

Education and knowledge

The Danish education system

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Full time education

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Information society

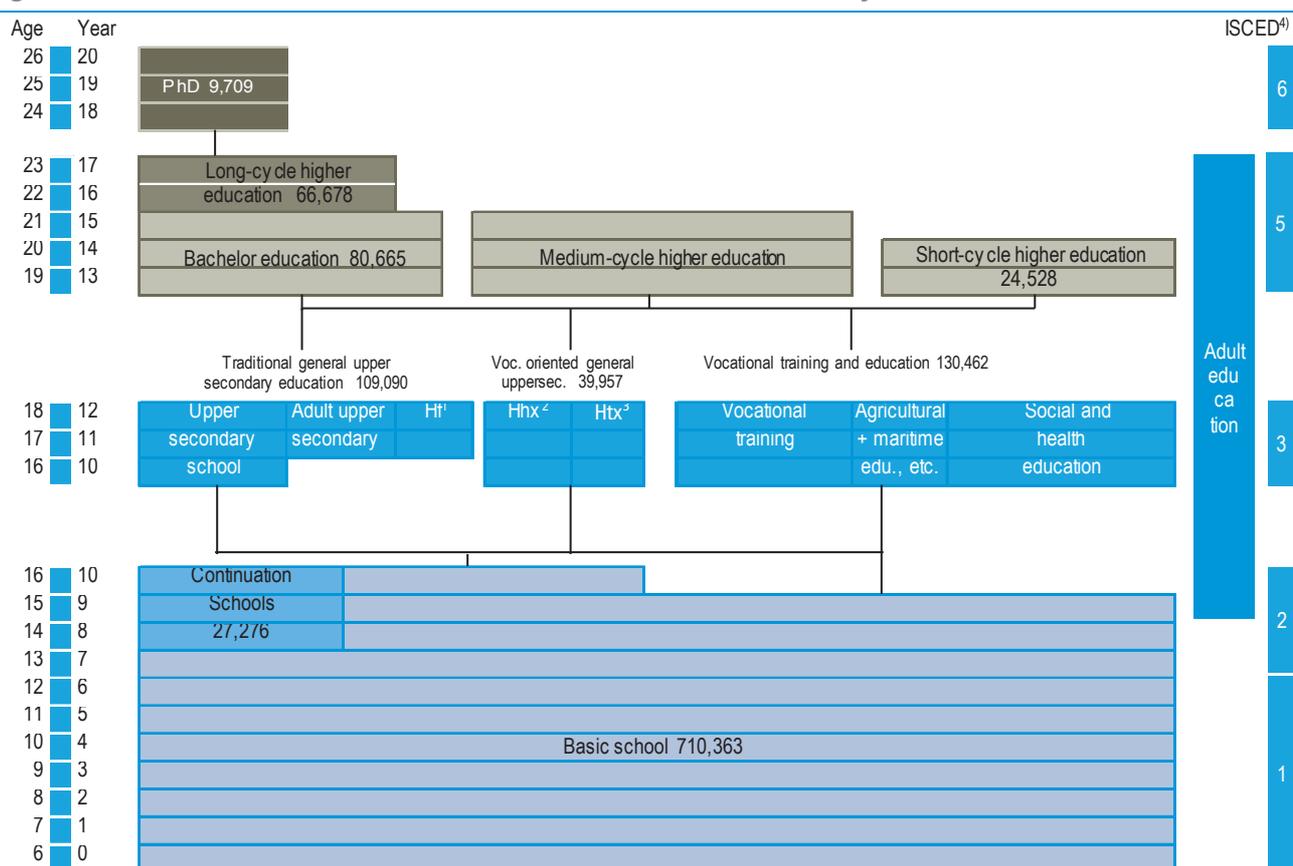


The Danish education system

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 2012



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 2013, 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 64 per cent in 2003. 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 32 per cent had completed a higher education in 2013. In 2003, 38 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed a vocational education and 26 per cent had completed a higher education.

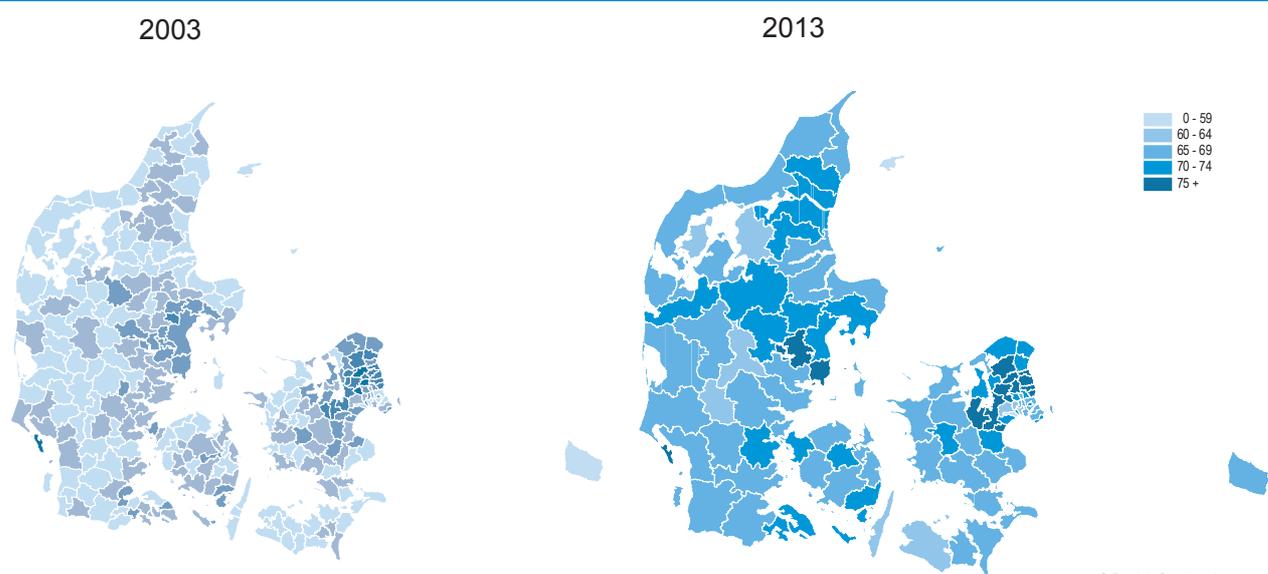
Among the remaining 30 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 22 per cent had completed basic school education, 5 per cent general upper secondary education as the highest level of education, while there is no information for the last 3 per cent.

Regional differences

Regional differences are evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2013. 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

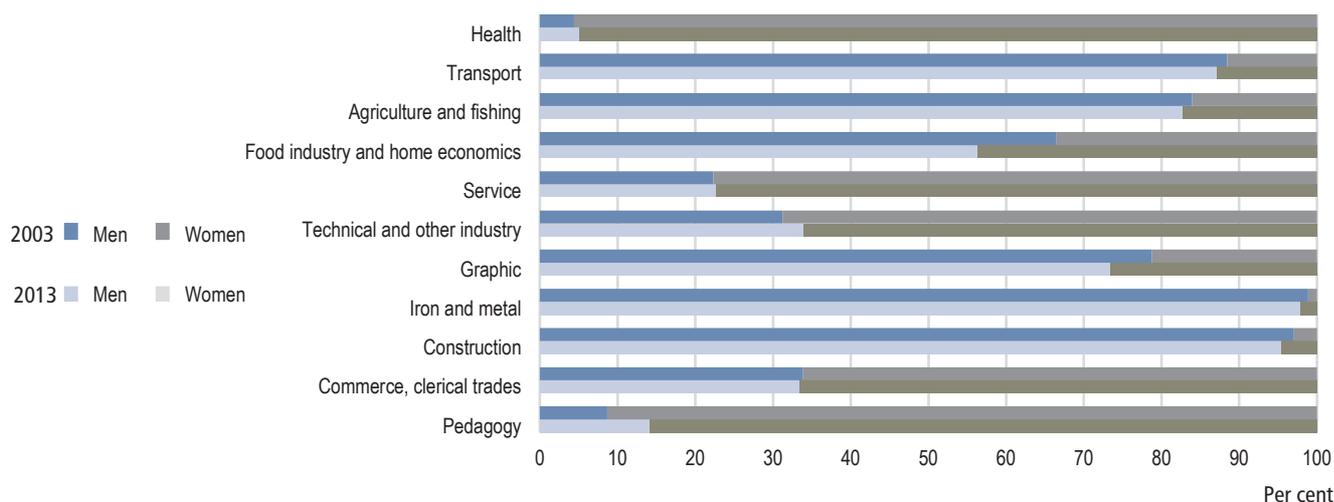


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Sharp divisions in educational patterns between the sexes

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 2013, 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](http://www.statbank.dk/krhf1)

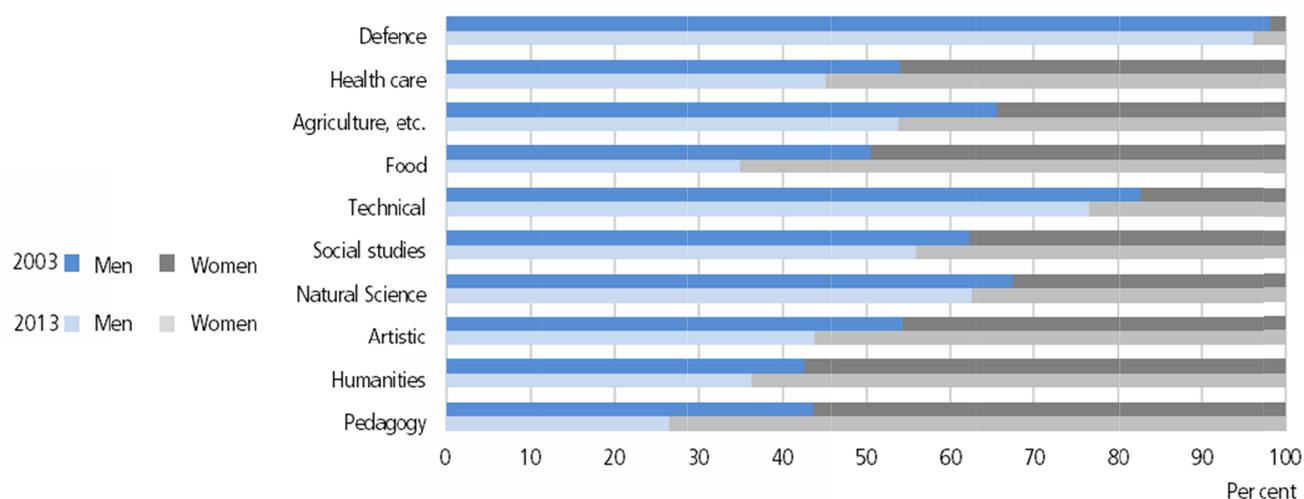
Among the vocational educations, there are major male-dominated disciplines such as iron and metal (e.g. mechanic, blacksmith), construction (e.g. carpenter and electrician), transport, agriculture (e.g. driver and farmer) and the graphic area (e.g. graphical). Commercial and office (e.g. assistant), 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 2013, 710.400 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 66,100 had started in pre-school class, while 175,200 attended 8th to 10th grade, and among these, 27,300 attended continuation schools.

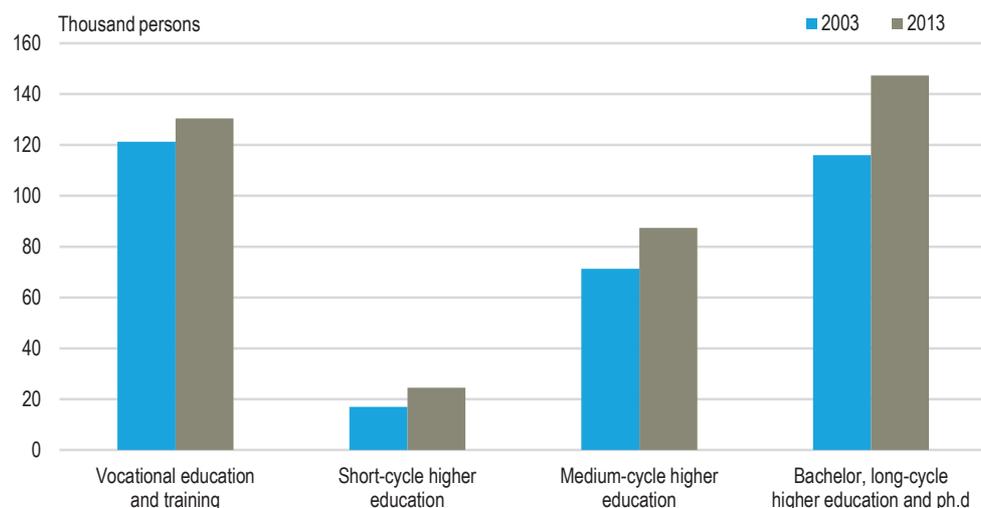
Higher number of students attending medium-cycle higher educations

In total 259.200 students are attending higher educations in 2013 – 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 9 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 comprises 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 33 per cent in higher educations from 2001 to 2013. In 2013 there were 130,500 students in vocational educations and 259,200 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

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 2011-12, more than 1.2 million course participants completed their participation in public-managed adult or supplementary courses, and course participants at adult vocational training constituted 58 per cent of these. Course participants at general courses, i.e. 8th and 9th form and higher preparatory course, constituted 32 per cent, while course participants at further education constituted 10 per cent, respectively.

38 per cent of the course participants had vocational training as highest education completed, 29 per cent had basic school, 7 per cent had general upper secondary school, 9 per cent had unknown education stated, and 17 per cent had completed a higher education.

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

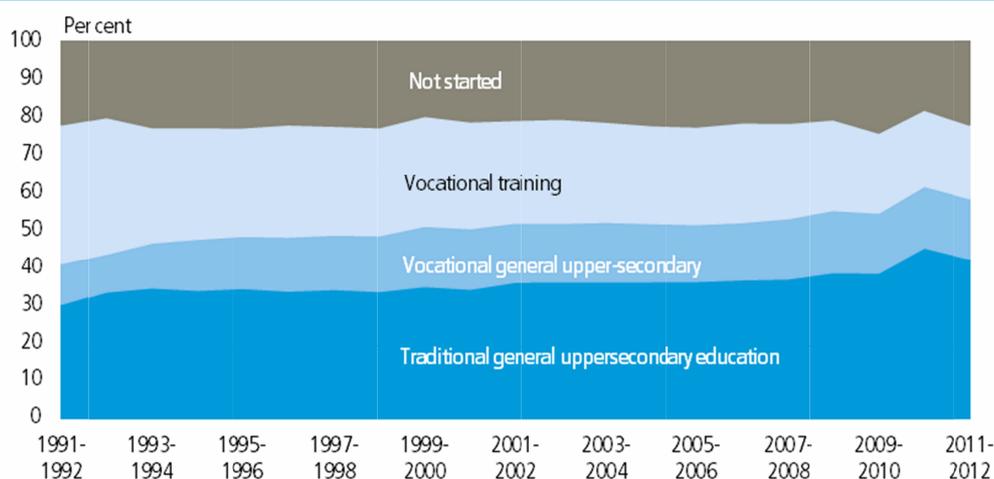
52 per cent of the participants in public courses were women. The proportion of women at the general courses was 59 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 46 per cent. At the higher education centres, 60 per cent were women.

Educational performance

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

Of all students leaving school in 2011-12, 79 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 59 per cent had chosen to attend general upper-secondary education or vocational education (general programmes of education at second level, second stage, hhx, htx), while 20 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers.

Figure 6 Students three months after leaving basic school



www.statbank.dk/afgang11

44 per cent of the students leaving school in 1992-93 attended traditional general upper-secondary education or vocational general upper-secondary, while 17 per cent opted for vocational education and training within a period of three months after leaving basic school. In the period from 1992-93 to 2011-12 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 increased marginally from 23 per cent to 24 per cent during the ten year period.

27 per cent of students who graduated from traditional general upper-secondary education in 2011-12 continued their education immediately after completing their general upper-secondary education. The corresponding proportion of graduates from 2001-02 was 19 per cent. The proportion of graduates from 2011-12 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 39 per cent.

84 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2011-12 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

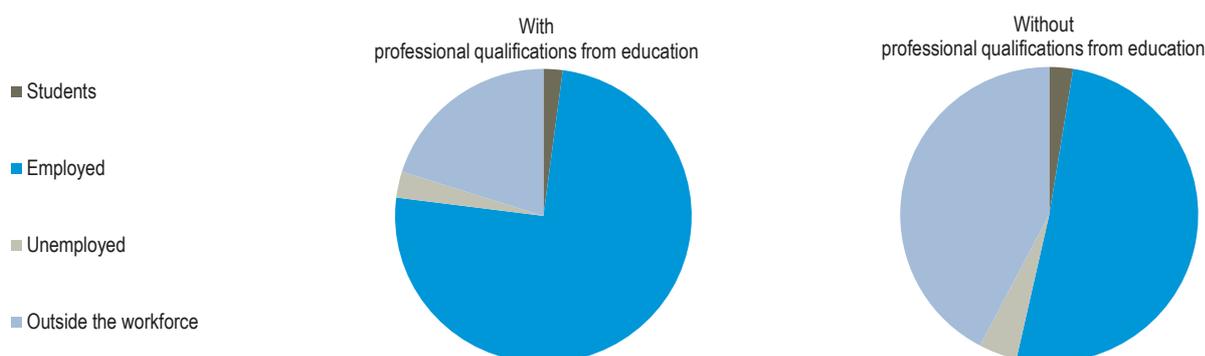
Ten years after leaving basic school in 2001-02, about 47 per cent had completed training providing them with professional qualifications. Of this group, 26 per cent had completed a vocational education course and 21 per cent had completed higher education, while 29 per cent were still studying. The 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 24 per cent of the year 2001-02.

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/krhfu2

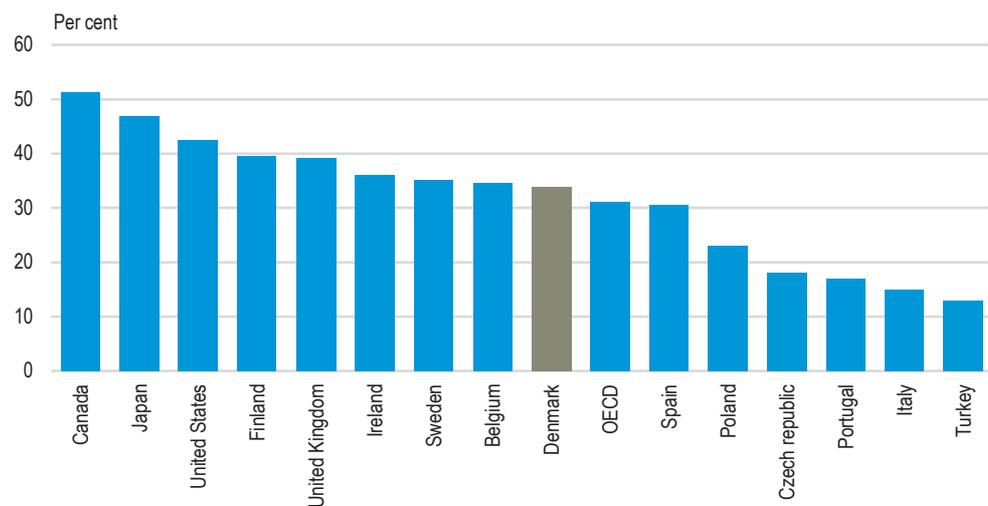
Education in an international perspective

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 2011. At 34 per cent, Denmark was among OECD countries above average percentage. The three highest percentages were found in Canada, Japan, Israel, while Portugal, Italy and Turkey accounted for the lowest percentages.

Danes proceed through 18.1 years of education

Children that began primary education in Denmark in 2011 will proceed through an average of 18.1 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 Israel, Slovakia and Switzerland. The OECD average was 17.0 in 2011.

Figure 8 Persons having completed tertiary education in selected OECD countries. 2011

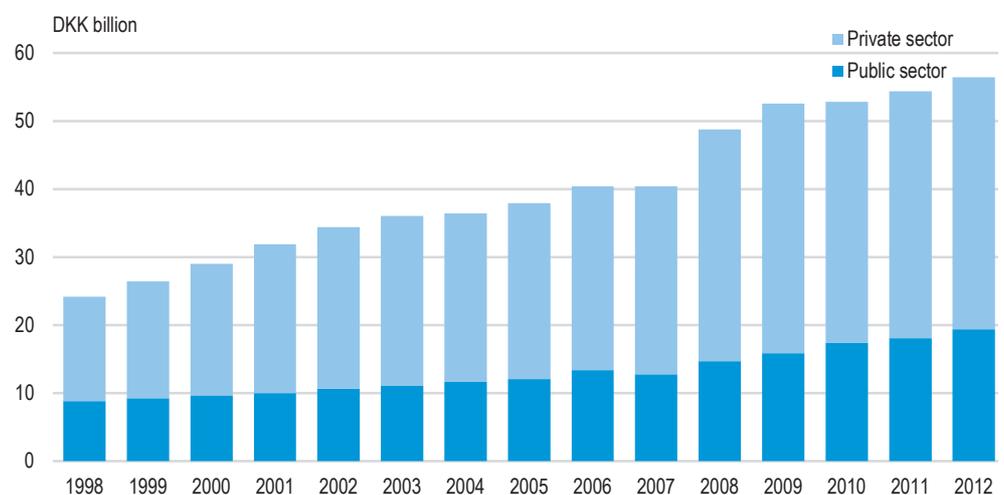
Source: OECD, Education at a glance 2013.

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 more than doubled in the period 1998-2012 and has been estimated at DKK 56 billion in 2012. The private sector's share of total R&D expenditure has been approximately two thirds during the period.

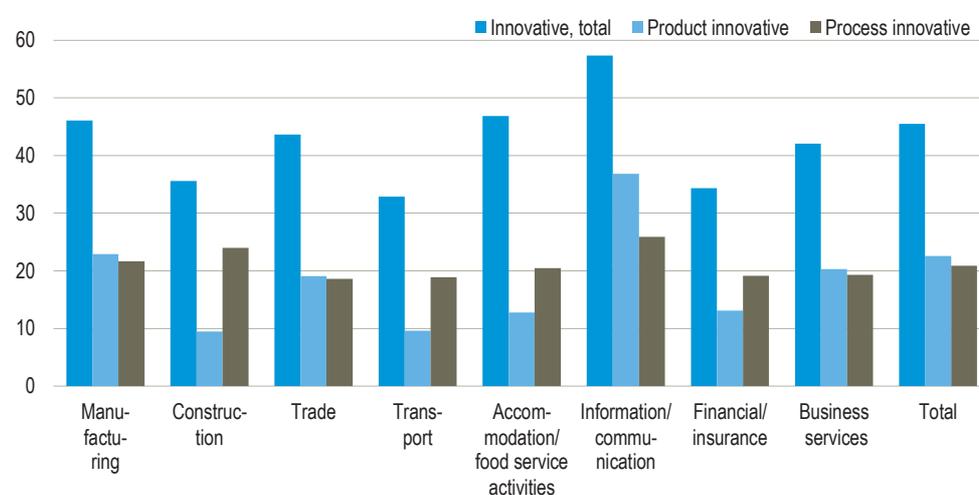
Figure 9 R&D expenditure of the public and private sector

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 20.7 billion in 2012. This amount corresponds to 56 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 4.9 billion (13 per cent) in 2012. Information and communication (television and radio, telecommunication and ICT and information services etc.) accounted for 4.7 DKK billion (13 per cent) and finance and insurance for DKK 4.1 billion or 11 per cent.

Figure 10 Percentage of innovative enterprises by industry. 2010-2012



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 2010-2012.

Innovative enterprises are found primarily among businesses in information and communication where 57 per cent innovated during 2010-2012.

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 (23 per cent and 22 per cent respectively). Total innovation expenditure amounted to DKK 45.9 billion in 2012, of which DKK 37.1 billion was used for own R&D. In addition Danish enterprises purchase of R&D-services amounted to DKK 17.6 billion in 2012.

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.

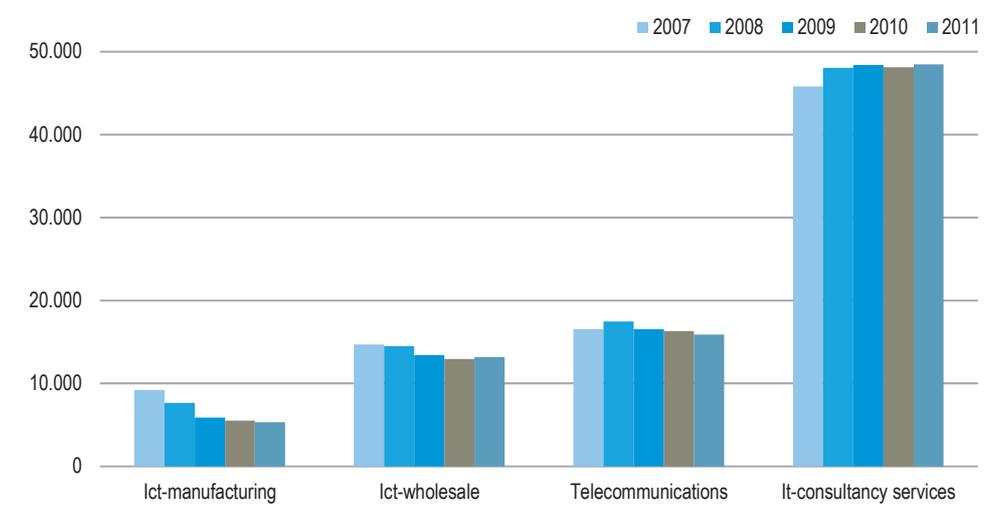
The ICT sector

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

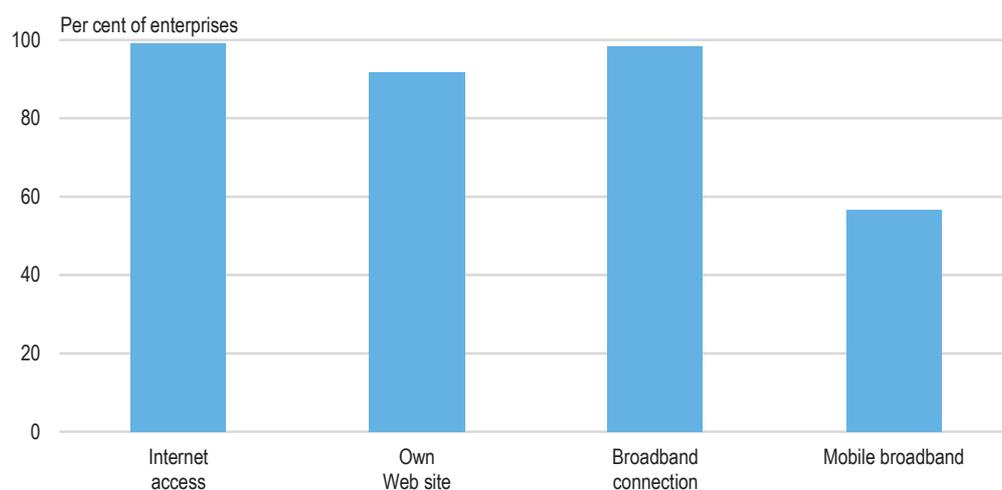
In 2011, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 82,870 full-time employees, which is a minor decrease of 4 per cent compared to 2007. However, there was a fall in ICT manufacturing of 42 per cent and an increase of 5 per cent in ICT services, consultants, etc. Out of total employment in ICT manufacturing, 59 per cent was employed in ICT services, 19 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

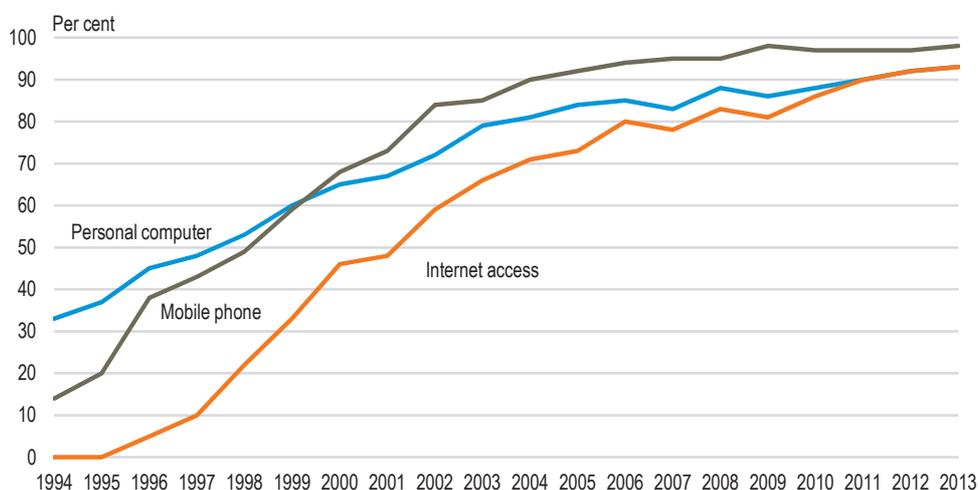
At the beginning of 2013, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and almost nine out of ten enterprises had their own website. Nine out of ten enterprises also had a broadband connection to the Internet (i.e. ADSL or another wire-based connection).

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 2013, 98 per cent of Danish families had a mobile phone, compared to 68 per cent in 2000. In 2013, 93 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.

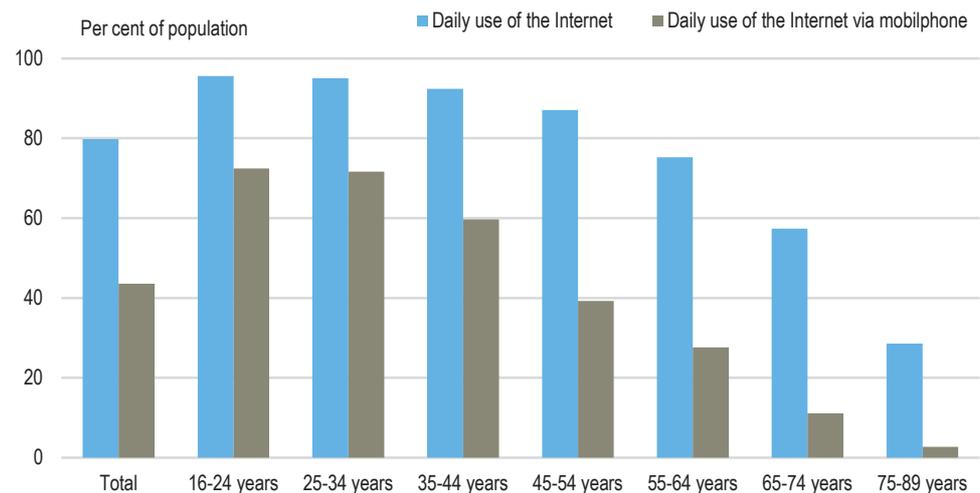
www.statbank.dk/varforbr

Almost all Danes have now access to the Internet from their home

In 2013, 80 per cent of the population accessed the Internet daily or almost daily. However, there are great differences among the age groups. While almost all 16-54-year olds access the Internet every day, only 75 per cent of persons aged 55-64 and 57 per cent of persons aged 65-74 go online every day. The proportion of 75-89-year olds, who access the Internet daily, is as low as 29 per cent

Use of Internet via a mobile phone is most common among young people
 44 per cent of the population accessed the Internet daily via a mobile phone. But there are also great differences among the age groups here, as the use of Internet via a mobile phone is most common among young people. A little over 70 per cent of all 16-34-year olds accesses the Internet via a mobile phone daily, while it is only 28 per cent of the 55-64-year olds and 11 per cent of those aged 65-74 years.

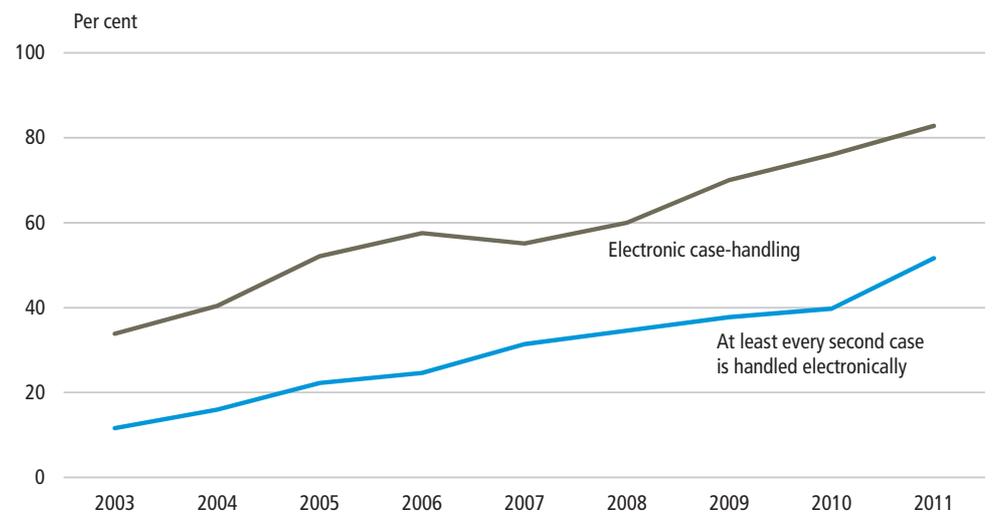
Figure 14 Access to the Internet at home. 2013



www.statbank.dk/bebrit03

Electronic case and document management

During recent years public authorities are to an increasing extent making use of electronic case and document management. In 2011, 83 per cent of the public authorities used a system for electronic case management, while this was true of 76 per cent of the public authorities in 2010. Among all public authorities 52 per cent stated that at least every second case is managed without the involvement of papers – this an increase from 40 per cent in 2010. The introduction of electronic case management does not imply that all cases are managed in a paperless way.

Figure 15 Authorities with electronic case handling

Note: Electronic case management is a system underpinning the case history between caseworkers

Table 136 Educational institutions. 2013

| | Number of institutions | Students | | Total |
|---|------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | Men | Women | |
| Total | 2 844 | 624 365 | 631 395 | 1 255 760 |
| General schools | 2 571 | 408 768 | 410 074 | 818 842 |
| Basic schools, public | 1 589 | 297 443 | 276 876 | 574 319 |
| Basic schools, private | 557 | 53 422 | 54 879 | 108 301 |
| Continuation schools | 251 | 13 742 | 13 534 | 27 276 |
| Upper-secondary schools | 174 | 44 161 | 64 785 | 108 946 |
| Vocational institutions of education | 273 | 215 597 | 221 321 | 436 918 |
| Social and Health schools | 45 | 5 899 | 33 323 | 39 222 |
| Schools of Teacher training and Education science | 24 | 9 963 | 23 329 | 33 292 |
| Transport and Navigation schools | 9 | 721 | 85 | 806 |
| Institutions of education within Police and Defence | 6 | 1 155 | 234 | 1 389 |
| Academies of Fine art and Music, Library schools etc. | 28 | 2 641 | 3 325 | 5 966 |
| Institutions of education within Agriculture and Food science | 14 | 2 984 | 1 074 | 4 058 |
| Colleges of Social work | 6 | 1 382 | 4 083 | 5 465 |
| Engineering colleges and schools of Architecture | 9 | 5 073 | 1 858 | 6 931 |
| Universities | 8 | 76 088 | 84 082 | 160 170 |
| University colleges | 7 | 4 626 | 5 597 | 10 223 |
| Business academies | 9 | 15 301 | 10 995 | 26 296 |
| Other vocational institutions of education | 108 | 89 764 | 53 336 | 143 100 |

Note: The number of institutions is the legal entities.

Table 137 Students in the educational system. 2013

| 1.10.2012 -30.09.2013 | Students 2012 | Entrance | Graduates ¹ | Did not complete education | Students 2013 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Total | 1 249 410 | 397 284 | 223 894 | 164 179 | 1 254 691 |
| Basic school/preparatory | 720 676 | 166 242 | 85 933 | 83 632 | 715 942 |
| General upper-secondary education | 146 858 | 60 196 | 45 346 | 10 626 | 149 047 |
| Vocational education and training | 135 759 | 72 712 | 33 907 | 36 227 | 130 462 |
| Short-cycle higher education | 23 182 | 13 133 | 7 857 | 11 321 | 24 528 |
| Medium-cycle higher education | 83 037 | 29 894 | 17 732 | 7 830 | 87 369 |
| Bachelor | 77 016 | 29 921 | 16 577 | 9 695 | 80 665 |
| Long-cycle higher education | 62 882 | 25 186 | 16 542 | 4 848 | 66 678 |
| Men, total | 621 280 | 198 063 | 106 319 | 85 752 | 624 937 |
| Basic school/preparatory | 370 444 | 84 861 | 43 646 | 42 493 | 368 309 |
| General upper-secondary education | 69 021 | 28 602 | 20 979 | 5 040 | 70 086 |
| Vocational education and training | 75 390 | 39 728 | 16 823 | 21 574 | 72 955 |
| Short-cycle higher education | 12 739 | 7 263 | 4 263 | 6 145 | 13 399 |
| Medium-cycle higher education | 30 528 | 12 090 | 6 171 | 3 531 | 32 917 |
| Bachelor | 36 142 | 14 375 | 7 210 | 4 933 | 38 374 |
| Long-cycle higher education | 27 016 | 11 144 | 7 227 | 2 036 | 28 897 |
| Women, total | 628 130 | 199 221 | 117 575 | 78 427 | 629 754 |
| Basic school/preparatory | 350 232 | 81 381 | 42 287 | 41 139 | 347 633 |
| General upper-secondary education | 77 837 | 31 594 | 24 367 | 5 586 | 78 961 |
| Vocational education and training | 60 369 | 32 984 | 17 084 | 14 653 | 57 507 |
| Short-cycle higher education | 10 443 | 5 870 | 3 594 | 5 176 | 11 129 |
| Medium-cycle higher education | 52 509 | 17 804 | 11 561 | 4 299 | 54 452 |
| Bachelor | 40 874 | 15 546 | 9 367 | 4 762 | 42 291 |
| Long-cycle higher education | 35 866 | 14 042 | 9 315 | 2 812 | 37 781 |

¹ Entrance of pupils to basic school comprises entrance of pupils to 0st to 6th class and to 7th and 10th class. ² Ph.D. is not included in the table.

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

Table 138 Students by national origin. 2013

| | 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 | 5 | 1 254 691 |
| Of whom: immigrants and descendants | 52 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 143 406 |
| Western countries | 32 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 22 | 33 866 |
| Non western countries | 58 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 109 534 |
| Men, total | 59 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 624 937 |
| Of whom: immigrants and descendants | 55 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 69 069 |
| Western countries | 36 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 20 | 15 442 |
| Non western countries | 61 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 53 625 |
| Women, total | 55 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 629 754 |
| Of whom: immigrants and descendants | 49 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 74 337 |
| Western countries | 29 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 24 | 18 424 |
| Non western countries | 55 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 55 909 |

www.statbank.dk/u13

Table 139 Students enrolled in general education

| | Entrance of students 01.10.12–30.09.13 | | Graduates 01.10.12–30.09.13 | | Disrupted educations | | Students 01.10.13 ¹ | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Total | 113 303 | 112 969 | 64 625 | 66 654 | 53 630 | 52 772 | 438 243 | 426 589 |
| Pre-school class | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Basic school/preparatory | 84 861 | 81 381 | 43 646 | 42 287 | 43 352 | 41 691 | 368 309 | 347 633 |
| Upper-secondary school | 13 712 | 20 506 | 10 046 | 15 867 | 2 644 | 3 335 | 36 365 | 54 955 |
| Higher preparatory examination | 4 207 | 5 276 | 2 738 | 3 765 | 1 412 | 1 540 | 7 482 | 9 408 |
| Adult upper secondary school | 166 | 294 | 113 | 153 | 108 | 120 | 279 | 440 |
| Entrance course to higher education | 29 | 126 | 24 | 108 | 17 | 39 | 31 | 130 |
| Higher commercial examination | 5 504 | 3 940 | 4 366 | 3 372 | 1 084 | 772 | 15 020 | 10 632 |
| Higher technical examination | 3 744 | 1 255 | 2 929 | 962 | 832 | 241 | 9 931 | 3 280 |
| Entrance examination to engineers | 1 080 | 191 | 763 | 140 | 336 | 51 | 826 | 111 |

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 140 Students in upper-secondary education. 2013

| | Completed educations | | | Average mark | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| Total | 20 979 | 24 367 | 45 346 | • | • | • |
| Upper-secondary school | 10 046 | 15 867 | 25 913 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Higher preparatory examination | 2 738 | 3 765 | 6 503 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Adult upper-secondary school | 113 | 153 | 266 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| Entrance course to higher education | 24 | 108 | 132 | • | • | • |
| Higher commercial examination | 4 366 | 3 372 | 7 738 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Higher technical examination | 2 929 | 962 | 3 891 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 6.6 |
| Entrance examination to engineers | 763 | 140 | 903 | • | • | • |

www.statbank.dk/u3107

Table 141

Students in higher education - correction

| | Entrance of students 01.10.12–30.09.13 | | Graduates 01.10.12–30.09.13 | | Disrupted educations | | Students ¹ 01.10.13 | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Total | 46 135 | 54 457 | 25 732 | 34 592 | 12 967 | 13 615 | 118 471 | 150 478 |
| Short-cycle higher education | 7 263 | 5 870 | 4 263 | 3 594 | 2 340 | 1 590 | 13 399 | 11 129 |
| Educational | 2 | 29 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 93 |
| Communication and applied language | 971 | 731 | 545 | 381 | 287 | 212 | 1 687 | 1 272 |
| The artistic | 13 | 21 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 52 | 71 |
| Social sciences | 4 114 | 3 137 | 2 065 | 1 869 | 1 381 | 883 | 7 575 | 5 695 |
| Technical | 1 526 | 1 335 | 926 | 817 | 549 | 337 | 2 721 | 2 624 |
| Food industry and home economics | 85 | 118 | 44 | 69 | 16 | 17 | 159 | 190 |
| Agriculture and fishing | 131 | 131 | 108 | 96 | 31 | 48 | 226 | 239 |
| Transport, etc. | 190 | 77 | 108 | 43 | 53 | 20 | 315 | 137 |
| Health care | 35 | 227 | 26 | 196 | 9 | 47 | 75 | 610 |
| Public security | 196 | 64 | 437 | 104 | 8 | 5 | 582 | 198 |
| Medium-cycle higher education | 12 090 | 17 804 | 6 171 | 11 561 | 3 531 | 4 299 | 32 917 | 54 452 |
| Educational | 2 958 | 5 806 | 1 430 | 4 336 | 1 111 | 1 608 | 9 673 | 20 774 |
| Communication and applied language | 316 | 515 | 153 | 137 | 65 | 134 | 1 043 | 1 214 |
| The artistic | 147 | 597 | 109 | 376 | 12 | 48 | 365 | 1 220 |
| Natural sciences | 452 | 87 | 249 | 70 | 105 | 20 | 631 | 129 |
| Social sciences | 1 874 | 3 433 | 847 | 1 676 | 402 | 642 | 3 848 | 8 358 |
| Technical | 4 162 | 1 320 | 2 125 | 684 | 1 243 | 329 | 11 497 | 3 232 |
| Food industry and home economics | 124 | 600 | 51 | 385 | 44 | 156 | 338 | 1 966 |
| Agriculture and fishing | 32 | 37 | 2 | 17 | 12 | 11 | 62 | 104 |
| Transport, etc. | 939 | 51 | 506 | 10 | 229 | 14 | 2 407 | 136 |
| Health care | 987 | 5 344 | 514 | 3 858 | 290 | 1 335 | 2 772 | 17 292 |
| Public security | 99 | 14 | 185 | 12 | 18 | 2 | 281 | 27 |
| Bachelor | 14 375 | 15 546 | 7 210 | 9 367 | 4 933 | 4 762 | 38 374 | 42 291 |
| The humanities | 3 131 | 5 353 | 1 346 | 2 907 | 1 370 | 2 019 | 8 446 | 14 385 |
| The artistic | 232 | 274 | 184 | 253 | 33 | 41 | 676 | 799 |
| Natural sciences | 2 744 | 1 711 | 1 108 | 845 | 1 048 | 625 | 7 417 | 4 597 |
| Social sciences | 5 275 | 5 382 | 3 046 | 3 479 | 1 748 | 1 464 | 13 953 | 14 306 |
| Technical | 2 078 | 937 | 916 | 491 | 534 | 233 | 5 145 | 2 468 |
| Food industry and home economics | 29 | 83 | 9 | 43 | 10 | 30 | 86 | 218 |
| Agriculture and fishing | 95 | 308 | 47 | 194 | 27 | 59 | 273 | 925 |
| Health care | 791 | 1 498 | 554 | 1 155 | 163 | 291 | 2 378 | 4 593 |
| Long-cycle higher education | 11 144 | 14 042 | 7 227 | 9 315 | 2 036 | 2 812 | 28 897 | 37 781 |
| The humanities | 217 | 809 | 92 | 438 | 287 | 808 | 805 | 2 904 |
| The artistic | 1 758 | 3 598 | 1 115 | 2 300 | 420 | 803 | 4 534 | 9 490 |
| Natural sciences | 181 | 267 | 165 | 214 | 40 | 46 | 514 | 700 |
| Social sciences | 1 633 | 1 358 | 1 004 | 822 | 212 | 143 | 3 967 | 3 144 |
| The humanities | 4 238 | 4 917 | 2 777 | 3 525 | 746 | 785 | 11 793 | 13 708 |
| Technical | 2 216 | 1 052 | 1 456 | 649 | 292 | 142 | 4 855 | 2 324 |
| Food industry and home economics | 42 | 119 | 19 | 81 | 2 | 5 | 89 | 342 |
| Agriculture and fishing | 127 | 328 | 78 | 237 | 8 | 11 | 416 | 974 |
| Health care | 683 | 1 593 | 441 | 1 039 | 28 | 69 | 1 851 | 4 194 |
| Public security | 49 | 1 | 80 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 73 | 1 |
| PhD-Degree | 1 263 | 1 195 | 861 | 755 | 127 | 152 | 4 884 | 4 825 |
| The humanities and theology | 90 | 96 | 63 | 68 | 24 | 39 | 398 | 522 |
| The artistic | 28 | 14 | 18 | 24 | 0 | 4 | 70 | 76 |
| Natural sciences | 301 | 230 | 183 | 119 | 19 | 16 | 1 067 | 702 |
| Social sciences | 156 | 196 | 88 | 87 | 24 | 35 | 585 | 685 |
| Technical | 419 | 184 | 292 | 123 | 39 | 23 | 1 446 | 673 |
| Food industry and home economics | 29 | 42 | 47 | 90 | 3 | 4 | 302 | 484 |
| Health care | 240 | 433 | 170 | 244 | 18 | 31 | 1 016 | 1 683 |

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 142 Participants in courses of adult and supplementary education. 2011/2012

| | 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 | 353 866 | 89 400 | 468 076 | 52 445 | 99 876 | 12 733 | 39 866 | 105 365 | 1 221 627 |
| Participants in general and preparatory courses | 179 172 | 36 710 | 54 552 | 5 695 | 14 592 | 3 527 | 9 473 | 83 572 | 387 293 |
| Basic school | 109 861 | 8 098 | 28 457 | 2 221 | 3 816 | 1 124 | 2 064 | 48 784 | 204 425 |
| Of which: General adult education | 107 504 | 7 341 | 27 452 | 1 828 | 3 337 | 847 | 1 590 | 17 816 | 167 715 |
| Danish lessons by language centres | 2 357 | 757 | 1 005 | 393 | 479 | 277 | 474 | 30 968 | 36 710 |
| Preparatory education | 9 114 | 6 032 | 8 755 | 2 343 | 9 081 | 1 912 | 6 751 | 32 285 | 76 273 |
| Of which: General and vocational courses | 8 647 | 5 703 | 8 304 | 1 431 | 8 278 | 591 | 3 779 | 4 108 | 40 841 |
| Danish lessons by language centres | 467 | 329 | 451 | 912 | 803 | 1 321 | 2 972 | 28 177 | 35 432 |
| Upper secondary education | 60 166 | 22 528 | 17 288 | 1 125 | 1 691 | 491 | 655 | 2 499 | 106 443 |
| Of which: Higher prep. courses | 59 525 | 8 166 | 16 512 | 730 | 1 242 | 236 | 544 | 1 874 | 88 829 |
| Entrance courses to long-cycle higher education | 641 | 14 362 | 776 | 395 | 449 | 255 | 111 | 625 | 17 614 |
| Vocational education at second level | 31 | 52 | 52 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 152 |
| Participants in vocational courses | 174 694 | 52 690 | 413 524 | 46 750 | 85 284 | 9 206 | 30 393 | 21 793 | 834 334 |
| Vocational training and main courses | 2 542 | 1 361 | 4 919 | 793 | 9 502 | 612 | 1 764 | 333 | 21 826 |
| Supplementary education of semi-skilled and skilled manual workers | 167 702 | 39 991 | 384 975 | 33 510 | 29 605 | 4 321 | 8 300 | 18 131 | 686 535 |
| Of which: Manufact. and metal produc. | 25 568 | 4 545 | 61 502 | 4 196 | 2 604 | 414 | 977 | 3 467 | 103 273 |
| Distributive trade, administration, communication and management | 44 138 | 19 875 | 125 283 | 15 638 | 13 732 | 2 639 | 4 878 | 3 576 | 229 759 |
| Service sector | 15 672 | 2 747 | 16 193 | 1 216 | 1 364 | 221 | 336 | 2 691 | 40 440 |
| Construction, manufacturing | 13 699 | 1 424 | 27 244 | 1 187 | 936 | 81 | 248 | 1 303 | 46 122 |
| Dairy industry and agriculture | 5 863 | 582 | 14 782 | 784 | 471 | 74 | 199 | 552 | 23 307 |
| Kitchens, hotels, restaurants, baker's shops and meat industry | 6 243 | 1 407 | 9 034 | 644 | 1 152 | 120 | 179 | 1 070 | 19 849 |
| Transport sector | 31 127 | 4 910 | 38 597 | 5 319 | 1 852 | 258 | 553 | 3 301 | 85 917 |
| Educational, social and health services | 10 292 | 1 713 | 59 382 | 1 296 | 5 225 | 219 | 373 | 620 | 79 120 |
| Other courses | 15 100 | 2 788 | 32 958 | 3 230 | 2 269 | 295 | 557 | 1 551 | 58 748 |
| Short-cycle higher education | 2 149 | 3 149 | 11 255 | 4 144 | 3 351 | 718 | 2 642 | 433 | 27 841 |
| Medium-cycle higher education | 2 095 | 6 753 | 11 621 | 7 416 | 36 561 | 2 143 | 9 641 | 901 | 77 131 |
| Bachelor | 26 | 407 | 58 | 151 | 312 | 307 | 432 | 447 | 2 140 |
| Long-cycle higher education | 180 | 1 029 | 696 | 736 | 5 953 | 1 105 | 7 614 | 1 548 | 18 861 |

¹ Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised.

Table 143 Educational level three years after leaving basic school. 2012

| | Year of leaving school | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Graduation class, total | 56 679 | 59 597 | 61 204 | 64 701 | 68 051 | 67 056 | 69 602 | 69 615 |
| Total number receiving education three years after | 22 390 | 23 349 | 23 124 | 24 243 | 27 690 | 28 817 | 30 185 | 29 575 |
| Preparatory education | 78 | 84 | 120 | 173 | 369 | 370 | 504 | 600 |
| General upper secondary school | 2 784 | 2 789 | 2 486 | 3 270 | 4 040 | 3 909 | 4 160 | 4 209 |
| Vocational upper secondary school | 1 903 | 1 913 | 1 708 | 1 850 | 2 119 | 1 820 | 1 980 | 1 979 |
| Vocational basic education | 2 929 | 3 006 | 2 711 | 2 738 | 3 628 | 4 042 | 4 180 | 3 498 |
| Vocational education | 10 928 | 11 440 | 11 281 | 11 826 | 12 424 | 12 631 | 12 195 | 11 540 |
| Short-cycle higher education | 629 | 600 | 683 | 648 | 813 | 911 | 1 022 | 1 085 |
| Medium-cycle higher education | 1 062 | 1 136 | 1 300 | 1 292 | 1 636 | 1 957 | 2 163 | 2 320 |
| Bachelor | 2 071 | 2 373 | 2 832 | 2 441 | 2 657 | 3 172 | 3 978 | 4 340 |
| Long-cycle higher education | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 |

www.statbank.dk/afgang11

Table 144 Educational level three years after leaving general upper sec. education. 2012

| | Year of leaving school | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Graduation class, total | 20 331 | 19 475 | 19 993 | 20 846 | 22 467 | 22 696 | 23 466 | 25 643 |
| Total number receiving education | 15 546 | 14 980 | 15 509 | 16 209 | 17 453 | 18 183 | 19 438 | 21 481 |
| Preparatory education | 11 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 8 |
| General upper secondary school | • | • | • | • | • | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| Vocational upper secondary school | 15 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| Vocational basic education | 331 | 273 | 248 | 190 | 240 | 201 | 238 | 272 |
| Vocational education | 1 202 | 1 063 | 1 065 | 1 100 | 997 | 869 | 798 | 921 |
| Short-cycle higher education | 824 | 805 | 784 | 785 | 980 | 964 | 943 | 1 034 |
| Medium-cycle higher education | 5 397 | 5 008 | 5 202 | 5 468 | 5 945 | 6 317 | 6 741 | 7 547 |
| Bachelor | 6 630 | 7 073 | 7 635 | 8 063 | 8 571 | 8 904 | 9 967 | 10 902 |
| Long-cycle higher education | 1 136 | 740 | 555 | 589 | 694 | 907 | 735 | 783 |

www.statbank.dk/afgang21

Table 145 Highest general education completed by population. 2013

| Age on 1 January 2013 | 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 | 238 653 | 2 444 753 | 963 579 | 330 281 | 3 977 266 |
| 15 -24 years | 37 750 | 485 648 | 142 510 | 51 941 | 717 849 |
| 25 -29 years | 45 338 | 128 475 | 102 115 | 46 294 | 322 222 |
| 30 -39 years | 59 623 | 308 158 | 222 312 | 109 941 | 700 034 |
| 40 -49 years | 40 992 | 458 872 | 228 371 | 87 659 | 815 894 |
| 50 -59 years | 37 731 | 494 109 | 168 314 | 27 597 | 727 751 |
| 60 -69 years | 17 219 | 569 491 | 99 957 | 6 849 | 693 516 |
| Men | 120 844 | 1 313 102 | 393 679 | 171 617 | 1 999 242 |
| 15 -24 years | 17 869 | 265 142 | 53 364 | 30 492 | 366 867 |
| 25 -29 years | 22 075 | 78 066 | 37 643 | 24 963 | 162 747 |
| 30 -39 years | 30 717 | 183 439 | 82 408 | 54 253 | 350 817 |
| 40 -49 years | 21 446 | 257 393 | 92 341 | 40 856 | 412 036 |
| 50 -59 years | 20 736 | 252 714 | 75 325 | 16 022 | 364 797 |
| 60 -69 years | 8 001 | 276 348 | 52 598 | 5 031 | 341 978 |
| Women | 117 809 | 1 131 651 | 569 900 | 158 664 | 1 978 024 |
| 15 -24 years | 19 881 | 220 506 | 89 146 | 21 449 | 350 982 |
| 25 -29 years | 23 263 | 50 409 | 64 472 | 21 331 | 159 475 |
| 30 -39 years | 28 906 | 124 719 | 139 904 | 55 688 | 349 217 |
| 40 -49 years | 19 546 | 201 479 | 136 030 | 46 803 | 403 858 |
| 50 -59 years | 16 995 | 241 395 | 92 989 | 11 575 | 362 954 |
| 60 -69 years | 9 218 | 293 143 | 47 359 | 1 818 | 351 538 |

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Table 146 Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2013

| Age on 1 Jan. 2013 | 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 | 21.9 | 4.8 | 38.1 | 5.2 | 16.0 | 1.4 | 9.3 | 3.3 | 2 937 195 |
| 30 -39 years | 15.2 | 6.2 | 33.1 | 6.2 | 16.4 | 2.7 | 14.0 | 6.3 | 700 034 |
| 40 -49 years | 18.5 | 5.9 | 39.5 | 6.0 | 15.6 | 1.8 | 9.9 | 2.8 | 815 894 |
| 50 -59 years | 25.4 | 4.4 | 38.1 | 4.8 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 727 751 |
| 60 -69 years | 29.0 | 2.5 | 41.3 | 3.8 | 15.4 | 0.4 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 693 516 |
| Men | 21.8 | 5.0 | 41.4 | 6.0 | 10.9 | 1.3 | 10.0 | 3.7 | 1 469 628 |
| 30 -39 years | 17.5 | 6.4 | 36.6 | 6.9 | 10.1 | 2.4 | 13.3 | 6.9 | 350 817 |
| 40 -49 years | 20.7 | 5.6 | 41.4 | 7.0 | 10.6 | 1.3 | 10.2 | 3.2 | 412 036 |
| 50 -59 years | 24.2 | 4.7 | 42.5 | 5.4 | 10.8 | 0.8 | 8.6 | 3.0 | 364 797 |
| 60 -69 years | 25.1 | 2.9 | 45.0 | 4.4 | 12.4 | 0.5 | 8.2 | 1.6 | 341 978 |
| Women | 22.0 | 4.6 | 34.8 | 4.5 | 21.0 | 1.6 | 8.6 | 2.9 | 1 467 567 |
| 30 -39 years | 12.9 | 6.0 | 29.6 | 5.5 | 22.7 | 2.9 | 14.7 | 5.7 | 349 217 |
| 40 -49 years | 16.2 | 6.3 | 37.6 | 4.9 | 20.7 | 2.3 | 9.6 | 2.4 | 403 858 |
| 50 -59 years | 26.6 | 4.0 | 33.7 | 4.2 | 22.5 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 2.1 | 362 954 |
| 60 -69 years | 32.9 | 2.0 | 37.8 | 3.3 | 18.2 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 351 538 |

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 147 Highest education completed analysed by region. 2013

| 30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2013 | 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 | 643 173 | 140 982 | 1 117 990 | 153 260 | 469 133 | 42 337 | 273 938 | 96 382 | 2 937 195 |
| Region Hovedstaden | 162 756 | 61 181 | 277 102 | 47 496 | 147 618 | 20 908 | 145 544 | 40 299 | 902 904 |
| København | 49 045 | 23 204 | 63 850 | 13 102 | 45 305 | 9 893 | 57 452 | 18 829 | 280 680 |
| Frederiksberg | 6 397 | 4 244 | 11 054 | 2 600 | 9 162 | 1 870 | 14 147 | 2 754 | 52 228 |
| Region Sjælland | 107 845 | 17 610 | 191 527 | 23 090 | 66 694 | 3 937 | 24 836 | 10 673 | 446 212 |
| Region Syddanmark | 152 475 | 23 386 | 261 165 | 32 645 | 101 792 | 6 614 | 33 919 | 18 629 | 630 625 |
| Region Midtjylland | 143 584 | 28 529 | 260 469 | 35 989 | 107 666 | 8 112 | 52 021 | 18 287 | 654 657 |
| Region Nordjylland | 76 513 | 10 276 | 127 727 | 14 040 | 45 363 | 2 766 | 17 618 | 8 494 | 302 797 |

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Table 148 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 149 Expenses for Research & Development (R&D)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012* |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | DKK mio. in 2012-prices | | | | | |
| Total R&D expenses | 45 562 | 52 744 | 56 502 | 54 407 | 55 609 | 56 430 |
| The public sector | 14 410 | 15 900 | 17 073 | 17 934 | 18 505 | 19 377 |
| The private sector | 31 152 | 36 844 | 39 430 | 36 473 | 37 104 | 37 053 |
| | DKK mio. in current prices | | | | | |
| Total R&D expenses | 40 433 | 48 787 | 52 611 | 52 826 | 54 383 | 56 430 |
| The public sector | 12 788 | 14 707 | 15 897 | 17 413 | 18 097 | 19 377 |
| The private sector | 27 645 | 34 080 | 36 714 | 35 413 | 36 286 | 37 053 |
| | per cent | | | | | |
| R&D-expenses in per cent of GDP | 2.39 | 2.78 | 3.16 | 3.00 | 3.04 | 3.09 |
| The public sector | 0.75 | 0.84 | 0.95 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 1.06 |
| The private sector | 1.63 | 1.94 | 2.21 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 2.03 |

www.dst.dk/fui

Table 150 The ICT sector in Denmark. 2011

| | Enter- prises | Full-time employees | Turn- over | Wages and salaries |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | ————— DKK mio. ————— | | | |
| ICT industries, total | 12 397 | 82 870 | 192 148 | 47 488 |
| ICT manufacturing | 294 | 5 314 | 9 842 | 2 330 |
| ICT wholesale trade | 1 068 | 13 190 | 54 585 | 7 691 |
| Telecommunications | 373 | 15 881 | 47 672 | 7 057 |
| ICT services industries | 10 662 | 48 485 | 80 048 | 30 410 |

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

www.statbank.dk/iterhv

Table 151 Enterprises' use of ICT. 2013

| | Internet access | Own web site | Broadband connection to the internet ² |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|
| | ————— per cent ————— | | |
| All enterprises¹ | 99 | 92 | 97 |
| Sectors | | | |
| Manufacturing | 99 | 94 | 97 |
| Construction | 100 | 95 | 97 |
| Trade and transport etc. | 99 | 87 | 97 |
| Information and communication | 100 | 96 | 99 |
| Business service and finance | 99 | 96 | 98 |
| Fuldtidsansatte | | | |
| 10-19 employees | 99 | 90 | 96 |
| 20-49 employees | 99 | 94 | 98 |
| 50-99 employees | 99 | 94 | 99 |
| 100 employees + | 100 | 96 | 99 |

¹ All enterprises with at least 10 employees. ² All connections faster than than analogue modem or ISDN. Inclusive mobile broadband.

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

Table 152 Goods and services purchased on the Internet. 2012

| | 16-24 years | 25-34 years | 35-44 years | 45-54 years | 55-64 years | 65-74 years | 75-89 years | Total |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | per cent of age group | | | | | | | |
| Total | 88 | 89 | 86 | 81 | 69 | 47 | 17 | 72 |
| Tickets for events | 60 | 63 | 65 | 51 | 38 | 25 | 7 | 47 |
| Other travel arrangements | 44 | 59 | 59 | 54 | 44 | 29 | 8 | 46 |
| Holiday accommodation | 30 | 49 | 57 | 51 | 42 | 26 | 7 | 41 |
| Clothes, sports goods | 60 | 57 | 56 | 39 | 24 | 13 | 3 | 39 |
| Household goods (e.g. furniture, toys, etc) | 24 | 45 | 50 | 33 | 25 | 16 | 5 | 31 |
| Internet, television, phone subscription | 34 | 43 | 42 | 32 | 26 | 17 | 3 | 30 |
| Music, movies | 37 | 44 | 38 | 28 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 27 |
| Other computer software | 24 | 31 | 33 | 25 | 23 | 15 | 5 | 24 |
| Books, magazines, newspapers | 27 | 33 | 29 | 23 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 21 |
| Electronic equipment | 28 | 34 | 33 | 26 | 22 | 14 | 4 | 24 |
| Video games software | 29 | 26 | 31 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 17 |
| Computer hardware | 20 | 25 | 26 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 17 |
| Share purchases, financial services or insurances | 16 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 13 |
| Food or groceries | 8 | 19 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| Medicine | 12 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| E-learning material | 3 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 7 |

www.statbank.dk/bebrit08

Table 153 Access to computer and internet in the home

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | per cent of households | | | | |
| Computer access from home | | | | | |
| Total | 86 | 88 | 90 | 92 | 95 |
| Single adult without children | 80 | 82 | 84 | 84 | 87 |
| Couple without children | 87 | 90 | 93 | 94 | 98 |
| Single adult with children | 93 | 96 | 94 | 97 | 96 |
| Couple with children | 98 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 99 |
| Internet access from home | | | | | |
| Total | 83 | 86 | 90 | 92 | 94 |
| Single adult without children | 74 | 79 | 84 | 83 | 87 |
| Couple without children | 84 | 88 | 93 | 93 | 97 |
| Single adult with children | 91 | 95 | 91 | 99 | 96 |
| Couple with children | 97 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 99 |

www.statbank.dk/fabrit01

Table 154 Internet and telephony

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Subscriber line, fixed network (1.000) ^{1,2} | 2 311 | 2 212 | 2 088 | 1 930 |
| Per 100 inhabitants ¹ | 41.7 | 39.7 | 37.4 | 34.4 |
| Mobile subscriptions ^{1,3} (1.000) | 7 655 | 7 907 | 8 284 | 8 220 |
| Per 100 inhabitants ^{1,3} | 138.1 | 142 | 148.3 | 146.6 |
| Internet subscriptions ¹ (1.000) | 2 114 | 2 147 | 2 181 | 2 263 |
| Per 100 inhabitants ¹ | 38.1 | 38.6 | 39.6 | 40.3 |
| xDSL subscriptions ¹ (1.000) | 1 240 | 1 221 | 1 200 | 1 178 |
| Cable modem subscriptions ¹ (1.000) | 554 | 563 | 593 | 636 |
| Fibre subscriptions ¹ (1.000) | 149 | 187 | 245 | 295 |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions ⁴ (1.000) | 3 060 | 4 258 | 5 085 | 5 732 |
| Dedicated data subscriptions ¹ (1.000) | 740 | 854 | 980 | 1 038 |
| | mio. minutes | | | |
| Domestic traffic, fixed network ⁵ | 6 381 | 5 685 | 4 934 | 4 203 |
| International traffic, fixed network ⁵ | 434 | 419 | 439 | 421 |
| Domestic traffic, mobile network | 10 249 | 11 086 | 11 433 | 11 556 |
| International traffic, mobile network | 513 | 682 | 727 | 730 |
| | mio. | | | |
| SMS sent | 13 205 | 12 179 | 11 781 | 10 527 |
| MMS sent | 75 | 97 | 119 | 172 |
| | mio. MB in period | | | |
| Mobile data traffic | 10 888 | 19 808 | 34 034 | 54 396 |
| | DKK mio. | | | |
| Revenues | 40 601 | 39 466 | 37 255 | ... |

¹ Figures are updated for the first six months of the 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/halvarsstatistik