

# **Statistical Yearbook 2013**

## Statistical Yearbook 2013

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## Preface

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The *Statistical Yearbook 2013* gives a description of life and living conditions in Denmark. The figures show the development of Danish society year by year. This has been the case every year since the first edition of the *Statistical Yearbook*, dating back to 1896.

The *Statistical Yearbook* is the most comprehensive of the publications published by Statistics Denmark, and it reflects the majority of the statistics compiled by Statistics Denmark.

Approximately 160 of the specialists working at Statistics Denmark have contributed to the yearbook. Furthermore, the yearbook also presents data compiled by other Danish authorities and institutions.

The yearbook is accessible in pdf format as from the first edition in 1896 and up to the present day at [www.dst.dk/aarbog](http://www.dst.dk/aarbog). Here, it is also possible to retrieve tables by searching electronically via specific words.

Any changes or corrections made to the tables of the yearbook are also available on the website mentioned.

References to additional data, e.g. available in the database StatBank Denmark or from external sources are shown at the bottom of the tables and figures in the yearbook.

The form and shape of the Statistical Yearbook have been altered in the present edition. Chapters are restructured, implying that the contents of the yearbook reflect the subject-structure at Statistics Denmark's website. In this way, we hope that it is easier for our users to get a general overview of Statistics Denmark's products. In addition to this, Statistics Denmark's new design has been implemented in the form of new colours in the tables and figures of the yearbook.

The English version of the yearbook is available in pdf format at [www.dst.dk/yearbook](http://www.dst.dk/yearbook).

The present yearbook is edited by Ulla Agerskov, Senior Adviser, and Margrethe Pihl Bisgaard, Senior Head Clerk. We always welcome any comments or suggestions from our users. Please e-mail your suggestions to [mpb@dst.dk](mailto:mpb@dst.dk).

Statistics Denmark, May 2013

Jan Plovsing / Carsten Zangenberg

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<b>Symbols</b>	»	Repetition.
	-	Nil.
	•	Not applicable.
	0	Less than 0.5 the final digit shown.
	0.0	Less than 0.05 the final digit shown.
	. .	Available information not conclusive or withheld owing to nondisclosure practice.
	. . .	Data not available.
	*	Provisional or estimated figures.
	—	Break in a series, which means that data above the line are not fully comparable with data below the line.
		Refers to a link to StatBank Denmark, where additional figures for the statistics in question are available, excluding figures covering several years. StatBank Denmark also stores information on methodology and contact persons.
		Refers from diagram in text section to table.
	<b>Red writing</b>	Red writing refers to corrections made since the first published version of the Statistical Yearbook.

Due to rounding, the figures given for individual items do not necessarily add up the corresponding totals show.



**Statistical Yearbook** is like the photo above that shows a small part of Copenhagen: A snapshot that reveals much about the Danes and the Danish society. Also, the yearbook describes the life in Denmark over time as regards population statistics, economy, culture, education, consumption etc.

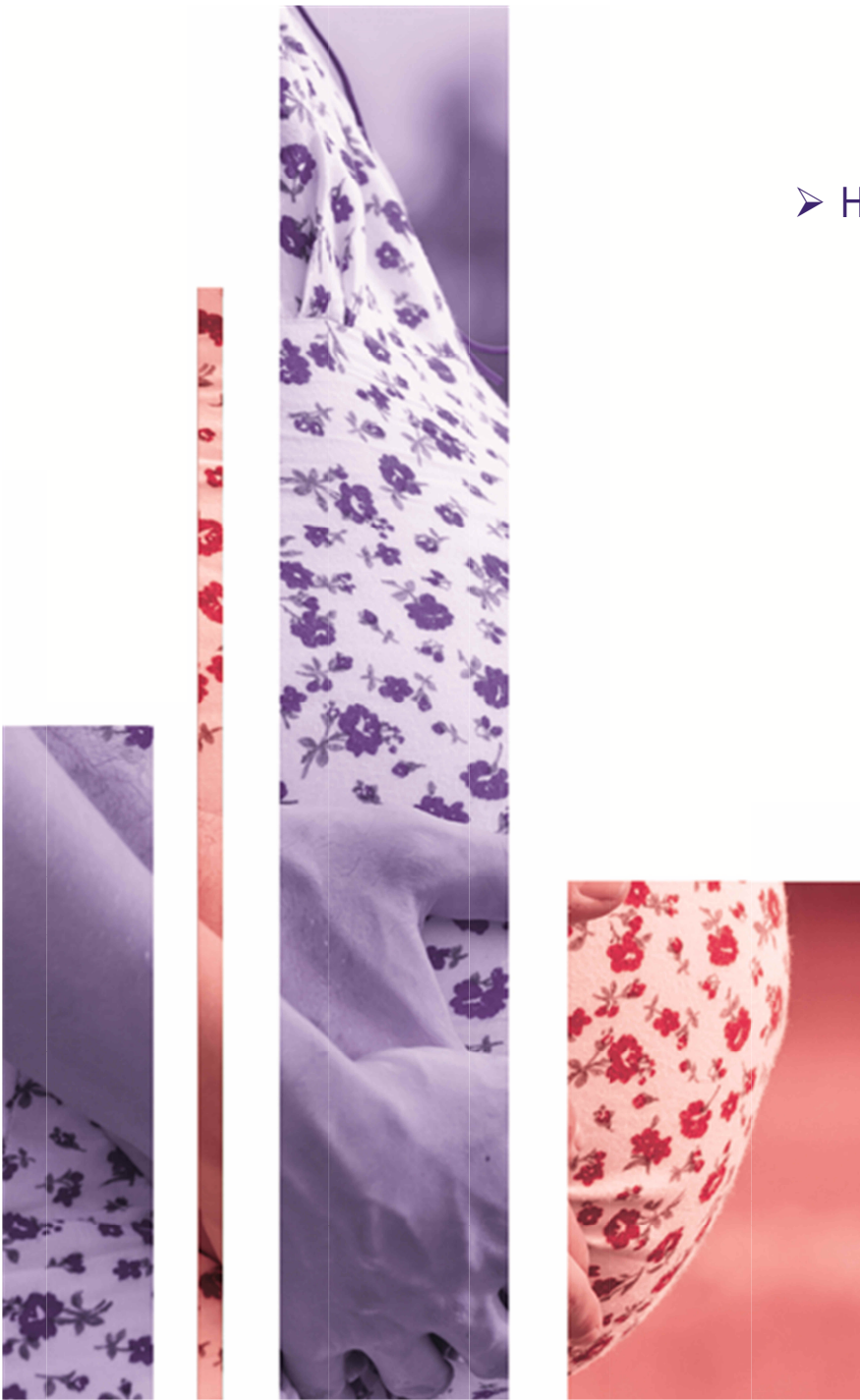
# Denmark

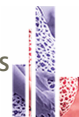


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# Population and elections

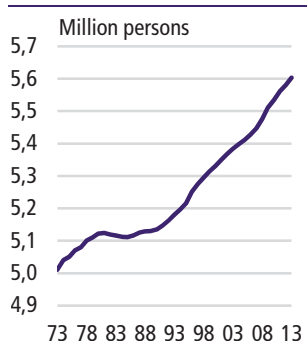
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    - Deaths and life expectancy
  - Households, families and children
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    - Migrations
    - Names
    - Elections





## Population and population forecasts

**Figure 1**  
**Population**



[www.statbank.dk/hisb3](http://www.statbank.dk/hisb3)

### Population size

Since the early 1970s, Denmark has had a population of more than 5 million inhabitants. The size of the population has seen a slow, but steady increase since 1970, and on 1 January 2013 it was 5.6 million people. However, during the early 1980s, the population fell due to reductions in the number of births.

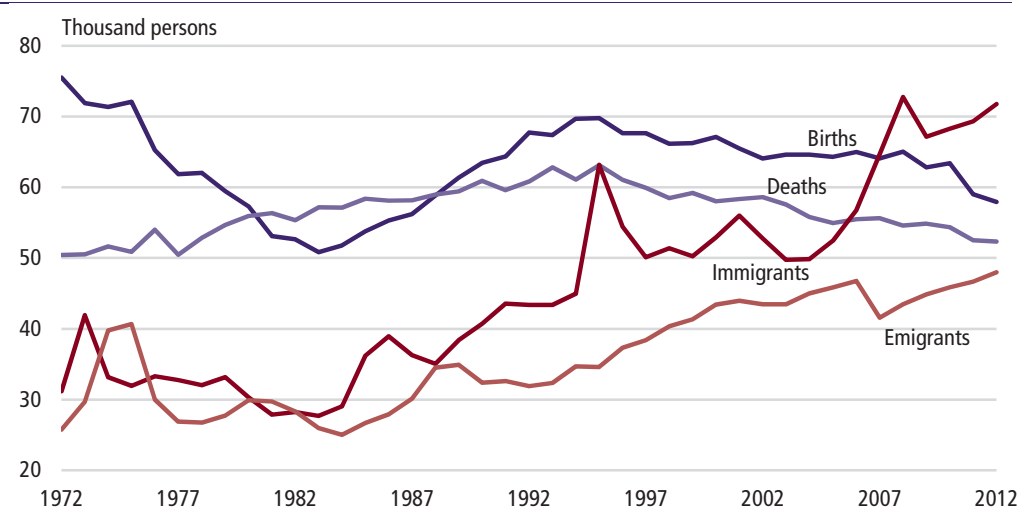
### Women are in the majority

Though more boys than girls are born every year, women comprise slightly more than half of the Danish population (50.4 per cent). This is because of higher mortality rates among men. There are more men than women in all age groups up to 55 years, except for the 37-year-olds, but women take over in all subsequent age groups. The age group 95-97 comprises more than four times as many women as men.

### More births than deaths

Population developments depend on four components: live births, deaths, immigration, and emigration. The population increase during recent years is the result of two things: positive natural increase (births ÷ deaths) and positive net migration (immigration ÷ emigration). Positive net migration means that more people enter Denmark than leave it.

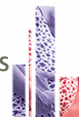
**Figure 2** **Population trends**



[www.statbank.dk/hisb3](http://www.statbank.dk/hisb3)

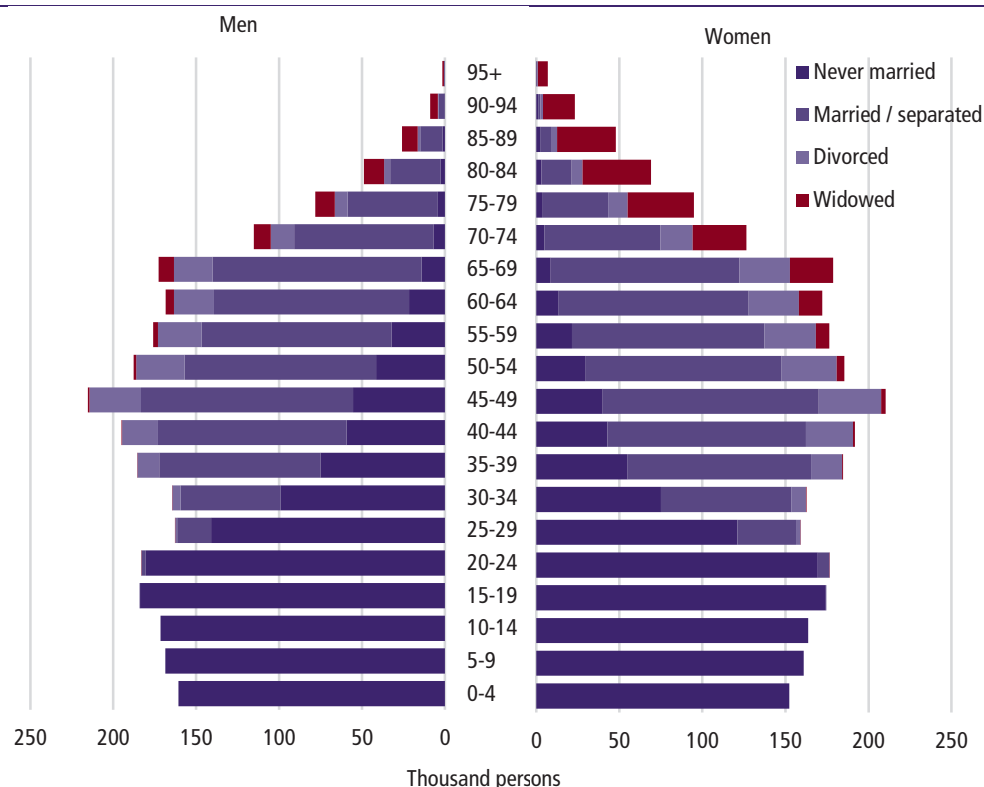
### We are growing older

The Danish population is getting older. The average age in Denmark was 40.7 years as of 1 January 2013. For men, this figure was 39.7 years, and for women, it was 41.6 years. When examining 1980 figures, the average age was 3.4 years lower (an overall average age of 36.7 years; 35.5 years for men, 38.0 years for women).

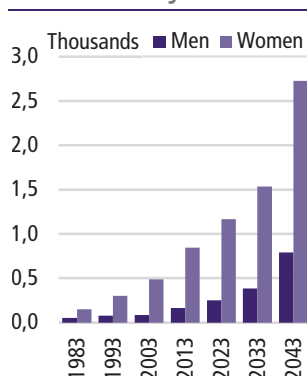


This increase in the average age is caused by an increase of 63 per cent in the number of people over the age of 80. The increase is also occasioned by the fact that the large generations from the mid-1940s have now reached their sixties, as well as the fact that the large generations from the mid-1960s are now being classified to an older age group and are replaced by smaller generations.

**Figure 3 The Danish population by age. 1 January 2013**



**Figure 4 Persons 100 years +**



www.statbank.dk/bef5 and frdk111

### More Danes are older than 100 years

The number of people who are 100 years of age or more is rising. On 1 January 2013 a total of 1,009 people (843 women and 166 men) were 100 years or more. In 1980, only 158 people (40 men and 118 women) were 100 years of age or older. That is six times as much in a period of 30 years.

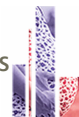
### The demographic dependency ratio

The demographic dependency ratio is calculated on the basis of the population distribution by age. Dependency ratio shows the relationship between the number of persons outside the economically active population and the number of persons available to support them – i.e. the population of working age.

### The demographic dependency ratio will increase in the years to come

If the economically active (working) population is calculated as those within the 20-59 age group, the dependency ratio in 2012 is 0.91. This implies that for every 100 economically active individuals, 91 persons need support.

On the basis of the projections on population development in 2011, the demographic dependency ratio will increase to 0.95 in 2020 and reach 1.07 in 2030. In the 1970s, the dependency ratio was higher, 0.94 on average. In the late 1990s, it was as low as 0.76. This implies that more and more people will need support in



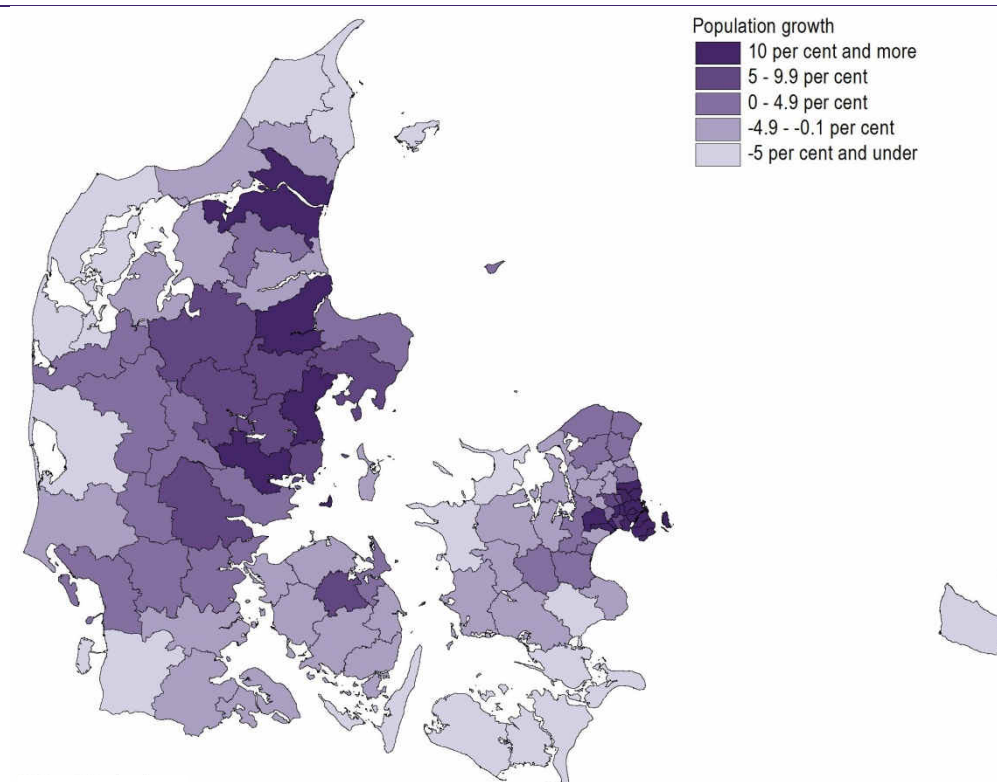
the years to come, a development which is linked to the fact that the number of elderly people will continue to increase in future.

### Major difference in the population growth among municipalities

In the coming years, the Danish municipalities will experience different trends in population growth. The municipalities of Eastern Jutland, Eastern Zealand and Aalborg Municipality will experience the largest increase in the number of inhabitants, while the municipalities of Northern Zealand and the rest of Jutland will see a partial decrease in the number of inhabitants.

The population projections are based on a calculation of births, deaths, migrations among the municipalities and a number of assumptions for trends in the future. Consequently, the population projections should be interpreted with caution.

**Figure 5** Population projections for municipalities. Development from 2012 to 2032



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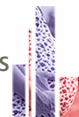
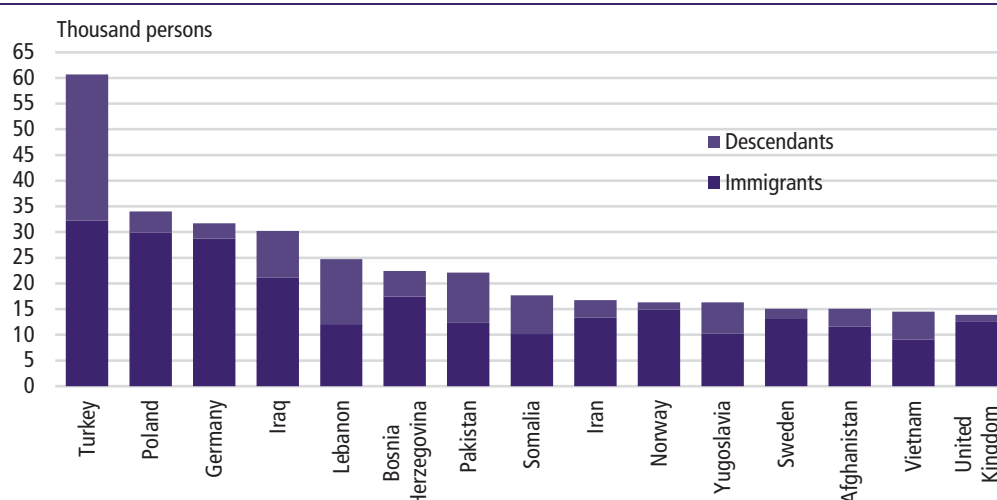
[www.statbank.dk/frkm112](http://www.statbank.dk/frkm112)

## Immigrants and their descendants

### Immigrants and their descendants

In January 2013, immigrants and descendants comprised 10.7 per cent of the total Danish population (600,674 persons) – about 8.1 per cent are immigrants and 2.6 per cent are descendants. 54 per cent of all immigrants and descendants originate from a European country.

The largest group originates from Turkey, namely 60,672 persons or 10.1 pct. of all immigrants and their descendants. Poland and Germany are number two and three on the list, with respectively 34,000 and 32,000 immigrants and descendants in Denmark.


**Figure 6** Immigrants and descendants after country of origin. 1 January 2013


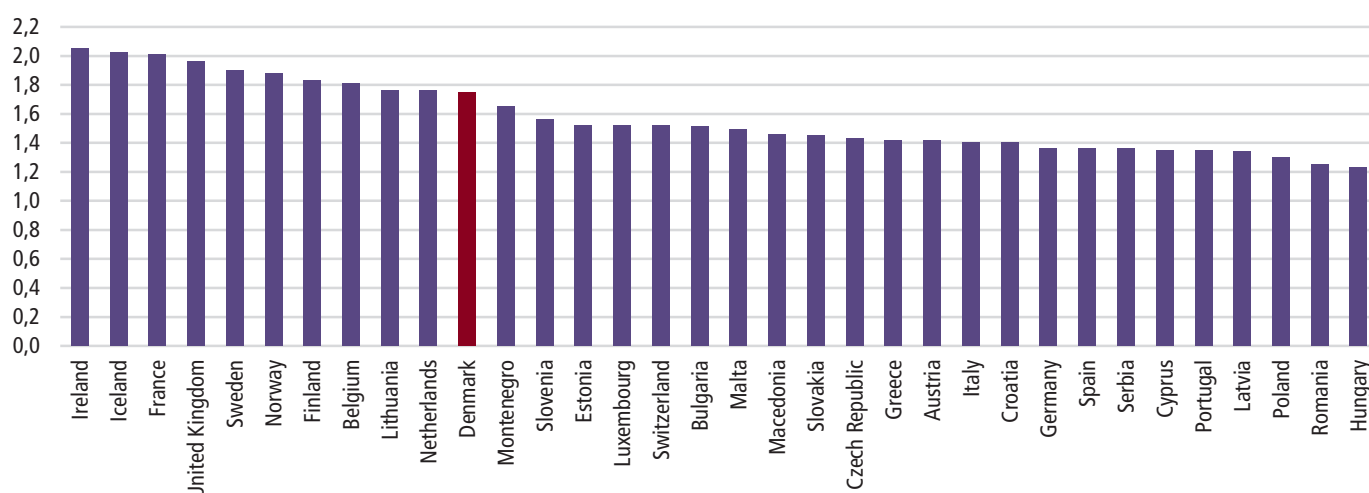
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## Births and adoptions

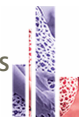
### How many children are born each year?

During recent years, the number of live births has been about 63,100, a year, corresponding to an average of almost 173 a day. In 2012 the number decreased to 58,000. The number of births during a given period depends on the number of women of childbearing age and on the number of children born to each woman. In 2012, the *total fertility rate*, i.e. the average number of live births per woman, was 1.73 in Denmark.

A fertility rate at 2.26 is needed for the population to reproduce itself given the actual level of mortality. Through the 1950s and most of the 1960s, the fertility rate was above this level. From the late 1960s, the fertility rate fell until it reached bottom in 1983 at 1.38. Since then the fertility rate has risen.

**Figure 7** Fertility rates in European countries. 2011


Source: Eurostat



### Older mothers

Over the years, women have become increasingly mature before becoming mothers. In 2012, the average age of women giving birth for the first time was 30.7 years. This development has been especially pronounced since 1970, when the total average age of women giving birth was 26.7 years. The average for first-time mothers was 29.1 years in 2010.

### One of the highest fertility rates in EU

Denmark has one of the highest fertility rates in the EU. In 2011, Ireland had the highest fertility rate (2.05) while Hungary had the lowest (1.23). In Denmark it was 1.75.

## Deaths and life expectancy

### Excess mortality for men compared to women

Men have a higher risk of dying in all age groups except a few ages in childhood where very few persons die. This is to say that there is an excess mortality for men in relation to women. The greatest difference is evident in the 18-39 age group, where the mortality rate for men in almost all ages is two to seven times higher than that for women.

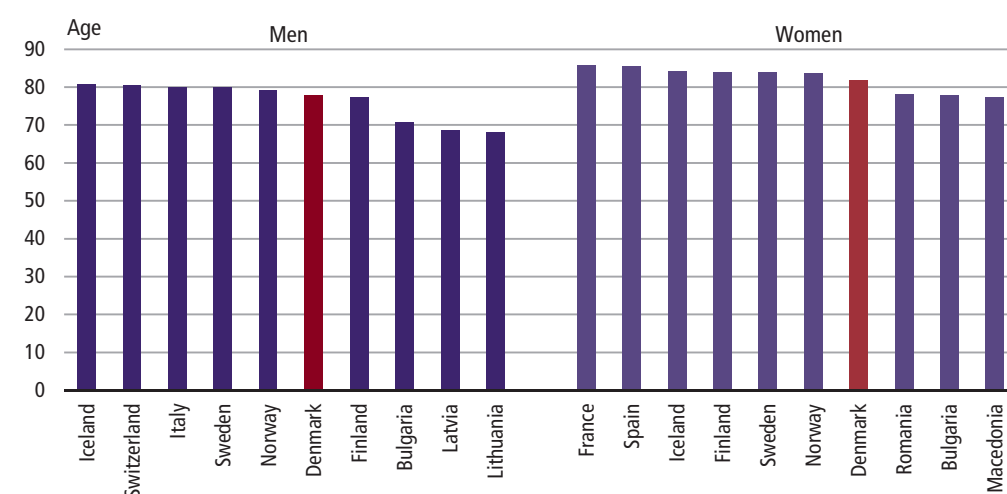
### Most of the people in Denmark live past 75

In recent years, the number of deaths in Denmark has been approximately 55,000 deaths a year. In 2012, the figure was 52,325. About 88 per cent of all deaths occurred in the over-60 age group and 49 per cent in the over-80 age group.

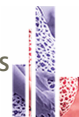
### Life expectancy reflects the health of a population

Life expectancy is one of the most commonly used statistics for assessing the health of a population. Life expectancy is the average number of years that a person can expect to live, based on the latest figures for mortality. The latest life expectancy has been calculated at 77.9 years for men and 81.9 years for women.

**Figure 8** Life expectancy rates in selected countries. 2011



Source: Eurostat



### Danes live a shorter time than people in other European countries

The trend as regards life expectancy has not been as positive in Denmark as it has in many other countries. The trend towards stagnation in life expectancy was especially pronounced among Danish women.

In the 1960s, Denmark was among the countries with the highest life expectancy in the world, but later on Danish life expectancy was among the lowest in Western Europe. However, life expectancy has increased a little more during recent years. During the latest ten years life expectancy has increased by 3.2 years for men and 2.7 years for women.

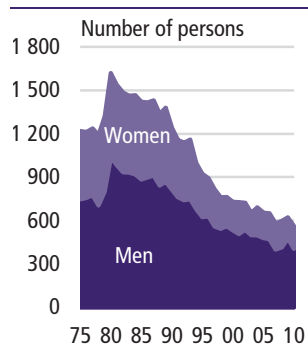
### One quarter of all deaths are caused by cancer

Cancer, heart diseases and cardio-vascular disorders in the brain are the three main causes of death. 50 per cent of all deaths are caused by one of these conditions. The number of deaths from heart disease has fallen in recent years, whereas the number of deaths by cancer shows the opposite tendency.

### Fewer suicides

The number of suicides has been decreasing for some years, and the latest figures show 562 suicides in 2010, corresponding to 1.0 per cent of all deaths. Suicide is more than twice as common among men as among women.

**Figure 9**  
**Suicides**



[www.statbank.dk/dod1](http://www.statbank.dk/dod1)

## Households, families and children

### We marry later ...

The way in which Danes form families has changed during the last 30 years. The forms of partnership have changed; but marriage is still the dominant form of partnership. 78 per cent of all couples living together are married. However, this percentage is decreasing, especially among the younger generations. In 1980, 66 per cent of all 30 year-olds were married. In 2013, the corresponding figure is only 31 per cent for all 30 year-olds.

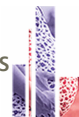
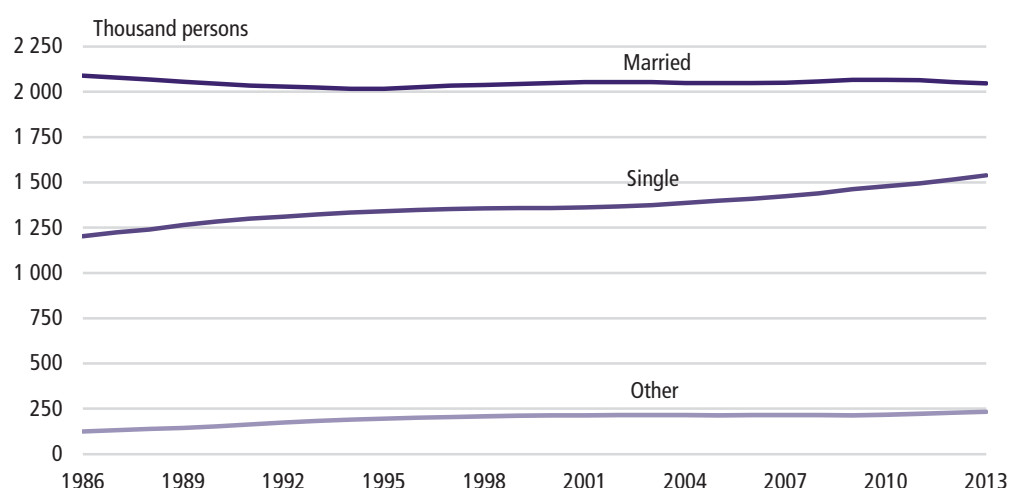
Simultaneously, the average age of women when they first get married has increased from 24.8 years to 32.4 years and from 27.5 years to 34.8 years for men during the period 1980-2012. In 2009 these average ages fell a little and it seems as if there is a stagnation for the first time since the 1960's.

### ... but still live as couples

The fact that people get older before they get married does not mean that they do not live as couples. It does, however, mean that it becomes increasingly common for couples to live together without being married. This is especially true of the younger generations.

### Many singles

More than one third (36.5 per cent) of all adults live without a partner. Women comprise the majority of 53 per cent of them. Of those individuals with no partner, 80 per cent of the women and 94 per cent of the men live completely alone. The rest live with other persons, who are often their children.

**Figure 10** Development in family types for adults

www.statbank.dk/fam100n

## Marriages and divorces

### Fewer weddings ...

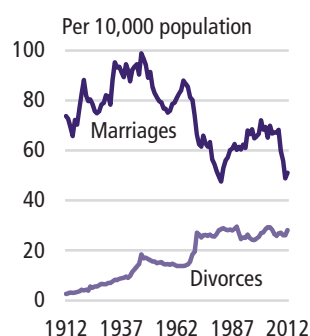
During the last 100 years the marital relations of the Danes have seen considerable changes. In the latter half of the 20th century the number of divorces was particularly high, and in the same period fewer people got married.

The low point of marriages was reached in 1982 with 24,300 marriages, and since then the level has increased and remained stable since 1997 on about 37,000 marriages per year. However, in 2009 the number decreased strikingly and in 2012 28,500 couples were married.

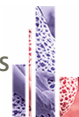
### ... and more divorces

The number of divorces increased during the 20th century and reached a yearly average of 13,000. In the 2000s the average was nearly 15,000. There are many reasons for the increasing number of divorces and the falling number of marriages. Since the beginning of the 20th century, a number of political initiatives have implied that it is easier to get a divorce. In connection with the legal amendments where the period of separation was reduced, the number of divorces increased temporarily.

Another reason is that many people are now more financially independent, and unlike previously it is no longer necessary to marry in order to achieve a reasonable living standard. The financial independence was also assisted by the circumstance that women entered to an increasing extent the labour market in the 1970s.

**Figure 11** Marriages and divorces

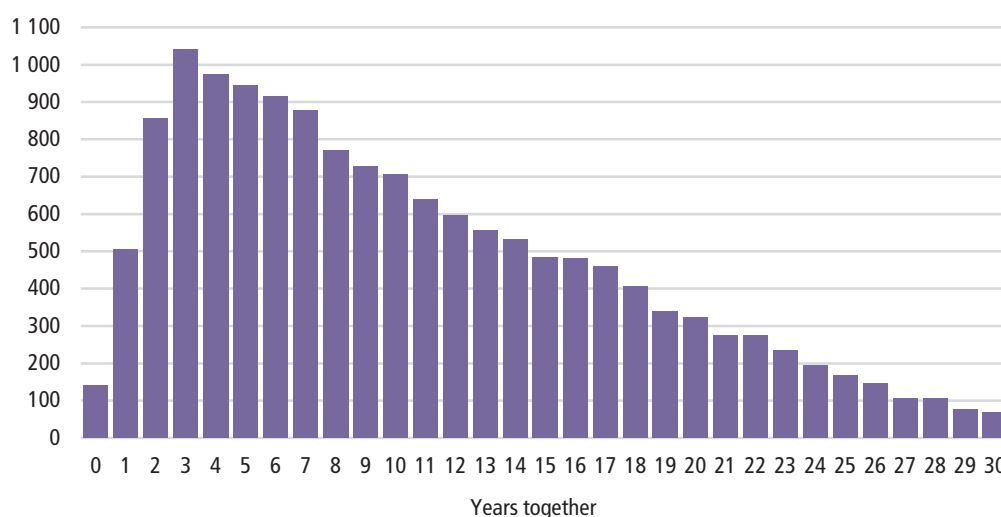
www.statbank.dk/hisb3



### High number of divorces after 3 to 8 years of marriage

Half of all divorces take place within the first 10 years of marriage. Divorces are most common after 2-7 years of marriage. At the same time, more long-lasting marriages are dissolved by divorce than previously. While 18 per cent of all marriages in 1950 were dissolved by divorce after 25 years, 38 per cent of all marriages in 1980 were dissolved.

**Figure 12** Divorces by duration of marriage. 2012



[www.statbank.dk/ski107](http://www.statbank.dk/ski107)

## Migrations

### One in seven people move each year

In 2012, almost 839,000 internal migrations are registered. This corresponds to one in seven people moving each year. 34 per cent of the registered internal migrations were migrations from one municipality to another.

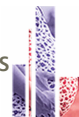
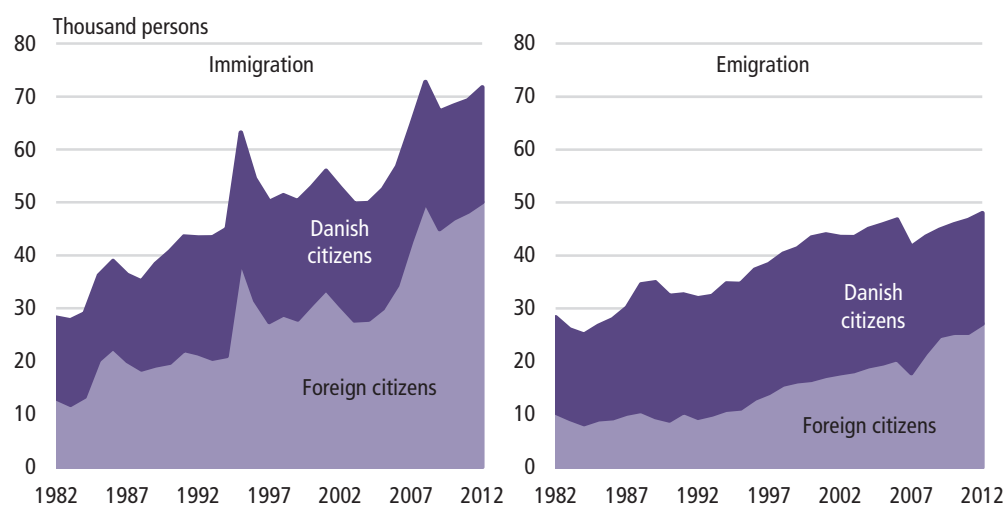
### Immigration and emigration (external migration)

Denmark has more immigrants than emigrants. The level of immigration is, however, relatively low when compared to immigration statistics for countries such as Sweden and Germany.

Immigration is often thought of as immigration of foreign citizens, but Danes can also immigrate. In 2012, 30 per cent of all immigrants are Danish citizens returning after a shorter or longer period abroad or who are born by Danish parents abroad.

### Danes emigrate – and then come back

When studying the Danish emigration statistics in 2012, it appears that 43 per cent are Danish citizens. These are usually individuals who go abroad for a period of time to study or work. Thus, most of these people will subsequently appear in the statistics as immigrants.

**Figure 13** Immigration and emigration

www.statbank.dk/indvan, udvan

### More immigrants from remote countries

Previously, foreign citizens who migrated to Denmark came mainly from the other Nordic countries, the EU countries or the United States, and to some extent from Turkey and the former Yugoslavia.

During the 1980s and 1990s, a large proportion of all immigrants continued to come from these countries; a new trend did, however, emerge: an increase in immigration from Asian countries such as Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan as well as African countries such as Somalia and Ethiopia.

These groups consist mainly of refugees (and their families) who have been granted Danish residence permits.

The immigration within the last decade has furthermore been characterized by immigration of citizens from Poland.

## Names

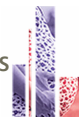
### Jens and Anne are the most common forenames

In Denmark the most common first names for men are Peter and Jens. On 1 January 2013, the number was 50,080 and 49,977 persons, respectively, which corresponds to 18 per 1,000 men. Anne and Kirsten with 47,238 and 44,650 persons were number one and two on the list for women, corresponding to 17 and 16 per 1,000 women.

### Jensen, Nielsen and Hansen are the most common Danish surnames

264,824 and 264,159 Danes have the surnames Jensen and Nielsen, respectively. Slightly less common is Hansen, which is the surname of 220,956 Danes. Together, these names each cover a seventh of the population.

This is followed by a number of names, such as Pedersen, Andersen, Christensen, Larsen and Sørensen. These names cover a total of 12 per cent of the population.



### William and Emma are the most popular names among new-born children

In 2011, William was the most popular forename among new-born boys and was given to 22 out of 1,000 boys. Oliver and Noah are also popular boy's names. Among new-born girls, 21 out of 1,000 new-born girls were given the name Emma. Ida and Clara were number two and three with each 18 per 1,000 new-born girls.

The popularity of names for new-born children is rapidly changing. Very few parents called their children William from 1985 to 1995, and since then the name has become very popular until today. The use of Emma began to increase in the beginning of the 1990s. William leads for the second time whereas Emma has been leading six times earlier.

## Elections

### Elections to the Folketing (general elections)

Statistics are published on a number of different election types; general elections (to the Folketing), elections to region councils (formerly county councils), elections to municipality councils, elections to the European Parliament, and elections to local church councils. Statistics on referendums are also available.

Elections to the Folketing (the Danish parliament) are held before four years after the latest election; elections may, however, be called after a shorter span of time. A total of 175 members of parliament are elected in Denmark, two members are elected on the Faroe Islands, and two members are elected in Greenland.

16 general elections have been held since 1970. Five general elections were held during the 1970s, one every other year. Four elections were held during the 1980s, and the 1990s saw three elections. In the 2000s three elections were held – in 2001, 2005 and 2007. The latest election was held in 2011.

**Figure 14** Distribution of seats in the two most recent elections to the Folketing

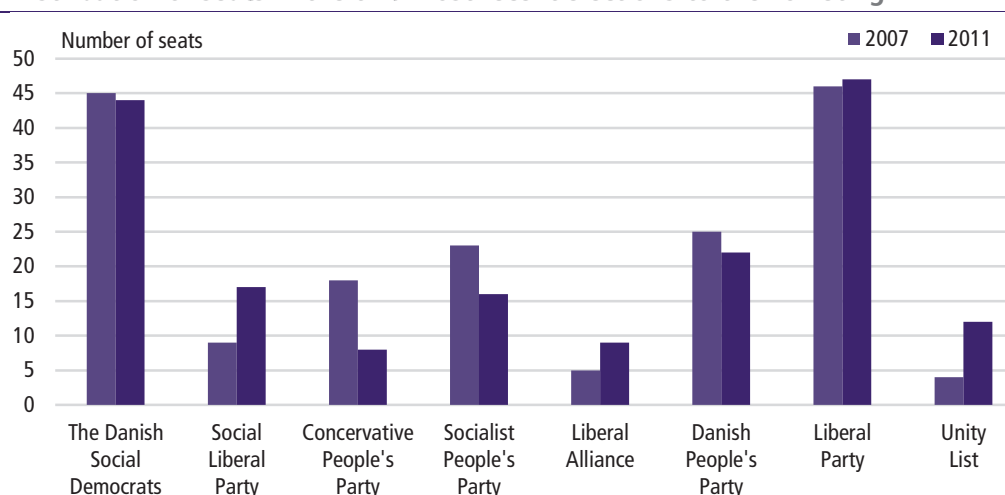


Table 46

**Parties nominated and elected**

At the latest election to the Folketing, nine parties were nominated, of which eight entered the Folketing. In 1987, 16 parties were nominated, of which only nine entered the Folketing.

**Electoral turnout**

In connection with the first four elections in the 1970s, more than 87 per cent of the electorate exercised their right to vote. Subsequent elections have attracted fluctuating electoral turnouts, with the minimum rate being 82.8 per cent in 1990.

The latest general election attracted 87.7 per cent of all voters. The electoral turnout in Denmark is among the highest in Europe.

**Elections to the European Parliament**

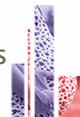
Elections to the European Parliament are held once every five years. The latest election was held in 2009. Denmark elects 13 MEPs. Elections to the European Parliament attract fewer voters than national elections. At the latest election, that took place at the same time as a referendum about the royal succession, the electoral turnout was 59.5 per cent. Nine parties were nominated, six of which entered the European Parliament. Six of the 13 elected persons were women.

**Referendums**

Since 1920, 15 referendums and two consultative referendums have been held. Three of these referendums have involved constitutional amendments (in 1920, 1939, and 1953), and five have concerned the voting age (in 1953, 1961, 1969, 1971, and 1978).

Four referendums and one consultative referendum have addressed Denmark's relationship with the EEC/EU (in 1972, 1992, 1993, 1998 and 2000). One referendum, in 1963, concerned acquisition of farms and conservation of nature, and one referendum in 2009 was about the royal succession.

Electoral turnout for referendums has varied to a great extent. The 1972 referendum on Danish accession to the EEC attracted the largest number of voters (90.1 per cent of the total voting population).

**Table 1** Population in Denmark

1 January	Copenhagen Capital <sup>1</sup>	Rest of the Islands	Jutland	Total	Annual increase in per cent	Population per km <sup>2</sup>
1769	82 086	364 835	350 663	797 584	...	20.5
1787	92 701	397 616	351 489	841 806	0.30	21.6
1801	104 109	439 768	385 124	929 001	0.74	23.8
1840	125 903	618 032	545 140	1 289 075	0.86	33.1
1850	135 641	678 131	600 876	1 414 648	0.97	36.3
1860	166 967	741 189	700 206	1 608 362	1.37	41.3
1870	202 327	794 295	788 119	1 784 741	1.10	45.8
1880	266 466	834 062	868 511	1 969 039	1.03	50.5
1890	367 262	862 998	942 120	2 172 380	1.03	55.8
1901	468 936	916 812	1 063 792	2 449 540	1.16	62.9
1911	584 089	974 530	1 198 457	2 757 076	1.26	70.8
1921 <sup>2</sup>	700 610	1 068 742	1 334 857	3 104 209	1.26	79.7
1921	700 610	1 068 742	1 498 479	3 267 831	•	76.1
1930	771 168	1 156 126	1 623 362	3 550 656	0.96	82.7
1940	890 130	1 230 882	1 723 300	3 844 312	0.83	89.6
1950	974 901	1 404 281	1 902 093	4 281 275	1.14	99.7
1960	923 974	1 643 114	2 018 168	4 585 256	0.71	106.6
1970	802 391	1 941 598	2 193 590	4 937 579	0.77	114.6
1980	654 437	2 129 762	2 337 866	5 122 065	0.21	118.9
1990	617 637	2 139 424	2 378 348	5 135 409	0.11	119.2
2000	653 983	2 212 855	2 463 182	5 330 020	0.31	123.7
2005	663 239	2 250 930	2 497 236	5 411 405	0.26	125.6
2006	661 636	2 261 787	2 504 036	5 427 459	0.30	125.9
2007	664 605	2 268 878	2 513 601	5 447 084	0.36	126.4
2008	672 218	2 275 444	2 528 129	5 475 791	0.53	127.1
2009	683 397	2 284 486	2 543 568	5 511 451	0.65	127.9
2010	695 978	2 289 719	2 549 041	5 534 738	0.42	128.4
2011	710 038	2 294 081	2 556 509	5 560 628	0.47	129.4
2012	722 079	2 295 607	2 562 830	5 580 516	0.36	130.1
2013	734 829	2 299 270	2 568 529	5 602 628	0.40	130.5

Note: The 1921 census and later censuses comprise the area of Denmark in accordance with the borders drawn up in the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June 1919. Censuses prior to this comprise the area of Denmark in accordance with the borders drawn up in the Peace Treaty of 30 October 1864.

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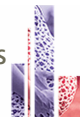
<sup>1</sup> Copenhagen, Frederiksberg and Gentofte Municipalities. Frederiksberg and Gentofte Municipalities were first included in the Copenhagen Capital in 1860 and 1921. <sup>2</sup> Excl. Sønderjylland.

**Table 2** Urban and rural population

1 January	1901	1921	1940	1960	1970	1981	1990	2000	2010	2013
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>2 449 540</b>	<b>3 269 554</b>	<b>3 844 312</b>	<b>4 585 256</b>	<b>4 937 579</b>	<b>5 123 989</b>	<b>5 135 409</b>	<b>5 330 020</b>	<b>5 534 738</b>	<b>5 602 628</b>
The Greater Copenhagen <sup>1</sup>	491 276	700 610	1 021 499	1 289 406	1 380 204	1 381 882	1 337 114	1 075 851	1 181 239	1 230 728
Other urban areas with:										
Over 100 000 inhabitants	-	-	127 366	307 067	459 669	432 778	452 773	481 939	511 531	533 261
10 000-99 999 inhabitants	250 830	547 364	691 891	913 860	998 485	1 024 886	1 067 874	1 353 546	1 475 691	1 500 031
1 000-9 999 inhabitants	273 129	374 295	388 172	513 030	688 789	1 021 714	1 085 531	1 194 188	1 212 254	1 209 670
500-999 inhabitants	33 866	99 437	123 697	160 066	202 905	237 774	227 478	244 131	223 153	225 616
200-499 inhabitants	11 370	82 384	103 345	209 915	216 105	198 058	185 669	183 995	193 897	188 069
Rural districts	1 389 069	1 465 464	1 388 342	1 191 912	991 422	826 897	778 970	796 370	728 882	706 213
No fixed address	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8 091	9 040

<sup>1</sup> In 1999, 12 municipalities comprising 40 towns were no longer included in Greater Copenhagen region.

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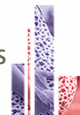

**Table 3** Population, births, deaths, external migration - **correction**

	Estimated population on 1 July	Live births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Live births	Deaths	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age as a percentage of live births
	thousands					— per thousand inhabitants —		per cent
1851/60 average <sup>1</sup>	1 523	49 400	31 300	...	...	32.4	20.6	13.0
1861/70 average	1 714	52 700	34 100	...	...	30.7	19.9	13.1
1871/80 average	1 888	59 300	36 700	...	...	31.4	19.4	13.3
1881/90 average	2 087	66 600	38 700	...	...	31.9	18.5	13.4
1891/00 average	2 301	69 400	40 100	...	...	30.2	17.4	13.4
1901/10 average	2 594	74 156	36 927	...	...	28.6	14.2	11.4
1911/20 average	2 921	72 588	37 914	...	...	24.9	13.0	9.4
1921/30 average	3 426	71 215	38 317	...	...	20.8	11.2	8.2
1931/40 average	3 705	66 239	39 612	12 045	9 847	17.9	10.7	6.6
1941/50 average	4 070	85 311	39 378	14 041	15 755	21.0	9.7	4.3
1951/60 average	4 445	76 165	40 388	21 358	26 594	17.1	9.1	2.5
1961/70 average	4 774	79 220	46 976	30 146	27 420	16.6	9.8	1.8
1971/80 average	5 059	67 210	52 030	33 488	30 879	13.3	10.3	1.0
1981/90 average	5 123	55 728	57 991	33 845	29 574	10.9	11.3	0.8
1991	5 154	64 358	59 581	43 567	32 629	12.5	11.6	0.7
1992	5 171	67 726	60 821	43 377	31 915	13.1	11.8	0.7
1993	5 189 <sup>2</sup>	67 369	62 809	43 400	32 344	13.0	12.1	0.5
1994	5 205 <sup>2</sup>	69 666	61 099	44 961	34 710	13.4	11.7	0.5
1995	5 228 <sup>2</sup>	69 771	63 127	63 187	34 630	13.3	12.1	0.5
1996	5 262 <sup>2</sup>	67 638	61 043	54 445	37 312	12.9	11.6	0.6
1997	5 284 <sup>2</sup>	67 648	59 898	50 105	38 393	12.8	11.3	0.5
1998	5 301 <sup>2</sup>	66 174	58 453	51 372	40 340	12.5	11.0	0.5
1999	5 319 <sup>2</sup>	66 220	59 179	50 236	41 340	12.4	11.1	0.4
2000	5 337 <sup>2</sup>	67 084	57 998	52 915	43 417	12.6	10.9	0.5
1991/2000 average	5 245 <sup>2</sup>	67 365	60 401	49 757	36 703	12.9	11.5	0.5
2001	5 355 <sup>2</sup>	65 458	58 355	55 984	43 980	12.2	10.9	0.5
2002	5 374 <sup>2</sup>	64 075	58 610	52 778	43 481	11.9	10.9	0.4
2003	5 387 <sup>2</sup>	64 599	57 574	49 754	43 466	12.0	10.7	0.4
2004	5 401 <sup>2</sup>	64 609	55 806	49 860	45 017	12.0	10.3	0.4
2005	5 416 <sup>2</sup>	64 282	54 962	52 458	45 869	11.9	10.1	0.4
2006	5 435 <sup>2</sup>	64 984	55 477	56 750	46 786	12.0	10.2	0.4
2007	5 457 <sup>2</sup>	64 082	55 604	64 656	41 566	11.8	10.2	0.4
2008	5 489 <sup>2</sup>	65 038	54 591	72 749	43 490	11.8	9.9	0.4
2009	5 519 <sup>2</sup>	62 818	54 872	67 161	44 874	11.4	9.9	0.3
2010	5 544 <sup>2</sup>	63 411	54 368	68 282	45 882	11.5	9.8	0.3
2011	5 567 <sup>2</sup>	58 998	52 516	69 298	46 684	10.6	9.4	0.4
2012	5 587 <sup>2</sup>	57 916	52 325	71 739	47 988	10.4	9.4	0.3

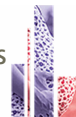
<sup>1</sup> For each year, see *Statistical Yearbook 1922*, which can be downloaded at [www.dst.dk/aarbogsarkiv](http://www.dst.dk/aarbogsarkiv).

[www.statbank.dk/folk1](http://www.statbank.dk/folk1) and hisb3

<sup>2</sup> Population 1 July.

**Table 4** Population by sex and age. 2013

1 January	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 778 852</b>	<b>2 823 776</b>	<b>5 602 628</b>				
0 years	29 991	28 255	58 246	50 years	39 383	38 708	78 091
1 years	30 402	29 316	59 718	51 years	38 174	37 645	75 819
2 years	33 032	31 390	64 422	52 years	38 105	37 500	75 605
3 years	32 921	31 085	64 006	53 years	36 328	36 056	72 384
4 years	34 325	32 239	66 564	54 years	36 344	36 127	72 471
5 years	33 629	32 014	65 643	55 years	35 939	35 761	71 700
6 years	34 197	32 437	66 634	56 years	36 002	35 963	71 965
7 years	33 446	32 230	65 676	57 years	35 446	35 260	70 706
8 years	33 628	32 173	65 801	58 years	34 255	34 805	69 060
9 years	33 695	32 071	65 766	59 years	34 821	35 129	69 950
10 years	33 498	31 669	65 167	60 years	33 880	34 380	68 260
11 years	33 797	32 476	66 273	61 years	33 298	33 484	66 782
12 years	34 841	33 387	68 228	62 years	33 688	34 725	68 413
13 years	34 455	33 094	67 549	63 years	33 238	34 308	67 546
14 years	34 863	33 040	67 903	64 years	34 812	35 668	70 480
15 years	35 710	33 883	69 593	65 years	36 693	37 607	74 300
16 years	36 099	34 179	70 278	66 years	37 621	38 275	75 896
17 years	37 455	35 379	72 834	67 years	35 774	36 581	72 355
18 years	37 572	35 919	73 491	68 years	33 179	34 665	67 844
19 years	36 981	35 047	72 028	69 years	29 795	31 845	61 640
20 years	37 928	36 018	73 946	70 years	27 667	29 417	57 084
21 years	36 674	35 457	72 131	71 years	23 947	25 976	49 923
22 years	36 904	35 693	72 597	72 years	22 713	25 017	47 730
23 years	36 187	35 150	71 337	73 years	21 019	23 319	44 338
24 years	35 357	34 257	69 614	74 years	20 088	22 831	42 919
25 years	34 078	32 926	67 004	75 years	18 412	21 758	40 170
26 years	33 753	32 701	66 454	76 years	17 154	20 165	37 319
27 years	32 718	32 152	64 870	77 years	15 525	18 786	34 311
28 years	31 548	31 056	62 604	78 years	14 230	17 761	31 991
29 years	30 650	30 640	61 290	79 years	12 849	16 449	29 298
30 years	31 684	30 969	62 653	80 years	11 614	15 687	27 301
31 years	31 250	31 121	62 371	81 years	10 685	14 639	25 324
32 years	33 162	33 060	66 222	82 years	9 746	13 779	23 525
33 years	33 751	33 648	67 399	83 years	8 813	12 860	21 673
34 years	34 842	34 576	69 418	84 years	8 058	12 289	20 347
35 years	34 598	34 498	69 096	85 years	6 796	11 234	18 030
36 years	36 142	35 679	71 821	86 years	6 134	10 557	16 691
37 years	38 717	39 081	77 798	87 years	5 144	9 660	14 804
38 years	38 288	38 333	76 621	88 years	4 339	8 801	13 140
39 years	38 383	38 252	76 635	89 years	3 456	7 760	11 216
40 years	39 925	39 996	79 921	90 years	2 727	6 324	9 051
41 years	39 916	39 131	79 047	91 years	2 298	5 832	8 130
42 years	38 172	37 693	75 865	92 years	1 780	4 960	6 740
43 years	38 172	37 366	75 538	93 years	1 164	3 388	4 552
44 years	39 665	38 507	78 172	94 years	873	2 723	3 596
45 years	42 267	41 341	83 608	95 years	544	2 072	2 616
46 years	45 376	44 261	89 637	96 years	406	1 595	2 001
47 years	43 814	42 912	86 726	97 years	261	1 093	1 354
48 years	42 961	41 671	84 632	98 years	178	804	982
49 years	41 768	40 980	82 748	99 years	104	497	601
				100 years +	166	843	1 009


**Table 5** Population in urban areas with more than 5 000 inhabitants. 2013

Municipality code		Population 1 January	Municipality code		Population 1 January
	<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>5 602 628</b>	727	Odder	11 407
	<b>The Greater Copenhagen</b>	<b>1 230 728</b>	766	Hedensted	11 389
	<b>Other urban areas</b>		320	Haslev	11 306
751	Aarhus	256 018	671	Struer	10 427
461	Odense	170 327	751	Lystrup	10 376
851	Aalborg	106 916	265	Jyllinge	10 126
561	Esbjerg	71 491	760	Ringkøbing	9 718
730	Randers	60 895	530	Grindsted	9 633
621	Kolding	57 583	575	Vejen	9 393
615	Horsens	55 253	210	Humblebæk	9 252
630	Vejle	52 449	773	Nykøbing M	9 040
265	Roskilde	48 186	813	Sæby	8 770
657	Herning	47 271	260	Hundested	8 632
217	Helsingør <sup>1</sup>	46 474	210	Fredensborg	8 406
223	Hørsholm <sup>1</sup>	46 104	813	Skagen	8 220
740	Silkeborg	42 910	561	Ribe	8 142
370	Næstved	42 141	751	Beder-Malling	8 131
607	Fredericia	39 914	820	Aars	8 071
791	Viborg	38 261	710	Hadsten	7 968
259	Køge	35 618	270	Helsinge	7 952
661	Holstebro	34 711	746	Galten	7 831
169	Taastrup	32 984	210	Nivå	7 821
330	Slagelse	32 126	340	Sorø	7 801
219	Hillerød <sup>1</sup>	30 865	760	Skjern	7 756
540	Sønderborg	27 337	510	Vojens	7 611
316	Holbæk	27 096	550	Tønder	7 572
479	Svendborg	26 783	706	Ebeltoft	7 528
860	Hjørring	24 982	791	Bjerringbro	7 509
813	Frederikshavn	23 309	430	Faaborg	7 249
851	Nørresundby	21 728	710	Hinnerup	7 244
510	Haderslev	21 485	665	Lemvig	7 141
329	Ringsted	21 423	746	Hørning	7 119
240	Ølstykke-Stenløse	21 360	561	Bramming	7 095
779	Skive	20 503	840	Støvring	7 024
230	Birkerød <sup>1</sup>	20 121	756	Brande	6 980
240	Smørumnedre <sup>1</sup>	19 296	751	Løgten	6 967
746	Skanderborg	18 413	851	Svenstrup	6 912
190	Farum	18 091	710	Hammel	6 884
450	Nyborg	16 454	250	Slangerup	6 831
376	Nykøbing F	16 354	270	Gilleleje	6 573
326	Kalundborg	16 319	540	Nordborg	6 447
201	Lillerød	15 904	330	Skælskør	6 418
580	Aabenraa	15 750	530	Billund	6 155
250	Frederikssund	15 654	580	Rødekro	6 127
269	Solrød Strand	15 183	860	Hirtshals	6 028
756	Ikast	15 129	420	Assens	6 017
410	Middelfart	14 755	360	Maribo	5 936
330	Korsør	14 501	440	Kerteminde	5 880
707	Grenaa	14 454	746	Ry	5 680
400	Rønne	13 730	440	Munkebo	5 660
573	Varde	13 471	430	Ringe	5 584
360	Nakskov	13 243	217	Hellebæk	5 549
190	Værløse	13 114	849	Aabybro	5 528
787	Thisted	13 067	706	Hornslet	5 398
260	Frederiksværk	12 080	217	Hornbæk-Dronningmølle <sup>1</sup>	5 189
810	Brønderslev	11 889	851	Nibe	5 097
155	Dragør	11 874	306	Nykøbing S	5 096
846	Hobro	11 754	253	Tune	5 063
390	Vordingborg	11 686	621	Vamdrup	5 023
169	Hedehusene	11 472			

Note: the municipality codes can be used to find the municipality in which the towns are placed.

[www.statbank.dk/bef44](http://www.statbank.dk/bef44)

<sup>1</sup> Is spread over several municipalities. The municipality code where most people are living is written.

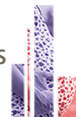


Table 6 (page 1 of 2) Population in municipalities and regions. 2013

Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas <sup>1</sup>	Population density <sup>2</sup>	Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas <sup>1</sup>	Population density <sup>2</sup>
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>5 602 628</b>	<b>4 887 375</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>Region Sjælland</b>	<b>816 359</b>	<b>658 230</b>	<b>113.0</b>
<b>Region Hovedstaden</b>	<b>1 732 068</b>	<b>1 686 224</b>	<b>678.4</b>	<b>Østsjælland</b>	<b>237 351</b>	<b>218 092</b>	<b>293.9</b>
<b>Byen København</b>	<b>716 958</b>	<b>716 260</b>	<b>4 227.3</b>	253 Greve	47 980	46 975	794.4
101 København	559 440	559 440	7 246.6	259 Køge	57 771	51 583	225.2
147 Frederiksberg	102 029	102 029	12 753.6	350 Lejre	26 901	20 675	112.6
155 Dragør	13 917	13 585	760.5	265 Roskilde	83 554	78 630	394.5
185 Tårnby	41 572	41 206	628.9	269 Solrød	21 145	20 229	527.3
<b>Københavns omegn</b>	<b>525 393</b>	<b>521 355</b>	<b>1 534.9</b>	<b>Vest- og Sydsjælland</b>	<b>579 008</b>	<b>440 138</b>	<b>90.3</b>
165 Albertslund	27 824	27 613	1 199.3	320 Faxe	35 123	26 375	86.7
151 Ballerup	48 211	47 694	1 418.0	376 Guldborgsund	61 322	43 144	68.1
153 Brøndby	34 210	34 010	1 629.0	316 Holbæk	69 263	55 924	120.0
157 Gentofte	73 360	73 360	2 865.6	326 Kalundborg	48 294	35 251	84.0
159 Gladsaxe	66 030	66 030	2 651.8	360 Lolland	44 436	31 041	50.2
161 Glostrup	21 869	21 805	1 644.3	370 Næstved	81 163	65 534	120.0
163 Herlev	26 958	26 890	2 227.9	306 Odsherred	32 452	22 047	91.6
167 Hvidovre	51 341	51 202	2 242.0	329 Ringsted	33 217	26 791	112.8
169 Høje-Taastrup	48 471	46 832	619.0	330 Slagelse	77 167	64 453	135.9
183 Ishøj	21 131	20 552	797.4	340 Sorø	29 288	21 602	95.0
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	53 840	53 501	1 387.6	336 Stevn	21 818	15 305	87.2
175 Rødovre	37 351	37 169	3 061.6	390 Vordingborg	45 465	32 671	73.4
187 Vallensbæk	14 797	14 697	1 557.6	<b>Region Syddanmark</b>	<b>1 201 419</b>	<b>1 001 531</b>	<b>98.0</b>
<b>Nordsjælland</b>	<b>448 910</b>	<b>417 692</b>	<b>309.8</b>	<b>Fyn</b>	<b>485 672</b>	<b>405 082</b>	<b>139.6</b>
201 Allerød	24 073	22 570	357.2	420 Assens	41 325	29 162	80.8
240 Egedal	42 018	39 067	333.7	430 Faaborg-Midtfyn	51 409	37 010	81.1
210 Fredensborg	39 462	36 115	352.0	440 Kerteminde	23 787	19 109	115.6
250 Frederikssund	44 365	38 816	179.5	482 Langeland	12 861	7 619	44.5
190 Furesø	38 236	37 335	673.2	410 Middelfart	37 523	30 075	125.6
270 Gribskov	40 655	34 711	145.5	480 Nordfyns	29 224	17 571	64.6
260 Halsnæs	30 803	28 249	252.7	450 Nyborg	31 350	25 108	113.3
217 Helsingør	61 613	59 114	518.2	461 Odense	193 370	187 204	632.8
219 Hillerød	48 315	43 818	224.9	479 Svendborg	58 296	47 892	140.3
223 Hørsholm	24 543	23 971	784.1	492 Ærø	6 527	4 332	72.4
230 Rudersdal	54 827	53 926	748.0	<b>Syddjylland</b>	<b>715 747</b>	<b>596 449</b>	<b>81.5</b>
<b>Bornholm</b>	<b>40 807</b>	<b>30 917</b>	<b>68.9</b>	530 Billund	26 357	21 237	49.1
400 Bornholm	40 715	30 917	69.2	561 Esbjerg	115 051	104 542	144.8
411 Christiansø	92	•	•	563 Fanø	3 237	2 920	59.3
				607 Fredericia	50 374	48 415	377.1
				510 Haderslev	56 051	44 642	68.5
				621 Kolding	89 556	78 695	148.2
				540 Sønderborg	75 732	66 500	152.5
				550 Tønder	38 686	27 386	30.2
				573 Varde	49 969	35 669	40.3
				575 Vejen	42 700	30 181	52.5
				630 Vejle	108 826	89 151	102.5
				580 Aabenraa	59 208	47 111	62.9

Note: Some urban areas are divided between two municipalities. The population is allotted to the municipality who had most inhabitants.

www.statbank.dk/folk1 and bef44

<sup>1</sup> Urban areas refers to an area of unbroken buildings with at least 200 inhabitants. <sup>2</sup> Population density refers to number of inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.

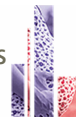


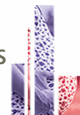
Table 6 (page 2 of 2) Population in municipalities and regions. 2013

Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas <sup>1</sup>	Population density <sup>2</sup>	Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas <sup>1</sup>	Population density <sup>2</sup>
<b>Region Midtjylland</b>	<b>1 272 510</b>	<b>1 074 941</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>Region Nordjylland</b>	<b>580 272</b>	<b>466 449</b>	<b>73.7</b>
<b>Østjylland</b>	<b>845 971</b>	<b>736 643</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>Nordjylland</b>	<b>580 272</b>	<b>466 449</b>	<b>73.7</b>
710 Favrskov	47 156	37 786	87.3	810 Brønderslev	35 600	25 543	56.2
766 Hedensted	45 868	32 824	83.2	813 Frederikshavn	60 775	53 089	93.5
615 Horsens	84 871	75 058	163.4	860 Hjørring	65 767	49 968	71.0
707 Norddjurs	38 035	28 024	52.8	849 Jammerbugt	38 597	28 614	44.7
727 Odder	21 800	16 336	97.5	825 Læsø	1 839	1 085	15.5
730 Randers	96 007	84 372	128.4	846 Mariagerfjord	42 111	32 012	58.6
741 Samsø	3 806	1 292	33.5	773 Morsø	21 189	13 179	57.8
740 Silkeborg	89 346	75 287	105.1	840 Rebild	28 866	18 795	46.5
746 Skanderborg	58 094	48 594	139.3	787 Thisted	44 494	30 735	41.4
706 Syddjurs	41 894	29 198	60.7	820 Vesthimmerlands	37 586	26 218	48.8
751 Aarhus	319 094	307 872	682.3	851 Aalborg	203 448	187 211	178.9
<b>Vestjylland</b>	<b>426 539</b>	<b>338 298</b>	<b>59.5</b>				
657 Herning	86 595	73 829	65.5				
661 Holstebro	57 254	47 972	72.2				
756 Ikast-Brandeborg	40 468	33 318	55.2				
665 Lemvig	21 223	14 643	41.7				
760 Ringkøbing-Skjern	57 529	41 028	39.1				
779 Skive	47 291	36 005	69.2				
671 Struer	21 846	16 792	88.7				
791 Viborg	94 333	74 711	67.0				

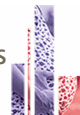
Table 7 Population change by region. 2012

	Population 1 Jan. 201	Live births	Deaths	From rest of Denmark	From foreign countries	Increase <sup>1</sup>	Population 1 Jan. 2013
				— net migration into area —			
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 573 894</b>	<b>57 916</b>	<b>52 325</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>23 751</b>	<b>28 734</b>	<b>5 602 628</b>
Region Hovedstaden	1 711 254	20 631	15 299	6 641	9 420	20 814	1 732 068
Region Sjælland	817 287	6 647	8 507	-1 536	2 441	-928	816 359
Region Syddanmark	1 200 370	11 554	11 716	-3 006	4 265	1 049	1 201 419
Region Midtjylland	1 265 605	13 454	10 930	-949	5 290	6 905	1 272 510
Region Nordjylland	579 378	5 630	5 873	-1 150	2 335	894	580 272

<sup>1</sup> Incl. corrections which include missing and found persons and a balancing item.

**Table 8 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark by citizenship. 2013**

1 January	Men				Women				Total			
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 746</b>	<b>149 232</b>	<b>9 447</b>	<b>184 425</b>	<b>24 682</b>	<b>154 041</b>	<b>11 557</b>	<b>190 280</b>	<b>50 428</b>	<b>303 273</b>	<b>21 004</b>	<b>374 705</b>
Western countries	9 318	80 329	5 361	95 008	8 978	73 584	6 366	88 928	18 296	153 913	11 727	183 936
Non-western countries	16 428	68 903	4 086	89 417	15 704	80 457	5 191	101 352	32 132	149 360	9 277	190 769
EU	7 590	66 678	3 820	78 088	7 297	57 554	4 136	68 987	14 887	124 232	7 956	147 075
Of which: Bulgaria	227	2 638	7	2 872	218	1 893	23	2 134	445	4 531	30	5 006
Finland	86	549	80	715	83	1 328	269	1 680	169	1 877	349	2 395
France	239	2 857	104	3 200	221	2 118	149	2 488	460	4 975	253	5 688
Italy	192	3 277	214	3 683	170	1 792	44	2 006	362	5 069	258	5 689
Latvia	295	1 601	3	1 899	288	2 005	12	2 305	583	3 606	15	4 204
Lithuania	570	3 816	4	4 390	587	3 756	16	4 359	1 157	7 572	20	8 749
Netherlands	570	3 145	191	3 906	522	2 190	156	2 868	1 092	5 335	347	6 774
Poland	1 971	11 964	78	14 013	1 881	10 587	278	12 746	3 852	22 551	356	26 759
Romania	596	6 330	10	6 936	601	4 785	52	5 438	1 197	11 115	62	12 374
Spain	136	2 172	72	2 380	114	1 998	56	2 168	250	4 170	128	4 548
United Kingdom	601	8 389	990	9 980	572	4 141	705	5 418	1 173	12 530	1 695	15 398
Sweden	503	4 424	621	5 548	497	6 059	1 254	7 810	1 000	10 483	1 875	13 358
Germany	1 089	9 184	1 221	11 494	1 038	8 915	946	10 899	2 127	18 099	2 167	22 393
Hungary	135	1 209	7	1 351	123	1 300	11	1 434	258	2 509	18	2 785
Europe outside EU	6 538	33 809	3 294	43 641	6 294	37 618	4 395	48 307	12 832	71 427	7 689	91 948
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	731	4 275	681	5 687	654	3 789	883	5 326	1 385	8 064	1 564	11 013
Iceland	878	3 048	117	4 043	868	3 329	168	4 365	1 746	6 377	285	8 408
Yugoslavia	534	2 519	342	3 395	522	2 449	430	3 401	1 056	4 968	772	6 796
Macedonia	303	988	66	1 357	272	985	39	1 296	575	1 973	105	2 653
Norway	462	4 788	755	6 005	459	7 413	1 452	9 324	921	12 201	2 207	15 329
Russian Federation	366	952	14	1 332	344	2 592	65	3 001	710	3 544	79	4 333
Serbia and Montenegro	218	805	21	1 044	224	829	41	1 094	442	1 634	62	2 138
Turkey	2 137	11 378	1 118	14 633	1 972	11 065	1 085	14 122	4 109	22 443	2 203	28 755
Ukraine	424	2 937	3	3 364	404	2 786	19	3 209	828	5 723	22	6 573
Africa	2 829	9 042	295	12 166	2 718	8 441	348	11 507	5 547	17 483	643	23 673
Of which: Morocco	222	976	94	1 292	197	1 218	109	1 524	419	2 194	203	2 816
Somalia	1 296	2 900	99	4 295	1 233	2 499	174	3 906	2 529	5 399	273	8 201
North America	314	4 114	487	4 915	290	3 837	416	4 543	604	7 951	903	9 458
Of which: Canada	53	842	90	985	45	859	95	999	98	1 701	185	1 984
United States	261	3 272	397	3 930	245	2 978	321	3 544	506	6 250	718	7 474
South and Central Amerika	199	2 208	47	2 454	195	3 501	84	3 780	394	5 709	131	6 234
Of which: Brazil	51	543	4	598	50	1 253	16	1 319	101	1 796	20	1 917
Asia	7 997	30 696	1 324	40 017	7 634	40 830	1 972	50 436	15 631	71 526	3 296	90 453
of which: Afghanistan	1 222	3 976	129	5 327	1 163	3 112	177	4 452	2 385	7 088	306	9 779
Philippines	216	717	27	960	217	6 243	76	6 536	433	6 960	103	7 496
India	449	2 595	39	3 083	398	1 590	39	2 027	847	4 185	78	5 110
Iraq	2 093	5 605	257	7 955	1 953	4 947	305	7 205	4 046	10 552	562	15 160
Iran	339	2 659	165	3 163	288	1 846	249	2 383	627	4 505	414	5 546
China	405	2 861	62	3 328	423	3 959	71	4 453	828	6 820	133	7 781
Myanmar	350	776	1	1 127	328	596	3	927	678	1 372	4	2 054
Pakistan	844	3 232	245	4 321	834	3 078	323	4 235	1 678	6 310	568	8 556
Sri Lanka	194	874	66	1 134	187	1 120	137	1 444	381	1 994	203	2 578
Syria	435	1 163	10	1 608	379	739	13	1 131	814	1 902	23	2 739
Thailand	393	982	12	1 387	435	6 866	80	7 381	828	7 848	92	8 768
Viet Nam	339	1 131	152	1 622	305	1 871	259	2 435	644	3 002	411	4 057
Oceania	54	1 098	57	1 209	41	955	36	1 032	95	2 053	93	2 241
Stateless and not known	225	1 587	123	1 935	213	1 305	170	1 688	438	2 892	293	3 623

**Table 9 Immigrant population by country of origin. 2013**

1 January	Immigrants			Descendants			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>222 908</b>	<b>233 478</b>	<b>456 386</b>	<b>73 772</b>	<b>70 516</b>	<b>144 288</b>	<b>296 680</b>	<b>303 994</b>	<b>600 674</b>
Western countries	93 373	95 610	188 983	10 471	10 002	20 473	103 844	105 612	209 456
Non-western countries	129 535	137 868	267 403	63 301	60 514	123 815	192 836	198 382	391 218
EU	77 866	75 635	153 501	8 461	8 060	16 521	86 327	83 695	170 022
Of which: Bulgaria	2 823	2 223	5 046	167	140	307	2 990	2 363	5 353
Finland	914	2 265	3 179	265	214	479	1 179	2 479	3 658
France	2 991	2 400	5 391	210	176	386	3 201	2 576	5 777
Italy	3 499	1 770	5 269	145	140	285	3 644	1 910	5 554
Latvia	1 794	2 266	4 060	178	181	359	1 972	2 447	4 419
Lithuania	4 102	4 158	8 260	361	364	725	4 463	4 522	8 985
Netherlands	3 330	2 453	5 783	568	515	1 083	3 898	2 968	6 866
Poland	14 796	15 107	29 903	2 127	1 975	4 102	16 923	17 082	34 005
Romania	7 052	5 805	12 857	490	451	941	7 542	6 256	13 798
Spain	2 264	2 167	4 431	116	88	204	2 380	2 255	4 635
United Kingdom	8 121	4 410	12 531	667	690	1 357	8 788	5 100	13 888
Sweden	4 934	8 134	13 068	998	981	1 979	5 932	9 115	15 047
Germany	13 754	14 936	28 690	1 502	1 514	3 016	15 256	16 450	31 706
Hungary	1 651	1 790	3 441	197	167	364	1 848	1 957	3 805
Europe outside EU	49 236	55 509	104 745	24 264	23 416	47 680	73 500	78 925	152 425
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	8 710	8 716	17 426	2 559	2 419	4 978	11 269	11 135	22 404
Iceland	3 448	3 901	7 349	600	597	1 197	4 048	4 498	8 546
Yugoslavia	5 058	5 141	10 199	3 059	3 023	6 082	8 117	8 164	16 281
Macedonia	1 360	1 230	2 590	842	783	1 625	2 202	2 013	4 215
Norway	5 193	9 667	14 860	737	730	1 467	5 930	10 397	16 327
Russian Federation	1 532	3 670	5 202	333	362	695	1 865	4 032	5 897
Serbia and Montenegro	1 127	1 186	2 313	477	431	908	1 604	1 617	3 221
Turkey	16 784	15 451	32 235	14 485	13 952	28 437	31 269	29 403	60 672
Ukraine	3 186	3 168	6 354	417	389	806	3 603	3 557	7 160
Africa	18 211	16 175	34 386	9 199	8 812	18 011	27 410	24 987	52 397
Of which: Morocco	2 708	2 529	5 237	2 589	2 445	5 034	5 297	4 974	10 271
Somalia	5 404	4 764	10 168	3 796	3 709	7 505	9 200	8 473	17 673
North America	4 840	4 617	9 457	502	465	967	5 342	5 082	10 424
Of which: Canada	983	1 103	2 086	156	129	285	1 139	1 232	2 371
United States	3 857	3 514	7 371	346	336	682	4 203	3 850	8 053
South and Central America	4 064	6 265	10 329	497	492	989	4 561	6 757	11 318
Of which: Brazil	798	1 798	2 596	90	101	191	888	1 899	2 787
Asia	66 825	73 755	140 580	30 548	29 043	59 591	97 373	102 798	200 171
Of which: Afghanistan	6 461	5 124	11 585	1 762	1 698	3 460	8 223	6 822	15 045
Philippines	1 254	8 238	9 492	532	549	1 081	1 786	8 787	10 573
India	3 715	2 559	6 274	722	615	1 337	4 437	3 174	7 611
Iraq	11 622	9 541	21 163	4 674	4 362	9 036	16 296	13 903	30 199
Iran	7 784	5 522	13 306	1 804	1 646	3 450	9 588	7 168	16 756
China	3 644	5 180	8 824	781	798	1 579	4 425	5 978	10 403
Lebanon	6 576	5 510	12 086	6 472	6 132	12 604	13 048	11 642	24 690
Pakistan	6 678	5 654	12 332	4 940	4 814	9 754	11 618	10 468	22 086
Sri Lanka	3 350	3 383	6 733	2 222	2 221	4 443	5 572	5 604	11 176
Syria	2 271	1 767	4 038	1 059	960	2 019	3 330	2 727	6 057
Thailand	1 491	8 405	9 896	342	384	726	1 833	8 789	10 622
Viet Nam	4 211	4 863	9 074	2 832	2 605	5 437	7 043	7 468	14 511
Oceania	1 340	1 126	2 466	85	72	157	1 425	1 198	2 623
Stateless and not known	526	396	922	216	156	372	742	552	1 294

Note: Most of the foreign nationals resident in Denmark are included in the total number of immigrants or descendants.

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

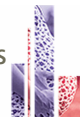


Table 10 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark. 2012

	Number 1.1.2012	Live births	Deaths	Immigra- tion	Emigra- tion	Naturali- zations	Net change	Correc- tions	Number 1.1.2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>358 858</b>	<b>7 185</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>50 064</b>	<b>27 123</b>	<b>3 267</b>	<b>25 799</b>	<b>-9 952</b>	<b>374 705</b>
Western countries	172 248	3 123	603	33 824	19 931	344	16 069	-4 381	183 936
Non-western countries	186 610	4 062	457	16 240	7 192	2 923	9 730	-5 571	190 769
EU	134 887	2 470	419	27 094	13 217	277	15 651	-3 463	147 075
Of which: Bulgaria	4 007	72	5	1 380	327	10	1 110	-111	5 006
Finland	2 335	49	18	438	356	10	103	-43	2 395
France	5 428	80	13	1 296	835	1	527	-267	5 688
Italy	5 068	48	16	1 334	601	7	758	-137	5 689
Latvia	3 853	99	2	868	454	12	499	-148	4 204
Lithuania	7 724	191	5	2 013	951	4	1 244	-219	8 749
Netherlands	6 587	92	23	651	426	9	285	-98	6 774
Poland	24 477	558	29	4 197	1 802	32	2 892	-610	26 759
Romania	9 453	239	5	3 954	1 068	31	3 089	-168	12 374
Spain	3 977	53	6	1 419	705	5	756	-185	4 548
United Kingdom	14 962	147	69	1 314	679	15	698	-262	15 398
Sweden	13 107	300	109	1 546	1 191	45	501	-250	13 358
Germany	22 055	326	106	2 863	2 147	74	862	-524	22 393
Hungary	2 174	42	1	987	341	4	683	-72	2 785
Europe outside EU	91 954	1 665	402	5 665	4 723	652	1 553	-1 559	91 948
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	11 148	100	84	83	95	73	-69	-66	11 013
Iceland	8 601	217	13	942	1 205	11	-70	-123	8 408
Yugoslavia	7 216	97	46	16	74	45	-52	-368	6 796
Macedonia	2 499	55	5	56	7	13	86	68	2 653
Norway	15 282	279	124	1 798	1 617	41	295	-248	15 329
Russian Federation	4 174	139	2	430	165	77	325	-166	4 333
Serbia and Montenegro	2 297	35	5	16	15	26	5	-164	2 138
Turkey	29 000	389	103	523	474	278	57	-302	28 755
Ukraine	6 259	219	2	1 324	819	34	688	-374	6 573
Africa	22 960	650	39	1 516	450	468	1 209	-496	23 673
Of which: Morocco	2 843	74	5	65	32	65	37	-64	2 816
Somalia	8 030	207	16	329	36	185	299	-128	8 201
North America	9 864	130	30	3 272	3 400	6	-34	-372	9 458
Of which: Canada	1 935	35	7	432	311	-	149	-100	1 984
United States	7 929	95	23	2 840	3 089	6	-183	-272	7 474
South and Central Amerika	6 043	179	8	902	511	52	510	-319	6 234
Of which: Brazil	1 912	56	2	291	206	11	128	-123	1 917
Asia	87 677	2 002	135	9 646	4 447	1 693	5 373	-2 597	90 453
Of which: Afghanistan	9 614	185	8	537	22	458	234	-69	9 779
Philippines	7 373	204	4	1 433	936	24	673	-550	7 496
India	4 889	101	4	1 624	1 194	20	507	-286	5 110
Iraq	15 735	256	21	124	96	699	-436	-139	15 160
Iran	5 157	67	16	631	96	125	461	-72	5 546
China	7 494	226	3	1 313	841	82	613	-326	7 781
Myanmar	1 920	61	3	110	4	2	162	-28	2 054
Pakistan	8 230	227	21	551	179	61	517	-191	8 556
Sri Lanka	2 603	41	10	55	28	43	15	-40	2 578
Syria	1 856	73	2	937	8	19	981	-98	2 739
Thailand	8 567	214	8	494	199	42	459	-258	8 768
Viet Nam	4 014	114	14	169	70	52	147	-104	4 057
Oceania	2 189	16	2	546	354	10	196	-144	2 241
Stateless and not known	3 284	73	25	1 423	21	109	1 341	-1 002	3 623

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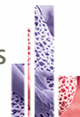
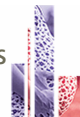


Table 11 Change to Danish citizenship. 2012

	Men				Women				Total			
	0-17 years	18-39 years	40 years +	Total	0-17 years	18-39 years	40 years +	Total	0-17 years	18-39 years	40 years +	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>1 478</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>1 789</b>	<b>1 119</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>3 267</b>
Western countries	49	49	37	135	43	79	87	209	92	128	124	344
Non-western countries	511	561	271	1 343	516	779	285	1 580	1 027	1 340	556	2 923
EU	38	38	29	105	36	65	71	172	74	103	100	277
Of which: Poland	3	7	-	10	2	11	9	22	5	18	9	32
Romania	1	3	2	6	2	15	8	25	3	18	10	31
United Kingdom	4	2	1	7	1	2	5	8	5	4	6	15
Sweden	3	5	8	16	6	9	14	29	9	14	22	45
Germany	11	11	13	35	7	12	20	39	18	23	33	74
Europe outside EU	71	168	34	273	69	244	66	379	140	412	100	652
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	9	19	3	31	9	27	6	42	18	46	9	73
Yugoslavia	5	9	1	15	7	19	4	30	12	28	5	45
Kosovo	5	10	1	16	7	3	1	11	12	13	2	27
Norway	6	8	3	17	4	8	12	24	10	16	15	41
Russian Federation	17	5	7	29	8	22	18	48	25	27	25	77
Serbia and Montenegro	4	7	1	12	3	9	2	14	7	16	3	26
Turkey	22	92	13	127	25	122	4	151	47	214	17	278
Ukraine	2	5	-	7	1	17	9	27	3	22	9	34
Africa	80	69	49	198	113	108	49	270	193	177	98	468
Of which: Ethiopia	8	-	-	8	7	2	-	9	15	2	-	17
Ghana	2	6	1	9	1	6	-	7	3	12	1	16
Morocco	7	11	4	22	11	26	6	43	18	37	10	65
Nigeria	2	2	2	6	4	4	3	11	6	6	5	17
Somalia	32	28	24	84	60	27	14	101	92	55	38	185
Uganda	2	2	-	4	1	9	5	15	3	11	5	19
North America	2	-	1	3	-	2	1	3	2	2	2	6
South and Central America	8	7	2	17	7	16	12	35	15	23	14	52
Asia	329	308	184	821	303	401	168	872	632	709	352	1 693
Of which: Afghanistan	83	98	53	234	97	105	22	224	180	203	75	458
Philippines	4	3	-	7	5	5	7	17	9	8	7	24
India	3	8	-	11	1	4	4	9	4	12	4	20
Iraq	154	110	90	354	134	145	66	345	288	255	156	699
Iran	15	22	17	54	15	33	23	71	30	55	40	125
China	18	14	4	36	12	17	17	46	30	31	21	82
Pakistan	9	16	4	29	6	23	3	32	15	39	7	61
Sri Lanka	6	5	2	13	6	13	11	30	12	18	13	43
Syria	7	2	2	11	-	5	3	8	7	7	5	19
Thailand	10	7	-	17	14	9	2	25	24	16	2	42
Viet Nam	5	11	3	19	4	26	3	33	9	37	6	52
Oceania	3	2	3	8	2	-	-	2	5	2	3	10
Stateless and not known	29	18	6	53	29	22	5	56	58	40	11	109

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

**Table 12** Population projections for Denmark, changes

	2013	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Live births	57 042	57 356	65 546	69 589	69 632	68 243	66 076	65 118	67 669
Deaths	52 450	52 821	54 506	57 272	60 660	63 670	65 355	65 976	66 568
Immigration	57 688	56 041	53 842	53 669	53 791	54 144	54 570	55 255	55 861
Emigration	42 539	44 019	45 220	45 583	45 805	45 961	46 284	46 987	47 700
Population growth	19 742	16 558	19 660	20 403	16 960	12 757	9 006	7 409	9 262
Percentage population growth	0.35	0.29	0.34	0.35	0.29	0.21	0.15	0.12	0.15

Note: The forecast is based on a number of assumptions that can be read in Statistiske Efterretninger nr. 2013:4.

[www.statbank.dk/frdk213](http://www.statbank.dk/frdk213)

**Table 13** Population projections in five-year age groups

	2013	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 602 628</b>	<b>5 640 169</b>	<b>5 725 179</b>	<b>5 827 319</b>	<b>5 923 334</b>	<b>5 999 733</b>	<b>6 055 717</b>	<b>6 096 195</b>	<b>6 135 809</b>
0-4 years	312 956	298 665	304 378	341 632	352 694	349 390	340 782	330 822	333 087
5-9 years	329 520	329 263	300 382	305 301	342 281	353 390	350 112	341 445	331 372
10-14 years	335 120	332 267	331 045	301 939	306 751	343 748	354 906	351 650	342 963
15-19 years	358 224	351 293	337 651	336 090	306 999	311 949	349 174	360 389	357 127
20-24 years	359 625	375 484	373 016	359 189	357 689	329 473	334 957	372 503	383 777
25-29 years	322 222	343 521	388 129	386 328	373 463	372 300	344 967	350 868	388 428
30-34 years	328 063	316 594	343 537	387 480	386 894	374 541	373 637	346 663	352 688
35-39 years	371 971	356 450	316 350	340 888	385 197	385 288	373 132	372 252	345 427
40-44 years	388 543	388 249	355 972	314 139	337 884	382 508	383 031	371 066	370 261
45-49 years	427 351	412 491	386 176	353 379	311 090	334 512	379 328	380 215	368 521
50-54 years	374 370	394 093	406 046	379 972	347 300	305 087	328 305	373 206	374 510
55-59 years	353 381	355 121	384 443	396 345	371 282	339 395	297 894	321 053	365 936
60-64 years	341 481	336 865	343 058	372 512	384 998	361 521	330 925	290 585	313 864
65-69 years	352 035	351 698	320 599	328 406	358 449	371 937	350 623	321 784	283 102
70-74 years	241 994	273 202	324 644	299 023	308 869	339 684	354 418	336 108	309 782
75-79 years	173 089	185 754	238 621	286 304	267 195	279 016	310 106	325 893	311 871
80-84 years	118 170	121 436	144 797	189 976	230 704	219 278	232 478	262 348	278 398
85-89 years	73 881	74 594	79 160	96 686	130 142	159 985	155 693	168 301	193 886
90-94 years	32 069	34 142	35 911	39 208	49 216	68 394	84 874	85 181	94 345
95-99 years	7 554	7 951	10 053	10 919	12 408	16 149	23 404	29 337	30 658
100 years +	1 009	1 036	1 211	1 603	1 829	2 188	2 971	4 526	5 806

Note: The forecast is based on a number of assumptions that can be read in Statistiske Efterretninger nr. 2013:4.

[www.statbank.dk/frdk113](http://www.statbank.dk/frdk113)

**Table 14** Population projections, by country of origin

	2013	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 602 628</b>	<b>5 640 169</b>	<b>5 725 179</b>	<b>5 827 319</b>	<b>5 923 334</b>	<b>5 999 733</b>	<b>6 055 717</b>	<b>6 096 195</b>	<b>6 135 809</b>
<b>Western countries:</b>	<b>209 456</b>	<b>225 887</b>	<b>253 912</b>	<b>275 709</b>	<b>295 154</b>	<b>313 908</b>	<b>332 489</b>	<b>351 380</b>	<b>370 444</b>
Of which: Immigrants	188 983	203 099	223 709	236 407	246 388	254 657	261 758	268 149	274 040
Descendants	20 473	22 788	30 203	39 302	48 766	59 251	70 731	83 231	96 404
<b>Non-western countries:</b>	<b>391 218</b>	<b>409 499</b>	<b>450 204</b>	<b>488 146</b>	<b>523 647</b>	<b>556 612</b>	<b>587 510</b>	<b>615 736</b>	<b>640 969</b>
Of which: Immigrants	267 403	277 837	298 356	316 110	332 563	347 056	359 320	369 050	376 041
Descendants	123 815	131 662	151 848	172 036	191 084	209 556	228 190	246 686	264 928
<b>Persons of Danish origin</b>	<b>5 001 954</b>	<b>5 004 783</b>	<b>5 021 063</b>	<b>5 063 464</b>	<b>5 104 533</b>	<b>5 129 213</b>	<b>5 135 718</b>	<b>5 129 079</b>	<b>5 124 396</b>

Note: The forecast is based on a number of assumptions that can be read in Statistiske Efterretninger nr. 2013:4.

[www.statbank.dk/frdk113](http://www.statbank.dk/frdk113)

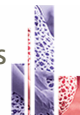


**Table 15** Immigration and emigration by citizenship and country moved to/from. 2012

	Danish nationals			Foreign nationals			Total		
	Immi-gration	Emi-gration	Net migration	Immi-gration	Emi-gration	Net migration	Immi-gration	Emi-gration	Net migration
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 675</b>	<b>20 865</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>50 064</b>	<b>27 123</b>	<b>22 941</b>	<b>71 739</b>	<b>47 988</b>	<b>23 751</b>
Faroe Islands	1 344	981	363	27	8	19	1 371	989	382
Greenland	2 645	1 858	787	32	28	4	2 677	1 886	791
Western countries	13 031	13 612	-581	35 454	19 298	16 156	48 485	32 910	15 575
Non-western countries	8 644	7 253	1 391	14 610	7 825	6 785	23 254	15 078	8 176
EU	8 821	8 562	259	27 955	12 154	15 801	36 776	20 716	16 060
Of which: Belgium	252	181	71	370	205	165	622	386	236
Bulgaria	24	31	-7	1 351	220	1 131	1 375	251	1 124
Finland	33	61	-28	419	318	101	452	379	73
France	464	399	65	1 319	739	580	1 783	1 138	645
Greece	124	82	42	469	90	379	593	172	421
Italy	237	194	43	1 312	492	820	1 549	686	863
Latvia	14	10	4	855	376	479	869	386	483
Lithuania	29	16	13	2 035	762	1 273	2 064	778	1 286
Netherlands	259	291	-32	722	382	340	981	673	308
Poland	84	86	-2	4 173	1 566	2 607	4 257	1 652	2 605
Portugal	47	39	8	396	101	295	443	140	303
Romania	35	21	14	3 964	902	3 062	3 999	923	3 076
Slovakia	31	18	13	473	192	281	504	210	294
Spain	809	687	122	1 557	636	921	2 366	1 323	1 043
United Kingdom	1 942	1 910	32	1 394	658	736	3 336	2 568	768
Sweden	2 663	2 392	271	1 907	1 439	468	4 570	3 831	739
Germany	1 260	1 531	-271	2 970	2 101	869	4 230	3 632	598
Hungary	33	36	-3	997	273	724	1 030	309	721
Austria	107	88	19	271	199	72	378	287	91
Europe outside EU	1 606	2 542	-936	5 955	4 813	1 142	7 561	7 355	206
Of which: Iceland	75	114	-39	895	1 050	-155	970	1 164	-194
Norway	892	1 589	-697	2 033	1 967	66	2 925	3 556	-631
Russian Federation	35	51	-16	394	125	269	429	176	253
Switzerland	328	394	-66	337	228	109	665	622	43
Turkey	161	271	-110	516	404	112	677	675	2
Ukraine	20	26	-6	1 342	780	562	1 362	806	556
Africa	817	638	179	1 398	318	1 080	2 215	956	1 259
North America	2 040	2 059	-19	3 588	3 483	105	5 628	5 542	86
Of which: Canada	278	306	-28	433	296	137	711	602	109
United States	1 762	1 753	9	3 155	3 187	-32	4 917	4 940	-23
South and Central America	490	423	67	882	450	432	1 372	873	499
Of which: Brazil	86	118	-32	301	184	117	387	302	85
Asia	2 811	2 579	232	9 406	3 456	5 950	12 217	6 035	6 182
Of which: Afghanistan	29	18	11	480	10	470	509	28	481
Philippines	134	119	15	1 165	415	750	1 299	534	765
India	164	117	47	1 509	1 023	486	1 673	1 140	533
Iran	43	23	20	590	50	540	633	73	560
Japan	65	76	-11	369	176	193	434	252	182
China	537	579	-42	1 358	726	632	1 895	1 305	590
Nepal	20	21	-1	436	78	358	456	99	357
Pakistan	97	56	41	473	91	382	570	147	423
Singapore	180	205	-25	204	139	65	384	344	40
Syria	103	7	96	967	6	961	1 070	13	1 057
Thailand	281	304	-23	494	173	321	775	477	298
Oceania	872	890	-18	640	411	229	1 512	1 301	211
Of which: Australia	700	733	-33	530	357	173	1 230	1 090	140
Stateless and not known	229	333	-104	181	2 002	-1 821	410	2 335	-1 925

Note: Incl. migration to and from the Faroe Islands and Greenland. For practical reasons, Greenland is placed by themselves and not North America.

www.statbank.dk/van1aar and van2aar

**Table 16** Residence permits granted in Denmark

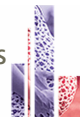
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 547</b>	<b>58 571</b>	<b>69 277</b>	<b>56 897</b>	<b>59 019</b>	<b>57 787</b>	<b>61 324</b>
<b>Asylum</b>	<b>1 095</b>	<b>1 278</b>	<b>1 453</b>	<b>1 376</b>	<b>2 124</b>	<b>2 249</b>	<b>2 585</b>
Refugee status	838	1 013	1 242	1 279	1 961	2 057	2 464
Other status	257	265	211	97	163	192	121
<b>Family reunification</b>	<b>3 582</b>	<b>4 455</b>	<b>3 749</b>	<b>4 479</b>	<b>4 768</b>	<b>2 902</b>	<b>3 173</b>
Spouses and cohabitants	2 787	3 616	2 963	3 195	3 583	2 089	2 387
Minors	795	837	674	816	899	739	786
Other family members	-	2	112	468	286	74	-
<b>Study etc.</b>	<b>13 052</b>	<b>16 083</b>	<b>20 235</b>	<b>16 837</b>	<b>15 273</b>	<b>15 358</b>	<b>15 963</b>
Education	5 043	6 031	7 358	6 145	5 751	5 756	6 168
Au pair	1 793	2 207	2 937	2 773	2 649	2 409	2 109
Interns	2 620	3 221	3 142	2 160	1 647	1 466	1 391
Other reasons	3 596	4 624	6 798	5 759	5 226	5 727	6 295
<b>Work</b>	<b>15 396</b>	<b>21 440</b>	<b>12 638</b>	<b>9 168</b>	<b>10 851</b>	<b>9 389</b>	<b>9 025</b>
<b>EU/EEA</b>	<b>12 806</b>	<b>14 621</b>	<b>30 544</b>	<b>24 305</b>	<b>25 361</b>	<b>27 395</b>	<b>30 085</b>
Wage-earners	3 704	4 532	17 837	11 019	10 560	11 673	13 181
Education	5 744	5 997	6 817	7 974	8 954	9 034	9 202
Family members	1 936	2 980	4 773	3 824	3 492	3 537	3 942
Other reasons	1 422	1 112	1 117	1 488	2 355	3 151	3 760
<b>Other residence cases</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>493</b>
Adoption	347	323	308	365	313	170	132
Other reasons	269	371	350	367	329	324	361

Source: The Danish Immigration Service

[www.statbank.dk/van66](http://www.statbank.dk/van66)
**Table 17** Internal migration. 2012

	Migration from one municipality to another			Migration within a municipality			Total internal migration		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>145 574</b>	<b>141 697</b>	<b>287 271</b>	<b>276 075</b>	<b>275 762</b>	<b>551 837</b>	<b>421 649</b>	<b>417 459</b>	<b>839 108</b>
0-4 years	8 596	8 194	16 790	20 047	18 798	38 845	28 643	26 992	55 635
5-9 years	4 595	4 533	9 128	15 505	14 851	30 356	20 100	19 384	39 484
10-14 years	3 927	4 174	8 101	13 272	13 011	26 283	17 199	17 185	34 384
15-19 years	13 397	16 767	30 164	24 212	28 168	52 380	37 609	44 935	82 544
20-24 years	38 030	40 773	78 803	53 058	54 787	107 845	91 088	95 560	186 648
25-29 years	22 667	20 921	43 588	37 315	33 981	71 296	59 982	54 902	114 884
30-34 years	14 591	11 750	26 341	25 508	22 386	47 894	40 099	34 136	74 235
35-39 years	10 436	7 857	18 293	20 205	18 818	39 023	30 641	26 675	57 316
40-44 years	7 699	5 748	13 447	16 414	15 319	31 733	24 113	21 067	45 180
45-49 years	6 724	5 790	12 514	14 366	13 655	28 021	21 090	19 445	40 535
50-54 years	4 744	4 474	9 218	9 392	8 968	18 360	14 136	13 442	27 578
55-59 years	3 227	3 239	6 466	6 625	6 428	13 053	9 852	9 667	19 519
60-64 years	2 766	2 732	5 498	5 289	5 249	10 538	8 055	7 981	16 036
65-69 years	2 117	1 951	4 068	4 334	4 659	8 993	6 451	6 610	13 061
70-74 years	951	1 026	1 977	2 960	3 679	6 639	3 911	4 705	8 616
75-79 years	538	643	1 181	2 515	3 483	5 998	3 053	4 126	7 179
80-84 years	309	457	766	2 282	3 451	5 733	2 591	3 908	6 499
85-89 years	173	349	522	1 730	3 273	5 003	1 903	3 622	5 525
90-94 years	69	240	309	829	2 129	2 958	898	2 369	3 267
95 years +	18	79	97	217	669	886	235	748	983

[www.statbank.dk/fly33](http://www.statbank.dk/fly33) and fly66

**Table 18** Average age of the population

	2003			2013		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>40.7</b>
Unmarried, 18 years +	33.6	32.8	33.3	34.6	33.3	34.0
Married/separated	53.0	50.3	51.6	55.4	53.0	54.2
Widows/widowers	74.4	75.7	75.4	75.7	77.1	76.8
Divorced	53.3	53.8	53.6	55.8	56.3	56.1
Registered partnerships	46.3	43.4	45.1	50.3	45.8	48.0
Survivor of two partners	55.6	59.1	56.2	62.5	64.2	63.0
Dissolved partnerships	42.1	41.4	41.8	47.9	45.2	46.4
Persons with Danish origin	38.7	41.2	40.0	40.4	42.5	41.5
Immigrants	37.9	39.2	38.6	40.1	40.6	40.4
Descendants	12.1	12.2	12.2	15.4	15.4	15.4

[www.statbank.dk/folk1](http://www.statbank.dk/folk1)
**Table 19** Fertility and reproduction

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
Number of live births	57 293	63 433	69 771	67 084	64 282	63 411	57 916
	per thousand women						
Crude birth rate	11.2	12.3	13.3	12.6	11.9	11.4	10.4
General fertility rate	46.8	48.5	53.8	53.5	52.0	50.5	46.0
Total fertility rate	1 546	1 807	1 771	1 802	1 875	1 875	1 733
Gross reproduction rate	754	878	862	882	915	915	842
Net reproduction rate	742	867	853	873	908	908	835

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

[www.statbank.dk/fodie and fod3](http://www.statbank.dk/fodie and fod3)
**Table 20** Average age of mothers

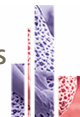
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2012
Average age of mother at 1st child	23.1	23.7	24.6	26.4	28.1	28.9	29.1	...
Average age of mother, total	27.0	26.7	26.8	28.5	29.7	30.2	30.6	30.7

[www.statbank.dk/fod11](http://www.statbank.dk/fod11)
**Table 21** Age-related fertility rates

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
	per thousand women						
15-19 years	16.8	9.1	8.3	7.8	5.8	5.1	4.4
20-24 years	101.7	71.4	61.6	51.7	43.4	43.2	37.8
25-29 years	117.9	134.8	139.1	128.3	125.2	122.9	113.0
30-34 years	54.6	86.9	108.5	116.7	127.1	134.5	124.6
35-39 years	15.7	27.3	38.5	43.0	50.5	58.9	56.3
40-44 years	2.4	3.9	5.3	6.7	8.1	10.0	10.1
45-49 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

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

**Table 22 Adoption**

	2008			2009		
	Total	Of whom:		Total	Of whom:	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>678</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>406</b>
<b>Born abroad</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>272</b>
Of which: Ethiopia	65	43	22	118	56	62
China	75	36	39	82	37	45
South Africa	39	24	15	64	38	26
Viet Nam	34	12	22	50	20	30
Thailand	49	27	22	40	23	17
Colombia	32	22	10	30	19	11
Korea, Republic of	20	11	9	29	15	14
India	19	5	14	19	4	15
Nigeria	6	3	3	15	6	9

<sup>1</sup> There are 4 children in 2008 for whom information about sex is not available. Consequently, they are only included in the totals.

[www.statbank.dk/adop3](http://www.statbank.dk/adop3)

**Table 23 Legal abortions by age of the woman**

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
<b>Number of legal abortions</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 884</b>	<b>23 334</b>	<b>19 919</b>	<b>20 589</b>	<b>17 386</b>	<b>15 665</b>	<b>15 295</b>	<b>16 362</b>
15-19 years	4 505	4 272	3 118	3 100	2 305	1 953	2 398	2 580
20-24 years	5 945	5 337	5 578	5 822	4 088	3 255	3 042	4 141
25-29 years	6 452	4 550	4 033	4 949	4 120	3 430	2 932	3 002
30-34 years	5 630	4 475	3 168	3 320	3 664	3 546	3 167	2 968
35-39 years	3 618	3 237	2 664	2 207	2 247	2 517	2 638	2 508
40-44 years	1 597	1 320	1 218	1 055	856	880	1 035	1 069
45-49 years	137	143	140	136	106	84	83	94
per 1,000 women								
<b>Age-specific abortion rates</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>
15-19 years	25.0	22.1	16.3	17.3	14.6	14.3	16.0	15.0
20-24 years	32.5	29.4	28.8	30.2	22.2	19.8	21.3	25.6
25-29 years	32.0	25.0	22.3	25.4	21.0	18.1	17.4	19.5
30-34 years	30.8	22.2	17.4	18.3	18.6	17.8	16.6	17.1
35-39 years	24.3	17.8	13.3	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.0
40-44 years	11.5	8.9	6.7	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.3
45-49 years	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Total abortion rate</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>480</b>

Source: Statens Serum Institut

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

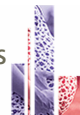


Table 24 Life tables. 2011-2012

	Men			Women				Men			Women		
	Survivors	Death rate for age group <sup>1</sup>	Average life expectancy <sup>2</sup>	Survivors	Death rate for age group <sup>1</sup>	Average life expectancy <sup>2</sup>		Survivors	Death rate for age group <sup>1</sup>	Average life expectancy <sup>2</sup>	Survivors	Death rate for age group <sup>1</sup>	Average life expectancy <sup>2</sup>
0 years	100 000	352	77.9	100 000	333	81.9	50 years	96 002	361	29.7	97 504	220	33.1
1 years	99 648	25	77.2	99 667	16	81.1	51 years	95 656	418	28.9	97 289	293	32.2
2 years	99 624	15	76.2	99 651	23	80.2	52 years	95 255	488	27.9	97 005	312	31.3
3 years	99 608	9	75.2	99 628	9	79.2	53 years	94 791	523	27.0	96 702	262	30.4
4 years	99 600	15	74.2	99 618	10	78.2	54 years	94 295	572	26.2	96 448	398	29.4
5 years	99 585	9	73.2	99 609	13	77.2	55 years	93 755	705	25.3	96 064	407	28.6
6 years	99 576	21	72.2	99 596	13	76.2	56 years	93 095	791	24.5	95 673	482	27.7
7 years	99 555	3	71.2	99 584	-	75.2	57 years	92 359	815	23.7	95 212	497	26.8
8 years	99 552	6	70.2	99 584	-	74.2	58 years	91 606	808	22.9	94 739	495	25.9
9 years	99 546	9	69.2	99 584	10	73.2	59 years	90 866	938	22.1	94 270	574	25.1
10 years	99 536	3	68.2	99 574	9	72.2	60 years	90 014	880	21.3	93 729	610	24.2
11 years	99 533	12	67.2	99 565	6	71.2	61 years	89 221	1 064	20.5	93 158	608	23.4
12 years	99 522	3	66.2	99 559	15	70.2	62 years	88 272	1 136	19.7	92 591	764	22.5
13 years	99 519	9	65.2	99 544	6	69.2	63 years	87 269	1 161	18.9	91 884	738	21.7
14 years	99 510	11	64.3	99 537	3	68.2	64 years	86 256	1 202	18.1	91 206	879	20.8
15 years	99 499	17	63.3	99 534	6	67.2	65 years	85 219	1 367	17.3	90 404	963	20.0
16 years	99 482	24	62.3	99 529	9	66.3	66 years	84 055	1 709	16.5	89 533	1 047	19.2
17 years	99 458	33	61.3	99 520	14	65.3	67 years	82 618	1 751	15.8	88 596	1 112	18.4
18 years	99 425	45	60.3	99 506	15	64.3	68 years	81 171	1 891	15.1	87 610	1 267	17.6
19 years	99 381	54	59.3	99 491	14	63.3	69 years	79 637	2 118	14.4	86 500	1 418	16.8
20 years	99 327	48	58.4	99 477	12	62.3	70 years	77 950	2 347	13.7	85 273	1 567	16.0
21 years	99 279	39	57.4	99 465	38	61.3	71 years	76 121	2 446	13.0	83 937	1 603	15.3
22 years	99 241	40	56.4	99 428	6	60.3	72 years	74 259	2 910	12.3	82 592	1 864	14.5
23 years	99 201	50	55.4	99 422	21	59.3	73 years	72 098	3 189	11.7	81 053	2 213	13.8
24 years	99 151	55	54.5	99 401	25	58.3	74 years	69 799	3 315	11.0	79 259	2 277	13.1
25 years	99 097	61	53.5	99 376	13	57.3	75 years	67 485	3 965	10.4	77 454	2 667	12.4
26 years	99 036	50	52.5	99 364	16	56.4	76 years	64 809	4 607	9.8	75 388	3 114	11.7
27 years	98 987	49	51.6	99 348	23	55.4	77 years	61 823	4 946	9.3	73 041	3 519	11.1
28 years	98 939	40	50.6	99 325	40	54.4	78 years	58 766	5 338	8.7	70 470	3 442	10.5
29 years	98 899	61	49.6	99 286	29	53.4	79 years	55 629	6 432	8.2	68 045	4 296	9.8
30 years	98 839	81	48.6	99 257	55	52.4	80 years	52 051	6 535	7.7	65 122	4 761	9.2
31 years	98 759	40	47.7	99 202	34	51.4	81 years	48 649	7 339	7.2	62 021	5 199	8.7
32 years	98 720	51	46.7	99 169	45	50.5	82 years	45 079	7 689	6.7	58 797	6 134	8.1
33 years	98 669	58	45.7	99 124	23	49.5	83 years	41 613	9 016	6.2	55 190	6 761	7.6
34 years	98 612	76	44.7	99 101	35	48.5	84 years	37 861	10 288	5.8	51 459	7 329	7.1
35 years	98 537	103	43.8	99 066	53	47.5	85 years	33 966	10 856	5.4	47 688	7 835	6.7
36 years	98 436	91	42.8	99 013	31	46.5	86 years	30 278	12 042	5.0	43 951	8 862	6.2
37 years	98 347	105	41.9	98 983	29	45.5	87 years	26 632	14 498	4.6	40 056	9 456	5.7
38 years	98 243	81	40.9	98 954	52	44.6	88 years	22 771	14 927	4.4	36 269	10 738	5.3
39 years	98 164	126	39.9	98 902	58	43.6	89 years	19 372	16 650	4.0	32 374	12 350	4.9
40 years	98 040	123	39.0	98 845	49	42.6	90 years	16 147	17 880	3.7	28 376	13 963	4.5
41 years	97 920	100	38.0	98 797	64	41.6	91 years	13 260	21 914	3.4	24 414	15 152	4.1
42 years	97 822	160	37.1	98 734	86	40.7	92 years	10 354	22 064	3.3	20 715	18 590	3.8
43 years	97 665	152	36.1	98 649	101	39.7	93 years	8 070	22 804	3.1	16 864	19 918	3.5
44 years	97 517	185	35.2	98 549	138	38.7	94 years	6 229	26 437	2.8	13 505	21 638	3.3
45 years	97 337	223	34.2	98 413	124	37.8	95 years	4 582	29 907	2.6	10 583	22 266	3.0
46 years	97 120	238	33.3	98 291	151	36.8	96 years	3 212	27 850	2.6	8 226	26 314	2.7
47 years	96 889	261	32.4	98 142	197	35.9	97 years	2 317	33 540	2.3	6 062	28 327	2.6
48 years	96 637	301	31.5	97 949	241	35.0	98 years	1 540	33 855	2.3	4 345	28 706	2.4
49 years	96 346	357	30.6	97 713	214	34.0	99 years	1 019	26 435	2.2	3 097	32 029	2.2

<sup>1</sup> The figures indicate (per 100,000) the frequency of deaths within a year, from one birthday to the next. <sup>2</sup> The average life time that is achieved by a number of contemporaries who die according to the mortality table.

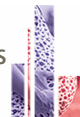


Table 25 Mens causes of death. 2011

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>2 276</b>	<b>4 957</b>	<b>17 050</b>	<b>25 939</b>
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	1	2	-	2	14	24	57	264	364
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	3	10
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	-	26	93	210	211	540
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	-	16	29	75	140	260
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	3	16	54	164	461	698
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	1	2	30	83	202	318
Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	2	42	184	611	1 062	1 901
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	1	1	3	10	21	59	120	215
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	25	186	1 017	1 228
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	1	1	3	17	85	238	571	1 281	2 197
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	4	4	12	19	57	142	389	627
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	1	-	-	1	2	22	102	128
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	3	-	-	1	11	18	30	56	119
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	6	31	61	160	514	772
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	1	-	1	-	3	7	18	97	127
Mental disorders	-	-	-	19	105	177	230	787	1 318
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	12
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	-	1	3	11	35	58	117	544	769
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	18	20
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	8	17	72	265	362
Ischaemic heart disease	-	-	-	2	70	177	432	1 775	2 456
Other forms of heart disease	-	-	-	11	51	85	199	1 116	1 462
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	3	22	86	192	1 144	1 447
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	1	-	1	4	9	26	89	396	526
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	2	5	5	15	73	100
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	8
Pneumonia	2	-	-	4	11	28	52	716	813
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	-	-	2	15	83	230	1 248	1 578
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	1	1	-	6	19	42	188	257
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	1	-	6	19	39	130	195
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	-	1	7	70	183	190	158	609
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	-	3	17	51	70	314	455
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	7
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	28	36
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	6	11	29	288	334
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	1	3	6	27	103	140
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	4	-	1	5	2	3	3	2	20
Other congenital anomalies	11	-	1	3	3	9	11	4	42
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	225
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	21	4	2	20	78	127	283	1 082	1 617
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	5	47	33	21	17	36	160
All other accidents	2	4	1	67	100	66	71	320	631
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	-	61	129	108	66	73	437
All other effects of external causes	-	3	1	27	38	15	5	10	99
Cause of death unknown <sup>1</sup>	1	1	1	12	34	43	74	68	234

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who reside in Denmark, but die in a foreign country.

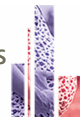
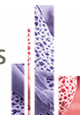


Table 26 Womens causes of death. 2011

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1 424</b>	<b>3 213</b>	<b>20 979</b>	<b>26 577</b>
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	-	3	-	4	8	15	37	334	401
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	1	9	21	42	119	192
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	-	8	19	25	75	127
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	-	18	47	142	547	754
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	-	7	30	49	139	225
Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	1	51	195	508	1 010	1 765
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	-	1	13	11	21	81	127
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	6	77	159	280	678	1 200
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	-	-	-	3	11	13	15	33	75
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-	-	1	5	7	46	87	146
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	-	1	7	7	82	194	479	1 406	2 176
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	2	1	10	16	34	80	322	465
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	-	-	-	3	4	11	108	126
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	-	2	1	6	8	6	16	152	191
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	1	12	30	48	492	583
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	1	-	1	2	2	6	5	125	142
Mental disorders	-	-	-	2	34	54	88	1 524	1 702
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	11	17
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	1	1	7	10	23	36	88	853	1 019
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	29	31
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	3	7	27	486	523
Ischaemic heart disease	-	-	-	2	18	39	123	1 822	2 004
Other forms of heart disease	-	1	-	1	7	39	86	1 485	1 619
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	3	34	55	138	1 723	1 953
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	-	2	9	35	377	423
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	4	10	9	14	130	167
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	7
Pneumonia	-	-	1	2	6	12	36	960	1 017
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	-	1	1	6	65	218	1 532	1 823
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-	-	-	3	5	19	177	204
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	-	1	8	22	201	232
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	-	-	-	33	88	103	165	389
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	-	2	8	22	67	469	568
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	10
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	41
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	3	3	15	317	338
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	-	2	7	22	219	250
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	11	3	-	2	1	2	1	-	20
Other congenital anomalies	16	-	4	3	5	4	6	4	42
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	646	646
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	18	1	2	14	35	79	195	1 517	1 861
Motor vehicle accidents	-	2	1	13	8	3	8	21	56
All other accidents	1	-	1	10	40	33	29	463	577
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	-	23	36	30	31	32	152
All other effects of external causes	-	-	2	6	10	6	5	4	33
Cause of death unknown <sup>1</sup>	-	1	2	4	4	16	22	49	98

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who reside in Denmark, but die in a foreign country.

**Table 27 Deaths**

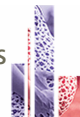
	Men		Woman		Total	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 939</b>	<b>25 911</b>	<b>26 577</b>	<b>26 414</b>	<b>52 516</b>	<b>52 325</b>
0-4 years	130	119	118	115	248	234
5-9 years	11	19	19	6	30	25
10-14 years	17	11	13	10	30	21
15-19 years	55	50	27	19	82	69
20-24 years	90	86	39	27	129	113
25-29 years	80	75	25	38	105	113
30-34 years	134	92	57	60	191	152
35-39 years	220	182	87	81	307	263
40-44 years	329	302	189	179	518	481
45-49 years	590	574	387	350	977	924
50-54 years	889	870	560	562	1 449	1 432
55-59 years	1 387	1 374	864	867	2 251	2 241
60-64 years	2 050	1 931	1 347	1 263	3 397	3 194
65-69 years	2 907	3 028	1 866	2 016	4 773	5 044
70-74 years	3 092	3 124	2 301	2 305	5 393	5 429
75-79 years	3 747	3 713	3 171	3 119	6 918	6 832
80-84 years	3 978	4 064	4 168	4 300	8 146	8 364
85-89 years	3 624	3 583	4 986	4 762	8 610	8 345
90-94 years	2 022	2 008	4 141	4 134	6 163	6 142
95 years +	587	706	2 212	2 201	2 799	2 907

[www.statbank.dk/fod207](http://www.statbank.dk/fod207)
**Table 28 Non-natural deaths**

Cause of death	2009			2010			2011		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total	Total	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 367</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>2 007</b>	<b>1 327</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>2 145</b>
<b>Motor vehicle accidents, total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>216</b>
Of which: Person in passenger car	106	45	151	79	49	128	64	28	92
Motorcyclist	35	5	40	33	4	37	35	3	38
Pedestrian	33	29	62	33	19	52	23	13	36
Cyclist	17	11	28	21	10	31	22	10	32
Person in van	6	-	6	5	1	6	7	-	7
<b>Other accidents, total</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>1 063</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>1 208</b>
Of which: Accidents due to a fall	153	207	360	199	259	458	240	279	519
Poisoning involving medicines and biological drugs	149	62	211	144	36	180	153	55	208
Fire	36	27	63	29	33	62	31	28	59
Strangulation	18	9	27	37	21	58	24	19	43
Accidents during surgical/medical treatment	11	23	34	7	12	19	15	15	30
<b>Suicide, total</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>589</b>
Of which: Hanging, strangulation and suffocation	231	47	278	168	42	210	200	43	243
Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials	82	62	144	93	82	175	99	66	165
Shots from firearms	65	1	66	73	1	74	59	-	59
Sharp objects	21	4	25	14	6	20	24	6	30
Jump from high places	16	9	25	18	9	27	18	11	29
<b>Other external causes, total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>132</b>
Of which: Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials <sup>1</sup>	47	24	71	31	9	40	46	19	65
Act of violence	29	14	43	22	20	42	31	12	43
Fall <sup>1</sup>	5	1	6	2	1	3	7	-	7
Drowning <sup>1</sup>	7	4	11	5	4	9	3	-	3
Acts of war	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3

<sup>1</sup> Whether accident or premeditated action, not stated.

[www.statistikbanken.dk/fod507](http://www.statistikbanken.dk/fod507)

**Table 29** Average life expectancy

	1911- 1915	1971- 1975	1981- 1985	1991- 1995	2001- 2005	2011- 2012	1911- 1915	1971- 1975	1981- 1985	1991- 1995	2001- 2005	2011- 2012
	men						women					
0 years	56.2	70.9	71.5	72.6	75.1	77.9	59.2	76.5	77.5	77.9	79.7	81.9
5 years	60.0	67.1	67.3	68.2	70.6	73.2	61.6	72.4	73.2	73.4	75.1	77.2
10 years	55.6	62.3	62.4	63.3	65.6	68.2	57.2	67.5	68.2	68.5	70.2	72.2
20 years	46.7	52.7	52.6	53.5	55.8	58.4	48.4	57.7	58.4	58.6	60.3	62.3
30 years	38.4	43.2	43.2	44.0	46.2	48.6	40.2	48.0	48.6	48.8	50.4	52.4
40 years	30.2	33.8	33.9	34.7	36.7	39.0	32.0	38.4	39.1	39.2	40.7	42.6
50 years	22.4	24.9	25.0	25.7	27.7	29.7	24.0	29.4	29.9	30.0	31.4	33.1
60 years	15.3	17.1	17.2	17.7	19.4	21.3	16.4	20.9	21.6	21.5	22.6	24.2
70 years	9.4	10.8	10.9	11.1	12.2	13.7	9.9	13.3	14.1	14.2	14.8	16.0
80 years	5.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.7	5.3	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.6	9.2
90 years	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.5

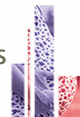
Note: The table illustrates the number of years which a person of a given age can expect to live, assuming that mortality rates remain constant.

www.statbank.dk/hisb8 and hisb9

**Table 30** Liable for military service and conscripts by BMI and height

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	number of people										
<b>Liable for military service</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 587</b>	<b>28 414</b>	<b>27 646</b>	<b>27 660</b>	<b>28 954</b>	<b>31 933</b>	<b>33 120</b>	<b>39 901</b>	<b>36 014</b>	<b>37 897</b>	<b>38 104</b>
Judged to be fit	15 342	15 245	14 293	14 094	15 060	16 404	17 933	20 289	19 603	20 169	19 530
Judged to be limitedly fit	2 564	2 508	2 647	2 612	2 428	2 531	2 700	3 402	2 993	2 968	2 621
Judged to be unfit	10 681	10 661	10 706	10 954	11 466	12 998	12 487	16 210	13 418	14 760	15 953
	percentage										
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Judged to be fit	53.7	53.7	51.7	51.0	52.0	51.4	54.1	50.8	54.4	53.2	51.3
Judged to be limitedly fit	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.4	8.4	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.3	7.8	6.9
Judged to be unfit	37.4	37.5	38.7	39.6	39.6	40.7	37.7	40.6	37.3	38.9	41.9
	number of people										
<b>Conscripts</b>											
<b>Total</b>	•	•	<b>23 786</b>	<b>23 522</b>	<b>24 435</b>	<b>25 217</b>	<b>27 605</b>	<b>33 673</b>	<b>31 863</b>	<b>33 229</b>	<b>32 347</b>
BMI below 25	•	•	17 510	17 031	17 635	18 428	19 959	23 950	22 112	23 271	22 107
BMI between 25 and 29.9	•	•	4 655	4 781	5 035	4 893	5 579	7 125	7 134	7 271	7 417
BMI of 30 +	•	•	1 621	1 710	1 765	1 896	2 067	2 598	2 617	2 687	2 823
	percentage										
<b>Total</b>	•	•	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
BMI below 25	•	•	73.6	72.4	72.2	73.1	72.3	71.1	69.4	70.0	68.3
BMI between 25 and 29.9	•	•	19.6	20.3	20.6	19.4	20.2	21.2	22.4	21.9	22.9
BMI of 30 +	•	•	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.1	8.7
	cm										
<b>Average height</b>	<b>180.2</b>	<b>180.1</b>	<b>180.3</b>	<b>180.4</b>	<b>180.3</b>	<b>180.1</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>180.2</b>	<b>180.3</b>	<b>180.2</b>	<b>179.8</b>

Note: BMI is an abbreviation of "Body mass index". The calculation is an individual's body weight divided by height<sup>2</sup>. A BMI of less than 18.5 indicates that the person is underweight, a BMI between 18.5-24.9 indicates a standard weight, a BMI between 25-29.9 suggests that the person is overweight and a BMI of 30 or more indicates that the person is obese.

**Table 31** Households. 2013

1 January	Single man with/without children	Single woman with/without children	Married couple <sup>1</sup> with/without children	Unmarried couple with/without children	Child under 18 years not living with parents	Total	Other households total	Total number of households
———— households comprising only one family ————								
<b>Total</b>	<b>500 096</b>	<b>665 514</b>	<b>949 702</b>	<b>301 285</b>	<b>1 298</b>	<b>2 417 895</b>	<b>189 981</b>	<b>2 607 876</b>
1 person	472 036	531 681	•	•	1 298	1 005 015	•	1 005 015
2 persons	21 391	73 241	522 870	176 205	•	793 707	69 858	863 565
3 persons	5 592	46 567	133 884	62 053	•	248 096	56 074	304 170
4 persons	924	11 116	207 287	48 957	•	268 284	26 939	295 223
5 persons	119	2 172	71 460	11 398	•	85 149	18 829	103 978
6 persons +	34	737	14 201	2 672	•	17 644	18 281	35 925

<sup>1</sup> Contains married persons in a husband/wife couple and same sex couple.

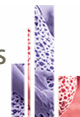
www.statbank.dk/fam55n

**Table 32** Families. 2013

1 January	Single persons	Married couples <sup>1</sup>	Other couples	Total	Single persons	Married couples <sup>1</sup>	Other couples	Total	Children under 18 years not living with parents	Total number of families
———— families without children under 25 years ————					———— families with children under 25 years ————					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 359 313</b>	<b>562 555</b>	<b>180 731</b>	<b>2 102 599</b>	<b>178 913</b>	<b>460 732</b>	<b>132 544</b>	<b>772 189</b>	<b>16 331</b>	<b>2 891 119</b>
1 person	1 359 313	•	•	1 359 313	•	•	•	•	16 331	1 375 644
2 persons	•	562 555	180 731	743 286	106 675	•	•	106 675	•	849 961
3 persons	•	•	•	•	56 099	147 761	66 082	269 942	•	269 942
4 persons	•	•	•	•	12 901	220 508	51 531	284 940	•	284 940
5 persons	•	•	•	•	2 433	76 851	12 099	91 383	•	91 383
6 persons +	•	•	•	•	805	15 612	2 832	19 249	•	19 249

<sup>1</sup> Contains married persons in a husband/wife couple and same sex couple.

www.statbank.dk/fam44n

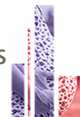
**Table 33 Children. 2013**

	Children living at:							Children under 18 years not living with their parents	Total
	Single father	Single mother	Married couple different sex	Married couple same sex	Registered partnership	Consensual union	Cohabiting couple		
<b>All children</b>	<b>40 716</b>	<b>230 948</b>	<b>885 629</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1 619</b>	<b>168 634</b>	<b>47 277</b>	<b>16 331</b>	<b>1 391 278</b>
0-2 years	1 073	18 461	102 798	50	561	57 006	1 706	731	182 386
3-5 years	2 768	27 987	126 373	17	363	34 266	3 281	1 158	196 213
6-8 years	4 136	32 095	131 933	14	216	22 638	5 604	1 475	198 111
9-11 years	5 105	35 609	129 762	13	166	17 051	7 476	2 024	197 206
12-14 years	6 623	39 021	130 794	16	132	14 577	9 306	3 210	203 679
15-17 years	8 891	41 871	130 665	9	105	12 409	10 533	7 733	212 216
18 years +	12 120	35 904	133 304	5	76	10 687	9 371	•	201 467

[www.statbank.dk/fam111n](http://www.statbank.dk/fam111n)
**Table 34 Children and young people with parents who have died. 2013**

	Children who have both a father and a mother	Children who have a father, but whose mother is dead	Children who have a mother, but whose father is dead	Children whose mother and father have both died	One or both parents is unknown	Total
<b>All children</b>	<b>1 149 988</b>	<b>4 536</b>	<b>10 815</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>24 785</b>	<b>1 165 516</b>
<b>Age of child:</b>						
0 year	55 010	2	16	-	3 218	58 246
1 year	58 395	9	46	-	1 268	59 718
2 years	63 183	27	63	-	1 149	64 422
3 years	62 658	44	122	-	1 182	64 006
4 years	65 115	54	144	2	1 249	66 564
5 years	64 311	78	197	-	1 057	65 643
6 years	65 107	106	278	2	1 141	66 634
7 years	64 138	124	312	4	1 098	65 676
8 years	64 184	183	377	4	1 053	65 801
9 years	63 978	212	499	5	1 072	65 766
10 years	63 177	218	557	6	1 209	65 167
11 years	64 130	288	680	11	1 164	66 273
12 years	65 808	341	843	9	1 227	68 228
13 years	65 009	390	979	10	1 161	67 549
14 years	64 959	508	1 070	22	1 344	67 903
15 years	66 086	552	1 341	18	1 596	69 593
16 years	66 338	638	1 491	35	1 776	70 278
17 years	68 402	762	1 800	49	1 821	72 834

[www.statbank.dk/brn9](http://www.statbank.dk/brn9)

**Table 35** Marriages of different sex contracted, by age of both spouses. 2012

	Age of bridegroom								Total	Average age of bride
	Under 20 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated		
Age of bride										
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5 910</b>	<b>11 324</b>	<b>5 539</b>	<b>3 099</b>	<b>1 371</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>28 235</b>	<b>36.3</b>
Under 20 years	18	88	8	1	-	-	-	13	128	19.2
20-29 years	13	4 830	3 448	277	47	7	1	299	8 922	26.6
30-39 years	-	753	6 940	1 993	230	34	1	164	10 115	34.2
40-49 years	-	28	560	2 565	1 112	114	12	90	4 481	44.6
50-59 years	-	1	24	381	1 342	541	39	38	2 366	54.0
60-69 years	-	-	2	23	168	547	144	8	892	63.8
70 years +	-	-	-	1	11	53	136	2	203	74.5
Not stated	3	210	342	298	189	75	11	-	1 128	•
Average age of bridegroom	19.3	27.2	34.4	44.6	54.3	64.1	75.2	•	39.1	•

[www.statbank.dk/vie207](http://www.statbank.dk/vie207)
**Table 36** Marriages of same sex, by age of both spouses. 2012

	Age of oldest								Total	Average age of youngest
	Under 20 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated		
Age of youngest										
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>34.1</b>
Under 20 years	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	19.5
20-29 years	-	34	50	13	-	-	-	-	97	26.6
30-39 years	-	-	60	40	7	2	-	-	109	34.8
40-49 years	-	-	-	33	13	4	-	-	50	44.4
50-59 years	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	6	54.5
60-69 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 years +	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	78.5
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•
Average age of oldest	19.5	27.0	35.0	44.6	53.0	63.5	87.5	•	39.9	•

[www.statbank.dk/vie6](http://www.statbank.dk/vie6)

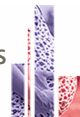
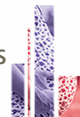


Table 37 Marriages and divorces

	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2010	2012
	number						
Total marriages	26 991	35 262	35 897	26 448	38 388	30 949	28 503
Of which: Church	25 331	21 910	23 728	14 473	18 172	10 956	9 939
Civil	1 660	13 352	12 169	11 669	20 172	17 538	16 428
Registered partnerships/marriages, men <sup>1</sup>	•	•	•	•	177	163	160
Registered partnerships/marriages, women <sup>1</sup>	•	•	•	•	131	247	225
Total divorces	1 223	3 472	6 682	13 593	14 381	14 460	15 709
Of which: Duration of marriage: 0-7 years	...	...	...	...	6 812	5 730	6 261
Duration of marriage: 20 years +	...	...	...	...	2 404	2 555	2 753
	average age						
First-time married men	27.6	27.4	26.0	27.5	32.6	34.6	34.8
First-time married women	25.2	24.5	22.9	24.8	30.1	32.1	32.4
All married men	29.2	29.1	28.3	30.8	36.0	38.2	38.6
All married women	25.8	25.3	24.7	27.9	33.3	35.4	35.8

<sup>1</sup> From 15 June 2012 it have been possible for two persons of same sex to get married.

www.statbank.dk/vie307, vie6, ireg1, ski107 and vie1

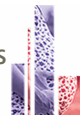
**Table 38 Divorces by duration of marriage**

	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 593</b>	<b>13 731</b>	<b>14 381</b>	<b>15 300</b>	<b>14 460</b>	<b>15 709</b>
Under 1 year	279	299	293	169	150	142
1 year	594	699	686	568	641	506
2 years	921	1 163	856	872	851	856
3 years	1 017	1 152	1 148	1 088	911	1 042
4 years	955	900	1 149	1 277	891	975
5 years	909	765	1 001	1 107	849	946
6-7 years	1 321	1 216	1 679	1 763	1 437	1 794
8-9 years	1 102	920	1 351	1 416	1 532	1 498
10-14 years	2 534	1 918	2 460	2 816	2 747	3 030
15-19 years	1 691	1 550	1 354	1 832	1 896	2 167
20-24 years	1 037	1 495	1 031	1 008	1 168	1 305
25 years +	1 033	1 554	1 369	1 383	1 219	1 310
Not stated	200	100	4	1	168	138

[www.statbank.dk/ski107](http://www.statbank.dk/ski107)
**Table 39 Divorces by age of both spouses. 2012**

	18-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated	Total
Age of wife	age of husband								
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>3 893</b>	<b>6 151</b>	<b>3 411</b>	<b>1 188</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>15 709</b>
15-19 years	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	7
20-29 years	-	399	539	66	15	2	1	67	1 089
30-39 years	-	108	2 818	1 748	171	26	6	76	4 953
40-49 years	-	11	458	3 826	1 456	159	14	49	5 973
50-59 years	-	1	21	428	1 606	482	44	29	2 611
60-69 years	-	-	-	16	121	473	130	13	753
70 years +	-	-	-	2	9	29	89	2	131
Not stated	-	19	55	65	33	17	3	-	192

[www.statbank.dk/ski107](http://www.statbank.dk/ski107)

**Table 40** The most common names for children born in 2011

	Number	Per thousands boys born	Ranking in 2010		Number	Per thousands girls born	Ranking in 2010
	boys				girls		
1 William	667	22	(1)	1 Emma	598	21	(4)
2 Oliver	598	20	(9)	2 Ida	514	18	(2)
3 Noah	563	19	(2)	3 Clara	508	18	(16)
4 Emil	554	19	(10)	4 Laura	503	17	(10)
5 Victor	553	19	(4)	5 Isabella	501	17	(1)
6 Magnus	507	17	(6)	6 Sofia	499	17	(14)
7 Frederik	501	17	(7)	7 Sofie	480	17	(9)
8 Mikkel	499	17	(5)	8 Anna	467	16	(3)
9 Lucas	492	17	(3)	9 Mathilde	464	16	(5)
10 Alexander	478	16	(14)	10 Freja	462	16	(8)
11 Oscar	477	16	(11)	11 Caroline	445	15	(6)
12 Mathias	463	16	(8)	12 Lærke	425	15	(11)
13 Sebastian	436	15	(12)	13 Maja	410	14	(7)
14 Malte	432	15	(15)	14 Josefine	402	14	(13)
15 Elias	424	14	(18)	15 Liva	366	13	(17)
16 Christian	393	13	(17)	16 Alberte	362	13	(15)
17 Mads	384	13	(16)	17 Karla	343	12	(21)
18 Gustav	380	13	(13)	18 Victoria	328	11	(18)
19 Villads	374	13	(29)	19 Olivia	304	11	(22)
20 Tobias	351	12	(20)	20 Alma	302	11	(24)

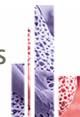
Note: The names can often be spelled differently. In the table, each way to spell a name has been added up, and the most used spelling has been applied.

[www.dst.dk/navne](http://www.dst.dk/navne)

**Table 41** The most common names in Denmark. 2013

1 January	Number in 2013	Per thousand	Number in 2012	Per thousand		Number in 2013	Per thousand	Number in 2012	Per thousand
	boys					girls			
1 Peter	50 080	18	50 336	18	1 Anne	47 238	17	47 466	17
2 Jens	49 977	18	50 697	18	2 Kirsten	44 650	16	45 268	16
3 Lars	45 996	17	46 209	17	3 Hanne	40 297	14	40 595	14
4 Michael	45 529	16	45 617	16	4 Mette	39 156	14	39 225	14
5 Henrik	43 106	16	43 258	16	5 Anna	35 649	13	36 001	13
6 Søren	42 218	15	42 498	15	6 Helle	34 562	12	34 665	12
7 Thomas	42 185	15	42 258	15	7 Susanne	31 823	11	31 949	11
8 Jan	39 440	14	39 639	14	8 Lene	31 500	11	31 617	11
9 Niels	39 326	14	40 048	14	9 Maria	28 365	10	28 183	10
10 Christian	37 364	13	37 318	13	10 Marianne	27 598	10	27 689	10
11 Jørgen	37 265	13	38 145	14	11 Inge	27 383	10	27 946	10
12 Martin	37 225	13	37 291	13	12 Karen	27 380	10	28 063	10
13 Hans	37 162	13	38 062	14	13 Lone	25 909	9	26 001	9
14 Anders	34 851	13	34 987	13	14 Bente	25 411	9	25 664	9
15 Morten	34 362	12	34 423	12	15 Camilla	24 734	9	24 705	9
16 Jesper	34 244	12	34 307	12	16 Pia	24 520	9	24 605	9
17 Ole	33 685	12	34 130	12	17 Jette	24 064	9	24 207	9
18 Per	33 223	12	33 613	12	18 Charlotte	23 881	8	23 911	8
19 Erik	32 174	12	32 885	12	19 Louise	23 856	8	23 881	8
20 Mads	30 572	11	30 277	11	20 Inger	23 668	8	24 458	9

[www.dst.dk/navne](http://www.dst.dk/navne)


**Table 42 The most common used surnames in Denmark. 2013**

1 January	Number in 2013	Per thousands	Number in 2012	Per thousands		Number in 2013	Per thousands	Number in 2012	Per thousands
1 Jensen	264 824	47	268 346	48	26 Frederiksen	20 472	4	20 592	4
2 Nielsen	264 159	47	267 030	48	27 Laursen	18 435	3	18 458	3
3 Hansen	220 956	39	223 478	40	28 Henriksen	17 638	3	17 743	3
4 Pedersen	166 417	30	168 268	30	29 Lund	17 234	3	17 186	3
5 Andersen	161 379	29	162 563	29	30 Schmidt	15 842	3	15 869	3
6 Christensen	121 147	22	122 199	22	31 Holm	15 760	3	15 703	3
7 Larsen	118 144	21	119 299	21	32 Eriksen	15 046	3	15 073	3
8 Sørensen	113 207	20	114 366	20	33 Kristiansen	13 976	2	14 031	3
9 Rasmussen	96 250	17	96 958	17	34 Simonsen	13 203	2	13 188	2
10 Jørgensen	89 846	16	90 695	16	35 Clausen	13 084	2	13 172	2
11 Petersen	81 250	14	82 195	15	36 Svendsen	11 812	2	11 898	2
12 Madsen	65 222	12	65 686	12	37 Andreasen	11 802	2	11 875	2
13 Kristensen	61 274	11	61 623	11	38 Iversen	10 674	2	10 724	2
14 Olsen	49 091	9	49 522	9	39 Østergaard	10 344	2	10 290	2
15 Thomsen	39 473	7	39 557	7	40 Jeppesen	9 944	2	9 987	2
16 Christiansen	37 493	7	37 763	7	41 Vestergaard	9 314	2	9 241	2
17 Poulsen	32 526	6	32 667	6	42 Nissen	9 277	2	9 248	2
18 Johansen	31 517	6	31 702	6	43 Lauridsen	9 245	2	9 312	2
19 Møller	30 321	5	30 357	5	44 Kjær	8 999	2	8 929	2
20 Knudsen	29 787	5	30 019	5	45 Mogensen	8 974	2	9 053	2
21 Mortensen	29 651	5	29 797	5	46 Jespersen	8 967	2	9 002	2
22 Jakobsen	28 325	5	28 317	5	47 Nørgaard	8 696	2	8 633	2
23 Jacobsen	24 711	4	24 788	4	48 Jepsen	8 640	2	8 683	2
24 Mikkelsen	22 848	4	22 858	4	49 Frandsen	8 587	2	8 624	2
25 Olesen	22 844	4	22 970	4	50 Søndergaard	7 959	1	7 913	1

[www.dst.dk/navne](http://www.dst.dk/navne)

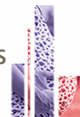

**Table 43 Elections to the Folketing**

	8 February 2005			13 November 2007			15 September 2011		
	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland
The electorate	4 003 616	34 166	39 447	4 022 920	34 529	39 706	4 079 910	35 047	40 937
Votes cast	3 384 560	24 966	23 525	3 483 533	23 214	25 589	3 579 675	20 964	23 546
Invalid votes	27 348	94	417	24 113	149	484	34 307	290	1 048
Valid votes	3 357 212	24 872	23 108	3 459 420	23 065	25 105	3 545 368	20 674	22 498
Of which: personal	1 689 703	23 392	22 342	1 756 636	21 518	24 564	1 777 853	19 307	21 663
Votes cast as percentage of electors	84.5	73.1	59.6	86.6	67.2	64.4	87.7	59.8	57.5
Invalid votes	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.4	4.5
Personal votes	50.3	94.0	96.7	50.8	93.3	97.8	50.1	93.4	96.3
Candidates	947	111	16	808	94	16	804	74	16
Of whom: women	299	33	6	260	34	9	267	28	8
Elected	175	2	2	175	2	2	175	2	2
Of whom: women	66	-	-	66	-	1	68	-	2

Note: The Faroe Islands and Greenland each represent a constituency. The electoral turnout is the number of votes cast as a percentage of the total electorate. The percentage of invalid votes is the blank and other invalid votes as a percentage of the total votes cast. The percentage of personal votes is the personal votes as a percentage of the valid votes.

Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs

[www.statbank.dk/fv11tot](http://www.statbank.dk/fv11tot)


**Table 44** Elected members of the Folketing. 15 September 2011

	A	B	C	F	I	K	O	V	Ø	Inde- pendent	Total
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	-	<b>22</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>	-	<b>175</b>
<b>Of whom: women</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	-	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	-	<b>68</b>
<b>The Capital of Denmark</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	-	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	-	<b>49</b>
<b>Of whom: women</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>19</b>
København Constituency	3	3	1	3	1	-	2	3	3	-	19
Of whom: women	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	8
Københavns omegn Constituency	4	2	1	1	1	-	2	3	1	-	15
Of whom: women	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6
Nordsjælland Constituency	2	2	1	1	1	-	1	4	1	-	13
Of whom: women	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
Bornholm Constituency	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Of whom: women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sjælland-Syddanmark</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	-	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	-	<b>66</b>
<b>Of whom: women</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>29</b>
Sjælland Constituency	7	2	1	2	1	-	4	7	2	-	26
Of whom: women	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	8
Fyn Constituency	5	1	1	2	1	-	2	4	1	-	17
Of whom: women	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	10
Syddjylland Constituency	5	2	1	2	1	-	4	7	1	-	23
Of whom: women	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	4	-	-	11
<b>Midtjylland-Nordjylland</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	-	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	-	<b>60</b>
<b>Of whom: women</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>20</b>
Østjylland Constituency	7	3	1	2	1	-	3	7	1	-	25
Of whom: women	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	8
Vestjylland Constituency	4	1	-	1	1	-	2	6	1	-	16
Of whom: women	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Nordjylland Constituency	6	1	1	2	1	-	2	5	1	-	19
Of whom: women	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	9

Note: A: The Danish Social Democrats. B: Social Liberal Party. C: Conservative People's Party. F: Socialist People's Party. I: Liberal Alliance. K: Christian Democrats. O: Danish People's Party. V: Liberal Party. Ø: Unity List.

Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs

[www.statbank.dk/fv11kand](http://www.statbank.dk/fv11kand)



Table 45 (page 1 of 2)

## The election to the Folketing. 15 September 2011

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent									
		A	B	C	F	I	K	O	V	Ø	Inde- pendent
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>The Capital of Denmark</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>København Constituency</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Østerbro	89.0	17.9	19.4	6.3	11.4	7.1	0.3	6.1	16.7	14.8	0.1
Sundbyvester	84.9	19.5	16.5	4.6	12.4	6.6	0.2	8.9	15.2	16.0	0.1
Indre By	84.6	13.8	21.0	6.7	11.6	8.2	0.2	4.2	15.7	18.5	0.1
Sundbyøster	85.0	20.3	15.3	3.7	13.2	5.4	0.3	9.7	15.7	16.3	0.2
Nørrebro	86.2	16.2	20.0	3.1	15.2	4.5	0.2	4.7	8.4	27.6	0.1
Utterslev	81.4	21.5	14.2	4.0	14.0	4.6	0.4	9.6	11.2	20.3	0.1
Brønshøj	86.0	22.7	13.5	4.7	13.5	4.5	0.4	11.1	14.6	14.9	0.1
Valby	85.3	23.1	14.0	4.4	13.0	4.9	0.3	10.3	15.1	14.7	0.1
Vesterbro	86.7	17.4	19.3	3.7	14.0	5.6	0.3	6.1	10.8	22.8	0.1
Falkoner	90.9	15.6	20.4	9.9	10.4	7.2	0.2	6.1	17.7	12.4	0.0
Slots	87.7	17.7	17.2	9.4	10.7	6.8	0.3	7.9	18.1	11.9	0.1
Tårnby	88.4	22.6	8.4	5.6	8.9	4.8	0.3	17.4	24.8	7.1	0.1
<b>Københavns omegn Constituency</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Gentofte	91.3	11.9	15.1	15.0	4.8	10.2	0.3	6.9	30.8	5.1	0.0
Lyngby	90.4	18.0	15.9	9.6	8.0	7.6	0.3	8.3	26.4	5.9	0.0
Gladsaxe	88.2	26.0	12.7	5.4	9.7	4.7	0.4	11.6	20.3	9.2	0.1
Rødovre	87.2	31.4	8.8	4.8	9.8	3.8	0.6	14.3	18.5	8.1	0.1
Hvidovre	86.9	28.7	8.5	4.2	10.4	3.9	0.3	16.5	18.9	8.6	0.1
Brøndby	85.8	30.1	7.8	5.1	9.7	3.7	0.3	16.1	20.4	6.8	0.1
Taastrup	86.9	28.8	9.1	5.4	10.1	3.7	0.3	14.1	20.1	8.4	0.1
Ballerup	88.2	31.8	8.2	4.6	8.4	4.2	0.4	15.1	20.5	6.8	0.1
<b>Nordsjælland Constituency</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Helsingør	87.4	23.6	11.0	6.3	8.6	6.1	0.2	11.8	25.9	6.4	0.0
Fredensborg	90.9	14.6	12.1	10.3	5.9	9.0	0.3	9.0	35.0	3.8	0.0
Hillerød	89.8	19.1	10.6	5.1	7.5	5.8	0.9	11.3	33.9	5.8	0.0
Frederikssund	87.5	23.7	8.0	3.8	9.0	5.0	0.4	14.1	29.9	6.0	0.0
Egedal	92.1	19.7	13.1	6.8	7.1	7.3	0.2	10.1	30.5	5.2	0.0
Rudersdal	92.5	12.8	15.0	9.5	5.9	10.0	0.3	6.9	35.2	4.3	0.0
<b>Bornholm Constituency</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Rønne	85.5	39.3	5.6	2.3	7.3	1.8	2.1	10.2	24.7	6.7	0.0
Aakirkeby	85.0	32.5	5.5	1.9	7.4	1.9	2.9	11.5	28.7	7.8	0.0
<b>Sjælland-Syddanmark</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Sjælland Constituency</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Lolland	84.2	31.2	4.2	3.2	18.3	2.7	0.3	15.3	19.5	5.3	0.1
Guldborgsund	86.4	31.7	5.6	3.9	10.3	3.1	0.5	16.0	23.3	5.6	0.0
Vordingborg	87.7	27.2	6.8	4.3	10.7	4.0	0.4	15.8	23.8	7.0	0.0
Næstved	87.5	28.8	6.7	5.3	8.9	4.3	0.5	15.3	24.8	5.2	0.0
Faxe	88.3	22.5	7.2	5.2	8.6	4.4	0.3	17.9	28.5	5.2	0.0
Køge	89.9	21.6	8.7	5.2	9.2	5.5	0.3	15.8	28.2	5.4	0.0
Greve	90.3	19.6	7.7	5.8	6.4	5.8	0.3	16.6	34.0	3.8	0.0
Roskilde	90.1	21.4	11.8	5.6	10.4	5.9	0.4	12.1	25.6	6.8	0.0
Holbæk	87.4	25.9	8.4	4.9	9.2	4.3	0.4	14.5	26.3	6.1	0.0
Kalundborg	86.3	25.0	6.4	3.3	9.7	3.3	0.4	19.4	26.5	5.9	0.0
Ringsted	88.1	24.3	8.2	4.6	8.9	4.9	0.5	16.1	26.7	5.8	0.1
Slagelse	85.7	25.7	6.1	4.1	9.7	4.6	0.3	18.3	25.6	5.4	0.2
<b>Fyn Constituency</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Odense Øst	83.9	32.6	9.9	4.7	12.8	4.2	0.4	10.3	16.3	8.7	0.0
Odense Vest	87.9	30.1	8.5	6.1	10.6	4.1	0.3	12.2	21.4	6.7	0.0
Odense Syd	89.1	24.8	11.0	6.8	10.1	5.1	0.5	10.4	25.2	6.1	0.1
Assens	88.4	28.9	7.1	4.8	9.3	4.2	0.5	13.4	26.5	5.2	0.0

Note 1: Electoral turnout is a percentage of the total electorate.

Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs

Note 2: A: The Danish Social Democrats. B: Social Liberal Party. C: Conservative People's Party. F: Socialist People's Party. I: Liberal Alliance. K: Christian Democrats. O: Danish People's Party. V: Liberal Party. Ø: Unity List.

[www.statbank.dk/fv11tot](http://www.statbank.dk/fv11tot)

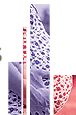
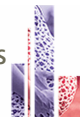


Table 45 (page 2 of 2)

## The election to the Folketing. 15 September 2011

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent									
		A	B	C	F	I	K	O	V	Ø	Inde- pendent
Fyn Constituency (continued)											
Middelfart	88.8	26.8	7.1	4.6	9.4	4.5	0.4	14.1	29.1	4.2	0.0
Nyborg	88.8	31.1	6.7	4.2	10.4	3.9	0.3	13.6	24.6	5.1	0.1
Svendborg	87.9	27.1	8.5	4.6	11.3	3.7	0.5	12.4	23.4	8.4	0.1
Faaborg	88.0	26.6	8.0	4.8	9.3	3.6	0.5	13.0	28.8	5.4	0.0
Syddjylland Constituency	87.1	24.1	6.6	4.0	7.7	4.9	1.0	14.8	33.1	3.8	0.0
Sønderborg	86.6	27.4	5.9	5.1	7.1	4.4	0.5	15.4	31.1	3.1	0.0
Aabenraa	85.8	24.9	5.7	3.4	6.0	4.2	1.0	15.6	36.0	3.1	0.0
Tønder	85.4	24.3	5.4	3.6	6.9	4.7	1.8	13.8	36.5	2.9	0.0
Esbjerg By	84.8	29.8	6.1	2.8	10.0	3.8	0.7	13.3	26.8	6.5	0.0
Esbjerg Omegn	88.7	23.1	6.6	3.3	7.5	4.9	0.7	12.9	37.1	3.9	0.0
Varde	87.7	18.8	6.1	3.0	5.9	4.5	1.7	14.2	42.9	2.8	0.0
Vejen	87.6	21.9	5.6	3.6	6.0	5.1	1.2	15.3	38.9	2.5	0.1
Vejle Nord	90.1	20.2	9.0	4.5	7.3	5.3	1.1	17.7	31.2	3.5	0.0
Vejle Syd	86.4	24.0	8.2	4.2	8.4	5.8	1.1	15.9	27.7	4.7	0.0
Fredericia	87.1	30.4	6.2	3.9	7.9	4.4	0.9	15.2	26.7	4.5	0.0
Kolding Nord	88.0	20.5	8.2	5.1	9.4	6.3	0.7	12.9	32.6	4.3	0.0
Kolding Syd	87.4	21.5	7.4	5.5	10.0	5.4	1.2	15.3	29.6	4.0	0.0
Haderslev	87.0	24.2	6.2	3.7	8.4	5.1	1.3	13.8	33.4	3.9	0.0
Midtjylland-Nordjylland	87.9	27.0	8.4	4.3	8.7	4.6	1.3	11.4	29.3	4.9	0.0
Østjylland Constituency	88.5	27.2	10.4	3.7	9.0	4.9	0.6	10.4	27.3	6.3	0.0
Aarhus Syd	90.5	26.1	13.1	4.6	9.5	5.2	0.5	7.8	25.8	7.4	0.0
Aarhus Vest	87.2	30.3	11.5	3.6	10.0	4.1	0.6	9.9	21.9	8.0	0.1
Aarhus Nord	88.5	27.3	14.8	3.6	11.9	5.2	0.9	7.4	19.0	9.9	0.1
Aarhus Øst	89.7	21.7	16.7	4.5	10.6	6.3	0.6	6.0	23.9	9.7	0.0
Djurs	86.5	29.0	7.5	3.2	7.8	3.9	0.5	13.1	30.0	4.9	0.0
Randers Nord	86.4	36.6	5.4	2.7	7.5	3.3	0.6	12.1	27.6	4.2	0.0
Randers Syd	86.3	32.0	6.9	3.1	7.2	4.1	0.8	11.8	29.6	4.4	0.0
Favrskov	90.0	26.6	8.6	4.3	7.2	4.3	0.5	11.7	32.8	3.8	0.0
Skanderborg	90.4	25.8	9.8	4.1	9.1	4.7	0.4	10.0	30.9	5.2	0.0
Horsens	88.0	26.2	8.2	3.4	8.7	6.3	0.5	13.2	28.6	4.8	0.0
Hedensted	89.6	21.1	6.2	3.3	6.2	5.4	1.6	15.7	37.4	2.9	0.0
Vestjylland Constituency	88.4	23.0	7.3	3.8	8.1	4.9	2.9	12.2	34.3	3.5	0.0
Struer	88.4	24.4	6.2	3.3	10.4	4.6	6.2	12.4	29.7	2.9	0.0
Skive	87.4	29.1	7.3	2.6	8.7	4.2	0.8	12.4	31.1	3.7	0.0
Viborg Vest	87.1	25.5	8.1	3.4	9.7	4.4	0.8	11.3	32.4	4.1	0.1
Viborg Øst	88.7	22.3	8.1	3.5	7.6	4.8	1.3	11.7	37.2	3.3	0.1
Silkeborg Nord	89.9	23.4	8.1	4.2	8.1	5.5	1.7	12.0	32.7	4.3	0.1
Silkeborg Syd	89.0	25.4	9.7	4.7	9.4	5.8	0.7	10.1	28.2	5.8	0.0
Ikast	87.9	21.6	6.0	4.7	6.0	4.6	1.7	16.1	36.4	2.7	0.1
Herning Syd	87.0	21.9	7.3	4.7	7.0	4.9	1.9	12.1	37.0	3.1	0.0
Herning Nord	90.5	18.0	7.0	4.3	5.8	5.0	3.5	12.2	41.8	2.4	0.0
Holstebro	88.7	24.2	6.8	3.8	8.8	5.3	6.8	11.1	29.7	3.5	0.1
Ringkøbing	88.5	17.5	5.7	3.3	7.1	4.3	5.1	13.3	41.3	2.3	0.0
Nordjylland Constituency	86.6	30.3	6.9	5.4	8.7	4.0	0.8	12.1	27.4	4.4	0.0
Frederikshavn	85.6	33.7	4.7	4.5	7.7	3.4	0.7	14.1	27.7	3.5	0.0
Hjørring	86.4	28.0	6.2	7.1	9.1	3.7	0.9	11.9	29.2	3.9	0.0
Brønderslev	87.4	31.5	5.9	5.4	8.1	3.8	0.9	12.5	28.3	3.4	0.0
Thisted	87.1	30.9	5.7	4.6	6.3	3.4	1.3	13.6	30.6	3.7	0.0
Himmerland	86.7	25.0	6.6	5.7	9.6	4.4	0.8	12.7	32.1	3.1	0.0
Mariagerfjord	85.6	30.5	6.4	4.9	7.3	4.4	0.9	13.0	29.1	3.6	0.0
Aalborg Øst	86.4	32.9	8.7	4.6	11.1	4.3	0.7	10.4	20.5	6.7	0.1
Aalborg Vest	88.0	28.0	9.1	6.2	9.4	4.8	0.6	9.6	26.5	5.8	0.0
Aalborg Nord	85.6	31.8	8.1	5.1	9.0	4.5	0.6	11.2	23.5	5.9	0.1


**Table 46 Elections to the Folketing, distribution of votes and candidates**

	13 November 2007				15 September 2011			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>3 459 420</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>3 545 368</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>175</b>
The Danish Social Democrats	881 037	25.5	93	45	879 615	24.8	93	44
Social Liberal Party	177 161	5.1	80	9	336 698	9.5	75	17
Conservative People's Party	359 404	10.4	90	18	175 047	4.9	86	8
Socialist People's Party	450 975	13.0	91	23	326 192	9.2	92	16
Liberal Alliance	97 295	2.8	97	5	176 585	5.0	74	9
Christian Democrats	30 013	0.9	77	-	28 070	0.8	87	-
Danish People's Party	479 532	13.9	83	25	436 726	12.3	92	22
Liberal Party	908 472	26.3	93	46	947 725	26.7	93	47
Unity List	74 982	2.2	91	4	236 860	6.7	92	12
Independent candidates	549	0.0	13	-	1 850	0.1	20	-
<b>The Faroe Islands</b>	<b>23 065</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20 674</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>2</b>
Conservative People's Party	4 728	20.5	19	-	3 935	19.0	14	-
Liberal Unionist Party	5 414	23.5	22	1	6 362	30.8	13	1
Social Democratic Party	4 702	20.4	22	-	4 332	21.0	12	1
Social Liberal Autonom Party	799	3.5	3	-	483	2.3	10	-
Republican Party	5 849	25.4	18	1	3 995	19.3	19	-
Centre Party	1 573	6.8	10	-	875	4.2	5	-
Independent candidates	-	-	-	-	692	3.3	1	-
<b>Greenland</b>	<b>25 105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22 889</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>
Unionist Party	4 097	16.3	4	-	1 728	7.5	4	-
Democratic Party	4 586	18.3	4	-	2 882	12.6	4	-
Independence Party	8 347	33.2	4	1	9 780	42.7	4	1
Progressive Party	8 075	32.2	4	1	8 499	37.1	4	1
Independent candidates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

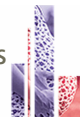
Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs  
[www.statbank.dk/fv07tot](http://www.statbank.dk/fv07tot), fv07kand, fv11tot and fv11kand


**Table 47 Elections to county councils. 17 November 2009**

	Copenhagen	Zealand	Southern Denmark	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland	All Denmark
The electorate	1 309 796	633 980	926 362	962 317	451 439	4 283 894
Votes cast	815 244	423 287	626 133	652 767	296 081	2 813 512
Invalid votes	37 258	23 495	40 762	28 823	12 398	142 736
Of which: Blank votes	33 913	21 723	38 141	26 986	11 613	132 376
Other votes	3 345	1 772	2 621	1 837	785	10 360
Valid votes	777 986	399 792	585 371	623 944	283 683	2 670 776
Of which: Personal votes	326 970	216 116	350 498	388 803	198 464	1 480 851
Candidates	234	212	264	230	163	1 103
Of which: Men	164	151	201	165	109	790
Women	70	61	63	65	54	313
Elected	41	41	41	41	41	205
Of which: Men	21	28	30	29	25	133
Women	20	13	11	12	16	72
per cent						
Percentage turnout	62.2	66.8	67.6	67.8	65.6	65.7
Invalid	4.6	5.6	6.5	4.4	4.2	5.1
Personal	42.0	54.1	59.9	62.3	70.0	55.4
Candidates - of whom women	29.9	28.8	23.9	28.3	33.1	28.4
Elected candidates - of whom women	48.8	31.7	26.8	29.3	39.0	35.1

Note: *Percentage turnout* is the votes cast as a percentage of the electorate. The *percentage of postal votes* is a percentage of the total votes cast. The *percentage of invalid votes* is a percentage of the total votes cast. The *percentage of personal votes* is the personal votes as a percentage of the valid votes.

[www.statbank.dk/akva3](http://www.statbank.dk/akva3)

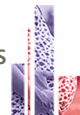
**Table 48** Elections to county councils. 17 November 2009

	Copenhagen	Zealand	Southern Denmark	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland	All Denmark
<b>Percentage turnout</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>65.7</b>
<b>Candidates elected, total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>205</b>
per cent (each column = 100 per cent)						
A The Danish Social Democrats	29.3	29.3	29.3	36.6	41.5	33.2
B Social Liberal Party	7.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.4
C Conservative People's Party	14.6	7.3	9.8	7.3	9.8	9.8
F Socialist People's Party	19.5	19.5	14.6	14.6	9.8	15.6
I Liberal Alliance	-	-	-	-	-	-
O Danish People's Party	9.8	12.2	9.8	7.3	7.3	9.3
V Liberal Party	14.6	29.3	31.7	26.8	29.3	26.3
Ø Unit List	4.9	-	-	-	-	1.0
Others	-	-	2.4	4.9	-	1.5
women as percentage of total						
A The Danish Social Democrats	58.3	41.7	41.7	33.3	35.3	41.2
B Social Liberal Party	66.7	-	-	-	100.0	42.9
C Conservative People's Party	50.0	33.3	-	-	50.0	30.0
F Socialist People's Party	75.0	37.5	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0
I Liberal Alliance	-	-	-	-	-	-
O Danish People's Party	-	20.0	25.0	33.3	33.3	21.1
V Liberal Party	16.7	25.0	23.1	27.3	33.3	25.9
Ø Unit List	50.0	-	-	-	-	50.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

[www.statbank.dk/akva3](http://www.statbank.dk/akva3)
**Table 49** Elections to county councils, distribution of votes cast

	15 November 2005				17 November 2009			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 782 675</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 422</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>2 670 776</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 103</b>	<b>205</b>
A The Danish Social Democrats	960 327	34.5	182	77	807 678	30.2	151	68
B Social Liberal Party	176 096	6.3	161	11	104 533	3.9	103	7
C Conservative People's Party	284 573	10.2	167	20	270 131	10.1	136	20
F Socialist People's Party	187 443	6.7	108	12	408 148	15.3	103	32
I Liberal Alliance	•	•	•	•	5 030	0.2	14	-
O Danish People's Party	206 748	7.4	62	14	244 045	9.1	40	19
V Liberal Party	744 517	26.8	215	60	648 901	24.3	192	54
Ø Unit List	96 689	3.5	143	6	70 353	2.6	106	2
Others	126 282	4.5	384	5	111 957	4.2	258	3

[www.statbank.dk/akva3](http://www.statbank.dk/akva3)

**Table 50** Elections to municipality councils. 17 November 2009

	Copenhagen	Zealand	Southern Denmark	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland	All Denmark
The electorate	1 309 511	633 943	926 329	962 201	451 408	4 283 392
Votes cast	817 070	424 300	627 559	653 816	296 382	2 819 127
Invalid votes	9 924	5 244	8 274	7 871	3 348	34 661
Of which: Blank votes	7 489	4 186	6 526	6 300	2 725	27 226
Other votes	2 435	1 058	1 748	1 571	623	7 435
Valid votes	807 146	419 056	619 285	645 945	293 034	2 784 466
Of which: Personal votes	537 054	314 662	493 750	509 577	240 524	2 095 567
Candidates	2 630	1 519	2 054	1 853	993	9 049
Of which: Men	1 702	1 042	1 477	1 291	727	6 239
Women	928	477	577	562	266	2 810
Elected	655	453	572	503	285	2 468
Of which: Men	402	315	409	346	211	1 683
Women	253	138	163	157	74	785
per cent						
Percentage turnout	62.4	66.9	67.7	68.0	65.7	65.8
Invalid	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
Personal	66.5	75.1	79.7	78.9	82.1	75.3
Candidates - of whom women	35.3	31.4	28.1	30.3	26.8	31.1
Elected candidates - of whom women	38.6	30.5	28.5	31.2	26.0	31.8

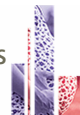
Note: *Percentage turnout* is the votes cast as a percentage of the electorate. The *percentage of postal votes* is a percentage of the total votes cast. The *percentage of invalid votes* is a percentage of the total votes cast. The *percentage of personal votes* is the personal votes as a percentage of the valid votes.

[www.statbank.dk/valgk3](http://www.statbank.dk/valgk3)

**Table 51** Elections to municipality councils, distribution of votes cast

	15 November 2005				17 November 2009			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 880 007</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11 407</b>	<b>2 522</b>	<b>2 784 466</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9 049</b>	<b>2 468</b>
A The Danish Social Democrats	986 829	34.3	2 295	900	853 221	30.6	1 856	801
B Social Liberal Party	148 882	5.2	1 067	86	104 162	3.7	812	50
C Conservative People's Party	295 596	10.3	1 430	257	306 187	11.0	1 116	262
F Socialist People's Party	211 793	7.4	1 071	162	402 866	14.5	1 166	340
I Liberal Alliance	•	•	•	•	7 329	0.3	84	1
O Danish People's Party	169 902	5.9	611	125	226 410	8.1	597	186
S Schleswig Party	4 301	0.2	74	4	5 249	0.2	67	6
V Liberal Party	793 061	27.5	2 283	804	690 570	24.8	1 773	699
Ø Unit List	78 116	2.7	544	24	64 827	2.3	461	14
Others	191 527	6.7	2 032	160	123 645	4.4	1 117	109

[www.statbank.dk/valgk3](http://www.statbank.dk/valgk3)

**Table 52 Elections to the European Parliament, summary**

	13 June 2004			7 June 2009			
	The Islands	Jutland	All Denmark	Hovedstaden	Sjælland-Syddanmark	Midtjylland-Nordjylland	All Denmark
The electorate	2 159 795	1 852 868	4 012 663	1 201 192	1 500 561	1 355 347	4 057 100
Votes cast	1 066 979	854 562	1 921 541	733 977	886 316	795 275	2 415 568
Postal votes <sup>1</sup>	54 254	32 703	86 957	46 747	36 255	30 771	113 773
Invalid votes	15 034	12 161	27 195	19 556	29 147	24 737	73 440
Of which: Blank votes	12 734	10 682	23 416	17 499	26 726	22 994	67 219
Other votes	2 300	1 479	3 779	2 057	2 421	1 743	6 221
Valid votes	1 051 945	842 401	1 894 346	714 421	857 169	770 538	2 342 128
Of which: Personal votes	864 617	696 009	1 560 626	537 426	662 452	601 461	1 801 339
Candidates	...	...	142	...	...	...	102
Of which: Men	...	...	92	...	...	...	63
Women	...	...	50	...	...	...	39
Elected	...	...	14	...	...	...	13
Of which: Men	...	...	9	...	...	...	7
Women	...	...	5	...	...	...	6
per cent							
Percentage voting	49.4	46.1	47.9	61.1	59.1	58.7	59.5
Postal	5.1	3.8	4.5	6.4	4.1	3.9	4.7
Invalid	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.0
Personal	82.2	82.6	82.4	75.2	77.3	78.1	76.9
Female percentage of candidates	...	...	35.2	...	...	...	38.2
Female percentage of elected	...	...	35.7	...	...	...	46.2

Note: For the EU elections, Denmark is one constituency where parties with nomination rights put up lists for the country.

Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs

<sup>1</sup> Postal votes in consideration.

**Table 53 Elections to the European Parliament, distribution of votes cast**

	13 June 2004				7 June 2009			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 894 346</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2 342 128</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>13</b>
A The Danish Social Democrats	618 412	32.6	16	5	503 439	21.5	10	4
B Social Liberal Party	120 473	6.4	16	1	100 094	4.3	13	-
C Conservative People's Party	214 972	11.3	18	1	297 199	12.7	12	1
F Socialist People's Party	150 766	7.9	18	1	371 603	15.9	13	2
I Liberal Alliance	•	•	•	•	13 796	0.6	3	-
J June Movement	171 927	9.1	19	1	55 459	2.4	7	-
K Christian Democrats	24 286	1.3	14	-	•	•	•	•
N People's Movement against the EU	97 986	5.2	20	1	168 555	7.2	20	1
O Danish People's Party	128 789	6.8	12	1	357 942	15.3	10	2
V Liberal Party	366 735	19.4	9	3	474 041	20.2	14	3

Note: The distribution of mandates is on the basis of total electorate in the country lists. Electoral pact for the 2009 election: ABF, CIV and JN; for the 2004 election: AF, BK, CV and JN.

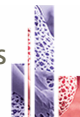


Table 54 Referendums

	Total electorate	Votes cast		Percen- tage voting	Per cent of valid votes		Per cent of electorate	
		Total	Invalid		For	Against	For	Against
<b>Constitutional amendments</b>								
6/9 1920	1 291 745	640 759	6 940	49.6	96.9	3.1	47.5	1.5
23/5 1939	2 173 420	1 063 764	11 770	48.9	91.9	8.1	44.5	3.9
28/5 1953	2 585 800	1 527 658	25 231	59.1	78.8	21.2	45.8	12.3
<b>Voting age</b>								
28/5 1953: 25 to 23 or 21 years	2 815 100	1 608 625	67 688	57.1	54.6 <sup>1</sup>	45.4 <sup>1</sup>	29.9 <sup>1</sup>	24.9 <sup>1</sup>
30/5 1961: 23 to 21 years	2 880 337	1 074 558	9 299	37.3	55.0	45.0	20.3	16.6
24/6 1969: 21 to 18 years	3 309 551	2 103 854	8 443	63.6	21.4	78.6	13.5	49.8
21/9 1971: 21 to 20 years	3 378 087	2 911 749	78 201	86.2	56.5	43.5	47.4	36.5
19/9 1978: 20 to 18 years	3 615 158	2 283 276	8 984	63.2	53.8	46.2	33.8	29.1
<b>Other issues</b>								
25/6 1963: Acquisition of farms	3 043 170	2 222 264	23 920	73.0	38.4	61.6	27.7	44.5
Act on small farm-holdings		2 222 123	25 687		38.6	61.4	27.9	44.3
Municipal right of pre-emption		2 222 238	22 160		39.6	60.4	28.6	43.7
Nature conservation		2 222 195	23 391		42.6	57.4	30.8	41.5
2/10 1972: Accession to the EEC	3 453 763	3 113 122	19 316	90.1	63.3	36.7	56.7	32.9
2/6 1992: Accession to the European Union Treaty	3 962 005	3 290 610	30 879	83.1	49.3	50.7	40.5	41.7
18/5 1993: Accession to the Edinburgh Agreement and the Maastricht Treaty	3 974 672	3 436 940	34 635	86.5	56.7	43.3	48.6	37.0
28/5 1998: Accession to the Amsterdam Treaty	3 996 333	3 046 781	56 494	76.2	55.1	44.9	41.2	33.6
28/9 2000: Single EU currency	3 999 325	3 503 525	40 358	87.6	46.8	53.2	40.5	46.1
<b>Consultative referendums 1916-86</b>								
14/12 1916: Sale of West Indian Islands	1 200 000	449 094	7 267	37.4	64.2	35.8	23.6	13.2
27/2 1986: Danish accession to the EEC reform package	3 883 429	2 927 652	29 383	75.4	56.2	43.8	41.9	32.7
<b>Specification of referendum on 7/6 2009: Succession to the Throne</b>								
The Kingdom of Denmark	4 114 369	2 399 913	222 802	58.3	85.4	14.6	45.2	7.8
Greenland	39 804	8 686	180	21.8	92.6	7.4	19.8	1.6
Faroe Islands	35 138	4 147	57	11.8	88.2	11.8	10.3	1.4
Denmark	4 039 427	2 387 080	222 565	59.1	85.3	14.7	45.7	7.9
of which: Hovedstaden	1 192 204	720 181	95 265	60.4	84.5	15.5	44.3	8.1
Sjælland-Syddanmark	1 495 709	878 027	66 110	58.7	85.0	15.0	46.1	8.1
Midtjylland-Nordjylland	1 351 514	788 872	61 190	58.4	86.3	13.7	46.5	7.4

<sup>1</sup> Columns 6 and 7 in this line should read »for 23 years« and »for 21 years« respectively.

Table 55 Elections to local church councils. 13 November 2012

	Copen- hagen Diocese	Hel- singør Diocese	Ros- kilde Diocese	Lolland Falster Diocese	Fyn Diocese	Hader- slev Diocese	Ribe Diocese	Århus Diocese	Viborg Diocese	Aal- borg Diocese	All Den- mark
Number of deaneries, total	9	13	13	4	11	7	8	14	11	14	104
Number of voting deaneries	3	4	6	2	3	6	7	5	6	7	49
Number of voting parishes	4	8	14	4	4	9	11	6	15	10	85
Electorate	31 108	51 680	51 003	3 431	18 119	39 086	43 783	37 713	36 884	42 709	355 516
Votes cast	1 539	6 725	7 015	937	2 335	6 819	9 872	3 732	7 944	6 345	53 263
Percentage turnout	5.0	12.9	13.8	27.3	12.9	17.5	22.6	9.9	21.5	14.9	15.0
Highest percentage turnout	11.7	34.3	36.8	36.4	34.3	57.0	49.3	16.8	70.9	36.3	70.9
Lowest percentage turnout	3.1	10.1	6.9	19.1	10.1	11.5	12.2	5.8	10.1	4.1	3.1

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

# Living conditions

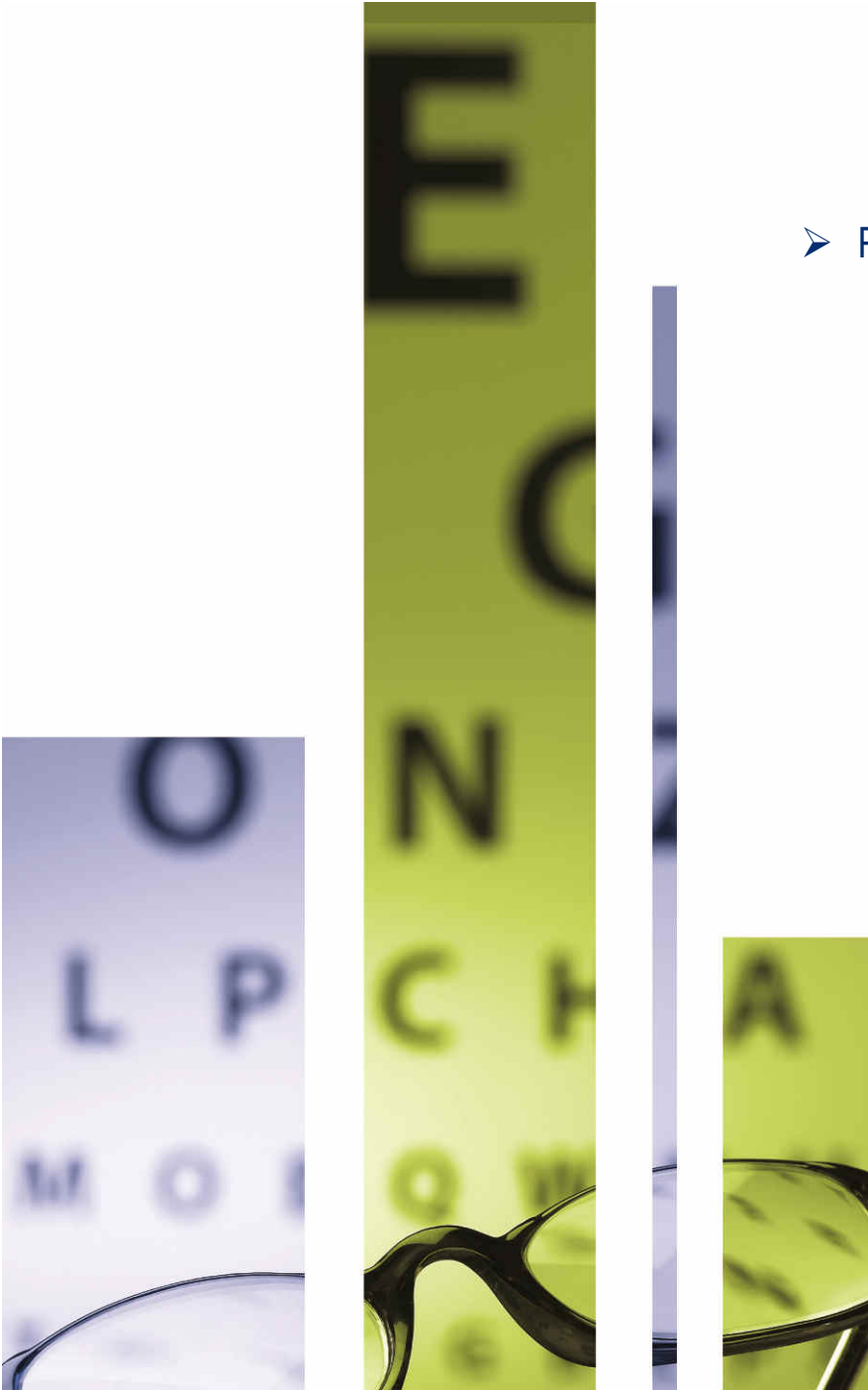
➤ Housing

➤ Health

➤ Persons receiving public benefits

➤ Social benefits

➤ Justice



## Housing

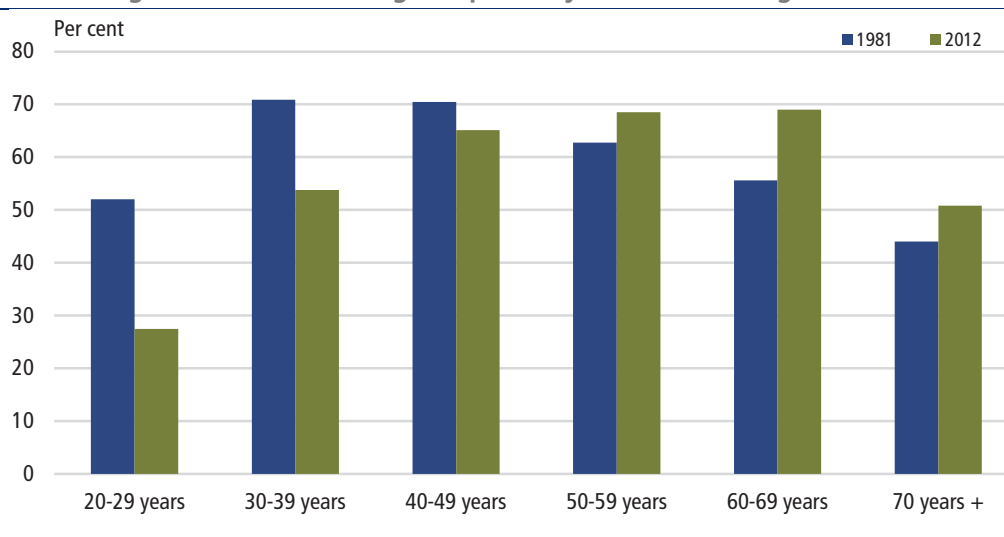
### The majority of dwellings are one-family houses

On 1 January 2012, there were 2.744.675 dwellings in Denmark, of which 2.583.367 are occupied. 44 per cent of the dwellings are one-family houses, 39 per cent are dwellings in multi-family buildings, while the remaining dwellings are other types of dwellings. Dwellings occupied by the owners make up half of the dwellings, while rented dwellings make up 44 per cent of the occupied dwellings. The remaining dwellings are not stated.

### Fewer young people live in a privately owned dwelling

When looking at the way in which the Danish population live, it can be seen that 58 per cent of all persons live in a privately owned dwelling. Since 1981, this proportion has been relatively stable. The proportion of 20-39-year-olds living in a privately owned dwelling declined from 62 to 41 per cent during the same period. However, the proportion of persons aged 65 or older living in a privately owned dwelling has increased from 47 per cent to 57 per cent.

**Figure 1** Persons aged 20 and over living in a privately owned dwelling



### More space for each occupant

The average number of square metres per occupant was 51.8 m<sup>2</sup> in 2012. However, there are differences as to the number of square metres available to an occupant of an owner-occupied dwelling and a rented dwelling where the figures made up 55.6 and 46.6 m<sup>2</sup>, respectively.

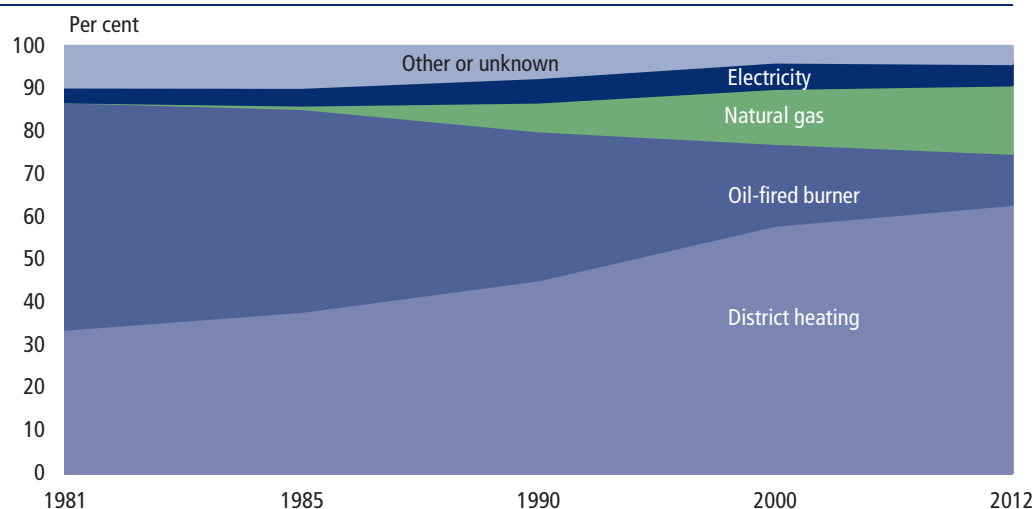
The reason why there is more space for each occupant is that the size of households has decreased, while at the same time the size of dwellings has increased. The average household size has decreased from 2.5 persons in 1981 to 2.1 persons, and the average dwelling size has increased from 106.4 m<sup>2</sup> to 111.3 m<sup>2</sup> during the same period.

### District heating is most frequently used

Since 1981, the proportion of dwellings with district heating has increased from 34 to 63 per cent, while the proportion of oil-heated dwellings has decreased from 53 to 12 per cent. Natural gas, which was introduced in the beginning of the 1980s, is

used in about 16 per cent of the dwellings. District heating is the most frequent type of heating in detached one-family houses and in multi-family buildings, where it is used in 39 and 89 per cent, respectively, of the dwellings.

**Figure 2 Dwellings by type of heating**



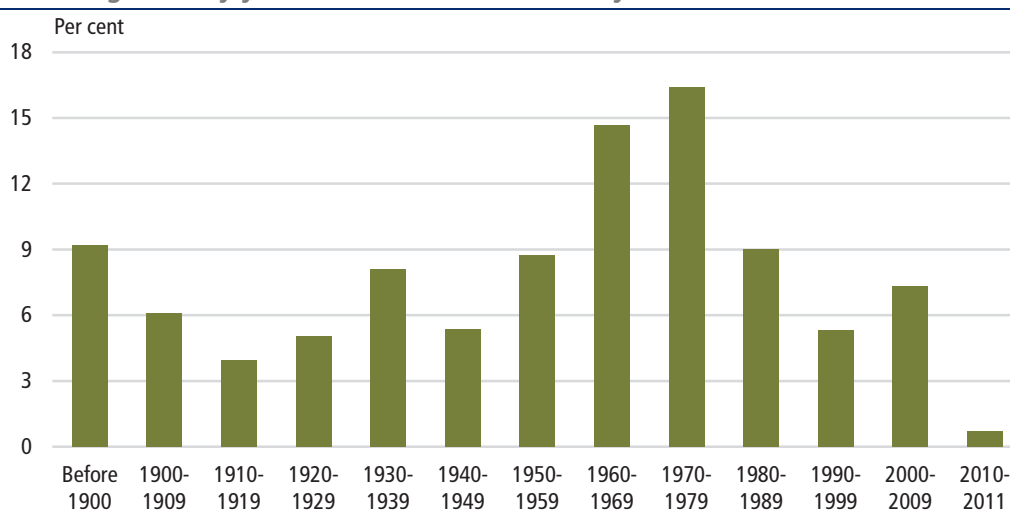
Note: 1 January.

[www.statbank.dk/bol1](http://www.statbank.dk/bol1) and [bol11](http://www.statbank.dk/bol11)

### 9 out of 10 dwellings are built after 1900

Of the total 2.7 million dwellings in Denmark, 9 out of 10 are built after 1900. 6 per cent of one-family houses, 16 per cent of the semi-detached or terraced houses and 7 per cent of the multi-family buildings are built after 2000.

**Figure 3 Dwelling stock by year of construction. 1 January 2012**



[www.statbank.dk/bol33](http://www.statbank.dk/bol33)

## Health

### Increase in Danes' life expectancies

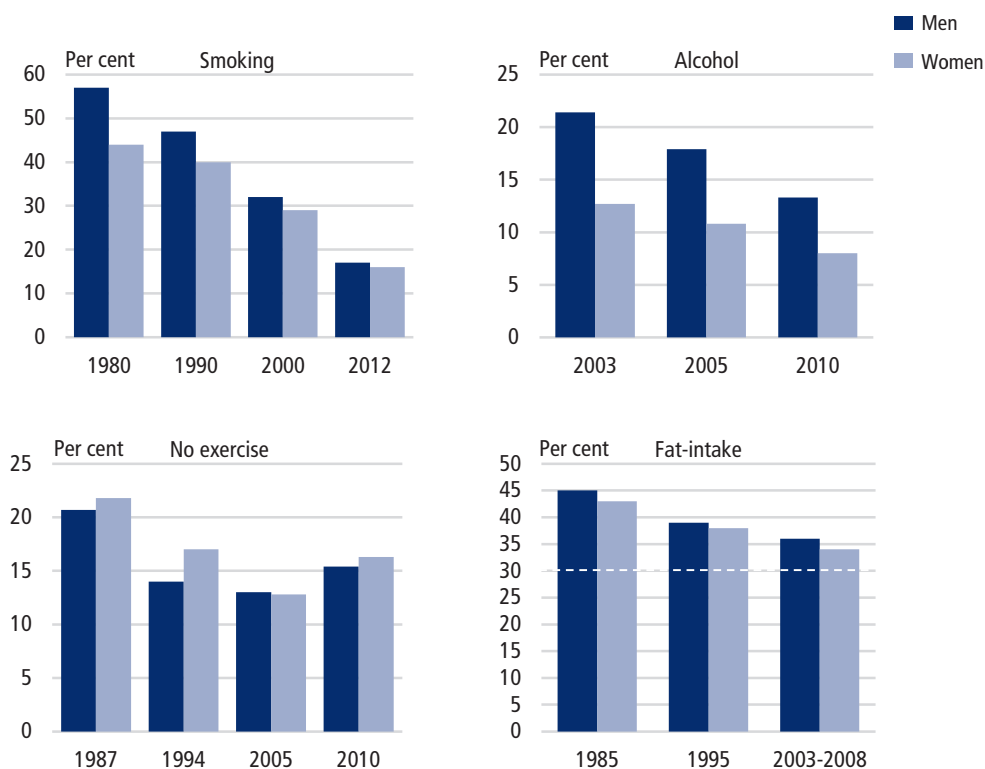
Life expectancy is often used to measure the state of a population's health. In Denmark, life expectancy had stagnated until the middle of the 1990's, where the trend again became positive. Since 2000/2001 the life expectancy has increased 3.2 years for men and 2.7 years for women. However, life expectancy in Denmark is not among the highest in Western Europe. In 2011/2012, life expectancy was 77.9 years for men and 81.9 years for women.

There is no simple explanation for the relatively lower life expectancy for the Danes. Researchers point to both the Danes' lifestyle with regard to smoking, alcohol, diet and physical activity, as well as general conditions of life such as level of unemployment and initiatives made by the health-care authorities.

### Danes' lifestyle

The proportion of the population above 15 years who are daily smokers has fallen from about half of the Danes in 1980 to under a fifth in 2012. During the period until 2011, the share of male smokers has been higher than the share of female smokers. However, this difference has fallen considerably. In 2011 the proportion of daily smokers was for the first time higher for women with 18 per cent and 17 per cent for men, while in 2012 again the share among men was higher with 17 per cent than among the women with 16 per cent.

Figure 4 Danes' lifestyle



Note: Alcohol shows the percentage of the population who drink more alcohol than recommended by the National Health Board (21 alcoholic units for men and 14 for women).

Source: National Board of Health, Danish Heart Foundation, National Institute of Public Health, and Danish Institute for Food and Veterinary Research, National Health Profiles 2010 (Alcohol and No exercise)

In August 2010 the National Board of Health announced new recommendations for consumption of alcohol, not more than 14 alcohol units for men and 7 for women is the low risk limit. The previous recommendation of not more than 21 units per week for men and 14 units for women is now the high risk limit. In 2010, 13.3 per cent of all men and 8 per cent of all women stated that they had exceeded this high risk limit.

In 1987, about a fifth of the population were not physically active in their leisure time. In 2005, this proportion had fallen to 13 per cent, while in 2010 it is 16 per cent. Experts recommend that maximum 30 per cent of total intake of energy stems from fat. In 1985, fat represented 45 per cent of the men's and 43 per cent of the women's energy intake. In 2003-2008, these shares were reduced to 36 and 34 per cent. In the National Health Profiles 2010 the proportion of male and female indications of eating an unhealthy diet are respectively 18.0 and 8.7 per cent.

### **Use of health services**

In addition to life expectancy and life style, health services are often used as an indirect method of measuring the health of the population. Information about the population's use of hospitals and National Health Service is stored in administrative registers in Denmark, which gives good basis to conduct statistical analyses.

### **Capacity in hospitals**

The capacity in hospitals can be illustrated among others by the number of hospital beds. In 2011, there were a total of 16,400 hospital beds. In addition to this come the outpatient treatments and the treatments in emergency departments.

The bed occupancy rate for all hospitals was 90 per cent in 2010, which is the same as in the past four years. In 2011 there were about 1.3 million admissions a year to the public general hospitals and 49,200 psychiatric admissions. In 2011 there were 7.7 million outpatient treatments of these 7.0 million in general hospitals. In addition, there are approximately 1 million visits to emergency departments.

### **One out of nine is hospitalized during a year**

Almost 643,000 people or 11.6 per cent of the population are hospitalized one or more times a year. The proportion of the population who has been hospitalized is lowest among 5-14-year-olds, 5.1 per cent, and increases with age. Thus, about one third of the population aged 85 and above is admitted at least once in the course of a year.

The average number of days in hospital beds also increases with age, approximately 2.9 days for 5-14-year-olds in average and more than 10 days for 75-year-olds and above. Men tend to have more bed days in average than women.

Patients in general hospitals were hospitalized 4.1 million days in 2011, exclusive the persons born or immigrated during the year. The average number of bed days for these persons were 6.4 days. The same person can have had more than one hospitalization.

### The pattern of diagnosis

The most common cause of hospitalization for women is in connection with pregnancy, births, and abortions. When hospitalization due to birth, etc., is disregarded, diseases of the circulatory system and bodily injury and poisoning are the most common causes of hospitalization for both men and women.

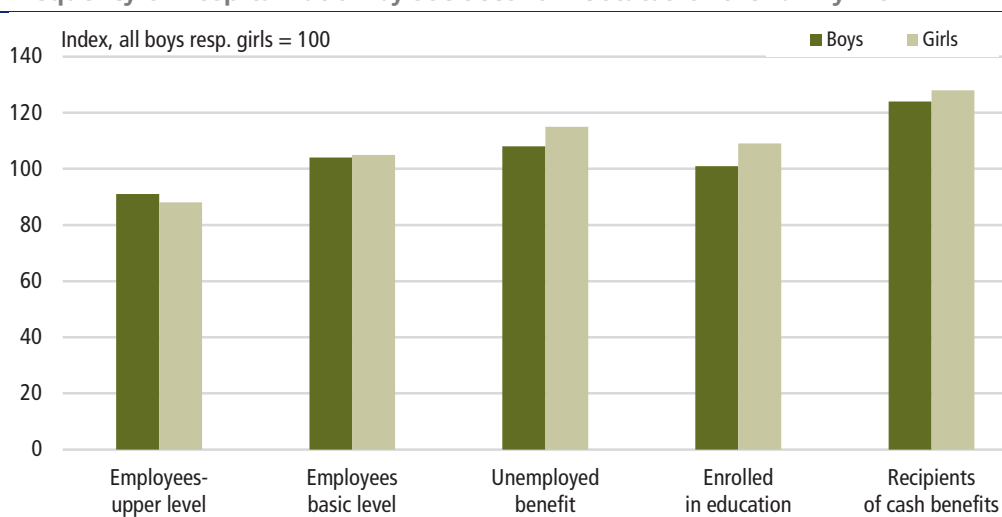
Almost 87,000 persons are hospitalized annually due to diseases of the circulatory system and 92,000 due to bodily injury, for each group corresponding to about 14 per cent of the hospitalized. However, there are marked differences between the different age groups, for example 37 per cent of hospitalized 1-4-year-old boys and 32 per cent of 1-4-year-old girls are admitted because of respiratory diseases, and approximately 15 per cent of hospitalized 65-74-year-olds are admitted because of neoplasms.

### Social differences determine use of hospitals

It is a fact that the use of hospitals to a large extent is determined by social conditions. For example, adults who have completed education at third level (long-cycle higher education) use hospitals 35 per cent less than the average person, while adults without qualification from education use hospitals 32 per cent more than the average person.

Social conditions also affect children's use of hospitals. For example, boys and girls who live with families with the socioeconomic status of recipients of cash benefits use hospitals 24 and 28 per cent more than the average child. As opposed to this, children who live with families with the socioeconomic status of employees upper level use hospitals approximately 9-12 per cent less than the average child.

**Figure 5** Frequency of hospitalization by socioeconomic status of the family. 2011



Note: Children aged 0-17.

### 94 per cent used the National Health Service in 2011

All persons who live in Denmark are covered by the National Health Service and can therefore receive full or partial compensation for all expenses related to visits to a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist, chiropractor, chiropodist, physiotherapist, etc. Approximately 5.2 million people or 94 per cent of the population made use of this in 2011, and every person had contact with a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist etc. 11.5 times on average.

Slightly more women than men received national health benefits. About 4.9 million contacted a GP and 2.5 million persons older than 17 years contacted a dentist one or more times. Eye and ear specialists were each contacted by 0.6 respectively 0.5 million people, and chiropractors by 0.3 million people.

**Figure 6**  
Expenditure on medication

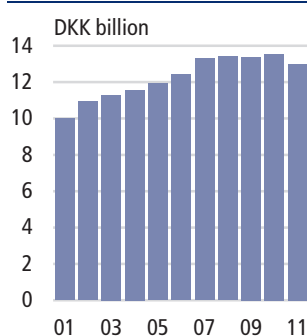


Table 79

Source: Danish Medicines Agency.

### Expenditure on medication on a high level

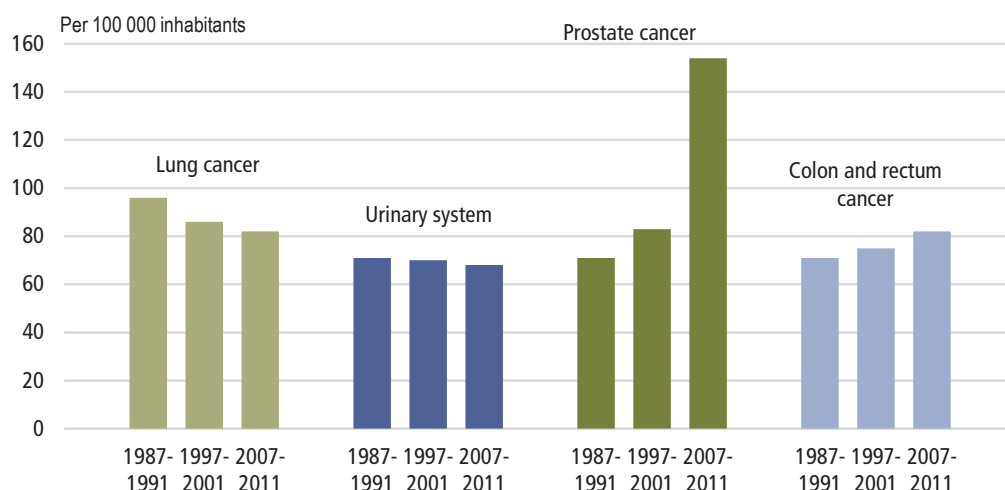
48 per cent of the adult population used prescription medicine regularly and 68 per cent have used prescription and non-prescription medication within a 14-day period in 2010. The share using medicine has increased since 2000, where 35 per cent used prescription medicine and 54 per cent used either prescription or non-prescription medication during the past 14-day period. More women than men use medication and the use of medication increases with age. The most commonly used types of prescription medicine are analgesic medication (pain killers), medicine for lowering blood pressure and medication for the heart.

The expenditure on medicine in the primary health sector has increased steadily until 2008, and from 2010 to 2011 there was a 4.2 per cent decrease. The volume used measured in DDD (daily dose) per 1,000 inhabitants per day increased 1.8 per cent from 2010 to 2011. From 2001 to 2011 the expenditure on medicine in current prices increased 30.1 per cent from DKK 10.0 billion to DKK 13.0 billion. In 2011, consumption of tranquillizers accounted for DKK 4.3 billion and drugs for the respiratory organs DKK 1.9 billion and drugs for cardiovascular for DKK 1.3 billion.

### Breast cancer and prostate cancer the most common types

In 2011 36,600 new cases of cancer were registered, and by the end of 2011 there were about 246,000 persons who lived with a cancer disease, which is an increase of 5 per cent from 2010. Among the new registrations, breast cancer was the most common form of cancer among women, and cancer in the neck of the bladder (prostate) was the most common among men.

**Figure 7** New cases of selected types of cancer among men



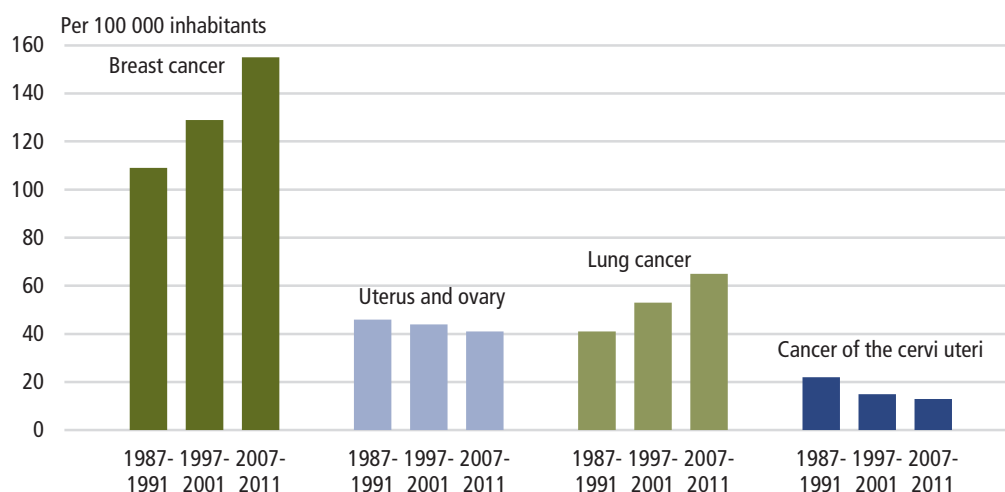
Note: The figures are calculated over a five-year period and have been standardised to comply with the Danish composition of population in 2000.

Source: National Board of Health, Denmark

### Sharp increase in the number of cancer cases since the 1980s

In the course of the last 25 years, the average number of new incidents of cancer annually, measured in relation to the size and age of the population, has increased by approximately 50 per cent. Breast cancer was also the most common type of cancer among women 25 years ago. However, for men, lung cancer was the most common type of cancer at that time.

**Figure 8** New cases of selected types of cancer among women



Note: The figures are calculated over a five-year period and have been standardised to comply with the Danish composition of population in 2000.

Source: National Board of Health, Denmark

### The number of AIDS patients is on a very low level

In the period 1980-2012, a total of 2,922 people were diagnosed with AIDS. Of these, 2,102 had died by 31 December 2011. The number of diagnosed peaked in 1993 with 239 and hereafter it has generally decreased. In 2012, 38 persons were diagnosed.

Registration of HIV-positive patients did not begin until August 1990. Until the end of 2012, a total of 6,354 HIV-positive people were reported. In 2012 193 person were reported HIV-positive, which is 30 per cent less than in 2010.

### Decrease in the number of chlamydia

In 2012, the number of cases of chlamydia is about 26,300, a decrease by 3 per cent compared to the previous year. Women account for the greater part (62 per cent in 2012) of the cases.

**Figure 9** Trends in the number of cases of chlamydia and AIDS/HIV (number of cases)

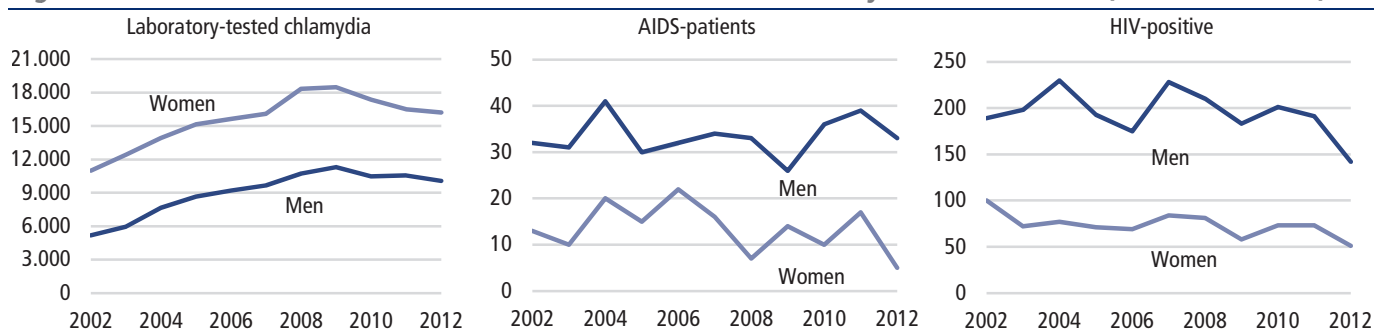
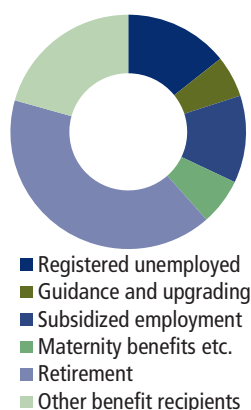


Table 72-74

Source: National Serum Institute.

### Persons receiving public benefits

**Figure 10**  
Full-time participants  
by type of benefit. 2012



#### People receiving public benefits, 16-64-years

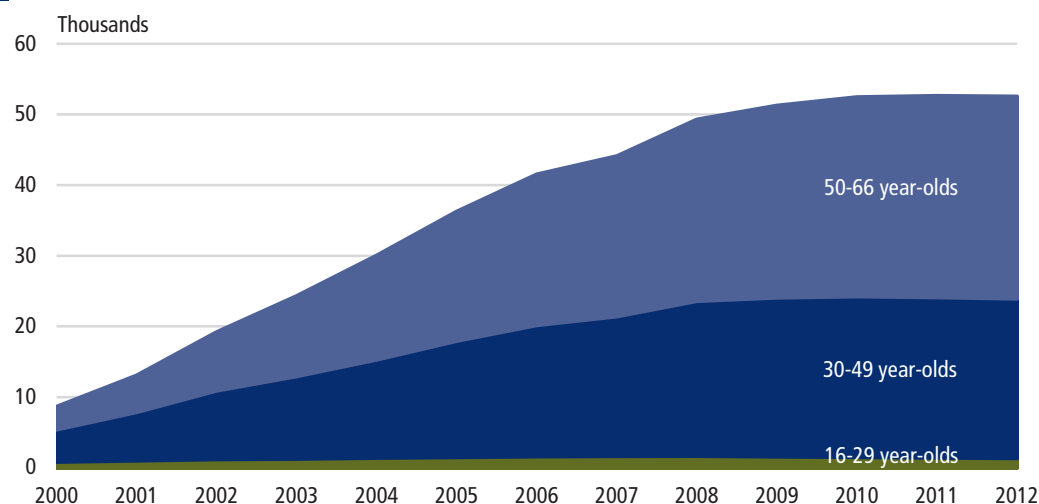
The statistics on people receiving public benefits aged 16-64 provide an overall view of the number of registered unemployed, participants in subsidized employment, guidance and upgrading, recipients of sickness and maternity benefits, persons claiming early retirement pension, and early retirement pay recipients as well as other benefit recipients.

In the light of this delimitation, 832,400 persons (converted into full-time) were receiving public benefits in 2012. The number of people receiving public benefits has decreased the past two years by 25,000 since 2010. The largest group was people in the group retirement (early retirement pension and early retirement pay recipients), by 40.9 per cent. 14.3 per cent were registered unemployed persons, 12.0 per cent were in subsidized employment, 6.4 per cent claimed maternity benefits, 5.7 per cent participated in measures concerning guidance activities or special activities upgrading skills, while other recipients of benefits made up 20.7 per cent.

### Subsidized employment, including persons in flex jobs

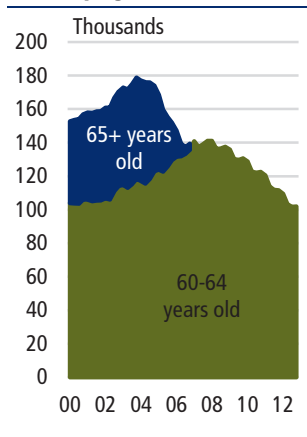
As mentioned above, subsidized employment made up 12.0 per cent of the total number of persons, who were receiving public benefits in 2012, corresponding to 100,300 full-time persons, of whom 52,500 full-time persons were in flex jobs. The remaining number of 47,800 full-time persons consists of adult apprentices, light jobs, business in-service training, employment subject to wage subsidies, etc.

**Figure 11** Full-time participants in flex jobs by age



The number of full-time persons in flex jobs has increased steadily from 2000 to 2010, from a level of 8,600 persons (converted into full-time) to 52,500 persons in 2010, 2011 and 2012. This increase is attributed to all age groups, but the 50-66 year-olds accounted for the largest increase. In 2000, persons aged 50-66 made up 36.9 per cent of the total number of full-time participants in flex jobs, while this share had increased to 54.3 per cent in 2012.

**Figure 12**  
Number of persons receiving early retirement pay

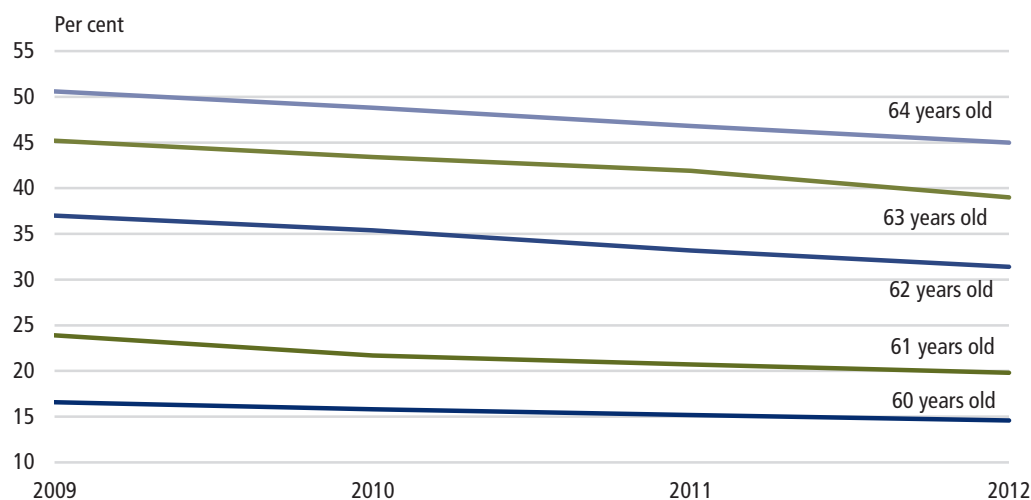


### Decrease in the number of persons receiving early retirement pay

The number of persons receiving early retirement pay has increased steadily during the period from 1996 to the end of 2003. The highest level was reached in the 4th quarter 2003, when the number was 178,700 full-time persons.

From 2004 to 2006 the number of persons receiving early retirement pay decreased by 40,000. The sharp fall is particularly reflected in the reduction of the retirement age from 67 to 65 years for persons born after 1 July 1939. From 2006 to 2008, the number of persons receiving early retirement was slightly below 140,000. From 2008 to 2012 the number has fallen steadily to approximately 100,000 by the end of 2012.

Compared to people of early retirement age (60 to 64 years old), the proportion of early retirees decreased for all age groups in the period 2009-2012.

**Figure 13** Share of the population receiving early retirement pay by age

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

### Parents have 265 days of maternity leave

Children born in 2011 were happy to see that their parents stayed at home to look after them for 265 days after their birth. The mothers accounted for the greater part of the maternity leave, 241 days, while the fathers had 24 days. Only economically active persons are entitled to maternity leave and to maternity benefits. Among others who are not entitled to the maternity benefits you find, for example, students and recipients of social assistance, etc. When 14,591 children experienced that only their mother had maternity leave, this does not always mean that the father was not at home. He might not have been economically active, or he might have spent his holiday at home with the child.

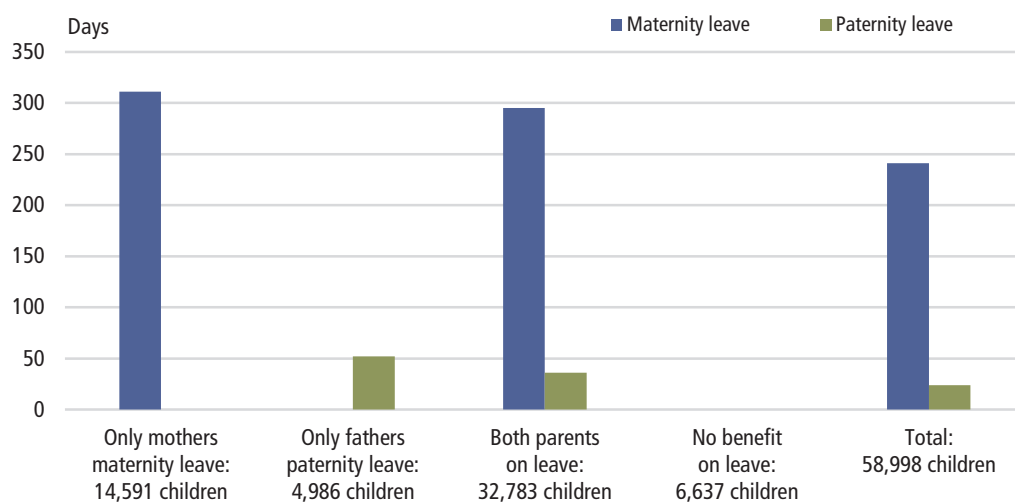
**Figure 14** Maternity and paternity leave after birth. 2011

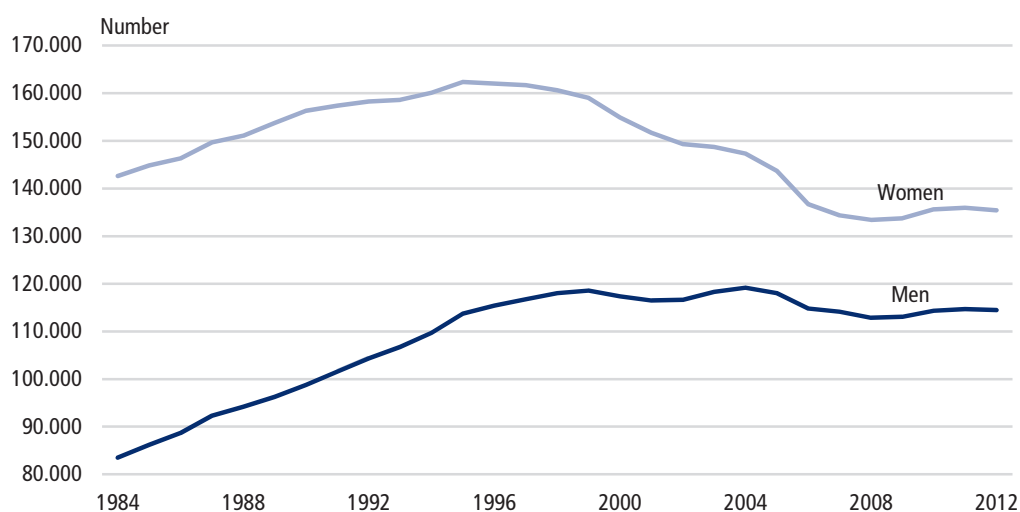
Table 97

### A quarter of million persons on early retirement pension

Early retirement pension is one of the transfer payments that is established according to the social legislation. In 2012, 250,000 persons were on early retirement pension. Of them 58,000 were aged 40-49, 94,000 were aged 50-59 and 60,000 were aged 60-64. 135,000 were women and 114,000 men.

Out of a total of 989,000 old-age pensioners aged 65 and over 546,000 were female and 443,000 male. Early retirement pay and other transfer payments are mentioned in the chapter Labour market.

**Figur 15 Early retirement pension**

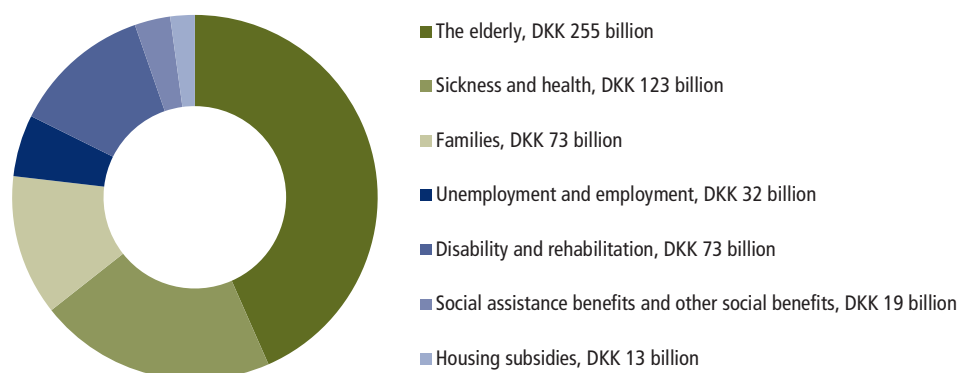


[www.statbank.dk/pen1](http://www.statbank.dk/pen1) and [pen11](http://www.statbank.dk/pen11)

## Social benefits

### Social expenditure amounts to DKK 587 billion in 2011

Total expenditure for social purposes amounted to DKK 587 billion in 2011 or DKK 105,500 per capita. Expenditure on social services measured in relation to GDP accounted for 34 per cent in 2011. Expenditure on old age is the largest social item and comprises, for example, pensions, nursing homes and home help for the elderly. Social expenditure is defined broadly in this context and also includes health services and labour market schemes expenditure.

**Figure 16 Expenditure on social services analysed by purpose. 2011**

[www.statbank.dk/udg1](http://www.statbank.dk/udg1)

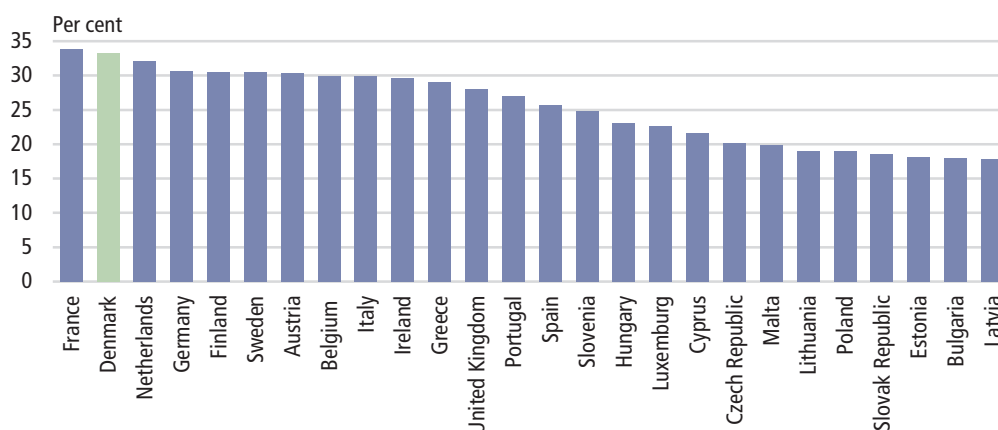
### Financing of social expenditure

The public sector's proportion of total grants and contributions to social benefits reached 74 per cent in 2011, of which the central government (including hospitals etc.) accounted for 45 per cent and the local government authorities for 29 per cent. Employer contributions reached 12 per cent, while persons insured accounted for 11 per cent and 2 per cent was financed by private means.

### Denmark in front in the EU

According to Eurostat, Denmark with its 33.5 per cent in 2010 ranks second among the 27 EU countries with respect to social expenditure in relation to gross domestic product. France and Sweden ranked first and third. Netherlands and Germany ranked fourth and fifth. As before Romania and Latvia were ranked at the bottom with a proportion of 18 per cent.

The comparison of social expenditure is not corrected for differences in income taxes on social benefits and legislation concerning payments of VAT and indirect taxes, etc., in each country. In Denmark receivers of some social grants are liable to pay income taxes. International comparisons are always difficult. This also applies to comparisons of social expenditure. Eurostat works at the time being on improving the methods for comparing the social expenditure in the EU countries.

**Figure 17 Social expenditure as a proportion of GDP in EU. 2010**

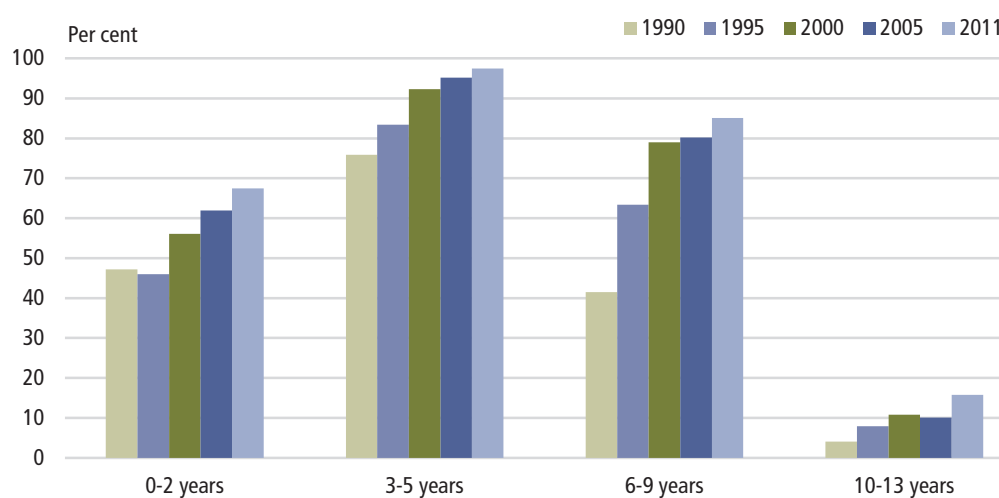
Note: Calculations are based on Eurostat's joint classification (ESSPROS) in which expenditure is calculated gross.

Source: Eurostat/ESSPROS

### More day measures for children and young people

Still more children are looked after by day carers, day-care institutions and school-based leisure-time activities. As a total 587,000 children were under the age of 13 in October 2011. 241,000 children were enrolled in school-care schemes and 13,000 in recreation centres. In 1985 262,000 children were looked after. At that time there were no school-care schemes, because they were introduced in 1987. 46,000 children were enrolled in recreation centres in 1985. Concerning children in the school age the number of children, who were looked after, has grown from 46,000 in 1985 to 254,000 in 2011 and for children under school age from 215,000 to 333,000.

**Figure 18** Children in day care



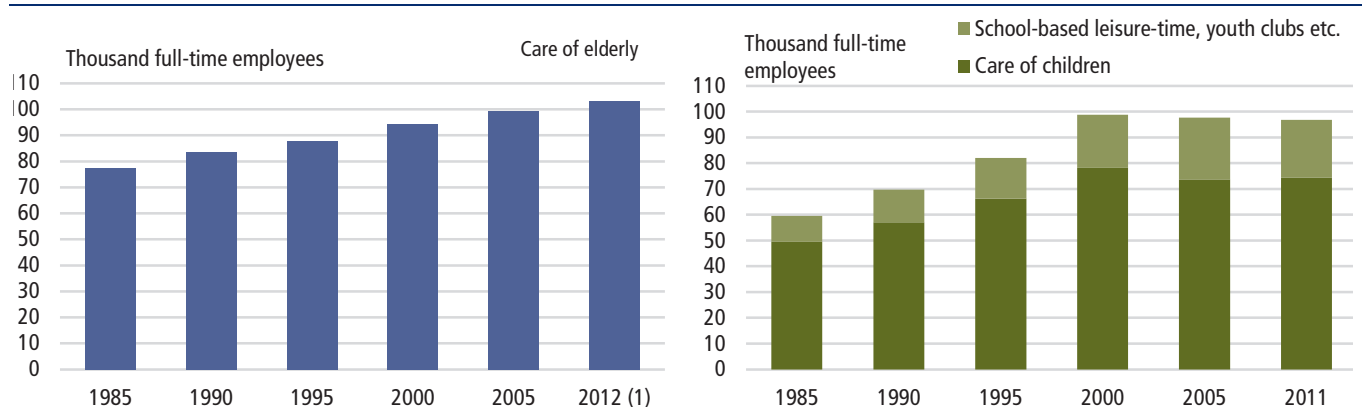
[www.statistikbanken.dk/pas11](http://www.statistikbanken.dk/pas11)

The proportion of children in public organized child-care institutions has grown from 30 per cent in 1985 to 64 per cent in 2011. Today the greatest frequency is realized for children in the so called kindergarten-age, that is children aged 3-5. In this age group, 97 per cent of all children were looked after by day carers and day-care institutions. The proportion of children who were looked after was 68 per cent for 0-2-year-old children. Among them the frequency is very low for children corresponding to 19 per cent in the first duration of life, while the parents are on leave. Among them 56 per cent were looked after by day carers.

For children in school age the frequency is 84 per cent. Since 1985 there has been a sizeable growth in schemes within outside school-hours care. For smaller children the age-integrated institutions (children aged 0-5) have become popular looking after 189,000 children. In nurseries 11,000 children are enrolled and in kindergartens 77,000 children are enrolled. The number of children at day carers is 56,000. With these sizeable frequencies the child care has become a central part of the Danish welfare system.

Staff requirements for looking after children reached 97,000 man-years in 2011. In 1985, 59,500 man-years were required and this has resulted in an increase of staff requirements by 63 per cent over the last 25 years. The staff number for schemes within outside school-hours care, etc. has risen by almost 125 per cent, while the staff number used in day-care institutions and for child day-care has risen by 60 per cent.

**Figur 19** **Employees in the social sector**



Note 1: There is a break in the data series from 2005 to 2012.

www.statbank.dk/pas33, res2, res2n, res10 and res10x

### More home help

Out of a total of approximately 229,500 persons aged 80 and over, 120,000 received permanent home help in 2011, either in their own home, including dwellings for the elderly or in nursing homes/residential homes. Out of these 120,000 31,000 were men and 89,000 women. The share of persons receiving permanent help increases sharply concurrently with their age, 35 per cent among persons aged 80-84, 59 per cent among persons aged 85-89 and 92 per cent among persons aged 90 and over. In an international context it is important to emphasize that in Denmark persons living at nursing homes et al. are included in the number of receivers of home help.

There is also a sharp increase concurrently with age in the share of people living in nursing homes/residential homes. With regard to care of the elderly etc., the increasing number of staff is extensively related to the development in the population. Moreover, the number of staff in the municipalities has risen because e.g. physical rehabilitation and care of the handicapped has been transferred from the counties to the municipalities in connection with the structural reform of Danish municipalities. Staff working with nursing and care reached 103,000 man-years in 2012.

In recent times new social and health schemes such as preventive "home-visits", shared accommodation for disabled adults, contact persons and companion schemes have been established.

### **More nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly**

A restructuring in care of the elderly has been undertaken from the middle of the 1980's, which implied that substantial efforts were made to enable the elderly to live in their own homes and an expansion of dwellings for the elderly as a replacement of the reduction in the number of residential homes.

Today, the number of dwellings in nursing homes is 37,500, 7,000 residential homes and 1,500 protected homes and 34,500 general dwellings for the elderly. There is a total of 81,000 nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly supplied by 7,500 nursing dwellings for handicapped persons. In contrast, there were 49,000 residential homes, 7,000 protected homes and 4,000 dwellings for the elderly, i.e. a total of 60,000 nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly in 1987 (when homes and dwellings for the elderly were introduced into Danish legislation).

The share of persons living in homes and dwellings for the elderly increases sharply concurrently with their age, 12 per cent among persons aged 80-84, 23 per cent among persons aged 85-89 and 41 per cent among persons aged 90 and over.

In the nursing homes and the residential homes the enrolled persons in general have 24-hour staff, common services and activities and linen service etc. This is also estimated to be the case in two out of three protected homes. The general homes are seen not as institutions, but as own homes, and the persons get the same amount of home help as people who live in apartments, one-family houses and row houses. The free-choice schemes established in 2003 also apply to these persons.

### **Supplementary subsidy schemes**

With regard to the supplementary subsidy schemes, a total of 208,000 households received DKK 247 million through rent subsidies in December 2011, while 295,000 pensioner households received a total of DKK 766 million through rent allowances. 590,000 families received child benefits, of which 131,000 families with a lonely provider also received an ordinary child allowance in the 4th quarter of 2011. 201,000 families received a benefit for juveniles introduced in the middle of 2011.

### **Children and young people receiving assistance**

At the end of 2010, 28,000 children and young people received assistance. The assistance includes placements outside home and various kinds of preventive measures. 15,000 children and young people were recipients of preventive measures, while there were 14,500 placements outside home. About 60 per cent of all preventive measures are in the form of relief stays for children and young people living at home. The share of children and young people who have a permanent contact person is 40 per cent.

## Justice

### Crime and the administration of justice

Justice includes statistics regarding crime and the administration of justice. The analyses of justice illustrate the rulings made by courts in criminal law suits and civil law suits.

Crime in Denmark is analysed as both reported crimes and criminal decisions in connection with violation of either the Penal Code, the Road Traffic Act or special acts, and the number of victims of certain offences against the Penal Code.

Crime statistics cover only reported criminal offences, whereas the so-called "hidden" crimes or underreported figures (i.e. unreported criminal offences) are not compiled.

### The number of reported crimes have decreased the last years

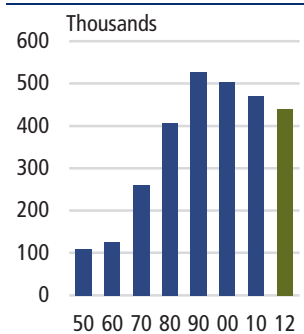
From 1950 to 1994, the number of reported criminal offences increased from about 110,000 to almost 550,000. Since then the number of reported criminal offences decreased until 2006 where 425,000 offences were reported. In the years hereafter the number of reported criminal offences increased again and in 2009 the police received almost 0.5 million reports of crimes. The number of reported criminal offences fell both in 2010, 2011 and 2012 and amounted to 441,000 in 2012.

In 1950, the number of reported crimes corresponded to 3,500 reports per 100,000 inhabitants (older than 15 years) compared to 12,700 reports in 1994 and 9,600 in 2012.

The large increase in reported offences is mainly due to an increase in reported offences against property and misappropriations. They comprise, for example, burglaries in shops and houses, as well as car thefts and bicycle thefts, which are typically subject to insurance contracts, where a police report is a prerequisite of claiming damages from the insurance company. The high number of burglaries and thefts should also be seen in the context of increasing wealth in society. There is a sharp increase in the possession of valuable objects, and many dwellings are left unoccupied in the daytime.

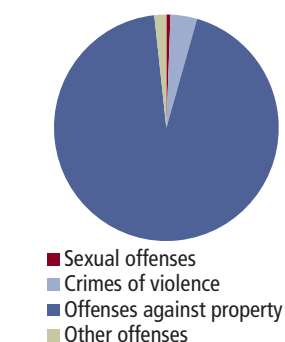
The decrease since 1994 has also occurred in the number of reported offences against property and misappropriations, where the decrease is primarily seen in the number of thefts and burglaries. The decrease in the number of stolen cars is probably due to improved theft prevention in modern cars.

**Figure 20**  
Reports under  
the Penal Code



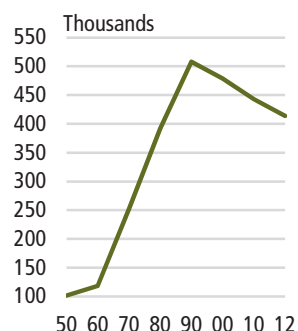
www.statbank.dk/straf22

**Figure 21**  
Reports under  
the Penal Code by type.  
2012



www.statbank.dk/straf22

**Figure 22**  
Reported offences  
against property



www.statbank.dk/straf22

The increase since 2006 is mainly an increase in the number of burglaries, both in banks, shops, private homes and second homes. But also bag-snatching, pick pocketing, thefts of number plates and of bicycles have increased the last years.

The fall from 2009 to 2012 especially concerns fewer burglaries, fewer thefts of bicycles and fewer cases of malicious damage.

### Offences against property

The number of reported offences against property each year makes up 90-95 per cent of the annual number of crimes reported. In 2012, 414,000 offences against property were reported, which is less compared to the first half of the 1990s, when more than 500,000 offences against property were reported every year.

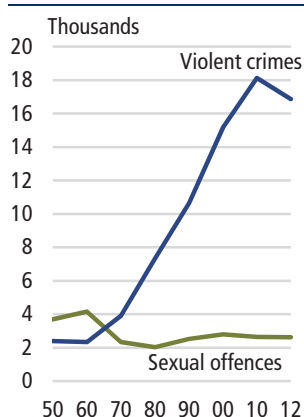
In 2012, there were 81,000 burglaries and 191,000 thefts, including 43,000 burglaries in houses and flats, and furthermore 10,000 car thefts and 68,000 bicycle thefts.

### Violent crimes

The number of reported violent crimes (e.g. homicide, assault against the individual or public authority) has risen significantly since the Second World War, from approximately 2,400 reports in 1950 to 19,500 in 2006. The following couple of years the number of violent crimes decreased and constituted approximately 17,000 reported offences in 2012.

Almost 60 per cent of all reported acts of violence are assault against the individual, while the remainder is mainly violence, etc. against public authorities (17 per cent) and threats (20 per cent). The dangerousness of violence against the individual is distributed to the following groups: *Simple violence*, *more serious violence* and *very serious violence*. In total, there were 9,700 reported offences of these kinds in 2012. Simple violence is the most common (83 per cent) and has increased by 20 per cent since 1990. However, the number has been decreasing since 2006.

**Figure 23**  
Reported violent crimes  
and sexual offences



www.statbank.dk/straf22  
straf22

In 2012, there were 185 reported homicides or attempts at homicide. In comparison the number was 234 in 1990. In 2012, 43 homicides were accomplished. Since 1990, there has been between 180 and 260 homicides or attempts at homicide on the whole.

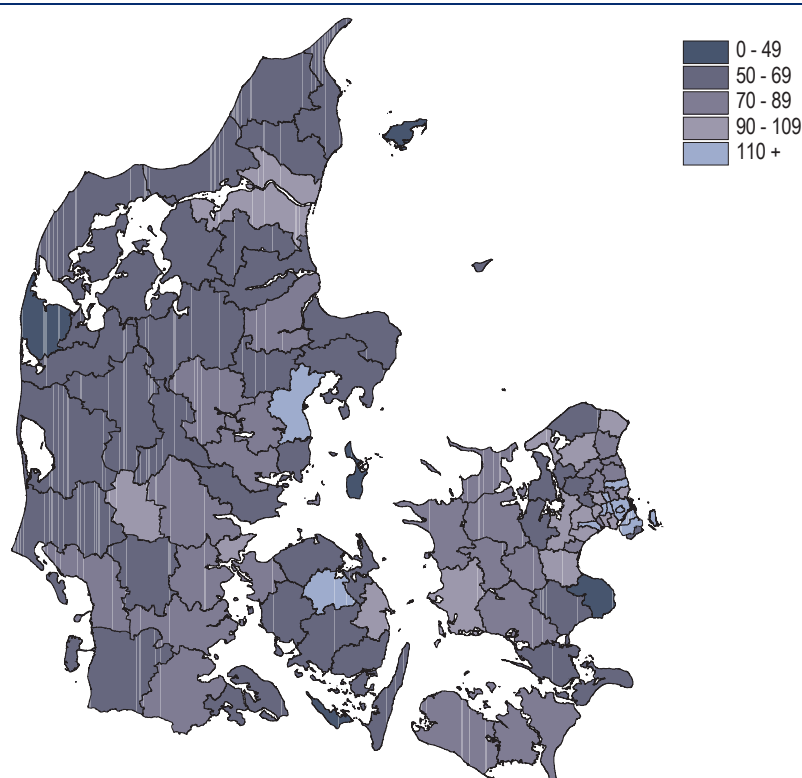
### Sexual offences

Sexual offences (e.g. rape or indecent exposure) fell in the last part of the 1960s (coinciding with the repeal of the Pornography Act), and has since then been steady at 2-3,000 reports a year with a slowly increasing tendency. The number peaked in 2004 and decreased until 2009. From 2009 to 2010 there was a substantial increase by 18 per cent, mainly due to more reported offences against decency. 2,600 sexual offences were reported in 2012, close to the same number as in 2010 and 2011. More than half of today's reports are of indecent exposure (56 per cent), while rape accounts for 15 per cent.

### Highest number of reported crimes in cities and urban areas

There is no steady regional distribution of reported criminal offences in Denmark. Reported crimes are concentrated in cities and large towns and urban areas, whereas the number in rural municipalities is low – except for some municipalities with large summer cottage areas.

**Figure 24** Reported criminal offences per 1,000 inhabitants. 2012



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[www.statbank.dk/straf22\\_bef607\\_folk1](http://www.statbank.dk/straf22_bef607_folk1)

There are many reported offences against property and reported violent crimes in cities and urban areas, while summer cottage areas mainly account for burglaries and thefts.

### **Less than every five reports lead to a charge**

Charges are pressed in less than every fifth of the 450-500,000 reports, either against one or several people.

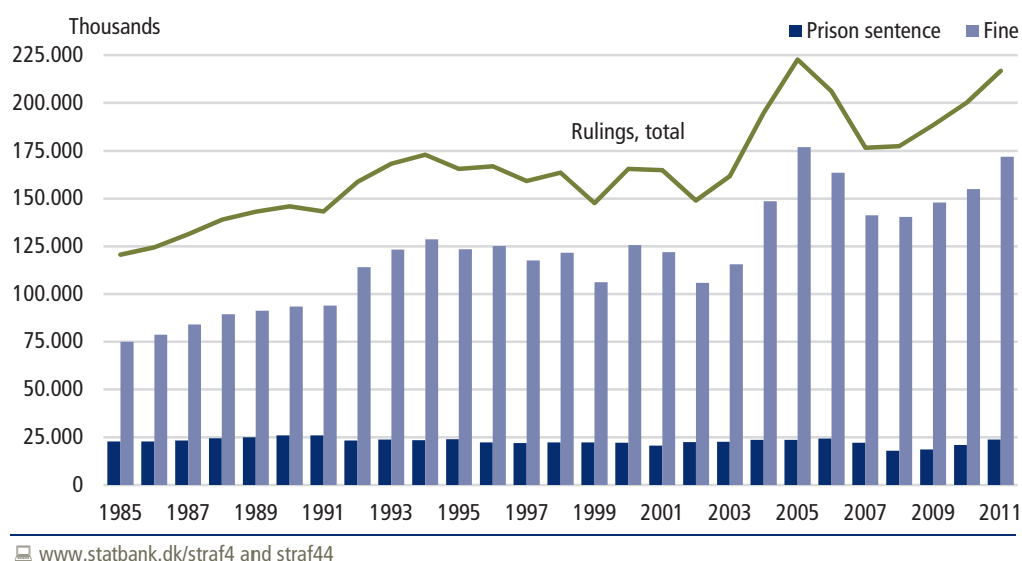
In 2012, charges were pressed in 18 per cent of the reports. The charge rate typically varies according to how serious the crime is or its type.

Thus charges are normally pressed in connection with 79 per cent of violent crimes and 74 per cent of sexual offences, charges are only pressed in 14 per cent of offences against property.

### **Criminal decisions**

Based on reports where the police have pressed charges and investigations have been closed as well as violations of the Road Traffic Act, almost 216,800 criminal decisions were made in 2011.

The accused was either fined, given a prison sentence or acquitted. The number of criminal decisions is primarily due to the number of violations of the Road Traffic Act.

**Figure 25 Criminal decisions, total, and convictions resulting in fine or prison sentence**

In 2011, 54,100 rulings concerned the Penal Code, 118,600 concerned the Road Traffic Act and the remaining 44,200 concerned other special acts (e.g. Euphoricants Act, Police Regulations, Firearms Act or Act on Animal Welfare).

In 2011, 216,800 decisions comprised a total of 313,700 criminal offences for charges committed by 169,500 different individuals, i.e. a number of individuals have received more than one ruling in the course of the year, just as several decisions comprise more than one charge.

#### Most decisions are fines

Of the 216,800 decisions in 2011, most of them were, by far (172,000), fines, of which almost two-thirds originated from violation of the Road Traffic Act.

23,200 decisions were prison sentences (lenient imprisonment or imprisonment), and the remaining 21,700 decisions include no charges, dropped charges or acquittal. 12,200 or about half of the prison sentences were unconditional in 2011.

#### Male offenders account for the greatest number of criminal decisions

Around 80 per cent of all criminal decisions in the last couple of years involve men, and around 20 per cent women. By this the proportion of violations by women has doubled since 1980 where it constituted 9 per cent.

The proportion of violations against the Penal Code by women has increased during the same period from 15 to 18 per cent and against the Road Traffic Act from 6 to 22 per cent.

A minor proportion of the decisions (2-3 per cent) are against enterprises (such as violations of Road Traffic Act and environmental acts).

#### Increase in the number of women convicted of violent crimes

Since 1990, the number of women committing violent crimes has quadrupled from 329 to 1,263 in 2011. The increase is greatest for women in the age group 15-19 years, where the number has become almost seven times as great since 1990.

Common assault, grievous assault, assault against public authority and threats account for the largest increase.

The 15-19-year-olds constituted 29 per cent of the decisions. 45 per cent of the women were below the age of 25 years.

Furthermore, the number of women sentenced to imprisonment in connection with convictions of violent crimes has doubled almost six times since 1990 – a total of 587 in 2011. 30 per cent was sentenced to prison.

### Most violent crimes are committed by young men

In 2011, the average age of offenders was 36 years for men and 39 years for women – but there are variations among the different criminal offences.

The lowest average age is that of violent criminals (30 years). About one fifth of all violent crimes are committed by young men below 20 years – all in all a little below 90 per cent of crimes of violence is committed by men.

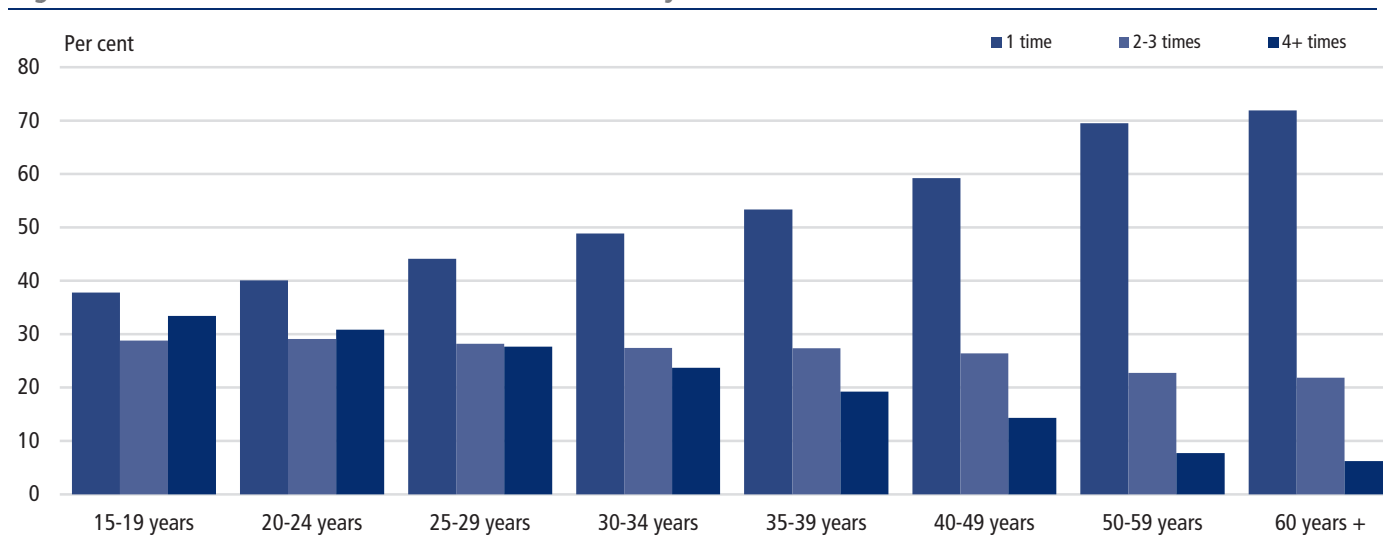
The average age of persons committing sexual offences is somewhat higher and was 37 years in 2011. Similarly, the average age of persons committing financial crimes was higher. The average age of persons having committed fraud against creditors, gross tax fraud, etc. or offences against legislation relating to taxation and excise duties ranged between 41 and 46 years.

### Young men most often commit new crime

Half of the men aged 15-19-years who in 2008 were released after serving in jail or had received a conviction committed a new crime within two years. The average for all men was 32 per cent. For women, the pattern was the same but with much less variation: 18 per cent for women aged 15-19 years and 14 per cent in average for all women. The young men also commit the crime earlier. Thus, among young men below the age of 30 years, 46 per cent committed a new crime within six months while the corresponding figure for men aged 50 years or more was 32 per cent.

Figure 26

New crime committed by men. 2008-2010



[www.statistikbanken.dk/recidiv5](http://www.statistikbanken.dk/recidiv5)

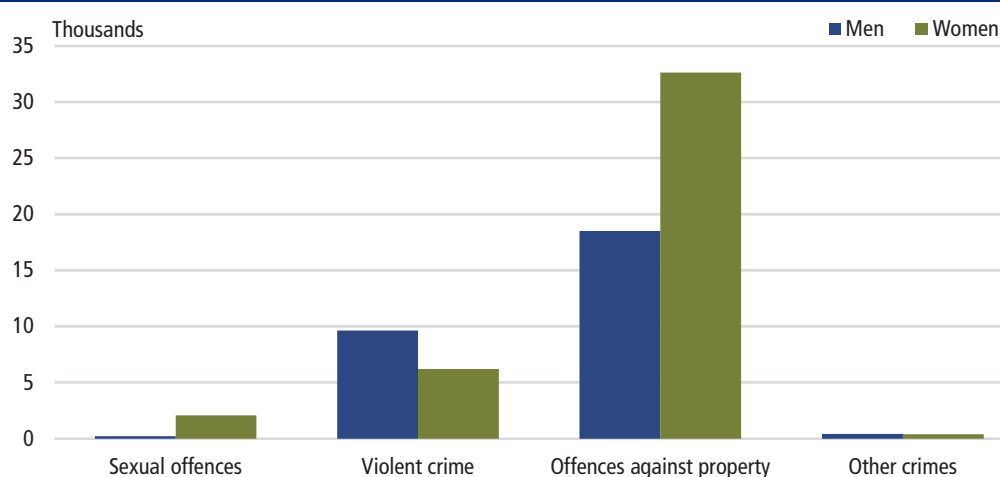
The proportion of people who committed a new crime was highest for those who were released after serving in jail. Here the proportion was almost 60 per cent while it was 26 per cent for people who were sentenced a fine.

Among men and women there was 49 per cent respectively 66 per cent who only commit one new crime within two years. Corresponding, there was 33 per cent among the men and 18 per cent among the women who committed three or more new crimes.

### Victims of criminal offences against the Penal Code

In 2012, 90 per cent of all victims of sexual offences were women, while nearly all sexual offences were committed by men. In contrast, one third of all victims of violent crimes were women, but also here the overall part of the offences were committed by men. The average age of the female victims of sexual offences was 20 years, and 14 per cent were less than 10 years. The average age of victims of violence was older: 32 years for both men and women. 2 per cent of the victims of violence were less than 10 years, and less than 1 per cent more than 70 years.

**Figure 27** Victims of violations against the Penal Code. 2012



[www.statbank.dk/straf5](http://www.statbank.dk/straf5)

**Table 56** Persons by the welfare of the family. 2011

	0-15 years	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	69 years +	Total
How easy is it for the family to live within their income?	per cent									
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Very easy	16	18	14	17	18	21	26	25	29	21
Easy	26	26	23	28	28	27	33	31	36	29
Fairly easy	28	26	32	25	29	25	24	27	22	26
Somewhat difficult	17	15	19	17	16	14	10	11	10	14
Difficult or very difficult	12	15	13	13	9	13	7	6	4	10
Do the family think that expenditure on housing is a burden?										
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Not a problem	56	62	58	59	60	62	78	81	86	68
A burden to some extent	33	24	29	31	30	27	16	15	11	24
A heavy burden	11	14	13	11	10	11	6	4	2	8

 www.statistikbank.dk/ifu1 and ifu5
**Table 57** Housing conditions

1 January	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2012 <sup>2</sup>
	number					
Occupied dwellings	1 475 620	1 796 648	2 000 231	2 245 599	2 414 513	2 583 367
Occupants	4 437 550	4 832 842	4 947 728	5 095 731	5 287 379	5 550 284
Average number of occupants per household	3.01	2.69	2.47	2.27	2.19	2.15
	per cent					
<b>Occupants in the household<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 occupant	16.0	23.7	27.9	33.5	36.3	38.3
2 occupants	27.4	29.5	31.6	33.0	33.4	33.0
3 occupants	20.9	18.5	16.1	15.1	12.9	11.7
4 occupants	18.9	16.7	16.5	13.4	12.0	11.5
5 or more occupants	16.8	11.6	7.9	5.0	5.3	5.4
<b>Type of building</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households in:						
Farm-, one-family, terraced houses, etc.	45.0	49.5	57.7	59.2	58.8	59.1
Multi-dwelling houses	55.0	49.0	41.6	39.4	39.3	39.3
Other dwellings	-	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.6
<b>Tenure</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Occupied by owner	44.9	46.9	54.6	54.2	53.3	49.7
Rented	55.1	53.1	44.1	44.2	46.4	43.9
Not stated	-	-	1.3	1.6	0.4	6.5
<b>Installations</b>						
Per cent with district- and central heating	47.0	84.0	91.3	89.1	92.1	94.0
Per cent with bath	45.0	71.3	84.0	89.5	93.9	96.7

<sup>1</sup> Residential institutions and holiday dwellings are not included. <sup>2</sup> New method from 2010.

Table 58 Dwelling stock by type, size, etc. 2012

1 January	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	Farm and one-family houses detached	Terraced or semidetached houses	Dwellings in multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings	
	— number of dwellings —					
<b>Dwelling stock, total</b>	<b>1 208 452</b>	<b>395 264</b>	<b>1 062 036</b>	<b>37 814</b>	<b>45 109</b>	<b>2 748 675</b>
<b>By number of rooms<sup>1</sup>:</b>						
1 room	1 036	15 388	87 324	25 688	4 578	134 014
2 rooms	20 319	78 429	367 686	4 570	4 607	475 611
3 rooms	127 777	111 637	336 431	629	7 550	584 024
4 rooms	338 611	123 346	150 123	57	7 866	620 003
5 + rooms	663 792	47 008	43 150	143	9 594	763 687
Not stated	32	10	4	-	5 982	6 028
<b>By floor space:</b>						
0-49 m <sup>2</sup>	2 660	15 516	122 423	33 711	7 397	181 707
50-99 m <sup>2</sup>	147 142	244 817	773 628	3 718	18 867	1 188 172
100-149 m <sup>2</sup>	552 684	122 859	142 802	112	7 958	826 415
150-174 m <sup>2</sup>	360 173	9 967	17 628	71	1 366	254 623
175 + m <sup>2</sup>	145 782	2 097	5 553	202	2 685	290 901
Not Stated	11	8	2	-	6 836	6 857
<b>By construction period:</b>						
Before 1900	125 969	17 181	105 224	1 071	3 566	253 011
1900-1919	122 785	12 512	135 265	1 013	3 589	275 164
1920-1929	71 551	5 137	59 609	485	1 408	138 190
1930-1939	85 748	4 771	129 609	836	1 767	222 731
1940-1949	52 189	13 472	79 424	888	1 273	147 246
1950-1959	101 555	23 805	109 485	2 292	2 617	239 754
1960-1969	212 687	31 875	141 953	8 877	7 102	402 494
1970-1979	244 603	66 149	120 772	10 770	8 437	450 731
1980-1989	77 556	105 032	59 162	2 622	3 446	247 818
1990-1999	37 260	51 051	51 393	4 095	2 349	146 148
2000-2004	26 660	28 939	25 383	1 762	2 237	84 981
2005-2009	40 844	31 506	39 257	2 763	2 186	116 556
2010-2011	8 895	3 780	5 451	340	408	18 874
Not stated	150	54	49	-	4 724	4 977
<b>By ownership:</b>						
Individuals, etc.	1 164 120	160 356	298 298	629	29 135	1 652 538
Non-profit-making building society	9 491	140 869	378 776	9 038	2 388	540 562
Housing society	8 764	47 094	150 819	328	446	207 451
Public authority	3 391	18 608	32 277	1 886	5 345	61 507
Not stated	22 686	28 337	201 866	25 933	7 795	286 617
<b>By tenure<sup>1</sup>:</b>						
Owner-occupied	1 021 972	125 907	114 977	9	19 661	1 282 526
Rented	104 999	224 863	768 262	24 853	10 114	1 133 091
Not stated	24 596	25 048	101 479	6 225	10 402	167 750
<b>By installations<sup>1</sup>:</b>						
Toilet, central heating, and bath	1 120 576	370 712	929 137	26 976	28 794	2 476 195
Toilet, central heating but without bath	13 417	2 606	39 876	65	1 574	57 538
Toilet, bath but without central heating	13 476	1 541	2 154	6	1 947	19 124
Toilet, but without central heating, and bath	1 383	160	374	-	260	2 177
Without toilet	2 622	710	13 002	4 040	1 600	21 974
Not stated	93	89	175	-	6 002	6 359

<sup>1</sup> Occupied dwellings.

**Table 59 Dwellings, households and persons by type of building. 2012**

1 January	Dwellings	Households (occupied dwellings)	Persons	Average number of persons per household
	number			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 748 675</b>	<b>2 583 367</b>	<b>5 550 284</b>	<b>2.15</b>
Farm- and one-family houses (detached)	1 208 452	1 151 567	3 015 338	2.62
Terraced or semidetached houses	395 264	375 818	715 280	1.90
Multi-family buildings	1 062 036	984 718	1 696 246	1.72
Student hostels	37 814	31 087	40 545	1.30
Dwellings in residential institutions	5 664	5 664	14 851	2.62
Holiday dwellings	18 862	18 862	32 298	1.71
Housing conditions not known	20 583	15 651	35 726	2.28

**Table 60 Occupied dwellings stock by type of heating installation. 2012**

1 January	District heating	Central heating from own unit				Heating stoves	No heating installation or not known	Total
		Burning oil	Burning natural gas	Other or not known	Total			
	number of dwellings							
<b>Dwelling stock total</b>	<b>1 614 934</b>	<b>314 168</b>	<b>404 380</b>	<b>95 335</b>	<b>813 883</b>	<b>147 091</b>	<b>7 459</b>	<b>2 583 367</b>
Farm- and one-family houses (detached)	454 473	256 769	255 464	88 303	600 536	95 639	919	1 151 567
Terraced or semidetached houses	250 386	17 346	79 628	3 049	100 023	24 904	505	375 818
Multi-family buildings	872 642	35 632	64 295	2 292	102 219	9 111	746	984 718
Student hostels	27 737	438	2 381	66	2 885	458	7	31 087
Other dwellings	9 696	3 983	2 612	1 625	8 220	16 979	5 282	40 177

**Table 61 Dwelling stock by type of building, regional analysis. 2012**

1 January	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	Farm and one-family houses detached	Terraced or semidetached houses	Multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings	
	number of dwellings					
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>1 208 452</b>	<b>395 264</b>	<b>1 062 036</b>	<b>37 814</b>	<b>45 109</b>	<b>2 748 675</b>
Region Hovedstaden	192 508	106 541	523 345	15 687	11 994	850 075
Region Sjælland	217 572	66 570	101 262	3 767	10 567	399 738
Region Syddanmark	319 707	98 953	162 359	7 117	8 276	596 412
Region Midtjylland	311 044	83 545	195 021	8 536	9 090	607 236
Region Nordjylland	167 621	39 655	80 049	2 707	5 182	295 214

Table 62 Households by type of building. 2012

	Type of building					Households (occupied dwellings), total	Of which	
	Detached one family houses and farmhouses	Terraced or semi- detached houses	Multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings		Owner- occupied dwellings	Rented dwellings
1 January								
<b>Households, total</b>	<b>1 151 567</b>	<b>375 818</b>	<b>984 718</b>	<b>31 087</b>	<b>40 177</b>	<b>2 583 367</b>	<b>1 282 526</b>	<b>1 133 091</b>
of which with:								
0 children	680 064	278 127	795 584	30 484	34 321	1 818 580	794 056	897 170
1 child	161 367	45 030	102 798	419	2 578	312 192	171 201	119 983
2 children	221 052	41 050	62 182	153	2 344	326 781	230 422	82 093
3 or more children	89 084	11 611	24 154	31	934	125 814	86 847	33 845
<b>Households with one single man, total</b>	<b>130 191</b>	<b>67 393</b>	<b>268 271</b>	<b>14 484</b>	<b>10 880</b>	<b>491 219</b>	<b>158 628</b>	<b>285 057</b>
of which with:								
0 children	117 127	63 545	258 539	14 466	10 584	464 261	145 359	273 302
1 child	9 517	2 971	7 807	14	243	20 552	9 791	9 253
2 children	2 931	763	1 603	2	47	5 346	2 925	2 070
3 or more children	616	114	322	2	6	1 060	553	432
<b>Households with one single woman, total</b>	<b>130 627</b>	<b>144 099</b>	<b>362 525</b>	<b>10 505</b>	<b>9 977</b>	<b>657 733</b>	<b>158 975</b>	<b>441 387</b>
of which with:								
0 children	99 607	113 366	294 711	10 349	8 903	526 936	131 159	353 205
1 child	13 490	16 371	40 599	121	547	71 128	13 848	49 013
2 children	12 925	11 637	20 786	30	412	45 790	11 112	29 726
3 or more children	4 605	2 725	6 429	5	115	13 879	2 856	9 443
<b>Households with one married couple, total</b>	<b>674 662</b>	<b>114 948</b>	<b>150 374</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>12 615</b>	<b>953 067</b>	<b>740 337</b>	<b>188 789</b>
of which with:								
0 children	353 885	72 266	86 008	255	9 847	522 261	398 514	112 903
1 child	92 488	15 100	25 924	133	968	134 613	101 137	28 463
2 children	161 299	21 094	25 803	65	1 271	209 532	172 860	30 921
3 or more children	66 990	6 488	12 639	15	529	86 661	67 826	16 502
<b>Households with two single adults of opposite sex, total</b>	<b>134 301</b>	<b>34 541</b>	<b>121 745</b>	<b>2 652</b>	<b>3 123</b>	<b>296 362</b>	<b>139 300</b>	<b>130 786</b>
of which with:								
0 children	60 747	18 829	89 144	2 483	2 130	173 333	67 216	88 258
1 child	32 002	8 243	20 403	115	510	61 273	32 279	23 897
2 children	31 822	5 979	9 668	48	363	47 880	31 179	14 158
3 or more children	9 730	1 490	2 530	6	120	13 876	8 626	4 473
<b>Households, other types, total</b>	<b>81 786</b>	<b>14 837</b>	<b>81 803</b>	<b>2 978</b>	<b>3 582</b>	<b>184 986</b>	<b>85 286</b>	<b>87 072</b>
of which with:								
0 children	48 698	10 121	67 182	2 931	2 857	131 789	51 808	69 502
1 child	13 870	2 345	8 065	36	310	24 626	14 146	9 357
2 children	12 075	1 577	4 322	8	251	18 233	12 346	5 218
3 or more children	7 143	794	2 234	3	164	10 338	6 986	2 995

Note: Information is based on a combination of the construction and housing register (BBR) and the central person register (CPR). A household comprises the persons registered at the same address on the CPR. The table only includes households with known housing conditions. Known housing conditions for households and persons means that the same address is on both the BBR and CPR, while housing not known means that the address for households and people on the CPR is not on the BBR, or that there is no dwelling at the address on the BBR. Children are defined as unmarried, childless persons under 25 years of age who live at the same address as their parents.

Table 63 Number of rented dwellings by quality, size, etc. 2012

	Not with all installations			With all installations			Total		
	The Region Hoved staden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Region Hoved staden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Region Hoved staden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark
1 January									
	number of rented dwellings in thousands								
<b>Dwelling stock, total</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>427.0</b>	<b>648.3</b>	<b>1 075.3</b>	<b>459.4</b>	<b>673.7</b>	<b>1 133.1</b>
<b>By type of dwelling:</b>									
One-family houses detached	0.8	4.4	5.2	12.0	87.7	99.8	12.9	92.1	105.0
Terraced or semidetached houses	0.8	2.0	2.7	47.0	175.1	222.1	47.8	177.1	224.9
Multi family buildings	29.1	16.5	45.6	355.8	366.9	722.7	384.9	383.4	768.3
Student hostels	1.2	1.9	3.2	10.2	11.5	21.7	11.5	13.4	24.9
Other dwellings	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.0	7.1	9.0	2.3	7.8	10.1
<b>By floor space:</b>									
0-49 m <sup>2</sup>	7.5	8.5	16.0	41.6	55.5	97.1	49.1	64.0	113.1
50-99 m <sup>2</sup>	21.8	14.0	35.7	310.1	447.5	757.7	331.9	461.5	793.4
100-149 m <sup>2</sup>	2.7	2.3	5.0	62.6	113.5	176.1	65.3	115.8	181.1
150-174 m <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.3	0.5	6.1	13.2	19.2	6.3	13.4	19.7
175 m <sup>2</sup> +	0.2	0.3	0.5	6.5	18.6	25.2	6.7	18.9	25.7
<b>By ownership:</b>									
Individuals, etc.	4.9	13.2	18.1	56.8	153.3	210.2	61.7	166.5	228.2
Non-profit building society	2.2	2.6	4.8	176.0	288.1	464.1	178.2	290.7	469.0
Limited liability companies, cooperative societies, etc.	3.7	5.8	9.5	43.5	89.1	132.6	47.2	94.9	142.1
Housing society	15.8	0.7	16.6	108.9	62.1	171.0	124.7	62.8	187.5
Public authorities	1.6	1.4	3.0	9.2	27.2	36.4	10.8	28.6	39.4
Other or not stated	4.1	1.8	5.8	32.7	28.4	61.1	36.8	30.1	66.9
<b>By construction period:</b>									
Before 1900	9.8	5.1	14.9	37.3	42.0	79.2	47.1	47.1	94.2
1900-1919	9.2	6.6	15.8	42.5	51.3	93.8	51.7	57.9	109.6
1920-1939	8.1	6.0	14.0	80.7	57.0	137.7	88.7	63.0	151.7
1940-1949	2.6	2.4	5.0	34.1	35.3	69.4	36.7	37.7	74.4
1950-1959	1.1	1.8	2.9	50.7	60.2	110.9	51.7	62.0	113.8
1960-1964	0.3	0.8	1.1	26.3	34.5	60.8	26.6	35.3	61.9
1965-1969	0.2	0.7	0.9	31.3	48.3	79.6	31.5	49.0	80.5
1970-1974	0.2	0.4	0.6	34.9	53.3	88.2	35.1	53.7	88.8
1975-1979	0.2	0.2	0.4	16.1	30.1	46.3	16.4	30.3	46.6
1980-1984	0.2	0.3	0.5	14.6	43.0	57.6	14.8	43.3	58.1
1985-1989	0.1	0.5	0.5	14.3	51.1	65.4	14.3	51.6	65.9
1990-1994	0.0	0.3	0.4	13.4	42.7	56.1	13.5	43.0	56.4
1995-1999	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.0	24.1	32.1	8.0	24.2	32.2
2000-2004	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.8	36.3	43.0	6.9	36.3	43.3
2005-2009	0.1	0.1	0.2	14.2	34.0	48.1	14.3	34.1	48.4
2010-2011	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	5.1	7.2	2.1	5.2	7.3

[www.statbank.dk/bol101](http://www.statbank.dk/bol101)

**Table 64 Visits to physicians. 2011**

	Men	Women	Total <sup>1</sup>	Men	Women	Total <sup>1</sup>	Men	Women	Total <sup>1</sup>
	thousand persons			thousand contacts			DKK mio.		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 505</b>	<b>2 709</b>	<b>5 214</b>	<b>23 861</b>	<b>36 060</b>	<b>59 985</b>	<b>5 792</b>	<b>8 323</b>	<b>14 196</b>
<b>General medical care, total</b>	<b>2 283</b>	<b>2 603</b>	<b>4 886</b>	<b>16 520</b>	<b>25 012</b>	<b>41 588</b>	<b>3 132</b>	<b>4 480</b>	<b>7 630</b>
General medical care, consultation, daytime <sup>2</sup>	2 053	2 414	4 467	8 417	11 835	20 280	1 095	1 538	2 637
General medical care, consultation, evening	310	351	661	425	483	916	85	97	183
General medical care, visit, daytime <sup>2</sup>	56	91	148	157	263	420	34	57	91
General medical care, visit, evening, etc.	88	108	196	134	159	294	38	45	84
General medical care, phone cons., daytime <sup>2</sup>	1 435	1 937	3 372	5 056	8 416	13 480	128	213	342
General medical care, phone cons., evening	419	547	966	683	936	1 627	68	93	162
General medical care, email consultation	346	621	967	973	1 887	2 860	43	82	125
General medical care, preventive, other ser.	473	629	1 101	676	1 033	1 711	760	1 092	1 863
General medical care, basic fee and doctor's practice fee <sup>3</sup>	•	•	•	•	•	•	881	1 262	2 143
<b>Special medical care, total</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1 682</b>	<b>2 112</b>	<b>3 226</b>	<b>5 341</b>	<b>1 245</b>	<b>1 889</b>	<b>3 135</b>
Ear specialist	251	275	526	526	545	1 072	291	296	588
Eye specialist	250	353	603	451	655	1 107	244	362	607
Other special medical care	321	555	876	1 135	2 026	3 162	709	1 230	1 940
<b>Other services, total</b>	<b>1 307</b>	<b>1 539</b>	<b>2 846</b>	<b>5 236</b>	<b>7 832</b>	<b>13 074</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>1 955</b>	<b>3 433</b>
Dental care <sup>4</sup>	1 169	1 376	2 546	1 810	2 131	3 944	697	773	1 472
Chiropractic	167	174	341	900	1 105	2 008	51	63	114
Physiotherapy	164	284	448	2 306	4 175	6 481	446	697	1 143
Psychologist	17	49	65	85	260	345	53	158	211
Laboratories	...	...	...	•	•	•	134	222	416
Other services	42	48	89	135	161	296	35	42	77

Note: The table covers services provided in accordance with national health insurance, except for expenditure on pharmaceutical products and travel health insurances.

[www.statbank.dk/sygk](http://www.statbank.dk/sygk), sygp and sygu

<sup>1</sup> Including a small number (typically foreigners without a Danish civil registration number) without information on gender. <sup>2</sup> Monday to Friday 8.00 a.m. to 16.00 p.m. <sup>3</sup> Practice fee is estimated on the basis of the number of patients registered with each doctor's practice, irrespective of whether the medical services offered by the doctor are used. <sup>4</sup> Children and young people below 18 years are covered by the public children and youth dental-care system and are consequently excluded from this table.

**Table 65 Hospital activities. 2011**

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
<b>Public hospitals</b>						
Number of beds <sup>1</sup>	5 828	2 303	3 400	3 113	1 740	16 384
Bed occupancy rate	92	90	87	89	91	90
<b>Public general hospitals</b>						
Average bed days	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.1
Inpatients	451 822	219 519	252 966	274 294	117 544	1 316 145
Outpatients	2 298 931	795 444	1 847 158	1 493 390	601 072	7 035 995
<b>Public psychiatric hospitals</b>						
Inpatients	20 661	7 587	9 535	8 123	3 294	49 200
Outpatients <sup>3</sup>	257 325	75 829	156 619	124 037	51 996	665 806
<b>Operations in public and private hospitals</b>						
Operations <sup>4</sup>	340 905	118 168	272 807	254 372	105 475	1 091 727
Operated persons <sup>5</sup>	170 834	59 137	142 197	131 334	55 735	551 472

<sup>1</sup> Prescribed per 31 December 2011. <sup>2</sup> 2010 figures. <sup>3</sup> Excl. home visits. <sup>4</sup> Excl. minor surgical procedures and endoscopies. <sup>5</sup> The regions do not add up to the country total since a person may have been operated in several regions.

Statens Serum Institut  
(The National Register of Patients)

[www.ssi.dk](http://www.ssi.dk)

**Table 66** Hospitalizations at general hospitals. 2011

	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons		
<b>Total, net<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>278 384</b>	<b>364 210</b>	<b>642 594</b>
Patients with no symptoms or diseases	12 860	19 998	32 858
Infectious and parasitic diseases	16 528	14 932	31 460
Malignant neoplasm	22 978	28 368	51 346
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	11 846	16 104	27 950
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	5 080	5 966	11 046
Mental disorders	6 615	5 175	11 790
Diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs	16 272	15 740	32 012
Diseases of the circulatory system	48 970	37 791	86 761
Diseases of the respiratory system	36 595	34 516	71 111
Diseases of the digestive system	33 580	35 460	69 040
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	18 285	30 513	48 798
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy and childbirth	•	67 428	67 428
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	7 309	5 860	13 169
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	23 030	29 076	52 106
Congenital anomalies	3 517	2 747	6 264
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	293	258	551
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	77 774	87 474	165 248
Injury and poisoning	45 105	47 078	92 183

Note: Diagnoses (the S-list). The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2011. I.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

[www.statbank.dk/pa11a](http://www.statbank.dk/pa11a)

<sup>1</sup> The figure is less than the sum of the sub categories as the same person can have been admitted with more than one diagnosis.

**Table 67** Hospitalizations at general hospitals by age and sex. 2011

	Men			Women			Total		
	Hospita- lizations	Number of persons hospitalized	Per cent of population	Hospita- lizations	Number of persons hospitalized	Per cent of population	Hospita- lizations	Number of persons hospitalized	Per cent of population
	number		per cent	number		per cent	number		per cent
<b>Total</b>	<b>557 184</b>	<b>278 384</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>650 577</b>	<b>364 210</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>1 207 761</b>	<b>642 594</b>	<b>11.6</b>
1- 4 years	31 973	19 081	14.4	23 484	14 366	11.4	55 457	33 447	12.9
5-14 years	28 393	18 628	5.5	24 265	15 665	4.8	52 658	34 293	5.1
15-24 years	29 052	19 480	5.5	47 708	31 197	9.2	76 760	50 677	7.3
25-34 years	26 097	17 050	5.2	87 419	61 378	19.0	113 516	78 428	12.1
35-44 years	40 289	24 024	6.2	70 148	45 491	11.8	110 437	69 515	9.0
45-54 years	65 271	33 872	8.4	64 370	37 192	9.5	129 641	71 064	8.9
55-64 years	92 330	43 165	12.2	79 185	40 682	11.4	171 515	83 847	11.8
65-74 years	118 509	51 752	18.3	100 499	48 081	16.1	219 008	99 833	17.2
75-84 years	88 301	35 891	27.4	91 559	41 469	24.6	179 860	77 360	25.8
85 years +	36 969	15 441	36.7	61 940	28 689	32.1	98 909	44 130	33.6

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2011, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

[www.statbank.dk/pa11](http://www.statbank.dk/pa11) and [ud11](http://www.statbank.dk/ud11)

**Table 68** **Bed-days. 2011**

	Men		Women		Total	
	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days
	number					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 968 308</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2 158 148</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4 126 456</b>	<b>6.4</b>
1- 4 years	60 150	3.2	47 595	3.3	107 745	3.2
5-14 years	51 904	2.8	48 008	3.1	99 912	2.9
15-24 years	66 047	3.4	97 008	3.1	163 055	3.2
25-34 years	62 146	3.6	208 956	3.4	271 102	3.5
35-44 years	110 447	4.6	171 674	3.8	282 121	4.1
45-54 years	209 621	6.2	181 845	4.9	391 466	5.5
55-64 years	343 932	8.0	271 357	6.7	615 289	7.3
65-74 years	488 369	9.4	399 064	8.3	887 433	8.9
75-84 years	399 180	11.1	423 956	10.2	823 136	10.6
85 years +	176 512	11.4	308 685	10.8	485 197	11.0

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2011, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

[www.statbank.dk/ud33](http://www.statbank.dk/ud33)

**Table 69** **Hospitalization rate by education<sup>1</sup>. 2011**

	Basic school or unknown <sup>2</sup>	Upper secondary education	Vocational education and training <sup>3</sup>	Short cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
	men							
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>
20-24 years	142	77	107	70	71	63	58	100
25-29 years	141	86	104	79	72	68	58	100
30-34 years	148	93	103	77	73	75	58	100
35-39 years	149	93	103	76	70	70	61	100
40-44 years	142	88	100	80	77	71	56	100
45-49 years	139	87	97	82	75	68	62	100
50-54 years	131	87	95	87	77	73	66	100
55-59 years	120	96	101	87	84	68	67	100
60-64 years	115	95	100	94	87	86	78	100
	women							
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>
20-24 years	160	78	121	74	78	59	47	100
25-29 years	145	103	116	80	88	69	55	100
30-34 years	135	100	113	86	92	73	63	100
35-39 years	147	91	107	85	89	74	66	100
40-44 years	147	85	104	86	85	75	60	100
45-49 years	143	84	100	84	82	71	66	100
50-54 years	129	88	97	77	86	68	69	100
55-59 years	118	96	99	81	87	..	74	100
60-64 years	118	92	96	83	88	..	79	100

Note: Hospitalization rate is the percentage of a given group in the population who have been admitted to hospital. The rates above are given as index figures where the rate for everyone in the age group is set at 100. The total hospitalization rate is standardized by age, i.e. it has been corrected for the distribution by age being unequal for the different education groups. Hospitalization rates are therefore mutually comparable.

[www.statbank.dk/pa8](http://www.statbank.dk/pa8)

<sup>1</sup> Highest in progress or completed education as at 1.1.2011. <sup>2</sup> Incl. persons with unknown education and persons with 1st year basic vocational education, etc. <sup>3</sup> Basic vocational education, part 2, apprenticeships, etc.

**Table 70** Selected cancer types among new cancer cases. 2011

	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	I alt
<b>men</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>2 960</b>	<b>9 194</b>	<b>5 454</b>	<b>18 595</b>
Head and neck	1	2	56	309	463	136	967
Colon and rectum	-	7	34	334	1 105	736	2 216
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	1	16	306	1 161	763	2 247
Birthmark cancer, skin	2	40	128	233	381	198	982
Other skin cancer <sup>1</sup>	-	2	17	73	370	538	1 000
Neck of the bladder	-	-	4	431	2 612	1 211	4 258
Testicle	2	66	129	66	20	3	286
Urinary system (neoplasm)	8	1	35	300	934	610	1 888
Brain and nervous system	24	45	82	173	266	114	704
Other	61	76	148	735	1 882	1 145	4 047
<b>women</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1 278</b>	<b>3 752</b>	<b>7 154</b>	<b>5 420</b>	<b>17 964</b>
Head and neck	1	34	61	154	221	116	587
Colon and rectum	-	3	37	283	861	950	2 134
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	4	29	379	1 068	705	2 185
Birthmark cancer, skin	3	77	251	307	309	205	1 152
Other skin cancer <sup>1</sup>	1	2	19	72	227	489	810
Breast	-	14	406	1 310	1 911	966	4 607
Cervix (uteri)	-	35	153	93	71	46	398
Uterus and ovary	1	10	48	321	613	373	1 366
Urinary system (neoplasm)	5	3	18	109	331	310	776
Brain and nervous system	19	50	118	194	269	130	780
Other	42	56	138	530	1 273	1 130	3 169

Note: Cancer cases are classified in accordance with WHO's ICD10-diagnosis classification. The ICD7 classification was previously used.

Source: Serum Institut. Cancer Registry

[www.ssi.dk](http://www.ssi.dk)

<sup>1</sup> Excl. basal cell skin cancer.

**Table 71** Persons diagnosed with cancer<sup>1</sup> and still alive. 2011

31 December	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	Total
<b>men</b>							
<b>Total, net<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1 978</b>	<b>6 413</b>	<b>16 847</b>	<b>45 732</b>	<b>32 903</b>	<b>104 487</b>
Head and neck	8	57	280	1 571	3 172	1 622	6 710
Colon and rectum	-	24	188	1 477	6 240	6 006	13 935
Bronchi and lung	-	5	45	540	1 994	1 301	3 885
Birthmark cancer, skin	6	153	902	1 978	3 537	1 881	8 457
Other skin cancer <sup>2</sup>	1	9	98	471	2 403	4 232	7 214
Neck of the bladder	-	-	11	1 350	14 282	965	26 608
Testicle	12	370	2 232	3 194	1 688	373	7 869
Urinary system (neoplasm)	41	59	242	1 739	6 771	6 155	15 007
Brain and nervous system	131	465	964	1 552	2 102	780	5 994
Other	428	879	1 589	3 693	7 672	4 107	18 368
<b>women</b>							
<b>Total, net<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>480</b>	<b>1 831</b>	<b>8 605</b>	<b>28 887</b>	<b>57 958</b>	<b>43 895</b>	<b>141 656</b>
Head and neck	5	124	534	1 439	1 843	1 082	5 027
Colon and rectum	-	28	153	1 367	5 248	7 416	14 212
Bronchi and lung	-	11	56	742	2 291	1 264	4 364
Birthmark cancer, skin	6	362	2 033	3 410	4 436	2 764	13 011
Other skin cancer <sup>2</sup>	1	13	104	481	1 763	3 480	5 842
Breast	-	36	1 739	12 158	26 525	15 801	56 259
Cervix (uteri)	-	84	1 319	2 583	2 777	2 117	8 880
Uterus and ovary	6	58	278	2 050	6 081	6 266	14 739
Urinary system (neoplasm)	41	55	121	685	2 540	2 663	6 105
Brain and nervous system	116	408	1 141	2 116	3 017	1 615	8 413
Other	314	693	1 318	3 186	6 136	4 523	16 170

Note: Cancer cases are classified in accordance with WHO's ICD10-diagnosis classification. The ICD7 classification was previously used. Cancer in Denmark 1943-2009 includes some non-malignant tumours, for which notification is compulsory, mostly tumours in brains, membranes of the brain and urinary system.

Source: Serum Institut. Cancer Registry

[www.ssi.dk](http://www.ssi.dk)

<sup>1</sup> The figure is less than the sum of the sub-categories as the same person can occur with more than one type of cancer. <sup>2</sup> Excl. basal cell skin cancer.

**Table 72** Reported cases of sexual transmitted infections. 2012

	1-14 year		15-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40 + years		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Chlamydia <sup>1</sup>	9	102	1 862	5 294	4 086	6 571	1 995	2 274	1 448	1 454	633	506	10 067 <sup>2</sup>	16 228 <sup>2</sup>
Non-natal syphilis	-	-	3	2	34	4	35	6	97	5	140	11	309	28
Gonorrhoea <sup>3</sup>	1	-	31	29	100	48	65	24	85	30	81	17	364 <sup>4</sup>	149 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In 2012, 20 cases were reported with unknown sex and/or age. These cases are not included in the table. <sup>2</sup> Including 34 cases for men and 27 cases for women under 1 year. Of which 57 cases were reported in connection with eye tests, one sample from the throat and three in samples from unknown anatomic site. <sup>3</sup> For gonorrhoea, only cultivated cases, which can be proved, are reported. Furthermore, molecular-biological diagnostic is conducted by a few number of laboratories. <sup>4</sup> Includes a case for men and one case of women under 1 year. Both were born and had gonorrhoeic conjunctivitis.

Source: National Serum Institute

**Table 73** Diagnosed cases of AIDS

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2012	I alt <sup>1</sup>
<b>Men</b>						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	180	184	43	36	33	2 478
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2012 <sup>2</sup>	175	138	19	8	2	1 883
Total deaths during the year <sup>3</sup>	141	206	17	19	13	1 883
<b>Women</b>						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	17	29	18	11	5	444
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2012 <sup>2</sup>	17	24	4	1	-	219
Total deaths during the year <sup>3</sup>	7	31	5	3	2	219

<sup>1</sup> Total in the period 1980-2012. <sup>2</sup> Diagnosed in the period 1 January to 31 December the stated year and dead as at 31 December 2012. <sup>3</sup> Total deaths during the year regardless of the year of diagnosis.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)

**Table 74** Reported cases of HIV by mode of transmission

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2012	I alt <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>6 354</b>
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>4 612</b>
Homo/bisexual	80	116	73	113	80	2 559
Injecting drug users	9	20	15	10	9	325
Heterosexual	14	69	68	70	46	1 422
Blood transfusion	3	1	1	-	-	15
Perinatal	-	1	2	2	2	35
Other/not known	4	17	5	6	5	256
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1 740</b>
Homo/bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users	6	14	5	4	4	193
Heterosexual	22	58	79	67	45	1 411
Blood transfusion	-	3	4	-	-	23
Perinatal	1	2	4	1	2	57
Other/not known	1	3	5	1	-	56

<sup>1</sup> Total reported cases in the period 1.8.1990-31.12.2012.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)

**Table 75**      **Reported occupational accidents. 2011**

Industry group (DB07)	Total			Of which deaths		
	Men	Women	Total <sup>1</sup>	Men	Women	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 712</b>	<b>17 771</b>	<b>42 567</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	483	131	617	6	-	6
Mining and quarrying	50	5	55	2	-	2
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	1 441	561	2 005	1	-	1
Mfr. of textiles and leather	56	16	72	1	-	1
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	324	71	395	-	-	-
Oil refinery, etc.	4	-	4	-	-	-
Mfr. of chemicals products	122	42	164	-	-	-
Pharmaceutical industry	91	73	164	-	-	-
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	635	103	738	1	-	1
Mfr. of metal products	1 065	116	1 187	-	-	-
Electronics industry	74	38	112	-	-	-
Mfr. of electric equipment	104	35	139	-	-	-
Machine industry	1 057	124	1 182	-	-	-
Means of transport industry	200	38	238	-	-	-
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	407	81	489	2	-	2
Electricity and gas supply	104	10	114	2	-	2
Water supply and refuse disposal	475	34	509	2	-	2
Construction	4 534	152	4 692	9	-	9
Trade	2 690	1 390	4 085	8	-	8
Transport	3 131	979	4 146	2	-	2
Hotels and restaurants	348	490	838	-	-	-
Publishing, television and radio	50	26	76	-	-	-
Telecommunications	82	12	94	-	-	-
IT and information service	37	34	71	-	-	-
Finance and insurance	126	148	278	-	-	-
Real estate and renting	324	112	437	-	-	-
Counselling etc.	235	109	345	-	-	-
Research and development	33	42	75	-	-	-
Advertising and other business activity	76	90	167	1	1	2
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	1 261	667	1 929	1	-	1
Public administration, forces and police	1 896	2 856	4 754	-	-	-
Education	902	1 463	2 365	-	-	-
Human health activities	291	1 402	1 694	-	-	-
Social institutions, etc.	935	5 376	6 316	-	-	-
Culture and leisure	461	285	747	-	-	-
Other services	234	253	490	-	-	-
Private households with hired assistant	1	8	9	-	-	-
International organisations and embassy	-	3	3	-	-	-
Activity not stated	373	396	772	2	-	2

Note: Includes only occupational accidents reported to the Working Environment Service.

Source: Danish Working Environment Service

<sup>1</sup> Incl. persons with unknown sex.

[www.at.dk](http://www.at.dk)

**Table 76** Reported occupational diseases. 2011

Industry group (DB07)	Men	Women	Unknown sex	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 852</b>	<b>8 609</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17 475</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	85	153	-	238
Mining and quarrying	2	40	-	42
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	285	425	1	711
Mfr. of textiles and leather	34	28	-	62
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	53	160	-	213
Oil refinery, etc.	-	3	-	3
Mfr. of chemicals products	25	44	-	69
Pharmaceutical industry	48	28	-	76
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	63	192	-	255
Mfr. of metal products	74	326	-	400
Electronics industry	56	23	-	79
Mfr. of electric equipment	36	26	-	62
Machine industry	182	554	1	737
Means of transport industry	15	161	-	176
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	73	143	-	216
Electricity and gas supply	12	83	-	95
Water supply and refuse disposal	6	56	-	62
Construction	122	1 269	-	1 391
Trade	678	852	1	1 531
Transport	180	477	4	661
Hotels and restaurants	270	137	-	407
Publishing, television and radio	37	28	-	65
Telecommunications	25	27	-	52
IT and information service	21	18	-	39
Finance and insurance	168	132	-	300
Real estate and renting	55	103	-	158
Counselling etc.	106	59	-	165
Research and development	36	16	-	52
Advertising and other business activity	39	13	-	52
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	375	220	-	595
Public administration, forces and police	1 556	688	1	2 245
Education	486	181	2	669
Human health activities	814	59	-	873
Social institutions, etc.	1 282	133	-	1 415
Culture and leisure	76	55	-	131
Other services	374	91	-	465
Private households with hired assistant	4	-	-	4
International organisations and embassy	-	2	-	2
Activity not stated	1 099	1 604	4	2 707

Note: Includes only occupational diseases reported to the Working Environment Service.

Source: Danish Working Environment Service

[www.at.dk](http://www.at.dk)**Table 77** Reported industrial injuries and decisions. 2012

	Accidents at work	Occupational diseases	Damaged glasses	Sudden lifting injuries
<b>Reported cases</b>	<b>18 944</b>	<b>20 171</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Decided cases, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>17 646</b>	<b>18 467</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>
Recognised cases	13 083	4 384	2	-
Dismissed cases	4 217	13 077	-	1
Shelved cases	346	1 006	16	-
<b>Compensation granted<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5 611</b>	<b>2 798</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: Includes only industrial injuries reported to the National Board of Industrial Injuries.

Source: National Board of Industrial Injuries

<sup>1</sup> A case is not necessarily decided in the same year as it is reported. Therefore the number of reported and decided cases is not the same. <sup>2</sup> Approval of injury and compensation for loss of ability to work. Compensation is granted in cases which have previously been recognised, either in the year in question, or in previous years.

[www.ask.dk](http://www.ask.dk)

Table 78 Pharmacies		2010	2011
<b>Sales units, total<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>1 242</b>	<b>1 264</b>
Pharmacies		247	246
Pharmacy sub-branches		69	68
Pharmacy shops		126	123
OTC shops		596	599
Delivery facilities		204	228
<b>Staff, total</b>		<b>6 377</b>	<b>5 859</b>
Pharmacists		757	707
Pharmaconomicists		3 012	3 570
Other staff		2 608	1 582
	————— thousands units —————		
<b>Sales of prescription items</b>		<b>57 772</b>	<b>58 274</b>
To individuals		56 385	56 806
To hospitals		377	354
To veterinarians		1 010	1 114
	————— per thousand inhabitants —————		
Items		10 390	10 480
	————— per item in DKK —————		
Average price		167.4	158.1
	————— mio. DKK —————		
<b>Gross turnover</b>		<b>12 436</b>	<b>11 971</b>
Prescription sales		9 669	9 210
OTC sales		2 304	2 281
Others		463	480

<sup>1</sup> End of year.

Source: Danish Health and Medicines Authority

[www.sst.dk](http://www.sst.dk)

Table 79 Consumption of drugs and medicines

ATC-group		2010		2011	
		DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day	DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day
	<b>Consumption of drugs</b>	<b>13 566.2</b>	<b>1 398.8</b>	<b>13 002.9</b>	<b>1 423.4</b>
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	1 553.8	148.7	1 459.1	152.9
A02	Drugs for acid related disorders	383.2	57.3	219.9	60.7
A10	Drugs used in diabetes	642.7	46.9	714.5	48.7
B	Blood and blood-forming organs	437.8	113.3	407.0	114.5
C	Cardiovascular system	1 653.5	506.3	1 345.8	515.3
C03	Diuretics	230.9	106.3	228.0	100.6
C07	Beta-blocking agents	160.4	35.1	140.4	35.1
C08	Calcium channel blockers	135.5	78.4	118.7	82.5
C09	Agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system	539.6	159.5	271.7	164.0
C10	Lipid modifying agents	452.8	107.6	453.6	114.0
D	Dermatologicals	326.9	2.8	327.3	2.9
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	1 001.8	101.9	908.1	102.4
H	Systemic hormonal preparations excl. sex hormones and insulins	227.2	27.2	229.0	27.9
J	Antiinfectives for systemic use	1 027.6	18.0	1 009.2	18.6
J01	Antibacterials for systemic use	439.3	17.0	446.6	17.6
L	Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	131.5	4.3	120.3	4.5
L01	Autineoplastic agents	31.2	-	16.2	-
M	Musculo-skeletal system	501.2	70.1	524.5	72.8
N	Nervous system	4 301.1	265.4	4 259.1	269.1
N02	Analgesics	1 120.9	94.4	1 095.4	95.3
N05	Psycholeptics	1 026.6	43.4	1 035.7	42.8
N06	Antidepressants, psychoanaleptics and antidementia drugs	1 006.3	91.7	1 020.8	94.2
P	Antiparasitic products	80.7	1.3	79.6	1.4
R	Respiratory system	1 865.7	123.3	1 853.1	125.1
R03	Drugs for obstructive airway diseases	1 304.6	59.2	1 285.6	58.8
S	Sensory organs	316.6	16.1	318.4	16.1
V	Miscellaneous	54.7	-	58.3	0.1
-	Magisterial drugs etc.	86.3	-	104.1	-

Note: The table covers consumption of drugs and medicines in the primary health-care sector and is based on information from the medicine statistics register kept by the Danish Medicines Agency. The amount consumed is calculated as DDD (defined daily dose) per 1,000 inhabitants per day, i.e. the thousandth parts of the population who could be treated daily by the amount of medicine consumed if the DDD was consumed. Turnover is calculated at sales price for the pharmacy including VAT and prescription charges.

Source: Danish Medicines Agency

[www.laegemiddelstyrelsen.dk](http://www.laegemiddelstyrelsen.dk)

Table 80 Persons receiving cash benefits under the Social Assistance Act, 2011

	Age of recipient					Family type			Total persons incl. not known
	Under 18 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-67 years	68 years +	Married couples	Other	Of whom single women with children	
	number of persons								
Recipients of cash benefits, total <sup>1</sup>	352	61 136	87 369	90 463	1 082	49 060	188 964	44 697	240 408
Maintenance benefits, total	247	52 866	67 151	59 178	1 045	25 690	152 782	36 196	180 487
Maintenance benefits for breadwinners, initial assistance, married/cohabiting couples aged 25 yrs.	111	8 282	38 329	29 754	35	14 993	60 849	31 970	76 511
Maintenance benefits for non-breadwinners and initial assistance for single persons aged 25 years	7	4 598	29 288	30 667	67	4 487	59 180	4 141	64 627
Maint. benefits/initial assistance, young people	38	44 739	3 213	178	-	6 517	41 313	2 908	48 168
Maintenance benefits, persons without social pension	-	-	-	91	964	323	616	5	1 055
Special assistance for recipients of maintenance benefits and initial assistance	-	526	8 551	13 983	14	1 170	21 620	2 282	23 074
Rehabilitation, etc.,total	1	1 395	9 270	7 084	•	6 310	11 375	3 375	17 750
Rehabilitation benefits	-	874	7 381	4 531	•	4 412	8 339	2 618	12 786
Rehabilitation connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	-	198	2 032	2 564	•	1 871	2 898	838	4 794
Supplementary benefits during rehabilitation	2	722	3 474	2 852	•	2 743	4 286	1 256	7 050
Wage supplement connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	-	32	174	134	•	139	200	51	340
Activated recipients of cash benefits, total	103	44 862	47 407	36 611	1	16 423	111 582	25 305	128 984
Cash benefits during guidance and upgrading activities and business in-service training	29	42 047	45 651	35 196	-	15 183	106 829	24 453	122 923
Specific support for activated recipients of cash benefits and initial assistance	-	327	5 503	7 780	-	454	13 056	1 203	13 610
Activation allowance	85	21 567	24 072	18 203	-	7 770	55 711	12 418	63 927
Wage subsidies for persons in training, chapter 12	-	530	1 225	1 065	1	416	2 390	377	2 821
Cash bene./initial assistance during pre-habitation	1	2 564	1 173	671	-	705	3 689	644	4 409
Introductory benefits, total	31	1 204	2 782	1 029	42	2 181	2 840	381	5 094
Introductory benefits	28	1 162	2 717	1 012	38	2 126	2 769	369	4 962
Assistance in specific cases for foreigners	19	914	1 956	754	20	1 466	2 160	267	3 667
Benefits connected to flexible jobs	•	282	6 141	22 112	•	13 497	14 926	3 704	28 535
Benefits between flex jobs	•	102	2 420	8 968	•	5 203	6 256	1 447	11 490
Benefits during visitation period	•	97	1 935	6 063	•	3 882	4 185	1 116	8 095
Benefits during activation	•	128	2 611	8 511	•	5 320	5 911	1 504	11 250
Benefits during holidays	•	90	2 020	6 803	•	4 769	4 128	1 181	8 913
Benefits during sickness/maternity	•	9	318	889	•	575	631	207	1 216
Specific benefits for persons who are not entitled to benefits	•	8	109	311	•	287	139	26	428
Specific benefits, total	30 897	12 297	23 544	28 870	1 269	36 165	59 980	16 992	97 231
Assistance for expenses in connection with parents' visiting rights, etc.	68	67	498	546	4	64	1 109	174	1 183
Assistance for medical treatment, etc.	893	3 611	5 111	7 560	1 183	2 640	15 444	3 406	18 359
Assistance for individual expenses and removal	523	6 879	9 289	8 148	75	1 561	22 961	5 862	24 920
Benefits for children with reduced abilities	29 035	227	267	334	9	17 337	12 672	3 981	30 208
Assistance for adults with reduced abilities	327	2 249	3 082	6 308	10	5 133	6 657	1 098	11 976
Lost income due to care of children with reduced abilities	3 217	126	6 491	7 414	-	11 527	5 651	3 792	17 267
Assistance for surviving dependants	-	25	62	277	19	3	376	70	383
Current assistance for specific person groups – (sec. 29 of the act on active social policies)	7	310	597	321	-	87	1 135	21	1 235
Assistance for aids, etc. for activated persons	5	110	190	268	1	152	421	65	574

Note: Types of assistance, which are only received by a low number of people, are not shown, but are included in the totals.

www.statbank.dk/kont3

<sup>1</sup> Excl. assistance in specific cases.

Table 81 Persons receiving public benefits. 2012

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
number of full-time participants									
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 466</b>	<b>309 078</b>	<b>363 544</b>	<b>66 388</b>	<b>402 429</b>	<b>468 817</b>	<b>120 854</b>	<b>711 508</b>	<b>832 362</b>
<b>Registered unemployed persons, total</b>	<b>13 434</b>	<b>48 789</b>	<b>62 223</b>	<b>11 924</b>	<b>44 617</b>	<b>56 541</b>	<b>25 357</b>	<b>93 406</b>	<b>118 764</b>
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits	9 327	40 627	49 956	8 552	39 591	48 143	17 879	80 219	98 099
Unemployed recipients of social assistance	4 107	8 160	12 267	3 372	5 026	8 398	7 478	13 186	20 665
<b>Persons receiving holiday benefits</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>2 141</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>2 491</b>	<b>2 856</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>4 635</b>	<b>5 257</b>
<b>Guidance and activities upgrading skills, total</b>	<b>9 703</b>	<b>13 430</b>	<b>23 132</b>	<b>8 464</b>	<b>16 167</b>	<b>24 631</b>	<b>18 167</b>	<b>29 596</b>	<b>47 763</b>
Guidance and clarification activities (d)	1 146	3 808	4 954	962	3 775	4 736	2 108	7 582	9 690
Guidance and clarification activities (k)	8 282	8 740	17 023	7 257	11 306	18 564	15 539	20 047	35 586
6-week self-selected education (d)	274	881	1 155	245	1 084	1 331	521	1 966	2 486
<b>Subsidized employment, total</b>	<b>8 033</b>	<b>37 192</b>	<b>45 224</b>	<b>6 569</b>	<b>48 501</b>	<b>55 069</b>	<b>14 601</b>	<b>85 692</b>	<b>100 293</b>
Business in-service training (d)	700	1 611	2 312	656	1 746	2 402	1 356	3 358	4 714
Business in-service training (k)	2 860	4 850	7 711	2 175	5 234	7 409	5 035	10 086	15 120
Employment subject to wage subsidies (d)	1 398	4 618	6 016	2 054	5 648	7 701	3 452	10 265	13 717
Employment subject to wage subsidies (k)	1 038	1 958	2 995	653	1 402	2 056	1 691	3 361	5 051
Flex jobs <sup>1</sup>	921	19 849	20 770	454	31 270	31 723	1 373	51 119	52 493
Sheltered jobs <sup>1</sup>	389	3 018	3 407	204	2 179	2 383	593	5 198	5 791
Service jobs <sup>2</sup>	-	50	49	-	100	100	-	149	150
Adult apprenticeship support <sup>3</sup>	727	1 238	1 964	374	921	1 294	1 101	2 158	3 258
<b>Maternity benefits, etc. total</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>3 812</b>	<b>4 471</b>	<b>14 551</b>	<b>34 360</b>	<b>48 910</b>	<b>15 210</b>	<b>38 172</b>	<b>53 382</b>
Maternity benefits, without job	147	470	617	4 167	5 660	9 827	4 314	6 131	10 444
Maternity benefits, with job	508	3 331	3 839	10 378	28 689	39 067	10 886	32 019	42 906
Experiments (k)	5	11	15	5	12	16	10	23	32
<b>Retirement, total</b>	<b>6 077</b>	<b>146 233</b>	<b>152 310</b>	<b>4 708</b>	<b>183 104</b>	<b>187 812</b>	<b>10 784</b>	<b>329 337</b>	<b>340 121</b>
Early retirement pension <sup>4</sup>	6 077	101 283	107 360	4 708	124 043	128 751	10 784	225 326	236 111
Early retirement pay	-	44 949	44 949	-	59 061	59 061	-	104 011	104 011
<b>Other social benefits, total</b>	<b>16 302</b>	<b>57 481</b>	<b>73 784</b>	<b>19 808</b>	<b>73 192</b>	<b>92 999</b>	<b>36 110</b>	<b>130 672</b>	<b>166 783</b>
Social assistance	11 996	26 273	38 269	14 947	29 209	44 155	26 943	55 481	82 423
Social assistance for foreigners <sup>5</sup>	443	502	945	330	497	827	772	999	1 772
Other rehabilitation	215	699	914	254	1 295	1 547	469	1 992	2 461
Unemployment benefits	206	4 129	4 334	235	8 217	8 453	440	12 347	12 787
Sickness benefits, without job	2 213	14 300	16 512	2 439	16 082	18 520	4 651	30 381	35 032
Sickness benefits, with job	1 230	11 580	12 810	1 606	17 892	19 497	2 835	29 472	32 307

Note: (d)= registered unemployed. (k)=Social assistance benefits.

www.statbank.dk/auh01

<sup>1</sup> The calculation of the number of full-time recipients is here exclusively conducted on the basis of reductions in relation to the number of full days recipients have participated in subsidized employment during the year. <sup>2</sup> Additions to service jobs were discontinued at the beginning of 2002. <sup>3</sup> From 2009, the number of adult apprentices underestimated because not all adult education courses, which began in 2009 or later are included. The scope of the assessment is not known. <sup>4</sup> Recipients of benefits due to disablement are not included here. <sup>5</sup> Up to 31 December 2011 called introduction.

**Table 82** Persons receiving public benefits by region. 2012

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
number of full-time participants									
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>54 466</b>	<b>309 078</b>	<b>363 544</b>	<b>66 388</b>	<b>402 429</b>	<b>468 817</b>	<b>120 854</b>	<b>711 508</b>	<b>832 362</b>
Region Hovedstaden	14 744	81 916	96 659	17 578	105 426	123 003	32 322	187 341	219 662
Region Sjælland	7 960	46 944	54 906	9 337	61 717	71 053	17 297	108 662	125 959
Region Syddanmark	12 144	72 086	84 229	15 185	92 826	108 011	27 329	164 910	192 240
Region Midtjylland	12 753	68 208	80 961	16 064	94 345	110 408	28 817	162 553	191 370
Region Nordjylland	6 491	33 842	40 332	7 589	43 306	50 894	14 080	77 147	91 227
Province København by	6 824	37 160	43 985	8 475	43 285	51 759	15 299	80 443	95 743
Province Københavns omegn	4 719	24 070	28 790	5 494	32 877	38 372	10 213	56 947	67 161
Province Nordsjælland	2 809	17 657	20 467	3 182	25 661	28 843	5 992	43 320	49 311
Province Bornholm	391	3 025	3 417	427	3 602	4 029	818	6 628	7 446
Province Østsjælland	1 838	9 900	11 738	2 167	14 728	16 894	4 004	24 629	28 632
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 123	37 046	43 168	7 170	46 988	54 159	13 292	84 035	97 327
Province Fyn	5 279	31 934	37 213	6 076	38 834	44 909	11 355	70 769	82 122
Province Sydjylland	6 865	40 151	47 016	9 109	53 993	63 102	15 974	94 142	110 118
Province Østjylland	8 629	45 389	54 019	10 676	62 196	72 873	19 306	107 585	126 892
Province Vestjylland	4 124	22 818	26 942	5 388	32 148	37 535	9 511	54 967	64 478
Province Nordjylland	6 491	33 842	40 332	7 589	43 306	50 894	14 080	77 147	91 227

www.statbank.dk/auh01

**Table 83** Recipients of cash benefits. 2011

	Number of recipients	Number of all-year recipients	Average number of months receiving assistance per recipient	Average benefits paid per month	Benefit paid out, total
	persons		months	DKK	DKK mio.
<b>Recipients of cash benefits, total</b>	<b>240 408</b>	<b>156 307</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>11 247</b>	<b>21 096</b>
<b>Maintenance assistance, total</b>	<b>180 487</b>	<b>82 362</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>10 566</b>	<b>10 443</b>
Maintenance assistance for breadwinners, initial assistance, married and cohabiting couples aged 25 years	76 511	39 315	6.2	12 417	5 858
Maintenance for non-breadwinners and initial assistance for single persons aged 25 years	64 627	30 427	5.6	9 591	3 502
Maintenance and initial assistance for young people	48 168	11 047	2.8	5 485	727
<b>Rehabilitation, etc., total</b>	<b>17 750</b>	<b>11 543</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>15 384</b>	<b>2 131</b>
<b>Activated recipients of cash benefits, total</b>	<b>128 984</b>	<b>47 875</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9 380</b>	<b>5 389</b>
<b>Introductory benefits, total</b>	<b>5 094</b>	<b>3 312</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7 565</b>	<b>301</b>
<b>Benefits connected to flexible jobs, total</b>	<b>28 535</b>	<b>15 901</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>14 843</b>	<b>2 832</b>

www.statbank.dk/kont3

**Table 84** Transfer payments by type of amount received. 2012

	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-64 years	65 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants						
<b>Total</b>	<b>53 692</b>	<b>226 412</b>	<b>168 594</b>	<b>190 699</b>	<b>192 965</b>	<b>1 005 759</b>	<b>1 838 121</b>
Registered unemployed, total	10 660	45 898	29 427	26 303	6 475	-	118 764
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits	6 133	37 213	24 771	24 009	5 972	-	98 099
Unemployed recipients of social assistance	4 527	8 685	4 656	2 294	502	-	20 665
Guidance and activities upgrading skills	10 429	20 007	9 879	6 411	1 037	-	47 763
Subsidized employment, total	5 724	27 905	26 606	30 555	9 503	-	100 293
Flex jobs	293	7 789	15 882	21 236	7 292	-	52 493
Unemployment allowance	75	2 551	4 202	5 445	514	-	12 787
Social assistance and rehabilitation	16 145	32 770	20 941	12 148	2 881	-	84 884
Sickness benefits	2 861	19 708	19 861	19 902	5 007	-	67 339
Maternity benefits	2 410	46 781	4 064	92	3	-	53 350
Early retirement pension	4 928	27 576	51 956	88 499	63 151	-	236 111
Early retirement pay	-	-	-	-	104 011	-	104 011
Old-age pension <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1 005 759	1 005 759
Other benefits	459	3 216	1 661	1 344	383	-	7 061
	per cent						
Per cent of population in the age group	8.3	22.1	20.7	26.2	56.5	100.6	40.4

<sup>1</sup> Incl. persons living outside Denmark[www.statbank.dk/auh01](http://www.statbank.dk/auh01)**Table 85** Benefit during sickness or in connection with childbirth. 2012

	Expenditure, total <sup>1</sup>	Days in which benefits were received	Men	Women	Total
	DKK mio.	thousands	number of persons <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 657</b>	<b>47 327</b>	<b>220 104</b>	<b>306 807</b>	<b>526 911</b>
Sickness, total	14 088	27 738	174 466	215 242	389 708
Employees, total	13 392	26 146	159 753	207 074	366 827
The first 21 days <sup>3</sup>	1 850	2 808	102 699	119 647	222 346
After 21 days	11 453	23 145	87 300	124 213	211 513
Self-employed, total	696	1 593	14 987	8 411	23 398
The first two weeks <sup>4</sup>	153	288	11 174	6 394	17 568
After two weeks	543	1 305	9 722	4 522	14 244
Pregnancy, birth or adoption, total	9 569	19 589	50 595	103 703	154 298
Pregnancy	1 358	2 881	•	53 684	53 684
Birth, adoption	8 211	16 708	50 595	98 230	148 825

<sup>1</sup> Includes all payments in the year, i.e. both closed cases and cases in progress at the end of the year.[www.statbank.dk/socdag1](http://www.statbank.dk/socdag1)

<sup>2</sup> The number of persons is calculated net, i.e. a person transferring from one type of absence to another within a group is only counted once. Persons, who have received sick-day and birth benefits, are counted twice <sup>3</sup> Cases where the public sector has taken over the obligations of the employer to pay sickness benefit. In other cases the employer must pay sickness benefit (the employer period) for the first 21 days. <sup>4</sup> Especially self-employed with a voluntary insurance.

Table 86 Rent subsidies

	Number of households receiving rent subsidy		Rent subsidies paid		Rent subsidy paid per household	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	number		DKK thousands		DKK	
<b>Rent subsidies, total</b>	<b>540 921</b>	<b>550 518</b>	<b>1 073 102</b>	<b>1 115 362</b>	<b>1 984</b>	<b>2 026</b>
<b>Rent subsidies to non-pensioners</b>	<b>207 978</b>	<b>216 939</b>	<b>246 955</b>	<b>263 171</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>1 213</b>
Ordinary	207 722	216 738	246 705	262 978	1 188	1 213
Re-housing / improvements	150	95	118	58	787	611
Collective housing	106	106	132	135	1 245	1 274
<b>Rent subsidies to new early retirement pensioners<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>38 178</b>	<b>41 501</b>	<b>59 744</b>	<b>66 905</b>	<b>1 565</b>	<b>1 612</b>
<b>Rent subsidies to pensioners</b>	<b>294 765</b>	<b>292 078</b>	<b>766 403</b>	<b>785 286</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 689</b>
Tenants, total	274 699	273 659	739 996	760 299	2 694	2 778
Ordinary flats	216 782	215 361	526 278	538 582	2 428	2 501
Old peoples' housing	57 917	58 298	213 718	221 717	3 690	3 803
Owner-occupiers	828	744	1 345	1 203	1 624	1 617
Occupants in flats jointly owned by the occupants	18 808	17 314	24 055	22 877	1 279	1 321
Collective housing	430	361	1 007	907	2 342	2 512

<sup>1</sup> Rent subsidies to early retirement pensioners and persons with serious physical handicap, who are new recipients of rent subsidies after the early retirement pension reform as of January 2003.

**Table 87** Recipients of early retirement pensions. 2012

1 January	Early retirement pensions				Total
	Highest	Intermediate	Ordinary/ increased	New early retirement	
	number of recipients				
Recipients, total	47 028	53 399	22 061	122 551	245 039
18-29 years	951	247	3	10 976	12 177
30-39 years	5 706	3 292	499	14 819	24 316
40-49 years	11 900	10 181	3 336	30 970	56 387
50-59 years	17 579	21 813	9 835	43 490	92 717
60-64 years	10 892	17 866	8 388	22 296	59 442
Men, total	24 102	22 994	8 920	55 872	111 888
18-29 years	545	155	2	6 207	6 909
30-39 years	3 256	1 810	278	6 971	12 315
40-49 years	6 465	4 933	1 652	13 436	26 486
50-59 years	8 698	9 104	4 096	19 143	41 041
60-64 years	5 138	6 992	2 892	10 115	25 137
Women, total	22 926	30 405	13 141	66 679	133 151
18-29 years	406	92	1	4 769	5 268
30-39 years	2 450	1 482	221	7 848	12 001
40-49 years	5 435	5 248	1 684	17 534	29 901
50-59 years	8 881	12 709	5 739	24 347	51 676
60-64 years	5 754	10 874	5 496	12 181	34 305

 www.statbank.dk/pen11
**Table 88** Petitions for early retirement pensions. 2011

	Petitions, total	Awarded	Suspended	Maintained	Not stated <sup>1</sup>	Petition rejected	
						Total	In per cent of petitions
						number of persons	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 324</b>	<b>15 969</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>2 020</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>8 650</b>	<b>7 603</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Under 20 years	407	396	.	.	1	10	2.5
20-29 years	761	675	.	8	8	70	9.2
30-39 years	1 246	1 056	.	25	10	155	12.4
40-49 years	2 264	1 937	3	24	21	279	12.3
50-59 years	3 130	2 790	2	14	21	303	9.7
60-64 years	842	749	.	1	6	86	10.2
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>9 674</b>	<b>8 366</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1 117</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Under 20 years	273	268	.	.	1	4	1.5
20-29 years	695	577	.	16	7	95	13.7
30-39 years	1 550	1 282	1	29	12	226	14.6
40-49 years	2 834	2 397	.	42	21	374	13.2
50-59 years	3 618	3 217	.	26	28	347	9.6
60-64 years	703	625	.	2	6	70	10.0
<b>Not stated</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: The statistics contains only municipal decisions.

Source: National Social Appeals Board

<sup>1</sup> Includes petitioners with or without a pension, where the decision is not stated, as well as petitioners whose pension status is not stated.
 www.statbank.dk/pen11, pen22 and pen33

**Table 89** Payments of old age pensions and early retirement pensions. 2012

	Recipients					Amounts paid total	Average monthly amount paid per recipient				
	Old age pension	Highest/-intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary/increased ordinary early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total		Old age pension	Highest/-intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary/increased ordinary early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total
January											
	number of recipients					DKK mio.	DKK				
<b>Total</b>	<b>988 943</b>	<b>100 427</b>	<b>22 061</b>	<b>122 551</b>	<b>1 233 982</b>	<b>12 162</b>	<b>8 733</b>	<b>14 487</b>	<b>12 548</b>	<b>14 634</b>	<b>9 856</b>
Men	443 056	47 096	8 920	55 872	554 944	5 305	8 225	15 000	13 171	14 987	9 560
Women	545 887	53 331	13 141	66 679	679 038	6 856	9 145	14 034	12 125	14 338	10 097
<b>By type of amount paid</b>											
Basic pension payment											
<b>Total</b>	<b>988 047</b>	<b>99 748</b>	<b>22 021</b>	<b>122 351</b>	<b>1 232 167</b>	<b>7 941</b>	<b>5 530</b>	<b>5 619</b>	<b>5 587</b>	<b>14 658</b>	<b>6 445</b>
Full	925 635	95 082	20 617	80 580	1 121 914	7 251	5 713	5 713	5 713	16 158	6 463
Reduced	62 412	4 666	1 404	41 771	110 253	690	2 817	3 705	3 737	11 764	6 256
No payment	896	679	40	200	1 815	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pension supplement for single persons:</i>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>405 902</b>	<b>64 901</b>	<b>13 880</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>484 683</b>	<b>2 510</b>	<b>5 093</b>	<b>5 620</b>	<b>5 599</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 178</b>
Full	267 592	56 103	11 952	-	335 647	1 991	5 933	5 933	5 933	-	5 933
Reduced	138 310	8 798	1 928	-	149 036	518	3 468	3 624	3 529	-	3 478
No payment	24 585	593	89	-	25 267	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension supplements for others:											
<b>Total</b>	<b>436 016</b>	<b>24 920</b>	<b>6 478</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>467 414</b>	<b>1 108</b>	<b>2 367</b>	<b>2 394</b>	<b>2 476</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 370</b>
Full	265 779	15 862	4 363	-	286 004	820	2 868	2 868	2 868	-	2 868
Reduced	170 237	9 058	2 115	-	181 410	288	1 585	1 564	1 667	-	1 585
No payment	122 432	10 006	1 614	-	134 052	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married couple's supplement	18	14	-	-	32	-	778	786	-	-	781
Assistance or nursing supplement	2 275	4 063	5	-	6 343	22	3 281	3 630	3 600	-	3 505
Disability supplement	1	-	-	-	1	-	1 000	-	-	-	1 000
Temporary supplement	12 726	-	-	-	12 726	11	839	-	-	-	839
Disability amount	12 205	100 423	-	-	112 628	310	2 747	2 750	-	-	2 750
Work incapacity amount	4 020	47 026	-	-	51 046	194	3 805	3 806	-	-	3 806
Early retirement amount	4 314	-	22 057	-	26 371	37	1 410	-	1 423	-	1 421
Extra supplement benefit	-	-	22 059	-	22 059	29	-	-	1 298	-	1 298

Note: The table includes pensioners, who live abroad, but not persons who have chosen to defer the old age pension.

www.statbank.dk/pen11, pen22 and pen33

Table 90 Recipients of old age pensions. 2012

1 January	Basic payment			Total
	Full amount	Reduced amount	No amount <sup>1</sup>	
	number of persons			
<b>Total</b>	<b>925 635</b>	<b>62 412</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>988 943</b>
65-69 years	312 059	27 389	448	339 896
70-79 years	386 949	25 846	349	413 144
80-89 years	187 431	8 361	81	195 873
90 years +	39 196	816	18	40 030
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>410 142</b>	<b>32 205</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>443 056</b>
65-69 years	148 692	14 645	350	163 687
70-79 years	178 799	13 636	284	192 719
80-89 years	72 543	3 658	64	76 265
90 years +	10 108	266	11	10 385
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>515 493</b>	<b>30 207</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>545 887</b>
65-69 years	163 367	12 744	98	176 209
70-79 years	208 150	12 210	65	220 425
80-89 years	114 888	4 703	17	119 608
90 years +	29 088	550	7	29 645

Note: The table includes pensioners, who live abroad, but not persons who have chosen to defer the old age pension.

[www.statbank.dk/pen11](http://www.statbank.dk/pen11), pen22 and pen33

<sup>1</sup> The pensioner's earned income is too high to be entitled to claim the basic payment.

Table 91 Pension from Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme

	2011	2012
	DKK mio.	
<b>Benefits</b>	<b>10 190</b>	<b>11 012</b>
	number of pensioners	
<b>With own pension, total</b>	<b>856 800</b>	<b>900 100</b>
Men	418 700	438 700
Annual pension under DKK 2,000	7 100	6 700
DKK 2,000-3,999	20 200	20 000
DKK 4,000 +	391 400	412 000
Women	438 200	461 400
Annual pension under DKK 2,000	16 800	15 700
DKK 2,000-3,999	49 800	48 000
DKK 4,000 +	371 600	397 700
<b>With spouse's pension, total</b>	<b>10 400</b>	<b>9 100</b>
Men	100	100
Women	10 500	9 000

Source: Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme

[www.statbank.dk/05](http://www.statbank.dk/05)

Table 92 Social welfare expenditure

	In cash		In kind <sup>1</sup>		Total	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	DKK mio.					
<b>Social protection expenditure, total</b>	<b>335 584</b>	<b>348 626</b>	<b>242 422</b>	<b>238 883</b>	<b>578 007</b>	<b>587 508</b>
<b>Administration<sup>2</sup></b>	•	•	•	•	<b>26 505</b>	<b>26 134</b>
<b>Sickness</b>	<b>18 969</b>	<b>18 832</b>	<b>104 158</b>	<b>104 396</b>	<b>123 127</b>	<b>123 229</b>
Sick day benefits paid by employers	3 906	3 979	-	-	3 906	3 979
Voluntary sickness insurance	185	167	-	-	185	167
Sick day benefits	14 878	14 687	-	-	14 878	14 687
Hospitals	-	-	76 241	76 464	76 241	76 464
Pharmaceutical products	-	-	7 070	6 544	7 070	6 544
Other	-	-	20 847	21 388	20 847	21 388
<b>Disabilities and rehabilitation</b>	<b>48 639</b>	<b>48 016</b>	<b>24 997</b>	<b>24 555</b>	<b>73 636</b>	<b>72 571</b>
Early retirement pension	39 748	40 983	-	-	39 748	40 983
Other	8 890	7 033	24 997	24 555	33 887	31 588
<b>Old age</b>	<b>204 077</b>	<b>216 415</b>	<b>39 429</b>	<b>38 558</b>	<b>243 506</b>	<b>254 973</b>
Old age, early retirement, and partial pensions	95 499	101 654	-	-	95 499	101 654
Early retirement pay etc.	21 345	20 281	-	-	21 345	20 281
Labour market supplementary pension	10 170	11 080	-	-	10 170	11 080
Civil servants earned pensions <sup>3</sup>	21 967	22 599	-	-	21 967	22 599
Life insurance and labour market pensions <sup>4</sup>	55 096	60 801	-	-	55 096	60 801
Other <sup>5</sup>	-	-	39 429	38 558	39 429	38 558
<b>Survivors</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Families and children</b>	<b>26 692</b>	<b>29 120</b>	<b>46 216</b>	<b>44 215</b>	<b>75 908</b>	<b>73 335</b>
Benefits received during pregnancy and in connection with childbirth	10 055	9 874	-	-	10 055	9 874
Family/young persons' allowance and child cheque	18 758	18 615	-	-	18 758	18 615
Day institutions, day care	-	-	27 667	26 534	27 667	26 534
Foster care and residential institutions	-	-	9 673	9 120	9 673	9 120
Other	879	631	8 876	8 562	9 755	9 193
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>22 080</b>	<b>22 540</b>	<b>10 340</b>	<b>9 596</b>	<b>32 420</b>	<b>32 136</b>
Unemployment benefit	18 839	18 929	-	-	18 839	18 929
Other	3 241	3 612	10 340	9 596	13 581	13 208
<b>Housing</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12 184</b>	<b>12 701</b>	<b>12 184</b>	<b>12 701</b>
Rent subsidies	-	-	3 229	3 503	3 229	3 503
Pensioners' rent subsidies	-	-	8 955	9 198	8 955	9 198
<b>Other social protection benefits</b>	<b>12 125</b>	<b>13 699</b>	<b>4 958</b>	<b>4 725</b>	<b>17 083</b>	<b>18 424</b>
Social assistance	9 926	11 419	-	-	9 926	11 419
Danish Employees' Guarantee Fund	668	759	-	-	668	759
Other	1 531	1 520	4 958	4 725	6 489	6 245
<b>Social protections benefits and administration, total</b>	<b>335 584</b>	<b>348 626</b>	<b>242 422</b>	<b>238 883</b>	<b>604 511</b>	<b>613 642</b>

Note: Social expenditure is calculated according to a system for comparison of social expenditure between EU countries.

[www.statbank.dk/udg11](http://www.statbank.dk/udg11)

<sup>1</sup> According to Eurostat's definition a benefit in kind is a social security benefit allotted as goods or services - a benefit in kind may be allotted directly or as cash payment, i.e. reimbursement against documentation of the actual expenses. <sup>2</sup> Administrations expenditure is separated from current expenditure as far as possible, and gathered as one item. <sup>3</sup> Includes state and municipality civil servant pensions and state supplementary payments to retiring civil servants. <sup>4</sup> I.e. pension funds and life insurance companies under the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority. <sup>5</sup> Including care and home help for pensioners.

Table 93 Cash rates for social security benefits

	1/10 2011	1/10 2012
<b>Family allowances</b>	DKK/quarter	
Ordinary, maximum per child	1 240	1 276
Special; orphans	6 336	6 522
Special supplement; orphans	822	846
Special; children of widows/widowers, etc.	3 168	3 261
Extra; maximum per family	1 263	1 300
Multiple births benefits	2 044	2 103
Family-allowance, per child 0-2 years	4 248	4 266
Family-allowance, per child 3-6 years	3 363	3 375
Family allowance, per child 7-15 years	2 646	2 658
Youth allowance, per child 15-17 years	882	885
<b>Child maintenance</b>	DKK/year	
Payable by the father or the mother	12 672	13 044
<b>Daily benefits</b>	DKK/week (7 days)	
Sickness, childbirth, adoption, maximum	3 830	3 940
	DKK/week (5 days)	
Unemployment benefit, maximum		
Full-time insured	3 830	3 940
Part-time insured	2 555	2 625
First job seekers, full-time	3 140	3 230
<b>The new early retirement pay (for persons born after 1.7.1939)</b>	DKK/year	
Start at age 60 = 91% of the maximum day benefit amount	181 220	186 420
Start at age 62 = maximum day benefit amount	199 160	204 880
<b>Social pensions</b>	DKK/month	
Married couple, both pensioners, benefit to each spouse:		
Basic payment, maximum	5 552	5 713
Pension supplement, maximum	2 787	2 868
Disability amount	2 700	2 778
Work incapacity amount when both are entitled	3 726	3 834
Single or married persons when only one spouse is a pensioner:		
Basic payment, maximum	5 552	5 713
Pension supplement, maximum	2 787	2 868
Pension supplement, single in reality	5 766	5 933
Disability amount	2 700	2 778
Work incapacity amount	3 726	3 834
Partial pension, maximum 30 hours/week	11 034	11 352
<b>Total pension benefit, maximum</b>		
Maximum early retirement pension:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	14 765	15 193
Others	17 744	18 258
New early retirement pension (from 1.1.2003):		
Married couple	14 105	14 514
Others	16 594	17 075
Old-age pension benefit:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	8 339	8 581
Others	11 318	11 646
<b>Funeral help</b>	DKK	
Funeral assistance, section 16 (maximum)	9 650	9 900
Persons under 18 years (maximum)	8 050	8 300

<sup>1</sup> Daily cash benefits amount to 90 per cent of the previous salary or income, but up to a maximum of the amount stated.

Source: Ministry of Social- Integrations Welfare

[www.statbank.dk/05](http://www.statbank.dk/05)

**Table 94** Family allowances. 2011

	Number of families	Number of children	Payments in DKK thousands	Average payments per family in DKK
<b>Family allowances, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>692 264</b>	<b>1 197 120</b>	<b>4 130 547</b>	<b>5 967</b>
Family allowances, all families	589 831 <sup>2</sup>	988 567	3 051 967	5 174
Youth allowances <sup>3</sup>	200 548	218 563	542 069	2 703
Ordinary family allowances	131 287	198 453	247 081	1 882
Additional family allowances	130 384	•	165 344	1 268
Special family allowances	22 563	31 434	104 787	4 644
Multiple birth family allowances	9 312	9 436	19 299	2 072

<sup>1</sup> Total number of families and children 4th quarter, has been calculated net, i.e. as the number who received one or more types of allowance. <sup>2</sup> The lower total number of family allowances is because some persons receiving benefits are not liable to pay taxes, because they live abroad, or, if the recipient is the father, he must apply. <sup>3</sup> Youth allowance is paid per. month and granted to the 15-17 year old. Introduced on July 2011.

[www.statbank.dk/bts44, bts55 and bts66](http://www.statbank.dk/bts44, bts55 and bts66)

**Table 95** Children receiving assistance. 2010

	Number by age group				Males	Females	Total
	0-5 years	6-11 years	12-17 years	18 years +			
31 December							
<b>Total number receiving assistance</b>	<b>2 452</b>	<b>6 863</b>	<b>15 193</b>	<b>3 364</b>	<b>16 027</b>	<b>11 845</b>	<b>27 895<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Placement outside home</b>	<b>1 422</b>	<b>2 940</b>	<b>8 180</b>	<b>1 823</b>	<b>7 865</b>	<b>6 500</b>	<b>14 365</b>
By kind of place:							
Network foster family	80	138	189	24	215	216	431
Genealogy placement	61	90	155	19	153	172	325
Regular foster care	1 010	1 854	2 744	432	3 101	2 939	6 040
Residential institution, partially closed	0	1	13	1	8	7	15
Residential institution, secured ward	1	2	61	35	90	9	99
Residential institution, other	127	389	1 545	218	1 377	902	2 279
Emergency ward	21	53	114	7	101	94	195
Sociopedagogical community	29	197	1 873	470	1 557	1 008	2 565
Boarding school etc.	0	3	453	59	277	238	515
Own room, etc.	0	1	498	411	426	484	910
Shipping project, etc.	1	0	32	12	43	2	45
Municipal full-time facility	35	134	344	64	312	265	577
Not stated	57	78	159	75	205	164	369
<b>Preventive measures (net)</b>	<b>1 089</b>	<b>4 133</b>	<b>7 801</b>	<b>1 742</b>	<b>8 844</b>	<b>5 921</b>	<b>14 765</b>
Stays relieving parents etc.	985	3 413	3 201	78	4 655	3 022	7 677
Personal adviser	5	93	324	88	299	211	510
Permanent contact person	109	705	4 152	774	3 406	2 334	5 740
Trainee stay	1	1	494	51	396	151	547
Juvenile Orders	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Maintenance of Permanent contact person or Personal adviser for young people over 18 years.	0	1	6	247	136	118	254
To appoint a welfare officer for the young person	1	0	2	67	42	28	70
To appoint a permanent contact person for the young person	0	0	9	406	225	190	415
Phasing-out in care facility	0	0	2	170	87	85	172

<sup>1</sup> Incl. 23 children placed outside the home, whose age or sex respectively, is unknown.

[www.statbank.dk/bu01, bu04 and bu04](http://www.statbank.dk/bu01, bu04 and bu04)

**Table 96** Child care, 2011

October	Number by age group						Number per 100 in the respective age groups				
	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	14 years	Total	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	Total years 0-13 years
<b>Total</b>	<b>128 949</b>	<b>192 485</b>	<b>227 244</b>	<b>92 802</b>	<b>15 939</b>	<b>657 419</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>69.8</b>
Day-care	55 800	545	..	..	..	56 345	29.5	0.3	..	..	6.1
Nurseries	11 127	44	..	..	..	11 171	5.9	..	..	..	1.2
Kindergartens	3 767	71 930	1 051	..	..	76 748	2.0	36.3	0.4	..	8.4
Age-integrated institutions	58 115	107 277	13 603	8 048	1 801	188 844	30.7	54.1	5.2	3.0	20.4
Outside school-hours care	97	11 944	194 867	32 283	1 494	240 685	0.1	6.0	74.4	12.0	26.0
Recreation centres	..	559	11 630	573	70	12 832	..	0.3	4.4	0.2	1.4
Full-day school	..	96	1 535	1 668	877	4 176	..	..	0.6	0.6	0.4
Clubs for children and juveniles	..	21	4 549	50 228	11 694	66 492	..	..	1.7	18.6	6.0
Playgroups	43	69	9	2	3	126	..	..	..	..	..

[www.statbank.dk/pas11](http://www.statbank.dk/pas11) and folk1
**Table 97** Maternity and paternity leave in 2011-2012 shared between the father and mother - children born in 2011

	Children	Children in per cent.	Average number of days
<b>Birth cohort</b>	<b>58 998</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>265</b>
Father	•	•	24
Mother	•	•	241
<b>Both of the parents have received childbirth benefit</b>	<b>32 783</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>331</b>
Father - when both of the parents have received benefit	•	•	36
Mother - when both of the parents have received benefit	•	•	295
Child - when both of the parents have received benefit	•	•	311
<b>Only one of then parents has received childbirth benefit</b>	<b>19 577</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>•</b>
Father - when only the father has received benefit	4 986	8	52
Mother - when only the mother has received benefit	14 591	25	311
Neither of the parents has received childbirth benefit	6 638	11	•

**Table 98 Measures for elderly people. 2012**

	Number by age group					Number per 100 persons in the respective age groups				
	Under 67 years	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total	Under 67 years <sup>1</sup>	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>20 510</b>	<b>30 630</b>	<b>16 394</b>	<b>83 353</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Nursing homes	532	1 469	2 707	1 960	6 668	..	0.2	1.4	4.9	0.3
Protected dwellings	149	278	416	367	1 210	..	..	0.2	0.9	..
Nursing dwellings mainly for elderly persons	2 672	7 973	15 310	9 429	35 384	0.2	1.3	8.0	23.6	1.4
Nursing dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	4 459	317	74	19	4 869	0.3	0.1	..	..	0.2
General dwellings for elderly persons	6 562	10 208	11 909	4 452	33 131	0.4	1.7	6.2	11.1	1.3
General dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	1 360	174	61	16	1 611	0.1	..	..	..	0.1
Private nursing homes/private dwellings	85	91	153	151	480	..	..	0.1	0.4	..

<sup>1</sup> Calculated for the 45-66 year age group.

www.statbank.dk/resi01 and folk1

**Table 99 Recipients of permanent home help. 2011**

	Recipients					Recipients per 100 in the respective age groups				
	Under 67 years	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total	Under 67 years <sup>1</sup>	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 690</b>	<b>56 628</b>	<b>83 998</b>	<b>36 093</b>	<b>209 410</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Under 2 hours	20 203	32 103	43 237	11 700	107 243	1.2	5.7	22.7	30.5	4.4
2- 3.9 hours	3 318	5 640	8 398	3 618	20 973	0.2	1.0	4.4	9.4	0.9
4- 7.9 hours	3 053	5 533	8 906	4 507	21 998	0.2	1.0	4.7	11.7	0.9
8-11.9 hours	1 467	2 883	5 189	3 184	12 724	0.1	0.5	2.7	8.3	0.5
12-19.9 hours	1 925	5 680	10 624	8 268	26 497	0.1	1.0	5.6	21.5	1.1
20 hours +	2 725	4 789	7 645	4 817	19 975	0.2	0.9	4.0	12.6	0.8

<sup>1</sup> Calculated for 45-66 age group.

www.statbank.dk/aed05, aed06 and folk1

**Table 100** Welfare institutions for children and young people. 2011

October	Number of institutions	Number of clients	Staff
<b>Day-care institutions</b>	<b>6 917<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>664 839<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>96 819<sup>3</sup></b>
Day-care	•	56 345	17 310
Nurseries	287	11 171	3 995
Kindergartens	1 613	76 748	14 455
Age-integrated institutions	2 573	188 844	38 649
School - care schemes	1 790	240 685	18 163
Recreation centres	123	12 832	1 186
Full-day school	63	4 176	...
Clubs etc., for children and juveniles	453	66 492	3 040
Playgroups	8	126	21
Subsidy to private day-care	5	206	...
Private established kindergartens	2	25	...
Private established playgroups	6 033 <sup>4</sup>	6 378	•
Subsidy for day-care of own children	687 <sup>4</sup>	811	•

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive municipal day care and subsidies for day care of own children, etc. <sup>2</sup> As the same child can be in more than one type of day care the sum will be somehow overestimated. <sup>3</sup> Excl. staff in full-day school, etc. <sup>4</sup> Number of parents receiving subsidies.

[www.statbank.dk/pas22](http://www.statbank.dk/pas22)

**Table 101** Welfare institutions and services for adults. 2012

	Number of institutions	Number of clients	
		Users	Residents
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 708</b>	<b>77 889</b>	<b>15 439</b>
Permanent residence schemes at an institution section 108 <sup>1</sup>	499	•	8 421
Temporary residence schemes at an institution section 107 <sup>1</sup>	823	•	6 486
Sheltered workshop and activity and drop-in centres sections 103 and 104	557	33 069	•
Crisis centres	44	•	532
Support and contact persons for mentally disordered, drug- and alcohol misusers and homeless section 99 <sup>2</sup>	•	4 340	•
Contact persons for persons who are both deaf and blind section 98 <sup>2</sup>	•	326	•
Companion schemes pursuant to sections 45 and 97 <sup>2</sup>	•	8 917	•
Socio-pedagogical assistance and treatment pursuant to sections 85 and 102	•	31 237	•

<sup>1</sup> 215 residence schemes at an institution have both section 107 and section 108. <sup>2</sup> For a few number of municipalities there are no figures.

[www.statbank.dk/resv01](http://www.statbank.dk/resv01) and [resv05](http://www.statbank.dk/resv05)

**Table 102** Welfare institutions for elderly people. 2012

	Number
<b>Total</b>	<b>83 353</b>
Nursing homes	6 668
Protected dwellings	1 210
Nursing dwellings mainly for elderly persons	35 384
Nursing dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	4 869
Private nursing homes/private dwellings	480
General dwellings for elderly persons	33 131
General dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	1 611

[www.statbank.dk/resi01](http://www.statbank.dk/resi01)

Table 103 Rates of child care

	2010	2011	2012
	DKK per year		
Municipal day-care (0-2 years)	26 321	26 920	27 557
Nurseries	35 344	32 564	32 872
Kindergartens (3-5 years)	19 127	17 863	18 162
Age-integrated institutions (0-2 years)	36 221	32 812	33 070
Age-integrated institutions (3-5 years)	20 997	18 704	18 979
Age-integrated institutions (6-9 years)	13 318	13 025	13 090
Recreation centres (6-9 years)	13 128	13 134	12 915
Recreation centres (10-13 years)	5 311	5 362	5 266
Clubs for juveniles (14-18 years)	1 133	1 230	1 268
School-care schemes (6-9 years)	18 180	18 459	18 973
School-care schemes (10-13 years)	10 323	10 519	10 708

[www.statbank.dk/res88](http://www.statbank.dk/res88)

Table 104 Appeals in social cases. 2011

	Cases decided. total	Dismissal/ referral	Confir- mation	Cancel- lation/ change	Remission	Cases decided. total	Dismissal/ referral	Confir- mation	Cancel- lation/ change	Remission
<b>The social appeals boards in:</b>	number					per cent				
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>31 844</b>	<b>3 437</b>	<b>20 616</b>	<b>4 321</b>	<b>3 470</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>
State Administration for Greater Copenhagen	9 925	1 198	6 450	1 490	787	100.0	12.1	65.0	15.0	7.9
State Administration for Sjælland	4 772	667	2 940	546	619	100.0	14.0	61.6	11.4	13.0
State Administration for Syddanmark	7 272	612	5 106	873	681	100.0	8.4	70.2	12.0	9.4
State Administration for Midtjylland	7 057	640	4 224	1 008	1 185	100.0	9.1	59.9	14.3	16.8
State Administration for Nordjylland	2 818	320	1 896	404	198	100.0	11.4	67.3	14.3	7.0

Source: National Social Appeals Board since 1999

[www.ankestyrelsen.dk](http://www.ankestyrelsen.dk)











**Table 105 Road traffic accidents causing casualties**

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2011
<b>Accidents, total</b>	<b>12 334</b>	<b>11 502</b>	<b>9 155</b>	<b>8 373</b>	<b>7 346</b>	<b>5 412</b>	<b>3 525</b>
Of which:							
Alcohol accidents <sup>1</sup>	2 622	2 403	1 613	1 282	1 272	870	561
<b>Casualties, total</b>	<b>15 751</b>	<b>14 627</b>	<b>11 287</b>	<b>10 573</b>	<b>9 590</b>	<b>6 919</b>	<b>4 259</b>
Killed	690	772	634	582	498	331	220
Seriously injured	8 477	8 672	6 396	5 624	4 259	3 072	2 172
Slightly injured	6 584	5 183	4 257	4 367	4 833	3 516	1 867
<b>Casualties in alcohol accidents</b>	<b>3 654</b>	<b>3 255</b>	<b>2 057</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>1 696</b>	<b>1 092</b>	<b>698</b>
Killed	246	261	154	123	110	85	53
Seriously injured	2 004	1 923	1 176	893	738	458	327
Slightly injured	1 404	1 071	727	656	848	549	318

<sup>1</sup> Accidents with at least one driver or pedestrian involved having an alcohol count of over 0.5. Up to and including 1996, accidents where a driver or pedestrian had a count of exactly 0.5 are also included.

[www.statbank.dk/uheldk7](http://www.statbank.dk/uheldk7) and uheld9

**Table 106 Road traffic accidents with casualties by accident situation. 2011**

	Accident situations										Total
											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>Van, total</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3 525</b>
Accidents, involving:											
Ordinary private car	502	296	282	306	282	336	329	99	321	14	2 767
Taxi	-	3	4	5	4	8	7	2	6	1	40
Vehicle, total weight 0-3.500 kg signalling emergency call	2	2	-	2	-	1	2	-	3	-	12
Van, total weight 0-2.000 kg	11	16	15	7	3	7	15	3	8	1	86
Van, total weight 2.001-3.500 kg	18	36	28	24	17	21	30	15	15	1	205
Lorry, total weight over 3.500 kg	11	40	44	29	7	18	19	18	10	1	197
Bus on scheduled service	1	13	7	2	2	4	6	1	13	-	49
Bus, other	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	-	15
Tractor	2	4	8	8	2	5	5	4	1	-	39
Motor cycle	75	23	24	22	42	17	28	2	4	7	244
Moped with registration max. speed 45 km p.h.	14	5	4	9	6	7	6	2	4	2	59
Moped 30 with mechanical changes	19	6	5	13	8	6	9	1	5	1	73
Moped 30, other	89	36	28	99	41	56	50	16	29	9	453
Bicycle	10	125	48	172	113	165	179	35	31	4	882
Pedestrian	•	4	2	-	-	-	1	2	463	-	472

Note: Accident situations 0-9 include 0: Single-vehicle accidents, 1: Vehicles on same road going in same direction, 2: Vehicles on same road going in opposite directions, 3: Vehicles on same road going in same direction, turning into T junction, Y junction, crossroads, etc., 4: Vehicles on same road going in opposite directions, turning into T junction, Y junction, crossroads, etc., 5: Vehicles on different roads meeting in crossroads, without turning, 6: Vehicles on different roads meeting in T junction, Y junction, crossroads, etc. turning, 7: Accidents involving parked vehicles, etc., 8: Accidents involving vehicles and pedestrians, 9: Accidents involving animals, obstacles, etc. on roadway, 10: All accident situations.

[www.statbank.dk/uheld6](http://www.statbank.dk/uheld6)

Table 107 Fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2011

	Vehicle used							Pedestrian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. <sup>1</sup>	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30	Bicycle		
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>161</b>
0- 6 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7-14 years	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
15-19 years	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	13
20-24 years	11	-	1	3	-	-	1	3	19
25-44 years	21	4	1	8	-	-	1	2	37
45-64 years	16	4	-	11	1	5	7	4	48
65 years +	14	-	2	1	-	3	10	9	39
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>59</b>
0- 6 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
7-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
15-19 years	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
20-24 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7
25-44 years	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
45-64 years	5	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	12
65 years +	14	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	24

<sup>1</sup> Incl. bus and tractor.

www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Table 108 Fatal and non-fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2011

	Vehicle used								Pedestrian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. <sup>1</sup>	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30	Bicycle	Others <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>1 111</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>2 596</b>
0- 6 years	18	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	10	31
7-14 years	18	2	-	1	1	7	44	-	29	102
15-19 years	171	8	1	9	12	136	34	-	17	388
20-24 years	228	6	4	29	2	31	37	-	28	365
25-44 years	364	47	17	92	18	87	122	-	53	800
45-64 years	197	26	21	78	13	102	146	2	47	632
65 years +	115	3	4	15	3	25	75	-	38	278
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1 652</b>
0- 6 years	21	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	33
7-14 years	37	-	-	-	-	1	27	1	17	83
15-19 years	117	7	5	4	-	48	41	-	20	242
20-24 years	96	3	1	-	3	6	61	-	23	193
25-44 years	275	8	4	10	1	15	86	1	43	443
45-64 years	183	7	5	14	4	16	127	-	55	411
65 years +	103	2	2	1	-	4	58	-	77	247
<b>Not stated</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>

<sup>1</sup> Incl. bus and tractor. <sup>2</sup> Horses with riders.

www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Table 109 Persons seriously injured or killed in railway accidents

	2009	2010	2011
	number of persons		
Passengers	5	1	2
Of which killed	-	-	-
Staff	3	-	3
Of which killed	1	-	-
Others	22	17	12
Of which killed	14	10	6

[www.statbank.dk/bane91](http://www.statbank.dk/bane91)

Table 110 Accidents at sea and losses of Danish ships

	Merchant ships		Fishing vessels		Total	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	number					
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>44</b>
Fire, explosions	5	6	4	3	9	9
Groundings	9	10	4	1	13	11
Collision	6	3	5	3	11	6
Head-on collision of ships	2	1	1	1	3	2
Contact-damage	4	12	3	-	7	12
Capsizing	-	1	2	-	2	1
Other cause	6	-	10	3	16	3
Deaths	-	-	3	-	3	-
Injuries	6	1	-	1	6	2

Source: Danish Maritime Authority

[www.statbank.dk/skib92](http://www.statbank.dk/skib92) and [skib93](http://www.statbank.dk/skib93)

Table 111 Reported offences and charges against the Penal Code

	Criminal offences reported		Criminal offences with charges		Charges as per cent of reported offences	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
<b>Penal Code, total</b>	<b>466 765</b>	<b>440 772</b>	<b>84 364</b>	<b>79 508</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>
<b>Sexual offences, total</b>	<b>2 606</b>	<b>2 616</b>	<b>1 831</b>	<b>1 933</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>
Incest etc.	51	87	48	78	94.1	89.7
Rape etc.	410	389	306	297	74.6	76.3
Heterosexual offences, children under 12	171	168	160	153	93.6	91.1
Heterosexual offences, other	250	285	224	263	89.6	92.3
Homosexual offences, children under 12	4	8	4	8	100.0	100.0
Homosexual offences, other	15	12	13	12	86.7	100.0
Offences against decency	1 476	1 468	865	936	58.6	63.8
Prostitution etc.	229	199	211	186	92.1	93.5
<b>Crimes of violence, total</b>	<b>17 834</b>	<b>16 876</b>	<b>13 836</b>	<b>13 320</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>78.9</b>
Assaulting public servant	2 843	2 902	2 441	2 528	85.9	87.1
Gathering with disturbance of public order	72	34	62	29	86.1	85.3
Homicide	49	43	43	32	87.8	74.4
Attempted homicide	148	142	124	115	83.8	81.0
Assault against private person	10 494	9 695	7 784	7 315	74.2	75.5
Common assault	8 793	8 033	6 372	5 922	72.5	73.7
Grievous assault	1 686	1 648	1 399	1 381	83.0	83.8
Particularly grievous assault	15	14	13	12	86.7	85.7
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	23	24	23	24	100.0	100.0
Offences against life or body	374	403	310	339	82.9	84.1
Offences against personal liberty	286	288	239	254	83.6	88.2
Threats	3 545	3 345	2 810	2 684	79.3	80.2
<b>Offences against property, total</b>	<b>437 514</b>	<b>413 718</b>	<b>61 043</b>	<b>57 724</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Forgery	3 420	2 594	2 927	2 109	85.6	81.3
Arson	793	665	452	402	57.0	60.5
Burglary	91 732	80 930	7 035	6 047	7.7	7.5
Burglary in banks, shops	27 401	22 072	2 370	2 035	8.6	9.2
Burglary in dwellings	45 369	43 480	3 752	3 231	8.3	7.4
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	18 962	15 378	913	781	4.8	5.1
Theft	192 736	191 103	29 342	28 756	15.2	15.0
Theft from cars, boats etc.	33 584	29 185	1 408	1 121	4.2	3.8
Theft from shops etc.	20 705	21 215	16 307	16 956	78.8	79.9
Other theft	138 447	140 703	11 627	10 679	8.4	7.6
Theft of motor vehicles	14 349	10 876	2 390	2 093	16.7	19.2
Theft of mopeds	3 026	2 551	312	250	10.3	9.8
Theft of bicycles	71 697	68 451	663	631	0.9	0.9
Theft of other objects	9 775	8 653	945	803	9.7	9.3
Larceny by finding	880	794	777	684	88.3	86.1
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	13 067	12 849	8 456	8 264	64.7	64.3
Blackmail and usury	287	272	226	213	78.7	78.3
Fraud against creditors	169	138	95	78	56.2	56.5
Receiving stolen goods	1 985	2 014	1 943	1 917	97.9	95.2
Robbery	3 241	3 003	1 243	1 114	38.4	37.1
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	285	303	128	167	44.9	55.1
Malicious damage	29 802	28 155	3 930	3 939	13.2	14.0
Misappropriation and offences against property	270	367	179	257	66.3	70.0
<b>Other offences, total</b>	<b>8 811</b>	<b>7 562</b>	<b>7 654</b>	<b>6 531</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>86.4</b>
Selling narcotics etc.	1 010	831	983	791	97.3	95.2
Smuggling narcotics	143	184	136	177	95.1	96.2
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	223	211	219	208	98.2	98.6
Other stipulations in Penal Code	7 435	6 336	6 316	5 355	84.9	84.5

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

**Table 112** Reported criminal offences against special legislation. 2012

	Criminal offences reported		Criminal offences with charges		Charges as per cent of reported offences	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
<b>Offences, total</b>	<b>91 297</b>	<b>91 195</b>	<b>53 454</b>	<b>57 366</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>62.9</b>
Euphoriants Act	20 273	20 741	19 964	20 440	98.5	98.5
Aliens Act	8 136	8 966	905	1 102	11.1	12.3
Firearms Act	6 750	6 658	6 417	6 238	95.1	93.7
Income Tax And Fiscal Acts	1 827	4 143	301	1 324	16.5	32.0
Police regulations	14 358	14 496	7 002	10 405	48.8	71.8
Building and housing legislation	152	150	17	11	11.2	7.3
Health and social security legislation	2 407	2 084	999	946	41.5	45.4
Environmental legislation	2 761	2 868	720	871	26.1	30.4
Animals, hunting, etc. legislation	7 834	7 168	3 179	3 059	40.6	42.7
Employment, transport, legislation	11 370	10 774	5 567	5 879	49.0	54.6
Gambling, licensing, trade legislation	4 079	4 090	1 785	2 111	43.8	51.6
Other special legislation, excluding road traffic acts	11 350	9 057	6 598	4 980	58.1	55.0

Note: Excl. Traffic Act in that offences against the Traffic Act are only rarely reported.

www.statbank.dk/straf22

**Table 113** Victims of criminal offences. 2012

	Men	Women	Sex, not stated	Total
<b>Victims, total</b>	<b>28 786</b>	<b>41 314</b>	<b>2 006</b>	<b>72 106</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>2 070</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2 312</b>
Incest, etc.	19	55	-	74
Rape, etc.	8	373	-	381
Hetero or homosexual offences	57	375	-	432
Offences against decency	146	1 267	12	1 425
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	<b>9 625</b>	<b>6 218</b>	<b>1 326</b>	<b>17 169</b>
Assaulting, etc. public servant	877	832	1 204	2 913
Homicide	31	16	-	47
Attempted homicide	129	31	2	162
Assaulting private individual	6 608	3 596	30	10 234
Of which: Common assault	5 225	3 236	13	8 474
Grievous assault	1 374	356	17	1 747
Particularly grievous assault	9	4	-	13
Threats	1 712	1 537	46	3 295
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>18 507</b>	<b>32 628</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>51 779</b>
Theft of handbags	2 542	7 158	191	9 891
Theft from pocket or handbag	13 626	23 844	379	37 849
Theft by trick in residences	333	1 010	8	1 351
Blackmail and usury	208	56	8	272
Robbery	1 780	554	58	2 392
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>846</b>
Violation of restraining order, ban on stay and expulsion	411	317	16	744

[www.statbank.dk/straf5](http://www.statbank.dk/straf5)
**Table 114** Victims of criminal offences by sex and age. 2012

	0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70-79 years	80 years +	Age, not stated	Total
<b>Victims, total</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>11 309</b>	<b>22 203</b>	<b>10 786</b>	<b>8 781</b>	<b>6 095</b>	<b>4 354</b>	<b>2 998</b>	<b>2 718</b>	<b>2 007</b>	<b>72 106</b>
Men	361	4 998	9 383	4 845	3 872	2 716	1 437	648	526	-	28 786
Women	494	6 311	12 820	5 941	4 909	3 379	2 917	2 350	2 192	1	41 314
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 006	2 006
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>1 201</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2 312</b>
Men	79	112	13	9	5	6	5	1	-	-	230
Women	284	1 089	329	114	163	43	29	10	9	-	2 070
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>3 225</b>	<b>4 486</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>2 697</b>	<b>1 526</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1 326</b>	<b>17 169</b>
Men	237	2 013	2 876	1 653	1 525	904	338	64	15	-	9 625
Women	160	1 212	1 610	1 246	1 172	622	147	38	11	-	6 218
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 326	1 326
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6 867</b>	<b>17 278</b>	<b>7 662</b>	<b>5 759</b>	<b>4 096</b>	<b>3 825</b>	<b>2 883</b>	<b>2 670</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>51 779</b>
Men	45	2 868	6 491	3 164	2 314	1 448	1 089	582	506	-	18 507
Women	49	3 999	10 787	4 498	3 445	2 648	2 736	2 301	2 164	1	32 628
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	644	644
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>846</b>
Men	-	5	3	19	28	358	5	1	5	-	424
Women	1	11	94	83	129	66	5	1	8	-	398
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24

[www.statbank.dk/straf5](http://www.statbank.dk/straf5)

Table 115 Victims of criminal offences by type of offence. 2012

	0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70-79 years	80 years +	Age, not stated	Total
<b>Victims, total</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>11 309</b>	<b>22 203</b>	<b>10 786</b>	<b>8 781</b>	<b>6 095</b>	<b>4 354</b>	<b>2 998</b>	<b>2 718</b>	<b>2 007</b>	<b>72 106</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>1 201</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2 312</b>
Incest, etc.	41	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
Rape, etc.	11	192	111	26	30	9	2	-	-	-	381
Heterosexual offences, children under 12 years	113	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157
Heterosexual offences, other	8	225	11	6	5	-	-	1	-	-	256
Homosexual offences, children under 12 years	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Homosexual offences, other	1	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Offences against decency	183	696	219	91	133	40	32	10	9	12	1 425
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>3 225</b>	<b>4 486</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>2 697</b>	<b>1 526</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1 326</b>	<b>17 169</b>
Assaulting public servant	-	3	180	476	538	415	95	2	-	1 204	2 913
Assaulting police at gatherings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, Infanticide, Attempted homicide	4	17	77	47	37	17	6	2	-	2	209
Assaulting private individual	357	2 411	3 228	1 707	1 416	738	263	66	18	30	10 234
Common assault	313	2 085	2 622	1 373	1 148	623	223	59	15	13	8 474
Grievous assault	40	326	602	332	267	114	39	7	3	17	1 747
Particularly grievous assault	4	-	4	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	13
Offences against life and health	4	35	52	47	30	28	10	3	1	42	252
Refrain from helping a person in danger, etc.	-	3	1	2	3	3	-	-	1	2	15
Unlawful compulsion	1	83	40	25	25	6	4	-	2	-	186
Loss of liberty	1	15	16	10	7	-	1	-	3	-	53
Serious loss of liberty	1	4	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12
Threats	29	654	886	585	641	318	106	29	1	46	3 295
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6 867</b>	<b>17 278</b>	<b>7 662</b>	<b>5 759</b>	<b>4 096</b>	<b>3 825</b>	<b>2 883</b>	<b>2 670</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>51 779</b>
Theft of handbags	21	1 008	3 649	1 827	1 116	827	616	375	260	192	9 891
Theft from pocket or handbag	67	5 061	12 860	5 480	4 371	3 041	2 984	2 150	1 456	379	37 849
Theft by trick in residences	-	1	9	13	16	40	97	292	875	8	1 351
Theft connected with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft connected with violence	-	9	6	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	24
Blackmail	-	71	62	47	29	29	8	2	-	7	255
Usury	-	-	3	2	2	1	5	1	2	1	17
Robbery	5	693	620	257	154	115	74	36	33	52	2 039
Particularly serious robbery	-	9	17	3	6	4	-	1	-	5	45
Robbery against person in own home	1	13	51	28	56	35	39	24	44	1	292
Particularly dangerous robbery against person in own home	-	2	1	3	6	2	1	1	-	-	16
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>846</b>
Breach of a caution	1	-	16	18	20	20	2	-	-	5	82
Violation of restraining order, ban on stay and expulsion	-	16	78	81	134	399	6	1	13	16	744
Persecute at reiterate accusation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slander, libel, defamation, insult	-	-	3	3	3	5	2	1	-	3	20

Note: The age is calculated on the crimedate.

www.statbank.dk/straf5

Table 116 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code by age and sex. 2011

	Guilty decisions									Not guilty decisions	Decisions total
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 years +	Men total	Women total	Total		
Penal Code offences, total <sup>1</sup>	7 932	7 907	5 099	8 047	5 978	4 417	31 342	8 038	39 380	14 660	54 040
Sexual offences, total	94	47	50	142	152	132	585	32	617	625	1 242
Incest, etc.	3	1	1	5	3	5	17	1	18	19	37
Rape, etc.	7	10	7	14	12	3	53	-	53	196	249
Heterosexual offences, children under 12 years	8	3	1	9	21	19	61	-	61	64	125
Other heterosexual offences	29	11	6	17	13	8	79	5	84	82	166
Homosexual offences	2	1	1	1	1	-	6	-	6	8	14
Indecent exposure	40	17	20	52	71	64	252	12	264	217	481
Prostitution, etc.	5	4	14	44	31	33	117	14	131	39	170
Crimes of violence	1 722	1 734	954	1 531	1 122	586	6 802	847	7 649	3 804	11 453
Offences against public authorities	279	306	200	346	236	151	1 305	213	1 518	236	1 754
Gathering with disturbance of public order	3	5	3	6	-	-	17	-	17	6	23
Homicide	1	3	7	6	7	2	24	2	26	11	37
Attempted homicide	-	4	6	7	5	5	26	1	27	71	98
Assault on private person	1 287	1 199	619	951	677	324	4 514	543	5 057	2 661	7 718
Common assault	1 092	927	467	755	556	272	3 632	437	4 069	2 167	6 236
Grievous assault	193	271	150	191	119	51	870	105	975	489	1 464
Particularly grievous assault	2	1	2	5	2	1	12	1	13	5	18
Intentional bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	-	3	3	2	3	3	13	1	14	3	17
Offences against life or body	14	30	19	20	18	14	106	9	115	97	212
Offences against personal liberty	19	26	14	29	12	4	98	6	104	62	166
Threats	119	158	83	164	164	83	699	72	771	657	1 428
Offences against property	5 616	5 301	3 480	5 511	4 156	3 385	20 737	6 712	27 449	8 929	36 378
Forgery	119	138	108	163	131	68	534	193	727	312	1 039
Arson	67	43	21	22	25	17	170	25	195	165	360
Housebreaking	659	697	362	467	226	27	2 358	80	2 438	1 867	4 305
Burglary (shops, companies)	283	331	183	230	107	10	1 112	32	1 144	803	1 947
Household burglary	289	300	155	211	100	14	1 035	34	1 069	870	1 939
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	87	66	24	26	19	3	211	14	225	194	419
Thefts	2 611	2 592	1 920	3 320	2 718	2 740	10 423	5 478	15 901	2 482	18 383
Thefts from cars, boats, etc.	67	82	57	72	28	8	306	8	314	221	535
Shoplifting, etc.	1 760	1 555	1 284	2 431	2 197	2 495	6 928	4 794	11 722	546	12 268
Other thefts	784	955	579	817	493	237	3 189	676	3 865	1 715	5 580
Theft of motor vehicles	327	218	133	142	74	19	875	38	913	717	1 630
Theft of mopeds	137	44	8	14	1	-	194	10	204	79	283
Theft of bicycles	49	51	37	61	29	13	227	13	240	48	288
Theft of other objects	232	66	34	46	20	10	388	20	408	167	575
Larceny by finding	95	125	69	116	104	48	498	59	557	74	631
Embezzlement, etc.	156	270	228	399	316	203	1 095	477	1 572	1 018	2 590
Blackmail and usury	12	19	12	17	4	2	62	4	66	62	128
Fraud against creditor	-	1	5	7	18	10	35	6	41	45	86
Handling stolen goods	186	289	180	275	162	52	1 046	98	1 144	485	1 629
Robbery	344	245	104	109	37	19	821	37	858	456	1 314
Serious fraudulent tax evasion	-	1	7	15	38	32	84	9	93	58	151
Malicious damage	593	457	226	308	223	109	1 775	141	1 916	859	2 775
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	5	10	8	15	13	5	49	7	56	6	62
Misappropriation and offences against property	24	35	18	15	17	11	103	17	120	29	149
Other offences	500	825	615	863	548	314	3 218	447	3 665	1 302	4 967
Selling narcotics	31	138	112	190	100	37	570	38	608	227	835
Smuggling etc. of narcotics	9	21	28	40	33	15	133	13	146	33	179
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	17	29	11	29	21	47	125	29	154	44	198
Other offences against the Penal Code	443	637	464	604	394	215	2 390	367	2 757	998	3 755

<sup>1</sup> Enterprises are not included. 16 enterprises were convicted in 2011.

Table 117 Offences against the Penal Code by type of penalty. 2011

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty <sup>1</sup>	Total	Prosecutor dropped	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsuspending					
<b>Penal Code, total</b>	<b>54 056</b>	<b>39 393</b>	<b>7 836</b>	<b>9 315</b>	<b>18 435</b>	<b>3 807</b>	<b>14 663</b>	<b>12 941</b>	<b>1 722</b>
<b>Sexual offences, total</b>	<b>1 242</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>92</b>
Rape, etc.	249	53	1	46	-	6	196	180	16
Heterosexual offences	291	145	42	73	-	30	146	127	19
Homosexual offences	14	6	1	3	-	2	8	7	1
Indecent exposure	481	264	76	40	125	23	217	178	39
Other sexual offences	207	149	58	69	9	13	58	41	17
<b>Crimes of violence, total</b>	<b>11 453</b>	<b>7 649</b>	<b>2 956</b>	<b>3 158</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>3 804</b>	<b>3 127</b>	<b>677</b>
Offences against public authorities	1 754	1 518	486	447	200	385	236	192	44
Homicide	37	26	-	21	-	5	11	11	
Attempted homicide	98	27	-	19	-	8	71	68	3
Assault on private person	7 718	5 057	2 091	2 215	83	668	2 661	2 143	518
Other crimes of violence	1 846	1 021	379	456	70	116	825	713	112
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>36 385</b>	<b>27 453</b>	<b>4 147</b>	<b>4 307</b>	<b>16 777</b>	<b>2 222</b>	<b>8 932</b>	<b>8 106</b>	<b>826</b>
Forgery	1 040	727	296	185	185	61	313	272	41
Arson	360	195	63	71	4	57	165	153	12
Housebreaking	4 305	2 438	839	1 138	138	323	1 867	1 760	107
Theft	21 159	17 666	1 442	1 503	13 459	1 262	3 493	3 191	302
Embezzlement, fraud etc.	2 593	1 574	799	210	416	149	1 019	864	155
Fraud against creditors	86	41	31	3	2	5	45	40	5
Handling stolen goods	1 630	1 145	275	286	493	91	485	424	61
Robbery	1 314	858	101	674	3	80	456	423	33
Malicious damage	2 776	1 916	194	76	1 500	146	860	778	82
Other offences against property	1 122	893	107	161	577	48	229	201	28
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>4 976</b>	<b>3 674</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>1 619</b>	<b>1 171</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>1 302</b>	<b>1 175</b>	<b>127</b>
Narcotics	1 014	754	81	644	3	26	260	242	18
Other offences	3 962	2 920	474	975	1 168	303	1 042	933	109

<sup>1</sup> Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

**Table 118** Convictions for offences against special legislation by age and sex. 2011

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
<b>Special legislation, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>5 083</b>	<b>8 388</b>	<b>5 112</b>	<b>7 736</b>	<b>6 790</b>	<b>5 922</b>	<b>34 714</b>	<b>4 317</b>	<b>39 031</b>
Act on Euforants	2 191	3 840	2 289	2 700	1 604	695	12 344	975	13 319
Aliens Act	21	64	126	222	116	50	456	143	599
The Firearms Act	378	509	398	582	500	402	2 560	209	2 769
Fire-prevention legislation, etc.	30	44	35	77	92	153	334	97	431
Police regulations	1 722	2 295	972	803	413	211	6 095	321	6 416
Income tax and fiscal acts	1	39	52	156	183	192	551	72	623
Health and social legislation	51	156	113	188	136	123	641	126	767
Environmental legislation	31	74	64	166	318	465	959	159	1 118
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	78	256	288	864	1 084	1 339	2 628	1 281	3 909
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	18	128	221	733	905	883	2 732	156	2 888
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	134	306	154	229	155	76	895	159	1 054
Other special legislation	428	677	400	1 016	1 284	1 333	4 519	619	5 138

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

[www.statbank.dk/straf44](http://www.statbank.dk/straf44)<sup>1</sup> Excl. 5,133 enterprises.**Table 119** Convictions for offences against special legislation by conviction type. 2011

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty <sup>1</sup>	Total	Prosecutor dropped	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsuspen- ded					
Special legislation, total	44 164	43 181	929	1 267	40 193	792	983	855	128
Act on Euforiant	13 321	12 847	699	744	10 839	565	474	419	55
Aliens Act	697	677	11	199	456	11	20	19	1
The Firearms Act	2 772	2 416	134	253	1 870	159	356	316	40
Fire prevention legislation, etc.	436	436	-	-	436	-	-	-	-
Police regulations	6 418	6 416	3	4	6 409	-	2	1	1
Income tax and fiscal acts	654	651	45	38	568	-	3	2	1
Health and social legislation	900	877	11	14	845	7	23	22	1
Environmental legislation	1 444	1 440	-	-	1 408	32	4	3	1
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	4 034	4 006	4	7	3 992	3	28	12	16
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	4 472	4 410	7	3	4 386	14	62	51	11
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	1 171	1 171	-	-	1 171	-	-	-	-
Other special legislation	7 845	7 834	15	5	7 813	1	11	10	1

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

[www.statbank.dk/straf44](http://www.statbank.dk/straf44)<sup>1</sup> Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

**Table 120** Convictions for offences against the Road Traffic Act by age and sex.  
2011

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
<b>Road Traffic Act, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>8 969</b>	<b>13 909</b>	<b>11 724</b>	<b>25 825</b>	<b>28 397</b>	<b>28 910</b>	<b>91 852</b>	<b>25 882</b>	<b>117 734</b>
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	108	226	167	287	330	345	1 264	199	1 463
Drunken driving	604	1 373	945	1 609	1 961	2 348	8 032	808	8 840
Vehicle deficiencies	3 183	1 045	595	870	875	693	6 649	612	7 261
Other offences	5 074	11 265	10 017	23 059	25 231	25 524	75 907	24 263	100 170
Non-compliance with speed limits	2 086	6 302	6 170	16 332	19 187	19 652	50 452	19 277	69 729
Non-compliance with orders	70	84	51	54	48	44	320	31	351
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	238	413	285	618	623	1 230	2 222	1 185	3 407
Overload	7	46	54	218	296	307	905	23	928
Other	2 673	4 420	3 457	5 837	5 077	4 291	22 008	3 747	25 755

<sup>1</sup> Enterprises are not included. 854 enterprises were convicted in 2011.

[www.statbank.dk/straf44](http://www.statbank.dk/straf44)

**Table 121** Convictions for offences against the Road Traff. Act by convict. type.  
2011

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty <sup>1</sup>	Total	Prosecutor dropped	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsuspen- ded					
<b>Road Traffic Act, total</b>	<b>118 588</b>	<b>117 517</b>	<b>2 202</b>	<b>1 620</b>	<b>113 350</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1 071</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>306</b>
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	1 463	1 348	319	132	884	13	115	95	20
Drunken driving	8 840	8 600	1 415	924	6 219	42	240	202	38
Vehicle deficiencies	7 323	7 292	-	-	7 286	6	31	24	7
Other offences	100 962	100 277	468	564	98 961	284	685	444	241
Non-compliance with speed limits	69 815	69 638	21	7	69 586	24	177	118	59
Non-compliance with orders	351	348	2	-	343	3	3	2	1
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	3 407	3 326	4	-	3 312	10	81	31	50
Over loading	1 248	1 245	-	-	1 244	1	3	2	1
Other	26 141	25 720	441	557	24 476	246	421	291	130

<sup>1</sup> Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

[www.statbank.dk/straf44](http://www.statbank.dk/straf44)

**Table 122** Convictions for offences against the Penal Code and special legisl. 2011

	Guilty decisions				Not guilty decisions			
	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total
Number per 100,000 at age:								
<b>Men 15 years +, total</b>	<b>1 391</b>	<b>4 035</b>	<b>1 502</b>	<b>6 928</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>647</b>
15-19 years	3 398	4 325	2 533	10 255	1 413	40	56	1 510
20-24 years	3 852	6 594	4 378	14 823	1 694	107	123	1 924
25-29 years	2 689	5 992	2 852	11 533	1 181	88	102	1 372
30-39 years	1 811	5 322	1 809	8 942	738	66	54	858
40-49 years	1 130	5 055	1 366	7 551	418	41	31	490
50 years +	309	2 278	512	3 098	99	16	7	123
<b>Women 15 years +, total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1 637</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>91</b>
15-19 years	990	566	193	1 749	161	2	7	170
20-24 years	737	1 365	342	2 444	214	10	8	232
25-29 years	550	1 360	281	2 192	182	9	9	200
30-39 years	408	1 727	263	2 398	121	8	7	136
40-49 years	329	1 835	255	2 419	83	6	3	92
50 years +	135	637	86	858	21	2	1	24

www.statbank.dk/straf44

**Table 123** Convictions relating to Penal Code and special legislat. by sentence. 2011

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty	Total	Prosecutor dropped	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsu-suspended					
Number per 100,000 at age									
<b>Men 15 years +, total</b>	<b>7 575</b>	<b>6 928</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>5 812</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>82</b>
15-19 years	11 765	10 255	1 096	653	8 144	362	1 510	1 361	149
20-24 years	16 747	14 823	1 083	1 455	11 794	491	1 924	1 705	219
25-29 years	12 904	11 533	645	1 244	9 223	421	1 372	1 232	139
30-39 years	9 799	8 942	480	813	7 368	281	858	747	111
40-49 years	8 041	7 551	354	487	6 544	166	490	410	80
50 years +	3 221	3 098	122	97	2 837	42	123	98	25
<b>Women 15 years +, total</b>	<b>1 728</b>	<b>1 637</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>13</b>
15-19 years	1 919	1 749	197	36	1 437	78	170	144	27
20-24 years	2 676	2 444	165	64	2 158	57	232	202	30
25-29 years	2 392	2 192	111	57	1 976	47	200	174	26
30-39 years	2 534	2 398	90	50	2 221	37	136	114	22
40-49 years	2 511	2 419	80	36	2 275	28	92	80	12
50 years +	882	858	23	5	821	9	24	20	4

www.statbank.dk/straf44

**Table 124** Unsuspended sentence for offences against Penal Code. 2011

	Up to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	3 months +	Total
<b>Penal Code, total</b>	<b>1 934</b>	<b>2 178</b>	<b>1 045</b>	<b>4 092</b>	<b>9 249</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>227</b>
Rape	-	-	-	44	44
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>3 133</b>
Assault against public servant	167	134	60	80	441
Violence against the person	250	782	363	804	2 199
Threats	91	74	31	120	316
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>1 909</b>	<b>4 270</b>
Burglary	187	269	145	531	1 132
Theft	542	424	165	371	1 502
Handling stolen goods	61	61	43	121	286
Robbery	10	26	35	576	647
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1 619</b>
Trafficking or smuggling of drugs	5	12	22	605	644

<sup>1</sup> Excl. unsuspended sentence with unknown length of sentence[www.statbank.dk/straf47](http://www.statbank.dk/straf47)**Table 125** Unsuspended sentence for offences against special legislation. 2011

	Up to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	3 months +	Total
<b>Road Traffic Acts total</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1 620</b>
Traffic acc. under influence of alcohol	67	38	13	14	132
Drunken driving	450	286	115	73	924
Road Traffic Act, other	306	218	33	7	564
<b>Special legislation total</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1 265</b>
Act on Euforants	376	166	89	112	743
The Firearms Act	202	14	6	30	252
Income tax and fiscal acts	10	18	4	6	38
Other special legislation	173	34	9	16	232

<sup>1</sup> Excl. unsuspended sentence with unknown length of sentence.[www.statbank.dk/straf47](http://www.statbank.dk/straf47)

**Table 126 Criminal cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2011**

	Lower courts			Total
	Copenhagen region <sup>1</sup>	Rest of the islands	Jutland	
<b>Cases concluded in First instance</b>	<b>46 324</b>	<b>34 512</b>	<b>47 721</b>	<b>128 557</b>
With lay assessors	5 199	4 542	6 915	16 656
Without lay assessors	37 047	26 052	35 030	98 129
Trials by jury	61	23	39	123
Confession	3 605	3 413	4 985	12 003
Other cases	412	482	752	1 646

<sup>1</sup> Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region.

Source: The Court Administration

[www.statbank.dk/05](http://www.statbank.dk/05)**Table 127 Civil justice: cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2011**

	Lower courts				High courts		First instance, total
	Copenhagen region <sup>1</sup>	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	Eastern High Court <sup>2</sup>	Western High Court <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Proceedings, total</b>	<b>38 094</b>	<b>37 462</b>	<b>49 446</b>	<b>125 002</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>125 268</b>
<b>Type of cases</b>							
Ordinary cases	13 025	10 997	15 358	39 380	192	74	39 646
Minor cases	17 377	19 109	23 935	60 421	-	-	60 421
Residential	2 417	1 436	1 570	5 423	-	-	5 423
Matrimonial	1 019	908	1 348	3 275	-	-	3 275
Parental responsibility	1 680	2 184	3 295	7 159	-	-	7 159
Paternity	367	527	768	1 662	-	-	1 662
Incapacitation	414	379	492	1 285	-	-	1 285
Other cases	1 795	1 922	2 680	6 397	-	-	6 397

<sup>1</sup> Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region and the Maritime and Commercial Court.

Source: The Court Administration

<sup>2</sup> As from January 1, 2007 all first instance cases starts in lower courts. Consequently, figures for high courts will disappear in the course of time.[www.statbank.dk/05](http://www.statbank.dk/05)

Table 128 Persons with guilty decisions, Penal code. 2011

	Total	Imprisonment			Fines	Withdrawal of charges	Other decisions
		Total	Suspended	Unsuspended			
<b>Penal Code, total</b>	<b>30 486</b>	<b>15 045</b>	<b>7 440</b>	<b>7 605</b>	<b>13 320</b>	<b>1 123</b>	<b>998</b>
<b>Sexual offences, total</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>
Incest etc.	21	17	5	12	-	1	3
Rape etc.	58	52	1	51	-	-	6
Heterosexual offences, children under 12	68	62	16	46	-	1	5
Heterosexual offences, other	87	65	29	36	-	19	3
Homosexual offences, children under 12	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
Homosexual offences, other	6	4	-	4	-	-	2
Offences against decency	253	112	74	38	122	9	10
Prostitution etc.	135	117	54	63	9	1	8
<b>Crimes of violence, total</b>	<b>7 412</b>	<b>6 064</b>	<b>2 912</b>	<b>3 152</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>578</b>
Assaulting public servant	1 386	900	469	431	163	92	231
Gathering with disturbance of public order	16	14	11	3	1	1	-
Homicide	30	26	-	26	-	-	4
Attempted homicide	31	23	-	23	-	-	8
Assault against private person	4 992	4 299	2 073	2 226	74	359	260
Common assault	3 997	3 394	1 887	1 507	72	339	192
Grievous assault	983	896	185	711	2	20	65
Particularly grievous assault	12	9	1	8	-	-	3
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	6	4	1	3	2	-	-
Offences against life or body	115	104	44	60	-	2	9
Offences against personal liberty	103	95	24	71	-	1	7
Threats	733	599	290	309	55	20	59
<b>Offences against property, total</b>	<b>20 788</b>	<b>7 090</b>	<b>3 996</b>	<b>3 094</b>	<b>12 616</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>315</b>
Forgery	560	368	291	77	163	22	7
Arson	200	143	66	77	4	7	46
Burglary	1 870	1 614	782	832	91	123	42
Burglary (shops, companies)	925	806	415	391	32	65	22
Household burglary	763	678	289	389	21	48	16
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	182	130	78	52	38	10	4
Theft	11 138	1 524	996	528	9 174	378	62
Theft from cars, boats etc.	201	107	59	48	79	14	1
Theft from shops etc.	8 185	375	184	191	7 539	236	35
Other theft	2 752	1 042	753	289	1 556	128	26
Theft of motor vehicles	745	648	329	319	32	47	18
Theft of mopeds	180	22	19	3	156	2	-
Theft of bicycles	166	18	11	7	143	4	1
Theft of other objects	355	56	33	23	286	10	3
Larceny by finding	438	86	51	35	340	8	4
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	1 392	965	786	179	357	54	16
Blackmail and usury	62	60	12	48	-	1	1
Fraud against creditors	41	36	32	4	2	2	1
Receiving stolen goods	907	445	257	188	414	31	17
Robbery	817	737	104	633	3	4	73
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	93	86	27	59	4	2	1
Malicious damage	1 678	258	185	73	1 332	67	21
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	53	7	4	3	46	-	-
Misappropriation and offences against property	93	17	11	6	69	5	2
<b>Other offences, total</b>	<b>3 117</b>	<b>2 014</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1 477</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>81</b>
Selling narcotics etc.	606	579	74	505	3	5	19
Smuggling narcotics	101	100	6	94	-	-	1
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	56	39	8	31	14	3	-
Other stipulations in Penal Code	2 354	1 296	449	847	878	119	61

**Table 129** Persons with guilty decisions, traffic law and special laws. 2011

	Total	Imprisonment			Fines	Withdrawal of charges	Other penalty
		Total	Suspended	Unsuspected			
<b>Road Traffic Act, total</b>	<b>102 265</b>	<b>3 660</b>	<b>2 110</b>	<b>1 550</b>	<b>98 403</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>54</b>
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	1 075	433	305	128	633	7	2
Drunken driving	7 077	2 254	1 369	885	4 803	8	12
Vehicle deficiencies	6 383	-	-	-	6 378	2	3
Other offences	87 730	973	436	537	86 589	131	37
<b>Special legislation, total</b>	<b>32 000</b>	<b>1 809</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>29 724</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>67</b>
Act on Euforants	10 821	1 255	681	574	9 254	280	32
The Firearms Act	1 997	381	131	250	1 511	81	24
Income tax and fiscal acts	430	83	43	40	347	-	-
Other special legislation	18 752	90	45	45	18 612	39	11

[www.statbank.dk/strafna1](http://www.statbank.dk/strafna1)
**Table 130** Crime rate and origin. 2011

	Western countries			Non-western countries			Danish origin
	Immigrant	Descendant	Total	Immigrant	Descendant	Total	
<b>Men, 15-79 years, total</b>	<b>3 292</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>3 625</b>	<b>11 706</b>	<b>4 237</b>	<b>15 943</b>	<b>101 104</b>
<b>Women, 15-79 years, total</b>	<b>1 148</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>2 395</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>3 073</b>	<b>29 658</b>
— Index, men total = 100 —							
Men, 15-79 years	65	102	67	154	228	168	96
Of which:							
15-19 years	78	94	83	167	191	183	92
20-29 years	46	95	49	151	247	177	94
30-39 years	70	111	72	158	259	171	95
40-49 years	74	109	76	153	225	153	97
50-59 years	93	85	92	146	225	146	98
60-69 years	93	165	96	158	0	158	99
70-79 years	124	186	127	127	0	126	99
— index, women total = 100 —							
Women, 15-79 years	84	105	85	102	172	112	100

Note: Only persons found guilty of offences against the Penal Code, Road Traffic Act or other special legislation. Crime rate is the percentage of a given group in the population who have been convicted. The rates above are given as index figures where the rate for everyone in the age group is set at 100. The total crime rate is standardized by age, i.e. it has been corrected for the distribution by age being unequal for the different country of origin groups. Crime rates are therefore mutually comparable.

[www.statbank.dk/strafna1](http://www.statbank.dk/strafna1)

**Table 131** Crime index for men. 2011

	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Special legislation	Total
index, all men = 100				
<b>EU countries</b>				
Denmark	100	97	102	99
Poland	40	82	42	65
Romania	40	87	22	61
United Kingdom	38	65	49	57
Sweden	51	61	57	57
Germany	32	59	31	49
<b>Other European countries</b>				
Yugoslavia	269	220	186	211
Turkey	152	233	149	192
Bosnia and Herzegovina	154	101	108	110
Iceland	59	85	76	76
Lithuania	49	80	32	62
Norway	43	63	44	54
<b>Africa</b>				
Marocco	255	182	245	196
Somalia	258	104	258	175
<b>Asia</b>				
Lebanon	294	276	234	243
Pakistan	119	195	169	170
Iraq	165	180	133	158
Afghanistan	137	152	124	138
Iran	157	144	127	137
Sri Lanka	106	144	108	127
Vietnam	124	78	86	85

Note: Selection of countries of origin with at least 100 men convicted. Standardized with regard to age and socio-economic status.

[www.statbank.dk/strafna1](http://www.statbank.dk/strafna1)

**Table 132** Duration to recidivism by type of index penalty. 2008-2010

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 891</b>	<b>9 995</b>	<b>12 724</b>	<b>38 610</b>	<b>96 452</b>	<b>135 062</b>	<b>29</b>
Released after serving sentence in prison	1 624	662	633	2 919	2 104	5 023	58
Released after serving sentence in home confinement	158	102	101	361	501	862	42
Conviction by order ceased/repealed	45	24	42	111	280	391	28
Suspended sentence and community service	393	244	303	940	1 704	2 644	36
Suspended sentence	958	539	698	2 195	3 254	5 449	40
Convictions resulting in fines	12 139	8 165	10 712	31 016	87 593	118 609	26
Cases of withdrawal of charges subject to conditions	22	9	12	43	67	110	39
Cases of withdrawal of charges not subject to conditions	552	250	223	1 025	949	1 974	52

[www.statbank.dk/recidiv1](http://www.statbank.dk/recidiv1)

Table 133 Duration to recidivism by sex and age<sup>1</sup>. 2008-2010

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
<b>Males, total</b>	<b>14 461</b>	<b>8 900</b>	<b>11 119</b>	<b>34 480</b>	<b>71 670</b>	<b>106 150</b>	<b>32</b>
15-19 years	2 957	1 650	1 827	6 434	6 808	13 242	49
20-24 years	3 265	1 765	1 844	6 874	8 772	15 646	44
25-29 years	2 111	1 183	1 380	4 674	7 456	12 130	39
30-34 years	1 715	1 061	1 321	4 097	7 880	11 977	34
35-39 years	1 366	897	1 259	3 522	8 238	11 760	30
40-49 years	2 017	1 487	2 143	5 647	16 117	21 764	26
50-59 years	703	588	930	2 221	9 562	11 783	19
60 years +	327	269	415	1 011	6 837	7 848	13
<b>Females, total</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>1 095</b>	<b>1 605</b>	<b>4 130</b>	<b>24 782</b>	<b>28 912</b>	<b>14</b>
15-19 years	177	120	153	450	1 988	2 438	18
20-24 years	181	125	194	500	2 403	2 903	17
25-29 years	162	108	163	433	2 296	2 729	16
30-34 years	182	122	223	527	2 904	3 431	15
35-39 years	206	160	220	586	3 205	3 791	15
40-49 years	343	297	409	1 049	6 265	7 314	14
50-59 years	105	115	155	375	3 350	3 725	10
60 years +	74	48	88	210	2 371	2 581	8

<sup>1</sup> Age at time of release/conviction.

Table 134 Duration to recidivism by age<sup>1</sup> and education<sup>2</sup>. 2008-2010

	New crime within:				No new crime	Total	Percentage with recidivism
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
<b>Basic school, total</b>	<b>8 623</b>	<b>4 755</b>	<b>5 495</b>	<b>18 873</b>	<b>28 774</b>	<b>47 647</b>	<b>40</b>
15-19 years	2 079	1 105	1 225	4 409	4 701	9 110	48
20-24 years	2 063	966	1 004	4 033	3 771	7 804	52
25-29 years	1 272	654	704	2 630	2 695	5 325	49
30-34 years	990	543	622	2 155	2 616	4 771	45
35-39 years	711	432	543	1 686	2 854	4 540	37
40-49 years	1 031	677	872	2 580	5 587	8 167	32
50-59 years	308	242	344	894	3 507	4 401	20
60 years +	169	136	181	486	3 043	3 529	14
<b>General Upper Secondary School, total</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>1 989</b>	<b>7 081</b>	<b>9 070</b>	<b>22</b>
15-19 years	160	124	158	442	1 626	2 068	21
20-24 years	152	114	155	421	1 553	1 974	21
25-29 years	83	58	72	213	638	851	25
30-34 years	80	46	92	218	626	844	26
35-39 years	84	70	82	236	646	882	27
40-49 years	91	95	127	313	1 274	1 587	20
50-59 years	28	30	57	115	508	623	18
60 years +	8	10	13	31	210	241	13
<b>Vocational Education, total</b>	<b>4 533</b>	<b>3 281</b>	<b>4 403</b>	<b>12 217</b>	<b>37 113</b>	<b>49 330</b>	<b>25</b>
15-19 years	759	492	544	1 795	2 305	4 100	44
20-24 years	901	643	699	2 243	4 275	6 518	34
25-29 years	623	400	543	1 566	3 963	5 529	28
30-34 years	573	409	570	1 552	4 459	6 011	26
35-39 years	495	369	532	1 396	4 475	5 871	24
40-49 years	767	625	949	2 341	9 071	11 412	21
50-59 years	272	242	393	907	5 065	5 972	15
60 years +	143	101	173	417	3 500	3 917	11
<b>Higher Education, total</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>3 325</b>	<b>19 511</b>	<b>22 836</b>	<b>15</b>
15-19 years	0	1	2	3	23	26	12
20-24 years	71	49	73	193	1 023	1 216	16
25-29 years	103	101	131	335	1 845	2 180	15
30-34 years	128	106	187	421	2 562	2 983	14
35-39 years	160	130	239	529	2 994	3 523	15
40-49 years	296	287	475	1 058	5 554	6 612	16
50-59 years	153	148	240	541	3 377	3 918	14
60 years +	65	57	123	245	2 133	2 378	10
<b>Unknown Education, total</b>	<b>1 073</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2 206</b>	<b>3 973</b>	<b>6 179</b>	<b>36</b>
15-19 years	136	48	51	235	141	376	63
20-24 years	259	118	107	484	553	1 037	47
25-29 years	192	78	93	363	611	974	37
30-34 years	126	79	73	278	521	799	35
35-39 years	122	56	83	261	474	735	36
40-49 years	175	100	129	404	896	1 300	31
50-59 years	47	41	51	139	455	594	23
60 years +	16	13	13	42	322	364	12

<sup>1</sup> Age at time of release/conviction. <sup>2</sup> Highest completed/ongoing Education per. October 2007.

**Table 135** Inmates in main prisons and local prisons and institutions

	Men		Women		Total	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
<b>Average number of inmates per day</b>	<b>3 940</b>	<b>4 031</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>4 119</b>	<b>4 200</b>
<b>Number of new inmates per year<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>13 326</b>	<b>12 785</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>1 161</b>	<b>14 469</b>	<b>13 946</b>
<b>Local prisons and Copenhagen prisons</b>						
<b>Average number of inmates per day</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>1 722</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1 731</b>	<b>1 794</b>
Custody and arrest	1 302	1 316	69	56	1 370	1 372
Prison and detention	287	330	11	10	298	340
Fine	0	0	-	0	0	0
Admitted under the Aliens Act	55	75	8	7	63	82
Other	0	0	-	0	0	0
<b>State prisons</b>						
<b>Average number of inmates per day</b>	<b>2 150</b>	<b>2 156</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>2 235</b>	<b>2 243</b>
Custody and arrest	11	11	4	2	14	13
Prison and detention	2 122	2 128	81	85	2 203	2 213
Fine	1	1	0	0	1	1
Admitted under the Aliens Act	-	-	0	-	-	-
Other	17	17	0	0	17	17
<b>Institutions</b>						
<b>Average number of residents per day</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>163</b>
Custody	0	1	-	-	0	1
Judge too suspended	0	1	1	-	1	1
Paroleed	1	3	-	0	1	3
Judge too prisons	109	126	6	8	115	133
Voluntary clientele	38	24	-	1	38	25

Note: Excl. Sandholm camp and Åbenrå asylum department.

Source: Department of Prisons and Probation

<sup>1</sup> Include new inmates in local and main prisons as arrested, remand prisoned or convicted. Transfers between institutions are not included.

www.statbank.dk/05

**Table 136** Criminal justice, Appeals. 2012

	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	Total	Supreme Court			Total
				From Eastern High Court	From Western High Court	From other courts	
<b>Appeals, total</b>	<b>1 871</b>	<b>1 276</b>	<b>3 147</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Charged persons, total</b>	<b>1 573</b>	<b>1 389</b>	<b>2 962</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>
Of which							
Penalty increased	250	161	411	1	2	0	3
Penalty confirmed	804	483	1 287	6	5	2	13
Penalty mitigated	318	235	553	11	0	1	12
Other decisions	28	20	48	1	0	0	1
Acquittal both instances	5	7	12	...	...	...	...
Conviction lower court/acquittal high court	86	59	145	...	...	...	...
Acquittal lower court/conviction high court	18	18	36	...	...	...	...
<b>Appeals in interlocutory procedure, total</b>	<b>1 840</b>	<b>1 602</b>	<b>3 442</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>

Note: Other decisions include raised and repealed cases.

Source: The Court Administration

www.statbank.dk/05

**Table 137** Enforcement proceedings, registration, estates of deceased persons and bankruptcies, etc. 2011

	Copenhagen region <sup>1</sup>	Other islands	Jutland	Total
<b>Enforcement proceedings, total</b>	<b>113 224</b>	<b>148 975</b>	<b>165 297</b>	<b>427 496</b>
Ordinary cases:				
Demand, payments	59 770	82 592	86 094	228 456
Demand, payments, distress	2 793	4 680	4 943	12 416
Credit accord, Act	443	678	764	1 885
Other cases	449	262	302	1 013
Special cases:				
Custody cases	591	785	1 000	2 376
Enforcement proceedings, spontaneously	15 135	9 492	9 622	34 249
Ban-evidences cases	110	90	163	363
Other cases	281	644	660	1 585
Inkassoproses:				
Petitions for auctions sales of real property	2 483	6 397	5 964	14 844
Auctions sales of real property	2 391	6 142	6 327	14 860
Of which: Consistently auctions sales	542	2 305	1 928	4 775
Claim payment, other	28 778	37 213	49 458	115 449
<b>Notarial acts</b>	<b>26 274</b>	<b>14 145</b>	<b>23 487</b>	<b>63 906</b>
<b>Registrations, total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1 894 653</b>
Of which:				
Documents of title	...	...	...	168 192
Mortgage documents	...	...	...	1 415 930
Easement documents <sup>2</sup>	...	...	...	251 143
Car- and personsbook <sup>3</sup>	...	...	...	33 882
<b>Estates of deceased persons, total</b>	<b>13 034</b>	<b>17 528</b>	<b>24 437</b>	<b>54 999</b>
Ordinary estates of deceased persons:				
Disposed of without adm. § 18	4 418	4 833	6 706	15 957
Passed to surviving spouse § 22	121	246	261	628
Undivided possession § 24	2 068	4 015	5 786	11 869
Private adm. out of court § 25	3 134	3 617	5 631	12 382
Simple adm. out of court §§ 33-34	1 260	2 058	3 307	6 625
Administred by executor § 36	1 598	2 381	2 358	6 337
Disposed with admin.	259	224	177	660
Revived cases with changed erstates adm.	116	109	125	350
Other erstates	50	37	56	143
Special erstates total	10	8	30	48
<b>Other probates<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>297</b>	<b>6 476</b>	<b>9 034</b>	<b>15 807</b>
Bankruptcy	42	2 442	3 322	5 806
Restructuring of debts	61	1 771	2 707	4 539
Suspension of payment	2	71	152	225
Liquidations	24	1 907	2 441	4 372
Spouse probates	158	234	317	709
Other cases	10	51	95	156

<sup>1</sup> Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region, i.e. nos. 1-12 and the Maritime and Commercial Court. <sup>2</sup> Including Registration amendments. As from 2 November 2010, the Motor Vehicle Register is included in received and terminated cases of registration, as the Register has been digitalized. The Registers of Persons and Interests in Housing Cooperatives will not be digitalized until the first months of 2011. <sup>3</sup> The Registers of Motor Vehicles, Persons and Interests in Housing Cooperatives are not compiled according to whether the cases have been terminated. All cases entered in the registers are considered to be terminated. The above figures only cover the first months of 2011, and thereafter the Registers of Motor Vehicles, Persons and Interests in Housing Cooperatives were digitalized, and subsequent figures are entered in the figures compiled by the Court of Registration, similar to all other types of cases. <sup>4</sup> Exclusive 5,825 cases tried in the Maritime and Commercial Court.

Source: The Court Administration

[www.statbank.dk/05](http://www.statbank.dk/05)

# Education and knowledge

- The Danish education system
- Population by level of education
  - Full time education
  - Courses and adult education
  - Educational performance
- Education in an international perspective
- Research, development and innovation
  - Information society



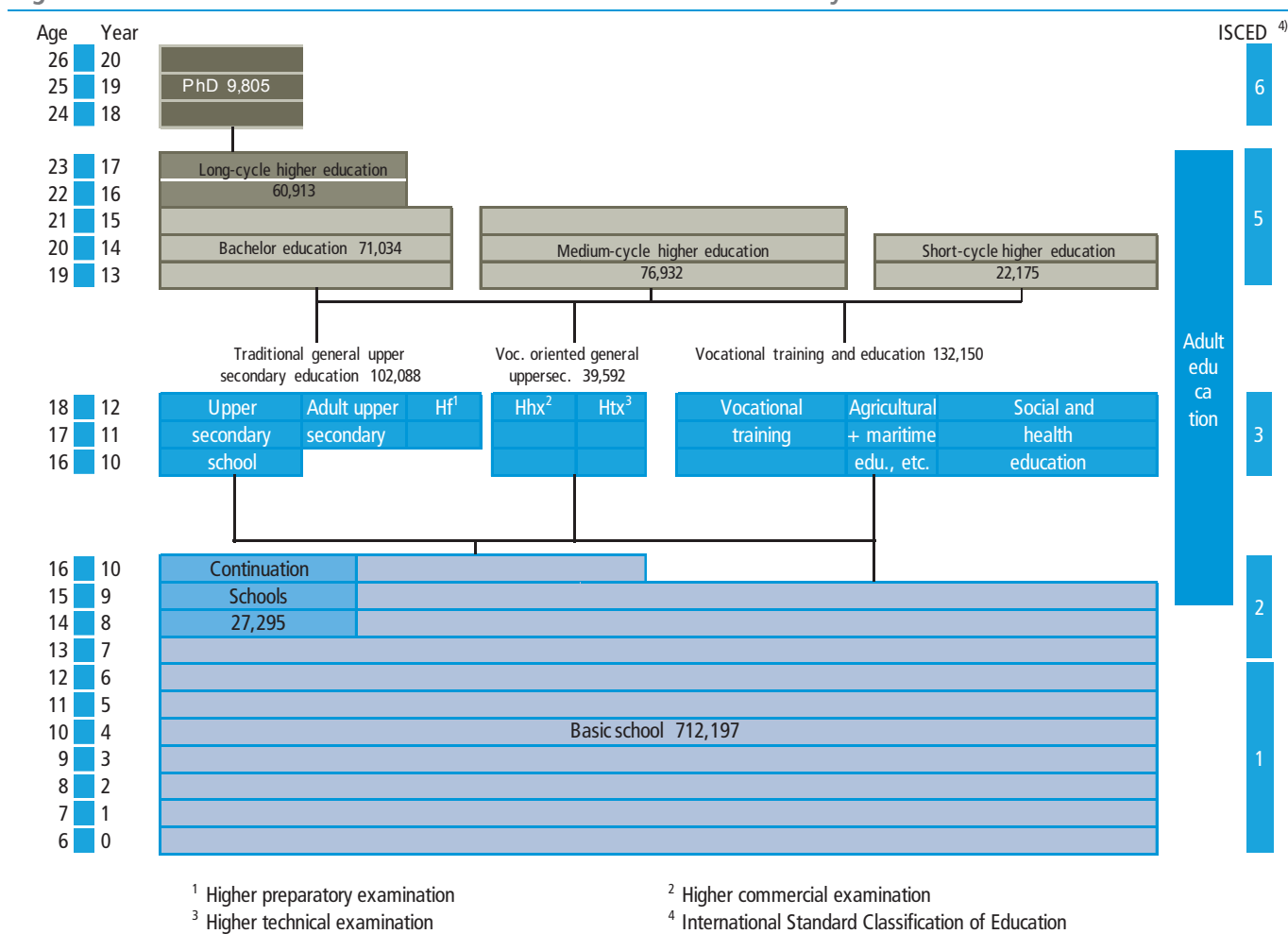


## The Danish education system

The ordinary education system comprehends education ranging from kindergarten to long-cycle higher education and Ph.D. degrees. The figure below gives a picture of how the education system is structured. The scale on the left side shows the minimum amount of years a student has been educated to complete the actual education level. It is also possible to see, the age of a student on a certain educational level - provided that the student has started in pre-school class as a 6-year old, has not had any breaks and has gone through the educational system at the normative time. The scale on the right side shows the different educations' placement in the international education nomenclature ISCED.

Beside the ordinary educational system, there is the educational system for adult. The educational system for adult is distinct from the ordinary system by consisting of short courses and part-time education. Typically this education system consists of isolated courses, which in some cases can be combined into a full qualification equivalent to the qualifications of the ordinary system.

**Figure 1** Number of students in the educational system. 1 October 2011





## Population by level of education

### Increase in the level of education

In 2012, 70 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed education providing them with professional qualifications, defined as vocational or higher education aimed at specific types of jobs. The proportion was 63 per cent in 2002. There is an equal distribution between men and women who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications.

### High frequency of vocational education

The highest level of qualifications among the 30-69 age group was most frequently a vocational education. 38 per cent had completed this type of education, while 31 per cent had completed higher education in 2012. Since 2002, the proportions have increased by 0.4 and 6.2 percentage points, respectively.

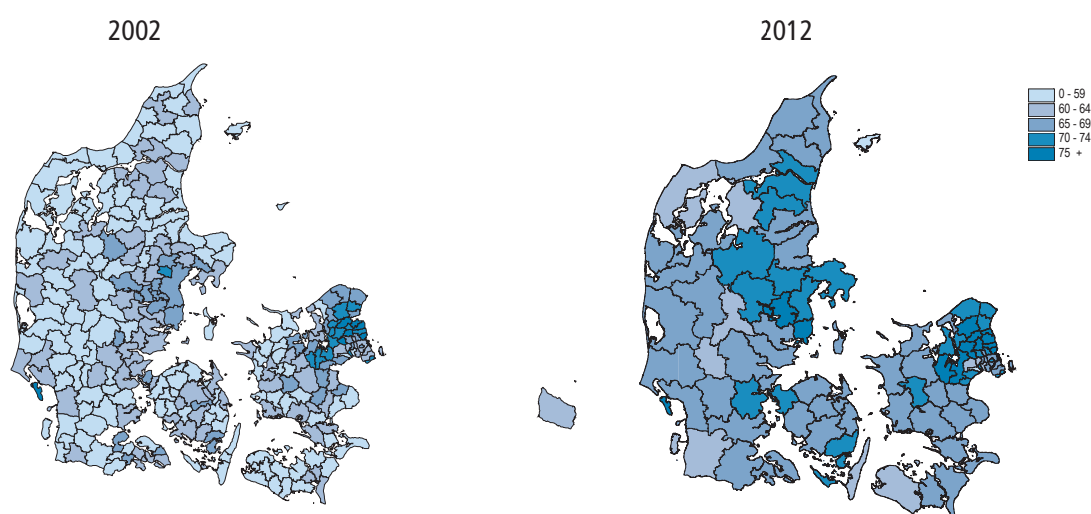
Among the remaining 31 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 23 per cent had completed basic school education, 5 per cent general upper secondary education as the highest level of education, while there is no information for the last 3 per cent.

### Regional differences

Regional differences are evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2012. There is, however, a trend for the highest proportion completing education courses providing them with professional qualifications to be found around the large cities, with correspondingly lower proportions being evident in the provinces.

Over the recent decade, differences have been sharply evened out as many outlying districts have experienced a higher increase than the major urban areas. Large differences still exist within each region.

**Figure 2** Education providing professional qualifications among 30-69-year-olds in per cent



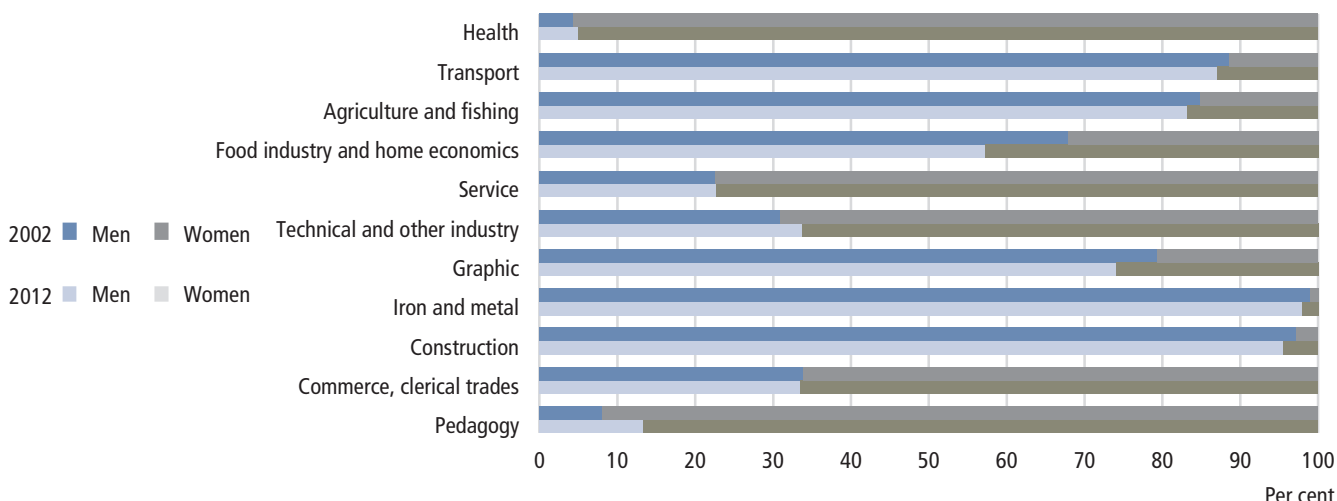


### Sharp divisions in educational patterns between the sexes

Sharp distinctions were observed in the educational patterns for 30-69-year-old men and women with regard to both educational levels and fields. More men than women had completed vocational education or long-cycle higher education in 2012, whereas more women than men had completed medium-cycle higher education in the same year. The difference in long-cycle higher education has become less pronounced during the last ten years, and since 2003 more women than men have finished a Master's degree.

Figure 3

### 30-69-year-olds with vocational education as the highest education completed



www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhf1

Among the vocational educations, there are major male-dominated disciplines such as iron and metal (e.g. mechanic, blacksmith), construction (e.g. carpenter and electrician), transport, agriculture (e.g. driver and farmer) and the graphic area (e.g. graphical). Commercial and office (e.g. assistant), engineering and industry (e.g. technical designer), pedagogy, service (e.g. hairdressing) and health (e.g. social and health care) is however dominated by women.

### Most medium-cycle courses are dominated by either men or women

As far as medium-cycle education is concerned, four in ten disciplines were sharply dominated by men: These were technical (e.g. building technicians and engineers), agriculture (e.g. forestry and landscape engineers), transport (e.g. marine engineers and shipmasters) and public security education. However, four disciplines (pedagogy, business language, the food sector, and the health sector) are dominated by women. Among the major courses are, for example, school teachers, educationalists and trained nurses.

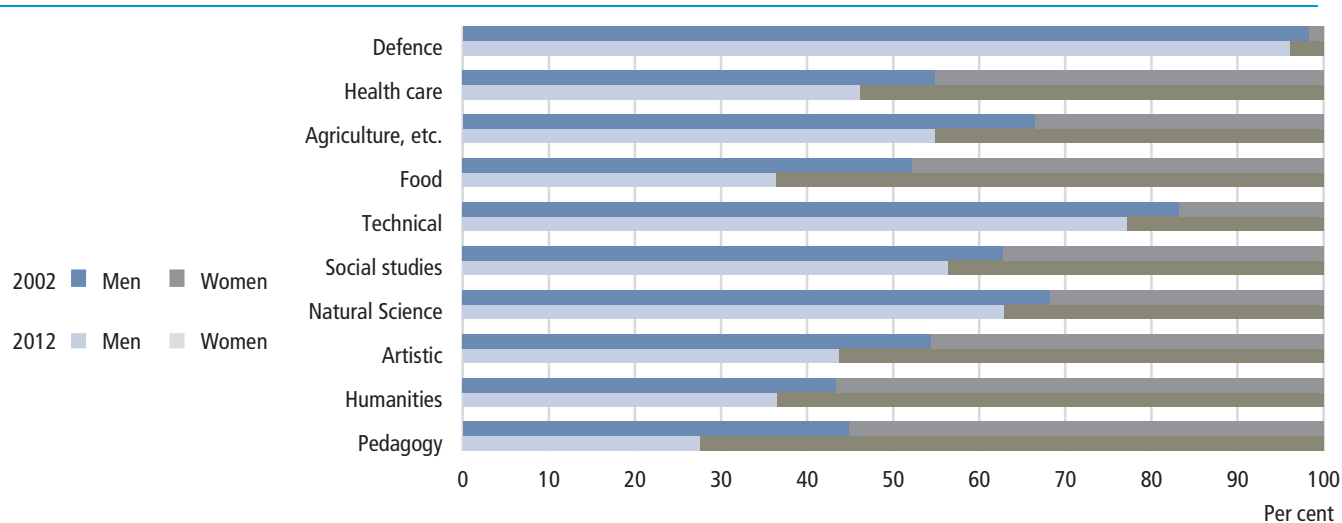
### Long-cycle higher education is more mixed

As far as long-cycle higher education is concerned, particular two disciplines were dominated by men, whereas the distribution between men and women were more equal in the following disciplines: agriculture, social studies, artistic studies, and medical studies (e.g. physicians).



Figure 4

## 30-69-year-olds with long-cycle higher education by field



www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhfu1

## Full time education

## Pre-school to 10th

Basic school forms the foundation of the Danish educational system. It begins with pre-school class and leads up to the voluntary 10th school year. In 2011, 712,800 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 66,600 had started in pre-school class, while 177,300 attended 8th to 10th grade, and among these, 27,300 attended continuation schools. The number of pupils in 8th to 10th grade declined in the period up to 1999, but it has subsequently increased by 25 per cent in the whole period from 1999 to 2011.

## Social science accounts for the highest number of students

Of the 240,900 students attending higher education, social science, educational teaching and the humanities account for the highest number of students, with 29, 13 and 15 per cent, respectively. Within social science, a large number of students attend education as MSc's (economics and business administration), or study law and economics, whereas pedagogues and school teachers prevail within pedagogy. The humanities mainly comprise languages, history, philosophy and theology.

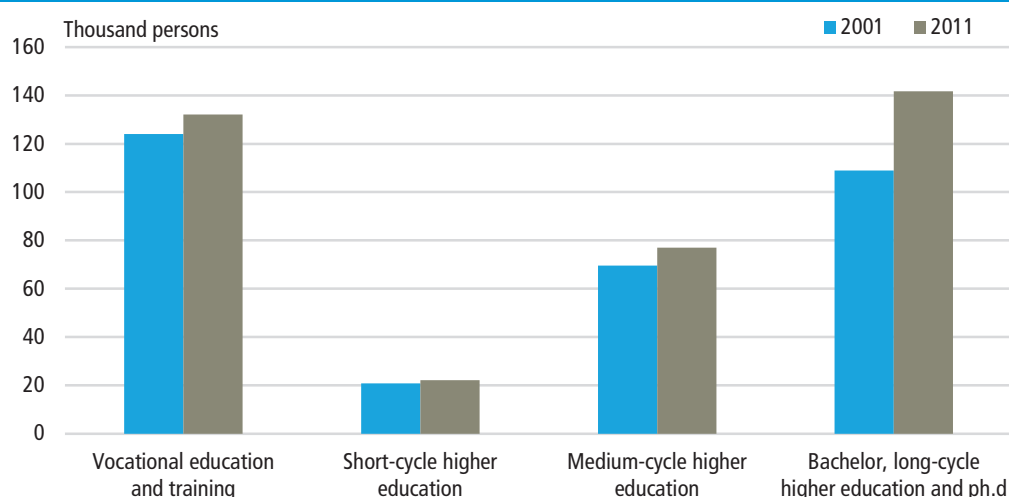
13 per cent of all students attend technical education, such as engineers or architects, and 7 per cent attend natural science education, comprising mainly physics, mathematics, chemistry and biology. 14 per cent of all students attend health education, such as nurses, doctors and pharmacists.

## More students commence education and training

In 2011, the number of students attending vocational education and training was 132,200, while the total number attending higher education, e.g. police officers, nurses or doctors, including 10,000 research students, reached 240,900. Since 2001, the number of students attending vocational education and training has increased by 6.5 per cent, and by 21 per cent for higher education.



**Figure 5** Students attending education and training providing profess. qualifications



www.statbank.dk/u11 and u1107

## Courses and adult education

### Most course participants at adult vocational training centres

Outside the main educational system, there are a number of public-managed courses providing formal qualifications. Adult education courses covering almost all levels of education within the ordinary education system are available.

In the school year 2010-11, more than 1.3 million course participants completed their participation in public-managed adult or supplementary courses, and course participants at adult vocational training constituted 64 per cent of these. Course participants at general courses, i.e. 8th and 9th form and higher preparatory course, constituted 27 per cent, while course participants at further education constituted 9 per cent, respectively.

40 per cent of the course participants had vocational training as highest education completed, 28 per cent had basic school, 8 per cent had general upper secondary school, 9 per cent had unknown education stated, and 16 per cent had completed a higher education.

### 6 out of 10 of the course participants at general courses were women

49 per cent of the participants in public courses were women. The proportion of women at the general courses was 59 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 44 per cent. At the higher education centres, 59 per cent were women.

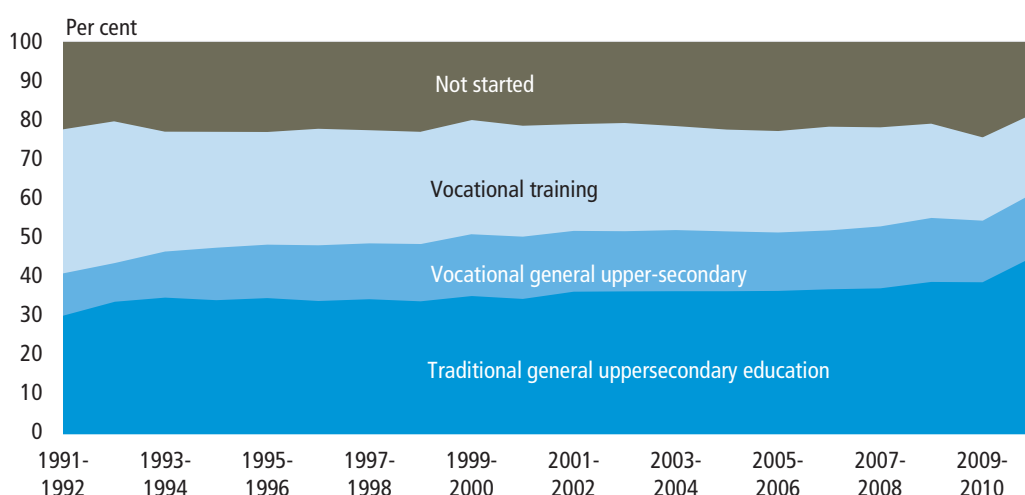


## Educational performance

### Half of the students commence general upper secondary education immediately after leaving basic school

Of all students leaving school in 2010-11, 82 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 62 per cent had chosen to attend general upper-secondary education or vocational education (general programmes of education at second level, second stage, hhx, htx), while 20 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers.

**Figure 6** Students three months after leaving basic school



[www.statbank.dk/afgang11](http://www.statbank.dk/afgang11)

41 per cent of the students leaving school in 1991-92 attended traditional general upper-secondary education or vocational general upper-secondary, while 37 per cent opted for vocational education and training within a period of three months after leaving basic school. In the period from 1991-92 to 2010-11 there has been an increase in the proportion of young people choosing an upper-secondary education, while relatively fewer young people choose a vocational education. The proportion of young people who are not enrolled in education three months after leaving primary school are unchanged 21 per cent during the ten year period. However there is a small decrease in 2010-11 to 18 per cent.

22 per cent of students who graduated from traditional general upper-secondary education in 2010-11 continued their education immediately after completing their general upper-secondary education. The corresponding proportion of graduates from 2000-01 was 18 per cent. The proportion of graduates from 2010-11 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 39 per cent.

83 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2010-11 who had enrolled for further education three months after their graduation chose higher education.

### Ten years after basic school half of the Danes have profess. qualifications

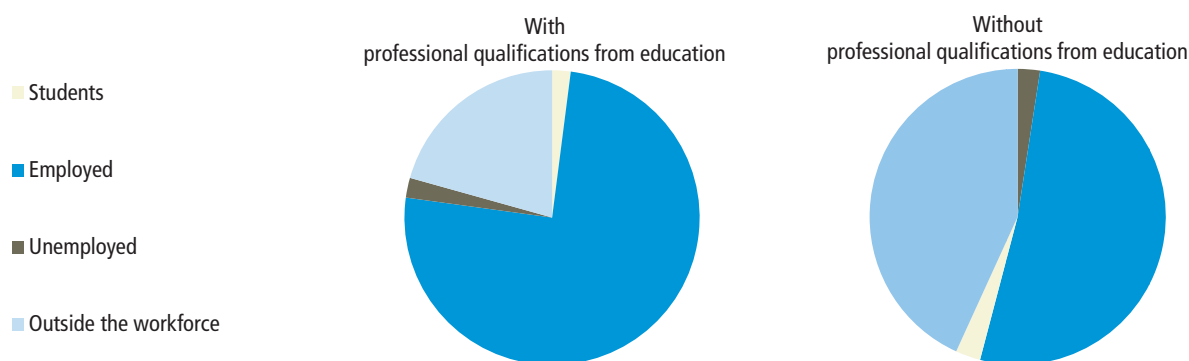
Ten years after leaving basic school in 2000-01, about 47 per cent had completed training providing them with professional qualifications. Of this group, 28 per cent had completed a vocational education course and 20 per cent had completed higher education, while 27 per cent were still studying. The educational remainder – young people who had not attended any educational institution or had completed an education course providing them with professional qualifications ten years after leaving basic school – accounted for 25 per cent of the year 2000-01.

### Education has a significant effect on employment

In 2011 68 per cent of the 30-69 age group were employed, 2.4 per cent unemployed, 28 per cent outside the workforce and 2 per cent under education. Persons with professional qualifications have a higher employment rate than those without professional qualifications. Higher levels of education can lead to better employment.

Figure 7

The relation to the labour market for the 30-69-year-olds. 1 January 2011



[www.statbank.dk/krhfu2](http://www.statbank.dk/krhfu2)

## Education in an international perspective

### Level of education in Denmark above OECD average

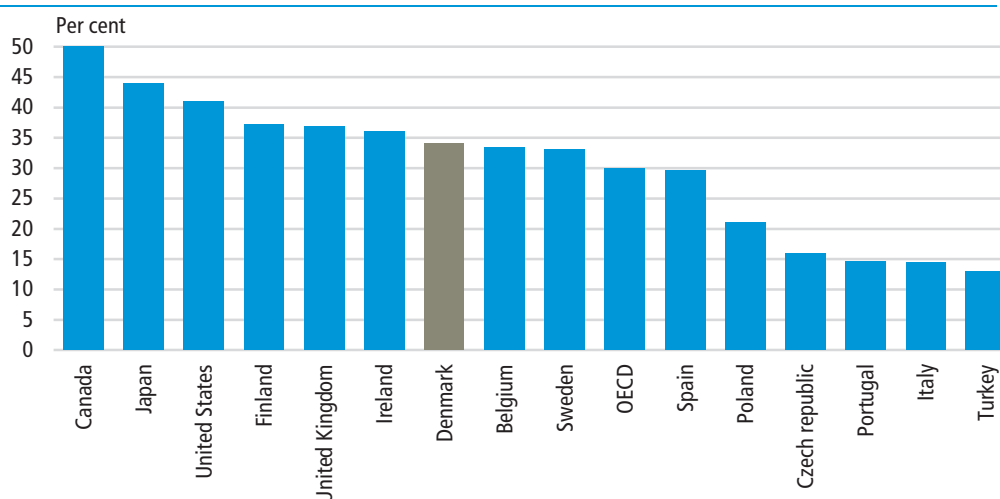
In all OECD countries, an average of 31 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had completed a higher education in 2010. At 33 per cent, Denmark was among OECD countries above average percentage. The three highest percentages were found in Canada, Japan and the United States, while Turkey, Italy and Portugal accounted for the three lowest percentages.

### Danes proceed through 16,7 years of education

Children that began primary education in Denmark in 2009 will proceed through an average of 16.7 years of full time education during their lifetime. Ireland, Iceland, Australia, New Zealand and Finland are topping the list, all accounting for 18 years of education or more. Turkey, Mexico and Israel account for the lowest number of years, all lying below 15 years of education. The OECD average was 16.8 years in 2010.



**Figure 8** Persons having completed tertiary education in selected OECD countries. 2010



Source: OECD, Education at a glance 2012.

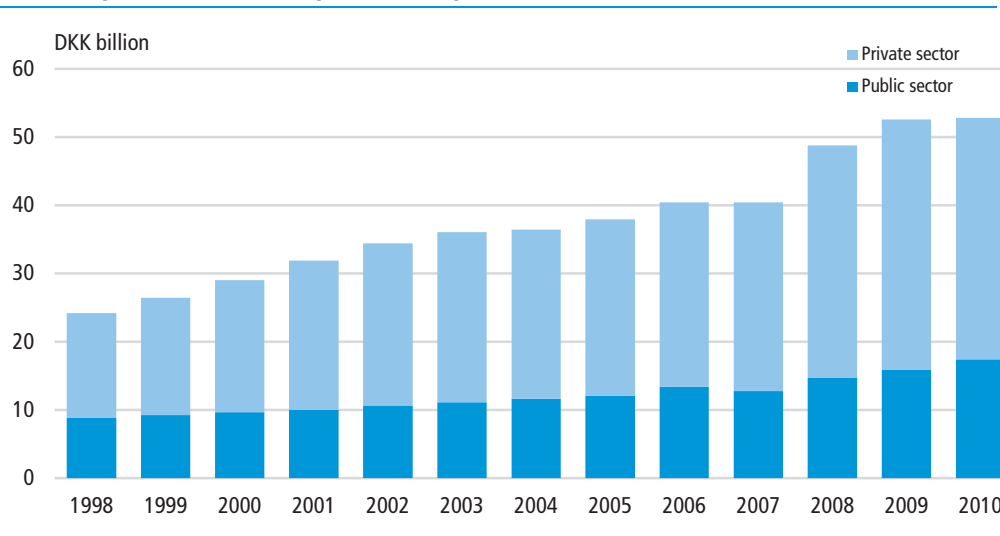
## Research, development and innovation

### The private sector contributes with two thirds of total R&D-expenditure

Research and development as well as innovation activities are important factors for the development of the competitiveness of the firms and, consequently, for economic growth in society. The creation of new knowledge and its subsequent use in the enterprises are important factors for the dynamics and innovation of the business sector by way of introducing new products and production processes.

R&D activities take place both in the private and the public sector. Total Danish R&D expenditure in the public and private sector has more than doubled in the period 1998-2010 and has been estimated at DKK 53 billion in 2010. The private sector's share of total R&D expenditure has been approximately two thirds during the period.

**Figure 9** R&D expenditure of the public and private sector



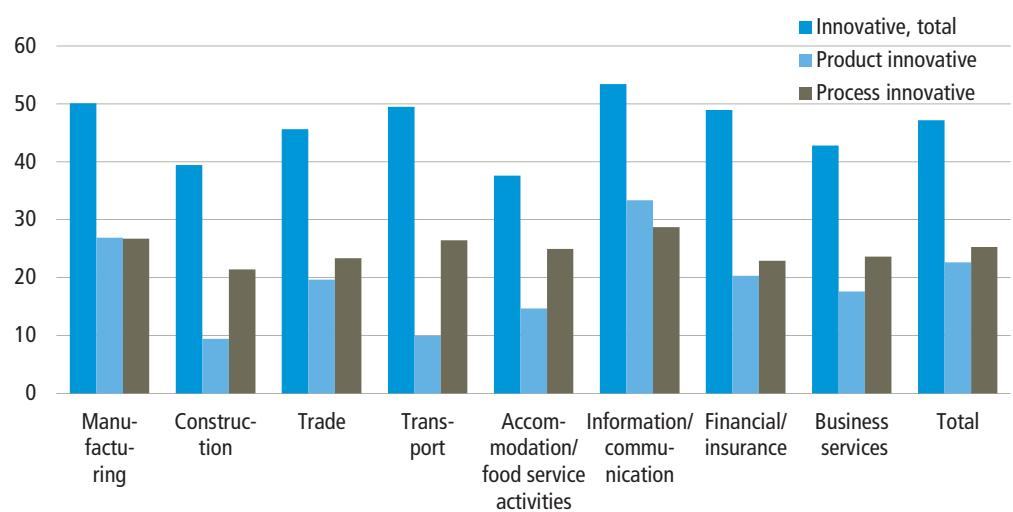


### Manufacturing has the highest R&D expenditure

R&D expenditure is particularly high in manufacturing and total expenditure on own R&D activities reached DKK 18.5 billion in 2010. This amount corresponds to 52 per cent of the private sector's expenditure on R&D.

The remainder of private sectors R&D expenditure is dominated by the industries information and communication, business service, and finance and insurance. Enterprises in information and communication (television and radio, telecommunication and ICT and information services etc.) accounted for R&D expenditure amounting to DKK 5.8 billion (16 per cent) in 2010. Business service accounted for 5.3 DKK billion (16 per cent) and finance and insurance for DKK 3.9 billion or 11 per cent.

**Figure 10** Percentage of innovative enterprises by industry. 2008-2010



### 47 per cent of all enterprises are innovative

The greater majority of Danish enterprises do not carry out research and development activities. Instead, they attempt to increase their competitiveness by introducing new products and production processes, or by introducing new organisational methods or marketing initiatives, i.e. innovation. 47 per cent of the Danish enterprises have introduced innovations during the period 2008-2010.

Innovative enterprises are found primarily among businesses in information and communication and in manufacturing industry where 53 per cent and 50 per cent respectively, innovated during 2008-2010.

The innovation activities of Danish enterprises are characterized by large industrial variation. Enterprises in information and communication have more innovation in products than in processes, whereas enterprises in transport to a larger degree introduce new production processes.

Enterprises in manufacturing industry have the same frequency in product and process innovation (27 per cent). Total innovation expenditure amounted to DKK 44.3 billion in 2010, of which DKK 35.4 billion was used for own R&D. In addition Danish enterprises purchase of R&D-services amounted to DKK 15.8 billion in 2010.



## Information society

### About the information society

An analysis of the information society can be made partly via the supply side in the form of enterprises and employment in the ICT sector and partly via the demand side in the form of the use of information technology by enterprises, the public sector and by individuals.

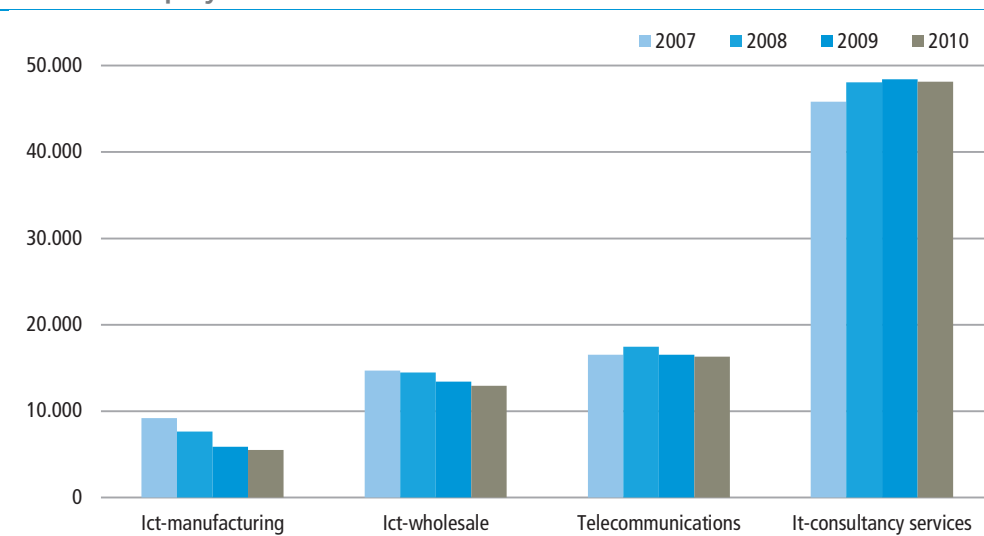
### The ICT sector

The ICT sector comprises enterprises that produce products and services within electronics, ICT, computer software, telecommunications, and other areas primarily based on information technologies. The ICT sector can be divided into ICT manufacturing, ICT wholesale, telecommunications, and ICT consultancy services.

### Fall in employment in ICT manufacturing

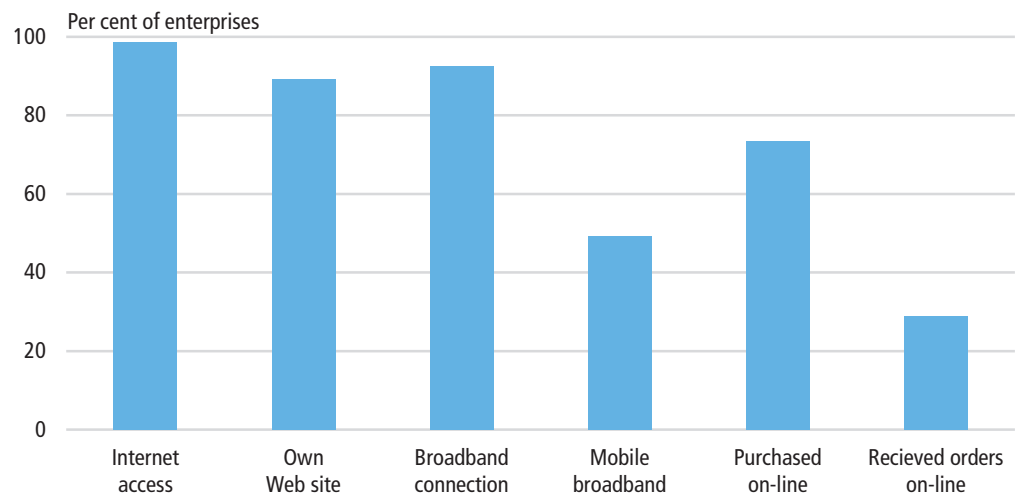
In 2010, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 82,900 full-time employees, which is a minor decrease of 4 per cent compared to 2007. However, there was a fall in ICT manufacturing of 40 per cent and an increase of 5 per cent in ICT services, consultants, etc. Out of total employment in ICT manufacturing, 58 per cent was employed in ICT services, 20 per cent in telecommunications, 16 per cent in ICT wholesale and 7 per cent in ICT manufacturing.

**Figure 11** Full-time employees in the ICT sector



### Use of ICT by enterprises

At the beginning of 2012, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and almost nine out of ten enterprises had their own website. Nine out of ten enterprises also had a broadband connection to the Internet (i.e. ADSL or another wire-based connection). Seven out of ten enterprises purchased on-line in 2011. Almost three out of ten enterprises received orders on-line in 2011.

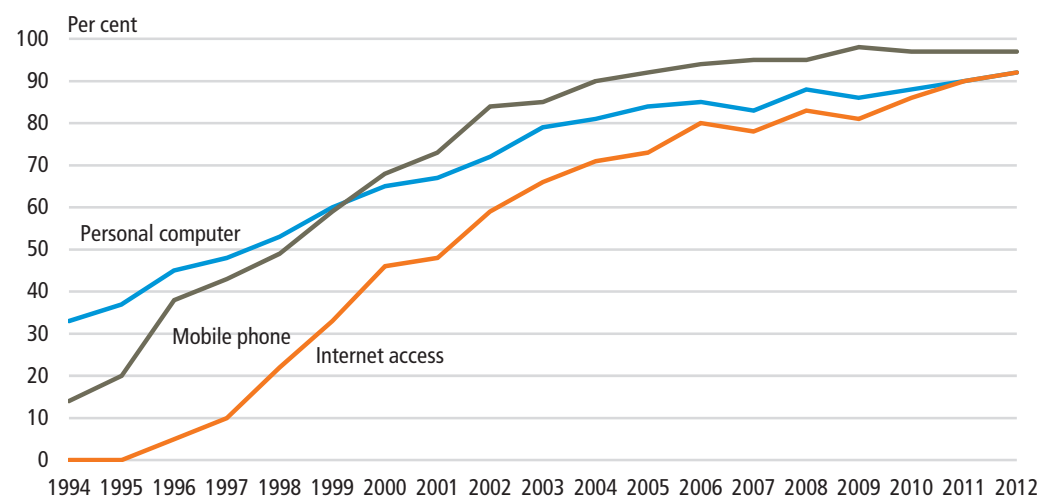

**Figure 12 Use of ICT by enterprises. 2012**


Note: Bredbåndsforbindelse adgangsveje, der er hurtigere end analogt modem eller ISDN.

www.statbank.dk/vita

### Danes own more and more ICT goods

An increasing number of Danish families have personal computers, access to the Internet and mobile phones. Since 2000, penetration of mobile phones has passed penetration of PC's. In 2012, 97 per cent of Danish families had a mobile phone, compared to 68 per cent in 2000. In 2012, 92 per cent of families had access to a computer at home, compared to 60 per cent in 1999.

**Figure 13 Families' access to ICT goods**


Note: 1 January.

www.statbank.dk/varforbr

### Almost all Danes have now access to the Internet from their home

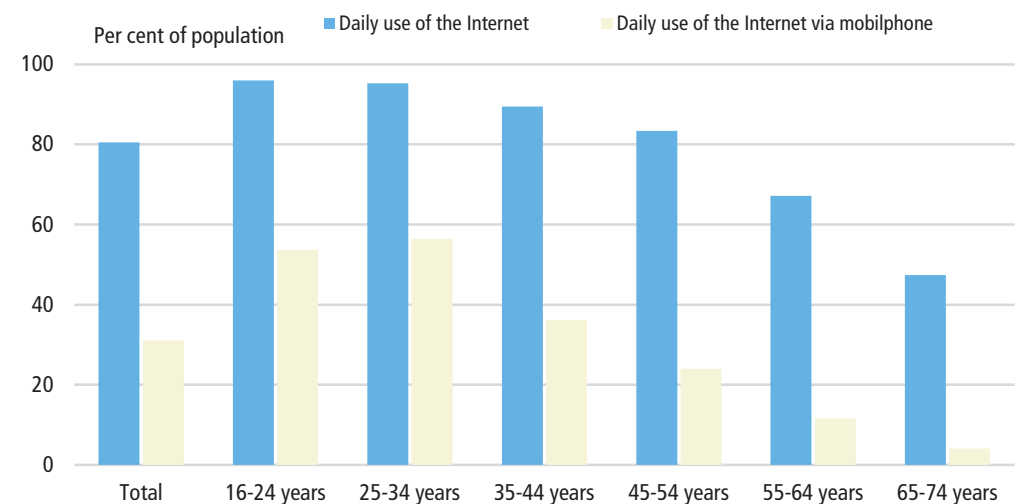
In 2012, 81 per cent of the population accessed the Internet daily or almost daily. However, there are great differences among the age groups. While almost all 16-54-year olds access the Internet every day, only 67 per cent of persons aged 55-64 and 47 per cent of persons aged 65-74 go online every day. The proportion of 75-89-year olds, who access the Internet daily, is as low as 21 per cent



### Use of Internet via a mobile phone is most common among young people

Almost every third Dane accesses the Internet daily via a mobile phone. But there are also great differences among the age groups here, as the use of Internet via a mobile phone is most common among young people. A little over 50 per cent of all 16-34-year olds accesses the Internet via a mobile phone daily, while it is only 12 per cent of the 55-64-year olds and 4 per cent of those aged 65-74 years.

**Figure 14** Access to the Internet at home. 2012

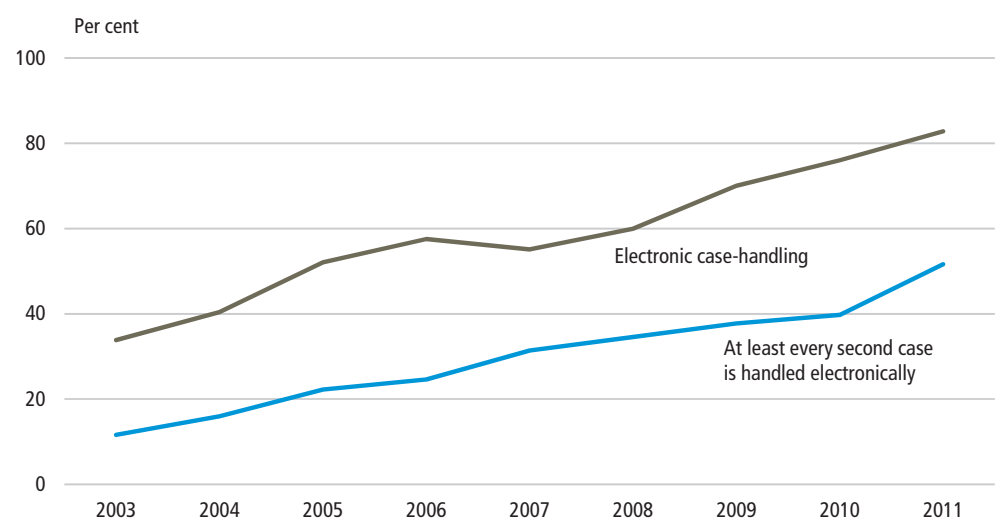


[www.statbank.dk/bebrit03](http://www.statbank.dk/bebrit03)

### Electronic case and document management

During recent years public authorities are to an increasing extent making use of electronic case and document management. In 2011, 83 per cent of the public authorities used a system for electronic case management, while this was true of 76 per cent of the public authorities in 2010. Among all public authorities 52 per cent stated that at least every second case is managed without the involvement of papers – this an increase from 40 per cent in 2010. The introduction of electronic case management does not imply that all cases are managed in a paperless way.

**Figure 15** Authorities with electronic case handling



Note: Electronic case management is a system underpinning the case history between caseworkers

**Table 138** Educational institutions. 2011

	Number of institutions	Students		Total
		Men	Women	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 938</b>	<b>606 558</b>	<b>617 763</b>	<b>1 224 321</b>
<b>General schools</b>	<b>2 672</b>	<b>406 397</b>	<b>407 917</b>	<b>814 314</b>
Basic schools, public	1 704	301 316	281 218	582 534
Basic schools, private	536	50 512	52 215	102 727
Continuation schools	261	13 477	13 444	26 921
Upper-secondary schools	171	41 092	61 040	102 132
<b>Vocational institutions of education</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>200 161</b>	<b>209 846</b>	<b>410 007</b>
Social and Health schools	45	5 443	35 000	40 443
Schools of Teacher training and Education science	25	8 935	23 428	32 363
Transport and Navigation schools	9	887	64	951
Institutions of education within Police and Defence	6	1 656	352	2 008
Academies of Fine art and Music, Library schools etc.	27	2 489	3 238	5 727
Institutions of education within Agriculture and Food science	14	3 280	1 065	4 345
Colleges of Social work	6	1 088	3 760	4 848
Engineering colleges and schools of Architecture	11	6 245	2 082	8 327
Universities	8	65 154	75 918	141 072
University colleges	6	3 749	2 497	6 246
Business academies	9	12 626	8 817	21 443
Other vocational institutions of education	100	88 609	53 625	142 234

Note: The number of institutions is the legal entities.

www.statbank.dk/u11

**Table 139** Students in the educational system. 2011

1.10.2010 -30.09.2011	Students 2010	Entrance	Graduates <sup>1</sup>	Did not complete education	Students 2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 215 112</b>	<b>388 052</b>	<b>209 815</b>	<b>161 610</b>	<b>1 231 739</b>
Pre-school class	•	•	•	•	•
Basic school/preparatory	722 535	164 782	85 396	84 871	717 050
General upper-secondary education	134 036	58 732	41 178	9 910	141 680
Vocational education and training	134 282	73 669	31 983	43 818	132 150
Short-cycle higher education	20 573	11 436	6 344	3 490	22 175
Medium-cycle higher education	71 154	27 646	14 924	6 944	76 932
Bachelor	66 362	27 319	14 097	8 550	71 034
Long-cycle higher education	66 170	24 468	15 893	4 027	70 718
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>602 916</b>	<b>192 984</b>	<b>99 341</b>	<b>85 261</b>	<b>611 301</b>
Pre-school class	•	•	•	•	•
Basic school/preparatory	370 355	84 231	42 806	43 451	368 330
General upper-secondary education	62 197	27 832	18 589	5 292	66 148
Vocational education and training	74 166	39 740	16 247	25 146	72 513
Short-cycle higher education	11 203	6 265	3 234	2 031	12 204
Medium-cycle higher education	24 893	10 693	4 862	3 041	27 684
Bachelor	30 547	13 074	6 289	4 266	33 066
Long-cycle higher education	29 555	11 149	7 314	2 034	31 356
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>612 196</b>	<b>195 068</b>	<b>110 474</b>	<b>76 349</b>	<b>620 438</b>
Pre-school class	•	•	•	•	•
Basic school/preparatory	352 180	80 551	42 590	41 420	348 720
General upper-secondary education	71 839	30 900	22 589	4 618	75 532
Vocational education and training	60 116	33 929	15 736	18 672	59 637
Short-cycle higher education	9 370	5 171	3 110	1 459	9 971
Medium-cycle higher education	46 261	16 953	10 062	3 903	49 248
Bachelor	35 815	14 245	7 808	4 284	37 968
Long-cycle higher education	36 615	13 319	8 579	1 993	39 362

<sup>1</sup> Entrance of pupils to basic school comprises entrance of pupils to 1st to 6th class and to 7th and 10th class.

www.statbank.dk/u1107, u2107, u3107 and u4107

**Table 140** Students by national origin. 2011

	Basic school/ preparatory	General upper- secondary school	Vocational education and training	Short- cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d	Total
	per cent							
<b>Men and women, total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1 231 739</b>
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	53	10	11	4	8	6	9	138 714
Western countries	31	6	8	9	13	11	23	31 849
Non western countries	60	11	11	2	6	5	5	106 861
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>611 301</b>
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	56	10	10	4	6	5	8	67 261
Western countries	34	5	9	9	12	9	21	14 905
Non western countries	62	11	10	3	5	4	5	52 356
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>620 438</b>
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	50	10	11	4	9	7	10	71 453
Western countries	29	6	8	8	13	12	24	16 944
Non western countries	57	11	12	2	7	5	5	54 505

[www.statbank.dk/u13](http://www.statbank.dk/u13)
**Table 141** Students enrolled in general education

	Entrance of students 01.10.10–30.09.11		Graduates 01.10.10–30.09.11		Disrupted educations		Students 01.10.11 <sup>1</sup>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>112 063</b>	<b>111 451</b>	<b>61 395</b>	<b>65 179</b>	<b>85 261</b>	<b>76 349</b>	<b>434 478</b>	<b>424 252</b>
Pre-school class	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Basic school/preparatory	84 231	80 551	42 806	42 590	43 451	41 420	368 330	348 720
Upper-secondary school	13 192	20 072	8 961	14 524	1 940	2 550	33 480	51 661
Higher preparatory examination	4098	5116	2 332	3 364	927	937	7 027	8 897
Adult upper secondary school	234	320	146	218	114	112	379	470
Entrance course to higher education	41	135	20	93	5	24	41	133
Higher commercial examination	5 469	3 935	3 836	3 471	998	729	14 472	11 162
Higher technical examination	3 734	1 155	2 586	835	858	183	9 924	3 077
Entrance examination to engineers	1 064	167	708	84	450	83	825	132

<sup>1</sup> The newest number of students is equal to the old number of students plus the entrance of students minus those who either graduates or leaves without examination.

[www.statbank.dk/u1107, u2107 and u3107](http://www.statbank.dk/u1107, u2107 and u3107)
**Table 142** Students in upper-secondary education. 2011

	Completed educations			Average mark		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 589</b>	<b>22 589</b>	<b>41 178</b>	•	•	•
Upper-secondary school	8 961	14 524	23 485	6.7	7.1	6.9
Higher preparatory examination	2 332	3 364	5 696	6.2	6.1	6.1
Adult upper-secondary school	146	218	364	6.7	6.8	6.8
Entrance course to higher education	20	93	113	•	•	•
Higher commercial examination	3 836	3 471	7 307	5.9	6.3	6.1
Higher technical examination	2 586	835	3 421	6.4	7.1	6.6
Entrance examination to engineers	708	84	792	•	•	•

[www.statbank.dk/u3107](http://www.statbank.dk/u3107)

**Table 143** Students in higher education

	Entrance of students 01.10.10–30.09.11		Graduates 01.10.10–30.09.11		Disrupted educations		Students <sup>1</sup> 01.10.11	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 181</b>	<b>49 688</b>	<b>21 699</b>	<b>29 559</b>	<b>5 437</b>	<b>6 775</b>	<b>104 310</b>	<b>136 549</b>
<b>Short-cycle higher education</b>	<b>6 265</b>	<b>5 171</b>	<b>3 234</b>	<b>3 110</b>	<b>2 031</b>	<b>1 459</b>	<b>12 204</b>	<b>9 971</b>
Educational	5	26	•	16	1	13	8	88
Communication and applied language	884	616	425	332	325	192	1 625	1 095
The artistic	16	37	10	14	•	7	56	88
Social sciences	3 339	2 729	1 525	1 427	1 174	864	6 130	4 904
Technical	1 390	1 196	664	833	393	270	2 594	2 332
Food industry and home economics	76	86	55	67	19	19	141	170
Agriculture and fishing	124	121	74	103	23	31	203	242
Transport, etc.	200	65	105	34	63	15	286	106
Health care	39	236	11	181	8	36	83	632
Public security	192	59	365	103	25	12	1 078	314
<b>Medium-cycle higher education</b>	<b>10 693</b>	<b>16 953</b>	<b>4 862</b>	<b>10 062</b>	<b>3 041</b>	<b>3 903</b>	<b>27 684</b>	<b>49 248</b>
Educational	2 932	6 309	1 321	4 011	1 003	1 568	8 318	20 000
Communication and applied language	242	283	129	141	49	70	775	803
The artistic	161	533	128	225	12	27	517	1 302
Social sciences	1 366	2 603	394	1 118	287	508	2 516	6 217
Technical	3 774	1 086	1 811	593	1 048	268	10 132	2 825
Food industry and home economics	121	603	38	422	40	179	294	1 927
Transport, etc.	805	46	401	16	190	11	1 943	88
Health care	851	5 346	374	3 477	295	1 241	2 314	15 893
Public security	115	11	102	4	16	2	398	28
<b>Bachelor</b>	<b>13 074</b>	<b>14 245</b>	<b>6 289</b>	<b>7 808</b>	<b>4 266</b>	<b>4 284</b>	<b>33 066</b>	<b>37 968</b>
The humanities	2 846	4 931	1 173	2 508	1 184	1 762	7 485	13 303
The artistic	159	98	114	74	27	16	459	335
Natural sciences	2 467	1 504	1 006	749	934	573	6 098	3 847
Social sciences	5 041	5 048	2 625	2 839	1 483	1 329	12 357	13 122
Technical	1 643	792	870	456	418	206	4 100	2 073
Food industry and home economics	26	68	12	55	10	20	60	195
Agriculture and fishing	113	371	56	273	45	106	289	897
Health care	779	1 433	433	854	165	272	2 218	4 196
<b>Long-cycle higher education</b>	<b>9 773</b>	<b>12 110</b>	<b>6 479</b>	<b>7 889</b>	<b>1 911</b>	<b>1 883</b>	<b>26 354</b>	<b>34 559</b>
The humanities	184	764	83	368	34	127	909	3 114
The artistic	1 511	2 978	954	1 816	419	687	4 589	8 905
Natural sciences	136	158	134	178	28	41	488	671
Social sciences	1 482	1 100	952	664	303	140	3 300	2 520
The humanities	3 832	4 573	2 404	2 914	774	670	10 649	12 480
Technical	1 831	820	1 220	553	275	86	4 289	1 969
Food industry and home economics	29	137	18	68	1	8	72	314
Agriculture and fishing	146	371	107	228	52	58	374	892
Health care	526	1 201	498	1 088	25	66	1 578	3 686
Public security	96	8	109	12	•	•	106	8
<b>PhD-Degree</b>	<b>1 376</b>	<b>1 209</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>5 002</b>	<b>4 803</b>
The humanities and theology	95	124	78	77	10	24	457	595
The artistic	18	29	11	11	•	3	57	86
Natural sciences	336	193	138	120	23	13	1 065	659
Social sciences	134	164	92	87	26	20	633	647
Technical	407	185	270	109	39	23	1 421	661
Food industry and home economics	74	121	60	68	7	4	339	558
Health care	312	393	186	218	18	23	1 030	1 597

<sup>1</sup> The newest number of students is equal to the old number of students plus the entrance of students minus those who either graduates or leaves without examination.


**Table 144** Participants in courses of adult and supplementary education. 2010/2011

	Highest completed level of education								Total
	Basic school	General upper secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Not stated	
Public courses									
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>376 544</b>	<b>102 819</b>	<b>535 865</b>	<b>62 922</b>	<b>101 864</b>	<b>13 441</b>	<b>36 608</b>	<b>115 588</b>	<b>1 345 651</b>
<b>Participants in general and preparatory courses</b>	<b>171 490</b>	<b>33 076</b>	<b>54 805</b>	<b>5 607</b>	<b>12 045</b>	<b>3 059</b>	<b>6 516</b>	<b>79 156</b>	<b>365 754</b>
Basic school	110 785	8 032	36 889	3 049	7 357	1 068	2 676	44 218	214 074
Of which: General adult education	107 432	7 004	35 605	2 670	6 834	847	2 273	15 175	177 840
Danish lessons by language centres	3 353	1 028	1 284	379	523	221	403	29 043	36 234
Preparatory education	2 849	4 201	1 127	851	1 190	1 431	2 235	30 988	44 872
Of which: General and vocational courses	2 250	3 641	533	61	301	74	54	1 994	8 908
Danish lessons by language centres	599	560	594	790	889	1 357	2 181	28 994	35 964
Upper secondary education	57 811	20 772	16 687	1 697	3 493	557	1 604	3 948	106 569
Of which: Higher prep. courses	57 101	7 294	16 130	1 375	3 203	372	1 498	3 065	90 038
Entrance courses to long-cycle higher education	710	13 478	557	322	290	185	106	883	16 531
Vocational education at second level	45	71	102	10	5	3	1	2	239
<b>Participants in vocational courses</b>	<b>205 054</b>	<b>69 743</b>	<b>481 060</b>	<b>57 315</b>	<b>89 819</b>	<b>10 382</b>	<b>30 092</b>	<b>36 432</b>	<b>979 897</b>
Vocational training and main courses	2 956	1 229	5 606	717	8 412	355	1 140	683	21 098
Supplementary education of semi-skilled and skilled manual workers	197 681	57 301	451 958	43 509	38 693	6 124	12 316	30 581	838 163
Of which: Manufact. and metal produc.	28 154	4 893	71 884	5 177	3 533	492	1 657	5 658	121 448
Distributive trade, administration, communication and management	57 274	32 299	172 527	22 287	18 269	4 042	7 334	8 069	322 101
Service sector	18 276	3 926	20 364	1 519	2 059	222	569	3 715	50 650
Construction, manufacturing	13 598	1 505	26 487	1 362	1 203	67	251	2 145	46 618
Dairy industry and agriculture	6 149	542	15 931	1 156	629	66	360	542	25 375
Kitchens, hotels, restaurants, baker's shops and meat industry	9 091	3 055	10 780	1 085	1 882	214	390	1 843	28 340
Transport sector	34 924	5 339	45 970	5 809	2 492	383	772	4 591	100 280
Educational, social and health services	10 784	1 747	46 699	1 276	5 828	220	340	1 354	68 248
Other courses	19 431	3 995	41 316	3 838	2 798	418	643	2 664	75 103
Short-cycle higher education	2 118	3 466	12 176	5 188	3 347	927	2 815	912	30 949
Medium-cycle higher education	2 110	6 711	10 750	7 099	33 794	1 876	7 766	1 984	72 090
Bachelor	28	257	72	148	304	248	295	175	1 527
Long-cycle higher education	161	779	498	654	5 269	852	5 760	2 097	16 070

<sup>1</sup> Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised.


**Table 145** Educational level three years after leaving basic school. 2011

	Year of leaving school							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Graduation class, total</b>	<b>57 221</b>	<b>56 842</b>	<b>59 539</b>	<b>60 964</b>	<b>64 585</b>	<b>67 866</b>	<b>67 207</b>	<b>69 518</b>
<b>Total number receiving education three years after</b>	<b>24 278</b>	<b>22 488</b>	<b>23 360</b>	<b>23 131</b>	<b>24 284</b>	<b>27 737</b>	<b>24 918</b>	<b>29 682</b>
Preparatory education	86	78	84	119	173	373	372	513
General upper secondary school	2 855	2 787	2 786	2 480	3 260	4 025	0	4 144
Vocational upper secondary school	3 453	1 905	1 909	1 700	1 835	2 108	1 812	1 978
Vocational basic education	3 139	2 931	3 002	2 703	2 727	3 582	3 903	3 687
Vocational education	11 245	10 976	11 463	11 303	11 824	12 455	12 609	12 101
Short-cycle higher education	532	631	600	680	657	814	919	1 027
Medium-cycle higher education	995	1 083	1 139	1 314	1 321	1 682	2 030	2 200
Bachelor	1 913	2 089	2 369	2 829	2 481	2 694	3 268	4 029
Long-cycle higher education	60	8	8	3	6	4	5	3

[www.statbank.dk/afgang11](http://www.statbank.dk/afgang11)
**Table 146** Educational level three years after leaving general upper sec. education. 2011

	Year of leaving school							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Graduation class, total</b>	<b>19 907</b>	<b>20 308</b>	<b>19 439</b>	<b>19 987</b>	<b>20 818</b>	<b>22 467</b>	<b>22 700</b>	<b>23 469</b>
<b>Total number receiving education</b>	<b>15 205</b>	<b>15 539</b>	<b>14 987</b>	<b>15 521</b>	<b>16 226</b>	<b>17 494</b>	<b>18 230</b>	<b>19 459</b>
Preparatory education	9	11	9	8	4	8	11	5
General upper secondary school	•	•	•	•	•	3	4	10
Vocational upper secondary school	157	15	9	12	10	15	10	5
Vocational basic education	300	329	270	247	190	242	199	223
Vocational education	1 070	1 198	1 066	1 064	1 099	999	862	797
Short-cycle higher education	750	823	803	784	785	983	960	958
Medium-cycle higher education	5 298	5 436	5 059	5 271	5 539	6 025	6 403	6 834
Bachelor	6 184	6 591	7 031	7 580	8 011	8 519	8 859	9 840
Long-cycle higher education	1 437	1 136	740	555	588	700	922	787

[www.statbank.dk/afgang21](http://www.statbank.dk/afgang21)

**Table 147** Highest general education completed by population. 2012

Age on 1 January 2012	1 -6 grade or unknown	7 -10 grade	Upper- secondary school, higher preparatory examination, adult upper-secondary school	Higher commercial education, higher tech. education, and entrance examination for technical colleges	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>223 959</b>	<b>2 482 071</b>	<b>940 618</b>	<b>319 191</b>	<b>3 965 839</b>
15 -24 years	37 014	486 070	134 227	49 289	706 600
25 -29 years	41 700	128 599	98 880	47 011	316 190
30 -39 years	53 159	322 945	227 974	111 958	716 036
40 -49 years	39 753	469 794	223 843	81 385	814 775
50 -59 years	35 062	499 488	163 429	23 541	721 520
60 -69 years	17 271	575 175	92 265	6 007	690 718
<b>Men</b>	<b>113 520</b>	<b>1 329 093</b>	<b>386 047</b>	<b>164 866</b>	<b>1 993 526</b>
15 -24 years	17 536	265 232	49 939	28 379	361 086
25 -29 years	20 415	78 085	35 897	25 030	159 427
30 -39 years	27 251	191 343	85 197	54 635	358 426
40 -49 years	21 041	261 795	91 194	38 145	412 175
50 -59 years	19 057	253 561	74 699	14 260	361 577
60 -69 years	8 220	279 077	49 121	4 417	340 835
<b>Women</b>	<b>110 439</b>	<b>1 152 978</b>	<b>554 571</b>	<b>154 325</b>	<b>1 972 313</b>
15 -24 years	19 478	220 838	84 288	20 910	345 514
25 -29 years	21 285	50 514	62 983	21 981	156 763
30 -39 years	25 908	131 602	142 777	57 323	357 610
40 -49 years	18 712	207 999	132 649	43 240	402 600
50 -59 years	16 005	245 927	88 730	9 281	359 943
60 -69 years	9 051	296 098	43 144	1 590	349 883

[www.statbank.dk/krhfu1](http://www.statbank.dk/krhfu1)
**Table 148** Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2012

Age on 1 Jan. 2012	Basic school or not known	General upper- secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d.	Unknown	Total
	per cent								
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2 943 049</b>
30 -39 years	15.6	6.4	33.8	6.3	16.5	2.6	13.4	5.4	716 036
40 -49 years	19.2	6.0	39.9	5.8	15.5	1.6	9.3	2.6	814 775
50 -59 years	25.9	4.2	38.1	4.7	16.9	0.5	7.3	2.4	721 520
60 -69 years	30.4	2.3	41.0	3.7	15.0	0.3	5.8	1.6	690 718
<b>Men</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1 473 013</b>
30 -39 years	17.8	6.5	37.3	7.0	10.1	2.4	12.9	5.9	358 426
40 -49 years	21.2	5.6	41.8	6.8	10.5	1.2	9.7	3.0	412 175
50 -59 years	24.2	4.6	42.9	5.3	11.0	0.6	8.6	2.8	361 577
60 -69 years	26.2	2.7	44.3	4.2	12.5	0.3	8.0	1.7	340 835
<b>Women</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1 470 036</b>
30 -39 years	13.3	6.3	30.3	5.6	22.8	2.9	14.0	4.9	357 610
40 -49 years	17.1	6.4	38.0	4.7	20.6	2.1	9.0	2.2	402 600
50 -59 years	27.7	3.7	33.2	4.1	23.0	0.4	5.9	2.0	359 943
60 -69 years	34.4	1.9	37.7	3.1	17.4	0.2	3.8	1.5	349 883

[www.statbank.dk/krhfu1](http://www.statbank.dk/krhfu1)

**Table 149** Highest education completed analysed by region. 2012

30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2012	Basic school or not known	General upper- secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d.	Unknown	Total
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>664 658</b>	<b>140 887</b>	<b>1 125 335</b>	<b>151 344</b>	<b>469 931</b>	<b>37 775</b>	<b>264 973</b>	<b>88 146</b>	<b>2 943 049</b>
Region Hovedstaden	167 498	61 315	280 155	47 153	148 871	18 364	140 424	36 554	900 334
København	50 329	23 316	64 306	12 960	45 654	8 823	54 692	17 183	277 263
Frederiksberg	6 656	4 288	11 335	2 614	9 296	1 638	13 608	2 442	51 877
Region Sjælland	111 456	17 571	192 984	22 807	66 859	3 517	24 419	9 899	449 512
Region Syddanmark	157 791	23 345	262 598	32 301	101 755	5 904	32 938	17 051	633 683
Region Midtjylland	148 503	28 374	261 548	35 285	107 246	7 416	50 223	16 717	655 312
Region Nordjylland	79 410	10 282	128 050	13 798	45 200	2 574	16 969	7 925	304 208

[www.statbank.dk/krhfu1](http://www.statbank.dk/krhfu1)
**Table 150** Highest completed education, by labour market. 2011

30-69 year-olds	Students	Non-students			Total
		Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labour force	
<b>Total</b>	<b>64 016</b>	<b>1 993 986</b>	<b>69 586</b>	<b>817 496</b>	<b>2 945 084</b>
Basic school/not known	12 414	371 594	21 141	361 070	766 219
General upper-secondary education	9 588	96 790	3 566	30 502	140 446
Vocational education and training	17 246	801 521	28 851	283 094	1 130 712
Higher education	24 768	724 081	16 028	142 830	907 707
<b>Men</b>	<b>25 266</b>	<b>1 045 164</b>	<b>41 450</b>	<b>363 214</b>	<b>1 475 094</b>
Basic school/not known	5 000	211 376	13 190	151 867	381 433
General upper-secondary education	4 269	51 439	1 976	14 497	72 181
Vocational education and training	6 131	452 470	18 439	138 657	615 697
Higher education	9 866	329 879	7 845	58 193	405 783
<b>Women</b>	<b>38 750</b>	<b>948 822</b>	<b>28 136</b>	<b>454 282</b>	<b>1 469 990</b>
Basic school/not known	7 414	160 218	7 951	209 203	384 786
General upper-secondary education	5 319	45 351	1 590	16 005	68 265
Vocational education and training	11 115	349 051	10 412	144 437	515 015
Higher education	14 902	394 202	8 183	84 637	501 924

[www.statbank.dk/krhfu2](http://www.statbank.dk/krhfu2)

**Table 151** Expenses for Research & Development (R&D)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
DKK mio. in current prices						
<b>Total R&amp;D expenses</b>	<b>36 451</b>	<b>37 958</b>	<b>40 424</b>	<b>40 433</b>	<b>48 787</b>	<b>52 611</b>
The public sector	11 663	12 050	13 366	12 788	14 707	15 897
The private sector	24 788	25 908	27 058	27 645	34 080	36 714
per cent						
<b>R&amp;D-expenses in per cent of GDP</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>3.15</b>
The public sector	0.80	0.78	0.82	0.75	0.84	0.95
The private sector	1.69	1.68	1.66	1.63	1.94	2.20

Source: 2004-2006 - Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse

[www.dst.dk/fui](http://www.dst.dk/fui)
**Table 152** Expenses for Research & Development (R&D). Yearly real growth-rate

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
DKK mio. in 2009-prices						
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 246</b>	<b>41 750</b>	<b>43 538</b>	<b>42 577</b>	<b>49 288</b>	<b>52 611</b>
The public sector	13 197	13 254	14 395	13 466	14 858	15 897
The private sector	28 049	28 496	29 142	29 111	34 430	36 714

Source: 2004-2006 - Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse

[www.dst.dk/fui](http://www.dst.dk/fui)

**Table 153** The ICT sector in Denmark. 2010

	Enter- prises	Full-time employees	Turn- over	Wages and salaries
	DKK mio.			
<b>ICT industries, total</b>	<b>11 650</b>	<b>82 890</b>	<b>185 805</b>	<b>46 397</b>
ICT manufacturing	293	5 513	9 929	2 546
ICT wholesale trade	1 093	12 941	51 103	7 348
Telecommunications	364	16 303	48 263	6 752
ICT services industries	9 900	48 133	76 510	29 751

Note: The figures cannot be compared with previous publications due to shift to new industry classification.

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

**Table 154** Enterprises' use of ICT. 2012

	Internet access	Own web site	Broadband connection to the internet <sup>2</sup>
	per cent		
<b>All enterprises<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>99</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Sectors</b>			
Manufacturing	100	93	94
Construction	100	91	90
Trade and transport etc.	98	84	92
Information and communication	99	96	97
Business service and finance	98	93	95
<b>Fuldtidsansatte</b>			
10-19 employees	98	86	91
20-49 employees	99	91	93
50-99 employees	99	95	97
100 employees +	100	96	99

<sup>1</sup> All enterprises with at least 10 employees. <sup>2</sup> All connections faster than analogue modem or ISDN. Inclusive mobile broadband.

[www.statbank.dk/vita](http://www.statbank.dk/vita) and [www.dst.dk/vita1](http://www.dst.dk/vita1)

**Table 155** Goods and services purchased on the Internet. 2012

	16-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-89 years	Total
	per cent of age group							
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>68</b>
	per cent of population							
Tickets for events	59	63	54	52	34	19	5	44
Other travel arrangements	43	54	53	54	40	23	7	42
Holiday accommodation	30	45	51	53	39	23	5	38
Clothes, sports goods	53	51	52	39	18	7	2	35
Household goods (e.g. furniture, toys, etc)	22	44	43	34	25	12	3	28
Music, movies	36	46	36	26	16	6	2	26
Internet, television, phone subscription	30	36	30	30	20	13	3	25
Books, magazines, newspapers	19	31	28	26	20	10	3	21
Electronic equipment	28	31	30	23	13	7	2	20
Other computer software	20	27	21	22	13	9	2	18
Video games software	29	22	26	16	6	3	0	16
Computer hardware	20	22	20	17	9	6	2	15
Share purchases, financial services or insurances	9	16	12	14	9	5	2	11
Food or groceries	6	11	12	10	6	3	1	8
E-learning material	11	11	8	7	3	2	0	6
Medicine	5	3	5	7	7	6	2	5

[www.statbank.dk/bebrit08](http://www.statbank.dk/bebrit08)
**Table 156** Access to computer and internet in the home

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	per cent of households							
<b>Computer access from home</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>
Single adult without children	71	72	70	0	80	82	84	84
Couple without children	83	85	84	85	87	90	93	94
Single adult with children	87	93	93	92	93	96	94	97
Couple with children	98	97	97	0	98	98	98	99
<b>Internet access from home</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>
Single adult without children	58	64	63	0	74	79	84	83
Couple without children	75	79	80	81	84	88	93	93
Single adult with children	70	83	87	89	91	95	91	99
Couple with children	93	94	96	0	97	97	99	99

[www.statbank.dk/fabrit01](http://www.statbank.dk/fabrit01)


**Table 157** Internet and telephony

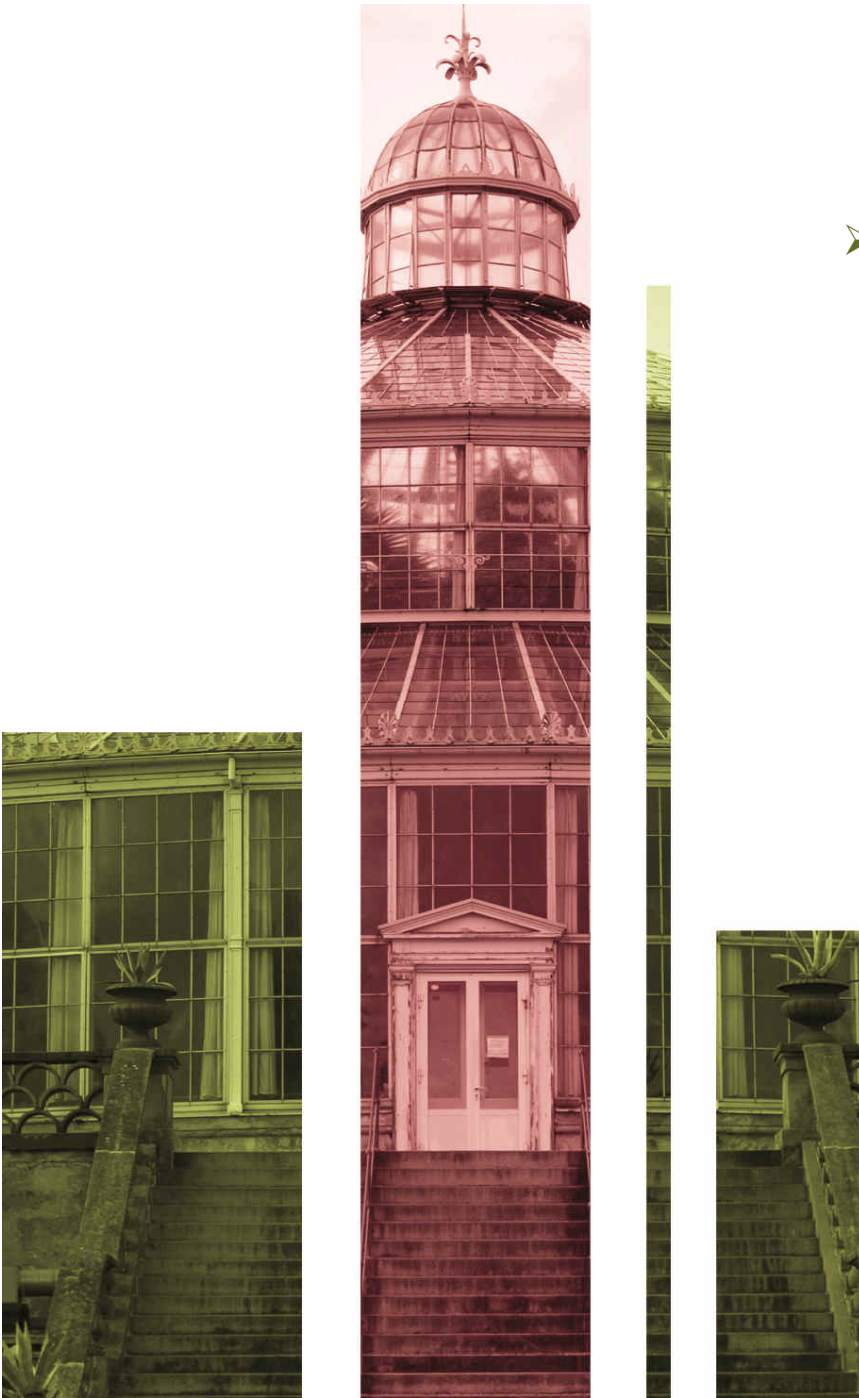
	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012
Subscriber line, fixed network (1.000) <sup>2</sup>	2 258	2 162	2 016
Per 100 inhabitants	40,6	38,7	36,0
Mobile subscriptions <sup>3</sup> (1.000)	7 790	8 088	8 292
Per 100 inhabitants <sup>3</sup>	140,1	144,9	148,0
Internet subscriptions (1.000)	2 150	2 185	2 219
Per 100 inhabitants	38,7	39,2	39,6
xDSL subscriptions (1.000)	1 243	1 208	1 191
Cable modem subscriptions (1.000)	559	576	609
Fibre subscriptions(1.000)	171	218	272
Mobile broadband subscriptions (1.000) <sup>4</sup>	3 546	4 651	5 427
Dedicated data subscriptions (1.000)	791	915	1 020
mio. minutes			
Domestic traffic, fixed network <sup>5</sup>	6 068	5 322	4 622
International traffic, fixed network <sup>5</sup>	428	413	403
Domestic traffic, mobile network	10 733	11 170	11 536
International traffic, mobile network	591	730	734
mio.			
SMS sent	13 029	12 179	11 285
MMS sent	85	97	147
no. mio. MB in period			
Mobile data traffic	14 997	25 963	42 906
DKK mio.			
Revenues	40 506	39 420	...

<sup>1</sup> 2010 og 2011 is updated figures compared to last year's yearbook. <sup>2</sup> Including fixed network IP telephony subscriptions <sup>3</sup> Omfatter GSM-, UMTS-, CDMA2000-abonnemeter, mobilt bredbånd og aktive GSM- og UMTS-taletidskort. Et taletidskort anses for aktivt, hvis der har været indgående eller udgående trafik eller reloads af taletidskortet inden for de seneste 3 måneder. Eksklusive rene GPRS-abonnemeter uden samtidig tale og telemetri-abonnemeter. <sup>4</sup> Cover the following subscriptions with a marketed/theoretical downstream capacity of a minimum of 256 kbit/s: Standard mobile subscriptions used for Internet data traffic, supplementary data subscriptions for mobile subscriptions and dedicated data subscriptions. <sup>5</sup> Inklusive trafik fra fastnet IP-telefoni.

Source: [www.itst.dk/statistik/Telestatistik/halvarsstatistik](http://www.itst.dk/statistik/Telestatistik/halvarsstatistik)

# Culture and National Church

- Museums and cultural heritage
  - Libraries
  - Films and media
  - Theatres
- Cultural habits and sports
- Culture, economy and structure
  - National Church





## Museums and cultural heritage

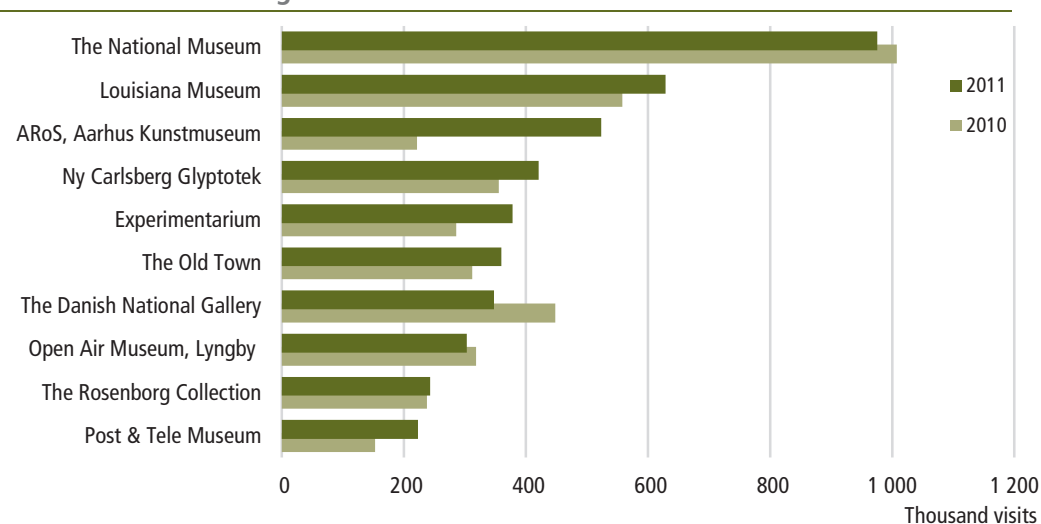
### 13.3 million visits to museums

In 2011, admission rates of Danish museums reached 13.3 million visitors. Of the 281 museums included in the statistics, 147 are subsidized by the state. Museums subsidized or owned by the state had 10.4 million visitors in 2011, equal to 78 per cent of the total number of visitors in 2011. In 2011, the zoological and botanical gardens had a total of 4.4 million visitors.

### ARoS accounts for a considerably higher number of visitors

With an admission rate of 975,000 The National Museum is clearly the most visited museum in Denmark in 2011. The art museum Louisiana account for the second highest admission rates of 629,000 visitors. However Aarhus art museum ARoS is rapidly catching up with Louisiana. With an increase in the number of visitors by 136 per cent from 2010 to 2011, ARoS is the absolute high jumper among the ten largest museums. With a total of 523,000 visitors, ARoS is now ranked as number three. The great increase is partly due to an Asger Jorn exhibition and partly the opening of Your Rainbow Panorama.

Figure 1 Museums - the ten highest admission rates



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

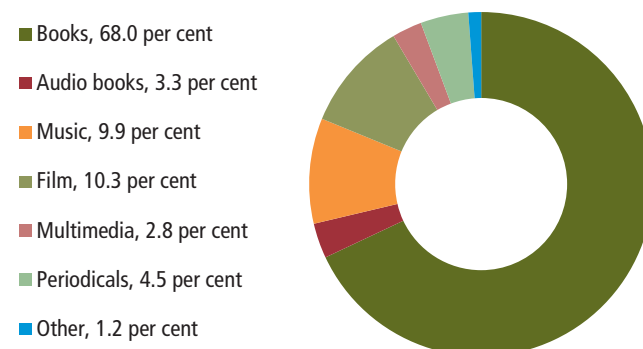
## Libraries

### Danes continue to lend a great number of books

In 2011 the public libraries lent a total number 30 million books. This is equal to the circumstance that each Dane lends 6 books per year from one of Denmark's public libraries. In three out of four cases, it is either books (68 per cent) or periodicals (5 per cent) that are lent. The other media are distributed as follows: music (10 per cent), films (10 per cent), audiobooks (3 per cent), multimedia, etc. (3 per cent) and other material (1 per cent).



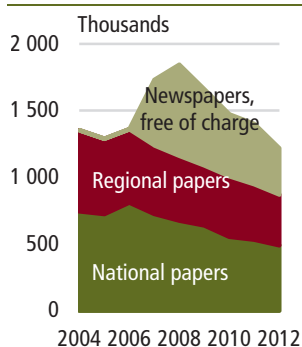
**Figure 2** Lending from public libraries. 2011



[www.statbank.dk/bib1](http://www.statbank.dk/bib1)

## Films and media

**Figure 3**  
Average daily  
circulation, total



<http://www.statbank.dk/dagblad>

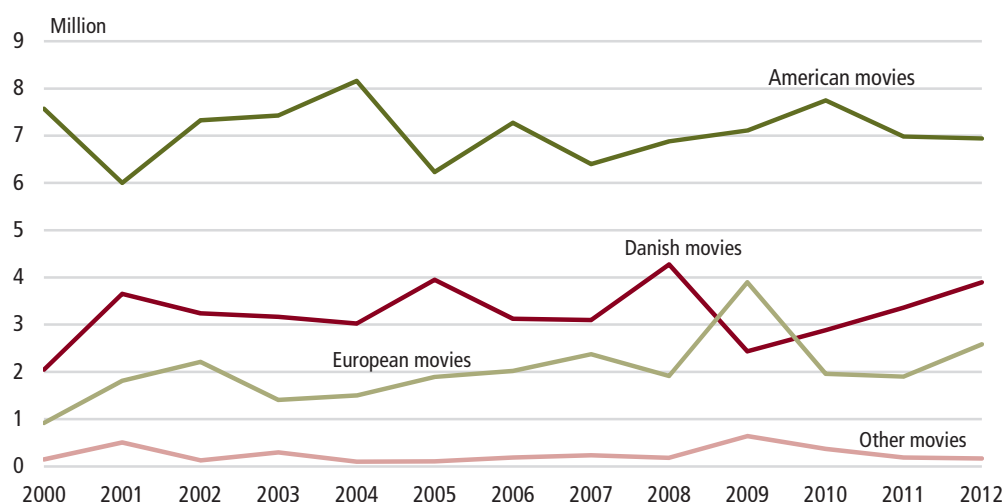
### Another fall in the circulation of daily newspapers from 2011-2012

In comparison with 2011, the circulation of newspapers on weekdays had fallen by 154,000. One of the reasons for this fall was the shutdown of the newspaper *Urban*. In 2012, *Urban* accounted for 6.6 pct. of the total circulation on weekdays, corresponding to 93,000. Just over 60 pct. of the fall between 2011 and 2012 can be explained by the shutdown of *Urban*.

### Increase in the number of tickets sold for films

From 2011 to 2012 the number of tickets sold for films screened at Danish cinemas saw an increase of 9 per cent and reached 13.6 million tickets sold. The number of tickets sold for American films showed a modest fall of 42,000 tickets, corresponding to 0.6 per cent compared to 2011. Danish films increased by 16 per cent. In 2012, the three films seen by most people were *Skyfall*, *Hvidsten Gruppen* and *Den skaldede frisør*. Danish films accounted for 29 per cent of all tickets sold in 2012. This is an increase of 2 percentage points compared to the previous year. The most popular Danish film was *Hvidsten Gruppen*, selling 754,000 tickets in 2012.

**Figure 4** Tickets sold for movies



<http://www.statbank.dk/bio>



### Minor fall in daily television viewing

January is the month of the year, where the Danes over 3 years watch the most television. On average, the Danes watch TV for 3 hours and 46 minutes a day. July was the month with less time spent in front of the television by 2 hours and 51 minutes of TV viewing. Compared with 2011, the Danes watched less TV in all months of 2012 except April and June. Music, entertainment and dramas are watched almost half of the time that Danes spent on watching TV (57 per cent).

Figure 5 Television viewing by program type. 2012

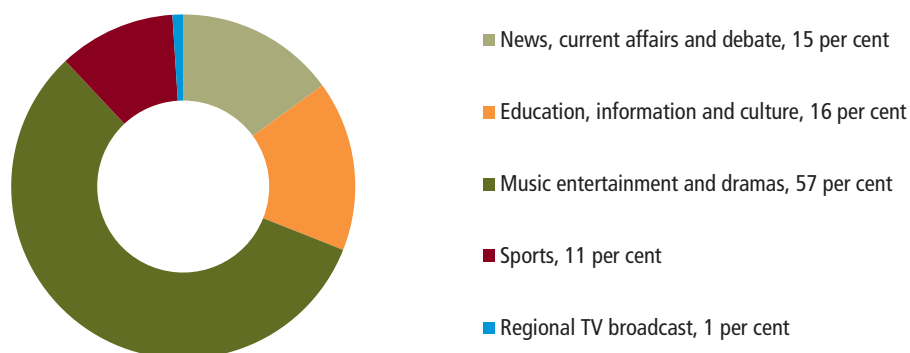
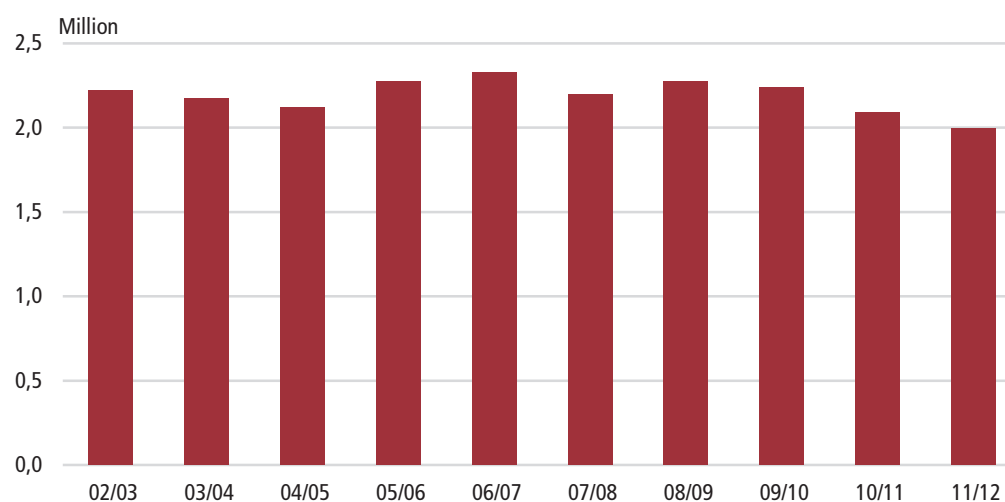


Table 176

### Theatres

#### The audience of state subsidized theatres trickle away

Admissions to state subsidized theatres reached a number of 2 mill. during the season of 2011/2012 which is 100,000 fewer than the previous season and a decrease by 4.8 per cent. This is a continuation of a decrease starting after the season 2008/2009. In state subsidized theatres there were 2.2 per cent more productions in 2011/2012 than in 2010/2011 but 2.5 per cent fewer performances. There were 174 admissions for each performance in 2011/2012 compared to 179 admissions for each performance in 2010/2011; a decrease by 2.8 per cent.

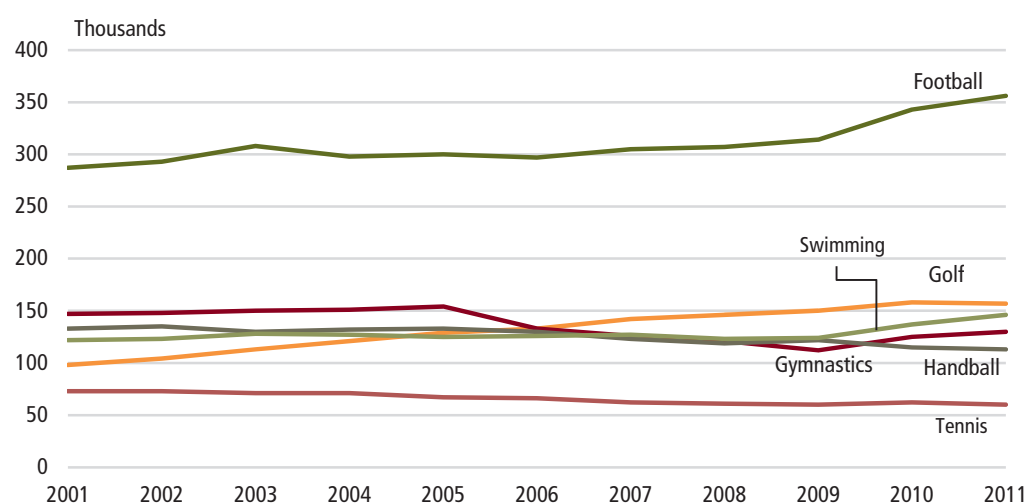

**Figure 6 Admissions to state-subsidized theatres. 2002-2012**


www.statbank.dk/teat1, teat2 and teat3

## Cultural habits and sports

### Football is the national sport of Denmark

Football is the most popular sport in Denmark measured in terms of members, and from 2010 to 2011 the Danish Football Association (DBU) saw an increase in membership by 4 per cent. Danes have also in great numbers taken up golf, and golf clubs have experienced a steadily increasing membership during the last 10 years. However, golf clubs saw a minor fall in membership in 2011.

**Figur 7 Members of Danish sports organizations**


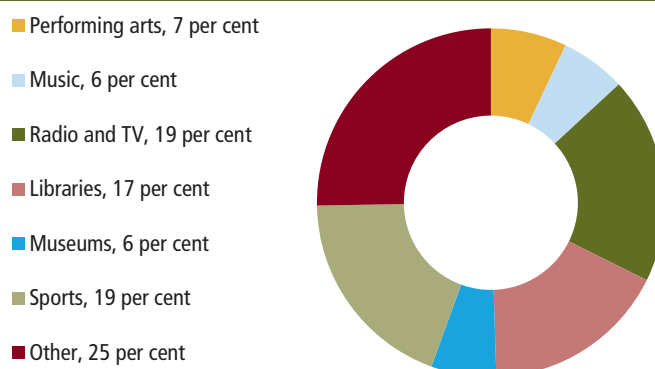
www.statbank.dk/medlem

## Culture, economy and structure

### Sports, radio and TV receive the greatest public funding

Although the level of public funds for cultural activities has changed slightly from previous years, the largest shares of these were in 2012 also allocated to sports (19 per cent), radio and TV (19 per cent) and libraries (17 per cent). Performing arts (theatre) received about 7 per cent, while music and museums each received 6 per cent of the public funds for culture. Other cultural activities represent 25 per cent of total funds. This figure includes the 6 per cent allocated to the general education of adults as well as folk high schools; these two areas are from 2012 and onwards an integral part of the statistics on public funding for cultural purposes.

**Figure 8** Public subsidies to cultural activities. 2012



[www.statbank.dk/bevil02](http://www.statbank.dk/bevil02)

### General adult education and folk high schools are now included

The public funding for cultural purposes were just over DKK 22 billion in 2012, 2 billion more than in 2011. This increase is partly accounted for by a data break worth DKK 1.6 bn. arising from departmental reorganisations after the general election in 2011. This led to the inclusion of general adult education, folk high schools and cultural buildings in the accounts of public spending for cultural purposes. These changes aside, the level of public spending for cultural purposes is almost unchanged from 2011 to 2012. In 2012 the subsidies were distributed by 56 per cent from central government and 44 per cent from local government. Most central government subsidies are granted via the Danish Finance Act (DKK 7.0 billion in 2012), while receipts from licences contributed with DKK 4.2 bn. and receipts from Lotto funds contributed with DKK 1.2 billion.



## National Church

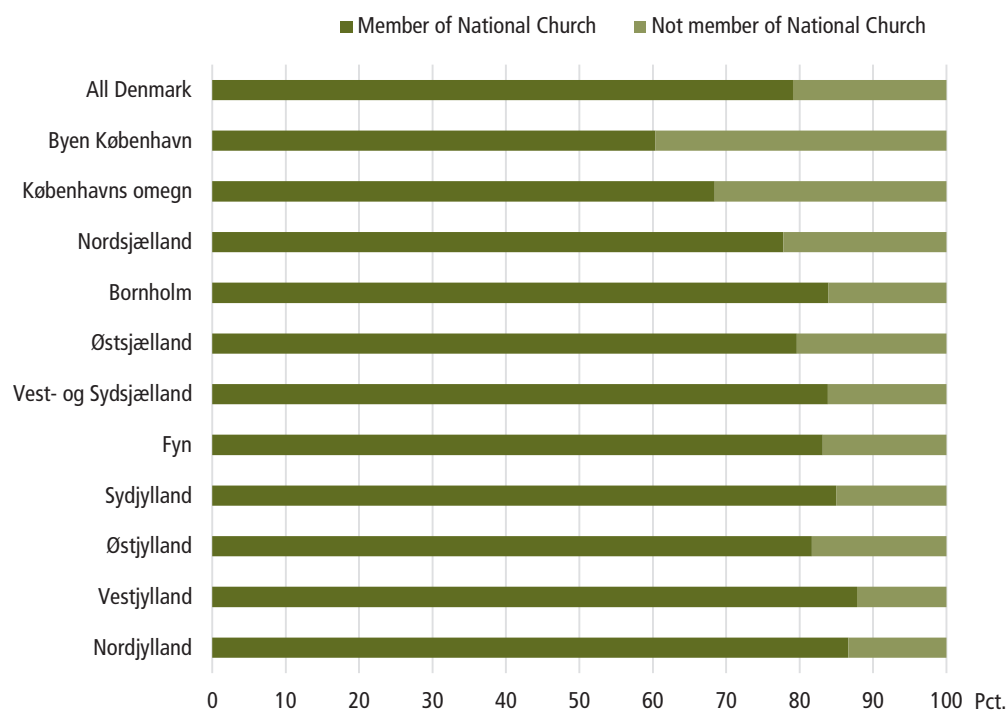
### Fewer members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark

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 79.1 per cent on 1 January 2013. The share shows a falling tendency and made up 79.8 per cent in 2012. The share was 83.8 per cent ten years ago.

### Largest membership of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark is seen in Western Jutland

The share of members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark differs among the various regions of Denmark. The region accounting for the highest number is Western Jutland, followed by Northern Jutland and Southern Jutland. The region with the lowest number of members is the town of Copenhagen, followed by Copenhagen outskirts and Northern Zealand.

**Figure 9** Membership of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. 1 January 2013



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

**Table 158 Danish National Archives and provincial archives. 2011**

	Collections		Material received under delivery schemes	Reading rooms		Long-distance loans Circulation	Staff paid out of own budget
	Total shelf capacity	Size at the end of the year		Visitors	Circulation		
	thousand metres		metres	thousands		number	
<b>Archives total</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>12 360</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>16 641</b>	<b>194</b>
Danish National Archives	538	204	6 295	12	52	5 453	94
Provincial archives in:							
Copenhagen	50	50	640	12	23	1 828	12
Odense	24	20	804	5	7	1 474	12
Viborg	63	74	3 089	7	39	5 895	43
Aabenraa	17	21	1 174	1	5	1 036	8
Industrial Archives	70	57	358	2	7	955	14
Danish Data Archives	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

Source: Danish National Archives

www.sa.dk

**Table 159 Admissions to zoological gardens and botanical gardens, etc.**

	2010	2011
<b>Total number of zoological gardens</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>
	thousands	
<b>Admissions total</b>	<b>4 017</b>	<b>4 404</b>
Of which:		
Københavns Zoo	1 056	1 152
Odense Zoo	349	406
Aalborg Zoo	326	377
Givskud Zoo	280	327
Randers Regnskov	285	291
Jesperhus Resort	220	215
Knuthenborg Safaripark	202	202
Nordsømuseum	187	186
Ree Park - Ebeltoft Safari Gravlev	145	173
Jyllands Park Zoo	165	166
Kattegatcentret	151	145
Danmarks Akvarium	132	142
AQUA Silkeborg	102	110
Den Geografiske Have	60	59
Fjord- og bæltcentret i Kerteminde	53	53
Øresundsakvariet	47	53
Skandinavisk Dyrepark, Nødager	52	53
Odsherred Zoo - Dyrepark	50	50
Skærup Zoo	35	35

Note: Figures on the individual zoological gardens include zoological gardens for which the number of visitors has been stated for both years and have had more than 30,000 visitors in 2011 only. Admissions total include all zoological gardens.

www.statbank.dk/mus



Table 160 Admissions to museums

	2010	2011		2010	2011
<b>Total number of museums</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>281</b>	Nationalmuseet, Frøsløvejrens museum	46	48
Cultural historical museums	175	183	Lemvig Museum	53	46
Art museums	57	58	Handels- og Søfartsmuseet Kronborg	41	44
Natural science museums	5	4	Industrimuseet, Horsens	36	41
Other museums	30	36	Bork Vikingehavn	48	41
			Koldkrigsmuseum Stevnsfort	38	40
<b>Admissions (thousands)</b>					
<b>a. Cultural historical museums, total</b>	<b>6 763</b>	<b>6 912</b>	<b>b. Art museums, total</b>	<b>3 039</b>	<b>3 464</b>
Of which:			Of which:		
Nationalmuseet, Prinsens Palais	434	413	Louisiana Museum for Moderne Kunst	558	629
Den Gamle By	312	360	Aros, Aarhus Kunstmuseum	222	523
Nationalmuseet, Frilandsmuseet	319	303	Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek	356	421
Rosenborgsamlingen	238	243	Statens Museum for Kunst	448	348
Post & Tele Museum	153	224	Arken Museum for Moderne Kunst	120	182
Egeskov Slot	201	217	Skagens museum	103	118
Kronborg Slot	195	204	Ordrupgaard	60	64
Frederiksborg Slot	175	189	Designmuseum Danmark	66	63
Moesgård Museum	128	125	Kunstmuseet Trapholt	63	61
Fregatten Jylland	125	117	Kunsten Museum of Modern art Aalborg	66	61
Vikingskibsmuseet	111	115	Thorvaldsens museum	53	56
Museet på Koldinghus	115	113	Randers kunstmuseum	51	53
Danmarks Jernbanemuseum	91	104	KØS Museum for Kunst i Det Offentlige Rum	30	52
Dansk Landbrugsmuseum Gl. Estrup	87	101	Glasmuseet, Ebeltoft	53	47
Gammel Estrup Herregårdsmuseet	87	101	Vejle Kunstmuseum	17	44
Danfoss Universe A/S	105	99	Johannes Larsen Museet	53	42
Den Fynske Landsby	85	91	Naturama	73	75
Marstal Søfartsmuseum	85	91	Naturhistorisk Museum	51	50
H.C. Andersens Hus	87	87			
Arbejdsmuseet i København	101	77	<b>c. Natural science museums, total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>308</b>
Nationalmuseet, Frihedsmuseet	64	73	Of which:		
Øhavsmuseet	83	71	Naturama	73	75
Hjerl Hedes Frilandsmuseum	72	70	Naturhistorisk Museum	51	50
Valdemars Slot, Herregårdsmuseum	71	68			
Gavnø Slot	62	67	<b>d. Other Museum, total</b>	<b>1 959</b>	<b>2 573</b>
Amalienborg Museet Christian VIII's Palæ	87	67	Of which:		
Esrum Kloster og Møllegård	48	64	Eksperimentarium	286	379
Andelslandsbyen Nyvang	54	61	Carlsberg Besøgscenter	158	220
Ruinerne under Christiansborg	34	57	De Kongelige Repræsentationslokaler	117	142
Museumscenter Hanstholm	56	56	Fiskeri- og Søfartsmuseet / Saltvandsakvariet	125	121
Museum Østjylland, Randers	55	55	Det Danske Filminstitut/ Museum og Cinematek	117	107
Københavns Museum	50	55	Guinness World Record Museum	77	80
Museet Ribes Vikinger	62	53	Naturbornholm	60	63
Tøjhusmuseet	43	53	H. C. Andersen Eventyrhuset	71	62
Kulturhistorie Sønderborg Slot	55	52	Bornholms Middelaldercenter	59	62
Nationalmuseet, Liselund Gl. Slot	49	51	Ripley's Believe it or not	66	61
Historiecenter Dybbøl Banke	44	51	Sophienholm	51	60
Det Kongelige Bibliotek Bog- og Fotomuseum	35	50	Det Mystiske Eksperimentarium	50	54
Danmarks Tekniske museum	56	50			
Kroppedal Museum	37	48			
Møntergården	50	48	<b>a-d. Total admission</b>	<b>12 030</b>	<b>13 257</b>

Note: Figures on the individual museum include museums for which the number of visitors has been stated for both years. Figures for each museum category include all museums. The table includes museums with more than 40,000 visitors in 2011 only.

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

**Table 161** Public libraries, key figures

	2010	2011
loan		
<b>All materials</b>	<b>45 983 308</b>	<b>44 598 113</b>
Books	31 034 130	30 322 274
Talking books	1 558 435	1 473 685
Music recordings	5 044 231	4 412 920
Animated pictures	4 492 562	4 607 685
Multimedia	1 291 574	1 243 491
Other materials	527 490	520 115
Serial publications	2 034 886	2 017 943
stock		
<b>All materials</b>	<b>23 163 086</b>	<b>21 879 739</b>
Books	18 884 295	17 765 237
Talking books	468 782	451 215
Music recordings	2 724 160	2 588 770
Animated pictures	490 053	498 732
Multimedia	218 549	212 712
Other materials	261 457	254 898
subscribers		
Serial publications	115 790	108 175
download		
Uses of electronic resources	11 394 197	12 310 435
DKK thousands		
Expenditure, materials	354 495	335 622

[www.statbank.dk/bib1](http://www.statbank.dk/bib1)
**Table 162** Public libraries by activity

	2010	2011
number		
Main libraries	97	97
Branch libraries	353	352
Mobile libraries	32	33
Servicspot	43	62
hours		
Main libraries, weekly opening hours	4 198	4 243
Branch libraries, weekly opening hours	11 566	11 756
Mobile libraries, opening hours	651	678
number		
Active borrowers total	1 726 518	1 726 859
Active borrowers, domestic municipalities	1 513 870	1 518 747
Active borrowers, other municipalities	212 648	208 112
Visitors	36 124 933	36 297 751
Website visits	22 752 141	23 882 921
Website pages visited	175 745 795	170 552 567
Audience workstations	5 050	5 162
Audience workstations with internet	4 802	4 944
Libraryserved institutions	15 114	13 716
Librarians, FTE	2 112	2 040
Other academic staff, FTE	177	195
Clerical staff, FTE	1 790	1 675
Other staff, FTE	410	388

[www.statbank.dk/bib2](http://www.statbank.dk/bib2)

**Table 163 Research libraries**

	2010	2011
	hours	
Weekly opening hours, main library	1 343	1 326
Filialernes samlede åbningstid, timer pr. uge	1 530	1 452
Seats with tablespace	8 529	9 252
	sqm	
Audience area	86 293	85 311
Closed storage area	75 593	76 443
Total building area	204 405	203 682
	number	
Audience workstations	1 496	1 421
Website visits	8 793 617	8 631 923
Website pages visited	90 262 391	90 945 149
Active borrowers	287 454	249 988
Visitors	4 261 225	4 077 614
Loaner requests	627 129	645 623
Reference requests	216 191	206 447
Exhibitions	206	119
Events	172	248
User education, performed lessons	8 617	8 307
User education, number of pupils	79 953	78 227
	FTE	
Staff total	1 366	1 351
Research librarians	153	173
Librarians	457	453
Assistants	370	346
Other academic staff	176	182
Other staff	210	197
Staff of which in the employment scheme	70	71

[www.statbank.dk/forsk1](http://www.statbank.dk/forsk1)
**Table 164 Daily newspapers**

	Number of daily newspapers						Circulation					
	Weekdays <sup>1</sup>			Sundays			Weekdays			Sundays		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
	thousands											
<b>Daily newspapers, total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1 471</b>	<b>1 402</b>	<b>1 248</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>764</b>
<b>By size of cir. per issue:</b>												
Under 10 000	8	8	9	-	-	1	49	52	60	-	-	2
10 000-19 999	11	9	10	1	1	1	152	122	135	13	13	13
20 000-29 999	3	3	2	1	1	1	71	69	48	28	25	22
30 000-49 999	2	2	2	-	-		89	85	83	-	-	-
50 000-99 999	5	7	8	5	6	6	331	511	574	336	418	379
100 000 +	6	4	2	4	3	3	779	563	347	499	378	349

<sup>1</sup> Included free newspapers 24timer, Urban and Metroxpress. <sup>2</sup> Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half year of 2012.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2013* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations)

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



Table 165 20 selected newspapers

	Circulation <sup>1</sup>			
	Weekdays <sup>2</sup>		Sundays	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	thousands			
MetroXpress	201	200	•	•
24Timer	154	147	•	•
Urban	93	•	•	•
Jyllands-Posten	104	97	135	122
Politiken	99	98	125	120
Berlingske	101	90	118	107
Ekstra Bladet	67	59	94	82
Børsen	73	65	•	•
B.T.	67	59	89	81
JydskeVestkysten	60	54	67	60
Nordjyske Stiftstidende	52	50	57	54
Fyens Stiftstidende	46	46	53	53
Frederiksborg Amts Avis	39	37	•	•
Kristeligt Dagblad	27	27	•	•
Information	22	21	•	•
Aarhus Stiftstidende	20	18	25	22
Lolland-Falsters Folketidende	17	16	•	•
Vejle Amts Folkeblad/Fredericia Dagblad	16	16	•	•
Sjællandske	16	16	•	•
Horsens Folkeblad	14	12	•	•

<sup>1</sup> Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half of 2012. <sup>2</sup> Include free newspapers 24timer, Urban and MetroXpress.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2012* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations)

[www.statbank.dk/dagblad1](http://www.statbank.dk/dagblad1)

Table 166 Magazines

	Circulation		
	2010	2011	2012
	thousands		
Billed Bladet	186	172	161
Familie Journalen	183	172	163
Se & Hør	159	148	133
Ude og Hjemme	143	132	125
Hjemmet	132	124	118
Her og Nu	106	98	97
Bo Bedre	78	79	75
Ugebladet Søndag	81	78	73
Alt for damerne	61	58	50
Femina	63	54	52
Illustreret Videnskab	54	53	49
Kig Ind	53	43	37
M!	45	42	38
Costume	41	41	40
I Form	39	41	35
Woman	48	41	37
Vi Unge	40	36	35
Anders And & Co.	39	35	32
Hendes Verden	39	35	32
Isabellas	44	35	36

Note: Included are major, consumer-paid magazines. Free magazines are not included.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2012* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations)

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

**Table 167** The most popular films shown in cinemas

1976-2012			2012		
Week and year when first shown	Film titles	Total number of paid admissions	Week and year when first shown	Film titles	Total number of paid admissions
		thousands			thousands
1 04-1998	Titanic	1 428	1 43-2012	Skyfall	825
2 51-2001	The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	1 332	2 09-2012	Hvidsten Gruppen <sup>1</sup>	754
3 40-1976	Olsen banden ser rødt <sup>1</sup>	1 201	3 36-2012	Den skaldede frisør <sup>1</sup>	631
4 51-2003	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	1 168	4 29-2012	The Dark Knight Rises	531
5 51-2009	Avatar	1 158	5 13-2012	En kongelig affære <sup>1</sup>	514
6 51-2002	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	1 123	6 40-2012	Far til fire - til søs <sup>1</sup>	403
7 11-1976	One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest	1 120	7 47-2012	Intouchables	355
8 39-1977	Olsen banden deruda <sup>1</sup>	1 045	8 46-2012	Twilight saga: Breaking dawn – part 2	337
9 51-1982	E.T. – The Extra Terrestrial	1 019	9 26-2012	Ice age 4 – Continental drift	328
10 46-1994	The Lion King	1 009	10 05-2012	Min søsters børn alene hjemme <sup>1</sup>	304

<sup>1</sup> Danish films.

www.dst.dk/bio

**Table 168** Films by nationality. 2012

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admission takings total
		thousands	DKK thousands
<b>Films shown in cinemas. total</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>13 591</b>	<b>842 725</b>
Danish	85	3 898	218 634
Foreign, total	456	9 693	624 091
Of which: European	198	2 585	158 727
American	222	6 943	455 535
Other	36	164	9 829
Films shown in cinemas in 2011	656	12 433	749 802

<sup>1</sup> Danish films.

www.dst.dk/bio

**Table 169** Films by year when first shown. 2012

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admissions takings, total
		thousands	thousands DKK
<b>Films shown in cinemas, total</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>13 591</b>	<b>842 725</b>
<b>First shown:</b>			
2012	231	12 648	787 626
2011	128	718	41 255
2010	40	7	184
2009	15	2	47
2008	12	1	23
2007	11	1	26
2006	10	1	35
2001-2005	34	18	1 076
1996-2000	16	101	7 811
1991-1995	4	65	3 457
1986-1990	3	0	11
1981-1985	5	1	24
1971-1980	11	12	426
1961-1970	3	0	8
1951-1960	8	0	21
1951 and before	4	1	49
Unknown	6	16	647

www.statbank.dk/1982



Table 170		Cinemas		
		2010	2011	2012
	<b>Cinemas at end of year</b>			
	Number of cinemas	161	161	163
	Number of cinema screens (thousands)	57	57	59
	<b>Cinema activity</b>			
	Paid admissions (thousands)	12 952	12 433	13 591
	Admissions takings excl. VAT (DKK mio.)	796	750	843

www.statbank.dk/1982

Table 171		Books translated. 2011							
	Original language								Danish translations, total
	Swedish	Norwegian	Other Nordic languages	English/American	German	French	Russian	Other languages	
	number of titles								
Translations, total	318	169	20	1 294	231	139	4	202	2 377
Fiction	235	104	17	858	138	101	4	177	1 634
Non-fiction	83	65	3	436	93	38	-	25	743

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre

Table 172		Books published. 2011						
		Books and pamphlets						
	Decimal classification	Type		Edition		Total	Of which	
		Pamphlets (17-48 pages)	Books (over 48 pages)	First editions	Revised editions		School text books <sup>1</sup>	Children's books
		number of titles						
<b>Total</b>		<b>3 125</b>	<b>9 734</b>	<b>10 782</b>	<b>2 077</b>	<b>12 859</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>1 718</b>
<b>Fiction, total</b>	<b>82-88</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>3 048</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>3 725</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>1 451</b>
Novels and short stories		40	1 468	1 015	493	1 508	52	1 324
Plays		2	25	26	1	27	-	5
Poetry		64	198	250	12	262	1	44
Comics, etc.		17	78	90	5	95	-	78
Books for children and young persons		1 002	831	1 667	166	1 833	379	•
<b>Non-fiction, total</b>	<b>00-81.89-99</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>7 134</b>	<b>7 734</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>9 134</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>267</b>
General	00-07	40	137	169	8	177	7	3
Philosophy	10-19	47	323	290	80	370	17	2
Religion	20-29	57	233	258	32	290	23	16
Sociology	30-39, 59	504	1 558	1 606	456	2 062	73	24
Geography and travel	40-49	103	336	338	101	439	17	3
Natural sciences	50-58	172	414	518	68	586	125	62
Applied sciences	60-69	642	2 201	2 425	418	2 843	32	79
Arts, games, sports	70-79	252	708	885	75	960	28	57
Literature, languages	80-81.89	49	261	250	60	310	108	5
History	90-99	134	963	995	102	1 097	42	16

<sup>1</sup> Not including text books for higher-education establishments, further education, adult education, and self-study.

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre

**Table 173** Hours of radio broadcasting, DR

	2010		2011	
	Analog	Digital	Analog	Digital
	hours			
<b>By kind of programme</b>	<b>54 162</b>	<b>184 151</b>	<b>52 965</b>	<b>99 810</b>
News service	4 712	10 122	4 716	11 258
Current affairs	23 584	1 139	23 702	1 238
Information and culture	4 036	1 685	3 281	9 521
Drama/Fiction	121	137	108	21
Music	15 630	163 777 <sup>1</sup>	15 086	70 736 <sup>1</sup>
Entertainment	4 285	7 025	4 392	6 789
Sports	910	7	813	1
Education	-	-	-	-
Choir- and orchestra activity	122	3	115	57
Presentation and Service	762	256	752	190

<sup>1</sup> From 2010 DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation) has adjusted its portfolio of TV channels with regard to DAB and NET. This has resulted in a considerable fall in the number of hours listening to digital radio.

Source: Danish Broadcasting Corporation

[www.statbank.dk/for441b](http://www.statbank.dk/for441b)

**Table 174** Hours of television broadcasting, DR and TV2

	DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation)		TV2	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	hours			
<b>Television hours of broadcasting, total</b>	<b>32 811</b>	<b>34 054<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>12 576</b>	<b>12 586</b>
<b>National TV, total</b>	<b>32 811</b>	<b>34 054</b>	<b>7 207</b>	<b>7 135</b>
News service	9 655	9 601	719	760
Current affairs	1 570	1 617	1 164	1 252
Information and culture	7 645	8 604	417	876
Education	565	662	2	-
Music	1 052	643	20	71
Entertainment	835	767	724	494
Danish drama	1 408	1 210	260	263
Foreign drama	8 605	9 735	2 852	2 708
Sports	633	395	817	481
Programme introduction & service	842	821	232	230
<b>Regional TV, total</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>4 031</b>	<b>4 078</b>
<b>Advertising</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>1 373</b>
<b>By kind of production<sup>2</sup></b>				
Own productions	3 968	3 588	1 425	1 498
Other productions	2 877	3 322	3 118	2 575
Repeat broad casts	25 966	26 861	2 664	3 062

<sup>1</sup> Including simulcast broadcasts. <sup>2</sup> For TV2 excl. regional TV and advertising.

Source: DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation) and TV2

[www.statbank.dk/for4213](http://www.statbank.dk/for4213)



Table 175 Household access to TV-channels

	2010		2011	
	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets
	thousands	per cent	thousands	per cent
<b>Total number of households 1st of Jan.</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>2 584</b>	<b>•</b>
<b>Of which households with television sets</b>	<b>2 496</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2 497</b>	<b>100</b>
DR 1	2 486	100	2 481	99
DR 2	2 468	99	2 461	99
DR Update	1 490	60	1 684	67
DR K	1 956	78	2 094	84
DR HD	1 080	43	1 389	56
DR Ramasjang	1 988	80	2 093	84
TV2	2 479	99	2 477	99
TV2 ZULU	1 766	71	1 715	69
TV2 Charlie	1 753	70	1 725	69
TV 2 Film	1 405	56	1 367	55
TV2 Film HD	..	..	492	20
TV 2 News	1 530	61	1 605	64
TV 2 Sport	1 224	49	1 209	48
TV 2 Sport HD	273	11	431	17
TV3	1 714	69	1 669	67
TV3+	1 556	62	1 486	60
TV3+ HD	279	11	516	21
TV3 Puls	1 123	45	1 105	44
Kanal 4	1 653	66	1 542	62
Kanal 5	1 541	62	1 639	66
Kanal 5 HD	275	11	530	21
6eren	1 370	55	1 350	54
6'eren HD	..	..	464	19
Voice TV	873	35	840	34
Discovery Channel	1 408	56	1 311	53
Discovery World	429	17	406	16
Discovery Science	278	11	236	10
Animal Planet	1 353	54	1 299	52
Cartoon Networks	1 120	45	1 080	43
Boomerang	528	21	478	19
MTV	1 260	51	1 200	48
Nickelodeon	792	32	834	33
VH-1	883	35	898	36
TCM	1 016	41	872	35
Disney Channel	1 194	48	1 115	45
Playhouse Disney	365	15	..	..
Disney XD	662	27	660	26
Eurosport	1 284	51	1 208	48
Eurosport 2	472	19	530	21
DK4	1 407	56	..	..
NRK	982	39	..	..
TV 2 Norge	746	30	..	..
Sverige 1	1 391	56	..	..
TV4 Sverige	1 144	45	1 048	42

Source: TNS Gallup A/S, *Annual Survey 2011 and 2012*
 [www.statbank.dk/dis135](http://www.statbank.dk/dis135)



Table 176 Viewing time by channel and type of program. 2011

	News, Current Affairs and Debate	Education, Information and Culture	Music, Entertainment, Drama and Fiction	Sport	Regional Television
	per cent				
<b>Total Program viewing time</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>
DR 1	36	16	44	5	..
DR 2	22	40	36	2	..
DR Update	100	..	..	..	..
DR K	1	52	46	..	..
DR HD	1	32	63	4	..
DR Ramasjang	..	20	80	..	..
TV2	35	10	34	11	11
TV2 ZULU	..	2	97	1	..
TV2 Charlie	..	2	97	..	..
TV2 Film	..	..	100	..	..
TV2 News	99	1	..	..	..
TV 2 Sport	..	..	..	100	..
TV3	..	30	70	..	..
TV3+	..	13	56	31	..
TV3 PULS	..	52	43	4	..
Kanal 4	5	30	66	..	..
Kanal 5	9	3	87	..	..
6eren	1	5	65	29	..

Source: TNS Gallup and TV-meter Annual Report

www.statistikbanken.dk/for4213 and for4214

Table 177 The Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV2, revenue and expenditure

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation			TV2		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
	thousands					
<b>Number of household</b>	<b>2 417</b>	<b>2 418</b>	<b>2 420</b>	<b>2 417</b>	<b>2 418</b>	<b>2 420</b>
<b>Radio and TV licenses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2 514<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2 518<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2 529<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2 514<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2 518<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2 529<sup>4</sup></b>
Of which: Medielicens	2 367	2 368	2 370	•	•	•
Licences for radio only	50	50	50	•	•	•
Companies witch pay licenses	97	100	109	•	•	•
	DKK mio.					
<b>Annual accounts</b>						
Revenue, total	3 760	3 861	3 866	2 060	2 147	2 311
Of which: Licenses	3 392	3 493	3 516	-	-	-
Commercial, sponsors	4	4	4	1 219	1 318	1 429
Other	364	364	346	841	829	882
Total costs	3 338	3 328	3 251	1 932	1 974	2 106

<sup>1</sup> DR- licenses and Programme service collects the total licenses fees for DR, TV2, local radio- and TV and others. <sup>2</sup> 1.6.2009. <sup>3</sup> 31.12.2010. <sup>4</sup> 25.12.2011.

Source: DR and TV2

**Table 178 Music sales**

	Sales		Turnover	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	number		DKK thousand	
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>435 053 213</b>	<b>822 349 584</b>	<b>419 960</b>	<b>408 222</b>
CD-albums	3 962 868	3 169 597	206 237	164 065
LP/ MC	32 761	46 099	3 102	4 608
DVD-audio	20 832	3 402	886	262
DVD-Audio sets	73	1 700	2	2
CD-sets <sup>2</sup>	447 364	136 636	30 487	9 575
CD/sacd	111	241	10	11
CD-maxi/ Cd-single	1 612	2 175	79	48
CD-Child	116 898	97 422	6 586	3 901
Digital albums	7 818 274	989 554	47 099	47 920
Digital Track	24 469 695	197 608 636	54 221	60 113
Digital other <sup>3</sup>	397 336 919	620 020 963	61 574	111 710
Club sales	16 902	5 157	996	307
Ringtunes single	470 333	169 956	809	659
Musikvideo	93 079	65 366	7 339	4 622
Mobil other	264 409	30 562	487	325
Other	1 083	2 118	46	93

Note: The members of IFPI Denmark are Danish and foreign record companies. The turnover of these record companies account for more than 95 per cent of the total sale in Denmark.

Source: IFPI Denmark

[www.ifpi.dk](http://www.ifpi.dk)

<sup>1</sup> Incl. Greenland and The Faeroe Islands. <sup>2</sup> Double-albums and similar products containing more than one phonogram in one product. <sup>3</sup> The majority is accounted by subscription based sales.

**Table 179 Performing art. 2011/2012**

	Number of productions	Number of performances				Audience	
		Total	Of which Danish	New performances		Total	Paid admissions
				Total	Of which Danish		
	number					thousands	
<b>State-subsidized theatres, total</b>	<b>11 429</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1 993</b>	...
<b>The Royal Theatre, total</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>331</b>
Plays	344	13	3	11	5	108	79
Operas	104	10	1	6	1	117	111
Ballets and dance	156	23	9	12	9	157	141
<b>The regional theatres, total</b>	<b>1 866</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>465</b>
Theatre cooperation of greater Copenhagen theatre	832	33	21	33	18	291	249
Regional theatres outside Copenhagen	1 034	41	15	41	19	252	216
<b>Other state-subsidized theatres, total</b>	<b>8 959</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1 068</b>	...
folketeatret.dk/turne and The Danish National Opera	387	13	8	13	4	132	...
Local city-theatres	2 860	95	78	74	53	327	...
Local theatres	2 891	153	122	90	68	368	...
Theatres sub. by the Danish Arts Council	2 821	221	161	136	98	241	...
<b>Non subsidized theatres, total</b>	<b>3 583</b>	<b>250</b>	...	...	...	<b>967</b>	...
Ballet and dance	621	41	...	...	...	160	...
Performance	55	11	...	...	...	3	...
Opera	44	6	...	...	...	5	...
Operetta and musical	381	9	...	...	...	322	...
Plays	1 021	70	...	...	...	149	...
Revue and cabaret	285	10	...	...	...	225	...
Musicdrama	230	20	...	...	...	25	...
Newcircus	29	2	...	...	...	3	...
Animation/Puppet theatre	679	46	...	...	...	41	...
Other	238	35	...	...	...	34	...

Note: Theatres' activities are excluding guest performances. The statistics concerns the season, running from 1st July to 30th June.

[www.statbank.dk/teat1, teat2, teat3 and teat 8](http://www.statbank.dk/teat1, teat2, teat3 and teat 8)


**Table 180 Sports federations and youth and outdoor activities organizations**

	Number of members	
	2010	2011
	thousands	
<b>Youth organizations, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>
The Danish Scout Association	26	27
Voluntary Christian Boys' and Girls' Association, FDF	23	22
The Green Girl Guides in Denmark	5	5
YMCA Scouts in Denmark	24	25
Danish Baptists' Scout Organisation	1	1
DUI - LEG og VIRKE Children's Organisation	5	5
<b>Sports Federations<sup>2</sup></b>		
<b>The Danish Sports Federations</b>	<b>1 721</b>	<b>1 734</b>
Badminton	95	91
Football (DBU)	343	357
Golf	158	157
Gymnastics	125	130
Handball	115	113
Riding	74	73
Sailing	58	57
Swimming	137	146
Tennis	62	60
Other federations	554	550
<b>The Danish Gymnastics and Athletics Federations</b>	<b>1 700</b>	...
Badminton	145	...
The Danish Rifle Federation	141	...
Football	284	...
Gymnastics	342	...
Handball	117	...
Swimming	166	...
Tennis	55	...
Other federations	340	...
Sports for children	8	...
Exercise and leisure	78	...
Continuation schools, etc.	24	...
<b>The Danish Firms' Sports Federations</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>331</b>
Badminton	19	19
Football	32	32
Handball	2	2
Bowling	21	20
Fitness centre	37	38
Keep-fit exercises	11	11
Jogging	29	29
Other sports	170	180
<b>Other outdoor activities organizations</b>		
The Danish Camping Association	151	155
The Danish Cyclist Federation	17	17
The Danish Society for the Conservation of Nature	132	133
The Danish Hunting Federation	95	95
The Danish Garden Society	40	41

<sup>1</sup> Includes members of the uniformed groups under the association for children's and youth organizations. <sup>2</sup> Includes active members, the other organizations include associate members too. If a person takes part in more than one sport, the person will usually be counted more than once.

Source: The organizations

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

**Table 181 Attendance at selected sporting events**

	Season 2009/2010			Season 2010/2011			Per cent changes in the number of avr. attendance
	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	
<b>Football</b>							
Superleague – men	1 645 907	198	8 313	1 394 436	198	7 043	-15.3
1st Division – men	314 358	240	1 310	356 200	240	1 484	13.3
2nd Division – men	123 430	480	257	138 013	480	288	11.8
<b>Handball</b>							
Handball league – men	279 025	217	1 286	456 038	226	2 018	56.9
1st Division – men	85 479	185	462	77 073	192	401	-13.1
Handball league – women	169 979	167	1 018	162 659	165	986	-3.1
1st Division – women	36 963	194	191	39 576	192	206	8.2
<b>Ice hockey</b>							
Al-Bank league – men	209 703	162	1 294	202 956	156	1 301	0.5
Play-offs and final games - men	61 396	37	1 659	67 720	30	2 257	36.0
Season, total <sup>1</sup> – men	271 099	199	1 362	270 676	186	1 455	6.8
<b>Badminton<sup>2</sup></b>							
Denmark Open (Aarhus)	5 770	...	...	9 500	...	...	...
Copenhagen Masters (Cph.)	3 574	...	...	3 876	...	...	...
DM (Aalborg)	4 226	...	...	3 125	...	...	...
Hold-finalen (Guldmatchen - Cph.)	2 165	...	...	2 165	...	...	...
<b>Basketball</b>							
Basketball league – men	79 361	154	515	79 638	159	501	-2.8

<sup>1</sup> Cup ties are excluded. <sup>2</sup> Only larger tournaments, includes badminton for both men and women.

Source: Danish Football Association, Danish Handball Association, Danish Ice Hockey Union, Danish Badminton Federation, Danish Basketball Federation

[www.statbank.dk/sport1](http://www.statbank.dk/sport1)

**Table 182 Advertising expenditure**

	2009		2010		2011	
	DKK mio.	per cent	DKK mio.	per cent	DKK mio.	per cent
<b>Advertising expenditure, total</b>	<b>24 303</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24 694</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25 477</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Press advertising turnover, total</b>	<b>6 168</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5 874</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>5 558</b>	<b>21.8</b>
Daily papers	2 065	8.5	1 946	7.9	1 908	7.5
Magazines	328	1.3	333	1.3	346	1.3
Professional journals, etc.	742	3.1	707	2.9	685	2.7
Local papers	2 143	8.8	2 033	8.2	2 059	8.1
Other	890	3.7	855	3.5	560	2.2
<b>Other advertising activities, total</b>	<b>18 135</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>18 820</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>19 919</b>	<b>78.2</b>
Radio	217	0.9	232	0.9	270	1.1
TV	2 059	8.5	2 256	9.1	2 517	9.9
Cinemas	53	0.2	59	0.2	59	0.2
Printed matter	6 067	25.0	5 799	23.5	5 728	22.5
Sports sponsorship	1 104	4.5	1 196	4.8	1 203	4.7
Outdoor advertising	491	2.0	499	2.0	537	2.1
Internet	3 030	12.5	3 484	14.1	4 019	15.8
Commercial articles	547	2.2	557	2.3	635	2.5
Costs for administration and production	4 567	18.8	4 738	19.2	4 951	19.4

Note: Advertising expenditure is calculated at factor prices, i.e. the price the purchaser of an advertisement pays, excluding taxes.

Source: *The advertising expenditure survey in Denmark 2011*, Danish Audit Bureau of Circulation

[www.do.dk](http://www.do.dk)



Table 183 Activity rates by education institution. 2011

	graduation years 2000-2009		
	All sexes	Female	Male
<b>All education institutions</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>90.4</b>
The Aarhus School of Architecture	87.5	84.5	91.3
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture	86.7	84.0	89.8
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Design	85.1	83.1	89.9
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, Bornholm School of Design	84.0	85.4	78.3
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Conservation	93.3	91.6	100.0
Kolding School of Design	84.4	80.7	94.4
The Royal Danish Academy of Music	86.4	83.9	88.5
Rhythmic Music Conservatory	89.3	85.4	90.7
The Royal Academy of Music, Aarhus/Aalborg	92.7	91.0	94.2
The Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts, Southern Denmark – music	92.7	89.6	95.0
The Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts, Southern Denmark – drama	87.5	80.6	94.4
The Danish National School of Performing Arts	84.7	78.0	91.5
The School of Acting at the Theatre of Aarhus	84.7	91.2	78.9
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts Schools	79.8	80.6	79.0
The National Film School of Denmark	83.1	79.6	85.6
The Royal School of Library and Information Science	91.7	92.2	90.1

[www.statbank.dk/kubesk2](http://www.statbank.dk/kubesk2)

Table 184 Public Funding for Cultural Purposes. 2012

	Sports and Recreation	Cultural and Natural Heritage	Media, Library and Literature	Performing Arts and Music	Visual Arts and Design	Other Cultural Activities	Total
mio. DKK							
<b>Total public funding</b>	<b>4 284</b>	<b>1 897</b>	<b>8 916</b>	<b>2 978</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>3 518</b>	<b>22 113</b>
Municipalities	3 463	564	2 905	951	-	1 811	9 694
<b>Total state funding</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>1 333</b>	<b>6 011</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1 707</b>	<b>12 419</b>
National Budget – Ministry of Culture	20	1 317	1 669	1 938	93	1 427	6 465
National Budget – Other Ministries	-	-	90	-	414	6	509
Lotto Funds	801	16	33	89	13	274	1 226
License Fee - Public Service Broadcasting	-	-	4 220	-	-	-	4 220

[www.statbank.dk/bevil02](http://www.statbank.dk/bevil02)

Table 185 The Danish Arts Foundation. 2011

	3-year scholarships	Lump sum grants	Competitions and prizes	Purchases	Other grants	Total
DKK thousands						
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 447</b>	<b>44 317</b>	<b>2 895</b>	<b>8 059</b>	<b>15 292</b>	<b>88 010</b>
Visual arts	3 815	9 818	1 010	6 190	9 987	30 820
Literature	6 840	8 817	525	20	-9	16 193
Contemporary music	-	4 858	550	-	426	5 834
Classical music	855	1 927	115	-	2 888	5 785
Common music	-	1 610	-	-	1 047	2 657
Applied arts and designing	1 710	7 200	695	1 849	705	12 159
Architecture	3 372	3 359	-	-	96	6 827
Film and theatre	855	6 728	-	-	152	7 735

Source: Annual report of the Danish Arts Foundation

**Table 186 National Church divisions. 2013**

1 January	Church divisions			
	Churches	Vicars	Deaneries	Parishes
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>2 335</b>	<b>2 033</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2 194</b>
København Diocese	117	211	9	103
Helsingør Diocese	163	268	13	147
Roskilde Diocese	337	264	13	317
Lolland-Falster Diocese	109	58	4	104
Fyn Diocese	243	182	11	233
Haderslev Diocese	185	185	7	174
Ribe Diocese	211	154	8	203
Aarhus Diocese	355	315	14	332
Viborg Diocese	289	179	11	276
Aalborg Diocese	326	217	14	305

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

**Table 187 Religious ceremonies at the National Church. 2012**

	Baptisms as per cent of children born in 2012	Confirmations in 2012 as per cent of 14-15 year-olds 1 January 2013	Church funerals as per cent of all deaths 2012
	per cent		
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>87.6</b>
Copenhagen Diocese	45.1	43.9	74.0
Helsingør Diocese	68.8	61.9	81.9
Roskilde Diocese	90.2	70.0	88.5
Lolland-Falster Diocese	91.7	76.9	87.8
Fyn Diocese	84.1	72.4	90.0
Haderslev Diocese	84.5	74.8	90.8
Ribe Diocese	91.3	79.8	93.0
Aarhus Diocese	79.4	77.4	91.5
Viborg Diocese	87.8	82.0	94.7
Aalborg Diocese	86.6	84.0	93.6

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

www.statbank.dk/km44

**Table 188 Membership of the National Church. 2013**

1 January	National Church members as percentage of population							National Church members
	All Denmark			Dioceses of residence				
	Men	Women	Total	Copenhagen	Helsingør, Roskilde and Lolland- Falster	Funen	Jutland	
	per cent							thousands
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>4 431</b>
Age:								
0-4 years	65.0	65.4	65.2	43.0	72.1	78.8	81.6	204
5-9 years	75.0	75.2	75.1	47.2	73.4	78.7	83.8	247
10-14 years	78.7	79.5	79.1	53.3	78.0	86.1	88.2	265
15-19 years	81.9	83.1	82.5	69.1	78.0	86.4	87.8	296
20-29 years	72.0	74.1	73.0	64.2	66.2	74.3	76.2	498
30-39 years	71.3	75.5	73.4	56.5	75.9	82.9	83.7	514
40-49 years	76.8	81.9	79.3	61.5	78.2	84.0	84.5	647
50-59 years	78.0	83.4	80.7	64.1	77.5	82.6	84.4	587
60-69 years	81.8	87.1	84.5	68.7	81.6	86.2	87.8	586
70-79 years	87.2	91.3	89.4	72.9	80.8	86.2	86.9	371
80 years +	91.0	93.5	92.6	77.9	80.2	83.2	83.7	215

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# Labour, earnings and income

- Labour force participation
  - Employment
  - Unemployment
  - Commuting
- Absence and work stoppages
- Earnings and labour costs
  - A European perspective
  - Income





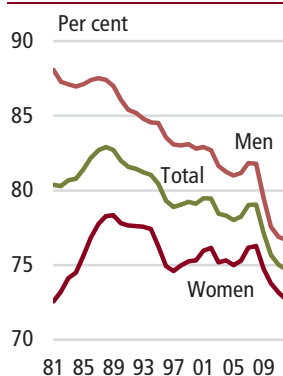
## Labour force participation

### Men and women's activity rate – the difference decreases

Labour market statistics are based on the basic concepts adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO), according to which the population is divided into three groups:

- Employed
- Unemployed
- Persons outside the labour force

**Figure 1**  
Activity rate of 16-64-year-olds. 1981-2012



www.statbank.dk/ras110

The labour force consists of employed and unemployed persons. The activity rate is calculated as the labour force in relation to the population that is of working age (16-64-year-olds).

Developments from 1981 to 2012 show significant differences between men and women. Women's activity rate increased primarily in the 1980s. The increase in the activity rate for women started, in reality before, but Statistics Denmark has only made annual calculations of the population attachment to the labour market from 1981 and onwards. The activity rate of men decreased in the 1980s.

In the 1990s, in which Denmark had a period of recession, the activity rate of both men and women decreased during most of the period. The fall in the activity rate for women ceased in 1997, and thereafter the activity rate for women rose until 2002. During the same period the activity rate for men continued to fall. From 2006 until 2008 activity rates for both men and women increased slightly. From 2008 to 2009 the activity rate falls for both men and women. After this, activity rates for both men and women decreased due to the economic crisis. The fall in activity rates is extra big, because the statistics were subject to adjustments in 2009. Consequently, information for 2009 is not strictly comparable with previous years.

**Figure 2** Activity rate by age





The increasing labour force participation for women implies that their activity rates distributed by age have changed significantly over time. In 1981 women's activity rates already began to decrease in their early thirties. When women were in their mid-forties, they began, to a considerably extent, to leave the labour market. In 2012 women's activity rates distributed by age remain at a high level until they reach the age of 60, which is similar to the pattern of men.

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

### Immigrants and their descendants in the labour market

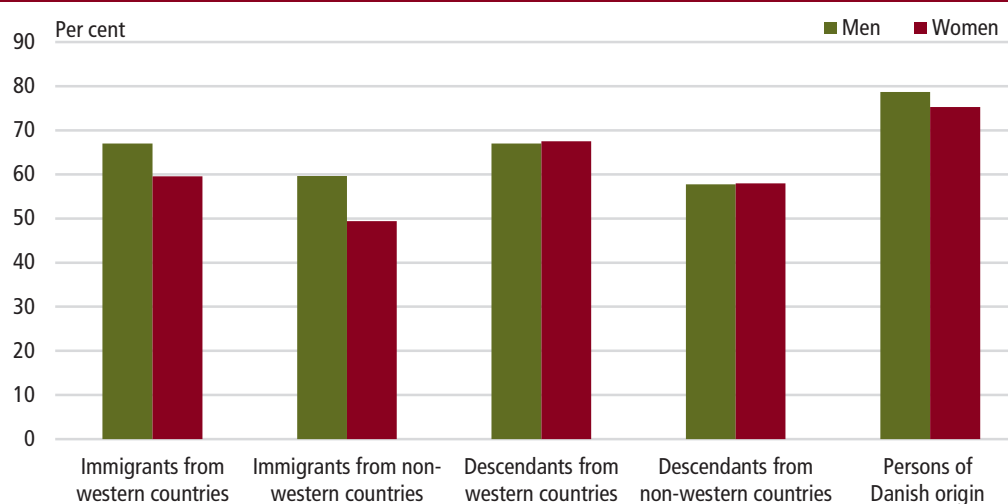
The number of immigrants and their descendants of working age have increased from 108,000 to 430,000 in the period 1981-2012. Especially, the number of immigrants and their descendants from non-western countries has increased.

There were 36,000 immigrants and descendants from non-western countries aged 16-64 in 1981, while the figure was 275,000 in 2012.

Immigrants' activity rate is lower than that of persons of Danish origin. Immigrants from non-western countries account for the lowest activity rate of 54.4 per cent in 2012. Simultaneously, the difference between men's and women's activity rate is relatively large for immigrants from non-western countries.

The groups of descendants from non-western countries mainly consists of persons aged between 16 and 30, and for that reason a substantial proportion of the group still attend an education. Nevertheless, descendants from non-western countries have a higher activity rate (57.9 per cent) than immigrants from non-western countries, and the difference between men's and women's activity rate is smaller than that of immigrants.

**Figure 3** Activity rate of immigrants and their descendants. 2012



[www.statbank.dk/ras110](http://www.statbank.dk/ras110)

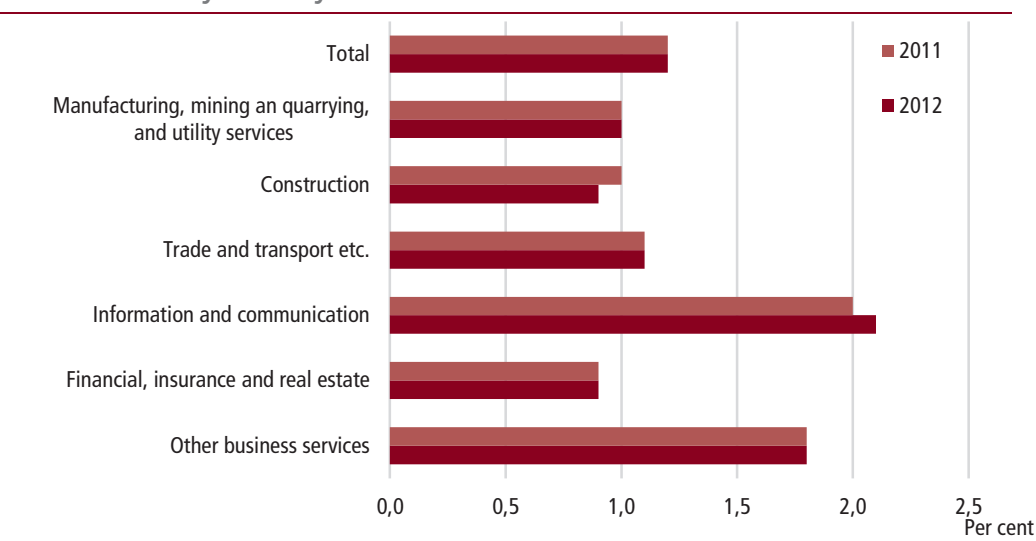


### Highest share of job vacancies in information and communication

The average for the four quarters made in 2012 in the private sector accounted for a total number of job vacancies of 18,200, corresponding to a share of job vacancies of 1.2 per cent. The share of job vacancies is defined as the job vacancy rate and measures the percentage of job vacancies in relation to the total sum of job vacancies and occupied posts.

The industry group information and communication had in 2012 a job vacancy rate of 2.1 per cent, which were the industry group with the highest job vacancy rate. The smallest job vacancy rate was found in the industry groups of financial, insurance and real estate together with construction, which both had a rate of 0.9 per cent. From 2011 to 2012 the job vacancy rate increased with 0.1 percentage point in the industry group of information and communication, whereas there was a decrease of 0.1 percentage point in the construction group.

**Figure 4** Job vacancies by industry. 2012

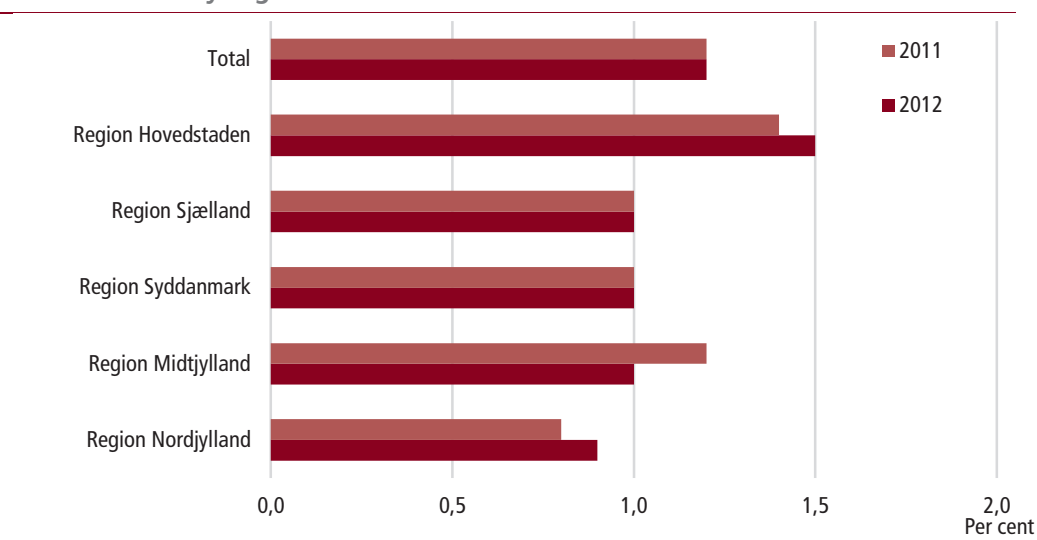


### Region Hovedstaden has the highest share of job vacancies

With a job vacancy rate of 1.5 per cent the largest share of job vacancies was seen in Region Hovedstaden in 2012. The lowest share was seen in Region Nordjylland, as only 0.9 per cent of all vacant and occupied jobs were vacant. Since 2011 there has been an increase of 0.1 percentage point in the job vacancy rate in Region Hovedstaden and Region Nordjylland. At the same time the rate has decreased with 0.2 percentage point in Region Midtjylland.



Figure 5 Job vacancies by region. 2012



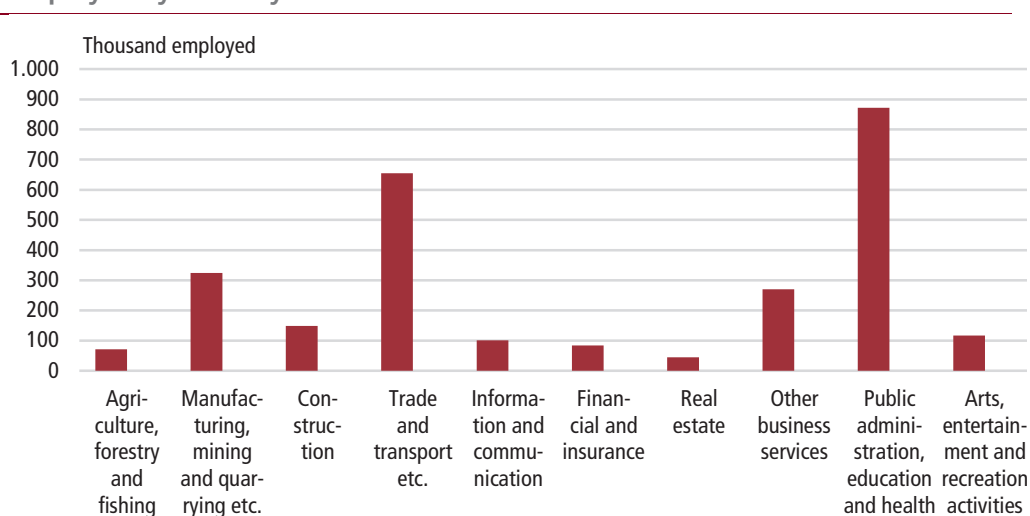
### Small workplaces have the largest share of job vacancies

Small workplaces (less than 10 employees) accounted for relatively more job vacancies than large workplaces. In 2012, small workplaces had a job vacancy rate of 1.5 per cent. For reasons of comparison, the largest workplaces (more than 100 employees) had a job vacancy rate of 1.0 per cent.

## Employment

The service sector accounts, by far, for the highest number of persons employed in Denmark. The largest industry groups are thus *public administration, education and health* employing 872,000 persons (corresponding to 32.3 per cent of persons employed) and *wholesale and retail trade, and transport, etc.* employing 655,000 persons (24.3 per cent of persons employed). Primary industries *agriculture, forestry and fishing* account for a substantially lower share employing 71,000 persons (2.6 per cent of persons employed).

Figure 6 Employed by industry. 2011

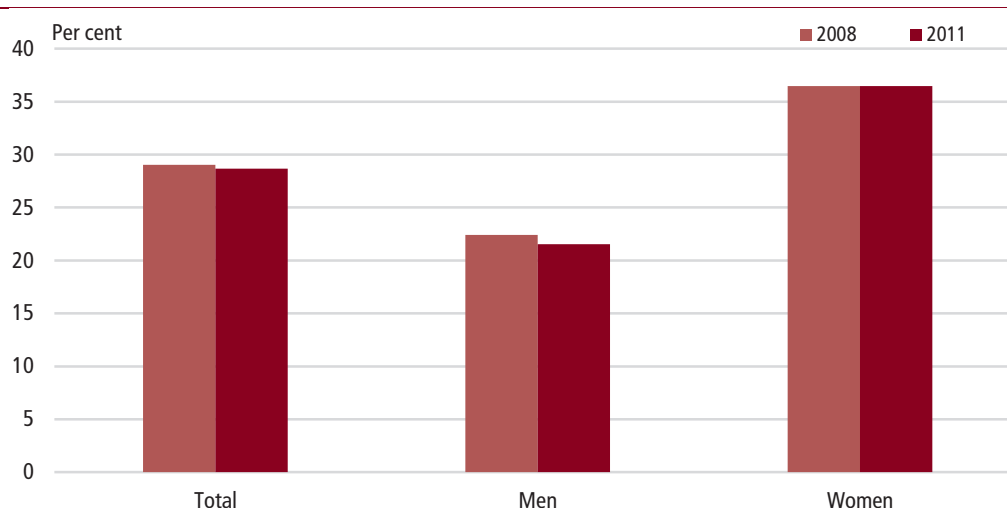




### Women work fewer hours than men

The number of hours worked by women is lower than the number of hours worked by men. In 2011, 36.5 per cent of women were working part-time, while only 21.5 per cent of men were working part-time. In relation to 2008, men working part-time have fallen slightly from 22.4 per cent to 21.5 per cent in 2011.

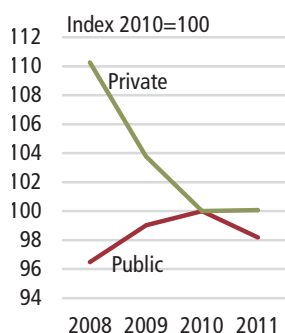
**Figure 7** Persons working part-time



Note: Part-time is defined as persons working less than 32 hours per week in their main activity.

Source: Working Time Account

**Figure 8**  
Employment by sector



www.statistikbanken.dk/atr

### Fall in the number of employed levelled off in 2010-2011

From 2010 to 2011, the number of employed decreased the general government sector by 16,00 persons, corresponding to 1.8 per cent, while employment in the market of the economy increased slightly (1,200 persons, corresponding to an increase of 0.1 per cent)

This development has been reverse in relation to the period 2008 to 2010 where employment in the general government sector increased, on average, by 15,600 persons annually, corresponding to an increase of 1.8 per cent annually and there was a sharp fall in the market part of the economy (the private sector and publicly owned corporations). There was an annual average fall of 93,700 persons annually, corresponding to a fall in employment of 4.8 per cent per year.

Since 2008 when employed peaked, the number of employed has fallen, on average, by 57,000 persons (2.0 per cent) annually. However, the fall in employment has levelled off, as employment fell, on average, by 78,000 persons (2.8 per cent) annually from 2008 to 2010, whereas the fall in employment was 14,800 persons (0.5 per cent) from 2010 to 2011. The fall in employment from 2010 to 2011 is due to a fall in employment in the general government sector, while the fall in employment from 2008 to 2010 was due to a fall in employment in the market part of the economy.

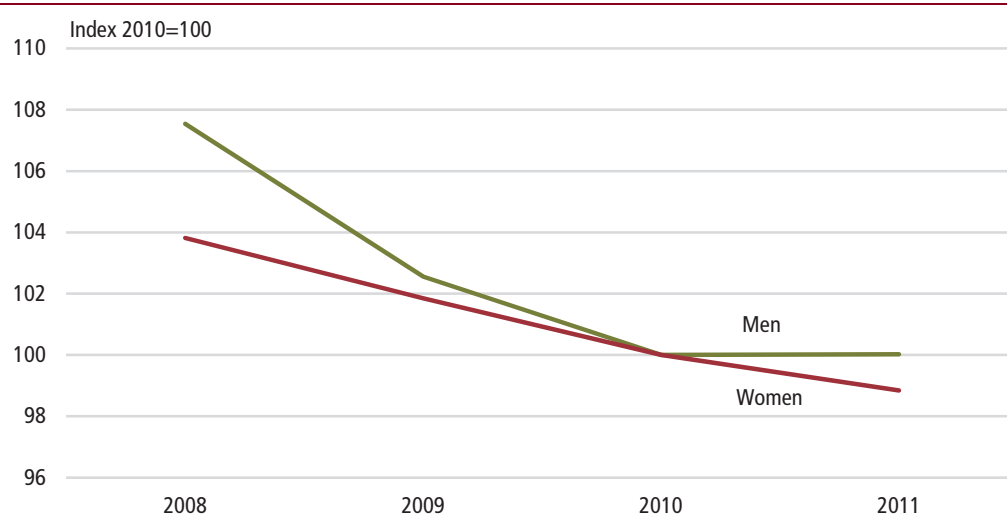


### Fewer women employed

The number of employed women decreased by 15,100 persons, corresponding to 1.2 per cent from 2010 to 2011. Men accounted for the greatest fall, as the number of employed men fell, on average, by 35,400 persons annually, corresponding to a fall of 2.4 per cent per year, where the fall in the number of employed women fell by 21.600 persons annually, corresponding to 1.6 per cent per year.

The reason why the number of employed men decreased to proportionately high extent from 2008 to 2010 is attributed to the fact that 82 per cent of employment men work in the private sector. The fall in the number of employed women is somewhat lower than that of men during the same period, which is due to the fact that 46 per cent of women are employed in the general government sector.

**Figure 9** Employment by sex



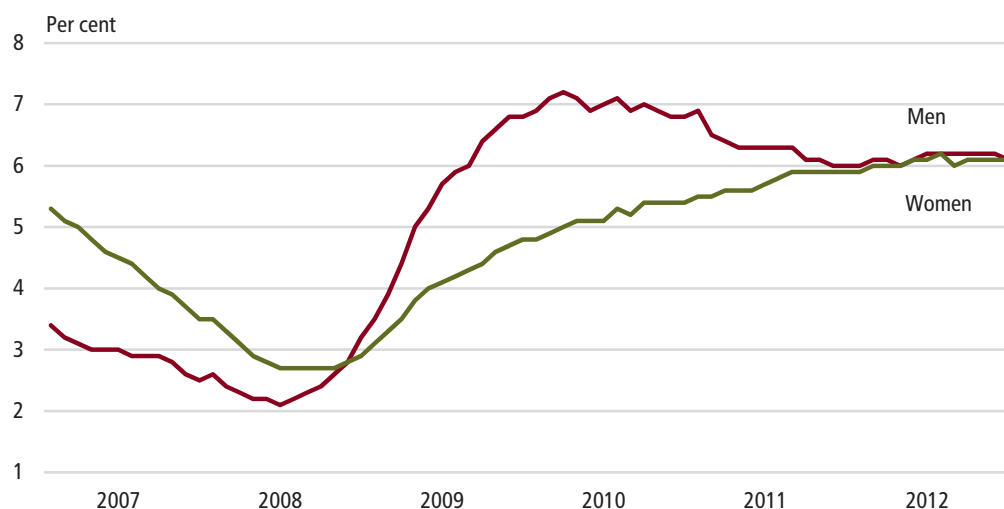
[www.statistikbanken.dk/atr](http://www.statistikbanken.dk/atr)

### Minor fall in the number of hours worked

The number of hours worked remained unchanged from 2010 to 2011, whereas employment fell by 0.5 per cent. This is in contrast with the period 2008 to 2010, when the number of hours worked fell, on average, by 3.4 per cent annually, while employment, on average, decreased by 2.8 per cent per year.

### Unemployment

The unemployment increased with 2,000 persons from 2011 to 2012 to 161,600 unemployed persons, corresponding to 6.1 per cent of the labour force. The monthly seasonally adjusted unemployment reached the lowest level in present time in the summer 2008 and has since then been increasing both for men and women until 2010. Since 2008 the unemployment has then increased with 88,400, corresponding to more than a doubling.


**Figure 10 Monthly seasonally adjusted unemployment in per cent of the labour force**


[www.statbank.dk/aus07](http://www.statbank.dk/aus07)

### Today men and women have the same unemployment level

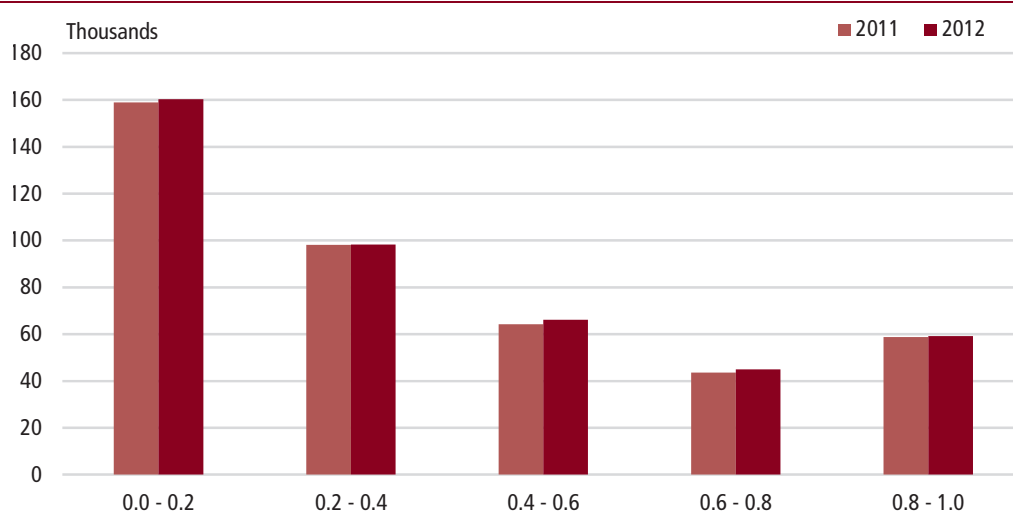
The increasing of the unemployment from 2008 to 2010 hit the men more severe than it hit the women. This was due to the fact that the sectors with the highest unemployment increases – industry, construction and service sector – typically are employed by men. Since the beginning of 2010 the difference between men and women's unemployment has fallen from over 2 per cent point to the same level for men and women at the end of 2011 and through 2012. In a historical perspective, women have predominately accounted for the highest unemployment rate. Before 2010 we have to go back as far as 1976 in order to find a similar situation where unemployment (in per cent of the labour force) was higher among men than among women.

### The affected by unemployment was on average unemployed in twenty weeks

In 2012, 429,000 persons were affected by unemployment – this is an increase of 5,300 persons compared to the previous year. The average of the unemployment degree increased from 0,259 in 2008 to 0,381 in 2010 and then it decreased a bit to 0,377 in 2012. An average unemployment degree of 0,377 means that the unemployed on average was unemployed in 20 ( $0,377 \times 52$ ) weeks in 2012. In 2008 the average duration of the unemployed was 13 weeks.



Figure 11 Unemployed persons by degree of unemployment



[www.statbank.dk/auaar12](http://www.statbank.dk/auaar12)

## Commuting

### Longer commuting distances

In 2011, every Dane travelled, on average, a distance of 19.7 km to and from the home and work. Compared to 2010, this is unchanged and 0.2 km longer in relation to 2009 and 2.1 longer than in 2006. On average, men are working 23.2 km away from their home, while women only need to travel 16.1 km to their job. This implies that the average commuting distance between men and women is 7.1 km, which is slightly higher than in 2006, when it was 6.4 km.

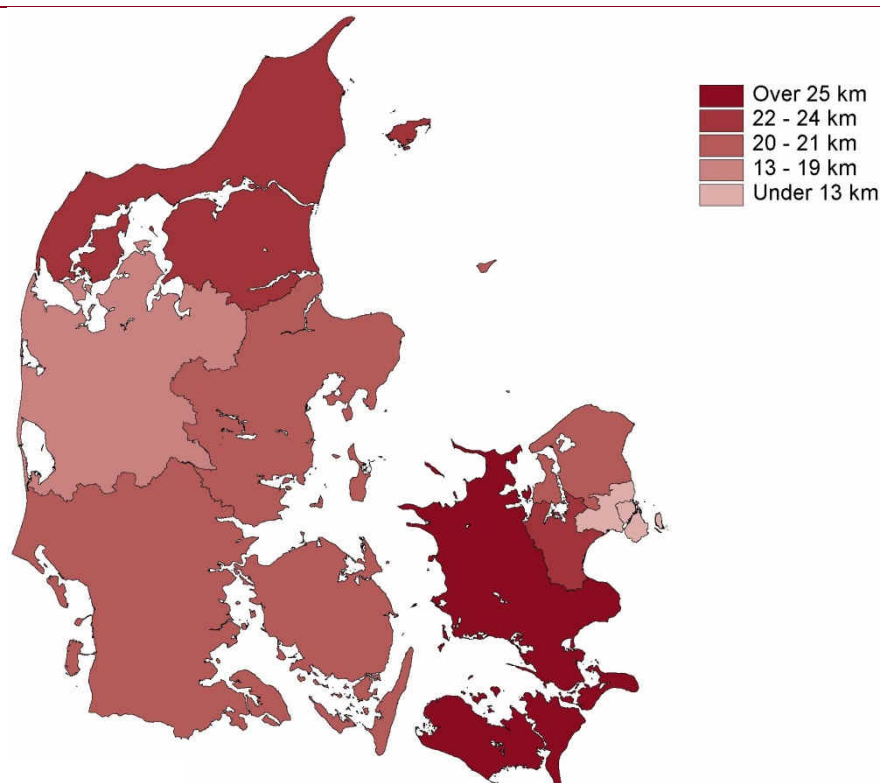
The commuting distance is calculated as the shortest road distance between the home and work. The statistics cover all employed persons who are not living and working at the same address. Commuting usually involves a daily journey between the home and work, but in some cases the journey takes place at more irregular intervals.

### Commuters from Copenhagen account for the shortest distance

People living in Vest- and Sydsjælland account for the longest commuting distance to their work, i.e. an average of 27.1 km. People living in København By and København Omegn only commute 12.4 and 12.8 km to their work. People living in all other provinces commute between 19.8 and 22.1 km to their work.



Figure 12 Commuting. 2011



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## Absence and work stoppages

### Women are more absent due to sickness than men

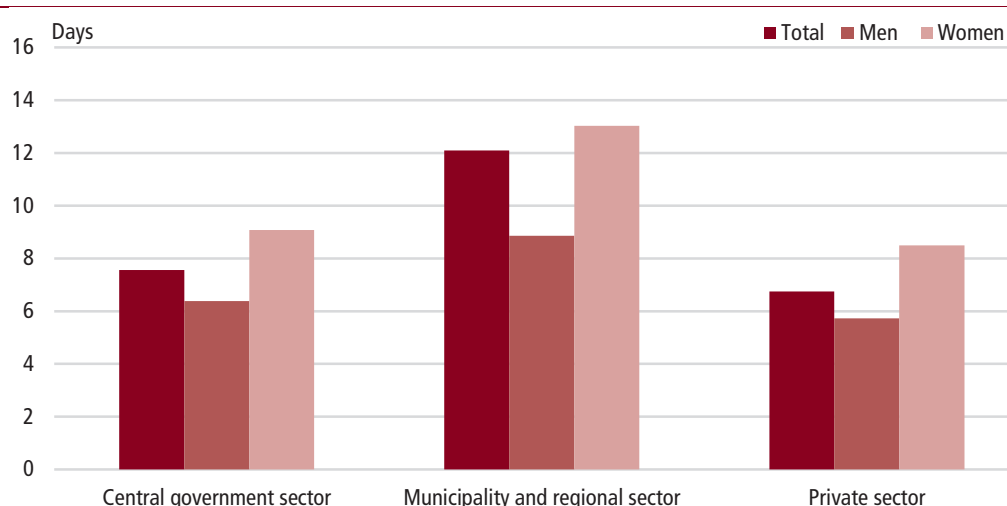
The employees in the regions and the municipalities were on average absent from work 12.1 days due to sickness in 2011. In the central government sector, employees were, on average, absent 7.6 days due to sickness whereas employees in the private sector were absent 6.8 days.

In all sectors women are more absent from work due to sickness than men are, and the different absence figures between the sectors are partly due to the different proportions of men and women in the sectors.

Within regions and municipalities 77 per cent of the employees are women whereas the proportion of women in the central government is 44 per cent and 37 per cent in the private sector.



Figure 13 Absence caused by own sickness. 2011



www.statbank.dk/fra05

In the three sectors the occupation of the employees differs. This has an impact on the extent of absence. In the regions and the municipalities a large share of the employees are for instance occupied within the industry *human health and social work* which is an area with a high level of absence.

#### Business activities account for the highest number of job vacancies

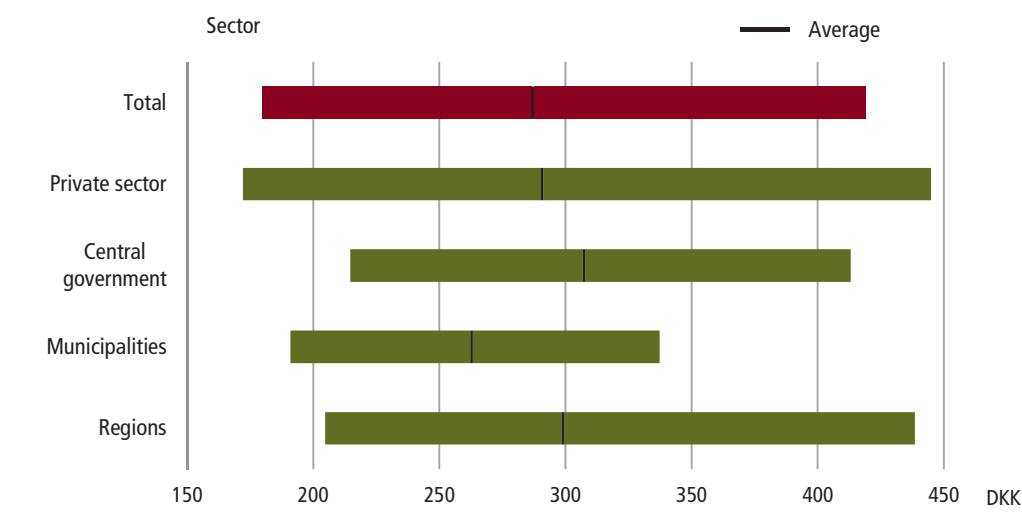
On average for the four estimations made in 2010, the private sector accounted for a total number of job vacancies of 20,700, corresponding to a share of job vacancies of 1.3 pct. The industry group *business activities* accounted for 5,200 job vacancies, corresponding to a share of job vacancies of 2.0 pct. Consequently, the industry group *business activities* accounted for the largest share of job vacancies.

*Business activities* consist of partly professional, scientific and technical services, e.g. legal assistance, book-keeping, engineering activities and partly of administrative services and auxiliary services, e.g. temporary employment agency and cleaning. The industry groups: *manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply* and *construction* had for the lowest share of job vacancies. This is equivalent to 3,000 job vacancies within *manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply* and 1,300 job vacancies within *construction*.

### Earnings and labour costs

#### Earnings per hour worked and standard estimated hourly earnings

Earnings comprise the payment made by employers to each individual employee, including holiday and public holiday allowances, fringe benefits, bonuses and total pension contributions, etc. Earnings can be related to, e.g. the number of hours worked by an employee in the period as well as the *normal* number of hours worked by an employee in the period. The two concepts are called in the statistics on earnings, respectively, earnings per hour worked and standardized hourly earnings. Standardized hourly earnings indicates the amount earned by an employee per hour during the period in which he/she is employed to perform work – whereas earnings per hour worked indicates the cost per hour paid by an employer for employing an employee to perform his/her work.


**Figure 14 Earnings by sectors. 2011**


### Men employed in managerial positions account for the highest earnings

Irrespective of the way in which earnings are calculated, men's earnings are, on average, higher than women's and earnings of persons in managerial positions are higher than those of other employees and earnings of people living in Zealand are higher than those of people living in Jutland. Average earnings of central government employees are higher than earnings of local government employees as well as persons employed in the private sector.

The greatest spread of earnings is, by contrast, seen in the private sector. Hourly earnings for the ten-percent highest paid employees in the private sector were more than DKK 444 per hour worked in 2011, while the ten-percent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 172 per hour worked. Hourly earnings of the ten-percent highest paid central government employees were more than DKK 413 per hour worked, while the ten per cent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 215 per hour worked. In municipalities the numbers were DKK 337 and DKK 191 respectively and in the regions DKK 438 and DKK 205 respectively.

### A European perspective

#### The Netherlands had the highest employment rate in the European Union

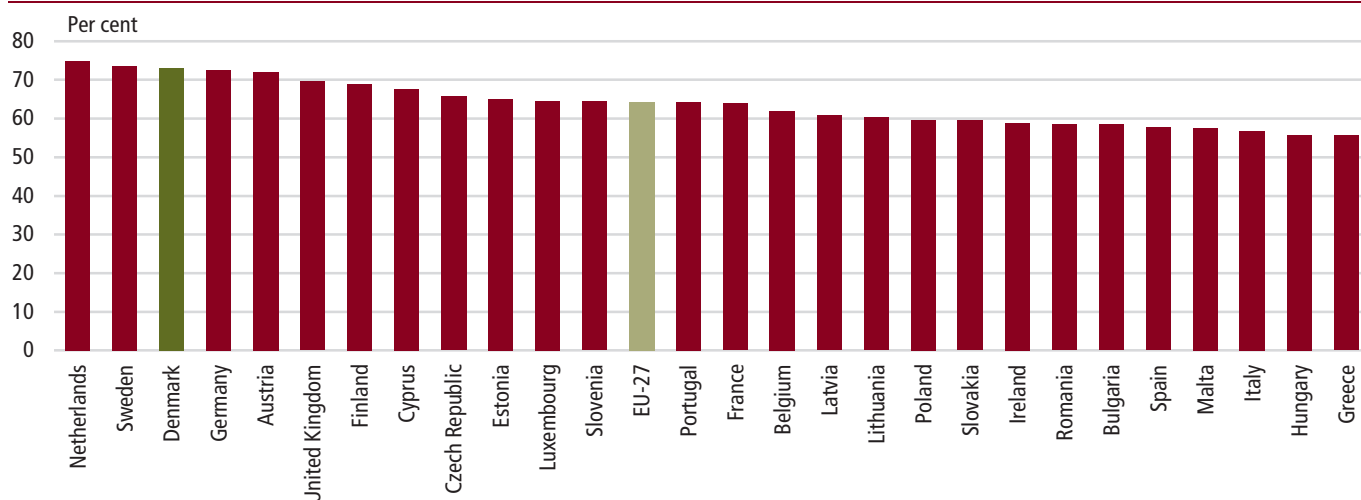
At 74.9 per cent of the population in the age 15-64 years in employment, the Netherlands had the highest employment rate in the European Union in 2011 according to the Labour Force Survey.

The Labour Force Survey collects data according to the same guidelines and with similar methods in all European Union countries. Therefore information from the Danish Labour Force Survey is comparable with information from similar surveys in other European Union countries.



In 2011 the employment rate in the Netherlands was considerably above the European Union average of 64.3 per cent – ahead of Sweden and Denmark, where the employment rates were 73.6 and 73.1 per cent, respectively. Greece and Hungary had the lowest employment rates in the European Union at 55.6 and 55.8 per cent, respectively.

**Figure 15** Employment rate in the EU. 2011



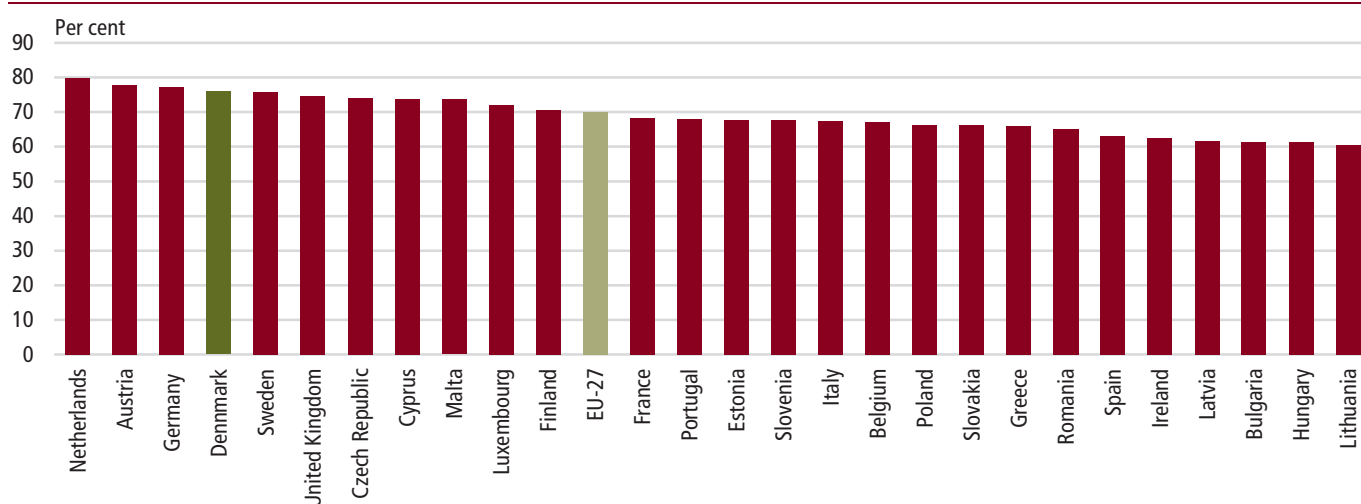
Source: Eurostat

The employment rate is defined as the percentage of employed persons in a specific age group in the population. The chapter *International statistics* contains further employment figures for a wider range of countries.

### The Netherlands had the highest employment rate for men

At 79.8 per cent the Netherlands had the highest employment rate for men among the 27 countries in the European Union, followed by Austria and Germany where 77.8 and 77.3 per cent, respectively, of the men were employed. Denmark had the fourth highest employment rate for men at 75.9 per cent.

**Figure 16** Employment rate in the EU. Men. 2011



Source: Eurostat



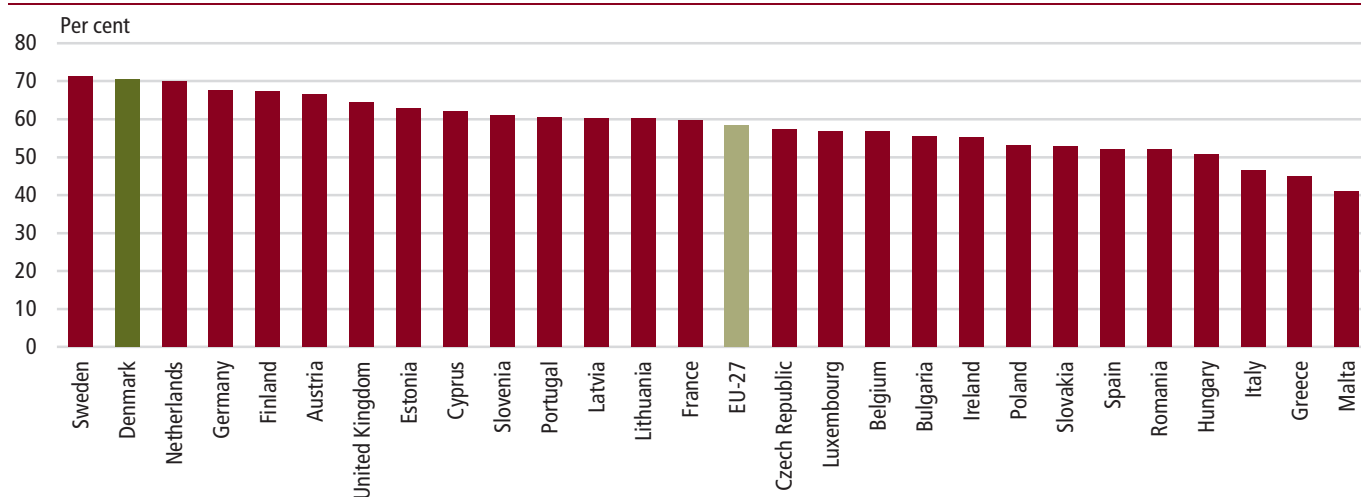
Lithuania at 60.4 per cent, followed by both Bulgaria and Hungary at 61.2 per cent, had the lowest employment rates for men in the European Union. There was no change in the EU average compared to 2010, where the employment rate also was 70.1 per cent.

### Sweden had the highest employment rate for women

Sweden had the highest employment rate for women in the European Union in 2011. 71.3 per cent of the women were in employment in 2011. Since 2004 Denmark has had the highest employment rate for women, but in 2011 Sweden was ahead of Denmark, where 70.4 per cent of the women were employed. The Netherlands had the third highest employment rate for woman at 69.9 per cent. The EU average was 58.5 per cent. At 40.9 and 45.1 per cent, Malta and Greece had the lowest employment rates for women in the European Union.

Figure 17

Employment rate in the EU. Women. 2011



Source: Eurostat

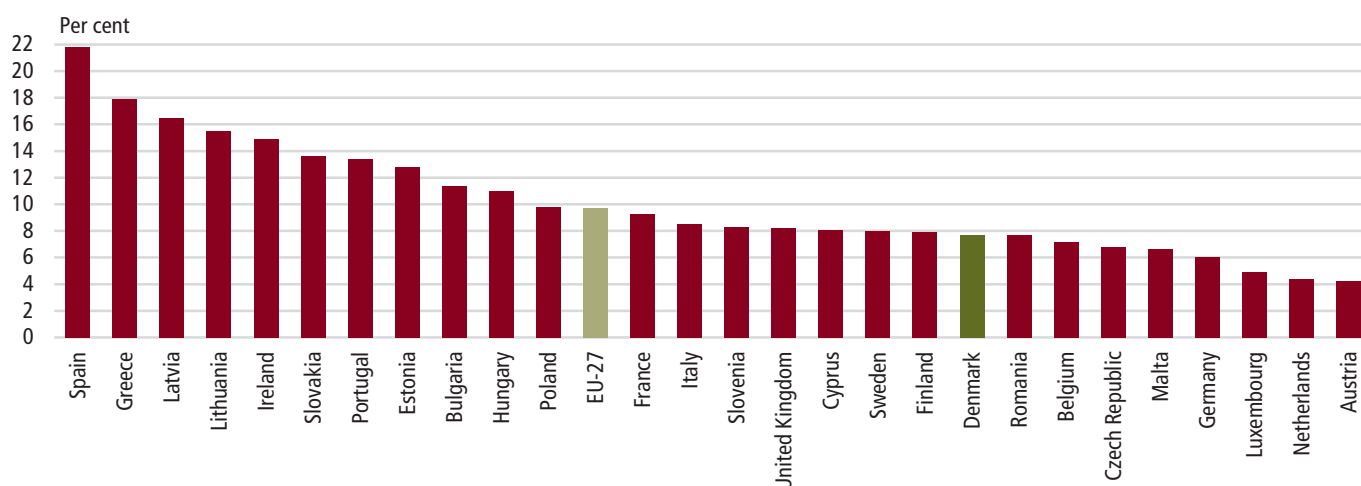
### Austria had the lowest unemployment rate in the EU

Among the 27 countries of the European Union, Austria had the lowest unemployment rate in 2011. The unemployment rate among those aged 15-64 years was 4.2 per cent in Austria, followed by the Netherlands and Luxembourg at 4.4 and 4.9 per cent, respectively. In Denmark the unemployment rate was 7.7 per cent.

Spain and Greece had the highest unemployment rates in the EU at 21.8 and 17.9 per cent, respectively. In 2011 the EU average was 9.7 per cent – the same as in 2010. In the Labour Force Survey the unemployed are those without a job, who have looked for a job within the last four weeks and can begin a new job within two weeks.



Figure 18 Unemployment rate in the EU. Age 15-64 years. 2011



Source: Eurostat

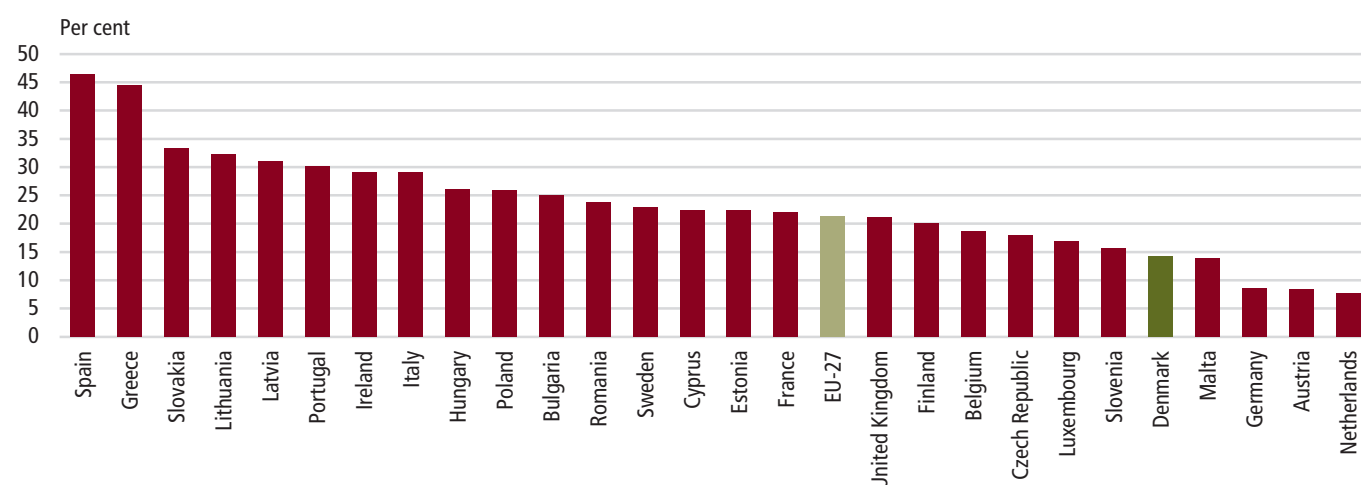
The unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons in a specific age group in the labour force. The chapter *International statistics* contains further unemployment figures for a wider range of countries.

### Youth unemployment in the EU

Considering the youth unemployment rate in the European Union, defined as the unemployment rate for those aged 15-24 years, Denmark was also placed relatively low at 14.2 per cent in 2011. It was the Netherlands, Austria and Germany who had the lowest youth unemployment rates at 7.6, 8.3 and 8.6 per cent, respectively.

In our neighbouring country Sweden the youth unemployment rate was high at 22.8 per cent, while the unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 years was 8.0 per cent. Spain and Greece had the highest youth unemployment rates in the European Union at 46.4 and 44.4 per cent, respectively. The EU average was 21.3 per cent.

Figure 19 Youth unemployment rate. Age 15-24 years. 2011



Source: Eurostat



## Income

### Concepts of income

Income statistics comprise of both individual and aggregated family statistics. Three main concepts are *personal income*, *disposable income* and *family incomes*.

Personal income is the sum of the pre-tax Primary income, property income, and transfers etc. Disposable income is the post-tax income. Family income is the sum of personal incomes within the family.

### Couples with children earn most

Couples with children had the highest average income pre-tax of DKK 831,100 in 2011. The corresponding figure for couples without children was DKK 550,600. When making such comparisons, demographics should be taken into account. Couples without children are typically older than couples with children and children may also to some extent contribute to the family income.

**Figure 20** Average family income. 2011

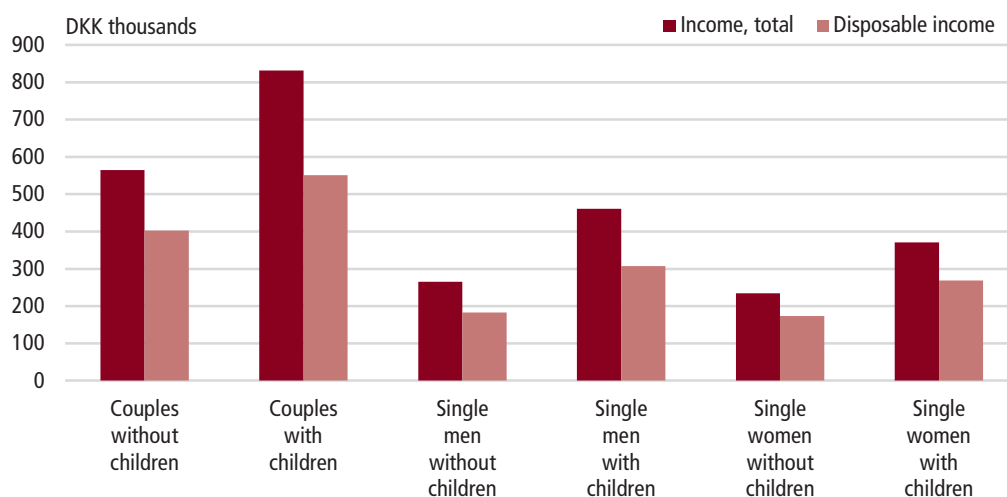
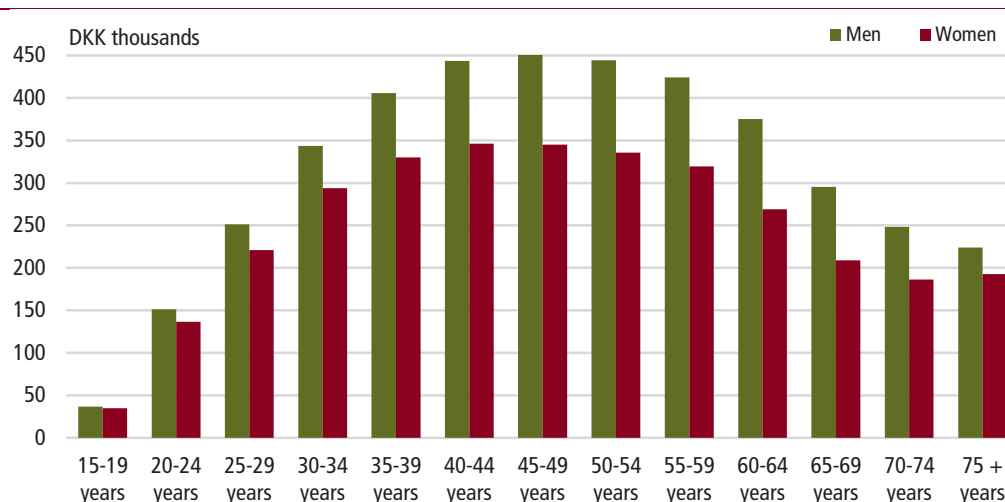


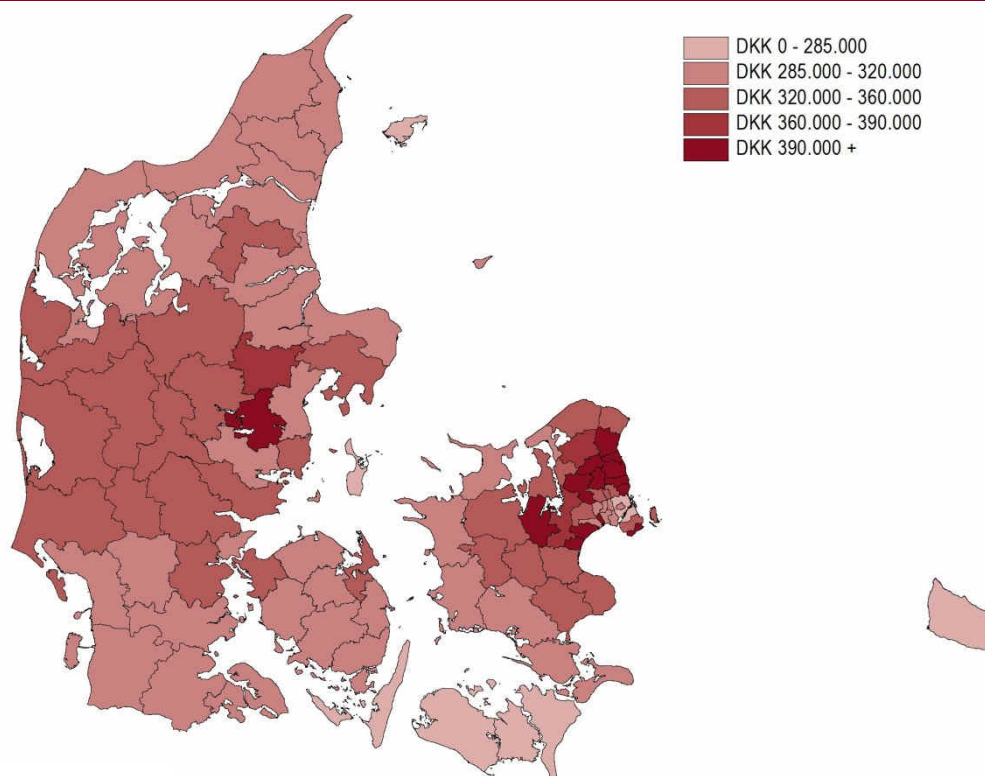
Table 224

### Men earn more than women

In 2011, the average personal income for persons aged 15 and above was DKK 286,600. Men had larger incomes than women as men's average income was DKK 322,900, while that of women was DKK 251,600. The level of personal income peaks for both men and women in the late forties.


**Figure 21 Average personal income by age group. 2011**

**Wealthiest municipalities are north of Copenhagen**

Average family income after taxes, i.e. the disposable family income, was DKK 321,900 in 2011. The highest average disposable family incomes were recorded in the municipalities north of Copenhagen Municipality. Family income was DKK 552,500 in Gentofte and DKK 541,700 in Rudersdal. The lowest average family incomes were found in Copenhagen with DKK 259,100. In Jutland, families in Skanderborg have the largest income with DKK 392,600.

**Figure 22 Average family income in municipalities in DKK. 2011**


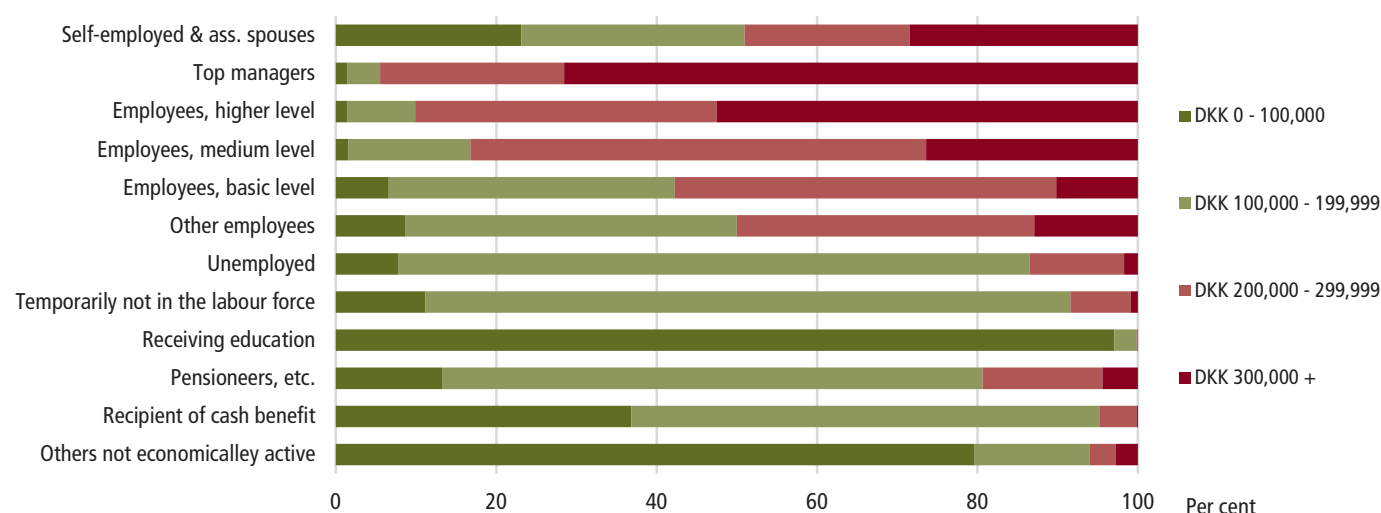
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### Personal income by socio-economic status

When considering disposable personal incomes as they relate to socio-economic status, it is seen that only 1.5 per cent of all top-level managers (salaried employees at upper levels) made less than DKK 100,000 in 2010. When considering the other end of the scale, 97.1 per cent of all students and 36.9 per cent of all recipients of cash benefits had incomes of less than DKK 100,000.

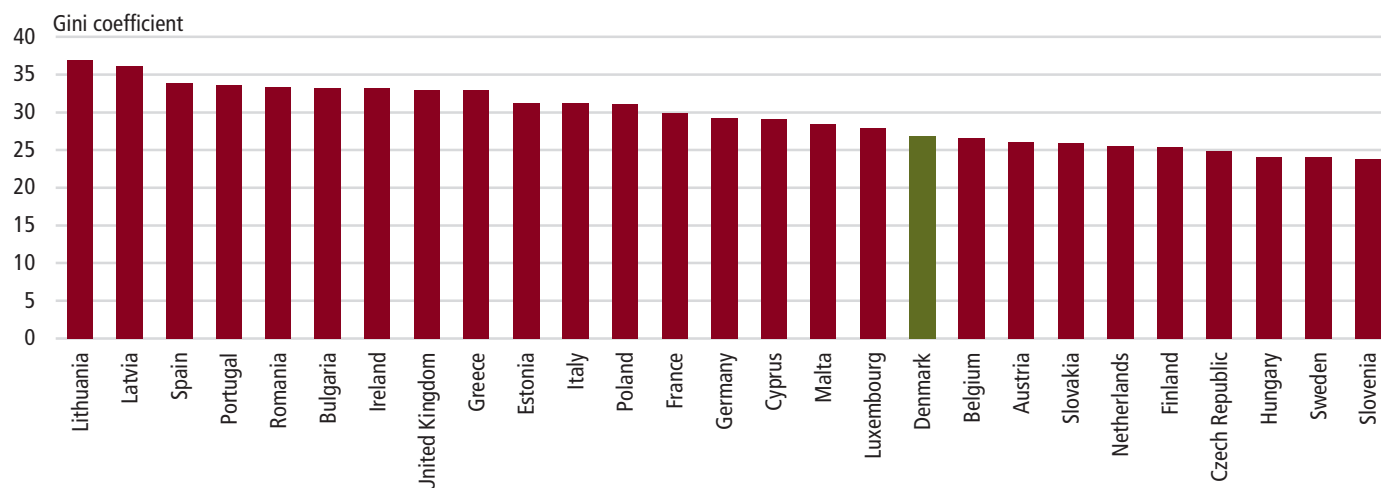
**Figure 23** Distribution of disposable personal income by socio-economic groups. 2010



### Income equality level for the EU-27

The Gini coefficient is used for measuring the way in which income in a society is distributed. The Gini coefficient shows the share of total incomes that has to be redistributed in order to achieve complete evenness. The more uneven the distribution, the greater the Gini coefficient is in the country. If the value of the Gini coefficient is 0, incomes are completely evenly distributed – i.e. everybody has exactly the same income. However, if the value is 100, incomes are completely unevenly distributed, i.e. one person accounts for all income in the country.

**Figure 24** Gini coefficients in EU. 2010



Source: Eurostat.

**Table 189** Population by industry in the censuses

	1834	1840	1845	1855	1860	1870	1880	1890	1901
thousand persons									
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1 224</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>1 601</b>	<b>1 785</b>	<b>1 969</b>	<b>2 172</b>	<b>2 450</b>
Agriculture	704	720	744	816	853	934	1 006	997	1 015
Fishing and shipping	34	35	37	40	45	47	54	59	73
Trades and industry	261	302	334	389	423	460	511	606	721
Trade and sales	51	56	60	78	95	121	152	214	277
Non-material activities	81	82	83	86	92	106	132	159	194
Property	48	48	52	58	58	69	81	92	113
Assistance	45	41	40	33	35	48	33	45	56
per cent									
<b>Total population</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Agriculture	58	56	55	54	53	52	51	46	41
Fishing and shipping	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Trades and industry	21	24	25	26	26	26	26	28	29
Trade and sales	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
Non-material activities	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8
Property	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Assistance	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2

Note: Grouping by industry is per the census in 1890. Children living at home and married women, as well as people who are employed as domestic help are placed in the same industry group as the head of the household. The total population indicates the number of people in the region that belongs to Denmark proper at the time of the census. Due to rounding up/down, the totals are not precise.

**Table 190** Population by industry in the censuses

	1901	1906	1911	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965	1970
thousand persons									
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2 450</b>	<b>2 589</b>	<b>2 757</b>	<b>3 551</b>	<b>3 844</b>	<b>4 281</b>	<b>4 585</b>	<b>4 768</b>	<b>4 938</b>
Agriculture, etc.	975	999	1 041	1 127	1 066	1 012	861	703	495
Manufacturing	721	737	788	1 091	1 285	1 492	1 674	1 776	1 758
Trade and sales	238	291	310	421	484	557	631	661	681
Transport	126	138	162	236	249	306	335	331	330
Administration and professions	118	135	141	223	268	363	480	605	770
Industry not stated	53	68	73	86	73	63	31	43	69
Pension, property, assistance	219	220	241	367	418	487	574	649	834
per cent									
<b>Total population</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Agriculture, etc.	40	39	38	32	28	24	19	15	10
Manufacturing	29	28	29	31	33	35	37	37	36
Trade and sales	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	14	14
Transport	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Administration and professions	5	5	5	6	7	8	10	13	16
Industry not stated	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Pension, property, assistance	9	8	9	10	11	11	13	14	17

Note: Children living at home and married women with no commercial employment as well as domestic help are placed in the same industry group as the head of the household. Grouping by occupation is per the census in 1950. 1901-1911 is excl. North Schleswig. Due to rounding up/down, the totals are not precise.

Source: Lars Bugge Andersen, et al. *Erhvervsstrukturens udvikling i Danmark 1901-1976*

**Table 191** Employed persons by industry

	2002	2007	2012
	thousand persons		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 782</b>	<b>2 822</b>	<b>2 674</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	95	79	70
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	457	404	321
Construction	172	191	154
Trade and transport etc.	643	670	633
Information and communication	107	101	99
Financial and insurance	79	83	81
Real estate	34	39	45
Other business services	236	276	270
Public administration, education and health	830	850	866
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	114	117	118
Activity not stated	15	11	16

[www.statbank.dk/ras150](http://www.statbank.dk/ras150) and rasa11
**Table 192** Employees by sex and sector. 2012

	Men	Women	Total
	persons		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 252 293</b>	<b>1 215 893</b>	<b>2 468 186</b>
Central government sector	107 934	103 129	211 063
Social security funds	591	1 657	2 248
Regions	29 372	108 885	138 257
Municipalities	119 416	394 168	513 584
General government, total	257 313	607 839	865 152
Public corporations, etc.	43 688	25 923	69 611
Public sector, total	301 001	633 762	934 763
Private sector, total	951 215	582 112	1 533 327
Foreign sector	77	19	96
Not stated sektor	-	-	-

[www.statbank.dk/rasoff33](http://www.statbank.dk/rasoff33)



Table 193 Employed persons by sex, industry and socio-economic status. 2012

	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Salaried employees						Salaried employees total	Employment total
			Top managers	Upper levels	Intermediate levels	Basic levels	Other	Not further specified		
	— thousands —									
Males and females, total	200.2	5.1	101.2	592.7	291.3	1 038.2	237.7	207.1	2 468.2	2 673.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.5	1.9	0.2	0.8	0.9	10.5	2.7	19.2	34.2	69.6
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	8.4	0.2	18.2	34.1	43.4	168.8	30.3	17.9	312.7	321.3
Construction	17.5	0.3	6.3	3.4	9.0	85.5	20.4	11.6	136.2	154.0
Trade and transport etc.	42.2	1.3	29.6	26.7	65.2	315.7	80.4	72.2	589.9	633.5
Information and communication	7.7	0.1	5.1	39.4	17.7	17.4	4.7	6.7	90.9	98.7
Financial and insurance	0.4	0.0	5.2	33.4	20.4	17.3	1.2	3.4	80.8	81.2
Real estate	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.8	5.3	13.9	3.9	8.2	34.6	44.7
Other business services	31.9	0.6	9.3	57.6	39.3	59.5	48.7	23.3	237.7	270.2
Public administration, education and health	19.3	0.2	22.3	373.8	78.0	313.0	35.1	24.7	847.0	866.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	14.0	0.2	3.6	21.6	12.1	36.7	10.2	19.7	103.9	118.0
Activity not stated	15.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	15.7
Males, total	143.5	0.6	73.0	245.3	138.5	536.5	133.2	125.9	1 252.3	1 396.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	8.1	2.0	14.3	25.6	56.0
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	6.6	0.0	15.4	23.9	25.7	122.4	21.6	11.6	220.6	227.2
Construction	16.9	0.0	5.7	2.9	6.5	78.3	19.5	9.8	122.8	139.7
Trade and transport etc.	30.9	0.3	22.3	15.4	39.3	177.8	48.1	44.1	347.1	378.2
Information and communication	6.7	0.0	4.0	29.1	12.7	8.6	2.8	4.8	62.0	68.7
Financial and insurance	0.3	0.0	4.0	18.7	9.9	5.3	0.4	2.1	40.4	40.7
Real estate	7.9	0.0	1.1	1.0	2.7	8.7	2.2	5.6	21.3	29.2
Other business services	21.5	0.1	7.0	35.6	16.8	29.2	24.4	13.5	126.4	148.0
Public administration, education and health	8.0	0.1	10.9	108.3	18.5	84.4	7.9	10.8	240.8	248.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	5.3	0.0	2.3	9.9	5.8	13.7	4.1	9.2	45.2	50.5
Activity not stated	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	9.4
Females, total	56.7	4.5	28.2	347.4	152.7	501.8	104.5	81.2	1 215.9	1 277.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.4	0.7	4.9	8.6	13.7
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1.8	0.2	2.7	10.2	17.8	46.4	8.7	6.3	92.1	94.1
Construction	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	2.4	7.2	0.9	1.8	13.4	14.3
Trade and transport etc.	11.4	1.1	7.3	11.3	25.9	137.9	32.2	28.1	242.8	255.2
Information and communication	1.0	0.1	1.1	10.2	5.0	8.8	1.9	1.8	28.9	30.0
Financial and insurance	0.0	0.0	1.2	14.7	10.5	11.9	0.8	1.3	40.5	40.5
Real estate	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.6	5.2	1.7	2.6	13.3	15.6
Other business services	10.4	0.5	2.3	22.0	22.5	30.3	24.3	9.9	111.2	122.2
Public administration, education and health	11.3	0.2	11.4	265.5	59.6	228.6	27.2	14.0	606.2	617.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	8.7	0.1	1.3	11.7	6.3	23.0	6.1	10.5	58.7	67.6
Activity not stated	6.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.3

[www.statbank.dk/rasa11](http://www.statbank.dk/rasa11)

**Table 194** Population by sex, region and socio-economic status. 2012

	Labour force population					Persons outside the labour force				Population Total
	Self- employed persons	Assisting spouses	Employees	Un- employed persons	Total	Tem- porarily outside the labour force	Retire- ment pen- sioners	Pen- sioners	Other persons outside the labour force	
thousands										
Men and woman, total	200.2	5.1	2 468.2	122.2	2 795.8	106.2	109.5	1 078.6	1 490.5	5 580.5
Region Hovedstaden	59.9	1.0	783.8	41.4	886.2	28.0	24.8	293.5	482.1	1 714.6
Region Sjælland	30.5	0.8	350.7	17.5	399.5	14.9	18.8	177.2	207.5	817.9
Region Syddanmark	41.7	1.3	514.1	26.6	583.7	24.4	26.5	253.4	313.4	1 201.3
Region Midtjylland	46.1	1.3	569.0	23.8	640.1	26.2	25.2	234.2	341.0	1 266.7
Region Nordjylland	21.9	0.7	250.7	13.0	286.3	12.6	14.2	120.3	146.6	580.0
Men, total	143.5	0.6	1 252.3	65.7	1 462.1	43.6	45.7	458.0	757.4	2 766.8
Region Hovedstaden	40.1	0.1	389.5	22.0	451.7	11.4	10.1	121.9	243.8	838.9
Region Sjælland	22.1	0.1	177.4	9.2	208.8	6.3	7.9	76.7	105.9	405.5
Region Syddanmark	30.7	0.1	263.4	14.9	309.1	10.2	11.2	108.5	159.4	598.4
Region Midtjylland	33.9	0.1	292.6	12.3	339.1	10.5	10.4	99.3	173.0	632.3
Region Nordjylland	16.6	0.1	129.4	7.3	153.4	5.3	6.0	51.7	75.3	291.7
Woman, total	56.7	4.5	1 215.9	56.6	1 333.7	62.5	63.8	620.5	733.1	2 813.7
Region Hovedstaden	19.8	0.9	394.3	19.4	434.5	16.6	14.7	171.6	238.3	875.7
Region Sjælland	8.4	0.7	173.3	8.4	190.7	8.7	10.9	100.5	101.5	412.4
Region Syddanmark	11.0	1.2	250.7	11.7	274.6	14.2	15.2	145.0	154.0	603.0
Region Midtjylland	12.2	1.1	276.3	11.4	301.1	15.7	14.8	134.9	167.9	634.4
Region Nordjylland	5.3	0.6	121.3	5.7	132.9	7.4	8.2	68.6	71.3	288.3

[www.statbank.dk/ras120](http://www.statbank.dk/ras120)
**Table 195** 16-64-year-old persons analysed by ancestry and labour market attachment. 2012

	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employment rate
	persons			per cent	
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3 556 448</b>	<b>2 657 220</b>	<b>2 534 971</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>71.3</b>
<b>Immigrants from:</b>					
The Western World	146 268	92 616	87 456	63.3	59.8
The non-Western World	232 982	126 713	111 721	54.4	48.0
Afghanistan	9 393	4 395	3 829	46.8	40.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 702	8 505	7 780	54.2	49.5
Iraq	18 707	7 696	6 456	41.1	34.5
Iran	11 675	6 321	5 644	54.1	48.3
Yugoslavia (former)	9 146	4 933	4 345	53.9	47.5
Lebanon	11 225	4 390	3 691	39.1	32.9
Pakistan	10 421	5 846	5 002	56.1	48.0
Somalia	8 918	3 511	2 543	39.4	28.5
Turkey	29 313	18 202	15 236	62.1	52.0
<b>Descendants</b>	<b>51 205</b>	<b>30 465</b>	<b>27 901</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>54.5</b>
<b>Persons of Danish origin</b>	<b>3 125 993</b>	<b>2 407 426</b>	<b>2 307 893</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>

[www.statbank.dk/ras110](http://www.statbank.dk/ras110) and [ras120](http://www.statbank.dk/ras120)

**Table 196** Commuting to and from work for employed population. 2011

	Commu- ting, total	No commu- ting	Until 5 km	5-10 km	10-20 km	20-30 km	30-40 km	40-50 km	Over 50 km	Not estimated	Average
<b>Men and women, total</b>	<b>2 667 424</b>	<b>179 537</b>	<b>839 326</b>	<b>475 630</b>	<b>497 832</b>	<b>257 684</b>	<b>137 145</b>	<b>78 331</b>	<b>195 315</b>	<b>6 624</b>	<b>19.7</b>
Region Hovedstaden	834 907	46 303	279 316	190 626	173 741	70 007	32 555	14 781	26 152	1 426	14.7
Region Sjælland	384 418	29 569	93 818	44 571	66 167	46 713	32 115	18 696	52 129	640	25.6
Region Syddanmark	560 161	40 415	178 138	97 819	98 900	55 337	26 195	14 700	46 458	2 199	21.1
Region Midtjylland	614 666	42 675	198 397	101 122	110 618	57 738	31 851	22 011	49 104	1 150	20.4
Region Nordjylland	273 272	20 575	89 657	41 492	48 406	27 889	14 429	8 143	21 472	1 209	22.1
Province Copenhagen Town	354 260	15 508	157 519	96 696	49 340	13 279	7 346	2 486	11 391	695	12.4
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	245 474	12 425	69 828	63 325	74 364	15 194	3 566	1 488	5 015	269	12.8
Province Nordsjælland	217 439	16 776	45 191	27 960	46 779	39 489	21 196	10 803	8 914	331	20.3
Province Bornholm	17 734	1 594	6 778	2 645	3 258	2 045	447	4	832	131	21
Province Østsjælland	116 319	7 864	24 261	12 952	21 156	20 845	16 465	7 845	4 814	117	22.1
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	268 099	21 705	69 557	31 619	45 011	25 868	15 650	10 851	47 315	523	27.1
Province Fyn	220 570	15 536	70 495	40 980	38 150	19 372	9 742	6 422	18 709	1 164	21.3
Province Sydjylland	339 591	24 879	107 643	56 839	60 750	35 965	16 453	8 278	27 749	1 035	20.9
Province Østjylland	405 547	25 835	126 530	73 064	73 680	35 967	21 153	15 421	33 198	699	20.8
Province Vestjylland	209 119	16 840	71 867	28 058	36 938	21 771	10 698	6 590	15 906	451	19.8
Province Nordjylland	273 272	20 575	89 657	41 492	48 406	27 889	14 429	8 143	21 472	1 209	22.1
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>1 390 282</b>	<b>129 653</b>	<b>385 767</b>	<b>230 421</b>	<b>249 071</b>	<b>134 674</b>	<b>76 591</b>	<b>46 850</b>	<b>131 237</b>	<b>6 018</b>	<b>23.2</b>
Region Hovedstaden	424 498	31 722	122 711	91 661	92 462	39 097	19 045	9 291	17 296	1 213	17.1
Region Sjælland	200 195	21 549	41 179	20 235	29 953	23 462	17 588	11 104	34 548	577	30.4
Region Syddanmark	295 305	29 484	84 406	47 735	48 553	28 437	14 387	8 484	31 746	2 073	25
Region Midtjylland	324 625	31 411	94 139	49 827	54 369	29 619	17 862	13 326	33 001	1 071	23.9
Region Nordjylland	145 659	15 487	43 332	20 963	23 734	14 059	7 709	4 645	14 646	1 084	26.4
Province Copenhagen Town	178 907	10 457	71 007	47 682	28 381	8 167	4 210	1 468	6 968	567	14.3
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	125 292	8 600	29 226	30 893	40 462	8 921	2 352	1 009	3 598	231	15
Province Nordsjælland	110 878	11 506	19 148	11 799	22 006	20 929	12 235	6 812	6 145	298	23.5
Province Bornholm	9 421	1 159	3 330	1 287	1 613	1 080	248	2	585	117	26.3
Province Østsjælland	59 530	5 596	9 872	5 696	9 862	11 198	9 360	4 679	3 157	110	25.3
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	140 665	15 953	31 307	14 539	20 091	12 264	8 228	6 425	31 391	467	32.6
Province Fyn	114 458	11 179	32 550	19 266	18 738	9 967	5 308	3 671	12 686	1 093	25.6
Province Sydjylland	180 847	18 305	51 856	28 469	29 815	18 470	9 079	4 813	19 060	980	24.7
Province Østjylland	211 672	18 798	58 438	35 611	36 141	18 600	12 005	9 393	22 035	651	24.4
Province Vestjylland	112 953	12 613	35 701	14 216	18 228	11 019	5 857	3 933	10 966	420	22.9
Province Nordjylland	145 659	15 487	43 332	20 963	23 734	14 059	7 709	4 645	14 646	1 084	26.4
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>1 277 142</b>	<b>49 884</b>	<b>453 559</b>	<b>245 209</b>	<b>248 761</b>	<b>123 010</b>	<b>60 554</b>	<b>31 481</b>	<b>64 078</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Region Hovedstaden	410 409	14 581	156 605	98 965	81 279	30 910	13 510	5 490	8 856	213	12.4
Region Sjælland	184 223	8 020	52 639	24 336	36 214	23 251	14 527	7 592	17 581	63	20.7
Region Syddanmark	264 856	10 931	93 732	50 084	50 347	26 900	11 808	6 216	14 712	126	16.9
Region Midtjylland	290 041	11 264	104 258	51 295	56 249	28 119	13 989	8 685	16 103	79	16.9
Region Nordjylland	127 613	5 088	46 325	20 529	24 672	13 830	6 720	3 498	6 826	125	17.6
Province Copenhagen Town	175 353	5 051	86 512	49 014	20 959	5 112	3 136	1 018	4 423	128	10.6
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	120 182	3 825	40 602	32 432	33 902	6 273	1 214	479	1 417	38	10.6
Province Nordsjælland	106 561	5 270	26 043	16 161	24 773	18 560	8 961	3 991	2 769	33	17.3
Province Bornholm	8 313	435	3 448	1 358	1 645	965	199	2	247	14	15.6
Province Østsjælland	56 789	2 268	14 389	7 256	11 294	9 647	7 105	3 166	1 657	7	18.8
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	127 434	5 752	38 250	17 080	24 920	13 604	7 422	4 426	15 924	56	21.5
Province Fyn	106 112	4 357	37 945	21 714	19 412	9 405	4 434	2 751	6 023	71	17
Province Sydjylland	158 744	6 574	55 787	28 370	30 935	17 495	7 374	3 465	8 689	55	16.8
Province Østjylland	193 875	7 037	68 092	37 453	37 539	17 367	9 148	6 028	11 163	48	17.1
Province Vestjylland	96 166	4 227	36 166	13 842	18 710	10 752	4 841	2 657	4 940	31	16.4
Province Nordjylland	127 613	5 088	46 325	20 529	24 672	13 830	6 720	3 498	6 826	125	17.6

Note: Regions and provinces indicates the area of residence.

www.statbank.dk/afstb1 and afstb2


**Table 197** Commuting to and from work in major municipalities. 2012

	Persons with workplace in the area			Employed persons resident in the area			Incoming commuters, net		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	persons								
Region Hovedstaden	474 269	442 983	917 252	429 772	415 043	844 815	44 497	27 940	72 437
Region Sjælland	161 863	158 205	320 068	199 580	182 392	381 972	-37 717	-24 187	-61 904
Region Syddanmark	287 858	262 510	550 368	294 205	262 894	557 099	-6 347	-384	-6 731
Region Midtjylland	322 778	286 472	609 250	326 705	289 640	616 345	-3 927	-3 168	-7 095
Region Nordjylland	143 340	126 400	269 740	146 131	127 190	273 321	-2 791	-790	-3 581
Province Copenhagen Town	205 966	208 468	414 434	182 990	179 712	362 702	22 976	28 756	51 732
Copenhagen	171 970	175 820	347 790	144 299	140 267	284 566	27 671	35 553	63 224
Frederiksberg	17 935	21 550	39 485	25 204	26 218	51 422	-7 269	-4 668	-11 937
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	171 482	141 538	313 020	126 540	120 783	247 323	44 942	20 755	65 697
Ballerup	23 181	18 269	41 450	11 110	10 717	21 827	12 071	7 552	19 623
Gentofte	18 394	19 819	38 213	17 806	17 810	35 616	588	2 009	2 597
Gladsaxe	19 260	16 905	36 165	16 140	15 532	31 672	3 120	1 373	4 493
Høje-Taastrup	14 086	12 127	26 213	12 537	11 853	24 390	1 549	274	1 823
Lyngby-Taarbæk	15 846	12 195	28 041	11 948	10 764	22 712	3 898	1 431	5 329
Province Nordsjælland	17 050	14 963	32 013	12 956	12 775	25 731	4 094	2 188	6 282
Hillerød	87 554	84 768	172 322	110 742	106 197	216 939	-23 188	-21 429	-44 617
Province Bornholm	12 694	14 463	27 157	12 237	12 015	24 252	457	2 448	2 905
Province Østsjælland	9 267	8 209	17 476	9 500	8 351	17 851	-233	-142	-375
Roskilde	48 574	47 144	95 718	59 969	56 711	116 680	-11 395	-9 567	-20 962
Province Vest-og Sydsjælland	19 648	20 678	40 326	20 974	20 130	41 104	-1 326	548	-778
Holbæk	113 289	111 061	224 350	139 611	125 681	265 292	-26 322	-14 620	-40 942
Næstved	13 167	14 046	27 213	17 497	16 021	33 518	-4 330	-1 975	-6 305
Slagelse	14 731	16 355	31 086	19 894	18 266	38 160	-5 163	-1 911	-7 074
Province Fyn	16 209	15 812	32 021	18 497	16 905	35 402	-2 288	-1 093	-3 381
Odense	104 234	101 742	205 976	113 484	104 769	218 253	-9 250	-3 027	-12 277
Province Sydjylland	46 705	48 710	95 415	43 845	42 477	86 322	2 860	6 233	9 093
Esbjerg	183 624	160 768	344 392	180 721	158 125	338 846	2 903	2 643	5 546
Fredericia	31 391	27 447	58 838	28 876	25 762	54 638	2 515	1 685	4 200
Kolding	25 962	23 192	49 154	22 908	20 748	43 656	3 054	2 444	5 498
Sønderborg	17 057	16 158	33 215	17 490	15 762	33 252	-433	396	-37
Vejle	26 142	24 765	50 907	27 930	24 987	52 917	-1 788	-222	-2 010
Aabenraa	14 366	12 612	26 978	14 434	12 632	27 066	-68	-20	-88
Province Østjylland	206 248	188 832	395 080	213 149	194 105	407 254	-6 901	-5 273	-12 174
Horsens	21 182	19 176	40 358	21 430	18 714	40 144	-248	462	214
Randers	20 532	20 342	40 874	23 833	21 197	45 030	-3 301	-855	-4 156
Silkeborg	20 024	18 115	38 139	23 201	20 580	43 781	-3 177	-2 465	-5 642
Aarhus	90 466	85 062	175 528	77 658	74 920	152 578	12 808	10 142	22 950
Province Vestjylland	116 530	97 640	214 170	113 556	95 535	209 091	2 974	2 105	5 079
Herning	23 787	20 146	43 933	23 057	19 445	42 502	730	701	1 431
Holstebro	15 135	14 141	29 276	15 140	13 232	28 372	-5	909	904
Ringkøbing-Skjern	16 607	12 726	29 333	15 936	12 855	28 791	671	-129	542
Viborg	25 764	22 417	48 181	24 772	21 396	46 168	992	1 021	2 013
Province Nordjylland	143 340	126 400	269 740	146 131	127 190	273 321	-2 791	-790	-3 581
Frederikshavn	15 131	12 929	28 060	14 775	13 049	27 824	356	-120	236
Hjørring	15 211	14 210	29 421	16 409	14 642	31 051	-1 198	-432	-1 630
Aalborg	53 900	49 441	103 341	49 798	45 474	95 272	4 102	3 967	8 069

[www.statbank.dk/rasa11](http://www.statbank.dk/rasa11) and rasb11

**Table 198** Absence due to own sickness by age. 2011

	Governmental sector			Municipality and regional sector			Private sector		
	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed								
<b>Age, total</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>9.08</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>8.86</b>	<b>13.03</b>	<b>12.09</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>6.75</b>
-19 years	7.58	9.11	8.25	7.09	10.80	10.09	4.64	4.61	4.62
20-24 years	8.15	10.05	8.68	9.19	13.10	12.16	6.70	8.73	7.49
25-29 years	6.71	8.67	7.50	8.92	15.33	14.10	5.86	9.05	7.06
30-34 years	5.60	9.00	7.20	8.55	14.65	13.39	5.96	9.32	7.22
35-39 years	5.66	8.82	7.21	8.39	13.46	12.37	5.55	8.62	6.70
40-44 years	5.68	8.72	7.17	9.01	12.86	12.05	5.31	8.17	6.40
45-49 years	6.13	9.21	7.54	8.57	12.42	11.63	5.21	8.38	6.40
50-54 years	6.40	9.03	7.47	8.80	12.51	11.68	5.96	8.22	6.78
55-59 years	7.38	9.73	8.31	9.51	12.47	11.73	6.43	9.28	7.41
60 years +	6.72	9.27	7.69	8.96	11.14	10.43	5.60	6.95	5.99

[www.statbank.dk/fra05](http://www.statbank.dk/fra05)
**Table 199** Absence due to own sickness by occupation. 2011

	Governmental sector	Municipality and regional sector	Private sector
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>12.09</b>	<b>6.75</b>
Armed forces occupations	7.77	•	•
Managers	4.76	5.96	3.13
Professionals	5.67	11.35	5.33
Technicians and associate professionals	8.81	9.82	5.83
Clerical support workers	10.20	10.88	8.18
Service and sales workers	9.62	14.40	7.94
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	9.06	12.14	10.56
Craft and related trades workers	8.46	9.88	7.33
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.28	6.76	8.21
Elementary occupations	11.73	13.23	8.11

[www.statbank.dk/fra011](http://www.statbank.dk/fra011)



Table 200 Work stoppages

	Work stoppages		Number of employees involved		Number of working days lost	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	Number					
<b>Total</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>15 828</b>	<b>13 127</b>	<b>18 500</b>	<b>15 000</b>
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	1	7	20	139	0	100
Manufacturing, total	118	79	7 169	3 588	10 000	5 200
Of which:						
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	38	21	2 657	1 624	4 400	2 900
Mfr. of textiles and leather	-	2	-	58	-	200
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	7	6	289	232	500	300
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	18	12	566	344	2 000	400
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	14	8	457	287	700	200
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated products	32	27	2 759	885	1 900	1 200
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	9	3	441	158	500	100
Electricity, gas and water supply	20	-	588	-	700	-
Construction	45	49	1 209	1 622	1 700	2 000
Wholesale and retail trade	17	14	389	347	400	400
Hotels and restaurants	2	6	67	435	200	200
Transport, post and telecomm.	41	94	2 411	5 713	1 600	5 700
State, counties and municipalities	22	16	2 207	571	2 000	500
Other	63	15	1 768	712	1 800	800
Activity not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-

[www.statbank.dk/abst1](http://www.statbank.dk/abst1)



Table 201 Earnings by occupation and sector. 2011

		Earnings	Overtime payment	Sickness with pay	Nuisance bonus	Fringe benefits	Irregular payments	Pension incl. ATP	Basic earnings	Standardized monthly earnings
DKK per hour worked										
DKK										
<b>Total</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>286.50</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>10.04</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>35.09</b>	<b>228.87</b>	<b>38 090</b>
	<b>Private</b>	<b>290.36</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>34.51</b>	<b>236.27</b>	<b>39 130</b>
	<b>Public</b>	<b>279.60</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>14.52</b>	<b>7.61</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>36.13</b>	<b>215.66</b>	<b>36 233</b>
Armed forces occupations	All	283.07	0.01	11.04	14.15	0.21	20.10	27.53	210.03	37 337
	Private	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Public	283.08	0.01	11.04	14.15	0.21	20.10	27.53	210.03	37 337
Managers	All	468.06	0.16	10.37	0.95	13.09	13.37	57.90	372.22	63 562
	Private	481.51	0.18	9.96	0.95	15.82	13.62	57.49	383.49	65 554
	Public	409.19	0.08	12.18	0.95	1.14	12.27	59.68	322.89	54 838
Professionals	All	333.80	0.68	13.75	4.11	1.48	5.88	43.89	264.00	43 963
	Private	368.16	0.36	10.06	1.41	2.96	7.27	45.93	300.18	49 512
	Public	307.90	0.91	16.53	6.15	0.37	4.84	42.36	236.74	39 780
Technicians and associate professionals	All	302.15	0.47	9.64	1.96	3.21	4.62	38.01	244.24	40 403
	Private	310.49	0.47	8.29	1.80	4.18	5.08	38.11	252.55	41 836
	Public	278.37	0.47	13.48	2.39	0.43	3.31	37.73	220.56	36 320
Clerical support workers	All	246.28	0.51	8.30	1.75	0.85	2.67	30.07	202.13	32 887
	Private	247.18	0.55	7.31	1.88	0.99	2.59	29.57	204.29	33 210
	Public	242.59	0.36	12.39	1.20	0.28	3.00	32.15	193.23	31 553
Service and sales workers	All	221.40	0.46	9.29	9.92	0.72	2.54	23.38	175.08	29 153
	Private	209.86	0.41	4.73	4.21	1.45	2.02	21.67	175.36	28 508
	Public	231.34	0.50	13.23	14.84	0.09	2.99	24.85	174.84	29 708
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	All	219.24	1.03	6.20	1.44	0.60	1.63	25.62	182.72	29 472
	Private	213.90	1.16	5.18	1.34	0.60	1.15	23.97	180.50	28 926
	Public	237.85	0.61	9.76	1.81	0.58	3.32	31.34	190.43	31 378
Craft and related trades workers	All	253.46	2.60	7.00	4.12	0.56	4.80	30.04	204.33	33 995
	Private	252.89	2.65	6.78	4.00	0.57	4.64	29.88	204.36	33 955
	Public	264.68	1.61	11.43	6.53	0.39	7.92	33.10	203.69	34 778
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	All	237.35	3.44	6.71	7.95	0.23	2.88	27.60	188.53	31 696
	Private	234.71	3.52	6.62	7.65	0.20	2.80	27.28	186.65	31 341
	Public	315.13	1.30	9.48	17.03	0.99	5.32	37.03	243.98	42 169
Elementary occupations	All	210.24	1.85	6.37	4.36	0.26	2.52	23.19	171.69	28 117
	Private	210.19	2.24	4.93	4.32	0.29	2.53	22.87	173.01	28 356
	Public	210.39	0.58	11.10	4.48	0.15	2.47	24.24	167.37	27 332

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

www.stabank.dk/sl0n21

**Table 202 Earnings by industry and sector. 2011**

		Earnings	Overtime payment	Sickness with pay	Nuisance bonus	Fringe benefits	Irregular payments	Pension incl. ATP	Basic earnings	Standardized monthly earnings
		DKK per hour worked						DKK		
<b>Total</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>286.50</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>10.04</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>35.09</b>	<b>228.87</b>	<b>38 090</b>
	<b>Private</b>	<b>290.36</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>34.51</b>	<b>236.27</b>	<b>39 130</b>
	<b>Public</b>	<b>279.60</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>14.52</b>	<b>7.61</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>36.13</b>	<b>215.66</b>	<b>36 233</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	All	255.72	0.27	9.05	1.13	1.00	2.69	35.50	206.07	34 023
	Private	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Public	255.71	0.28	9.31	0.74	1.01	2.69	35.75	205.94	33 973
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	All	290.05	1.72	7.98	4.90	2.47	5.84	35.22	231.93	39 013
	Private	290.31	1.73	7.93	4.87	2.50	5.75	35.23	232.29	39 058
	Public	274.42	1.16	11.01	6.34	0.53	11.06	34.48	209.85	36 241
Construction	All	268.84	2.13	6.47	2.70	2.50	6.59	31.98	216.45	36 281
	Private	269.45	2.10	6.24	2.31	2.58	6.71	32.08	217.44	36 414
	Public	252.82	3.11	12.68	12.73	0.40	3.63	29.56	190.72	32 820
Trade and transport etc.	All	264.49	1.31	6.49	3.39	3.63	3.94	30.30	215.43	35 730
	Private	262.93	1.32	6.35	3.13	3.73	3.90	30.03	214.48	35 540
	Public	310.70	1.05	10.65	11.17	0.81	4.96	38.45	243.60	41 365
Information and communication	All	350.62	0.29	8.57	1.81	4.16	9.21	40.07	286.51	47 461
	Private	350.69	0.29	8.57	1.81	4.17	9.22	40.06	286.59	47 473
	Public	316.77	0.35	11.92	2.35	1.00	5.40	45.07	250.70	41 973
Financial and insurance	All	384.50	0.83	12.64	0.91	2.11	7.10	56.71	304.20	50 734
	Private	384.79	0.83	12.62	0.91	2.12	7.10	56.76	304.46	50 778
	Public	325.22	0.46	17.58	1.19	1.06	7.52	46.10	251.31	41 979
Real estate	All	270.07	0.33	6.99	0.86	1.56	2.42	32.32	225.58	36 548
	Private	268.81	0.33	6.80	0.71	1.59	2.09	32.01	225.28	36 416
	Public	306.15	0.60	12.37	5.14	0.60	12.03	41.27	234.13	40 341
Other business services	All	294.82	0.73	7.97	2.45	2.39	3.86	33.23	244.19	39 771
	Private	299.86	0.78	7.01	2.39	2.73	3.92	32.85	250.19	40 670
	Public	265.57	0.44	13.54	2.81	0.43	3.48	35.45	209.42	34 556
Public administration, education and health	All	278.00	0.62	14.00	7.41	0.33	4.45	35.55	215.64	36 120
	Private	261.43	0.13	7.59	3.70	0.61	2.13	30.39	216.88	35 205
	Public	279.88	0.68	14.73	7.83	0.30	4.71	36.13	215.50	36 224
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	All	292.23	0.42	8.97	1.26	1.34	2.18	34.44	243.61	39 212
	Private	298.59	0.50	8.18	0.88	1.61	2.01	33.91	251.49	40 267
	Public	267.82	0.10	12.01	2.73	0.28	2.82	36.46	213.42	35 171

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

www.stabank.dk/slon40



Table 203 Earnings by education and sector. 2011

		Earnings	Overtime payment	Sickness with pay	Nuisance bonus	Fringe benefits	Irregular payments	Pension incl. ATP	Basic earnings	Standardized monthly earnings
		DKK per hour worked						DKK		
Total	All	286.50	1.00	10.04	4.70	1.95	4.84	35.09	228.87	38 090
	Private	290.36	1.18	7.54	3.07	2.86	4.93	34.51	236.27	39 130
	Public	279.60	0.68	14.52	7.61	0.31	4.68	36.13	215.66	36 233
Basic school 8-10 grade	All	231.87	1.74	7.67	5.19	0.90	3.14	26.28	186.94	30 878
	Private	233.00	2.16	6.17	4.48	1.13	2.96	26.35	189.74	31 305
	Public	228.41	0.46	12.25	7.37	0.17	3.70	26.08	178.38	29 576
General upper secondary school	All	260.99	0.62	7.51	5.04	1.70	4.66	28.80	212.66	35 040
	Private	269.13	0.68	6.29	3.95	2.31	4.50	29.93	221.47	36 405
	Public	241.24	0.45	10.47	7.68	0.23	5.04	26.08	191.29	31 731
Vocational upper secondary school	All	270.62	0.57	7.63	3.33	3.08	4.95	30.13	220.92	36 410
	Private	278.23	0.61	7.05	2.60	3.73	4.90	31.01	228.31	37 592
	Public	237.35	0.37	10.18	6.54	0.24	5.17	26.28	188.58	31 238
Vocational education	All	263.45	1.12	8.90	5.08	1.84	3.82	31.68	211.01	35 094
	Private	269.53	1.32	7.18	3.17	2.45	3.92	32.44	219.05	36 292
	Public	247.30	0.57	13.47	10.17	0.22	3.55	29.68	189.65	31 912
Short-cycle higher education	All	300.09	0.65	9.41	3.61	3.00	4.99	37.13	241.31	40 150
	Private	309.80	0.51	8.53	1.88	3.95	5.04	38.02	251.86	41 695
	Public	273.50	1.05	11.80	8.32	0.37	4.86	34.68	212.42	35 918
Medium-cycle higher education	All	313.16	0.41	14.64	4.93	1.89	4.66	40.36	246.27	40 952
	Private	367.58	0.39	9.10	2.13	5.21	7.17	45.85	297.73	49 706
	Public	286.35	0.42	17.37	6.30	0.25	3.42	37.65	220.93	36 640
Bachelor	All	306.25	0.48	9.26	2.54	3.04	6.25	36.20	248.48	41 066
	Private	319.11	0.32	8.19	1.78	3.99	6.65	36.21	261.97	43 094
	Public	271.01	0.94	12.19	4.63	0.43	5.17	36.15	211.50	35 508
Long-cycle higher education	All	401.45	0.94	12.48	3.26	3.28	10.51	53.65	317.33	53 646
	Private	422.12	0.31	10.78	1.11	5.41	10.87	51.94	341.72	56 928
	Public	376.70	1.69	14.51	5.84	0.73	10.08	55.70	288.14	49 716
PhD-degree	All	436.81	0.74	11.91	4.27	2.26	11.94	62.05	343.65	58 700
	Private	484.20	0.17	12.15	0.57	4.70	15.38	61.91	389.32	65 357
	Public	409.94	1.07	11.77	6.37	0.87	9.99	62.13	317.75	54 926

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

[www.stabank.dk/slon10](http://www.stabank.dk/slon10)

**Table 204** Total labour costs in the private sector by occupation. 2011

	Total labour costs	Earnings	Other labour costs	Of which						
				Contri- butions to public funds	Refunds from public funds	Other compul- sory costs	Contri- butions according to agreement	Refunds according to agree- ment	Education	Other staff costs
<b>Total</b>	<b>301.34</b>	<b>290.36</b>	<b>10.98</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>5.97</b>
Managers	497.78	481.51	16.26	6.73	1.81	2.02	0.76	0.04	1.52	7.08
Professionals	385.43	368.16	17.27	9.62	3.70	1.03	0.48	0.02	2.39	7.46
Technicians and associate professionals	323.79	310.49	13.30	6.41	3.66	1.33	0.53	0.03	1.84	6.88
Clerical support workers	257.81	247.18	10.63	5.88	4.84	1.35	0.45	0.05	1.69	6.16
Service and sales workers	215.07	209.86	5.21	2.57	4.89	1.27	0.50	0.03	1.17	4.62
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	221.55	213.90	7.64	3.32	4.47	2.35	0.44	0.22	1.13	5.09
Craft and related trades workers	260.71	252.89	7.82	2.33	3.75	2.55	0.60	0.05	1.01	5.13
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	242.44	234.71	7.73	2.62	3.83	2.43	0.62	0.06	1.02	4.92
Elementary occupations	215.76	210.19	5.57	2.32	4.19	1.92	0.55	0.11	0.87	4.22

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

www.statbank.dk/sao32 og sao42

**Table 205** Total labour costs in the private sector by industry. 2011

	Total labour costs	Earnings	Other labour costs	Of which						
				Contri- butions to public funds	Refunds from public funds	Other compul- sory costs	Contri- butions according to agreement	Refunds according to agree- ment	Education	Other staff costs
DKK per hour worked										
<b>Total</b>	<b>301.34</b>	<b>290.36</b>	<b>10.98</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>5.97</b>
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	299.36	290.31	9.05	2.24	3.35	2.27	0.67	0.04	1.51	5.75
Construction	278.03	269.45	8.58	2.32	2.78	3.62	0.68	0.07	0.72	4.08
Trade and transport etc.	269.47	262.93	6.53	2.36	4.26	1.53	0.47	0.04	1.28	5.19
Information and communication	361.65	350.69	10.96	2.13	3.31	0.79	0.62	0.02	2.23	8.53
Financial and insurance	433.35	384.79	48.56	39.70	4.23	0.28	0.59	0.00	2.98	9.25
Real estate	281.81	268.81	12.99	8.31	4.38	1.37	0.53	0.02	1.37	5.82
Other business services	308.05	299.86	8.19	2.23	3.65	1.15	0.45	0.09	1.43	6.68
Education and health	265.66	261.43	4.23	3.52	6.48	1.45	0.47	0.04	1.81	3.50
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	312.76	298.59	14.16	8.12	4.34	1.45	0.36	0.04	1.63	6.98

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

www.statbank.dk/sao12 og sao21

**Table 206** Average hours of work per week in main job. 2012

	Usual hours			Actual hours		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	hours					
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>30.0</b>
<b>Age</b>						
15-29 years	28.1	22.4	25.4	24.7	18.6	21.8
30-54 years	40.7	35.4	38.1	35.8	29.4	32.7
55-66 years	39.2	34.1	36.9	34.2	29.2	31.9
<b>Industry</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.3	34.1	43.1	41.8	30.8	39.7
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and utility services	38.9	34.9	37.7	34.3	29.0	32.7
Construction	39.9	33.4	39.4	34.5	27.1	33.9
Trade and transport etc.	35.8	27.3	32.4	32.0	23.6	28.6
Information and communication	38.4	33.4	37.0	33.1	29.1	31.9
Financial and insurance	39.2	35.5	37.4	34.6	28.3	31.6
Real estate	37.9	32.0	35.9	34.1	26.5	31.6
Other business services	37.9	33.0	35.7	33.1	27.6	30.6
Public administration, education and health	36.1	33.4	34.2	31.0	27.5	28.5
Arts, entertainment and other services	32.2	29.3	30.5	28.3	25.0	26.4

[www.statbank.dk/aku502](http://www.statbank.dk/aku502) and [aku503](http://www.statbank.dk/aku503)
**Table 207** Gross unemployment by sex and region. 2012

	Full time unemployed persons			Full time unemployed persons as percentage		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>83 868</b>	<b>77 764</b>	<b>161 631</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Region Hovedstaden	27 701	25 693	53 394	6.5	6.1	6.3
Region Sjælland	12 092	11 350	23 441	6.2	6.2	6.2
Region Syddanmark	18 458	16 346	34 804	6.4	6.2	6.3
Region Midtjylland	16 312	16 259	32 571	5.1	5.6	5.4
Region Nordjylland	8 773	7 730	16 503	6.1	6.0	6.1
Province København by	14 349	13 294	27 644	7.6	7.2	7.4
Province Københavns omegn	7 710	7 133	14 843	6.1	5.9	6.0
Province Nordsjælland	4 950	4 671	9 621	4.7	4.5	4.6
Province Bornholm	692	594	1 287	7.5	7.0	7.3
Province Østsjælland	2 851	2 813	5 664	4.9	5.0	4.9
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	9 241	8 536	17 777	6.8	6.8	6.8
Province Fyn	8 928	7 121	16 048	7.9	6.7	7.3
Province Sydjylland	9 530	9 225	18 756	5.4	5.8	5.6
Province Østjylland	11 131	10 854	21 985	5.3	5.6	5.5
Province Vestjylland	5 181	5 405	10 586	4.8	5.7	5.2
Province Nordjylland	8 773	7 730	16 503	6.1	6.0	6.1

[www.statbank.dk/aul01](http://www.statbank.dk/aul01) and [aulp01](http://www.statbank.dk/aulp01)



Table 208

## Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force by sex, age and region. 2012

	Men			Women			Men and women, total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Region Hovedstaden	6.5	6.4	6.5	5.5	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.3
Region Sjælland	7.9	5.8	6.2	7.5	5.9	6.2	7.7	5.9	6.2
Region Syddanmark	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.1	6.3
Region Midtjylland	5.8	5.0	5.1	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.4
Region Nordjylland	7.1	5.9	6.1	7.0	5.8	6.0	7.0	5.8	6.1
Province København by	6.2	8.2	7.6	5.4	8.1	7.2	5.8	8.1	7.4
Province Københavns omegn	7.4	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.7	5.8	6.0
Province Nordsjælland	6.0	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	5.5	4.4	4.6
Province Bornholm	9.9	7.0	7.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	8.9	6.9	7.3
Province Østsjælland	6.7	4.5	4.9	5.7	4.8	5.0	6.2	4.7	4.9
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	8.4	6.4	6.8	8.2	6.4	6.8	8.3	6.4	6.8
Province Fyn	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	7.6	7.2	7.3
Province Sydjylland	6.0	5.2	5.4	6.7	5.6	5.8	6.3	5.4	5.6
Province Østjylland	6.0	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.5
Province Vestjylland	5.3	4.6	4.8	6.7	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.0	5.2
Province Nordjylland	7.1	5.9	6.1	7.0	5.8	6.0	7.0	5.8	6.1

[www.statbank.dk/aul01](http://www.statbank.dk/aul01) and aulp01

Table 209

## Gross unemployed persons by sex and age. 2012

	Unemployed persons (full time)			Unemployed persons as percentage of the labour force (full time)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
<b>Total</b>	<b>83 868</b>	<b>77 764</b>	<b>161 631</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>
16-24 years	9 299	7 405	16 704	5.1	4.1	4.6
25-29 years	11 072	11 111	22 182	9.0	9.9	9.4
30-34 years	10 193	11 251	21 444	7.1	8.4	7.7
35-39 years	9 417	10 720	20 136	5.6	6.7	6.1
40-44 years	9 249	9 548	18 797	5.3	5.8	5.6
45-49 years	10 302	9 292	19 595	5.6	5.3	5.5
50-54 years	9 205	7 376	16 580	5.9	4.9	5.4
55-59 years	9 940	7 928	17 868	6.9	5.8	6.3
60-64 years	5 191	3 133	8 324	5.3	4.4	4.9

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

[www.statbank.dk/aul01](http://www.statbank.dk/aul01) and aulp01



**Table 210** Insured persons unemployed by sex and unemployment insurance fund. 2012

	Insured persons unemployed			Unemployed as percentage of labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>67 493</b>	<b>66 552</b>	<b>134 045</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Academics (AAK)	2 034	3 097	5 131	5.1	5.4	5.3
Business	842	304	1 146	4.4	5.7	4.7
Builder	1 344	452	1 796	9.5	13.3	10.2
Early Childhood Teachers & Youth Educators	360	2 189	2 550	4.2	4.4	4.4
Danish Employees (DLA)	133	1 320	1 453	2.6	1.7	1.7
Danish Health Organizations (DSA)	3 211	2 867	6 078	7.1	8.1	7.5
Electrical Trade	998	23	1 020	4.8	10.8	4.8
Trade and labour (FOA)	1 150	7 282	8 431	5.7	5.3	5.3
General Workers (3FA)	21 222	9 592	30 813	10.9	13.5	11.6
Independent Employees (FFA)	637	899	1 535	5.6	6.1	5.9
Salaried Employees and Service Ind.	590	599	1 189	5.1	7.3	6.0
Salaried Employees and Public Servants (FTF-A)	2 058	3 221	5 279	3.9	4.3	4.2
Danish Food (NNF)	1 091	610	1 701	7.9	10.4	8.6
Commercial and Clerical Employees (HK)	3 707	10 307	14 015	7.0	6.4	6.5
Engineers (IAK)	1 819	664	2 483	3.0	4.4	3.3
Journalism, Communications and Languages	677	1 166	1 843	8.6	8.7	8.7
The Christian Unemployment Fund	7 140	8 302	15 442	7.5	9.1	8.3
Managers and Executives	2 216	932	3 148	3.2	3.6	3.3
School teachers (DLF-A)	731	1 841	2 572	3.4	3.6	3.5
Masters (MA)	1 504	2 592	4 096	6.2	7.6	7.1
Metal Workers	5 289	277	5 566	6.9	11.9	7.1
My unemployment Fund	1 252	649	1 901	4.2	4.9	4.4
Self-employed Persons (DANA)	985	671	1 656	4.6	6.5	5.2
Self-employed Persons (ASE)	3 924	3 004	6 928	4.3	5.9	4.8
Workers in Social Education (SLA)	358	1 120	1 478	4.4	4.3	4.3
Technicians and Engineers	955	1 306	2 261	7.1	10.5	8.7
Business Economists (CA)	1 268	1 265	2 533	5.5	6.0	5.7

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


**Table 211** Gross unemployed persons by sex and country of origin

	Men		Women		Total	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	number of persons					
<b>Total</b>	<b>86 073</b>	<b>83 868</b>	<b>73 543</b>	<b>77 764</b>	<b>159 616</b>	<b>161 631</b>
Denmark	71 806	69 364	60 365	63 540	132 170	132 904
Rest of the world, total	14 244	14 482	13 174	14 219	27 418	28 701
Of which: Western country's	3 436	3 694	3 286	3 866	6 723	7 560
Non-western country's	10 808	10 788	9 887	10 353	20 695	21 141
EU countries (EU 27)	2 887	3 150	2 700	3 258	5 587	6 409
Of which: Poland	690	783	836	1 026	1 526	1 809
United Kingdom	402	372	130	131	532	503
Sweden	210	201	272	278	482	479
Germany	562	526	433	426	995	952
Europe ekscl. EU 27, total	4 205	4 102	4 092	4 271	8 297	8 373
Of which: Bosnia and Herzegovina	537	494	363	399	901	893
Yugoslavia (former)	514	492	389	415	904	908
Norway	158	159	245	255	403	413
Turkey	2 390	2 370	2 216	2 283	4 606	4 653
Africa, total	1 945	1 932	1 339	1 448	3 284	3 380
Of which: Somalia	720	712	422	440	1 142	1 152
North America, total	137	146	92	96	229	243
South and Central America, total	242	249	336	349	579	598
Asia, total	4 764	4 823	4 575	4 750	9 339	9 573
Of which: Iraq	896	839	605	626	1 501	1 465
Iran	530	539	348	360	878	900
Lebanon	610	636	417	437	1 028	1 073
Pakistan	669	671	732	752	1 401	1 423
Sri Lanka	275	270	290	296	565	566
Viet Nam	421	418	423	391	844	809
Oceania, total	32	34	17	21	49	55
Stateless	18	27	11	13	29	39
Unknown	14	19	12	13	26	32
Unknown country of origin	23	21	5	5	28	26

Note: Gross unemployed are measured as full time participants

[www.statbank.dk/aul03](http://www.statbank.dk/aul03)

**Table 212** Unemployment benefits and early retirement pay

	2011	2012
Average number of people receiving unemployment benefits	108 395	118 764
Unemployment benefits paid in DKK mio.	20 619.5	22 012.2
Holiday benefits paid, DKK mio.	1 325.7	1 275.0
Early retirement pay paid, DKK mio. <sup>1</sup>	19 226.3	17 935.0
Net grants from central government: DKK mio.	27 962.7	28 847.2
Percentage of total paid	67.9	70.0

<sup>1</sup> Excl. tax-exempt premium paid out.

Source: The National Directorate of Labour

www.adir.dk

**Table 213** Recipients of unemployment benefits by sex and reason for unemployment. 2012

	Men	Women	Total
<b>Gross unemployment, total</b>	<b>83 868</b>	<b>77 764</b>	<b>161 631</b>
Gross unemployed with social assistance	19 475	13 451	32 926
Gross unemployed in employment subject to wage subsidies	6 204	7 964	14 167
<b>Recipients of unemployment benefit</b>	<b>58 189</b>	<b>56 349</b>	<b>114 538</b>
Of which: Made redundant by employer	40 434	32 830	73 264
Temporarily sent home	149	30	179
Resigned	1 670	2 949	4 619
Certificate of release work sharing	118	176	294
School leaver or completed national service	2 344	2 586	4 931
Completed activation	3 926	5 724	9 650
Education, parental or maternity leave	660	1 651	2 311
Temporary absence from the labour market	476	1 027	1 503
Stopped self-employment	1 473	1 079	2 552
Other	6 708	7 934	14 642
Reason for unemployment unknown	231	363	594

**Table 214** Job vacancies by size and industry. 2012

	Job vacancies						Job vacancy rate					
	1-9 em- ployees	10-49 em- ployees	50-99 em- ployees	100 + em- ployees	Fictitious units	Total	1-9 em- ployees	10-49 em- ployees	50-99 em- ployees	100 + em- ployees	Fictitious units	Total
	number						per cent					
<b>Job vacancies, total</b>	<b>4 252</b>	<b>6 021</b>	<b>1 920</b>	<b>4 825</b>	<b>1 196</b>	<b>18 214</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply	249	802	428	1 542	106	3 125	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.6	1.0
Construction	443	455	126	114	2	1 139	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.9
Wh. and retail trade, transport	1 924	2 556	623	1 371	148	6 621	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1
Information and communication	503	645	148	496	16	1 807	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.1
Financial intermediation, insurance and real estate	280	257	105	448	3	1 093	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9
Business activities	855	1 308	491	855	922	4 429	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.8

[www.statbank.dk/ls01](http://www.statbank.dk/ls01)
**Table 215** Job vacancies by region. 2012

	Job vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	number	per cent
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>18 214</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Region Hovedstaden	7 660	1.5
Region Sjælland	1 568	1.0
Region Syddanmark	3 121	1.0
Region Midtjylland	3 464	1.0
Region Nordjylland	1 205	0.9
Fictitious units	1 196	1.6

[www.statbank.dk/ls02](http://www.statbank.dk/ls02)

**Table 216** Membership of employees' trade unions. 2013

1 January	Total	Of whom women		Total	Of whom women
<b>Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1 095 420</b>	<b>538 062</b>	HI – Organisation for ledende medarbejdere		
Plumbers' Organisation in Denmark	9 826	28	i idræt-kultur-fritid	662	51
The Danish Artist Union	1 263	550	JID	944	293
Danish Union of Electricians	28 539	280	Jordmoderforeningen	1 718	1 716
Danish Hairdressers' and Beauticians' Union	4 033	3 865	Danish Association of Constructing Architects	4 212	647
Danish Railway Union	5 327	765	Kort- og Landmålingsteknikernes Forening	559	153
Danish Metal Workers' Union	116 005	4 804	Kost og Enæringsforbundet	6 540	6 384
United Federation of Danish Workers - 3F <sup>2</sup>	323 076	90 328	Landsforeningen af statsaut. Fodterapeuter	1 408	1 342
Danish Trade Union of Public Employees - TAT	192 670	168 054	Lederforeningen i TeleDanmark	860	354
Danish Prison Officers' Union	3 278	1 059	Lederforum – Social & Sundhedssektoren	666	606
Danish Food and Allied Workers' Union	33 362	10 733	Association of Academy and Market Economists	822	452
Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees in Denmark	281 219	210 627	PROSA – Association of Computer Professionals	8 674	1 251
Union of Enlisted Privates and Corporals in the Danish Army	4 557	259	The Radiographers' Union in Denmark	1 626	1 171
Håndboldspillerforeningen	337	153	SAFU Association of Salaried Employees	1 223	636
Union of Painters in Denmark	11 100	3 185	Uddannelsesforbundet	9 236	4 332
The Danish Federation of Salaried Employees	16 308	3 915	Other unions	4 169	2 142
National Federation of Social Educators	36 790	27 593	<b>Danish Association of Managers and Executives</b>	<b>94 073</b>	<b>26 138</b>
Spillerforening	1 180	126	Danish Association of Managers and Executives	94 073	26 138
Danish Association of Professional Technicians	26 550	11 738	<b>Confederation of Professional Associations<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>145 691</b>	<b>80 708</b>
<b>Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation (FTF)</b>	<b>348 903</b>	<b>240 591</b>	Federation of Danish Architects	4 356	2 206
Attorfillit Kattuffiat, Greenland	990	535	Danish Union of Librarians	3 663	2 802
Federation of Early Childhood Teachers	52 335	44 485	Danish Union of Journalists	1 974	1 087
CO 10 – group in FTF	29 252	7 735	Dansk Musikpædagogisk Forening	778	434
Of which:			The Association of Food Scientists in Denmark and the Danish Veterinary Surgeons	1 609	825
Association of Permanent Defence Personnel	6 731	404	Defence group in AC	3 541	150
Danmarks Kordegneforening	522	378	National Union of Upper Secon. School Teachers	12 975	6 947
Dansk Told- og Skatteforbund	3 807	2 170	Danish Federation of Graduates in Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Landscape Architecture	3 353	1 579
Foreningen af Præliminære Organister	617	370	Jurist- og Økonomforbundet	47 680	23 899
Association of Technical and Administrative Public Employees (TAT)	802	409	Communications and Languages	5 235	4 779
Union of Public Servants within Armed Forces	1 010	212	Danish Medical Association	16 718	8 682
Association of Commercial College Teachers	1 505	752	Danish Association of Masters and PhDs	28 855	16 898
The Police Union in Denmark	11 598	1 980	Pharma-Danmark	4 333	3 536
Trafikforbundet	682	205	The Danish Association of Clergy	2 500	1 341
Other unions	1 978	855	Danish Psychologists' Association	4 623	3 525
Cabin Union Denmark	1 461	1 025	Tandlægeforeningen	1 734	1 005
The Danish Union of Teachers	61 958	43 669	Tandlægerne Ny Landsforening	670	568
Danish Musicians' Union <sup>2</sup>	3 009	722	Other unions	1 094	445
Danish Actors Association	1 666	880	<b>Outside mainorganisations</b>	<b>358 760</b>	<b>151 176</b>
Danish Association of Social Workers	10 938	9 507	2B – Bedst og Billigst	17 126	8 243
Danish Nurses' Organisation	53 181	51 402	Brancheafdelingen Trafik & Jernbane	2 655	1 328
Dansk Tandplejerforening	1 247	1 197	Business Danmark	24 533	4 740
Danske Psykomotoriske Terapeuter	631	596	Dansk Formands Forening	1 060	16
Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists	5 332	5 017	Danish Union of Journalists <sup>4</sup>	16 003	7 097
Organisation of Danish Insurance Employees	8 065	5 097	Den Danske Landinspektørforening	872	229
The Danish Physiotherapist Association	9 450	7 242	Fagforeningen Danmark	40 241	14 789
Association of Danish Forest and Landscape Engineers	526	65	FRIE Funktionærer	15 905	9 300
Danish Association of Occupational Therapists	6 525	6 198	Forbundet af Kirke- og Kirkegårdsansatte	1 416	679
Danish Pharmacopeia Commission	4 185	4 125	Forbundet for Tjenestemænd ved Fødevarer- og Undervisningsministeriet m.fl.	362	48
Danish Film and TV Workers' Union	667	167	Funktionærkartellet/Teknikersammenslutningen	22 908	12 544
The Financial Services' Union	43 630	23 208	Ingeniørforeningen i Danmark	53 509	11 192
Foreningen af Mejeriledere og Funktionærer	575	87	JOBtryghed	19 015	8 963
Ass. of Teachers for Private Independent Schools	9 319	5 859	Kristelig Fagforening <sup>1</sup>	136 060	71 944
Funktionærforeningen Carlsberg Tuborg	642	243	Maskinmestrenes Forening	7 095	64

Note: Figures are exclusive of Denmark's Frie Fagforening, due to lack of data reports.

Source: Main organizations and unions outside of the main organizations

<sup>1</sup> Incl. members not paying full subscription (trainees, pupils, leisure-time jobber, persons on retirement pension and early-retirement pay, etc.) <sup>2</sup> Only members under FTF <sup>3</sup> Only employees. <sup>4</sup> Incl. 1974 members with double membership under Confederation of Professional Associations (AC)

**Table 217** Members of unemployment insurance funds

	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Number of funds</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Number insured against unemployment, total</b>	<b>2 041 040</b>	<b>2 028 062</b>
Full-time insured	2 020 550	2 009 634
Of which: LO <sup>2</sup>	867 182	841 419
FTF <sup>3</sup>	324 396	324 029
Managers <sup>4</sup>	95 128	98 531
AC <sup>5</sup>	266 118	273 545
Other organizations <sup>6</sup>	467 726	472 110
Part-time and combination-insured	20 490	18 428
Of which: LO <sup>2</sup>	9 613	8 743
FTF <sup>3</sup>	3 057	2 774
Managers <sup>4</sup>	30	32
AC <sup>5</sup>	740	1 057
Other organizations <sup>6</sup>	7 050	5 822

<sup>1</sup> Figures are from 1 January. <sup>2</sup> Danish Confederation of Trade Unions. <sup>3</sup> Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation. <sup>4</sup> Danish Association of Management and Executives. <sup>5</sup> Danish Confederation of Professional Organisations. <sup>6</sup> Incl. unemployment insurance funds which are members of different confederations.

Source: The National Directorate of Labour

[www.statbank.dk/04](http://www.statbank.dk/04)

**Table 218** Personal income by type of income. 2011

	Primary income			Transfer income				Property income,	Disposable income
	Wages and salaries, etc.	Entrepre- neurial income etc.	Total	Unemploy- ment bene- fits etc.	Pensions etc.	Social benefits	Total <sup>3</sup>	net	
DKK thousands									
Men and women	184.8	16.8	201.7	4.5	52.0	8.3	74.3	11.2	198.8
Self-employed, total <sup>1</sup>	25.3	389.8	415.2	2.3	22.3	8.0	37.9	-62.0	268.5
Self-employed with employees	14.7	697.8	712.5	0.2	9.9	7.4	20.7	-211.4	349.0
Self-employed without employees	29.2	306.5	335.7	3.0	26.0	8.3	43.1	-19.7	248.7
Assisting spouses	11.6	149.9	161.5	0.3	25.4	4.9	39.2	12.9	163.8
Employees, total	350.3	2.5	352.9	3.8	4.9	3.8	20.6	12.8	255.9
Top managers	689.3	7.8	697.1	1.1	8.3	1.0	13.8	73.0	461.8
Employees, highest level	464.8	5.3	470.1	2.4	5.9	2.5	18.8	18.7	326.4
Employees, medium level	372.5	1.9	374.4	2.4	3.8	3.3	19.2	10.3	269.4
Employees, basic level	287.2	1.2	288.4	4.5	3.2	4.2	20.1	3.9	213.8
Other employees	254.9	0.9	255.8	7.3	3.9	5.9	24.1	1.3	193.6
Employees, not further specified	302.4	3.5	305.9	4.1	11.7	5.0	28.0	26.7	242.3
Unemployed	43.2	2.3	45.5	122.1	1.2	28.6	161.4	1.1	157.7
Temporarily outside the labour force	10.9	0.2	11.1	51.4	6.9	104.2	177.7	-0.3	146.6
Not economically active									
Pensioners and others	2.5	0.5	2.9	0.1	178.2	1.2	187.6	25.0	163.6
Recipients of cash benefits	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.3	2.5	130.7	151.4	-2.5	120.6
Others persons not economically active <sup>2</sup>	11.4	0.4	11.8	0.2	4.6	5.8	28.6	3.0	41.8

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at [www.statbank.dk/indkp1](http://www.statbank.dk/indkp1).

[www.statbank.dk/04](http://www.statbank.dk/04)

<sup>1</sup> Includes assisting spouses. <sup>2</sup> Includes unknown. <sup>3</sup> Includes other transfer income.



Table 219 Disposable income by sex and level of income. 2011

			Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
			thousands			per cent		
<b>Persons, total</b>			<b>2 227.8</b>	<b>2 303.0</b>	<b>4 530.8</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Disposable income</b>								
Less than 50 000 DKK			224.4	201.7	426.1	53	47	100
DKK	50 000 – DKK	99 999	193.3	272.4	465.7	42	58	100
DKK	100 000 – DKK	149 999	365.3	442.3	807.6	45	55	100
DKK	150 000 – DKK	199 999	379.6	498.2	877.8	43	57	100
DKK	200 000 – DKK	249 999	359.1	399.2	758.3	47	53	100
DKK	250 000 – DKK	299 999	273.4	255.6	529.0	52	48	100
DKK	300 000 – DKK	349 999	166.9	120.5	287.4	58	42	100
DKK	350 000 – DKK	399 999	94.6	52.6	147.2	64	36	100
DKK	400 000 – DKK	449 999	54.6	24.5	79.1	69	31	100
DKK	450 000 – DKK	499 999	32.7	12.6	45.3	72	28	100
DKK	500 000 – DKK	599 999	34.1	11.5	45.6	75	25	100
DKK	600 000 – DKK	699 999	16.3	4.7	21.0	78	22	100
DKK	700 000 – DKK	799 999	9.4	2.3	11.7	80	20	100
DKK	800 000 – DKK	899 999	5.7	1.3	7.1	81	19	100
DKK	900 000 – DKK	999 999	3.8	0.8	4.6	83	17	100
DKK	1 000 000 – DKK	1 999 999	11.0	2.0	13.0	85	15	100
DKK	2 000 000 – DKK	2 999 999	2.0	0.3	2.3	86	14	100
DKK	3 mio +		1.7	0.3	2.1	84	16	100

[www.statbank.dk/04](http://www.statbank.dk/04)

**Table 220** Disposable income by sex and age. 2011

	Number of persons	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average	Gini coefficient <sup>1</sup>
	thousands	DKK thousands				
<b>Men and women</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 530.8</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>254.9</b>	<b>198.8</b>	<b>0.29</b>
15-19 years	354.5	7.2	20.2	43.4	30.2	0.31
20-24 years	329.7	64.1	96.9	134.3	103.6	0.34
25-29 years	300.9	105.5	161.0	209.4	160.0	0.27
30-34 years	324.7	159.7	211.0	259.9	212.2	0.24
35-39 years	377.1	180.3	233.2	290.2	243.2	0.24
40-44 years	388.6	184.0	240.1	304.5	259.9	0.26
45-49 years	419.9	180.7	238.6	305.3	263.5	0.26
50-54 years	367.5	175.1	232.9	300.1	258.9	0.27
55-59 years	351.2	170.3	228.1	294.7	253.0	0.27
60-64 years	350.1	146.2	195.4	270.4	228.2	0.28
65-69 years	339.3	117.3	156.7	222.5	192.4	0.27
70-74 years	230.3	110.2	146.3	195.3	172.9	0.25
75 years +	397.1	120.2	147.9	183.1	167.9	0.21
<b>Men</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 227.8</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>193.5</b>	<b>274.9</b>	<b>216.1</b>	<b>0.29</b>
15-19 years	182.1	6.7	19.4	43.2	30.7	0.31
20-24 years	168.8	61.5	98.2	143.1	107.4	0.35
25-29 years	151.5	105.1	167.4	220.9	166.8	0.27
30-34 years	161.7	157.1	217.6	272.9	220.0	0.24
35-39 years	188.0	179.2	240.9	307.8	254.6	0.25
40-44 years	196.0	184.3	249.3	326.3	276.6	0.26
45-49 years	212.2	184.1	250.7	330.1	285.6	0.27
50-54 years	184.6	182.4	248.3	328.6	283.1	0.27
55-59 years	175.2	180.5	246.4	322.9	279.9	0.27
60-64 years	173.3	158.5	217.6	302.8	258.8	0.29
65-69 years	166.7	132.9	175.6	258.4	221.9	0.28
70-74 years	109.2	126.4	160.5	227.5	198.9	0.26
75 years +	158.5	124.0	152.4	205.0	185.6	0.24
<b>Women</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 303.0</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>237.7</b>	<b>182.1</b>	<b>0.28</b>
15-19 years	172.4	7.7	21.0	43.5	29.6	0.31
20-24 years	160.8	66.9	96.0	127.1	99.7	0.32
25-29 years	149.4	105.8	156.4	199.2	153.2	0.26
30-34 years	163.1	161.5	205.9	248.6	204.4	0.23
35-39 years	189.0	181.0	227.3	276.0	231.8	0.24
40-44 years	192.6	183.8	232.8	286.8	242.8	0.25
45-49 years	207.8	178.5	229.0	284.9	241.0	0.25
50-54 years	182.9	170.7	220.6	276.8	234.5	0.26
55-59 years	176.0	163.9	213.5	269.9	226.2	0.26
60-64 years	176.8	137.6	178.0	240.4	198.3	0.27
65-69 years	172.5	104.0	143.0	191.7	163.9	0.26
70-74 years	121.1	95.1	135.4	170.1	149.5	0.24
75 years +	238.5	115.9	145.9	172.8	156.1	0.20

<sup>1</sup> The Gini coefficient is calculated based on equivalised disposable income.



Table 221 (page 1 of 2) Average income in municipalities. 2011

Municipality-code	Men			Women			Total		
	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income
DKK thousands									
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>241.4</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>216.2</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>182.1</b>	<b>201.7</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>198.8</b>
<b>Copenhagen city</b>	<b>247.9</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>181.9</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>183.4</b>	<b>214.0</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>196.3</b>
101 Copenhagen	238.4	54.3	199.9	178.6	69.4	177.3	207.9	62.0	188.4
147 Frederiksberg	294.0	63.1	248.2	197.0	80.9	205.0	241.9	72.7	225.0
155 Dragør	318.1	78.3	298.7	208.6	80.9	232.9	261.2	79.6	264.5
185 Tårnby	246.3	65.4	228.2	178.8	78.9	193.3	211.4	72.4	210.2
<b>Copenhagen surburban</b>	<b>280.6</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>250.3</b>	<b>184.6</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>203.3</b>	<b>230.8</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>225.9</b>
165 Albertslund	203.6	68.4	191.5	156.3	82.2	173.3	179.6	75.4	182.3
151 Ballerup	236.6	73.0	217.2	171.1	87.1	188.6	202.8	80.3	202.4
153 Brøndby	205.2	71.3	198.3	146.6	88.2	172.8	174.9	80.0	185.1
157 Gentofte	492.5	73.9	430.5	238.0	82.6	268.7	355.7	78.6	343.5
159 Gladsaxe	261.7	61.1	228.5	188.7	80.4	200.3	224.0	71.0	213.9
161 Glostrup	246.2	65.3	217.5	174.0	84.0	189.2	208.7	75.0	202.8
163 Herlev	237.9	68.0	217.3	173.4	83.4	189.6	204.3	76.0	202.9
167 Hvidovre	234.1	62.9	209.0	173.2	80.5	185.3	202.8	72.0	196.8
169 Høje-Taastrup	238.6	65.5	214.1	169.1	80.5	184.1	203.4	73.1	198.9
183 Ishøj	208.9	64.6	192.0	151.8	81.5	171.4	179.8	73.2	181.5
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	344.6	70.5	298.3	213.1	86.6	235.5	275.3	79.0	265.2
175 Rødovre	230.5	65.5	208.8	165.8	85.7	185.6	196.7	76.1	196.7
187 Vallensbæk	287.9	64.4	250.1	199.4	74.6	204.6	242.8	69.6	226.9
<b>Nordsjælland</b>	<b>307.9</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>270.9</b>	<b>196.6</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>212.9</b>	<b>250.4</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>240.9</b>
201 Allerød	350.5	68.4	294.1	229.5	72.7	235.3	288.3	70.6	263.9
240 Egedal	311.5	58.9	258.0	216.1	69.5	210.4	263.0	64.3	233.8
210 Fredensborg	314.3	70.8	266.6	192.6	81.7	209.2	250.7	76.5	236.6
250 Frederikssund	252.3	67.6	223.2	179.9	80.8	190.8	215.4	74.3	206.7
190 Furesø	334.2	75.9	287.4	217.8	83.5	227.7	273.6	79.9	256.3
270 Gribskov	244.1	74.5	228.1	176.6	81.5	194.0	209.8	78.0	210.8
260 Halsnæs	212.3	75.6	203.5	158.8	87.4	179.0	185.3	81.5	191.1
217 Helsingør	252.1	75.5	234.7	172.4	87.7	195.4	210.9	81.8	214.4
219 Hillerød	292.6	65.1	245.9	198.5	76.7	203.8	243.7	71.1	224.0
223 Hørsholm	457.3	93.9	398.5	210.6	92.4	249.4	324.8	93.1	318.4
230 Rudersdal	433.4	87.1	387.0	225.7	89.6	259.9	324.5	88.4	320.4
<b>Bornholm</b>	<b>178.8</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>184.8</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>173.8</b>
<b>Østsjælland</b>	<b>276.5</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>238.8</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>231.7</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>217.4</b>
253 Greve	278.5	67.2	246.5	193.5	76.6	201.7	235.0	72.0	223.6
259 Køge	253.3	64.3	219.6	173.7	80.1	185.6	212.5	72.3	202.2
350 Lejre	288.9	62.1	239.6	195.7	74.3	196.1	241.8	68.3	217.6
265 Roskilde	278.9	64.7	240.6	191.5	76.9	199.8	233.9	71.0	219.6
269 Solrød	310.0	60.7	265.7	200.8	72.2	207.7	254.2	66.5	236.1
<b>Vest- og Sydsjælland</b>	<b>213.2</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>199.1</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>173.9</b>	<b>180.6</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>186.3</b>
320 Faxe	234.4	65.6	205.4	159.2	82.7	176.0	196.5	74.2	190.6
376 Guldborgsund	184.7	81.4	178.2	135.8	91.1	166.8	159.9	86.3	172.4
316 Holbæk	237.6	64.7	210.3	166.2	80.0	180.9	201.1	72.5	195.2
326 Kalundborg	216.9	74.0	203.0	148.2	88.6	175.2	182.5	81.3	189.1
360 Lolland	166.4	89.8	176.3	118.4	99.4	157.4	142.4	94.6	166.9
370 Næstved	227.0	68.9	208.1	155.9	84.5	177.8	190.5	76.9	192.6
306 Odsherred	184.1	85.9	189.1	133.1	96.4	170.9	158.4	91.2	179.9
329 Ringsted	246.7	60.9	213.6	169.0	78.1	180.6	207.3	69.7	196.9
330 Slagelse	210.2	72.3	200.2	146.1	86.1	173.1	177.6	79.4	186.4
340 Sorø	237.1	66.3	210.1	163.6	83.1	180.1	199.8	74.8	194.9
336 Stevn	236.4	70.2	215.2	163.3	80.9	180.7	199.6	75.6	197.8
390 Vordingborg	197.4	80.3	191.8	139.0	93.3	171.2	167.6	87.0	181.3

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at [www.statbank.dk/indkf1](http://www.statbank.dk/indkf1).[www.statbank.dk/04](http://www.statbank.dk/04)



Table 221 (page 2 of 2) Average income in municipalities. 2011

Municipality-code		Men			Women			Total		
		Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income
DKK thousands										
	<b>Fyn</b>	<b>207.3</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>200.6</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>172.2</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>186.2</b>
420	Assens	216.6	69.8	197.5	149.7	83.8	170.5	182.9	76.8	183.9
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	206.5	72.0	195.7	143.5	87.1	170.6	174.7	79.6	183.1
440	Kerteminde	213.4	77.0	206.8	146.0	88.1	172.9	179.3	82.7	189.6
482	Langeland	161.4	90.4	173.3	115.4	97.2	155.8	138.3	93.8	164.5
410	Middelfart	238.3	70.6	212.2	159.8	85.1	182.1	198.6	78.0	197.0
480	Nordfyns	216.9	69.3	196.7	149.2	84.1	171.4	183.4	76.6	184.2
450	Nyborg	204.9	80.5	199.6	140.4	92.7	170.2	172.2	86.7	184.7
461	Odense	203.7	70.9	201.3	145.9	84.8	172.9	174.0	78.0	186.7
479	Svendborg	202.9	76.0	204.8	142.6	87.9	173.5	172.3	82.0	188.9
492	Ærø	172.2	85.2	191.4	109.3	95.7	155.1	141.0	90.4	173.4
	<b>Syddjylland</b>	<b>231.5</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>207.3</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>172.5</b>	<b>190.7</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>189.8</b>
530	Billund	246.6	59.1	214.9	156.3	79.4	174.2	201.6	69.2	194.6
561	Esbjerg	230.5	68.0	213.2	149.2	82.3	171.5	189.6	75.2	192.2
563	Fanø	233.6	88.3	247.1	149.8	92.0	185.1	190.5	90.2	215.2
607	Fredericia	228.3	73.2	209.2	148.9	87.5	172.5	188.4	80.3	190.8
510	Haderslev	218.3	70.5	195.1	142.8	85.7	168.5	180.2	78.1	181.7
621	Kolding	246.2	62.9	217.6	160.2	78.9	178.7	202.7	71.0	197.9
540	Sønderborg	208.0	73.7	199.6	141.9	87.1	167.8	174.6	80.5	183.5
550	Tønder	212.1	68.6	182.5	134.0	85.2	162.8	173.0	77.0	172.6
573	Varde	244.7	61.6	203.8	151.8	79.0	170.3	198.6	70.2	187.2
575	Vejen	240.3	59.9	196.2	145.1	79.9	165.3	193.0	69.8	180.9
630	Vejle	248.0	64.1	219.8	165.2	80.4	183.4	206.1	72.4	201.4
580	Aabenraa	216.5	69.6	200.0	142.0	82.6	166.8	178.8	76.2	183.2
	<b>Østjylland</b>	<b>237.4</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>212.2</b>	<b>159.3</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>180.1</b>	<b>197.8</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>195.9</b>
710	Favrskov	267.0	56.6	223.2	175.5	73.3	185.7	221.2	64.9	204.4
766	Hedensted	251.3	56.3	211.6	162.0	75.7	176.6	206.8	66.0	194.1
615	Horsens	232.8	63.4	210.2	154.9	80.6	176.5	193.6	72.0	193.3
707	Norddjurs	207.6	70.1	194.6	137.8	84.0	164.5	172.7	77.0	179.6
727	Odder	245.3	66.8	222.3	163.0	81.1	187.8	203.1	74.1	204.6
730	Randers	219.3	68.6	200.0	146.3	84.9	170.3	182.5	76.8	185.0
741	Samsø	187.6	84.6	184.3	126.7	98.3	170.1	156.4	91.6	177.0
740	Silkeborg	251.2	61.1	211.1	162.3	78.8	183.1	206.2	70.0	196.9
746	Skanderborg	282.1	56.8	240.4	188.2	72.3	197.1	234.7	64.6	218.5
706	Syddjurs	228.1	71.7	212.8	151.2	83.8	178.7	189.4	77.8	195.6
751	Aarhus	231.3	64.8	212.1	159.6	79.3	181.5	194.6	72.2	196.4
	<b>Vestjylland</b>	<b>236.3</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>210.3</b>	<b>151.0</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>173.9</b>	<b>193.8</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>192.1</b>
657	Herning	237.4	61.0	222.7	150.4	79.8	174.9	193.8	70.4	198.8
661	Holstebro	244.0	62.9	214.5	153.0	79.3	175.0	197.9	71.2	194.5
756	Ikast-Brandø	234.8	59.8	207.3	148.6	79.2	172.2	192.1	69.4	189.9
665	Lemvig	243.0	67.2	208.3	143.3	81.3	167.3	193.9	74.1	188.2
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern	246.5	61.6	209.6	148.2	80.3	170.9	197.9	70.9	190.5
779	Skive	214.9	68.6	195.1	142.5	84.8	169.4	179.2	76.6	182.4
671	Struer	222.7	72.1	205.5	141.6	87.8	169.1	182.3	79.9	187.3
791	Viborg	238.0	63.8	207.9	161.5	80.8	179.6	199.6	72.3	193.7
	<b>Nordjylland</b>	<b>220.1</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>198.3</b>	<b>147.3</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>170.1</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>184.2</b>
810	Brønderslev	220.6	68.4	190.2	149.0	84.7	169.6	185.1	76.5	180.0
813	Frederikshavn	209.1	76.2	201.2	136.6	89.1	169.1	172.6	82.7	185.0
860	Hjørring	215.5	71.0	196.1	145.5	84.2	169.3	180.2	77.6	182.6
849	Jammerbugt	217.1	69.6	197.1	148.4	83.9	171.2	183.0	76.7	184.3
825	Læsø	182.1	87.0	191.0	115.1	96.3	160.5	149.2	91.5	176.0
846	Mariagerfjord	224.3	66.6	197.7	148.9	82.8	169.9	186.9	74.6	183.9
773	Morsø	204.6	74.9	184.7	127.6	90.1	160.8	166.4	82.4	172.8
840	Rebild	264.9	58.5	215.6	169.5	74.7	178.4	217.8	66.5	197.2
787	Thisted	220.8	68.3	192.5	139.2	85.1	167.1	180.1	76.7	179.9
820	Vesthimmerlands	218.1	67.0	189.4	141.0	84.4	163.8	179.9	75.6	176.7
851	Aalborg	220.6	67.1	202.0	152.7	81.4	172.4	186.4	74.3	187.1

**Table 222** Income, total. 2011

	Number of families	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
<b>Families, total</b>	<b>2 811.3</b>	<b>209.2</b>	<b>351.0</b>	<b>623.3</b>	<b>463.5</b>
Without children	2 044.3	187.3	278.6	446.8	363.4
With 1 child	315.6	374.0	587.4	797.4	642.4
With 2 children	327.3	530.8	720.1	917.5	782.4
With 3 or more children	124.0	522.9	730.7	944.5	816.7
<b>Couples, total</b>	<b>1 331.0</b>	<b>409.2</b>	<b>619.7</b>	<b>822.8</b>	<b>683.6</b>
Without children	737.7	328.0	486.0	685.9	564.9
With 1 child	212.6	553.7	705.8	889.0	773.4
With 2 children	272.5	628.6	772.0	965.3	857.9
With 3 or more children	108.2	608.7	773.3	984.3	877.0
<b>Single persons, total</b>	<b>1 480.2</b>	<b>167.9</b>	<b>221.6</b>	<b>330.5</b>	<b>265.7</b>
Without children	1 306.6	161.0	209.0	306.9	249.7
With 1 child	103.0	249.2	338.2	439.6	371.9
With 2 or more children	70.7	293.1	371.4	465.6	407.2

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at [www.statbank.dk/indkf1](http://www.statbank.dk/indkf1).[www.statbank.dk/04](http://www.statbank.dk/04)**Table 223** Income, total by family type and level of income. 2011

	Families total			Singles				Couples				
	Total	Without children	With children	Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 + children	Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 children	With 3 + children
	thousands											
<b>Number of families</b>	<b>2 811.3</b>	<b>2 044.3</b>	<b>767.0</b>	<b>1 480.2</b>	<b>1 306.6</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>1 331.0</b>	<b>737.7</b>	<b>212.6</b>	<b>272.5</b>	<b>108.2</b>
<b>Income, total</b>												
Under 50 000 DKK	70.0	66.9	3.1	65.2	63.9	0.9	0.4	4.8	3.0	0.6	0.7	0.4
50 000 -99 999 DKK	89.4	87.3	2.0	86.3	85.1	0.9	0.4	3.0	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
100 000 -149 999 DKK	131.5	127.7	3.8	124.7	122.1	2.0	0.6	6.8	5.6	0.6	0.4	0.2
150 000 -199 999 DKK	345.5	335.2	10.3	332.9	324.9	6.5	1.5	12.5	10.3	1.2	0.7	0.4
200 000 -249 999 DKK	296.2	270.5	25.6	242.9	221.7	15.7	5.5	53.3	48.9	2.3	1.4	0.7
250 000 -299 999 DKK	254.3	222.2	32.1	170.2	144.8	14.4	11.0	84.1	77.4	3.5	2.1	1.1
300 000 -349 999 DKK	214.7	178.3	36.4	138.1	112.4	14.5	11.1	76.6	65.9	5.5	3.5	1.8
350 000 -399 999 DKK	183.1	143.3	39.7	105.2	80.6	13.7	11.0	77.9	62.8	6.7	5.0	3.4
400 000 -449 999 DKK	145.9	107.8	38.0	72.2	52.5	10.5	9.2	73.6	55.3	8.3	6.4	3.6
450 000 -499 999 DKK	119.5	83.1	36.4	45.4	31.5	7.4	6.5	74.1	51.5	10.3	8.4	3.8
500 000 -599 999 DKK	209.9	128.2	81.7	46.7	31.5	8.3	6.8	163.2	96.7	28.6	27.6	10.3
600 000 -699 999 DKK	202.0	98.2	103.8	20.9	14.1	3.7	3.1	181.2	84.1	36.3	45.1	15.6
700 000 -799 999 DKK	167.7	67.4	100.3	10.3	7.0	1.8	1.5	157.4	60.4	33.0	47.2	16.9
800 000 -899 999 DKK	120.3	42.6	77.7	5.9	4.2	0.9	0.8	114.4	38.4	24.5	37.4	14.0
900 000 -999 999 DKK	79.8	26.1	53.7	3.4	2.5	0.5	0.4	76.4	23.6	16.6	26.2	10.0
1 000 000 -1 999 999 DKK	161.3	51.0	110.3	7.9	6.1	1.1	0.8	153.4	44.9	31.1	54.5	22.8
2 000 000 -2 999 999 DKK	12.9	5.0	8.0	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	11.8	4.1	2.1	3.7	1.9
3 mio DKK +	7.4	3.4	4.1	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	6.5	2.6	1.0	1.9	1.0

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at [www.statbank.dk/indkf1](http://www.statbank.dk/indkf1).[www.statbank.dk/04](http://www.statbank.dk/04)



Table 224 Family incomings by type of dwelling. 2011

	Type of dwelling					Type of ownership		
	Detached	Terraced or semi- detached	Apartment houses	Student hostels	Other dwellings <sup>1</sup>	Total	Own dwelling	Rented <sup>2</sup>
DKK thousands								
Income, total								
Families, total	610.7	413.4	332.9	115.2	300.0	463.5	640.9	312.0
Without children	471.6	340.1	293.7	111.8	258.6	363.4	508.8	267.8
With 1 child	765.2	574.3	481.6	281.8	551.7	642.4	796.1	463.4
With 2 children	860.0	686.7	573.0	361.2	691.1	782.4	882.2	549.1
With 3 or more children	912.3	682.9	528.5	323.2	768.4	816.7	938.9	547.6
Couples, total	742.4	623.2	551.4	231.3	572.6	683.6	750.9	526.1
Without children	607.3	522.8	493.9	214.9	493.4	564.9	619.1	455.4
With 1 child	834.7	737.8	631.7	325.3	713.9	773.4	853.1	609.7
With 2 children	895.0	814.2	697.7	387.9	803.4	857.9	908.0	674.2
With 3 or more children	943.8	777.5	600.3	290.7	844.7	877.0	957.2	630.4
Singles, total	308.3	274.3	253.0	102.9	200.7	265.7	358.4	235.6
Without children	285.8	253.2	241.9	102.2	193.9	249.7	337.3	221.5
With 1 child	436.4	377.8	336.3	200.0	320.6	371.9	492.0	329.7
With 2 or more children	463.0	406.5	365.5	290.6	364.3	407.2	522.7	365.0
All income including net interest recieved								
Families, total	621.2	421.0	330.0	114.4	299.5	468.1	658.0	305.8
Without children	492.6	349.8	292.2	111.0	262.0	372.2	537.4	263.5
With 1 child	760.7	573.8	472.3	278.5	525.0	636.7	796.6	450.4
With 2 children	859.4	690.1	562.5	357.0	661.0	780.1	885.9	532.9
With 3 or more children	886.7	684.0	519.8	320.7	709.3	796.5	916.3	532.6
Couples, total	751.4	634.3	545.0	229.4	569.2	689.3	764.6	513.2
Without children	632.1	539.0	490.8	213.2	505.5	581.4	648.1	446.6
With 1 child	828.8	738.3	619.5	322.0	674.7	766.4	851.5	591.6
With 2 children	893.8	819.7	684.7	383.6	768.1	855.4	910.7	653.0
With 3 or more children	916.6	780.2	590.3	287.7	774.9	854.3	933.3	611.9
Singles, total	322.3	279.6	251.3	102.2	201.2	269.3	384.5	231.8
Without children	301.6	259.8	240.9	101.5	195.0	254.1	365.3	218.4
With 1 child	438.3	376.1	329.8	196.8	311.8	368.7	503.3	321.3
With 2 or more children	466.7	404.8	359.4	287.3	351.6	405.3	538.1	356.7
Disposable income								
Families, total	423.2	293.6	229.3	87.2	212.6	321.9	448.1	214.1
Without children	341.9	247.4	203.3	84.7	187.8	259.5	372.7	185.0
With 1 child	509.2	389.2	324.3	208.8	357.8	429.7	532.4	310.1
With 2 children	572.2	468.6	388.8	265.1	451.9	523.4	589.4	369.1
With 3 or more children	599.2	476.2	378.8	251.5	490.9	544.8	617.2	385.5
Couples, total	509.5	434.0	372.5	172.1	396.4	468.6	518.5	352.0
Without children	438.0	376.2	337.1	160.5	358.1	402.7	448.9	309.2
With 1 child	553.3	493.4	416.6	237.6	452.8	512.5	568.0	398.5
With 2 children	593.1	546.7	461.9	282.4	517.5	569.1	604.4	439.5
With 3 or more children	617.0	531.9	419.1	226.6	531.1	579.1	627.4	430.8
Singles, total	225.1	200.5	177.0	78.2	145.5	190.0	267.4	164.8
Without children	210.3	186.1	168.6	77.7	141.0	178.6	254.2	154.3
With 1 child	300.7	264.0	235.0	154.8	222.6	258.7	342.5	229.2
With 2 or more children	336.9	299.9	272.0	224.0	264.2	299.8	381.0	270.1

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at [www.statbank.dk/indkf1](http://www.statbank.dk/indkf1).[www.statbank.dk/04](http://www.statbank.dk/04)<sup>1</sup> Includes unknown types of dwelling. <sup>2</sup> Dwellings which are part of a housing association are included as rented.

**Table 225** Family incomings for families with children. 2011

	Number of families	Age of youngest child						Total
		0-2 years	3-6 years	7-12 years	13-14 years	15-17 years	18-24 years	
	thousands	DKK thousands						
<b>Income, total</b>								
<b>Families, total</b>	<b>767.0</b>	<b>663.4</b>	<b>711.4</b>	<b>747.4</b>	<b>758.7</b>	<b>765.4</b>	<b>791.6</b>	<b>730.4</b>
With 1 child	315.6	592.3	561.1	568.0	604.6	663.4	768.7	642.4
With 2 children	327.3	705.9	750.7	785.8	821.9	882.7	923.9	782.4
With 3 or more children	124.0	732.3	791.3	864.5	931.1	974.3	1 002.3	816.7
<b>Couples, total</b>	<b>593.3</b>	<b>709.8</b>	<b>808.3</b>	<b>875.1</b>	<b>897.2</b>	<b>911.3</b>	<b>926.3</b>	<b>831.1</b>
With 1 child	212.6	648.0	710.5	758.0	787.0	831.4	908.3	773.4
With 2 children	272.5	741.8	821.7	884.0	924.8	981.0	1 016.2	857.9
With 3 or more children	108.2	771.5	856.2	940.4	996.5	1 041.9	1 078.8	877.0
<b>Singles, total</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>278.3</b>	<b>336.9</b>	<b>383.2</b>	<b>406.7</b>	<b>420.4</b>	<b>469.7</b>	<b>386.3</b>
With 1 child	103.0	253.8	310.2	354.1	372.7	389.3	458.2	371.9
With 2 or more children	70.7	308.2	361.1	408.2	447.3	495.7	573.2	407.2
<b>All income including net interest recieved</b>								
<b>Families, total</b>	<b>767.0</b>	<b>650.7</b>	<b>702.9</b>	<b>741.7</b>	<b>755.5</b>	<b>763.8</b>	<b>789.5</b>	<b>723.7</b>
With 1 child	315.6	580.2	552.5	563.2	597.5	661.6	767.1	636.7
With 2 children	327.3	696.0	746.8	786.5	825.2	884.5	920.7	780.1
With 3 or more children	124.0	713.0	774.1	842.5	910.1	944.8	956.0	796.5
<b>Couples, total</b>	<b>593.3</b>	<b>696.3</b>	<b>798.9</b>	<b>868.6</b>	<b>893.3</b>	<b>909.2</b>	<b>923.5</b>	<b>823.3</b>
With 1 child	212.6	634.8	700.4	752.8	777.1	829.6	906.3	766.4
With 2 children	272.5	731.5	817.9	885.2	928.5	982.7	1 011.4	855.4
With 3 or more children	108.2	750.8	836.9	915.3	972.0	1 007.1	1 025.1	854.3
<b>Singles, total</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>272.6</b>	<b>331.6</b>	<b>379.9</b>	<b>405.6</b>	<b>419.8</b>	<b>469.5</b>	<b>383.6</b>
With 1 child	103.0	248.4	304.1	349.6	369.0	387.5	457.6	368.7
With 2 or more children	70.7	302.1	356.5	406.0	449.2	498.3	576.1	405.3
<b>Disposable income</b>								
<b>Families, total</b>	<b>767.0</b>	<b>442.0</b>	<b>475.6</b>	<b>497.5</b>	<b>506.8</b>	<b>515.9</b>	<b>532.5</b>	<b>488.3</b>
With 1 child	315.6	392.1	375.1	380.1	403.0	446.6	516.3	429.7
With 2 children	327.3	471.7	501.3	523.3	549.9	596.0	627.6	523.4
With 3 or more children	124.0	490.9	530.3	572.5	621.1	653.2	658.3	544.8
<b>Couples, total</b>	<b>593.3</b>	<b>470.3</b>	<b>534.8</b>	<b>575.6</b>	<b>592.6</b>	<b>608.7</b>	<b>620.1</b>	<b>550.6</b>
With 1 child	212.6	426.5	467.6	499.6	516.9	553.9	607.1	512.5
With 2 children	272.5	493.5	544.3	582.5	611.9	657.1	686.5	569.1
With 3 or more children	108.2	513.2	567.4	615.5	659.1	692.9	701.6	579.1
<b>Singles, total</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>207.0</b>	<b>246.7</b>	<b>274.7</b>	<b>289.0</b>	<b>296.4</b>	<b>323.4</b>	<b>275.4</b>
With 1 child	103.0	183.0	219.6	245.5	258.0	271.6	314.4	258.7
With 2 or more children	70.7	236.4	271.2	299.7	326.0	356.7	404.2	299.8

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at [www.statbank.dk/indkf1](http://www.statbank.dk/indkf1).[www.statbank.dk/04](http://www.statbank.dk/04)

# Prices and consumption

- Consumer prices
  - Business prices
    - Cost indices
  - Consumption
  - Real property
    - Cars





## Consumer prices

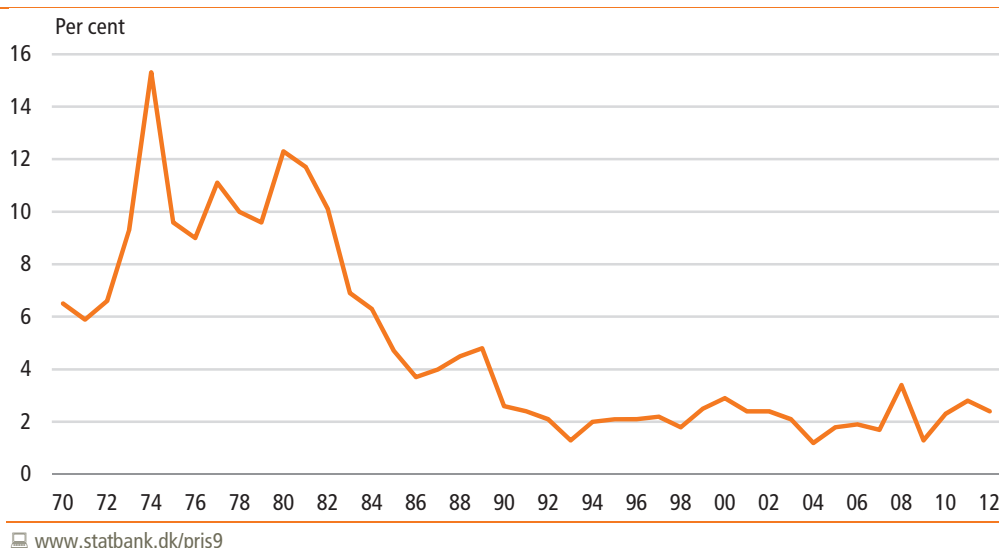
### Inflation peaked in 1974

In 1974, inflation peaked with an annual change in the consumer price index of approximately 15 per cent. In 1980, the annual change in the consumer price index was approximately 12 per cent. The low inflation since the 90's should among other things be viewed in the light of the monetary policy and the fixed exchange rate against the Euro.

### Consumer prices reflect the inflation

The consumer price index shows the trend of the prices typically charged to consumers for goods and services. Real prices, including VAT and duties charged to consumers, are used for estimating price trends. The trend in the consumer price index reflects a country's rate of inflation.

**Figure 1** Inflation



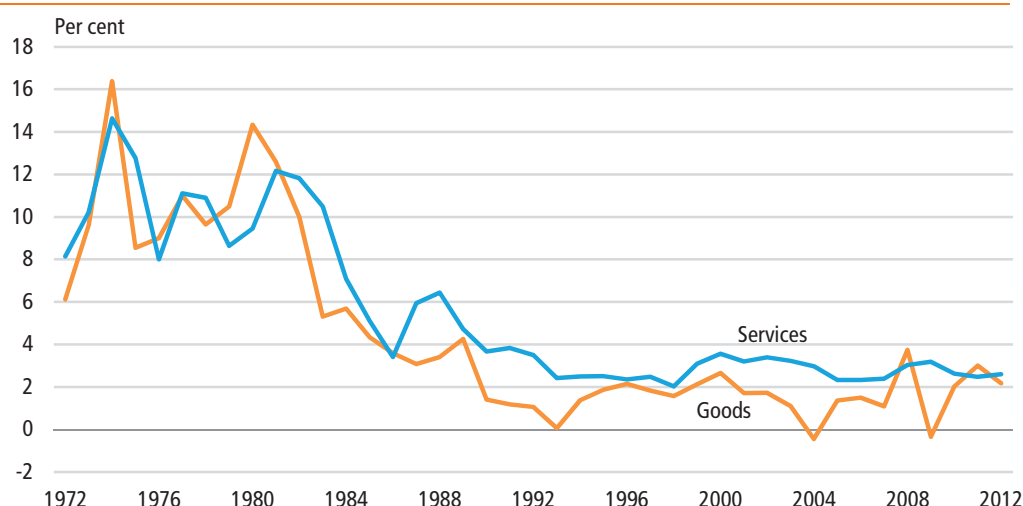
### Sub-indices for goods and services

The annual changes in the consumer price index can be divided into goods and services. Similar to the overall consumer price index, these indices reflect the high levels of inflation from the early 1970s to the early 1980s. The increases in the services index were greater than those in the goods index during the periods before and after the oil crises.

Since the end of the 1980s, the services index has been higher than the goods index in almost all years. This may be partly attributed to the fact that the services index to a greater extent than the goods index is influenced by developments in wages and salaries. In 2008 the prices on goods increased more than the prices on services, which to a great extent can be attributed to high price increases on food during that year. During 2011 the prices on goods also increased more than the prices on services. This can to a large extent be attributed to big price increases on gasoline and other energy products. In 2012 the prices on services once again increased more than prices on goods.



**Figure 2 Annual changes in price indices**

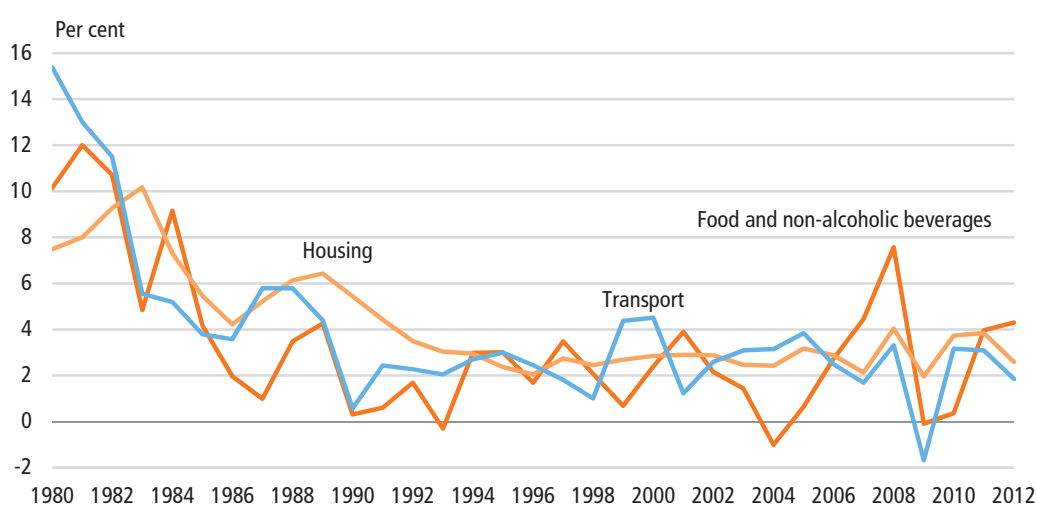


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### The housing index, the food index, and the transport index

Generally, the sub-indices – the housing index, the food index, and the transport index, show the same overall trend as the consumer price index, i.e. greatest change during the period around the two oil crises.

**Figure 3 Annual changes in selected sub-indices**



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From 2002 to 2006, the growth rate on food prices has been lower than that of housing and transport. In 2004, food prices were decreasing, while they in the following years have increased more and more until 2008. In 2008 the food prices increased 7.6 per cent, while they were more or less stable in 2009 and 2010. In 2011 food prices increased again, as a result of rising coffee prices and increasing taxes on butter and edible oils.

Food prices increased by 4.3 per cent in 2012 mainly due to higher prices on butter and edible oils, sugar and meat. Housing increased by 2.6 per cent in 2012 while transport increased by 1.9 per cent.



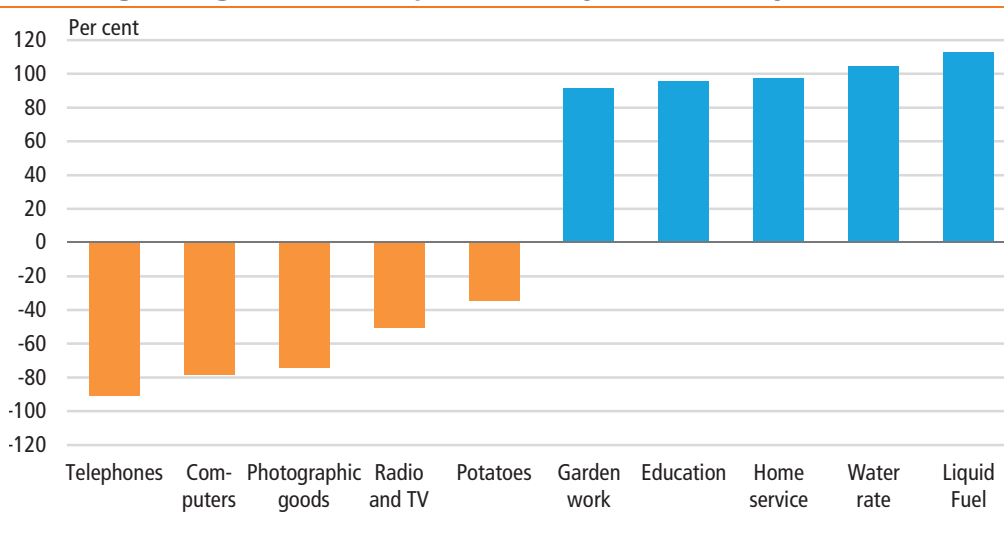
### Greatest changes in consumer prices since 2000

In the figure below is shown the commodity and service groups that account for the greatest falls or increases in prices from January 2000 to January 2013. During the period, there was a fall of 91 per cent for telephones. Especially, mobile phones have been instrumental in reducing prices. There is also a sharp fall in computers (-79 per cent) and photographic equipment (-75 per cent). During the period, radio and TV accounts for a fall of 50 per cent, while there was a fall in prices for potatoes of 34 per cent in the period.

Since 2000 prices for heating oil has risen 113 per cent while water rates have increased by 105 per cent. Education has risen by 96 per cent in the period, due to, among other things, a reduction in subsidies allocated to evening schools. During the period garden work, etc. has increased by 92 per cent. Home service (e.g. cleaning activities and window cleaning) has increased by 97 per cent. The rise in the prices for garden work and home service is mainly due to the abolition of subsidies allocated to home service.

Generally speaking, goods with a highly technological content account for the highest falls in prices since 2000, while services and energy products account for the highest increases.

**Figure 4** Percentage change in consumer prices. January 2000 - January 2013



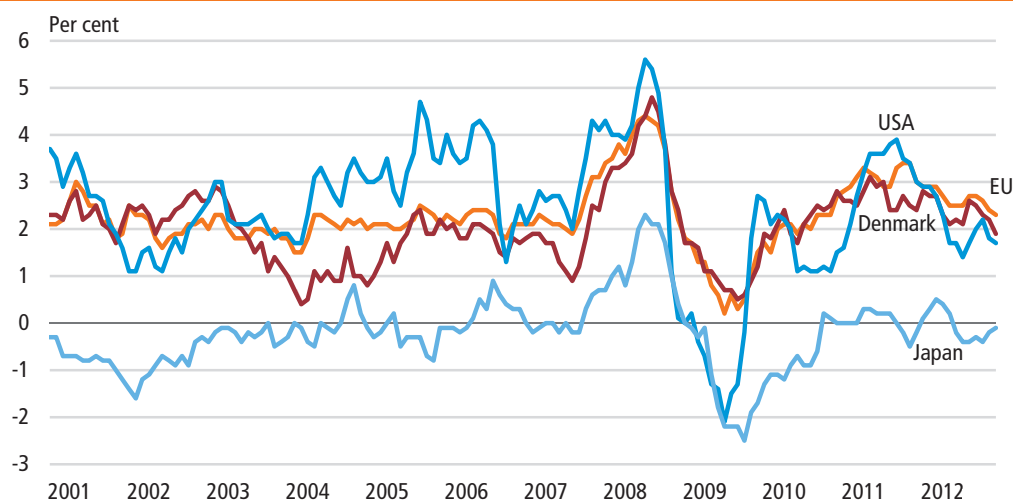
### International comparison of price trends

In the second half of 2007, the inflation in the United States, the EU, Denmark and Japan rose considerably, mainly due to globally rising food and energy prices. This increase slowed down by the end of 2008 and the inflation rates were moderate in 2009. United States and Japan have even experienced deflation for several



months in 2009. In 2010-2011, inflation rates were again increasing mostly due to rising energy prices. During 2012 the inflation rates were decreasing due to among other things reduced price increases for energy products.

**Figure 5 Inflation in EU, Denmark, USA and Japan**



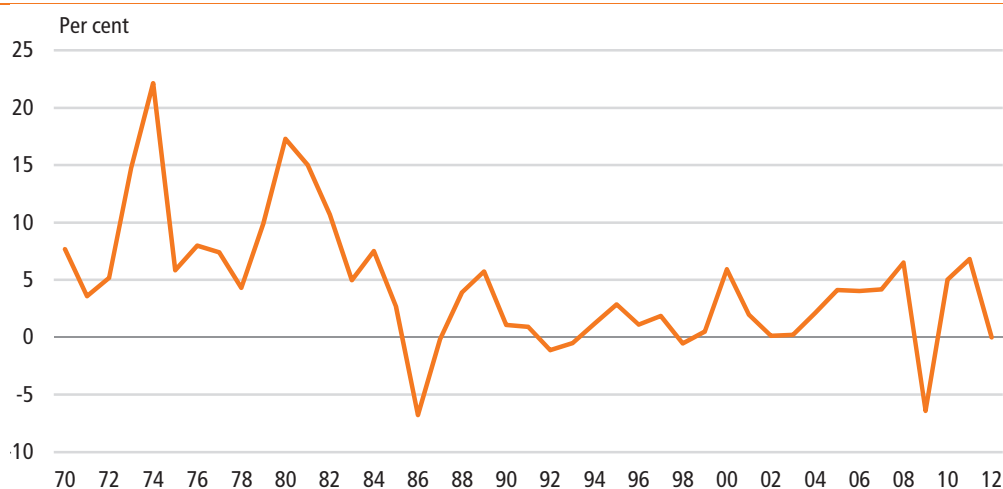
## Business prices

### Greater fluctuations in the price index for domestic supply

Importers' real purchase prices, excluding VAT and duties, as well as producers' real sales prices, excluding VAT and duties, are used as the basis for estimating the price index for domestic supply.

Generally, the price index for domestic supply fluctuates more than the consumer price index. This is mainly due to the fact that the price index for domestic supply includes a number of raw materials for which there are relatively great price fluctuations, and which are not comprised by the consumer price index.

**Figure 6 Price index for domestic supply**



[www.statistikbanken.dk/pris10](http://www.statistikbanken.dk/pris10)



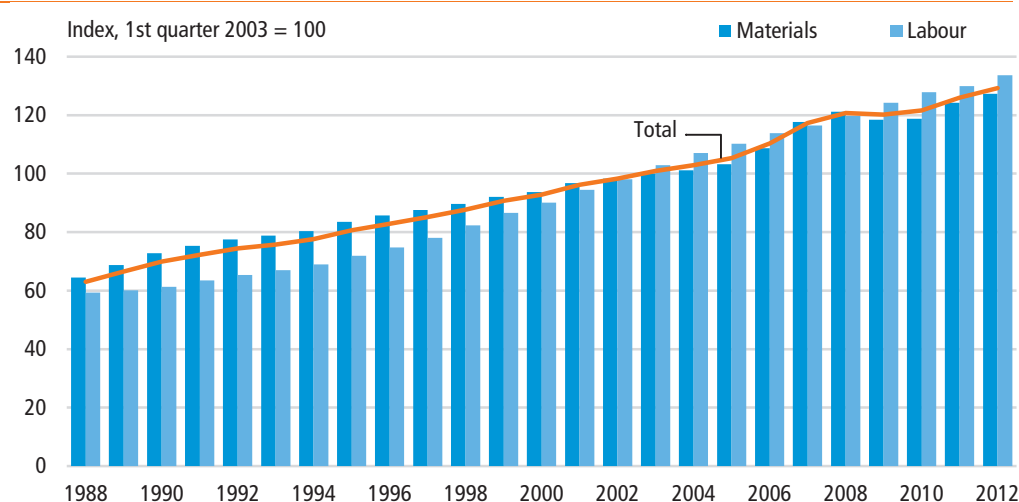
The huge oil price increases during these periods affected the price index for domestic supply to a greater degree than the other indices due to the greater weight of fuels. The repeated devaluation of the Danish krone at the end of the 1970s was also instrumental in increasing import prices, which also have greater weight in the price index for domestic supply.

## Cost indices

### Increase in total building costs

In 2003, the previous regulation price indices for residential buildings were replaced by the present construction cost indices for residential buildings. Besides the general indices for residential building, indices are now calculated for one-family houses and multi-family houses as well. Total construction costs have increased by 104.9 per cent from 1988 to 2012, i.e. they have more than doubled. During this period, the costs of labour have increased by 125.3 per cent and the costs of materials by 97.4 per cent.

**Figure 7** Regulating index for residential construction



Note: The figures from 1987 up to and including 2002 have been drawn from the *regulating price index for residential construction, total*, while the figures from 2003 onwards have been drawn from *construction cost index for residential construction*.

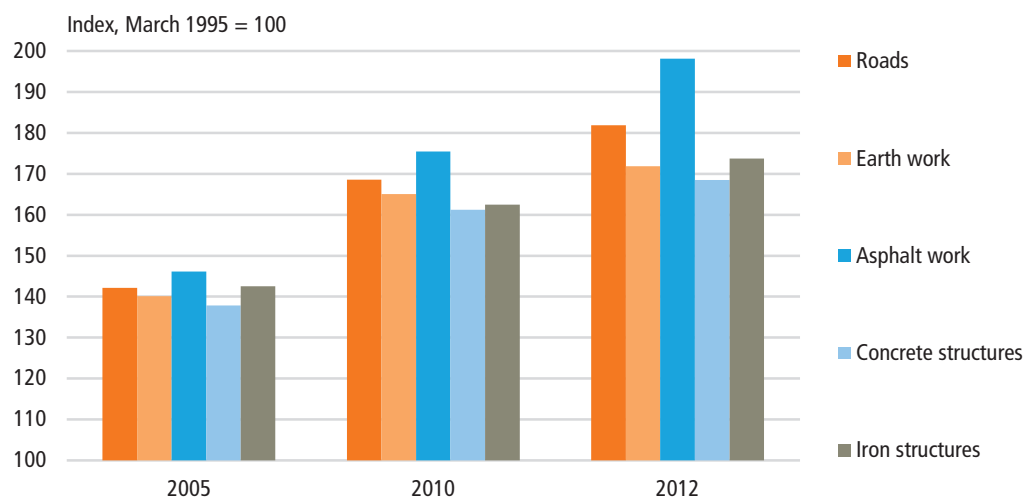
www.statbank.dk/byg5



### Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

The construction cost indices for civil engineering show trends in prices for work performed by different contractors in civil engineering projects, e.i. earthwork, asphalt work, concrete structures, iron and steel structures and total costs for construction of roads.

**Figur 8** Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects



[www.statbank.dk/byg6](http://www.statbank.dk/byg6)

## Consumption

### How is income spent?

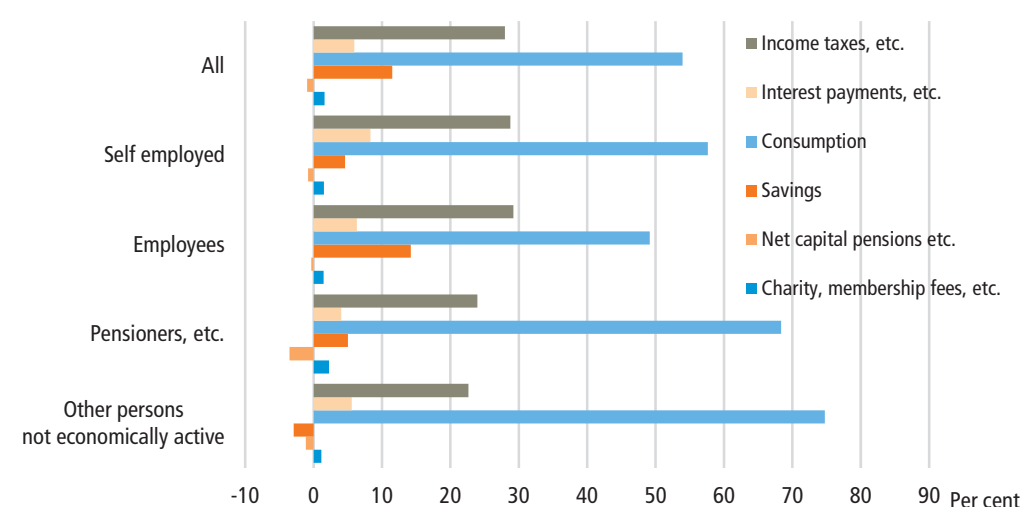
The household budget survey carried out by Statistics Denmark, which involves a study of private household finances, makes it possible to see how total household income is spent.

According to the somewhat wider concept of income in the household budget survey, an average household had a total income of DKK 566,639 in 2010. However, a large part of this income was not at disposal of the household due to income tax, etc., and any interest payable on household debts (including mortgages) – DKK 192,314. The amount left to average households was DKK 374,325.

The main part of this amount was spent on consumption – DKK 305,596 – while DKK 65,159 was used for savings (including pension savings and savings tied up in real property). The remaining DKK 8,884 was spent on membership fees, gifts, and charity, while households got DKK 5,314 from capital pensions etc. capital pensions are defined as a negative saving.



**Figure 9** How income is spent in selected households – per cent of total income. 2010



### Employees households use nearly half of their total income on consumption

In 2010, self-employed and employee households constituted the groups where consumption accounted for the smallest percentage of the total income.

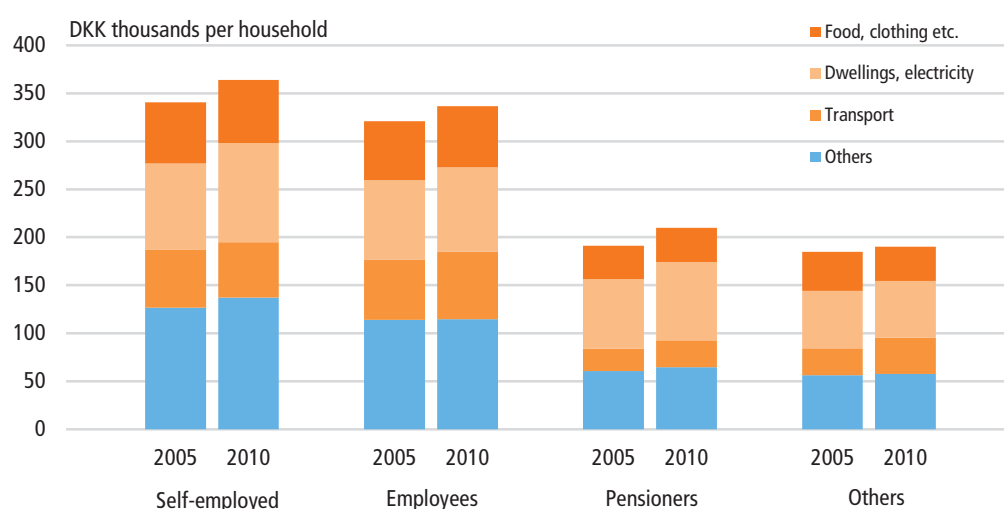
Pensioner households and other households made up of persons not economically active (social security recipients, students, etc.) were characterized by spending a considerably greater percentage of their income on consumption than self-employed and employee households.

### Great differences in households

When assessing these differences, it should be noted that households vary greatly in nature. Households in which the main breadwinner is an employee or self-employed are significantly larger than other households. These types of households are home to respectively 2.5 and 2.4 persons per household on average, whereas the corresponding figure for pensioners' households is 1.4 persons and for other households 1.7 persons per household. Total income is significantly lower in households not economically active: The average income of pensioners' households is DKK 335,454, while that of households with other persons not economically active is DKK 265,838.

### Pensioners have the highest increase in consumer spending

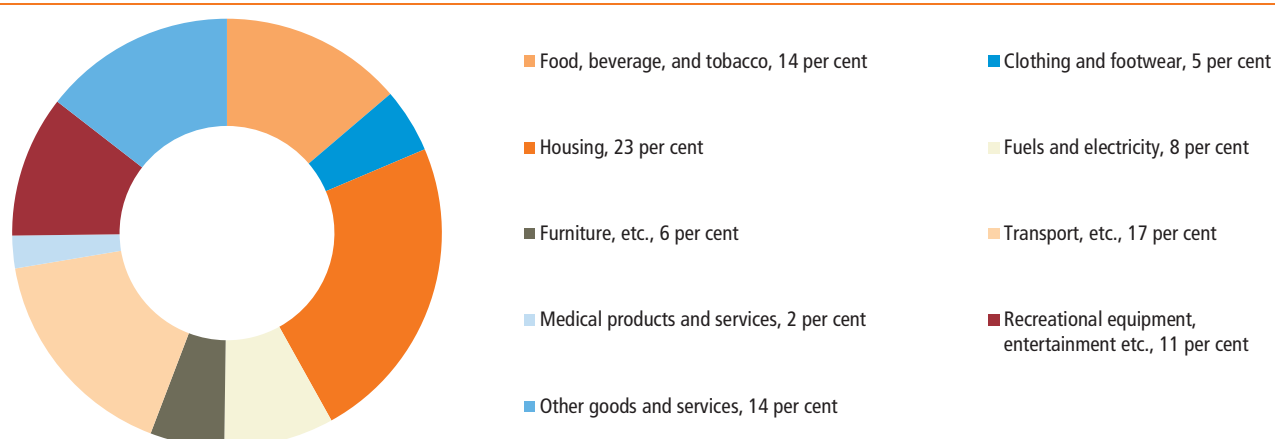
From 2005 to 2010, pensioners have accounted for the highest increase in consumer spending (10 per cent), followed by self-employed (7 per cent) and employee households (5 per cent), while the consumer spending of households not economically active has only increased by 3 per cent. The varying developments for the different groups can largely be attributed to the varying developments of the groups as a whole and to a lesser extent to the possible changes in the composition of each group. The statistical data are compiled in fixed prices, implying that inflation is taken into account.


**Figure 10 Consumer spending. Fixed 2005 prices**


### Most money was spent on housing

Housing constituted the largest single consumption item as housing consumption accounted for 23 per cent of total consumption in 2010, i.e. rent in rented accommodation and imputed rent in owner-occupied housing, plus maintenance, etc., not including an additional 8 per cent for heating and electricity.

17 per cent was spent on transport, etc., while food, beverages, and tobacco accounted for 14 per cent. Other goods and services, which includes expenditure on education and child care, restaurants and hotels, various services, insurance, etc. accounted for 14 per cent. Recreational equipment and entertainment accounted for 11 per cent, while clothing and footwear accounted for only 5 per cent.

**Figure 11**
**Consumption by goods/services. 2010**


[www.statbank.dk/fu5](http://www.statbank.dk/fu5)

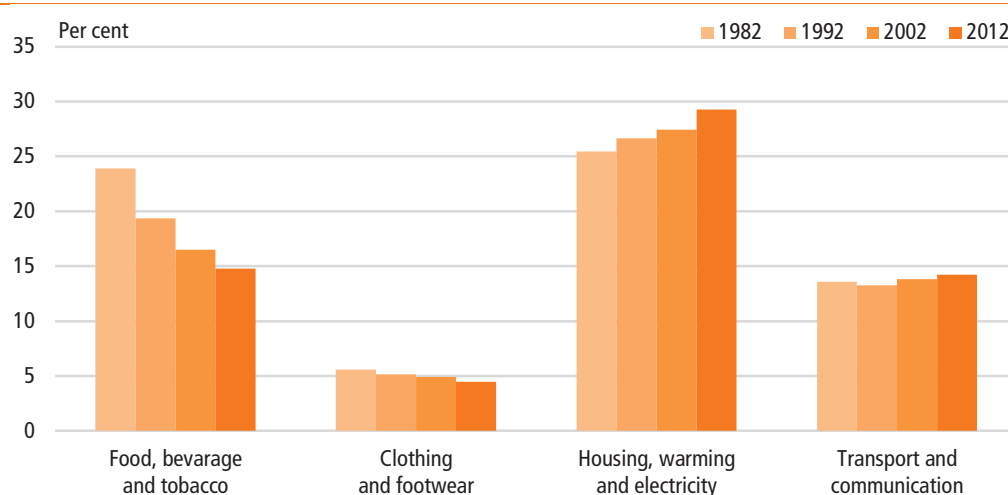
### Danes spend less on food and more on housing

The composition of consumption has undergone major changes over a long period of time. Since 1980, the consumption of food, beverages and tobacco has fallen from 24 per cent of the total consumption of private households to 15 per cent in 2011.



Conversely, expenditure on housing, heating, and electricity has increased from 25.6 per cent in 1981 to 28.9 per cent in 2011. The consumption of clothing and footwear has fallen from 5.5 per cent in 1980 to 4.2 per cent in 2011, while expenditure on transport and communications has dropped slightly over the last 15 years from 13.3 per cent to 14.2 per cent.

**Figure 12 The share of selected consumption items of total consumption**



[www.statbank.dk/nat05](http://www.statbank.dk/nat05)

### We drink less and less beer

In 2010, the Danes' consumption of beer was the lowest over the 10 years in which the consumption has been estimated. The consumption reached 453 litres of beer, which is 4.9 per cent lower than the year before. In 2000, we drank 614 million litres of beer, and the consumption of beer has thus decreased by 26 per cent over the last 10 years.

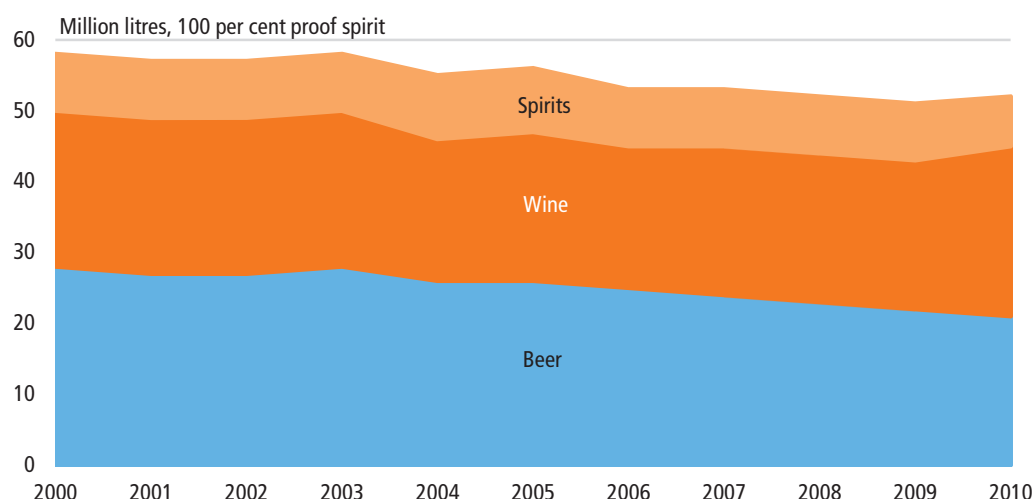
By contrast, there is a small increase in the consumption of wine. In 2010, we drank 192 litres of wine, which is 1.3 per cent higher than in the previous year – a trend seen in the last 4 years. The consumption of wine is the highest since 2000. The consumption group wine covers the more traditional types of wine as well as cider products, where the consumption has risen sharply in recent years.

### 113 fewer alcoholic drinks annually in 10 years

The consumption of alcohol converted to pure alcohol was 11.3 litres per person over 14 years in 2010. This is 1.7 litres less compared to 10 years earlier, when consumption reached 13.0 litres. This is an increase of 0.2 litre of alcohol compared to the previous year.

The 11.3 litres of pure alcohol is equivalent to about 14 alcoholic drinks per week or 1.5 cl pure alcohol. Compared to the last 10 years when each inhabitant over 14 years drank on average 13.0 litres of pure alcohol, the consumption has been reduced by 113 alcoholic drinks or more than two drinks per week.

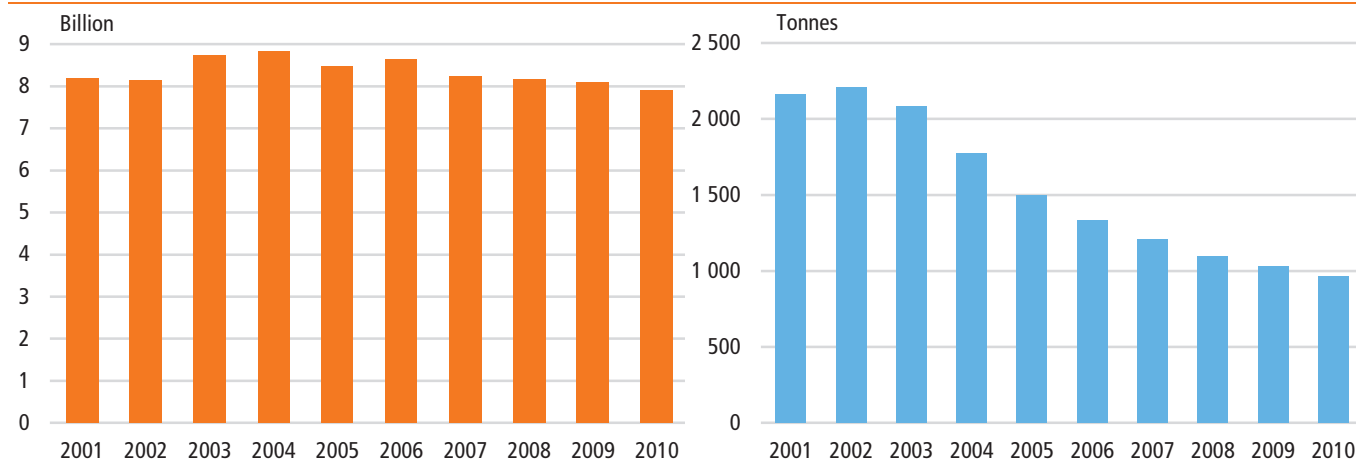
The conversion of alcoholic quantities for different types of alcohol into pure alcohol is conducted against the background of an assumption of the average alcohol percentage within each duty group. In 2010, the average alcohol percentage in two duty groups for wine was upgraded. This implies that the comparison of pure alcohol between 2009 and 2010 must be subject to caution.


**Figure 13 Total consumption of dutiable alcohol**


[www.statbank.dk/alko4](http://www.statbank.dk/alko4)

### More than 200 fewer cigarettes in five years

The consumption of cigarettes, etc. fell in 2010 with about 170 million pieces. This corresponds to every inhabitant over 14 years on average smoked 55 cigarettes fewer than the year before. In the last five years, consumption has fallen by approximately 550 million pieces. This corresponds to every inhabitant over 14 years on average smoked more than 200 cigarettes fewer in 2010 than in 2005.

**Figure 14 Consumption of tobacco**


[www.statbank.dk/alko4](http://www.statbank.dk/alko4)



### Households and the public sector

The household budget survey also calculates the value of the indirect public subsidies that households may be said to receive insofar as they utilize free or cost-reduced services in healthcare, education, and childcare.

On the other hand, part of all household consumption actually constitutes payments to the public sector insofar as such consumption is liable to VAT or other taxes/duties. The net result of such transfers back and forth between individual households and the public sector can be calculated as shown below.

### Household transfers to and from the public sector. 2010

	Age Group					
	All	17-29	30-49	50-59	60-66	67 +
	DKK thousands					
<b>Transfers to the public sector</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>130</b>
Income taxes, etc.	158	84	216	203	146	82
VAT, duties, property taxes, etc.	68	47	83	77	72	48
<b>Transfers from the public sector</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>202</b>
Transfer income	92	65	65	65	127	157
Selected indirect transfers	67	77	105	44	14	46
<b>Net transfers to the public sector</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>-73</b>
<b>Average household income</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>335</b>

Here, households are divided into categories according to the age of the main breadwinner. When assessing these statistics, it should be noted that households in the younger as well as the older categories are relatively small, whereas households in the 30-59 age group are larger, usually comprising two economically active adults.

Income taxes, etc., also include subscriptions to unemployment insurance funds. Income transfers comprise a number of transfer incomes, including old-age pensions, cash benefits, sickness benefits, unemployment benefits, housing/rent benefits, and family allowances.

As mentioned above, *selected indirect transfers* include the most important services offered in healthcare, education, and childcare; subsidies for medical products have not, however, been included for practical reasons.

### Net transfers to the public sector increase with age

It is clear that net transfers from households to the public sector increase with age until the age of 60. From this age onwards, it becomes common to receive early retirement benefits and old-age pension benefits, so for the oldest age group public transfers to households exceed the transfers made from households to the public sector in the form of taxes and duties.

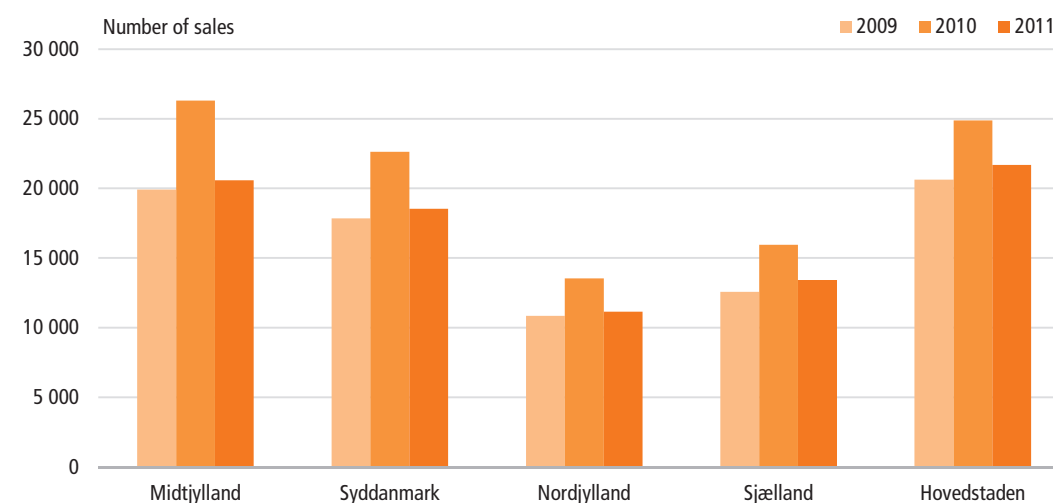


## Real property

### Fall in the number of sales of real property in all regions

Following an increase in the number of sales from 2009 to 2010, there was a fall in the number of real property sales from 2010 to 2011 in all five regions of Denmark. The lowest fall was seen in the Region Hovedstaden, where the total fall reached 12.8 per cent while Region Midtjylland accounted for the greatest fall.

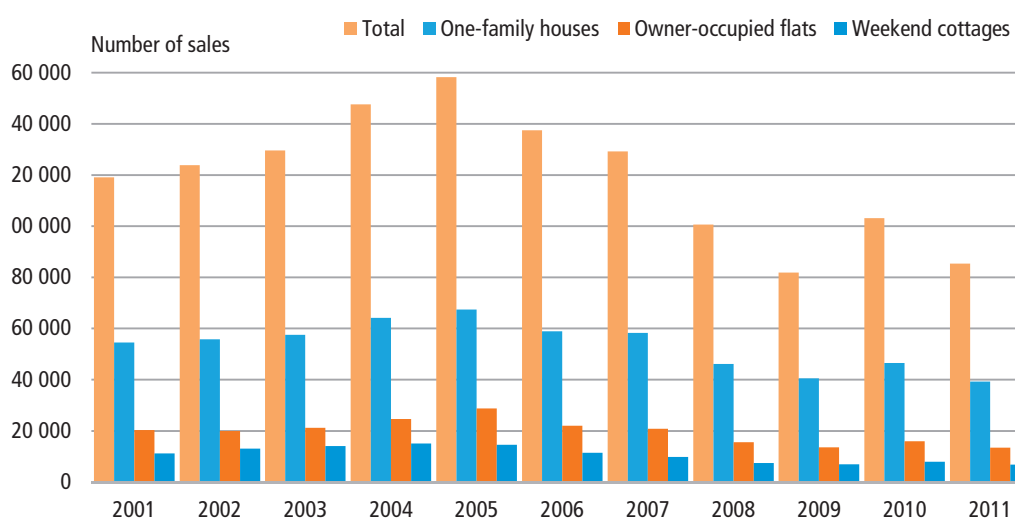
Figure 15 Sales of real property by region



### A fall of 15 pct. in the number of dwellings sold

In 2011 there was a fall in the sales of one-family houses of 15.4 per cent owner-occupied flats of 15.6 per cent and weekend cottages of 14.7 per cent. The total sales of real property in Denmark, including business properties, agriculture and building plots reached 85,388 properties. This is a fall of 17.2 per cent compared to 2010.

Figure 16 Sales of real property by type

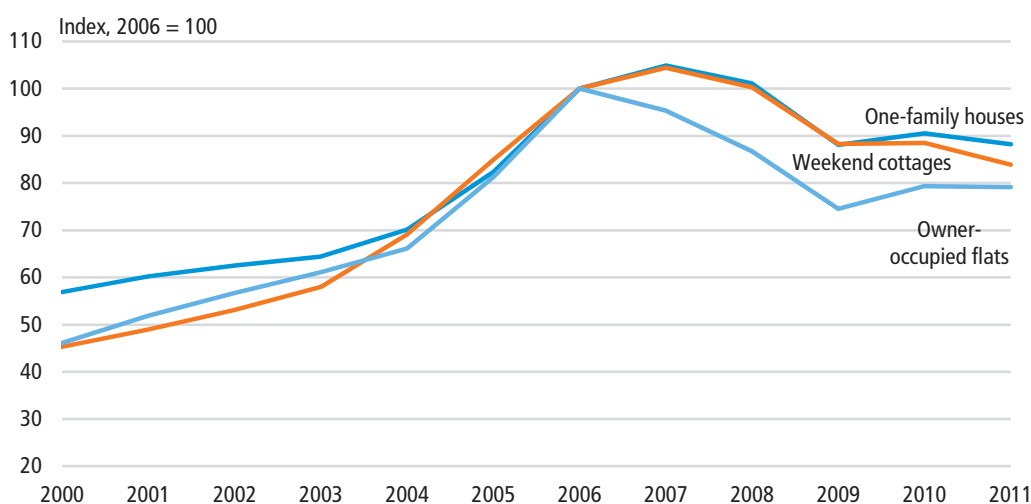




### Strong growth in price of dwellings replaced by falling prices

Prices of dwellings increased from the beginning of the 1990s until 2006, when the first indications of price falls began to appear. Prices have been falling until 2009, after which prices in 2010 again shows a slight increase in all property categories.

**Figure 17** Price trends for owner-occupied dwellings

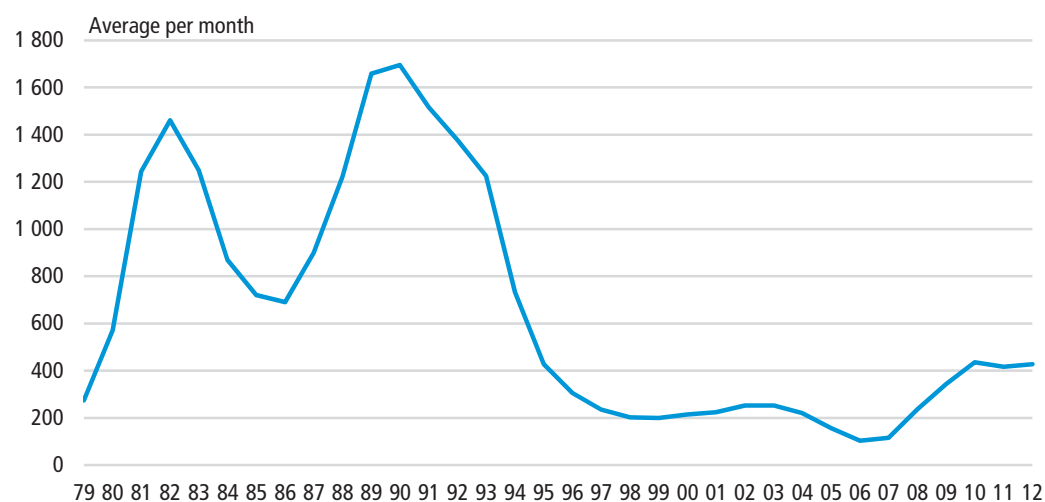


[www.statbank.dk/ejen6](http://www.statbank.dk/ejen6)

### Lowest number of forced sales in 2006

The lowest number of announced forced sales since the first compilation of the statistics in 1979 was in 2006 with a monthly average of 103, while the highest number was recorded in 1990 with 1,695 monthly forced sales. In 2012 the monthly average number of forced sales was 427.

**Figure 18** Forced sales, seasonally corrected



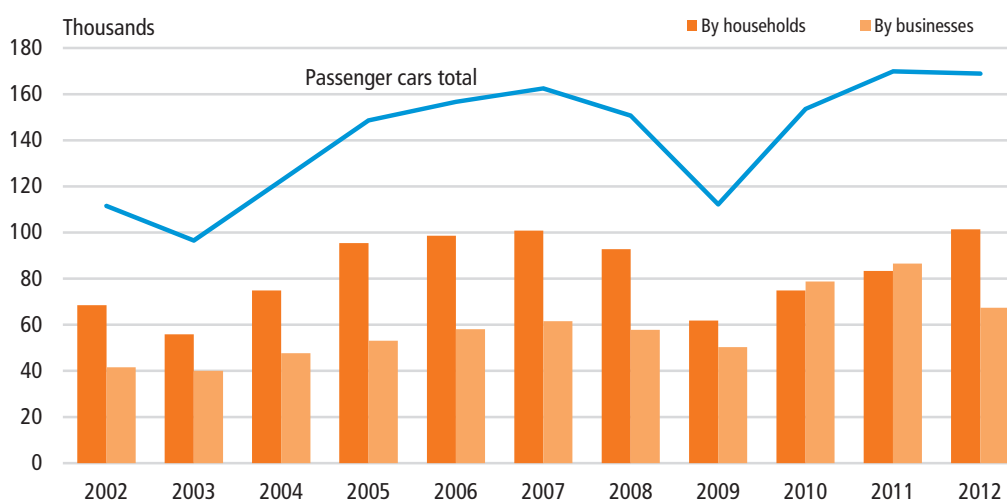


## Cars

### Almost 170,000 new private cars registered

By 169,000 new private cars registered in 2012 the high level of registrations in 2011 continued. As the part registered by industries has been stable at 35-42 per centages in the period 2000-2008, the industries in 2010 and 2011 count for more than 50 per cent of the registrations. In 2012, industry accounted for 40 per cent. This fall can be explained by a decrease in the number of leasing arrangements, and a significant increase in households purchasing small cheap cars.

**Figure 19** New private car registration



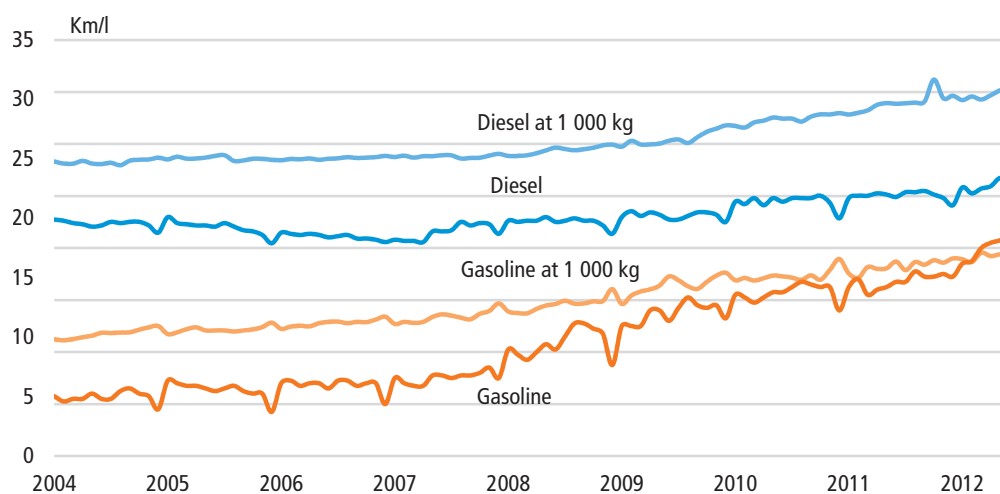
[www.statbank.dk/bil5](http://www.statbank.dk/bil5)



### Increase in energy efficiency

The energy efficiency for petrol- and diesel-powered passenger cars registered in 2011-2012 was on average 20.8 km/l compared to 13.1 km/l for cars registered in 1997-1998. This is equivalent to an increase of 57.9 per cent. For cars purchased by private households, the corresponding figures are 21.0 km/l and 13.4 km/l, while for cars purchased by the industries figures are 20.5 km/l and 12.5 km/l.

**Figure 20** Energy efficiency for new private cars registered



[www.statbank.dk/ee1](http://www.statbank.dk/ee1)



Table 226 Consumer price index, annual average

Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase
1900=100											
1901	100	-0.2	1931	178	-5.7	1961	555	4.5	1991	4 353	2.4
1902	101	1.3	1932	177	-0.7	1962	591	6.6	1992	4 445	2.1
1903	101	-0.2	1933	181	2.7	1963	622	5.2	1993	4 500	1.3
1904	102	1.3	1934	188	3.9	1964	645	3.6	1994	4 590	2.0
1905	102	-0.5	1935	196	3.8	1965	686	6.4	1995	4 686	2.1
1906	103	0.7	1936	198	1.2	1966	733	6.8	1996	4 785	2.1
1907	106	3.5	1937	205	3.6	1967	787	7.4	1997	4 890	2.2
1908	107	0.9	1938	207	1.2	1968	850	8.0	1998	4 980	1.8
1909	108	0.7	1939	213	2.9	1969	880	3.5	1999	5 104	2.5
1910	109	0.7	1940	266	24.4	1970	937	6.5	2000	5 253	2.9
1911	109	0.2	1941	305	14.7	1971	992	5.9	2001	5 377	2.4
1912	113	3.8	1942	315	3.5	1972	1 058	6.6	2002	5 507	2.4
1913	116	2.6	1943	318	0.8	1973	1 156	9.3	2003	5 622	2.1
1914	119	2.3	1944	325	2.2	1974	1 333	15.3	2004	5 687	1.2
1915	140	18.0	1945	328	1.1	1975	1 461	9.6	2005	5 790	1.8
1916	165	17.8	1946	326	-0.7	1976	1 592	9.0	2006	5 900	1.9
1917	191	15.8	1947	335	2.9	1977	1 769	11.1	2007	6 001	1.7
1918	223	16.8	1948	344	2.5	1978	1 946	10.0	2008	6 205	3.4
1919	264	18.6	1949	352	2.4	1979	2 133	9.6	2009	6 287	1.3
1920	315	19.3	1950	384	9.1	1980	2 396	12.3	2010	6 432	2.3
1921	268	-15.0	1951	429	11.7	1981	2 677	11.7	2011	6 609	2.8
1922	228	-15.0	1952	439	2.2	1982	2 948	10.1	2012	6 768	2.4
1923	237	4.2	1953	436	-0.5	1983	3 152	6.9			
1924	251	6.0	1954	444	1.9	1984	3 350	6.3			
1925	244	-2.8	1955	474	6.7	1985	3 507	4.7			
1926	207	-15.0	1956	498	5.0	1986	3 636	3.7			
1927	200	-3.4	1957	504	1.2	1987	3 782	4.0			
1928	199	-0.6	1958	509	0.9	1988	3 953	4.5			
1929	198	-0.6	1959	519	2.1	1989	4 142	4.8			
1930	188	-4.8	1960	531	2.3	1990	4 251	2.6			

[www.statbank.dk/pris8](http://www.statbank.dk/pris8) and [pris9](http://www.statbank.dk/pris9)

Table 227 Consumer price index

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percentage annual increase
2000=100														
2000	98.3	98.9	99.6	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.9	100.6	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.0	2.9
2001	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.4	102.8	102.7	102.4	102.4	102.9	103.0	102.8	103.0	102.4	2.3
2002	103.1	103.8	104.5	104.9	105.0	105.0	104.7	104.8	105.4	105.6	105.6	105.6	104.8	2.4
2003	105.8	106.8	107.5	107.5	107.3	107.3	106.7	106.6	107.4	107.1	107.2	107.1	107.0	2.1
2004	107.0	107.8	108.3	108.4	108.7	108.5	108.1	107.9	108.6	108.9	108.6	108.4	108.3	1.2
2005	108.1	109.2	109.8	110.4	110.3	110.4	110.3	110.3	111.2	111.1	110.8	110.8	110.2	1.8
2006	110.4	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.5	112.8	112.5	112.5	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.8	112.3	1.9
2007	112.4	113.6	114.1	114.3	114.5	114.4	113.9	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.5	115.4	114.2	1.7
2008	115.7	117.1	117.6	118.0	118.4	118.8	118.4	118.6	119.1	118.9	118.6	118.2	118.1	3.4
2009	117.8	119.3	119.7	119.6	119.9	120.2	119.6	119.9	120.1	120.1	120.1	119.9	119.7	1.3
2010	120.2	121.6	122.3	122.5	122.5	122.3	122.3	122.7	123.2	123.1	123.2	123.3	122.4	2.3
2011	123.4	124.9	125.6	126.1	126.3	126.0	125.9	125.9	126.3	126.5	126.4	126.4	125.8	2.8
2012	126.8	128.4	129.0	129.0	129.0	128.8	128.8	129.2	129.5	129.4	129.3	128.9	128.8	2.4

[www.statbank.dk/pris12](http://www.statbank.dk/pris12)



Table 228 Consumer price index and its sub-indices

	Weights at Jan. 2009	2011 average	Weights at Jan. 2012	2012 average
<b>Consumer price index. total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>125.8</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>128.8</b>
<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>11.53</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>11.80</b>	<b>134.6</b>
Food	10.20	127.2	10.42	132.9
Non-alcoholic beverages	1.33	144.2	1.38	147.8
<b>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>129.7</b>
Alcoholic beverages	1.79	104.8	1.73	113.1
Tobacco	1.89	136.4	1.98	146.4
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>100.9</b>
Clothing	4.11	94.3	3.88	95.1
Footwear	0.87	125.0	0.86	131.4
<b>Housing. water. electricity. gas and other fuels</b>	<b>27.86</b>	<b>137.6</b>	<b>30.98</b>	<b>141.2</b>
Actual and imputed rentals for housing	19.91	132.7	20.87	136.2
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0.83	126.9	0.85	130.8
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	1.80	165.5	2.29	172.8
Electricity. gas and other fuels	6.32	146.7	6.98	149.1
<b>Furnishings. household etc.</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>119.4</b>
Furniture and furnishings. carpets etc.	2.31	111.2	1.87	111.8
Household textiles	0.52	115.3	0.47	118.9
Household appliances and repair of this	0.87	108.2	0.98	106.9
Glassware. tableware and household utensils	0.80	127.0	0.67	129.7
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0.57	113.5	0.54	115.1
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	0.89	142.2	0.88	144.4
<b>Health</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>118.6</b>
Medical products. appliances and equipment	1.26	103.5	1.30	101.9
Out-patient services	1.07	136.8	1.19	139.3
Hospital services	0.42	126.1	0.47	126.0
<b>Transport</b>	<b>14.15</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>12.37</b>	<b>131.5</b>
Purchase of vehicles	6.64	108.8	4.48	107.7
Operation of personal transport equipment	6.32	145.3	6.59	150.0
Transport services	1.19	136.6	1.30	144.1
<b>Communication</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>81.0</b>
<b>Recreation and culture</b>	<b>11.46</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>10.63</b>	<b>103.8</b>
Audio-visual. photographic and information processing equipment	2.74	47.1	2.20	44.6
Other major durables for recreation and culture	0.64	115.6	0.50	118.7
Other recreational items and equipment. gardens and pets	2.36	103.7	2.15	103.8
Recreational and cultural services	2.92	143.3	0.59	147.1
Newspapers. books and stationery	1.60	135.8	1.33	142.3
Package holidays	1.20	141.0	1.17	133.5
<b>Education</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>181.7</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>188.0</b>
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>132.7</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>137.7</b>
Catering services	4.73	133.3	4.58	138.3
Accommodation services	0.28	124.4	0.25	128.6
<b>Miscellaneous goods and services</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>143.4</b>
Personal care	2.20	128.6	2.07	129.9
Personal effects n.e.c.	0.77	129.6	0.69	135.7
Social protection	1.91	137.8	2.05	139.8
Insurance	2.53	159.5	2.09	165.8
Financial services n.e.c.	1.77	130.8	2.17	143.5
Other services n.e.c.	0.49	141.4	0.59	144.5
<b>Goods</b>	<b>53.45</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>50.26</b>	<b>120.3</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>46.55</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>49.74</b>	<b>139.6</b>



Table 229 Net price index

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percent- age annual increase
— 2000=100 —														
2000	98.1	98.9	99.5	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.8	100.6	100.8	101.0	100.9	100.0	3.1
2001	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.9	102.4	102.3	102.8	103.0	102.8	103.0	102.4	2.4
2002	103.1	104.1	104.7	105.1	105.2	105.1	104.8	104.8	105.5	105.7	105.6	105.6	104.9	2.5
2003	105.8	107.0	107.8	107.8	107.6	107.5	106.9	106.9	107.5	107.6	107.8	107.6	107.3	2.3
2004	107.4	108.3	108.9	109.0	109.4	109.1	108.7	108.4	109.0	109.4	109.1	108.9	108.8	1.4
2005	108.7	109.9	110.6	111.2	111.1	111.2	111.0	111.0	111.9	111.8	111.5	111.6	111.0	2.0
2006	111.3	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.5	113.7	113.5	113.5	113.8	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.2	2.0
2007	113.3	114.7	115.1	115.4	115.6	115.5	115.1	114.9	115.6	116.0	116.8	116.7	115.4	1.9
2008	117.1	118.6	119.1	119.5	120.1	120.4	120.2	120.3	120.7	120.5	120.2	119.8	119.7	3.7
2009	119.5	121.7	122.1	122.1	122.5	122.8	122.3	122.6	122.6	122.7	122.7	122.4	122.2	2.1
2010	122.3	123.8	124.6	124.7	124.7	124.6	124.5	124.8	125.3	125.2	125.2	125.4	124.6	2.0
2011	125.2	126.9	127.7	128.3	128.4	128.1	128.1	128.0	128.4	128.3	128.1	128.1	127.8	2.6
2012	128.2	129.9	130.5	130.3	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.5	130.8	130.7	130.5	130.1	130.2	1.9

[www.statbank.dk/pris7](http://www.statbank.dk/pris7)

Table 230 Price index for domestic supply by categories of use

	Weight	2011 Average	2012 Average
	per cent	————— 2005 =100 —————	
<b>Price Index for Domestic Supply total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>124.6</b>
<b>Producers' materials</b>	<b>62.84</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>132.2</b>
Raw materials for agriculture	3.08	155.2	163.5
Raw materials for other industries	42.33	128.2	130.8
Fuels and lubricants	4.46	192.9	211.9
Machinery and tools; goods transport equipment	12.98	97.7	100.4
<b>Consumer goods</b>	<b>37.16</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>111.5</b>
Foods of animal origin, excl. fish	6.56	117.0	121.0
Fish and fish products	1.94	120.7	129.1
Foods of vegetable origin	2.81	120.9	123.1
Beverages and tobacco	2.81	121.4	126.0
Other consumer goods	23.04	102.9	103.4
Distribution by origin:			
<b>Danish goods</b>	<b>36.77</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>135.3</b>
Danish producers' materials	25.35	136.9	140.9
Danish consumer goods	11.43	118.5	122.8
<b>Imported goods</b>	<b>63.23</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>117.6</b>
Imported producers' materials	37.49	121.8	126.0
Imported consumer goods	25.74	104.2	105.1
Imported unprocessed raw materials, total			
<b>= Raw material price index total</b>	<b>9.27</b>	<b>164.7</b>	<b>173.2</b>
Unprocessed materials for agriculture	0.61	135.1	165.2
Unprocessed materials for other industries	6.17	140.0	139.8
Fuels and lubricants	2.49	233.7	260.0

[www.statbank.dk/pris10](http://www.statbank.dk/pris10) and [pris11](http://www.statbank.dk/pris11)


**Table 231 Domestic supply of some important food stuffs**

	Supply, total		
	2009	2010	2011
	thousand tonnes		
<b>Milk and cream</b>			
Whole and partly skimmed milk <sup>1</sup>	208	210	198
Skim- and buttermilk	302	314	317
Junket and yoghurt	107	102	110
Other milk products <sup>2</sup>	58	59	58
Cream (incl. cultured cream)	52	56	58
<b>Fats</b>			
Butter <sup>3</sup>	10	11	..
Margarine	42	42	46
<b>Cheese</b>	..	..	..
<b>Eggs</b>	82	88	87
<b>Meat</b>			
Beef and veal <sup>4</sup>	137	154	157
Pork <sup>4</sup>	198	193	178
Poultry meat	115	134	..
Horse meat	0	0	0
Mutton and lamb	8	7	7
Game meat	4	4	4
<b>Flour and groats, etc.</b>			
Wheat flour	300	318	...
Durum wheat e.g. pasta products	34	...	...
Rye flour	78	76	...
Oat-meal	32	34	...
Rice and rice flour	35	...	...
Other flours and groats, etc.	60	58	...
<b>Sugar</b>	...	...	...
<b>Potatoes</b>	304	222	223
<b>Organic products<sup>5</sup></b>			
Milk and cream	172	182	186
Eggs	8	8	9

Note: The figures shows the supply available for human consumption in Denmark.

[www.statbank.dk/fvf1](http://www.statbank.dk/fvf1) and fvf11

<sup>1</sup> Excl. natural milk at producers for consumption. <sup>2</sup> Includes various cultured-milk products, chocolate milk and skimmed chocolate milk. <sup>3</sup> In addition, there are mixed products. <sup>4</sup> The figures exclude consumption of edible offals. <sup>5</sup> Part of total supply.



Table 232 Indices for agricultural sales and intermediate consumption

	Weights (2005 values)	Quantity indices		Price indices	
		2010	2011	2010	2011
	per cent	2005 = 100			
<b>Agricultural goods output, total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>126.3</b>
<b>Crop output, total</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>137.7</b>
Cereals, total	12.5	102.4	98.9	134.3	183.9
Of which: Wheat	6.4	108.2	104.6	138.4	182.7
Barley	5.3	91.6	88.4	129.5	186.5
Industrial crops	2.7	115.6	122.1	116.5	109.9
Fodder crops and straw	7.3	125.1	122.4	96.6	101.5
Vegetables and ornamental plants	7.1	92.0	97.1	110.8	115.5
Of which: Potted plants	4.2	81.8	96.5	106.2	109.5
Potatoes	1.6	92.5	103.8	105.3	107.5
Fruit and berries	0.3	129.4	107.6	112.5	131.7
Seeds for sowing	1.1	72.6	70.3	110.8	110.8
<b>Animal output, total</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>120.7</b>
<b>Meat and live animals, total</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>115.4</b>
Of which: Cattle	4.2	94.7	99.3	105.0	123.1
Pigs	33.2	101.9	103.2	105.2	112.4
Poultry	2.5	105.1	105.7	133.3	142.8
<b>Products from animals, total</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>128.8</b>
Of which: Natural milk	18.5	108.4	107.8	111.0	118.3
Furs	7.4	108.5	116.3	125.7	156.7
<b>Intermediate consumption, total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>134.6</b>
Seeds	4.2	107.8	111.4	109.3	120.0
Energy	6.8	82.4	79.9	120.9	143.1
Fertilizers	3.7	89.5	93.3	126.1	166.4
Pesticides	3.2	114.5	117.2	101.3	97.3
Veterinary expenses	2.6	110.5	110.9	108.9	110.5
<b>Feeding stuffs, total</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>145.8</b>
Straight feeding stuffs	23.7	107.8	113.8	120.8	142.3
Compound feeding stuffs	19.0	86.5	80.6	125.0	150.1
Repairs and maintenance	8.6	108.1	106.2	113.3	115.2
Agricultural services	7.3	91.6	88.3	129.7	134.8
Bank services, indirectly measured	3.0	192.0	189.6	110.0	112.6
Bank services, directly measured	4.7	126.7	121.6	111.2	112.0
Services, other industries	13.2	111.4	105.6	122.2	128.8

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



Table 233 Construction cost index for residential construction

	Weights	Average 2011	Average 2012
————— 1st quarter 2003=100 —————			
<b>Construction cost index, total</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>129.3</b>
Earth and concrete work	164	123.3	126.2
Concrete slab work	89	120.5	123.0
Bricklaying	165	128.3	132.2
Carpentry	253	126.7	129.5
Joinery	127	119.6	124.9
Painting	50	125.0	129.1
Heating and sanitary engineering	87	136.0	139.0
Electrical work	65	131.5	133.6
Subgrade	98	120.5	123.1
Raw buildings	301	125.6	128.2
Completion of buildings	379	126.1	130.3
Heating and sanitary installations	100	131.2	135.4
Electrical and mechanical installations	55	137.7	141.4
Fixtures	67	115.4	116.7

[www.statbank.dk/byg5](http://www.statbank.dk/byg5)

Table 234 Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

	Average 2000	Average 2011	Average 2012
————— 1995=100 —————			
Road work	121.90	177.11	181.85
Earth work, etc.	120.42	169.66	171.88
Asphalt work	126.80	188.77	198.14
Concrete structures	114.72	167.90	168.48
Iron structures	111.42	175.02	173.70

[www.statbank.dk/byg7](http://www.statbank.dk/byg7)


**Table 235** Income, consumption and taxation by household income. 2010

	Total household income					Total
	Under DKK 150 000	DKK 150 000- 299 999	DKK 300 000- 499 999	DKK 500 000- 799 999	DKK 800 000 +	
	DKK per household					
A. Earned income (B+C)	5 530	43 940	207 124	451 263	916 376	375 988
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	31 334	41 724	198 642	432 314	873 431	360 589
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	-25 803	2 217	8 482	18 949	42 945	15 400
D. Property income	551	13 731	28 485	47 809	77 466	38 960
E. Private transfers	4 926	23 014	50 677	53 237	56 095	42 805
F. Transfers from the public sector	63 586	140 983	102 338	80 363	46 164	91 804
G. Other income and reconciliation	1 381	1 200	3 920	4 583	5 209	3 528
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	75 974	222 869	392 544	637 256	1 101 310	553 085
I. Capital transfers to the household	1 538	1 832	3 729	7 759	43 485	13 554
J. Total income (H+I)	77 511	224 700	396 273	645 015	1 144 795	566 639
K. Income taxes, etc.	21 139	50 962	103 137	179 472	341 235	158 484
L. Private interest payments, etc.	3 323	7 906	19 777	41 586	75 624	33 830
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	53 050	165 832	273 359	423 957	727 936	374 325
N. Payments from capital pensions	6 782	2 928	12 597	13 804	9 501	9 297
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	2 731	1 218	5 047	6 325	4 137	3 983
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	57 101	167 542	280 909	431 436	733 300	379 639
Q. Fines	169	165	265	303	358	264
R. Gifts, charity	1 220	2 251	3 975	3 400	6 604	3 890
S. Membership fees	930	1 325	3 250	6 156	9 461	4 731
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	-94 874	-11 110	18 914	71 936	223 707	65 159
U. Pension and ATP contributions	3 793	3 527	21 009	53 563	118 266	45 826
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	1 322	109	892	1 691	4 101	1 659
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	4 481	1 622	3 480	16 917	31 764	12 699
Y. Other saving, including residual	-104 469	-16 369	-6 467	-236	69 576	4 975
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	149 656	174 910	254 504	349 641	493 171	305 596
Food	15 330	18 288	25 105	35 797	50 681	31 206
Beverages and tobacco	5 484	7 341	10 152	13 174	14 365	10 812
Clothing and footwear	7 681	7 708	10 568	14 975	28 214	14 851
Rent (housing)	38 715	53 947	64 016	77 526	98 929	71 229
Electricity and fuels	12 753	19 332	22 794	28 289	34 565	25 318
Furniture, furnishings, household services	6 475	7 525	13 079	20 249	30 857	17 068
Medical products, services of physicians	3 410	5 693	7 133	8 147	10 342	7 536
Purchase of vehicles	2 108	3 857	12 260	21 646	30 193	15 816
Other transport services and communications	17 582	15 669	27 691	40 126	61 520	34 800
Recreation, entertainment, travel	18 566	17 094	29 107	37 146	52 175	32 677
Other goods and services	21 553	18 457	32 601	52 567	81 329	44 284
<b>Indirect transfers from the public sector, total</b>	<b>64 397</b>	<b>55 521</b>	<b>49 899</b>	<b>64 670</b>	<b>99 969</b>	<b>67 347</b>
Child care	788	2 977	10 068	17 673	28 873	13 848
Education	51 118	19 604	23 830	38 328	61 998	36 576
Health	12 491	32 941	16 002	8 669	9 099	16 923
<b>Taxes on production and imports, total</b>	<b>29 215</b>	<b>36 651</b>	<b>56 511</b>	<b>79 667</b>	<b>112 676</b>	<b>68 254</b>
VAT	19 150	21 789	32 506	47 364	67 194	40 474
Excise duty	7 392	11 241	18 913	25 756	34 043	21 369
Real property tax	398	47	180	261	797	325
Stamp duties	2 275	3 574	4 912	6 287	10 641	6 088
	number					
Persons per household	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.5	3.2	2.1
of whom adults	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.6
Households in the survey	113	456	604	645	789	2 607
Households in Denmark - thousand	152	667	618	547	631	2 614



Table 236 Income, consumption and taxation, by socio-economic status. 2010

	Socio-economic status of head of household								Total
	Self-employed	Employees - upper level	Employees - medium level	Employees - basic level	Unemployed	Receiving education	Pensioners, early-retirement	Other not economically active	
	DKK per household								
A. Earned income (B+C)	490 007	835 740	623 913	487 889	295 025	36 710	17 648	56 369	375 988
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	166 977	830 735	617 815	483 032	283 876	34 506	14 792	52 028	360 589
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	323 030	5 006	6 098	4 857	11 150	2 205	2 856	4 341	15 400
D. Property income	57 305	51 479	39 407	33 096	19 675	1 767	46 198	9 866	38 960
E. Private transfers	47 449	24 442	24 215	17 676	10 009	14 532	89 655	41 493	42 805
F. Transfers from the public sector	61 482	37 703	38 330	52 599	121 291	74 143	171 468	169 486	91 804
G. Other income and reconciliation	4 534	6 761	4 907	3 761	357	876	1 007	6 560	3 528
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	660 776	956 126	730 771	595 022	446 357	128 029	325 975	283 774	553 085
I. Capital transfers to the household	15 235	31 613	18 855	10 500	5 931	403	9 479	3 525	13 554
J. Total income (H+I)	676 011	987 739	749 627	605 522	452 288	128 432	335 454	287 298	566 639
K. Income taxes, etc.	194 411	303 456	218 707	170 412	131 577	21 334	80 223	61 143	158 484
L. Private interest payments, etc.	56 057	60 707	48 983	38 479	28 612	2 805	13 512	17 444	33 830
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	425 544	623 576	481 937	396 630	292 099	104 293	241 719	208 712	374 325
N. Payments from capital pensions	9 732	2 788	2 097	6 144	271	221	19 721	9 092	9 297
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	4 374	1 408	1 006	3 049	162	130	7 858	3 668	3 983
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	430 902	624 955	483 028	399 725	292 208	104 384	253 581	214 136	379 639
Q. Fines	568	361	275	331	518	208	89	337	264
R. Gifts, charity	3 185	4 618	4 716	2 529	1 985	312	5 749	572	3 890
S. Membership fees	6 208	8 464	7 139	5 718	4 000	1 102	1 664	1 720	4 731
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	31 138	168 637	102 494	75 821	44 528	-37 787	16 853	-6 164	65 159
U. Pension and ATP contributions	65 541	110 295	77 932	50 944	36 913	964	6 642	5 917	45 826
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	3 844	3 059	2 544	1 823	862	7	598	552	1 659
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	36 924	21 707	20 576	14 157	13 116	537	3 020	7 222	12 699
Y. Other saving, including residual	-75 171	33 576	1 442	8 897	-6 363	-39 295	6 594	-19 855	4 975
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	389 803	442 876	368 405	315 326	241 177	140 549	229 226	217 671	305 596
Food	42 483	45 399	37 370	32 385	20 100	15 268	22 748	23 966	31 206
Beverages and tobacco	12 648	12 719	11 105	12 417	11 325	6 120	8 561	8 790	10 812
Clothing and footwear	16 220	25 746	20 876	15 934	6 496	9 304	7 779	10 141	14 851
Rent (housing)	93 098	89 339	78 876	66 866	58 080	30 706	68 744	56 220	71 229
Electricity and fuels	25 816	28 173	25 404	26 186	24 683	8 680	24 827	22 868	25 318
Furniture, furnishings, household services	29 546	26 245	22 832	17 790	14 783	4 832	10 638	10 317	17 068
Medical products, services of physicians	9 700	9 128	6 825	6 467	3 479	2 061	9 111	4 775	7 536
Purchase of vehicles	17 232	32 430	21 025	16 677	10 103	4 865	7 494	8 233	15 816
Other transport services and communications	37 107	56 688	44 300	39 216	37 512	16 597	19 128	24 165	34 800
Recreation, entertainment, travels	44 313	45 109	40 900	33 738	22 212	17 800	24 827	21 599	32 677
Other goods and services	61 642	71 899	58 891	47 649	32 403	24 317	25 370	26 598	44 284
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	67 881	91 616	79 858	69 883	34 593	113 095	42 128	90 910	67 347
Child care	12 358	26 603	23 655	16 714	5 987	1 978	70	29 113	13 848
Education	44 292	58 546	48 635	46 659	20 932	108 573	2 638	46 739	36 576
Health	11 231	6 467	7 568	6 511	7 674	2 544	39 420	15 059	16 923
Taxes on production and import, total	85 093	98 179	82 539	72 948	56 928	25 554	49 225	48 848	68 254
VAT	56 051	58 037	49 667	43 336	33 149	17 994	27 903	29 797	40 474
Excise duty	19 859	30 253	25 397	24 116	17 790	5 895	15 406	15 083	21 369
Stamp duties	360	764	687	293	2	15	95	70	325
Real property tax	8 823	9 126	6 788	5 203	5 987	1 650	5 821	3 898	6 088
number									
Persons per household	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.1
of whom adults	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.6
Households in the survey	81	474	391	803	23	71	697	67	2 607
Households in Denmark - thousand	90	358	302	855	35	67	778	128	2 614



Table 237 Consumption for selected years

	DKK per household			Percentage		
	2004	2007	2010	2004	2007	2010
<b>Total income</b>	<b>469 714</b>	<b>564 369</b>	<b>566 639</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Income taxes etc.	145 118	180 394	158 484	30.9	32.0	28.0
Private interest payments, etc.	27 202	35 563	33 830	5.8	6.3	6.0
Disposable amount	297 393	348 413	374 325	63.3	61.7	66.1
<b>Consumption expenditure</b>	<b>250 166</b>	<b>308 033</b>	<b>305 596</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>26 866</b>	<b>31 165</b>	<b>31 206</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Rice, bread, pasta, cookies, flour etc.	4 744	5 461	5 100	1.9	1.8	1.7
Meat, fish and spread/sandwich filling	7 785	9 577	9 478	3.1	3.1	3.1
Milk products, eggs, margarine etc.	4 810	5 181	5 411	1.9	1.7	1.8
Fruit	2 121	2 682	2 893	0.8	0.9	0.9
Vegetables	3 197	3 741	3 723	1.3	1.2	1.2
Sugar, jam, chocolate, sweets, ice etc.	3 312	3 502	3 422	1.3	1.1	1.1
Salt, spices, bouillon etc.	897	1 021	1 179	0.4	0.3	0.4
<b>Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>10 780</b>	<b>10 370</b>	<b>10 812</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Beverages without alcol	2 702	3 077	2 942	1.1	1.0	1.0
Beverages with alcol	4 353	3 917	4 594	1.7	1.3	1.5
Cigarettes and tobacco	3 724	3 376	3 276	1.5	1.1	1.1
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>12 025</b>	<b>16 468</b>	<b>14 851</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Clothing etc.	9 628	13 121	12 073	3.8	4.3	4.0
Footwear etc.	2 397	3 347	2 778	1.0	1.1	0.9
<b>Housing, heating etc.</b>	<b>74 058</b>	<b>82 671</b>	<b>96 546</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>31.6</b>
Rent etc.	45 150	47 557	57 814	18.0	15.4	18.9
Repairs, upkeep	4 527	7 885	5 123	1.8	2.6	1.7
Water supply, refuse collection etc.	6 160	7 062	8 292	2.5	2.3	2.7
Electricity, gas, district heating etc.	18 222	20 167	25 318	7.3	6.5	8.3
<b>Furnishings, household services etc.</b>	<b>15 023</b>	<b>18 071</b>	<b>17 068</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Furnishing, furniture, fabrics etc.	6 620	8 415	6 887	2.6	2.7	2.3
White goods, kitchen ware etc.	3 687	4 488	5 081	1.5	1.5	1.7
Tools, equipment for house and garden	1 787	1 803	1 724	0.7	0.6	0.6
Cleaning equipment and household services	2 929	3 365	3 376	1.2	1.1	1.1
<b>Medical products and health services</b>	<b>6 574</b>	<b>8 556</b>	<b>7 536</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Medical products, vitamins, etc.	1 868	2 887	2 211	0.7	0.9	0.7
Spectacles, plasters, thermometers etc.	1 224	1 878	1 116	0.5	0.6	0.4
Dentists, physician, hospital etc.	3 481	3 792	4 209	1.4	1.2	1.4
<b>Purchase of vehicles</b>	<b>14 236</b>	<b>20 568</b>	<b>15 816</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Cars, motor cycles etc.	13 586	19 904	14 995	5.4	6.5	4.9
Bicycles	650	664	822	0.3	0.2	0.3
<b>Other transport and communication</b>	<b>28 514</b>	<b>35 484</b>	<b>34 800</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>
Petrol and lubricants	8 321	9 967	9 820	3.3	3.2	3.2
Repairs, spare parts and other services	9 893	13 286	12 324	4.0	4.3	4.0
Bus, train, taxi, aeroplane, ferry etc.	4 295	5 451	5 518	1.7	1.8	1.8
Postage, telephone, telephone rentals etc.	6 005	6 780	7 138	2.4	2.2	2.3
<b>Equipment for leisure time and entertainment and travels</b>	<b>28 220</b>	<b>39 170</b>	<b>32 677</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Radio, TV, CD, PC, photo equipment etc.	5 846	7 959	6 228	2.3	2.6	2.0
Caravan, boat, musical instruments etc.	1 956	3 190	1 350	0.8	1.0	0.4
Sports equipment, Toys, plants, pets etc.	6 185	7 867	6 788	2.5	2.6	2.2
Entertainments, licence fee etc.	7 434	9 683	9 853	3.0	3.1	3.2
Newspapers, books, drawing materials etc.	3 310	3 939	3 223	1.3	1.3	1.1
Package holidays	3 489	6 531	5 236	1.4	2.1	1.7
<b>Other goods and services</b>	<b>33 870</b>	<b>45 512</b>	<b>44 284</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Educations etc.	976	1 688	1 540	0.4	0.5	0.5
Expenditure on restaurants, hotels etc.	9 881	16 166	15 070	3.9	5.2	4.9
Hairdressers etc.	5 532	6 940	6 564	2.2	2.3	2.1
Jewellery, bags, prams etc.	1 818	1 951	2 353	0.7	0.6	0.8
Social protection services	3 164	3 368	3 577	1.3	1.1	1.2
Insurances and other services etc.	12 498	15 399	15 180	5.0	5.0	5.0



Table 238 Income, consumption and taxation, by type of household. 2010

	Single persons under 60 years without children	Single persons 60 years + without children	Single persons with children	2 adults, head of household under 60 years without children	2 adults, head of household 60 years + without children	2 adults with children	Households with at least 3 adults	Total
	DKK per household							
A. Earned income (B+C)	243 398	41 151	252 187	563 270	162 037	746 224	804 601	375 988
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	238 381	38 017	248 392	535 150	135 124	716 591	814 775	360 589
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	5 017	3 134	3 796	28 120	26 914	29 633	-10 174	15 400
D. Property income	13 187	38 034	13 677	38 591	65 572	50 633	55 855	38 960
E. Private transfers	12 057	56 108	29 316	22 436	132 636	20 643	33 766	42 805
F. Transfers from the public sector	53 102	127 820	90 797	61 762	172 052	70 459	79 381	91 804
G. Other income and reconciliation	1 386	651	17 195	2 686	1 070	6 925	5 809	3 528
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	323 130	263 763	403 173	688 745	533 368	894 883	979 411	553 085
I. Capital transfers to the household	2 345	4 389	2 703	18 531	26 166	17 137	37 609	13 554
J. Total income (H+I)	325 475	268 152	405 876	707 276	559 534	912 021	1 017 020	566 639
K. Income taxes, etc.	93 567	68 193	93 429	201 273	141 879	269 804	289 704	158 484
L. Private interest payments, etc.	16 899	9 911	21 609	42 008	26 942	67 175	64 341	33 830
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	215 008	190 048	290 838	463 996	390 714	575 042	662 975	374 325
N. Payments from capital pensions	419	10 348	1 853	6 522	39 734	1 647	2 935	9 297
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	251	4 142	1 111	3 713	15 830	987	1 246	3 983
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	215 176	196 254	291 580	466 804	414 617	575 703	664 664	379 639
Q. Fines	281	49	404	354	121	405	390	264
R. Gifts, charity	2 656	3 821	804	4 819	8 759	2 262	2 264	3 890
S. Membership fees	2 943	1 560	4 036	6 319	3 636	8 105	9 022	4 731
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	18 833	4 830	12 645	103 691	74 114	112 965	188 864	65 159
U. Pension and ATP contributions	26 662	8 459	30 326	68 761	27 799	85 891	96 161	45 826
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	741	109	1 313	2 396	2 142	2 385	4 703	1 659
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	3 625	2 812	3 485	15 534	14 201	29 522	16 260	12 699
Y. Other saving, including residual	-12 194	-6 550	-22 480	17 000	29 973	-4 834	71 741	4 975
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	190 463	185 994	273 691	351 621	327 987	451 967	464 123	305 596
Food	16 916	17 137	30 731	32 517	32 746	51 169	54 113	31 206
Beverages and tobacco	8 094	6 734	9 341	13 289	11 968	13 748	15 651	10 812
Clothing and footwear	9 173	6 305	14 542	16 241	12 271	25 908	28 293	14 851
Rent (housing)	49 348	61 131	68 086	75 998	85 293	86 259	89 467	71 229
Electricity and fuels	15 703	22 197	24 091	25 156	29 670	33 217	35 267	25 318
Furniture, furnishings, household services	9 808	7 539	13 276	22 410	19 325	26 664	24 783	17 068
Medical products, services of physicians	4 256	8 276	4 462	7 965	11 267	7 656	9 544	7 536
Purchase of vehicles	7 227	3 909	9 051	22 401	16 439	29 038	26 912	15 816
Other transport services and communications	22 734	13 893	29 762	43 533	31 787	54 583	67 216	34 800
Recreation, entertainment, travels	21 597	18 896	29 008	39 640	38 353	44 817	46 590	32 677
Other goods and services	25 608	19 977	41 341	52 471	38 869	78 909	66 287	44 284
<b>Indirect transfers from the public sector, total</b>	<b>29 848</b>	<b>44 293</b>	<b>137 712</b>	<b>37 148</b>	<b>20 539</b>	<b>151 609</b>	<b>130 553</b>	<b>67 347</b>
Child care	0	0	44 854	0	0	56 654	5 787	13 848
Education	20 532	1 113	84 134	30 989	1 764	82 718	113 072	36 576
Health	9 317	43 181	8 724	6 159	18 775	12 237	11 694	16 923
<b>Taxes on production and import, total</b>	<b>40 483</b>	<b>39 062</b>	<b>58 847</b>	<b>79 973</b>	<b>75 184</b>	<b>102 542</b>	<b>107 075</b>	<b>68 254</b>
VAT	24 513	22 307	35 374	47 744	42 587	62 332	62 652	40 474
Excise duty	12 448	11 686	18 760	25 554	24 035	31 579	35 051	21 369
Stamp duties	118	133	268	346	203	767	476	325
Real property tax	3 403	4 936	4 445	6 329	8 358	7 864	8 896	6 088
	number							
Persons per household	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	3.8	4.0	2.1
of whom adults	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.2	1.6
Households in the survey	464	352	110	427	488	583	183	2 607
Households in Denmark - thousand	578	464	127	395	382	523	144	2 614



Table 239 Consumption expenditure of households by type of dwelling. 2010

	Owner occupied detached house	Owner- occupied flat	Rented detached house	Rented flat	Flat in housing co- operative	Rented room	Total
DKK per household							
<b>Total income</b>	<b>763 613</b>	<b>621 573</b>	<b>415 408</b>	<b>353 149</b>	<b>447 032</b>	<b>121 107</b>	<b>566 639</b>
<b>Income taxes, etc.</b>	<b>214 730</b>	<b>174 539</b>	<b>115 311</b>	<b>96 472</b>	<b>129 293</b>	<b>25 335</b>	<b>158 484</b>
<b>Disposable amount</b>	<b>500 813</b>	<b>396 336</b>	<b>292 402</b>	<b>250 224</b>	<b>303 752</b>	<b>94 814</b>	<b>379 639</b>
<b>Net saving</b>	<b>102 496</b>	<b>89 162</b>	<b>37 501</b>	<b>26 470</b>	<b>29 372</b>	<b>-27 349</b>	<b>65 159</b>
<b>Total consumption</b>	<b>386 659</b>	<b>297 866</b>	<b>248 315</b>	<b>217 665</b>	<b>267 360</b>	<b>120 265</b>	<b>305 596</b>
<b>A Food</b>	<b>39 312</b>	<b>26 643</b>	<b>26 636</b>	<b>22 047</b>	<b>29 061</b>	<b>13 651</b>	<b>31 206</b>
<b>B Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>11 968</b>	<b>8 755</b>	<b>10 429</b>	<b>9 842</b>	<b>10 260</b>	<b>6 109</b>	<b>10 812</b>
<b>C Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>18 475</b>	<b>10 473</b>	<b>11 328</b>	<b>11 001</b>	<b>16 139</b>	<b>7 050</b>	<b>14 851</b>
<b>D Housing, total</b>	<b>86 108</b>	<b>73 506</b>	<b>64 489</b>	<b>56 644</b>	<b>55 059</b>	<b>23 878</b>	<b>71 229</b>
Rent	705	2 396	54 373	49 312	45 052	21 626	24 118
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	-	-	-	-	133	-	11
Permanent renting of secondary dwelling, etc.	170	24	286	78	649	-	184
Imputed rent, owner-occupied dwelling	52 905	42 437	-	-	-	-	26 652
Land tax, owner-occupied dwelling	8 493	4 557	339	34	87	-	4 231
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	245	503	-	-	-	-	137
Value of dwelling free of charge	-	-	-	74	-	-	21
Imputed rent, secondary dwelling	2 985	2 945	1 098	910	1 218	-	1 998
Land tax, secondary dwelling	654	951	173	188	267	-	441
Stamp duties, loans in secondary dwelling	19	-	4	38	-	-	20
Materials for maintenance of dwelling	1 790	1 823	882	321	419	352	1 141
Materials for repair of dwelling	1 516	254	239	464	263	-	900
Flagstones, etc. for gardens	340	56	10	-	133	-	173
Repair, etc. workman, dwelling	5 430	1 096	922	589	659	-	2 909
Water supply	2 182	1 832	1 721	1 329	1 487	566	1 789
Refuse collection	2 506	2 209	2 299	1 981	1 917	828	2 242
Water drainage, sewerage	3 132	2 383	1 640	1 098	1 421	473	2 176
Miscellaneous maintenance	2 371	1 524	403	79	130	-	1 252
Payments to homeowners' association, etc.	663	8 514	102	148	1 222	32	834
<b>E Electricity and fuels</b>	<b>32 312</b>	<b>20 883</b>	<b>23 852</b>	<b>18 020</b>	<b>18 917</b>	<b>8 204</b>	<b>25 318</b>
<b>F Furniture, furnishings, household services</b>	<b>23 237</b>	<b>17 446</b>	<b>12 464</b>	<b>10 152</b>	<b>13 905</b>	<b>6 452</b>	<b>17 068</b>
<b>G Medical products, services of physicians</b>	<b>8 752</b>	<b>10 060</b>	<b>5 301</b>	<b>6 303</b>	<b>7 678</b>	<b>1 731</b>	<b>7 536</b>
<b>H Purchase of vehicles</b>	<b>23 813</b>	<b>12 372</b>	<b>8 021</b>	<b>8 572</b>	<b>9 884</b>	<b>2 583</b>	<b>15 816</b>
<b>I Transport services and communications</b>	<b>45 059</b>	<b>30 792</b>	<b>27 787</b>	<b>24 425</b>	<b>28 264</b>	<b>12 802</b>	<b>34 800</b>
<b>J Recreation, entertainment, travels</b>	<b>41 161</b>	<b>36 271</b>	<b>25 327</b>	<b>22 638</b>	<b>30 408</b>	<b>15 707</b>	<b>32 677</b>
<b>K Other goods and services</b>	<b>56 464</b>	<b>50 664</b>	<b>32 682</b>	<b>28 023</b>	<b>47 787</b>	<b>22 101</b>	<b>44 284</b>
Interest on mortgage loans	45 946	46 396	2 576	700	957	-	24 100
Extension, etc. of dwelling	23 676	8 676	801	1 578	8 580	-	12 699
<b>Total income per person</b>	<b>297 126</b>	<b>369 984</b>	<b>211 943</b>	<b>214 030</b>	<b>264 516</b>	<b>106 234</b>	<b>269 828</b>
<b>Total consumption per person</b>	<b>150 451</b>	<b>177 301</b>	<b>126 691</b>	<b>131 918</b>	<b>158 201</b>	<b>105 496</b>	<b>145 522</b>
number etc.							
<b>Size of dwelling, square metre</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Year of construction</b>	<b>1950</b>	<b>1944</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>1949</b>	<b>1949</b>	<b>1956</b>	<b>1951</b>
<b>Persons per household</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
of whom adults	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.6
<b>Households in the survey</b>	<b>1 502</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2 607</b>
<b>Households in Denmark - thousand</b>	<b>1 225</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2 614</b>
<b>Persons in Denmark - thousand</b>	<b>3 143</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>1 239</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>5 501</b>



Table 240 Income, consumption and taxation by region. 2010

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
DKK per household						
A. Earned income (B+C)	397 827	385 615	345 958	385 015	338 639	375 988
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	381 047	369 089	324 761	370 246	339 627	360 589
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	16 780	16 526	21 197	14 769	-988	15 400
D. Property income	35 548	43 840	38 655	42 852	34 982	38 960
E. Private transfers	51 229	46 263	39 169	35 412	35 489	42 805
F. Transfers from the public sector	81 362	89 833	107 769	90 127	97 097	91 804
G. Other income and reconciliation	3 486	2 970	3 888	3 737	3 245	3 528
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	569 452	568 520	535 438	557 143	509 452	553 085
I. Capital transfers to the household	18 652	9 976	10 784	7 926	20 608	13 554
J. Total income (H+I)	588 104	578 496	546 221	565 069	530 059	566 639
K. Income taxes, etc.	168 346	159 454	153 950	155 085	143 573	158 484
L. Private interest payments, etc.	33 010	39 927	30 328	35 338	31 909	33 830
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	386 747	379 115	361 943	374 646	354 577	374 325
N. Payments from capital pensions	6 654	9 102	10 035	8 952	16 858	9 297
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	2 842	3 744	4 215	3 646	8 037	3 983
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	390 558	384 473	367 764	379 951	363 399	379 639
Q. Fines	319	197	227	264	268	264
R. Gifts, charity	4 328	3 158	4 155	4 446	1 832	3 890
S. Membership fees	4 705	5 271	4 325	4 842	4 659	4 731
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	72 249	61 071	63 197	61 256	61 496	65 159
U. Pension and ATP contributions	45 925	46 160	42 664	49 330	44 131	45 826
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	840	2 323	1 598	2 055	2 526	1 659
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	10 354	13 975	11 944	13 177	18 641	12 699
Y. Other saving, including residual	15 131	-1 387	6 992	-3 306	-3 802	4 975
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	308 957	314 776	295 860	309 143	295 145	305 596
Food	32 154	31 813	30 546	31 235	28 767	31 206
Beverages and tobacco	12 093	12 461	9 541	9 469	10 092	10 812
Clothing and footwear, etc.	16 004	12 225	14 752	15 242	14 333	14 851
Rent (housing)	74 735	73 953	67 937	70 332	65 435	71 229
Electricity and fuels	24 155	25 408	24 864	24 832	30 713	25 318
Furniture, furnishings, household services	15 827	19 002	16 829	17 487	17 779	17 068
Medical products, services of physicians	7 970	7 878	7 553	7 295	6 214	7 536
Purchase of vehicles	11 292	20 222	16 259	19 736	14 300	15 816
Other transport services and communications	32 766	36 838	35 283	35 679	35 327	34 800
Recreation, entertainment, travel	34 060	33 470	30 504	32 962	31 230	32 677
Other goods and services	47 902	41 506	41 794	44 873	40 956	44 284
<b>Indirect transfers from the public sector, total</b>	<b>67 026</b>	<b>59 085</b>	<b>63 065</b>	<b>81 557</b>	<b>58 383</b>	<b>67 347</b>
Child care	13 591	16 891	14 068	12 973	11 827	13 848
Education	39 008	30 316	34 224	41 466	32 266	36 576
Health	14 426	11 878	14 773	27 119	14 290	16 923
<b>Taxes on production and imports, total</b>	<b>66 321</b>	<b>73 092</b>	<b>66 591</b>	<b>69 388</b>	<b>68 482</b>	<b>68 254</b>
VAT	39 655	41 287	39 965	40 912	41 967	40 474
Excise duties	18 382	25 038	21 476	22 877	21 986	21 369
Stamp duties	491	437	115	244	263	325
Real property tax	7 793	6 330	5 035	5 356	4 266	6 088
number						
Persons per household	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
of whom adults	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Households in the survey	780	378	560	615	274	2 607
Households in Denmark - thousand	830	376	560	577	272	2 614



Table 241 Home appliances

	2011	2012
	thousands	
<b>Number of families</b>	<b>2 440</b>	<b>2 477</b>
	per cent	
Tumble dryer	54	52
Washing machine	80	79
Dishwasher	67	67
Microwave oven	75	73
Robot vacuum cleaner	..	7
Digital videocamera	22	31
Digital camera	79	76
CD-player	84	82
DVD-player without hard disk	78	68
Hard disk-recorder	26	28
Hard disk-recorder which can show a delayed broadcast	20	19
BluRay-player	16	23
3D-TV	4	14
PC	91	92
Stationary computer	53	49
Portable computer	78	81
Tablet PC, Mini-computers	9	19
Mobile phone	97	97
Smartphone	33	50
Fixed line telephone subscription	58	51
MP3 Player etc	48	46
DAB radio	32	35
GPS navigation	52	54
GPS-watch	10	11
Game console	40	40
E-book reader	2	4
	number	
<b>Persons interviewed</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>994</b>

Note: The results are accurate to within +/- 3 percentage points.

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



Table 242 Consumption of beverages and tobacco

	2009	2010	2011
	mio. litres		
<b>Consumption of beer</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>453</b>	...
Dutiable sales of lager equivalents	406	383	380
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	70	70	...
<b>Consumption of wine</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>189</b>	...
Dutiable sales	175	175	178
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	14	14	...
<b>Consumption of spirits</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	...
Dutiable sales	18	17	18
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	2	2	...
<b>Consumption of alcoholic soft drinks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	...
Dutiable sales	0	0	0
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	0	0	...
	gns. antal liter		
Consumption of pure alcohol per capita	9.2	9.5	...
Consump. of pure alcohol per capita over 14 years	11.1	11.3	...
	mio. stk.		
<b>Consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.</b>	<b>8 089</b>	<b>7 919</b>	...
Dutiable sales	7 939	7 769	6 972
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	150	150	...
	stk.		
<b>Avg. consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.</b>			
Per capita	1 466	1 428	...
Per capita over 14 years	1 763	1 708	...
	tons		
<b>Consumption of smoking tobacco</b>	<b>1 029</b>	<b>965</b>	...
Dutiable sales	779	715	677
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	250	250	...

Figures for consumption and cross-border trade in 2011 is first calculated in the next publication in 2013.

[www.statbank.dk/alko2](http://www.statbank.dk/alko2) and [alko4](http://www.statbank.dk/alko4)



Table 243 Average prices for foods

		1980	1990	2000	2010	2012
Amount		DKK in current prices				
Rye bread	1 kg	4.56	7.46	13.63	16.94	18.87
White bread	300 g	3.23	5.81	7.38	8.56	8.98
Rolls	1 pcs	1.10	2.12	2.99	4.45	5.13
Danish pastry	1 pcs	2.05	4.43	6.51	9.69	11.90
Dry cakes	1 pcs	2.78	6.10	8.83	11.96	14.78
Minced beef	1 kg	43.44	77.73	98.71	123.18	124.71
Saddle of pork	1 kg	40.72	70.31	57.30	60.94	62.05
Sausages	1 kg	31.17	53.46	47.89	58.92	64.59
Liver paste	1 kg	22.34	31.18	30.33	43.27	47.38
Meatwurst	1 kg	23.70	35.73	38.27	47.88	48.59
Cod. medium-sized	1 kg	15.30	38.97	60.80	110.31	117.35
Plaice. medium-sized	1 kg	24.21	57.42	88.76	116.37	119.75
Full milk	1/1 l	3.49	6.39	6.19	7.40	7.56
Double cream	1/2 l	9.71	12.84	12.84	12.51	15.15
Cheese. 45%	1 kg	39.15	65.27	62.93	78.82	90.59
Eggs. large	10 pcs	9.71	14.12	18.32	22.35	21.98
Butter, salted	1 kg	23.85	41.20	45.40	59.68	75.13
Apples	1 kg	7.58	12.06	13.13	15.45	15.74
Grapes	1 kg	23.55	33.67	28.82	32.97	34.29
Oranges	1 kg	7.96	11.27	11.43	12.95	11.56
Bananas	1 kg	9.02	13.46	14.53	15.48	14.73
Carrots	1 kg	7.28	8.34	8.58	7.15	7.21
Onions	1 kg	8.07	8.49	8.35	7.75	7.33
Tomatoes	1 kg	20.27	25.33	25.29	27.50	26.41
Cucumbers	1 kg	13.98	18.75	21.27	21.46	19.63
Cabbages	1 kg	2.88	4.75	5.14	6.63	5.93
Cauliflowers	1 kg	10.19	12.91	12.51	15.16	13.90
Potatoes. Danish	1 kg	2.82	4.49	7.11	8.47	8.41
Coffee	1 kg	60.97	51.87	61.25	67.30	85.83

[www.statbank.dk/06](http://www.statbank.dk/06)

**Table 244 Sales of real property in ordinary free trade**

	Total of registered number of sales		Average price per property DKK thousands		As percentage of public assessment <sup>1</sup>	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
<b>One-family houses</b>						
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>38 987</b>	<b>32 200</b>	<b>1 847</b>	<b>1 770</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>110.8</b>
Region Hovedstaden	8 633	6 949	2 950	2 856	121.8	119.8
Region Sjælland	6 208	5 032	1 625	1 548	107.7	102.2
Region Syddanmark	9 425	7 887	1 403	1 359	110.6	106.5
Region Midtjylland	9 901	8 064	1 674	1 614	110.2	108.0
Region Nordjylland	4 820	4 268	1 281	1 225	109.5	107.9
Province København by	1 357	1 034	3 282	3 291	121.9	122.8
Province Københavns Omegn	3 074	2 470	3 286	3 210	124.2	122.3
Province Nordsjælland	3 684	3 019	2 820	2 685	120.1	117.5
Province Bornholm	518	426	920	826	109.1	93.8
Province Østsjælland	1 866	1 514	2 333	2 256	120.7	118.0
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	4 342	3 518	1 299	1 215	98.9	91.6
Province Fyn	3 839	3 081	1 474	1 407	109.3	104.9
Province Sydjylland	5 586	4 806	1 357	1 329	111.5	107.5
Province Østjylland	6 224	5 066	1 920	1 855	111.8	110.7
Province Vestjylland	3 677	2 998	1 247	1 191	106.1	101.2
Province Nordjylland	4 820	4 268	1 281	1 225	109.5	107.9
<b>Owner-occupied flats</b>						
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>13 968</b>	<b>11 864</b>	<b>1 701</b>	<b>1 679</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>117.9</b>
Region Hovedstaden	7 702	6 865	2 022	1 999	120.1	121.5
Region Sjælland	1 058	774	1 213	1 170	106.0	100.7
Region Syddanmark	1 474	1 230	1 177	1 101	110.4	101.7
Region Midtjylland	2 694	2 182	1 441	1 385	116.9	116.6
Region Nordjylland	1 040	813	1 120	1 085	115.9	114.6
Province København by	4 870	4 492	2 132	2 122	121.5	123.8
Province Københavns Omegn	1 790	1 544	1 840	1 781	117.1	116.9
Province Nordsjælland	1 026	815	1 642	1 608	114.8	112.6
Province Bornholm	16	14	615	650	100.8	112.3
Province Østsjælland	528	349	1 382	1 336	111.7	109.0
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	530	425	1 050	1 004	99.5	91.5
Province Fyn	682	500	1 158	1 039	109.5	103.9
Province Sydjylland	792	730	1 191	1 138	111.0	100.6
Province Østjylland	2 275	1 846	1 521	1 463	118.5	118.5
Province Vestjylland	419	336	978	946	104.2	102.0
Province Nordjylland	1 040	813	1 120	1 085	115.9	114.6
<b>Other properties:</b>						
Residential and business properties	1 331	1 305	4 721	4 590	108.3	102.3
Business properties	1 036	968	10 500	8 055	118.7	104.0
Industrial properties and warehouses	838	686	6 467	6 499	106.9	99.1
Agricultural properties	2 942	2 843	184	174	98.5	92.6
Weekend cottages	6 124	4 892	1 260	1 203	110.1	104.7

Note: For agriculture, average prices are per hectare, and for other categories, prices are per item.

www.statbank.dk/ejen88

<sup>1</sup> 2010-tax assessment is used for both years.



Table 245 Price index for sales of property. 2011

	One-family houses	Weekend cottage	Owner-occupied flats
	2006=100		
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>79.1</b>
Region Hovedstaden	78.7	75.3	74.7
Region Sjælland	78.9	76.7	77.1
Region Syddanmark	98.3	100.6	89.5
Region Midtjylland	96.8	92.4	90.4
Region Nordjylland	99.8	85.7	100.3
Province København by	81.9	..	79.0
Province Københavns omegn	80.6	..	65.9
Province Nordsjælland	74.7	73.3	68.7
Province Bornholm	88.9	112.8	..
Province Østsjælland	76.4	65.6	75.2
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	78.4	77.5	79.3
Province Fyn	96.7	105.4	86.3
Province Sydjylland	99.3	99.1	92.0
Province Østjylland	94.4	87.0	87.5
Province Vestjylland	101.5	98.0	111.9
Province Nordjylland	99.8	85.7	100.3

[www.statbank.dk/ejen66](http://www.statbank.dk/ejen66)

Table 246 Completed cases on foreclosures to real estate

	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 775</b>	<b>4 683</b>
Residential properties	2 762	2 830
Owner-occupied flats for residential	536	485
Owner-occupied flats for business	222	90
Residential and business properties	239	297
Agricultural properties	209	208
Building sites	200	249
Weekend cottages	240	253
Rental properties	112	50
Business properties	229	188
Other	26	33

Source: Central Court administration



Table 247 New registrations of vehicles

	2011	2012
	number	
<b>Vehicles, total</b>	<b>202 907</b>	<b>200 961</b>
<b>Private cars, total</b>	<b>169 794</b>	<b>168 857</b>
Of which in households	83 313	101 458
in business and industry	86 481	67 399
Petrol	87 744	100 852
Diesel <sup>1</sup>	81 585	67 475
Buses	661	623
Motor cycles	1 964	1 713
Moped-45	2 473	2 150
<b>Vans, total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>24 325</b>	<b>23 884</b>
Under 2,001 kg	4 161	4 200
2,001-3,000 kg	12 806	11 606
3,001-3,500 kg	7 358	8 078
<b>Lorries, total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>1 693</b>
3,501-6,000 kg	88	90
over 6,000 kg	1 395	1 602
Tractors for semi-trailers	2 207	2 041

<sup>1</sup> Includes gas and electricity etc. <sup>2</sup> Total weight.

[www.statbank.dk/bil6](http://www.statbank.dk/bil6)

Table 248 Fuel efficiency of new registered private cars

	Petrol			Diesel			Total		
	2010	2011	2012:01-06	2010	2011	2012:01-06	2010	2011	2012:01-06
	km per litre								
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.1</b>
Households	18.7	19.1	20.4	22.4	23.1	23.9	19.8	20.3	21.3
Industries	17.7	17.8	18.7	20.8	21.3	22.1	19.5	20.1	20.9
	kg								
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>1 033</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1 335</b>	<b>1 362</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>1 189</b>	<b>1 129</b>
Households	998	984	943	1 257	1 271	1 257	1 080	1 070	1 020
Industries	1 093	1 124	1 103	1 374	1 403	1 381	1 261	1 303	1 279

[www.statbank.dk/ee1, ee2 and ee3](http://www.statbank.dk/ee1, ee2 and ee3)



Table 249 Families with use of cars. 2012

1 January	Families	No car	With car	One car	Two cars or more
		per cent of families			
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>2 867 656</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Region Hovedstaden	929 461	52.8	47.2	37.3	9.9
Region Sjælland	410 786	33.4	66.6	48.7	17.9
Region Syddanmark	601 100	33.3	66.7	49.8	16.9
Region Midtjylland	632 692	35.9	64.1	47.7	16.4
Region Nordjylland	293 617	34.6	65.4	49.5	15.8
Province København by	428 512	68.9	31.1	27.5	3.6
Province Københavns omegn	264 730	45.0	55.0	43.5	11.5
Province Nordsjælland	214 317	31.8	68.2	47.7	20.5
Province Bornholm	21 902	36.5	63.5	51.4	12.1
Province Østsjælland	112 663	32.8	67.2	48.0	19.2
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	298 123	33.6	66.4	49.0	17.4
Province Fyn	248 781	36.5	63.5	48.3	15.2
Province Sydjylland	352 319	31.0	69.0	50.8	18.2
Province Østjylland	426 950	39.2	60.8	45.1	15.7
Province Vestjylland	205 742	29.0	71.0	53.1	17.9
Province Nordjylland	293 617	34.6	65.4	49.5	15.8

[www.statbank.dk/bil800](http://www.statbank.dk/bil800)



Table 250 Families with purchase of cars

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>2 846 699</b>	<b>2 867 656</b>	<b>74 132</b>	<b>82 614</b>
	per cent of families			
<b>Denmark, total</b>			<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Region Hovedstaden	921 144	929 461	2.2	2.4
Region Sjælland	409 414	410 786	3.0	3.2
Region Syddanmark	597 523	601 100	2.7	3.0
Region Midtjylland	626 973	632 692	2.8	3.2
Region Nordjylland	291 645	293 617	2.9	3.1
Province København by	423 541	428 512	1.2	1.3
Province Københavns omegn	262 497	264 730	2.6	2.9
Province Nordsjælland	213 112	214 317	3.5	3.8
Province Bornholm	21 994	21 902	2.5	2.4
Province Østsjælland	111 644	112 663	3.3	3.6
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	297 770	298 123	2.9	3.1
Province Fyn	247 141	248 781	2.6	2.9
Province Sydjylland	350 382	352 319	2.8	3.1
Province Østjylland	422 238	426 950	2.6	3.1
Province Vestjylland	204 735	205 742	3.0	3.4
Province Nordjylland	291 645	293 617	2.9	3.1

[www.statbank.dk/bil600](http://www.statbank.dk/bil600)

Table 251 Families with purchase of cars by regions and provinces

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>2 846 699</b>	<b>2 867 656</b>	<b>74 132</b>	<b>82 614</b>
	per cent of total			
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Region Hovedstaden	32.4	32.4	27.0	26.7
Region Sjælland	14.4	14.3	16.5	16.1
Region Syddanmark	21.0	21.0	21.7	21.8
Region Midtjylland	22.0	22.1	23.4	24.2
Region Nordjylland	10.2	10.2	11.4	11.2
Province København by	14.9	14.9	6.9	6.9
Province Københavns omegn	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3
Province Nordsjælland	7.5	7.5	10.1	9.9
Province Bornholm	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
Province Østsjælland	3.9	3.9	4.9	5.0
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	10.5	10.4	11.5	11.1
Province Fyn	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6
Province Sydjylland	12.3	12.3	13.1	13.2
Province Østjylland	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.9
Province Vestjylland	7.2	7.2	8.4	8.4
Province Nordjylland	10.2	10.2	11.4	11.2

[www.statbank.dk/bil600](http://www.statbank.dk/bil600)

# National accounts and government finances

➤ Danish economy 2000 to 2012

➤ Financial claims

➤ Inflation

➤ International comparison of GDP

➤ Public sector

➤ General government sector

➤ Taxes and duties

➤ Distribution of tasks and burden

➤ Public expenditure in EU-27



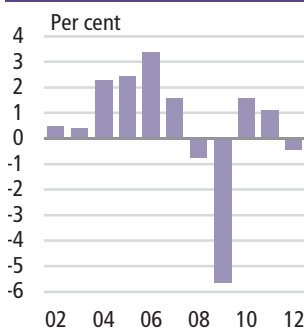


## Danish economy 2000 to 2012

### Economic decline in 2012

GDP decreased by 0.5 per cent in 2012. High growth rates in 2004 was followed by negative growth in 2008 and a historic economic downturn by 5.7 per cent in 2009, before Danish Economy partially recovered in 2010 and 2011 – followed by a new economic decline in 2012.

**Figure 1**  
Real growth in GDP



[www.statbank.dk/nat02](http://www.statbank.dk/nat02)

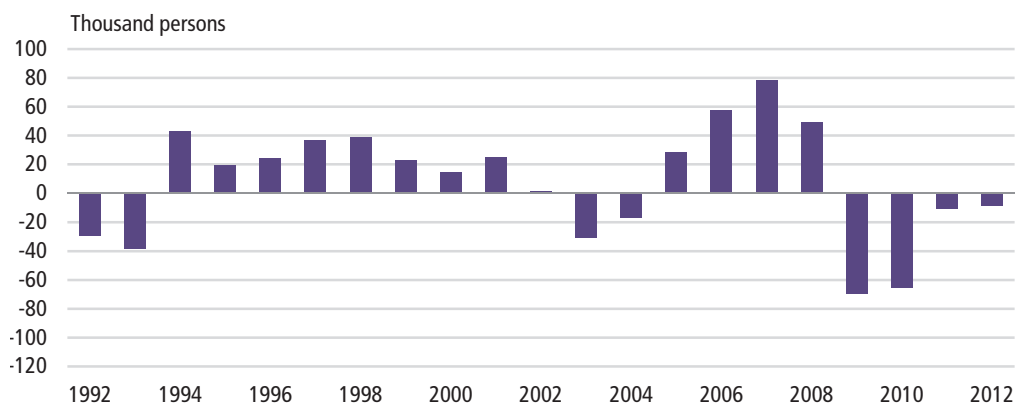
In comparison the real growth in GDP averaged 2.4 per cent from 2003 to 2007 which is the latest period with an economic upturn, while the growth rate from 2007 to 2009 was -3.3 per cent annually on average. Since the economic crisis in 2009 the average growth rate has been 0.7 per cent.

### Continued decrease in employment

The decrease in employment continued in 2012 with a drop of 9,000 persons (0.4 per cent). In 2012, the average number of persons employed was approximately 2,797,000. Of these, 39,000 persons were on leave.

Often, changes in employment are lagged compared to the economic growth. This was seen clearly in 2001, 2004 and 2008 when the economic conditions changed.

**Figure 2** Annual growth in employment



Note: Including persons on leave.

[www.statbank.dk/nat18](http://www.statbank.dk/nat18)

The share of the workforce employed in goods-producing industries (agriculture, manufacturing, energy, and construction) has been continuously declining for several years. In 2002, 24.7 per cent was employed in the goods-producing industries, while in 2012 the proportion was 20.8 per cent. During the same period, employment increased, in particular in the private service industries (from 40.3 per cent in 2002 to 43.5 per cent in 2012). The percentage of persons employed in public and personal services was 35.1 per cent in 2002 and 35.7 per cent in 2012.



### Increased demand from export

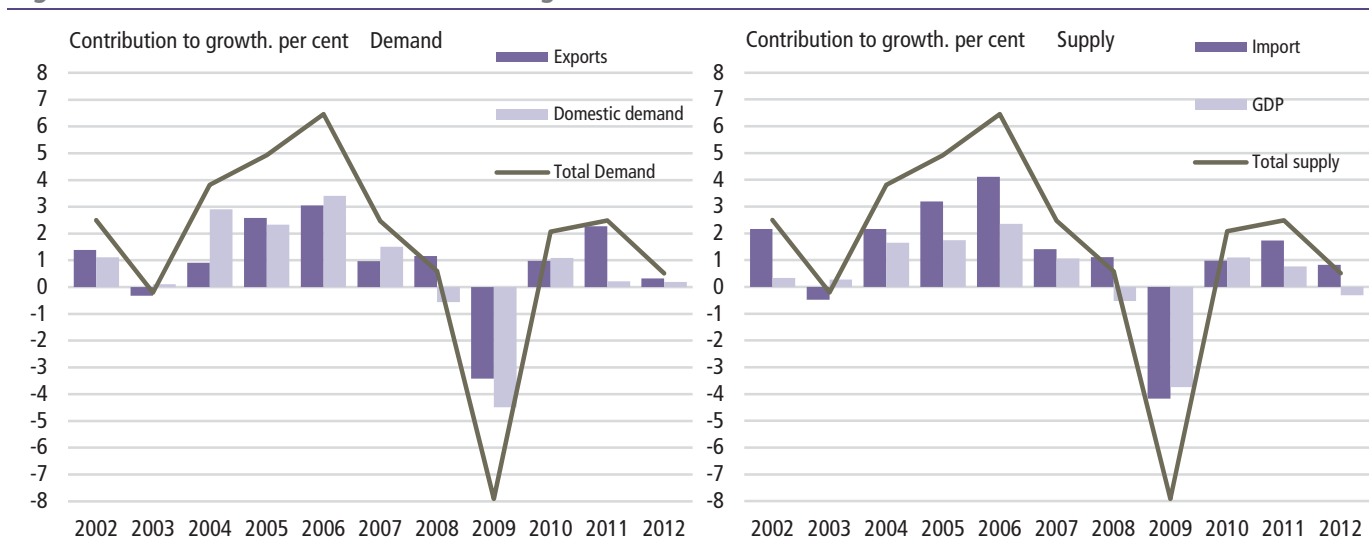
Total demand increased by 0.5 per cent in 2012. Hence, it continued the positive trend from 2010 and 2011. The development was caused by increases in export demand and in domestic demand. The increased demand was met with increases in both GDP and imports.

Total demand and total supply are by definition equal and change by the same rate. An increase in total demand is caused by an increase in exports or domestic demand. An increase in total supply originates from an increase in imports or domestic value added measured by GDP.

Periods with strong growth in demand often cause a similar growth in imports because, in the short run, GDP cannot expand sufficiently to meet the demand. This tendency can be seen in the period 2004-2006, where the contributions from imports to the growth in supply were large and increasing.

In 2008, where the decline in GDP began, there was a marginal increase in total demand, which consisted of an increase in exports and a decline in domestic demand. On the supply side the picture was the same – imports increased and GDP decreased. Large decreases in demand from both exports and domestic markets in 2009 contributed to a strong decline in total demand. This led to substantial decreases in supply from both imports and GDP.

**Figure 3** Contribution to real annual growth in GDP



### Increased foreign trade in 2012

After a considerable decline in 2009, the foreign trade partially recovered in 2010 with growth in exports as well as imports. This recovery continued and amplified in 2011 and the total volume of exports is now close to the 2008 level. This development was consolidated in 2012, however by a slower pace. In 2012, both imports and exports reached the same level as before the crisis.

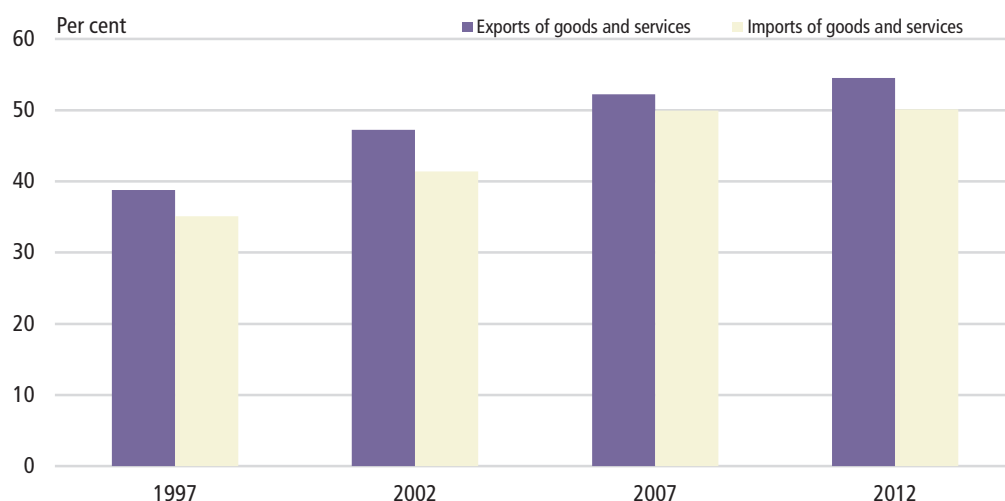
Viewed over a large number of years, external trade has increased considerably and makes up, today, a far greater share of valued added than was previously the case. As shares of GDP, imports and exports increased from making up less than 40 pct. in 1997 to more than 50 pct. in 2012. During the economic boom from 2004 to



2007, especially imports saw a sharp increase, while exports made up more than 45 pct. of GDP already at the beginning of the economic boom.

Particularly, trade in services has increased steeply. The trade in services almost tripled since 1992, while trade in goods doubled in the same period of time. Trade in goods still constitutes the main part of total foreign trade.

**Figure 4 Imports and exports as percentage of GDP, current prices**

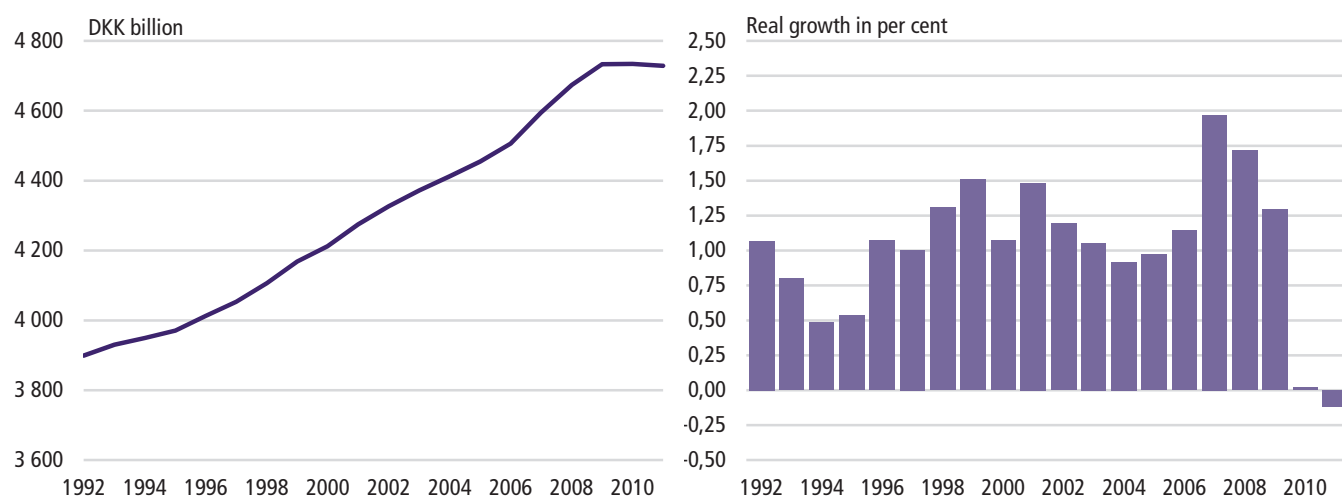


[www.statbank.dk/nat01](http://www.statbank.dk/nat01)

### The capital stock largely unchanged in 2011

The share of the national wealth that is held in the form of fixed assets (net capital stock) was on the whole unchanged in 2011. In earlier years, the net capital stock has been continuously increasing and grew by 12.4 per cent from 2000 to 2009, but remained largely unchanged in 2010 and 2011. The change in the net capital stock at current prices between two dates of compilation reflects net investment (gross fixed capital formation less consumption of fixed capital) and nominal revaluations during the period.

**Figure 5 Net capital stock. 1992-2011**



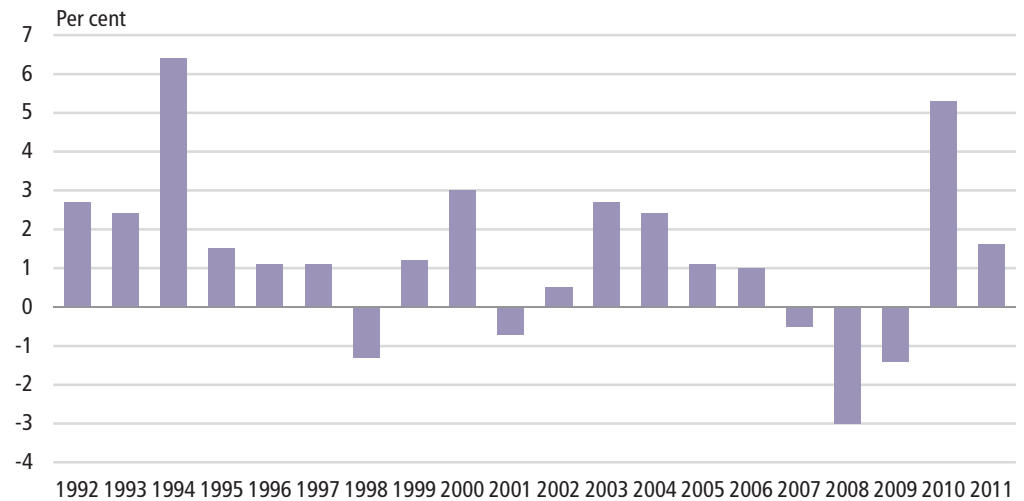
[www.statbank.dk/nat08](http://www.statbank.dk/nat08)



### Increase in productivity

Based on the figures from the Danish working time account, it is possible to calculate productivity per hour as the market gross value added per working hour. The productivity increased by 1.6 per cent in 2011 and continuing the positive trend from 2010, where productivity increased by 5.8 per cent after two years with decreasing productivity in 2008 and 2009 by 3.0 and 1.4 respectively. The productivity increased by an annual average of 0.8 per cent from 2000 to 2011.

**Figure 6** Gross value added per hour at 2000 prices (chained). Annual growth rate



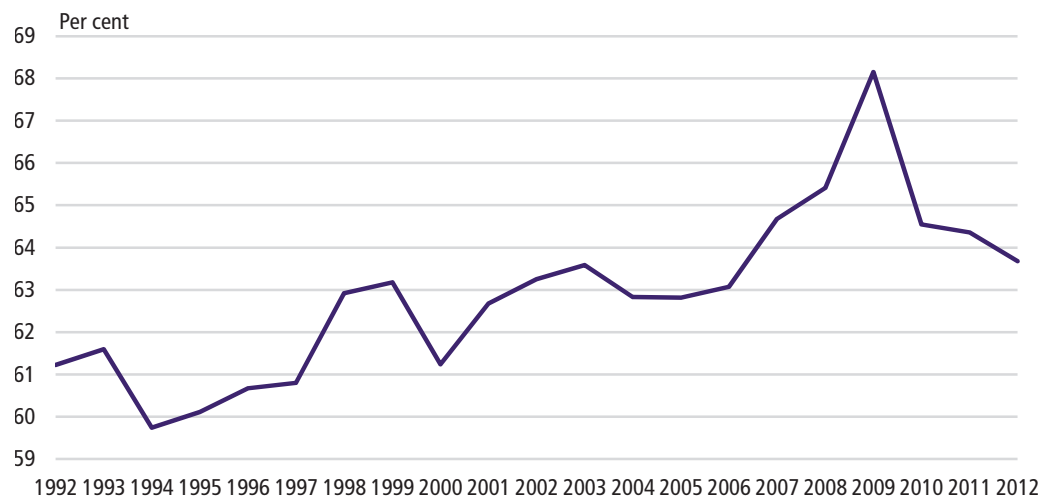
[www.statbank.dk/nat23](http://www.statbank.dk/nat23)

### Decreasing wage share

Total income from production comprises compensation of employees and enterprises' profits (gross operating surplus and mixed income). In 2010 the share of wages and salaries of total income decreased significantly and almost dropped to the level in 2007. It decreased further in 2011 and 2012.

From 1995 to 2006 the wage share increased slightly with a decline in 2000 and 2004.

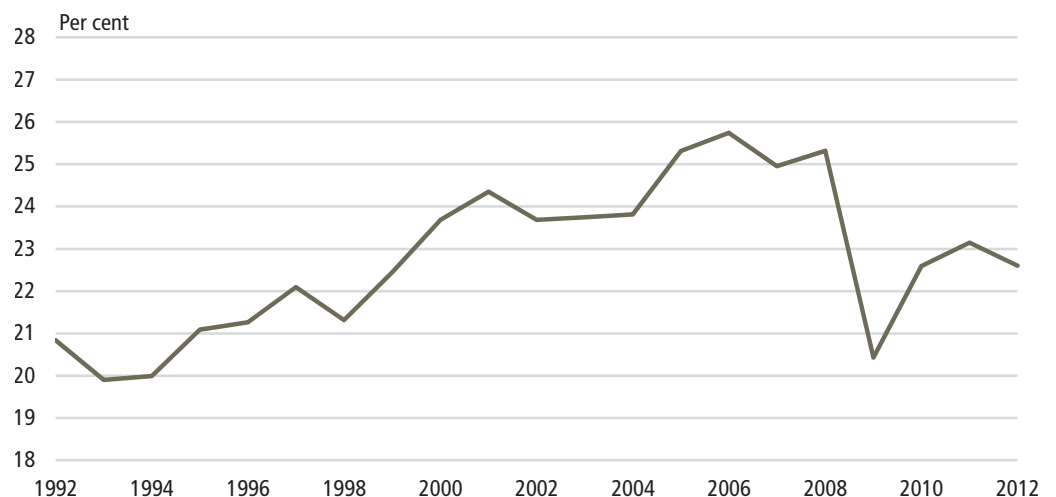
From 2006 the wage share increased significantly and reached a peak level of 67.7 per cent in 2009 before decreasing to 64.6 per cent in 2010, 64.4 per cent in 2011 and 63.7 in 2012. The lowest level was in 2006.

**Figure 7 The wage share**

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

### Stable savings ratio after the economic crisis

The savings ratio of the Danish economy (i.e. savings as a percentage of gross national disposable income) increased steadily from 21.3 per cent in 1998 to 24.3 per cent in 2001. After 2001 the savings ratio has remained relatively constant up to and including 2008, reaching its highest level in 2006 where it was 25.7 per cent. In 2009 the savings ratio decreased to 21.0 per cent and has been growing to 22.6 per cent in 2010, 23.2 per cent in 2011 and 22.6 per cent in 2012.

**Figure 8 Savings ratio, current prices**

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

Since 1999, Denmark's balance of payments has shown a surplus on the current account. Including capital transfers, there has also been positive net lending. There was a significant increase in net lending in 2010 and it is estimated at DKK 96.7 billion for 2012.



## Financial claims

### Rise in financial net equity of households

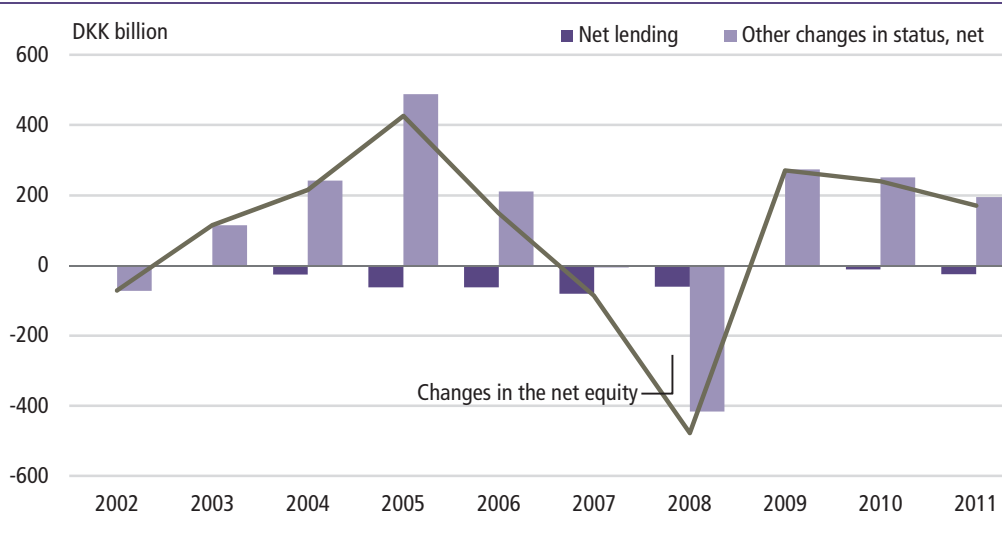
In 2011 the financial net equity of households continued rising after a decline in both 2007 and 2008.

The explanation can be found in the evolution of *other changes in status, net* where the development in the financial markets in 2009 to 2011 gave positive revaluations. In 2007 and 2008 net equity was affected by large negative revaluations.

Especially share price fluctuations have affected the households' net equity both directly and indirectly through their pension scheme savings in life insurance companies and pensions funds.

In addition to the household sector, the national accounts include financial accounts for three other main sectors: corporate sector (non-financial and financial corporations), general government sector, and the rest of the world. The financial claims consist of a number of financial assets and liabilities comprising, e.g., shares, bonds and loans. The difference between the total financial assets and the total financial liabilities constitute the financial net worth.

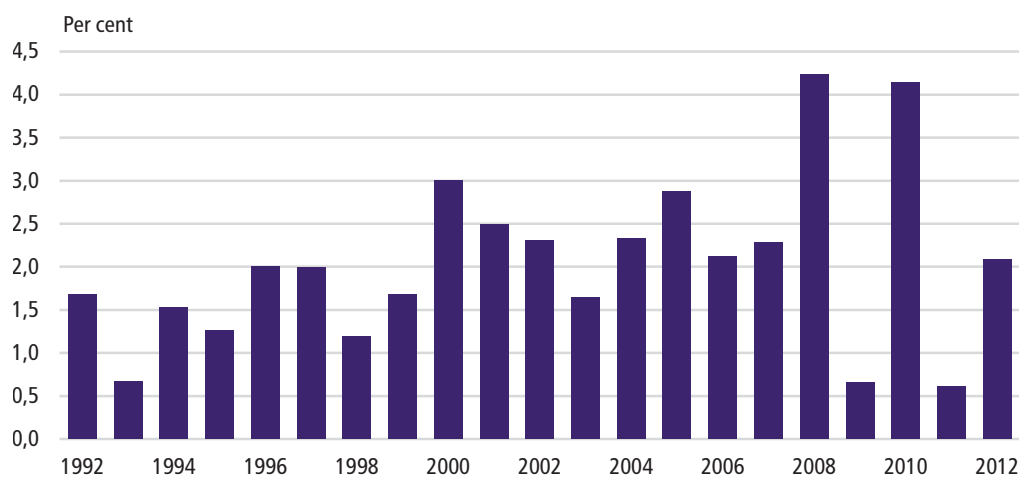
**Figure 9** Development in the net equity of households



## Inflation

### Inflation at an average level in 2012

In 2012 the inflation (measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator) in Denmark was 2.1 per cent. In recent years the inflation has fluctuated with high inflation rates in 2008 and 2010 and low inflation rates in 2009 and 2011. Between 1990 and 2007 the inflation was both low and stable. The average increase in annual prices in the period was 2.0 per cent, and only in 2000 and 2005 did the inflation reach 3 per cent. The average inflation rate since 2000 is 2.1 per cent.

**Figure 10** Inflation measured as annual change in the GDP deflator

www.statbank.dk/nat01 and nat02

## International comparison of GDP

### Economic recovery in 2010

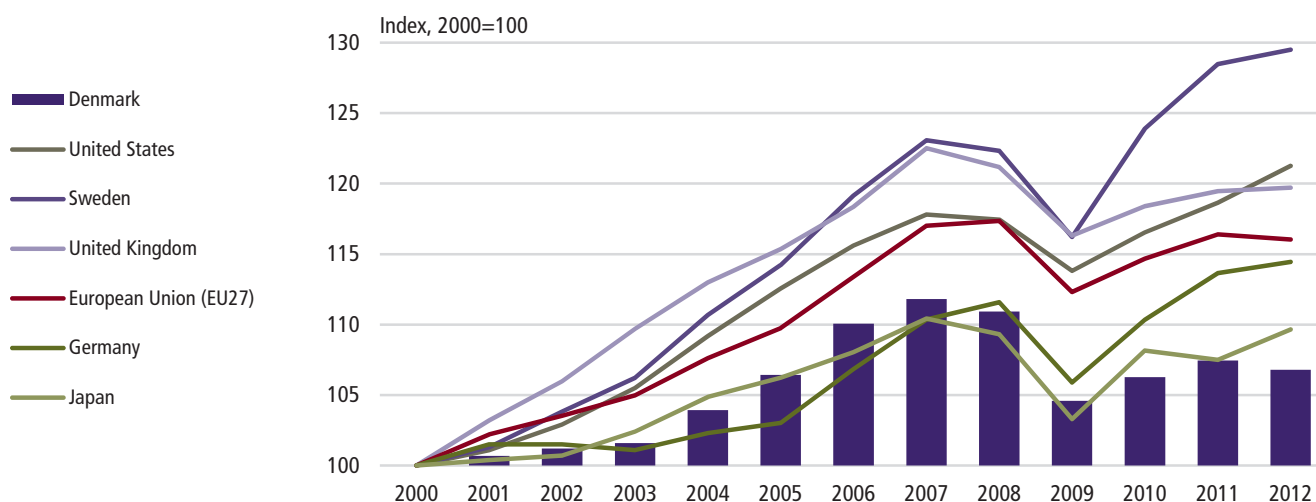
In 2009 the economic decline became global with a massive economic decline in many of the countries with significant importance for the economic development in Denmark.

In 2010 the countries with the greatest significance for the Danish economic development experienced partially economic recovery with increases in GDP. As in Denmark, the EU as a whole experienced slightly negative GDP growth in 2012.

The GDP growth in Great Britain, Sweden and Germany was moderate in comparison, while Japan and the United States experienced an economic increase of approximately 2 per cent. Germany, Sweden and the United States reached a level over 2007, where the crisis started.

**Figure 11**

### GDP in selected countries, constant prices



Source: Eurostat, New Cronos.



## Public sector

### Composition of the public sector

The public sector comprises the general government sector and public enterprises and public quasi corporations (corporate sector).

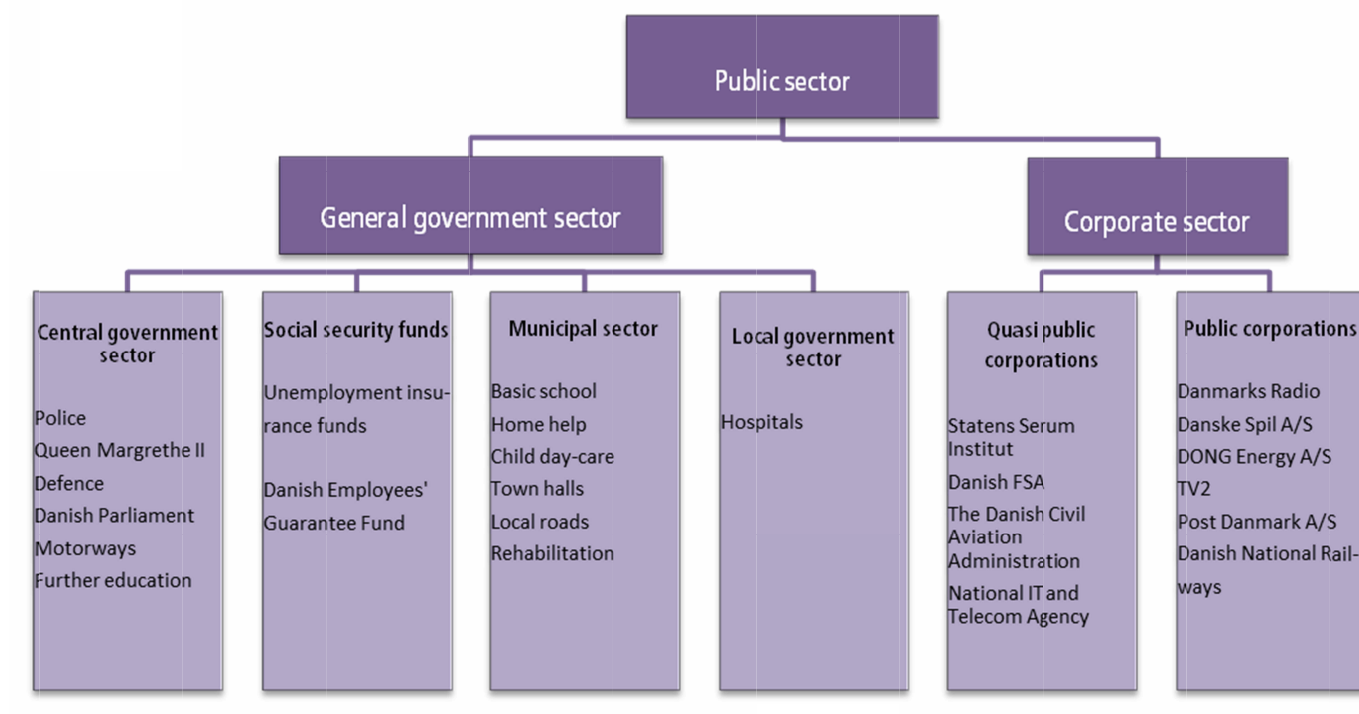
The general government sector produces non-market services that are primarily funded through taxes. These services are wholly or partially available to private households and enterprises (e.g. day-care institutions, education and hospitals).

The corporate sector is composed of institutions that are run commercially. The difference between public enterprises and public quasi corporations is that public quasi corporations are part of the public system of accounting whose accounts are integrated into state or regional accounts (e.g. municipal utility enterprises), while public corporations are organised as a company or similar according to civil law and are owned or controlled by public authorities (e.g. DONG Energy A/S and the Danish National Railways). This implies that the quasi corporations are 100 per cent controlled by the general government sector, while the public enterprises are controlled to a lesser extent.

In the following, a number of designations are used in describing the public area. It will be explicitly stated if the description also comprises the public corporate sector. Otherwise, figures only relate to the general government sector.

Figure 12

General government sector by areas





### The structural reform of Danish municipalities 2007

The structural reform of Danish municipalities came into force on 1 January 2007 and gave rise to major changes in the public sector. The reform consists of three main elements: A new municipal map of Denmark, a new distribution of tasks and a reform of financing and monetary equalization.

The changes in the municipal structure implied that the number of municipalities was reduced from 271 to 98. In addition to this, the counties were abolished and 5 regions were established.

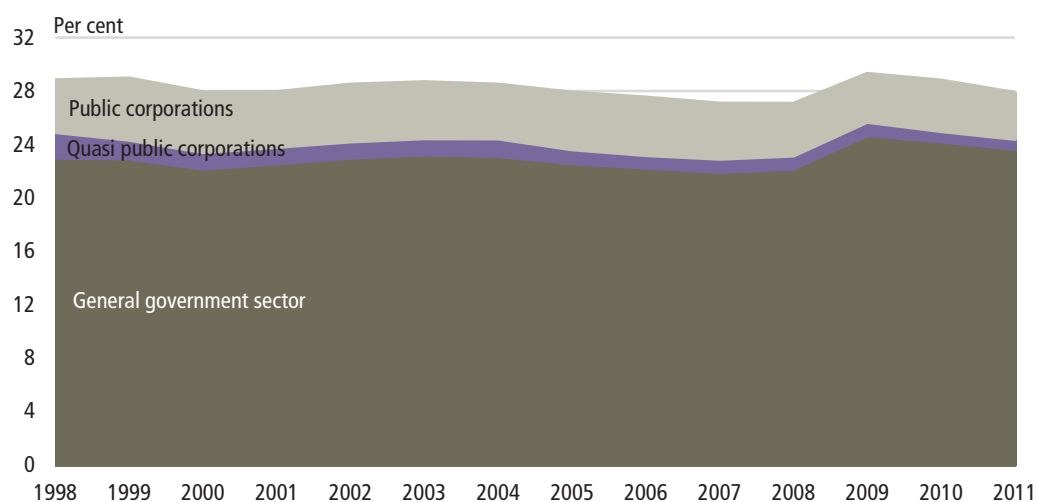
There was at the same time a change in the distribution of tasks between the central government, region and local government. For example, the responsibility of most tasks related to nature and the environment was transferred from the counties to the municipalities, while the general government sector became responsible for, among other tasks, further education, which was transferred from the counties.

Similarly, the redistribution of tasks among the sectors has resulted in an adjustment of the municipal system of monetary equalization reflecting the distribution of the new tasks. Hospitals are to be co-funded by the municipalities.

### The size of the public sector has remained constant since 1993

Since 1993, compared with the total Danish economy, the size of the public sector has remained constant between 27 and 30 per cent of gross domestic product at factor cost, GDP.

**Figure 13** GDP at factor cost for the public sector as a percentage of GDP at total factor cost for the total Danish economy



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and off14

Compensation of employees in the public sector accounts for about one third of total wages and salaries paid to employees in the Danish economy, while investments have ranged around 13-19 per cent of total investments in the Danish economy since 1999. Institutions under the general government sector accounts for about 90 per cent of expenditure on wages and salaries, while they since 2006 has



accounted for about 2/3 of investments. Previously, investments have been more evenly distributed between market units and the general government sector. In recent years a number of privatisations within the public corporate sector have been implemented. This has reduced the size of the public sector.

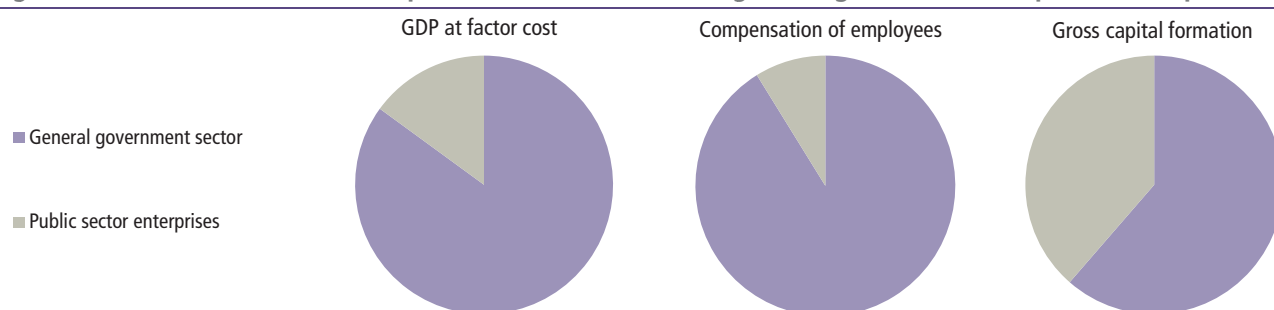
TDC A/S is an example of a company that has shifted status from public corporation to private enterprise, and consequently the company is no longer part of the public sector.

### One sixth of the public sector's GDP were created by private corporations

15 per cent of the public sector's GDP at factor costs were created by public corporations in 2011, but only 9 per cent of total wage and salary costs were paid by the public corporations. At the same time, the public corporations account for 39 per cent of total gross capital formation of the public sector.

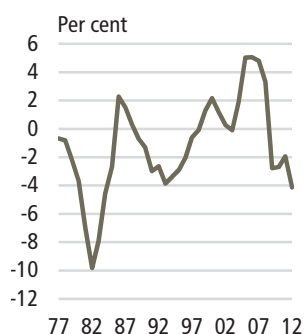
Figure 14

### The public sector divided into general gov. sector and public enterprises. 2011



www.statbank.dk/off14

Figure 15  
Public sector surplus (net lending) as a percentage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat01, off3 and 16

### Deficit on public finances since 2009

The years since 2009 have shown a deficit on public finances. In the 10 years previously between 1999 and 2008, there had been a surplus on public finances, except for a small deficit in 2003.

The years between 1975 and 1998 were primarily influenced by a deficit on public finances, except for the period between 1986 and 1987 which saw a short period of economic recovery.

Changes in the economic business cycle have a significant influence on public finances. Periods of economic recovery reduce the costs of unemployment benefits and simultaneously increase revenue from taxes and duties. The opposite applies in periods of recession.

### Public net worth turned to net debt in 2011

A surplus or a deficit on public finances impacts the public debt. The size of net debt is significant to the future economic development by having an impact on the fiscal-policy scope in the future.

In 2011 the public net worth was turned to a net debt of 3.5 per cent of GDP. In 2012 the public net debt was 7 per cent of GDP.

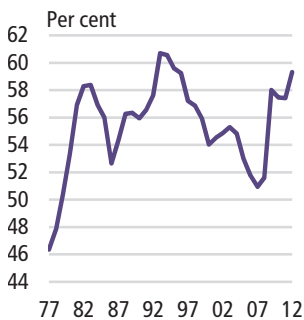
In the years between 1995, when the statistics of public net debt was introduced, and 2006, the general government sector had a net debt that peaked in 1998 at



35.1 per cent of GDP. Public net debt was then declining until 2007, where it turned to a net worth, which further increased until 2008 where it peaked at 6.1 per cent of GDP. Public net worth has then been declining, leading to public net worth again was turned to net debt in 2011.

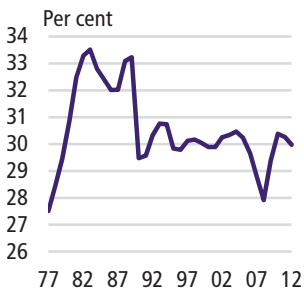
## General government sector

**Figure 16**  
Current and capital  
expenditure as a per-  
centage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat01, off3  
and 16

**Figure 17**  
Employment in the  
general government  
sector as a percentage  
of total employment



www.statbank.dk/nat18n, nat18  
and nat18x

### Public expenditure stable since 2009

The size of the general government sector is decided politically and depends on economic and social structure conditions. The expansion of, e.g. education, social conditions and hospitals in the 1970s gave rise to a sharp growth of the public sector. Furthermore, women's participation in the labour market resulted in an increasing demand for child care.

The increase in the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP peaked in 1993. Between 1993 and 2008, there has been a tendency towards a fall in the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP. In 2009 the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP increased and now accounts for 57.9 per cent of GDP. The level is nearly unchanged in both 2010 and 2011, where the proportion of current and capital expenditure was 57.6 per cent and 57.7 per cent of GDP, respectively. In 2012 the proportion of current and capital expenditure was 59.3 per cent of GDP.

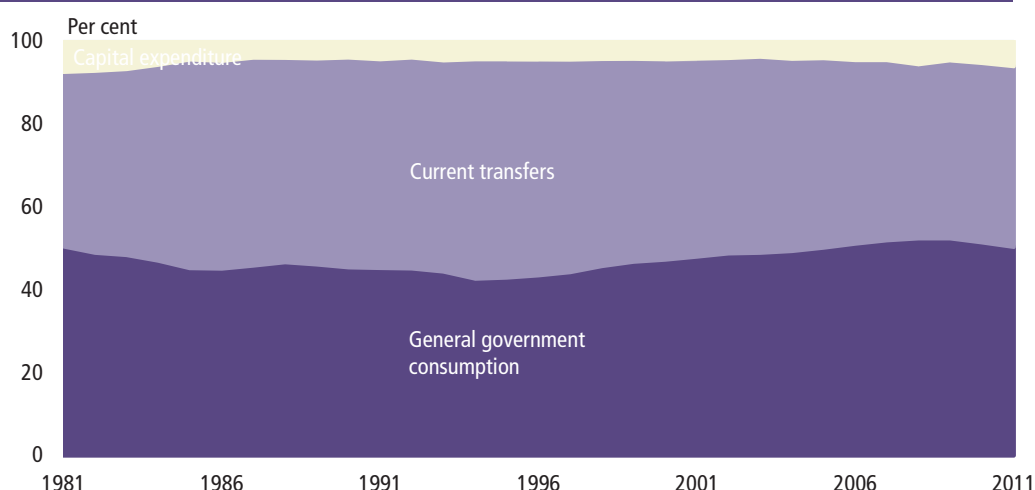
### Stagnation in the number employed by the public sector since 1993

The most important factor of production in connection with public production is labour (e.g. teachers, doctors and employees in public administration). About 2/3 of general government consumption comprise wages and salaries. In 1970, the number employed by the general government sector amounted to 21.2 per cent of the total number employed. In 1993, this proportion had increased to about 30.8 per cent, but has since then remained largely constant.

### Expenditure by type of transaction

Expenditure by type of transaction shows general government expenditure divided by activities. The distribution of expenditure by type of transaction distinguishes between consumption, current transfers and capital expenditure. Consequently, expenditure by type of transaction shows whether expenditure covers intermediate consumption, reallocation, or capital formation. General government consumption mainly comprises salaries and purchases of goods used in the production of services, which are made available to the public. Current transfers are primarily transfers to households, including pensions and unemployment benefits. Capital expenditure covers, e.g. investments in schools, hospitals, and roads.

From 1975 until the mid-1990s, public expenditure accounted for a falling share of total public expenditure, while current transfers accounted for an increasing share. From the mid-1990s until 2009, there was a slight increase in the share of public consumption expenditure, while current transfers accounted for a minor fall. In 2011 the share of public consumption expenditure slightly decreased and the current transfers slightly increased. The percentage of capital expenditure has fallen until the mid-1980s, but has since then showed a relatively constant share of public expenditure.

**Figure 18** Public expenditure<sup>1</sup> by type of transaction

<sup>1</sup> General government current and capital expenditure, including consumption of fixed capital plus sales of goods and services.

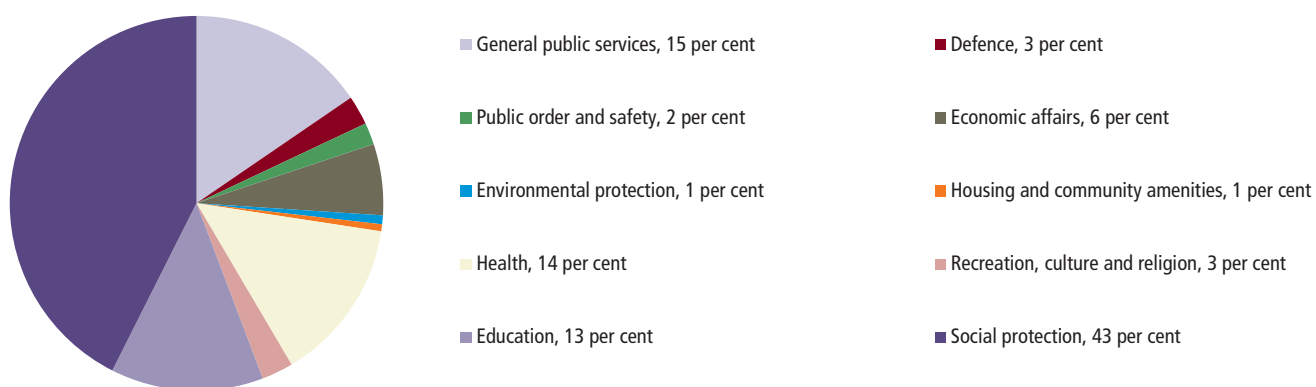
www.statbank.dk/off14 and off3

### Public expenditure by function

The distribution of expenditure by function distinguishes public expenditure by function. Public expenditure by function provides an overview of the mutual size distribution of expenditure among the individual categories, e.g. health, defence, education, etc. The distribution of expenditure by function has been more or less stable since 1985. However, there has been a slight increase in expenditure on social conditions, which has been compensated for by a reduction in the proportion of expenditure on overall general government services and economic services.

**Figure 19**

### Current and capital expenditure by function. 2012



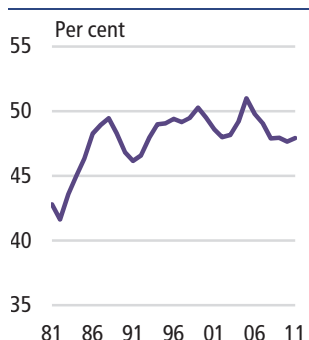
www.statbank.dk/off23

Expenditure on overall public services along with defence, public order and safety, are categories for which expenditure has historically been the basis for the general government sector. Expenditure on general public services amounts to 15 per cent of total public expenditure and comprises general government administration, etc. Defence, public order and safety accounted for 3 per cent and 2 per cent of the resources, respectively.



Education, health and social security are functions which are considered core services in a modern welfare state. 69.9 per cent of expenditure in 2012 was spent on these important functions. Expenditure on social security accounts for the largest amount of resources (42.6 per cent). This includes expenditure on, e.g. old-age pension, unemployment benefits, and cash benefits. Expenditure on education and health amounts to 13.2 per cent and 14.1 per cent of total expenditure, respectively. 6.1 per cent of expenditure was spent on economic services, which include especially expenditure on economic, trade, labour market plus transport, communication, and other business services. 0.6 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively, are spent on housing and public facilities and on religion, leisure and culture.

**Figure 20 Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP**



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and off12

## Taxes and duties

### Taxes as per cent of GDP relatively stable since 1988

General government expenditure is reflected in a similar need for funding where taxes and duties in particular play a decisive role.

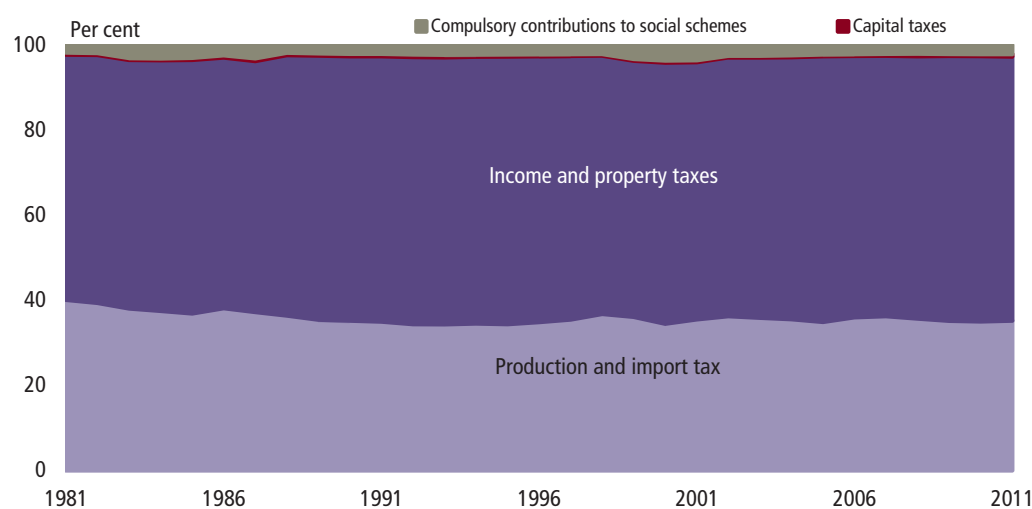
In the years from 1975 to 1988, the share of taxes and duties of GDP increased from 38.4 per cent to 49.4 per cent. Since 1988, this proportion has remained almost constant and was 47.9 per cent in 2011.

### No changes in the tax structure for 40 years

Total taxes can be divided into four main types: Income and property taxes, production and import taxes, capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social security schemes.

Income and property taxes account for the largest share of total taxes. Income and property taxes are taxes on incomes earned by individuals and enterprises (e.g. personal taxes, corporation tax, real interest tax), and taxes linked to the possession of property (e.g. vehicle excise duty).

**Figure 21 National accounts distribution of total taxes and duties**



www.statbank.dk/off3



Production and import taxes are other large items, which primarily comprise VAT and various selective excise duties. Some production and import taxes are used to influence the behaviour of people and companies (e.g. “green” taxes and duties).

The last two items, capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social schemes, are not significant in terms of revenue. The latter is important in other countries where many welfare benefits are funded by compulsory contributions and where social benefits are granted with reference to people's attachment to the labour market.

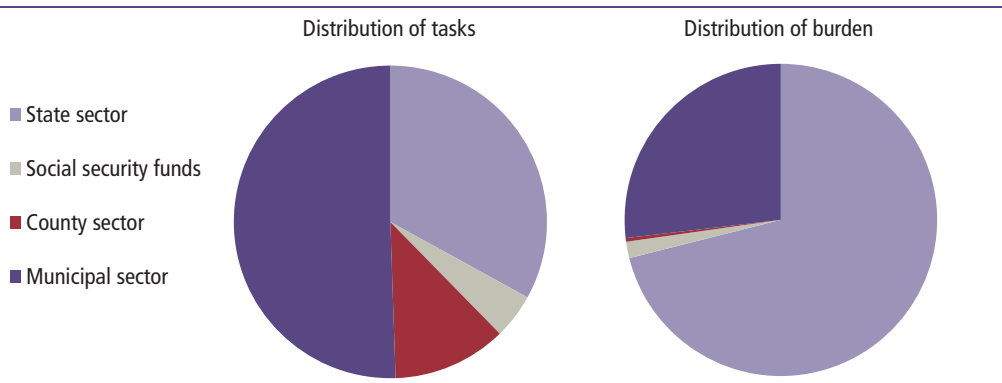
## Distribution of tasks and burden

### Division of responsibilities between the sub-sectors

The general government sector can be divided into the following sub-sectors: municipalities, regions, the state and social security funds. In Denmark, there is a high degree of division of responsibilities between the individual sub-sectors. This division of responsibilities can be described by distributing expenditure according to tasks and burden. The distribution of tasks shows expenditure according to the sector that is responsible for such tasks in relation to the public. The sector funding the expenditure is shown by the distribution of burden.

The state covers more of the expenditure than the division of responsibilities dictates. Regions (from 2007), social security funds, and especially municipalities cover less expenditure than is dictated by the division of responsibilities. This is because the state refunds the other sub-sectors for a number of costs, particularly statutory costs in the social area.

**Figure 22** Distribution of tasks and burden between sub-sectors. 2011



## Public expenditure in EU-27

On 1 January 2007, the EU was enlarged by two Eastern and Central European Countries: Bulgaria and Romania. EU was founded with European Coal and Steel Community in 1952 by the countries: France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. EU has since then been expanded in 1973, were Denmark joined, 1981, 1986, 1995, 2004 and latest in 2007. The biggest enlargement was in 2004 where EU was expanded with ten Eastern and Central European Countries.



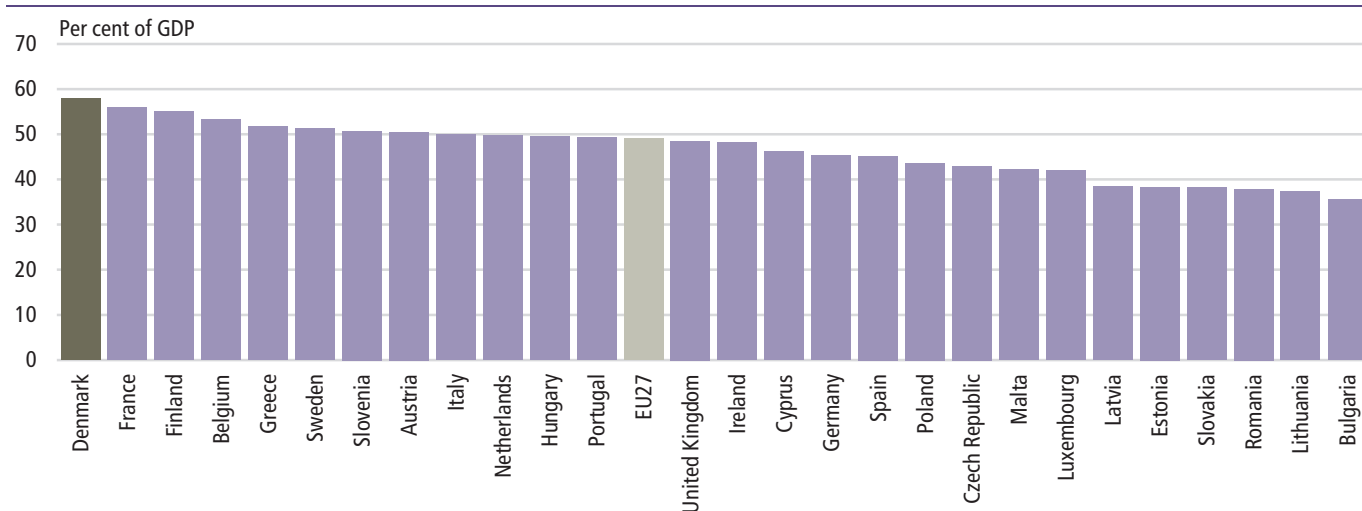
### Size of the public sector

There are in the EU great variations in the size of the public sector measured in terms of total public expenditure as a per cent of GDP, from 35.6 per cent (Bulgaria) to 57.9 per cent (Denmark). These variations may reflect either a political choice or the stage of development of the country.

There is a tendency for the size of the public sector to increase concurrently with the development of a country. Consequently, the size of the public sector is greater in industrialized countries, compared to developing countries.

Figure 23

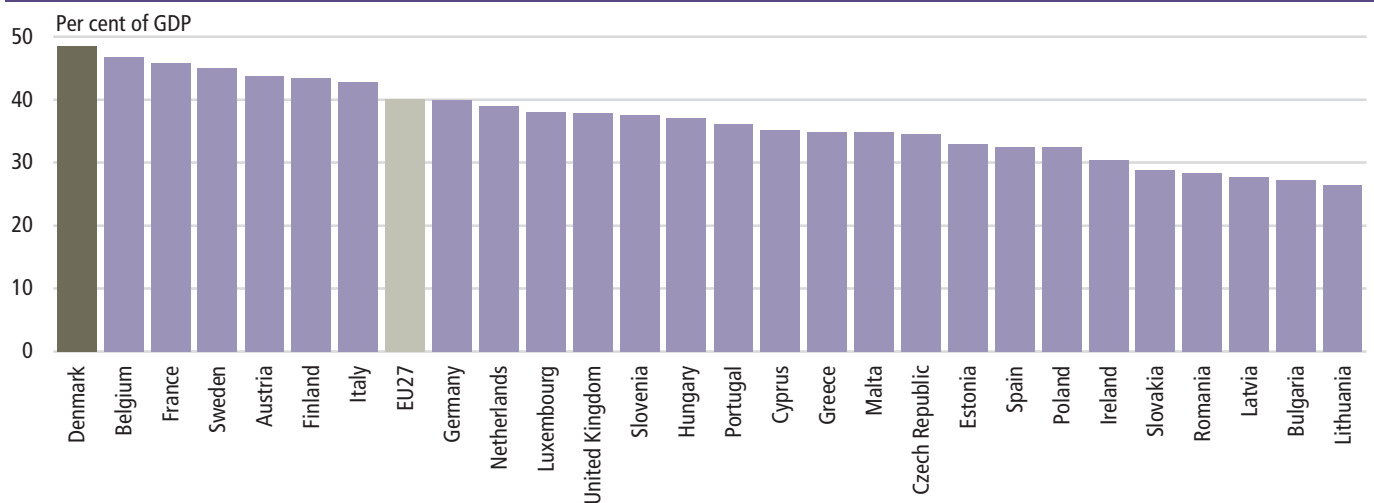
Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2011



Source: Eurostat, table tec00023

### Comparison of taxes

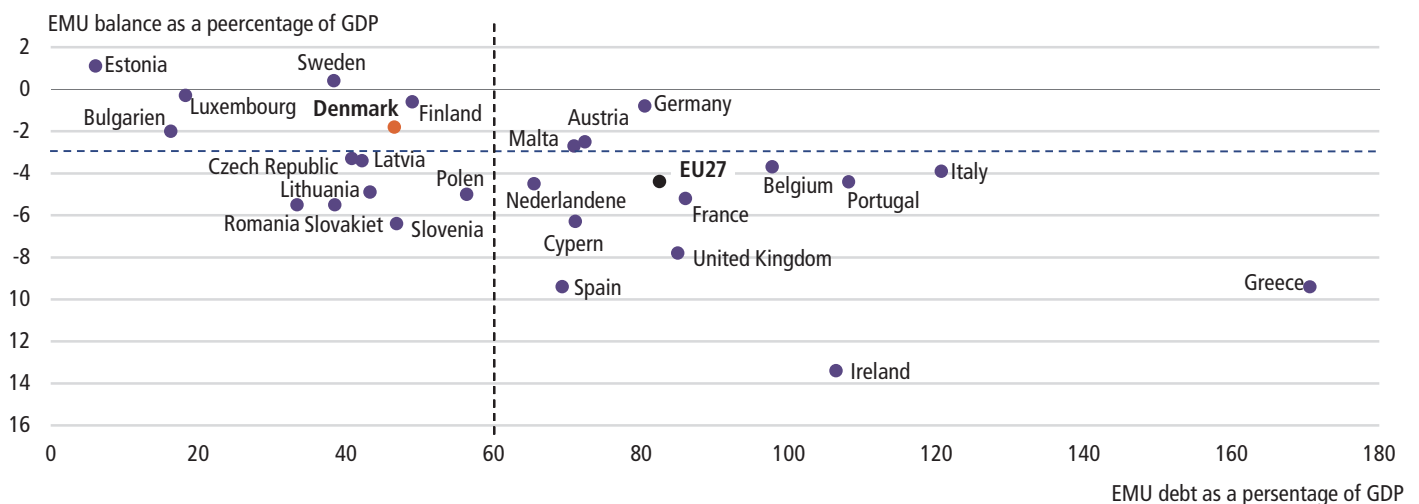
There are in the EU great variations tax burden (taxes and duties as a per cent of GDP), from 26.4 per cent (Lithuania) to 48.6 per cent (Denmark). Comparisons between countries should be made with caution, as the tax burden depends, for example, on whether income transfers (old-age pension, etc.) take place as net transfers, gross transfers or allowances. Net transfers are transfers that are tax free for the recipient, while gross transfers are subject to tax. In Denmark, gross transfers are most prevalent, which means that tax revenues are greater.


**Figure 24** Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP. 2011


Source: Eurostat, table gov\_a\_tax\_ag

### Public EMU balance and EMU debt in the EU

In the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) great importance is attached to sound public finances. The EMU criteria are a guideline for the fiscal-policy situation in the EU and cover the public EMU balance and EMU debt. The EMU criteria prescribe that the deficit of the EU Member States must not exceed 3 per cent of GDP and EMU debt must not exceed 60 per cent of GDP.

**Figure 25** EMU balance and EMU debt as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2011


Source: Eurostat, table tec00127 and tsdde410

The total deficit for EU was 4.4 per cent of GDP in 2011. The public EMU deficit was low in, e.g. Denmark, with 1.8 per cent of GDP and in Sweden there was a surplus of 0.4 per cent of GDP. There are seventeen countries whose deficit is above the threshold of 3 per cent. Two of these countries are Ireland and Greece with EMU deficit of 13.4 per cent and 9.4 per cent, respectively.



The total EMU debt of EU was 82.5 per cent of GDP in 2011. In other words, the average of EU is above the fixed limit of 60 per cent. The EMU debt of Italy and Greece was high with 120.7 per cent and 170.6 per cent of GDP, respectively, while the EMU debt of Estonia and Bulgaria was low with 6.1 per cent and 16.3 per cent of GDP, respectively. In 2011, Denmark's EMU debt was 46.6 per cent of GDP.



Table 252 Supply and demand

	Gross domestic product at market prices	Imports of goods and services	Resources, total	Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Exports of goods and services
DKK mio. at current prices							
2005	1 545 257	681 203	2 226 460	745 139	402 509	321 807	757 006
2006	1 631 659	797 745	2 429 404	786 583	422 604	370 615	849 602
2007	1 695 264	846 518	2 541 782	820 408	439 979	396 153	885 241
2008	1 753 152	903 963	2 657 115	840 017	465 404	392 109	959 585
2009	1 664 790	728 162	2 392 952	822 049	495 915	281 841	793 147
2010*	1 761 116	788 693	2 549 809	857 578	509 779	295 439	887 012
2011*	1 791 518	863 277	2 654 795	874 529	508 122	315 313	956 830
2012*	1 820 247	912 335	2 732 582	900 586	520 110	319 433	992 455
DKK mio. in 2005 prices <sup>1</sup> , chain figures							
2005	1 545 257	681 203	2 226 460	745 139	402 509	321 807	757 006
2006	1 597 714	772 600	2 370 314	771 596	413 635	360 213	824 872
2007	1 623 010	805 729	2 428 894	794 952	419 185	367 028	847 735
2008	1 610 288	832 649	2 443 224	792 482	427 189	348 136	876 018
2009	1 519 044	730 546	2 249 957	763 844	436 306	260 425	792 967
2010*	1 543 003	754 080	2 296 700	777 084	437 893	269 786	816 493
2011*	1 560 044	796 244	2 353 942	773 255	431 532	285 413	869 944
2012*	1 552 721	816 538	2 365 994	777 606	432 257	284 747	877 721
Annual real growth in per cent							
2005	2.4	11.1	8.9	3.8	1.3	5.4	8.0
2006	3.4	13.4	6.5	3.6	2.8	11.9	9.0
2007	1.6	4.3	2.5	3.0	1.3	1.9	2.8
2008	-0.8	3.3	0.6	-0.3	1.9	-5.1	3.3
2009	-5.7	-12.3	-7.9	-3.6	2.1	-25.2	-9.5
2010*	1.6	3.2	2.1	1.7	0.4	3.6	3.0
2011*	1.1	5.6	2.5	-0.5	-1.5	5.8	6.5
2012*	-0.5	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	-0.2	0.9

<sup>1</sup> Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.



Table 253 Generation and disposition of income

	2010*	2011*	2012*
	DKK mio. at current prices		
Compensation of employees	979 251	991 165	998 285
+Gross operating surplus and mixed income	537 741	548 953	569 332
<b>Gross domestic income at factor cost, GDI</b>	<b>1 516 993</b>	<b>1 540 118</b>	<b>1 567 616</b>
+Other taxes less subsidies on production	-281	-41	-90
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>1 516 712</b>	<b>1 540 077</b>	<b>1 567 527</b>
+Taxes on products	260 034	266 468	268 807
+Subsidies on products	15 630	15 027	16 087
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices, GDP</b>	<b>1 761 116</b>	<b>1 791 518</b>	<b>1 820 247</b>
+Compensation of employees from the rest of the world	6 774	6 833	7 035
+Compensation of employees to the rest of the world	16 015	16 913	17 139
+Subsidies from the rest of the world	7 399	7 305	7 388
+Taxes on production and import to the rest of the world	3 275	3 211	3 000
+Property income from the rest of the world	141 358	148 442	151 912
+Property income paid to the rest of the world	95 120	99 137	92 119
<b>Gross national income, GNI</b>	<b>1 802 236</b>	<b>1 834 837</b>	<b>1 874 324</b>
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from the rest of the world	4 195	4 512	4 586
+Other current transfers, etc. from the rest of the world	10 130	12 005	12 248
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to the rest of the world	496	496	616
+Other current transfers, etc. to the rest of the world	49 621	51 695	54 981
<b>Gross national disposable income</b>	<b>1 766 444</b>	<b>1 799 162</b>	<b>1 835 562</b>
+Private final consumption expenditure	857 578	874 529	900 586
+General government final consumption expenditure	509 779	508 122	520 110
<b>Gross national saving</b>	<b>399 086</b>	<b>416 510</b>	<b>414 866</b>
+Corporations and households gross fixed capital formation <sup>1</sup>	257 028	276 698	274 431
+General government gross fixed capital formation	38 411	38 616	45 001
<b>Current external balance</b>	<b>103 648</b>	<b>101 197</b>	<b>95 434</b>
+Capital transfers from the rest of the world	2 346	6 005	2 523
+Capital transfers to the rest of the world	1 953	2 044	2 003
+Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	75	735	784
<b>Net lending/net borrowing</b>	<b>104 116</b>	<b>105 893</b>	<b>96 738</b>

<sup>1</sup> Incl. change in stock.



Table 254 Net value added, consumption and gross fixed capital formation

		Net value added		Total consumption <sup>1</sup>			Gross fixed capital formation
		Constant prices	Annual increase at constant prices	Constant prices	Constant prices per inhabitant	Annual real growth per inhabitant	per constant prices
		1980=100	per cent	1980=100		per cent	1980=100
1921-1929	average	24	4.1	23	35	2.8	11
1930-1939	average	31	2.5	28	40	1.4	17
1940-1946	average	31	0.2	27	34	0.6	14
1947-1950	average	39	4.4	36	44	0.6	26
1951-1957	average	44	1.7	40	46	1.0	33
1958-1965	average	57	4.6	53	58	4.1	56
1966-1973	average	79	3.7	76	79	3.6	95
1974-1975	average	88	-1.5	87	88	-0.9	101
1976-1979	average	95	3.4	97	98	3.8	111
1980-1981	average	100	-0.5	100	100	-1.4	94
1982-1986	average	110	3.5	107	107	3.1	119
1987-1993	average	121	0.8	114	113	-0.1	148
1994-2000	average	140	2.9	132	128	2.1	192
2001-2003	average	152	0.0	141	135	0.6	211
2005-2007	average	158	1.7	156	147	3.0	296
2008-2012*	average	124	-0.9	127	118	-0.8	177

<sup>1</sup> Incl. Changes in stock and livestock.

www.statbank.dk/nat02

Table 255 Denmark and rest of the world (ROW)

	2010*	2011*	2012*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Exports of goods	533 188	593 394	609 140
+Income from tourism from ROW	39 202	39 060	37 779
+Exports of other services	314 623	324 377	345 536
+Compensation of employees from ROW	6 774	6 833	7 035
+Subsidies from ROW	7 399	7 305	7 388
+Property income from ROW	141 358	148 442	151 912
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from ROW	4 195	4 512	4 586
+Other current transfers, etc. from ROW	10 130	12 005	12 248
<b>Current income from ROW</b>	<b>1 056 868</b>	<b>1 135 926</b>	<b>1 175 623</b>
+Capital transfers, etc. from ROW	2 346	6 005	2 523
+Disposal of non-financial, non-produced assets	187	814	873
<b>Total income from ROW</b>	<b>1 059 402</b>	<b>1 142 745</b>	<b>1 179 020</b>
Imports of goods	492 663	552 705	584 038
+Expenditure on tourism etc. in ROW	58 447	57 236	56 823
+Imports of other services	237 582	253 335	271 475
+Compensation of employees to ROW	16 015	16 913	17 139
+Taxes on production and import	3 275	3 211	3 000
+Property income to ROW	95 120	99 137	92 119
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to ROW	496	496	616
+Other current transfers, etc. to ROW	49 621	51 695	54 981
<b>Current expenditure to ROW, total</b>	<b>953 221</b>	<b>1 034 729</b>	<b>1 080 189</b>
+Capital transfers, etc. to ROW	1 953	2 044	2 003
+Acquisition of non-financial, non-produced assets	112	79	90
<b>Total expenditure to ROW</b>	<b>955 286</b>	<b>1 036 852</b>	<b>1 082 282</b>
<b>External balance of goods</b>	<b>40 525</b>	<b>40 689</b>	<b>25 102</b>
<b>External balance of services</b>	<b>57 795</b>	<b>52 865</b>	<b>55 017</b>
<b>External balance of goods and services</b>	<b>98 320</b>	<b>93 553</b>	<b>80 119</b>
<b>Current external balance</b>	<b>103 648</b>	<b>101 197</b>	<b>95 434</b>
<b>Net lending</b>	<b>104 116</b>	<b>105 893</b>	<b>96 738</b>

Note: Excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands.

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Table 256 General government

	2010*	2011*	2012*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	537 113	534 942	546 204
÷ Intermediate consumption	174 563	174 848	180 850
<b>Gross value added, GVA</b>	<b>362 550</b>	<b>360 094</b>	<b>365 354</b>
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	33 857	34 278	35 500
<b>Net value added</b>	<b>328 693</b>	<b>325 817</b>	<b>329 854</b>
<b>Gross value added, GVA</b>	<b>362 550</b>	<b>360 094</b>	<b>365 354</b>
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	-5 248	-4 642	-5 064
<b>Gross domestic product at factor cost</b>	<b>367 798</b>	<b>364 736</b>	<b>370 418</b>
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by res. employers)	333 941	330 458	334 918
<b>Gross operating surplus</b>	<b>33 857</b>	<b>34 278</b>	<b>35 500</b>
+ Taxes on production and income	292 687	301 146	304 769
÷ Subsidies	44 440	45 652	47 751
+ Property income, net from ROW	177	2 084	-1 722
<b>Gross primary income</b>	<b>282 282</b>	<b>291 856</b>	<b>290 796</b>
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	521 407	531 300	551 664
+ Social contributions	33 970	35 113	34 495
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	14 780	17 239	15 103
<b>Gross total income</b>	<b>852 439</b>	<b>875 508</b>	<b>892 059</b>
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	303 701	312 317	322 313
+ Other current transfers	43 981	44 412	48 783
<b>Gross total expenditure</b>	<b>347 682</b>	<b>356 729</b>	<b>371 096</b>
<b>Gross disposable income</b>	<b>504 757</b>	<b>518 779</b>	<b>520 963</b>
÷ Social transfers in kind	364 888	363 606	370 955
<b>Gross adjusted disposable income</b>	<b>139 870</b>	<b>155 173</b>	<b>150 008</b>
<b>Gross disposable income</b>	<b>504 757</b>	<b>518 779</b>	<b>520 963</b>
÷ Final consumption expenditure	509 779	508 122	520 110
<b>Gross saving</b>	<b>-5 022</b>	<b>10 656</b>	<b>854</b>
<b>Adjusted gross disposable income</b>	<b>139 870</b>	<b>155 173</b>	<b>150 008</b>
÷ Actual collective consumption	144 892	144 517	149 154
<b>Gross saving</b>	<b>-5 022</b>	<b>10 656</b>	<b>854</b>
+ Capital transfers, net	-4 464	-7 099	-31 038
<b>Changes in net worth due to savings and capital transfers</b>	<b>-9 486</b>	<b>3 558</b>	<b>-30 184</b>
÷ Gross fixed capital formation	38 411	38 616	45 001
÷ Changes in inventories	•	•	•
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	-495	- 119	221
<b>Net lending</b>	<b>-47 402</b>	<b>-34 939</b>	<b>-75 407</b>

[www.statbank.dk/nat03](http://www.statbank.dk/nat03)



Table 257 Corporate sector

	2010*	2011*	2012*
—DKK mio.. in current prices—			
<b>Output</b>	<b>2 207 287</b>	<b>2 333 369</b>	<b>2 408 310</b>
÷ Intermediate consumption	1 244 815	1 353 315	1 407 099
<b>Gross value added, GVA</b>	<b>962 472</b>	<b>980 055</b>	<b>1 001 211</b>
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	193 513	195 688	191 510
<b>Net value added</b>	<b>768 959</b>	<b>784 366</b>	<b>809 701</b>
<b>Gross value added, GVA</b>	<b>962 472</b>	<b>980 055</b>	<b>1 001 211</b>
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	3 440	3 038	2 963
<b>Gross domestic product at factor cost,</b>	<b>959 032</b>	<b>977 017</b>	<b>998 248</b>
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	592 368	606 197	608 601
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed income</b>	<b>366 665</b>	<b>370 820</b>	<b>389 647</b>
+Property income, net.	29 266	29 318	37 654
<b>Gross primary income</b>	<b>395 931</b>	<b>400 138</b>	<b>427 301</b>
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+Social contributions	132 653	130 474	134 130
+Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+Other current transfers	55 060	55 501	54 463
<b>Gross total income</b>	<b>583 644</b>	<b>586 113</b>	<b>615 894</b>
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	48 870	49 778	55 503
+Social contributions	•	•	•
+Social benefits other than transfers in kind	65 813	72 392	77 718
+Other current transfers	60 524	61 955	59 690
<b>Gross total expenditure</b>	<b>175 207</b>	<b>184 124</b>	<b>192 911</b>
<b>Gross disposable income</b>	<b>408 437</b>	<b>401 989</b>	<b>422 982</b>
÷ Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	66 840	58 082	56 411
<b>Gross saving</b>	<b>341 597</b>	<b>343 906</b>	<b>366 571</b>
+Capital transfers, net.	299	10 462	2 329
<b>Changes in net worth due to savings and capital transfers</b>	<b>341 896</b>	<b>354 368</b>	<b>368 900</b>
÷ Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	182 692	186 081	196 705
÷ Changes in inventories	-4 024	3 292	-4 771
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	173	-676	-894
<b>Net lending</b>	<b>163 055</b>	<b>165 670</b>	<b>177 861</b>

Note: Sole proprietorships are included in the household sector.

www.statbank.dk/nat03



Table 258 Household sector

	2010*	2011*	2012*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
<b>Output</b>	<b>340 776</b>	<b>360 679</b>	<b>366 099</b>
÷ Intermediate consumption	149 086	160 751	165 137
<b>Gross value added, GVA</b>	<b>191 690</b>	<b>199 928</b>	<b>200 962</b>
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	70 997	67 056	67 607
<b>Net value added</b>	<b>120 693</b>	<b>132 872</b>	<b>133 355</b>
<b>Gross value added, GVA</b>	<b>191 690</b>	<b>199 928</b>	<b>200 962</b>
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	1 528	1 563	2 011
<b>Gross domestic product at factor cost</b>	<b>190 162</b>	<b>198 365</b>	<b>198 951</b>
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	52 943	54 509	54 766
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed income</b>	<b>137 219</b>	<b>143 856</b>	<b>144 185</b>
+ Compensation of employees (received by resident employees)	970 010	981 084	988 181
+ Taxes on production and imports	•	•	•
+ Subsidies	•	•	•
+ Property income, net	16 794	17 903	23 860
<b>Gross primary income</b>	<b>1 124 023</b>	<b>1 142 844</b>	<b>1 156 226</b>
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	367 256	382 148	397 385
+ Other current transfers	33 538	31 906	34 077
<b>Gross total income</b>	<b>1 524 817</b>	<b>1 556 898</b>	<b>1 587 689</b>
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	468 839	477 507	492 191
+ Social contributions	167 120	166 033	169 115
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	35 609	34 963	34 768
<b>Gross total expenditure</b>	<b>671 567</b>	<b>678 503</b>	<b>696 073</b>
<b>Gross disposable income</b>	<b>853 250</b>	<b>878 394</b>	<b>891 616</b>
+ Social transfers in kind	364 888	363 606	370 955
<b>Adjusted gross disposable income</b>	<b>1 218 137</b>	<b>1 242 000</b>	<b>1 262 571</b>
<b>Gross disposable income</b>	<b>853 250</b>	<b>878 394</b>	<b>891 616</b>
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	66 840	58 082	56 411
÷ Individual consumption expenditure	857 578	874 529	900 586
<b>Gross saving</b>	<b>62 511</b>	<b>61 948</b>	<b>47 441</b>
<b>Adjusted gross disposable income</b>	<b>1 218 137</b>	<b>1 242 000</b>	<b>1 262 571</b>
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	66 840	58 082	56 411
÷ Actual individual consumption	1 222 466	1 238 135	1 271 541
<b>Gross saving</b>	<b>62 511</b>	<b>61 948</b>	<b>47 441</b>
+ Capital transfers, net	4 558	597	29 229
<b>Changes in net worth due to savings and capital transfer</b>	<b>67 069</b>	<b>62 545</b>	<b>76 671</b>
÷ Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	79 036	87 038	81 709
÷ Changes in inventories	-677	287	788
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net	248	59	-111
<b>Net lending</b>	<b>-11 538</b>	<b>-24 839</b>	<b>-5 716</b>

Note 1: Sole proprietorships are included in the household sector.

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Note 2: Households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).



Table 259 Output

	Current prices			Constant 2005 prices, chain figures <sup>1</sup>		
	2010*	2011*	2012*	2010*	2011*	2012*
	DKK mio.					
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 085 177</b>	<b>3 228 991</b>	<b>3 320 614</b>	<b>2 718 112</b>	<b>2 776 611</b>	<b>2 790 688</b>
Of which: General government	537 113	534 942	546 204	459 352	452 276	452 023
<b>A Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>77 000</b>	<b>82 105</b>	<b>84 843</b>	<b>62 020</b>	<b>60 042</b>	<b>59 843</b>
<b>B Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>57 771</b>	<b>69 916</b>	<b>65 999</b>	<b>40 461</b>	<b>36 467</b>	<b>32 924</b>
<b>C Manufacturing</b>	<b>561 468</b>	<b>592 396</b>	<b>617 757</b>	<b>504 779</b>	<b>513 866</b>	<b>525 947</b>
<b>D-E Utility services</b>	<b>94 458</b>	<b>98 071</b>	<b>100 622</b>	<b>74 181</b>	<b>71 874</b>	<b>71 957</b>
D Electricity, gas and steam	61 967	63 008	65 499	47 284	43 638	44 177
E Water, sewerage and waste	32 491	35 063	35 123	27 214	28 755	28 210
<b>F Construction</b>	<b>180 445</b>	<b>196 968</b>	<b>196 853</b>	<b>155 923</b>	<b>164 321</b>	<b>160 970</b>
<b>G-I Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>722 913</b>	<b>758 575</b>	<b>781 708</b>	<b>657 763</b>	<b>695 468</b>	<b>702 427</b>
G Wholesale and retail trade	353 374	375 455	376 072	310 592	322 625	316 487
H Transportation	318 489	328 738	348 926	302 591	327 062	341 266
I Accommodation, food service	51 049	54 382	56 710	45 240	47 006	47 401
<b>J Information and communication</b>	<b>152 375</b>	<b>158 916</b>	<b>165 015</b>	<b>154 585</b>	<b>158 754</b>	<b>166 706</b>
<b>K Financial and insurance</b>	<b>157 360</b>	<b>162 025</b>	<b>167 179</b>	<b>152 414</b>	<b>153 534</b>	<b>144 323</b>
<b>LA Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.</b>	<b>61 644</b>	<b>67 291</b>	<b>66 998</b>	<b>53 641</b>	<b>57 148</b>	<b>54 987</b>
<b>LB Dwellings</b>	<b>167 166</b>	<b>172 713</b>	<b>178 420</b>	<b>143 975</b>	<b>145 186</b>	<b>146 393</b>
<b>M-N Other business services</b>	<b>232 193</b>	<b>249 978</b>	<b>262 427</b>	<b>198 575</b>	<b>210 776</b>	<b>218 419</b>
M Knowledge-based services	153 050	161 243	166 088	129 677	135 382	137 775
N Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	79 143	88 735	96 339	68 917	75 477	80 764
<b>O-Q Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>538 563</b>	<b>536 456</b>	<b>548 166</b>	<b>459 292</b>	<b>452 045</b>	<b>452 153</b>
O Public adm., defence etc.	150 684	150 389	153 823	129 433	127 677	127 887
P Education	132 144	134 412	137 390	112 692	113 189	113 206
Q Human health; social work	255 735	251 655	256 953	217 140	211 166	211 048
<b>R-S Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>81 819</b>	<b>83 581</b>	<b>84 627</b>	<b>69 411</b>	<b>69 205</b>	<b>68 790</b>
R Arts and entertainment etc.	39 096	40 475	40 674	33 345	33 809	33 311
SA Other service activities	40 354	40 879	41 676	34 049	33 608	33 757
SB Households as employers	2 370	2 228	2 277	2 012	1 788	1 719

<sup>1</sup> Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.



Table 260 Gross value added

	Current prices			Constant 2005 prices, chain figures <sup>1</sup>		
	2010*	2011*	2012*	2010*	2011*	2012*
	DKK mio.					
<b>Gross value added, total</b>	<b>1 516 712</b>	<b>1 540 077</b>	<b>1 567 527</b>	<b>1 314 083</b>	<b>1 330 387</b>	<b>1 326 129</b>
Of which: General government	362 550	359 891	365 354	305 681	302 433	301 215
<b>A Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>21 818</b>	<b>21 946</b>	<b>22 030</b>	<b>14 683</b>	<b>13 854</b>	<b>13 511</b>
<b>B Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>47 883</b>	<b>59 880</b>	<b>56 423</b>	<b>32 430</b>	<b>28 894</b>	<b>25 985</b>
<b>C Manufacturing</b>	<b>172 766</b>	<b>166 902</b>	<b>168 231</b>	<b>163 835</b>	<b>168 829</b>	<b>173 540</b>
<b>D-E Utility services</b>	<b>41 465</b>	<b>37 427</b>	<b>38 539</b>	<b>35 888</b>	<b>32 641</b>	<b>32 830</b>
D Electricity, gas and steam	29 774	25 490	26 627	26 791	22 831	23 232
E Water, sewerage and waste	11 691	11 937	11 912	9 238	9 750	9 562
<b>F Construction</b>	<b>66 146</b>	<b>74 172</b>	<b>73 108</b>	<b>57 673</b>	<b>62 710</b>	<b>61 073</b>
<b>G-I Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>300 437</b>	<b>297 278</b>	<b>305 115</b>	<b>256 774</b>	<b>262 315</b>	<b>262 727</b>
G Wholesale and retail trade	181 264	183 935	184 923	153 263	154 781	153 096
H Transportation	97 877	92 667	97 829	83 662	87 911	89 971
I Accommodation, food service	21 296	20 675	22 362	19 734	19 472	19 752
<b>J Information and communication</b>	<b>67 928</b>	<b>68 812</b>	<b>68 639</b>	<b>77 378</b>	<b>79 969</b>	<b>83 914</b>
<b>K Financial and insurance</b>	<b>95 231</b>	<b>101 552</b>	<b>110 468</b>	<b>93 970</b>	<b>98 547</b>	<b>93 665</b>
<b>LA Real estate; rent of non-res.b.</b>	<b>37 427</b>	<b>40 575</b>	<b>40 940</b>	<b>32 256</b>	<b>34 343</b>	<b>33 118</b>
<b>LB Dwellings</b>	<b>123 879</b>	<b>126 692</b>	<b>127 956</b>	<b>107 283</b>	<b>107 053</b>	<b>105 406</b>
<b>M-N Other business services</b>	<b>117 173</b>	<b>122 584</b>	<b>127 044</b>	<b>93 919</b>	<b>99 587</b>	<b>103 401</b>
M Knowledge-based services	79 781	82 388	83 704	62 434	65 517	67 043
N Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	37 392	40 195	43 339	31 216	33 830	36 167
<b>O-Q Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>372 002</b>	<b>369 628</b>	<b>375 720</b>	<b>311 897</b>	<b>308 499</b>	<b>307 588</b>
O Public adm., defence etc.	95 056	94 329	95 815	80 130	79 379	79 191
P Education	97 181	98 655	100 448	81 821	82 503	82 306
Q Human health; social work	179 764	176 644	179 457	149 954	146 641	146 115
<b>R-S Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>52 558</b>	<b>52 628</b>	<b>53 314</b>	<b>42 785</b>	<b>42 306</b>	<b>42 037</b>
R Arts and entertainment etc.	22 792	23 022	23 179	18 638	18 764	18 477
SA Other service activities	27 396	27 379	27 858	22 138	21 750	21 833
SB Households as employers	2 370	2 228	2 277	2 012	1 788	1 719

<sup>1</sup> Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.



Table 261

### Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus and mixed income, by kind of activity

		Compensation of employees			Gross operating surplus and mixed income		
		2010*	2011*	2012*	2010*	2011*	2012*
DKK mio.							
<b>Total</b>		<b>979 251</b>	<b>991 165</b>	<b>998 285</b>	<b>537 741</b>	<b>548 953</b>	<b>569 332</b>
Of which: General government		333 941	330 458	334 918	33 857	34 278	35 500
<b>A</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>8 204</b>	<b>8 365</b>	<b>8 639</b>	<b>21 026</b>	<b>21 334</b>	<b>21 375</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>1 832</b>	<b>1 960</b>	<b>2 126</b>	<b>46 193</b>	<b>58 069</b>	<b>54 450</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>123 552</b>	<b>125 320</b>	<b>125 286</b>	<b>50 720</b>	<b>43 148</b>	<b>44 560</b>
<b>D-E</b>	<b>Utility services</b>	<b>11 933</b>	<b>12 319</b>	<b>11 958</b>	<b>29 406</b>	<b>24 973</b>	<b>26 443</b>
D	Electricity, gas and steam	6 690	6 931	6 463	23 090	18 564	20 170
E	Water, sewerage and waste	5 244	5 389	5 496	6 316	6 409	6 273
<b>F</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>55 512</b>	<b>56 213</b>	<b>56 564</b>	<b>10 686</b>	<b>18 007</b>	<b>16 595</b>
<b>G-I</b>	<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>204 060</b>	<b>208 961</b>	<b>210 131</b>	<b>98 376</b>	<b>90 389</b>	<b>97 122</b>
G	Wholesale and retail trade	132 302	134 574	135 829	49 709	50 133	49 891
H	Transportation	54 395	56 324	55 527	44 675	37 583	43 580
I	Accommodation, food service	17 363	18 063	18 774	3 992	2 672	3 650
<b>J</b>	<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>50 734</b>	<b>52 152</b>	<b>52 114</b>	<b>17 889</b>	<b>17 386</b>	<b>17 272</b>
<b>K</b>	<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>54 597</b>	<b>55 553</b>	<b>54 166</b>	<b>36 545</b>	<b>41 683</b>	<b>51 864</b>
<b>LA</b>	<b>Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.</b>	<b>8 154</b>	<b>8 771</b>	<b>8 491</b>	<b>26 066</b>	<b>28 421</b>	<b>28 970</b>
<b>LB</b>	<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>3 960</b>	<b>4 067</b>	<b>4 155</b>	<b>110 606</b>	<b>112 765</b>	<b>113 669</b>
<b>M-N</b>	<b>Other business services</b>	<b>85 267</b>	<b>87 653</b>	<b>90 558</b>	<b>32 691</b>	<b>35 747</b>	<b>37 327</b>
M	Knowledge-based services	57 720	59 473	61 750	22 727	23 610	22 670
N	Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	27 547	28 180	28 808	9 964	12 137	14 657
<b>O-Q</b>	<b>Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>335 508</b>	<b>333 790</b>	<b>337 930</b>	<b>40 016</b>	<b>39 504</b>	<b>41 569</b>
O	Public adm., defence etc.	80 601	80 134	80 507	15 345	15 121	16 261
P	Education	90 592	91 646	92 581	7 491	7 948	8 835
Q	Human health; social work	164 316	162 010	164 841	17 179	16 436	16 473
<b>R-S</b>	<b>Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>35 937</b>	<b>36 040</b>	<b>36 166</b>	<b>17 522</b>	<b>17 528</b>	<b>18 116</b>
R	Arts and entertainment etc.	11 965	12 004	12 049	11 588	11 813	11 949
SA	Other service activities	21 602	21 809	21 840	5 934	5 715	6 167
SB	Households as employers	2 370	2 228	2 277	-	-	-

[www.statbank.dk/nat07n](http://www.statbank.dk/nat07n)



Table 262 Hours worked

		Actual hours worked for employees			Total actual hours worked		
		2010*	2011*	2012*	2010*	2011*	2012*
		thousand hours					
	<b>Gross value added, total</b>	<b>3 967 532</b>	<b>3 957 863</b>	<b>3 942 727</b>	<b>4 290 681</b>	<b>4 284 167</b>	<b>4 264 800</b>
	Of which: General government	1 291 597	1 274 910	1 262 553	1 291 597	1 274 910	1 262 553
<b>A</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>62 170</b>	<b>62 097</b>	<b>63 801</b>	<b>127 094</b>	<b>128 655</b>	<b>130 020</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>5 511</b>	<b>5 757</b>	<b>6 172</b>	<b>5 581</b>	<b>5 824</b>	<b>6 239</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>472 801</b>	<b>469 012</b>	<b>462 335</b>	<b>486 953</b>	<b>482 996</b>	<b>476 227</b>
<b>D-E</b>	<b>Utility services</b>	<b>42 281</b>	<b>42 784</b>	<b>43 574</b>	<b>42 326</b>	<b>42 827</b>	<b>43 616</b>
<b>D</b>	Electricity, gas and steam	21 443	21 714	22 417	21 443	21 714	22 417
<b>E</b>	Water, sewerage and waste	20 838	21 069	21 157	20 882	21 113	21 200
<b>F</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>227 926</b>	<b>228 870</b>	<b>229 731</b>	<b>269 495</b>	<b>272 118</b>	<b>272 205</b>
<b>G-I</b>	<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>938 599</b>	<b>945 287</b>	<b>941 342</b>	<b>1 039 687</b>	<b>1 046 315</b>	<b>1 040 839</b>
<b>G</b>	Wholesale and retail trade	574 491	573 975	569 227	641 289	640 494	634 801
<b>H</b>	Transportation	245 278	249 867	246 554	261 924	266 740	263 265
<b>I</b>	Accommodation, food service	118 830	121 445	125 562	136 475	139 080	142 773
<b>J</b>	<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>163 764</b>	<b>162 631</b>	<b>161 953</b>	<b>174 668</b>	<b>173 604</b>	<b>172 792</b>
<b>K</b>	<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>138 459</b>	<b>136 726</b>	<b>133 490</b>	<b>138 459</b>	<b>136 726</b>	<b>133 490</b>
<b>LA</b>	<b>Real estate; rent of non-res. b.</b>	<b>39 370</b>	<b>41 321</b>	<b>40 094</b>	<b>50 460</b>	<b>52 508</b>	<b>51 099</b>
<b>LB</b>	<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>23 260</b>	<b>23 942</b>	<b>24 080</b>	<b>23 867</b>	<b>24 559</b>	<b>24 684</b>
<b>M-N</b>	<b>Other business services</b>	<b>354 571</b>	<b>359 933</b>	<b>368 263</b>	<b>396 340</b>	<b>401 841</b>	<b>409 752</b>
<b>M</b>	Knowledge-based services	207 579	208 755	214 531	237 618	238 884	244 417
<b>N</b>	Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	146 991	151 178	153 732	158 722	162 958	165 335
<b>O-Q</b>	<b>Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>1 310 074</b>	<b>1 292 751</b>	<b>1 282 528</b>	<b>1 330 774</b>	<b>1 313 384</b>	<b>1 302 711</b>
<b>O</b>	Public adm., defence etc.	265 555	268 867	262 880	265 558	268 870	262 883
<b>P</b>	Education	334 905	340 085	336 496	338 305	343 460	339 716
<b>Q</b>	Human health; social work	709 614	683 799	683 152	726 911	701 053	700 112
<b>R-S</b>	<b>Arts, entertainment and other service</b>	<b>188 746</b>	<b>186 752</b>	<b>185 364</b>	<b>204 978</b>	<b>202 809</b>	<b>201 126</b>
<b>R</b>	Arts and entertainment etc.	62 610	62 841	62 058	66 255	66 400	65 576
<b>SA</b>	<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>100 530</b>	<b>100 294</b>	<b>99 684</b>	<b>113 117</b>	<b>112 792</b>	<b>111 928</b>
<b>SB</b>	<b>Households as employers</b>	<b>25 606</b>	<b>23 617</b>	<b>23 622</b>	<b>25 606</b>	<b>23 617</b>	<b>23 622</b>

Records regarding hours worked in this publication are based on the current March version of the National Accounts. In the forthcoming publication of the National Accounts' June version, hours worked will be revised extraordinarily for the full period of 1966-2012 due to new source information from the Working Time Accounts. Data will be available at [www.statbank.dk](http://www.statbank.dk).

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

**Table 263** Total employed and wage and salary earners

		Total employed <sup>1</sup>			Of which, wage and salary earners <sup>2</sup>		
		2010*	2011*	2012*	2010*	2011*	2012*
		number of persons					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 816 737</b>	<b>2 806 116</b>	<b>2 797 467</b>	<b>2 644 485</b>	<b>2 635 387</b>	<b>2 627 066</b>
	Of which: General government	868 344	856 574	845 816	868 344	856 574	845 816
<b>A</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>72 765</b>	<b>72 334</b>	<b>73 167</b>	<b>38 349</b>	<b>38 462</b>	<b>39 363</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>3 321</b>	<b>3 448</b>	<b>3 685</b>	<b>3 281</b>	<b>3 409</b>	<b>3 646</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>316 784</b>	<b>313 790</b>	<b>311 499</b>	<b>309 025</b>	<b>306 079</b>	<b>303 800</b>
<b>D-E</b>	<b>Utility services</b>	<b>26 371</b>	<b>26 582</b>	<b>26 815</b>	<b>26 348</b>	<b>26 560</b>	<b>26 792</b>
<b>D</b>	Electricity, gas and steam	13 148	13 280	13 516	13 148	13 280	13 516
<b>E</b>	Water, sewerage and waste	13 222	13 303	13 299	13 199	13 280	13 277
<b>F</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>163 530</b>	<b>163 771</b>	<b>166 018</b>	<b>140 347</b>	<b>140 724</b>	<b>143 017</b>
<b>G-I</b>	<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>707 614</b>	<b>710 136</b>	<b>709 499</b>	<b>660 973</b>	<b>663 888</b>	<b>663 340</b>
<b>G</b>	Wholesale and retail trade	455 209	453 928	452 460	427 098	426 041	424 627
<b>H</b>	Transportation	155 214	156 873	153 876	145 293	147 031	144 053
<b>I</b>	Accommodation, food service	97 191	99 335	103 163	88 582	90 816	94 661
<b>J</b>	<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>104 799</b>	<b>105 264</b>	<b>104 759</b>	<b>99 234</b>	<b>99 735</b>	<b>99 241</b>
<b>K</b>	<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>93 300</b>	<b>92 483</b>	<b>89 627</b>	<b>93 300</b>	<b>92 483</b>	<b>89 627</b>
<b>LA</b>	<b>Real estate; rent. of non-res. b.</b>	<b>27 591</b>	<b>28 790</b>	<b>28 255</b>	<b>22 240</b>	<b>23 469</b>	<b>22 945</b>
<b>LB</b>	<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>12 608</b>	<b>12 825</b>	<b>12 944</b>	<b>12 202</b>	<b>12 422</b>	<b>12 541</b>
<b>M-N</b>	<b>Other business services</b>	<b>265 725</b>	<b>268 361</b>	<b>273 077</b>	<b>239 458</b>	<b>242 300</b>	<b>247 066</b>
<b>M</b>	Knowledge-based services	151 205	152 662	155 620	132 806	134 375	137 368
<b>N</b>	Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	114 519	115 699	117 458	106 651	107 924	109 698
<b>O-Q</b>	<b>Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>887 205</b>	<b>874 624</b>	<b>865 540</b>	<b>874 588</b>	<b>862 069</b>	<b>853 011</b>
<b>O</b>	Public adm., defence etc.	161 731	163 323	160 079	161 730	163 322	160 078
<b>P</b>	Education	227 719	231 081	228 565	225 813	229 188	226 676
<b>Q</b>	Human health; social work	497 755	480 220	476 897	487 045	469 559	466 258
<b>R-S</b>	<b>Arts, entertainm. oth. service</b>	<b>135 123</b>	<b>133 708</b>	<b>132 582</b>	<b>125 139</b>	<b>123 787</b>	<b>122 679</b>
<b>R</b>	Arts and entertainment etc.	45 094	44 583	44 601	43 160	42 671	42 691
<b>SA</b>	<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>72 649</b>	<b>72 953</b>	<b>72 090</b>	<b>64 599</b>	<b>64 944</b>	<b>64 097</b>
<b>SB</b>	<b>Households as employers</b>	<b>17 380</b>	<b>16 172</b>	<b>15 892</b>	<b>17 380</b>	<b>16 172</b>	<b>15 892</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes employees temporarily on leave. <sup>2</sup> Includes wage and salary earners temporarily on leave.

www.statbank.dk/nat18n

**Table 264 Private consumption expenditure**

	Current prices			2005 prices, chain figures <sup>1</sup>		
	2010*	2011*	2012*	2010*	2011*	2012*
	DKK mio.					
<b>Total private consumption expenditure</b>	<b>857 578</b>	<b>874 529</b>	<b>900 586</b>	<b>777 084</b>	<b>773 255</b>	<b>777 606</b>
<b>Household consumption on Danish territory</b>	<b>840 966</b>	<b>858 958</b>	<b>884 785</b>	<b>762 602</b>	<b>760 420</b>	<b>765 196</b>
Food	84 094	86 046	87 278	73 276	72 663	70 570
Beverages and tobacco	39 982	42 196	43 327	33 969	33 892	32 704
Clothing and footwear	40 117	39 810	39 712	39 888	38 991	38 474
Housing	192 529	199 431	206 980	164 337	165 880	167 763
Electricity, gas and other fuels	55 481	50 479	51 933	46 111	39 044	39 532
Furnishing, household equipment etc.	43 890	43 034	44 368	40 558	39 312	40 288
Medical products and health services	24 330	23 861	23 763	22 640	22 384	22 624
Purchase of vehicles	36 702	40 270	41 621	37 758	41 812	43 689
Other transport and communication	75 967	79 729	84 199	67 964	67 987	70 334
Recreation and culture	93 571	93 951	94 989	90 860	90 575	90 783
Other goods and services	154 303	160 152	166 616	144 483	148 169	148 988
<b>Balance of tourism, net</b>	<b>3 313</b>	<b>1 993</b>	<b>2 514</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
Income from tourism	-39 202	-39 060	-37 779	-36 083	-35 194	-33 162
Expenditure on tourism	42 515	41 052	40 293	39 522	37 044	35 043
<b>Membership organizations etc.</b>	<b>13 299</b>	<b>13 578</b>	<b>13 287</b>	<b>11 156</b>	<b>11 055</b>	<b>10 638</b>
<b>Goods</b>	<b>393 450</b>	<b>396 541</b>	<b>404 306</b>	<b>363 594</b>	<b>355 877</b>	<b>355 025</b>
Durable	85 392	88 510	90 614	90 725	94 457	97 203
Semi-durable	86 065	85 701	87 589	82 983	81 665	82 928
Non-durable	221 993	222 330	226 103	189 105	180 164	176 236
<b>Services</b>	<b>447 516</b>	<b>462 417</b>	<b>480 479</b>	<b>399 254</b>	<b>404 557</b>	<b>410 108</b>
Housing	192 529	199 431	206 980	164 337	165 880	167 763
Other services	254 987	262 986	273 499	234 710	238 517	242 218

<sup>1</sup> Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

[www.statbank.dk/nat05](http://www.statbank.dk/nat05)

**Table 265 Capital formation**

	Current prices			2005 prices, chain figures <sup>1</sup>		
	2010*	2011*	2012*	2010*	2011*	2012*
	DKK mio.					
Machines and equipment	75 053	81 352	89 705	71 562	79 007	87 349
Transport	36 697	26 894	34 762	41 208	30 273	37 049
Buildings; facilities and installations	141 517	156 293	149 984	123 000	131 288	123 396
Housing	71 104	84 027	78 096	62 717	71 885	65 082
Other buildings	40 998	38 861	37 468	36 372	33 376	31 573
Civil engineering works	29 415	33 405	34 420	23 400	25 403	25 902
Livestock	-196	-56	24	-236	-26	12
Valuables, net	2 855	2 804	2 635	1 971	1 908	1 782
Purchased and own-account computer software	41 431	41 506	43 470	35 223	35 950	37 518
Entertainment, literary and artistic originals	2 071	1 943	1 897	1 834	1 680	1 606
Mineral exploration	712	998	939	675	849	790
<b>Total gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>300 140</b>	<b>311 734</b>	<b>323 416</b>	<b>274 342</b>	<b>282 160</b>	<b>288 283</b>
Of which: General government acquisition of new fixed assets	37 573	39 955	43 404	34 036	35 474	38 104
+ Change in stocks, net	-4 701	3 579	-3 983	-2 760	2 265	-2 481
<b>Total gross capital formation</b>	<b>295 439</b>	<b>315 313</b>	<b>319 432</b>	<b>269 786</b>	<b>285 413</b>	<b>284 747</b>
- Consumption of fixed capital	298 367	297 022	294 617	268 006	265 814	264 009
<b>Total net capital formation</b>	<b>-2 928</b>	<b>18 291</b>	<b>24 815</b>	<b>-1 025</b>	<b>5 821</b>	<b>6 230</b>

<sup>1</sup> Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

[www.statbank.dk/nat04](http://www.statbank.dk/nat04)



Table 266 Gross fixed capital formation

	Current prices			Constant 2005 prices, chain figures <sup>1</sup>		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	DKK mio.					
<b>Total gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>368 698</b>	<b>368 757</b>	<b>300 846</b>	<b>346 166</b>	<b>331 793</b>	<b>279 117</b>
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	140 881	141 176	114 169	139 392	135 817	114 166
Building and construction	194 298	188 927	148 346	174 384	160 198	130 713
Other gross fixed capital formation.	33 519	38 654	38 331	32 744	36 760	35 556
<b>Of which: General government</b>	<b>31 846</b>	<b>32 994</b>	<b>34 016</b>	<b>29 726</b>	<b>29 637</b>	<b>32 088</b>
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	7 781	7 984	7 424	7 966	8 171	7 583
Building and construction	21 305	21 734	23 062	20 136	19 425	21 109
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 760	3 276	3 530	2 702	3 129	3 264
<b>A Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>17 754</b>	<b>16 540</b>	<b>9 808</b>	<b>16 729</b>	<b>14 969</b>	<b>8 857</b>
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	10 029	9 636	5 025	9 702	9 008	4 481
Building and construction	7 243	6 352	4 284	6 537	5 447	3 872
Other gross fixed capital formation.	481	552	499	473	529	458
<b>B Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>7 751</b>	<b>8 263</b>	<b>8 919</b>	<b>7 268</b>	<b>7 290</b>	<b>8 206</b>
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	2 284	2 624	2 523	2 278	2 562	2 387
Building and construction	4 666	4 103	4 480	4 218	3 398	3 939
Other gross fixed capital formation.	800	1 536	1 916	768	1 388	1 899
<b>C Manufacturing</b>	<b>33 734</b>	<b>37 183</b>	<b>28 798</b>	<b>32 165</b>	<b>33 942</b>	<b>26 094</b>
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	19 333	20 314	18 219	18 648	18 709	16 587
Building and construction	9 865	11 657	5 923	9 007	10 151	5 292
Other gross fixed capital formation.	4 536	5 213	4 655	4 440	4 976	4 294
<b>D-E Utility services</b>	<b>14 993</b>	<b>15 338</b>	<b>15 915</b>	<b>13 901</b>	<b>12 435</b>	<b>13 297</b>
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	5 949	5 087	5 820	5 710	4 560	5 211
Building and construction	8 373	9 651	9 513	7 562	7 295	7 577
Other gross fixed capital formation.	671	600	583	656	572	537
<b>F Construction</b>	<b>8 190</b>	<b>7 032</b>	<b>5 485</b>	<b>7 893</b>	<b>6 681</b>	<b>4 940</b>
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	5 904	5 593	4 251	5 764	5 419	3 853
Building and construction	1 697	757	591	1 553	656	523
Other gross fixed capital formation.	589	682	642	577	651	591
<b>G-I Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>66 477</b>	<b>80 513</b>	<b>62 632</b>	<b>64 105</b>	<b>74 208</b>	<b>62 951</b>
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	49 731	50 670	43 281	48 623	47 555	45 736
Building and construction	12 109	24 804	14 749	11 044	21 342	13 001
Other gross fixed capital formation.	4 637	5 039	4 602	4 537	4 809	4 253
<b>J Information and communication</b>	<b>18 860</b>	<b>21 767</b>	<b>18 280</b>	<b>18 378</b>	<b>19 632</b>	<b>16 541</b>
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	4 831	4 232	3 152	5 124	4 446	3 309
Building and construction	5 848	8 536	5 830	5 283	6 483	4 696
Other gross fixed capital formation.	8 180	8 999	9 298	8 003	8 589	8 595
<b>K Financial and insurance</b>	<b>7 713</b>	<b>8 125</b>	<b>9 792</b>	<b>7 701</b>	<b>7 999</b>	<b>9 573</b>
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	2 460	2 439	4 316	2 594	2 598	4 670
Building and construction	219	114	122	199	98	115
Other gross fixed capital formation.	5 035	5 573	5 354	4 914	5 309	4 962
<b>LA Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.</b>	<b>17 927</b>	<b>8 545</b>	<b>10 669</b>	<b>16 546</b>	<b>7 620</b>	<b>9 791</b>
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	3 149	3 131	1 949	3 191	3 133	1 885
Building and construction	14 146	4 860	8 278	12 787	4 179	7 456
Other gross fixed capital formation.	631	554	441	620	532	408
<b>LB Dwellings</b>	<b>110 035</b>	<b>96 936</b>	<b>73 986</b>	<b>98 495</b>	<b>83 740</b>	<b>66 306</b>
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	2 553	2 863	2 734	2 628	2 886	2 699
Building and construction	106 879	93 246	70 486	95 289	80 188	63 073
Other gross fixed capital formation.	604	827	765	595	795	704
<b>M-N Other business services</b>	<b>20 871</b>	<b>21 110</b>	<b>13 941</b>	<b>20 619</b>	<b>20 583</b>	<b>13 430</b>
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	15 750	15 226	8 455	15 740	15 142	8 302
Building and construction	2 553	2 519	1 871	2 307	2 168	1 653
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 568	3 365	3 614	2 509	3 208	3 342
<b>O-Q Public adm., education, health</b>	<b>29 853</b>	<b>32 590</b>	<b>31 745</b>	<b>28 162</b>	<b>29 704</b>	<b>29 341</b>
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	9 553	10 460	9 194	9 732	10 651	9 381
Building and construction	17 855	18 941	19 189	16 094	16 153	16 822
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 445	3 189	3 362	2 394	3 047	3 108
<b>R-S Arts, entertainm. oth.service</b>	<b>14 541</b>	<b>14 815</b>	<b>10 876</b>	<b>14 463</b>	<b>14 464</b>	<b>10 621</b>
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	9 355	8 901	5 248	9 673	9 195	5 417
Building and construction	2 845	3 389	3 030	2 578	2 914	2 659
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 341	2 525	2 598	2 260	2 349	2 366



<sup>1</sup> Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

 [www.statbank.dk/nat06n](http://www.statbank.dk/nat06n)



Table 267 (page 1 of 2) Supply of goods. 2009

SITC		Danish turnover	Imports incl. customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for			
						Inter-mediate consumption	Household consumption	Government consumption <sup>1</sup>	Capital formation, stocks
DKK mio.									
0	Food and live animals	153 515	46 860	76 215	124 161	86 401	38 258	78	-576
00	Live animals other than animals of division 03	22 214	191	3 784	18 622	18 167	122	-	333
01	Meat and meat preparations	35 661	7 132	25 507	17 285	6 853	10 366	-	66
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	32 345	3 372	11 964	23 752	17 728	6 336	-	-312
03	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates preparations and preparations thereof	11 619	9 028	11 808	8 839	8 296	797	-	-254
04	Cereals and cereals preparations	12 721	4 429	4 912	12 238	8 380	4 569	-	-710
05	Vegetables and fruit	7 096	8 497	2 311	13 281	5 831	7 390	-	60
06	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	3 975	1 838	2 322	3 491	2 018	1 476	-	-4
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2 556	2 940	1 019	4 477	1 522	2 979	-	-24
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	14 681	6 840	4 348	17 173	15 843	992	-	338
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	10 648	2 594	8 239	5 002	1 762	3 231	78	-68
1	Beverages and tobacco	12 003	6 004	5 335	12 672	3 963	9 007	-	-298
11	Beverages	8 841	5 252	3 700	10 393	3 403	7 193	-	-204
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3 162	752	1 635	2 279	560	1 814	-	-94
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	22 329	11 927	14 772	19 485	19 268	3 389	-	-3 173
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	5 001	877	4 092	1 786	537	-	-	1 249
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	2 704	1 176	388	3 491	3 654	11	-	-174
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	95	214	150	158	163	-	-	-5
24	Cork and wood	2 010	3 863	629	5 244	4 122	1 279	-	-157
25	Pulp and waste paper	21	327	55	293	293	-	-	-1
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	636	207	480	364	370	18	-	-24
27	Crude fertilizers other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	2 370	1 128	703	2 796	2 714	113	-	-32
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	362	466	1 836	-1 009	3 176	-	-	-4 184
29	Crude animals and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	9 131	3 669	6 438	6 362	4 240	1 969	-	154
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	108 778	54 681	48 349	115 110	95 434	19 195	-	480
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	340	3 304	33	3 610	3 618	71	-	-78
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	56 785	49 069	38 719	67 135	59 115	7 502	-	518
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	28 993	35	6 971	22 058	19 664	2 353	-	41
35	Electric current	22 661	2 273	2 627	22 307	13 037	9 270	-	-
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	3 366	3 224	2 557	4 033	3 884	190	-	-41
41	Animal oils and fats	1 131	880	1 104	907	889	24	-	-7
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	1 881	1 505	1 134	2 253	2 118	160	-	-25
43	Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable origin, inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats and oils, n.e.s.	354	838	318	873	877	5	-	-9
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.c	74 976	48 615	67 074	56 517	49 242	5 504	4 044	-2 273
51	Organic chemicals	8 847	4 103	7 609	5 341	5 690	30	-	-379
52	Inorganic chemicals	1 117	2 301	606	2 812	2 814	15	-	-17
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	3 860	2 855	3 024	3 691	3 530	335	-	-174
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	42 693	16 695	38 854	20 534	13 779	2 971	4 044	-260
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations	2 305	4 635	3 059	3 881	2 091	1 878	-	-88

<sup>1</sup> Goods for producing services in the general government sector are included in "Intermediate consumption". Goods for public consumption mainly cover subsidy schemes, e.g. for medical products.



Table 267 (page 2 of 2) Supply of goods. 2009

SITC		Danish turnover	Imports incl. customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for			
						Inter- mediate con- sumption	Household con- sumption	Govern- ment con- sumption <sup>1</sup>	Capital formation, stocks
DKK mio.									
56	Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	76	1 131	115	1 092	1 812	8	-	-729
57	Plastics in primary forms	530	6 570	1 215	5 885	6 001	3	-	-119
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	6 033	4 928	4 199	6 762	6 882	113	-	-233
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	9 513	5 397	8 392	6 518	6 643	151	-	-276
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	78 873	60 698	43 991	95 580	90 956	5 291	506	-1 172
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	233	430	246	417	335	135	-	-54
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	881	3 084	856	3 109	2 941	140	-	28
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	9 442	4 398	2 960	10 880	10 474	639	-	-234
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	7 202	9 427	4 354	12 275	11 390	757	506	-379
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	4 610	6 333	5 004	5 939	4 492	1 264	-	182
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	17 296	6 504	8 693	15 108	14 342	883	-	-117
67	Iron and steel	3 392	10 274	5 076	8 590	8 921	4	-	-336
68	Non-ferrous metals	2 290	4 719	2 043	4 965	5 214	10	-	-259
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	33 529	15 529	14 760	34 298	32 846	1 456	-	-5
7	Machinery and transport equipment	125 856	144 867	107 508	163 215	79 462	22 675	291	60 788
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	35 127	8 603	20 414	23 315	15 555	24	-	7 736
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	14 895	10 393	12 982	12 306	3 768	303	-	8 235
73	Metal working machinery	927	1 064	832	1 159	277	-	-	883
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	34 987	21 935	26 851	30 072	20 914	149	-	9 008
75	Office machines; automatic data processing machines	2 020	17 361	5 683	13 698	2 854	3 197	6	7 642
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	5 739	14 323	7 301	12 761	6 725	4 021	-	2 016
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts n.e.s. of electrical household type equipment)	16 522	20 874	13 847	23 549	18 554	3 199	3	1 793
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	5 973	21 531	10 931	16 572	4 657	11 324	282	310
79	Other transport equipment	9 665	28 784	8 667	29 782	6 158	459	-	23 165
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	78 115	73 327	66 646	84 796	46 706	27 660	1 178	9 252
81	Prefabricated buildings, sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	3 172	2 933	1 710	4 394	2 977	685	6	726
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	14 992	7 292	10 754	11 530	2 079	4 697	148	4 606
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	2	1 106	483	625	137	489	-	-1
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	2 808	22 459	15 611	9 656	1 897	8 095	-	-335
85	Footwear	312	4 881	2 785	2 408	423	2 036	7	-59
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	13 973	9 634	12 905	10 702	7 508	181	14	2 998
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1 364	2 506	1 333	2 537	1 618	880	38	1
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c	41 493	22 517	21 067	42 944	30 067	10 596	965	1 316
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC	15	1 491	106	1 400	1 459	-66	-	6
93	Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	-	1 388	43	1 345	1 345	-	-	-
96	Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender	15	3	10	8	0	0	-	8
97	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	-	99	53	46	114	-66	-	-2



Table 268 Gross domestic product by regions and provinces. 2011

	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product per capita <sup>1</sup>	Gross domestic product per capita <sup>1</sup>	Annual average real growth 2005-2011	Average real growth 2011
	current prices DKK mio.	current prices DKK 1 000	the whole country = 100	per cent	
<b>Denmark<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1 791 518</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>1,1</b>
<b>Region Hovedstaden</b>	<b>667 512</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>2,3</b>
Province København By	319 729	458	142	2,0	2,9
Province København Omegn	225 607	435	135	0,7	2,3
Province Nordsjælland	113 243	253	79	0,2	0,5
Province Bornholm	8 932	215	67	-1,4	0,4
<b>Region Sjælland</b>	<b>184 401</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-1,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>
Province Østsjælland	54 786	232	72	-0,7	0,2
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	129 615	222	69	-1,3	0,0
<b>Region Syddanmark</b>	<b>341 603</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>1,0</b>
Province Fyn	122 245	252	78	0,1	0,3
Province Sydjylland	219 358	306	95	0,4	1,4
<b>Region Midtjylland</b>	<b>364 372</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>1,0</b>
Province Østjylland	236 794	283	88	0,8	1,3
Province Vestjylland	127 578	299	93	-0,1	0,5
<b>Region Nordjylland</b>	<b>162 794</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>2,0</b>
Province Nordjylland	162 794	281	87	0,2	2,0
Outside the regions <sup>3</sup>	70 836	•	•	-8,8	-10,5

<sup>1</sup> It is not possible to calculate GDP per capita outside the regions. <sup>2</sup> Figures for the whole country correspond to earlier figures – National accounts, November version 2006-2011. <sup>3</sup> Activities that cannot be allocated to any region. Primary activities in the North Sea.

 [www.statbank.dk/mat11](http://www.statbank.dk/mat11) and mat21



Table 269 Input-output table. 2009

	Input in main groups of industries								
	Agricul- ture, fishing, quar- rying	Manu- fac- turing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Con- struc- tion	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	Transport, post and telecom- munica- tions	Finance and business activities	Public and personal services	Total
	DKK mio. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	10 617	46 542	12 788	610	357	15	349	287	71 564
Manufacturing	14 707	87 201	2 046	36 068	23 122	7 460	6 198	10 382	187 183
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 864	11 533	6 484	310	6 806	1 680	3 465	9 913	42 055
Construction	1 671	2 436	4 997	2 047	3 827	3 532	31 838	6 642	56 992
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	5 668	40 527	4 640	23 731	76 328	9 419	16 540	28 126	204 979
Transport, post and telecommunications	417	5 431	1 573	771	15 756	24 964	28 260	18 891	96 064
Finance and business activities	10 646	35 374	7 452	24 093	72 764	19 132	97 691	39 527	306 678
Public and personal services	484	2 983	815	423	5 105	4 026	8 012	21 914	43 762
<b>Total use of domestic products</b>	<b>46 072</b>	<b>232 028</b>	<b>40 794</b>	<b>88 054</b>	<b>204 066</b>	<b>70 228</b>	<b>192 354</b>	<b>135 680</b>	<b>1 009 277</b>
Imports incl. customs duties	13 283	145 400	7 339	24 359	180 933	15 596	31 162	28 248	446 320
Taxes on products, net and VAT	2 562	3 437	1 599	1 640	11 582	-353	17 337	27 688	65 492
<b>Uses at market prices</b>	<b>61 917</b>	<b>380 865</b>	<b>49 731</b>	<b>114 053</b>	<b>396 582</b>	<b>85 470</b>	<b>240 854</b>	<b>191 616</b>	<b>1 521 089</b>
Other taxes linked to production, net.	-7 708	-1 620	102	-114	-2 224	-727	14 294	-4 706	-2 702
Compensation of employees	10 025	129 025	11 457	58 752	206 133	50 116	153 475	358 296	977 279
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	51 263	41 092	23 685	17 351	54 907	16 984	195 016	56 418	456 716
<b>Gross output at basic prices</b>	<b>115 496</b>	<b>549 361</b>	<b>84 976</b>	<b>190 042</b>	<b>655 397</b>	<b>151 844</b>	<b>603 639</b>	<b>601 625</b>	<b>2 952 381</b>
	Final demand								Total
	Private consump- tion	Government consump- tion	Gross fixed capital formation			Increase in stocks	Exports	Total	
			Machinery and transport equipment	Building and construc- tion	Other capital formation				
	DKK mio. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	3 242	41	185	0	1 399	735	38 330	43 932	115 496
Manufacturing	43 480	1 787	30 021	0	1 924	-9 380	294 345	362 178	549 361
Electricity, gas and water supply	33 599	0	0	0	247	-83	9 158	42 921	84 976
Construction	4 135	7 280	128	119 377	181	0	1 950	133 051	190 042
Wholesale and retail trade,; hotels, restaurants	182 771	3 556	14 181	0	8 428	-992	242 474	450 418	655 397
Transport, post and telecommunications	25 034	0	503	0	12 927	-85	17 401	55 780	151 844
Finance and business activities	237 906	5 521	4 234	7 562	5 728	0	36 010	296 961	603 639
Public and personal services	79 586	471 068	29	174	4 422	0	2 583	557 863	601 625
<b>Total use of domestic products</b>	<b>609 754</b>	<b>489 253</b>	<b>49 281</b>	<b>127 113</b>	<b>35 256</b>	<b>-9 805</b>	<b>642 252</b>	<b>1 943 104</b>	<b>2 952 381</b>
Imports incl. custom duties	118 476	4 489	52 111	285	4 859	-11 746	116 016	284 490	730 809
Tourism revenues etc.	-35 237	-	-	-	-	-	35 237	-	0
Taxes on products, net. and VAT	129 056	2 173	12 777	20 947	893	-130	-358	165 358	230 850
<b>Use at market prices</b>	<b>822 049</b>	<b>495 915</b>	<b>114 170</b>	<b>148 345</b>	<b>41 007</b>	<b>-21 681</b>	<b>793 147</b>	<b>2 392 952</b>	<b>3 914 040</b>

[www.statbank.dk/natio1](http://www.statbank.dk/natio1)



Table 270 Fixed capital

	Current prices			2005-prices, chain figures <sup>1</sup>		
	2009	2010*	2011*	2009	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio.					
<b>Total gross capital stock, opening stock</b>	<b>9 901 373</b>	<b>9 934 777</b>	<b>10 062 218</b>	<b>8 673 923</b>	<b>8 756 121</b>	<b>8 738 076</b>
Other machinery and equipment	1 160 534	1 223 414	1 150 850	1 100 841	1 145 263	1 099 584
Transport equipment	458 611	462 808	480 368	452 042	462 415	472 823
Buildings and structures	8 085 572	8 035 634	8 204 838	6 943 099	6 968 462	6 978 188
Dwellings	4 311 899	4 263 353	4 298 663	3 714 058	3 737 187	3 753 074
Non-residential buildings	2 490 114	2 499 194	2 575 112	2 140 346	2 138 451	2 129 037
Other structures	1 283 559	1 273 087	1 331 063	1 089 339	1 093 488	1 097 004
Livestock	7 931	7 982	7 871	7 718	7 847	7 660
Computer software	153 877	168 923	180 421	143 535	148 400	154 709
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	12 202	12 758	12 716	11 070	11 278	10 977
Mineral exploration	22 645	23 258	25 154	21 879	23 194	23 232
<b>Total consumption of fixed capital</b>	<b>298 461</b>	<b>298 367</b>	<b>297 022</b>	<b>272 329</b>	<b>268 006</b>	<b>265 814</b>
Other machinery and equipment	82 042	80 261	79 260	79 648	79 419	79 313
Transport equipment	34 951	34 180	34 744	34 924	33 516	34 037
Buildings and structures	146 169	144 436	143 014	125 755	121 763	118 280
Dwellings	65 678	63 037	61 313	57 070	54 471	52 357
Non-residential buildings	48 722	48 608	47 305	41 405	40 453	38 900
Other structures	31 769	32 791	34 396	27 305	26 850	26 999
Livestock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer software	32 537	36 497	36 939	29 867	31 155	32 293
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	2 017	2 192	2 178	1 833	1 945	1 890
Mineral exploration	745	800	888	738	760	757
<b>Total net capital stock, opening stock</b>	<b>5 439 765</b>	<b>5 398 808</b>	<b>5 477 620</b>	<b>4 733 812</b>	<b>4 734 691</b>	<b>4 729 118</b>
Other machinery and equipment	637 507	633 733	621 504	601 168	594 137	588 008
Transport equipment	272 079	274 254	288 465	268 849	274 829	281 851
Buildings and structures	4 416 810	4 368 702	4 437 776	3 761 896	3 761 322	3 751 863
Dwellings	2 352 412	2 319 426	2 317 250	2 012 935	2 016 827	2 018 944
Non-residential buildings	1 348 523	1 342 892	1 392 999	1 142 864	1 144 536	1 139 285
Other structures	715 875	706 384	727 528	606 860	600 761	594 586
Livestock	7 931	7 982	7 871	7 718	7 847	7 660
Computer software	86 502	94 223	101 184	81 045	82 670	86 737
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	6 668	6 912	6 956	6 049	6 110	6 005
Mineral exploration	12 268	13 003	13 864	11 853	12 968	12 805

<sup>1</sup> Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.



Table 271 Financial accounts. Denmark and rest of the world

	2009	2010*	2011*
current prices, DKK mio.			
<b>Financial account (transactions)</b>			
Financial assets	77 704	26 500	-110 575
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	372	-8	501
Currency and deposits	-146 463	39 250	-40 581
Securities other than shares	154 195	-51 728	-54 205
Loans	30 830	35 827	-65 635
Shares and other equity	43 546	-353	37 639
Insurance technical reserves	1 337	55	3 556
Other accounts receivable	-6 113	3 457	8 150
Financial liabilities	133 969	130 616	-4 682
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-166 723	-78 579	-33 071
Securities other than shares	188 758	80 518	-72 317
Loans	34 757	89 009	50 581
Shares and other equity	87 078	32 937	33 616
Insurance technical reserves	1 325	414	895
Other accounts receivable	-11 226	6 317	15 614
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-56 266	-104 116	-105 893
<b>Other changes in assets account</b>			
Financial assets	-165 115	390 788	182 061
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	3 460	47 094	-3 668
Securities other than shares	-220 019	163 924	288 220
Loans	8 448	-390	-6 058
Shares and other equity*	49 037	169 594	-97 180
Insurance technical reserves	758	1 025	1 018
Other accounts receivable	-6 799	9 541	-271
Financial liabilities	-74 891	443 856	340 726
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	8 644	11 840	1 953
Securities other than shares	-229 029	194 391	380 534
Loans	-4 173	11 852	-8 925
Shares and other equity*	149 333	212 781	-39 877
Insurance technical reserves	-19	-15	-50
Other accounts receivable	353	13 007	7 091
<b>Closing balance sheet</b>			
Financial assets	4 285 481	4 702 777	4 773 762
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	1 098 775	1 185 119	1 140 870
Securities other than shares	1 661 286	1 773 482	2 007 497
Loans	561 297	596 734	525 041
Shares and other equity*	843 584	1 012 825	953 284
Insurance technical reserves	15 474	16 554	21 128
Other accounts receivable	105 065	118 063	125 942
Financial liabilities	4 329 389	4 903 861	5 239 905
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	707 886	641 147	610 029
Securities other than shares	1 425 986	1 700 895	2 009 112
Loans	703 352	804 213	845 869
Shares and other equity*	1 331 128	1 576 846	1 570 585
Insurance technical reserves	7 104	7 504	8 349
Other accounts receivable	153 933	173 256	195 961
Net financial assets	-43 908	-201 084	-466 143

Note: Financial accounts figures for the rest of the world are drawn up from the point of view of the rest of the world. Thus, a financial asset held by the rest of the world is a liability for Denmark and vice versa.

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13



Table 272 Financial accounts. General government

	2009	2010*	2011*
current prices, DKK mio.			
<b>Financial account (transactions)</b>			
Financial assets	68 636	28 369	31 321
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-76 245	-15 863	62 182
Securities other than shares	55 279	12 404	-2 562
Loans	38 576	487	11 367
Shares and other equity	-574	2 564	2 306
Insurance technical reserves	8	-6	59
Other accounts receivable	51 593	28 784	-42 030
Financial liabilities	114 705	75 770	66 261
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	324	274	154
Securities other than shares	74 962	76 099	66 906
Loans	7 971	5 908	8 022
Shares and other equity	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	31 448	-6 511	-8 822
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-46 069	-47 402	-34 939
<b>Other changes in assets account</b>			
Financial assets	1 929	24 617	14 433
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	233	-	-
Securities other than shares	2 461	9 834	10 655
Loans	260	-341	254
Shares and other equity*	2 162	12 816	2 033
Insurance technical reserves	10	8	11
Other accounts receivable	-3 197	2 300	1 479
Financial liabilities	-12 724	23 202	65 002
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-13 502	22 782	64 586
Loans	766	420	417
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	10	-	-
<b>Closing balance sheet</b>			
Financial assets	1 086 314	1 139 300	1 185 053
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	223 757	207 894	270 076
Securities other than shares	187 198	209 436	217 529
Loans	227 867	228 012	239 632
Shares and other equity*	264 138	279 518	283 857
Insurance technical reserves	591	593	663
Other accounts receivable	182 764	213 847	173 296
Financial liabilities	1 010 167	1 109 139	1 240 403
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	14 506	14 780	14 934
Securities other than shares	662 668	761 548	893 040
Loans	184 503	190 831	199 270
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	148 491	141 980	133 158
Net financial assets	76 147	30 160	-55 349

Note: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13



Table 273 Financial accounts. Corporate sector

	2009	2010*	2011*
current prices, DKK mio.			
<b>Financial account (transactions)</b>			
Financial assets	-284 098	1 094 808	596 929
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-372	8	-501
Currency and deposits	-380 769	-72 698	-35 296
Securities other than shares	114 408	304 805	302 660
Loans	-43 349	208 808	-12 446
Shares and other equity	80 903	557 738	198 046
Insurance technical reserves	867	1 554	3 720
Other accounts receivable	-55 787	94 592	140 747
Financial liabilities	-388 908	931 752	431 259
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-416 704	60 599	19 476
Securities other than shares	46 289	94 007	247 038
Loans	-102 047	104 852	-152 514
Shares and other equity	72 929	512 206	193 428
Insurance technical reserves	79 605	54 535	47 978
Other accounts receivable	-68 981	105 553	75 854
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	104 810	163 055	165 670
<b>Other changes in assets account</b>			
Financial assets	557 152	374 882	-116 958
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	13 484	5 506	2 648
Currency and deposits	4 119	-36 238	4 310
Securities other than shares	-4 496	76 967	179 743
Loans	31 551	183	1 110
Shares and other equity*	541 576	347 197	-279 480
Insurance technical reserves	343	274	375
Other accounts receivable	-29 423	-19 007	-25 665
Financial liabilities	741 302	568 764	-133 636
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	5 001	3 436	-2 702
Securities other than shares	28 843	31 278	32 531
Loans	25 010	-17 006	-2 088
Shares and other equity*	624 325	389 155	-367 856
Insurance technical reserves	58 257	158 876	203 056
Other accounts receivable	-133	3 025	3 425
<b>Closing balance sheet</b>			
Financial assets	14 569 448	16 039 138	16 519 109
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	24 590	30 104	32 251
Currency and deposits	2 087 185	1 978 248	1 947 262
Securities other than shares	3 984 628	4 366 400	4 848 803
Loans	4 547 134	4 756 125	4 744 789
Shares and other equity*	3 193 202	4 098 137	4 016 703
Insurance technical reserves	27 157	28 985	33 081
Other accounts receivable	705 553	781 138	896 221
Financial liabilities	16 057 515	17 558 031	17 855 655
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	3 527 313	3 591 349	3 608 122
Securities other than shares	3 914 661	4 039 946	4 319 514
Loans	2 026 261	2 114 107	1 959 505
Shares and other equity*	4 039 766	4 941 127	4 766 699
Insurance technical reserves	1 953 550	2 166 961	2 417 995
Other accounts receivable	595 963	704 542	783 820
Net financial assets	-1 488 067	-1 518 893	-1 336 547

Note: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13



Table 274 Financial accounts. Household sector

	2009	2010*	2011*
current prices, DKK mio.			
<b>Financial account (transactions)</b>			
Financial assets	115 090	45 877	20 562
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	20 375	31 605	255
Securities other than shares	-16 262	-15 458	-4 205
Loans	13	466	17
Shares and other equity	36 132	-14 806	-10 947
Insurance technical reserves	78 718	53 346	41 537
Other accounts receivable	-3 887	-9 276	-6 096
Financial liabilities	117 564	57 415	45 400
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-2 388	-600	62
Loans	85 389	45 818	27 214
Shares and other equity	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	34 564	12 197	18 125
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-2 475	-11 538	-24 839
<b>Other changes in assets account</b>			
Financial assets	251 838	231 445	165 688
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	5 833	4 421	-1 392
Securities other than shares	7 995	-2 859	-1 416
Loans	-	-	-
Shares and other equity*	180 883	72 329	-33 105
Insurance technical reserves	57 127	157 555	201 601
Other accounts receivable	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	-21 365	-19 597	-29 520
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-371	-586	-449
Loans	18 655	4 186	5 901
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-39 650	-23 197	-34 972
<b>Closing balance sheet</b>			
Financial assets	4 084 188	4 361 510	4 547 759
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	839 988	876 014	874 877
Securities other than shares	186 235	167 917	162 296
Loans	175	640	657
Shares and other equity*	1 069 970	1 127 493	1 083 441
Insurance technical reserves	1 917 432	2 128 333	2 371 471
Other accounts receivable	70 388	61 113	55 017
Financial liabilities	2 603 771	2 641 589	2 657 470
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	16 032	14 846	14 459
Loans	2 422 356	2 472 360	2 505 475
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	165 383	154 383	137 536
Net financial assets	1 480 417	1 719 921	1 890 289

Note 1: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Note 2: Figures for the household sector includes figures for non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).



Table 275 Central government finance, summary

	2012*			2013*		
	Operating budget		Capital budget	Operating budget		Capital budget
	Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue	
	DKK mio.					
§ 1. Queen Margrethe II	71.8	-	-	72.1	-	-
§ 2. Members of the Royal House	24.6	-	-	24.7	-	-
§ 3. Danish Parliament	988.3	-	-	1 023.5	-	-
§ 5. Prime Minister's Department	131.3	-	-	141.0	-	-
§ 6. Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	15 392.5	328.0	-	15 691.6	300.0	-
§ 7. Ministry of Finance	23 493.4	2 300.1	-	22 986.9	1 572.3	-
§ 8. Ministry of Business and Growth	1 772.1	1 591.4	-	3 206.7	685.7	-
§ 9. Ministry of Taxation	5 510.2	1 313.4	-	5 489.3	1 399.3	-
§ 10. Ministry of Economics and the Interior	204 391.1	8.0	-	195 893.5	8.0	-
§ 11. Ministry of Justice	16 598.3	1 865.0	-	17 675.1	2 350.0	-
§ 12. Ministry of Defence	22 803.6	18.8	501.2	22 788.1	-	325.9
§ 14. Ministry of Housing, Urban and Rural Affairs	1 560.9	-	-	2 059.2	-	-
§ 15. Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration	138 902.3	-	-	143 860.4	-	-
§ 16. Ministry of Health	6 087.1	-	-	5 084.2	-	-
§ 17. Ministry of Employment	72 625.7	-3 909.7	-	69 211.3	12 046.7	-
§ 19. Ministry of Science, Innovation and Higher Education	44 172.9	20.7	-69.9	46 536.0	20.7	-
§ 20. The Ministry of Children and Education	30 214.9	-	-92.1	30 259.5	-	-20.0
§ 21. Ministry of Culture Affairs	6 336.5	23.0	224.1	6 349.0	23.0	198.6
§ 22. Ministry of Equality and Ecclesiastical Affairs	604.1	-	3.7	587.7	-	23.6
§ 23. Ministry of the Environment	2 040.1	34.4	-0.3	1 936.4	32.0	44.3
§ 24. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	2 804.1	-	-6.1	2 701.2	-	37.0
§ 28. Ministry of Transport	6 883.7	203.0	16 390.4	7 642.3	241.8	14 893.0
§ 29. Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Building	5 789.5	7 754.7	1 052.2	947.8	4 455.1	0.4
§ 35. General reserves	10 241.6	1 000.0	1 382.9	9 976.5	-	1 383.3
§ 36. Pensions	21 786.0	-	-	22 057.8	-	-
Total	641 226.6	12 550.8	19 386.1	634 201.8	23 134.6	16 886.1
§ 37. Interests	25 605.2	6 671.7	•	24 045.5	2 332.2	•
§ 38. Taxes and duties	15 216.5	594 516.8	•	15 233.0	647 384.8	•
Total	682 048.3	613 739.3	19 386.1	673 480.3	672 851.6	16 886.1
Surplus	•	-68 309.0	-19 386.1	•	-628.7	-16 886.1
Operating, capital and lending budget	•	-87 695.1	•	•	-17 514.8	•
	•	-33 551.5	•	•	-87 695.1	•
§ 40. Bond purchases. etc.	2 833.4	•	•	17 817.0	•	•
§ 41. Changes in investment Portfolio, etc.	•	11 651.3	•	•	-2 622.9	•
§ 42. Repayment of central government debt	-78 877.2	•	•	-37 954.7	•	•
Total	-76 043.8	-76 043.8	•	-20 137.7	-20 137.7	•

Source: Appropriation Act 2013

**Table 276 Central government assets and liabilities**

	2009	2010	2011
	DKK mio.		
<b>Assets, total</b>	<b>989 196.3</b>	<b>974 107.2</b>	<b>1 010 216.2</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>	<b>449 494.3</b>	<b>443 248.9</b>	<b>448 976.6</b>
Intangible assets	3 913.9	4 377.3	4 703.0
Tangible assets	207 400.6	204 726.4	209 160.0
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>238 179.8</b>	<b>234 145.2</b>	<b>235 113.5</b>
Central government bonds for cost-based grants	1 297.4	1 107.6	1 106.9
Credits and long-term claims	139 992.0	140 392.3	142 937.0
Loss on bond issue, government loans	-3 472.9	-10 827.8	-11 036.1
Securities and capital investment	100 363.3	103 473.1	102 105.7
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>400 365.8</b>	<b>396 050.4</b>	<b>432 510.5</b>
Inventories	13 692.3	13 750.7	12 963.4
Work in progress for the account of others	170.8	216.4	254.4
Debtors	106 179.9	94 043.9	85 027.7
Accruals and deferred income	9 238.7	6 422.6	4 848.9
Trade debtors concerning binding commitments	20 408.2	22 305.3	24 146.9
Trade debtors with the Export Credit Fund	768.1	467.9	495.9
Technical debtors counterbalancing long-term debt with the government's corporate payment system	41 768.1	41 577.7	41 971.9
Other debtors	17 137.9	26 351.8	25 740.0
<b>Accounts with Danmarks Nationalbank</b>	<b>193 278.3</b>	<b>177 089.5</b>	<b>222 607.9</b>
Ministry of Finance's ordinary account	193 228.2	177 089.1	222 604.3
Government institutions' accounts with DK's Nationalbank	50.1	0.4	3.6
<b>Liquid funds</b>	<b>-2 276.5</b>	<b>13 824.6</b>	<b>14 453.3</b>
Government institutions' liquid funds	2 925.2	707.5	878.7
Liquid transfers in transit in the bank system on 31 Dec.	-5 201.7	13 117.1	13 574.6
<b>Other assets</b>	<b>139 336.2</b>	<b>134 807.9</b>	<b>128 729.1</b>
Assets of special funds	139 336.2	134 807.9	128 729.1
Social Pension Fund	125 242.3	118 982.0	111 305.7
Danish National Advanced Technology Foundation	10 816.7	12 814.1	14 681.7
Other funds	3 277.2	3 011.8	2 741.7
<b>Liabilities, total</b>	<b>989 196.3</b>	<b>974 107.2</b>	<b>1 010 216.2</b>
<b>Net capital</b>	<b>-12 295.5</b>	<b>-95 429.0</b>	<b>-116 036.1</b>
Balance	-12 295.5	-95 429.0	-116 036.1
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	<b>96 225.5</b>	<b>103 249.3</b>	<b>95 163.4</b>
Provision for liabilities concerning government operation	2 084.3	1 735.4	2 011.4
Binding commitments	94 141.3	101 513.9	93 152.0
<b>Long-term debt</b>	<b>696 340.2</b>	<b>761 370.0</b>	<b>830 863.1</b>
Domestic government debt	487 915.5	576 413.3	645 927.2
Foreign government debt	139 588.4	114 730.8	111 817.8
Period interest on government debt	1 689.1	2 105.2	2 474.0
Mortgage debt	60.5	57.3	54.1
Other long-term debt	65 200.4	66 108.2	68 499.2
Donations	1 886.4	1 955.2	2 090.8
<b>Short-term debt</b>	<b>69 589.8</b>	<b>70 109.0</b>	<b>71 496.6</b>
Prepayments received for work in progress	452.3	488.9	567.8
Monetary liabilities concerning holiday pay	5 418.2	5 336.6	5 283.2
Suppliers of goods and services	42 230.7	26 425.9	12 400.2
Accruals and deferred income	563.5	1 275.2	899.7
Account with special funds	-	-	-
Debt to the Export Credit Fund	3 534.2	4 841.2	5 672.9
Debt to the Export Lending Scheme	1 314.5	512.1	228.3
Renounced commitment	2 267.7	1 430.8	1 294.9
Liabilities concerning non-governmental deposits with the government's corporate payment system	13 291.6	11 851.1	11 947.4
Other short-term debt	517.1	17 947.1	33 202.3
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>139 336.2</b>	<b>134 807.9</b>	<b>128 729.1</b>
Capital for special funds	139 336.2	134 807.9	128 729.1

Source: Government accounts 2010 and 2011

**Table 277 Central government debt and borrowing**

	1995	2000	2005	2010*	2011*
	per cent of GDP				
<b>Total central government debt<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>42.3</b>
Domestic debt	63.7	48.2	33.4	32.7	36.1
Foreign debt	11.8	6.6	5.9	6.5	6.2
	DKK mio.				
<b>Total central government borrowing</b>	<b>149 876</b>	<b>76 095</b>	<b>46 446</b>	<b>171 318</b>	<b>174 143</b>
Domestic debt	137 173	65 672	30 925	160 720	143 775
Foreign debt	12 703	10 423	15 521	10 598	30 368

<sup>1</sup> Government gross debt, nominal values.

Source: Central Government Accounts, Danish Central Bank

www.nationalbanken.dk

**Table 278 Central government net borrowing requirement**

	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio.	
<b>Net borrowing requirement</b>	<b>93 662</b>	<b>30 202</b>
+Discount on new issue, foreign loans	23	71
+Revaluation of foreign loans, etc. <sup>1</sup>	13 871	-6 503
+Discount on new issues, domestic loans	-10 265	-2 987
+Changes in the Social Pension Fund stock of government loans	2 209	6 160
<b>=Change in central government debt</b>	<b>99 500</b>	<b>26 943</b>
<b>Total indebtedness of central government per 31 December</b>	<b>438 351</b>	<b>465 294</b>
<b>Total domestic debt, net</b>	<b>323 620</b>	<b>353 476</b>
Bonded debt, total	576 413	645 927
a. Ordinary bonds	556 900	606 627
b. Short-term debt certificates	-	-
c. Premium bonds	-	-
d. Swaps	-6 834	-5 686
e. Bonds issued by <i>Fiskeribanken</i>	887	786
f. Treasury bills	25 460	44 200
The Social Pension Fund stock of government bonds	-75 511	-69 351
Liabilities to the Danish Central Bank, net	-177 282	-223 100
<b>Total foreign bonded debt, net</b>	<b>114 731</b>	<b>111 818</b>
<b>Total domestic and foreign borrowing<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>204 967</b>	<b>128 325</b>
<b>Repayment of domestic and foreign loans, total</b>	<b>111 300</b>	<b>97 070</b>
a. Repayment of domestic loans	74 800	64 970
b. Repayment of foreign loans	36 500	32 100
<b>Domestic borrowing, total</b>	<b>194 369</b>	<b>97 957</b>
a. Ordinary bonds	160 720	143 775
b. Borrowing from the Danish Central Bank	33 649	-45 818
<b>Foreign borrowing</b>	<b>10 598</b>	<b>30 368</b>

<sup>1</sup> At nominal value.

Source: Government accounts



Table 279 Expenditure and revenue of social security funds

	Unemployment insurance funds		Employees' Guarantee Funds		All social security funds	
	2011*	2012*	2011*	2012*	2011*	2012*
<b>Current expenditure</b>	<b>58 199</b>	<b>56 778</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>59 030</b>	<b>57 603</b>
Consumption expenditure	2 967	3 065	71	79	3 038	3 144
Real interest, etc.	-	-	1	-	1	-
Income transfers to households	41 566	41 338	759	746	42 325	42 084
Income transfers to central government	13 666	12 375	-	-	13 666	12 375
<b>Current revenue</b>	<b>61 231</b>	<b>88 495</b>	<b>1 142</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>62 373</b>	<b>89 416</b>
Interests and dividends, etc.	67	63	-	-	67	63
Compulsory contributions	16 923	16 100	982	733	17 905	16 833
Transfers from central government	44 241	72 332	-	-	44 241	72 332
Other current transfers	-	-	160	188	160	188
<b>Current surplus (gross saving)</b>	<b>3 032</b>	<b>31 717</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3 343</b>	<b>31 813</b>
<b>Capital outlays, net</b>	<b>2 682</b>	<b>31 001</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 682</b>	<b>31 001</b>
<b>Overall surplus (net lending)</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>812</b>

[www.statbank.dk/off3](http://www.statbank.dk/off3)

Table 280 Regions account. 2011

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account <sup>1</sup> Net	Grants from the state	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
All regions	114 436	16 922	4 861	314	102 061	84 194	19 028
Region Hovedstaden	36 706	6 533	1 534	114	31 593	26 452	5 929
Region Sjælland	16 857	1 719	576	94	15 620	13 036	2 998
Region Syddanmark	24 252	3 117	1 197	14	22 318	18 021	4 137
Region Midtjylland	24 821	3 952	1 215	59	22 025	17 819	4 095
Region Nordjylland	11 800	1 601	339	33	10 505	8 866	1 869

Anm : Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

[www.statbank.dk/regr31](http://www.statbank.dk/regr31)
<sup>1</sup> Including state refunds.



Table 281 Regions expenditures and financing. 2011

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	All regions
—DDK mio.—						
<b>Health care, total</b>	<b>34 348</b>	<b>15 239</b>	<b>22 311</b>	<b>22 494</b>	<b>10 570</b>	<b>104 962</b>
Health care system	26 865	11 525	17 204	17 015	7 887	80 496
Medial insurance etc.	6 799	3 172	4 646	4 811	2 298	21 726
Other expenditures	57	43	101	169	214	584
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	659	476	389	442	151	2 117
Proportion of interests	-32	23	-29	57	20	39
<b>Social and special education, total</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1 314</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>4 602</b>
Social offers and special education	848	684	867	1 245	707	4 351
Other expenditures	23	10	21	38	18	110
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	15	19	37	27	12	110
Proportion of interests	15	3	9	4	-	31
<b>Regional development, total</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>2 934</b>
Public transport	490	403	196	300	154	1 543
Cultural services	6	10	3	8	5	32
Industrial development	100	75	70	136	53	434
Education	24	7	28	32	11	102
Environment	145	36	78	48	45	352
Other expenditures	89	81	86	94	50	400
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	15	19	23	10	4	71
Proportion of interests	-1	1	-2	1	-	-
<b>Joint purpose and administration, total</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1 992</b>
<b>Transfers of interests</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-54</b>
<b>Current expenditures, gross</b>	<b>36 706</b>	<b>16 857</b>	<b>24 252</b>	<b>24 821</b>	<b>11 800</b>	<b>114 436</b>
Hospitals, capital	1 500	506	1 102	1 151	303	4 562
Social offers and special education, capital	23	42	83	55	34	237
Other capital expenditures	11	28	12	9	2	62
<b>Current- and capital expenditures, gross</b>	<b>38 240</b>	<b>17 433</b>	<b>25 449</b>	<b>26 036</b>	<b>12 139</b>	<b>119 297</b>
Current revenues, hospitals	4 954	777	1 488	1 947	458	9 624
Current revenues, social offers and special education	891	593	920	1 230	770	4 404
Other current revenues	115	71	291	394	211	1 082
Capital revenues	114	94	14	59	33	314
<b>Current- and capital expenditures, net</b>	<b>32 166</b>	<b>15 898</b>	<b>22 736</b>	<b>22 406</b>	<b>10 667</b>	<b>103 873</b>
Interest, expenditures	120	117	132	109	83	561
Interest, revenues	139	92	164	51	63	509
State refunds	574	278	418	381	162	1 813
Settlement of VAT, net	0	-	-	-	-	0
<b>Financing</b>	<b>31 573</b>	<b>15 645</b>	<b>22 286</b>	<b>22 083</b>	<b>10 525</b>	<b>102 112</b>
<b>Financing, total</b>	<b>31 573</b>	<b>15 645</b>	<b>22 286</b>	<b>22 083</b>	<b>10 525</b>	<b>102 112</b>
Of which:						
Grants from the state	26 452	13 036	18 021	17 819	8 866	84 194
Municipalities contributions	5 929	2 998	4 137	4 095	1 869	19 028
Raising of loans, net <sup>1</sup>	-	29	-524	362	-52	-185
Financial changes <sup>2</sup>	-808	-418	652	-193	-158	-925

Note: The regions raising of loans and financial changes are calculated figures, see note 1 and 2.

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<sup>1</sup> Net raising loans are calculated by the regions balance 2010 and 2011 Purchase of land and buildings incl. VAT. <sup>2</sup> The financial changes are calculated as a residual in comparison to the total net expenditures to financing.



Table 282 Regions current- and capital accounts. 2011

	Health	Social services and special education	Regional development	Joint purpose and administration	Interests etc.	Total
DDK mio.						
<b>Net expenditure, total</b>	<b>99 010</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>2 729</b>	<b>1 832</b>	<b>-54</b>	<b>103 872</b>
<b>Gross expenditure, total</b>	<b>109 525</b>	<b>4 839</b>	<b>2 935</b>	<b>2 051</b>	<b>-54</b>	<b>119 296</b>
<b>Compensation of employees<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>47 384</b>	<b>3 622</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1 166</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52 461</b>
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>15 824</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16 363</b>
Food	469	80	1	14	-	564
Fuels and lubricants	1 099	80	5	23	-	1 207
Purchase of land and buildings	57	-1	-	-	-1	56
Acquisitions	1 384	15	1	28	-	1 428
Other consumption goods	12 815	159	19	115	-	13 108
<b>Services etc.</b>	<b>23 328</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25 507</b>
VAT-exempt services	9 718	200	160	200	-	10 278
Building contractors and craftsmen	2 965	257	44	41	-	3 307
Payments to the state	26	-1	-	-	-	25
Payments to municipalities	383	1	-	-	-	384
Payments to regions	4 929	2	-	-	-	4 931
Other services	5 307	244	376	655	-	6 582
<b>Grants and transfers</b>	<b>20 902</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1 962</b>	<b>2 035</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24 919</b>
Civil servant pensions	25	-	18	1 998	-	2 041
Other transfers to persons	20 860	20	-	34	-	20 914
Other grants and transfers	17	-	1 944	3	-	1 964
<b>Financial expenditures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Internal expenditure and revenue</b>	<b>2 087</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>-2 226</b>	<b>-54</b>	<b>34</b>
Regarding compensation of employees	98	22	2	257	-	379
Regarding intermediate consumption	802	2	-	21	-	825
Regarding services	3 196	215	79	-2 216	-54	1 220
Internal revenue	-2 009	-90	-3	-288	-	-2 390
<b>Gross revenue, total</b>	<b>10 515</b>	<b>4 484</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15 424</b>
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>10 404</b>	<b>4 474</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15 297</b>
Rent received	126	13	-	5	-	144
Sales of goods and services	1 049	109	-	23	-	1 181
Payments from the state	477	33	129	9	-	648
Payments from municipalities	961	4 197	1	18	-	5 177
Payments from regions	5 939	4	4	4	-	5 951
Other revenue	1 852	118	66	160	-	2 196
<b>Financial revenues<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>111</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>127</b>
Financial revenue	0	-	6	-	-	6
Grants from municipalities	12	1	0	0	-	13
State refunds	85	5	-	-	-	90
Other financial revenue	14	4	-	-	-	18

Note: Current- and capital expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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<sup>1</sup> Income deducted from the Daily Cash Benefits Fund. <sup>2</sup> Exclusive state refunds.



Table 283 (page 1 of 2) Municipalities account. 2011

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account <sup>1</sup> Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure	Revenue			
DDK mio.							
All municipalities	410 190	114 533	21 563	5 776	311 444	227 177	85 051
Region Hovedstaden	126 374	32 895	7 017	1 343	99 153	80 927	19 092
Copenhagen	39 762	9 775	2 829	564	32 252	24 447	8 518
Frederiksberg	6 403	1 649	321	56	5 019	4 469	694
Albertslund	2 614	794	58	0	1 878	1 154	783
Allerød	1 502	373	55	22	1 162	1 228	3
Ballerup	4 146	1 088	202	33	3 227	2 530	651
Bornholm	3 424	900	282	26	2 780	1 477	1 122
Brøndby	3 045	843	140	20	2 322	1 431	871
Dragør	812	160	33	7	678	688	7
Egedal	2 590	634	82	60	1 978	1 862	176
Fredensborg	2 968	792	160	29	2 307	2 017	278
Frederikssund	3 225	881	124	50	2 418	1 934	550
Furesø	2 625	575	70	27	2 093	2 117	135
Gentofte	5 131	1 698	312	27	3 718	4 782	-1 283
Gladsaxe	5 222	1 691	377	12	3 896	3 050	718
Glostrup	1 784	516	67	5	1 330	1 039	286
Gribskov	2 873	833	61	7	2 094	1 799	395
Halsnæs	2 399	599	154	22	1 932	1 239	608
Helsingør	4 744	1 148	260	51	3 805	2 766	935
Herlev	2 170	543	71	29	1 669	1 219	443
Hillerød	3 618	1 088	60	21	2 569	2 276	377
Hvidovre	3 927	876	138	34	3 155	2 294	851
Høje-Taastrup	3 745	875	209	89	2 990	2 200	911
Hørsholm	1 512	334	56	5	1 229	1 684	-355
Ishøj	2 064	652	103	39	1 476	801	684
Lyngby-Taarbæk	3 624	840	144	82	2 846	2 911	-76
Rudersdal	3 722	1 056	284	3	2 947	3 391	-468
Rødovre	3 056	855	156	5	2 352	1 689	663
Tårnby	2 753	594	121	13	2 267	1 724	549
Vallensbæk	914	233	88	5	764	709	66
Region Sjælland	60 657	17 070	2 906	425	46 068	32 031	14 035
Faxe	2 486	690	102	6	1 892	1 290	602
Greve	3 074	669	143	-8	2 556	2 114	387
Guldborgsund	4 762	1 261	111	30	3 582	2 255	1 334
Holbæk	4 920	1 292	233	27	3 834	2 510	1 307
Kalundborg	3 773	980	117	19	2 891	1 876	974
Køge	4 086	1 101	271	77	3 179	2 220	941
Lejre	1 687	401	262	3	1 545	1 165	186
Lolland	4 088	1 042	130	24	3 152	1 654	1 562
Næstved	5 723	1 648	361	35	4 401	2 974	1 354
Odsherred	2 643	752	66	9	1 948	1 358	623
Ringsted	2 577	843	83	18	1 799	1 340	535
Roskilde	5 998	1 721	322	80	4 519	3 903	630
Slagelse	6 399	2 228	279	18	4 432	2 781	1 704
Solrød	1 210	260	90	47	993	1 004	53
Sorø	2 181	665	70	0	1 586	1 090	543
Stevns	1 460	390	115	12	1 173	857	303
Vordingborg	3 590	1 127	151	28	2 586	1 640	997

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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<sup>1</sup> Including state refunds.



Table 283 (page 2 of 2) Municipalities account. 2011

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account <sup>1</sup> Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure	Revenue			
DDK mio.							
<b>Region Syddanmark</b>	<b>88 217</b>	<b>24 449</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>66 578</b>	<b>44 920</b>	<b>21 894</b>
Assens	2 869	685	163	20	2 327	1 521	817
Billund	1 790	444	67	23	1 390	996	384
Esbjerg	9 328	2 977	379	145	6 585	4 456	2 084
Fanø	232	62	34	4	200	160	24
Fredericia	3 919	1 101	221	32	3 007	2 058	904
Faaborg-Midtfyn	3 645	950	193	10	2 878	1 888	994
Haderslev	4 123	1 105	193	45	3 166	2 129	1 068
Kerteminde	1 656	397	56	15	1 300	902	397
Kolding	6 200	1 612	311	88	4 811	3 548	1 292
Langeland	1 141	274	34	21	880	531	376
Middelfart	2 774	879	83	5	1 973	1 459	561
Nordfyns	2 030	469	42	9	1 594	1 090	569
Nyborg	2 337	569	123	29	1 862	1 214	608
Odense	14 402	4 041	703	156	10 908	6 752	3 998
Svendborg	4 644	1 459	141	16	3 310	2 272	1 056
Sønderborg	5 274	1 251	260	59	4 224	2 829	1 394
Tønder	2 931	758	84	14	2 243	1 371	925
Varde	3 410	883	155	15	2 667	1 909	778
Vejen	2 804	666	147	17	2 268	1 519	752
Vejle	7 839	2 635	285	212	5 277	3 885	1 574
Ærø	581	185	32	51	377	245	166
Aabenraa	4 288	1 047	110	20	3 331	2 186	1 173
<b>Region Midtjylland</b>	<b>91 061</b>	<b>27 348</b>	<b>5 300</b>	<b>1 345</b>	<b>67 668</b>	<b>47 584</b>	<b>19 591</b>
Favrskov	2 893	714	109	17	2 271	1 747	573
Hedensted	2 961	755	100	23	2 283	1 621	689
Herning	5 981	1 761	354	85	4 489	3 083	1 364
Holstebro	4 218	1 343	108	25	2 958	2 134	869
Horsens	6 160	1 823	375	64	4 648	2 982	1 656
Ikast-Brandø	2 906	849	99	4	2 152	1 496	691
Lemvig	1 565	433	78	9	1 201	819	369
Norddjurs	2 769	739	202	13	2 219	1 341	804
Odder	1 421	379	106	43	1 105	833	272
Randers	7 176	2 021	354	68	5 441	3 540	1 815
Ringkøbing-Skjern	3 997	1 078	163	11	3 071	2 195	826
Samsø	342	91	15	8	258	153	109
Silkeborg	5 738	1 435	220	45	4 478	3 506	1 142
Skanderborg	4 086	1 333	112	28	2 837	2 246	608
Skive	3 521	1 029	223	78	2 637	1 726	906
Struer	1 616	462	60	7	1 207	811	408
Syddjurs	2 790	656	95	35	2 194	1 609	591
Viborg	6 357	1 675	405	67	5 020	3 577	1 283
Aarhus	24 564	8 772	2 122	715	17 199	12 165	4 616
<b>Region Nordjylland</b>	<b>43 881</b>	<b>12 771</b>	<b>2 524</b>	<b>1 657</b>	<b>31 977</b>	<b>21 715</b>	<b>10 439</b>
Brønderslev	2 747	770	78	12	2 043	1 268	721
Frederikshavn	4 558	1 116	254	23	3 673	2 339	1 215
Hjørring	4 838	1 226	188	54	3 746	2 453	1 264
Jammerbugt	2 925	851	67	13	2 128	1 405	729
Læsø	181	42	10	3	146	72	76
Mariagerfjord	3 074	848	122	25	2 323	1 560	757
Morsø	1 645	425	73	8	1 285	775	505
Rebild	1 847	468	49	12	1 416	1 038	409
Thisted	3 457	1 065	189	35	2 546	1 679	828
Vesthimmerlands	3 006	920	108	21	2 173	1 413	798
Aalborg	15 603	5 040	1 386	1 451	10 498	7 713	3 137

**Table 284** Municipalities current and capital account, net. 2011

Sum of municipalities situated in	Region Hoved- staden	Region Sjælland	Region Syd- danmark	Region Midt- jylland	Region Nord- jylland	All munici- palities
	DKK mio.					
<b>Current item total, net</b>	<b>106 273</b>	<b>50 810</b>	<b>74 708</b>	<b>74 787</b>	<b>36 404</b>	<b>342 982</b>
<b>Children and young people</b>	<b>29 698</b>	<b>13 821</b>	<b>18 726</b>	<b>20 302</b>	<b>9 343</b>	<b>91 890</b>
Primary and lower secondary etc. <sup>1</sup>	14 903	8 102	10 865	11 709	5 489	51 068
Day care and clubs for children and young people	10 685	3 590	5 163	5 770	2 332	27 540
Preventative measures for children and young people with special needs	1 260	623	734	845	370	3 832
Residential care and foster homes etc. <sup>2</sup>	2 850	1 506	1 964	1 978	1 152	9 450
<b>Elderly and adult with special needs</b>	<b>19 681</b>	<b>8 689</b>	<b>13 274</b>	<b>12 820</b>	<b>7 105</b>	<b>61 569</b>
Care etc. of elder and handicapped <sup>3</sup>	11 585	5 136	8 118	7 729	4 456	37 024
Preventative measures for elder and handicapped	1 154	657	899	1 923	648	5 281
Residential care to elder and adults with special needs <sup>4</sup>	4 880	1 885	2 695	1 796	1 251	12 507
Relief measures, consumer goods, interior design, travel expenses	979	566	848	683	372	3 448
Activity- and gathering offers and protected employment	1 083	445	714	689	378	3 309
<b>Health expenses</b>	<b>5 732</b>	<b>2 590</b>	<b>3 900</b>	<b>3 755</b>	<b>1 809</b>	<b>17 786</b>
<b>Liability services</b>	<b>27 245</b>	<b>15 091</b>	<b>23 444</b>	<b>23 050</b>	<b>10 681</b>	<b>99 511</b>
<b>Other areas</b>	<b>23 917</b>	<b>10 619</b>	<b>15 364</b>	<b>14 860</b>	<b>7 466</b>	<b>72 226</b>
<b>State refunds, total</b>	<b>12 794</b>	<b>7 225</b>	<b>10 939</b>	<b>11 072</b>	<b>5 295</b>	<b>47 325</b>
<b>Capital items total, net</b>	<b>5 672</b>	<b>2 482</b>	<b>2 810</b>	<b>3 955</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>15 785</b>
<b>Children and young people</b>	<b>2 423</b>	<b>1 132</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>1 175</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>6 267</b>
<b>Elder and adults with special needs</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>2 280</b>
<b>Other areas</b>	<b>2 625</b>	<b>1 054</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>1 941</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>7 238</b>
Interest, expenditures	917	459	589	614	315	2 894
Interest, revenues	1 115	315	372	289	199	2 290
General and special grants, total <sup>5</sup>	19 092	14 035	21 894	19 591	10 439	85 051
Settlement of VAT, net	23	-19	27	49	3	83
<b>Financing</b>	<b>79 885</b>	<b>32 152</b>	<b>44 928</b>	<b>48 452</b>	<b>21 655</b>	<b>227 072</b>
<b>Financed by:</b>						
<b>Taxes</b>	<b>80 927</b>	<b>32 031</b>	<b>44 919</b>	<b>47 584</b>	<b>21 716</b>	<b>227 177</b>
Raising of loans	4 497	1 033	1 756	1 965	652	9 903
Repayments on loans	5 756	1 118	1 436	1 438	620	10 368
<b>Raising of loans, net</b>	<b>-1 259</b>	<b>-85</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-465</b>
<b>Financing, total</b>	<b>79 668</b>	<b>31 946</b>	<b>45 239</b>	<b>48 111</b>	<b>21 748</b>	<b>226 712</b>
<b>Financial changes</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>-311</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>Of which:</b>						
Consumption of liquid assets	-961	-867	-241	143	90	-1 836
Other financial changes	1 178	1 073	-70	198	-183	2 196

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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<sup>1</sup> Including: After school care, special education, special pedagogical arrangement etc. <sup>2</sup> Including: Secured 24-hour care centers for children and young people. <sup>3</sup> Home nursing care and other personal and practical help. <sup>4</sup> Senior homes, nursing homes, protected homes and other living arrangements to adults with special needs. <sup>5</sup> Including: The municipalities grant to the regions that are not defined by an activity on 7.4 DDK bn.



Table 285 Municipalities current- and capital accounts. 2011

	Housing and community amenities	Public utilities etc.	Traffic and infra- structure etc.	Education and culture	Health care	Social services and employ- ment	Joint expen- ditures and admini- stration etc.	Total
DDK mio.								
<b>Net expenditures, total</b>	<b>6 065</b>	<b>-658</b>	<b>11 666</b>	<b>65 962</b>	<b>18 013</b>	<b>223 677</b>	<b>34 045</b>	<b>358 770</b>
<b>Gross expenditures, total</b>	<b>12 147</b>	<b>10 225</b>	<b>15 199</b>	<b>76 973</b>	<b>18 384</b>	<b>260 901</b>	<b>37 924</b>	<b>431 753</b>
<b>Compensation of employees<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2 942</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>3 082</b>	<b>44 413</b>	<b>3 922</b>	<b>85 242</b>	<b>23 760</b>	<b>164 044</b>
<b>Consumption goods</b>	<b>1 836</b>	<b>2 617</b>	<b>2 193</b>	<b>4 954</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>9 131</b>	<b>1 452</b>	<b>22 489</b>
Foods	37	2	19	398	9	1 750	178	2 393
Fuels and lubricants	527	2 155	818	1 418	26	1 387	298	6 629
Purchase of land and buildings incl. VAT	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Purchase of land and buildings excl. VAT	575	10	31	297	-4	343	46	1 298
Acquisitions	91	42	244	200	37	520	-63	1 071
Other consumption goods	554	408	1 081	2 641	238	5 131	993	11 046
<b>Services etc.</b>	<b>6 362</b>	<b>6 843</b>	<b>7 526</b>	<b>22 478</b>	<b>13 636</b>	<b>60 981</b>	<b>9 662</b>	<b>127 488</b>
VAT-exempt services	1 221	1 447	1 080	5 092	747	18 487	931	29 005
Building contractors and craftsmen	2 862	974	4 384	4 657	204	4 944	934	18 959
Payments to the state	64	11	88	4 659	2	8 177	255	13 256
Payments to municipalities	83	-	21	4 204	58	15 711	69	20 146
Payments to regions	11	-	71	415	12 395	3 951	3	16 846
Other services	2 121	4 411	1 882	3 451	230	9 711	7 470	29 276
<b>Grants and transfers</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2 773</b>	<b>4 831</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>104 801</b>	<b>3 887</b>	<b>117 782</b>
Civil servant pensions etc.	-	47	1	37	2	3	3 613	3 703
Transfers to persons	32	1	4	1 366	505	102 537	131	104 576
Other grants and transfers	895	5	2 768	3 428	3	2 261	143	9 502
<b>Financial expenditures</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Internal expenditure and revenue</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-376</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>-837</b>	<b>-104</b>
Regarding compensation of employees	186	-	676	160	8	1 101	67	2 198
Regarding intermediate consumption	6	-	17	21	2	103	34	183
Regarding services	208	-	511	771	26	3 298	321	5 135
Internal revenue	-335	-	-1 580	-655	-26	-3 765	-1 259	-7 620
<b>Gross revenues, total</b>	<b>6 082</b>	<b>10 883</b>	<b>3 533</b>	<b>11 011</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>37 224</b>	<b>3 879</b>	<b>72 983</b>
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>5 869</b>	<b>10 864</b>	<b>3 504</b>	<b>10 898</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>35 916</b>	<b>3 661</b>	<b>71 009</b>
Rent received	769	-	17	91	5	2 169	37	3 088
Sales of goods and services	826	5 570	1 974	4 169	52	12 452	522	25 565
Payments from the state	141	25	56	388	41	603	197	1 451
Payments from municipalities	97	-	11	4 147	71	16 370	176	20 872
Payments from regions	93	-	4	68	11	396	15	587
Other revenues	3 943	5 269	1 442	2 035	117	3 926	2 714	19 446
<b>Financial revenues<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>213</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1 308</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>1 974</b>
State refunds	198	-	22	99	72	1 156	194	1 741
Other financial revenues	15	19	7	14	2	152	24	233

Note: Current- and capital expenditures is exclusive VAT.

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<sup>1</sup> Income deducted from the Daily Cash Benefits Fund. <sup>2</sup> Exclusive state refunds.



Table 286 Taxpayers, income and tax

	2010	2011*
	thousand persons	
<b>Taxable population</b>		
Danish population, end of year	5 561	5 581
Of whom subject to assessment	4 938	4 963
	DKK mio.	
<b>Provisional taxes</b>		
+ Total	357 352	365 545
A-tax	313 343	322 197
B-tax	14 505	14 053
Share tax	9 258	7 682
Voluntary payments	15 123	16 104
Section 55 refunds	-234	-299
Compensation for the green check	4 960	4 921
Compensation for senior allowance	397	887
<b>Underpaid tax from previous years, etc.</b>		
÷ Underpaid tax from previous years	4 371	3 979
+ Retained profits paid	2 631	2 094
<b>Finally assessed incomes</b>		
+ Taxable income (gross)	975 709	993 756
+ Income tax relief	187 787	189 648
+ Net taxable income	787 922	804 108
<b>Final taxes</b>		
+ Total	343 151	350 194
Central government tax (State tax)	51 317	52 339
Ordinary income tax, lower limit	34 140	34 465
Additional income tax, upper limit	16 277	16 641
Equalization tax	•	239
Healthcare contribution	62 661	63 973
Tax on limited taxation	1 923	2 213
Church tax	5 605	5 711
Municipal tax	194 067	197 741
Corporation tax	2 793	3 174
Share tax	12 563	12 827
Imputed income from owner-occupied dwelling	12 619	12 864
Compensation for senior allowance	-397	-887
<b>Labour market contributions</b>	72 269	73 201
<b>Compensation for the green check</b>	-4 960	-4 921
<b>Results of final assessment</b>		
Tax overpayment minus underpayment	12 461	13 466
Tax overpayment	20 696	21 733
Tax underpayment	8 235	8 267
Tax overpayment after set-offs minus underpayment after set-offs (incl. interest, etc.)	11 637	13 475
Tax overpayment, etc. for refunding	20 674	21 395
Tax underpayment, etc. for collection	9 037	7 920
For collection with provisional tax	4 943	4 518
For collection separately	4 094	3 402

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Table 287 (page 1 of 2) Local government taxation

Municipal name	Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	Increase
	per cent		per cent		DKK mio.		per cent
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>24.92</b>	<b>24.91</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>204 818</b>	<b>217 969</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Region Hovedstaden</b>	<b>24.25</b>	<b>24.26</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>68 998</b>	<b>73 893</b>	<b>7.1</b>
101 Copenhagen	23.80	23.80	0.80	0.80	19 882	21 159	6.4
147 Frederiksberg	23.10	23.10	0.50	0.50	4 257	4 611	8.3
165 Albertslund	24.60	25.10	0.85	0.85	981	1 037	5.7
201 Allerød	25.30	24.30	0.58	0.58	1 177	1 238	5.3
151 Ballerup	25.50	25.50	0.75	0.75	1 949	2 061	5.7
400 Bornholm	25.90	25.90	0.93	0.93	1 404	1 479	5.4
153 Brøndby	24.50	24.50	0.80	0.80	1 226	1 267	3.3
155 Dragør	24.80	24.80	0.64	0.63	625	685	9.6
240 Egedal	25.70	25.70	0.76	0.76	1 805	1 965	8.8
210 Fredensborg	25.40	25.40	0.66	0.66	1 762	1 897	7.7
250 Frederikssund	25.90	25.40	0.96	0.96	1 772	1 832	3.4
190 Furesø <sup>1</sup>	26.00	25.00	0.65	0.65	1 941	2 022	4.2
157 Gentofte	22.80	22.80	0.44	0.42	4 165	4 397	5.6
159 Gladsaxe	24.10	24.10	0.75	0.75	2 556	2 751	7.6
161 Glostrup	24.20	23.90	0.67	0.67	855	885	3.6
270 Gribskov	24.50	24.70	0.94	0.94	1 478	1 616	9.4
260 Halsnæs	25.40	25.70	0.85	0.85	1 102	1 175	6.6
217 Helsingør	25.40	25.40	0.76	0.72	2 429	2 627	8.1
163 Herlev	23.70	23.70	0.77	0.77	1 007	1 060	5.3
219 Hillerød	25.60	25.60	0.69	0.69	2 005	2 197	9.6
167 Hvidovre	25.60	25.60	0.72	0.72	1 955	2 067	5.8
169 Høje-Taastrup	24.70	24.70	0.85	0.85	1 775	1 862	4.9
223 Hørsholm	23.50	23.50	0.62	0.62	1 347	1 522	13.0
183 Ishøj	25.00	25.00	0.90	0.90	714	741	3.7
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	23.70	23.70	0.63	0.62	2 498	2 768	10.8
230 Rudersdal	22.70	22.70	0.56	0.56	2 787	3 206	15.0
175 Rødovre	25.70	25.70	0.72	0.72	1 455	1 527	5.0
185 Tårnby	23.50	23.50	0.61	0.61	1 508	1 594	5.7
187 Vallensbæk	25.10	25.10	0.68	0.68	582	645	10.7
<b>Region Sjælland</b>	<b>25.32</b>	<b>25.30</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>29 919</b>	<b>31 610</b>	<b>5.7</b>
320 Faxe	26.10	26.10	1.08	1.08	1 271	1 338	5.3
253 Greve	23.90	23.90	0.73	0.73	1 910	2 037	6.6
376 Guldborgsund	25.80	25.80	1.17	1.16	2 121	2 216	4.5
316 Holbæk	25.10	25.10	0.96	0.96	2 468	2 618	6.1
326 Kalundborg	25.30	25.00	1.01	1.01	1 726	1 803	4.5
259 Køge	24.90	24.90	0.87	0.87	2 095	2 229	6.4
350 Lejre	25.40	25.40	1.06	1.06	1 080	1 163	7.8
360 Lolland	26.70	26.70	1.23	1.23	1 617	1 653	2.3
370 Næstved	25.00	25.00	0.98	0.98	2 842	3 002	5.7
306 Odsherred	26.60	26.60	0.98	0.98	1 164	1 228	5.6
329 Ringsted	26.70	26.70	0.99	0.98	1 246	1 315	5.6
265 Roskilde	25.20	25.20	0.84	0.84	3 438	3 702	7.7
330 Slagelse	24.70	24.70	0.96	0.96	2 631	2 753	4.7
269 Solrød	24.80	24.80	0.90	0.82	882	932	5.7
340 Sorø	26.40	26.40	0.95	0.95	1 110	1 155	4.1
336 Stevn	25.00	25.00	1.10	1.10	775	825	6.5
390 Vordingborg	25.20	25.20	1.02	1.02	1 546	1 639	6.0
<b>Region Syddanmark</b>	<b>25.27</b>	<b>25.26</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>41 877</b>	<b>44 258</b>	<b>5.7</b>
420 Assens	26.10	26.10	0.97	0.95	1 453	1 513	4.2
530 Billund	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	921	973	5.6
561 Esbjerg	25.40	25.40	0.81	0.81	4 150	4 424	6.6

<sup>1</sup> There are special conditions applying to the municipality of Furesø. The tax rate of Farum is 27.20 in 2012 and 26.20 in 2013, while the tax rate of Værløse is 24.90 in 2012 og 23.90 in 2013.



Table 287 (page 2 of 2) Local government taxation

Municipal name		Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		
		2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	Increase
		per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
563	Fanø	24.30	24.30	1.14	1.14	117	126	7.4
607	Fredericia	25.50	25.50	0.88	0.88	1 855	1 966	6.0
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	26.10	26.10	1.05	1.05	1 798	1 885	4.8
510	Haderslev	26.50	26.50	0.95	0.95	2 014	2 112	4.9
440	Kerteminde	26.10	26.20	1.00	1.00	859	912	6.2
621	Kolding	25.00	25.00	0.94	0.94	3 165	3 399	7.4
482	Langeland	27.80	27.80	1.15	1.15	481	496	3.1
410	Middelfart	25.80	25.80	0.95	0.95	1 377	1 474	7.0
480	Nordfyns	26.10	26.10	1.04	1.04	1 007	1 055	4.8
450	Nyborg	26.40	26.40	1.15	1.15	1 154	1 208	4.7
461	Odense	24.50	24.50	0.68	0.68	6 487	6 856	5.7
479	Svendborg	26.80	26.80	1.06	1.06	2 107	2 204	4.6
540	Sønderborg	25.20	25.20	0.93	0.93	2 694	2 812	4.4
550	Tønder	25.30	25.30	1.20	1.20	1 292	1 317	2.0
573	Varde	25.10	25.10	1.02	1.02	1 716	1 813	5.7
575	Vejen	25.20	25.20	1.06	1.06	1 364	1 462	7.2
630	Vejle	23.40	23.40	0.91	0.90	3 609	3 879	7.5
492	Ærø	26.10	26.10	1.10	1.10	224	234	4.2
580	Aabenraa	25.40	25.40	0.95	0.95	2 032	2 139	5.3
	Region Midtjylland	25.10	25.11	0.94	0.94	44 038	47 088	6.9
710	Favrskov	25.70	25.70	1.03	1.02	1 659	1 787	7.8
766	Hedensted	25.40	25.40	1.08	1.07	1 575	1 671	6.1
657	Herning	24.90	24.90	0.99	0.99	2 896	3 090	6.7
661	Holstebro	25.30	25.30	1.08	1.08	1 983	2 103	6.1
615	Horsens	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	2 810	2 998	6.7
756	Ikast-Brande	25.10	25.10	1.00	1.00	1 339	1 425	6.4
665	Lemvig	25.20	25.20	1.27	1.27	743	829	11.6
707	Norddjurs	25.10	25.10	1.00	1.00	1 242	1 311	5.5
727	Odder	25.10	25.10	1.00	1.00	764	823	7.7
730	Randers	25.60	25.60	0.89	0.89	3 303	3 483	5.4
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern	24.70	24.70	1.05	1.05	1 983	2 058	3.8
741	Samsø	26.00	26.00	1.50	1.48	137	139	1.9
740	Silkeborg	25.50	25.50	0.95	0.95	3 217	3 398	5.6
746	Skanderborg	25.70	25.70	0.86	0.86	2 160	2 357	9.1
779	Skive	25.50	25.50	1.00	1.00	1 652	1 716	3.9
671	Struer	24.90	24.90	1.20	1.20	758	805	6.1
706	Syddjurs	25.30	25.70	1.00	1.00	1 421	1 550	9.1
791	Viborg	25.80	25.80	0.95	0.95	3 373	3 592	6.5
751	Aarhus	24.40	24.40	0.79	0.79	11 025	11 954	8.4
	Region Nordjylland	25.62	25.68	1.10	1.10	19 987	21 121	5.7
810	Brønderslev	26.90	26.90	1.10	1.10	1 222	1 285	5.2
813	Frederikshavn	25.60	25.60	1.03	1.03	2 148	2 253	4.9
860	Hjørring	25.40	25.60	1.19	1.19	2 211	2 342	5.9
849	Jammerbugt	25.30	25.70	1.20	1.20	1 276	1 362	6.7
825	Læsø	25.60	25.80	1.30	1.30	61	68	10.9
846	Mariagerfjord	25.70	25.90	1.15	1.15	1 459	1 543	5.7
773	Morsø	25.30	25.30	1.20	1.20	711	727	2.2
840	Rebild	25.10	25.10	1.20	1.20	993	1 041	4.9
787	Thisted	25.50	25.50	1.28	1.28	1 492	1 577	5.7
820	Vesthimmerland	27.20	27.10	1.18	1.18	1 303	1 357	4.2
851	Aalborg	25.40	25.40	0.98	0.98	7 110	7 566	6.4

**Table 288** Taxation of corporations. 2011

	Less than DKK 100 000		DKK 100 000-1 mio.		More than DKK 1 mio.		Total	
	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.
<b>All industries</b>	<b>34 818</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>15 101</b>	<b>4 542</b>	<b>2 725</b>	<b>34 094</b>	<b>52 644</b>	<b>39 618</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>228</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5 720</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5 709</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1 631</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>8 534</b>	<b>3 425</b>	<b>9 037</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	122	4	99	32	58	450	279	486
Textiles and leather products	75	3	54	18	19	74	148	95
Wood and paper products and printing	195	7	101	30	26	72	322	109
Oil refinery etc.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Manufacture of chemicals	28	1	18	7	26	337	72	345
Pharmaceuticals	11	0	9	3	9	3 416	29	3 419
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	100	3	101	36	53	843	254	882
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	335	12	318	107	67	228	720	347
Manufacture of electronic components	66	2	75	30	42	675	183	707
Electrical equipment	58	2	61	23	25	186	144	210
Manufacture of machinery	201	7	211	77	91	854	503	938
Transport equipment	39	1	19	7	12	42	70	51
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	400	14	244	78	56	1 356	700	1 447
<b>Electricity, gas and steam supply</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>384</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage and waste management</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3 500</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1 674</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>5 311</b>	<b>978</b>
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>	<b>5 220</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>3 540</b>	<b>1 141</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>7 561</b>	<b>9 576</b>	<b>8 874</b>
<b>Transportation</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>1 332</b>	<b>903</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>2 191</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>2 431</b>	<b>3 335</b>	<b>2 786</b>
Publishing, television and radio broadcasting	401	11	189	60	47	333	637	404
Telecommunications	46	1	22	7	4	1 406	72	1 414
IT and information service activities	1 744	59	755	216	127	692	2 626	967
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>4 512</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1 317</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>5 573</b>	<b>6 134</b>	<b>6 089</b>
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>2 711</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>3 730</b>	<b>665</b>
<b>Knowledge-based services</b>	<b>4 232</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1 801</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>6 252</b>	<b>1 436</b>
Consultancy etc.	3 332	103	1 366	387	161	541	4 859	1 031
Scientific research and development	55	1	21	7	14	124	90	132
Advertising and other business services	845	25	414	117	44	129	1 303	272
<b>Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>2 025</b>	<b>675</b>
<b>Public administration, defence and compulsory social security</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Human health and social work</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1 790</b>	<b>288</b>
Human health activities	898	37	709	182	27	42	1 634	261
Residential care	101	3	50	15	5	10	156	28
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation activities</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Activity not stated</b>	<b>5 355</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>6 301</b>	<b>766</b>

Note: Size of tax levied including all supplements, reductions and allowances.

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Table 289 Customs and excise duties

	2010	2011	2012
	DKK mio.		
<b>Customs and import duties</b>	<b>3 277</b>	<b>3 222</b>	<b>3 017</b>
<b>Value added tax</b>	<b>169 832</b>	<b>174 038</b>	<b>177 392</b>
<b>Duty on wage and salary costs</b>	<b>4 921</b>	<b>5 703</b>	<b>5 864</b>
<b>Duties on motor vehicles</b>	<b>25 264</b>	<b>25 391</b>	<b>24 898</b>
Weight duty	10 019	9 873	10 042
Registration duty	13 390	13 760	13 125
Duty on third-party liability insurance	1 855	1 758	1 731
<b>Taxes on energy products</b>	<b>40 283</b>	<b>41 953</b>	<b>40 350</b>
Petrol	8 132	7 719	7 457
Certain petroleum products	9 086	9 252	9 098
Electricity	10 204	11 989	11 155
Coal	2 450	2 418	2 473
Natural gas	4 418	4 429	4 005
CO <sub>2</sub>	5 757	5 897	5 676
Nitrogen oxides	189	202	443
Sulphur	47	47	43
<b>Pollution taxes</b>	<b>2 140</b>	<b>1 890</b>	<b>2 055</b>
Certain retail containers	1 060	936	1 008
Insecticides, herbicides, etc.	461	477	551
Waste	260	125	166
CFC	56	71	69
Chlorinated solvents	0	0	0
Nickel/cadmium batteries	4	3	1
Effluent charges	201	185	179
Nitrogen	23	19	13
PVC and phthalates	23	22	20
Mineral phosphorus	52	52	48
<b>Duties on spirits, wine and beer</b>	<b>3 004</b>	<b>3 069</b>	<b>3 658</b>
Spirits	1 009	1 073	1 065
Wine	1 072	1 063	1 520
Beer	901	882	1 035
Surcharge on alcoholic soft drinks	21	51	38
<b>Duties on non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>786</b>
Coffee	255	247	278
Tea	7	8	9
Mineral water	385	375	499
<b>Duties on chocolate, sugar confection., etc.</b>	<b>1 850</b>	<b>1 913</b>	<b>2 306</b>
Chocolate, sugar confectionary	1 646	1 708	2 032
Ice-cream	204	205	274
<b>Saturated fat</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1 243</b>
<b>Duties on tobacco</b>	<b>8 339</b>	<b>7 495</b>	<b>8 780</b>
Cigarettes, smoking tobacco, etc.	8 278	7 434	8 688
Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos	33	32	54
Cigarette paper	28	29	38
<b>Other duties</b>	<b>2 670</b>	<b>2 614</b>	<b>2 735</b>
Electric bulbs, etc.	117	118	116
Raw materials	114	142	138
Piped water	1 364	1 327	1 503
Insurance of pleasure boats	120	110	106
Casinos	176	181	196
Slot machines	659	628	662
Other duties	120	108	14
<b>Customs and excise duties, total</b>	<b>262 227</b>	<b>268 089</b>	<b>273 081</b>
European Union	-2 341	-2 418	-2 247



Table 290 Public sector. 2011

	General government sector	Public quasi corporations	Public corporations	The public sector
DKK mio.				
<b>Production account</b>				
Output	534 942	24 380	131 706	691 029
Intermediate consumption	174 848	12 771	79 624	267 242
Gross value added	360 094	11 610	52 082	423 786
Consumption of fixed capital	34 278	3 292	17 606	55 175
Net value added	325 817	8 318	34 476	368 611
<b>Generation of income account</b>				
Gross value added	360 094	11 610	52 082	423 786
Taxes less subsidies on production	-4 642	131	-737	-5 247
Taxes on production	-4 642	128	..	-4 514
Production subsidies	..	3	737	740
GDP at factor cost	364 736	11 478	52 819	429 034
Compensation of employees	330 458	4 925	27 097	362 480
Gross operating surplus	34 278	6 554	25 723	66 554
Consumption of fixed capital	34 278	3 292	17 606	55 175
Net operating surplus	0	3 262	8 117	11 379
<b>Allocation of primary income account</b>				
Gross operating surplus	34 278	6 554	25 723	66 554
Interest and dividends	39 665	861	27 464	67 990
Taxes on production and imports	301 146	..	..	301 146
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	531 300	..	..	531 300
Actual contributions to social benefits	18 793	..	5 875	24 668
Imputed contributions to social benefits	16 321	..	..	16 321
International cooperation	2 518	11	..	2 529
Other current transfers	14 721	201	..	14 922
Gross primary income	958 740	7 627	59 062	1 025 429
Interest and dividends	37 581	2 515	22 122	62 219
Subsidies	45 652	150	..	45 802
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	..	..	2 856	2 856
Social contributions	312 317	21	4 508	316 847
International cooperation	25 563	..	..	25 563
Other current transfers	18 849	175	..	19 025
Gross total expenditure	439 962	2 862	29 487	472 311
Gross disposable income	518 779	4 765	29 575	553 118
Consumption of fixed capital	34 278	3 292	17 606	55 175
Net disposable income	484 501	1 473	11 969	497 943
<b>Redistribution of income account</b>				
Gross disposable income	518 779	4 765	29 575	553 118
Adj. for the change in net equity of households and pension funds, consumption expenditure	508 122	..	..	508 122
Change in households net worth	..	..	1 352	1 352
Gross saving	10 656	4 765	28 224	43 645
Consumption of fixed capital	34 278	3 292	17 606	55 175
Net saving	-23 621	1 473	10 618	-11 531
<b>Capital account</b>				
Gross saving	10 656	4 765	28 224	43 645
Capital taxes	4 694	..	..	4 694
Other capital transfers	10 446	87	..	10 533
Total gross saving and capital transfers	25 797	4 852	28 224	58 872
Gross fixed capital formation	38 616	6 219	18 058	62 893
Changes in stocks	..	0	0	0
Acquisitions of land and rights, net	-119	-2 016	233	-1 902
Investment subsidies	22 239	26	..	22 266
Other capital transfers	0	10	..	10
Of which, public sub-sector	0	-6	..	-6
Net lending/borrowing	-34 939	613	9 933	-24 393



Table 291 Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2010*	2011*	2012*
	DKK mio.		
<b>Current outlays, total</b>	<b>960 117</b>	<b>968 049</b>	<b>993 727</b>
Compensation of employees	333 941	330 458	334 918
Intermediate consumption	174 563	174 848	180 850
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-5 248	-4 642	-5 064
Social benefits in kind	27 806	27 423	27 782
Real interest, etc.	36 934	37 581	36 393
Subsidies	44 440	45 652	47 751
Other current transfers	347 682	356 729	371 096
<b>Current revenue, total</b>	<b>955 095</b>	<b>978 706</b>	<b>994 580</b>
Sales of goods and services	55 140	54 243	53 877
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	37 112	39 665	34 672
Taxes on production and import	292 687	301 146	304 769
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	521 407	531 300	551 664
Social security contributions	33 971	35 114	34 495
Other current transfers	14 780	17 238	15 103
<b>Capital outlays, total</b>	<b>51 809</b>	<b>60 736</b>	<b>85 890</b>
Non-financial capital accumulation	37 916	38 497	45 223
Capital transfers	13 893	22 239	40 667
<b>Capital revenue, total</b>	<b>9 429</b>	<b>15 140</b>	<b>9 629</b>
Capital taxes	3 779	4 694	3 855
Other capital transfers	5 650	10 446	5 775
<b>Current surplus (gross saving)</b>	<b>-5 022</b>	<b>10 656</b>	<b>854</b>
<b>Overall surplus (net lending)</b>	<b>-47 402</b>	<b>-34 939</b>	<b>-75 407</b>

[www.statbank.dk/off3](http://www.statbank.dk/off3) and [off16](http://www.statbank.dk/off16)

Table 292 Expenditure and revenue of general government by sub-sector. 2012\*

	Central government	Social security funds	Local government	General government <sup>1</sup>
	DKK mio.			
<b>Current outlays, total</b>	<b>781 473</b>	<b>57 612</b>	<b>647 107</b>	<b>993 727</b>
Compensation of employees	94 589	2 355	237 975	334 918
Intermediate consumption	64 639	797	115 414	180 850
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	742	1	-5 807	-5 064
Social benefits in kind	442	-	27 340	27 782
Real interest, etc.	33 460	-	2 933	36 393
Subsidies	23 371	-	24 380	47 751
Other current transfers	564 229	54 459	244 873	371 096
<b>Current revenue, total</b>	<b>725 055</b>	<b>89 425</b>	<b>672 566</b>	<b>994 580</b>
Sales of goods and services	23 326	9	30 541	53 877
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	30 098	63	4 512	34 672
Taxes on production and import	279 704	-	25 065	304 769
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	344 836	-	206 828	551 664
Social security contributions	7 263	16 833	10 399	34 495
Other current transfers	39 827	72 520	395 221	15 103
<b>Capital outlays, total</b>	<b>25 434</b>	<b>31 001</b>	<b>29 565</b>	<b>85 890</b>
Non-financial capital accumulation	17 168	6	28 049	45 223
Capital transfers	8 266	30 994	1 516	40 667
<b>Capital revenue, total</b>	<b>7 664</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 075</b>	<b>9 629</b>
Capital taxes	3 854	-	-	3 855
Other capital transfers	3 809	-	2 075	5 775
<b>Current surplus (gross saving)</b>	<b>-56 418</b>	<b>31 813</b>	<b>25 459</b>	<b>854</b>
<b>Overall surplus (net lending)</b>	<b>-74 189</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>-2 030</b>	<b>-75 407</b>

<sup>1</sup> Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general government transfers.

[www.statbank.dk/off3](http://www.statbank.dk/off3)



Table 293 Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2010*	2011*	2012*
	DKK mio.		
<b>Central government</b>			
Current outlays	714 654	730 840	781 473
Capital outlays	24 803	30 923	25 434
Current revenue	687 656	712 274	725 055
Capital revenue	7 220	13 136	7 664
Current surplus	-26 998	-18 565	-56 418
Overall surplus	-44 581	36 352	-74 189
<b>Social security funds</b>			
Current outlays	60 366	59 039	57 612
Capital outlays	2 551	2 682	31 001
Current revenue	63 283	62 382	89 425
Capital revenue	-	-	-
Current surplus	2 917	3 343	31 813
Overall surplus	366	662	812
<b>Local governments, total<sup>1</sup></b>			
Current outlays	621 900	630 815	647 107
Capital outlays	24 665	27 217	29 565
Current revenue	640 960	656 694	672 566
Capital revenue	2 418	2 090	2 075
Current surplus	19 059	25 879	25 459
Overall surplus	-3 187	752	-2 030
Of which:			
<b>Counties</b>			
Current outlays	115 171	115 015	118 492
Capital outlays	5 395	6 266	7 555
Current revenue	119 722	122 124	123 266
Capital revenue	310	230	202
Current surplus	4 551	7 110	4 774
Overall surplus	-535	1 074	-2 579
<b>Municipalities</b>			
Current outlays	530 694	539 996	552 012
Capital outlays	19 270	20 950	22 009
Current revenue	545 203	558 765	572 697
Capital revenue	2 109	1 859	1 873
Current surplus	14 509	18 769	20 685
Overall surplus	-2 652	-322	549

<sup>1</sup> Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general-government transfers.



Table 294 Expenditure of general government sector by type of transaction

	2011*	2012*	2013*
	mio. kr.		
<b>Total outlays</b>	<b>1 028 785</b>	<b>1 079 617</b>	<b>1 070 276</b>
<b>Current outlays, total</b>	<b>968 049</b>	<b>993 727</b>	<b>1 014 274</b>
Compensation of employees	330 458	334 918	339 055
Intermediate consumption	174 848	180 850	184 830
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-4 642	-5 064	-5 680
Social benefits in kind	27 423	27 782	28 084
<b>Income transfers, total</b>	<b>439 962</b>	<b>455 240</b>	<b>467 985</b>
Interest, etc.	37 581	36 393	33 360
+Subsidies	45 652	47 751	50 442
To public quasi-corporations	13 340	14 386	14 190
To other corporations	32 312	33 365	36 253
+Other income transfers	356 729	371 096	384 183
To other levels of government	0	0	0
To households	312 317	322 313	335 763
To NPIHs <sup>1</sup>	6 053	6 585	6 292
To the rest of the world (a-d)	38 359	42 198	42 128
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	742	751	818
b. To Greenland, net	3 836	3 933	4 130
c. To the EU	16 385	18 245	17 890
d. To others	17 396	19 268	19 289
<b>Capital outlays, total</b>	<b>60 736</b>	<b>85 890</b>	<b>56 002</b>
<b>Non-financial capital accumulation, total</b>	<b>38 497</b>	<b>45 223</b>	<b>41 762</b>
Acquisition of new fixed assets	39 955	43 404	42 544
+Acquisition of buildings, and other existing investments, net	-1 339	1 597	-582
+Changes in inventories	0	0	..
+Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net	-119	221	-200
<b>Capital transfers, total</b>	<b>22 239</b>	<b>40 667</b>	<b>14 240</b>
Investment grants and capital transfers	22 239	40 667	14 240
To public quasi-corporations	1 995	2 979	5 725
To other enterprises	14 433	4 197	3 681
To other levels of government	0	0	0
To households	5 403	33 104	4 493
To NPIHs <sup>1</sup>	282	309	286
To the rest of the world (a-d)	127	78	55
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	0	-15	..
b. To Greenland, net	25	8	3
c. To the EU	0	0	0
d. To others	101	85	51

<sup>1</sup> To non-profit institutions (households).



Table 295 Revenue of general government sector, by type of transaction

	2011*	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio.		
<b>Current plus capital revenue</b>	<b>993 846</b>	<b>1 004 209</b>	<b>1 023 385</b>
<b>Current revenue, total</b>	<b>978 706</b>	<b>994 580</b>	<b>1 011 768</b>
Sales of goods and services	54 243	53 877	50 647
Withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations	1 110	1 287	853
Interest	29 111	28 095	29 522
Rents	9 444	5 290	610
Taxes on production and imports	301 146	304 769	318 118
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	531 300	551 664	561 711
Compulsory social security contributions	18 108	16 956	16 600
Voluntary social contributions	685	668	637
Imputed social contributions	16 321	16 871	17 207
Other income transfers	17 238	15 103	15 864
From other levels of government	0	0	0
From domestic private sector	14 721	12 916	13 471
From the rest of the world	2 518	2 187	2 393
From EU institutions	1 734	1 337	1 518
From others	784	851	874
<b>Capital revenue, total</b>	<b>15 140</b>	<b>9 629</b>	<b>11 616</b>
Capital taxes	4 694	3 855	6 000
Other capital transfers	10 446	5 775	5 616
From other levels of government	0	0	0
From domestic private sector	10 201	5 463	5 281
From the rest of the world	245	311	336
From EU institutions	244	310	334
From others	1	1	0
<b>Current surplus (gross saving)</b>	<b>10 656</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>-2 506</b>
<b>Overall surplus (net lending)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>-34 939</b>	<b>-75 407</b>	<b>-46 891</b>

<sup>1</sup> Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

[www.statbank.dk/off3](http://www.statbank.dk/off3) and [off16](http://www.statbank.dk/off16)

Table 296 Consumption expenditure of general government sector

	2011*	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio.		
<b>Consumption expenditure (1+2+3)</b>	<b>508 122</b>	<b>520 110</b>	<b>531 937</b>
<b>1. Production</b>	<b>534 942</b>	<b>546 204</b>	<b>554 500</b>
Compensation of employees	330 458	334 918	339 055
Consumption of fixed capital	34 278	35 500	36 295
Intermediate consumption	174 848	180 850	184 830
Other taxes on production and other			
Subsidies on production, net	-4 642	-5 064	-5 680
<b>2. Social benefits in kind</b>	<b>27 423</b>	<b>27 782</b>	<b>28 084</b>
<b>3. Sales of goods and services</b>	<b>-54 243</b>	<b>-53 877</b>	<b>-50 647</b>

[www.statbank.dk/off26](http://www.statbank.dk/off26) and [off28](http://www.statbank.dk/off28)

**Table 297** Expenditure of general government sector by function

Expenditure	2010	2011	2012
	DKK mio.		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 011 926</b>	<b>1 028 785</b>	<b>1 079 617</b>
<b>1. General public services</b>	<b>136 733</b>	<b>143 915</b>	<b>167 107</b>
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	32 280	39 157	31 729
1.2 Foreign economic aid	18 911	18 088	18 827
1.3 General services	5 071	4 572	6 751
1.4 Basic research and R&D general public services	15 619	16 322	16 321
1.5 General public services etc.	22 588	22 118	50 944
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers of a general character between different levels of government	42 265	43 658	42 534
<b>2. Defence</b>	<b>25 410</b>	<b>24 746</b>	<b>27 306</b>
2.1 Military defence etc.	24 455	23 829	26 473
2.2 Civil defence	955	917	833
<b>3. Public order and safety</b>	<b>19 683</b>	<b>20 323</b>	<b>20 366</b>
3.1 Police services	10 561	10 715	10 919
3.2 Fire protection services	1 764	1 762	1 790
3.3 Law courts	3 652	4 130	3 724
3.4 Prisons	3 393	3 375	3 457
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	314	341	476
<b>4. Economic affairs</b>	<b>58 781</b>	<b>62 144</b>	<b>66 199</b>
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	17 152	18 565	18 893
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2 401	2 935	2 946
4.3 Fuel and energy	942	653	265
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	165	118	168
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	37 227	37 992	41 664
4.6 R&D Economic affairs	463	1 332	1 405
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	431	550	858
<b>5. Environmental protection</b>	<b>7 430</b>	<b>7 066</b>	<b>8 280</b>
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	1 679	1 731	2 370
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	2 897	2 884	3 371
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	2 854	2 451	2 538
<b>6. Housing and community amenities</b>	<b>6 384</b>	<b>6 060</b>	<b>6 560</b>
6.1 Housing development	5 923	5 841	6 149
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	461	219	411
<b>7. Health</b>	<b>146 114</b>	<b>147 303</b>	<b>152 263</b>
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	8 868	8 473	8 129
7.2 Outpatient services	23 629	24 245	25 266
7.3 Hospital services	108 878	109 860	114 102
7.4 R&D Health	109	152	78
7.5 Health etc.	4 629	4 573	4 688
<b>8. Recreation, culture and religion</b>	<b>28 571</b>	<b>28 496</b>	<b>29 340</b>
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	7 652	7 475	7 517
8.2 Cultural services	11 726	11 916	12 602
8.3 Religious and other community services	8 301	8 369	8 428
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	893	736	794
<b>9. Education</b>	<b>139 079</b>	<b>137 785</b>	<b>142 676</b>
9.1 Primary education	68 946	69 409	70 768
9.2 Youth-level education	30 967	30 374	32 086
9.3 Higher education	25 072	26 688	29 356
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	9 583	7 093	6 503
9.5 Education etc.	4 512	4 221	3 963
<b>10. Social protection</b>	<b>443 740</b>	<b>450 948</b>	<b>459 520</b>
10.1 Sickness and disability	105 013	104 419	105 182
10.2 Old age	135 714	142 785	149 692
10.3 Family and children	96 323	93 871	92 797
10.4 Unemployment	59 917	60 965	60 838
10.5 Housing	12 224	12 740	13 221
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	24 245	26 032	27 436
10.7 Social protection etc.	10 303	10 135	10 354



**Table 298** Expenditure of general government and its subsectors by function.  
2012\*

Expenditure	Central government	Social security funds	Counties	Municipalities	Transfers within general government sector	General government sector
DKK mio.						
<b>Total</b>	<b>806 907</b>	<b>88 613</b>	<b>126 048</b>	<b>574 021</b>	<b>515 972</b>	<b>1079 617</b>
<b>1. General public services</b>	<b>321 028</b>	<b>28 496</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>42 987</b>	<b>226 237</b>	<b>167 107</b>
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, ext. affairs	32 507	-	-	- 777	0	31 729
1.2 Foreign economic aid	18 828	-	-	72	73	18 827
1.3 General services	6 751	-	-	-	0	6 751
1.4 Basic research and R & D general public services	16 293	-	10	43	25	16 321
1.5 General public services etc.	541	28 494	234	21 912	237	50 944
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers between diff. levels of govern.	246 108	2	588	21 737	225 902	42 534
<b>2. Defence</b>	<b>27 030</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27 306</b>
2.1 Military defence etc.	26 473	-	-	-	0	26 473
2.2 Civil defence	556	-	-	277	0	833
<b>3. Public order and safety</b>	<b>18 576</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 790</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20 366</b>
3.1 Police services	10 919	-	-	-	0	10 919
3.2 Fire protection services	0	-	-	1 790	0	1 790
3.3 Law courts	3 724	-	-	-	0	3 724
3.4 Prisons	3 457	-	-	-	0	3 457
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	476	-	-	-	0	476
<b>4. Economic affairs</b>	<b>39 241</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 678</b>	<b>24 558</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>66 199</b>
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	11 926	-	474	6 610	117	18 893
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2 946	-	-	-	0	2 946
4.3 Fuel and energy	153	-	-	112	0	265
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	150	-	12	6	0	168
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	22 291	-	1 709	17 825	161	41 664
4.6 R & D Economic affairs	1 405	-	-	-	0	1 405
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	371	-	483	5	0	858
<b>5. Environmental protection</b>	<b>4 220</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>3 666</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8 280</b>
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	1 462	-	429	493	14	2 370
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	1 990	-	-	1 395	14	3 371
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	767	-	-	1 778	7	2 538
<b>6. Housing and community amenities</b>	<b>2 858</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 989</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>6 560</b>
6.1 Housing development	2 447	-	0	3 989	287	6 149
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	411	-	-	-	0	411
<b>7. Health</b>	<b>2 856</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>114 837</b>	<b>35 448</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>152 263</b>
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	377	-	6 796	1 314	358	8 129
7.2 Outpatient services	547	-	14 876	9 918	75	25 266
7.3 Hospital services	472	-	90 087	23 975	432	114 102
7.4 R & D Health	78	-	0	12	12	78
7.5 Health etc.	1 382	-	3 078	230	1	4 688
<b>8. Recreation, culture and religion</b>	<b>14 749</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>15 243</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>29 340</b>
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	832	-	-	6 696	11	7 517
8.2 Cultural services	5 077	-	61	8 151	687	12 602
8.3 Religious and other community services	8 047	-	-	396	15	8 428
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	794	-	-	-	0	794
<b>9. Education</b>	<b>80 661</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>66 770</b>	<b>4 970</b>	<b>142 676</b>
9.1 Primary education	12 691	-	0	62 160	4 083	70 768
9.2 Youth-level education	32 151	-	0	86	150	32 086
9.3 Higher education	29 488	-	15	- 132	15	29 356
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	4 714	116	0	2 374	701	6 503
9.5 Education etc.	1 618	-	83	2 282	21	3 963
<b>10. Social protection</b>	<b>295 687</b>	<b>60 001</b>	<b>7 112</b>	<b>379 293</b>	<b>282 573</b>	<b>459 520</b>
10.1 Sickness and disability	34 740	-	2 988	103 232	35 778	105 182
10.2 Old age	131 598	-	2 349	125 771	110 026	149 692
10.3 Family and children	28 258	-	1 311	77 585	14 357	92 797
10.4 Unemployment	78 746	59 158	-	27 044	104 110	60 838
10.5 Housing	8 846	-	-	13 187	8 812	13 221
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	12 033	746	151	23 903	9 398	27 436
10.7 Social protection etc.	1 467	97	312	8 570	92	10 354



Table 299

## Subsidies

	2011*	2012*
	DKK mio.	
<b>Subsidies, total</b>	<b>52 957</b>	<b>55 139</b>
<b>Analysed by recipients:</b>		
Subsidies to public quasi corporations	13 340	14 386
Subsidies to other enterprises	31 987	32 633
Subsidies to EU schemes	7 630	8 120
<b>Analysed by kind and scheme:</b>		
<b>1. Subsidies on products, total</b>	<b>15 027</b>	<b>16 087</b>
a. EU schemes, total	140	147
Of which: Export subsidy schemes	29	12
Other EU schemes	112	135
b. Danish schemes, total	14 887	15 940
Of which: Railways	8 255	8 809
Local government buses, etc.	3 261	3 354
<b>2. Other subsidies on production, total</b>	<b>37 930</b>	<b>39 052</b>
a. EU schemes, total	7 490	7 973
b. Danish schemes, total	30 440	31 079
Of which: Interest subsidies	3 217	2 183
Other private enterprises	19 743	20 675
<b>Analysed by source of finance:</b>		
a. EU schemes, total	7 630	8 120
EU share of EU schemes, total	7 305	7 388
Danish share of EU schemes, total	325	732
b. Danish schemes, total	45 327	47 019
c. Financed by Denmark, total	45 652	47 751



Table 300 Current transfers to households from the general government sector

	2011*	2012*
	DKK mio.	
<b>Current transfers, total</b>	<b>312 317</b>	<b>322 313</b>
<b>Social benefits other than social transfers in kind</b>	<b>305 739</b>	<b>314 894</b>
Civil servants' pensions	22 599	23 484
Old-age and early retirement pensions	100 191	105 673
Higher and mid-early retirement pensions	40 983	41 683
Personal allowance	1 435	1 447
Special pension schemes	200	201
Early retirement pay	20 281	19 158
Unemployment benefit	18 929	20 067
Cash benefits under the Social Assistance Act	14 485	16 134
Gross rehabilitation benefit	2 426	2 053
Sickness and maternity benefit	24 561	23 261
Funeral benefit	135	141
Child and youth allowances	4 078	3 952
Sabbatical leave, child care	17	53
Subsidies to free seat in day-care institutions	2 579	2 602
Family allowance	14 517	14 548
Compensations and presentations to victims of the occupation	330	297
Housing subsidies	12 701	13 180
Compensation for lost earnings	753	597
The Employees' Guarantee Fund	759	746
Education grants	16 169	17 778
Education benefit as substitution for employment quotation	3 627	3 646
Other transfers	3 983	4 193
<b>Other current transfers, total</b>	<b>6 577</b>	<b>7 419</b>
Transportation	1 198	1 653
Indexation	1 530	1 609
Free process and legal aid	451	437
Other transfers	3 398	3 719

www.statbank.dk/off10 and off10B



Table 301 Total taxation

	2011 *	2012 *
	DKK mio.	
<b>Total taxation</b>	<b>858 459</b>	<b>880 244</b>
<b>Distribution by type of tax:</b>		
<b>Income taxes, total</b>	<b>523 226</b>	<b>543 464</b>
Personal income tax	435 373	445 759
State income tax	126 779	132 593
Municipality income tax	198 742	202 108
Church tax	5 741	6 057
Special contribution to labour market funds	81 083	81 687
Tax on imp. income from owner-occupied dwelling	12 822	12 997
Other personal income taxes	10 187	10 318
Corporation tax	49 778	55 503
Real interest tax	38 076	42 202
<b>Compulsory contrib. to social-security schemes</b>	<b>18 108</b>	<b>16 956</b>
Social contributions from employees	17 117	16 210
Social contributions from employers	991	746
<b>Other labour market contributions</b>	<b>4 635</b>	<b>5 722</b>
Labour market contributions from employers	4 635	5 722
<b>Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.</b>	<b>40 109</b>	<b>39 238</b>
Inheritance tax and gift tax	4 694	3 854
Motor vehicle weight duty	10 396	10 563
Taxes on real property	25 018	24 821
Property release and surrender tax	0	0
<b>Taxes on goods and services</b>	<b>272 229</b>	<b>274 712</b>
VAT	177 842	181 601
Tax on wage totals	5 761	5 905
Customs and import duties	3 177	2 967
Taxes on specific goods	74 139	74 717
Vehicle registration duty	13 563	13 034
Energy taxes	42 040	40 574
Pollution duties	2 286	2 070
Tobacco duties	7 495	8 248
Duties on beer, wine and spirits	3 123	3 660
Other taxes on specific goods	5 633	7 132
Taxes on specific transactions	5 142	4 917
Stamp duty	5 060	4 890
Other taxes on specific transactions	82	27
Taxes on specific services	6 014	4 553
Turnover tax on football pools etc.	1 095	79
Tax on insurance of vehicles and leisure craft	1 854	1 838
Other taxes on specific services	3 065	2 637
Other duties	152	51
<b>Other production taxes</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Distribution by receiving sub-sector</b>		
Central government	609 029	628 407
Social security funds	17 905	16 833
Municipalities	228 314	232 003
Supranational authorities (EU)	3 211	3 000

[www.statbank.dk/off12](http://www.statbank.dk/off12)

**Table 302** Taxation by national accounts distribution

	2011 *	2012 *
	DKK mio.	
<b>Total taxation</b>	<b>858 459</b>	<b>880 244</b>
<b>National accounts distribution:</b>		
<b>Danish schemes</b>		
Taxes on production and imports	301 146	304 769
Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	531 300	551 664
Social contributions	18 108	16 956
Capital taxes	4 694	3 855
<b>EU schemes</b>		
Taxes on production and imports	3 211	3 000
	per cent	
<b>Tax incidence<sup>1</sup>, total</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>48.4</b>
Taxes on production and imports	17.0	16.9
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	29.7	30.3
Compulsory contribution to social security	1.0	0.9
Taxes on capital	0.3	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Taxes and duties in percentage of gross domestic product.

www.statbank.dk/off12

**Table 303** Bilateral official assistance to developing countries. 2011\*

	Project and programme assistance	NGO assistance	Other bilateral assistance	Total		Project and programme assistance	NGO assistance	Other bilateral assistance	Total
	DKK mio.					DKK mio.			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 216.8</b>	<b>981.9</b>	<b>1 783.4</b>	<b>11 577.3</b>	Nepal	142.6	31.7	3.4	177.7
<b>Africa</b>	<b>4 051.5</b>	<b>541.6</b>	<b>590.3</b>	<b>5 183.4</b>	Mali	163.8	6.4	0.2	170.4
<b>Asia</b>	<b>1 692.0</b>	<b>177.9</b>	<b>380.9</b>	<b>2 250.8</b>	Zimbabwe	134.8	23.6	-	158.4
<b>Latin America</b>	<b>416.5</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>513.0</b>	Indonesia	44.0	7.8	73.5	125.3
<b>Europe</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>137.6</b>	Ethiopia	32.3	29.4	55.6	117.3
<b>None-country-specific</b>	<b>1 051.7</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>679.3</b>	<b>1 897.1</b>	Gaza/West Bank	99.2	13.1	2.6	114.9
Africa	813.7	196.6	218.0	1 228.3	Latin America	61.4	52.2	0.6	114.2
Tanzania	595.9	32.1	48.3	676.3	Pakistan	69.5	4.5	21.6	95.6
Mozambique	549.2	45.6	10.1	604.9	Bhutan	67.6	1.1	-0.8	67.9
Asia	254.4	49.9	195.0	499.3	Burma (Myanmar)	55.1	3.5	0.8	59.4
Afghanistan	425.9	7.7	4.7	438.3	Cambodia	7.7	17.2	26.7	51.6
Kenya	286.4	31.6	76.0	394.0	Ukraine	0.2	-	50.2	50.4
Ghana	344.1	39.4	0.9	384.4	Niger	34.1	12.0	1.0	47.1
Uganda	255.9	93.1	16.6	365.6	Kosovo	0.8	-	26.7	27.5
Bangladesh	292.1	15.5	5.3	312.9	Serbia	-	-	12.0	12.0
Vietnam	233.9	25.9	48.2	308.0	Moldova	-	0.3	9.4	9.7
Burkina Faso	227.4	-	0.8	228.2	Belarus	0.1	-	9.1	9.2
Zambia	200.8	21.4	1.8	224.0	Albania	0.1	-	7.6	7.7
Bolivia	190.7	20.8	-0.1	211.4	Countries under the				
Somalia	103.3	5.0	90.6	198.9	NAB program	-	-	5.0	5.0
Benin	193.9	-	0.3	194.2	Turkey	-	-	4.4	4.4
South Sudan	120.0	5.5	66.3	191.8	Montenegro	-	-	4.3	4.3
Nicaragua	164.6	23.0	-	187.6	Balkans	4.0	-	-	4.0
					Central- and East				
					Europe	-	-	2.7	2.7

Source: Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of International Development Co-operation (DANIDA)



Table 304 Danish official assistance to developing countries

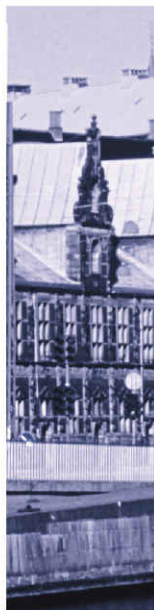
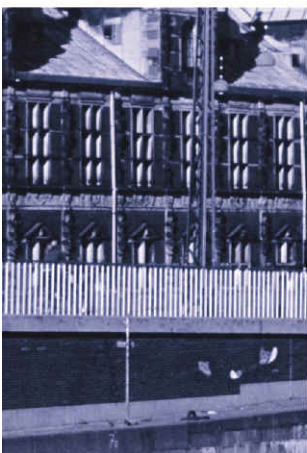
	2010	2011
	DKK mio.	
<b>Total official assistance</b>	<b>13 228</b>	<b>13 054</b>
<b>Bilateral assistance, total</b>	<b>10 058</b>	<b>9 988</b>
Programme and project assistance		
Africa	2 866	3 442
Asia	1 225	1 319
Latin America	393	388
Personnel assistance	373	355
Danida Business Partnership	207	268
Danida Business Finance	375	350
Loan assistance, debt relief	257	6
Regional areas and region-of-origin assistance	38	21
Human rights and democratisation	619	506
Neighbourhood Programme	157	191
Assistance through NGOs	1 109	982
Special environmental assistance for developing countries	638	495
Research and information activity in Denmark	243	252
Extraordinary humanitarian contributions and IHB	1 008	709
International development research <sup>i</sup>	12	20
UN Development Programme (UNDP) <sup>1</sup>	3	22
HIV/AIDS, population and health programmes <sup>1</sup>	183	152
Global environment programmes <sup>1</sup>	118	129
Other UN assistance programmes <sup>1</sup>	49	25
World Bank Group <sup>1</sup>	144	270
Regional and other development funds <sup>1</sup>	8	66
International human rights organisations <sup>1</sup>	14	0
Multilateral humanitarian assistance <sup>1</sup>	20	20
<b>Multilateral assistance, total</b>	<b>3 170</b>	<b>3 066</b>
Human rights and democratisation <sup>ii</sup>	10	8
Special environmental assistance to developing countries <sup>2</sup>	80	0
Extraordinary humanitarian contributions and IHB	14	30
International development research	36	41
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	354	363
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	183	178
HIV/AIDS, population and health programmes	517	475
UN Agriculture and Food Programme	55	25
Global environment programmes	128	125
Other UN assistance programmes	65	51
World Bank Group	478	436
Regional banks	108	79
Regional and other development funds	282	306
Assistance through the European Development Fund	420	479
Multilateral humanitarian assistance	440	470

<sup>1</sup> Upto and including the Annual Report for 2010, these main categories were regarded as multilateral assistance. For 2011 onwards, the activities which according to OECD guidelines are to be reported as bilateral will be extracted: core contributions to international NGOs and earmarked contributions to projects and programmes that are implemented by multilateral organisations. In these categories the principles from 2011 have also been used for the 2010 figures. <sup>2</sup> Upto and including the Annual Report for 2010, these main areas were calculated as bilateral assistance. For 2011 onwards, the activities which according to OECD guidelines are to be reported as multilateral will be extracted: core contributions to multilateral organisations. In these categories the principles from 2011 have also been used for the 2010 figures.

Source: Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA

# Money and credit market

- The money and credit markets
- Interest rate and price changes
- Securities
- Banks and mortgage-credit institutes
- Other financial intermediaries
- Insurance companies and pension funds





## The money and credit markets

### Capital transfers from lenders to borrowers

A capital market is a market where financial products are traded, such as shares, bonds and credit. The market makes it possible to transfer capital from persons with a savings surplus to persons with a savings shortage. This allows the individual to time his investments and consumption in relation to his earnings.

### A smooth payment mechanism

The purpose of the money market is to ensure a smooth payment mechanism so that transactions can be completed against payment without any major costs or difficulty. Thus, the money market concerns the liquidity applied for transfer of payments in connection with financial transactions. There is no clear dividing line between the money market and the capital market.

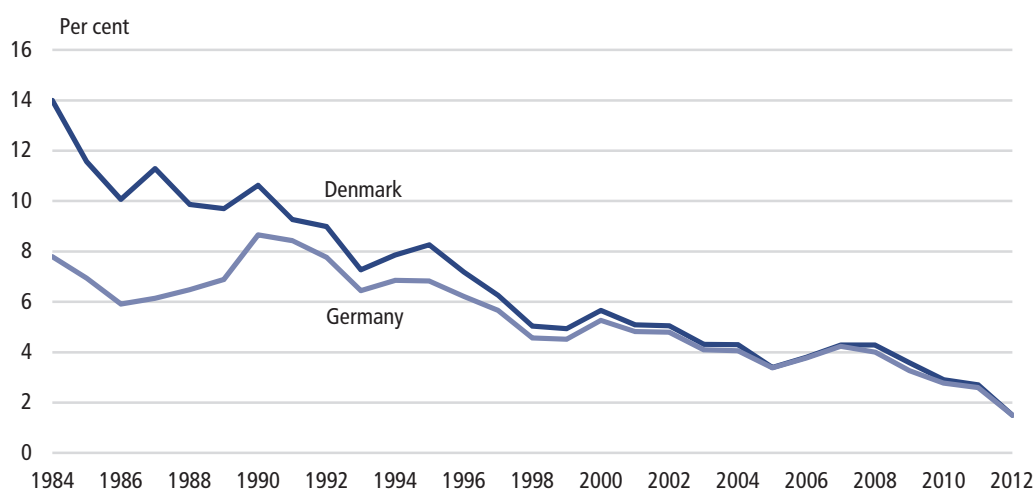
## Interest rate and price changes

### Increased internationalization

Since the early 1980s, the Danish financial markets have seen a distinct development towards deregulation, internationalization and increasing competition. Danish citizens can make foreign investments or raise loans abroad without major difficulty or costs.

The free movement of capital has together with a fixed exchange rate policy led to equalization of the prices (interest rates) of the financial products between the countries. In 1980, the difference between the Danish and German long-term bond interest rate was 10.6 percentage points. This difference has diminished until the beginning of the 1990's after which the two interest rates have developed in parallel. In 2012 was the Danish long-term bond interest rate 1.5 per cent the same as the German long-term bond.

**Figure 1** Interest rate on 10-year government bonds



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



### Long-term interest rate reached 21 per cent in 1982

The interest on a financial claim reflects the lender's compensation providing capital. A distinction is made between short-term and long-term interest rates, i.e. the interest rates on short-term and long-term claims. Usually, the banks' three-month interest rate is applied as an indicator of the short-term interest rate, while the interest rate on ten-year government bonds often is the indicator of the long-term interest rate.

The short-term interest rate can be affected centrally. The central bank of Denmark (Danmarks Nationalbank) can adjust the volume and price of liquidity in relation to the banks. The interest that the banks receive from or pay to Danmarks Nationalbank influences the interest rates fixed by the banks vis-à-vis their customers. The long-term interest rate reflects market-driven factors, first of all inflation and risk expectations. The longer the term of the claim, the greater influence will these factors have on the fixing of the interest rate. The long-term interest rate will usually be higher than the short-term interest rate.

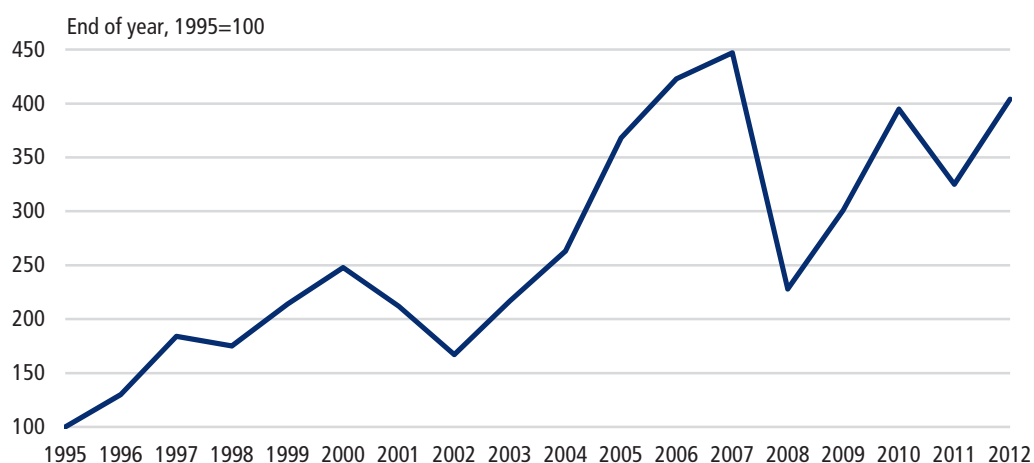
In 1981, the short-term interest rate was as high as 21 per cent per annum, partly because of high inflation expectations.

### Shares are risky investments

A share is a certificate of ownership of a company. The value of the share depends above all on the expected future earnings of the company. Since future earnings are connected with great uncertainty, investing in shares may lead to both large losses and large gains. In addition to specific expectations of the company in question, the share price also reflects more general expectations of the particular industry and the economy at large.

Minor changes in market information may create substantial fluctuations in the market. The Danish stock market is not as large as the bond market. It reflects the Danish corporate structure, which is characterised by many small and medium-sized enterprises without the tradition found abroad of entering the stock market to finance their need for capital. In 2012, 168 companies were listed on the Stock Exchange.

**Figure 2** OMXC, index of all listed shares at market value



[www.statbank.dk/mpk13](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk13)



Various indices are used as indicators of the development in the stock market. The most commonly used are the all-share index OMXC shown above, which shows the market value of all listed shares, and OMXC20, which is a weighted market value index of the 20 largest and most traded shares.

There has been a trend of increasing prices reflecting the trends in the international markets. However widespread decreases in the stock markets are observable in the Danish indices. The sharp drop in 2008 followed the financial crisis which started in October 2008 and the European Debt crisis has contributed to the latest widespread decrease in the markets. In 2009, 2010 and 2012 the stock markets worldwide regained some of the losses from the latest crises.

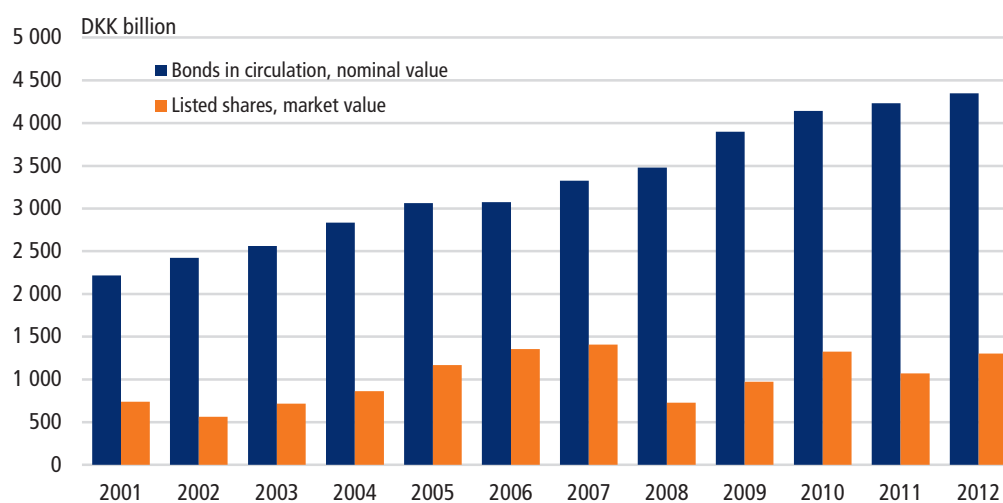
## Securities

### Danish mortgage bonds are internationally unique

Bonds are liquid, standardized debt instruments with low risk and a fixed repayment profile. Before the introduction of the euro, the Danish bond market was among the largest in Europe<sup>1</sup>. The market is dominated by government bonds and mortgage bonds. Mortgage bonds are secured by real property and have long maturity (up to 30 years). The Danish mortgage bonds are unique to the Danish market in terms of their role in relation to home financing.

In addition to the security in real property, the relatively high degree of security relates to the terms and conditions associated with the loan assessment by the mortgage credit institutes concerning lending limits, maturity and accumulation of reserve funds. At the end of 2012, about 18 per cent of the total bond volume was owned by foreign investors. In recent years, foreign investors have shown an increasing interest in mortgage bonds. Thus, 14 per cent of mortgage bonds were held by foreigners at the end of 2012 compared to about 5 per cent in 1996.

**Figure 3** Shares and bonds traded on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange



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

<sup>1</sup> Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 1999, the euro markets are no longer divided into regions, but constitute a single market.



## Banks and mortgage-credit institutes

### The Central Bank purchased foreign currency to keep the krone rate stable

The rate of the Danish krone depends on the supply and demand for foreign currencies. The demand for foreign currency increases at import payments and capital exports (e.g. when Danes purchase foreign securities or make investments abroad). Conversely, export payments and capital imports will increase the demand for Danish kroner. An increased demand for foreign currency will force the exchange rate upwards and the rate of Danish kroner will decrease.

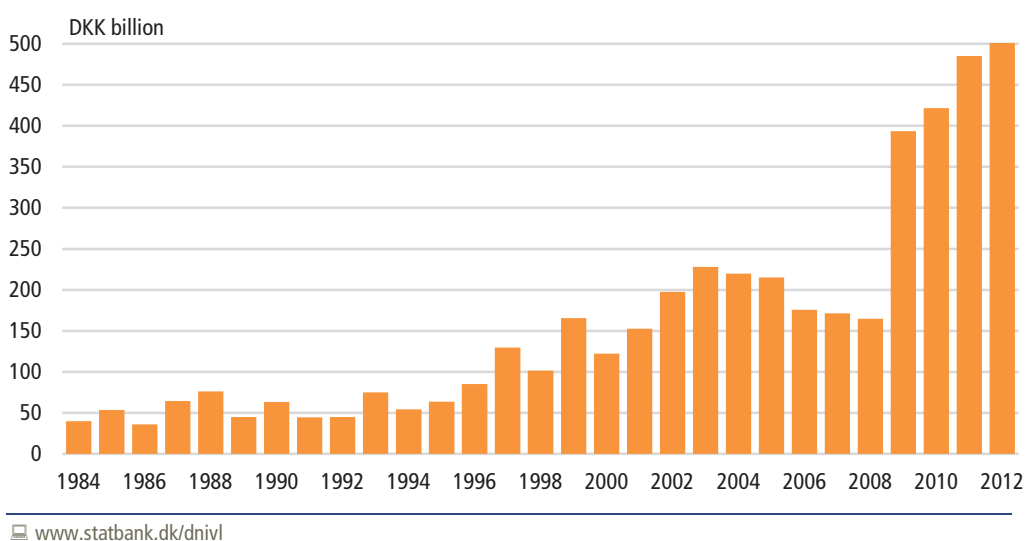
Danmarks Nationalbank trades in the foreign exchange market with a view to stabilise the krone rate through purchases and sales of foreign currency against Danish kroner. Thus, the primary purpose of foreign exchange reserves is to enable Danmarks Nationalbank to use intervention as a tool to maintain a stable exchange rate between the krone and the euro. Purchases of Danish kroner thus tend to strengthen the krone rate, while sales of Danish kroner, i.e. purchases of foreign currency, tend to weaken the krone rate.

The volume of the Danish foreign exchange reserves has increased substantially since the early 1990s to 2003. This indicates that in the past decade Danmarks Nationalbank has made more purchases than sales of foreign currency in net terms to keep the krone rate down.

### Marked increase in foreign exchange reserves in recent years

In the period 2003 – 2007 the volume of the foreign exchange reserves decreased, but since the volume has increased, because of the difference in interest rates between Denmark and especially the Euro-area. As the interest rates have fallen in general, even small differences have made it attractive for foreign investors to invest in Danish securities. This has increased the demand for Danish kroner. The Central Bank has in order to stabilise the exchange rate purchased foreign currency.

Figure 4 Foreign exchange reserve





### Denmark participating in ERM II

Since 1 January 1999, Denmark has participated in an exchange-rate co-operation with the European Central Bank (ECB) for the EU member states, which do not participate in the European Monetary Union. In the agreement called ERM II (Exchange Rate Mechanism II) Denmark is accompanied by Lithuania and Latvia. The purpose of ERM II is to retain the exchange rates within the agreed fluctuation band on  $\pm 15$  per cent in relation to the central rate. Denmark has a narrower fluctuation band on  $\pm 2.25$  per cent in relation to the central rate. In case of extraordinary pressure on the krone, in addition to selling some of its foreign exchange reserve Denmark may draw on an intervention credit/euro account with the ECB. Thus, the ERM contributes to stabilizing the krone rate in relation to the European currencies and the euro, but not in relation to other major currencies such as the US-dollar or the yen.

### Money as a means of payment

Today, the function of money as a means of payment is based exclusively on trust. If a seller is to accept money as payment for his product, he must be able to trust that others will also accept money as the means of payment. In case of high inflation, the value of money as a means of payment will drop.

**Figure 5** Dankort (debit card) sales and notes and coins in circulation

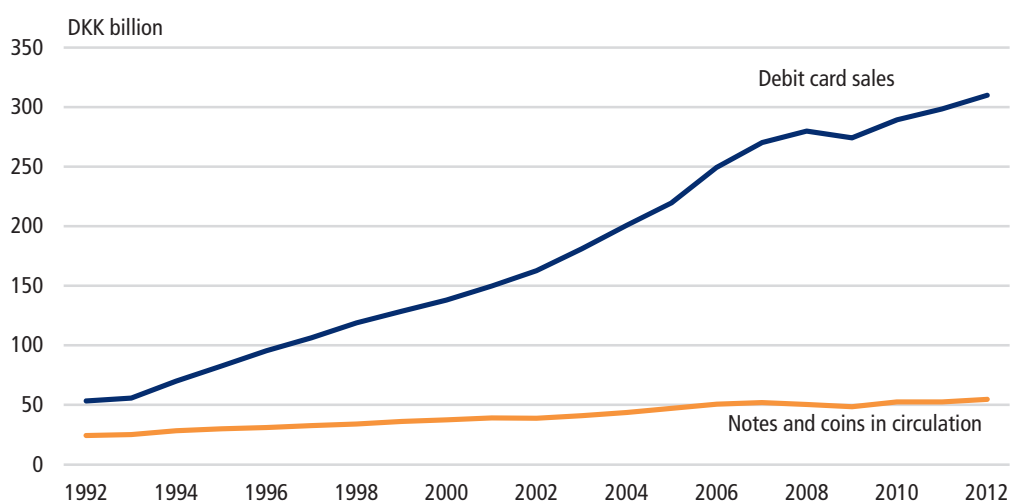


Table 324 and 326

Until 1931, the value of notes and coins could be converted into gold at Danmarks Nationalbank. Although the gold convertibility was subsequently abolished, the gold standard existed formally until 1971. This implied that Danmarks Nationalbank had a duty to maintain gold reserves corresponding to the value of notes and coins in circulation. Today, money is still claims against Danmarks Nationalbank, but these claims are no longer covered by the gold reserves of Danmarks Nationalbank.



### Difficult to estimate the money stock

It is increasingly difficult to estimate the amount of liquidity available in the Danish society. Because of the use of Dankort (debit card), various types of accounts related to the Dankort have become just as liquid as notes and coins. At the same time, certain credit facilities may be connected to the Dankort, just as foreign banks may provide credit facilities to Danish citizens. Because of Denmark's position as a small, open economy with free capital movements, the role of the money stock as a monetary policy target figure is no longer as important as before.

### Banking, mortgage lending and insurance activities still separate

Since the early 1980s, the business areas in the financial sector have overlapped. Today, banks offer their customers pension schemes that are very similar to the schemes offered by life insurance companies. However, it is still prohibited to carry on banking, mortgage lending and insurance activities in one and the same company.

New legislation made it possible to set up holding companies and intercompany ownership among the financial companies. This implies that a mortgage credit institute may own a bank and vice versa. As a result, the capital market has seen a number of mergers and group formations

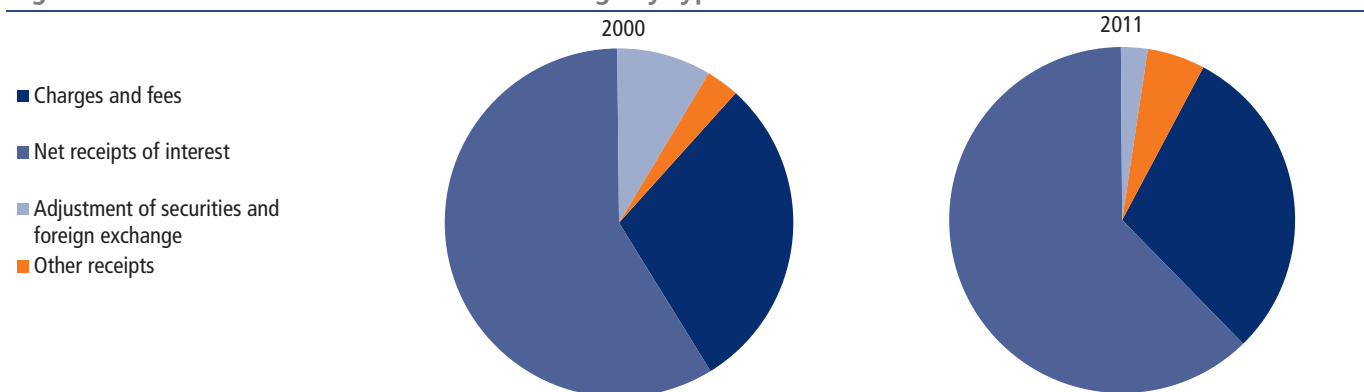
### Few large and many small banks

The banking sector handles functions in connection with payment and credit transfers, securities trading and related services. Despite the mergers among the major banks in recent years, a large number of small banks remain. At the end of 2011, 113 banks were registered, of which the two largest account for 71 per cent of the balance sheet total in the sector.

The lending activity in the banking sector is often in focus because it is highly sensitive to market fluctuations and may be seen as an indicator of growth in for example consumption and investing activities. The interest margin, i.e. the difference between lending and deposit interest rates, also attracts attention. However, a significant proportion of the banks' earnings derive from charges and fees.

Figure 6

The banks' earnings by type



[www.statbank.dk/mpk39](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk39)



### Lending activity of mortgage credit institutes depends on interest changes

In Denmark, only mortgage credit institutes may carry on mortgage credit activities. Mortgage credit activities mean lending against registered security in real property based on the issue of mortgage bonds. Presently, there are eight players in the market. The lending activity is primarily influenced by the development in interest rates. Upward or downward fluctuations will trigger waves of re-mortgaging, where borrowers seek to convert their loans to obtain more favourable terms.

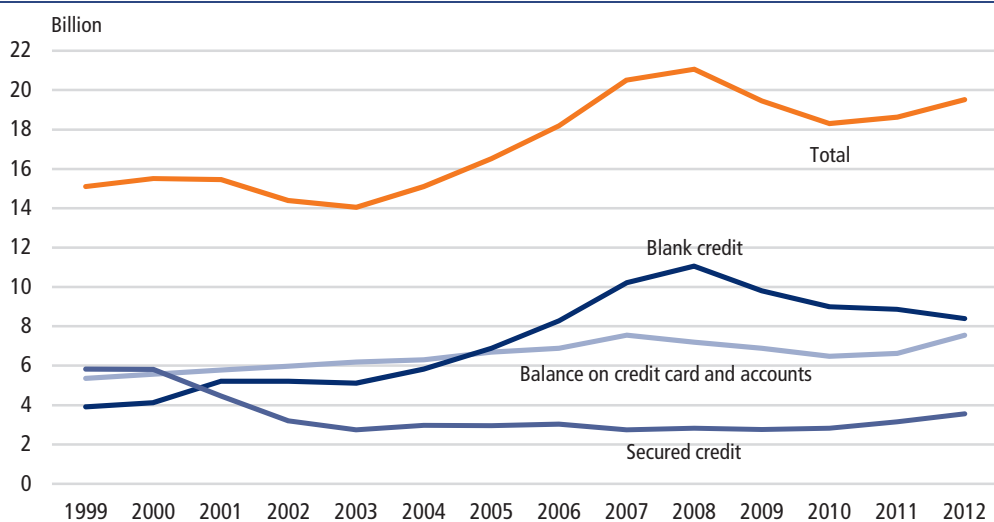
## Other financial intermediaries

### Consumer credit

In addition to banks and mortgage credit institutes, credit is offered to Danish consumers by finance companies. There was a sharp increase in total consumer credit until the beginning of the global financial crisis in 2008. Over a 5-year period consumer credit increased by 50 pct. from DKK 14 billion by the end of 2003 to DKK 21 billion by the end of 2008.

The increase was primarily boosted by the Danes' use of blank credit, which is an unsecured personal loan. The use of blank credit has been steadily falling since the global financial crisis. In 2011 and 2012 total consumer credit has increased again. This is mainly due to increased withdrawals from retailer credit cards and account cards, which cover all types of lending to which a secured or unsecured retailer credit card or account card is attached.

Figure 7 Consumer credit, end of year



www.statbank.dk/mpk30

### Vigorous expansion in investment associations

An investment association is an association that invests the funds received as contributions from its members. The members are often small savers, but may also be life insurance companies, pension funds and foundations. The advantages of acting jointly are lower administrative costs and enhanced possibilities for risk diversification. The investment associations have expanded vigorously over the past few years. The balance sheet total has increased from DKK 290 billion at the end of 2002 to DKK 610 billion at the end of 2011.



## Insurance companies and pension funds

### **Increasing share of personal savings with insurance companies and pension funds**

Distinction is made between non-life insurance and life and pension insurance. The different types of insurance may not be offered by the same company, but may be connected through inter-company ownership. Particularly the life and pension insurance business has increased in recent years.

Due to the development of labour market pension schemes and various forms of tax privileges in connection with pension contributions, an ever-increasing share of personal savings are managed by the pension funds and life insurance companies, which have thereby become important players in the financial markets.

**Table 305 Owners of quoted shares and unit trust certificates. 2012**

Share prices. end of year	Non-financial corporations			Financial corporations	Foreigns corporations	Total
	Manufacturing. etc.	Transport. postal services and telecommunications	Other corporations			
Owners <sup>1</sup>						
	DKK billion					
<b>Total</b>	<b>538.8</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>476.7</b>	<b>1 153.2</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>2 282.6</b>
Non-financial corporations	79.9	5.2	185.1	91.0	2.1	364.8
Financial corporations	19.4	6.7	50.3	165.0	14.3	257.5
Insurance and pension funds corporations	6.0	3.2	12.9	388.9	3.2	417.3
General government	0.2	0.2	6.5	22.0	0.4	29.5
Households <sup>2</sup>	71.8	10.5	61.9	362.9	14.4	523.2
Non-profit institutions serving households	7.7	0.5	3.9	18.2	0.7	31.4
Abroad	1.3	0.6	2.8	14.1	0.4	19.5
Sector unknown	352.6	34.2	153.4	91.0	7.8	639.4

<sup>1</sup> Owners are defined as account holders with the Danish Securities Centre. <sup>2</sup> Households consists of privately owned enterprises, employees, pensioners etc.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

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

**Table 306 Share index**

OMXC-index	2010	2011	2012
End of the year	— end of 1995 =100 —		
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>404</b>
Energy	51	10	5
Materials	453	502	571
Manufacturing	385	273	309
Discretionary	143	40	58
Consumer goods	216	171	159
Health Care	1 032	1 067	1 397
Finance	319	218	274
ICT	318	289	442
Telecommunication	157	149	130
Utilities	307	340	188

Source: Copenhagen Stock Exchange

[www.statbank.dk/mpk13](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk13)


**Table 307** Quoted bonds in circulation by holder sector. 2012

Nominal value at the end of the year	Central government bonds, etc.	Bonds issued by mortgage banks etc. <sup>1</sup>	Other quoted bonds <sup>2</sup>	Total
	DKK mio.			
<b>Total</b>	<b>631 584</b>	<b>3 218 625</b>	<b>229 627</b>	<b>4 079 836</b>
<b>Non-financial corporations</b>	<b>3 060</b>	<b>121 387</b>	<b>7 705</b>	<b>132 152</b>
<b>Financial corporations</b>	<b>89 676</b>	<b>1 955 369</b>	<b>94 091</b>	<b>2 139 136</b>
Monetary financial institutions	26 879	1 496 946	43 256	1 567 081
Other financial institutions	62 797	458 423	50 834	572 054
<b>Insurance and pension funds corporations</b>	<b>251 838</b>	<b>515 798</b>	<b>27 099</b>	<b>794 735</b>
<b>General government</b>	<b>70 250</b>	<b>72 297</b>	<b>49 642</b>	<b>192 189</b>
Central government	69 852	35 532	42 596	147 980
Local government	377	35 886	6 795	43 058
Social security funds	21	880	251	1 152
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 921</b>	<b>61 055</b>	<b>25 182</b>	<b>88 158</b>
<b>Non-profit institutions serving households</b>	<b>1 920</b>	<b>23 274</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>26 030</b>
<b>Sector unknown</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>17 143</b>	<b>1 568</b>	<b>19 659</b>
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>211 972</b>	<b>452 302</b>	<b>23 504</b>	<b>687 778</b>

<sup>1</sup> Bonds issued by mortgage banks and bonds issued by other institutions that issue bonds. <sup>2</sup> Local government bonds, bonds issued by the Ship Credit Fund of Denmark, debentures, foreign bonds and CMO bonds.

Source: The Danish Securities Centre

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

**Table 308** Yield on bonds

		2010	2011	2012
		per cent p.a.		
<b>Yield</b>				
<b>Government bonds:</b>				
5 year:	End of year	2.04	0.62	0.06
	Annual average	2.16	1.96	0.49
10 year:	End of year	2.98	1.58	1.05
	Annual average	2.91	2.71	1.56
<b>Mortgage credit bonds:</b>				
20 year:	End of year	4.39	3.19	2.92
	Annual average	4.18	4.05	3.40
30 year:	End of year	4.53	3.94	3.46
	Annual average	4.67	4.71	4.08

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank



Table 309 Financial sector, main figures

	2010			2011		
	Balance	Companies	Employees	Balance	Companies	Employees
	DKK bn.	number		DKK bn.	number	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 130</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>66 342</b>	<b>11 512</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>65 179</b>
Banks	4 288	123	44 186	4 307	113	42 820
Mortgage banks	3 239	8	4 371	3 388	8	4 527
The ship Credit fund of Denmark	84	1	58	79	1	58
Securities and broking companies	2	44	580	2	43	532
Investment trusts	644	94	...	610	91	...
Investment funds (big) <sup>1</sup>	0.3	3	98	0.4	3	107
Investment funds (small) <sup>1</sup>	0.7	12	276	0.7	11	264
Non-life insurance companies	169	97	12 019	178	92	12 192
Life insurance companies	1 351	31	3 766	1 496	29	3 666
Non-occupational pension funds	478	24	266	556	21	271
Company pension funds	51	30	37	53	29	35
ATP, LD, AES and SP	823	4	685	842	4	707

<sup>1</sup> Large - with licence to carry out securities trading activities. Small - without licence to carry out securities trading activities.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

[www.statbank.dk/mpk55](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk55)



Table 310 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danmarks Nationalbank

	2010	2011	2012
	DKK mio.		
<b>Profit and loss account</b>			
Net interest receivable	3 546	4 265	3 834
Market value adjustment	4 567	835	637
Dividend on investments	129	74	122
Other income	12	165	60
Costs including depreciation	-600	-606	-611
<b>Net profit of the year</b>	<b>7 654</b>	<b>4 733</b>	<b>4 042</b>
<b>Balance sheet</b>			
<b>Assets, total</b>	<b>486 144</b>	<b>569 804</b>	<b>628 549</b>
Stock of gold	16 938	19 356	20 148
Special drawing rights in the IMF	17 833	20 545	21 364
Foreign assets	397 085	455 374	462 816
Lending	13 374	28 101	69 748
Securities	32 609	34 512	35 214
Other assets	8 305	11 916	19 259
<b>Liabilities, total</b>	<b>486 144</b>	<b>569 804</b>	<b>628 549</b>
Notes in circulation	56 697	56 687	60 045
Coin in circulation	5 844	5 720	5 759
Allocations of Special Drawing Rights	13 253	13 511	13 323
Foreign liabilities	3 134	3 378	2 685
Deposits	147 067	158 712	312 026
Other liabilities	14 737	37 584	315
The Central Government's current account	179 443	225 849	163 694
Equity capital	65 969	68 363	70 702

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statbank.dk/mpk38

Table 311 Discount rate of Danmarks Nationalbank

Discount rate		Discount rate		Discount rate	
		per cent			
<b>1995</b>		17. march	3.50	7. june	4.00
8. march	6.00	28. april	3.75	<b>2008</b>	
6. july	5.75	9. june	4.25	4. july	4.25
3. august	5.50	1. september	4.50	8. october	4.50
25. august	5.00	6. october	4.75	7. november	4.00
9. november	4.75	<b>2001</b>		5. december	3.50
15. december	4.25	14. may	4.50	<b>2009</b>	
<b>1996</b>		31. august	4.25	16. january	2.75
25. january	4.00	18. september	3.75	6. march	2.00
7. march	3.75	9. november	3.25	3. april	1.75
19. april	3.25	<b>2002</b>		11. may	1.40
<b>1997</b>		6. december	2.75	8. june	1.20
10. october	3.50	<b>2003</b>		14. august	1.10
<b>1998</b>		7. marts	2.50	28. august	1.00
6. may	4.00	6. june	2.00	<b>2010</b>	
29. may	3.75	<b>2005</b>		15. january	0.75
21. september	4.25	2. december	2.25	<b>2011</b>	
5. november	4.00	<b>2006</b>		7. april	1.00
4. december	3.50	3. march	2.50	8. july	1.25
<b>1999</b>		9. june	2.75	4. november	1.00
4. february	3.25	4. august	3.00	9. december	0.75
9. april	2.75	6. october	3.25	<b>2012</b>	
5. november	3.00	8. december	3.50	1. june	0.25
<b>2000</b>		<b>2007</b>		6. july	0.00
4. february	3.25	9. march	3.75		

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statbank.dk/disk



Table 312 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danish banks

End of year	2010	2011
<b>Number of banks</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>Antal ansatte, ultimo året</b>	<b>44 186</b>	<b>42 820</b>
	DKK mio.	
<b>Profit and loss account</b>		
+Interest income	103 104	101 310
÷Interest expenses	44 140	49 680
<b>Net income from interest, net</b>	<b>58 618</b>	<b>51 254</b>
+Share dividends	802	889
+Charges and commissions income	24 974	24 621
÷Charges and commissions expenses	6 199	6 203
<b>Net income from charges and commissions</b>	<b>78 071</b>	<b>70 431</b>
+Revaluation of securities and foreign exchange	5 004	2 071
+Other ordinary income	4 799	4 426
<b>Profit/loss on financial items</b>	<b>87 852</b>	<b>76 982</b>
÷Staff and administrative expenses	46 510	48 125
÷Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	3 468	3 747
÷Other operating expenses	6 510	2 319
÷Depreciations and provisions, net	35 951	24 281
+Adjustments of shares	8 333	4 698
<b>Profit/loss on ordinary activities</b>	<b>4 042</b>	<b>3 504</b>
+Extraordinary receipts, net	0	0
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	<b>4 042</b>	<b>3 504</b>
÷Tax	2 482	1 613
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	<b>1 622</b>	<b>1 891</b>
<b>Balance sheets</b>		
<b>Assets, total</b>	<b>4 287 392</b>	<b>4 308 665</b>
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	604 097	547 267
Loans	1 953 603	1 787 831
Bonds, etc.	943 051	955 521
Shares, etc.	27 762	25 703
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	147 113	142 277
Intangible assets	24 872	25 565
Tangible assets	17 528	17 348
Other assets	569 366	807 153
<b>Liabilities, total</b>	<b>4 287 392</b>	<b>4 308 665</b>
Liabilities to credit institutions, etc.	766 992	797 917
Deposits	1 627 502	1 627 123
Issued bonds, etc.	634 380	500 526
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	869 441	987 094
Provisions for liabilities and charges	19 030	13 440
Capital deposits	119 798	112 184
Equity capital	250 249	270 381

Note: Excluding the banks in Greenland.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

[www.statbank.dk/mpk39](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk39)



Table 313 Banks' domestic lending and deposits. 2012

	Deposits	Lending <sup>1</sup>
	— mio. kr. —	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 541 318</b>	<b>1 513 521</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16 906	58 542
Mining and quarrying	5 040	817
Manufacturing	26 258	58 056
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7 137	19 103
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	4 120	2 389
Construction	14 013	19 202
Wholesale and retail trade	37 845	61 624
Transportation and storage	16 378	31 665
Accommodation and food service activities	6 523	7 674
Information and communication	14 200	8 189
Financial and insurance activities	404 009	501 864
Real estate activities	38 978	97 841
Professional, scientific and technical activities	40 842	27 607
Administrative and support activities	9 771	17 786
Public administration and defence	20 802	27 786
Education	5 773	2 470
Human health and social work activities	12 685	7 655
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4 413	3 433
Other service activities	14 800	5 691
Activities of households as employers	163	138
Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies	37	4
Households	828 831	538 397
Activity not stated	11 794	15 588

<sup>1</sup> Outstanding at the end of year.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 314 Long-term savings schemes with deposit accounts of Danish banks

End of year	2010	2011	Percentage change in relation to previous year
	— DKK mio. —		per cent
<b>Specific deposit accounts, total</b>	<b>216 039</b>	<b>209 589</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
Index-linked pension savings	9 256	8 128	-12.2
Capital-pension accounts	93 498	91 579	-2.1
Savings accounts for children	13 098	13 095	0.0
Private pension schemes	2 435	1 931	-20.7
Investment-fund accounts	2	1	-50.0
Business establishment savings	812	774	-4.7
Home-savings contracts	408	377	-7.6
Instalment-pension accounts	89 465	87 163	-2.6
Savings accounts for education	140	98	-30.0
Premium lottery accounts	6 891	6 413	-6.9
Market fluctuation adjustment accounts	34	30	-11.8

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk43



Table 315 Mortgage banks

	2010	2011
<b>Number of institutions</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
	DKK mio.	
<b>Profit and loss account</b>		
+Interest income	109 519	109 558
÷Interest xpenses	91 930	92 205
<b>Net income from interest</b>	<b>17 589</b>	<b>17 353</b>
+Charges and commissions receivable	-1 456	-1 810
<b>Net income from charges and commissions</b>	<b>16 133</b>	<b>15 543</b>
÷Expenditure of the personnel administration and other operating expenses	5 067	5 135
÷Depreciation and provisions on loans	3 122	3 553
+Adjustment of capital interest	1 418	-2 111
+Other ordinary receipts	179	70
<b>Profit/loss on ordinary activities</b>	<b>9 541</b>	<b>4 812</b>
+Extraordinary receipts (net)	...	...
÷Tax	1 714	884
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	<b>7 827</b>	<b>3 929</b>
<b>Balance sheets</b>		
<b>Assets, total</b>	<b>3 239 355</b>	<b>3 387 676</b>
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	585 580	627 918
Loans	2 407 462	2 499 393
Bonds and shares, etc.	183 621	194 725
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	29 529	30 225
Intangible assets	4 521	4 147
Tangible assets	646	643
Other assets	27 996	30 624
<b>Liabilities, total</b>	<b>3 239 355</b>	<b>3 387 676</b>
Liabilities to credit institutions	633 018	663 536
Issued bonds, etc.	2 357 553	2 468 032
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	77 373	80 353
Provisions for liabilities and charges	1 398	1 371
Capital deposits	23 294	23 954
Equity capital	146 719	150 429

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

[www.statbank.dk/mpk47](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk47)

Table 316 Lending activity of mortgage banks

	2010	2011	2012
	DKK mio.		
<b>Loans incl. index-linked loans, total</b>	<b>67 224</b>	<b>50 398</b>	<b>65 630</b>
Owner-occupied dwellings and holiday homes	40 898	24 638	27 560
Rental housing	5 781	9 574	13 217
Business properties	17 123	14 258	22 839
Other properties	3 422	1 927	2 014

Note: Lending by mortgage banks has been calculated at cash values. 'New loans' is a net concept equal to gross lending less early repayments and ordinary repayments.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank


**Table 317 Major finance companies, factoring and other loans**

	Total activities		Status	
	2010	2011	Ult. 2010	Ult. 2011
	DKK mio.			
Factoring	25 227	28 185	4 434	4 752
Other loans	11 223	15 346	34 649	36 947

Source: Individual finance company

[www.statbank.dk/mpk57](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk57)
**Table 318 Major finance companies, leasing**

	2010	2011
Activities in the year	DKK mio.	
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 750</b>	<b>18 072</b>
Industrial equipment	1 770	2 452
Edp and office equipment	1 897	2 001
Lorries and vans	4 265	5 694
Passengercars	2 506	3 517
Vessels, aircraft, railway material	11	23
Buildings	293	1 448
Other	3 008	2 937
<b>Status at end of year</b>	<b>47 027</b>	<b>46 226</b>

Source: Individual finance company

[www.statbank.dk/mpk31](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk31)



Table 319 Life assurance companies

	2010	2011
<b>Number of companies</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Profit and loss account</b>	DKK mio.	
<b>A: Insurance activities</b>		
+Premiums net of reinsurance	92 027	98 329
+Allocated investment return transferred from the technical account	95 416	81 749
Receipts from insurance activities	187 443	180 078
÷Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	63 092	70 725
÷Change in life assurance provisions	120 560	119 046
÷Administrative expenses	4 196	4 599
÷Change in bonus equalization provisions	-2 811	-14 703
+Result from sickness and accident insurance	292	31
Result from insurance activities	2 698	442
<b>B: Investment activities</b>		
+Result from investment activities	109 968	94 215
÷Tax on pensions yield	14 552	12 467
÷Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account	96 624	76 534
÷Yield on investments carried forward to sickness and accident insurance	-4 817	3 318
Result from investment activities	3 609	1 896
<b>C: Total activities</b>		
+Result from primary operation	6 307	2 338
+Other ordinary receipts, net	983	920
+Extraordinary receipts, net	0	0
÷Taxes	1 485	613
Net result for the year	5 805	2 645
<b>D: Increase in equity capital</b>		
+Net result of the year	5 805	2 645
÷Dividends, etc.	326	274
Increase in equity capital, total	5 479	2 371
Of which allocated to contingency reserve	...	...
<b>Balance sheets</b>		
<b>Assets total</b>	<b>1 351 032</b>	<b>1 496 225</b>
<b>A: Investment assets</b>		
Land and buildings	3 687	3 423
Bonds	515 863	505 577
Shares and other capital holdings	403 638	383 938
Loans	29 682	76 042
Other	21 876	22 154
<b>B: Other assets</b>	<b>376 286</b>	<b>505 091</b>
<b>Liabilities, total</b>	<b>1 351 032</b>	<b>1 496 225</b>
Equity capital	58 349	58 677
Provisions	1 176 093	1 280 441
Other liabilities	116 590	157 107

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

[www.statbank.dk/mpk50](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk50) and mpk51



Table 320 Accounts of non-life insurance companies

	2010	2011
<b>Number of companies</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Profit and loss account</b>	DKK mio.	
<b>A: Insurance activities</b>		
+Gross premiums written, net of reinsure	50 199	50 879
+Technical interest	385	474
Receipts from insurance activities	50 584	51 353
÷Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	39 592	38 247
÷Administrative expenses	9 140	9 066
÷Other insurance technical items	600	704
Result from insurance activities	1 252	3 336
<b>B: Investment activities</b>		
+Result from investment activities	7 285	3 708
<b>C: Total activities</b>		
Result from primary operation	8 537	7 044
+Other ordinary receipts, net	-1 238	-2 576
+Extraordinary receipts, net	753	756
÷Taxes	861	936
Net result for the year	7 191	4 288
<b>D: Increase in equity capital</b>		
Net result for the year	6 156	4 288
+Balancing items	2 811	1 120
+Capital injection	16	40
Increase, total	8 983	5 448
÷Dividends, etc.	4 684	2 968
Increase in equity capital, total	4 299	2 480
Of which allocation to contingency reserve	...	...
<b>Balance sheets</b>		
<b>Assets, total</b>	<b>170 367</b>	<b>177 659</b>
<b>A: Investment assets</b>		
Land and buildings	5 206	5 542
Bonds	93 448	97 692
Shares and other capital holdings	45 216	44 815
Loans	226	245
Other	1 668	1 393
<b>B: Other assets</b>	<b>24 603</b>	<b>27 972</b>
<b>Liabilities, total</b>	<b>170 367</b>	<b>177 659</b>
Equity, total	62 780	64 066
Provisions	85 942	92 645
Other liabilities	21 645	20 948

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

[www.statbank.dk/mpk52](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk52) and mpk53



Table 321 Non-life insurance by type

	Premiums		Compensation	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	DKK mio.			
<b>Total</b>	<b>55 880</b>	<b>58 216</b>	<b>42 574</b>	<b>46 193</b>
<b>Total commercial insurance</b>	<b>15 890</b>	<b>15 796</b>	<b>11 534</b>	<b>13 209</b>
Workmen's compensation	3 847	3 584	2 750	1 632
Buildings	5 038	4 976	4 082	5 575
Contents (other than stock and machinery)	3 253	3 124	2 090	3 243
Professional liability	1 670	1 857	936	1 258
Marine and transport	1 240	1 316	1 150	685
Aviation	10	12	17	14
Other commercial insurance	831	926	510	801
<b>Total private insurance</b>	<b>13 289</b>	<b>14 203</b>	<b>11 603</b>	<b>13 234</b>
Householder's comprehensive	4 254	4 615	3 810	4 659
Homeowner's comprehensive	5 706	6 160	5 170	6 051
Weekend cottages	722	764	523	543
Change of ownership insurance	324	331	373	403
Other private insurance	2 283	2 334	1 727	1 578
<b>Total personal accident insurance</b>	<b>9 685</b>	<b>10 187</b>	<b>6 903</b>	<b>7 054</b>
Health insurance	999	1 155	685	3 157
Single accident and sickness	8 259	8 588	5 947	3 669
Professional disability	427	444	271	228
<b>Total motor vehicle insurance</b>	<b>15 615</b>	<b>16 520</b>	<b>11 692</b>	<b>11 586</b>
Third-party liability	6 313	6 383	5 077	4 978
Vehicle (own damage)	9 302	10 137	6 615	6 609
<b>Credit and suretyship</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>Touristassistance and Legal aid insurance</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>617</b>
<b>Total direct business</b>	<b>55 388</b>	<b>57 765</b>	<b>42 330</b>	<b>45 911</b>
<b>Total indirect business</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>282</b>

Note: Premiums and claims are listed as reserve regulating gross amounts. Indirect business is the reinsurance received, which each insurance company has taken over from other insurance companies.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

[www.statbank.dk/mpk54](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk54)



Table 322 Pension funds

	Intersectoral pension funds		Corporate pension funds	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
<b>Number of members</b>	<b>704 688</b>	<b>723 620</b>	<b>18 261</b>	<b>17 174</b>
Working members	586 760	598 891	6 409	5 824
Retired members	96 071	102 499	8 510	8 162
Retired spouses	13 282	13 702	2 403	2 257
Children who receive children's pension	8 575	8 528	939	931
	DKK mio			
<b>Current annual pension, total</b>	<b>8 323</b>	<b>10 402</b>	<b>11 956</b>	<b>12 279</b>
Pension for members	7 055	9 092	8 746	9 052
Pension for spouses	1 053	1 092	3 193	3 210
Pension for children	215	218	17	17
<b>Miscellaneous income</b>				
Member contributions	18 877	19 289	971	857
Of which extraordinary contributions	-	-7	798	397
Interest income and profits	10 807	10 423	1 336	1 557
<b>Miscellaneous expenditure<sup>1</sup></b>				
Pensions	11 818	13 288	1 899	1 815
Retirement allowances	692	913	...	...
<b>Assets, total</b>	<b>439 697</b>	<b>555 614</b>	<b>50 789</b>	<b>53 019</b>
Central government bonds <sup>1</sup>	18 015	10 702	5 938	7 073
Other bonds <sup>1</sup>	1 141	1 903	15 955	11 209
Mortgage credit bonds, etc. <sup>1</sup>	80 223	93 487	14 522	13 211
Cash at bank and in hand	1 910	1 789	1 436	1 419
Mortgage credits	27	20	0	0
Loans with other collateral	14 597	64 101	212	1
Other assets	323 784	383 612	12 726	20 106
<b>Premium reserves</b>	<b>356 877</b>	<b>364 674</b>	<b>38 500</b>	<b>43 130</b>

Note: The financial year for certain pension funds does not coincide with the calendar year.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

<sup>1</sup> Book value.

[www.statbank.dk/mpk49](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk49)



Table 323		Denmark's gold and foreign exchange reserve		
	End of year	2010	2011	2012
		DKK billion		
	Danmarks Nationalbanks gold stock	16.9	19.4	20.1
	Danmarks Nationalbanks foreign assets	397.1	455.4	462.8
	Claims on the International Valuta Fund	17.8	20.5	21.4
	Other assets	54.3	74.5	124.2
	<b>The foreign exchange reserve</b>	<b>486.1</b>	<b>569.8</b>	<b>628.5</b>

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 324		Money stock		
		2010	2011	2012
		DKK billion		
	<b>Money stock</b>	<b>962.3</b>	<b>931.0</b>	<b>986.3</b>
	Notes and coins outside the banking sector	52.6	52.5	54.6
	<b>Deposit in banks and savings banks</b>	<b>909.7</b>	<b>878.5</b>	<b>931.6</b>
	-Demand deposits	747.8	727.2	796.8
	-Agreement deposits <sup>1</sup>	161.9	151.3	134.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes. e.g. deposits at notice and time deposits.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 325		Consumer credit		
	End of year	2010	2011	2012
		DKK mio.		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18 294</b>	<b>18 632</b>	<b>19 511</b>
	Balance on credit and account cards	6 475	6 622	7 552
	Of which, petrol companies	1 035	1 202	1 409
	Blank credit	8 995	8 859	8 396
	Secured credit	2 824	3 151	3 563

Source: Each individual financing company and credit card company

[www.statbank.dk/mpk30](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk30)



Table 326 Danish electronic payment card system

	1995	2000	2005	2011	2012
	thousands				
Number of cards	2 703	3 018	3 511	4 496	4 794
Transaction	218 119	390 851	580 283	922 472	975 377
	DKK mio.				
Turnover	71 665	132 970	214 743	298 274	309 876

Source: NETS

[www.statbank.dk/mpk41](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk41)

Table 327 Exchange rates

	Currency	2010	2011	2012
		DKK		
Pound sterling	GBP	869.02	859.05	918.37
Bulgarian lev	BGN	380.78	380.95	380.60
Latvian lats	LVL	1 050.80	1 055.01	1 067.58
Lituanian litas	LTL	215.69	215.78	215.59
Norwegian krone	NOK	93.02	95.61	99.62
Polish zloty	PLN	186.47	181.14	178.05
Swiss franc	CHF	540.60	605.74	617.57
Swedish krona	SEK	78.15	82.52	85.62
Czech koruna	CZK	29.47	30.30	29.61
Hungarian forint	HUF	2.70	2.67	2.58
EU common currency	EUR	744.74	745.05	744.38
US dollars	USD	562.57	536.22	579.72
Australian dollars	AUD	516.96	552.82	600.80
Brazilian real	BRL	319.87	320.51	297.84
Canadian dollars	CAD	546.08	541.84	580.10
Hong Kong dollars	HKD	72.41	68.88	74.74
Japanese yen	JPY	6.43	6.74	7.28
Chinese yuan renminbi	CNV	83.12	83.00	91.88
Singapore dollars	SGD	413.16	426.32	464.04
Effective rate of DKK 1980 = 100		103.97	103.60	100.59

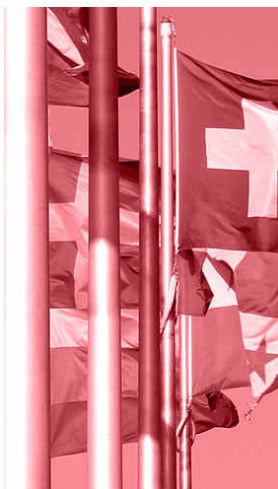
Note: The rate is the annual average.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

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

# External economy

- Developments in Denmark's total external trade
  - External trade in goods
  - External trade in services
  - Balance of payments





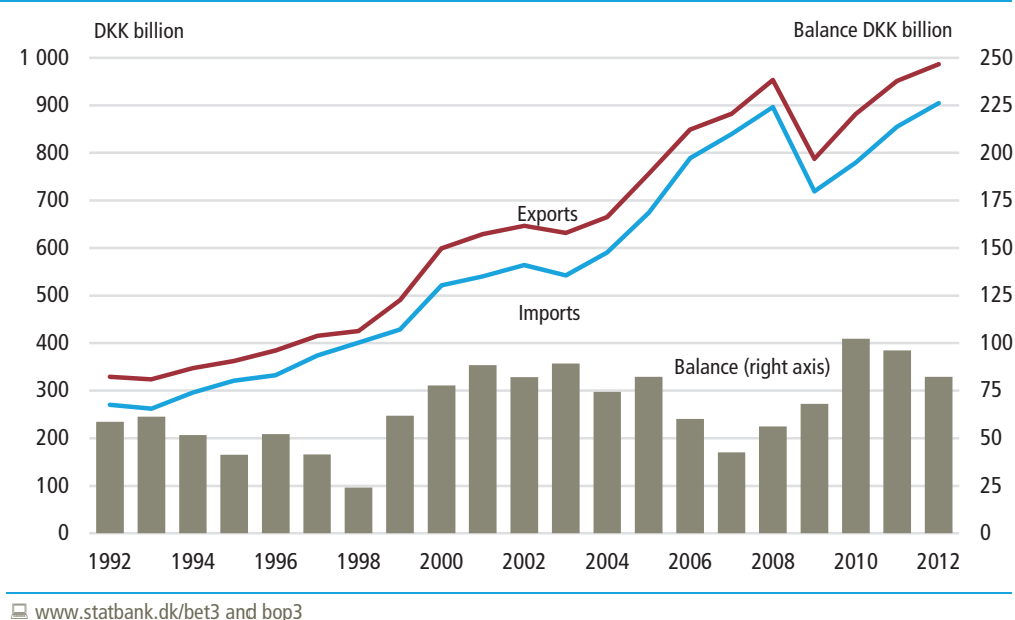
## Developments in Denmark's total external trade

### Imports has also reverted to the pre-crisis level

There was a sharp fall in Denmark's total exports and imports in 2009 due to the global financial crisis and the subsequent economic slowdown. In 2011 Danish exports had reverted to the same level as that of 2008, for imports that was the case in 2012.

During the last 21 years, Denmark's total exports of goods and services have been higher than total imports and thereby resulting in surplus on the balance of goods and services over the entire period. The development in imports and exports after 2008 resulted in a record high trade balance in 2010 as well as in 2011 – in 2012 the surplus on the balance of goods and services was DKK 82.2 billion.

**Figure 1** External trade in goods and services

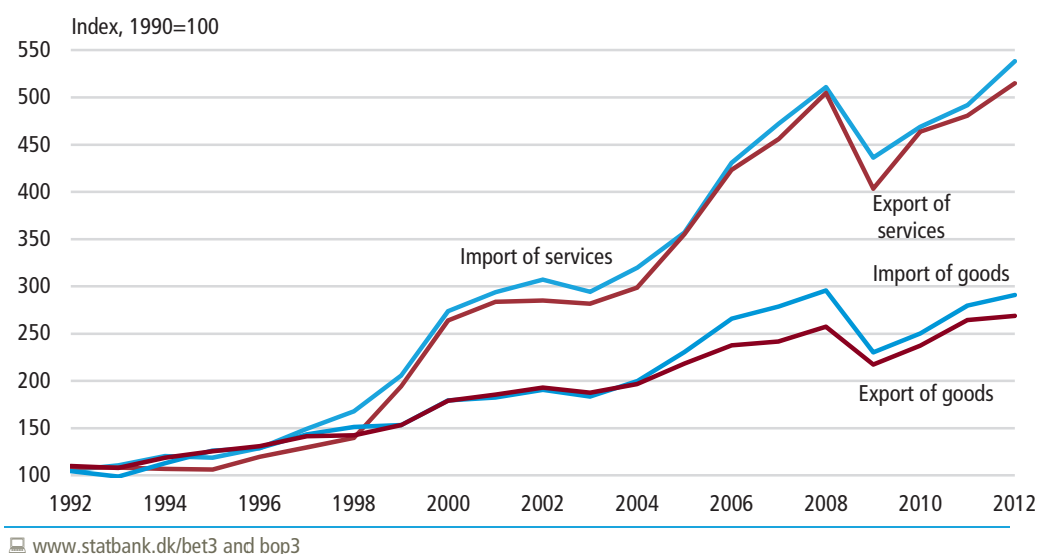


For definitional reasons, the statistics on external trade in goods and external trade in services cannot be directly aggregated, and consequently the concept of goods from the balance of payments statistics is used in the above figure. In table 338 the transition from the concept of goods used in the external trade statistics to the concept of goods used in the balance of payments statistics can be seen. Adjustments are made e.g. with respect to bunkering and provisioning abroad, repairs and freight.

### Sharp increase in trade in services

During most of the 1990s, the pace of the development in trade in goods and services was the same, but from the late 1990s the importance of trade in services to Denmark's external trade has increased and in 2012 trade in services was about 5 times higher than in 1992, while trade in goods was 2.5 times as high.

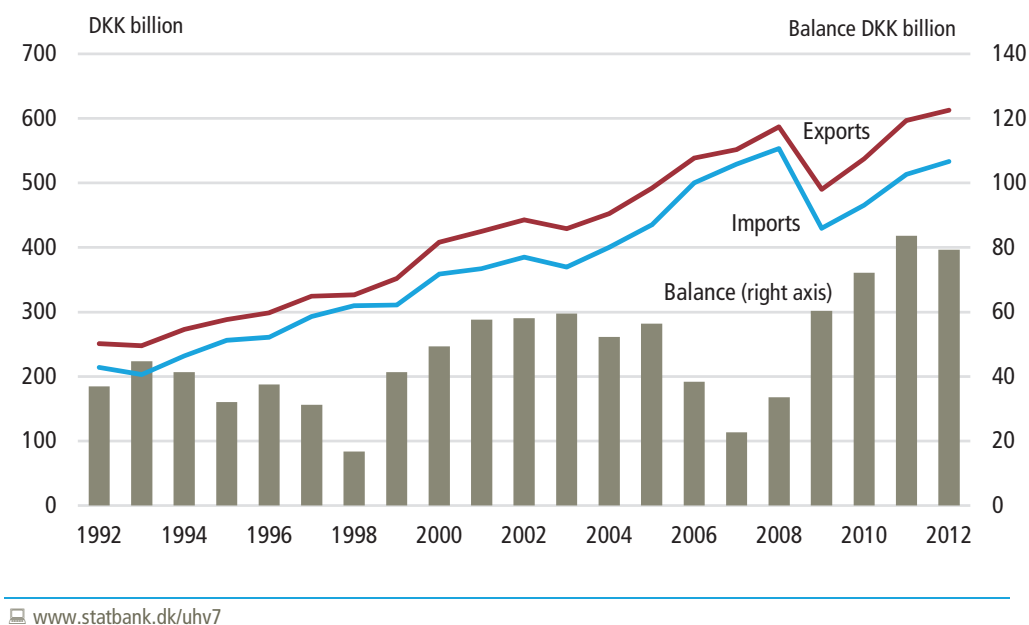
In 2009 trade in both goods and services was falling due to the global financial crisis, but already in 2010 trade was increasing again - in 2012 only imports of goods have not reverted to the level before the crisis.


**Figure 2 Development in the foreign trade, current prices**


### External trade in goods

#### Increase in external trade in goods during the last 21 years

In 2012, external trade in goods was 2.5 times higher than in 1992. Exports increased from DKK 251.0 billion in 1992 to DKK 612.5 billion in 2012. Imports increased from DKK 214.2 billion to DKK 533.3 billion in the same period.

**Figure 3 External trade in goods**




### External trade surplus for 25 years in a row

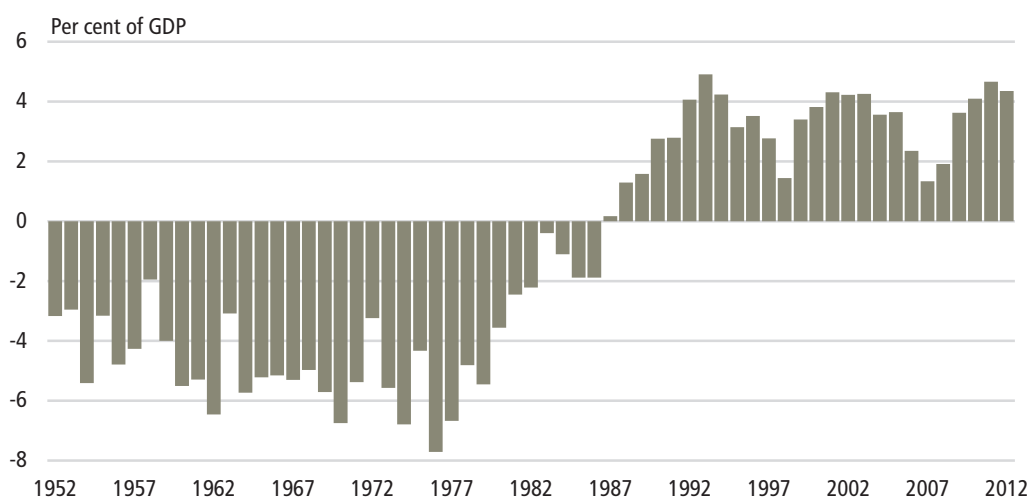
After the Second World War, Denmark's foreign trade can be characterised by two distinct periods. In the early period, Denmark constantly had deficits on the trade balance.

The recent period has been an era of constant surplus, starting with the year 1987. The trade balance is the difference between exports and imports of goods.

Between 1952 and 1986, the annual deficit on the trade balance averaged 4.4 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). The average surplus in the recent period (including 2012) is 3.2 per cent of GDP.

From the early 1950s, imports and exports each accounted for roughly one-fourth of GDP. In recent years this share, particularly for exports, has risen to nearly one-third.

**Figure 4** Balance of trade



[www.statbank.dk/nat01\\_sitc5r3y\\_and\\_sitc5r4y](http://www.statbank.dk/nat01_sitc5r3y_and_sitc5r4y)

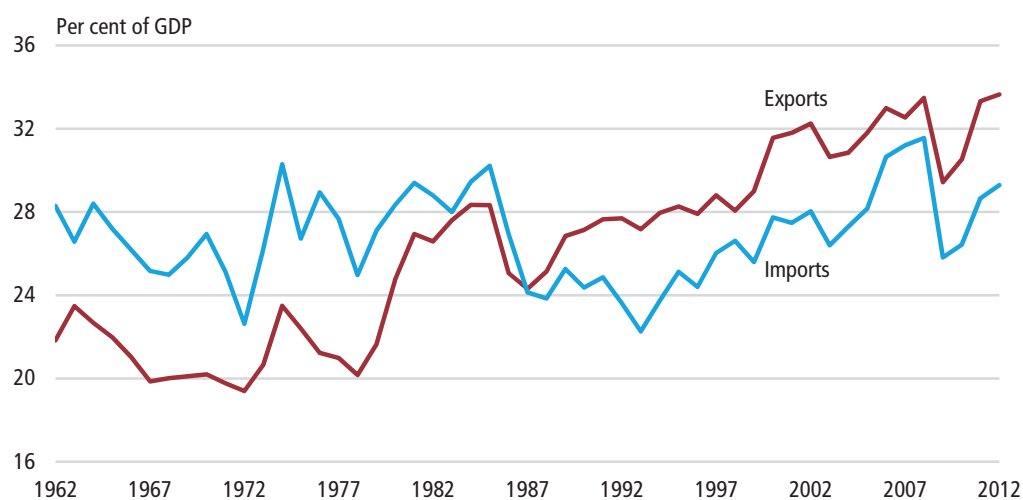
Among the factors affecting developments in the post-war period was the increase in raw material prices resulting from e.g. the Korean War in the early 1950s. This implied that imports' and exports' percentage of GDP rose sharply. The two oil crises in the 1970s also resulted in soaring import prices.

Exports as a percentage of GDP rose steeply from the late 1970s until the mid-1980s. Since 1987 exports have had a larger share of GDP than imports – a development that has made a positive contribution to GDP growth.

During the international financial crisis in 2008 and 2009, both imports and exports dropped sharply, so the trade balance surplus was preserved.



Figure 5 Imports and exports



www.statbank.dk/nat01, sitc5r3y and sitc5r4y

### Denmark's neighbours are our largest trading partners

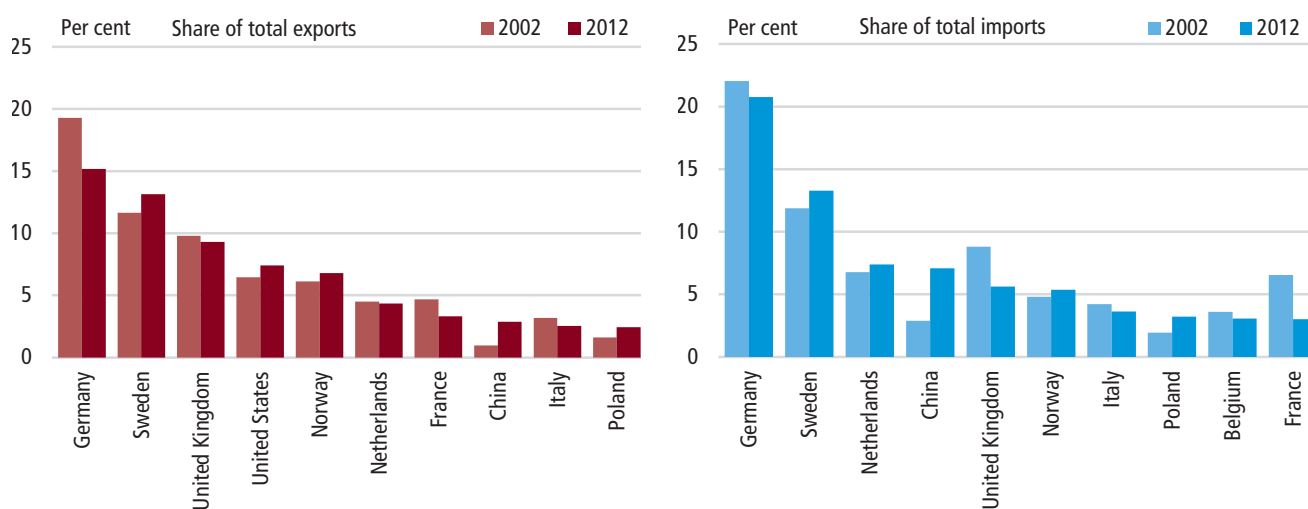
Denmark's largest trading partners are geographically close to Denmark. In 2012, the other 26 EU countries accounted for 66 per cent of the total Danish external trade and Norway another 6 per cent.

### Countries of export and import

Denmark's external trade is concentrated on a few dominant trading partners. The 10 largest export markets accounted for 67 per cent of total Danish exports in 2012, while 10 countries supplied 72 per cent of total imports into Denmark.

Germany is Denmark's largest trading partner, but in recent years exports to Germany have been declining relatively. In 2012, Germany accounted for 21 per cent of Denmark's imports and 15 per cent of Denmark's exports. 10 years earlier the corresponding figures were 22 per cent and 19 per cent.

Figure 6 Top 10 export and import countries



www.statbank.dk/sitc2r3y and sitc2r4y



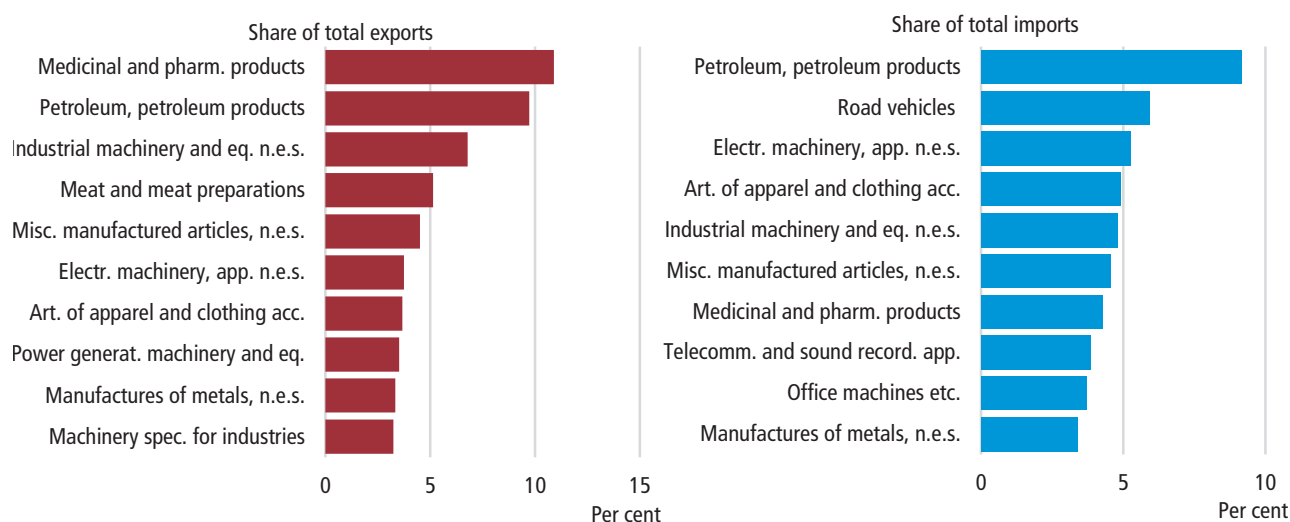
In recent years, China has been the fastest climber on the list of major trading partners. In 2012, China was the fourth largest supplier of goods to Denmark, accounting for 7 per cent of all Danish imports.

Trade is not quite so brisk in the opposite direction. Roughly 3 per cent of Danish exports go to China, a fact which puts China in the 8th place among Denmark's export markets.

### Exports are dominated by agricultural, oil-based and industrial products

Denmark's exports of goods consist mainly of a wide range of industrial products, oil and agricultural products. The most important products with regard to exports of industrial products are pharmaceuticals and machinery, but also clothes, furniture and food products are of high importance. Imports of goods are dominated by oil, goods for consumption and goods for use in the manufacturing industry and other industries.

**Figure 7** External trade in goods by commodity categories. 2012



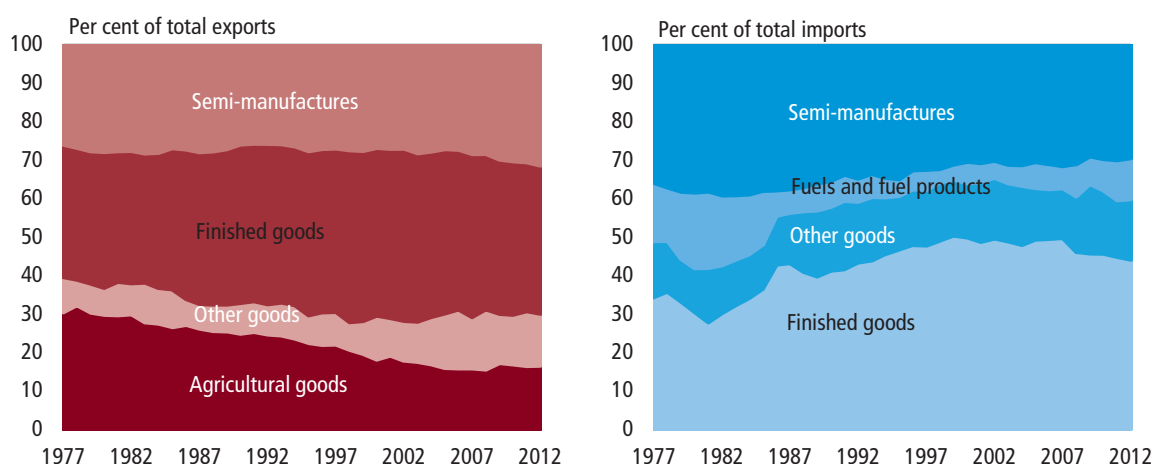
[www.statbank.dk/sitc2r4y](http://www.statbank.dk/sitc2r4y)

### Semi-manufactured and finished goods dominate exports

Since the beginning of the 1960s, the relative importance of agricultural exports has declined. Sales of agricultural products (incl. fish) now account for 17 per cent of total exports. Conversely, over the same period, finished goods have doubled to 39 per cent of total exports, and semi-manufactured goods have increased from around 20 per cent in 1960 to 31 per cent of total exports of goods most recently.

### Finished goods account for half of total imports

Since 1960, finished goods have made up an ever larger share of Danish imports, now accounting for half of the total imports. During the same period, imports of semi-manufactured products have declined from one-half to one-third of total imports. Seen over the last 10 years, the share of fuels has increased, finished goods have declined, while the share of respectively semi-manufactured goods and other goods remain almost unchanged.

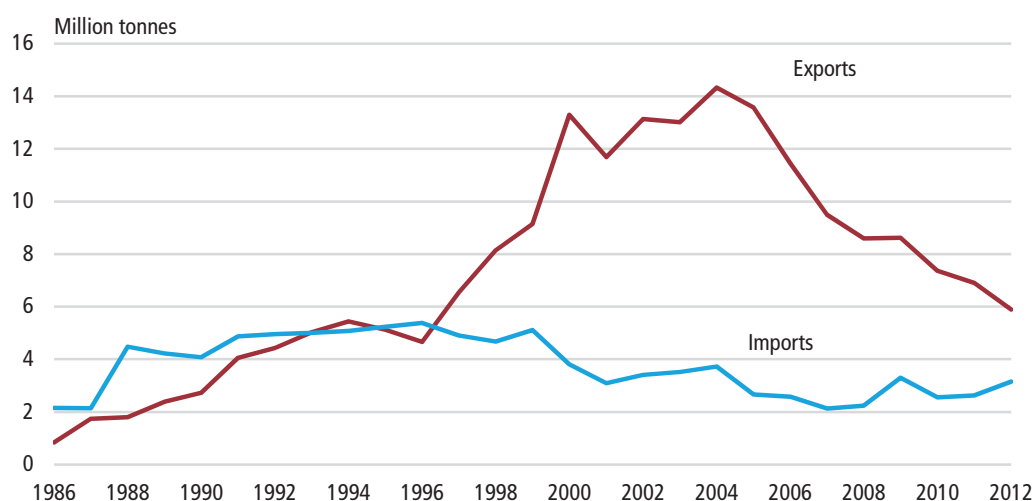

**Figure 8 Exports and imports analysed by commodity categories**


### Denmark is a net exporter of oil

Until the first oil crisis in 1973, imports of crude oil and oil-based products were around 10 per cent of total imports. Then an increase in oil prices pushed the value ratio up to around 20 per cent until the mid-1980s.

Subsequently, the value of imports of crude oil and oil-based products has fallen, so that these goods now account for about 9 per cent of total imports. Oil exports, on the other hand, increased sharply from 1997 to 2004, after which they have dropped substantially.

In 2012, exports of crude oil and oil-based products accounted for almost 10 per cent of total exports. Still, in volume terms, oil exports are now twice as large as oil imports. Denmark has been a net exporter of oil since 1997.

**Figure 9 Exports and imports of oil**


www.statbank.dk/sitc5r3y og sitc5r4y

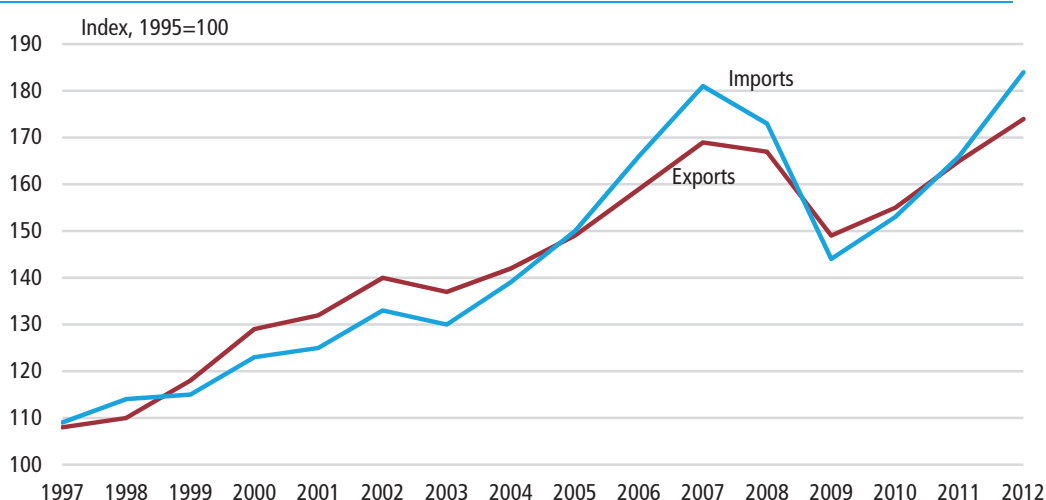


### Import and export quantities on the rise

In terms of volume (quantities), Danish imports and exports increased quite steeply until 2007 – the only exception being a slight decline in 2003. In 2008, both import and export volumes dropped slightly, while 2009 was affected by a strong decline of historical scale.

From 2010 both imports and exports volume went up. In 2012 import volumes were up 11 per cent and export volumes were up 5 per cent on the year before.

**Figure 10** Quantity index of imports and exports

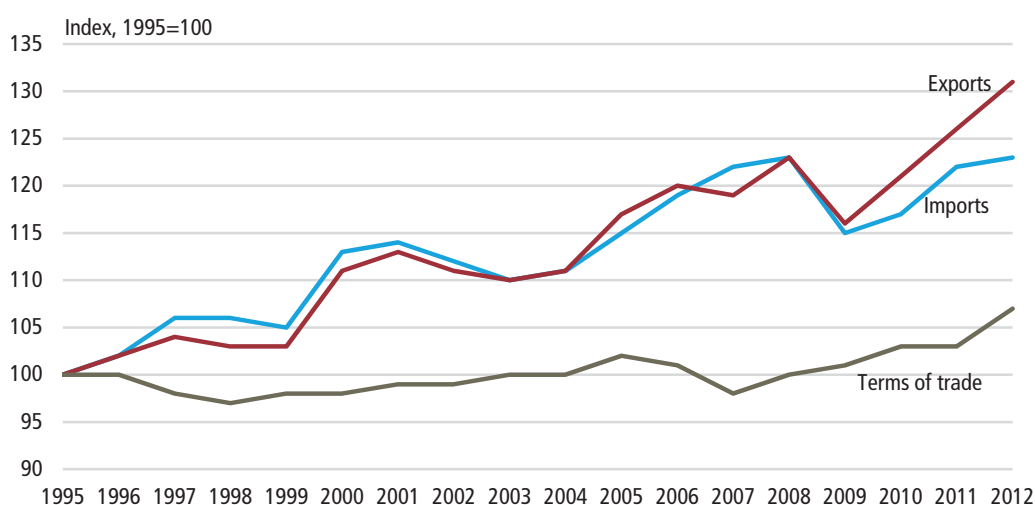


[www.statbank.dk/konj42](http://www.statbank.dk/konj42) and [bec42](http://www.statbank.dk/bec42)

### Export prices has increased more than import prices

Since 1995 prices of imported and exported goods have moved largely in parallel – a development illustrated by the unit value indices and the terms of trade. Until 2008 prices of imports as well as exports followed the same increase, and they both decreased steeply in 2009. Since 2009 the export prices have increased more than the import prices.

**Figure 11** Unit values for imports and exports and terms of trade



[www.statbank.dk/konj42](http://www.statbank.dk/konj42), [bec42](http://www.statbank.dk/bec42) and [byt22](http://www.statbank.dk/byt22)



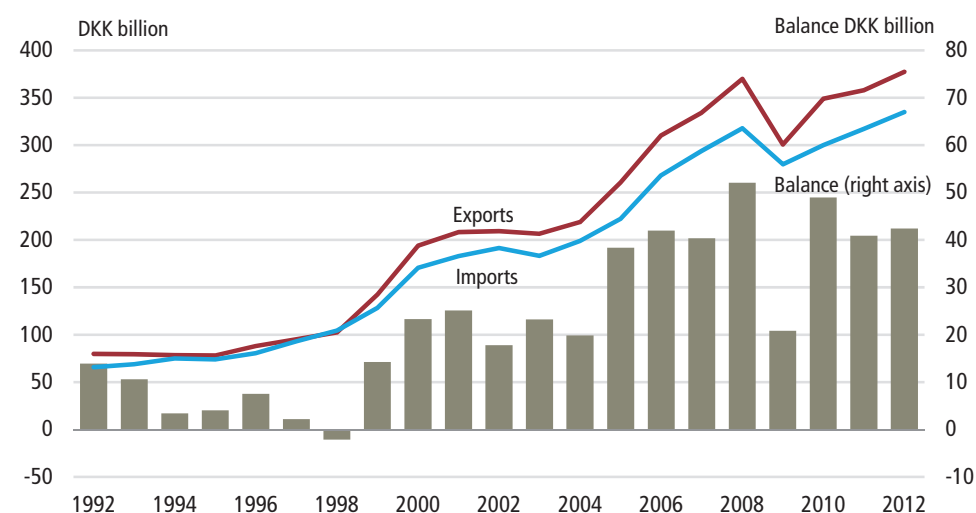
The development in the import- and export prices up to 2009 means that Denmark's terms of trade (i.e., the ratio of the export unit value index to the import unit value index) remained fairly constant. Since 2009 the terms of trade have experienced an increase caused by the prices for exports increasing more than the prices for imports.

## External trade in services

### Trade in services has increased sharply during the last 21 years

During the period 1992 to 2012, external trade in services almost increased five-fold – in 2012 exports amounted to DKK 377.4 billion and imports to DKK 335.0 billion. The prime mover of this increase was primarily accounted for by sea transport, but also other types of transport, provision of goods and consultancy services contributed to this increase.

**Figure 12 External trade in services**



www.statbank.dk/bet3 and bop3

In 2009 exports as well as imports declined considerably in connection with the global financial crisis, but trade has now reached the level before the crisis.

### Large surplus on the trade in services

Since 1999, there has been an increasing surplus on the trade in services until 2008, when the surplus reached DKK 52.1 billion. The prime mover of this increase was accounted for by sea transport. The global financial crisis caused a sharp reduction in the Danish trade in services, and particularly exports accounted for a sharp fall, which caused a falling surplus on the balance of services amounting to DKK 20.8 billion in 2009. Transport services accounted for the largest fall, where particularly sea transport experienced a considerable fall. After 2009 exports increased more than imports, resulting in large surpluses on the balance of services, which reached DKK 42.4 billion in 2012.

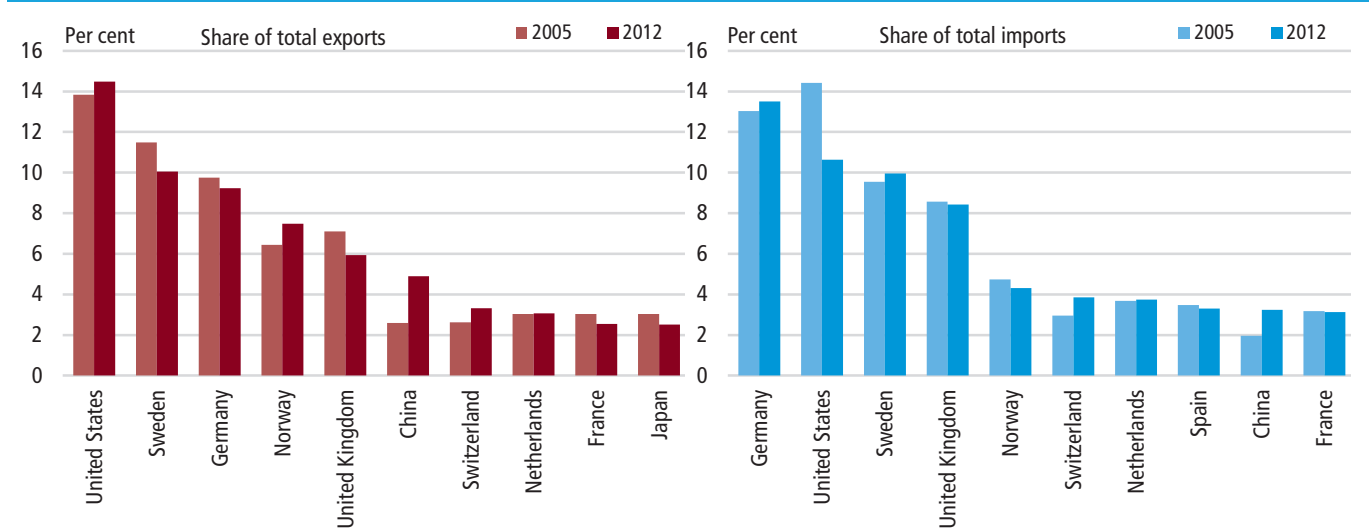


### Denmark's largest trading partners

Compared to 2005 the market shares for Denmark's traditional export markets, e.g. Sweden, Germany and UK have declined in 2012, while exports to China, Norway and Switzerland have seen an increase. In the same period USA reduced their import share, whereas China, but also Switzerland, Sweden and Germany have increased their share of Danish imports.

Figure 13

Top 10 export markets and import countries



[www.statbank.dk/uht3](http://www.statbank.dk/uht3)

### The United States is Denmark's largest export market

The United States was Denmark's most important trading partner in both 2005 and 2012 with regard to exports, which was mainly due to purchases of services within sea transport by American customers. The circumstance that the USA widely accounts for sea transport services does not necessarily reflect that the physical sea transport takes place to and from the USA. The essence of the statistics on trade in services is that the Danish shipping companies carry goods on behalf of American customers.

Germany has surpassed the United States and was Denmark's most important trading partner with regard to imports. This is mainly because the United States' share of the Danish imports declined from 14.4 pct. in 2005 to 10.6 pct. in 2012. Sea transport is also important in relation to Germany, but also travel and road transport play a very important role in Danish imports of services from Germany.

Besides the United States, Sweden and Germany are Denmark's most important trading partners with regard to trade in services. For Sweden and Germany sea transport also plays a considerable role, but trade with these two countries also covers a wide range of services, e.g. air and road transport, travels and other business services. It can generally be concluded that if sea transport is disregarded, markets geographically close to Denmark are most important for Denmark's trade in services – which is also precisely the case with regard to trade in goods.



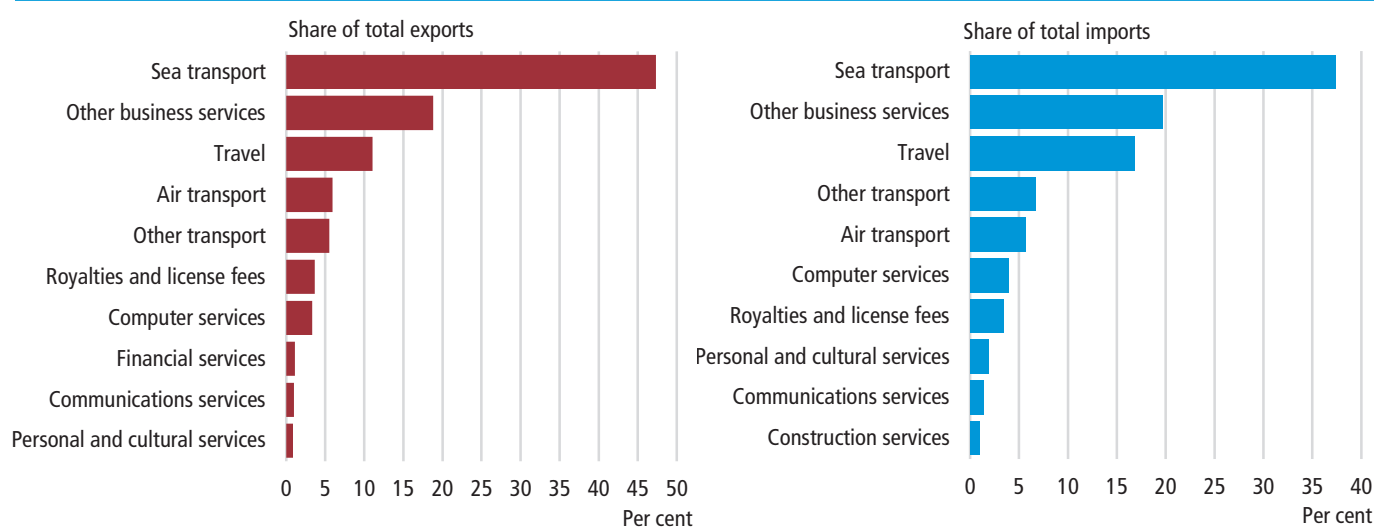
### Sea transport covers almost half of Denmark's trade in services

Sea transport is, by far, Denmark's most important trading activity with regard to services. In 2012, this service group accounted for more than 47 pct. of Denmark's exports of services and more than 37 pct. of Denmark's imports of services.

With regard to exports, the group Other business services, is the second-largest service group, which can be attributed to merchanting, but revenue derived from Architectural and engineering services and Research and development services also play a part. Merchanting is also known as triangular trade, where a Danish middleman purchases goods in one country and sells them in another without the goods crossing the Danish border.

Figure 14

The composition of the Danish trade in services, 2012



www.statbank.dk/uht3

With regard to imports, the group Other business services is also the second-largest service group. The group covers particularly imports of Architectural and engineering services and Research and development services, but also substantial imports of operational leasing, e.g. ships hired without a crew. Travel is the third-largest service group for both imports and exports. Travel covers the expenditure incurred by Danes in connection with especially holidays and business trips abroad, but also trips abroad in connection with health and education are included.

### Balance of payments

#### Surplus on the balance of payments since 1999

For many years, Denmark had a continuous deficit on the balance of payments, which gave rise to increasing foreign debt. However, since 1990 Denmark has – except for 1998 – had a surplus on the balance of payments current account, which contributed to an increase in Denmark's foreign assets. From having a net foreign debt of more than 30 pct. of GDP at the beginning of the 1990s, Denmark had positive net assets abroad of 35 pct. of GDP<sup>1</sup> in 2012.

<sup>1</sup> Net assets and investment income figures are produced by Danmarks Nationalbank.

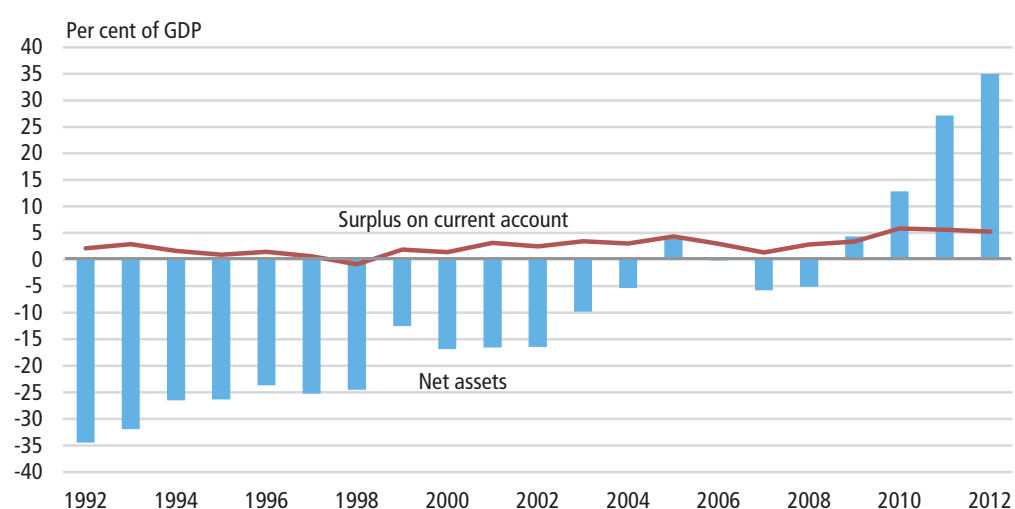


Denmark's net wealth, or net assets, is affected partly by the surplus on the balance of payments current account and partly by value adjustments. For example changes in the exchange rate will affect the value of the net assets. This gave rise to e.g. foreign debt again from 2006 to 2008, despite surplus on the balance of payments.

### Surplus is attributed to trade in goods and services and income

In 2012, the surplus on the balance of payments current account was DKK 95.4 billion and was comprised of a surplus on trade in goods and services of DKK 82.2 billion and a surplus on income (investment income and compensation of employees) of DKK 47.6 billion, while current transfers, consisting of e.g. foreign aid and transfers from and to EU institutions, contributed negatively with DKK 34.4 billion.

**Figure 15** Balance of payments and net assets



www.statbank.dk/bop3 and dndapu

Investment income consist of e.g. interest payments and dividends from securities – shares, bonds, and other equity instruments – issued abroad and held by Danish residents, and similar payments from securities issued in Denmark held by non-residents. In case of foreign direct investments reinvested earnings are also included in investment income. The investment income alone contributed with a surplus of DKK 57.7 billion for 2012.



Table 328 (page 1 of 2) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2011	2012*	2011	2012*	2011	2012*
	DKK mio.					
<b>Total</b>	<b>597 036</b>	<b>612 538</b>	<b>513 443</b>	<b>533 341</b>	<b>83 593</b>	<b>79 198</b>
<b>EU countries (27)</b>	<b>381 754</b>	<b>379 265</b>	<b>360 974</b>	<b>376 981</b>	<b>20 780</b>	<b>2 285</b>
Austria	3 910	4 009	4 679	5 277	-769	-1 268
Belgium	8 205	8 498	16 317	16 306	-8 112	-7 808
Bulgaria	550	555	620	621	-70	-65
Czech Republic	5 698	6 090	6 175	6 701	-476	-610
Cyprus	702	537	201	147	501	390
Estonia	1 320	1 643	1 716	1 796	-396	-153
Finland	13 754	14 553	8 728	8 745	5 027	5 808
France and Monaco	23 015	20 359	16 906	15 984	6 109	4 374
Germany	94 803	92 866	104 762	110 770	-9 959	-17 905
Greece	3 257	2 764	930	957	2 326	1 807
Hungary	3 279	3 434	3 873	4 319	-593	-885
Ireland	5 184	4 146	5 693	6 298	-508	-2 152
Italy	16 537	15 544	17 840	19 265	-1 303	-3 721
Latvia	1 518	1 790	2 280	2 660	-762	-870
Lithuania	2 615	2 618	2 819	3 256	-204	-637
Luxembourg	346	331	924	850	-578	-519
Malta	259	253	85	462	174	-210
Netherlands	26 832	26 522	36 233	39 386	-9 401	-12 863
Poland	15 719	14 932	15 738	17 136	-19	-2 204
Portugal	1 945	1 676	2 167	2 290	-222	-614
Romania	2 135	2 809	1 028	1 302	1 107	1 507
Slovakia	1 993	1 766	2 230	2 232	-237	-466
Slovenia	510	541	1 348	1 548	-838	-1 007
Spain	13 412	11 363	7 409	7 940	6 003	3 423
Sweden	75 649	80 461	68 336	70 799	7 313	9 661
United Kingdom	55 997	57 044	31 937	29 933	24 060	27 111
Not classified EU country	2 608	2 161	-	-	2 608	2 161
<b>Non-EU total</b>	<b>215 283</b>	<b>233 273</b>	<b>152 469</b>	<b>156 360</b>	<b>62 813</b>	<b>76 913</b>
Algeria	1 263	1 167	767	1 841	496	-674
Angola	112	167	25	515	88	-348
Argentina	1 149	958	3 124	2 662	-1 975	-1 704
Aruba	18	155	-	-	18	155
Australia	6 850	6 381	1 388	951	5 463	5 430
Azerbaijan	126	233	5	115	120	119
Bahrain	146	185	227	649	-81	-463
Bangladesh	327	363	1 898	2 516	-1 571	-2 153
Belarus	339	460	226	63	113	397
Brazil	4 614	5 781	2 622	3 182	1 992	2 599
British Virgin Island	968	747	1	0	966	747
Canada	6 337	4 494	2 201	2 657	4 136	1 836
Chile	970	1 115	831	875	138	240
China	15 143	17 636	36 277	37 701	-21 134	-20 066
Colombia	419	737	1 683	1 088	-1 264	-351
Croatia	892	628	191	236	701	393
Dominican Republic	433	458	6	19	427	439
Ecuador	106	177	102	104	4	73
Egypt	1 399	1 507	187	147	1 212	1 360
Faroe Islands <sup>1)</sup>	2 348	2 691	998	880	1 350	1 811
Ghana	192	164	237	213	-45	-49
Gibraltar	264	798	-	1	263	797
Greenland <sup>2)</sup>	3 083	3 238	2 488	2 549	595	688
Hongkong	9 165	10 849	946	875	8 219	9 975
India	3 202	2 631	5 320	4 445	-2 117	-1 814

<sup>1</sup> Faroe Islands included in Europe. <sup>2</sup> Greenland included in North America.



Table 328 (page 2 of 2)

## External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2011	2012*	2011	2012*	2011	2012*
	DKK mio.					
Indonesia	617	982	1 512	1 656	-896	-674
Iran	1 172	1 033	66	59	1 107	974
Iraq	244	364	-	-	244	364
Iceland	2 123	2 444	640	767	1 483	1 677
Israel	1 212	1 164	528	498	685	666
Japan	10 438	12 091	2 882	2 466	7 556	9 625
Jordan	455	444	14	5	441	438
Kazakhstan	357	487	564	414	-207	73
Kenya	137	190	19	23	118	168
Kuwait	410	405	671	424	-261	-18
Lebanon	659	677	24	24	635	654
Libya	156	457	163	1 268	-7	-811
Malaysia	1 128	1 240	1 415	1 471	-287	-231
Mexico	2 062	2 307	787	1 071	1 275	1 236
Morocco	342	1 535	141	257	201	1 278
New Zealand	603	713	1 100	558	-496	155
Nigeria	884	867	3	551	881	316
Norway	38 891	41 636	23 592	28 618	15 299	13 018
Oman	880	732	187	28	692	704
Pakistan	646	527	549	543	96	-16
Panama	517	395	15	53	502	341
Peru	266	330	681	1 101	-414	-771
Philippines	552	578	324	364	229	214
Qatar	460	476	1 450	1 529	-990	-1 053
Russia	12 064	11 971	11 865	7 527	198	4 444
Saudi Arabia	3 118	4 064	259	564	2 859	3 500
Serbia	588	652	139	148	450	504
Singapore	7 356	3 775	675	972	6 682	2 803
South Africa	1 627	1 819	1 259	840	368	978
South Korea	3 876	4 669	2 093	2 640	1 783	2 029
Sri Lanka	138	239	135	162	3	78
Switzerland	5 659	5 574	4 742	4 637	917	937
Syria	236	157	12	10	224	147
Taiwan	1 663	1 668	2 752	2 625	-1 089	-957
Thailand	1 423	1 667	4 011	2 434	-2 588	-767
Tunisia	329	235	64	41	264	194
Turkey	3 936	4 139	4 901	5 628	-966	-1 490
Ukraine	1 717	2 041	939	890	778	1 151
United Arab Emirates	2 353	2 442	487	1 516	1 866	926
United State of America	37 708	45 373	14 748	14 704	22 960	30 668
Uruguay	475	528	80	65	394	463
Venezuela	381	599	615	209	-233	390
Vietnam	1 173	1 087	1 555	1 662	-382	-575
Yemen	246	387	-	1	246	386
Countries not determined 3. -countries	152	743	230	61	-78	682
EMU countries	215 985	207 370	228 169	240 255	-12 184	-32 884
OECD countries	494 679	502 826	414 386	434 619	80 293	68 208
EFTA countries	46 703	49 672	28 988	34 034	17 716	15 638
BRIC	35 023	38 019	56 084	52 874	21 061	-14 855
Europe	450 972	452 705	409 340	426 483	41 631	26 222
Africa	7 732	9 411	3 941	6 130	3 791	3 280
North America	47 128	53 104	19 437	19 912	27 691	33 192
South and Central America	13 559	15 414	10 848	10 549	2 711	4 865
Asia	69 512	73 849	67 142	68 675	2 369	5 175
Oceania	7 982	7 313	2 505	1 530	5 478	5 783



Table 329 External trade, quantity and unit value index

	Quantity			Unit value		
	2010	2011	2012*	2010	2011	2012*
	1995=100					
<b>Imports<sup>1</sup></b>						
Imports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	153	166	184	117	122	123
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture	115	130	132	146	150	164
Intermediate goods for construction industry	167	185	191	103	103	102
Intermediate goods for other industries	128	139	148	111	113	111
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	110	119	207	327	415	434
Machinery and other capital	167	186	201	102	104	106
Transport equipment	121	145	146	111	113	109
Intermediate goods for household consumption	202	216	214	108	110	111
<b>Exports<sup>1</sup></b>						
Exports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	155	165	174	121	126	131
Agricultural products of animal origin	142	146	142	106	108	117
Agricultural products of vegetable origin	95	105	103	125	130	131
Canned meat and milk	94	95	93	128	135	136
Manufactured goods, total	173	189	193	106	107	110
Manufactured goods, total (excl. machinery and instruments)	172	187	189	108	111	114
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs not processed or preserved	91	92	101	127	135	137
Fur skins, untreated	222	215	220	177	214	266
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	149	136	201	403	513	546
<b>Terms of trade</b>	•	•	•	103	103	107

Note: The classification *other goods* has been omitted from the table, but it is included in the totals.

[www.statbank.dk.dk/bec42, konj42 and byt22](http://www.statbank.dk.dk/bec42, konj42 and byt22)

<sup>1</sup> Excl. ships, aircraft, drilling rigs and production platforms.



Table 330 (page 1 of 2) External trade by country and commodity group. 2012\*

SITC Selected commodity groups	Total		EU countries (27)		Non-EU total		BRIC	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	—DKK mio.—							
<b>Total</b>	<b>612 538</b>	<b>533 341</b>	<b>379 265</b>	<b>376 981</b>	<b>233 273</b>	<b>156 360</b>	<b>38 019</b>	<b>52 874</b>
<b>0 Food and live animals, total</b>	<b>101 151</b>	<b>58 864</b>	<b>69 026</b>	<b>42 358</b>	<b>32 125</b>	<b>16 506</b>	<b>6 825</b>	<b>2 485</b>
01 Meat and meat preparations	31 431	9 230	20 568	8 896	10 864	334	3 098	79
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	15 001	4 232	10 074	3 969	4 927	263	524	29
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, aqua.invert.	16 576	11 063	12 827	2 695	3 749	8 368	1 045	583
04 Cereals, and cereal preparations	6 833	5 379	4 170	5 155	2 663	224	487	24
05 Vegetables and fruit	3 300	9 662	2 565	8 452	735	1 210	22	295
06 Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	2 389	1 733	1 476	1 595	912	138	11	62
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 434	4 005	1 024	3 486	410	519	36	131
08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	5 814	9 705	3 978	4 566	1 836	5 139	394	1 254
<b>1 Beverages and tobacco, total</b>	<b>6 227</b>	<b>6 598</b>	<b>5 019</b>	<b>5 229</b>	<b>1 208</b>	<b>1 368</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>61</b>
11 Beverages	5 009	5 638	4 219	4 500	791	1 137	8	3
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 217	960	800	729	418	231	9	58
<b>2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total</b>	<b>28 959</b>	<b>15 825</b>	<b>13 791</b>	<b>11 969</b>	<b>15 169</b>	<b>3 855</b>	<b>2 960</b>	<b>770</b>
21 Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	11 221	1 282	1 042	1 043	10 179	239	1 666	-
24 Wood and cork	886	5 261	564	4 380	323	881	124	448
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	5 200	680	3 336	602	1 864	78	622	12
<b>3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total</b>	<b>65 643</b>	<b>57 910</b>	<b>54 070</b>	<b>24 977</b>	<b>11 573</b>	<b>32 933</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>4 552</b>
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	23	2 476	19	186	4	2 291	1	726
33 Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	59 587	49 701	48 201	20 291	11 386	29 410	579	3 825
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	3 287	364	3 203	348	84	16	-	-
35 Electric current	2 745	5 368	2 647	4 152	98	1 216	-	-
<b>4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total</b>	<b>3 960</b>	<b>4 959</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>2 455</b>	<b>2 018</b>	<b>2 504</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>5 Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total</b>	<b>104 909</b>	<b>64 464</b>	<b>48 589</b>	<b>53 856</b>	<b>56 320</b>	<b>10 607</b>	<b>10 127</b>	<b>3 974</b>
51 Organic chemicals	8 552	6 143	4 299	4 167	4 253	1 976	846	901
52 Inorganic chemicals	961	2 683	691	2 085	270	598	15	149
53 Dying and tanning and colouring materials	3 527	3 418	2 699	2 849	829	569	127	235
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	66 757	23 130	25 321	18 315	41 435	4 816	7 393	2 059
55 Ess. oils, resinoids, perfume materials; toilet and cleans. prep.	4 670	5 005	3 149	4 539	1 522	466	89	102
57 Plastics in primary forms	1 820	8 990	1 544	8 454	276	536	56	56
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	5 208	5 960	4 025	5 537	1 183	423	175	62
<b>6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total</b>	<b>54 738</b>	<b>74 492</b>	<b>39 941</b>	<b>58 369</b>	<b>14 797</b>	<b>16 122</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>7 598</b>
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 459	3 869	1 046	3 223	413	647	81	299
63 Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	3 046	4 811	2 499	3 953	547	858	35	432
64 Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	5 728	10 038	4 475	9 349	1 253	689	88	317
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., related products	6 106	7 257	4 642	4 934	1 464	2 323	110	1 131
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	6 772	6 863	4 038	5 475	2 733	1 388	149	763
67 Iron and steel	7 579	16 283	5 059	13 003	2 519	3 280	440	1 891
68 Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	3 119	6 337	2 695	4 500	425	1 837	68	130
<b>7 Machinery and transport equipment, total</b>	<b>147 268</b>	<b>158 788</b>	<b>82 445</b>	<b>127 609</b>	<b>64 822</b>	<b>31 178</b>	<b>11 869</b>	<b>12 406</b>
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	21 561	8 087	12 398	6 657	9 162	1 430	1 484	457
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	19 900	12 784	8 783	10 373	11 117	2 411	2 154	577
73 Metalworking machinery	1 145	2 067	504	1 732	640	334	172	62
74 Gen. industrial mach. and equipment, n.e.s., mach. parts, n.e.s.	41 538	25 934	22 894	20 824	18 644	5 110	4 711	2 354
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	9 266	20 176	4 995	17 257	4 271	2 919	453	1 639
76 Telecomm., sound recording, reprod. apparatus and equipment	11 537	20 780	6 448	17 347	5 089	3 434	542	1 685
77 Electric. mach., appar., applian.s, n.e.s., electr. parts there of	22 953	28 420	14 496	20 918	8 457	7 502	1 636	3 925
78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	14 804	31 998	10 942	28 513	3 862	3 485	586	1 037
79 Transport equipment, n.e.s.	4 564	8 541	984	3 987	3 580	4 554	132	670
<b>8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total</b>	<b>90 967</b>	<b>84 504</b>	<b>60 186</b>	<b>47 790</b>	<b>30 780</b>	<b>36 713</b>	<b>3 335</b>	<b>20 592</b>
81 Prefabr. buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating, n.e.s.	3 115	3 375	2 216	2 407	899	968	39	747
82 Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses and similar	12 887	8 407	7 917	5 405	4 971	3 002	138	2 195
83 Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	669	1 518	484	738	186	781	10	667
84 Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	22 468	26 607	18 359	8 495	4 109	18 112	182	11 034
85 Footwear	3 933	5 978	2 849	3 406	1 085	2 572	118	1 555
87 Profess., scientific and contr. instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	18 590	11 086	9 892	7 592	8 698	3 494	1 969	672
88 Photo. appar., equipm. and supplies, optic. goods, n.e.s.	1 647	2 914	868	1 913	779	1 001	145	266
<b>9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere</b>	<b>8 717</b>	<b>6 939</b>	<b>4 257</b>	<b>2 366</b>	<b>4 460</b>	<b>4 573</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>326</b>

Note: The table only contains selected 2-digit SITC groups, and consequently the figures do not add up to the totals shown.

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OECD countries		China		Norway		United Kingdom		Sweden		Germany		USA	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.													
502 826	434 619	17 636	37 701	41 636	28 618	57 044	29 933	80 461	70 799	92 866	110 770	45 373	14 704
82 003	48 236	3 295	775	3 629	2 816	11 360	1 843	10 856	5 004	20 922	14 922	2 173	1 090
26 579	9 022	1 770	5	143	63	5 004	272	2 901	305	5 715	3 971	994	-
11 474	4 166	140	1	356	5	1 764	131	2 141	524	3 050	1 623	351	47
14 334	6 575	781	518	736	2 332	1 351	322	1 749	626	3 316	731	72	349
5 130	5 031	208	7	458	65	481	335	664	873	1 719	1 757	279	11
2 871	9 023	7	140	189	12	235	150	1 197	483	459	1 960	39	222
2 120	1 638	1	5	540	7	34	74	466	257	309	445	6	9
1 205	3 614	4	8	103	63	28	197	361	946	394	1 066	20	14
4 827	5 467	105	67	773	240	198	175	616	277	946	2 546	26	371
5 631	6 042	3	2	320	88	374	421	650	211	2 460	883	164	192
4 561	5 318	3	2	169	51	306	414	526	208	2 156	612	102	176
1 070	725	-	1	151	37	67	7	124	3	304	271	62	16
16 492	12 681	2 308	202	729	827	706	407	2 120	3 124	5 544	2 343	253	341
1 210	1 071	1 647	-	-	136	-	-	58	312	84	122	1	1
661	3 677	116	22	69	99	53	46	140	1 629	249	589	9	80
4 406	628	390	5	88	27	88	3	476	414	1 949	131	10	2
62 181	42 884	499	2	4 216	16 436	17 215	6 869	20 870	10 542	6 999	1 065	3 475	855
22	328	1	-	2	110	-	-	3	35	8	27	-	-
56 175	36 825	498	1	4 097	15 108	16 895	6 541	20 348	6 510	2 309	869	3 475	848
3 238	363	-	-	19	1	320	328	189	7	2 365	9	-	7
2 745	5 368	-	-	98	1 216	-	-	330	3 990	2 317	162	-	-
3 148	2 831	17	2	1 099	211	266	60	895	206	205	1 558	46	105
80 565	58 403	4 042	1 505	3 535	1 237	4 466	4 572	9 397	5 765	8 243	15 410	18 700	1 806
6 484	4 927	306	701	120	109	310	546	333	295	906	1 575	1 078	423
851	2 442	3	53	52	138	22	144	126	150	152	823	82	91
3 070	3 071	43	136	235	106	151	175	563	824	729	888	53	62
50 116	20 013	3 192	338	1 342	278	2 991	1 535	4 185	1 378	3 811	4 170	15 758	561
4 300	4 868	16	67	974	44	179	566	1 644	654	314	1 035	28	191
1 616	8 788	18	50	53	206	41	253	397	946	426	2 271	30	66
4 751	5 737	61	57	441	49	338	372	751	754	813	1 744	172	66
49 284	62 897	509	5 140	6 021	3 022	5 241	2 783	8 476	9 931	10 801	19 449	1 951	856
1 221	3 435	48	225	87	17	75	637	235	275	298	1 273	88	34
2 861	3 838	22	269	298	110	342	113	480	587	808	780	29	10
5 310	9 593	64	273	537	224	388	132	1 144	3 041	1 002	2 621	61	38
5 368	5 289	36	834	477	95	651	335	735	534	1 111	1 384	233	57
6 141	5 781	54	711	923	107	420	300	1 146	704	1 121	1 827	590	148
6 612	13 904	47	270	1 303	537	392	498	1 231	2 068	1 591	4 653	130	114
2 920	5 992	37	101	128	1 401	93	151	386	648	951	1 736	78	38
114 448	140 246	4 956	11 678	10 986	2 396	11 969	8 882	15 264	26 374	20 612	42 873	12 016	5 295
17 521	7 538	820	434	847	307	4 998	289	2 444	640	1 679	3 162	2 965	172
13 955	11 980	803	528	1 548	622	778	884	1 792	1 313	1 797	3 823	1 413	635
844	1 948	74	61	98	15	37	55	63	99	171	1 105	130	52
31 109	22 855	1 972	2 225	2 107	346	2 216	1 026	3 309	2 714	5 905	8 109	2 995	703
7 851	17 756	146	1 634	2 124	53	465	1 031	2 020	4 010	711	3 844	461	281
8 841	18 253	266	1 680	912	108	748	1 425	1 382	8 710	1 689	2 795	807	365
19 144	23 008	760	3 852	1 341	287	1 702	2 228	2 598	3 556	3 819	7 225	2 290	933
12 769	30 057	49	720	1 484	132	833	1 143	1 435	5 225	4 628	12 110	360	145
2 414	6 851	66	544	524	527	191	801	222	107	212	700	596	2 008
82 590	54 567	1 681	18 171	10 156	707	5 208	3 781	11 466	9 223	16 355	11 653	6 040	2 440
2 893	2 521	9	711	364	57	178	88	521	640	307	531	176	20
12 064	5 075	81	2 126	2 655	244	862	141	1 470	1 785	2 316	842	594	21
624	782	3	470	96	6	46	105	121	162	136	138	6	8
21 649	11 036	10	9 259	2 519	22	1 111	500	3 320	1 450	5 926	1 793	78	48
3 587	3 415	91	1 310	600	8	141	110	625	363	939	694	76	7
14 899	9 949	1 039	655	658	117	1 044	835	1 177	959	2 785	2 332	2 209	1 375
1 264	2 435	93	261	96	7	115	321	124	408	250	508	140	46
6 484	5 831	327	224	944	879	240	316	467	420	725	614	555	1 724



Table 331 Imports by use

BEC - commodity group	2011	2012*
	DKK mio.	
<b>Imports, total</b>	<b>513 443</b>	<b>533 341</b>
<b>Intermediate goods for agriculture, total</b>	<b>14 493</b>	<b>16 101</b>
Cereals, unmilled or semi-processed	1 662	2 057
Feeding stuff for animals	9 054	10 066
Fertilizers	1 978	2 144
Other	1 798	1 833
<b>Intermediate goods for construction industry, total</b>	<b>37 370</b>	<b>37 993</b>
Timber, worked, coniferous	1 958	1 846
Non-metallic mineral manufactures for const.	3 506	3 566
Iron or steel products for construction	9 462	9 580
Miscellaneous finished goods for construction	7 917	7 880
Other	14 526	15 121
<b>Intermediate goods for other industries, total</b>	<b>152 503</b>	<b>156 678</b>
Oil seeds, oleag. fruit (excl. flour and meal)	1 381	1 730
Pulp and waste paper	440	438
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	8 381	8 035
Textile fibres	269	242
Textile yarn	873	885
Textile fabric	3 238	3 162
Chemical elements and compounds	7 581	8 271
Plastic materials and articles thereof	14 394	15 030
Other chemical materials and products	12 747	13 901
Iron and steel	16 127	15 687
Non-ferrous metals	6 058	5 721
Miscellaneous manufactures of metal	4 573	4 922
Other raw materials and semi-manufactures	24 185	24 098
Parts of non-elec. machinery, etc.	20 845	23 280
Parts of elec. machinery etc.	10 334	11 330
Other parts and accessories n.e.s.	3 717	3 744
Parts and accessories of transport equipment	16 815	15 772
Aircraft engines	57	40
Engines for other transport equipment	488	389
<b>Fuels, lubricants and electric energy, total</b>	<b>52 668</b>	<b>57 182</b>
Coal, coke and briquettes	4 500	2 385
Petroleum oils, crude	12 402	15 792
Light and medium oils (motor spirit etc.)	7 600	9 058
Gas oils and fuel oils n.e.s.	21 154	22 482
Other fuels and lubricants, electric current	7 012	7 465
<b>Machinery and other capital equipment, total</b>	<b>59 102</b>	<b>65 743</b>
Agricultural and dairy machinery	2 670	2 628
Office machines, automatic data processing equipment	13 269	14 836
Construction machinery	1 394	1 795
Other machinery and appliances, non-electrical	17 209	18 342
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	24 560	28 141
<b>Transport equipment, total</b>	<b>32 173</b>	<b>30 368</b>
Ships	4 865	2 881
Aircraft	1 364	2 283
Railway vehicles and industrial motor vehicles	7 993	9 137
Passenger motor cars	17 951	16 068
<b>Goods for household consumption, total</b>	<b>157 604</b>	<b>162 067</b>
Food, beverages and tobacco	49 143	50 619
Other non-durable consumer goods	26 639	29 066
Clothing	26 051	26 715
Footwear	5 611	5 903
Other semi-durable consumer goods	25 765	26 812
Pleasure craft, caravans, etc.	1 488	1 541
Other durable consumer goods	22 908	21 412
<b>Goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>7 531</b>	<b>7 209</b>


**Table 332 Exports by origin**

KONJ-Commodity group	2011	2012*
	DKK mio.	
<b>Export, total</b>	<b>597 036</b>	<b>612 538</b>
<b>Agricultural products of animal origin, total</b>	<b>45 570</b>	<b>47 271</b>
Live bovine cattle; meat from bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 629	2 950
Live swine; meat of swine	25 608	26 824
Poultry; live killed or dressed; fresh, chilled or frozen	1 486	1 631
Butter	1 837	1 665
Cheese	8 354	8 288
Birds' eggs, in the shell	151	155
Pig fat and poultry fat	573	533
Bovine and equine hides and skins, undressed	350	325
Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (excl. fish)	564	641
Edible offal of cattle, sheep, pigs and horses	2 036	2 212
Other agricultural products of animal origin	1 982	2 049
<b>Agricultural products of vegetable origin, total</b>	<b>10 973</b>	<b>10 855</b>
Cereals	3 383	3 216
Seeds, fruit and spores for sowing	1 745	1 765
Flowers, plants, fruits and vegetables	4 169	4 347
Other agricultural products of vegetable origin	1 675	1 528
<b>Canned meat and milk, total</b>	<b>7 232</b>	<b>7 164</b>
Canned meat	3 893	4 051
Canned milk	3 338	3 113
<b>Manufactured goods, total (excl. canned meat and milk, ships, etc.)</b>	<b>431 756</b>	<b>446 477</b>
Sugar and molasses	1 160	1 421
Other manufactured products of agricultural origin	21 356	22 798
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	4 140	4 323
Feeding stuffs (excl. straw, roots, etc.)	6 180	5 759
Beer	1 781	1 749
Other beverages (excl. fruit and vegetable juices)	2 631	3 260
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3 241	3 527
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	56 268	66 757
Other chemical goods	38 915	38 670
Leather, leather manufactures; dressed furskins	465	464
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s	1 276	1 459
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	3 308	3 080
Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	5 507	5 728
Textiles and clothing	29 275	28 579
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	6 949	6 772
Metals	12 307	10 881
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s	21 744	20 938
Machinery and instruments	140 531	147 870
Transport equipment, excl. ships and aircraft	17 586	17 085
Furniture	12 116	13 022
Articles of artificial plastic materials, n.e.s	7 775	8 138
Other manufactured goods, n.e.s	37 243	34 198
<b>Ships, aircraft and drilling rigs and production platforms</b>	<b>9 668</b>	<b>2 134</b>
<b>Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, not prepared or preserved</b>	<b>12 307</b>	<b>12 290</b>
<b>Furskins, raw</b>	<b>8 537</b>	<b>10 894</b>
<b>Fuels, lubricants and electric current</b>	<b>60 067</b>	<b>64 923</b>
<b>Other goods</b>	<b>10 927</b>	<b>10 530</b>

[www.statbank.dk/konj2y](http://www.statbank.dk/konj2y)



Table 333 Major imported commodities

		2011	2012*
		DKK thousands	
	<b>Imports, total</b>	<b>513 443 234</b>	<b>533 340 311</b>
1	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	8 916 029	12 400 391
2	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put up in measured doses "incl. those in the form of transdermal administration" or in forms or packings for retail sale (excl. medicaments containing antibiotics, medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones, but not containing antibiotics, medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones or antibiotics and medicaments containing provitamins, vitamins or derivatives thereof used as vitamins)	10 405 894	11 888 098
3	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,001\%$ by weight (excl. containing biodiesel, and for undergoing chemical transformation)	9 900 635	8 459 133
4	Telephones for cellular networks "mobile telephones" or for other wireless networks	5 061 902	7 611 194
5	Data-processing machines, automatic, portable, weighing $\leq 10$ kg, consisting of at least a central processing unit, a keyboard and a display (excl. peripheral units)	5 650 973	6 572 696
6	Motor cars and other motor vehicles, principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine" of a cylinder capacity $> 1.500$ cm <sup>3</sup> but $\leq 2.500$ cm <sup>3</sup> , new (excl. motor caravans and vehicles specially designed for travelling on snow and other special purpose vehicles of subheading 8703.10)	7 405 505	5 852 964
7	Electrical energy	3 781 194	5 368 208
8	Jet fuel, kerosene type	3 830 177	4 972 777
9	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of $> 0,1\%$ but $\leq 1\%$ by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation, and containing biodiesel)	5 627 139	4 571 316
10	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	4 029 848	4 138 107
11	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, of a cylinder capacity $> 1.000$ cm <sup>3</sup> but $\leq 1.500$ cm <sup>3</sup> , new (excl. those of heading 8702 and vehicles for the transport of persons on snow and similar vehicles of subheading 8703.10)	2 743 515	3 730 294
12	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of 1 to 9 persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, of a cylinder capacity $> 1.500$ cm <sup>3</sup> but $\leq 3.000$ cm <sup>3</sup> , new (excl. those of subheading 8703.10 and motor caravans)	4 361 399	3 658 825
13	Natural gas condensates	3 485 893	3 391 348
14	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of $> 1\%$ by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation, and containing biodiesel)	2 530 743	3 112 108
15	Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	2 424 056	2 499 746
16	Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, with a research octane number "RON" of $< 95$ (excl. containing biodiesel)	744 891	2 311 023
17	Structures and parts of structures of iron or steel, n.e.s. (excl. bridges and bridge-sections; towers; lattice masts; doors, windows and their frames and thresholds; equipment for scaffolding, shuttering, propping or pit-propping, and products made principally of sheet)	2 213 703	2 256 427
18	Machines for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, incl. switching and routing apparatus (excl. telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks)	1 860 535	2 251 212
19	Gear boxes for machinery	1 982 767	2 226 688
20	Wood pellets	1 934 461	2 198 185
21	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s. (excl. electronic assemblies and of printing machinery used for printing by means of plates, cylinders and other printing components of heading 8442)	2 013 755	2 192 220



22	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine" of a gross vehicle weight $\leq 5$ t, of a cylinder capacity $\leq 2.500$ cm <sup>3</sup> , new (excl. dumpers for off-highway use of subheading 8704.10, special purpose motor vehicles of heading 8705 and special motor vehicles for the transport of highly radioactive materials)	1 598 653	2 004 835
23	Magnetic or optical readers, machines for transcribing data onto data media in coded form and machines for processing such data, n.e.s.	1 569 458	1 982 610
24	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $> 0,002\%$ but $\leq 0,1\%$ by weight (excl. containing biodiesel, and for undergoing chemical transformation)	12 318 447	1 963 169
25	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	1 994 184	1 892 826

Note 1: Please note that data on some commodity items are withheld for reasons of statistical confidentiality, and the list should be used subject to caution.

 [www.statbank.dk/kn8y](http://www.statbank.dk/kn8y)

Note 2: Please note that the international grouping of commodities are slightly changed year by year, i.e. that some commodity groups are combined and others are split up. Consequently, the ranking of the commodities can be changed exclusively as a consequence of changes in the grouping of commodities.



Table 334 Major exported commodities

		2011	2012*
		DKK thousands	
	<b>Exports, total</b>	<b>597 036 206</b>	<b>612 538 447</b>
1	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	30 813 529	28 108 693
2	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put up in measured doses "incl. those in the form of transdermal administration" or in forms or packings for retail sale (excl. medicaments containing antibiotics, medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones, but not containing antibiotics, medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones or antibiotics and medicaments containing provitamins, vitamins or derivatives thereof used as vitamins)	14 151 161	15 147 604
3	Raw furskins of mink, whole, with or without heads, tails or paws	8 473 368	10 907 417
4	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of > 0,1% but <= 1% by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation, and containing biodiesel)	4 648 812	10 052 354
5	Generating sets, wind-powered	10 155 228	8 669 921
6	Haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	8 151 876	7 960 381
7	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of <= 0,001% by weight (excl. containing biodiesel, and for undergoing chemical transformation)	5 005 141	7 150 305
8	Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s. (excl. rennet and concentrates thereof, lipoprotein lipase and Aspergillus alkaline protease)	5 301 502	5 974 375
9	Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	5 995 806	5 948 863
10	Food preparations, n.e.s., containing, by weight, >= 1,5% milkfat, >= 5% sucrose or isoglucose, >= 5% glucose or >= 5% starch	4 670 642	5 278 394
11	Motor spirit, with a lead content <= 0,013 g/l, with a research octane number "RON" of < 95 (excl. containing biodiesel)	3 560 654	4 997 753
12	Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 550 777	4 752 396
13	Parts of non-electrical engines and motors, n.e.s.	2 952 673	4 672 581
14	Hearing aids (excl. parts and accessories)	4 791 203	4 373 033
15	Domestic swine, weighing < 50 kg (excl. pure-bred for breeding)	3 135 980	4 347 558
16	Towers and lattice masts, of iron or steel	4 901 521	4 324 920
17	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	3 424 928	3 946 065
18	Inverters having power handling capacity > 7,5 kVA (excl. of a kind used with telecommunication apparatus, automatic data-processing machines and units thereof)	2 691 655	3 695 437
19	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, n.e.s. (excl. containing biodiesel, for undergoing chemical transformation, and special spirits, motor spirit and spirit type jet fuel)	401 161	3 008 967
20	Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	2 641 280	2 916 385
21	Fresh cheese "unripened or uncured cheese", incl. whey cheese and curd of a fat content, by weight, of <= 40%	2 860 776	2 841 143
22	Electrical energy	3 619 160	2 745 365
23	Waste and scrap of iron or steel, not fragmentised "shredded", not in bundles (excl. slag, scale and other waste of the production of iron and steel; radioactive waste and scrap; fragments of pigs, blocks or other primary forms of pig iron or spiegeleisen; waste and scrap of cast iron, alloy steel or tinned iron or steel; turnings, shavings, chips, milling waste, sawdust, filings, trimmings and stampings; waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators)	2 657 086	2 629 074
24	Parts of pumps for liquids, n.e.s.	2 143 707	2 390 308
25	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of > 1% by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation, and containing biodiesel)	2 471 861	2 315 662



Note 1: Please note that data on some commodity items are withheld for reasons of statistical confidentiality, and the list should be used subject to caution.

Note 2: Please note that the international grouping of commodities are slightly changed year by year, i.e. that some commodity groups are combined and others are split up. Consequently, the ranking of the commodities can be changed exclusively as a consequence of changes in the grouping of commodities.

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Table 335 (page 1 of 2) International trade in services, by country

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2010*	2011*	2010*	2011*	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio.					
<b>World<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>348 987</b>	<b>357 844</b>	<b>300 037</b>	<b>316 991</b>	<b>48 949</b>	<b>40 853</b>
<b>EU-countries (27)</b>	<b>162 727</b>	<b>163 277</b>	<b>158 268</b>	<b>172 717</b>	<b>4 459</b>	<b>-9 440</b>
Austria	2 003	2 282	2 471	2 405	-468	-122
Belgium	7 459	6 945	4 279	4 812	3 179	2 133
Bulgaria	514	476	600	526	-87	-50
Cyprus	567	575	944	631	-378	-56
Czech Republic	1 070	996	2 192	1 596	-1 121	-599
Estonia	621	591	514	644	108	-53
Finland	6 999	6 890	2 826	3 253	4 173	3 637
France and Monaco	10 212	9 620	8 828	9 764	1 384	-144
Germany	33 850	34 902	37 937	43 846	-4 087	-8 945
Greece	1 821	1 876	3 812	3 984	-1 991	-2 107
Hungary	1 425	1 536	725	856	700	680
Ireland	2 213	2 771	2 611	2 725	-398	46
Italy	7 139	7 291	8 397	8 924	-1 258	-1 632
Latvia	949	1 023	806	904	143	119
Lithuania	1 214	1 192	1 155	1 305	60	-112
Luxembourg	947	922	912	905	35	17
Malta	212	379	322	239	-110	141
Netherlands	11 739	10 525	9 573	10 820	2 166	-295
Poland	3 497	3 947	2 788	3 013	709	935
Portugal	1 052	1 035	1 030	1 145	22	-111
Romania	471	462	302	424	169	38
Slovakia	513	497	630	617	-117	-120
Slovenia	356	311	175	192	180	118
Spain	7 155	6 084	10 752	10 729	-3 598	-4 646
Sweden	35 768	38 018	29 884	31 817	5 884	6 201
United Kingdom	21 795	21 053	23 792	26 623	-1 996	-5 570
European Union Institutions	1 165	1 075	9	19	1 157	1 057
<b>Non-EU total</b>	<b>186 259</b>	<b>194 567</b>	<b>141 769</b>	<b>144 274</b>	<b>44 490</b>	<b>50 293</b>
Afghanistan	281	400	674	633	-393	-234
Algeria	452	374	245	258	208	116
Angola	192	178	166	203	26	-25
Argentina	793	1 132	381	501	412	631
Australia	4 453	4 683	2 381	2 226	2 072	2 458
Bahamas	303	232	207	135	96	97
Bahrain	130	181	121	124	8	57
Bangladesh	65	67	512	371	-448	-304
Belarus	249	61	40	87	209	-26
Bermuda	836	709	614	414	221	296
Brazil	4 292	4 034	1 777	2 389	2 515	1 645
Canada	2 904	2 986	1 843	1 924	1 061	1 062
Chile	1 735	1 651	861	844	874	807
China	13 949	14 423	8 504	9 323	5 445	5 100
Colombia	613	770	334	517	279	253
Costa Rica	607	524	204	233	404	291
Croatia	342	324	731	734	-389	-410
Dominican Republic	253	160	53	43	200	117
Ecuador	562	553	194	273	369	280
Egypt	1 117	1 224	4 355	4 492	-3 238	-3 269
Faroe Islands	482	394	332	315	151	79
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	59	39	98	96	-39	-57
Ghana	272	266	775	584	-503	-318
Greenland	921	1 020	1 573	1 743	-652	-724
Hong Kong	4 181	3 621	3 255	2 685	926	936
Iceland	542	600	1 082	1 093	-540	-492

<sup>1</sup> Incl. International organizations and unallocated trade.



Table 335 (page 2 of 2) International trade in services, by country

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2010*	2011*	2010*	2011*	2010*	2011*
	DKK mio.					
India	4 423	5 397	2 544	3 161	1 878	2 236
Indonesia	1 058	1 001	579	1 111	478	-110
Iran	255	316	185	166	70	150
Iraq	149	80	207	136	-59	-55
Israel	816	783	338	396	477	387
Japan	6 682	9 352	4 894	4 108	1 787	5 243
Jordan	221	283	306	247	-85	35
Kazakhstan	49	91	36	43	13	48
Kenya	392	421	690	511	-298	-90
Kuwait	365	294	290	258	75	36
Lebanon	197	221	72	144	125	77
Liberia	265	141	588	240	-323	-99
Malaysia	922	919	1 312	1 631	-390	-713
Marshall Islands	102	237	976	255	-874	-18
Mexico	1 189	1 155	771	999	419	156
Morocco	538	536	937	912	-399	-375
Mozambique	194	206	584	279	-390	-73
New Zealand	2 272	2 205	764	789	1 508	1 415
Nigeria	481	599	392	610	89	-11
Norway	28 209	26 944	12 513	13 423	15 696	13 520
Oman	373	330	245	225	128	106
Pakistan	598	532	354	460	244	72
Panama	948	1 130	2 230	2 517	-1 281	-1 387
Peru	334	306	177	185	158	121
Philippines	421	300	582	816	-161	-517
Qatar	505	648	223	253	282	395
Russia	5 148	6 591	2 355	3 203	2 793	3 388
Saudi Arabia	1 072	1 458	1 242	733	-170	725
Serbia	68	76	50	52	18	23
Singapore	4 659	5 048	6 923	7 361	-2 264	-2 312
South Africa	1 815	1 740	1 507	1 620	308	121
South Korea	5 151	5 470	2 627	1 840	2 524	3 631
Sri Lanka	220	207	241	303	-22	-96
Surinam	130	64	125	112	5	-48
Switzerland	10 096	12 038	9 818	11 621	278	417
Taiwan	1 395	1 176	909	847	486	330
Tanzania	181	149	747	363	-566	-214
Thailand	1 411	1 350	2 603	3 024	-1 191	-1 674
Tunisia	169	180	127	97	42	83
Turkey	1 989	2 266	3 345	4 076	-1 356	-1 810
Uganda	100	108	646	408	-545	-299
Ukraine	529	669	437	447	93	223
United Arab Emirates	3 680	3 571	1 629	2 712	2 051	859
United States of America	47 028	49 473	35 450	33 502	11 578	15 971
Uruguay	307	269	121	170	186	99
Venezuela	462	456	497	482	-36	-26
Vietnam	588	696	1 057	808	-470	-111
Yemen	111	99	36	41	75	58
Europe	211 221	213 649	189 350	208 129	21 871	5 520
Africa	8 425	8 492	14 211	12 578	-5 786	-4 086
North America	50 853	53 478	38 867	37 169	11 987	16 309
Central- and South America	14 393	14 358	9 981	11 098	4 412	3 260
Asia	54 459	58 866	43 365	44 616	11 094	14 250
Oceania	7 005	7 232	4 251	3 372	2 754	3 860
EMU- countries	94 236	92 906	95 502	104 991	-1 265	-12 086
EFTA	38 986	39 728	23 510	26 252	15 476	13 476
OECD	230 313	245 529	230 313	245 529	40 932	33 246
BRIC	27 812	30 445	15 180	18 076	12 631	12 369



Table 336 International trade in services after country and item. 2012\*

	Total		EU - countries (27)		Non-EU total		OECD						
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports					
	DKK mio.												
Services, total	377 373	334 997	164 238	181 349	213 135	153 652	288 772	259 374					
Transport	232 753	177 950	79 774	74 420	152 978	103 529	162 955	121 501					
Sea transport	195 046	139 461	53 270	46 149	141 779	93 312	127 131	87 339					
Sea transport, passenger	1 606	199	1 358	175	249	24	1 602	199					
Sea transport, freight	187 411	65 688	50 277	27 606	137 134	38 082	120 621	48 356					
Sea transport, supporting, auxiliary and other sea transport services	6 030	73 573	1 633	18 366	4 395	55 206	4 907	38 783					
Air transport	19 835	17 754	12 166	10 413	7 668	7 342	18 735	15 778					
Other transport (than sea and air)	17 870	20 734	14 337	17 859	3 533	2 876	17 089	18 387					
Travel	35 688	54 139	25 275	37 453	10 415	16 686	34 675	44 885					
Other services	108 932	102 908	59 187	69 475	49 741	33 437	91 141	92 985					
Communications services	3 532	4 325	2 211	2 976	1 320	1 349	2 955	3 699					
Construction services	937	3 083	403	1 808	532	1 275	541	2 760					
Insurance services	1 661	2 607	951	1 684	709	923	1 460	2 212					
Financial services	4 064	1 829	2 718	1 179	1 346	650	3 444	1 628					
Computer and information services	11 209	11 659	7 393	8 852	3 817	2 808	10 676	11 233					
Royalties and license fees	14 478	10 652	5 496	5 946	8 979	4 707	11 475	10 493					
Other business services	66 899	60 503	37 297	42 079	29 602	18 425	57 653	53 861					
Audiovisual, personal, cultural and recreational services	3 411	5 567	1 523	4 524	1 889	1 044	2 287	5 480					
Government services, n.i.e.	2 741	2 683	1 195	427	1 547	2 256	650	1 619					
DKK mio.													
BRIC		United States		Germany		Sweden		United Kingdom		Norway		China	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
35 933	19 947	54 684	35 639	34 823	45 258	37 956	33 362	22 378	28 227	28 206	14 439	18 497	10 845
30 622	16 127	39 800	21 757	14 743	19 871	17 063	12 239	11 835	9 640	12 058	7 183	16 020	8 749
30 136	15 241	38 064	20 710	9 102	13 799	5 063	2 769	10 315	7 887	5 510	2 955	15 881	8 263
0	0	18	3	489	24	203	12	201	100	214	20	0	0
29 951	4 016	37 953	7 833	8 183	10 044	4 422	1 811	9 876	4 849	2 375	2 404	15 811	1 762
186	11 222	94	12 876	431	3 732	438	945	239	2 940	2 921	532	70	6 501
320	494	1 499	733	816	754	8 406	7 014	772	1 043	4 358	3 373	115	301
165	393	236	314	4 827	5 318	3 594	2 455	746	709	2 191	854	23	185
605	1 370	1 798	2 768	9 998	10 381	8 265	5 090	1 993	2 429	6 459	1 834	300	746
4 709	2 450	13 090	11 115	10 082	15 009	12 626	16 034	8 551	16 158	9 688	5 425	2 176	1 350
45	54	198	253	320	136	922	2 050	232	222	414	361	7	9
19	130	18	548	107	352	126	162	62	469	117	75	11	68
40	24	33	126	96	458	132	94	329	556	403	242	14	13
107	16	372	113	150	75	857	189	402	401	146	122	69	0
99	207	953	1 075	963	1 917	2 796	2 704	800	1 554	1 743	781	30	37
1 413	22	3 065	2 723	655	1 209	370	1 861	996	693	374	125	956	17
2 501	1 915	8 272	5 104	7 652	10 424	6 925	6 829	5 202	11 061	6 172	3 484	1 047	1 157
366	8	63	418	115	407	483	2 140	474	1 176	304	232	12	4
119	74	116	755	24	31	15	5	54	26	15	3	30	45

www.statbank.dk/uht3



Table 337 Balance of payments

	2010*	2011*	2012*
	DKK mio.		
<b>A. Current receipts, total</b>	<b>1 055 308</b>	<b>1 133 712</b>	<b>1 173 013</b>
Export of goods (fob)	533 188	593 393	609 139
Services	348 987	357 844	377 373
Compensation of employees	6 774	6 832	7 034
Investment income	144 635	151 820	155 243
Current transfers from EU	8 720	8 812	9 451
Other current transfers	13 005	15 010	14 770
<b>B. Current expenditure, total</b>	<b>951 660</b>	<b>1 032 515</b>	<b>1 077 579</b>
Import of goods (fob)	479 815	538 076	569 300
Services	300 036	316 991	334 997
Compensation of employees	16 015	16 912	17 139
Investment income	102 401	105 133	97 547
Current transfers to EU	19 221	19 595	21 231
Other current transfers	34 172	35 807	37 366
<b>C. Current account, net (A-B)</b>	<b>103 647</b>	<b>101 197</b>	<b>95 434</b>
<b>D. Capital account, net</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>4 695</b>	<b>1 303</b>
<b>E. Financial account, net</b>	<b>-297</b>	<b>-87 561</b>	<b>-102 123</b>
Direct investments	-64 314	-3 400	-24 251
Abroad	611	-71 501	-30 338
In Denmark	-64 926	68 100	6 086
Portfolio investments	-12 002	21 277	-90 155
Assets	-91 901	20 467	-156 911
Liabilities	79 900	810	66 757
Financial derivatives	27 699	3 863	41 534
Other investments	74 482	-53 416	-18 400
Assets	-46 887	46 423	-315
Liabilities	121 370	-99 839	-18 087
Exchange reserves	-26 164	-55 885	-10 850
<b>F. Errors and omissions ,net (-C-D-E)</b>	<b>-103 819</b>	<b>-18 331</b>	<b>5 386</b>

[www.statbank.dk/bop3](http://www.statbank.dk/bop3)

Table 338 Transition from trade statistics to balance of payments statistics. 2012\*

Imports		Exports	
	DKK mio.		
<b>Import of goods, external trade<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>541 274</b>	<b>Export of goods, external trade</b>	<b>612 538</b>
+ Provisioning and bunkering	46 551		
+ Repairs, etc.	3 416	+ Repairs, etc.	3 802
- Returned goods	7 201	- Returned goods	7 201
- Freight, etc. import	14 738		
<b>= Import of goods, balance of payments</b>	<b>569 301</b>	<b>= Export of goods, balance of payments</b>	<b>609 140</b>

<sup>1</sup> Imports of goods differs in 2012 from imports in table "External trade in goods, by country" because of different versions in the underlying data.

[www.dst.dk/bopdok](http://www.dst.dk/bopdok)

**Table 339 Balance of payments and net foreign assets**

	Goods and services. net <sup>1</sup> DKK mio.	Investment income. net <sup>1</sup> DKK mio.	Balance of payments current account. net <sup>1</sup>		Net foreign assets at end of year <sup>2</sup>		
			DKK mio.	As percentage of gross domestic product	DKK mio.	As percentage of gross domestic product	Per capita in DKK
1960	-458	33	-407	-1.0	-417	-1.0	-90
1970	-3 452	-334	-4 077	-3.4	-14 929	-12.6	-3 016
1975	-1 800	-1 866	-3 176	-1.5	-26 818	-12.4	-5 294
1980	-4 090	-9 580	-13 400	-3.6	-99 700	-26.7	-19 457
1985	-533	-27 045	-28 833	-4.7	-243 500	-39.6	-47 593
1990	41 863	-33 891	3 425	0.4	-282 000	-34.2	-54 795
1995	41 306	-25 815	7 153	0.7	-268 000	-26.3	-50 657
2000	77 693	-33 001	18 208	1.4	-218 000	-16.8	-40 754
2005	82 229	13 671	67 137	4.3	61 000	3.9	11 239
2010*	102 324	42 234	103 647	5.9	227 000	12.9	40 735
2012*	82 214	57 697	95 434	5.2	636 000	35.0	113 561

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 1988 and onwards changed in accordance with the IMF fifth Balance of Payments Manual and with the Faroe Islands and Greenland being foreign. <sup>2</sup> From 1991 and onwards figures are compiled by Danmarks Nationalbank.

Source (net foreign assets): Danmarks Nationalbank

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

**Table 340 Foreign Assets and Liabilities**

31 December	2010*	2011*	2012*
DKK bn.			
<b>INSTRUMENTS</b>			
<b>Assets, total</b>	<b>4 594</b>	<b>4 724</b>	<b>5 093</b>
Assets, total excl. exchange reserves	4 163	4 234	4 583
Direct investment	1 229	1 316	1 369
Portfolio investment	1 821	1 776	2 056
Equity securities	763	735	899
Debt securities	1 057	1 041	1 157
Financial derivatives, net	37	120	128
Other investment	1 077	1 023	1 030
Exchange reserves	431	490	510
<b>Liabilities, total</b>	<b>4 367</b>	<b>4 238</b>	<b>4 457</b>
Direct investment	785	806	819
Portfolio investment	1 957	1 918	2 133
Equity securities	521	451	609
Debt securities	1 436	1 467	1 524
Other investment	1 625	1 514	1 505
<b>SECTORS</b>			
<b>Assets, total</b>	<b>4 594</b>	<b>4 724</b>	<b>5 093</b>
Private, companies and households	2 930	3 064	3 396
General government sector	35	38	35
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	1 197	1 130	1 150
Danmarks Nationalbank	432	492	512
<b>Liabilities, total</b>	<b>4 367</b>	<b>4 238</b>	<b>4 457</b>
Private, companies and households	1 753	1 664	1 818
General government sector	285	378	378
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	2 325	2 192	2 257
Danmarks Nationalbank	5	5	5
<b>Net assets, total (assets - liabilities)</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>636</b>
Private, companies and households	1 177	1 400	1 578
General government sector	-250	-340	-343
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	-1 128	-1 061	-1 106
Danmarks Nationalbank	428	487	507

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

[www.statbank.dk/dndapu1](http://www.statbank.dk/dndapu1)

# Business sector in general

- Enterprises in general
- Enterprise development
  - Accounts
  - Globalisation





## Enterprises in general

### Most workplaces are small

Denmark has a little more than 282,000 permanent workplaces. Almost half of the workplaces are situated in Jutland, while about 30 per cent are found in the metropolitan area. A little more than 2.8 million jobs are being performed at these workplaces.

On average, there are about ten jobs per workplace, but the size of the workplaces varies much. A great majority of the workplaces are small. Two thirds of the workplaces have less than five jobs, and only a little more than 8,500 workplaces in Denmark have 50 or more jobs. The large workplaces are concentrated around the major cities.

Figure 1 Workplaces by industry and size. 2010

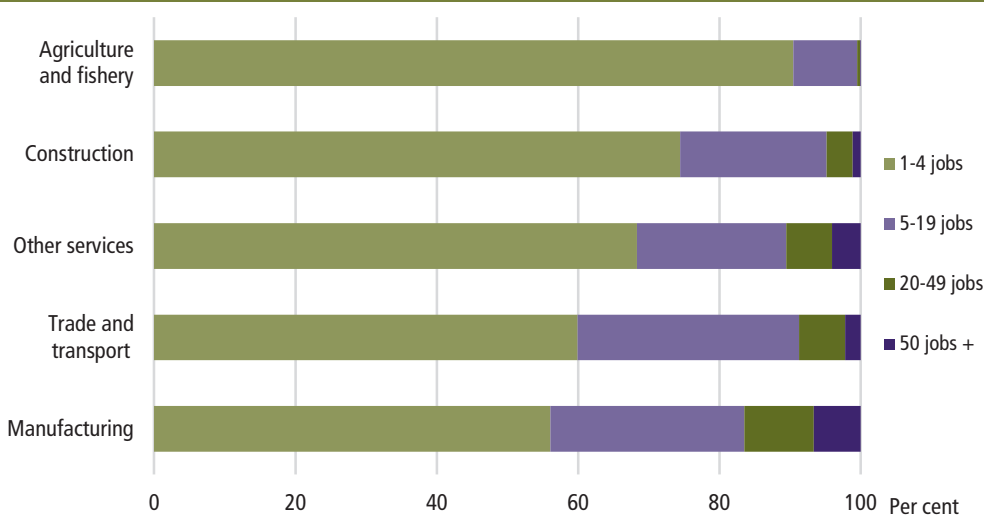


Table 345

Figure 2  
Number of jobs  
by sector. 2010

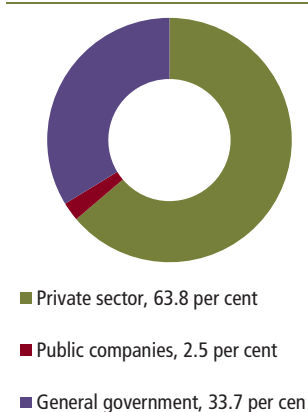


Table 348

Workplaces are very small especially in agriculture and fishing as more than 91 per cent of the workplaces in these industries have fewer than five jobs. Most workplaces comprise only one job, and the person working at such workplaces is usually the owner himself. The largest workplaces are found in manufacturing and in services. As regards services, large workplaces are particularly common in public service activities.

### One third of all jobs are public sector jobs

A little more than one third of all jobs in Denmark are found in the public sector which comprises general government as well as publicly owned companies. General government accounts for 33 per cent of all jobs, whereas publicly owned companies account for 3 per cent of all jobs. The private sector is almost twice the size as almost two thirds of all jobs are in private enterprises.



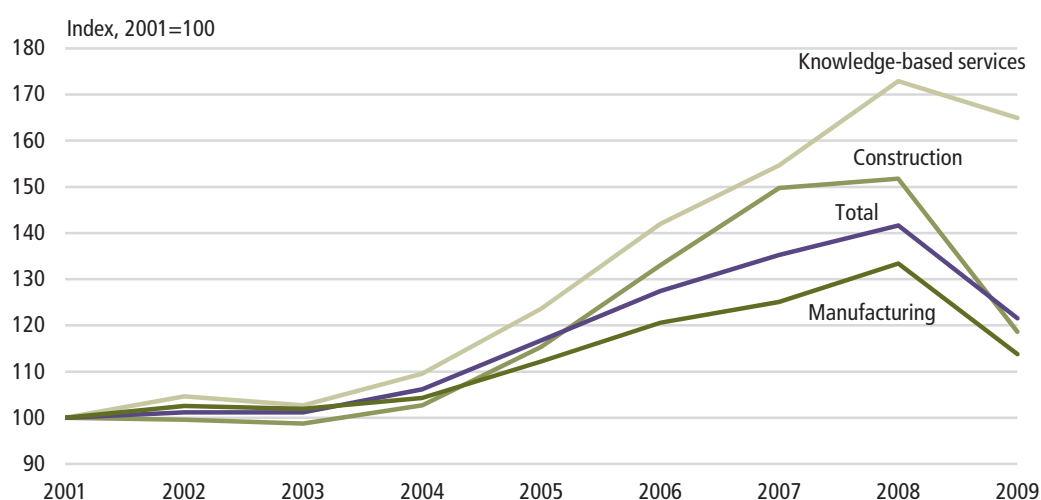
### Continued importance of service sector

The Danish business structure has experienced comprehensive changes in recent decades. Denmark has gone from an agricultural and industrial society to a society where services are the dominant activity.

At the turn of the millennium, almost three fourths of all employed persons were working in the service sector. Services include private services in the form of trade, transport, finance, knowledge-based services and personal services as well as public services. The growth of the service sector has continued in the new millennium until the economic crisis in 2008. The crisis seems to have affected knowledge-based services to a lesser extent than the business community in general.

The development can be illustrated by looking at the enterprises' turnover figures during the period 2001-2009. The total growth in the business turnover is 42 per cent until 2008, and consequently decreased to a level of 22 per cent above the 2001 level in 2009. The business turnover in all the industries shown increased until 2008 and consequently decreased, but there are great differences from one industry to another. Business services have increased by 73 per cent in the period until 2008, but have fallen to the level of 65 per cent above the 2001 level in 2009. Construction experienced a considerable growth of 50 per cent in turnover until 2007 followed by a marked slowdown in 2008. In 2009, construction saw a major fall in turnover to a level of 18 per cent above the 2001 level.

**Figure 3** Development in total turnover. Selected industries



Note: The turnover figures are in current prices.

### Enterprises and workplaces

Business structures are described by using two business levels: Enterprises and workplaces. The enterprise is the superior level, which is legally and financially responsible for the operation of the enterprise.

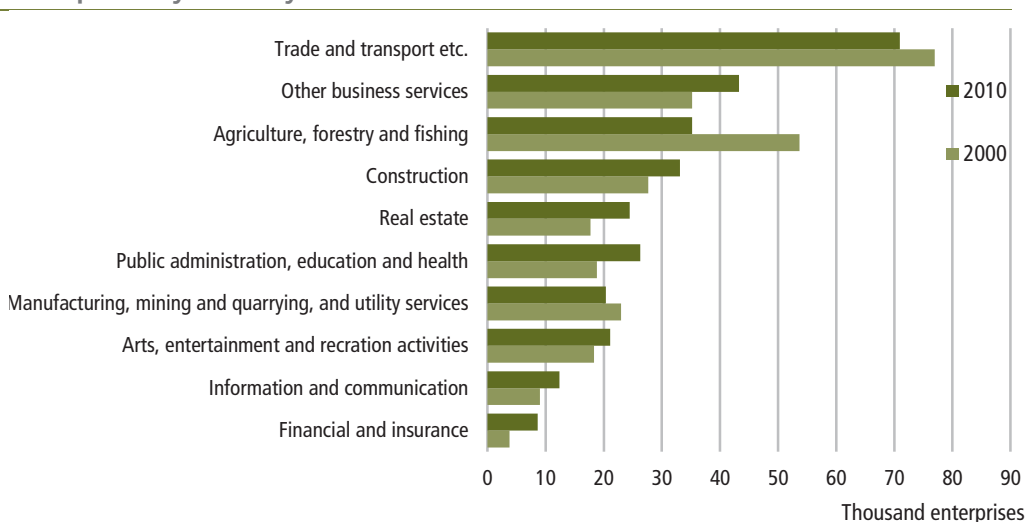
A workplace is an organizationally delimited part of an enterprise at a given address, which produces one – or mainly one – type of goods or services. Thus, workplaces are the sites where the physical production of the goods or services takes place.



### Number of enterprises

There are more than 298,000 enterprises in Denmark engaged in a real activity. Trade and transport account for most of these enterprises (24 per cent) as well as Business services (15 per cent), while 11 per cent of the enterprises have their main activity in agriculture, forestry and fishing. 7 per cent have their main activity in manufacturing, mining and quarrying.

**Figure 4** Enterprises by industry

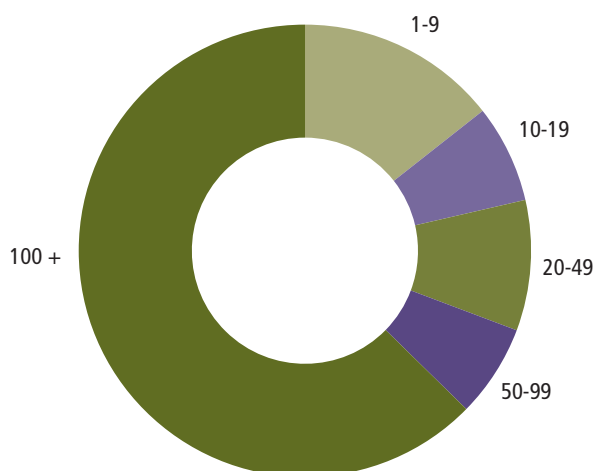


[www.statbank.dk/gf5](http://www.statbank.dk/gf5)

### Financial and insurance sector accounts for the largest enterprises

The Danish business structure is characterized by many small enterprises with less than 10 full-time employees (93 per cent). Never the less, more than 1.3 million full-time employees – or 63 per cent of all full-time employees – work in the largest enterprises with 100 or more full-time employees.

**Figure 5** Number of full-time equivalent employees by enterprise size. 2010



[www.statbank.dk/gf3](http://www.statbank.dk/gf3)



The private industry with the largest concentration is financial and insurance where 81 per cent are employed in the largest enterprises, while this group accounts for only 5 per cent of the full-time employees in agriculture, in forestry and fishing.

### Turnover and exports

Danish enterprises had a total turnover of DKK 3,128 billion in 2010. Of this amount, exported goods and services accounted for DKK 854 billion. The remaining goods and services were sold in Denmark.

Enterprises in manufacturing account directly for 38 per cent of all sales of goods and services abroad. Processed goods from agriculture and fishing account for a considerable part of manufacturing exports.

This fact and the circumstance that unprocessed goods from these primary sectors are exported through trading enterprises is the reason why exports directly from agriculture, fishing and mining and quarrying are very limited (DKK 4,425 million).

Construction is primarily oriented towards the domestic sector, as exports account for only about 1 per cent of total turnover.

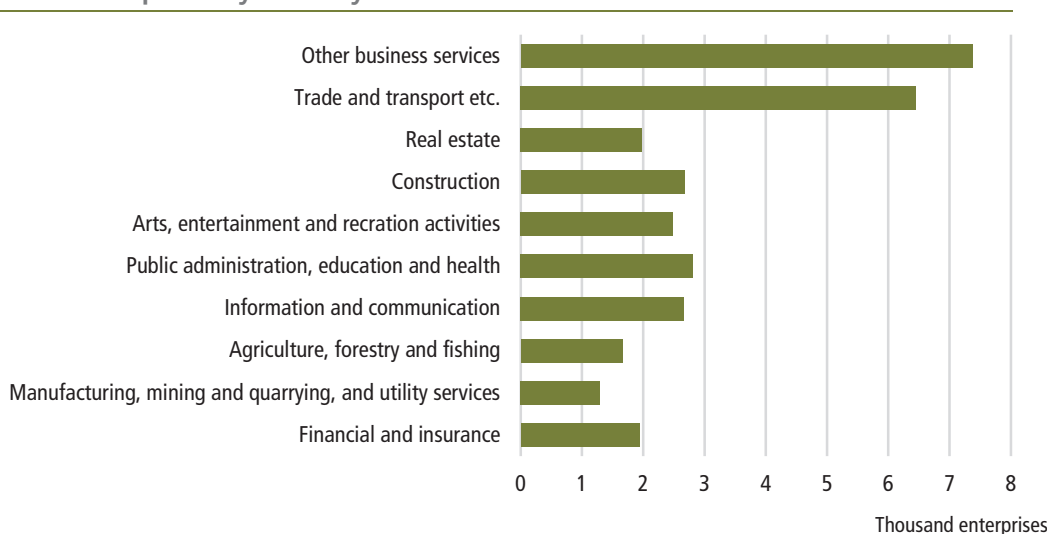
## Enterprise development

### Increase in the number of new enterprises in 2010

New enterprises are an important factor in a dynamic business structure as they are instrumental in creating economic growth by offering new jobs and renewing production processes and product innovation.

In 2010, almost 27,400 new enterprises were established, while the number in 2008 was just under 37,200. Of these, 22 per cent were in other business services, while only 4 per cent of the new enterprises were in manufacturing.

**Figure 6** New enterprises by industry. 2010



[www.statbank.dk/demo4](http://www.statbank.dk/demo4)



The new companies are vulnerable in their first years of existence. 26 per cent of the new established companies in 2009 were no longer active in 2010. Almost half of the new companies established in 2005 had survived to 2010 (42 pct.).

In 2010 more enterprises closed down than were established. In total 37,424 enterprises closed down in 2010. The final total will be somewhat lower since enterprises restarting in 2011 are not yet known and hence cannot be subtracted.

### Survival rate of enterprises

In addition to an increasing number of enterprises in 2010, the survival rate of new enterprises, surviving one year after their creation has improved. Consequently, the survival rate of new enterprises from 2009 was 74 per cent after one year, while the corresponding rate of new enterprises from 2008 was 71 per cent

Overwiev 1 Survival rate of enterprises

	Survival year						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Start year	Pct.						
2004	100	74	63	56	50	45	•
2005	•	100	73	63	56	47	42
2006	•	•	100	77	64	53	48
2007	•	•	•	100	73	59	52
2008	•	•	•	•	100	71	60
2009	•	•	•	•	•	100	74

[www.statbank.dk/demo6](http://www.statbank.dk/demo6)

### High number of bankruptcies these years

Seen in a historical perspective the number of bankruptcies was record high in Denmark during these years. The number of bankruptcies ranged around 5,450 in 2011 as well as in 2012. However, this is slightly below the record in 2010, when the number of bankruptcies reached 6,450. In 1979 the number was a low as 1,175.

Figure 7 Bankruptcies. 1979-2012



[www.statbank.dk/konk9](http://www.statbank.dk/konk9)



## Accounts

### Creation of low value added in distributive trades

It is important that enterprises have a high value added in order to maintain a welfare society. Enterprises' value added, i.e. total current revenue less consumption of goods and services, is spent on, among other things, wages and new investments.

In 2010, Danish enterprises had an average value added percentage of 28 in relative terms compared to total current revenue. Hotels and restaurants (41 per cent), information and communication (45 per cent) and real estate (59 per cent) had a high ranking, while trade and transport were below average (15 and 23 per cent, respectively).

**Figure 8** Enterprise results. Selected industries. 2010

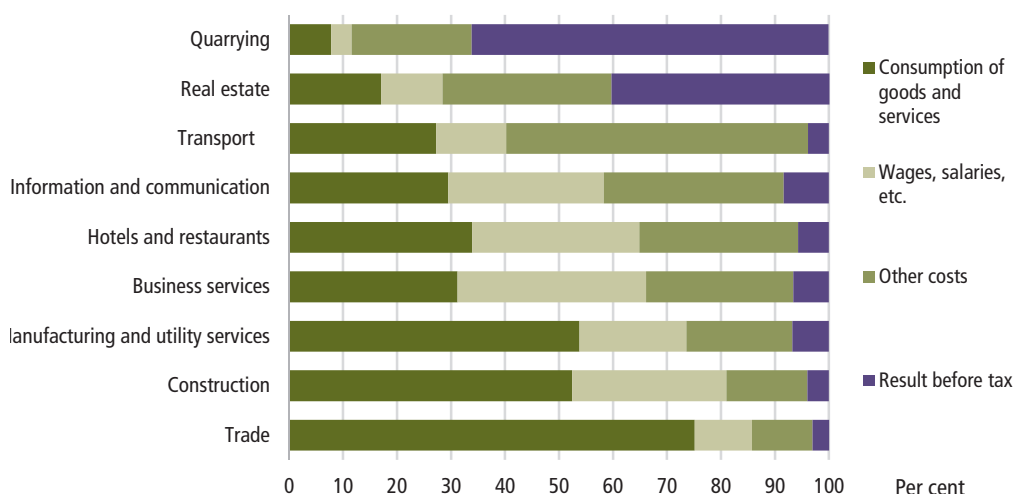


Table 352

The low percentage profit in trade is due to the fact that enterprises in these industries resell products without changing them. Consequently, the work performed per DKK earned is considerably less in trading enterprises than in enterprises in other industries, and profits are lower in relative terms compared to turnover.

This is reflected in the accounts so that the consumption of goods and services account for a very large part of the turnover in trading, while the other service industries as well as mining and quarrying have a relatively low consumption of goods and services. On the other hand, wages account for a large part of the costs in the service sector as well as in manufacturing and in construction.



## Globalisation

Foreign-owned companies account for 20 per cent. of total employment, although they represent only 1 per cent. of the total number of firms in the private sector in Denmark. The 3,700 enterprises had 280,000 employees (given as full-time employees) and had a turnover of DKK 740 billion – corresponding to 24 per cent of the total turnover in the private sector.

The information and communication and manufacturing, mining etc. sector are with 46 and 25 per cent, respectively, the industries with the largest shares of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises. The construction sector (6 per cent) is the sector with the smallest share of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises.

**Figure 9 Foreign and Danish owned enterprises by share of employees. 2010**

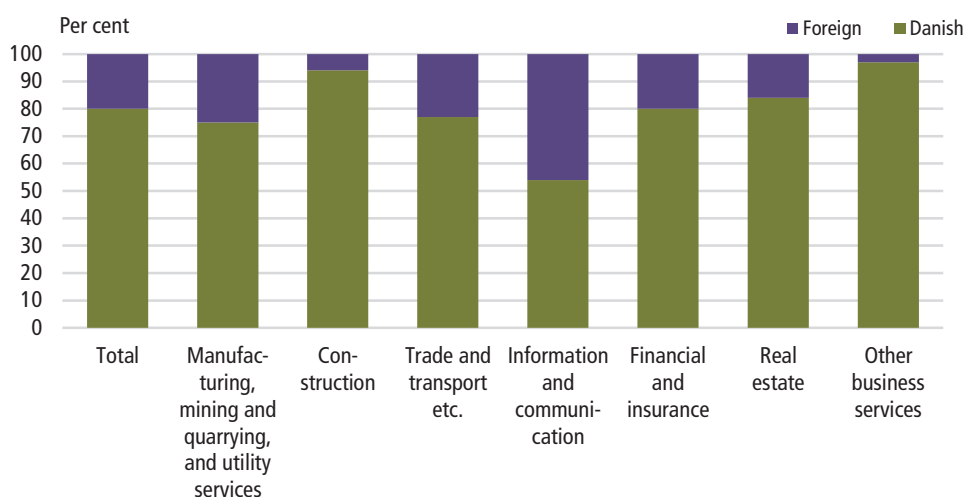
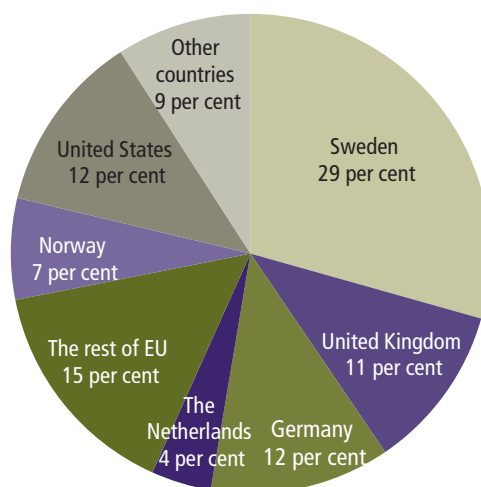


Table 351

Enterprises owned by foreigners are, on average, far larger than enterprises owned by Danes. On average, there were 74 employees per enterprise in foreign-owned enterprises in 2010, while there were 4 employees per enterprise in Danish-owned enterprises. 72 per cent of the employees in the foreign-owned enterprises work in enterprises owned by other EU countries. Sweden and United Kingdom account for the largest shares of ownership, and enterprises owned from these two countries account for 29 and 11 per cent, respectively, of the total employees in foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark.



Figure 13 Foreign-owned enterprises by share of total turnover. 2010



**Table 341** Enterprises by kind of ownership and industry. 2010

	Sole proprie- torship	Partner- ship etc.	Public limited company	Private limited company	Funds, society, etc.	Co- operative society, etc.	Public authority	Other owner- ship	Total
	number of enterprises								
<b>Total</b>	<b>151 644</b>	<b>15 929</b>	<b>31 502</b>	<b>75 781</b>	<b>13 926</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>7 047</b>	<b>298 081</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28 880	3 095	602	1 418	74	25	-	49	34 143
Manufacturing, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply	6 222	1 185	5 265	4 987	1 589	652	-	255	20 155
Construction	16 964	562	3 284	10 552	15	44	-	167	31 588
Wholesale and retail trade; transport, etc.	35 303	3 082	9 674	20 932	609	669	2	764	71 035
Information and communication	5 518	384	1 969	5 172	287	68	-	199	13 597
Finance and insurance	261	79	2 427	5 882	292	100	1	294	9 336
Letting and sale of real estate	6 941	3 415	3 126	8 400	2 460	48	2	272	24 664
Business activities	25 021	1 629	4 470	13 256	571	182	13	378	45 520
Public administration, education and human health activities	15 596	1 839	255	3 158	2 473	27	235	2 070	25 653
Culture, recreation and other services	10 914	651	408	1 913	5 536	165	16	2 590	22 193
Activity not stated	24	8	22	111	20	3	-	9	197

Note: Number of real active enterprises is defined as enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

[www.statbank.dk/gf5](http://www.statbank.dk/gf5)

**Table 342** Enterprises by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2010

	Number of full-time equivalent employees						Total
	0	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	number of enterprises						
<b>Total</b>	<b>158 551</b>	<b>117 684</b>	<b>11 183</b>	<b>6 734</b>	<b>2 046</b>	<b>1 883</b>	<b>298 081</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21 764	12 034	254	77	7	7	34 143
Mining and quarrying	78	89	13	11	4	8	203
Manufacturing	5 709	6 688	1 397	1 078	438	408	15 718
Energy supply	1 227	371	32	25	10	10	1 675
Water supply, waste management and renovation	2 078	362	47	37	13	22	2 559
Construction	15 295	13 809	1 535	737	129	83	31 588
Wholesale and retail trade	16 239	23 779	2 731	1 588	400	288	45 025
Transport	5 849	5 417	609	373	117	127	12 492
Hotels and restaurants	5 822	6 856	532	226	47	35	13 518
Information and communication	7 996	4 589	505	289	108	110	13 597
Finance and insurance	5 293	3 662	116	99	67	99	9 336
Letting and sale of real estate	19 836	4 383	235	148	36	26	24 664
Knowledge service	19 080	9 738	829	473	152	121	30 393
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	9 367	4 738	513	310	107	92	15 127
Public administration, education and human health activities	14	40	16	20	24	177	291
Education	2 421	1 357	407	554	210	140	5 089
Health and social services	10 123	8 835	830	351	88	46	20 273
Culture and recreation	2 607	2 936	220	126	36	28	5 953
Other services, etc.	7 737	7 821	361	212	53	56	16 240
Activity not stated	16	180	1	-	-	-	197

Note: Number of real active enterprises is defined as enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

[www.statbank.dk/gf3](http://www.statbank.dk/gf3)

**Table 343** Employment by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2010

	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
number of full-time equivalent employees						
<b>Total</b>	<b>307 709</b>	<b>149 868</b>	<b>199 536</b>	<b>141 850</b>	<b>1 340 268</b>	<b>2 139 231</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21 903	3 263	2 136	466	1 511	29 279
Mining and quarrying	238	166	311	313	2 554	3 582
Manufacturing	23 041	19 044	33 299	30 405	158 330	264 119
Energy supply	1 157	432	689	650	7 102	10 030
Water supply, waste management and renovation	922	641	1 155	847	4 877	8 442
Construction	40 844	20 427	21 436	8 597	24 318	115 622
Wholesale and retail trade	71 970	36 576	47 072	27 650	115 582	298 850
Transport	15 112	8 167	11 099	7 680	74 632	116 690
Hotels and restaurants	17 929	6 934	6 616	3 194	10 153	44 826
Information and communication	11 630	6 875	8 786	7 448	52 335	87 074
Finance and insurance	5 708	1 576	3 129	4 590	64 528	79 531
Letting and sale of real estate	9 808	3 148	4 339	2 526	5 510	25 331
Knowledge service	23 607	11 011	13 958	10 453	47 772	106 801
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	13 007	6 945	9 228	7 489	31 099	67 768
Public administration, education and human health activities	170	224	638	1 814	646 179	649 025
Education	3 458	5 938	15 840	15 227	61 110	101 573
Health and social services	23 212	10 753	10 070	6 320	11 950	62 305
Culture and recreation	6 598	2 900	3 774	2 438	6 811	22 521
Other services, etc.	17 101	4 834	5 961	3 743	13 915	45 554
Activity not stated	294	14	..	..	..	308

Note: Comprises the number of full-time equivalent employees in real active enterprises.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

**Table 344** New enterprises

	2009	2010
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 370</b>	<b>31 393</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 584	1 661
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1 328	1 288
Construction	2 413	2 673
Trade and transport etc.	5 551	6 451
Information and communication	2 136	2 664
Financial and insurance	1 301	1 941
Real estate	2 580	1 986
Other business services	5 981	7 373
Public administration, education and health	2 185	2 808
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	2 199	2 485
Activity not stated	112	63

Note: Number of real active enterprises, which is defined as enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/demo4



Table 345 Workplaces by size and industry/regions. 2010

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November							Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	workplaces, total							
<b>Total</b>	<b>121 305</b>	<b>71 700</b>	<b>39 052</b>	<b>25 625</b>	<b>16 281</b>	<b>5 214</b>	<b>3 307</b>	<b>282 484</b>
<b>Industry</b>								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18 991	8 793	2 284	500	125	18	3	30 714
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	5 657	4 595	2 813	2 213	1 798	667	544	18 287
Construction	13 379	7 458	3 792	2 002	1 037	221	95	27 984
Trade and transport etc.	21 376	23 648	14 503	9 065	4 886	1 079	593	75 150
Information and communication	6 668	2 435	1 085	700	468	141	135	11 632
Financial and insurance	1 712	1 187	1 097	683	345	127	127	5 278
Real estate	9 596	4 345	1 369	485	206	41	19	16 061
Other business services	23 333	8 683	3 720	2 199	1 310	432	308	39 985
Public administration, education and health	11 654	5 415	5 371	5 972	4 971	2 266	1 383	37 032
Arts, entertainment and other services	8 804	5 082	2 999	1 800	1 135	222	100	20 142
Activity not stated	135	59	19	6	-	-	-	219
<b>Region</b>								
Region Hovedstaden	37 573	20 760	10 911	7 174	4 982	1 570	1 311	84 281
Region Sjælland	19 181	10 271	5 420	3 494	2 073	649	338	41 426
Region Syddanmark	24 425	15 667	8 881	5 786	3 517	1 163	658	60 097
Region Midtjylland	27 486	16 594	9 178	6 201	3 968	1 245	711	65 383
Region Nordjylland	12 618	8 352	4 617	2 948	1 730	579	280	31 124
Outside Denmark	22	56	45	22	11	8	9	173

[www.statbank.dk/07](http://www.statbank.dk/07)

Table 346 Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. 2010

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs DKK mio.
<b>Total</b>	<b>282 484</b>	<b>2 775 513</b>	<b>2 150 729</b>	<b>932 126</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30 714	67 861	29 804	9 427
Mining and quarrying	265	4 335	4 457	3 119
Manufacturing	15 195	291 541	262 871	122 913
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 187	12 154	10 376	5 718
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	1 640	12 357	10 173	4 414
Construction	27 984	148 925	116 648	48 873
Wholesale and retail trade	49 429	422 758	304 908	121 097
Transportation	12 396	133 636	118 385	51 712
Accommodation and food service activities	13 325	98 118	47 171	14 222
Information and communication	11 632	99 705	83 514	47 158
Financial and insurance	5 278	85 066	79 012	50 455
Real estate activities	16 061	48 987	28 676	12 172
Knowledge-based services	26 511	141 827	109 897	59 466
Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services	13 474	137 381	98 859	37 402
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	1 861	158 399	141 472	62 274
Education	7 438	241 502	190 829	83 822
Human health and social work	27 733	532 243	434 994	165 514
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	5 597	57 254	31 934	12 354
Other service activities	14 545	80 957	46 280	19 801
Activity not stated	219	507	468	215

[www.statbank.dk/07](http://www.statbank.dk/07)

**Table 347** Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by sector. 2010

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual aggregate wage and salary costs DKK mio.
<b>Total</b>	<b>282 484</b>	<b>2 775 513</b>	<b>2 150 729</b>	<b>932 126</b>
Private sector	259 573	1 770 405	1 299 642	586 074
Public sector, total	22 911	1 005 108	851 087	346 052
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	1 530	68 985	65 470	29 754
General government	21 381	936 123	785 617	316 299
Central government	5 032	234 684	189 640	84 814
Social security funds	126	2 223	2 033	1 021
Regions	1 383	139 970	130 608	57 368
Municipalities	14 840	559 246	463 337	173 096

[www.statbank.dk/07](http://www.statbank.dk/07)
**Table 348** Jobs by size of workplace and sector. 2010

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November								Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Not stated	
	number of jobs								
<b>Total</b>	<b>121 305</b>	<b>194 043</b>	<b>256 967</b>	<b>347 718</b>	<b>482 954</b>	<b>357 072</b>	<b>875 228</b>	<b>140 226</b>	<b>2 775 513</b>
Private sector	120 247	187 162	229 387	264 234	316 314	181 616	425 126	46 319	1 770 405
Public sector, total	1 058	6 881	27 580	83 484	166 640	175 456	450 102	93 907	1 005 108
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	144	652	1 687	3 748	10 594	11 060	40 589	511	68 985
General government, total	914	6 229	25 893	79 736	156 046	164 396	409 513	93 396	936 123
Central government	243	1 981	7 061	14 582	31 655	32 128	144 975	2 059	234 684
Social security funds	3	127	220	311	432	626	504	-	2 223
Regions	68	526	1 851	4 523	8 197	8 633	116 063	109	139 970
Municipalities	600	3 595	16 761	60 320	115 762	123 009	147 971	91 228	559 246

[www.statbank.dk/07](http://www.statbank.dk/07)
**Table 349** Bankruptcies

	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 468</b>	<b>5 456</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	114	127
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	356	341
Construction	774	752
Trade and transport etc.	1 607	1 695
Wholesale and retail trade	1 032	1 149
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	128	152
Wholesale trade	465	471
Retail trade	439	526
Transportation	249	234
Accommodation and food service activities	326	312
Information and communication	211	211
Financial and insurance	299	387
Real estate	287	274
Other business services	632	681
Public administration, education and health	104	120
Arts, entertainment and other services	126	108
Activity not stated	958	760

[www.statbank.dk/konk4](http://www.statbank.dk/konk4)

**Table 350** Financial information for businesses. 2010

	Turnover	Exports	Result before financial items	Investment, net
DKK mio.				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 128 120</b>	<b>853 713</b>	<b>210 600</b>	<b>127 835</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	96 217	4 425	..	..
Mining and quarrying	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	629 336	320 633	43 406	23 052
Energy supply	132 071	31 137	9 688	10 428
Water supply, waste management and renovation	27 736	3 353	2 071	9 188
Construction	169 311	3 172	6 881	3 160
Wholesale and retail trade	1 108 458	198 572	34 133	14 104
Transport	349 173	206 242	16 388	18 883
Hotels and restaurants	43 308	529	2 526	1 128
Information and communication	162 628	20 806	12 999	11 681
Finance and insurance	..	..	..	..
Letting and sale of real estate	62 427	649	26 410	19 555
Knowledge based services	151 080	31 093	10 652	7 507
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	86 815	7 783	5 016	5 144
Public administration, education and human health activities	..	..	..	..
Education	172	3	..	..
Health and social services	19 614	65	..	..
Culture and recreation	18 951	151	1 701	136
Other services, etc.	13 030	266	440	55
Activity not stated	..	..	..	..

Note: Number of real active enterprises is defined as enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

[www.statbank.dk/gf3](http://www.statbank.dk/gf3)

**Table 351** Danish and foreign owned enterprises in the private sector

	Danish			Foreign			Total		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
DKK billion									
Turnover <sup>1</sup>	2 665	2 309	2 379	798	686	737	3 463	2 995	3 116
number									
Employees	1 260 334	1 116 108	1 070 642	293 423	279 646	272 797	1 553 757	1 395 754	1 343 439
Number of enterprises	301 292	285 752	287 987	3 778	3 593	3 664	305 070	289 345	291 651
Employees per enterprise	4	4	4	78	78	74	5	5	5
per cent									
Share of turnover <sup>1</sup>	77.0	77.1	76.3	23.0	22.9	23.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of employees	81.1	80.0	79.7	18.9	20.0	20.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of number of enterprises	98.8	98.8	98.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Sales exclude banks and financial intermediation and organisations etc.

[www.statbank.dk/ifatsf1](http://www.statbank.dk/ifatsf1)



Table 352 (page 1 of 2) Industrial accounts statistics for selected industries. 2010

	Total <sup>1</sup>	Quarrying	Manufacturing and utility services	Construction	Trade
<hr/>					
<b>Operating results</b>	DKK mio.				
Turnover	2 763 147	57 785	632 192	169 119	1 099 808
<hr/>					
as percentage of turnover					
Other operating income	1.8	0.2	1.6	1.8	1.6
Cost of goods consumed	52.3	7.4	53.8	39.6	76.0
Subcontractors. etc.	2.5	0.4	0.9	13.7	0.3
Wages and salaries. pensions	17.7	3.8	20.1	29.1	10.8
Depreciations	3.4	10.0	3.9	2.5	1.2
Other expenses	18.9	12.3	16.0	12.8	10.2
Result before financial items	7.0	66.3	6.9	4.1	3.1
Financial receipts	4.2	12.6	5.5	1.1	1.8
Financial expenses	3.7	5.1	2.9	1.8	1.6
Extraordinary expenses. net	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Corporation tax	1.8	44.4	1.5	0.3	0.6
Result after corporation tax	5.7	29.5	8.1	2.9	2.7
<hr/>					
<b>Balance sheet data</b>	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	3 254 718	90 369	664 903	109 556	627 731
<hr/>					
as percentage of assets					
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	62.5	71.8	53.4	37.7	43.3
Intangible assets	4.1	0.9	4.9	2.3	3.7
Land and buildings	21.8	0.9	9.6	14.9	7.9
Plant and equipment	5.3	26.5	9.2	4.2	1.0
Other tangibles	6.4	5.9	3.7	9.7	5.0
Financial assets	24.9	37.5	26.0	6.5	25.6
Current assets. Total	37.5	28.2	46.6	62.3	56.7
Stocks	6.8	1.2	12.6	7.0	17.8
Trade debtors	10.5	11.2	13.1	26.1	16.8
Other debtors. cash. etc.	20.2	15.8	20.9	29.1	22.1
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	41.6	43.9	44.6	26.6	38.1
Provisions for liabilities	3.5	10.4	2.6	3.2	1.7
Long-term liabilities	20.6	28.4	13.9	17.2	13.4
Current liabilities	34.3	17.2	38.8	52.9	46.8
<hr/>					
<b>Capital formation. net</b>	DKK mio.				
	104 117	3 816	23 091	3 160	14 104
<hr/>					
per cent					
<b>Increase from 2008 to 2009</b>					
Turnover	3.3	14.8	3.3	-11.1	3.1
Result after tax	55.2	23.8	54.7	-26.9	25.0
Total assets = total liabilities	1.3	5.7	-2.5	-3.1	1.2
Capital and reserves	-0.1	19.5	-1.1	-10.7	1.2
<hr/>					
<b>Ratios. average</b>					
Value added (per cent)	27.8	79.9	30.5	35.2	15.0
Gross profit (per cent)	45.2	92.2	45.3	46.7	23.7
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	2 340	15 942	2 365	1 287	3 478
Wages and salaries per employees (DKK thousand)	411	565	434	388	364
Number of enterprises	202 997	203	15 856	31 588	45 025
Number of persons employed (in full-time units)	1 202 377	3 631	271 717	133 686	321 209
of whom employees (in full-time units)	1 086 639	3 578	265 122	115 598	298 989

<sup>1</sup> Excluding agriculture, fishing, electricity, gas and water supply, ports etc., transport via railways and busses, banks, insurance, non-profit housing associations, public administration, etc.



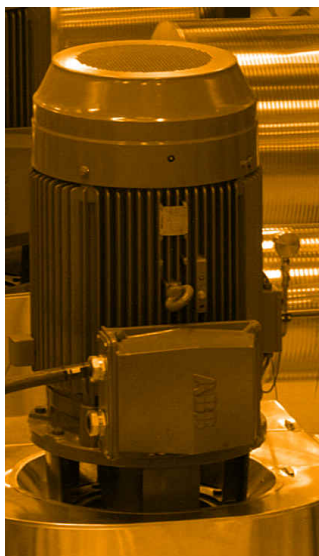
Table 352 (page 2 of 2) Industrial accounts statistics for selected industries. 2010

	Transport <sup>2</sup>	Hotels and restaurants	Information and communication	Real estate <sup>3</sup>	Business services
<b>Operating results</b>	DKK mio.				
Turnover	308 682	43 266	151 772	61 015	239 508
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	1.7	2.5	2.2	7.2	2.1
Cost of goods consumed	20.8	34.0	26.9	17.8	28.0
Subcontractors. etc.	6.9	0.8	3.2	0.4	3.9
Wages and salaries. pensions	13.2	31.7	29.4	12.2	35.6
Depreciations	6.0	3.9	7.6	6.8	4.3
Other expenses	50.9	26.2	26.5	26.7	23.7
Result before financial items	4.0	5.8	8.5	43.3	6.7
Financial receipts	4.7	1.8	3.8	20.1	7.8
Financial expenses	3.5	4.0	4.3	44.2	5.5
Extraordinary expenses. net	0.0	-0.1	0.4	1.7	-0.2
Corporation tax	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.6	1.0
Result after corporation tax	4.7	3.4	6.0	16.9	8.2
<b>Balance sheet tax</b>	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	372 619	38 984	196 466	709 318	444 772
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	69.9	77.1	65.7	88.1	57.8
Intangible assets	0.7	4.2	25.2	0.2	4.6
Land and buildings	3.4	53.0	2.5	73.3	4.5
Plant and equipment	8.3	2.0	10.4	0.0	5.1
Other tangibles	23.1	12.9	5.9	1.8	5.0
Financial assets	34.4	5.0	21.6	12.8	38.6
Current assets. total	30.1	22.9	34.3	11.9	42.2
Stocks	1.3	2.2	1.1	0.5	1.1
Trade debtors	9.7	3.8	12.4	0.8	9.8
Other debtors. cash. etc.	19.1	16.9	20.9	10.6	31.2
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	43.5	23.6	37.5	37.3	53.6
Provisions for liabilities	1.9	4.6	2.0	7.4	2.1
Long-term liabilities	20.7	34.7	24.7	34.8	14.1
Current liabilities	33.9	37.1	35.8	20.5	30.2
<b>Capital formation. net</b>	DKK mio.				
	14 888	1 128	11 669	19 555	12 705
	per cent				
<b>Increase from 2008 to 2009</b>					
Turnover	19.0	-1.2	1.8	-0.4	-1.6
Result after tax	-303.7	3.6	29.1	232.9	-0.7
Total assets = total liabilities	13.8	-16.8	-7.2	-0.3	7.2
Capital and reserves	14.9	-35.4	-7.5	-8.5	5.1
<b>Ratios. average</b>					
Value added (per cent)	23.0	40.5	45.0	58.7	46.0
Gross profit (per cent)	72.3	65.2	69.9	81.8	68.1
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	3 253	802	1 765	2 200	1 207
Wages and salaries per employee (DKK thousand)	416	286	506	439	451
Number of enterprises	12 252	13 518	13 445	23 921	47 189
Number of persons employed (in full-time persons)	96 550	55 302	87 862	29 725	202 695
Of whom employees (in full-time persons)	87 649	45 054	81 602	15 963	173 084

<sup>2</sup> Excluding ports etc. and transport via railways and busses. <sup>3</sup> Excluding non-profit housing associations.

# Business sectors

- Agriculture, horticulture and forestry
- Fishing and aquaculture
- Manufacturing industries
  - Construction
  - Transport
- Distributives trade
  - Tourism





## Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

### EU agricultural policies and their influence on statistics

Denmark and the other EU Member States lay down the EU agricultural policies, which constitute the overall framework for Danish agriculture. The collective agricultural policies exercise a direct and indirect influence on the incomes and decision-making behaviour of Danish farmers, and thus on the requirements made in relation to agricultural statistics.

### Falling significance to the Danish economy

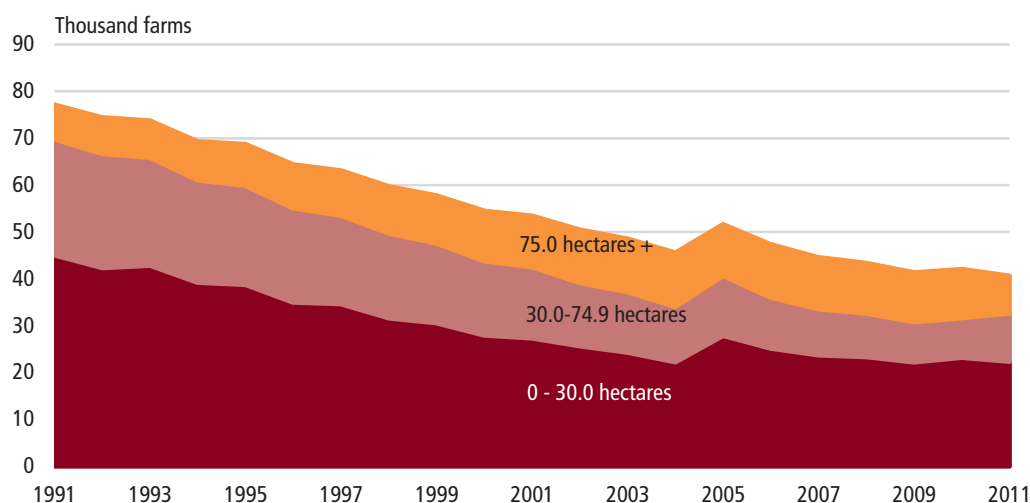
Agriculture accounts for a falling share of the national economy due to an increase in the size of other sectors. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value.

Agricultural exports continue to constitute an important part of exports, with pork as the most important product.

### The structure of Danish agriculture – fewer, but larger farms

Throughout many years, structural trends within Danish agriculture have been marked by a steady annual decline in the number of farms. In 2011, the number of farms in Denmark constituted 40,700 with at least 5 hectares of farm area, which is reduced fall of about by 50 pct. over a period of 20 years. The average farm size is currently 65 hectares, which is far above the EU average.

**Figure 1** Number of farms by area



[www.statbank.dk/bdf](http://www.statbank.dk/bdf) and bdf07

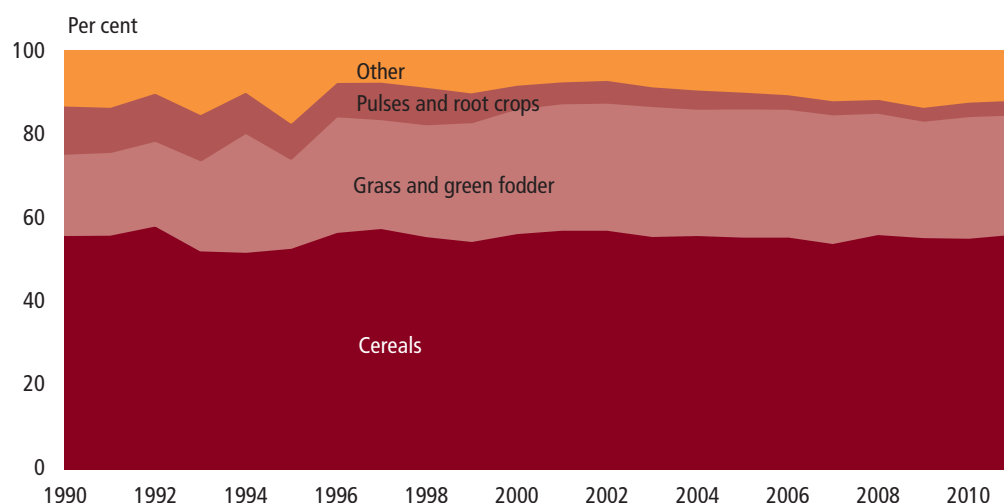
Nevertheless there are still many small farms in Denmark. Farms smaller than 30.0 hectares constitute a small majority of all farms, namely 55 per cent. This share was 58 per cent 20 years ago. Medium sized farms between 30.0 and 74.9 hectares constitute 20 per cent – 32 per cent 20 years ago. Finally the group of big farms of at least 75.0 hectares amounts to 25 per cent of all farms where the share of big farms was 10 per cent in 1991.



### Agricultural area by crop type

Danish agriculture is characterized by a wide variety of activities with one dominating goal: the production of food. Naturally, this variety is reflected in the use of the arable area, which comprises the production of crops used for human consumption and production of fodder for livestock which is used for food of animal origin. Cereals are far the most important crop with 57 per cent of the total agricultural area.

**Figure 2** Total arable area by crop type



[www.statbank.dk/afg](http://www.statbank.dk/afg) and [afg07](http://www.statbank.dk/afg07)

The figure above shows the distribution of the arable area by different crops. Please note that the category *other* includes industrial seeds, seeds for sowing, horticultural products, and other areas, while *grass and green fodder* includes areas in rotation as well as areas that are not in rotation, including permanent grasslands and set aside area.

More than half of the agricultural area is used for cereal production, whereas between 20 and 30 per cent is used for production of green fodder for livestock. During the period, there is a great fall in pulses and root crops and almost a similar increase in grass and green fodder, which is primarily due to that fodder beets have been replaced by maize for silage.

Greenhouses also account for cultivation, primarily flowers, ornamental plants, different vegetables and mushrooms. The total greenhouse area is around 500 hectares.

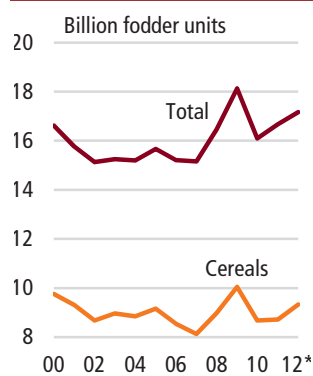
### Crop production

Naturally, crop production is closely connected to area use. As mentioned above, the majority of the area is used for cereal production, with the primary types of grain being barley and wheat. Thus, cereals account for the majority of total crop production, while crops for cattle feeding are the second most important activity.

Crop production can be divided into three groups: Products used as foods, either directly or after processing; products used for livestock fodder; and a third group which comprises flowers, plants, and other non-food crops.



**Figure 3**  
**Crop production**



\* Provisional figures

www.statbank.dk/hst6

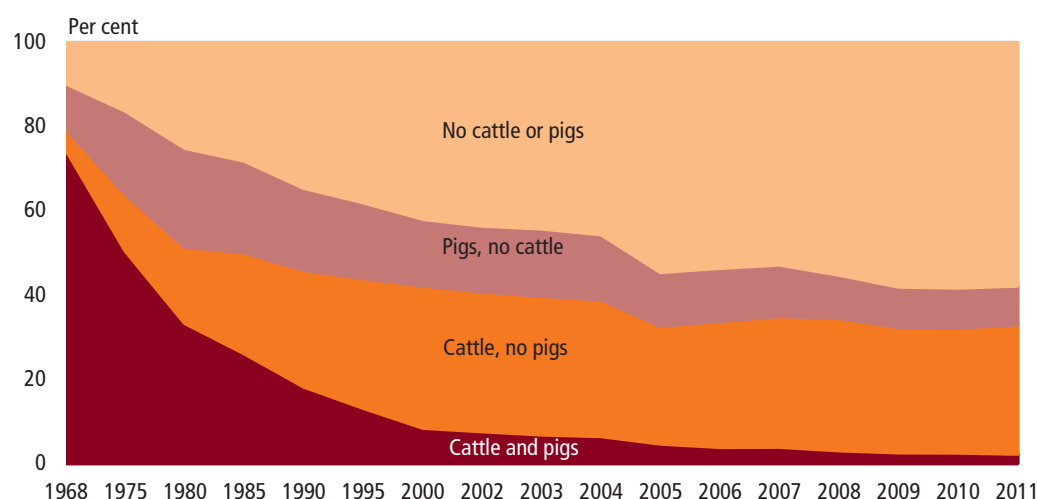
The group of foods that can be used directly comprises potatoes for human consumption, fruit, berries, and vegetables grown on fields and in greenhouses, while potatoes for flour manufacturing, beets for sugar production, and parts of the production of cereals and seeds for industrial use must be processed before being used as foods. Crop production constitutes a natural basis for agricultural livestock production, as it is the primary source of fodder for livestock.

In addition to cereals, of which a large part of production is used as pig fodder, a large variety of grass and green fodder crops are grown for cattle fodder. Figure 3 illustrates the development trends in recent years as regards total crop production, except fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products.

### Livestock and livestock production

Figure 4 illustrates the development trends within livestock farming, as represented by the degree of specialization within the two main types of livestock farming: cattle farming and pig farming. Since the 1960s, many-sided farming has been replaced with specialised farming. Almost 60 per cent has neither cattle nor pigs, while only 2 per cent of the farming has both cattle and pigs – against 70 per cent in 1968.

**Figure 4**    **Degree of specialization**



www.statbank.dk/komb and komb07

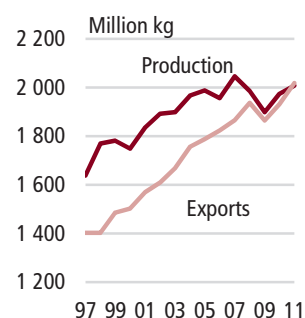
### Pork production is the most significant factor in financial terms

Through many years, the number of farms with livestock has been reduced, but this does not entail a reduction in the number of farm animals.

For example, the stock of pigs increased from 10 million in 1980 to almost 12 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm increased from 150 to more than 2,800 during the same period.



**Figure 5**  
**Production and exports of pork**



www.statbank.dk/ani5 and kn8y

As the number of farm animals has gone up, efficiency has increased at pig farms, and these facts combined make pork production in financial terms one of the most significant single element in Denmark's agricultural production.

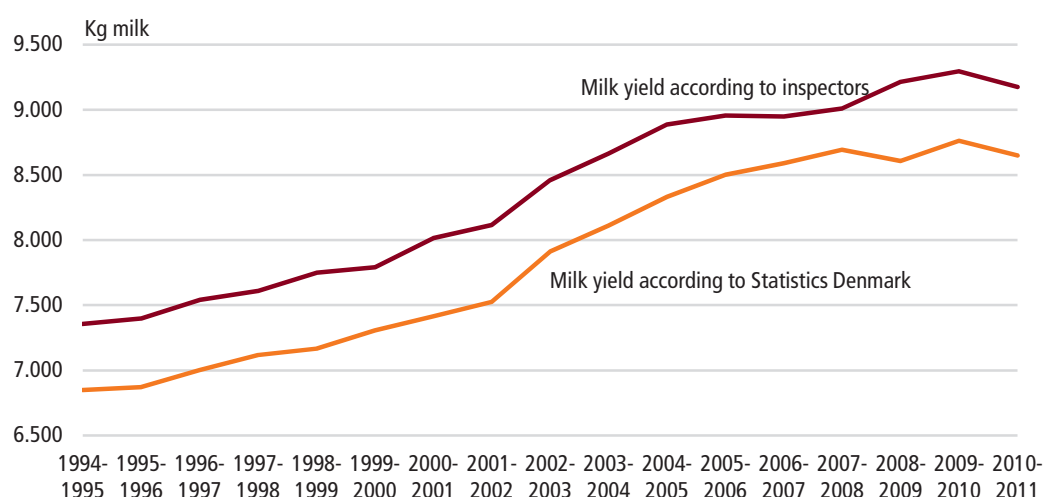
In addition to the total production of pork, figure 5 also shows pork exports. Denmark is one of the world's leading exporters of pork.

### Milk production

Economically, the second largest type of agricultural production is milk. Since the middle of the 1980s, the quantities of milk produced have been determined by an EU country quota, which has changed only slightly over the years. During the same period, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third.

However, the increase in the average milk yield means that production has remained constant at 5.0 billion kg. During recent years, part of this milk production has come from organic farming and accounts for 10 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

**Figure 6** **Average milk yield per dairy cow**



Note: Statistics Denmark calculates average milk yields on the basis of the total stock of dairy cows and the total milk yield. Inspectors calculate the yield from the periodic yield inspection, which covers approximately 91 per cent of the total stock of dairy cows.

Table 261

### The financial position of the agricultural sector

The financial circumstances of the agricultural sector can be described by preparing sector accounts for agriculture. The sector accounts can be briefly described as a statement of the production value of the agricultural sector, less the production costs involved.

Three income concepts are used in the sector accounts: Gross value added at producers' prices, gross value added at basic prices, and gross value added at factor cost.

The difference in the three income concepts concerns how the operating subsidies received by the agricultural sector and the taxes and duties paid by this sector are treated.



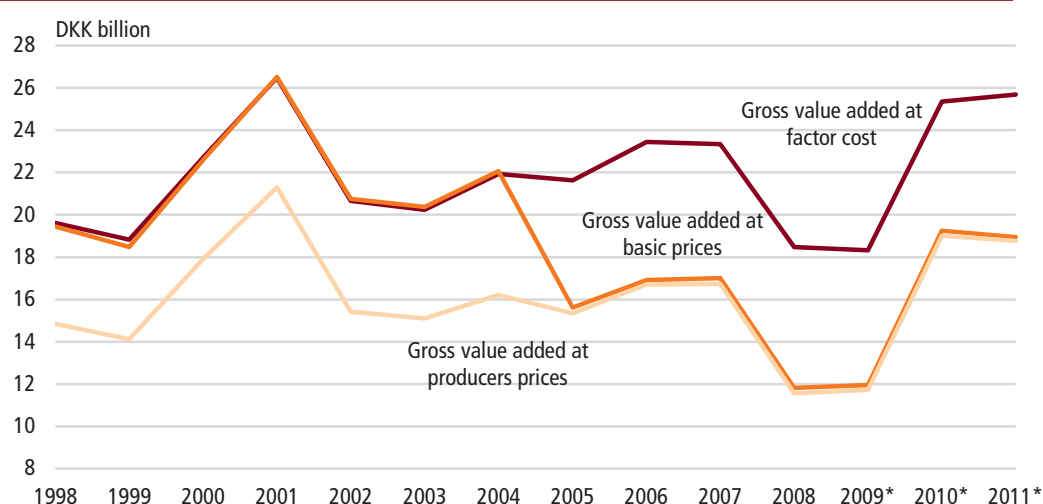
It appears from figure 7 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years. The main reason is significant changes in the price of pork, which is the most important product and export article for Danish agriculture. The improved result in 2010 is however also affected by a rise in prices on milk.

The difference between value added at producer and at basic prices, respectively, is primarily due to reforms of EU agricultural policies, where an adjustment from price subsidies to direct area and livestock subsidies was initiated in 1993. From 2005, most of the subsidies are given as general subsidies as a consequence of the latest reform of agricultural policies.

Among EU countries, France, Italy and Spain, from 15 to 20 per cent each, account for the largest share of total gross factor income in agriculture in the EU. Denmark accounts for almost 2 per cent of gross factor income in the EU, while the consumption of labour in order to generate this income was only 0.5 per cent of the labour force in EU's primary agriculture.

Denmark received about 2 per cent of EU's subsidies to agriculture from the Guarantee Fund of about DKK 400 billion.

**Figure 7** Gross value added at producers' prices, basic prices, and at factor cost



[www.statbank.dk/lbf1](http://www.statbank.dk/lbf1)

### Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2010, agricultural gross fixed capital formation was DKK 7.4 billion and was consequently 1.0 billion lower than the previous years. About half of it was spent on new machinery and equipment, and the remaining part was spent on buildings and soil improvements.

The depreciation was DKK 8.8 billion for 2010, which gave a negative net capital formation in the agricultural industry in 2010. In the previous years, net capital formation has been mainly positive which reflects the structural development. The figures include holdings specialised in horticulture or in furred animals.

At the end of 2010, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 355 billion, and have been increasing for several years.



In 2010, interest payments amounted to DKK 11.1 billion which is lower than in 2008 and 2009, but still on a high level in comparison with the years before.

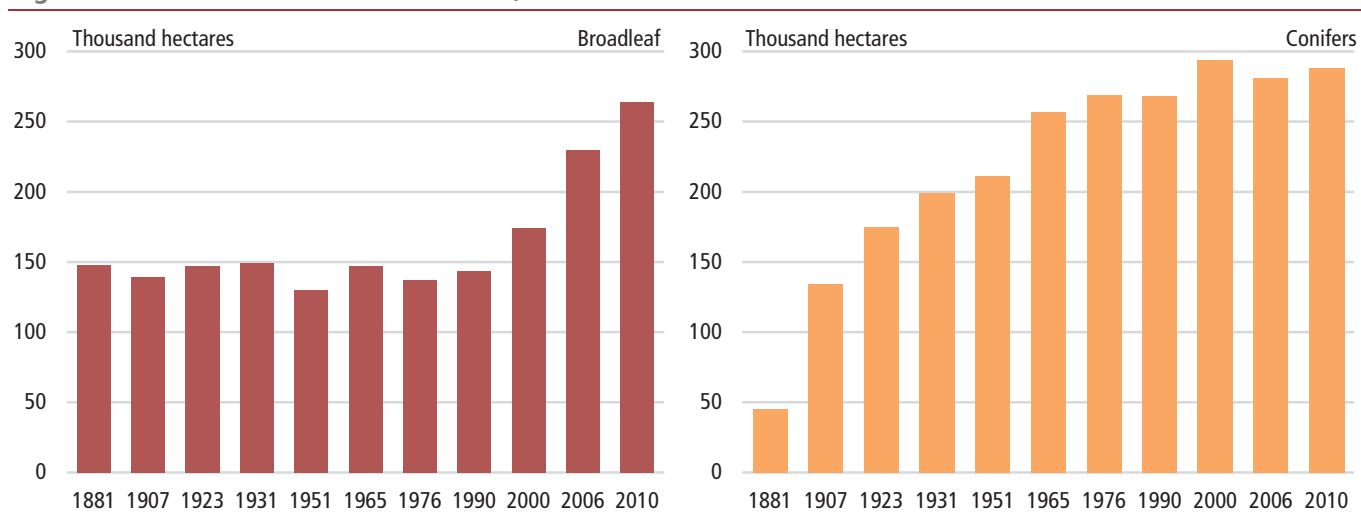
### 7 per cent of all farms are organic

There has been a substantial increase in organic farming in Denmark during the last decade. In 2011, organic farms amounted to about 7 per cent of all farms, whereas the fully converted organic area accounted for almost 6 per cent of the total agricultural area. In 2000 organic farms constituted 7 per cent of all farms, and the organic area was about 53 per cent of total agricultural area.

### Forestry censuses

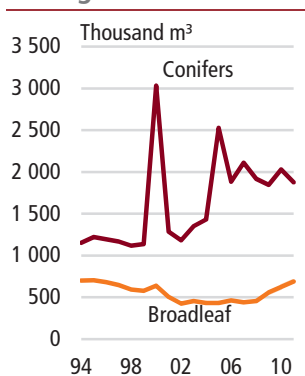
Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of nine forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the development of forests as regards area, species mix, site quality, age range, etc.

**Figure 8** Forest area, broadleaf and conifers



[www.statbank.dk/skov1](http://www.statbank.dk/skov1)

**Figure 9**  
Felling



[www.statbank.dk/skov6](http://www.statbank.dk/skov6)

### The Forestry Act

According to the Forestry Act of 2004, the Minister for the Environment is responsible for ensuring that national statistics within the forestry area are prepared. The latest published forest census took place in 2000, the date set on 1 January 2000.

A new feature of this census is the collection of information on forest-management planning and rejuvenation and establishment methods for the latest 10-year period.

Institute for Forestry & Landscape (Copenhagen University) has compiled the forest area in 2006 and 2010 from a sample survey based on concrete measurements conducted in a large number of sample plots.

Differences in the compilation methods between the statistics inform 2006 and the previous forest surveys imply that caution should in many cases be taken when comparisons are made between the surveys.



Figure 8 shows the long-term development in the forest area from 1881 to 2010. During this period, the Danish forest area was doubled – primarily by means of an increase in the area with conifers.

As regards future developments, the 1997 Nature Protection Act lays down a set of objectives which include an additional doubling of Danish forest areas during a period which corresponds to one generation of trees (approximately 100 years).

### Forest production

Forest production of timber is measured by means of the annual felling statistics. For many years, production from conifers has been dominant. More than half of the felling in 2010 was for energy purposes.

The damage caused by the storms in 1999 and 2005 has a marked effect on the felling of conifers. For many years, there has been a decline in the production of broadleaf. However, the latest figures indicate a minor increase.

## Fishing and aquaculture

### Common EU fishing policies

The common fishing policies of the European Union constitute the framework for Danish fishing. This framework includes a system that aims to preserve and utilize the biological resources of the sea through regulation of catches by quotas.

### The fishing fleet

The Danish fishing fleet consists of the vessels registered in Denmark as fishing vessels. In order for a vessel to be registered as a fishing vessel, the Danish Directorate of Fisheries must authorize use of such a vessel for commercial fishing. Developments in the number of Danish vessels for commercial fishing with a length of 6 metres and more are shown in the figure below.

Figure 10

The Danish fishing fleet

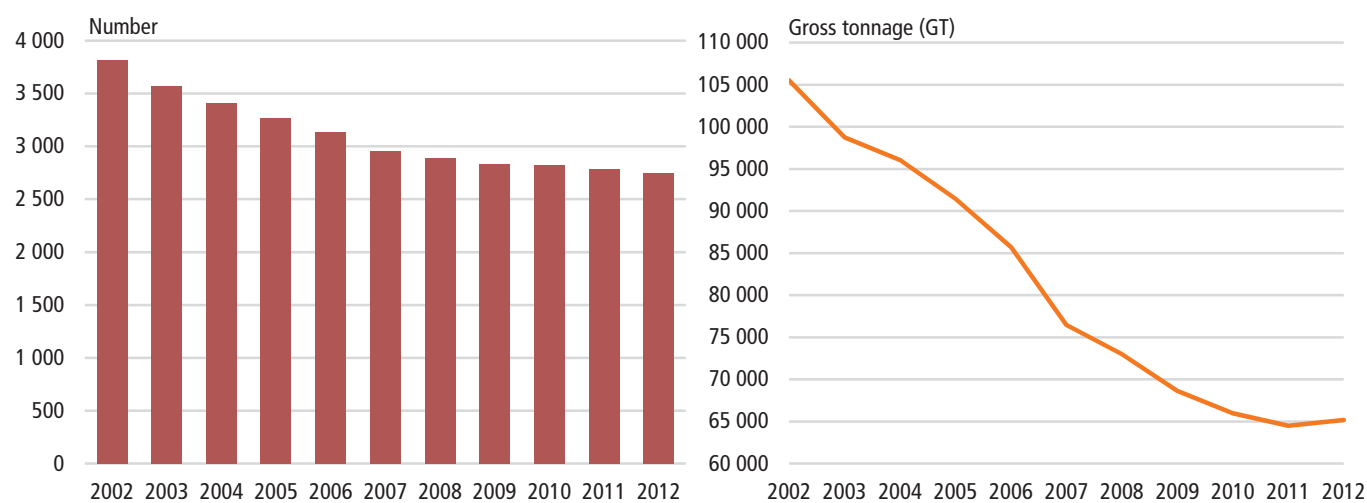


Table 376



### Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 2002-2012: from 1.4 million tonnes in 2002 to 500,000 tonnes in 2012.

In 2012, the value of the catch of DKK 2.9 billion was 20 per cent lower than in 2002 when calculated at current prices.

**Figure 11** Salt-water fishing – total catch by Danish fishermen by quantity and value

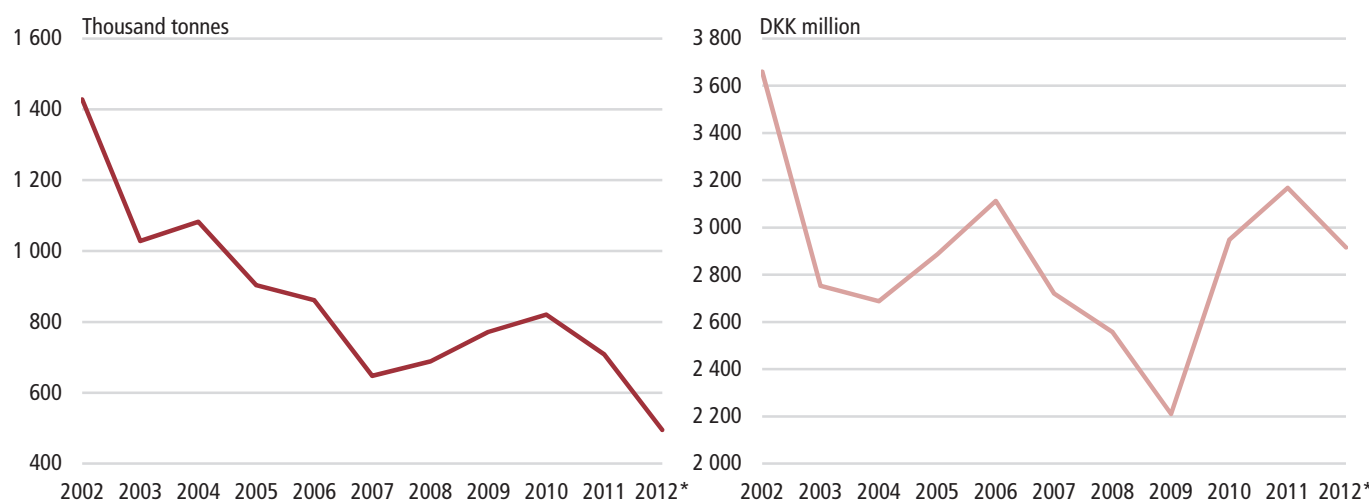


Table 377

### Fishing vessels

Statistics on the Danish stock of fishing vessels, fish resources and fishing, catches and fish market as well as the aquaculture are compiled by the Danish Directorate of Fisheries.

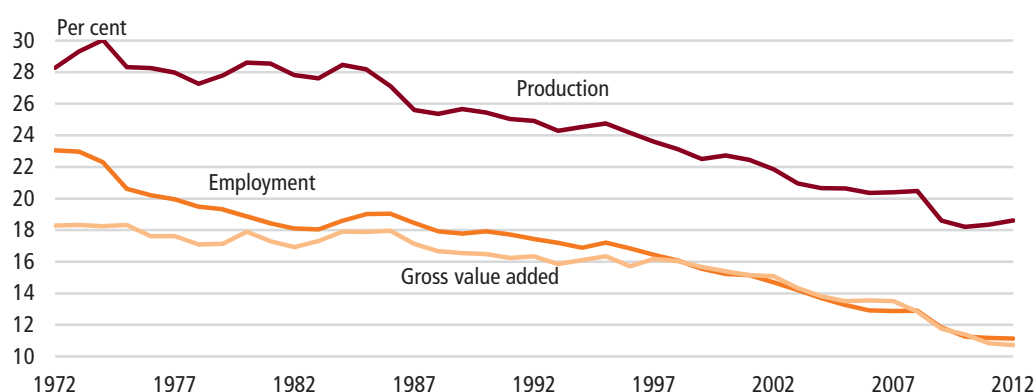
## Manufacturing industries

### Manufacturing industries' share of the economy has been declining

The significance of manufacturing industries for the Danish economy can be described by means of central statistics from the national accounts. Manufacturing industries have a declining importance for the Danish economy, regardless of whether it is measured by share of total employment, production or value added.

### A share of 11 per cent of employment and value added

Manufacturing industries' share of total employment has declined markedly from 23 per cent in 1972 to 11 per cent in 2012. The manufacturing industries' share of gross value added has also decreased from 18 per cent to 11 per cent. Finally, the share of production has fallen from 28 per cent in 1972 to 19 per cent in 2012.


**Figure 12 Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity**


Note: Mining and quarrying are not included.

www.statbank.dk/nat18n

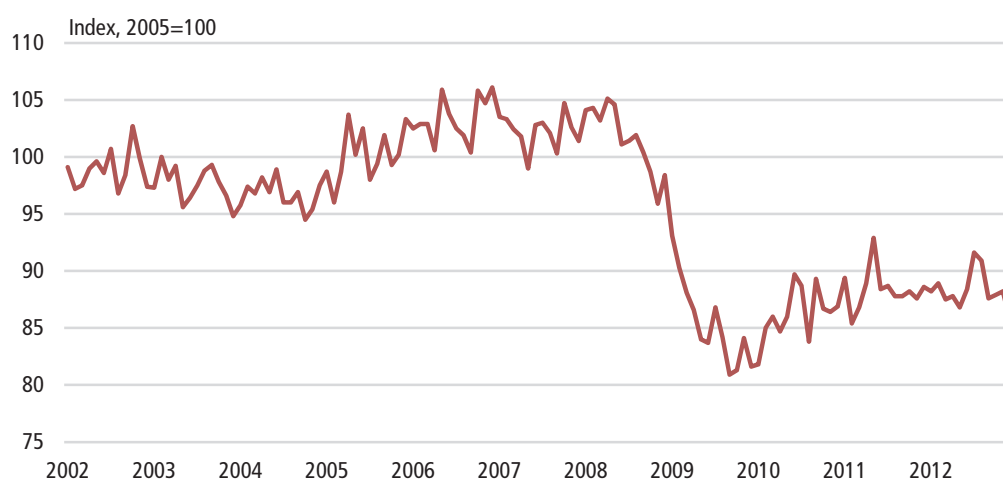
### Production in the manufacturing industries

Production in the manufacturing industries can be illustrated by means of an index of production calculated at constant prices and adjusted for normal seasonal variations. The index of production illustrates the noticeable business cycles of the period 2002-2012.

During the period 2002-2004, production was relatively stable because of the international falloff caused by the collapse of the dotcom-bubble in 2000. From 2005 followed a period with a marked increase in industrial production, which lasted until 2007.

### Global financial crisis meant falling production

In the fall 2008, the global financial crisis began. In Denmark, this led to a sharp decline in industrial production. Production fell more than 20 per cent up till the end of 2009. During 2010, industrial production has recovered somewhat, followed in 2011 and 2012 by a stabilization on a level that is around 10 per cent lower than in 2002.

**Figure 13 Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values**


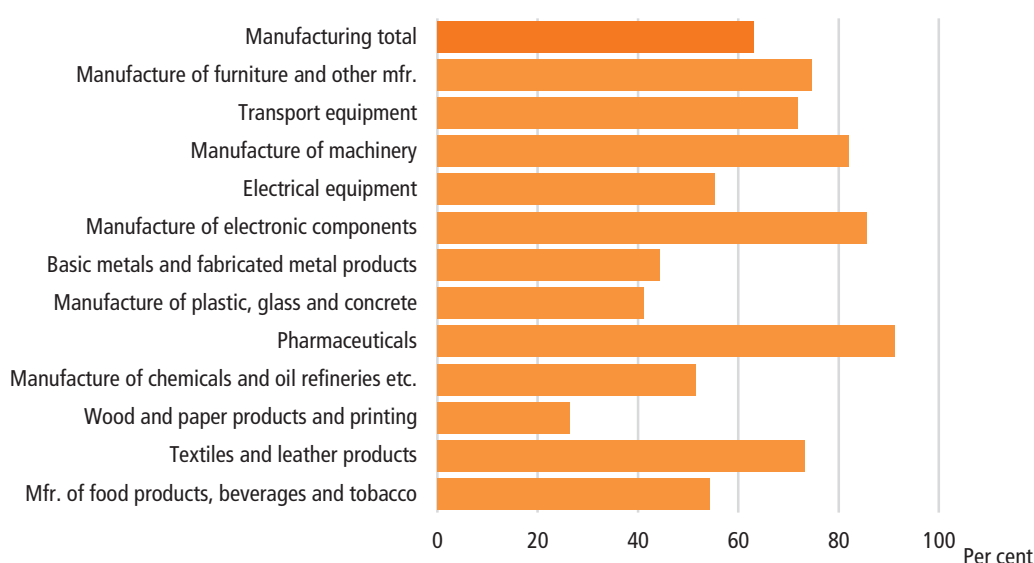
www.statbank.dk/prod01



### High export share of the manufacturing industries

Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2012, total export turnover accounted for 63 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries. There are wide differences among the groups of industries in the export shares of the manufacturing industries. *Wood and paper products and printing* has the lowest export share with 26 per cent. With 91 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* accounts for the highest export share. This is followed by *manufacturing of electronic components* and *manufacturing of machinery* with 86 and 82 per cent, respectively.

**Figure 14** Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2012



### Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2012

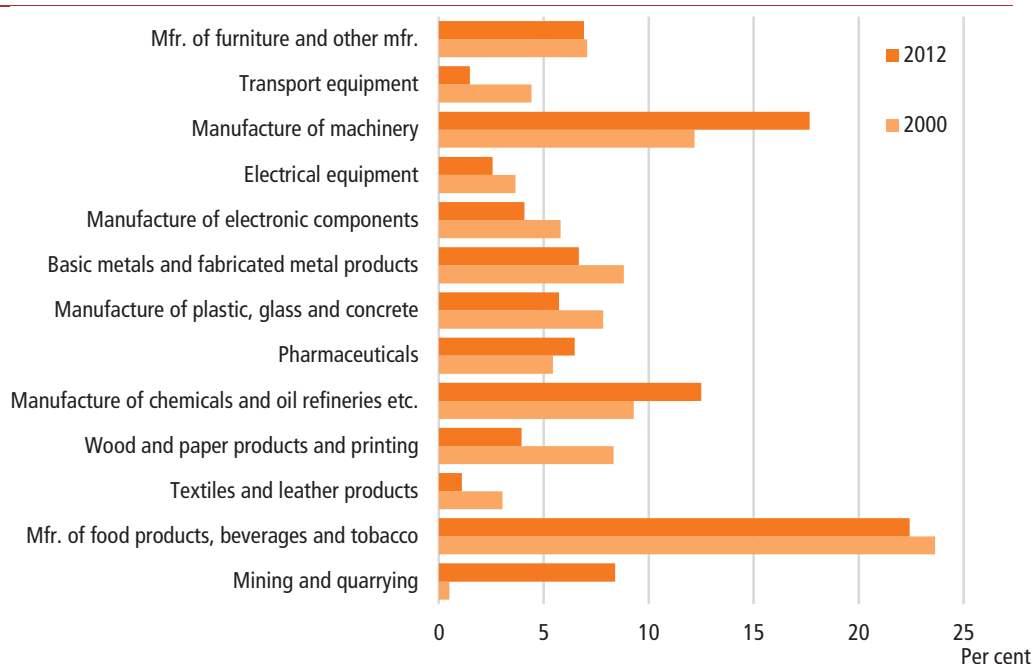
Since 2000, manufacturing industries' total turnover (at current prices) for enterprises with 10 employees or more have increased from DKK 476 billion to DKK 680 billion in 2012. *Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* accounted for 22 per cent of the total turnover and had the largest turnover of all the industries. This was followed by *manufacturing of machinery* with 18 per cent and *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* with 13 per cent. *Mining and quarrying* accounted for 8 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

### Growth in the production of windmills

Compared to 2000, *manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* is unchanged the dominant industry within Danish manufacturing. Two industries have, however, seen marked increases in their relative significance. One is *manufacturing of machinery*, which includes the production of windmills. The other is *mining and quarrying*, the increase for this group is however largely caused by improved coverage of the statistics during the period. Industries that have less significance compared to 2000 are, among others, *transport equipment* and *textiles and leather products*.



**Figure 15** Manufacturers' total turnover by groups of industries



[www.statbank.dk/oms4](http://www.statbank.dk/oms4)

### Concentration of industrial enterprises

The three largest enterprises in the manufacturing industries account for 12.6 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the 10 largest enterprises account for 31.7 per cent. The concentration ratio, i.e. the share of total turnover accounted for by a limited number of enterprises, differs widely among the groups of industries.

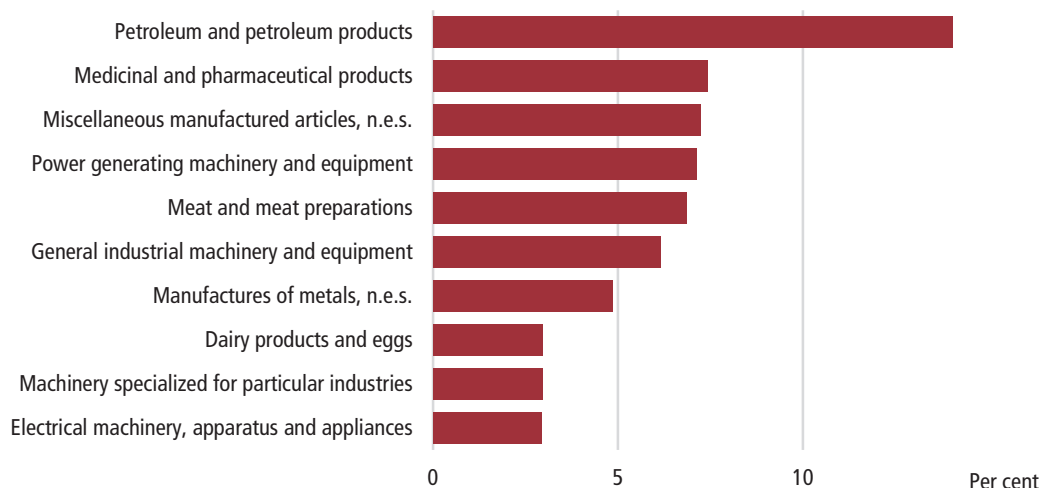
Turnover is highly concentrated in particular within *pharmaceuticals* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 84.1 per cent of total turnover in 2012). *Extraction of oil and gas*, *manufacture of dairy products* and *manufacture of toys and other manufacturing* are other large industries with high concentration ratios. Industries with low concentration ratios include *manufacture of other machinery* and *manufacture of fabricated metal products* where the ten largest enterprises accounted for, respectively, 23.7 per cent and 24.5 per cent of total turnover in 2012.

### Production in the manufacturing industries by commodity

The production of industrial products can be divided into main commodity groups, where the 10 commodity groups accounting for the highest output in Denmark in 2012 appear from figure 16. *Petroleum and petroleum products* accounted for 16 per cent of industrial turnover, while *medicinal and pharmaceutical products* constituted more than 7 per cent.



**Figure 16** The 10 most important commodity groups in manufacturers' sales. 2012



[www.statbank.dk/varer3](http://www.statbank.dk/varer3)

Table 380

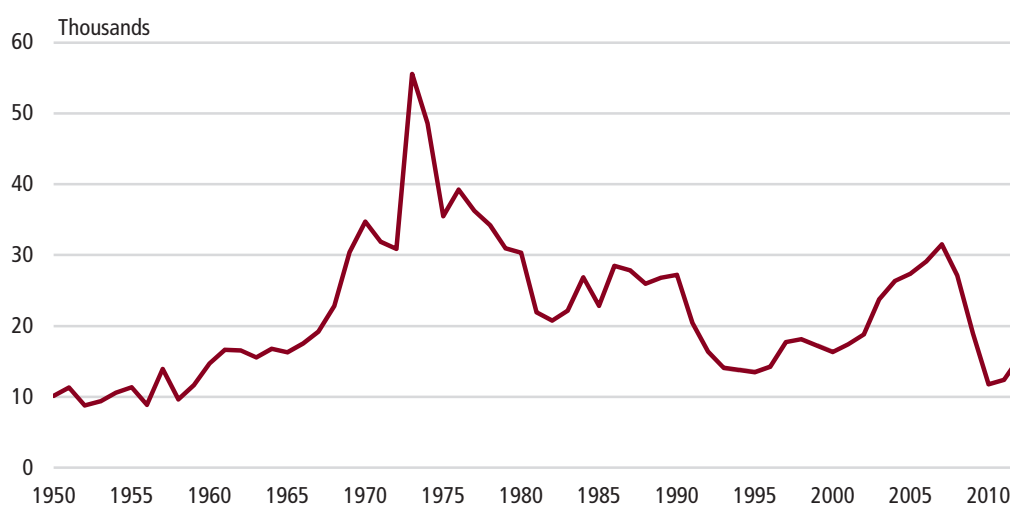
## Construction

### Residential construction peaked in the 1970s

In the late 1960s and 1970s, changed family patterns and increased welfare led to a great demand for dwellings – primarily one-family houses. Consequently, the number of dwellings completed culminated from 1969 to 1974 and reached its peak in 1973 with more than 55,000 completed dwellings.

The economic growth in mid-2000s has again implied an increase in the number of dwellings completed from 2003 to 2007, where it peaked with 32,000 dwellings completed. It was primarily one-family houses, which account for the growth. Since 2008, the crisis has resulted in a strong slowing down of the construction of dwellings, which in 2012 reached under 16,000 dwellings completed. Historically, the years 2010 and 2011 were the lowest point since the start of the 1960's.

**Figure 17** Dwellings completed



[www.statbank.dk/bygv03](http://www.statbank.dk/bygv03)



### Most square-metres for business purposes since 1980

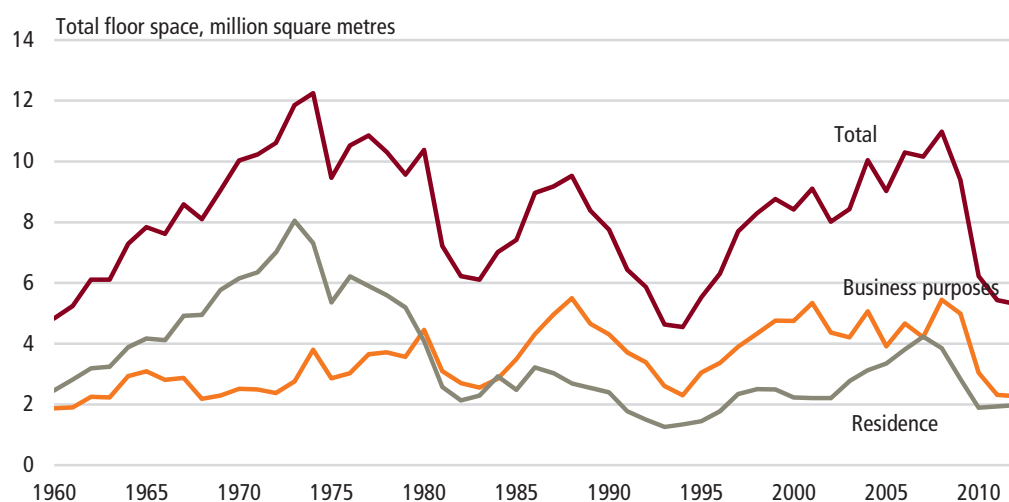
The decrease in construction from the mid-1970s is also evident if construction is calculated as total floor space completed. Until 1980, more square-metres were completed for residence than for business purposes each year.

Since then, the trend has changed and more square-metres have been completed each year for business purposes than for residence.

However, the increase in residential construction since 2003 years has implied that the number of square-metres completed for residence is close to the total floor space built for business purpose – and was higher in 2007.

The slowing down in the economic activity since 2008 has resulted in construction for business purposes once again being higher than the construction of dwellings. Both the construction for residence and for business purposes are more than halved since 2008.

**Figure 18 Construction in relation to floor space**



[www.statbank.dk/bygv01](http://www.statbank.dk/bygv01)

### The stock of buildings is growing

On 1 January 2012, the total area of buildings made up 723.8 million m² – of which 50 per cent is used for habitation, 40 per cent for industry and 10 per cent for cultural and recreational purposes.

Since 1981, the total number of buildings used for residential purposes has increased by 13.6 per cent and for semi-detached or terraced houses there is a doubling. There is a fall on 8.1 per in buildings for business.

### Value added

The significance of the construction sector in the overall Danish economy (measured by its proportion of the total gross value added) has fallen since the start of 1970s.



Since the mid-1990s, it has been stabilizing – the total gross value added has been about 5 per cent on an annual basis. But since 2010 it decreases to a little under 5 per cent. In 2012 the proportion was 4.7 per cent.

### Construction employment

Since the end of the 1960s, the proportion of the construction sector with regard to total employment has constituted a continuously smaller part of total employment in Denmark.

Since the employment rate peaked in 1970 at 9.5 per cent of total employment, this proportion has declined to 5.9 per cent in 2012.

### Decrease in the total construction employment

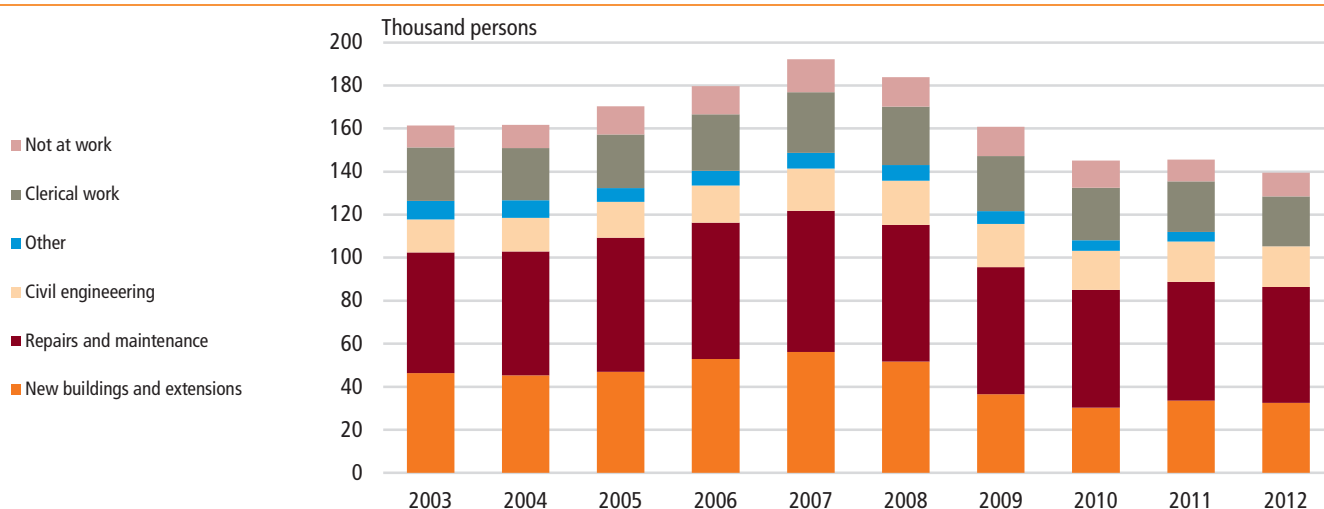
From 2004 until 2007 there was an increase in the number of persons employed within construction. During 2008 this trend changed and from 2008 to 2009 the employment dropped from 184,000 employed to 161,000 – a decrease of 23,000 employees, corresponding to a decrease of 13 per cent in only one year. From 2009 to 2010, the employment in the construction industry was further reduced to 145,000, corresponding to a decrease of 10 per cent. In the past two years the employment has been more stable with a slight increase of 0.5 pct. in 2011 and a drop in 2012 of 1.5 pct.

### The distribution of employment by activity

In 2012, the number of employed persons working on new buildings and extensions was 33,000 which is equivalent to 23 per cent. 54,000 or 38 per cent were engaged in repairs and maintenance, while 19,000 or 16 per cent worked on civil engineering projects. An additional 4,000 (3 pct.) were engaged in other types of work such as transport, stock maintenance and sales, while 23,000 (16 pct.) were engaged in clerical work.

Figure 19

Construction employment by activity



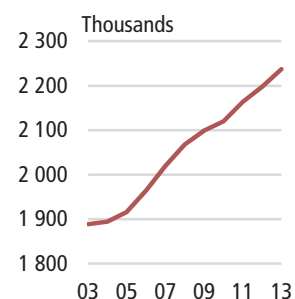
Note: The annual figures are a simple average of the quarterly surveys, where employment is calculated in the middle of the quarter.

www.statbank.dk/byg



## Transport

**Figure 20**  
**Stock of passenger cars**



[www.statbank.dk/bil10](http://www.statbank.dk/bil10)

### Three out of four motor vehicles are passenger cars

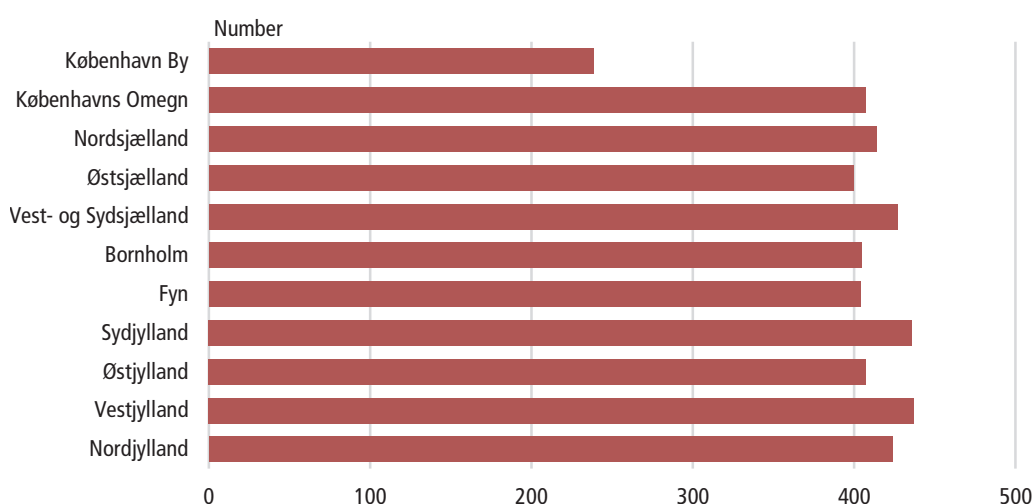
On 1 January 2013, there were a total of 2,911,000 motor vehicles in Denmark. 77 per cent were passenger cars, 14 per cent were delivery vans, 7 per cent were motorbikes and 45-mopeds, and the rest were buses and lorries.

The increase of 59,800 or 2 per cent in the stock of motor vehicles from 2009 to 2013 was due to 144,000 more passenger cars and motorbikes and a decrease in the number of lorries, delivery vans, buses and 45-mopeds. The number of delivery vans has decreased by 65,000 in the past year.

### More cars available

In 2013, there were 399 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants. The largest stock of passenger cars is in Vestjylland with 437 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, while Copenhagen City have the lowest number with 238 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

**Figure 21** **Stock of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants by province. 1 January 2013**



[www.statbank.dk/folk1](http://www.statbank.dk/folk1) and [bil707](http://www.statbank.dk/bil707)

### Fewer locomotives, more train sets and more train seats

While the number of locomotives has decreased by 32 per cent since 2002, the number of train sets has increased by 30 per cent. At the beginning of 2012, the number of train sets was 681 with 132,400 seats, an increase by 41 per cent compared to year 2002. 30 per cent of the seats are in S-trains.

Foreign goods wagons now handle all of the transportation of goods by train as there are no Danish owned goods wagons left compared to 1,746 in 2002. In 2011 transit traffic accounts for 84 per cent of the rail transport.

### Container ships now account for 62 per cent of the gross tonnage of Danish cargo vessels

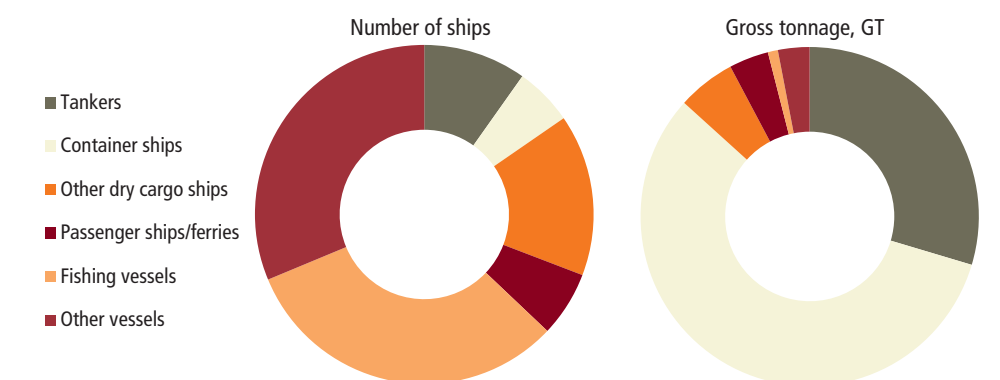
On 1 January 2013, there were 1,781 Danish ships of at least 20 gross tonnage (GT), which is almost unchanged compared to 2012. 32 per cent of the ships were fishing vessels and 31 per cent were cargo vessels.



The total gross tonnage was 11.6 million. This is unchanged compared to the previous year.

At the beginning of 2013 the gross tonnage of container ships was 6.6 million compared to 3.9 million in 2003. In 2013 this corresponds to 62 per cent of the gross tonnage of all Danish cargo vessels.

**Figure 22 Danish ships by type of use. 1 January 2013**



[www.statbank.dk/skib11](http://www.statbank.dk/skib11)

### Danish flagged merchant navy is the 18th largest in the world

The Danish merchant fleet is made up by cargo and passenger ships of at least 100 GT. On 1 January 2013, the number of ships was 483, representing 11.1 million GT. In July 2011 the Danish flagged merchant fleet accounted for 1.1 per cent of the total world GT, and was the 7th largest in the EU and the 18th largest in the world.

### Increase in traffic by motor road vehicles and fall in bicycle traffic

Danish vehicles drove more than 49 billion kilometres on Danish roads in 2011, including traffic by bicycles/mopeds. From 2001 to 2011 there has been a 11 per cent increase in the traffic. Motorized vehicles alone had an increase by 12 per cent, while the number of vehicles increased by 18 per cent. Passenger cars accounted for 73 per cent of the total traffic performance in 2011.

### Increase in traffic by cars across the Great Belt and the Sound

In 2011 between 75,000 and 105,000 cars drove every day on the five most trafficked roads into Copenhagen, while there on the two least trafficked motorways on Lolland and north of Limfjorden drove between 6,000 and 7,000 cars every day.

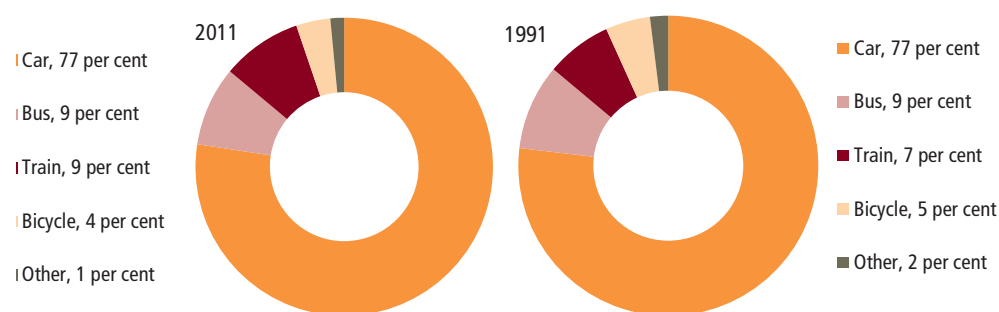
In 2011, more than 29,000 cars crossed the Great Belt every day; this is an increase of 60 per cent compared to the first year when the bridge was opened. 19,000 cars crossed the Sound, which is an increase by 110 per cent compared to the first year when the bridge was opened.

### Every Dane travels 39 km a day

On average, every Dane covered a distance of more than 14,000 km in 2011, corresponding to 39 kilometres a day which is a little more than the previous year. The increase is due to an increase in transport mainly by bicycle and moped and to a lesser degree train and passenger cars.



**Figure 23 Passenger transport performance**



[www.statbank.dk/pkm1](http://www.statbank.dk/pkm1)

### Most passenger km's are accounted for by car

The majority of passenger transport performance is by car (77 per cent), 9 per cent by bus and 9 per cent by train. The share of transport by bicycles/mopeds has fallen markedly in recent years.

### Increase in national transport by train and in journeys with metro

The recent years, there has been a considerable increase in national transport by train. In 2011, there was on average 192,000 train journeys every day, of which 107,000 east of the Great Belt, 61,000 west of the Great Belt and 23,000 across the Great Belt. There were 29,000 journeys across the Sound; there were 275,000 journeys with S-tog and 148,000 journeys with the Metro, which is an increase by 3 per cent compared to the previous year.

### A small decrease in domestic air traffic

The number of passengers in domestic flights has fallen since the opening of the Great Belt Link. From 1996 to 2003, the number of domestic passengers has almost been halved. However, until 2010 there has been an increase in the number of domestic passengers, except a temporary decline in 2008. From 2010 to 2011 the number of passengers decreased by 2 per cent.

### Increase in the number of passengers on international scheduled flights

The number of departing passengers on international scheduled flights has increased since 1990, except for a temporary slowdown in 2003 caused by the war in Iraq etc. The economic crises also here led to a slowing down in 2008 and 2009. However, in 2011 the number of departing passengers increased by 7 per cent compared to the previous year. Three out of four departing flight passengers from Danish airports travel on international flights.

### National transport of goods is mainly by lorries – international transport of goods is predominantly by ships

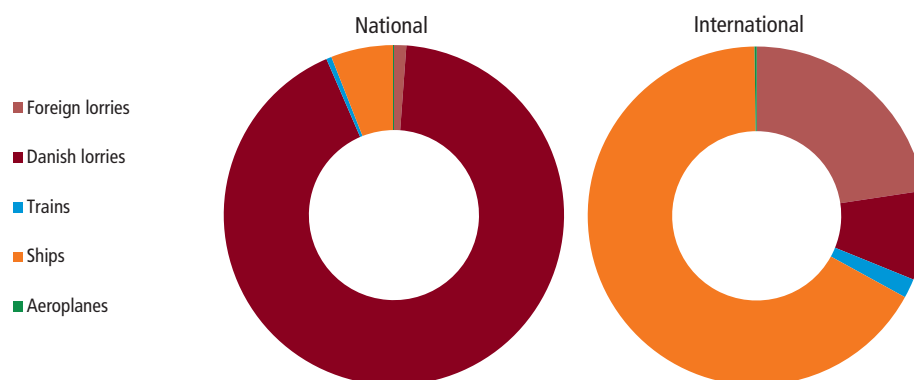
In the national transport of goods, i.e. the places of loading and unloading are both situated in Denmark, 183 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2011 compared to 170 million tonnes in 2010. Lorries are by far the most commonly used means of transport accounting for 92 per cent of all goods transport. 6 per cent were carried by cargo vessels and less than 1 per cent by trains.

However, in the international transport of goods, i.e. transport between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant means of transport. In 2011, international goods transport accounted for 75 million tonnes against 73 million tonnes in 2010. 67 per cent of the goods in 2011 were carried by cargo vessels, 9 per cent by



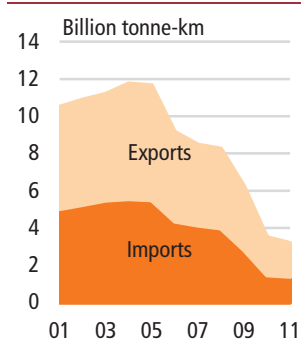
Danish lorries and 23 per cent by foreign lorries. The rest was carried mainly by trains.

**Figure 24** Volume of goods in national and international traffic. 2011



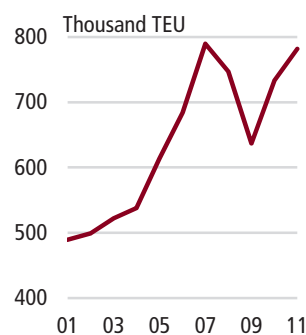
www.statbank.dk/uvlg1, nvg1, ivg41, bane1, bane401, skib41 and flyv41

**Figure 25** International transport by Danish lorries



www.statbank.dk/ivg4 and ivg41

**Figure 26** Throughput of containers in the five largest ports



Note: TEU, container unit of 20 feet

www.statbank.dk/skib49

### Increase in national road goods transport

The total transport performance by road vehicles increased from 10.6 in 2010 to 12.0 billion tonne-km in 2011. Road haulage for hire or reward increased with 1.5 billion ton-km, while road haulage for own account decreased slightly. The main part of the transport performance is performed by haulage contractors, which stands for 85 per cent in 2011.

### International goods transport by Danish lorries is carried out by haulage contractors

International transport of goods by Danish lorries is predominantly carried out by road haulage contractors. Since the beginning of the 1990s, international road transport of goods carried out by Danish lorries has fluctuated between 10 and 13 billion tonne-km. With the extension of EU in the middle of 2004 a downward trend began. From 2004 to 2011 the transport performance by Danish lorries went down by 67 per cent to 4.1 billion tonne-km. In the same period, however, total road transport between Denmark and abroad only decreased by 32 per cent thus further underlining the reduced market share of Danish lorries.

### The market share of Danish lorries reduced to 21 per cent

Foreign lorries accounted for 79 per cent of all goods carried by lorries between Denmark and abroad in 2011, compared to 78 per cent of the transport performance in 2010 and 40 per cent in 2001.

Among the foreign lorries there was a majority of German and Polish vehicles with 37 per cent and 21 per cent of the transport performance respectively. The development is, among other things, due to Danish business' moving to other countries plus the expanded common market in EU.

### Increase in goods carried by sea

Danish ports handled 81 million tonnes of goods in 2011 which was an increase from 76 million tonnes in 2010. The volume of goods in maritime transport via Danish ports fluctuates with the import of coal.

The greater part of the throughput of goods in Danish sea ports – 82 per cent is goods carried by sea to and from foreign countries. Just a fifth of the goods could



be attributed to domestic transport between Danish ports or between the sea and Danish ports.

Transport by sea is mainly concentrated at the largest ports, as half of the goods carried can be attributed to the six largest sea ports. Almost two thirds of the goods are either solid bulk, especially coal, stone, sand, gravel, chalk, cement and food-stuffs, or liquid bulk such as crude oil and mineral oil products. A fourth is ferry goods, especially goods transported by road vehicles.

### Increase in goods carried by containers

Containerized goods in maritime transport increased from 2010 to 2011. In 2011 Danish ports handled 465,000 containers (2010: 437,000) corresponding to 782,000 20-foot units (TEU) (2010: 734,000). The port of Aarhus handled 55 per cent of all seaborne containers.

## Trade

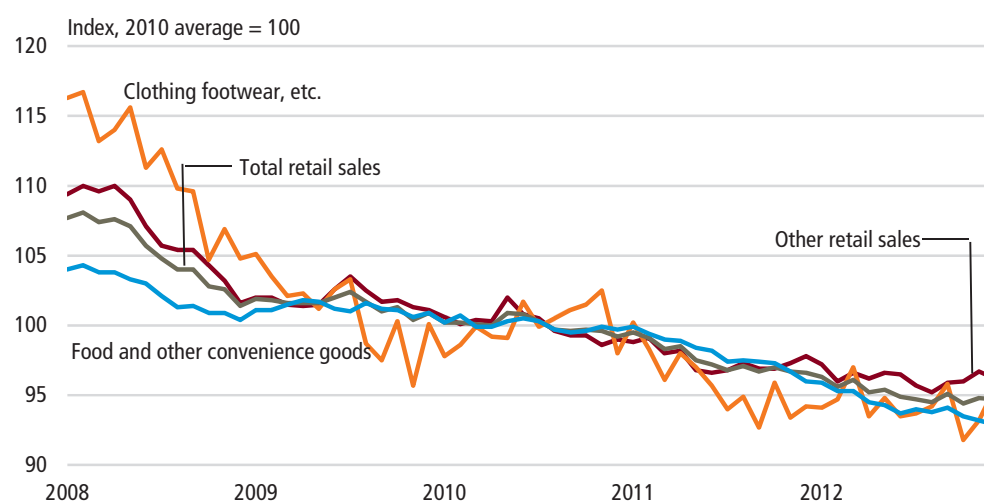
### Retail sales dropped in 2012

Following the dramatic drop of 2008, retail sales were steadying in 2009. Since then, retail sales have been in a steady decline. The index ended in December 2012 two pct. lower than the level of December 2011, with the drop primarily taking place in the first half of 2012.

Retail sales are divided into three categories: *Food and other everyday commodities, clothing etc.*, and *other consumer goods* (e.g. equipment for accommodation and leisure). *Food and other everyday commodities* and *other consumer goods* each represent around 45 pct. of total retail sales. *Clothing, etc.* represents the remaining 10 pct.

Comparing the total retail sales of 2012 with 2011 yields a total drop by 2.5 pct. The sales of *food and other everyday commodities* dropped by 3.9 pct., while *clothing etc.* dropped by 1.6 pct. In the category of *other consumer goods* the sales of 2012 were 1.3 pct. lower than in 2011.

**Figure 27** Seasonally adjusted volume index for retail sales



www.statbank.dk/deta21x



## Tourism

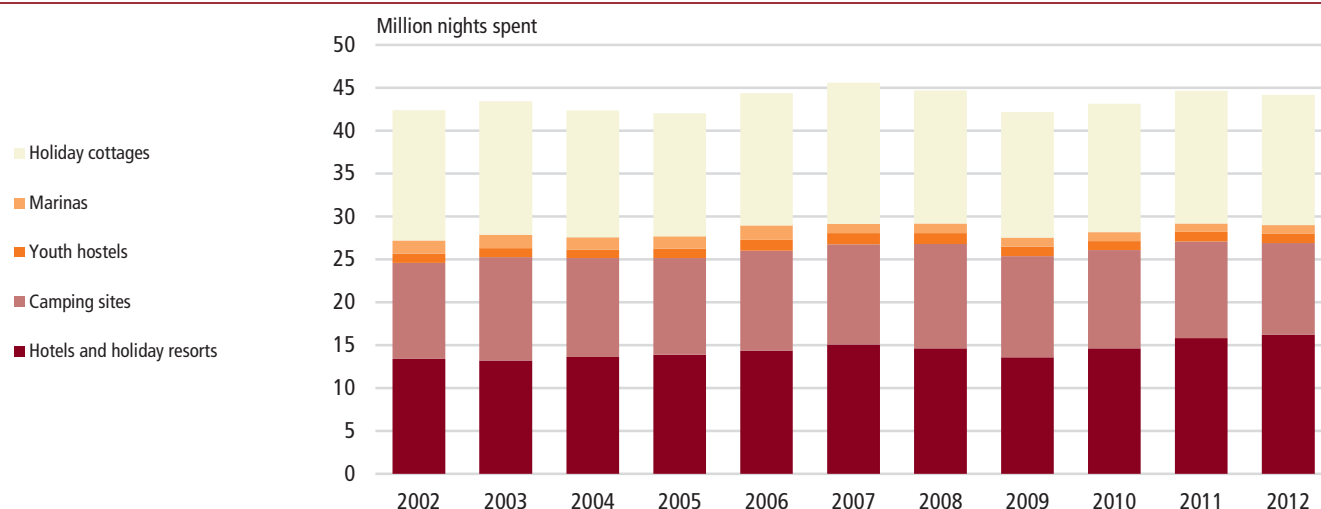
### A rise in number of nights spent in 2012

In 2012, the total number of nights spent in hotels etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday cottages was 44.2 million. This is a decrease of 0.5 million or 1 per cent fewer nights spent compared to the previous year.

Hotels etc. experienced a 3 per cent increase, whereas camping sites had a 5 per cent decrease. Nights spent in hostels and Danish Marinas were unchanged compared to 2011. Holiday cottages leased by Danish rental agencies decreased 2 per cent compared to the year before.

Figure 28

### Overnight stays by type



\* The statistics for holiday cottages 2021 is preliminary.

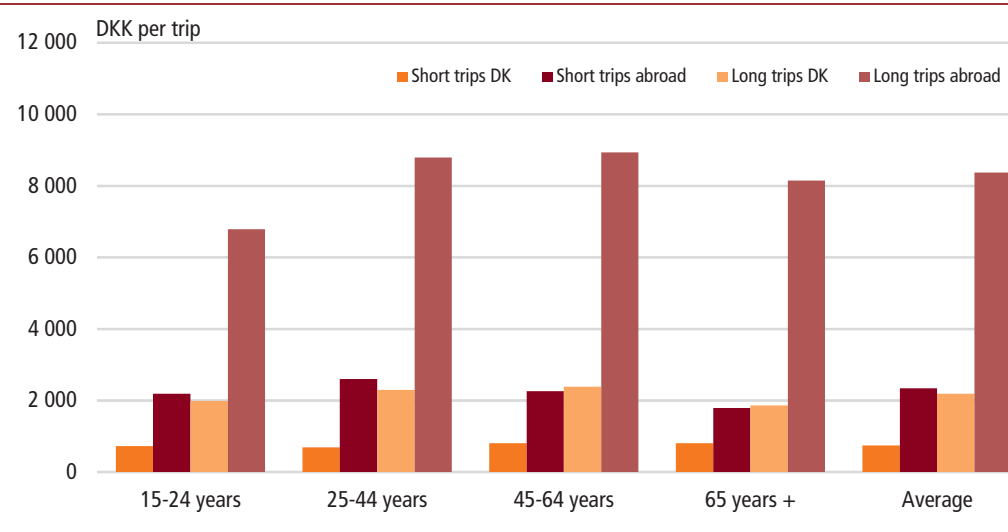
Note: Data is not comparable for marinas between 2006 and 2007 due to a change in crew size.

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

### Danes on holiday and business trips

In 2011, Spain was once again the most popular place for Danes to go on a holiday abroad with a share of 16 per cent of all Danish holidays with at least four over-nights stays. Planes were the preferred means of transportation for travelling abroad, as 66 per cent of the holiday trips were by plane. The Danes preferred the car on three out of four holiday trips in Denmark.

For 43 per cent of the trips in Denmark, the type of accommodation was family/friends, 21 per cent were in own holiday cottages, and 18 per cent were in rented holiday cottages. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 10 per cent of all trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels with 54 per cent, while 17 per cent stayed with family/friends.

**Figure 29 Danish expenditure on holidays. 2011**

**Table 353 Farms by size of area. 2011**

	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	Total
number of farms							
<b>Hele landet</b>	<b>10 685</b>	<b>7 559</b>	<b>4 076</b>	<b>4 669</b>	<b>5 633</b>	<b>8 038</b>	<b>40 660</b>
Region Hovedstaden	616	608	177	239	242	268	2 151
Region Sjælland	1 930	1 325	639	866	952	1 320	7 032
Region Syddanmark	2 740	1 807	1 238	1 184	1 746	2 571	11 286
Region Midtjylland	3 181	2 255	1 279	1 482	1 746	2 361	12 304
Region Nordjylland	2 217	1 564	743	898	948	1 518	7 888
København and Nordsjælland	579	504	157	151	143	153	1 687
Province Bornholm	37	104	21	88	99	115	464
Province Fyn	1 068	440	471	402	542	616	3 539
Province Sydjylland	1 672	1 367	767	782	1 204	1 955	7 747
Province Østjylland	1 866	1 088	570	803	667	999	5 994
Province Vestjylland	1 316	1 167	708	679	1 079	1 362	6 310

Note: The agricultural and horticultural surveys include farms with at least 5 ha cultivated area, or with agricultural production which at least corresponds to this. Due to rounding the individual figures may not sum exactly to the totals.

[www.statbank.dk/bdf07](http://www.statbank.dk/bdf07)

**Table 354 Farms by type of farming and provinces. 2011**

	Field crops	Horti- culture	Fruit etc.	Cattle etc.	Pigs and poultry	Mixed crop production	Mixed livestock	Crop production and livestock	All types of farming
number of farms									
<b>Hele landet</b>	<b>18 237</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>11 893</b>	<b>3 330</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>1 542</b>	<b>4 048</b>	<b>40 660</b>
Region Hovedstaden	1 048	59	19	624	117	38	16	230	2 151
Region Sjælland	4 235	154	83	1 317	331	128	107	678	7 032
Region Syddanmark	4 590	299	127	3 683	1 024	225	389	949	11 286
Region Midtjylland	5 331	177	45	3 593	1 144	99	528	1 388	12 304
Region Nordjylland	3 033	49	14	2 676	715	96	502	803	7 888
København and Nordsjælland	839	55	18	551	12	34	9	169	1 687
Landsdel Bornholm	209	4	1	72	105	4	8	61	464
Landsdel Fyn	1 722	231	109	667	330	116	66	298	3 539
Landsdel Sydjylland	2 868	68	18	3 016	694	109	323	651	7 747
Landsdel Østjylland	3 013	116	33	1 457	523	64	103	684	5 994
Landsdel Vestjylland	2 318	61	12	2 136	620	35	424	704	6 310

[www.statbank.dk/bdf07](http://www.statbank.dk/bdf07)

**Table 355 Farms with area in tenancy. 2011**

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	number of farms						
Farms without tenant area	9 351	5 256	2 469	2 220	1 541	661	21 498
Farms with tenant area	1 334	2 303	1 607	2 449	4 092	7 377	19 162
	ha						
Area in tenancy	4 644	15 741	15 392	34 172	92 286	689 445	851 680
Average tenant area per farm	3.5	6.8	9.6	14.0	22.6	93.5	44.5

[www.statbank.dk/bdf207](http://www.statbank.dk/bdf207)


**Table 356** Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	DKK per 100 kg			
<b>National average</b>	<b>148.31</b>	<b>158.83</b>	<b>128.95</b>	<b>160.08</b>
<b>Regions:</b>				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	150.19	157.53	124.23	153.51
Lolland-Falster with adjacent islands	154.00	157.51	125.18	149.18
Bornholm	133.79	151.42	123.35	155.85
Fyn with adjacent islands	147.56	160.03	130.19	163.73
Sønderjylland	145.68	158.54	131.30	162.82
Østjylland	147.40	158.94	129.89	162.14
Vestjylland	150.51	160.76	131.92	166.98
Nordjylland	144.82	159.90	131.90	164.69

Note: Prices for barley and wheat are average prices for 100 kg dry and cleaned barley or wheat which farmers have earned from sales to cereal merchants in the period from July to the end of December in the relevant year. The prices are used as basis for the regulation of rents of land.

[www.statbank.dk/kapit1](http://www.statbank.dk/kapit1)

**Table 357** Livestock and production at organic farms

	2010	2011
	number	
<b>Organic livestock</b>	<b>1 533 612</b>	<b>1 691 964</b>
Cattle	164 523	169 784
Pigs	180 787	171 229
Poultry	1 174 770	1 337 031
Other animals	13 532	13 920
<b>Organic farms with milk production</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>417</b>
	mio kg	
Milk production	477	474
	per cent	
Share of total production	10	10
	number	
<b>Organic farms with egg production</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>143</b>
	mio kg	
Egg production	8	9
	per cent	
Share of total production	15	16

[www.statbank.dk/oeko2, ani7 and ani8](http://www.statbank.dk/oeko2, ani7 and ani8)



Table 358 Organic farms by area

	2010		2011	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 671</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2 670</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Under 10 ha	724	7.9	729	8.2
10.0-19.9 ha	445	5.7	445	5.9
20.0-29.9 ha	247	5.7	238	5.8
30.0-49.9 ha	311	6.4	296	6.3
50.0-99.9 ha	318	5.4	326	5.8
100.0 ha +	557	6.9	557	6.9
No information on area	69	...	69	...

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency

[www.statbank.dk/2460](http://www.statbank.dk/2460)

Table 359 Land use of organic farms. 2011

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as per cent of total area
	ha		per cent		
<b>Total area</b>	<b>153 416</b>	<b>2 640 224</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Cereals	43 139	1 490 606	28.1	56.5	2.9
Pulses	1 967	7 109	1.3	0.3	27.7
Root crops	1 495	84 462	1.0	3.2	1.8
Seeds for industrial use	609	153 113	0.4	5.8	0.4
Seeds for sowing	3 333	66 122	2.2	2.5	5.0
Grass and green fodder	97 782	753 078	63.7	28.5	13.0
Horticultural products	2 534	19 852	1.7	0.8	12.8
Set aside	195	4 367	0.1	0.2	4.5
Other crops	2 362	61 515	1.5	2.3	3.8

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency

[www.statbank.dk/oeko1](http://www.statbank.dk/oeko1) and [afg1](http://www.statbank.dk/afg1)



Table 360 Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2010	2011
	DKK thousands	
<b>Turn over, total</b>	<b>5 097 526</b>	<b>5 464 421</b>
<b>Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes</b>	<b>749 056</b>	<b>806 215</b>
Of which: Ryebread	63 783	61 014
Flour	106 658	113 962
Groats, cornflakes, müsli etc.	180 081	210 180
<b>Meat, spreads, offal</b>	<b>329 550</b>	<b>369 923</b>
Of which: Beef and veal	127 095	138 765
Pigmeat	38 961	48 824
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	101 911	120 872
<b>Fisk og skaldyr</b>	<b>6 358</b>	<b>5 668</b>
<b>Milk, cheese, eggs</b>	<b>1 754 195</b>	<b>1 927 087</b>
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	157 849	158 876
Minimilk	380 985	412 552
Skimmed milk	271 746	290 081
Cheese	185 770	210 663
Eggs	303 796	330 443
<b>Fats, oils</b>	<b>247 068</b>	<b>273 471</b>
Of which: Butter etc.	192 968	192 834
<b>Fruits</b>	<b>418 877</b>	<b>427 532</b>
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	76 265	83 319
Bananas, fresh	78 775	78 345
Apples, fresh	53 164	53 464
Dried fruits	87 639	81 307
<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>775 342</b>	<b>771 348</b>
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	80 266	83 591
Carrots, fresh	161 706	167 915
Potatos, fresh	74 706	54 433
Onions, fresh	36 946	31 565
<b>Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.</b>	<b>216 423</b>	<b>223 934</b>
Of which: Sugar	33 049	32 769
Syrup, honey	33 971	35 499
Jams etc.	48 524	49 096
<b>Spices, stock cube etc.</b>	<b>202 723</b>	<b>242 472</b>
Of which: Spices	33 403	70 124
Babyfood (canned goods)	49 653	60 752
<b>Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.</b>	<b>169 085</b>	<b>190 366</b>
<b>Juices, fruit juices etc.</b>	<b>154 785</b>	<b>141 638</b>
<b>Wine, cider, beer etc.</b>	<b>74 063</b>	<b>84 766</b>

[www.statbank.dk/eko3](http://www.statbank.dk/eko3)



Table 361 Agricultural area by type of crop

	2009	2010	2011
	ha		
<b>Total agricultural area</b>	<b>2 623 975</b>	<b>2 646 400</b>	<b>2 639 905</b>
Cereals	1 460 859	1 469 168	1 490 606
Pulses	6 332	10 349	7 109
Root crops	80 998	81 331	84 462
Seeds for industrial use	161 779	165 721	152 834
Seeds for sowing	90 112	66 655	66 122
Grass and green fodder in rotation	535 607	562 358	566 426
Horticultural products	21 114	20 130	19 852
Other crops	191 529	199 859	186 652
Permanent grassland	69 946	60 956	61 515
Set aside	5 699	9 874	4 367
	per cent		
<b>Total arable area</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Cereals	55.7	55.5	56.5
Pulses	0.2	0.4	0.3
Root crops	3.1	3.1	3.2
Seeds for industrial use	6.2	6.3	5.8
Seeds for sowing	3.4	2.5	2.5
Grass and green fodder in rotation	20.4	21.2	21.5
Horticultural products	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other crops	7.3	7.6	7.1
Permanent grassland	2.7	2.3	2.3
Set aside	0.2	0.4	0.2

[www.statbank.dk/afg07](http://www.statbank.dk/afg07)

Table 362 Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	million feed unit		
<b>Feeding stuffs, total</b>	<b>15 534</b>	<b>15 389</b>	<b>15 534</b>
<b>Fodder concentrates</b>			
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	6 921	7 011	6 590
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 402	2 741	2 496
Other vegetable products	334	281	376
Fish meal, silage and waste	375	212	204
Milk and milk products	94	111	124
<b>Coarse fodder</b>	<b>5 408</b>	<b>5 033</b>	<b>5 744</b>
Roots, total	338	320	366
Grass and green fodder	4 839	4 510	5 169
Straw	231	203	209
<b>Commercial fertilizers Contents of pure nutrients</b>	thousand tonnes		
Nitrogen	190	197	187
Phosphorus	11	11	13
Potassium	42	45	43
<b>Pesticides, total</b>	tonnes		
<b>Contents of active substances</b>	<b>2 798</b>	<b>3 891</b>	<b>4 244</b>
Against weeds	2 012	3 172	3 512
Against fungi	484	491	543
Against insects	40	33	30
Growth regulation products	262	195	158

[www.statbank.dk/foder1, pest1 and kvael2](http://www.statbank.dk/foder1, pest1 and kvael2)



Table 363 Crop production

	2011	2012*	2011	2012*	2011	2012*
	— thousand tonnes —		— mio. feed units —		— Hkg per ha —	
<b>Total crop production</b>	•	•	<b>16 667</b>	...	•	•
<b>Cereals (grain), total</b>	<b>8 794</b>	<b>9 527</b>	<b>8 721</b>	<b>9 394</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>64</b>
Winter wheat	4 746	4 398	4 860	4 504	65	75
Spring wheat	86	147	88	151	44	48
Rye	294	400	294	400	51	62
Triticale	138	118	138	118	52	54
Winter barley	724	653	691	623	56	64
Spring barley	2 526	3 435	2 413	3 281	53	55
Oats and mixed grain	225	309	179	245	48	53
<b>Rape, total</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>
Winter rape	504	474	859	808	34	37
Spring rape	4	4	7	6	22	22
<b>Pulses</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Straw, total</b>	<b>3 275</b>	...	<b>612</b>	...	<b>33</b>	...
of which straw of cereals	3 174	...	586	...	33	...
<b>Roots crops, total</b>	<b>4 604</b>	...	<b>1 021</b>	...	<b>538</b>	...
Seed potatoes	143	...	27	...	269	...
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	904	...	246	...	464	...
Potatoes for human consumption	573	...	113	...	342	...
Beets for sugar production	2 700	...	585	...	676	...
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	284	...	51	...	705	...
<b>Grass and green fodder, total</b>	<b>27 769</b>	...	<b>5 418</b>	...	•	•
Lucerne	348	...	47	...	497	...
Maize for green fodder	6 765	...	1 792	...	385	...
Cereals for green fodder etc.	1 141	...	318	...	185	...
Grass and clover in rotation	15 660	...	2 661	...	469	...
Permanent grass	3 302	...	526	...	158	...
Aftermath	554	...	74	...	47	...

[www.statbank.dk/hst6](http://www.statbank.dk/hst6)

Table 364 National supply and disposition of cereals

	2009	2010	2011
	— thousand tonnes —		
Crop production less waste	9 813	8 485	8 530
Imports	819	722	605
Stocks at beginning of period	6 603	7 753	6 478
<b>Total, available</b>	<b>17 235</b>	<b>16 960</b>	<b>15 613</b>
Exports	1 895	2 425	2 038
Seeds for sowing	283	281	283
Industrial uses	787	707	757
Stocks at end of period	7 753	6 478	5 840
Used for feeding	6 517	7 069	6 695

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



Table 365 Livestock

	June 1970	June 1980	June 1990	May 2000	July 2011
<b>Horses</b>	<b>45 413</b>	<b>49 596</b>	<b>38 215</b>	<b>39 737</b>	<b>61 476</b>
<b>Cattle, total</b>	<b>2 842 271</b>	<b>2 960 926</b>	<b>2 239 097</b>	<b>1 867 937</b>	<b>1 567 971</b>
Cows	1 152 681	1 104 468	839 988	760 310	663 768
Of which dairy cows	...	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	565 108
Of which cows kept for suckling	...	64 845	86 874	124 791	98 660
<b>Pigs, total</b>	<b>8 360 575</b>	<b>9 956 800</b>	<b>9 497 219</b>	<b>11 921 573</b>	<b>12 931 678</b>
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	1 062 535
Pigs for slaughtering	...	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	3 475 738
<b>Sheep, total</b>	<b>69 610</b>	<b>55 748</b>	<b>158 563</b>	<b>145 492</b>	<b>143 890</b>
<b>Fowls, total</b>	<b>17 847 000</b>	<b>14 243 000</b>	<b>15 498 332</b>	<b>20 981 657</b>	<b>19 319 392</b>
Of which hens	6 330 000	4 563 000	4 326 935	3 680 647	3 814 794
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809 000	7 533 000	9 802 327	16 046 632	12 528 256
<b>Turkeys</b>	<b>504 000</b>	<b>382 000</b>	<b>212 975</b>	<b>545 751</b>	<b>212 310</b>
<b>Ducks</b>	<b>638 000</b>	<b>802 000</b>	<b>494 711</b>	<b>296 039</b>	<b>230 030</b>
<b>Geese</b>	<b>180 000</b>	<b>82 000</b>	<b>42 800</b>	<b>6 826</b>	<b>7 195</b>

Note: The table shows the number of animals at one specific day, the survey day. The survey day is either in the spring or in the summer.

[www.statbank.dk/hdyr07](http://www.statbank.dk/hdyr07)

Table 366 Livestock by regions. July 2011

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
<b>Horses</b>	<b>7 665</b>	<b>12 350</b>	<b>14 142</b>	<b>15 524</b>	<b>11 795</b>	<b>61 476</b>
<b>Cattle, total</b>	<b>27 714</b>	<b>76 603</b>	<b>591 089</b>	<b>500 391</b>	<b>372 173</b>	<b>1 567 971</b>
Of which cows	11 838	30 920	259 246	205 308	156 457	663 768
Of which dairy cows	9 171	20 962	232 539	171 196	131 240	565 108
Of which cows kept for suckling	2 667	9 957	26 707	34 112	25 217	98 660
<b>Pigs, total</b>	<b>324 368</b>	<b>1 346 071</b>	<b>3 841 933</b>	<b>4 463 734</b>	<b>2 955 572</b>	<b>12 931 678</b>
Of which sows, total	23 058	113 150	315 076	369 001	242 249	1 062 535
Of which pigs for slaughtering	108 324	336 681	1 071 239	1 161 512	797 981	3 475 738
<b>Sheep</b>	<b>16 145</b>	<b>29 403</b>	<b>45 189</b>	<b>37 130</b>	<b>16 022</b>	<b>143 890</b>
<b>Fowls, total</b>	<b>223 702</b>	<b>1 000 398</b>	<b>7 491 069</b>	<b>5 623 508</b>	<b>4 980 716</b>	<b>19 319 392</b>
Of which hens	40 588	601 744	1 741 710	1 021 625	409 127	3 814 794
Of which chickens for slaughtering	176 918	11 970	4 764 385	3 485 327	4 089 656	12 528 256
<b>Turkeys</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>28 501</b>	<b>49 651</b>	<b>134 143</b>	<b>212 310</b>
<b>Ducks</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>66 846</b>	<b>154 601</b>	<b>1 507</b>	<b>230 030</b>
<b>Geese</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>3 388</b>	<b>1 406</b>	<b>2 102</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7 195</b>

Note: The table shows number of animals at the survey day 15 May 2009.

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



Table 367	Fur farming		
	2009	2010	2011
<b>Number of fur farms<sup>1</sup></b>	number		
Minks	1 489	1 430	1 355
Foxes	12	12	9
Chinchilla	63	55	35
<b>Number of furred animals</b>			
Minks	2 719 600	2 697 582	2 754 439
Foxes	1 420	1 717	2 254
Chinchilla	14 229	14 411	11 402
<b>Production of pelts</b>	thousand pelts		
Minks	14 000	14 000	15 000
Foxes	...	...	...
Chinchilla	34	34	34
<b>Average price</b>	DKK per pelt		
Minks	328	392	496
Foxes	...	...	...
Chinchilla	337	316	332
<b>Value of pelts</b>	DKK mio.		
<b>Value of sales, total</b>	<b>4 596</b>	<b>5 506</b>	<b>7 444</b>
Minks	4 585	5 495	7 433
Foxes	...	...	...
Chinchilla	11	11	11
Value of changes in livestock	-6	47	79

<sup>1</sup> Farms which have several of the species are included in the figures for each of these species.

Source: Danish Fur Breeders' Association

[www.statbank.dk/pels1](http://www.statbank.dk/pels1) and [pels2](http://www.statbank.dk/pels2)



Table 368 Output and exports of livestock products

	Production		Exports	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
<b>Natural milk</b>	thousands tonnes			
Milk	4 880	5 009	...	...
	kg			
Milk yield per dairy cow	8 463	...	•	•
	per cent			
Average fat content	4.28	4.28	•	•
Average protein content	3.46	3.48	•	•
<b>Dairy products</b>	mio. kg			
Butter	37	39	52	...
Cheese	278	303	..	..
Whole milk and cream powder	114	...	100	...
Skim milk powder	36	...	21	...
<b>Eggs<sup>1</sup> (incl. eggs for hatching)</b>	79	...	38	...
<b>Meat<sup>2</sup> (incl. edible offal)</b>				
Beef and veal	145	138	119	...
Pork	2 008	1 902	2 018	...
Poultry meat	215	177	142	...
Horsemeat	1	1	0	...
Mutton and lamb	2	2	1	...
Meat, total	2 371	2 220	2 280	...
Of which, edible offal	86	82	89	...
Game meat	3	3	0	...
<b>Edible tallow and lard</b>	84	80	36	...

Note: Production figures for milk, eggs and meat include producers own use for consumption and for sale direct to the consumer. Milk also includes amounts used for fodder.

www.statbank.dk/08 and 13

<sup>1</sup> Homeconsumption and direct sales of eggs are from 2009 reduced from 16.0 mio. kg per year to 8.0 mio. kg. <sup>2</sup> Incl. export of live animals for slaughtering.



Table 369 Danish agricultural holdings, financial results. 2011

	Full-time holdings			Part-time holdings			All holdings
	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	
	Number of holdings						
Number of holdings	11 023	655	865	18 634	890	415	32 482
Sample	1 253	224	240	240	58	31	2 046
	DKK 1.000 per holding						
<b>Gross output, total</b>	<b>5 642</b>	<b>4 516</b>	<b>6 182</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>2 398</b>
Crop production, agriculture	1 455	1 322	311	264	196	32	686
Crop production, horticulture	5	7	5 497	1	0	169	151
Cattle	1 230	2 417	2	38	34	2	489
Pigs	1 986	300	3	24	2	0	694
Poultry	174	274	14	2	5	0	66
Fur-bearing animals	505	0	0	0	0	0	171
Other livestock etc.	16	4	0	3	15	0	8
Product subsidies	29	12	1	3	4	0	12
Other income	241	180	353	43	26	25	121
<b>Costs, total</b>	<b>4 765</b>	<b>3 920</b>	<b>5 512</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>2 096</b>
Seeds	100	106	903	17	17	25	71
Energy	221	178	565	22	19	16	107
Fertilizers, purchased	122	9	100	33	4	9	63
Chemicals	103	0	94	17	0	14	47
Feeding stuff	2 154	1 647	15	67	70	2	805
Veterinarian services and medicine	95	71	0	3	5	0	35
Maintenance	299	301	280	48	41	31	144
Contract operations	206	311	66	31	44	12	97
Insurance	67	57	80	18	17	11	37
Other goods and services	396	342	1 289	77	73	79	223
Depreciation	552	518	422	71	70	48	252
Paid labour	404	339	1 659	4	2	16	191
Energy tax	19	16	30	2	2	1	9
Land rate and energy tax	29	24	10	8	8	3	16
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>302</b>
<b>Costs of financing</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>420</b>
Net interest expenditure	917	964	412	103	116	51	405
Other costs of financing	38	24	31	2	2	1	15
<b>General subsidies</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>-54</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>-73</b>	<b>92</b>
1. quartile group	-1 004	-671	-587	-270	-263	-231	-536
4. quartile group	1 757	1 201	1 623	158	82	39	909
<b>Investments</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>1 031</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>559</b>
<b>Balance, end of year</b>							
Assets	42 212	42 003	17 923	10 441	9 698	5 364	21 973
Debt	22 394	20 589	8 213	3 561	3 461	2 086	10 398
Tenancy	6 905	9 949	2 454	788	1 076	128	3 092
Net capital	8 998	7 642	5 497	4 731	3 897	2 410	6 206
<b>Key indicators</b>							
Family remuneration	421	447	431	140	151	148	250
Operating margin, per cent	15.3	17.5	6.1	-23.6	-43.0	-73.7	10.9
Degree of profitability, per cent	2.4	2.2	2.8	-1.3	-1.7	-6.4	1.5
Farm solvency, per cent	25.5	23.8	35.5	49.0	45.2	46.0	44.9

Note: The figures are based on accounting results from holdings of minimum 10 hectares or similar production

www.statbank.dk/jord1


**Table 370** Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	2009	2010	2011
	DKK mio.		
<b>A. Output of agricultural industry, total (B+C+D+E)</b>	<b>61 974</b>	<b>71 311</b>	<b>76 722</b>
<b>B. Value of agricultural sales, total</b>	<b>58 911</b>	<b>65 080</b>	<b>74 354</b>
<b>Crop products, total</b>	<b>21 555</b>	<b>23 107</b>	<b>26 652</b>
Cereals, total	7 914	9 434	12 445
Of which: Wheat	4 597	5 271	6 722
Barley	2 771	3 413	4 746
Industrial crops	2 124	2 342	2 145
Fodder crops and straw	4 923	4 817	4 941
Vegetables and ornamental plants, total	4 914	4 877	5 382
Of which: Potted plants	2 019	1 999	2 432
Potatoes	867	869	981
Fruit and berries	293	275	267
Seeds for sowing	521	493	492
<b>Livestock products, total</b>	<b>37 356</b>	<b>41 973</b>	<b>47 701</b>
Meat and live animals, total	<b>21 903</b>	<b>23 610</b>	<b>26 695</b>
Of which: Cattle	2 169	2 400	2 909
Pigs	18 086	19 382	21 691
Poultry	1 480	1 633	1 896
Products from animals, total	<b>15 453</b>	<b>18 363</b>	<b>21 006</b>
Of which: Natural milk	10 189	12 172	12 894
Furs	4 596	5 506	7 384
<b>C. Value of agricultural services, total</b>	<b>2 510</b>	<b>2 604</b>	<b>2 613</b>
<b>D. Value of secondary activities</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>1 088</b>
<b>E. Changes in stocks at farms, total</b>	<b>-381</b>	<b>2 516</b>	<b>-1 333</b>
Changes in grain stocks	-740	2 664	-962
Changes in livestock	359	-147	-372
<b>F. Intermediate consumption, total</b>	<b>50 246</b>	<b>52 304</b>	<b>57 955</b>
Seeds	2 188	2 082	2 334
Energy	3 059	3 243	3 662
Fertilizers	2 293	1 675	2 365
Pesticides	1 652	1 662	1 635
Veterinary expenses	1 398	1 310	1 333
Feeding stuffs, total	20 585	21 397	25 757
Straight feeding stuffs	11 702	12 743	16 101
Compound feeding stuffs	8 883	8 654	9 656
Repairs and maintenance	4 193	4 469	4 467
Agricultural services	3 676	3 656	3 660
Bank services, indirectly measured	2 379	2 650	2 679
Bank services, directly measured	2 072	2 741	2 650
Services from other industries	6 751	7 420	7 413
<b>G. Gross value added in producer prices (A-F)</b>	<b>11 727</b>	<b>19 007</b>	<b>18 766</b>
<b>H. Subsidies on products</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>I. Taxes on products</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>J. Gross value added in basic prices (G+H-I)</b>	<b>11 949</b>	<b>19 245</b>	<b>18 941</b>
<b>K. Subsidies on production</b>	<b>7 508</b>	<b>7 313</b>	<b>7 544</b>
<b>L. Taxes on production</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>1 208</b>	<b>792</b>
<b>M. Gross domestic product at factor cost (J+K-L)</b>	<b>18 325</b>	<b>25 349</b>	<b>25 693</b>

Note: The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and beekeeping.

[www.statbank.dk/lbf1](http://www.statbank.dk/lbf1)



Table 371 Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2009	2010	2011*
<b>Amounts in current prices</b>	DKK mio.		
<b>Gross capital formation, total</b>	<b>8 350</b>	<b>7 395</b>	<b>7 282</b>
Farm buildings	4 023	3 199	2 813
Machinery and equipment	4 152	4 055	4 329
Plantations and soil improvement	174	142	139
<b>Amounts in 2005 prices</b>			
<b>Gross capital, total</b>	<b>7 479</b>	<b>6 486</b>	<b>6 271</b>
Farm buildings	3 676	2 905	2 502
Machinery and equipment	3 662	3 468	3 661
Plantations and soil improvement	141	113	108
<b>Amounts in current prices</b>	index 2005 = 100		
<b>Gross capital formation, total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>67</b>
Farm buildings	85	67	59
Machinery and equipment	69	68	72
Plantations and soil improvement	120	98	96
<b>Amounts in 2005 prices</b>			
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>58</b>
Farm buildings	77	61	53
Machinery and equipment	66	62	66
Plantations and soil improvement	99	80	76

[www.statbank/jb1](http://www.statbank/jb1)

Table 372 Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2009	2010	2011
	DDK mio.		
<b>Total interest payments</b>	<b>15 918</b>	<b>11 129</b>	<b>11 382</b>
Credit Institute loans	11 000	6 750	6 863
Bank	3 816	3 532	3 734
Other	1 102	847	785
<b>Debt, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>343 892</b>	<b>355 109</b>	<b>343 071</b>
Credit Institute	253 645	261 324	253 668
Bank	67 340	69 646	64 732
Debt, excl. credit institute and bank	22 907	24 139	24 671

<sup>1</sup> Finance loans are only included in *Total debt*.

[www.statbank.dk/jb3](http://www.statbank.dk/jb3)

**Table 373 Forest and plantation area**

	All Denmark			The Islands			Jutland		
	2000	2006	2011	2000	2006	2011	2000	2006	2011
	— thousands ha —								
<b>Total forest area</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>428</b>
Auxiliary areas	13	8	8	4	3	2	9	5	6
<b>Total wooded area</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>422</b>
Temporarily uncovered area	5	10	11	1	3	3	4	6	8
<b>Total broadleaves</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>160</b>
Beech	80	74	79	44	40	42	36	34	38
Oak	43	49	62	19	19	22	24	31	40
Ash	13	21	20	8	12	11	5	9	8
Sycamore	9	19	22	6	12	13	3	7	9
Birch	...	32	39	...	10	10	...	22	29
Other broadleaf	30	44	56	13	15	20	17	29	35
<b>Total conifers</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>252</b>
Norway spruce	132	106	93	27	24	22	105	83	71
Sitka spruce	34	35	37	4	4	3	30	31	33
Fir species	15	15	18	2	2	2	14	13	16
Pine species	...	67	71	...	4	4	...	63	67
Nordmann fir	28	21	29	10	6	9	18	15	20
Noble fir	12	10	13	3	3	2	9	8	11
Other conifer	72	37	40	9	6	6	63	31	35
<b>Unknown<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>

<sup>1</sup> arises when neither trees nor species of trees are measured or registered at a sample plot of a wooded area.

[www.statbank.dk/skov11](http://www.statbank.dk/skov11)

**Table 374 Percentage of forest area by species and ownership class. 2010**

	Privately and companies owned forests	Foundations etc.	National Forest	Other state-owned forests	Other public owned forests	Unknown	Total
	— per cent —						
<b>Total forest area</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Auxiliary areas	23.7	2.7	11.3	-	1.8	60.5	100.0
<b>Total wooded area</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Temporarily uncovered area	54.0	3.8	12.4	0.9	-	28.9	100.0
<b>Total broadleaves</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Beech	67.3	6.4	20.2	0.7	4.4	1.0	100.0
Oak	71.2	4.2	15.4	1.7	6.1	1.3	100.0
Ash	79.7	5.8	7.2	0.9	4.8	1.6	100.0
Sycamore	76.4	5.6	10.4	0.7	6.2	0.7	100.0
Other broadleaves	79.5	3.0	10.2	1.1	5.2	0.9	100.0
<b>Total conifers</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Norway spruce	69.9	4.1	21.3	0.9	2.8	1.0	100.0
Sitka spruce etc.	61.5	4.2	28.9	1.0	1.7	2.7	100.0
Noble fir	86.6	3.5	6.8	-	0.8	2.3	100.0
Caucasian fir	91.3	2.2	4.8	-	0.5	1.2	100.0
Silver fir and other fir	62.2	3.1	25.9	0.8	5.8	2.2	100.0
Other conifers	59.8	2.1	30.0	1.0	5.2	1.9	100.0
<b>Unknown<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Based on information from Copenhagen University, Forest and Landscape which has been responsible for conducting forest censuses since 2002.

<sup>1</sup> Occurs when trees are not measured or tree species are not registered in a sample plot of a wooded area.



Table 375 Felling in forests. 2011

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0-99.9 ha	100-999.9 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m <sup>3</sup>					
<b>Broadleaf and conifer, total</b>	<b>837.4</b>	<b>1 727.7</b>	<b>2 565.1</b>	<b>662.8</b>	<b>901.5</b>	<b>1 000.8</b>
Timber	418.0	730.5	1 148.5	227.0	443.5	477.9
Firewood	217.2	192.9	410.1	146.7	134.8	128.6
Wood for energy	202.2	804.3	1 006.4	288.9	323.2	394.2
<b>Broadleaves, total</b>	<b>424.1</b>	<b>265.4</b>	<b>689.5</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>240.7</b>	<b>253.4</b>
Total timber	129.2	60.0	189.1	42.0	68.1	79.0
Veneer and sawnwood logs	88.5	36.4	124.9	30.7	50.4	43.8
Industrial logs	34.4	21.7	56.1	8.4	13.2	34.4
Other timber	6.3	1.9	8.2	2.9	4.4	0.8
Firewood	206.1	132.6	338.7	100.5	120.0	118.2
Wood for energy	88.8	72.9	161.7	52.9	52.6	56.2
<b>Beech, total</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>234.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>107.2</b>
Total timber	60.3	22.4	82.6	7.2	31.4	44.1
Veneer and sawnwood logs	37.9	13.8	51.7	5.6	21.8	24.2
Industrial logs	19.5	7.7	27.2	0.2	7.2	19.9
Other timber	2.9	0.8	3.7	1.4	2.3	0.0
Firewood	92.8	58.6	151.4	31.8	56.4	63.1
<b>Oak, total</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>25.2</b>
Total timber	15.8	9.0	24.9	5.4	6.3	13.1
Veneer and sawnwood logs	9.8	4.4	14.2	3.2	4.4	6.7
Industrial logs	5.2	4.4	9.6	2.3	1.4	5.9
Other timber	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.5
Firewood	15.9	15.0	30.9	10.7	8.1	12.1
<b>Other broadleaf, total</b>	<b>150.5</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>238.1</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>64.9</b>
Total timber	53.1	28.5	81.6	29.4	30.4	21.8
Veneer and sawnwood logs	40.8	18.2	59.0	21.9	24.2	12.9
Industrial logs	9.7	9.5	19.3	6.0	4.7	8.6
Other timber	2.6	0.8	3.4	1.6	1.6	0.3
Firewood	97.4	59.0	156.5	58.0	55.4	43.1
<b>Conifer, total</b>	<b>413.3</b>	<b>1 462.3</b>	<b>1 875.6</b>	<b>467.3</b>	<b>660.8</b>	<b>747.4</b>
Total timber	288.8	670.5	959.4	185.0	375.4	398.9
Timber, rafters	20.4	87.6	108.0	22.7	45.6	39.7
Short timber	137.1	341.4	478.5	85.3	157.4	235.8
Industrial wood	129.2	222.1	351.3	66.8	162.0	122.5
Other timber	2.1	19.5	21.6	10.3	10.4	0.9
Firewood	11.1	60.3	71.4	46.2	14.8	10.4
Wood for energy	113.4	731.4	844.8	236.0	270.6	338.1

[www.statbank.dk/skov6](http://www.statbank.dk/skov6)

**Table 376 Fishing vessels**

Gross tonnage 31 December	2011		2012	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 787</b>	<b>64 501</b>	<b>2 744</b>	<b>65 176</b>
Under 10 GT	2 192	5 106	2 168	4 980
10-49,9 GT	390	8 742	376	8 413
50-199,9 GT	138	12 800	136	12 718
Over 200 GT	67	37 854	64	39 064

www.statbank.dk/fisk1

**Table 377 Salt-water fishing**

	2011		2012*	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
<b>Total catches by Danish fishermen</b>	<b>708 962</b>	<b>3 168 233</b>	<b>495 512</b>	<b>2 915 900</b>
<b>Landed in Denmark, total</b>	<b>610 364</b>	<b>2 568 674</b>	<b>389 533</b>	<b>2 204 441</b>
Hovedstaden	15 825	135 754	15 595	131 523
Midtjylland	272 009	762 652	159 515	635 625
Nordjylland	292 767	1 494 128	182 874	1 213 767
Sjælland	10 456	88 375	10 985	89 880
Syddanmark	19 307	87 764	20 565	133 646
<b>Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total</b>	<b>98 598</b>	<b>599 560</b>	<b>105 979</b>	<b>711 459</b>
EU Countries	56 073	327 297	77 953	453 218
Non EU Countries	42 524	272 263	28 026	258 241
<b>Fishing grounds</b>				
The Skagerak	23 217	447 912	21 518	409 742
The Kattegat	15 007	152 903	20 305	154 767
The North Sea	542 823	1 919 681	343 825	1 732 765
The Baltic Sea	67 536	339 896	61 046	324 268
Other areas	60 380	307 842	48 818	294 357
<b>Types of catch</b>				
Atlantic Cod	23 346	373 672	24 822	369 139
Other codfishes	10 491	136 117	9 965	131 292
European plaice	19 840	207 263	20 356	207 162
Common Sole	734	65 153	717	57 815
Other flatfishes	5 801	143 522	6 275	134 018
Atlantic Herring	85 934	372 776	125 275	647 422
Atlantic Mackerel	34 829	424 543	36 233	265 199
Fish for reduction	475 230	794 894	216 940	455 633
North Deepwater Prawn	6 664	160 285	4 733	169 870
Norway lobster	3 595	271 498	3 528	214 731
Blue Mussel	34 443	38 116	39 430	47 774
Other Crustaceans and Molluscs	4 965	81 007	4 074	116 505
Other fish	3 090	99 388	3 163	99 338

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries

www.fd.dk



Table 378 Manufacturers' total turnover. 2012

Group of industry	Total turnover	Percentage of total turnover	
		The three largest enterprises	The ten largest enterprises
	DKK mio.	per cent	
<b>Mining and quarrying and manufacturing</b>	<b>679 774</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>31.7</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>57 113</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>94.8</b>
Extraction of oil and gas	50 374	89.8	100.0
Extraction of gravel and stone	2 482	48.3	84.4
Mining support service activities	4 256	78.2	99.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>622 661</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<b>Mfr. of food products, beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>152 552</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>50.2</b>
Production of meat and meat products	45 104	64.4	87.0
Processing and preserving of fish	12 095	33.4	62.3
Manufacture of dairy products	28 596	88.4	96.2
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	9 219	30.6	71.2
Other manufacture of food products	43 908	33.4	56.2
Manufacture of beverages	12 318	76.1	96.9
Manufacture of tobacco products	1 313	94.0	100.0
<b>Textiles and leather products</b>	<b>7 456</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>49.2</b>
Manufacture of textiles	5 089	34.7	59.3
Mfr. of wearing apparel, leather and footwear	2 366	44.8	76.7
<b>Wood and paper products and printing</b>	<b>26 803</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>30.1</b>
Manufacture of wood and wood products	10 161	25.7	53.7
Manufacture of paper and paper products	8 669	35.5	69.1
Printing etc.	7 973	18.1	40.2
<b>Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.</b>	<b>85 007</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>86.6</b>
<b>Pharmaceuticals</b>	<b>44 036</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>96.6</b>
<b>Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete</b>	<b>38 898</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>29.4</b>
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	20 999	23.9	43.8
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	2 328	48.7	79.7
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	15 571	22.2	48.5
<b>Basic metals and fabricated metal products</b>	<b>45 407</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>25.3</b>
Manufacture of basic metals	8 762	38.7	79.9
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	36 645	13.2	24.5
<b>Manufacture of electronic components</b>	<b>27 711</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>56.2</b>
Mfr. of computers and communication equipment etc.	9 120	47.3	67.2
Manufacture of other electronic products	18 591	39.3	69.7
<b>Electrical equipment</b>	<b>17 472</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>57.5</b>
Manufacture of electric motors, etc.	8 413	62.1	79.5
Manufacture of wires and cables	4 234	68.2	93.4
Manufacture of household appliances, lamps, etc.	4 825	32.2	66.0
<b>Manufacture of machinery</b>	<b>120 162</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>56.0</b>
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	78 625	56.8	84.4
Manufacture of other machinery	41 537	11.3	23.7
<b>Transport equipment</b>	<b>10 108</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>49.2</b>
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	6 929	26.5	59.9
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	3 179	47.7	81.3
<b>Manufacture of furniture and other mfr.</b>	<b>47 049</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>62.4</b>
Manufacture of furniture	13 318	38.1	56.9
Manufacture of medical instruments, etc.	6 449	65.9	81.3
Manufacture of toys and other manufacturing	20 270	94.0	97.6
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	7 012	21.5	46.3



Table 379 Industrial production index

	2011	2012
	— 2005 = 100 —	
<b>Mining and quarrying and manufacturing</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>88.4</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>61.6</b>
<b>Manufacturing excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>95.7</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>95.1</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	92.1	89.8
Production of meat and meat products	98.8	95.2
Processing and preserving of fish	99.9	97.8
Manufacture of dairy products	92.1	86.7
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	102.9	102.8
Other manufacture of food products	93.9	93.9
Manufacture of beverages	84.8	83.7
Manufacture of tobacco products	29.8	26.1
Textiles and leather products	72.3	59.5
Wood and paper products and printing	65.4	61.2
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	101.4	108.0
Pharmaceuticals	103.7	118.3
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	76.8	72.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	72.7	68.0
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	80.3	74.8
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	81.7	78.9
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	84.3	82.9
Manufacture of electronic components	117.1	124.1
Electrical equipment	88.4	87.9
Manufacture of machinery	118.5	119.7
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	139.6	149.2
Manufacture of other machinery	101.2	95.4
Transport equipment	51.0	47.3
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	62.3	59.9
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	32.0	26.1
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	103.5	104.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	94.0	86.1
<b>Mining and quarrying and manufacturing and energy supply</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>88.3</b>
Capital goods	110.9	112.0
Capital goods excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	112.8	114.1
Intermediate goods	85.4	85.6
Durable consumer goods	61.7	57.2
Non-durable consumer goods	95.3	97.8
Energy	71.8	66.5

[www.statbank.dk/prod01](http://www.statbank.dk/prod01)


**Table 380** Best selling commodities made in Denmark

	2011	2012
	DKK millions	
<b>Production, total</b>	<b>580 014</b>	<b>593 675</b>
Crude oils	47 423	42 326
Generator sets for wind turbines	25 780	35 003
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight	19 414	25 880
Medicaments (except with antibiotics, insulin, hormones or vitamins), put up in measured doses	12 753	12 218
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food)	8 732	10 880
Medicaments containing hormones, put up in measured doses	6 998	10 315
Medicaments containing insulin, put up in measured doses	8 985	9 415
Natural gas	9 908	8 048
Structures of iron or steel	8 030	7 374
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	6 361	6 872
Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, research octane number less than 95	6 021	6 513
Enzymes and prepared enzymes	6 086	6 481
Fuel oils, with a sulphur content of $\leq 1\%$ by weight	5 411	6 320
Articles of iron and steel	5 792	6 207
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	6 161	6 171
Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, research octane number between 95 and 98	5 400	5 010
Food preparations containing milk fat, glucose or starch, n.e.s.	5 240	4 606
Waters, incl. mineral and aerated, with added sugar, sweetener or flavour	4 191	4 289
Hearing aids	3 746	4 051
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 078	4 031
Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	3 705	3 772
Structures of iron or steel, solely or principally of sheet	3 192	3 692
Various articles of plastics	3 524	3 463
Programmable memory controllers, for a voltage not exceeding 1000 V	3 025	3 413
Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	3 375	3 244

Note: Commodities may be omitted for reasons of confidentiality.

[www.statbank.dk/varer1](http://www.statbank.dk/varer1)



Table 381 Building activity

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	thousands m <sup>2</sup>					
<b>Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space</b>	<b>6 108</b>	<b>4 630</b>	<b>5 106</b>	<b>3 198</b>	<b>5 437</b>	<b>5 310</b>
Of which conversion, etc. of buildings	587	160	523	225	222	526
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>1 392</b>	<b>1 931</b>	<b>1 118</b>	<b>1 938</b>	<b>1 981</b>
Detached one-family houses <sup>1</sup>	1 169	914	1 145	679	1 316	1 071
Other one-family houses	307	161	240	136	245	250
Multi-family buildings	473	260	380	238	263	493
Other buildings	183	57	165	64	114	167
<b>Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.</b>	<b>2 786</b>	<b>2 205</b>	<b>2 092</b>	<b>1 388</b>	<b>2 316</b>	<b>2 272</b>
Farm buildings, etc.	1 289	1 006	795	554	938	944
Factories, workshops, etc.	301	278	256	205	291	261
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	26	53	32	21	24	39
Transport depots, etc.	96	102	84	59	104	94
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	925	666	823	486	843	842
Hotels and other service trade buildings	43	34	22	23	60	25
Other buildings	106	66	80	38	55	69
<b>Buildings for cultural and institutional use</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>321</b>
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	206	230	154	125	186	197
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	66	76	56	25	9	32
<b>Other buildings</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>737</b>
Of which: Holiday dwellings	175	135	163	100	208	164
<b>Regional distribution</b>						
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>6 108</b>	<b>4 630</b>	<b>5 106</b>	<b>3 198</b>	<b>5 437</b>	<b>5 310</b>
Region Hovedstaden	967	832	797	609	804	919
Region Sjælland	593	462	492	308	627	548
Region Syddanmark	1 615	1 327	1 323	875	1 388	1 308
Region Midtjylland	2 000	1 293	1 690	934	1 814	1 692
Region Nordjylland	934	715	805	472	804	842

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv11

<sup>1</sup> Including farmhouses and detached one-family houses.



Table 382 Residential construction

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	number of dwellings					
<b>All Denmark, total</b>	<b>15 773</b>	<b>9 731</b>	<b>14 170</b>	<b>8 383</b>	<b>12 392</b>	<b>15 617</b>
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	1 004	513	765	752	342	1 175
<b>Type of building</b>						
Detached one-family houses <sup>1</sup>	4 246	3 387	4 284	2 590	4 796	3 807
Other one-family houses	2 877	1 390	2 235	1 236	2 149	2 233
Multi-family buildings	5 563	3 356	4 792	3 172	3 026	6 421
Student hostels	363	90	431	168	278	637
Residential institutions	1 689	486	1 453	543	988	1 431
Other buildings	1 029	1 019	969	674	1 147	1 088
<b>Builders</b>						
Private builders	11 082	7 905	10 221	6 609	10 169	11 948
Non-profit-making building societies	2 881	1 054	2 233	1 219	1 236	2 466
Public authorities	1 777	757	1 662	549	790	1 121
<b>Regional distribution</b>						
Region Hovedstaden	2 708	3 183	2 325	2 714	2 690	3 909
Region Sjælland	1 291	646	1 152	528	1 306	1 403
Region Syddanmark	3 614	2 021	3 074	1 768	2 825	2 979
Region Midtjylland	5 816	2 689	5 362	2 492	4 216	5 637
Region Nordjylland	2 344	1 192	2 257	881	1 355	1 689

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv33 and bygv03

<sup>1</sup> Incl. farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

**Table 383 Building stock. 2012**

	Number of buildings	Type of heating installation				Utilised floor space (excl. area not used for habitation or business) <sup>3</sup>	Gross floor space (incl. cellars, but excl. attics which cannot be utilised) <sup>4</sup>
		District heating	Central heating	Other types of heating <sup>2</sup>	None or not known		
1 January							
		thousand m <sup>2</sup>					
<b>Building stock, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2 531 701</b>	<b>296 289</b>	<b>222 202</b>	<b>52 886</b>	<b>151 627</b>	<b>507 840</b>	<b>723 771</b>
<b>Building stock by principal use</b>							
<b>Residential buildings, total</b>	<b>1 545 129</b>	<b>201 520</b>	<b>136 556</b>	<b>26 387</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>217 150</b>	<b>364 797</b>
Of which:							
Detached one-family houses	1 089 274	80 021	89 597	18 548	106	139 722	188 272
Terraced houses, etc.	236 029	25 731	10 710	2 789	34	29 317	39 264
Multi-family buildings	89 717	89 989	11 135	1 109	61	26 228	102 294
<b>Industrial and commercial buildings</b>	<b>670 047</b>	<b>61 023</b>	<b>71 604</b>	<b>7 993</b>	<b>148 734</b>	<b>241 421</b>	<b>289 354</b>
Of which:							
Non-residential farm buildings	459 031	1 197	13 054	1 246	121 659	129 166	137 156
Factories, workshops, etc.	68 278	11 696	31 473	2 790	9 968	49 205	55 927
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	75 682	40 362	21 755	2 431	8 076	45 654	72 624
<b>Other buildings, total</b>	<b>309 452</b>	<b>33 746</b>	<b>14 042</b>	<b>18 506</b>	<b>2 559</b>	<b>49 270</b>	<b>68 853</b>
Of which:							
Buildings for cultural use	11 324	3 330	1 355	548	316	3 596	5 549
Buildings for education and research	18 776	18 090	6 380	415	318	15 167	25 203
Buildings for hospital etc.	2 337	4 041	1 195	39	28	1 975	5 303
Holiday dwellings	220 448	188	877	15 635	243	16 079	16 943
<b>Regions</b>							
Region Hovedstaden	418 443	91 668	54 312	8 893	8 688	80 314	163 561
Region Sjælland	455 199	24 904	43 057	12 326	22 639	79 147	102 926
Region Syddanmark	643 571	68 546	53 037	9 133	45 488	136 886	176 204
Region Midtjylland	647 745	76 013	48 520	9 215	45 669	137 726	179 417
Region Nordjylland	366 743	35 159	23 272	5 605	29 141	73 767	93 177

<sup>1</sup> Incl. buildings where use is not known, but excl. garages, car ports and out houses. <sup>2</sup> Including heating stoves, electric panels etc. <sup>3</sup> Area of ground floor. <sup>4</sup> Area of all floors, including cellar/basement and attics.

www.statbank.dk/bygb11

**Table 384 Total space of buildings**

	1986	1990	2000	2010	2012
	mio. m <sup>2</sup>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>566.4</b>	<b>598.8</b>	<b>648.3</b>	<b>716.4</b>	<b>723.8</b>
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>293.8</b>	<b>305.4</b>	<b>326.9</b>	<b>359.4</b>	<b>364.8</b>
Of which:					
Detached one-family houses	146.8	152.1	166.9	184.7	188.3
Terraced houses, etc.	22.9	27.1	31.7	38.7	39.3
Multi-family buildings	85.8	87.9	92.5	101.3	102.3
<b>Industrial and commercial buildings</b>	<b>222.9</b>	<b>240.5</b>	<b>261.2</b>	<b>287.5</b>	<b>289.4</b>
Of which:					
Non-residential farm buildings	121.7	126.3	130.7	137.6	137.2
Factories, workshops, etc.	41.7	46.3	52.2	55.9	55.9
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	43.5	50.0	57.9	70.8	72.6
<b>Other buildings</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>68.9</b>
Of which:					
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	32.9	34.8	38.9	43.2	41.6
Holiday dwellings	11.4	12.0	13.4	16.4	16.9

www.statbank.dk/bygb3 and bygb33


**Table 385** Average size of new dwellings completed

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
	m <sup>2</sup> per dwelling					
<b>Year-round dwellings, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>85</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>120</b>
Farmhouses	206	196	230	241	268	248
Detached one-family houses	134	145	164	177	204	203
Other one-family houses	80	84	91	96	116	98
Multi-family buildings	73	77	99	93	103	88
Student hostels	37	37	37	47	47	41
	number of dwellings					
<b>New buildings completed, total</b>	<b>27 237</b>	<b>13 503</b>	<b>16 334</b>	<b>27 369</b>	<b>11 774</b>	<b>15 617</b>
Farmhouses	245	251	250	317	395	266
Detached one-family houses	3 147	3 106	5 080	7 314	4 052	3 541
Other one-family houses	12 431	2 444	3 715	6 863	1 485	2 233
Multi-family buildings	9 417	6 266	4 877	9 509	3 444	6 421
Student hostels	833	306	391	945	248	637
Other buildings	1 164	1 130	2 021	2 421	2 150	2 519

<sup>1</sup> The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.

[www.statbank.dk/bygv3](http://www.statbank.dk/bygv3) and bygv33

**Table 386** Construction employment

	Average 2011	Average 2012
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>145 640</b>	<b>143 287</b>
Construction of buildings	23 733	22 734
Civil engineering	13 921	14 913
Electrical installation etc.	23 853	23 546
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	16 271	16 136
Joinery installation etc.	31 626	30 565
Painting and Glazing etc.	12 630	12 505
Bricklayers	11 252	10 283
Other specialized construction activities etc.	12 354	12 606

Note: Enterprises engaged in construction activities, whose main industry is outside the construction industry, are also included in the table.

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



Table 387 Vans and lorries etc.

	2012	2013
Fleet (start of year)	number	
<b>Vans, total</b>	<b>426 688</b>	<b>417 016</b>
Under 2,001 kg	83 156	90 949
2,001-3,000 kg	230 318	214 104
3,001-3,500 kg	113 213	111 963
<b>Lorries, total</b>	<b>29 698</b>	<b>29 952</b>
3,501-6,000 kg	2 188	2 165
Over 6,000 kg	27 510	27 787
<b>Tractors for semi-trailers</b>	<b>12 862</b>	<b>12 589</b>
<b>Trailers over 2,000 kg</b>	<b>43 983</b>	<b>46 594</b>
<b>Semi-trailers</b>	<b>35 154</b>	<b>38 831</b>

www.statbank.dk/bil707 and bil909

Table 388 Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2012	2013
Fleet (start of year)	number	
<b>Private cars, total</b>	<b>2 197 831</b>	<b>2 237 122</b>
Of which in households	2 021 381	2 060 151
Of which in business and industry	176 450	176 971
Petrol	1 632 047	1 615 582
Diesel	565 009	620 236
<b>Age:</b>		
0-3 years	553 170	574 702
4-7 years	560 594	583 600
8-11 years	365 940	376 013
12-15 years	428 238	402 338
16-19 years	183 033	193 361
over 19 years	106 856	107 102
Average age in years	9.3	9.2
<b>Buses, total</b>	<b>14 014</b>	<b>13 485</b>
In scheduled service	5 972	5 977
Tourist coaches	8 042	7 508
Caravans	142 654	142 667
Motor cycles	148 817	149 665
Moped-45	51 780	49 578

www.statbank.dk/bil8 and bil10


**Table 389**                      **The 20 most sold private car makes. 2012**

		Numbers	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2011
	<b>New registrations, total</b>	<b>168 857</b>	<b>100.00</b>	
1	Volkswagen	20 135	11.92	(1)
2	Toyota	15 756	9.33	(5)
3	Peugeot	15 191	9.00	(2)
4	Ford	13 077	7.74	(3)
5	Citroën	12 149	7.19	(4)
6	Kia	10 960	6.49	(13)
7	Skoda	9 023	5.34	(11)
8	Hyundai	8 897	5.27	(7)
9	Renault	8 671	5.14	(8)
10	Opel	7 289	4.32	(6)
11	Fiat	7 172	4.25	(12)
12	Suzuki	6 411	3.80	(10)
13	Chevrolet	6 034	3.57	(9)
14	Audi	5 187	3.07	(14)
15	Nissan	4 419	2.62	(16)
16	Seat	3 631	2.15	(20)
17	Mercedes-Benz	3 539	2.10	(17)
18	BMW	2 893	1.71	(18)
19	Mazda	2 552	1.51	(15)
20	Honda	2 108	1.25	NEW
	Others	3 763	2.23	•

[www.statbank.dk/12](http://www.statbank.dk/12)
**Table 390**                      **The most widespread passenger cars. 2013**

		Number	Share as a percentage
	<b>Total stock (start of year)</b>	<b>2 237 390</b>	<b>100.00</b>
1	Volkswagen	251 535	11.24
2	Peugeot	228 511	10.21
3	Toyota	207 494	9.27
4	Ford	177 462	7.93
5	Citroën	156 988	7.02
6	Opel	155 686	6.96
7	Suzuki	106 586	4.76
8	Skoda	105 058	4.70
9	Fiat	94 170	4.21
10	Hyundai	81 158	3.63
11	Mazda	76 574	3.42
12	Audi	70 405	3.15
13	Renault	68 270	3.05
14	Volvo	60 470	2.70
15	Kia	56 122	2.51
16	Mercedes-Benz	51 536	2.30
17	Nissan	46 926	2.10
18	BMW	43 077	1.93
19	Chevrolet	37 507	1.68
20	Seat	33 595	1.50
	Others	128 260	5.73

[www.statbank.dk/12](http://www.statbank.dk/12)



Table 391 Ships of at least 20 GT

1 January	2012	2013
	number	
<b>Danish ships, total</b>	<b>1 772</b>	<b>1 781</b>
Tankers	174	175
Container ships	99	99
Other dry cargo ships	267	275
Passenger ships/ferries	108	111
Fishing vessels	576	564
Other ships	548	557
	thousand GT	
<b>Ship tonnage, total</b>	<b>11 559</b>	<b>11 604</b>
Tankers	3 555	3 436
Container ships	6 624	6 624
Other dry cargo ships	530	643
Passenger ships/ferries	424	440
Fishing vessels	110	112
Other ships	316	350

[www.statbank.dk/skib11](http://www.statbank.dk/skib11)

Table 392 Civil aircraft

1 January	2011		2012	
	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats
	number			
<b>Danish aircraft</b>	<b>1 132</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>1 111</b>	<b>•</b>
<b>Types of aircraft</b>				
Jet, 3-4 engines	12	1 723	14	1 827
Jet, 2 engines	158	12 731	156	12 760
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	6	309	5	255
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	54	1 737	50	1 688
Propeller, 2 engines	53	318	55	322
Propeller, 1 engine	717	2 384	701	2 329
Helicopters	132	693	130	676
<b>Seats</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>19 895</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>19 857</b>
1-2	226	382	226	382
3-5	609	2 319	594	2 264
6-9	92	667	88	641
10-99	146	4 923	143	4 908
100 or more	59	11 604	60	11 662

Source: Danish Transport Authority

[www.statbank.dk/flyv11](http://www.statbank.dk/flyv11)



Table 393 Road traffic, railways, seaports and airports

	2009	2010	2011
	— mio. vehicle km —		
<b>Road traffic, total</b>	<b>49 089</b>	<b>48 160</b>	<b>49 209</b>
Private cars	33 820	33 535	34 347
Motor cycles	436	444	446
Vans	9 170	8 807	8 668
Lorries	1 123	1 099	1 098
Articulated vehicles	920	989	1 053
Scheduled buses	369	371	379
Tourist coaches etc.	218	217	204
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	2 950	2 620	2 940
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	83	78	74
	— mio. train km —		
<b>Railway traffic, total</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>84.8</b>
S-trains	15.5	14.5	15.2
Copenhagen Metro	5.1	4.8	4.7
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	49.3	50.3	51.0
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	3.2	3.7	4.4
Other railway networks	8.6	9.6	9.5
	— thousand calls —		
<b>Seaport calls, total</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>514</b>
Passenger ships and ferries	519	499	492
Cargo ships	22	21	21
	— thousand operations —		
<b>Air traffic, total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>357</b>
Domestic flights	93	98	99
International flights	237	246	258

www.statbank.dk/vej20, bane31, skib221 and flyv21

Table 394 Passenger transport

	2010	2011
	— mio. passenger-km —	
<b>Passenger transport in Denmark</b>	<b>77 284</b>	<b>78 870</b>
Cars	60 005	61 060
Motor cycles	466	468
Buses	6 884	6 804
Bicycles/mopeds	2 620	2 940
Moped max 45 km/h	78	74
Metropolitan trains	1 347	1 485
Other trains	5 230	5 404
Ferries	184	176
Aircraft	470	459
	— thousand passengers —	
<b>Domestic ferries, total</b>	<b>9 374</b>	<b>9 348</b>
Of which: Kattegat lines	2 040	2 045
<b>International ferries, total</b>	<b>22 907</b>	<b>22 395</b>
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	11 165	11 054
Denmark-Germany	8 103	7 792
Denmark-Norway	3 373	3 372
<b>Scheduled and charter flights, total</b>	<b>13 335</b>	<b>14 044</b>
Scheduled, domestic	2 285	2 234
Scheduled, international	9 708	10 401
Charters	1 342	1 409

www.statbank.dk/pkm1, bane21, skib31, skib32 and flyv32


**Table 395 Road transport of Danish goods by lorries above 6 tons total weight**

	2010	2011
	— mio. tonnes —	
<b>National road transport of goods, total</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>169.4</b>
Transport for hire or reward	125.0	136.4
Transport on own account	31.8	33.0
	— mio. tonne-km —	
<b>National road transport of goods, total</b>	<b>10 573</b>	<b>12 025</b>
Transport for hire or reward	8 720	10 193
Transport on own account	1 853	1 832
	— mio. tonnes —	
<b>International road transport of goods, total</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>
From Denmark	4.0	3.7
To Denmark	2.8	2.7
Crosstrade	0.8	0.7
Cabotage	1.3	1.5
	— mio. tonne-km —	
<b>International road transport of goods, total</b>	<b>4 445</b>	<b>4 095</b>
From Denmark	2 033	1 790
To Denmark	1 469	1 387
Crosstrade	634	547
Cabotage	310	371

Note: Crosstrade is transport of goods where loading and unloading take place in two separate foreign countries. Cabotage is where loading and unloading are in the same foreign country.

www.statbank.dk/nvg1 and ivg41

**Table 396 Goods transport by train, ship and aircraft**

	2010	2011
	— thousand tonnes —	
<b>Goods carried by train</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>9 260</b>
National	737	912
To Denmark	908	989
From Denmark	470	402
In transit	5 985	6 956
	— mio. tonne-km —	
<b>Transport performance by train</b>	<b>2 240</b>	<b>2 614</b>
National	167	196
To Denmark	143	159
From Denmark	64	56
In transit	1 866	2 203
	— thousand tonnes —	
<b>Goods carried by cargo vessel</b>	<b>57 156</b>	<b>61 253</b>
National	9 897	10 978
To Denmark	26 681	30 359
From Denmark	20 578	19 916
<b>Goods carried by ferry</b>	<b>19 371</b>	<b>19 576</b>
National	3 841	3 658
International	15 530	15 918
<b>Goods carried by aircraft</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>156</b>
National	4	3
International	147	153

www.statbank.dk/bane1,skib41 and flyv41



Table 397 Car traffic on Danish E-roads, selected roads and bridges etc.

		2010	2011
European road sections		ave. no. of cars per 24 hours	
E20	Øresund Bridge	19 388	19 146
	Amager Motorway, at Kalveboderne	87 952	88 207
	Øresund Motorway, west of Englandsvej	57 819	59 300
	Sjælland Bridge, Copenhagen	47 200	44 502
	West Motorway, east of Ringsted	42 736	44 146
	Great Belt Link	28 567	29 427
	Fyn Motorway, north of Nyborg	29 174	28 465
	Fyn Motorway, south of Odense	52 927	51 942
	The New Little Belt Bridge	59 789	61 727
	Fyn Motorway, at Taulov	34 535	34 827
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	18 246	18 999
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	11 541	11 000
E45	National border, Kruså	16 264	16 253
	Syddjylland Motorway, west of Haderslev	50 267	49 989
E20/45	Syddjylland Motorway, north of Kolding	63 302	64 283
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	64 129	66 171
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Horsens	43 130	44 729
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Stilling	51 438	51 467
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Randers	37 118	37 454
	Nordjylland Motorway, south of Aalborg	41 071	41 769
	Limfjord Tunnel	64 791	65 827
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	18 345	18 182
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Sæby	8 844	9 136
	North of Sæby	14 366	14 783
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, between <9> and <10>	22 897	23 161
	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	6 570	7 144
E47/55	Flynderborgvej, Helsingør	6 971	6 514
	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	75 024	75 544
	Motorring 3, at Husum	62 298	61 999
E20/47/55	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Hundige	105 900	104 885
	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Ølby	91 100	95 710
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	22 890	23 256
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	36 322	37 275
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	21 007	21 340
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	10 861	11 056
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	7 144	6 133
E55	Ørslev-Gedser	14 082	14 529
Other roads and bridges			
8	Alssund Bridge	23 246	23 246
9	Svendborg Motorway, north of <11>, Årslev	24 589	24 589
9	Svendborgsund Bridge	16 303	16 303
9	Frederik IX's Bridge	23 779	23 779
15	Herning Motorway, east of Kløverbladet	18 155	18 155
15	Herning Motorway, west of <40>	20 102	20 102
18	Midtjyske Motorway, south of <15>, Herning	18 427	18 427
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, west of Ring 3	68 313	68 313
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, east of Roskilde	51 528	51 528
04	Motorring 4, at Herstedvester	59 235	59 235
55	Limfjord Bridge	28 477	28 477
153	Storstrøm Bridge	4 688	4 688
53	Kronprins Frederiks Bridge, Frederikssund	19 456	19 456
16	Bispeengbuen	41 501	41 501
16	Hillerød Motorway, Fiskebæk Bridge	49 989	49 989
	Knippels Bridge, Copenhagen	22 923	22 923
	Lange Bridge, Copenhagen	56 400	46 535

Source: Road Directorate

www.statbank.dk/vej22



Table 398 Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

	2010	2011
	observations	
<b>Øresund North</b>	<b>32 297</b>	<b>30 792</b>
Going north	15 050	14 399
Going south	17 247	16 393
<b>Øresund South</b>	<b>33 158</b>	<b>32 095</b>
Going north	15 455	15 013
Going south	17 703	17 082
<b>The Great Belt North</b>	<b>24 497</b>	<b>23 630</b>
Going north	13 670	12 989
Going south	10 827	10 641
<b>The Great Belt South</b>	<b>19 617</b>	<b>19 922</b>
Going north	11 112	11 020
Going south	8 505	8 902
<b>The Little Belt North</b>	<b>6 290</b>	<b>6 478</b>
Going north	3 195	3 252
Going south	3 095	3 226
<b>The Little Belt South</b>	<b>4 722</b>	<b>6 455</b>
Going north	2 392	3 176
Going south	2 330	3 279

Source: Danish Maritime Safety Administration

[www.statbank.dk/skib25](http://www.statbank.dk/skib25)



Table 399 Value index for retail sale

	2010	2011	2012
	— 2010 = 100 —		
<b>Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Supermarkets and department stores etc.</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>103</b>
Retail sale of groceries and late-night stores	100	100	97
Supermarkets	100	97	94
Discount stores	100	108	118
Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	100	97	97
<b>Retail sale of food in specialized stores</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>96</b>
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialized stores	100	82	74
Retail sale of meat and meat products	100	101	102
Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	100	92	88
Retail sale of bread, cakes and flour confectionery	100	97	91
Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores	100	104	107
Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores	100	91	91
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	100	112	111
<b>Retail sale of consumer electronics</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>
Retail sale of computers and software, etc.	100	103	105
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	100	94	93
<b>Retail sale of textiles, house hold equipment, etc.</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>
Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	100	71	69
Retail sale of paints, varnishes and lacquers	100	95	93
DIY centres and tool stores	100	103	102
Retail sale of carpets and rugs, etc.	100	90	86
Retail sale of electrical household appliances	100	107	122
Retail sale of furniture	100	99	97
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	100	100	103
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	100	102	96
Retail sale of musical instruments	100	91	85
Dispensing chemist in specialized stores	100	97	93
Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles	100	103	104
Retail sale of flowers, plants and seess	100	82	72
Retail sale of pet animals and pet food	100	101	105
Retail sale of watches and jewellery	100	102	94
Activities of opticians	100	102	102
Retail sale of photographic and optical equipment, etc.	100	83	78
Retail sale of gift articles and craftwork	100	105	106
Retail sale of other goods n.e.c.	100	86	81
<b>Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods, etc.</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>
Retail sale of books in specialized stores	100	98	95
Retail sale of music and video recordings	100	84	63
Retail sale of sporting and camping equipment	100	101	105
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	100	111	121
etail sale of games and toys in specialized stores	100	101	95
<b>Retail sale of wearing apparel</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>
Retail sale of clothing	100	99	98
Retail sales of baby articles and children's clothing	100	91	88
Retail sale of footwear	100	96	95
Retail sale of leather goods	100	115	118
<b>Retail sale via internet, mail order, etc.</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Retail sale via mail order houses	100	100	94

[www.statbank.dk/deta11](http://www.statbank.dk/deta11) and deta21


**Table 400**      **Holiday trips**

	4 + nights				1-3 nights	
	Denmark		Abroad		2010	2011
	2010	2011	2010	2011		
<b>Trips, total</b>	<b>3 068 000</b>	<b>3 009 771</b>	<b>4 375 000</b>	<b>4 539 134</b>	<b>20 345 000</b>	<b>20 409 523</b>
Nights per trip	8.9	7.3	9.6	9.5	1.6	1.6
<b>Means of transport</b>	per cent					
Aeroplane	2	1	59	66	4	3
Car	75	77	27	24	72	73
Bus	3	3	8	5	5	4
Train	13	15	3	2	13	13
Ship	2	2	3	2	2	1
Boat	5	2	1	1	5	6
Bicycle						
Other	2	3	51	54	7	7
<b>Accommodation</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Hotel	11	10	5	6	2	2
Holiday centre	1	1	2	2	0	0
Camping site	13	18	6	6	2	3
Youth hostel	23	21	4	4	13	13
Rented dwelling	1	0	0	1	...	...
Own dwelling	46	43	20	17	74	73
Boat	2	3	8	6	1	1
Family/friends						
Other	100	100	•	•	90	92
<b>Destination</b>						
Denmark	100	100	•	•	90	92
France	•	•	6	8	0	0
Greece	•	•	5	6	0	0
Italy	•	•	7	9	0	0
Norway	•	•	7	5	1	1
Spain	•	•	13	16	0	0
United Kingdom	•	•	4	3	1	1
Sweden	•	•	9	7	4	3
Germany	•	•	8	7	3	3
Europe, total	•	•	21	12	0	0
Other countries	•	•	20	27	0	0

Note: The statistic was revised in 2008. Thus, the respondents are only asked about long holiday trips for the last 3 months instead of 12 months, as was the case earlier. Hence, comparison with former statistics is not possible. Due to methodological issues the number of trips in 2009 is only displayed as percentages of the population. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

[www.statbank.dk/11](http://www.statbank.dk/11)



Table 401 Business trips

	Denmark		Abroad	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
<b>Trips</b>	<b>1 152 000</b>	<b>1 237 538</b>	<b>1 560 000</b>	<b>1 780 848</b>
<b>Nights per trip</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Means of transport</b>	per cent			
Aeroplane	12	8	75	84
Car	71	72	18	11
Bus	5	2	2	2
Train	12	17	1	2
Ship	...	...	2	1
Boat	...	...	...	...
Bicycle	...	...	...	...
Other	1	1	1	0
<b>Destination</b>				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	5	7
United Kingdom	•	•	8	5
Sweden	•	•	8	6
Germany	•	•	9	11
France	•	•	1	2
Spain	•	•	2	1
Greece	•	•	...	0
Europe, other	•	•	14	19
Other countries	•	•	9	9

Note: The statistic was revised in 2008. Thus, the respondents are only asked about long holiday trips for the last 3 months instead of 12 months, as was the case earlier. Hence, comparison with former statistics is not possible. Due to methodological issues the number of trips in 2009 is only displayed as percentages of the population. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

[www.statbank.dk/11](http://www.statbank.dk/11)

Table 402 Holiday rates for residents in Denmark

	2010Q1	2010Q2	2010Q3	2010Q4
	thousands			
<b>Population, 15 years and over</b>	<b>4 584</b>	<b>4 589</b>	<b>4 594</b>	<b>4 606</b>
	per cent			
<b>Pct. taking long holiday trips</b>				
1 holiday trip	22	30	33	25
2 holiday trips	4	6	8	4
3 holiday trips	1	2	1	0
<b>Long holiday trips, total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>No long holiday trips</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>71</b>
	thousands			
Number of persons taking holiday trips	1 223	1 743	1 936	1 360
Number of holiday trips	1 450	2 164	2 365	1 570
	trips			
<b>Trips per traveller</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.15</b>
<b>Trips per person</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.34</b>

Note: The statistic was revised in 2008. Thus, the respondents are only asked about long holiday trips for the last 3 months instead of 12 months, as was the case earlier. Hence, comparison with former statistics is not possible. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

[www.statbank.dk/11](http://www.statbank.dk/11)



Table 403 Nights spent. 2012

	Hotels, etc.	Camping sites	Youth hostels	Marinas <sup>1</sup>	Holiday dwellings <sup>2</sup>	Total
thousand person-nights						
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>16 239</b>	<b>10 681</b>	<b>1 118</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>15 182</b>	<b>44 190</b>
Region Hovedstaden	7 194	916	510	134	..	8 753
Region Sjælland	1 218	1 315	116	151	..	2 799
Region Syddanmark	3 680	4 008	252	389	..	8 328
Region Midtjylland	1 874	2 313	132	171	..	4 491
Region Nordjylland	2 274	2 129	108	125	..	4 637
Province København by	5 756	..	362	36	..	6 154
Province Københavns omegn	490	..	29	8	..	527
Province Nordsjælland	570	..	77	54	..	701
Province Bornholm	378	..	42	36	..	456
Province Østsjælland	169	..	40	6	..	215
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 048	..	76	145	..	1 269
Province Fyn	873	..	63	260	..	1 197
Province Sydjylland	2 807	..	188	128	..	3 124
Province Østjylland	1 325	..	79	153	..	1 557
Province Vestjylland	549	..	53	18	..	620
Province Nordjylland	2 274	..	108	125	..	2 507
<b>Nationality</b>						
Denmark	9 452	8 259	723	497	3 636	22 567
Sweden	1 261	171	59	78	216	1 786
Norway	1 379	260	56	30	669	2 394
Germany	660	1 507	70	305	9 953	12 496
United Kingdom	544	27	35	6	..	614
Netherlands	286	244	16	37	349	932
Europe, other	1 606	198	123	12	..	1 938
United States	411	3	10	1	..	424
Other countries	640	12	26	4	358	1 039

Note: Hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses and holiday centre with 40 beds or over. Camping sites with 75 camping units or over. Marinas with berths for guests. Privately-owned holiday dwellings which are let through a Danish renting agency.

[www.statbank.dk/hotel1, camp1, vandrer, lyst1 and ferie3](http://www.statbank.dk/hotel1, camp1, vandrer, lyst1 and ferie3)

<sup>1</sup> The statistic covers the period May-September. <sup>2</sup> The statistic for Holiday dwellings from 2012 has not yet been published. The numbers shown on Holiday dwellings are preliminary for 2012.

Table 404 Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2012

	Hotels, etc.	Hotel beds <sup>1</sup>	Hotel rooms <sup>1</sup>	Camping sites <sup>1</sup>	Camping units <sup>1</sup>	Youth hostels	Marinas	Berths
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>130 398</b>	<b>51 231</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>98 052</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>49 009</b>
Region Hovedstaden	181	45 694	21 176	44	8 764	16	46	12 377
Region Sjælland	62	12 009	4 247	65	12 313	18	68	9 678
Region Syddanmark	144	31 507	11 097	133	30 875	27	69	14 160
Region Midtjylland	112	17 766	7 817	100	26 925	18	39	7 242
Region Nordjylland	97	23 651	6 987	75	19 175	15	35	5 552

<sup>1</sup> "Denmark, total" and the sum of the regions do not fit because the regions have their maximum capacity in different times of the year. The capacity is the maximum number of open units in a year in a particular area.

[www.statbank.dk/hotel4 and camp3](http://www.statbank.dk/hotel4 and camp3)

# Geography, environment and energy

- Climate and area
- Infrastructure
- Environment
- Energy





## Climate and area

### The long Danish coastline

Denmark is a small country, compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden and Germany are ten times and eight times larger respectively than Denmark, which has an area of more than 43,000 km<sup>2</sup>. On the other hand, Denmark's coastline is extraordinarily long for a country of this size. Denmark stretches along a coast of more than 7,300 km, which is longer than the Chinese Wall. It corresponds to almost one and a half metre of coast per inhabitant.

One characteristic of Denmark's geography is the many islands, a total of 391. The largest islands are, by order of mention, Sjælland, Vendsyssel-Thy, Fyn, Lolland and Bornholm. Jutland (including Vendsyssel-Thy) account for 69 per cent of Denmark's total area.

In addition to Denmark, the Kingdom of Denmark includes the self-governing areas of Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The ice-free part of Greenland is almost ten times larger than Denmark.

### Denmark's nature is characterized by agriculture and forests

For thousands of years, Denmark has been an agricultural country, and this has largely characterized Danish landscapes. Consequently, two thirds of the landscape consists of man-made agricultural areas. However, forests are also evident in the landscape in the form of, among other types, deciduous forest and coniferous forest. Rold Forest and Grib Forest are the largest forests.

Figure 1

Distribution of Denmark's area by type of area

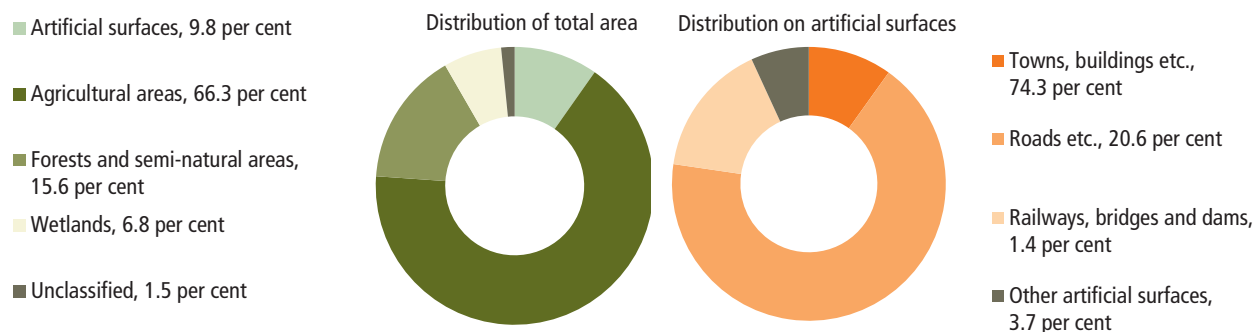


Table 408

### Man-made infrastructure and buildings characterize the landscape

Cities, roads, railroads, bridges and other types of man-made surfaces cover a total of 10 per cent of Denmark's area, corresponding to three times the area of the Faroe Islands – or 56 per cent of Sjælland. Urban centres, such as residential neighbourhoods and industrial districts, dominate and account for three-fourths of the man-made surfaces.



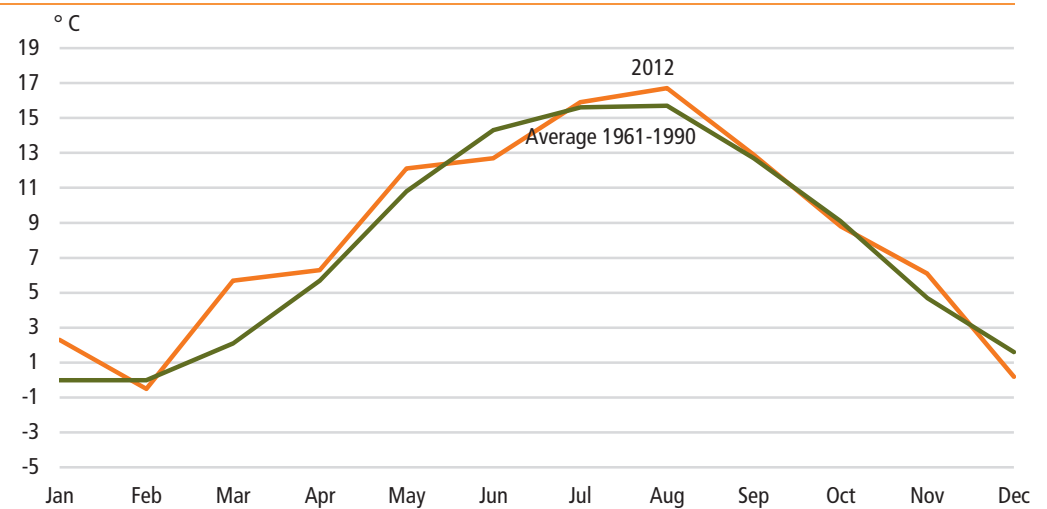
### It rains or snows every second day

The Danish weather is known for being variable. It is a fact that it rains or snows every second day in Denmark, since a year has an average of 171 days of precipitation.

### Snow seven days a month during the wintertime

Denmark has mild winters without large amounts of snow, but with much rain. On average, it snows seven days every month in December, January and February. This decreases to five days of snow in March, and April has an average of three days of snow.

**Figure 2** Temperatures in Denmark



Source: [www.dmi.dk](http://www.dmi.dk)

### Temperature variations of 16 °C during a year

In a year, the average temperature generally varies from 0 °C in January to 16 °C in August. Great variations occur in relation to the average. The coldest day in more than 100 years was a January day in 1982 with temperatures of -31 °C, and the warmest day was an August day in 1975 with temperatures of 36 °C.

### "... and it will be overcast again today"

A natural feature of everyday life in Denmark is overcast days and many clouds in the sky. The clouds cover an average of two thirds of the sky in a year, but the summer is the least cloudy season with an average cloudiness of 60 per cent.

### Not many days of sunshine in a year

Denmark is a country where the total hours of sunshine a year gives occasion to enjoy the sun while it is out. There is an average of four hours of sunshine a day, naturally primarily during the spring and summertime. From May to August, there are more than six hours of sunshine a day.



## Infrastructure

### Extension of motorways and dual-carriageways

There were 74,174 km of public roads in Denmark on 1 January 2012. After the restructuring of the administrative regions as from 2007 the new municipalities have taken over the administration of the earlier locally oriented county roads, while the state has taken over the administration of the other primary roads of the former counties. The state road network now comprises 5 per cent of the public road network. The other 95 per cent are administered by the new municipalities.

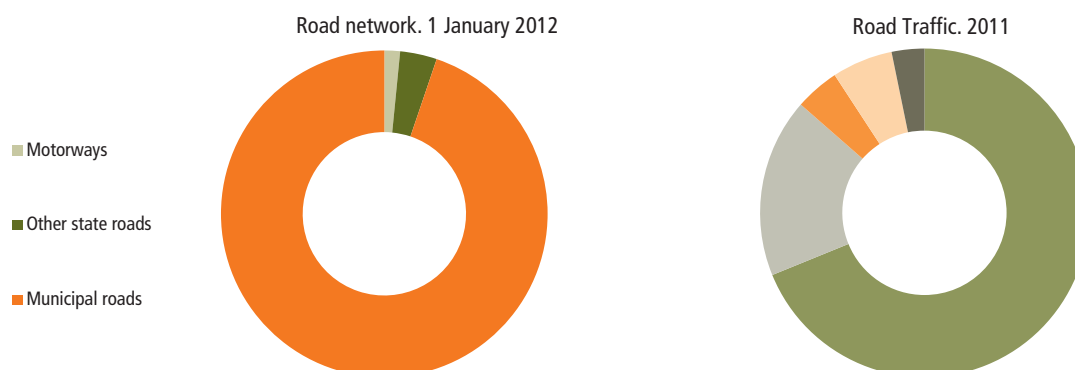
The majority of the public road network (65 per cent) is in Jutland, while the rest is distributed between the Copenhagen region (9 per cent) and the remaining part of the islands (26 per cent).

The public road network has increased by nearly 2,500 km over the past ten years, mainly because of more municipal roads. Simultaneously the principal road network has been enlarged.

Since 2001, the motorway network has been extended by 16 per cent to 1,130 km in 2011, and the length of the dual-carriageways has increased by 25 per cent to 381 km in 2011.

Figure 3

Distribution of road network and of road traffic



[www.statbank.dk/vej11](http://www.statbank.dk/vej11) and vej20

### Almost a quarter of the rail network is electrified

The length of the total rail network was 2,667 km on 1 January 2011, the same as the previous year. Viewed in relation to the total area of Denmark, there is 62 km of railway per 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The main part of the rail network is operated by the state-owned Rail Net Denmark.

The regional railways are responsible for operating 514 km of rail network and Copenhagen Metro for 21 km. Since 1990, the rail network has decreased by nearly 200 km, mainly due to closure, by Rail Net Denmark, of sections carrying goods. Compared to Sweden and Norway, the railway density for the Danish state-owned rail network is two and four times greater, respectively, but compared to most other European countries, the density of the Danish rail network is slightly smaller.



At the beginning of 2011, almost a quarter of the rail network was electrified. This is three times more than in 1990, but unchanged compared to 2009.

### Goods transport by ship is concentrated at 22 sea ports

In 2010, there were 113 Danish ports handling freight. The 22 largest ports each handled more than 1 million tonnes of goods annually, and accounted for 85 per cent of the total goods transport by sea.

In terms of throughput of goods, the ports of Fredericia and Aarhus are the greatest Danish ports handling, respectively, 15 per cent and 11 per cent of total throughput of goods in sea.

### Ferry and passenger ship traffic is concentrated at 36 ports

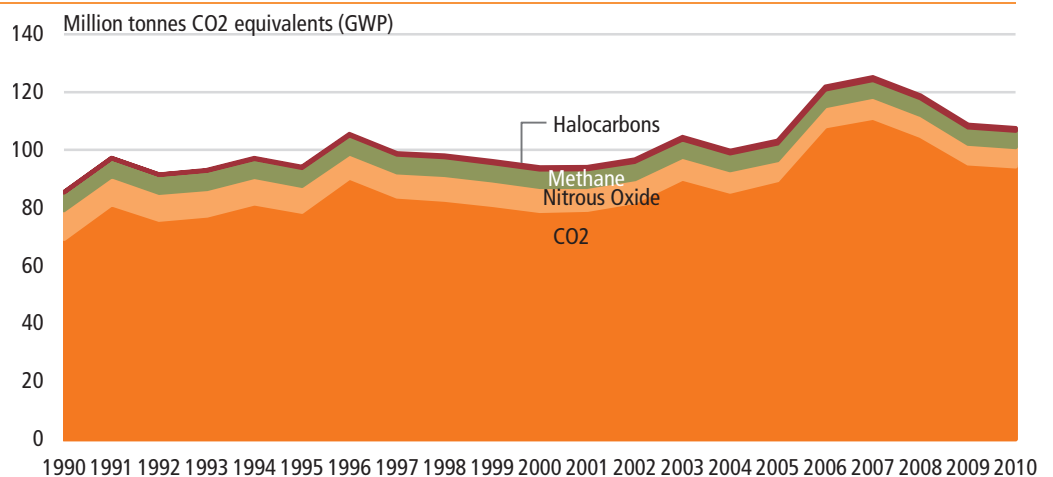
74 ports are engaged in transport of passengers, of which 36 of them have more than 200,000 arriving and departing passengers every year and account for 92 per cent of passengers in Danish ports. The greatest Danish ferry port is Helsingør accounting for 20 per cent of all sea passengers, followed by Rødby Færgehavn with 15 per cent of all passengers in 2010.

## Environment

### Greenhouse gases

88 per cent of the global warming potential from Danish greenhouse gases came from CO<sub>2</sub> in 2010. Methane accounted for 6 per cent, while nitrous oxide contributed 6 per cent. The emissions of halocarbons constituted less than 1 per cent of the total Danish global warming potential. By converting the emissions into CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents account have been taken for the fact that the effects of the substances on the atmosphere, and, thus, their global warming potentials, are different.

**Figure 4** Greenhouse gas emissions from Danish economic activities



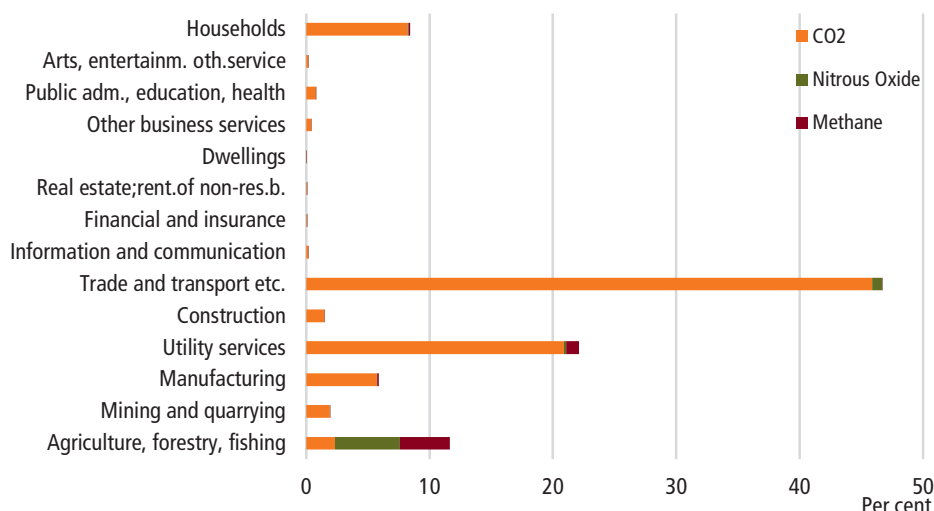
Note: The halocarbons (at the top of the figure) constitute less than 1 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents and are hardly visible.



### Greenhouse gas emissions from industries and households

When CO<sub>2</sub>, methane and nitrous oxide emissions are taken as a whole and assessed in relation to their global warming potential, between 1990 and 2010, the industries have contributed approximately 90 per cent of all Danish man-made emissions, with households making up the remaining 10 per cent. *Agriculture, fishing and quarrying* contributed 12 per cent of the global warming potential. It is largely due to emissions of methane and nitrous oxide from agriculture, while emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> played a minor role.

**Figure 5** Greenhouse gas emissions from industries and households. 2010



Note: Emissions are calculated as CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents (GWP).

In 2010, *electricity, gas and water* supply contributed 22 per cent of the global warming potential from greenhouse gases. This includes all Danish production of electricity and district heating. All emissions in connection with production of electricity and district heating come from this industry, while the use of electricity and district heating in the industries and households cause no direct emissions.

*Trade and transport* caused 47 per cent of the global warming potential from CO<sub>2</sub>, methane and nitrous oxide. Included are all emissions from businesses that carry out transport as a service to other businesses and households. On the other hand, it does not include transport activities carried out by businesses and households on their own behalf, using their own cars and lorries, etc.

### Greenhouse gas emissions from transport

If we look at total emissions of greenhouse gas from transport activities in industries and households, they accounted for 52 per cent of the total warming potential.

Emissions from Danish operated ships abroad contributed 37 per cent of total emissions of greenhouse gas and 71 per cent of emissions from all transport activities.

Emissions from the households' use of cars contributed 37 per cent of total greenhouse gas emissions from Danish transport activities, when the share of the emissions related to Danish operated ships and planes' bunkering of fuel abroad is excluded.



## Environmental taxes

Denmark's environmental policy involves an increasing use of environmental taxes or more precise environmentally related taxes. Environmental taxes comprise of pollution, energy, resource, and transport related taxes.

In 2009, the total revenue generated from these taxes was DKK 79.4 billion, corresponding to around 10 per cent of total revenues from taxes and duties.

Total revenue generated from energy related taxes amounted to DKK 36.4 billion in 2009, corresponding to 45.8 per cent of total revenue from environmental related taxes.

In 2009, transport related taxes accounted for 31.4 per cent of environmental related taxes while resource related taxes accounted for 19.0 per cent and pollution related taxes accounted for 3.7 per cent.

The decline from 2008 to 2009 in resource related taxes can mainly be explained by a fall in corporation tax on hydrocarbon manufacturing of DKK 5 billion and a fall in hydrocarbon tax of DKK 5.8 billion. The decline in transport related taxed can be attributed to a fall in the motor vehicle registration duty of DKK 7.4 billion.

**Figure 6** Environmental taxes



Compared to Statistical Yearbook 2009 the relationship between "pollution taxes" and "resource taxes" has changed. The change is caused by the hydrocarbon tax and corporation tax on hydrocarbon manufacturing as these taxes are now classified as resource taxes instead of pollution taxes. The change has been implemented back in time.

[www.statbank.dk/mreg2s](http://www.statbank.dk/mreg2s)



## Energy

### Denmark self-sufficient as regards energy

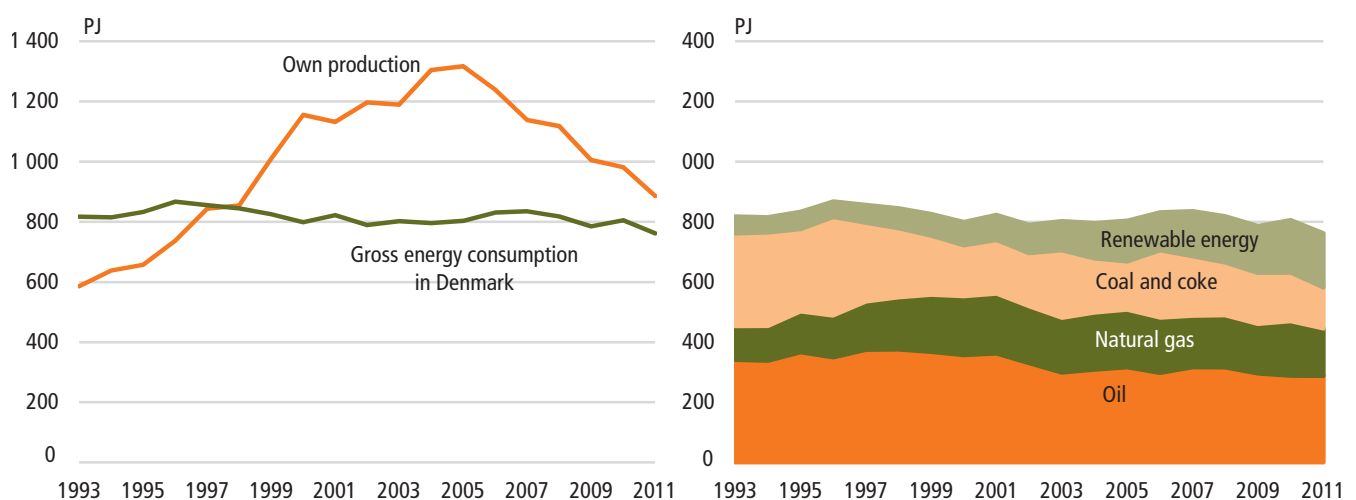
Since 1997, Denmark has been energy self-sufficient thanks to the extraction of crude oil and natural gas from the North Sea and the production of renewable energy. The total production has increased until 2005.

In 2006 there was a significant decrease in the production of energy, primarily due to a decrease in the production of oil and natural gases. The decrease has continued in the years after, but still, in 2011, the production of energy remains higher than the total consumption of energy in Denmark.

### Changed composition of the energy consumption

Gross energy consumption consists of oil, natural gas, coal and renewable energy, etc. When calculating gross energy consumption, adjustments are made to take into account imports and exports of electricity. Total gross energy consumption increased by 5 per cent from 2009 to 2011.

**Figure 7** Gross energy consumption



Since 1990, the composition of fuel use has changed significantly as there has been an increase in the consumption of natural gas and renewable energy and a decrease particularly in the coal consumption.

### More renewable energy sources

The consumption of renewable energy has increased over a number of years and now accounts for 24 per cent of total gross energy consumption. Renewable energy plays a particularly important part with regard to environmental issues like emissions of greenhouse gases and global warming, as an increase in the use of such energy causes a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by replacing the use of fossil fuels, e.g. coal and oil.

Renewable energy sources include the greenhouse gas emission free types of energy, e.g. wind power and solar power as well as carbon-dioxide neutral fuels, e.g. hay and wood, which absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere during growth, only to release it again when they are incinerated.


**Table 405** Area, population and coastline

	Land and inland water area km <sup>2</sup>	Population 1 January 2013	Density of population per km <sup>2</sup>	Number of islands	Inland water area 1959 km <sup>2</sup>	Coastline 1959 km
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>42 915.7</b>	<b>5 602 628</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>7 314</b>
<b>Provinces</b>						
Byen København	169.6	716 958	4 227.3	13	18	213
Københavns omegn	342.3	525 393	1 534.9	1	...	...
Nordsjælland	1 449.0	448 910	309.8	22	80	248
Bornholm <sup>1</sup>	592.3	40 807	68.9	6	3	141
Østsjælland	807.7	237 351	293.9	15	7	154
Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 414.9	579 008	90.3	103	102	1 707
Fyn	3 478.7	485 672	139.6	96	26	1 130
Syddjylland	8 777.3	715 747	81.5	23	...	... <sup>2</sup>
Østjylland	5 841.4	845 971	144.8	49	...	...
Vestjylland	7 164.3	426 539	59.5	25	...	...
Nordjylland	7 878.6	580 272	73.7	38	...	...
<b>Regions</b>						
Hovedstaden	2 553.1	1 732 068	678.4	42	101	602
Sjælland	7 222.6	816 359	113.0	118	109	1 861
Syddanmark	12 255.6	1 201 419	98.0	119	...	...
Midtjylland	13 005.7	1 272 510	97.8	74	...	...
Nordjylland	7 878.6	580 272	73.7	38	...	...
<b>Faroe Islands</b>	<b>1 393.0</b>	<b>48 351<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1 117<sup>4</sup></b>
<b>Greenland</b>	<b>410 449.0<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>56 370</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>44 087</b>

Note: Due to different compilation methods figures deviate from figures in table 4. The most southern point in Denmark is Gedserodde on Falster, the most northerly point is near Skagen, the most westerly point is Blåvandshuk, and the most easterly point is Christiansø (Østerskær).

<sup>1</sup> Incl. Christiansø. <sup>2</sup> The border with Germany was measured as 67.7 km. In length. <sup>3</sup> 1 January 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Measured in 1955. <sup>5</sup> Only the part of Greenland free of ice is included. The total area of Greenland is 2,166,086 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 81 per cent is covered by inland ice.

Source: Danish Geodata Agency

 [www.statbank.dk/folk1](http://www.statbank.dk/folk1) and are207


**Table 406 Administrative division of Denmark. 2013**

	Municipalities	Parishes	Customs and tax regions	Constituencies <sup>1</sup>	
				Counties and large constituencies	Constituencies
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2 194</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>The Islands</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Jutland</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1 290</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Region Hovedstaden</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>
Byen København	4	81	2	1	12
Københavns omegn	13	56	1	1	8
Nordsjælland	11	91	4	1	6
Bornholm	1	22	1	1	2
<b>Region Sjælland</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>
Østsjælland	5	60	2	}	3
Vest- og Sydsjælland	12	361	4		9
<b>Region Syddanmark</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>
Fyn	10	233	4	1	8
Syddjylland	12	290	5	1	13
<b>Region Midtjylland</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>
Østjylland	11	357	5	1	11
Vestjylland	8	283	4	1	11
<b>Region Nordjylland</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with Act no. 1292 of 8 December 2006 on elections to the Danish Parliament.


**Table 407** Area and population on islands

Muni- cipa- lity code	Population 1 January 2013	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Muni- cipa- lity code	Population 1 January 2013	Area in km <sup>2</sup>
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>5 602 628</b>	<b>43 059.62</b>	<b>Funen and its islands</b>	<b>485 672</b>	<b>3 489.80</b>
<b>Zealand and its islands</b>	<b>2 401 862</b>	<b>7 473.16</b>	430 Avernakø	114	5.74
330 Agersø	181	8.08	492 Birkholm	11	0.91
Flere Amager	180 657	96.28	430 Bjørnø	32	1.48
390 Bogø	1 108	14.40	420 Bågå	27	6.19
370 Dybsø	1	1.38	479 Drejø	64	4.28
370 Enø	332	3.53	479 Frederikso	2	0.06
250 Eskilsø	6	1.40	Flere Fyn	456 128	2 988.62
390 Farø	5	...	410 Fænø	2	3.90
370 Gavnø	31	5.65	479 Hjortø	8	0.91
330 Glænø	51	...	482 Langeland <sup>1</sup>	12 644	283.54
190 Klaus Nars holm	3	0.00	430 Lyø	101	6.21
390 Langø	2	1.32	482 Siø	15	1.43
390 Masnedø	129	1.71	479 Skarø	33	1.96
390 Møn	9 580	218.31	482 Strynø	202	4.92
326 Nekselø	18	2.23	479 Thurø	3 595	7.58
390 Nyord	41	5.57	440 Tornø	4	0.24
330 Omø	154	4.45	479 Tåsinge	6 174	69.99
316 Orø	846	15.03	492 Ærø	6 516	87.51
185 Saltholm	1	16.72	78 navngivne ubeboede øer	•	14.30
326 Sejerø	348	12.50	<b>Jutland and its islands</b>	<b>2 568 529</b>	<b>29 710.03</b>
Flere Sjælland	2 208 348	7 049.27	773 Agerø	26	3.49
101 Slotsholmen	18	0.21	727 Alrø	147	7.70
101 Trekroner	1	0.02	540 Als	50 682	311.39
390 Tærø	1	1.71	707 Anholt	169	21.75
82 named and uninhabited islands	•	13.38	580 Barsø	22	2.66
<b>Lolland-Falster and their islands</b>	<b>105 758</b>	<b>1 796.96</b>	851 Egholm	48	6.06
360 Askø	37	2.80	615 Endelave	176	13.23
376 Falster	42 544	513.99	563 Fanø	3 237	59.60
360 Fejø <sup>2</sup>	464	17.04	779 Fur	826	21.95
360 Femø	123	11.40	813 Hirsholm	3	0.17
360 Lilleø	7	0.84	766 Hjarnø	104	3.23
Flere Lolland	62 578	1 244.97	671 Jegindø	464	7.77
360 Vejro	5	1.60	Flere Jyske halvø	2 186 789	23 861.05
43 named and uninhabited islands	•	4.33	580 Kalvø	13	0.19
<b>Bornholm and its islands</b>	<b>40 807</b>	<b>589.68</b>	820 Livø	9	3.32
400 Bornholm	40 715	589.32	825 Læsø	1 839	112.86
411 Christiansø <sup>3</sup>	92	0.21	561 Mandø	41	8.54
4 named and uninhabited islands	•	0.14	773 Mors	21 163	360.46
			550 Rømø	618	86.56
			741 Samsø	3 806	112.26
			580 Store Okseø	4	0.08
			727 Tunø	109	3.56
			Flere Vendsyssel-Thy	297 886	4 674.24
			671 Venø	190	6.35
			615 Vorsø	1	0.59
			510 Årø	157	5.88
			111 named and uninhabited islands	•	15.11

Note.: The area is based on map10 of the Danish Geodata Agency and Cadastre. In relation to the area in table 1, non-registered areas are also included here, e.g. lakes and roads.

www.statbank.dk/bef4 and are207

<sup>1</sup> Incl. Lindø. <sup>2</sup> Incl. Skalo. <sup>3</sup> Not included in the division of municipalities, administered by the Ministry of Defence.


**Table 408 Land cover**

	Km <sup>2</sup>	Per cent
<b>Total area</b>	<b>43 560.76</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Artificial surfaces</b>	<b>4 246.46</b>	<b>9.75</b>
Urban fabric, industrial and commercial units <sup>1</sup>	3 154.63	7.24
Motorway	43.96	0.10
Expressway	9.10	0.02
Road broader than 6 metres	269.02	0.62
Road 3 – 6 metres	551.58	1.27
Railway	58.22	0.13
Bridge	0.02	0.00
Embankment	2.64	0.01
Runway	3.31	0.01
Mineral extraction sites	19.94	0.05
Technical sites	17.46	0.04
Cemeteries	6.96	0.02
Sport facilities	52.18	0.12
Leisure facilities	57.44	0.13
<b>Agricultural areas</b>	<b>28 897.85</b>	<b>66.34</b>
Arable land	28 615.01	65.69
Market garden	33.87	0.08
Pastures	155.18	0.36
Pastures in urban areas	93.72	0.22
Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	0.07	0.00
<b>Forests and semi-natural areas</b>	<b>6 788.32</b>	<b>15.58</b>
Forest	1 829.48	4.20
Broad-leaved forest	1 309.40	3.01
Coniferous forest	2 147.34	4.93
Mixed forest	7.98	0.02
Natural grassland	391.92	0.90
Moors and heath land	981.76	2.25
Beaches, dunes and sand plains	51.21	0.12
Sparsely vegetated areas	69.23	0.16
<b>Wetlands</b>	<b>2 274.89</b>	<b>5.22</b>
Meadows	808.89	1.86
Inland wetlands	205.66	0.47
Peat bogs	875.60	2.01
Salt marshes	384.74	0.88
<b>Water bodies</b>	<b>670.59</b>	<b>1.54</b>
Lakes	616.49	1.42
Stream width 8-12 metres	49.42	0.11
Reeds	0.34	0.00
Fish farms	4.34	0.01
<b>Unclassified</b>	<b>682.65</b>	<b>1.57</b>

Note: The figures are based on different primary data covering the period from the end of the 1980s to the middle of the 1990s. Due to different compilation methods figures deviate from figures in table 1. The Primary data are the *land use map; Area Information System* (The Ministry of Environment). Further information can be obtained from: [www.dmu.dk](http://www.dmu.dk). The figures are a revision (not an update) of the collected data. The National Environmental Research Institute conducted the revision in 2001. The classification is based on the three-digit *CORINE land cover nomenclature*, as a fourth number is added for national purposes.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute

[www.dmu.dk](http://www.dmu.dk)

<sup>1</sup> Include city centres, human locality areas with low buildings, human locality areas with high buildings, built-up areas in rural areas and industrial areas. Roads are excluded.


**Table 409** Denmark's 15 largest lakes

Lake's name	Province	2012	Lake's name	Province	2012
		km <sup>2</sup>			km <sup>2</sup>
Arresø	Nordsjælland	39.7	Søndersø	Vest- og Sydsjælland	8.0
Esrum sø	Nordsjælland	17.4	Tystrup sø	Vest- og Sydsjælland	6.7
Mossø	Østjylland	16.5	Tømmerby Fjord	Nordjylland	5.7
Stadil Fjord <sup>1</sup>	Vestjylland	16.2	Julsø	Østjylland	5.6
Saltbæk Vig <sup>1</sup>	Vest- og Sydsjælland	15.9	Ulvedybet	Nordjylland	5.5
Tissø	Vest- og Sydsjælland	12.5	Tange sø	Østjylland	5.4
Furesø	Nordsjælland	9.4	Lund Fjord	Nordjylland	5.1
Skanderborg sø	Østjylland	8.5			

<sup>1</sup> Area of brackish water.

Source: Danish Geodata Agency

[www.gst.dk](http://www.gst.dk)

**Table 410** Meteorological conditions

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
°C													
<b>Mean temperature</b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.7	10.8	14.3	15.6	15.7	12.7	9.1	4.7	1.6	7.7
2012	2.3	-0.5	5.7	6.3	12.1	12.7	15.9	16.7	12.9	8.8	6.1	0.2	8.3
<b>Average daily temperature</b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	2.0	2.2	4.9	9.6	15.0	18.7	19.8	20.0	16.4	12.1	7.0	3.7	10.9
2012	4.2	2.2	9.1	9.7	16.3	16.4	19.9	21.1	16.1	11.3	7.9	2.2	11.4
<b>Average nightly temperature</b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	-2.9	-2.8	-0.8	2.1	6.5	9.9	11.5	11.3	9.1	6.1	2.3	-0.7	4.3
2012	0.0	-4.0	2.8	2.9	8.0	9.2	11.9	12.5	9.9	6.3	4.0	-2.3	5.1
<b>Maximum temperature</b>													
1874-2012 Temp.	12.4	15.8	22.2	28.6	32.8	35.5	35.3	36.4	32.3	26.9	18.5	14.5	36.4
Measured during the years	<b>2005</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1892</b>	<b>1947</b>	<b>1941</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>1906</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>1953</b>	<b>1975</b>
2012	10.6	15.1	19.1	20.7	28.3	25.0	29.6	32.9	27.5	20.9	12.2	10.0	32.9
<b>Minimum temperature</b>													
1874-2012 Temp.	-31.2	-29.0	-27.0	-19.0	-8.0	-3.5	-0.9	-2.0	-5.6	-11.9	-21.3	-25.6	-31.2
Measured during the years	<b>1982</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>1888</b>	<b>1922</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>1936</b>	<b>1903</b>	<b>1885</b>	<b>1886</b>	<b>1880</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1982</b>
2012	-10.4	-23.1	-4.2	-8.6	-3.4	1.1	5.1	5.6	0.5	-5.7	-6.4	16.5	-23.1
degree-days													
<b>Degree-days</b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	522	491	461	337	198	84	43	47	128	243	361	469	3 382
2012	456	509	351	321	159	128	49	28	123	255	328	520	3 234
mm.													
<b>Precipitation</b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	68	712
2012	79	31	21	55	36	98	91	69	98	93	65	78	819
hours													
<b>Bright sunshine, all DK</b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	87	54	43	1 495
2012	73	106	164	159	252	182	224	215	115	90	44	45	1 674
days													
<b>Summer days (max. &gt;25°)</b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	2.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
<b>Frost days (min. &lt;0°)</b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	19.0	19.0	15.0	6.6	0.7	<	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	7.3	15.0	84.0
2012	14.2	18.8	3.2	6.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.1	20.1	66.0
<b>Ice days (max. &lt;0°)</b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	8.6	7.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.0	23.0
2011	3.7	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	22.6
<b>Precipitation days (R <sup>3</sup> 0.1 mm)</b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	17.0	13.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	171.0
2012	17.8	13.0	7.5	16.7	9.9	17.7	21.0	18.1	23.0	26.3	23.4	23.0	228.3
<b>Days with snow</b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	12.0	9.3	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.1	33.0
2012	5.7	13.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	16.6	36.3

Note 1: Degree days are used as a measurement for heating needs in the heating season (1 September - 31 May). Degree days are shade-temperature days.

Note 2: < means less than 0.1, but greater than 0.0.

Source: Danmarks Meteorologiske Institut

[www.dmi.dk](http://www.dmi.dk)


**Table 411** Infrastructure for transport

1 January	2011	2012
	km	
<b>Road network, total</b>	<b>74 171</b>	<b>73 929</b>
Of which motorways	1 130	1 143
State roads	3 786	3 790
Municipality roads	70 344	70 098
<b>Railway network, total</b>	<b>2 667</b>	<b>2 650</b>
Of which Copenhagen Metro	21	21
Of which private railways	514	514
	number	
Stations and halts	545	541
Sea ports	113	113
Airports	23	23

www.statbank.dk/vej11, bane41 and skib101

**Table 412** Infrastructure for transport, expenditure

	2010	2011
	DKK mio.	
<b>Road network</b>	<b>14 854</b>	<b>14 401</b>
Construction expenditure	6 975	7 838
Operation and maintenance	7 879	6 563
<b>State railway network</b>	<b>2 234</b>	<b>2 607</b>
New investments	490	1 211
Reinvestments	1 650	1 322
Other investments	94	74
<b>Private railways</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Sea ports</b>	<b>368</b>	...
Constructions	350	...
Buildings	18	...
<b>Airports</b>	<b>356</b>	...
<b>Great Belt Link</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Øresund Link</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Copenhagen Metro</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>3 651</b>

www.statbank.dk/vej2, bane42, flyv2 and skib2


**Table 413 Greenhouse gas emissions from the Danish economy**

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010
	1 000 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	15 285	14 292	13 102	12 448	12 407	11 873	11 985
Mining and quarrying	1 162	1 493	2 523	2 453	2 166	1 925	2 003
Manufacturing	8 203	9 295	9 251	7 780	7 096	5 838	6 051
Utility services	26 734	32 159	25 062	21 962	22 994	22 898	22 752
Construction	818	932	1 091	1 367	1 643	1 488	1 553
Trade and transport etc.	16 184	18 606	26 073	40 429	56 633	50 171	48 064
Information and communication	130	134	167	167	164	156	162
Financial and insurance	78	58	61	74	79	72	72
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	37	43	58	59	68	66	71
Dwellings	58	41	26	24	25	23	24
Other business services	257	258	289	387	413	389	402
Public adm., education, health	869	868	698	931	797	843	821
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	170	139	151	167	173	166	174
<b>Industries, total</b>	<b>69 985</b>	<b>78 319</b>	<b>78 551</b>	<b>88 248</b>	<b>104 657</b>	<b>95 908</b>	<b>94 135</b>
Households	9 761	10 775	10 257	10 092	9 085	8 838	8 677
Others	5 565	4 716	4 442	3 949	4 152	3 054	3 853
<b>Total</b>	<b>85 310</b>	<b>93 810</b>	<b>93 250</b>	<b>102 290</b>	<b>117 894</b>	<b>107 799</b>	<b>106 665</b>
Reduction due to biomass growth	- 836	- 916	1 915	1 069	-1 017	-3 603	-5 689
<b>Greenhouse gas emissions from the Danish economy</b>	<b>84 474</b>	<b>92 894</b>	<b>95 165</b>	<b>103 358</b>	<b>116 877</b>	<b>104 197</b>	<b>100 976</b>
Of which							
Danish operated ships' bunkering abroad	9 360	11 166	19 330	32 955	48 145	42 398	40 013
Danish operated planes' bunkering abroad	275	431	520	1 628	1 871	1 738	1 442
Total industries, excl. bunkering abroad	60 350	66 722	58 701	53 665	54 641	51 772	52 680
Emissions from biomass	4 587	5 725	6 899	10 728	12 324	12 628	14 860

**Table 414 Extraction of raw materials**

	1990	1995	2000	2011
	m <sup>3</sup> in thousands			
<b>Extraction of raw materials, total</b>	<b>33 976</b>	<b>34 210</b>	<b>40 945</b>	<b>36 176</b>
<b>Extraction from land area:</b>	<b>28 106</b>	<b>28 558</b>	<b>33 809</b>	<b>28 654</b>
Sand, gravel and stone	22 534	21 721	27 587	23 017
Quartz sand	186	191	479	297
Granite	811	662	199	202
Clay	462	739	788	377
Expanded clay	303	311	313	244
Moler	195	186	227	201
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 405	2 362
Peat	399	259	247	200
Other raw materials	292	440	563	1 754
<b>Extraction from sea area</b>				
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	7 136	7 522

Source: National Forest and Nature Agency

[www.statbank.dk/rst01](http://www.statbank.dk/rst01) and rst3


**Table 415** Greenhouse gas emissions from Danish transport activities

	1990	1995	2000	2008	2009	2010
1 000 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents						
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 168</b>	<b>25 730</b>	<b>34 005</b>	<b>65 269</b>	<b>58 347</b>	<b>55 998</b>
Road traffic, households	4 623	5 598	6 036	5 938	5 620	5 338
Road traffic, industries	4 804	5 165	5 343	7 079	6 675	6 903
Trains	294	305	230	241	235	247
Danish operated ships' bunkering in Denmark	811	1 106	935	918	740	723
Danish operated ships' bunkering abroad	9 360	11 166	19 330	48 145	42 398	40 013
Danish operated planes' bunkering in Denmark	2 001	1 959	1 610	1 076	941	1 332
Danish operated planes' bunkering abroad	275	431	520	1 871	1 738	1 442
per cent						
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Road traffic, households	20.9	21.8	17.8	9.1	9.6	9.5
Road traffic, industries	21.7	20.1	15.7	10.8	11.4	12.3
Trains	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
Danish operated ships' bunkering in Denmark	3.7	4.3	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.3
Danish operated ships' bunkering abroad	42.2	43.4	56.8	73.8	72.7	71.5
Danish operated planes' bunkering in Denmark	9.0	7.6	4.7	1.6	1.6	2.4
Danish operated planes' bunkering abroad	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.9	3.0	2.6

**Table 416** Link between total Danish CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions and the Kyoto-protocol

	1990	2010
mio. tonnes		
<b>Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the Danish economy (Environmental Accounts)</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>108.6</b>
- Binding of CO <sub>2</sub> in biomass	<b>5.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>
Biomass used as fuels	4.7	14.9
Further biomass growth	0.8	5.7
- Danish CO <sub>2</sub> emissions abroad	9.4	40.7
Ships	9.2	39.2
Planes	0.3	1.4
- Other differences related to transports and cross border trade	1.9	0.8
<b>= Total emissions accounted for in the Kyoto Protocol</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>46.6</b>


**Table 417 Sales of pesticides**

	2009	2010	2011
	tonnes		
<b>Sales of pesticide products<sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>Total sale</b>	<b>9 673</b>	<b>12 919</b>	<b>13 868</b>
Herbicides	4 872	8 368	9 154
Fungicides	1 452	1 753	2 008
Algicides	22	17	16
Insecticides	1 475	804	1 181
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	-	-	-
Products against pests on farm animals	17	60	68
Plant growth regulators	419	321	271
Combined fungicides and insecticides	12	9	15
Soil disinfectants	10	17	-
Rodenticides	275	585	337
Repellents	14	15	16
Products for the protection of woodwork	1 105	969	803
<b>Of which active ingredients<sup>2</sup></b>			
<b>Active ingredients, total</b>	<b>3 267</b>	<b>4 321</b>	<b>4 741</b>
Herbicides	2 218	3 362	3 742
Fungicides	572	562	626
Algicides	4	3	16
Insecticides	74	50	49
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	-	-	-
Products against pests on farm animals	2	1	1
Plant growth regulators	270	203	171
Combined fungicides and insecticides	5	3	5
Soil disinfectants	9	16	-
Rodenticides	1	3	1
Repellents	4	4	4
Products for the protection of woodwork	108	115	125

<sup>1</sup> A pesticide product comprises one or more effective substances, emulators, adhesives and inactive fillers. <sup>2</sup> That part of the product which has a toxic effect.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency

[www.statbank.dk/pest2](http://www.statbank.dk/pest2)


**Table 418 Energy account for Denmark. 2011**

	Crude oil and semi- manufactured oil	Coal, coke, etc.	Oil products	Natural gas	Other gas	Renewable energy resources	Electricity	District heating
	thousand tonnes			mio. Nm <sup>3</sup>	thousand tonnes	TJ	GWh	TJ
Production	11 311	-	6 511	6 779	460	147 471	33 493	131 522
Imports	3 138	6 628	19 395	198	8	35 459	11 963	-
<b>Total supply</b>	<b>14 449</b>	<b>6 628</b>	<b>25 906</b>	<b>6 977</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>182 930</b>	<b>45 456</b>	<b>131 522</b>
Exports	7 117	385	5 057	2 071	95	2 726	10 375	-
Changes in inventories	52	618	1 698	912	-7	-	-	-
Distribution losses etc.	73	62	68	3	4	1 020	2 388	26 335
<b>Total industries and households</b>	<b>7 207</b>	<b>5 563</b>	<b>19 083</b>	<b>3 992</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>179 185</b>	<b>32 693</b>	<b>105 187</b>
Households	-	1	1 869	655	38	33 611	10 156	67 065
<b>Total industries</b>	<b>7 207</b>	<b>5 561</b>	<b>17 214</b>	<b>3 336</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>145 574</b>	<b>22 537</b>	<b>38 122</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	-	<b>49</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2 290</b>	<b>1 898</b>	<b>1 585</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	-	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>7 207</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>6 225</b>	<b>7 659</b>	<b>5 199</b>
Utility services	-	5 333	187	1 538	1	135 284	1 213	1 824
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	5 333	151	1 521	0	134 925	608	-
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	-	-	36	17	1	358	605	1 824
<b>Construction</b>	-	-	<b>441</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>202</b>	-
<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	-	-	<b>14 997</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>3</b>	-	<b>5 647</b>	<b>11 019</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	322	72	2	-	3 643	7 629
Transportation	-	-	14 658	8	0	-	1 319	855
Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	17	24	1	-	685	2 535
<b>Information and communication</b>	-	-	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	-	<b>1 009</b>	<b>1 527</b>
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	-	-	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	-	-	<b>311</b>	<b>970</b>
<b>Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings</b>	-	-	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	-	<b>127</b>	<b>334</b>
<b>Dwellings</b>	-	-	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	-	<b>8</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	-	-	<b>97</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>570</b>	<b>3 486</b>
Knowledge-based services	-	-	37	18	1	-	409	1 855
Travel agent, cleaning, ao. operational services	-	-	60	15	0	-	161	1 632
<b>Public administration, education and health</b>	-	-	<b>180</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>3 082</b>	<b>9 686</b>
Public adm., defense and compulsory social security	-	-	109	13	2	121	414	1 355
Education	-	-	28	35	2	298	1 192	3 723
Human health and social work	-	-	42	44	1	512	1 476	4 609
<b>Arts, entertainment and other services</b>	-	-	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>742</b>	<b>2 122</b>
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	-	-	11	15	1	-	550	1 626
Other service activities	-	-	19	5	1	-	192	496
Act. of households as empl. of domestic personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated ships	-	-	12 796	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated planes	-	-	348	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> The Danish operated ships and planes' bunkering abroad is part of the industry Transport.


**Table 419** Gross energy consumption

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2011
	TJ				
<b>Total industries and households</b>	<b>838 381</b>	<b>894 135</b>	<b>904 604</b>	<b>1 048 703</b>	<b>1 293 471</b>
Households	329 344	325 343	292 284	286 517	283 363
<b>Total industries</b>	<b>509 037</b>	<b>568 791</b>	<b>612 320</b>	<b>762 186</b>	<b>1 010 107</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>42 524</b>	<b>57 588</b>	<b>58 724</b>	<b>58 053</b>	<b>48 084</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>5 424</b>	<b>3 908</b>	<b>13 322</b>	<b>30 395</b>	<b>28 625</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>182 392</b>	<b>182 764</b>	<b>178 879</b>	<b>188 511</b>	<b>143 281</b>
<b>Utility services</b>	<b>5 685</b>	<b>6 875</b>	<b>8 693</b>	<b>10 681</b>	<b>13 953</b>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	948	1 914	2 724	2 953	5 035
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	4 737	4 961	5 969	7 728	8 918
<b>Construction</b>	<b>13 303</b>	<b>13 027</b>	<b>15 605</b>	<b>16 688</b>	<b>21 074</b>
<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>219 991</b>	<b>231 181</b>	<b>263 674</b>	<b>383 373</b>	<b>669 184</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	47 864	56 794	52 839	47 895	51 349
Transportation	166 133	166 534	202 239	326 931	608 569
Accommodation and food service activities	5 994	7 853	8 597	8 547	9 266
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>5 227</b>	<b>7 059</b>	<b>7 857</b>	<b>8 686</b>	<b>11 061</b>
<b>Financial and insurance</b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>3 881</b>	<b>4 533</b>	<b>3 841</b>	<b>4 194</b>
<b>Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>1 447</b>	<b>1 789</b>	<b>2 152</b>
<b>Dwellings</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>1 622</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>717</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>5 300</b>	<b>8 035</b>	<b>10 029</b>	<b>10 902</b>	<b>13 190</b>
Knowledge-based services	2 547	4 412	6 339	6 050	7 216
Travel agent, cleaning, and other operational services	2 753	3 623	3 689	4 852	5 974
<b>Public administration, education and health</b>	<b>20 766</b>	<b>44 620</b>	<b>39 811</b>	<b>39 251</b>	<b>44 849</b>
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	5 177	15 651	10 265	9 474	9 828
Education	6 601	12 496	12 177	11 853	15 477
Human health and social work	8 989	16 473	17 369	17 925	19 544
<b>Arts, entertainment and other services</b>	<b>4 738</b>	<b>7 352</b>	<b>7 547</b>	<b>9 023</b>	<b>9 744</b>
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	2 628	4 545	5 078	6 326	6 793
Other service activities	2 111	2 807	2 469	2 697	2 951
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	0	0	0	0	0
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated ships	91 506	96 821	117 645	242 966	516 958
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated planes	1 448	2 360	3 777	7 144	15 134

<sup>1</sup> The Danish operated ships and planes' bunkering abroad is part of the industry Transport.



**Table 420** **Manufacturers' energy consumption. 2009**

	Solid fuel	Liquid fuel	Gas	Electricity	District heating
	thousand GJ				
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>11 253</b>	<b>15 130</b>	<b>44 780</b>	<b>24 222</b>	<b>4 922</b>
Extraction of gravel and stone	890	421	678	187	3
Mining support service activities	0	8	9	19	17
Production of meat and meat products	89	225	1 819	1 470	107
Processing and preserving of fish	488	432	1 162	440	62
Dairy products	0	593	3 860	772	1
Grain mill and bakery products	3	61	1 217	758	80
Other food products	1 220	3 323	2 958	2 377	512
Beverages	0	67	1 411	521	61
Tobacco products	0	27	120	89	17
Textiles	0	14	370	388	42
Wearing apparel	2	3	6	17	14
Leather and footwear	22	1	13	14	0
Wood and wood products	1 639	233	249	604	232
Paper and paper products	1 637	179	1 742	877	34
Printing etc.	0	16	206	499	132
Oil refinery etc.	0	766	13 879	1 139	586
Basic chemicals	0	205	1 638	1 637	428
Paints and soap etc.	607	139	2 266	863	76
Pharmaceuticals	0	193	928	1 173	677
Rubber and plastic products	17	78	588	1 653	104
Glass and ceramic products	0	10	951	437	28
Concrete and bricks	3 824	6 433	3 152	1 543	44
Basic metals	9	60	1 292	706	77
Fabricated metal products	131	1 015	1 429	1 551	324
Computers and communication equipment etc.	12	17	254	199	30
Other electronic products	2	4	34	182	76
Electric motors, etc.	1	8	81	118	40
Wires and cables	0	5	73	157	27
Household appliances, lamps, etc.	0	3	76	91	46
Engines, windmills and pumps	9	103	836	1 301	449
Other machinery	110	329	589	697	206
Motor vehicles and related parts	9	33	233	364	37
Ships and other transport equipment	3	34	363	273	58
Furniture	525	50	183	533	62
Medical instruments, etc.	0	7	25	90	91
Toys and other manufacturing	3	11	56	355	42
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0	26	36	129	99

Note: The table includes workplaces in firms with 20 or more employed in the industry.

<sup>1</sup> Incl. extraction of gravel, clay, stone and salt, etc.



Table 421 Production of renewable energy

	1990	2000	2011
	TJ		
<b>Total production</b>	<b>47 688</b>	<b>77 519</b>	<b>134 774</b>
Solar energy	100	335	784
Wind power	2 197	15 268	35 187
Hydro power	101	109	61
Straw	12 481	12 220	19 756
Wood chips	1 724	2 744	11 291
Firewood	8 757	12 432	20 469
Wood pellets	1 575	2 984	2 411
Wood wastes	6 191	6 895	7 523
Biogas	752	2 912	4 106
Waste combustion <sup>1</sup>	10 508	17 870	21 202
Biodiesel	-	-	2 965
Fish oil	744	49	784
Geothermal heat <sup>2</sup>	2 558	3 701	8 234

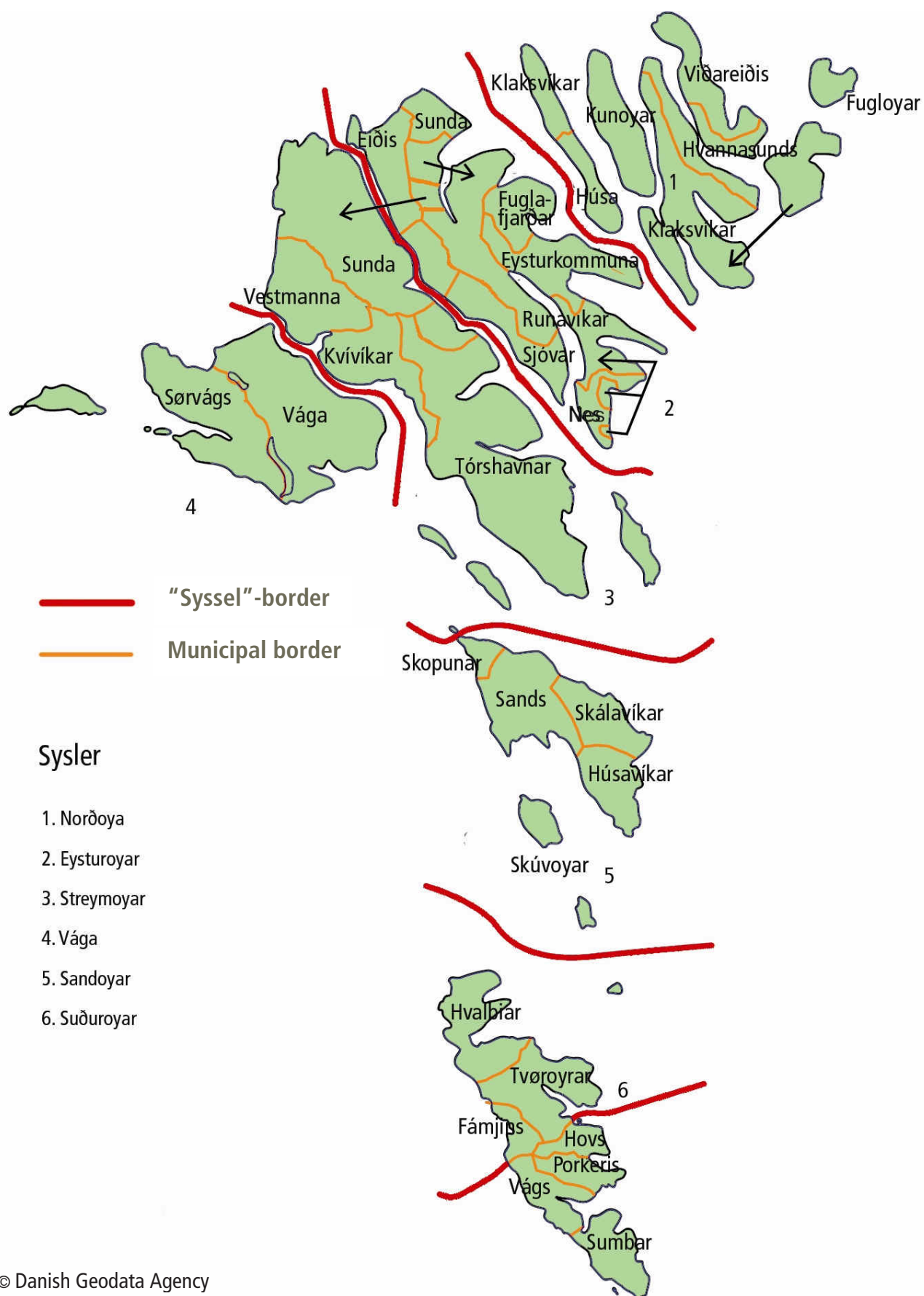
<sup>1</sup> In 2008 the compilation method was changed with regard to the calculation of energy for waste.

<sup>2</sup> Heat pumps and geothermal power.

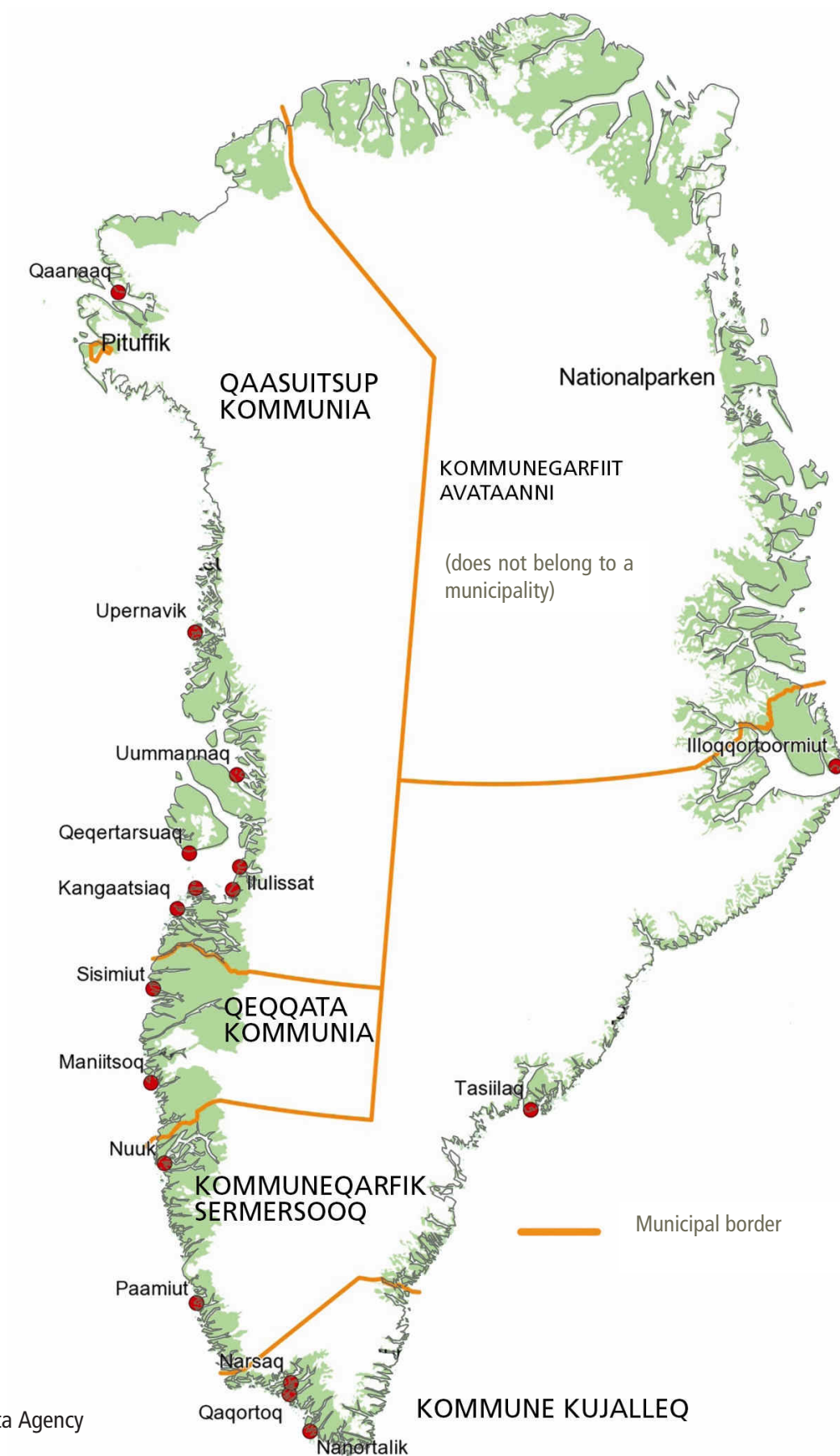
Source: Danish Energy Agency

[www.ens.dk](http://www.ens.dk)

## Faroe Islands

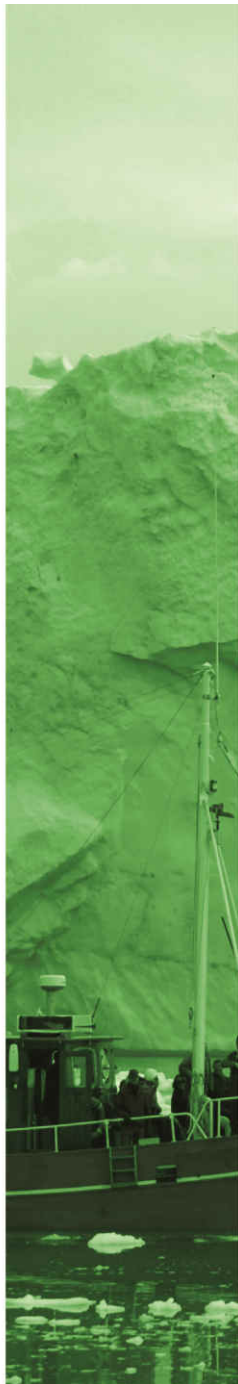


# Greenland



# Faroe Islands and Greenland

- The populations
- The economy





## The populations

### One kingdom – three different communities

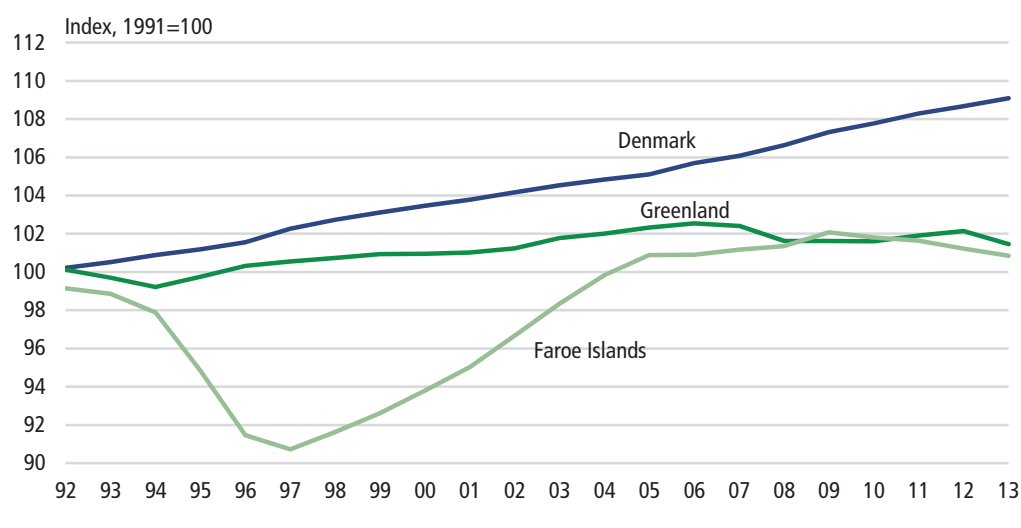
The Faroe Islands and Greenland are both part of the Kingdom of Denmark, going back as far as the Early Middle Ages. During the 20th century, the two countries have gradually liberated themselves from Denmark and have today independent extended home rule. Home rule was established in the Faroe Islands in 1948. In Greenland home rule was established in 1979 and further autonomy and self rule in 2009.

The authorities in the Faroe Islands and Greenland make legislation governing their own social and economic conditions, e.g. fishing, housing, schools, trade and industry, municipal matters, etc., whereas issues regarding foreign, security and legal policies are joint responsibilities governed in accordance with Danish legislation. Over the years, the Faroe Islands and Greenland have become financially less dependent on Denmark, but still receive financial means from the Danish state. In 2013 the Faroe Islands receive general grants of DKK 632 million, while Greenland receives DKK 3.662 million. In addition to this, the Danish state pays the expenditure on operating, e.g. the legal system and defence.

### Small populations

The size of the Danish population is far greater than the population size of the Faroe Islands and Greenland. Denmark has a population of about 5.6 million people, while the populations of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are 48,000 and 56,000 people, respectively. A medium-sized Danish provincial town has, for comparison, a population of about 50,000.

**Figure 1** Population trends in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland

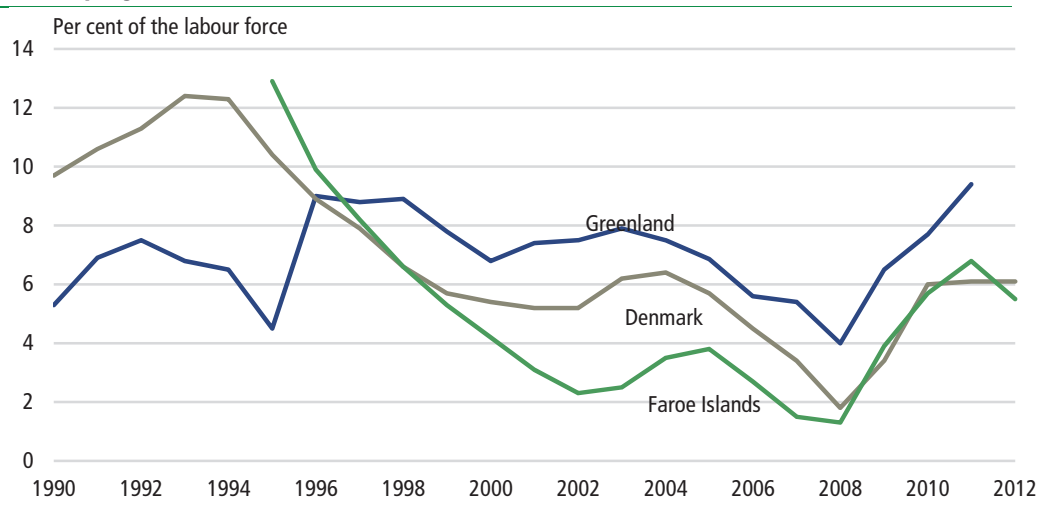




### The economic crisis in the Faroe Islands in the middle of the 1990s

While Denmark and Greenland have seen a small increase in the size of their populations since 1990, the Faroe Islands experienced a sharp decline in the population size in the middle of the 1990s. The main reason for this was an economic crisis involving negative growth and a steadily increasing unemployment rate. Furthermore, the foreign debt of the Faroe Islands was nearly 150 per cent of GDP. Not until 2003 was the population size the same in the Faroe Islands as in 1990.

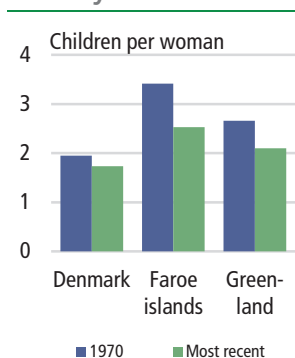
**Figure 2** Unemployment in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



### Women give birth to fewer children...

In all three communities of the Kingdom of Denmark, women give birth to fewer children today, compared to almost 40 years ago.

**Figure 3**  
Fertility rates



Note: Figures from Denmark and Faroe Islands are from 2012 and Greenland from 2011.

In Greenland, women on average gave birth to 2.7 children, compared to 2.1 today. In 1970, women in the Faroe Islands gave birth, on average, to 3.4 children, compared to 2.2 children today and in Denmark women gave birth to almost two children in 1970, compared to 1.7 today.

Consequently, there has been a greater fall in fertility in the Faroe Islands compared to the other communities, but women in the Faroe Islands still account for the highest number of births.

### ... and live longer

The Faroe Islands also account for the highest life expectancy. The average life expectancy of men in the Faroe Islands is 80 years, while that of Danish men is 78 years, and that of men in Greenland is 73 years.

Similarly, women in the Faroe Islands live, on average, until the age of 85, while Danish women live until the age of 82, and women in Greenland until the age of 73.

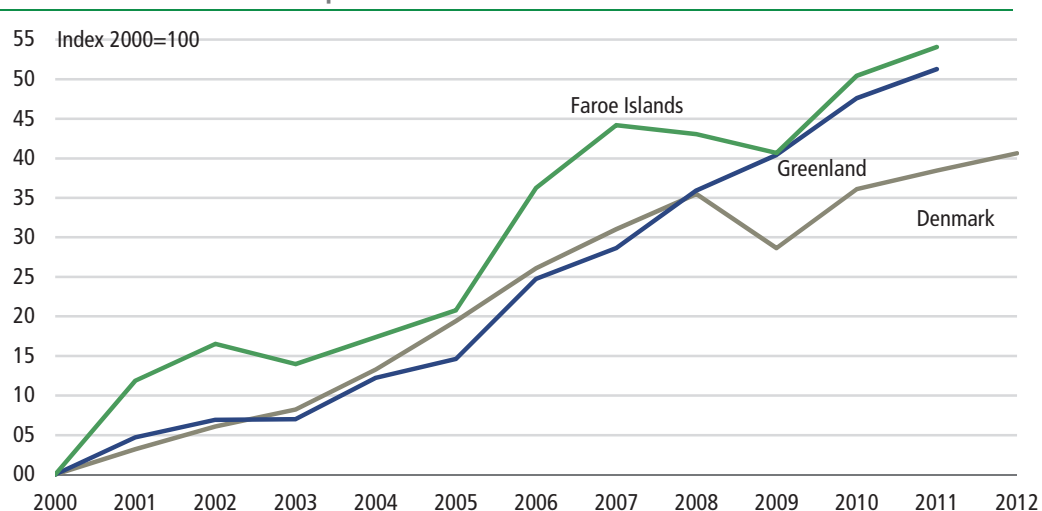


## The economy

### Small economies in relation to the Danish economy

The economies of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are very small compared to the Danish economy. The Danish gross domestic product (GDP) amounted to DKK 1,820 billion in 2012 and GDP of Greenland was about DKK 13.1 billion in 2011. In 2011, GDP of the Faroe Islands almost reached DKK 13.2 billion.

**Figure 4 Trends in GDP at current prices**



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

### Fishing is of great importance for Faroe Islands and Greenland

In addition to the general economic development, developments in the economy in the Faroe Islands and Greenland have been influenced by the fishing industry. The economy of Greenland is especially vulnerable to prices for prawns.

The economy of the Faroe Islands is also highly dependent on the fishing industry, including number of fishing days, developments in farmed salmon and prices for, e.g. prawns and cods.

### If you want more information ...

Since the first issue of the *Statistical Yearbook* in 1896, Statistics Denmark has published figures for the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Today, the Faroe Islands and Greenland have their own statistical institutes, which can offer a far greater amount of figures and data than those presented in this yearbook.

The statistical institutes of the two countries can be found at the websites: [www.hagstova.fo](http://www.hagstova.fo) for the Faroe Islands and [www.stat.gl](http://www.stat.gl) for Greenland. A yearbook containing detailed statistics is also published by Greenland.

The reports prepared by the Chief Administrative Officer in the Faroe Islands and Greenland are also useful sources for your information.

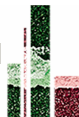


Table 422 Key figures for Denmark, Faroe Islands and Greenland

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
Total area, km <sup>2</sup>	2013	42 916	2013	1 396	2013	2 166 086
Average temperature, January, Celsius <sup>1</sup>	1961-1990	0.0	1961-1990	3.4	1961-1990	-7.4
Average temperature, July, Celsius <sup>1</sup>	1961-1990	15.6	1961-1990	10.3	1961-1990	6.5
Precipitation, mm. <sup>1</sup>	1961-1990	712	1961-1990	1 284	1961-1990	752
Population	2013	5 602 628	2013	48 197	2013	56 370
Fertility	2012	1.7	2012	2.5	2010	2.3
Average life expectancy, men, years	2011:2012	77.9	2011:2012	79.6	2006:2010	67.8
Average life expectancy, women, years	2011:2012	81.9	2011:2012	84.6	2006:2010	72.8
Educational expenditure, per cent of GDP	2011	3.9	2009	9.2	2011	6.4
Labour force	2012	2 795 801	2010	27 010	2011	26 791
Unemployed, per cent of labour force <sup>2</sup>	2012	6.1	2010	6.8	2011	9.4
Participation rate, women, per cent	2012	76.7	2010	85.3	2006	78.3
Participation rate, men, per cent	2012	72.7	2010	81.4	2006	73.3
Social security and welfare, per cent of GDP	2011	25.2	2009	22.7	2011	17.5
Health expenditure, per cent of GDP	2011	8.2	2009	8.2	2011	10.1
Health staff per 100.000 inhabitants	2010	348	2007	189	2009	167
Abortions per 1.000 live births	2010	258	2012	55	2010	747
Infant mortality per 1.000 liveborn boys	2012	3.4	2012	9.6	2012	10.3
Infant mortality per 1.000 liveborn girls	2012	3.4	2012	17.5	2012	7.6
Suicides per 100.000 inhabitants	2011	11	2007-2010	4.1	2 010.	34.4
Reported Penal Code offences per 1.000 inhabitants	2012	95.7	2012	22.7	2011	85.1
Of which theft and burglary	2012	59.1	2012	9.0	2011	11.8
Of which sexual offences	2012	0.6	2012	0.6	2011	5.5
Consumer price index (inflation), annual growth, per cent	2012	2.4	2012	2.1	2012	1.7
Total catch, 1.000 tonnes	2012	496	2011	355	2011	104
Of which shrimp catch, per cent of total catch	2012	1.0	2011	2.1	2011	53.1
Access to the Internet in per cent of 16-74-year-olds <sup>3</sup>	2012	92	2012	49	2006	69
Mobile phone subscriptions, per cent of 16-74-year-olds	2011	148	2012	174	2012	140
Imports, DKK mio.	2012	533 333	2012	6 660	2011	4 822
Of which imports from Denmark in per cent	•	•	2011	26.4	2011	40.5
Exports, DKK mio.	2012	611 862	2012	5 493	2011	2 541
Of which exports to Denmark in per cent	•	•	2011	7.5	2011	92.0
Exports of fish and fish products in per cent	2012	2.7	2012	91.3	2011	92.5
Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices, DKK mio.	2012	1 820 247	2011	13 254	2011	13 060
Annual real growth in per cent of GDP	2012	-0.5	•	•	2011	3.2
GDP current prices per capita, DKK	2012	324 892	2011	273 843	2011	230.681
Balance of payments, current account, DKK mio.	2011	101 197	2011	1 043	2006	1 720
Balance of payments in per cent of GDP	2011	5.6	2011	7.9	2006	16.2
Surplus on public finance, per cent of GDP	2011	-2.0	2011	-2.1	2011	3.5
General government net debt, per cent of GDP, end of year	2011	3.5	•	•	•	•
General grants from the Danish government, DKK mio.	•	•	2013	632	2013	3 662

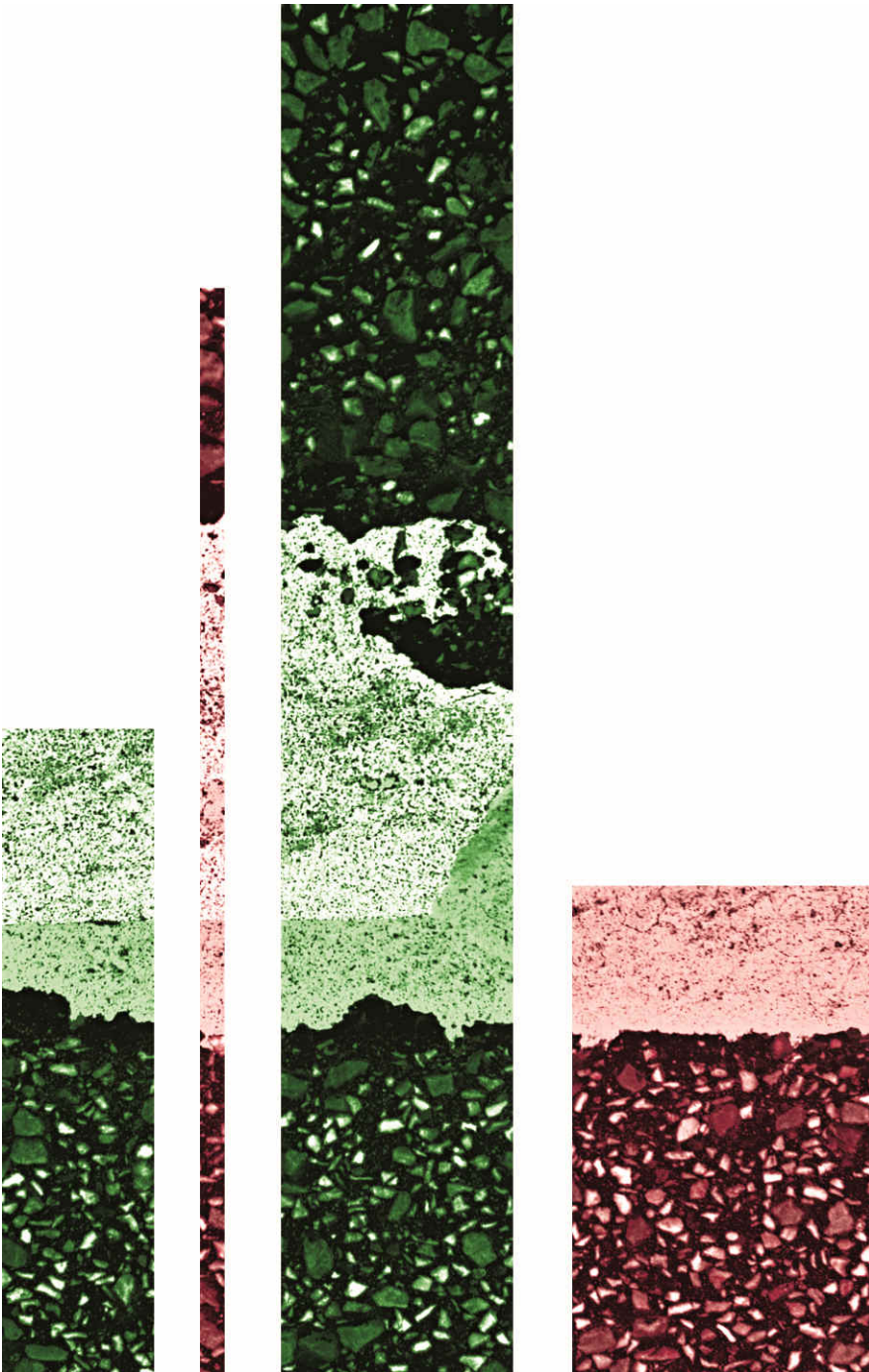
<sup>1</sup> Meteorological information from Thorshavn on the Faroe Islands and Nuuk in Greenland. <sup>2</sup> In Greenland, the unemployment rate is calculated as the number of medio unemployed as a percentage of the potential labour force. <sup>3</sup> Internet subscriptions in Faroe Islands.

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Faroe Islands, Statistics Greenland, *Statistical ten-year review* and *Nordic Statistical Yearbook*.

# International statistics

➤ Trends in the world population

➤ World economy



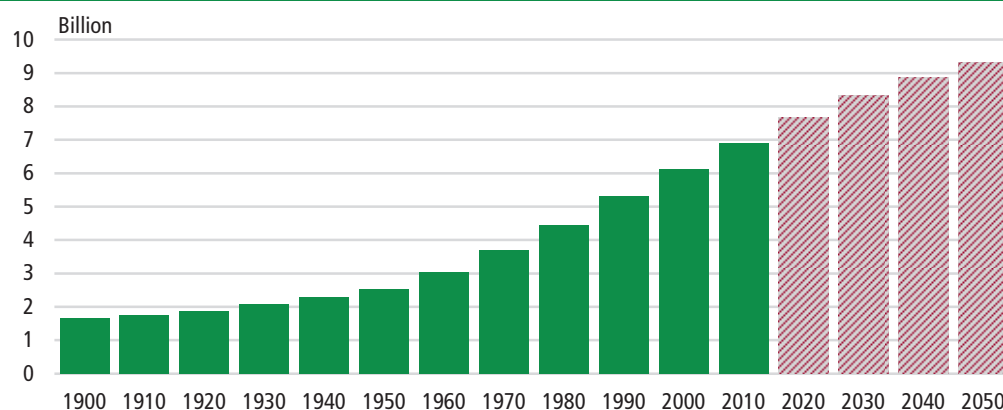


## Trends in the World population

### World population is growing

The world's population almost quadrupled during the 20th century. In 1900, the world population was 1.65 billion and in 2010, the world population is estimated at 6.9 billion. This trend gained momentum in the 1960s until the 1990s, with a growth rate around 20 per cent every decade. In 2050, the world population is assumed to be about 9.3 billion.

**Figure 1** World population



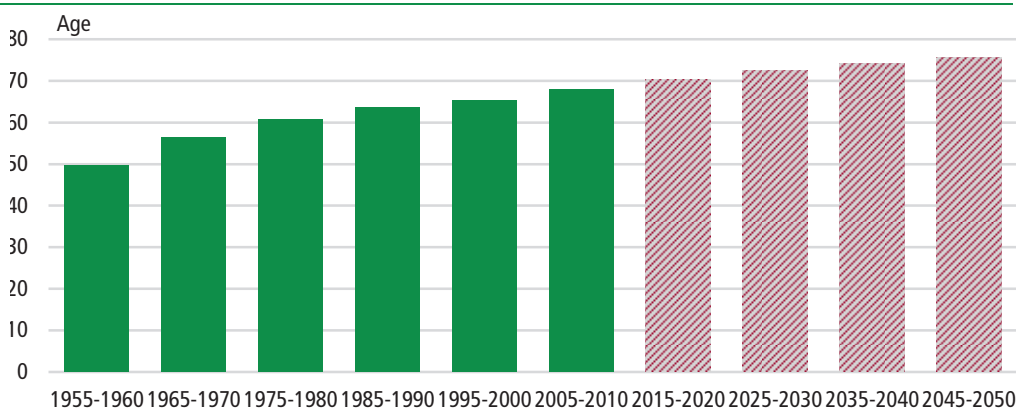
Source: UN's population forecast

### We are also getting older

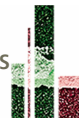
Simultaneously with the growing world population, we also live longer. In 1960, the average life expectancy for all new-born children in the world was 50 years. In 2010, average life expectancy increased to more than 68 years. In 2050, average life expectancy is assumed to have increased to 76 years.

The figures reflect major differences among countries and continents. A Japanese child born in 2010 can expect to reach the age of more than 82, while a child born in Mozambique in Africa can only expect to live until the age of 39.

**Figure 2** Average life expectancy for the world's new-born children



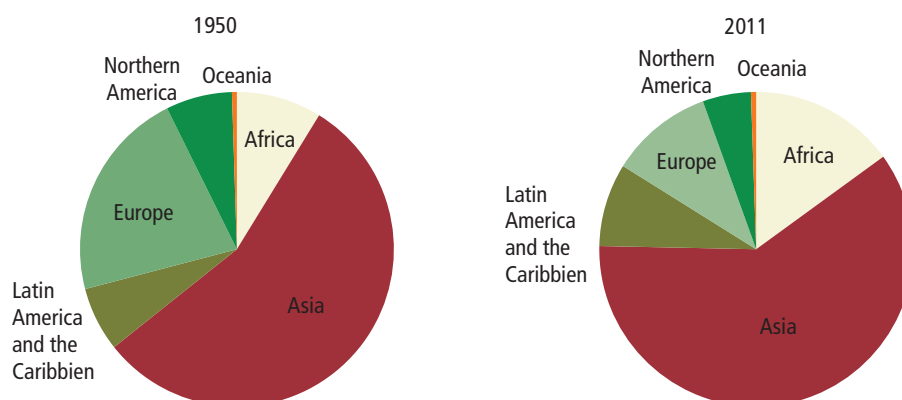
Source: UN's population forecast



### Most people live in Asia

There has been an increase in the world's population in all continents. As women in Asia and Africa give birth to a greater number of children, the share of the world's population has changed in the continents. In 1950, the European population accounted for 22 per cent of the world's total population, while this share had decreased to 11 per cent in 2011. Conversely, the Asian population has grown from 56 per cent of the world's population in 1950 to 60 per cent in 2011.

**Figure 3** World population by continents



Source: UN's population forecast

### World economy

#### Steady growth and increase in world trade

During the last 30 years, the world economy has steadily grown by an average real growth of 3.6 per cent per year of the world's total GDP. The most marked recession during the period was in 2009, with GDP for the world economy fell by 0.6 per cent. Similarly, there has been a general increase in world trade since 1970, but the financial crises caused an extremely negative growth rate in 2009. During recent years, consumer prices (inflation) have been historically low despite a spike in 2008. Inflation in the overall world economy amounted to just under 4 per cent in 2012.

**Figure 4** Key indicators for the world economy



Source: IMF – global indicators



### International statistics since 1898

Ever since 1898, Statistical Yearbook has included a chapter on international statistics. Several of the statistics from back then are still shown today. This goes for instance for *area and populations in states and territories*. Since then, some statistics have gone i.e. *the emigration to the USA*, while others have come such as *the EMU debt*. The selection of tables is meant to represent continuity as well as timeliness.

### Harmonization

The development within the last 100 years has furthermore increased the need for international statistics regarding each country and therefore also comparisons between these countries.

Direct use of national statistics, i.e. each country's own statistics, for comparison between these countries, is not always possible as calculation methods often vary from country to country.

To ensure such comparability, international organizations go to great lengths to harmonize statistical terms (including establishing common nomenclatures) and calculation methods.

Harmonization can be anything from a set of guidelines (recommendations) to more direct requirements made of the statistical analyses which member countries submit to the relevant organization.

### Organizations that publish statistics

The most central organizations that publish statistics (which are also included as sources in the section 'International tables' in the Statistical Yearbook) are:

**Eurostat** (Statistical Office of the European Union)

**OECD** (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

**UN** (United Nations) – *including:*

- **ECE** (Economic Commission for Europe)
- **FAO** (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)
- **ILO** (International Labour Organisation)
- **IMF** (International Monetary Fund)
- **UNESCO** (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
- **WHO** (World Health Organization).
- **World Bank**

International comparable statistics are published as printed statistical publications, as CD-ROMs, and in databases, which can be accessed via links from the website of the organizations publishing statistics.

### Statistics Denmark's Library and Information

Statistics Denmark's Library and Information, which is the central reference library for descriptive statistics, houses Denmark's largest collection of international statistics. The collection is constantly expanding and supplemented with the most recent material from the organizations that publish statistics. In addition to the large number of printed publications and CD-ROMs, the Library also provides access to a great many international databases as well as the Internet. The Library is open to the public.


**Table 423** Largest city in selected countries

Country	City	Year	Thousands	Country	City	Year	Thousands
Belgium	Brucelles	2007	1 031	South Africa	Pretoria	2000	1 084
Bulgaria	Sofia	2011	1 292	Brazil	Brasilia	2010	2 482
Cyprus	Nicosia	2009	313	Canada	Ottawa	2009	1 221
Denmark	Copenhagen <sup>1</sup>	2011	1 210	Chile	Santiago	2002	4 668
Estonia	Tallinn	2005	397	Mexico	Mexico City	2010	8 555
Finland	Helsinki	2010	583	United States	Washington D.C.	2010	602
France	Paris	1999	9 645	India	New Delhi	2001	301
Greece	Athens	2001	746	Indonesia	Jakarta	2010	9 610
Ireland	Dublin	2006	1 046	Israel	Jerusalem	2009	773
Iceland	Reykjavik	2010	118	Japan	Tokyo	2010	8 946
Italy	Rome	2001	2 547	China	Beijing	2010	19 612
Croatia	Zagreb	2011	793	Singapore	Singapore	2006	4 484
Latvia	Riga	2011	700	Korea, Republic of	Seoul	2010	9 794
Lithuania	Vilnius	2011	539	Turkey	Ankara	2009	4 651
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	2010	91	Australia	Canberra	2006	323
Malta	Valletta	2005	6	New Zealand	Wellington	2006	361
Netherlands	Amsterdam	2010	1 053				
Norway	Oslo	2011	907				
Poland	Warsaw	2003	1 707				
Portugal	Lissabon	2001	2 548				
Romania	Bucharest	2002	1 926				
Russian Federation	Moscow	2002	10 383				
Switzerland	Bern	2009	123				
Slovakia	Bratislava	2001	599				
Slovenia	Ljubljana	2011	272				
Spain	Madrid	2008	3 213				
United Kingdom	London	2008	7 620				
Sweden	Stockholm	2009	829				
Czech Republic	Praque	2010	1 249				
Germany	Berlin	2010	3 461				
Hungary	Budapest	2009	1 712				
Austria	Vienna	2011	1 724				

<sup>1</sup> Province: Copenhagen and Copenhagen Suburbs.

Source: The Statesman's Yearbook 2013 and the websites of the national statistical institutes



Table 424 Population, birth and death rates in selected countries

	2011			Life expectancy			
	Estimated population figures 1 July	Per thousand inhabitants		Deaths in 1st year as ‰ of total live births	Year	Males 0 year	Females 0 year
		Live births	Deaths				
	millioner	promille					
OECD countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	10 996	11.9	9.6	3.3	2006	77.0	82.7
Bulgaria	7 348	9.6	14.7	8.5	2008-2010	70.0	77.2
Cyprus	851	11.3	6.5	3.1	2006-2007	78.3	81.9
Denmark	5 567	10.6	9.4	3.5	2009-2010	77.1	81.2
Estonia	1 340	11.0	11.4	2.5	2010	70.6	80.5
Finland	5 388	11.1	9.4	2.4	2009	76.5	83.1
France	63 294	12.6	8.6	3.5 <sup>1</sup>	2007-2009	77.6	84.4
Greece	11 326	9.2	9.6	3.8	2009	77.7	82.8
Ireland	4 484	16.7	6.3	3.8 <sup>1</sup>	2002	75.1	80.3
Iceland	318	14.1	6.2	-	2009-2010	79.5	83.5
Italy	60 739	9.1	9.7	3.4 <sup>1</sup>	2008	78.8	84.1
Croatia	4 412	9.3	11.6	4.4 <sup>1</sup>	1988-1990	68.3	75.9
Latvia	2 066	9.0	13.8	6.7	2010	68.8	78.4
Lithuania	3 222	10.7	12.7	4.2	2010	68.0	78.8
Luxembourg	512	10.9	7.4	-	2005-2007	77.6	82.7
Malta	418	10.2	7.8	8.2 <sup>2</sup>	2010	78.9	83.1
Netherlands	16 693	10.7	8.1	3.8 <sup>1</sup>	2009	78.5	82.7
Norway	4 953	12.2	8.4	2.4	2010	78.9	83.2
Poland	38 204	10.2	9.8	4.7	2010	72.1	80.6
Portugal	10 637 <sup>1</sup>	9.2	9.7	3.1	2008-2010	76.1	82.1
Romania	21 385	9.2	11.8	9.4	2008-2010	69.8	77.3
Russian Federation	142 961	12.6	13.5	7.3	2009	62.8	74.7
Switzerland	7 911	10.2	7.8	3.8	2010	80.1	84.5
Slovakia	5 398	11.3	9.6	4.9	2010	71.6	78.8
Slovenia	2 053	10.5	9.1	3.0	2010	76.3	82.7
Spain	46 125	10.3	8.4	3.4	2010	78.9	84.9
United Kingdom	62 436	13.0 <sup>1</sup>	9.0 <sup>1</sup>	4.3 <sup>1</sup>	2006-2008	77.4	81.6
Sweden	9 449	11.8	9.5	2.1	2010	79.5	83.5
Czech Republic	10 495	10.4	10.2	2.7	2010	74.4	80.6
Germany	81 798	8.1	10.4	3.6	2009-2011	77.7	82.7
Hungary	9 974	8.8	12.9	4.9	2010	70.5	78.1
Austria	8 423	9.3	9.1	3.9 <sup>1</sup>	2010	77.7	83.2
South Africa	50 587	-	-	-	2009	53.5	57.2
Brazil	192 376	-	-	-	2009	69.4	77.0
Canada	34 483	11.3 <sup>3</sup>	7.2 <sup>2</sup>	5.1 <sup>2</sup>	2006-2008	78.5	83.2
Chile	17 248	14.9 <sup>3</sup>	5.4 <sup>3</sup>	7.9 <sup>3</sup>	2010	75.8	81.2
Mexico	107 551 <sup>3</sup>	-	5.3 <sup>1</sup>	-	2008	72.8	77.5
United States	311 592	13.5 <sup>3</sup>	8.0 <sup>1</sup>	6.4 <sup>3</sup>	2008	75.6	80.6
India	1 192 503	22.8 <sup>2</sup>	7.4 <sup>2</sup>	53.0 <sup>2</sup>	2002-2006	62.6	64.2
Indonesia	236 954	-	-	-	1990-1995	61.0	64.5
Israel	7 759	21.4	5.2	3.4	2006-2010	79.0	82.8
Japan	127 817	8.4 <sup>1</sup>	9.3 <sup>1</sup>	2.3 <sup>1</sup>	2010	79.6	86.4
China	1 344 100	11.9	7.1	-	2000	69.6	73.3
Singapore	5 184	7.6	3.5	2.6 <sup>1</sup>	2010	79.3	84.1
Korea, Republic of	50 111	9.4 <sup>1</sup>	5.1 <sup>1</sup>	3.2 <sup>1</sup>	2010	77.2	84.1
Turkey	74 224	17.2	-	12.6	2009	71.5	76.1
Australia	22 621	13.4 <sup>1</sup>	6.4 <sup>1</sup>	4.1 <sup>1</sup>	2008-2010	79.5	84.0
New Zealand	4 405	13.9	6.8	4.7	2009-2011	79.1	82.8

<sup>1</sup> 2010. <sup>2</sup> 2008. <sup>3</sup> 2009.Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2011*

**Table 425 Live births per thousand women**

	Year	Live births per thousand women							Total fertility rate per woman 2009
		15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
<b>OECD countries</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>EU countries</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9
Bulgaria	2010	41.3	73.1	86.8	65.1	26.1	4.1	0.2	1.6
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Estonia	2010	17.1	61.2	103.2	88.8	46.1	10.5	0.2	1.6
Finland	2010	8.5	57.3	117.4	120.9	59.0	11.6	0.6	1.9
France	2008	10.2	60.7	134.0	123.5	56.1	11.5	0.6	2.0
Greece	2009	11.6	46.4	86.4	99.0	49.9	10.3	1.3	1.5
Ireland	2010	14.9	54.6	86.9	134.9	98.1	21.6	1.0	2.1
Iceland	2010	13.0	71.9	137.8	127.8	73.8	14.1	0.2	...
Italy	2005	6.8	32.9	72.2	88.1	50.0	10.4	0.4	1.4
Croatia	2010	11.9	55.1	98.7	84.8	35.9	6.0	0.2	1.5
Latvia	2010	16.6	50.9	73.7	58.6	28.7	7.0	0.3	1.3
Lithuania	2010	14.5	55.6	114.0	87.1	32.7	5.9	0.3	1.5
Luxembourg	2010	7.6	42.5	92.1	115.7	55.9	13.5	0.7	...
Malta	2010	18.9	39.5	86.3	85.5	40.8	5.4	0.1	...
Netherlands	2010	5.1	37.3	111.9	135.1	58.6	9.1	0.3	1.8
Norway	2010	8.4	59.0	124.0	128.0	57.7	10.8	0.6	2.0
Poland	2010	15.2	56.0	94.4	75.1	31.3	6.1	0.2	1.4
Portugal	2009	15.3	43.8	72.7	82.5	41.6	8.0	0.5	1.3
Romania	2010	36.9	62.3	79.9	59.2	23.3	4.6	0.2	1.4
Russian Federation	2010	27.3	87.3	96.9	68.0	30.4	5.9	0.2	1.6
Switzerland	2010	3.9	34.0	83.8	111.7	60.1	11.2	0.5	1.5
Slovakia	2010	22.9	53.5	87.3	79.6	32.6	5.7	0.3	1.4
Slovenia	2010	4.9	42.7	111.5	108.3	42.5	6.0	0.4	1.5
Spain	2010	10.8	34.5	62.0	95.7	62.4	12.5	0.9	1.4
United Kingdom	2009	25.0	73.0	107.3	112.6	57.9	11.9	0.7	2.0
Sweden	2010	5.9	50.7	118.2	137.8	69.2	13.3	0.8	1.9
Czech Republic	2010	11.1	45.5	99.0	97.2	39.5	5.9	0.3	1.5
Germany	2010	8.9	38.9	81.1	93.1	46.8	8.4	0.4	1.4
Hungary	2010	17.9	40.1	73.9	77.0	35.4	6.7	0.3	1.3
Austria	2010	10.2	48.2	88.6	89.3	42.4	8.0	0.4	1.4
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Canada	2009	14.1	51.2	100.7	107.0	50.6	9.2	0.4	1.6
Chile	2009	54.4	85.4	95.2	84.9	50.7	13.8	0.7	1.9
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1
United States	2008	41.5	103.0	115.1	99.3	46.9	9.8	0.6	2.1
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1
Israel	2010	13.0	109.1	173.8	176.5	103.9	26.9	2.4	3.0
Japan	2010	4.6	33.5	84.6	93.6	45.9	8.0	0.2	1.4
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Singapore	2010	4.9	24.7	74.6	95.0	47.6	7.0	0.3	1.2
Korea, Rep. of	2010	1.8	16.7	81.9	116.1	34.2	4.3	0.2	1.3
Turkey	2010	32.1	110.9	123.3	89.3	42.5	10.6	1.8	2.1
Australia	2010	15.4	52.5	100.2	123.3	69.7	14.8	0.7	1.9
New Zealand	2011	25.9	72.4	104.6	121.7	71.3	14.8	0.8	2.1

Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook. 2009-2011*  
 United Nations: *World Development Indicators, 2012* (column 9)



Table 426 Education in selected countries. 2010

	School expectancy (in years)				Population with completed higher education (25-64 years old)				
	Primary and lower-secondary school	Upper-secondary education	Higher education	Total	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	Total
	number of years				per cent				
<b>OECD countries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>EU countries<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	8.7	5.8	3.2	17.7	44	39	31	26	35
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	9.5	3.9	3.3	16.7	38	37	31	28	33
Estonia	9.1	3.5	3.2	15.7	38	33	39	31	35
Finland	9.0	4.9	4.0	18.0	39	46	39	30	38
France	9.3	3.4	2.7	15.4	43	34	22	18	29
Greece	9.4	3.4	4.6	17.4	31	27	23	17	25
Ireland	11.0	4.1	4.2	19.3	48	42	30	21	37
Iceland	9.9	5.4	3.2	18.5	36	39	31	23	33
Italy	8.3	...	3.0	...	21	16	12	11	15
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	9.3	3.9	0.8	14.0	44	41	28	25	35
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	10.3	3.5	3.0	16.8	41	34	30	26	32
Norway	10.0	3.9	3.0	16.9	47	41	33	27	37
Poland	8.9	3.9	3.7	16.5	37	23	15	13	23
Portugal	10.6	3.7	2.7	17.0	25	16	10	9	15
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	55	58	54	44	54
Switzerland	9.6	3.6	2.4	15.5	40	38	33	28	35
Slovakia	8.8	3.8	2.6	15.2	24	16	15	13	17
Slovenia	8.8	4.4	4.1	17.3	31	27	20	16	24
Spain	10.7	2.4	3.1	16.3	39	35	26	18	31
United Kingdom	9.6	4.5	2.5	16.6	46	41	35	30	38
Sweden	9.8	4.3	3.2	17.3	42	37	30	27	34
Czech Republic	9.0	4.3	2.9	16.2	23	16	16	12	17
Germany	10.3	3.6	2.5	16.4	26	28	27	25	27
Hungary	8.1	4.9	2.7	15.8	26	19	18	16	20
Austria	...	...	...	...	21	21	19	16	19
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Brazil	10.1	3.1	1.8	15.0	12	11	11	9	11
Canada	12.4	...	2.9	...	56	57	47	42	51
Chile	8.1	3.8	3.4	15.3	38	27	21	19	27
Mexico	10.5	2.0	1.4	13.9	22	16	16	12	17
United States	9.1	2.9	4.2	16.2	42	43	40	41	42
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	10.5	1.9	1.2	13.5	...	...	...	...	4
Israel	8.8	3.0	2.9	14.7	44	49	44	45	46
Japan	9.2	...	...	...	57	50	46	29	45
China	8.1	...	1.0	...	6	5	3	3	5
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	9.0	2.9	4.8	16.7	65	47	27	13	40
Turkey	8.5	3.4	2.8	14.6	17	12	9	9	13
Australia	11.5	3.3	3.4	18.2	44	40	35	30	38
New Zealand	10.2	4.4	3.6	18.2	46	42	39	34	41

<sup>1</sup> Average percentage for all OECD countries by highest level of education completed by population.Source: OECD. *Education at a Glance. OECD indicators*<sup>2</sup> EU-lande with a full set of data.

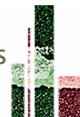


Table 427 Employment and activity rate. 2011

	Labour force	Employed persons	Activity rate men	Activity rate women
	thousand persons		per cent	
<b>OECD countries</b>	<b>569 448</b>	<b>522 995</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>61.8</b>
<b>EU countries</b>	<b>240 033</b>	<b>217 021</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>50.7</b>
Austria	4 323	4 144	68.0	54.8
Belgium	4 856	4 509	59.7	47.0
Bulgaria	3 322	2 950	56.5	46.5
Croatia	1 724	1 493	53.0	39.1
Cyprus	432	398	70.7	57.5
Czech Republic	5 258	4 904	67.6	49.5
Denmark	2 924	2 703	68.4	59.6
Estonia	696	609	68.2	56.1
Finland	2 682	2 474	68.7	63.5
France	28 390	25 778	61.8	51.7
Germany	42 238	39 737	66.5	54.1
Greece	4 968	4 091	62.9	43.9
Hungary	4 280	3 812	59.0	44.1
Iceland	179	166	83.2	76.4
Ireland	2 166	1 849	67.9	52.7
Italy	25 075	22 967	59.1	38.5
Latvia	1 028	862	65.3	53.1
Lithuania	1 620	1 371	64.8	54.2
Luxembourg	236	225	65.0	50.3
Malta	180	169	66.9	35.0
Netherlands	8 757	8 369	70.8	59.0
Norway	2 620	2 536	73.9	68.6
Poland	17 853	16 130	64.5	48.4
Portugal	5 543	4 837	68.0	55.2
Romania	9 868	9 138	62.4	46.9
Russian Federation	75 752	70 732	74.4	62.9
Slovakia	2 720	2 351	68.3	50.4
Slovenia	1 019	936	63.7	52.3
Spain	23 104	18 105	66.7	52.4
Sweden	5 018	4 642	73.9	68.0
Switzerland	4 550	4 366	75.5	60.8
United Kingdom	31 611	29 078	68.9	56.2
South Africa	17 622	13 265	61.1	47.7
Brazil <sup>1</sup>	22 473	22 473	66.5	49.0
Canada	18 699	17 306	71.5	62.3
Chile	8 061	7 487	72.7	47.3
Mexico	48 856	46 306	78.5	42.9
USA	153 617	139 869	70.5	58.1
India <sup>2</sup>	388 020	374 286	79.7	29.0
Indonesia	118 385	110 476	...	...
Israel	3 205	3 025	62.3	52.7
Japan	64 022	61 110	71.2	48.2
China	785 790	764 200	...	...
Singapore	3 239	3 178	...	...
Korea, Republic of	25 099	24 244	73.1	49.7
Turkey	26 692	24 072	71.6	28.8
Australia	12 050	11 435	72.3	59.0
New Zealand	2 370	2 215	74.6	62.5

Note: The figures cover the population 15+. The OECD countries cover the age 15-64. All data are based on national labour force surveys, except for India and China.

Source: ILO, International Labour Organization, [www.ILO.org](http://www.ILO.org)

<sup>1</sup> Selected urban areas. <sup>2</sup> 2010.



Table 428 Unemployment. 2011

	Unemployed persons	Unemployment rates	Unemployed men	Unemployed women
	thousand persons	per cent	thousand persons	
<b>OECD countries</b>	<b>46 449</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>26 001</b>	<b>20 447</b>
<b>EU countries</b>	<b>23 012</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>12 422</b>	<b>10 590</b>
Austria	179	4.1	93	86
Belgium	347	7.1	188	158
Bulgaria	372	11.2	216	157
Croatia	232	13.4	129	103
Cyprus	34	7.9	18	16
Czech Republic	354	6.7	172	181
Denmark	221	7.6	118	103
Estonia	87	12.5	46	41
Finland	209	7.8	117	92
France	2 612	9.2	1 300	1 312
Germany	2 501	5.9	1 407	1 095
Greece	877	17.7	429	448
Hungary	468	10.9	253	215
Iceland	13	7.0	7	5
Ireland	317	14.6	213	104
Italy	2 108	8.4	1 114	993
Latvia	167	16.2	95	71
Lithuania	249	15.4	144	105
Luxembourg	12	4.9	5	7
Malta	12	6.5	7	4
Netherlands	389	4.4	211	178
Norway	84	3.2	47	37
Poland	1 723	9.6	879	843
Portugal	706	12.7	366	340
Romania	730	7.4	431	299
Russian Federation	5 020	6.6	2 727	2 294
Slovakia	368	13.5	205	163
Slovenia	83	8.2	45	38
Spain	4 999	21.6	2 689	2 310
Sweden	377	7.5	200	177
Switzerland	184	4.0	91	93
United Kingdom	2 534	8.0	1 472	1 061
South Africa	4 358	24.7	2 158	2 200
Brazil <sup>1</sup>	1 426	6.0	601	825
Canada	1 393	7.5	774	619
Chile	574	7.1	292	281
Mexico	2 550	5.2	1 594	956
USA	13 747	8.9	7 684	6 063
India <sup>2</sup>	13 734	3.5	9 370	4 364
Indonesia	7 909	6.7	4 449	3 460
Israel	180	5.6	95	85
Japan	2 912	4.5	1 792	1 119
China	21 590	2.7	...	...
Singapore	61	1.9	31	30
Korea, Republic of	855	3.4	530	325
Turkey	2 620	9.8	1 734	886
Australia	614	5.1	322	293
New Zealand	155	6.5	80	75

Note: The figures cover the population 15+. The OECD countries cover the age 15-64. All data are based on national labour force surveys, except for India and China. ILO has further harmonised the figures after production, so the numbers may differ slightly from those published by Eurostat.

Source: ILO, International Labour Organization. [www.ILO.org](http://www.ILO.org)

<sup>1</sup> Selected urban areas. <sup>2</sup> 2010.

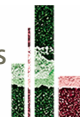
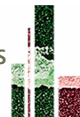


Table 429 Consumer prices

	Consumer prices, percentage annual growth		
	2010	2011	2012
<b>OECD countries</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>EU countries</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Belgium	2.3	3.4	2.6
Bulgaria	3.0	3.4	2.4
Cyprus	2.6	3.5	3.1
Denmark	2.2	2.7	2.4
Estonia	2.7	5.1	4.2
Finland	1.7	3.3	3.2
France	1.7	2.3	2.2
Greece	4.7	3.1	1.0
Netherlands	0.9	2.5	2.8
Ireland	-1.6	1.2	1.7
Iceland	7.5	4.2	6.0
Croatia	1.1	2.2	3.4
Latvia	-1.2	4.2	2.3
Lithuania	1.2	4.1	3.2
Italy	1.6	2.9	3.3
Luxembourg	2.8	3.7	2.9
Malta	2.0	2.5	3.2
Norway	2.3	1.2	0.4
Poland	2.7	3.9	3.7
Portugal	1.4	3.6	2.8
Romania	6.1	5.8	3.4
Russian Federation	6.9	8.4	5.1
Switzerland	0.6	0.1	-0.7
Slovakia	0.7	4.1	3.7
Slovenia	2.1	2.1	2.8
Spain	2.0	3.1	2.4
United Kingdom	3.3	4.5	2.8
Sweden	1.9	1.4	0.9
Czech Republic	1.2	2.1	3.5
Germany	1.2	2.5	2.1
Hungary	4.7	3.9	5.7
Austria	1.7	3.6	2.6
South Africa	4.1	5.0	5.7
Brazil	5.0	6.6	5.4
Canada	1.8	2.9	1.5
Chile	1.4	3.3	3.0
Mexico	4.2	3.4	4.1
United States	1.6	3.2	2.1
India	12.0	8.9	9.3
Indonesia	5.1	5.4	4.3
Israel	2.7	3.5	1.7
Japan	-0.7	-0.3	0.0
China	3.3	5.5	2.6
Singapore	2.8	5.2	4.6
Korea, Republic of	4.5	4.3	2.2
Turkey	8.6	6.5	8.9
Australia	2.8	3.4	1.8
New Zealand	2.3	4.0	1.1

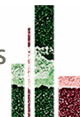
Source: Eurostat and OECD databases

**Table 430 Comparison of GDP per capita and price level. 2011\***

	GDP per capita converted with exchange rate	GDP per capita converted with purchasing power parity	Price level for the final consumption by households	Price level for food and non-alcoholic beverages
EU27 = 100				
<b>OECD countries</b>	...	...	...	...
<b>EU countries</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Belgium	134	119	111	111
Bulgaria	21	46	49	70
Cyprus	84	94	89	109
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>143</b>
Estonia	47	67	78	87
Finland	140	114	125	118
France	122	108	110	109
Greece	73	79	96	106
Netherlands	143	131	108	96
Ireland	141	129	116	118
Iceland	126	111	114	117
Italy	103	100	104	112
Croatia	42	61	73	94
Latvia	39	58	74	88
Lithuania	40	66	66	79
Luxembourg	326	271	123	116
Malta	62	85	78	96
Norway	283	186	156	180
Poland	38	64	59	65
Portugal	64	77	87	91
Romania	...	49	60	71
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	241	157	160	153
Slovakia	51	73	72	90
Slovenia	70	84	86	97
Spain	92	98	97	94
United Kingdom	111	109	102	96
Sweden	163	127	126	121
Czech Republic	59	80	77	87
Germany	126	121	103	106
Hungary	40	66	64	85
Austria	142	129	106	120
South Africa	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...
Chile	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...
United States	138	148	88	...
India	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	105	130	...
China	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Korea. Republic of	...	...	...	...
Turkey	30	52	64	86
Australia	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...

Note: The figures are provisional. Final figures are available in December 2014. Figures are calculated at current prices and current purchasing power parities.

Source: Eurostat, database

**Table 431 The world's 20 largest economies**

	Gross domestic product at current prices 2011 <sup>1</sup>	Growth in GDP at constant prices				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	billion dollars	per cent				
<b>The world</b>	<b>69 899</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>
United States	15 076	1.9	-0.3	-3.1	2.4	1.8
China	7 298	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.2
Japan	5 867	2.2	-1.0	-5.5	4.5	-0.8
Germany	3 607	3.4	0.8	-5.1	4.0	3.1
France	2 778	2.3	-0.1	-3.1	1.7	1.7
Brazil	2 493	6.1	5.2	-0.3	7.5	2.7
United Kingdom	2 431	3.6	-1.0	-4.0	1.8	0.8
Italy	2 199	1.7	-1.2	-5.5	1.8	0.4
Russia	1 850	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.3	4.3
India	1 827	10.0	6.9	5.9	10.1	6.8
Canada	1 739	2.2	0.7	-2.8	3.2	2.4
Australia	1 487	4.7	2.5	1.4	2.5	2.1
Spain	1 480	3.5	0.9	-3.7	-0.3	0.4
Mexico	1 154	3.2	1.2	-6.0	5.6	3.9
Korea	1 116	5.1	2.3	0.3	6.3	3.6
Netherlands	838	3.9	1.8	-3.7	1.6	1.1
Turkey	774	4.7	0.7	-4.8	9.2	8.5
Saudi Arabia	597	2.0	4.2	0.1	5.1	7.1
Belgium	515	2.9	1.0	-2.8	2.4	1.8
Poland	515	6.8	5.1	1.6	3.9	4.3
Denmark	332	1.6	-0.8	-5.7	1.6	1.1

Note: Measured by gross domestic product this year.

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2012

<sup>1</sup> Nominated in US dollars using international currency exchange rates. See table regarding Purchasing Power Parities adjusted GDP pr.capita

**Table 432 Gross domestic product, imports and end-use. 2011**

	Gross domestic product in USD per capita <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of GDP				
		Private consumption expenditure	General government consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Imports of goods and services	Exports of goods and services
		per cent				
<b>OECD countries</b>		<b>62.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>
<b>EU countries</b>		<b>58.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>43.6</b>
Belgium	37 781	52.6	24.4	21.8	83.1	84.3
Bulgaria	13 789	60.7	15.5	23.1	65.8	66.5
Cyprus	27 521	66.5	20.1	16.5	45.9	42.8
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>37 048</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>53.8</b>
Estonia	20 379	51.1	19.5	24.8	87.6	91.5
Finland	35 981	55.5	24.3	20.9	41.4	40.7
France	35 068	57.7	24.5	20.6	29.8	27.0
Greece	26 258	75.5	17.5	14.5	31.5	24.0
Ireland	40 838	46.5	18.4	10.3	82.9	104.9
Iceland	38 060	51.9	25.3	14.2	50.8	59.3
Italy	30 464	61.3	20.5	19.7	30.3	28.8
Croatia	18 014	59.1	19.9	21.1	41.9	41.8
Latvia	16 818	61.9	16.1	26.8	63.6	58.8
Lithuania	19 125	63.4	18.9	20.5	80.4	77.6
Luxembourg	80 559	33.3	16.5	20.7	135.2	164.7
Malta	25 598	61.4	21.1	12.5	93.1	98.0
Netherlands	42 023	45.0	27.9	18.1	74.1	83.0
Norway	53 396	41.5	21.5	23.2	28.3	42.1
Poland	20 184	61.2	18.0	21.9	46.4	45.2
Portugal	23 363	66.3	20.1	17.5	39.3	35.5
Romania	12 493	62.0	14.4	28.8	43.5	38.3
Russian Federation	16 736	50.3	17.9	25.0	22.3	31.1
Slovakia	23 304	57.5	18.1	21.8	86.5	89.1
Slovenia	28 843	57.8	20.8	20.1	71.2	72.4
Spain	30 478	58.3	20.9	21.5	31.1	30.3
United Kingdom	36 522	64.3	22.4	14.9	34.1	32.5
Sweden	40 705	47.8	26.4	19.6	43.7	49.9
Switzerland	44 452	57.4	11.1	20.8	40.4	51.2
Czech Republic	27 063	50.8	20.6	24.6	68.5	72.5
Germany	38 077	57.4	19.3	18.3	45.1	50.2
Hungary	19 591	53.0	20.8	19.5	84.6	91.3
Austria	41 556	54.4	18.8	23.2	54.0	57.3
South Africa	10 970	58.6	21.5	19.7	29.4	28.8
Brazil	11 769	60.3	20.7	19.7	12.6	11.9
Canada	40 519	57.2	21.4	22.8	32.4	31.2
Chile	17 361	60.2	11.8	24.6	34.7	38.1
Mexico	14 653	65.0	11.4	24.8	32.9	31.7
United States	48 328	71.6	17.3	14.9	17.8	14.0
India	3 663	56.0	11.7	35.5	29.8	24.6
Indonesia	4 665	54.6	9.0	32.8	24.9	26.3
Israel	31 467	58.3	23.9	18.7	37.8	36.9
Japan	34 748	60.3	20.6	19.9	16.1	15.2
China	8 387	35.0	13.1	49.2	27.1	30.6
Singapore	59 710	39.4	10.3	22.4	182.3	209.0
Korea, Republic of	31 220	52.9	15.4	29.5	54.1	56.2
Turkey	14 393	71.2	13.9	23.8	32.6	23.7
Australia	40 847	54.2	17.7	28.0	21.2	21.6
New Zealand	28 012	59.9	20.2	19.0	29.4	30.3

<sup>1</sup> Based on Purchasing Power Parities (PPP).

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, National Accounts

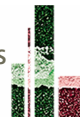


Table 433 Tax incidence, 2010

	Taxes and duties, total		Personal income taxes	Other income taxes	Social contribu- tions	Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	General turnover taxes	Customs duties, etc.	Other taxes on specific goods and services, and fees on bonds, etc.
	1995	2010							
	per cent of GDP, current prices								
OECD countries	34.5	33.8	8.0	3.2	9.2	1.9	6.9	0.2	4.4
EU countries <sup>1</sup>	38.6	37.3	8.5	2.7	11.7	1.7	7.7	0.2	4.8
Belgium	43.5	43.5	12.2	2.7	14.1	2.7	7.1	0.3	4.3
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	49.0	47.7	24.3	4.8	1.0	2.2	9.9	0.2	5.3
Estonia	33.5	34.9	5.5	1.4	13.4	0.8	9.0	0.2	4.6
Finland	45.7	42.4	12.6	2.5	12.6	1.3	8.5	0.1	4.8
France	43.2	43.1	7.3	2.1	16.7	3.4	7.3	0.1	6.2
Greece	29.1	30.9	4.4	2.5	10.9	1.3	7.5	0.1	4.3
Ireland	32.0	27.6	7.5	2.5	5.6	1.7	6.3	0.1	3.9
Iceland	31.2	35.2	12.9	2.8	4.1	3.0	8.0	0.4	4.0
Italy	39.9	42.9	11.7	2.4	13.4	1.7	6.3	0.1	7.3
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	37.4	37.4	7.9	5.8	10.9	2.4	6.2	0.0	4.1
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	41.6	38.7	8.6	2.2	14.1	2.4	7.2	0.3	4.0
Norway	40.9	42.9	10.1	10.1	9.7	1.6	8.0	0.1	3.4
Poland	36.2	31.7	4.5	2.0	11.1	1.7	7.6	0.1	4.8
Portugal	29.2	31.2	5.6	2.8	9.0	1.0	7.8	0.1	4.9
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	26.9	28.1	9.1	3.9	6.7	2.3	3.6	0.2	2.3
Slovakia	41.0	28.2	2.3	2.7	12.3	1.0	6.3	0.2	3.4
Slovenia	40.4	38.1	5.8	1.9	15.4	1.2	8.5	0.2	5.3
Spain	32.2	33.1	7.2	2.2	12.4	1.8	5.5	0.2	3.8
United Kingdom	34.1	34.8	10.0	3.1	6.6	4.1	6.5	0.2	4.3
Sweden	47.5	45.5	12.7	3.5	11.4	1.3	9.8	0.2	6.7
Czech Republic	35.9	34.2	3.6	3.4	15.3	0.9	7.0	0.2	3.9
Germany	37.2	36.1	8.8	1.5	14.1	1.0	7.2	0.2	3.3
Hungary	41.5	37.9	6.5	1.2	11.9	1.3	11.1	0.1	5.8
Austria	41.3	42.1	9.5	2.4	14.6	0.9	8.0	0.1	6.6
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	35.6	31.0	10.8	3.7	4.7	3.9	4.3	0.2	3.3
Chile	18.5	19.6	1.4	6.2	1.4	1.1	7.6	0.2	1.8
Mexico	15.2	18.8	2.4	2.8	2.9	0.4	3.9	0.2	6.3
United States	27.8	24.8	8.1	2.7	6.4	3.9	2.0	0.2	1.5
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	36.7	32.4	6.3	3.2	5.6	3.5	9.8	0.3	3.7
Japan	26.4	27.6	5.1	3.2	11.4	2.9	2.6	0.2	2.2
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	20.0	25.1	3.6	3.5	5.7	1.3	4.4	0.9	5.6
Turkey	17.5	25.7	3.7	1.9	6.1	0.7	5.7	0.3	7.3
Australia	28.2	25.6	9.9	4.8	•	2.1	3.5	0.4	4.9
New Zealand	36.1	31.5	11.9	5.0	•	2.9	9.7	1.0	1.1

<sup>1</sup> EU-21.

Source: OECD: Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries 1965-2011. Paris 2012

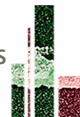


Table 434 EMU-debt, deficit(-) / surplus(+). 2011

	EMU-debt		EMU-deficit(-) / surplus(+)	
	millions Euro	per cent of GDP	millions Euro	per cent of GDP
Belgium	361 625	97.8	-13 771	-3.7
Cyprus	12 777	71.1	-1 132	-6.3
Estonia	975	6.1	182	1.1
Finland	92 849	49.0	-1 167	-0.6
France	1 716 966	86.0	-103 324	-5.2
Greece	355 658	170.6	-19 686	-9.4
Netherlands	169 232	106.4	-21 256	-13.4
Ireland	1 906 738	120.7	-61 758	-3.9
Italy	7 804	18.3	-140	-0.3
Luxembourg	4 607	70.9	-177	-2.7
Malta	394 197	65.5	-27 009	-4.5
Portugal	184 699	108.1	-7 525	-4.4
Slovakia	29 911	43.3	-3 414	-4.9
Slovenia	16 954	46.9	-2 307	-6.4
Spain	736 468	69.3	-100 402	-9.4
Germany	2 087 998	80.5	-20 230	-0.8
Austria	217 782	72.4	-7 591	-2.5
<b>Euro-zone</b>	<b>8 227 833</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>-390 708</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
Bulgaria	6 284	16.3	-785	-2.0
Denmark	111 800	46.6	-4 368	-1.8
Latvia	8 618	42.2	-692	-3.4
Lithuania	11 863	38.5	-1 694	-5.5
Poland	192 703	56.4	-18 643	-5.0
Romania	44 608	33.4	-7 543	-5.5
United Kingdom	1 546 712	85.0	-137 149	-7.8
Sweden	150 987	38.4	1 375	0.4
Czech Republic	60 803	40.8	-5 091	-3.3
Hungary	72 029	81.4	4 342	4.3
<b>EU countries</b>	<b>10 433 926</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>-560 834</b>	<b>-4.4</b>

Source: Eurostat



Table 435 Exports by commodity group. 2011

SITC – section/ division	All food items	Agricul- tural raw materials	Fuels	Ores (minerals) and metals	Manufac- tured goods	Of which				Miscel- laneous goods, n.e.s.	Total value
						Chemical products	Other manufac- tured goods	Machinery and transport equipment			
						5	6 + 8 - (667 + 68)	7	9		
	0 + 1 + 22 + 4	2 - (22 + 27 + 28)	3	27 + 28 + 68 + 667 + 971	5 thru 8 - (667 + 68)						
	per cent										USD mio.
OECD countries	8.1	1.7	9.3	4.9	70.6	14.0	20.2	36.4	5.5	10 501 181	
EU countries	9.3	1.5	7.1	3.4	74.6	15.8	23.0	35.9	4.0	6 013 549	
Austria	8.3	2.0	2.9	3.2	82.8	11.1	33.3	38.4	0.8	168 435	
Belgium	8.8	1.4	10.8	3.8	68.5	28.3	19.6	20.6	6.6	477 925	
Bulgaria	15.2	1.3	13.5	19.0	48.4	7.5	24.5	16.4	2.6	28 165	
Croatia	11.3	3.9	12.3	5.1	66.8	11.3	25.1	30.4	0.5	12 289	
Cyprus	15.1	0.8	28.2	5.6	47.9	17.6	11.0	19.4	2.3	1 958	
Czech Republic	4.1	1.4	4.2	2.2	86.3	6.1	26.3	53.9	1.8	162 112	
Denmark	17.7	3.0	9.1	1.7	60.6	11.3	24.1	25.2	7.9	112 784	
Estonia	8.7	5.0	13.3	3.2	65.0	6.1	24.9	33.9	4.9	18 158	
Finland	2.8	6.0	9.5	5.4	73.6	11.1	33.1	29.4	2.7	78 794	
France	12.7	1.0	4.6	2.6	76.0	17.1	21.3	37.6	3.0	581 542	
Germany	5.4	0.9	2.2	3.3	82.7	14.4	21.4	47.0	5.4	1 482 202	
Greece	18.3	1.7	30.2	8.9	38.0	10.3	18.3	9.4	3.0	31 711	
Hungary	8.0	0.8	3.5	2.0	81.6	9.3	17.3	55.0	4.2	111 125	
Iceland	42.6	0.7	1.9	40.3	14.0	3.0	6.4	4.6	0.5	5 349	
Ireland	9.8	0.5	1.5	1.4	85.9	60.1	13.8	12.1	0.9	129 346	
Italy	7.6	0.7	4.7	2.3	80.8	11.3	34.4	35.1	3.8	523 179	
Latvia	14.7	10.9	7.9	4.4	54.6	8.4	28.7	17.5	7.6	12 015	
Lithuania	15.8	2.4	25.5	1.8	52.7	13.5	21.8	17.4	1.9	28 154	
Luxembourg	7.2	2.6	1.2	5.9	79.7	8.3	48.5	23.0	3.4	21 749	
Malta	8.0	0.2	5.1	0.5	85.9	9.4	18.5	58.0	0.3	4 105	
Netherlands	17.2	3.3	17.5	3.3	58.3	17.5	16.1	24.7	0.3	666 207	
Norway	6.4	0.5	67.8	6.0	15.7	2.9	5.0	7.8	3.7	159 361	
Poland	10.7	1.2	5.0	5.0	77.9	9.0	29.6	39.3	0.2	183 292	
Portugal	11.2	2.9	6.9	3.4	73.5	9.1	37.7	26.7	2.1	58 932	
Romania	8.6	2.1	5.5	4.1	77.8	6.2	30.7	40.9	1.9	62 692	
Russian Federation	2.4	2.1	59.1	5.2	13.5	4.6	6.5	2.5	17.7	478 009	
Slovakia	4.3	1.0	7.4	3.1	82.9	4.9	25.5	52.5	1.2	78 487	
Slovenia	3.4	1.4	5.1	4.1	67.9	13.0	24.6	30.3	18.1	34 709	
Spain	16.8	1.3	4.3	3.7	73.5	14.1	25.6	33.9	0.4	296 496	
Sweden	4.4	3.6	7.3	5.2	73.9	10.1	25.1	38.7	5.5	187 179	
Switzerland	3.7	0.3	3.1	3.7	85.5	35.6	29.0	20.8	3.8	234 426	
United Kingdom	6.4	0.8	13.6	4.8	66.3	16.8	18.2	31.3	8.2	472 096	
South Africa	7.2	2.0	8.6	30.2	34.7	6.1	12.9	15.7	17.3	92 976	
Brazil	30.2	3.5	10.5	19.9	32.9	5.9	11.9	15.2	3.0	256 039	
Canada	9.7	3.7	25.7	8.5	44.9	8.8	11.8	24.4	7.5	450 397	
Chile	17.6	5.8	1.0	60.8	13.0	4.3	5.8	2.9	1.8	81 411	
Mexico	6.2	0.4	15.9	3.9	70.7	4.1	14.0	52.6	2.9	349 569	
United States	8.9	2.5	8.7	3.8	64.3	14.0	16.5	33.9	11.8	1 479 730	
India	9.0	2.5	18.8	3.9	50.3	10.4	26.1	13.9	15.6	301 483	
Indonesien	16.2	7.5	33.9	7.8	33.6	5.7	17.2	10.7	1.1	203 497	
Israel	3.4	0.8	2.8	1.6	60.9	27.8	13.5	19.7	30.5	67 796	
Japan	0.6	0.8	2.0	2.6	88.0	10.3	19.4	58.3	6.1	823 292	
China	2.9	0.6	1.7	1.4	93.2	6.0	39.6	47.5	0.3	1 898 388	
Singapore	2.1	0.3	19.8	1.2	68.1	12.6	9.8	45.8	8.4	409 504	
Korea, Rep. of	1.1	1.2	9.6	2.3	85.3	10.9	20.3	54.1	0.6	555 209	
Turkey	10.5	0.5	4.8	4.2	77.3	5.3	44.3	27.8	2.7	134 915	
Australia	10.8	3.0	28.0	37.1	11.4	3.0	3.6	4.8	9.7	245 631	
New Zealand	53.5	10.5	5.2	3.8	22.0	4.4	9.8	7.9	5.0	37 633	

Note: The classification is based on SITC rev. 3.

Source: UN, UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2011

**Table 436 Balance of payments current account for selected countries. 2011**

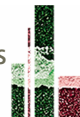
	Exports fob (a)	Imports fob (b)	Goods, net (a – b)	Services, net	Income, net	Current transfers, net	Current account, total, net	Current account as a percentage of GDP	Net foreign assets at end of year
	USD mio.							per cent	USD mio.
<b>OECD countries</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>EU countries (27)</b>	<b>2 165 781</b>	<b>2 354 107</b>	<b>-188 326</b>	<b>168 785</b>	<b>82 326</b>	<b>-100 331</b>	<b>-37 546</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	...
Belgium	324 404	336 121	-11 717	4 024	9 670	-9 078	-7 102	-1.4	307 523
Bulgaria	28 248	31 222	-2 973	3 265	-2 428	2 363	227	0.4	-43 406
Cyprus	2 748	7 950	-5 202	4 143	160	-269	-1 169	-4.7	-18 586
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>110 610</b>	<b>100 296</b>	<b>10 314</b>	<b>7 614</b>	<b>6 831</b>	<b>-5 872</b>	<b>18 887</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>84 387</b>
Estonia	14 535	15 246	-711	2 136	-1 298	350	477	2.1	-12 024
Finland	82 390	79 264	3 125	-2 392	-462	-2 260	-1 989	-1.6	30 254
France	593 513	681 618	-88 105	19 737	64 871	-50 940	-54 437	-1.9	-426 380
Greece	27 954	65 838	-37 884	20 545	-11 981	737	-28 583	-9.8	-233 530
Ireland	126 704	67 111	59 593	-11 091	-44 331	-1 657	2 514	1.1	-198 663
Iceland	5 344	4 506	838	363	-1 992	-73	-864	-6.5	-75 346
Italy	502 978	523 076	-20 098	-12 542	-12 566	-22 160	-67 366	-3.1	-432 150
Croatia	13 453	22 126	-8 674	8 881	-2 279	1 626	-446	-0.7	-52 615
Latvia	11 499	14 740	-3 241	2 010	-265	868	-628	-2.2	-19 418
Lithuania	27 029	29 524	-2 494	1 978	-1 601	1 498	-619	-1.4	-20 937
Luxembourg	18 807	26 269	-7 462	29 676	-16 521	-1 493	4 199	6.9	59 086
Malta	4 238	5 661	-1 423	1 903	-559	37	-42	-0.5	330
Netherlands	544 175	480 578	63 597	13 500	19 289	-15 064	81 323	10.1	269 150
Norway	159 207	89 102	70 105	-5 100	6 769	-5 081	66 694	14.3	430 621
Poland	195 209	209 245	-14 036	5 662	-22 880	6 231	-25 023	-4.8	-282 854
Portugal	60 006	79 672	-19 667	10 599	-11 923	4 176	-16 814	-7.0	-233 316
Romania	55 808	68 358	-12 550	2 651	-3 091	4 646	-8 344	-4.4	-110 126
Russian Federation	512 872	315 758	197 115	-34 881	-60 208	-3 191	98 834	5.3	137 955
Switzerland	345 615	320 424	25 191	22 642	1 165	-13 098	35 900	8.4	863 100
Slovakia	78 398	75 076	3 322	-476	-2 336	-497	12	0.0	-58 146
Slovenia	29 570	30 757	-1 187	1 753	-772	210	4	13.8	-19 596
Spain	304 335	359 737	-55 402	48 046	-36 311	-8 252	-51 919	-3.5	-1 276 420
United Kingdom	479 149	639 794	-160 645	112 941	48 591	-35 141	-34 255	-1.3	-422 300
Sweden	189 090	174 271	14 819	20 815	13 227	-7 156	41 703	7.0	-38 987
Czech Republic	131 416	126 987	4 428	4 663	-14 387	-1 053	-6 349	-2.7	-96 237
Germany	1 495 427	1 274 236	221 191	-37 656	66 539	-46 434	203 640	6.2	1 074 470
Hungary	98 956	95 204	3 752	5 450	-8 514	632	1 320	0.9	-115 833
Austria	169 893	175 433	-5 540	13 973	-3 482	-2 685	2 266	0.6	-11 701
South Africa	102 858	100 403	2 455	-4 879	-9 286	-1 972	-13 683	-3.4	-27 480
Brazil	256 040	226 233	29 807	-37 952	-47 319	2 984	-52 480	-2.1	-729 778
Canada	461 211	460 471	739	-23 305	-26 918	-3 509	-52 993	-2.8	-209 684
Chile	81 411	70 618	10 793	-2 417	-14 015	2 418	-3 220	-5.2	-23 876
Mexico	349 946	351 116	-1 171	-14 230	-16 726	22 974	-9 153	-0.8	-337 049
United States	1 500 916	2 235 819	-734 903	175 065	227 007	-133 092	-465 923	-3.1	-4 030 250
India	299 387	415 800	-116 413	12 733	-17 932	61 574	-60 038	-3.2	-211 123
Indonesia	191 713	156 869	34 844	-11 319	-25 667	4 212	2 070	0.2	-318 995
Israel	64 185	72 026	-7 842	6 645	-5 625	8 726	1 905	1.0	34 020
Japan	789 951	794 425	-4 474	-38 431	175 794	-13 825	119 064	2.0	3 255 440
China	1 812 319	1 569 850	242 469	-54 148	-11 868	25 261	201 714	2.8	1 774 746
Singapore	429 368	361 916	67 453	1 844	-5 596	-6 712	56 989	21.9	674 048
Korea, Republic of	551 765	520 105	31 660	-5 850	2 891	-2 633	26 068	2.3	-97 114
Turkey	143 497	232 486	-88 989	17 895	-7 626	1 734	-76 986	-9.9	-321 411
Australia	271 645	242 333	29 313	-9 027	-52 617	-1 422	-33 753	-2.2	-869 794
New Zealand	38 381	35 606	2 774	-733	-8 558	-170	-6 686	-4.1	-113 358

Source: IMF: *Balance of Payments Statistics*,  
*International Financial Statistics* (Stats.oecd.org,  
 Epp.eurostat.eu.)

**Table 437** Output of selected world commodities, five largest producer countries

	2010	2011		2010	2011
	thousand tonnes			thousand tonnes	
<b>Wheat, total</b>	<b>653 355</b>	<b>704 080</b>	<b>Maize, total</b>	<b>850 445</b>	<b>883 460</b>
China	115 181	117 410	United States of America	316 165	313 918
India	80 803	86 874	China	177 541	192 904
United States of America	60 062	54 413	Brazil	55 364	55 660
Russian Federation	41 507	56 240	Mexico	23 302	17 635
France	40 787	38 037	Argentina	22 677	23 800
<b>Rye, total</b>	<b>12 072</b>	<b>12 949</b>	<b>Rice, total</b>	<b>701 128</b>	<b>722 760</b>
Germany	2 903	2 521	China	197 212	202 667
Poland	2 852	2 601	India	143 963	155 700
Russian Federation	1 636	2 971	Indonesia	66 469	65 741
Belarus	735	804	Bangladesh	50 061	50 627
China	700	715	Viet Nam	40 006	42 332
<b>Barley, total</b>	<b>123 844</b>	<b>134 279</b>	<b>Sukkerør, i alt</b>	<b>1 694 505</b>	<b>1 794 359</b>
Germany	10 412	8 734	Brasilien	717 464	734 006
France	10 102	8 775	Indien	292 302	342 382
Ukraine	8 485	9 098	Kina	111 501	115 124
Russian Federation	8 350	16 938	Thailand	68 808	95 950
Spain	8 157	8 328	Mexico	50 422	49 735
<b>Oats, total</b>	<b>19 932</b>	<b>22 505</b>	<b>Sugar beet, total</b>	<b>228 748</b>	<b>271 645</b>
Russian Federation	3 220	5 332	France	31 875	37 259
Canada	2 480	2 997	United States of America	29 061	26 152
Australia	1 374	1 128	Germany	23 858	25 000
Poland	1 334	1 382	Russian Federation	22 256	47 643
United States of America	1 178	779	Turkey	17 942	16 127
<b>Pig meat, total</b>	<b>109 370</b>	<b>110 012</b>	<b>Tea, total</b>	<b>4 548</b>	<b>4 669</b>
China	51 681	51 535	China	1 467	1 640
United States of America	10 186	10 331	India	991	967
Germany	5 488	5 616	Kenya	399	378
Spain	3 369	3 469	Sri Lanka	331	328
Brazil	3 195	3 227	Turkey	235	222
<b>Sheep meat, total</b>	<b>8 242</b>	<b>7 912</b>	<b>Coffee, total</b>	<b>8 254</b>	<b>8 284</b>
China	2 070	2 050	Brazil	2 907	2 700
Australia	556	513	Viet Nam	1 106	1 168
New Zealand	471	465	Indonesia	684	634
India	289	293	Colombia	514	468
United Kingdom	277	289	India	290	302
<b>Cattle meat, total</b>	<b>64 276</b>	<b>62 543</b>	<b>Potatoes, total</b>	<b>334 263</b>	<b>374 382</b>
United States of America	12 045	11 988	China	81 594	88 350
Brazil	9 115	9 030	India	36 577	42 339
China	6 244	6 182	Russian Federation	21 141	32 682
Argentina	2 630	2 420	Ukraine	18 705	24 248
Australia	2 108	2 110	United States of America	18 338	19 362
<b>Chicken meat, total</b>	<b>86 854</b>	<b>89 363</b>	<b>Wine, total</b>	<b>28 060</b>	<b>28 674</b>
United States of America	16 971	17 110	France	5 846	6 591
China	12 000	12 082	Italy	4 580	4 673
Brazil	10 693	11 000	Spain	3 610	3 340
Mexico	2 681	2 765	United States of America	2 211	2 211
Russian Federation	2 564	2 909	China	1 658	1 658

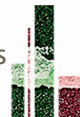
Source: FAO, FAOSTAT-Agriculture

**Table 438 Merchant fleet of the 20 Major Shipping Nations. 2012**

Flag State	Ships	Tonnage
	number of ships	thousand GT
<b>Whole world</b>	<b>54 769</b>	<b>1 016 204</b>
Panama	6 773	213 309
Liberia	2 998	123 749
Hong Kong	2 022	77 309
Marshall Islands	1 802	76 853
Singapore	1 863	55 992
Bahamas	1 180	48 461
Malta	1 619	42 639
Greece	1 160	41 843
China	2 390	37 584
Cyprus	836	19 557
Italy	937	18 002
Japan	3 422	17 314
United Kingdom	620	16 584
Germany	473	14 261
Norway	965	14 146
Isle of Man	332	12 811
Korea, Republic of	1 277	11 234
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>10 998</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	1 251	10 891
Bermuda	151	10 725

Note: Only merchant ships over 100 GT are included.

Source: The Danish Shipowners Association

**Table 439 Area and population in states and countries**

	Population			Total area  km <sup>2</sup>
	Number	Lastest population census	Population per km <sup>2</sup>	
	thousands			
OECD-countries	1 186 542	2008	34	35 196 426
EU-countries	501 103	2010 <sup>1</sup>	116	4 325 897
Belgium	10 840	2010	355	30 528
Bulgaria	7 365	2011	66	111 002
Cyprus	839	2011	90	9 251
Denmark	5 561	2011	129	43 098
Estonia	1 340	2010	30	45 227
Finland	5 351	2011	18	303 907
France	64 714	2010	119	543 965
Greece	10 788	2011	82	131 957
Ireland	4 468	2010	64	70 273
Iceland	318	2010	3	102 819
Italy	60 340	2010	200	301 338
Croatia	4 290	2011	76	56 542
Latvia	2 068	2011	33	64 559
Lithuania	3 054	2011	49	65 300
Luxembourg	502	2010	194	2 586
Malta	413	2010	1 307	316
Netherlands	16 656	2011	490	41 543
Norway	4 920	2011	16	323 787
Poland	38 187	2010	122	312 685
Portugal	10 562	2011	115	92 207
Romania	21 462	2010	90	238 391
Russian Federation	142 905	2010	8	17 075 400
Switzerland	7 786	2010	189	41 285
Slovakia	5 425	2010	111	49 034
Slovenia	2 050	2011	101	20 273
Spain	47 190	2011	93	506 030
United Kingdom	62 008	2010	271	228 938
Sweden	9 341	2010	21	450 295
Czech Republic	10 562	2011	137	78 867
Germany	81 752	2010	229	357 121
Hungary	10 014	2010	108	93 030
Austria	8 431	2011	102	83 879
South Africa	50 110	2009	41	1 219 090
Brazil	190 756	2010	22	8 514 877
Canada	34 238	01-10-2010	3	9 984 670
Chile	16 803	2009	22	756 096
Mexico	112 337	2010	57	1 964 375
United States	308 746	2010	31	9 833 517
India	1 210 193	2011	382	3 287 263
Indonesia	237 641	2010	124	1 910 931
Israel	7 045	2009	319	22 072
Japan	128 057	2010	351	377 950
China	1 339 725	2010	140	9 572 900
Singapore	5 077	2010	7 441	682
Korea, Republic of	48 580	2010	488	99 461
Turkey	72 561	2010	94	783 562
Australia	22 621	30-6-2011	3	7 702 315
New Zealand	4 188	2009	15	270 534

<sup>1</sup> Beginning of the year. <sup>2</sup> Excluding Svalbard and Jan Mayen. <sup>3</sup> Excluding Northern Ireland.

Source: The Statesman's Yearbook 2013 and the websites of the national statistical institutes



Table 440 Consumption of electricity in selected countries per capita

	1999	2009
	kWh	
<b>OECD countries</b>	...	...
<b>EU countries</b>	...	...
Austria	7 935	8 336
Belgium	8 343	8 385
Bulgaria	4 420	5 024
Croatia	...	4 185
Cyprus	...	4 793
Czech Republic	5 973	6 572
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>7 964</b>	<b>6 642</b>
Estonia	5 320	6 605
Finland	16 098	15 753
France <sup>1</sup>	7 909	8 263
Germany	6 845	7 041
Greece	4 748	5 803
Hungary	3 796	4 141
Iceland	24 361	53 349
Ireland	5 066	6 574
Italy <sup>2</sup>	5 490	5 601
Latvia	2 493	3 194
Lithuania	2 933	3 719
Luxembourg	15 389	14 661
Malta	...	5 219
Netherlands	6 937	7 150
Norway	27 379	25 609
Poland	3 549	3 909
Portugal	4 257	5 159
Romania	2 221	2 587
Russian Federation	5 701	6 830
Slovakia	5 246	5 038
Slovenia	6 004	6 588
Spain	5 538	6 261
Sweden	16 738	15 186
Switzerland <sup>3</sup>	8 376	8 658
United kingdom	6 467	6 140
South Africa	4 206	4 981
Brazil	2 250	2 618
Canada	16 016	16 916
Chile	2 556	3 661
Mexico	2 348	2 322
USA	14 688	13 723
China	973	2 774
India	541	753
Indonesia	463	668
Israel	6 189	7 111
Japan	8 418	8 281
Korea. Republic of	5 694	...
Singapore	...	8 452
Turkey	1 841	2 701
Australien	10 740	11 915
New Zealand	9 998	10 057

<sup>1</sup> Includes Monaco. <sup>2</sup> Includes San Marino. <sup>3</sup> Includes Liechtenstein.

Source: United Nations, *Energy Statistics Yearbook*

## Danish Industrial Classification and Standard Industrial Groupings

Danish Industrial Classification (DB) is a 6-digit classification of industries describing the economic activity. It was primarily prepared for statistical purposes. Danish Industrial Classification is directly based on the EU classification of industries NACE, and NACE is a sub-grouping of UN's industrial classification ISIC. The first two digits in Danish Industrial classification correspond to ISIC, while the first four digits correspond to NACE. Subsequently, there is a direct relationship between DB and international classifications, where DB contains a further sub-grouping of the industries that are relevant to analyse in greater detail in relation to the Danish industrial structure.

On 1 January 2008 Danish Industrial Classification 2007 (DB07) and new standard groupings came into force. From 1 January 2008 all enterprises are registered with a DB07 industry code. DB07 comprises 726 industry codes, thus the number of 6-digit industries is reduced, compared to the 825 industry codes used in DB03. Further information about DB07 is available at [www.dst.dk/downloadDB](http://www.dst.dk/downloadDB).

Below, four standard groupings are shown with 10, 19, 36 and 127 groups, respectively. These groups form the basis of using DB07 in statistics published by Statistics Denmark. The four standard groupings reflect an increasing aggregation of detail in the classifications. The code structure is linked to the codes in DB07 and indicates where you are in DB07. The 10-digit grouping uses 1-digit serial numbers, whereas the 19-grouping comprises one letter. The 36-grouping comprises one to two letters and the 127-grouping uses five digits. The relationship between the standard groupings and the 6-digit industry codes can be found on Statistics Denmark's website at: [www.dst.dk/downloadDB](http://www.dst.dk/downloadDB). The standard industrial groupings of DB03 are available at [www.dst.dk/db03-en](http://www.dst.dk/db03-en).

Grouping			Title	Grouping				Title
10	36			10	19	36	127	
1	A	A	<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>			CH		Basic metals, fabricated metal prod.
		01.00.0	Agriculture and horticulture				24.00.0	Manufacture of basic metals
		02.00.0	Forestry				25.00.0	Manuf. of fabricated metal products
		03.00.0	Fishing			CI		Manufacture of electronic components
							26.00.1	Manufact. of computers, etc.
2			<b>Manufacturing, mining, quarrying</b>				26.00.2	Manufacture of other electronic products
	B	B	<b>Mining and quarrying</b>			CJ		Electrical equipment
		06.00.0	Extraction of oil and gas				27.00.1	Manufacture of electric motors, etc.
		08.00.9	Extraction of gravel and stone				27.00.2	Manufacture of wires and cables
		09.00.0	Mining support service activities				27.00.3	Manufacture of household appliances
	C		<b>Manufacturing</b>					
		CA	Manuf. of food products, beverages, tobacco			CK		Manufacture of machinery
		10.00.1	Production of meat and meat products				28.00.1	Manuf. of engines, windmills and pumps
		10.00.2	Processing and preserving of fish				28.00.2	Manufacture of other machinery
		10.00.3	Manufacture of dairy products			CL		Transport equipment
		10.00.4	Manuf. of grain mill and bakery products				29.00.0	Mf. of motor vehicles and related parts
		10.00.5	Other manufacture of food products				30.00.0	Mf. of ships, transport equipment
		11.00.0	Manufacture of beverages			CM		Manuf. of furniture etc.
		12.00.0	Manufacture of tobacco products				31.00.0	Manufacture of furniture
		CB	Textiles and leather products				32.00.1	Manufacture of medical instruments, etc.
		13.00.0	Manufacture of textiles				32.00.2	Manuf. of toys and other manufacturing
		14.00.0	Manufacture of wearing apparel				33.00.0	Repair and installation of machinery etc.
		15.00.0	Manufacture of leather and footwear		D	D		<b>Electricity, gas, steam etc.</b>
		CC	Wood and paper products and printing				35.00.1	Production and distribution of electricity
		16.00.0	Manufacture of wood and wood products				35.00.2	Manufacture and distribution of gas
		17.00.0	Manufacture of paper and paper products				35.00.3	Steam and hot water supply
		18.00.0	Printing etc.		E	E		<b>Water supply, sewerage etc.</b>
		CD	Oil refinery etc.				36.00.0	Water collection, purification and supply
		CE	Manufacture of chemicals				37.00.0	Sewerage
		20.00.1	Manufacture of basic chemicals				38.00.0	Waste management, materials recovery
		20.00.2	Manufacture of paints and soap etc.				39.00.0	Cleaning of soil and subsoil water
		CF	Pharmaceuticals	3	F	F		<b>Construction</b>
		CG	Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete				41.00.0	Construction of buildings
		22.00.0	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products				42.00.0	Civil engineering
		23.00.1	Manufacture of glass and ceramic products				43.00.1	Construction installation activities
		23.00.2	Manufacture of concrete and bricks				43.00.2	Building completion and finishing
							43.00.9	Bricklaying etc.

Grouping				Title	Grouping				Title
10	19	36	127		10	19	36	127	
<b>4</b>				<b>Trade and transport etc.</b>	<b>8</b>				<b>Other business services</b>
	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>		<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>		<b>M</b>			<b>Knowledge-based services</b>
			45.00.1	Sale of motor vehicles			MA		Consultancy etc.
			45.00.2	Repair and mainten. of motor vehicles etc.				69.00.1	Legal activities
			46.00.1	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis				69.00.2	Accounting and bookkeeping activities
			46.00.2	Wholesale of cereals and feeding stuffs				70.00.0	Business consultancy activities
			46.00.3	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco				71.00.0	Architectural and engineering activities
			46.00.4	Wholesale of textiles and household goods			MB	72.00.0	Scientific research and development
			46.00.5	Wholesale of IT-equipment			MC		Advertising and other business services
			46.00.6	Wholesale of other machinery				73.00.0	Advertising and market research
			46.00.7	Other specialized wholesale				74.00.0	Other technical business services
			47.00.1	Supermarkets and department stores, etc.				75.00.0	Veterinary activities
			47.00.2	Retail sale of food in specialized stores		<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>		<b>Travel agent, cleaning etc.</b>
			47.00.3	Retail sale of automotive fuel				77.00.0	Rental and leasing activities
			47.00.4	Retail sale of consumer electronics				78.00.0	Employment activities
			47.00.5	Retail sale of textiles, household equipment				79.00.0	Travel agent activities
			47.00.6	Retail sale of cultural, recreation goods				80.00.0	Security and investigation activities
			47.00.7	Retail sale of wearing apparel				81.00.0	Services to buildings, cleaning etc.
			47.00.8	Retail sale via Internet, mail order, etc.				82.00.0	Other business service activities
	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>		<b>Transportation</b>	<b>9</b>				<b>Public admin., education, health</b>
			49.00.1	Passenger rail transport, interurban		<b>O</b>	<b>O</b>		<b>Publ. adm., defence and comp. social sec.</b>
			49.00.2	Transport by suburban trains, buses etc.				84.00.1	Public administration
			49.00.3	Freight transport by road and via pipeline				84.00.2	Defence, public order, security, justice
			50.00.0	Water transport		<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>		<b>Education</b>
			51.00.0	Air transport				85.00.1	Primary education
			52.00.0	Support activities for transportation				85.00.2	Secondary education
			53.00.0	Postal and courier activities				85.00.3	Higher education
								85.00.4	Adult and other education
	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>		<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>		<b>Q</b>			<b>Human health and social work</b>
			55.00.0	Hotels and similar accommodation			QA		Human health activities
			56.00.0	Restaurants				86.00.1	Hospital activities
<b>5</b>	<b>J</b>			<b>Information and communication</b>				86.00.2	Medical and dental practice activities
		JA		Publishing, television and radio broadcasting				87.00.0	Residential care
			58.00.1	Publishing			QB		Residential care activities
			58.00.2	Publishing of computer games etc.				88.00.0	Social work without accommodation
			59.00.0	Motion picture, television and sound					
			60.00.0	Radio and television broadcasting	<b>10</b>				<b>Arts, entertainment and other services</b>
		JB	61.00.0	Telecommunications		<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>		<b>Arts, entertainment, recreation activities</b>
		JC		IT and information service activities				90.00.0	Theatres, concerts, and arts activities
			62.00.0	Information technology service activities				91.00.0	Libraries, museums etc.
			63.00.0	Information service activities				92.00.0	Gambling and betting activities
								93.00.1	Sports activities
<b>6</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>		<b>Financial and insurance</b>				93.00.2	Amusement and recreation activities
			64.00.1	Monetary intermediation		<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>		<b>Other service activities</b>
			64.00.2	Mortgage credit institutes, etc.				94.00.0	Activities of membership organizations
			65.00.0	Insurance and pension funding				95.00.0	Repair of personal goods
			66.00.0	Other financial activities				96.00.0	Other personal service activities
<b>7</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>		<b>Real estate</b>				97.00.0	Households as employers
			68.00.1	Buying and selling of real estate				99.00.0	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies
			68.00.2	Renting of real estate					
			68.00.3	Renting of non-residential buildings	<b>11</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>99.99.9</b>	<b>Activity not stated</b>

## Definitions and glossary

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<b>Abortion</b>	Legal: Induced abortion permitted by Danish law.
<b>Abortion rate, general</b>	The number of legal abortions that would be performed on 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49), if <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and</li> <li>2) each age group experienced the given year's age-specific abortion rates.</li> </ol>
<b>Acquisition of buildings, net</b>	Denotes acquisition of properties where the existing buildings constitute the main element, less similar sales.
<b>Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net</b>	Comprises acquisition of properties where land constitutes the main element, less similar sales. This concept also includes the costs of permanent acquisition of various intangible assets (copyrights, etc.).
<b>Active substances</b>	Denotes the contents of active substances in individual pesticides, herbicides, or fungicides, i.e. without fillers, water, etc.  The quantities of active substances vary with each product (from approximately 10 per cent to approximately 80 per cent of the marketed product).
<b>Actual hours</b>	Actual hours are the actual hours of work per week, including possibly actual over-time.
<b>Added value</b>	The added value is calculated as net turnover less consumption of goods.
<b>Adult education and supplementary education</b>	Comprises adult education and supplementary education after completion of basic school. The objective of such activity is to obtain or maintain competencies.
<b>Age-specific fertility rate</b>	Annual number of live births to women in a specified age group, per 1,000 women in the age group.
<b>Agricultural holding</b>	Farms or horticultural holdings. A technical economic unit comprising an area with buildings, machinery and livestock which is regarded by the owner of the agricultural holding as belonging to the same farm.  Leased areas are included under the holding, while areas leased out are included under the holding which has leased the area.
<b>Agricultural sector</b>	Comprises agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee keeping.
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome is the end stage of the HIV infection. At this stage, the human immune systems will operate so poorly that a large number of diseases may afflict the patient. International criteria on diseases which define AIDS. Cf. HIV.
<b>Air quality</b>	A measurement for the concentrations of various contaminants in air. Pure air contains 78 per cent nitrogen, 21 per cent oxygen, and 1 per cent inert gases, etc.
<b>Alcohol licence</b>	An enterprise with an alcohol licence is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages to its customers.

<b>All income, total including net interest recieved</b>	All income, total including net interest recieved is Income, total added rental value of home ownership and the net interest income
<b>All-year assessment</b>	Calculated assessment of the total number of taxable days, divided by 365.
<b>Annual adjustments</b>	Annual adjustments to the latest general valuation of real property which take into account price trends during the intervening period.
<b>Appeals and complaints</b>	A ruling made at the first instance may be brought before a higher court, i.e. the High Court or the Supreme Court, for a new ruling.
<b>Area</b>	In housing statistics, "area" comprises the total floor area of all floors of a building, measured to the outer surface of the outer wall, as well as habitable attic areas. Basement areas are not included.
<b>Assets</b>	Accounting term used to designate application of capital in accounts, i.e. the value of property, operating resources, and amounts receivable. The opposite of liabilities
<b>Assistance under the Act on active social policies</b>	Comprises assistance in accordance with the Act on active social policies and the Danish Social Assistance Act in the form of cash benefits, e.g. maintenance assistance or education assistance (rehabilitation benefits) for families or individuals who, due to social circumstances, find themselves in financial need without any opportunities for assistance under other legislation.
<b>ATP - labour-market supplementary pension scheme</b>	ATP is a compulsory pension scheme for employees within the 16-64 (before 2006: 16-66) year age bracket with at least 10 hours of work a week.
<b>Auxiliary unit</b>	A separately located local unit which produces ancillary materials or services to the enterprises serviced by this unit.
<b>Average number of participants</b>	For AMFORA, the average number of participants for any given period is calculated as the sum of the degrees of participation within the group.
<b>Average number of unemployed</b>	<p>This concept is frequently used within unemployment statistics (CRAM). The average number of unemployed persons illustrates the number of full-time unemployed persons in a given period.</p> <p>This is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment of all unemployed persons.</p>
<b>Average turnover</b>	Is defined as the total taxable turnover per registered unit for units which have been operational throughout the entire year.
<b>Bachelor education</b>	Comprises courses of 3 years of education. The courses were introduced in 1993 in connection with the structural reform of bachelor education, which is built on general upper secondary education as well as vocational education and training, and are a prerequisite of passing master degrees and PhD degrees.
<b>Banks</b>	Comprise Danish banks with a working capital (equity capital, capital base, and deposits) of DKK 250 million or more.
<b>Basic prices</b>	Are defined for domestic production as the price ex works excluding product taxes, net. For imports, basic prices are defined as the CIF value plus customs duties. Value added may also be defined at basic prices. (cf. Value added).

<b>Basic school</b>	Comprises grades 1 to 10. Grades 1-9 are compulsory. Grades 8-10 may also be completed at continuation schools.
<b>BEC</b>	Classification by Broad Economic Categories, prepared by the UN.
<b>Benefits during sickness or in connection with childbirth</b>	<p>Benefits which provide security in the event of loss of income due to sickness, injury, childbirth, or adoption.</p> <p>This scheme comprises all employed persons who reside in Denmark and are subject to Danish taxation.</p> <p>The scheme provides statutory security for employees as of the first day of absence as well as voluntary security for self-employed persons after two weeks of absence.</p> <p>The statistics only address the cases where local authorities pay benefits. In the event of sickness, private employers are normally required to pay benefits to employees during the first two weeks of absence, whereas public-sector employees are required to pay benefits during the entire period of absence.</p>
<b>Births</b>	Live births + stillborn.
<b>Bonds</b>	<p>Since the Danish Securities Centre was established in 1979, bonds no longer exist as physical entities.</p> <p>Market prices of bonds are set every day on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and are issued in series by the central government, mortgage-credit institutions, other bond-issuing institutions, or enterprises.</p>
<b>Books and pamphlets</b>	Non-periodical printed publications which are made accessible to the public; books are defined as publications which comprise 49 pages or more, whereas pamphlets comprise 5-48 pages (excluding covers).
<b>Building permits issued</b>	Authorisation to commence building, issued by municipal building authorities.
<b>Building, concept of</b>	A "building" means a cohesive structure, mainly constructed from uniform materials and usually comprising the same number of floors throughout.
<b>Building, main use of</b>	This corresponds to the actual use of the building. Where several types of use apply, the usage which occupies the greatest floor area is registered.
<b>Buildings started</b>	<p>Physical initiation of construction.</p> <p>For commercial buildings for agriculture, etc., "buildings started" denotes the time of notification of construction work.</p>
<b>Business unit</b>	A legal entity which carries out one or more types of financial activity at one or more local units (enterprises).
<b>Business unit</b>	A local financial unit.
<b>Business units registered for VAT settlement</b>	Enterprises which are registered in the Danish custom authorities' register of units which are liable to pay value-added tax (VAT).
<b>Capacity utilisation, hotels, etc.</b>	Beds, i.e. the number of occupied beds compared to the total number of beds.

<b>Capital accumulation</b>	<p>Within public-finance statistics, capital accumulation comprises actual capital activities in the general government sector. Capital accumulation is calculated as follows:</p> <p>Fixed new assets</p> <p>+ Acquisition of existing buildings, net</p> <p>= Gross fixed capital formation</p> <p>+ Increase in stocks, net</p> <p>+ Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net</p> <p>= Non-financial capital accumulation</p> <p><i>Fixed new assets + acquisition of buildings (net)</i></p> <p><i>= Gross fixed capital formation</i></p> <p><i>Gross fixed capital formation + increase in stock (net) + acquisition of land and intangible assets (net)</i></p> <p><b>= Capital accumulation</b></p>
<b>Capital formation</b>	Acquisitions less sales of real property, operating machinery, and stock-in-trade.
<b>Capital formation, net</b>	<p>Additions less disposals of capital (fixed) assets, i.e. real property (land, buildings, etc.) and means of operation (machines, vehicles, furniture, equipment, etc.).</p> <p>Additions are calculated at purchase prices before depreciation and other adjustments and comprise bought as well as leased assets. Disposals are calculated at sales prices.</p>
<b>Capital income</b>	<p>Comprises interest, yield on securities, and calculated rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.</p> <p>Capital income includes interest on loans granted to non-residents, yields on shares in foreign companies, and profits made by Danish enterprises abroad. Costs include interest on loans raised abroad, yields on Danish shares owned by non-residents, and profits made by foreign companies at branches, etc., in Denmark.</p> <p>Within income statistics, capital income comprises net income from interest, including income from interest generated by self-employment, yields on shares, profits from sales of certain capital goods, and calculated rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.</p>
<b>Capital income to and from abroad</b>	<p>Primarily comprises interest on all loans taken out abroad by Danish individuals, companies, and public-sector institutions, as well as yields from Danish companies to foreign parent companies, shareholders, etc.</p> <p>Similarly, interest receivable and yields from abroad constitute income to Danish lenders, parent companies, etc.</p>
<b>Capital transfers</b>	Affect the capital of either the granter or recipient. Examples include plant and investment subsidies, certain damages, writedowns of loans, and similar payments. Such capital transfers are normally non-recurrent in nature.

<b>Capital transfers to and from abroad</b>	Comprises non-recurrent unilateral transactions between countries other than Denmark and the Danish public sector, Danish private enterprises, or Danish residents. Such transfers may be investment subsidies to or from EU institutions, inheritances, etc.
<b>Car at disposal</b>	A family has a car at its disposal when one or more family members own one or more passenger cars, and/or one or more family members own one or more vans without being associated with a commercial enterprise, and/or one or more family members has a company car at their disposal.
<b>Cash price</b>	Comprises the cash down payment on a property plus the market (bond) price of the mortgages.
<b>Cash value</b>	At the 17 <sup>th</sup> general valuation on 1 April 1981, the principle of cash value was introduced as the valuation method. At the instigation of the Danish tax authorities, the mortgage values were converted to cash values. At the 20 <sup>th</sup> general valuation on 1 January 1996, these valuations have been carried out directly at cash levels. (Construction and dwellings)
<b>Charges</b>	Suspicion of a criminal offence, laid down by the police.
<b>Charges withdrawn</b>	To refrain from bringing a charge against a person, e.g. where the case is considered negligible, brought against young persons, etc.
<b>Chattels</b>	Also known as "movables": Movable possessions, e.g. furniture and machines.
<b>Child and youth allowance</b>	<p>Subsidy paid regardless of income as ordinary and extra child and youth allowance to single breadwinners with children under the age of 18. Special child and youth allowances are paid to orphans, children of pensioners, children of widows/widowers, and children born out of wedlock where no-one has been designated as contributor.</p> <p>As of 1 April 2000, special child allowance to pensioners is earnings-related. Since 1 January 2001, special child allowance is also paid to families where at least one parent is enrolled for an education that entitles him/her to receive state education grants and loans. In such cases, the allowance is earnings-related.</p>
<b>Child benefits</b>	Under certain circumstances (i.e. according to agreement between the parents or when benefits are not paid on time), the municipality of residence pays advance child benefits (normal benefits) to children born out of wedlock or to children of separated or divorced spouses when the person entitled to benefits does not live together with the child's other parent. Advance payment of child benefits does not include benefits paid on time by the person obliged to pay them without the collaboration of the social committee.
<b>Child living at home</b>	A person under the age of 25 years, who lives at the same address as one or both of his/her parents who has never been married and do not have children by him/herself.
<b>Civil administration of justice</b>	Comprises legal action in cases which do not involve violations of the Danish Penal Code or special legislation, i.e. civil action in connection with e.g. enforcement proceedings, matrimonial proceedings, and paternity proceedings.
<b>Commuting to and from work</b>	A person is considered to be a commuter when s/he does not work and live in the same municipality.

<b>Confirming</b>	Confirming means that a financing company pays the debtor's (i.e. their client's) bills.
<b>Consumer price index</b>	The consumer price index is calculated on the basis of the actual retail prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption. The weights are compiled on the basis of the grouping of private consumption in Denmark used in national accounts in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 2001 the classification of household goods and services is based on the international classification COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).
<b>Consumer price index 1900 = 100</b>	Until 1963, these indices have been based on statistics from the calculation of the retail price indices, less direct taxes, membership fees, etc. When these expense items are left out, the price basis for the indices from before 1964 is close to the principles applied to the consumer price index from 1964 onwards. The weights used for calculation of the retail price indices were based on living expenditure for wage-earning and salaried employee families according to the periodic HBS, while the weights used in the consumer price index from 1964 onwards have been based on total private consumption. These discrepancies of index construction have been ignored in the linking of indices in 1964, as experience shows that such variations are not significant.
<b>Consumer-paid magazines</b>	Periodical publications with informative and entertaining contents, published once a week or less, which are primarily aimed at families/family members. Funded by sales and advertising.
<b>Consumption</b>	<p>The consumption survey calculates consumption as the total expenditure of private households on goods and services which are purchased to satisfy needs. Calculation of expenditure on owner-occupied housing presents certain problems. For the purposes of the consumption survey, attempts have been made to solve this problem by calculating an approximate rent. This calculation is based on available statistics on rent in a corresponding rented dwelling, i.e. of a rented dwelling of the same size and age, situated in the same area and with the same amenities.</p> <p>The grouping of consumption is mainly in accordance with the principles used in the national accounts and is based on the European national-accounts system - ENS95. This system groups goods and services by their purpose.</p> <p>In its most detailed form, the consumption survey comprises approximately 1,200 individual types of consumption, each of which is identified by an eight-digit code. This code system facilitates immediate aggregation at various levels by eliminating the last digits. The Statistical Yearbook publishes these statistics at two- or four-digit levels, while the Statistiske Efterretninger publish more detailed statistics on foods. Even more detailed statistics are available as special services.</p>
<b>Consumption of fixed capital</b>	Is a measurement (at re-purchase prices) of the physical and technical deterioration of fixed assets.
<b>Co-operative bank</b>	A local bank which receives deposits from and grants credit/loans to its members.
<b>Co-operative society</b>	Also known as co-operative company, this is an association which has been established with the purpose of providing its members with goods or other necessities or of processing and selling members' products. Profits are usually distributed in equal shares corresponding to the participants' turnover with the society.

<b>Copenhagen metropolitan area, the</b>	Greater Copenhagen and, for the period 1 January 1970-1979, the following 18 municipalities: Albertslund, Ballerup, Brøndby, Dragør, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Herlev, Hvidovre, Høje Taastrup, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Rødovre, Søllerød, Taastrup, Vallensbæk, Værløse, Birkerød, Farum, and Hørsholm. As of 1 January 1980, this area comprised another 7 municipalities: Ledøje-Smørum, Ishøj, Allerød, Fredensborg-Humlebæk, Karlebo, Greve, and Solrød. As of 1 January 1999, the following municipalities are no longer included in the Copenhagen metropolitan area: Ballerup, Dragør, Høje Taastrup, Ishøj, Ledøje Smørum, Søllerød, Værløse, Allerød, Birkerød, Farum, Fredensborg-Humlebæk, Hørsholm, Karlebo, Greve, and Solrød. These municipalities are now designated as urban/rural areas in accordance with the same principles which are applied to other Danish municipalities.
<b>Couples</b>	In family statistics, two adult persons living at the same address form a couple if they are either married to one another or have entered into a registered partnership, or if they have children together without being married to one another. The statistics also include couples living together who are unmarried and have no children together, if there are no other adult persons at the same address living with them, the two persons are of opposite sex and are not siblings and they have an age difference of 15 years or less. Young persons down to the age of 16 may be part of a cohabiting couple.
<b>Court of First Instance</b>	Comprises the first ruling in cases brought before the district court and High Court, including the Maritime and Commercial Court.
<b>Crime rates</b>	<p>In the survey of crimes and national origin, the age-related crime rates of various ancestry groups (immigrants, descendants or Danish) are compiled as index numbers, where 100 indicates the national average (i.e. numeric values over 100 indicate that the rate is above average).</p> <p>Furthermore, the crime rates are age-standardised implying that adjustments have been made so that the age distribution is not similar for the various ancestry groups.</p>
<b>Criminal offences against the Penal Code</b>	Comprises sexual offences, crimes of violence, offences against property, and other offences, including crimes against the State, perjury, selling narcotics, etc.
<b>Crude birth rate</b>	Annual number of live births per 1,000 population.
<b>Current assets</b>	Stocks, liquid holdings, outstanding amounts from sales, and easily realisable securities which are not intended for permanent ownership.
<b>Current transfers</b>	This category is used in statistics of public finances. They affect current disposable incomes. Current transfers mainly comprise transfers to households, which are divided into social transfers such as old-age pensions, early-retirement pensions, civil-servant pensions, unemployment benefits, cash benefits, sickness benefits, child allowances, etc., as well as rent subsidies. They also include other transfer incomes such as student grants, etc.
<b>Current transfers to and from abroad</b>	Include private cross-border donations and gifts as well as aid to developing countries. They also include transfers between Denmark and the institutions of the EU; i.e. income includes subsidies for Danish agriculture, while expenditure includes Denmark's contribution to the EU budget.
<b>Custody</b>	Deprivation of liberty in accordance with an order of court with a view to ensuring the presence of a person charged with a criminal offence.

<b>Danish Broadcasting Corporation, the</b>	An independent public institution with »public service« obligations. Its finances are based on license fees.
<b>Danish Mortgage Bank, the</b>	State institution which takes out state-backed loans abroad, etc.
<b>Degree of participation</b>	A degree of participation is calculated for all measures within labour-market policies. This is done on the basis of a registered start date, a known or scheduled end date, and information on the number of hours per weeks involved in the relevant measure. The degree of participation is calculated as the ratio between the number of days in which a person participates in the relevant scheme and the total number of days multiplied by the ratio between the weekly number of hours involved in the scheme and the potential number of hours per week.
<b>Degree of unemployment and average degree of unemployment</b>	<p>Within the unemployment statistics (CRAM), a degree of unemployment is calculated for each person who has experienced unemployment during the period. For <i>insured</i> persons, the degree of unemployment is calculated by comparing the number of hours of unemployment to the number of insured hours during the week. If a person is insured (against unemployment) for 37 hours a week and that person is unemployed for 19 hours, s/he will have a degree of unemployment of 0.514; if the same person had been insured for 26 hours a week, the degree of unemployment would be 0.731. A person with a degree of unemployment of 1 is fully unemployed, i.e. that person has been unemployed for the number of hours for which s/he is insured during a given period. For <i>non-insured persons</i>, the degree of unemployment is calculated on the bases of whether they were unemployed at the middle of the week. If they are unemployed at this time, their degree of unemployment will be set at 1, otherwise it will be set at 0.</p> <p>An average degree of unemployment is calculated on the basis of individual degrees of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment illustrates the average duration of a period of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment for the relevant period and dividing this sum by the number of persons who have experienced unemployment during this period.</p>
<b>Descendant</b>	A descendant was born in Denmark. None of the parents are both Danish citizens and born in Denmark. If there is no information on one of the parents and the person is a foreign national, the person is also regarded as a descendant. If one or either parents, who were born in Denmark, are granted Danish nationality, their children will not be classified as descendants. However, if parents born in Denmark maintain their foreign nationality, their children are classified as descendants.
<b>Detached one-family house</b>	Known as a "parcelhus" in Danish, this denotes a detached one-family house with is mainly or exclusively used as a dwelling, and which usually comprises only one dwelling.
<b>Discount rate</b>	Rate of interest which is calculated as a deduction in per cent upon sale or redemption of a claim. Danmarks Nationalbank's official discount rate: the basic rate of interest of the DN, which serves as the basis for stipulating interest rates for all outstanding accounts with banks.
<b>Disposable income</b>	Disposable income is the amount left for consumption and savings when direct taxes etc., maintenance payments and interests have been paid.

<b>District papers</b>	Periodical publications with limited, yet varied contents which are distributed to households free of charge. Their revenues are based on advertising.
<b>Dwelling</b>	One or more rooms mainly used for habitation which have their own access point and are situated in a permanent building.
<b>Distribution of task/burden</b>	<p>On the basis of the distribution of general government administration and services between central government, municipalities, and social funds, shows how tasks and the financial burden are distributed between sub sectors.</p> <p>Distribution of tasks within the public sector examines which sector or authority is directly responsible for carrying out a task, whether this is a service or a transfer to citizens. In many cases, the costs of the task may be fully or partly refunded by other public authorities.</p> <p>The distribution of burden shows how the final financial burden is distributed between the various sub sectors.</p>
<b>Early-retirement pension</b>	<p>Social pension benefit which may be granted to persons aged 18-64 years (before 2006: 16-66) upon application.</p> <p>This type of pension may be granted in cases of permanent reduction in the ability to work due to physical or mental disability (health-specific early retirement) or in cases where it is necessary to permanently secure the livelihood of a person for social and financial reasons (needs-specific early retirement).</p> <p>The criteria used in awarding such benefits and the monthly amounts paid vary with the various types of benefit: high, medium, standard, and increased standard early-retirement pension or disability benefit.</p>
<b>Earnings</b>	Earnings, when used as a collective term for wages and salaries, comprise all employee income pertaining to their employment, including wages/salaries, sickness benefits paid by the employer, holiday payments, and contributions to pension schemes made by both employers and employees. See also <i>Compensation</i> .
<b>Effective krone rate</b>	The index for the effective krone rate is a geometric weighting of the changes in the currencies of 25 of Denmark's most important trading partners.
<b>Effective rate of interest</b>	Comprises direct interest and the average drawing bonus. Direct interest is calculated by multiplying the nominal interest by 100 and dividing this figure by the bid price of the relevant security.
<b>Elections</b>	Elections to the European Parliament are held once every five years. Elections to the Folketing are held at least once every four years. Elections to county councils and municipality councils are held once every four years in November. Elections to local church councils are held once every four years amongst members of the Danish National Church.
<b>Electronic commerce</b>	Sales or purchases based on orders submitted through the Internet. In certain contexts, electronic commerce also includes orders submitted via other computer-based networks, e.g. by means of EDI (Electronic Data Interchange).
<b>EMEP area, the</b>	The EMEP area covers Europe and its marine areas.
<b>Emission</b>	Emission or discharge of contaminants in solid, liquid, or gaseous state.

<b>Employed</b>	Employed persons comprise employees, self-employed persons, and assisting spouses. In order to be classified as employed, a person must work, i.e. carry out work against some form of payment for at least one hour during the reference period. Moreover, persons who are temporarily absent during the reference period (due to sickness, holiday, leave, etc.) will be considered to be employed. Employees must be permanently associated with an employer in order for them to be considered temporarily absent.
<b>Employee</b>	A person with employment who receives wages or salaries.
<b>Employees' Wage Guarantee Fund, the</b>	This constitutes a statutory guarantee for employee claims as regards wages, holiday benefits, etc., in the event that their employer becomes bankrupt, their workplace ceases operations, etc.
<b>Employment exchange</b>	Labour exchange under the auspices of the Danish State is carried out by the Public Employment Service offices. The employment exchange carried out by Public Employment Service offices comprises part of the total employment exchange within the labour market. No statistics are available on the local-authority employment exchange, which was introduced in 1990.
<b>Energy and resource taxes</b>	Taxes, duties, etc., on electricity, gas, petrol, natural gas, and certain oil products. Also taxes on coal, coke, etc.
<b>Environmental taxes</b>	Comprises taxes and duties on waste, CO <sub>2</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , packaging, disposable cutlery, CFC, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, raw materials, water supplies, NiCd batteries, and chlorinated solvents.
<b>Equity capital</b>	Owner's share of the capital. Calculated as total assets less total provisions and debt.
<b>Expectation of life</b>	The average number of years that a person of a given age can expect to live, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant (i.e. the rates observed for the period under review). Thus, there are figures for mean life expectancy for each age.
<b>Export value</b>	Value FOB Danish port or free delivered border station.
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	Comprises all goods (new and used) which, against payment or for free, take permanent leave of Danish financial territory for destinations outside Denmark, as well as all services supplied by Danish units to foreign units.
<b>Factor prices</b>	Factor prices are basic prices less other taxes on production, for example, motor vehicle weight duty and property taxes, plus other subsidies on production. This is the price level at which gross factor income (GFI) is estimated. Gross factor income is also called gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost.
<b>Factoring</b>	"Factoring" denotes that a financing company offers loans secured on the debtors of the loan taker.
<b>Family</b>	One or more persons who live at the same address and who have specific relations to each other. A family may consist of a single person, a couple, or of a child under 18 years of age not living at home.  Children under 18 living at home are regarded as part of their parent's families. See also "Singles" and "Child living at home".

<b>Family allowance</b>	Benefit paid regardless of income to all families with children under the age of 18 as a fixed amount per child. The amount paid depends on the child's age group (0-3 years, 4-6 years, 7-17 years).
<b>Feed unit (FU)</b>	A calculation unit based on the feed value. For example, one feed unit equals the feed value of 0.97 kg wheat, 1.00 kg rye, 0.98 kg Triticale, 1.05 kg barley, 1.26 kg oats, 0.92 kg pulses, or 0.61 kg rape. 1 FU for straw is 5.5 kg for wheat, oats and triticale, 5 kg for barley or 7.5 kg for rye. The calculation for green fodder and root crops is based on the dry-matter content.
<b>Fertility</b>	Total: The number of children that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (the 15-49 age bracket) if 1) all of the 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and 2) all these women gave birth to the exact number of children specified in a given year's fertility rates within each age group.
<b>Films</b>	Films shown in cinemas (long films) have a length of more than 1,600 metres of 35 mm. film (approximately one hour of film). Films of less than 1,600 metres in length are normally defined as short films (often documentaries).
<b>Finance loans</b>	Loans raised abroad, normally in a foreign currency, with a maturity of at least one year.
<b>Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)</b>	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). For most producers the value of their output can be directly calculated on the basis of their receipts in connection with their sale of services. In the case of producers of specific types of financial intermediation services, this approach is only applicable for receipts obtained in the form of commission and charges, but not for those that are obtained by having a higher interest rate for loans compared to the interest rate for deposits (interest rate differential). With respect to the part of payment for financial intermediation services obtained through the interest rate differential, the National Accounts applies the denotation services indirectly measured or in short FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured). It is typically in connection with bank loans and bank deposits that a part of payment is made by way of FISIM, where there is, e.g. no FISIM in connection with mortgage credit loans. FISIM is included in the national accounts similar to any other service produced, i.e. total increase comprising domestic production and imports is equal to total use comprising intermediate consumption, private consumption and exports
<b>Financial transactions</b>	Financial transactions within the balance of payments occur when e.g. the Danish central government, municipalities, or private enterprises take out loans abroad or when Danish securities are sold abroad. In both cases, this entails a deterioration of the external balance and a corresponding increase in foreign-currency reserves. This also applies when loans raised in Denmark by non-residents are repaid. Conversely, the granting of loans to non-residents and instalments paid on loans obtained abroad will improve the external balance while effecting a corresponding reduction in foreign-currency reserves.
<b>First-time registrations of road motor vehicles</b>	New motor vehicles which are registered for the first time. This does not include imported used motor vehicles which are registered for the first time in Denmark
<b>Fixed assets</b>	The part of total assets which are designated for permanent ownership or use by the company.
<b>Fixed capital formation</b>	Comprises expenditure on construction of new buildings (including dwellings) and civil engineering projects, purchases of transport equipment, machines, soft-

	ware, furnishings, etc. Also included are increases in farm stocks.
<b>Foreign exchange reserves</b>	Denmark's foreign-exchange reserves are Danmarks Nationalbank's holdings of liquid assets which can be used for foreign payments. The foreign-exchange reserves comprise the Danmarks Nationalbank gold reserves, claims against the IMF (SDR), claims against the European Central Bank, reserve position in the IMF, and net claims against other countries.
<b>Freight service</b>	Ships calling at Danish ports to discharge or load cargoes, including rock-fishing vessels. Rocks, etc., collected in the ocean are included in domestic cargo discharges.
<b>Full-time employed persons</b>	Shows the total amount of work measured as full work years. Employed persons who work part-time or who have only had employment for a part of the year are included at the relevant fraction. This is calculated on the basis of contributions made to the labour-market supplementary pension scheme (ATP), as these contributions vary according to the working hours put in.
<b>Functional distribution of expenditure</b>	The functional distribution of expenditure elucidates the purpose and objectives of public expenditure, i.e. how the public purse is spent. The statistics on general government utilise three main groups: principal public services, social and health services, and economic services. Expenditure which is not distributed according to function includes interest expenditure and other expenditure pertaining to debts within general government.
<b>Fungicides</b>	Chemicals used to combat fungal infections.
<b>General fertility rate</b>	Annual number of live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years old).
<b>General government</b>	General government comprises those authorities and institutions whose main function is to produce non-market public services and/or to carry out redistribution of the income of society. The demarcation of general government must be seen in relation to publicly-owned enterprises; these two in conjunction constitute the total public sector.
<b>General social statistics</b>	<p>Total annual calculations regarding recipients of transfer payments. This may involve <i>temporary benefits</i>, i.e. unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, cash benefits, rehabilitation, leave benefits, activation, etc., or <i>permanent benefits</i>, i.e. old-age pension, early retirement pension/pay, etc.</p> <p>Calculations distinguish between <i>benefits experienced</i>, which are the types of benefits received by a single person during a year, and <i>principal benefits</i>, which constitute the dominant type of benefit (in terms of duration) received during a year</p>
<b>General trade</b>	Account which, in principle, comprises all imported and exported goods.
<b>General upper secondary school</b>	Provides students with qualifications for further education and comprises upper secondary school leaving examination (mathematics and languages), higher preparatory examination course (hf) and adult upper secondary level course (mathematics and languages).
<b>Gold reserves</b>	Danmarks Nationalbank's gold reserves are valued on the basis of the latest official quotation in London (»gold fixing«).

<b>Goods</b>	Within balance-of-payments statistics, both imports and exports of goods are calculated FOB, which means that deductions are made to the import statistics CIF given on foreign trade in order to adjust these statistics for added freight costs from sea transport. Foreign-trade statistics are also adjusted for items involving the Faeroe islands and Greenland, as well as for a number of minor items.
<b>Goods loaded</b>	Cargoes which have been loaded onto a ship at a port.
<b>Goods transport performance</b>	One tonne carried one kilometre - measured in ton-kilometres.
<b>Goods unloaded</b>	Cargoes unloaded from a ship at a port.
<b>Government bonds</b>	Bonds issued in Denmark by the Danish central government.
<b>Greater Copenhagen Region</b>	The municipalities of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, and Gentofte.
<b>Gross domestic income at market prices</b>	Is calculated by deducting capital income and expenses for compensation of employees (net) outside of Denmark from the gross domestic product at market prices.
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	On the basis of production is production at market price less production consumption at purchase price. It can also be calculated on the basis of income as compensation to employees plus profit from production and miscellaneous income plus production taxes, net. Finally, it can be calculated on the basis of utilisation as the sum of all utilisation at purchase price less imports of goods CIF and services.
<b>Gross domestic product in selected countries</b>	The gross domestic product per capita is calculated as indices in relation to the average of EU27=100. If the index of a country is higher than 100, it implies that the GDP per capita of the country in question is higher than the EU average and conversely. The GDP per capita converted on the basis of purchasing power parities reflects volume differences among the countries, as the conversion takes into account differences in the price level among the countries. However, the conversion conducted on the basis of exchange rate does not take complete account of differences in the price level in the countries that are compared. This implies that the GDP could be overstated in countries with a high price level and understated in countries with a low price level.
<b>Gross energy consumption</b>	The quantity of energy products left after conversion at refineries and prior to conversion at utility works (electricity, gas, and district heating plants).
<b>Gross freight</b>	Income from freight generated by own or chartered ships.
<b>Gross margin</b>	Gross profit as a percentage of turnover.
<b>Gross national disposable income at market prices</b>	Is calculated by subtracting current transfers, etc. (net) to EU institutions and other countries from the gross domestic income at market prices.
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed income</b>	Is calculated as gross value added at basic prices less other production taxes, net, and compensation of employees.  Deduction of consumption of fixed real capital, will give the net production surplus and mixed income which is used as compensation for the self-employed in their own enterprise, and as interest payments on foreign capital, etc.
<b>Gross operating</b>	Is the part of the gross factor income which falls to the public sector itself. As the

<b>surplus, general government</b>	output of the public sector is calculated on the basis of costs, the gross operating surplus will correspond to consumption of fixed real capital, also known as provisions or reinvestment.
<b>Gross profit</b>	Is calculated as turnover less intermediate consumption less expenditure on wages, salaries and subcontractors.
<b>Gross reproduction rate</b>	Number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if the 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
<b>Gross saving</b>	Corresponds to gross national disposable income at market prices less private and government consumption. Gross saving is thus equal to gross capital formation + capital transfers, net, and net lending.
<b>Gross tonnage</b>	GT: is an abstract measurement which expresses the capacity of all the covered spaces of a ship This measurement has now replaced the Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT).
<b>Gross unemployment</b>	The registered unemployment including people in activation that are assessed to be available for work.
<b>Gross value added at basic prices</b>	Is equal to the gross domestic product at basic prices and is measured for each industry as output at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchase prices and thus also equals the sum of other taxes on production, net, compensation of employees and gross operating surplus and mixed income. For society as a whole, gross value added can also be measured as gross domestic product at market prices less taxes on products, net.
<b>Hectare</b>	1 hectare equals 10,000 m <sup>2</sup> , i.e. 100 hectares equal 1 km <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Herbicides</b>	Weed killers, used to combat unwanted plant growth in crop farming.
<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus is a virus which attacks the body's immune system. A person infected with HIV will form antibodies against this virus and is designated as "HIV positive". See <i>AIDS</i> .
<b>Holiday and business trips</b>	Danes' holiday and business trips with at least one night spent away from home. This describes Danish travel patterns, age distribution, size of travel parties, organisation of the trip, and total expenditure on the trip.
<b>Hotel</b>	Enterprises which offer additional services, such as food for overnight guests. This group includes hotels, motels, inns, holiday centres, etc., which offer overnight accommodation to travellers.
<b>Household consumption</b>	Comprises Danish households' expenditure on goods and services in Denmark and abroad. When subtracting consumption by Danish residents abroad (expenditure on tourism, etc.) and adding consumption by non-residents in Denmark (income from tourism, etc.), the figure arrived at is "final consumption of households on Danish territory".
<b>Households</b>	Within the consumption study, "households" comprises persons who live together and who share financial arrangements. Lodgers, etc., constitute their own households.

<b>IMF</b>	The International Monetary Fund. The IMF reserves are calculated as the difference between the assets and liabilities of Denmark's Nationalbank as regards the IMF, i.e. the difference between the amounts paid by Denmark to the IMF and the IMF's holdings in DKK.
<b>Immigrant</b>	An immigrant is a person born abroad to parents (or a parent, where no information is available on both) who are foreign nationals or were born outside Denmark. Where no information is available on either parent, and the person in question is born abroad, said person will also be regarded as an immigrant.
<b>Import value</b>	CIF value at Danish port or border.
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	Comprises all goods (new and used) which, against payment or for free, gain permanent access to Danish financial territory from destinations outside Denmark, as well as all services supplied by foreign units to Danish units.
<b>Imprisonment</b>	Deprivation of liberty, for life or for a period of time, ranging from 30 days to 16 years.
<b>Imputed contributions to social security schemes</b>	Are estimated contributions paid by civil servants, etc. These contributions correspond to the value of earned entitlement to retirement pensions which is added to their salaries. In practice, this contribution is calculated as the pensions paid by current pension schemes.
<b>Income</b>	In the national accounts, income equals the gross domestic product at factor prices. This is calculated by subtracting other production taxes (net) from the gross value added at basic prices.
<b>Income, total</b>	In income statistics, Income, total comprises the sum of primary income, transfer income, capital income (cf. these) and certain foreign types of income which cannot immediately be included in the scope of these types of income. In tables, describing family income, Income, total is the sum of Income, total for all individuals in the family.
<b>Income at market prices</b>	In the national accounts, this is obtained by subtracting capital income and expenditure on compensation of employees (net) abroad from the gross domestic product at market prices.
<b>Income from land and intangible assets</b>	Includes rent/leasehold fees, concession fees, etc.
<b>Increase (new students admitted)</b>	Within educational statistics, "increase" denotes the number of persons who, during a given period (1 October to 30 September of the following year) enrol for education. A student who changes from one type of education to another type within the same group of education is not included in increase statistics.
<b>Increases / reductions in stocks</b>	In public-finance statistics, this concept primarily denotes purchases of goods for intervention stocks and strategic stocks, less sales of such stocks.
<b>Increases in stocks</b>	In the national-accounts statistics, this comprises increases in stocks of raw materials and finished goods at production enterprises, wholesale and retail stocks, and increases in the stock of a number of goods on which special information is available, especially stocks, etc., within agriculture and EU intervention stocks in Denmark.

<b>Index adjustment</b>	For mortgage bonds/mortgage-credit bonds, this is carried out by adjusting the outstanding debt on the basis of the semi-annual changes in prices (in per cent) calculated on the basis of the net retail price index published by Statistics Denmark.
<b>Industry</b>	Grouping of employed persons by industry is carried out in accordance with Dansk Branchekode 1993 (DB93), which is based on definitions and groupings used in the 1990 EU industry-grouping code (NACE, rev. 1).
<b>Industry grouping</b>	Is based on DB07, which is the classification generally used by Statistics Denmark.
<b>Industry unit</b>	A group of enterprises within the same industry, owned by a single business unit.
<b>Infant mortality</b>	Number of deaths amongst the 0-1 age group per 1,000 live births.
<b>Input-output</b>	<p>An input-output table describes in detail the production structure in society and the use of goods and services.</p> <p>Subsequently, the table can be seen as a further specification of the three main accounts of the national accounts, namely accounts for goods and services, production and income formation, respectively.</p> <p>Consequently, the input-output tables are an integrated part of the national accounts statistics and are consistent with the national accounts data over each year as well as over time.</p>
<b>Insecticides</b>	Chemicals used to combat insects; used in crop farming.
<b>Installation deficiencies</b>	A dwelling has installation deficiencies if it lacks a toilet, a bath and/or central heating.
<b>Interest and dividends, etc.</b>	In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual nominal rate of interest as well as dividends, etc., less any losses.
<b>Interest income</b>	Within income statistics, "interest income" comprises both private and commercial interest income. The consumption survey includes private interest income only.
<b>Interest payments, etc.</b>	<p>In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual, nominal, or face interest, e.g. distributed losses on issue prices and expenditure on rental of land and intangible assets.</p> <p>Losses on issue prices are entered (depreciated) as loans are serviced.</p>
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<p>Is calculated as the value of goods and services used in production. Within general government statistics, intermediate consumption is defined as purchase of goods and services for current consumption.</p> <p>This includes expenditure on rent of premises, etc., insurance premiums, and indirect taxes and duties paid by the public sector itself.</p> <p>Moreover, part of the purchases of durable goods for the armed forces (weapon systems) is still considered to be intermediate consumption.</p>
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	Consumption pertaining to turnover in the form of raw materials, energy products, etc., as well as direct costs pertaining to such purchases, e.g. customs and freight.
<b>Intermediate</b>	Consumption of goods as well as expenditure on wages/salaries and subcontract-

<b>consumption, etc.</b>	tors.
<b>IT businesses</b>	<p>IT businesses comprise enterprises/business units which supply products and services within electronics, IT, software, telecommunications, and other areas which are primarily based on information technologies.</p> <p>IT businesses can be divided into four sub-groups, i.e. IT manufacturing, IT wholesale, telecommunications, and IT consultancy services.</p>
<b>Joule</b>	Energy unit (GJ=10 <sup>9</sup> joule).
<b>Labour-market status</b>	<p>Labour-market associations are calculated in accordance with ILO definitions. More detailed descriptions of this method are available in Arbejdsmarked 1998:21 (Statistiske Efterretninger). The survey of labour-market associations is carried out in week 48 prior to the population survey of 1 January. The labour-market status is determined by initially separating the group of unemployed persons, then separating persons who receive education, early-retirement benefits, pension benefits, transitional-benefit claimants, and persons on leave. All of these persons are classified as being outside the workforce. The remaining group are those who are employed. This method has been modified, so that persons who are receiving education are separated first and placed in the "student" group, regardless of their labour-market status.</p>
<b>Land value</b>	Valuation of land pertaining to a property.
<b>Leasing</b>	"Leasing" means that a leasing company buys a leasing asset upon agreement with the future user of that asset. This asset is then leased - or rented - to the user.
<b>Less developed countries</b>	Less developed countries comprise all countries which are not defined as more developed countries.
<b>Liabilities</b>	Accounting concept which illustrates how the total capital (assets) is financed. The liability known as "equity capital" constitutes a residual between the other liabilities and assets.
<b>Limited company (A/S)</b>	Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.
<b>Limited partnership</b>	An enterprise in which one or more general partners are liable for all debts and obligations of the enterprise as in a normal partnership, while the other participants (limited partners) are only liable for a specific amount.
<b>Line service traffic</b>	Denotes maritime traffic carried out by means of fixed routes and regular, scheduled round trips.
<b>Listed bonds in circulation</b>	The value of outstanding bonds (including Treasury notes, Treasury bills, and CMO bonds) which are listed on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and registered with the Danish Securities Centre.
<b>Live birth</b>	A child delivered with clear signs of life (i.e. breathing, screaming, or crying) regardless of the duration of pregnancy.
<b>Long-cycle higher education</b>	Comprises both master's programmes and graduate studies as well as PhD degrees. MA education is of 1 to 2 years of education, master's programmes of 2 years and PhD degrees of 3-4 years of education.

<b>Market activity</b>	Is carried out by units with the objective of producing goods and services to be sold in the market or for own use or consumption, usually with a view to achieving profits.
<b>Market prices</b>	Correspond to buyers' prices. In the Danish National Accounts, this concept is only used for total figures (e.g. the gross domestic product at market prices).
<b>Market value</b>	For the net addition of listed bonds, market value is calculated as the gross addition at market price less drawings at par (nominal value) and other disposals at market prices.
<b>Marriage quotient</b>	Number of marriages per 1,000 residents.
<b>Maximum equalisation percentage</b>	Denotes the percentage of total incomes which must be transferred from income recipients with incomes greater than average to income recipients with incomes lower than average in order to achieve completely even distribution.
<b>Mean population</b>	The average number of persons within a specific group (e.g. married women aged 20–24 years) present within the Danish population during a specific period. As of 1989, this equals the population on 1 July (for Denmark and Greenland). For the Faeroe Islands, the previous calculation method is used, i.e. the average of the population numbers at the beginning and end of the year.
<b>Median, the</b>	Within income distribution statistics, the median is the income amount which constitutes the middle value, so that half of all those receiving income have incomes which are less than this amount, while the other half have incomes greater than this amount.
<b>Medium-cycle higher education</b>	Comprises courses of 2 to 4 years of education after upper secondary school education or vocational upper secondary school. Since 2000 it has been possible to pass a professional bachelor's degree following a medium-cycle higher course, which opens up the possibility of attending further education in connection with master's programmes and special graduate studies. Examples of medium-cycle higher education are nurses, school teachers and BSc engineering.
<b>Migration surplus</b>	Net immigration: Immigration less emigration.
<b>Money stock</b>	The money stock comprises notes and coins in circulation outside the banking sector plus demand deposits, deposits subject to notice of withdrawal, and time deposits made in banks by private households, local authorities, and non-financial enterprises.
<b>More developed countries</b>	More developed countries comprise all European countries excluding Turkey, Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Georgia, and Armenia. This group also includes the USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Sjøælland.
<b>Mortality</b>	Signifies the frequency (out of 100,000) of deaths during one year from one birthday to the next. Used in life tables.
<b>Mortality rates</b>	Summary: Number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.  By age: Number of deaths within a given age bracket per 1,000 persons within the relevant age bracket.
<b>Mortgage</b>	Loan on mortgage/security on real property.

<b>Mortgage deed</b>	A document which stipulates the size and terms of loans against a mortgage in real property.
<b>Mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor</b>	Is a mortgage deed issued by the mortgage holder to himself with a view to pledging it as security for a loan.
<b>Mortgage deed registered to the seller</b>	A mortgage deed with the seller as creditor and the buyer of real property as debtor.
<b>Mortgage-credit bonds</b>	Bonds issued by the mortgage-credit institutions: BRF-Kredit A/S (BRF), Danske Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab (DK), Landsbankernes Reallånefond (LRF), Nykredit A/S (N), Realkredit Danmark A/S (D), TOTALKREDIT Realkreditfond (TK), Unikredit Realkreditaktieselskab (UK), FIH Realkredit (FIH), and Dansk Landbrugs Realkreditfond (DLR).
<b>Multi-family building/multi-storey building</b>	Normally a building with two or more flats (rented or owner-occupied) which serve as dwellings.
<b>Municipalities, counties and regions</b>	<p>Until 1 January 2007, Denmark was divided into 271 municipalities; 268 of these constituting 13 separate counties. Bornholm, Copenhagen and Frederiksberg are not included in the normal division by county. Christiansø is not included in the general division of municipalities and is administered by the Ministry of Defence instead.</p> <p>From 1 January 2007, Denmark is divided into 98 municipalities and 5 regions.</p>
<b>Mutual insurance companies</b>	Associations of the insured.
<b>National Church, the</b>	According to the Danish constitution, the National Church is the evangelical-Lutheran protestant church. Membership is achieved through baptism.
<b>National health insurance schemes</b>	<p>Schemes which ensure that all Danish residents have access to treatment and health-services, regardless of health, age, and income.</p> <p>Regardless of income, those insured can choose between Group 1, which features free treatment by specified doctors, and Group 2, which offers treatment by doctors outside of the group specified in Group 1 at reduced fees.</p>
<b>Naturalisation</b>	Acquisition of Danish citizenship.
<b>Net price index</b>	The net price index is calculated on the basis of the prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption, less indirect taxes and duties and including price subsidies. The weights used are based on the classification of private consumption in Denmark used in the national accounts, used in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 2001 the classification of household goods and services is based on the international classification COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).
<b>Net reproduction rate</b>	Number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if the 1,000 women were annually reduced in number from age 0 according to the given year's age-specific mortality levels, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility.

	ty rates.
<b>New buildings completed</b>	Buildings which have been authorised for use, temporarily authorised for use, or where the completion of the building has been ascertained regardless of any authorisation for use.
<b>NH<sub>4</sub></b>	NH <sub>4</sub> is the chemical designation for ammonium. Ammonium is created in various ways, e.g. when farmers spread liquid manure, which contains ammonia, on their land. Ammonium is dispersed and transported by the wind, and the nitrogen contents of ammonium contribute to acidification processes.
<b>Nitrate</b>	Nitrate is a type of nutritive salt which contributes to algae growth and acidification in the aquatic environment.
<b>Nitric oxides</b>	Compounds of nitrogen and oxygen (NO and NO <sub>2</sub> ) created through incineration processes. Nitric oxides are dangerous to health at high concentrations, and in the atmosphere may be converted into nitric acid, which increases the acidity of precipitation and contributes to algae growth.
<b>Non-market activity</b>	Such activity is characterised by being carried out by the public sector, by organisations and associations, or by private households with a view to »own« consumption.
<b>Non-western countries</b>	Non-western countries comprise all countries which are not defined as western countries.
<b>Normal working hours</b>	Normal working hours denote the usual weekly working hours, including any normal overtime.
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	NO <sub>x</sub> is a designation for nitric oxides, which are chemical compounds between a nitrogen atom and one or more oxygen atoms. Nitric oxides are spread by the wind and contribute to acidification of the environment.
<b>Nuisance bonuses</b>	Overtime bonuses, shift-work bonuses and various forms of bonus for dirty work.
<b>Occupational accident</b>	A sudden incident or case of poisoning at the workplace which causes the person involved in the accident to be unable to work for at least one more day than the day of the accident.
<b>Occupational disorder</b>	Any disease which is, or is assumed to be, caused by impacts from the working environment.
<b>Official prices for regulation of farm rents</b>	Called "kapitelstakster" in Danish, this concept denotes average producer prices generated from sales of barley and wheat from the onset of harvesting to the end of December of the harvest year.  These official prices are calculated by Statistics Denmark and are mainly used in connection with tenancy contracts.
<b>Old-age pension</b>	A social-security pension for all persons over the age of 64 (before 2006: 66) who meet specific requirements on Danish citizenship and period of residence.
<b>Ordinary free trade</b>	Property sales except from family sales, forced sales, etc.
<b>Other current transfers</b>	Come from other domestic sectors, the EU, and other countries.

<b>Other current transfers to and from abroad</b>	Comprise unilateral transactions between other countries and general government institutions, companies, or individuals with Denmark as their country of residence. A few items which are treated as exports/imports of services in balance-of-payments statistics are also included in this group.
<b>Other owner</b>	Comprises state institutions, local-authority institutions, and associations.
<b>Other services</b>	Within the balance of payments, this denotes a series of transactions which involve a duration of time, such as transport by land and air, insurance, and licenses.
<b>Owner</b>	Within business statistics, "owners" comprise liable owners whose main activity/employment concerns the enterprise owned by them. This category includes assisting spouses.
<b>Partnership</b>	A firm with two or more participants who have entered into an agreement on operating a business together. The participants - partners - are fully liable to the company's creditors.
<b>Passenger kilometre</b>	Unit of transport, i.e. one person carried one kilometre.
<b>Passenger-transport work</b>	Is measured in passenger kilometres.
<b>Persons without employment</b>	See <i>Unemployed</i> .
<b>Pesticides</b>	Chemical products used to combat undesirable biological activity, such as insects, weeds, and fungi.
<b>Population growth increase</b>	Live births and immigration less deaths and emigration.
<b>Population increase</b>	Birth surplus or natural growth (number of live births less the number of deaths) + net migration (immigration less emigration).
<b>Price adjustments, securities</b>	Changes in the value of shares, mortgage-credit bonds, and mortgage bonds due to changes in interest rates since the last adjustments.
<b>Price level indices</b>	Price level indices are ratios of PPPs (purchasing power parities) to exchange rates. They provide a measure of real differences in price levels between countries. The EU price surveys indicate price level index in each country relative to the average of the EU. If a country has a price index higher than 100, it means that prices in that country are higher than the EU average and vice versa.
<b>Price relationship</b>	The relationship between two prices. This is used to elucidate changes in the relationship between the price of a product and means of production which are important to the production of this product.
<b>Primary income</b>	Comprises salaries, wages, etc., including contributions to pension schemes administered by employers and net profits from self-employment.  Business interest payable and interest expenditure is not included in the calculation of profits from enterprises, which is one of the reasons why it is not possible to carry out direct comparisons between the primary incomes of self-employed persons and employees.
<b>Principal public</b>	In principle, this main group consists of activities which are public by nature, i.e. activities which cannot be carried out by private individuals or enterprises. It in-

<b>services</b>	cludes the legislative branch, local authorities, local and general enforcement agencies, general financial policies and agencies pertaining thereto, general public personnel policies, centralised purchasing and sales, international relations, police activity, and defence activity. All of these activities must be considered indispensable to any organised society.
<b>Private course organisers</b>	Comprises course activity within the private sector, e.g. private training enterprises, employee and employer organisations, administration schools and a number of independent institutions.
<b>Private consumption expenditure</b>	Comprises the sum of final consumption expenditure of households and consumption within the group "Associations, organisations, etc." which comprises the final use of non-market production in private consumption-oriented, non-profit institutions.
<b>Private limited company (ApS)</b>	Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.
<b>Probation and prisons</b>	The Department for Prisons and Probation is in charge of operating open and closed institutions, prisons, etc.
<b>Production taxes</b>	Comprises taxes/duties on products and other production taxes. The main elements of the latter group are property taxes and weight duties on motor vehicles which are used in production.
<b>Property value</b>	<p>Up until 1996, the value of real property (land and buildings) was normally determined by means of valuations carried out every four years and annual adjustments.</p> <p>As of 1998, values are determined by means of annual adjustments. The property value comprises land value and building value.</p>
<b>Provisions</b>	Liabilities, the size or date of maturity are not known with certainty, e.g. deferred taxes and pension liabilities.
<b>Public consumption expenditure</b>	<p>Within public finances, this constitutes an expenditure item and is obtained in the following way:</p> $\text{Compensation of employees} + \text{consumption of fixed capital}$ $= \text{Gross domestic product at factor cost}$ $\text{Gross domestic product at factor cost} + \text{intermediate consumption} = \text{production}$ $\text{Production} + \text{social benefits in kind} - \text{sales of goods and services}$ $= \text{Public consumption expenditure}$ <p>Public consumption expenditure (or consumption) comprises actual operating activities carried out within the general-government sector.</p> <p>More than half of total public consumption expenditure can be broken down by specific recipients: persons or households.</p> <p>The remainder constitutes collective public consumption.</p>
<b>Public course</b>	Comprise state-subsidised public institutions for adult and supplementary educa-

<b>organisers</b>	tion.
<b>Public expenditure on culture</b>	Public expenditure on culture comprises net current expenditure under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the allocation of funds generated by the Danish Football Pools Company for cultural purposes. This concept also comprises net current expenditure on culture at local authorities and counties.
<b>Public libraries</b>	According to the Library Act, all municipalities are under an obligation to maintain - alone or jointly - a public library where books and other materials are made available to adults and children free of charge.
<b>Public quasi corporations</b>	<p>Public quasi corporations have their accounts incorporated into central or local government accounts. The general government sector fully controls these companies, including all legal obligations and covers the operating deficits of the company or receives the operating profits of the company. This implies that these companies are only included in the statistics for the general government with regard to their profits or deficits. However, the general government's coverage of capital expenditure on, e.g. acquisition of new fixed assets does not appear from the statistics as the general government acquires in a statistical sense ownership certificates. Examples of quasi corporations are the Danish national railroads, municipal utility enterprises and part of the refuse-collection sector.</p> <p>The following preconditions apply to a public quasi corporation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The accounts are integrated into central or local government accounts.</li> <li>– Production is determined by the market, is manufactured on a large scale and is primarily sold to the private sector, i.e. revenue from sales constitutes 50 per cent or more of the current expenditure.</li> <li>– The corporations are run commercially.</li> </ul>
<b>Public roads</b>	Roads which fall within the auspices of local authorities, county authorities, or the Danish Road Directorate.
<b>Purchasing power parities</b>	<p>Purchasing power parities – (also called PPP) are price relatives that show the ratio of the prices in national currencies of the same goods or service in different countries.</p> <p>Purchasing power parities are primarily applied for converting the GDP and other national accounts aggregates into internationally comparable aggregates. When purchasing power parities are applied for conversions into a common currency, differences in price levels are taken into account.</p> <p>However, when conversions are made on the basis of exchange rates, differences in price levels are not taken fully into account. In addition to this, purchasing power parities are also applied for calculation of the price levels in countries that are compared.</p>
<b>Pure nutrients</b>	Fertiliser consumption: contents of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) in various types of fertiliser.
<b>Quantity index</b>	The quantity index illustrates the quantitative changes in imports and exports
<b>Quartile</b>	The lower quartile of an income breakdown is the amount which separates income recipients in two groups: one group numbering 25 per cent of the total group with

<b>(lower and upper)</b>	<p>incomes lower than the quartile, and a group numbering 75 per cent of the total group with incomes greater than this lower quartile.</p> <p>Conversely, the upper quartile separates the total group of income recipients into one group numbering 75 per cent with incomes lower than the upper quartile and one group numbering 25 per cent with incomes greater than this upper quartile.</p>
<b>Quartile breakdown</b>	When income recipients have been divided in accordance with income sizes, the proportion of total income accounted for by each quarter group of all income recipients is calculated.
<b>Quotients</b>	<p>Quotients within population statistics:</p> <p><i>Age specific:</i> Number of live births per year born to mothers within a given age group per 1,000 women within the relevant age group.</p> <p>The quotients within the five-year age groups are calculated as simple averages of the quotients for individual one-year age groups of women within the reproductive age bracket (15-49 years), thus removing the effects of shifts from year to year in the age distribution of women within individual five-year groups.</p> <p><i>General:</i> Number of live births per 1,000 women within their reproductive period, i.e. aged 15-49 years.</p> <p><i>Summary:</i> Number of live births per 1,000 residents.</p>
<b>Raw material price index</b>	Is a sub-index of the wholesale-price index which illustrates trends in prices relating to imported, unprocessed raw materials and fuels.
<b>Real property</b>	Independently registered property, consisting of land and buildings.
<b>Real-property valuation</b>	The main regulation of this Act stipulates that such valuation shall extend to all real property in Denmark.
<b>Recidivism</b>	<p>Recidivism is defined in the following way in Statistic Denmark's publications :</p> <p>New crimes committed within two years after:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. releasing after the serving of a sentence and/or</li> <li>2. imposing of an unsuspended sentence which is served during remand custody and/or</li> <li>3. ceasing/repealing of preventive measures and/or</li> <li>4. imposing of a conviction excluding unsuspended sentences</li> </ol>
<b>Recognised religious denominations</b>	Religious denominations which are outside of the National Church, but whose religious ceremonies have legal validity, as well as religious denominations outside of the National Church which have legal authority to conduct marriage ceremonies.
<b>Recycling</b>	"Recycling" comprises reuse of waste in its original form and waste recovery; e.g. recycling of used bottles after rinsing and cleansing.
<b>Refugees</b>	<p>Persons who have been granted residence permits in accordance with the regulations under the Aliens Act which pertain to refugees.</p> <p>This group also includes persons who have been granted a residence permit for humanitarian reasons.</p>

<b>Regional archives</b>	The National Archives receives materials from the central offices of the central government, while the four regional archives receives materials from local offices as well as from local government.
<b>Registered ships</b>	Privately or publicly owned ships of at least 20 GT, except ships owned by the naval forces.
<b>Registered partnership</b>	Registered partnership denotes marriage-like relations between two persons of the same sex.
<b>Reinsurance company</b>	A company in which insurance companies can spread the risks involved in their insurance company by reinsuring their insurance contracts.
<b>Remuneration</b>	The concept remuneration is the concept that is the nearest to what is understood by most employees to be hourly earnings.
<b>Rent</b>	<p>The amount which may be legally claimed from tenants.</p> <p>Rent does not include heating contributions, just as any rent subsidies have not been deducted.</p>
<b>Rent subsidies</b>	Denote subsidies for housing expenses which may be granted upon application, depending on household composition, income, and housing. Rent subsidies may be granted to tenants in leased accommodation and to communal dwellings where the tenant is not a pensioner, whereas pensioners' rent subsidies may be granted to recipients of social pension benefits who live in leased accommodation, co-operative dwellings, owner-occupied dwellings, or communal dwellings.
<b>Reported violations</b>	A violation which has been reported to the police or which has come to the knowledge of the police in other ways.
<b>Reproduction rate</b>	Net: the number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproduction period of their lives (ages 15-49) if they were to give birth and die in accordance with given levels of fertility and mortality.
<b>Research libraries</b>	All libraries which are mainly financed through public-sector funding and which are not public libraries or school libraries, nor associated with the public-library sector.
<b>Residential or commercial units</b>	A residential unit or a commercial unit within a building is defined as a room or several interconnected rooms with other, associated rooms which are used as a residence or for commercial purposes, possibly for both. A separate access point is required: from street level, through a garden, or via common hallways or stairs. It is vital that the unit in question can be considered an independent address in accordance with the above requirements on independent access.
<b>Salaried employees</b>	Employees with a fixed monthly salary.
<b>Sales of goods and services</b>	Invoiced sales of goods and services manufactured, processed, or assembled by the relevant enterprise, as well as goods which the enterprise has let others manufacture from materials supplied by them.
<b>Sales of own products</b>	Invoiced sales of goods manufactured, processed, or assembled by the relevant enterprise, as well as goods which the enterprise has let others manufacture from materials supplied by them.

<b>SDR</b>	Special Drawing Rights within the IMF. SDRs constitute an international method of payment and can be used for payments internally between central banks and between central banks and the IMF.
<b>Sea transport</b>	A category within statistics on the balance of payments. Earnings from sea transport are partly from Danish shipping companies' ships engaged in international transport, less carriage of merchandise from foreign countries to Denmark, and partly disbursements in Denmark by foreign carriers, e.g. port disbursements, shipbrokers, etc. Expenditure on sea transport includes Danish shipping agencies' expenditure at foreign ports and expenditure on sea transport/freight on imports carried by foreign shipping companies.
<b>Share-price index</b>	Is used to assess general trends within the share market. The share-price index shows value changes in capital placed in a share portfolio which reflects the overall composition of listed shares.
<b>Short-cycle higher education</b>	Comprises courses of up to 2 years of education after upper secondary school education or vocational upper secondary school. Examples of short-cycle higher education are real estate agents, computer specialists and policemen.
<b>Simple detention</b>	Also known as lenient imprisonment: deprivation of liberty for a period of 7 days to 6 months. Persons serving a sentence of simple detention have special rights in comparison to those serving a sentence of imprisonment.
<b>Single-family houses</b>	Comprise farmhouses and detached, undetached, or semi-detached one-family houses.
<b>Singles</b>	<p>An adult person who does not form part of a couple. A single person under the age of 25 years must not be a child living at home. See "Child living at home".</p> <p>The family tables used in income statistics also include children who do not live with their parents and who were 15 years or more at the end of the year in the "singles" group.</p>
<b>SITC</b>	Standard International Trade Classification, prepared by the UN.
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	See <i>Sulphur dioxide</i>
<b>Social and health services</b>	This main group comprises various services aimed at individuals and offered to households and private individuals. Social and health services include education, national health services, social security, various welfare services, housing and local environments, and cultural, recreational, and religious services.
<b>Social assistance for children and youths</b>	Social assistance under the Social Services Act for children and young people in special-needs families. This includes relocation of the child with or without consent from its parents as well as certain preventive measures
<b>Social benefits in kind</b>	This concept includes health-insurance services and aids which the general government sector purchases on the market and allocates to households in the form of full or partial payment to market producers for supplying specific products to households.
<b>Socio-economic status</b>	Breakdown of the population in accordance with labour-market attachment, i.e. classification into the following categories: self-employed, assisting spouses, employees, unemployed persons, persons temporarily outside the labour force (leave from unemployment and various labour-market measures which do not involve

	wages), retirement, pensioners, and others outside the labour force (cash-benefit claimants who are not available to the labour market, students, children, young adults, etc.).
	Employees may be allocated into sub-groups in accordance with skill levels. These skill levels may have been obtained through formal education or through training and hands-on practice.
<b>Special legislation, offences against</b>	Offences which do not fall within the scope of the Danish Penal Code, e.g. offences against the Road Traffic Act, the Euphoriants Act, the Firearms Act, and legislation on taxation.
<b>Standard contribution margin</b>	The standard contribution margin of an activity equals the standard production value less the standard size of the variable costs/expenditure directly linked to this activity.
<b>State-subsidised theatres</b>	In addition to the Royal Theatre and the regional theatres, this group comprises the theatres which are subsidised by the Danish Theatrical Council in accordance with the Act on theatrical enterprises.
<b>Subsidies</b>	Comprise all current transfers from the public sector to enterprises which carry out production for the market. The total subsidies are distributed to quasi-government operations and private enterprises. These subsidies are divided into product subsidies, i.e. subsidies which are awarded in proportion with the goods produced, and other production subsidies. It should be mentioned that compensation for operating losses in quasi-government corporations are classified as product subsidies.
<b>Suckling cows</b>	Cows which are normally not used for milk production, but which are used for suckling calves instead. Cows kept for suckling are used when breeding cattle for meat production.
<b>Sulphur dioxide</b>	Is a toxic gas created as a by-product from incineration of e.g. coal and oil. Sulphur dioxide is spread by the wind and contributes to acidification of the environment.
<b>Supplementary pension</b>	Is granted to employees and self-employed persons aged 60-64 years (before 2006: 16-66) where certain conditions on period of residence in Denmark and working conditions are met. Working hours must be reduced to 12-30 hours per week. Supplementary pensions are calculated on the basis of daily-benefit rates and cannot exceed 82 per cent of the income lost as a result of the reduction in working hours.
<b>Supply</b>	Manufacturing sales of own production plus imports minus exports.
<b>Suspended dust particles</b>	Denotes particles which are capable of remaining suspended in air. In certain situations, suspended dust particles are defined as particles with diameters of less than 10 µm. In other cases, such particles are defined as particles created/collected in connection with specific procedures and may include particles larger than 10 µm.
<b>Suspended imprisonment</b>	Is a conviction whereby a person is not imprisoned unless the person in question within a period of probation commits new criminal offences or violates terms stipulated by the court.
<b>Taxation assessment</b>	An "estimate" is a taxation unit where one person constitutes one estimate and one person, whereas a married couple constitutes one estimate and two persons. The reason that married couples constitute only one estimate is that married couples

are subject to joint taxation in Greenland; i.e. married couples file only one income tax return. The taxable income is calculated as the annual income, i.e. the total number of taxable days divided by 365.

<b>Taxes and duties</b>	In the statistics on public finances, taxes and duties are defined as compulsory transfers to the central government without any link between payment and acquisition of services. In the general statistics, taxes and duties may be broken down by type of tax and national account group. Placing taxes and duties in different parts of the national accounts constitutes an attempt to illustrate the manner in which different taxes and duties affect the national economy. Taxes and duties are divided into production and import taxes, current income and property taxes, capital taxes, fines, compulsory fees, and compulsory contributions to social-security schemes. When classifying taxes and duties according to type, only the tax base is taken into account.
<b>Terms of trade</b>	Are the ratio of the index of unit values for exports to the index of unit values for imports, expressed in per cent.
<b>Time charter</b>	Income from rental of ships.
<b>Tonnage</b>	Denotes ship capacity. One measurement used for tonnage is the gross tonnage.
<b>Tonne kilometres</b>	Unit of transport; i.e. one tonne of goods carried one kilometre.
<b>Total fertility rate</b>	Number of children that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
<b>Total income</b>	The data featured in the consumption survey is obtained through comparisons of various sources of data. As a result, it has been possible to present broader income concepts in this survey than those featured in the general income statistics based on registered information. Thus, the total income statistics of the consumption survey also include income from moonlighting, various winnings, etc. Any enterprise expenditure has been deducted from the incomes of self-employed persons.
<b>Trade balance</b>	The value of exports less the value of imports
<b>Trade journals</b>	Periodical publications mainly aimed at target groups with common interests in terms of industry or finances, etc. These publications are funded by membership fees, subscriptions, and possibly advertising.
<b>Trade unions</b>	Associations of employees and unemployed persons who share the same profession/education and/or the same type of work. The objective of these associations is to promote their members' common interests. Most employees' vocational organisations are members of a main organisation (e.g. LO - the Danish Federation of Trade Unions, FTF - the Danish Confederation of Salaried and Civil Servants' Organisations, or AC - the Danish Confederation of Professional Associations), while a minor number of employee organisations are independent from the main organisations.
<b>Traffic accidents</b>	<p>Accidents occurring on a public road, square, etc., in connection with traffic where at least one of the parties involved in the accident was driving a vehicle.</p> <p>As regards casualties, traffic-accident statistics include all deaths caused by traffic accidents which occur within 30 days of the accident. The statistics on injuries</p>

	include all other persons injured in traffic accidents according to police information
<b>Traffic performance</b>	Number of kilometres travelled
<b>Train kilometres</b>	Unit of transport, i.e. one train transported one kilometre.
<b>Tramp trade</b>	Denotes maritime traffic with ships which are not used for line service
<b>Transfer income</b>	Includes cash benefits under the Act on active social policies, etc., unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, public pension benefits, early retirement benefits, leave benefits, student grants, etc. Income in the form of interest is not included in the scope of transfer income.
<b>Transit/transfer air traffic</b>	Denotes intermediate landings. Transit indicates that the journey continues on the same plane. Transfer indicates a change of aircraft.
<b>Transport performance</b>	A calculation measured in tonne-km of the goods transported by Danish lorries. It takes into account the weight of the goods and the kilometres transported. One tonne-kilometer equals one tonne goods transported one kilometre.
<b>Travel</b>	Within statistics on the balance of payments, "travel" denotes earnings from non-residents travelling or staying in Denmark, and costs from Danish residents travelling or staying abroad, as well as income and expenditure from cross-border shopping.
<b>Treasury bills</b>	Securities issued by the central government with a maturity of 3 or 6 months. Treasury bills have no nominal interest rate; however, the effective interest rate is calculated as the difference between the price at the time of purchase and the principal amount. Treasury bills are mainly sold to banks.
<b>Treasury notes</b>	Central-government securities with a maturity of less than two years.
<b>Turnover</b>	Income generated from sales of products and services which concern the main activities of an enterprise. Turnover has been calculated less any discounts and does not include taxes, etc., which are directly associated with sales. This concept also includes work which has been carried out at one's own expense and booked as assets, e.g. construction of own machines.
<b>Turnover, etc.</b>	Turnover and other income from operation.
<b>Type of farming</b>	Within agricultural statistics, the production systems of farms are characterised by the proportions of various types of farming within the total standard contribution margin of the relevant farm.
<b>Type of ownership</b>	Enterprises with limited liability, etc.: limited company (A/S), private limited company (ApS), limited partnership (AmbA). Enterprises with unlimited liability: sole proprietorships, other types of partnerships. Other owners include the State, local authorities, funds, associations, and independent institutions.
<b>Unclassified functions, expenditure by</b>	Within public finances, this main group mainly includes interest payments and other costs related to general government debt. Payment of interest on debt is a sign that previous expenditure has been financed by taking out loans, rather than by means of current taxes. Such expenditure is not connected to current activities, and thus cannot be classified as belonging within any one particular function.

<b>Unemployed</b>	<p>A person is classified as being unemployed if, during the reference period, they do not have a job but are available to the labour market and are actively looking for employment. The statistics of registered unemployed (CRAM) are, as far as possible, prepared in accordance with this definition.</p> <p>Within CRAM, individual unemployment is calculated on the basis of the number of hours of unemployment during the week, whereas the number of unemployed persons within RAS is calculated as those persons who were fully unemployed during the last week of November according to CRAM.</p> <p>The concepts "persons having experienced unemployment" and "average number of unemployed" are examples of some of the central concepts used.</p>
<b>Unemployment insurance fund</b>	<p>An association, recognised by the Danish State, of wage-earning/salaried employees or of self-employed persons who have formed an association with the purpose of securing financial aid in the event of unemployment.</p> <p>In order to be state-authorised, such funds must meet a number of requirements; e.g., since 1 January 1985 such funds must have at least 5,000 members, a fact which has entailed a number of mergers of smaller funds, etc.</p>
<b>Unemployment rates in per cent</b>	<p>Unemployment rates in per cent are calculated for the group of persons who are members of an unemployment insurance fund and for the total group of registered unemployed persons, i.e. unemployed insured persons plus unemployed uninsured persons. Both calculations are carried out for the 16-64 age (before 2006: 16-66) bracket and do not include persons receiving early-retirement benefits or transitional benefits.</p> <p>The unemployment rate in per cent for registered unemployed persons is calculated by comparing the average number of unemployed persons to the workforce (RAS).</p> <p>The unemployment rate in per cent for insured persons is calculated by dividing the average number of unemployed insured persons at the end of the period with the number of insured persons at the end of the period.</p>
<b>Unit-value index, the</b>	Indicates changes in the price of imported and exported goods.
<b>Urban area</b>	An urban area comprises at least 200 inhabitants in a built-up area with distances of no more than 200 m between houses unless such distances are caused by public areas/facilities, sports venues, business facilities, etc.
<b>User</b>	Within agricultural statistics, the "user" of an agricultural holding denotes the person in whose name and at whose expense the relevant holding is run.
<b>Value</b>	Value is calculated for each commodity classification as invoiced sales ex factory, excluding VAT.
<b>Vehicle kilometre</b>	One vehicle moved one kilometre.
<b>Vehicle stock</b>	Comprises all vehicles which bear number plates (active vehicles) at the time of calculation.
<b>Vocational education and training</b>	Comprises vocational basic courses and practical training and main courses. These courses provide participants with vocational qualifications, this does not, however, apply to the basic course alone. Examples of vocational education and training are

bricklayers, carpenters and electricians. The courses are divided into practical training at the workplace and school attendance.

**Voluntary contribution to social security schemes**

Signifies contributions which entitle contributors to receive public social security benefits. The voluntary aspect denotes that these contributions fall outside the scope of taxation. Voluntary schemes include contributions to voluntary unemployment insurance, etc., and voluntary contributions to the labour-market supplementary pension scheme (ATP). Such contributions are mainly made by self-employed individuals who have joined this scheme of their own volition.

**Vocational upper secondary school**

Provides students with qualifications for further education and higher commercial examination (hhx) and higher technical examination (htx).

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