



**STATISTICS  
DENMARK**

**DENMARK  
IN FIGURES  
2014**



# Welcome to

## Denmark in figures 2014

The present publication provides you with a short but accurate overview of the development in Denmark in recent years.

In the publication, selected statistics are supplemented with comments on Danish society and the Danes – and selected international comparisons.

All statistics have previously been published in the newsletter News from Statistics Denmark and made public in the database StatBank Denmark at [www.dst.dk](http://www.dst.dk).

In the middle pages of the publication is a short description of Statistics Denmark's website, which I hope you will visit – if you have not already done so.

Statistics are about people. What are interesting about statistics are not the figures as such, but rather what they say about our society, conditions of life and relationships.

I hope you will enjoy reading the publication.



Jørgen Elmeskov, National Statistician

# Content



Area and climate	4	Income and earnings	18
Population and elections	5	Prices and consumption	19
Families and average life expectancy	6	Housing market and cars	20
Housing conditions	7	National accounts	21
Health	8	Government finances	22
Social conditions	9	Money and credit market	23
Crime	10	External economy	24
Education	11	Business sector in general	25
Information society	12	Business sectors	26
Culture	13	Transport and tourism	27
Church	14	International keyfigures	28
Labour market	15	About Statistics Denmark	30
<a href="http://www.dst.dk">www.dst.dk</a>	16	Do you want to know more	31

# Area and climate



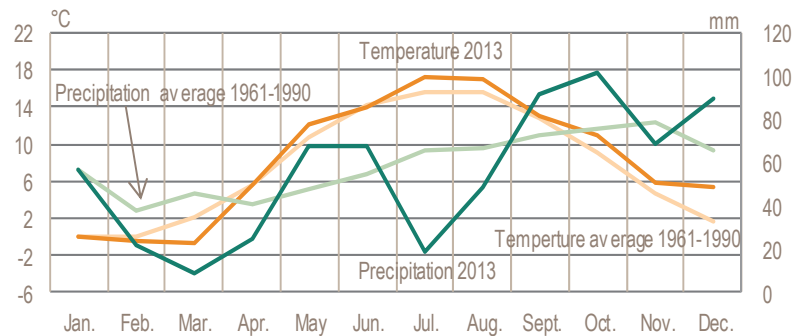
Denmark is a small country compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden are ten times and Germany eight times larger than Denmark, which has an area of about 43,000 km<sup>2</sup>. On the other hand, Denmark has a coastline that is extraordinary given the size of the country. Denmark has a coastline of more than 7,300 km, corresponding to almost 1.5 metres of coast per inhabitant. It's actually more than the Swedes, who in spite of a vast territory, have only slightly more than 1 meter per inhabitant.

Another characteristic of Denmark's geography is the many islands. The largest islands are, in the order mentioned, Zealand, Vendsyssel-Thy, Funen, Lolland and Bornholm. Jutland (incl. Vendsyssel-Thy) make up 69 per cent of Denmark's total area.

## THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK

Besides Denmark, the kingdom includes the self-governing areas of Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The ice-free part of Greenland is almost 10 times larger than Denmark, while Denmark is 30 times larger than the Faroe Islands.

## Temperatures and precipitation in Denmark



## Geography

	Unit	Facts
<b>Population (1 January 2014)</b>	persons	<b>5 627 235</b>
Population density	inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup>	130.5
Total area	km <sup>2</sup>	42 916
Coastline	km	7 314
Inhabited islands	number	391
Highest natural point	metre	170.86 (Møllehøj)
Largest lake	km <sup>2</sup>	39.7 (Arresø)
Longest river	km	176 (Gudenå)
<b>Land use</b>		
Farming	per cent	66
Forests and moorland	-	16
Town, road and construction	-	10
Lakes, meadows and bogs	-	7
<b>Geographical points</b>		
North		Skagen
South		Gedser
East		Christiansø
West		Blåvandshuk



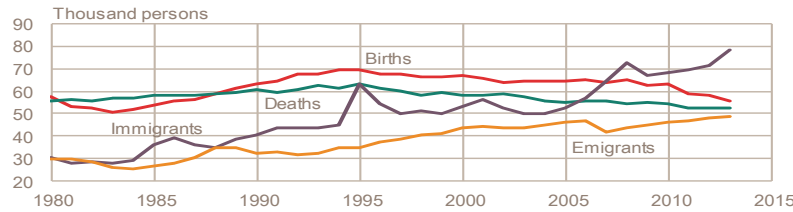
**DID YOU KNOW THAT**  
on average, a year has 121 days with more than 1 mm of precipitation.

The average annual temperature ranges from -1 °C in February to 17 °C in July. There are large variations compared with the average temperature. The coldest day in more than 100 years was on a January day in 1982 with a temperature of minus 31 °C. The hottest day was on an August day in 1975 with a temperature of 36 °C.

# Population and elections



## Population trends. 1980-2013



www.statbank.dk/hisb3

## Danish population

	Unit	1980	1990	2000	2014
<b>Population on 1 January</b>	mio.	<b>5.12</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.63</b>
0-19-years	per cent	28.7	24.3	23.7	23.6
20-59-years	-	51.9	55.3	56.6	52.2
60 years +	-	19.3	20.4	19.7	24.3
Immigrants and descendants	-	3.0	4.2	7.1	11.1
From non-western countries	-	1.0	2.2	4.7	7.2

www.statbank.dk/hisb4, bef1a, bef3, bef4a and folk1

## Elections to the Danish parliament

	Unit	2005	2007	2011
Social Democratic Party	per cent	25.8	25.5	24.8
Social Liberal Party	-	9.2	5.1	9.5
Conservative Party	-	10.3	10.4	4.9
Centre Democratic Party	-	1.0	•	•
Socialist People's Party	-	6.0	13.0	9.2
Liberal Alliance	-	•	2.8	5.0
Christian People's Party	-	1.7	0.9	0.8
Democratic Renewal	-	•	•	•
Minority Party	-	0.3	•	•
The Danish People's Party	-	13.3	13.9	12.3
The Danish Liberal Party	-	29.0	26.3	26.7
Progress Party	-	•	•	•
The Red-Green Alliance	-	3.4	2.2	6.7
Independents	-	0.0	0.0	0.1

By 1 January 2014, the Danish population consisted of 5,627,235 people. The population has been increasing in recent years, both because of more people being born than dying, and that the extent of immigration is bigger than the number of people emigrating from Denmark.

Another trend is the growing number of elderly people in Denmark. Almost one in four Danes has now passed 60 years, while this was only one-fifth in 2000.

On 1 January 2014, immigrants and their descendants constituted 11.1 per cent of the population, corresponding to 600,674 persons. In 2013 the majority of emigrants came from Poland, Romania and USA. In recent years both immigration and emigration have grown.

### DID YOU KNOW

the 5.6 million Danes make up only 0.8 per thousand of the world's 7 billion people.



After the election to the Danish Parliament on 15 September 2011, a government was formed, comprising the Social Democratic Party, the Social Liberal Party and the Socialist People's Party. The Social Democrat Helle Thorning-Schmidt was appointed prime minister. She is the first woman to hold this post in Denmark.

### ELECTIONS TO THE DANISH PARLIAMENT

Elections to the Danish Parliament are held every 4 years. Of the 179 members of Parliament, 175 are elected in Denmark, 2 in Greenland and 2 in the Faroe Islands.

# Families and average life expectancy

Danes have children at a relatively high age. Danish women are, on average, 29 years old when they give birth to their first child. This is an increase of 5 and a half years since 1970 when women were almost 24 years old when giving birth for the first time.

Women's fertility has an impact on the growth of the population. Every woman of fertile age is to give birth to 2.1 children, on average, for the population to reproduce itself, provided that immigration and emigration counterbalance each other. From 1970 to 2013, the fertility was between 2.0 and 1.7.

## TOTAL FERTILITY

The average number of children that a woman gives birth to during the fertility age between 15 – 49 years.

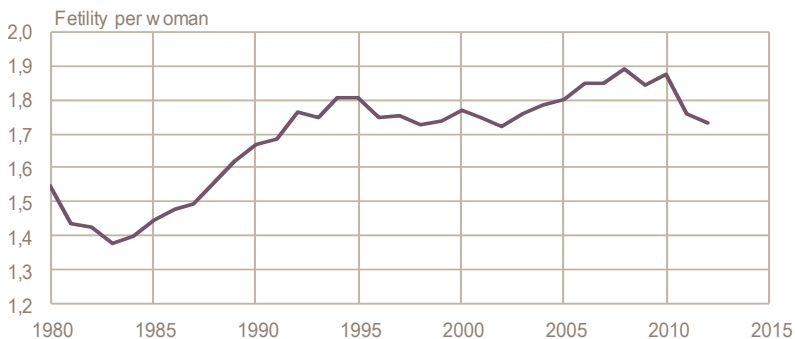
## AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

Average length of life based on mortality rates in a given period.

Danes live on average more than six years longer today than in 1970. Today's average life expectancy is 81.9 years for women and 78.0 years for men. At the beginning of the 1900s, average life expectancy was almost 53 years for men and 56 years for women.



## Fertility. 1980-2012



[www.statbank.dk/fod3](http://www.statbank.dk/fod3) and [fod33](http://fod33)

## Key indicators on the Danish population

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2012
Average life expectancy						
Men	years	70.8	71.2	72.0	74.3	77.9
Women	-	75.7	77.3	77.7	79.0	81.9
Total fertility	per woman	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
Mother's average age at first child	age	23.7	24.6	26.4	28.1	29.1
Marriages	per 1 000 inhabitants	7.4	5.2	6.1	7.2	5.1
Divorces	per 1 000 inhabitants	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Most popular name						
Girls	first name	Marianne	Mette	Camilla	Julie	Sofia
Boys	(new-born)	Henrik	Martin	Christian	Mathias	William

[www.statbank.dk/hisb7](http://www.statbank.dk/hisb7), [hisb3](http://hisb3), [fod3](http://fod3), [fod33](http://fod33) and [fod11](http://fod11)



**DID YOU KNOW THAT** age is no barrier to love. In 2012, the oldest bride was 92 years old.

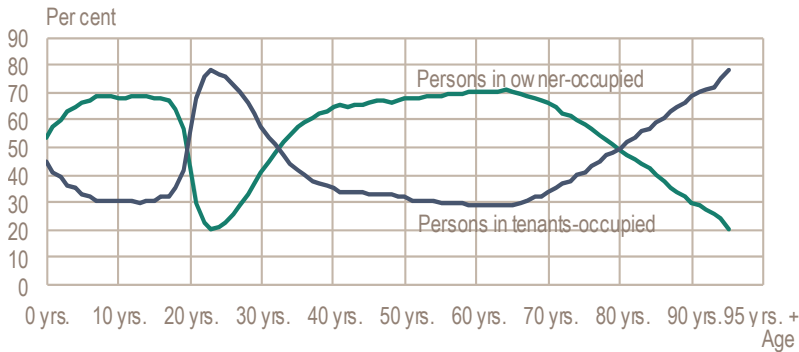
Danish men and women are also older before they marry. In 1971, 87 per cent of all 30-year-old women were married, while this is true of only 38 per cent of the women at that age today. Men are, on average, 35 years old and women 32 years when they marry for the first time. Although Danes marry at a more mature age, this does not necessarily make the marriage more permanent. 2004 holds the divorce record with 15,774 divorced couples. In 2012, there were 15,709 divorces.



# Housing conditions

More than half or 59 per cent of the total population live in an owner-occupied dwelling, but the share varies by age. The largest shares are seen among persons aged 50 and 70 years, where close to 70 per cent live in an owner-occupied dwelling. It is only with respect to the 20-32-year-olds and persons aged 80 years and over that there is a greater share living in rented dwellings than owner-occupied dwellings.

## Tenure. 2013



www.statbank.dk/05

## Dwellings

	Unit	1981	1990	2000	2010	2013
<b>Dwellings, total</b>	1 000	<b>2 180</b>	<b>2 372</b>	<b>2 519</b>	<b>2 749</b>	<b>2 762</b>
Of which:						
One-family houses	-	1 060	1 116	1 152	1 213	1 211
Multi-family buildings	-	902	923	967	1 055	1 069
Terraced houses	-	166	266	314	388	400
Student hostels	-	25	29	34	38	39
<b>Occupied dwellings, total</b>	1 000	<b>2 041</b>	<b>2 246</b>	<b>2 415</b>	<b>2 559</b>	<b>2 598</b>
0-49 m <sup>2</sup>	per cent	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.7	5.7
50-99 m <sup>2</sup>	-	43.8	44.5	44.7	43.4	43.1
100-149 m <sup>2</sup>	-	33.1	32.5	31.2	30.7	30.4
Over 150 m <sup>2</sup>	-	15.4	16.1	17.5	19.9	20.5
Average dwelling size	m <sup>2</sup>	106.0	106.9	107.9	110.9	111.5
Average dwelling size per person	-	42.9	47.1	49.3	51.6	52.0
Persons per dwelling	average	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1

www.statbank.dk/bol103 and bol201

There is more and more room for activities in Danish dwellings. Since 1980, the average dwelling area per person in occupied dwellings has increased from 43 m<sup>2</sup> to 52 m<sup>2</sup> in 2013. This is especially due to the fact that Danish dwellings have become larger. The average dwelling area has increased from 106 in 1980 to 111 m<sup>2</sup> in 2013. Another reason is that more people live alone. The average household size has decreased from 2.7 persons in 1970 to 2.1 persons in 2013.

## DWELLING

A dwelling has its own address, and is intended for or used for habitation.

Today, there are more than 1 million one-family houses and 1 million apartments in Denmark. Consequently, they are the preferred type of ownership. The greatest relative increase has occurred for terraced houses. Today, Denmark has about 400,000 of these types of dwellings, which is more than a tripling since 1970.

**DID YOU KNOW**  
62 pct. of Danish dwellings  
have district heating.



# Health

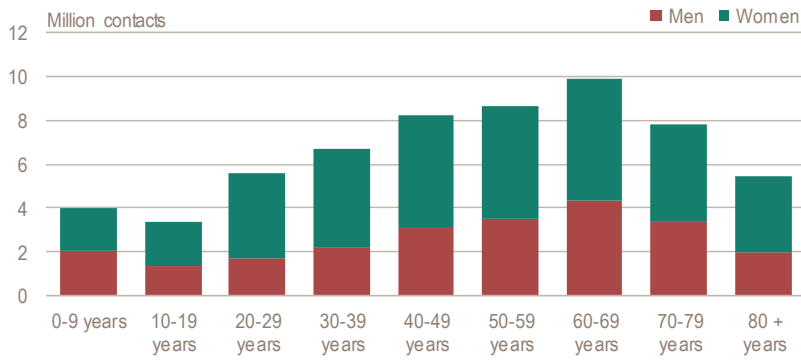
The Danish way of life with regard to, e.g. smoking, alcohol, diet and physical activity has changed in the last couple of decades. Our way of life is generally healthier. In 1980, about half of the population were smokers, but this proportion has now declined to a fifth. The amount of fat in our diet has also been cut, and we drink slightly less alcohol than previously.

In 2012 the number of contacts with general practitioners, specialist doctors, dentists, physiotherapists, etc. was 59.6 mio. Consequently, each person receiving general medical care accounted for an average of 11.4 contacts. Each person accounted for an average of 8.4 contacts with general practitioners and 3.1 contacts with specialist doctors. General practitioners accounted for 68 per cent of all contacts.

In average every ninth Dane is hospitalized per year. The older the more beddays one has. While the 5-14 years old in average have three beddays per year, persons older than 65 years have more than 10 days at hospitals.



## Contacts covered by the public health insurance. 2012



[www.statbank.dk/sygg](http://www.statbank.dk/sygg)

## Hospital patients

	Unit	2000	2010	2012
<b>Hospital patients, total</b>	no.	<b>600 352</b>	<b>644 688</b>	<b>642 447</b>
<b>Selected diagnosis at hospitalization:</b>				
Deliveries and comp. of pregn. and childbirth	-	78 222	72 359	65 364
Injury and poisoning, total	-	81 187	91 843	87 598
Diseases of the circulatory system	-	86 563	86 732	86 797
Diseases of the respiratory organs	-	58 285	68 874	70 427
Diseases of the digestive system	-	65 487	69 052	68 924
Diseases of musculoskeletal system etc.	-	43 076	52 476	52 737
Malignant neoplasm	-	51 393	52 309	51 603
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	-	42 142	48 877	48 783
Diseases of the nervous system etc.	-	30 084	31 289	32 941
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	-	18 529	28 752	28 192

[www.statbank.dk/pa1a](http://www.statbank.dk/pa1a) and [indp02](http://www.statbank.dk/indp02)



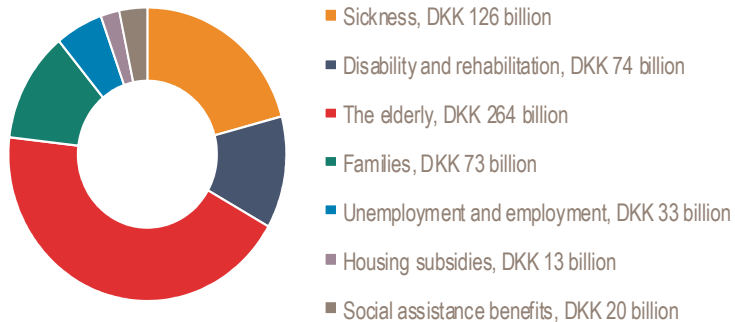
**DID YOU KNOW THAT** men living in multi-family buildings are 15 per cent more frequently hospitalized than the average.

There are many causes of hospitalization. Diseases and injuries caused by accidents are among them. Other causes are pregnancy and birth, which is the case for 10 per cent of all hospital patients. Consequently, more women than men aged 25-44 are hospitalized.





## Expenditure on social and health services. 2012



www.statbank.dk/udg1

## Transfer payments

	Unit	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	1 000	<b>1 876</b>	<b>1 861</b>	<b>1 850</b>
<b>Temporary allowance, total</b>	persons	<b>543</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>539</b>
Net unemployment	-	114	108	119
Guidance, upgrading skills	-	58	48	43
Subsidized employment	-	97	104	99
Sickness benefit	-	74	72	67
Maternity benefit	-	60	57	54
Cash benefit	-	68	76	84
Rehabilitation	-	4	3	2
Leave benefits	-	0	0	0
Unemployment allowance	-	11	12	13
Flex jobs and light jobs	-	57	57	57
<b>Permanent allowance, total</b>	-	<b>1 333</b>	<b>1 323</b>	<b>1 311</b>
Old-age pension	-	937	971	1 006
Early retirement pension	-	238	238	236
Early retirement pay	-	124	114	104

www.statbank.dk/auh01

Total social service and health expenditure amounted to DKK 604 billion in 2012. This corresponds to 33 per cent of the Danish GDP. The expenditure consists of various items of expenditure on, e.g. hospitals, day-care institutions, nursing and old people's homes, etc. as well as transfer payments in the form of pensions, unemployment benefits and housing subsidies, etc.

Most transfer payments are permanent payments by way of pensions and early retirement pay. 71 per cent of the persons, who received transfer payments in 2012, were pensioners or recipients of early retirement pay. Adult Danes, who do not, owing to, e.g. sickness or unemployment, receive any income earned from work or self-employment, can, subject to specific circumstances, claim public allowances. 29 per cent of all recipients of transfer payments received temporary allowances in 2012.

### DID YOU KNOW THAT

in Denmark's largest municipality, Copenhagen, the share of citizens, who are pensioners, is 10 pct., and that the share in 3 of the 5 smallest municipalities is above 30 pct.



The elderly receive the major part of social services through pensions, nursing homes, home help, etc. Sick Danes receive the second-largest part in the form of primarily hospitals and health insurance. The disabled and the rehabilitated receive services in the form of, e.g. early retirement pension and assistance in their homes. Families with children receive services in the form of, e.g. day-care institutions and child benefits. Almost all Danes thereby receive social services sooner or later in their lives.

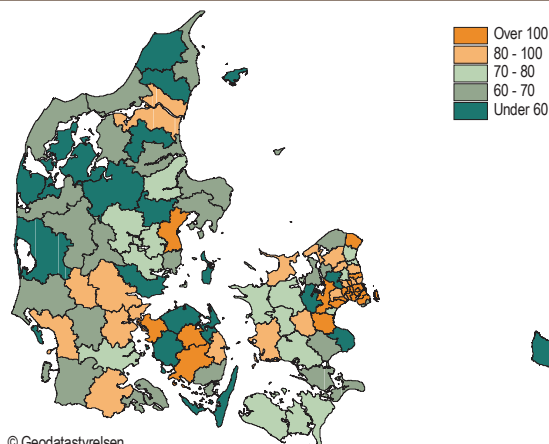
# Crime

In 2012, the number of criminal offences reported by Danes was 96 per 1,000 inhabitants over 14 years old. That is almost three times higher compared to 1950, where the corresponding number was 35. Urbanisation, empty homes in daytimes, changed insurance terms and greater preparedness to report are among the reasons. Since the 1990s, the number of criminal offences reported has, however, decreased, primarily because of fewer reported property offences. On the other hand, the number of violent crimes has increased.

In 2012, 441,000 criminal offences were reported. Of this thefts and burglaries amounted 82 per cent and crime of violence 4 per cent.



## Reported criminal offences per 1 000 inhabitants 15 years old +. 2012



[www.statbank.dk/straf22](http://www.statbank.dk/straf22) and [folk1](http://folk1)

## Reported criminal offences

	Unit	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012
<b>Reported, total</b>	no.	<b>408 177</b>	<b>527 421</b>	<b>504 231</b>	<b>471 088</b>	<b>440 772</b>
<b>Against property</b>	-	<b>390 917</b>	<b>507 763</b>	<b>479 190</b>	<b>442 678</b>	<b>413 718</b>
Of which: Theft	-	108 670	168 115	193 893	189 848	191 103
Stealing	-	136 983	139 410	120 010	102 630	90 531
Burglary	-	95 238	122 371	99 568	96 683	80 930
Malicious damage	-	18 841	37 138	39 857	32 446	28 155
Fraud	-	8 944	11 156	8 040	9 831	11 499
Forgery	-	12 905	14 315	7 328	2 589	2 594
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	-	<b>5 719</b>	<b>10 651</b>	<b>15 157</b>	<b>18 131</b>	<b>16 876</b>
Of which: Homicide	-	77	58	58	49	43
<b>Sexual offences</b>	-	<b>2 273</b>	<b>2 521</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 642</b>	<b>2 616</b>
Of which: Rape	-	422	486	497	429	389
<b>Other offences</b>	-	<b>9 268</b>	<b>6 486</b>	<b>7 084</b>	<b>7 637</b>	<b>7 562</b>

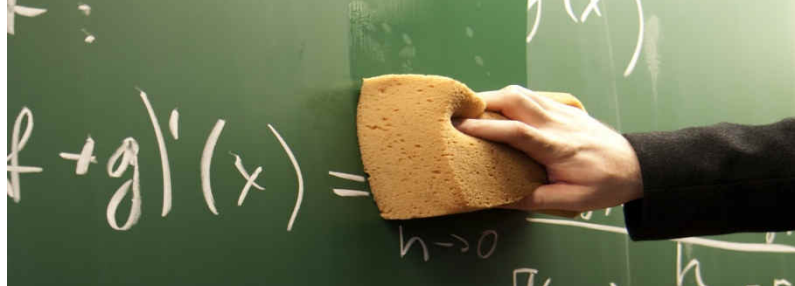
[www.statbank.dk/straf20](http://www.statbank.dk/straf20)

**DID YOU KNOW THAT**  
the number of reported thefts of cars  
in 2012 was 70 per cent below the 1990 level.  
This is due to more secure cars with regards to theft.

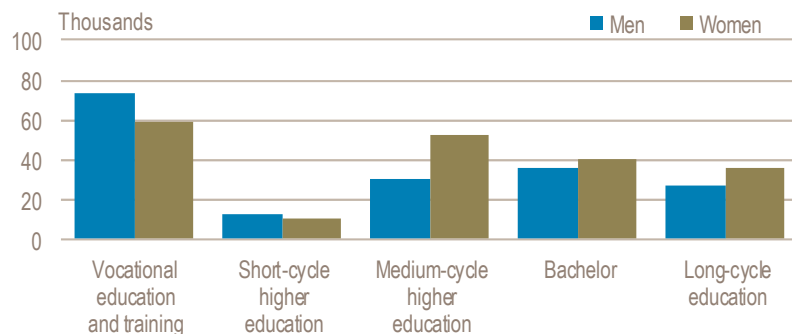
The number of criminal offences differs from whether you live in a city or in the country. The metropolitan area and major cities such as Aarhus, Odense and Aalborg have the largest number of offences per inhabitant, while small islands such as Læsø and Ærø have the lowest.

## REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Offences reported to the police or which have come to the knowledge of the police in other ways. In 2012, 18 per cent of the reports led to charges.



## Students attending education and training providing them with professional qualifications. 2012



www.statbank.dk/u1107

## Highest level of education in per cent (25-64-year olds)

	1981	2000	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Basic school	41	30	20
General upper-secondary education	3	6	6
Vocational education and training	30	38	36
Short-cycle higher education	3	5	5
Medium-cycle higher education	9	13	16
Bachelor	0	1	2
Long-cycle higher education	3	6	9
PhD-degree	...	...	1
Not Stated	12	2	4

www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhfu1

In 2000 more Danish women than men were enrolled for long-cycle higher education for the first time. Women are also clearly overrepresented at medium-cycle higher education, while men still constitute the majority of those enrolled for vocational education and training. If this trend continues, women will in the long term be more highly educated than men.

## EDUCATION

Education and training qualifying for jobs as, for example, school teacher, educationist or nurse. Long-cycle higher education qualifies for jobs as, for example, architect, doctor, vicar or lawyer. Vocational education and training qualifies for jobs as, for example, carpenter, cook or clerk.

The population's general educational level has increased markedly in the recent 30 years. While 41 per cent of the 25-64-year olds had basic school as their highest education level in 1981, this was true of only 20 per cent in 2013. Recently, a larger proportion of the population have graduated from higher education and training. While 14 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had a higher education in 1981, this has increased to almost 33 per cent in 2013.

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDING PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Education and training qualifying for certain types of job, e.g. teacher, educator or nurse. It is education and training that follows after basic school or general upper secondary education.

**DID YOU KNOW THAT**  
a child will on average spend 17 years studying before attaining the final exam certificate.



# Information society

The Internet has become widely popular in the everyday life of the Danes – and the mobile phone is increasingly used for this purpose. More than half of all mobile phone owners use their mobile phone when they browse the Internet, and a third send and receive e-mails via their mobile phone.

Today, 95 per cent of all Danes have access to the Internet from their home. E-mail is the most common purpose of using the Internet, followed by search for information on goods and internet banking.



## Use of internet via mobile phone. 2012



[www.statbank.dk/bebrit15](http://www.statbank.dk/bebrit15)

## Social media used by enterprises

	Unit	2013
Use of social media, total	per cent	40
Social networking	-	36
Services for division of multimedia	-	14
Own blog	-	8
Wikipages	-	5

## Purpose of the use of social media by enterprises

	Unit	2013
Marketing or PR	per cent	74
Recruitment	-	45
Dealing with customer reactions	-	37
Internal knowledge sharing	-	32
Cooperation with business connections	-	29
Customer involvement in product development	-	18



### DID YOU KNOW THAT

98 per cent of Danish families have a mobile phone and 81 per cent of Danish homes have a portable pc.

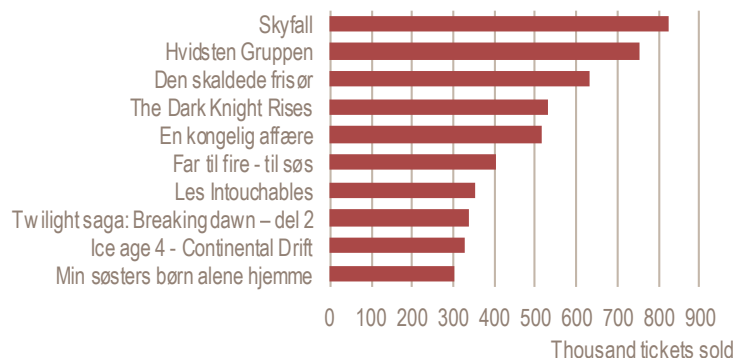
40 per cent of business enterprises with at least 10 employees use social media, i.e. websites where the contents can be shared with other users. The use is “active”, i.e. the enterprise has a user profile, account or similar on a social medium.

There is only a minor difference between small and large enterprises with regard to the purpose of the social media. In some cases, for example, cooperation with business connections, small enterprises are slightly ahead of the largest enterprises.

40 per cent of the enterprises using social media have laid down principles with respect to their use (e.g. purpose or guidelines) – the greatest number among the largest enterprises.



## The ten most seen films shown in cinemas. 2012



## Admission to cultural institutions

	Unit	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-12
<b>Cinemas per year</b>						
Paid admissions	mio/year	10	10	12	13	13
Admission takings	mio DKK/year	285	379	553	707	796
Films shown, total	no/year	692	569	635	659	613
Of which: Danish films	-	164	112	123	126	104
<b>State-subs. Theatres</b>						
<b>Total audience</b>	<b>1 000 per season (av.)</b>	<b>2 508</b>	<b>2 434</b>	<b>2 250</b>	<b>2 262</b>	<b>2 037</b>
Of which: Plays	-	1 097	930	929	934	1 087
Opera	-	182	239	216	265	199
<b>Total museums</b>						
<b>Total museums</b>	<b>1 000 per year (av.)</b>	<b>10 202</b>	<b>10 438</b>	<b>9 781</b>	<b>10 489</b>	<b>12 858</b>
Culture-historical mus. <sup>1</sup>	-	7 116	7 049	6 754	6 960	6 805
Art museums	-	2 512	2 658	2 617	2 775	3 315
Natural science museum	-	366	320	286	311	295
Other museums <sup>1</sup>	-	208	410	123	422	2 443
Zoos, botanic gardens	-	1 916	2 361	3 160	3 766	4 289

<sup>1</sup> From 2010 and onwards museums with departments of different categories (e.g. Culture-historical museums and Art museums) are moved from their original category to the category "Other museums".  
www.statbank.dk/mus, teat3 and bio2

Cultural habits and preferences change over time. While cinemas accounted for large ticket sales at the beginning of the 1980s, the entry of videos into Danish homes resulted in a decreasing number of visitors in cinemas. However, since the early 1990s, cinemas have had a renaissance. Average ticket sales reached about 10 million annually, but this figure has increased to 13 million during recent years.

Our interest in theatrical performances has changed since the early 1980s. The number of tickets sold for plays at state subsidized theatres has decreased 30 per cent. Opera have witnessed an increase in admission of 28 per cent. This increase has, however, not been sufficient to outweigh the decrease in audience for plays. State-subsidized theatres have 133,000 fewer annual visitors today than in the early 1990s.

During the same period, museums have experienced growth. However, interest in this field has also fluctuated. The art museum Louisiana has been the Danes' favourite museum five years in a row with 593,000 visitors in 2012. Subsequently, Aros had 551,000 visitors in the same year.

### DID YOU KNOW THAT

3 Danish films have sold more than one million tickets. They are *Olsen Banden ser rødt*, *Olsen Banden deruda'* and *Olsen Banden går i krig*.



# Church

There is a great difference in the number of people who are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark east of and west of the Great Belt. The largest membership of the church is seen in Jutland and in Funen. However, there is a tendency that the number of members is lower in the major cities west of the Great Belt, which is particularly true of Denmark's second largest city Aarhus.

An increasing number of people have decided not to be members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark. The share of the Danish population with membership was 78 per cent 1 January 2014. This share constituted 84 per cent ten years ago.

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN DENMARK

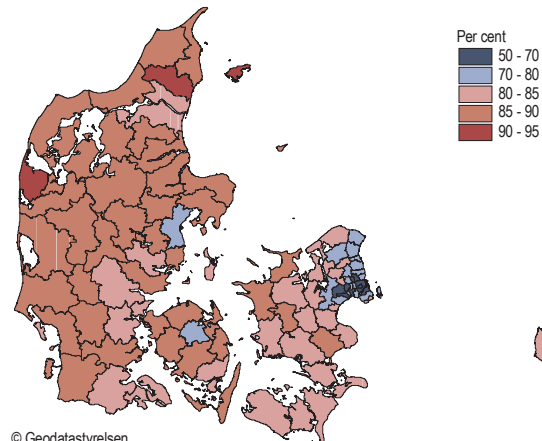
You can only become member of the church if you are baptized. A person baptized in the church automatically becomes a member of the church.

In 2013 the number of people leaving the church was higher than the number of people who became members among the section of the population, who had passed the normal age of baptism under 1 year old. 12,200 people left the church, while 6,400 became members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark.

The number of church marriages has also been declining during the last 10 years. In 2012 the number of marriages in Danish churches was 10,000. This number of marriages was 10 years previously 15,600. In contrast, the number of young persons, who are confirmed in church, has more or less remained constant during the last 5 years, where the number has ranged around 50,000 confirmed persons.



## Members of the Evangelical Lutheran church in Denmark. 1 Jan. 2014



© Geodatastyrelsen

[www.statbank.dk/km6](http://www.statbank.dk/km6)

## Religious ceremonies

	Unit	2010	2011	2012
Baptisms	no.	50 264	47 752	44 309
Confirmed persons	-	49 366	50 834	48 805
Marriages	-	11 077	9 977	10 025
Funeral services	-	54 498	52 726	51 924

[www.statbank.dk/km4](http://www.statbank.dk/km4)

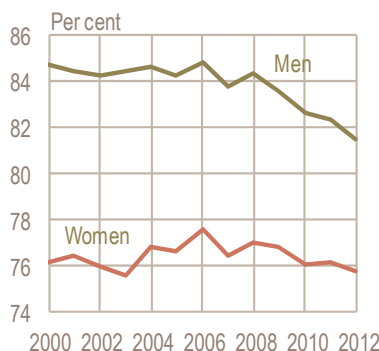
### DID YOU KNOW THAT

only 76 per cent of Danish men are members of the church, while 80 per cent of Danish women are members.

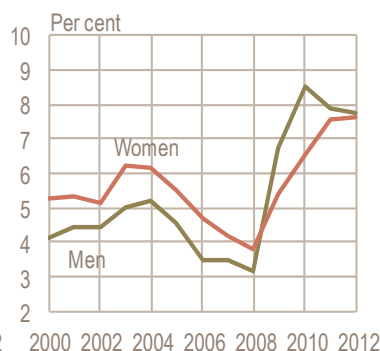




## Activity rate



## Unemployment rate



www.statbank.dk/aku101

Note: Figures from the Labour Force Survey

## The population's labour market status

	unit	2000	2010	2012
<b>Total population</b>	1 000	<b>3 518</b>	<b>3 621</b>	<b>3 612</b>
Men	-	1 780	1 826	1 822
Women	-	1 740	1 795	1 792
<b>In labour force 15-64 years</b>	-	<b>2 831</b>	<b>2 874</b>	<b>2 841</b>
Men	-	1 508	1 509	1 484
Women	-	1 324	1 365	1 358
<b>Employed 15-64 years</b>	-	<b>2 700</b>	<b>2 656</b>	<b>2 623</b>
Men	-	1 446	1 380	1 369
Women	-	1 254	1 276	1 254
<b>Unemployed</b>	-	<b>131</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>218</b>
Men	-	62	129	115
Women	-	70	89	104
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	per cent	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Activity rate 15-64 years</b>	-	<b>80.5</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>78.7</b>
Men	-	84.7	82.6	81.5
Women	-	76.1	76.0	75.8

www.statbank.dk/aku101

Note: Figures from the Labour Force Survey

During the last 30 years, women's unemployment rate has generally been higher than men's. As from the global financial crisis in the second half of 2008, men's unemployment rate has increased more sharply than that of women. In 2012, both men's and women's unemployment rate was 7.7 per cent.

## ACTIVITY RATE

The labor force as a percentage of the population 15-64 years old.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Persons who are not employed but are actively seeking a job and can start a new job within 2 weeks.

A large share of the Danish population is part of the labour force. An important reason for this is that Danish women are more frequently part of the labour force than in many other European countries. However, one-fifth of the persons at working age (15-64 years) are outside the labour force. A great number of these are persons receiving early retirement pensions (22 per cent), early retirement pay (16 per cent) and students (36 per cent).

### DID YOU KNOW THAT

youth unemployment in the labour market increased from 30,000 young people in 2000 to 63,000 young people in 2012.



There have always been more men than women in the Danish labor market, but the difference is now much smaller than previously. Today, men make up only slightly more than half of the workforce.

# Statistic Denmark's website

On Statistics Denmark's web site you can obtain a quick overview of Danish society as well as gain access to a vast number of different information regarding statistical data, e.g. publications free of charge.

## STATISTICS FOR SALE

Do you need data, which you cannot obtain from StatBank Denmark or from our publications? We offer customised data extracts fulfilling your requirements.

## HOW MANY PEOPLE HAVE THE NAME FREJA?

The most popular page of our website! How many people have the same name as you? Is your name becoming more popular? Also have a look at the list of top 20 names given to new-born babies.

## BILLIONS OF FREE DATA

In StatBank Denmark you can dig into all tables and extract the statistics you need. For example, you can see whether the Danish population is increasing, the number of trips made by Danes, the development of the Danish economy and much more information.

## VIEW STATISTICS ON YOUR SUBJECT

If you are looking for our official figures and data within a specific area, you can navigate through our subject structure. Here all recently updated statistics and publications can be found.

The screenshot shows the Statistics Denmark website interface. At the top, there is a search bar and a navigation menu with 'FIND STATISTICS' and 'PRODUCTS & SERVICES'. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- SHORTCUTS:** A list of quick links including 'Short term trends', 'Scheduled releases', 'Names' (highlighted with an orange box), and 'Nordic Statistical Yearbook'.
- LATEST RELEASES:** A list of recent publications, including 'Life expectancy 2012/2013' (12 February 2014), 'Immigration and emigration 1 J' (11 February 2014), 'Changes in population 4 quarters' (11 February 2014), and 'New registrations of motor vehicles' (11 February 2014). Each entry includes a 'Figures in the StatBank' link.
- Pick out your own statistics from our StatBank:** A section with a bar chart and a 'StatBank' button.
- Browse by subject to see the Key Indicators:** A section with three pie charts and a 'Browse by subject' button.

At the bottom of the page, there is contact information for Statistics Denmark, including the address (Sejroegade 11, DK-2100 Copenhagen) and contact details (Email: dst@dst.dk, Tel: +45 39 17 39).



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar with links for CONTACT, PRESS, INFORMATION SERVICES (highlighted with a red box), and DANSK. Below the navigation is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon. Underneath are buttons for CONSULTING ABROAD and ABOUT US. The main content area features a sidebar on the left with a list of articles, including 'January 2014', 'er 2013', 'icles January 2014', and 'ecember 2013'. The main content area has two featured articles: 'Life in the Nordic countries' with a line graph and 'International Consulting' with a world map. At the bottom left, there is a footer with 'RSS', 'Usage and reproduction of data', and 'Information to visitors'.

● ASK ABOUT STATISTICS

See our answers to typical questions asked by our users – and please feel free to ask your own questions. Here you can also gain access to our library of statistics.

● EASY SEARCH

This tool helps you to find the subject of interest. Search for all types of information from adoptions to open education.

● LATEST FIGURES

*News from Statistics Denmark* is published more than 700 times annually. The newsletter presents the latest data on all subjects covered by this publication in figures. *News from Statistics Denmark* in danish is issued at 9:00 a.m. daily.

# Income and earnings



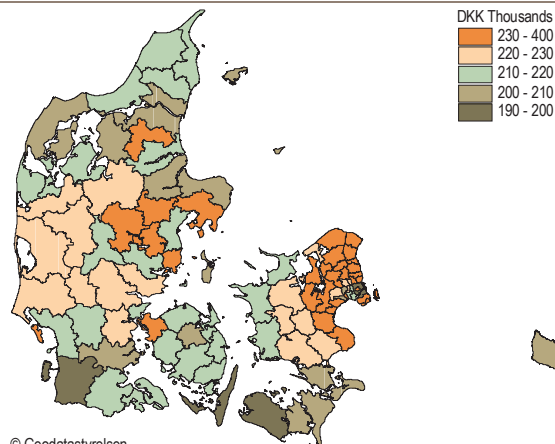
Danish family incomes differ according to the municipality of residence. In general, the metropolitan area and the large cities account for the greatest incomes. In Denmark as a whole, Danish families had an average equalized disposable income of DKK 224,000 in 2012. The municipalities north of Copenhagen have the highest average equalized disposable incomes. Among these, Gentofte has the highest with an average equalized disposable income of DKK 377,000 a year. Lolland Municipality had the lowest average equalized disposable income (DKK 193,000).

In an international context, Denmark is characterised as being one of the countries in the world with the most equally distributed incomes after taxes.

## EQUALIZED DISPOSABLE FAMILY INCOME

In order to compare the disposable income of people in families of different sizes their income is corrected by family size.

## Equalized disposable family income. 2012



[www.statbank.dk/indkf1](http://www.statbank.dk/indkf1)

Monthly earnings are dependent on the occupation, of the employees. The highest average monthly earnings are accounted for by males engaged in managerial jobs, while the lowest earnings are accounted for by women performing other manual work. Within each occupation group, there are differences between the various tasks performed by men and women, which is one of the reasons why men account for higher average earnings than women.

## Monthly earnings by occupation<sup>1</sup>

	Unit	2011		2012	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	DKK	<b>40 261</b>	<b>34 104</b>	<b>41 023</b>	<b>34 888</b>
Armed forces occupations	-	37 557	33 860	37 851	34 298
Managers	-	67 876	52 264	69 772	53 937
Professionals	-	48 978	39 714	49 562	40 377
Technicians and associate prof.	-	44 194	35 940	44 577	36 497
Clerical support workers	-	33 205	32 066	33 737	32 561
Service and sales workers	-	29 817	26 726	29 900	27 213
Skilled agricultural-, forestry, fishery workers	-	28 250	28 074	29 734	28 538
Craft and related trades worker	-	32 550	28 531	32 978	29 020
Plant and machine operators, and assemb.	-	32 021	29 171	32 142	29 113
Elementary occupations	-	29 338	25 242	29 535	25 336

<sup>1</sup> Earnings, including pension, any bonuses and employee benefits.

[www.statbank.dk/slon21](http://www.statbank.dk/slon21)

?

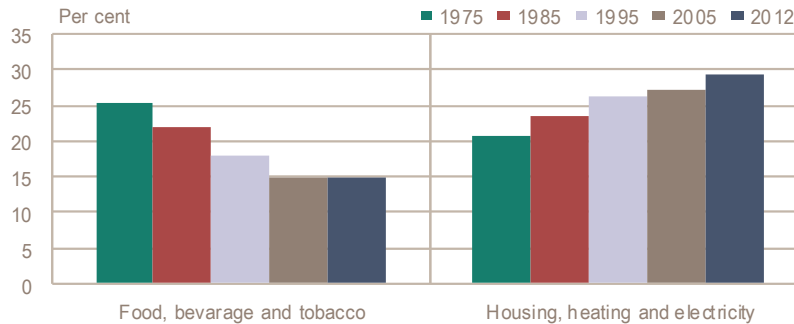
**DID YOU KNOW THAT**  
in the last ten years, average earnings have increased by 28 per cent in the private sector. In the same period, prices only increased by 21 per cent, leading to a considerable increase in the purchasing power.



# Prices and consumption

A decreasing part of the income of a Danish household is spent on food, beverages and tobacco, while an increasing part is spent on consumption of almost everything else. Since 1975, the consumption of food and beverages has decreased from constituting 25 per cent of total consumption to 15 per cent in 2011.

## Shares as per cent of total consumption



www.statbank.dk/nat05

## Household consumption expenditure. 2009-2011 (average)

	Unit	Total	Singles no child.	Singles w child.	Two adults no child.	Two adults w child.
<b>Household economy</b>						
Total income	DKK	566.6	300.0	405.9	634.7	912.0
Income taxes, etc.	1 000	158.5	82.3	93.4	172.1	269.8
Private interest payments	per household	33.8	13.8	21.6	34.6	67.2
Fees, presents, etc.	household	3.6	2.8	4.5	-1.2	10.1
Net savings	-	65.2	12.6	12.6	89.2	113.0
Total consumption	-	305.6	188.5	273.7	340.0	452.0
<b>Consumption in per cent</b>						
Food, beverage & tobacco	per cent of consumption	13.7	13.0	14.6	13.3	14.4
Clothing & footwear	consumption	4.9	4.2	5.3	4.2	5.7
Housing	-	31.6	38.8	33.7	31.7	26.4
Transport	-	16.6	13.0	14.2	16.8	18.5
Entertainment, etc.	-	10.7	10.8	10.6	11.5	9.9
Other expenditure	-	22.5	20.1	21.6	22.4	25.1

www.statbank.dk/fu5 og fu6

## Consumer prices

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2013
In 1970 DKK 100 correspond to	DKK	100.00	255.71	453.68	560.62	727.96

During the same period, our consumption on dwellings, including rent and heating, has increased from 21 to 29 per cent. One of the reasons is that wealth has grown and that each individual household, consequently, has more money to spend on eg. housing.

Consumption varies with the number of persons in the household. In general, singles spend a relatively larger part of their income on dwellings and heating than households with two adults. In general, two adults spend more on transport and other consumer goods, such as furniture and household services.

## CONSUMPTION

Statistics on consumption are important in order to analyse, e.g. the economic development. The household budget and the national accounts give figures on consumption by the Danes. There are also statistics analysing consumer expectations and the number of durable consumer goods.

### DID YOU KNOW THAT

from 2011 to 2013, the number of tablets in homes increased from 9 per cent to 33 per cent in 2013.



Normally, inflation is measured as the development in consumer prices, i.e. the cost of goods in shops. Since 1990, consumer prices have increased annually by 1 to 3 per cent. Particular in the 70's and 80's there was a significant inflation. This means, that 728 DKK must be used to buy goods, which in 1970 cost DKK 100.

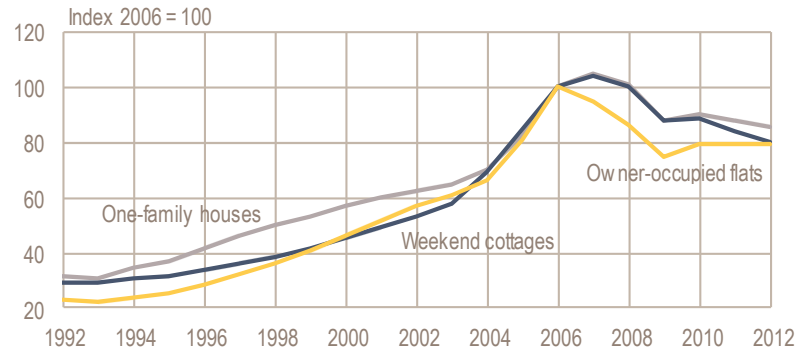
# Housing market and cars



After several years with an overheated housing market and substantial increases in house prices, the first sign of price falls appeared in 2008. The first signs of a turnaround came in 2010, but from 2011 to 2012, prices of one-family houses fell by 3.3 percent and holiday cottages by 4.5 per cent, while the price of owner-occupied flats saw a modest increase of 0.1 per cent.

In 2012, the key to their own new car got into the hands of 99,000 families. This corresponds to 3.4 per cent of all families. However, the number is considerably lower compared to 2006, when 104,700 families bought a new car.

## Price changes in sales of real property



www.statbank.dk/ejen6

## Car makes. 2013

	Ranking	number	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2012
<b>New registration of motor vehicles, total</b>		<b>180 644</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Volkswagen	1	23 775	13.16	1
Ford	2	15 234	8.43	4
Toyota	3	14 415	7.98	2
Peugeot	4	14 130	7.82	3
Skoda	5	13 620	7.54	7
Citroën	6	12 439	6.89	5
Renault	7	11 754	6.51	9
Kia	8	10 938	6.06	6
Hyundai	9	8 037	4.45	8
Opel	1	6 296	3.49	10

## Injured and killed in road traffic accidents

	Unit	2000	2011	2012
<b>Casualties in road accidents</b>	no.	<b>9 590</b>	<b>4 259</b>	<b>3 778</b>
Of which killed	-	498	220	167
Seriously injured	-	4 259	2 172	1 952

www.statbank.dk/uheldk1



### DID YOU KNOW THAT

59 Per cent of all families are in possession of a car.  
For couples with children the share is 91 per cent.

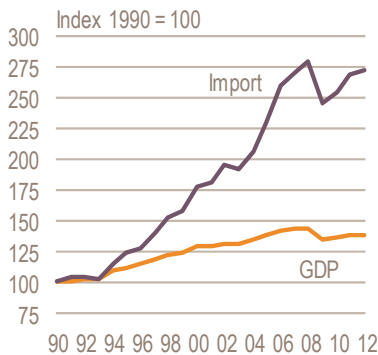
In 2013, the total number of first-time registrations of cars reached 182,198. The most popular car makes are Volkswagen, Ford, Toyota, Peugeot and Skoda, when new cars are bought by Danish families.

The number of Danes injured in traffic accidents has continuously decreased. Since 1971, when the number of traffic casualties set a sad record of 1,213 casualties, this number has decreased. In 2012, the number reached the lowest level yet, when 167 were killed in traffic accidents. Contributory factors were the introduction of speed limits and mandatory use of seatbelts in the early 1970s.

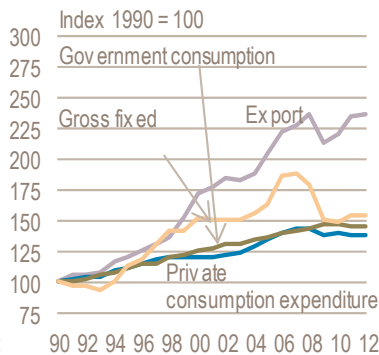
# National accounts



## Supply



## Use



www.statbank.dk/natn01

## National accounts (main figures)

	Unit	2010	2011	2012
<b>GDP</b>	DKK bn. current prices	<b>1 760</b>	<b>1 792</b>	<b>1 826</b>
<b>Supply</b>	DKK bn. constant prices			
GDP		1 540	1 557	1 551
Imports of goods and services	-	756	801	808
<b>Use</b>	-			
Exports of goods & services	-	817	874	877
Private consump. expenditure	-	774	769	768
Government consump. exp.	-	437	431	433
Gross fixed capital formation	-	275	284	287
Changes in inventories	-	-2	2	-1
<b>GDP real growth</b>	per cent	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>GDP per capita</b>	DKK 1 000	<b>278</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>278</b>

www.statbank.dk/natn01

The National Accounts are the accounts for the Danish economy as a whole. They show much we produce, consume, invest, and how much we trade with foreign countries. The growth in the gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure of the development of the entire economy and one of the most important National Accounts figures.

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

GDP is defined as the value of all goods and services, produced during a given year, less goods and services consumed or used as inputs in this production. It equals the sum of total consumption, investment and net exports.

GDP decreased by 0.4 per cent in 2012 in constant prices. The decline in the Danish economy came after two years with a small positive growth. The lower GDP masks the fact that the total demand in the Danish economy was unchanged in 2012. Exports business investment and public spending grew. Consumer spending decreased a little. A larger portion of the total demand was met by an increase in imports and by businesses reducing their stock.

**CURRENT PRICES:** The price level of goods and services during the current year; also called nominal prices.

**CONSTANT PRICES:** The effects of inflation are removed for figures at constant prices. The economic growth is measured as the change in GDP in per cent at constant prices.

### DID YOU KNOW THAT

due to the global financial crisis GDP per capita declined from 285,000 in 2005 to 278,000 in 2011.



# Government finances



In the period 1999-2008, Denmark had a public finance surplus, except for a small deficit in 2003. There has been a public finance deficit since 2009. In 2012, the public finance deficit made up DKK 72 billion, corresponding to 4 per cent of GDP or DKK 12,892 per capita. The public deficit was due to falling tax revenue and increasing public expenditure, following the global financial crisis.

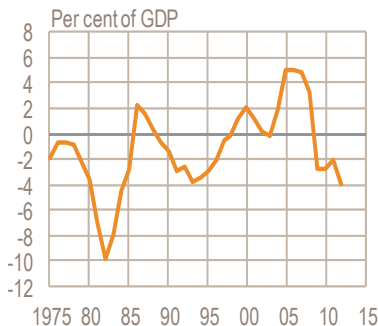
The number of public employees increased rapidly during the 1970s. Since the early 1980s, a little less than a third of all employed were public employees.

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

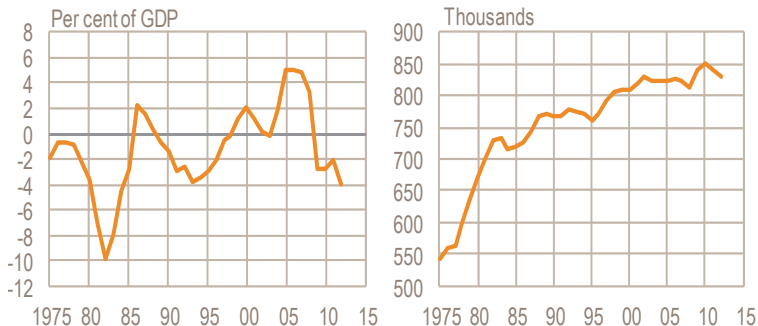
The general government sector produces non-market services that are primarily funded through taxes. These services are wholly or partially available to private households and enterprises (e.g. day-care institutions, education and hospitals).

With a share of approximately 40 per cent, social protection is the largest public expenditure. In this lies the cost of unemployment benefits, old age pension, early retirement, etc. Since 2004, the cost of early retirement decreased as a result of reforms to the scheme. In recent years the cost of health care has risen, and in 2012 it amounted to 14.3 per cent.

## Government surplus



## Employees in general government



[www.statbank.dk/nat01](http://www.statbank.dk/nat01) and [nat18n](http://nat18n)

## Public economy

	Unit	2000	2010	2012
<b>Public sector expenditure</b>	DKK bn	<b>699.2</b>	<b>1 012.6</b>	<b>1 080.8</b>
General public services	per cent	16.5	13.5	15.4
Defense, etc.	-	2.9	2.5	2.5
Law and order	-	1.7	2.0	1.9
Economic conditions	-	6.2	5.8	6.1
Environmental protection	-	1.1	0.7	0.7
Housing and community amenities	-	1.5	0.6	0.6
Health	-	12.0	14.4	14.3
Recreation, culture and religion	-	2.9	2.8	2.8
Education	-	13.5	13.8	13.1
Social security and welfare	-	41.6	43.8	42.5
<b>Employment in the public sector</b>	1 000	<b>835.1</b>	<b>871.1</b>	<b>850.1</b>
Per cent of total employment	per cent	30.3	31.3	30.7

[www.statbank.dk/off25](http://www.statbank.dk/off25) and [nat18n](http://nat18n)

?

**DID YOU KNOW THAT**  
the highest proportion of top-rate taxpayers was seen in 2008, when 20.6 per cent of all taxpayers paid top-rate tax. In 2012 this proportion had fallen to 14.7 per cent.

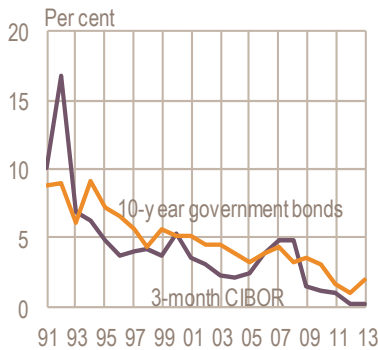


# Money and credit market

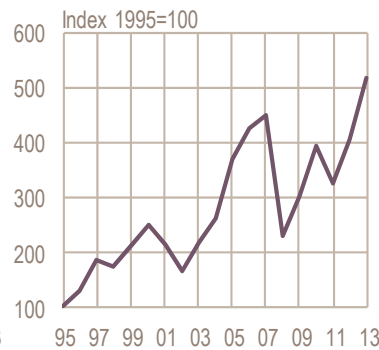
The long-term interest rate indicates the interest on long-term loans. The 10-year bond yield is frequently used as an indicator of the development in the long-term interest rate. In 2013, it increased a little and was 1.99 per cent by the end of 2013. The development in the long-term interest rate follows the level in the international money markets.

The short-term interest rate, i.e. the interest on short-term loans (3-month CIBOR), was at its lowest level ever in 2013, it was 0.26 per cent ultimo 2013.

## Interest



## Share index OMXC



www.statbank.dk/dnrenta, mpk3 and mpk13

## SHARE INDEX OMXC (OMX COPENHAGEN)

The total index of the Stock Exchange indicating the market value for all of the almost 200 shares quoted on the Stock Exchange. The index was previously called KAX.

## Shares by industry

	Unit	2000	2010	2013
<b>Shares, total</b>	OMXC end of year	<b>248</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>517</b>
Energy	1995=100	...	51	25
Materials	-	150	453	1 092
Industrials	-	262	385	421
Consumer discretions	-	108	143	74
Consumer Staples	-	124	216	196
Health Care	-	404	1 032	1 649
Financials	-	254	319	366
Information technology	-	455	318	740
Telecommunication	-	209	157	170
Utilities	-	88	307	217

www.statbank.dk/mpk13

### DID YOU KNOW THAT

the long-term interest rate was as high as 21 per cent in 1981. Part of the explanation is the high expectations of inflation in the period.



There has been a tendency towards significantly increasing Danish share prices since 1995. This is a development, which has reflected the tendency in the international markets. There were comprehensive falls in share prices in 1998, 2001, 2002, 2008 and 2011.

The great fall in share prices in 2008 was due to the global financial crisis, which began in the autumn of 2008. Since then, the share markets have globally recovered some of their lost ground, which is also reflected in the Danish share market. This development changed in 2011 due to the European debt crises.

# External economy



Denmark has had a surplus on the balance of payments current account since 1990, with the exception of 1998. The surplus implies that past net debt to the rest of the world has been succeeded by gradually increasing net assets. This has resulted in a positive net worth exceeding 30 per cent of GDP in 2012. Partly, the surplus is due to the surplus on trade in goods and services, and partly to the surplus on investment income, i.e. the return of Danish foreign investment exceeds the return on foreign investment in Denmark.

Oil, pharmaceuticals, mink fur, windmill parts, and food are among the largest trade groups with regard to the export of goods; and pharmaceuticals, oil, cars, and electronics with regard to imports. Denmark's oil exports have exceeded oil imports since 1997.

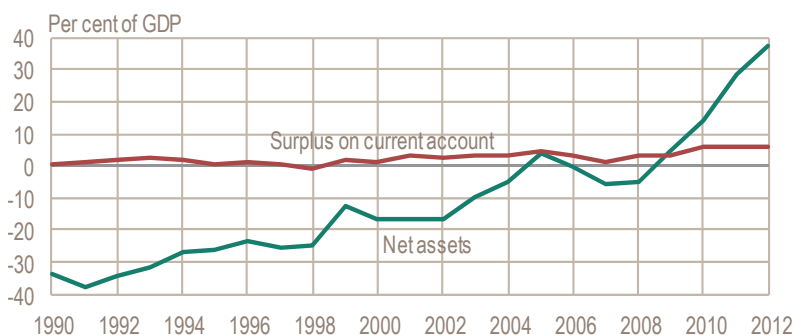
Trade in services has been increasing in recent decades. In 1990, exports of services amounted to 24 per cent of total exports of goods and services, while this share rose to 39 per cent in 2012. Sea transport represents more than half of Denmark's exports of services.

In recent years the surplus on investment income has been increasing, thus contributing to a current account surplus and an increasing net worth. This has not always been the case and until 2005 there was a significant deficit on investment income.

## NET WORTH

Net worth is also called net assets and is defined as Denmark's foreign assets net of Denmark's external debt (liabilities). Denmark's assets and liabilities are calculated by Danmarks Nationalbank.

## Balance of payments current account and net worth



[www.statbank.dk/nat01](http://www.statbank.dk/nat01), bop6, bet6 and dndapu

## Selected items from the balance of payments

	Unit	1990	2000	2010	2012
Export of goods	DKK mio.	226 616	405 549	515 901	588 537
Import of goods	-	195 804	351 114	466 058	542 120
Export of services	-	73 291	193 676	335 166	372 160
Import of services	-	62 240	170 418	285 192	325 889
Investment income, receipts	-	36 049	90 613	144 646	155 642
Investment income, exp.	-	69 940	123 614	114 609	109 419

[www.statbank.dk/bet6](http://www.statbank.dk/bet6) and bop6

## The five most important trading partners. 2012

	Export of goods and services		Import of goods and services		
	DKK mio.	share in per cent	DKK mio.	share in per cent	
Germany	128 154	12.9	Germany	154 642	17.2
Sweden	118 566	11.9	Sweden	105 364	11.7
USA	97 561	9.8	UK	65 553	7.3
UK	82 069	8.3	USA	60 144	6.7
Norway	69 555	7.0	Netherlands	53 289	5.9

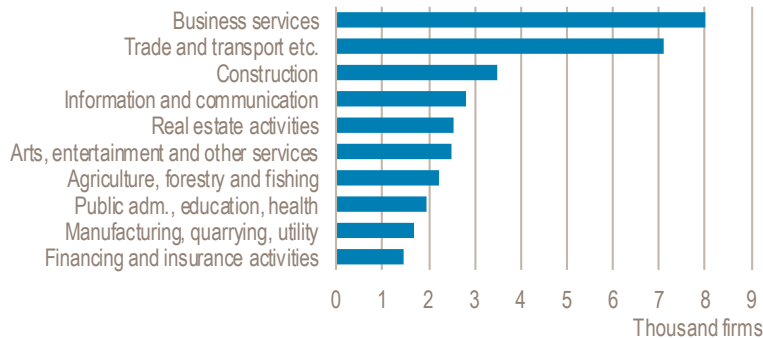
[www.statistikbanken.dk/bop6](http://www.statistikbanken.dk/bop6)



## Across the business sector



### New business enterprises. 2011



www.statbank.dk/demo4

### Bankruptcies

	Unit	2011	2012	2013
Bankruptcies, total	no.	5 468	5 456	4 993

www.statbank.dk/konk4

### Foreign-owned business enterprises in Denmark. 2011

	Unit	Enterprises, no	Turnover, DKK	Employees, no
<b>Foreign-owned enterprises</b>		<b>3 958</b>	<b>810 012</b>	<b>268 160</b>
Sweden	per cent	25	19	27
USA	-	12	13	13
Germany	-	11	14	13
Norway	-	10	14	7
United Kingdom	-	8	11	10
Netherland	-	6	6	5
Other	-	28	23	25

www.statbank.dk/ifat2

A strong entrepreneurial culture is an important source of innovation, so that new business opportunities and new jobs can be created. The number of new enterprises reached 33,866 in 2011, of which 23 per cent were established within business services, while only 5 per cent were created within manufacturing, quarrying, supplies. There were a total of 300,733 enterprises in Denmark in 2011.

In 2010 and 2011, the number of new enterprises increased by, respectively, 14 pct. in 2010 and 10 pct. in 2011. This increase should be seen in relation to 2009, where the number of newly established enterprises in Denmark was considerably lower than in the preceding years. This was the first decrease in the number of new enterprises since 2002.

#### DID YOU KNOW

many newly founded enterprises close down within a few years. 73 per cent of enterprises created in 2010 had ceased to exist by the end of 2011.



In 2013, the number of business bankruptcies was 4,993. This is a decrease compared to the record in 2011, when the number of bankruptcies was 5,468. Subsequently, 2011 still remains the year in which the highest number of bankruptcies was recorded in the history of statistics, which goes back to 1979.

Foreign enterprises only made up 1.3 per cent of the total number of enterprises in 2011, but their share of total turnover in the private sector reached 24 per cent or DKK 810 billion. This is an increase of 10 per cent in relation to 2010. For comparison, Danish owned enterprises had an increase of 6 per cent in turnover.

# Business sectors



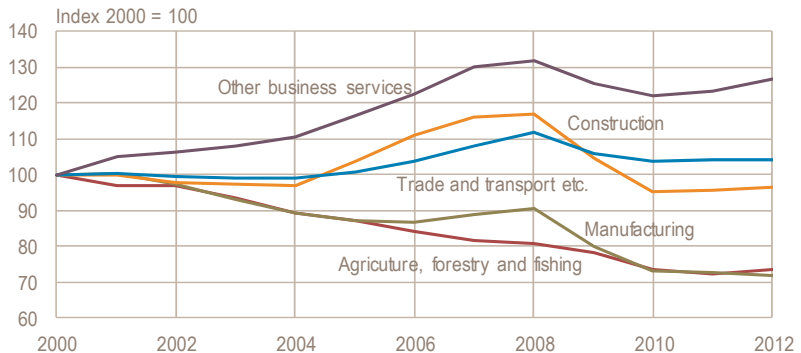
From 2000 to 2012, employment in the industry sector (measured by the number of people) decreased by 30 per cent. This corresponds fairly accurately to changes in employment in agriculture, fisheries and forestry. But where employment in the primary sector has decreased more constantly, industry experienced an increase in the period 2006-2008 followed by a relatively dramatic decrease from 2008 to 2010.

Since 2010, employment in construction has been on a lower level compared to 2000 after a strong up and downturn from 2004 to 2009. Only the information and communication industry and trade and transportation etc., have been able to increase employment over the past 12 years.

## MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing companies are involved in mechanical, physical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products.

## Business employment



www.statbank.dk/nate104

## Agricultural livestock

	Unit	1990	2000	2012
Horses	no.	38 215	39 737	68 467
Cattle	-	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 606 826
Pigs	-	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 330 879
Sheep	-	158 563	145 492	153 691
Hens	-	15 498 332	20 981 657	18 173 978
Turkeys	-	212 975	545 751	435 326
Ducks	-	494 711	296 039	102 969
Geese	-	42 800	6 826	4 462

www.statbank.dk/hdyr1



**DID YOU KNOW THAT**  
the ten largest enterprises of the manufacturing industry account for 32 per cent of total turnover

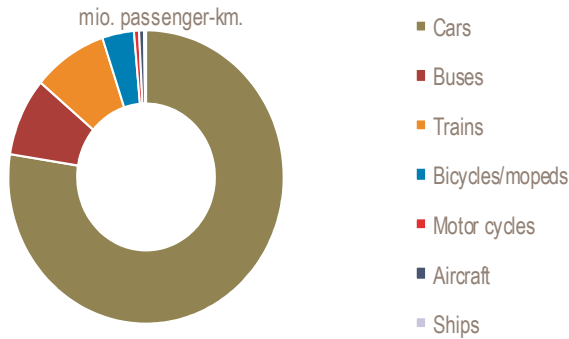
Danish agriculture has been undergoing significant changes over a great number of years and is moving towards fewer and larger farms. Since 1970, the number of farms of less than 50 hectares has been reduced from 140,000 to 27,000, while the number of farms of more than 50 hectares has increased from 9,000 to 14,000.



# Transport and tourism

Transport is part of everyday life for the vast majority of people, and to that end, the car is clearly Danish favorite means of transportation.

## Passenger transport. 2011



www.statbank.dk/pkm1

An average Dane travels 12,800 km a year. 85 per cent of the distance is covered by cars and vans, while buses and trains (in the order mentioned) are the second and third most ordinary type of transport. 4 per cent of all passenger transport is covered by bicycles or mopeds, while motor cycles account for 1 per cent.

As in previous years, Spain is by far the most popular holiday destination abroad when Danes go on long holiday trips with at least 4 nights spent. Spain accounted for 15 per cent of all long holiday trips in 2012. This is almost double the number of the second most popular tourist country Italy, with 8 per cent of all long holiday trips in 2012.

## Nights spent in Denmark by selected nationalities

	Unit	2010	2011	2012
<b>Number of nights spent in</b>	1 000	<b>43 136</b>	<b>44 656</b>	<b>44 748</b>
<b>Rented holiday dwellings</b>	-	<b>14 949</b>	<b>15 472</b>	<b>15 738</b>
By: Germans	per cent	67	67	66
Danes	-	23	23	24
Norwegians	-	4	5	4
Swedes	-	1	1	1
<b>Hotels, holiday resorts etc.</b>	1 000	<b>14 627</b>	<b>15 820</b>	<b>16 245</b>
By: Danes	per cent	60	59	58
Norwegians	-	9	9	8
Swedes	-	8	8	8
Germans	-	4	4	4
<b>Camping sites</b>	1 000	<b>11 448</b>	<b>11 276</b>	<b>10 678</b>
By: Danes	per cent	76	77	77
Germans	-	15	14	14
Norwegians	-	2	2	2
Swedes	-	1	2	2
<b>Youth hostels, marinas, etc.</b>	1 000	<b>2 112</b>	<b>2 088</b>	<b>2 088</b>

www.statbank.dk/turist

### DID YOU KNOW THAT

Danes accounted for 58 per cent of all nights spent in Danish hotels and holiday resorts in 2012. For instance, in connection with business trips, courses or weekend stays.



The most popular way to travel abroad in 2011 was by air. 66 per cent of the Danes used it as the main means of transportation for long holidays. When the long holiday was held in Denmark the car was the most popular with 77 per cent of Danes using it as the primary way of transport.

# International key figures



Improvements in living standards and general health improvements across Europe have led to a continuous increase in life expectancy at birth. Indeed, life expectancy at birth in the EU has increased over the last 50 years by about ten years.

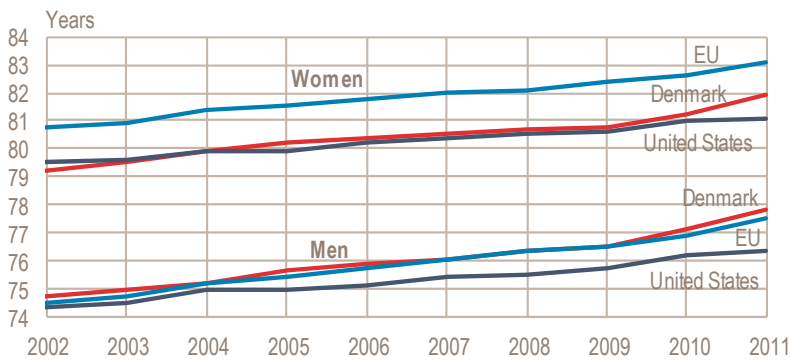
Life expectancy has also risen in Denmark in the past years, but is slightly below the EU average. This is particularly due to the fact of life expectancy of Danish women being one year lower compared to the EU average.

## FERTILITY

Number of live births per year per women in the childbearing age classes (15-49 years).

Fertility may give an indication of whether a population increases or decreases. If fertility is 2.1 the population will on the whole remain the same size. Women in Denmark give birth to a relatively high number of children compared to other European countries, with a fertility rate of 1.7 in 2012. The EU-average is 1.6 per woman.

## Life expectancy at birth



## International key figures

	Unit	Denmark	EU	United States
Population, 1 January 2013	mio.	5.6	505.7	313.9
Density, 2011	inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>	131	119	34
Fertility rate, 2012	no.	1.7	1.6	1.9
Life expectancy at birth, 2011				
Men	years	77.8	77.5	76.3
Women	-	81.9	83.1	81.1
Tertiary education (15-64 years), 2012	per cent	28	25	32
Employment rate, 2012.	-	72.6	64.1	67.1
Unemployment rate, 2012.	-	7.5	10.4	8.1
Households with internet access, 2013	-	93.0	79.0	...

Source: Eurostat, UN, World Bank and OECD.



**DID YOU KNOW**  
26 million people are living in the Nordic countries. Since 1990 the population has increased by 2.8 million.

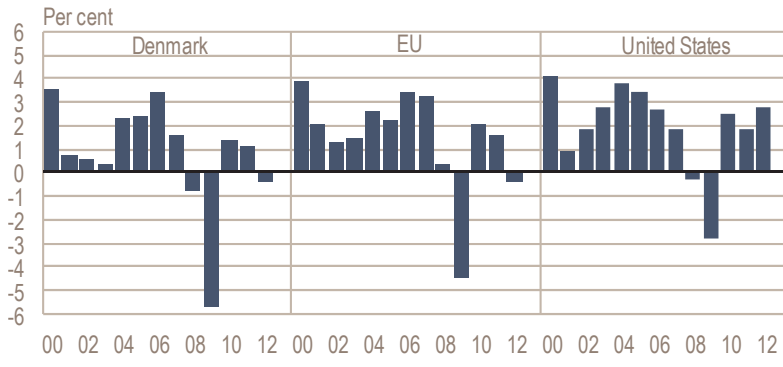
With regards to education Denmark performs slightly better than the EU-average measured by the attainment of a tertiary education. One fourth (25 per cent) of the population aged 15 to 64 in the EU had a tertiary education in 2012, while the Danish share amounted to 28 percent. The United States performs even better with the attainment of a tertiary education reaching 32 per cent.



# International key figures

Denmark has experienced the same overall pattern with regards to economic growth during the past ten years compared to the EU and the United States. However, economic growth has been slightly lower in Denmark compared to the EU average and the United States in this period.

## Gross domestic product, real annual growth



In 2012, both Denmark and the EU experienced negative growth by 0.4 per cent, while the United States experienced a positive growth by 2.8 per cent. Danish GDP in terms of PPS per capita is higher than the EU average but lower than the United States.

## PPS (Purchasing Power Standards)

PPS is an artificial currency unit taking into account that price differences are not reflected in the exchange rates – used to make it easier to compare income levels in different countries.

## International key figures. 2012

	Unit	Denmark	EU	United States
GDP	billion Euro	245	12 971	12 644
GDP per capita	PPS	32 100	25 500	38 800
GDP growth	percentage change	-0.4	-0.4	2.8
Public surplus/deficit	per cent of GDP	-4.1	-3.9	-10.1
Public debt	-	45.4	85.1	101.6
Inflation <sup>1</sup>	percentage change	2.4	2.6	2.1
Exports	per cent of GDP	33.7	19.8 <sup>2</sup>	9.6
Imports	-	29.2	18.9 <sup>2</sup>	14.2
External balance of goods and services	-	5,1	1,9	-3,4
Balance of payments surplus	-	6,0	1,2	-2,7

<sup>1</sup> EU og DK: HICP. USA: CPI.

<sup>2</sup> Euro area.

Source: OECD MEI, Eurostat and U.S. Treasury.

Denmark has experienced an increasing balance of payments surplus over the past years and in 2012 the surplus amounted to 6.0 per cent of GDP. In the EU, there was a surplus of 1.2 per cent of GDP in 2012, while the United States had a deficit of 2.7 per cent.

### DID YOU KNOW

Germany is Denmark's most important trading partner followed by Sweden, United States and United Kingdom.



In 2012, Denmark recorded a government budget deficit equal to 4.1 per cent of GDP. The surplus was changed to a deficit in 2009 as a result of the economic crisis. In the EU, the deficit amounted to 3.9 per cent and in the United States 10.1 per cent of GDP in 2012.

# About Statistics Denmark

Statistics Denmark produces statistics on most aspects of social and economic conditions in Denmark

The statistics enable citizens, businesses, public institutions and politicians to follow trends in Danish society and thereby contribute to, e.g. debates and decision-making.

We take pride in producing statistics that are trustworthy. Our figures are estimated independently from economic and political interests

The statistics must be published as quickly as possible. Consequently, we make great efforts to reduce the time from when we receive data until the final figures are published.

We always focus on our customers when the figures are disseminated. Our figures must be easily accessible, easy to understand and easy to make use of.

We announce in advance when our statistics are published one year ahead.

Our statistics and publications are published on our website daily at 9.00 a.m.

At the same time the digital newsletter “News from Statistics Denmark” is also published containing general figures and trends in society.



Statistics Denmark was founded in 1850 - the same year in which democracy was introduced following the adoption of Denmark's Constitutional Act in 1849.

The purpose of Statistics Denmark was as now to produce statistics that could form an objective basis for democratic debate and decision-making.



In order to compare statistics among countries we have entered into international cooperation concerning how the statistics are to be produced and disseminated.

The statistics are based on data from different sources. The administrative registers maintained by public authorities are an important source.

In addition to this, the data reported by Danish businesses and interviews with Danish citizens also form the basis of producing statistics.



The major part of official statistics is produced in accordance with EU legislation.

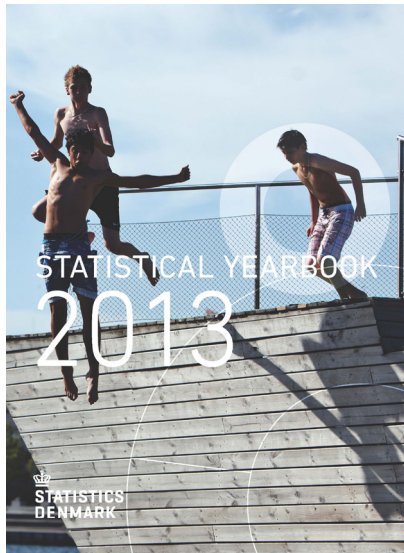
Statistics Denmark is a government institution with a staff of about 550 under the Danish Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior.

The driving force of Statistics Denmark is to describe trends in society and to supply material for the democratic debate.

Further information about Statistics Denmark is available from: [www.dst.dk/profil](http://www.dst.dk/profil)

Do you want to know  
more...

## STATISTICAL YEARBOOK



Statistical Yearbook is a source of useful knowledge about the Danes and the Danish society.

In the Yearbook you can read about both the softer sides of the society such as which movie was the most seen or which name the Danish parents prefer for their children.

See the yearbook on  
[www.dst.dk/yearbook](http://www.dst.dk/yearbook)

## NORDIC STATISTICAL YEARBOOK



The Nordic Statistical Yearbook is a reference book containing comprehensive and easily accessible statistics of various aspects of social life in the five Nordic countries, i.e. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. In addition data are also presented on the Faroe Islands, Greenland and the Åland Islands.

The yearbook is bilingual - English and Swedish - with English as the primary language. The book is published by the Nordic Council of Ministers and edited by Statistics Denmark.

See the yearbook on the Nordic Council of Ministers website  
[www.norden.org/facts](http://www.norden.org/facts)

Statistics Denmark publishes a wide range of publications each year. Yearbooks and thematic publications describe and analyze Danish society and can be used by everyone – from student to politician.



Statistics Denmark  
Sejrøgade 11  
DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø

Tel. 39 17 39 17  
dst@dst.dk  
www.dst.dk

Printed: March 2014  
Circulation: 3,000  
Price: DKK 10

Printed by: Rosendahls-Schultz  
Photos: Polfoto, Colourbox and  
Imageselect

ISBN 978-87-501-2124-4 Print  
ISBN 978-87-501-2123-7 Web

ISSN 1901-5232 Print  
ISSN 1901-5240 Web

Editors:  
Ulla Agerskov  
Margrethe Pihl Bisgaard