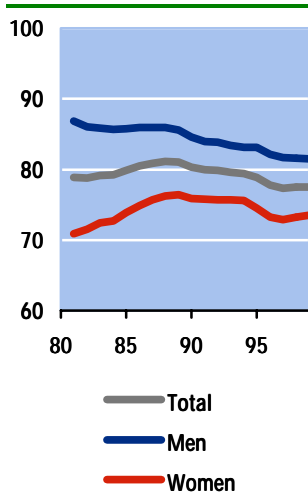


Labour market

1. The Danish labour market

Figure 1
Activity rate for 16-66 year-olds 1981-1999
Per cent



More women in the labour market

Labour-market statistics are based on the basic concepts which have been adopted by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). According to these, the population is divided into three groups; the employed and unemployed, which together represent the labour force, and those outside the labour force.

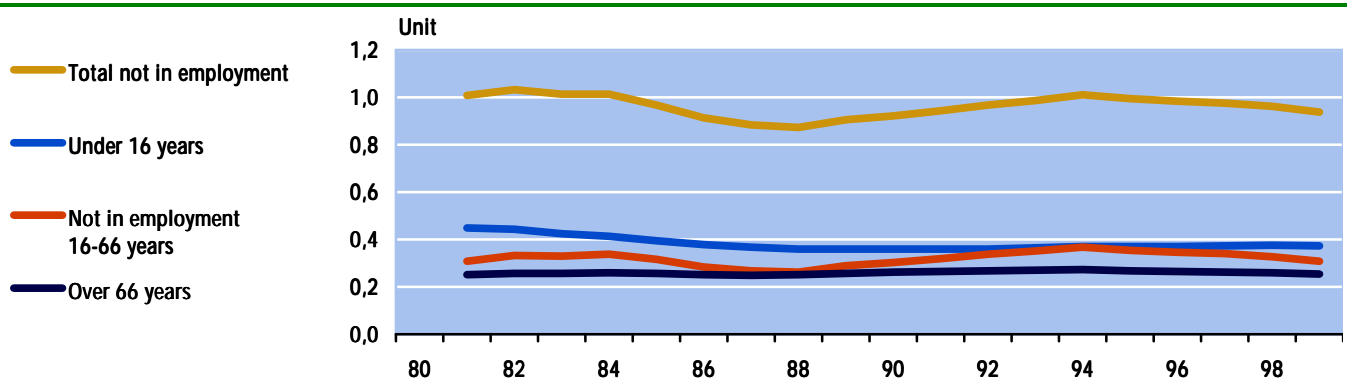
Developments since 1981¹ and up to 1999 show significant differences between men and women in the three groups. The part of the population which is of working age (16-66 year-olds) has increased by 8.2 per cent for men and 6.8 per cent for women. In contrast, the labour force (16-66 year-olds) has risen by 1.6 per cent for men and 10.7 per cent for women. Therefore, there has primarily been an increase in the female part of the labour force. The activity rate is the labour force as a proportion of the total population. The activity rate has fallen steadily for men during the entire period, while the rate for women increased up to 1989, fell from 1990 to 1997, and then began to rise again.

Fewer public-sector employees

Because of privatisation, the number of public-sector employees in central, regional, and local government has fallen (from 743,300 or 29.1 per cent in 1981 to 712,300 or 26.0 per cent in 1999). In 1999 there were twice as many women as men employed in the public sector. From 1981 to 1999, there has been a slight increase in the proportion of women employed in the public sector (64.6 per cent in 1981 compared with 67.7 per cent in 1999).

Figure 2

Dependency ratio 1981-1999



Note. Dependency ratio is calculated as the number of unemployed in each age group divided by the total number of employed persons.

¹ 1981 is the first year register-based labour-force statistics were kept.

The dependency ratio has fallen

If the population is divided into three groups; persons under 16 years-old, unemployed 16-66 year-olds, and persons over 66 years-old, a rough measurement of dependency ratio can be achieved by calculating the number not in employment for each person employed, cf. figure 2.

The calculation shows that, overall, the forsøgerbyrden has fallen from 1.01 to 0.94. Whereas, in 1981, 100 persons in employment had to provide for 101 persons not in employment, in 1999 they only had to provide for 94 persons not in employment. This drop in dependency ratio is exclusively due to the fact that there are fewer children, while the number of over 66 year-olds per employed person has remained more or less constant. In recent years, the number not in employment between 16 and 66 has remained the same as in the early 1980s. The curve also follows the changes in unemployment with two peaks in 1983 and 1994.

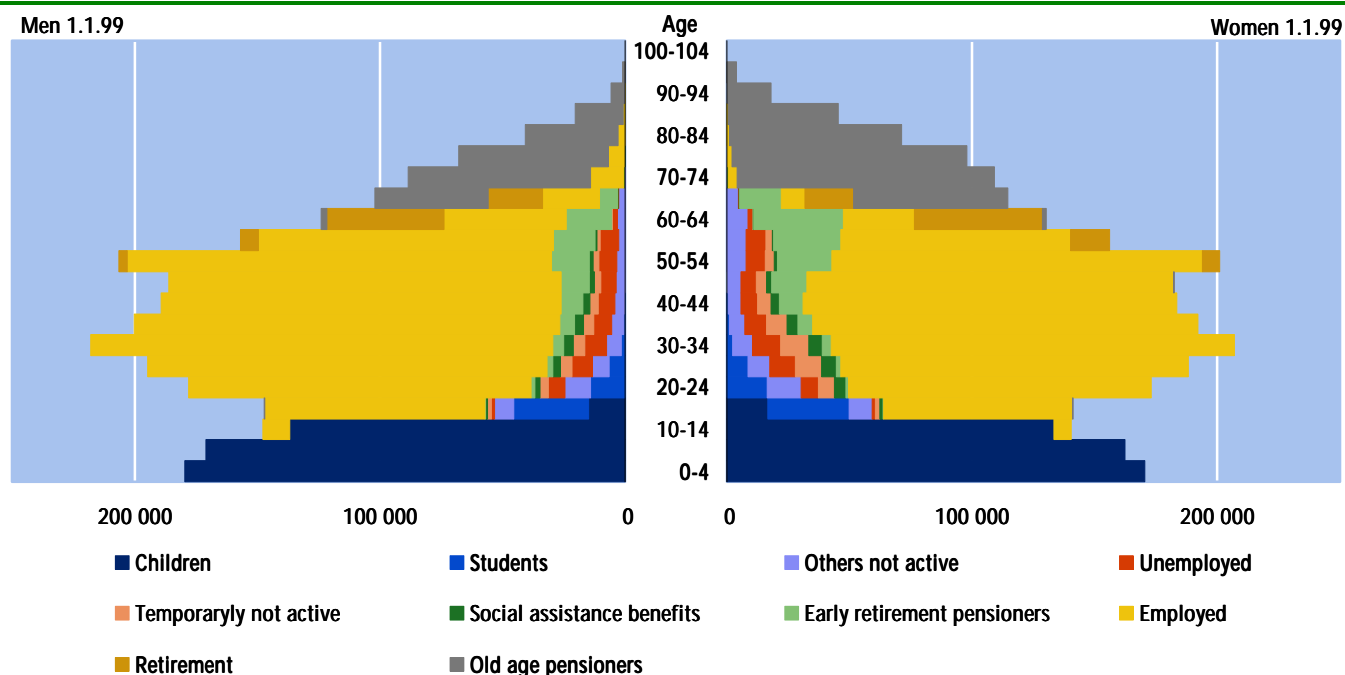
2. Attachment to the labour market

The life-cycle

An individual's attachment to the labour-market follows a life-cycle which for most people begins after they have finished their education, look for a job, and find their first job. It ends when they retire with a pension. Between these points there are many intermediate phases and combinations. People can be applying for a course of education/training, employed, or unemployed. They can be studying or retired, and at the same time have a part-time job. They can be outside of the labour force temporarily, receive voluntary early retirement pensions, or receive early retirement pay.

Figure 3

Attachment to the labour market 1999



Labour market

One way of showing the changes in attachment to the labour market is to draw a population pyramid where the distribution of primary attachment to the labour market is shown for each age group. Figure 3 shows such a distribution for both men and women.

The population pyramid shows the attachment to the labour market for each 5-year age group for men and women respectively. The figure shows the two dimensions in the labour market; attachment over the life-cycle, and attachment for each age group.

Voluntary early-retirement pensioners and those temporarily outside the labour force - mostly women

The figure shows some characteristic differences between men and women. There are more men in employment than women, and relatively many men in the 65-84 age group continue in employment, whereas very few women do so.

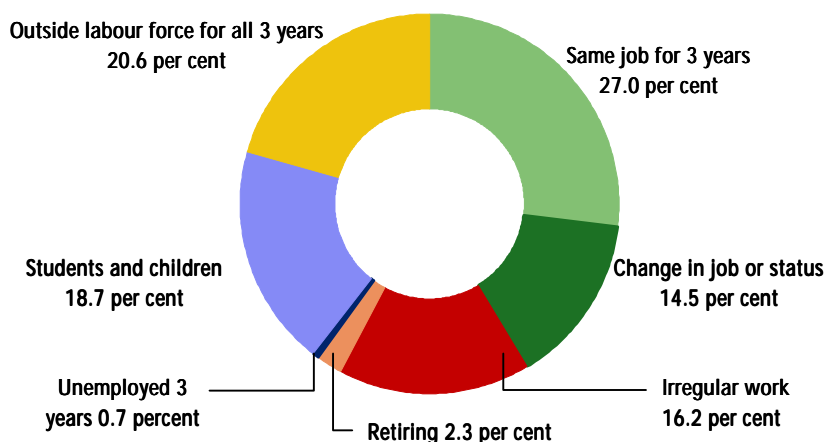
Between the ages of 15 and 64, there are more women who receive early-retirement pensions or are temporarily outside the labour force. The first point shows that women are more quickly burnt out at work than men. The second is mainly women between 20 and 34 who have temporarily left the labour force, i.e. they are at the age when they have small children to take care of. It is also clear from the figure that many more women than men reach the age of 70 and over.

Flexibility and stability

Examination of the year-to-year changes in attachment to the labour market provides an impression of both flexibility and stability in the labour market. Figure 4 shows the distribution of the entire population on the basis of figures as at 1 January 1996, 1997 and 1998.

Figure 4

Attachment to the labour market over a three-year period



Note. The figure includes all persons who were included in the register-based labour-force statistics in 1996, 1997 and 1998. 216,186 persons or 4.2 per cent were only included in one or two of the three annual analyses. Information regarding changes in job has been retrieved from the integrated database for labour-market statistics - IDA.

It is clear that about a quarter of the population have had the same job for all three years - either as self employed, an assisting spouse, or as an employee in the same enterprise. 15 per cent have changed job at least once, while 16 per cent have been unemployed or in an activation programme to some degree during the three years. However, this does not include the two per cent who have retired during the period. Moreover, an independent analysis of those who were unemployed for all three years was prepared. In absolute terms, this group comprises 36,000 people.

21 per cent were outside the labour force for the whole period. This group comprises pensioners, people about to retire from the labour market (transitional allowances and early-retirement pay) and recipients of social cash benefits who were not available for the labour market. 19 per cent were students or children throughout the three years. In this regard, however, it is important to note that students who work while they are studying are included as employed in the labour-market statistics.

3. Working hours performed

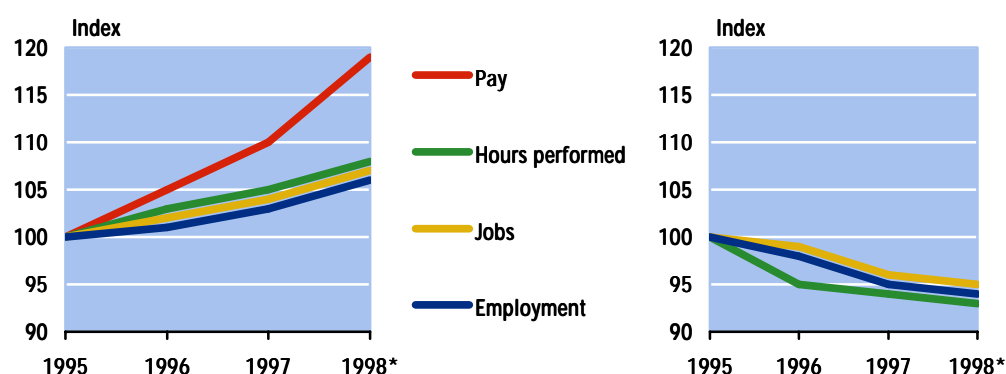
More working hours performed by employees

Analysis of working hours provides an opportunity to illustrate the changes in the annual number of working hours performed from 1995 onwards. There has been an increase for employees in respect of both number of jobs, employment, and working hours performed, while the figures have dropped since 1995 for the self employed and assisting spouses.

Figure 5

Changes for employees

Changes for the self-employed and assisting spouses



4. Pay and hourly earnings

Total earnings

Pay statistics illustrate what individual employees get out of making their labour available to employers. The main concept in pay statistics is total pay in relation to hours performed, i.e. the hours where employees have been at work.

Figure 6 Hourly earnings for women and men 1998

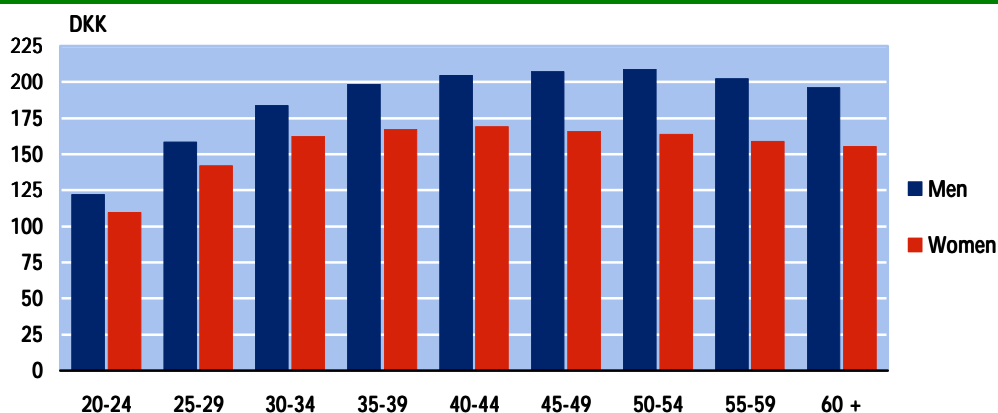
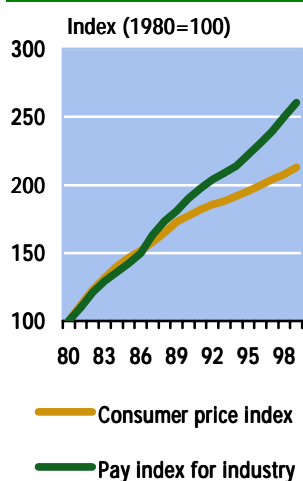


Figure 7 Pay index



Men earn most

Figure 6 shows pay (earnings) in 1998 analysed by sex and age. The figure shows that, irrespective of age, women earn less than men, and that pay is higher for those between 35 and 59 years old than for the young and the elderly. It is important to be careful in drawing concrete conclusions from these statistics, particularly with regard to differences between the sexes. There is a great difference between the types of job men and women occupy within the different age brackets. In general there are more men than women in management positions.

Real pay has increased over the past ten years

Figure 7 shows changes in pay since 1980. In order to illustrate changes in real pay, the figure also shows changes in the consumer price index. In the period up to the late 1980s, pay and prices followed each other. In other words, real pay remained more or less unchanged during the period. From the late 1980s up to the present, pay has increased more rapidly than prices. Thus, this period is characterised by relatively large increases in real pay.

This does not necessarily mean that all employees have experienced such a rapid increase in real pay. In the same period, the structure of the labour market has changed so that today there are relatively more highly educated people than there were 20 years ago. This in itself will affect pay levels and push real pay upwards.

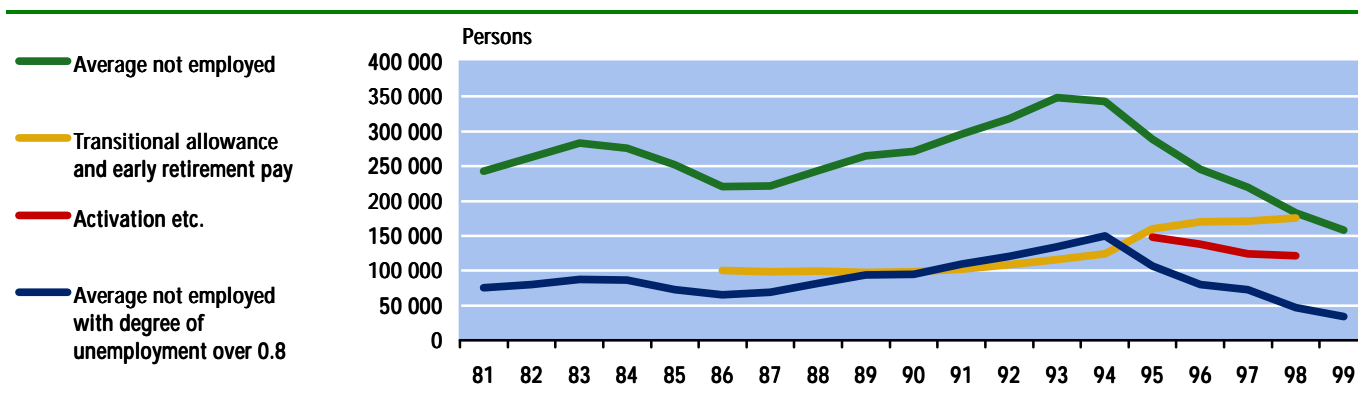
5. Unemployment, labour-market policy measures and voluntary early-retirement pay

Two periods with increases in employment

Examination of changes in unemployment reveals a curve with two clear peaks. These peaks are in 1983 and 1993-94 between the two recoveries in employment which occurred in the early 1980s and from 1994 onwards. Unemployment has been converted to full man-years.

Figure 8 shows total unemployment, and unemployment for those who have been unemployed for more than 80 per cent of the year. The two curves clearly show the same developments. The drop in unemployment from 1993 to 1999 is dramatic in that it has almost halved from almost 350,000 man-years in 1993 to just less than 160,000 in 1999. Figures for the long-term unemployed have fallen to less than a quarter from 150,000 man-years in 1994 to just under 34,000 in 1999.

Figure 8 Unemployment, transitional allowances, voluntary early-retirement pay, and labour-market policy measures 1981-1999



Large fall in unemployment since 1994

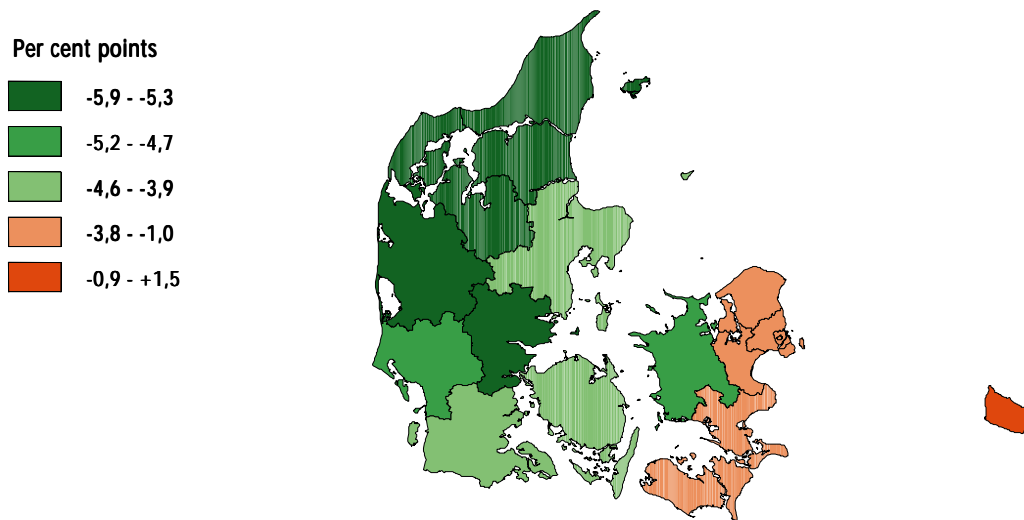
In order to illustrate the area more broadly, the figure shows the changes in the number of people on labour-market policy measures (activation, leave, etc.), and the number on voluntary early retirement (transitional allowances, early-retirement pay). The drop in unemployment from 1994 to 1999 is countered by an increase in the number of people receiving early retirement pay and the number of people in various labour-market policy measures.

However, if the unemployed are added to those on labour-market policy measures and those on transitional allowances or early-retirement pay, from 1995-1998 there is a total drop of 116,300 man-years. This figure is an absolute minimum estimate of the drop in unemployment there would have been if neither labour-market policy measures, nor early-retirement pay had been introduced, in that many would either have found a job or would have been outside the labour force. In other words, they would not all have been unemployed.

The largest fall in unemployment in Jutland

The drop in unemployment from 1981 to 1999 has not been equal in all parts of the country. Figure 9 shows the fall in the rate of unemployment in different counties. It is clear that the drop in unemployment has been greatest in western Denmark. Bornholm County is the only county where unemployment has increased. The fall in unemployment has consistently been greatest in counties which started with the largest unemployment in 1981.

Figure 9 Changes in rate of unemployment from 1981-1999



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6. Retirement

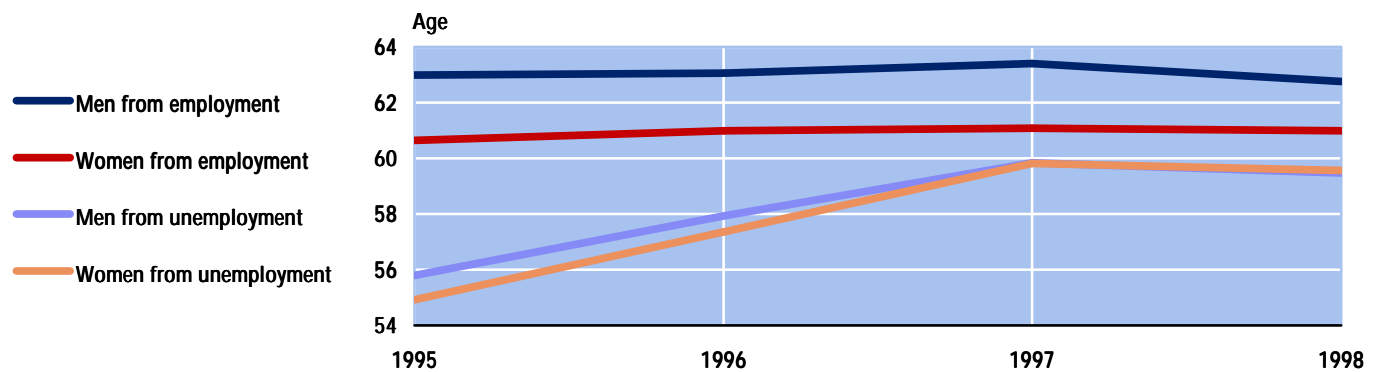
Unemployed retire later

The employed stop work, and the unemployed stop looking for work. In both cases people leave the labour force. Most will transfer to some form of pension scheme; early-retirement pension, transitional allowance, early-retirement pay, civil-servant pension, or state pension. Some die, and some emigrate, and thus also leave the labour force.

The following trend applies to all persons of 50 years and over who leave the labour force during a year. The average age of those who leave retire from employment in order to leave the labour force has remained almost constant at about 63 for men and 61 for women.

The average age for both men and women who transfer out of the labour force from unemployment has risen from 55-56 years old to 59-60 years old. A contributory factor to this increase is that transitional allowances which were granted to insured unemployed persons between 50 and 59 years old ceased from 31 December 1995.

Figure 10 Average age for transfer from the labour force to being outside the labour force for persons of 50 years and above 1994-1998



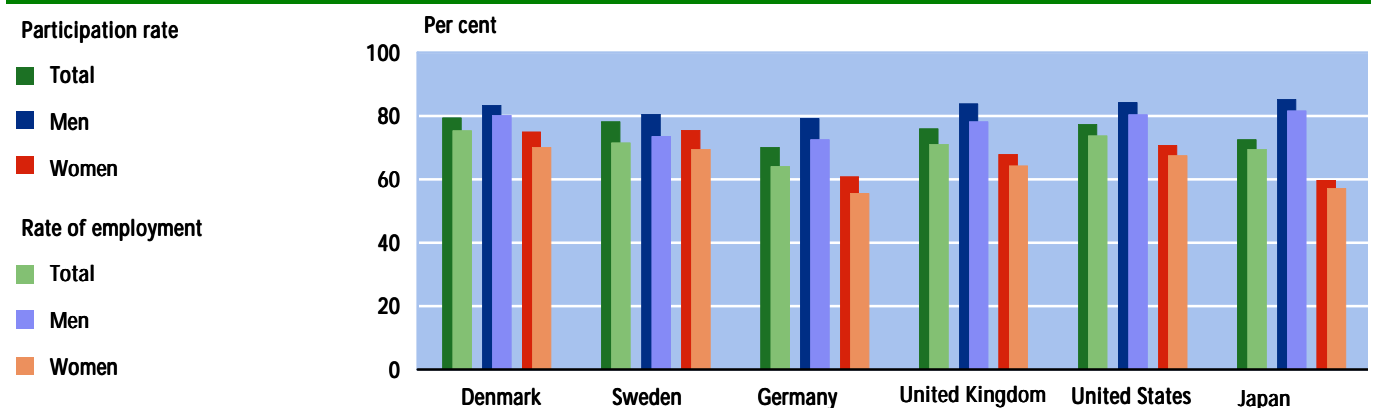
Note. In contrast to previous analyses, temporary absence from the labour force on activation or leave schemes has not been included as retirement.

7. International comparisons

Denmark has the largest labour force

Comparison with Sweden, Germany, the USA, the UK, and Japan reveals that Denmark has the largest labour force. This is shown in a comparison of active employment between the six countries. By dividing the analysis between men and women, it can be seen that this is because of the high participation of women in business in Denmark. Women are more active in business in Denmark than in any of the five other countries, while the participation of men is less than the United Kingdom, the United States, and Japan (but more than Sweden and Germany).

Figure 11 Participation and employment rates in selected countries 1998



Note. Participation rate expresses the proportion of the population in the labour force, while the rate of employment is the proportion employed. In all the countries, unemployment is calculated in labour-force surveys. The figures for unemployment and labour force therefore deviate from the register statistics.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 1999.

The difference between the rate of employment and the participation rate arises because calculations of the rate of employment only include the employed, while calculations of participation rates are based on the whole labour force, i.e. including the unemployed. Large differences between

Labour market

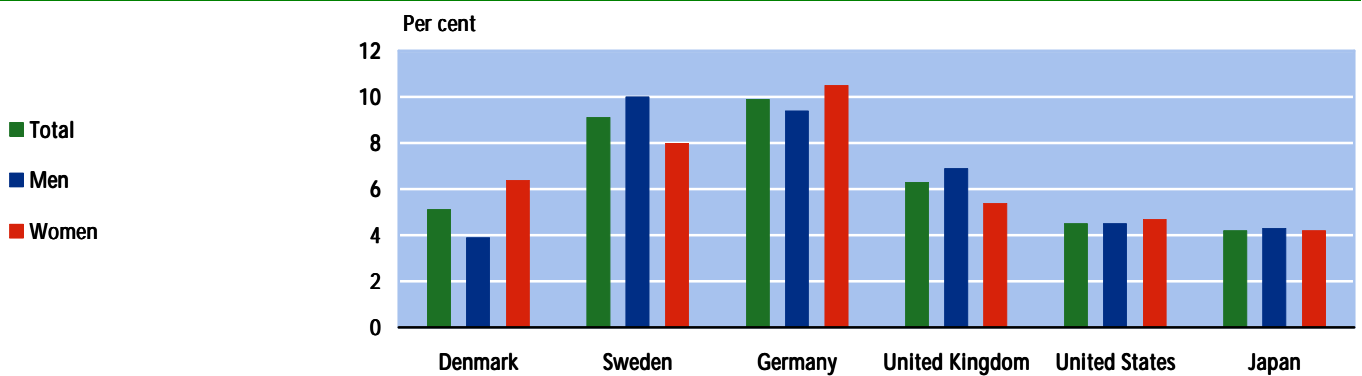
participation and employment rates in individual countries therefore imply high rates of unemployment.

Relatively high unemployment amongst women in Denmark

Both figures 11 and 12 show that unemployment in 1998 was highest in Sweden and Germany, but it is clearer from figure 12 that there are differences between men and women. Denmark is the only country where unemployment for women is significantly more than unemployment for men. In both Germany and the USA, unemployment for women is slightly higher than for men, but the difference is not very large. In Sweden, the UK, and Japan unemployment for men is more than for women.

Figure 12

Unemployment rates in selected countries 1998



Note. See figure 11.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 1999 and Labour Force Survey, Results 1998.

Table 131

Population by occupation in the censuses 1834-1901

	1834	1840	1845	1855	1860	1870	1880	1890	1901
	1 000 people								
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 occupation 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 occupational 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 132

Population by occupation in the censuses 1901-1970

	1901	1906	1911	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965	1970
	1 000 people								
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 assistant 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, et al. *Erhvervsstrukturens udvikling i Danmark 1901-76*.

Table 133

Employed persons 1981-1999

	1981	1990	1997	1998	1999
	thousands				
Total	2 552	2 674	2 670	2 699	2 742
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	200	157	121	116	112
Manufacturing	481	504	476	478	479
Energy and water supply	16	19	18	18	17
Construction	180	167	157	161	165
Wholesale/retail trade, hotels and restaurants, etc.	436	461	478	486	495
Transport, postal services and telecommunications	179	182	178	178	181
Financial intermediation, etc., business activities	176	282	296	308	326
Public and personal services	871	886	932	943	958
Activity not known	12	15	14	13	10

Table 134

Employed persons, by sex, industry and socio-economic status 1999

	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	206.9	16.0	72.8	326.2	398.0	1 186.7	278.8	256.8	2 519.4	2 742.2
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	53.5	7.3	0.4	9.0	1.8	17.0	11.0	19.6	50.8	111.7
Manufacturing	11.9	1.1	16.0	25.3	50.8	290.1	39.4	44.8	466.4	479.4
Energy and water supply	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.9	3.3	7.4	2.8	0.5	16.3	16.9
Construction	18.0	1.2	3.3	4.1	7.6	96.9	24.3	9.5	145.7	165.0
Wholesale/retail trade, hotels and restaurants, etc.	49.6	3.8	19.5	13.2	56.9	220.8	47.4	83.4	441.2	494.6
Transport, postal services and telecommunications	11.1	0.8	3.1	5.6	23.2	99.6	22.3	14.9	168.7	180.6
Financial intermediation, etc., and business activities	32.0	1.1	9.3	62.7	63.5	81.3	39.0	36.7	292.6	325.6
Public and personal services	20.3	0.5	20.8	212.5	190.9	373.5	92.5	47.4	937.6	958.4
Activity not known	9.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.0
Males, total	157.7	0.9	57.9	184.0	162.5	619.6	165.2	131.4	1 320.5	1 479.2
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	48.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	13.4	7.9	14.8	38.3	86.5
Manufacturing	9.4	0.1	14.4	19.6	30.1	204.2	26.1	22.4	316.8	326.3
Energy and water supply	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.6	2.2	5.8	2.5	0.3	12.9	13.4
Construction	17.2	0.1	3.0	3.7	5.4	88.4	23.6	7.3	131.4	148.6
Wholesale/retail trade, hotels and restaurants, etc.	34.8	0.4	16.5	9.0	35.6	116.2	29.3	39.6	246.1	281.3
Transport, postal services and telecommunications	10.1	0.0	2.5	4.3	17.0	67.3	19.4	9.9	120.5	130.6
Financial intermediation, etc., and business activities	23.0	0.1	8.0	46.1	32.7	29.4	18.4	18.7	153.3	176.4
Public and personal services	9.7	0.0	12.6	99.0	38.3	94.8	38.0	18.6	301.3	311.1
Activity not known	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.1
Females, total	49.1	15.1	15.0	142.2	235.5	567.2	113.6	125.4	1 198.9	1 263.1
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	5.5	7.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	3.6	3.1	4.9	12.5	25.2
Manufacturing	2.5	1.0	1.6	5.7	20.6	85.9	13.4	22.5	149.6	153.1
Energy and water supply	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.2	3.5	3.6
Construction	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	2.2	8.5	0.8	2.2	14.4	16.4
Wholesale/retail trade, hotels and restaurants, etc.	14.9	3.4	3.0	4.2	21.3	104.6	18.0	43.8	195.1	213.4
Transport, postal services and telecommunications	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.3	6.2	32.3	2.8	5.0	48.2	49.9
Financial intermediation, etc., and business activities	9.0	1.0	1.3	16.6	30.8	51.9	20.7	18.0	139.3	149.2
Public and personal services	10.6	0.5	8.2	113.5	152.6	278.7	54.5	28.9	636.3	647.4
Activity not known	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0

Table 135 Employed population, by sex, region and industry 1999

	Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Construction	Wholesale/retail trade, hotels and restaurants, etc.	Transport, postal services and telecommunications	Financial intermediation, etc., business activities	Public and personal services	Activity not known	Total
—thousands—										
Males and females, total	111.7	479.4	16.9	165.0	494.6	180.6	325.6	958.4	10.0	2 742.2
Copenhagen Municipality	0.8	21.7	1.1	9.7	44.4	21.1	46.3	105.0	1.2	251.3
Frederiksberg Municipality	0.2	4.2	0.2	1.3	8.1	3.5	10.8	20.1	0.3	48.7
Copenhagen County	1.6	36.4	2.0	16.3	60.8	26.5	55.5	115.2	1.1	315.4
Frederiksborg County	3.1	27.1	1.4	12.4	37.7	11.7	30.2	71.8	0.7	196.2
Roskilde County	2.4	17.6	0.7	9.1	26.3	9.6	19.4	44.0	0.3	129.5
West Zealand County	7.2	25.0	1.7	12.7	24.9	9.4	13.1	52.1	0.6	146.8
Storstrøm County	7.2	19.8	0.8	9.8	21.3	7.9	10.2	45.8	0.6	123.2
Bornholm County	1.7	2.9	0.1	1.3	3.5	1.6	1.3	8.0	0.1	20.4
Funen County	14.6	44.0	1.1	15.6	40.8	13.0	22.7	81.4	0.9	234.2
South Jutland County	8.4	30.9	0.9	7.4	22.2	8.5	9.5	39.9	0.5	128.2
Ribe County	8.0	27.1	1.0	8.0	20.1	8.2	8.6	36.5	0.3	117.8
Vejle County	7.8	44.5	1.4	11.2	34.0	12.1	16.4	54.2	0.5	182.1
Ringkøbing County	11.9	40.3	0.8	8.2	25.1	6.8	11.2	42.8	0.4	147.5
Århus County	11.6	57.7	1.4	18.0	62.0	21.3	38.1	118.3	1.3	329.7
Viborg County	10.1	31.3	0.9	7.4	19.5	4.9	9.4	38.7	0.3	122.6
North Jutland County	15.1	48.8	1.5	16.4	43.9	14.4	22.9	84.8	0.8	248.6
Males, total	86.5	326.3	13.4	148.6	281.3	130.6	176.4	311.1	5.1	1 479.2
Copenhagen Municipality	0.6	13.8	0.8	8.8	25.2	14.8	25.9	39.9	0.7	130.5
Frederiksberg Municipality	0.1	2.5	0.2	1.2	4.7	2.3	6.1	7.7	0.2	24.8
Copenhagen County	1.2	23.4	1.5	14.4	36.1	18.4	30.8	38.2	0.6	164.6
Frederiksborg County	2.4	17.2	1.1	11.2	22.1	8.4	17.2	23.5	0.4	103.5
Roskilde County	1.8	11.6	0.6	8.1	15.5	6.8	10.2	13.6	0.2	68.4
West Zealand County	5.6	17.2	1.4	11.6	14.4	7.2	6.9	16.1	0.3	80.7
Storstrøm County	5.7	13.6	0.6	8.9	11.8	6.2	5.3	15.2	0.3	67.6
Bornholm County	1.4	2.0	0.1	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.7	2.9	0.0	11.2
Funen County	10.0	31.8	0.9	14.1	22.4	9.8	12.1	25.6	0.4	127.2
South Jutland County	6.7	21.4	0.7	6.6	12.2	6.2	4.6	12.4	0.2	71.0
Ribe County	6.3	18.4	0.7	7.1	10.9	6.1	4.4	10.9	0.2	65.1
Vejle County	6.1	29.8	1.0	10.0	19.3	8.7	8.6	16.0	0.3	99.9
Ringkøbing County	9.5	27.3	0.7	7.5	13.8	5.0	5.6	12.7	0.2	82.2
Århus County	8.9	40.8	1.2	16.1	35.8	15.6	21.1	37.5	0.7	177.5
Viborg County	8.1	21.4	0.7	6.8	11.0	3.8	4.7	11.7	0.1	68.3
North Jutland County	12.2	34.2	1.2	15.0	24.1	10.3	12.1	27.2	0.4	136.8
Females, total	25.2	153.1	3.6	16.4	213.4	49.9	149.2	647.4	5.0	1 263.1
Copenhagen Municipality	0.2	7.9	0.3	0.9	19.3	6.3	20.4	65.0	0.4	120.8
Frederiksberg Municipality	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	3.4	1.2	4.7	12.4	0.1	23.9
Copenhagen County	0.4	13.1	0.4	2.0	24.7	8.1	24.7	77.0	0.5	150.8
Frederiksborg County	0.8	9.9	0.4	1.2	15.6	3.3	13.0	48.3	0.4	92.7
Roskilde County	0.7	6.0	0.1	1.0	10.7	2.8	9.2	30.4	0.2	61.1
West Zealand County	1.6	7.9	0.3	1.1	10.5	2.2	6.2	36.0	0.3	66.1
Storstrøm County	1.5	6.2	0.1	0.8	9.4	1.7	4.9	30.6	0.3	55.6
Bornholm County	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.6	5.1	0.0	9.2
Funen County	4.7	12.2	0.2	1.5	18.3	3.2	10.6	55.8	0.5	107.0
South Jutland County	1.7	9.6	0.2	0.8	10.0	2.4	4.9	27.6	0.3	57.3
Ribe County	1.7	8.7	0.2	0.9	9.2	2.1	4.2	25.6	0.2	52.8
Vejle County	1.7	14.7	0.3	1.2	14.7	3.4	7.7	38.2	0.3	82.2
Ringkøbing County	2.4	13.0	0.1	0.8	11.3	1.7	5.6	30.1	0.2	65.3
Århus County	2.7	16.9	0.3	1.9	26.2	5.7	17.0	80.8	0.6	152.2
Viborg County	2.0	9.9	0.2	0.7	8.5	1.2	4.7	27.0	0.2	54.3
North Jutland County	2.9	14.6	0.3	1.4	19.8	4.1	10.8	57.6	0.4	111.8

Table 136

Population, by sex, age, and socio-economic status 1999

	Labour force population				Total	Persons outside the labour force				Population
	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Employees	Un-employed persons		Temporarily outside the labour force	Retirement pensioners	Pensioners	Other persons outside the labour force	Total
— thousands —										
Males and females, total	206.9	16.0	2 519.4	132.2	2 874.4	83.7	175.8	884.0	1 295.7	5 313.6
16-66 years, total	181.9	14.8	2 455.0	132.2	2 783.8	83.6	175.7	240.2	307.0	3 590.3
Under 16 years	0.0	0.0	40.4	0.0	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	985.0	1 025.5
16-19 years	0.2	0.0	144.5	2.6	147.3	3.3	0.0	1.0	82.8	234.3
20-24 years	3.0	0.1	260.1	13.7	276.9	10.1	0.0	2.6	61.6	351.2
25-29 years	9.7	0.3	294.5	18.4	322.9	15.6	0.0	4.2	40.0	382.8
30-34 years	19.1	0.7	333.2	20.0	373.1	16.3	0.0	8.0	27.6	424.9
35-39 years	22.6	1.1	306.8	16.4	346.9	12.4	0.0	12.1	20.8	392.2
40-44 years	23.2	1.4	291.1	13.5	329.1	9.0	0.0	18.4	16.1	372.7
45-49 years	25.8	2.0	281.9	12.5	322.3	6.8	0.0	25.8	13.6	368.5
50-54 years	32.4	3.6	288.0	15.1	339.1	5.9	10.3	37.9	14.2	407.3
55-59 years	25.3	3.2	185.3	15.6	229.5	3.9	23.4	44.4	11.9	313.1
60-66 years	20.4	2.5	69.5	4.3	96.8	0.4	142.0	85.9	18.2	343.3
67 years +	24.9	1.2	24.0	0.0	50.1	0.0	0.0	643.8	3.8	697.8
Males, total	157.7	0.9	1 320.5	62.3	1 541.4	28.7	80.7	341.2	633.4	2 625.4
Males 16-66 years, total	136.2	0.8	1 280.4	62.3	1 479.7	28.6	80.6	97.1	129.4	1 815.5
Under 16 years	0.0	0.0	23.7	0.0	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	502.3	526.0
16-19 years	0.1	0.0	77.1	1.3	78.5	1.5	0.0	0.5	39.1	119.6
20-24 years	2.3	0.0	137.4	6.7	146.5	3.5	0.0	1.5	26.7	178.1
25-29 years	7.2	0.0	155.6	8.2	171.0	4.7	0.0	2.4	16.5	194.6
30-34 years	14.0	0.0	174.5	8.8	197.4	4.8	0.0	4.3	11.5	217.9
35-39 years	16.7	0.1	156.8	7.5	181.0	4.1	0.0	6.0	9.1	200.2
40-44 years	17.0	0.1	146.2	6.7	170.0	3.4	0.0	8.7	7.2	189.3
45-49 years	18.9	0.1	141.0	6.2	166.3	2.8	0.0	11.5	5.7	186.2
50-54 years	23.8	0.2	148.9	7.2	180.1	2.3	3.3	15.7	5.0	206.4
55-59 years	19.4	0.1	100.7	7.4	127.6	1.5	7.4	17.0	3.4	156.9
60-66 years	16.7	0.1	42.3	2.3	61.4	0.2	70.0	29.5	5.2	166.3
67 years +	21.5	0.1	16.4	0.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	244.1	1.8	284.0
Females, total	49.1	15.1	1 198.9	69.9	1 333.0	55.0	95.1	542.8	662.3	2 688.2
Females 16-66 years, total	45.7	14.0	1 174.5	69.9	1 304.1	55.0	95.1	143.1	177.5	1 774.8
Under 16 years	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	482.7	499.5
16-19 years	0.1	0.0	67.4	1.3	68.8	1.8	0.0	0.4	43.7	114.7
20-24 years	0.7	0.1	122.7	7.0	130.4	6.6	0.0	1.1	35.0	173.1
25-29 years	2.5	0.2	139.0	10.3	152.0	10.9	0.0	1.9	23.6	188.2
30-34 years	5.1	0.6	158.7	11.2	175.7	11.5	0.0	3.7	16.1	207.0
35-39 years	6.0	1.0	150.0	8.9	165.8	8.4	0.0	6.0	11.7	192.0
40-44 years	6.2	1.3	144.9	6.8	159.1	5.6	0.0	9.7	9.0	183.4
45-49 years	7.0	1.9	140.9	6.3	156.0	4.1	0.0	14.3	7.9	182.3
50-54 years	8.6	3.4	139.1	7.9	159.0	3.6	7.0	22.2	9.2	201.0
55-59 years	5.9	3.1	84.7	8.2	101.9	2.4	16.0	27.3	8.5	156.2
60-66 years	3.7	2.4	27.3	2.0	35.4	0.2	72.1	56.4	13.0	177.0
67 years +	3.4	1.1	7.6	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	399.7	2.0	413.8

Table 137

Population by sex, region and socio-economic status 1999

	Labour force population				Total	Persons outside the labour force				Population
	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Employees	Un-employed persons		Temporarily outside the labour force	Retirement pensioners	Pensioners	Other persons outside the labour force	Total
	— thousands —									
Males and females, total	206.9	16.0	2 519.4	132.2	2 874.4	83.7	175.8	884.0	1 295.7	5 313.6
Copenhagen Municipality	12.8	0.3	238.2	17.2	268.5	10.5	10.0	84.9	117.3	491.1
Frederiksberg Municipality	3.0	0.1	45.6	2.7	51.4	1.0	2.3	17.6	17.9	90.2
Copenhagen County	18.7	0.8	295.9	12.5	328.0	8.7	19.3	102.7	153.3	612.1
Frederiksborg County	14.5	0.7	181.0	6.6	202.7	4.4	11.2	53.1	91.7	363.1
Roskilde County	8.3	0.5	120.6	4.6	134.1	3.0	7.7	29.2	55.9	229.8
West Zealand County	12.5	1.0	133.4	7.2	154.0	5.4	10.4	53.2	70.6	293.7
Storstrøm County	11.3	0.9	111.0	8.4	131.6	4.4	10.6	53.5	58.7	258.8
Bornholm County	2.1	0.2	18.1	1.9	22.3	0.8	1.7	9.4	10.3	44.5
Funen County	18.4	1.6	214.2	12.8	247.0	8.9	17.3	86.2	112.4	471.7
South Jutland County	11.0	1.3	116.0	4.9	133.2	3.1	10.0	44.1	63.4	253.8
Ribe County	9.6	1.1	107.1	4.3	122.1	2.8	7.4	35.5	56.5	224.3
Vejle County	13.6	1.1	167.3	8.2	190.3	5.2	11.8	55.4	83.5	346.2
Ringkøbing County	13.9	1.6	132.0	4.4	151.9	3.7	9.4	40.9	66.8	272.6
Århus County	23.7	1.6	304.3	17.5	347.1	11.2	19.5	93.5	163.2	634.4
Viborg County	12.7	1.3	108.6	3.8	126.4	2.6	7.6	40.9	55.9	233.4
North Jutland County	20.6	1.9	226.1	15.2	263.8	8.1	19.8	83.9	118.3	493.8
Males, total	157.7	0.9	1 320.5	62.3	1 541.4	28.7	80.7	341.2	633.4	2 625.4
Copenhagen Municipality	9.4	0.0	121.1	9.9	140.4	4.7	4.8	31.3	57.5	238.8
Frederiksberg Municipality	2.1	0.0	22.7	1.5	26.3	0.4	0.9	5.8	8.7	42.1
Copenhagen County	13.5	0.1	151.0	6.2	170.8	3.1	8.2	39.2	75.4	296.8
Frederiksborg County	10.5	0.1	93.0	3.0	106.5	1.4	4.9	21.2	45.2	179.3
Roskilde County	6.1	0.0	62.2	2.1	70.4	1.0	3.5	11.5	27.5	113.9
West Zealand County	9.6	0.1	71.1	3.2	84.0	1.7	4.9	21.0	34.2	145.8
Storstrøm County	8.7	0.1	58.9	3.9	71.5	1.6	5.2	21.6	28.4	128.2
Bornholm County	1.7	0.0	9.5	0.9	12.1	0.3	0.8	3.7	5.1	22.0
Funen County	14.0	0.1	113.1	6.0	133.2	3.2	8.4	33.2	55.0	233.0
South Jutland County	8.6	0.1	62.3	1.9	72.9	1.0	4.8	17.3	30.6	126.5
Ribe County	7.5	0.0	57.5	1.9	66.9	0.9	3.4	13.7	27.7	112.6
Vejle County	10.4	0.1	89.4	3.3	103.2	1.7	5.3	21.4	40.7	172.3
Ringkøbing County	11.2	0.0	71.0	1.6	83.8	1.0	4.2	15.7	32.2	136.9
Århus County	18.0	0.1	159.4	8.2	185.7	3.7	8.7	35.7	79.7	313.5
Viborg County	10.2	0.1	58.0	1.7	69.9	0.7	3.5	15.8	27.4	117.4
North Jutland County	16.1	0.1	120.6	6.9	143.7	2.5	9.0	32.9	58.2	246.4
Females, total	49.1	15.1	1 198.9	69.9	1 333.0	55.0	95.1	542.8	662.3	2 688.2
Copenhagen Municipality	3.4	0.2	117.1	7.3	128.1	5.7	5.1	53.6	59.8	252.3
Frederiksberg Municipality	0.9	0.1	22.9	1.2	25.1	0.6	1.3	11.8	9.3	48.2
Copenhagen County	5.2	0.8	144.9	6.3	157.1	5.6	11.1	63.5	77.9	315.3
Frederiksborg County	4.0	0.6	88.0	3.5	96.2	3.0	6.3	31.8	46.5	183.8
Roskilde County	2.2	0.5	58.5	2.5	63.7	2.0	4.2	17.6	28.4	115.9
West Zealand County	2.9	0.9	62.3	4.0	70.1	3.7	5.6	32.2	36.4	147.9
Storstrøm County	2.6	0.8	52.2	4.5	60.1	2.8	5.5	31.9	30.3	130.6
Bornholm County	0.5	0.2	8.6	1.0	10.2	0.5	0.8	5.7	5.3	22.5
Funen County	4.4	1.5	101.1	6.8	113.8	5.7	8.9	53.0	57.4	238.8
South Jutland County	2.4	1.2	53.7	3.0	60.3	2.2	5.2	26.9	32.8	127.3
Ribe County	2.1	1.0	49.7	2.4	55.2	1.9	4.0	21.8	28.9	111.7
Vejle County	3.3	1.1	77.9	4.9	87.1	3.5	6.5	34.0	42.8	173.9
Ringkøbing County	2.7	1.5	61.1	2.8	68.1	2.7	5.1	25.2	34.5	135.7
Århus County	5.7	1.5	145.0	9.3	161.4	7.5	10.8	57.8	83.5	320.9
Viborg County	2.4	1.3	50.6	2.2	56.5	2.0	4.0	25.0	28.5	116.0
North Jutland County	4.6	1.8	105.4	8.2	120.1	5.6	10.8	51.0	60.1	247.5

Table 138

Membership of employees' trade unions 2000

	Number of members			Number of members	
	Total	Of whom women		Total	Of whom women
Danish Confederation of Trade Unions¹ (LO)	1 458 742	706 955	The Danish Union of Teachers	59 653	38 821
Plumbers' Organisation in Denmark	9 275	26	Dansk Merkonomforening	1 565	666
Bryggeriarbejderforbundet	4 608	1 014	Danish Musicians' Union	2 852	428
The Danish Artist Union	1 520	697	Danish Navigators' Union	3 105	88
The Danish Hairdressers' and Beauticians' Union	5 591	5 251	The Danish Association of Social Workers ³	8 289	6 548
The Danish Federation of Salaried Employees	21 995	4 306	The Danish Nurses' Organisation	51 912	50 043
The Danish Railway Union	6 215	513	Dansk Sø-Restaurationsforening	904	521
Danish Metal Workers' Union	138 674	2 171	Dansk Tandplejeforening	756	741
National Union of Postal Workers in Denmark	11 281	2 928	Association of Actors and Theatrical Technicians in Denmark	2 099	1 052
Danish Union of Electricians	30 269	272	The Association of Danish Medical Laboratory Technologists	5 908	5 645
Danish Trade Union of Public Employees	198 695	175 140	The Organisation of Danish Insurance Employees	7 032	4 922
The Wood Industry and Building Workers Union in Denmark	71 275	9 027	Danske Forsynings. Funktionærsammensl.	671	268
Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees in Denmark	374 120	271 464	The Danish Physiotherapist Association	4 639	4 084
The Union of Inlisted Privates and Corporals in the Danish Army	4 328	297	The Danish Union of Production Schools	721	296
Women Workers' Union in Denmark	84 637	84 637	Association of Danish Forest and Landscape Engineers	522	18
Union of Painters in Denmark	14 068	2 735	The Danish Association of Midwives	1 265	1 261
Danish Food and Allied Workers' Union	40 392	13 934	Efterskolernes Lærerforening	2 418	1 161
The National Union of Nursery Schools and Day-care Assistants	29 193	25 451	The Danish Association of Occupational Therapists	4 206	4 043
Danish Restaurant and Brewery Workers' Union ²	23 710	13 633	Ernærings- og Husholdningsøkonomfor.	800	770
The National Federation of Social Educators in Denmark	27 073	19 925	Danish Pharmacopeia Commission	4 306	4 276
General Workers' Union in Denmark	315 379	54 619	Danish Film and TV Workers' Union	742	493
Danish Association of Professional Technicians	32 477	12 908	The Financial Services' Union	44 565	25 273
Danish Union of Telecommunications Workers	13 967	6 007	The Association of Academy and Market Economists	1 777	995
Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation	350 255	232 044	The Radiographers' Union in Denmark	940	685
National Federation of Early Childhood Teachers and Youth Educators	47 526	40 650	Frederiksberg Kommunalforening	582	392
State Public Servants Trade Union	30 075	8 616	The Association of Teachers for Private Independent Elementary Schools	4 462	2 869
Of which:			Funktionærforeningen i F. D. B.	945	339
The Danish Federation of Teachers of Technical Education	4 877	1 060	The Trade Union of Employees of the Municipality of Gentofte	508	381
Dansk Told- og Skatteforbund	3 823	1 962	Halinspektørforeningen	640	35
Foreningen af Tekniske og Administrative Tjenestemænd (TAT)	1 262	704	Agricultural Technologists in Denmark	1 012	187
Union of Public Servants within the Armed Forces	2 003	332	Danish Association of Constructing Architects	2 220	290
Association of Commercial College Teachers	2 345	1 079	Kort- og Landmålingsteknikernes Forening	561	177
Kriminalforsorgsforeningen	521	280	Union of Copenhagen Municipal Offices	6 248	4 275
Lufftartsvæsenets Personaleforening	880	220	National Federation of Teachers in Adult and Youth Education	6 050	4 084
Organisationsdannelsen af CO II-tjenestemænd i Kirkeministeriet	1 322	752	Lederforeningen i TeleDanmark	1 099	407
The Police Union in Denmark	11 608	1 853	National Association of Carehome Directors	543	363
Other unions	1 434	374	Lufftartsfunktionærene	1 651	991
Cabin Union Denmark	2 089	1 376	Union of Teachers in Vocational Education	1 840	459
Association of Danish Insurers	1 721	86	Medieforbundet i Danmarks Radio	540	298
The Central Association of Permanent Defence Personnel, Danish Airforce	3 605	289	Naval Petti Officers' and Reserve Officers' School	740	27
			Personnel Organisation for the National Association for Local Authorities in Denmark	544	326
			PROSA - Association of Computer Professionals	6 111	1 249
			Sergentgrp. Fællesorganisation - Hæren	2 308	37
			National Teachers' Organisation for Special Education	1 372	897
			The Danish Dietetic Association	7 902	7 794
			Other organisations ²	5 714	2 052

Table 138

Membership of employees' trade unions 2000

	Number of members			Number of members	
	Total	Of whom women		Total	Of whom women
Danish Association of Managers and Executives	79 778	12 601	The Association of Danish Officers	4 084	103
Dansk Formands Forening	1 887	33	The Danish National Union of Upper Secondary School Teachers	10 973	5 304
The Danish Association of Managers and Executives	71 648	12 531	Society for Danish Engineers	39 987	5 145
Danish Engineers' Association	6 243	37	Danish Federation of Graduates in Agricultural Science and Economy, Forestry, Horticulture and Landscape Architecture	3 455	1 312
Confederation of Professional Associations (AC)⁴	150 060	54 656	The Danish Association of Chartered Surveyors	657	91
Danish Union of Librarians	4 401	3 380	Association of Public Health Dentists in Denmark	2 464	1 297
The Association of Danish Lawyers and Economists	21 332	8 642	Other organisations	686	185
The Association of Danish Pharmacists	2 841	2 184	Outside joint organisations⁴	122 781	49 298
Danish Association of Masters and PhDs	18 660	8 345	Brancheafdelingen Postdanmark	4 774	3 740
Danish Psychologists' Association	2 944	2 073	Central Association of Permanent Defence Personnel	7 221	392
Federation of Danish Architects	3 842	1 129	Danish Prison Officers Union	2 914	782
Danish Medical Association	12 314	4 366	Danish Union of Journalists ²	8 830	3 249
The Danish Association of Clergy	2 484	1 030	Danish Union of Sales Representatives	23 745	2 850
Danish Association of Business Language Graduates	5 973	5 626	Forb. af Kirke- og Kirkegårdsansatte	1 941	555
The Association of Food Scientists in Denmark & The Danish Veterinary Ass.	1 943	974	Forbundet for Tjenestemænd ved Føde- vareministeriet og Undervisnings-ministeriet	627	61
Forbundet af Kandidater fra Musikkonservatoriet	1 359	713	Funktionærkartellet/Teknikersammens. ²	8 369	3 766
The Association of Business Economists	9 661	2 757	Jernbaneforeningen ²	3 819	1 528
			Agricultural Technologists in Denmark	1 012	187
			Christian Trade Union	59 529	32 188

¹ Including sleeping members (pensioners and people on early-retirement pay), conscripts, etc. ² Estimated figure for women. ³ Excluding civil servants. ⁴ Only members who are employed.

Source: Main organisations and unions outside main organisations.

Table 139

Members of unemployment insurance funds 1998-1999

	1998	1999
Number of funds	36	36
Number insured against unemployment, total	2 392 188	2 379 329
Full-time insured	2 315 023	2 309 798
Of whom funds with: LO ¹	1 163 325	1 146 923
FTF ²	312 159	319 416
Managers ³	85 043	86 532
AC ⁴	178 675	183 020
Other organisations ⁵	575 821	573 907
Part-time insured	77 165	69 531
Of whom funds with: LO ¹	50 736	45 627
FTF ²	12 427	10 979
Managers ³	125	110
AC ⁴	1 304	1 219
Other organisations ⁵	12 573	11 596

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

Source: Directorate of the Unemployment Insurance System.

Table 140**Unemployment benefits, early retirement pay and transitional benefits 1998-1999**

	1998	1999
Average number of people receiving unemployment benefits	133 157	115 133
Unemployment benefits paid (excl. holiday pay), in DKK mio.	17 817.9	15 852.0
Benefits paid, DKK mio.	19 573.9	17 372.7
Early retirement pay paid, DKK mio.	15 770.6	17 232.1
Transitional allowances paid, DKK mio.	3 973.6	3 433.2
Net grants from central government:		
DKK mio.	30 587.5	27 936.1
Percentage of total paid	77.8	73.4

Source: Directorate of the Unemployment Insurance System, the Dfa.

Table 141

Recipients of daily cash benefits by reason for unemployment 1999

	Number of recipients	Average number of recipients	Benefits paid, (excl. holiday pay), total	Average benefits paid
	persons		DKK mio.	DKK
Total	387 544	115 133	15 852.0	137 685
Made redundant by employer	185 795	56 300	7 873.2	139 843
Temporarily sent home	7 892	1 300	181.9	139 906
Resigned	20 245	6 956	959.4	137 922
Certificate of release work sharing	9 900	1 152	158.6	137 682
School leaver or completed national service	16 704	4 364	517.0	118 471
Stopped due to:				
Completed activation	15 441	4 759	651.4	136 861
Education leave	4 928	1 511	207.7	137 440
Parental leave or sabbatical leave	4 768	1 293	174.4	134 870
Maternity leave	1 773	538	73.4	136 512
Stopped after:				
Temporary absence from the labour market	564	166	22.8	137 546
Stopped self-employment	7 557	3 395	461.9	136 002
Other	71 389	22 035	3 019.6	137 034
Reason for unemployment unknown ¹	40 588	11 362	1 550.7	136 488

¹ Recipients of daily cash benefits were unemployed when the benefit-payment register (DUR) was established on 1 July 1997; therefore detailed reasons for unemployment are unknown.

Table 142

Commuting to and from work in municipalities with over 25,000 inhabitants 1999

	Persons with place of work in the municipality			Employed persons resident in the municipality			Incoming commuters, net		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Copenhagen	163 186	157 314	320 500	130 513	120 758	251 271	32 673	36 556	69 229
Århus	89 506	77 597	167 103	76 419	69 608	146 027	13 087	7 989	21 076
Odense	50 686	48 431	99 117	47 599	42 800	90 399	3 087	5 631	8 718
Aalborg	50 974	43 212	94 186	43 003	37 667	80 670	7 971	5 545	13 516
Frederiksberg	19 174	21 320	40 494	24 798	23 873	48 671	- 5 624	- 2 553	- 8 177
Esbjerg	26 323	20 831	47 154	22 849	18 981	41 830	3 474	1 850	5 324
Gentofte	14 297	17 387	31 684	18 138	17 505	35 643	- 3 841	- 118	- 3 959
Randers	17 481	16 015	33 496	16 541	13 827	30 368	940	2 188	3 128
Gladsaxe	18 675	15 805	34 480	15 753	14 750	30 503	2 922	1 055	3 977
Kolding	19 057	16 522	35 579	17 431	14 780	32 211	1 626	1 742	3 368
Helsingør	11 970	11 809	23 779	15 500	14 082	29 582	- 3 530	- 2 273	- 5 803
Herning	19 736	16 059	35 795	17 452	14 387	31 839	2 284	1 672	3 956
Horsens	16 357	14 105	30 462	15 826	12 929	28 755	531	1 176	1 707
Vejle	18 057	16 462	34 519	14 879	13 409	28 288	3 178	3 053	6 231
Roskilde	16 017	17 126	33 143	14 503	13 574	28 077	1 514	3 552	5 066
Silkeborg	14 451	12 971	27 422	14 966	13 116	28 082	- 515	- 145	- 660
Lyngby-Taarbæk	17 556	14 494	32 050	13 057	12 092	25 149	4 499	2 402	6 901
Hvidovre	14 518	12 234	26 752	13 000	11 870	24 870	1 518	364	1 882
Fredericia	15 862	11 553	27 415	13 509	10 896	24 405	2 353	657	3 010
Greve	8 595	7 463	16 058	14 279	13 024	27 303	- 5 684	- 5 561	- 11 245
Næstved	11 682	10 934	22 616	12 749	10 951	23 700	- 1 067	- 17	- 1 084
Høje Taastrup	17 618	13 975	31 593	13 184	11 468	24 652	4 434	2 507	6 941
Ballerup	20 799	15 967	36 766	12 422	11 338	23 760	8 377	4 629	13 006
Svendborg	9 831	9 814	19 645	11 030	9 417	20 447	- 1 199	397	- 802
Viborg	12 698	12 407	25 105	11 894	10 601	22 495	804	1 806	2 610
Holstebro	12 976	11 148	24 124	11 835	10 218	22 053	1 141	930	2 071
Tårnby	15 615	10 445	26 060	10 669	9 863	20 532	4 946	582	5 528
Køge	10 643	9 199	19 842	10 972	9 692	20 664	- 329	- 493	- 822
Slagelse	11 270	9 496	20 766	9 699	8 196	17 895	1 571	1 300	2 871
Hillerød	9 914	12 509	22 423	10 026	9 477	19 503	- 112	3 032	2 920
Rødovre	10 407	7 405	17 812	9 174	8 507	17 681	1 233	- 1 102	131
Hjørring	10 006	9 304	19 310	9 583	8 238	17 821	423	1 066	1 489
Frederikshavn	11 611	8 309	19 920	9 558	7 822	17 380	2 053	487	2 540
Brøndby	15 040	8 724	23 764	8 362	7 333	15 695	6 678	1 391	8 069
Holbæk	7 908	8 201	16 109	9 122	7 994	17 116	- 1 214	207	- 1 007
Haderslev	8 133	7 503	15 636	8 575	7 185	15 760	- 442	318	- 124
Søllerød	8 320	6 592	14 912	8 564	7 761	16 325	- 244	- 1 169	- 1 413
Sønderborg	8 638	8 610	17 248	7 896	6 959	14 855	742	1 651	2 393
Thisted	8 629	7 292	15 921	8 487	6 831	15 318	142	461	603
Ringsted	9 265	7 014	16 279	8 547	6 940	15 487	718	74	792
Albertslund	14 112	8 086	22 198	8 099	7 099	15 198	6 013	987	7 000
Skive	9 703	7 722	17 425	8 113	6 730	14 843	1 590	992	2 582
Herlev	9 992	8 733	18 725	6 916	6 501	13 417	3 076	2 232	5 308
Nykøbing Falster	7 212	7 328	14 540	6 157	5 618	11 775	1 055	1 710	2 765

Note: Municipalities are listed according to number of inhabitants and include all municipalities with more than 25,000 inhabitants.

Table 143

Incoming and outgoing commuting to and from work in municipalities with over 25,000 inhabitants 1999

	Incoming commuters as percentage of persons with place of work in the municipality			Outgoing commuters as percentage of employed persons resident in the municipality		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Copenhagen	55.1	50.4	52.8	43.9	35.4	39.8
Århus	29.7	20.7	25.5	17.6	11.6	14.8
Odense	28.7	23.1	26.0	24.1	12.9	18.8
Aalborg	31.5	22.5	27.4	18.8	11.1	15.2
Frederiksberg	75.0	72.6	73.7	80.7	75.5	78.2
Esbjerg	27.2	17.7	23.0	16.1	9.7	13.2
Gentofte	70.5	68.8	69.6	76.7	69.0	73.0
Randers	38.1	31.3	34.8	34.6	20.4	28.1
Gladsaxe	76.7	67.1	72.3	72.4	64.7	68.7
Kolding	36.0	26.9	31.8	30.0	18.3	24.6
Helsingør	31.1	24.6	27.9	46.8	36.8	42.0
Herning	30.4	24.5	27.8	21.3	15.7	18.8
Horsens	33.6	26.8	30.5	31.4	20.1	26.3
Vejle	46.2	37.8	42.2	34.7	23.7	29.5
Roskilde	60.9	52.1	56.4	56.8	39.6	48.5
Silkeborg	29.5	22.2	26.0	31.9	23.0	27.8
Lyngby-Taarbæk	77.2	71.4	74.6	69.4	65.8	67.6
Hvidovre	76.4	64.1	70.8	73.7	63.0	68.6
Fredericia	37.6	24.4	32.0	26.7	19.8	23.6
Greve	60.1	41.2	51.3	76.0	66.3	71.4
Næstved	37.2	28.7	33.1	42.5	28.8	36.2
Høje Taastrup	75.7	64.7	70.8	67.6	56.9	62.6
Ballerup	81.6	70.3	76.7	69.2	58.1	63.9
Svendborg	25.0	23.3	24.1	33.2	20.0	27.1
Viborg	34.7	30.3	32.5	30.3	18.4	24.7
Holstebro	32.7	25.3	29.3	26.2	18.5	22.6
Tårnby	73.2	63.8	69.5	60.8	61.7	61.2
Køge	52.1	40.1	46.5	53.6	43.1	48.7
Slagelse	50.0	38.4	44.7	41.9	28.6	35.8
Hillerød	60.7	57.8	59.1	61.2	44.3	53.0
Rødovre	79.3	64.3	73.0	76.5	68.9	72.8
Hjørring	33.3	29.3	31.4	30.4	20.1	25.6
Frederikshavn	33.5	18.3	27.1	19.2	13.2	16.5
Brøndby	86.8	76.0	82.8	76.3	71.4	74.0
Holbæk	40.2	34.2	37.2	48.2	32.5	40.9
Haderslev	33.9	26.3	30.3	37.3	23.1	30.8
Søllerød	74.4	68.1	71.6	75.1	72.9	74.1
Sønderborg	43.7	38.0	40.8	38.4	23.3	31.3
Thisted	19.7	18.0	18.9	18.4	12.5	15.8
Ringsted	49.3	38.1	44.4	45.0	37.4	41.6
Albertslund	84.9	70.8	79.8	73.7	66.7	70.4
Skive	38.1	30.7	34.8	26.0	20.5	23.5
Herlev	82.4	74.6	78.7	74.5	65.8	70.3
Nykøbing Falster	43.1	41.6	42.3	33.3	23.8	28.8

Note: Municipalities are listed according to number of inhabitants and include all municipalities with more than 25,000 inhabitants.

Table 144

Employees by sex, sector and working time 1998-1999

	1998		1999	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total¹	1 302 377	1 167 736	1 320 540	1 198 867
Full-time	1 144 053	947 261	1 157 376	977 046
Part-time	158 324	220 475	163 164	221 821
Private sector, total	972 542	562 773	989 571	582 443
Full-time	850 619	427 172	863 292	443 736
Part-time	121 923	135 601	126 279	138 707
Public sector, total	329 772	604 903	330 890	616 358
Full-time	293 385	520 050	294 015	533 267
Part-time	36 387	84 853	36 875	83 091
Public corporations, etc.	67 474	31 793	67 108	32 230
Full-time	63 222	27 723	62 973	28 469
Part-time	4 252	4 070	4 135	3 761
General government, total	262 298	573 110	263 782	584 128
Full-time	230 163	492 327	231 042	504 798
Part-time	32 135	80 783	32 740	79 330
Central government sector	106 189	77 726	107 498	79 653
Full-time	92 961	64 604	93 780	66 506
Part-time	13 228	13 122	13 718	13 147
Social security funds	664	1 408	674	1 463
Full-time	641	1 343	646	1 397
Part-time	23	65	28	66
Counties	47 215	139 601	47 390	142 151
Full-time	41 189	123 644	41 365	126 702
Part-time	6 026	15 957	6 025	15 449
Municipalities	108 230	354 375	108 220	360 861
Full-time	95 372	302 736	95 251	310 193
Part-time	12 858	51 639	12 969	50 668

¹ Including not known and persons employed abroad.

Table 145

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force¹, by sex, age and region 1999

	Men			Women			Men and women, total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
All Denmark²	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.9	6.8	6.5	5.1	5.9	5.7
Copenhagen Municipality	5.1	9.0	7.5	4.6	8.1	6.6	4.9	8.6	7.1
Frederiksberg Municipality	4.3	6.4	5.8	4.1	6.9	6.0	4.2	6.6	5.9
Copenhagen County	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.9	4.7	4.1	4.5	4.4
Frederiksborg County	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.8	4.6	3.5	4.1	4.0
Roskilde County	3.5	3.4	3.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.1
West Zealand County	4.6	4.8	4.8	7.5	7.0	7.1	5.9	5.8	5.8
Storstrøm County	6.0	6.7	6.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	7.1	7.5	7.4
Bornholm County	7.8	8.3	8.2	11.2	11.6	11.5	9.3	9.8	9.7
Funen County	5.6	6.1	6.0	7.6	7.9	7.8	6.5	7.0	6.8
South Jutland County	3.5	4.0	3.9	6.7	7.1	7.0	4.9	5.5	5.3
Ribe County	3.5	4.1	3.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	4.7	4.9	4.9
Vejle County	3.7	3.9	3.9	6.3	6.7	6.6	4.9	5.2	5.1
Ringkøbing County	2.2	2.9	2.7	5.0	6.2	5.9	3.5	4.4	4.2
Århus County	5.1	5.7	5.5	6.1	7.6	7.2	5.6	6.6	6.3
Viborg County	3.6	3.3	3.4	6.1	5.8	5.9	4.7	4.5	4.5
North Jutland County	5.5	6.3	6.1	7.6	8.7	8.4	6.4	7.4	7.1

¹ Labour force as calculated in Statistics Denmark's labour force statistics for 1999. ² Including where region not known.

Table 146

Unemployed persons, and unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force¹ 1999

	Unemployed persons			Unemployed persons as percentage of the labour force ¹		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Total	72 774	85 416	158 190	4.9	6.5	5.7
16-17 years	9	12	20	0.0	0.0	0.0
18-19 years	836	879	1 715	1.9	2.3	2.1
20-24 years	6 830	7 125	13 955	4.7	5.5	5.0
25-29 years	9 998	12 663	22 660	5.8	8.3	7.0
30-34 years	10 332	14 417	24 749	5.2	8.2	6.6
35-39 years	9 378	11 904	21 282	5.2	7.2	6.1
40-44 years	7 985	8 932	16 917	4.7	5.6	5.1
45-49 years	7 422	7 837	15 259	4.5	5.0	4.7
50-54 years	8 222	9 250	17 471	4.6	5.8	5.2
55-59 years	8 152	9 198	17 350	6.4	9.0	7.6
60-64 years	3 237	2 901	6 138	6.3	9.5	7.5
65-66 years	374	299	673	3.9	6.2	4.6

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

¹ Labour force as calculated in Statistics Denmark's labour force statistics for 1999.

Table 147

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force¹, by insurance category 1999

	Unemployed persons			Unemployed as percentage of the labour force ¹		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Total	72 774	85 416	158 190	4.9	6.5	5.7
Full-time insured persons	58 316	70 074	128 389	5.3	6.9	6.0
Part-time insured persons	135	3 060	3 195	7.8	5.5	5.6
Uninsured persons	14 323	12 282	26 605	3.9	5.3	4.4

Note. Figures in the table are based on information for the relevant persons at the end of the year.

¹ Labour force as calculated in Statistics Denmark's labour force statistics for 1999.

Table 148

Unemployed persons by sex, age and region 1999

	Men			Women			Men and women, total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
All Denmark¹	17 672	55 102	72 774	20 678	64 738	85 416	38 350	119 840	158 190
Copenhagen Municipality	2 726	7 629	10 355	2 490	5 905	8 395	5 216	13 534	18 750
Frederiksberg Municipality	328	1 146	1 474	321	1 158	1 479	649	2 304	2 954
Copenhagen County	1 566	5 156	6 722	1 372	5 936	7 309	2 938	11 093	14 031
Frederiksborg County	659	2 847	3 506	759	3 609	4 368	1 418	6 456	7 874
Roskilde County	535	1 813	2 347	629	2 354	2 983	1 163	4 167	5 330
West Zealand County	895	2 922	3 817	1 228	3 614	4 842	2 122	6 536	8 659
Storstrøm County	936	3 504	4 441	1 093	3 826	4 919	2 029	7 331	9 360
Bornholm County	197	744	941	231	915	1 146	428	1 659	2 087
Funen County	1 897	5 673	7 570	2 265	6 424	8 690	4 163	12 097	16 260
South Jutland County	619	2 087	2 706	976	3 166	4 142	1 595	5 252	6 848
Ribe County	598	1 883	2 481	899	2 326	3 225	1 496	4 210	5 706
Vejle County	985	2 836	3 821	1 441	4 133	5 574	2 426	6 969	9 395
Ringkøbing County	484	1 686	2 170	903	2 976	3 879	1 387	4 661	6 049
Århus County	2 560	7 251	9 811	2 791	8 542	11 333	5 351	15 793	21 144
Viborg County	628	1 601	2 229	867	2 376	3 243	1 496	3 977	5 472
North Jutland County	2 033	6 279	8 312	2 397	7 442	9 839	4 429	13 721	18 150

¹ Including where region not known.

Table 149

Unemployed as a percentage of the labour force¹, by country of origin 1999

	Unemployed persons			Unemployed as percentage of the labour force ¹		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Total	72 774	85 416	158 190	4.9	6.5	5.7
Denmark	61 273	75 799	137 072	4.4	6.1	5.2
Rest of the world, total	11 459	9 581	21 040	13.9	15.5	14.6
EU countries	1 648	1 328	2 976	7.2	7.8	7.5
Of which:						
United Kingdom	416	200	617	8.5	9.0	8.6
Sweden	199	337	536	5.8	7.3	6.7
Germany	479	437	916	6.6	8.0	7.2
Other Europe, total	4 183	4 284	8 468	14.9	17.4	16.1
Of which						
Yugoslavia (former)	1 366	1 204	2 570	17.3	22.1	19.3
Norway	183	322	504	6.3	7.6	7.1
Poland	228	514	742	10.3	13.7	12.5
Turkey	2 086	1 762	3 848	19.2	26.2	21.9
Africa, total	1 327	703	2 030	20.9	22.3	21.4
Of which						
Somalia	421	193	613	41.8	54.8	45.2
North America, total	140	113	253	6.8	7.8	7.2
South and Central America, total	177	218	396	13.4	13.6	13.5
Asia, total	3 890	2 884	6 774	18.3	20.8	19.3
Of which						
Iraq	526	203	728	31.3	46.1	34.3
Iran	679	293	973	18.8	21.1	19.4
Lebanon	707	326	1 033	28.6	47.1	32.6
Pakistan	621	496	1 116	15.1	24.3	18.2
Sri Lanka	352	351	703	15.7	26.8	19.8
Viet Nam	376	336	711	14.9	19.9	16.9
Oceania, total	25	15	40	5.3	6.0	5.6
Stateless and not known	68	35	103	25.4	35.2	28.0

Note. Figures in the table are based on information for the relevant persons at the end of the year.

¹ Labour force as calculated in Statistics Denmark's labour force statistics for 1999.

Table 150

Insured persons unemployed as a percentage of insured persons by sex and unemployment insurance fund 1999

	Insured person unemployed			Rates of unemployment in per cent		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	58 451	73 134	131 585	5.3	6.8	6.0
Academics	1 147	1 447	2 594	4.2	5.1	4.7
Self-employed persons (ASE)	1 851	2 076	3 927	2.1	4.6	2.9
Plumbers	440	1	441	5.6	4.2	5.6
Child and youth educationists	261	1 080	1 340	3.7	2.6	2.8
Business economists	574	473	1 047	3.9	5.4	4.5
Tradesmen	909	749	1 657	3.6	5.8	4.4
Nurses	9	338	346	0.5	0.7	0.7
Commercial salesmen	705	192	898	3.2	6.2	3.6
Edp staff, commercial diploma staff	272	142	415	3.3	3.7	3.5
Electricians	419	14	433	1.8	7.2	1.8
Foreign language translations etc.	47	523	571	11.2	6.9	7.1
Salaried employees	265	801	1 066	3.8	5.6	5.0
School teachers	365	736	1 102	2.2	2.2	2.2
Defence staff	122	8	130	1.5	1.5	1.5
Hairdressers, artists, maritime employees	336	322	658	19.3	6.5	9.8
Executive and service	1 132	420	1 552	6.1	8.9	6.7
Public servants	2 581	5 902	8 483	4.4	5.7	5.2
Graphic staff	1 001	603	1 604	7.6	11.3	8.7
Commercial and employees (HK)	3 092	14 898	17 990	5.0	6.7	6.4
Engineers	1 479	359	1 838	3.2	5.4	3.5
Journalists	201	183	384	4.1	6.2	4.9
Christian workers	4 185	6 683	10 868	6.4	9.5	8.0
Female workers	-	8 339	8 339	.	11.3	11.3
Work supervisors	1 718	509	2 226	2.6	4.2	2.9
M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s	1 221	1 809	3 031	6.5	10.6	8.4
Painters	566	211	777	7.3	9.5	7.8
Metal workers	5 576	171	5 747	5.3	9.6	5.4
Food industry workers	1 176	1 408	2 584	4.9	11.4	7.1
Municipal workers, etc.	971	7 740	8 711	4.7	5.2	5.1
Assisting educationists	443	2 867	3 310	10.9	11.4	11.3
Restaurant and brewery workers	1 431	2 034	3 465	15.4	16.4	16.0
Socio educationists	264	716	980	3.9	3.8	3.8
Specialized workers	19 659	6 826	26 485	8.6	14.7	9.6
Civil servants and telecom. employees	592	538	1 130	2.4	4.2	3.0
Technicians	1 023	1 253	2 276	5.8	9.4	7.3
Wood and building work	2 417	762	3 179	5.3	11.3	6.1

Note. Number of insured persons at the end of the year and excl. persons on transitional allowances and voluntary early-retirement pay.

Table 151

Employed persons, by usual weekly hours of work 1999

	Usual weekly hours of work in main job						Total ¹	Average weekly hours of work
	Under 15 hours	15-29 hours	30-36 hours	37 hours	38-48 hours	49 hours +		
	—thousands—							
Men and women, total	203	219	288	1 351	401	235	2 707	35.7
15-24 years	142	36	25	184	32	11	431	26.6
25-29 years	18	20	27	172	57	23	317	36.4
30-39 years	9	46	85	354	124	62	680	38.0
40-54 years	14	82	121	505	150	101	976	37.9
55-66 years	20	36	32	137	38	38	303	35.9
Men, total	85	53	52	791	278	199	1 463	38.4
15-24 years	60	17	9	112	21	8	228	29.1
25-29 years	8	9	6	92	38	20	173	38.1
30-39 years	3	8	12	197	86	53	360	40.7
40-54 years	5	10	17	296	104	85	518	40.8
55-66 years	10	10	8	93	29	33	184	38.8
Women, total	118	167	236	561	122	36	1 244	32.6
15-24 years	82	19	15	71	10	3	202	23.8
25-29 years	11	11	20	80	19	3	145	34.3
30-39 years	6	38	73	157	38	9	321	35.1
40-54 years	9	72	103	209	46	16	458	34.5
55-66 years	10	26	24	43	9	5	119	31.4
Industry								
Agriculture, etc.	5	5	4	26	20	29	91	43.6
Manufacturing	25	14	31	329	78	33	510	36.9
Energy and water supply	..	..	..	12	2	..	17	36.5
Construction	3	5	5	130	23	18	183	38.6
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, etc.	76	38	28	181	69	53	447	33.8
Transport, postal services and telecommunications	12	8	12	84	33	28	178	38.7
Financial intermediation and business activities	19	25	33	137	71	38	322	36.8
Public and personal services	62	124	175	449	104	35	952	33.8
Activity not stated	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	34.7
Socio-economic status								
Self-employed	7	13	12	19	55	111	221	47.8
Assisting spouses	2	4	4	6	3	2	23	33.6
Salaried employees	194	202	271	1 326	342	121	2 463	34.7
Top managers	..	2	4	35	41	36	119	43.7
At upper level	10	16	22	182	76	23	329	37.4
At intermediate levels	16	36	74	259	76	21	482	35.9
At basic levels	94	108	137	702	134	36	1 215	34.3
Clerks	19	39	46	179	26	3	312	33.1
Services and sales workers	71	62	75	140	49	7	406	30.5
Agricultural/fishery workers	..	..	..	14	7	5	28	40.9
Craft-related workers	..	3	5	237	28	7	280	37.7
Process and machine operators	3	4	12	131	24	13	189	38.2
Other employees	73	40	35	149	15	5	318	28.1

¹ Including working hours not stated

Table 152

Labour market policy measures 1999

	Men			Women			Total		
	Participants, total	Participation rate	Ave. no. of participants	Participants, total	Participation rate	Ave. no. of participants	Participants, total	Participation rate	Ave. no. of participants
Total	203 101	0.610	123 888	307 511	0.581	178 656	510 612	0.593	302 543
Of which:									
Activation, state	45 096	0.428	19 286	76 975	0.458	35 274	122 071	0.447	54 560
Activation, local/municipal ¹	48 859	0.349	17 036	43 621	0.356	15 509	92 480	0.352	32 545
Subsidised employment	49 567	0.405	20 063	52 790	0.417	21 989	102 357	0.411	42 053
Job training	18 519	0.390	7 224	22 955	0.422	9 686	41 474	0.408	16 910
Individual job training	27 218	0.330	8 982	23 057	0.330	7 602	50 275	0.330	16 584
Pool jobs	3 578	0.503	1 798	6 336	0.494	3 131	9 914	0.497	4 930
Voluntary not paid activities	495	0.318	157	485	0.297	144	980	0.308	302
Enterprise subsidies	3 079	0.618	1 902	2 204	0.647	1 425	5 283	0.630	3 327
Leave	17 235	0.274	4 720	86 966	0.339	29 481	104 201	0.328	34 201
Parental leave	4 194	0.336	1 410	49 252	0.383	18 860	53 446	0.379	20 269
Educational leave	12 954	0.253	3 277	37 982	0.278	10 549	50 936	0.271	13 826
Education/training²	42 972	0.302	12 964	74 906	0.350	26 251	117 878	0.333	39 215
Adult education subsidies	2 184	0.091	199	3 327	0.176	587	5 511	0.143	786
In ordinary education	31 410	0.325	10 218	57 914	0.372	21 571	89 324	0.356	31 789
Special education	9 851	0.253	2 497	14 644	0.273	3 999	24 495	0.265	6 496
Adult and supplementary educat.	153	0.326	50	250	0.374	93	403	0.356	143
Other activation	18 282	0.184	3 373	14 054	0.212	2 983	32 336	0.197	6 356
Specially arranged activation	15 419	0.188	2 892	11 511	0.221	2 541	26 930	0.202	5 433
Advisory/introductory activation ³	3 430	0.136	467	2 907	0.145	422	6 337	0.140	889
Experiments	48	0.288	14	57	0.354	20	105	0.324	34
Retirement	94 167	0.878	82 647	108 601	0.901	97 804	202 768	0.890	180 451
Transitional allowances	10 575	0.909	9 609	22 775	0.918	20 918	33 350	0.915	30 528
Early retirement pay	85 204	0.857	73 038	89 158	0.862	76 886	174 362	0.860	149 923
Not stated	325	0.370	120	322	0.456	147	647	0.413	267

¹ Only activation under the Act on active social policy. I.e. People not entitled to unemployment benefit who are activated by a municipality. ² People on an education course with unemployment daily-cash benefits are not counted as unemployed and therefore are not included in the figures. ³ Sabbatical leave was withdrawn on 31 March 1999. ⁴ People on an education course with unemployment daily-cash benefits are counted as unemployed and are therefore not included in the figures.

Table 153

Labour market policy measures by county 1999

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 25 years	25 years +	Total	Under 25 years	25 years +	Total	Under 25 years	25 years +	Total
	average number of persons								
All Denmark¹	5 143	118 745	123 888	7 129	171 526	178 656	12 272	290 271	302 543
Copenhagen Municipality	458	10 460	10 919	513	11 504	12 017	971	21 964	22 935
Frederiksberg Municipality	52	1 559	1 611	50	2 412	2 462	102	3 971	4 073
Copenhagen County	559	12 339	12 898	633	18 710	19 343	1 193	31 049	32 241
Frederiksborg County	293	7 018	7 311	355	11 119	11 474	648	18 137	18 785
Roskilde County	181	4 892	5 073	226	7 272	7 498	407	12 164	12 571
West Zealand County	341	7 079	7 420	542	10 472	11 014	883	17 551	18 434
Storstrøm County	366	7 386	7 753	430	9 604	10 034	796	16 990	17 787
Bornholm County	82	1 376	1 458	99	1 582	1 681	181	2 958	3 139
Funen County	539	11 882	12 421	725	15 499	16 223	1 264	27 381	28 644
South Jutland County	228	6 169	6 397	387	8 635	9 022	615	14 803	15 418
Ribe County	173	4 591	4 764	307	7 025	7 331	479	11 616	12 095
Vejle County	306	7 280	7 586	493	11 360	11 853	799	18 640	19 439
Ringkøbing County	178	5 499	5 677	359	9 117	9 476	537	14 616	15 153
Århus County	772	13 427	14 199	970	20 145	21 116	1 742	33 572	35 314
Viborg County	170	4 583	4 753	293	7 124	7 417	462	11 708	12 170
North Jutland County	443	12 900	13 342	741	19 447	20 189	1 184	32 347	33 531

¹ Incl. unspecified regions.

Table 154

Work stoppages 1999

	Work stoppages	Number of employees involved	Number of working days lost
	number		
Total	1 079	75 170	91 800
Manufacturing, total	628	47 546	58 400
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	188	20 333	27 900
Mfr. of textiles, clothing, footwear	7	92	100
Mfr. of wood, paper and printing	134	8 151	5 900
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products etc.	37	1 445	1 400
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	36	1 393	2 300
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated products	201	13 928	15 800
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	25	2 204	5 000
Energy and water supply	9	382	600
Construction	72	1 534	2 900
Wholesale and retail trade	45	1 305	2 200
Hotels and restaurants	11	438	300
Transport	92	5 979	6 300
Counties and municipalities ¹	195	16 796	20 300
Other ²	27	1 190	900

Note. The table has been prepared on the basis of information from large employers' organisations etc.

¹ Includes figures for stoppages at county and municipal institutions. Prior to 1999, counties and municipalities were included in the group 'other'. Prior to 1999 this group also included counties and municipalities.