

# The modern university

- Research – including upholding an international network and the national knowledge base, tech-trans and ensuring an informed debate in society
- Education
  - 1) To give internationally competitive competencies to students
  - 2) To ensure highly skilled manpower to national companies and institutions



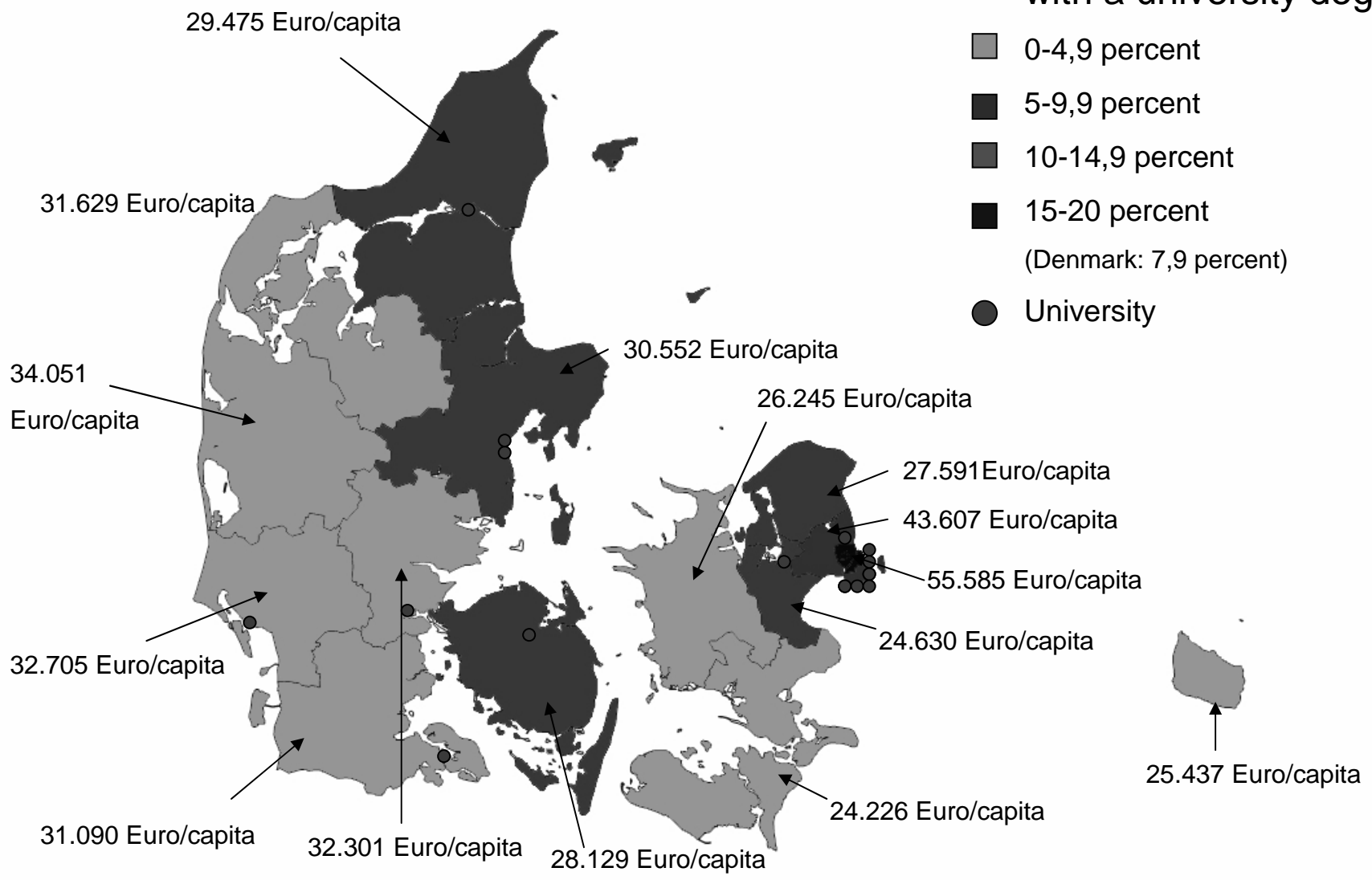
# Small country – big differences?

- 5.4 million citizens
- 32 per cent have a tertiary education - short, medium or university level (OECD-average: 24 percent of age group 25-64)
- Of age group 30-34 app.12 per cent have a university degree (bachelor, master or Ph.d.)
- Vast regional differences: in Copenhagen City 25,8% of all 30-34-year olds have a university degree – as opposed to 9-14% in the rest of the capital, 12% in the Aarhus area, 8% i Northern Jutland and 4-6% in the remaining regions.

Danish GDP per capita, 2003: 34.859 euro

Share of 25-64 year olds with a university degree

- 0-4,9 percent
- 5-9,9 percent
- 10-14,9 percent
- 15-20 percent
- (Denmark: 7,9 percent)
- University



# Concentration of competencies

- Industry, agriculture and to some extent construction are located outside the capital
- In Copenhagen there is an overrepresentation of employment in financing and business services
- 2/3 of knowledge workers in 3% of companies with 5 or more employees



# Knowledge on the move



8 initiatives for the regions

2 examples:

- Knowledge pilots
- Boosting the Industrial Ph.d. programme

Vision: In all regions you can live, learn and  
earn

# Good and bad

- 12 mio DKK spent on knowledge pilots = 87 pilots, 60 on the waiting list
- 80% of industrial Ph.d.s get jobs in the private sector
- Tax reduction scheme has failed
- More than 60% of Danish companies don't have any academic employees

