

Labour market

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The Danish labour market

Men and women's activity rate – the difference decreases

Labour market statistics are based on the basic concepts adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO), according to which the population is divided into three groups:

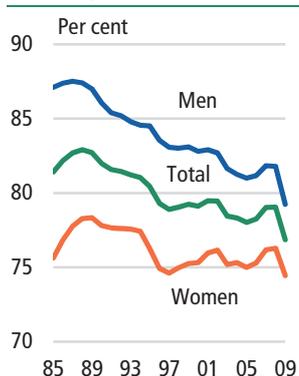
- Employed
- Unemployed
- Persons outside the labour force

The labour force consists of employed and unemployed persons. The activity rate is calculated as the labour force in relation to the population that is of working age (16-64-year-olds).

Developments from 1981 to 2009 show significant differences between men and women. Women's activity rate increased primarily in the 1980s. The increase in the activity rate for women started, in reality, before 1981, but Statistics Denmark has only made annual calculations of the population attachment to the labour market from 1981 and onwards. The activity rate of men decreased in the 1980s. In the 1990s, in which Denmark had a period of recession, the activity rate of both men and women decreased during most of the period.

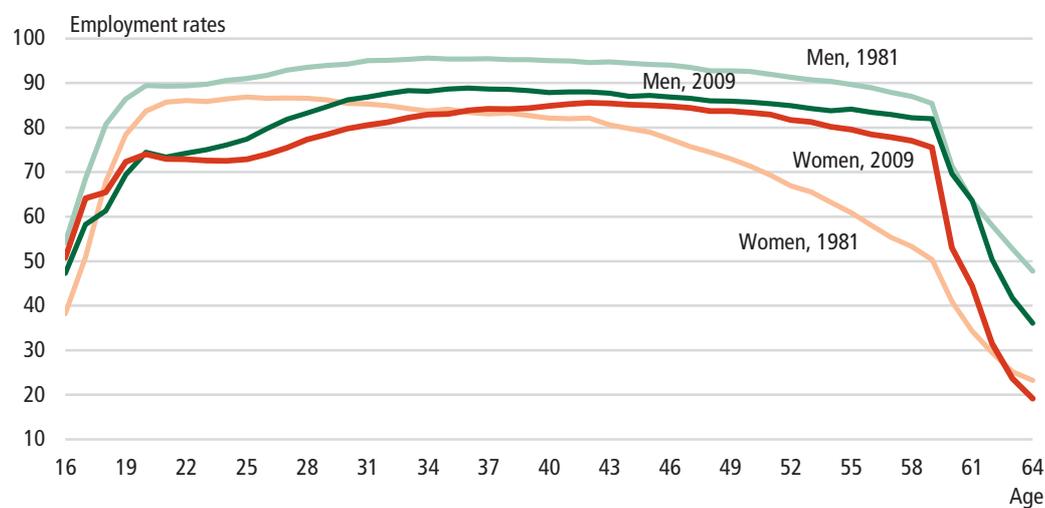
The fall in the activity rate for women ceased in 1997, and thereafter the activity rate for women rose until 2003. During the same period the activity rate for men continued to fall. During the last couple of years, activity rates for both men and women have increased slightly. From 2008 to 2009 the activity rate falls for both men and women. The statistics were subject to adjustments in 2009, which is a contributory cause. Consequently, information for 2009 is not strictly comparable with previous years.

Figure 1
Activity rate of
16-64-year-olds



www.statbank.dk/ras1f1

Figure 2 Activity rate by age



The increasing labour force participation for women implies that their activity rates distributed by age have changed significantly over time. In 1981 women's activity rates already began to decrease in their early thirties. When women were in their mid-forties, they began, to a considerably extent, to leave the labour market. In 2009 women's activity rates distributed by age remain at a high level until they reach the age of 60, which is similar to the pattern of men.

Immigrants and their descendants in the labour market

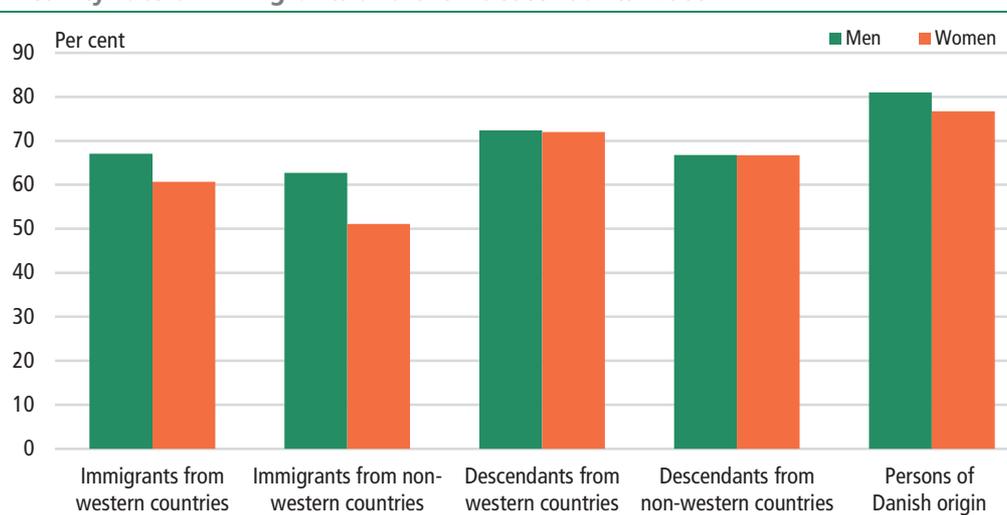
The number of immigrants and their descendants of working age have increased from 108,000 to 383,000 in the period 1981-2009. Especially, the number of immigrants and their descendants from non-western countries has increased.

There were 36,000 immigrants and descendants from non-western countries aged 16-64 in 1981, while the figure was 248,000 in 2009.

Immigrants' activity rate is lower than that of persons of Danish origin. Immigrants from non-western countries account for the lowest activity rate of 56.8 per cent in 2009. Simultaneously, the difference between men's and women's activity rate is relatively large for immigrants from non-western countries.

The groups of descendants from non-western countries mainly consists of persons aged between 16 and 30, and for that reason a substantial proportion of the group still attend an education. Nevertheless, descendants from non-western countries have a higher activity rate (66.7 per cent) than immigrants from non-western countries, and the difference between men's and women's activity rate is smaller than that of immigrants.

Figure 3 Activity rate of immigrants and their descendants. 2009



www.statbank.dk/ras1f1

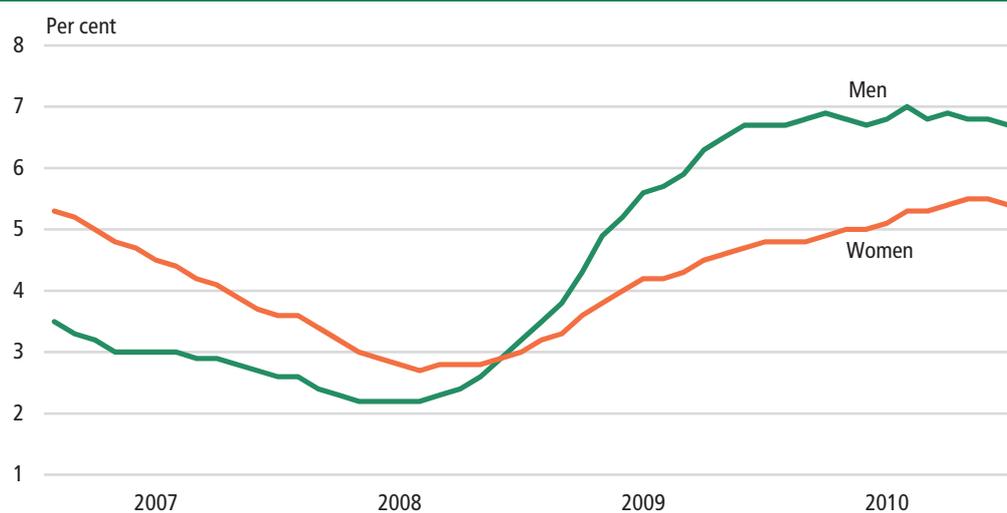
Unemployment and people receiving public benefits, 16-64-years

Continued increase in unemployment in 2010

In 2010, unemployment continued to increase, implying that the number of unemployed has risen to 163,900 persons (converted into full-time), which corresponds to 6 pct. of the labour force. This constitutes an increase of 27 pct. compared to 2009. Consequently, the number of unemployed has increased by almost 90,000 persons compared to the lowest number of unemployed in 2008. However, looking at the seasonally monthly unemployment, unemployment has stagnated by the end of 2010 – and there is even a minor fall.

From December 2010, the focus of Statistics Denmark's register-based unemployment statistics has moved from the registered net unemployment to the registered gross unemployment. This implies that the number of unemployed also covers persons participating in a job activation programme and who are, at the same time, claiming unemployment benefits or social assistance, while they are considered to be available for work (match category 1).

Figure 4 Seasonally adjusted unemployment in per cent of the labour force



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Still higher unemployment among men than among women

The seasonally adjusted unemployment reached its lowest level of recent time in the middle of 2008, and since then it has been on the increase for both men and women. The increase is mainly accounted for by men, as they are typically employed in the hardest hit industries: manufacturing, construction and the service sector.

In per cent of the labour force, the seasonally adjusted unemployment for men increased by 5 percentage points since the middle of 2008, and was at a level around 7 pct. in 2010. The corresponding increase for women was 2.5 percentage points. These differences imply that the seasonally adjusted unemployment (in per cent of the labour force) is still higher among men than among women, although the difference is getting smaller.

In a historical perspective, women have predominately accounted for the highest unemployment rate. Before 2010 we have to go back as far as 1976 in order to find

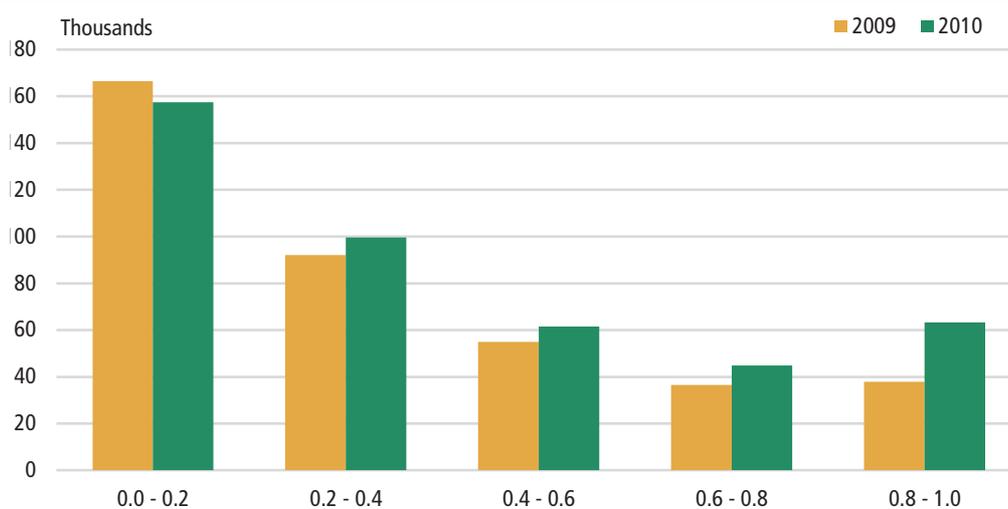
a similar situation where unemployment (in per cent of the labour force) was higher among men than among women.

Sharp increase in the number of long-term unemployed persons

In 2010, 426,900 persons were affected by unemployment – this is an increase of 10 pct. compared to the previous year. The reason for the great difference in the number of full-time unemployed estimated above and the total number of unemployed persons is due to a longer length of the unemployment period. 39 pct. of the persons unemployed in 2010 were unemployed for less than 73 days, which corresponds to an unemployment degree of 0.2 pct. The share was 43 pct. in 2009. On the contrary, the number of long-term unemployed persons has increased by 67 pct. In 2010, 63,400 persons were unemployed for more than 292 days, corresponding to an unemployment degree of at least 80 per cent during the year.

In 2010, the number of long-term unemployed persons made up 15 per cent of the total unemployment rate, while the corresponding share was 10 per cent in 2009. The statistics on long-term unemployment include the periods in which a person has participated in job activation, and thereby the statistics comply with the new concept of gross unemployment.

Figure 5 Unemployed persons by degree of unemployment

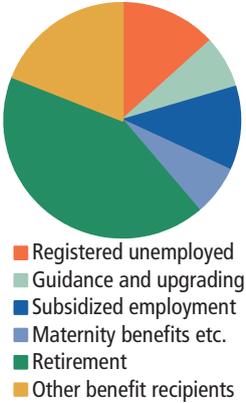


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People receiving public benefits, 16-64-years

The statistics on people receiving public benefits aged 16-64 provide an overall view of the number of registered unemployed, participants in subsidized employment, guidance and upgrading, recipients of sickness and maternity benefits, persons claiming early retirement pension, and early retirement pay recipients as well as other benefit recipients. This statistic was known as *Persons who are not in ordinary employment* until December 2010.

Figure 6
Full-time participants
by type of benefit. 2010



In the light of this delimitation, 857,200 persons (converted into full-time) were receiving public benefits in 2010. Of whom 42.2 per cent had retired from the labour market, 13.3 per cent were registered unemployed persons, 11.5 per cent were in subsidized employment, 6.9 per cent claimed maternity benefits, 7.1 per cent participated in measures concerning guidance activities or special activities upgrading skills, while other recipients of benefits made up 19.0 per cent.

Subsidized employment, including persons in flex jobs

As mentioned above, subsidized employment made up 11.5 per cent of the total number of persons, who were receiving public benefits in 2010, corresponding to 98,700 full-time persons, of whom 52,500 full-time persons were in flex jobs. The remaining number of 46,200 full-time persons consists of adult apprentices, light jobs, business in-service training, employment subject to wage subsidies, etc.

The number of full-time persons in flex jobs has increased steadily since 2000, from a level of 8,600 persons (converted into full-time) to 52,500 persons in 2010. This increase is attributed to all age groups, but the 50-66 year-olds accounted for the largest increase.

In 2000, persons aged 50-66 made up 36.9 per cent of the total number of full-time participants in flex jobs, while this share had increased to 53.8 per cent in 2010.

Figure 7 Full-time participants in flex jobs by age

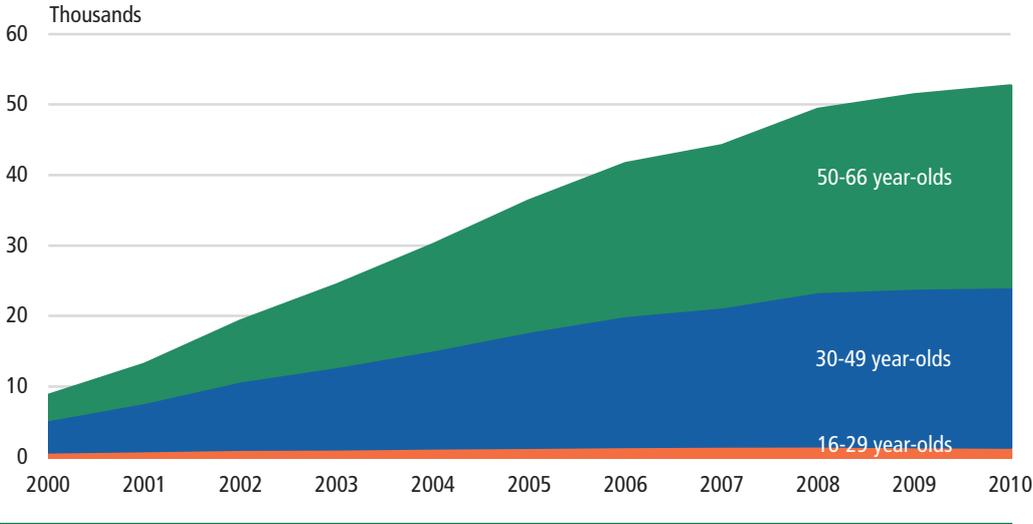
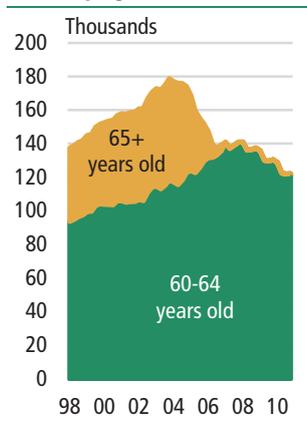


Figure 8
Number of persons receiving early retirement pay

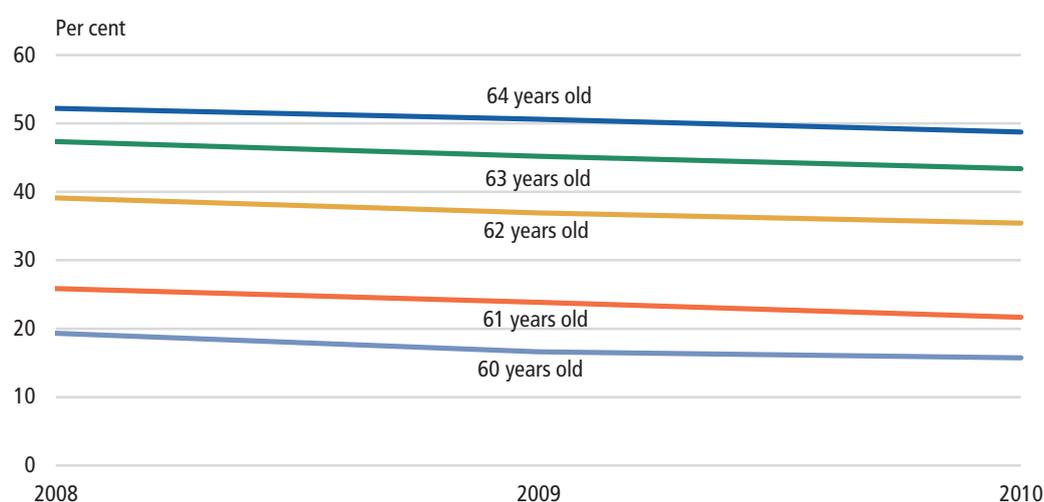


Changes in the number of persons receiving early retirement pay

The number of persons receiving early retirement pay has increased steadily during the period from 1996 to the end of 2003. The highest level was reached in the 4th quarter 2003, when the number was 178,700 full-time persons. By the end of the 4th quarter 2010, the number of persons receiving early retirement pay had decreased to 122,200 full-time persons, corresponding to a fall of 31,6 per cent. The sharp fall in the number of persons receiving early retirement pay from 2004 to 2006 is particularly reflected in the reduction of the retirement age from 67 to 65 years for persons born after 1 July 1939.

In relation to the population of persons who have reached the early retirement age (60-64 years), the share of persons receiving early retirement pay has decreased for all age groups in the period from 2008 to 2010. It is especially the share of 61 year-olds who accounts for the fall in the number of persons receiving early retirement pay. For example, 25.9 per cent of the persons aged 61 (converted into full-time) received early retirement pay in 2008, while this share had fallen to 21.7 per cent in 2010 – i.e. a fall of 4.2 percentage points.

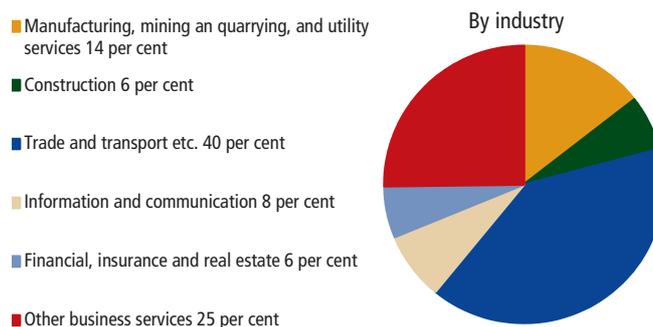
Figure 9 Share of the population receiving early retirement pay by age



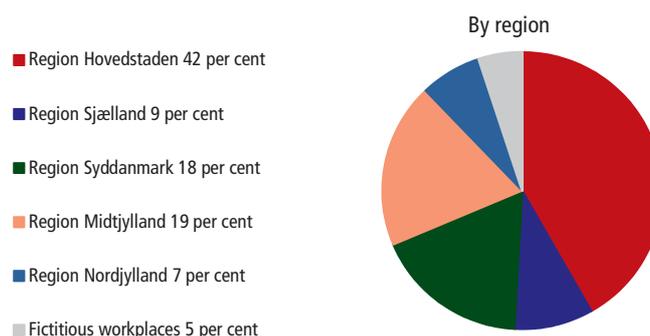
Note: Shares are estimated as the number of full-time persons receiving early retirement pay in relation to the population number in the middle of the year (in each age group).

Business activities account for the highest number of job vacancies

On average for the four estimations made in 2010, the private sector accounted for a total number of job vacancies of 20,700, corresponding to a share of job vacancies of 1.3 pct. The industry group *business activities* accounted for 5,200 job vacancies, corresponding to a share of job vacancies of 2.0 pct. Consequently, the industry group *business activities* accounted for the largest share of job vacancies. *Business activities* consist of partly professional, scientific and technical services, e.g. legal assistance, book-keeping, engineering activities and partly of administrative services and auxiliary services, e.g. temporary employment agency and cleaning. The industry groups: *manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply* and *construction* had for the lowest share of job vacancies. This is equivalent to 3,000 job vacancies within *manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply* and 1,300 job vacancies within *construction*.

Figur 10 Job vacancies by industry. 2010**Region Nordjylland had the lowest number of job vacancies**

With a share of job vacancies of 1.5 pct. the largest share of job vacancies was seen in Region Hovedstaden in 2010, corresponding to 8,600 job vacancies. The lowest share was seen in Region Nordjylland, as only 1.0 pct. of all jobs were vacant. This corresponds to 1,500 job vacancies.

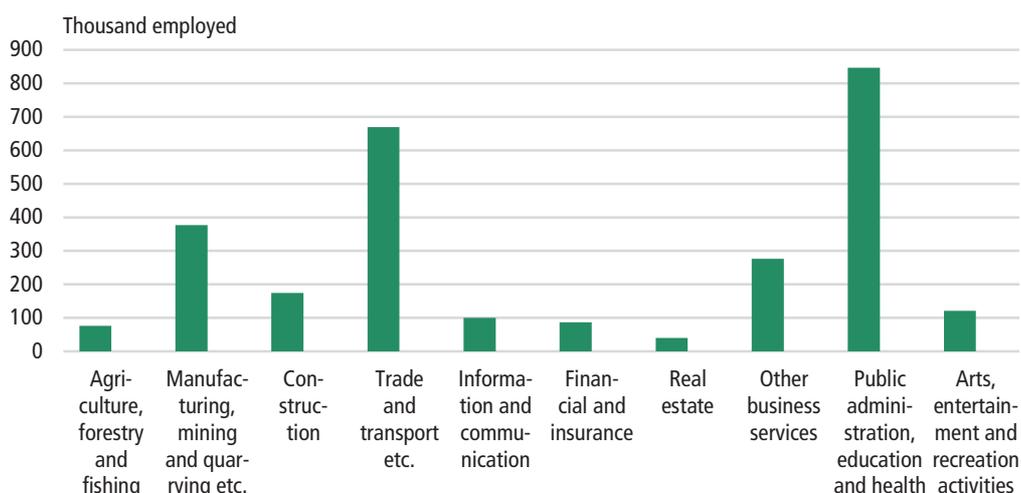
Figur 11 Job vacancies by region. 2010**Small workplaces have the largest share of job vacancies**

Small workplaces (less than 10 employees) accounted for relatively more job vacancies than large workplaces. In 2010, small workplaces had a share of job vacancies of 2.0 pct. For reasons of comparison, the largest workplaces (more than 100 employees) had a share of job vacancies of 1.0 pct.

3**Employment and hours worked**

The service sector accounts, by far, for the highest number of persons employed in Denmark. The largest industry groups are thus *public administration, education and health* employing 847,000 persons (corresponding to 30.6 per cent of persons employed) and *wholesale and retail trade, and transport, etc.* employing 669,000 persons (24.2 per cent of persons employed). Primary industries *agriculture, forestry and fishing* account for a substantially lower share employing 76,000 persons (2.8 per cent of persons employed).

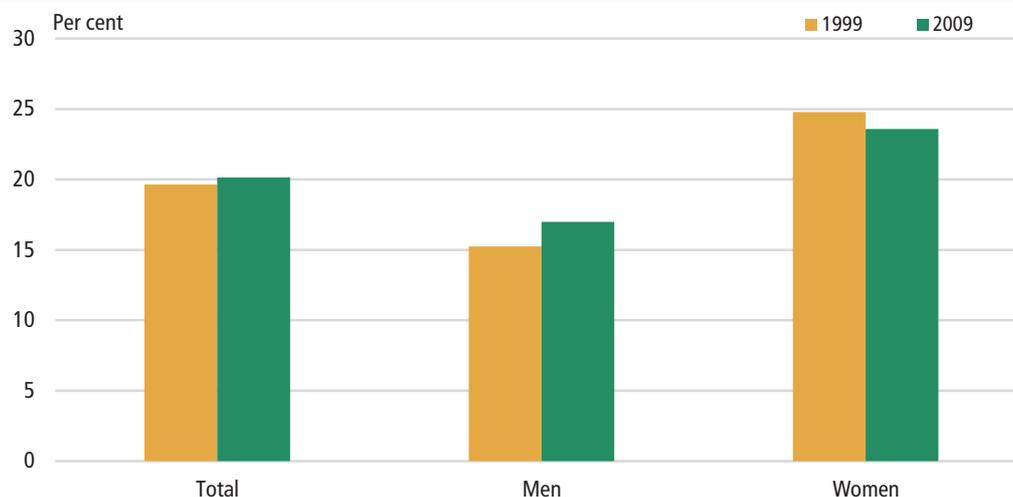
Figure 12 Employed by industry. 2009



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The number of hours worked by women is lower than the number of hours worked by men. In 2009, 23.6 per cent of women were working part-time, while only 17.0 per cent of men were working part-time. However, the difference between men's and women's part-time activity rate becomes smaller over the years. Consequently, more women (24.8 per cent) and fewer men (15.3 per cent) were working part-time in 1999.

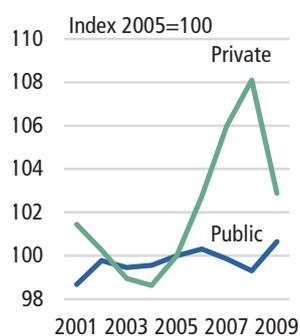
Figure 13 Persons working part-time



Note: Part-time is defined as persons working less than 27 hours per week in their main activity.

Source: Working Time Account

Figure 14
Employment by sector



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The number of employed decreased in the private (market) sector and increased in the public (non-market) sector.

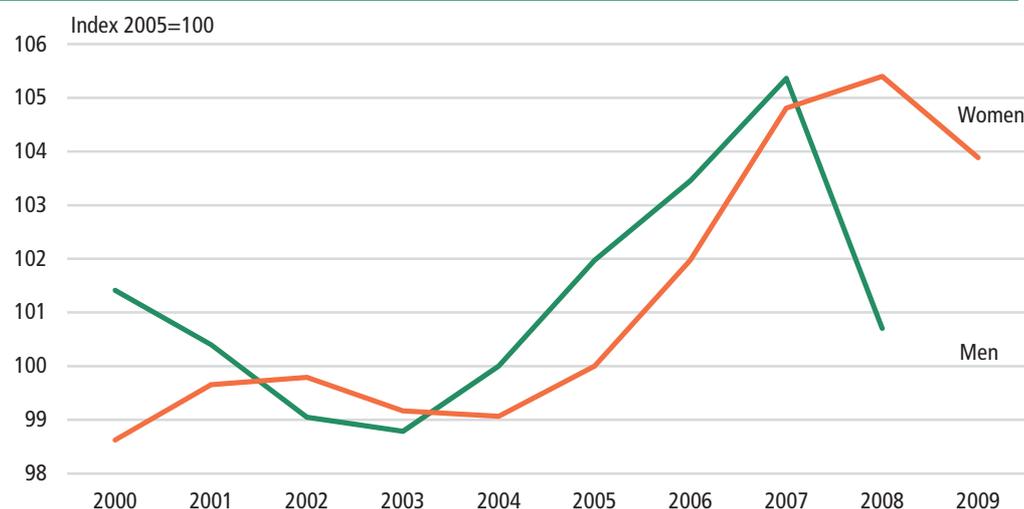
From 2008 to 2009, the number of employed decreased by 86,000 persons (3.0 pct.) and hours worked decreased by 3.7 pct. The decrease in employment and hours worked is due to the development in the market-related part of the economy (i.e., the private sector and companies owned by the central government, the regional authorities or by the municipalities). In this part of the economy, employment decreased by 98,000 persons (4.8 pct.). Employment increased in the non-market part of the economy (known as the general government sector) by 11,000 persons (1.4 pct.).

This development is in sharp contrast to the period up to 2008, where there was a steep rise in the private sector employment. In the period 2005 to 2008, employment in the market sector increased by an annual average of 51,000 persons (2.6 pct), while employment in the general government sector decreased by 2,000 persons (0.2 pct.) per year in the period 2005-2008.

Employment by men dropped sharply compared to women

The number of employed men decreased by 67,000 persons (4.4 pct.) from 2008 to 2009. In sharp contrast to this development, men's employment increased, on average, by 26,000 persons (1.8 pct.) per year in the period 2005-2008. Women's employment, on the other hand, decreased by 19,000 persons (1.4 pct.) from 2008 to 2009, following a period from 2005-2008, where women's average employment increased by 23,000 persons (1.8 pct.) per year. The development in employment is connected to the fact that men are, by far, predominantly employed in the private sector, whereas almost half of the women are employed in the public sector.

Figure 15 **Employment by sex**



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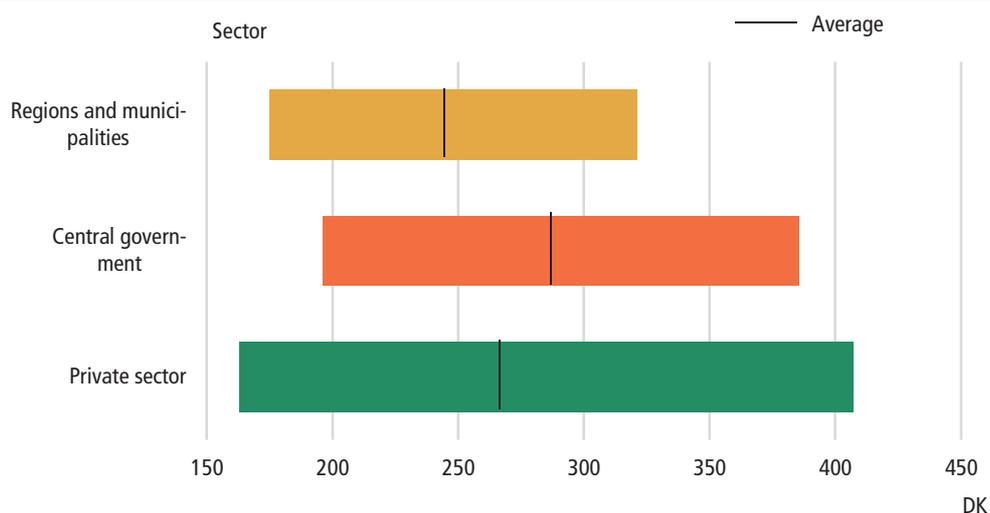
Pay and hourly earnings

Earnings and hourly earnings

Earnings comprise the payment made by employers to each individual employee, including holiday and public holiday allowances, fringe benefits, bonuses and total pension contributions, etc. Earnings can be related to, e.g. the number of hours

worked by an employee in the period as well as the *normal* number of hours worked by an employee in the period. The two concepts are called in the statistics on earnings, respectively, earnings per hour performed and direct remuneration. Direct remuneration generally indicates the amount earned by an employee per hour during the period in which he/she is employed to perform work – whereas earnings per hour performed indicates the cost per hour paid by an employer for employing an employee to perform his/her work.

Figure 16 Earnings by sectors. 2009



Men employed in managerial positions in the private sector account for the highest earnings

Irrespective of the way in which earnings are calculated, men's earnings are, on average, higher than women's and earnings of persons in managerial positions are higher than those of other employees and earnings of people living in Zealand are higher than those of people living in Jutland. Average earnings of central government employees are higher than earnings of local government employees as well as persons employed in the private sector. The greatest spread of earnings is, by contrast, seen in the private sector. Hourly earnings for the ten-percent highest paid employees in the private sector were more than DKK 407 per hour performed in 2009, while the ten-percent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 164 per hour performed. Hourly earnings of the ten-percent highest paid central government employees were more than DKK 385 per hour performed, while the ten-percent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 197 per hour performed. In municipalities and regions the numbers were DKK 321 and DKK 175 respectively.

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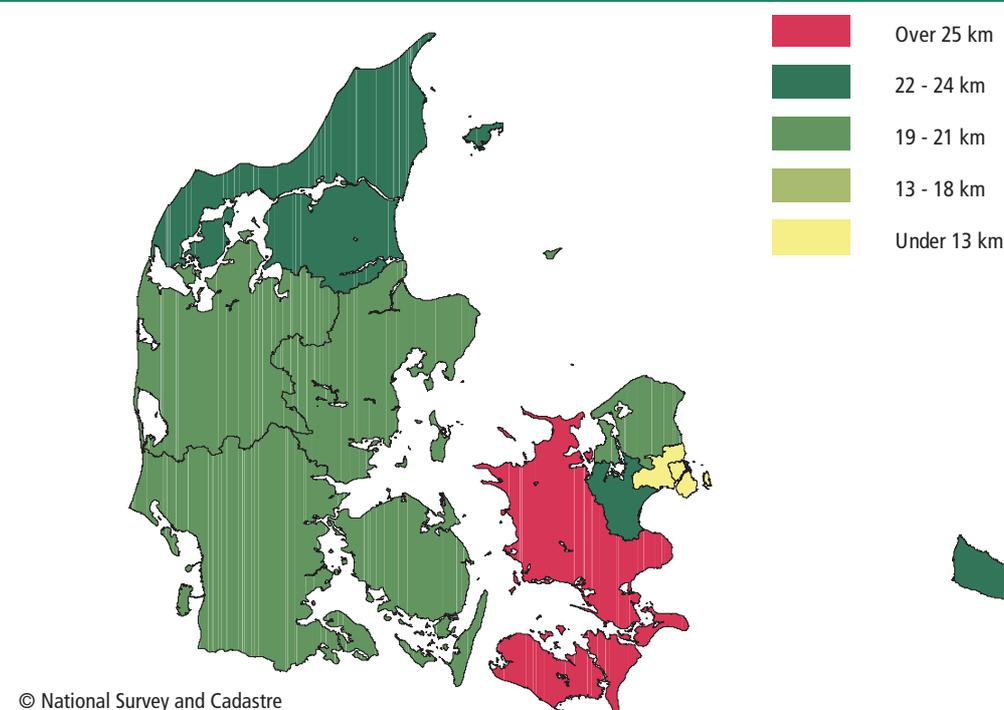
Commuting

Longer commuting distances

In 2009, every Dane travelled, on average, a distance of 19.1 km to and from the home and work. Compared to 2008, this is 0.5 km longer and 1.5 km longer in relation to 2006. On average, men are working 22.6 km away from their home, while women only need to travel 15.6 km to their job. This implies that the average commuting distance between men and women is 7.0 km, which is slightly higher than in 2006, when it was 6.4 km. The commuting distance is calculated as the shortest road distance between the home and work. The statistics cover all em-

ployed persons who are not living and working at the same address. Commuting usually involves a daily journey between the home and work, but in some cases the journey takes place at more irregular intervals.

Figure 17 Commuting. 2009



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Commuters from Copenhagen account for the shortest distance

People living in Vest- and Sydsjælland account for the longest commuting distance to their work, i.e. 26.8 km. In addition to employed persons living in Vest- and Sydsjælland, employed persons living on Bornholm, in Nordjylland, in Østsjælland and on Fyn and in Sydjylland have an average commuting distance of more than 20 km. However, the commuting distance of employed persons living in København By and Københavns Omegn is only 12.2 km and 12.6 km.

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Absence

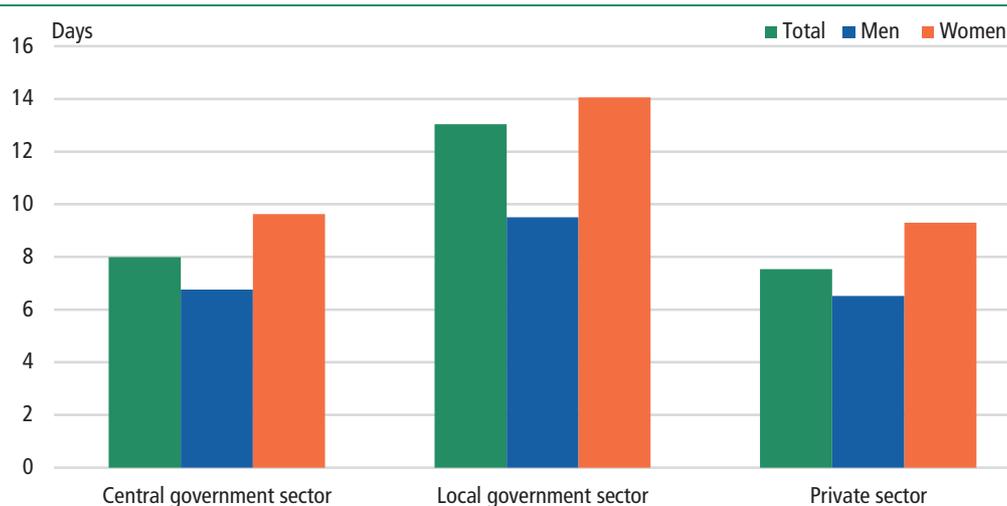
Women are more absent due to sickness than men

The employees in the regions and the municipalities were on average absent from work 13 days due to sickness in 2009. In the central government sector, employees were, on average, absent 8 days due to sickness where as employees in the private sector were absent 7.5 days.

In all sectors women are more absent from work due to sickness than men are, and the different absence figures between the sectors are partly due to the different proportions of men and women in the sectors.

Within regions and municipalities 78 per cent of the employees are women where as the proportion of women in the central government is 43 per cent and 37 per cent in the private sector.

Figure 18 Absence caused by own sickness. 2009



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In the three sectors the occupation of the employees differs. This has an impact on the extent of absence. In the regions and the municipalities a large share of the employees are for instance occupied within the industry *human health and social work* which is an area with a high level of absence.

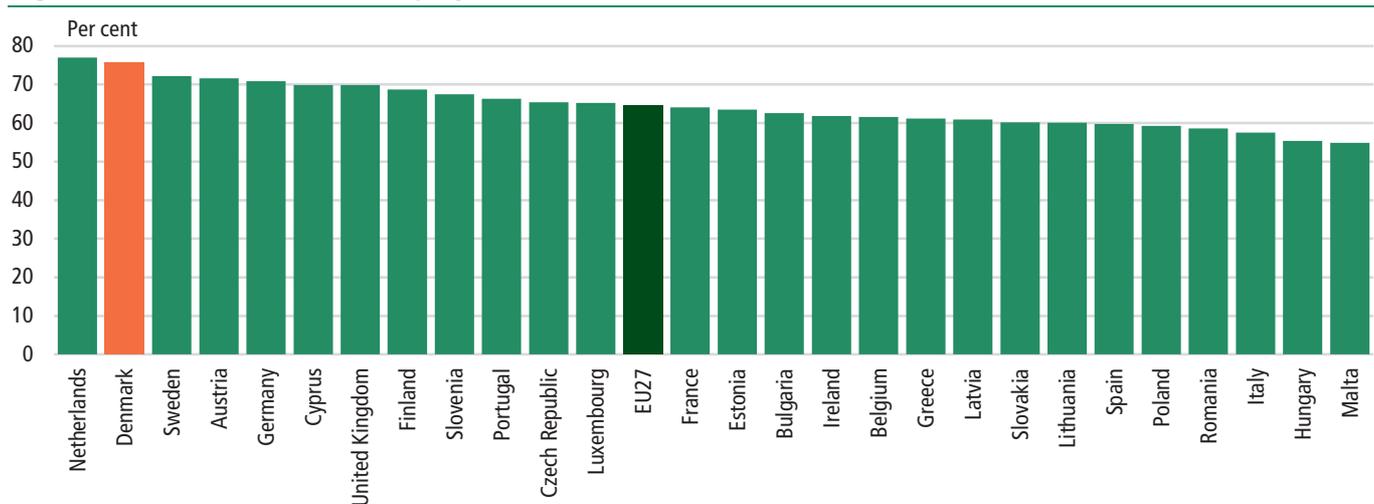
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A European perspective

The Netherlands has the highest employment rate in the European Union

With 77.0 per cent of the population in the age 15-64 years in employment, the Netherlands has the highest employment rate in the European Union according to the Labour Force Survey.

Figure 19 Employment rate in the EU. 2009



Source: Eurostat

The Labour Force Survey collects data according to the same guidelines and with similar methods in all European Union countries. Therefore information from the Danish Labour Force Survey is directly comparable with information from similar surveys in other European Union countries.

In 2009 the employment rate in the Netherlands was above the European Union average of 64.6 per cent – ahead of Denmark and Sweden, where the employment rates are 75.7 and 72.2 per cent, respectively.

Hungary and Malta have the lowest employment rates in the European Union at 55.4 and 54.9 per cent, respectively.

The employment rate is defined as the percentage of employed persons in a specific age group in the population.

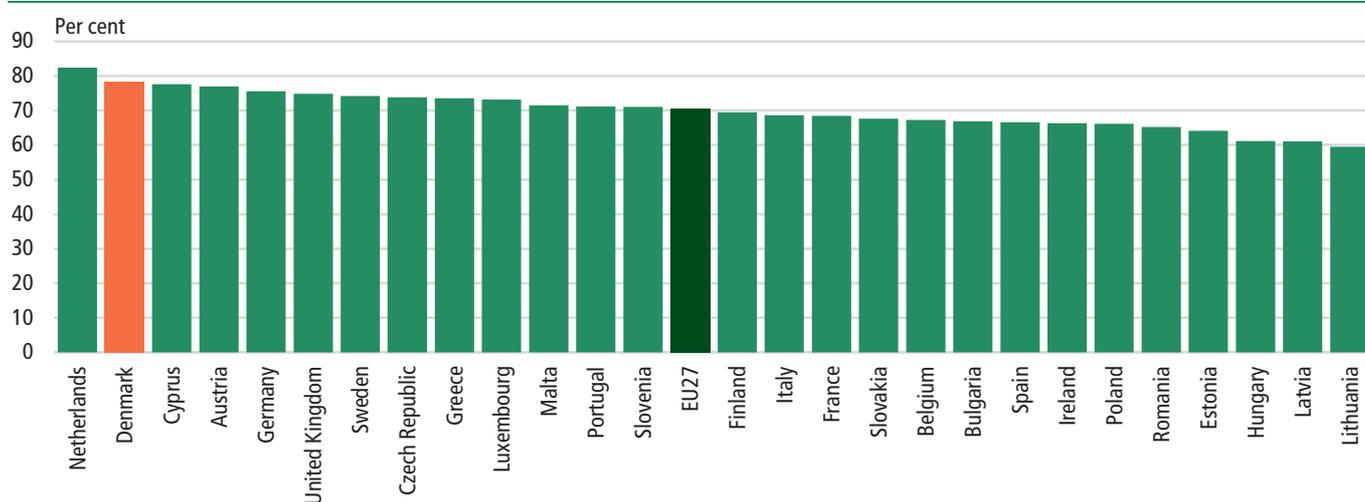
The chapter *International statistics* contains further employment figures for a wider range of countries.

The Netherlands has the highest employment rate for men

With 82.4 per cent the Netherlands has the highest employment rate for men among the 27 countries in the European Union. Denmark is second at 78.3 per cent followed by Cyprus where 77.6 per cent of the men are employed.

With 61.0 and 59.5 per cent, respectively, Latvia and Lithuania have the lowest employment rates for men in the European Union. The EU average is 70.7 per cent.

Figure 20 Employment rate in the EU, men. 2009

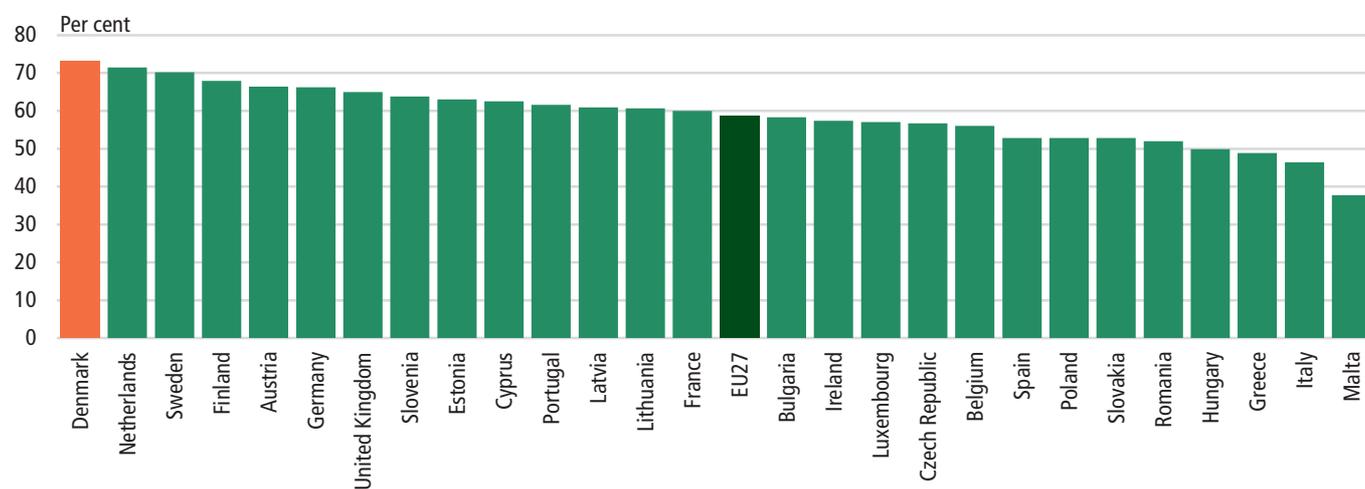


Source: Eurostat

Denmark has the highest employment rate for women

Since 2004 Denmark has had the highest employment rate for women in the European Union. 73.1 per cent of the women were in employment in 2009.

Figure 21 Employment rate in the EU, women. 2009



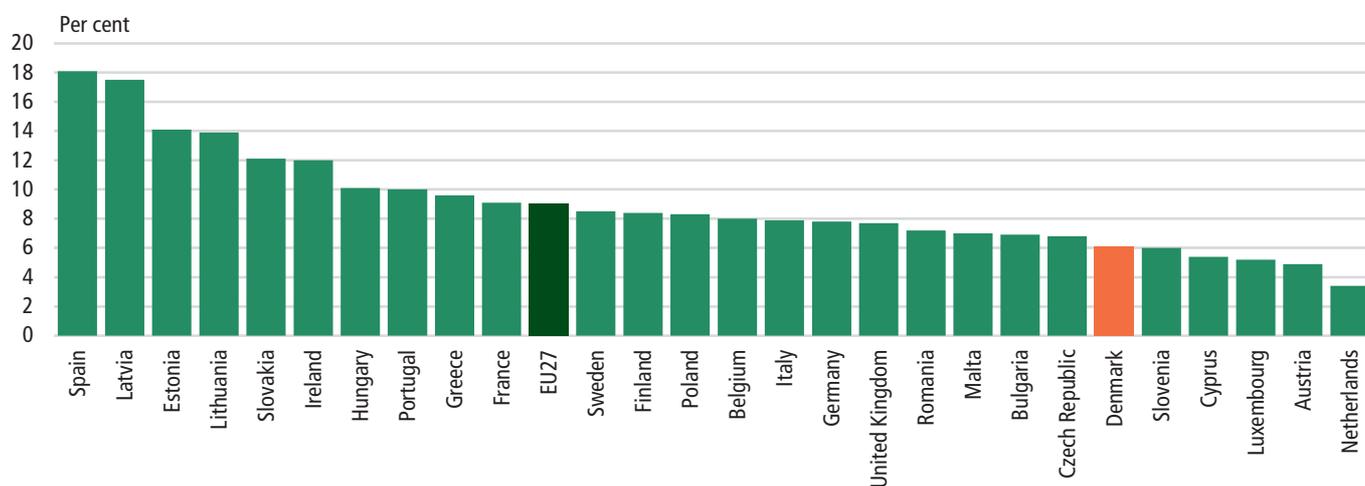
Source: Eurostat

Denmark is ahead of the Netherlands and Sweden where female employment rates are 71.5 and 70.2 per cent, respectively. The EU average is 58.6 per cent. At 46.4 and 37.7 per cent, Italy and Malta have the lowest employment rates for women in the European Union.

The Netherlands has the lowest unemployment rate in the EU

Among the 27 countries of the European Union, the Netherlands has the lowest unemployment rate in 2009. The unemployment rate among those aged 15-64 years was 3.4 per cent in the Netherlands, followed by Austria and Luxembourg with 4.9 and 5.2 per cent, respectively. In Denmark the unemployment rate was 6.1 per cent.

Figure 22 Unemployment rate in the EU. Age 15-64 years. 2009



Source: Eurostat

Spain and Latvia have the highest unemployment rates in the EU with 18.1 and 17.5 per cent, respectively. The EU average unemployment rate is 9.0 per cent. The unemployed are in the Labour Force Survey considered to be those without a job, who wish to get a job, have looked for a job within the last four weeks and can begin a new job within two weeks.

The unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons in a specific age group in the labour force. The chapter *International statistics* contains further unemployment figures for a wider range of countries.

Youth unemployment in the EU

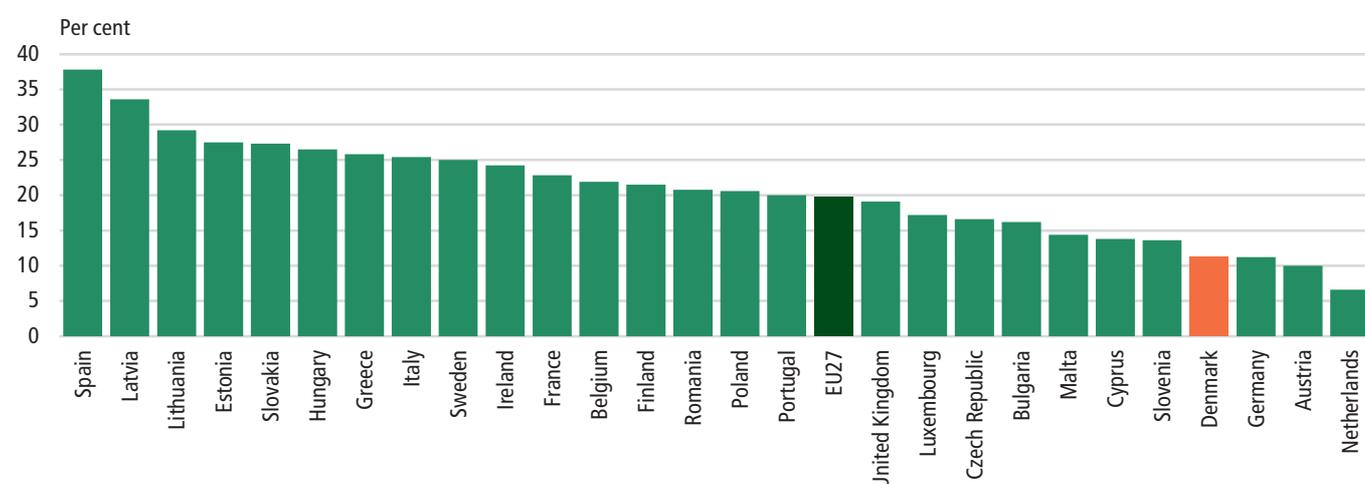
Considering the youth unemployment rate in the European Union, defined as the unemployment rate for those aged 15-24 years, Denmark is also placed relatively low at 11.2 per cent. Again, it is the Netherlands who has the lowest unemployment rate at 6.6 per cent.

In our neighbouring country Sweden the youth unemployment rate is surprisingly high at 25.0 per cent, while the unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 years is 8.5 per cent.

Spain and Latvia have the highest youth unemployment rates in the European Union with 37.8 and 33.6 per cent, respectively. The EU average is 19.8 per cent.

Figure 23

Youth unemployment rate. Age 15-24 years. 2009



Source: Eurostat

Table 106 Population by industry in the censuses

	1834	1840	1845	1855	1860	1870	1880	1890	1901
	—thousand persons—								
Total population	1 224	1 283	1 350	1 500	1 601	1 785	1 969	2 172	2 450
Agriculture	704	720	744	816	853	934	1 006	997	1 015
Fishing and shipping	34	35	37	40	45	47	54	59	73
Trades and industry	261	302	334	389	423	460	511	606	721
Trade and sales	51	56	60	78	95	121	152	214	277
Non-material activities	81	82	83	86	92	106	132	159	194
Property	48	48	52	58	58	69	81	92	113
Assistance	45	41	40	33	35	48	33	45	56
	—per cent—								
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture	58	56	55	54	53	52	51	46	41
Fishing and shipping	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Trades and industry	21	24	25	26	26	26	26	28	29
Trade and sales	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
Non-material activities	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8
Property	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Assistance	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2

Note: Grouping by industry is per the census in 1890. Children living at home and married women, as well as people who are employed as domestic help are placed in the same industry group as the head of the household. The total population indicates the number of people in the region that belongs to Denmark proper at the time of the census. Due to rounding up/down, the totals are not precise.

Table 107 Population by industry in the censuses

	1901	1906	1911	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965	1970
	—thousand persons—								
Total population	2 450	2 589	2 757	3 551	3 844	4 281	4 585	4 768	4 938
Agriculture, etc.	975	999	1 041	1 127	1 066	1 012	861	703	495
Manufacturing	721	737	788	1 091	1 285	1 492	1 674	1 776	1 758
Trade and sales	238	291	310	421	484	557	631	661	681
Transport	126	138	162	236	249	306	335	331	330
Administration and professions	118	135	141	223	268	363	480	605	770
Industry not stated	53	68	73	86	73	63	31	43	69
Pension, property, assistance	219	220	241	367	418	487	574	649	834
	—per cent—								
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, etc.	40	39	38	32	28	24	19	15	10
Manufacturing	29	28	29	31	33	35	37	37	36
Trade and sales	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	14	14
Transport	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Administration and professions	5	5	5	6	7	8	10	13	16
Industry not stated	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Pension, property, assistance	9	8	9	10	11	11	13	14	17

Note: Children living at home and married women with no commercial employment as well as domestic help are placed in the same industry group as the head of the household. Grouping by occupation is per the census in 1950. 1901-1911 is excl. North Schleswig. Due to rounding up/down, the totals are not precise.

Source: Lars Bugge Andersen, et al. *Erhvervsstrukturens udvikling i Danmark 1901-1976*

	2001	2005	2009
	thousand persons		
Total	2 773	2 710	2 831
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	98	84	74
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	464	408	394
Construction	173	169	180
Trade and transport etc.	649	631	676
Information and communication	106	97	101
Financial and insurance	79	78	87
Real estate	33	37	40
Other business services	226	245	275
Public administration, education and health	817	833	868
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	114	115	119
Activity not stated	12	12	18

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	Men	Women	Total
	persons		
Total	1 338 544	1 288 302	2 626 846
Central government sector	105 115	97 482	202 597
Social security funds	582	1 565	2 147
Regions	29 554	110 213	139 767
Municipalities	117 664	406 307	523 971
General government, total	252 915	615 567	868 482
Public corporations, etc.	49 335	31 434	80 769
Private sector, total	302 250	647 001	949 251
Public sector, total	1 035 410	640 757	1 676 167
Foreign sector	0	0	0
Not stated sektor	884	544	1 428

www.statbank.dk/rasoff21

Table 110 Employed persons by sex, industry and socio-economic status. 2009

	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Salaried employees						Salaried employees total	Employment total
			Top managers	Upper levels	Intermediate levels	Basic levels	Other	Not further specified		
	— thousands —									
Males and females, total	198.1	6.1	88.2	361.6	519.8	1 065.1	270.8	321.3	2 626.8	2 831.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	36.1	2.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	7.1	2.1	24.6	35.6	74.1
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	8.8	0.3	17.4	29.2	57.9	210.6	40.4	29.0	384.5	393.5
Construction	21.1	0.5	6.2	3.4	9.8	96.9	20.5	21.7	158.6	180.2
Trade and transport etc.	45.3	1.6	24.8	15.7	84.2	309.7	83.0	111.8	629.3	676.2
Information and communication	6.1	0.1	4.3	30.8	28.8	15.0	5.6	10.8	95.2	101.4
Financial and insurance	0.3	0.0	2.7	9.7	47.2	20.1	1.9	4.9	86.5	86.8
Real estate	7.1	0.1	1.0	1.4	5.2	8.3	7.0	9.8	32.7	39.9
Other business services	28.9	0.7	7.6	48.9	48.3	53.5	51.8	35.2	245.3	274.8
Public administration, education and health	17.1	0.2	21.1	202.5	225.3	310.6	45.3	45.5	850.3	867.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	11.9	0.2	3.0	19.4	11.7	32.7	13.1	26.8	106.6	118.7
Activity not stated	15.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.2	2.3	17.9
Males, total	145.2	0.7	63.9	189.5	201.0	527.0	155.3	201.7	1 338.5	1 484.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	4.7	1.5	18.3	25.7	58.4
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	7.0	0.0	14.9	21.3	33.2	151.7	28.1	19.4	268.7	275.8
Construction	20.4	0.0	5.7	2.9	7.0	88.4	19.6	18.8	142.5	163.0
Trade and transport etc.	33.2	0.3	18.8	9.9	49.6	170.0	51.0	68.0	367.3	400.8
Information and communication	5.4	0.0	3.4	22.8	19.9	6.4	3.5	7.8	63.9	69.3
Financial and insurance	0.3	0.0	2.2	6.7	23.6	6.0	0.8	3.0	42.3	42.6
Real estate	5.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.9	3.4	5.3	6.8	20.0	25.4
Other business services	19.4	0.1	5.7	32.2	19.7	22.9	24.6	20.1	125.3	144.8
Public administration, education and health	7.5	0.0	10.4	83.4	38.6	62.6	15.0	25.8	235.9	243.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	4.6	0.0	2.0	9.0	5.6	10.5	5.8	12.8	45.7	50.3
Activity not stated	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.3	10.8
Females, total	52.9	5.5	24.3	172.1	318.8	538.1	115.5	119.6	1 288.3	1 346.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.5	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.4	0.7	6.4	10.0	15.7
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1.8	0.3	2.4	7.9	24.7	58.9	12.3	9.6	115.7	117.8
Construction	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.8	8.5	0.9	2.9	16.1	17.2
Trade and transport etc.	12.1	1.3	6.0	5.7	34.6	139.7	32.1	43.8	261.9	275.3
Information and communication	0.7	0.1	0.9	8.1	8.9	8.5	2.1	2.9	31.4	32.2
Financial and insurance	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.9	23.6	14.2	1.0	1.9	44.2	44.2
Real estate	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.3	4.9	1.7	3.0	12.7	14.5
Other business services	9.4	0.6	1.9	16.7	28.6	30.6	27.1	15.1	120.0	130.0
Public administration, education and health	9.6	0.1	10.7	119.1	186.7	247.9	30.3	19.7	614.4	624.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	7.3	0.1	1.0	10.4	6.1	22.2	7.3	14.0	60.9	68.4
Activity not stated	6.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.0	7.2

 www.statbank.dk/ras9

Table 111 Population by sex, region and socio-economic status. 2009

	Labour force population					Persons outside the labour force				Population Total
	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Employees	Un-employed persons	Total	Temporarily outside the labour force	Retirement pensioners	Pensioners	Other persons outside the labour force	
	— thousands —									
Men and woman, total	198.1	6.1	2 626.8	43.9	2 875.0	114.1	138.8	998.5	1 385.0	5 511.5
Region Hovedstaden	57.6	1.1	806.2	15.5	880.4	33.9	33.0	278.1	436.9	1 662.3
Region Sjælland	31.3	1.0	378.9	6.4	417.6	16.9	24.6	162.3	199.9	821.3
Region Syddanmark	42.2	1.6	561.8	8.1	613.7	25.1	32.6	234.1	294.1	1 199.7
Region Midtjylland	45.0	1.6	609.8	8.3	664.6	25.5	31.1	212.4	314.1	1 247.7
Region Nordjylland	22.1	0.9	270.1	5.6	298.6	12.8	17.5	111.6	140.0	580.5
Men, total	145.2	0.7	1 338.5	25.0	1 509.4	42.8	57.9	416.7	705.1	2 732.0
Region Hovedstaden	39.6	0.2	402.2	8.6	450.5	13.3	13.7	113.7	222.0	813.1
Region Sjælland	23.1	0.1	191.4	3.8	218.4	6.4	10.5	69.4	102.4	407.2
Region Syddanmark	31.6	0.2	290.3	4.7	326.8	9.2	13.8	98.4	149.2	597.3
Region Midtjylland	33.9	0.1	314.4	4.7	353.1	9.2	12.6	88.3	159.7	622.9
Region Nordjylland	17.0	0.1	140.2	3.3	160.5	4.7	7.3	47.0	71.9	291.5
Woman, total	52.9	5.5	1 288.3	18.9	1 365.6	71.3	80.9	581.8	679.9	2 779.4
Region Hovedstaden	18.0	1.0	404.1	6.8	429.9	20.6	19.4	164.4	214.9	849.1
Region Sjælland	8.2	0.9	187.5	2.6	199.1	10.4	14.0	92.9	97.5	414.0
Region Syddanmark	10.6	1.5	271.5	3.4	287.0	15.9	18.8	135.7	144.9	602.3
Region Midtjylland	11.1	1.4	295.4	3.6	311.5	16.3	18.5	124.2	154.4	624.9
Region Nordjylland	5.1	0.8	129.9	2.4	138.1	8.1	10.2	64.6	68.1	289.1

www.statbank.dk/ras207

Table 112 16-64-year-old persons analysed by ancestry and labour market attachment. 2009

	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employment rate
	persons			per cent	
Total population	3 557 757	2 734 457	2 690 562	76.9	75.6
Immigrants from:					
The Western World	127 003	81 219	79 830	64.0	62.9
The non-Western World	217 256	123 508	117 559	56.8	54.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 905	9 319	9 035	58.6	56.8
Iraq	18 050	7 987	7 463	44.2	41.3
Iran	11 465	6 737	6 490	58.8	56.6
Yugoslavia (former)	12 388	7 495	7 181	60.5	58.0
Lebanon	13 597	5 939	5 586	43.7	41.1
Pakistan	14 239	8 281	7 851	58.2	55.1
Somalia	8 832	3 884	3 417	44.0	38.7
Turkey	40 695	26 108	24 500	64.2	60.2
Descendants	38 635	26 233	25 484	67.9	66.0
Persons of Danish origin	3 174 863	2 503 497	2 467 689	78.9	77.7

www.statbank.dk/ras1f and ras207

Table 113 Commuting to and from work for employed population. 2009

	Commu- ting, total	No commu- ting	Until 5 km	5-10 km	10-20 km	20-30 km	30-40 km	40-50 km	Over 50 km	Not estimated	Average
Men and women, total	2 831 120	223 688	897 489	506 909	524 157	263 804	138 263	78 037	193 868	4 905	19.1
Region Hovedstaden	864 956	54 595	289 145	196 612	179 808	71 070	32 293	14 916	25 736	781	14.5
Region Sjælland	411 205	37 229	102 583	48 282	69 895	47 890	32 406	18 815	53 664	441	25.2
Region Syddanmark	605 636	52 104	194 531	107 037	105 441	57 779	26 470	14 424	45 908	1 942	20.3
Region Midtjylland	656 295	53 965	214 629	109 627	117 800	58 542	32 450	21 510	47 007	765	19.5
Region Nordjylland	293 028	25 795	96 601	45 351	51 213	28 523	14 644	8 372	21 553	976	21.5
Province Copenhagen Town	360 201	18 361	157 765	98 032	51 410	13 874	7 134	2 517	10 727	381	12.2
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	257 395	14 973	74 383	66 443	76 057	15 496	3 570	1 358	4 975	140	12.6
Province Nordsjælland	228 211	19 412	49 595	29 454	48 757	39 652	21 098	11 037	9 025	181	19.9
Province Bornholm	19 149	1 849	7 402	2 683	3 584	2 048	491	4	1 009	79	22.1
Province Østsjælland	123 136	9 435	26 360	14 071	22 478	21 462	16 754	7 675	4 828	73	21.4
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	288 069	27 794	76 223	34 211	47 417	26 428	15 652	11 140	48 836	368	26.8
Province Fyn	238 915	20 250	76 327	45 128	40 936	20 383	10 079	6 314	18 383	1 115	20.4
Province Sydjylland	366 721	31 854	118 204	61 909	64 505	37 396	16 391	8 110	27 525	827	20.3
Province Østjylland	430 458	33 057	135 470	78 502	77 803	36 655	21 718	14 858	31 851	544	19.9
Province Vestjylland	225 837	20 908	79 159	31 125	39 997	21 887	10 732	6 652	15 156	221	18.8
Province Nordjylland	293 028	25 795	96 601	45 351	51 213	28 523	14 644	8 372	21 553	976	21.5
Men, total	1 484 407	146 489	413 436	250 828	269 967	141 677	78 661	47 183	131 694	4 472	22.6
Region Hovedstaden	441 925	35 923	126 299	95 787	97 047	40 365	19 303	9 368	17 162	671	16.9
Region Sjælland	214 674	24 451	45 040	22 241	32 511	24 481	17 958	11 343	36 240	409	30.1
Region Syddanmark	322 106	33 750	92 466	53 920	54 102	30 780	14 955	8 559	31 751	1 823	24.1
Region Midtjylland	348 431	35 275	102 404	55 269	60 267	31 010	18 504	13 151	31 839	712	22.7
Region Nordjylland	157 271	17 090	47 227	23 611	26 040	15 041	7 941	4 762	14 702	857	25.3
Province Copenhagen Town	183 061	12 029	70 741	49 045	30 047	8 621	4 213	1 459	6 611	295	14.0
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	131 791	9 967	31 041	32 503	41 940	9 328	2 367	927	3 589	129	14.8
Province Nordsjælland	116 952	12 680	21 045	12 837	23 198	21 317	12 440	6 979	6 284	172	23.1
Province Bornholm	10 121	1 247	3 472	1 402	1 862	1 099	283	3	678	75	27.6
Province Østsjælland	63 104	6 216	10 793	6 178	10 752	11 617	9 590	4 686	3 204	68	24.6
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	151 570	18 235	34 247	16 063	21 759	12 864	8 368	6 657	33 036	341	32.4
Province Fyn	125 877	12 898	35 517	22 282	21 267	10 853	5 735	3 583	12 701	1 041	24.4
Province Sydjylland	196 229	20 852	56 949	31 638	32 835	19 927	9 220	4 976	19 050	782	23.9
Province Østjylland	225 620	21 392	62 786	38 859	39 624	19 516	12 642	9 054	21 238	509	23.2
Province Vestjylland	122 811	13 883	39 618	16 410	20 643	11 494	5 862	4 097	10 601	203	21.8
Province Nordjylland	157 271	17 090	47 227	23 611	26 040	15 041	7 941	4 762	14 702	857	25.3
Women, total	1 346 713	77 199	484 053	256 081	254 190	122 127	59 602	30 854	62 174	433	15.6
Region Hovedstaden	423 031	18 672	162 846	100 825	82 761	30 705	12 990	5 548	8 574	110	12.1
Region Sjælland	196 531	12 778	57 543	26 041	37 384	23 409	14 448	7 472	17 424	32	20.1
Region Syddanmark	283 530	18 354	102 065	53 117	51 339	26 999	11 515	5 865	14 157	119	16.3
Region Midtjylland	307 864	18 690	112 225	54 358	57 533	27 532	13 946	8 359	15 168	53	16.1
Region Nordjylland	135 757	8 705	49 374	21 740	25 173	13 482	6 703	3 610	6 851	119	17.3
Province Copenhagen Town	177 140	6 332	87 024	48 987	21 363	5 253	2 921	1 058	4 116	86	10.3
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	125 604	5 006	43 342	33 940	34 117	6 168	1 203	431	1 386	11	10.3
Province Nordsjælland	111 259	6 732	28 550	16 617	25 559	18 335	8 658	4 058	2 741	9	16.8
Province Bornholm	9 028	602	3 930	1 281	1 722	949	208	1	331	4	16.4
Province Østsjælland	60 032	3 219	15 567	7 893	11 726	9 845	7 164	2 989	1 624	5	18.2
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	136 499	9 559	41 976	18 148	25 658	13 564	7 284	4 483	15 800	27	21.0
Province Fyn	113 038	7 352	40 810	22 846	19 669	9 530	4 344	2 731	5 682	74	16.2
Province Sydjylland	170 492	11 002	61 255	30 271	31 670	17 469	7 171	3 134	8 475	45	16.3
Province Østjylland	204 838	11 665	72 684	39 643	38 179	17 139	9 076	5 804	10 613	35	16.4
Province Vestjylland	103 026	7 025	39 541	14 715	19 354	10 393	4 870	2 555	4 555	18	15.5
Province Nordjylland	135 757	8 705	49 374	21 740	25 173	13 482	6 703	3 610	6 851	119	17.3

Note: Regions and provinces indicates the area of residence.

www.statbank.dk/afstb1 and [afstb2](http://www.statbank.dk/afstb2)

Table 114 Commuting to and from work in major municipalities. 2009

	Persons with workplace in the area			Employed persons resident in the area			Incoming commuters, net		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	persons								
Region Hovedstaden	488 167	452 636	940 803	441 925	423 031	864 956	46 242	29 605	75 847
Region Sjælland	175 060	170 641	345 701	214 674	196 531	411 205	-39 614	-25 890	-65 504
Region Syddanmark	316 031	282 785	598 816	322 106	283 530	605 636	-6 075	-745	-6 820
Region Midtjylland	346 581	305 665	652 246	348 431	307 864	656 295	-1 850	-2 199	-4 049
Region Nordjylland	154 096	134 553	288 649	157 271	135 757	293 028	-3 175	-1 204	-4 379
Province Copenhagen Town	208 437	206 130	414 567	183 061	177 140	360 201	25 376	28 990	54 366
Copenhagen	173 500	173 508	347 008	144 013	138 017	282 030	29 487	35 491	64 978
Frederiksberg	18 007	20 974	38 981	25 244	25 618	50 862	-7 237	-4 644	-11 881
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	175 339	146 429	321 768	131 791	125 604	257 395	43 548	20 825	64 373
Ballerup	21 981	18 289	40 270	11 763	11 306	23 069	10 218	6 983	17 201
Gentofte	18 395	20 157	38 552	17 807	17 759	35 566	588	2 398	2 986
Gladsaxe	19 400	16 588	35 988	16 609	15 985	32 594	2 791	603	3 394
Høje-Taastrup	17 353	13 600	30 953	12 841	11 661	24 502	4 512	1 939	6 451
Lyngby-Taarbæk	17 648	15 682	33 330	13 247	12 876	26 123	4 401	2 806	7 207
Province Nordsjælland	94 482	91 195	185 677	116 952	111 259	228 211	-22 470	-20 064	-42 534
Helsingør	11 436	11 499	22 935	15 392	14 628	30 020	-3 956	-3 129	-7 085
Province Bornholm	9 909	8 882	18 791	10 121	9 028	19 149	-212	-146	-358
Province Østsjælland	51 220	49 914	101 134	63 104	60 032	123 136	-11 884	-10 118	-22 002
Køge	13 801	13 461	27 262	15 122	14 287	29 409	-1 321	-826	-2 147
Roskilde	20 858	21 710	42 568	21 849	21 095	42 944	-991	615	-376
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	123 840	120 727	244 567	151 570	136 499	288 069	-27 730	-15 772	-43 502
Guldborgsund	12 895	13 104	25 999	15 586	13 996	29 582	-2 691	-892	-3 583
Holbæk	14 097	15 040	29 137	18 712	17 257	35 969	-4 615	-2 217	-6 832
Næstved	16 223	17 646	33 869	21 388	19 626	41 014	-5 165	-1 980	-7 145
Slagelse	18 194	17 043	35 237	19 914	18 167	38 081	-1 720	-1 124	-2 844
Province Fyn	116 743	109 622	226 365	125 877	113 038	238 915	-9 134	-3 416	-12 550
Odense	49 916	51 171	101 087	48 330	45 237	93 567	1 586	5 934	7 520
Province Sydjylland	199 288	173 163	372 451	196 229	170 492	366 721	3 059	2 671	5 730
Esbjerg	33 662	28 986	62 648	31 212	27 557	58 769	2 450	1 429	3 879
Kolding	27 856	23 816	51 672	24 791	22 233	47 024	3 065	1 583	4 648
Sønderborg	19 651	18 291	37 942	19 561	17 554	37 115	90	737	827
Vejle	28 770	27 367	56 137	29 675	26 276	55 951	-905	1 091	186
Aabenraa	15 286	13 908	29 194	15 880	13 933	29 813	-594	-25	-619
Province Østjylland	218 628	200 136	418 764	225 620	204 838	430 458	-6 992	-4 702	-11 694
Horsens	22 515	20 041	42 556	22 657	19 827	42 484	-142	214	72
Randers	22 866	22 403	45 269	25 570	22 735	48 305	-2 704	-332	-3 036
Silkeborg	22 000	20 438	42 438	24 901	22 109	47 010	-2 901	-1 671	-4 572
Skanderborg	13 447	11 489	24 936	16 089	14 637	30 726	-2 642	-3 148	-5 790
Aarhus	94 179	88 055	182 234	81 307	77 947	159 254	12 872	10 108	22 980
Province Vestjylland	127 953	105 529	233 482	122 811	103 026	225 837	5 142	2 503	7 645
Herning	25 704	20 923	46 627	24 620	20 758	45 378	1 084	165	1 249
Holstebro	16 410	15 750	32 160	16 352	14 343	30 695	58	1 407	1 465
Ringkøbing-Skjern	18 552	14 159	32 711	17 454	14 100	31 554	1 098	59	1 157
Viborg	29 529	24 454	53 983	26 725	22 880	49 605	2 804	1 574	4 378
Province Nordjylland	154 096	134 553	288 649	157 271	135 757	293 028	-3 175	-1 204	-4 379
Frederikshavn	16 747	13 815	30 562	16 329	14 241	30 570	418	-426	-8
Hjørring	16 271	15 005	31 276	17 923	15 689	33 612	-1 652	-684	-2 336
Aalborg	56 832	52 326	109 158	52 568	47 306	99 874	4 264	5 020	9 284

www.statbank.dk/rasa1 and rasb1

Table 115 Absence due to own sickness by age. 2009

	Governmental sector			Municipalities			Private sector		
	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed								
Age, total	6.76	9.63	7.99	9.50	14.06	13.04	6.52	9.30	7.54
-19 years	9.79	9.27	9.62	6.86	11.26	10.40	6.50	6.58	6.53
20-24 years	9.42	10.77	9.77	9.76	15.11	13.89	8.23	10.58	9.14
25-29 years	7.15	9.00	7.92	9.61	16.42	15.18	6.95	10.93	8.50
30-34 years	5.81	8.93	7.28	9.15	15.43	14.14	6.43	9.82	7.71
35-39 years	5.38	8.93	7.14	9.29	14.61	13.51	6.50	8.95	7.45
40-44 years	5.96	9.27	7.53	9.46	13.59	12.75	5.75	8.45	6.78
45-49 years	6.57	9.77	7.99	9.57	13.36	12.58	6.08	9.39	7.31
50-54 years	6.86	10.71	8.37	9.08	13.63	12.59	6.76	9.29	7.65
55-59 years	7.77	10.55	8.89	10.31	13.46	12.65	6.47	9.38	7.49
60 years +	7.08	9.56	8.01	9.54	11.77	11.04	6.76	7.43	6.94

Note: Comparison between sectors must be treated with caution, since the statistics are still new and the method continuously improved.

www.statbank.dk/fra05

Table 116 Absence due to own sickness by occupation. 2009

	Governmental sector	Municipalities	Private sector
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed		
Total	7.99	13.04	7.54
Armed forces occupations	8.12
Chief executives, senior officials	3.91	7.09	3.72
High level of qualifications	5.97	9.56	5.04
Medium high level of qualifications	9.51	13.38	6.58
Clerical support workers	10.93	11.55	8.04
Retail trade, service and personal care workers	9.92	15.72	9.61
Agricultural and horticultural workers, etc.	9.28	12.90	6.05
Craft and related trades workers	9.60	9.49	7.91
Process and machine operator work, transport and civil engineering	6.54	16.61	9.55
Other types of occupation	12.10	13.90	9.85

Note: Comparison between sectors must be treated with caution, since the statistics are still new and the method continuously improved.

www.statbank.dk/fra01

Table 117 Earnings by occupation, private sector. 2009

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed-salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
amount in DKK							DKK	
Total	1 186 365	273.42	269.33	195.48	239.07	305.31	712 316	39 389
Men	722 182	288.11	283.02	204.26	246.98	321.52	410 779	42 663
Women	464 183	246.66	244.38	180.48	224.14	281.29	301 537	34 443
Legislators, senior officials and managers	54 905	439.09	438.30	274.22	368.34	522.17	54 116	59 052
Men	43 140	458.50	457.68	284.45	385.89	547.10	42 539	61 817
Women	11 765	364.31	363.65	244.26	315.36	425.85	11 577	48 405
Professionals	128 889	361.36	359.66	271.97	338.62	421.50	117 873	48 628
Men	84 388	375.80	373.92	284.81	353.93	435.44	79 161	50 790
Women	44 501	330.21	328.89	250.21	303.93	386.08	38 712	43 891
Technicians and associate professionals	254 241	302.67	300.72	232.31	278.49	344.39	231 405	40 498
Men	134 120	325.17	322.63	245.65	299.10	371.41	125 402	43 813
Women	120 121	274.27	273.07	219.70	257.45	309.53	106 003	36 259
Clerks	133 412	234.17	232.21	188.01	218.18	259.15	105 817	31 688
Men	49 249	238.08	234.65	184.92	214.19	261.69	34 990	32 878
Women	84 163	232.00	230.85	189.81	220.31	258.16	70 827	31 064
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	164 479	192.42	187.46	146.51	175.72	213.84	71 646	27 094
Men	64 141	204.57	198.11	153.48	188.22	227.43	29 946	29 340
Women	100 338	183.09	179.28	143.24	167.69	202.12	41 700	25 251
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1 956	212.21	209.07	177.26	199.93	230.15	819	29 878
Men	1 500	214.78	211.63	178.12	203.26	232.80	587	30 567
Women	456	202.85	199.74	171.41	190.61	221.47	232	27 945
Craft and related trades workers	136 050	249.51	243.34	211.44	236.69	264.81	31 689	33 840
Men	128 328	251.57	245.21	213.70	238.21	266.06	29 502	34 221
Women	7 722	212.11	209.38	177.70	200.30	230.48	2 187	28 267
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	127 413	229.95	219.20	184.88	209.07	240.48	35 150	30 759
Men	98 820	234.39	222.85	188.20	213.01	244.49	27 854	31 559
Women	28 593	212.90	205.20	176.18	194.80	222.94	7 296	27 506
Elementary occupations	135 367	206.99	201.35	167.00	193.01	226.26	35 299	28 485
Men	87 439	216.27	209.64	174.91	203.31	235.15	23 421	29 554
Women	47 928	186.36	182.92	157.07	173.73	197.46	11 878	26 054

Note: The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 and trainees.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon02

¹ Calculated for a working week of 37 hours. ² Earnings include contributions to pension schemes.

Table 118 Earnings by occupation, local government. 2009

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed-salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
amount in DKK								DKK
Total	700 616	254.36	245.07	199.19	232.31	270.69	652 415	32 330
Men	160 165	277.61	268.02	207.31	246.96	295.91	146 835	36 142
Women	540 451	247.20	238.01	197.44	228.68	263.19	505 580	31 165
Legislators, senior officials and managers	16 732	371.98	369.68	282.28	333.53	409.91	16 708	50 152
Men	7 559	415.25	411.53	317.14	370.36	460.01	7 542	56 246
Women	9 173	336.08	334.97	269.28	302.99	363.95	9 166	45 100
Professionals	142 243	319.29	311.04	261.52	285.49	327.32	140 691	41 130
Men	49 202	340.54	328.83	266.46	292.38	351.81	48 681	44 045
Women	93 041	307.58	301.24	259.07	282.51	316.71	92 010	39 524
Technicians and associate professionals	217 088	254.50	246.44	219.84	240.51	262.16	209 755	31 976
Men	34 661	260.12	253.18	222.79	245.09	274.50	32 196	33 562
Women	182 427	253.40	245.12	219.27	239.79	260.30	177 559	31 669
Clerks	38 261	227.05	224.27	206.34	221.16	237.36	37 182	29 612
Men	3 425	225.50	223.44	201.77	222.72	242.67	3 088	30 105
Women	34 836	227.19	224.35	206.63	221.05	236.97	34 094	29 569
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	218 200	212.39	197.72	176.85	195.67	215.19	184 198	26 002
Men	34 438	205.00	189.70	158.97	186.98	212.92	26 026	25 447
Women	183 762	213.57	199.00	179.11	196.57	215.49	158 172	26 084
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	553	231.79	228.24	203.75	220.13	243.22	553	29 838
Men	405	231.92	228.37	205.38	221.42	245.71	405	30 031
Women	148	231.42	227.89	197.54	213.82	240.39	148	29 290
Craft and related trades workers	5 083	250.54	241.55	220.19	236.07	255.43	4 998	32 372
Men	4 615	251.26	241.79	220.87	236.09	255.29	4 557	32 463
Women	468	241.65	238.64	210.79	235.07	256.16	441	31 252
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 047	229.74	214.21	188.66	209.51	228.34	1 019	28 557
Men	939	230.40	214.42	187.61	208.70	229.06	912	28 664
Women	108	223.82	212.29	193.18	212.43	226.94	107	27 608
Elementary occupations	61 401	208.13	202.96	174.31	191.98	217.53	57 303	27 003
Men	24 915	220.75	214.56	186.95	206.33	229.32	23 422	28 836
Women	36 486	196.27	192.06	168.99	181.45	198.48	33 881	25 269

Note: The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 and trainees.

www.statbank.dk/lon42

¹ Calculated for a working week of 37 hours. ² Earnings include contributions to pension schemes.

Table 119 Earnings by occupation, central government. 2009

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed-salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	210 618	292.28	286.02	226.95	271.56	326.66	202 946	38 273
Men	117 252	299.99	291.32	230.23	277.22	332.34	113 832	39 297
Women	93 366	281.58	278.67	223.88	262.45	318.72	89 114	36 845
Military services	25 510	266.34	250.83	195.69	235.85	285.41	25 440	33 437
Men	23 771	267.70	252.00	196.79	237.24	286.72	23 711	33 633
Women	1 739	245.97	233.26	178.13	216.90	261.93	1 729	30 494
Legislators, senior officials and managers	4 482	467.10	466.47	360.76	445.69	541.17	4 473	63 309
Men	2 881	488.57	487.89	375.51	462.79	562.99	2 877	66 631
Women	1 601	428.92	428.37	334.31	411.59	508.38	1 596	57 396
Professionals	87 888	328.82	325.91	274.65	316.11	357.17	87 435	43 806
Men	46 102	334.60	331.30	278.06	321.22	364.22	45 894	44 947
Women	41 786	321.89	319.46	270.41	310.19	349.03	41 541	42 440
Technicians and associate professionals	32 174	274.68	271.35	228.04	254.53	294.00	31 581	35 804
Men	12 215	300.70	294.70	244.15	281.71	317.82	11 915	39 518
Women	19 959	256.95	255.45	222.00	242.50	270.64	19 666	33 283
Clerks	20 504	235.60	233.27	207.09	226.93	251.09	18 957	30 753
Men	4 504	242.74	237.34	204.19	230.10	260.12	3 805	32 130
Women	16 000	233.64	232.16	207.65	226.44	249.21	15 152	30 382
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	16 155	258.89	241.71	203.20	235.05	275.95	16 016	32 078
Men	12 109	265.02	247.17	208.37	246.38	278.77	12 076	32 902
Women	4 046	238.61	223.67	193.02	213.17	249.54	3 940	29 338
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	860	218.14	215.56	193.37	206.54	228.37	821	28 577
Men	641	215.88	213.18	191.34	202.58	224.85	619	28 461
Women	219	226.01	223.85	203.92	219.31	236.09	202	28 984
Craft and related trades workers	4 406	252.52	244.19	221.90	240.30	261.93	4 385	32 506
Men	3 904	254.83	245.85	223.96	241.79	263.16	3 888	32 789
Women	502	230.59	228.38	196.66	221.53	246.07	497	29 823
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3 506	295.54	277.29	238.55	277.91	312.90	3 496	37 452
Men	3 353	296.77	278.33	239.95	280.26	313.39	3 344	37 635
Women	153	266.77	252.83	209.04	253.29	289.47	152	33 134
Elementary occupations	15 133	221.23	215.81	178.26	200.60	238.82	10 342	29 164
Men	7 772	233.03	225.61	190.26	213.29	249.74	5 703	30 639
Women	7 361	205.53	202.77	167.76	184.29	212.74	4 639	27 089

Note: The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 and trainees.

www.statbank.dk/lon32

¹ Calculated for a working week of 37 hours. ² Earnings include contributions to pension schemes.

Table 120 Total labour costs in the private sector by industry. 2009

	Total labour costs	Other labour costs	Total earnings	Of which				
				Nuisance bonus	Sickness with pay etc.	Holiday allowances	Fringe benefits	Pension including ATP
DKK per hour								
Industry, total	285.58	12.16	273.42	4.09	7.72	33.24	2.11	33.83
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	281.30	8.84	272.46	6.68	8.50	31.22	1.79	34.29
Construction	271.55	8.75	262.80	4.18	6.96	33.41	1.85	31.88
Trade and transport etc.	252.51	5.17	247.34	4.06	6.51	29.20	2.95	29.26
Information and communication	344.88	10.19	334.69	2.16	8.81	40.96	3.12	43.00
Financial and insurance	402.52	45.79	356.73	0.98	11.56	50.61	1.51	55.88
Real estate	278.54	14.38	264.15	0.90	7.42	34.50	1.41	31.38
Other business services	290.35	8.08	282.27	2.56	7.07	34.32	1.78	32.35
Education and health	259.18	6.78	252.40	3.93	7.60	31.66	0.37	29.00
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	290.78	11.81	278.97	1.31	8.13	35.84	0.72	31.99

Note: The statistics exclude apprentices and young people below 18 years of age. Other labour costs are costs that cannot be characterized as employee's earnings. Examples are contributions to social schemes and funds, staff canteens, direct and indirect taxes calculated on the basis of the number of employees or total wage and salary costs. Total labour costs are calculated net of deductions for any subsidies, etc.

www.statbank.dk/sao11

Table 121 Total labour costs in the private sector by occupation. 2009

	Total labour costs	Other labour costs	Total earnings	Of which				
				Nuisance bonus	Sickness with pay etc.	Holiday allowances	Fringe benefits	Pension including ATP
DKK per hour								
Total	285.58	12.16	273.42	4.09	7.72	33.24	2.11	33.83
Legislators, senior officials and managers	454.11	15.02	439.09	0.79	9.85	53.08	13.98	68.23
Professionals	377.39	16.03	361.36	1.70	9.30	44.83	2.02	49.99
Technicians and associate professionals	321.46	18.79	302.67	1.95	8.66	38.14	3.32	38.86
Clerks	245.44	11.27	234.17	1.97	7.32	29.41	0.64	27.45
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	196.73	4.31	192.42	4.96	4.86	22.56	0.39	18.32
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	219.05	6.83	212.21	3.14	5.45	27.20	0.14	19.91
Craft and related trades workers	257.49	7.97	249.51	6.17	7.59	29.20	0.33	28.69
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	236.80	6.86	229.95	10.75	7.96	25.87	0.07	25.87
Elementary occupations	213.68	6.69	206.99	5.64	5.69	24.74	0.18	21.57

Note: The statistics exclude apprentices and young people below 18 years of age. Other labour costs are costs that cannot be characterized as employee's earnings. Examples are contributions to social schemes and funds, staff canteens, direct and indirect taxes calculated on the basis of the number of employees or total wage and salary costs. Total labour costs are calculated net of deductions for any subsidies, etc.

www.statbank.dk/sao31

Table 122 Average hours of work per week in main job. 2010

	Usual hours			Actual hours		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Woman	Total
Total	37.6	31.8	34.8	32.9	25.8	29.5
Age			hours			
15-29 years	29.2	23.1	26.2	26.1	18.5	22.3
30-54 years	40.6	35.1	38.0	35.5	28.4	32.1
55-66 years	38.0	32.8	35.7	33.3	27.4	30.7
Industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.5	32.7	43.3	43.5	28.7	41.0
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and utility services	38.6	33.9	37.3	33.9	28.0	32.1
Construction	39.3	33.4	38.8	33.4	26.9	32.9
Trade and transport etc.	35.9	27.0	32.2	32.4	22.7	28.3
Information and communication	38.5	33.3	37.1	33.2	26.8	31.4
Financial and insurance	39.9	35.6	37.8	34.0	27.5	30.8
Real estate	36.5	32.4	35.1	31.5	25.5	29.4
Other business services	38.6	32.9	36.0	33.9	26.6	30.6
Public administration, education and health	35.9	33.3	34.0	30.5	26.7	27.8
Arts, entertainment and other services	33.6	27.9	30.4	29.4	23.0	25.8

 www.statbank.dk/aku7 and aku81

Table 123 Job vacancies by number of employees. 2010

	Job vacancies					Total	Job vacancy rate					Total
	1-9	10-49	50-99	100 +	Fictitious		1-9	10-49	50-99	100 +	Fictitious	
	em- ployees	em- ployees	em- ployees	em- ployees	units		em- ployees	em- ployees	em- ployees	em- ployees	units	
	—number—						—per cent—					
Job vacancies, total	5 937	5 824	2 190	5 660	1 040	20 650	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.2	1.3
Manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply	332	667	352	1 604	36	2 990	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
Construction	751	353	132	87	4	1 326	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.9
Wh. and retail trade, transport	3 117	2 691	846	1 380	233	8 266	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.3
Information and communication	271	577	173	522	87	1 630	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.2	3.9	1.7
Financial intermediation, insurance and real estate	315	302	107	495	14	1 233	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0
Business activities	1 153	1 235	580	1 573	667	5 207	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.2	2.0

www.statbank.dk/ls01

Table 124 Job vacancies by region. 2010

	Job vacancies		Job vacancy rate	
	number		per cent	
All Denmark	20 650		1.3	
Region Hovedstaden	8 626		1.5	
Region Sjælland	1 878		1.2	
Region Syddanmark	3 671		1.1	
Region Midtjylland	3 966		1.1	
Region Nordjylland	1 470		1.0	
Fictitious units	1 040		2.2	

www.statbank.dk/ls02

Table 125 Gross unemployment by sex and region. 2010

	Full time unemployed persons			Full time unemployed persons as percentage		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Denmark, total	96 477	67 472	163 949	6.8	5.1	6.0
Region Hovedstaden	29 268	22 280	51 548	6.8	5.4	6.1
Region Sjælland	14 290	9 624	23 914	7.0	5.0	6.0
Region Syddanmark	21 065	14 115	35 180	6.9	5.1	6.0
Region Midtjylland	20 320	14 074	34 394	6.1	4.7	5.5
Region Nordjylland	11 198	7 174	18 372	7.5	5.4	6.5
Province København by	15 031	11 721	26 752	8.2	6.6	7.4
Province Københavns omegn	7 833	5 902	13 735	6.2	4.8	5.5
Province Nordsjælland	5 562	4 019	9 580	5.0	3.8	4.4
Province Bornholm	843	638	1 481	8.6	7.1	7.9
Province Østsjælland	3 249	2 382	5 630	5.4	4.1	4.8
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	11 041	7 243	18 284	7.6	5.5	6.6
Province Fyn	9 619	6 096	15 715	8.0	5.5	6.8
Province Sydjylland	11 446	8 019	19 465	6.2	4.9	5.5
Province Østjylland	13 265	9 372	22 637	6.1	4.7	5.5
Province Vestjylland	7 055	4 702	11 757	6.1	4.7	5.5
Province Nordjylland	11 198	7 174	18 372	7.5	5.4	6.5

www.statbank.dk/auaar11 and ras3307

Table 126 Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force by sex, age and region. 2010

	Men			Women			Men and women, total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
	Denmark, total	7.0	6.7	6.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	6.1	6.0
Region Hovedstaden	6.9	6.8	6.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.1
Region Sjælland	8.3	6.6	7.0	6.2	4.8	5.0	7.3	5.7	6.0
Region Syddanmark	7.1	6.8	6.9	5.4	5.0	5.1	6.3	6.0	6.0
Region Midtjylland	6.0	6.2	6.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.5
Region Nordjylland	7.5	7.5	7.5	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.7	6.5	6.5
Province København by	7.0	8.8	8.2	5.0	7.5	6.6	5.9	8.2	7.4
Province Københavns omegn	7.0	5.9	6.2	5.1	4.7	4.8	6.1	5.3	5.5
Province Nordsjælland	6.4	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.7	3.8	5.4	4.2	4.4
Province Bornholm	10.7	8.1	8.6	8.0	6.9	7.1	9.4	7.5	7.9
Province Østsjælland	6.7	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.5	4.8
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	9.0	7.3	7.6	6.8	5.1	5.5	7.9	6.2	6.6
Province Fyn	8.0	8.0	8.0	5.4	5.6	5.5	6.8	6.8	6.8
Province Sydjylland	6.6	6.0	6.2	5.4	4.7	4.9	6.0	5.4	5.5
Province Østjylland	6.0	6.2	6.1	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.5
Province Vestjylland	6.0	6.2	6.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.5
Province Nordjylland	7.5	7.5	7.5	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.7	6.5	6.5

www.statbank.dk/auaar01 and ras3307

Table 127 Gross unemployed persons by sex and age. 2010

	Unemployed persons (full time)			Unemployed persons as percentage of the labour force (full time)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Total	96 477	67 472	163 949	6.8	5.1	6.0
16-24 years	10 858	7 139	17 997	5.4	3.6	4.5
25-29 years	12 329	9 308	21 637	9.5	7.8	8.7
30-34 years	11 897	9 940	21 838	7.5	6.8	7.1
35-39 years	11 595	9 709	21 305	6.7	6.0	6.4
40-44 years	11 708	8 784	20 492	6.2	4.9	5.6
45-49 years	11 663	7 703	19 366	6.9	4.8	5.8
50-54 years	10 478	6 215	16 693	6.8	4.2	5.5
55-59 years	10 922	6 304	17 226	7.5	4.6	6.1
60-64 years	5 027	2 369	7 396	5.1	3.6	4.5

Note: The figures in the table are based on information for the relevant persons at the end of December.

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Table 128 Insured persons unemployed by sex and unemployment insurance fund. 2010

	Insured persons unemployed			Unemployed as percentage of labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	78 708	55 706	134 414	7.6	5.3	6.4
Academics (AAK)	1 651	2 165	3 816	4.5	4.4	4.4
Business	1 051	283	1 333	5.2	5.6	5.3
Builder	1 808	482	2 290	13.4	16.8	14.0
Early Childhood Teachers & Youth Educators	250	1 266	1 516	3.0	2.6	2.6
Danish Employees (DLA)	3 184	2 150	5 334	8.1	6.8	7.5
Danish Health Organizations (DSA)	68	742	810	1.5	1.0	1.0
Electrical Trade	1 582	22	1 604	7.3	10.1	7.3
Trade and labour (FOA)	819	4 834	5 653	4.3	3.5	3.5
General Workers (3FA)	23 585	10 184	33 769	13.8	13.2	13.6
Independent Employees (FFA)	623	781	1 404	5.1	4.8	5.0
Salaried Employees and Service Ind.	606	225	831	4.5	4.9	4.6
Salaried Employees and Public Servants (FTF-A)	1 979	2 376	4 355	3.9	3.3	3.5
Danish Food (NNF)	1 324	722	2 046	9.0	10.9	9.6
Commercial and Clerical Employees (HK)	3 959	9 825	13 784	7.5	5.7	6.1
Engineers (IAK)	2 201	550	2 751	3.9	4.5	4.0
Journalism, Communications and Languages	621	1 101	1 722	8.4	8.5	8.5
The Christian Unemployment Fund	7 802	6 893	14 694	8.9	8.0	8.4
Managers and Executives	2 413	731	3 144	3.6	3.2	3.5
School teachers (DLF-A)	458	1 098	1 557	2.2	2.2	2.2
Masters (MA)	1 310	2 070	3 380	5.8	7.2	6.6
Metal Workers	7 490	308	7 797	9.2	12.3	9.3
My unemployment Fund	1 122	501	1 623	3.9	4.0	4.0
Self-employed Persons (DANA)	995	490	1 485	4.4	4.6	4.5
Self-employed Persons (ASE)	3 539	2 198	5 737	4.0	4.6	4.2
Workers in Social Education (SLA)	222	707	928	2.7	2.8	2.8
Technicians and Engineers	1 261	1 475	2 735	9.4	12.0	10.6
Wood, Industry and Building Workers (TIB)	5 800	622	6 423	15.9	19.7	16.2
Business Economists (CA)	987	908	1 895	5.0	5.6	5.3

Note: The number of insured persons is measured at the end of the year, excl. persons on voluntary early-retirement pay.

Table 129 Gross unemployed persons by sex and country of origin

	Men		Women		Total	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	number of persons					
Total	75 778	96 477	53 586	67 472	129 364	163 949
Denmark	63 777	81 705	43 422	55 027	107 199	136 732
Rest of the world, total	11 953	14 733	10 149	12 425	22 102	27 158
Of which: Western country's	2 605	3 496	2 037	2 850	4 642	6 346
Non-western country's	9 349	11 237	8 112	9 575	17 460	20 812
EU countries (EU 27)	2 098	2 889	1 596	2 295	3 695	5 184
Of which: Poland	399	668	438	708	837	1 376
United Kingdom	348	437	95	119	443	556
Sweden	199	241	204	244	403	485
Germany	516	641	308	407	823	1 048
Europe excl. EU 27, total	3 569	4 437	3 305	3 988	6 874	8 424
Of which: Bosnia and Herzegovina	475	616	331	373	806	989
Yugoslavia (former)	425	535	337	412	762	947
Norway	139	159	191	238	329	397
Turkey	1 996	2 459	1 780	2 127	3 777	4 586
Africa, total	1 843	2 090	1 170	1 336	3 013	3 427
Of which: Somalia	814	834	440	444	1 254	1 279
North America, total	126	157	64	86	190	243
South and Central America, total	220	268	245	305	466	573
Asia, total	4 034	4 815	3 740	4 377	7 773	9 192
Of which: Iraq	824	921	586	619	1 410	1 541
Iran	434	530	250	302	683	832
Lebanon	531	609	369	419	900	1 028
Pakistan	534	670	596	702	1 130	1 373
Sri Lanka	274	315	239	285	512	601
Viet Nam	352	455	399	458	751	913
Oceania, total	29	38	8	15	37	53
Stateless	18	22	9	11	27	32
Unknown	17	18	11	13	28	30
Unknown country of origin	48	39	15	19	63	58

Note: Gross unemployed are measured as full time participants

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Table 130		Unemployment benefits and early retirement pay	
		2008	2009
	Average number of people receiving unemployment benefits	81 014	111 182
	Unemployment benefits paid in DKK mio.	14 571.2	21 125.6
	Holiday benefits paid, DKK mio.	715.6	967.2
	Early retirement pay paid, DKK mio. ¹	20 717.7	20 392.1
	Net grants from central government: DKK mio.	22 447.1	29 395.2
	Percentage of total paid	63.6	69.2

¹ Excl. tax-exempt premium paid out.

Source: The National Directorate of Labour

Table 131		Recipients of unemployment benefits by sex and reason for unemployment. 2010		
		Men	Women	Total
Gross unemployment, total		96 477	67 472	163 949
Recipients of social assistance		20 354	13 735	34 090
Activation of persons on unemployment benefits in employment subject to wage subsidies		9 965	8 713	18 677
Recipients of unemployment		66 158	45 024	111 182
Of which: Made redundant by employer		47 486	27 504	74 990
Temporarily sent home		285	41	325
Resigned		1 422	2 454	3 876
Certificate of release work sharing		252	187	439
School leaver or completed national service		2 698	3 333	6 031
Completed activation		5 385	3 424	8 809
Education, parental or maternity leave		774	1 501	2 275
Temporary absence from the labour market		555	891	1 446
Stopped self-employment		1 511	832	2 343
Other		5 709	4 724	10 433
Reason for unemployment unknown		81	133	214

Table 132 Persons who are not in ordinary employment. 2010

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants								
Total	54 047	329 485	383 533	63 429	410 240	473 670	117 477	739 726	857 203
Registered unemployed persons, total¹	13 642	54 061	67 703	9 612	36 409	46 023	23 255	90 472	113 725
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits ¹	9 487	48 040	57 526	5 996	32 732	38 728	15 483	80 771	96 254
Unemployed recipients of social assistance ¹	4 156	6 021	10 177	3 615	3 679	7 295	7 772	9 698	17 471
Persons receiving holiday benefits	334	1 759	2 092	513	2 304	2 816	847	4 062	4 909
Guidance and activities upgrading skills, total	11 774	18 760	30 534	9 885	20 856	30 741	21 659	39 616	61 275
Guidance and clarification activities (d)	2 316	5 835	8 151	1 442	5 039	6 481	3 758	10 875	14 632
Guidance and clarification activities (k)	9 459	12 925	22 383	8 442	15 818	24 260	17 901	28 742	46 643
Subsidized employment, total	8 068	38 376	46 445	5 488	46 729	52 216	13 557	85 103	98 661
Business in-service training (d)	764	1 944	2 708	480	1 359	1 838	1 243	3 302	4 546
Business in-service training (k)	1 871	3 717	5 587	1 552	3 820	5 370	3 422	7 536	10 957
Employment subject to wage subsidies (d)	2 166	5 860	8 026	1 720	5 413	7 132	3 886	11 272	15 158
Employment subject to wage subsidies (k)	600	1 218	1 817	267	674	941	868	1 890	2 758
Flex jobs ²	982	19 708	20 689	537	31 283	31 821	1 520	50 990	52 511
Sheltered jobs ²	354	2 857	3 209	178	2 091	2 270	532	4 947	5 479
Service jobs ³	-	113	113	-	194	194	-	307	307
Adult apprenticeship support	1 332	2 961	4 295	753	1 897	2 650	2 086	4 861	6 945
Maternity benefits, etc. total	750	4 080	4 830	16 123	38 214	54 337	16 873	42 292	59 167
Maternity benefits, without job	190	556	746	3 857	5 672	9 529	4 047	6 228	10 275
Maternity benefits, with job	550	3 452	4 004	12 253	32 363	44 616	12 803	35 815	48 619
Parental leave ⁴	-	54	55	2	161	164	2	215	219
Experiments (k)	10	15	25	10	18	29	21	32	54
Retirement, total	5 555	156 598	162 153	4 378	195 252	199 629	9 932	351 850	361 782
Early retirement pension ⁵	5 555	102 274	107 829	4 378	125 778	130 155	9 932	228 052	237 984
Early retirement pay	-	54 325	54 325	-	69 474	69 474	-	123 798	123 798
Other social benefits, total	13 923	55 853	69 777	17 431	70 477	87 908	31 355	126 331	157 685
Social assistance	9 023	21 938	30 960	11 798	23 900	35 698	20 821	45 838	66 658
Introductory benefits	320	394	714	258	473	732	579	868	1 446
Other rehabilitation	403	1 250	1 653	507	2 520	3 028	910	3 771	4 681
Unemployment benefits	200	3 639	3 838	223	6 878	7 100	423	10 517	10 939
Sickness benefits, without job	2 459	15 321	17 780	2 615	16 170	18 784	5 074	31 490	36 564
Sickness benefits, with job	1 518	13 313	14 830	2 030	20 538	22 567	3 547	33 851	37 398

Note: (d)= dagpenge. (k)=Social assistance benefits.

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¹ The number of registered unemployed differs from the previously tables due to different reference period. The previously tables refer to the period from the 21-12-2009 to the 19-12-2010 and this table refer to the calendar year 2009. ² The calculation of the number of full-time recipients is here exclusively conducted on the basis of reductions in relation to the number of full days recipients have participated in subsidized employment during the year. ³ Additions to *service jobs* were discontinued at the beginning of 2002. ⁴ Parental leave can only be granted to children born or adopted before 27 March 2002. ⁵ Recipients of benefits due to disablement are not included here.

Table 133 Persons who are not in ordinary employment by region. 2010

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants								
Denmark, total	54 047	329 485	383 533	63 429	410 240	473 670	117 477	739 726	857 203
Region Hovedstaden	14 596	86 595	101 192	16 819	107 428	124 246	31 415	194 024	225 438
Region Sjælland	7 747	50 909	58 657	8 905	63 097	72 000	16 652	114 005	130 657
Region Syddanmark	12 375	75 805	88 179	14 554	94 900	109 454	26 929	170 704	197 633
Region Midtjylland	12 545	72 882	85 427	15 255	95 026	110 280	27 800	167 908	195 707
Region Nordjylland	6 393	36 841	43 235	7 217	44 612	51 829	13 610	81 452	95 064
Province København by	6 859	39 006	45 865	8 068	43 495	51 562	14 927	82 500	97 427
Province Københavns omegn	4 538	25 007	29 544	5 259	33 148	38 408	9 798	58 155	67 952
Province Nordsjælland	2 784	19 192	21 977	3 058	26 944	30 001	5 841	46 136	51 977
Province Bornholm	416	3 391	3 807	434	3 842	4 276	849	7 233	8 083
Province Østsjælland	1 699	10 890	12 588	2 018	15 348	17 365	3 717	26 236	29 953
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 048	40 021	46 069	6 887	47 750	54 635	12 934	87 770	100 704
Province Fyn	5 147	33 063	38 210	5 578	39 796	45 373	10 725	72 859	83 583
Province Sydjylland	7 227	42 741	49 969	8 976	55 105	64 081	16 204	97 848	114 050
Province Østjylland	8 371	48 105	56 477	10 081	62 606	72 688	18 452	110 712	129 165
Province Vestjylland	4 173	24 776	28 949	5 174	32 417	37 592	9 348	57 194	66 542
Province Nordjylland	6 393	36 841	43 235	7 217	44 612	51 829	13 610	81 452	95 064

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Table 134 Membership of employees' trade unions. 2011

1 January	Total	Of whom women		Total	Of whom women
Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO)¹	1 167 878	572 285	Funktionærforeningen Carlsberg Tuborg	743	272
Plumbers' Organisation in Denmark	10 096	27	Funktionærforeningen i FDB/COOP Danmarks	509	212
The Danish Artist Union	1 364	581	HI – Organisation for ledende medarbejdere i idræt-kultur-fritid	560	44
Danish Union of Electricians	29 906	300	JID	1 078	340
Danish Hairdressers' and Beauticians' Union	4 657	4 466	Jordmoderforeningen	1 595	1 593
Danish Railway Union	5 708	815	Danish Association of Constructing Architects	3 933	603
Danish Metal Workers' Union	122 032	5 067	Kort- og Landmålingsteknikernes Forening	570	154
United Federation of Danish Workers -3F ²	366 620	104 091	Kost og Enæringsforbundet	6 758	6 624
Danish Trade Union of Public Employees - TAT	199 336	175 187	Landsforeningen af statsaut. Fodterapeuter	1 395	1 325
Danish Prison Officers' Union	3 346	1 061	Lederforeningen i TeleDanmark	1 005	411
Danish Food and Allied Workers' Union	23 272	7 149	Lederforum – Social & Sundhedssektoren	722	663
Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees in Denmark	302 160	225 620	Association of Academy and Market Economists	827	455
Union of Enlisted Privates and Corporals in the Danish Army	4 516	248	PROSA – Association of Computer Professionals	8 924	1 360
Union of Painters in Denmark	11 888	3 323	SAFU Association of Salaried Employees	1 197	622
The Danish Federation of Salaried Employees	16 735	3 849	Uddannelsesforbundet	9 359	4 230
National Federation of Social Educators	37 595	28 196	Other unions	4 428	2 093
Spillerforening	1 037	135	Danish Association of Managers and Executives	86 239	21 868
Danish Association of Professional Technicians	27 610	12 170	Executive	86 239	21 868
Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation (FTF)	356 408	245 562	Confederation of Professional Associations⁴	139 214	74 015
Attorfillit Kattuffiat, Greenland	760	458	Federation of Danish Architects	4 398	2 188
Federation of Early Childhood Teachers	53 866	45 786	Danish Union of Librarians	3 895	2 978
CO 10 – group in FTF	30 653	8 400	Danish Union of Journalists	1 745	806
Of which:			Dansk Musikpædagogisk Forening	818	463
Association of Permanent Defence Personnel	6 826	457	The Association of Food Scientists in Denmark and the Danish Veterinary Surgeons	1 721	873
Danmarks Kordegneforening	548	395	Defence group in AC	3 529	150
Dansk Told- og Skatteforbund	4 258	2 395	National Union of Upper Secun. School Teachers	11 465	6 013
Foreningen af Præliminære Organister	657	429	Danish Federation of Graduates in Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Landscape Architecture	3 495	1 583
Association of Technical and Administrative Public Employees (TAT)	803	418	Jurist- og Økonomforbundet	45 707	21 943
Union of Public Servants within Armed Forces	1 170	245	Communications and Languages	5 332	4 665
Association of Commercial College Teachers	1 534	768	Danish Medical Association	16 220	8 008
The Police Union in Denmark	11 919	2 105	Danish Association of Masters and PhDs	26 682	14 860
Trafikforbundet	720	209	Pharma-Danmark	3 879	2 959
Other unions	2 218	979	The Danish Association of Clergy	2 537	1 318
Cabin Union Denmark	1 339	953	Danish Phychologists' Association	4 115	3 123
The Danish Union of Teachers	65 480	45 854	Tandlægeforeningen	1 835	1 018
Danish Musicians' Union ³	3 000	702	Tandlægerne Ny Landsforening	707	609
Danish Actors Association	1 658	883	Other unions	1 134	459
Danish Association of Social Workers	10 749	9 251	Outside joint organisations	277 463	109 032
Danish Nurses' Organisation	52 444	50 671	2B – Bedst og Billigst	13 534	6 744
Dansk Tandplejerforening	1 190	1 154	Brancheafdelingen Trafik & Jernbane	2 894	1 447
Danske Psykomotoriske Terapeuter	793	778	Business Danmark	25 452	4 510
Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists	5 515	5 194	Dansk Formands Forening	1 169	28
Organisation of Danish Insurance Employees	7 463	5 549	Danish Union of Journalists ⁵	14 996	6 506
The Danish Physiotherapist Association	9 038	6 979	Den Danske Landinspektørforening	793	211
Association of Danish Forest and Landscape Engineers	528	84	Fagforeningen Danmark	34 270	12 938
Danish Association of Occupational Therapists	6 307	5 997	Forbundet af Kirke- og Kirkegårdsansatte	1 516	588
Danish Pharmacopeia Commission	4 308	4 266	Forbundet for Tjenestemænd ved Fødevarer- og Undervisningsministeriet m.fl.	411	49
Danish Film and TV Workers' Union	751	188	Funktionærkartellet/Teknikersammenslutningen	22 984	12 369
The Financial Services' Union	46 059	24 704	Ingeniørforeningen i Danmark	50 480	9 801
Foreningen af Mejeriledere og Funktionærer	507	67	Kristelig Fagforening	101 935	53 786
The Radiographers' Union in Denmark	1 507	1 100	Maskinmestrenes Forening	7 029	55
Ass. of Teachers for Private Independent Schools	8 890	5543			

Note: Figures are exclusive Danmarks Frie Fagforening, due to lack of data reports.

Source: Main organizations and unions outside of the main organizations

¹ Incl. sleeping members (pensioners and people on early-retirement pay), conscripts, etc. ² Wood Industry and Building Workers' Union merged with United Federation of Danish Workers – 3F. ³ Only members under FTF ⁴ Only employees. ⁵ Incl. 1745 members with double membership under Confederation of Professional Associations (AC)

Table 135 Members of unemployment insurance funds

	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
Number of funds	29	28
Number insured against unemployment, total	2 065 700	2 052 723
Full-time insured	2 043 706	2 031 603
Of which: LO ²	916 364	899 838
FTF ³	333 675	324 094
Managers ⁴	89 064	90 004
AC ⁵	251 358	258 765
Other organizations ⁶	453 245	458 902
Part-time and combination-insured	21 994	21 120
Of which: LO ²	11 096	10 309
FTF ³	3 550	3 268
Managers ⁴	29	27
AC ⁵	623	650
Other organizations ⁶	6 696	6 866

¹ Figures are from 1 January. ² Danish Confederation of Trade Unions. ³ Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation. ⁴ Danish Association of Management and Executives. ⁵ Danish Confederation of Professional Organisations. ⁶ Incl. unemployment insurance funds which are members of different confederations.

Source: The National Directorate of Labour

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Table 136 Work stoppages

	Work stoppages		Number of employees involved		Number of working days lost	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	Number					
Total	335	207	91 409	12 679	1 869 100	15 000
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	-	3	-	75	-	0
Manufacturing, total	138	52	10 813	4 071	14 300	4 400
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	16	17	759	1 321	900	1 600
Mfr. of textiles and leather	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	6	5	96	67	300	100
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	11	5	716	133	800	100
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	13	4	1 071	131	1 400	300
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated products	80	19	7 616	2 376	10 000	2 200
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	12	2	555	43	1 000	100
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	6	-	170	-	200
Construction	33	38	795	1 242	1 000	1 400
Wholesale and retail trade	40	12	2 365	342	4 000	300
Hotels and restaurants	1	3	21	206	0	100
Transport, post and telecomm.	68	50	4 962	2 878	9 000	4 900
State, counties and municipalities	41	32	72 041	3 425	1 839 500	3 300
Other	14	11	412	270	1 300	500
Activity not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-

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