

**Documentation of statistics for
Courses and Adult Education 2012-2013**

1 Introduction

The aim of the statistics is to show the volume of the participation in courses and adult education which means formal out-of-office courses/programs which is financed, planned and controlled by a public provider.

If the person has completed a number of courses that add up to a qualifying education e.g. a HF, exam, a academy exam or a diploma the information on the attained qualifications is collected.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics gives information on number of participants in courses and adult education which means formal out-of-office courses/programs which is financed, planned and controlled by a public provider. If an education consists of several modules as e.g. a HF exam or a diploma each module is counted. The information is collected and kept in the course-participation register.

If the person has completed a number of courses that add up to a whole education e.g. a HF, exam, an academy exam or a diploma the information on the attained qualifications is collected and kept in the quality register.

2.1 Data description

The statistics describe the Danish populations participation in courses and adult education which means formal out-of-office courses/programs which is financed, planned and controlled by a public provider. If an education consists of several modules as e.g. a HF exam and a diploma each module is counted. The course is reported to the statistics when the persons participation has ended. Has the person participated in more than one course he or she be registered several times as well.

In most cases a course is offered exclusively as adult or continuous education. This is the case e.g. for AMU courses or the modules for a diploma. But it is also possible sometimes to participate in a course which is part of an ordinary education. This is possible under the law on open education and it usually implies that the person pays a fee for participation in the course which is not the case for those who takes the course as an ordinary education. Usually the person only want some specific qualifications but in some cases the person completes a whole education e.g. a bachelor.

If the person has completed a number of courses that add up to an education e.g. a HF, exam, an academy exam or a diploma the information on the attained qualifications is collected once in the qualification register.

Data-collection is organized separately on each area:

1. General and preparatory course
2. Folk high schools ((here under cooking and textile schools)
3. Danish Language courses
4. Supplementary courses of skilled and semi-skilled workers
5. Open education, business schools and business academies
6. Open education, University colleges
7. Open education, Universities

Courses at (here under cooking and textile schools, Supplementary courses of skilled and semi-skilled workers and HD/ED-activities are reported since the early 1970-ies. General and preparatory courses and HF is reported from app. 1980. Primo 1980'ies the activity at the folk high schools are also included. From 1993 the activity at business schools and teachers training colleges etc. is also included and from 2002 also the universities is in the statistics.

2.2 Classification system

For publication the Educations are classified in forspalte 1. For further information, see [Courses and adult education](#)

2.3 Sector coverage

Education.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Course participant: Equivalent to one course participation. Does an education consists of several courses (modules) as i.e. HF or a diploma each module is counted and has the person participated in several courses then the person is counted several times.

Full time equivalent: The number of full-time equivalent show the participation in courses converted till full-time student year and is calculated by adding the share of a full-time student year each course represent for each student. The type of calculation differs from one area to another, since what is considered as full-time differs between the areas.

General and preparatory courses - A full-time student year: 812,5 hours

Danish Language courses - A full-time student year: 756 hours

Folk high schools (here under cooking and textile schools) - A full-time student year: 40 weeks

Supplementary courses of skilled and semi-skilled workers (AMU) -A full-time student year: 200 days

Open education, business schools and business academies - A full-time student year: 200 days

Open education at University colleges and Universities - A full-time student year: 60 ECTS-points

Whole educations: A whole education is reported when all modules under an education is completed and all exam are passed under an official recognized education under the law of open education..

2.5 Statistical unit

Course participation

Number of participants in courses and adult education which means formal out-of-office courses/programs which is financed, planned and controlled by a public provider. If an education consists of several modules as e.g. a HF exam and a diploma each module is counted. Has the person participated in more than one course he or she will be registered several times as well.

Full-time equivalent

Is calculated by adding up the share each courses represents of a full time study year.

Full programs

Has a person finished a whole education e.g. a diploma the person will be counted once that is in the year when the last module has been passed.

2.6 Statistical population

Participation in adult education and continuing training which means formal out-of-office courses/programs which is financed, planned and controlled by a public provider. If an education consists of several modules as e.g. a HF exam and a diploma each module is counted.

The statistics covers the following areas:

1. General and preparatory courses
2. Folk high schools (here under cooking and textile schools)
3. Danish Language courses
4. Supplementary courses of skilled and semi-skilled workers
5. Open education, business schools and business academies
6. Open education, University colleges
7. Open education, Universities

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

Latest publication covers the school year 2012/2013.

The statistics is published yearly in Statbank Denmark. First year published is 1995/1996.

Course activities and data collection stated at different times for the different course types:

- Course activity at cooking and textile schools, Supplementary courses of skilled and semi-skilled workers and HD/ED-activities are collected since the early 1970'ies.
- Data on General and preparatory courses and HF is reported from app. 1980. Primo 1980'ies the activity at the folk high schools is also included.
- From 1993 the activity at business schools and teachers training colleges is also included and from 2002 the universities is also in the statistics.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

1. Course participations
2. Full-time equivalents
3. Completed full programs

2.11 Reference period

Both calendar year and school year are used as reference periods in the statistics. The definition of the school year differs from one type of courses to the next. The definition is determined by administrative conditions-

- 1/7 - 30/6 is used for General and preparatory courses, Danish language courses and supplementary courses of skilled and semi-skilled workers
- 1/8 - 31/7 is used for Folk High Schools etc. and for open education at business schools and academies and for university colleges
- 1/9 - 31/8 is used for open education at Universities

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

The statistics is published yearly.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The data collection is warranted according to Act on Statistics Denmark, section 8, subsection 3.

2.14 Cost and burden

Is not calculated for respondents in the public sector.

2.15 Comment

For further information, see [kurser-og-voksenuddannelse](#)

3 Statistical processing

Data comes from seven different data collection. Concerning the Folk high schools, University colleges and Universities Statistics Denmark undertakes the data collection and the data processing. Concerning Language Courses for Foreigners Statistics Denmark receive data form the Ministries of Social Affairs Data on general and preparatory education, AMU and Business Schools is collected by the Ministry of Education. Several different electronic media is used for reporting. In all cases the surveys is total counts.

3.1 Source data

Statistics Denmark collect data from Folk High School, University colleges and Universities. The Ministry of Social Affairs is in charge of the data collection concerning Danish language courses. Data for other areas is collected by the Ministry of Education.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data is collected once a year.

3.3 Data collection

For each area the data collection is a total count. Electronic devices are used for the report - several different devices are used. Only folk high schools use a system to system report.

3.4 Data validation

The procedures in Statistics Denmark depends on who is responsible for the data collection. For the areas where Statistics Denmark is not responsible for den data collection and the basic processing of data DST still check data on a macro level and the data collector is contacted if problems. For the 3 areas where DST is in charge of the data collection data is check for missing and inconsistent data. Furthermore data for each school is compared to earlier reference periods an to parallel areas in the current reference period. If data is missing , inconsistent or shows unexpected trends DST contact the school for explanation or correction of data.

3.5 Data compilation

It is ensured that all school report relevant information and no imputation or weighting procedures are undertaken.

3.6 Adjustment

Only correction as described under data validation and data compilation is carried through.

4 Relevance

The users of the statistics includes individuals, civil servants, private organizations, foreign actors and the respondents of the data.

Applications: Public and private planning, Research, Education, Debate and Marketing etc.

1-2 times a year the "Kontaktudvalg for Uddannelse" meets and here user-representatives from selected ministries, Labour market organizations, and NGOs in the Education sector have the opportunity of commenting on the statistics.

4.1 User Needs

- Typical users: Individuals, Public service, Private Organizations, Foreign actors, and the respondents to the statistics
- Typical use is: public and private planning, research, education, debate and marketing etc.

4.2 User Satisfaction

1-2 times a year the "Kontaktudvalg for Uddannelse" meets and here user-representatives from selected ministries, Labourmarket organizations, and NGOs in the Education sector have the opportunity of commenting the statistics.

4.3 Data completeness rate

There is no EU Regulations or Guidelines for the statistics.

5 Accuracy and reliability

In general the accuracy is very high. All relevant Institutions reports data so measurement of reliability is not calculated. Please note that data at institutions under Ministry of Culture are not included. Under reporting occurs sometimes the first years a new activity is reported

The reliability is considered to be good. The far most important source of inaccuracy is incorrect or insufficient registrations. The institutions can report supplementary data for previous periods, mainly the year before. The latest year is considered as being provisional. this is used more in some areas than in others but always only in a few cases.

5.1 Overall accuracy

In general the accuracy is high. In most cases data is based on administrative registers which is going through a data revision by Statistics Denmark. The statistics is based on total counts.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

Activity under the Ministry of Culture is not covered by the statistics otherwise the statistics covers other relevant areas and there are no major measurement errors. Problems with missing data are handled in the correction procedures. Please note that at the universities there seems to be a lack in number of observations at 2-3 pct. There will be special focus on that problem at the 2013/2014 data collection.

5.4 Quality management

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

5.5 Quality assurance

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

5.6 Quality assessment

In general the accuracy is very high. All relevant Institutions reports data measurement for reliability is not calculated. Please note that data for institutions under Ministry of Culture are not included. Under reporting occurs sometimes the first years a new activity is reported. The reliability is considered to be good. The most important source of inaccuracy is incorrect or insufficient registrations. The institutions can report supplementary data for previous periods, mainly the year before. The latest year is considered as being provisional. this is used more in some areas than in others but always only in a few cases, at a maximum in 1 pct. of the cases.

5.7 Data revision - policy

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

5.8 Data revision practice

In few cases the respondents send corrected and supplementary data for previous years, therefore when the newest year is published the two previous year are revised.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics is published within one year after the reference year. The date of publication may vary and is therefore announced separately each year.

The statistics is published as announced.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

Since publication of data 2011/2012 the different areas are published separately. When all areas has been published separately some total tables are published as well in the Statbank Denmark Please find below the dates of publication for the total versions

Number of Course participation:

- 2012/2013-statistics was published on the 26. June 2014
- 2011/2012-statistics was published on the 15. October 2013
- 2010/2011-statistics was published on the 1. October 2012
- 2009/2010-statistics was published on the 1. July 2011
- 2008/2009-statistics was published on the 2. December 2009

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics is published within a year after the reference year. The precise date can vary and is therefore announced separately each year. The statistics is published as announced.

7 Comparability

Consistency over time is good in some areas e.g. HF and HD. In other areas many changes in subject and course length make comparability difficult. The activity reflects the trends on the Labour market and changes in subsidies. There are no comparable statistics from other countries and similar detailed statistics is not published by international organizations.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Detailed statistics is not published by any of the international organizations. International consistent data on adult and continuous education is published by Eurostat based on the LFS (Labour Force Survey) The population used in LFS is much broader than the one used in the statistics described here and includes courses related to leisure-time activities and courses offered by private firms. On the other and it is not so detailed and there is no information on subject only information if the course is related to persons work situation or not.

7.2 Comparability over time

Consistency over time is good in some areas e.g. HF and HD. In other areas many changes in subject and course length make comparability difficult. The activity reflects the trends on the Labour market and changes in subsidies. So as long as there no changes from one year to the next comparability over time is high.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

A common classification is used for ordinary education and adult and continuously education and therefore comparisons between the two types of education is possible. Ministry of education has on several occasions published tables over number of full-time equivalents. Please note that number of full-time equivalents based on subsidies to to the institutions (Ministry of Education calculation) and the number calculated on the reported length of the courses only partly is comparable. This is due to the difference in calculation and difference in population.

In 2008 a Parliament- and a Council regulation was passed on Adult Education Survey (AES). The survey analyses the 25-64-years olds participation in different types of adult education in 2011. The results has been published in 2012.

There is not publish other total statistics on adult education, but for some of the arieas there ara published statistics by Ministries or NGO's (Højskolernes sekretariat og Danske universiteter). The comparability is high.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

The newest data is published in "Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik", and the main figures are published in Statbank Denmark.

Taylor made statistics is available via Statistics Denmark's Customers Center.

Microdata is accessible via Statistics Denmark's Researcher's Center.

8.1 Release calendar

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

8.2 Release calendar access

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

8.3 User access

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

8.4 News release

See, [courses and adult education](#).

8.5 Publications

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.6 On-line database

Main results are published in Statbank Denmark, see www.dst.dk/stattabel/1675

8.7 Micro-data access

Micro-data is available for Researchers etc. via the Division of Research Services in Statistics Denmark. For further information, see: [Research Services in Statistics Denmark](#).

8.8 Other

The Customers Center in Statistics Denmark has access to micro data and offer detailed tables and tables combining data with other data in Statistics Denmark. For further information: [The Customers Center in Statistics Denmark](#).

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

For further information, see: [Confidentiality-policy in Statistics Denmark](#).

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

The politics of confidentiality for Statistics Denmark is followed. For further information, see [Confidentiality-policy in Statistics Denmark](#).

8.11 Documentation on methodology

For further information, see [Uddannelsesmanualen](#).

8.12 Quality documentation

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

9 Contact

The administrative placement of this statistics is in the division of Population and Education. The person responsible is Lone Solbjerghøj, tel. +45 3917 3765, e-mail: los@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

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