

Education

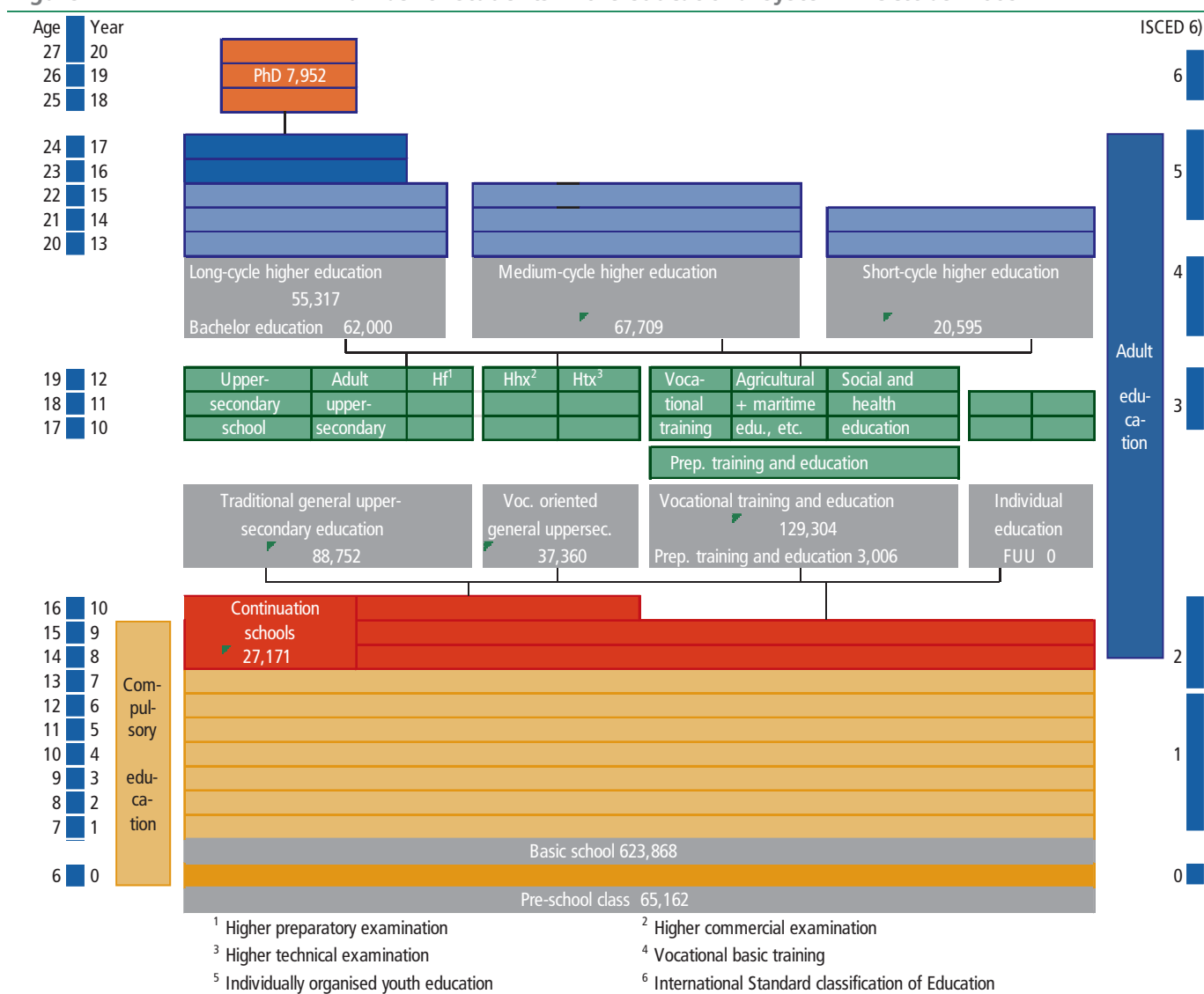
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Education

Pre-school to 10th form

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 2009, 716,200 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 65,200 had started in pre-school class, while 178,000 attended 8th to 10th form, and among these, 27,200 attended continuation schools. However, the number of pupils in 8th to 10th form declined in the period up to 1999, but it has subsequently increased by 26 per cent in the whole period from 1999 to 2009. Figure 1 gives an overview of the structure and admission systems in the Danish educational system, from pre-school through secondary education to higher education.

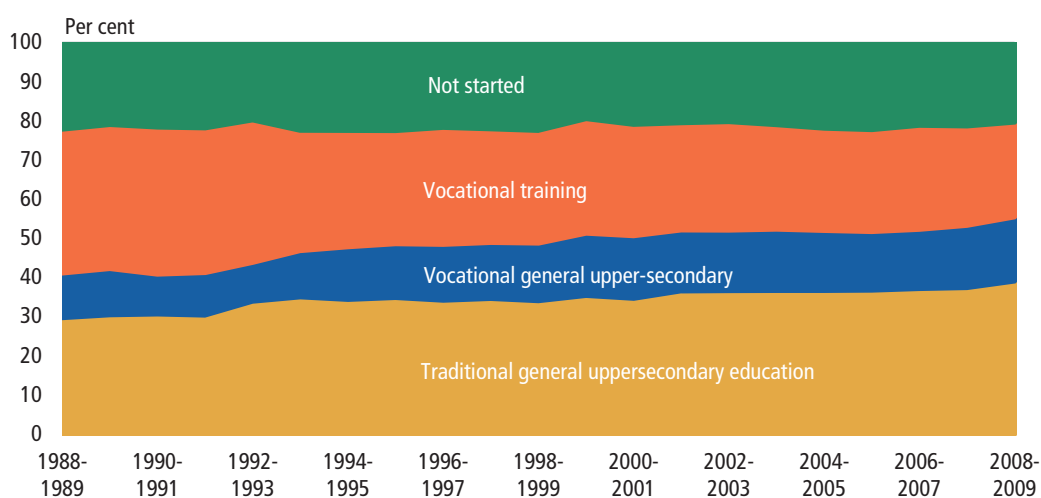
Figure 1 Number of students in the educational system. 1 October 2009



Half of the students commence general upper secondary education immediately after leaving basic school

Of all students leaving school in 2008-09, 80 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 56 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 23 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers. 42 per cent of the students leaving school in 1989-90 attended general upper-secondary education or vocational education, while 36 per cent opted for vocational education and training within a period of three months after leaving basic school.

Figure 2 Students three months after leaving basic school



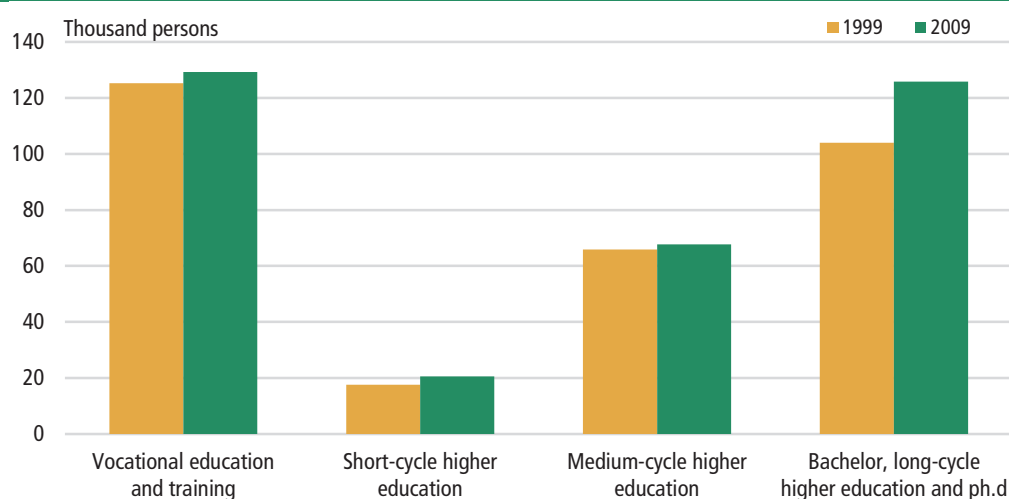
16 per cent of the students from general upper-secondary education enrol for an education immediately

16 per cent of students who graduated from general upper-secondary education in 2008-09 continued their education immediately after completing their general upper-secondary education. The corresponding proportion of graduates from 1999-00 was 20 per cent. The proportion of graduates from 2008-09 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 32 per cent.

82 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2008-09 who had enrolled for further education three months after their graduation chose higher education.

More students commence education and training

In 2009, the number of students attending vocational education and training was 129,300, while the total number attending higher education, e.g. police officers, nurses or doctors, including 8,000 research students, reached 214,200. Since 1999, the number of students attending vocational education and training has increased by 3.2 per cent, and by 14 per cent for higher education.

Figure 3 Students attending education and training providing profess. qualifications

www.statbank.dk/u11 and u1107

Social science accounts for the highest number of students

Of the 214,200 students attending higher education, social science, educational teaching and the humanities account for the highest number of students, with 27, 15 and 18 per cent, respectively. Within social science, a large number of students attend education as MSc's (economics and business administration), or study law and economics, whereas pedagogues and school teachers prevail within pedagogy. The humanities mainly comprise languages, history, philosophy and theology.

13 per cent of all students attend technical education, such as engineers or architects, and 7 per cent attend natural science education, comprising mainly physics, mathematics, chemistry and biology. 14 per cent of all students attend health education, such as nurses, doctors and pharmacists.

Most course participants at adult vocational training centres

Outside the main educational system, there is 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 2008-09, more than 1,3 million course participants completed their participation in public-managed adult or supplementary courses, and course participants at adult vocational training constituted 71 per cent of these. Course participants at general courses, i.e. 8th and 9th form and higher preparatory course, constituted 20 per cent, while course participants at further education constituted 8 per cent, respectively.

39 per cent of the course participants had vocational training as highest education completed, 28 per cent had basic school, 8 per cent had general upper secondary school, 8 per cent had unknown education stated, and 16 per cent had completed a higher education.

63 per cent of the course participants at general courses were women

47 per cent of the participants in public courses were women. The proportion of women at the general courses was 63 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 42 per cent. At the higher education centres, 59 per cent were women.

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

Ten years after leaving basic school in 1998-99, about 48 per cent had completed training providing them with professional qualifications. Of this group, 29 per cent had completed a vocational education course and 20 per cent had completed higher education, while 25 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 27 per cent of the year 1998-99. The corresponding proportion was also 27 per cent for graduates from 1989-90.

2

The population's educational level

Increase in the level of education since 1999

In 2010, 69 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. This proportion has increased by 5 percentage points from 2000 to 2010. There is an equal distribution between men and women 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. 38 per cent had completed this type of education, while 31 per cent had completed higher education in 2010. Since 1999, the proportions have increased by 0,4 and 6,8 percentage points, respectively.

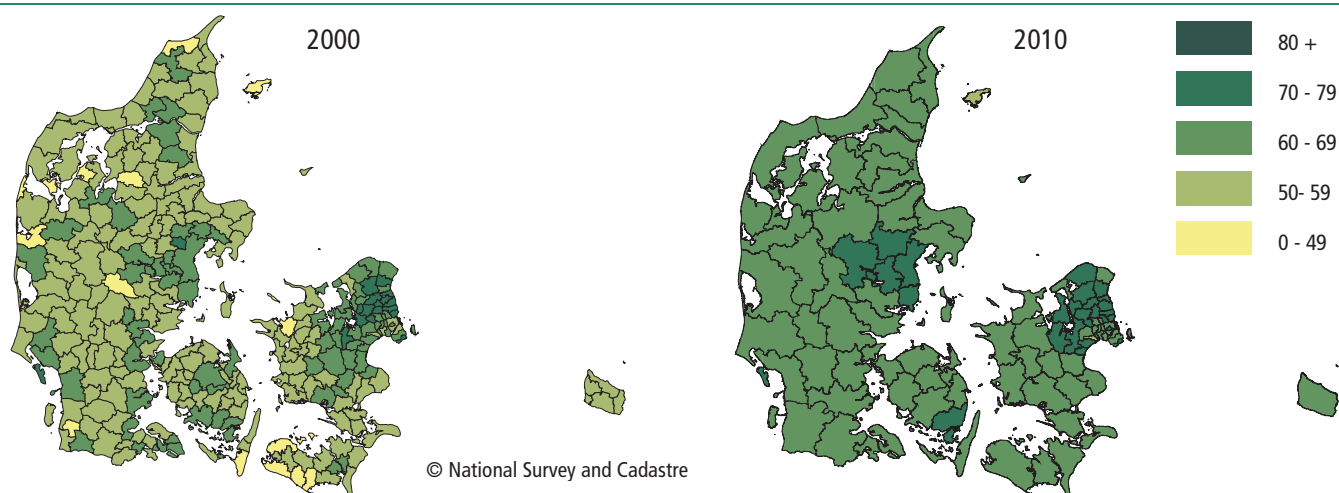
Among the remaining 31 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 24 per cent had completed basic school education, 5 per cent general upper secondary education as the highest level of education, while there is no information for the last 3 per cent.

Great regional differences

Great regional differences are evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2010. The proportion of individuals who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications vary within each region.

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



Differences in educational levels evened out in a geographic perspective

Over the recent decade, differences have been sharply evened out as many outlying districts have experienced a higher increase than the major urban areas. Large differences still exist within each region.

Immigrants are in the educational system for a shorter period of time

The educational patterns of young immigrants are different from those of the population as a whole. Fewer immigrants attend an upper-secondary education, higher preparatory education, or higher commercial education and higher technical education, while more only attend basic school. These differences are, however, less significant when compared to 2000 levels; this has implied that more immigrants attend an upper-secondary education, higher preparatory education, and vocational education.

Increasing share of descendants on medium-cycle and bachelor educations

From 1999 to 2009, there was an increase in the share of 20-24-year-olds descendants who were receiving education courses providing professional qualifications from 30 per cent to 39 per cent. Especially, medium-cycle higher education and bachelor education accounted for this increase.

3

Gender and education

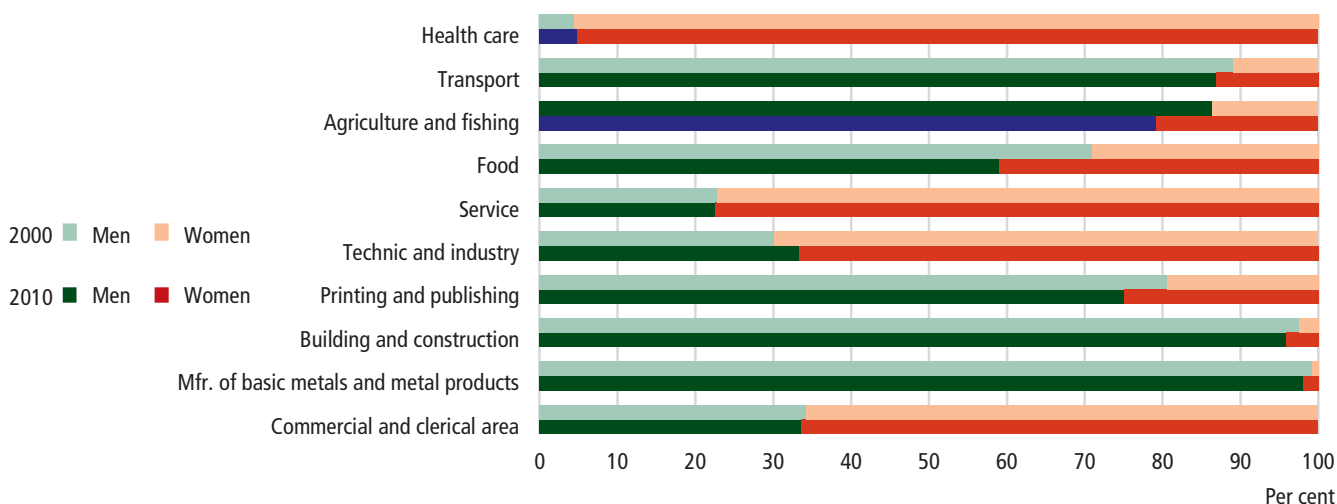
Sharp divisions in educational patterns

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 long-cycle higher education in 2010, 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 2003 more women than men have finished a Master's degree.

As far as vocational education is concerned, there are male dominated subject areas as manufacturing of basic metals and metal products (i.e. mechanics and blacksmith), building and construction (i.e. carpenter and electrician), transport, agriculture (i.e. farmer and gardener) and printing and publishing and food (i.e. cook

and butcher). On the other hand, commercial and clerical area (i.e. clerks), technique and industry, service (i.e. hairdresser) and health care (i.e. nursing assistants) are female dominated.

Figure 5 30-69-year-olds with vocational education as the highest education completed

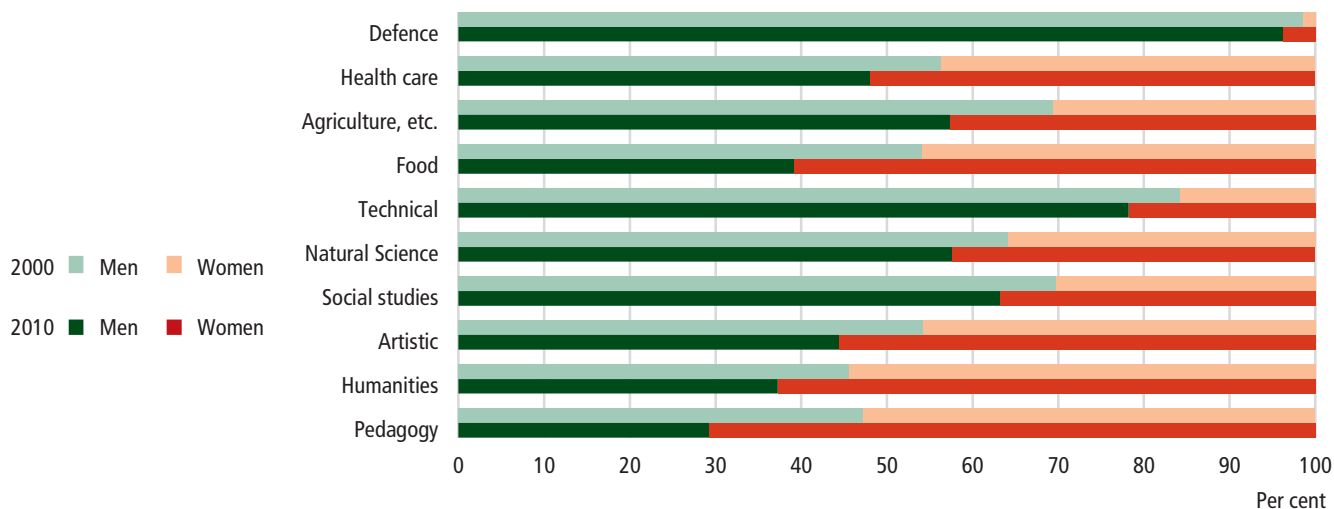


www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhf1

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

As far as medium-cycle education is concerned, four in ten disciplines were sharply dominated by men: These were technical (e.g. building technicians and engineers), agriculture (e.g. forestry and landscape engineers), transport (e.g. marine engineers and shipmasters) and public security education. However, four disciplines (pedagogy, business language, the food sector, and the health sector) are dominated by women. Among the major courses are, for example, school teachers, educationalists and trained nurses.

Figure 6 30-69-year-olds with long-cycle higher education by field



www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhf1

Long-cycle higher education is more mixed

As far as long-cycle higher education is concerned, five in ten disciplines were dominated by men, whereas the remaining disciplines were mixed. These were pedagogy, the humanities (e.g. MAs in Danish language), artistic studies, the food sector (MSc in dairy science), and medical studies (e.g. physicians).

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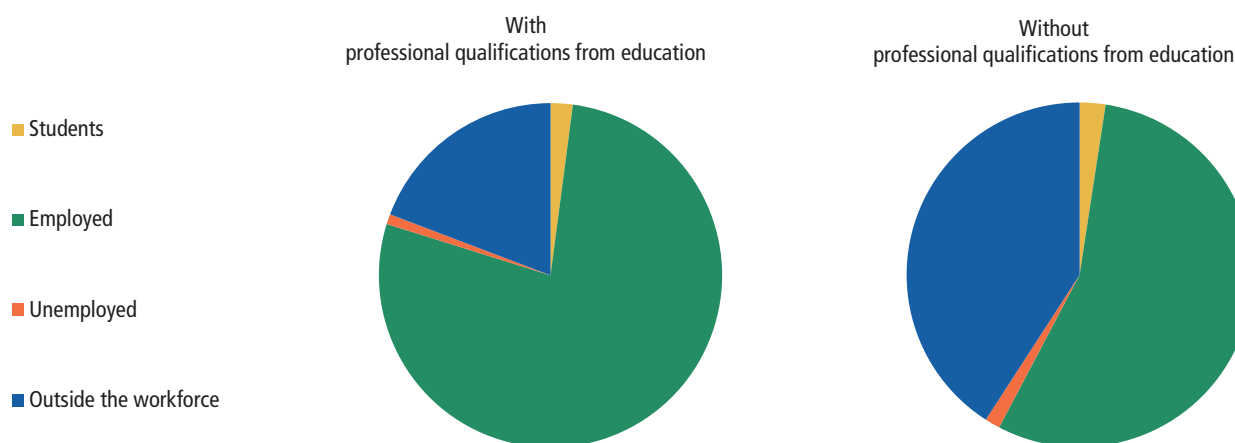
Education and employment

Education has a significant effect on employment

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 2009



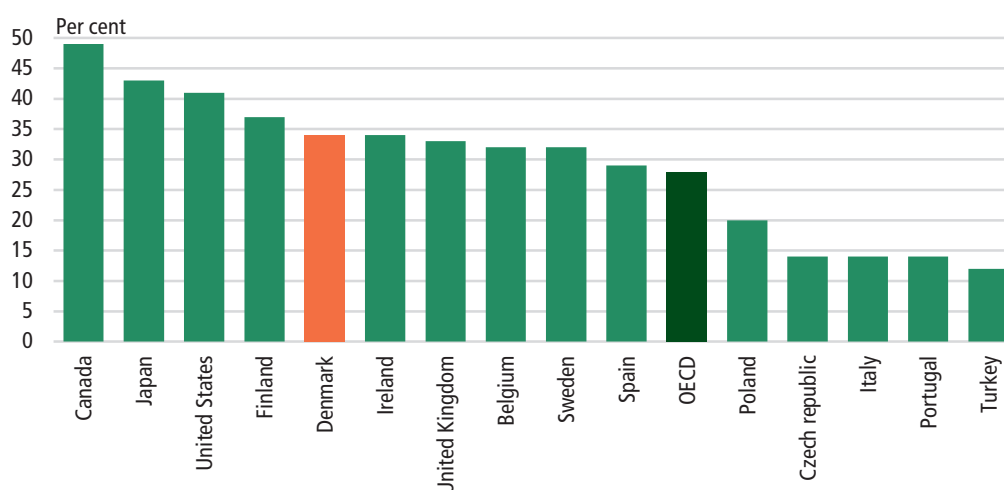
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Education in an international perspective

Level of education in Denmark above OECD average

In all OECD countries, an average of 28 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had completed a higher education in 2008. At 34 per cent, Denmark was among those OECD countries with a high percentage. The three highest percentages were found in Canada, Japan and the United States, while Turkey, Portugal and Italy accounted for the three lowest percentages.

Figure 8 Persons having completed further education in selected OECD countries. 2008

Source: OECD, Education at a glance 2010.

Danes proceed through 17 years of education

Children that began pre-school in Denmark in 2008 will proceed through an average of 17.0 years of full time education during their lifetime. Australia account for the highest number of years of education with 20.0 years, followed by Finland with 19.5 years, then New Zealand and Iceland with 19.4 and 19.1 years respectively. Turkey and Mexico account for the lowest number of years of education with 13.0 and 13,5 years. The OECD average was 16.6 years in 2008.

Table 62 Educational institutions. 2009

	Number of institutions	Students		Total
		Men	Women	
Total	3 067	585 673	597 375	1 183 048
General schools	2 848	400 702	403 759	804 461
Basic schools, public	1 899	305 207	287 535	592 742
Basic schools, private	519	47 444	48 800	96 244
Continuation schools	261	13 406	13 449	26 855
Upper-secondary schools	169	34 645	53 975	88 620
Vocational institutions of education	219	184 971	193 616	378 587
Social and Health schools	36	3 507	30 705	34 212
Schools of Teacher training and Education science	13	7 942	23 408	31 350
Transport and Navigation schools	9	1 047	79	1 126
Institutions of education within Police and Defence	6	1 620	416	2 036
Academies of Fine art and Music, Library schools etc.	26	2 411	3 006	5 417
Institutions of education within Agriculture and Food science	14	2 573	855	3 428
Colleges of Social work	6	816	3 275	4 091
Engineering colleges and schools of Architecture	11	4 832	1 829	6 661
Universities	10	58 288	67 565	125 853
University colleges	3	1 896	627	2 523
Business academies	10	10 486	7 282	17 768
Other vocational institutions of education	75	89 553	54 569	144 122

Note: The number of institutions is the legal entities.

www.statbank.dk/u11

Table 63 Students in the educational system. 2009

1.10.2008 -30.09.2009	Students 2008	Entrance	Graduates ¹	Did not complete education	Students 2009
Total	1 171 480	431 218	197 600	216 302	1 188 796
Pre-school class	65 990	64 692	•	65 520	65 162
Basic school/preparatory	656 164	165 159	82 153	85 125	654 045
General upper-secondary education	118 823	51 178	35 897	7 992	126 112
Vocational education and training	125 151	72 843	30 781	37 909	129 304
Short-cycle higher education	17 369	11 559	5 626	2 707	20 595
Medium-cycle higher education	65 490	22 781	14 859	5 703	67 709
Bachelor	61 646	21 958	13 409	7 595	62 600
Long-cycle higher education	60 847	21 048	14 875	3 751	63 269
Men, total	579 180	213 707	92 271	111 472	589 142
Pre-school class	33 996	33 247	•	33 548	33 695
Basic school/preparatory	334 837	84 157	41 349	43 369	334 276
General upper-secondary education	53 360	23 951	15 656	4 106	57 548
Vocational education and training	70 788	38 081	15 066	20 997	72 807
Short-cycle higher education	9 393	6 355	2 921	1 570	11 257
Medium-cycle higher education	20 651	8 159	4 451	2 135	22 224
Bachelor	28 327	10 041	5 927	3 801	28 639
Long-cycle higher education	27 828	9 716	6 901	1 946	28 696
Women, total	592 300	217 511	105 329	104 830	599 654
Pre-school class	31 994	31 445	•	31 972	31 467
Basic school/preparatory	321 327	81 002	40 804	41 756	319 769
General upper-secondary education	65 463	27 227	20 241	3 886	68 564
Vocational education and training	54 363	34 762	15 715	16 912	56 497
Short-cycle higher education	7 976	5 204	2 705	1 137	9 338
Medium-cycle higher education	44 839	14 622	10 408	3 568	45 485
Bachelor	33 319	11 917	7 482	3 794	33 961
Long-cycle higher education	33 019	11 332	7 974	1 805	34 573

¹ Entrance of pupils to basic school comprises entrance of pupils to 1st to 6th class and to 7th and 10th class.

www.statbank.dk/u1107, u2107, u3107 and u4107

Table 64 Students by national origin. 2009

	Basic school/ preparatory	General upper- secondary school	Vocational education and training	Short- cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
	per cent							
Men and women, total	60	11	11	2	6	5	5	1 188 796
Of whom immigrants and descendants	57	9	11	4	6	6	7	128 524
Western countries	35	6	9	8	11	12	20	26 111
Non western countries	63	10	11	3	5	4	4	102 412
Men, total	62	10	12	2	4	5	5	589 142
Of whom immigrants and descendants	60	9	11	4	5	5	7	62 478
Western countries	39	6	10	8	10	10	18	12 023
Non western countries	65	10	11	3	4	4	4	50 455
Women, total	59	11	9	2	8	6	6	599 654
Of whom immigrants and descendants	54	9	11	4	7	6	8	66 046
Western countries	32	6	8	8	12	13	21	14 088
Non western countries	61	10	12	3	6	5	4	51 957

www.statbank.dk/u13

Table 65 Students enrolled in general education

	Entrance of students 01.10.08–30.09.09		Graduates 01.10.08–30.09.09		Disrupted educations		Students 01.10.09 ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	141 355	139 674	57 005	61 045	81 023	77 614	425 519	419 800
Pre-school class	33 247	31 445	...	...	33 548	31 972	33 695	31 467
Basic school/preparatory	84 157	81 002	41 349	40 804	43 369	41 756	334 276	319 769
Upper-secondary school	11 122	17 199	8 146	13 070	1 500	1 982	29 507	46 406
Higher preparatory examination	2 838	4 040	1 425	2 720	539	776	4 790	7 186
Adult upper secondary school	197	248	82	146	37	51	303	399
Entrance course to higher education	24	118	9	82	6	21	26	135
Higher commercial examination	5 131	4 354	3 463	3 518	970	792	13 177	11 605
Higher technical examination	3 718	1 101	2 061	578	745	164	8 989	2 703
Entrance examination to engineers	921	167	470	127	309	100	756	130

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/u1107, u2107 and u3107

Table 66 Students in upper-secondary education. 2009

	Completed educations			Average mark		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	15 656	20 241	35 897	•	•	•
Upper-secondary school	8 146	13 070	21 216	6.6	7.0	6.9
Higher preparatory examination	1 425	2 720	4 145	6.2	6.1	6.1
Adult upper-secondary school	82	146	228	6.2	6.5	6.4
Entrance course to higher education	9	82	91	•	•	•
Higher commercial examination	3 463	3 518	6 981	5.8	6.2	6.0
Higher technical examination	2 061	578	2 639	6.5	7.2	6.6
Entrance examination to engineers	470	127	597	•	•	•

www.statbank.dk/u3107

Table 67 Students in higher education

	Entrance of students 01.10.08–30.09.09		Graduates 01.10.08–30.09.09		Disrupted educations		Students ¹ 01.10.09	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	34 271	43 075	20 200	28 569	3 942	5 860	90 816	123 357
Short-cycle higher education	6 355	5 204	2 921	2 705	1 570	1 137	11 257	9 338
Educational	2	33	3	16	1	13	6	79
Communication and applied language	974	610	343	233	255	134	1 624	1 015
The artistic	20	11	14	13	5	6	59	65
Social sciences	2 799	2 519	1 028	1 149	956	669	5 029	4 223
Technical	1 149	1 164	537	638	207	180	1 919	2 080
Food industry and home economics	94	98	45	33	21	16	134	152
Agriculture and fishing	421	176	243	131	31	25	558	271
Transport, etc.	362	77	250	41	52	17	562	118
Health care	36	350	17	303	10	61	85	938
Public security	498	166	441	148	32	16	1 281	397
Medium-cycle higher education	8 159	14 622	4 451	10 408	2 135	3 568	22 224	45 485
Educational	2 278	5 707	1 739	5 075	860	1 683	7 472	20 626
Communication and applied language	247	306	177	261	71	96	823	922
The artistic	173	328	115	164	13	25	499	812
Social sciences	773	1 865	110	748	133	331	1 179	4 258
Technical	3 046	955	1 663	441	710	224	8 338	2 415
Food industry and home economics	112	627	24	420	29	154	270	2 054
Transport, etc.	620	28	262	13	134	9	1 532	68
Health care	726	4 746	320	3 284	184	1 043	1 866	14 269
Public security	47	5	41	2	..	1	109	8
Bachelor	10 041	11 917	5 927	7 482	3 801	3 794	28 639	33 961
The humanities	2 218	4 138	1 282	2 480	1 163	1 686	6 960	12 476
The artistic	148	100	107	68	22	17	424	317
Natural sciences	1 707	1 153	810	597	724	462	5 066	3 196
Social sciences	3 954	4 268	2 447	2 725	1 354	1 148	10 599	11 470
Technical	1 239	697	795	427	400	187	3 419	1 807
Food industry and home economics	13	59	10	56	3	16	54	181
Agriculture and fishing	89	292	44	189	23	51	280	900
Health care	673	1 210	432	940	112	227	1 837	3 614
Long-cycle higher education	8 572	10 262	6 236	7 462	1 828	1 731	24 562	30 755
The humanities	141	445	60	239	39	141	927	2 843
The artistic	1 399	2 592	1 057	2 088	407	650	4 805	8 336
Natural sciences	198	223	143	177	30	43	484	656
Social sciences	1 139	874	810	587	339	143	3 280	2 203
The humanities	3 360	3 905	2 475	2 622	750	591	9 492	10 640
Technical	1 632	730	1 127	516	203	65	3 483	1 641
Food industry and home economics	17	102	13	77	2	11	49	214
Agriculture and fishing	131	271	82	200	26	26	381	777
Health care	492	1 116	422	954	30	61	1 588	3 441
Public security	63	4	47	2	2	..	73	4
PhD-Degree	1 144	1 070	665	512	118	74	4 134	3 818
The humanities and theology	110	108	71	60	24	17	447	524
The artistic	22	29	5	9	..	..	31	50
Natural sciences	243	165	131	80	25	16	833	565
Social sciences	128	139	71	62	8	6	559	525
Technical	338	122	193	64	45	17	1 208	517
Food industry and home economics	96	154	42	53	5	2	236	368
Health care	207	353	152	184	11	16	820	1 269

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 68 Educational level three years after leaving basic school. 2009

	Year of leaving school							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Graduation class, total	57 216	54 129	57 220	56 850	59 535	60 974	64 583	67 624
Total number receiving education three years after	23 726	22 152	23 928	22 167	23 153	23 029	24 114	27 370
Preparatory education	607	219	86	82	88	120	184	412
General upper secondary school	2 925	2 654	2 855	2 787	2 783	2 478	3 247	3 989
Vocational upper secondary school	2 777	2 708	3 441	1 890	1 911	1 703	1 854	2 116
Vocational basic education	2 543	2 636	3 095	2 864	2 966	2 657	2 623	3 330
Vocational education	11 524	10 659	10 966	10 761	11 287	11 233	11 756	12 252
Short-cycle higher education	532	499	520	606	597	668	611	830
Medium-cycle higher education	1 036	935	992	1 083	1 142	1 331	1 333	1 701
Bachelor	1 423	1 519	1 911	2 086	2 373	2 828	2 501	2 733
Long-cycle higher education	359	323	62	8	6	11	5	7

www.statbank.dk/afgang11

Table 69 Educational level three years after leaving general upper sec. education. 2009

	Year of leaving school							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Graduation class, total	22 597	20 904	19 907	20 308	19 439	19 987	20 820	22 471
Total number receiving education	16 811	15 732	15 164	15 516	15 013	15 573	16 270	17 517
Preparatory education	33	5	9	16	10	11	6	11
General upper secondary school	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Vocational upper secondary school	171	160	155	10	7	12	10	16
Vocational basic education	279	254	298	325	270	231	183	244
Vocational education	1 256	1 169	1 044	1 172	1 050	1 046	1 099	1 013
Short-cycle higher education	1 064	783	782	859	860	838	835	1 053
Medium-cycle higher education	5 816	5 483	5 263	5 420	5 038	5 276	5 540	6 016
Bachelor	6 345	6 202	6 178	6 582	7 035	7 597	7 997	8 405
Long-cycle higher education	1 847	1 676	1 435	1 132	743	562	599	759

www.statbank.dk/afgang21

Table 70 Highest general education completed by population. 2010

Age on 1 January 2010	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	193 983	2 538 229	898 760	298 430	3 929 402
15 -24 years	33 711	477 023	120 447	46 282	677 463
25 -29 years	32 904	130 593	98 293	49 180	310 970
30 -39 years	41 941	352 494	234 369	111 958	740 762
40 -49 years	38 045	492 130	215 648	68 585	814 408
50 -59 years	30 387	512 689	153 495	17 730	714 301
60 -69 years	16 995	573 300	76 508	4 695	671 498
Men	99 634	1 351 705	372 700	152 486	1 976 525
15 -24 years	16 665	260 045	44 090	25 575	346 375
25 -29 years	16 062	78 857	35 631	25 407	155 957
30 -39 years	21 579	207 148	89 456	53 674	371 857
40 -49 years	20 776	269 996	89 288	32 823	412 883
50 -59 years	16 155	257 479	72 743	11 589	357 966
60 -69 years	8 397	278 180	41 492	3 418	331 487
Women	94 349	1 186 524	526 060	145 944	1 952 877
15 -24 years	17 046	216 978	76 357	20 707	331 088
25 -29 years	16 842	51 736	62 662	23 773	155 013
30 -39 years	20 362	145 346	144 913	58 284	368 905
40 -49 years	17 269	222 134	126 360	35 762	401 525
50 -59 years	14 232	255 210	80 752	6 141	356 335
60 -69 years	8 598	295 120	35 016	1 277	340 011

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 71 Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2010

Age on 1 Jan. 2010	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	24.1	4.8	37.8	5.8	15.4	1.2	8.4	2.5	2 940 969
30 -39 years	16.9	7.0	34.3	7.1	16.0	2.6	12.2	3.9	740 762
40 -49 years	20.7	6.0	39.5	6.3	15.2	1.4	8.4	2.4	814 408
50 -59 years	26.6	3.8	37.9	5.4	16.7	0.4	7.0	2.1	714 301
60 -69 years	33.4	2.0	39.6	4.0	13.6	0.2	5.4	1.7	671 498
Men	23.4	4.9	40.7	6.9	10.9	1.1	9.3	2.9	1 474 193
30 -39 years	19.2	6.9	36.9	8.3	10.1	2.3	11.9	4.4	371 857
40 -49 years	22.4	5.6	40.9	7.8	10.4	1.1	9.1	2.8	412 883
50 -59 years	24.1	4.4	42.6	6.2	11.2	0.6	8.6	2.4	357 966
60 -69 years	28.6	2.4	42.7	4.7	12.1	0.3	7.5	1.9	331 487
Women	24.8	4.7	34.9	4.7	20.0	1.3	7.4	2.2	1 466 776
30 -39 years	14.7	7.1	31.6	5.9	21.9	2.8	12.6	3.5	368 905
40 -49 years	19.1	6.4	38.1	4.7	20.3	1.7	7.8	1.9	401 525
50 -59 years	29.2	3.3	33.1	4.5	22.3	0.3	5.5	1.8	356 335
60 -69 years	38.2	1.7	36.7	3.4	15.1	0.1	3.3	1.5	340 011

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Table 72 Highest education completed analysed by region. 2010

30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2010	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.	Not stated	Total
Denmark, total	709 110	141 360	1 112 231	169 509	453 532	34 669	245 760	74 798	2 940 969
Region Hovedstaden	176 947	61 674	283 443	48 281	144 243	16 878	129 355	29 731	890 552
København	53 268	23 664	64 880	12 885	43 294	8 153	49 094	13 571	268 809
Frederiksberg	6 989	4 375	11 668	2 658	9 099	1 546	12 507	2 096	50 938
Region Sjælland	118 978	17 666	191 646	25 475	64 947	3 253	23 394	8 968	454 327
Region Syddanmark	168 986	23 300	256 754	38 639	98 020	5 334	30 993	14 977	637 003
Region Midtjylland	158 639	28 462	255 826	40 126	102 854	6 873	46 233	14 215	653 228
Region Nordjylland	85 560	10 258	124 562	16 988	43 468	2 331	15 785	6 907	305 859

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Table 73 Highest completed education, by labour market. 2009

30-69 year-olds	Students	Non-students			Total
		Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labour force	
Total	64 921	2 065 362	32 082	771 827	2 934 192
Basic school/not known	11 601	418 388	11 302	356 032	797 323
General upper-secondary education	11 102	99 844	1 865	27 305	140 116
Vocational education and training	16 320	824 797	11 784	260 476	1 113 377
Higher education	25 898	722 333	7 131	128 014	883 376
Men	26 379	1 090 084	18 455	337 611	1 472 529
Basic school/not known	4 933	235 547	6 597	144 501	391 578
General upper-secondary education	4 994	52 539	1 048	12 775	71 356
Vocational education and training	5 758	461 374	7 349	126 571	601 052
Higher education	10 694	340 624	3 461	53 764	408 543
Women	38 542	975 278	13 627	434 216	1 461 663
Basic school/not known	6 668	182 841	4 705	211 531	405 745
General upper-secondary education	6 108	47 305	817	14 530	68 760
Vocational education and training	10 562	363 423	4 435	133 905	512 325
Higher education	15 204	381 709	3 670	74 250	474 833

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Table 74 Completed educations within adult and supplementary education

	School year 2007/2008	School year 2008/2009
Upper secondary education	1 383	1 380
Vocational education and training	303	342
Short-cycle higher education	1 536	1 727
Medium-cycle higher education	2 809	3 077
Bachelor	83	64
Long-cycle higher education	872	1 021

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Table 75 Participants in courses of adult and supplementary education. 2008/2009

	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	376 089	107 958	516 972	78 495	96 547	11 097	33 328	113 264	1 333 750
Participants in general and preparatory courses	124 378	23 382	41 873	5 309	11 724	793	4 411	60 308	272 178
Basic school	79 029	6 673	30 410	3 284	7 549	188	1 974	30 782	159 889
Of which: General adult education	76 347	5 875	29 470	3 073	7 169	178	1 791	12 527	136 430
Danish lessons by language centres	2 682	798	940	211	380	10	183	18 255	23 459
Preparatory education	2 639	3 241	989	504	791	235	1 042	26 816	36 257
Of which: General and vocational courses	2 054	2 776	481	58	238	36	41	1 879	7 563
Danish lessons by language centres	585	465	508	446	553	199	1 001	24 937	28 694
Upper secondary education	42 667	13 374	10 398	1 504	3 374	370	1 391	2 673	75 751
Of which: Higher prep. courses	42 138	5 875	10 132	1 343	3 258	296	1 366	2 311	66 719
Entrance courses to long-cycle higher education	529	7 499	266	161	116	74	25	362	9 032
Vocational education at second level	43	94	76	17	10	0	4	37	281
Participants in vocational courses	251 711	84 576	475 099	73 186	84 823	10 304	28 917	52 956	1 061 572
Vocational training and main courses	2 559	1 401	3 632	649	798	120	309	797	10 265
Supplementary education of semi-skilled and skilled manual workers	244 084	69 970	448 621	61 569	45 613	6 781	15 225	47 789	939 652
Of which: Manufact. and metal produc.	47 774	8 555	90 072	9 432	5 191	734	2 340	13 041	177 139
Distributive trade, administration, communication and management	72 070	37 683	166 015	29 181	20 660	4 498	8 868	12 413	351 388
Service sector	17 747	4 209	17 245	2 111	2 270	243	617	4 236	48 678
Construction, manufacturing	23 130	2 989	38 211	4 002	1 908	144	503	3 774	74 661
Dairy industry and agriculture	6 128	886	10 290	3 626	728	71	301	563	22 593
Kitchens, hotels, restaurants, baker's shops and meat industry	9 610	2 676	8 827	931	1 736	166	293	2 577	26 816
Transport sector	43 825	8 535	53 227	7 566	4 751	556	1 455	6 902	126 817
Educational, social and health services	9 439	1 651	33 877	1 096	6 320	156	226	1 414	54 179
Other courses	14 361	2 786	30 857	3 624	2 049	213	622	2 869	57 381
Short-cycle higher education	3 670	5 121	13 782	5 063	3 240	1 033	2 674	1 539	36 122
Medium-cycle higher education	1 223	6 844	8 534	5 177	30 736	1 369	5 601	1 270	60 754
Bachelor	69	596	151	152	631	412	1 305	206	3 522
Long-cycle higher education	106	644	379	576	3 805	589	3 803	1 355	11 257

¹ Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised.