

DENMARK

Question	Data					Notes and sources used
1. Number of compulsory school aged pupils (including those with SEN)	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference
	594,844 *		124,300 **			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	719,144	2008/2009
	410,143	184,701	61,274	63,026		
2. Number of compulsory school aged pupils who have SEN (in all educational settings)	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference
	32,638		1,095			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	33,733 *	2008/2009
	18,306	14,332	251	844		
3. Pupils with SEN in segregated special schools	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference
	12,148		609			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	12,757	2008/2009
	6,151	5,997	- *	609		
4. Pupils with SEN in segregated special classes in mainstream schools	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference
	18,986		- *			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	18,986	2008/2009
	11,019	7,967	-	-		

5. Pupils with SEN in fully inclusive settings	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference	Source: Uni-C, Statistics Denmark. * Pupils receiving more than 10 weekly lessons of special-needs education within the class. NB: Apart from those pupils individually integrated in extensive special needs education programmes, it is estimated that 22,000–23,500 pupils in the Danish Folkeskole receive support in or outside the classroom. Reference: 'Uddannelse – udvalgte nøgletal' [Key data on education].
	1,504		486				
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary			
	1,136	368	251	235	1,990 *	2008/2009	
6. Compulsory age phase	Compulsory education commences on 1 of August in the calendar year of a pupil's 7 th birthday and terminates on 31 July of the year, in which he or she has received mainstream instruction for 9 years, not including the pre-school class. Primary school age is approximately 6 to 12. Secondary school age is approximately 13 to 16.						
7. Clarification of Public - Private sector education	The 9 years of compulsory education do not necessarily have to be spent in a municipal Folkeskole. They may instead be spent in a private school. The State allocates grants to private schools – corresponding to approx. 80% of the total expenditure of the schools. The teaching of the private schools must be on a par with that of the Folkeskole. Around 12% of all Danish pupils attend a private school. This percentage does not include the so-called Efterskoler, continuation schools.						
8. Legal Definition of SEN	<p>Definition of SEN: People with severe physical and/or intellectual special needs (handicaps).</p> <p>Additional information: The teaching of children, young people and adults is regulated by a number of acts, and, with one exception (the act on special education for adults), the general provisions on special education are contained within the ordinary acts applying to the school area in question.</p> <p>In section 3 of the Act on the Folkeskole, it is laid down that 'Special education and other special educational assistance shall be given to pupils whose development requires special consideration or support', and it is directly mentioned that these provisions may contain deviations from the subject-range of the school, the provisions on proficiency assessment and the weekly timetable. (Additional information from the Danish National Overview 2010: www.european-agency.org/country-information).</p> <p>Reference: Ministry of Education, Denmark.</p>						