.** *New Caledonia teacher training institute. See also 9.3.*

► **ENEP.** *Private education teachers' college. See also 9.3.*

► **Mobility Passport.** *Set up in July 2002, the mobility passport is a mechanism giving access to one return air fare per university year. 1 331 New Caledonian students were beneficiaries in 2005.*

SOURCES

[1] Université de Nouvelle-Calédonie (UNC), données statistiques. [2] Vice-Rectorat, données statistiques.

[3] Institut Universitaire des Maîtres du Pacifique (IUFM), données statistiques.

[4] Institut de Formation des Maîtres (IFM-NC), données statistiques et délibération n°177 du 25 janvier 2001 portant modification de la délibération modifiée n°70 du 16 janvier 1990 portant création d'un institut territorial de formation des maîtres.

[5] Institut de Formation aux Professions Sanitaires et Sociales (IFPSS), données statistiques.

[6] Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie (CCI), données statistiques.

[7] École de Gestion et de Commerce (EGC), données statistiques.

Décret n°2004-163 du 18 février 2004 relatif à l'aide dénommée "passeport mobilité".

Disponible sur : www.juridoc.gouv.nc

SEE ALSO

Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie (UNC) : www.univ-nc.nc

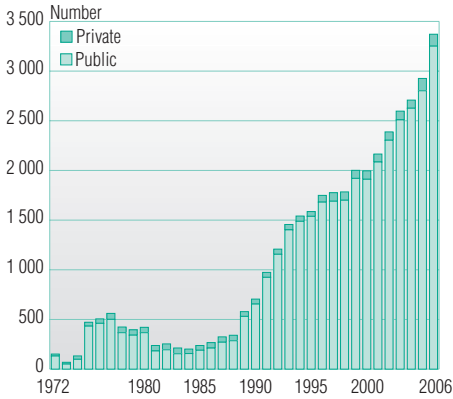
Vice-Rectorat : www.ac-noumea.nc

Institut Universitaire de Formation des Maîtres du Pacifique (IUFM) : www.iufm-pacifique.nc

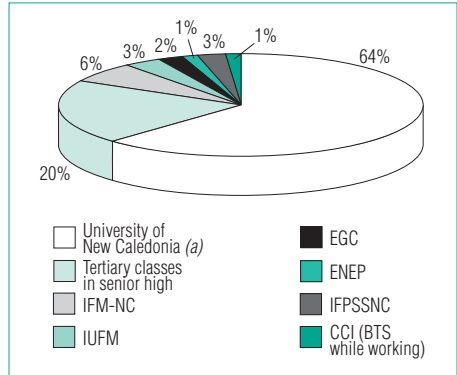
Institut de Formation des Maîtres de Nouvelle-Calédonie (IFM-NC) : www.ifmnc.nc

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie/EGC : www.cci.nc

Number of students in higher education in New Caledonia [1 to 7]



Students in New Caledonia at the start of the 2006 year [1 to 7]



(a) Number of enrolments ; a student can be enrolled in several courses and can be counted two or more times.

Higher education provided in New Caledonia

University education/University of New Caledonia

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Degree (a)	■							
Masters (b)				■				
Doctorate						■		
First cycle medical studies (PECM1)	■							
Diploma of scientific and technical university studies (DEUST)	■							

Teacher training/teacher training institutes

IFM-NC New Caledonian teacher training institute	■							
ENEP Private education teachers' college	■							
IUFM University institute of the Pacific for teacher training				■				

Tertiary classes in senior highs and CCI

STS Higher technician sections	■							
CPGE preparatory classes for competitive-entry higher education establishments	■							
DPECF Preparatory diplomas for accountancy and finance studies	■							
DECF Accountancy and finance diplomas		■						

School of Commerce/Nursing school

EGC School of management and commerce	■							
IFPSS Health and social service professions training institute	■							

(a) "Law, economics and management", "Sciences and Techniques", "French language and literature, languages and human sciences".

(b) Masters in territorial development and improvement (DEVIAT), and currently in preparation, a masters in law.

9-EDUCATION

Ongoing vocational training, for people already in the labour force or about to start working, is designed to favour the social and professional development of workers and their ability to adapt to professional change. In compliance with the principles set down in the organic law, New Caledonia has authority in terms of vocational training, without prejudice to provincial activities. Consequently, within the administration, an **ongoing vocational training department** has been set up, supported by the Employment, Qualifications, Salaries and Training Observatory (OEQSF), established within the New Caledonian Institute for the development of competence. A priority of the New Caledonian government, vocational training receives financial assistance from the **European Union**, allocated as part of the IXth EDF. Other than the funding obtained for the undertaking of prospective sectorial studies, the distribution of information about trades and training courses, the development of the quality of training infrastructure, this monetary support is directed at the implementation of vocational training programmes in strategic sectors. **Apprenticeships**, the work and learn alternative launched more than ten years ago, are one of New Caledonia's priorities, and are considered to be vocational training (established by contract). Other actors play a part in vocational training. Firstly the State, through the **development contracts**, the "future managers" operation (some 800 individuals since its inception) and **SMA**. The provinces, responsible for economic development, employment and insertion, co-fund social development, vocational training and insertion activities, in particular through their youth missions (MIJ). Municipalities have a role within insertion programmes and literacy campaigns. Lastly, ongoing vocational training is also provided by other bodies such as professional, union, and family organisations, **businesses** and, for example, UNC, the National arts and trades conservatory (CNAM), the Sea trades school (EMM), CREIPAC, Territorial adult training establishment (EFTPA)...

► **DFPC Ongoing vocational training department.** Order n°2006-919/GNC modified the allocations and organisation of DFPC, established in 2002. Overseen by the government's general secretariat, DFPC is responsible for preparation and implementation of New Caledonia's ongoing vocational training policy. Accordingly, it was allocated the concerted definition of sectorial training needs, the definition, organisation and implementation of measures and training mechanisms adapted to the categories of beneficiaries decided by New Caledonia, elaboration of the annual ongoing vocational training programme (incorporating the apprenticeships chapter), implementation of the annual ongoing vocational training programme (incorporating student assistance measures), evaluation of the annual ongoing vocational training programme, follow-up and oversight of ongoing vocational training organisations, specifically the financial and technical aspects, follow-up and oversight of employers' obligations in terms of ongoing vocational training, and animation of professional certification mechanisms.

► **European Union, FED.** See 16.1.

► **Apprenticeships.** There is a double objective : on the one hand, acquisition of a diploma or recognised professional qualification at the end of a training period alternating between teaching at the CFA apprentices training centre and hands-on experience in the workplace, and on the other hand, integration into the work force. There are three CFA in New Caledonia : chamber of agriculture CFA, chamber of commerce and industry CFA, and lastly, the chamber of trades and cottage industries CFA.

► **Development contracts.** See 16.2.

► **SMA.** Adapted military service, at Koumac and Koné.

► **Businesses.** All private sector employers with more than 10 staff must contribute to the funding of ongoing vocational training at a rate equal to 0.7% of salaries paid.

SOURCES

[1] Direction de la Formation Professionnelle Continue (DFPC), données statistiques.

Arrêté n°2006-919/GNC du 23 mars 2006 fixant les attributions et portant organisation de la direction de la formation professionnelle continue, JONC du 28 mars 2006

Direction de la Formation Professionnelle Continue : www.dfpc.gouv.nc

9.6 VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Assessment of vocational training in New Caledonia in 2003 [1]

	Duration in hours	Trainees	Volume in apprentice hours	Funding from New Caledonia (b)
CFA apprenticeships (a)	38 496	915	368 661	1 640
CANC Chamber of agriculture	3 233	45	14 864	64
CCI Chamber of commerce and industry	15 743	387	176 941	812
CMA Chamber of trades and cottage industries	19 520	483	176 856	764
Ongoing vocational training	62 918	1 206	572 729	4 552
Pre-qualification and qualification	60 590	821	489 479	4 430
Social development	2 328	385	83 250	121
All	101 414	2 121	941 390	6 191

(a) Apprentices training centre.

(b) With financial assistance from European development fund (EDF).

Units : hours, number, thousand Euros

Compulsory employer contributions to ongoing vocational training [1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Employers liable (number)	612	623	611	656
Employees (number)	25 944	26 905	26 748	28 154
Trainees (number)	11 802	13 408	16 903	15 681
Ratio trainees/employees (%)	45.5	49.8	63.2	55.7
Amount of employer contributions (thousand Euros) (a)	4 136	4 330	4 457	4 667
Amount for training provided (thousand Euros)	9 363	12 328	11 291	12 991
Ratio amount provided/employer contributions (%)	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.8
Employer contribution per employee (Euros)	159	161	167	166
Training provided per employee (Euros)	361	458	422	461

(a) 0.7% of salaries paid.

Assessment of compulsory employer contributions to ongoing vocational training by sector in 2004 [1]

	liable employers	Numbers employees	trainees	Amount (Euros)		Ratio (%) employer contributions/training provided	Ratio per employee (Euros)	
				employer contributions (a)	training provided		employer contributions	training provided
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	21	558	85	52 241	28 056	0.5	93.6	50.3
Fisheries, aquaculture	8	211	45	24 570	20 506	0.8	116.5	97.2
Extraction industries	19	899	310	149 642	289 831	1.9	166.5	322.4
Various industries (incl. metallurgy)	90	5 260	5 974	993 876	4 375 257	4.4	189.0	831.8
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	3	402	445	99 068	769 326	7.8	246.4	1 913.8
Construction	111	3 915	716	504 275	612 402	1.2	128.8	156.4
Commerce, automobile and household appliance repairs	156	4 432	1 723	748 485	942 499	1.3	168.9	212.7
Hotels and restaurants	47	1 481	545	150 119	290 392	1.9	101.4	196.1
Transport and communications	66	2 718	1 544	496 021	1 927 827	3.9	182.5	709.3
Financial activities	18	1 326	1 757	362 804	1 476 372	4.1	273.6	1 113.4
Real estate, rentals, services to businesses	66	3 608	1 221	454 439	1 326 705	2.9	126.0	367.7
Public administration	7	734	298	165 958	277 847	1.7	226.1	378.5
Education	4	52	23	8 363	54 353	6.5	160.9	1 045.3
Health and social welfare	19	730	606	127 326	181 536	1.4	174.4	248.7
Communal, social and personal services	21	1 828	389	330 206	418 455	1.3	180.6	228.9
All or average	656	28 154	15 681	4 667 400	12 991 372	2.8	165.8	461.4

(a) 0.7% of salaries paid.

New Caledonian funding of ongoing vocational training 2004-2005 [1]

	2004		2005	
	Total amount	EDF contribution	Total amount	EDF contribution
Agriculture	816 061	538 599	1 117 523	692 934
Fisheries	735 890	485 688	726 102	491 629
Aquaculture	-	-	46 090	-
Mining	1 779 971	1 171 423	2 591 850	1 520 082
Various industries	777 781	513 334	661 978	31 810
Building-public works	1 548 674	-	1 613 779	-
Commerce	217 528	-	168 773	-
Education	442 858	-	296 652	-
Health and social welfare	237 204	-	146 022	-
Tourism	828 924	-	967 538	-
Total	7 384 892	2 709 053	8 336 307	2 736 447

Unit : Euros

9-EDUCATION

According to the 2004 census, among the population aged over 14 years, 65 592 New Caledonians (39%) had no qualification, 17 261 (10%) had **DNB**, 32 654 (19%) a **CAP/BEP**, 20 866 (12%) a **baccalauréat**, and 20 257 (11%) a level of higher education (95% for the 1st university cycle and 6% for the 2nd cycle).

At the end of 2005, of the 3 878 candidates who sat the DNB exam, 2 854 passed, or 73.6%. This success rate has changed little over the longer term (an average 74.5% over the ten previous years).

With regard to the baccalauréat, of the 2 606 students who sat the exams in 2005, 1 825 passed, being a success rate of 70.0%. Results were contrasted in the different series : 77.1% for the **general baccalauréat**, 69.7% for the **professional baccalauréat** and 62.7% for the **technology baccalauréat**. Over the longer term, baccalauréat results have improved, given that the success rate, which was around the 60-65% mark in the 1970s-90s, averaged close to 70% in the 2000-2005 period (over 70% in 2003). The results were still inferior to those in Metropolitan France (81.9% in 2005). The proportion of those having passed baccalauréat in New Caledonia for a given generation is around 45-50% (for those generations currently sitting baccalauréat) as opposed to 60% in Metropolitan France.

In terms of higher education, results vary according to courses taken and are therefore difficult to analyse. Accordingly, the post-baccalauréat competitive entry schools (on application or by competitive examination) (IFM-NC, EGC, IFPSS) show good results. In terms of STS, where students are selected from applications, success rates almost reached 60% in 2005, with an average 55% for the last ten years. In contrast, the **university** has a high rate of attrition in semesters 1 and 2. The success rate at IUFM for the primary school student teachers' competitive examination has been about 66% on average since its creation.

► **DNB.** National certificate diploma, achieved at the end of the 1st cycle of secondary education, formerly known as "Junior High School Certificate" or "BEPC". DNB offers three options : "junior high schools", "technology", or "professional".

► **CAP/BEP.** The CAP certificate of professional aptitude and BEP Professional studies certificate, is prepared over 2 years in the professional senior high schools.

► **Baccalauréat.** The "bac" provides three main types of education each comprising a selection of series or "specialities" :

- "general" baccalauréat, with series in literature (Bac L), economics and social (Bac ES) and scientific (Bac S) ;
- "technology" baccalauréat, with series in "Industrial sciences and technologies" (Bac STI), "Tertiary sciences and technologies" (STT) and "Socio-medical sciences" (SMS) ;
- "professional" baccalauréat, with various specialities in professional senior high schools (LP).

► **University.** With the implementation of the LMD system (Degree, masters, doctorate) (see 9.5), intermediate level examinations no longer exist. In effect, education is organised in major areas and divided into semesters, with validation giving rise to the allocation of 30 European credits called ECTS (European Credit Transfer System). The system comprises compulsory and optional teaching units (UE). An EC has a defined ECTS value and relates to a number of class hours, tutorials, training courses, projects, personal work that the student must submit to obtain an EC. Accordingly, statistics for results per year no longer have any significance given that, on the one hand, validations are done each semester, and on the other, students can validate their ECTS over several semesters.

SOURCES

[1] INSEE-ISEE, Recensement de la population de 2004.

[2] Vice-Rectorat, données statistiques.

[3] Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie (UNC), données statistiques.

[4] Institut de Formation aux Professions Sanitaires et Sociales (IFPSS), données statistiques.

[5] Institut de Formation des Maîtres de Nouvelle-Calédonie (IFM-NC), données statistiques.

[6] École de Gestion et de Commerce (EGC), données statistiques.

[7] Vice-Rectorat, *Le Baccalauréat en 2005 - Filles et garçons : choix et résultats contrastés*. Disponible sur : www.ac-nouméa.nc

9.7 EXAMINATIONS AND DIPLOMAS

Population aged 14 years and over, according to gender and highest diploma achieved by province of residence (2004 census) [1]

	Loyalty islands province		Northern province		Southern province		New Caledonia	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Males	7 462	100	16 305	100	60 905	100	84 672	100
No diploma	4 168	56	9 383	58	19 104	31	32 655	39
Certificate	471	6	1 185	7	4 236	7	5 892	7
BEPC/DNB	825	11	1 123	7	5 949	10	7 897	9
CAP BEP	1 353	18	3 115	19	14 147	23	18 615	22
Bac	390	5	784	5	8 126	13	9 300	11
1 st university cycle	109	1	351	2	3 881	6	4 341	5
2 nd , 3 rd university cycle	146	2	364	2	5 462	9	5 972	7
Females	7 381	100	15 182	100	61 821	100	84 384	100
No diploma	4 628	63	8 451	56	19 858	32	32 937	39
Certificate	388	5	1 066	7	5 080	8	6 534	8
BEPC/DNB	785	11	1 543	10	7 036	11	9 364	11
CAP BEP	946	13	2 389	16	10 704	17	14 039	17
Bac	419	6	1 115	7	10 032	16	11 566	14
1 st university cycle	107	1	323	2	4 526	7	4 956	6
2 nd , 3 rd university cycle	108	1	295	2	4 585	7	4 988	6
All	14 843	100	31 487	100	122 726	100	169 056	100
No diploma	8 796	59	17 834	57	38 962	32	65 592	39
Certificate	859	6	2 251	7	9 316	8	12 426	7
BEPC/DNB	1 610	11	2 666	8	12 985	11	17 261	10
CAP BEP	2 299	15	5 504	17	24 851	20	32 654	19
Bac	809	5	1 899	6	18 158	15	20 866	12
1 st university cycle	216	1	674	2	8 407	7	9 297	5
2 nd , 3 rd university cycle	254	2	659	2	10 047	8	10 960	6

Units : number, %

Diplomas awarded in 2005 [2 to 6]

Secondary education diplomas			
CFG Certificate of general education	370	incl. Sciences and technologies : Physical sciences	-
DNB National certificate diploma	2 854	Sciences and technologies : Mathematics	5
Professional certificates and diplomas	1 924	Sciences and technologies : Computing	3
incl. CAP Certificate of professional aptitude	697	Sciences and technologies : Life, earth and universe sciences (SVT)	13
BEP Professional studies certificate	963	Law-Economics-Management : Public administration	5
CAP-BEP additional mentions	103	Law-Economics-Management : Law	22
BP Professional certificates	60	Law-Economics-Management : Economics and management	10
Baccalaurat (Bac)	1 825	French literature, languages, human sciences : Geography	21
incl. general	756	French literature, languages, human sciences : History	17
technology	575	French literature, languages, human sciences : Regional languages and cultures, languages of Oceania	7
professional	494	French literature, languages, human sciences : Foreign/English languages, literature and civilisations	5
Higher education diplomas		French literature, languages, human sciences : Fr. lang. and modern literature	10
Higher technician certificate (BTS) (a)	174	Masters	15
DEUST	41	Public law	15
incl. Applied geosciences	7	Doctorate	1
Information technology and electronic systems	13	State nursing diploma	19
Extraction metallurgy and theory	10	Teaching diploma (IFM-NC)	55
Reforestation and management of mining environment	11	EGC diploma (School of commerce and management)	22
Degree	118		

(a) Solely establishments under contract with the education authority (therefore does not include CCI BTS while working).

Unit : number

Secondary education examination success rates [2]

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
DNB National diploma certificate	70.9	75.3	67.9	67.0	77.5	74.6	77.6	73.8	72.7	73.1	76.0	73.6
CAP Certificate of professional aptitude (a)	66.2	54.4	52.8	50.1	64.7	69.9	71.2	73.0	74.8	74.1	75.8	78.8
BEP Professional studies certificate	64.3	50.6	49.2	54.4	62.4	63.3	64.1	65.2	62.7	59.5	66.1	63.9
Baccalaurat (Bac)	65.7	60.8	69.4	62.1	62.5	59.2	65.0	65.4	69.6	71.8	72.3	70.0
incl. general	na	na	69.4	61.8	71.9	61.2	64.9	64.4	75.7	77.7	78.2	77.1
technology	na	na	69.4	62.5	52.3	54.3	70.1	58.3	67.4	67.1	69.3	62.7
professional	///	///	///	///	70.6	66.7	57.6	76.0	63.8	71.0	68.8	69.7

(a) Includes CAPD (CAP in development) until 2001.

Unit : %

Baccalaurat results in New Caledonia and Metropolitan France, 2006 examinations [7]

	Sitting		Passed		Success rate (c)		
	Total	% females	Total	% females	Males	females	All
New Caledonia							
General baccalaurat	980	58.6	756	58.5	77.3	77.0	77.1
Technology baccalaurat	917	57.0	575	58.4	60.7	64.2	62.7
Professional baccalaurat	709	55.4	494	56.9	67.4	71.5	69.7
Metropolitan France + Overseas dep.							
General baccalaurat	324 167	57.7	272 512	58.7	82.1	85.5	84.1
Technology baccalaurat (a)	184 788	50.8	140 828	52.1	74.2	78.2	76.2
Professional baccalaurat (b)	92 051	69.7	68 346	71.3	72.9	75.6	74.2

(a) Includes 5 series not available in New Caledonia. (b) Only the same specialities as those that exist in New Caledonia. (c) % passed of those sitting.

Units : number, %

9-EDUCATION

In 2004, **domestic education spending** in New Caledonia amounted to 582 million Euros, being 2.7% growth in comparison to 2003 and 21.7% in comparison to 2000. This represented 2 523 Euros per inhabitant and approximately 12% of GDP.

The State is the major funding agency for education in New Caledonia, with 368 million Euros of **initial funding**. Local administrations and institutions contributed 187 million Euros. The contribution from businesses, more than double that of 2000, was estimated at 9 million Euros in 2004. Initial funding of education by households was estimated at 19 million Euros, and their **final funding**, which includes the bursaries households receive, at 37 million Euros.

468 millions (or 80.4% of spending) went to teaching activities, the balance (19.6%) to funding the organisation of the system. Specifically, cafeterias and boarding houses accounted for 54 millions, and general administration 30 millions. Public education establishments received 348 million Euros, as opposed to 144 million Euros to private establishments (ASEE, DDEC, and FELP) who receive the bulk of their funding from public coffers in New Caledonia.

In 2004 the **average education spend** per student amounted to 7 580 Euros. The amount does not illustrate differences in average costs per student across the various levels of education, which can largely be explained by differences relating to teaching and non-teaching staff. Accordingly, the average spend per student in primary education was 4 592 Euros, in secondary education 10 807 Euros, and 10 878 Euros in higher education. Ongoing vocational training and apprenticeships are the target for increased support, in the form of an **“apprentice tax”** and priority enrolment on the **EDF fund**. Funding received through these activities amounted to 3 702 million Euros in 2004 (excluding trainee remuneration), an increase of 40% since 2000.

► **Domestic education spending.** It is the sum of the following amounts spent in New Caledonia :

- spending for school and training outside school teaching activities at all levels (primary, secondary, higher education, apprenticeships, ongoing training) in public or private establishments or for private lessons ;
- Spending for activities targeting the organisation of the system : general administration, pedagogical administration, orientation ;
- spending for activities designed to encourage or accompany presence in schools : cafeterias and boarding houses, medical services, school transport ;
- spending for the remuneration of education staff in training.

► **Initial funding and final funding.** The notion implies the existence of transfers between the various funding sources. Accordingly, funding prior to transfers is said to be “initial”, and defines the expense actually incurred by the agencies, while final funding enables analysis of the relationship between the last funding agency and either the education provider or the education activity.

► **Average education spend.** It is the average education spend per student, comprising all spending and activities in public and private establishments (excluding ongoing training and other activities outside the scope of schools) and related activities, and other activities broken down by level of education.

► **“Apprentice tax”.** Established under local law n°2001-08 dated June 7, 2001, it is the employers' salary-based contribution towards vocational training, from which the income is directed to ETFFPA, CCI and the chamber of trades. The contribution rate is set at 0.25%.

► **EDF.** See 16.1.

SOURCES

[1] Institut de la Statistique et des Études Économique (ISEE), Comptes de l'éducation 2004.

Loi du pays n°2001-08 du 7 juin 2001 relative à la cotisation des employeurs sur les salaires au titre de la formation professionnelle, JONC du 19 juin 2001.

Délibération n°205 du 10 mai 2001 relative au taux de cotisation des employeurs sur les salaires au titre de la formation professionnelle, JONC du 19 juin 2001.

9.8 EDUCATION SPENDING

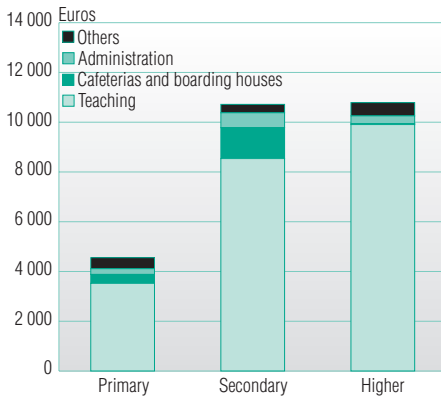
Education sector funding in New Caledonia by initial funding agency* [1]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
State	302 342	318 482	336 482	354 197	367 807
New Caledonia	10 617	11 833	14 631	20 967	25 132
Loyalty islands province	15 595	13 240	18 000	18 067	19 039
Northern province	36 830	32 221	36 545	42 202	38 288
Southern province	57 663	66 780	82 543	73 794	70 333
Municipalities	30 931	34 291	32 079	29 757	31 945
Other public administrations	1 751	2 321	2 489	1 651	1 994
Public administrations	455 730	479 160	522 753	540 636	554 538
Businesses	4 416	6 109	7 944	7 869	9 134
Households	18 352	19 240	18 017	18 277	18 570
Total	478 498	504 510	548 714	566 781	582 234

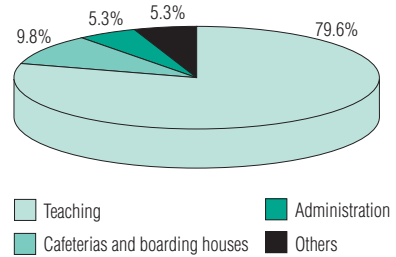
* Prior to transfers, specifically from State to provinces, and administration bursaries to households.

Unit : thousand Euros

Average spend per student and level in 2004 [1]



Average education spend breakdown per student in 2004 [1]



Funding of education activities and related purchases of goods and services in 2004 [1]

	School education				Training outside schools		Total
	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Other	Ongoing Vocational Training	Other	
State	33 956	249 883	22 308	4 936	5 162	34	
New Caledonia	117	176	3 972	1 944	9 402	360	
Loyalty islands province	9 109	2 028	84	-	913	-	
Northern province	15 746	3 947	109	-	1 986	75	
Southern province	48 403	8 397	59	17	1 366	-	
Municipalities	23 774	-	-	-	260	-	
Other public administrations	-	-	84	1 031	880	-	
Public administrations	131 105	264 431	26 607	7 927	19 961	478	
Businesses	-	-	-	1 416	7 006	-	
Households	603	1 450	444	243	126	6 059	
Total	131 708	265 881	27 051	9 587	27 101	6 536	

	Other activities			Related goods and services			Various	Total
	Cafeterias and boarding houses	General administration	Others	School transport	Supplies	Other		
State	335	18 369	3 059	1 743	8	-	285	340 086
New Caledonia	-	5 254	50	-	-	-	6 034	27 302
Loyalty islands province	5 447	1 584	-	151	-	-	117	19 433
Northern province	14 447	2 078	335	92	-	-	494	39 327
Southern province	10 148	3 143	980	696	50	461	210	73 937
Municipalities	2 891	-	-	6 076	1 307	-	-	34 308
Other public administrations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 994
Public administrations	33 277	30 436	4 425	8 765	1 374	461	7 148	536 387
Businesses	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	8 472
Households	20 380	-	84	587	7 400	-	-	37 383
Total	53 657	30 436	4 559	1 116	1 047	55	853	582 234

* Final funding, after transfers.

Unit : thousand Euros