## ANNEX List of issues in relation to the ninth periodic report of Denmark: Replies of Denmark

Table 1. Women in the workforce: Participation rate by gender, 2008-2018 ${ }^{1}$

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Men | 80,3 | 78,4 | 77,8 | 77,4 | 77 | 76,7 | 76,5 | 76,8 | 77,6 | 78,3 | 79 |
| Women | 75,3 | 74,4 | 73,8 | 73,3 | 73,1 | 72,9 | 72,8 | 73 | 73,5 | 74,4 | 75,2 |
| Difference | 5,0 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 4,1 | 3,9 | 3,8 | 3,7 | 3,8 | 4,1 | 3,9 | 3,8 |

Figure 1. Unemployment rate in per cent by gender ${ }^{2}$ Statistics Denmark (AUS07)


Table 2. Part-time employment, divided by voluntary and involuntary, as percentage of total employment. Age 15 to 64 years. By sex (2018). Source: Statistics Denmark (AKU)

| Percent | Males | Females | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Part-time work | 14.5 | 34.3 | 23.9 |
| Hereby: |  |  |  |
| Voluntary | 13.0 | 30.1 | 21.1 |

[^0]| Involuntary | 1.5 | 4.2 | 2.8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Elementary school, results

Figure 2. The average grade score of the final examination in the public school in $9^{\text {th }}$ grade, 2018/19, by descent and gender

The average grade score

N.B. Pupils in special schools and special classes are not included in the results. Source: The Danish Ministry of Education.

## Elementary school, well-being

Figure 3. Pupils' well-being in the public school, distributed by descent and gender, 2018/2019

N.B. The 'General Well-being' indicator is an overall indicator of 29 questions. The average ranges from 1 to 5 , where 1 represents the least possible well-being, and 5 represent the best possible well-being. The report shows an average score of the students' average.
Source: Ministry of Education.

## General upper secondary education

Figure 4. Transition from elementary school to general upper secondary education, 2017/2018. Pupils are attending a general upper secondary education 15 months after finishing elementary school? Distributed by descent and gender


Source: Ministry of Education.

## Vocational education and training (VET) Distributed by descent and gender

Figure 5. Transition from elementary school to vocational education and training, 2017/2018. How many pupils are attending vocational education and training 15 months after finishing elementary school?


[^1]
## Primary and lower secondary education

Figure 6. The average grade score of the final examination in the public school, 2006/2007-2018/2019, distributed by gender

N.B. The results show the final grade average of public school pupils in 9th grade in the bound exam subjects. Pupils in special schools and special classes are not included in the results. Source: Ministry of Children and Education.

Pupils' well-being in the public school

Figure 7. Pupils' well-being in the public school

N.B. The 'General Well-being' indicator is an overall indicator of 29 questions.. The average ranges from 1 to 5 , where 1 represents the least possible well-being, and 5 represent the best possible well-being. The report shows an average score of the students' average.
Source: Ministry of Children and Education

## General upper secondary education

General upper secondary education in Denmark comprises four different programmes. A majority of male students choose programmes containing a more technical (htx) and commercial profile (hhx) whereas female students tend to choose programmes that have a broader common profile containing for instance more foreign languages (stx and hf).

Figure 8. The male-female ratio of the 4 programmes in the genreal upper secondary education in 2018/2019


Source: Ministry of Children and Education.

## Vocational Education and Training (VET)

Figure 9. Proportion of males and females who have completed the main course of vocational education and training

N.B. Only students who completed the main course (VET) is included in the figure.

Source: Ministry of Children and Education.

Table 3. Academic staff by gender

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Level | Women \% | Women \% | Women \% | Women \% | Women \% | Women \% |
| Professor | $18,4 \%$ | $18,8 \%$ | $19,8 \%$ | $20,9 \%$ | $22,2 \%$ | $23,0 \%$ |
| Associate Professor | $30,6 \%$ | $31,7 \%$ | $32,6 \%$ | $32,9 \%$ | $33,3 \%$ | $33,9 \%$ |
| Assistant Professor | $42,3 \%$ | $42,5 \%$ | $41,9 \%$ | $42,4 \%$ | $41,3 \%$ | $39,8 \%$ |
| Postdoc | $39,7 \%$ | $38,3 \%$ | $38,2 \%$ | $40,2 \%$ | $40,0 \%$ | $42,2 \%$ |
| Total | $31,5 \%$ | $31,9 \%$ | $32,4 \%$ | $33,2 \%$ | $33,6 \%$ | $34,3 \%$ |

Table 4. Success rates for applicants to the Independent Research Fund Denmark

| Independent Research Fund <br> Denmark (DFF) | Main Applicant | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Success rates for number of <br> applicants | Women | 18 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 17 | 17 |
|  | Men | 20 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 18 |
| Success rates for amounts applied <br> for | Women | 14 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 14 |
|  | Men | 17 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 15 |

## Table 5. Human Trafficking

Table 5. Human Trafficking

| Female victims of trafficking 2015-2019 disaggregated by age and nationality | Number |  | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Over 18 |  |  |  |
| Nigeria | 222 | Brazil | 1 |
| Thailand | 35 | Zambia | 1 |
| Romania | 8 | Russia | 1 |
| Uganda | 7 | Bulgaria | 1 |
| Kenya | 5 | Ethiopia | 1 |
| Congo | 3 | Burundi | 1 |
| Cameroun | 2 | Sudan | 1 |
| Albania | 2 | Nicaragua | 1 |
| Vietnam | 2 | Tanzania | 1 |
| China | 2 | Egypt | 1 |
| Poland | 2 | Colombia | 1 |


| Sierra Leone | 2 | Eritrea | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ghana | 2 | Afghanistan | 1 |
| Ukraine | 2 | Mali | 1 |
| Syriah | 1 | Bosnia | 1 |
| Serbia | 1 | Kirgisistan | 1 |
| Bangladesh | 1 | Macedonia | 1 |
| Guinea | 1 | Dominican Republic | 1 |
| Somalia | 1 |  |  |
| Total |  |  | 319 |
| Under 18 |  |  |  |
| Nigeria | 4 | Kenya | 1 |
| Serbia | 2 | Ethiopia | 1 |
| Somalia | 1 |  |  |
| Total |  |  | $\underline{9}$ |
| Total |  |  | 328 |

Table 6.

| Female victims of trafficking 2015-2019 disaggregated by age and exploitation | Number |
| :---: | :---: |
| Over 18 | 319 |
| Sexual exploitation | 295 |
| N/A | 7 |
| Forced labour | 5 |
| Criminal actions | 4 |
| Other | 4 |
| Sexual expl. and forced labour | 4 |
| Under 18 | 9 |
| Sexual exploitation | 7 |
| Other | 2 |
| Total | 328 |

## Table 7.

| Female victims of trafficking 2015-2019 disaggregated by age, exploitation and nationality | Number |
| :---: | :---: |
| Over 18 | 319 |
| Criminal actions | 4 |
| Romania | 2 |
| Somalia | 1 |
| Syriah | 1 |
| Forced labour | 5 |
| Ethiopia | 1 |
| Kenya | 2 |
| Nicaragua | 1 |
| Poland | 1 |
| N/A | 7 |
| Bosnia | 1 |
| Cameroun | 1 |
| Congo | 2 |
| Mali | 1 |
| Sierra Leone | 1 |
| Thailand | 1 |
| Other | 4 |
| China | 1 |
| Nigeria | 1 |
| Serbia | 1 |
| Thailand | 1 |
| Sexual expl and forced labour | 4 |
| Afghanistan | 1 |
| Nigeria | 2 |
| Thailand | 1 |
| Sexual exploitation | 295 |
| Albania | 2 |
| Bangladesh | 1 |
| Brazil | 1 |


| Bulgaria | 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Burundi | 1 |
| Cameroun | 1 |
| China | 1 |
| Colombia | 1 |
| Congo | 1 |
| Dominican Republic | 1 |
| Egypt | 1 |
| Eritrea | 1 |
| Ghana | 2 |
| Guinea | 1 |
| Kenya | 3 |
| Kirgisistan | 1 |
| Macedonia | 1 |
| Nigeria | 219 |
| Poland | 1 |
| Romania | 6 |
| Russia | 1 |
| Sierra Leone | 1 |
| Sudan | 1 |
| Tanzania | 1 |
| Thailand | 32 |
| Uganda | 7 |
| Ukraine | 2 |
| Vietnam | 2 |
| Zambia | 1 |
| Under 18 | 9 |
| Other | 2 |
| Serbia | 2 |
| Sexual exploitation | 7 |
| Ethiopia | 1 |
| Kenya | 1 |
| Nigeria | 4 |


| Somalia | 1 |
| ---: | :---: |
| Hoved total | $\mathbf{3 2 8}$ |

## Greenland

Table 8. Number of students actively enrolled in vocational education 2003-2018

|  |  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Men |  | 582 | 560 | 549 | 559 |
| Women |  | 515 | 537 | 521 | 526 |

Table 9. Number of students actively enrolled in higher education 2003-2018 by degree level

|  |  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | 2018 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Academy profession | Men |  | 37 | 40 | 41 | 53 |
|  | Women |  | 61 | 58 | 65 | 72 |
| University bachelor | Men |  | 59 | 61 | 69 | 62 |
|  | Women |  | 111 | 106 | 101 | 132 |
| Professional bachelors | Men |  | 113 | 101 | 91 | 99 |
|  | Women |  | 391 | 355 | 355 | 374 |
| Master | Men |  | 22 | 19 | 21 | 26 |
|  | Women |  | 44 | 60 | 69 | 75 |

## Faroe Islands Statistical Data

The Faroe Islands do not have statistics disaggregated by sex, age, disability, ethnicity, national minority status and nationality, but only disaggregated on sex, age and nationality.

Table 10. Distribution by gender in Government ${ }^{3}$

| The Faroese Executive | Total | Women | Women in \% |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 | 7 | 1 | $14 \%$ |
| 2015 | 8 | 4 | $50 \%$ |

Table 11. Distribution by gender in Government Commissions and Boards $202 \mathbf{2 0}^{4}$

| Governmental Ministries | Women in \% | Men in \% |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^2]| Prime Minister`s Office | 40 | 60 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Ministry of Social Affairs | 47,5 | 52.5 |
| Ministry of Fisheries | 26 | 74 |
| Ministry of Finance | 33 | 67 |
| Ministry of Health | 43,5 | 56,5 |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Culture | 41 | 59 |
| Ministry of Environment, Industry and Trade | 34 | 66 |
| Total | 37 | 63 |

Table 12. Gender Distribution in the Faroese Public School System 2019/20 ${ }^{[1]}$

| Class level | Girls | Boys | Girls \% of total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 321 | 346 | 48,1 |
| 2 | 318 | 339 | 48,4 |
| 3 | 347 | 355 | 49,4 |
| 4 | 312 | 356 | 46,7 |
| 5 | 349 | 374 | 48,3 |
| 6 | 375 | 342 | 52,3 |
| 7 | 350 | 359 | 49,4 |
| 8 | 362 | 410 | 46,9 |
| 9 | 382 | 385 | 49,8 |
| 10 | 198 | 260 | 43,2 |
| Total | 3314 | 3526 | 48,5 |

[^3]Table 13. Secondary Education Sep 2019 - by Gender ${ }^{[2]}$

|  | Girls | Boys | Total | Girls \% of total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Students | 1145 | 668 | 1813 | $\mathbf{6 3 \%}$ |

Table 14. Higher Education - by Gender and Place of Education ${ }^{[3]}$

|  | $2015 / 16$ |  |  |  | $2016 / 17$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Women | Women in \% | Men | Total | Women | Women in \% | Men | Total |
| Faroes | 502 | $52 \%$ | 471 | 973 | 539 | $53 \%$ | 484 | 1023 |
| Abroad | 837 | $57 \%$ | 622 | 1459 | 773 | $58 \%$ | 564 | 1337 |
| Total | 1339 | $55 \%$ | 1093 | 2432 | 1312 | $56 \%$ | 1048 | 2360 |

Figure 10. Duration of unemployment ${ }^{5}$


[^4]Table 15. Total Wages payments in 2019 (Of the total wages paid in 2019, $37 \%$ were paid to women) ${ }^{6}$

| Wage payments 2019 (DKK 1,000) | Men | Women | Total | Women in \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture | 16.745 | 8.425 | 25.169 | 32.6\% |
| Fisheries | 1.060.682 | 17.169 | 1.077.852 | 1.0\% |
| Fish farming | 306.763 | 125.251 | 432.014 | 26.5\% |
| Natural resources | 54.947 | 2.326 | 57.273 | 3.8\% |
| Fish productions | 268.895 | 146.651 | 415.545 | 35.7\% |
| Shipyard, smithy | 312.510 | 19.569 | 332.079 | 6.5\% |
| Other industry | 216.113 | 72.810 | 288.923 | 24.8\% |
| Construction | 875.126 | 55.711 | 930.837 | 5.7\% |
| Energy production | 66.513 | 11.796 | 78.309 | 14.7\% |
| Commerce and maintenance | 541.720 | 337.593 | 879.313 | 38.9\% |
| Hotels and restaurants | 70.616 | 93.409 | 164.025 | 56.3\% |
| Maritime transport | 398.962 | 53.606 | 452.567 | 12.5\% |
| Other transport | 273.024 | 89.291 | 362.315 | 24.3\% |
| Post and telecommunication | 99.325 | 39.522 | 138.847 | 29.2\% |
| Finance and insurance | 168.929 | 186.680 | 355.609 | 51.1.3\% |
| Commercial services | 299.566 | 112.963 | 412.529 | 27.6\% |
| Domestic services | 49.679 | 55.931 | 105.610 | 53.5\% |
| Government | 1.078 .964 | 2.229.700 | 3.308.664 | 46.2\% |
| Municipal and other institutions | 154.325 | 135.720 | 290.044 | 65.9\% |
| Education | 365.164 | 727.346 | 1.092.510 | 55.1\% |
| Health and social services | 311.158 | 392.769 | 703.927 | 79.1\% |
| Organisations, culture etc, | 248.317 | 973.866 | 1.222.183 | 38.5\% |

[^5]| Undisclosed | 151.227 | 84.352 | 235.579 | $50.6 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | 6.317 .076 | 3.746 .438 | 10.063 .514 | $37 \%$ |

Table 16. Average wage 2018 (DKK 1,000)7

|  | Men | Women | Total average | Wage difference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture | 395 | 362 | 384 | 9.2\% |
| Fisheries | 976 | 367 | 955 | 166.2\% |
| Fish farming | 517 | 361 | 464 | 43.2\% |
| Natural resources | 601 | 344 | 581 | 74.6\% |
| Fish productions | 433 | 300 | 373 | 44.4\% |
| Boat building | 425 | 297 | 414 | 43.1\% |
| Other industry | 428 | 306 | 389 | 39.9\% |
| Construction | 418 | 366 | 415 | 14.2\% |
| Energy production | 493 | 416 | 480 | 18.4\% |
| Commerce and maintenance | 395 | 250 | 323 | 58.4\% |
| Hotels and restaurants | 289 | 233 | 254 | 24.0\% |
| Maritime transport | 571 | 333 | 527 | 71.4\% |
| Other transport | 534 | 376 | 484 | 42.3\% |
| Post and telecommunication | 465 | 357 | 427 | 30.3\% |
| Finance and insurance | 624 | 425 | 503 | 46.9\% |
| Commercial services | 573 | 410 | 516 | 39.9\% |
| Domestic services | 415 | 319 | 357 | 30.1\% |

${ }^{7}$ Source: Statistics Faroe Islands.
The figures include Faroese citizens aged 16 to 74 years who receive wages over the pay-as-you-earn tax system, including those who have at least a monthly wage, as well as those on leave because of childbirth or illness. Since payment to sailors in particular tend to vary, employees are included if they receive no salary for one or two months provided that they receive a salary again the following month. To prevent double counting, workers are grouped by the industry where the biggest payment originated each respective month. These rules have been applied in order to comply in the best possible way with the rules of ILO and hence to be comparable with data from other countries.

| Government | 549 | 425 | 483 | $29.3 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Municipal and other institutions | 421 | 317 | 346 | $33.0 \%$ |
| Education | 499 | 423 | 454 | $18.1 \%$ |
| Health and social services | 528 | 348 | 373 | $51.6 \%$ |
| Organisations. culture etc. | 436 | 372 | 410 | $17.2 \%$ |
| Undisclosed | 1058 | 443 | 875 | $138.9 \%$ |
| Total | 514 | 337 | 429 | $52.3 \%$ |

Table 17. Population 2015-2019 ${ }^{8}$

|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Male | 25.113 | 25.378 | 25.698 | 26.015 | 26.534 |
| Female | 23.504 | 23.743 | 24.112 | 24.466 | 24.802 |
| Total | 48.617 | 49.121 | 49.810 | 50.481 | 51.336 |
| Female in \% | 48,3 | 48,3 | 48,4 | 48,5 | 48,3 |

Table 18. Average Life Expectancy

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2 / 2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5 / 2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 2 0 1 8}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Male | 79.0 | 79.9 | 80,5 |
| Female | 83.8 | 84.3 | 84,7 |
| Average | 81,4 | 82,0 | 82,3 |

Table 19. Free HPV-vaccinations (to girls from 2016, to both girls and boys from 2019)

| Age | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Total |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0-11 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 16 |
| Girls |  |  |  | 4 |  |
| Boys |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2 - 2 0}$ | 119 | 286 | 563 | 888 | 1856 |
| Girls |  |  |  | 647 |  |
| Boys |  |  |  | 241 |  |

[^6]| 21-65 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 25 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Women |  |  |  | 12 |  |
| Men |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| Total | 128 | 296 | 580 | 906 | 1910 |

Table 20. Number of abortions the last five years

|  | Total | For every 1.000 born alive |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2018 | 25 |  |
| 2017 | 19 | 37 |
| 2016 | 26 | 29 |
| 2015 | 21 | 39 |
| 2014 | 30 | 35 |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Statistics Denmark (RAS200

[^1]:    Source: Ministry of Education.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ Source: Council of Gender Equality
    ${ }^{4}$ Source: Prime Minister's Office

[^3]:    ${ }^{[1]}$ Source: Statistics Faroe Islands

[^4]:    ${ }^{5}$ Source: Statistics Faroe Islands

[^5]:    ${ }^{6}$ Source: Statistics Faroe Islands

[^6]:    ${ }^{8}$ Source: Statistics Faroe Islands

