

Education and knowledge

The Danish education system

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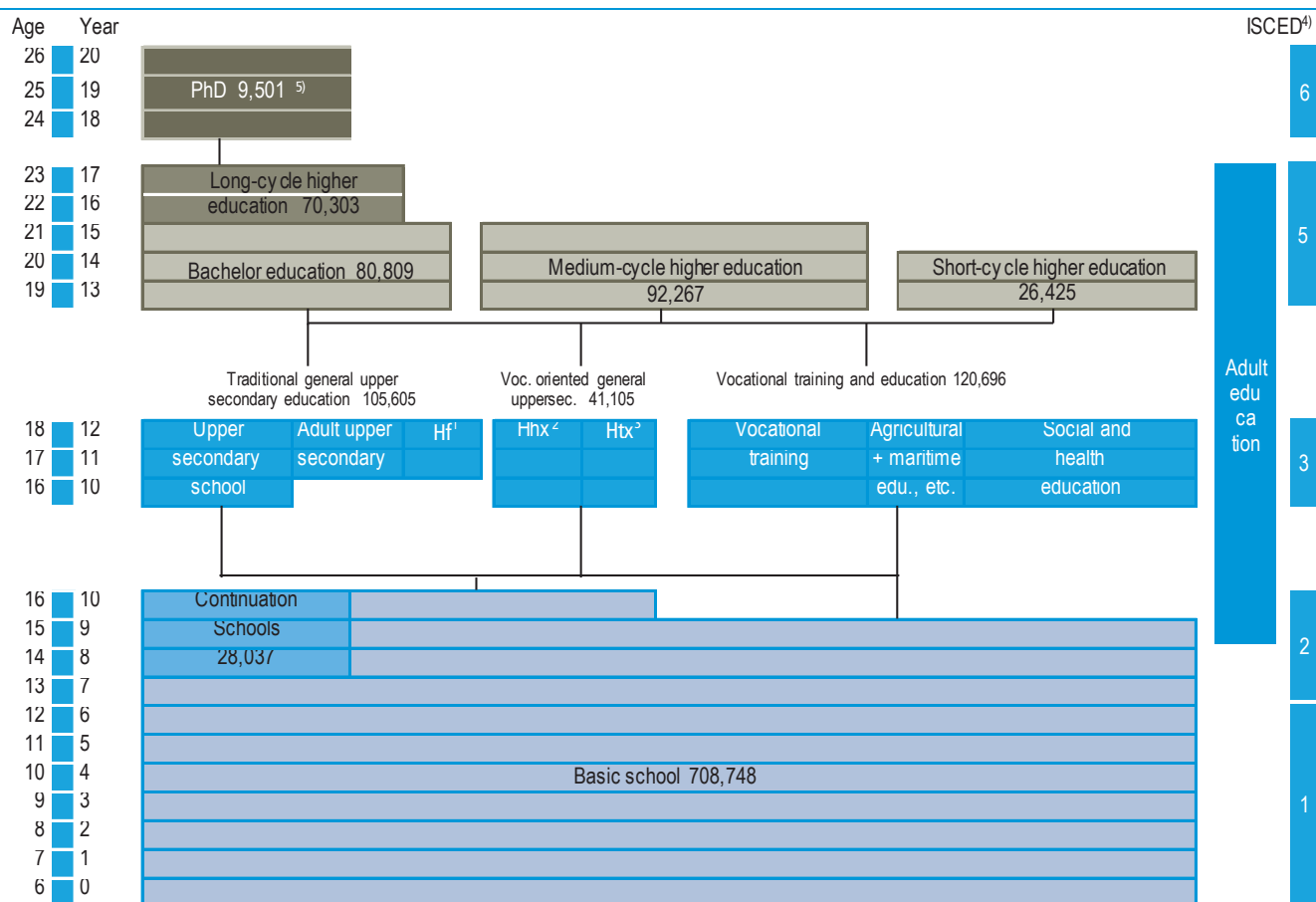


The Danish education system

The ordinary education system comprehends education ranging from 0th grade to long-cycle higher education and Ph.D. degrees. The figure below gives a picture of how the education system is structured. The scale on the left side shows the minimum amount of years a student has been educated to complete the actual education level. It is also possible to see, the age of a student on a certain educational level - provided that the student has started in pre-school class as a 6-year old, has not had any breaks and has gone through the educational system at the normative time. The scale on the right side shows the different education's placement in the international education nomenclature ISCED.

Beside the ordinary educational system, there is the educational system for adult. The educational system for adult is distinct from the ordinary system by consisting of short courses and part-time education. Typically this education system consists of isolated courses, which in some cases can be combined into a full qualification equivalent to the qualifications of the ordinary system.

Figure 1 Number of students in the educational system. 1 October 2015



¹⁾Higher preparatory examination. ²⁾Higher commercial examination. ³⁾Higher technical examination.

⁴⁾International Standard Classification of Education. ⁵⁾Enrolled 2014.

Population by status of education

Increase in the level of education

In 2015, 71 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed education providing them with professional qualifications, defined as vocational or higher education aimed at specific types of jobs. The proportion was 65 per cent in 2005. There are slightly more women than men who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications.

High frequency of vocational education

The highest level of qualifications among the 30-69 age group was most frequently a vocational education. 37 per cent had completed this type of education, while 33 per cent had completed a higher education in 2015. In 2005, 38 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed a vocational education and 27 per cent had completed a higher education.

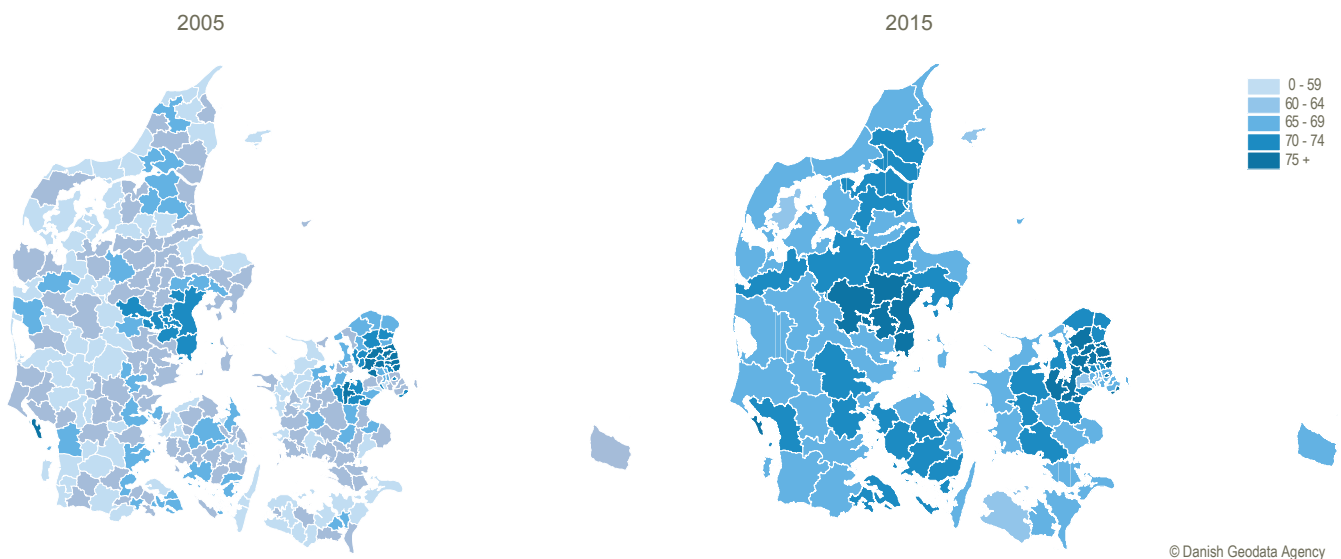
The proportion of 30-69 years old with a higher education has been increasing over the last 10 years while there has been a slight decrease in the proportion with a vocational education.

Among the remaining 30 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 20 per cent had completed basic school education, 5 per cent general upper secondary education as the highest level of education, while there is no information for the last 4 per cent.

Regional differences

Regional differences are evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2015. There is, however, a trend for the highest proportion completing education courses providing them with professional qualifications to be found around the large cities, with correspondingly lower proportions being evident in the provinces.

Figure 2 Education providing professional qualifications among 30-69-year-olds in per cent

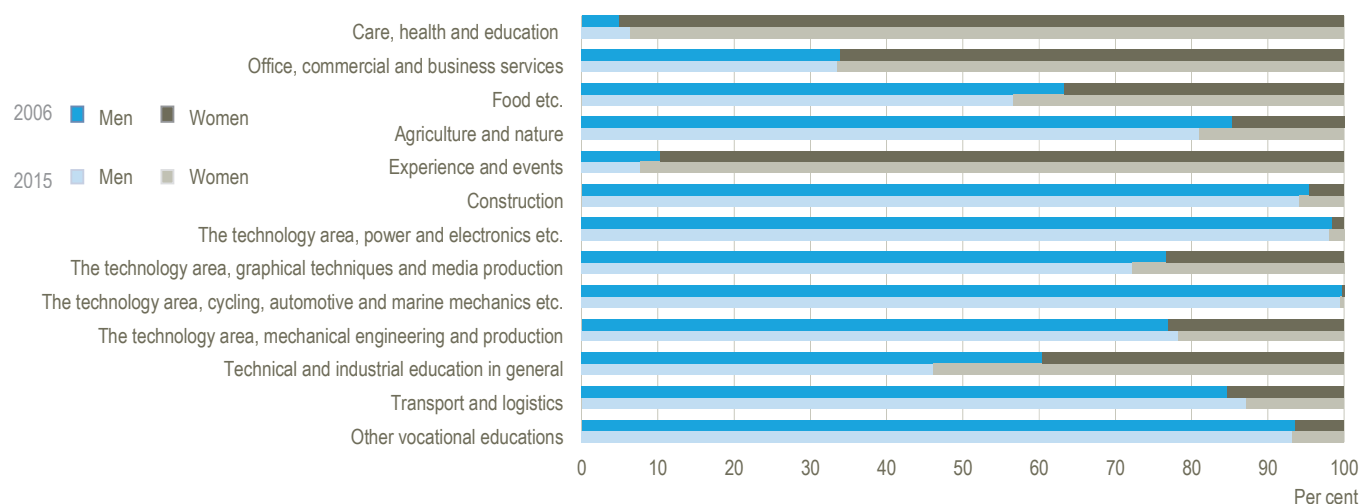


Sharp divisions in educational patterns between the sexes

Sharp distinctions were observed in the educational patterns for 30-69-year-old men and women with regard to both educational levels and fields. More men than women had completed vocational education or short and long-cycle higher education in 2015, whereas more women than men had completed medium-cycle higher education in the same year. The difference in long-cycle higher education has become less pronounced during the last ten years, and since 2004 more women than men have finished a Master's degree.

Figure 3

30-69-year-olds with vocational education as the highest education completed



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Among the vocational educations, there are major male-dominated disciplines such as construction (e.g. carpenter) and the technology area within cycling, automotive and marine mechanics (e.g. mechanic) and power and electronics (e.g. electrician) Office, commercial and business services (e.g. assistant), care, health and education (e.g. social and health care) and experience and event (e.g. hairdressing) is however dominated by women.

Most medium-cycle courses are dominated by either men or women

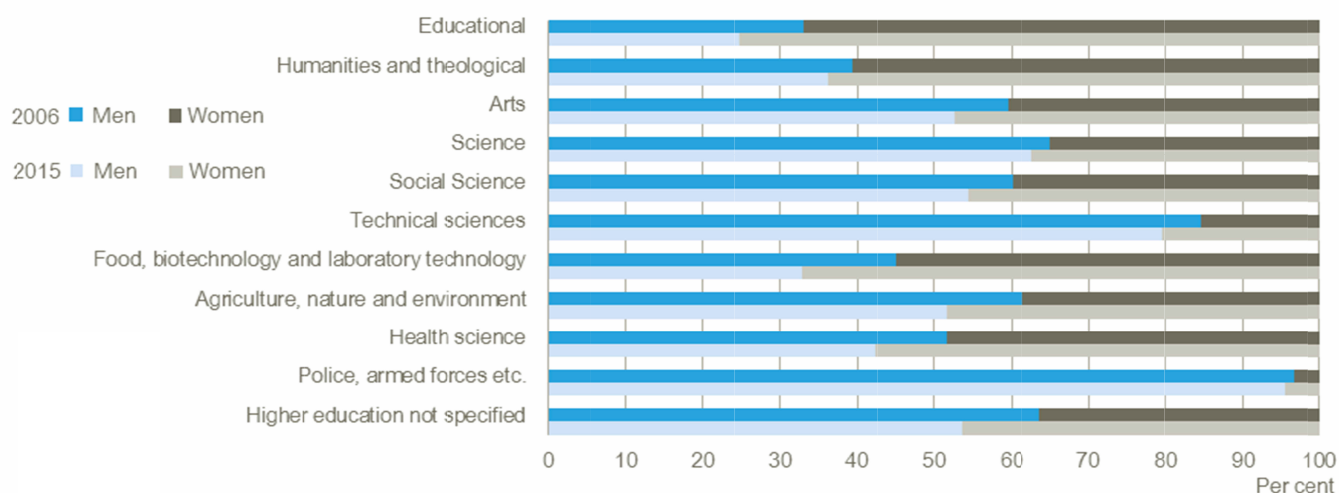
As far as medium-cycle education is concerned, three in ten disciplines were sharply dominated by men: These were technical science (e.g. technical engineers), maritime educations (e.g. marine engineers and shipmasters) and public security education. However, three disciplines humanities and theological, food, biotechnology and laboratory technology, and the health sector are dominated by women. Among the major courses are, for example, food engineering and trained nurses.

Long-cycle higher education is more mixed

As far as long-cycle higher education is concerned, particular two disciplines technical sciences and police and armed forces were dominated by men, whereas the distribution between men and women were more equal in the following disciplines: education, humanities and theological, food, biotechnology and laboratory technology area.

Figure 4

30-69-year-olds with long-cycle higher education by field



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Full time education

Pre-school to 10th

Basic school forms the foundation of the Danish educational system. It begins with pre-school class and leads up to the voluntary 10th school year. In 2015, 709,000 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 64,800 had started in pre-school class, while 173,700 attended 8th to 10th grade, and among these, 28,000 attended continuation schools.

Higher number of students attending medium-cycle higher educations

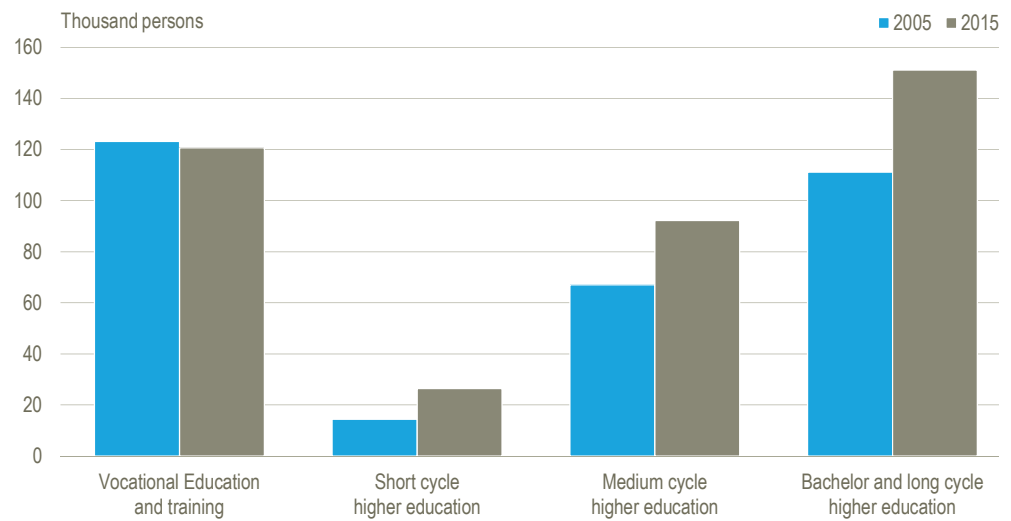
In total 269,800 students are attending higher educations in 2015 – not including Ph.D. students. The largest part, 34 per cent, is attending the medium-cycle higher educations, followed by bachelor and long-cycle higher educations by 30 and 26 per cent respectively. The smaller part is accounted for by the students at short-cycle higher educations with 10 per cent of the attending students.

Typically, a short-cycle higher education can be taken at Business and Technology Academies and comprises educations such as estate agent, market economist and computer scientist. The medium-cycle higher educations are offered by University Colleges and comprise educations such as school teacher, social worker, nurse and pedagogue. Bachelor- and long-cycle higher educations are most often offered by the universities.

Increase in students in vocational educations

The number of students in vocational educations has fallen 2 per cent and increased by 40 per cent in higher educations from 2005 to 2015. In 2015 there were 120,700 students in vocational educations and 269,800 students in higher educations, such as policeman, nurse or doctor. Ph.D.-students are not included in this figure.

Figure 5 Students attending education and training providing profess. qualifications



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Courses and adult education

Adult education at almost all levels of education

Outside the main educational system, there are a number of public-managed courses providing formal qualifications. Adult education courses covering almost all levels of education within the ordinary education system are available.

In the school year 2013-14, nearly 1.2 million course participants completed their participation in public-managed adult or supplementary courses, and course participants at adult vocational training constituted 51 per cent of these. Course participants at general courses, i.e. 8th and 9th form and higher preparatory course, constituted 32 per cent, while course participants at further education constituted 12 per cent, respectively.

36 per cent of the course participants had vocational training as highest education completed, 31 per cent had basic school, 7 per cent had general upper secondary school, 11 per cent had unknown education stated, and 16 per cent had completed a higher education.

6 out of 10 of the course participants at general courses were women

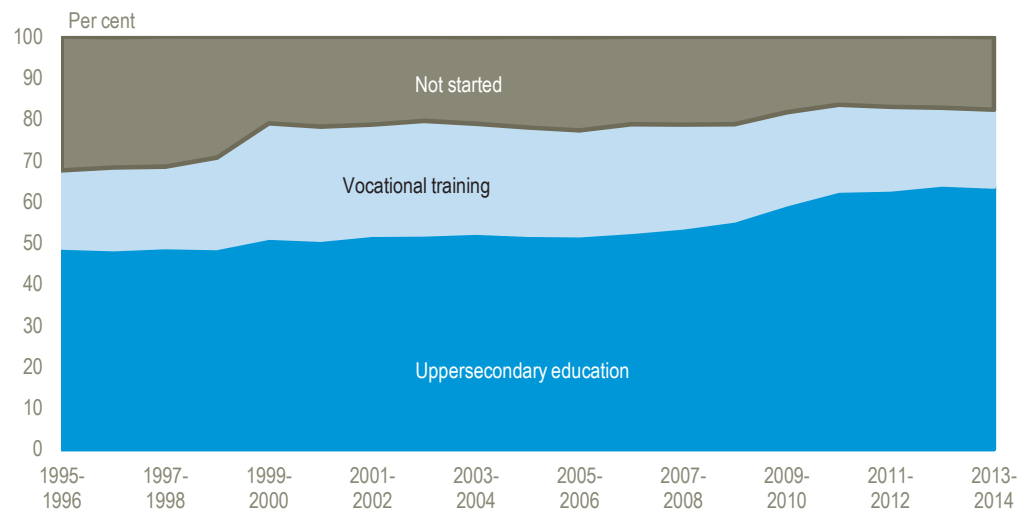
50 per cent of the participants in public courses were women. The proportion of women at the general courses was 58 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 42 per cent. At the higher education centres, 61 per cent were women.

Educational performance

Eight out of ten young people are in education immediately after primary school

Of all students leaving school in 2014, 84 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 64 per cent had chosen to attend general upper-secondary education or vocational education (general programmes of education at second level, second stage, hhx, htx), while 20 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers.

Figure 6 Students three months after leaving basic school



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48 per cent of the students leaving school in 1995 attended traditional general upper-secondary education or vocational general upper-secondary, while 16 per cent opted for vocational education and training within a period of three months after leaving basic school. In the period from 1995 to 2014 there has been an increase in the proportion of young people choosing an upper-secondary education, relatively while relatively only a few more young people choose a vocational education. The proportion of young people who are not enrolled in education three months after leaving primary school has decreased from 36 per cent to 18 per cent from 1995 to 2014.

24 per cent of students who graduated from traditional general upper-secondary education in 2014 continued their education immediately after completing their general upper-secondary education. The corresponding proportion of graduates from 2005 was 16 per cent. The proportion of graduates from 2014 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 35 per cent.

83 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2014 who had enrolled for further education three months after their graduation chose higher education.

Ten years after basic school half of the Danes have profess. qualifications

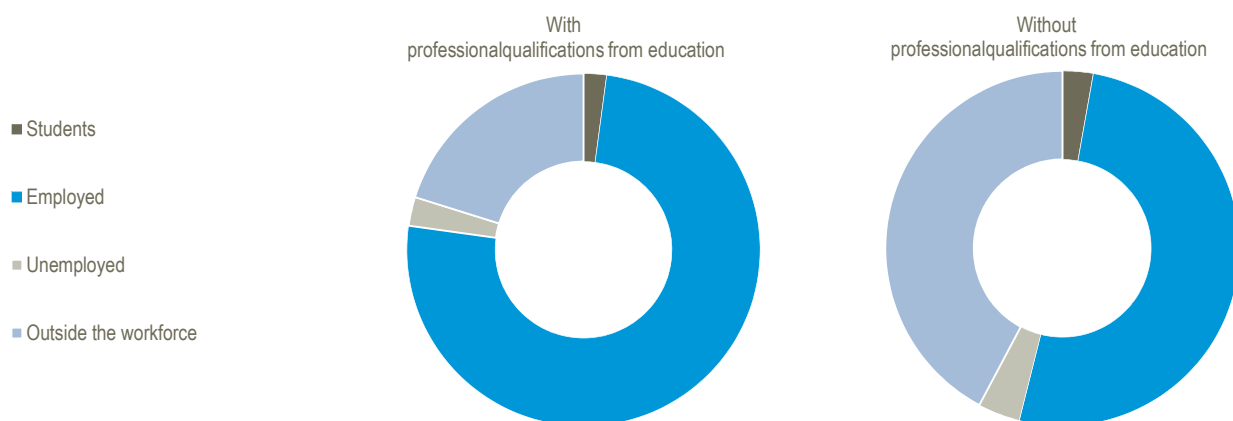
Ten years after leaving basic school in 2004-05, about 53 per cent had completed training providing them with professional qualifications. Of this group, 24 per cent had completed a vocational education course and 24 per cent had completed higher education, while 30 per cent were still studying. The educational remainder – young people who had not attended any educational institution or had completed an education course providing them with professional qualifications ten years after leaving basic school – accounted for 17 per cent of the year 2004-05.

Education has a significant effect on employment

In 2014 68 per cent of the age group 30-69 years were employed, 3 per cent unemployed, 27 per cent outside the workforce and 2 per cent under education. Persons with professional qualifications have a higher employment rate than those without professional qualifications. Higher levels of education can lead to better employment.

Figure 7

The relation to the labour market for the 30-69-year-olds. 1 January 2014



www.statbank.dk/krhfu2

Education in an international perspective

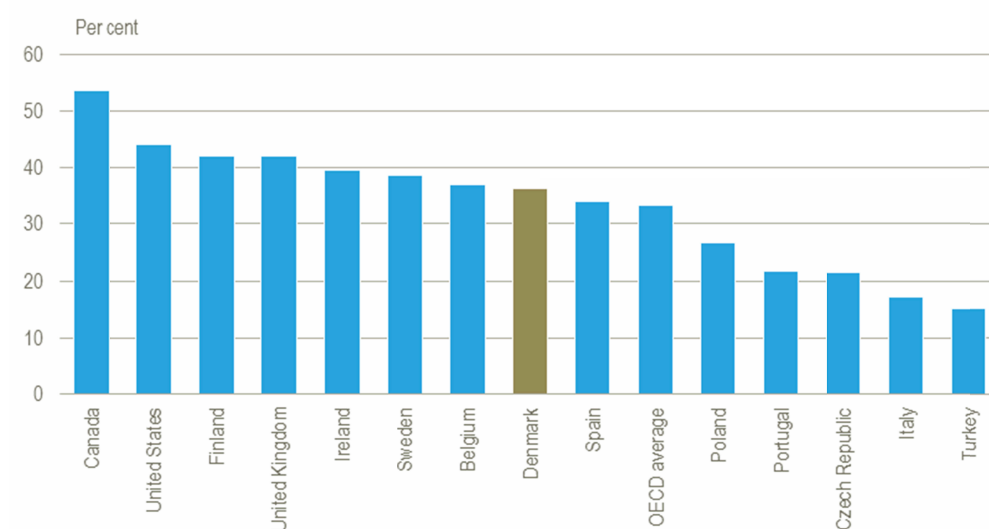
Level of education in Denmark above OECD average

In all OECD countries, an average of 33 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had completed a higher education in 2013. At 36 per cent, Denmark was among OECD countries above average percentage. The three highest percentages were found in Canada, Israel, Republic of Korea while Brazil, Turkey and Italy, accounted for the lowest percentages.

Danes proceed through 18.6 years of education

Children that began primary education in Denmark in 2013 will proceed through an average of 18.6 years of full time education during their lifetime. Australia, Iceland, New Zealand and Finland are topping the list with Denmark, all accounting for 18 years of education or more. Among countries lying around 15 years of education are Slovakia, Russia and Brasil. The OECD average was 16.5 years in 2013.

Figure 8 Persons having completed tertiary education in selected OECD countries. 2013



Source: OECD, Education at a glance 2015.

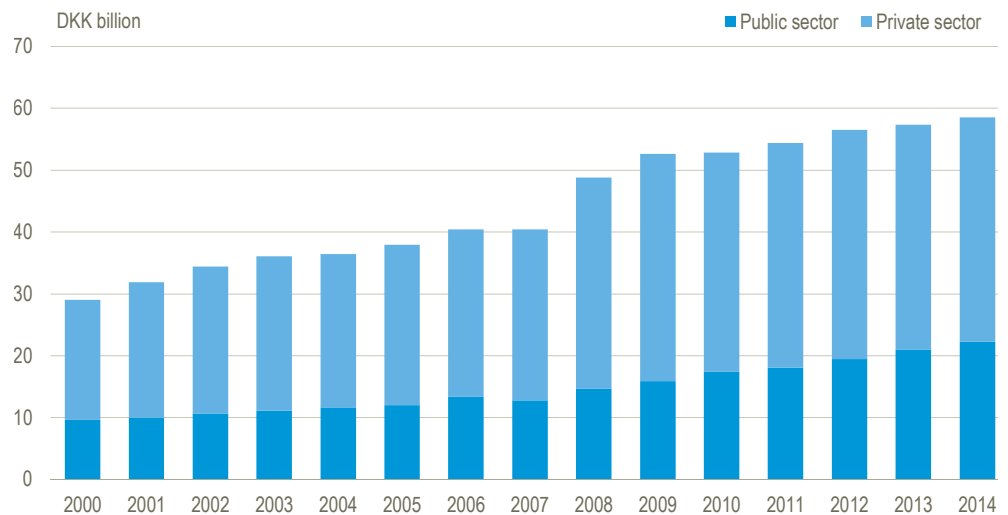
Research, development and innovation

The private sector contributes with two thirds of total R&D-expenditure

Research and development as well as innovation activities are important factors for the development of the competitiveness of the firms and, consequently, for economic growth in society. The creation of new knowledge and its subsequent use in the enterprises are important factors for the dynamics and innovation of the business sector by way of introducing new products and production processes.

R&D activities take place both in the private and the public sector. Total Danish R&D expenditure in the public and private sector has doubled in the period 2000-2014 and has been estimated at DKK 59 billion in 2014. The private sector's share of total R&D expenditure has been approximately two thirds during the period, but has decreased during the recent years.

Figure 9 R&D expenditure of the public and private sector



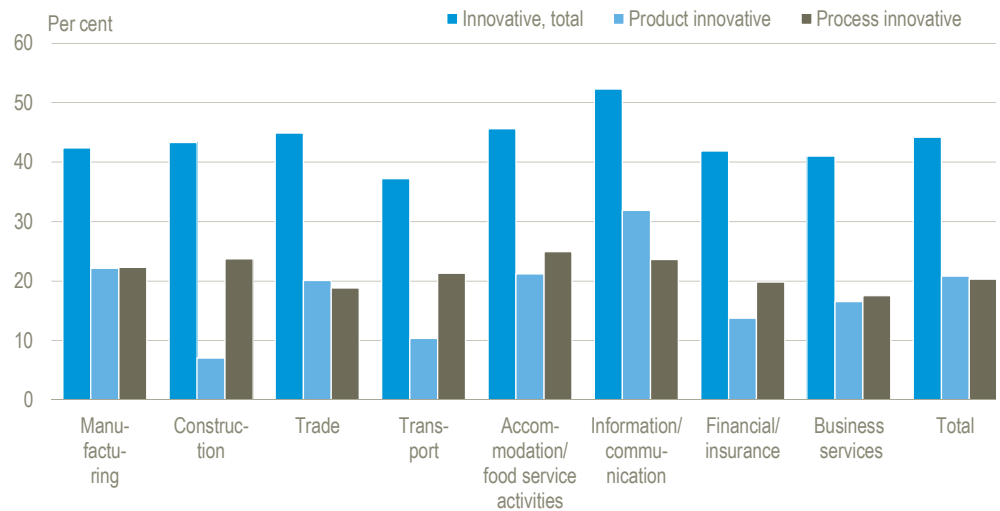
www.statbank.dk/forsk01 and [fouoff07](#)

Manufacturing has the highest R&D expenditure

R&D expenditure is particularly high in manufacturing and total expenditure on own R&D activities reached DKK 21.0 billion in 2014. This amount corresponds to 58 per cent of the private sector's expenditure on R&D.

The remainder of private sectors R&D expenditure is dominated by the industries business service, information and communication, and finance and insurance. Enterprises in business service accounted for R&D expenditure amounting to DKK 5.7 billion (16 per cent) in 2014. Enterprises in finance and insurance accounted for 4.0 DKK billion (11 per cent) and enterprises in information and communication (television and radio, telecommunication and ICT and information services etc.) accounted for 3.5 DKK billion (10 per cent).

Figure 10 Percentage of innovative enterprises by industry. 2012-2014



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46 per cent of all enterprises are innovative

The greater majority of Danish enterprises do not carry out research and development activities. Instead, they attempt to increase their competitiveness by introducing new products and production processes, or by introducing new organisational methods or marketing initiatives, i.e. innovation. 44 per cent of the Danish enterprises have introduced innovations during the period 2012-2014.

Innovative enterprises are found primarily among businesses in information and communication where 52 per cent innovated during 2012-2014.

The innovation activities of Danish enterprises are characterized by large industrial variation. Enterprises in information and communication have more innovation in products than in processes, whereas enterprises in construction to a larger degree introduce new production processes.

Enterprises in manufacturing industry have almost the same frequency in product and process innovation (22 per cent each). Total innovation expenditure amounted to DKK 44.8 billion in 2014, of which DKK 36.3 billion was used for own R&D. In addition Danish enterprises purchase of R&D-services amounted to DKK 17.8 billion in 2014.

Information society

About the information society

An analysis of the information society can be made partly via the supply side in the form of enterprises and employment in the ICT sector and partly via the demand side in the form of the use of information technology by enterprises and by individuals.

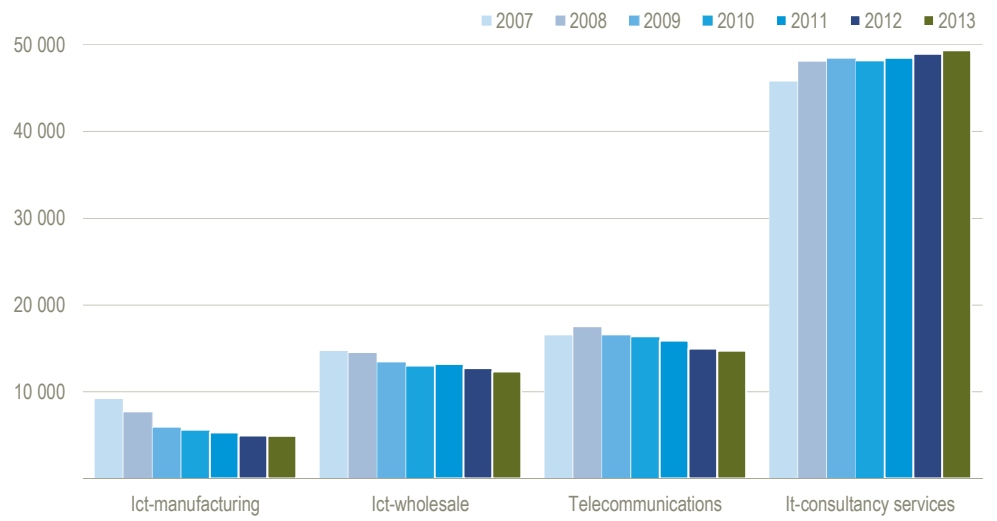
The ICT sector

The ICT sector comprises enterprises that produce products and services within electronics, ICT, computer software, telecommunications, and other areas primarily based on information technologies. The ICT sector can be divided into ICT manufacturing, ICT wholesale, telecommunications, and ICT consultancy services.

Fall in employment in ICT manufacturing

In 2013, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 83,314 full-time employees, which is minor decrease of 6 per cent compared to 2007. However, there was a fall in ICT manufacturing of 47 per cent and an increase of 8 per cent in ICT services, consultants, etc. Out of total employment in ICT manufacturing, 61 per cent was employed in ICT services, 18 per cent in telecommunications, 15 per cent in ICT wholesale and 6 per cent in ICT manufacturing.

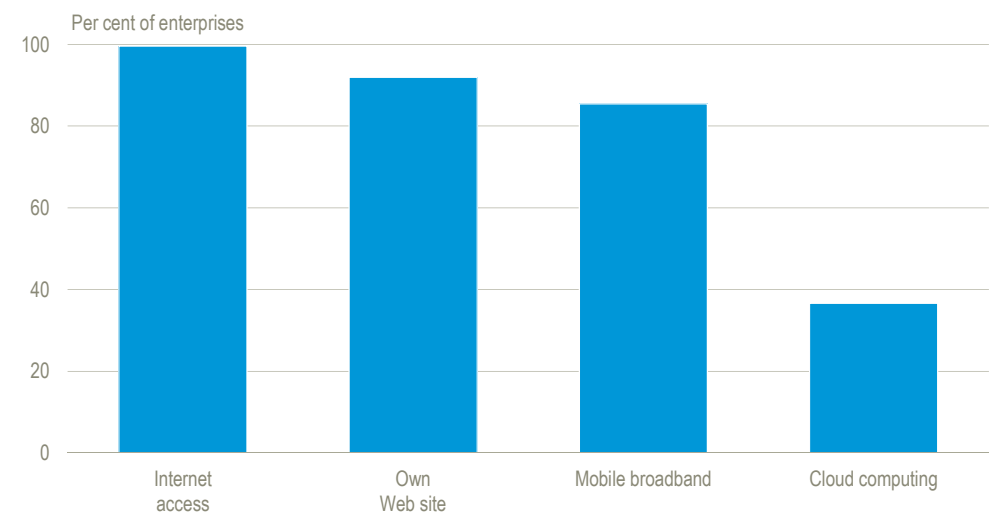
Figure 11 Full-time employees in the ICT sector



Use of ICT by enterprises

At the beginning of 2015, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and more than nine out of ten enterprises had their own website. Almost four out of ten enterprises used one or more cloud computing services.

Figure 12 Use of ICT by enterprises. 2015



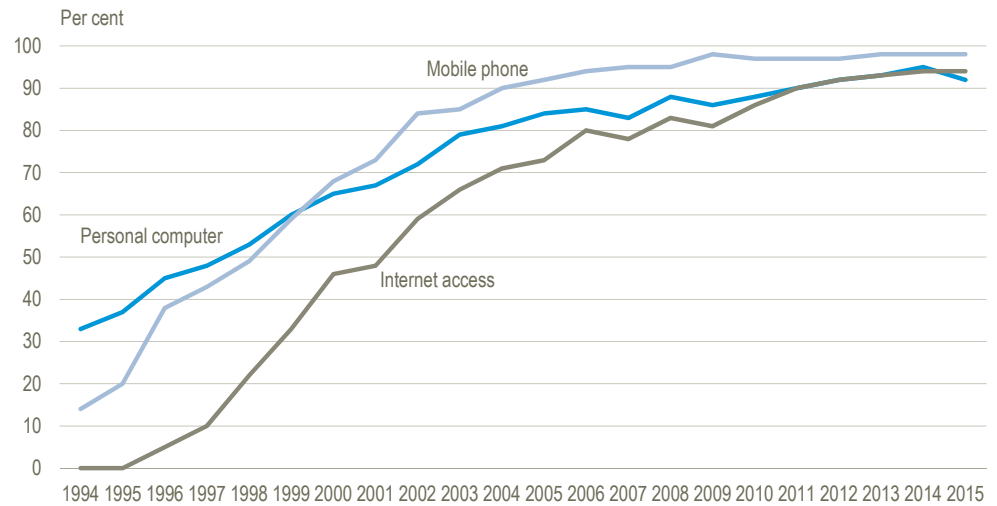
Note: Broadband connection, connection faster than analog modem or ISDN.

Almost everybody have a mobile phone

More and more families have access to IT products in the home e.g. PC, the Internet and mobile phones. The spread of mobile phones has since 2000 passed the dissemination of the PC, and in 2015 had more than 98 per cent of Danish families

mobile phone compared to 68 per cent in 2000. In 2015 had 92 per cent access to a computer which is a slight decrease compared to the year before.

Figure 13 Families' access to ICT goods



Note: 1 January.

www.statbank.dk/varforbr

Eight out of ten Danes uses Internet daily

The share of Danes between 16-89 years old who use the Internet daily or almost daily has increased during the recent years. The number is 83 per cent in 2015. As more and more people uses the Internet, the share of those who has never used the Internet declines. In 2015, this share is 6 per cent of the 16-89 years old. It is especially the elders who have never used the Internet; 40 per cent of the 75-89 year olds have never used the Internet, while the figure is only 13 per cent for the 65-74 year olds.

Figure 14 Daily use of Internet. 2015

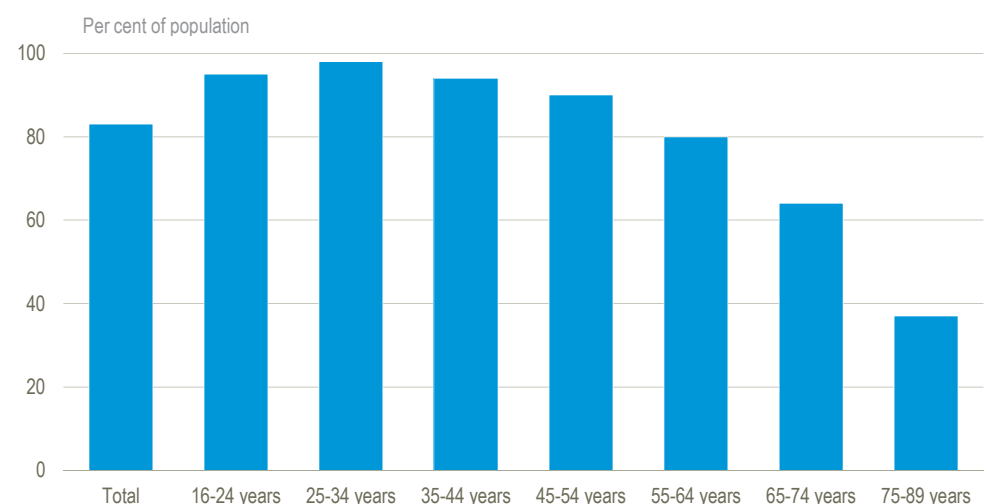


Table 136 Students in the educational system. 2015

1.10.2014 -30.09.2015	Students 2014	Entrance	Graduates ¹	Did not complete education	Students 2015
Total	1 261 399	445 602	249 401	203 561	1 254 039
Basic school/preparatory	715 266	189 364	103 218	87 347	714 065
General upper-secondary education	147 760	59 537	46 419	12 262	148 616
Vocational education and training	131 400	94 482	31 926	73 260	120 696
Qualifying educational programmes	836	1 188	899	267	858
Short-cycle higher education	25 459	14 070	8 350	4 754	26 425
Medium-cycle higher education	90 219	31 389	20 756	8 585	92 267
Bachelor	81 579	29 355	18 311	11 814	80 809
Long-cycle higher education	68 880	26 217	19 522	5 272	70 303
Men, total	628 777	224 111	119 192	108 275	625 421
Basic school/preparatory	368 070	97 583	52 673	44 759	368 221
General upper-secondary education	68 896	27 969	21 112	6 324	69 429
Vocational education and training	73 383	51 484	15 759	41 408	67 700
Qualifying educational programmes	642	925	696	205	666
Short-cycle higher education	13 934	7 441	4 380	2 793	14 202
Medium-cycle higher education	34 965	12 831	7 669	4 078	36 049
Bachelor	38 887	14 044	8 332	6 289	38 310
Long-cycle higher education	30 000	11 834	8 571	2 419	30 844
Women, total	632 622	221 491	130 209	95 286	628 618
Basic school/preparatory	347 196	91 781	50 545	42 588	345 844
General upper-secondary education	78 864	31 568	25 307	5 938	79 187
Vocational education and training	58 017	42 998	16 167	31 852	52 996
Qualifying educational programmes	194	263	203	62	192
Short-cycle higher education	11 525	6 629	3 970	1 961	12 223
Medium-cycle higher education	55 254	18 558	13 087	4 507	56 218
Bachelor	42 692	15 311	9 979	5 525	42 499
Long-cycle higher education	38 880	14 383	10 951	2 853	39 459

¹ Entrance of pupils to basic school comprises entrance of pupils to 0st to 6th class and to 7th and 10th class. ² Graduates from basic school equal graduates from basic school with 9th or 10th grade.

www.statbank.dk/uddakt10

³ Ph.D. is not included in the table.

Table 137 Students by national origin. 2015

	Basic school/ preparatory	General upper- secondary school	Vocational education and training	Short- cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d	Total
	per cent							
Men and women, total	57	12	10	2	7	6	6	1 254 039
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	51	11	9	4	9	7	9	151 541
Western countries	33	6	7	8	13	10	22	37 911
Non western countries	58	12	10	2	7	6	5	113 627
Men, total	59	11	11	2	6	6	5	625 421
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	55	10	8	4	8	6	8	73 382
Western countries	36	6	7	9	13	9	21	17 802
Non western countries	61	12	9	3	6	6	4	55 578
Women, total	55	13	8	2	9	7	6	628 618
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	48	11	10	3	10	8	10	78 159
Western countries	31	6	8	7	14	10	23	3 700
Non western countries	54	12	11	2	8	7	5	37 932

www.statbank.dk/uddakt12

Table 138 Students enrolled in general education

	Entrance of students 01.10.14–30.09.15		Graduates 01.10.14–30.09.15		Disrupted educations		Students 01.10.15 ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	126 477	123 612	74 481	76 055	51 288	48 588	438 316	425 223
Basic school/preparatory	97 583	91 781	52 673	50 545	44 759	42 588	368 221	345 844
Upper secondary education	27 969	31 568	21 112	25 307	6 324	5 938	69 429	79 187
General (stx, hf, student courses)	16 886	24 693	13 547	20 547	3 827	4 295	42 453	63 152
General (hvx, htx)	10 545	5 986	7 378	4 418	2 172	1 135	26 240	14 865
International	538	889	187	342	325	508	736	1 170
Qualifying educational programmes	925	263	696	203	205	62	666	192
Access courses - higher edu.	40	131	20	104	8	23	40	135
Access Exams - engineering education	885	132	676	99	197	39	626	57

¹ The newest number of students is equal to the old number of students plus the entrance of students minus those who either graduates or leaves without examination.

www.statbank.dk/uddakt10

Table 139 Students in upper-secondary education. 2015

	Completed educations			Average mark		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	21 808	25 510	47 318			
Upper-secondary school	10 660	16 416	27 076	6,9	7,4	7,2
Higher preparatory examination	2 807	3 980	6 787	6,3	6,3	6,3
Adult upper-secondary school	80	151	231	6,5	6,8	6,7
Entrance course to higher education	20	104	124	•	•	•
Higher commercial examination	4 553	3 395	7 948	6,4	6,9	6,6
Higher technical examination	2 825	1 023	3 848	6,7	7,6	6,9
International Upper-secondary school	187	342	529	6,5	7,2	6,8
Entrance examination to engineers	676	99	775	•	•	•

www.statbank.dk/uddakt30

Table 140 Students in higher education

	Entrance of students 01.10.14–30.09.15		Graduates 01.10.14–30.09.15		Disrupted educations		Students ¹ 01.10.15	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	46 150	54 881	28 952	37 987	15 579	14 846	119 405	150 399
Short cycle higher education	7 441	6 629	4 380	3 970	2 793	1 961	14 202	12 223
Educational	5	30	1	19	0	15	8	73
Media and Communication	866	753	594	470	356	254	1 706	1 372
Arts	28	28	12	28	1	7	60	84
Social science, Economics-Mercantile	3 682	4 059	2 017	2 115	1 266	1 170	6 608	6 877
Technical educations	2 401	933	1 421	761	998	241	4 886	1 875
Food, biotechnology and laboratory technology	230	423	111	281	105	190	484	1 000
Agriculture, nature and environment	101	131	101	95	40	32	210	272
Maritime	56	2	56	4	19	0	68	2
Health	35	252	26	173	6	49	74	624
Police, armed forces etc.	37	18	41	24	2	3	98	44
Vocational bachelors educations	12 831	18 558	7 669	13 087	4 078	4 507	36 049	56 218
Educational	2 814	5 897	1 964	4 701	962	1 388	9 673	20 454
Media and Communication	560	744	437	433	109	165	1 688	1 973
Humanities and theological	13	32	9	20	0	2	16	31
Arts	148	627	133	496	9	65	360	1 395
Social science, Economics-Mercantile	2 182	3 585	1 063	2 109	622	892	4 740	9 316
Social Sciences	15	12	20	14	2	2	44	47
Technical educations	5 645	1 377	2 972	648	1 932	469	15 129	3 411
Technical sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food, biotechnology and laboratory technology	118	518	52	408	46	176	300	1 687
Agriculture, nature and environment	101	58	44	50	32	15	273	151
Maritime	74	11	66	10	36	3	232	32
Health	950	5 636	652	4 149	320	1 324	2 954	17 541
Police, armed forces etc.	211	61	257	49	8	6	640	180
Bachelors programmes	14 044	15 311	8 332	9 979	6 289	5 525	38 310	42 499
Educational	17	178	18	132	13	62	46	473
Humanities and theological	2 697	4 753	1 553	3 141	1 737	2 347	7 443	13 199
Arts	457	473	364	382	108	123	1 379	1 498
Science	2 521	1 657	1 382	900	1 399	733	7 013	4 536
Social Sciences	5 330	5 484	3 318	3 541	2 079	1 562	14 181	14 697
Technical sciences	2 097	846	1 090	511	710	251	5 398	2 204
Food, biotechnology and laboratory technology	39	73	18	37	14	29	108	240
Agriculture, nature and environment	121	362	65	263	41	112	361	1 072
Health science	765	1 485	524	1 072	188	306	2 381	4 580
Masters programmes	11 834	14 383	8 571	10 951	2 419	2 853	30 844	39 459
Educational	233	916	175	776	149	499	680	2 939
Humanities and theological	1 574	3 089	1 163	2 342	486	832	4 328	8 505
Arts	376	431	335	429	67	72	962	1 230
Science	1 450	1 113	917	743	272	143	3 396	2 740
Social Sciences	4 586	5 355	3 313	4 122	920	932	12 987	15 275
Technical sciences	2 711	1 322	1 964	871	450	183	5 712	2 501
Food, biotechnology and laboratory technology	34	115	36	97	5	13	81	335
Agriculture, nature and environment	199	427	147	330	42	76	505	1 069
Health science	671	1 615	521	1 241	28	103	2 193	4 865
Police, armed forces etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ The newest number of students is equal to the old number of students plus the entrance of students minus those who either graduates or leaves without examination.

Table 141 Participants in courses of adult and supplementary education. 2013/2014

	Highest completed level of education								Total
	Basic school	General upper secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Not stated	
Public courses									
Total¹	362 447	80 609	424 880	41 106	94 426	12 431	39 864	124 397	1 180 160
Participants in general and preparatory courses	206 967	23 322	56 809	5 178	13 907	3 830	10 164	103 644	423 821
Primary education	126 671	7 085	27 617	1 786	3 087	1 060	1 849	29 502	198 657
Preparatory courses	8 190	6 170	7 961	1 234	8 533	913	4 481	4 301	41 783
Of which: Folk high school courses	7 808	6 121	7 894	1 226	8 493	911	4 473	4 292	41 218
Introductory and vocational courses	382	49	67	8	40	2	8	9	565
Upper secondary education	69 732	9 321	19 977	598	521	181	162	2 482	102 974
Upper secondary education, General (stx, hf, student courses)	69 695	9 275	19 916	592	518	180	157	2 481	102 814
Upper secondary education, General (hxx, htx)	37	46	61	6	3	1	5	1	160
Danish language courses at language centers	2 374	746	1 254	1 560	1 766	1 676	3 672	67 359	80 407
Participants in vocational courses	155 480	57 287	368 071	35 928	80 519	8 601	29 700	20 753	756 339
Vocational Education and Training	2 899	1 369	4 103	669	579	218	608	446	10 891
Of which: Care, health and education	795	144	1 145	64	48	22	4	49	2 271
Office, commercial and business services	699	831	1 391	249	238	55	110	160	3 733
The technology area mechanical engineering and production	1 298	263	1 182	101	64	13	19	216	3 156
Other vocational educations	107	131	385	255	229	128	475	21	1 731
Qualifying educational programmes	531	14 264	893	401	432	281	125	631	17 558
Labour market educations	147 261	28 977	336 926	21 650	28 535	3 842	7 400	17 135	591 726
Of which:									
Care, health and education	9 002	1 220	61 127	1 127	4 689	169	322	383	78 039
Office, trade and business service	41 558	13 920	94 409	9 580	11 805	2 374	4 037	5 004	182 687
Food etc.	5 636	976	8 504	591	1 049	105	159	1 077	18 097
Agriculture and nature	7 236	497	17 781	985	645	63	315	635	28 157
Construction	15 791	1 585	27 886	1 384	1 049	71	211	1 627	49 604
The technology area, power and electronics etc.	2 464	429	13 899	1 504	650	23	146	278	19 393
The technology area, graphical techniques and media production	1 864	878	4 544	679	652	294	472	218	9 601
The technology area, cycling, automotive and marine mechanics etc.	3 088	172	12 428	276	129	9	56	349	16 507
The technology area, mechanical engineering and production	17 348	2 697	38 556	2 635	1 630	255	696	2 883	66 700
Transport and logistics	36 648	5 126	47 472	2 331	5 634	374	786	3 911	102 282
Other vocational educations	6 626	1 477	10 320	558	603	105	200	770	20 659
Short-cycle higher education	2 147	3 361	11 733	4 210	3 882	545	2 451	282	28 611
Medium-cycle higher education	2 497	7 977	13 881	8 323	41 727	2 444	11 693	876	89 418
Bachelor	22	382	46	144	332	349	465	657	2 397
Long-cycle higher education/PhD programmes	123	957	489	531	5 032	922	6 958	726	15 738

¹ Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised.

Table 142 Educational level three years after leaving basic school. 2015

	Year of leaving school							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Graduation class, total	64 585	67 751	67 162	69 612	69 575	70 549	70 378	71 264
Total number receiving education	23 929	27 197	28 439	30 076	30 079	29 640	27 895	26 312
Preparatory education	95	277	261	337	394	455	515	557
General upper secondary school	5 078	6 064	5 655	6 116	6 195	6 118	5 753	5 606
Vocational upper secondary school	2 219	3 109	3 584	3 906	3 792	3 633	3 496	973
Vocational basic education	12 094	12 608	12 894	12 580	11 923	11 174	10 362	11 854
Vocational education	75	76	67	84	55	47	31	27
Short-cycle higher education	649	811	890	1 011	1 081	1 120	1 053	1 027
Medium-cycle higher education	1 281	1 613	1 924	2 136	2 292	2 280	2 221	2 103
Bachelor	2 434	2 635	3 159	3 902	4 342	4 804	4 463	4 164
Long-cycle higher education	4	4	5	4	5	9	1	1

www.statbank.dk/forlob10

Table 143 Educational level three years after leaving general upper sec. education. 2015

	Year of leaving school							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Graduation class, total	20 740	22 263	22 545	23 289	25 427	26 743	28 393	30 321
Total number receiving education	15 999	17 261	17 999	19 265	21 255	22 269	23 640	24 520
Preparatory education	1	•	1	•	•	•	9	•
General upper secondary school	•	3	3	3	4	3	•	3
Vocational upper secondary school	150	211	169	218	259	276	331	64
Vocational basic education	1 114	1 003	886	820	921	1 012	1 200	1 688
Vocational education	10	18	19	11	12	10	5	5
Short-cycle higher education	732	899	900	900	1 015	1 176	1 342	1 569
Medium-cycle higher education	5 445	5 966	6 327	6 769	7 541	7 894	8 506	8 732
Bachelor	7 976	8 479	8 816	9 820	10 771	11 028	11 226	11 255
Long-cycle higher education	571	682	878	724	732	870	1 021	1 204

www.statbank.dk/forlob15

Table 144 Highest general education completed by population. 2015

Age on 1 January 2015	1 -6 grade or unknown	7 -10 grade	Upper- secondary school, higher preparatory examination, adult upper-secondary school	Higher commercial education, higher tech. education, and entrance examination for technical colleges	Total
Total	280 147	2 352 083	1 013 082	352 507	3 997 819
15 -24 years	40 257	473 402	159 877	56 408	729 944
25 -29 years	53 559	132 357	114 653	45 789	346 358
30 -39 years	78 777	282 471	211 826	105 660	678 734
40 -49 years	46 369	427 338	231 547	97 954	803 208
50 -59 years	43 808	488 219	180 716	38 135	750 878
60 -69 years	17 377	548 296	114 463	8 561	688 697
Men	143 521	1 271 770	410 493	185 918	2 011 702
15 -24 years	19 457	258 801	60 541	34 524	373 323
25 -29 years	26 511	80 228	43 555	25 867	176 161
30 -39 years	41 230	169 573	77 477	53 287	341 567
40 -49 years	24 157	242 576	92 212	45 567	404 512
50 -59 years	24 240	254 018	78 309	20 348	376 915
60 -69 years	7 926	266 574	58 399	6 325	339 224
Women	136 626	1 080 313	602 589	166 589	1 986 117
15 -24 years	20 800	214 601	99 336	21 884	356 621
25 -29 years	27 048	52 129	71 098	19 922	170 197
30 -39 years	37 547	112 898	134 349	52 373	337 167
40 -49 years	22 212	184 762	139 335	52 387	398 696
50 -59 years	19 568	234 201	102 407	17 787	373 963
60 -69 years	9 451	281 722	56 064	2 236	349 473

Table 145 Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2015

Age on 1 Jan. 2015	Basic school or not known	General upper-secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d.	Unknown	Total
	per cent								
Total	20,3	4,8	37,4	4,8	16,7	1,6	10,0	4,3	2 921 517
30 -39 years	14,2	5,6	31,3	5,4	16,7	2,8	14,9	9,0	678 734
40 -49 years	16,8	5,7	38,2	6,0	16,7	1,7	11,0	3,8	803 208
50 -59 years	23,2	4,8	38,9	4,5	16,6	1,1	7,7	3,2	750 878
60 -69 years	27,3	2,7	41,0	3,2	16,8	0,8	6,5	1,6	688 697
Men	20,7	4,9	40,7	5,3	11,6	1,4	10,5	4,8	1 462 218
30 -39 years	16,7	5,9	34,7	5,7	10,8	2,5	13,7	9,9	341 567
40 -49 years	19,2	5,5	40,2	6,9	11,2	1,5	11,0	4,2	404 512
50 -59 years	23,2	4,9	42,2	4,8	11,4	1,0	8,7	3,7	376 915
60 -69 years	23,7	3,3	45,4	3,6	13,2	0,7	8,5	1,6	339 224
Women	19,9	4,6	34,2	4,3	21,8	1,7	9,5	3,9	1 459 299
30 -39 years	11,7	5,3	27,8	5,2	22,7	3,1	16,0	8,1	337 167
40 -49 years	14,4	6,0	36,2	5,1	22,3	1,8	11,0	3,3	398 696
50 -59 years	23,1	4,7	35,6	4,1	21,9	1,1	6,7	2,7	373 963
60 -69 years	30,9	2,2	36,7	2,9	20,3	0,9	4,6	1,6	349 473

www.statbank.dk/hfudd10

Table 146 Highest education completed analysed by region. 2015

30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2015	Basic school or not known	General upper- secondary education	Vocational education and training		Short-cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d.	Unknown	Total
Denmark, total	593 831	139 000	1 093 826	1 407	140 596	488 207	46 143	292 295	126 212	2 921 517
Region Hovedstaden	149 937	60 257	267 569	359	42 359	153 122	23 609	156 045	53 672	906 929
Copenhagen	44 897	22 791	61 705	124	11 990	47 224	11 345	63 088	24 931	288 095
Frederiksberg	5 737	4 099	10 385	12	2 257	9 285	2 035	14 880	3 266	51 956
Region Sjælland	100 370	17 660	187 283	105	20 534	69 592	4 310	26 004	14 087	439 945
Region Syddanmark	140 863	23 070	256 584	277	30 272	106 002	6 766	35 977	24 154	623 965
Region Midtjylland	132 433	27 974	256 378	487	34 289	112 842	8 222	55 561	23 641	651 827
Region Nordjylland	70 228	10 039	126 012	179	13 142	46 649	3 236	18 708	10 658	298 851

www.statbank.dk/hfudd10

Table 147 Highest completed education, by labour market. 2014

30-69 year-olds	Students	Non-students			Total
		Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labour force	
Total	68 278	1 982 711	89 105	789 322	2 929 416
Basic school/not stated	14 593	349 098	28 256	335 756	727 703
General upper-secondary education	9 204	94 567	5 137	30 447	139 355
Vocational education and training	18 615	780 033	32 937	275 137	1 106 722
Qualifying educational programmes	431	560	59	297	1 347
Higher education/PhD	25 435	758 453	22 716	147 685	954 289
Men	27 425	1 043 427	46 679	347 834	1 465 365
Basic school/not stated	6 294	206 763	16 291	142 888	372 236
General upper-secondary education	4 134	50 546	2 738	14 430	71 848
Vocational education and training	7 077	445 156	17 707	131 595	601 535
Qualifying educational programmes	216	450	42	172	880
Higher education/PhD	9 704	340 512	9 901	58 749	418 866
Women	40 853	939 284	42 426	441 488	1 464 051
Basic school/not stated	8 299	142 335	11 965	192 868	355 467
General upper-secondary education	5 070	44 021	2 399	16 017	67 507
Vocational education and training	11 538	334 877	15 230	143 542	505 187
Qualifying educational programmes	215	110	17	125	467
Higher education/PhD	15 731	417 941	12 815	88 936	535 423

www.statbank.dk/hfudd15

Table 148 The ICT sector in Denmark. 2013

	Enterprises	Full-time employees	Turnover	Wages and salaries
			DKK mio.	
ICT industries, total	13 074	81 314	198 379	49 185
ICT manufacturing	285	4 894	10 498	2 380
ICT wholesale trade	1 025	12 332	60 941	7 767
Telecommunications	390	14 718	45 330	7 680
ICT services industries	11 374	49 370	81 610	31 359

Note: The figures cannot be compared with previous publications due to shift to new industry classification.

www.statbank.dk/iterhv

Table 149 Enterprises' use of ICT. 2015

	Internet access	Own web site	Mobile internet
	per cent		
All enterprises¹	100	92	85
Sectors			
Manufacturing	100	97	87
Construction	100	91	91
Trade and transport etc.	99	88	80
Information and communication	100	96	94
Business service and finance	100	94	87
Fuldtidsansatte			
10-19 employees	99	89	83
20-49 employees	100	94	86
50-99 employees	99	95	90
100 employees +	100	97	95

¹ All enterprises with at least 10 employees.

www.statbank.dk/vita and www.dst.dk/vita1

Table 150 Goods and services purchased on the Internet. 2015

	16-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-89 years	Total
	per cent of age group							
Total	88	88	89	82	70	53	24	74
Tickets for events	65	68	66	59	39	28	10	51
Other travel arrangements	47	57	58	55	43	32	10	46
Clothes, sports, goods	63	54	61	51	29	14	5	43
Holiday accommodation	33	50	57	57	41	28	10	42
Household goods (e.g. furniture, toys, etc)	22	47	48	34	27	18	5	31
Internet, television, phone subscription	33	40	41	31	23	16	6	29
Music, movies	28	26	28	23	14	7	3	20
Electronic equipment	31	31	30	25	16	10	4	22
Computer hardware	30	31	28	22	17	11	6	22
Books, magazines, newspapers	22	28	23	24	18	15	6	20
Video games software	32	25	22	14	4	2	1	15
Share purchases, financial services or insurances	17	22	17	15	10	7	4	14
Food or groceries	7	18	21	16	11	7	2	13
Medicine	5	5	9	10	11	9	5	8
E-learning material	9	10	5	5	2	1	0	5

www.statbank.dk/bebrit08

Table 151 Access to computer and internet in the home

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	per cent of households				
Computer access from home					
Total	90	92	93	94	94
Single adult without children	84	84	85	90	87
Couple without children	93	94	99	96	96
Single adult with children	94	97	96	96	95
Couple with children	98	99	99	98	99
Internet access from home					
Total	90	92	93	93	94
Single adult without children	84	83	85	89	86
Couple without children	93	93	97	94	95
Single adult with children	91	99	96	98	97
Couple with children	99	99	99	98	98

www.statbank.dk/fabrit01

Table 152 Internet and telephony

	first half 2011 ¹	first half 2013 ¹	first half 2015
Subscriber line, fixed network (1.000) ²	2 212	1 926	1 580
Per 100 inhabitants	39,7	34,3	27,8
Mobile subscriptions ³ (1.000)	7 907	8 220	8 411
Per 100 inhabitants ³	142	146,6	148,1
Internet subscriptions (1.000)	2 147	2 262	2 392
Per 100 inhabitants	38,6	40,3	42,1
xDSL subscriptions (1.000)	1 221	1 178	1 140
Cable modem subscriptions (1.000)	563	636	677
Fibre subscriptions (1.000)	187	295	420
Mobile broadband subscriptions ⁴ (1.000)	4 258	5 483	6 351
Dedicated data subscriptions (1.000)	854	1 038	1 182
— mio. minutes (first half) —			
Domestic traffic, fixed network ⁵	5 685	4 203	3 181
International traffic, fixed network ⁵	419	421	333
Domestic traffic, mobile network	11 086	11 556	12 578
International traffic, mobile network	682	730	689
— mio. (first half) —			
SMS sent	12 567	10 527	8 206
MMS sent	87	172	230
— mio. MB in period (year) —			
Mobile data traffic	19 808	54 395	164 483
— DKK mio. (year) —			
Revenues	39 466	34 750	...

¹ 2010 and 2012 have been updated to 1H figures compared to last year. ² Including fixed network IP telephony subscriptions ³ Include GSM-, UMTS-, CDMA2000-subscriptions, mobile broadband and active GSM- og UMTS-prepaid cards. A prepaid card is active, if there within the last three months was incoming or outgoing traffic or reloads of the prepaid card. ⁴ Cover the following subscriptions with a marketed/theoretical downstream capacity of a minimum of 256 kbit/s: Standard mobile subscriptions used for Internet data traffic, supplementary data subscriptions for mobile subscriptions and dedicated data subscriptions. ⁵ Including traffic from fixed network IP telephony.

Source: Danish Energy Agency, www.ens.dk/en

Table 153 Expenses for Research & Development (R&D)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
— DKK mio. in 2014-prices —						
Total R&D expenses	56 502	55 402	57 086	57 708	57 769	58 661
The public sector	17 073	18 262	18 996	19 868	21 177	22 396
The private sector	39 430	37 140	38 089	37 841	36 592	36 265
— DKK mio. in current prices —						
Total R&D expenses	52 611	52 826	54 383	56 495	57 321	58 661
The public sector	15 897	17 413	18 097	19 450	21 013	22 396
The private sector	36 714	35 413	36 286	37 045	36 308	36 265
— per cent —						
R&D-expenses in per cent of GDP	3.07	2.94	2.97	3.00	3.01	3.02
The public sector	0.93	0.97	0.99	1.03	1.10	1.15
The private sector	2.14	1.97	1.98	1.97	1.91	1.87

www.dst.dk/fui