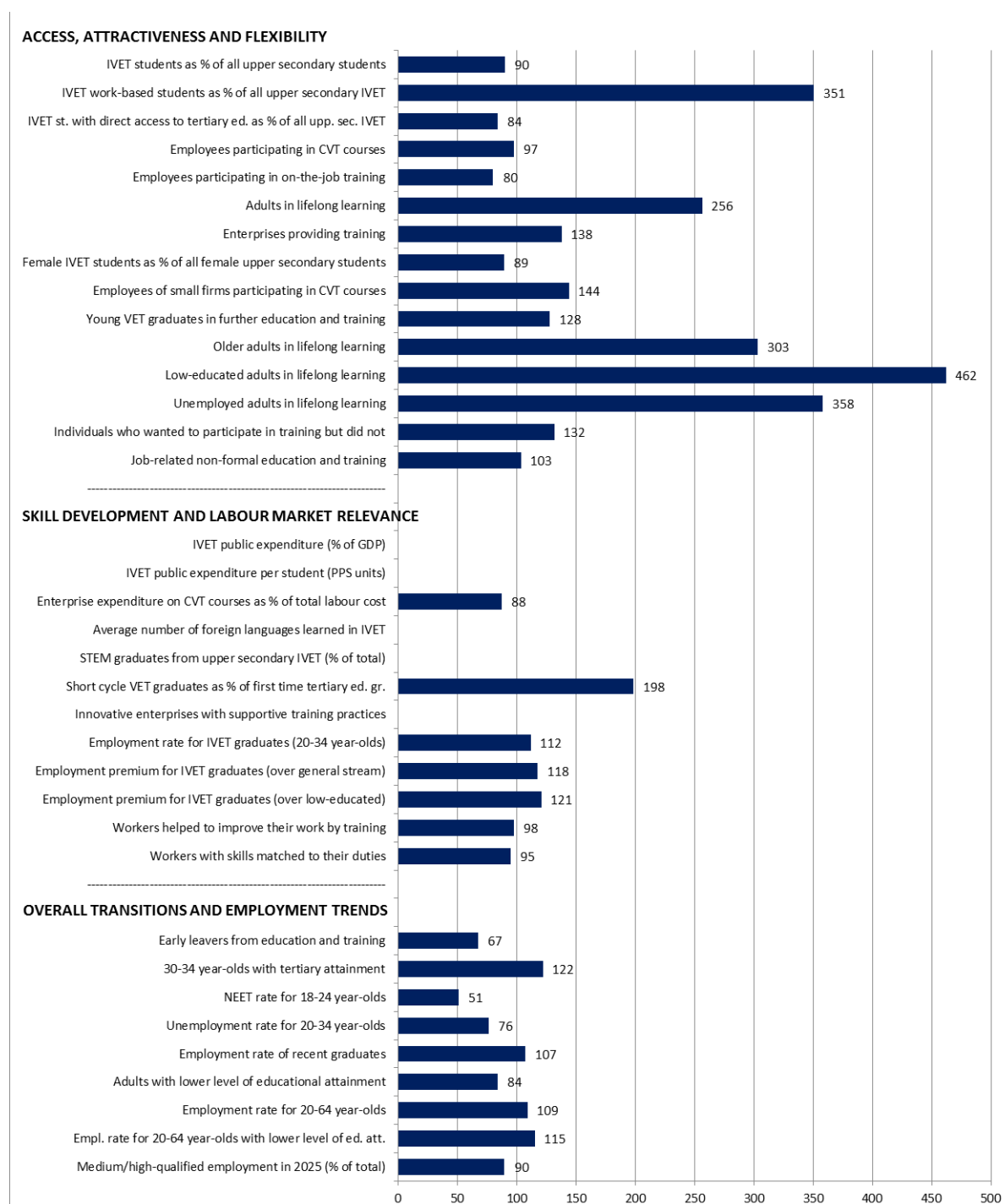


## 4. Denmark

### VET indicators for Denmark for the last available year Index numbers (EU=100)



NB: The index numbers are derived from data summarised in the table. Data in the table have been rounded to one or two decimal places. The calculation of index numbers is instead based on not rounded data.

Denmark's performance on a range of indicators selected to monitor progress in VET and lifelong learning across the European Union (EU) is summarised below. The chart compares the situation in Denmark with that of the EU, based on the most recent data available (this differs by indicator). Data in the chart are presented as an index where the EU average equals 100. If the index for a selected indicator for Denmark is 100, then its performance equals the EU average. If the index is 90, its performance is 90% of (or 10% below) the EU average. If the index is 200, Denmark's performance is twice (or 200%) the EU average. For some indicators, such as early leavers from education and training, a country is performing better if its score is below that of the EU average.

Data on which the index is calculated are presented in the table, which also shows developments over time. A technical definition of each indicator is provided in the annex.

## Key points

### **Access, attractiveness and flexibility**

The percentage of upper secondary students in IVET (42.5%) is lower than the EU average (47.3%) but nearly all IVET students are engaged in combined work- and school-based programmes (99.7% compared with 28.4% in the EU, data for 2015). The share of upper secondary IVET students in programmes giving direct access to tertiary education (55.8%) is below the EU average (66.7%).

Data for 2016 show that adult participation in lifelong learning is more than two times the EU average (27.7% compared to 10.8%), and far above the average target (15%) set by the strategic framework *Education and training 2020*. Older adults, those with low-level education, and the unemployed are three to four times more likely to participate in lifelong learning than their counterparts across the EU. The percentage of adults who wanted to train, but did not, is slightly higher in Denmark (12.5%) than in the EU as a whole (9.5%).

### **Skill development and labour market relevance**

Graduates from short-cycle VET programmes in Denmark account for a large share of first time graduates at tertiary level (17.9%), well above the EU average (9.0%).

The employment rate for IVET graduates (aged 20 to 34) at ISCED 3-4 (87.5%) is higher than the EU average (78.1%). Their employment rate is 6.7 percentage points higher than for graduates from general education (above the EU average premium of 5.7 percentage points) and 28.2 percentage points higher than the rate for graduates with lower-level qualifications (also above the EU average premium of 23.4). All these employment figures relate to 2016 and exclude young people in further education and training.

### **Overall transitions and labour market trends**

In this section all data refer to 2016 unless otherwise stated.

Denmark scores favourably in nearly all indicators in this group. The rate of early leavers from education and training, at 7.2%, is lower than the EU average of 10.7%. This value for Denmark is below both the average target set by the Europe 2020 strategy and the national target of 10%. The percentage of 30 to 34 year-olds with tertiary-level

education (47.7%) is higher than the EU average (39.1%), and surpasses both the Europe 2020 average target and the national target, both of which are set at 40%. The percentage of adults with a lower level of educational attainment in Denmark is lower than the EU average (19.3% compared with 23.0%). The employment rate for 20 to 64 year-olds (77.4%) is higher than the EU average (71.0%). The unemployment rate for 20 to 34 year-olds is 9.0%, lower than the EU average (11.8%). The NEET rate is about half that in the EU (7.7% compared with 15.2%).

## References

Annex 1 – [Short descriptions of indicators and additional notes](#)

Annex 2 – [Reading the Country statistical overviews](#)

Annex 3 – [2017 Masterfile Country statistical overviews](#)

### Score on VET indicators in Denmark and in the EU, 2010, last available year and recent change

Indicator label	2010		Last available year		Recent change			
	DK	EU	Yr	DK	EU	Range	DK	EU
<b>Access, attractiveness and flexibility</b>								
IVET students as % of all upper secondary students	A	A	'15	42.5 <sup>b</sup>	47.3 <sup>b E1</sup>	'13-'15	↘ -0.8	↘ -1.7
IVET work-based students as % of all upper secondary IVET	A	A	'15	99.7 <sup>b</sup>	28.4 <sup>b E2</sup>	'13-'15	↗ 0.1	↘ -1.0
IVET students with direct access to tertiary education as % of all upper secondary IVET			'15	55.8	66.7 <sup>E3</sup>	'13-'15	↗ 0.9	↘ -2.8
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	37.0	38.0 <sup>e</sup>	'10	37.0	38.0 <sup>e</sup>			
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	16.0	20.0 <sup>e</sup>	'10	16.0	20.0 <sup>e</sup>			
Adults in lifelong learning (%)			'16	27.7 <sup>b</sup>	10.8 <sup>b</sup>			
Enterprises providing training (%)	91.0	66.0 <sup>e</sup>	'10	91.0	66.0 <sup>e</sup>			
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	A	A	'15	37.4 <sup>b</sup>	42.0 <sup>b E1</sup>	'13-'15	↘ -1.4	↘ -1.9
Employees of small firms participating in CVT courses (%)	36.0	25.0 <sup>e</sup>	'10	36.0	25.0 <sup>e</sup>			
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			'16	41.9 <sup>b</sup>	32.8 <sup>b</sup>			
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)			'16	21.3 <sup>b</sup>	7.0			
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)			'16	19.4 <sup>b C</sup>	4.2 <sup>b C</sup>			
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)			'16	34.4 <sup>b</sup>	9.6 <sup>b</sup>			
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	12.5 <sup>B</sup>	9.5 <sup>e B</sup>	'11	12.5	9.5 <sup>e</sup>			
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)	83.0 <sup>B</sup>	80.2 <sup>e B</sup>	'11	83.0	80.2 <sup>e</sup>			
<b>Skill development and labour market relevance</b>								
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)			'14	<sup>b</sup>	0.54 <sup>b E4</sup>			
IVET public expenditure per student (1000 PPS units)			'14	<sup>b</sup>	8.4 <sup>b E5</sup>			
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	0.7	0.8 <sup>e</sup>	'10	0.7	0.8 <sup>e</sup>			
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET			'15	<sup>b</sup>	1.0 <sup>b E6</sup>	'13-'14	→ 0.0	→ 0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	A	A	'15	<sup>b</sup>	30.8 <sup>b E7</sup>	'13-'14	↗ 0.4	↘ -0.5
Short cycle VET graduates as % of first time tertiary education graduates			'15	17.9	9.0 <sup>E8</sup>	'13-'15	↗ 0.3	↗ 0.2
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)			'14		44.8 <sup>E9</sup>			
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			'16	87.5 <sup>b</sup>	78.1 <sup>b</sup>			
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			'16	6.7 <sup>b</sup>	5.7 <sup>b</sup>			
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			'16	28.2 <sup>b</sup>	23.4 <sup>b</sup>			
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			'15	81	83			
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)	60	55	'15	55	58	'10-'15	↘ -5	↗ 3
<b>Overall transitions and labour market trends</b>								
Early leavers from education and training (%)		13.9	'16	7.2 <sup>b C</sup>	10.7 <sup>C</sup>			
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)		33.8	'16	47.7 <sup>b C</sup>	39.1 <sup>C</sup>			
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)		16.6	'16	7.7 <sup>b</sup>	15.2			
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)		13.1	'16	9.0 <sup>b</sup>	11.8			
Employment rate of recent graduates (%)		77.4	'16	83.9 <sup>b C</sup>	78.2 <sup>C</sup>			
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)		27.3	'16	19.3 <sup>b C</sup>	23.0 <sup>C</sup>			
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)		68.6	'16	77.4 <sup>b</sup>	71.0			
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds with lower level of educational attainment (%)		53.4	'16	61.8 <sup>b C</sup>	53.6 <sup>C</sup>			
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2025 (% of total)			'16	75.8 <sup>D</sup>	84.6 <sup>E10</sup>			

EU refers to EU-28, unless otherwise specified. Arrows ↗ or ↘ signal a positive or negative change. Arrow → indicates: no change.

(A) UOE back reconstruction of 2010 values based on ISCED 2011 not yet available. (B) AES 2011, used as proxy for 2010 baseline. (C) 2014 b flags in Eurostat online tables ignored on the basis of other relevant Eurostat metadata. (D) Forecast made in 2016. (E1) Based on 28 countries, with partial information for NL. (E2) Based on 28 countries, with partial information for EL, ES, NL, PL, RO. (E3) Based on 28 countries, with partial information for IT, NL. (E4) Based on 23 countries (missing: DK, EL, HR, IT, PT), with partial information for IE and FR. (E5) Based on 23 countries (missing: DK, EL, HR, IT, PT), with partial information for IE and FR. (E6) Based on 28 countries, with partial information for DK, EL, NL. (E7) Based on 25 countries (missing: HR, IT, UK), with partial information for BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, LU, NL, PL, SE. (E8) Based on 25 countries (missing: IE, FR, UK), with partial information for BE, EL, LU. (E9) Based on 26 countries (missing: IE, UK), with partial information for DK, DE. (E10) Based on 28 countries. (b) Break after 2010, therefore baseline data not included. (u) Eurostat: 'low reliability'. (z) Eurostat: 'not applicable'. (e) Eurostat: 'estimated'.