

Education and knowledge

The Danish education system

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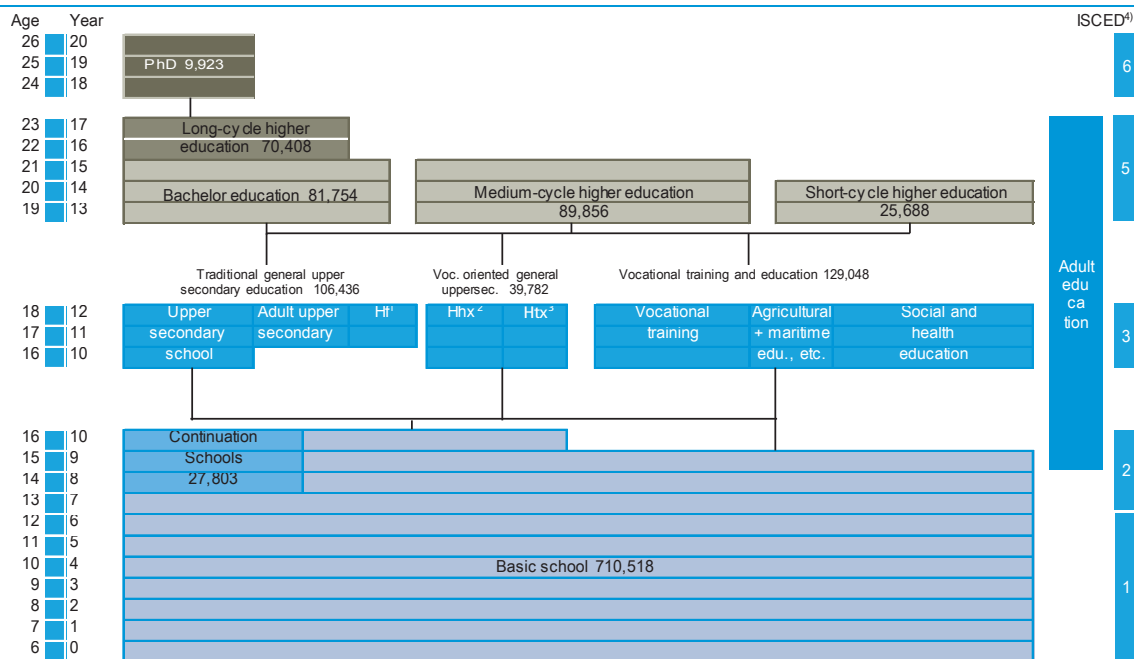


The Danish education system

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 educations' 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 2014



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

⁴⁾International Standard Classification of Education

Population by status of education

Increase in the level of education

In 2014, 70 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 63 per cent in 2004. There is an equal distribution between men than 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 33 per cent had completed a higher education in 2014. In 2004, 37 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed a vocational education and 27 per cent had completed a higher education.

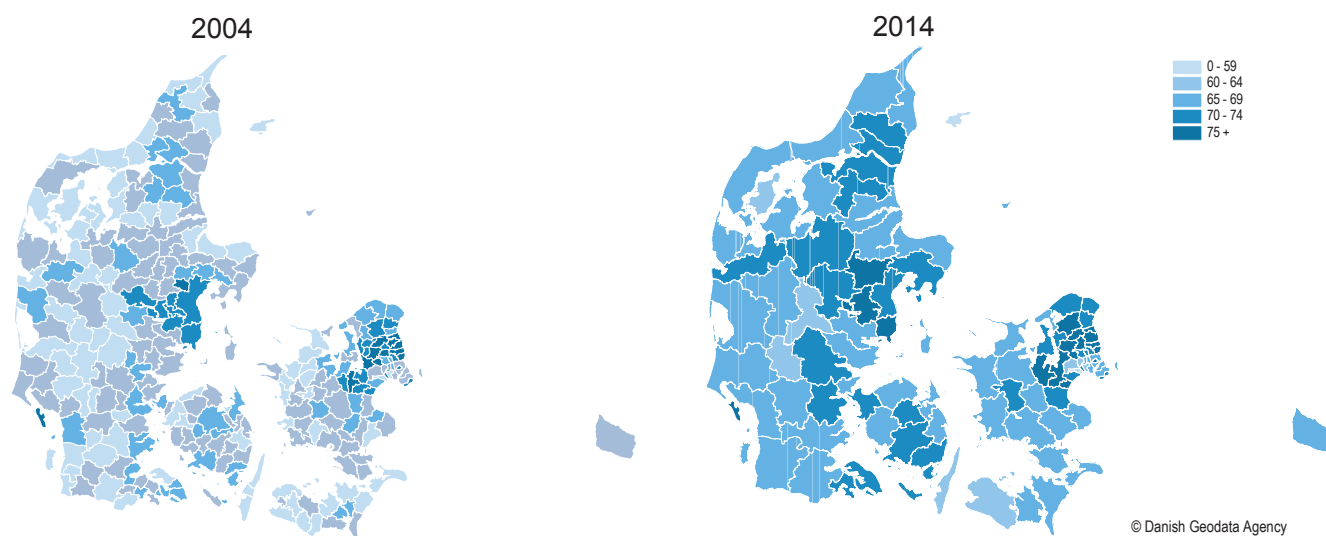
Among the remaining 30 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 21 per cent had completed basic school education, 5 per cent general upper secondary education as the highest level of education, while there is no information for the last 4 per cent.

Regional differences

Regional differences are evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2014. 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.

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.

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

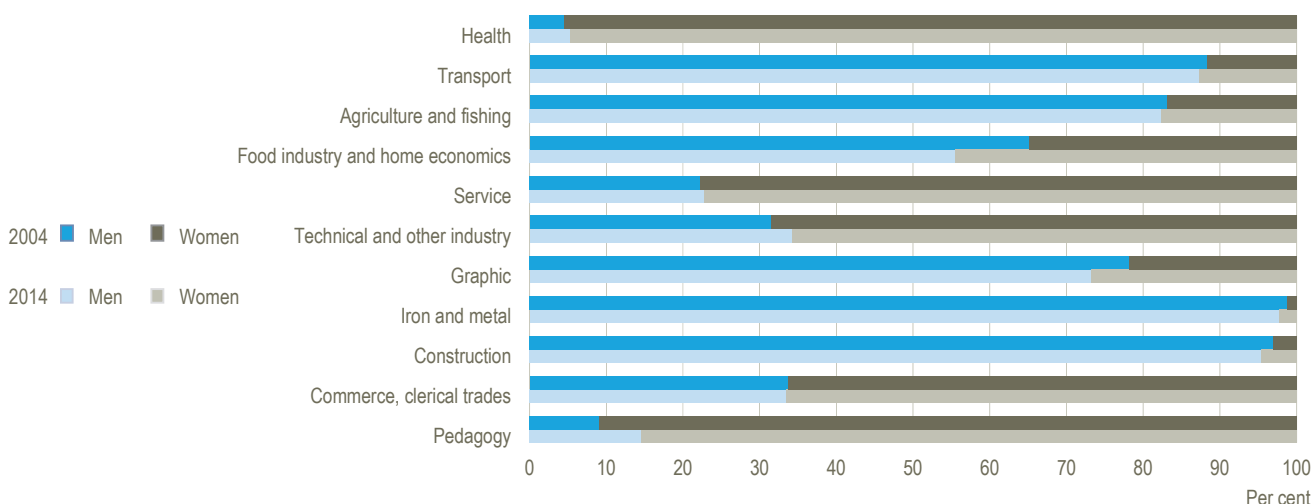


Sharp divisions in educational patterns between the sexes

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 long-cycle higher education in 2014, 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.

Figure 3

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



www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhf1

Among the vocational educations, there are major male-dominated disciplines such as iron and metal (e.g. mechanic, blacksmith), construction (e.g. carpenter and electrician), transport, agriculture (e.g. driver and farmer) and the graphic area (e.g. graphical). Commercial and office (e.g. assistant), engineering and industry (e.g. technical designer), pedagogy, service (e.g. hairdressing) and health (e.g. social and health care) is however dominated by women.

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

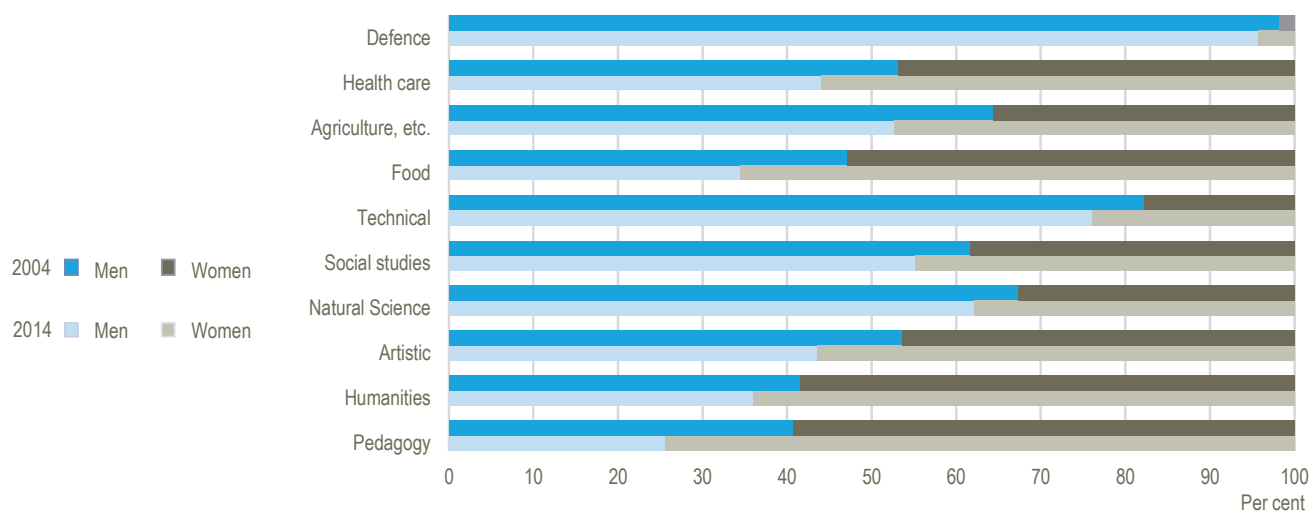
As far as medium-cycle education is concerned, three in ten disciplines were sharply dominated by men: These were technical (e.g. building technicians and engineers), transport (e.g. marine engineers and shipmasters) and public security education. However, three disciplines (pedagogy, the food sector,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

Long-cycle higher education is more mixed

As far as long-cycle higher education is concerned, particular two disciplines (technical and defense) were dominated by men, whereas the distribution between men and women were more equal in the following disciplines: agriculture, social studies, artistic studies, and medical studies (e.g. physicians).

Figure 4

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



www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhf1

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 2014, 710,000 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 66,900 had started in pre-school class, while 174,200 attended 8th to 10th grade, and among these, 27,750 attended continuation schools.

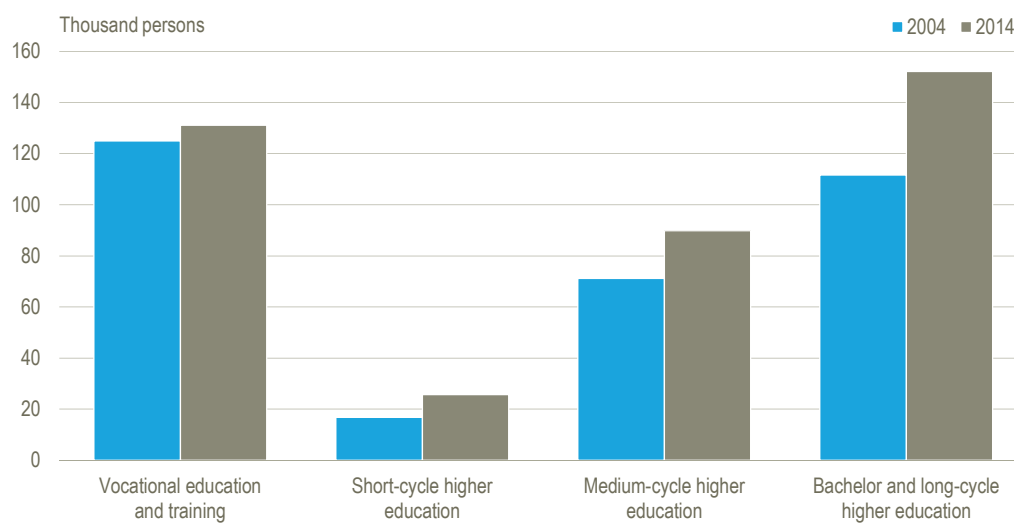
Higher number of students attending medium-cycle higher educations

In total 267,600 students are attending higher educations in 2014 – 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 31 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 increased by 5 per cent and by 34 per cent in higher educations from 2004 to 2014. In 2014 there were 131,100 students in vocational educations and 267,600 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

www.statbank.dk/u11 and [u1107](http://www.statbank.dk/u1107)

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 2012-13, nearly 1.2 million course participants completed their participation in public-managed adult or supplementary courses, and course participants at adult vocational training constituted 56 per cent of these. Course participants at general courses, i.e. 8th and 9th form and higher preparatory course, constituted 34 per cent, while course participants at further education constituted 10 per cent, respectively.

38 per cent of the course participants had vocational training as highest education completed, 30 per cent had basic school, 7 per cent had general upper secondary school, 9 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

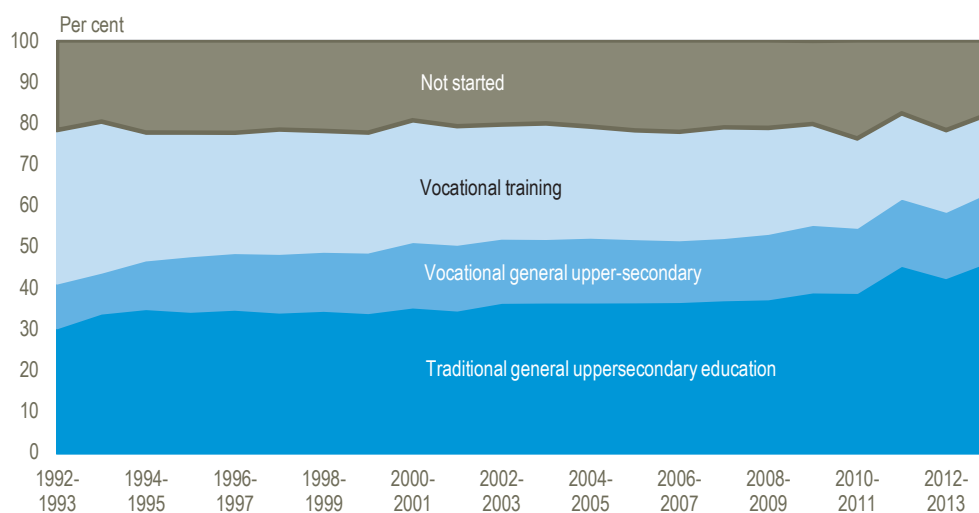
51 per cent of the participants in public courses were women. The proportion of women at the general courses was 59 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 45 per cent. At the higher education centres, 59 per cent were women.

Educational performance

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

Of all students leaving school in 2013-14, 82 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 63 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 19 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers.

Figure 6 Students three months after leaving basic school



www.statbank.dk/afgang11

48 per cent of the students leaving school in 1994-95 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 1994-95 to 2013-14 there has been an increase in the proportion of young people choosing an upper-secondary education, while relatively fewer 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 21 per cent to 16 per cent during the ten year period.

21 per cent of students who graduated from traditional general upper-secondary education in 2013-14 continued their education immediately after completing their general upper-secondary education. The corresponding proportion of graduates from 2003-04 was 23 per cent. The proportion of graduates from 2013-14 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 35 per cent.

82 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2013-14 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

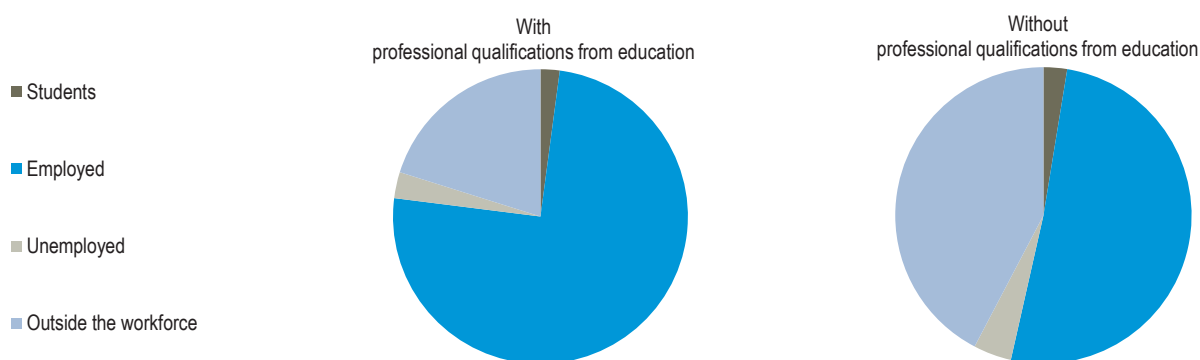
Ten years after leaving basic school in 2003-04, about 47 per cent had completed training providing them with professional qualifications. Of this group, 24 per cent had completed a vocational education course and 23 per cent had completed higher education, while 30 per cent were still studying. The 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 18 per cent of the year 2003-04.

Education has a significant effect on employment

In 2013 67 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 2013



www.statbank.dk/krhf2

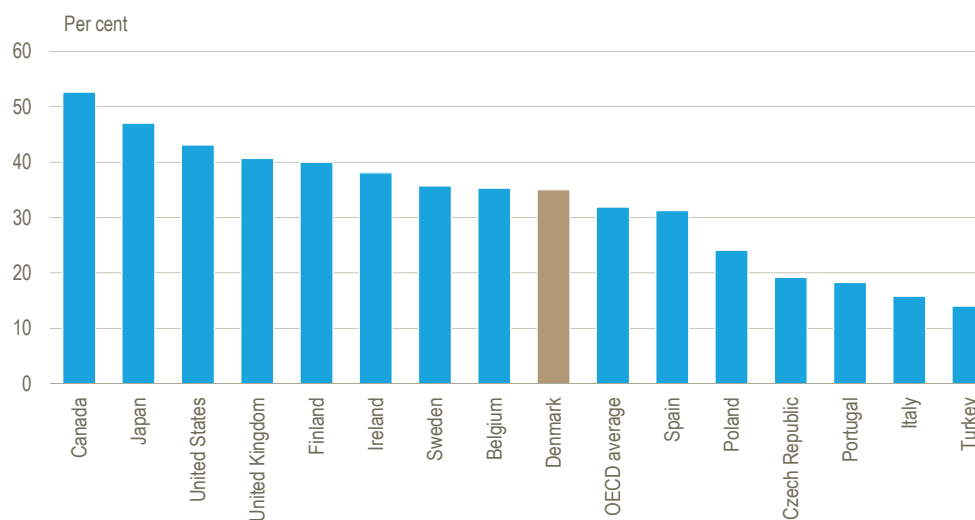
Education in an international perspective

Level of education in Denmark above OECD average

In all OECD countries, an average of 32 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had completed a higher education in 2012. At 35 per cent, Denmark was among OECD countries above average percentage. The three highest percentages were found in Canada, Japan, Israel, while Italy, Turkey and China accounted for the lowest percentages.

Danes proceed through 18.4 years of education

Children that began primary education in Denmark in 2012 will proceed through an average of 18.4 years of full time education during their lifetime. Ireland, Iceland, Australia, 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 16.9 in 2012.

Figure 8 Persons having completed tertiary education in selected OECD countries. 2012

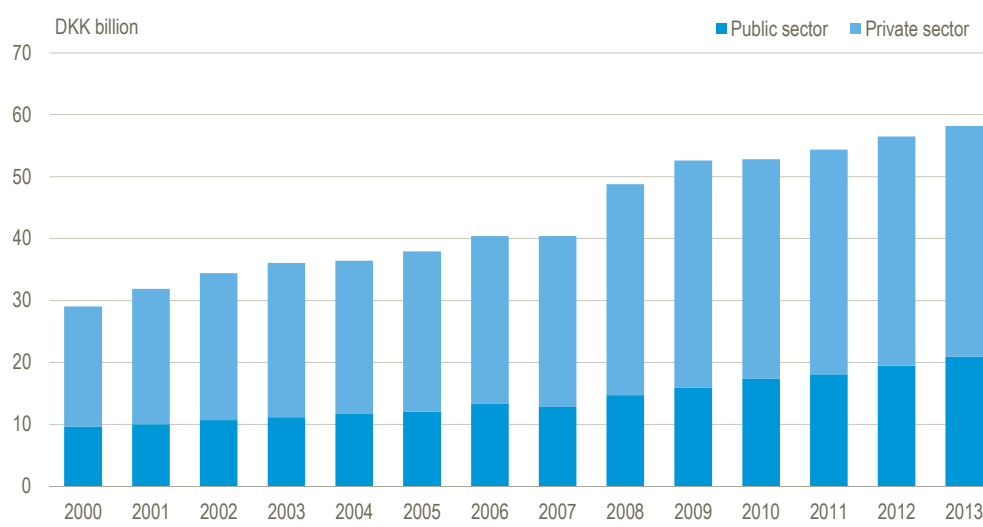
Source: OECD, Education at a glance 2014.

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 2000-2013 and has been estimated at DKK 58 billion in 2013. The private sector's share of total R&D expenditure has been approximately two thirds during the period.

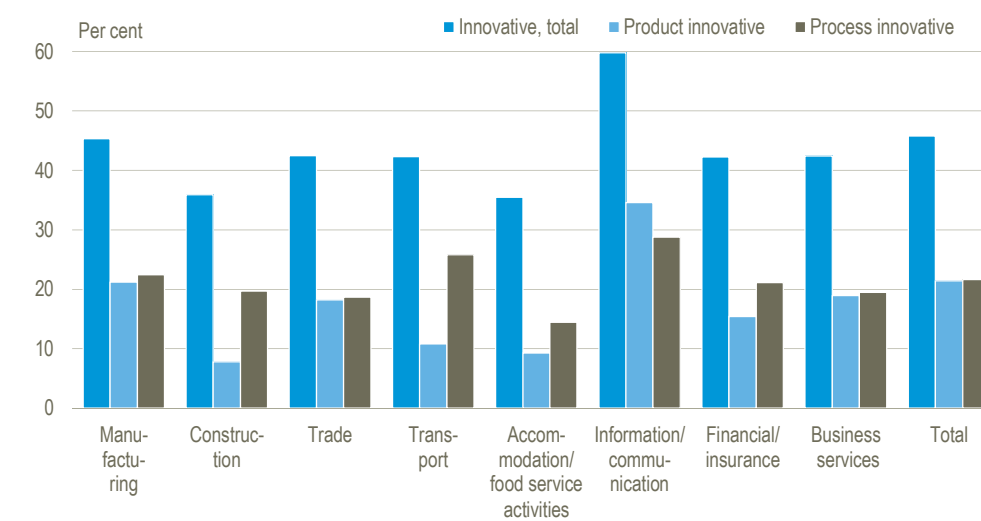
Figure 9 R&D expenditure of the public and private sector

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 21.4 billion in 2013. 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 5.9 billion (16 per cent) in 2013. Information and communication (television and radio, telecommunication and ICT and information services etc.) accounted for 4.0 DKK billion (11 per cent) and finance and insurance also for DKK 4.0 billion or 11 per cent.

Figure 10 Percentage of innovative enterprises by industry. 2011-2013



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. 46 per cent of the Danish enterprises have introduced innovations during the period 2011-2013.

Innovative enterprises are found primarily among businesses in information and communication where 60 per cent innovated during 2011-2013.

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 (21 per cent and 22 per cent respectively). Total innovation expenditure amounted to DKK 45.6 billion in 2013, of which DKK 37.3 billion was used for own R&D. In addition Danish enterprises purchase of R&D-services amounted to DKK 17.1 billion in 2013.

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, the public sector and by individuals.

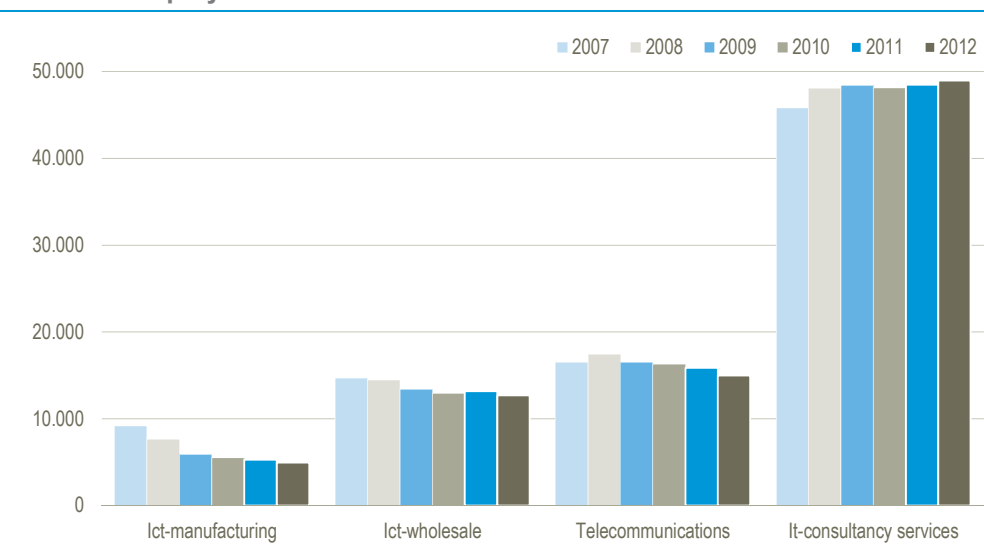
The ICT sector

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

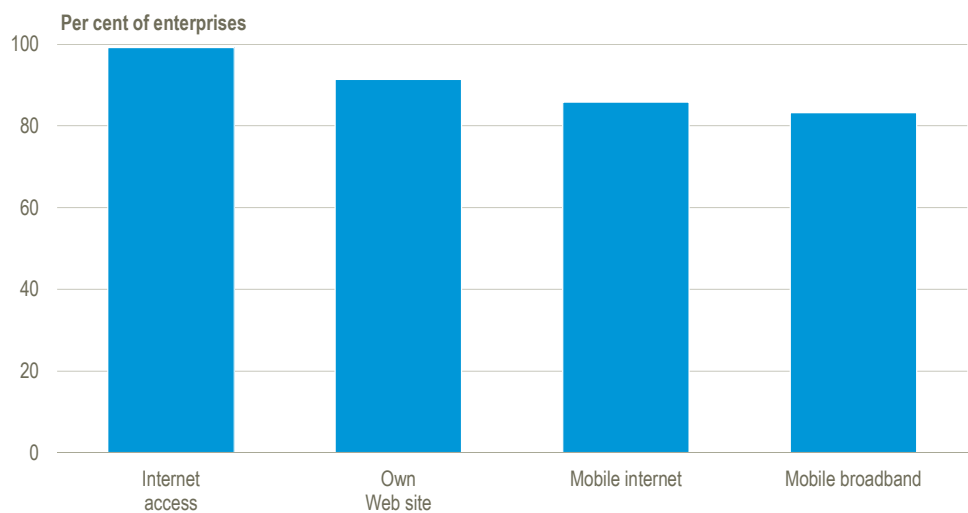
In 2012, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 83,626 full-time employees, which is a minor decrease of 5 per cent compared to 2007. However, there was a fall in ICT manufacturing of 46 per cent and an increase of 7 per cent in ICT services, consultants, etc. Out of total employment in ICT manufacturing, 60 per cent was employed in ICT services, 18 per cent in telecommunications, 16 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

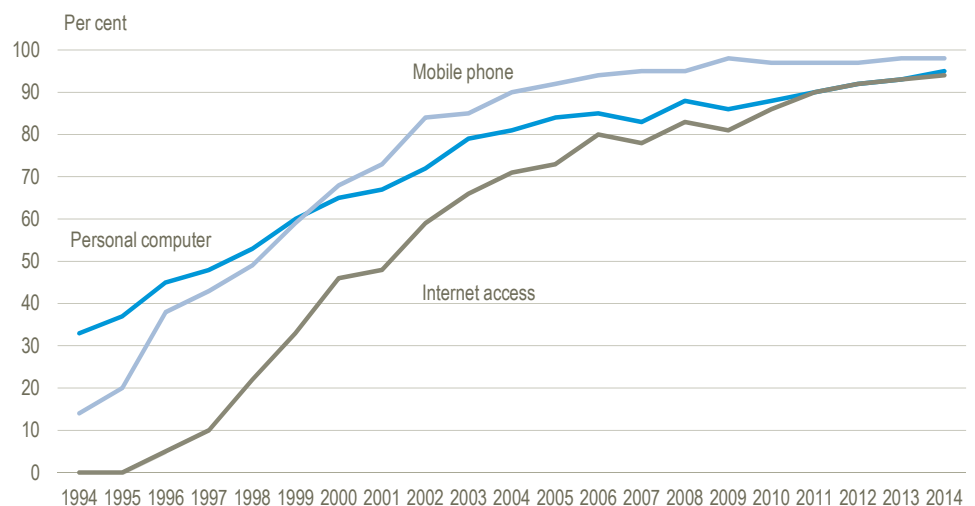
At the beginning of 2014, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and nine out of ten enterprises had their own website. Nine out of ten enterprises also had a mobile connection to the Internet.

Figure 12 Use of ICT by enterprises. 2013

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

Danes own more and more ICT goods

An increasing number of Danish families have personal computers, access to the Internet and mobile phones. Since 2000, penetration of mobile phones has passed penetration of PC's. In 2014, 98 per cent of Danish families had a mobile phone, compared to 68 per cent in 2000. In 2014, 95 per cent of families had access to a computer at home, compared to 60 per cent in 1999.

Figure 13 Families' access to ICT goods

Note: 1 January.
www.statbank.dk/varforbr

Eight out of ten Danes use a computer daily

The proportion of Danes between 16 and 74 years old, sitting in front of a computer screen every day or almost every day has been steadily increasing for the past nine years and account for 82 per cent in 2014. As more and more people use the computer, the share of those who have never used a PC has become less. In 2014 this proportion is 2 per cent of the 16-74 year olds.

Young people are the most frequent users of the computer

The proportion of Danes who use a computer daily or almost daily declines with age. 85 per cent of the 16-64 year olds sitting at the keys every day, while only 67 per cent of those aged 65-74 and 36 per cent of the 75-89 year olds use a computer daily or almost daily.

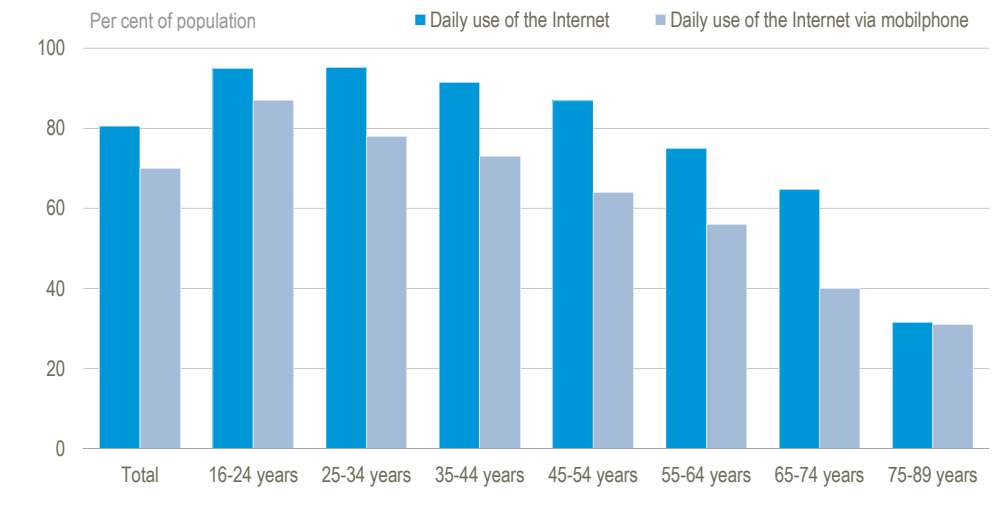
Figure 14 Access to the Internet at home. 2014

Table 136 Students in the educational system. 2014

1.10.2013 -30.09.2014	Students 2013	Entrance	Graduates ¹	Did not complete education	Students 2014
Total	1 260 198	401 412	228 243	170 476	1 262 891
Basic school/preparatory	717 506	168 191	85 932	84 310	715 455
General upper-secondary education	149 146	59 385	47 087	12 751	148 693
Vocational education and training	135 249	73 839	33 100	44 859	131 129
Short-cycle higher education	23 671	14 066	7 654	4 408	25 675
Medium-cycle higher education	87 278	30 208	19 513	8 099	89 874
Bachelor	81 151	29 559	17 575	11 420	81 715
Long-cycle higher education	66 197	26 164	17 382	4 629	70 350
Men, total	628 073	200 590	108 359	89 924	630 380
Basic school/preparatory	369 096	86 318	43 948	43 224	368 242
General upper-secondary education	69 955	28 278	21 761	6 759	69 715
Vocational education and training	75 744	40 019	16 372	25 380	74 011
Short-cycle higher education	12 853	7 748	3 867	2 690	14 042
Medium-cycle higher education	33 228	12 323	7 015	3 837	34 698
Bachelor	38 589	14 177	7 924	5 909	38 934
Long-cycle higher education	28 608	11 727	7 472	2 125	30 738
Women, total	632 125	200 822	119 884	80 552	632 511
Basic school/preparatory	348 410	81 873	41 984	41 086	347 213
General upper-secondary education	79 191	31 107	25 326	5 992	78 978
Vocational education and training	59 505	33 820	16 728	19 479	57 118
Short-cycle higher education	10 818	6 318	3 787	1 718	11 633
Medium-cycle higher education	54 050	17 885	12 498	4 262	55 176
Bachelor	42 562	15 382	9 651	5 511	42 781
Long-cycle higher education	37 589	14 437	9 910	2 504	39 612

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/u1107, u2107, u3107 and u4107

³ Ph.D. is not included in the table.

Table 137 Students by national origin. 2014

	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	1 262 891
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	50	10	10	4	9	7	10	148 890
Western countries	31	6	8	8	14	10	25	37 491
Non western countries	57	12	11	2	7	6	5	111 393
Men, total	58	11	12	2	6	6	5	630 380
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	53	10	10	4	8	6	9	72 191
Western countries	33	6	8	8	13	9	23	17 743
Non western countries	60	11	10	3	6	6	4	54 446
Women, total	55	12	9	2	9	7	6	632 511
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	47	11	11	3	10	7	11	76 699
Western countries	28	6	8	7	14	11	26	19 748
Non western countries	54	12	12	2	8	6	6	56 947

www.statbank.dk/u13

Table 138 Students enrolled in general education

	Entrance of students 01.10.13–30.09.14		Graduates 01.10.13–30.09.14		Disrupted educations		Students 01.10.14 ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	114 596	112 980	65 709	67 310	49 983	47 078	437 957	426 191
Basic school/preparatory	86 318	81 873	43 948	41 984	43 224	41 086	368 242	347 213
Upper-secondary school	13 393	19 855	10 677	16 932	2 790	3 397	36 197	54 485
Higher preparatory examination	4 042	5 115	2 934	3 894	1 426	1 416	7 278	9 383
Adult upper secondary school	183	279	123	177	77	106	272	448
Entrance course to higher education	25	121	16	66	11	39	32	157
Higher commercial examination	5 999	4 261	4 335	3 200	1 183	729	15 485	11 011
Higher technical examination	3 760	1 328	2 903	928	977	231	9 806	3 430
Entrance examination to engineers	876	148	773	129	295	74	645	64

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 139 Students in upper-secondary education. 2014

	Completed educations			Average mark		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	21 761	25 326	47 087	●	●	●
Upper-secondary school	10 677	16 932	27 609	6.8	7.3	7.1
Higher preparatory examination	2 934	3 894	6 828	6.3	6.2	6.2
Adult upper-secondary school	123	177	300			
Entrance course to higher education	16	66	82	7.0	6.9	6.9
Higher commercial examination	4 335	3 200	7 535	6.2	6.7	6.4
Higher technical examination	2 903	928	3 831	6.6	7.5	6.8
Entrance examination to engineers	773	129	902	●	●	●

www.statbank.dk/u3107

Table 140 Students in higher education

	Entrance of students 01.10.13–30.09.14		Graduates 01.10.13–30.09.14		Disrupted educations		Students ¹ 01.10.14	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	45 975	54 022	26 278	35 846	14 563	13 993	118 412	149 202
Short-cycle higher education	7 748	6 318	3 867	3 787	2 692	1 716	14 042	11 633
Educational	1	35	3	31	1	8	4	83
Communication and applied language	1 079	803	552	486	386	205	1 813	1 360
The artistic	16	17	10	11	6	9	44	67
Social sciences	4 430	3 545	2 060	1 959	1 590	1 008	8 260	6 150
Technical	1 711	1 316	901	872	551	351	3 023	2 689
Food industry and home economics	93	131	65	57	27	29	158	234
Agriculture and fishing	143	158	90	96	36	40	246	266
Transport, etc.	207	77	115	50	81	25	324	139
Health care	30	214	23	190	9	39	72	589
Public security	38	22	48	35	5	2	98	56
Medium-cycle higher education	12 323	17 885	7 015	12 498	3 838	4 261	34 698	55 176
Educational	2 793	5 660	1 743	4 516	1 012	1 434	9 712	20 494
Communication and applied language	325	479	256	213	81	135	1 171	1 391
The artistic	112	658	103	453	12	47	359	1 365
Natural sciences	394	76	260	52	90	26	632	123
Social sciences	2 076	3 505	1 005	1 975	519	778	4 366	9 041
Technical	4 181	1 275	2 194	637	1 530	404	11 580	3 157
Food industry and home economics	109	576	62	430	45	136	349	1 979
Agriculture and fishing	25	27	11	32	11	7	69	100
Transport, etc.	1 081	62	537	28	215	16	2 875	159
Health care	982	5 494	566	4 116	299	1 274	2 898	17 194
Public security	245	73	278	46	24	4	687	173
Bachelor	14 177	15 382	7 924	9 651	5 908	5 512	38 934	42 781
The humanities	2 912	5 074	1 466	3 036	1 636	2 257	8 370	14 313
The artistic	233	237	156	204	60	42	686	767
Natural sciences	2 554	1 575	1 287	920	1 245	683	7 194	4 290
Social sciences	5 364	5 419	3 291	3 654	1 900	1 653	14 177	14 511
Technical	2 151	1 028	1 067	520	812	307	5 629	2 772
Food industry and home economics	37	82	10	39	10	25	103	237
Agriculture and fishing	80	328	49	188	39	100	261	961
Health care	846	1 639	598	1 090	206	445	2 514	4 930
Long-cycle higher education	11 727	14 437	7 472	9 910	2 125	2 504	30 738	39 612
The humanities	166	713	134	467	148	514	692	2 639
The artistic	1 718	3 564	1 030	2 407	404	764	4 709	9 640
Natural sciences	183	245	158	224	47	44	473	679
Social sciences	1 714	1 346	1 007	790	320	189	4 105	3 245
The humanities	4 685	5 454	2 907	3 730	721	702	12 983	14 984
Technical	2 348	1 033	1 621	840	419	179	5 185	2 437
Food industry and home economics	26	133	21	110	8	22	85	337
Agriculture and fishing	123	287	93	277	37	31	376	917
Health care	764	1 662	452	1 064	20	59	2 130	4 734
Public security	0	0	49	1	1	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. 2012/2013

	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	354 543	85 834	450 440	43 597	95 098	11 937	41 497	112 565	1 195 511
Participants in general and preparatory courses	190 575	38 020	55 627	5 435	14 515	3 065	9 494	91 018	407 749
Basic school	117 679	7 414	28 526	2 262	3 526	1 067	2 237	56 141	218 852
Of which: General adult education	115 426	6 811	27 681	1 595	3 067	811	1 718	23 475	180 584
Danish lessons by language centres	2 253	603	845	667	459	256	519	32 666	38 268
Preparatory education	9 051	6 660	8 550	2 182	10 018	1 578	7 003	32 050	77 092
Of which: General and vocational courses	8 729	6 460	8 279	1 356	9 311	778	4 672	4 445	44 030
Danish lessons by language centres	322	200	271	826	707	800	2 331	27 605	33 062
Upper secondary education	63 822	23 924	18 505	982	970	419	252	2 824	111 698
Of which: Higher prep. courses	63 188	9 543	17 702	576	543	162	145	2 202	94 061
Entrance courses to long-cycle higher education	634	14 381	803	406	427	257	107	622	17 637
Vocational education at second level	23	22	46	9	1	1	2	3	107
Participants in vocational courses	163 968	47 814	394 813	38 162	80 583	8 872	32 003	21 547	787 762
Vocational training and main courses	3 383	2 106	5 614	1 560	5 816	1 111	3 432	611	23 633
Supplementary education of semi-skilled and skilled manual workers	156 301	33 922	364 873	24 954	30 983	3 936	8 504	17 476	640 949
Of which: Manufact. and metal produc.	23 085	3 386	60 462	3 622	2 499	303	771	3 751	97 879
Distributive trade, administration, communication and management	39 902	16 869	113 482	12 736	13 818	2 705	5 656	3 363	208 531
Service sector	14 587	2 708	15 640	1 051	1 416	163	334	2 594	38 493
Construction, manufacturing	15 777	1 658	27 428	1 056	1 053	85	218	1 332	48 607
Dairy industry and agriculture	4 933	459	11 193	560	419	46	119	608	18 337
Kitchens, hotels, restaurants, baker's shops and meat industry	6 433	1 194	9 758	641	1 075	98	169	1 047	20 415
Transport sector	31 466	4 483	41 169	2 067	4 431	248	573	3 105	87 542
Educational, social and health services	9 684	1 494	59 876	1 127	4 921	192	315	589	78 198
Other courses	10 434	1 671	25 865	2 094	1 351	96	349	1 087	42 947
Short-cycle higher education	2 233	3 495	11 773	3 905	4 212	640	2 883	451	29 592
Medium-cycle higher education	1 877	6 964	11 804	7 049	33 521	1 879	9 239	1 045	73 378
Bachelor	18	356	89	151	381	228	526	319	2 068
Long-cycle higher education	156	971	660	543	5 670	1 078	7 419	1 645	18 142

¹ Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised.

Table 144 Highest general education completed by population. 2014

Age on 1 January 2014	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	257 080	2 401 589	988 009	341 465	3 988 143
15 -24 years	38 619	480 793	151 197	54 411	725 020
25 -29 years	49 623	130 563	107 556	45 965	333 707
30 -39 years	68 021	294 516	217 324	107 964	687 825
40 -49 years	43 086	443 622	230 153	92 894	809 755
50 -59 years	40 476	490 054	174 427	32 585	737 542
60 -69 years	17 255	562 041	107 352	7 646	694 294
Men	130 501	1 294 171	401 763	178 754	2 005 189
15 -24 years	18 352	262 726	56 840	32 707	370 625
25 -29 years	24 303	79 314	40 299	25 283	169 199
30 -39 years	35 186	176 055	79 912	53 810	344 963
40 -49 years	22 403	250 380	92 402	43 181	408 366
50 -59 years	22 320	252 658	76 624	18 128	369 730
60 -69 years	7 937	273 038	55 686	5 645	342 306
Women	126 579	1 107 418	586 246	162 711	1 982 954
15 -24 years	20 267	218 067	94 357	21 704	354 395
25 -29 years	25 320	51 249	67 257	20 682	164 508
30 -39 years	32 835	118 461	137 412	54 154	342 862
40 -49 years	20 683	193 242	137 751	49 713	401 389
50 -59 years	18 156	237 396	97 803	14 457	367 812
60 -69 years	9 318	289 003	51 666	2 001	351 988

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 145 Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2014

Age on 1 Jan. 2014	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	21,2	4,8	37,8	5,3	16,3	1,3	9,7	3,7	2 929 416
30 -39 years	14,7	6,0	32,2	6,1	16,4	2,7	14,5	7,4	687 825
40 -49 years	17,8	5,9	39,0	6,2	16,3	1,4	10,4	3,1	809 755
50 -59 years	24,5	4,6	38,4	4,9	16,5	0,7	7,5	2,8	737 542
60 -69 years	28,1	2,6	41,3	3,8	16,0	0,5	6,3	1,5	694 294
Men	21,3	5,0	41,1	6,1	10,9	1,3	10,3	4,1	1 465 365
30 -39 years	17,1	6,2	35,7	6,8	10,0	2,4	13,6	8,1	344 963
40 -49 years	20,0	5,6	40,9	7,4	10,7	1,3	10,6	3,6	408 366
50 -59 years	24,0	4,9	42,2	5,6	10,7	0,8	8,6	3,2	369 730
60 -69 years	24,3	3,1	45,3	4,5	12,4	0,5	8,3	1,5	342 306
Women	21,1	4,6	34,5	4,4	21,7	1,3	9,1	3,2	1 464 051
30 -39 years	12,3	5,7	28,6	5,4	22,8	2,9	15,4	6,8	342 862
40 -49 years	15,4	6,2	37,0	5,0	22,0	1,4	10,3	2,7	401 389
50 -59 years	25,1	4,4	34,6	4,2	22,4	0,7	6,4	2,3	367 812
60 -69 years	31,8	2,1	37,4	3,0	19,6	0,4	4,3	1,4	351 988

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 146 Highest education completed analysed by region. 2014

30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2014	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	621 185	140 745	1 106 871	154 221	477 941	38 253	283 158	107 042	2 929 416
Region Hovedstaden	157 664	60 932	272 544	47 465	150 487	19 780	150 913	45 248	905 033
København	47 413	23 027	62 633	13 108	46 615	9 687	60 366	21 029	283 878
Frederiksberg	6 111	4 209	10 694	2 572	9 300	1 759	14 540	3 002	52 187
Region Sjælland	104 327	17 677	189 561	23 229	67 424	3 463	25 338	11 769	442 788
Region Syddanmark	147 151	23 401	259 159	33 049	103 516	5 623	34 975	20 485	627 359
Region Midtjylland	138 564	28 504	258 626	36 312	110 477	6 938	53 791	20 153	653 365
Region Nordjylland	73 479	10 231	126 981	14 166	46 037	2 449	18 141	9 387	300 871

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 147 Highest completed education, by labour market. 2013

30-69 year-olds	Students	Non-students			Total
		Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labour force	
Total	66 798	1 980 505	96 505	793 387	2 937 195
Basic school/not known	13 318	352 843	30 973	342 420	739 554
General upper-secondary education	9 391	95 778	5 676	30 137	140 982
Vocational education and training	17 610	786 372	36 187	277 821	1 117 990
Higher education	26 479	745 512	23 669	143 009	938 669
Men	26 609	1 041 339	51 251	350 429	1 469 628
Basic school/not known	5 488	206 368	17 937	144 699	374 492
General upper-secondary education	4 242	51 135	3 043	14 337	72 757
Vocational education and training	6 774	447 410	19 874	133 831	607 889
Higher education	10 105	336 426	10 397	57 562	414 490
Women	40 189	939 166	45 254	442 958	1 467 567
Basic school/not known	7 830	146 475	13 036	197 721	365 062
General upper-secondary education	5 149	44 643	2 633	15 800	68 225
Vocational education and training	10 836	338 962	16 313	143 990	510 101
Higher education	16 374	409 086	13 272	85 447	524 179

www.statbank.dk/krhfu2

Table 148 The ICT sector in Denmark. 2012

	Enterprises	Full-time employees	Turnover	Wages and salaries
	DKK mio.			
ICT industries, total	12 734	81 626	194 995	47 685
ICT manufacturing	296	4 954	9 998	2 365
ICT wholesale trade	1 069	12 728	57 203	7 600
Telecommunications	388	14 975	46 577	6 661
ICT services industries	10 981	48 969	81 217	31 060

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. 2014

	Internet access	Own web site	Mobile internet
	per cent		
All enterprises¹	99	91	86
Sectors			
Manufacturing	100	96	87
Construction	98	91	90
Trade and transport etc.	99	87	82
Information and communication	99	97	93
Business service and finance	99	93	88
Fuldtidsansatte			
10-19 employees	99	90	83
20-49 employees	99	92	87
50-99 employees	100	95	93
100 employees +	100	95	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. 2014

	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	89	89	85	82	69	61	37	78
Tickets for events	57	65	58	56	38	28	8	47
Other travel arrangements	43	60	53	54	41	30	9	44
Clothes, sports, goods	64	62	56	44	25	15	5	42
Holiday accommodation	30	51	53	53	40	30	7	41
Household goods (e.g. furniture, toys, etc)	24	43	43	34	24	17	5	29
Internet, television, phone subscription	35	43	33	31	21	15	4	28
Music, movies	40	44	36	28	18	9	1	27
Electronic equipment	27	30	30	23	15	8	3	21
Computer hardware	25	28	26	26	16	9	3	20
Books, magazines, newspapers	20	26	22	24	17	13	5	19
Video games software	30	24	21	15	4	2	1	15
Share purchases, financial services or insurances	14	21	14	14	9	8	2	13
Food or groceries	8	17	16	15	8	5	2	11
Medicine	6	8	7	10	9	9	4	8
E-learning material	9	10	11	8	4	1	1	7

www.statbank.dk/bebrit08

Table 151 Access to computer and internet in the home

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	per cent of households				
Computer access from home					
Total	88	90	92	93	94
Single adult without children	82	84	84	85	90
Couple without children	90	93	94	99	96
Single adult with children	96	94	97	96	96
Couple with children	98	98	99	99	98
Internet access from home					
Total	86	90	92	93	93
Single adult without children	79	84	83	85	89
Couple without children	88	93	93	97	94
Single adult with children	95	91	99	96	98
Couple with children	97	99	99	99	98

www.statbank.dk/fabrit01

Table 152 Internet and telephony

	first half 2010 ¹	first half 2012 ¹	first half 2014
Subscriber line, fixed network (1.000) ²	2 311	2 088	1 764
Per 100 inhabitants	41.7	37.4	31,3
Mobile subscriptions ³ (1.000)	7 655	8 284	8 208
Per 100 inhabitants ³	138.1	148.3	145,5
Internet subscriptions (1.000)	2 114	2 181	2 331
Per 100 inhabitants	38.1	39.6	41,3
xDSL subscriptions (1.000)	1 240	1 200	1 159
Cable modem subscriptions (1.000)	554	593	655
Fibre subscriptions (1.000)	149	245	368
Mobile broadband subscriptions ⁴ (1.000)	3 060	5 085	6 249
Dedicated data subscriptions (1.000)	740	980	1 142
	————— mio. minutes (year) —————		————— mio. minutes (first half) —————
Domestic traffic, fixed network ⁵	6 381	4 934	3 746
International traffic, fixed network ⁵	434	439	368
Domestic traffic, mobile network	10 249	11 433	11 989
International traffic, mobile network	513	727	703
	————— mio. (year) —————		————— mio. (first half) —————
SMS sent	13 205	11 781	9 053
MMS sent	75	119	199
	————— mio. MB in period (year) —————		————— mio. MB (first half) —————
Mobile data traffic	10 888	34 034	91 926
	————— DKK mio. (year) —————		————— DKK mio. (first half) —————
Revenues	40 601	37 255	...

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: www.itst.dk/statistik/Telestatistik/halvsstatistik

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
	————— DKK mio. in 2012-prices —————					
Total R&D expenses	52 744	56 502	55 402	56 599	57 367	58 195
The public sector	15 900	17 073	18 262	18 834	19 750	20 935
The private sector	36 844	39 430	37 140	37 765	37 617	37 260
	————— DKK mio. in current prices —————					
Total R&D expenses	48 787	52 611	52 826	54 383	56 495	58 195
The public sector	14 707	15 897	17 413	18 097	19 450	20 935
The private sector	34 080	36 714	35 413	36 286	37 045	37 260
	————— per cent —————					
R&D-expenses in per cent of GDP	2.71	3.07	2.94	2.97	3.03	3.08
The public sector	0.82	0.93	0.97	0.99	1.04	1.11
The private sector	1.90	2.14	1.97	1.98	1.98	1.98

www.dst.dk/fui