

Labour market

1

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:

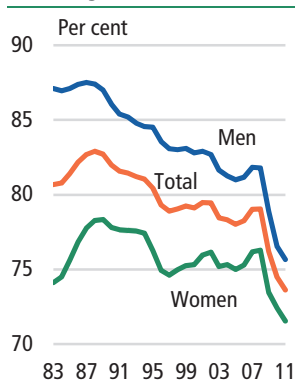
- Employed
- Unemployed
- Persons outside the labour force

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 2011 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, 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.

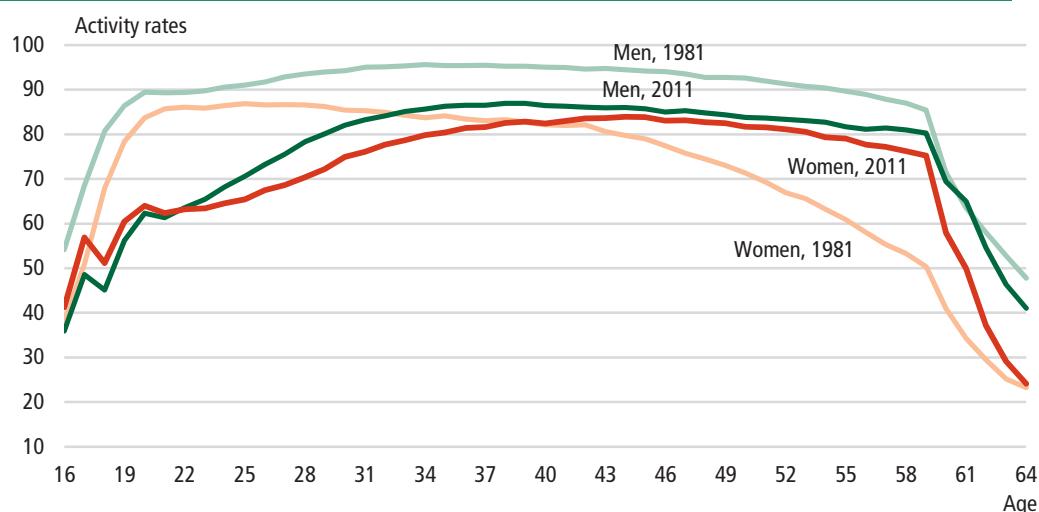
In the 1990s, in which Denmark had a period of recession, the activity rate of both men and women decreased during most of the period. The fall in the activity rate for women ceased in 1997, and thereafter the activity rate for women rose until 2002. During the same period the activity rate for men continued to fall. From 2006 until 2008 activity rates for both men and women increased slightly. From 2008 to 2009 the activity rate falls for both men and women. After this, activity rates for both men and women decreased due to the economic crisis. The fall in activity rates is extra big, because the statistics were subject to adjustments in 2009. 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 2011 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.

Activity rates for women are lower than for men except for the youngest age-groups. Thus women have higher activity rates than men until the age of 21. For both men and women activity rates for 18 year olds is lower than for 17 year olds.

Immigrants and their descendants in the labour market

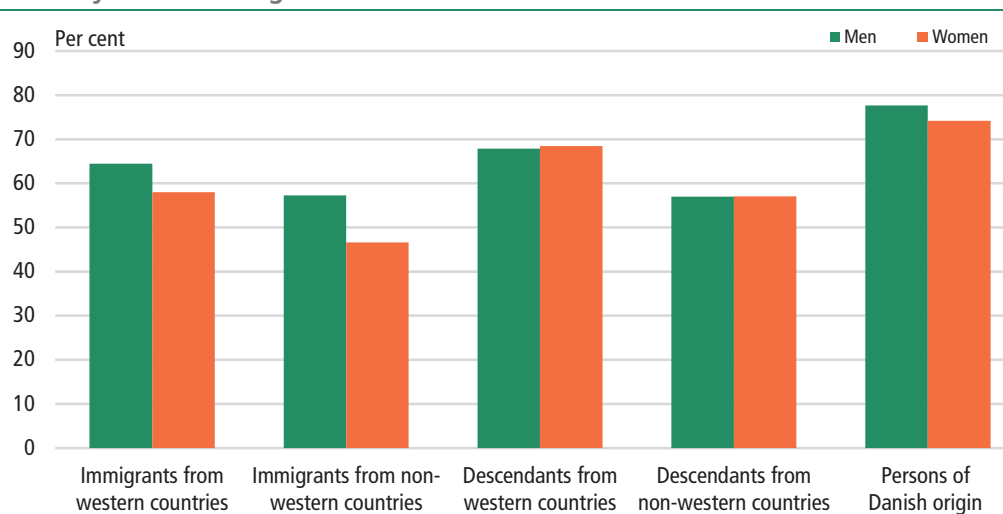
The number of immigrants and their descendants of working age have increased from 108,000 to 415,000 in the period 1981-2011. Especially, the number of immigrants and their descendants from non-western countries has increased.

There were 36,000 immigrants and descendants from non-western countries aged 16-64 in 1981, while the figure was 267,000 in 2011.

Immigrants' activity rate is lower than that of persons of Danish origin. Immigrants from non-western countries account for the lowest activity rate of 51.8 per cent in 2011. 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 (57.0 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. 2011



www.statbank.dk/ras1f1

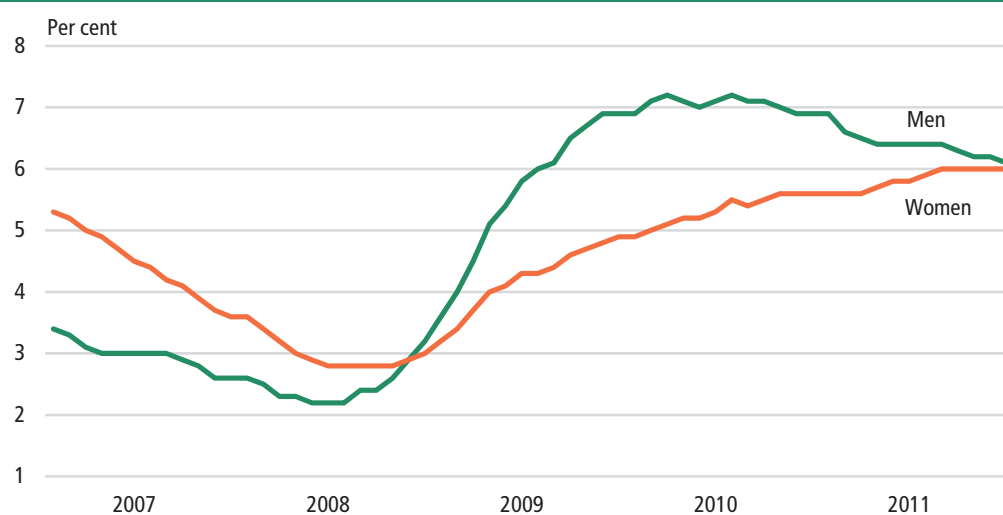
Unemployment and people receiving public benefits, 16-64-years

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

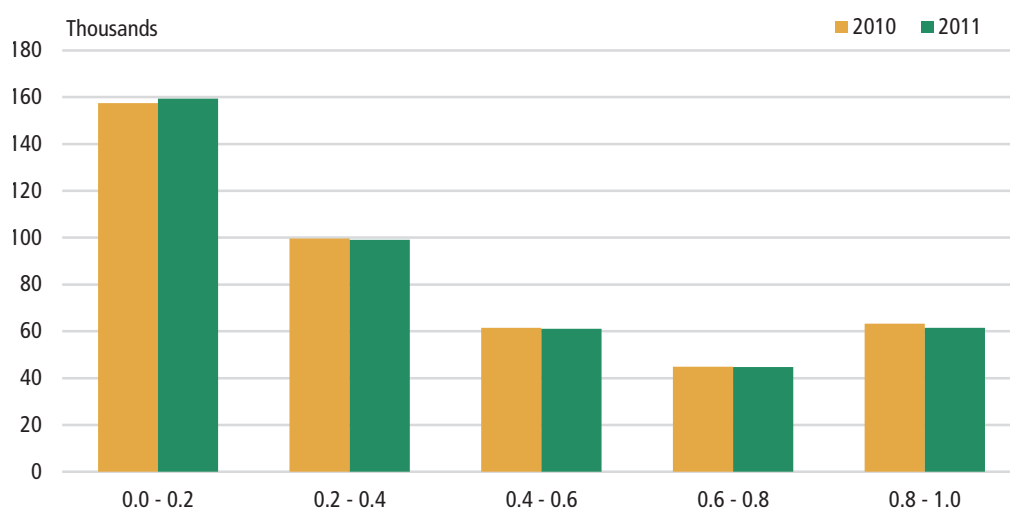
a similar situation where unemployment (in per cent of the labour force) was higher among men than among women.

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



www.statbank.dk/auaar12

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

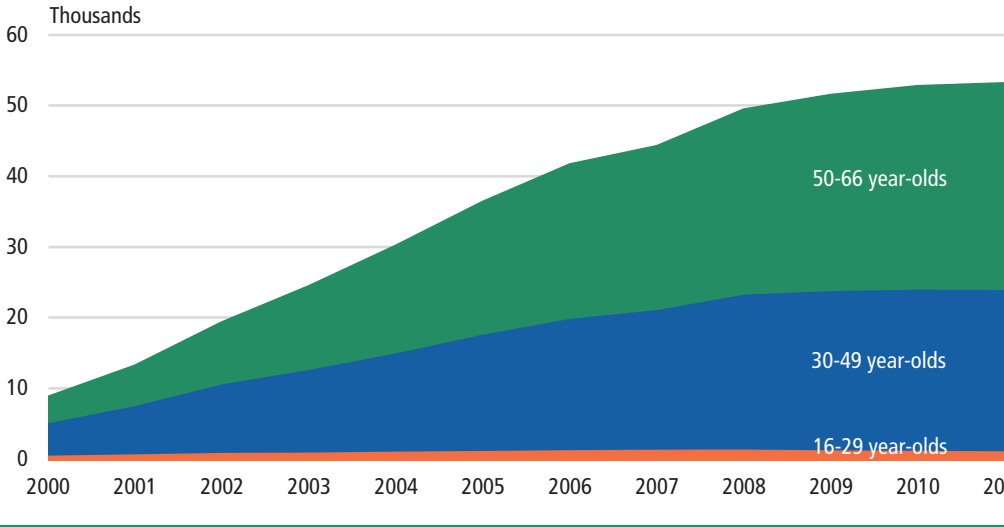
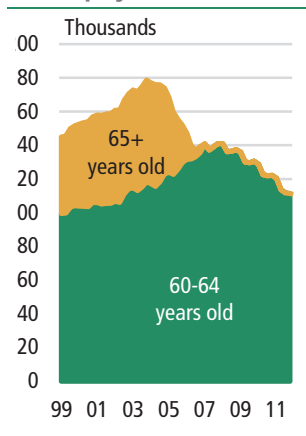


Figure 8
Number of persons receiving early retirement pay

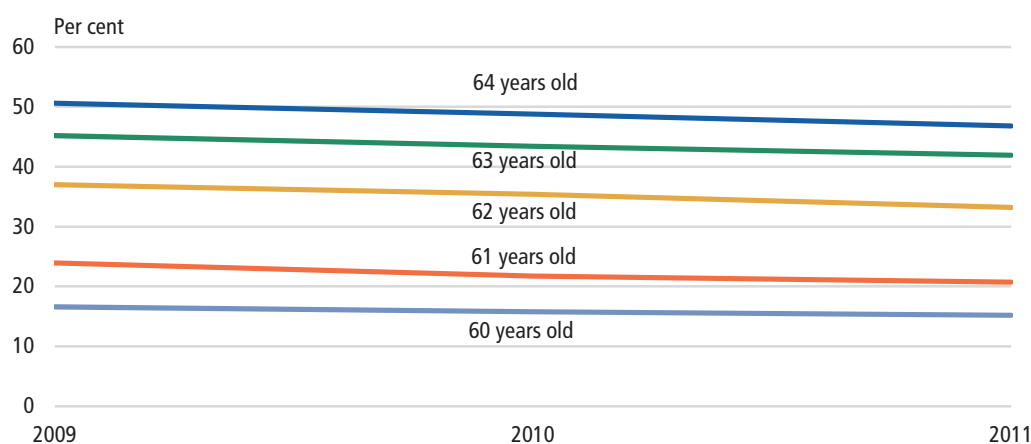


Changes in the number of persons receiving early retirement pay

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.

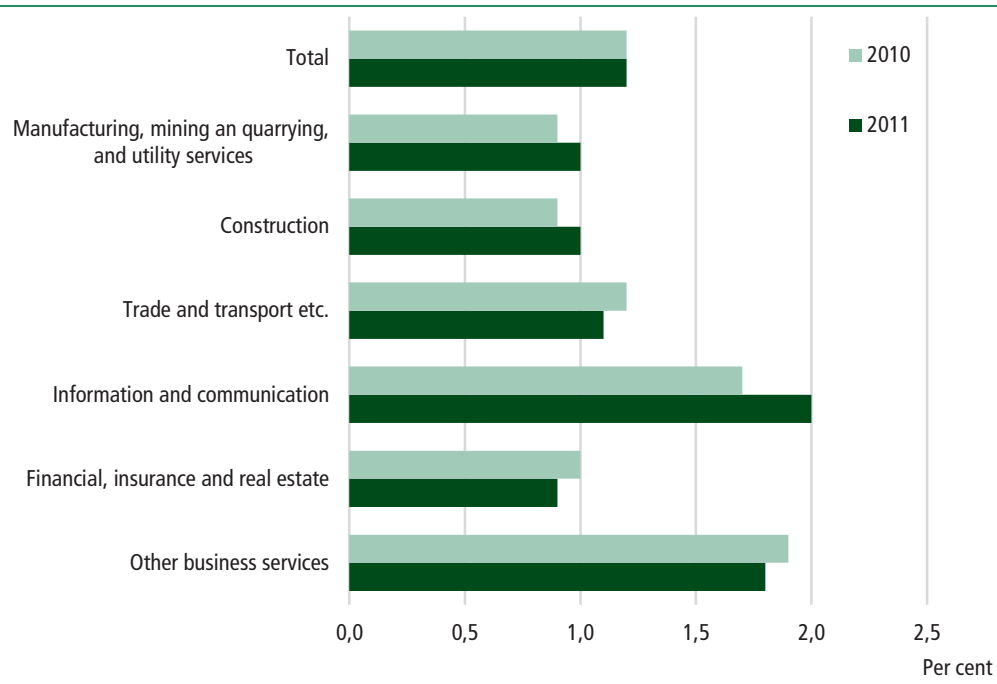
Figure 9 Share of the population receiving early retirement pay by age



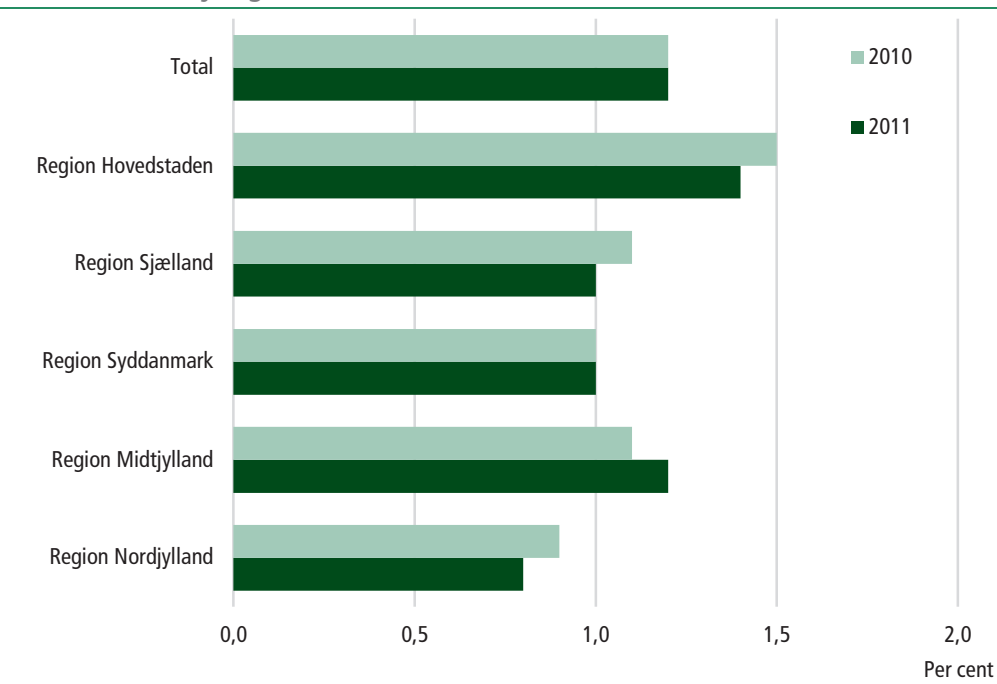
Note: Shares are estimated as the number of full-time persons receiving early retirement pay in relation to the population number in the middle of the year (in each age group).

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. 2011**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. 2011

Small workplaces have the largest share of job vacancies

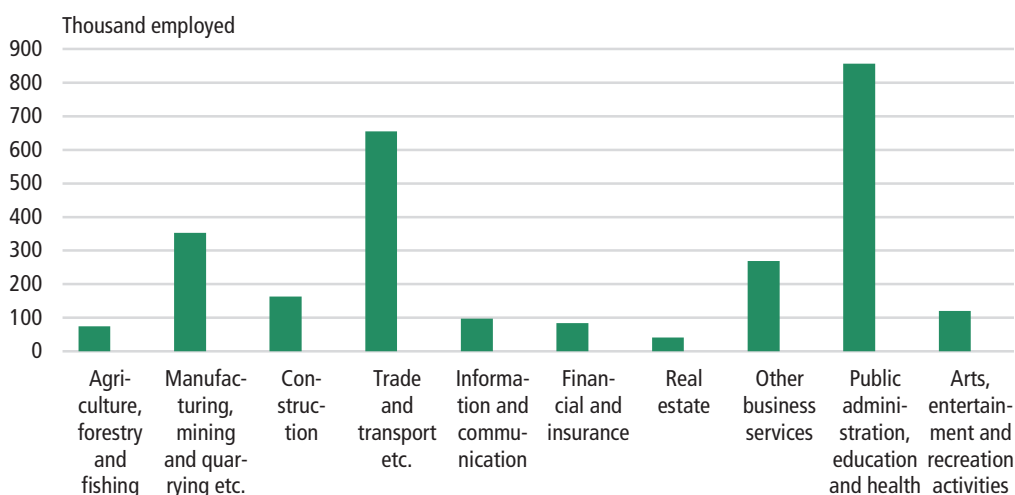
Small workplaces (less than 10 employees) accounted for relatively more job vacancies than large workplaces. In 2010, small workplaces had a share of job vacancies of 2.0 pct. For reasons of comparison, the largest workplaces (more than 100 employees) had a share of job vacancies of 1.0 pct.

3

Employment and hours worked

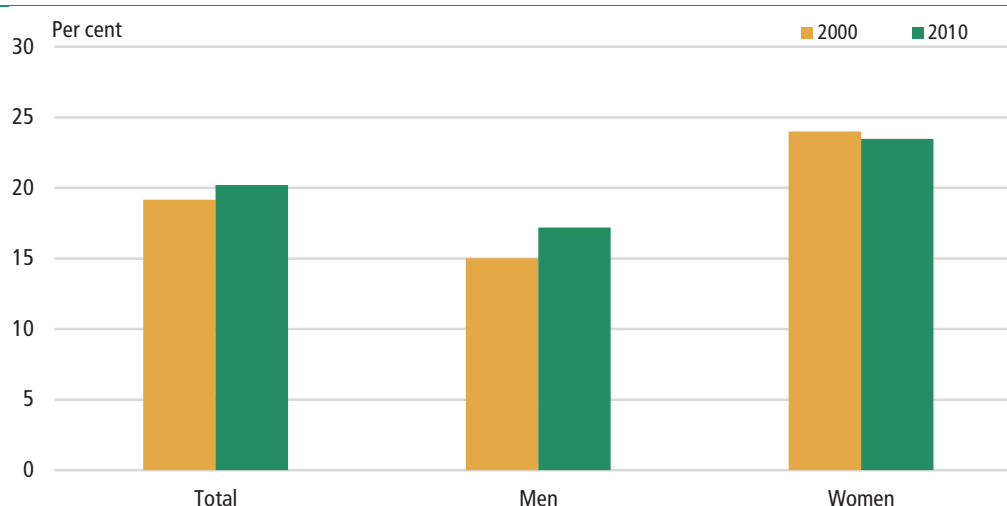
The service sector accounts, by far, for the highest number of persons employed in Denmark. The largest industry groups are thus *public administration, education and health* employing 857,000 persons (corresponding to 31.6 per cent of persons employed) and *wholesale and retail trade, and transport, etc.* employing 655,000 persons (24.1 per cent of persons employed). Primary industries *agriculture, forestry and fishing* account for a substantially lower share employing 75,000 persons (2.7 per cent of persons employed).

Figure 12 Employed by industry. 2010



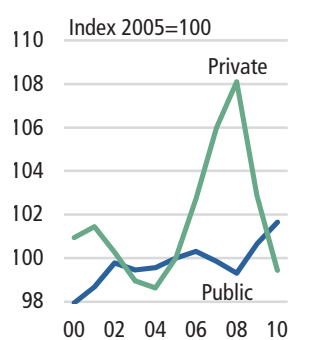
www.statbank.dk/atr11

The number of hours worked by women is lower than the number of hours worked by men. In 2010, 23.5 per cent of women were working part-time, while only 17.2 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 (24.0 per cent) and fewer men (15.0 per cent) were working part-time in 2000.

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

www.statistikbanken.dk/atr1

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

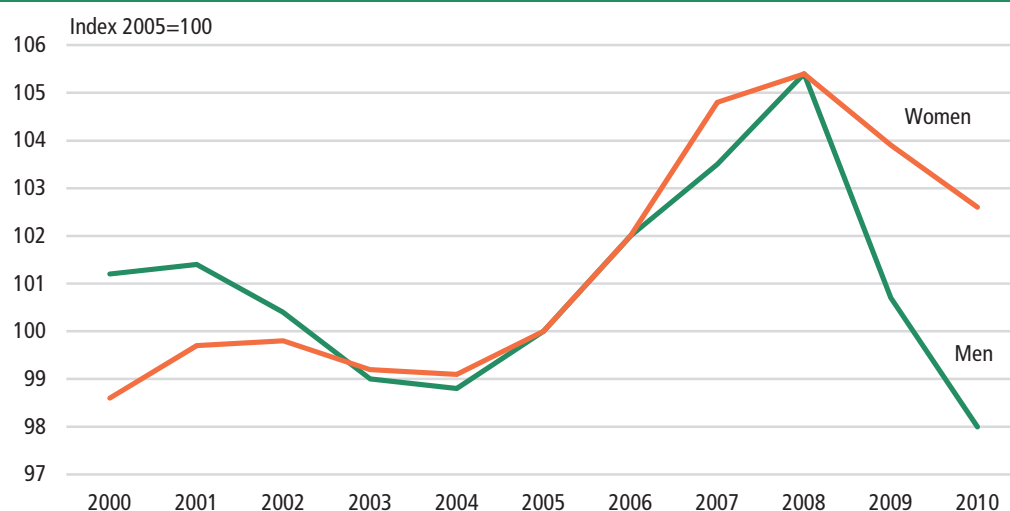
From 2008 to 2010, the number of employed decreased annually by 71,000 persons (2.5 pct. per year) and hours worked decreased, on average, by 2.9 pct. per year. The decrease in employment and hours worked is due to the development in the market-related part of the economy (i.e., the private sector and companies owned by the central government, the regional authorities or by the municipalities). In this part of the economy, employment decreased annually by 81,000 persons (4.1 pct. per year). Employment increased in the non-market part of the economy (known as the general government sector) by 10,000 persons per year (1.2 pct. per year).

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. per year), 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 annually by 53,000 persons (3.6 pct. per year) from 2008 to 2010. 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 annually by 18,000 persons (1.3 pct. per year) from 2008 to 2010, 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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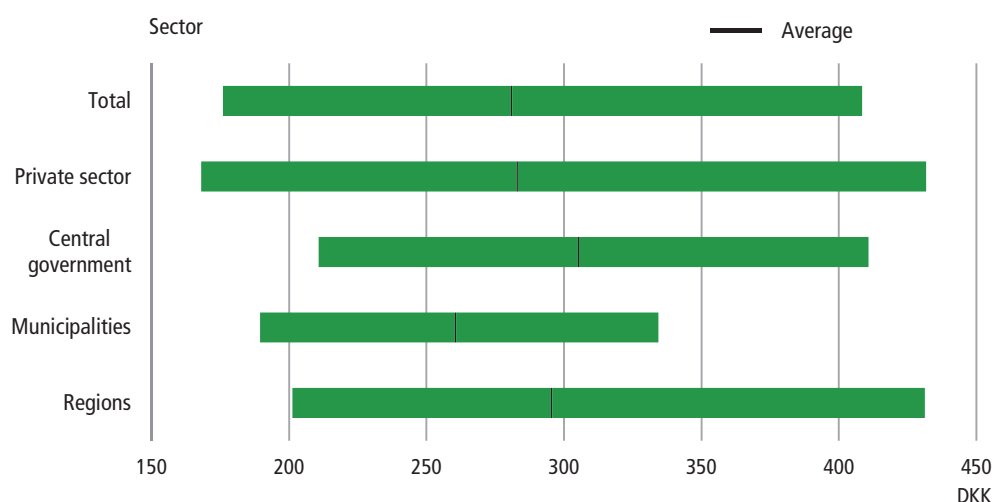
4

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 worked and standardized hourly earnings. Standardized hourly earnings 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 worked indicates the cost per hour paid by an employer for employing an employee to perform his/her work.

Figure 16 Earnings by sectors. 2010



Men employed in managerial positions 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 432 per hour worked in 2010, while the ten-percent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 168 per hour worked. Hourly earnings of the ten-percent highest paid central government employees were more than DKK 409 per hour worked, while the ten-percent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 211 per hour worked. In municipalities the numbers were DKK 334 and DKK 188 respectively and in the regions DKK 431 and DKK 201 respectively.

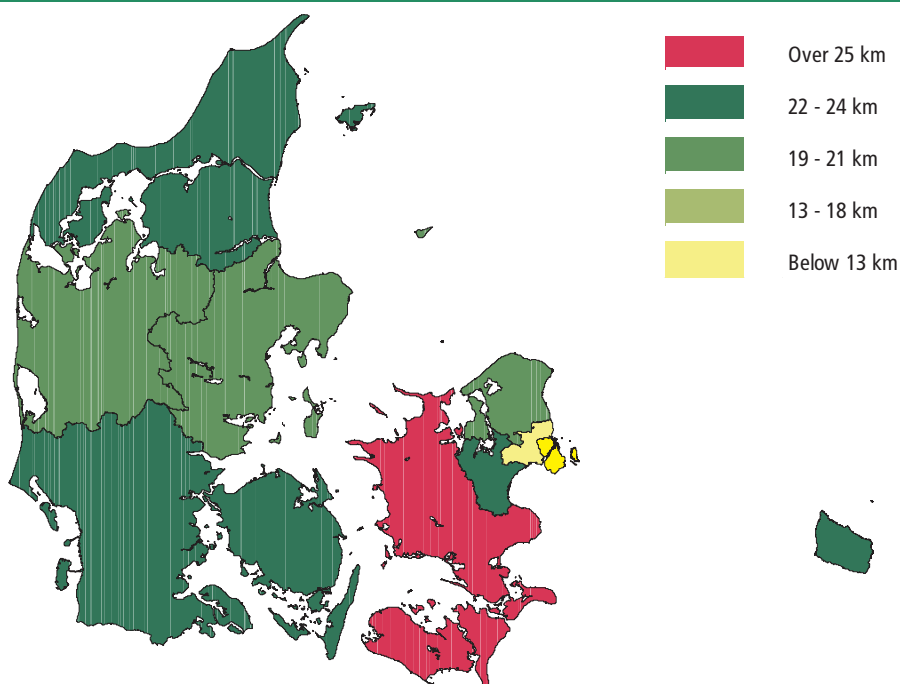
5

Commuting

Longer commuting distances

In 2010, every Dane travelled, on average, a distance of 19.7 km to and from the home and work. Compared to 2009, this is 0.2 km longer and 2.1 km longer in relation to 2006. On average, men are working 23.4 km away from their home, while women only need to travel 15.9 km to their job. This implies that the average commuting distance between men and women is 7.5 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 employed 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. 2010



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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. an average of 27.4 km. People living in København By and København Omegn only commute 12.1 and 12.8 km to their work. People living in all other provinces commute between 19.7 and 22.5 km to their work.

6

Absence

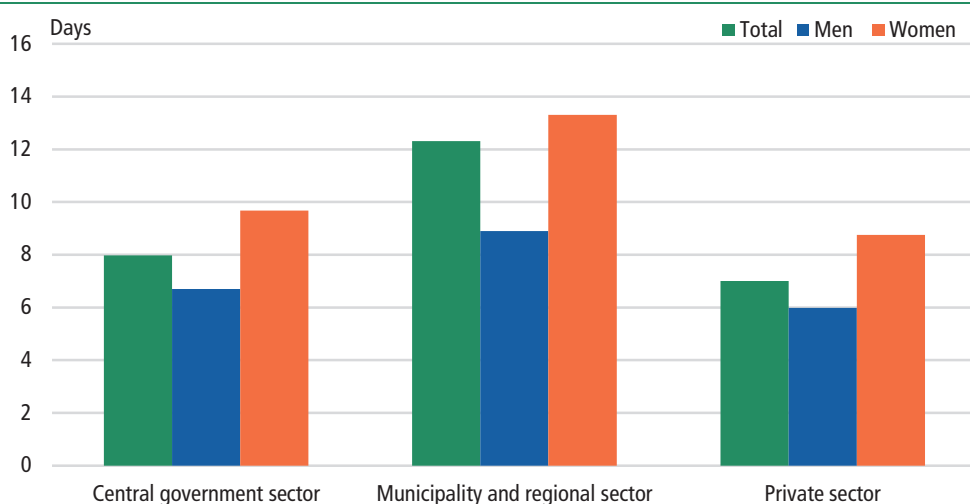
Women are more absent due to sickness than men

The employees in the regions and the municipalities were on average absent from work 12.3 days due to sickness in 2010. In the central government sector, employees were, on average, absent 8 days due to sickness whereas employees in the private sector were absent 7 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 77 per cent of the employees are women whereas 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. 2010



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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.

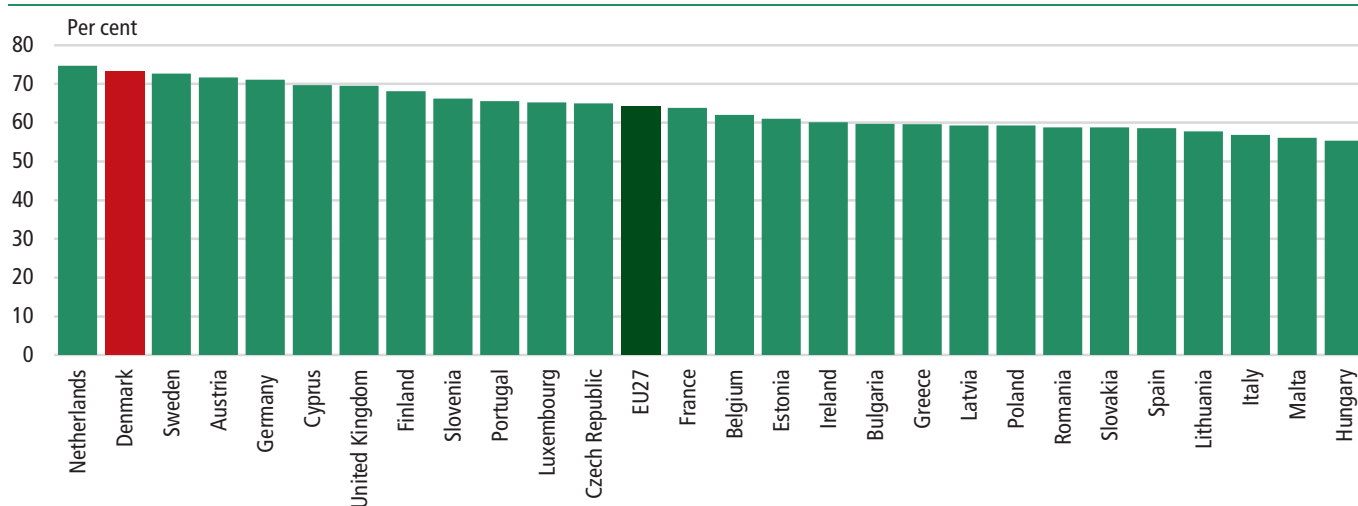
7

A European perspective

The Netherlands had the highest employment rate in the European Union

At 74.7 per cent of the population in the age 15-64 years in employment, the Netherlands had the highest employment rate in the European Union in 2010 according to the Labour Force Survey.

Figure 19 Employment rate in the EU. 2010



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 2010 the employment rate in the Netherlands was considerably above the European Union average of 64.1 per cent – ahead of Denmark and Sweden, where the employment rates were 73.3 and 72.7 per cent, respectively.

Malta and Hungary had the lowest employment rates in the European Union at 56.1 and 55.4 per cent, respectively.

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

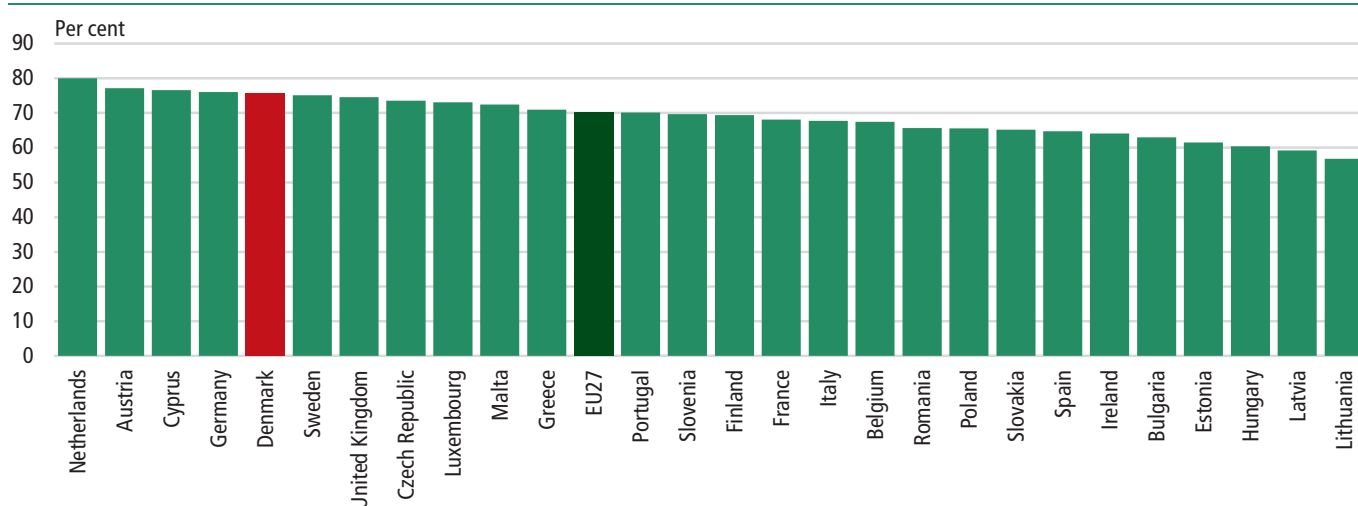
The chapter *International statistics* contains further employment figures for a wider range of countries.

The Netherlands had the highest employment rate for men

At 80.0 per cent the Netherlands had the highest employment rate for men among the 27 countries in the European Union, followed by Austria and Cyprus where 77.1 and 76.6 per cent, respectively, of the men were employed. Denmark had the fifth highest employment rate for men at 75.6 per cent.

At 59.2 and 56.8 per cent, respectively, Latvia and Lithuania had the lowest employment rates for men in the European Union. The EU average is 70.1 per cent.

Figure 20 Employment rate in the EU. Men. 2010

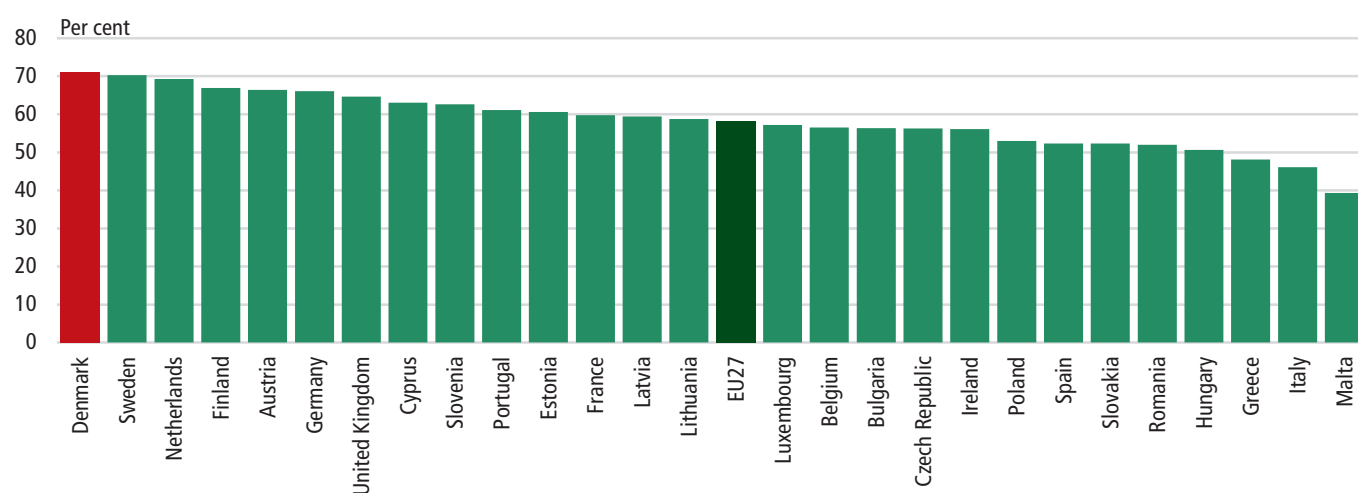


Source: Eurostat

Denmark had the highest employment rate for women

Since 2004 Denmark has had the highest employment rate for women in the European Union. 71.1 per cent of the women were in employment in 2010.

Figure 21 Employment rate in the EU. Women. 2010



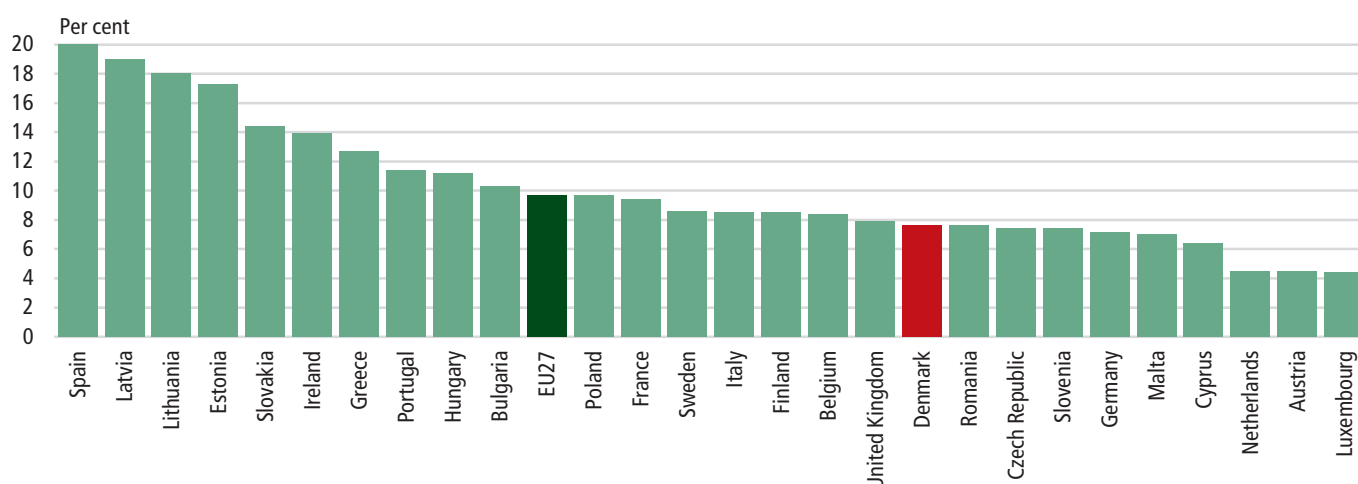
Source: Eurostat

Denmark was ahead of Sweden and the Netherlands where female employment rates were 70.3 and 69.3 per cent, respectively. The EU average was 58.2 per cent. At 46.1 and 39.3 per cent, Italy and Malta had the lowest employment rates for women in the European Union.

Luxembourg had the lowest unemployment rate in the EU

Among the 27 countries of the European Union, Luxembourg had the lowest unemployment rate in 2010. The unemployment rate among those aged 15-64 years was 4.4 per cent in Luxembourg, followed by Austria and the Netherlands both at 4.5 per cent. In Denmark the unemployment rate was 7.6 per cent.

Figure 22 Unemployment rate in the EU. Age 15-64 years. 2010



Source: Eurostat

Spain and Lithuania had the highest unemployment rates in the EU with 20.2 and 19.0 per cent, respectively. The EU average unemployment rate was 9.7 per cent. In the Labour Force Survey the unemployed are 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.

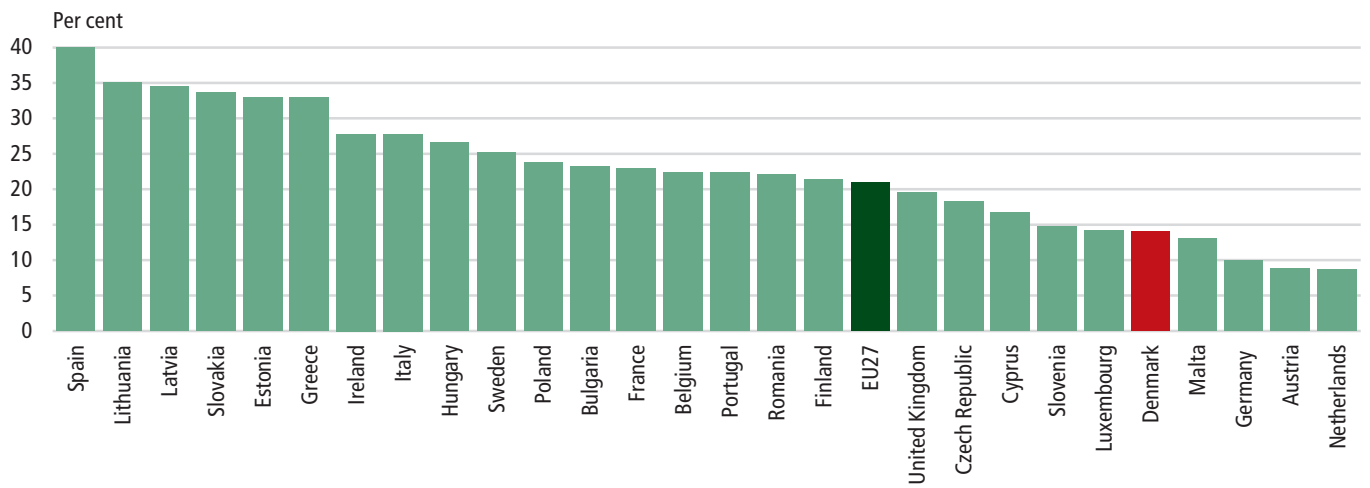
The unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons in a specific age group in the labour force. The chapter *International statistics* contains further unemployment figures for a wider range of countries.

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 was also placed relatively low at 14.0 per cent in 2010. It was the Netherlands and Austria who had the lowest youth unemployment rates at 8.7 and 8.8 per cent, respectively.

In our neighbouring country Sweden the youth unemployment rate was surprisingly high at 25.2 per cent, while the unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 years was 8.6 per cent. Spain and Lithuania had the highest youth unemployment rates in the European Union at 41.6 and 35.1 per cent, respectively. The EU average was 20.9 per cent.

Figure 23 Youth unemployment rate. Age 15-24 years. 2010



Source: Eurostat

Table 105 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 106 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*

Table 107 Employed persons by industry			
	2001	2006	2011
	thousand persons		
Total	2 773	2 755	2 667
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	98	82	70
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	464	400	319
Construction	173	179	150
Trade and transport etc.	649	653	628
Information and communication	106	97	98
Financial and insurance	79	80	82
Real estate	33	38	44
Other business services	226	257	266
Public administration, education and health	817	842	873
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	114	117	117
Activity not stated	12	9	20

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Table 108 Employees by sex and sector. 2011			
	Men	Women	Total
	persons		
Total	1 241 422	1 215 249	2 456 671
Central government sector	108 187	102 148	210 335
Social security funds	574	1 607	2 181
Regions	29 611	109 677	139 288
Municipalities	123 158	400 590	523 748
General government, total	261 530	614 022	875 552
Public corporations, etc.	42 742	24 682	67 424
Public sector, total	304 272	638 704	942 976
Private sector, total	937 126	576 524	1 513 650
Foreign sector	24	21	45
Not stated sektor	-	-	-

www.statbank.dk/rasoff11

Table 109 Employed persons by sex, industry and socio-economic status. 2011

	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	205.5	5.3	99.5	570.7	302.0	1 022.8	237.6	224.1	2 456.7	2 667.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34.3	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	7.1	2.6	22.0	33.4	69.7
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	8.5	0.3	17.9	32.0	44.0	169.1	29.3	18.3	310.5	319.3
Construction	18.2	0.4	6.2	3.2	8.7	80.5	18.5	13.9	131.0	149.6
Trade and transport etc.	43.6	1.3	29.0	23.0	66.6	306.5	79.7	78.5	583.1	628.0
Information and communication	7.3	0.1	5.2	37.4	19.5	15.9	4.9	7.8	90.7	98.1
Financial and insurance	0.3	0.0	5.4	32.2	21.2	18.1	1.2	3.6	81.7	82.1
Real estate	10.0	0.1	1.4	1.7	5.0	13.6	3.8	8.3	33.9	44.0
Other business services	31.2	0.6	8.8	55.1	38.6	57.9	49.5	24.1	234.0	265.8
Public administration, education and health	18.6	0.2	21.9	365.0	86.2	316.8	37.6	27.1	854.5	873.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	13.6	0.2	3.5	20.4	11.4	37.1	10.5	20.5	103.4	117.2
Activity not stated	19.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	20.4
Males, total	148.3	0.6	72.3	236.5	142.4	521.0	131.5	137.7	1 241.4	1 390.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	5.1	1.9	16.8	25.0	56.1
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	6.7	0.0	15.3	22.6	26.3	121.7	20.3	12.0	218.1	224.8
Construction	17.6	0.0	5.7	2.7	6.3	73.4	17.7	12.0	117.8	135.4
Trade and transport etc.	31.8	0.3	22.1	13.1	39.9	172.5	48.1	48.0	343.8	375.8
Information and communication	6.3	0.0	4.1	27.2	14.1	7.5	3.0	5.9	61.7	68.0
Financial and insurance	0.3	0.0	4.2	18.0	10.4	5.5	0.4	2.2	40.6	40.9
Real estate	7.8	0.0	1.1	0.9	2.6	8.4	2.1	5.7	20.8	28.7
Other business services	21.0	0.1	6.6	34.4	16.3	28.0	24.9	13.9	124.1	145.2
Public administration, education and health	7.8	0.0	10.8	107.6	20.5	85.1	8.9	11.3	244.2	252.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	5.2	0.0	2.3	9.5	5.6	13.7	4.3	9.8	45.1	50.3
Activity not stated	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	12.9
Females, total	57.2	4.7	27.2	334.2	159.6	501.7	106.1	86.4	1 215.2	1 277.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.3	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.7	5.2	8.5	13.6
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1.9	0.3	2.6	9.4	17.7	47.4	9.0	6.2	92.3	94.4
Construction	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.4	7.0	0.8	1.9	13.2	14.2
Trade and transport etc.	11.8	1.1	6.9	9.8	26.7	133.9	31.5	30.4	239.3	252.2
Information and communication	0.9	0.1	1.1	10.1	5.5	8.4	1.9	2.0	29.0	30.1
Financial and insurance	0.0	0.0	1.2	14.2	10.9	12.6	0.9	1.4	41.2	41.2
Real estate	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.4	5.2	1.7	2.6	13.0	15.3
Other business services	10.2	0.5	2.2	20.7	22.2	29.9	24.6	10.2	109.9	120.6
Public administration, education and health	10.8	0.1	11.0	257.4	65.7	231.7	28.7	15.8	610.3	621.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	8.5	0.1	1.2	10.9	5.9	23.4	6.2	10.7	58.3	66.9
Activity not stated	7.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	7.5

 www.statbank.dk/ras9

Table 110 Population by sex, region and socio-economic status. 2011

	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	205.5	5.3	2 456.7	88.3	2 755.8	159.1	118.4	1 051.0	1 476.4	5 560.6
Region Hovedstaden	61.1	1.0	772.8	30.0	864.9	45.4	27.3	287.8	474.1	1 699.4
Region Sjælland	31.7	0.8	351.9	12.2	396.7	23.0	20.6	172.0	207.5	819.8
Region Syddanmark	43.2	1.4	515.6	18.5	578.7	35.4	28.3	247.2	311.2	1 200.7
Region Midtjylland	46.9	1.3	566.5	17.6	632.2	37.8	27.0	226.6	337.4	1 261.0
Region Nordjylland	22.7	0.7	249.9	10.0	283.3	17.5	15.2	117.5	146.3	579.8
Men, total	148.3	0.6	1 241.4	52.1	1 442.4	68.3	49.6	444.2	752.0	2 756.6
Region Hovedstaden	41.4	0.2	382.9	17.0	441.5	19.4	11.2	118.9	240.8	831.8
Region Sjælland	23.0	0.1	177.1	7.2	207.4	10.0	8.8	74.2	106.0	406.4
Region Syddanmark	31.9	0.1	263.3	11.3	306.6	15.5	12.0	105.3	158.3	597.8
Region Midtjylland	34.7	0.1	289.8	10.3	334.9	16.0	11.1	95.5	171.7	629.3
Region Nordjylland	17.3	0.1	128.3	6.3	152.0	7.4	6.4	50.2	75.1	291.2
Woman, total	57.2	4.7	1 215.2	36.2	1 313.3	90.7	68.8	606.7	724.5	2 804.0
Region Hovedstaden	19.7	0.9	389.9	13.0	423.4	26.0	16.0	168.8	233.3	867.6
Region Sjælland	8.6	0.7	174.8	5.1	189.3	13.0	11.9	97.8	101.4	413.4
Region Syddanmark	11.2	1.3	252.4	7.2	272.0	19.9	16.2	141.8	152.9	602.8
Region Midtjylland	12.2	1.2	276.6	7.2	297.3	21.8	15.9	131.1	165.7	631.7
Region Nordjylland	5.4	0.7	121.5	3.7	131.3	10.1	8.8	67.2	71.2	288.6

www.statbank.dk/ras207

Table 111 16-64-year-old persons analysed by ancestry and labour market attachment. 2011

	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employment rate
	persons			per cent	
Total population	3 559 514	2 620 321	2 531 979	73.6	71.1
Immigrants from:					
The Western World	138 970	85 131	82 008	61.3	59.0
The non-Western World	229 136	118 587	109 029	51.8	47.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 832	8 261	7 801	52.2	49.3
Iraq	18 482	7 223	6 487	39.1	35.1
Iran	11 300	5 972	5 544	52.8	49.1
Yugoslavia (former)	9 351	4 884	4 499	52.2	48.1
Lebanon	11 268	4 220	3 755	37.5	33.3
Pakistan	10 223	5 313	4 779	52.0	46.7
Somalia	8 905	3 135	2 583	35.2	29.0
Turkey	29 511	17 222	15 234	58.4	51.6
Descendants	46 472	27 418	25 939	59.0	55.8
Persons of Danish origin	3 144 936	2 389 185	2 315 003	76.0	73.6

www.statbank.dk/ras1f and ras207

Table 112 Commuting to and from work for employed population. 2010

	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	2 684 992	179 754	850 497	480 940	502 036	256 558	135 943	76 789	195 522	6 953	19.7
Region Hovedstaden	835 244	45 584	279 882	191 669	174 813	69 630	32 025	14 466	25 624	1 551	14.6
Region Sjælland	390 144	29 682	95 940	45 325	66 666	46 806	32 320	18 735	53 496	1 174	25.8
Region Syddanmark	567 771	41 056	182 744	99 615	99 828	55 524	25 769	14 174	46 875	2 186	21.2
Region Midtjylland	617 001	42 774	200 362	102 712	112 029	57 241	31 560	21 344	48 021	958	20.3
Region Nordjylland	274 832	20 658	91 569	41 619	48 700	27 357	14 269	8 070	21 506	1 084	22.3
Province Copenhagen Town	350 794	15 173	156 076	96 026	49 562	13 224	7 228	2 367	10 524	614	12.1
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	247 260	12 186	70 944	64 102	74 663	15 167	3 434	1 380	5 121	263	12.8
Province Nordsjælland	219 065	16 619	46 063	28 800	47 300	39 237	20 927	10 715	9 014	390	20.3
Province Bornholm	18 125	1 606	6 799	2 741	3 288	2 002	436	4	965	284	22.5
Province Østsjælland	117 723	7 709	24 848	13 234	21 311	20 981	16 596	7 873	5 058	113	22.2
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	272 421	21 973	71 092	32 091	45 355	25 825	15 724	10 862	48 438	1 061	27.4
Province Fyn	224 006	15 844	71 972	41 966	38 860	19 619	9 708	6 160	18 601	1 276	21.1
Province Sydjylland	343 765	25 212	110 772	57 649	60 968	35 905	16 061	8 014	28 274	910	21.2
Province Østjylland	405 921	25 713	126 911	74 089	74 311	35 882	21 034	14 943	32 405	633	20.7
Province Vestjylland	211 080	17 061	73 451	28 623	37 718	21 359	10 526	6 401	15 616	325	19.7
Province Nordjylland	274 832	20 658	91 569	41 619	48 700	27 357	14 269	8 070	21 506	1 084	22.3
Men, total	1 394 304	130 089	387 296	232 024	250 945	134 004	75 980	45 887	132 264	5 815	23.4
Region Hovedstaden	423 871	31 423	121 477	92 181	93 341	39 064	18 860	9 049	17 299	1 177	17.2
Region Sjælland	202 004	21 670	41 658	20 191	30 080	23 384	17 679	11 065	35 453	824	30.9
Region Syddanmark	298 504	29 982	85 820	48 467	49 068	28 592	14 167	8 221	32 145	2 042	25.3
Region Midtjylland	324 125	31 443	94 331	50 262	54 844	29 205	17 669	12 940	32 599	832	24.0
Region Nordjylland	145 800	15 571	44 010	20 923	23 612	13 759	7 605	4 612	14 768	940	26.8
Province Copenhagen Town	177 103	10 305	69 541	47 664	28 759	8 217	4 173	1 381	6 607	456	14.1
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	125 793	8 532	29 250	31 189	40 681	9 023	2 268	927	3 714	209	15.2
Province Nordsjælland	111 400	11 418	19 390	12 021	22 281	20 781	12 178	6 739	6 299	293	23.7
Province Bornholm	9 575	1 168	3 296	1 307	1 620	1 043	241	2	679	219	28.7
Province Østsjælland	59 839	5 490	9 936	5 694	9 874	11 235	9 488	4 693	3 339	90	25.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	142 165	16 180	31 722	14 497	20 206	12 149	8 191	6 372	32 114	734	33.1
Province Fyn	116 218	11 415	32 965	19 777	19 211	10 147	5 314	3 473	12 717	1 199	25.5
Province Sydjylland	182 286	18 567	52 855	28 690	29 857	18 445	8 853	4 748	19 428	843	25.2
Province Østjylland	210 747	18 701	58 007	35 704	36 355	18 484	12 042	9 035	21 854	565	24.5
Province Vestjylland	113 378	12 742	36 324	14 558	18 489	10 721	5 627	3 905	10 745	267	22.9
Province Nordjylland	145 800	15 571	44 010	20 923	23 612	13 759	7 605	4 612	14 768	940	26.8
Women, total	1 290 688	49 665	463 201	248 916	251 091	122 554	59 963	30 902	63 258	1 138	15.9
Region Hovedstaden	411 373	14 161	158 405	99 488	81 472	30 566	13 165	5 417	8 325	374	12.1
Region Sjælland	188 140	8 012	54 282	25 134	36 586	23 422	14 641	7 670	18 043	350	20.7
Region Syddanmark	269 267	11 074	96 924	51 148	50 760	26 932	11 602	5 953	14 730	144	16.9
Region Midtjylland	292 876	11 331	106 031	52 450	57 185	28 036	13 891	8 404	15 422	126	16.6
Region Nordjylland	129 032	5 087	47 559	20 696	25 088	13 598	6 664	3 458	6 738	144	17.6
Province Copenhagen Town	173 691	4 868	86 535	48 362	20 803	5 007	3 055	986	3 917	158	10.1
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	121 467	3 654	41 694	32 913	33 982	6 144	1 166	453	1 407	54	10.5
Province Nordsjælland	107 665	5 201	26 673	16 779	25 019	18 456	8 749	3 976	2 715	97	17.0
Province Bornholm	8 550	438	3 503	1 434	1 668	959	195	2	286	65	16.2
Province Østsjælland	57 884	2 219	14 912	7 540	11 437	9 746	7 108	3 180	1 719	23	18.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	130 256	5 793	39 370	17 594	25 149	13 676	7 533	4 490	16 324	327	21.6
Province Fyn	107 788	4 429	39 007	22 189	19 649	9 472	4 394	2 687	5 884	77	16.7
Province Sydjylland	161 479	6 645	57 917	28 959	31 111	17 460	7 208	3 266	8 846	67	17.0
Province Østjylland	195 174	7 012	68 904	38 385	37 956	17 398	8 992	5 908	10 551	68	16.8
Province Vestjylland	97 702	4 319	37 127	14 065	19 229	10 638	4 899	2 496	4 871	58	16.2
Province Nordjylland	129 032	5 087	47 559	20 696	25 088	13 598	6 664	3 458	6 738	144	17.6

Note: Regions and provinces indicates the area of residence.

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

Table 113 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	467 428	438 796	906 224	424 498	410 409	834 907	42 930	28 387	71 317
Region Sjælland	163 375	159 373	322 748	200 195	184 223	384 418	-36 820	-24 850	-61 670
Region Syddanmark	289 425	264 047	553 472	295 305	264 856	560 161	-5 880	-809	-6 689
Region Midtjylland	321 172	287 486	608 658	324 625	290 041	614 666	-3 453	-2 555	-6 008
Region Nordjylland	142 864	126 834	269 698	145 659	127 613	273 272	-2 795	-779	-3 574
Province Copenhagen Town	204 519	204 652	409 171	178 907	175 353	354 260	25 612	29 299	54 911
Copenhagen	170 698	172 685	343 383	140 637	136 750	277 387	30 061	35 935	65 996
Frederiksberg	18 100	21 133	39 233	24 927	25 533	50 460	-6 827	-4 400	-11 227
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	167 017	140 713	307 730	125 292	120 182	245 474	41 725	20 531	62 256
Ballerup	22 290	17 856	40 146	11 029	10 743	21 772	11 261	7 113	18 374
Gentofte	17 052	19 778	36 830	17 706	17 577	35 283	-654	2 201	1 547
Gladsaxe	18 980	16 638	35 618	15 974	15 549	31 523	3 006	1 089	4 095
Høje-Taastrup	15 633	12 630	28 263	11 899	10 749	22 648	3 734	1 881	5 615
Lyngby-Taarbæk	16 744	14 997	31 741	12 810	12 631	25 441	3 934	2 366	6 300
Province Nordsjælland	86 738	85 236	171 974	110 878	106 561	217 439	-24 140	-21 325	-45 465
Hillerød	12 413	14 449	26 862	12 113	11 886	23 999	300	2 563	2 863
Province Bornholm	9 154	8 195	17 349	9 421	8 313	17 734	-267	-118	-385
Province Østsjælland	48 080	46 984	95 064	59 530	56 789	116 319	-11 450	-9 805	-21 255
Roskilde	19 673	20 715	40 388	20 832	20 116	40 948	-1 159	599	-560
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	115 295	112 389	227 684	140 665	127 434	268 099	-25 370	-15 045	-40 415
Holbæk	13 449	14 109	27 558	17 490	16 243	33 733	-4 041	-2 134	-6 175
Næstved	14 930	16 586	31 516	20 024	18 367	38 391	-5 094	-1 781	-6 875
Slagelse	16 971	15 927	32 898	18 620	16 991	35 611	-1 649	-1 064	-2 713
Province Fyn	105 841	103 037	208 878	114 458	106 112	220 570	-8 617	-3 075	-11 692
Odense	46 709	49 348	96 057	43 949	42 734	86 683	2 760	6 614	9 374
Province Sydjylland	183 584	161 010	344 594	180 847	158 744	339 591	2 737	2 266	5 003
Esbjerg	30 838	27 450	58 288	28 717	25 783	54 500	2 121	1 667	3 788
Fredericia	14 849	11 249	26 098	12 194	10 871	23 065	2 655	378	3 033
Kolding	25 461	22 854	48 315	22 886	20 764	43 650	2 575	2 090	4 665
Sønderborg	17 575	16 263	33 838	17 746	15 912	33 658	-171	351	180
Vejle	25 984	24 888	50 872	27 710	24 897	52 607	-1 726	-9	-1 735
Aabenraa	14 490	12 700	27 190	14 600	12 769	27 369	-110	-69	-179
Province Østjylland	204 777	189 520	394 297	211 672	193 875	405 547	-6 895	-4 355	-11 250
Horsens	21 042	19 158	40 200	21 065	18 522	39 587	-23	636	613
Randers	19 761	20 296	40 057	23 502	21 200	44 702	-3 741	-904	-4 645
Silkeborg	19 759	18 308	38 067	23 043	20 648	43 691	-3 284	-2 340	-5 624
Aarhus	90 856	85 503	176 359	77 272	74 679	151 951	13 584	10 824	24 408
Province Vestjylland	116 395	97 966	214 361	112 953	96 166	209 119	3 442	1 800	5 242
Herning	23 499	19 957	43 456	22 717	19 409	42 126	782	548	1 330
Holstebro	15 272	14 394	29 666	15 036	13 372	28 408	236	1 022	1 258
Ringkøbing-Skjern	16 901	12 865	29 766	15 887	12 892	28 779	1 014	-27	987
Viborg	26 024	22 609	48 633	24 837	21 575	46 412	1 187	1 034	2 221
Province Nordjylland	142 864	126 834	269 698	145 659	127 613	273 272	-2 795	-779	-3 574
Frederikshavn	15 119	12 700	27 819	14 851	13 142	27 993	268	-442	-174
Hjørring	15 055	14 125	29 180	16 401	14 647	31 048	-1 346	-522	-1 868
Aalborg	53 786	49 482	103 268	49 421	45 253	94 674	4 365	4 229	8 594

www.statbank.dk/rasa1 and rasb1

Table 114 Absence due to own sickness by age. 2010

	Governmental sector			Municipality and regional sector			Private sector		
	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed								
Age, total	6.70	9.67	7.98	8.90	13.31	12.31	5.98	8.75	7.00
-19 years	8.29	8.00	8.18	7.04	10.49	9.82	6.45	4.32	5.70
20-24 years	9.32	11.22	9.81	9.27	14.01	12.88	7.70	9.21	8.31
25-29 years	7.16	8.85	7.85	8.92	15.68	14.40	6.49	10.09	7.90
30-34 years	5.74	9.17	7.35	8.53	14.83	13.51	6.12	9.43	7.38
35-39 years	5.58	9.29	7.41	8.72	13.59	12.55	5.64	9.11	6.96
40-44 years	5.80	9.48	7.57	8.95	13.08	12.22	5.56	8.19	6.57
45-49 years	6.23	9.61	7.75	8.81	12.61	11.83	5.49	8.87	6.76
50-54 years	6.93	10.17	8.21	8.82	12.66	11.79	5.80	8.25	6.66
55-59 years	7.61	10.86	8.90	9.41	12.87	11.99	6.16	8.21	6.83
60 years +	7.33	9.50	8.14	8.83	11.55	10.66	6.12	7.75	6.55

www.statbank.dk/fra05

Table 115 Absence due to own sickness by occupation. 2010

	Governmental sector	Municipality and regional sector	Private sector
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed		
Total	7.98	12.31	7.00
Armed forces occupations	7.88
Managers	4.88	5.81	3.32
Professionals	6.13	11.54	5.24
Technicians and associate professionals	9.57	10.20	5.87
Clerical support workers	10.59	10.99	8.15
Service and sales workers	9.74	14.57	8.06
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	7.61	12.60	11.50
Craft and related trades workers	8.71	9.68	7.96
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.30	8.61	8.58
Elementary occupations	12.11	13.65	8.67

www.statbank.dk/fra011

Table 116 Earnings by occupation and sector. 2010

		Earnings	Overtime payment	Sickness with pay	Nuisance bonus	Fringe benefits	Irregular payments	Pension incl. ATP	Basic earnings	Standardized monthly earnings
		DKK per hour worked							DKK	
Total	All	280.55	0.97	9.85	4.81	1.85	4.37	34.04	224.65	37 305
	Private	282.78	1.12	7.37	2.95	2.76	4.29	33.26	231.04	38 120
	Public	276.60	0.71	14.24	8.10	0.25	4.50	35.44	213.35	35 862
Armed forces occupations	All	279.27	0.00	10.29	14.97	0.16	18.91	26.53	208.40	36 967
	Private	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Public	279.27	0.00	10.29	14.97	0.16	18.91	26.53	208.40	36 967
Managers	All	455.05	0.16	9.96	0.75	12.60	11.12	55.57	364.88	61 832
	Private	464.87	0.18	9.69	0.68	15.05	10.73	54.69	373.86	63 293
	Public	408.16	0.08	11.29	1.10	0.95	12.95	59.79	322.01	54 860
Professionals	All	327.63	0.70	13.40	4.29	1.40	5.43	42.97	259.44	43 170
	Private	357.90	0.32	9.62	1.27	2.93	6.67	44.46	292.63	48 178
	Public	305.66	0.98	16.14	6.48	0.28	4.53	41.89	235.36	39 536
Technicians and associate professionals	All	295.56	0.36	9.49	2.06	2.96	4.12	36.84	239.73	39 532
	Private	302.19	0.31	8.09	1.90	3.86	4.39	36.67	246.96	40 744
	Public	276.34	0.49	13.54	2.54	0.34	3.32	37.33	218.77	36 016
Clerical support workers	All	241.30	0.49	8.14	1.61	0.80	2.40	29.28	198.57	32 228
	Private	241.51	0.53	7.15	1.69	0.96	2.28	28.67	200.23	32 459
	Public	240.49	0.36	12.10	1.26	0.20	2.90	31.72	191.95	31 312
Service and sales workers	All	219.28	0.49	9.38	10.24	0.76	2.47	22.71	173.23	28 826
	Private	207.04	0.45	4.70	3.83	1.58	1.88	20.83	173.77	28 112
	Public	229.38	0.51	13.25	15.54	0.08	2.96	24.26	172.78	29 415
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	All	216.27	1.24	6.32	1.73	0.53	1.84	24.70	179.90	29 026
	Private	211.64	1.41	5.54	1.79	0.58	1.27	23.20	177.85	28 524
	Public	236.05	0.53	9.64	1.47	0.35	4.27	31.12	188.66	31 168
Craft and related trades workers	All	249.53	2.41	6.98	3.98	0.55	4.14	29.51	201.96	33 477
	Private	248.96	2.45	6.78	3.83	0.56	3.99	29.36	201.99	33 432
	Public	260.60	1.50	10.92	6.92	0.35	7.08	32.50	201.32	34 341
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	All	233.97	3.16	6.76	7.79	0.23	2.54	27.18	186.30	31 248
	Private	230.81	3.22	6.67	7.40	0.20	2.45	26.80	184.07	30 820
	Public	313.06	1.49	9.05	17.65	0.99	4.75	36.90	242.24	41 998
Elementary occupations	All	205.90	1.82	6.46	4.30	0.24	2.40	22.24	168.44	27 513
	Private	204.83	2.21	4.97	4.18	0.27	2.30	21.75	169.15	27 620
	Public	209.23	0.59	11.12	4.66	0.13	2.73	23.78	166.22	27 177

Note: The public sector is employees in the central, municipal and regional sectors. The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 and trainees.

www.stabank.dk/slon21

Table 117 Earnings by industry and sector. 2010

		Earnings	Overtime payment	Sickness with pay	Nuisance bonus	Fringe benefits	Irregular payments	Pension incl. ATP	Basic earnings	Standardized monthly earnings
		DKK per hour worked							DKK	
Total	All	280.55	0.97	9.85	4.81	1.85	4.37	34.04	224.65	37 305
	Private	282.78	1.12	7.37	2.95	2.76	4.29	33.26	231.04	38 120
	Public	276.60	0.71	14.24	8.10	0.25	4.50	35.44	213.35	35 862
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	All	245.27	0.29	8.89	1.30	0.46	4.66	33.30	196.38	32 598
	Private	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Public	245.27	0.29	8.89	1.30	0.46	4.66	33.30	196.38	32 598
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	All	283.23	1.53	8.00	4.80	2.40	5.02	34.03	227.45	38 081
	Private	283.56	1.54	7.94	4.76	2.43	5.03	34.04	227.83	38 136
	Public	263.06	0.95	11.66	7.59	0.47	4.61	33.74	204.05	34 660
Construction	All	266.05	2.00	6.30	2.48	2.53	5.74	31.54	215.45	35 942
	Private	265.98	1.99	6.30	2.40	2.54	5.74	31.54	215.48	35 936
	Public	286.24	6.16	9.18	26.79	0.52	3.46	31.85	208.30	38 053
Trade and transport etc.	All	257.23	1.29	6.29	3.41	3.43	3.41	29.49	209.90	34 749
	Private	255.19	1.29	6.18	3.07	3.53	3.24	29.18	208.70	34 488
	Public	309.63	1.39	9.34	12.20	0.72	7.72	37.47	240.77	41 459
Information and communication	All	346.95	0.11	8.79	1.73	4.24	8.30	39.86	283.92	46 930
	Private	347.01	0.11	8.79	1.72	4.25	8.31	39.86	283.98	46 939
	Public	296.11	1.56	7.36	3.34	1.21	6.98	39.63	236.02	39 889
Financial and insurance	All	375.77	0.74	11.81	0.81	2.10	5.62	55.56	299.12	49 703
	Private	376.19	0.74	11.81	0.81	2.11	5.62	55.64	299.45	49 758
	Public	305.07	0.47	11.40	1.16	0.70	5.30	42.88	243.16	40 408
Real estate	All	274.96	0.33	7.17	0.94	1.61	1.67	31.17	232.08	37 219
	Private	273.99	0.31	7.01	0.78	1.65	1.34	30.84	232.06	37 122
	Public	303.87	0.73	11.89	5.78	0.42	11.58	40.81	232.66	40 097
Other business services	All	287.53	0.81	7.56	2.09	2.34	3.99	30.85	239.89	38 846
	Private	291.02	0.83	6.83	1.88	2.61	3.97	30.38	244.51	39 481
	Public	262.28	0.67	12.83	3.64	0.37	4.17	34.25	206.35	34 236
Public administration, education and health	All	274.57	0.65	13.76	7.73	0.27	4.21	34.87	213.08	35 686
	Private	255.72	0.08	7.03	2.85	0.65	1.96	29.77	213.39	34 544
	Public	276.65	0.71	14.50	8.27	0.23	4.46	35.43	213.05	35 811
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	All	284.56	0.29	8.84	1.35	1.24	1.91	32.95	237.99	38 188
	Private	290.06	0.33	8.09	0.93	1.51	1.60	32.20	245.40	39 127
	Public	264.51	0.14	11.56	2.88	0.23	3.02	35.69	210.98	34 769

Note: The public sector is employees in the central, municipal and regional sectors. The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 and trainees.

www.stabank.dk/slon40

Table 118 Earnings by education and sector. 2010

		Earnings	Overtime payment	Sickness with pay	Nuisance bonus	Fringe benefits	Irregular payments	Pension incl. ATP	Basic earnings	Standardized monthly earnings
		DKK per hour worked							DKK	
Total	All	280.55	0.97	9.85	4.81	1.85	4.37	34.04	224.65	37 305
	Private	282.78	1.12	7.37	2.95	2.76	4.29	33.26	231.04	38 120
	Public	276.60	0.71	14.24	8.10	0.25	4.50	35.44	213.35	35 862
Basic school 8-10 grade	All	227.56	1.62	7.73	5.17	0.84	2.95	25.46	183.79	30 277
	Private	228.74	2.02	6.24	4.37	1.09	2.66	25.59	186.78	30 713
	Public	224.16	0.47	12.03	7.47	0.13	3.79	25.07	175.20	29 026
General upper secondary school	All	254.00	0.60	7.61	5.11	1.58	4.09	27.69	207.33	34 054
	Private	261.70	0.66	6.29	3.68	2.22	3.72	28.85	216.28	35 387
	Public	237.26	0.48	10.49	8.22	0.16	4.88	25.17	187.84	31 155
Vocational upper secondary school	All	262.05	0.57	7.59	3.31	2.89	4.13	28.77	214.78	35 228
	Private	268.97	0.61	6.92	2.37	3.55	3.98	29.66	221.89	36 337
	Public	233.43	0.41	10.39	7.23	0.18	4.72	25.12	185.38	30 644
Vocational education	All	259.52	1.05	8.80	5.01	1.75	3.44	30.96	208.51	34 578
	Private	264.53	1.22	7.04	3.03	2.35	3.37	31.54	215.99	35 642
	Public	246.35	0.61	13.41	10.21	0.19	3.61	29.45	188.87	31 784
Short-cycle higher education	All	294.92	0.57	9.25	4.79	2.85	4.33	36.38	236.75	39 451
	Private	301.57	0.42	8.17	1.81	3.78	4.48	37.02	245.90	40 615
	Public	276.59	1.01	12.20	12.99	0.29	3.94	34.62	211.53	36 239
Medium-cycle higher education	All	310.20	0.44	14.33	5.03	1.85	4.55	39.71	244.28	40 595
	Private	360.87	0.35	8.90	1.86	5.19	6.69	44.55	293.33	48 820
	Public	285.36	0.49	17.00	6.58	0.21	3.51	37.34	220.23	36 562
Bachelor	All	300.51	0.48	9.01	2.42	2.98	5.54	35.43	244.67	40 335
	Private	313.51	0.27	8.05	1.46	4.01	5.77	35.34	258.62	42 378
	Public	267.04	1.03	11.47	4.89	0.33	4.94	35.66	208.73	35 074
Long-cycle higher education	All	395.30	0.93	12.05	3.44	3.20	9.54	52.58	313.57	52 889
	Private	411.53	0.26	10.36	1.01	5.44	9.73	49.80	334.93	55 560
	Public	376.20	1.72	14.03	6.29	0.57	9.32	55.85	288.42	49 746
PhD-degree	All	431.11	0.75	11.76	4.35	2.18	10.71	61.44	339.92	57 932
	Private	473.80	0.16	11.57	0.54	4.93	13.99	60.88	381.73	64 005
	Public	406.65	1.09	11.86	6.54	0.60	8.84	61.75	315.96	54 452

Note: The public sector is employees in the central, municipal and regional sectors. The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 and trainees.

www.stabank.dk/slon10

Table 119 Total labour costs in the private sector by occupation. 2010

	Total labour costs	Earnings	Other labour costs	Of which						
				Contributions to public funds	Refunds from public funds	Other compulsory costs	Contributions according to agreement	Refunds according to agreement	Education	Other staff costs
DKK per hour worked										
Total	293.84	282.78	11.07	4.81	3.85	1.53	0.52	0.03	1.69	6.40
Managers	481.02	464.87	16.16	6.48	1.76	1.93	0.71	0.02	1.60	7.18
Professionals	374.06	357.90	16.16	9.36	3.84	1.05	0.52	0.02	2.40	7.67
Technicians and associate professionals	315.01	302.19	12.82	5.76	3.54	1.36	0.46	0.02	1.87	7.13
Clerical support workers	252.34	241.51	10.84	5.78	4.76	1.00	0.48	0.02	1.87	6.83
Service and sales workers	212.86	207.04	5.82	2.18	5.22	1.12	0.40	0.02	1.35	4.94
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	216.92	211.64	5.29	2.79	5.02	1.82	0.35	0.11	1.03	4.47
Craft and related trades workers	256.76	248.96	7.79	2.07	3.78	2.55	0.60	0.04	1.20	5.26
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	238.25	230.81	7.43	2.43	3.89	2.04	0.65	0.06	1.22	4.86
Elementary occupations	211.58	204.83	6.74	2.08	3.96	1.94	0.50	0.05	1.20	5.08

Anm.: The statistics exclude apprentices and young people below 18 years of age. Total labour costs are calculated net of deductions for any subsidies, etc.

www.statbank.dk/sao32 og [sao42](http://www.statbank.dk/sao42)

Table 120 Total labour costs in the private sector by industry. 2010

	Total labour costs	Earnings	Other labour costs	Of which						
				Contributions to public funds	Refunds from public funds	Other compulsory costs	Contributions according to agreement	Refunds according to agreement	Education	Other staff costs
DKK per hour worked										
Total	293.84	282.78	11.07	4.81	3.85	1.53	0.52	0.03	1.69	6.40
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	292.87	283.56	9.31	1.97	3.28	2.11	0.74	0.06	1.69	6.13
Construction	274.63	265.98	8.64	2.00	3.17	3.90	0.63	0.05	0.98	4.35
Trade and transport etc.	262.08	255.19	6.89	2.27	4.07	1.40	0.39	0.03	1.39	5.54
Information and communication	357.77	347.01	10.75	2.04	3.32	0.67	0.59	0.01	2.42	8.35
Financial and insurance	421.76	376.19	45.57	35.07	4.61	0.40	0.61	0.00	2.87	11.23
Real estate	288.80	273.99	14.81	8.91	3.94	1.16	0.45	0.03	1.59	6.67
Other business services	299.92	291.02	8.90	2.15	3.56	0.75	0.34	0.03	1.76	7.49
Education and health	260.98	255.72	5.27	3.86	6.15	1.21	0.46	0.00	1.86	4.03
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	302.43	290.06	12.37	7.77	4.62	1.26	0.37	0.02	1.70	5.90

Anm.: The statistics exclude apprentices and young people below 18 years of age. Total labour costs are calculated net of deductions for any subsidies, etc.

www.statbank.dk/sao12 og [sao21](http://www.statbank.dk/sao21)

Table 121 Average hours of work per week in main job. 2011

	Usual hours			Actual hours		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Woman	Total
Total	37.7	32.1	35.0	33.4	26.5	30.1
Age			hours			
15-29 years	28.7	23.0	26.0	25.5	19.0	22.4
30-54 years	40.8	35.3	38.2	36.2	29.0	32.8
55-66 years	39.0	33.5	36.5	34.3	28.4	31.5
Industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.8	34.3	43.8	43.6	29.4	41.1
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and utility services	39.2	34.7	37.9	34.7	28.9	33.0
Construction	39.9	33.7	39.4	34.7	27.7	34.2
Trade and transport etc.	36.2	27.7	32.6	32.5	23.7	28.8
Information and communication	38.3	32.8	36.8	33.7	26.9	31.9
Financial and insurance	39.4	35.2	37.4	35.0	29.2	32.1
Real estate	38.1	30.2	35.1	33.0	25.6	30.2
Other business services	38.3	33.2	36.0	34.3	27.5	31.2
Public administration, education and health	36.1	33.3	34.2	30.8	27.1	28.2
Arts, entertainment and other services	36.5	25.3	33.1	34.0	19.3	29.5

www.statbank.dk/aku502 and aku503

Table 122 Job vacancies by size and industry. 2011

	Job vacancies						Job vacancy rate					
	1-9 em- ployees	10-49 em- ployees	50-99 em- ployees	100 + em- ployees	Fictitious units	Total	1-9 em- ployees	10-49 em- ployees	50-99 em- ployees	100 + em- ployees	Fictitious units	Total
Job vacancies, total	4 056	5 451	1 981	5 390	1 594	18 470	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.2
Manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply	384	804	430	1 752	36	3 406	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0
Construction	660	386	116	193	30	1 385	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0
Wh. and retail trade, transport	1 792	2 361	700	1 492	251	6 595	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Information and communication	413	597	123	540	86	1 759	3.2	2.8	1.5	1.3	3.2	2.0
Financial intermediation, insurance and real estate	216	212	122	470	20	1 039	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Business activities	590	1 091	490	944	1 173	4 287	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.9	1.8

www.statbank.dk/ls01

Table 123 Job vacancies by region. 2011

	Job vacancies		Job vacancy rate	
	number	per cent	number	per cent
All Denmark	18 470	1.2		
Region Hovedstaden	7 425	1.4		
Region Sjælland	1 560	1.0		
Region Syddanmark	3 000	1.0		
Region Midtjylland	3 858	1.2		
Region Nordjylland	1 034	0.8		
Fictitious units	1 594	2.0		

www.statbank.dk/ls02

Table 124 Gross unemployment by sex and region. 2011

	Full time unemployed persons			Full time unemployed persons as percentage		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Denmark, total	87 781	74 149	161 930	6.4	5.8	6.1
Region Hovedstaden	28 113	24 355	52 467	6.7	5.9	6.3
Region Sjælland	12 996	11 005	24 001	6.6	5.9	6.3
Region Syddanmark	19 267	15 380	34 647	6.6	5.8	6.2
Region Midtjylland	17 348	15 587	32 935	5.5	5.4	5.4
Region Nordjylland	9 730	7 619	17 349	6.8	6.0	6.4
Province København by	14 507	12 550	27 058	8.0	7.1	7.6
Province Københavns omegn	7 661	6 678	14 339	6.2	5.6	5.9
Province Nordsjælland	5 221	4 516	9 736	4.9	4.3	4.6
Province Bornholm	724	610	1 334	7.6	7.1	7.4
Province Østsjælland	3 012	2 665	5 677	5.2	4.7	4.9
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	9 984	8 340	18 324	7.2	6.5	6.9
Province Fyn	9 275	6 806	16 080	8.1	6.4	7.3
Province Sydjylland	9 992	8 574	18 566	5.6	5.4	5.5
Province Østjylland	11 524	10 311	21 835	5.6	5.3	5.5
Province Vestjylland	5 824	5 276	11 100	5.3	5.5	5.4
Province Nordjylland	9 730	7 619	17 349	6.8	6.0	6.4

www.statbank.dk/auaar11 and ras3307

Table 125 Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force by sex, age and region. 2011

	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	6.2	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.0
Region Hovedstaden	6.8	6.6	6.7	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3
Region Sjælland	8.6	6.1	6.6	7.5	5.6	5.9	8.1	5.9	6.3
Region Syddanmark	7.1	6.4	6.6	6.5	5.6	5.8	6.8	6.0	6.2
Region Midtjylland	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.4
Region Nordjylland	7.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	5.7	6.0	7.2	6.1	6.4
Province København by	6.7	8.6	8.0	5.4	8.0	7.1	6.0	8.3	7.6
Province Københavns omegn	7.2	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.6	6.6	5.7	5.9
Province Nordsjælland	6.3	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.2	4.3	5.8	4.4	4.6
Province Bornholm	10.7	7.0	7.6	9.7	6.6	7.1	10.2	6.8	7.4
Province Østsjælland	7.2	4.7	5.2	5.6	4.5	4.7	6.4	4.6	4.9
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	9.1	6.7	7.2	8.3	6.1	6.5	8.7	6.4	6.9
Province Fyn	8.4	8.0	8.1	6.9	6.2	6.4	7.7	7.1	7.3
Province Sydjylland	6.3	5.4	5.6	6.2	5.1	5.4	6.3	5.3	5.5
Province Østjylland	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.5
Province Vestjylland	5.6	5.2	5.3	6.2	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.3	5.4
Province Nordjylland	7.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	5.7	6.0	7.2	6.1	6.4

www.statbank.dk/auaar01 and ras3307

Table 126 Gross unemployed persons by sex and age. 2011

	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	87 781	74 149	161 930	6.4	5.8	6.1
16-24 years	9 880	7 458	17 338	5.4	4.2	4.8
25-29 years	11 212	10 475	21 688	9.3	9.5	9.4
30-34 years	10 618	10 811	21 429	7.0	7.8	7.4
35-39 years	10 227	10 471	20 697	6.0	6.6	6.3
40-44 years	10 111	9 226	19 337	5.6	5.3	5.5
45-49 years	10 812	8 799	19 611	6.3	5.4	5.8
50-54 years	9 573	6 946	16 519	6.3	4.7	5.5
55-59 years	10 361	7 250	17 611	7.3	5.4	6.3
60-64 years	4 986	2 713	7 699	5.0	3.9	4.5

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

www.statbank.dk/auaar11 and ras3307

Table 127 Insured persons unemployed by sex and unemployment insurance fund. 2011

	Insured persons unemployed			Unemployed as percentage of labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	70 974	62 485	133 459	6.8	6.0	6.4
Academics (AAK)	1 821	2 606	4 427	5.0	5.3	5.2
Business	906	266	1 171	4.5	5.2	4.6
Builder	1 622	507	2 129	12.0	17.6	13.0
Early Childhood Teachers & Youth Educators	355	1 946	2 301	4.3	3.9	4.0
Danish Employees (DLA)	3 156	2 526	5 682	8.0	8.0	8.0
Danish Health Organizations (DSA)	108	1 371	1 479	2.5	1.8	1.9
Electrical Trade	1 279	20	1 299	5.9	9.2	5.9
Trade and labour (FOA)	1 065	6 623	7 688	5.5	4.7	4.8
General Workers (3FA)	24 093	10 257	34 351	14.1	13.3	13.8
Independent Employees (FFA)	621	831	1 452	5.1	5.1	5.1
Salaried Employees and Service Ind.	594	505	1 100	4.5	11.1	6.2
Salaried Employees and Public Servants (FTF-A)	1 925	2 779	4 704	3.8	3.8	3.8
Danish Food (NNF)	1 152	665	1 817	7.9	10.0	8.5
Commercial and Clerical Employees (HK)	3 754	9 863	13 616	7.1	5.7	6.0
Engineers (IAK)	1 843	584	2 427	3.2	4.8	3.5
Journalism, Communications and Languages	664	1 114	1 777	9.0	8.6	8.8
The Christian Unemployment Fund	7 432	7 956	15 388	8.5	9.2	8.8
Managers and Executives	2 203	799	3 002	3.3	3.5	3.4
School teachers (DLF-A)	640	1 553	2 193	3.0	3.1	3.1
Masters (MA)	1 392	2 293	3 685	6.2	8.0	7.2
Metal Workers	6 104	282	6 386	7.5	11.3	7.6
My unemployment Fund	1 218	574	1 792	4.3	4.6	4.4
Self-employed Persons (DANA)	1 006	595	1 601	4.5	5.6	4.8
Self-employed Persons (ASE)	3 606	2 567	6 173	4.0	5.3	4.5
Workers in Social Education (SLA)	329	1 040	1 370	4.1	4.1	4.1
Technicians and Engineers	1 046	1 377	2 422	7.8	11.2	9.4
Business Economists (CA)	1 039	988	2 027	5.3	6.1	5.6

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

Table 128 Gross unemployed persons by sex and country of origin

	Men		Women		Total	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	number of persons					
Total	96 477	87 781	67 472	74 149	163 949	161 930
Denmark	81 705	73 265	55 027	60 722	136 732	133 987
Rest of the world, total	14 733	14 491	12 425	13 423	27 158	27 914
Of which: Western country's	3 496	3 491	2 850	3 303	6 346	6 794
Non-western country's	11 237	11 000	9 575	10 120	20 812	21 119
EU countries (EU 27)	2 889	2 937	2 295	2 718	5 184	5 655
Of which: Poland	668	705	708	847	1 376	1 553
United Kingdom	437	409	119	131	556	541
Sweden	241	217	244	271	485	488
Germany	641	573	407	436	1 048	1 009
Europe ekscl. EU 27, total	4 437	4 328	3 988	4 235	8 424	8 563
Of which: Bosnia and Herzegovina	616	547	373	373	989	921
Yugoslavia (former)	535	529	412	407	947	937
Norway	159	158	238	244	397	402
Turkey	2 459	2 440	2 127	2 282	4 586	4 722
Africa, total	2 090	1 992	1 336	1 372	3 427	3 364
Of which: Somalia	834	741	444	434	1 279	1 175
North America, total	157	139	86	93	243	232
South and Central America, total	268	248	305	337	573	585
Asia, total	4 815	4 780	4 377	4 626	9 192	9 406
Of which: Iraq	921	909	619	615	1 541	1 524
Iran	530	530	302	349	832	879
Lebanon	609	623	419	435	1 028	1 058
Pakistan	670	680	702	744	1 373	1 425
Sri Lanka	315	280	285	299	601	580
Viet Nam	455	430	458	435	913	864
Oceania, total	38	32	15	16	53	48
Stateless	22	20	11	13	32	32
Unknown	18	16	13	13	30	28
Unknown country of origin	39	25	19	5	58	30

Note: Gross unemployed are measured as full time participants

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Table 129		Unemployment benefits and early retirement pay	
		2010	2011
	Average number of people receiving unemployment benefits	111 182	108 531
	Unemployment benefits paid in DKK mio.	21 125.6	20 619.5
	Holiday benefits paid, DKK mio.	967.2	1 325.7
	Early retirement pay paid, DKK mio. ¹	20 392.1	19 226.3
	Net grants from central government: DKK mio.	29 395.2	27 962.7
	Percentage of total paid	69.2	67.9

¹ Excl. tax-exempt premium paid out.

Source: The National Directorate of Labour

Table 130		Recipients of unemployment benefits by sex and reason for unemployment. 2011		
		Men	Women	Total
Gross unemployment, total		87 781	74 149	161 930
Recipients of social assistance		19 218	13 549	32 766
Activation of persons on unemployment benefits in employment subject to wage subsidies		10 258	10 373	20 633
Recipients of unemployment		58 305	50 227	108 531
Of which: Made redundant by employer		40 806	29 789	70 594
Temporarily sent home		149	32	181
Resigned		1 494	2 737	4 231
Certificate of release work sharing		133	186	318
School leaver or completed national service		3 410	2 816	6 226
Completed activation		3 195	4 523	7 718
Education, parental or maternity leave		763	1 660	2 423
Temporary absence from the labour market		566	1 021	1 587
Stopped self-employment		1 422	895	2 317
Other		6 263	6 384	12 647
Reason for unemployment unknown		104	184	288

Table 131 Persons receiving public benefits. 2011

	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	53 741	318 049	371 790	65 668	408 265	473 932	119 409	726 312	845 722
Registered unemployed persons, total¹	11 742	47 076	58 819	9 986	39 657	49 643	21 728	86 733	108 462
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits ¹	7 942	39 949	47 891	6 600	35 266	41 867	14 541	75 216	89 757
Unemployed recipients of social assistance ¹	3 800	7 128	10 928	3 386	4 391	7 776	7 186	11 519	18 704
Persons receiving holiday benefits	391	2 433	2 823	464	2 474	2 938	854	4 907	5 761
Guidance and activities upgrading skills, total	10 921	15 220	26 140	9 526	17 801	27 327	20 447	33 019	53 468
Guidance and clarification activities (d)	2 168	6 039	8 207	1 731	5 567	7 297	3 899	11 607	15 504
Guidance and clarification activities (k)	8 753	9 180	17 934	7 795	12 235	20 030	16 549	21 417	37 964
Subsidized employment, total	8 987	40 446	49 434	6 935	50 078	57 013	15 922	90 525	106 446
Business in-service training (d)	1 045	2 507	3 552	853	2 175	3 030	1 898	4 684	6 582
Business in-service training (k)	2 722	4 804	7 528	2 181	5 140	7 320	4 904	9 944	14 847
Employment subject to wage subsidies (d)	2 060	6 449	8 510	2 208	6 552	8 760	4 267	13 002	17 270
Employment subject to wage subsidies (k)	889	1 782	2 671	501	1 139	1 640	1 391	2 920	4 311
Flex jobs ²	963	20 002	20 966	484	31 518	32 000	1 446	51 520	52 966
Sheltered jobs ²	354	2 959	3 314	188	2 151	2 338	542	5 110	5 652
Service jobs ³	-	81	81	-	143	143	-	224	223
Adult apprenticeship support	955	1 858	2 814	519	1 262	1 781	1 474	3 120	4 594
Maternity benefits, etc. total	708	3 988	4 696	15 304	36 416	51 720	16 012	40 403	56 416
Maternity benefits, without job	160	495	656	4 062	5 671	9 732	4 221	6 166	10 388
Maternity benefits, with job	543	3 483	4 025	11 238	30 734	41 971	11 779	34 216	45 996
Experiments (k)	6	10	15	6	10	17	12	21	32
Retirement, total	5 914	152 035	157 949	4 585	189 586	194 170	10 500	341 618	352 119
Early retirement pension ⁴	5 914	101 979	107 892	4 585	125 356	129 940	10 500	227 331	237 832
Early retirement pay	-	50 057	50 057	-	64 230	64 230	-	114 287	114 287
Other social benefits, total	15 078	56 851	71 929	18 867	72 254	91 121	33 945	129 105	163 050
Social assistance	10 446	24 186	34 633	13 617	26 620	40 237	24 063	50 806	74 870
Introductory benefits	372	405	777	252	408	660	624	813	1 437
Other rehabilitation	277	861	1 138	361	1 656	2 017	638	2 516	3 154
Unemployment benefits	213	3 964	4 177	251	7 893	8 144	464	11 857	12 321
Sickness benefits, without job	2 349	14 872	17 221	2 502	16 044	18 547	4 851	30 916	35 768
Sickness benefits, with job	1 422	12 562	13 984	1 883	19 634	21 517	3 304	32 197	35 500

Note: (d)= registered unemployed. (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 Recipients of benefits due to disablement are not included here.

Table 132 Persons receiving public benefits by region. 2011

	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	53 741	318 049	371 790	65 668	408 265	473 932	119 409	726 312	845 722
Region Hovedstaden	14 467	84 115	98 582	17 367	106 967	124 334	31 834	191 084	222 916
Region Sjælland	7 802	48 667	56 469	9 292	62 853	72 145	17 093	111 520	128 614
Region Syddanmark	12 173	73 764	85 937	14 974	94 102	109 075	27 148	167 865	195 012
Region Midtjylland	12 428	70 033	82 462	15 864	95 103	110 967	28 293	165 135	193 429
Region Nordjylland	6 467	35 234	41 700	7 502	44 220	51 722	13 968	79 453	93 422
Province København by	6 800	38 111	44 912	8 378	43 708	52 086	15 178	81 822	96 999
Province Københavns omegn	4 506	24 469	28 974	5 404	33 166	38 569	9 910	57 632	67 543
Province Nordsjælland	2 761	18 360	21 121	3 151	26 366	29 518	5 912	44 725	50 638
Province Bornholm	399	3 177	3 575	435	3 727	4 161	834	6 902	7 736
Province Østsjælland	1 753	10 331	12 084	2 122	15 080	17 202	3 875	25 410	29 286
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 049	38 335	44 385	7 170	47 772	54 943	13 218	86 111	99 328
Province Fyn	5 189	32 525	37 714	5 963	39 443	45 406	11 152	71 969	83 120
Province Sydjylland	6 985	41 238	48 223	9 011	54 659	63 669	15 996	95 897	111 892
Province Østjylland	8 343	46 370	54 714	10 443	62 588	73 031	18 787	108 958	127 745
Province Vestjylland	4 085	23 664	27 748	5 421	32 517	37 937	9 506	56 179	65 685
Province Nordjylland	6 467	35 234	41 700	7 502	44 220	51 722	13 968	79 453	93 422

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Table 133 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		
Danish Union of Electricians	29 906	300	i idræt-kultur-fritid	560	44
Danish Hairdressers' and Beauticians' Union	4 657	4 466	JID	1 078	340
Danish Railway Union	5 708	815	Jordmoderforeningen	1 595	1 593
Danish Metal Workers' Union	122 032	5 067	Danish Association of Constructing Architects	3 933	603
United Federation of Danish Workers -3F ²	366 620	104 091	Kort- og Landmålingsteknikernes Forening	570	154
Danish Trade Union of Public Employees - TAT	199 336	175 187	Kost og Enæringsforbundet	6 758	6 624
Danish Prison Officers' Union	3 346	1 061	Landsforeningen af statsaut. Fodterapeuter	1 395	1 325
Danish Food and Allied Workers' Union	23 272	7 149	Lederforeningen i TeleDanmark	1 005	411
Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees in Denmark	302 160	225 620	Lederforum – Social & Sundhedssektoren	722	663
Union of Enlisted Privates and Corporals in the Danish Army	4 516	248	Association of Academy and Market Economists	827	455
Union of Painters in Denmark	11 888	3 323	PROSA – Association of Computer Professionals	8 924	1 360
The Danish Federation of Salaried Employees	16 735	3 849	SAFU Association of Salaried Employees	1 197	622
National Federation of Social Educators	37 595	28 196	Uddannelsesforbundet	9 359	4 230
Spillerforening	1 037	135	Other unions	4 428	2 093
Danish Association of Professional Technicians Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation (FTF)	27 610	12 170	Danish Association of Managers and Executives	86 239	21 868
Attorfillit Kattuffiat, Greenland	760	458	Danish Association of Managers and Executives	86 239	21 868
Federation of Early Childhood Teachers	53 866	45 786	Confederation of Professional Associations⁴	139 214	74 015
CO 10 – group in FTF	30 653	8 400	Federation of Danish Architects	4 398	2 188
Of which:			Danish Union of Librarians	3 895	2 978
Association of Permanent Defence Personnel	6 826	457	Danish Union of Journalists	1 745	806
Danmarks Kordegneforening	548	395	Dansk Musikpædagogisk Forening	818	463
Dansk Told- og Skatteforbund	4 258	2 395	The Association of Food Scientists in Denmark and the Danish Veterinary Surgeons	1 721	873
Foreningen af Præliminære Organister	657	429	Defence group in AC	3 529	150
Association of Technical and Administrative Public Employees (TAT)	803	418	National Union of Upper Secun. School Teachers	11 465	6 013
Union of Public Servants within Armed Forces	1 170	245	Danish Federation of Graduates in Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Landscape Architecture	3 495	1 583
Association of Commercial College Teachers	1 534	768	Jurist- og Økonomforbundet	45 707	21 943
The Police Union in Denmark	11 919	2 105	Communications and Languages	5 332	4 665
Trafikforbundet	720	209	Danish Medical Association	16 220	8 008
Other unions	2 218	979	Danish Association of Masters and PhDs	26 682	14 860
Cabin Union Denmark	1 339	953	Pharma-Danmark	3 879	2 959
The Danish Union of Teachers	65 480	45 854	The Danish Association of Clergy	2 537	1 318
Danish Musicians' Union ³	3 000	702	Danish Phychologists' Association	4 115	3 123
Danish Actors Association	1 658	883	Tandlægeforeningen	1 835	1 018
Danish Association of Social Workers	10 749	9 251	Tandlægerne Ny Landsforening	707	609
Danish Nurses' Organisation	52 444	50 671	Other unions	1 134	459
Dansk Tandplejerforening	1 190	1 154	Outside joint organisations	276 620	125 024
Danske Psykomotoriske Terapeuter	793	778	2B – Bedst og Billigst	13 534	6 744
Association of Medical Laboratory Technilogs	5 515	5 194	Brancheafdelingen Trafik & Jernbane	2 894	1 447
Organisation of Danish Insurance Employees	7 463	5 549	Business Danmark	25 452	4 510
The Danish Physiotherapist Association	9 038	6 979	Dansk Formands Forening	1 169	28
Association of Danish Forest and Landscape Engineers	528	84	Danish Union of Journalists ⁵	14 996	6 506
Danish Association of Occupational Therapists	6 307	5 997	Den Danske Landinspektørforening	793	211
Danish Pharmacopeia Commission	4 308	4 266	Fagforeningen Danmark	34 270	12 938
Danish Film and TV Workers' Union	751	188	Forbundet af Kirke- og Kirkegårdsansatte	1 516	588
The Financial Services' Union	46 059	24 704	Forbundet for Tjenestemænd ved Fødevarer- og Undervisningsministeriet m.fl.	411	49
Foreningen af Mejeriledere og Funktionærer	507	67	Funktionærkartellet/Teknikersammenslutningen	22 984	12 369
The Radiographers' Union in Denmark	1 507	1 100	Ingeniørforeningen i Danmark	50 480	9 801
Ass. of Teachers for Private Independent Schools	8 890	5543	Kristelig Fagforening	101 092	69 778
			Maskinmestrenes Forening	7 029	55

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. members not paying full subscription (trainees, pupils, leisure-time jobber, persons on retirement pension and early-retirement pay, 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 134 Members of unemployment insurance funds

	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
Number of funds	27	27
Number insured against unemployment, total	2 052 723	2 041 040
Full-time insured	2 031 603	2 020 550
Of which: LO ²	899 838	867 182
FTF ³	324 094	324 396
Managers ⁴	90 004	95 128
AC ⁵	258 765	266 118
Other organizations ⁶	458 902	467 726
Part-time and combination-insured	21 120	20 490
Of which: LO ²	10 309	9 613
FTF ³	3 268	3 057
Managers ⁴	27	30
AC ⁵	650	740
Other organizations ⁶	6 866	7 050

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 135 Work stoppages

	Work stoppages		Number of employees involved		Number of working days lost	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	Number					
Total	207	329	12 679	15 828	15 000	18 500
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	3	1	75	20	0	0
Manufacturing, total	52	118	4 071	7 169	4 400	10 000
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	17	38	1 321	2 657	1 600	4 400
Mfr. of textiles and leather	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	5	7	67	289	100	500
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	5	18	133	566	100	2 000
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	4	14	131	457	300	700
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated products	19	32	2 376	2 759	2 200	1 900
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	2	9	43	441	100	500
Electricity, gas and water supply	6	20	170	588	200	700
Construction	38	45	1 242	1 209	1 400	1 700
Wholesale and retail trade	12	17	342	389	300	400
Hotels and restaurants	3	2	206	67	100	200
Transport, post and telecomm.	50	41	2 878	2 411	4 900	1 600
State, counties and municipalities	32	22	3 425	2 207	3 300	2 000
Other	11	63	270	1 768	500	1 800
Activity not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-

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