

Education

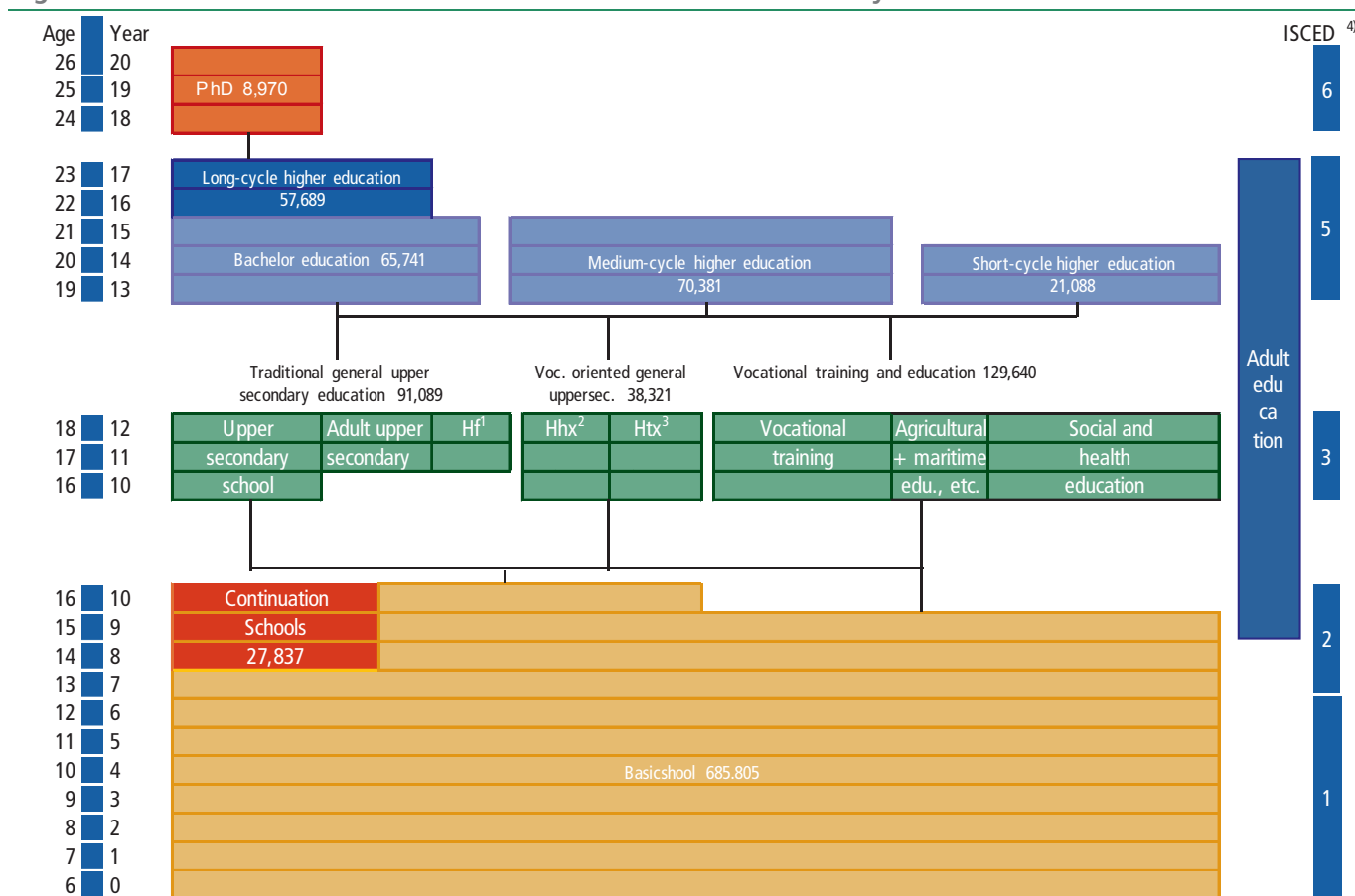
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The Danish education system

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

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

Figure 1 Number of students in the educational system. 1 October 2010



2

Ordinary educations

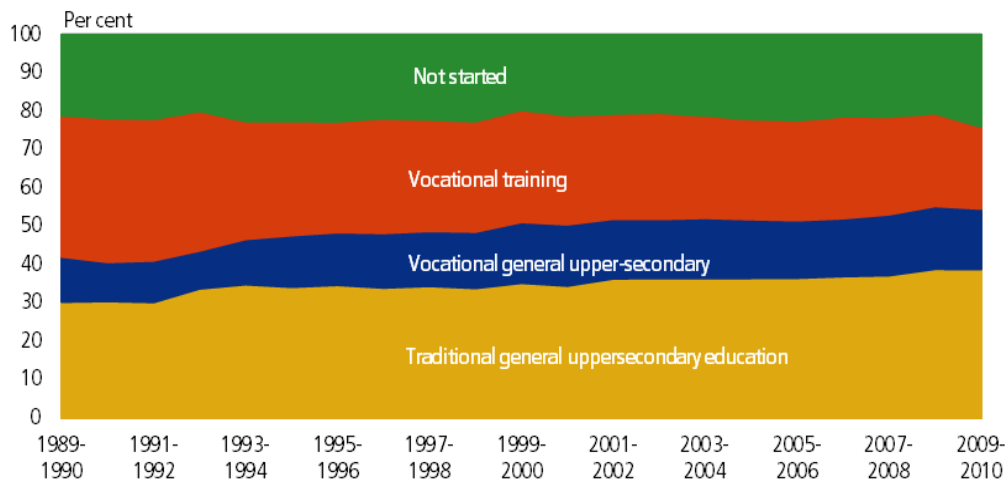
Pre-school to 10th

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 2010, 713,600 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 66,300 had started in pre-school class, while 177,900 attended 8th to 10th grade, and among these, 27,800 attended continuation schools. The number of pupils in 8th to 10th grade declined in the period up to 1999, but it has subsequently increased by 26 per cent in the whole period from 1999 to 2010. 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.

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

Of all students leaving school in 2009-10, 77 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 55 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 21 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers. 41 per cent of the students leaving school in 1990-91 attended general upper-secondary education or vocational education, while 18 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



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

18 per cent of students who graduated from general upper-secondary education in 2009-10 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 2009-10 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 35 per cent.

83 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2009-10 who had enrolled for further education three months after their graduation chose higher education.

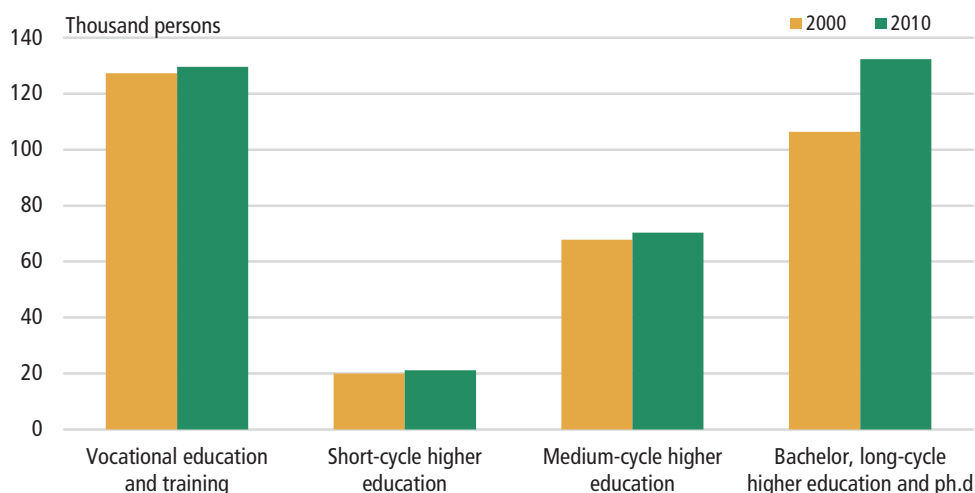
Ten years after basic school half of the Danes have profess. qualifications

Ten years after leaving basic school in 1999-00, about 49 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 27 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 25 per cent of the year 1999-00.

More students commence education and training

In 2010, the number of students attending vocational education and training was 129,600, while the total number attending higher education, e.g. police officers, nurses or doctors, including 9,000 research students, reached 223,900. Since 2000, the number of students attending vocational education and training has increased by 1.8 per cent, and by 15.3 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 223,900 students attending higher education, social science, educational teaching and the humanities account for the highest number of students, with 28, 14 and 15 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.

3

Adult and supplementary education**Most course participants at adult vocational training centres**

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 2009-10, more than 1.5 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 22 per cent, while course participants at further education constituted 7 per cent, respectively.

42 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 15 per cent had completed a higher education.

6 out of 10 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 60 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 41 per cent. At the higher education centres, 60 per cent were women.

4

The population's educational level**Increase in the level of education**

In 2011, 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 7 percentage points from 2001 to 2011. 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 31 per cent had completed higher education in 2011. Since 2001, the proportions have increased by 0.8 and 6.2 percentage points, respectively.

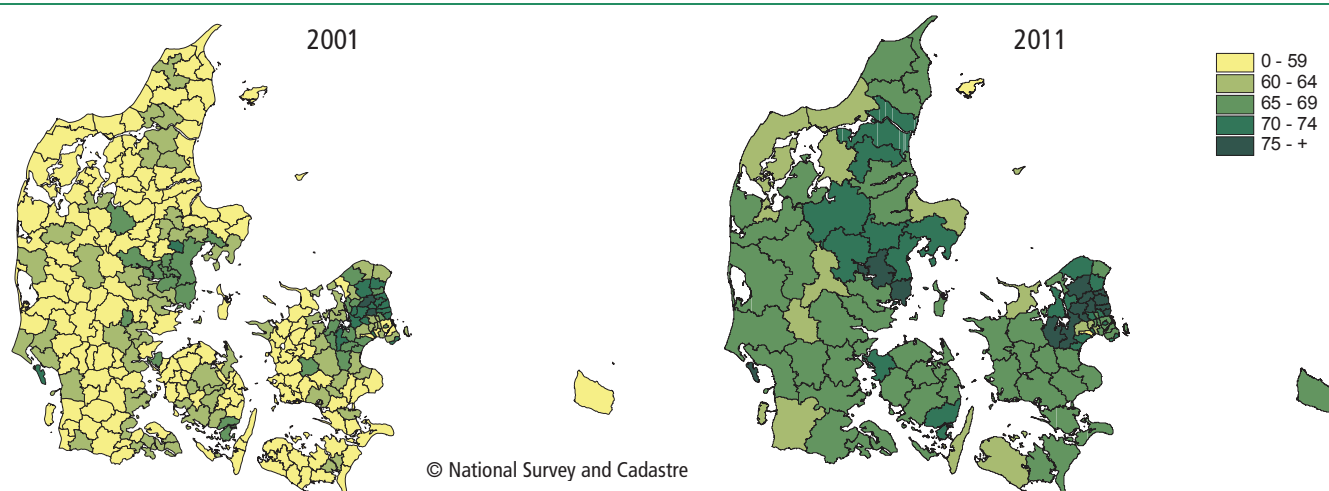
Among the remaining 31 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 23 per cent had completed basic school education, 5 per cent general upper secondary education as the highest level of education, while there is no information for the last 3 per cent.

Regional differences

Regional differences are evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2011.

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.

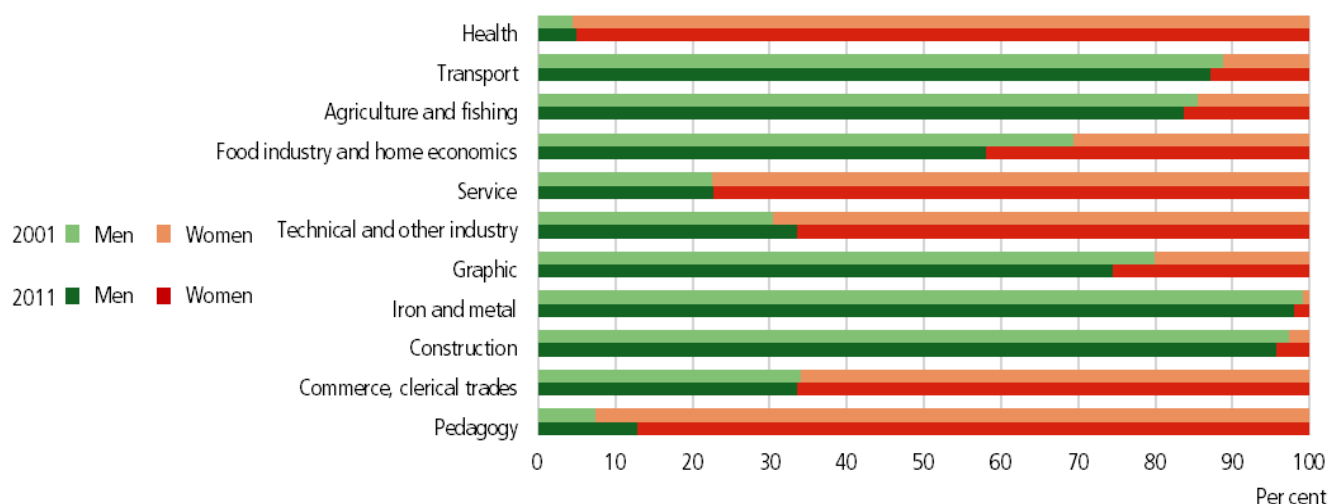
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Gender and education

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 2011, 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.

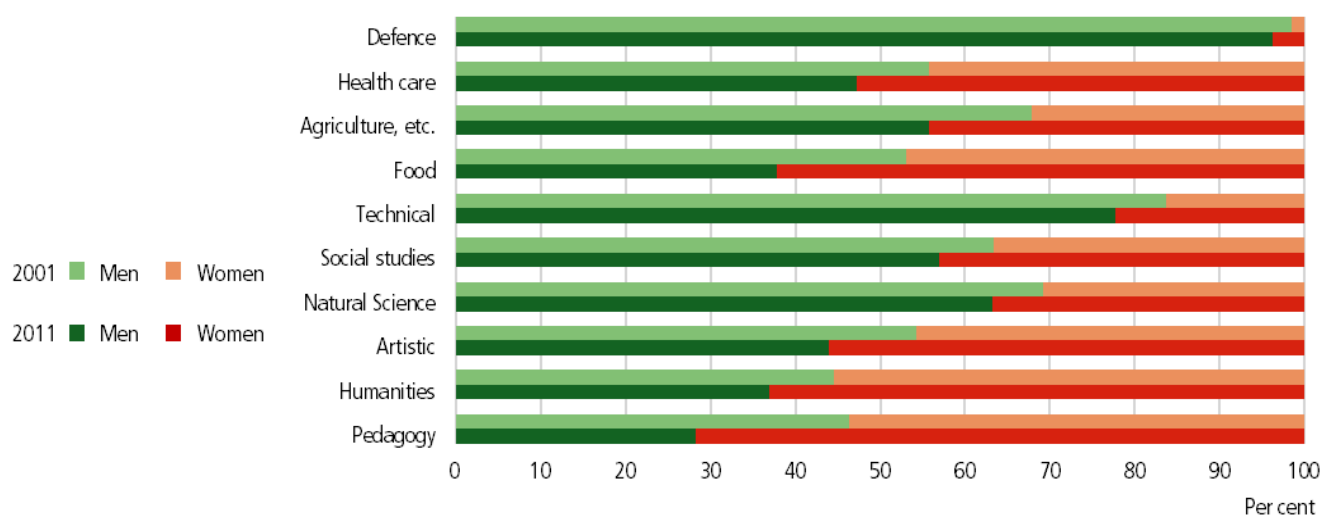
As far as vocational education is concerned, there are male dominated subject as manufacturing of basic metals and metal products (i.e. mechanics and blacksmith), building and construction (i.e. carpenter and electrician), transport, agriculture (i.e. driver and farmer) and graphic (i.e. graphic designer). On the other hand, commercial and clerical area (i.e. clerks), technique and industry, pedagogy, 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, particular two disciplines 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).

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Education and employment

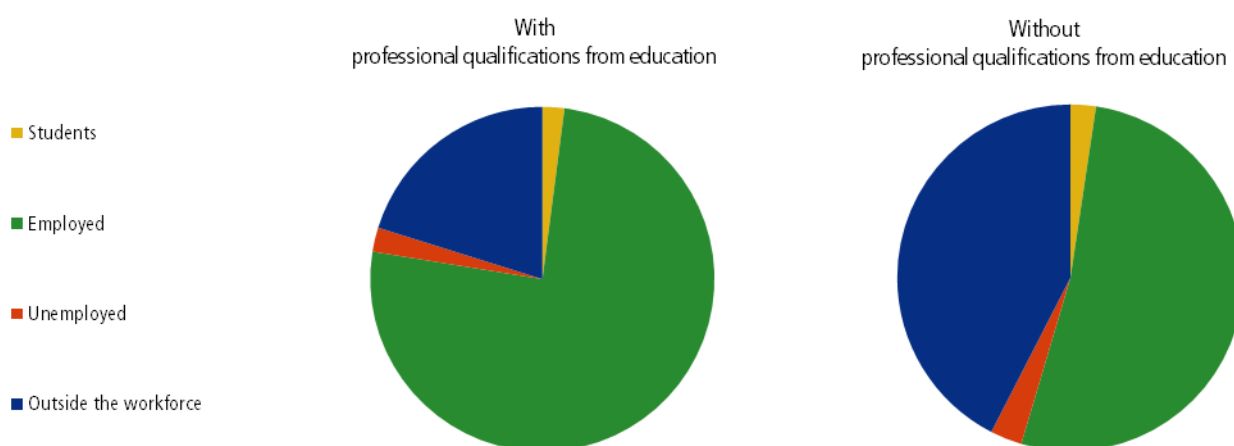
Education has a significant effect on employment

In 2010 68 pct. of the 30-69 age group were employed, 2.5 pct. unemployed, 27 pct. outside the workforce and 2 pct. 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 2010



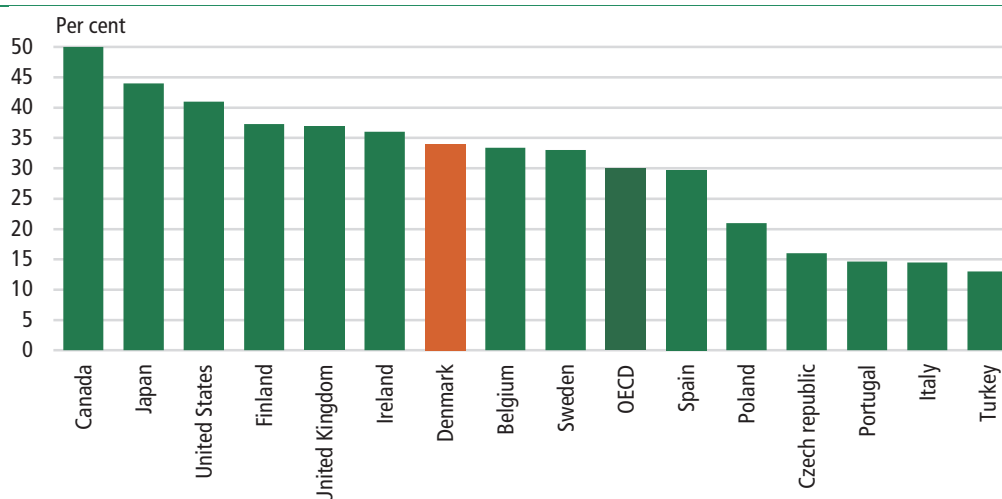
www.statbank.dk/krhfu2

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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 2009. 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 tertiary education in selected OECD countries. 2009

Source: OECD, Education at a glance 2010.

Danes proceed through 17 years of education

Children that began primary education in Denmark in 2009 will proceed through an average of 17.0 years of full time education during their lifetime. New Zealand account for the highest number of years of education with 20.2 years, followed by Finland with 19.5 years, then Australia and Iceland with 19.3 and 19.1 years respectively. Turkey, Mexico and Indonesia account for the lowest number of years of education with 13.8, 13.7 and 13.2 years respectively. The OECD average was 16.7 years in 2009.

Table 61 Educational institutions. 2010

	Number of institutions	Students		Total
		Men	Women	
Total	3 077	591 824	601 368	1 193 192
General schools	2 814	401 211	402 680	803 891
Basic schools, public	1 864	304 345	284 984	589 329
Basic schools, private	523	47 256	49 010	96 266
Continuation schools	257	13 569	13 882	27 451
Upper-secondary schools	170	36 041	54 804	90 845
Vocational institutions of education	263	190 613	198 688	389 301
Social and Health schools	45	4 459	32 254	36 713
Schools of Teacher training and Education science	25	8 261	22 645	30 906
Transport and Navigation schools	7	965	73	1 038
Institutions of education within Police and Defence	6	1 561	388	1 949
Academies of Fine art and Music, Library schools etc.	27	2 343	3 013	5 356
Institutions of education within Agriculture and Food science	13	3 123	1 019	4 142
Colleges of Social work	6	947	3 459	4 406
Engineering colleges and schools of Architecture	12	5 638	1 882	7 520
Universities	9	60 828	71 128	131 956
University colleges	5	3 646	2 136	5 782
Business academies	9	10 765	7 708	18 473
Other vocational institutions of education	99	88 077	52 983	141 060

Note: The number of institutions is the legal entities.

www.statbank.dk/u11

Table 62 Students in the educational system. 2010

1.10.2009 -30.09.2010	Students 2009	Entrance	Graduates ¹	Did not complete education	Students 2010
Total	1 186 793	439 961	203 834	221 968	1 200 952
Pre-school class	66 889	65 235	•	65 831	66 293
Basic school/preparatory	654 581	166 880	84 027	85 694	651 740
General upper-secondary education	125 251	51 657	38 419	9 079	129 410
Vocational education and training	128 526	70 936	31 463	38 359	129 640
Short-cycle higher education	19 194	11 195	5 857	3 444	21 088
Medium-cycle higher education	65 932	25 186	14 495	6 242	70 381
Bachelor	63 757	25 140	14 528	8 628	65 741
Long-cycle higher education	62 663	23 732	15 045	4 691	66 659
Men, total	588 740	220 499	96 556	116 238	596 444
Pre-school class	34 629	33 473	•	33 884	34 218
Basic school/preparatory	334 538	85 227	42 151	43 733	333 880
General upper-secondary education	57 174	24 796	17 045	4 785	60 140
Vocational education and training	73 003	38 752	16 819	22 586	72 350
Short-cycle higher education	10 120	6 111	3 019	1 948	11 265
Medium-cycle higher education	21 784	9 798	4 342	2 615	24 624
Bachelor	29 120	11 595	6 209	4 297	30 209
Long-cycle higher education	28 372	10 747	6 971	2 390	29 758
Women, total	598 053	219 462	107 278	105 730	604 508
Pre-school class	32 260	31 762	•	31 947	32 075
Basic school/preparatory	320 043	81 653	41 876	41 961	317 860
General upper-secondary education	68 077	26 861	21 374	4 294	69 270
Vocational education and training	55 523	32 184	14 644	15 773	57 290
Short-cycle higher education	9 074	5 084	2 838	1 496	9 823
Medium-cycle higher education	44 148	15 388	10 153	3 627	45 757
Bachelor	34 637	13 545	8 319	4 331	35 532
Long-cycle higher education	34 291	12 985	8 074	2 301	36 901

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 63 Students by national origin. 2010

	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	59	11	11	2	6	5	6	1 200 952
Of whom immigrants and descendants	56	9	11	4	7	6	8	132 085
Western countries	33	6	9	8	12	11	21	28 156
Non western countries	62	10	11	3	5	4	5	103 926
Men, total	62	10	12	2	4	5	5	596 444
Of whom immigrants and descendants	59	9	11	4	6	5	7	64 124
Western countries	37	6	9	9	11	9	19	13 012
Non western countries	64	10	11	3	4	4	5	51 112
Women, total	58	11	9	2	8	6	6	604 508
Of whom immigrants and descendants	53	9	11	4	8	7	9	67 961
Western countries	31	6	8	8	13	12	23	15 144
Non western countries	60	10	11	3	6	5	5	52 814

www.statbank.dk/u13

Table 64 Students enrolled in general education

	Entrance of students 01.10.09–30.09.10		Graduates 01.10.09–30.09.10		Disrupted educations		Students 01.10.10 ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	143 496	140 276	59 196	63 250	82 402	78 202	428 238	419 205
Pre-school class	33 473	31 762	...	...	33 884	31 947	34 218	32 075
Basic school/preparatory	85 227	81 653	42 151	41 876	43 733	41 961	333 880	317 860
Upper-secondary school	11 268	17 073	8 622	13 846	1 703	2 165	30 220	47 152
Higher preparatory examination	3 337	4 228	1 796	3 046	763	957	5 517	7 315
Adult upper secondary school	210	259	118	170	40	65	331	403
Entrance course to higher education	26	118	15	77	9	19	24	127
Higher commercial examination	5 014	3 847	3 637	3 422	1 002	812	13 521	11 192
Higher technical examination	3 859	1 138	2 216	682	845	197	9 688	2 958
Entrance examination to engineers	1 082	198	641	131	423	79	839	123

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 65 Students in upper-secondary education. 2010

	Completed educations			Average mark		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	17 045	21 374	38 419	•	•	•
Upper-secondary school	8 622	13 846	22 468	6.6	7.0	6.9
Higher preparatory examination	1 796	3 046	4 842	6.1	6.1	6.1
Adult upper-secondary school	118	170	288	6.6	7.2	6.9
Entrance course to higher education	15	77	92	•	•	•
Higher commercial examination	3 637	3 422	7 059	5.8	6.3	6.0
Higher technical examination	2 216	682	2 898	6.2	7.0	6.4
Entrance examination to engineers	641	131	772	•	•	•

www.statbank.dk/u3107

Table 66 Students in higher education

	Entrance of students 01.10.09–30.09.10		Graduates 01.10.09–30.09.10		Disrupted educations		Students ¹ 01.10.10	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	38 251	47 002	20 541	29 384	4 853	6 290	95 856	128 013
Short-cycle higher education	6 111	5 084	3 019	2 838	1 948	1 496	11 265	9 823
Educational	1	39	2	20	1	7	4	90
Communication and applied language	784	526	395	273	341	220	1 505	1 029
The artistic	18	25	16	13	7	4	55	75
Social sciences	3 142	2 563	1 349	1 307	1 141	896	5 464	4 470
Technical	1 291	1 154	608	711	283	229	2 286	2 275
Food industry and home economics	75	101	42	48	21	27	138	176
Agriculture and fishing	104	143	64	84	27	22	180	259
Transport, etc.	199	62	108	30	88	26	256	92
Health care	46	361	12	238	6	52	106	983
Public security	451	110	423	114	33	13	1 271	374
Medium-cycle higher education	9 798	15 388	4 342	10 153	2 615	3 627	24 624	45 757
Educational	2 826	6 110	1 505	4 944	878	1 598	7 759	19 575
Communication and applied language	176	178	114	107	44	61	646	612
The artistic	134	460	70	107	15	26	522	1 064
Social sciences	985	2 087	105	791	227	400	1 830	5 182
Technical	3 542	989	1 695	479	918	289	9 298	2 613
Food industry and home economics	68	477	31	387	40	173	239	1 795
Transport, etc.	876	44	404	21	192	9	1 781	74
Health care	824	4 958	372	3 312	227	1 054	2 064	14 720
Public security	16	..	43	2	7	..	71	5
Bachelor	11 595	13 545	6 209	8 319	4 297	4 331	30 209	35 532
The humanities	2 556	4 660	1 311	2 840	1 502	2 046	7 007	12 715
The artistic	133	126	102	106	32	16	416	316
Natural sciences	2 026	1 419	917	706	827	485	5 453	3 515
Social sciences	4 542	4 804	2 508	2 973	1 407	1 294	11 325	12 148
Technical	1 503	774	860	463	387	221	3 644	1 871
Food industry and home economics	20	78	9	26	6	16	57	200
Agriculture and fishing	92	279	63	225	21	50	282	896
Health care	723	1 405	439	980	115	203	2 025	3 871
Long-cycle higher education	9 368	11 724	6 202	7 438	2 278	2 221	25 151	32 538
The humanities	166	709	104	345	116	289	851	2 866
The artistic	1 487	3 061	1 065	1 917	615	909	4 529	8 500
Natural sciences	128	190	132	202	44	52	446	649
Social sciences	1 379	1 083	898	599	443	196	3 239	2 390
The humanities	3 533	4 250	2 307	2 636	776	595	9 948	11 589
Technical	1 984	879	1 034	485	223	93	4 056	1 857
Food industry and home economics	28	68	17	58	3	10	57	221
Agriculture and fishing	111	281	88	219	13	14	404	836
Health care	526	1 200	497	974	42	63	1 586	3 626
Public security	26	3	60	3	3	..	35	4
PhD-Degree	1 379	1 261	769	636	112	80	4 607	4 363
The humanities and theology	100	136	74	83	13	13	457	568
The artistic	20	24	4	11	1	..	44	62
Natural sciences	326	176	170	91	22	17	934	619
Social sciences	137	148	72	62	9	14	615	596
Technical	400	198	236	98	51	13	1 319	598
Food industry and home economics	115	153	33	41	5	9	326	484
Health care	281	426	180	250	11	14	912	1 436

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 67 Educational level three years after leaving basic school. 2010

	Year of leaving school							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Graduation class, total	54 128	57 221	56 848	59 531	60 956	64 566	67 577	67 499
Total number receiving education three years after	22 406	24 251	22 448	23 325	23 075	24 184	27 384	27 920
Preparatory education	218	85	78	84	122	178	407	422
General upper secondary school	2 654	2 855	2 787	2 784	2 483	3 256	3 965	3 488
Vocational upper secondary school	2 708	3 453	1 905	1 909	1 700	1 842	2 135	1 798
Vocational basic education	2 667	3 140	2 932	3 005	2 692	2 687	3 420	3 574
Vocational education	10 888	11 217	10 933	11 428	11 251	11 766	12 249	12 521
Short-cycle higher education	501	536	645	613	689	663	820	862
Medium-cycle higher education	931	991	1 072	1 130	1 306	1 306	1 666	1 963
Bachelor	1 530	1 913	2 088	2 366	2 823	2 478	2 708	3 272
Long-cycle higher education	309	61	8	6	9	8	14	20

www.statbank.dk/afgang11

Table 68 Educational level three years after leaving general upper sec. education. 2010

	Year of leaving school							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Graduation class, total	20 904	19 907	20 308	19 439	19 987	20 819	22 469	22 707
Total number receiving education	15 795	15 202	15 530	14 983	15 502	16 180	17 496	18 215
Preparatory education	5	9	11	10	7	5	7	6
General upper secondary school	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Vocational upper secondary school	161	157	15	9	12	10	15	10
Vocational basic education	259	300	329	270	239	186	233	193
Vocational education	1 206	1 070	1 198	1 067	1 062	1 096	989	865
Short-cycle higher education	811	793	873	855	820	826	1 033	1 025
Medium-cycle higher education	5 471	5 255	5 384	4 996	5 218	5 475	5 976	6 327
Bachelor	6 208	6 179	6 587	7 031	7 572	7 982	8 518	8 806
Long-cycle higher education	1 674	1 439	1 133	745	572	600	724	982

www.statbank.dk/afgang21

Table 69 Highest general education completed by population. 2011

Age on 1 January 2011	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	209 693	2 512 752	919 325	308 787	3 950 557
15 -24 years	35 373	484 096	127 258	47 198	693 925
25 -29 years	38 044	128 379	97 061	48 064	311 548
30 -39 years	47 375	338 847	233 050	113 109	732 381
40 -49 years	39 058	480 337	219 046	74 769	813 210
50 -59 years	32 663	504 910	158 787	20 408	716 768
60 -69 years	17 180	576 183	84 123	5 239	682 725
Men	106 759	1 341 866	379 314	158 527	1 986 466
15 -24 years	17 155	264 050	47 004	26 615	354 824
25 -29 years	18 563	77 786	35 030	25 169	156 548
30 -39 years	24 239	200 155	88 117	54 690	367 201
40 -49 years	20 913	265 434	89 964	35 378	411 689
50 -59 years	17 596	254 882	74 031	12 854	359 363
60 -69 years	8 293	279 559	45 168	3 821	336 841
Women	102 934	1 170 886	540 011	150 260	1 964 091
15 -24 years	18 218	220 046	80 254	20 583	339 101
25 -29 years	19 481	50 593	62 031	22 895	155 000
30 -39 years	23 136	138 692	144 933	58 419	365 180
40 -49 years	18 145	214 903	129 082	39 391	401 521
50 -59 years	15 067	250 028	84 756	7 554	357 405
60 -69 years	8 887	296 624	38 955	1 418	345 884

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Table 70 Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2011

Age on 1 Jan. 2011	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	23.3	4.8	38.4	5.1	15.8	1.2	8.7	2.8	2 945 084
30 -39 years	16.1	6.6	34.6	6.4	16.3	2.6	12.9	4.6	732 381
40 -49 years	19.9	6.0	40.2	5.6	15.4	1.5	8.9	2.5	813 210
50 -59 years	26.3	4.0	38.3	4.5	17.0	0.5	7.2	2.2	716 768
60 -69 years	32.0	2.2	40.5	3.6	14.4	0.2	5.6	1.6	682 725
Men	22.8	4.9	41.7	5.8	11.0	1.1	9.6	3.1	1 475 094
30 -39 years	18.3	6.7	37.9	7.2	10.1	2.3	12.5	5.1	367 201
40 -49 years	21.8	5.6	42.1	6.6	10.4	1.1	9.4	2.9	411 689
50 -59 years	24.1	4.5	43.4	5.1	11.1	0.6	8.6	2.6	359 363
60 -69 years	27.5	2.5	43.8	4.1	12.4	0.3	7.7	1.8	336 841
Women	23.8	4.7	35.0	4.3	20.6	1.4	7.8	2.4	1 469 990
30 -39 years	13.9	6.6	31.2	5.6	22.5	2.8	13.3	4.1	365 180
40 -49 years	18.0	6.4	38.2	4.6	20.4	1.9	8.3	2.1	401 521
50 -59 years	28.5	3.5	33.2	4.0	23.0	0.4	5.7	1.9	357 405
60 -69 years	36.3	1.8	37.3	3.0	16.4	0.2	3.5	1.5	345 884

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Table 71 Highest education completed analysed by region. 2011

30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2011	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	686 220	140 807	1 130 880	149 196	464 833	36 292	255 684	81 172	2 945 084
Region Hovedstaden	172 220	61 503	283 089	46 504	147 204	17 753	135 275	33 051	896 599
København	51 816	23 582	64 836	12 669	44 519	8 535	52 071	15 599	273 627
Frederiksberg	6 835	4 339	11 566	2 596	9 237	1 585	13 181	2 289	51 628
Region Sjælland	115 041	17 471	194 397	22 567	66 349	3 386	23 912	9 435	452 558
Region Syddanmark	163 190	23 236	263 190	31 992	100 742	5 591	31 895	15 909	635 745
Region Midtjylland	153 363	28 314	261 941	34 600	105 838	7 120	48 290	15 423	654 889
Region Nordjylland	82 406	10 283	128 263	13 533	44 700	2 442	16 312	7 354	305 293

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Table 72 Highest completed education, by labour market. 2010

30-69 year-olds	Students	Non-students			Total
		Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labour force	
Total	64 028	2 000 577	73 620	802 744	2 940 969
Basic school/not known	11 429	384 016	23 516	361 187	780 148
General upper-secondary education	10 386	96 336	3 738	29 271	139 731
Vocational education and training	16 730	810 205	30 836	275 628	1 133 399
Higher education	25 483	710 020	15 530	136 658	887 691
Men	25 948	1 044 349	46 515	357 381	1 474 193
Basic school/not known	4 918	215 107	15 245	150 515	385 785
General upper-secondary education	4 651	50 816	2 146	13 987	71 600
Vocational education and training	6 033	454 680	20 796	135 967	617 476
Higher education	10 346	323 746	8 328	56 912	399 332
Women	38 080	956 228	27 105	445 363	1 466 776
Basic school/not known	6 511	168 909	8 271	210 672	394 363
General upper-secondary education	5 735	45 520	1 592	15 284	68 131
Vocational education and training	10 697	355 525	10 040	139 661	515 923
Higher education	15 137	386 274	7 202	79 746	488 359

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Table 73 Participants in courses of adult and supplementary education. 2009/2010

	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	430 540	123 089	644 774	68 051	107 805	12 235	37 318	122 417	1 546 229
Participants in general and preparatory courses	158 403	28 719	52 352	5 465	12 363	1 019	5 325	70 469	334 115
Basic school	105 229	8 203	37 850	3 145	7 916	268	2 318	36 143	201 072
Of which: General adult education	101 599	7 176	36 539	2 844	7 464	244	2 080	14 010	171 956
Danish lessons by language centres	3 630	1 027	1 311	301	452	24	238	22 133	29 116
Preparatory education	2 859	4 186	1 026	616	967	268	1 393	30 496	41 811
Of which: General and vocational courses	2 319	3 454	457	49	263	52	42	2 239	8 875
Danish lessons by language centres	540	732	569	567	704	216	1 351	28 257	32 936
Upper secondary education	50 286	16 255	13 410	1 691	3 478	481	1 614	3 825	91 040
Of which: Higher prep. courses	49 968	6 879	13 040	1 461	3 337	367	1 567	3 148	79 767
Entrance courses to long-cycle higher education	318	9 376	370	230	141	114	47	677	11 273
Vocational education at second level	29	75	66	13	2	2	0	5	192
Participants in vocational courses	272 137	94 370	592 422	62 586	95 442	11 216	31 993	51 948	1 212 114
Vocational training and main courses	1 429	727	2 237	218	250	66	131	452	5 510
Supplementary education of semi-skilled and skilled manual workers	266 738	82 344	572 644	52 911	52 022	7 910	16 643	45 965	1 097 177
Of which: Manufact. and metal produc.	43 802	8 753	96 510	7 701	4 981	648	1 939	8 337	172 671
Distributive trade, administration, communication and management	87 154	49 623	225 188	27 559	24 074	5 471	10 487	16 631	446 187
Service sector	18 514	3 795	22 412	1 687	2 742	289	580	3 158	53 177
Construction, manufacturing	20 895	2 315	40 804	2 234	1 668	118	374	4 111	72 519
Dairy industry and agriculture	11 035	832	27 382	1 791	954	98	693	705	43 490
Kitchens, hotels, restaurants, baker's shops and meat industry	12 052	4 289	14 108	1 234	2 710	261	472	2 836	37 962
Transport sector	46 539	7 631	65 022	5 428	4 546	490	1 200	6 441	137 297
Educational, social and health services	10 810	1 799	39 455	1 148	8 137	212	321	1 306	63 188
Other courses	15 937	3 307	41 763	4 129	2 210	323	577	2 440	70 686
Short-cycle higher education	1 789	2 091	6 460	2 529	2 098	417	1 893	653	17 930
Medium-cycle higher education	2 029	7 809	10 558	6 206	36 435	1 746	7 665	2 158	74 606
Bachelor	56	677	181	174	636	414	1 374	494	4 006
Long-cycle higher education	96	722	342	548	4 001	663	4 287	2 226	12 885

¹ Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised.