

Key table 15.6 Expenditure on qualifying training/education. DKK million

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1. Operation of vocational schools	115	113	110	114	121	118	122	135
1.1 Home Rule expenditure:	106	104	101	105	111	108	112	124
<i>Central vocational schools</i>	83	82	84	82	87	85	88	100
<i>Local vocational schools</i>	20	19	17	19	20	20	19	21
<i>Maintenance etc.</i>	3	3	0	4	4	3	5	3
1.2 Municipal expenditure on local vocational schools	9	9	9	9	10	10*	10	11 ⁴⁾
2. Advanced studies in Greenland¹⁾	42	47	52	60	67	70	73	78
3. Students' accomodation (net)	9	8	11	10	12	14	12	23
4. Student grants, total	130	132	139	149	145	159	161	161
4.1 Student grants STI ²⁾	20	22	24	25	24	23	26	20
4.2 Student grants Greenland, Denmark and other countries	77	73	82	88	89	94	94	135 ⁵⁾
4.3 Student grants Denmark	30	31	27	31	29	34	34	-
4.4 Student grants other countries ³⁾	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-
4.5 Repayment of course expenses	2	4	5	4	2	7	6	6
4.6 Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Total operating expenditure	296	300	312	333	345	361	368	397
6. Capital expenditure	3	22	21	6	24	9	0	0

Note: Accounting figures.

Notes 1) The Greenland Teacher Training College, University of Greenland, School of Art and since 1992 Centre for Health Education. Since 1996 School of Journalism and the Training centre for North Greenland. Since 2000 the Language Centre and Social Counsellor training. 2) Paid by employers. 3) For 1990-1991 grants paid to students in foreign countries are included in Grants Greenland. 4) Budget figures. 5) As from 2001 all grants appear as one item.

Source: Directorate of Culture, Education, Research and Church Affairs.

15.2.5 Persons having Completed Training/Studies

Key Table 15.4 shows the number of the most advanced level of training/studies, possibly out of a number of various forms of training/studies, the students have achieved during the period in question. The most advanced level of training affords an image of the number of persons available for the labour market in various areas of work as it must be assumed that it is from the highest level achieved by the student that he/she will apply for a job.

The table shows that 1,781 completed their training/education during the period analysed. 1,177 completed their training in the field of basic vocational training (66 per cent). The type of training having most students complete their training was commerce and office work with social and health training following closely as 387 and 319 persons completed their training in these fields, respectively, corresponding to 60 per cent of basic vocational training.

481 persons completed a middle-range training/education, which is 27 per cent of the total of completed qualifying training. Eighty-seven of these persons qualified as teachers.

In the field of advanced studies 114 persons received a Bachelor or Candidate degree, which is 6.4 per cent of the total number of qualifying studies.

Thirty-three of these persons qualified in the field of social science.

15.2.6 Total number of students on 1 November 2001

Key Table 15.5 shows the number of students who were pursuing an education at the point in time, viz. on 1 November 2001, when a registration was carried out, distributed by the year in which they started their training/studies. The number of active students at the time of this registration was 2,286 persons.

866 students who started their studies in the scholastic year 2001/02 were still active students corresponding to 37.8 per cent of all active students during this period. In the field of basic vocational training the field of commerce and clerical work has the largest number of active students, viz. 31.3 per cent (410 persons).

Social and health studies follow with a figure of 21.1 per cent (276 persons) of all active students pursuing a basic vocational training. In the field of middle-range training 660 persons are active students, of these as many as 181 at the teacher training college, corresponding to 27.4 per cent, and 176 in commerce, computer science studies etc, corresponding to 26.7 per cent.