

Documentation of the statistical bank tables concerning equality

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Democracy, management and equality

<u>LIGEDB1</u>	Table: Nominated and elected candidates to parliament by candidates, sex and age
<u>LIGEDI1</u>	Table: Gender equality indicator of nominated and elected candidates for parliament by candidates and age
<u>LIGEDI0</u>	Table: Gender equality indicator of nominated and elected candidates to parliament by candidates
<u>LIGEDB2</u>	Table: Nominated and elected candidates to municipal councils by candidates, sex, age and municipality
<u>LIGEDI2</u>	Table: Gender equality indicator of nominated and elected candidates to municipal councils by candidates, age and municipality
<u>LIGEDI3</u>	Table: Gender equality indicator of nominated and elected candidates to regional councils by candidates
<u>LIGEDI4</u>	Table: Gender equality indicator of nominated and elected Danish candidates to the European Parliament by candidates Indicator calculation: <i>Men (per cent):</i> Indicates men's share of nominated and elected candidates respectively. <i>Women (per cent):</i> Indicates women's share of nominated and elected candidates respectively. <i>Difference between men and women (percentage points):</i> Indicates men's share of nominated and elected candidates respectively minus women's share of nominated and elected candidates respectively. Statistical data period: Nominated and elected candidates have been made up in connection with the relevant parliamentary election. Age is the age of the candidates on the election day. Statistical documentation: <u>National elections in Denmark</u> There is no statistical documentation on elections for municipal and regional councils, since this task is solved by Statistics Denmark as a service job for the Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Interior. Remarks: No remarks.
<u>LIGEDI5</u>	Table: Gender equality indicator of democracy and courts by office Indicator calculation: <i>Men (per cent):</i> Indicates the share of selected offices held by men.

Women (per cent): Indicates the share of selected offices held by women.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates the share of selected offices held by men **minus** the share of selected offices held by women.

Statistical data period:

The gender distribution among committee members, spokespersons and ministers in the Danish parliament, leaders of political parties, regional chairmen/directors, mayors/city managers, permanent secretaries, supreme court judges as well as high court judges stated as at 1 July in the statistical data year.

Statistical documentation:

There is no statistical documentation for this table, since the data is not based on any register of statistics from Statistics Denmark but has been compiled from numerous websites.

Remarks:

No remarks.

LIGEDB6

Table: Board members and managers by type, sex, education and age

LIGEDB7

Table: Board members and managers by type, size of company and sex

LIGEDB8

Table: Board members and managers by type, industry (DB07 19 grouping) and sex

LIGEDI6

Table: Gender equality indicator for board members and managers by indicator, type, education and age

LIGEDI7

Table: Gender equality indicator for board members and managers by indicator, type and size of company

LIGEDI8

Table: Gender equality indicator for board members and managers by indicator, type and industry (DB07 19 grouping)

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates the share of men among members of boards of directors or managers.

Women (per cent): Indicates the share of women among members of boards of directors or managers.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates the share of men among members of boards of directors or managers **minus** the share of women among members of boards of directors or managers.

Statistical data period:

Members of boards of directors and managers are included if they are active as such by the end of the reference year.

Statistical documentation:

Members of boards

Remarks:

There are persons in the statistics who are not identifiable and it is therefore not possible to determine their sex, age, education etc. In some cases, their sex is determined by their name. The indicator is only calculated in relation to the number of members of boards and managers whose sex is disclosed, and there are therefore a number of persons with undisclosed sex for whom e.g. age and educational status is undisclosed. The number of members of boards and managers with undisclosed sex is shown in the background tables.

LIGEDB9

Table: Employed salary earners by sex, salary earners and industry

LIGEDI9

Table: Gender equality indicator of employed salary earners by salary earners and industry

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates men in the category of salary earners (e.g. chief executives) in relation to male salary earners in total.

Women (per cent): Indicates women in the category of salary earners (e.g. chief executives) in relation to female salary earners in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates men in the category of salary earners (e.g. chief executives) in relation to male salary earners in total **minus** women in the category of salary earners (e.g. chief executives) in relation to female salary earners in total.

Statistical data period:

Last week of November.

Statistical documentation:

Register-based labour force statistics

Remarks:

The distribution of salary earners by category of salary earners is included under the subject "Democracy and management", since the table can be used to see the share of male and female chief executives respectively in per cent of male and female salary earners in total. Chief executives use at least half of their working time on managerial work. Managerial work

includes planning, management, coordination and evaluation of the general activities in enterprises, the public sector and other organisations or organisational units as well as drawing-up and revision of the policies, articles of association, rules and regulations of these.

Family and equality

LIGEFB1 **Table:** Parents by family relationship of the child, the parents' entitlement to benefits, the highest education completed by the mother, the highest education completed by the father and region

LIGEF1 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of days of parental benefits to parents by the highest education completed by the mother, the parents' level of education and region

Indicator calculation:

Father (days): Indicates the average number of days on leave the fathers have taken after the birth.

Mother (days): Indicates the average number of days on leave the mothers have taken after the birth.

Difference between father and mother (days): Indicates the fathers' average number of days on leave **minus** the mothers' average number of days on leave.

Statistical data period:

The year is the child's year of birth. Days on leave may pertain to the actual year of birth as well as the following calendar year.

Statistical documentation:

Benefits during sickness or in connection with childbirth

Remarks:

The indicator only concerns families of those children whose mother and father live together and whose parents are both entitled to parental leave. In case of birth of twins etc., the parents are only counted once as the right to parental leave is linked to the birth and not the number of children. The parents' right to parental leave is defined based on e.g. income in the year where the child is born.

LIGEF15 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of hours of work for salary earners (average) by age and family type

Indicator calculation:

Men (hours): Indicates the average number of hours of work per week for men.

Women (hours): Indicates the average number of hours of work per week for women.

Difference between men and women (hours): Indicates the average number of hours of work per week for men **minus** the average number of hours of work per week for women.

Statistical data period:

The population's labour market status is assessed the last week of November in the statistical data year. The information about family type is stated as at 31 December in the statistical data year. In this way, the table concerns the population at the end of November of the year with information about their family type as at 31 December the same year.

Statistical documentation:

Register-based labour force statistics and Households, families and children

Remarks:

The difference in the reference time between the two sets of statistics means that a share of the population in this table has an unspecified family type.

LIGEFB6 **Table:** Employed persons by family type, commuting distance, sex and age

LIGEF16 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of commuting distance (average) by family type and age

Indicator calculation:

Men (km): Indicates the average number of kilometres between the residence and workplace establishment for men.

Women (km): Indicates the average number of kilometres between residence and workplace establishment for women.

Difference between men and women (km): Indicates the average number of kilometres between residence and workplace establishment for men **minus** the average number of kilometres between residence and workplace establishment for women.

Statistical data period:

Last week of November.

Statistical documentation:

Register-based labour force statistics

Remarks:

A commuter is defined as a person who has paid work at a different address than the person's own residence and, accordingly, only these persons are included in the average calculation. The commuting distance is calculated as the shortest road distance from the employee's residential address to the establishment address, and the return trip is not included in the commuting distance.

LIGEFB7

Table: Children by age, family type, mother's status and father's status.

LIGEF17

Table: Gender equality indicator of children living with only one parent by age

Indicator calculation:

Children registered at their father's address (per cent): Indicates children registered at their father's address as a percentage of children not living with both parents.

Children registered at their mother's address (per cent): Indicates children registered at their mother's address as a percentage of children not living with both parents.

Difference between children registered at their father's address and children registered at their mother's address (percentage points): Indicates children registered at their father's address as a percentage of children not living with both parents **minus** children registered at their mother's address as a percentage of children not living with both parents.

Statistical data period:

The statistical recording is 1 January in the statistical data year.

Statistical documentation:

Households, families and children

Remarks:

No remarks.

LIGEF18

Table: Gender equality indicator of absence days due to children's sickness (average) by sector and income

LIGEF19

Table: Gender equality indicator of absence days due to children's sickness (average) by sector and industry

Indicator calculation:

Men (absence days per full-time employed): Indicates the average number of full-time equivalent days of absence per full-time male salary earner.

Women (absence days per full-time employed): Indicates the average number of absence days per full-time employed female salary earner.

Difference between men and women (absence days per full-time employed): Indicates the average number of absence days per full-time employed male salary earner **minus** average number of absence days per full-time employed female salary earner.

Statistical data period:

Absence days in the calendar year. Sector and industry were retrieved from the Business Register's annual extract for the earnings statistics. Income is assessed as at 31 December of the year.

Statistical documentation:

Absence

Remarks:

The statement only concerns salary earners with residing children or parenting time children registered at their residential address and accordingly are allowed to be absent due to child's sickness. Persons may appear with unspecified income. These persons are included in the total calculation of days of absence but are not included in the distribution across income intervals.

Education and equality

LIGEU B1

Table: Educational attainment (15-69 years) by region, ancestry, highest education completed, age and gender

LIGEU I1

Table: Gender equality indicator of educational attainment (15-69 years) by highest education completed, age, region and ancestry

LIGEU I0

Table: Gender equality indicator of educational attainment by highest education completed and age

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates men with a given highest education completed in relation to men in total.

Women (per cent): Indicates women with a given highest education completed in relation to women in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates men with a given highest education completed in relation to men in total **minus** women with a given highest education completed in relation to women in total.

Statistical data period:

The population between 15 and 69 years is assessed as at 1 January the year in question. The highest education completed is assessed as at 1 October the preceding year.

Statistical documentation:

Highest education attained

Remarks:

No remarks.

LIGEUB2

Table: Participation in supplementary courses and adult education by field of education, region, age, sex, unit and time unit

LIGEU12

Table: Gender equality indicator of participation in supplementary courses by education, age, region, unit and time unit

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates men's share of course and adult education participants.

Women (per cent): Indicates women's share of course and adult education participants.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates men's share of course and adult education participants **minus** women's share of course and adult education participants.

Statistical data period:

Participants in courses assessed during the school year/calendar year in question.

Statistical documentation:

Courses and adult education

Remarks:

No remarks.

LIGEUB3

Table: Educational activity by region, education, age and sex

LIGEU13

Table: Gender equality indicator of educational activity by education, age and region

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates men's share of persons in a given educational programme or training programme.

Women (per cent): Indicates women's share of persons in a given educational programme or training programme.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates men's share of persons in a given educational programme or training programme minus women's share of persons in a given educational programme or training programme.

Statistical data period:

The number of students in an educational programme or training programme has been assessed as at 1 October of the year in question.

Statistical documentation:

The student registre

Remarks:

No remarks.

LIGEUB4

Table: Pupils in basic school by class, special needs education, region, ancestry and sex

LIGEU14

Table: Gender equality indicator of receivers of special needs education in basic school by class, region and ancestry

Indicator calculation:

Boys (per cent): Indicates boys receiving special needs education in basic school compared with boys in basic school in total.

Girls (per cent): Indicates girls receiving special needs education in basic school compared with girls in basic school in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates boys receiving special needs education in basic school compared with boys in basic school in total **minus** girls receiving special needs education in basic school compared with girls in basic school in total.

Statistical data period:

The number of pupils in basic school has been assessed as at 1 October of the year in question.

Statistical documentation:

The student registre

Remarks:

No remarks.

LIGEUB5 **Table:** Completion of education groups by commenced programme in the education group, ancestry, sex, status after 1 and 5 years and age when joining the group

LIGEUI5 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of drop-out within 5 years by initial programme in the group, age and ancestry

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates men who have dropped out of an education group after 5 years in relation to men who started in the education group in total.

Women (per cent): Indicates women who have dropped out of an education group after 5 years in relation to women who started in the education group in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates men who have dropped out of an education group after 5 years in relation to men who started in the education group in total **minus** women who have dropped out of an education group after 5 years in relation to women who started in the education group in total.

Statistical data period:

Drop-out is assessed 5 years after the student started his or her education.

Statistical documentation:

The education transition register

Remarks:

No remarks.

LIGEUB6 **Table:** Educational activity on STEM-educations by education and sex

LIGEUI6 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of educational activity on STEM-educations by education

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates men in STEM-educations in relation to men in a given educational programme in total.

Women (per cent): Indicates women in STEM-educations in relation to women in a given educational programme in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates men in STEM-educations in relation to men in a given educational programme in total **minus** women in STEM-educations in relation to women in a given educational programme in total.

Statistical data period:

The number of students in an educational programme or training programme has been assessed as at 1 October of the year in question.

Statistical documentation:

The student registre

Remarks:

STEM-education is an expression for educational fields within Science, Technology, Engineering and Math.

Work and equality

LIGEAB1 **Table:** The population by socio-economic status, ancestry, family type, sex and age

LIGEAI1 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of activity and employment rates by frequency, family type, ancestry and age

LIGEAB2 **Table:** The population by region, socio-economic status, family type, sex and age

LIGEAI2 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of activity and employment rates by frequency, family type, region and age

Indicator calculation:

Employment rate:

Men (per cent): Indicates employed men in relation to men in total.

Women (per cent): Indicates employed women in relation to women in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates employed men in relation to men in total **minus** employed women in relation to women in total.

Activity rate:

Men (per cent): Indicates men in the labour force (employed and unemployed) in relation to men in total.

Women (per cent): Indicates women in the labour force (employed and unemployed) in relation to women in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates men in the labour force (employed and unemployed) in relation to men in total **minus** women in the labour force (employed and unemployed) in relation to women in total.

Statistical data period:

The population's labour market status is assessed the last week of November in the statistical data year. The information about family type is stated as at 31 December in the statistical data year. In this way, the table concerns the population at the end of November of the year with information about their family type as at 31 December the same year.

Statistical documentation:

[Register-based labour force statistics](#) and [Households, families and children](#)

Remarks:

The difference in the reference time between the two sets of statistics means that some of the population in this table has an unspecified family type.

[LIGEAB3](#)

Table: Employed persons by industry and sex

[LIGEAI3](#)

Table: Gender equality indicator of employed persons by industry

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates men's share of persons employed in the industry.

Women (per cent): Indicates women's share of persons employed in the industry.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates men's share of persons employed in the industry **minus** women's share of persons employed in the industry.

Statistical data period:

Last week of November.

Statistical documentation:

[Register-based labour force statistics](#)

Remarks:

No remarks.

[LIGEAB4](#)

Table: Employed persons by region, industry, insurance category, sex and age

[LIGEAI4](#)

Table: Gender equality indicator of employed persons by industry and insurance category

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates men (e.g. full-time insured) in relation to men employed in the industry in total.

Women (per cent): Indicates women (e.g. full-time insured) in relation to women employed in the industry in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates men (e.g. full-time insured) in relation to men employed in the industry in total **minus** women (e.g. full-time insured) in relation to women employed in the industry in total.

Statistical data period:

The population's labour market status is assessed the last week of November in the statistical data year. The information about insurance category is assessed on the second-last Sunday in November. Accordingly, the table concerns the population the last week of November with information about its insurance category the second-last Sunday in November.

Statistical documentation:

[Register-based labour force statistics](#) and [Registered unemployment](#)

Remarks:

No remarks.

[LIGEAB5](#)

Table: Persons employed in subsidized employment by industry, type of benefit, gender and age

[LIGEAI5](#)

Table: Gender equality indicator of persons employed in subsidized employment by industry and type of benefit

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates men's share of the type of benefit (e.g. flexible jobs).

Women (per cent): Indicates women's share of the type of benefit (e.g. flexible jobs).

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates men's share of the type of benefit (e.g. flexible jobs) **minus** women's share of the type of benefit (e.g. flexible jobs).

Statistical data period:

Last week of November.

Statistical documentation:

[Register-based labour force statistics](#)

Remarks:

Some types of benefit were phased in or phased out in the period 2008 to 2015, which explains why categories exist without observations for some of the years. This applies to e.g.

job rotation, which does not appear until 2011, whereas service job is discontinued after 2010. Adult apprentices are underestimated as from 2009 because not all adult apprenticeships commenced in 2009 or later are included. The extent of the underreporting is not known.

LIGEAB6 **Table:** The population (16-24 years) by status (NEET), region, sex and age

LIGEA16 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of NEET by region and age

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates non-active men (NEET) in relation to men in total.

Women (per cent): Indicates non-active women (NEET) in relation to women in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates non-active men (NEET) in relation to men in total **minus** non-active women (NEET) in relation to women in total.

Statistical data period:

Last week of November.

Statistical documentation:

Register-based labour force statistics

Remarks:

The share of young persons not in employment and not enrolled in training or education is referred to as the NEET indicator according to the internationally used abbreviation of "Not in Employment, Education or Training". The NEET indicator indicates the share of young persons in a given age group that is not in employment and not enrolled in training or education and consequently is at risk of social exclusion and poverty. The NEET indicator and the underlying method are described in more detail in the method memo (will be translated by the beginning of 2018).

LIGEAB7 **Table:** Employed salary earners by extent of working time, sector, family type, sex and age

LIGEA17 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of employed salary earners by extent of working time, sector, family type and age

LIGEAB8 **Table:** Employed salary earners by extent of working time, ancestry, family type, sex and age

LIGEA18 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of employed salary earners by extent of the working time, ancestry, family type and age

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates men working full-time and part-time respectively in relation to male salary earners in total.

Women (per cent): Indicates women working full-time and part-time respectively in relation to female salary earners in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates men working full-time and part-time respectively in relation to male salary earners in total **minus** women working full-time and part-time in relation to female salary earners in total.

Statistical data period:

The population's labour market status is assessed the last week of November in the statistical data year. The information about family type is assessed as at 31 December in the statistical data year. In this way, the table concerns the population at the end of November of the year with information about their family type as at 31 December the same year.

Statistical documentation:

Register-based labour force statistics and Households, families and children

Remarks:

The difference in the reference time between the two sets of statistics means that some of the population in this table has an unspecified family type. Work load has been calculated based on the added up paid hours in the person's job in November. Absence from employment due to sickness and parental leave is included in the added up paid hours. The threshold between full-time/part-time is 32 hours.

LIGEAB9A **Table:** Full-time unemployed persons by type of benefit, area, sex and age

LIGEA19A **Table:** Gender equality indicator of full-time unemployed persons by age and area

LIGEAB9B **Table:** Full-time unemployed persons by sex (seasonally adjusted)

LIGEA19B **Table:** Gender equality indicator of full-time unemployed persons (seasonally adjusted)

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates full-time unemployed men in relation to the male labour force (employed and unemployed) in total.

Women (per cent): Indicates full-time unemployed women in relation to the female labour force (employed and unemployed) in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates full-time unemployed men in relation to the male labour force (employed and unemployed) in total **minus** full-time unemployed women in relation to the female labour force (employed and unemployed) in total.

Statistical data period:

The statistics constitute a complete census of gross number of unemployed persons in the reference month. The monthly gross unemployment rate is published the month after the reference month as seasonally adjusted figures. LIGEAB9B and LIGEAI9B are based on these preliminary figures. Due to updates in the number of receivers of unemployment benefits, the gross unemployment rate is also stated as final figures six months after the reference month. LIGEAB9 and LIGEAI9 are based on these final figures for the gross unemployment rate.

Statistical documentation:

Registered unemployment

Remarks:

No remarks.

LIGEAB10

Table: Long-term unemployed persons by area, sex and age

LIGEAI10

Table: Gender equality indicator of long-term unemployed persons by age and region

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates long-term unemployed men in relation to the male labour force (employed and unemployed) in total.

Women (per cent): Indicates long-term unemployed women in relation to the female labour force (employed and unemployed) in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates long-term unemployed men in relation to the male labour force (employed and unemployed) in total **minus** long-term unemployed women in relation to the female labour force (employed and unemployed) in total.

Statistical data period:

The statistics are a complete census of long-term unemployed persons in the month.

Statistical documentation:

Long term unemployed persons

Remarks:

No remarks.

Pay and equality

LIGELB1

Table: Level of earnings by work/residence, region, age, sex and family type

Indicator calculation:

Indicates the standardized earnings per month, which correspond to agreed pay including bonus, pension, holiday pay, nuisance compensation and basic pay. The standardized earnings per month are calculated based on a working week of 37 hours.

Statistical data period:

The standardized earnings per month are stated on the basis of reports concerning salary payments for the whole calendar year.

Statistical documentation:

Structure of earnings

Remarks:

The standard earnings per month are broken down by municipality of the workplace establishment and municipality of residence. The municipality of the workplace establishment is the municipality in which the establishment is located. The municipality of residence is where the person lives. If a person lives in e.g. Copenhagen and works in Hillerød, then the person will be included in the standardized earnings per month for Copenhagen when you select municipality of residence, and in that for Hillerød when you select municipality of workplace establishment. Since information is compiled on workplace establishments, persons with two or more municipalities of residence will not be included in the table.

LIGELI1

Table: Gender equality indicator of pay gap

LIGELI2

Table: Gender equality indicator of gender pay gap by occupation and age

LIGELI3

Table: Gender equality indicator of gender pay gap by extent of working time and age

Indicator calculation:

Women's share of men's pay (per cent): Indicates women's share of men's pay.

Pay gap (per cent): Indicates the difference between men's and women's pay in relation to men's pay.

Statistical data period:

The standardized earnings per hour are stated on the basis of reports concerning salary payments the whole calendar year.

Statistical documentation:

Structure of earnings

Remarks:

Statistics Denmark uses the standardized earnings per hour to calculate the pay gap. The pay gap is calculated as the difference between men's and women's pay in relation to men's pay. This is the internationally applied calculation method. The tables are exclusive of young persons and students. The pay gap is objective. Accordingly, the indicator does not say anything as to why this is so. Seniority, field of work, management responsibility and education impact the pay gap.

Income and equality

LIGEII1 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of personal income by socio-economic status, type of income and unit

Indicator calculation:

Men (DKK): Indicates average annual income for men.

Women (DKK): Indicates average annual income for women.

Income gap (per cent): Indicates the difference between men's and women's annual income compared to men's annual income.

Statistical data period:

The incomes are primarily stated on the basis of the final tax assessment from the Danish tax authorities as well as on registers on payment of tax-free benefits such as housing benefits for the calendar year. Socio-economic status is defined on the basis of a person's primary source of income in the year.

Statistical documentation:

Income statistics

Remarks:

A negative income gap means that women are earning more than men. The average can be replaced by the median if you want to consider the income for the "Typical" man/woman in the group. In very small groups in particular, the average income may be highly sensitive to individuals with extreme incomes. In those cases, the median will better reflect the differences in the community at large. The income is generally stated exclusive of family allowances and housing benefits as these may be regarded as household income, even though the family allowances are often paid to the woman in a partnership.

LIGEII2 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of personal income by age groups, type of income and unit

Indicator calculation:

Men (DKK): Indicates average annual income for men.

Women (DKK): Indicates average annual income for women.

Income gap (per cent): Indicates the difference between men's and women's annual income in relation to men's annual income.

Statistical data period:

The incomes are primarily stated on the basis of the final tax assessment from the Danish tax authorities as well as on registers on payment of tax-free benefits such as housing benefits for the calendar year. Socio-economic status is defined on the basis of a person's primary source of income in the year.

Statistical documentation:

Income statistics

Remarks:

A negative income gap means that women are earning more than men. The average can be replaced by the median if you want to consider the income for the "Typical" man/woman in the group. In very small groups in particular, the average income may be highly sensitive to individuals with extreme incomes. In those cases, the median will better reflect the differences in the community at large. The income is generally stated exclusive of family allowances and housing benefits as these may be regarded as household income. Especially the family allowance is often paid to the woman in a partnership.

- LIGEII4 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of income in relationships by age groups
Indicator calculation:
 The indicator indicates women's share of the couple's income in relationships between men and women.
Statistical data period:
 The incomes are primarily stated on the basis of the final tax assessment from the Danish tax authorities as well as on registers on payment of tax-free benefits such as housing benefits for the calendar year. The family structure is defined as at 31 December.
Statistical documentation:
Income statistics
Remarks:
 The table indicates women's share of the couple's income in relationships between men and women. In this way, it can be considered as an indicator of financial independence in case of separation. In the calculation, the personal pre-tax income less family allowances and housing benefit is applied. The income is generally stated exclusive of family allowances and housing benefits as these may be regarded as household income. Especially the family allowance is often paid to the woman in a partnership.
- LIGEII7 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of net assets for persons by age and family type
Indicator calculation:
Men (DKK): Indicates average net assets for men.
Women (DKK): Indicates average net assets for women.
Wealth gap (per cent): Indicates the difference between men's and women's net assets relative to men's net assets.
Statistical data period:
 Assets and liabilities at the end of the year.
Statistical documentation:
Assets and liabilities
Remarks:
 The distribution of assets and liabilities in a family consisting of a couple may be somewhat random. When comparing data, you should keep in mind that, particularly in the oldest age groups, there is a considerably higher number of women than men, since men's life expectancy is shorter. When the man in a couple dies, the spouse will typically take over assets as well as liabilities (as inheritance or when retaining undivided possession of the estate). This is why the higher net assets of women compared to men cannot be assessed without regard for the number etc.
- LIGEII8 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of pension assets for persons by age
Indicator calculation:
Men (DKK): Indicates average pension assets for men.
Women (DKK): Indicates average pension assets for women.
Pension assets gap (per cent): Indicates the difference between men's and women's pension assets relative to men's pension assets.
Statistical data period:
 Pension assets at the end of the year.
Statistical documentation:
Assets and liabilities
Remarks:
 For civil servants' earned pensions there is no payment of pension contributions, but the civil servant earns the right to the pension. Consequently, the calculation of the assets concerning the civil servants' earned pensions is an estimate of what the pension scheme savings would have amounted to if pension contributions had been paid. Reports are missing for some civil servants, so the amount will be underestimated. Pension schemes from abroad (if e.g. you have been employed in an international organisation outside Denmark) will usually not be included in the data.

Health and equality

- LIGEHI1 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of life expectancy for newborn babies
LIGEHI2 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of remaining life expectancy for 50-year-olds by family type
LIGEHI4 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of remaining life expectancy for 30-year-olds by highest education completed

Indicator calculation:

Men: Indicates remaining life expectancy for men.

Women: Indicates remaining life expectancy for women.

Difference between men and women (number of years): Men's remaining life expectancy **minus** women's remaining life expectancy.

Statistical data period:

Life expectancy is calculated in relation to deaths in two- or five-year intervals, depending on whether they are calculated for minor or major breakdowns such as family type or educational level respectively. The family type is the person's family type at the beginning of the statistical data period. The educational level is the status in October the year before the year of death.

Statistical documentation:

Deaths

Remarks:

Remaining life expectancy is the average number of years that persons at a given birthday can expect to still live if the mortality rate for the individual age levels are the same in future.

When calculating the remaining life expectancy for the individual levels of education, the population is divided according to highest education completed from the age of 30, where the main part of the population have finished their education. For the age levels 30 years to 90 years, mortality rates have been calculated for each level of education. For the age levels above 90 years, the same mortality rates as for the population in general have been applied.

When calculating the remaining life expectancy broken down by family type (single/couple), the population is broken down by family type from the age of 50. For the age levels from 50 years to 90 years, mortality rates have been calculated for each family type. For the age levels above 90 years, the same mortality rates have been applied as for the population in general.

LIGEHB5

Table: Deaths by cause of death, age and sex

LIGEHI5

Table: Gender equality indicator of deaths by cause of death and age

Indicator calculation:

Men (per 100,000): Indicates dead men in relation to men in total.

Women (per 100,000): Indicates dead women in relation to women in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points, per 100,000): Indicates dead men in relation to men in total **minus** dead women in relation to women in total.

Statistical data period:

Deaths have been assessed in the calendar year. The mean population figure is calculated as the average of the population on 1 January and 31 December in the calendar year. The age is calculated in relation to the date of death.

Statistical documentation:

Deaths

Remarks:

No remarks.

LIGEHB6

Table: Consultations with the general practitioner by region, sex, age and family type

LIGEHI6

Table: Gender equality indicator of consultations with the general practitioner by region, age and family type

Indicator calculation:

Men (per person): Indicates men's average number of consultations with the general practitioner.

Women (per person): Indicates women's average number of consultations with the general practitioner.

Difference between men and women (percentage points, per person): Indicates men's average number of consultations with the general practitioner **minus** women's average number of consultations with the general practitioner.

Statistical data period:

The number of contacts during the year has been extracted and linked to family type and municipality of residence on 1 January the year in question. Age has been calculated as at 31 December in the year; however, the age for approximately 30 persons is calculated as at 1 January.

Statistical documentation:

Health insurance statistics

Remarks:

Visits to the physician are assessed as the number of times the patient has been in contact with the general practitioner and accordingly contains telephone and email consultations. Children not living at home have been disregarded.

LIGEHB7 **Table:** Admissions, outpatient treatments and emergency room visits by type, region, gender, age, family type and diagnosis

LIGEHI7 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of admissions, outpatient treatments and emergency room visits by type, region, age, family type and diagnosis

Indicator calculation:

Men (per 1,000): Indicates the number of admissions, outpatient treatments and emergency room visits for men in relation to men in total.

Women (per 1,000): Indicates the number of admissions, outpatient treatments and emergency room visits for women in relation to women in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points, per 1,000): Indicates the number of admissions, outpatient treatments and emergency room visits for men in relation to men in total **minus** the number of admissions, outpatient treatments and emergency room visits for women in relation to women in total.

Statistical data period:

Admissions, outpatient treatments and emergency room visits during the year in relation to the population's family type and municipality of residence on 1 January the year in question. Age has been calculated as at 31 December in the year.

Statistical documentation:

Hospitalization

Remarks:

Pregnancy-related diagnoses have been disregarded (diagnoses between 069 and 075 in the DIAG grouping). Data is presented on the DIAG23 grouping where observations appear under *Medical conditions in connection with pregnancy and birth*. *Children not living at home* have been excluded.

LIGEH18 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of absence days due to own sickness (average) by sector, occupation and age

LIGEH19 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of absence days due to own sickness (average) by sector, occupation and family type

Indicator calculation:

Men (absence days per full-time employed): Indicates the average number of absence days per full-time employed male salary earner.

Women (absence days per full-time employed): Indicates the average number of absence days per full-time employed female salary earner.

Difference between men and women (absence days per full-time employed): Indicates the average number of absence days per full-time employed male salary earner **minus** average number of absence days per full-time employed female salary earner.

Statistical data period:

Absence days in the calendar year. Occupation was retrieved from the annual earnings statistics. Sector was retrieved from the Business Register's annual extract for the earnings statistics. Age is calculated based on the middle date in the employment period in the relevant year. Family type is assessed as at 31 December of the year.

Statistical documentation:

Absence

Remarks:

Persons may appear with unspecified family type if persons with absence days have emigrated or died before the 31 December, where family type is assessed. These persons are included in the total calculation of absence days but are not included in the distribution across family types.

LIGEB10 **Table:** Injured and killed in road traffic accidents by casualty, vehicles involved, age and sex

LIGEH10 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of injured and killed in road traffic accidents by casualty, vehicles involved and age

Indicator calculation:

Men (per 100,000): Indicates the number of casualties among men in relation to men in total.

Women (per 100,000): Indicates the number of casualties among women in relation to women in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points, per 100,000): Indicates the number of casualties among men in relation to men in total **minus** the number of casualties among women in relation to women in total.

Statistical data period:

Casualties in traffic accidents are in the calendar year. The mean population figure is calculated as the average of the population on 1 January and 31 December in the calendar year. The age is calculated in relation to the date of the traffic accident.

Statistical documentation:

Road traffic accidents

Remarks:

No remarks.

LIGEHB11

Table: Reported occupational accidents by industry and sex

LIGEHI11

Table: Gender equality indicator of reported occupational accidents by industry

Indicator calculation:

Men (per million hours worked): Indicates the number of reported occupational accidents among men in relation to hours worked for men in total.

Women (per million hours worked): Indicates the number of reported occupational accidents among women in relation to hours worked for women in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points, per million hours worked): Indicates the number of reported occupational accidents among men in relation to hours worked for men in total **minus** the number of reported occupational accidents among women in relation to hours worked for women in total.

Statistical data period:

Reported occupational accidents in the calendar year by number of hours of work in the calendar year.

Statistical documentation:

The annual and quarterly working time accounts

There is no statistical documentation on occupational accidents, since data has not been provided by the Danish Working Environment Authority in aggregated form.

Remarks:

No remarks.

LIGEHI12

Table: Gender equality indicator of persons referred to home care by region, age and family type

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates men who have been referred to home care in relation to men in total.

Women (per cent): Indicates women who have been referred to home care in relation to women in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates men who have been referred to home care in relation to men in total **minus** women who have been referred to home care in relation to women in total.

Statistical data period:

Persons referred to home care in the calendar year.

Statistical documentation:

Elderly – Indicators

Remarks:

The indicator is based on citizens who have turned 65 by the end of the year in question. The remaining indicators in this area also include citizens who are under 65 years, which is why the results may vary slightly from these.

LIGEHI13

Table: Gender equality indicator of hours of home care (average) by region, age and family type

Indicator calculation:

Men (hours): Indicates the average number of hours per week of home care per man referred to home care.

Women (hours): Indicates the average number of hours per week of home care per woman referred to home care.

Difference between men and women (hours): Indicates the average number of hours per week of home care per man referred to home care **minus** the average number of hours per week of home care per woman referred to home care.

Statistical data period:

Persons referred to home care in the calendar year.

Statistical documentation:Elderly – Indicators**Remarks:**

The indicator is based on citizens who have turned 65 by the end of the year in question. The remaining indicators in this area also include citizens who are under 65 years, which is why the results may vary slightly from these.

Security and equalityLIGEPB1**Table:** Victims of offences against the person by type of offence, age and sexLIGEPI1**Table:** Gender equality indicator of victims of offences against the person by type of offence and age**Indicator calculation:**

Men (per 100,000): Indicates men who have been registered as victims of offences against the person in relation to men in total.

Women (per 100,000): Indicates women who have been registered as victims of offences against the person in relation to women in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points, per 100,000): Indicates men who have been registered as victims of offences against the person in relation to men in total **minus** women who have been registered as victims of offences against the person in relation to women in total.

Statistical data period:

The table contains information about the victims registered in a given year. The offence may have taken place in a previous year. The age of the victims is assessed at the time where the offence took place. The population figure is assessed as at 1 July the same year.

Statistical documentation:Victims of reported criminal offences**Remarks:**

The table contains information about victims of offences against the person as known by the police. Information about the victim is often given to the police in connection with the reporting by the victim in person or by some other reporter, but may also have been given in connection with the subsequent investigative work by the police. If a person has been a victim of an offence several times during the year, the victim will count as several victims in the statistics.

The increase in victims of rape from 2015 to 2016 should most likely be seen in connection with a changed registration practice with the police. Before the change, some reports of rape were registered on so-called investigation numbers which are not included in the statistics. After the change, reports of rape are generally registered on distinct reference numbers which are included in the statistics. Consequently, the change may have resulted in more rape victims being included in the statistics.

The increase in recent years in the number of victims of violence against persons engaged in public service or duty is probably related to a change in the practice of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. The change concerned a requirement for the offence to be reported to the police in cases where caregivers etc. have been victims of violence or threats and where compensation under the State Compensation to Victims of Crime Act may apply. The new practice of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board meant that exemptions from the police report requirement was only allowed if quite specific and individual considerations favoured this. It must be assumed that this change may have resulted in a higher share of cases involving violence etc. against persons engaged in public service or duty now being reported to the police.

LIGEPB4**Table:** Convictions for offences against the person by type of offence, age and sexLIGEPI4**Table:** Gender equality indicator of convictions for offences against the person by nature of the offence and age**Indicator calculation:**

Men (per 100,000): Indicates men with convictions for offences against the person in relation to men in total.

Women (per 100,000): Indicates women with convictions for offences against the person in relation to women in total.

Difference between men and women (percentage points, per 100,000): Indicates men with convictions for offences against the person in relation to men in total **minus** women with convictions for offences against the person in relation to women in total.

Statistical data period:

The table contains information about the convictions rendered and registered in a given year. The offence may have taken place in a previous year. The age of the convicted is assessed at the time where the conviction took place. The population figure is assessed as at 1 July the same year.

Statistical documentation:

Convictions

Remarks:

The table contains information about convictions for offences against the person, i.e. convictions for sexual offences, crimes of violence, a few offences against property such as robbery and pickpocketing and bag snatching as well as violation of the act on non-molestation orders, restraining injunctions and ouster orders. If a person has been convicted multiple times for offences against the person, it will also count as several convictions in the statistics.

Culture and equality

LIGEKB1 **Table:** Personal recipients of payments by the Ministry of Culture by region, cultural domains, sex and age groups

LIGEKI1 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of personal recipients of payments by the Ministry of Culture by region, cultural domains and age groups

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates men's share of personal recipients of payments by the Ministry of Culture

Women (per cent): Indicates women's share of personal recipients of payments by the Ministry of Culture

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates men's share of personal recipients of payments by the Ministry of Culture's grant payments **minus** women's share of personal recipients of payments by the Ministry of Culture

Statistical data period:

The payment statistics states the payments in the calendar year.

Statistical documentation:

Payments by the Ministry of Culture

Remarks:

No remarks.

LIGEKB2 **Table:** Payments by the Ministry of Culture to personal recipients by region, cultural domains, sex and age groups

LIGEKI2 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of payments by the Ministry of Culture to personal recipients by region, cultural domains and age groups

Indicator calculation:

Men (per cent): Indicates men's share of the Ministry of Culture's payments to personal recipients

Women (per cent): Indicates women's share of the Ministry of Culture's payments to personal recipients

Difference between men and women (percentage points): Indicates men's share **minus** women's share of the Ministry of Culture's payments to personal recipients

Statistical data period:

The payment statistics states the payments in the calendar year.

Statistical documentation:

Payments by the Ministry of Culture

Remarks:

No remarks.

LIGEKB3 **Table:** Pupils in music school (0-24 years) by region, subject and sex

LIGEKI3 **Table:** Gender equality indicator of pupils in music schools (0-24 years) by region and subject

Indicator calculation:

Boys (per cent): Indicates boys' share of pupils enrolled in instrument lessons in a music school.

Girls (per cent): Indicates girls' share of pupils enrolled in instrument lessons in a music school.

Difference between boys and girls (percentage points): Indicates boys' share of pupils enrolled in instrument lessons in a music school **minus** girls' share of pupils enrolled in instrument lessons in a music school.

Statistical data period:

The statistical data period is per music school season, i.e. pupils enrolled in the municipal music schools in the school year.

Statistical documentation:

Music schools

Remarks:

No remarks.