

**Documentation of statistics for
From Primary and Lower Secondary and General Upper
Secondary School to Further Education 2014**

1 Introduction

The analysis is a cohort analysis of students with lower or upper secondary general school leaving certificate and their further education in the Danish school system. (Adult education is not included). The present statistic which is based on CPR numbers, was first collected in 1973. Before 1973 the Ministry of Education collected the information at class level. The first cohort analysis was published in March 1978 with information regarding pupils who graduated in 1973/1974.

2 Statistical presentation

The cohort analysis is an analysis of the education of a cohort of students with lower or upper secondary general school leaving certificates after graduation. A cohort is defined as pupils leaving lower secondary or traditional general secondary education. It is established how many students are in education, have completed an education, have interrupted an education or have no records about further education

2.1 Data description

The cohort analysis is an analysis of the education of a cohort of students with lower or upper secondary general school leaving certificates after graduation. A cohort is defined as pupils leaving lower secondary or traditional general secondary education. It is established how many students:

- Are in education
- Have completed an education
- Have interrupted an education
- Have no records about further education

The analysis only covers students who have graduated their lower or upper secondary school in Denmark. Based on the annual data transmissions to Statistics Denmark it is possible to follow the students way through the Danish education system.

The analysis is annually (per October) displaying the share of lower or upper secondary graduates that either continue on a further education, interrupt an education, complete a further education or do not attend a further education according to Statistics Denmark's integrated student register.

2.2 Classification system

For this statistics "hovedområder" from Statistics Denmark's education classification system "DISCED-15" is used. A description can be found at: [DISCED-15](#)

2.3 Sector coverage

Education sector.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Interrupted: The student has continued at a further education, which has been interrupted

Graduated: The student has continued at a further education, and has successfully completed

Enrolled: Status per 1st of October same year

Not known in the integrated student register: The student has not continued at a further education according to Statistics Denmark's student register

2.5 Statistical unit

The unit is the number of people, who have graduated lower or upper secondary general education at the chosen year of analysis

2.6 Statistical population

The target population is all graduates from lower secondary and general upper secondary educations at all educational institutions in Denmark.

2.7 Reference area

The statistics covers Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

Data goes back to the 1970ties and is updated annually. In the Statbank it is possible to find data going back 20 years for the educational careers after the basic school (Table FORLOB10) and 15 years after the upper secondary school (FORLOB15).

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

People.

2.11 Reference period

The earliest analysis was published in 1970ties

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

The analysis is made on an ad hoc basis.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Not relevant for these statistics.

There is no EU-regulation.

2.14 Cost and burden

These statistics are based on administrative data. There is thus no direct response burden, in relation to the compilation of these statistics.

2.15 Comment

Other information is not available.

3 Statistical processing

The informations in the Integrated Register of Students are based on annual reports from the Danish educational institutions. The majority of data is collected by system-to-system reporting. However, there are a few educational institutions which report through web questionnaires. In cooperation with system suppliers. Statistics Denmark has established requirements for reporting formats, validation and error searches. In addition, there is an extensive validation of data in Statistics Denmark.

3.1 Source data

The Integrated Register of Students. More information on this register can be found at: <https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/declarations/the-student-registre>

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Yearly.

3.3 Data collection

The majority of the data is collected via system-to-system data transmissions. Only few educational institutions submit data via web forms.

3.4 Data validation

No additional data validation is applied to this statistics. This statistics is an enhancement of the already existing data in the integrated student register, which undergoes its own general data validation procedure. Figures in this statistics should therefore be possible to re-create based on data from the integrated student register.

3.5 Data compilation

No additional data treatment is applied to this statistics. This statistics is an enhancement of the already existing data in the integrated student register, which undergoes its own general data treatment procedure. Figures in this statistics should therefore be possible to re-create based on data from the integrated student register.

3.6 Adjustment

No corrections of data is applied apart from what is already described under data validation and data treatment.

4 Relevance

The register gives a foundation for analyzing the transitions from lower secondary and upper secondary general education to further education in the ordinary education system.

4.1 User Needs

- Users: Counties, government departments, organizations, the media, private companies, researchers, students and private individuals.
- Application: Public and private planning purposes, education, research and public debate.

4.2 User Satisfaction

No user satisfaction surveys have been conducted on this statistics so far, but the impression is generally that the statistics are highly valued and used for many diverse purposes on analyzing the student's way through the education system.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for these statistics.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The reliability of the educational information is judged to be good. The information in the student register, comes from the institutions' administrative register and goes through an comprehensive error check in connection with the annual data collections.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The reliability of the educational information is judged to be good. The information in The Student Register, comes from the institutions' administrative register and goes through an comprehensive error check in connection with the annual data collections. The update of The Student Registry further requires that the active students are rediscovers each year. Thus, there must be continuity in reporting over the years. The uncertainty arising from the fact, that the institutions through the annual reports have the opportunity to correct and report data bag in time are notoriously approximately 0-3 pct. The uncertainty is particularly true over the last year.

The census of children in basic schools and upper secondary schools covers all pupils in all schools approved by the Ministry of Education, and the statistics covers practically all children in Denmark. Few records is deleted, if the civil registration number can not be established. The few number of children, who are not enrolled in a school, as they receive home education are not part of the basic school statistics. Fore this reason the number of children receiving education in Denmark is slightly underestimated.

Students, who choose to be enrolled in further education abroad will be placed in the category Have no records of further education, as Statistics Denmark is not receiving information of education from other countries.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

The statistics covers almost every child in Denmark. The lack of complete coverage can be caused by an error in a schools data report. Children who for varies reasons are not enrolled in a school is not covered in the statistics. However children who is does not have a civil registration number, but is attending classes in a Danish school is covered by the statistics. Children recently migrated to Denmark is in that category - e.g. children seeking asylum or children of expats. Moreover children living in another country but goes to school in Denmark (eg. the Danish minority in Germany or children of diplomats) are also covered by the statistics. By comparison with the Civil registry the number of children in this statistic is higher.

5.4 Quality management

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

5.5 Quality assurance

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

5.6 Quality assessment

The information in The Student Register, comes from the institutions' administrative register and goes through an comprehensive error check in connection with the annual data collections. The update of The Student Registry further requires that the active students are rediscovers each year. Thus, there must be continuity in reporting over the years. The uncertainty arising from the fact, that the institutions through the annual reports have the opportunity to correct and report data bag in time are notoriously approximately 0-3 pct.. On more specific groupings and individual training security will be higher. The uncertainty is particularly true over the last year.

5.7 Data revision - policy

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the [Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark](#). The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

5.8 Data revision practice

Only final statistics are published.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics are published half a year after the end of the reference time. The statistics are usually published without delay in accordance with the scheduled date.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics are published about 5 months after the end of the reference time.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are usually published without delay in relation to the scheduled date.

7 Comparability

Statistics Denmark have published Further education statistics since 2001. The comparability over time is good.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

There is no comparable international statistics.

7.2 Comparability over time

The comparability over time is good. Educations, which changes educational level, will receive new educational codes (UDD and AUDD), but both new and old codes will be placed in the new level in the educational classification system.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Danish official produced statistics is based of the Student Register from Statistics Denmark. It should be comparable.

7.4 Coherence - internal

All data sources use the same format and same units, which makes the data consistent. ics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published yearly in a Danish press release, at the same time as the tables are updated in the StatBank. In the StatBank, these statistics can be found under [Educational transitions](#). For further information, go to the [subject page](#).

8.1 Release calendar

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

8.3 User access

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

8.4 News release

These statistics are published yearly in a Danish press release.

8.5 Publications

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subjects in the following tables:

8.7 Micro-data access

The statistics are not available as micro data. However, access to the integrated student register, which forms the foundation of this statistic is possible. The Student Register is stored in Statistic Denmark's Database PSD.

8.8 Other

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

[Data Confidentiality Policy](#) for Statistics Denmark is applied.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

In connection with publications Statistics Denmark's data privacy policy is followed.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.12 Quality documentation

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

9 Contact

The administrative placement of these statistics is in the division of Education and Population. The person responsible is Lene Riberholdt, tel. 39 17 31 85, e-mail: lri@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

9.2 Contact organisation unit

Social Statistics, Education and Population

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