

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

2015



STATISTICS
DENMARK



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Preface

The *Statistical Yearbook 2015* 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. 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 English version of the yearbook is available in pdf format at www.dst.dk/yearbook.

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

Danmarks Statistik, maj 2015

Jørgen Elmeskov, rigsstatistiker

Steen Dahl Pedersen, kommunikationschef

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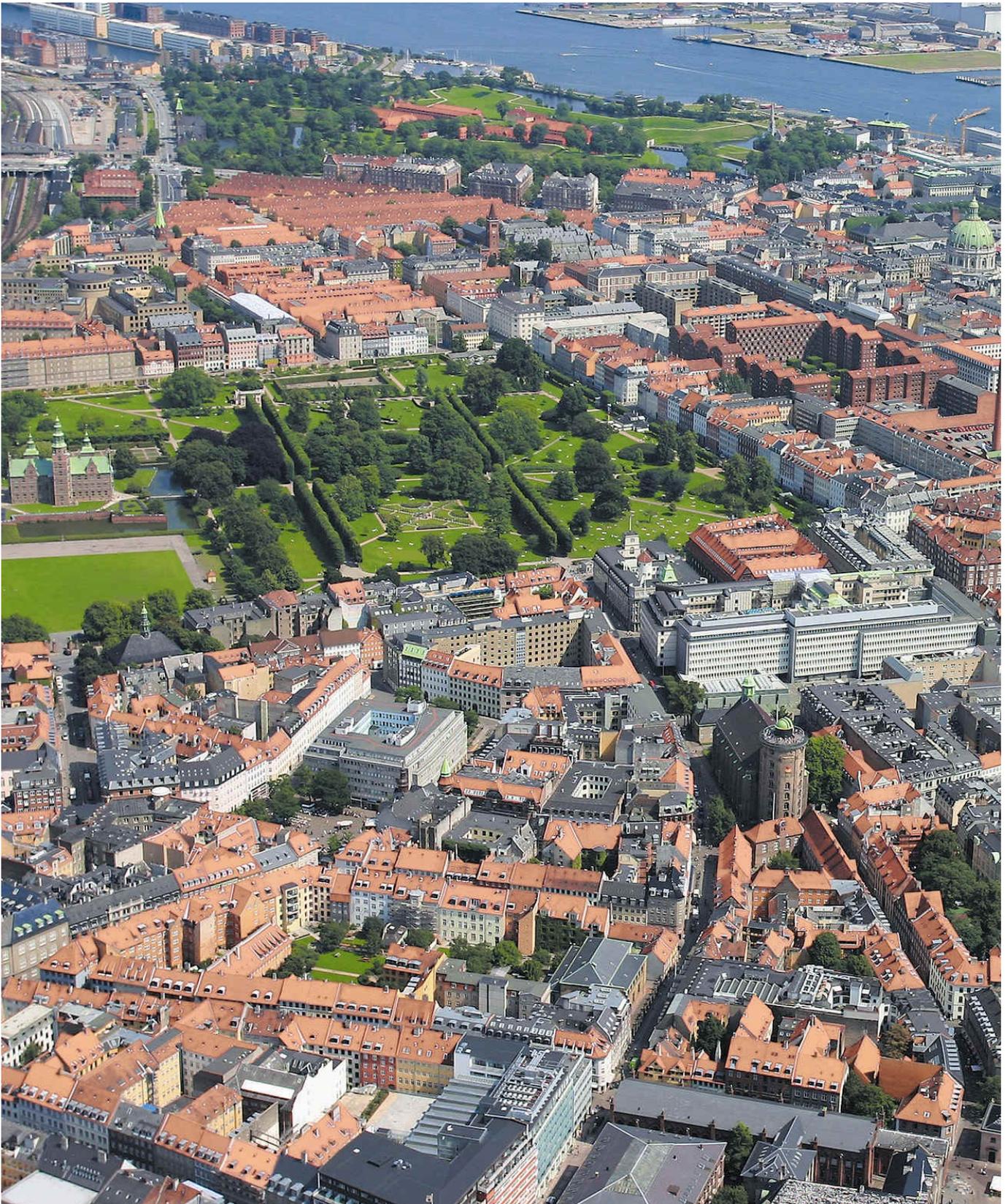
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Symbols		
	-	Nil.
	●	Not applicable.
	0	Less than 0.5 the final digit shown.
	0.0	Less than 0.05 the final digit shown.
	..	Available information not conclusive or withheld owing to nondisclosure practice.
	...	Data not available.
	*	Provisional or estimated figures.
	—	Break in a series, which means that data above the line are not fully comparable with data below the line.
		Refers from diagram in text section to table.
	Red writing	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

Population and population forecasts

Immigrants and their descendants

Births

Deaths and life expectancy

Households, families and children

Marriages and divorces

Migrations

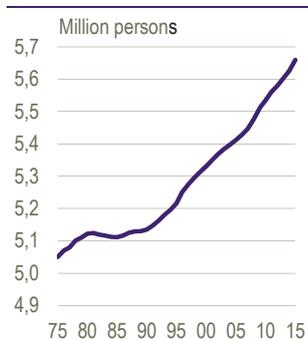
Names

Elections



Population and population forecasts

Figure 1
Population



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 2015 it was 5.7 million people. However, during the early 1980s, the population fell due to reductions in the number of births.

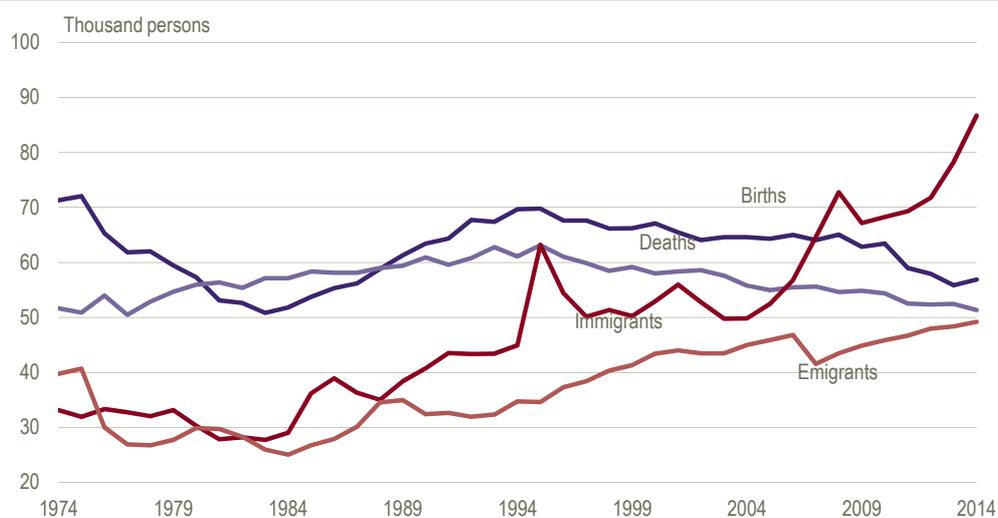
Women are in the majority

Though more boys than girls are born every year, women comprise slightly more than half of the Danish population (50.3 per cent). This is because of higher mortality rates among men. There are more men than women in all age groups up to the late 50s, except for the 39-year-olds, but women take over in all subsequent age groups. The age group 100 and older comprises more than five and a half 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**

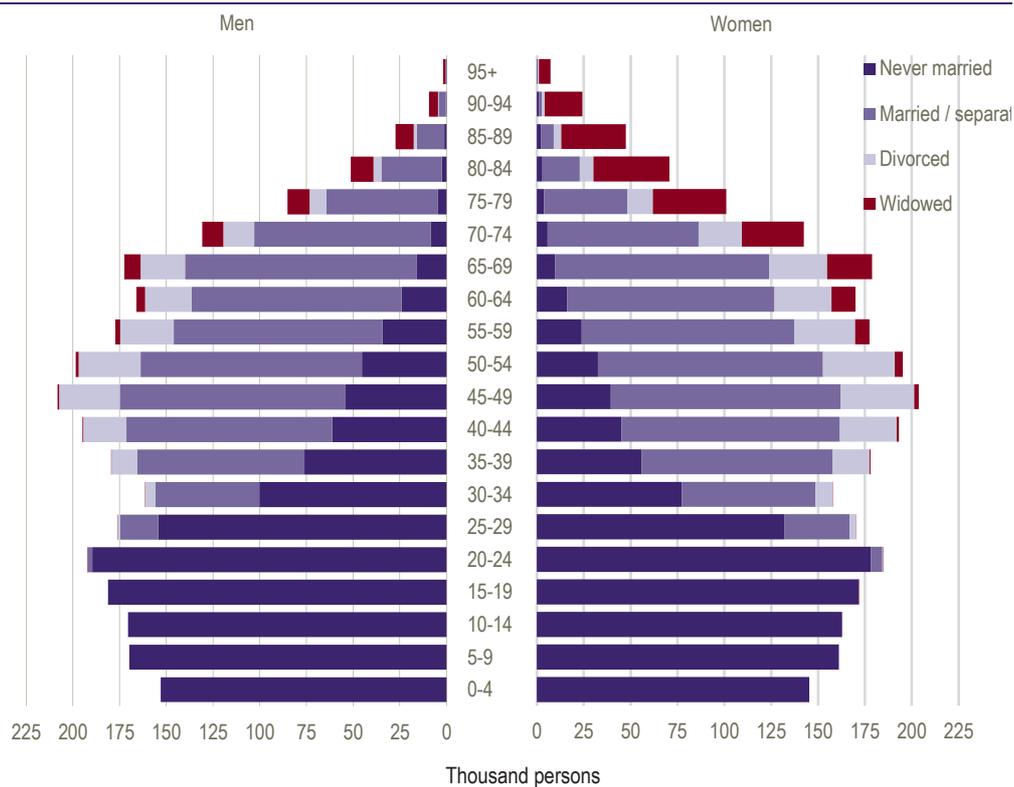


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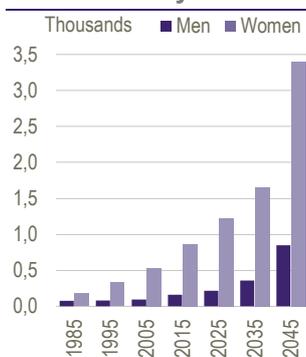
We are growing older

The Danish population is getting older. The average age in Denmark was 41.1 years as of 1 January 2015. For men, this figure was 40.2 years, and for women, it was 42.0 years. When examining 1980 figures, the average age was 4.2 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 68 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 2015

www.statbank.dk/folk1

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 2015 a total of 1.022 people (865 women and 157 men) were 100 years of age 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 2015 is 0.93. This implies that for every 100 economically active individuals, 93 persons need support.

On the basis of the projections on population development in 2014, the demographic dependency ratio will increase to 0.93 in 2020 and reach 1.06 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.

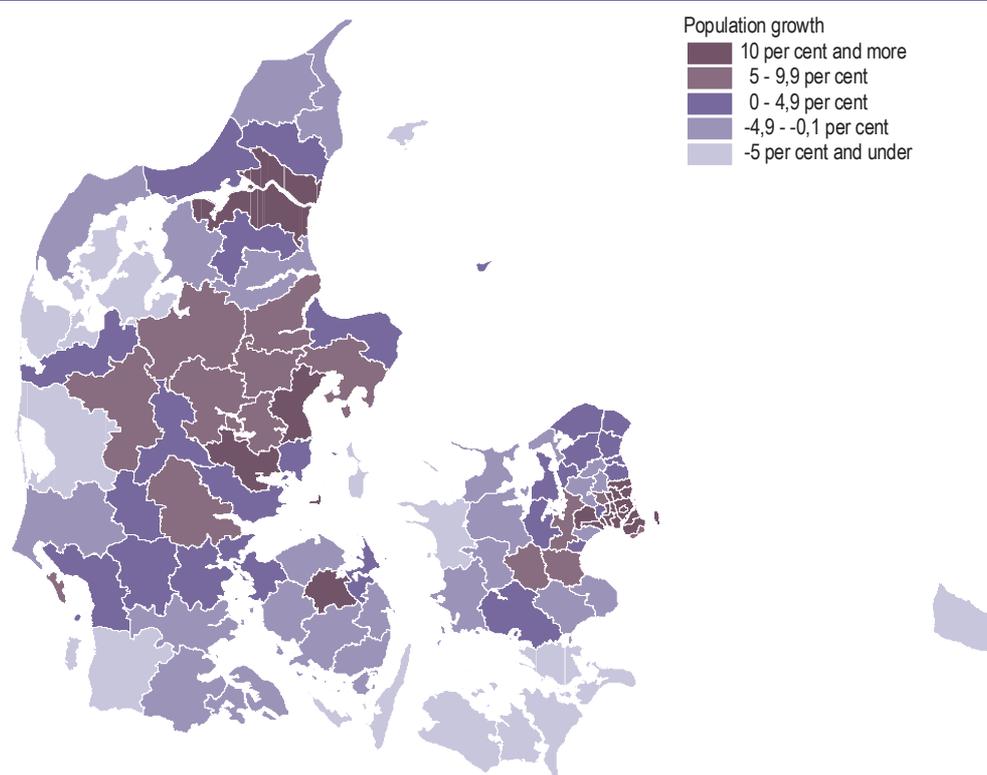
Major difference in the population growth among municipalities

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 inhabit-

ants, while the municipalities of Western and Southern Jutland and Western Zealand and Lolland-Falster will see a 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 2014 to 2034



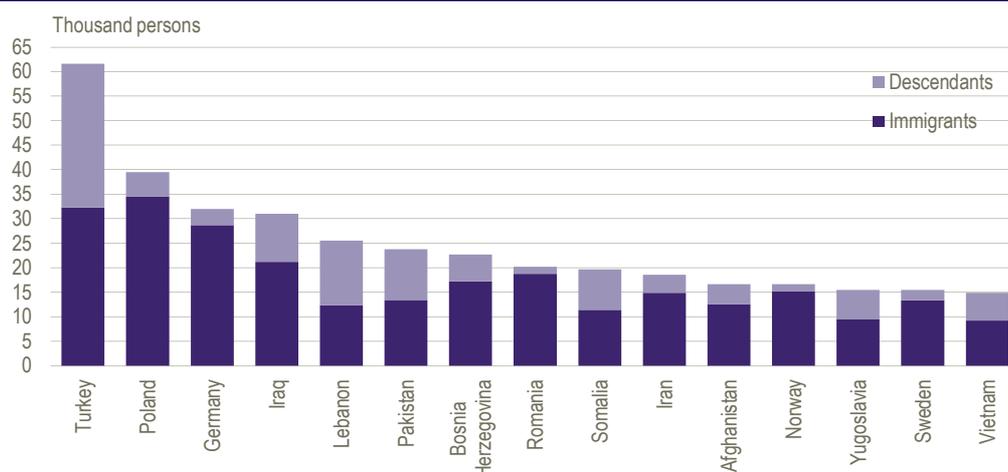
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Immigrants and their descendants

In January 2015, immigrants and descendants comprised 11.6 per cent of the total Danish population (657,473 persons) – about 8.9 per cent are immigrants and 2.8 per cent are descendants. 53 per cent of all immigrants and descendants originate from a European country.

In total, representing about 200 different countries. The largest group originates from Turkey, namely 61,634 persons or 9.4 per cent. of all immigrants and their descendants. Poland and Germany are number two and three on the list, with respectively 39,465 and 31,962 immigrants and descendants in Denmark.

Figure 6 Immigrants and descendants after country of origin. 1 January 2015

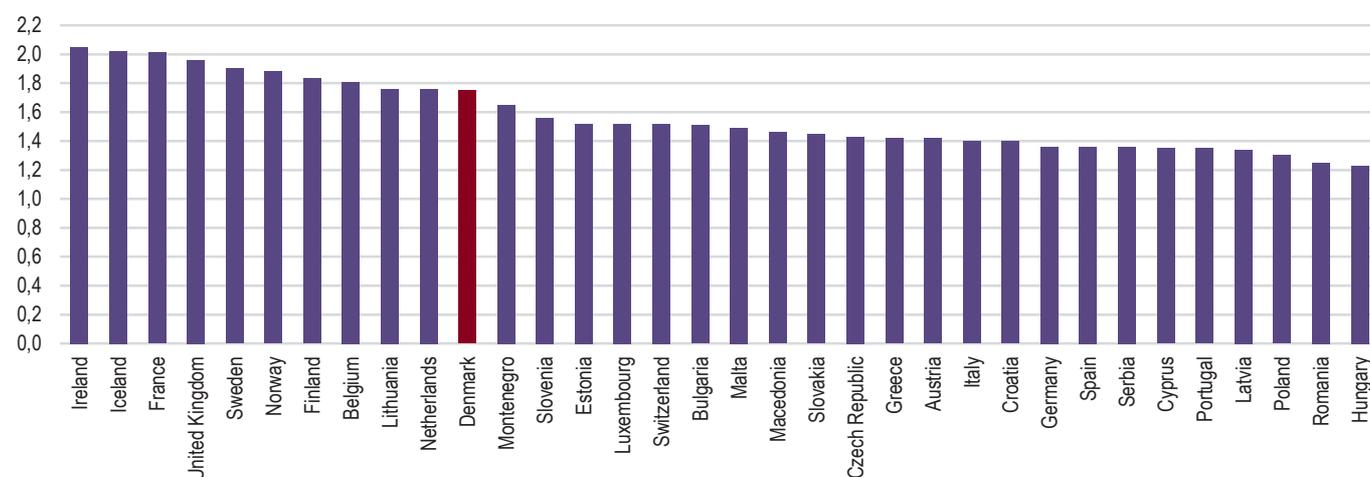
www.statbank.dk/folk1

Births

How many children are born each year?

During recent years, the number of live births has been about 61,427, a year, corresponding to an average of almost 168 a day. In 2014 the number increased to 56,900. 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 2014, the *total fertility rate*, i.e. the average number of live births per woman, was 1.69 in Denmark.

A fertility rate at 2.07 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. 2012

Source: Eurostat

Older mothers

Over the years, women have become increasingly mature before becoming mothers. In 2014, the average age of women giving birth for the first time was 30.9 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 2014.

One of the highest fertility rates in EU

Denmark has one of the highest fertility rates in the EU. In 2012, Ireland had the highest fertility rate (2.1) while Hungary had the lowest (1.2). In Denmark it was 1.8.

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 four times higher than that for women.

During the last decade the number of deaths in Denmark has been 53,850 deaths a year in average. In 2014, the figure was 51,340. About 89 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

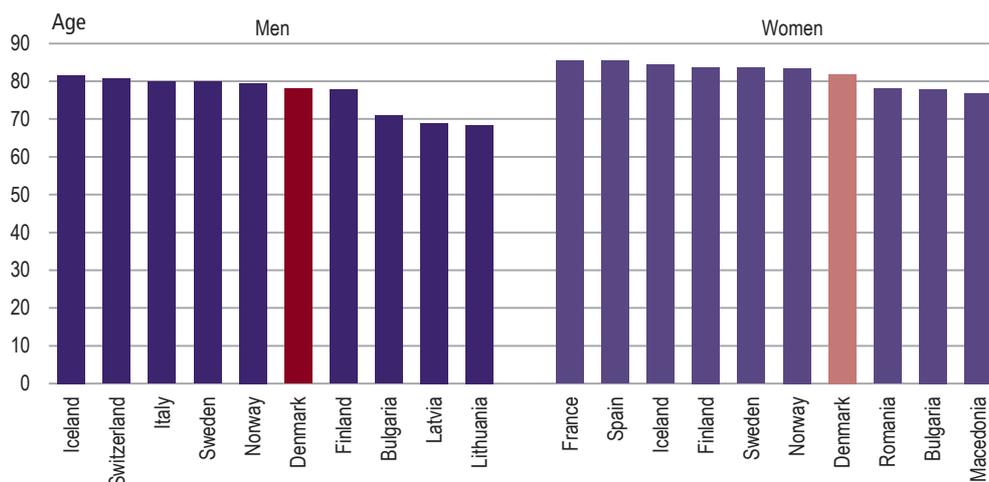
Life expectancy is one of the most commonly used statistics for assessing the health of a population. Life expectancy is the average number of years that a person can expect to live, based on the latest figures for mortality. The latest life expectancy has been calculated at 78.5 years for men and 82.7 years for women.

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.

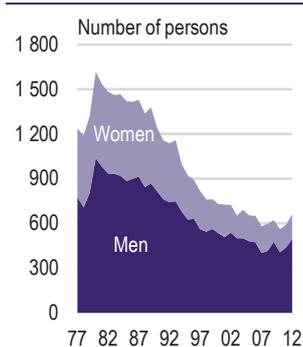
In the 1960s, Denmark was among the countries with the highest life expectancy in the world, but later on Danish life expectancy was among the lowest in Western Europe. However, life expectancy has increased a little more during recent years. During the latest ten years life expectancy has increased by 3.3 years for men and 2.8 years for women.

Figure 8 Life expectancy rates in selected countries. 2012



Source: Eurostat

Figure 9
Suicides



www.statbank.dk/dod1

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. 51 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.

Suicides

The number of suicides has been decreasing for some years up till the early 2000s. The last decade the number of suicides have been 626 a year in average. Latest figures show 661 suicides in 2012, corresponding to 1.3 per cent of all deaths. Suicide is more than three times as common among men as among women.

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. 76 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 2015, the corresponding figure is only 29 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 32.2 years and from 27.5 years to 34.8 years for men during the period 1980-2014. In 2009 these average ages fell a little and it seems as if there is stagnation for the first time since the 1960s.

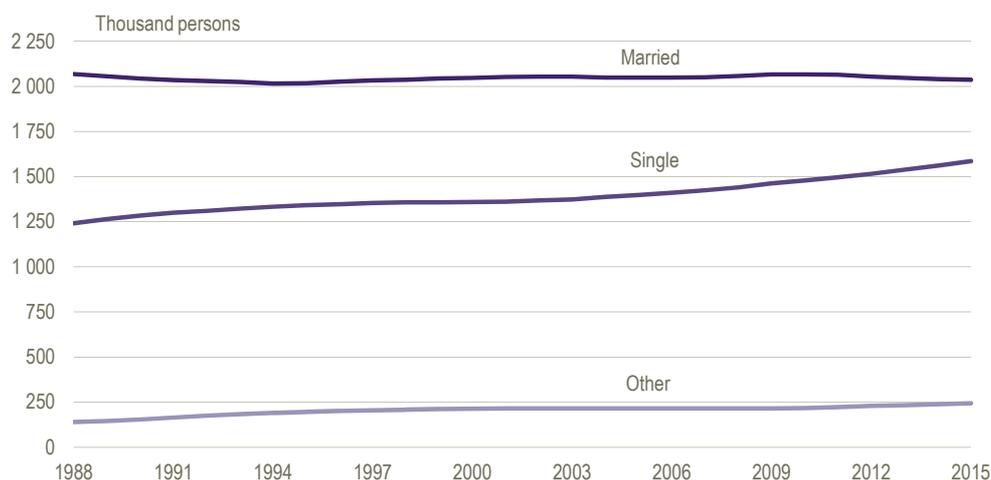
... but still live as couples

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 (37.1 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, 30.7 per cent of the women and 24.3 per cent of the men live in a household with at least one other adult.

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.

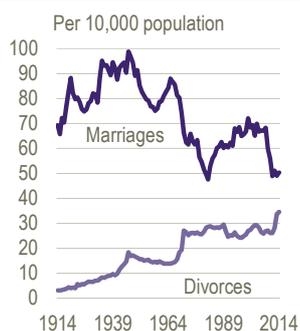
The low point of marriages was reached in 1982 with 24,300 marriages, and since then the level has increased and remained stable since 1997 on about 37,000 marriages per year. However, in 2009 the number decreased strikingly and in 2014 28,300 couples were married.

... 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. In 2013 a new law made it possible for married couples to divorce without previous separation. This had an influence on the number of divorces which in 2014 was 19,435.

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

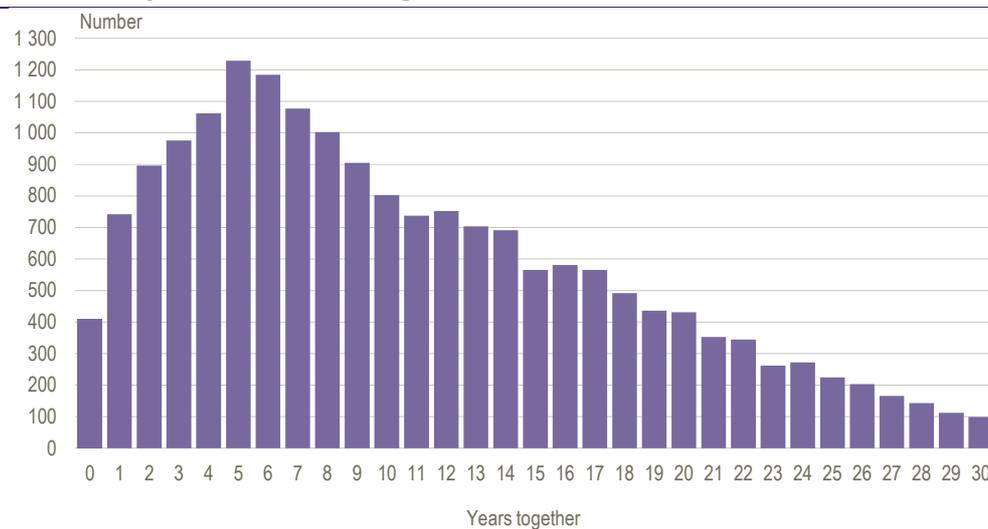


www.statbank.dk/hisb3

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 3-8 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. 2014



www.statbank.dk/ski107

Migrations

One in seven people move each year

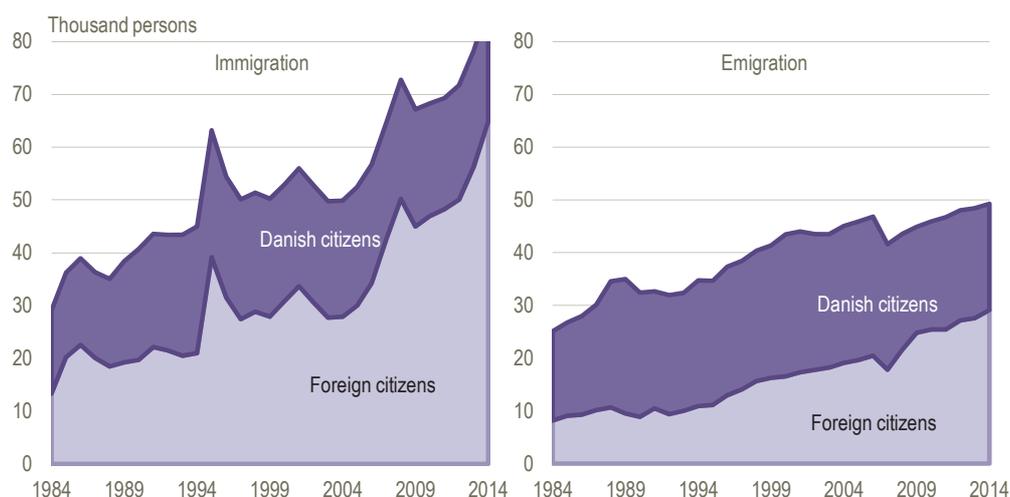
In 2014, almost 845,300 internal migrations are registered. This corresponds to one in seven people moving each year. 36 per cent of the registered internal migrations were migrations from one municipality to another.

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.

Danes emigrate – and then come back

Immigration is often thought of as immigration of foreign citizens, but Danes can also immigrate. In 2014, 25 per cent of all immigrants are Danish citizens returning after a shorter or longer period abroad or who are born by Danish parents abroad. When studying the Danish emigration statistics in 2014, it appears that 41 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

Peter and Anne are the most common forenames

In Denmark the most common first names for men are Peter and Jens. On 1 January 2015, the number was 49,550 and 48,506 persons, respectively, which corresponds to 18 and 17 per 1,000 men. Anne and Kirsten with 46,690 and 43,405 persons were number one and two on the list for women, corresponding to 16 and 15 per 1,000 women.

Jensen, Nielsen and Hansen are the most common Danish surnames

258,203 and 258,195 Danes have the surnames Jensen and Nielsen, respectively. Slightly less common is Hansen, which is the surname of 216,007 Danes. Together, these names each cover an eighth of the population. In 2002 they covered a sixth.

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 Sofia are the most popular names among new-born children

In 2013, William was the most popular forename among new-born boys and was given to 22 out of 1,000 boys. Lucas and Noah are also popular boy's names. Among

new-born girls, 19 out of 1,000 new-born girls were given the name Sofia. Ida and Isabella were number two and three with each 19 and 16 accordingly 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. William leads for the fourth time whereas Sofia leads for the second time.

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.

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.

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

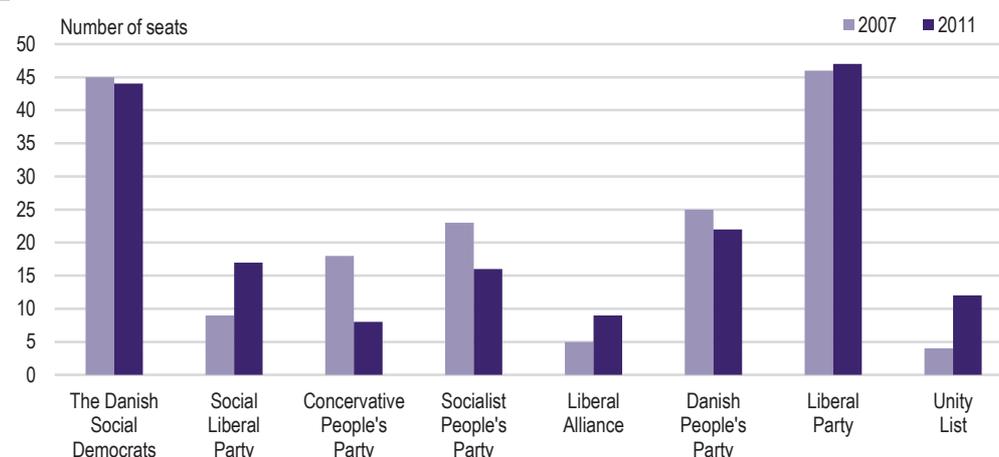


Table 45

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 2014. Denmark elects 13 MEPs. Elections to the European Parliament attract fewer voters than national elections. At the latest election, the electoral turnout was 56.3 per cent. Eight parties were nominated, seven of which entered the European Parliament. Five 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 ¹	Rest of the Islands	Jutland	Total	Annual increase in per cent	Population per km ²
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 ²	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
2014	746 556	2 306 284	2 574 395	5 627 235	0.44	131.1
2015	758 308	2 318 875	2 582 532	5 659 715	0.58	131.9

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

Table 2 Urban and rural population

1 January	1901	1921	1940	1960	1970	1981	1990	2000	2010	2015
All Denmark	2 449 540	3 269 554	3 844 312	4 585 256	4 937 579	5 123 989	5 135 409	5 330 020	5 534 738	5 659 715
The Greater Copenhagen ¹	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	1 263 698
Other urban areas with:										
Over 100 000 inhabitants	-	-	127 366	307 067	459 669	432 778	452 773	481 939	511 531	545 879
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	1 518 203
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	1 215 193
500-999 inhabitants	33 866	99 437	123 697	160 066	202 905	237 774	227 478	244 131	223 153	221 610
200-499 inhabitants	11 370	82 384	103 345	209 915	216 105	198 058	185 669	183 995	193 897	186 152
Rural districts	1 389 069	1 465 464	1 388 342	1 191 912	991 422	826 897	778 970	796 370	728 882	698 897
No fixed address	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8 091	10 083

¹ 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

	Population on 1 July ¹	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	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	67 369	62 809	43 400	32 344	13.0	12.1	0.5
1994	5 205	69 666	61 099	44 961	34 710	13.4	11.7	0.5
1995	5 228	69 771	63 127	63 187	34 630	13.3	12.1	0.5
1996	5 262	67 638	61 043	54 445	37 312	12.9	11.6	0.6
1997	5 284	67 648	59 898	50 105	38 393	12.8	11.3	0.5
1998	5 301	66 174	58 453	51 372	40 340	12.5	11.0	0.5
1999	5 319	66 220	59 179	50 236	41 340	12.4	11.1	0.4
2000	5 337	67 084	57 998	52 915	43 417	12.6	10.9	0.5
1991/2000 average	5 245	67 365	60 401	49 757	36 703	12.9	11.5	0.5
2001	5 355	65 458	58 355	55 984	43 980	12.2	10.9	0.5
2002	5 374	64 075	58 610	52 778	43 481	11.9	10.9	0.4
2003	5 387	64 599	57 574	49 754	43 466	12.0	10.7	0.4
2004	5 401	64 609	55 806	49 860	45 017	12.0	10.3	0.4
2005	5 416	64 282	54 962	52 458	45 869	11.9	10.1	0.4
2006	5 435	64 984	55 477	56 750	46 786	12.0	10.2	0.4
2007	5 457	64 082	55 604	64 656	41 566	11.8	10.2	0.4
2008	5 489	65 038	54 591	72 749	43 490	11.8	9.9	0.4
2009	5 519	62 818	54 872	67 161	44 874	11.4	9.9	0.3
2010	5 544	63 411	54 368	68 282	45 882	11.5	9.8	0.3
2011	5 567	58 998	52 516	69 298	46 684	10.6	9.4	0.4
2012	5 587	57 916	52 325	71 739	47 988	10.4	9.4	0.3
2013	5 609	55 873	52 471	78 259	48 394	10.0	9.4	0.3
2014	5 640	56 870	51 340	86 683	49 218	10.1	9.1	0.4

¹ 1851-1992: Estimated population 1 July.

Table 4 Population by sex and age. 2015

1 January	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
Total	2 811 014	2 848 701	5 659 715				
0 years	29 375	27 755	57 130	50 years	42 752	41 622	84 374
1 years	29 064	27 684	56 748	51 years	41 509	40 904	82 413
2 years	30 485	28 649	59 134	52 years	39 126	38 599	77 725
3 years	30 753	29 636	60 389	53 years	37 885	37 533	75 418
4 years	33 324	31 643	64 967	54 years	37 828	37 339	75 167
5 years	33 171	31 375	64 546	55 years	35 913	35 825	71 738
6 years	34 598	32 485	67 083	56 years	35 968	35 953	71 921
7 years	33 877	32 245	66 122	57 years	35 530	35 505	71 035
8 years	34 436	32 617	67 053	58 years	35 477	35 690	71 167
9 years	33 709	32 434	66 143	59 years	34 927	34 993	69 920
10 years	33 886	32 413	66 299	60 years	33 666	34 485	68 151
11 years	33 909	32 302	66 211	61 years	34 098	34 735	68 833
12 years	33 665	31 863	65 528	62 years	33 199	33 952	67 151
13 years	33 998	32 663	66 661	63 years	32 584	33 003	65 587
14 years	35 052	33 581	68 633	64 years	32 869	34 226	67 095
15 years	34 743	33 376	68 119	65 years	32 402	33 778	66 180
16 years	35 305	33 517	68 822	66 years	33 917	35 088	69 005
17 years	36 085	34 221	70 306	67 years	35 633	36 923	72 556
18 years	36 433	34 540	70 973	68 years	36 364	37 458	73 822
19 years	38 523	36 161	74 684	69 years	34 492	35 825	70 317
20 years	38 979	37 231	76 210	70 years	31 864	33 781	65 645
21 years	38 246	36 637	74 883	71 years	28 481	30 933	59 414
22 years	39 039	37 421	76 460	72 years	26 417	28 581	54 998
23 years	37 800	36 619	74 419	73 years	22 743	25 133	47 876
24 years	38 170	36 898	75 068	74 years	21 426	24 087	45 513
25 years	37 229	35 995	73 224	75 years	19 723	22 370	42 093
26 years	36 238	34 954	71 192	76 years	18 758	21 676	40 434
27 years	34 884	33 564	68 448	77 years	17 074	20 632	37 706
28 years	34 479	33 090	67 569	78 years	15 684	18 928	34 612
29 years	33 331	32 594	65 925	79 years	14 033	17 516	31 549
30 years	32 308	31 325	63 633	80 years	12 723	16 408	29 131
31 years	31 384	30 922	62 306	81 years	11 310	15 017	26 327
32 years	32 363	31 237	63 600	82 years	10 054	14 160	24 214
33 years	31 864	31 500	63 364	83 years	9 095	13 016	22 111
34 years	33 607	33 359	66 966	84 years	8 050	12 097	20 147
35 years	34 313	33 954	68 267	85 years	7 255	11 146	18 401
36 years	35 237	34 855	70 092	86 years	6 364	10 482	16 846
37 years	34 979	34 791	69 770	87 years	5 264	9 460	14 724
38 years	36 509	35 921	72 430	88 years	4 640	8 673	13 313
39 years	39 003	39 303	78 306	89 years	3 751	7 671	11 422
40 years	38 556	38 523	77 079	90 years	2 983	6 757	9 740
41 years	38 565	38 379	76 944	91 years	2 327	5 734	8 061
42 years	40 171	40 122	80 293	92 years	1 756	4 492	6 248
43 years	40 011	39 262	79 273	93 years	1 405	4 017	5 422
44 years	38 187	37 828	76 015	94 years	993	3 252	4 245
45 years	38 193	37 424	75 617	95 years	691	2 133	2 824
46 years	39 701	38 619	78 320	96 years	452	1 600	2 052
47 years	42 190	41 402	83 592	97 years	250	1 168	1 418
48 years	45 251	44 269	89 520	98 years	187	896	1 083
49 years	43 687	42 868	86 555	99 years	100	558	658
				100 years +	157	865	1 022

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Table 5 Population in urban areas with more than 5 000 inhabitants. 2015

Municipality code	Population 1 January	Municipality code	Population 1 January
All Denmark	5 659 715		
The Greater Copenhagen	1 263 698	766 Hedensted	11 591
Other urban areas		727 Odder	11 561
751 Aarhus	261 570	320 Haslev	11 407
461 Odense	173 814	751 Lystrup	10 341
851 Aalborg	110 495	671 Struer	10 285
561 Esbjerg	72 060	265 Jyllinge	10 092
730 Randers	61 664	760 Ringkøbing	9 766
621 Kolding	58 757	530 Grindsted	9 673
615 Horsens	56 536	575 Vejle	9 518
630 Vejle	53 975	210 Humlebæk	9 396
265 Roskilde	49 297	773 Nykøbing M	9 014
657 Herning	47 911	813 Sæby	8 825
223 Hørsholm ¹	46 717	260 Hundested	8 543
217 Helsingør ¹	46 492	210 Fredensborg	8 425
740 Silkeborg	43 351	751 Beder-Malling	8 325
370 Næstved	42 588	813 Skagen	8 211
607 Fredericia	40 046	561 Ribe	8 126
791 Viborg	39 228	270 Helsingø	8 104
259 Køge	36 424	820 Aars	8 077
661 Holstebro	35 108	710 Hadsten	8 005
169 Taastrup	33 440	746 Galten	7 959
330 Slagelse	32 333	210 Nivå	7 801
219 Hillerød ¹	31 519	760 Skjern	7 761
540 Sønderborg	27 419	340 Sorø	7 754
316 Holbæk	26 961	510 Vojens	7 650
479 Svendborg	26 804	550 Tønder	7 543
860 Hjørring	25 426	710 Hinnerup	7 534
813 Frederikshavn	23 345	791 Bjerringbro	7 448
851 Nørresundby	22 083	706 Ebeltoft	7 415
329 Ringsted	21 866	751 Løgten	7 335
240 Ølstykke-Stenløse	21 817	746 Hørning	7 265
510 Haderslev	21 748	430 Faaborg	7 150
779 Skive	20 490	840 Støvring	7 099
230 Birkerød ¹	20 228	756 Brande	7 089
240 Smørumnedre ¹	19 651	851 Svenstrup	7 056
190 Farum	18 779	561 Bramming	7 018
746 Skanderborg	18 558	710 Hammel	7 011
450 Nyborg	16 752	665 Lemvig	6 966
376 Nykøbing F	16 503	250 Slangerup	6 729
326 Kalundborg	16 343	330 Skælskør	6 532
201 Lillerød	16 248	270 Gilleleje	6 494
250 Frederikssund	15 865	530 Billund	6 253
580 Aabenraa	15 856	580 Rødekro	6 139
269 Solrød Strand	15 593	540 Nordborg	6 079
756 Ikast	15 289	420 Assens	6 012
410 Middelfart	15 008	360 Maribo	5 966
707 Grenaa	14 618	860 Hirtshals	5 879
330 Korsør	14 392	440 Kerteminde	5 872
573 Varde	13 771	746 Ry	5 828
400 Rønne	13 579	430 Ringe	5 744
787 Thisted	13 198	849 Aabybro	5 681
190 Værløse	13 124	440 Munkebo	5 601
360 Nakskov	12 665	217 Hellebæk	5 492
810 Brønderslev	12 171	706 Hornslet	5 457
260 Frederiksværk	12 076	217 Hombæk-Dronningmølle ¹	5 225
155 Dragør	11 941	306 Nykøbing S	5 195
390 Vordingborg	11 843	630 Børkop	5 152
846 Hobro	11 787	851 Nibe	5 143
169 Hedehusene	11 720	253 Tune	5 103

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

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¹ 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. 2015

Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	
All Denmark	5 659 715	4 950 735	131.9		Region Sjælland	820 480	663 944	113.6
Region Hovedstaden	1 768 125	1 721 884	691.0		Østsjælland	241 870	222 459	299.5
Byen København	739 977	739 033	4 127.3	253	Greve	48 835	48 055	809.1
101 København	580 184	580 184	6 729.1	259	Køge	59 285	53 020	231.1
147 Frederiksberg	103 192	103 192	11 847.5	350	Lejre	27 172	20 847	113.7
155 Dragør	14 028	13 626	768.2	265	Roskilde	85 026	79 921	401.4
185 Tårnby	42 573	42 031	644.1	269	Solrød	21 552	20 616	537.7
Københavns omegn	535 355	531 236	1 564.3		Vest- og Sydsjælland	578 610	441 485	90.2
165 Albertslund	27 806	27 610	1 199.1	320	Faxe	35 195	26 651	86.9
151 Ballerup	48 355	47 988	1 424.3	376	Guldborgsund	60 829	43 301	67.5
153 Brøndby	35 050	34 799	1 666.7	316	Holbæk	69 035	55 765	119.6
157 Gentofte	74 932	74 932	2 924.7	326	Kalundborg	48 469	35 401	84.3
159 Gladsaxe	67 347	67 347	2 701.4	360	Lolland	43 024	30 026	48.6
161 Glostrup	22 357	22 278	1 682.2	370	Næstved	81 687	66 098	120.7
163 Herlev	28 148	28 093	2 334.0	306	Odsherred	32 665	22 215	92.2
167 Hvidovre	52 380	52 223	2 284.3	329	Ringsted	33 573	27 218	114.0
169 Høje-Taastrup	49 230	47 551	628.4	330	Slagelse	77 293	64 871	136.1
183 Ishøj	22 025	21 402	832.4	340	Sorø	29 331	21 725	95.1
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	54 778	54 343	1 412.2	336	Stevns	22 038	15 319	88.1
175 Rødovre	37 743	37 588	3 101.3	390	Vordingborg	45 471	32 895	73.4
187 Vallensbæk	15 204	15 082	1 603.8		Region Syddanmark	1 205 728	1 006 932	98.4
Nordsjælland	452 874	421 173	312.5		Fyn	488 578	407 969	140.5
201 Allerød	24 411	22 883	361.9	420	Assens	41 046	29 045	80.3
240 Egedal	42 573	39 550	338.3	430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	50 953	36 013	80.4
210 Fredensborg	39 772	36 398	354.9	440	Kerteminde	23 728	19 053	115.3
250 Frederikssund	44 413	38 922	178.7	482	Langeland	12 647	7 692	43.8
190 Furesø	39 077	38 147	687.9	410	Middelfart	37 857	30 360	126.7
270 Gribskov	40 855	34 659	146.2	480	Nordfyns	29 030	17 390	64.2
260 Halsnæs	30 736	28 171	252.1	450	Nyborg	31 573	25 462	114.1
217 Helsingør	61 632	58 895	518.4	461	Odense	197 480	191 136	646.2
219 Hillerød	49 108	44 712	230.1	479	Svendborg	57 988	47 636	139.6
223 Hørsholm	24 856	24 319	794.4	492	Ærø	6 276	4 182	69.7
230 Rudersdal	55 441	54 517	755.8		Sydjylland	717 150	598 963	81.7
Bornholm	39 919	30 442	67.8	530	Billund	26 285	21 292	48.7
400 Bornholm	39 828	30 442	67.7	561	Esbjerg	115 446	104 905	145.3
411 Christiansø	91	•	•	563	Fanø	3 263	2 916	59.8
				607	Fredericia	50 429	48 443	377.4
				510	Haderslev	55 888	44 639	68.4
				621	Kolding	90 794	79 904	150.2
				540	Sønderborg	74 937	65 778	150.9
				550	Tønder	38 010	26 995	29.6
				573	Varde	50 122	35 615	40.4
				575	Vejen	42 601	30 511	52.4
				630	Vejle	110 471	91 064	104.4
				580	Aabenraa	58 904	46 901	62.6

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

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¹ Urban areas refers to an area of unbroken buildings with at least 200 inhabitants. ² Population density refers to number of inhabitants per km².

Table 6 (page 2 of 2) Population in municipalities and regions. 2015

Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²
Region Midtjylland	1 282 750	1 087 746	98.6	Region Nordjylland	582 632	470 229	73.9
Østjylland	857 030	748 559	146.7	Nordjylland	582 632	470 229	73.9
710 Favrskov	47 523	38 316	88.0	810 Brønderslev	35 781	25 812	56.5
766 Hedensted	46 091	33 010	83.6	813 Frederikshavn	60 377	52 846	93.0
615 Horsens	86 361	76 974	166.3	860 Hjørring	65 295	49 717	70.5
707 Norddjurs	37 898	28 201	52.6	849 Jammerbugt	38 293	28 546	44.3
727 Odder	21 928	16 523	98.0	825 Læsø	1 795	1 067	15.1
730 Randers	96 800	84 865	129.4	846 Mariagerfjord	42 134	32 083	58.7
741 Samsø	3 733	1 274	32.9	773 Morsø	20 816	12 825	56.8
740 Silkeborg	90 016	75 787	105.9	840 Rebild	28 859	19 291	46.5
746 Skanderborg	58 782	49 440	141.0	787 Thisted	44 078	30 571	41.0
706 Syddjurs	41 652	29 174	60.4	820 Vesthimmerlands	37 399	26 106	48.6
751 Aarhus	326 246	314 995	697.3	851 Aalborg	207 805	191 365	182.7
Vestjylland	425 720	339 187	59.4				
657 Herning	86 864	74 569	65.8				
661 Holstebro	57 494	48 341	72.5				
756 Ikast-Brande	40 598	33 538	55.3				
665 Lemvig	20 657	14 116	40.6				
760 Ringkøbing-Skjern	57 042	40 677	38.8				
779 Skive	46 641	35 671	68.2				
671 Struer	21 439	16 491	87.1				
791 Viborg	94 985	75 784	67.4				

Table 7 Population change by region. 2014

	Population 1 Jan. 2013	Live births	Deaths	From rest of Denmark	From foreign countries	Increase ¹	Population 1 Jan. 2014
				— net migration into area —			
Total	5 617 345	56 870	51 340	•	37 465	42 370	5 659 715
Region Hovedstaden	1 744 539	20 765	14 842	2 647	15 311	23 586	1 768 125
Region Sjælland	816 164	6 542	8 394	1 769	4 482	4 316	820 480
Region Syddanmark	1 201 357	11 140	11 616	-2 198	7 168	4 371	1 205 728
Region Midtjylland	1 274 763	13 077	10 787	-1 401	7 153	7 987	1 282 750
Region Nordjylland	580 522	5 346	5 701	-817	3 351	2 110	582 632

¹ Incl. corrections which include missing and found persons and a balancing item.

Table 8 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark by citizenship. 2015

	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
1 January												
Total	29 424	170 987	10 543	210 954	28 088	170 747	12 770	211 605	57 512	341 734	23 313	422 559
Western countries	11 087	92 985	6 205	110 277	10 670	82 717	7 126	100 513	21 757	175 702	13 331	210 790
Non-western countries	18 337	78 002	4 338	100 677	17 418	88 030	5 644	111 092	35 755	166 032	9 982	211 769
EU	9 410	79 101	4 510	93 021	9 070	66 430	4 674	80 174	18 480	145 531	9 184	173 195
Of which:												
Bulgaria	393	3 792	12	4 197	373	2 621	37	3 031	766	6 413	49	7 228
Finland	93	608	86	787	99	1 432	319	1 850	192	2 040	405	2 637
France	255	2 817	144	3 216	226	2 131	184	2 541	481	4 948	328	5 757
Italy	252	4 122	256	4 630	246	2 247	50	2 543	498	6 369	306	7 173
Latvia	352	1 792	3	2 147	344	2 212	17	2 573	696	4 004	20	4 720
Lithuania	771	4 544	7	5 322	801	4 303	23	5 127	1 572	8 847	30	10 449
Netherlands	557	3 326	218	4 101	495	2 299	191	2 985	1 052	5 625	409	7 086
Poland	2 490	14 844	102	17 436	2 379	12 079	361	14 819	4 869	26 923	463	32 255
Portugal	96	1 136	18	1 250	111	742	12	865	207	1 878	30	2 115
Romania	1 049	9 713	15	10 777	1 034	6 947	70	8 051	2 083	16 660	85	18 828
Spain	238	2 561	94	2 893	203	2 303	64	2 570	441	4 864	158	5 463
United Kingdom	582	8 640	1 183	10 405	553	4 341	805	5 699	1 135	12 981	1 988	16 104
Sweden	612	4 670	702	5 984	567	6 514	1 316	8 397	1 179	11 184	2 018	14 381
Germany	1 048	9 255	1 383	11 686	1 046	9 275	1 006	11 327	2 094	18 530	2 389	23 013
Hungary	192	1 701	7	1 900	173	1 757	16	1 946	365	3 458	23	3 846
Europe outside EU	6 363	34 600	3 486	44 449	6 116	38 475	4 777	49 368	12 479	73 075	8 263	93 817
Of which:												
Bosnia-Herzegovina	679	4 205	718	5 602	594	3 738	916	5 248	1 273	7 943	1 634	10 850
Iceland	779	3 038	128	3 945	779	3 286	205	4 270	1 558	6 324	333	8 215
Yugoslavia	334	2 026	347	2 707	304	1 988	436	2 728	638	4 014	783	5 435
Kosovo	339	874	17	1 230	409	859	15	1 283	748	1 733	32	2 513
Macedonia	325	1 226	86	1 637	303	1 181	54	1 538	628	2 407	140	3 175
Norway	448	4 959	823	6 230	422	7 621	1 561	9 604	870	12 580	2 384	15 834
Russian Federation	483	1 068	22	1 573	461	2 772	80	3 313	944	3 840	102	4 886
Turkey	1 900	11 625	1 148	14 673	1 813	11 093	1 233	14 139	3 713	22 718	2 381	28 812
Ukraine	627	3 342	5	3 974	580	3 332	23	3 935	1 207	6 674	28	7 909
Africa	3 145	10 215	322	13 682	3 033	9 544	376	12 953	6 178	19 759	698	26 635
Of which:												
Morocco	205	1 009	97	1 311	186	1 309	128	1 623	391	2 318	225	2 934
Somalia	1 431	3 340	103	4 874	1 331	2 900	163	4 394	2 762	6 240	266	9 268
North America	365	4 126	541	5 032	317	3 956	461	4 734	682	8 082	1 002	9 766
Of which: United States	305	3 281	447	4 033	251	3 086	357	3 694	556	6 367	804	7 727
South and Central Amerika	275	2 518	60	2 853	249	3 914	95	4 258	524	6 432	155	7 111
Asia	9 406	37 099	1 423	47 928	8 837	45 861	2 150	56 848	18 243	82 960	3 573	104 776
of which:												
Afghanistan	1 230	4 114	146	5 490	1 145	3 268	199	4 612	2 375	7 382	345	10 102
Philippines	258	774	29	1 061	285	6 696	91	7 072	543	7 470	120	8 133
India	601	3 207	42	3 850	534	1 918	45	2 497	1 135	5 125	87	6 347
Iraq	1 624	5 177	255	7 056	1 549	4 662	308	6 519	3 173	9 839	563	13 575
Iran	440	3 446	175	4 061	423	2 485	239	3 147	863	5 931	414	7 208
China	531	3 238	64	3 833	505	4 538	68	5 111	1 036	7 776	132	8 944
Myanmar	386	771	3	1 160	364	634	5	1 003	750	1 405	8	2 163
Nepal	199	1 240	4	1 443	151	893	2	1 046	350	2 133	6	2 489
Pakistan	1 081	3 661	265	5 007	1 042	3 386	384	4 812	2 123	7 047	649	9 819
Sri Lanka	186	943	74	1 203	184	1 169	142	1 495	370	2 112	216	2 698
Syria	1 433	4 842	43	6 318	1 300	2 157	47	3 504	2 733	6 999	90	9 822
Thailand	409	1 062	15	1 486	384	7 507	107	7 998	793	8 569	122	9 484
Viet Nam	321	1 178	129	1 628	303	2 024	239	2 566	624	3 202	368	4 194
Oceania	60	1 156	63	1 279	55	893	48	996	115	2 049	111	2 275
Stateless and not known	400	2 172	138	2 710	411	1 674	189	2 274	811	3 846	327	4 984

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Table 9 Immigrant population by country of origin. 2015

1 January	Immigrants			Descendants			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	247 698	253 359	501 057	80 028	76 388	156 416	327 726	329 747	657 473
Western countries	106 135	104 589	210 724	12 014	11 475	23 489	118 149	116 064	234 213
Non-western countries	141 563	148 770	290 333	68 014	64 913	132 927	209 577	213 683	423 260
EU	90 343	84 362	174 705	9 973	9 513	19 486	100 316	93 875	194 191
Of which:									
Bulgaria	4 030	3 039	7 069	236	211	447	4 266	3 250	7 516
Finland	949	2 367	3 316	268	227	495	1 217	2 594	3 811
France	2 982	2 418	5 400	232	188	420	3 214	2 606	5 820
Italy	4 321	2 192	6 513	174	167	341	4 495	2 359	6 854
Latvia	1 984	2 490	4 474	232	235	467	2 216	2 725	4 941
Lithuania	4 873	4 796	9 669	527	535	1 062	5 400	5 331	10 731
Netherlands	3 450	2 512	5 962	588	513	1 101	4 038	3 025	7 063
Poland	17 756	16 781	34 537	2 562	2 366	4 928	20 318	19 147	39 465
Romania	10 577	8 155	18 732	765	729	1 494	11 342	8 884	20 226
Spain	2 606	2 430	5 036	132	119	251	2 738	2 549	5 287
United Kingdom	8 398	4 578	12 976	697	727	1 424	9 095	5 305	14 400
Sweden	5 089	8 305	13 394	1 035	1 017	2 052	6 124	9 322	15 446
Germany	13 748	14 955	28 703	1 625	1 634	3 259	15 373	16 589	31 962
Hungary	2 108	2 206	4 314	222	200	422	2 330	2 406	4 736
Europe outside EU	49 813	56 382	106 195	25 413	24 555	49 968	75 226	80 937	156 163
Of which:									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	8 616	8 656	17 272	2 800	2 625	5 425	11 416	11 281	22 697
Iceland	3 327	3 813	7 140	613	582	1 195	3 940	4 395	8 335
Yugoslavia	4 723	4 815	9 538	2 991	2 937	5 928	7 714	7 752	15 466
Macedonia	1 511	1 361	2 872	946	889	1 835	2 457	2 250	4 707
Norway	5 348	9 800	15 148	740	744	1 484	6 088	10 544	16 632
Russian Federation	1 740	4 010	5 750	427	463	890	2 167	4 473	6 640
Serbia and Montenegro	979	1 032	2 011	449	419	868	1 428	1 451	2 879
Turkey	16 854	15 498	32 352	14 904	14 378	29 282	31 758	29 876	61 634
Ukraine	3 665	3 795	7 460	585	544	1 129	4 250	4 339	8 589
Africa	19 844	17 768	37 612	10 080	9 644	19 724	29 924	27 412	57 336
Of which:									
Morocco	2 779	2 670	5 449	2 696	2 554	5 250	5 475	5 224	10 699
Somalia	6 023	5 365	11 388	4 218	4 101	8 319	10 241	9 466	19 707
North America	4 967	4 795	9 762	509	482	991	5 476	5 277	10 753
Of which: United States	3 948	3 679	7 627	362	346	708	4 310	4 025	8 335
South and Central America	4 579	6 910	11 489	559	549	1 108	5 138	7 459	12 597
Of which: Brazil	873	1 976	2 849	104	107	211	977	2 083	3 060
Asia	76 152	81 618	157 770	33 200	31 409	64 609	109 352	113 027	222 379
Of which:									
Afghanistan	6 990	5 590	12 580	2 069	1 988	4 057	9 059	7 578	16 637
Philippines	1 348	8 821	10 169	581	571	1 152	1 929	9 392	11 321
India	4 395	2 988	7 383	833	703	1 536	5 228	3 691	8 919
Iraq	11 596	9 586	21 182	5 075	4 737	9 812	16 671	14 323	30 994
Iran	8 613	6 244	14 857	1 929	1 786	3 715	10 542	8 030	18 572
China	4 094	5 859	9 953	913	920	1 833	5 007	6 779	11 786
Lebanon	6 699	5 640	12 339	6 827	6 406	13 233	13 526	12 046	25 572
Nepal	1 416	1 018	2 434	121	112	233	1 537	1 130	2 667
Pakistan	7 267	6 184	13 451	5 236	5 083	10 319	12 503	11 267	23 770
Sri Lanka	3 425	3 448	6 873	2 306	2 314	4 620	5 731	5 762	11 493
Syria	7 297	4 304	11 601	1 299	1 193	2 492	8 596	5 497	14 093
Thailand	1 556	9 031	10 587	398	421	819	1 954	9 452	11 406
Viet Nam	4 197	5 007	9 204	2 948	2 721	5 669	7 145	7 728	14 873
Oceania	1 440	1 109	2 549	90	71	161	1 530	1 180	2 710
Stateless and not known	560	415	975	204	165	369	764	580	1 344

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

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Table 10 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark, 2014

	Number 1.1.2014	Live births	Deaths	Immigra- tion	Emigra- tion	Naturali- zations	Net change	Correc- tions	Number 1.1.2015
Total	397 300	8 258	1 141	64 874	29 095	4 500	38 396	-13 137	422 559
Western countries	197 067	3 501	609	40 059	21 817	235	20 899	-7 176	210 790
Non-western countries	200 233	4 757	532	24 815	7 278	4 265	17 497	-5 961	211 769
EU	160 014	2 876	430	32 521	15 901	191	18 875	-5 694	173 195
Of which:									
Belgium	1 025	15	2	310	211	3	109	-76	1 058
Bulgaria	6 090	103	4	1 723	506	6	1 310	-172	7 228
Finland	2 483	49	20	536	369	2	194	-40	2 637
France	5 775	81	9	1 284	954	6	396	-414	5 757
Italy	6 395	56	17	2 038	1 010	4	1 063	-285	7 173
Latvia	4 516	102	5	713	381	11	418	-214	4 720
Lithuania	9 662	208	5	2 253	1 243	15	1 198	-411	10 449
Netherlands	6 930	86	17	793	515	11	336	-180	7 086
Poland	29 303	607	54	4 944	1 816	27	3 654	-702	32 255
Romania	15 424	388	10	5 281	1 659	8	3 992	-588	18 828
Spain	5 112	74	5	1 659	943	6	779	-428	5 463
United Kingdom	15 781	141	80	1 589	932	17	701	-378	16 104
Sweden	13 856	365	85	1 738	1 128	33	857	-332	14 381
Germany	22 707	340	90	3 166	2 325	22	1 069	-763	23 013
Hungary	3 311	59	3	1 066	426	1	695	-160	3 846
Europe outside EU	92 290	1 727	415	6 200	3 824	405	3 283	-1 756	93 817
Of which:									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10 941	110	84	87	81	55	-23	-68	10 850
Iceland	8 152	178	19	892	839	15	197	-134	8 215
Yugoslavia	5 928	63	44	19	34	21	-17	-476	5 435
Kosovo	2 240	48	3	53	9	42	47	226	2 513
Macedonia	2 962	67	6	87	11	12	125	88	3 175
Norway	15 504	260	119	1 924	1 414	20	631	-301	15 834
Russian Federation	4 690	169	9	453	186	27	400	-204	4 886
Turkey	28 851	415	118	557	359	148	347	-386	28 812
Ukraine	7 045	273	1	1 587	620	9	1 230	-366	7 909
Africa	25 172	706	36	2 601	507	651	2 113	-650	26 635
Of which:									
Morocco	2 886	70	6	122	28	48	110	-62	2 934
Somalia	8 798	227	12	795	40	390	580	-110	9 268
North America	9 692	146	34	3 856	3 122	5	841	-767	9 766
Of which:									
United States	7 756	108	23	3 280	2 776	5	584	-613	7 727
South and Central Amerika	6 746	211	9	1 341	666	65	812	-447	7 111
Asia	96 852	2 474	182	16 389	4 666	3 010	11 005	-3 081	104 776
Of which:									
Afghanistan	10 364	225	10	517	24	906	-198	-64	10 102
Philippines	7 936	243	6	1 509	946	36	764	-567	8 133
India	5 603	162	4	2 068	1 147	27	1 052	-308	6 347
Iraq	14 925	269	27	186	74	1 561	-1 207	-143	13 575
Iran	6 442	114	20	1 080	179	126	869	-103	7 208
China	8 370	237	10	1 805	877	79	1 076	-502	8 944
Myanmar	2 118	72	3	18	7	-	80	-35	2 163
Nepal	2 021	68	1	627	164	3	527	-59	2 489
Pakistan	9 214	296	29	814	213	37	831	-226	9 819
Sri Lanka	2 668	46	17	126	20	42	93	-63	2 698
Syria	4 352	194	10	5 377	25	14	5 522	-52	9 822
Thailand	9 242	202	10	529	190	39	492	-250	9 484
Viet Nam	4 118	104	21	210	59	35	199	-123	4 194
Oceania	2 271	23	5	619	388	6	243	-239	2 275
Stateless and not known	4 263	95	30	1 347	21	167	1 224	-503	4 984

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Table 11 Change to Danish citizenship. 2014

	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
Total	915	598	711	2 224	836	850	590	2 276	1 751	1 448	1 301	4 500
Western countries	43	21	29	93	34	57	51	142	77	78	80	235
Non-western countries	872	577	682	2 131	802	793	539	2 134	1 674	1 370	1 221	4 265
EU	33	15	25	73	29	45	44	118	62	60	69	191
Of which: Lithuania	1	-	-	1	3	6	5	14	4	6	5	15
Poland	3	2	1	6	6	10	5	21	9	12	6	27
United Kingdom	7	1	-	8	6	1	2	9	13	2	2	17
Sweden	6	4	8	18	1	2	12	15	7	6	20	33
Germany	3	3	3	9	5	6	2	13	8	9	5	22
Europe outside EU	71	91	23	185	48	128	44	220	119	219	67	405
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	7	15	4	26	5	18	6	29	12	33	10	55
Iceland	4	1	-	5	2	7	1	10	6	8	1	15
Yugoslavia	2	7	2	11	3	5	2	10	5	12	4	21
Kosovo	8	7	2	17	6	10	9	25	14	17	11	42
Norway	4	3	3	10	2	4	4	10	6	7	7	20
Russian Federation	6	1	3	10	3	8	6	17	9	9	9	27
Serbia and Montenegro	3	7	2	12	1	13	3	17	4	20	5	29
Turkey	26	42	5	73	18	51	6	75	44	93	11	148
Africa	151	64	91	306	135	106	104	345	286	170	195	651
Of which: Burundi	6	4	3	13	1	3	6	10	7	7	9	23
Congo, Dem. Rep.	8	1	4	13	4	1	1	6	12	2	5	19
Morocco	11	3	6	20	10	9	9	28	21	12	15	48
Somalia	101	29	55	185	86	63	56	205	187	92	111	390
Sudan	2	8	2	12	10	2	1	13	12	10	3	25
North America	2	-	1	3	1	1	-	2	3	1	1	5
South and Central America	7	6	6	19	4	22	20	46	11	28	26	65
Of which: Brazil	2	2	2	6	-	6	9	15	2	8	11	21
Asia	625	401	535	1 561	591	519	339	1 449	1 216	920	874	3 010
Of which: Afghanistan	188	162	131	481	181	167	77	425	369	329	208	906
Philippines	6	3	-	9	2	15	10	27	8	18	10	36
India	5	3	4	12	4	8	3	15	9	11	7	27
Iraq	361	140	350	851	328	199	183	710	689	339	533	1 561
Iran	13	30	20	63	13	29	21	63	26	59	41	126
China	9	10	7	26	20	25	8	53	29	35	15	79
Lebanon	5	4	2	11	7	11	5	23	12	15	7	34
Pakistan	3	9	4	16	5	13	3	21	8	22	7	37
Sri Lanka	3	11	3	17	5	12	8	25	8	23	11	42
Thailand	14	4	-	18	8	8	5	21	22	12	5	39
Viet Nam	6	9	-	15	6	13	1	20	12	22	1	35
Oceania	1	2	-	3	-	1	2	3	1	3	2	6
Stateless and not known	25	19	30	74	28	28	37	93	53	47	67	167

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	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Live births	56 636	56 913	66 070	71 087	70 620	68 984	66 631	65 471	68 370
Deaths	52 534	52 660	54 159	57 067	60 638	63 780	65 478	66 133	66 792
Immigration	60 641	59 905	57 551	57 290	57 351	57 523	57 988	58 823	59 604
Emigration	43 418	44 448	46 815	47 768	48 318	48 582	48 968	49 821	50 701
Population growth	21 324	19 711	22 650	23 542	19 015	14 146	10 173	8 339	10 479
Percentage population growth	0.38	0.35	0.39	0.40	0.32	0.23	0.17	0.14	0.17

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	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total	5 627 235	5 648 580	5 746 161	5 865 324	5 974 766	6 059 816	6 122 203	6 167 952	6 212 544
0-4 years	303 782	297 492	301 654	348 317	359 153	353 809	344 251	333 189	335 390
5-9 years	331 146	329 885	299 816	302 951	349 089	359 913	354 605	344 992	333 807
10-14 years	333 742	332 612	332 146	301 681	304 595	350 680	361 536	356 234	346 607
15-19 years	356 746	352 002	338 706	337 740	307 150	310 158	356 498	367 410	362 097
20-24 years	368 274	376 804	376 133	362 282	361 046	330 864	334 147	380 646	391 604
25-29 years	333 707	345 432	392 347	391 279	378 300	377 031	347 605	351 304	397 740
30-34 years	321 890	318 308	347 819	392 780	392 835	380 418	379 396	350 701	354 710
35-39 years	365 935	357 566	319 661	345 949	390 841	391 532	379 461	378 594	350 166
40-44 years	387 330	388 733	357 806	317 645	342 742	387 717	388 855	377 049	376 304
45-49 years	422 425	412 908	387 240	355 515	314 608	339 147	384 224	385 743	374 212
50-54 years	383 496	394 561	406 959	381 348	349 570	308 507	332 683	377 790	379 722
55-59 years	354 046	355 546	385 587	397 769	372 977	341 796	301 245	325 235	370 298
60-64 years	337 982	336 777	343 434	373 620	386 388	363 180	333 241	293 794	317 845
65-69 years	356 312	351 982	320 815	329 037	359 769	373 509	352 387	324 150	286 298
70-74 years	255 367	273 390	325 413	299 575	309 739	341 154	356 094	337 905	312 100
75-79 years	180 164	186 252	239 886	288 159	268 635	280 694	312 358	328 350	314 354
80-84 years	119 026	121 516	145 838	191 738	233 027	221 237	234 702	265 179	281 481
85-89 years	74 340	74 373	79 112	97 375	131 449	161 859	157 415	170 343	196 516
90-94 years	32 794	33 591	35 049	38 667	49 134	68 676	85 500	85 888	95 319
95-99 years	7 735	7 866	9 633	10 460	12 070	15 923	23 227	29 208	30 538
100 years +	996	984	1 107	1 437	1 649	2 012	2 773	4 248	5 436

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	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total	5 627 235	5 648 580	5 746 161	5 865 324	5 974 766	6 059 816	6 122 203	6 167 952	6 212 544
Western countries:	221 813	231 866	268 745	296 750	320 720	342 565	363 783	385 398	407 363
Of which: Immigrants	199 829	208 617	237 737	255 662	269 468	280 729	290 227	298 664	306 333
Descendants	21 984	23 249	31 008	41 088	51 252	61 836	73 556	86 734	101 030
Non-western countries:	404 257	415 055	463 777	508 247	549 519	587 539	622 944	655 539	684 977
Of which: Immigrants	276 230	282 805	309 717	332 113	352 343	370 070	385 171	397 463	406 761
Descendants	128 027	132 250	154 060	176 134	197 176	217 469	237 773	258 076	278 216
Persons of Danish origin	5 001 165	5 001 659	5 013 639	5 060 327	5 104 527	5 129 712	5 135 476	5 127 015	5 120 204

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Table 15 Immigration and emigration by citizenship and country moved to/from. 2014

	Danish nationals			Foreign nationals			Total		
	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
Total	21 809	20 123	1 686	64 874	29 095	35 779	86 683	49 218	37 465
Faroe Islands	1 063	1 117	-54	14	25	-11	1 077	1 142	-65
Greenland	2 428	1 861	567	42	27	15	2 470	1 888	582
Western countries	13 561	13 320	241	41 495	20 827	20 668	55 056	34 147	20 909
Non-western countries	8 248	6 803	1 445	23 379	8 268	15 111	31 627	15 071	16 556
EU	8 938	8 272	666	33 104	14 241	18 863	42 042	22 513	19 529
Of which:									
Belgium	252	180	72	364	235	129	616	415	201
Bulgaria	21	31	-10	1 659	365	1 294	1 680	396	1 284
Finland	41	58	-17	534	347	187	575	405	170
France	516	453	63	1 298	807	491	1 814	1 260	554
Greece	90	60	30	519	147	372	609	207	402
Italy	222	159	63	2 020	790	1 230	2 242	949	1 293
Latvia	17	26	-9	677	310	367	694	336	358
Lithuania	15	24	-9	2 228	1 068	1 160	2 243	1 092	1 151
Netherlands	267	294	-27	886	505	381	1 153	799	354
Poland	81	70	11	4 907	1 570	3 337	4 988	1 640	3 348
Portugal	85	57	28	615	168	447	700	225	475
Romania	37	32	5	5 171	1 341	3 830	5 208	1 373	3 835
Slovakia	17	7	10	618	211	407	635	218	417
Spain	865	822	43	1 761	852	909	2 626	1 674	952
United Kingdom	1 982	2 179	-197	1 693	922	771	3 675	3 101	574
Sweden	2 407	1 753	654	2 100	1 340	760	4 507	3 093	1 414
Czech Rep.	64	58	6	428	194	234	492	252	240
Germany	1 481	1 536	-55	3 339	2 206	1 133	4 820	3 742	1 078
Hungary	34	17	17	1 004	323	681	1 038	340	698
Europe outside EU	1 894	2 439	-545	6 793	4 037	2 756	8 687	6 476	2 211
Of which:									
Iceland	120	125	-5	848	722	126	968	847	121
Norway	1 063	1 561	-498	2 211	1 844	367	3 274	3 405	-131
Russian Federation	63	34	29	403	119	284	466	153	313
Switzerland	341	365	-24	343	252	91	684	617	67
Turkey	193	268	-75	815	317	498	1 008	585	423
Ukraine	30	22	8	1 595	555	1 040	1 625	577	1 048
Africa	883	595	288	2 417	387	2 030	3 300	982	2 318
Of which: Somalia	59	41	18	654	20	634	713	61	652
North America	2 189	2 127	62	4 233	3 292	941	6 422	5 419	1 003
Of which:									
Canada	310	275	35	616	385	231	926	660	266
United States	1 879	1 852	27	3 617	2 907	710	5 496	4 759	737
South and Central America	448	377	71	1 297	588	709	1 745	965	780
Of which: Brazil	113	83	30	467	243	224	580	326	254
Asia	2 901	2 257	644	15 911	3 421	12 490	18 812	5 678	13 134
Of which:									
Afghanistan	27	16	11	449	10	439	476	26	450
Philippines	147	98	49	1 183	305	878	1 330	403	927
India	99	81	18	1 973	940	1 033	2 072	1 021	1 051
Iran	30	20	10	999	106	893	1 029	126	903
China	569	409	160	1 776	701	1 075	2 345	1 110	1 235
Nepal	24	15	9	597	108	489	621	123	498
Pakistan	109	38	71	741	141	600	850	179	671
Singapore	209	178	31	218	145	73	427	323	104
Syria	22	2	20	5 401	1	5 400	5 423	3	5 420
Thailand	308	279	29	520	172	348	828	451	377
Oceania	903	882	21	752	474	278	1 655	1 356	299
Of which: Australia	708	662	46	643	399	244	1 351	1 061	290
Stateless and not known	162	196	-34	311	2 603	-2 292	473	2 799	-2 326

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Residence, total	64 642	53 048	55 609	52 979	55 982	64 562	72 339
Total excl. EU/EEA	33 463	28 034	29 629	25 113	25 452	32 154	36 427
Asylum	1 453	1 376	2 124	2 249	2 583	3 889	6 110
Refugee status	1 242	1 279	1 961	2 057	2 460	3 806	6 022
Other status	211	97	163	192	123	83	88
Family reunification	3 749	4 479	4 768	2 902	3 170	5 112	5 716
Spouses and cohabitants	2 963	3 195	3 583	2 089	2 390	3 730	3 409
Minors	674	816	899	739	780	1 381	2 307
Other family members	112	468	286	74	-	1	-
Study etc.	15 600	12 988	11 863	10 550	10 652	11 601	12 143
Education	7 358	6 145	5 751	5 756	6 173	6 982	7 425
Au pair	2 937	2 773	2 649	2 409	2 104	1 989	1 908
Interns	3 142	2 160	1 647	1 466	1 391	1 432	1 542
Other reasons	2 163	1 910	1 816	919	984	1 198	1 268
Work	12 638	9 168	10 851	9 389	9 024	11 529	12 435
Other residence cases	658	732	642	494	494	404	516
Adoption	308	365	313	170	132	64	76
Other reasons	350	367	329	324	362	340	440
EU/EEA	30 544	24 305	25 361	27 395	30 059	32 027	35 419
Wage-earners	17 837	11 019	10 560	11 673	13 164	14 741	16 945
Education	6 817	7 974	8 954	9 034	9 204	9 372	9 618
Family members	4 773	3 824	3 492	3 537	3 939	3 883	4 411
Other reasons	1 117	1 488	2 355	3 151	3 752	4 031	4 445

Source: The Danish Immigration Service
www.statbank.dk/van66

	Migration from one municipality to another			Migration within a municipality			Total internal migration		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	153 606	148 665	302 271	272 856	270 140	542 996	426 462	418 805	845 267
0-4 years	8 892	8 117	17 009	18 522	17 999	36 521	27 414	26 116	53 530
5-9 years	4 762	4 482	9 244	15 046	14 390	29 436	19 808	18 872	38 680
10-14 years	3 797	3 933	7 730	12 288	11 916	24 204	16 085	15 849	31 934
15-19 years	13 422	16 209	29 631	21 874	25 270	47 144	35 296	41 479	76 775
20-24 years	39 438	42 865	82 303	52 378	53 634	106 012	91 816	96 499	188 315
25-29 years	25 400	23 470	48 870	40 334	36 115	76 449	65 734	59 585	125 319
30-34 years	15 635	12 570	28 205	25 866	22 160	48 026	41 501	34 730	76 231
35-39 years	10 823	8 068	18 891	19 620	17 598	37 218	30 443	25 666	56 109
40-44 years	7 950	5 960	13 910	15 770	14 733	30 503	23 720	20 693	44 413
45-49 years	6 964	5 919	12 883	13 583	12 970	26 553	20 547	18 889	39 436
50-54 years	5 220	5 124	10 344	9 986	9 866	19 852	15 206	14 990	30 196
55-59 years	3 762	3 588	7 350	6 679	6 583	13 262	10 441	10 171	20 612
60-64 years	2 762	2 841	5 603	5 215	5 299	10 514	7 977	8 140	16 117
65-69 years	2 283	2 243	4 526	4 506	4 801	9 307	6 789	7 044	13 833
70-74 years	1 235	1 322	2 557	3 347	4 014	7 361	4 582	5 336	9 918
75-79 years	635	731	1 366	2 784	3 606	6 390	3 419	4 337	7 756
80-84 years	334	485	819	2 215	3 385	5 600	2 549	3 870	6 419
85-89 years	189	403	592	1 795	3 164	4 959	1 984	3 567	5 551
90-94 years	81	251	332	865	2 046	2 911	946	2 297	3 243
95 years +	22	84	106	183	591	774	205	675	880

www.statbank.dk/fly33 and fly66

Table 18 Average age of the population

	2005			2015		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	38.5	40.7	39.6	40.1	42.0	41.1
Unmarried, 18 years +	34.0	33.1	33.6	34.7	33.5	34.2
Married/separated	53.4	50.8	52.1	56.1	53.7	54.9
Widows/widowers	74.6	76.0	75.6	76.0	77.4	77.1
Divorced	53.6	54.2	53.9	56.0	56.4	56.2
Registered partnerships	47.4	43.7	45.7	52.3	48.4	50.3
Survivor of two partners	56.9	61.7	57.9	63.9	65.8	64.5
Dissolved partnerships	43.4	42.4	42.9	49.1	45.9	47.2
Persons with Danish origin	39.0	41.4	40.2	40.9	42.9	41.9
Immigrants	38.7	39.8	39.3	40.0	40.7	40.4
Descendants	12.8	12.8	12.8	16.0	16.1	16.1

www.statbank.dk/folk1

Table 19 Fertility and reproduction

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
Number of live births	53 749	63 433	69 771	67 084	64 282	63 411	56 870
	per thousand women						
Crude birth rate	10.5	12.3	13.3	12.6	11.9	11.4	10.1
General fertility rate	42.2	48.5	53.8	53.5	52.0	50.5	45.1
Total fertility rate	1 670	1 810	1 774	1 802	1 871	1 871	1 691
Gross reproduction rate	811	879	864	882	913	913	821
Net reproduction rate	798	868	854	873	906	906	815

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

www.statbank.dk/fodie and fod33

Table 20 Age-related fertility rates

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
	per thousand women						
15-19 years	12.0	6.4	5.9	5.6	4.2	3.6	2.4
20-24 years	93.5	62.9	54.3	45.9	37.8	37.4	29.1
25-29 years	121.8	133.2	135.1	122.0	117.4	114.4	102.1
30-34 years	60.6	94.7	115.5	123.5	133.3	139.6	126.4
35-39 years	17.9	31.5	44.1	49.0	57.1	65.8	63.7
40-44 years	3.2	5.0	6.8	8.4	10.2	12.8	13.9
45-49 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

www.statbank.dk/fod33

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2014
Average age of first time mothers	23,1	23,7	24,6	26,3	28,1	28,8	29,0	29,1
Average age of all women given birth	27,0	26,7	26,8	28,3	30,0	30,7	30,9	30,9
Average age of first-time fathers	...	...	...	28,8	30,6	31,2	31,3	31,4
Average age of all fathers	...	...	...	31,2	32,7	33,3	33,5	33,6

www.statbank.dk/fod11

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Number of legal abortions									
Total	27 884	23 334	19 919	20 589	17 386	15 665	15 295	16 709	15 073
15-19 years	4 505	4 272	3 118	3 100	2 305	1 953	2 398	2 627	2 206
20-24 years	5 945	5 337	5 578	5 822	4 088	3 255	3 042	4 226	4 105
25-29 years	6 452	4 550	4 033	4 949	4 120	3 430	2 932	3 063	3 018
30-34 years	5 630	4 475	3 168	3 320	3 664	3 546	3 167	3 045	2 541
35-39 years	3 618	3 237	2 664	2 207	2 247	2 517	2 638	2 568	2 162
40-44 years	1 597	1 320	1 218	1 055	856	880	1 035	1 089	954
45-49 years	137	143	140	136	106	84	83	91	87
	per 1,000 women								
Age-specific abortion rates									
Total	23.7	19.0	15.6	15.7	13.4	12.5	12.4	13.3	12.0
15-19 years	25.0	22.1	16.3	17.3	14.6	14.3	16.0	15.3	12.7
20-24 years	32.5	29.4	28.8	30.2	22.2	19.8	21.3	26.1	23.1
25-29 years	32.0	25.0	22.3	25.4	21.0	18.1	17.4	19.9	18.7
30-34 years	30.8	22.2	17.4	18.3	18.6	17.8	16.6	17.5	15.8
35-39 years	24.3	17.8	13.3	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.3	11.7
40-44 years	11.5	8.9	6.7	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.0
45-49 years	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Total abortion rate	786	632	529	547	470	439	450	490	437

Source: Statens Serum Institut

www.statbank.dk/abort

Table 23 Life tables. 2013-2014

	Men			Women			Men			Women			
	Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Average life expectancy ²	Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Average life expectancy ²	Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Average life expectancy ²	Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Average life expectancy ²	
0 years	100 000	333	78.5	100 000	354	82.7	50 years	96 226	349	30.3	97 756	203	33.9
1 years	99 667	40	77.8	99 646	25	82.0	51 years	95 890	370	29.4	97 558	264	32.9
2 years	99 627	13	76.8	99 621	7	81.0	52 years	95 535	419	28.5	97 301	229	32.0
3 years	99 613	15	75.8	99 614	3	80.0	53 years	95 135	461	27.6	97 079	299	31.1
4 years	99 598	9	74.9	99 611	-	79.0	54 years	94 696	581	26.7	96 788	350	30.2
5 years	99 589	12	73.9	99 611	6	78.0	55 years	94 146	611	25.9	96 449	344	29.3
6 years	99 577	3	72.9	99 605	3	77.0	56 years	93 571	649	25.0	96 117	384	28.4
7 years	99 574	3	71.9	99 602	12	76.1	57 years	92 964	709	24.2	95 748	415	27.5
8 years	99 571	3	70.9	99 589	-	75.1	58 years	92 304	794	23.4	95 350	463	26.6
9 years	99 568	3	69.9	99 589	6	74.1	59 years	91 571	890	22.5	94 909	524	25.7
10 years	99 565	-	68.9	99 583	6	73.1	60 years	90 756	1 024	21.7	94 411	560	24.9
11 years	99 565	12	67.9	99 577	3	72.1	61 years	89 827	1 075	21.0	93 882	639	24.0
12 years	99 553	12	66.9	99 574	3	71.1	62 years	88 861	1 154	20.2	93 282	719	23.2
13 years	99 541	15	65.9	99 571	12	70.1	63 years	87 835	1 219	19.4	92 611	783	22.3
14 years	99 527	6	64.9	99 559	6	69.1	64 years	86 764	1 369	18.6	91 886	802	21.5
15 years	99 521	17	63.9	99 552	12	68.1	65 years	85 577	1 336	17.9	91 149	841	20.7
16 years	99 504	23	62.9	99 540	6	67.1	66 years	84 434	1 448	17.1	90 382	935	19.8
17 years	99 481	17	61.9	99 534	9	66.1	67 years	83 211	1 626	16.4	89 537	1 087	19.0
18 years	99 464	46	60.9	99 526	9	65.1	68 years	81 858	1 834	15.6	88 564	1 153	18.2
19 years	99 419	48	60.0	99 517	11	64.1	69 years	80 358	1 937	14.9	87 542	1 298	17.4
20 years	99 371	35	59.0	99 506	22	63.1	70 years	78 801	2 462	14.2	86 406	1 411	16.6
21 years	99 337	34	58.0	99 484	16	62.1	71 years	76 861	2 308	13.5	85 187	1 415	15.9
22 years	99 302	36	57.0	99 467	29	61.1	72 years	75 087	2 547	12.9	83 982	1 644	15.1
23 years	99 267	30	56.1	99 439	25	60.2	73 years	73 174	2 850	12.2	82 601	1 884	14.3
24 years	99 237	45	55.1	99 414	17	59.2	74 years	71 089	3 175	11.5	81 045	2 101	13.6
25 years	99 192	34	54.1	99 396	15	58.2	75 years	68 832	3 469	10.9	79 343	2 415	12.9
26 years	99 158	59	53.1	99 382	18	57.2	76 years	66 444	3 453	10.2	77 427	2 562	12.2
27 years	99 100	66	52.1	99 364	15	56.2	77 years	64 149	4 417	9.6	75 443	3 133	11.5
28 years	99 034	55	51.2	99 348	31	55.2	78 years	61 316	4 844	9.0	73 079	3 330	10.9
29 years	98 979	38	50.2	99 317	13	54.2	79 years	58 345	5 572	8.5	70 646	3 709	10.2
30 years	98 941	65	49.2	99 304	39	53.2	80 years	55 095	6 323	7.9	68 026	4 300	9.6
31 years	98 877	66	48.3	99 265	29	52.3	81 years	51 611	6 804	7.4	65 100	4 916	9.0
32 years	98 811	54	47.3	99 236	23	51.3	82 years	48 099	7 578	6.9	61 900	5 587	8.4
33 years	98 757	48	46.3	99 214	39	50.3	83 years	44 454	9 247	6.5	58 442	6 258	7.9
34 years	98 709	101	45.3	99 175	30	49.3	84 years	40 344	8 861	6.1	54 784	6 951	7.4
35 years	98 610	75	44.4	99 145	32	48.3	85 years	36 769	11 051	5.6	50 977	7 406	6.9
36 years	98 536	101	43.4	99 114	32	47.3	86 years	32 705	11 890	5.2	47 201	7 864	6.4
37 years	98 436	102	42.5	99 082	50	46.3	87 years	28 817	12 358	4.9	43 490	9 370	5.9
38 years	98 336	104	41.5	99 032	46	45.4	88 years	25 255	13 815	4.5	39 415	10 767	5.5
39 years	98 234	112	40.5	98 987	73	44.4	89 years	21 766	17 088	4.1	35 171	12 174	5.1
40 years	98 123	125	39.6	98 915	68	43.4	90 years	18 047	17 118	3.9	30 889	13 247	4.7
41 years	98 000	103	38.6	98 847	90	42.5	91 years	14 958	18 448	3.6	26 797	15 562	4.4
42 years	97 899	173	37.7	98 758	100	41.5	92 years	12 198	21 817	3.3	22 627	16 285	4.1
43 years	97 730	147	36.7	98 660	74	40.5	93 years	9 537	24 072	3.0	18 942	19 049	3.8
44 years	97 586	182	35.8	98 587	107	39.6	94 years	7 241	21 909	2.9	15 334	19 457	3.6
45 years	97 409	187	34.9	98 481	127	38.6	95 years	5 655	26 987	2.5	12 350	21 960	3.3
46 years	97 226	261	33.9	98 356	106	37.7	96 years	4 129	31 739	2.3	9 638	23 339	3.1
47 years	96 972	208	33.0	98 251	145	36.7	97 years	2 818	34 060	2.2	7 389	23 578	2.9
48 years	96 771	229	32.1	98 109	182	35.7	98 years	1 858	36 695	2.0	5 647	25 287	2.6
49 years	96 549	334	31.2	97 931	178	34.8	99 years	1 176	41 489	1.9	4 219	33 029	2.3

¹ The figures indicate (per 100,000) the frequency of deaths within a year, from one birthday to the next.

www.statbank.dk/hisb8

² The average life time that is achieved by a number of contemporaries who die according to the mortality table.

Table 24 Mens causes of death. 2013

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
Total	95	29	24	287	1 021	2 211	4 948	17 496	26 111
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	1	1	-	3	11	29	65	297	407
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	9
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	-	14	93	201	207	515
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	-	10	24	72	122	228
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	1	18	46	163	451	679
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	-	9	27	58	188	282
Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	1	39	194	583	1 137	1 954
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	2	4	14	27	47	117	211
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	14
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	-	-	1	1	26	153	1 017	1 198
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	1	-	2	10	80	237	617	1 232	2 179
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	1	1	4	9	36	124	421	596
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	-	-	-	5	5	16	102	128
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	2	1	3	5	16	22	32	66	147
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	6	24	64	152	482	728
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	1	-	-	1	5	4	18	78	107
Mental disorders	-	-	-	2	87	194	217	826	1 326
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	2	10
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	2	3	5	11	33	67	123	634	878
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	27	31
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	5	23	72	285	385
Ischaemic heart disease	-	-	-	3	49	169	362	1 691	2 274
Other forms of heart disease	-	1	1	10	33	72	203	1 111	1 431
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	1	1	25	75	188	1 178	1 468
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	1	3	23	83	418	528
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	1	3	18	27	54	103
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	15	19
Pneumonia	-	1	-	1	9	29	66	751	857
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	-	-	1	11	68	222	1 288	1 590
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	1	-	4	2	10	39	216	272
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	-	9	21	30	84	144
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	1	-	-	58	133	198	148	538
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	-	3	17	44	71	260	395
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	7
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	37	42
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	5	3	32	329	369
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	2	3	7	23	89	124
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	5	2	1	2	3	1	-	2	16
Other congenital anomalies	9	2	1	4	6	10	13	6	51
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	232	233
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	22	8	1	44	104	184	411	1 429	2 203
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	4	38	25	21	20	22	131
All other accidents	1	6	1	42	103	76	71	272	572
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	1	54	132	83	87	91	448
All other effects of external causes	1	-	-	11	10	11	2	3	38
Cause of death unknown ¹	-	1	-	16	25	26	66	63	197

¹ Includes persons who reside in Denmark, but die in a foreign country.

Table 25 Womens causes of death. 2013

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
Total	99	14	19	146	559	1 366	3 141	21 015	26 359
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	1	-	1	2	7	18	31	456	516
Tuberculosis	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	5
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	-	5	28	52	107	192
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	2	5	16	28	74	125
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	1	14	46	146	477	684
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	1	8	18	36	145	208
Malignant neoplasm or larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	1	32	189	463	1 077	1 762
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	-	3	16	19	35	99	172
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	5	70	120	239	627	1 061
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	-	-	-	4	11	23	16	54	108
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-	-	-	2	11	28	110	151
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	2	2	5	20	74	207	457	1 429	2 196
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	2	-	3	20	22	93	317	457
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	-	1	1	4	-	5	106	117
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	2	1	-	1	7	16	18	169	214
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	2	10	28	54	476	570
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	-	-	-	2	2	2	14	110	130
Mental disorders	-	-	-	3	12	55	112	1 640	1 822
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	10	15
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	-	1	-	7	26	32	94	906	1 066
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	45	47
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	-	9	21	450	480
Ischamic heart disease	-	-	-	-	13	52	129	1 578	1 772
Other forms of heart disease	-	-	1	4	14	27	70	1 409	1 525
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	1	2	20	43	114	1 584	1 764
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	1	6	8	36	363	414
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	1	7	11	17	91	127
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	13	16
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	7	7	30	950	994
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	1	-	-	8	70	225	1 595	1 899
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-	-	-	1	8	29	196	234
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	-	2	4	15	158	179
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	-	-	2	19	66	96	141	324
Other diseases of digestive system	1	-	-	-	6	16	48	436	507
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	39	43
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	1	5	15	339	360
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	1	1	1	9	23	241	276
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	10	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	16
Other congenital anomalies	7	2	2	4	5	7	5	13	45
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	50	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	53
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	651	652
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	23	1	1	14	40	93	224	1 756	2 152
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	4	12	9	7	5	29	68
All other accidents	1	2	-	6	28	28	40	456	561
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	1	28	34	28	34	32	157
All other effects of external causes	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	5	14
Cause of death unknown ¹	-	-	1	8	9	10	27	43	98

¹ Includes persons who reside in Denmark, but die in a foreign country.

Table 26	Deaths					
	Men		Women		Total	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Total	26 111	25 694	26 360	25 646	52 471	51 340
0-4 years	124	151	114	109	238	260
5-9 years	8	9	12	5	20	14
10-14 years	16	13	7	10	23	23
15-19 years	55	41	24	20	79	61
20-24 years	62	71	33	40	95	111
25-29 years	73	89	39	29	112	118
30-34 years	97	115	50	58	147	173
35-39 years	174	169	89	93	263	262
40-44 years	290	284	174	157	464	441
45-49 years	557	514	296	318	853	832
50-54 years	878	832	519	509	1 397	1 341
55-59 years	1 333	1 279	847	756	2 180	2 035
60-64 years	1 947	1 933	1 222	1 244	3 169	3 177
65-69 years	3 001	2 925	1 919	1 972	4 920	4 897
70-74 years	3 190	3 309	2 288	2 316	5 478	5 625
75-79 years	3 602	3 598	3 082	3 058	6 684	6 656
80-84 years	4 185	3 864	4 085	3 899	8 270	7 763
85-89 years	3 730	3 706	4 939	4 602	8 669	8 308
90-94 years	2 101	2 130	4 364	4 274	6 465	6 404
95 years +	688	662	2 257	2 177	2 945	2 839

www.statbank.dk/fod207

Table 27	Non-natural deaths					
	2012			2013		
Cause of death	Men	Women	Total	Total	Total	Total
Total	1 282	803	2 085	1 189	800	1 989
Motor vehicle accidents, total	124	47	171	131	68	199
Of which: Person in passenger car	48	19	67	58	26	84
Pedestrian	21	16	37	18	17	35
Cyclist	25	-	25	27	5	32
Motorcyclist	16	9	25	13	17	30
Person in van	3	-	3	5	-	5
Other accidents, total	617	563	1 180	572	561	1 133
Of which: Accidents due to a fall	222	289	511	227	279	506
Poisoning involving medicines and biological drugs	127	41	168	141	50	191
Fire	38	18	56	26	27	53
Strangulation	31	16	47	29	17	46
Accidents during surgical/medical treatment	18	16	34	18	24	42
Suicide, total	494	167	661	448	157	605
Of which: Hanging, strangulation and suffocation	190	48	238	214	56	270
Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials	138	71	209	104	62	166
Shots from firearms	48	1	49	50	-	50
Jump from high places	22	12	34	18	12	30
Jump in front a moving subject	31	11	42	16	14	30
Other external causes, total	47	26	73	38	14	52
Of which: Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials ¹	17	14	31	18	3	21
Act of violence	11	7	18	12	5	17
Drowning ¹	1	-	1	3	-	3
Fall ¹	5	-	5	1	1	2
Hanging, strangulation and suffocation ¹	3	2	5	-	2	2

¹ Whether accident or premeditated action, not stated.

www.statistikbanken.dk/fod507

	Average life expectancy											
	1911-1915	1971-1975	1981-1985	1991-1995	2001-2005	2013-2014	1911-1915	1971-1975	1981-1985	1991-1995	2001-2005	2013-2014
	men						women					
0 years	56.2	70.9	71.5	72.6	75.1	78.5	59.2	76.5	77.5	77.9	79.7	82.7
5 years	60.0	67.1	67.3	68.2	70.6	73.9	61.6	72.4	73.2	73.4	75.1	78.0
10 years	55.6	62.3	62.4	63.3	65.6	68.9	57.2	67.5	68.2	68.5	70.2	73.1
20 years	46.7	52.7	52.6	53.5	55.8	59.0	48.4	57.7	58.4	58.6	60.3	63.1
30 years	38.4	43.2	43.2	44.0	46.2	49.2	40.2	48.0	48.6	48.8	50.4	53.2
40 years	30.2	33.8	33.9	34.7	36.7	39.6	32.0	38.4	39.1	39.2	40.7	43.4
50 years	22.4	24.9	25.0	25.7	27.7	30.3	24.0	29.4	29.9	30.0	31.4	33.9
60 years	15.3	17.1	17.2	17.7	19.4	21.7	16.4	20.9	21.6	21.5	22.6	24.9
70 years	9.4	10.8	10.9	11.1	12.2	14.2	9.9	13.3	14.1	14.2	14.8	16.6
80 years	5.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.9	5.3	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.6	9.6
90 years	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.9	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.7

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

	Liable for military service and conscripts by BMI and height										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	number of people										
Liable for military service											
Total	27 646	27 660	28 954	31 933	33 120	39 901	36 014	37 897	38 104	38 025	43 051
Judged to be fit	14 293	14 094	15 060	16 404	17 933	20 289	19 603	20 169	19 530	18 632	21 575
Judged to be limitedly fit	2 647	2 612	2 428	2 531	2 700	3 402	2 993	2 968	2 621	2 295	2 571
Judged to be unfit	10 706	10 954	11 466	12 998	12 487	16 210	13 418	14 760	15 953	17 098	18 905
	percentage										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Judged to be fit	51.7	51.0	52.0	51.4	54.1	50.8	54.4	53.2	51.3	49.0	50.1
Judged to be limitedly fit	9.6	9.4	8.4	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.3	7.8	6.9	6.0	6.0
Judged to be unfit	38.7	39.6	39.6	40.7	37.7	40.6	37.3	38.9	41.9	45.0	43.9
	number of people										
Conscripts											
Total	23 786	23 522	24 435	25 217	27 605	33 673	31 863	33 229	32 347	31 467	33 465
BMI below 25	17 510	17 031	17 635	18 428	19 959	23 950	22 112	23 271	22 107	22 348	24 132
BMI between 25 and 29.9	4 655	4 781	5 035	4 893	5 579	7 125	7 134	7 271	7 417	6 644	7 009
BMI of 30 +	1 621	1 710	1 765	1 896	2 067	2 598	2 617	2 687	2 823	2 475	2 324
	percentage										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BMI below 25	73.6	72.4	72.2	73.1	72.3	71.1	69.4	70.0	68.3	71.0	72.1
BMI between 25 and 29.9	19.6	20.3	20.6	19.4	20.2	21.2	22.4	21.9	22.9	21.1	20.9
BMI of 30 +	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.1	8.7	7.9	6.9
	cm										
Average height	180.3	180.4	180.3	180.1	179.9	180.2	180.3	180.2	179.8	180.4	180.3

Note: BMI is an abbreviation of "Body mass index". The calculation is an individual's body weight divided by height². 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.

Source: Forsvarets Rekruttering

Table 30 Households. 2015

1 January	Single man with/without children	Single woman with/without children	Married couple ¹ 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 —————								
Total	506 497	671 712	938 488	313 327	1 056	2 431 080	205 506	2 636 586
1 person	476 703	534 386	•	•	1 056	1 012 145	•	1 012 145
2 persons	22 904	75 939	523 312	184 765	•	806 920	74 190	881 110
3 persons	5 751	47 144	130 793	63 359	•	247 047	61 733	308 780
4 persons	973	11 313	201 459	50 862	•	264 607	29 635	294 242
5 persons	136	2 131	69 326	11 724	•	83 317	20 471	103 788
6 persons +	30	799	13 598	2 617	•	17 044	19 477	36 521

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

www.statbank.dk/fam55n

Table 31 Families. 2015

1 January	Single persons	Married couples ¹	Other couples	Total	Single persons	Married couples ¹	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 —————										
Total	1 399 009	567 333	189 894	2 156 236	185 628	451 059	136 707	773 394	15 743	2 945 373
1 person	1 399 009	•	•	1 399 009	•	•	•	•	15 743	1 414 752
2 persons	•	567 333	189 894	757 227	112 079	•	•	112 079	•	869 306
3 persons	•	•	•	•	57 152	145 973	67 756	270 881	•	270 881
4 persons	•	•	•	•	13 134	215 218	53 768	282 120	•	282 120
5 persons	•	•	•	•	2 406	74 828	12 402	89 636	•	89 636
6 persons +	•	•	•	•	857	15 040	2 781	18 678	•	18 678

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

www.statbank.dk/fam44n

Table 32 Children. 2015

	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		
All children	43 193	236 880	864 381	498	1 501	176 607	46 289	15 743	1 385 092
0- 2 years	1 002	17 736	93 244	245	317	58 148	1 611	708	173 011
3- 5 years	2 619	27 535	118 446	56	444	36 626	3 045	1 131	189 902
6- 8 years	4 456	33 509	129 969	56	257	24 947	5 515	1 549	200 258
9-11 years	5 634	35 979	129 520	48	166	18 074	7 159	2 073	198 653
12-14 years	6 949	39 621	127 529	36	127	14 867	8 665	3 028	200 822
15-17 years	8 949	41 992	126 227	34	113	12 256	10 013	7 254	206 838
18 years +	13 584	40 508	139 446	23	77	11 689	10 281	●	215 608

www.statbank.dk/fam111n

Table 33 Children and young people with parents who have died. 2015

1 January	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
All children	1 129 432	4 165	9 763	150	26 384	1 169 894
Age of child:						
0 year	53 825	4	16	-	3 285	57 130
1 year	55 451	12	32	-	1 253	56 748
2 years	57 767	26	81	1	1 259	59 134
3 years	58 936	32	121	-	1 300	60 389
4 years	63 574	65	129	2	1 197	64 967
5 years	63 034	80	202	1	1 229	64 546
6 years	65 462	95	222	4	1 300	67 083
7 years	64 522	132	293	-	1 175	66 122
8 years	65 271	161	362	2	1 257	67 053
9 years	64 307	179	415	4	1 238	66 143
10 years	64 368	234	486	5	1 206	66 299
11 years	64 065	274	631	12	1 229	66 211
12 years	63 173	299	718	10	1 328	65 528
13 years	64 098	363	861	12	1 327	66 661
14 years	65 734	429	1 067	15	1 388	68 633
15 years	64 968	479	1 193	23	1 456	68 119
16 years	64 995	628	1 305	33	1 861	68 822
17 years	65 882	673	1 629	26	2 096	70 306

www.statbank.dk/bm10

Table 34 Marriages of different sex contracted, by age of both spouses. 2014

	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										
Total	29	6 960	10 436	5 144	3 015	1 349	376	658	27 967	35.8
Under 20 years	20	123	14	3	-	-	-	23	183	19.0
20-29 years	8	5 728	3 513	343	52	11	-	335	9 990	26.5
30-39 years	-	798	5 891	1 822	214	32	4	150	8 911	34.2
40-49 years	-	28	483	2 245	1 058	126	13	97	4 050	44.7
50-59 years	-	3	21	342	1 314	540	46	43	2 309	54.2
60-69 years	-	-	-	12	159	518	144	8	841	64.1
70 years +	-	-	-	2	6	52	155	2	217	74.8
Not stated	1	280	514	375	212	70	14	-	1 466	●
Average age of bridegroom	19.1	27.1	34.4	44.6	54.4	64.2	75.4	●	38.7	●

www.statbank.dk/vie207

Table 35 Marriages of same sex, by age of both spouses. 2014

	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										
Total	-	58	137	99	44	17	9	-	364	35.4
Under 20 years	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19.3
20-29 years	-	53	56	12	1	1	-	-	123	26.2
30-39 years	-	-	81	39	10	1	-	-	131	34.2
40-49 years	-	-	-	48	19	2	3	-	72	44.4
50-59 years	-	-	-	-	14	8	2	-	24	53.8
60-69 years	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	8	63.5
70 years +	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	75.5
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
Average age of oldest	-	26.6	35.0	45.4	53.9	64.8	76.4	●	41.2	●

www.statbank.dk/vie6

Table 36		Marriages and divorces						
		1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2010	2014
		number						
Total marriages		26 991	35 262	35 897	26 448	38 388	30 949	28 599
Of which: Church		25 331	21 910	23 728	14 473	18 172	10 956	9 554
Civil		1 660	13 352	12 169	11 669	20 172	17 538	16 302
Registered partnerships/marriages, men ¹		•	•	•	•	177	163	158
Registered partnerships/marriages, women ¹		•	•	•	•	131	247	212
Total divorces		1 223	3 472	6 682	13 593	14 381	14 460	19 435
Of which: Duration of marriage: 0-7 years		...	...	...	...	6 812	5 730	6 498
Duration of marriage: 20 years +		...	...	...	...	2 404	2 555	3 817
		average age						
First-time married men		27.6	27.4	26.0	27.5	32.5	34.2	32.2
First-time married women		25.2	24.5	22.9	24.8	30.1	31.7	38.7
All married men		29.2	29.1	28.3	30.8	35.8	37.8	35.8
All married women		25.8	25.3	24.7	27.9	33.1	35.0	35.8

¹ From 15 June 2012 it has been possible for two persons of same sex to get married, which means that figures from 2014 only covers marriages.

www.statbank.dk/vie307, vie6, vie7, ski107 and vie1

Table 37 Divorces by duration of marriage

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014
Total	13 593	13 731	14 381	14 460	19 387
Under 1 year	279	299	293	150	409
1 year	594	699	686	641	742
2 years	921	1 163	856	851	896
3 years	1 017	1 152	1 148	911	976
4 years	955	900	1 149	891	1 062
5 years	909	765	1 001	849	1 229
6-7 years	1 321	1 216	1 679	1 437	2 261
8-9 years	1 102	920	1 351	1 532	1 908
10-14 years	2 534	1 918	2 460	2 747	3 688
15-19 years	1 691	1 550	1 354	1 896	2 639
20-24 years	1 037	1 495	1 031	1 168	1 663
25 years +	1 033	1 554	1 369	1 219	1 718
Not stated	200	100	4	168	196

www.statbank.dk/ski107

Table 38 Divorces by age of both spouses. 2014

	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								
Total	1	780	4 695	7 258	4 397	1 520	412	324	19 387
15-19 years	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
20-29 years	-	608	682	78	13	4	-	94	1 479
30-39 years	-	133	3 420	2 073	230	32	6	99	5 993
40-49 years	-	9	471	4 493	1 865	191	26	77	7 132
50-59 years	-	3	44	505	2 063	634	66	37	3 352
60-69 years	-	-	3	26	163	598	168	11	969
70 years +	-	-	-	3	11	42	141	5	202
Not stated	-	21	75	80	52	19	5	-	252

www.statbank.dk/ski107

Table 39 The most common names for children born in 2013

	Number	Per thousands boys born	Ranking in 2012		Number	Per thousands girls born	Ranking in 2012
	boys				girls		
1 William	610	22	(1)	1 Sofia	516	19	(1)
2 Lucas	558	20	(2)	2 Ida	505	19	(2)
3 Noah	533	19	(4)	3 Isabella	439	16	(5)
4 Victor	533	19	(3)	4 Emma	410	15	(4)
5 Emil	452	16	(8)	5 Freja	403	15	(3)
6 Frederik	451	16	(7)	6 Clara	398	15	(9)
7 Oliver	446	16	(9)	7 Sofie	389	14	(6)
8 Oscar	425	15	(5)	8 Anna	383	14	(11)
9 Magnus	424	15	(10)	9 Josefine	376	14	(12)
10 Alexander	408	14	(12)	10 Laura	368	14	(8)
11 Liam	403	14	(6)	11 Caroline	365	13	(13)
12 Carl	389	14	(20)	12 Maja	350	13	(7)
13 Christian	375	13	(18)	13 Alma	340	13	(17)
14 Elias	374	13	(14)	14 Ella	330	12	(19)
15 Mikkel	349	12	(11)	15 Karla	328	12	(16)
16 Mads	340	12	(21)	16 Olivia	321	12	(21)
17 Felix	336	12	(36)	17 Lærke	317	12	(15)
18 Villads	332	12	(19)	18 Liva	312	12	(20)
19 Mathias	330	12	(13)	19 Mathilde	312	12	(10)
20 Anton	321	11	(17)	20 Alberte	306	11	(14)

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/havne

Table 40 The most common names in Denmark. 2015

1 January	Number in 2015	Per thousand	Number in 2014	Per thousand		Number in 2015	Per thousand	Number in 2014	Per thousand
	boys					girls			
1 Peter	49 550	18	49 811	18	1 Anne	46 690	16	47 007	17
2 Jens	48 506	17	49 211	18	2 Kirsten	43 405	15	43 997	16
3 Lars	45 507	16	45 708	16	3 Hanne	39 680	14	39 984	14
4 Michael	45 322	16	45 432	16	4 Mette	39 007	14	39 115	14
5 Henrik	42 775	15	42 934	15	5 Anna	34 995	12	35 319	12
6 Thomas	42 134	15	42 149	15	6 Helle	34 346	12	34 458	12
7 Søren	41 616	15	41 928	15	7 Susanne	31 593	11	31 709	11
8 Jan	38 903	14	39 133	14	8 Lene	31 270	11	31 399	11
9 Niels	38 050	14	38 647	14	9 Maria	28 651	10	28 471	10
10 Christian	37 528	13	37 509	13	10 Marianne	27 366	10	27 493	10
11 Martin	37 151	13	37 195	13	11 Inge	26 186	9	26 774	9
12 Jørgen	35 608	13	36 446	13	12 Karen	25 974	9	26 651	9
13 Hans	35 400	13	36 233	13	13 Lone	25 695	9	25 819	9
14 Anders	34 613	12	34 726	12	14 Bente	24 845	9	25 125	9
15 Morten	34 230	12	34 308	12	15 Camilla	24 712	9	24 741	9
16 Jesper	34 092	12	34 183	12	16 Pia	24 424	9	24 477	9
17 Ole	32 746	12	33 224	12	17 Louise	23 847	8	23 939	8
18 Per	32 576	12	32 902	12	18 Charlotte	23 804	8	23 852	8
19 Mads	31 055	11	31 471	11	19 Jette	23 775	8	23 841	8
20 Erik	30 769	11	30 859	11	20 Tina	23 320	8	23 355	8

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Table 41 The most common used surnames in Denmark, 2015

1 January	Number in 2015	Per thousands	Number in 2014	Per thousands		Number in 2015	Per thousands	Number in 2014	Per thousands
1 Jensen	258 203	46	261 432	46	26 Frederiksen	20 235	4	20 336	4
2 Nielsen	258 195	46	261 065	46	27 Laursen	18 311	3	18 381	3
3 Hansen	216 007	38	218 580	39	28 Henriksen	17 404	3	17 537	3
4 Pedersen	162 865	29	164 629	29	29 Lund	17 268	3	17 226	3
5 Andersen	159 085	28	160 254	28	30 Holm	15 846	3	15 813	3
6 Christensen	119 161	21	120 244	21	31 Schmidt	15 813	3	15 820	3
7 Larsen	115 883	20	117 007	21	32 Eriksen	14 928	3	14 970	3
8 Sørensen	110 951	20	112 120	20	33 Kristiansen	13 933	2	13 949	2
9 Rasmussen	94 535	17	95 400	17	34 Simonsen	13 165	2	13 194	2
10 Jørgensen	88 269	16	89 084	16	35 Clausen	12 977	2	13 041	2
11 Petersen	79 283	14	80 232	14	36 Svendsen	11 686	2	11 740	2
12 Madsen	64 215	11	64 701	11	37 Andreassen	11 636	2	11 724	2
13 Kristensen	60 595	11	60 938	11	38 Iversen	10 564	2	10 625	2
14 Olsen	48 126	8	48 624	9	39 Østergaard	10 468	2	10 375	2
15 Thomsen	39 223	7	39 384	7	40 Jeppesen	9 874	2	9 916	2
16 Christiansen	36 997	7	37 230	7	41 Vestergaard	9 428	2	9 373	2
17 Poulsen	32 095	6	32 289	6	42 Nissen	9 231	2	9 253	2
18 Johansen	31 151	6	31 343	6	43 Lauridsen	9 202	2	9 212	2
19 Møller	30 157	5	30 215	5	44 Kjær	9 086	2	9 064	2
20 Mortensen	29 401	5	29 516	5	45 Jespersen	8 944	2	8 972	2
21 Knudsen	29 283	5	29 510	5	46 Mogensen	8 867	2	8 915	2
22 Jakobsen	28 163	5	28 271	5	47 Nørgaard	8 831	2	8 758	2
23 Jacobsen	24 414	4	24 517	4	48 Jepsen	8 590	2	8 613	2
24 Mikkelsen	22 708	4	22 809	4	49 Frandsen	8 502	2	8 551	2
25 Olesen	22 535	4	22 705	4	50 Søndergaard	8 023	1	7 981	1

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Table 42 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

Table 43 Elected members of the Folketing, 15 September 2011

	A	B	C	F	I	K	O	V	Ø	Inde- pendent	Total
All Denmark	44	17	8	16	9	-	22	47	12	-	175
Of whom: women	16	9	3	9	3	-	7	17	4	-	68
The Capital of Denmark	10	7	3	5	3	-	5	11	5	-	49
Of whom: women	6	3	1	3	-	-	1	3	2	-	19
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sjælland-Syddanmark	17	5	3	6	3	-	10	18	4	-	66
Of whom: women	5	4	1	4	2	-	5	7	1	-	29
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
Midtjylland-Nordjylland	17	5	2	5	3	-	7	18	3	-	60
Of whom: women	5	2	1	2	1	-	1	7	1	-	20
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

Table 44 (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
All Denmark	87.7	24.8	9.5	4.9	9.2	5.0	0.8	12.3	26.7	6.7	0.1
The Capital of Denmark	87.9	21.4	13.3	6.2	9.8	5.9	0.4	10.4	22.1	10.5	0.1
København Constituency	86.4	18.9	16.7	5.5	12.4	5.8	0.3	8.4	15.2	16.6	0.1
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
Københavns omegn Constituency	88.1	25.7	10.7	6.9	8.8	5.3	0.3	12.8	22.1	7.3	0.1
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
Nordsjælland Constituency	90.1	18.8	11.7	6.9	7.3	7.2	0.4	10.5	31.9	5.2	0.0
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
Bornholm Constituency	85.3	35.8	5.5	2.1	7.3	1.9	2.5	10.9	26.7	7.3	0.0
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
Sjælland-Syddanmark Constituency	87.5	25.6	7.4	4.5	9.2	4.5	0.6	14.7	28.2	5.2	0.0
Sjælland Constituency	87.7	25.1	7.5	4.7	9.8	4.5	0.4	16.1	26.3	5.6	0.1
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
Fyn Constituency	87.8	28.4	8.4	5.1	10.5	4.2	0.4	12.3	24.3	6.3	0.1
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

Table 44 (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 45 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		
Denmark	3 459 420	100.0	808	175	3 545 368	100.0	804	175
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	-
The Faroe Islands	23 065	100.0	94	2	20 674	100.0	74	2
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	-
Greenland	25 105	100.0	16	2	22 889	100.0	16	2
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, fv07kand, fv11tot and fv11kand

Table 46 Elections to county councils. 19 November 2013

	Copenhagen	Zealand	Southern Denmark	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland	All Denmark
The electorate	1 372 678	641 904	941 917	993 683	460 022	4 410 204
Votes cast	938 681	472 340	686 956	733 849	333 638	3 165 464
Invalid votes	46 989	28 024	43 539	34 740	18 248	171 540
Of which: Blank votes	42 621	25 637	40 267	32 102	17 129	157 756
Other votes	4 368	2 387	3 272	2 638	1 119	13 784
Valid votes	891 692	444 316	643 417	699 109	315 390	2 993 924
Of which: Personal votes	432 864	256 952	394 317	467 173	217 279	1 768 585
Candidates	289	215	256	221	182	1 163
Of which: Men	196	148	199	163	122	828
Women	93	67	57	58	60	335
Elected	41	41	41	41	41	205
Of which: Men	22	24	31	28	19	124
Women	19	17	10	13	22	81
	per cent					
Percentage turnout	68.4	73.6	72.9	73.9	72.5	71.8
Invalid	5.0	5.9	6.3	4.7	5.5	5.4
Personal	48.5	57.8	61.3	66.8	68.9	59.1
Candidates - of whom women	32.2	31.2	22.3	26.2	33.0	28.8
Elected candidates - of whom women	46.3	41.5	24.4	31.7	53.7	39.5

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

Table 47 Elections to county councils. 19 November 2013

	Copenhagen	Zealand	Southern Denmark	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland	All Denmark
Percentage turnout	68.4	73.6	72.9	73.9	72.5	71.8
Candidates elected, total	41	41	41	41	41	205
	per cent (each column = 100 per cent)					
A The Danish Social Democrats	27.8	27.7	26.7	34.4	37.5	30.1
B Social Liberal Party	8.1	4.0	3.8	5.1	3.7	5.4
C Conservative People's Party	10.6	6.0	6.4	4.3	7.0	7.2
F Socialist People's Party	6.2	5.7	4.5	5.4	4.1	5.3
I Liberal Alliance	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	3.0
O Danish People's Party	10.3	15.3	11.3	8.7	10.4	10.9
V Liberal Party	17.1	28.8	35.4	30.5	28.2	27.0
Ø Unit List	11.1	7.8	6.3	5.8	5.6	7.8
Others	4.5	1.7	3.2	3.5	1.2	3.2
	women as percentage of total					
A The Danish Social Democrats	61.5	27.3	25.0	31.3	50.0	39.7
B Social Liberal Party	66.7	100.0	-	50.0	100.0	62.5
C Conservative People's Party	40.0	50.0	-	-	66.7	33.3
F Socialist People's Party	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	70.0
I Liberal Alliance	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	40.0
O Danish People's Party	25.0	42.9	20.0	66.7	50.0	39.1
V Liberal Party	25.0	38.5	20.0	15.4	33.3	26.2
Ø Unit List	60.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	66.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 48 Elections to county councils, distribution of votes cast

	17 November 2009				19 November 2013			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Total	2 670 776	100.0	1 103	205	2 993 924	100.0	1 163	205
A The Danish Social Democrats	807 678	30.2	151	68	902 278	30.1	135	68
B Social Liberal Party	104 533	3.9	103	7	161 396	5.4	96	8
C Conservative People's Party	270 131	10.1	136	20	214 099	7.2	120	15
F Socialist People's Party	408 148	15.3	103	32	160 174	5.3	82	10
I Liberal Alliance	5 030	0.2	14	-	91 125	3.0	61	5
O Danish People's Party	244 045	9.1	40	19	326 425	10.9	82	23
V Liberal Party	648 901	24.3	192	54	809 662	27.0	185	61
Ø Unit List	70 353	2.6	106	2	232 863	7.8	134	15
Others	111 957	4.2	258	3	95 902	3.2	268	-

www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 49 Elections to municipality councils. 19 November 2013

	Copenhagen	Zealand	Southern Denmark	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland	All Denmark
The electorate	1 372 174	641 778	941 808	993 502	459 989	4 409 251
Votes cast	941 448	473 578	688 214	734 958	334 142	3 172 340
Invalid votes	16 917	7 973	14 197	11 383	5 787	56 257
Of which: Blank votes	13 483	6 395	11 683	9 424	4 959	45 944
Other votes	3 434	1 578	2 514	1 959	828	10 313
Valid votes	924 531	465 605	674 017	723 575	328 355	3 116 083
Of which: Personal votes	620 567	354 232	535 353	575 920	270 244	2 356 316
Candidates	2 641	1 610	1 969	1 873	990	9 083
Of which: Men	1 721	1 116	1 432	1 298	720	6 287
Women	920	494	537	575	270	2 796
Elected	655	447	562	495	285	2 444
Of which: Men	426	314	422	350	205	1 717
Women	229	133	140	145	80	727
	per cent					
Percentage turnout	68.6	73.8	73.1	74.0	72.6	71.9
Invalid	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.8
Personal	67.1	76.1	79.4	79.6	82.3	75.6
Candidates - of whom women	34.8	30.7	27.3	30.7	27.3	30.8
Elected candidates - of whom women	35.0	29.8	24.9	29.3	28.1	29.7

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/vaigk3

Table 50 Elections to municipality councils, distribution of votes cast

	17 November 2009				19 November 2013			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Total	2 784 466	100.0	9 049	2 468	3 116 083	100.0	9 083	2 444
A The Danish Social Democrats	853 221	30.6	1 856	801	919 574	29.5	1 657	773
B Social Liberal Party	104 162	3.7	812	50	149 160	4.8	705	62
C Conservative People's Party	306 187	11.0	1 116	262	266 417	8.5	985	205
F Socialist People's Party	402 866	14.5	1 166	340	175 306	5.6	865	116
I Liberal Alliance	7 329	0.3	84	1	89 873	2.9	412	33
O Danish People's Party	226 410	8.1	597	186	315 250	10.1	708	255
S Schleswig Party	5 249	0.2	67	6	8 620	0.3	64	9
V Liberal Party	690 570	24.8	1 773	699	829 467	26.6	1 851	767
Ø Unit List	64 827	2.3	461	14	216 164	6.9	698	119
Others	123 645	4.4	1 117	109	146 252	4.7	1 138	105

www.statbank.dk/vaigk3

Table 51 Elections to the European Parliament, summary

	7 June 2009				25 May 2014			
	Hovedstaden	Sjælland-Syddanmark	Midtjylland-Nordjylland	All Denmark	Hovedstaden	Sjælland-Syddanmark	Midtjylland-Nordjylland	All Denmark
The electorate	1 201 192	1 500 561	1 355 347	4 057 100	1 246 339	1 511 856	1 383 134	4 141 329
Votes cast	733 977	886 316	795 275	2 415 568	732 717	843 861	755 639	2 332 217
Postal votes ¹	46 747	36 255	30 771	113 773	59 107	40 844	35 911	135 862
Invalid votes	19 556	29 147	24 737	73 440	16 688	20 992	17 843	55 523
Of which: Blank votes	17 499	26 726	22 994	67 219	13 685	18 044	15 865	47 594
Other votes	2 057	2 421	1 743	6 221	3 003	2 948	1 978	7 929
Valid votes	714 421	857 169	770 538	2 342 128	716 029	822 869	737 796	2 276 694
Of which: Personal votes	537 426	662 452	601 461	1 801 339	518 268	634 699	563 684	1 716 651
Candidates	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	100
Of which: Men	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	63
Women	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	37
Elected	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13
Of which: Men	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	8
Women	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5
	per cent							
Percentage voting	61.1	59.1	58.7	59.5	58.8	55.8	54.6	56.3
Postal	6.4	4.1	3.9	4.7	8.1	4.8	4.8	5.8
Invalid	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4
Personal	75.2	77.3	78.1	76.9	72.4	77.1	76.4	75.4
Female percentage of candidates	...	...	...	38.2	...	...	...	37.0
Female percentage of elected	...	...	...	46.2	...	...	...	38.5

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

¹ Postal votes in consideration.

Table 52 Elections to the European Parliament, distribution of votes cast

	7 June 2009				25 May 2014			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Total	2 342 128	100.0	102	13	2 276 694	100,0	100	13
A The Danish Social Democrats	503 439	21.5	10	4	435 245	19,1	8	3
B Social Liberal Party	100 094	4.3	13	-	148 949	6,5	7	1
C Conservative People's Party	297 199	12.7	12	1	208 262	9,1	10	1
F Socialist People's Party	371 603	15.9	13	2	249 305	11,0	20	1
I Liberal Alliance	13 796	0.6	3	-	65 480	2,9	9	-
J June Movement	55 459	2.4	7	-	-	-	-	-
N People's Movement against the EU	168 555	7.2	20	1	183 724	8,1	20	1
O Danish People's Party	357 942	15.3	10	2	605 889	26,6	10	4
V Liberal Party	474 041	20.2	14	3	379 840	16,7	16	2

Note: The distribution of mandates is on the basis of total electorate in the country lists. Electoral pact for the 2014 election: ABF and CIV; for the 2009 election: ABF, CIV and JN.

Table 53 Referendums

	Total electorate	Votes cast		Percentage voting	Per cent of valid votes		Per cent of electorate			
		Total	Invalid		For	Against	For	Against		
Constitutional amendments										
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		
Voting age										
28/5 1953: 25 to 23 or 21 years	2 815 100	1 608 625	67 688	57.1	54.6 ¹	45.4 ¹	29.9 ¹	24.9 ¹		
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		
Other issues										
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		
Consultative referendums 1916-86										
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		
Specification of referendum on 7/6 2009:										
Succession to the Throne										
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		

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

Table 54 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	Aarhus 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

Table 53 Referendums

	Total electorate	Votes cast		Percentage voting	Per cent of valid votes		Per cent of electorate							
		Total	Invalid		For	Against	For	Against						
Constitutional amendments														
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						
Voting age														
28/5 1953: 25 to 23 or 21 years	2 815 100	1 608 625	67 688	57.1	54.6 ¹	45.4 ¹	29.9 ¹	24.9 ¹						
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						
Other issues														
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						
Consultative referendums 1916-86														
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						
Specification of referendum on 7/6 2009:														
Succession to the Throne														
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						

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

Table 54 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	Aarhus 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

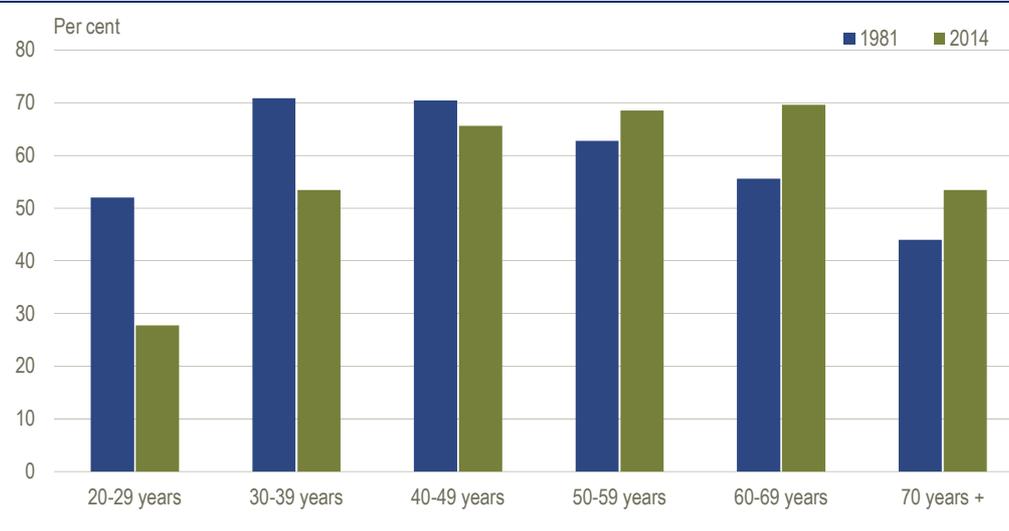
The majority of dwellings are one-family houses

On 1 January 2014, there were 2,775,485 dwellings in Denmark, of which 2,612,049 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 50 per cent of the dwellings, while rented dwellings make up 49 per cent of the occupied dwellings.

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 59 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 40 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 59 per cent.

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



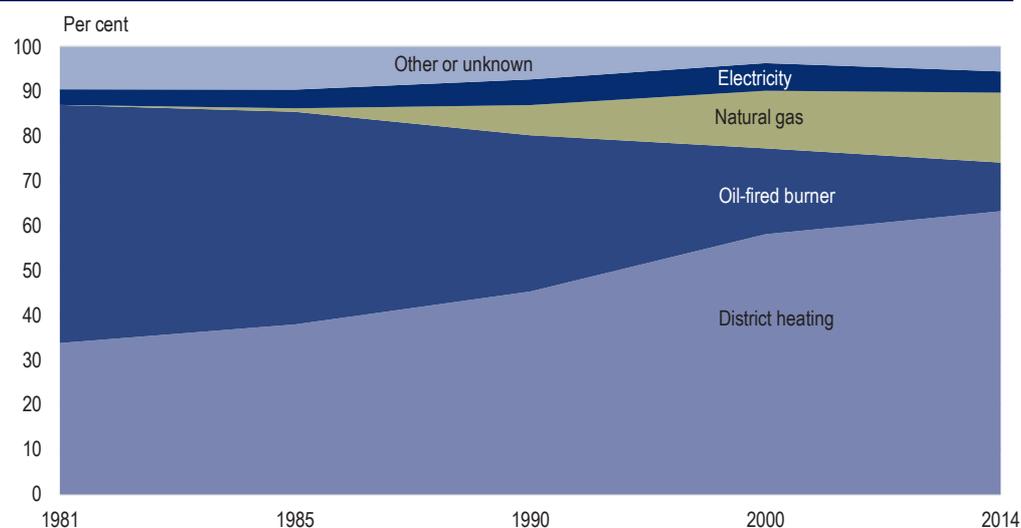
More space for each occupant

The average number of square metres per occupant was 52.0 m² in 2014. 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 56.3 and 46.1 m², 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 m² to 111.7 m² 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 11 per cent. District heating is the most frequent type of heating in detached one-family houses and in multi-family buildings, where it is used in 40 and 89 per cent, respectively, of the dwellings. Natural gas, which was introduced in the beginning of the 1980s, is used in about 16 per cent of the dwellings.

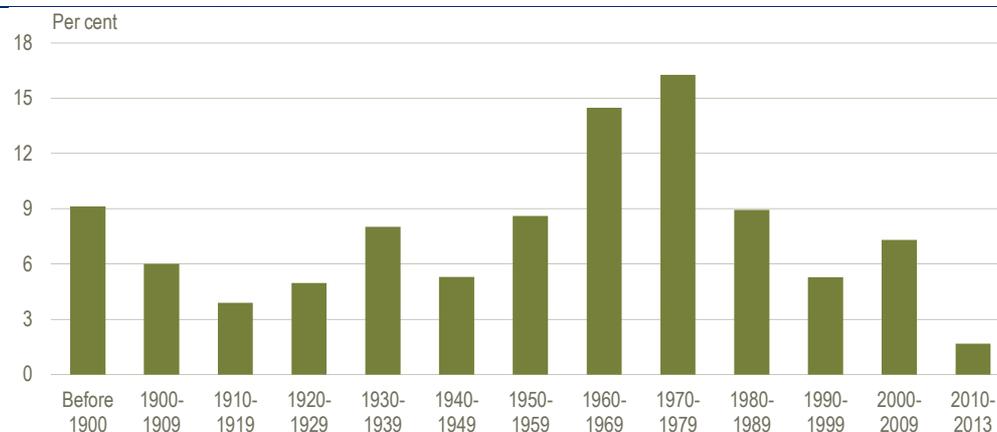
Figure 2 Dwellings by type of heating

Note: 1 January.

www.statbank.dk/bol1, bol11, bol102

9 out of 10 dwellings are built after 1900

Of the total 2.8 million dwellings in Denmark, 9 out of 10 are built after 1900. 7 per cent of one-family houses, 18 per cent of the semi-detached or terraced houses and 8 per cent of the multi-family buildings are built after 2000.

Figure 3 Dwelling stock by year of construction. 1 January 2014

www.statbank.dk/bol101

Health

Increase in Danes' life expectancies

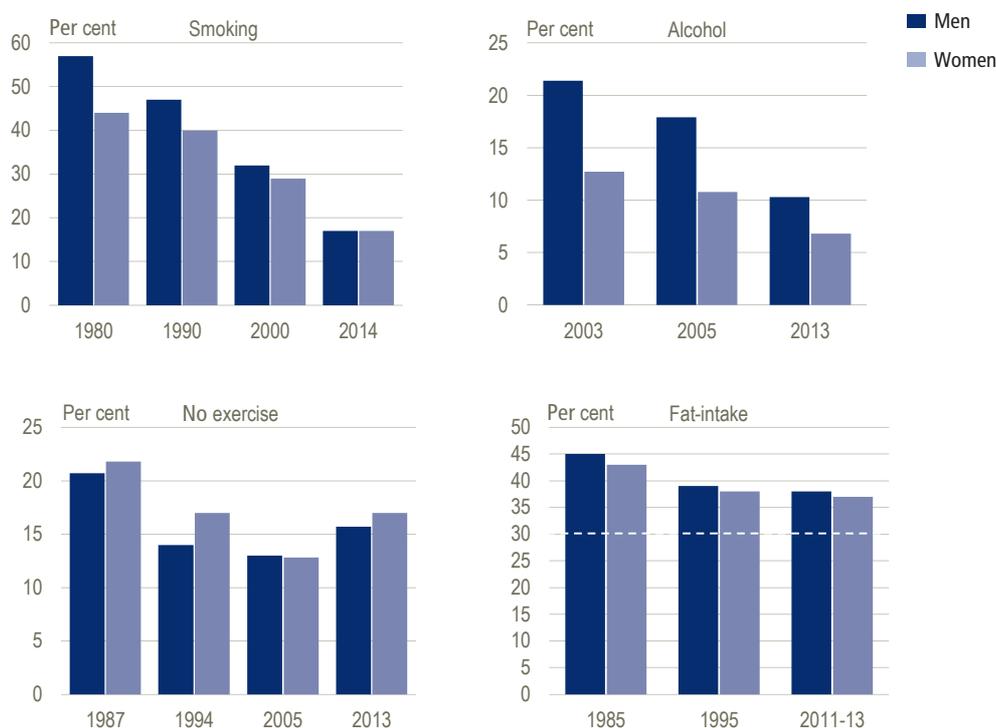
Life expectancy is often used to measure the state of a population's health. In Denmark, life expectancy had stagnated until the middle of the 1990's, where the trend again became positive. Since 2003/2004 the life expectancy has increased 3.3 years for men and 2.8 years for women. However, life expectancy in Denmark is not among the highest in Western Europe. In 2013/2014, life expectancy was 78.5 years for men and 82.7 years for women, an increase of 0.5 years for men and 0.8 for women compared to 2012/2013.

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 about a sixth in 2014. 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 2014 the proportion of daily smokers was 17 per cent for both men and women.

Figure 4 Danes' lifestyle



Note: Alcohol shows the percentage of the population who drink more alcohol than high risk limit recommended by the National Health Board

Source: National Board of Health (TNS Gallup), Danish Heart Foundation, National Institute of Public Health, and Danish Institute for Food and Veterinary Research, National Health Profiles 2013 (Alcohol and No exercise)

In 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 2013, 10.3 per cent of all men and 6.8 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 2013 it is 16-17 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 2011-2013, these shares were reduced to 38 and 37 per cent. In the National Health Profiles 2013 the proportion of male and female indications of eating an unhealthy diet are respectively 18.6 and 9.5 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 the first semester of 2013, there were a total of 16,316 hospital beds. In addition to this come the outpatient treatments and the treatments in emergency departments.

The bed occupancy rate for all hospitals was 92 per cent in the first semester of 2013, while in 2010 it was 90 per cent. In 2013 there were about 1.34 million admissions to the public general hospitals and 51,662 psychiatric admissions. In 2013 there were 8.4 million outpatient treatments of these 7.6 million in general hospitals.

One out of nine is hospitalized during a year

In 2013 640,700 people or 11.5 per cent of the population were hospitalized. The proportion of the population who has been hospitalized is lowest among 5-14-year-olds, 4.9 per cent, and increases with age. Thus, more than 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 3.0 days for 5-14-year-olds in average and more than 10 days for 75-year-olds and above in 2013. Men tend to have more bed days in average than women.

Patients in general hospitals were hospitalized 4.0 million days in 2013, exclusive the persons born or immigrated during the year. The average number of bed days for these persons were 6.3 days. The same person may have had more than one hospitalization.

The pattern of diagnosis

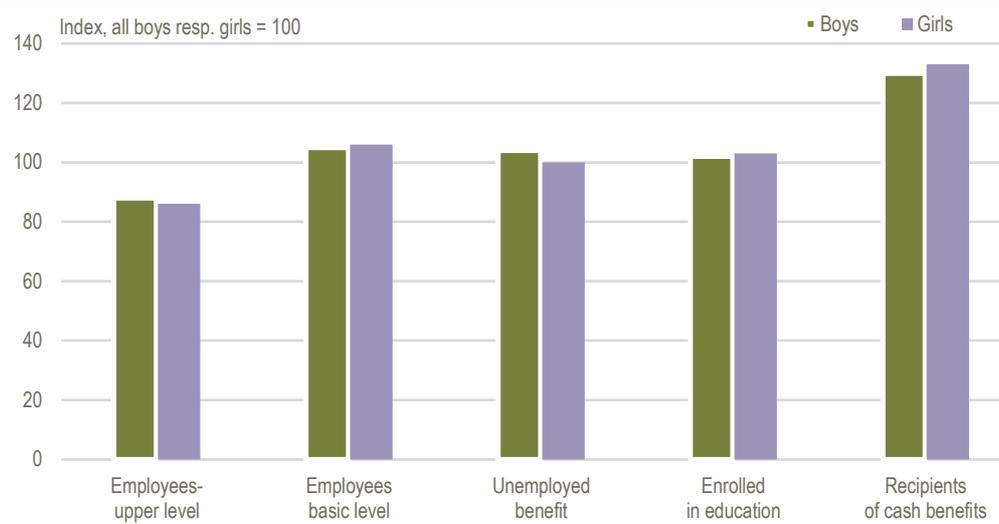
The most common cause of hospitalization for women is in connection with pregnancy, births, and abortions. When hospitalization due to birth, etc., is disregarded, diseases of the circulatory system and bodily injury and poisoning are the most common causes of hospitalization for both men and women.

84,165 persons are hospitalized annually due to diseases of the circulatory system, 48,000 men and 36,000 women. 87,152 are hospitalized due to bodily injury, and here there are no differences among sex. Between the different age groups there are marked differences in the pattern of diagnosis.

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 approximately 36 per cent less than the average person, while adults without qualification from education use hospitals one third more than the average person.

Social conditions also affect children's use of hospitals. For example, children who live with families with the socioeconomic status of recipients of cash benefits use hospitals one third more than the average child. As opposed to this, boys and girls who live with families with the socioeconomic status of employees upper level use hospitals 12 and 14 per cent less than the average child.

Figure 5 Frequency of hospitalization by socioeconomic status of the family, 2013

Note: Children aged 0-17.
www.statbank.dk/indp10

93 per cent used the National Health Service in 2013

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 93 per cent of the population made use of this in 2013, and every person had contact with a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist etc. 11.2 times on average.

More women than men received national health benefits, respectively 2.7 million and 2.5 million. 4.9 million contacted a GP and 2.4 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 a little more than 0.3 million people.

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 medicine 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, while there since 2011 has been a decrease. The decrease was 5.7 per cent from 2012 to 2013. The volume used measured in DDD (daily dose) per 1,000 inhabitants per day decreased slightly 0.1 per cent from 2013 to 2014. From 2003 to 2013 the expenditure on medicine in current prices increased 4.5 per cent from DKK 11.3 billion to DKK 11.8 billion. In 2013, consumption of tranquillizers accounted for DKK 3.4 billion and drugs for the respiratory organs DKK 1.8 billion and drugs for cardiovascular for DKK 1.1 billion.

Breast cancer and prostate cancer the most common types

In 2013 37,075 new cases of cancer were registered, and by the end of 2013 there were about 268,000 persons who lived with a cancer disease, which is an increase of

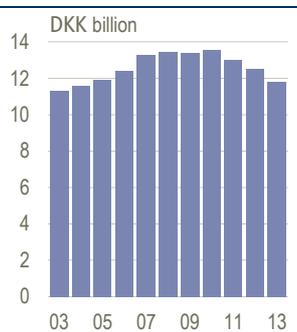
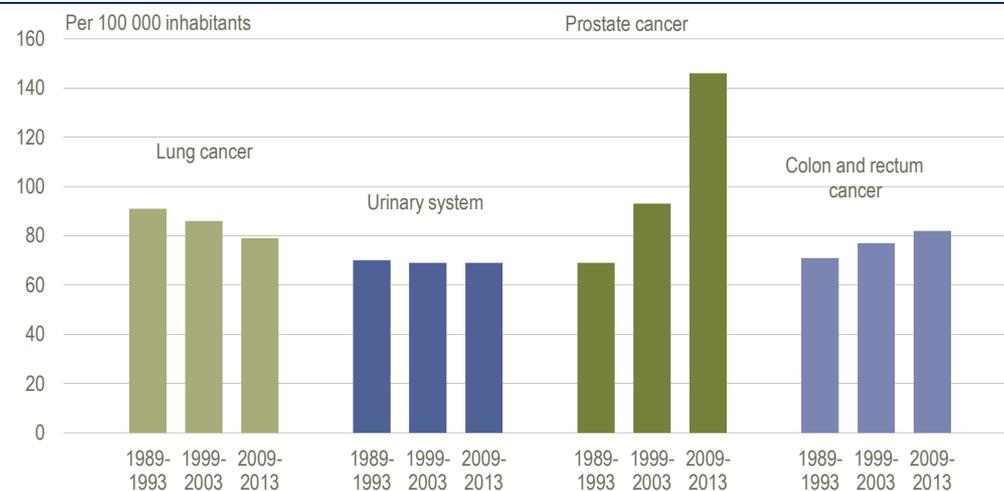
Figure 6 Expenditure on medication

Table 78
Source: National Serum Institute.

3.7 per cent from 2012. Among the new registrations, breast cancer was the most common form of cancer among women, and prostate cancer was the most common among men.

Figure 7 New cases of selected types of cancer among men



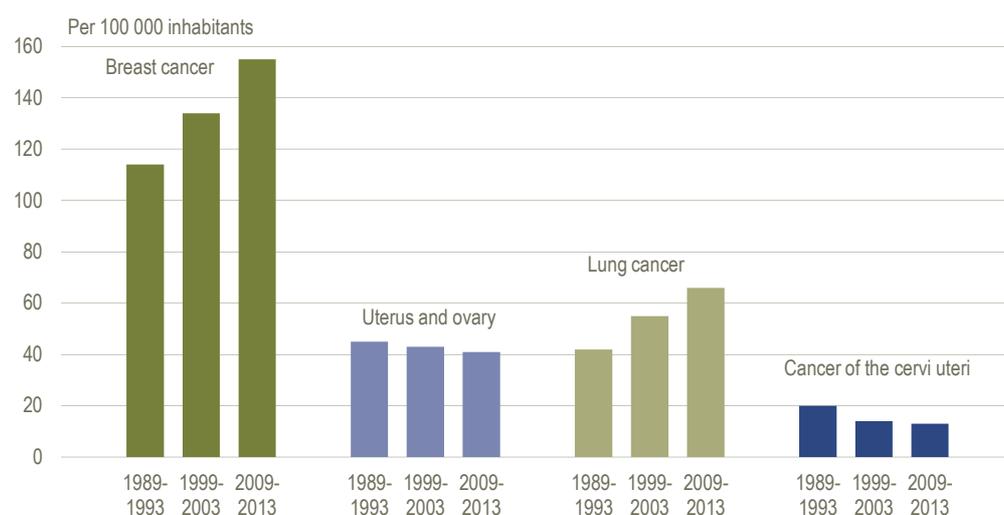
Note: The figures are calculated over a five-year period and have been standardised to comply with the Danish composition of population in 2000.

Source: National Serum Institute

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, has increased by 62 per cent for men and 47 per cent for women. However measured in relation to the size and age of the population the increase is 26 per cent for both. 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. In recent years there has been a slowing down in the number of new cases of cancer.

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 Serum Institute

The number of AIDS patients is on a very low level

In the period 1980-2014, a total of 2,816 people were diagnosed with AIDS. Of these, 2,107 had died by 31 December 2013. The number of diagnosed peaked in 1993 with 239 and hereafter it has generally decreased. In 2014, 32 persons were diagnosed.

Registration of HIV-positive patients did not begin until August 1990. Until the end of 2014, a total of 6,413 HIV-positive people were reported. In 2014 190 persons were reported HIV-positive, which is 7.5 per cent lower than in 2013.

Decrease in the number of chlamydia

In 2014, the number of cases of chlamydia is about 24,900, a decrease by 3.5 per cent compared to the previous year. Women have previously accounted for the greater part of the cases, while in 2014 it was 49 per cent.

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

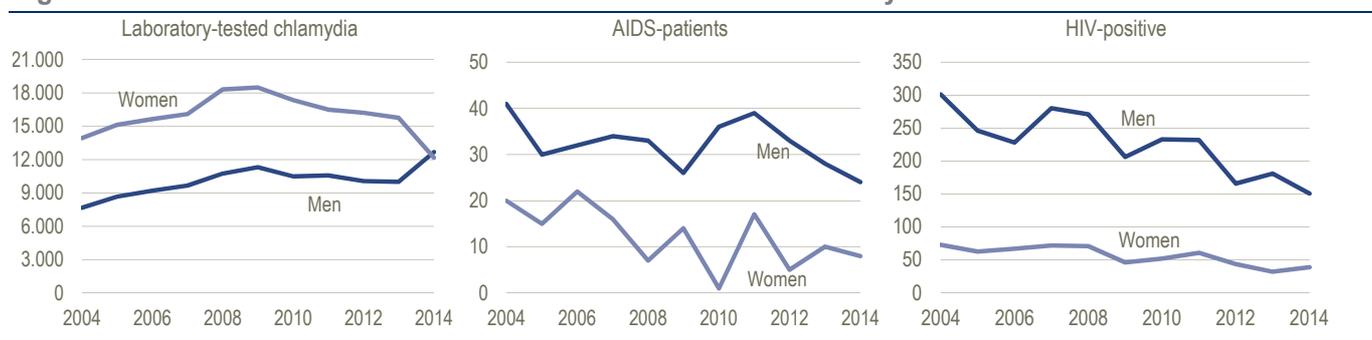
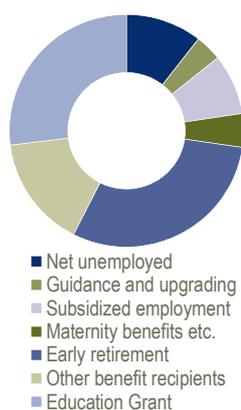


Table 71-73
Source: National Serum Institute.

Persons receiving public benefits

Figure 10 Full-time participants by type of benefit. 2013



People receiving public benefits, 16-64-years

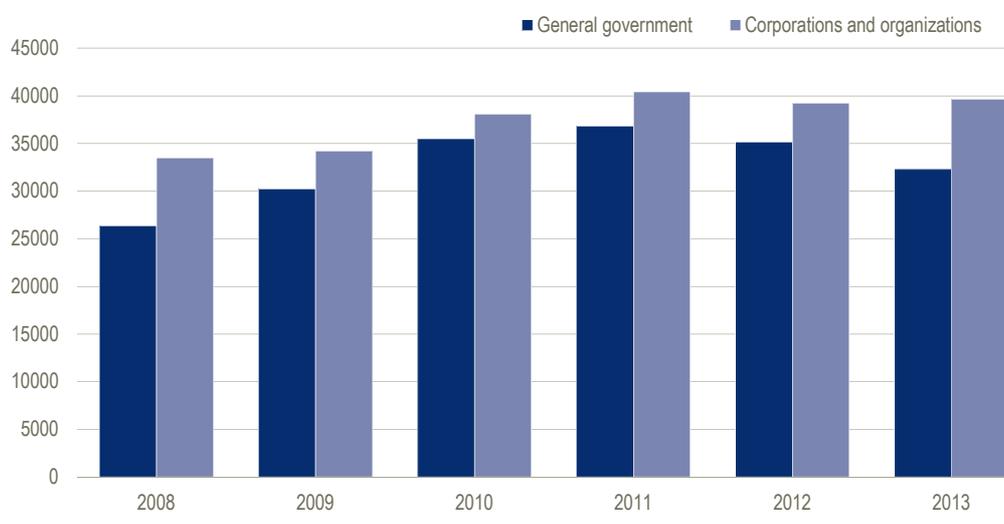
The statistics on people receiving public benefits aged 16-64 provide now an overall view of the number of persons receiving education grant, net unemployed, participants in guidance and upgrading and in subsidized employment, recipients of maternity benefits, persons claiming early retirement pension and early retirement pay recipients as well as other benefit recipients (including persons receiving sickness and cash benefits). The statistic on people receiving public benefits in 2014 was not ready when this year book was published. Therefore the statistic of 2013 is used in this publication. However it is important to notice that in this edition of the year-book the statistics on people receiving public benefits, 16-64-years for the first time includes persons receiving education grant.

In the light of this extension, 1,116,400 persons (converted into full-time) were receiving public benefits in 2013, corresponding to a minor increase of 1,800 persons since 2012. The increasing number of people receiving public benefits over the last years is due to a large increase in the number of persons receiving education grant. Excluding this group of persons receiving education grant the number of the rest of the persons receiving public benefits aged 16-64 is decreased with 43,000 persons from 2010 to 2013.

The largest group was people in early retirement (early retirement pension, early retirement pay recipients and flex allowance), by 30 per cent. 27 per cent received education grant, 11 per cent were net unemployed, 8 per cent were in subsidized

employment, 5 per cent claimed maternity benefits, 4 per cent participated in measures concerning guidance activities or special activities upgrading skills.

Figure 11 Subsidized employment with salary by sectors



The greater part of people in subsidized employment is employed in corporations and organizations

In 2013 the greater part corresponding to 55 per cent of the population in subsidized employment with salary ('Employment subject to wage subsidies', 'flex jobs' and 'sheltered jobs') were employed in corporations and organizations. The share of these people in subsidized employment, employed in corporations and organizations has exceeded 50 per cent every year since 2008. The largest share was in 2008 with 56 per cent after which it decreased to 52 per cent in 2010 and finally it increased to the present share on 55 per cent of the people in subsidized employment, employed in corporations and organizations.

Decreasing 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 2013 the number has fallen steadily to under 100,000 by the end of 2013.

Decreasing proportions of early retirees for all age groups

Compared to all people in the early retirement age (60 to 64 years old), the proportion of early retirees decreased steadily for all age groups in the period 2009-2013.

Figure 12 Number of persons receiving early retirement pay

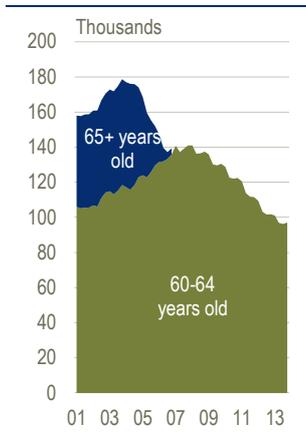
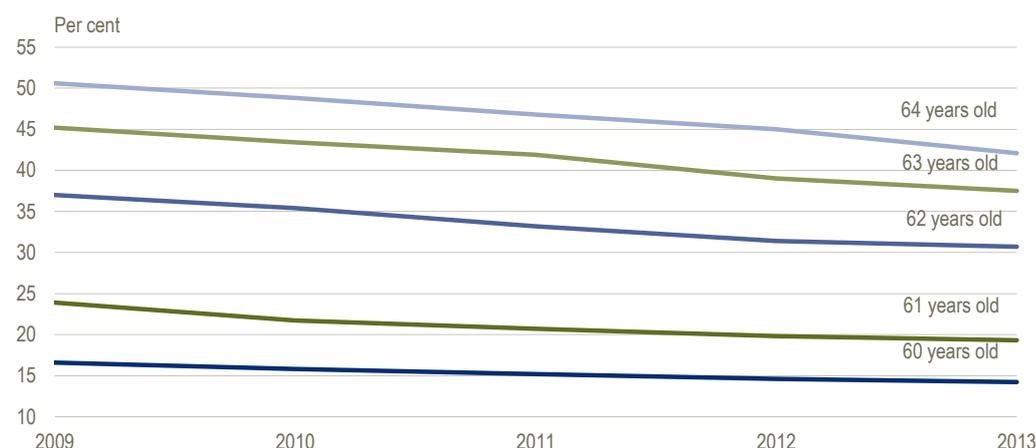


Figure 13 Share of the population receiving early retirement pay by age



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 had on average 257 days of maternity leave in 2012

Here you have to be aware that Statistics Denmark's has changed/improved the calculation methods which reduce the average number of days on maternity leave from 266 to 257 days in 2012. This number is inclusive approximately 8,000 pairs of parents who were not allowed to get maternity benefits, because only economically active persons are entitled to maternity benefits. Among others who are not entitled to the maternity benefits you find, for example, students and recipients of social assistance, etc.

These cases where both parents were on leave the mothers accounted for the greater part of the maternity leave, in average 293 days, while the fathers in average had 36 days. When only one of the parents went on maternity leave, the mothers went for 311 days while the fathers went for 54 days in average.

Figure 14 Duration of maternity and paternity leave for parents to children born in 2012

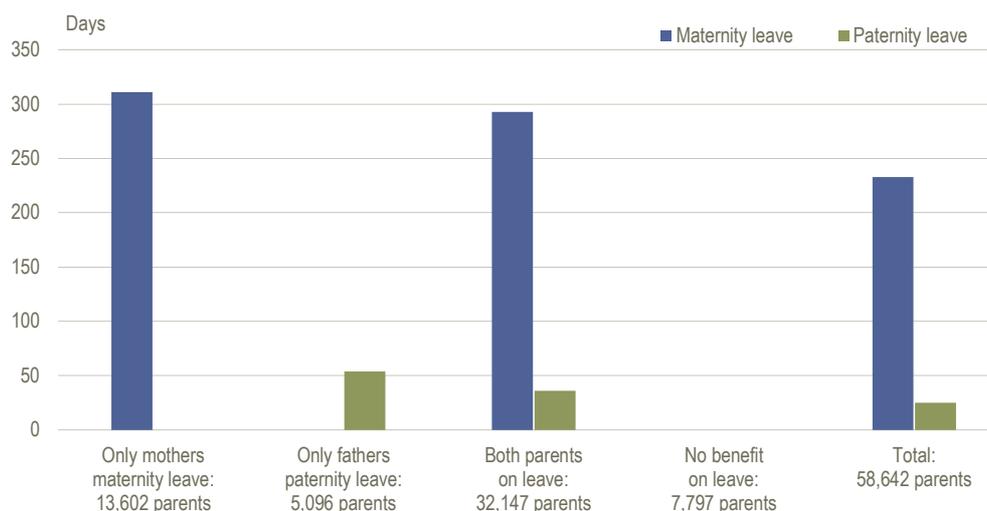


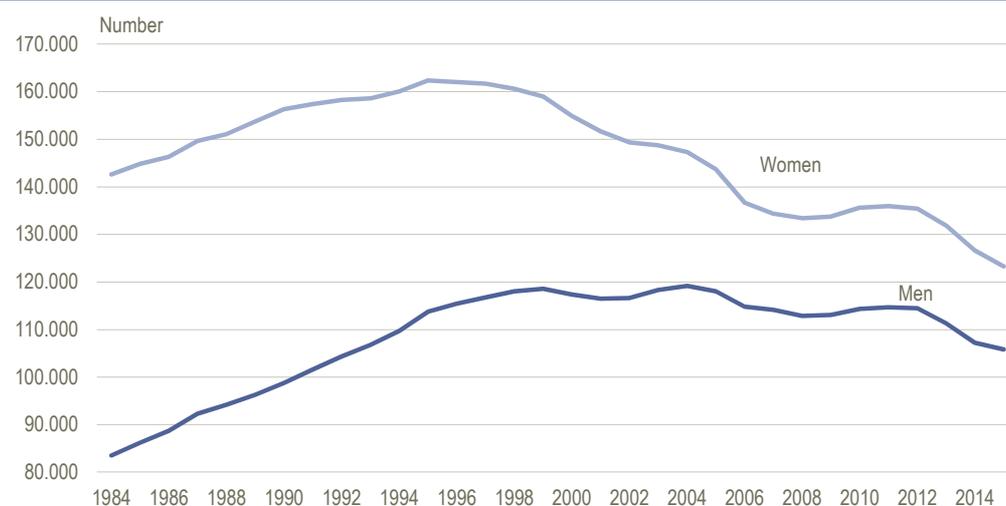
Table 96

Less than 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 January 2015, 229,100 persons were on early retirement pension. Of them 39,000 were aged 18-39, 51,000 were aged 40-49, 89,000 were aged 50-59 and 57,000 were aged 60-64. 123,000 were women and 106,000 men.

Out of a total of 1,075,000 old-age pensioners January 2015 588,000 were female and 487,000 male.

Figur 15 Early retirement pension. January



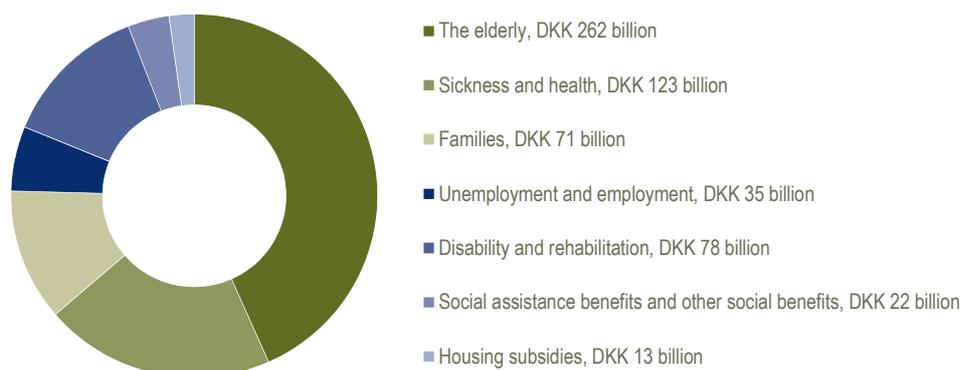
www.statbank.dk/pen1 and [pen11](http://www.statbank.dk/pen11)

Social benefits

Social expenditure amounts to DKK 604 billion in 2013

Total expenditure for social purposes amounted to DKK 604 billion in 2013 or DKK 107,700 per capita. Expenditure on social services measured in relation to GDP accounted for 32 per cent in 2013. 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. 2013



www.statbank.dk/udg11

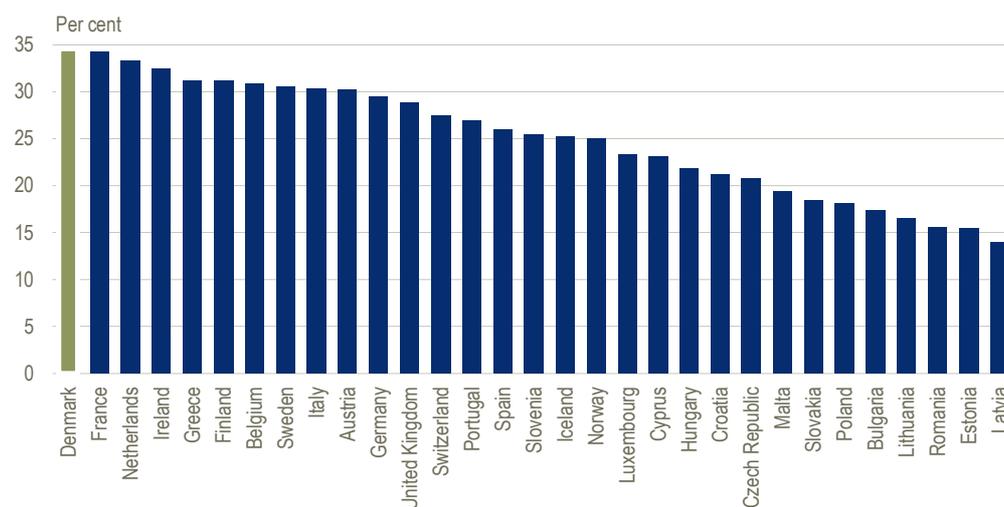
Financing of social expenditure

The public sector's proportion of total grants and contributions to social benefits reached 76 per cent in 2013, of which the central government (including hospitals etc.) accounted for 47 per cent and the local government authorities for 29 per cent. Employer contributions reached 11 per cent, while persons insured accounted for 8 per cent and 5 per cent was financed by private means.

Denmark in front in the EU

According to Eurostat, Denmark with its 34,6 per cent in 2012 ranks first among the 28 EU countries with respect to social expenditure in relation to gross domestic product. France and Netherlands ranked second and third. As before Romania, Estonia and Latvia were ranked at the bottom with a proportion of 14-16 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 and EEA. 2012

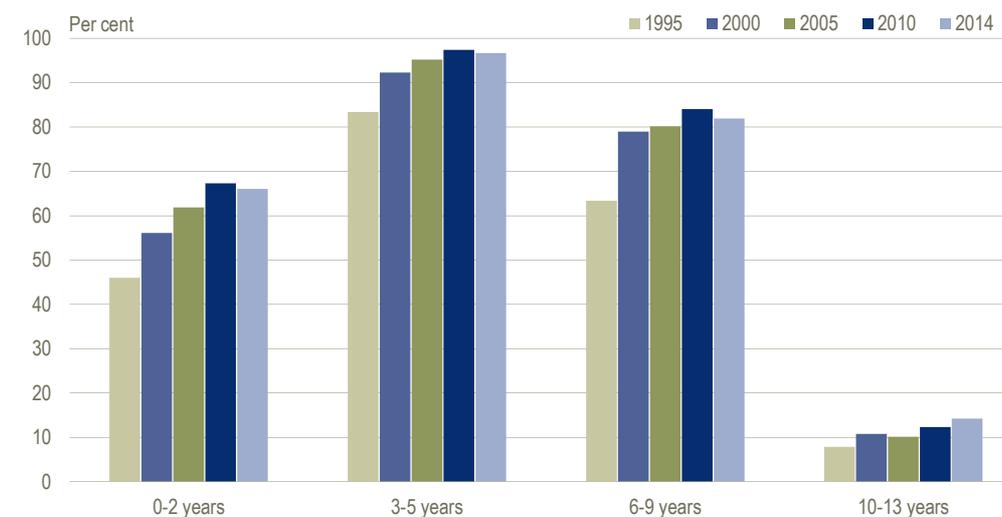


Note: Calculations are based on Eurostat's joint classification (ESSPROS) in which expenditure is calculated gross.
Source: Eurostat/ESSPROS

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 559,000 children - under the age of 13 – were looked after in October 2014. 241,000 children were enrolled in school-care schemes and 7,000 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 258,000 in 2014 and for children under school age from 215,000 to 301,000 in the same period.

Figure 18 Children in day care

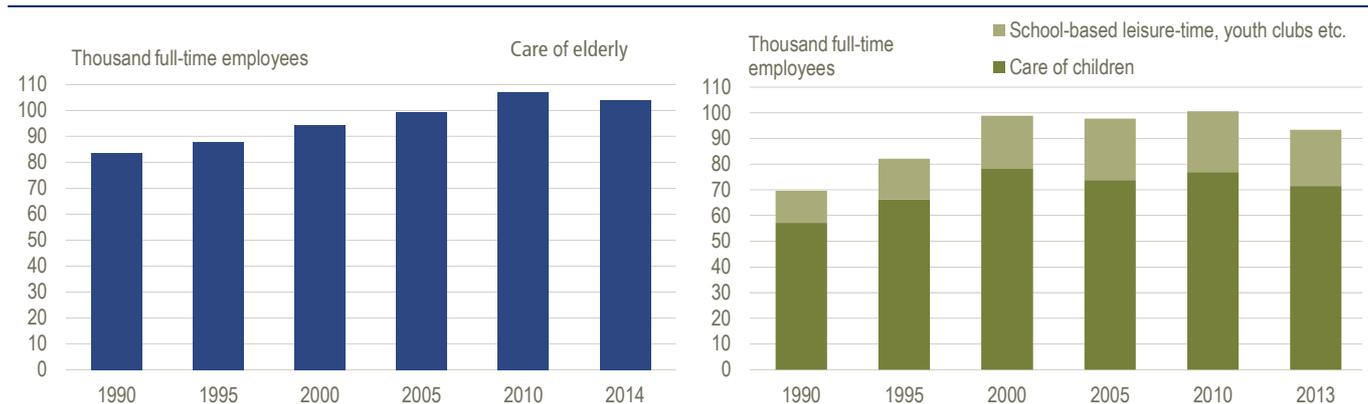


www.statistikbanken.dk/pas11

The proportion of children in public organized child-care institutions has grown from 30 per cent in 1985 to 62 per cent in 2014. 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 66 per cent for 0-2-year-old children. Among them the frequency is very low for children corresponding to 18 per cent in the first duration of life, while the parents are on leave. Among them 45 per cent were looked after by day carers.

For children in school age the frequency is 82 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 207,000 children. In nurseries 9,000 children are enrolled and in kindergartens 54,000 children are enrolled. The number of children at day carers is 41,000. With these sizeable frequencies the child care has become a central part of the Danish welfare system.

Staff requirements for looking after children reached 93,300 man-years in 2013. In 1985, 59,500 man-years were required and this has resulted in an increase of staff requirements by 57 per cent over the last 25 years. The staff number for schemes within outside school-hours care, etc. has risen by almost 120 per cent, while the staff number used in day-care institutions and for child day-care has risen by almost 50 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 233,000 persons aged 80 and over, 114,000 received permanent home help in 2013, either in their own home, including dwellings for the elderly or in nursing homes/residential homes. Out of these 114,000, 30,000 were men and 84,000 women. The share of persons receiving permanent help increases sharply concurrently with their age, 31 per cent among persons aged 80-84, 55 per cent among persons aged 85-89 and 91 per cent among persons aged 90 and over.

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 104,000 man-years in 2014.

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 1980s, 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 40,000, 5,000 residential homes and 1,000 protected homes and 35,000 general dwellings for the elderly. There is a total of 81,000 nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly supplied by 8,400 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, 11 per cent among persons aged 80-84, 21 per cent among persons aged 85-89 and 40 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 esti-

mated 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 238,000 households received DKK 305 million through rent subsidies in December 2014, while 285,000 pensioner households received a total of DKK 808 million through rent allowances. Moreover 43,000 households received rent subsidies for persons receiving early retirement pay, the total amount was DKK 74 million. 579,000 families received child benefits, of which 129,000 families with a lonely provider also received an ordinary child allowance in the 4th quarter of 2013. 195,000 families received a benefit for juveniles introduced in the middle of 2011.

Children and young people receiving assistance

At the end of 2013, 28,000 children and young people received assistance. The assistance includes placements outside home and various kinds of preventive measures. 16,000 children and young people were recipients of preventive measures, while there were 13,500 placements outside home. About 41 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 54 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 lawsuits and civil lawsuits.

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 offences causing harm.

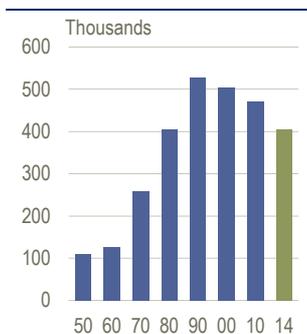
Crime statistics cover only reported criminal offences, whereas the so-called "hidden" crimes or underreported figures (i.e. unreported criminal offences) are not compiled.

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 in the following years and amounted to 406,000 in 2014.

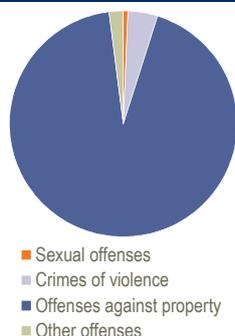
In 1950, the number of reported crimes corresponded to 3,500 reports per 100,000 inhabitants (older than 15 years) compared to 12,700 reports in 1994 and 8,700 in 2014.

Figure 20
Reports under
the Penal Code



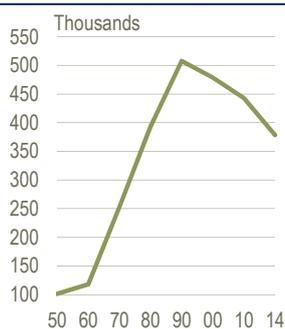
www.statbank.dk/straf22

Figure 21
Reports under
the Penal Code by type.
2014



www.statbank.dk/straf22

Figure 22
Reported offences
against property



www.statbank.dk/straf22

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 probably 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.

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 2014 especially concerns fewer burglaries, fewer thefts of bicycles and cars 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 2014, 378,000 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.

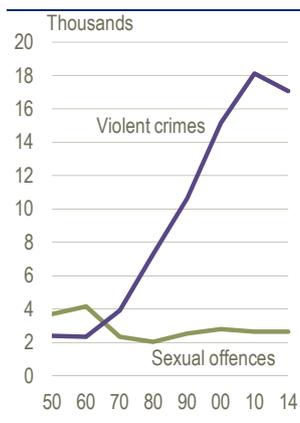
In 2014, there were 70,000 burglaries and 170,000 thefts, including 37,000 burglaries in houses and flats, and furthermore 7,500 car thefts and 61,000 bicycle thefts.

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 2014.

55 per cent of all reported acts of violence are assault against the individual, while the remainder is mainly violence, etc. against public authorities (20 per cent) and threats (19 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 9,400 reported offences of these kinds in 2014. Simple violence is the most common (84 per cent) and has increased by 16 per cent since 1990. However, the number has been decreasing since 2006.

Figure 23
Reported violent crimes and sexual offences



www.statbank.dk/straf22

In 2014, there were 207 reported homicides or attempts at homicide. In comparison the number was 234 in 1990. In 2014, 59 homicides were accomplished. Since 1990, there has been between 180 and 260 homicides or attempts at homicide on the whole.

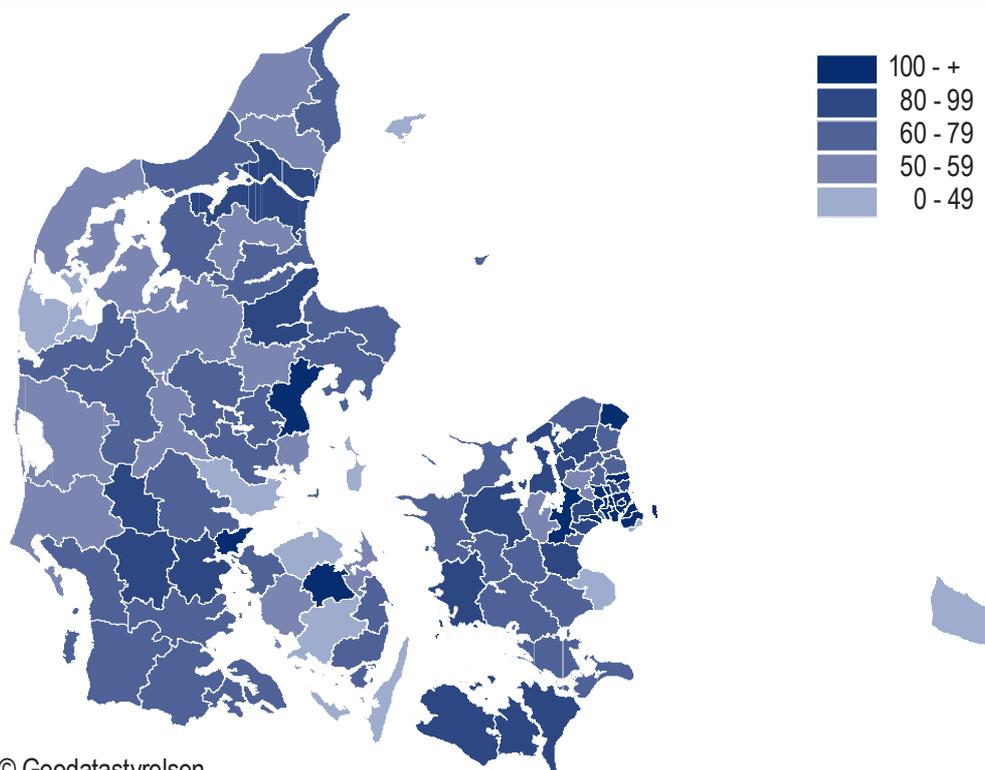
Sexual offences

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 2014, which is a little above the level in the three preceding years. More than half of today's reports are of indecent exposure (58 per cent), while rape accounts for 14 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. 2014



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www.statbank.dk/straf22,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.

Charge rate depends on type of offence

Charges are pressed in about every fifth of the reports, either against one or several people.

In 2014, charges were pressed in 21 per cent of the reports concerning the Penal Code. The charge rate typically varies according to how serious the crime is or its type.

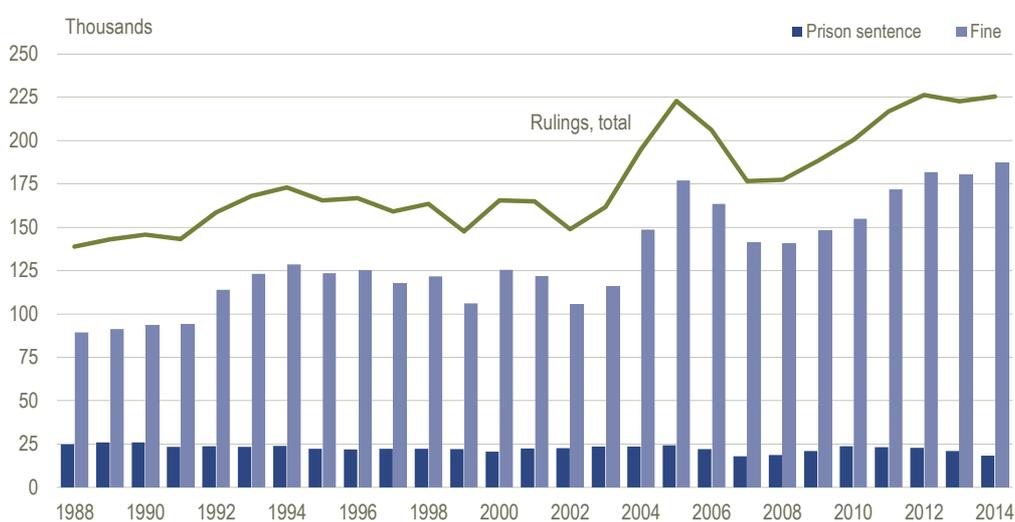
Thus charges are normally pressed in connection with 75 per cent of violent crimes and 73 per cent of sexual offences, charges are only pressed in 16 per cent of offences against property.

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 225,400 criminal decisions were made in 2014.

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



www.statbank.dk/straf4 and [straf44](http://www.statbank.dk/straf44)

In 2014, 47,700 rulings concerned the Penal Code, 118,600 concerned the Road Traffic Act and the remaining 59,000 concerned other special acts (e.g. Euphoriant Act, Police Regulations, Firearms Act or Act on Animal Welfare).

In 2014, 225,400 decisions comprised a total of 268,200 criminal offences for charges committed by 171,000 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 225,400 decisions in 2014, most of them were, by far (187,000), fines, of which about 60 per cent originated from violation of the Road Traffic Act.

18,300 decisions were prison sentences (lenient imprisonment or imprisonment), and the remaining 20,000 decisions include no charges, charges waived or acquittal. 9,500 or more than half of the prison sentences were unconditional in 2014.

Male offenders account for the greatest number of criminal decisions

Nearly 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 20 per cent, mainly due to an increase in the proportion convicted for violence and offence against property. Women's share of the decisions concerning the Road Traffic Act has increased from 6 to 23 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).

Most violent crimes are committed by men

In 2014, the average age of offenders was 36 years for men and 40 years for women – but there are variations among the different criminal offences.

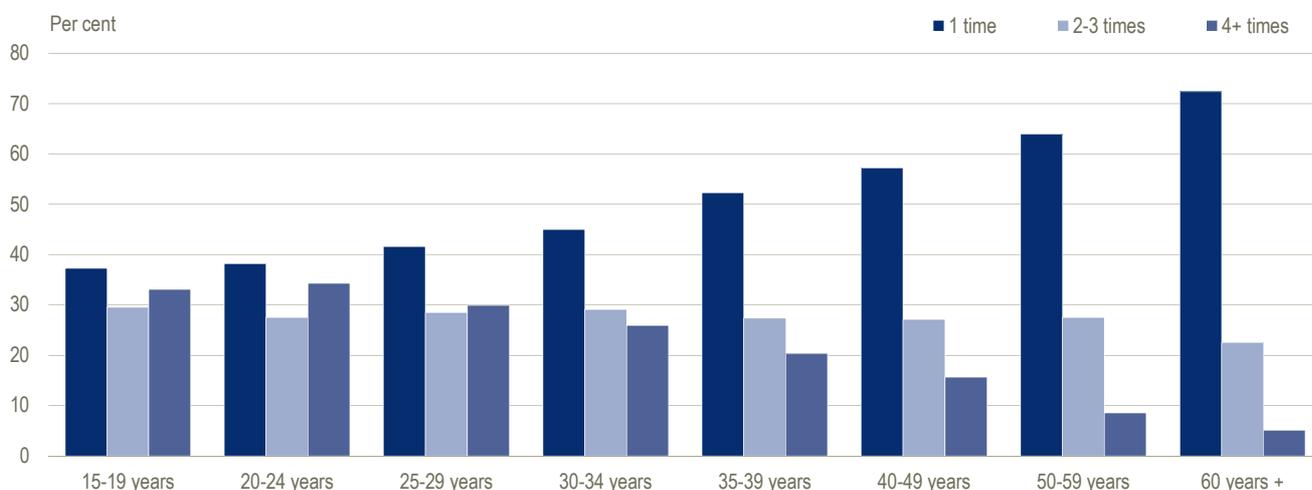
The lowest average age is that of violent criminals (about 32 years for both men and women). 15 per cent of all violent crimes are committed by young men below 20 years – all in all a little below 90 per cent of crimes of violence is committed by men.

The average age of persons committing sexual offences is somewhat higher and was 37 years for men and 40 years for women in 2014. Similarly, the average age of persons committing financial crimes was higher. The average age of men and women having committed fraud against creditors or gross tax fraud, etc. was between 44 and 48 years in 2014.

Young men most often commit new crime

Half of the men aged 15-19-years who in 2010 were released after serving in jail or had received a conviction committed a new crime within two years. The average for all men was 34 per cent. For women, the pattern was the same but with much less variation: 19 per cent for women aged 15-19 years and 16 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, 44 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. 2010-2012



www.statistikbanken.dk/recidiv5

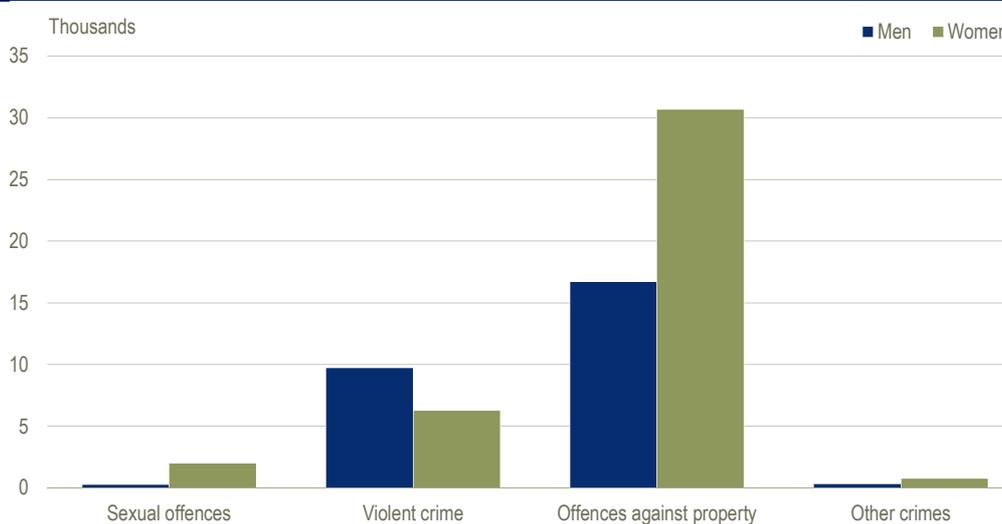
The proportion of people who committed a new crime was highest for those who were released after serving in jail. Here the proportion was 64 per cent while it was 27 per cent for people who were sentenced a fine.

Among men and women there was 47 per cent respectively 64 per cent who only commit one new crime within two years. Corresponding, there was 34 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 2014, 88 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 21 years, and 10 per cent were less than 10 years. The average age of victims of violence was older: 33 years for men and 34 years for women. 3 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. 2014



www.statbank.dk/straf5

Table 55 Persons by the welfare of the family. 2013

	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									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Very easy	16	11	10	17	16	16	20	22	25	18
Easy	21	20	20	20	24	23	31	29	33	25
Fairly easy	29	33	30	22	28	33	25	31	29	29
Somewhat difficult	18	17	26	20	17	16	13	13	9	16
Difficult or very difficult	16	19	14	22	14	12	11	5	5	12
Do the family think that expenditure on housing is a burden?	per cent									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Not a problem	51	54	52	51	54	57	70	75	85	62
A burden to some extent	35	34	36	31	33	33	22	21	11	28
A heavy burden	13	12	12	18	13	10	8	4	4	10

www.statbank.dk/ifv1 and ifv5

Table 56 Housing conditions

1 January	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2014 ²
	number					
Occupied dwellings	1 475 620	1 796 648	2 000 231	2 245 599	2 414 513	2 612 049
Occupants	4 437 550	4 832 842	4 947 728	5 095 731	5 287 379	5 598 141
Average number of occupants per household	3.01	2.69	2.47	2.27	2.19	2.14
	per cent					
Occupants in the household¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	38.2
2 occupants	27.4	29.5	31.6	33.0	33.4	33.3
3 occupants	20.9	18.5	16.1	15.1	12.9	11.8
4 occupants	18.9	16.7	16.5	13.4	12.0	11.3
5 or more occupants	16.8	11.6	7.9	5.0	5.3	5.4
Type of building	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	58.9
Multi-dwelling houses	55.0	49.0	41.6	39.4	39.3	39.6
Other dwellings	-	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.5
Tenure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	50.1
Occupied by tenant	55.1	53.1	44.1	44.2	46.4	49.1
Not stated	-	-	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.8
Installations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent with district- and central heating	47.0	84.0	91.3	89.1	92.1	94.3
Per cent with bath	45.0	71.3	84.0	89.5	93.9	96.9

¹ Residential institutions and holiday dwellings are not included. ² New method from 2010.

www.statbank.dk/bol101, bol102 and bol203

Table 57 Dwelling stock by type, size, etc. 2014

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					
Dwelling stock, total	1 212 766	404 423	1 077 811	38 142	42 343	2 775 485
By number of rooms¹:						
1 room	1 057	16 361	90 083	26 232	3 560	137 293
2 rooms	19 687	79 997	374 403	4 627	4 707	483 421
3 rooms	125 205	113 834	342 298	584	7 706	589 627
4 rooms	336 327	125 930	152 374	57	8 162	622 850
5 rooms +	673 292	47 947	43 792	142	9 442	774 615
Not stated	24	3	3	-	4 213	4 243
By floor space:						
0 -49 m ²	2 594	15 925	122 229	34 188	5 489	180 425
50 -99 m ²	142 222	248 839	783 772	3 562	18 750	1 197 145
100 -149 m ²	548 530	127 123	148 066	109	8 097	831 925
150 -174 m ²	236 869	7 924	12 555	42	1 342	258 732
175 m ² +	282 548	4 611	11 186	241	2 530	301 116
Not Stated	3	1	3	-	6 135	6 142
By construction period:						
Before 1900	124 448	17 447	106 732	1 177	3 242	253 046
1900 -1919	122 016	12 614	136 106	980	3 167	274 883
1920 -1929	71 244	5 170	59 721	537	1 234	137 906
1930 -1939	85 444	4 840	129 665	858	1 629	222 436
1940 -1949	51 914	13 616	79 434	875	1 151	146 990
1950 -1959	101 095	23 784	109 231	2 215	2 491	238 816
1960 -1969	212 310	32 283	141 683	8 793	6 915	401 984
1970 -1979	244 554	66 406	121 172	10 547	8 798	451 477
1980 -1989	77 607	105 381	59 168	2 622	3 279	248 057
1990 -1999	37 333	51 411	51 642	4 000	2 150	146 536
2000 -2004	26 725	29 275	25 597	1 823	1 890	85 310
2005 -2009	41 067	31 871	39 944	2 581	2 243	117 706
2010 -2013	16 825	10 309	17 348	1 134	1 083	46 699
Not stated	184	16	368	-	3 071	3 639
By ownership:						
Individuals, etc.	1 166 952	160 368	295 493	597	29 362	1 652 772
Non-profit-making building society	9 883	146 318	392 178	9 966	2 425	560 770
Housing society	8 919	47 862	151 425	296	248	208 750
Public authority	3 099	20 028	33 366	1 623	3 667	61 783
Not stated	23 913	29 847	205 349	25 660	6 641	291 410
By tenure¹:						
Occupied by the owner	1 040 403	130 317	118 109	8	20 572	1 309 409
Occupied by the tenant	113 497	252 081	876 476	30 783	10 170	1 283 007
Not stated	1 692	1 674	8 368	851	7 048	19 633
By installations¹:						
Toilet, central heating and bath	1 126 635	379 160	949 544	27 582	28 524	2 511 445
Toilet, central heating but without bath	12 634	2 471	37 246	47	1 545	53 943
Toilet, bath but without central heating	12 495	1 428	2 167	7	1 763	17 860
Toilet, but without central heating, and bath	1 251	146	337	-	252	1 986
Without toilet	2 466	752	13 208	4 005	1 480	21 911
Not stated	111	115	451	1	4 226	4 904

¹ Occupied dwellings.

Table 58 Dwellings, households and persons by type of building. 2014

1 January	number			
	Dwellings	Households (occupied dwellings)	Persons	Average number of persons per household
Total	2 775 485	2 612 049	5 598 141	2.14
Detached houses/farmhouses	1 212 766	1 155 592	3 004 766	2.60
Terraced or semidetached houses	404 423	384 072	728 848	1.90
Multi-dwelling houses	1 077 811	1 002 953	1 746 395	1.74
Student hostels	38 142	31 642	41 339	1.31
Dwellings in residential institutions	4 942	4 942	13 016	2.63
Holiday dwellings	19 930	19 930	33 739	1.69
Other	17 471	12 918	30 038	2.33

www.statbank.dk/bol101 and bol201

Table 59 Occupied dwellings stock by type of heating installation. 2014

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								
Dwelling stock total	1 652 521	284 129	408 565	116 686	809 380	144 169	5 979	2 612 049
Detached houses/farmhouses	463 856	231 108	260 017	106 975	598 100	92 720	916	1 155 592
Terraced or semidetached houses	258 331	15 769	81 017	4 207	100 993	24 268	480	384 072
Multi-dwelling houses	893 152	33 330	63 178	3 064	99 572	9 281	948	1 002 953
Student hostels	28 431	387	2 310	82	2 779	426	6	31 642
Other	8 751	3 535	2 043	2 358	7 936	17 474	3 629	37 790

www.statbank.dk/bol102

Table 60 Dwelling stock by type of building, regional analysis. 2014

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						
Denmark, total	1 212 766	404 423	1 077 811	38 142	42 343	2 775 485
Region Hovedstaden	192 998	108 169	527 892	15 915	11 215	856 189
Region Sjælland	218 085	67 687	102 364	3 613	10 701	402 450
Region Syddanmark	320 801	101 157	164 583	7 058	7 306	600 905
Region Midtjylland	312 932	86 951	200 316	8 847	7 331	616 377
Region Nordjylland	167 950	40 459	82 656	2 709	5 790	299 564

www.statbank.dk/bol101

Table 61 Households by type of building. 2014

	Type of building					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								
Households, total	1 155 592	384 072	1 002 953	31 642	37 790	2 612 049	1 309 409	1 283 007
of which with:								
0 children	690 592	284 749	806 783	31 038	32 809	1 845 971	817 930	1 012 511
1 child	161 779	45 877	107 172	428	2 303	317 559	175 425	140 255
2 children	216 604	41 650	64 633	149	1 885	324 921	230 266	93 053
3 or more children	86 617	11 796	24 365	27	793	123 598	85 788	37 188
Households with one single man, total	134 478	70 091	269 221	14 735	10 327	498 852	165 771	326 648
of which with:								
0 children	120 390	66 054	258 789	14 715	10 082	470 030	151 263	312 514
1 child	10 296	3149	8355	17	193	22 010	10 795	11 074
2 children	3 138	765	1739	3	43	5 688	3 131	2 526
3 or more children	654	123	338	-	9	1 124	582	534
Households with one single woman, total	133 927	147 564	364 003	10 762	9 149	665 405	165 573	493 494
of which with:								
0 children	101 345	116 012	294 393	10 583	8 085	530 418	135 957	389 341
1 child	14 498	16 992	42 107	141	552	74 290	15 089	58 553
2 children	13 378	11 784	21 013	32	382	46 589	11 609	34 564
3 or more children	4 706	2 776	6 490	6	130	14 108	2 918	11 036
Households with one married couple, total	664 992	114 507	150 856	408	12 200	942 963	741 008	198 742
of which with:								
0 children	355 368	72 196	85 042	213	10 034	522 853	404 523	116 810
1 child	90 127	14 733	26 468	118	793	132 239	100 531	31 144
2 children	155 132	20 952	26 785	61	977	203 907	169 536	33 551
3 or more children	64 365	6 626	12 561	16	396	83 964	66 418	17 237
Households with two single adults of opposite sex, total	136 756	36 104	128 634	2 803	2 764	307 061	147 044	157 958
of which with:								
0 children	62 169	19 624	94 042	2 624	1 892	180 351	71 297	107 719
1 child	32 199	8 479	21 477	131	465	62 751	33 819	28 528
2 children	32 551	6 507	10 403	45	311	49 817	33 091	16 481
3 or more children	9 837	1 494	2 712	3	96	14 142	8 837	5 230
Households, other types, total	85 439	15 806	90 239	2 934	3 350	197 768	90 013	106 165
of which with:								
0 children	51 320	10 863	74 517	2 903	2 716	142 319	54 890	86 127
1 child	14 659	2 524	8 765	21	300	26 269	15 191	10 956
2 children	12 405	1 642	4 693	8	172	18 920	12 899	5 931
3 or more children	7 055	777	2 264	2	162	10 260	7 033	3 151

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. Children are defined as unmarried, childless persons under 25 years of age who live at the same address as their parents.

www.statbank.dk/bol104

Table 62 Number of rented dwellings by quality, size, etc. 2014

	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								
Dwelling stock, total	33.2	29.9	63.1	473.5	746.4	1 219.9	506.7	776.3	1 283.0
By type of dwelling:									
One-family houses detached	0.8	4.8	5.7	11.8	96.0	107.8	12.6	100.9	113.5
Terraced or semidetached houses	0.7	2.1	2.9	50.9	198.4	249.2	51.6	200.5	252.1
Multi family buildings	29.8	19.8	49.6	396.5	430.4	826.9	426.3	450.2	876.5
Student hostels	1.4	2.4	3.8	12.5	14.4	26.9	13.9	16.8	30.8
Other dwellings	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.8	7.2	9.0	2.2	7.9	10.2
By floor space:									
0-49 m ²	8.0	10.7	18.6	49.3	68.6	117.9	57.3	79.2	136.5
50-99 m ²	22.2	15.9	38.1	343.6	512.9	856.5	365.8	528.8	894.6
100-149 m ²	2.6	2.7	5.3	67.6	130.4	198.0	70.2	133.1	203.3
150-174 m ²	0.2	0.3	0.5	6.2	14.3	20.5	6.4	14.6	21.0
175 m ² +	0.2	0.3	0.6	6.8	20.2	27.0	7.0	20.6	27.6
By ownership:									
Individuals, etc.	4.7	14.8	19.5	60.1	172.8	232.8	64.8	187.6	252.3
Non-profit building society	2.3	2.9	5.2	198.7	330.3	528.9	201.0	333.2	534.2
Limited liability companies, cooperative societies, etc.	4.4	7.6	11.9	51.7	116.4	168.0	56.0	124.0	180.0
Housing society	15.6	0.8	16.4	119.2	66.4	185.6	134.9	67.1	202.0
Public authorities	2.0	0.9	2.9	10.3	32.8	43.1	12.4	33.6	46.0
Other or not stated	4.2	3.0	7.2	33.5	27.8	61.4	37.7	30.8	68.5
By construction period:									
Before 1900	10.4	5.8	16.2	41.3	50.3	91.6	51.7	56.1	107.8
1900-1919	9.2	7.7	16.9	46.9	62.9	109.8	56.2	70.5	126.7
1920-1929	5.2	2.9	8.1	27.1	24.4	51.5	32.3	27.3	59.6
1930-1939	3.0	3.9	6.8	61.8	43.1	105.0	64.8	47.0	111.8
1940-1949	2.8	2.8	5.5	37.9	40.2	78.1	40.7	43.0	83.6
1950-1959	1.2	2.0	3.2	54.8	67.0	121.8	56.0	69.1	125.0
1960-1969	0.6	1.7	2.2	62.2	92.0	154.2	62.8	93.6	156.4
1970-1979	0.4	0.6	1.0	56.6	91.7	148.2	56.9	92.3	149.2
1980-1989	0.3	0.8	1.1	31.2	103.9	135.0	31.4	104.7	136.1
1990-1999	0.1	0.5	0.6	23.8	75.1	98.9	23.9	75.6	99.5
2000-2004	0.2	0.2	0.4	7.5	40.4	47.9	7.7	40.6	48.3
2005-2009	0.1	0.6	0.7	16.3	38.3	54.6	16.3	38.9	55.2
2010-2013	0.0	0.4	0.4	6.1	17.1	23.2	6.1	17.5	23.6

www.statbank.dk/bol101

Table 63 Visits to physicians. 2013

	thousand persons			thousand contacts			DKK mio.		
	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total ¹
Total	2 489	2 710	5 199	22 941	35 069	58 063	5 775	8 349	14 200
General medical care, total	2 267	2 604	4 871	15 820	24 190	40 060	3 131	4 527	7 675
General medical care, consultation, daytime ²	2 025	2 405	4 430	8 284	11 643	19 952	1 154	1 604	2 761
General medical care, consultation, evening	319	361	680	430	492	931	88	101	191
General medical care, visit, daytime ²	58	92	150	164	271	435	42	70	112
General medical care, visit, evening, etc.	85	103	189	131	154	287	38	45	84
General medical care, phone cons., daytime ²	1 357	1 856	3 213	4 423	7 388	11 816	115	193	308
General medical care, phone cons., evening	423	555	978	689	947	1 644	70	96	168
General medical care, email consultation	454	801	1 255	1 379	2 693	4 073	58	113	172
General medical care, preventive, other ser.	•	•	•	•	•	•	630	953	1 593
General medical care, basic fee and doctor's practice fee ³	215	338	552	319	602	921	934	1 352	2 286
Special medical care, total	695	983	1 678	2 049	3 163	5 213	1 243	1 893	3 137
Ear specialist	241	268	509	495	520	1 016	285	296	581
Eye specialist	256	359	616	448	639	1 087	252	357	609
Other special medical care	316	560	876	1 105	2 004	3 110	706	1 240	1 946
Other services, total	1 532	1 896	3 428	5 080	7 727	12 809	1 401	1 928	3 388
Dental care ⁴	1 114	1 309	2 423	1 397	1 639	3 036	634	685	1 319
Chiropractic	166	172	337	873	1 064	1 937	51	62	113
Physiotherapy	173	294	467	2 454	4 414	6 868	485	758	1 243
Chiropodist	51	54	106	208	237	445	42	50	91
Psychologist	23	61	84	126	349	475	63	174	237
Laboratories	...	...	...	•	•	•	108	175	339
Other services	5	6	11	22	25	47	19	25	45

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/sygg, sygp and sygu

¹ Including a small number (typically foreigners without a Danish civil registration number) without information on gender. ² Monday to Friday 8.00 a.m. to 16.00 p.m. ³ 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. ⁴ 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 64 Hospital activities. 2013

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Public hospitals						
Number of beds ¹	5 675	2 325	3 317	3 421	1 578	16 316
Bed occupancy rate ²	95	93	88	91	94	92
Public general hospitals						
Average bed days	3,3	2,8	3,3	3,1	3,7	3,3
Inpatients	466 249	221 144	257 852	279 974	117 674	1 342 893
Outpatients	2 511 041	876 477	1 984 337	1 608 373	627 896	7 608 124
Public psychiatric hospitals						
Inpatients	20 992	8 119	9 365	9 778	3 408	51 662
Outpatients ³	293 416	108 244	164 950	173 196	54 394	794 200
Operations in public and private hospitals						
Operations ⁴	355 059	129 882	288 668	251 760	100 856	1 126 225
Operated persons ⁵	173 750	63 571	148 004	126 979	53 494	565 798

¹ Prescribed from first half of 2013. ² Figures from first half of 2013. ³ Excl. home visits. ⁴ Excl. minor surgical procedures and endoscopies. ⁵ 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)

Table 65 Hospitalizations at general hospitals. 2013

	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons		
Total, net¹	281 821	358 879	640 700
Patients with no symptoms or diseases	13 966	20 257	34 223
Infectious and parasitic diseases	17 455	15 757	33 212
Malignant neoplasm	23 366	27 807	51 173
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	12 466	16 710	29 176
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	5 032	5 715	10 747
Mental disorders	6 898	5 157	12 055
Diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs	16 409	16 241	32 650
Diseases of the circulatory system	48 221	35 944	84 165
Diseases of the respiratory system	38 010	35 063	73 073
Diseases of the digestive system	35 400	35 836	71 236
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	19 588	29 927	49 515
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy and childbirth	•	61 566	61 566
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	7 323	6 070	13 393
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	23 653	29 396	53 049
Congenital anomalies	3 541	2 674	6 215
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	281	215	496
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	86 454	95 894	182 348
Injury and poisoning	42 888	44 264	87 152

Note: Diagnoses (the S-list). The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2013. I.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/indp02

¹ 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 66 Hospitalizations at general hospitals by age and sex. 2013

	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
Total	586 167	281 822	10.1	658 994	358 878	12.7	1 245 161	640 700	11.4
1- 4 years	30 352	17 814	14.1	23 024	13 575	11.3	53 376	31 389	12.7
5-14 years	27 954	17 658	5.2	23 714	14 561	4.5	51 668	32 219	4.9
15-24 years	28 759	18 974	5.2	46 338	29 724	8.5	75 097	48 698	6.8
25-34 years	26 311	16 996	5.2	82 422	58 333	18.1	108 733	75 329	11.6
35-44 years	39 364	22 971	6.1	66 534	43 158	11.5	105 898	66 129	8.8
45-54 years	67 060	34 162	8.4	65 685	37 281	9.3	132 745	71 443	8.8
55-64 years	94 277	43 061	12.4	77 522	39 572	11.3	171 799	82 633	11.9
65-74 years	131 971	55 274	18.2	107 235	50 528	15.9	239 206	105 802	17.0
75-84 years	97 026	38 043	27.3	97 633	42 362	24.2	194 659	80 405	25.6
85 years +	43 093	16 869	38.0	68 887	29 784	32.9	111 980	46 653	34.6

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2013, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/indamp01

Table 67 Bed-days. 2013

	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
Total	1 959 497	7.0	2 077 704	5.8	4 037 201	6.3
1- 4 years	56 968	3.2	46 625	3.4	103 593	3.3
5-14 years	50 041	2.8	45 867	3.1	95 908	3.0
15-24 years	59 285	3.1	90 909	3.1	150 194	3.1
25-34 years	57 103	3.4	188 190	3.2	245 293	3.3
35-44 years	100 622	4.4	156 811	3.6	257 433	3.9
45-54 years	200 381	5.9	178 657	4.8	379 038	5.3
55-64 years	334 387	7.8	255 114	6.4	589 501	7.1
65-74 years	510 835	9.2	398 781	7.9	909 616	8.6
75-84 years	404 989	10.6	411 246	9.7	816 235	10.2
85 years +	184 886	11.0	305 504	10.3	490 390	10.5

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2013, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/indamp01

Table 68 Hospitalization rate by education¹. 2013

	Basic school or unknown ²	Upper secondary education	Vocational education and training ³	Short cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
men								
Total	133	87	101	81	79	73	64	100
20-24 years	142	82	109	68	72	69	55	100
25-29 years	141	92	104	82	77	79	56	100
30-34 years	142	84	102	81	78	85	63	100
35-39 years	148	89	102	79	75	76	61	100
40-44 years	143	85	104	76	73	68	59	100
45-49 years	140	90	99	80	75	60	62	100
50-54 years	133	86	98	83	75	78	64	100
55-59 years	123	93	100	88	79	77	67	100
60-64 years	117	93	101	88	88	81	76	100
women								
Total	134	89	105	80	86	65	64	100
20-24 years	156	84	125	69	85	58	61	100
25-29 years	140	109	123	88	87	69	54	100
30-34 years	141	103	113	83	89	75	63	100
35-39 years	145	100	112	81	87	71	63	100
40-44 years	146	90	107	83	84	70	65	100
45-49 years	145	89	101	86	84	72	61	100
50-54 years	135	81	98	79	85	72	69	100
55-59 years	121	89	100	74	86	71	74	100
60-64 years	117	89	100	78	88	79	78	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/indp05

¹ Highest in progress or completed education as at 1.1.2013. ² Incl. persons with unknown education and persons with 1st year basic vocational education, etc. ³ Basic vocational education, part 2, apprenticeships, etc.

Table 69 Selected cancer types among new cancer cases. 2013

	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	I alt
men							
Total	94	242	625	2 908	9 400	5 635	18 904
Head and neck	2	5	45	310	479	137	978
Colon and rectum	-	10	36	322	1 186	870	2 424
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	2	18	298	1 136	738	2 192
Birthmark cancer, skin	1	25	116	198	384	187	911
Other skin cancer ¹	-	-	12	71	458	644	1 185
Neck of the bladder	-	-	4	481	2 604	1 190	4 279
Testicle	2	78	116	55	14	-	265
Urinary system (neoplasm)	6	4	46	337	1 029	624	2 046
Brain and nervous system	17	43	89	166	223	121	659
Other	66	75	143	670	1 887	1 124	3 965
women							
Total	94	270	1 177	3 841	7 354	5 435	18 171
Head and neck	3	18	78	157	232	99	587
Colon and rectum	1	10	47	254	790	923	2 025
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	2	22	385	1 102	757	2 268
Birthmark cancer, skin	1	68	224	306	299	185	1 083
Other skin cancer ¹	-	3	11	88	292	506	900
Breast	-	16	380	1 438	1 950	937	4 721
Cervix (uteri)	-	27	140	84	74	45	370
Uterus and ovary	-	8	41	303	636	374	1 362
Urinary system (neoplasm)	1	4	22	107	358	328	820
Brain and nervous system	28	48	102	191	274	146	789
Other	60	66	110	528	1 347	1 135	3 246

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

¹ Excl. basal cell skin cancer.

Table 70 Persons diagnosed with cancer and still alive. 2013

31 December	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	Total
men							
Total, net¹	627	2 117	6 502	18 042	51 329	37 557	116 174
Head and neck	7	57	289	1 575	3 393	1 674	6 995
Colon and rectum	-	32	172	1 560	6 831	6 771	15 366
Bronchi and lung	-	8	47	508	2 243	1 423	4 229
Birthmark cancer, skin	3	166	969	2 176	4 044	2 269	9 627
Other skin cancer ²	1	9	93	533	2 874	5 039	8 549
Neck of the bladder	-	-	10	1 568	16 550	12 988	31 116
Testicle	13	371	2 215	3 358	1 818	411	8 186
Urinary system (neoplasm)	44	66	246	1 838	7 084	6 411	15 689
Brain and nervous system	142	468	984	1 698	2 255	897	6 444
Other	420	954	1 575	3 851	8 362	4 568	19 730
women							
Total, net¹	538	1 997	8 838	30 320	62 718	47 599	152 010
Head and neck	7	132	575	1 535	2 013	1 120	5 382
Colon and rectum	2	41	173	1 438	5 564	8 075	15 293
Bronchi and lung	-	12	54	804	2 645	1 536	5 051
Birthmark cancer, skin	7	385	2 133	3 863	4 992	3 074	14 454
Other skin cancer ²	1	16	116	555	2 177	4 201	7 066
Breast	-	40	1 783	12 465	28 538	17 318	60 144
Cervix (uteri)	-	88	1 326	2 622	2 788	1 994	8 818
Uterus and ovary	3	53	272	2 022	6 400	6 416	15 166
Urinary system (neoplasm)	34	63	128	675	2 638	2 746	6 284
Brain and nervous system	137	446	1 128	2 267	3 251	1 783	9 012
Other	352	740	1 311	3 312	6 685	4 906	17 306

Note: Cancer cases are classified in accordance with WHO's ICD10-diagnosis classification. The ICD7 classification was previously used. Cancer in Denmark 1943-2013 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

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

Table 71 Reported cases of sexual transmitted infections. 2014 - corrected

	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 ¹	13	75	2 082	5 554	5 001	7 954	2 591	2 830	1 590	1 620	851	633	12 163 ²	18 695 ²
Non-natal syphilis	-	-	8	1	43	5	70	9	134	21	291	23	546	61
Gonorrhoea ³	-	-	55	80	127	74	105	55	119	51	109	28	515	288

¹ In 2014, 23 cases were reported with unknown sex and/or age. These cases are not included in the table. ² Including 35 cases for men and 29 cases for women under 1 year. Of which 62 cases were reported in connection with eye tests. ³ For gonorrhoea, only cultivated cases, which can be proved, are reported. Furthermore, molecular-biological diagnostic is conducted by a few number of laboratories.

Source: National Serum Institute

Table 72 Diagnosed cases of AIDS

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2014	I alt ¹
Men						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	180	184	43	36	24	2 405
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2014 ²	175	140	20	10	...	1 885
Total deaths during the year ³	141	206	17	19	...	1 885
Women						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	17	29	18	11	8	411
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2014 ²	17	24	4	2	...	222
Total deaths during the year ³	7	30	5	3	...	222

Anm.: After 2013 number of deaths no longer calculated after assessing the relevance of SSI, since HIV is a chronic disease and patients die of many different causes.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)

¹ Total in the period 1980-2014. ² Diagnosed in the period 1 January to 31 December the stated year and dead as at 31 December 2013. ³ Total deaths during the year regardless of the year of diagnosis.

Table 73 Reported cases of HIV by mode of transmission

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2014	I alt ¹
Total	137	293	259	233	190	6 413
Men, total	108	221	162	181	151	4 731
Homo/bisexual	79	114	71	105	105	2 684
Injecting drug users	9	20	15	7	3	329
Heterosexual	14	68	68	64	40	1 425
Blood transfusion	2	1	1	-	-	15
Perinatal	-	1	2	2	1	36
Other/not known	4	17	5	3	2	242
Women, total	29	72	97	52	39	1 680
Homo/bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users	6	13	5	3	6	197
Heterosexual	21	52	79	48	33	1 355
Blood transfusion	-	3	4	-	-	23
Perinatal	1	1	4	1	-	48
Other/not known	1	3	5	-	-	57

¹ Total reported cases in the period 1.8.1990-31.12.2014.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)

Table 74 Reported occupational accidents. 2013

Industry group (DB07)	Total			Of which deaths		
	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total
Total	24 265	16 958	41 362	34	2	36
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	564	159	728	11	-	11
Mining and quarrying	32	2	34	-	-	-
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	1 230	459	1 692	1	-	1
Mfr. of textiles and leather	42	25	67	-	-	-
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	307	56	366	-	-	-
Oil refinery, etc.	4	2	6	-	-	-
Mfr. of chemicals products	116	33	150	-	-	-
Pharmaceutical industry	75	71	147	-	-	-
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	568	78	647	1	-	1
Mfr. of metal products	1 032	75	1 112	1	-	1
Electronics industry	38	35	73	-	-	-
Mfr. of electric equipment	82	45	128	-	-	-
Machine industry	890	93	985	1	-	1
Means of transport industry	151	21	172	-	-	-
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	465	75	542	-	-	-
Electricity and gas supply	88	12	100	-	-	-
Water supply and refuse disposal	448	36	486	1	-	1
Construction	4 533	148	4 698	3	-	3
Trade	2 567	1 208	3 779	3	-	3
Transport	2 878	706	3 629	3	-	3
Hotels and restaurants	356	492	849	1	-	1
Publishing, television and radio	51	43	94	-	-	-
Telecommunications	68	17	85	-	-	-
IT and information service	56	28	84	-	-	-
Finance and insurance	99	125	225	-	-	-
Real estate and renting	296	97	393	-	-	-
Counselling etc.	324	146	472	1	-	1
Research and development	42	31	73	-	-	-
Advertising and other business activity	58	60	118	-	-	-
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	1 179	739	1 923	2	-	2
Public administration, forces and police	2 235	2 960	5 201	1	-	1
Education	705	1 184	1 894	-	-	-
Human health activities	302	1 533	1 839	-	-	-
Social institutions, etc.	928	4 513	5 444	-	1	1
Culture and leisure	477	274	752	1	1	2
Other services	237	272	513	-	-	-
Private households with hired assistant	3	9	12	-	-	-
International organisations and embassy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity not stated	739	1 096	1 850	3	-	3

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

Source: Danish Working Environment Service

¹ Incl. persons with unknown sex.

www.at.dk

Table 75 Reported occupational diseases. 2013

Industry group (DB07)	Men	Women	Unknown sex	Total
Total	10 600	10 700	11	21 311
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	232	108	-	340
Mining and quarrying	39	4	-	43
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	453	301	1	755
Mfr. of textiles and leather	16	36	-	52
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	169	61	-	230
Oil refinery, etc.	8	1	-	9
Mfr. of chemicals products	38	39	-	77
Pharmaceutical industry	28	69	-	97
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	220	79	-	299
Mfr. of metal products	489	64	-	553
Electronics industry	31	85	-	116
Mfr. of electric equipment	35	44	-	79
Machine industry	404	111	-	515
Means of transport industry	142	17	-	159
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	194	71	-	265
Electricity and gas supply	75	11	-	86
Water supply and refuse disposal	98	10	-	108
Construction	1 658	138	-	1 796
Trade	1 071	801	1	1 873
Transport	651	261	-	912
Hotels and restaurants	171	313	-	484
Publishing, television and radio	32	36	-	68
Telecommunications	30	29	-	59
IT and information service	29	40	-	69
Finance and insurance	129	148	1	278
Real estate and renting	130	86	-	216
Counselling etc.	102	105	-	207
Research and development	19	42	-	61
Advertising and other business activity	28	43	-	71
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	341	503	1	845
Public administration, forces and police	923	1 844	-	2 767
Education	247	704	-	951
Human health activities	119	1 011	-	1 130
Social institutions, etc.	216	1 765	-	1 981
Culture and leisure	63	88	-	151
Other services	117	434	-	551
Private households with hired assistant	2	4	-	6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	2
Activity not stated	1 850	1 193	7	3 050

Source: Danish Working Environment Service
www.at.dk

Table 76 Reported industrial injuries and decisions. 2014

	Accidents at work	Occupational diseases	Damaged glasses	Sudden lifting injuries
Reported cases	21 172	20 992	47	2
Decided cases, total¹	16 330	17 607	35	2
Recognised cases	9 129	2 795	7	-
Dismissed cases	6 786	13 662	6	2
Shelved cases	415	1 150	22	-
Compensation granted²	3 860	1 747	-	-

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

Source: National Board of Industrial Injuries

¹ 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. ² 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

Table 77	Pharmacies	
	2012	2013
Sales units, total¹	1 272	1 296
Pharmacies	244	241
Pharmacy sub-branches	70	73
Pharmacy shops	123	121
OTC shops	597	573
Delivery facilities	238	288
Staff, total	5 752	5 351
Pharmacists	679	676
Pharmaconomicists	3 477	3 145
Other staff	1 596	1 530
	————— thousands units —————	
Sales of prescription items	58 097	57 683
To individuals	56 564	56 074
To hospitals	376	394
To veterinarians	1 157	1 215
	————— per thousand inhabitants —————	
Items	10 411	10 251
	————— per item in DKK —————	
Average price	150.3	141.6
	————— mio. DKK —————	
Gross turnover	11 484	10 922
Prescription sales	8 736	8 179
OTC sales	2 301	2 336
Others	447	407

¹ End of year.Source: Danish Health and Medicines Authority
www.sst.dk

Table 78 Consumption of drugs and medicines

ATC-group		2012		2013	
		DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day	DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day
	Consumption of drugs	12 506	1 431.7	11 797	1 430.3
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	1 561	157.6	1 594	159.7
B	Blood and blood-forming organs	496	115.4	530	112.0
C	Cardiovascular system	1 199	526.2	1 058	534.4
D	Dermatologicals	325	2.9	330	3.0
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	939	100.7	835	100.1
H	Systemic hormonal preparations excl. sex hormones and insulins	225	28.3	195	28.7
J	Antiinfectives for systemic use	985	17.5	987	17.7
L	Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	113	4.6	107	4.6
M	Musculo-skeletal system	419	63.4	412	61.9
N	Nervous system	3 800	270.6	3 404	263.6
P	Antiparasitic products	83	1.3	74	1.3
R	Respiratory system	1 902	126.3	1 820	126.6
S	Sensory organs	289	16.6	260	16.4
V	Miscellaneous	65	0.2	67	0.3
-	Magisterial drugs etc.	107	-	122	-

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: National Serum Institute
www.ssi.dk

Table 79 Persons receiving cash benefits under the Social Assistance Act, 2013

	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, total¹	286	60 099	100 198	114 336	1 009	57 766	215 836	49 963	275 936
Maintenance benefits, total	178	52 295	74 411	71 702	930	28 721	168 882	39 400	199 519
Maintenance benefits for breadwinners, initial assistance, married/cohabiting couples aged 25 yrs.	88	8 156	41 612	34 739	1	16 698	67 259	35 450	84 599
Maintenance benefits for non-breadwinners and initial assistance for single persons aged 25 years	5	4 801	33 270	38 057	24	5 903	69 307	3 878	76 157
Maint. benefits/initial assistance, young people	18	44 031	3 410	39	-	6 507	40 680	2 869	47 498
Maintenance benefits, persons without social pension	-	-	2	108	909	311	639	6	1 019
Special assistance for recipients of maintenance benefits and initial assistance	-	560	9 398	18 158	3	1 449	26 433	2 585	28 119
Rehabilitation, etc.,total	-	851	6 943	5 632	•	4 631	8 740	2 558	13 426
Rehabilitation benefits	-	526	5 706	3 646	•	3 264	6 577	2 014	9 878
Rehabilitation connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	-	114	1 477	2 286	•	1 560	2 301	636	3 877
Supplementary benefits during rehabilitation	-	407	2 108	1 796	•	1 644	2 651	761	4 311
Wage supplement connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	-	18	134	85	•	76	158	43	237
Activated recipients of cash benefits, total	99	42 280	51 529	42 419	4	17 807	117 600	25 974	136 333
Cash benefits during guidance and upgrading activities and business in-service training	19	40 324	50 073	41 021	3	16 922	113 617	25 326	131 442
Specific support for activated recipients of cash benefits and initial assistance	-	342	5 915	9 518	•	533	15 157	1 276	15 775
Activation allowance	84	16 725	21 792	18 444	•	7 226	49 460	10 475	57 045
Wage subsidies for persons in training, chapter 12	-	534	1 314	1 177	1	439	2 576	430	3 026
Cash bene./initial assistance during pre-habitation	-	1 651	855	367	•	418	2 451	411	2 873
Introductory benefits, total	31	1 506	4 732	1 637	96	3 608	4 333	646	8 009
Introductory benefits	24	1 456	4 693	1 622	89	3 579	4 250	638	7 891
Assistance in specific cases for foreigners	13	916	2 352	816	46	1 490	2 624	367	4 145
Benefits connected to flexible jobs	•	303	6 115	23 081	•	12 730	16 661	4 152	29 499
Benefits between flex jobs	•	67	2 025	8 455	•	4 561	5 940	1 326	10 547
Benefits during visitation period	•	155	1 891	5 715	•	3 187	4 550	1 186	7 761
Benefits during activation	•	162	2 337	8 063	•	4 628	5 914	1 488	10 562
Benefits during holidays	•	95	1 921	6 781	•	4 457	4 329	1 288	8 797
Benefits during sickness/maternity	•	6	214	542	•	345	412	155	762
Specific benefits for persons who are not entitled to benefits	•	2	14	32	•	24	24	6	48
Specific benefits, total	26 195	12 475	22 002	27 866	345	30 481	57 721	16 291	89 145
Assistance for expenses in connection with parents' visiting rights, etc.	75	96	443	481	4	78	1 011	163	1 099
Assistance for medical treatment, etc.	122	2 860	3 839	5 975	212	1 267	11 591	2 552	13 008
Assistance for individual expenses and removal	441	6 328	8 831	8 403	80	1 382	22 327	5 737	24 089
Grants for dental care for economically disadvantaged	11	1 321	1 669	1 769	19	603	4 169	1 045	4 789
Benefits for children with reduced abilities	24 642	250	168	337	13	14 507	10 983	3 577	25 656
Assistance for adults with reduced abilities	247	2 421	3 290	6 448	36	4 973	7 299	1 232	12 442
Lost income due to care of children with reduced abilities	2 813	119	4 923	6 137	1	9 197	4 717	3 211	14 012
Assistance for surviving dependants	0	0	21	197	18	1	228	37	236
Help to exposed rentals	1	20	64	71	0	10	146	39	156
Current assistance for specific person groups – (sec. 29 of the act on active social policies)	2	294	597	361	0	85	1 157	20	1 254
Assistance for aids, etc. for activated persons	1	51	128	264	0	171	273	44	444

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

¹ Excl. assistance in specific cases.

Table 80 Persons receiving public benefits. 2013

	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								
Total	178 517	310 471	488 989	214 011	413 410	627 421	392 528	723 881	1 116 410
Total without Danish State Education Grant	53 338	300 625	353 964	65 611	395 540	461 153	118 949	696 168	815 117
Danish State Education Grant	125 180	9 845	135 025	148 399	17 869	166 269	273 579	27 715	301 293
Net unemployment, total	14 396	46 897	61 293	13 213	42 968	56 183	27 609	89 866	117 475
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits	9 890	33 816	43 705	9 583	33 929	43 513	19 474	67 745	87 218
Unemployed recipients of social assistance	4 505	13 081	17 587	3 631	9 039	12 670	8 136	22 121	30 257
Persons receiving holiday benefits	254	1 740	1 994	449	2 630	3 078	704	4 368	5 072
Guidance and activities upgrading skills, total	8 352	11 803	20 154	7 053	13 859	20 912	15 404	25 663	41 066
Guidance and clarification activities (d)	854	2 060	2 913	810	2 459	3 269	1 665	4 517	6 182
Guidance and clarification activities (k)	7 246	8 883	16 129	6 026	10 466	16 491	13 272	19 350	32 621
6-week self-selected education (d)	251	860	1 112	217	936	1 152	468	1 795	2 264
Subsidized employment, total	6 690	34 244	40 933	6 164	46 923	53 089	12 854	81 168	94 022
Business in-service training (d)	556	1 066	1 622	651	1 384	2 034	1 208	2 449	3 657
Business in-service training (k)	2 546	4 956	7 502	2 019	5 189	7 207	4 565	10 144	14 709
Employment subject to wage subsidies (d)	892	2 476	3 367	1 511	3 717	5 228	2 403	6 193	8 596
Employment subject to wage subsidies (k)	1 111	2 631	3 743	735	1 852	2 587	1 846	4 483	6 329
Job rotation (d)	285	802	1 087	561	1 719	2 280	845	2 522	3 367
Job rotation (k)	69	156	224	64	122	186	133	278	409
Flex jobs ¹	890	19 684	20 574	447	31 142	31 588	1 338	50 824	52 162
Sheltered jobs ¹	340	2 474	2 814	176	1 802	1 978	516	4 276	4 793
Maternity benefits, etc. total	692	4 102	4 794	14 091	33 270	47 360	14 782	37 371	52 154
Retirement, total	6 170	143 862	150 031	4 650	182 103	186 752	10 819	325 965	336 784
Early retirement pension ²	6 170	99 771	105 940	4 650	122 008	126 658	10 819	221 779	232 597
Early retirement pay	-	41 847	41 847	-	55 893	55 893	-	97 740	97 740
Flex allowance	-	2 245	2 245	-	4 201	4 201	-	6 446	6 446
Other social benefits, total	16 785	57 980	74 765	19 992	73 788	93 779	36 776	131 767	168 544
Social assistance	12 796	27 842	40 639	15 432	30 868	46 299	28 227	58 711	86 938
Social assistance for foreigners ³	497	654	1 149	456	650	1 108	953	1 304	2 257
Other rehabilitation	160	634	795	192	1 137	1 329	352	1 773	2 124
Unemployment benefits	273	4 553	4 826	278	8 758	9 036	551	13 310	13 862
Sickness benefits	3 031	24 090	27 122	3 597	31 976	35 572	6 627	56 068	62 694
Specially arranged scheme	28	207	234	38	398	436	66	605	670

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

www.statbank.dk/auh01

¹ 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. ² Recipients of benefits due to disablement are not included here. ³ Up to 31 December 2011 called introduction.

Table 81 Persons receiving public benefits by region. 2013

	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								
Denmark, total	178 517	310 471	488 989	214 011	413 410	627 421	392 528	723 881	1 116 410
Region Hovedstaden	60 207	84 425	144 633	73 208	110 078	183 285	133 415	194 502	327 917
Region Sjælland	19 149	46 773	65 922	22 750	62 959	85 708	41 899	109 733	151 631
Region Syddanmark	34 563	71 954	106 520	41 188	95 440	136 629	75 752	167 397	243 149
Region Midtjylland	43 059	69 054	112 112	51 588	96 839	148 426	94 646	165 893	260 539
Region Nordjylland	19 112	34 012	53 124	21 793	44 472	66 265	40 905	78 484	119 389
Province København by	35 180	39 062	74 242	46 349	46 614	92 963	81 528	85 678	167 206
Province Københavns omegn	15 379	24 601	39 980	16 577	33 956	50 532	31 956	58 556	90 512
Province Nordsjælland	8 924	17 733	26 657	9 408	25 902	35 311	18 331	43 637	61 968
Province Bornholm	725	3 028	3 754	874	3 605	4 478	1 598	6 633	8 231
Province Østsjælland	5 865	9 888	15 753	6 527	15 072	21 600	12 391	24 961	37 353
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	13 285	36 885	50 169	16 223	47 884	64 109	29 507	84 769	114 278
Province Fyn	17 105	31 744	48 850	19 415	40 002	59 416	36 520	71 746	108 266
Province Sydjylland	17 458	40 210	57 669	21 773	55 440	77 213	39 231	95 652	134 883
Province Østjylland	33 300	46 063	79 364	38 886	64 179	103 064	72 188	110 240	182 428
Province Vestjylland	9 757	22 991	32 748	12 702	32 661	45 363	22 459	55 652	78 111
Province Nordjylland	19 112	34 012	53 124	21 793	44 472	66 265	40 905	78 484	119 389

www.statbank.dk/auh01

Table 82 Recipients of cash benefits. 2013

	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.
Recipients of cash benefits, total	275 936	181 471	7.9	11 768	25 626
Maintenance assistance, total	199 519	96 129	5.8	11 138	12 848
Maintenance assistance for breadwinners, initial assistance, married and cohabiting couples aged 25 years	84 599	44 741	6.3	13 303	7 142
Maintenance for non-breadwinners and initial assistance for single persons aged 25 years	76 157	37 386	5.9	10 165	4 560
Maintenance and initial assistance for young people	47 498	12 174	3.1	5 612	820
Rehabilitation, etc., total	13 426	8 801	7.9	15 756	1 664
Activated recipients of cash benefits, total	136 333	50 942	4.5	9 928	6 069
Introductory benefits, total	8 009	5 222	7.8	12 239	767
Benefits connected to flexible jobs, total	29 499	16 653	6.8	15 002	2 998

www.statbank.dk/kont3

Table 83 Transfer payments by type of amount received. 2013

	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-64 years	65 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants						
Total	258 749	307 625	169 671	188 657	191 707	1 034 327	2 150 736
Danish State Education Grant	207 009	87 824	5 251	1 145	65	-	301 293
Registered unemployed, total	11 212	46 715	28 492	24 752	6 304	-	117 475
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits	6 744	34 839	20 617	19 765	5 254	-	87 218
Unemployed recipients of social assistance	4 469	11 876	7 875	4 987	1 050	-	30 257
Guidance and activities upgrading skills	8 745	16 998	8 664	5 742	918	-	41 066
Subsidized employment, total	5 251	24 714	25 739	29 728	8 590	-	94 022
Flex jobs	265	7 733	15 845	21 427	6 892	-	52 162
Unemployment allowance	93	2 765	4 449	5 567	987	-	13 862
Social assistance and rehabilitation	16 389	34 107	21 958	13 525	3 084	-	89 062
Sickness benefits	2 445	17 844	18 275	19 095	5 036	-	62 694
Maternity benefits	2 226	45 658	4 160	105	4	-	52 154
Early retirement pension	4 839	27 215	50 846	87 529	62 169	-	232 597
Early retirement pay	-	-	-	-	97 740	-	97 740
Flex allowance	-	-	-	-	6 446	-	6 446
Old-age pension ¹	-	-	-	-	-	1 034 327	1 034 327
Other benefits	538	3 786	1 840	1 470	366	-	7 999
	per cent						
Per cent of population in the age group	39.4	30.1	21.0	25.6	56.7	100.7	46.9

¹ Incl. persons living outside Denmark

www.statbank.dk/auh01

Table 84 Benefit during sickness or in connection with childbirth. 2013

	Expenditure, Days in which benefits were received		Men	Women	Total
	DKK mio.	thousands			
	number of persons ²				
Total	22 089	45 996	211 187	295 619	506 806
Sickness, total	12 862	26 637	168 360	210 910	379 270
Employees, total	12 237	25 151	153 850	202 764	356 614
The first 30 days ³	1 740	3 116	98 645	117 265	215 910
After 30 days	10 378	21 780	81 996	118 891	200 887
Self-employed, total	624	1 486	14 743	8 357	23 100
The first two weeks ⁴	150	295	11 068	6 442	17 510
After two weeks	474	1 191	8 957	4 261	13 218
Pregnancy, birth or adoption, total	9 227	19 359	47 418	95 821	143 239
Pregnancy	1 313	2 622	-	47 687	47 687
Birth, adoption	7 910	16 732	47 404	90 037	137 441

¹ 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

² 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 had days lost through illness and spent days on parental leave, are counted twice. ³ 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 30 days. ⁴ Especially self-employed with a voluntary insurance.

Table 85 Rent subsidies

December	Number of households receiving rent subsidy		Rent subsidies paid		Rent subsidy paid per household	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	number		DKK thousands		DKK	
Rent subsidies, total	553 355	565 653	1 146 778	1 187 330	2 072	2 099
Rent subsidies to non-pensioners	222 771	237 631	278 639	305 230	1 251	1 284
Ordinary	222 620	237 547	278 482	305 127	1 251	1 284
Re-housing / improvements	43	8	21	4	488	500
Collective housing	108	76	136	99	1 259	1 302
Rent subsidies to new early retirement pensioners¹	42 933	43 045	71 775	73 824	1 672	1 715
Rent subsidies to pensioners	287 651	284 977	796 364	808 276	2 769	2 836
Tenants, total	271 018	269 732	773 150	786 433	2 853	2 916
Ordinary flats	213 646	213 255	548 713	560 610	2 568	2 629
Old peoples' housing	57 372	56 477	224 437	225 823	3 912	3 998
Owner-occupiers	680	625	1 128	1 045	1 659	1 672
Occupants in flats jointly owned by the occupants	15 684	14 414	21 398	20 230	1 364	1 403
Collective housing	269	206	688	568	2 558	2 757

¹ 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 86 Recipients of early retirement pensions. 2015

	Early retirement pensions				Total
	Highest	Intermediate	Ordinary/increased	New early retirement	
January	number of recipients				
Recipients, total	39 096	38 114	14 996	132 751	224 957
18-29 years	26	3	-	11 000	11 029
30-39 years	4 290	1 943	208	14 344	20 785
40-49 years	9 795	6 969	1 953	31 208	49 925
50-59 years	15 587	16 024	6 762	48 990	87 363
60-64 years	9 398	13 175	6 073	27 209	55 855
Men, total	20 037	16 732	6 326	60 522	103 617
18-29 years	15	2	-	6 379	6 396
30-39 years	2 440	1 109	132	7 117	10 798
40-49 years	5 440	3 489	994	13 558	23 481
50-59 years	7 770	7 032	2 939	21 350	39 091
60-64 years	4 372	5 100	2 261	12 118	23 851
Women, total	19 059	21 382	8 670	72 229	121 340
18-29 years	11	1	-	4 621	4 633
30-39 years	1 850	834	76	7 227	9 987
40-49 years	4 355	3 480	959	17 650	26 444
50-59 years	7 817	8 992	3 823	27 640	48 272
60-64 years	5 026	8 075	3 812	15 091	32 004

www.statbank.dk/pen11

Table 87 Petitions for early retirement pensions. 2013

	Petitions, total	Awarded	Suspended	Maintained	Not stated ¹	Petition rejected	
						Total	In per cent of petitions
	number of persons						per cent
Total	9 257	5 767	15	210	81	3 184	34,4
Men, total	4 533	2 920	8	95	36	1 474	32,5
Under 20 years	266	250	0	0	3	13	4,9
20-29 years	343	196	1	19	6	121	35,3
30-39 years	591	303	1	31	6	250	42,3
40-49 years	1 188	661	3	26	8	490	41,2
50-59 years	1 684	1 167	2	18	11	486	28,9
60-64 years	461	343	1	1	2	114	24,7
Women, total	4 724	2 847	7	115	45	1 710	36,2
Under 20 years	140	132	0	0	2	6	4,3
20-29 years	301	144	0	23	7	127	42,2
30-39 years	677	317	4	39	3	314	46,4
40-49 years	1 383	765	2	37	15	564	40,8
50-59 years	1 839	1 219	1	15	14	590	32,1
60-64 years	384	270	0	1	4	109	28,4

Note: The statistics contains only municipal decisions.

¹ Includes petitioners with or without a pension, where the decision is not stated, as well as petitioners whose pension status is not stated.Source: National Social Appeals Board
www.statbank.dk/pen11, pen22 and pen33

Table 88 Payments of old age pensions and early retirement pensions. 2015

	Recipients				Total	Amounts paid total	Average monthly amount paid per recipient				
	Old age pension	Highest/-intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary increased early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension			Old age pension	Highest/-intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary increased early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total
January	number of recipients				DKK mio.	DKK					
Total	1 074 980	77 210	14 996	132 751	1 299 937	13 221	9 105	15 575	13 332	15 297	10 171
Men	486 558	36 769	6 326	60 522	590 175	5 824	8 626	16 094	13 935	15 649	9 868
Women	588 422	40 441	8 670	72 229	709 762	7 397	9 502	15 104	12 892	15 002	10 422
By type of amount paid											
Basic pension payment											
All recipients	1 073 247	76 739	14 959	132 438	1 297 383	8 779	5 783	5 913	5 887	15 333	6 767
Full	997 741	73 640	14 140	83 194	1 168 715	7 925	5 997	5 997	5 997	17 007	6 781
Reduced	75 506	3 099	819	49 244	128 668	854	2 952	3 906	3 979	12 506	6 638
No payment	1 733	471	37	313	2 554	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Pension supplement for single persons:</i>											
All recipients	427 440	52 655	9 819	•	489 914	2 660	5 355	5 946	5 917	•	5 430
Full	277 312	46 321	8 573	•	332 206	2 078	6 261	6 229	6 229	•	6 256
Reduced	150 128	6 334	1 246	•	157 708	582	3 681	3 872	3 767	•	3 689
No payment	24 619	476	78	•	25 173	•	•	•	•	•	•
Pension supplements for others:											
All recipients	488 124	17 400	4 130	•	509 654	1 269	2 487	2 538	2 618	•	2 490
Full	287 991	11 280	2 825	•	302 096	919	3 043	3 010	3 010	•	3 041
Reduced	200 133	6 120	1 305	•	207 558	350	1 687	1 667	1 769	•	1 687
No payment	134 797	6 679	969	•	142 445	•	•	•	•	•	•
Married couple's supplement	5	5	-	•	10	0	600	800	-	•	700
Assistance or nursing supplement	2 151	3 319	2	•	5 472	20	3 423	3 803	3 000	•	3 653
Temporary supplement	24 289	•	•	•	24 289	26	1 057	•	•	•	1 057
Disability amount	9 454	77 150	•	•	86 604	250	2 876	2 890	•	•	2 888
Work incapacity amount	3 555	39 065	•	•	42 620	170	3 979	3 994	•	•	3 993
Early retirement amount	2 826	•	14 979	•	17 805	27	1 489	•	1 501	•	1 499
Extra supplement benefit	•	•	14 979	•	14 979	20	•	•	1 367	•	1 367

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 89 Recipients of old age pensions. 2015

January	Pension supplement			Total
	Full amount	Reduced amount	No amount ¹	
number of persons				
Total	565 303	350 261	159 416	1 074 980
65-69 years	153 646	118 350	76 665	348 661
70-74 years	143 604	96 819	44 241	284 664
75-79 years	111 362	61 325	21 428	194 115
80-85 years	78 492	38 102	9 852	126 446
85 years +	78 199	35 665	7 230	121 094
Men, total	237 641	158 288	90 629	486 558
65-69 years	68 477	55 009	43 860	167 346
70-74 years	64 696	46 364	25 169	136 229
75-79 years	48 611	28 478	12 217	89 306
80-85 years	31 703	16 269	5 665	53 637
85 years +	24 154	12 168	3 718	40 040
Women, total	327 662	191 973	68 787	588 422
65-69 years	85 169	63 341	32 805	181 315
70-74 years	78 908	50 455	19 072	148 435
75-79 years	62 751	32 847	9 211	104 809
80-85 years	46 789	21 833	4 187	72 809
85 years +	54 045	23 497	3 512	81 054

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

¹ The pensioner's personal income excl. basic pension payments are too high to be entitled to claim the pension supplement.

Table 90 Pension from Labour Market Supplementary. 2015

	Men				Women				Total
	65-69 years	70-74 years	75 years +	Total	65-69 years	70-74 years	75 years +	Total	
number									
Benefits in January	165 679	128 092	158 579	452 350	170 115	133 645	190 237	493 997	946 347
per cent									
Under 500 DKK	6	9	12	9	7	16	35	20	15
500 -999 DKK	12	12	22	16	20	30	37	29	23
1.000 -1.499 DKK	26	27	33	29	44	39	22	34	32
1.500 -1.999 DKK	49	47	28	41	26	14	6	15	27
2.000 -2.500 DKK	6	5	5	6	2	1	0	1	3
2.500 DKK +	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 91 Social welfare expenditure

	In cash		In kind ¹		Total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	DKK mio.					
Social protection expenditure, total	339 672	362 539	240 573	241 493	580 245	604 032
Administration²	•	•	•	•	21 786	23 224
Sickness	18 090	16 784	105 348	105 955	123 437	122 738
Paid sick leave paid by employers	4 115	3 953	-	-	4 115	3 953
Voluntary sickness insurance	510	593	-	-	510	593
Paid sick leave	13 464	12 238	-	-	13 464	12 238
Hospitals	-	-	77 291	78 316	77 291	78 316
Pharmaceutical products	-	-	6 105	5 506	6 105	5 506
Other	-	-	21 952	22 133	21 952	22 133
Disabilities and rehabilitation	51 982	53 095	25 264	25 166	77 246	78 261
Early retirement pension	42 276	42 794	-	-	42 276	42 794
Other	9 706	10 301	25 264	25 166	34 970	35 467
Old age	198 439	220 970	40 717	40 914	239 156	261 884
Old age pension and partial pension	107 374	112 647	2 818	2 910	110 192	115 558
Anticipated old age pension	19 158	18 229	-	-	19 158	18 229
Labour market supplementary pension	11 903	12 741	-	-	11 903	12 741
Civil servant earned pensions ³	25 089	25 790	-	-	25 089	25 790
Life insurance and labour market pensions ⁴	34 914	51 563	-	-	34 914	51 563
Other ⁵	-	-	37 900	38 004	37 900	38 004
Survivors	2	2	141	145	143	146
Families and children	29 120	29 213	44 215	44 265	70 909	71 031
Income maintenance in the event of childbirth	9 221	9 222	-	-	9 221	9 222
Family or child allowance and child cheque	17 035	17 260	-	-	17 035	17 260
Child day care	-	-	27 616	27 348	27 616	27 348
Foster care and residential institutions	-	-	8 973	8 989	8 973	8 989
Other	559	512	7 505	7 701	8 064	8 213
Unemployment	29 163	27 256	7 527	7 511	36 690	34 767
Unemployment benefit	23 403	20 779	-	-	23 403	20 779
Other	5 760	6 477	7 527	7 511	13 287	13 987
Housing	-	-	13 180	13 292	13 180	13 292
Rent subsidies	-	-	3 754	3 955	3 754	3 955
Pensioners' rent subsidies	-	-	9 426	9 333	9 426	9 333
Other social protection benefits	13 699	15 618	4 725	4 065	18 424	19 683
Social assistance	12 547	14 645	-	-	12 547	14 645
Danish Employees' Guarantee Fund	746	927	-	-	746	927
Other	1 890	1 867	4 301	4 473	6 191	6 340
Social protections benefits and administration, total	347 191	358 529	240 318	245 428	602 031	627 256

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

www.statbank.dk/udg11

¹ 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. ² Administration costs are separated from current expenditure as far as possible, and gathered as one item. ³ Includes state and municipality civil servant pensions and state supplementary payments to retired civil servants. ⁴ Payments from compulsory schemes fixed by collective agreement.

⁵ Including care and home assistance for pensioners.

Table 92 Cash rates for social security benefits

	1/1 2014	1/1 2015
Family allowances	DKK/quarter	
Ordinary, maximum per child	1 319	1 339
Special; orphans	6 744	6 846
Special supplement; orphans	876	888
Special; children of widows/widowers, etc.	3 372	3 423
Special, for educ. search parents (act §10)	1 732	1 758
Extra; maximum per family	1 345	1 365
Multiple births benefits	2 175	2 208
Family-allowance, per child 0-2 years	4 404	4 443
Family-allowance, per child 3-6 years	3 486	3 519
Family allowance, per child 7-15 years	2 745	2 769
Youth allowance, per child 15-17 years	915	923
Child maintenance	DKK/year	
Payable by the father or the mother	13 488	13 692
Daily benefits	DKK/week (7 days)	
Sickness, childbirth, adoption, maximum	4 075	4 135
	DKK/week (5 days)	
Unemployment benefit, maximum		
Full-time insured	4 075	4 135
Part-time insured	2 715	2 757
First job seekers, full-time	3 340	3 390
The new early retirement pay (for persons born after 1.7.1939)	DKK/year	
Start at age 60 = 91% of the maximum day benefit amount	192 920	195 780
Start at age 62 = maximum day benefit amount	211 900	215 020
Social pensions	DKK/month	
Married couple, both pensioners, benefit to each spouse:		
Basic payment, maximum	5 908	5 997
Pension supplement, maximum	2 966	3 043
Disability amount	2 873	2 916
Work incapacity amount when both are entitled	3 965	4 024
Single or married persons when only one spouse is a pensioner:		
Basic payment, maximum	5 908	5 997
Pension supplement, maximum	2 966	3 043
Pension supplement, single in reality	6 137	6 261
Disability amount	2 873	2 916
Work incapacity amount	3 965	4 024
Partial pension, maximum 30 hours/week	11 740	11 740
Total pension benefit, maximum		
Maximum early retirement pension:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	15 712	15 980
Others	18 883	19 198
New early retirement pension (from 1.1.2003):		
Married couple	17 660	17 925
Others	15 011	15 236
Old-age pension benefit:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	8 874	9 040
Others	12 045	12 258
Funeral help	DKK	
Funeral assistance, section 16 (maximum)	10 250	10 400
Persons under 18 years (maximum)	8 600	8 700

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

Table 93 Family allowances. 2013

	Number of families	Number of children	Payments in DKK thousands	Average payments per family in DKK
Family allowances, total¹	680 290	1 171 229	4 116 294	6 051
Family allowances, all families	579 234 ²	968 073	3 048 284	5 263
Youth allowances ³	195 346	213 578	534 864	2 738
Ordinary family allowances	129 044	193 830	251 056	1 946
Additional family allowances	128 485	•	169 655	1 320
Special family allowances	19 443	26 661	93 409	4 804
Multiple birth family allowances	8 820	8 914	19 026	2 157

¹ 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. ² 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. ³ Youth allowance is paid per. month and granted to the 15-17 year old. Introduced on July 2011.

www.statbank./bts44, bts55 and bts66

Table 94 Children receiving assistance. 2013

31 December	Number by age group				Males	Females	Total
	0-5 years	6-11 years	12-17 years	18 years +			
Total number receiving assistance	2 296	6 236	14 141	5 484	15 950	12 202	28 157¹
Placement outside home	1 472	2 930	7 207	2 105	7 432	6 282	13 719
By kind of place:							
Network foster family	20	113	189	16	163	175	338
Genealogy placement	110	137	233	40	264	256	520
Regular foster care	1 086	1 830	2 720	530	3 202	2 964	6 166
Municipal foster care	85	83	109	23	159	141	300
Residential institution, partially closed	1	6	20	6	21	12	33
Residential institution, secured ward	2	3	72	51	111	17	128
Residential institution, other	123	428	1 507	277	1 380	955	2 335
Emergency ward	3	31	49	5	49	39	88
Sociopedagogical community	25	190	1 406	506	1 252	870	2 131
Boarding school etc.	0	5	361	59	202	223	425
Own room, etc.	3	5	327	491	379	447	826
Shipping project, etc.	0	1	12	7	19	1	20
Municipal full-time facility	5	55	137	37	129	105	234
Not stated	9	43	65	57	97	77	175
Preventive measures (net)	891	6 236	7 798	3 826	9 463	6 639	16 102
Stays relieving parents etc.	800	2 896	3 085	237	4 292	2 726	7 018
Personal adviser	3	28	112	54	135	62	197
Permanent contact person	104	804	4 764	1 119	3 943	2 848	6 791
Trainee stay	•	6	311	89	294	112	406
Juvenile Orders	•	•	1	2	3	0	3
Maintenance of Permanent contact person or Personal adviser for young people over 18 years.	•	•	7	1079	564	522	1 086
To appoint a welfare officer for the young person	•	•	1	45	34	12	46
To appoint a permanent contact person for the young person	•	•	11	1 288	676	623	1 299
Permanent contact person for young people placed outside their home without consent until the age of 18 years	•	•	0	36	21	15	36
Other forms of assistance intended for an independent existence for young people	•	•	1	135	71	65	136
Phasing-out in care facility	•	•	5	235	135	105	240

¹ Incl. 5 children placed outside the home, whose age or sex respectively, is unknown.

www.statbank.dk/bu01, bu04 and bu04

Table 95 Child care, 2014

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
Total	114 493	186 869	220 773	79 012	14 373	615 520	66.2	97.5	83.0	29.8	67.1
Day-care	40 610	474	..	..	..	41 084	23.5	0.2	..	..	4.6
Nurseries	8 470	222	..	..	..	8 692	4.9	0.1	..	..	1.0
Kindergartens	2 397	50 845	700	..	..	53 942	1.4	26.5	0.3	..	6.0
Age-integrated institutions	62 839	122 475	12 927	7 175	1 726	207 142	36.3	63.9	4.9	2.7	22.9
Outside school-hours care	127	12 398	196 742	30 320	1 553	241 140	0.1	6.5	74.0	11.4	26.8
Recreation centres	..	396	6 734	171	37	7 338	..	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.8
Clubs for children and juveniles	..	19	3 664	41 345	11 057	56 085	..	..	1.4	15.6	5.0
Playgroups	50	40	6	1	..	97	..	..	..	..	..

www.statbank.dk/pas11 and folk1

Table 96 Maternity and paternity leave in 2012-2013 shared between the father and mother - children born in 2012

	Children	Children in per cent.	Average number of days
Birth cohort	58 642	100	257
Father	•	•	24
Mother	•	•	233
Both of the parents have received childbirth benefit	32 147	55	329
Father - when both of the parents have received benefit	•	•	36
Mother - when both of the parents have received benefit	•	•	293
Child - when both of the parents have received benefit	•	•	309
Only one of then parents has received childbirth benefit	18 698	32	•
Father - when only the father has received benefit	5 096	9	54
Mother - when only the mother has received benefit	13 602	23	311
Neither of the parents has received childbirth benefit	7 797	13	•

Table 97 Measures for elderly people. 2014

	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 ¹	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total
Total	17 248	20 818	28 989	16 634	83 689	1.1	3.2	14.9	39.8	3.3
Nursing homes	305	1 205	1 874	1 408	4 792	..	0.2	1.0	3.4	0.2
Protected dwellings	145	250	294	274	963	..	..	0.2	0.7	..
Nursing dwellings mainly for elderly persons	2 480	8 538	15 603	10 265	36 886	0.2	1.3	8.0	24.5	1.5
Nursing dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	6 293	538	80	5	6 916	0.4	0.1	..	..	0.3
General dwellings for elderly persons	6 752	9 969	10 759	4 456	31 936	0.4	1.5	5.5	10.6	1.3
General dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	1 177	195	115	23	1 510	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private nursing homes/private dwellings	96	123	264	203	686	..	..	0.1	0.5	..

¹ Calculated for the 45-66 year age group.

www.statbank.dk/resi01 and folk1

Table 98 Recipients of permanent home help. 2013

	Recipients					Recipients per 100 in the respective age groups				
	Under 67 years	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total	Under 67 years ¹	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total
Total	30 800	52 784	77 627	38 025	199 237	1.9	8.2	40.2	92.1	7.9
Under 2 hours	18 360	27 622	37 429	12 179	95 590	1.1	4.3	19.4	29.5	3.8
2- 3.9 hours	3 339	5 226	7 740	3 611	19 917	0.2	0.8	4.0	8.7	0.8
4- 7.9 hours	2 783	5 144	7 973	4 594	20 494	0.2	0.8	4.1	11.1	0.8
8-11.9 hours	1 339	2 698	4 750	3 114	11 901	0.1	0.4	2.5	7.5	0.5
12-19.9 hours	2 170	6 624	12 092	9 553	30 439	0.1	1.0	6.3	23.1	1.2
20 hours +	2 808	5 471	7 643	4 974	20 896	0.2	0.9	4.0	12.1	0.8

¹ Calculated for 45-66 age group.

www.statbank.dk/aed06 and folk1

Table 99 Welfare institutions for children and young people. 2014

October	Number of institutions	Number of clients	Staff ¹
Day-care institutions	6 047²	624 588³	93 289
Day-care	•	41 084	14 157
Nurseries	225	8 692	3 435
Kindergartens	1 174	53 942	12 206
Age-integrated institutions	2 394	207 142	41 722
School - care schemes	1 805	241 140	17 984
Recreation centres	73	7 338	1 068
Clubs etc., for children and juveniles	372	56 085	2 709
Playgroups	4	97	8
Subsidy to private day-care	7 420 ⁴	7 765	•
Subsidy for day-care of own children	1 164 ⁴	1 303	•

¹ Figure from 2013. ² Exclusive municipal day care and subsidies for day care of own children, etc. ³ As the same child can be in more than one type of day care the sum will be somehow overestimated. ⁴ Number of parents receiving subsidies.

www.statbank.dk/pas22

Table 100 Welfare institutions for elderly people. 2014

	Number
Total	83 689
Nursing homes	4 792
Protected dwellings	963
Nursing dwellings mainly for elderly persons	36 886
Nursing dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	6 916
Private nursing homes/private dwellings	686
General dwellings for elderly persons	31 936
General dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	1 510

www.statbank.dk/resi01

Table 101 Rates of child care

	2013	2014
	DKK per year	
Municipal day-care (0-2 years)	28 297	28 584
Day-care institutions (0-2 years)	33 613	33 504
Day-care institutions (3-5 years)	19 104	19 296
School-care schemes (6-9 years)	19 227	19 300
School-care schemes (10-13 years)	10 725	10 770
Recreation centres (6-9 years)	12 422	12 332
Recreation centres (10-13 years)	5 541	5 467
Clubs for juveniles (14-18 years)	1 603	1 457

www.statbank.dk/res88

Table 102 Appeals in social cases. 2014

	Cases decided. total	Confirmation	Change	Remission	Dismissal/referral	Cases decided. total	Confirmation	Change	Remission	Dismissal/referral
	number					per cent				
The social appeals boards in:										
All Denmark	39 496	2 772	23 590	3 816	3 192	100.0	69.5	10.5	11.9	8.1
Region Hovedstaden	12 750	856	8 094	1 192	840	100.0	69.6	10.4	11.2	8.9
Region Sjælland	6 898	558	3 968	670	962	100.0	67.2	12.1	12.9	7.8
Region for Syddanmark	8 509	546	5 734	926	510	100.0	69.9	10.4	11.7	8.0
Region for Midtjylland	7 508	596	3 992	808	710	100.0	70.7	9.9	11.8	7.6
Region Nordjylland	3 297	216	1 802	220	170	100.0	69.9	10.1	12.6	7.3
Not stated	534	371	37	70	56	100.0	69.5	6.9	13.1	10.5

Source: National Social Appeals Board since 1999

Kilde: Ankestyrelsen

Table 103 Road traffic accidents causing casualties

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Accidents, total	12 334	11 502	9 155	8 373	7 346	5 412	3 498	2 984
Of which:								
Alcohol accidents ¹	2 622	2 403	1 613	1 282	1 272	870	530	429
Casualties, total	15 751	14 627	11 287	10 573	9 590	6 919	4 408	3 585
Killed	690	772	634	582	498	331	255	191
Seriously injured	8 477	8 672	6 396	5 624	4 259	3 072	2 063	1 891
Slightly injured	6 584	5 183	4 257	4 367	4 833	3 516	2 090	1 503
Casualties in alcohol accidents	3 654	3 255	2 057	1 672	1 696	1 092	671	504
Killed	246	261	154	123	110	85	64	41
Seriously injured	2 004	1 923	1 176	893	738	458	302	265
Slightly injured	1 404	1 071	727	656	848	549	305	198

¹ 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 and uheld9

Table 104 Road traffic accidents with casualties by accident situation. 2013

	Accident situations										Total
											
Van, total	603	380	240	326	228	302	334	100	417	54	2 984
Accidents, involving:											
Ordinary private car	380	279	206	266	214	258	299	83	291	25	2 301
Taxi	1	4	1	4	2	7	1	2	9	-	31
Vehicle, total weight											
0-3.500 kg signalling emergency call	1	2	1	4	-	4	-	-	3	-	15
Van, total weight 0-2.000 kg	14	17	10	5	6	9	10	7	2	1	81
Van, total weight 2.001-3.500 kg	21	36	23	19	8	16	12	9	19	-	163
Lorry, total weight over 3.500 kg	13	41	28	36	5	16	15	17	15	1	187
Bus on scheduled service	1	16	6	2	3	4	3	-	14	-	49
Bus, other	1	5	1	9	2	3	1	-	4	-	26
Tractor	1	10	8	4	-	4	4	5	2	1	39
Motor cycle	65	35	10	27	20	17	32	1	6	5	218
Moped with registration max. speed 45 km p.h.	13	10	3	4	4	4	7	2	2	1	50
Moped 30 with mechanical changes	15	10	6	7	1	10	5	2	4	3	63
Moped 30, other	64	32	26	56	27	36	35	16	11	12	315
Bicycle	13	114	43	169	104	138	166	32	33	7	819
Pedestrian	●	1	-	-	2	-	1	2	417	-	423

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

Table 105 Fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2013

	Vehicle used							Pedes- trian	Total	
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped- 45	Moped- 30	Bicycle			Others ²
Men, total	53	15	1	12	2	8	16	1	18	126
0-6 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
7-14 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
15-19 years	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	10
20-24 years	7	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	10
25-44 years	14	7	-	5	-	3	2	-	4	35
45-64 years	13	5	1	6	-	1	5	1	5	37
65 years +	8	3	-	1	-	2	7	-	6	27
Women, total	26	2	-	3	1	-	17	-	16	65
0-6 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
7-14 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
15-19 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
20-24 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6
25-44 years	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	8
45-64 years	3	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	5	14
65 years +	11	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	7	26

¹ Incl. bus and tractor. ² Horses with riders etc.

www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Table 106 Fatal and non-fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2013

	Vehicle used							Pedes- trian	Total	
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped- 45	Moped- 30	Bicycle			Others ²
Men, total	844	101	40	186	41	300	440	2	215	2 169
0-6 years	15	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	29
7-14 years	21	1	1	1	-	6	26	-	19	75
15-19 years	128	4	1	9	4	86	37	-	30	299
20-24 years	152	14	3	19	8	35	43	-	18	292
25-44 years	261	42	16	70	12	86	116	-	46	649
45-64 years	170	31	14	73	13	64	148	1	56	570
65 years +	97	8	5	14	4	23	65	1	38	255
Women, total	683	28	14	34	8	55	368	1	208	1 399
0-6 years	11	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	20
7-14 years	21	1	-	-	-	2	15	-	18	57
15-19 years	91	3	1	2	-	21	26	-	18	162
20-24 years	82	4	1	3	4	8	52	-	9	163
25-44 years	197	6	2	16	1	16	89	1	34	362
45-64 years	172	8	5	9	3	6	121	-	50	374
65 years +	109	4	5	4	-	2	64	-	73	261
Not stated	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	17

¹ Incl. bus and tractor. ² Horses with riders.

www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Table 107		Persons seriously injured or killed in railway accidents	
		2012	2013
		number of persons	
Passengers		2	1
Of which killed		1	-
Staff		1	-
Of which killed		-	-
Others		20	15
Of which killed		10	10

www.statbank.dk/bane91

Table 108		Accidents at sea and losses of Danish ships	
		2012	2013
		number	
Accidents, total		86	78
Capsizing		1	0
Collision		19	18
Fire or explosion		16	15
Hull damage		1	0
Touch		15	19
Damage on vessel or equipment		3	1
Water intrusion including shipwreck		7	6
Grounding		20	12
Loss of control		4	5
Occurance without accident		0	2
Persons killed		7	3
Severe accidents		62	50
Notifiable accidents		278	273

Source: Danish Maritime Authority
www.statbank.dk/skib92 and skib93

Table 109 Reported offences and charges against the Penal Code

	Criminal offences reported		Criminal offences with charges		Charges as per cent of reported offences	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Penal Code, total	429 293	406 163	79 214	83 394	18.5	20.5
Sexual offences, total	2 532	2 640	1 824	1 921	72.0	72.8
Incest etc.	57	42	53	39	93.0	92.9
Rape etc.	367	382	274	284	74.7	74.3
Heterosexual offences, child under 12 ¹	72	-	65	-	90.3	0.0
Sexual offence against child under 12 years ²	92	143	83	133	90.2	93.0
Heterosexual offences, other ¹	143	-	136	-	95.1	0.0
Sexual offence against child under 15 years ²	87	201	75	192	86.2	95.5
Sexual offence, other ²	61	95	51	85	83.6	89.5
Homosexual offences, child under 12 ¹	4	-	4	-	100.0	0.0
Homosexual offences, other ¹	6	-	6	-	100.0	0.0
Offences against decency	1 452	1 531	910	963	62.7	62.9
Prostitution etc.	191	246	167	225	87.4	91.5
Crimes of violence, total	16 710	17 086	12 664	12 821	75.8	75.0
Assaulting public servant	3 178	3 362	2 659	2 755	83.7	81.9
Gathering with disturbance of public order	33	81	28	65	84.8	80.2
Homicide	41	59	35	51	85.4	86.4
Attempted homicide	165	148	115	121	69.7	81.8
Assault against private person	9 404	9 419	6 757	6 746	71.9	71.6
Common assault	7 898	7 883	5 555	5 488	70.3	69.6
Grievous assault	1 493	1 524	1 191	1 250	79.8	82.0
Particularly grievous assault	13	12	11	8	84.6	66.7
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	15	25	14	25	93.3	100.0
Offences against life or body	381	358	312	300	81.9	83.8
Offences against personal liberty	318	309	268	255	84.3	82.5
Threats	3 175	3 325	2 476	2 503	78.0	75.3
Offences against property, total	401 516	378 274	58 034	62 218	14.5	16.4
Forgery	2 497	2 400	2 040	1 981	81.7	82.5
Arson	1 168	873	480	378	41.1	43.3
Burglary	78 955	69 637	5 183	4 790	6.6	6.9
Burglary in banks, shops	21 623	18 118	1 768	1 656	8.2	9.1
Burglary in dwellings	41 946	36 852	2 845	2 496	6.8	6.8
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	15 386	14 667	570	638	3.7	4.3
Theft	186 860	169 903	28 246	27 796	15.1	16.4
Theft from cars, boats etc.	25 354	24 286	1 059	769	4.2	3.2
Theft from shops etc.	20 375	21 060	16 580	17 252	81.4	81.9
Other theft	141 131	124 557	10 607	9 775	7.5	7.8
Theft of motor vehicles	9 999	8 841	1 934	1 781	19.3	20.1
Theft of mopeds	2 032	1 773	194	178	9.5	10.0
Theft of bicycles	61 416	60 709	643	693	1.0	1.1
Theft of other objects	8 235	7 869	814	747	9.9	9.5
Larceny by finding	710	715	588	571	82.8	79.9
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	15 991	21 302	9 501	13 191	59.4	61.9
Blackmail and usury	313	375	246	281	78.6	74.9
Fraud against creditors	131	116	72	72	55.0	62.1
Receiving stolen goods	2 604	3 244	2 504	3 107	96.2	95.8
Robbery	3 200	2 322	1 144	830	35.8	35.7
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	372	393	191	184	51.3	46.8
Malicious damage	25 880	25 113	3 384	3 524	13.1	14.0
Misappropriation and offences against property	1 153	2 689	870	2 114	75.5	78.6
Other offences, total	8 535	8 163	6 692	6 434	78.4	78.8
Selling narcotics etc.	994	1 011	957	960	96.3	95.0
Smuggling narcotics	184	187	144	163	78.3	87.2
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	214	191	211	186	98.6	97.4
Other stipulations in Penal Code	7 143	6 774	5 380	5 125	75.3	75.7

¹ Ceased in 2013. ² New from 2013.

Table 110 Reported criminal offences against special legislation. 2014

	Criminal offences reported	
	2013	2014
Offences, total	106 566	112 800
Euphoriants Act	23 172	25 595
Aliens Act	14 143	13 974
Firearms Act	7 427	7 272
Income Tax And Fiscal Acts	5 466	5 271
Statutory of public peace and order	15 075	13 732
Building and housing legislation	135	110
Health and social security legislation	2 049	2 046
Environmental legislation	2 743	2 840
Animals, hunting, etc. legislation	6 201	5 676
Employment, transport, legislation	11 045	12 148
Gambling, licensing, trade legislation	3 865	3 288
Act on protective order, exclusion order and eviction	1 879	1 366
Other special legislation, excluding road traffic acts	13 366	19 482

Note: Excl. Traffic Act.

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Table 111 Victims of criminal offences. 2014

	Men	Women	Sex, not stated	Total
Victims, total	27 048	39 697	2 135	68 880
Sexual offences	269	1 994	5	2 268
Incest, etc.	10	24	-	34
Rape, etc.	8	370	-	378
Hetero or homosexual offences	77	317	1	395
Offences against decency	174	1 283	4	1 461
Crimes of violence	9 727	6 274	1 365	17 366
Assaulting, etc. public servant	1 162	1 037	1 233	3 432
Homicide	42	31	-	73
Attempted homicide	133	37	2	172
Assaulting private individual	6 324	3 532	34	9 890
Of which: Common assault	5 095	3 171	11	8 277
Grievous assault	1 221	359	23	1 603
Particularly grievous assault	8	2	-	10
Threats	1 792	1 450	43	3 285
Offences against property	16 729	30 672	720	48 121
Theft of handbags	2 404	5 549	156	8 109
Theft from pocket or handbag	12 024	22 392	447	34 863
Trick theft in residences	251	864	2	1 117
Trick theft in the streets	490	1 371	50	1 911
Blackmail and usury	259	69	26	354
Robbery	1 284	424	39	1 747
Other offences	323	757	45	1 125
Act on protective order, exclusion order and eviction	312	749	39	1 100

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Table 112 Victims of criminal offences by sex and age. 2014

	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
Victims, total	854	9 531	18 348	9 982	8 705	6 475	5 171	4 383	3 296	2 135	68 880
Men	398	4 450	7 948	4 460	3 980	2 686	1 552	955	619	-	27 048
Women	456	5 081	10 400	5 522	4 725	3 789	3 619	3 428	2 677	-	39 697
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 135	2 135
Sexual offences	269	1 197	401	168	106	60	33	23	6	5	2 268
Men	62	172	15	7	4	2	4	3	-	-	269
Women	207	1 025	386	161	102	58	29	20	6	-	1 994
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Crimes of violence	478	2 814	4 263	2 972	2 942	1 756	613	138	25	1 365	17 366
Men	287	1 867	2 637	1 672	1 710	1 054	401	86	13	-	9 727
Women	191	947	1 626	1 300	1 232	702	212	52	12	-	6 274
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 365	1 365
Offences against property	104	5 392	13 488	6 667	5 429	4 365	4 495	4 205	3 256	720	48 121
Men	49	2 319	5 288	2 758	2 231	1 499	1 135	852	598	-	16 729
Women	55	3 073	8 200	3 909	3 198	2 866	3 360	3 353	2 658	-	30 672
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	720
Other offences	3	128	196	175	228	294	30	17	9	45	1 125
Men	-	92	8	23	35	131	12	14	8	-	323
Women	3	36	188	152	193	163	18	3	1	-	757
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45

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Table 113 Victims of criminal offences by type of offence. 2014

	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
Victims, total	854	9 531	18 348	9 982	8 705	6 475	5 171	4 383	3 296	2 135	68 880
Sexual offences	269	1 197	401	168	106	60	33	23	6	5	2 268
Incest, etc.	16	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Rape, etc.	5	169	117	42	23	15	2	3	2	-	378
Heterosexual offences, child under 12 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual offence against child under 12 years ²	106	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
Heterosexual offences, other ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual offence against child under 15 years ²	16	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	165
Sexual offence, other ²	-	48	25	8	3	2	3	-	-	-	89
Homosexual offences, child under 12 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homosexual offences, other ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against decency	126	780	258	118	80	43	28	20	4	4	1 461
Crimes of violence	478	2 814	4 263	2 972	2 942	1 756	613	138	25	1 365	17 366
Assaulting public servant	-	1	254	591	698	517	134	4	-	1 233	3 432
Assaulting police at gatherings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, Infanticide, Attempted homicide	7	21	75	50	44	24	14	5	3	2	245
Assaulting private individual	440	2 142	2 944	1 637	1 475	816	304	82	16	34	9 890
Common assault	358	1 883	2 413	1 359	1 212	693	257	76	15	11	8 277
Grievous assault	81	257	530	276	260	123	47	5	1	23	1 603
Particularly grievous assault	1	2	1	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	10
Offences against life and health	6	26	51	31	43	33	13	5	1	52	261
Refrain from helping a person in danger, etc.	5	23	50	30	43	32	13	4	-	52	252
Unlawful compulsion	5	75	43	10	11	5	5	5	-	1	160
Loss of liberty	3	19	21	9	7	3	1	3	-	-	66
Serious loss of liberty	1	5	2	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	16
Threats	16	522	870	639	659	355	142	34	5	43	3 285
Offences against property	104	5 392	13 488	6 667	5 429	4 365	4 495	4 205	3 256	720	48 121
Theft of handbags	28	816	2 637	1 405	1 018	749	606	416	278	156	8 109
Theft from pocket or handbag	73	4 004	10 209	4 916	4 056	3 174	3 279	3 003	1 702	447	34 863
Trick theft in residences	-	5	4	6	11	14	71	191	813	2	1 117
Trick theft in streets	-	34	84	69	96	244	406	520	408	50	1 911
Theft connected with prostitution	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Theft connected with violence	-	2	9	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	17
Blackmail	-	54	82	55	57	21	18	2	3	22	314
Usury	-	2	6	3	12	7	-	4	2	4	40
Robbery	-	445	405	170	137	118	73	44	27	35	1 454
Particularly serious robbery	-	5	9	2	3	4	6	2	1	2	34
Robbery against person in own home	3	22	39	31	30	28	33	20	22	2	230
Particularly dangerous robbery against person in own home	-	3	4	8	6	3	3	2	-	-	29
Other offences	3	128	196	175	228	294	30	17	9	45	1 125
Breach of a caution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Act on protective order, exclusion order and eviction	3	127	193	171	224	289	28	17	9	39	1 100
Persecute at reiterate accusation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slander, libel, defamation, insult	-	1	3	4	4	5	2	-	-	6	25

Note: The age is calculated on the crimedate.

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¹ Ceased in 2013. ² New from 2013.

Table 114 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code by age and sex. 2014

	Guilty decisions							Men total	Women total	Total	Not guilty decisions	Decisions total
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 years +						
Penal Code offences, total¹	6 359	6 540	4 591	6 948	5 427	4 606	26 869	7 602	34 471	13 192	47 663	
Sexual offences, total	71	67	56	120	115	123	534	18	552	592	1 144	
Incest, etc.	-	1	-	-	6	5	11	1	12	18	30	
Rape, etc.	7	10	9	8	6	4	44	-	44	181	225	
Heterosexual offences, child under 12 ²	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	2	5	
Sexual offence, child under 12 years ³	2	3	5	9	14	15	48	-	48	39	87	
Heterosexual offences, other ²	2	1	1	2	1	1	8	-	8	4	12	
Sexual offence, child under 15 years ³	30	10	3	14	6	4	64	3	67	43	110	
Sexual offence, other ³	2	3	-	2	5	3	13	2	15	58	73	
Homosexual offences, child under 12 ²	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	
Homosexual offences, other ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Indecent exposure	27	37	24	62	61	65	273	3	276	213	489	
Prostitution, etc.	1	2	13	23	14	25	69	9	78	34	112	
Crimes of violence	1 086	1 264	818	1 115	913	554	5 078	672	5 750	3 584	9 334	
Offences against public authorities	233	303	166	259	220	154	1 131	204	1 335	223	1 558	
Gathering with disturb. of public order	5	17	7	-	-	-	29	-	29	23	52	
Homicide	1	8	2	4	4	3	18	4	22	9	31	
Attempted homicide	2	4	4	4	6	3	20	3	23	83	106	
Assault on private person	715	795	513	696	531	302	3 163	389	3 552	2 501	6 053	
Common assault	581	638	378	577	440	258	2 538	334	2 872	2 019	4 891	
Grievous assault	134	157	134	118	90	42	622	53	675	472	1 147	
Particularly grievous assault	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	2	5	10	15	
Intentional bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	-	1	1	3	4	3	6	6	12	4	16	
Offences against life or body	14	16	22	10	14	15	84	7	91	83	174	
Offences against personal liberty	14	14	13	23	14	10	79	9	88	72	160	
Threats	102	106	90	116	120	64	548	50	598	586	1 184	
Offences against property	4 798	4 488	3 124	4 988	3 867	3 603	18 325	6 543	24 868	7 799	32 667	
Forgery	82	85	92	138	84	39	381	139	520	229	749	
Arson	52	20	17	29	24	17	135	24	159	156	315	
Housebreaking	405	462	227	339	168	41	1 587	55	1 642	1 345	2 987	
Burglary (shops, companies)	146	184	112	178	81	19	697	23	720	559	1 279	
Household burglary	206	234	98	137	74	15	738	26	764	686	1 450	
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	53	44	17	24	13	7	152	6	158	100	258	
Thefts	2 767	2 466	1 842	3 073	2 562	2 826	10 230	5 306	15 536	2 232	17 768	
Thefts from cars, boats, etc.	51	38	29	43	29	13	194	9	203	133	336	
Shoplifting, etc.	2 134	1 655	1 334	2 338	2 103	2 544	7 359	4 749	12 108	619	12 727	
Other thefts	582	773	479	692	430	269	2 677	548	3 225	1 480	4 705	
Theft of motor vehicles	145	134	74	98	60	15	493	33	526	485	1 011	
Theft of mopeds	59	22	8	12	3	1	100	5	105	41	146	
Theft of bicycles	91	74	50	62	27	20	305	19	324	67	391	
Theft of other objects	164	73	20	30	20	8	305	10	315	135	450	
Larceny by finding	58	66	65	104	67	54	355	59	414	71	485	
Embezzlement, etc.	187	340	251	466	397	273	1 337	577	1 914	1 173	3 087	
Blackmail and usury	6	16	16	17	5	4	60	4	64	82	146	
Fraud against creditor	-	-	2	12	9	17	34	6	40	60	100	
Handling stolen goods	137	227	176	224	126	57	852	95	947	462	1 409	
Robbery	204	143	68	69	45	13	517	25	542	382	924	
Serious fraudulent tax evasion	-	1	6	12	25	36	73	7	80	104	184	
Malicious damage	396	297	182	241	182	141	1 315	124	1 439	707	2 146	
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	8	8	3	6	6	2	28	5	33	7	40	
Misappropriation and offences against property	37	54	25	56	57	39	218	50	268	61	329	
Other offences	404	721	593	725	532	326	2 932	369	3 301	1 217	4 518	
Selling narcotics	32	89	108	173	128	60	551	39	590	291	881	
Smuggling etc. of narcotics	4	13	19	39	35	10	110	10	120	74	194	
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	10	24	14	16	34	43	118	23	141	31	172	
Other offences	358	595	452	497	335	213	2 153	297	2 450	821	3 271	

¹ Enterprises are not included. ² 29 enterprises got a decision in 2014. ³ Ceased in 2013. ³ New from 2013.

Table 115 Offences against the Penal Code by type of penalty. 2014

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total	Charges waived	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsusended					
Penal Code, total	47 692	34 485	6 104	7 251	18 138	2 992	13 207	11 829	1 378
Sexual offences	1 144	552	136	185	152	79	592	531	61
Incest, etc.	30	12	4	8	-	-	18	15	3
Rape, etc.	225	44	2	35	-	7	181	172	9
Heterosexual offences, child under 12 ²	5	3	-	3	-	-	2	2	-
Sexual offence, child under 12 years ³	87	48	10	31	1	6	39	32	7
Heterosexual offences, other ²	12	8	3	3	-	2	4	3	1
Sexual offence, child under 15 years ³	110	67	20	21	2	24	43	41	2
Sexual offence, other ³	73	15	3	12	-	-	58	50	8
Homosexual offences, child under 12 ²	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Homosexual offences, other ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent exposure	489	276	72	34	140	30	213	183	30
Prostitution, etc.	112	78	22	38	9	9	34	33	1
Crimes of violence	9 335	5 750	2 279	2 251	251	969	3 585	3 051	534
Offences against public authorities	1 558	1 335	419	386	145	385	223	170	53
Gathering with disturb. of public order	52	29	15	7	7	-	23	20	3
Homicide	31	22	-	15	-	7	9	8	1
Attempted homicide	106	23	-	16	-	7	83	83	-
Assault on private person	6 054	3 552	1 561	1 453	54	484	2 502	2 103	399
Common assault	4 892	2 872	1 438	967	53	414	2 020	1 724	296
Grievous assault	1 147	675	123	481	1	70	472	370	102
Particularly grievous assault	15	5	-	5	-	-	10	9	1
Intentional bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	16	12	4	-	8	-	4	3	1
Offences against life or body	174	91	31	54	-	6	83	76	7
Offences against personal liberty	160	88	26	51	3	8	72	69	3
Threats	1 184	598	223	269	34	72	586	519	67
Offences against property	32 685	24 875	3 192	3 363	16 701	1 619	7 810	7 154	656
Forgery	755	521	207	168	72	74	234	206	28
Arson	315	159	51	59	3	46	156	144	12
Housebreaking	2 987	1 642	529	859	87	167	1 345	1 277	68
Burglary (shops, companies)	1 279	720	233	361	41	85	559	521	38
Household burglary	1 450	764	224	458	18	64	686	661	25
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	258	158	72	40	28	18	100	95	5
Thefts	17 768	15 536	671	909	13 168	788	2 232	2 046	186
Thefts from cars, boats, etc.	336	203	35	46	93	29	133	128	5
Shoplifting, etc.	12 727	12 108	122	357	11 109	520	619	558	61
Other thefts	4 705	3 225	514	506	1 966	239	1 480	1 360	120
Theft of motor vehicles	1 011	526	201	226	29	70	485	469	16
Theft of mopeds	146	105	11	4	85	5	41	36	5
Theft of bicycles	391	324	10	27	275	12	67	65	2
Theft of other objects	450	315	19	17	262	17	135	128	7
Larceny by finding	485	414	31	39	315	29	71	65	6
Embezzlement, etc.	3 090	1 915	933	247	551	184	1 175	1 020	155
Blackmail and usury	146	64	16	44	-	4	82	75	7
Fraud against creditor	100	40	32	7	1	-	60	52	8
Handling stolen goods	1 409	947	201	256	439	51	462	420	42
Robbery	924	542	83	413	2	44	382	354	28
Serious fraudulent tax evasion	188	82	28	43	7	4	106	96	10
Malicious damage	2 147	1 439	145	37	1 147	110	708	637	71
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	40	33	1	1	30	1	7	6	1
Misappropriation and offences against property	333	271	23	7	228	13	62	58	4
Other offences	4 528	3 308	497	1 452	1 034	325	1 220	1 093	127
Selling narcotics	881	590	51	524	1	14	291	277	14
Smuggling etc. of narcotics	194	120	6	111	1	2	74	63	11
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	172	141	6	28	105	2	31	27	4
Other offences	3 281	2 457	434	789	927	307	824	726	98

¹ Withdrawal of charges, no charges and other decisions. ² Ceased in 2013. ³ New from 2013.

Table 116 Convictions for offences against special legislation by age and sex. 2014

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
Special legislation, total¹	7 852	12 420	7 400	9 575	8 549	7 661	47 319	6 138	53 457
Act on Euforiant	3 023	5 249	2 966	2 923	1 600	855	15 244	1 372	16 616
Aliens Act	17	122	208	371	223	94	830	205	1 035
The Firearms Act	490	640	376	434	383	380	2 556	147	2 703
Fire-prevention legislation, etc.	35	30	37	54	84	161	329	72	401
Statutory of public peace and order	2 462	3 770	1 876	1 503	873	461	10 316	629	10 945
Income tax and fiscal acts	171	323	259	420	437	356	1 785	181	1 966
Health and social legislation	36	94	87	117	95	80	448	61	509
Environmental legislation	55	93	87	194	365	555	1 078	271	1 349
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	34	139	182	490	699	1 062	1 685	921	2 606
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	41	164	232	621	834	1 018	2 759	151	2 910
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	175	406	265	262	182	106	1 253	143	1 396
Act on restraining order, stay basis and expulsion	-	6	5	11	29	25	63	13	76
Other special legislation	1 313	1 384	820	2 175	2 745	2 508	8 973	1 972	10 945

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

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¹ Excl. 5,587 enterprises.**Table 117 Convictions for offences against special legislation by conviction type. 2014**

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total	Charges waived	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsuspen- ded					
Special legislation, total	59 044	57 450	833	1 153	54 642	822	1 594	1 501	93
Act on Euforiant	16 616	15 699	689	635	13 951	424	917	869	48
Aliens Act	1 250	1 214	2	304	896	12	36	33	3
The Firearms Act	2 710	2 344	73	137	1 945	189	366	351	15
Fire prevention legislation, etc.	408	408	-	-	408	-	-	-	-
Statutory of public peace and order	10 947	10 912	-	-	10 907	5	35	34	1
Income tax and fiscal acts	2 090	2 080	30	56	1 990	4	10	10	-
Health and social legislation	625	606	10	11	580	5	19	17	2
Environmental legislation	1 704	1 691	1	-	1 567	123	13	12	1
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	2 724	2 681	7	2	2 650	22	43	35	8
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	5 450	5 388	5	-	5 372	11	62	55	7
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	1 498	1 492	-	-	1 490	2	6	5	1
Act on restraining order, stay basis and expulsion	76	28	1	7	3	17	48	43	5
Other special legislation	12 946	12 907	15	1	12 883	8	39	37	2

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

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¹ Withdrawal of charges, no charges and other decisions.

Table 118 Convictions for offences against the Road Traffic Act by age and sex. 2014

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
Road Traffic Act, total¹	7 082	14 481	12 048	23 803	28 211	32 008	89 933	27 700	117 633
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	77	163	114	227	232	302	927	188	1 115
Drunken driving	449	1 238	869	1 398	1 591	2 190	6 990	745	7 735
Vehicle deficiencies	1 413	676	424	604	513	569	3 884	315	4 199
Other offences	5 143	12 404	10 641	21 574	25 875	28 947	78 132	26 452	104 584
Non-compliance with speed limits	2 218	7 083	6 527	15 019	19 970	21 993	52 795	20 015	72 810
Non-compliance with orders	76	152	123	136	87	110	574	110	684
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	256	396	284	562	750	1 493	2 371	1 370	3 741
Overload	3	72	91	185	221	265	812	25	837
Other	2 590	4 701	3 616	5 672	4 847	5 086	21 580	4 932	26 512

¹ Enterprises are not included. 990 enterprises were convicted in 2014.

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Table 119 Convictions for offences against the Road Traff. Act by convict. type. 2014

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total	Charges waived	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsuspen- ded					
Road Traffic Act, total	118 623	117 511	1 836	1 115	114 250	310	1 112	807	305
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	1 115	995	231	82	672	10	120	110	10
Drunken driving	7 735	7 432	1 179	605	5 591	57	303	263	40
Vehicle deficiencies	4 324	4 297	3	1	4 289	4	27	24	3
Other offences	105 449	104 787	423	427	103 698	239	662	410	252
Non-compliance with speed limits	72 810	72 633	17	13	72 575	28	177	115	62
Non-compliance with orders	684	681	1	-	678	2	3	-	3
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	3 741	3 690	3	2	3 675	10	51	22	29
Over loading	1 237	1 233	-	-	1 233	-	4	3	1
Other	26 977	26 550	402	412	25 537	199	427	270	157

¹ Withdrawal of charges, no charges and other decisions.

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Table 120 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code and special legisl. 2014

Number per 100,000 at age:	Guilty decisions				Not guilty decisions			
	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total
Men 15 years +, total	1 165	3 858	1 991	7 015	491	42	61	594
15-19 years	2 622	3 353	3 915	9 889	1 116	37	111	1 264
20-24 years	2 845	6 193	5 924	14 961	1 346	94	212	1 652
25-29 years	2 210	5 516	3 775	11 501	927	78	151	1 156
30-39 years	1 657	5 178	2 335	9 171	692	67	73	832
40-49 years	1 028	4 989	1 686	7 703	418	43	44	505
50 years +	302	2 331	615	3 248	107	18	12	136
Women 15 years +, total	321	1 163	252	1 736	79	6	7	91
15-19 years	925	530	304	1 758	147	5	8	161
20-24 years	643	1 428	439	2 510	182	7	18	208
25-29 years	466	1 430	366	2 262	129	8	11	148
30-39 years	372	1 701	377	2 450	129	9	9	148
40-49 years	311	1 928	369	2 609	91	8	8	108
50 years +	140	737	116	993	24	4	2	30

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Table 121 Convictions relating to Penal Code and special legislat. by sentence. 2014

Number per 100,000 at age	Decisions total	Guilty decisions				Not guilty decisions			
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total	Charges waived	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsu-suspended					
Men 15 years +, total	7 609	7 015	317	388	6 156	153	594	530	64
15-19 years	11 153	9 889	722	409	8 498	260	1 264	1 165	99
20-24 years	16 613	14 961	767	1 009	12 813	372	1 652	1 496	156
25-29 years	12 656	11 501	536	922	9 718	324	1 156	1 038	118
30-39 years	10 003	9 171	406	688	7 850	226	832	748	84
40-49 years	8 208	7 703	284	386	6 886	148	505	437	68
50 years +	3 384	3 248	107	77	3 022	42	136	113	23
Women 15 years +, total	1 828	1 736	61	24	1 626	25	91	79	12
15-19 years	1 919	1 758	127	28	1 547	56	161	143	17
20-24 years	2 718	2 510	114	49	2 301	47	208	185	23
25-29 years	2 410	2 262	84	51	2 086	40	148	123	25
30-39 years	2 598	2 450	81	43	2 289	37	148	129	19
40-49 years	2 716	2 609	78	34	2 470	26	108	92	15
50 years +	1 023	993	27	6	950	10	30	25	5

¹ Withdrawal of charges, no charges and other decisions.

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Table 122 Unsuspended sentence for offences against Penal Code. 2014

	Up to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	3 months +	Total
Penal Code, total	1 468	1 666	819	3 254	7 207
Sexual offences	17	19	20	128	184
Rape	-	-	1	34	35
Crimes of violence	358	663	338	878	2 237
Assault against public servant	138	108	44	94	384
Violence against the person	148	462	254	580	1 444
Threats	60	67	32	109	268
Offences against property	680	840	387	1 429	3 336
Burglary	126	178	114	436	854
Theft	400	385	137	260	1 182
Handling stolen goods	54	71	33	98	256
Robbery	10	18	28	340	396
Other offences	413	144	74	819	1 450
Trafficking or smuggling of drugs	3	11	27	594	635

¹ Excl. unsuspended sentence with unknown length of sentence

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Table 123 Unsuspended sentence for offences against special legislation. 2014

	Up to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	3 months +	Total
Road Traffic Acts total	583	355	115	62	1 115
Traffic acc. under influence of alcohol	36	24	16	6	82
Drunken driving	310	169	75	51	605
Road Traffic Act, other	237	162	24	5	428
Special legislation total	583	278	98	192	1 151
Act on Euforians	260	162	80	133	635
The Firearms Act	105	7	7	17	136
Income tax and fiscal acts	15	31	3	6	55
Act on restraining order, stay basis and expulsion	5	2	-	-	7
Other special legislation	198	76	8	36	318

¹ Excl. unsuspended sentence with unknown length of sentence.

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Table 124 Criminal cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2013

	Lower courts			Total
	Copenhagen region ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	
Cases concluded in First instance	45 098	35 900	48 368	129 366
With lay assessors	4 663	4 429	6 461	15 553
Without lay assessors	36 759	27 999	37 074	101 832
Trials by jury	90	49	29	168
Confession	3 219	2 980	4 096	10 295
Other cases	367	443	708	1 518

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region.

Source: The Court Administration

Table 125 Civil justice: cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2013

	Lower courts				High courts		First instance, total
	Copenhagen region ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	Eastern High Court ²	Western High Court ²	
Proceedings, total	30 923	29 614	39 653	100 190	117	41	100 348
Type of cases							
Ordinary cases	9 612	7 244	11 274	28 130	117	41	28 288
Minor cases	13 860	14 840	18 767	47 467	-	-	47 467
Residential	1 840	1 037	1 061	3 938	-	-	3 938
Ban/injunction	80	41	63	184	-	-	184
Matrimonial	891	815	982	2 688	-	-	2 688
Parental responsibility	1 675	2 552	3 446	7 673	-	-	7 673
Paternity	306	443	615	1 364	-	-	1 364
Incapacitation	539	415	504	1 458	-	-	1 458
Other cases	2 120	2 227	2 941	7 288	-	-	7 288

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region and the Maritime and Commercial Court. ² As from January 1, 2008 all first instance cases start, as a principal rule, in lower courts.

Source: The Court Administration

Table 126 Persons with guilty decisions, Penal code. 2013

	Total	Imprisonment			Fines	Withdrawal of charges	Other decisions
		Total	Suspended	Unsuspected			
Penal Code, total	27 029	12 450	6 216	6 234	12 608	1 046	925
Sexual offences, total	582	363	162	201	139	45	35
Incest etc.	20	19	6	13	-	-	1
Rape etc.	48	40	2	38	-	-	8
Heterosexual offences, child under 12 ¹	40	34	7	27	-	1	5
Sexual offence against child under 12 years ²	19	18	6	12	-	-	1
Heterosexual offences, other ¹	62	30	16	14	2	25	5
Sexual offence against child under 15 years ²	18	12	8	4	-	6	-
Sexual offence, other ²	6	6	2	4	-	-	-
Homosexual offences, child under 12 ¹	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Homosexual offences, other ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against decency	266	113	72	41	129	12	12
Prostitution etc.	102	90	42	48	8	1	3
Crimes of violence, total	5 981	4 728	2 259	2 469	291	417	545
Assaulting public servant	1 259	759	388	371	170	97	233
Gathering with disturbance of public order	10	4	1	3	5	1	-
Homicide	21	18	-	18	-	-	3
Attempted homicide	37	30	-	30	-	-	7
Assault against private person	3 842	3 257	1 576	1 681	60	296	229
Common assault	3 027	2 501	1 406	1 095	60	282	184
Grievous assault	806	748	170	578	-	14	44
Particularly grievous assault	9	8	-	8	-	-	1
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	7	3	2	1	4	-	-
Offences against life or body	82	81	37	44	-	1	-
Offences against personal liberty	83	75	29	46	1	-	7
Threats	640	501	226	275	51	22	66
Offences against property, total	18 847	6 036	3 446	2 590	11 854	649	308
Forgery	414	251	198	53	124	35	4
Arson	146	85	23	62	4	5	52
Burglary	1 469	1 250	593	657	85	93	41
Burglary (shops, companies)	657	563	268	295	31	37	26
Household burglary	645	573	244	329	24	35	13
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	167	114	81	33	30	21	2
Theft	10 530	1 279	789	490	8 902	287	62
Theft from cars, boats etc.	150	80	46	34	55	12	3
Theft from shops etc.	7 996	345	154	191	7 448	176	27
Other theft	2 384	854	589	265	1 399	99	32
Theft of motor vehicles	524	454	205	249	19	40	11
Theft of mopeds	117	14	12	2	95	6	2
Theft of bicycles	191	18	10	8	169	4	-
Theft of other objects	297	40	23	17	238	18	1
Larceny by finding	356	81	43	38	258	10	7
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	1 731	1 191	987	204	448	69	23
Blackmail and usury	70	62	10	52	3	3	2
Fraud against creditors	28	24	20	4	4	-	-
Receiving stolen goods	757	373	216	157	346	24	14
Robbery	627	558	86	472	1	2	66
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	96	91	29	62	4	-	1
Malicious damage	1 369	227	172	55	1 070	51	21
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	27	2	-	2	25	-	-
Misappropriation and offences against property	98	36	30	6	59	2	1
Other offences, total	2 921	1 757	487	1 270	904	181	79
Selling narcotics etc.	507	480	51	429	3	5	19
Smuggling narcotics	116	113	7	106	-	-	3
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	139	19	4	15	116	3	1
Other stipulations in Penal Code	2 159	1 145	425	720	785	173	56

¹ Ceased in 2013. ² New from 2013.

Table 127 Persons with guilty decisions, traffic law and special laws. 2013

	Total	Imprisonment			Fines	Withdrawal of charges	Other penalty
		Total	Suspended	Unsuspected			
Road Traffic Act, total	108 569	3 441	2 121	1 320	104 894	106	128
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	1 009	361	265	96	638	7	3
Drunken driving	7 536	2 175	1 428	747	5 318	17	26
Vehicle deficiencies	3 920	3	2	1	3 915	1	1
Other offences	96 104	902	426	476	95 023	81	98
Special legislation, total	36 222	1 622	829	793	34 143	374	83
Act on Euforants	11 885	1 257	674	583	10 350	244	34
The Firearms Act	1 874	231	75	156	1 559	61	23
Statutory of public peace and order	8 659	3	3	-	8 654	1	1
Employment and transport legislation etc.	1 613	8	8	-	1 595	2	8
Other special legislation	12 191	123	69	54	11 985	66	17

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Table 128 Crime rate and origin. 2013

	Western countries		Non-western countries		Danish origin
	Immigrant	Descendant	Immigrant	Descendant	
Men, 15-79 years, total	3 679	391	12 043	5 309	102 700
Women, 15-79 years, total	1 286	108	2 590	902	31 403
	Index, men total = 100				
Men, 15-79 years	54	108	127	220	98
Of which:					
15-19 years	38	139	131	193	94
20-29 years	37	107	134	230	97
30-39 years	60	91	122	235	98
40-49 years	67	99	124	180	99
50-59 years	80	117	121	..	99
60-69 years	99	104	144	..	99
70-79 years	113	..	108	..	100
	index, women total = 100				
Women, 15-79 years	72	121	88	185	101

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. The two dots means that there are less than 10 convicted.

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Table 129 Crime index for men. 2013

	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Special legislation	Total
index, all men = 100				
EU countries				
Denmark	98	96	100	98
Poland	76	80	64	77
Sweden	77	68	63	71
Romania	54	82	19	63
United Kingdom	40	59	48	56
Germany	39	57	36	52
Other European countries				
Yugoslavia ¹	230	211	163	192
Turkey	143	235	156	192
Bosnia and Herzegovina	133	115	95	111
Norway	50	55	48	56
Africa				
Marocco	229	192	202	189
Somalia	246	139	264	189
America				
USA	15	40	20	33
Asia				
Lebanon	291	310	264	254
Pakistan	128	217	160	179
Iraq	145	207	134	166
Iran	135	143	123	133
Afghanistan	100	143	96	123
Sri Lanka	85	140	98	120
Vietnam	138	81	64	87
Philippine	59	33	48	47

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

¹ Before the split-up.

Table 130 Duration to recidivism by type of index penalty. 2010-2012

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
Total	17 457	11 193	15 363	44 013	101 997	146 010	30
Released after serving sentence in prison	1 647	671	702	3 020	1 690	4 710	64
Released after serving sentence in home confinement	224	166	233	623	805	1 428	44
Conviction by order ceased/repealed	46	29	38	113	316	429	26
Suspended sentence and community service	503	333	444	1 280	1 825	3 105	41
Suspended sentence	1 279	778	978	3 035	3 935	6 970	44
Convictions resulting in fines	13 183	8 962	12 729	34 874	92 480	127 354	27
Cases of withdrawal of charges subject to conditions	19	11	9	39	55	94	41
Cases of withdrawal of charges not subject to conditions	556	243	230	1 029	891	1 920	54

www.statbank.dk/recidiv1

Table 131 Duration to recidivism by sex and age¹ . 2010-2012

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
Males, total	15 620	9 884	13 388	38 892	74 314	113 206	34
15-19 years	2 734	1 714	2 215	6 663	6 538	13 201	50
20-24 years	3 544	1 809	2 268	7 621	8 498	16 119	47
25-29 years	2 219	1 236	1 577	5 032	6 878	11 910	42
30-34 years	1 757	1 087	1 447	4 291	7 506	11 797	36
35-39 years	1 488	1 050	1 429	3 967	8 375	12 342	32
40-49 years	2 461	1 819	2 607	6 887	17 224	24 111	29
50-59 years	1 000	815	1 253	3 068	11 040	14 108	22
60 years +	417	354	592	1 363	8 255	9 618	14
Females, total	1 837	1 309	1 975	5 121	27 683	32 804	16
15-19 years	206	112	188	506	2 147	2 653	19
20-24 years	292	163	222	677	2 515	3 192	21
25-29 years	199	135	185	519	2 266	2 785	19
30-34 years	228	152	231	611	2 933	3 544	17
35-39 years	239	192	291	722	3 678	4 400	16
40-49 years	428	321	513	1 262	7 148	8 410	15
50-59 years	177	155	222	554	4 029	4 583	12
60 years +	68	79	123	270	2 967	3 237	8

¹ Age at time of release/conviction.

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Table 132 Duration to recidivism by age1 and education2. 2010-2012

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
Basic school, total	9 130	5 136	6 512	20 778	29 034	49 812	42
15-19 years	1 902	1 057	1 421	4 380	4 348	8 728	50
20-24 years	2 212	1 039	1 178	4 429	3 657	8 086	55
25-29 years	1 348	694	830	2 872	2 687	5 559	52
30-34 years	1 105	564	679	2 348	2 514	4 862	48
35-39 years	773	514	633	1 920	2 700	4 620	42
40-49 years	1 179	790	1 070	3 039	5 688	8 727	35
50-59 years	422	327	446	1 195	3 908	5 103	23
60 years +	189	151	255	595	3 532	4 127	14
General Upper Secondary School, total	810	649	920	2 379	7 430	9 809	24
15-19 years	191	171	227	589	1 898	2 487	24
20-24 years	203	139	185	527	1 498	2 025	26
25-29 years	85	68	66	219	559	778	28
30-34 years	79	48	81	208	590	798	26
35-39 years	70	55	108	233	691	924	25
40-49 years	115	110	154	379	1 307	1 686	22
50-59 years	48	49	78	175	628	803	22
60 years +	19	9	21	49	259	308	16
Vocational Education, total	5 180	3 769	5 350	14 299	39 106	53 405	27
15-19 years	774	559	714	2 047	2 321	4 368	47
20-24 years	1 095	635	916	2 646	4 215	6 861	39
25-29 years	645	414	572	1 631	3 472	5 103	32
30-34 years	552	422	619	1 593	4 131	5 724	28
35-39 years	572	444	626	1 642	4 735	6 377	26
40-49 years	981	771	1 145	2 897	10 048	12 945	22
50-59 years	390	349	518	1 257	5 895	7 152	18
60 years +	171	175	240	586	4 289	4 875	12
Higher Education, total	1 185	1 027	1 786	3 998	21 960	25 958	15
15-19 years	4	1	3	8	38	46	17
20-24 years	73	62	101	236	1 153	1 389	17
25-29 years	94	82	138	314	1 659	1 973	16
30-34 years	122	117	173	412	2 586	2 998	14
35-39 years	162	142	255	559	3 384	3 943	14
40-49 years	404	348	595	1 347	6 334	7 681	18
50-59 years	236	183	343	762	4 052	4 814	16
60 years +	90	92	178	360	2 754	3 114	12
Unknown Education, total	1 152	612	795	2 559	4 467	7 026	36
15-19 years	69	38	38	145	80	225	64
20-24 years	253	97	110	460	490	950	48
25-29 years	246	113	156	515	767	1 282	40
30-34 years	127	88	126	341	618	959	36
35-39 years	150	87	98	335	543	878	38
40-49 years	210	121	156	487	995	1 482	33
50-59 years	81	62	90	233	586	819	28
60 years +	16	6	21	43	388	431	10

¹Age at time of release/conviction. ²Highest completed/ongoing Education per. October 2009.

www.statbank.dk/recidiv6

Table 133 Inmates in main prisons and local prisons and institutions

	Men		Women		Total	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Average number of inmates per day	3 984	3 762	179	171	4 163	3 933
Number of new inmates per year¹	13 164	11 492	1 153	1 060	14 317	12 552
Local prisons and Copenhagen prisons						
Average number of inmates per day	1 696	1 605	90	86	1 786	1 691
Custody and arrest	1 279	1 248	69	63	1 348	1 311
Prison and detention	274	238	11	13	285	251
Fine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admitted under the Aliens Act	143	120	10	9	153	129
Other	0	0	0	-	0	0
State prisons						
Average number of inmates per day	2 141	2 018	81	75	2 222	2 093
Custody and arrest	15	12	0	1	15	13
Prison and detention	2 105	1 982	81	74	2 187	2 056
Fine	1	0	0	-	1	0
Admitted under the Aliens Act	1	1	-	-	1	1
Other	19	23	-	0	19	23
Institutions						
Average number of residents per day	147	139	8	10	155	149
Custody	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judge to suspended	5	3	1	-	6	3
Paroleed	6	5	-	0	6	5
Judge to prisons	126	123	7	9	133	132
Voluntary clientele	10	7	0	0	10	8

Note: Excl. Sandholm camp and Åbenrå asylum department.

Source: Department of Prisons and Probation

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

Table 134 Criminal justice, Appeals. 2014

	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	Total	Supreme Court			Total
				From Eastern High Court	From Western High Court	From other courts	
Appeals, total	1 871	1 330	3 201	7	4	-	12
Charged persons, total	1 472	1 461	2 933	15	8	-	23
Of which							
Penalty increased	188	140	328	-	1	-	1
Penalty confirmed	814	496	1 310	11	5	-	16
Penalty mitigated	314	241	555	2	2	-	4
Other decisions	18	17	35	2	-	-	2
Acquittal both instances	5	4	9	...	...	...	...
Conviction lower court/acquittal high court	75	77	152	...	...	...	...
Acquittal lower court/conviction high court	20	24	44	...	...	...	...
Appeals in interlocutory procedure, total	1 664	1 415	3 079	20	6	-	26

Note: Other decisions include raised and repealed cases.

Source: The Court Administration

Table 135 Enforcement proceedings, registration, estates of deceased persons and bankruptcies, etc. 2013

	Copenhagen region ¹	Other islands	Jutland	Total
Enforcement proceedings, total	96 916	116 271	141 822	355 009
Ordinary cases:				
Demand, payments	44 939	59 432	71 090	175 461
Demand, payments, distress	4 101	5 494	6 161	15 756
Other cases	233	190	271	694
Special cases:				
Custody cases	529	828	1 084	2 441
Enforcement proceedings, spontaneously ²	12 075	7 678	8 805	28 558
Ban-evidences cases	102	54	123	279
Other cases	606	626	900	2 132
Inkassoproces:				
Petitions for auctions sales of real property	1 649	5 367	4 807	11 823
Auctions sales of real property	1 765	5 674	5 184	12 623
Of which: Consistently auctions sales	314	1 927	1 774	4 015
Claim payment, other	30 917	30 928	43 397	105 242
Notarial acts	27 494	13 478	23 553	64 525
Registrations, total³	..	..	..	1 763 487
Of which:				
Documents of title	..	..	..	139 064
Mortgage documents	..	..	..	1 365 015
Easement documents ⁴	..	..	..	232 181
Wills	..	..	..	27 227
Estates of deceased persons, total	12 493	17 492	23 878	53 863
Ordinary estates of deceased persons:				
Disposed of without adm. § 18	4 345	5 014	6 779	16 138
Passed to surviving spouse § 22	108	212	280	600
Undivided possession § 24	1 985	3 975	5 763	11 723
Private adm. out of court § 25	2 863	3 520	5 053	11 436
Simple adm. out of court §§ 33-34	1 245	1 856	3 174	6 275
Administred by executor § 36	1 558	2 609	2 378	6 545
Disposed with admin.	264	175	248	687
Revived cases with changed erstates adm.	84	96	108	288
Other erstates	33	30	88	151
Special erstates total	8	5	7	20
Other probates⁵	362	6 500	8 645	15 507
Bankruptcy	42	2 138	3 009	5 189
Restructuring of debts	87	2 101	2 953	5 141
Reconstruction ⁶	1	60	82	143
Liquidations	14	1 822	2 262	4 098
Spouse probates	217	365	315	897
Other cases	1	14	24	39

¹ Include judicial districts in Copenhagen, Glostrup, Lyngby and Bornholm. ² Including compulsory sales for ships, furniture, cooperative housing and voluntary foreclosures. ³ Excl. Writing out requisitions. ⁴ Including Registration amendments. ⁵ Exclusive 6,453 cases tried in the Maritime and Commercial Court. ⁶ Including requests for suspension of payment.

Source: The Court Administration

Education and knowledge

The Danish education system

Population by status of education

Full time education

Courses and adult education

Educational performance

Education in an international perspective

Research, development and innovation

Information society

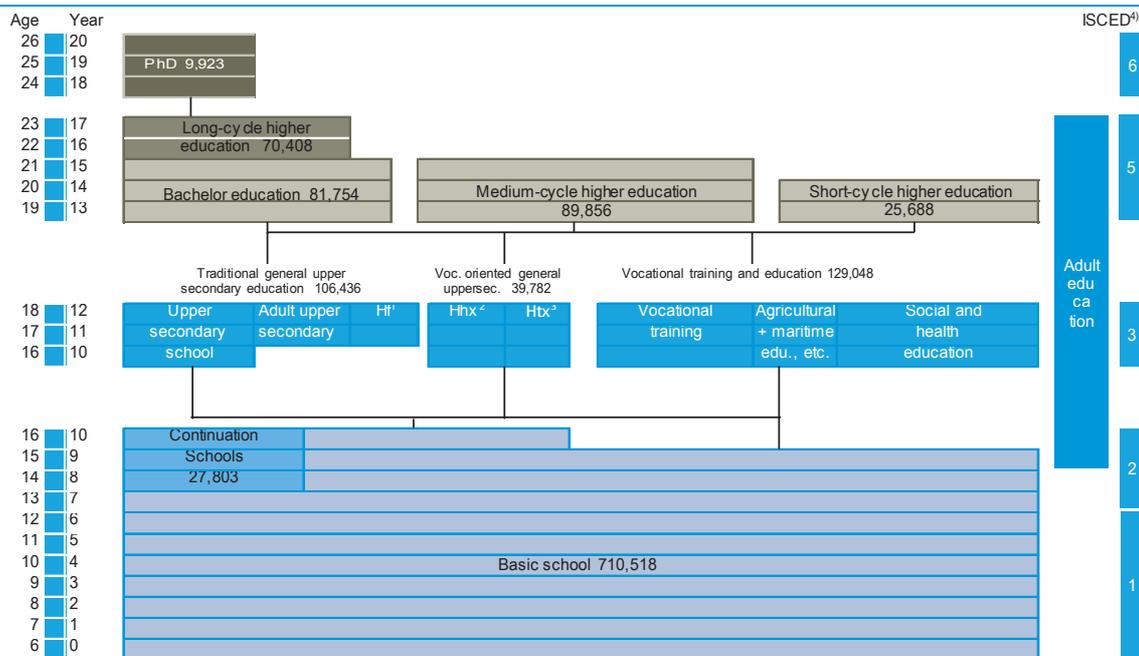


The Danish education system

The ordinary education system comprehends education ranging from 0th grade 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 2014



¹Higher preparatory examination. ² Higher commercial examination. ³Higher technical examination.

⁴International Standard Classification of Education

Population by status of education

Increase in the level of education

In 2014, 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 2004. There is an equal distribution between men than 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 33 per cent had completed a higher education in 2014. In 2004, 37 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed a vocational education and 27 per cent had completed a higher education.

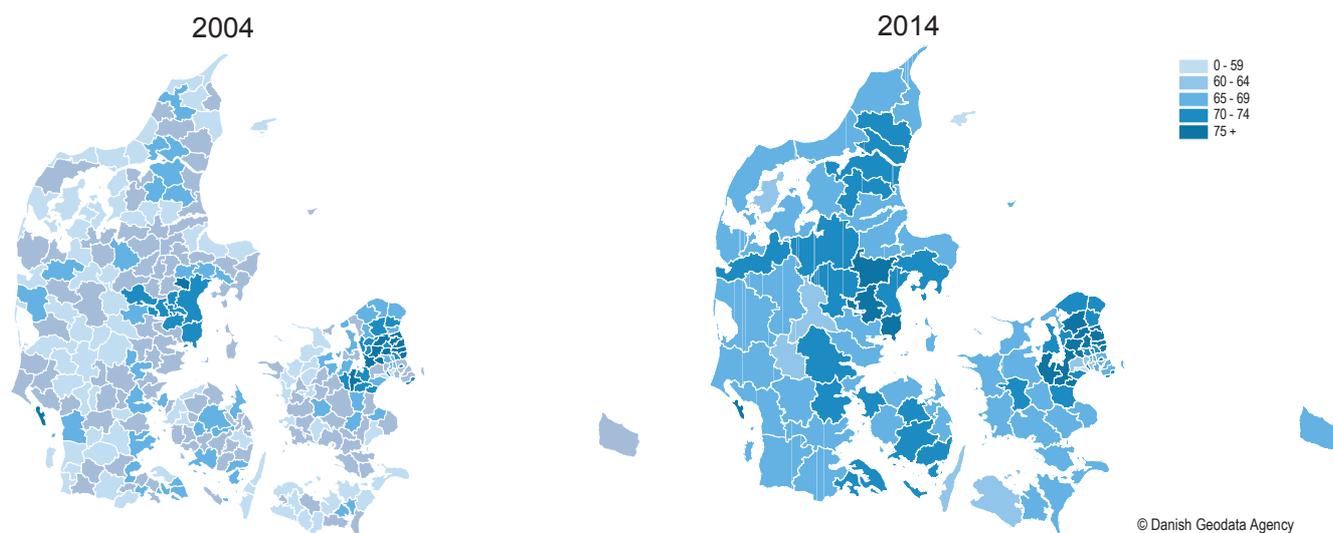
Among the remaining 30 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 21 per cent had completed basic school education, 5 per cent general upper secondary education as the highest level of education, while there is no information for the last 4 per cent.

Regional differences

Regional differences are evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2014. 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

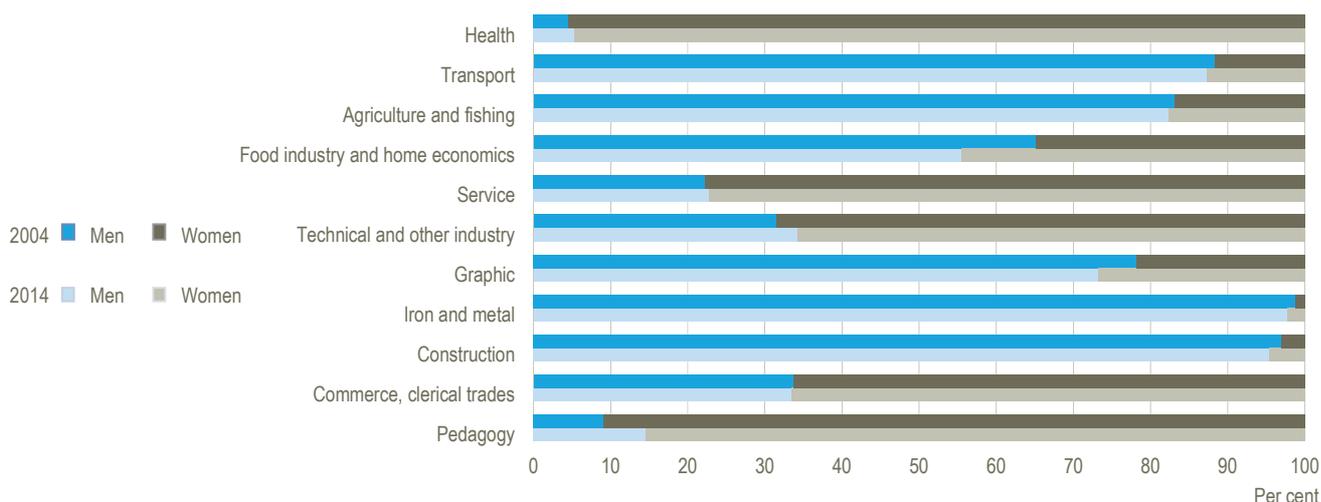


Sharp divisions in educational patterns between the sexes

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 2014, 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

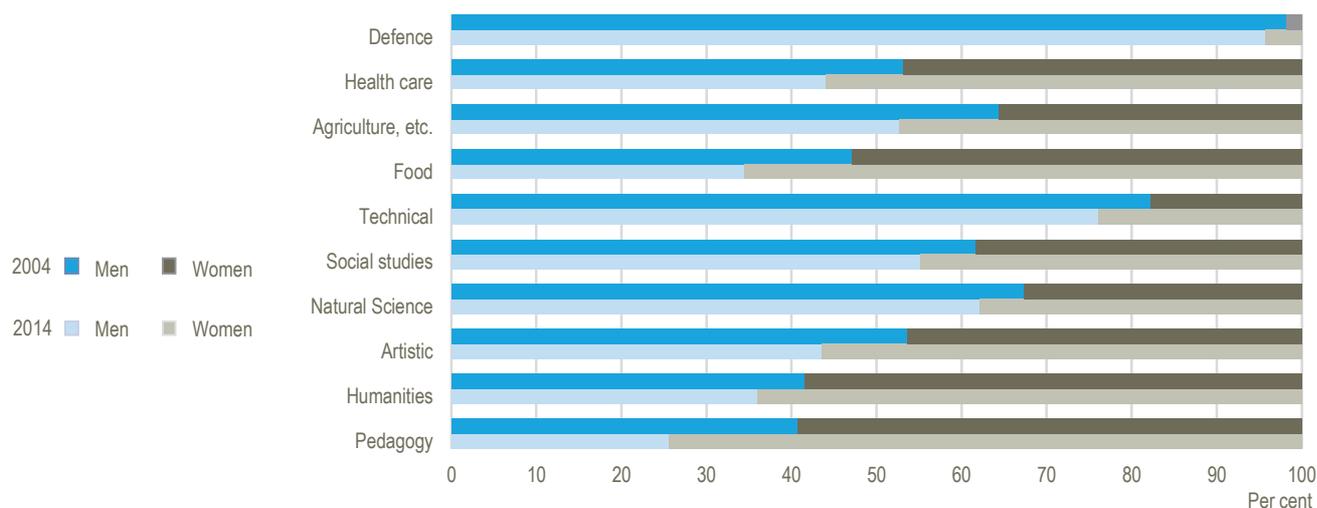
As far as medium-cycle education is concerned, three in ten disciplines were sharply dominated by men: These were technical (e.g. building technicians and engineers), transport (e.g. marine engineers and shipmasters) and public security education. However, three disciplines (pedagogy, the food sector,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

Long-cycle higher education is more mixed

As far as long-cycle higher education is concerned, particular two disciplines (technical and defense) 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 krhf1

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 2014, 710,000 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 66,900 had started in pre-school class, while 174,200 attended 8th to 10th grade, and among these, 27,750 attended continuation schools.

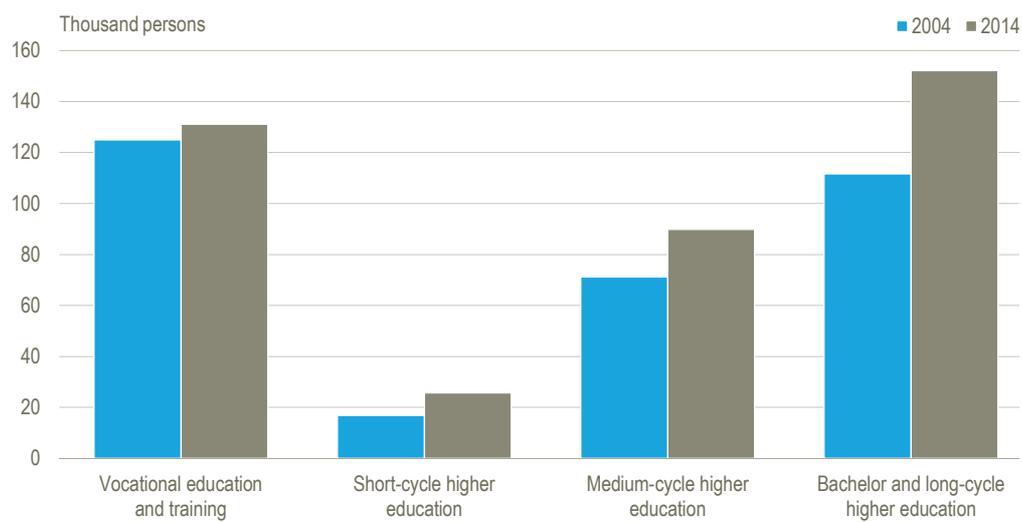
Higher number of students attending medium-cycle higher educations

In total 267,600 students are attending higher educations in 2014 – not including Ph.D. students. The largest part, 34 per cent, is attending the medium-cycle higher educations, followed by bachelor and long-cycle higher educations by 31 and 26 per cent respectively. The smaller part is accounted for by the students at short-cycle higher educations with 10 per cent of the attending students.

Typically, a short-cycle higher education can be taken at Business and Technology Academies and comprises educations such as estate agent, market economist and computer scientist. The medium-cycle higher educations are offered by University Colleges and comprise educations such as school teacher, social worker, nurse and pedagogue. Bachelor- and long-cycle higher educations are most often offered by the universities.

Increase in students in vocational educations

The number of students in vocational educations has increased by 5 per cent and by 34 per cent in higher educations from 2004 to 2014. In 2014 there were 131,100 students in vocational educations and 267,600 students in higher educations, such as policeman, nurse or doctor. Ph.D.-students are not included in this figure.

Figure 5 Students attending education and training providing profess. qualifications

www.statbank.dk/u11 and [u1107](http://www.statbank.dk/u1107)

Courses and adult education

Adult education at almost all levels of education

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 2012-13, nearly 1.2 million course participants completed their participation in public-managed adult or supplementary courses, and course participants at adult vocational training constituted 56 per cent of these. Course participants at general courses, i.e. 8th and 9th form and higher preparatory course, constituted 34 per cent, while course participants at further education constituted 10 per cent, respectively.

38 per cent of the course participants had vocational training as highest education completed, 30 per cent had basic school, 7 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

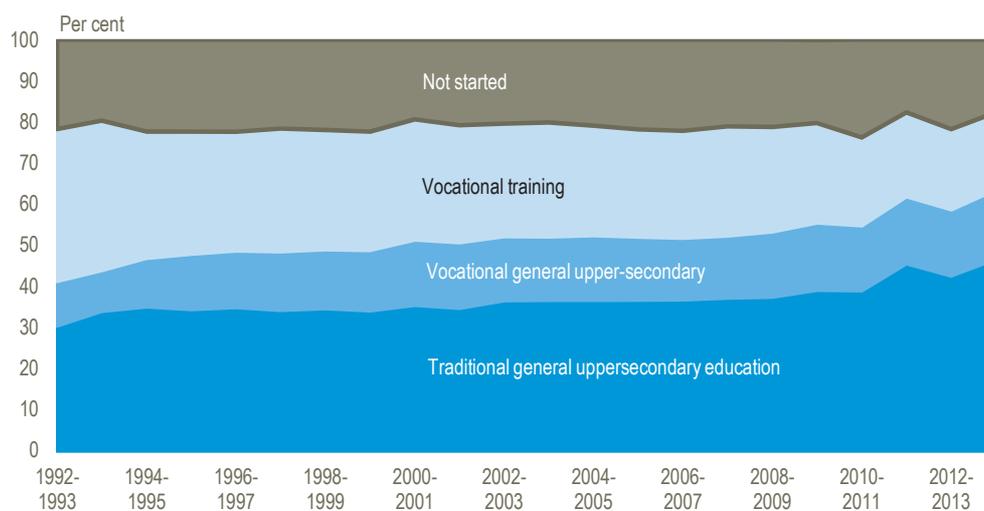
51 per cent of the participants in public courses were women. The proportion of women at the general courses was 59 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 45 per cent. At the higher education centres, 59 per cent were women.

Educational performance

Eight out of ten young people are in education immediately after primary school

Of all students leaving school in 2013-14, 82 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 63 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 19 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

48 per cent of the students leaving school in 1994-95 attended traditional general upper-secondary education or vocational general upper-secondary, while 16 per cent opted for vocational education and training within a period of three months after leaving basic school. In the period from 1994-95 to 2013-14 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 has decreased from 21 per cent to 16 per cent during the ten year period.

21 per cent of students who graduated from traditional general upper-secondary education in 2013-14 continued their education immediately after completing their general upper-secondary education. The corresponding proportion of graduates from 2003-04 was 23 per cent. The proportion of graduates from 2013-14 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 35 per cent.

82 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2013-14 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

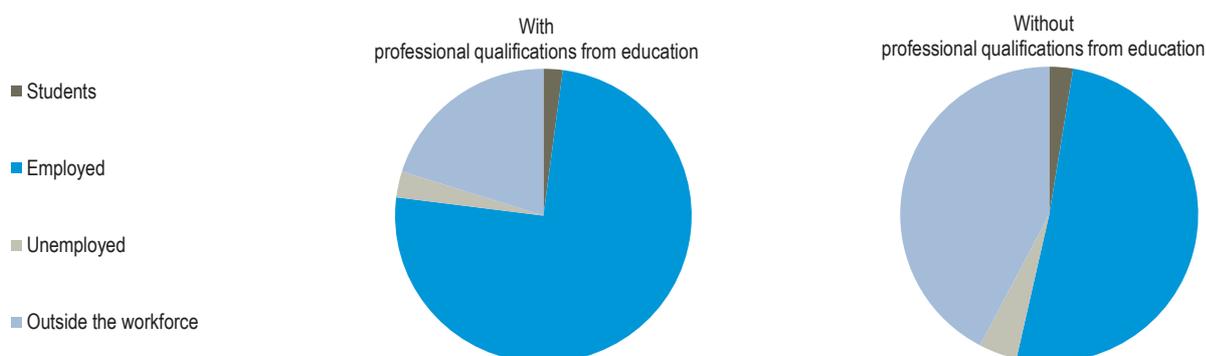
Ten years after leaving basic school in 2003-04, about 47 per cent had completed training providing them with professional qualifications. Of this group, 24 per cent had completed a vocational education course and 23 per cent had completed higher education, while 30 per cent were still studying. The 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 18 per cent of the year 2003-04.

Education has a significant effect on employment

In 2013 67 per cent of the age group 30-69 years were employed, 3 per cent unemployed, 27 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 2013



www.statbank.dk/krhf2

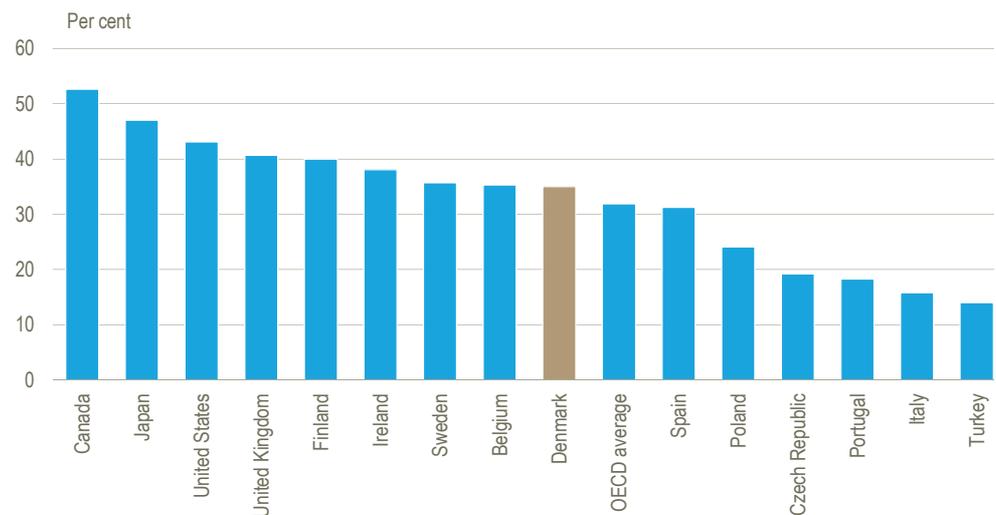
Education in an international perspective

Level of education in Denmark above OECD average

In all OECD countries, an average of 32 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had completed a higher education in 2012. At 35 per cent, Denmark was among OECD countries above average percentage. The three highest percentages were found in Canada, Japan, Israel, while Italy, Turkey and China accounted for the lowest percentages.

Danes proceed through 18.4 years of education

Children that began primary education in Denmark in 2012 will proceed through an average of 18.4 years of full time education during their lifetime. Ireland, Iceland, Australia, New Zealand and Finland are topping the list with Denmark, all accounting for 18 years of education or more. Among countries lying around 15 years of education are Slovakia, Russia and Brasil. The OECD average was 16.9 in 2012.

Figure 8 Persons having completed tertiary education in selected OECD countries. 2012

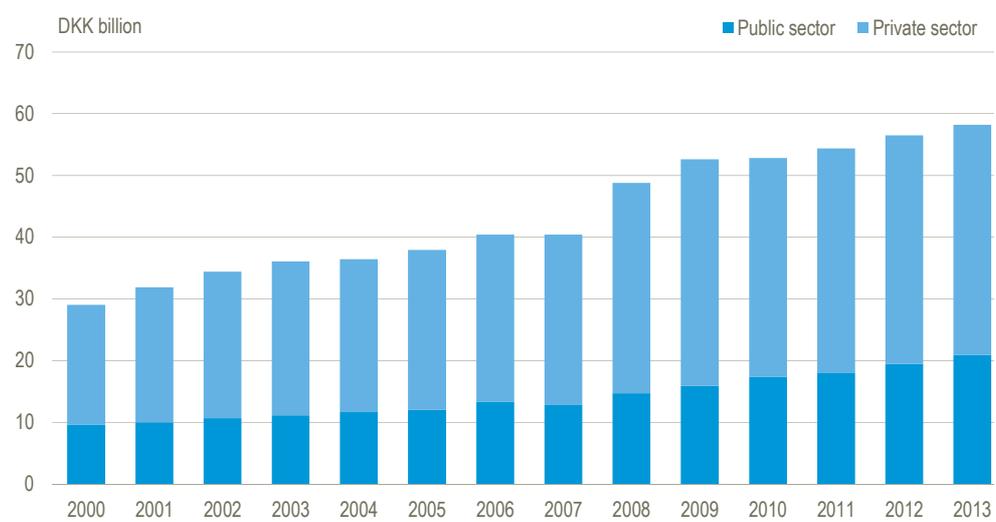
Source: OECD, Education at a glance 2014.

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 doubled in the period 2000-2013 and has been estimated at DKK 58 billion in 2013. The private sector's share of total R&D expenditure has been approximately two thirds during the period.

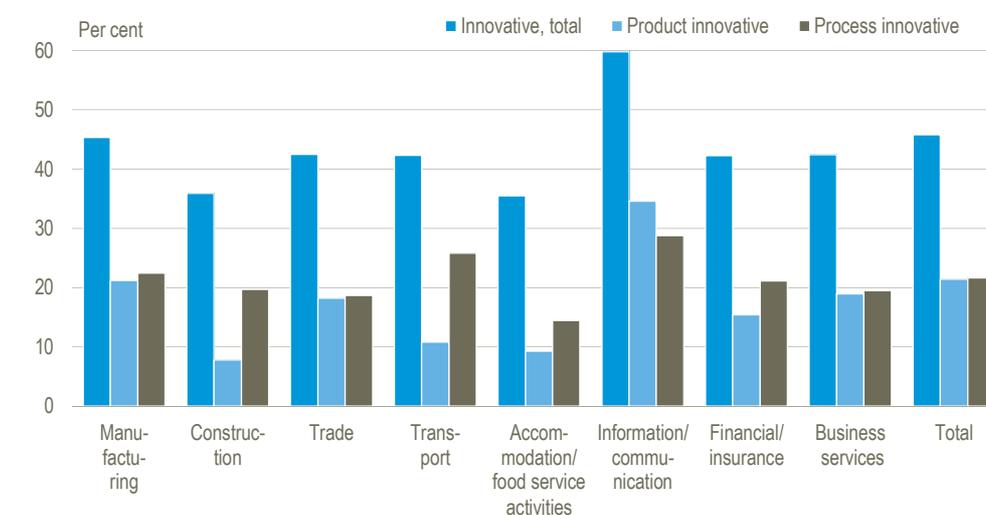
Figure 9 R&D expenditure of the public and private sector

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 21.4 billion in 2013. This amount corresponds to 58 per cent of the private sector's expenditure on R&D.

The remainder of private sectors R&D expenditure is dominated by the industries business service, information and communication, and finance and insurance. Enterprises in business service accounted for R&D expenditure amounting to DKK 5.9 billion (16 per cent) in 2013. Information and communication (television and radio, telecommunication and ICT and information services etc.) accounted for 4.0 DKK billion (11 per cent) and finance and insurance also for DKK 4.0 billion or 11 per cent.

Figure 10 Percentage of innovative enterprises by industry. 2011-2013



46 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. 46 per cent of the Danish enterprises have introduced innovations during the period 2011-2013.

Innovative enterprises are found primarily among businesses in information and communication where 60 per cent innovated during 2011-2013.

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 construction to a larger degree introduce new production processes.

Enterprises in manufacturing industry have almost the same frequency in product and process innovation (21 per cent and 22 per cent respectively). Total innovation expenditure amounted to DKK 45.6 billion in 2013, of which DKK 37.3 billion was used for own R&D. In addition Danish enterprises purchase of R&D-services amounted to DKK 17.1 billion in 2013.

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.

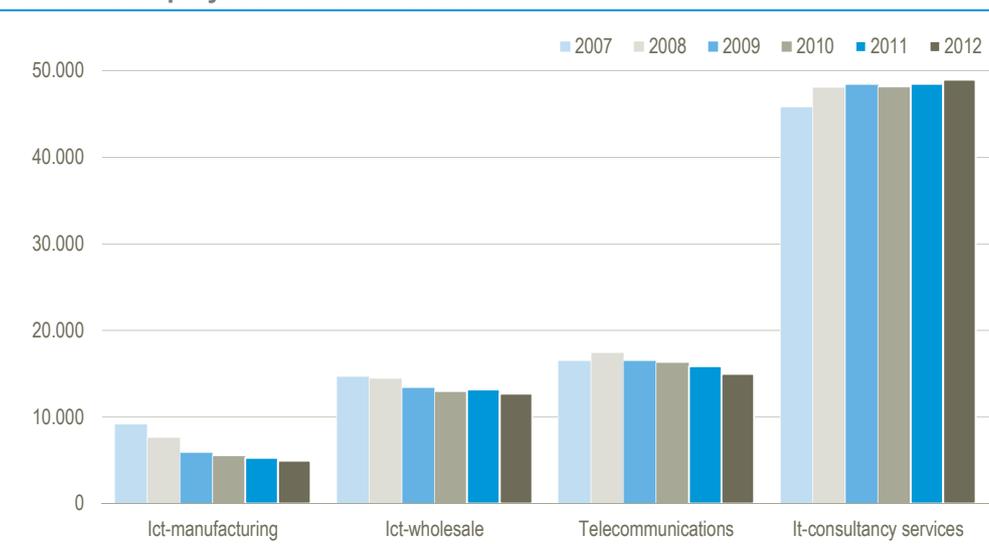
The ICT sector

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

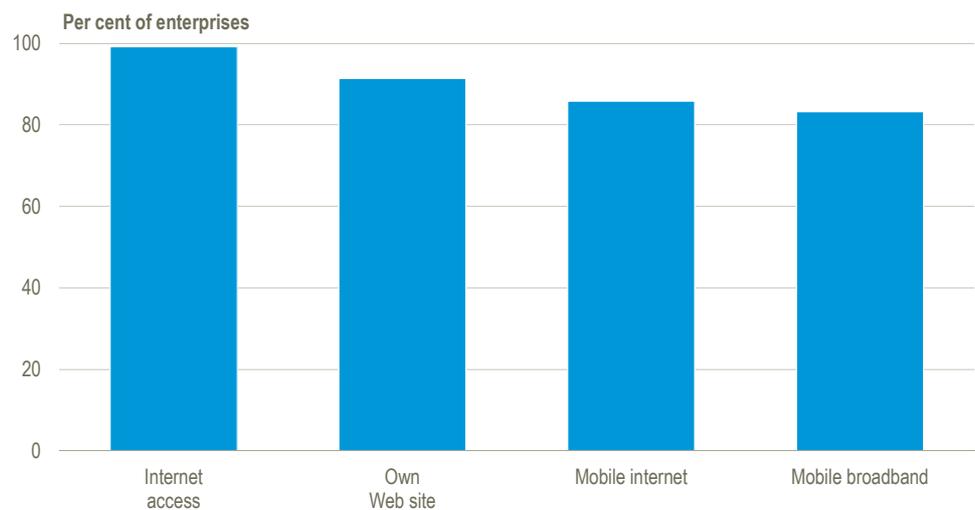
In 2012, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 83,626 full-time employees, which is a minor decrease of 5 per cent compared to 2007. However, there was a fall in ICT manufacturing of 46 per cent and an increase of 7 per cent in ICT services, consultants, etc. Out of total employment in ICT manufacturing, 60 per cent was employed in ICT services, 18 per cent in telecommunications, 16 per cent in ICT wholesale and 6 per cent in ICT manufacturing.

Figure 11 Full-time employees in the ICT sector



Use of ICT by enterprises

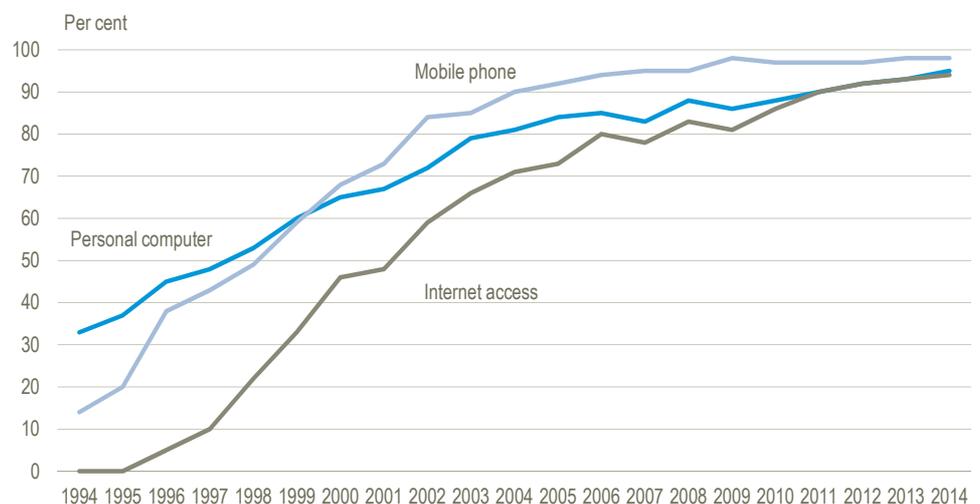
At the beginning of 2014, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and nine out of ten enterprises had their own website. Nine out of ten enterprises also had a mobile connection to the Internet.

Figure 12 Use of ICT by enterprises. 2013

Note: Broadband connection, connection faster than analog modem or ISDN.

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 2014, 98 per cent of Danish families had a mobile phone, compared to 68 per cent in 2000. In 2014, 95 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

Eight out of ten Danes use a computer daily

The proportion of Danes between 16 and 74 years old, sitting in front of a computer screen every day or almost every day has been steadily increasing for the past nine years and account for 82 per cent in 2014. As more and more people use the computer, the share of those who have never used a PC has become less. In 2014 this proportion is 2 per cent of the 16-74 year olds.

Young people are the most frequent users of the computer

The proportion of Danes who use a computer daily or almost daily declines with age. 85 per cent of the 16-64 year olds sitting at the keys every day, while only 67 per cent of those aged 65-74 and 36 per cent of the 75-89 year olds use a computer daily or almost daily.

Figure 14 Access to the Internet at home. 2014

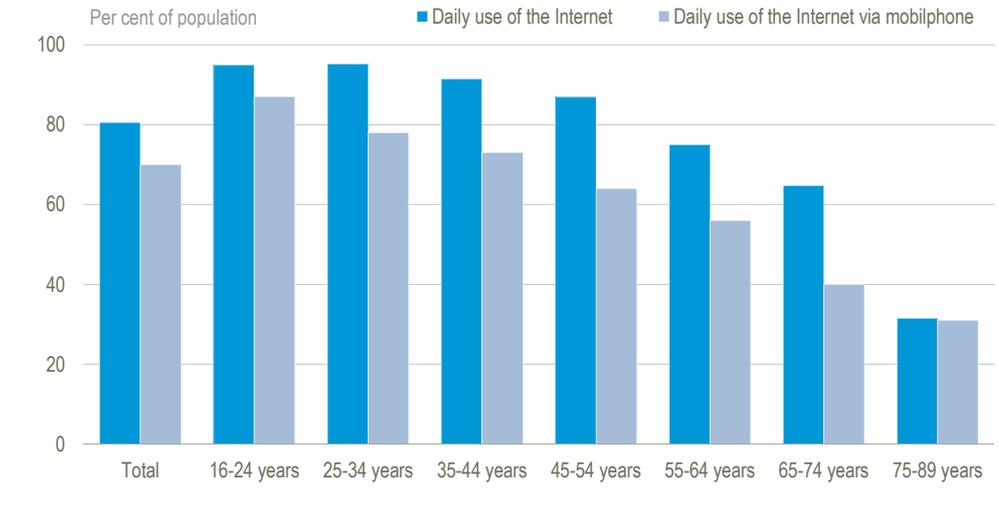


Table 136 Students in the educational system. 2014

1.10.2013 -30.09.2014	Students 2013	Entrance	Graduates ¹	Did not complete education	Students 2014
Total	1 260 198	401 412	228 243	170 476	1 262 891
Basic school/preparatory	717 506	168 191	85 932	84 310	715 455
General upper-secondary education	149 146	59 385	47 087	12 751	148 693
Vocational education and training	135 249	73 839	33 100	44 859	131 129
Short-cycle higher education	23 671	14 066	7 654	4 408	25 675
Medium-cycle higher education	87 278	30 208	19 513	8 099	89 874
Bachelor	81 151	29 559	17 575	11 420	81 715
Long-cycle higher education	66 197	26 164	17 382	4 629	70 350
Men, total	628 073	200 590	108 359	89 924	630 380
Basic school/preparatory	369 096	86 318	43 948	43 224	368 242
General upper-secondary education	69 955	28 278	21 761	6 759	69 715
Vocational education and training	75 744	40 019	16 372	25 380	74 011
Short-cycle higher education	12 853	7 748	3 867	2 690	14 042
Medium-cycle higher education	33 228	12 323	7 015	3 837	34 698
Bachelor	38 589	14 177	7 924	5 909	38 934
Long-cycle higher education	28 608	11 727	7 472	2 125	30 738
Women, total	632 125	200 822	119 884	80 552	632 511
Basic school/preparatory	348 410	81 873	41 984	41 086	347 213
General upper-secondary education	79 191	31 107	25 326	5 992	78 978
Vocational education and training	59 505	33 820	16 728	19 479	57 118
Short-cycle higher education	10 818	6 318	3 787	1 718	11 633
Medium-cycle higher education	54 050	17 885	12 498	4 262	55 176
Bachelor	42 562	15 382	9 651	5 511	42 781
Long-cycle higher education	37 589	14 437	9 910	2 504	39 612

¹ Entrance of pupils to basic school comprises entrance of pupils to 0st to 6th class and to 7th and 10th class. ² Graduates from basic school equal graduates from basic school with 9th or 10th grade.

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

³ Ph.D. is not included in the table.

Table 137 Students by national origin. 2014

	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							
Men and women, total	57	12	10	2	7	6	6	1 262 891
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	50	10	10	4	9	7	10	148 890
Western countries	31	6	8	8	14	10	25	37 491
Non western countries	57	12	11	2	7	6	5	111 393
Men, total	58	11	12	2	6	6	5	630 380
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	53	10	10	4	8	6	9	72 191
Western countries	33	6	8	8	13	9	23	17 743
Non western countries	60	11	10	3	6	6	4	54 446
Women, total	55	12	9	2	9	7	6	632 511
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	47	11	11	3	10	7	11	76 699
Western countries	28	6	8	7	14	11	26	19 748
Non western countries	54	12	12	2	8	6	6	56 947

www.statbank.dk/u13

Table 138 Students enrolled in general education

	Entrance of students 01.10.13–30.09.14		Graduates 01.10.13–30.09.14		Disrupted educations		Students 01.10.14 ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	114 596	112 980	65 709	67 310	49 983	47 078	437 957	426 191
Basic school/preparatory	86 318	81 873	43 948	41 984	43 224	41 086	368 242	347 213
Upper-secondary school	13 393	19 855	10 677	16 932	2 790	3 397	36 197	54 485
Higher preparatory examination	4 042	5 115	2 934	3 894	1 426	1 416	7 278	9 383
Adult upper secondary school	183	279	123	177	77	106	272	448
Entrance course to higher education	25	121	16	66	11	39	32	157
Higher commercial examination	5 999	4 261	4 335	3 200	1 183	729	15 485	11 011
Higher technical examination	3 760	1 328	2 903	928	977	231	9 806	3 430
Entrance examination to engineers	876	148	773	129	295	74	645	64

¹ 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

Table 139 Students in upper-secondary education. 2014

	Completed educations			Average mark		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	21 761	25 326	47 087	●	●	●
Upper-secondary school	10 677	16 932	27 609	6.8	7.3	7.1
Higher preparatory examination	2 934	3 894	6 828	6.3	6.2	6.2
Adult upper-secondary school	123	177	300			
Entrance course to higher education	16	66	82	7.0	6.9	6.9
Higher commercial examination	4 335	3 200	7 535	6.2	6.7	6.4
Higher technical examination	2 903	928	3 831	6.6	7.5	6.8
Entrance examination to engineers	773	129	902	●	●	●

www.statbank.dk/u3107

Table 140 Students in higher education

	Entrance of students 01.10.13–30.09.14		Graduates 01.10.13–30.09.14		Disrupted educations		Students ¹ 01.10.14	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	45 975	54 022	26 278	35 846	14 563	13 993	118 412	149 202
Short-cycle higher education	7 748	6 318	3 867	3 787	2 692	1 716	14 042	11 633
Educational	1	35	3	31	1	8	4	83
Communication and applied language	1 079	803	552	486	386	205	1 813	1 360
The artistic	16	17	10	11	6	9	44	67
Social sciences	4 430	3 545	2 060	1 959	1 590	1 008	8 260	6 150
Technical	1 711	1 316	901	872	551	351	3 023	2 689
Food industry and home economics	93	131	65	57	27	29	158	234
Agriculture and fishing	143	158	90	96	36	40	246	266
Transport, etc.	207	77	115	50	81	25	324	139
Health care	30	214	23	190	9	39	72	589
Public security	38	22	48	35	5	2	98	56
Medium-cycle higher education	12 323	17 885	7 015	12 498	3 838	4 261	34 698	55 176
Educational	2 793	5 660	1 743	4 516	1 012	1 434	9 712	20 494
Communication and applied language	325	479	256	213	81	135	1 171	1 391
The artistic	112	658	103	453	12	47	359	1 365
Natural sciences	394	76	260	52	90	26	632	123
Social sciences	2 076	3 505	1 005	1 975	519	778	4 366	9 041
Technical	4 181	1 275	2 194	637	1 530	404	11 580	3 157
Food industry and home economics	109	576	62	430	45	136	349	1 979
Agriculture and fishing	25	27	11	32	11	7	69	100
Transport, etc.	1 081	62	537	28	215	16	2 875	159
Health care	982	5 494	566	4 116	299	1 274	2 898	17 194
Public security	245	73	278	46	24	4	687	173
Bachelor	14 177	15 382	7 924	9 651	5 908	5 512	38 934	42 781
The humanities	2 912	5 074	1 466	3 036	1 636	2 257	8 370	14 313
The artistic	233	237	156	204	60	42	686	767
Natural sciences	2 554	1 575	1 287	920	1 245	683	7 194	4 290
Social sciences	5 364	5 419	3 291	3 654	1 900	1 653	14 177	14 511
Technical	2 151	1 028	1 067	520	812	307	5 629	2 772
Food industry and home economics	37	82	10	39	10	25	103	237
Agriculture and fishing	80	328	49	188	39	100	261	961
Health care	846	1 639	598	1 090	206	445	2 514	4 930
Long-cycle higher education	11 727	14 437	7 472	9 910	2 125	2 504	30 738	39 612
The humanities	166	713	134	467	148	514	692	2 639
The artistic	1 718	3 564	1 030	2 407	404	764	4 709	9 640
Natural sciences	183	245	158	224	47	44	473	679
Social sciences	1 714	1 346	1 007	790	320	189	4 105	3 245
The humanities	4 685	5 454	2 907	3 730	721	702	12 983	14 984
Technical	2 348	1 033	1 621	840	419	179	5 185	2 437
Food industry and home economics	26	133	21	110	8	22	85	337
Agriculture and fishing	123	287	93	277	37	31	376	917
Health care	764	1 662	452	1 064	20	59	2 130	4 734
Public security	0	0	49	1	1	0	0	0

¹ 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 141 Participants in courses of adult and supplementary education. 2012/2013

	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									
Total¹	354 543	85 834	450 440	43 597	95 098	11 937	41 497	112 565	1 195 511
Participants in general and preparatory courses	190 575	38 020	55 627	5 435	14 515	3 065	9 494	91 018	407 749
Basic school	117 679	7 414	28 526	2 262	3 526	1 067	2 237	56 141	218 852
Of which: General adult education	115 426	6 811	27 681	1 595	3 067	811	1 718	23 475	180 584
Danish lessons by language centres	2 253	603	845	667	459	256	519	32 666	38 268
Preparatory education	9 051	6 660	8 550	2 182	10 018	1 578	7 003	32 050	77 092
Of which: General and vocational courses	8 729	6 460	8 279	1 356	9 311	778	4 672	4 445	44 030
Danish lessons by language centres	322	200	271	826	707	800	2 331	27 605	33 062
Upper secondary education	63 822	23 924	18 505	982	970	419	252	2 824	111 698
Of which: Higher prep. courses	63 188	9 543	17 702	576	543	162	145	2 202	94 061
Entrance courses to long-cycle higher education	634	14 381	803	406	427	257	107	622	17 637
Vocational education at second level	23	22	46	9	1	1	2	3	107
Participants in vocational courses	163 968	47 814	394 813	38 162	80 583	8 872	32 003	21 547	787 762
Vocational training and main courses	3 383	2 106	5 614	1 560	5 816	1 111	3 432	611	23 633
Supplementary education of semi-skilled and skilled manual workers	156 301	33 922	364 873	24 954	30 983	3 936	8 504	17 476	640 949
Of which: Manufact. and metal produc.	23 085	3 386	60 462	3 622	2 499	303	771	3 751	97 879
Distributive trade, administration, communication and management	39 902	16 869	113 482	12 736	13 818	2 705	5 656	3 363	208 531
Service sector	14 587	2 708	15 640	1 051	1 416	163	334	2 594	38 493
Construction, manufacturing	15 777	1 658	27 428	1 056	1 053	85	218	1 332	48 607
Dairy industry and agriculture	4 933	459	11 193	560	419	46	119	608	18 337
Kitchens, hotels, restaurants, baker's shops and meat industry	6 433	1 194	9 758	641	1 075	98	169	1 047	20 415
Transport sector	31 466	4 483	41 169	2 067	4 431	248	573	3 105	87 542
Educational, social and health services	9 684	1 494	59 876	1 127	4 921	192	315	589	78 198
Other courses	10 434	1 671	25 865	2 094	1 351	96	349	1 087	42 947
Short-cycle higher education	2 233	3 495	11 773	3 905	4 212	640	2 883	451	29 592
Medium-cycle higher education	1 877	6 964	11 804	7 049	33 521	1 879	9 239	1 045	73 378
Bachelor	18	356	89	151	381	228	526	319	2 068
Long-cycle higher education	156	971	660	543	5 670	1 078	7 419	1 645	18 142

¹ Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised.

Table 144 Highest general education completed by population. 2014

Age on 1 January 2014	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
Total	257 080	2 401 589	988 009	341 465	3 988 143
15 -24 years	38 619	480 793	151 197	54 411	725 020
25 -29 years	49 623	130 563	107 556	45 965	333 707
30 -39 years	68 021	294 516	217 324	107 964	687 825
40 -49 years	43 086	443 622	230 153	92 894	809 755
50 -59 years	40 476	490 054	174 427	32 585	737 542
60 -69 years	17 255	562 041	107 352	7 646	694 294
Men	130 501	1 294 171	401 763	178 754	2 005 189
15 -24 years	18 352	262 726	56 840	32 707	370 625
25 -29 years	24 303	79 314	40 299	25 283	169 199
30 -39 years	35 186	176 055	79 912	53 810	344 963
40 -49 years	22 403	250 380	92 402	43 181	408 366
50 -59 years	22 320	252 658	76 624	18 128	369 730
60 -69 years	7 937	273 038	55 686	5 645	342 306
Women	126 579	1 107 418	586 246	162 711	1 982 954
15 -24 years	20 267	218 067	94 357	21 704	354 395
25 -29 years	25 320	51 249	67 257	20 682	164 508
30 -39 years	32 835	118 461	137 412	54 154	342 862
40 -49 years	20 683	193 242	137 751	49 713	401 389
50 -59 years	18 156	237 396	97 803	14 457	367 812
60 -69 years	9 318	289 003	51 666	2 001	351 988

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 145 Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2014

Age on 1 Jan. 2014	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								
Total	21,2	4,8	37,8	5,3	16,3	1,3	9,7	3,7	2 929 416
30 -39 years	14,7	6,0	32,2	6,1	16,4	2,7	14,5	7,4	687 825
40 -49 years	17,8	5,9	39,0	6,2	16,3	1,4	10,4	3,1	809 755
50 -59 years	24,5	4,6	38,4	4,9	16,5	0,7	7,5	2,8	737 542
60 -69 years	28,1	2,6	41,3	3,8	16,0	0,5	6,3	1,5	694 294
Men	21,3	5,0	41,1	6,1	10,9	1,3	10,3	4,1	1 465 365
30 -39 years	17,1	6,2	35,7	6,8	10,0	2,4	13,6	8,1	344 963
40 -49 years	20,0	5,6	40,9	7,4	10,7	1,3	10,6	3,6	408 366
50 -59 years	24,0	4,9	42,2	5,6	10,7	0,8	8,6	3,2	369 730
60 -69 years	24,3	3,1	45,3	4,5	12,4	0,5	8,3	1,5	342 306
Women	21,1	4,6	34,5	4,4	21,7	1,3	9,1	3,2	1 464 051
30 -39 years	12,3	5,7	28,6	5,4	22,8	2,9	15,4	6,8	342 862
40 -49 years	15,4	6,2	37,0	5,0	22,0	1,4	10,3	2,7	401 389
50 -59 years	25,1	4,4	34,6	4,2	22,4	0,7	6,4	2,3	367 812
60 -69 years	31,8	2,1	37,4	3,0	19,6	0,4	4,3	1,4	351 988

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 146 Highest education completed analysed by region. 2014

30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2014	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
Denmark, total	621 185	140 745	1 106 871	154 221	477 941	38 253	283 158	107 042	2 929 416
Region Hovedstaden	157 664	60 932	272 544	47 465	150 487	19 780	150 913	45 248	905 033
København	47 413	23 027	62 633	13 108	46 615	9 687	60 366	21 029	283 878
Frederiksberg	6 111	4 209	10 694	2 572	9 300	1 759	14 540	3 002	52 187
Region Sjælland	104 327	17 677	189 561	23 229	67 424	3 463	25 338	11 769	442 788
Region Syddanmark	147 151	23 401	259 159	33 049	103 516	5 623	34 975	20 485	627 359
Region Midtjylland	138 564	28 504	258 626	36 312	110 477	6 938	53 791	20 153	653 365
Region Nordjylland	73 479	10 231	126 981	14 166	46 037	2 449	18 141	9 387	300 871

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 147 Highest completed education, by labour market. 2013

30-69 year-olds	Students	Non-students			Total
		Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labour force	
Total	66 798	1 980 505	96 505	793 387	2 937 195
Basic school/not known	13 318	352 843	30 973	342 420	739 554
General upper-secondary education	9 391	95 778	5 676	30 137	140 982
Vocational education and training	17 610	786 372	36 187	277 821	1 117 990
Higher education	26 479	745 512	23 669	143 009	938 669
Men	26 609	1 041 339	51 251	350 429	1 469 628
Basic school/not known	5 488	206 368	17 937	144 699	374 492
General upper-secondary education	4 242	51 135	3 043	14 337	72 757
Vocational education and training	6 774	447 410	19 874	133 831	607 889
Higher education	10 105	336 426	10 397	57 562	414 490
Women	40 189	939 166	45 254	442 958	1 467 567
Basic school/not known	7 830	146 475	13 036	197 721	365 062
General upper-secondary education	5 149	44 643	2 633	15 800	68 225
Vocational education and training	10 836	338 962	16 313	143 990	510 101
Higher education	16 374	409 086	13 272	85 447	524 179

www.statbank.dk/krhfu2

Table 148 The ICT sector in Denmark. 2012

	Enterprises	Full-time employees	Turnover	Wages and salaries
	DKK mio.			
ICT industries, total	12 734	81 626	194 995	47 685
ICT manufacturing	296	4 954	9 998	2 365
ICT wholesale trade	1 069	12 728	57 203	7 600
Telecommunications	388	14 975	46 577	6 661
ICT services industries	10 981	48 969	81 217	31 060

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

www.statbank.dk/iterhv

Table 149 Enterprises' use of ICT. 2014

	Internet access	Own web site	Mobile internet
	per cent		
All enterprises¹	99	91	86
Sectors			
Manufacturing	100	96	87
Construction	98	91	90
Trade and transport etc.	99	87	82
Information and communication	99	97	93
Business service and finance	99	93	88
Fuldtidsansatte			
10-19 employees	99	90	83
20-49 employees	99	92	87
50-99 employees	100	95	93
100 employees +	100	95	95

¹ All enterprises with at least 10 employees.

www.statbank.dk/vita and www.dst.dk/vita1

Table 150 Goods and services purchased on the Internet. 2014

	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							
Total	89	89	85	82	69	61	37	78
Tickets for events	57	65	58	56	38	28	8	47
Other travel arrangements	43	60	53	54	41	30	9	44
Clothes, sports, goods	64	62	56	44	25	15	5	42
Holiday accommodation	30	51	53	53	40	30	7	41
Household goods (e.g. furniture, toys, etc)	24	43	43	34	24	17	5	29
Internet, television, phone subscription	35	43	33	31	21	15	4	28
Music, movies	40	44	36	28	18	9	1	27
Electronic equipment	27	30	30	23	15	8	3	21
Computer hardware	25	28	26	26	16	9	3	20
Books, magazines, newspapers	20	26	22	24	17	13	5	19
Video games software	30	24	21	15	4	2	1	15
Share purchases, financial services or insurances	14	21	14	14	9	8	2	13
Food or groceries	8	17	16	15	8	5	2	11
Medicine	6	8	7	10	9	9	4	8
E-learning material	9	10	11	8	4	1	1	7

www.statbank.dk/bebrit08

Table 151 Access to computer and internet in the home

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	per cent of households				
Computer access from home					
Total	88	90	92	93	94
Single adult without children	82	84	84	85	90
Couple without children	90	93	94	99	96
Single adult with children	96	94	97	96	96
Couple with children	98	98	99	99	98
Internet access from home					
Total	86	90	92	93	93
Single adult without children	79	84	83	85	89
Couple without children	88	93	93	97	94
Single adult with children	95	91	99	96	98
Couple with children	97	99	99	99	98

www.statbank.dk/fabrit01

Table 152 Internet and telephony

	first half 2010 ¹	first half 2012 ¹	first half 2014
Subscriber line, fixed network (1.000) ²	2 311	2 088	1 764
Per 100 inhabitants	41.7	37.4	31,3
Mobile subscriptions ³ (1.000)	7 655	8 284	8 208
Per 100 inhabitants ³	138.1	148.3	145,5
Internet subscriptions (1.000)	2 114	2 181	2 331
Per 100 inhabitants	38.1	39.6	41,3
xDSL subscriptions (1.000)	1 240	1 200	1 159
Cable modem subscriptions (1.000)	554	593	655
Fibre subscriptions (1.000)	149	245	368
Mobile broadband subscriptions ⁴ (1.000)	3 060	5 085	6 249
Dedicated data subscriptions (1.000)	740	980	1 142
	————— mio. minutes (year) —————		————— mio. minutes (first half) —————
Domestic traffic, fixed network ⁵	6 381	4 934	3 746
International traffic, fixed network ⁵	434	439	368
Domestic traffic, mobile network	10 249	11 433	11 989
International traffic, mobile network	513	727	703
	————— mio. (year) —————		————— mio. (first half) —————
SMS sent	13 205	11 781	9 053
MMS sent	75	119	199
	————— mio. MB in period (year) —————		————— mio. MB (first half) —————
Mobile data traffic	10 888	34 034	91 926
	————— DKK mio. (year) —————		————— DKK mio. (first half) —————
Revenues	40 601	37 255	...

¹ 2010 and 2012 have been updated to 1H figures compared to last year. ² Including fixed network IP telephony subscriptions ³ Include GSM-, UMTS-, CDMA2000-subscriptions, mobile broadband and active GSM- og UMTS-prepaid cards. A prepaid card is active, if there within the last three months was incoming or outgoing traffic or reloads of the prepaid card. ⁴ 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. ⁵ Including traffic from fixed network IP telephony.

Source: www.itst.dk/statistik/Telestatistik/halvarsstatistik

Table 153 Expenses for Research & Development (R&D)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
	————— DKK mio. in 2012-prices —————					
Total R&D expenses	52 744	56 502	55 402	56 599	57 367	58 195
The public sector	15 900	17 073	18 262	18 834	19 750	20 935
The private sector	36 844	39 430	37 140	37 765	37 617	37 260
	————— DKK mio. in current prices —————					
Total R&D expenses	48 787	52 611	52 826	54 383	56 495	58 195
The public sector	14 707	15 897	17 413	18 097	19 450	20 935
The private sector	34 080	36 714	35 413	36 286	37 045	37 260
	————— per cent —————					
R&D-expenses in per cent of GDP	2.71	3.07	2.94	2.97	3.03	3.08
The public sector	0.82	0.93	0.97	0.99	1.04	1.11
The private sector	1.90	2.14	1.97	1.98	1.98	1.98

www.dst.dk/fui

Culture and National Church

Museums and cultural heritage

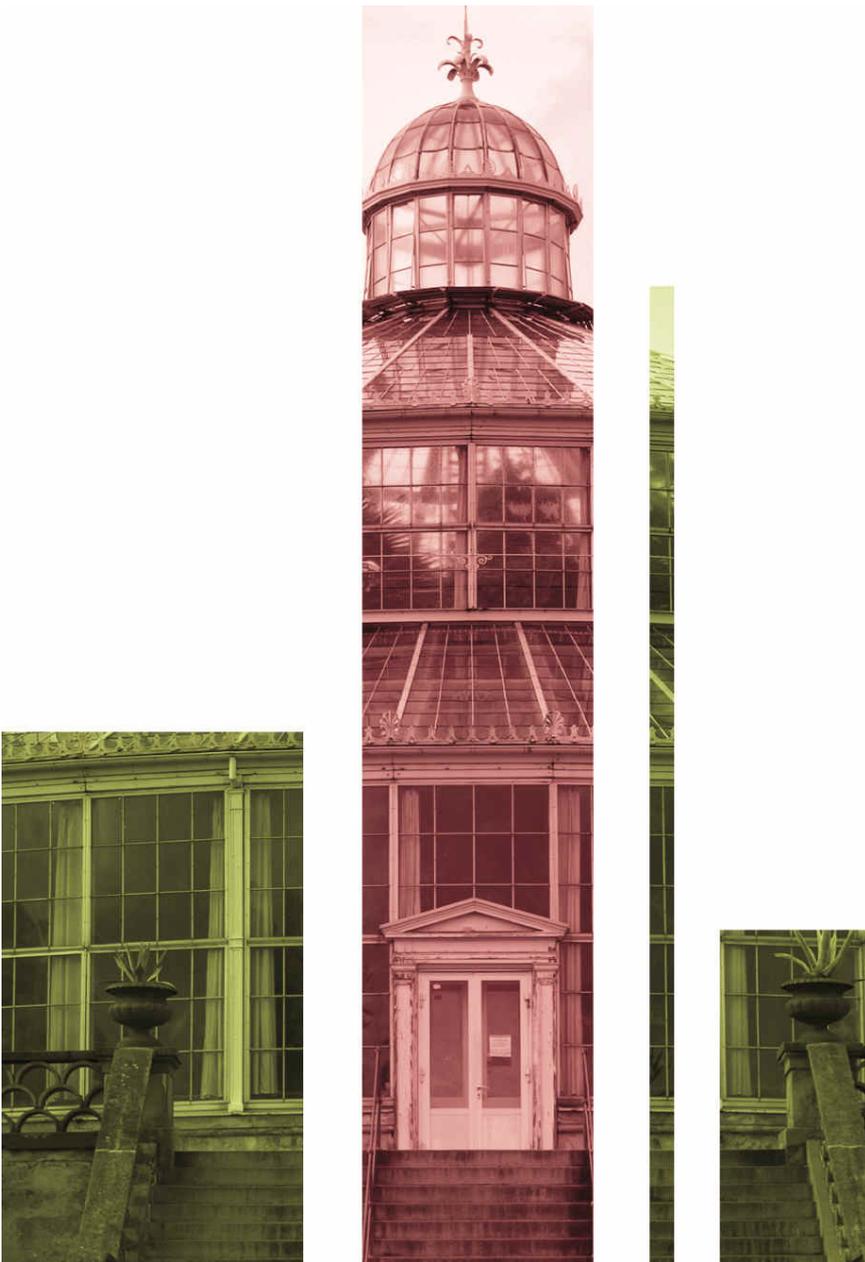
Libraries

Films and media

Theatres

Culture, economy and structure

National Church



Museums and cultural heritage

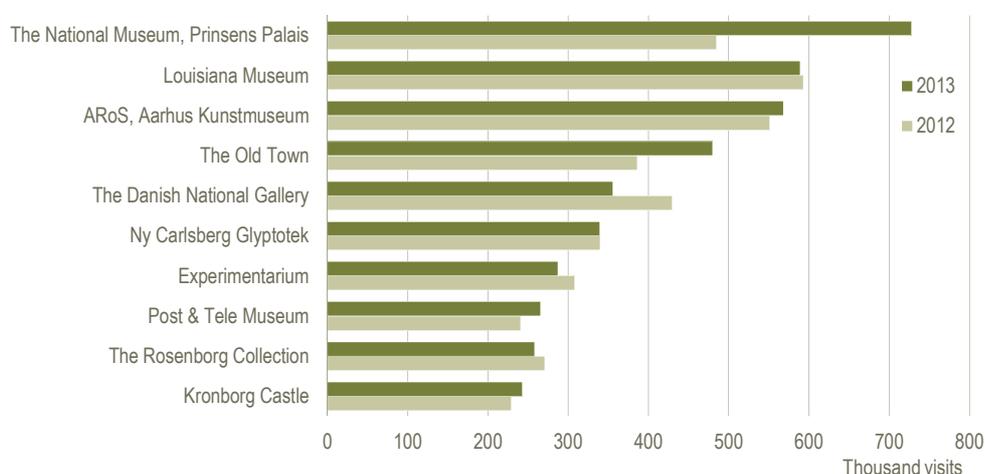
13.4 million visits to museums

In 2013, admission rates of Danish museums reached 13.4 million visitors. Of the 258 museums included in the statistics, 131 are subsidized by the state. Museums subsidized or owned by the state had 10.7 million visitors in 2013, equal to 80 per cent of the total number of visitors in 2013. In 2013, the zoological and botanical gardens had a total of 5.8 million visitors.

Prinsens Palais the most visited museum

Prinsens Palais, which is a part of the National Museum of Denmark account for the highest admission rates of 728,000 visitors. With a total of 589,000 visitors, The Art museum Louisiana is now ranked as number two.

Figure 1 Museums - the ten highest admission rates

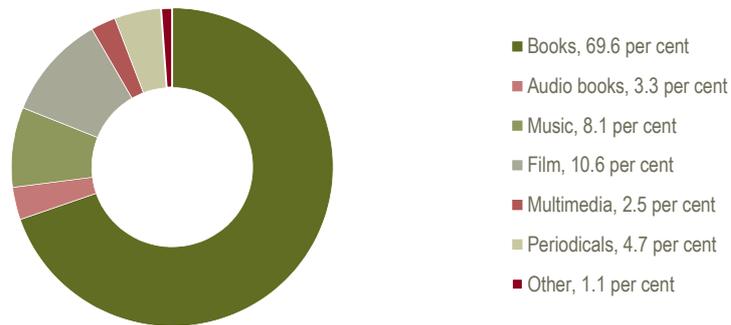


www.statbank.dk/mus

Libraries

Danes borrow fewer books

The population continue to visit public libraries, but they do not borrow as many books as before. Lending of physical books was 28.5 million in 2013, which is 0.9 million fewer loans than the year before. This is a decrease of 3 per cent. In the same period, downloads of e-books from public libraries raised with 180.000 downloads equivalent to 14 per cent. Total loans and downloads were thus 2 per cent less than the year before. If we go one year further back, the growth in downloads meant that total loans and downloads of books grew 0.2 per cent.

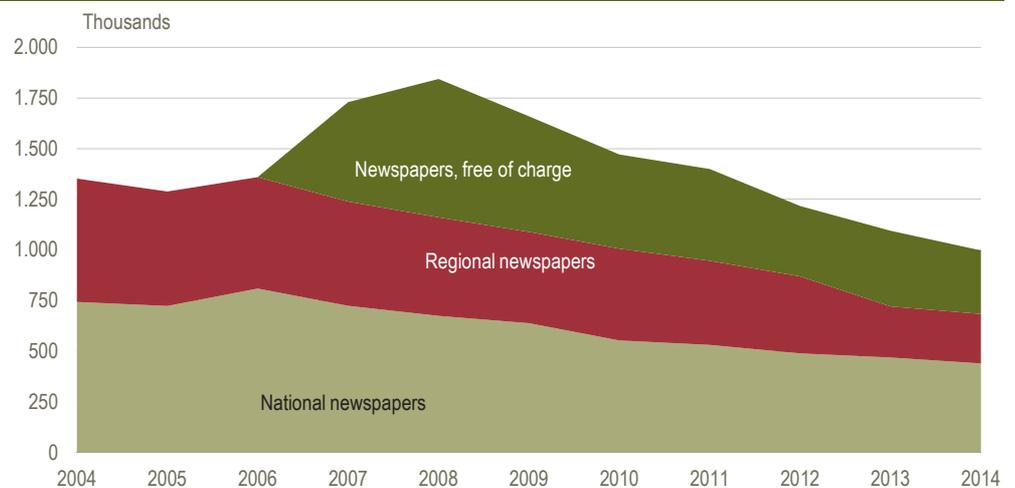
Figure 2 Lending from public libraries. 2013

www.statbank.dk/bib1

Films and media

Another fall in the circulation of daily newspapers from 2013-2014

In comparison with 2013, the circulation of newspapers on weekdays had fallen by 88,000. One of the reasons for this fall was the shutdown of the free of charge newspaper 24Timer. In 2013, 24Timer had a circulation on weekdays of 130,000. Conversely, the daily circulation of the free of charge newspaper MetroXpress increased from 243,000 in 2013 to 313,000 in 2014.

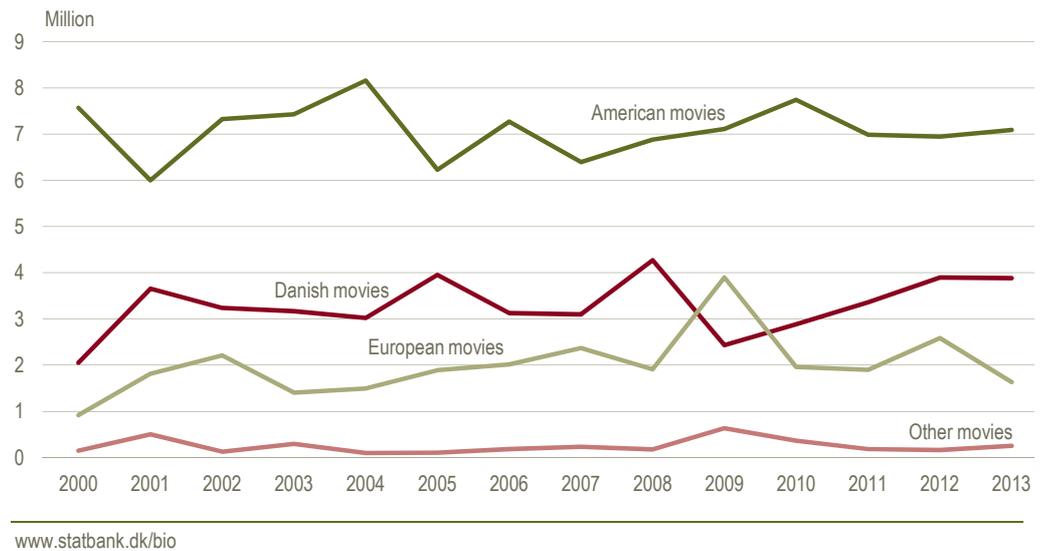
Figure 3 Average daily circulation, total

www.statbank.dk/dagblad

Decrease in the number of tickets sold for films

From 2012 to 2013 the number of tickets sold for films screened at Danish cinemas saw an decrease of 5 per cent and reached 12.9 million tickets sold. The number of tickets sold for American films showed a modest increase of 2 per cent, to 7,1 million tickets in 2013. In 2013, the three films seen by most people were *Kvinden I buret*, *Jagten* and *The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug*. Danish films accounted for 30 per cent of all tickets sold in 2013. This is an increase of 2 percentage points compared to the previous year. The most popular Danish film was *Kvinden I buret* selling 691,000 tickets in 2013.

Figure 4 Tickets sold for movies



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 in January for 3 hours and 32 minutes a day. In 2014, July was the month with least time spent in front of the television by 2 hours and 24 minutes of TV viewing. Compared to 2013, the Danes watched less TV in every month of 2014 except July and August. Music, entertainment and dramas are watched almost half of the time that Danes spend watching TV (46 per cent).

Figure 5 Television viewing by program type. 2013

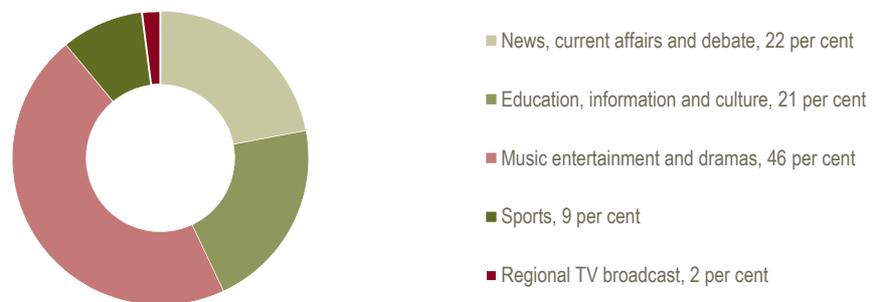
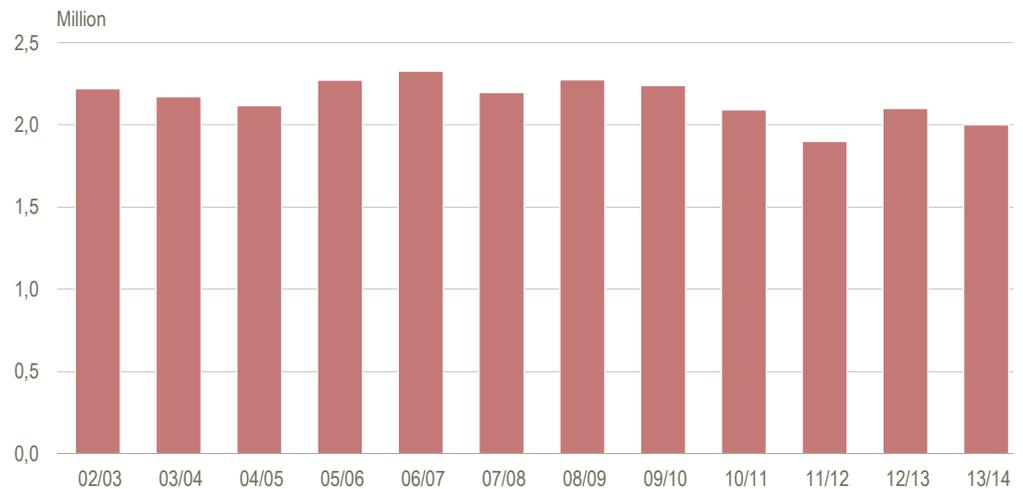


Table 173

Theatres

The audience of state subsidized theatres trickle away

Admissions to state subsidized theatres reached a number of 2,0 mill. during the season of 2013/2014 which is 39,000 less than the previous season. In state subsidized theatres there were 587 productions in 2013/2014 and 585 productions in 2012/2013.

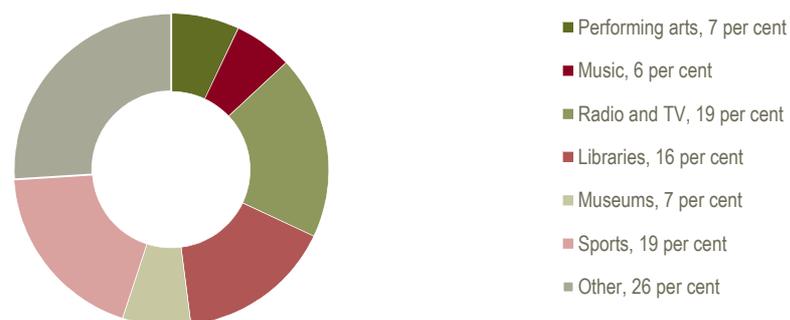
Figure 6 Admissions to state-subsidizes theatres

www.statbank.dk/teat1, teat2 and teat3

Culture, economy and structure

Sports, Radio and TV receive the largest shares of public funding

Public funding for cultural activities for 2014 was DKK 23.1 billion. This is an increase compared to 2013, where funding totaled DKK 22.7 billion. The distribution of funding between various cultural domains is only changed slightly from 2013. In 2014, the largest proportions of funding are allocated to *Sports* (19 per cent), *Radio and TV* (19 per cent), and *Libraries* (16 per cent).

Figure 7 Public subsidies to cultural activities. 2014

www.statbank.dk/bevil02

Municipalities and government support different cultural domains

In 2014, the central government provided 57 per cent of the public funding for cultural activities, while local municipalities provided the remaining 43 per cent. These proportions are the same as in 2013. Central government and local municipalities support different cultural domains. The municipal funds account for almost 80 per cent of public funding for sports and libraries, while public support primarily is funded by the central government for performing arts and museums. Radio and TV are entirely funded by the central government, while public funding for music is distributed almost equally between the central government and the municipalities.

Public funding for culture is mainly in the form of operating grants

The distribution of public funding by financing type is virtually unchanged from 2013. In 2014, 85 per cent of public funding for culture is in the form of operating grants while construction works receive 7 per cent and projects 6 per cent. The rest is distributed between distribution support (1.8 per cent) and personal grants (1.3 per cent).

National Church

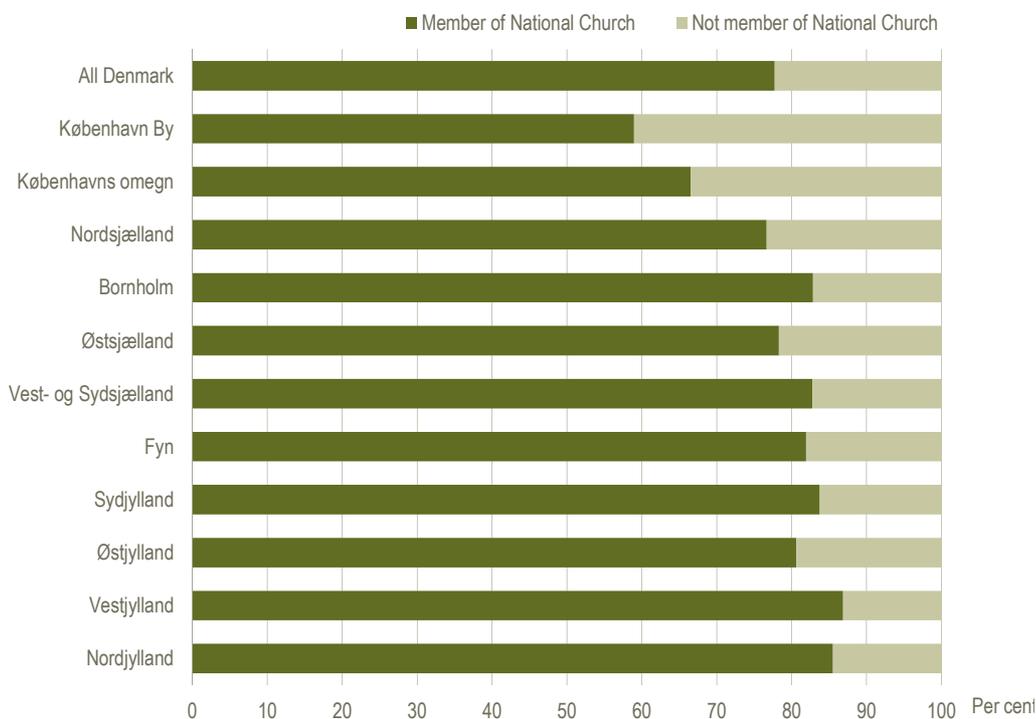
Fewer members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark

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 77.8 per cent on 1 January 2015. The share shows a falling tendency and made up 78.4 per cent in 2014. The share was 83.4 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 Vestjylland, followed by Nordjylland and Syddjylland. The region with the lowest number of members is København by, followed by Københavns omegn and Nordsjælland.

Figure 8 Membership of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. 1 January 2015



www.statbank.dk/km6

Table 154 Danish National Archives and provincial archives. 2013

	Collections	Material received under delivery schemes	Reading rooms	Written inquiries	Permanent staff
	Size at the end of the year		Visitors		
	thousand metres	metres	thousands	number	
Archives total	435	3 513	31	14 386	197
Danish National Archives	261	2 982	18	6 412	119
Provincial archives in:					
Copenhagen ¹	-	-	-	-	-
Odense	20	-	4	333	7
Viborg	75	11	5	7 175	32
Aabenraa	21	32	2	287	7
Industrial Archives	58	488	2	179	17
Danish Data Archives	-	-	-	-	15

¹ From 2012 the provincial archives in Copenhagen has been merged with Danish National Archives.

Source: Danish National Archives
www.statbank.dk/arkiv01

Table 155 Admissions to zoological gardens and botanical gardens, etc.

	2012	2013
	thousands	
Total number of zoological gardens	27	28
Admissions total	4 447	5 750
Of which:		
Københavns Zoo	1 106	1 434
Danmarks Akvarium, Den Blå Planet	124	1 087
Aalborg Zoo	411	469
Odense Zoo	376	381
Givskud Zoo	321	317
Randers Regnskov	315	272
Jesperhus Resort	233	225
Knuthenborg Safaripark	223	223
Ree Park - Ebeltoft Safari Gravlev	185	183
Nordsømuseum, Nordsøen Oceanium	183	160
Jyllands Park Zoo	155	158
AQUA Silkeborg	131	129
Kattegatcentret	133	125
Skandinavisk Dyrepark, Nødager	87	71
Guldborgsund Zoo & Botanisk Have	55	70
Den Geografiske Have	71	58
Blåvand Zoo	...	57
Fjord- og bæltcentret i Kerteminde	51	56
Øresundsakvariet	50	44
Jyllandsakvariet	48	44
Odsherred Zoo - Dyrepark	50	42
Skærup Zoo	36	37

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 2013 only. Admissions total include all zoological gardens.

www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 156 Admissions to museums

	2012	2013		2012	2013
Total number of museums	274	258			
Cultural historical museums	167	144	Museum Østjylland, Randers	50	43
Art museums	53	47	Bork Vikingehavn	42	43
Natural science museums	3	4	Lemvig Museum	44	43
Museum like institutions	51	63	Steno Museet	40	43
Admissions (thousands)			b. Art museums, total	3 441	3 281
a. Cultural historical museums, total	6 741	6 519	Of which:		
Of which:			Louisiana Museum for Moderne Kunst	593	589
Prinsens Palais	484	728	ARoS, Aarhus Kunstmuseum	551	568
Den Gamle By	386	480	Statens Museum for Kunst	430	356
Post & Tele Museum	241	266	Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek	340	339
Rosenborgsamlingen	271	258	Arken Museum for Moderne Kunst	119	158
Kronborg Slot	229	243	Skagens Museum	132	100
Frilandsmuseet	289	235	Designmuseum Danmark	83	95
Frederiksborg Slot	213	197	KUNSTEN Museum of Modern Art Aalborg	74	92
Egeskov Slot	188	195	Kunstmuseet Trapholt	85	81
Vikingskibsmuseet	116	121	KØS Museum for Kunst i Det Offentlige Rum	90	73
Fiskeri- og Søfartsmuseet	113	118	Thorvaldsens Museum	61	59
Museet på Koldinghus	112	103	Ordrupgaard	63	56
Museet Ribes Vikinger	48	102	Museum Jorn	25	53
Arbejdermuseet	107	95	Glasmuseet, Ebeltoft	42	41
Dansk Landbrugsmuseum Gl. Estrup	97	94	Johannes Larsen Museet	45	41
Gammel Estrup Herregårdsmuseet	97	94	Dauids Samling	37	41
Horsens Historiske Museum	76	92	c. Natural science museums, total	307	322
Fregatten Jylland	102	91	Of which:		
H.C. Andersens Hus	80	90	Statens Naturhistoriske Museum	175	177
Amalienborg Museet Christian VIII's Palæ	127	81	Naturama	78	63
Danmarks Jernbanemuseum	98	80	Naturhistorisk Museum	53	59
Den Fynske Landsby	81	79	Fur Fossiler	43	53
Museum Østjylland, Ebeltoft	71	78	d. Museum like institutions, total	2 797	3 231
Kroppedal Museum	65	74	Of which:		
Nyborg Slot, Danehofslottet	53	73	Experimentarium	308	287
Valdemars Slot, Herregårdsmuseum	64	68	Det Kongelige Christiansborg	240	191
Hjerl Hedes Frilandsmuseum	65	68	Carlsberg Besøgscenter	189	190
Marstal Søfartsmuseum	80	67	Det Danske Filminstitut/ Museum og Cinematek	104	105
Møntergården	55	67	Gavnø Slot	68	75
Øhavsmuseet	65	66	Danfoss Universe	106	74
Andelslandsbyen Nyvang	63	63	Guinness World Record Museum	80	67
Tøjhusmuseet	40	63	Ripley's Believe it or not	62	58
Det Kongelige Bibliotek Bog- og Fotomuseum	47	63	Esrum Kloster og Møllegård	69	58
Københavns Museum	56	60	Kunsthal Charlottenborg	21	55
Sønderborg Slot	53	51	Naturbornholm	53	51
Liselund Gl. Slot	50	51	Historiecenter Dybbøl Banke	53	51
Museumscenter Hanstholm	52	51	H. C. Andersen Eventyrhuset	47	44
Frøsløvejrens museum	48	50	Det Mystiske Eksperimentarium	52	44
Vejle Museum	0	50	Bornholms Middelaldercenter	44	42
Moegård Museum	102	50	Voergård Slot	35	41
Holbo Herreds Kulturhistoriske Centre	23	50	Sophienholm	40	41
Danmarks Tekniske Museum	48	46			
Lyngvig Fyr	44	44	a-d. Total admission	13 286	13 352

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 2013 only.

www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 157 Public libraries, key figures

	2012	2013
	loan	
All materials	42 291 658	39 789 902
Books	29 427 062	28 548 762
Talking books	1 404 446	1 304 904
Music recordings	3 444 472	2 814 072
Animated pictures	4 481 917	3 941 387
Multimedia	1 069 581	855 101
Other materials	481 992	426 141
Serial publications	1 982 188	1 899 535
	stock	
All materials	20 993 143	20 371 127
Books	17 031 273	16 540 867
Talking books	433 343	419 962
Music recordings	2 466 052	2 350 209
Animated pictures	507 133	522 352
Multimedia	206 478	198 746
Other materials	247 796	245 276
	subscribers	
Serial publications	101 068	93 715
	download	
Uses of electronic resources	14 304 031	9 785 602
	DKK thousands	
Expenditure, materials	325 998	333 018

www.statbank.dk/bib1

Table 158 Public libraries by activity

	2012	2013
	number	
Main libraries	97	97
Branch libraries	353	353
Mobile libraries	33	33
Servicspot	77	87
	hours	
Main libraries, weekly opening hours	4 762	5 823
Branch libraries, weekly opening hours	16 931	21 137
Mobile libraries, opening hours	631	623
	number	
Active borrowers total	1 767 473	1 752 988
Active borrowers, domestic municipalities	1 555 070	1 552 833
Active borrowers, other municipalities	212 403	200 155
Visitors	36 523 888	36 042 929
Website visits	26 470 579	28 169 285
Website pages visited	169 402 255	155 223 572
Audience workstations	5 199	5 320
Audience workstations with internet	4 981	5 116
Libraryserved institutions	14 378	14 413
Librarians, FTE	1 962.1	1 909.2
Other academic staff, FTE	184.0	182.0
Clerical staff, FTE	1 465.3	1 429.5
Other staff, FTE	291.6	280.3

www.statbank.dk/bib2 and bib8

Table 159 Research libraries

	2012	2013
	hours	
Weekly opening hours, main library	1 411	1 438
Filialernes samlede åbningstid, timer pr. uge	2 300	3 102
Seats with tablespace	9 422	10 437
	sqm	
Audience area	87 001	87 381
Closed storage area	75 913	75 785
Total building area	205 168	205 709
	number	
Audience workstations	1 378	1 283
Website visits	9 011 553	10 302 392
Website pages visited	96 755 790	131 451 001
Active borrowers	245 943	236 570
Visitors	4 570 130	4 633 026
Loaner requests	709 098	758 216
Reference requests	231 842	238 993
Exhibitions	188	143
Events	231	353
User education, performed lessons	8 974	10 320
User education, number of pupils	93 991	109 101
	FTE	
Staff total	1 310	1 327
Research librarians	137	150
Librarians	450	451
Assistants	334	334
Other academic staff	192	179
Other staff	198	214
Staff of which in the employment scheme	71	67

www.statbank.dk/forsk1

Table 160 Daily newspapers

	Number of daily newspapers						Circulation					
	Weekdays ¹			Sundays			Weekdays			Sundays		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
	thousands											
Daily newspapers, total²	33	32	32	12	11	11	1 248	1 194	1 106	764	701	667
By size of circulation:												
Under 10 000	9	9	9	1	-	-	60	56	54	2	-	-
10 000-19 999	10	9	11	1	2	2	135	101	145	13	13	30
20 000-29 999	2	2	1	1	-	-	48	62	26	22	19	-
30 000-49 999	2	3	6	-	2	2	83	84	265	-	-	92
50 000-99 999	8	7	4	6	5	5	574	351	303	379	346	319
100 000 +	2	2	1	3	2	2	347	540	313	349	324	226

¹ Including free newspapers 24timer, Urban and Metroxpress. ² Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half year of 2014.

Source: Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations
www.statbank.dk/dagblad

Table 163 The most popular films shown in cinemas

1976-2013			2013		
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 40-2013	Kvinden I buret ¹	691
2 51-2001	The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	1 332	2 02-2013	Jagten ¹	640
3 40-1976	Olsen banden ser rødt ¹	1 201	3 50-2013	The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug	462
4 51-2003	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	1 168	4 05-2013	Alle for to ¹	382
5 51-2009	Avatar	1 159	5 05-2013	Min søsters børn I Afrika ¹	374
6 51-2002	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	1 123	6 47-2013	The Hunger Games: Catching Fire	321
7 11-1976	One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest	1 120	7 35-2013	Spies & Glistrup ¹	314
8 39-1977	Olsen banden deruda ¹	1 045	8 47-2012	Intouchables	288
9 51-1982	E.T. – The Extra Terrestrial	1 019	9 17-2013	Iron Man 3	273
10 46-1994	The Lion King	1 009	10 52-2013	Frozen	272

¹ Danish films.

www.dst.dk/bio

Table 164 Films by nationality. 2013

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admission takings total
		thousands	DKK thousands
Films shown in cinemas. total	500	12 866	820 070
Danish	70	3 884	224 449
Foreign, total	430	8 981	595 621
Of which: European	172	1 634	91 823
American	214	7 091	485 577
Other	44	256	18 221
Films shown in cinemas in 2012	541	13 591	842 725

¹ Danish films.

www.statbank.dk/bio2

Table 167 Books translated. 2013

	Originalsprog						Danish translations, total
	Swedish	Norwegian	English/ American	German	French	Other languages	
	number of releases						
Translations, total	421	245	1 930	268	236	373	3 473
Fiction	342	179	1 301	166	161	314	2 463
Non-fiction	79	66	629	102	75	59	1 010

www.statbank.dk/bog03

Table 168 Books published

	2012		2013	
	All editions	First editions	All editions	First editions
	number of releases			
Fiction, total	5 578	4 516	5 790	5 036
Novels and short stories for adults	2 726	2 095	2 738	2 261
Plays for adults	48	47	56	53
Poetry for adults	265	248	311	301
Humour, comics, etc. for adults	120	93	113	85
Novels and short stories for children	2 264	1 912	2 435	2 216
Plays for children	13	13	13	13
Poetry for children	59	48	44	38
Humour, comics, etc. for children	83	60	80	69
Non-fiction, total	12 403	9 690	11 962	9 113
General, museums and the press	97	94	86	82
Miscellaneous scripts	150	82	195	52
Philosophy, psychology and research	476	390	528	444
Religion	306	264	289	264
Social sciences	2 293	1 536	2 273	1 427
Education	592	515	581	521
Folk tradition, anthropology and ethnography	68	60	78	71
Geography, travel, topography	469	342	471	342
Mathematics and arithmetic	145	82	223	79
Natural sciences	668	549	541	389
Medicine and health sciences	1 455	1 248	1 312	1 087
Technique, manufacturing industry and craft	1 288	944	1 169	849
Agriculture, forestry, gardening and fishing	380	267	469	306
Home and household	488	415	560	482
Commerce, traffic, shipping	209	174	188	151
Arts	662	623	593	556
Theatre, movies, radio, television and music	144	124	134	106
Entertainment, games, sports	551	502	485	426
Literature theory and literature history	98	90	87	79
Linguistics	228	155	293	177
History	382	331	370	308
Personal history	1 254	903	1 037	915

www.statbank.dk/bog02

Table 169 Hours of radio broadcasting, DR

	2013		2014	
	Analog	Digital	Analog	Digital
	hours			
Type of programme	44 366	78 840	44 077	76 632
News service	4 024	12 409	3 886	12 354
Current affairs	21 452	4 775	21 001	4 812
Information and culture	1 305	20 982	1 237	12 699
Drama/Fiction	52	112	52	111
Music	13 146	35 687	13 928	43 385
Entertainment	2 469	4 587	1 886	2 992
Sports	1 201	0	1 370	-
Education	-	-	-	1
Choir- and orchestra activity	50	50	50	43
Presentation and Service	667	238	665	235

Source: DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation)

Table 170 Hours of television broadcasting, DR and TV2

	DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation)		TV2	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	hours			
Television hours of broadcasting, total	37 921	40 347	10 353	10 608
National TV, total	37 921	40 347	7 336	7 307
News service	9 556	5 058	730	981
Current affairs	1 694	2 375	795	552
Information and culture	9 974	12 302	1 296	2 056
Education	656	358	-	-
Music	788	718	112	19
Entertainment	743	1 388	514	520
Danish drama	1 271	2 224	281	248
Foreign drama	11 272	14 217	2 642	2 058
Sports	1 119	693	801	603
Programme introduction & service	848	1 014	165	270
Regional TV, total	•	•	1 569	1 846
Advertising	•	•	1 448	1 455
By kind of production¹				
Own productions	4 983	5 196	1 680	1 481
Other productions	3 379	4 511	2 508	2 242
Repeat broad casts	29 382	30 640	3 148	3 584

¹ For TV2 excl. regional TV and advertising.

Source: DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation) and TV2

www.statbank.dk/for4213

Table 171 Household access to TV-channels

	2012		2013	
	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets
	thousands	per cent	thousands	per cent
Total number of households 1st of Jan.	2 594	•	2 608	•
Of which households with television sets	2 494	100	2 487	100
DR 1	2 478	99	2 460	99
DR 2	2 453	98	2 444	98
DR Update	1 895	76	..	..
DR K	2 224	89	2 285	92
DR HD	1 754	70	..	..
DR Ramasjang	2 223	89	2 231	90
TV2	2 357	95	2 353	95
TV2 ZULU	1 773	71	1 717	69
TV2 Charlie	1 790	72	1 803	73
TV 2 Film	1 031	41	983	40
TV2 Film HD	548	22	619	25
TV 2 News	1 722	69	1 720	69
TV3	1 671	67	1 783	72
TV3+	1 453	58	1 407	57
TV3+ HD	771	31	900	36
TV3 Puls	1 102	44	1 154	46
Kanal 4	1 677	67	1 703	69
Kanal 5	1 795	72	1 808	73
Kanal 5 HD	807	32	1 061	43
6'eren	1 454	58	1 458	59
6'eren HD	713	29	914	37
Canal 9	1 011	41	1 034	42
7'eren (before Voice TV)	887	36	826	33
Discovery Channel	1 296	52	1 289	52
Discovery World	556	22	356	14
Discovery Science	317	13	270	11
Animal Planet	1 256	50	1 227	49
Cartoon Networks	1 052	42	1 049	42
Boomerang	572	23	631	25
MTV	1 170	47	1 126	45
Nickelodeon	909	36	908	37
VH-1	893	36	899	36
TCM	567	35	818	33
Disney Channel	1 125	45	1 083	44
Disney XD	812	33	814	33
Eurosport	1 212	49	1 103	44
Eurosport 2	718	29	845	34

Source: TNS Gallup A/S, Annual Survey
www.statbank.dk/dis135

Table 172 Viewing time by channel and type of program. 2013

	News, Current Affairs and Debate	Education, Information and Culture	Music, Entertainment, Drama and Fiction	Sport	Regional Television
	per cent				
Total Program viewing time	22	21	46	9	2
DR1	29	23	43	5	..
DR2	44	30	26	0	..
DR3	4	25	62	9	..
DR Update	100	0	0	0	..
DR K	2	58	40	0	..
DR Ramasjang	1	24	76	0	..
TV 2	27	20	31	12	9
TV 2 Zulu	0	2	96	3	..
TV 2 Charlie	0	0	99	0	..
TV 2 Film	0	0	100	0	..
TV 2 News	94	5	0	1	..
TV3	0	40	60	0	..
TV3+	0	11	46	43	..
TV3 PULS	0	75	25	0	..
Kanal 4	7	38	54	0	..
Kanal 5	8	2	89	1	..
6'eren	0	14	52	33	..

Source: TNS Gallup and TV-meter Annual Report
www.statistikbanken.dk/for4213 and for4214

Table 173 The Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV2, revenue and expenditure

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation		TV2	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	thousands			
Number of household	2 418	2 378	2 418	2 378
Radio and TV licenses¹	2 521²	2 477³	2 521²	2 477³
Of which: Medieliicens	2 369	2 378	•	•
Licences for radio only	49	0	•	•
Companies witch pay licenses	103	99	•	•
	DKK mio.			
Annual accounts				
Revenue, total	3 960	4 181	2 455	2 450
Of which: Licenses	3 570	3 710	-	-
Commercial, sponsors	3	0	1 359	1 269
Other	387	471	1 096	1 181
Total costs	3 431	3 544	2 165	2 168

¹ DR- licenses and Programme service collects the total licenses fees for DR, TV2, local radio- and TV and others. ² 25.12.2012. ³ 25.12.2013.

Source: DR and TV2

Table 174 Music sales

	Sales		Turnover	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
	number		DKK thousand	
Total¹	1 366 686 383	3 282 996 289	429 380	436 948
CD-albums	2 222 995	1 546 151	116 946	105 350
LP/ MC	171 329	80 091	5 949	7 608
DVD-audio	9 392	0	645	-418
DVD-Audio sets	0	0	0	0
CD-sets ²	277 421	0	21 794	-1 290
CD/sacd	0	0	0	0
CD-maxi/ Cd-single	0	0	0	0
CD-Child	33 611	0	3 040	0
Digital albums	1 166 490	4 885 302	34 677	26 045
Digital Track	300 748 866	6 031 609	66 806	31 576
Digital other ³	1 061 869 088	3 270 257 415	174 061	265 982
Club sales	2 702	0	111	0
Ringtunes single	57 360	43 716	314	306
Musikvideo	55 213	19 954	4 603	1 414
Mobil other	71 916	132 051	434	375
Other	0	0	0	0

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

¹ Incl. Greenland and The Faeroe Islands. ² Double-albums and similar products containing more than one phonogram in one product. ³ The majority is accounted by subscription based sales.

Table 175 Performing art. 2013/2014

	Number of productions	Number of performances				Audience	
		Total	Of which Danish	New performances		Total	Paid admissions
				Total	Of which Danish		
	number					thousands	
State-subsidized theatres, total	11 405	587	462	366	256	2 034	...
The Royal Theatre, total	533	40	10	26	16	342	305
Plays	283	14	4	10	8	92	80
Operas	131	12	-	7	1	138	124
Ballets and dance	119	14	6	9	7	112	101
The regional theatres, total	1 669	60	35	60	23	506	458
Theatre cooperation of greater Copenhagen theatre	745	27	20	27	10	254	223
Regional theatres outside Copenhagen	924	33	15	33	13	252	235
Other state-subsidized theatres, total	9 203	487	417	280	217	1 187	...
folketeatret.dk/turne and The Danish National Opera	354	13	8	12	6	113	...
Local city-theatres	2 683	89	74	68	48	290	...
Local theatres	2 995	171	148	85	66	404	...
Theatres sub. by the Danish Arts Council	3 171	214	187	115	97	381	...
Non subsidized theatres, total	3 844	264	...	...	...	804	...
Ballet and dance	674	43	...	...	...	118	...
Performance	75	11	...	...	...	5	...
Opera	9	4	...	...	...	2	...
Operetta and musical	108	4	...	...	...	61	...
Plays	1 480	103	...	...	...	200	...
Revue and cabaret	436	16	...	...	...	277	...
Musicdrama	89	10	...	...	...	18	...
Newcircus	58	6	...	...	...	11	...
Animation/Puppet theatre	505	41	...	...	...	28	...
Other	410	26	...	...	...	85	...

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 teat8

Table 176 Sports federations and youth and outdoor activities organizations

	2013
	thousands members
Youth organizations, total¹	83
The Danish Scout Association	28
Voluntary Christian Boys' and Girls' Association, FDF	21
The Green Girl Guides in Denmark	4
YMCA Scouts in Denmark	25
Danish Baptists' Scout Organisation	1
DUI - LEG og VIRKE Children's Organisation	4
Sports Federations² The Danish Sports Federations	1 935
Badminton	90
Football (DBU)	330
Golf	156
Gymnastics	167
Handball	110
Riding	70
Sailing	52
Swimming	171
Tennis	59
Other federations	730
The Danish Gymnastics and Athletics Federations	1 527
Badminton	124
The Danish Rifle Federation	55
Football	255
Gymnastics	305
Handball	101
Swimming	188
Tennis	50
Other federations	389
Sports for children	13
Exercise and leisure	21
Continuation schools, etc.	26
The Danish Firms' Sports Federations	390
Badminton	16
Football	25
Handball	3
Bowling	16
Fitness centre	55
Keep-fit exercises	29
Jogging	43
Other sports	203
Other outdoor activities organizations	
The Danish Camping Association	104
The Danish Cyclist Federation	17
The Danish Society for the Conservation of Nature	125
The Danish Hunting Federation	96
The Danish Garden Society	33
The Danish Hikling Association	7
The Danish Ornithological Society	16

¹ Includes members of the uniformed groups under the association for children's and youth organizations.

² 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.

Table 177 Attendance at selected sporting events

	Season 2011/2012			Season 2012/2013			Per cent changes in the number of avr. attendance
	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	
Football							
Football – International (in Denmark)	135 824	6	22 637	76 610	5	15 322	-32.3
Superleague – men	1 406 462	198	7 103	1 335 282	198	6 744	-5.1
1st Division – men	301 343	182	1 656	229 769	184	1 249	-24.6
2nd Division – men	165 976	480	346	184 310	480	384	11.0
Handball							
Handball league – men	462 330	364	1 270	383 121	420	912	-28.2
1st Division – men	84 815	364	233	99 185	416	238	2.1
Handball league – women	158 845	220	722	150 131	274	548	-24.1
1st Division – women	37 062	364	102	58 325	416	140	37.3
Ice hockey							
Al-Bank league – men	234 159	180	1 301	271 234	180	1 507	15.8
Play-offs and final games - men	90 546	38	2 383	105 152	42	2 504	5.1
Season, total ¹ – men	324 705	218	1 489	376 386	222	1 695	13.8
Badminton²							
Denmark Open (Aarhus)	9 700	..	..	10 351	..	..	..
Copenhagen Masters (Cph.)	4 973	..	..	3 905	..	..	..
DM (Aalborg)	3 100	..	..	2 652	..	..	..
Hold-finalen (Guldmatchen - Cph.)	2 179	..	..	2 174	..	..	..
Basketball							
Basketball league – men	95 904	167	574	90 674	168	540	-5.9

¹ Cup ties are excluded. ² 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

Table 178 Advertising expenditure

	2012		2013	
	DKK mio.	per cent	DKK mio.	per cent
Advertising expenditure, total	24 432	100.0	23 467	100.0
Press advertising turnover, total	5 016	20.5	4 609	19.6
Daily papers	1 699	7.0	1 509	6.4
Magazines	321	1.3	323	1.4
Professional journals, etc.	623	2.5	562	2.4
Local papers	1 960	8.0	1 878	8.0
Other	413	1.7	337	1.4
Other advertising activities, total	19 416	79.5	18 858	80.4
Radio	278	1.1	288	1.2
TV	2 350	9.6	2 211	9.4
Cinemas	67	0.3	80	0.3
Printed matter	5 073	20.8	4 383	18.7
Sports sponsorship	1 145	4.7	1 135	4.8
Outdoor advertising	452	1.8	409	1.7
Internet	4 543	18.6	4 924	21.0
Commercial articles	654	2.7	657	2.8
Costs for administration and production	4 854	19.9	4 771	20.3

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 2013*, Danish Audit Bureau of Circulation

www.do.dk

Table 179 Activity rates by education institution. 2013

	graduation years 2003-2012		
	All sexes	Female	Male
	per cent		
All education institutions	90.8	89.1	93.0
The Aarhus School of Architecture	92.1	91.0	93.8
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture	90.5	88.4	93.1
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Design	90.6	88.9	94.4
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of arts and crafts	85.1	84.3	88.9
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Conservation	95.9	96.2	94.7
Kolding School of Design	89.6	88.9	91.4
The Royal Danish Academy of Music	92.0	92.0	92.0
Rhythmic Music Conservatory	90.3	90.9	90.1
The Royal Academy of Music, Aarhus/Aalborg	93.9	91.0	96.2
The Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts, Southern Denmark – music	95.3	94.2	96.3
The Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts, Southern Denmark – drama	91.9	88.9	94.7
The Danish National School of Performing Arts	90.0	87.3	93.2
The School of Acting at the Theatre of Aarhus	91.8	83.8	100.0
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts Schools	79.3	73.2	85.6
The National Film School of Denmark	86.9	86.5	87.1

www.statbank.dk/kubesk2

Table 180 Public Funding for Cultural Purposes. 2014

	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						
Total public funding	4 479	1 952	9 129	3 051	565	3 952	23 128
Municipalities	3 560	644	2 868	996	-	1 967	10 035
Total state funding	919	1 308	6 262	2 054	565	1 985	13 093
National Budget – Ministry of Culture	0.4	1 294	1 715	1 964	138	1 380	6 491
National Budget – Other Ministries	-	-	93	-	414	1	508
Lotto Funds	919	14	36	91	13	604	1 677
License Fee - Public Service Broadcasting	-	-	4 418	-	-	-	4 418

www.statbank.dk/bevil02

Table 181 The Danish Arts Foundation. 2013

	3-year scholarships	Lump sum grants	Competitions and prizes	Purchases	Other grants	Total
	DKK thousands					
Total	19 665	49 242	1 805	4 796	25 623	101 131
Visual arts	7 695	10 561	450	3 234	15 740	37 680
Literature	4 275	11 468	450	460	-	16 653
Contemporary music	1 710	4 709	200	-	550	7 169
Classical music	1 710	1 900	150	-	2 429	6 189
Common music	-	1 832	50	-	948	2 830
Applied arts and designing	4 275	7 107	-	1 102	651	13 134
Architecture	-	3 869	-	-	5 315	9 184
Film and theatre	-	7 796	505	-	-10	8 292

Source: Annual report of the Danish Arts Foundation

Table 182 National Church divisions. 2015

1 January	Church divisions			
	Churches	Vicars	Deaneries	Parishes
All Denmark	2 337	2 076	104	2 174
København Diocese	115	210	9	94
Helsingør Diocese	165	287	13	147
Roskilde Diocese	337	276	13	316
Lolland-Falster Diocese	109	60	4	104
Fyn Diocese	243	182	11	232
Haderslev Diocese	185	192	7	173
Ribe Diocese	211	159	8	203
Aarhus Diocese	358	311	14	328
Viborg Diocese	287	178	11	276
Aalborg Diocese	327	221	14	301

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

Table 183 Religious ceremonies at the National Church. 2014

	Baptisms as per cent of children born in 2014	Confirmations in 2014 as per cent of 14-15 year-olds 1 January 2015	Church funerals as per cent of all deaths 2014
All Denmark	70.8	69.8	85.2
Copenhagen Diocese	43.2	40.6	69.6
Helsingør Diocese	64.7	59.7	78.3
Roskilde Diocese	85.5	71.1	84.0
Lolland-Falster Diocese	87.7	81.1	81.6
Fyn Diocese	76.6	74.3	88.4
Haderslev Diocese	79.2	73.5	91.5
Ribe Diocese	88.6	80.4	93.2
Aarhus Diocese	74.5	74.0	89.6
Viborg Diocese	87.0	80.1	92.6
Aalborg Diocese	83.0	84.5	92.6

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

www.statbank.dk/km44

Table 184 Membership of the National Church. 2015

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
Total	75.7	79.8	77.8	59.8	75.5	81.5	83.1	4 401
Age:								
0-4 years	61.7	62.0	61.8	40.3	68.0	75.1	79.3	184
5-9 years	72.8	73.0	72.9	46.0	71.8	78.9	82.7	241
10-14 years	77.1	78.0	77.5	51.8	76.5	83.7	86.1	258
15-19 years	81.1	82.4	81.7	68.4	78.5	87.1	88.0	288
20-29 years	71.3	73.6	72.4	64.1	64.6	72.9	75.6	524
30-39 years	68.0	72.9	70.4	53.9	72.2	79.5	80.4	478
40-49 years	75.0	80.3	77.6	59.7	77.6	83.8	84.5	624
50-59 years	77.3	83.0	80.1	62.9	76.1	81.7	83.2	602
60-69 years	80.7	85.8	83.3	67.6	81.7	86.1	87.7	574
70-79 years	85.9	90.6	88.4	69.8	79.2	84.4	85.6	406
80 years +	90.6	93.3	92.3	77.1	79.3	82.8	83.1	221

www.statbank.dk/km55

Labour, earnings and income

Labour force participation

Employment

Unemployment

Commuting

Absence and work stoppages

Earnings and labour costs

A European perspective

Income



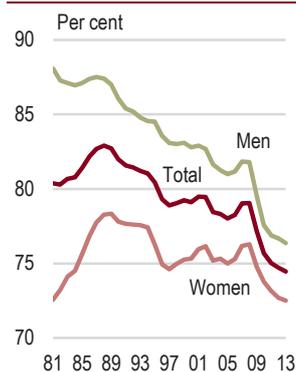
Labour force participation

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. 1981-2013



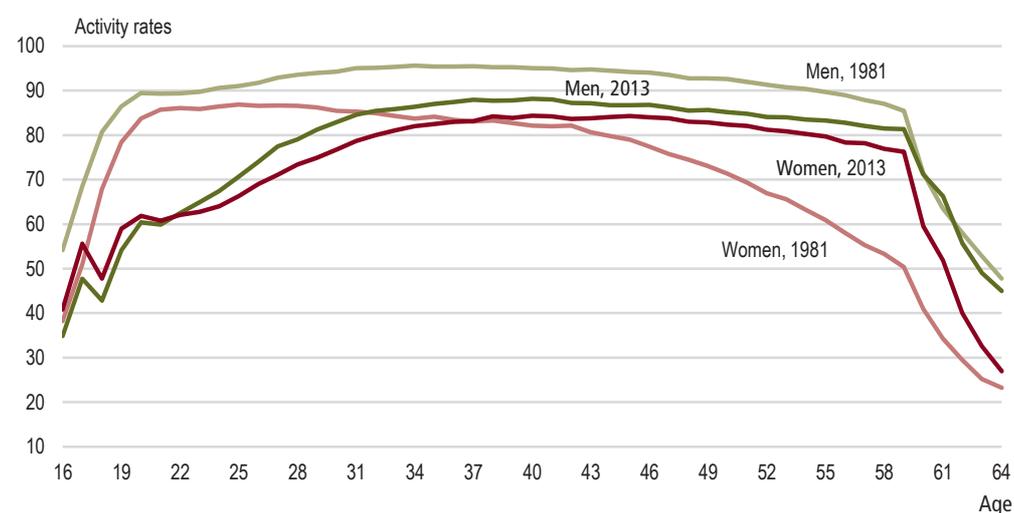
www.statbank.dk/ras110

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 2013 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. 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 2013 women's activity rates 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 are lower than for 17 year olds.

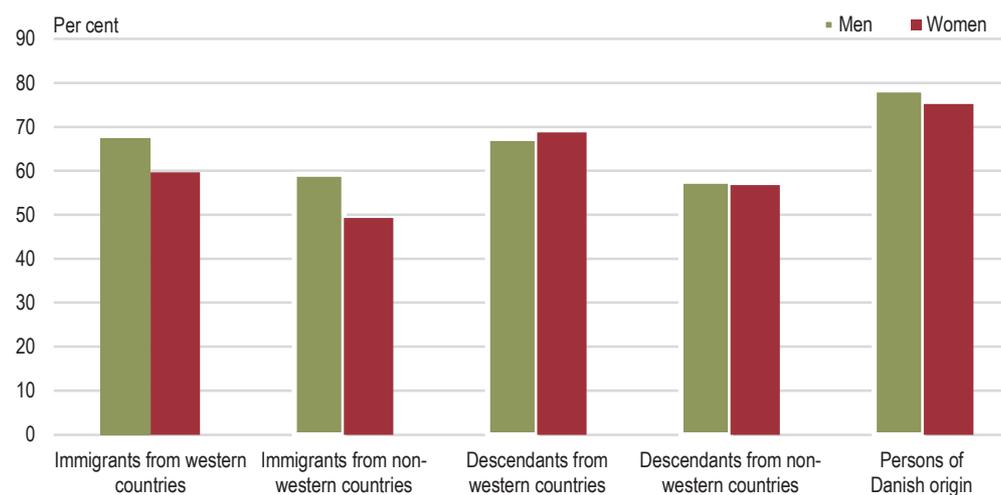
Immigrants and their descendants in the labour market

The number of immigrants and their descendants of working age increased from 108,000 to 448,000 in the period 1981-2013. 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 283,000 in 2013.

Immigrants' activity rate is lower than that of persons of Danish origin. 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 have a slightly higher activity rate than immigrants from non-western countries. Simultaneously the difference between activity rates for men and women are smaller than for immigrants from non-western countries. 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, and only a small number of them are in the age groups where activity rates normally are high. Therefore it is not possible to draw valid conclusions concerning their integration on the labour market.

Figure 3 Activity rate of immigrants and their descendants. 2013

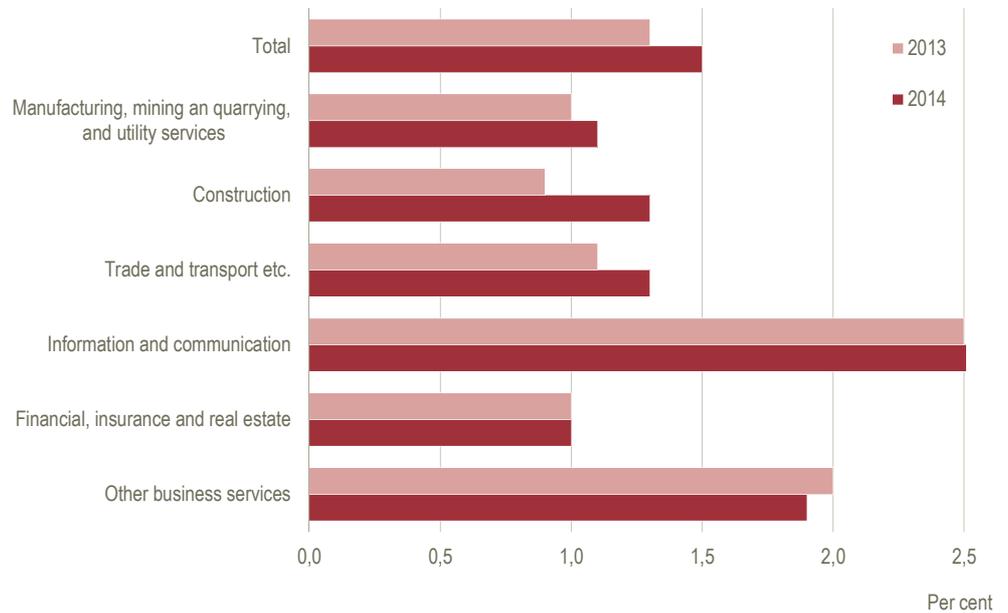


www.statbank.dk/ras110

Increase in the job vacancy rate

The average for the four quarters made in 2014 in the private sector accounted for a total number of job vacancies of 22,400. The job vacancy rate has increased with 0.2 percentage point from 2013 to 2014. 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.

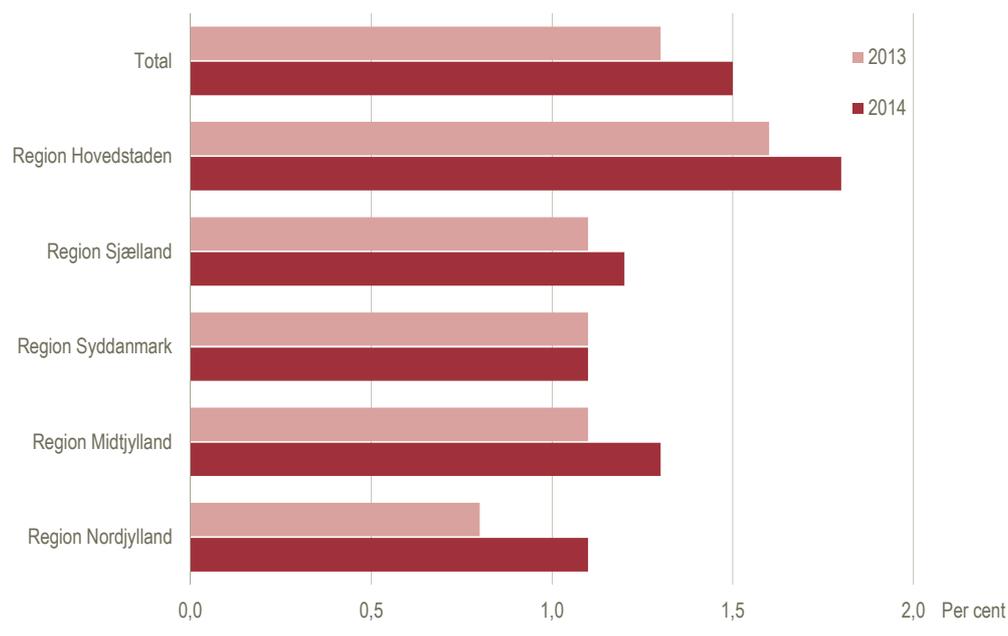
The industry group information and communication had in 2014 a job vacancy rate of 3.1 per cent, which were the industry group with the highest job vacancy rate. Furthermore the industry group of information and communication had an increase in the job vacancy rate with 0.6 percent point and was the group with the highest increase. The job vacancy rate in the industry group of financial, insurance and real estate was unchanged in 2014 and was with that the only group which was unchanged from 2013 to 2014. The smallest job vacancy rate was also found in the industry group of financial, insurance and real estate, which had a rate of 1.0 per cent.

Figure 4 Job vacancies by industry**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 2014, small workplaces had a job vacancy rate of 1.8 per cent. The job vacancy rate was 1.4 per cent for workplaces with 10-49 employees. The two other size groups had both a job vacancy rate of 1.3 per cent.

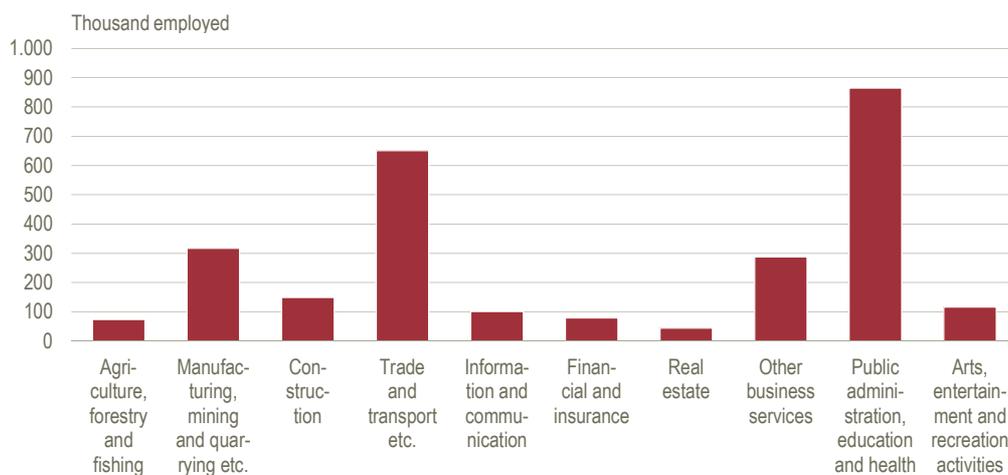
Region Hovedstaden has the highest share of job vacancies

With a job vacancy rate of 1.8 per cent the largest share of job vacancies was seen in Region Hovedstaden in 2014. The lowest share was seen in Region Nordjylland and Region Syddanmark, as only 1.1 per cent of all vacant and occupied jobs were vacant. Since 2013 there has been an increase in the job vacancy rate in all regions, besides for Region Syddanmark which was unchanged from 2013 to 2014.

Figure 5 Job vacancies by region

Employment

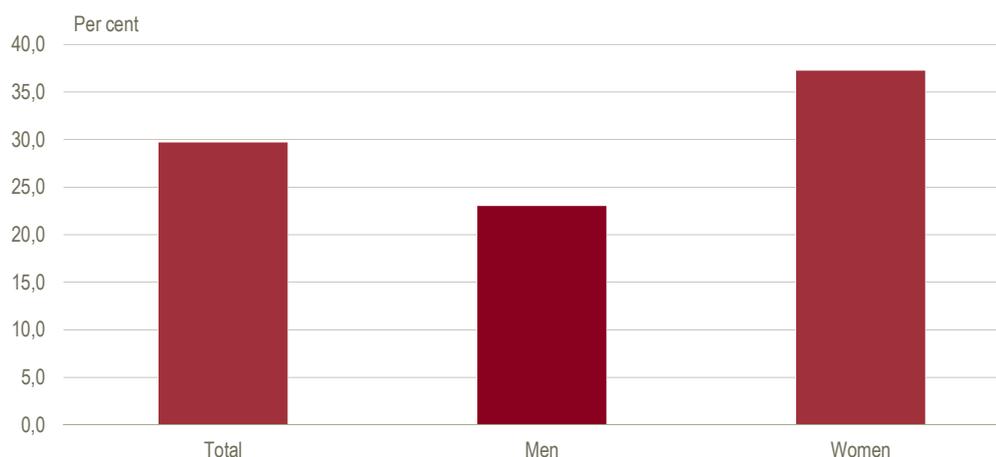
The service sector accounts, by far, for the highest number of persons employed in Denmark. The largest industry groups are thus *public administration, education and health* employing 865,000 persons (corresponding to 32.0 per cent of persons employed) and *trade and transport etc.* employing 651,000 persons (24.1 per cent of persons employed). Primary industries like *agriculture, forestry and fishing* account for a substantially lower share employing 74,000 persons (2.7 per cent of persons employed).

Figure 6 Employed by industry. 2013

www.statbank.dk/atr30

Women work fewer hours than men

The number of hours worked by women is lower than the number of hours worked by men. In 2013, 37.3 per cent of women were working part-time, while only 23.1 per cent of men were working part-time.

Figure 7 Persons working part-time 2013

Note: Part-time is defined as persons working less than 32 hours per week in their main activity.

Source: Working Time Account

Increasing employment in the private sector

From 2012 to 2013, the number of employed increased by 4,100 persons, corresponding to 0.2 per cent. Since 2008 when persons in employment peaked, the number of employed has fallen every year until 2012. Since employment peaked in 2008, employment has declined every year until 2012, but now all replaced by increased employment. However, the fall in employment has levelled off, as employment fell sharply in the period 2008 to 2010 with an average of 78,000 persons (2.7 per cent) per year, whereas the fall in employment from 2010 to 2012 was 9,400 persons (0.3 per cent) per year.

From 2010 to 2013, employment in *corporations and organizations* has been increasing by an average of 3,700 persons (0.2 per cent) per year, while employment in the *general government* has been declining by an average of 8,600 persons (1.0 per cent) per year. But first from 2012 to 2013, the growth in employment within *corporations and organizations* has been greater than the fall in *general government*. One reason is that employment declined in *general government* has slowed down compared to the period 2010 to 2012.

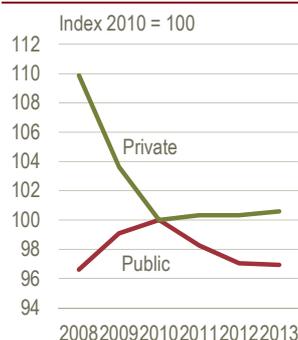
The *general government* sector includes central government, regional government, municipal government, and social security funds. *Corporations and organizations* include private corporations, public corporations, private non-profit organizations and international organizations.

Fewer women employed

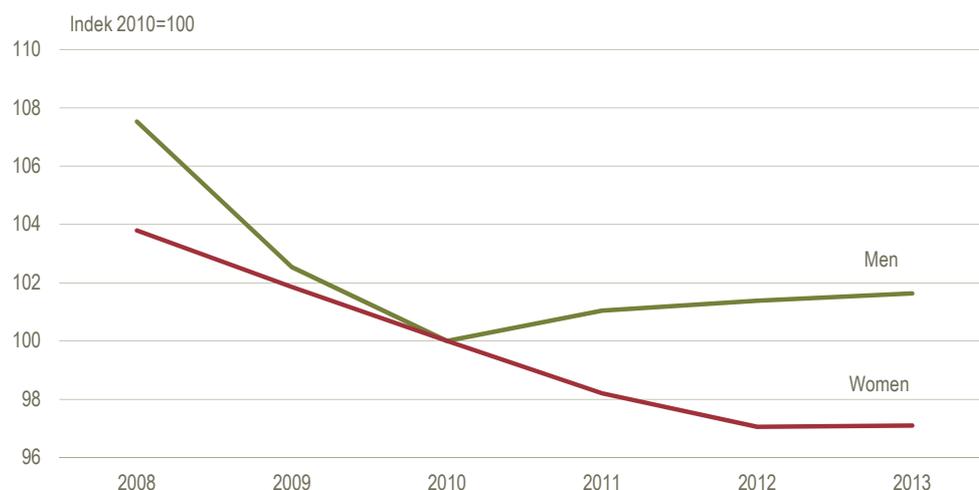
From 2012 to 2013 increased men's employment with 3,600 persons or 0.3 per cent., while female employment was unchanged.

Female employment fell each year from 2008 to 2012, while male employment has increased since 2010 after a sharp decline in the previous years.

This development is connected with the fact that a very large proportion of the women, 45 per cent, are employed in *general government*, while men to an overwhelming degree, 83 per cent, are employed in *corporations and organizations*.

Figure 8 Employment by sector

www.statbank.dk/atr

Figure 9 Employment by sex

www.statistikbanken.dk/atr

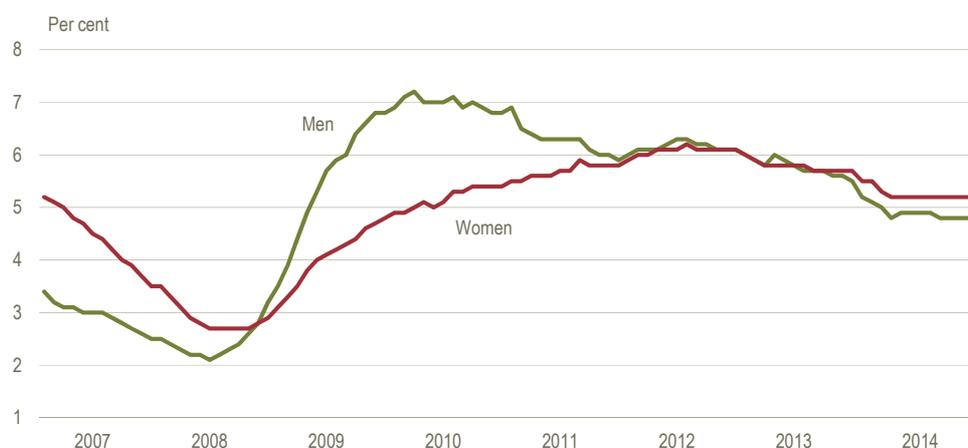
Fewer hours worked, despite higher employment

From 2012 to 2013, the number of hours worked decreased by 0.3 per cent, although employment increased by 0.2 per cent. Also from 2011 to 2012, the number of hours worked had decreased by 1.3 per cent, following an increase of 0.9 per cent from 2010 to 2011. From 2008 to 2010, the number of hours worked decreased dramatically, in average by 3.5 per cent per year.

Unemployment

Small decrease in the gross unemployment since 2010

The monthly seasonally adjusted unemployment reached the lowest level in present time in the summer 2008 and has since then been increasing sharply, corresponding to more than a doubling until 2010. The increase in unemployment had particularly a great impact on men. Since 2010, total gross unemployment has largely remained unchanged. However, there has been a slight falling tendency since 2010 and especially during 2013 and 2014.

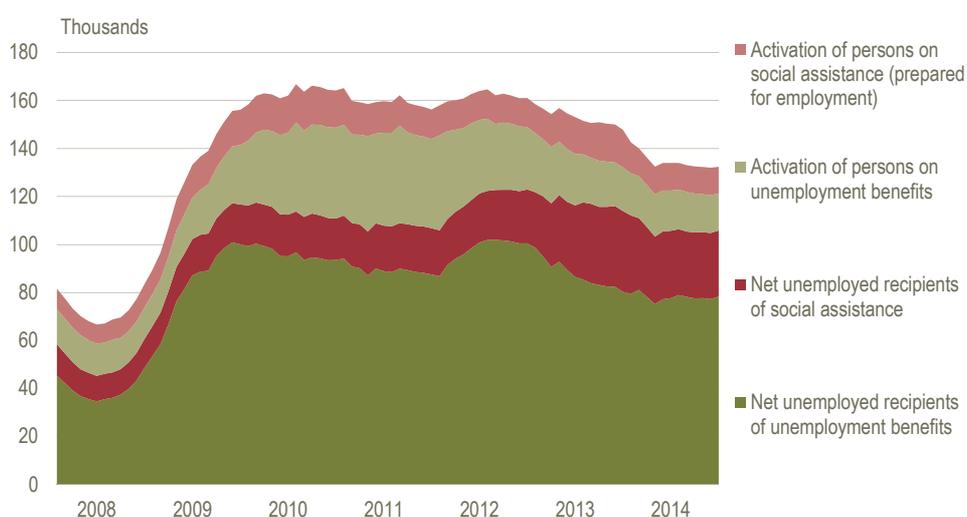
Figure 10 Gross unemployment in per cent of the labour force, seasonally adjusted

www.statbank.dk/aus07

Today women have the highest unemployment level - again

The increasing unemployment from 2008 to 2010 had a far greater impact on men than women. This was due to the fact that the sectors with the highest unemployment increases – industry, construction and service sector – are typically employed by men. Since the beginning of 2010 the difference between men and women's unemployment has fallen by more than 2 per cent point to the same level for men and women at the end of 2012 and through 2013. In 2014 women have been affected by unemployment to a slightly higher degree (0,3-0,4 per cent) than men. In a historical perspective, women have also predominately accounted for the highest unemployment rate. Before 2008 we have to go back as far as 1976 in order to find a situation where unemployment (in per cent of the labour force) was higher among men than among women.

Figure 11 Gross unemployment by type of unemployment, seasonally adjusted



www.statbank.dk/aus07

Minor decline in the number of unemployed by every type of unemployment

From December 2013 to December 2014 we have seen a minor decline in the number of unemployed by every type of unemployment. Here it is the group of activated unemployed persons on social assistance who have had the largest decline while the smallest decline is seen in the group of net unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits.

Here it is important to notice that unemployed persons, who are receiving *special education benefit*, *labour market allowance* or *education support* all is included in the gross unemployment as unemployed recipients of social assistance.

Total gross unemployment can be calculated as the sum of the 4 types of unemployment. Here, it can be seen that gross unemployment reached the low number of 66,700 persons in June 2008, and as a result of the global financial crisis increased by more than 100,000 to 166,800 in July 2010. Since then, there has been a slight fall, reaching 132,400 persons in December 2014.

Commuting

Longer commuting distances

In 2013, every Dane travelled, on average, a distance of 20.1 km to and from the home and work. This is 0.3 km longer compared to 2012 and 2.5 longer than in

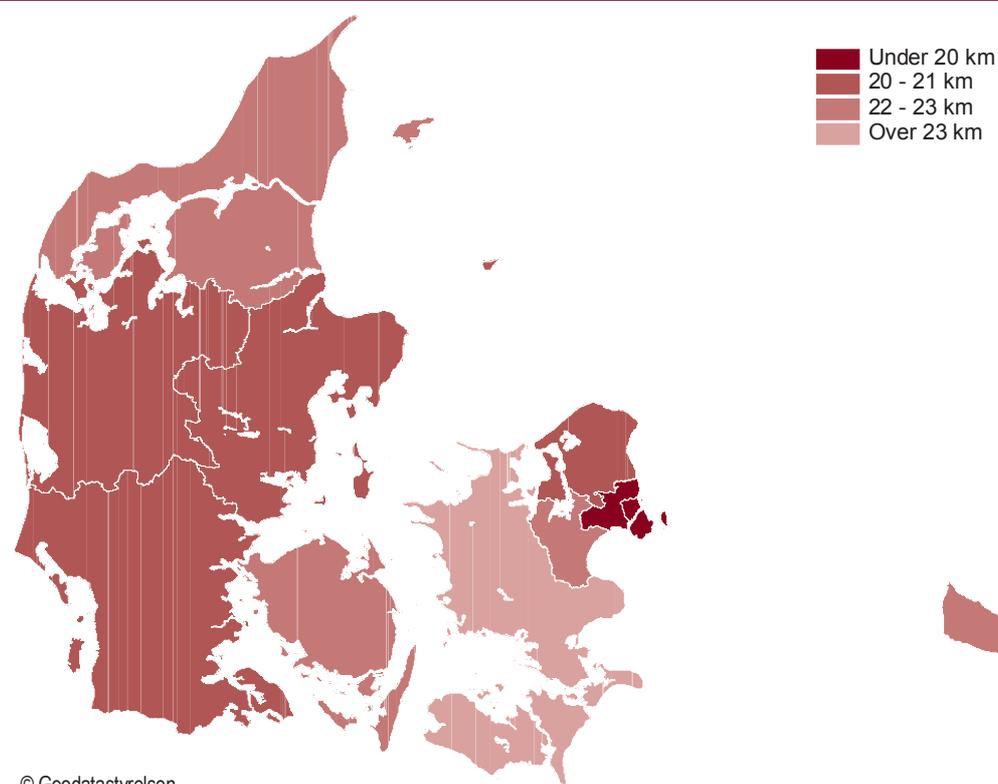
2006. On average, men are working 23.8 km away from their home, while women only need to travel 16.4 km to their job. This implies that the average commuting distance between men and women is 7.4 km, which is higher than in 2006, when it was 6.4 km.

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 28.1 km. People living in København By and København Omegn only commute 12.4 and 13.1 km to their work. People living in all other provinces commute between 20.7 and 22.6 km to their work.

Figure 12 Commuting. 2013



www.statbank.dk/afstb2

Absence

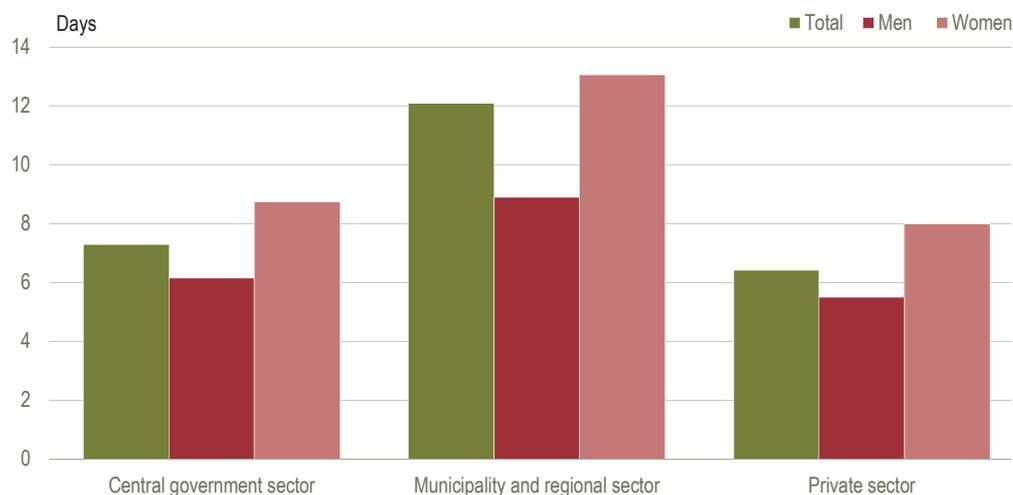
Women are more absent due to sickness than men

The employees in the regions and the municipalities were on average absent from work 12.1 days due to sickness in 2013. In the central government sector, employees were, on average, absent 7.3 days due to sickness whereas employees in the private sector were absent 6.4 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 36 per cent in the private sector.

Figure 13 Absence caused by own sickness. 2013



www.statbank.dk/fra05

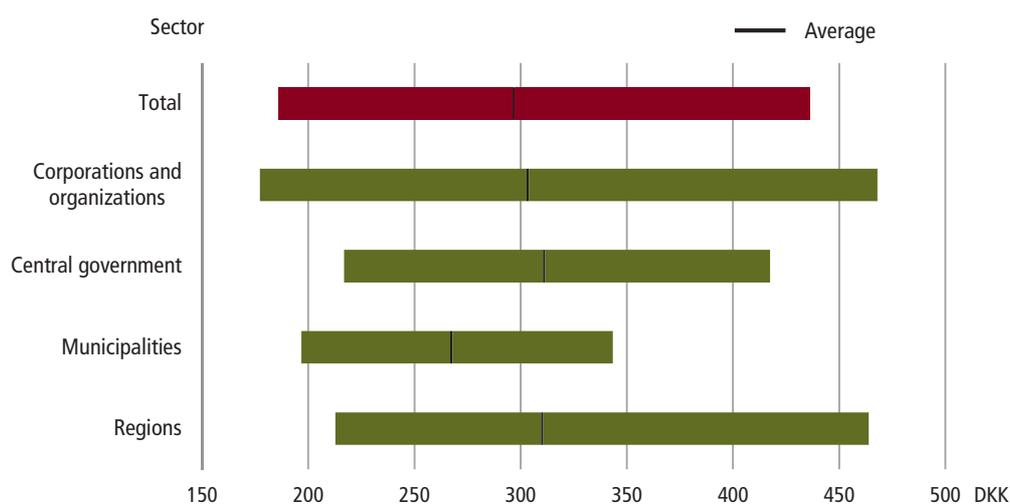
In the three sectors the occupation of the employees differs. This has an impact on the extent of absence. In the regions and the municipalities a large share of the employees are for instance occupied within the industry *human health and social work* which is an area with a high level of absence.

Earnings and labour costs

Earnings per hour worked and standardized 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. All costs of a business enterprise, which are involved in having employees, are called total labour costs. The majority of total labour costs are earnings per hour worked.

Figure 14 Earnings per hour worked by sectors. 2013

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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 general government employees are higher than earnings of municipal and regional government employees as well as persons employed in corporations and organizations.

The greatest spread of earnings is, by contrast, seen in the corporation and organizations sector. Hourly earnings for the 10 per cent highest paid employees in the corporation and organizations sector were more than DKK 468 per hour worked in 2013, while the 10 per cent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 177 per hour worked. Hourly earnings of the 10-per cent highest paid general government employees were more than DKK 418 per hour worked, while the 10 per cent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 217 per hour worked. In municipalities the numbers were DKK 343 and DKK 197 respectively and in the regions DKK 464 and DKK 213 respectively.

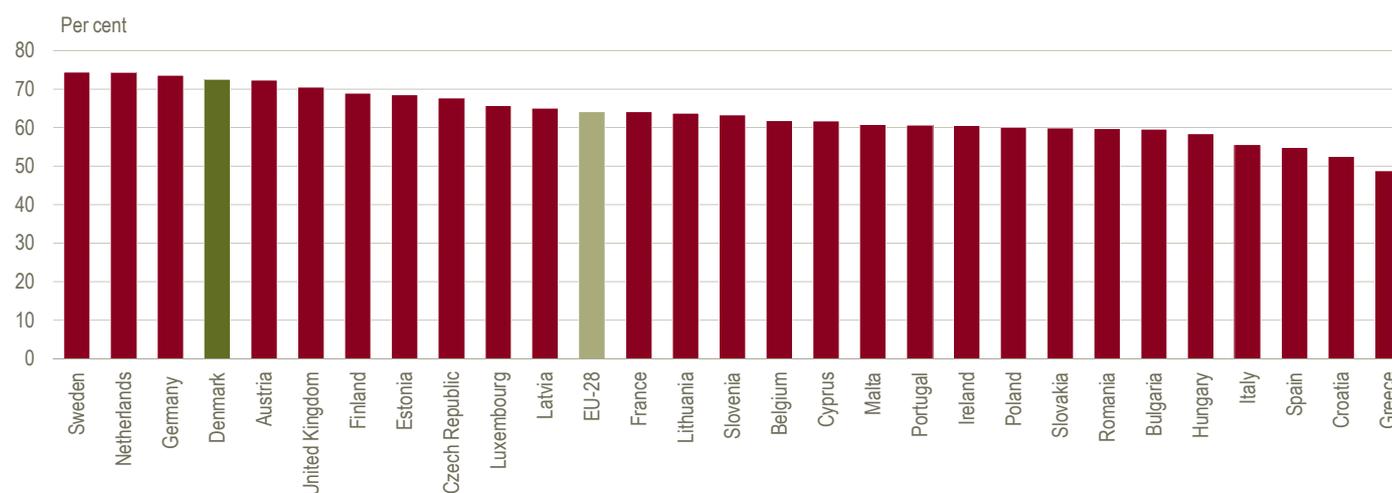
A European perspective

Sweden had the highest employment rate in the European Union

At 74.4 per cent of the population in the age 15-64 years in employment, Sweden had the highest employment rate in the European Union in 2013 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 2013 the employment rate in Sweden was considerably above the European Union average of 64.1 per cent – ahead of the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark, where the employment rates were 74.3, 73.5 and 72.5 per cent, respectively. Greece and Croatia had the lowest employment rates in the European Union at 48.8 and 52.5 per cent, respectively.

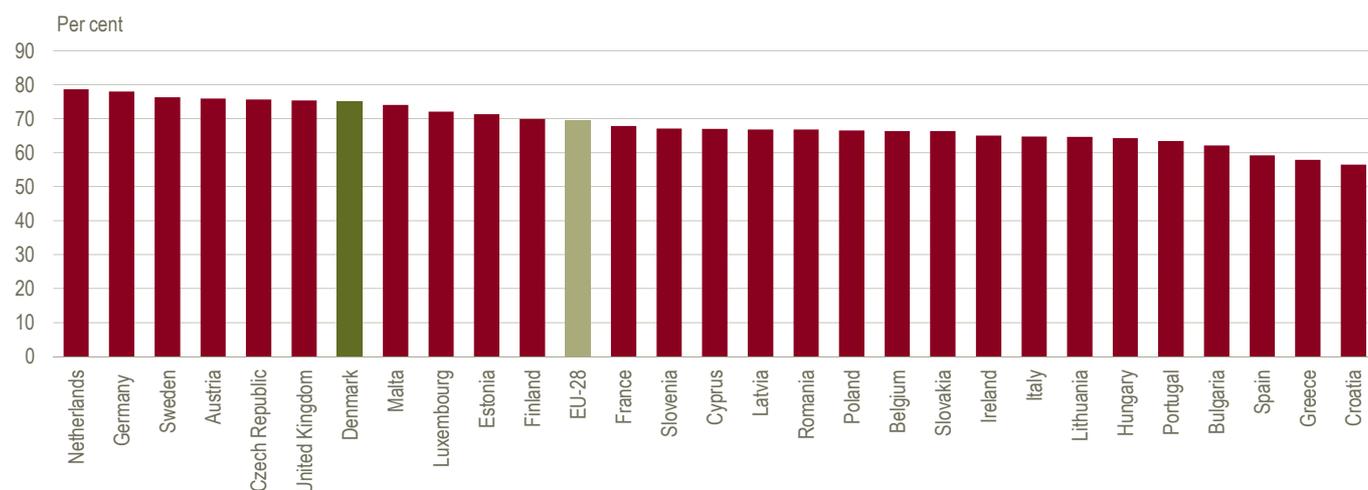
Figure 15 Employment rate in the EU. 2013

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 78.7 per cent the Netherlands had the highest employment rate for men among the 28 countries in the European Union, followed by Germany and Sweden where 78.0 and 76.3 per cent, respectively, of the men were employed. Denmark had the seventh highest employment rate for men at 75.0 per cent. Croatia and Greece at 56.5 and 57.9 per cent, respectively, had the lowest employment rates for men in the European Union. The EU average in 2013 was 69.4 per cent.

Figure 16 Employment rate in the EU. Men. 2013

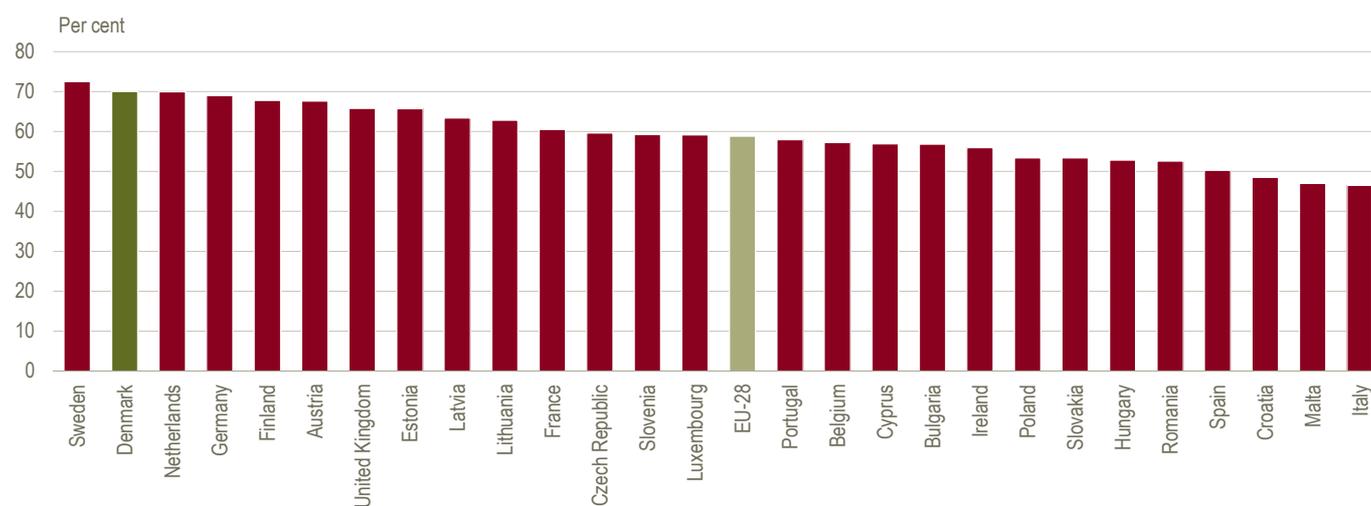
Source: Eurostat

Sweden had the highest employment rate for women

Sweden had the highest employment rate for women in the European Union in 2013. 72.5 per cent of the women were in employment in 2013. Denmark and the Netherlands had the second and third highest employment rate for women at 70.0 and 69.9 per cent, respectively. The EU average was 58.8 per cent. At 39.9 and 46.5 per cent, Greece and Italy had the lowest employment rates for women in the European Union.

Figure 17

Employment rate in the EU. Women. 2013

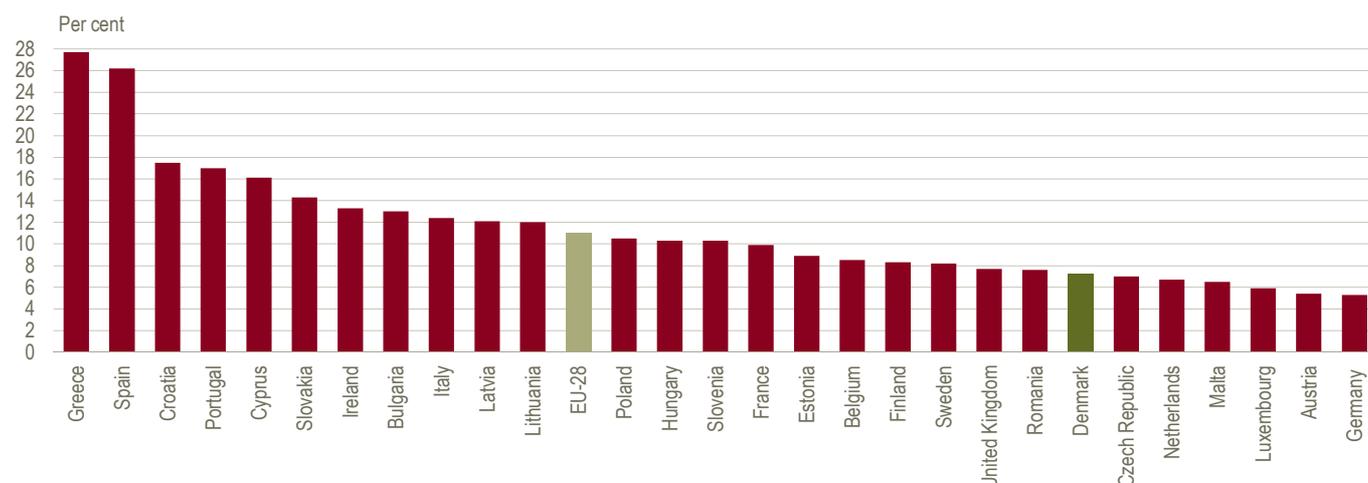


Source: Eurostat

Germany had the lowest unemployment rate in the EU

Among the 28 countries of the European Union, Germany had the lowest unemployment rate in 2013. The unemployment rate among those aged 15-64 years was 5.3 per cent in Germany, followed by Austria and Luxembourg at 5.4 and 5.9 per cent, respectively.

In Denmark the unemployment rate was 7.2 per cent. Greece and Spain had the highest unemployment rates in the EU at 27.7 and 26.2 per cent, respectively. In 2013 the EU average was 11.0 per cent. 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. 2013

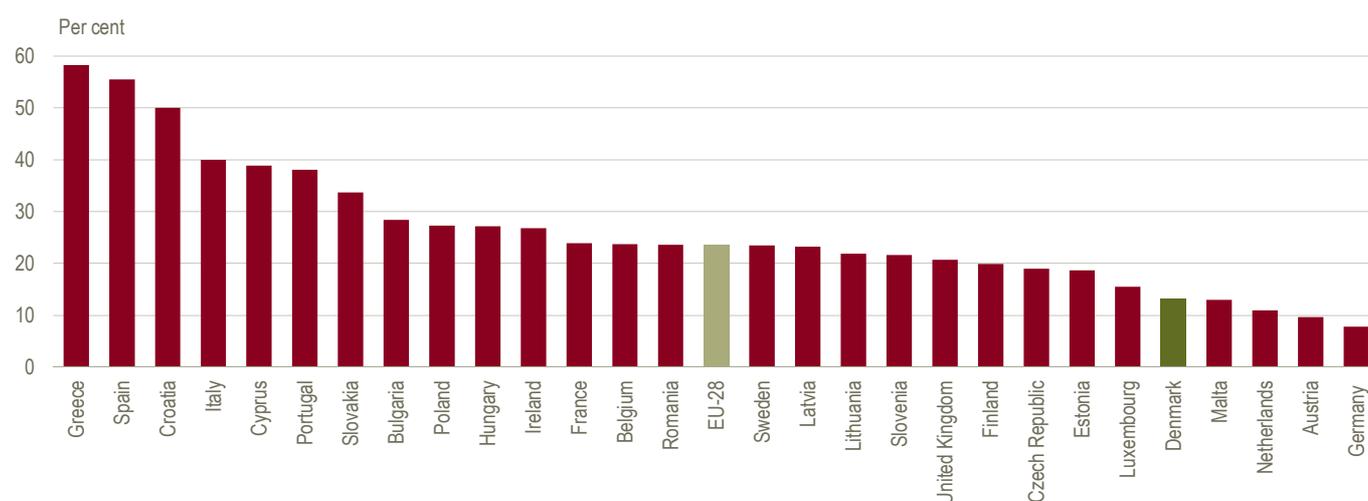
Source: Eurostat

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 13.1 per cent in 2013. Germany, Austria, the Netherlands and Malta had the lowest youth unemployment rates at 7.8, 9.7, 11.0 and 13.0 per cent, respectively.

In our neighbouring country Sweden the youth unemployment rate was high at 23.5 per cent, while the unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 years was 8.2 per cent. Greece and Spain had the highest youth unemployment rates in the European Union at 58.3 and 55.5 per cent, respectively. The EU average was 23.5 per cent in 2013.

Figure 19 Youth unemployment rate. Age 15-24 years. 2013

Source: Eurostat

Income

Concepts of income

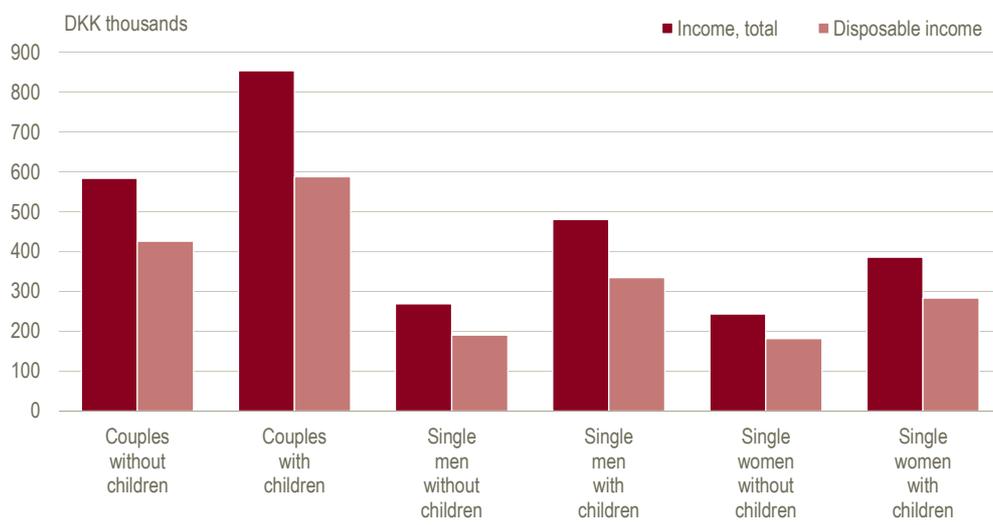
Income statistics comprise of both individual and aggregated family statistics. Three main concepts are *personal income*, *disposable income* and *family incomes*.

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

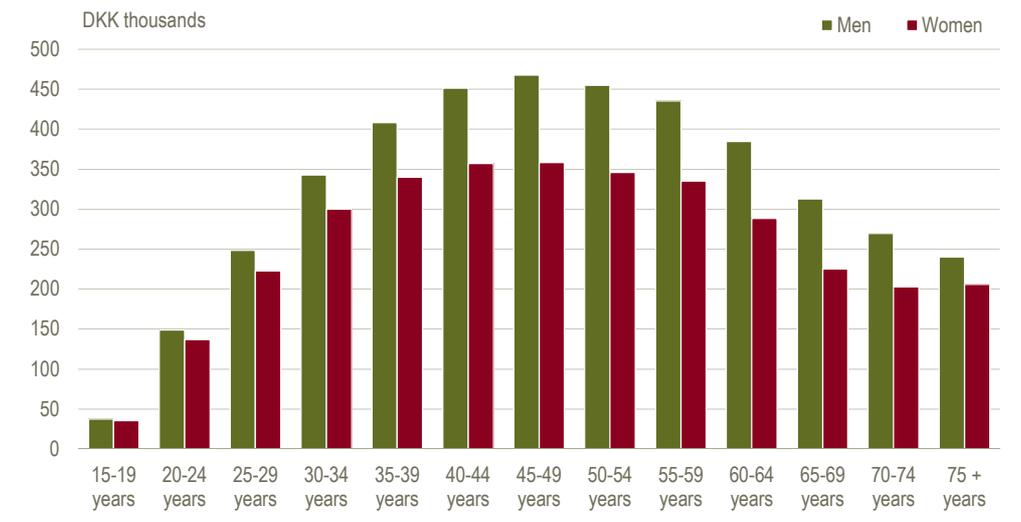
Couples with children had the highest average income pre-tax of DKK 854,000 in 2013. The corresponding figure for couples without children was DKK 583,400. When making such comparisons, demographics should be taken into account. Couples without children are typically older than couples with children and children may also to some extent contribute to the family income.

Figure 20 Average family income. 2013

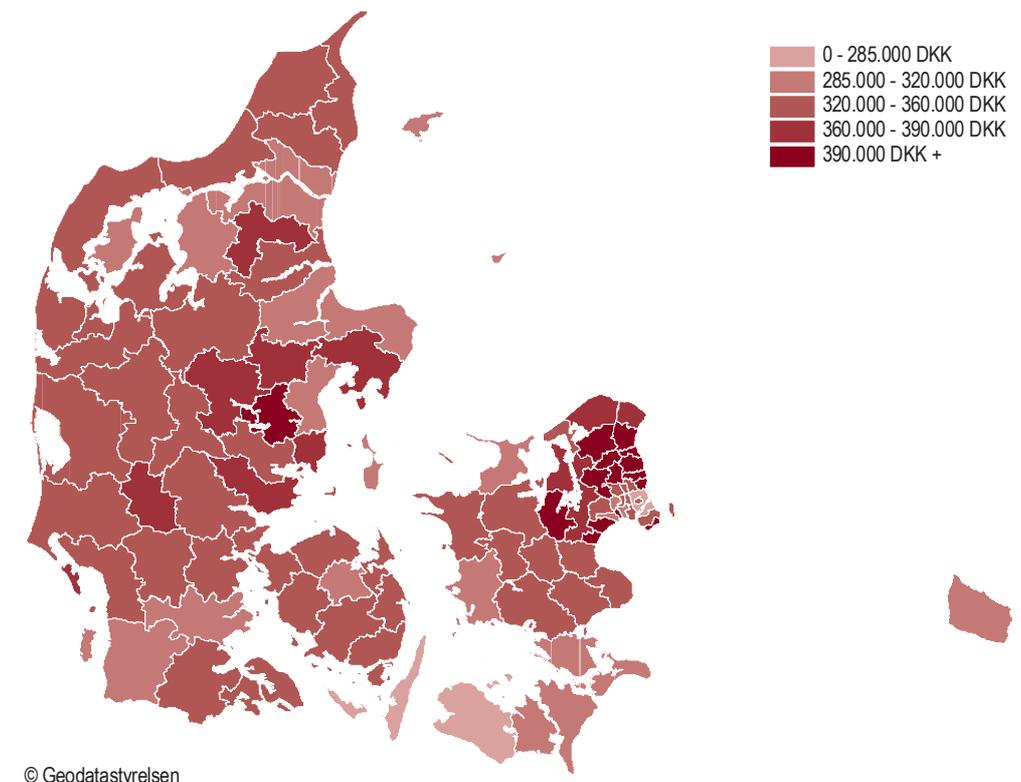


Men earn more than women

In 2013, the average personal income for persons aged 15 and or more DKK 294,000. Men had larger incomes than women as men's average income was DKK 328,300, while that of women was DKK 260,800. The level of personal income peaks for both men and women in the late forties.

Figure 21 Average personal income by age group. 2013**Wealthiest municipalities are north of Copenhagen**

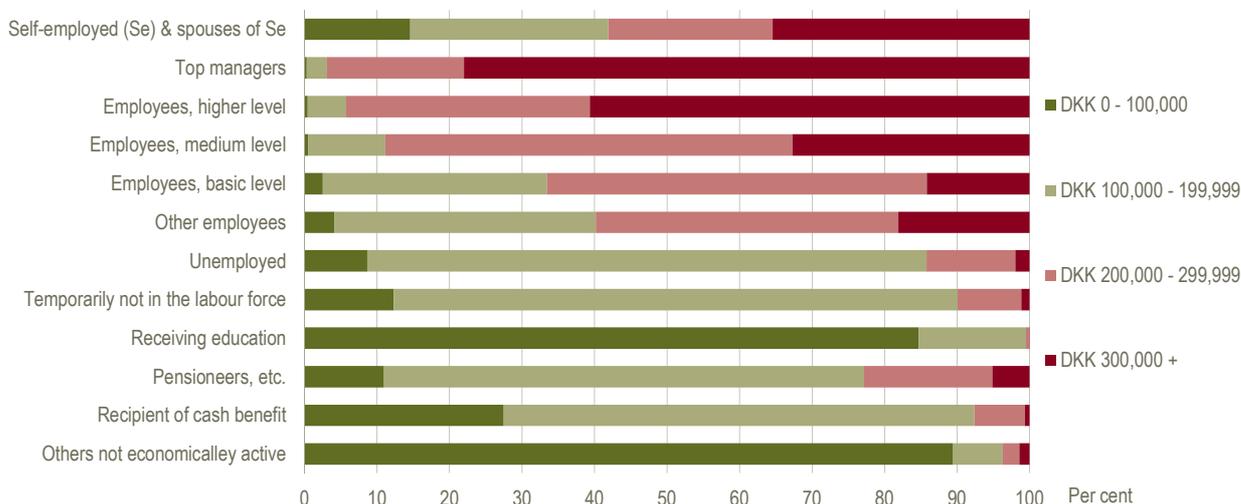
Average family income after taxes, i.e. the disposable family income, was DKK 338,300 in 2013. The highest average disposable family incomes were recorded in the municipalities north of Copenhagen. Family income was DKK 599,100 in Rudersdal and DKK 588,800 in Gentofte. The lowest average family incomes were found in Copenhagen with DKK 273,800. In Jutland, families in Skanderborg have the largest disposable income with DKK 413,500.

Figure 22 Average family income in municipalities in DKK. 2013**Personal income by socio-economic status**

When considering disposable personal incomes as they relate to socio-economic status, it is seen that only 0.3 per cent of all top-level managers (salaried employees

at upper levels) made less than DKK 100,000 in 2013. When considering the other end of the scale, 84,7 per cent of all students and 27,5 per cent of all recipients of cash benefits had incomes of less than DKK 100,000.

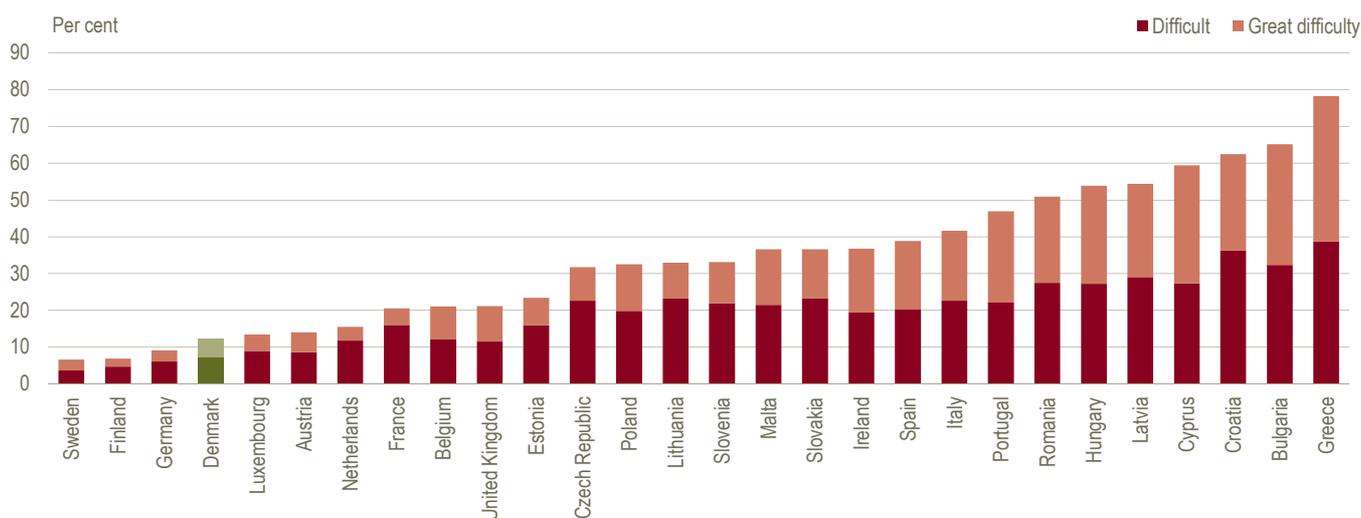
Figure 23 Distribution of disposable personal income by socio-economic groups. 2013



Can EU-households make ends meet?

In 2013 households from all over Europe participated in the SILC-survey. Here they were asked, whether they found it easy or difficult to make ends meet, considering the households total income. In Denmark 12.1 per cent of the population live in households that found it difficult or very difficult to make ends meet. The same was true for only 6.6 per cent of people living in Sweden. Greece is the EU-Country with most difficulties making ends meet for households, here it was 78.3 per cent in 2013.

Figure 24 Ability to make ends meet in EU. 2013



Source: Eurostat

Table 185 Population by industry in the censuses

	1834	1840	1845	1855	1860	1870	1880	1890	1901
	thousand persons								
Total population	1 224	1 283	1 350	1 500	1 601	1 785	1 969	2 172	2 450
Agriculture	704	720	744	816	853	934	1 006	997	1 015
Fishing and shipping	34	35	37	40	45	47	54	59	73
Trades and industry	261	302	334	389	423	460	511	606	721
Trade and sales	51	56	60	78	95	121	152	214	277
Non-material activities	81	82	83	86	92	106	132	159	194
Property	48	48	52	58	58	69	81	92	113
Assistance	45	41	40	33	35	48	33	45	56
	per cent								
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture	58	56	55	54	53	52	51	46	41
Fishing and shipping	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Trades and industry	21	24	25	26	26	26	26	28	29
Trade and sales	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
Non-material activities	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8
Property	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Assistance	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2

Note: Grouping by 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 186 Population by industry in the censuses

	1901	1906	1911	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965	1970
	thousand persons								
Total population	2 450	2 589	2 757	3 551	3 844	4 281	4 585	4 768	4 938
Agriculture, etc.	975	999	1 041	1 127	1 066	1 012	861	703	495
Manufacturing	721	737	788	1 091	1 285	1 492	1 674	1 776	1 758
Trade and sales	238	291	310	421	484	557	631	661	681
Transport	126	138	162	236	249	306	335	331	330
Administration and professions	118	135	141	223	268	363	480	605	770
Industry not stated	53	68	73	86	73	63	31	43	69
Pension, property, assistance	219	220	241	367	418	487	574	649	834
	per cent								
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, etc.	40	39	38	32	28	24	19	15	10
Manufacturing	29	28	29	31	33	35	37	37	36
Trade and sales	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	14	14
Transport	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Administration and professions	5	5	5	6	7	8	10	13	16
Industry not stated	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Pension, property, assistance	9	8	9	10	11	11	13	14	17

Note: Children living at home and married women with no commercial employment as well as domestic 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 187 Employed persons by industry

	2003	2013
	thousand persons	
Total	2 741	2 660
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	92	70
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	443	315
Construction	167	152
Trade and transport etc.	638	631
Information and communication	103	99
Financial and insurance	80	79
Real estate	35	45
Other business services	234	276
Public administration, education and health	822	862
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	114	116
Activity not stated	12	15

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Table 188 Employees by sex and sector. 2013

	Men	Women	Total
	persons		
Total	1 248 228	1 208 734	2 456 962
Central government sector	108 595	103 837	212 432
Social security funds	605	1 581	2 186
Regions	29 576	109 403	138 979
Municipalities	117 874	388 145	506 019
General government, total	256 650	602 966	859 616
Public corporations, etc.	41 131	24 426	65 557
Public sector, total	297 781	627 392	925 173
Private sector, total	950 340	581 298	1 531 638
Foreign sector	107	44	151
Not stated sektor	-	-	-

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Table 189 Employed persons by sex, industry and socio-economic status. 2013

	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Salaried employees					Other Not further specified	Salaried employees total	Employment total
			Top managers	Upper levels	Intermediate levels	Basic levels				
— thousands —										
Men and women, total	198.4	5.0	101.0	603.0	287.0	1 030.4	235.1	200.5	2 457.0	2 660.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.0	1.9	0.2	0.8	0.8	11.0	2.8	19.8	35.5	70.4
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	8.3	0.2	18.2	35.4	42.6	164.4	29.5	16.6	306.7	315.2
Construction	17.0	0.3	6.3	3.5	9.0	84.3	20.1	11.6	134.8	152.2
Trade and transport etc.	41.0	1.2	28.7	27.9	63.0	322.1	78.4	68.5	588.5	630.7
Information and communication	7.9	0.1	5.1	40.1	17.1	16.9	5.5	6.8	91.5	99.4
Financial and insurance	0.4	0.0	5.8	31.1	19.4	17.6	1.4	3.4	78.8	79.2
Real estate	10.0	0.2	1.5	1.9	5.1	13.9	3.8	8.3	34.4	44.6
Other business services	32.2	0.6	9.8	60.4	39.6	60.4	51.0	21.7	242.9	275.7
Public administration, education and health	19.8	0.2	21.8	380.2	78.7	303.7	33.3	24.2	841.9	861.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	14.3	0.1	3.7	21.7	11.7	36.0	9.3	19.6	101.9	116.4
Activity not stated	14.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.7
Men, total	141.4	0.6	72.8	248.9	136.0	536.1	131.3	123.2	1 248.2	1 390.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	8.5	2.1	14.8	26.5	56.4
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	6.5	0.0	15.4	24.7	25.1	119.5	21.3	10.9	217.0	223.5
Construction	16.4	0.0	5.7	2.9	6.6	77.2	19.2	9.8	121.4	137.9
Trade and transport etc.	30.0	0.2	21.8	16.2	37.6	181.3	46.1	42.8	345.7	376.0
Information and communication	6.8	0.0	4.0	29.6	12.2	8.3	3.3	4.9	62.3	69.1
Financial and insurance	0.4	0.0	4.3	17.4	9.6	5.7	0.6	2.1	39.6	40.0
Real estate	7.8	0.0	1.1	1.0	2.6	8.6	2.1	5.6	21.1	28.9
Other business services	21.6	0.1	7.3	36.9	17.2	30.6	25.5	12.6	130.0	151.7
Public administration, education and health	8.1	0.1	10.6	109.9	18.9	82.7	7.5	10.4	239.8	247.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	5.4	0.0	2.4	10.0	5.7	13.7	3.7	9.3	44.7	50.1
Activity not stated	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.8
Women, total	57.0	4.4	28.3	354.1	151.0	494.3	103.8	77.2	1 208.7	1 270.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.8	5.1	9.0	14.0
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1.8	0.2	2.8	10.7	17.5	44.9	8.2	5.7	89.7	91.7
Construction	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	2.4	7.1	0.9	1.8	13.4	14.3
Trade and transport etc.	11.0	1.0	6.8	11.8	25.4	140.8	32.3	25.7	242.8	254.8
Information and communication	1.1	0.1	1.2	10.5	4.9	8.6	2.2	1.8	29.1	30.3
Financial and insurance	0.0	0.0	1.4	13.8	9.9	11.9	0.9	1.4	39.2	39.2
Real estate	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.5	5.3	1.6	2.6	13.3	15.6
Other business services	10.6	0.5	2.6	23.5	22.4	29.8	25.5	9.1	112.9	124.1
Public administration, education and health	11.7	0.2	11.2	270.3	59.9	221.0	25.9	13.8	602.1	614.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	8.9	0.1	1.3	11.7	6.0	22.4	5.6	10.3	57.2	66.2
Activity not stated	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9

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Table 190 Population by sex, region and socio-economic status. 2013

	Labour force population				Persons outside the labour force					Population Total
	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Employees	Un-employed persons	Total	Temporarily outside the labour force	Retirement pensioners	Pensioners	Other persons outside the labour force	
	thousands									
Men and women, total	198.4	5.0	2 457.0	132.2	2 792.5	96.8	101.1	1 101.4	1 510.9	5 602.6
Region Hovedstaden	59.5	1.0	788.4	45.9	894.8	24.2	22.2	298.2	492.7	1 732.1
Region Sjælland	30.1	0.8	345.7	18.8	395.5	14.2	17.2	181.9	207.7	816.4
Region Syddanmark	41.4	1.3	508.2	28.7	579.6	22.2	24.6	258.5	316.5	1 201.4
Region Midtjylland	45.7	1.2	565.7	25.5	638.1	25.1	23.8	239.7	345.7	1 272.5
Region Nordjylland	21.7	0.7	249.0	13.3	284.6	11.1	13.2	123.1	148.3	580.3
Men, total	141.4	0.6	1 248.2	70.2	1 460.4	39.8	41.6	469.4	767.7	2 778.9
Region Hovedstaden	39.6	0.2	391.8	24.4	456.0	9.7	8.9	124.4	249.0	848.0
Region Sjælland	21.7	0.1	175.0	9.9	206.8	5.8	7.2	79.0	106.2	405.0
Region Syddanmark	30.3	0.1	261.2	15.4	307.0	9.2	10.4	111.0	161.0	598.6
Region Midtjylland	33.4	0.1	291.4	13.3	338.2	10.3	9.7	101.9	175.4	635.5
Region Nordjylland	16.3	0.1	128.8	7.2	152.4	4.8	5.5	53.1	76.1	291.9
Woman, total	57.0	4.4	1 208.7	62.0	1 332.1	57.0	59.5	632.0	743.2	2 823.8
Region Hovedstaden	19.9	0.9	396.6	21.5	438.8	14.5	13.3	173.8	243.7	884.1
Region Sjælland	8.4	0.7	170.7	8.9	188.6	8.4	10.1	102.9	101.5	411.4
Region Syddanmark	11.1	1.2	247.0	13.3	272.6	13.0	14.2	147.5	155.6	602.9
Region Midtjylland	12.3	1.0	274.3	12.3	299.9	14.9	14.2	137.8	170.2	637.1
Region Nordjylland	5.3	0.6	120.1	6.0	132.1	6.3	7.7	69.9	72.2	288.4

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Table 191 16-64-year-old persons analysed by ancestry and labour market attachment. 2013

	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employment rate
	persons			per cent	
Total population	3 555 574	2 647 101	2 514 936	74.4	70.7
Immigrants from:					
The Western World	155 127	98 603	92 221	63.6	59.4
The non-Western World	236 690	127 953	111 912	54.1	47.3
Afghanistan	9 963	4 617	3 970	46.3	39.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 529	8 300	7 564	53.4	48.7
Iraq	18 969	7 755	6 489	40.9	34.2
Iran	12 038	6 448	5 692	53.6	47.3
Yugoslavia (former)	8 789	4 741	4 176	53.9	47.5
Lebanon	11 251	4 330	3 607	38.5	32.1
Pakistan	10 476	5 982	5 136	57.1	49.0
Somalia	9 212	3 555	2 464	38.6	26.7
Turkey	29 053	17 957	14 846	61.8	51.1
Descendants	55 761	32 869	29 691	58.9	53.2
Persons of Danish origin	3 107 996	2 387 676	2 281 112	76.8	73.4

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Table 192 Commuting to and from work for employed population. 2013

	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
Men and women, total	2 660 349	179 730	818 305	470 950	496 592	261 406	142 236	82 340	202 289	6 501	20.1
Region Hovedstaden	848 967	47 298	280 027	194 829	177 588	71 874	33 805	15 238	26 924	1 384	14.9
Region Sjælland	376 610	29 144	88 609	42 656	64 446	46 464	32 635	19 048	52 930	678	26.4
Region Syddanmark	550 883	40 235	170 800	94 299	96 730	55 581	27 011	15 741	48 477	2 009	21.9
Region Midtjylland	612 570	42 814	191 574	98 768	109 680	59 036	33 781	23 548	52 047	1 322	21.3
Region Nordjylland	271 319	20 239	87 295	40 398	48 148	28 451	15 004	8 765	21 911	1 108	22.4
Province Copenhagen Town	368 604	16 263	161 757	101 072	52 131	14 327	8 003	2 629	11 713	709	12.4
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	247 582	12 480	68 755	64 036	75 613	15 826	3 846	1 477	5 287	262	13.1
Province Nordsjælland	215 512	17 001	43 057	27 235	46 586	39 656	21 501	11 129	9 067	280	20.7
Province Bornholm	17 269	1 554	6 458	2 486	3 258	2 065	455	3	857	133	22.0
Province Østsjælland	115 772	7 873	23 195	12 717	20 845	21 035	16 976	7 957	5 028	146	22.6
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	260 838	21 271	65 414	29 939	43 601	25 429	15 659	11 091	47 902	532	28.1
Province Fyn	216 470	15 519	68 016	39 191	36 873	19 409	9 858	6 792	19 784	1 028	22.2
Province Sydjylland	334 413	24 716	102 784	55 108	59 857	36 172	17 153	8 949	28 693	981	21.6
Province Østjylland	406 266	26 115	123 019	71 518	73 384	37 104	22 677	16 481	35 250	718	21.6
Province Vestjylland	206 304	16 699	68 555	27 250	36 296	21 932	11 104	7 067	16 797	604	20.7
Province Nordjylland	271 319	20 239	87 295	40 398	48 148	28 451	15 004	8 765	21 911	1 108	22.4
Men, total	1 390 263	128 653	377 791	229 421	248 734	136 070	78 510	48 697	136 554	5 833	23.8
Region Hovedstaden	431 639	32 011	124 010	94 285	94 204	39 554	19 510	9 361	17 567	1 137	17.1
Region Sjælland	196 859	21 120	38 973	19 350	29 182	23 339	17 717	11 142	35 414	622	31.5
Region Syddanmark	291 619	29 117	81 142	46 088	47 651	28 597	14 620	9 065	33 469	1 870	26.2
Region Midtjylland	324 927	31 213	91 323	48 993	54 166	30 230	18 627	14 089	35 092	1 194	24.8
Region Nordjylland	145 219	15 192	42 343	20 705	23 531	14 350	8 036	5 040	15 012	1 010	26.8
Province Copenhagen Town	185 708	10 809	72 920	49 921	29 774	8 664	4 501	1 524	7 044	551	14.2
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	126 846	8 542	29 542	31 353	40 805	9 240	2 453	964	3 727	220	15.1
Province Nordsjælland	109 964	11 547	18 415	11 779	22 019	20 552	12 332	6 871	6 201	248	23.8
Province Bornholm	9 121	1 113	3 133	1 232	1 606	1 098	224	2	595	118	27.4
Province Østsjælland	59 557	5 558	9 616	5 568	9 860	11 308	9 600	4 630	3 284	133	25.8
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	137 302	15 562	29 357	13 782	19 322	12 031	8 117	6 512	32 130	489	34.0
Province Fyn	112 824	11 107	31 605	18 498	17 896	9 974	5 244	3 857	13 694	949	27.1
Province Sydjylland	178 795	18 010	49 537	27 590	29 755	18 623	9 376	5 208	19 775	921	25.6
Province Østjylland	212 674	18 770	57 096	35 015	36 157	19 114	12 629	9 894	23 360	639	25.2
Province Vestjylland	112 253	12 443	34 227	13 978	18 009	11 116	5 998	4 195	11 732	555	24.0
Province Nordjylland	145 219	15 192	42 343	20 705	23 531	14 350	8 036	5 040	15 012	1 010	26.8
Women, total	1 270 086	51 077	440 514	241 529	247 858	125 336	63 726	33 643	65 735	668	16.4
Region Hovedstaden	417 328	15 287	156 017	100 544	83 384	32 320	14 295	5 877	9 357	247	12.6
Region Sjælland	179 751	8 024	49 636	23 306	35 264	23 125	14 918	7 906	17 516	56	21.2
Region Syddanmark	259 264	11 118	89 658	48 211	49 079	26 984	12 391	6 676	15 008	139	17.3
Region Midtjylland	287 643	11 601	100 251	49 775	55 514	28 806	15 154	9 459	16 955	128	17.6
Region Nordjylland	126 100	5 047	44 952	19 693	24 617	14 101	6 968	3 725	6 899	98	17.7
Province Copenhagen Town	182 896	5 454	88 837	51 151	22 357	5 663	3 502	1 105	4 669	158	10.7
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	120 736	3 938	39 213	32 683	34 808	6 586	1 393	513	1 560	42	11.0
Province Nordsjælland	105 548	5 454	24 642	15 456	24 567	19 104	9 169	4 258	2 866	32	17.7
Province Bornholm	8 148	441	3 325	1 254	1 652	967	231	1	262	15	16.4
Province Østsjælland	56 215	2 315	13 579	7 149	10 985	9 727	7 376	3 327	1 744	13	19.4
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	123 536	5 709	36 057	16 157	24 279	13 398	7 542	4 579	15 772	43	22.0
Province Fyn	103 646	4 412	36 411	20 693	18 977	9 435	4 614	2 935	6 090	79	17.3
Province Sydjylland	155 618	6 706	53 247	27 518	30 102	17 549	7 777	3 741	8 918	60	17.3
Province Østjylland	193 592	7 345	65 923	36 503	37 227	17 990	10 048	6 587	11 890	79	17.9
Province Vestjylland	94 051	4 256	34 328	13 272	18 287	10 816	5 106	2 872	5 065	49	17.0
Province Nordjylland	126 100	5 047	44 952	19 693	24 617	14 101	6 968	3 725	6 899	98	17.7

Note: Regions and provinces indicates the area of residence.

www.statbank.dk/afstb1 and afstb2

Table 193 Commuting to and from work in major municipalities. 2013

	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	475 250	444 689	919 939	431 639	417 328	848 967	43 611	27 361	70 972
Region Sjælland	159 573	156 036	315 609	196 859	179 751	376 610	-37 286	-23 715	-61 001
Region Syddanmark	286 170	259 000	545 170	291 619	259 264	550 883	-5 449	-264	-5 713
Region Midtjylland	320 927	284 047	604 974	291 619	259 264	550 883	29 308	24 783	54 091
Region Nordjylland	142 510	125 646	268 156	145 219	126 100	271 319	-2 709	-454	-3 163
Province Copenhagen Town	207 841	210 631	418 472	185 708	182 896	368 604	22 133	27 735	49 868
Copenhagen	173 642	178 270	351 912	146 613	143 142	289 755	27 029	35 128	62 157
Frederiksberg	18 181	21 452	39 633	25 558	26 433	51 991	-7 377	-4 981	-12 358
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	171 270	141 229	312 499	126 846	120 736	247 582	44 424	20 493	64 917
Ballerup	22 338	17 664	40 002	11 072	10 603	21 675	11 266	7 061	18 327
Gentofte	17 366	19 486	36 852	17 915	17 927	35 842	-549	1 559	1 010
Gladsaxe	20 461	17 281	37 742	16 271	15 602	31 873	4 190	1 679	5 869
Høje-Taastrup	14 130	12 072	26 202	12 607	11 949	24 556	1 523	123	1 646
Lyngby-Taarbæk	16 298	12 606	28 904	11 918	10 656	22 574	4 380	1 950	6 330
Province Nordsjælland	16 937	14 650	31 587	13 165	12 892	26 057	3 772	1 758	5 530
Hillerød	87 289	84 770	172 059	109 964	105 548	215 512	-22 675	-20 778	-43 453
Province Bornholm	12 543	14 680	27 223	12 192	12 082	24 274	351	2 598	2 949
Province Østsjælland	8 850	8 059	16 909	9 121	8 148	17 269	-271	-89	-360
Roskilde	48 410	46 759	95 169	59 557	56 215	115 772	-11 147	-9 456	-20 603
Province Vest-og Sydsjælland	19 198	20 529	39 727	20 787	20 060	40 847	-1 589	469	-1 120
Holbæk	111 163	109 277	220 440	137 302	123 536	260 838	-26 139	-14 259	-40 398
Næstved	13 078	13 734	26 812	17 189	15 853	33 042	-4 111	-2 119	-6 230
Slagelse	14 725	16 457	31 182	19 871	18 194	38 065	-5 146	-1 737	-6 883
Province Fyn	16 031	15 741	31 772	18 177	16 705	34 882	-2 146	-964	-3 110
Odense	103 614	100 598	204 212	112 824	103 646	216 470	-9 210	-3 048	-12 258
Province Sydjylland	46 914	48 364	95 278	44 019	42 524	86 543	2 895	5 840	8 735
Esbjerg	182 556	158 402	340 958	178 795	155 618	334 413	3 761	2 784	6 545
Fredericia	31 197	27 306	58 503	28 427	25 578	54 005	2 770	1 728	4 498
Kolding	25 983	22 739	48 722	22 724	20 557	43 281	3 259	2 182	5 441
Sønderborg	17 025	15 756	32 781	17 335	15 287	32 622	-310	469	159
Vejle	25 908	24 356	50 264	27 882	24 754	52 636	-1 974	-398	-2 372
Aabenraa	14 199	12 307	26 506	14 187	12 301	26 488	12	6	18
Province Østjylland	205 683	187 941	393 624	212 674	193 592	406 266	-6 991	-5 651	-12 642
Horsens	21 223	19 247	40 470	21 590	18 734	40 324	-367	513	146
Randers	19 835	20 114	39 949	23 473	21 141	44 614	-3 638	-1 027	-4 665
Silkeborg	19 982	18 079	38 061	23 025	20 451	43 476	-3 043	-2 372	-5 415
Aarhus	91 091	85 018	176 109	77 914	75 197	153 111	13 177	9 821	22 998
Province Vestjylland	115 244	96 106	211 350	112 253	94 051	206 304	2 991	2 055	5 046
Herning	23 550	20 027	43 577	22 874	19 274	42 148	676	753	1 429
Holstebro	15 124	14 122	29 246	15 002	13 127	28 129	122	995	1 117
Ringkøbing-Skjern	16 202	12 346	28 548	15 532	12 546	28 078	670	-200	470
Viborg	25 681	22 267	47 948	24 642	21 112	45 754	1 039	1 155	2 194
Province Nordjylland	142 510	125 646	268 156	145 219	126 100	271 319	-2 709	-454	-3 163
Frederikshavn	15 307	12 773	28 080	14 764	12 793	27 557	543	-20	523
Hjørring	15 005	14 195	29 200	16 200	14 442	30 642	-1 195	-247	-1 442
Aalborg	54 360	49 647	104 007	50 067	45 619	95 686	4 293	4 028	8 321

www.statbank.dk/rasa11 and rasb11

Table 194 Absence due to own sickness by age. 2013

	Governmental sector			Municipality and regional sector			Private sector		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed								
Age. total	6.16	8.74	7.30	8.90	13.05	12.09	5.51	7.99	6.42
-19 years	6.80	5.95	6.44	6.37	10.76	9.82	4.10	3.48	3.86
20-24 years	8.25	9.77	8.69	8.35	12.41	11.41	5.84	6.79	6.21
25-29 years	6.46	7.55	6.90	8.42	14.54	13.32	5.41	8.53	6.62
30-34 years	5.46	8.19	6.74	8.02	14.39	13.03	5.64	8.92	6.88
35-39 years	5.41	9.09	7.20	8.34	13.60	12.45	5.46	8.46	6.58
40-44 years	5.59	8.84	7.20	8.53	12.74	11.83	5.28	7.85	6.25
45-49 years	5.58	8.73	7.06	8.73	12.69	11.86	5.11	8.03	6.20
50-54 years	6.17	8.49	7.17	8.83	12.69	11.87	5.79	7.80	6.51
55-59 years	7.33	9.41	8.14	10.23	12.89	12.21	6.11	8.39	6.88
60 years +	6.56	9.06	7.51	9.61	11.58	10.95	5.69	7.62	6.22

www.statbank.dk/fra05

Table 195 Absence due to own sickness by occupation. 2013

	Governmental sector	Municipality and regional sector	Private sector
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed		
Total	7.30	12.09	6.42
Armed forces occupations	7.77	•	•
Managers	4.24	6.11	3.37
Professionals	5.75	11.60	5.46
Technicians and associate professionals	8.45	9.98	5.95
Clerical support workers	9.40	10.96	7.31
Service and sales workers	9.05	14.13	7.01
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	7.98	11.84	6.77
Craft and related trades workers	9.19	9.53	7.07
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.83	6.02	7.55
Elementary occupations	11.90	12.85	7.63

www.statbank.dk/fra011

Table 196 Work stoppages

	Work stoppages		Number of employees involved		Number of working days lost	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	Number					
Total	225	197	8 589	57 319	10 200	930 300
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	2	2	45	42	0	0
Manufacturing, total	100	57	4 278	3 487	6 400	6 400
Of which:						
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	33	10	993	736	1 800	3 000
Mfr. of textiles and leather	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	9	4	89	257	0	200
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	2	21	75	1 360	100	800
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	5	3	331	144	800	300
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated products	48	15	2 747	748	3 500	1 700
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	3	4	43	242	200	300
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	2	0	34	0	0
Construction	77	63	2 229	1 066	2 000	1 100
Wholesale and retail trade	7	7	431	731	400	1 900
Hotels and restaurants	1	1	91	80	0	0
Transport, post and telecomm.	19	39	1 087	1 035	600	500
State, counties and municipalities	11	15	246	50 462	600	919 900
Other	8	11	182	382	300	400
Activity not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0

www.statbank.dk/abst1

Table 197 Earnings by occupation and sector. 2013

		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	296.81	1.04	9.41	4.80	2.01	5.21	36.31	238.03	39 317
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	303.41	1.24	6.44	3.30	3.14	6.12	36.07	247.10	40 631
		285.71	0.70	14.41	7.33	0.12	3.70	36.72	222.73	37 103
Armed forces occupations	All	278.02	0.01	11.99	13.37	0.09	15.25	28.03	209.28	36 475
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
		278.02	0.01	11.99	13.37	0.09	15.25	28.03	209.28	36 475
Managers	All	493.14	0.16	8.27	0.80	14.10	15.56	60.74	393.52	66 719
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	510.07	0.17	7.39	0.78	17.20	17.01	60.95	406.57	69 116
		418.95	0.09	12.09	0.90	0.52	9.23	59.80	336.32	56 216
Professionals	All	342.69	0.72	12.77	4.05	1.28	6.14	44.74	272.98	45 103
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	383.62	0.36	8.29	1.39	2.88	9.14	47.94	313.62	51 319
		313.43	0.98	15.96	5.96	0.13	4.00	42.46	243.94	40 659
Technicians and associate professionals	All	310.28	0.42	8.64	2.18	3.26	5.20	38.82	251.76	41 331
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	320.59	0.42	6.71	2.20	4.44	6.21	39.02	261.59	42 999
		282.93	0.43	13.76	2.13	0.15	2.53	38.27	225.66	36 902
Clerical support workers	All	255.60	0.58	7.30	1.80	1.00	3.07	31.32	210.52	33 995
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	256.94	0.63	6.10	1.97	1.20	3.26	30.84	212.93	34 337
		249.99	0.39	12.35	1.07	0.14	2.28	33.35	200.41	32 559
Service and sales workers	All	227.92	0.51	9.25	10.63	0.68	2.55	24.08	180.22	29 904
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	216.94	0.51	3.97	5.00	1.52	2.80	22.35	180.79	29 275
		236.31	0.51	13.28	14.93	0.04	2.36	25.40	179.79	30 385
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	All	223.80	0.86	6.18	1.44	0.54	2.11	25.46	187.20	29 848
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	218.84	1.48	4.82	1.97	0.84	2.44	24.00	183.29	29 262
		229.34	0.17	7.71	0.84	0.21	1.74	27.11	191.58	30 505
Craft and related trades workers	All	257.39	2.89	6.71	4.65	0.64	4.83	30.59	207.09	34 160
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	256.99	2.95	6.46	4.63	0.66	4.91	30.42	206.96	34 131
		267.41	1.29	12.93	5.07	0.19	2.91	34.88	210.14	34 882
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	All	241.69	3.70	6.53	8.19	0.30	3.13	28.08	191.76	31 942
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	241.35	3.71	6.50	8.18	0.30	3.12	28.02	191.52	31 897
		284.62	2.00	10.34	8.84	0.59	3.84	36.24	222.77	37 742
Elementary occupations	All	212.57	1.97	5.86	4.39	0.28	2.42	23.18	174.47	28 255
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	212.49	2.40	4.37	4.51	0.34	2.66	22.86	175.36	28 417
		212.87	0.42	11.16	3.98	0.05	1.59	24.34	171.32	27 675

Note: New names have been allocated to the sectors. The private sector now covers companies and organizations. The state, municipal and regional sectors cover the general government. The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 years and students.

www.statbank.dk/lons20

Table 198 Earnings by industry and sector. 2013

		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	296.81	1.04	9.41	4.80	2.01	5.21	36.31	238.03	39 317	
	Corp. and organiz.	303.41	1.24	6.44	3.30	3.14	6.12	36.07	247.10	40 631	
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	285.71	0.70	14.41	7.33	0.12	3.70	36.72	222.73	37 103	
Agriculture, forestry and Fishing	All	274.67	0.32	11.37	0.55	0.61	4.38	38.08	219.36	36 220	
	Corp. and organiz.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	274.67	0.32	11.37	0.55	0.61	4.38	38.08	219.36	36 220	
Manufacturing, mining and Quarrying, and utility services	All	303.81	1.82	7.26	4.92	2.80	6.49	37.50	243.03	40 586	
	Corp. and organiz.	304.00	1.83	7.22	4.91	2.81	6.50	37.51	243.21	40 617	
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	269.20	0.56	12.95	6.77	0.05	3.39	34.97	210.52	35 157	
Construction	All	275.51	2.51	5.78	2.73	2.83	7.05	32.59	222.02	36 849	
	Corp. and organiz.	275.98	2.49	5.57	2.54	2.90	7.18	32.66	222.65	36 942	
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	258.55	3.15	13.28	9.67	0.18	2.61	30.30	199.36	33 489	
Trade and transport etc.	All	275.23	1.31	5.74	3.76	4.16	5.05	31.49	223.74	36 906	
	Corp. and organiz.	275.38	1.31	5.64	3.74	4.22	5.09	31.45	223.92	36 938	
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	265.93	1.16	12.06	4.87	0.25	2.29	33.71	211.58	34 824	
Information and communication	All	369.56	0.48	7.51	1.68	3.97	10.09	42.26	303.58	49 614	
	Corp. and organiz.	369.99	0.49	7.19	1.74	4.09	10.51	41.99	303.98	49 727	
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	359.45	0.08	15.00	0.13	1.21	0.11	48.52	294.40	46 985	
Financial and insurance	All	405.51	0.66	9.24	1.15	2.71	9.86	59.28	322.61	53 402	
	Corp. and organiz.	405.75	0.66	9.24	1.15	2.72	9.88	59.32	322.78	53 434	
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	312.71	0.03	12.10	0.00	0.24	1.01	44.80	254.54	40 996	
Real estate	All	282.83	0.29	5.54	1.05	1.88	2.81	33.84	237.43	38 277	
	Corp. and organiz.	281.86	0.28	5.37	0.99	1.94	2.63	33.54	237.11	38 168	
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	315.76	0.71	10.99	3.07	0.02	8.84	43.80	248.33	42 003	
Other business services	All	304.06	0.72	6.88	2.40	2.22	5.05	33.56	253.23	40 828	
	Corp. and organiz.	310.57	0.78	5.69	2.35	2.60	5.54	33.26	260.35	41 892	
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	268.32	0.40	13.43	2.69	0.14	2.34	35.24	214.10	34 980	
Public administration, education and health	All	285.39	0.68	13.88	7.41	0.15	3.81	36.47	222.98	37 133	
	Corp. and organiz.	269.99	0.22	6.13	3.62	0.66	3.73	31.54	224.09	36 234	
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	286.88	0.73	14.63	7.78	0.11	3.82	36.95	222.87	37 220	
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	All	298.74	0.44	7.76	1.22	1.12	2.48	34.93	250.79	39 924	
	Corp. and organiz.	312.14	0.62	6.99	1.06	1.48	2.41	37.00	262.58	41 818	
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	269.79	0.05	9.44	1.56	0.35	2.62	30.44	225.34	35 835	

Note: New names have been allocated to the sectors. The private sector now covers companies and organizations. The state, municipal and regional sectors cover the general government. The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 years and students.

www.statbank.dk/lons40

Table 199 Earnings by education and sector. 2013

		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	296.81	1.04	9.41	4.80	2.01	5.21	36.31	238.03	39 317
	Corp. and organiz.	303.41	1.24	6.44	3.30	3.14	6.12	36.07	247.10	40 631
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	285.71	0.70	14.41	7.33	0.12	3.70	36.72	222.73	37 103
Basic school 8-10 grade	All	238.43	1.83	7.32	5.37	0.99	3.29	27.12	192.52	31 548
	Corp. and organiz.	240.83	2.32	5.65	4.96	1.30	3.52	27.30	195.78	32 078
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	231.33	0.39	12.24	6.56	0.07	2.63	26.56	182.88	29 985
General upper secondary school	All	267.78	0.65	6.89	5.32	1.77	4.87	29.55	218.72	35 761
	Corp. and organiz.	281.14	0.77	5.44	4.62	2.54	5.56	31.36	230.86	37 747
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	238.69	0.41	10.05	6.83	0.09	3.38	25.63	192.31	31 439
Vocational upper secondary school	All	279.90	0.58	6.60	3.51	3.32	5.43	31.68	228.79	37 495
	Corp. and organiz.	289.69	0.63	5.81	2.92	4.10	5.82	32.79	237.63	38 926
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	239.32	0.36	9.87	5.97	0.09	3.79	27.07	192.16	31 559
Vocational education	All	270.40	1.20	8.26	5.49	1.98	4.19	32.44	216.84	35 829
	Corp. and organiz.	277.99	1.46	6.16	3.63	2.73	4.76	33.35	225.90	37 172
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	251.09	0.52	13.58	10.22	0.08	2.74	30.13	193.81	32 413
Short-cycle higher education	All	310.06	0.65	8.37	3.60	3.14	5.27	38.57	250.45	41 303
	Corp. and organiz.	321.24	0.52	6.89	1.89	4.19	6.04	39.75	261.97	43 019
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	278.56	1.03	12.56	8.43	0.18	3.10	35.26	218.01	36 468
Medium-cycle higher education	All	319.58	0.47	13.71	4.82	1.81	4.74	41.00	253.03	41 801
	Corp. and organiz.	380.49	0.42	7.29	1.98	5.38	8.72	47.09	309.60	51 177
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	290.15	0.50	16.81	6.19	0.09	2.81	38.06	225.69	37 271
Bachelor	All	316.08	0.58	8.02	2.58	3.03	6.85	37.50	257.52	42 246
	Corp. and organiz.	333.03	0.39	6.41	1.68	4.31	7.92	37.77	274.55	44 772
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	278.12	1.02	11.61	4.59	0.15	4.45	36.90	219.38	36 591
Long-cycle higher education	All	409.78	0.93	11.42	2.99	2.99	10.57	53.81	327.07	54 627
	Corp. and organiz.	436.18	0.27	8.70	0.89	5.35	12.96	53.66	354.35	58 561
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	379.48	1.68	14.54	5.41	0.28	7.82	53.98	295.77	50 113
PhD-degree	All	448.34	0.74	11.13	4.42	1.77	11.72	63.39	355.18	60 219
	Corp. and organiz.	492.43	0.08	9.61	0.49	4.38	17.35	64.59	395.93	66 311
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	422.75	1.12	12.01	6.70	0.25	8.46	62.69	331.53	56 684

Note: New names have been allocated to the sectors. The private sector now covers companies and organizations. The state, municipal and regional sectors cover the general government. The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 years and students.

www.statbank.dk/lons10

Table 200 Total labour costs in the private sector by occupation. 2013

	Total labour costs	Earnings	Other labour costs	Of which						
				Contributions to public funds	Refunds from public funds	Other compulsory costs	Contributions according to agreement	Refunds according to agreement	Education	Other staff costs
DKK per hour worked										
Total	315.15	302.58	12.57	6.06	4.22	1.63	0.59	0.15	1.68	6.98
Managers	530.31	509.29	21.02	8.51	1.73	2.06	0.79	0.12	1.63	9.89
Professionals	400.08	381.29	18.79	9.82	3.89	1.10	0.49	0.16	2.72	8.71
Technicians and associate professionals	334.91	320.45	14.46	7.18	4.06	1.40	0.54	0.17	2.00	7.57
Clerical support workers	269.51	257.03	12.48	6.94	4.98	1.29	0.49	0.16	1.85	7.05
Service and sales workers	221.08	215.56	5.52	3.13	5.19	1.34	0.50	0.08	1.03	4.79
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	225.19	219.81	5.38	4.15	6.70	1.73	0.57	0.17	0.97	4.85
Craft and related trades workers	264.50	256.62	7.88	2.55	4.26	2.61	0.70	0.11	0.93	5.47
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	246.97	239.12	7.85	3.04	4.47	2.21	0.75	0.17	0.87	5.62
Elementary occupations	218.43	212.20	6.23	2.74	4.87	1.88	0.64	0.15	0.95	5.04

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 and sao42

Table 201 Total labour costs in the private sector by industry. 2013

	Total labour costs	Earnings	Other labour costs	Of which						
				Contributions to public funds	Refunds from public funds	Other compulsory costs	Contributions according to agreement	Refunds according to agreement	Education	Other staff costs
DKK per hour worked										
Total	315.15	302.58	12.57	6.06	4.22	1.63	0.59	0.15	1.68	6.98
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	313.34	304.01	9.33	2.46	3.74	2.22	0.76	0.15	1.06	6.71
Construction	284.61	275.99	8.62	2.49	3.10	3.61	0.73	0.12	0.62	4.39
Trade and transport etc.	281.41	274.30	7.11	2.72	4.66	1.48	0.54	0.13	1.08	6.08
Information and communication	382.64	369.75	12.89	2.38	3.28	0.96	0.56	0.07	2.39	9.95
Financial and insurance	461.55	405.83	55.72	43.54	4.29	0.40	0.53	0.38	4.88	11.04
Real estate	297.52	281.96	15.56	11.44	4.94	1.19	0.49	0.08	1.56	5.90
Other business services	319.27	308.63	10.64	2.53	4.03	0.87	0.47	0.15	2.38	8.56
Education and health	271.92	266.49	5.43	4.23	6.28	1.55	0.35	0.11	2.02	3.68
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	322.90	306.53	16.37	10.63	5.25	1.49	0.45	0.11	2.17	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 and sao21

Table 202 Average hours of work per week in main job. 2014

	Usual hours			Actual hours		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	hours					
Total	37.1	31.9	34.7	32.7	26.8	29.9
Age						
15-29 years	28.2	22.3	25.3	25.2	18.6	22.0
30-54 years	40.1	35.3	37.8	35.2	29.5	32.5
55-66 years	39.2	34.2	36.9	34.3	29.0	31.9
Industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	44.2	34.7	42.5	42.2	31.4	40.3
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and utility services	38.4	34.6	37.2	33.9	29.7	32.7
Construction	39.7	32.5	39.1	34.2	26.6	33.5
Trade and transport etc.	35.4	27.2	32.0	31.8	23.5	28.3
Information and communication	38.4	33.6	37.2	34.0	29.1	32.7
Financial and insurance	39.5	35.3	37.6	33.6	29.8	31.9
Real estate	37.5	32.8	35.9	32.4	26.6	30.4
Other business services	38.0	32.8	35.7	33.8	27.3	30.9
Public administration, education and health	35.6	33.3	34.0	30.4	27.5	28.4
Arts, entertainment and other services	32.2	28.3	29.9	27.6	24.1	25.5

www.statbank.dk/aku502 and aku503

Table 203 Gross unemployment by sex and region. 2013

	Full time unemployed persons			Full time unemployed persons as percentage		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Denmark, total	78 829	74 087	152 916	5.8	5.8	5.8
Region Hovedstaden	27 132	25 092	52 224	6.3	5.9	6.1
Region Sjælland	11 139	10 532	21 671	5.8	5.8	5.8
Region Syddanmark	16 734	15 594	32 328	5.8	6.0	5.9
Region Midtjylland	15 364	15 238	30 601	4.9	5.3	5.1
Region Nordjylland	7 926	7 203	15 129	5.6	5.7	5.6
Province København by	13 951	12 989	26 940	7.3	6.9	7.1
Province Københavns omegn	7 728	7 102	14 831	6.1	5.8	6.0
Province Nordsjælland	4 822	4 454	9 276	4.6	4.3	4.4
Province Bornholm	631	546	1 177	7.0	6.6	6.8
Province Østsjælland	2 682	2 646	5 327	4.6	4.7	4.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	8 457	7 887	16 344	6.3	6.3	6.3
Province Fyn	7 718	6 688	14 407	6.9	6.4	6.6
Province Sydjylland	9 016	8 905	17 921	5.2	5.7	5.4
Province Østjylland	10 554	10 405	20 959	5.1	5.4	5.2
Province Vestjylland	4 810	4 833	9 642	4.5	5.2	4.8
Province Nordjylland	7 926	7 203	15 129	5.6	5.7	5.6

www.statbank.dk/aul01 and aulp01

Table 204 Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force by sex, age and region. 2013

	Men			Women			Men and women, total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
Denmark, total	6.6	5.5	5.8	6.4	5.6	5.8	6.5	5.6	5.8
Region Hovedstaden	6.5	6.2	6.3	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1
Region Sjælland	7.5	5.4	5.8	7.4	5.5	5.8	7.5	5.4	5.8
Region Syddanmark	6.6	5.6	5.8	6.9	5.7	6.0	6.7	5.7	5.9
Region Midtjylland	5.9	4.6	4.9	6.2	5.0	5.3	6.1	4.8	5.1
Region Nordjylland	6.9	5.2	5.6	7.1	5.2	5.7	7.0	5.2	5.6
Province København by	6.0	7.8	7.3	5.3	7.7	6.9	5.6	7.7	7.1
Province Københavns omegn	7.7	5.7	6.1	6.6	5.6	5.8	7.1	5.7	6.0
Province Nordsjælland	6.0	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.2	4.3	5.5	4.2	4.4
Province Bornholm	8.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.6	7.6	6.7	6.8
Province Østsjælland	6.4	4.2	4.6	5.6	4.5	4.7	6.0	4.4	4.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	7.9	5.9	6.3	8.2	5.9	6.3	8.1	5.9	6.3
Province Fyn	7.6	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.1	6.4	7.4	6.4	6.6
Province Sydjylland	5.9	5.0	5.2	6.7	5.4	5.7	6.3	5.2	5.4
Province Østjylland	6.2	4.7	5.1	6.2	5.1	5.4	6.2	4.9	5.2
Province Vestjylland	5.3	4.2	4.5	6.4	4.8	5.2	5.8	4.5	4.8
Province Nordjylland	6.9	5.2	5.6	7.1	5.2	5.7	7.0	5.2	5.6

www.statbank.dk/aul01 and aulp01

Table 205 Gross unemployed persons by sex and age. 2013

	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		
Total	78 829	74 087	152 916	5.8	5.8	5.8
16-24 years	8 892	7 282	16 173	4.9	4.0	4.5
25-29 years	11 272	11 590	22 862	9.1	10.3	9.7
30-34 years	9 721	10 511	20 233	6.9	8.1	7.5
35-39 years	8 756	10 066	18 821	5.4	6.5	5.9
40-44 years	8 711	9 050	17 761	5.1	5.6	5.3
45-49 years	9 553	8 817	18 370	5.1	5.0	5.1
50-54 years	8 886	7 174	16 060	5.6	4.7	5.2
55-59 years	8 390	6 649	15 039	5.8	4.8	5.3
60-64 years	4 649	2 948	7 597	4.8	4.1	4.5

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

www.statbank.dk/aul01 and aulp01

Table 206 Insured persons unemployed by sex and unemployment insurance fund. 2013

	Insured persons unemployed			Unemployed as percentage of labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	62 048	62 777	124 826	5.9	5.8	5.8
Academics (AAK)	3 796	3 763	7 559	3.6	4.9	4.2
Business	769	303	1 071	3.9	4.7	4.1
Builder	1 215	411	1 626	8.6	12.0	9.3
Early Childhood Teachers & Youth Educators	358	2 068	2 426	4.1	4.2	4.2
Danish Health Organizations (DSA)	157	1 169	1 326	2.8	1.4	1.5
The Professional house	3 148	2 814	5 963	6.8	7.9	7.2
Electrical Trade	729	16	746	3.5	7.4	3.6
Trade and labour (FOA)	1 248	7 328	8 575	5.8	5.3	5.3
General Workers (3FA)	18 531	8 198	26 729	10.1	12.3	10.7
Independent Employees (FFA)	560	759	1 318	5.1	5.3	5.2
Salaried Employees and Service Ind.	526	564	1 090	4.5	7.0	5.6
Salaried Employees and Public Servants (FTF-A)	2 104	3 310	5 414	3.9	4.4	4.2
Danish Food (NNF)	984	491	1 476	7.3	8.7	7.7
Commercial and Clerical Employees (HK)	3 490	9 403	12 893	6.5	5.9	6.1
Engineers (IAK)	605	1 074	1 679	7.6	7.8	7.7
Journalism, Communications and Languages	6 497	7 510	14 008	6.9	8.4	7.6
The Christian Unemployment Fund	2 133	1 023	3 156	3.1	3.7	3.3
Managers and Executives	666	1 695	2 360	3.1	3.3	3.2
School teachers (DLF-A)	1 514	2 642	4 156	6.1	7.2	6.8
Masters (MA)	4 328	230	4 558	5.7	10.0	5.9
Metal Workers	1 277	692	1 969	4.2	5.1	4.5
My unemployment Fund	891	579	1 470	4.4	6.0	5.0
Self-employed Persons (DANA)	4 029	3 129	7 158	4.2	5.9	4.8
Self-employed Persons (ASE)	329	1 047	1 377	3.9	3.9	3.9
Workers in Social Education (SLA)	838	1 134	1 972	6.2	9.2	7.6
Technicians and Engineers	1 326	1 425	2 751	5.4	6.2	5.7
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 207 Gross unemployed persons by sex and country of origin

	Men		Women		Total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	number of persons					
Total	83 788	78 829	77 605	74 087	161 393	152 916
Denmark	69 318	63 993	63 436	59 451	132 753	123 443
Rest of the world, total	14 451	14 820	14 164	14 633	28 615	29 452
Of which: Western country's	3 703	4 141	3 868	4 235	7 571	8 376
Non-western country's	10 749	10 678	10 296	10 398	21 044	21 076
EU countries (EU 27)	3 160	3 629	3 261	3 639	6 420	7 268
Of which: Poland	781	927	1 021	1 112	1 802	2 039
United Kingdom	371	336	131	121	502	457
Sweden	201	189	280	258	480	447
Germany	524	487	424	425	948	912
Europe ekscl. EU 27, total	4 078	3 984	4 239	4 189	8 317	8 173
Of which: Bosnia and Herzegovina	493	453	398	417	891	869
Yugoslavia (former)	477	430	400	370	877	800
Norway	158	145	255	248	413	393
Turkey	2 367	2 363	2 276	2 221	4 643	4 584
Africa, total	1 926	1 958	1 441	1 501	3 368	3 458
Of which: Somalia	710	729	436	464	1 146	1 193
North America, total	146	132	96	91	243	223
South and Central America, total	249	259	348	355	596	614
Asia, total	4 818	4 785	4 733	4 813	9 550	9 598
Of which: Iraq	837	804	623	614	1 460	1 418
Iran	539	554	360	360	899	914
Lebanon	637	629	436	496	1 073	1 125
Pakistan	672	664	750	737	1 422	1 401
Sri Lanka	269	264	294	275	563	538
Viet Nam	417	369	389	392	805	762
Oceania, total	34	34	21	18	55	52
Stateless	24	23	12	17	36	40
Unknown	18	15	12	10	30	25
Unknown country of origin	19	17	5	4	25	20

Note: Gross unemployed are measured as full time participants

www.statbank.dk/aul03

Table 208	Unemployment benefits and early retirement pay	2012	2013
	Average number of people receiving unemployment benefits	118 764	99 563
	Unemployment benefits paid in DKK mio.	22 012.2	19 730.5
	Holiday benefits paid, DKK mio.	1 275.0	1 048.8
	Early retirement pay paid, DKK mio. ¹	17 935.0	17 009.3
	Net grants from central government: DKK mio.	28 847.2	23 683.6
	Percentage of total paid	70.0	62.7

¹ Excl. tax-exempt premium paid out.

Source: The National Directorate of Labour
www.adir.dk

Table 209	Recipients of unemployment benefits by sex and reason for unemployment. 2013	Men	Women	Total
	Gross unemployment, total	78 829	74 087	152 916
	Gross unemployed with social assistance	26 108	18 891	45 000
	Gross unemployed in employment subject to wage subsidies	3 237	5 117	8 353
	Recipients of unemployment benefit	49 484	50 079	99 563
	Of which: Made redundant by employer	32 201	26 931	59 132
	Temporarily sent home	194	29	223
	Resigned	1 467	2 403	3 870
	Certificate of release work sharing	99	166	265
	School leaver or completed national service	4 128	6 017	10 145
	Completed activation	481	730	1 211
	Education, parental or maternity leave	166	931	1 097
	Temporary absence from the labour market	622	1 312	1 934
	Stopped self-employment	1 224	886	2 110
	Other	8 696	10 372	19 068
	Reason for unemployment unknown	206	302	508

Table 210 Job vacancies by size and industry. 2014

	Job vacancies					Total	Job vacancy rate					Total
	1-9 em- plovees	10-49 em- plovees	50-99 em- plovees	100 + em- plovees	Fictitious units		1-9 em- plovees	10-49 em- plovees	50-99 em- plovees	100 + em- plovees	Fictitious units	
	number						per cent					
Job vacancies, total	5 235	7 123	2 547	6 148	1 358	22 410	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.5
Manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply	399	801	477	1 849	9	3 535	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.3	1.1
Construction	880	561	115	201	6	1 762	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3
Wh. and retail trade, transport	2 165	3 458	802	1 606	103	8 133	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3
Information and communication	790	854	392	726	165	2 927	5.4	3.3	3.6	1.8	5.7	3.1
Financial intermediation, insurance and real estate	177	327	150	508	30	1 192	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	3.1	1.0
Business activities	824	1 123	612	1 259	1 044	4 862	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.7	1.9

www.statbank.dk/lso1

Table 211 Job vacancies by region. 2014

	Job vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	number	per cent
All Denmark	22 410	1.5
Region Hovedstaden	9 890	1.8
Region Sjælland	1 763	1.2
Region Syddanmark	3 484	1.1
Region Midtjylland	4 434	1.3
Region Nordjylland	1 481	1.1
Fictitious units	1 358	2.5

www.statbank.dk/lso2

Table 212 Membership of employees' trade unions. 2015

31 December 2014	Total	Of whom women		Total	Of whom women
Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO)¹	843 946	419 049	HI – Organisation for ledende medarbejdere i		
Plumbers' Organisation in Denmark	7 863	22	Idræt – kultur - fritid	628	50
The Danish Artist Union	1 119	496	JID	917	321
Danish Union of Electricians	22 672	240	The Danish Association of Midwives	1 824	1 822
Danish Railway Union	4 969	701	Danish Association of Constructing Architects	4 655	676
Danish Metal Workers' Union	81 130	3 287	Kort- og Landmålingsteknikernes Forening	583	169
United Federation of Danish Workers -3F ²	253 430	67 981	Danish Diet & Nutrition Association	6 504	6 335
FOA	164 615	142 315	Lederforeningen i TeleDanmark	732	307
Danish Prison Officers' Union	3 166	1 039	Lederforum – Social & Sundhedssektoren	657	598
Danish Food and Allied Workers' Union	18 912	5 628	Association of Academy and Market Economists	845	465
Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees in Denmark	193 547	149 490	PROSA – Association of Computer Professionals	8 771	1 259
Union of Enlisted Privates and Corporals in the Danish Army	4 064	215	The Radiographers' Union in Denmark	1 749	1 224
The Danish Handball Players Association	373	165	SAFU Association of Salaried Employees	1 158	600
Union of Painters in Denmark	7 617	2 636	Uddannelsesforbundet	9 129	4 409
The Danish Federation of Salaried Employees	18 982	6 642	Other unions	2 800	1 484
National Federation of Social Educators	36 663	27 499	Danish Association of Managers and Executives	99 568	29 249
The Danish Footballers' Association	1 193	77	Danish Association of Managers and Executives	99 568	29 249
Danish Association of Professional Technicians	23 631	10 616	Danish Confederation of Professional Associations	208 915	97 336
Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation (FTF)	344 392	238 920	Federation of Danish Architects	4 344	2 294
Federation of Early Childhood Teachers	51 520	43 792	Danish Union of Librarians	3 453	2 617
CO 10 – group in FTF	27 897	7 424	Danish Union of Journalists	2 433	1 463
Of which:			Dansk Musikpædagogisk Forening	758	427
Association of Permanent Defence Personnel	7 807	649	The Association of Food Scientists in Denmark and the Danish Veterinary Surgeons	1 648	1 122
Danmarks Kordegneforening	518	415	Den Danske Landinspektørforening	784	254
Dansk Told- og Skatteforbund	3 247	1 851	Defence group in AC	3 487	146
Association of Technical and Administrative Public Employees (TAT)	745	380	National Union of Upper Second. School Teachers	13 392	7 337
Association of Commercial College Teachers	1 391	733	Ingeniørforeningen i Danmark	56 313	10 438
Organistforeningen	609	365	Danish Federation of Graduates in Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Landscape Architecture	3 262	1 585
The Police Union in Denmark	11 330	2 040	Djøf	51 838	26 887
Trafikforbundet	639	188	Communications and Languages	5 279	4 734
Other unions	1 611	803	Danish Medical Association	17 220	9 012
Cabin Union Denmark	1 363	963	Danish Association of Masters and PhDs	29 121	18 217
The Danish Union of Teachers	59 667	42 382	Pharma-Danmark	4 700	3 527
Danish Musicians' Union ²	4 700	1 222	The Danish Association of Clergy	2 438	1 348
Danish Actors Association	1 655	894	Danish Psychologists' Association	5 001	3 920
Danish Association of Social Workers	11 641	10 179	Tandlægeforeningen	1 814	1 085
Danish Nurses' Organisation	54 689	52 868	Tandlægenes Ny Landsforening	536	451
Dansk Tandplejerforening	1 322	1 269	Other unions	1 094	473
Danske Psykomotoriske Terapeuter	612	583	Outside main organizations	310 161	137 112
Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists	5 359	5 005	2B – Bedst og Billigst	24 304	11 906
Organisation of Danish Insurance Employees	7 821	4 927	ASE Lønmodtagere	33 173	14 264
Danske Fodterapeuter	1 557	1 464	Business Danmark	27 110	6 604
The Danish Physiotherapist Association	10 440	7 866	Dansk Formands Forening	959	17
Association of Danish Forest and Landscape Engineers	515	70	Danish Union of Journalists ³	16 910	7 756
Danish Association of Occupational Therapists	6 875	6 528	Fagforeningen Danmark	44 121	16 034
Danish Pharmacopeia Commission	4 093	4 026	Forbundet af Kirke- og Kirkegårdsansatte	1 330	536
Danish Film and TV Workers' Union	718	239	Forbundet for Tjenestemænd ved Fødevarer- og Undervisningsministeriet m.fl.	320	45
The Financial Services' Union	41 088	21 634	FRIE Funktionærer	15 183	8 958
Foreningen af Mejeriledere og Funktionærer	605	98	Funktionærkartellet/Teknikersammenslutningen	22 592	12 513
Ass. of Teachers for Private Independent Schools	8 708	5 555	Kristelig Fagforening – (Krifa) ¹	113 482	58 295
Carlsberg Staff Association	595	213	Maskinmestrenes Forening	7 697	69
			Søfartens Ledere	2 980	115

Note: Figures are exclusive Danmarks Frie Fagforening due to lack of data reports.

Source: Main organizations and unions outside of the main organizations

¹ Number of members in LO and Krifa contains, in contrast to previous years, only labour associated members. ² Only members under FTF. ³ Incl. 2.433 members with double membership under Confederation of Professional Associations (AC)

Table 213 Members of unemployment insurance funds

	2013 ¹	2014 ¹
Number of funds	27	26
Number insured against unemployment, total	2 028 062	2 012 901
Full-time insured	2 009 634	1 994 624
Of which: LO ²	841 419	818 250
FTF ³	324 029	325 167
Managers ⁴	98 531	100 816
AC ⁵	273 545	281 722
Other organizations ⁶	472 110	468 669
Part-time and combination-insured	18 428	18 277
Of which: LO ²	8 743	8 382
FTF ³	2 774	2 786
Managers ⁴	32	25
AC ⁵	1 057	1 354
Other organizations ⁶	5 822	5 730

¹ Figures are from 1 January. ² Danish Confederation of Trade Unions. ³ Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation. ⁴ Danish Association of Management and Executives. ⁵ Danish Confederation of Professional Organisations. ⁶ Incl. unemployment insurance funds which are members of different confederations.

Source: The National Directorate of Labour
www.statbank.dk/04

Table 214 Personal income by type of income. 2013

	Primary income		Public transfer income			Private pensions	Property income, net	Disposable income	
	Wages and salaries, etc.	Entrepreneurial income etc.	Unemployment benefits etc.	Public pensions	Cash benefit, sickness leave etc.				Other public transfers
	DKK thousands								
Men and women	188.6	13.5	4.5	36.6	8.5	11.5	18.9	19.3	209.7
Self-employed, total¹	26.4	413.9	2.4	9.0	6.2	6.4	15.7	51.9	378.6
Self-employed with employees	15.3	742.5	0.2	3.5	5.9	3.9	8.3	63.9	601.2
Self-employed without employees	30.3	331.2	3.1	9.8	6.3	7.0	18.0	50.1	323.9
Assisting spouses	10.9	143.7	0.8	24.6	4.1	9.5	12.4	16.4	168.4
Employees, total	378.7	0.3	4.1	2.0	2.9	7.6	3.6	19.7	278.6
Top managers	733.9	-2.0	1.2	1.7	0.7	3.6	7.4	96.4	500.9
Employees, highest level	492.9	0.9	2.6	1.4	2.1	7.7	5.4	27.0	349.3
Employees, medium level	391.2	0.0	2.6	1.6	2.7	10.1	2.7	15.5	285.8
Employees, basic level	309.8	0.3	5.1	1.8	3.2	7.4	1.8	7.5	231.2
Other employees	274.7	0.1	8.0	2.3	4.5	6.4	2.0	3.8	208.3
Employees, not further specified	343.0	1.3	4.1	4.9	3.2	5.9	8.5	40.8	279.4
Unemployed	41.6	0.9	105.3	0.3	43.5	11.9	0.8	2.4	156.4
Temporarily outside the labour force	11.3	0.0	43.5	1.2	110.7	19.0	6.2	0.6	149.0
Not economically active									
Pensioners and others	3.0	-2.8	0.2	128.2	0.6	9.8	58.5	27.8	169.8
Recipients of cash benefits	6.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	141.8	18.4	2.5	-1.7	131.8
Others persons not economically active ²	25.8	0.1	0.8	0.0	2.0	26.0	2.8	3.1	52.0

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkp101.

www.statbank.dk/04

¹ Includes assisting spouses. ² Includes unknown.

Table 215 Disposable income by sex and level of income. 2013

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	thousands			per cent		
Persons, total	2 260.6	2 331.9	4 592.5	49	51	100
Disposable income						
Less than 50 000 DKK	216.9	196.1	413.0	53	47	100
50 000 – 99 999 DKK	187.3	251.3	438.7	43	57	100
100 000 – 149 999 DKK	347.8	403.9	751.8	46	54	100
150 000 – 199 999 DKK	380.4	512.2	892.7	43	57	100
200 000 – 249 999 DKK	356.2	403.7	759.9	47	53	100
250 000 – 299 999 DKK	275.3	277.4	552.7	50	50	100
300 000 – 349 999 DKK	181.0	142.2	323.2	56	44	100
350 000 – 399 999 DKK	109.4	66.6	176.0	62	38	100
400 000 – 449 999 DKK	65.2	32.2	97.3	67	33	100
450 000 – 499 999 DKK	39.4	16.4	55.7	71	29	100
500 000 – 599 999 DKK	40.7	14.9	55.6	73	27	100
600 000 – 699 999 DKK	19.7	6.0	25.7	77	23	100
700 000 – 799 999 DKK	11.1	2.9	14.1	79	21	100
800 000 – 899 999 DKK	6.8	1.6	8.4	81	19	100
900 000 – 999 999 DKK	4.8	1.0	5.8	82	18	100
1 000 000 – 1 999 999 DKK	13.5	2.6	16.1	84	16	100
2 000 000 – 2 999 999 DKK	2.6	0.4	3.0	86	14	100
3 000 000 - + DKK	2.3	0.4	2.7	86	14	100

www.statbank.dk/04

Table 216 Disposable income by sex and age. 2013

	Number of persons	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average	Gini coefficient ¹	
	thousands	DKK thousands					
Men and women							
Total	4 592.5	122.8	187.7	264.6	209.7	0.28	
15-19 years	351.7	7.3	22.0	45.0	31.2	0.30	
20-24 years	350.9	65.3	97.9	135.7	105.1	0.34	
25-29 years	317.3	106.1	162.3	214.5	163.7	0.27	
30-34 years	312.2	161.6	217.0	268.5	219.4	0.24	
35-39 years	360.0	185.9	242.1	302.8	255.4	0.24	
40-44 years	383.4	192.1	251.1	320.0	275.1	0.25	
45-49 years	419.7	188.1	249.2	322.8	280.8	0.26	
50-54 years	381.6	182.6	243.1	315.5	275.3	0.27	
55-59 years	352.8	178.3	237.8	307.9	269.0	0.27	
60-64 years	337.2	155.7	207.7	284.5	244.3	0.27	
65-69 years	355.7	126.4	167.0	235.1	207.8	0.27	
70-74 years	255.1	119.2	157.0	208.6	189.0	0.25	
75 years +	414.8	128.6	158.2	194.8	180.3	0.21	
Men							
Total	2 260.6	126.3	199.7	285.6	229.0	0.29	
15-19 years	180.6	6.5	21.0	44.4	31.5	0.30	
20-24 years	179.6	62.7	97.5	142.9	108.3	0.35	
25-29 years	160.7	104.0	166.4	225.1	169.7	0.27	
30-34 years	156.0	158.4	222.5	281.2	227.4	0.24	
35-39 years	179.5	184.8	248.9	321.4	268.9	0.24	
40-44 years	192.2	194.1	261.1	345.0	295.7	0.26	
45-49 years	212.0	193.2	262.2	351.1	307.7	0.27	
50-54 years	191.7	190.5	259.2	347.4	305.4	0.28	
55-59 years	176.0	188.3	255.8	339.8	299.0	0.28	
60-64 years	166.6	166.1	227.9	316.7	276.0	0.28	
65-69 years	174.9	141.2	184.1	269.8	240.1	0.28	
70-74 years	121.8	135.6	171.3	241.5	217.9	0.26	
75 years +	168.8	132.8	163.3	217.9	200.0	0.23	
Women							
Total	2 331.9	119.4	178.8	247.4	190.9	0.28	
15-19 years	171.1	8.2	23.0	45.4	30.8	0.30	
20-24 years	171.3	68.1	98.2	130.2	101.8	0.32	
25-29 years	156.6	108.0	159.3	205.1	157.5	0.26	
30-34 years	156.2	164.1	212.4	258.0	211.5	0.23	
35-39 years	180.5	186.6	236.6	287.9	242.1	0.24	
40-44 years	191.2	190.7	243.2	299.8	254.3	0.25	
45-49 years	207.7	184.7	238.9	298.4	253.4	0.25	
50-54 years	189.9	177.4	230.7	288.8	245.0	0.26	
55-59 years	176.8	171.8	223.4	281.4	239.2	0.26	
60-64 years	170.6	147.8	191.6	256.3	213.3	0.27	
65-69 years	180.8	113.2	154.3	205.5	176.5	0.26	
70-74 years	133.2	104.2	145.9	182.8	162.6	0.24	
75 years +	246.0	123.7	156.0	183.9	166.7	0.19	

¹ The Gini coefficient is calculated based on equivalised disposable income.

Table 217 (page 1 of 2) Average income in municipalities. 2013

Municipality-code	Men			Women			Total		
	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income
	DKK thousands								
All Denmark	241.0	50.7	229.0	165.4	71.1	190.9	202.6	61.0	209.7
Copenhagen city	255.9	45.1	220.8	188.4	62.2	192.5	221.2	53.9	206.3
101 Copenhagen	246.1	45.9	210.7	185.0	62.2	186.0	215.0	54.2	198.1
147 Frederiksberg	307.0	41.6	263.2	204.2	61.9	216.9	251.9	52.5	238.4
155 Dragør	320.6	40.2	305.1	214.1	57.1	238.0	265.4	49.0	270.4
185 Tårnby	248.0	44.8	233.1	185.5	64.8	202.6	215.8	55.1	217.4
Copenhagen suburban	285.0	46.3	261.2	188.7	67.9	213.8	235.2	57.5	236.7
165 Albertslund	201.5	51.6	196.3	155.8	72.7	180.0	178.3	62.3	188.1
151 Ballerup	237.3	53.4	224.3	173.0	75.1	197.5	204.1	64.6	210.5
153 Brøndby	205.0	55.3	202.2	147.0	79.2	179.6	175.1	67.6	190.5
157 Gentofte	500.9	34.0	449.0	248.4	52.6	289.5	366.0	44.0	363.8
159 Gladsaxe	267.9	45.5	239.4	193.7	67.2	209.6	229.7	56.7	224.1
161 Glostrup	247.0	49.1	225.5	177.0	71.3	196.4	210.7	60.6	210.4
163 Herlev	238.5	49.3	230.1	175.6	72.1	198.0	205.7	61.2	213.3
167 Hvidovre	238.5	47.5	216.7	175.9	70.2	193.2	206.4	59.1	204.7
169 Høje-Taastrup	238.3	48.0	221.1	168.4	69.7	190.3	202.9	59.0	205.5
183 Ishøj	202.8	53.3	196.2	150.4	76.4	179.3	176.5	65.0	187.7
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	362.7	39.7	320.1	222.1	61.2	249.3	288.8	51.0	282.8
175 Rødovre	234.0	49.6	217.3	172.0	74.1	195.1	201.7	62.4	205.7
187 Vallensbæk	286.3	39.6	259.2	200.6	59.5	213.4	242.6	49.8	235.9
Nordsjælland	307.3	43.6	289.8	199.8	63.6	224.3	251.9	53.9	256.0
201 Allerød	340.7	35.3	307.7	233.0	54.7	240.8	285.3	45.3	273.3
240 Egedal	310.1	35.8	269.3	220.7	55.7	221.4	264.7	45.9	245.0
210 Fredensborg	305.6	43.1	283.4	193.1	65.4	220.2	247.1	54.7	250.6
250 Frederikssund	252.4	47.8	236.0	180.6	68.6	200.3	215.8	58.4	217.8
190 Furesø	343.2	39.5	308.3	224.2	59.4	241.1	281.4	49.8	273.5
270 Gribskov	240.4	49.5	238.6	175.9	66.5	203.3	207.8	58.1	220.8
260 Halsnæs	215.6	56.2	215.0	160.5	74.4	187.7	187.8	65.4	201.2
217 Helsingør	256.6	50.0	252.1	174.0	71.1	205.5	213.9	60.9	228.0
219 Hillerød	289.9	41.4	258.7	201.7	60.6	212.9	244.1	51.4	234.9
223 Hørsholm	443.6	38.5	422.3	213.2	60.2	262.4	319.5	50.2	336.2
230 Rudersdal	436.5	37.2	434.8	235.5	57.9	279.7	331.5	48.0	353.8
Bornholm	169.3	66.0	192.7	127.4	83.9	170.9	148.0	75.1	181.6
Østsjælland	275.6	43.8	249.9	190.0	64.8	205.4	231.9	54.6	227.1
253 Greve	277.3	43.5	257.9	193.8	64.5	210.5	234.6	54.2	233.7
259 Køge	252.4	47.5	229.5	173.5	70.9	193.1	212.2	59.4	210.9
350 Lejre	283.5	43.0	252.9	197.5	61.9	207.5	240.3	52.5	230.1
265 Roskilde	280.2	43.2	252.0	193.7	63.3	207.7	235.8	53.5	229.3
269 Solrød	307.5	38.2	275.3	202.0	58.6	215.4	253.7	48.6	244.8
Vest- og Sydsjælland	210.4	57.4	212.7	149.1	77.7	182.5	179.3	67.7	197.4
320 Faxe	229.2	49.9	215.9	158.2	73.5	183.5	193.5	61.8	199.6
376 Guldborgsund	181.2	65.8	199.9	134.9	82.1	174.9	157.7	74.1	187.3
316 Holbæk	237.5	49.5	222.9	167.8	71.0	191.0	201.8	60.5	206.5
326 Kalundborg	215.5	58.9	218.4	147.1	79.9	182.7	181.1	69.4	200.5
360 Lolland	164.1	75.6	190.5	117.7	92.4	166.7	140.9	84.0	178.6
370 Næstved	224.5	52.8	219.9	155.8	75.2	186.0	189.3	64.3	202.5
306 Odsherred	180.5	65.2	202.3	133.3	83.3	178.8	156.7	74.4	190.5
329 Ringsted	243.4	48.1	225.4	169.9	71.4	189.0	206.0	60.0	206.9
330 Slagelse	208.1	55.5	210.9	146.2	76.3	180.7	176.6	66.1	195.6
340 Sorø	235.5	51.5	225.0	164.2	73.6	189.6	199.3	62.7	207.1
336 Stevn	231.9	50.9	224.9	163.8	71.2	190.7	197.7	61.1	207.7
390 Vordingborg	189.4	62.5	204.6	139.5	81.1	181.2	164.0	71.9	192.7

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf111.www.statbank.dk/04

Table 217 (page 2 of 2) Average income in municipalities. 2013

Municipality-code	Men			Women			Total		
	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income
	DKK thousands								
Fyn	205.1	58.0	209.6	145.6	77.6	179.6	174.9	67.9	194.4
420 Assens	210.1	56.4	207.5	148.5	76.9	177.8	179.2	66.7	192.6
430 Faaborg-Midtfyn	203.8	57.2	208.0	143.2	78.8	177.8	173.3	68.1	192.8
440 Kerteminde	206.1	59.0	216.5	144.6	78.4	179.7	174.8	68.9	197.8
482 Langeland	149.7	75.5	184.1	114.8	88.7	164.2	132.2	82.1	174.1
410 Middelfart	241.5	52.2	232.6	160.4	73.5	186.2	200.5	63.0	209.1
480 Nordfyns	210.2	56.4	208.7	149.4	77.9	178.1	180.1	67.1	193.5
450 Nyborg	198.5	60.8	207.0	139.2	82.2	179.0	168.4	71.7	192.8
461 Odense	203.2	57.5	205.8	147.4	76.2	180.6	174.6	67.1	192.9
479 Svendborg	204.9	58.8	217.0	143.5	78.2	180.6	173.7	68.7	198.5
492 Ærø	160.4	65.3	194.5	107.7	85.4	166.8	134.2	75.3	180.7
Syddjylland	230.0	52.0	220.3	151.2	74.3	180.6	190.4	63.2	200.3
530 Billund	245.6	46.7	233.0	159.1	71.0	182.8	202.6	58.8	208.1
561 Esbjerg	236.6	53.4	226.4	151.0	73.7	180.0	193.6	63.6	203.1
563 Fanø	234.8	52.7	259.0	148.3	72.4	195.3	190.4	62.8	226.3
607 Fredericia	228.5	54.9	218.2	148.4	77.3	180.4	188.3	66.2	199.2
510 Haderslev	208.5	54.9	205.0	144.0	77.4	175.7	176.0	66.2	190.2
621 Kolding	245.0	49.0	226.8	162.1	71.9	186.2	203.1	60.6	206.3
540 Sønderborg	211.5	56.6	211.0	140.2	78.1	174.2	175.3	67.5	192.4
550 Tønder	195.7	55.2	197.7	131.5	78.2	168.1	163.5	66.7	182.8
573 Varde	242.5	48.1	228.2	152.6	72.0	179.2	197.9	59.9	204.0
575 Vejlen	232.3	47.9	216.3	147.1	74.1	177.5	190.1	60.9	197.1
630 Vejle	248.4	49.2	232.1	166.7	71.2	191.9	207.0	60.3	211.8
580 Aabenraa	209.6	53.9	208.4	141.4	75.9	174.8	175.2	65.0	191.5
Østjylland	235.7	50.2	225.7	160.6	71.1	189.1	197.7	60.8	207.2
710 Favrskov	262.7	43.5	238.0	177.9	65.8	194.6	220.4	54.6	216.3
766 Hedensted	250.5	44.3	229.6	163.5	69.0	184.0	207.4	56.5	207.0
615 Horsens	230.6	50.5	221.2	156.5	73.9	187.1	193.5	62.2	204.1
707 Norddjurs	197.7	56.8	202.8	136.5	77.6	172.3	167.4	67.1	187.7
727 Odder	239.8	48.6	237.0	163.3	70.9	195.8	200.7	60.0	215.9
730 Randers	215.9	55.1	210.0	146.4	76.8	176.7	180.9	66.0	193.2
741 Samsø	168.4	68.0	206.3	120.8	84.5	174.6	144.1	76.4	190.1
740 Silkeborg	248.9	47.8	231.0	165.0	70.1	192.4	206.4	59.1	211.5
746 Skanderborg	281.7	40.7	253.1	191.3	63.1	207.1	236.1	52.0	229.9
706 Syddjurs	221.8	53.3	226.9	151.4	73.8	198.6	186.4	63.6	212.7
751 Aarhus	232.7	51.2	225.2	160.9	70.1	189.8	195.9	60.9	207.1
Vestjylland	231.9	50.3	224.2	150.6	73.4	180.9	191.3	61.9	202.5
657 Herning	234.2	48.5	226.0	150.4	72.2	181.2	192.1	60.4	203.5
661 Holstebro	245.0	49.2	233.8	154.9	71.7	183.8	199.3	60.6	208.4
756 Ikast-Brande	231.8	49.3	223.3	149.0	74.6	179.3	190.7	61.9	201.5
665 Lemvig	234.6	52.4	229.3	143.1	73.9	175.1	189.7	62.9	202.7
760 Ringkøbing-Skjern	235.3	49.8	225.9	145.9	73.9	177.2	191.1	61.7	201.8
779 Skive	209.0	55.0	208.5	142.3	76.8	175.3	176.1	65.8	192.2
671 Struer	216.7	55.9	217.2	138.6	78.3	175.9	177.8	67.0	196.7
791 Viborg	234.7	49.1	224.5	160.1	72.0	186.9	197.3	60.6	205.6
Nordjylland	215.5	54.5	212.0	148.5	75.0	177.6	182.0	64.7	194.8
810 Brønderslev	214.7	55.7	210.5	150.2	76.5	176.3	182.6	66.1	193.5
813 Frederikshavn	210.4	58.5	215.9	138.4	79.5	176.8	174.2	69.0	196.2
860 Hjørring	210.2	55.5	212.2	146.6	75.5	177.6	178.1	65.6	194.7
849 Jammerbugt	215.3	55.7	214.6	149.1	75.9	178.4	182.4	65.7	196.6
825 Læsø	172.6	68.1	204.0	115.8	85.8	169.7	144.7	76.8	187.1
846 Mariagerfjord	213.8	54.6	208.8	148.3	75.5	177.0	181.4	64.9	193.1
773 Morsø	190.1	61.5	200.4	130.0	81.1	168.7	160.2	71.2	184.6
840 Rebild	258.8	44.6	232.8	174.8	66.4	189.5	217.3	55.4	211.4
787 Thisted	207.8	54.9	209.4	139.1	77.3	174.1	173.7	66.0	191.9
820 Vesthimmerlands	206.6	55.3	203.8	142.6	76.8	171.8	174.9	65.9	188.0
851 Aalborg	219.6	52.8	211.7	153.4	72.6	179.2	186.4	62.7	195.4

Table 218 Pre-tax Income, total. 2013

	Number of families	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
Families, total	2 859.1	217.6	357.5	630.4	473.9
Without children	2 091.4	195.9	288.2	454.4	373.2
With 1 child	321.0	379.8	591.9	815.3	657.5
With 2 children	325.1	536.9	736.6	945.6	805.8
With 3 or more children	121.6	525.8	745.8	968.7	832.9
Couples, total	1 334.8	415.8	629.3	843.0	702.5
Without children	747.5	340.2	494.2	700.6	583.4
With 1 child	212.7	559.6	722.0	915.7	795.0
With 2 children	269.1	641.6	792.5	996.1	884.6
With 3 or more children	105.5	617.3	791.8	1 011.0	894.8
Single persons, total	1 524.2	174.4	230.1	338.7	273.7
Without children	1 343.9	167.3	218.5	313.7	256.3
With 1 child	108.3	257.6	350.9	455.0	387.4
With 2 or more children	72.1	304.8	387.7	485.4	427.0

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf111.www.statbank.dk/04**Table 219 Income, total by family type and level of income. 2013**

	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											
Number of families	2 859.1	2 091.4	767.7	1 524.2	1 343.9	108.3	72.1	1 334.8	747.5	212.7	269.1	105.5
Income, total												
Less than 50 000 DKK	70.6	67.8	2.8	66.3	65.0	0.9	0.3	4.3	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.3
50 000 -99 999 DKK	93.5	91.6	1.9	90.6	89.4	0.8	0.4	2.9	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
100 000 -149 999 DKK	121.0	117.8	3.2	114.6	112.4	1.7	0.6	6.4	5.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
150 000 -199 999 DKK	283.6	275.3	8.4	271.6	265.2	5.2	1.2	12.1	10.1	1.1	0.6	0.3
200 000 -249 999 DKK	337.0	312.6	24.5	304.1	283.7	15.9	4.5	32.9	28.8	2.1	1.3	0.7
250 000 -299 999 DKK	265.0	233.4	31.6	181.6	156.3	15.2	10.1	83.4	77.1	3.3	2.0	1.0
300 000 -349 999 DKK	227.4	192.9	34.5	144.3	119.2	14.1	11.1	83.1	73.8	5.1	2.9	1.4
350 000 -399 999 DKK	194.5	153.3	41.2	111.4	86.3	14.4	10.7	83.1	67.0	7.7	5.7	2.8
400 000 -449 999 DKK	155.9	115.3	40.7	77.8	56.0	12.0	9.8	78.1	59.2	8.1	6.4	4.4
450 000 -499 999 DKK	124.8	87.8	36.9	50.2	34.6	8.3	7.4	74.6	53.3	9.7	7.6	4.0
500 000 -599 999 DKK	209.9	131.8	78.1	52.9	35.1	9.8	8.0	157.0	96.7	26.7	24.5	9.1
600 000 -699 999 DKK	196.1	100.0	96.1	24.4	16.1	4.5	3.8	171.6	83.8	33.7	40.3	13.9
700 000 -799 999 DKK	168.2	70.5	97.7	12.2	8.2	2.2	1.8	156.0	62.3	32.3	45.4	15.9
800 000 -899 999 DKK	124.3	45.7	78.6	6.7	4.6	1.2	1.0	117.6	41.1	25.1	37.4	14.0
900 000 -999 999 DKK	85.2	28.7	56.5	4.1	3.0	0.6	0.6	81.1	25.7	17.6	27.5	10.2
1 000 000 -1 999 999 DKK	179.7	57.7	122.0	9.1	6.9	1.2	0.9	170.6	50.8	35.3	60.2	24.3
2 000 000 -2 999 999 DKK	14.1	5.5	8.6	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	12.9	4.5	2.3	4.2	1.9
3 000 000 - DKK +	8.3	3.8	4.5	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	7.2	2.9	1.2	2.0	1.1

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf111.www.statbank.dk/04

Table 220 Family incomings by type of dwelling. 2013

	Type of dwelling					Total	Type of ownership	
	Detached	Terraced or semi-detached	Apartment houses	Student hostels	Other dwellings ¹		Own dwelling	Rented ²
DKK thousands								
Disposable income								
Families, total	448.3	305.9	240.3	89.4	216.8	338.3	476.4	219.3
Without children	361.0	257.5	212.1	86.9	193.1	272.1	395.2	190.1
With 1 child	544.3	405.3	340.1	214.0	376.6	454.1	570.2	316.8
With 2 children	614.3	490.6	412.1	267.0	483.8	557.5	631.3	382.1
With 3 or more children	646.0	508.3	407.4	295.9	528.1	585.5	668.8	397.6
Couples, total	544.3	454.3	392.5	178.8	415.6	497.4	553.8	361.4
Without children	466.2	392.8	354.0	167.6	377.7	426.1	477.7	318.4
With 1 child	594.8	516.2	437.1	246.7	479.5	545.4	610.8	406.6
With 2 children	638.1	571.7	487.9	290.3	558.8	607.8	648.3	455.0
With 3 or more children	666.4	568.9	452.0	316.5	589.4	624.0	680.2	444.0
Singles, total	237.8	209.9	184.5	80.0	146.7	199.0	284.2	170.7
Without children	220.7	194.7	175.4	79.4	141.8	186.4	268.9	159.5
With 1 child	324.6	277.8	246.8	161.2	240.7	274.8	370.5	239.2
With 2 or more children	364.0	315.0	287.6	204.7	272.1	319.5	410.6	284.9
Pre-tax income, total								
Families, total	623.0	425.6	344.1	117.0	295.2	473.9	658.1	315.3
Without children	483.6	350.9	302.3	113.6	258.5	373.2	525.2	272.0
With 1 child	784.5	587.4	497.8	288.1	547.0	657.5	819.8	465.7
With 2 children	887.2	707.0	599.0	359.5	704.5	805.8	910.8	556.2
With 3 or more children	923.5	716.6	565.8	396.3	767.0	832.9	955.8	555.9
Couples, total	762.7	643.2	571.6	238.9	572.5	702.5	773.7	530.8
Without children	627.9	540.2	509.7	222.8	503.4	583.4	641.4	462.2
With 1 child	860.7	757.3	651.2	337.7	705.1	795.0	882.0	610.6
With 2 children	924.7	836.6	725.0	396.0	825.2	884.6	938.4	680.7
With 3 or more children	956.3	816.4	643.7	428.4	869.0	894.8	974.6	639.3
Singles, total	316.3	284.8	260.7	104.2	197.3	273.7	370.7	241.6
Without children	291.4	263.1	248.7	103.4	190.4	256.3	347.5	226.6
With 1 child	453.2	392.3	350.3	207.8	338.2	387.4	513.4	340.5
With 2 or more children	486.9	421.1	384.2	260.5	366.7	427.0	545.9	381.8
Equivalised Disposable income								
Families, total	275.4	220.3	190.0	83.0	171.1	230.0	296.1	173.0
Without children	272.2	216.0	187.9	82.1	165.7	221.3	298.9	169.7
With 1 child	296.2	239.1	207.0	131.2	219.3	257.3	310.4	194.4
With 2 children	281.2	235.8	202.4	133.2	230.3	259.5	288.8	189.6
With 3 or more children	250.9	204.2	162.3	125.3	208.5	228.9	259.6	159.7
Couples, total	300.8	261.4	231.0	114.7	251.5	279.6	308.3	210.3
Without children	310.8	261.8	236.0	111.7	251.8	284.1	318.5	212.3
With 1 child	311.6	273.8	236.9	136.8	254.7	288.0	320.4	219.4
With 2 children	288.4	261.4	224.9	137.4	255.9	275.7	293.4	209.0
With 3 or more children	256.7	220.7	172.1	129.4	226.9	240.2	262.5	168.8
Singles, total	219.9	193.8	175.0	79.7	142.8	186.6	265.9	160.3
Without children	220.7	194.7	175.4	79.4	141.8	186.4	268.9	159.5
With 1 child	229.6	199.2	178.4	122.1	172.4	196.9	261.3	172.9
With 2 or more children	197.3	174.9	158.6	119.8	153.6	175.3	222.4	157.4

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf101.www.statbank.dk/04¹ Includes unknown types of dwelling. ² Dwellings which are part of a housing association are included as rented.

Table 221 Family incomings for families with children. 2013

	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						
Disposable income								
Families, total	767.7	465.6	499.3	528.2	547.1	550.4	563.7	518.7
With 1 child	321.0	413.2	386.7	397.5	430.8	469.2	545.5	454.1
With 2 children	325.1	495.1	531.4	557.4	592.1	635.1	661.1	557.5
With 3 or more children	121.6	523.9	562.0	613.0	689.7	709.3	714.9	585.5
Couples, total	587.3	495.5	563.0	615.3	646.1	654.9	660.6	588.1
With 1 child	212.7	449.2	482.9	527.4	560.2	590.3	646.0	545.4
With 2 children	269.1	518.2	576.8	622.7	662.9	704.8	727.8	607.8
With 3 or more children	105.5	548.0	600.9	662.1	739.4	754.5	778.4	624.0
Singles, total	180.4	218.0	258.9	288.9	306.7	316.1	342.5	292.7
With 1 child	108.3	193.0	227.5	259.6	274.8	286.8	332.4	274.8
With 2 or more children	72.1	248.7	289.3	315.1	345.2	381.2	424.8	319.5
Pre-tax Income, total								
Families, total	767.7	674.9	722.3	763.6	789.0	789.4	805.6	748.1
With 1 child	321.0	605.1	563.8	581.2	625.1	677.3	780.6	657.5
With 2 children	325.1	718.2	772.1	808.0	854.3	907.1	940.2	805.8
With 3 or more children	121.6	743.7	801.4	873.1	981.4	999.2	991.7	832.9
Couples, total	587.3	721.5	821.1	897.6	939.5	945.3	945.9	854.0
With 1 child	212.7	660.9	713.3	782.5	820.8	859.2	926.0	795.0
With 2 children	269.1	754.5	843.7	910.4	964.9	1 013.2	1 038.8	884.6
With 3 or more children	105.5	782.8	864.3	951.7	1 059.6	1 067.7	1 084.5	894.8
Singles, total	180.4	288.9	349.4	395.5	423.5	439.7	485.4	403.2
With 1 child	108.3	263.2	316.2	367.5	389.4	403.7	472.5	387.4
With 2 or more children	72.1	320.4	381.5	420.4	464.7	519.4	589.7	427.0
Equivalised Disposable income								
Families, total	767.7	232.4	243.9	255.5	265.0	256.4	287.7	253.7
With 1 child	321.0	235.4	233.1	247.7	265.9	253.7	290.5	257.3
With 2 children	325.1	238.3	258.6	267.5	267.7	262.0	273.7	259.5
With 3 or more children	121.6	212.5	227.3	236.3	250.4	238.2	242.3	228.9
Couples, total	587.3	242.9	263.3	280.0	291.7	286.0	317.2	273.8
With 1 child	212.7	249.5	268.3	293.0	311.2	295.2	323.0	288.0
With 2 children	269.1	246.5	273.9	289.2	289.7	281.9	291.1	275.7
With 3 or more children	105.5	220.2	239.3	250.2	263.1	248.6	257.5	240.2
Singles, total	180.4	145.4	170.6	188.4	200.2	189.9	220.4	188.2
With 1 child	108.3	148.5	175.0	199.7	211.4	191.2	221.6	196.9
With 2 or more children	72.1	141.6	166.2	178.3	186.7	187.0	210.3	175.3

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf111.www.statbank.dk/04

Prices and consumption

Consumer prices

Business prices

Cost indices

Consumption

Real property

Cars



Consumer prices

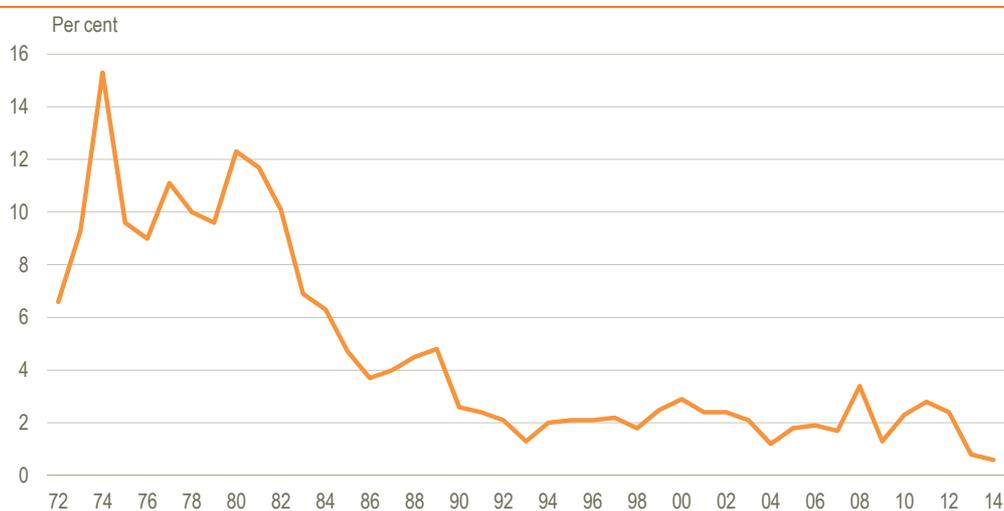
Lowest inflation since 1953

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. The inflation fell to 0.6 per cent in 2014 which is the lowest level since 1953.

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



www.statbank.dk/pris9

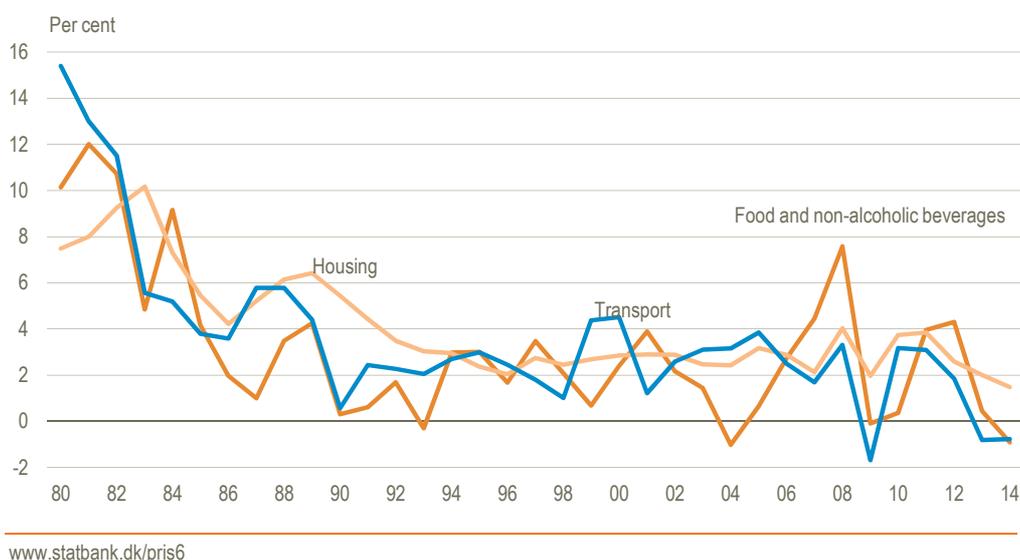
Sub-indices for goods and services

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 and in 2013 and 2014 the prices on goods downright fell which among other things was influenced by price decreases on gasoline, soft drinks, purchase of cars and computers.

Figure 2 Annual changes in price indices**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

Food prices decreased by 0.9 per cent in 2014 due to among other things lower prices on soft drinks and vegetables. Housing increased by 1.5 per cent in 2014 while transport decreased by 0.8 per cent especially due to lower prices on gasoline and cars.

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 and 2012 food prices increased again, as a result of rising coffee prices and increased taxes on butter and edible oils.

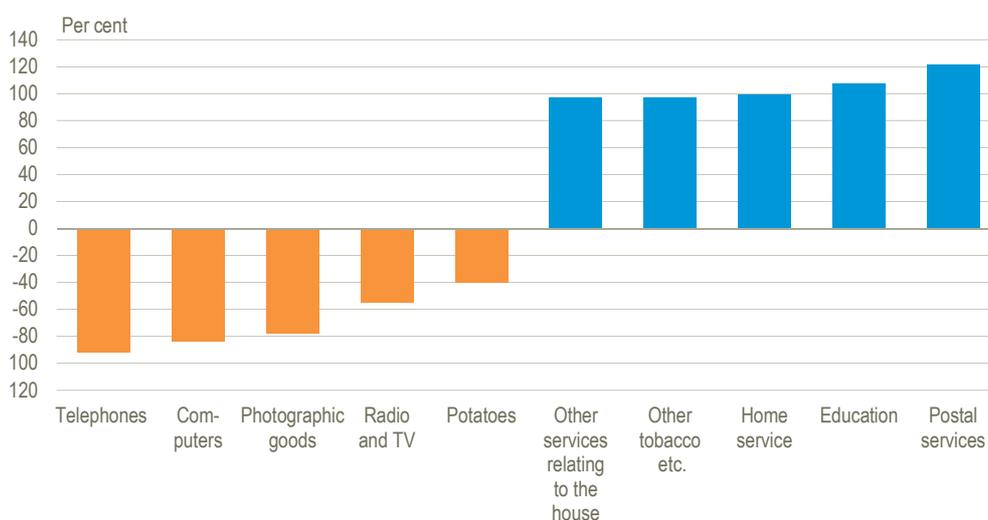
Greatest changes in consumer prices since 2000

The figure below shows the commodity and service groups that account for the greatest falls or increases in prices from January 2000 to January 2015. During the period, there was a price fall of 92 per cent for telephones. Especially, mobile phones have been instrumental in reducing prices. There is also a sharp fall in computers (-84 per cent) and photographic equipment (-78 per cent). During the period, radio and TV accounts for a fall of 55 per cent, while there was a fall in prices for potatoes of 40 per cent.

Since 2000 prices for postal services has risen 122 per cent while education has increased by 108 per cent. Home service (e.g. cleaning activities and window cleaning) have increased by 100 per cent. Other tobacco (e.g. pipe tobacco) has risen by 97 per cent in the period. Other services relating to the house (e.g. gardening) has increased by 97 per cent. The rise in the prices for different home services 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 account for the highest increases.

Figure 4 Percentage change in consumer prices. January 2000 - January 2015

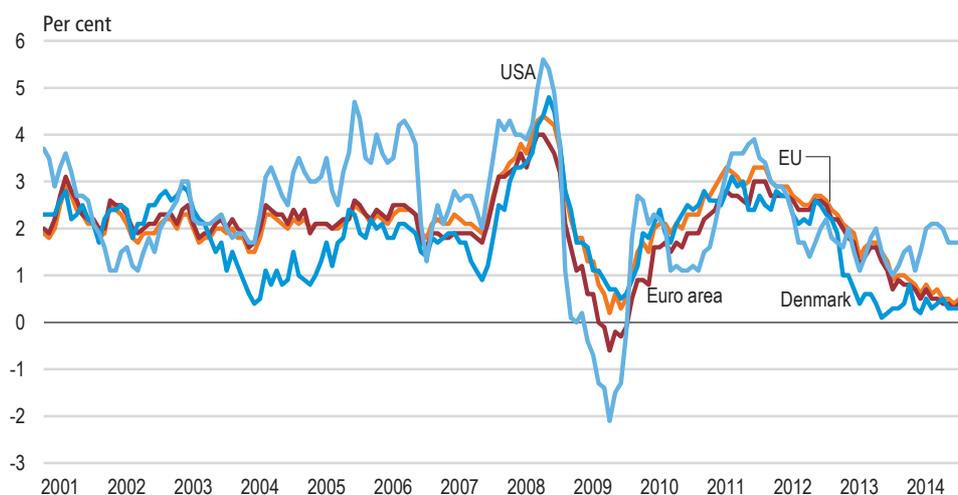


www.statbank.dk/pris6

International comparison of price trends

In the second half of 2007, the inflation in the United States, the EU and Denmark 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 the Euro area 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. The inflation rates in Denmark, EU and USA decreased further in 2013 due to among other things falling prices for energy products. The inflation rates have continued to decrease in 2014 and in December 2014 did EU and the Euro area experience deflation.

Figure 5 Inflation in EU, Denmark, USA and Japan

Business prices+

Decreasing import prices and increasing producer prices

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 producer and import price indices.

Since the end of 2012 until December 2014, the import prices has decreased. In the same period there has been a slight change in the development of the producer price index as the producer prices in the beginning of this period was increasing until the end of 2013, where the producer prices started to decline. This is mostly due to a decline in producer prices for the domestic market. Since the end of 2013 the producer prices for non-domestic markets have continued to rise, while the producer prices for the domestic market has declined.

Over a ten year period there has been a change in the relationship between the import prices and the producer prices. In 2005, the import prices were at a higher level than the producer prices. Since 2010, the import prices have been at a lower level than the producer prices.

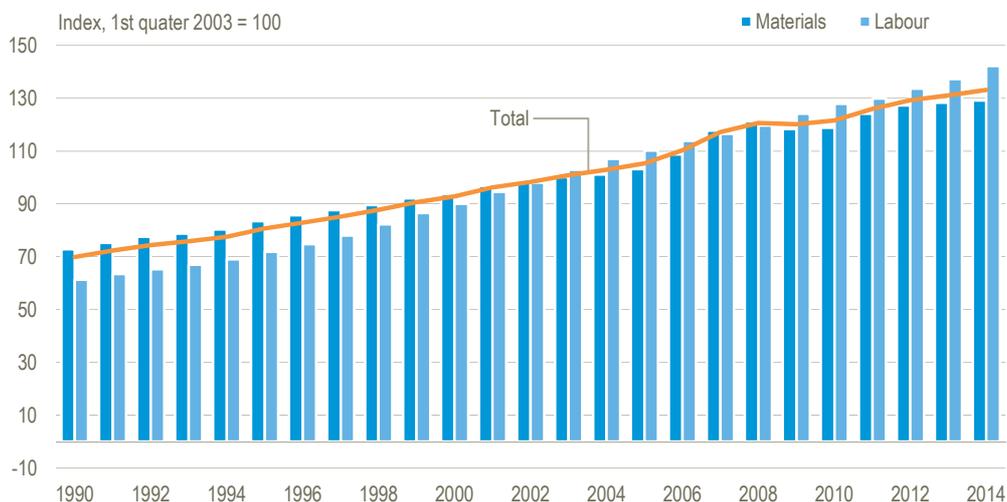
Figure 6 Producer- and import price index for commodities

www.statbank.dk/pris40

Cost indices

Increase in total building costs

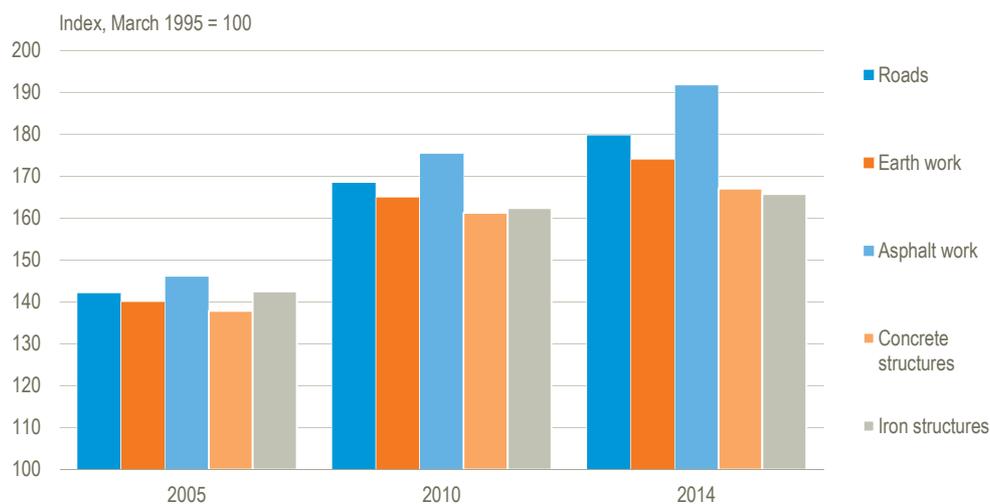
In 2003, the previous regulation price indices for residential buildings were replaced by the present construction cost indices for residential buildings. Besides the general indices for residential building, indices are now calculated for one-family houses and multi-family houses as well. Total construction costs have increased by 90,6 per cent from 1990 to 2014, i.e. they have almost doubled. During this period, the costs of labour have increased by 132,1 per cent and the costs of materials by 77,3 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, i.e. earthwork, asphalt work, concrete structures, iron and steel structures and total costs for construction of roads.

Figure 8 Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

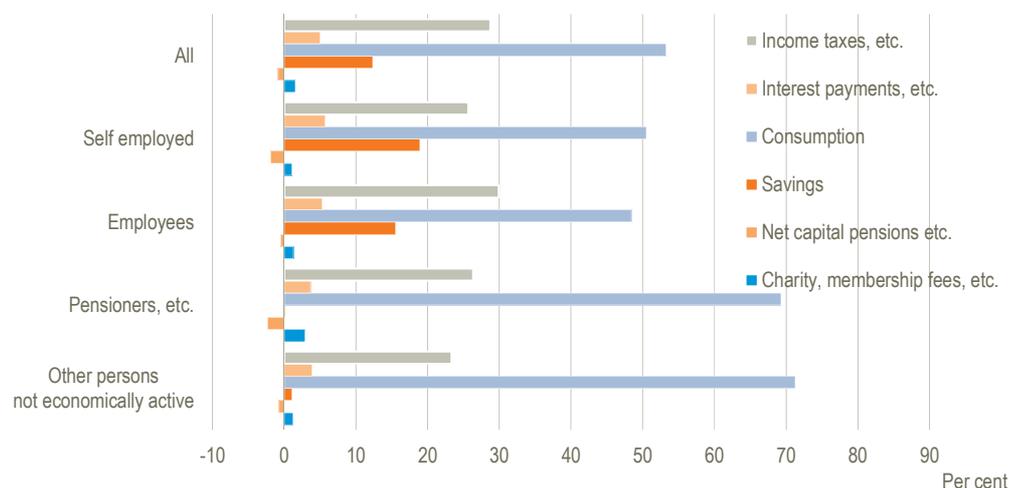
www.statbank.dk/byg7

Consumption

How the income is 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. An average household had in 2011 a total income by DKK 583.873 (the surveys income and households definition are different from the definition in general statistics of income). 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) – DKK196.838. The amount left to average households was DKK 387.035.

The main part of this amount was spent on consumption – DKK 310.768 – while DKK 72.070 was used for savings (including pension savings and savings tied up in real property). The remaining DKK 9.066 was spent on membership fees, gifts, and charity, while households got DKK 4.870 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. 2012

Employees households use nearly half of their total income on consumption

In 2012, 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.

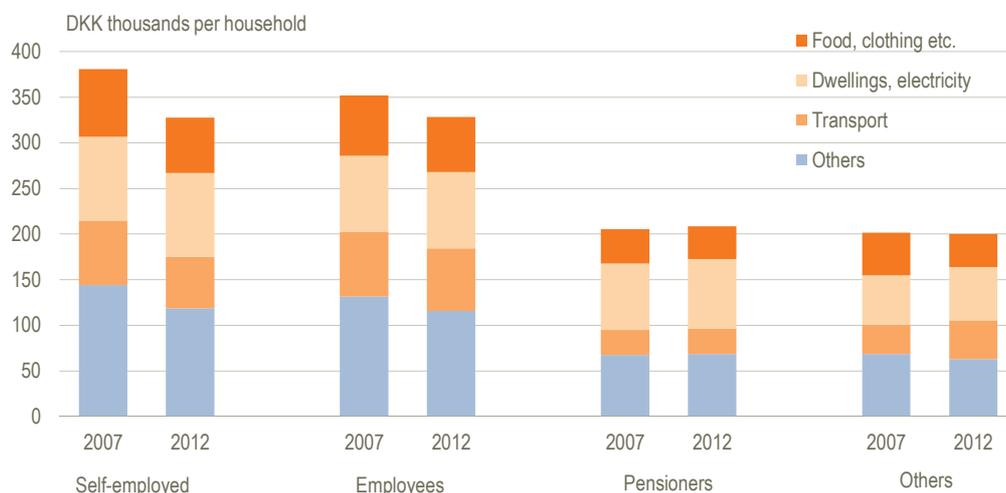
Great differences in households

When assessing these differences, it should be noted that households vary greatly in nature. Households where 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 2.2 persons per household. The corresponding figure for pensioners' households is 1.5 persons and for other households 1.8 persons per household. Total income is significantly lower in households not economically active: The average income of pensioners' households is DKK 342.267, while that of households with other persons not economically active is DKK 298.619.

Self-employed had the highest decrease in consumer spending

From 2007 to 2012, self-employed have accounted for the highest decrease in consumer spending (14 per cent), followed by employee households (7 per cent) and households not economically active (1 per cent), while the consumer spending of pensioners has increased by 2 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 from 2007 to 2012. Fixed 2005 prices



Most money was spent on housing

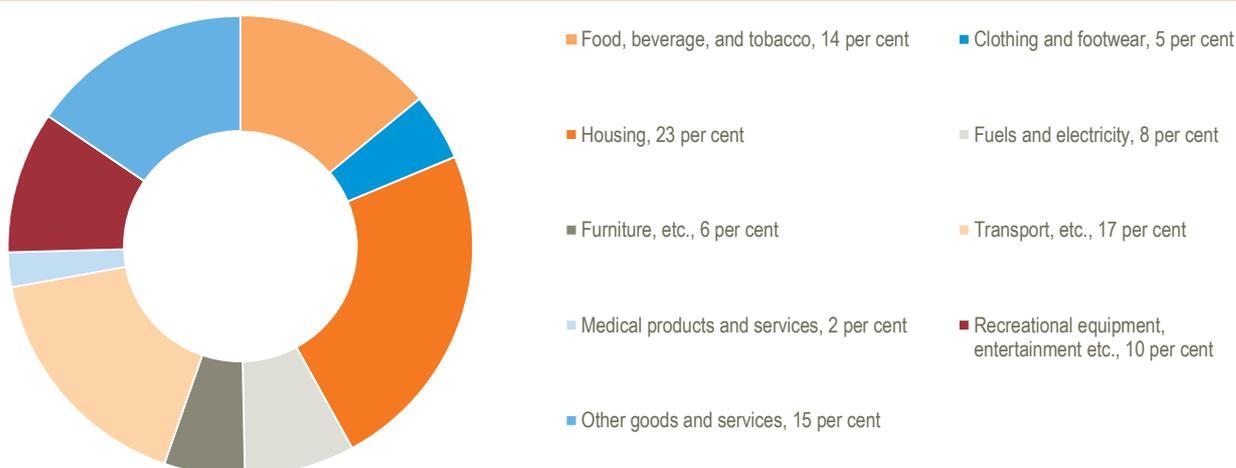
Housing constituted the largest single consumption item as housing consumption accounted for 23 per cent of total consumption in 2012, i.e. rent in rented accommodation and imputed rent in owner-occupied housing, plus maintenance, etc., not including an additional 8 per cent for heating and electricity.

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. account-

ed for 15 per cent. Recreational equipment and entertainment accounted for 10 per cent, while clothing and footwear accounted for only 5 per cent.

Figure 11

Consumption by goods/services. 2012



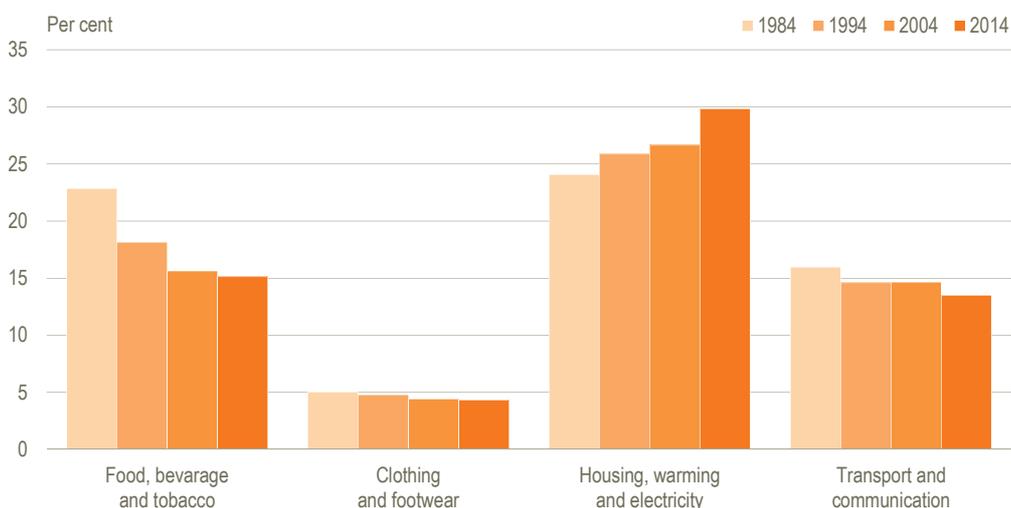
www.statbank.dk/fu5

Danes spend less on food and more on housing

The composition of consumption has undergone major changes over a long period of time. Since 1984, the consumption of food, beverages and tobacco has decreased from 23 per cent of the total consumption of private households to 15 per cent in 2014.

Conversely, expenditure on housing, heating, and electricity has increased from 24.1 per cent in 1984 to 29.8 per cent in 2014. The consumption of clothing and footwear has decreased from 5.0 per cent in 1983 to 4.3 per cent in 2014, while expenditure on transport and communications has dropped slightly over the last 20 years from 14.6 per cent in 1994 to 13.5 per cent in 2014.

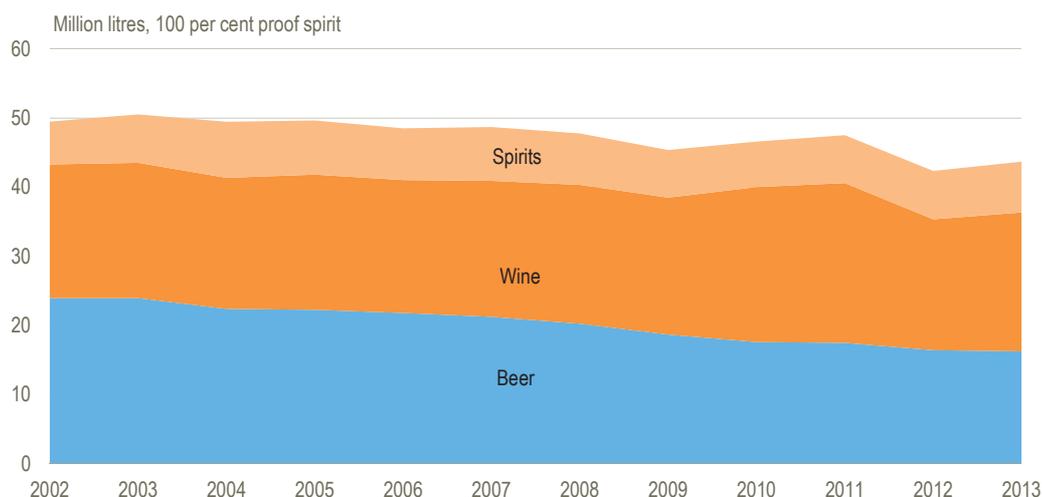
Figure 12 The share of selected consumption items of total consumption



www.statistikbanken.dk/nat05

We drink the most beer and wine

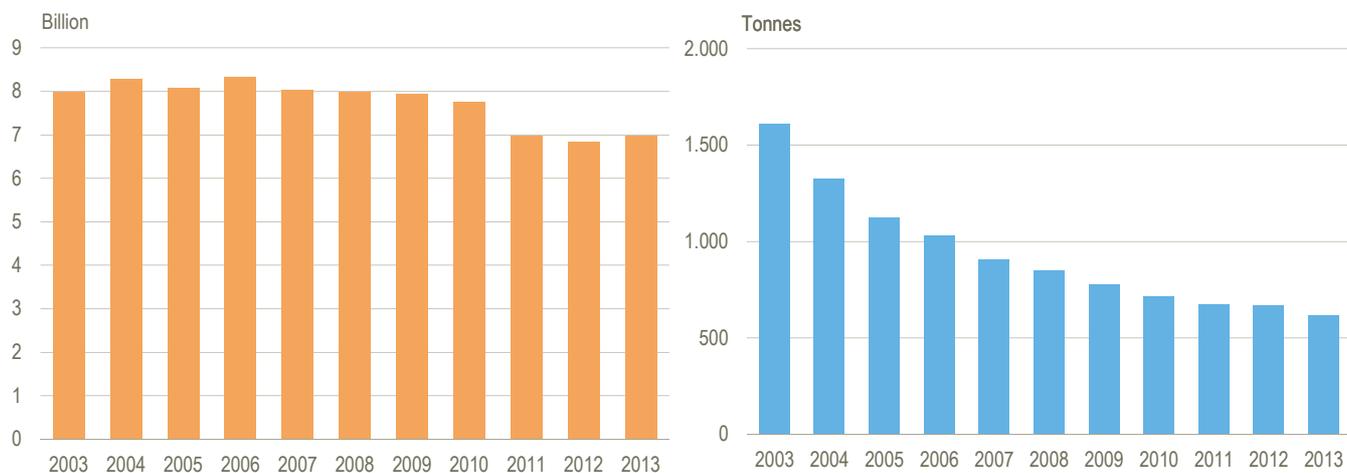
Beer and wine were the most common types of alcohol that was purchased in 2013, as they accounted for 83 per cent of the total alcohol sales in Denmark. This corresponds to 6.5 liters of pure alcohol per capita. Liquor sales accounted for 17 per cent of total sales corresponding to 1.3 liters of pure alcohol per capita. Sales of alcopops accounted for 1 percent, equivalent to 0.1 liters of pure alcohol per capita.

Figure 13 Total consumption of dutiable alcohol

www.statbank.dk/alko4

Slight increase in sales of cigarettes

The sales of cigarettes was in 2013 on 1.222 units pr. capita. It is about the same level as it has been the past three years. The sales of cigars and cigarillos were in 2013 on 121 mio. units against 84 mio. units in 2012. The sale in 2013 was on the same level as in 2003. In 2003 the sale was 119 million units.

Figure 14 Sales of tobacco

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. 2012

	Age Group					
	All	17-29	30-49	50-59	60-66	67 +
	DKK thousands					
Transfers to the public sector	239	123	307	314	244	142
Income taxes, etc.	168	79	223	230	161	92
VAT, duties, property taxes, etc.	71	44	84	84	83	51
Transfers from the public sector	166	162	172	111	145	212
Transfer income	99	79	70	67	131	163
Selected indirect transfers	67	83	102	45	14	49
Net transfers to the public sector	73	-38	136	203	99	-70
Average household income	584	311	764	761	577	339

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.

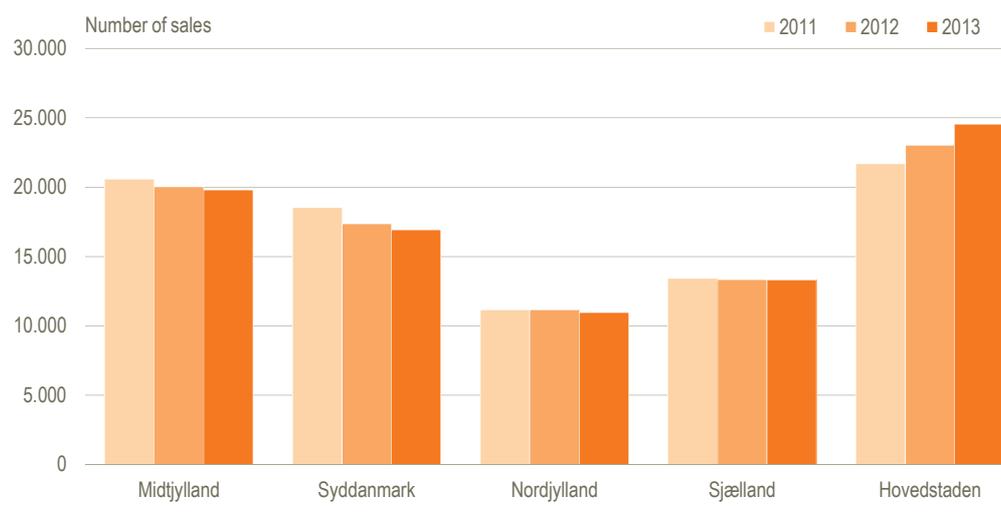
Net transfers to the public sector increase with age

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.

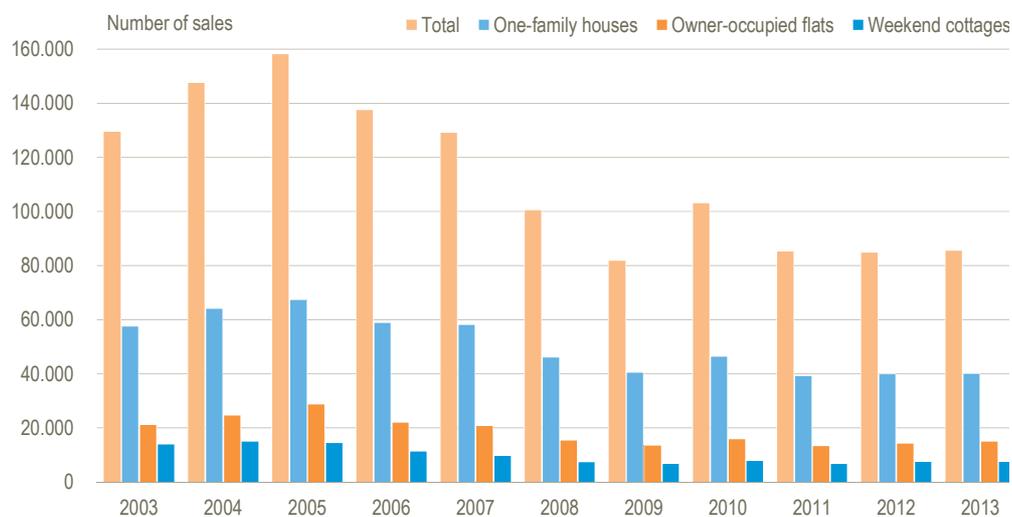
Real property

Property sales increased only in Region Hovedstaden

From 2012 to 2013 there has been an increase of 0.8 per cent in the number of property sold. However, only Region Hovedstaden has had an increase, as the number of sales increased by 6.6 per cent. The number of sales fell in the country's other four regions. The highest in Region Syddanmark with a fall of 2.6 per cent.

Figure 15 Sales of real property by region**Increase in sales of owner-occupied flats**

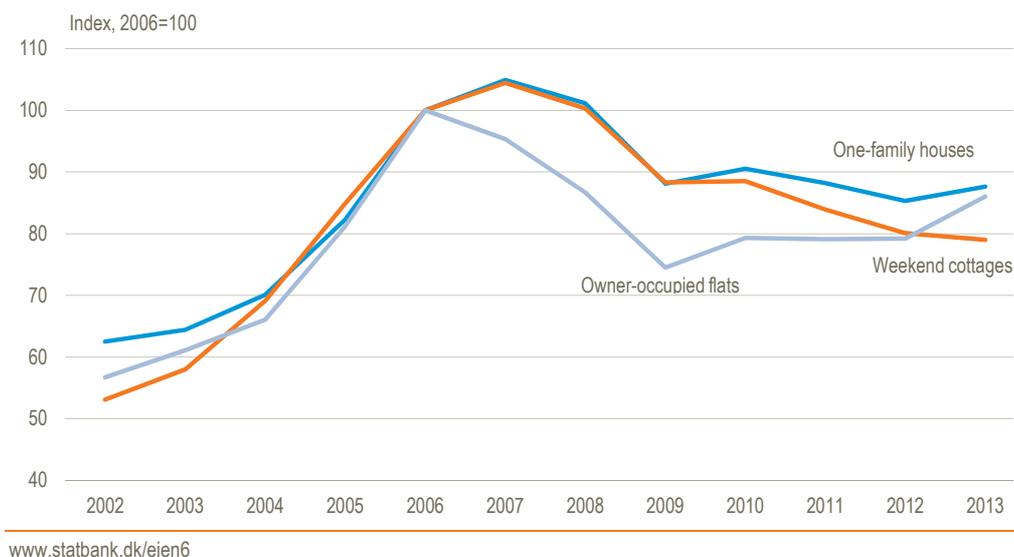
In 2013 sales of one-family houses increased by 0.5 per cent, owner-occupied flats by 5.0 per cent and weekend cottages by 0.4 per cent. The total sales of real property in Denmark, including business properties, agriculture and building plots were 85,600 properties. This is an increase of 0.8 per cent compared to 2012.

Figure 16 Sales of real property by type

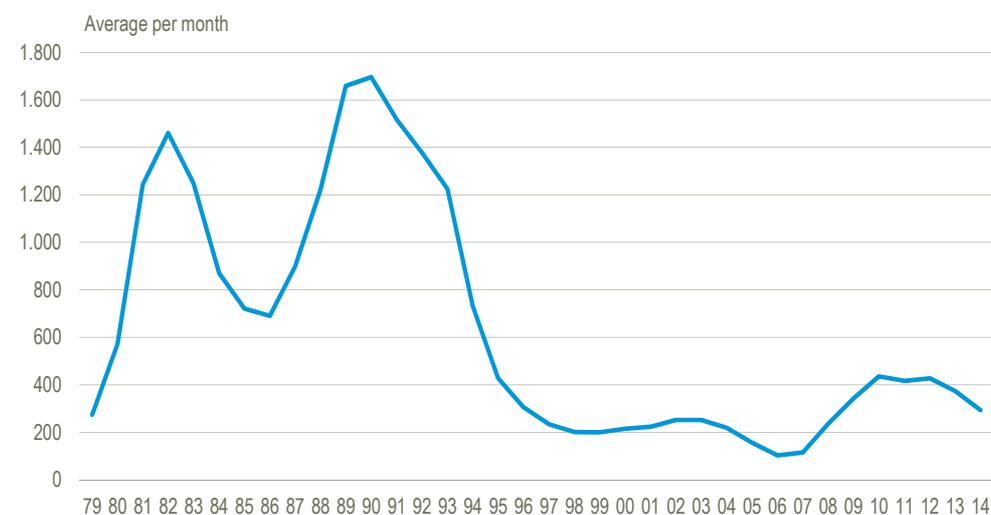
www.statbank.dk/ejen6

Higher prices for owner-occupied flats

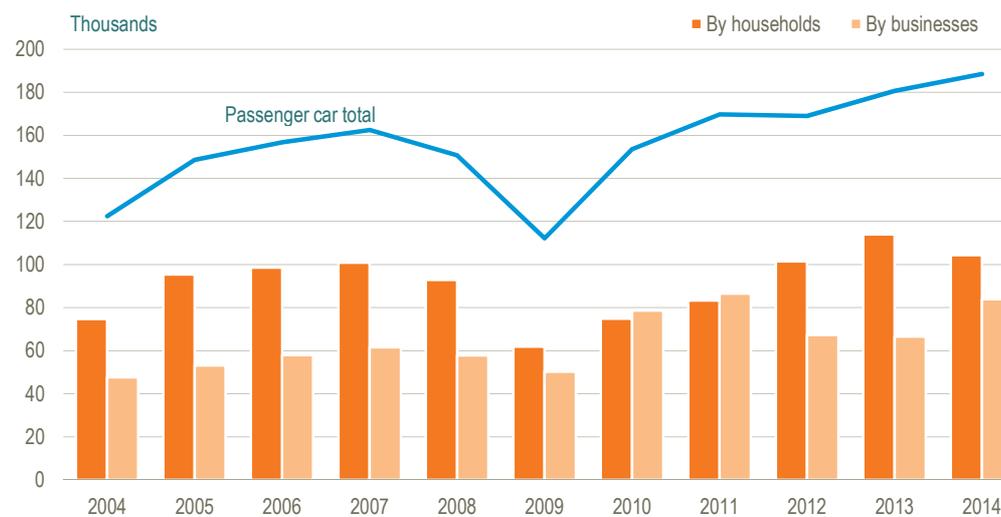
Between 2012 and 2013 prices increased for one-family houses by 2.7 per cent and for owner-occupied flats by 8.6 per cent. Weekend cottages had a decrease of 1.4 per cent.

Figure 17 Price trends for owner-occupied dwellings**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 2014 the monthly average number of forced sales was 293.

Figure 18 Forced sales, seasonally corrected**Cars****188,000 new private cars registered**

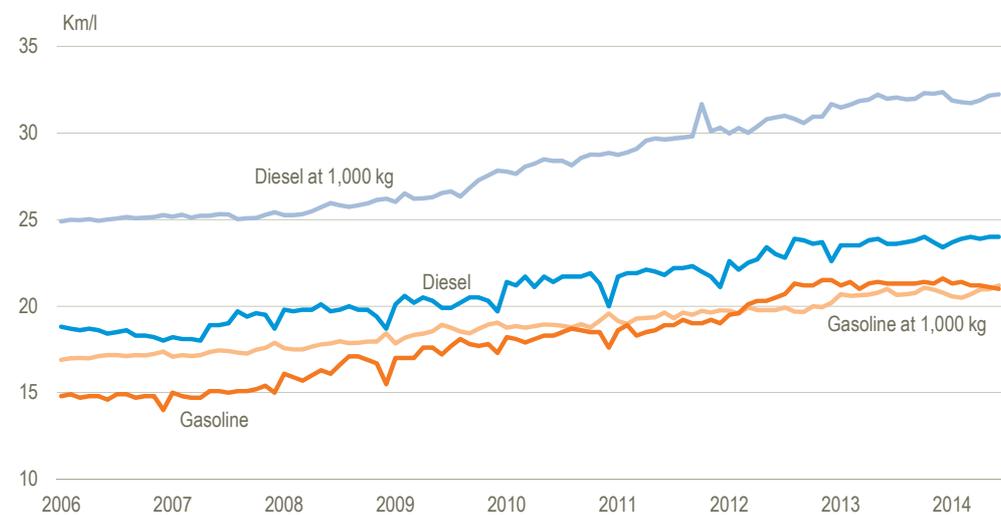
By 188,000 new private cars registered in 2014 the high level of registrations in 2011-13 continued. As the part registered by industries has been stable at 35-42 per centages in the period 2000-2008, the industries in 2010 and 2011 count for more than 50 per cent of the registrations. After a little lower level in 2012-2013, industries part has increased again in 2014. This can be explained by an increase in the number of leasing arrangements.

Figure 19 New private car registration

www.statbank.dk/bil5

Increase in energy efficiency

The energy efficiency for petrol- and diesel-powered passenger cars registered in 2013-2014 was on average 22.1 km/l compared to 13.1 km/l for cars registered in 1997-1998. This is equivalent to an increase of 67.8 per cent. For cars purchased by private households, the corresponding figures were 22.0 km/l and 13.4 km/l, while for cars purchased by the industries figures were 22.1 km/l and 12.5 km/l.

Figure 20 Energy efficiency for new private cars registered

www.statbank.dk/ee1

Table 222 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	2013	6 821	0.8
1924	251	6.0	1954	444	1.9	1984	3 350	6.3	2014	6 860	0.6
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 and pris9

Table 223 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	2.4
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
2013	128.4	129.9	130.2	130.0	130.1	130.0	129.6	129.7	130.1	130.3	130.0	129.9	129.9	0.8
2014	129.7	130.6	130.7	130.9	130.8	130.7	130.6	130.4	130.8	130.9	130.6	130.3	130.6	0.6

www.statbank.dk/pris12

Table 224 Consumer price index and its sub-indices

	Weights at Jan. 2013	2013 average	Weights at Jan. 2014	2014 average
Consumer price index, total	100.00	129.9	100.00	130.6
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	12.03	135.2	11.66	134.0
Food	10.61	134.1	10.25	133.8
Non-alcoholic beverages	1.42	143.2	1.42	134.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.76	133.1	3.79	134.3
Alcoholic beverages	1.72	115.5	1.76	114.1
Tobacco	2.04	150.9	2.03	155.2
Clothing and footwear	4.96	101.2	4.88	101.3
Clothing	4.05	94.7	4.01	93.6
Footwear	0.90	136.4	0.87	144.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	30.49	144.0	30.63	146.1
Actual and imputed rentals for housing	21.20	139.2	21.19	141.8
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0.91	133.0	0.97	134.4
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	2.28	176.8	2.33	176.2
Electricity, gas and other fuels	6.10	151.0	6.13	152.6
Furnishings, household etc.	5.25	119.0	5.17	118.0
Furniture and furnishings. carpets etc.	2.03	110.6	1.95	109.0
Household textiles	0.46	120.9	0.43	120.1
Household appliances and repair of this	0.94	105.0	1.01	103.3
Glassware. tableware and household utensils	0.60	130.0	0.57	129.1
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0.44	116.5	0.44	117.1
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	0.78	146.0	0.76	146.8
Health	2.90	119.6	2.85	122.3
Medical products, appliances and equipment	1.24	100.9	1.19	102.1
Out-patient services	1.17	143.1	1.17	147.2
Hospital services	0.50	128.0	0.49	132.1
Transport	12.72	130.5	12.94	129.5
Purchase of vehicles	4.86	106.9	4.91	105.8
Operation of personal transport equipment	6.52	148.4	6.65	147.6
Transport services	1.35	145.1	1.38	143.2
Communication	1.70	78.9	1.85	77.7
Recreation and culture	10.76	103.8	10.49	103.3
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	2.08	41.5	2.06	38.6
Other major durables for recreation and culture	0.47	121.6	0.37	124.2
Other recreational items and equipment. gardens and pets	2.27	102.9	2.24	101.6
Recreational and cultural services	3.46	151.7	3.56	155.7
Newspapers. books and stationery	1.36	143.1	1.26	146.7
Package holidays	1.12	139.1	1.00	137.6
Education	0.88	194.0	0.89	199.5
Restaurants and hotels	5.34	140.8	5.34	142.8
Catering services	5.03	141.9	5.02	144.2
Accommodation services	0.31	125.1	0.32	123.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	9.23	143.3	9.50	146.8
Personal care	2.01	130.1	2.06	130.1
Personal effects n.e.c.	0.59	136.0	0.61	136.3
Social protection	1.91	143.1	1.90	143.7
Insurance	2.45	156.5	2.51	164.9
Financial services n.e.c.	1.77	148.2	1.89	154.1
Other services n.e.c.	0.50	148.3	0.52	151.1
Goods	49.72	120.0	49.35	119.2
Services	50.28	142.0	50.65	144.5

Table 225 Net price index

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percentage 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
2013	129.7	131.5	131.7	131.4	131.6	131.4	131.2	131.2	131.6	131.7	131.4	131.3	131.3	0.9
2014	131.0	132.3	132.4	132.6	132.5	132.5	132.4	132.2	132.5	132.6	132.3	132.0	132.3	0.7

www.statbank.dk/pris7

Table 226 Producer- and import price index for commodities

	Weight	2013 Average	2014 Average
	per cent ————— 2010 =100 —————		
Producer price index, total			
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply	100.00	112.9	111.8
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	90.58	113.5	113.2
Mining and quarrying	8.95	151.1	144.6
Manufacturing	81.63	106.9	106.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8.69	..	..
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.73	..	..
Producer price index, domestic market			
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply	100.00	113.0	110.3
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	82.90	114.7	113.2
Mining and quarrying	10.15	152.1	142.3
Manufacturing	72.75	109.3	108.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15.58	..	..
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.52	..	..
Producer price index, non-domestic market			
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply	100.00	112.9	113.2
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	97.70	112.5	113.3
Mining and quarrying	7.84	150.4	143.7
Manufacturing	89.86	104.9	105.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.30	..	..
Import price index			
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity	100.00	106.1	104.3
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	99.24	106.5	104.9
Mining and quarrying	3.16	132.2	122.4
Manufacturing	96.08	105.5	104.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.76	59.3	48.8

www.statbank.dk/pris40 and pris41

Table 227 Indices for agricultural sales and intermediate consumption

	Weights (2010 values)	Quantity indices		Price indices	
		2012	2013*	2012	2013*
per cent ————— 2010 = 100 —————					
Agricultural goods output, total	100.0	101.1	103.9	122.9	117.6
Crop output, total	35.6	100.4	104.0	124.9	118.6
Cereals, total	14.6	99.0	104.2	149.9	138.1
Of which: Wheat	8.1	87.2	84.5	147.5	139.5
Barley	5.3	118.4	138.1	151.9	138.3
Industrial crops	3.6	95.6	119.5	120.8	108.8
Fodder crops and straw	7.4	104.3	98.5	103.2	101.2
Vegetables and ornamental plants	7.5	97.1	97.1	98.9	99.1
Of which: Potted plants	3.1	97.7	100.3	101.6	98.5
Potatoes	1.3	122.0	118.9	108.3	113.8
Fruit and berries	0.4	97.0	112.0	120.7	106.3
Seeds for sowing	0.8	106.7	116.7	165.9	165.9
Animal output, total	64.4	101.5	103.9	121.8	117.1
Meat and live animals, total	36.1	98.6	99.2	123.3	124.8
Of which: Cattle	3.7	100.8	100.5	133.5	135.6
Pigs	29.9	97.9	98.4	122.2	123.1
Poultry	2.2	100.6	105.5	123.6	132.1
Products from animals, total	28.3	105.2	109.8	120.0	107.3
Of which: Natural milk	18.8	101.8	104.0	105.5	116.6
Furs	8.5	112.9	122.9	152.6	85.5
Intermediate consumption, total	100.0	98.1	97.3	116.2	118.5
Seeds	4.2	98.8	97.5	113.3	113.5
Energy	6.2	94.9	94.7	124.6	122.8
Fertilizers	3.2	100.0	99.7	141.3	133.1
Pesticides	3.1	117.4	85.7	93.9	125.8
Veterinary expenses	2.5	97.5	103.4	102.3	98.4
Feeding stuffs, total	40.6	96.2	98.9	127.3	130.0
Straight feeding stuffs	24.4	97.9	100.8	127.5	126.7
Compound feeding stuffs	16.2	93.7	96.1	127.1	135.0
Repairs and maintenance	8.5	103.2	99.5	102.8	104.1
Agricultural services	6.9	106.8	104.2	105.8	107.9
Bank services, indirectly measured	5.5	87.0	82.7	106.4	108.6
Bank services, directly measured	5.2	105.7	106.0	101.5	102.2
Services, other industries	14.1	94.3	92.4	105.2	107.0

www.statbank.dk/lbfpris

Table 228 Construction cost index for residential buildings

	Weights	Average 2013	Average 2014
	————— 1st quarter 2003=100 —————		
Construction cost index, total	1 000	131.1	133.2
Earth and concrete work	164	127.0	128.1
Concrete slab work	89	122.5	123.9
Bricklaying	165	133.2	135.1
Carpentry	253	131.8	135.2
Joinery	127	128.8	131.0
Painting	50	130.5	133.0
Heating and sanitary engineering	87	141.6	142.5
Electrical work	65	136.8	139.0
Subgrade	98	123.4	124.8
Raw buildings	301	128.4	130.4
Completion of buildings	379	133.8	136.4
Heating and sanitary installations	100	137.2	137.9
Electrical and mechanical installations	55	145.0	147.7
Fixtures	67	118.2	119.8

www.statbank.dk/byg5

Table 229 Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

	Average 2000	Average 2013	Average 2014
	————— 1995=100 —————		
Road work	121.90	181.12	179.80
Earth work, etc.	120.42	173.65	174.02
Asphalt work	126.80	195.07	191.75
Concrete structures	114.72	167.68	167.09
Iron structures	111.42	168.69	165.81

www.statbank.dk/byg7

Table 230 Income, consumption and taxation by household income. 2012

	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)	39 460	36 832	196 400	442 528	993 742	396 243
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	26 822	34 787	186 500	424 737	939 220	375 587
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	12 639	2 045	9 900	17 791	54 522	20 656
D. Property income	-13 561	10 365	24 947	42 243	73 232	34 897
E. Private transfers	5 229	26 650	51 002	60 337	50 496	44 512
F. Transfers from the public sector	64 171	151 205	116 627	88 543	42 814	98 658
G. Other income and reconciliation	1 528	1 456	3 221	5 220	6 974	4 041
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	96 827	226 509	392 197	638 871	1 167 258	578 351
I. Capital transfers to the household	739	733	1 421	4 291	16 534	5 523
J. Total income (H+I)	97 565	227 242	393 618	643 162	1 183 792	583 873
K. Income taxes, etc.	19 529	52 372	102 794	180 057	369 409	167 752
L. Private interest payments, etc.	2 976	6 055	19 073	37 556	60 433	29 086
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	75 061	168 816	271 751	425 548	753 950	387 035
N. Payments from capital pensions	8 623	2 585	14 126	12 279	5 270	8 395
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	3 598	1 092	5 966	5 100	2 228	3 525
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	80 086	170 309	279 910	432 728	756 992	391 905
Q. Fines	202	182	296	311	478	310
R. Gifts, charity	1 041	3 167	4 736	4 395	7 116	4 667
S. Membership fees	900	1 464	2 878	4 912	7 899	4 089
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	-69 540	-10 200	14 551	81 230	233 787	72 070
U. Pension and ATP contributions	1 734	3 609	19 427	49 985	117 304	45 058
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	200	191	889	2 152	3 335	1 549
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	4 356	2 012	4 793	11 392	32 448	12 246
Y. Other saving, including residual	-75 830	-16 013	-10 558	17 701	80 699	13 218
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	147 483	175 696	257 450	341 880	507 713	310 768
Food	14 922	19 376	27 430	37 069	53 104	33 133
Beverages and tobacco	7 294	6 904	9 020	12 117	13 804	10 238
Clothing and footwear	6 095	8 017	11 172	13 655	27 448	14 638
Rent (housing)	38 230	54 509	63 074	75 195	105 185	72 589
Electricity and fuels	11 285	17 622	21 995	26 687	31 934	23 805
Furniture, furnishings, household services	7 544	7 535	12 803	18 481	33 292	17 445
Medical products, services of physicians	2 457	5 050	7 518	8 443	10 546	7 587
Purchase of vehicles	1 665	3 778	10 972	15 354	31 534	14 669
Other transport services and communications	18 992	15 959	30 219	43 052	66 371	37 672
Recreation, entertainment, travel	18 134	16 899	27 715	34 863	47 949	31 004
Other goods and services	20 864	20 049	35 533	56 963	86 544	47 988
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	66 273	74 432	40 793	61 218	90 146	66 949
Child care	470	4 004	6 925	16 610	24 842	12 333
Education	62 025	20 853	25 514	34 783	59 366	36 405
Health	3 777	49 575	8 353	9 825	5 937	18 211
Taxes on production and imports, total	29 315	37 421	58 940	78 660	118 797	70 933
VAT	18 890	22 010	33 041	44 847	66 739	40 341
Excise duty	7 699	11 812	20 164	26 910	40 155	23 784
Real property tax	381	41	207	162	790	306
Stamp duties	2 345	3 559	5 528	6 741	11 113	6 501
	number					
Persons per household	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.5	3.2	2.1
of whom adults	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.6
Households in the survey	111	464	630	620	778	2 603
Households in Denmark - thousand	129	659	629	564	640	2 623

Table 231 Income, consumption and taxation, by socio-economic status. 2012

	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)	562 598	897 287	683 746	488 024	288 880	65 891	28 272	71 251	396 243
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	161 504	890 598	681 484	479 661	288 703	64 310	25 646	66 322	375 587
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	401 095	6 689	2 262	8 363	177	1 582	2 627	4 929	20 656
D. Property income	21 897	58 357	41 821	27 667	14 183	3 561	40 087	16 622	34 897
E. Private transfers	40 631	29 749	26 429	20 018	18 617	15 676	91 351	52 053	44 512
F. Transfers from the public sector	76 088	40 337	42 883	61 248	141 731	78 008	179 046	180 578	98 658
G. Other income and reconciliation	3 444	4 509	4 362	3 725	2 189	1 702	1 340	19 491	4 041
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	704 657	1030 239	799 242	600 683	465 601	164 839	340 095	339 996	578 351
I. Capital transfers to the household	24 889	9 711	6 360	5 033	554	1	2 172	4 810	5 523
J. Total income (H+I)	729 546	1039 950	805 602	605 716	466 154	164 841	342 267	344 806	583 873
K. Income taxes, etc.	187 309	331 281	240 846	172 519	135 844	33 418	90 140	77 166	167 752
L. Private interest payments, etc.	41 534	52 300	41 990	33 820	26 794	3 594	12 475	12 779	29 086
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	500 703	656 369	522 766	399 376	303 516	127 829	239 653	254 861	387 035
N. Payments from capital pensions	22 609	1 357	4 017	8 067	30 519	610	13 149	2 152	8 395
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	9 042	648	1 742	3 389	18 306	356	5 192	1 115	3 525
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	514 269	657 078	525 041	404 054	315 729	128 083	247 610	255 898	391 905
Q. Fines	696	381	421	354	414	225	110	423	310
R. Gifts, charity	3 402	6 127	5 451	2 254	768	2 287	7 929	884	4 667
S. Membership fees	3 644	7 325	6 403	4 600	3 516	1 500	1 891	2 001	4 089
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	137 982	181 685	122 473	86 391	57 702	-38 073	462	16 629	72 070
U. Pension and ATP contributions	49 012	110 669	81 425	49 917	28 078	4 173	6 417	10 146	45 058
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	2 157	3 097	2 341	2 107	579	386	200	400	1 549
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	19 252	23 016	24 935	12 145	3 631	636	4 679	4 895	12 246
Y. Other saving, including residual	67 561	44 904	13 773	22 222	25 415	-43 268	-10 833	1 189	13 218
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	368 545	461 560	390 293	310 457	253 330	162 144	237 218	235 960	310 768
Food	43 020	46 682	42 117	34 420	23 789	16 219	24 448	25 714	33 133
Beverages and tobacco	11 251	13 195	10 096	11 295	13 621	7 211	7 868	9 616	10 238
Clothing and footwear	16 399	25 164	21 113	14 174	6 439	7 631	9 136	12 253	14 638
Rent (housing)	82 726	100 767	79 231	66 034	54 165	40 138	69 983	62 277	72 589
Electricity and fuels	28 956	26 214	25 856	24 109	25 346	9 797	23 249	20 499	23 805
Furniture, furnishings, household services	23 151	31 007	23 521	16 556	11 862	6 909	11 737	11 145	17 445
Medical products, services of physicians	8 787	8 119	7 579	6 715	5 058	3 368	9 276	5 626	7 587
Purchase of vehicles	15 048	28 235	20 596	15 608	-570	9 003	6 759	11 810	14 669
Other transport services and communications	43 559	58 493	52 989	40 782	49 446	19 061	20 877	28 846	37 672
Recreation, entertainment, travels	37 783	43 166	39 892	30 721	32 695	19 175	24 463	21 562	31 004
Other goods and services	57 864	80 520	67 303	50 042	31 479	23 633	29 421	26 614	47 988
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	47 227	80 457	74 184	68 058	53 054	113 634	51 412	76 841	66 949
Child care	7 068	21 953	21 889	14 533	20 898	5 407	1 018	19 920	12 333
Education	36 569	53 425	47 443	44 575	25 780	106 036	3 896	44 174	36 405
Health	3 589	5 080	4 852	8 950	6 375	2 191	46 498	12 748	18 211
Taxes on production and import, total	84 850	100 977	90 701	73 674	54 368	31 695	52 528	56 790	70 933
VAT	49 872	57 523	52 992	41 720	31 970	20 214	29 269	30 547	40 341
Excise duty	26 222	32 595	29 757	26 083	18 115	9 108	16 872	21 603	23 784
Stamp duties	456	728	660	188	650	32	139	112	306
Real property tax	8 300	10 130	7 292	5 683	3 632	2 341	6 248	4 528	6 501
	number								
Persons per household	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.1
of whom adults	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6
Households in the survey	93	482	387	742	19	87	712	81	2 603
Households in Denmark - thousand	103	354	291	852	37	99	735	152	2 623

Table 233 Income, consumption and taxation, by type of household. 2012

	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)	256 796	46 124	236 343	602 504	187 535	762 984	907 268	396 243
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	247 431	43 239	235 073	573 093	164 730	727 533	851 679	375 587
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	9 365	2 885	1 270	29 412	22 805	35 451	55 589	20 656
D. Property income	11 161	27 958	11 475	28 445	70 965	41 781	62 351	34 897
E. Private transfers	14 069	63 096	25 242	24 212	127 975	20 935	28 643	44 512
F. Transfers from the public sector	56 568	135 983	112 223	65 540	173 571	83 367	66 660	98 658
G. Other income and reconciliation	2 003	819	17 870	1 858	1 662	8 415	6 664	4 041
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	340 597	273 979	403 153	722 559	561 707	917 482	1 071 586	578 351
I. Capital transfers to the household	6 401	1 099	6 701	2 821	7 427	8 752	5 987	5 523
J. Total income (H+I)	346 999	275 078	409 853	725 380	569 135	926 234	1 077 573	583 873
K. Income taxes, etc.	100 042	72 440	94 782	217 654	159 104	271 347	318 633	167 752
L. Private interest payments, etc.	17 185	7 085	24 881	35 037	25 631	55 808	48 070	29 086
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	229 772	195 553	290 190	472 689	384 399	599 079	710 870	387 035
N. Payments from capital pensions	1 203	9 682	2 812	4 524	32 270	1 395	6 724	8 395
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	630	3 836	1 685	2 462	12 651	810	2 814	3 525
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	230 345	201 399	291 317	474 751	404 018	599 664	714 780	391 905
Q. Fines	369	78	317	386	184	490	337	310
R. Gifts, charity	2 368	6 057	1 429	5 686	10 470	1 885	3 231	4 667
S. Membership fees	2 322	1 832	3 081	5 344	3 763	6 694	7 272	4 089
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	26 977	583	15 759	102 019	42 181	159 013	214 411	72 070
U. Pension and ATP contributions	27 610	7 558	26 272	66 750	27 026	83 649	102 463	45 058
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	857	177	1 112	2 400	656	2 742	4 819	1 549
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	5 646	2 133	3 841	17 487	18 028	21 710	14 594	12 246
Y. Other saving, including residual	-7 135	-9 286	-15 467	15 381	-3 529	50 911	92 536	13 218
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	198 311	192 850	270 731	361 316	347 420	431 583	489 530	310 768
Food	18 813	17 650	31 138	35 133	36 124	52 238	57 803	33 133
Beverages and tobacco	8 037	6 218	7 575	13 901	11 207	12 078	14 941	10 238
Clothing and footwear	9 252	7 814	16 925	16 092	12 874	22 913	26 471	14 638
Rent (housing)	49 959	61 762	67 560	73 373	90 890	87 652	92 738	72 589
Electricity and fuels	16 063	19 165	21 285	23 123	30 527	29 850	32 471	23 805
Furniture, furnishings, household services	9 762	9 385	14 103	24 482	19 213	24 908	25 698	17 445
Medical products, services of physicians	4 276	7 909	3 342	9 353	11 577	6 899	9 763	7 587
Purchase of vehicles	8 200	3 550	7 457	21 206	16 609	21 352	34 591	14 669
Other transport services and communications	25 125	15 512	32 264	47 084	37 125	55 858	72 779	37 672
Recreation, entertainment, travels	20 389	19 799	30 416	36 389	36 331	40 149	46 578	31 004
Other goods and services	28 436	24 087	38 666	61 180	44 945	77 687	75 697	47 988
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	33 754	50 630	135 501	43 314	17 704	140 076	122 408	66 949
Child care	0	0	39 526	0	0	50 943	5 994	12 333
Education	22 682	929	87 565	32 297	802	79 370	110 718	36 405
Health	11 072	49 700	8 410	11 018	16 902	9 763	5 696	18 211
Taxes on production and import, total	43 930	40 374	58 178	83 497	85 555	96 248	119 610	70 933
VAT	25 985	23 307	34 494	49 268	44 802	56 202	62 720	40 341
Excise duty	14 144	12 171	18 360	27 578	30 786	30 936	47 493	23 784
Stamp duties	262	109	438	227	186	638	363	306
Real property tax	3 538	4 787	4 887	6 424	9 780	8 471	9 034	6 501
	number							
Persons per household	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	3.8	3.9	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	478	372	110	428	494	536	185	2 603
Households in Denmark - thousand	561	473	131	389	399	515	154	2 623

Table 234 Consumption expenditure of households by type of dwelling. 2012

	Owner occupied detached house	Owner- occupied flat	Rented detached house	Rented flat	Flat in housing co- operative	Rented room	Total
	DKK per household						
Total income	793 665	587 511	446 595	355 304	478 208	116 326	583 873
Income taxes, etc.	233 137	170 890	122 645	95 244	139 725	25 590	167 752
Disposable amount	521 351	383 112	312 660	253 457	321 331	89 115	391 905
Net saving	118 772	74 480	41 587	25 963	33 403	-40 081	72 070
Total consumption	390 021	299 981	264 716	222 321	279 749	127 320	310 768
A Food	41 207	25 955	29 692	24 413	30 854	14 402	33 133
B Beverages and tobacco	11 440	9 549	9 467	8 874	10 556	6 021	10 238
C Clothing and footwear	17 701	13 895	11 686	11 237	15 166	6 162	14 638
D Housing, total	85 493	78 717	67 092	60 996	54 813	29 842	72 589
Rent	779	1 604	55 766	53 915	42 925	27 053	25 487
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	-	-	-	-	331	-	28
Permanent renting of secondary dwelling, etc.	185	63	107	141	337	-	168
Imputed rent, owner-occupied dwelling	54 135	48 943	-	-	-	-	27 413
Land tax, owner-occupied dwelling	9 131	5 482	472	154	235	-	4 607
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	217	216	-	4	159	-	126
Value of dwelling free of charge	-	-	-	35	-	-	10
Imputed rent, secondary dwelling	2 541	2 199	1 549	407	1 265	-	1 653
Land tax, secondary dwelling	495	738	139	100	219	-	325
Stamp duties, loans in secondary dwelling	7	-	-	68	-	-	23
Materials for maintenance of dwelling	1 839	1 106	388	683	597	523	1 202
Materials for repair of dwelling	1 355	320	320	267	528	-	798
Flagstones, etc. for gardens	550	60	34	43	392	-	308
Repair, etc. workman, dwelling	2 960	1 586	903	216	692	-	1 656
Water supply	2 189	1 840	2 013	1 470	1 419	661	1 851
Refuse collection	2 633	2 320	2 501	2 173	1 871	1 072	2 376
Water drainage, sewerage	3 308	2 603	1 950	1 134	1 334	506	2 292
Miscellaneous maintenance	2 486	626	529	67	487	-	1 296
Payments to homeowners' association, etc.	682	9 011	420	119	2 023	27	972
E Electricity and fuels	31 004	16 761	24 859	16 034	17 452	7 746	23 805
F Furniture, furnishings, household services	24 272	14 599	9 807	10 150	18 060	4 215	17 445
G Medical products, services of physicians	8 863	9 243	5 948	5 547	9 769	2 228	7 587
H Purchase of vehicles	21 243	15 006	11 817	7 638	9 007	886	14 669
I Transport services and communications	48 588	30 630	34 038	24 907	34 118	17 496	37 672
J Recreation, entertainment, travels	38 126	35 807	26 893	21 420	30 978	13 335	31 004
K Other goods and services	62 085	49 821	33 418	31 106	48 976	24 988	47 988
Interest on mortgage loans	30 452	22 668	2 120	429	477	0	15 563
Extension, etc. of dwelling	23 515	8 931	512	726	7 457	0	12 246
Total income per person	311 241	391 674	212 664	210 239	282 963	107 709	276 717
Total consumption per person	152 949	199 987	126 055	131 551	165 532	117 889	147 283
	number etc.						
Size of dwelling, square metre	145	90	105	87	88	74	116
Year of construction	1952	1943	1962	1952	1945	1949	1952
Persons per household	2.6	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.1	2.1
of whom adults	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.6
Households in the survey	1 471	112	197	576	199	48	2 603
Households in Denmark - thousand	1 221	119	244	760	224	55	2 623
Persons in Denmark - thousand	3 117	178	512	1 284	379	59	5 528

Table 235 Income, consumption and taxation by region. 2012

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
	DKK per household					
A. Earned income (B+C)	439 717	390 874	334 282	404 585	380 296	396 243
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	422 303	359 700	319 755	384 922	349 477	375 587
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	17 415	31 175	14 527	19 663	30 819	20 656
D. Property income	37 122	33 128	35 245	40 208	18 506	34 897
E. Private transfers	48 156	45 083	42 649	44 366	36 727	44 512
F. Transfers from the public sector	85 379	104 061	114 847	98 602	98 676	98 658
G. Other income and reconciliation	3 396	3 432	2 871	6 558	3 891	4 041
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	613 770	576 578	529 894	594 319	538 095	578 351
I. Capital transfers to the household	5 307	10 246	1 937	6 302	5 401	5 523
J. Total income (H+I)	619 077	586 824	531 831	600 621	543 496	583 873
K. Income taxes, etc.	187 035	164 117	149 074	169 780	147 875	167 752
L. Private interest payments, etc.	29 301	32 220	25 596	31 855	25 398	29 086
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	402 741	390 487	357 161	398 986	370 224	387 035
N. Payments from capital pensions	8 375	12 637	7 854	5 928	8 993	8 395
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	3 443	5 754	3 264	2 411	3 625	3 525
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	407 673	397 371	361 751	402 503	375 591	391 905
Q. Fines	356	309	308	288	223	310
R. Gifts, charity	5 783	4 293	3 221	4 493	5 115	4 667
S. Membership fees	4 286	4 347	3 541	4 130	4 171	4 089
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	70 761	73 433	72 786	74 533	67 485	72 070
U. Pension and ATP contributions	47 953	46 288	40 000	45 805	43 318	45 058
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	1 207	1 768	1 471	1 688	2 157	1 549
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	11 513	8 587	10 009	13 739	20 929	12 246
Y. Other saving, including residual	10 088	16 790	21 306	13 301	1 082	13 218
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	326 487	314 988	281 896	319 059	298 597	310 768
Food	34 744	33 641	31 510	33 542	29 982	33 133
Beverages and tobacco	11 555	10 257	9 074	10 197	8 667	10 238
Clothing and footwear, etc.	17 022	11 946	13 660	14 736	12 850	14 638
Rent (housing)	83 736	74 174	61 923	70 999	61 644	72 589
Electricity and fuels	22 085	25 444	24 082	23 512	26 865	23 805
Furniture, furnishings, household services	18 033	16 634	15 135	18 723	18 790	17 445
Medical products, services of physicians	7 684	8 133	7 741	7 388	6 644	7 587
Purchase of vehicles	9 555	20 045	12 603	17 463	21 211	14 669
Other transport services and communications	37 772	39 355	35 257	38 934	37 327	37 672
Recreation, entertainment, travel	32 358	30 542	28 045	31 945	31 577	31 004
Other goods and services	51 943	44 818	42 866	51 622	43 040	47 988
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	66 711	64 786	73 683	69 892	50 545	66 949
Child care	13 613	12 127	11 772	11 046	12 594	12 333
Education	36 985	34 937	36 035	39 080	31 713	36 405
Health	16 113	17 722	25 876	19 765	6 238	18 211
Taxes on production and imports, total	68 947	74 462	65 919	73 825	76 296	70 933
VAT	40 320	40 038	37 190	42 516	42 665	40 341
Excise duties	19 800	27 440	23 659	25 240	28 096	23 784
Stamp duties	474	347	136	212	289	306
Real property tax	8 354	6 637	4 934	5 857	5 245	6 501
	number					
Persons per household	2.0	2.1	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	742	351	644	605	261	2 603
Households in Denmark - thousand	834	375	560	581	273	2 623

www.statbank.dk/fu5 and fu6

Table 236 Home appliances

	2013	2014
	thousands	
Number of families	2 489	2 482
	per cent	
Tumble dryer	52	54
Washing machine	81	82
Dishwasher	67	69
Microwave oven	77	76
Robot vacuum cleaner	8	7
Digital videocamera	25	24
Digital camera	71	73
CD-player	77	74
DVD-player without hard disk	65	61
Hard disk-recorder	27	28
Hard disk-recorder which can show a delayed broadcast	20	20
BluRay-player	24	27
3D-TV	17	17
Smart-TV	24	34
PC	93	95
Stationary computer	47	41
Portable computer	81	86
Tablet PC	33	45
Mobile phone	98	98
Smartphone	63	73
Fixed line telephone subscription	50	42
MP3 Player etc	45	40
DAB radio	37	35
GPS navigation	50	53
GPS-watch	11	12
Game console	42	39
E-book reader	5	6
	number	
Persons interviewed	903	902

Note: The results are accurate to within +/- 3 percentage points.

www.statbank.dk/varforbr

Table 237 Sales of beverages and tobacco

	2012	2013
	mio. litres	
Dutiable sales		
Dutiable sales of lager equivalents	357	353
Dutiable sales of wine	143	151
Dutiable sales of spirits	18	19
Dutiable sales of alcoholic soft drinks	6	6
	gns. litres	
Sales of pure alcohol per capita	7.6	7.8
Sales of pure alcohol per capita over 14 years	9.1	9.4
	mio. units	
Dutiable sales of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.	6 840	6 973
	units	
Avg. dutiable sales of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.		
Per capita	1 209	1 222
Per capita over 14 years	1 438	1 457
	tonnes	
Dutiable sales of smoking tobacco	669	618

www.statbank.dk/alko2 and alko4

Table 238 Average prices for foods

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	
	DKK in current prices					
Rye bread	1 kg	4.56	7.46	13.63	16.94	19.42
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	5.00
Danish pastry	1 pcs	2.05	4.43	6.51	9.69	10.24
Dry cakes	1 pcs	2.78	6.10	8.83	11.96	13.41
Minced beef	1 kg	43.44	77.73	98.71	123.18	125.31
Saddle of pork	1 kg	40.72	70.31	57.30	60.94	62.19
Sausages	1 kg	31.17	53.46	47.89	58.92	61.93
Liver paste	1 kg	22.34	31.18	30.33	43.27	44.65
Meatwurst	1 kg	23.70	35.73	38.27	47.88	47.98
Cod, medium-sized	1 kg	15.30	38.97	60.80	110.31	114.14
Plaice, medium-sized	1 kg	24.21	57.42	88.76	126.00	120.90
Full milk	1/1 l	3.49	6.39	6.19	7.40	7.98
Double cream	1/2 l	9.71	12.84	12.84	12.51	15.20
Cheese, 45%	1 kg	39.15	65.27	62.93	78.82	89.93
Eggs, large	10 pcs	9.71	14.12	18.32	22.35	23.19
Butter, salted	1 kg	23.85	41.20	45.40	59.68	68.68
Apples	1 kg	7.58	12.06	13.13	15.45	14.88
Grapes	1 kg	23.55	33.67	28.82	32.97	34.09
Oranges	1 kg	7.96	11.27	11.43	12.95	10.96
Bananas	1 kg	9.02	13.46	14.53	15.48	14.29
Carrots	1 kg	7.28	8.34	8.58	7.15	7.06
Onions	1 kg	8.07	8.49	8.35	7.75	7.95
Tomatoes	1 kg	20.27	25.33	25.29	27.50	26.77
Cucumbers	1 kg	13.98	18.75	21.27	21.46	19.86
Cabbages	1 kg	2.88	4.75	5.14	6.63	6.06
Cauliflowers	1 kg	10.19	12.91	12.51	15.16	14.55
Potatoes	1 kg	2.82	4.49	7.11	8.47	9.56
Coffee	1 kg	60.97	51.87	61.25	67.30	79.51

www.statbank.dk/06

Table 239 Sales of real property in ordinary free trade

	Total of registered number of sales		Average price per property DKK thousands		Purchase sum in percent of taxable value ¹	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
One-family houses						
All Denmark	32 631	33 020	1 800	1 884	104.4	107.1
Region Hovedstaden	7 633	8 236	2 852	2 967	105.4	110.9
Region Sjælland	5 149	5 340	1 524	1 562	98.8	100.3
Region Syddanmark	7 609	7 409	1 353	1 362	107.9	107.2
Region Midtjylland	7 987	7 953	1 635	1 695	102.4	104.3
Region Nordjylland	4 253	4 082	1 260	1 289	107.3	107.7
Province København by	1 288	1 298	3 235	3 535	108.4	116.8
Province Københavns Omegn	2 821	3 078	3 134	3 260	105.9	112.9
Province Nordsjælland	3 152	3 441	2 657	2 706	103.4	106.4
Province Bornholm	372	419	785	819	104.1	101.6
Province Østsjælland	1 652	1 708	2 159	2 251	107.4	110.4
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	3 497	3 632	1 168	1 174	91.3	91.3
Province Fyn	3 067	3 020	1 394	1 435	105.1	105.5
Province Sydjylland	4 542	4 389	1 327	1 314	110.0	108.5
Province Østjylland	5 055	5 179	1 872	1 926	103.9	106.1
Province Vestjylland	2 932	2 774	1 211	1 234	98.5	99.0
Province Nordjylland	4 253	4 082	1 260	1 289	107.3	107.7
Owner-occupied flats						
All Denmark	12 964	13 635	1 701	1 845	110.8	120.2
Region Hovedstaden	8 077	8 529	1 976	2 166	110.6	121.4
Region Sjælland	742	785	1 159	1 180	102.2	106.8
Region Syddanmark	1 105	1 160	1 018	1 114	116.9	124.0
Region Midtjylland	2 158	2 152	1 447	1 509	110.0	113.5
Region Nordjylland	882	1 009	1 082	1 138	119.6	128.0
Province København by	5 480	5 694	2 103	2 341	110.9	123.0
Province Københavns Omegn	1 678	1 885	1 659	1 760	110.8	118.4
Province Nordsjælland	912	940	1 618	1 691	107.1	112.5
Province Bornholm	7	10	986	607	169.5	99.0
Province Østsjælland	342	377	1 312	1 406	109.8	115.0
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	400	408	1 004	906	93.6	94.0
Province Fyn	477	513	1 127	1 149	122.4	128.8
Province Sydjylland	628	647	947	1 089	112.8	120.5
Province Østjylland	1 825	1 844	1 521	1 583	111.2	115.3
Province Vestjylland	333	308	1 009	1 071	100.2	100.3
Province Nordjylland	882	1 009	1 082	1 138	119.6	128.0
Other properties:						
Residential and business properties	1 162	1 178	4 969	6 206	100.6	107.4
Business properties	895	849	8 816	9 473	108.8	121.1
Industrial properties and warehouses	649	640	5 215	4 784	97.7	89.6
Agricultural properties	2 730	2 935	162	165	87.4	91.6
Weekend cottages	5 627	5 704	1 161	1 141	101.7	100.1

Note: For agriculture, average prices are per hectare, and for other categories, prices are per item.

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¹ For 2012 is used 2011-tax assessment and for 2013 is used 2012-tax assessment.

Table 240 Price index for sales of property. 2013

	One-family houses	Weekend cottage	Owner-occupied flats
	2006=100		
All Denmark	87.6	79.0	86.0
Region Hovedstaden	80.1	68.8	82.4
Region Sjælland	76.6	70.6	76.5
Region Syddanmark	93.9	91.9	93.2
Region Midtjylland	95.4	89.8	92.4
Region Nordjylland	98.0	85.4	106.7
Province København by	87.3	..	89.0
Province Københavns omegn	82.6	..	68.6
Province Nordsjælland	73.6	66.8	68.9
Province Bornholm	83.6	112.2	..
Province Østsjælland	74.9	54.7	75.9
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	73.7	71.8	74.4
Province Fyn	92.7	98.5	91.7
Province Sydjylland	94.7	89.7	93.9
Province Østjylland	93.1	84.2	89.8
Province Vestjylland	99.2	95.8	110.3
Province Nordjylland	98.0	85.4	106.7

www.statbank.dk/ejen66

Table 241 Completed cases on foreclosures to real estate

	2012	2013
Total	4 683	4 015
Residential properties	2 830	2 706
Owner-occupied flats for residential	485	299
Owner-occupied flats for business	90	55
Residential and business properties	297	178
Agricultural properties	208	162
Building sites	249	147
Weekend cottages	253	211
Rental properties	50	52
Business properties	188	140
Other	33	65

Source: Central Court administration

Table 242 New registrations of vehicles

	2013	2014
	number	
Vehicles, total	212 834	225 140
Private cars, total	180 645	188 417
Of which in households	113 974	104 422
in business and industry	66 671	83 995
Petrol	122 646	127 256
Diesel ¹	57 436	59 553
Buses	621	800
Motor cycles	1 565	1 942
Moped-45	1 926	1 712
Vans, total²	24 013	28 456
Under 2,001 kg	4 862	6 464
2,001-3,000 kg	11 197	12 699
3,001-3,500 kg	7 954	9 293
Lorries, total²	1 765	1 565
3,501-6,000 kg	99	80
over 6,000 kg	1 666	1 629
Tractors for semi-trailers	2 299	2 248

¹ Includes gas and electricity etc. ² Total weight.

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Table 243 Fuel efficiency of new registered private cars

	Petrol			Diesel			Total		
	2012	2013	2014:01-06	2012	2013	2014:01-06	2012	2013	2014:01-06
	km per litre								
Total	20.7	21.3	21.2	23.0	23.7	24.0	21.6	22.0	22.0
Households	21.1	21.6	21.5	24.4	24.6	24.9	21.8	22.1	21.9
Industries	19.1	20.3	20.6	22.3	23.2	23.6	21.2	22.0	22.1
	kg								
Total	960	975	981	1 333	1 354	1 335	1 106	1 092	1 084
Households	924	949	952	1 233	1 284	1 261	992	1 001	994
Industries	1 080	1 061	1 054	1 385	1 386	1 364	1 278	1 249	1 214

www.statbank.dk/ee1, ee2 and ee3

Table 244 Families with use of cars. 2014

1 January	Families	No car	With car	One car	Two cars or more
		per cent of families			
Denmark, total	2 916 677	39.9	60.1	44.7	15.4
Region Hovedstaden	949 873	52.3	47.7	37.4	10.3
Region Sjælland	415 010	32.8	67.2	48.2	18.9
Region Syddanmark	608 351	32.7	67.3	49.2	18.1
Region Midtjylland	645 130	35.4	64.6	47.0	17.5
Region Nordjylland	298 313	34.1	65.9	48.8	17.0
Province København by	440 471	68.5	31.5	27.8	3.7
Province Københavns omegn	270 329	44.3	55.7	43.6	12.0
Province Nordsjælland	217 363	31.1	68.9	47.5	21.4
Province Bornholm	21 710	35.9	64.1	51.5	12.6
Province Østsjælland	115 044	32.4	67.6	47.5	20.0
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	299 966	33.0	67.0	48.5	18.5
Province Fyn	252 625	36.2	63.8	47.7	16.1
Province Syddjylland	355 726	30.2	69.8	50.2	19.5
Province Østjylland	437 714	38.8	61.2	44.6	16.6
Province Vestjylland	207 416	28.4	71.6	52.2	19.4
Province Nordjylland	298 313	34.1	65.9	48.8	17.0

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Table 245 Families with purchase of cars

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Denmark, total	2 891 119	2 916 677	98 998	112 200
	per cent of families			
Denmark, total			3.4	3.8
Region Hovedstaden	939 642	949 873	2.8	3.2
Region Sjælland	412 535	415 010	3.9	4.3
Region Syddanmark	604 041	608 351	3.6	4.1
Region Midtjylland	639 243	645 130	3.7	4.1
Region Nordjylland	295 658	298 313	3.8	4.1
Province København by	435 086	440 471	1.6	2.0
Province Københavns omegn	267 177	270 329	3.4	4.0
Province Nordsjælland	215 598	217 363	4.4	4.9
Province Bornholm	21 781	21 710	2.8	2.9
Province Østsjælland	113 701	115 044	4.3	4.8
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	298 834	299 966	3.8	4.1
Province Fyn	250 358	252 625	3.4	3.9
Province Sydjylland	353 683	355 726	3.8	4.3
Province Østjylland	432 772	437 714	3.6	3.9
Province Vestjylland	206 471	207 416	3.8	4.3
Province Nordjylland	295 658	298 313	3.8	4.1

www.statbank.dk/bil600

Table 246 Families with purchase of cars by regions and provinces

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
All Denmark	2 891 119	2 916 677	98 998	112 200
	per cent of total			
All Denmark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region Hovedstaden	32.5	32.6	26.5	27.3
Region Sjælland	14.3	14.2	16.3	15.9
Region Syddanmark	20.9	20.9	22.1	22.5
Region Midtjylland	22.1	22.1	23.7	23.3
Region Nordjylland	10.2	10.2	11.3	11.0
Province København by	15.0	15.1	7.0	7.7
Province Københavns omegn	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.6
Province Nordsjælland	7.5	7.5	9.6	9.5
Province Bornholm	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Province Østsjælland	3.9	3.9	5.0	5.0
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	10.3	10.3	11.3	11.0
Province Fyn	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.8
Province Sydjylland	12.2	12.2	13.5	13.7
Province Østjylland	15.0	15.0	15.7	15.4
Province Vestjylland	7.1	7.1	8.0	7.9
Province Nordjylland	10.2	10.2	11.3	11.0

www.statbank.dk/bil600

National accounts and government finances

Danish economy

Financial claims

Inflation

International comparison of GDP

Public sector

General government sector

Taxes and duties

Distribution of tasks and burden

Public expenditure in EU-28

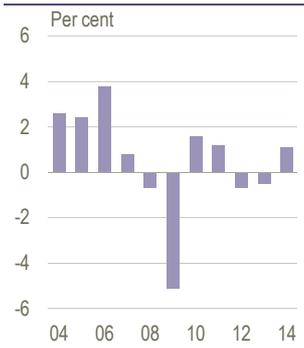


Danish economy

Stagnant economic development

GDP increased by 1.1 per cent in 2014. High growth rates in 2004-2007 was followed by negative growth in 2008 and a historical economic downturn by 5.1 per cent in 2009, before the Danish economy partially recovered in 2010 and 2011 – followed by a new economic stagnation in 2012 and 2013.

Figure 1
Real growth in GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat02

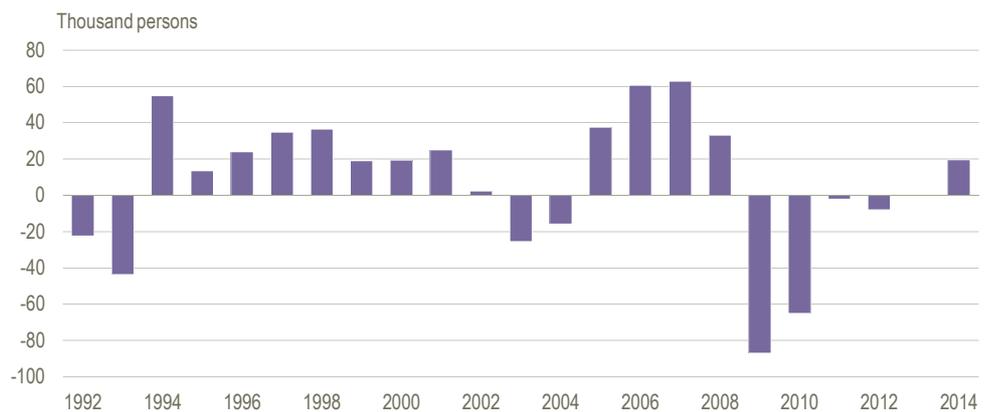
In comparison the real growth in GDP averaged 2.4 per cent from 2003 to 2007 which is the latest period with an economic upturn, while the growth rate in 2008 and 2009 was -2.9 per cent annually on average. Since the economic crisis in 2009, the average growth rate was 0.5 per cent in the period 2010-2014.

Increase in employment

After 4 years of decrease in employment and stagnation in 2013 the employment increased by 19,500 persons (0.7 per cent). In 2014, the average number of persons employed was approximately 2,768,300.

Often, changes in employment are lagged compared to the economic growth. This was seen clearly in 2004 and in 2008 when the economic conditions changed.

Figure 2 Annual growth in employment



Note: Including persons on leave.

www.statbank.dk/nan1

The share of the workforce employed in goods-producing industries (agriculture, manufacturing, energy, and construction) has been continuously declining for several years. In 2004, 23.3 per cent was employed in the goods-producing industries, while in 2014 the proportion was 19.9 per cent. During the same period, employment increased, in particular in the private service industries (from 46.0 per cent in 2004 to 49.9 per cent in 2013). The percentage of persons employed in public and personal services was 30.0 per cent in 2004 and 29.5 per cent in 2014.

Increased demand from exports

Total demand increased by 2.0 per cent in 2014. 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.

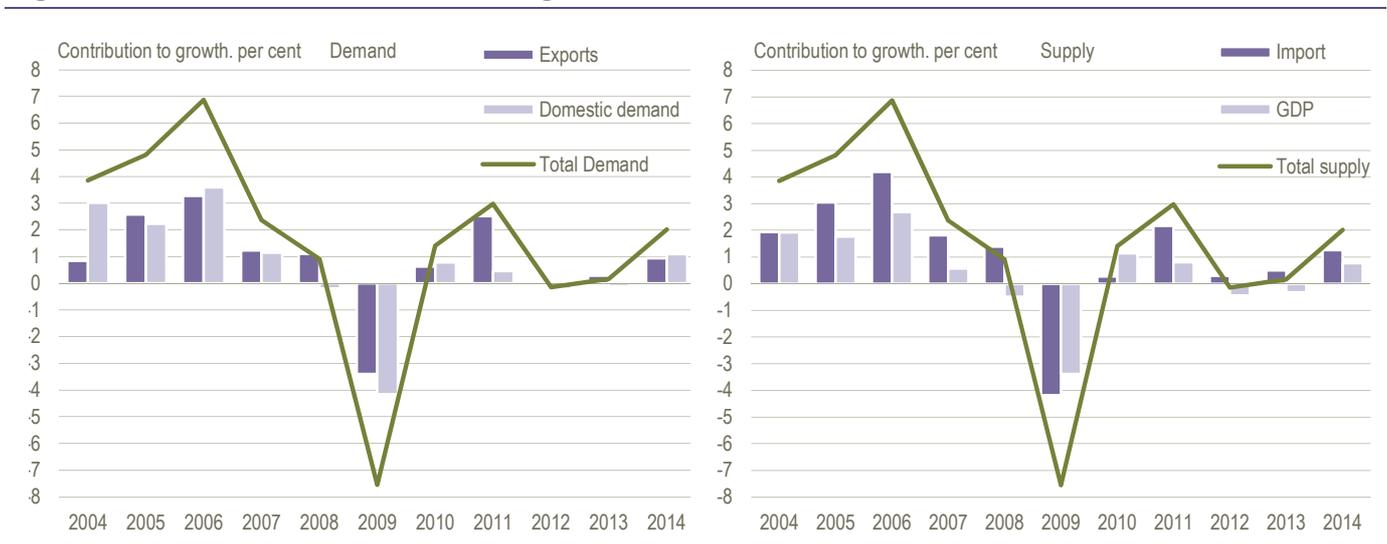
Total demand and total supply are by definition equal and change by the same rate. An increase in total demand is caused by an increase in exports or domestic demand.

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

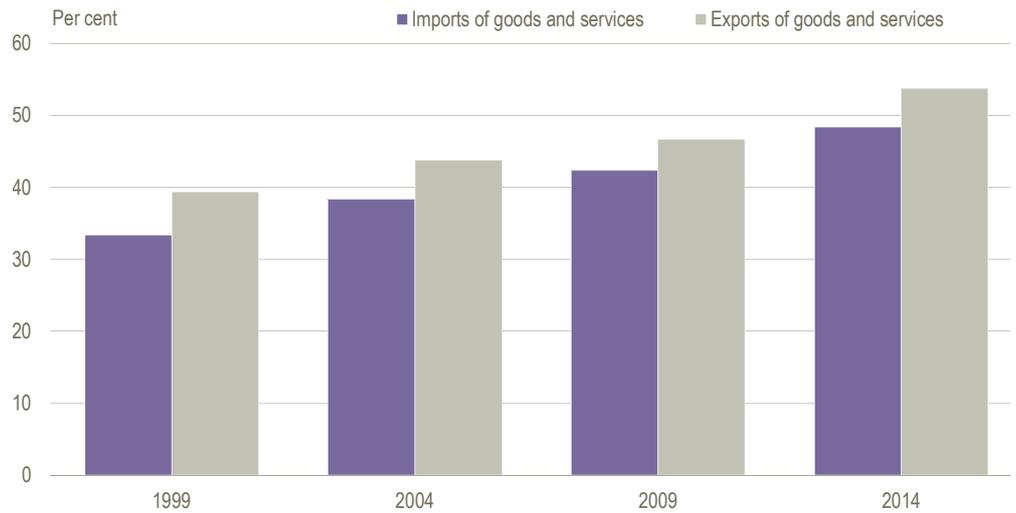


Increase in foreign trade

After a considerable decline in 2009, the foreign trade partially recovered in 2010 and 2011 with growth in exports as well as imports. This recovery slowed down in 2012 and 2013 with only a marginal increase in the foreign trade. In 2014 the growth rates were noticeable with imports increasing 3.8 per cent and exports increasing 2.6 per cent.

Viewed over a large number of years, external trade has increased considerably and, today, makes up a far greater share of value added than was previously the case. As shares of GDP, imports and exports increased from making up less than 40 per cent in 1997 to more than 50 per cent in 2014. 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 1994, 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/nan1

The capital stock largely unchanged in 2013

The share of the national wealth that is held in the form of fixed assets (net capital stock) was on the whole unchanged in 2013. In earlier years, the net capital stock has been continuously increasing and grew by 23.0 per cent from 1994 to 2009, but remained largely unchanged since 2010. 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.

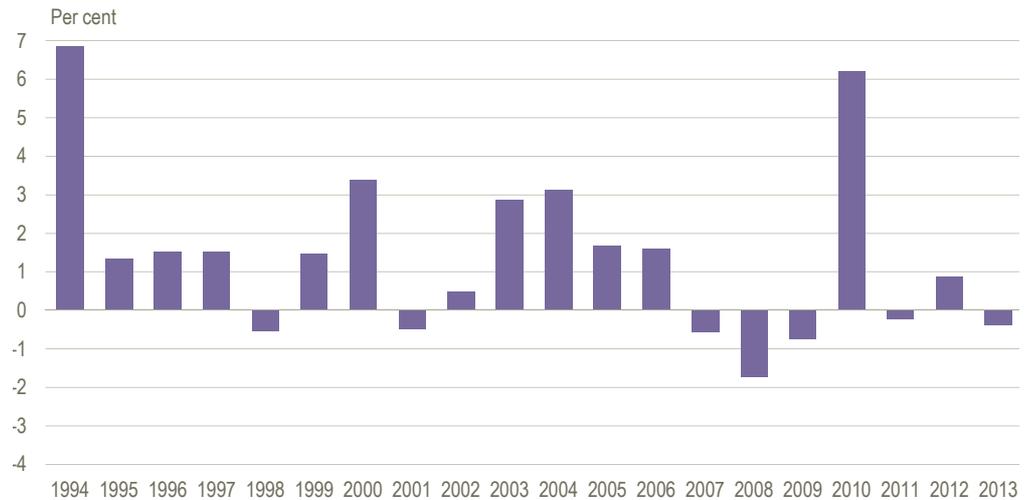
Figure 5 Net capital stock. 1995-2013

www.statbank.dk/nahk

Slight decrease in productivity

Based on the figures from the Danish working time account, it is possible to calculate productivity per hour as the market gross domestic product at factor cost per working hour. The productivity was unchanged in 2011 and 2012 but experienced a slight decrease of 0.4 per cent in 2013, but it remains at the high level from 2010 where productivity increased by 6.5 per cent after two years with decreasing productivity in 2008 and 2009 by 2.3 and 1.0 respectively.

Figure 6 Gross domestic product at factor cost per hour at 2010 prices (chained). Annual growth rate



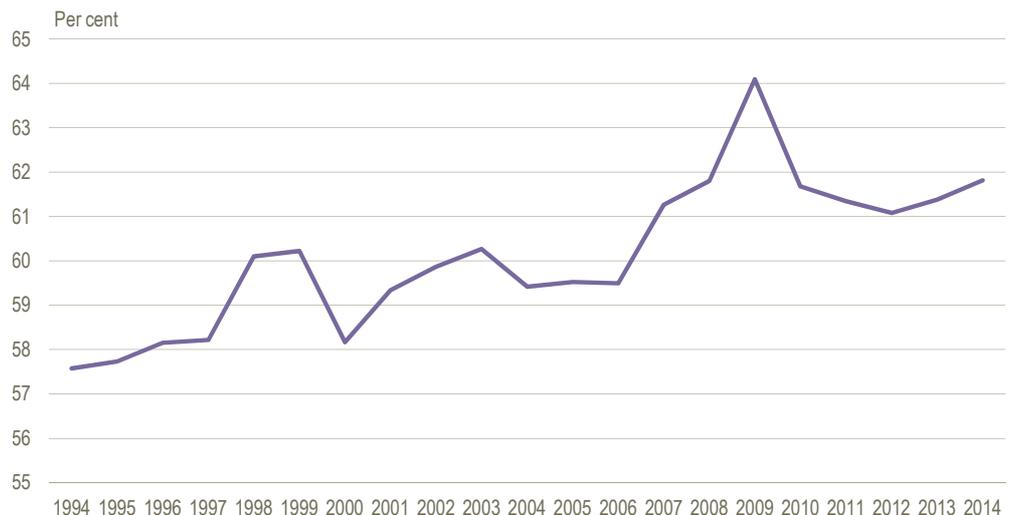
www.statbank.dk/nat23

Increasing wage share

Total income from production comprises compensation of employees and enterprises' profits (gross operating surplus and mixed income). The share of wages and salaries of total income decreased significantly in 2010 to below 2007 levels. It decreased further in 2011, 2012 before increasing in 2013 and 2014. The wage share is now 61.8 per cent.

From 1994 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 64.1 per cent in 2009.

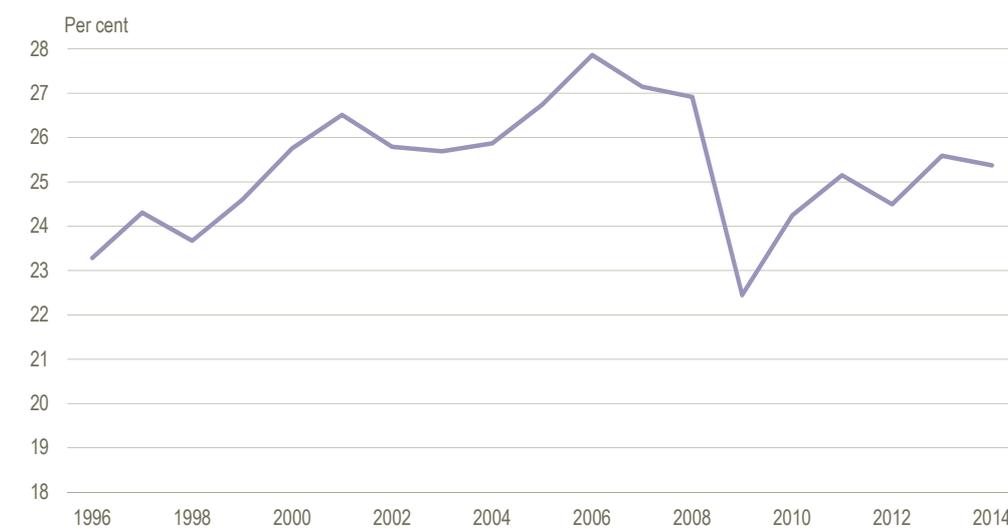
Figure 7 The wage share



www.statbank.dk/nahd22

Unchanged 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 23.1 per cent in 1995 to over 27 per cent in 2006-2008. In 2009 the savings ratio decreased to 22.4 per cent and has been growing steadily since and reached 25.4 per cent in 2014.

Figure 8 Savings ratio, current prices

www.statbank.dk/nahd33

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 119.0 billion for 2014.

Financial claims

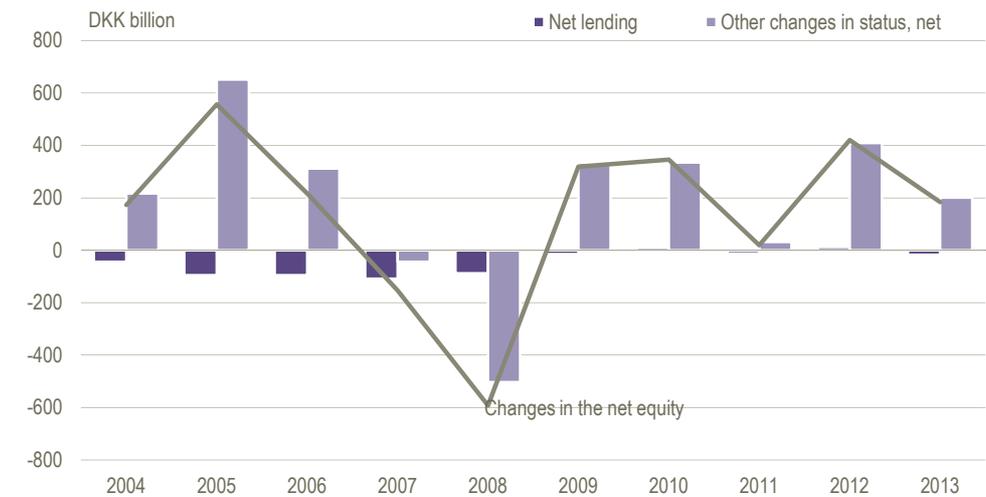
Rise in financial net equity of households

In 2013 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 2013 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 five other main sectors: non-financial corporate sector, financial corporate sector, general government sector, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) 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.

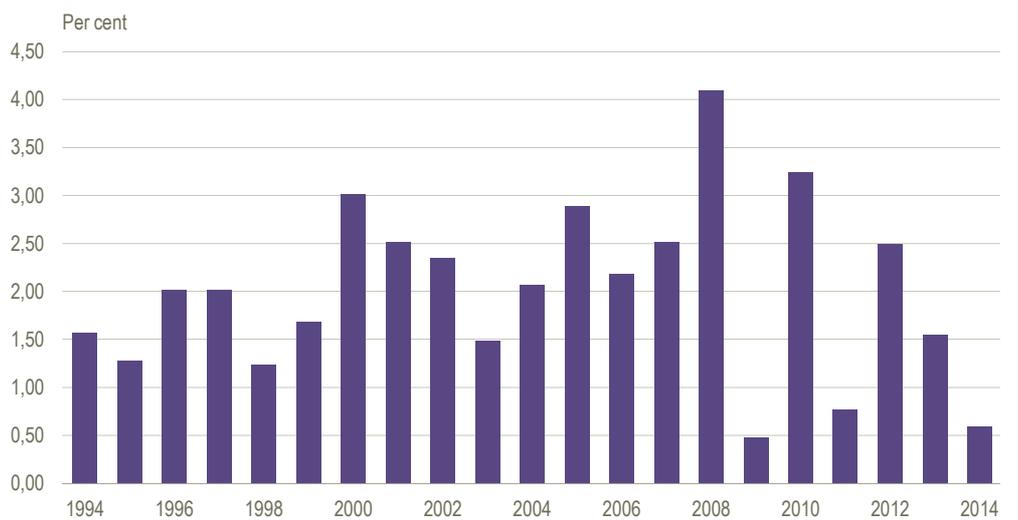
Figure 9 Development in the net equity of households

www.statbank.dk/nasf

Inflation

Low inflation in 2014

In 2014 the inflation (measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator) in Denmark was 0.6 per cent. In recent years the inflation has fluctuated with high inflation rates in 2008 and 2010 and low inflation rates in 2009, 2011 and 2014. Between 1990 and 2007 the inflation was both low and stable. The average increase in annual prices in the period was 2.1 per cent, and only in 2000 and 2005 did the inflation reach 3 per cent. The average inflation rate since 2010 is 1.3 per cent.

Figure 10 Inflation measured as annual change in the GDP deflator

www.statbank.dk/nahl2

International comparison of GDP

International economic growth

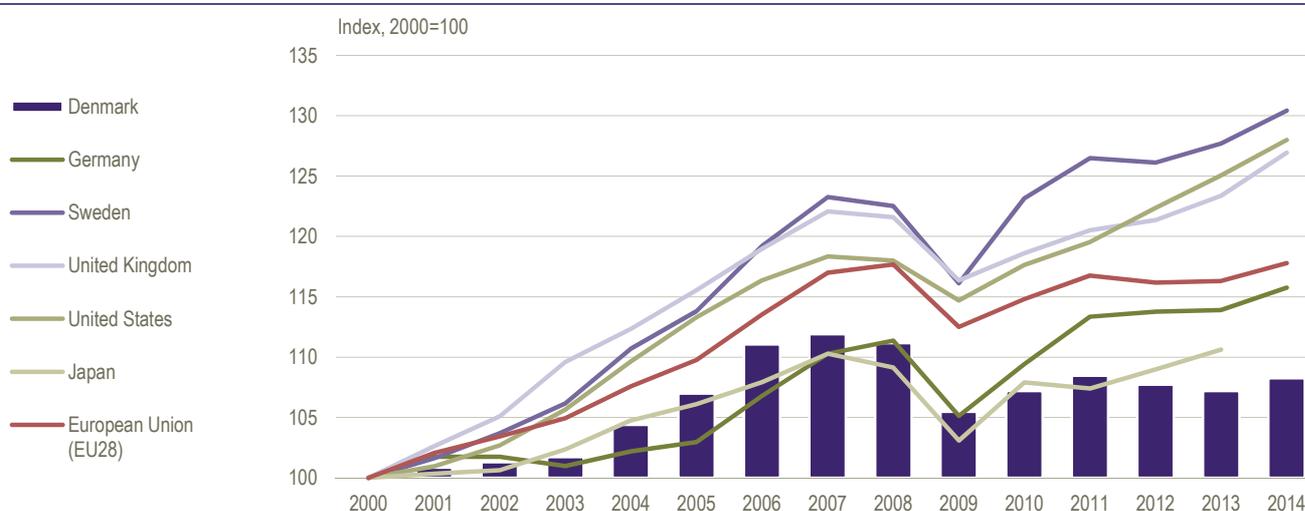
In 2009 the economic decline became global with a massive economic decline in many of the countries with significant importance for the economic development in Denmark.

In 2010 the countries with the greatest significance for the Danish economic development experienced partially economic recovery with increases in GDP.

In 2014 Denmark had an increase in GDP while the EU as a whole also had a moderate increase in GDP. The GDP growth in Great Britain and the United States was stronger with GDP increases over 2 per cent.

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).

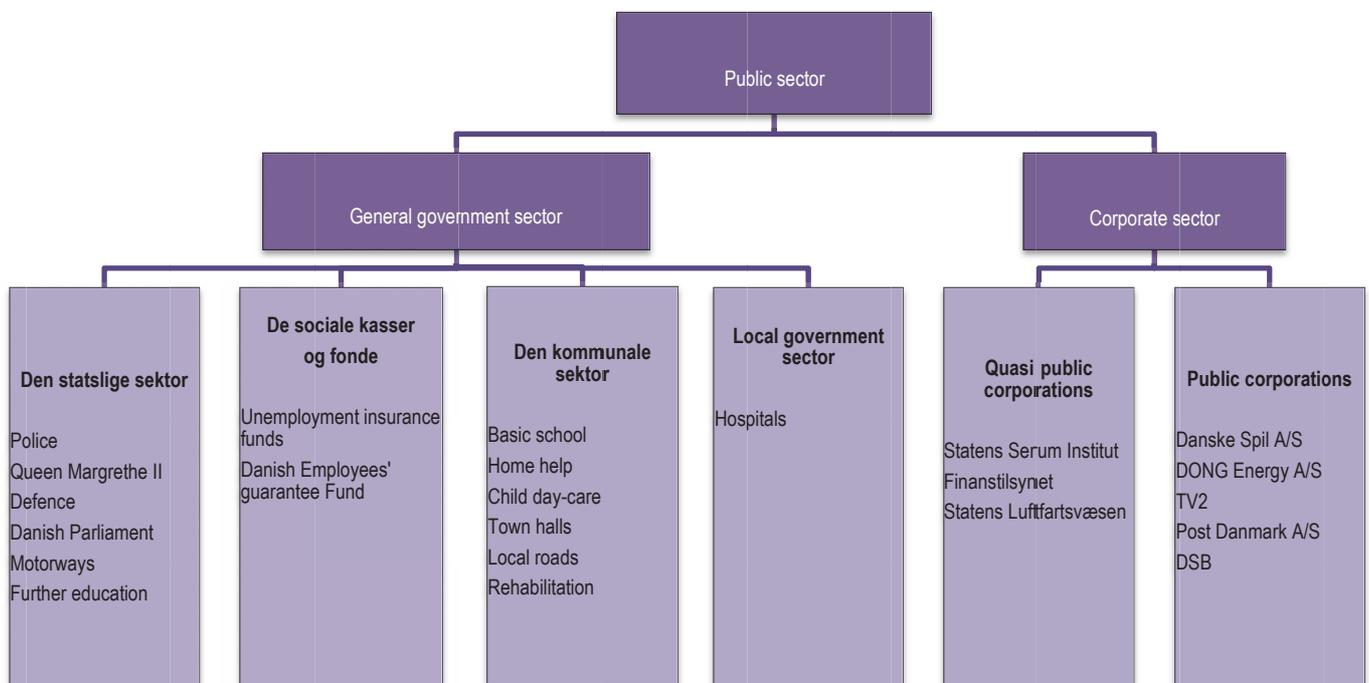
The general government sector produces non-market services that are primarily funded through taxes. These services are wholly or partially available to private households and enterprises (e.g. day-care institutions, education and hospitals).

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 connection with the major revision of national accounts in 2014 there has been made both clarifications and changes in the definition and calculation of the general government sector. This means that some companies have changed status from or to public administration. The new delimitation of the general government sector means among other things that the free schools has shifted from the general government sector to the NPISH sector - a shift that reduces public consumption.

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.

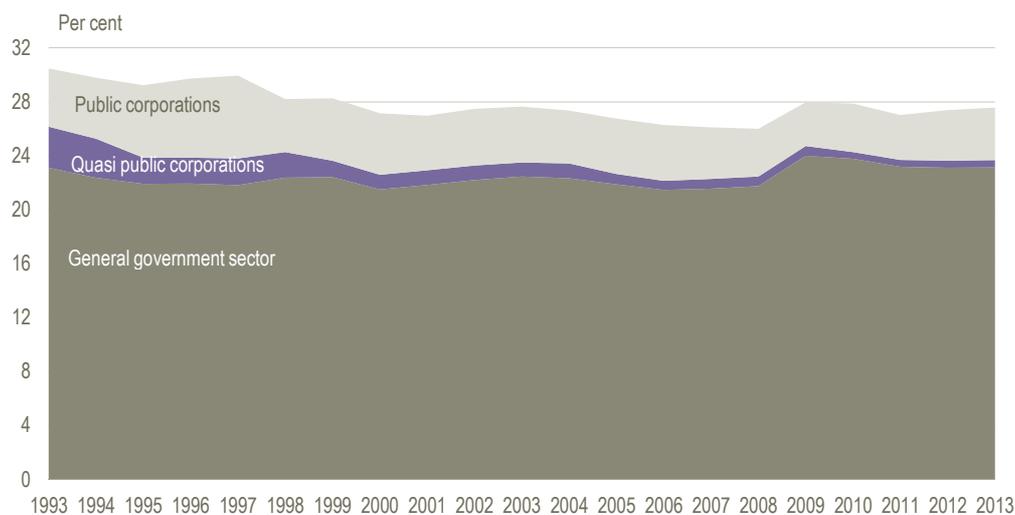
Figure 12 General government sector by areas



The 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 26 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/nan1 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 between 1999-2010. The investments in the public sector has since increased and accounts for 23 per cent in 2013.

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.

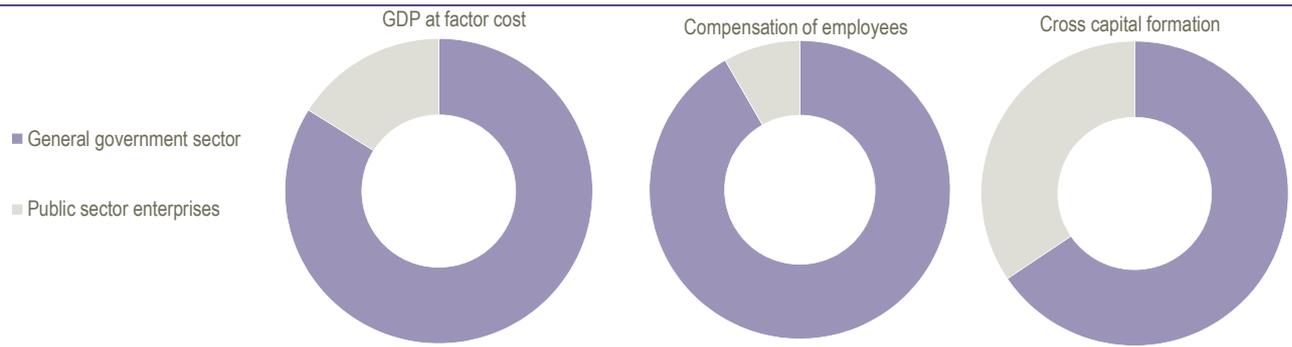
In recent years a number of privatisations within the public corporate sector have been implemented. This has reduced the size of the public sector. TDC A/S is an example of a company that has shifted status from public corporation to private enterprise, and consequently the company is no longer part of the public sector. Beyond this has Danmarks Radio moved from being classified as a public corporation to being a part of the general government sector due to the license fee is being regarded as a tax in the revised national accounts.

One sixth of the public sector's GDP were created by private corporations

16 per cent of the public sector's GDP at factor costs were created by public corporations in 2013, but only 8 per cent of total wage and salary costs were paid by the public corporations. At the same time, the public corporations account for 34 per cent of total gross capital formation of the public sector.

Figure 14

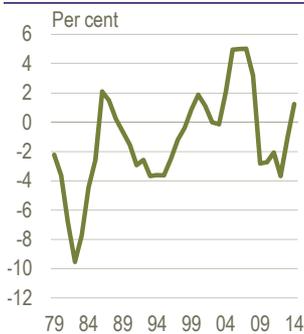
The public sector divided into general gov. sector and public enterprises. 2013



www.statbank.dk/off14

Figure 15

Public sector surplus (net lending) as a percentage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/off3

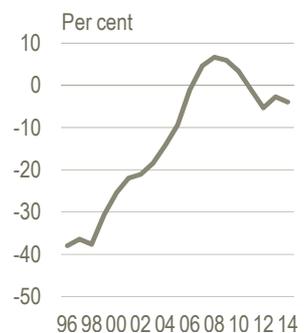
Surplus in the public finances for the first time since 2008. The years since 2009 have shown a deficit on public finances, however the deficit became a surplus in 2014 for the first time since 2008. In the 10 years previously between 1999 and 2008, there had been a surplus on public finances, except 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.

In connection with the major revision of national accounts in 2014, the general governments net lending/borrowing as a percentage of GDP is negatively affected in most years, but the effects are not significant. The changes to the general government net lending/borrowing as a percentage of GDP varies in the audit year between -0.8 and 0.3 per cent of GDP. The impact on the EMU deficit is a bit different, because in connection with the major revision there has also been a change in what is included in the EMU deficit. The adjustments to the EMU deficit as a percentage of GDP are so over the audit period of between -0.4 and 0.2 per cent of GDP and thus relatively modest. The EMU deficit for 2013 improved by 0.1 per cent of GDP compared to the EMU deficit published in late March 2014.

Figure 16

Public sector net wealth as a percentage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nan1 and off3

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 2014 the public net debt was 4 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, despite an increase in 1998, a decreasing net debt. Public net turned into a net wealth in 2007 and further increased until 2008 where it peaked at 6.7 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 17
Current and capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP



Figure 18
Employment in the general government sector as a percentage of total employment



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 1970's 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 proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP peaked in 1993, with 59,3 per cent. 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 peaked at 58,8 per cent of GDP in 2012. The level declined in 2013 and is nearly unchanged in 2014, where the proportion of current and capital expenditure was 57,4 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, apart from a fall in 2007-2008, 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, redistribution, 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.

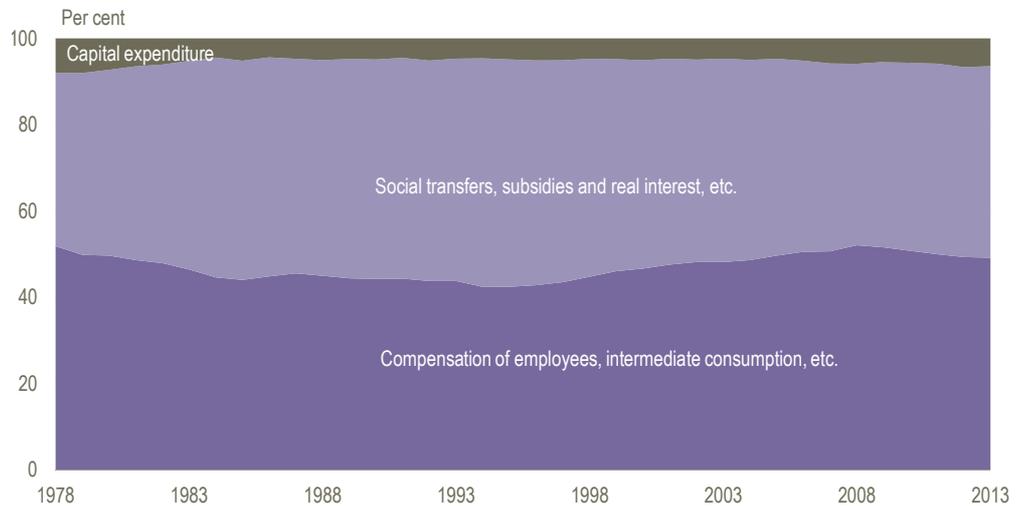
Current transfers are primarily transfers to households, including pensions and unemployment benefits. Capital expenditure covers, e.g. investments in schools, hospitals, and roads.

In connection with the major revision of national accounts in 2014 the classification of costs for military weapon systems is changed, so that the cost is no longer classified as current expenditure but as a capital formation. This, together with the reallocation of free schools to the NPISH sector and a modified calculation of public pensions reduces public spending in most years compared with the previous national accounts. For example, public consumption was 452.2 billion kr. in 2008, which is 13.2 billion kr. or 2.8 per cent less than in the previous national accounts. In addition, changes in the composition of the public revenue mean lower tax revenues, but several other additional revenues.

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. Since 2008, the share of consumption has slightly decreased which was offset by an increase in the current transfers and capital expenditure. The percentage of capital expenditure has fallen until the mid-1980s, but has since then showed a rela-

tively constant share of public expenditure until 2015. There has since then been a tendency to increase in the past years and the highest level since 1980 occurred in 2012 at 6,6 per cent.

Figure 19 Public expenditure¹ by type of transaction



¹ General government current and capital expenditure, including consumption of fixed capital plus sales of goods and services.

www.statbank.dk/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.

Figur 20

Funktionel fordeling af drifts- og kapitaludgifter. 2013



www.statbank.dk/off29

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 13 per cent of total public expenditure and comprises general government administration, etc. Defence, public order and safety each accounted for 2 per cent of the resources.

Education, health and social security are functions which are considered core services in a modern welfare state. 71.8 per cent of expenditure in 2014 was spent on these important functions.

Expenditure on social security accounts for the largest amount of resources (43.5 per cent). This includes expenditure on, e.g. old-age pension, unemployment benefits, and cash benefits. Expenditure on education and health amounts to 12.8 per cent and 15.5 per cent of total expenditure, respectively. 6.4 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. 0.5 per cent and 3.2 per cent, respectively, are spent on housing and public facilities and on religion, leisure and culture.

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.

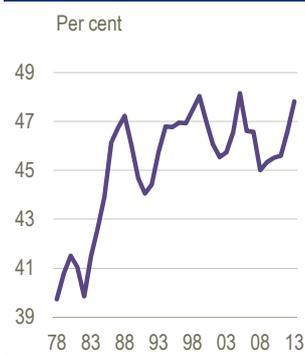
In the years from 1975 to 1988, the share of taxes and duties of GDP increased from 37.1 per cent to 49.4 per cent. Since 1988, this proportion has remained almost constant and was 47.8 per cent in 2013.

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.

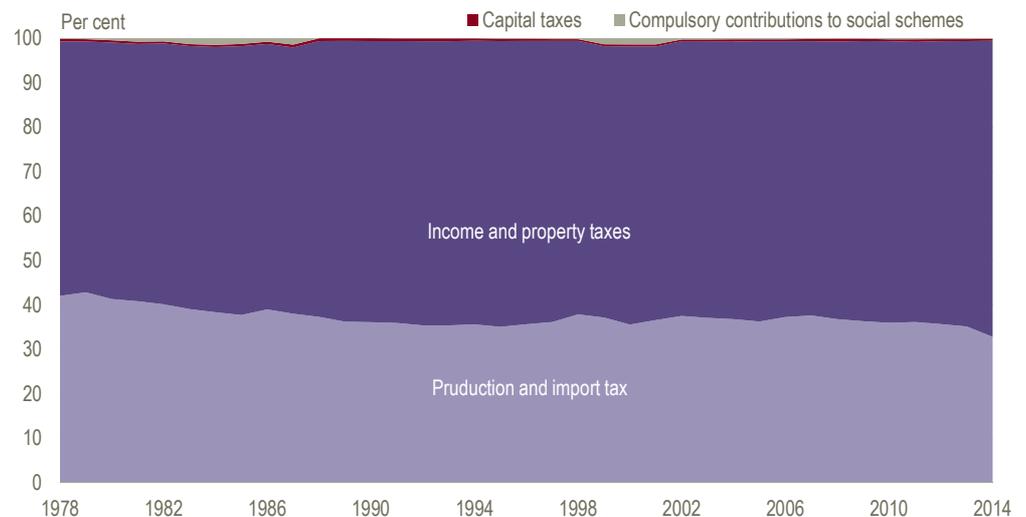
Income and property taxes account for the largest share of total taxes. Income and property taxes are taxes on incomes earned by individuals and enterprises (e.g. personal taxes, corporation tax, real interest tax), and taxes linked to the possession of property (e.g. vehicle excise duty).

Figure 21
Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and off12

Figure 22 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.

The distribution of total taxes and duties has been stable since mid 1980's. In the past years, and especially in 2014, the income and property taxes has increased while the production and import taxes has decreased. The relatively high increase in the income and property taxes is mainly due to a reorganization of the capital pension scheme as well as a significant increase in taxes from the return on pensions.

Distribution of tasks and burden

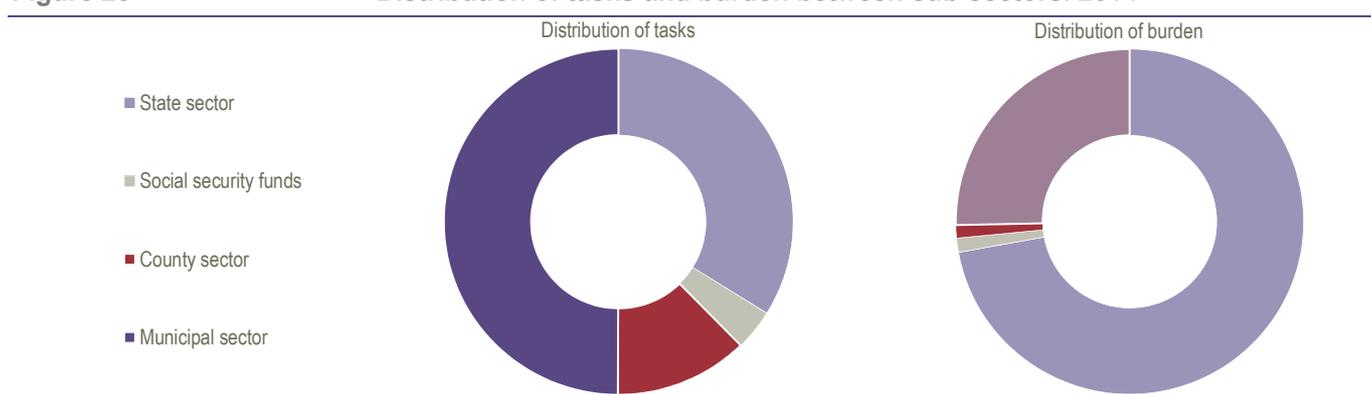
Division of responsibilities between the sub-sectors

The general government sector can since 2007 be divided into the following sub-sectors: municipalities and 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 23

Distribution of tasks and burden between sub-sectors. 2014



Public expenditure in EU-28

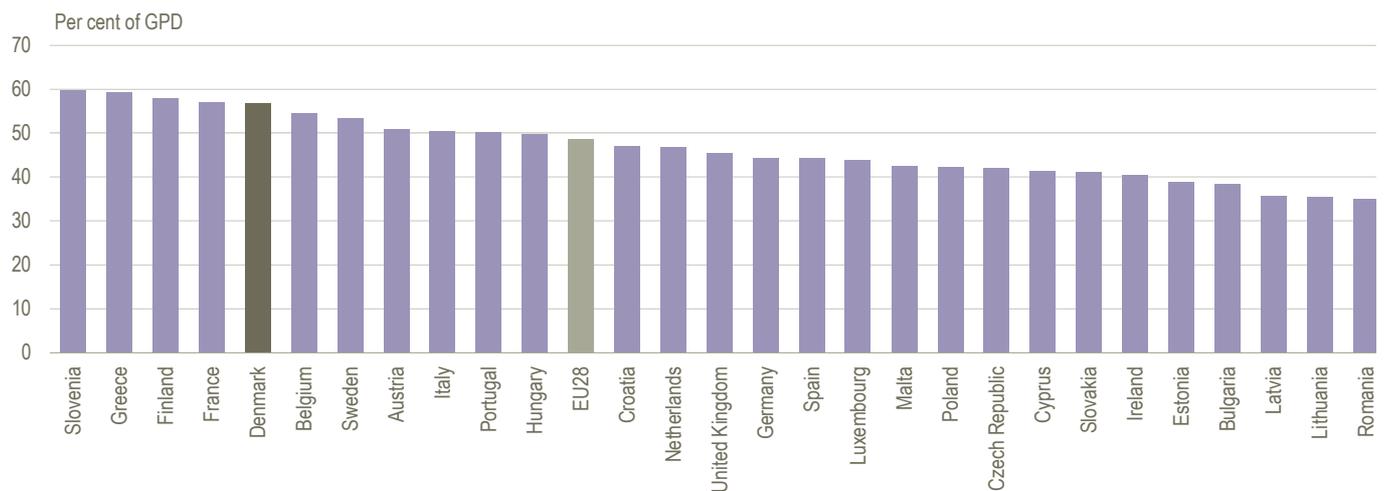
EU was enlarged by Croatia on 1 July 2013. Last time EU was enlarged was on 1 January 2007 by the two Eastern and Central European Countries: Bulgaria and Romania. EU was founded with European Coal and Steel Community in 1952 by the countries: France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. EU has since then been expanded in 1973, were Denmark joint, 1981, 1986, 1995, 2004, 2007 and latest in 2013. The biggest enlargement was in 2004 were EU were 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 35.1 per cent (Romania) to 59.7 per cent (Slovenia). In Denmark the public expenditures amounts to 56.7 per cent of GDP. 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.

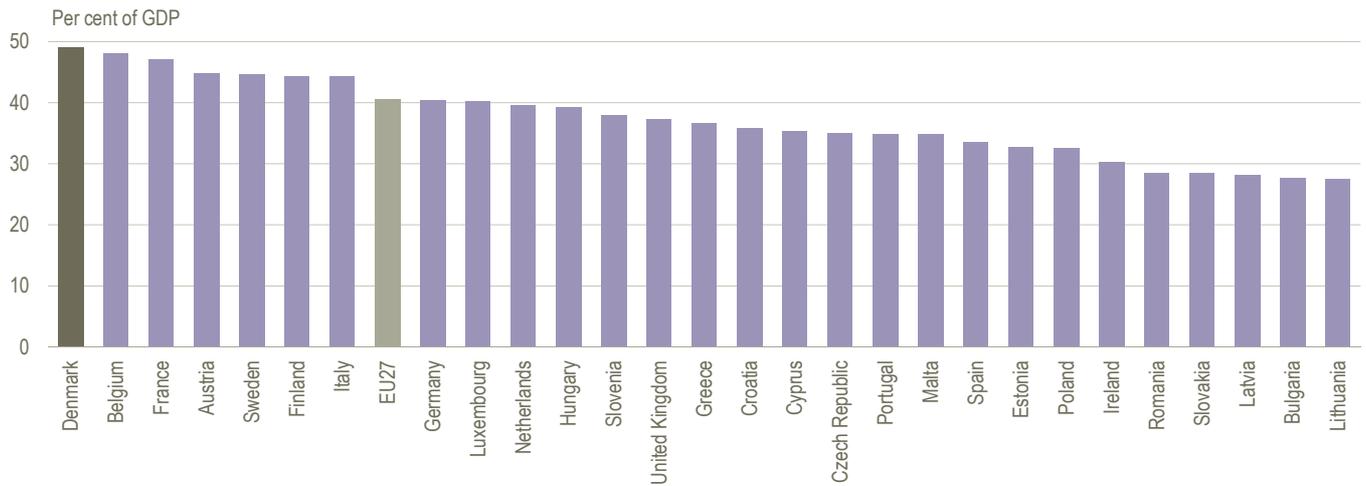
Figure 24 Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2013



Source: Eurostat, table tec00023

Comparison of taxes

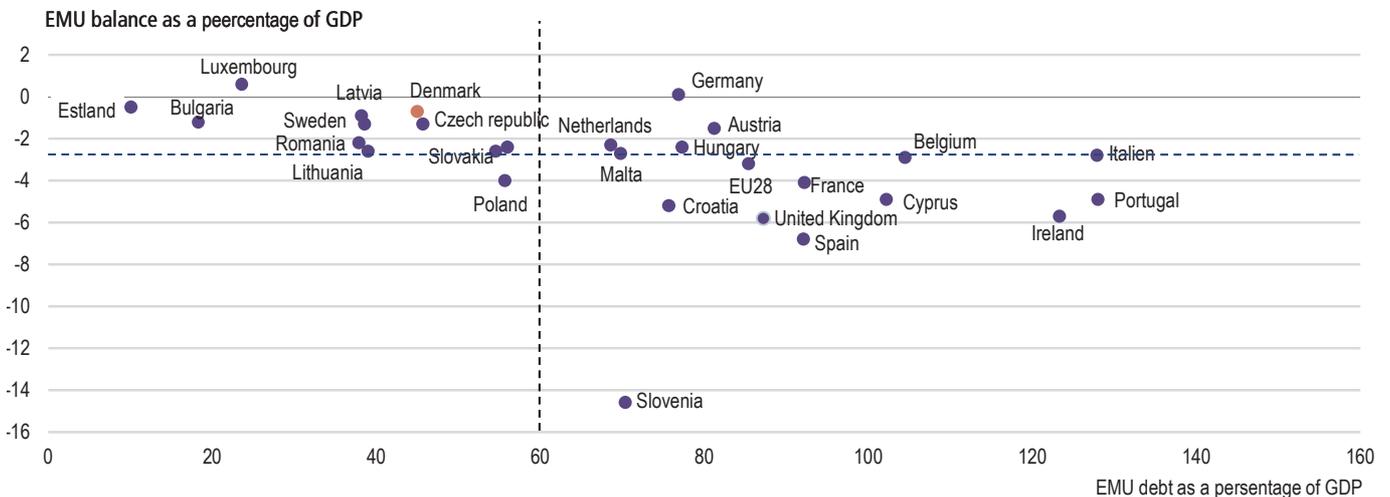
There are in the EU great variations tax burden (taxes and duties as a per cent of GDP), from 27.5 per cent (Lithuania) to 49.1 per cent (Denmark). Comparisons between countries should be made with caution, as the tax burden depends, for example, on whether income transfers (old-age pension, etc.) take 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 25 Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2012

Source: Eurostat, table gov_a_tax_ag

Public EMU deficit 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 deficit 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 26 EMU deficit and EMU debt as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2013

Source: Eurostat, table tec00127 and tsdde410

The total deficit for EU was 3.2 per cent of GDP in 2013. The public EMU deficit was 0.7 per cent of GDP in Denmark. There are eleven countries whose deficit is above the threshold of 3 per cent. Two of these countries are Slovenia and Greece with EMU deficit of 14.6 per cent and 12.2 per cent, respectively.

The total EMU debt of EU was 85.4 per cent of GDP in 2013. In other words, the average of EU is above the fixed limit of 60 per cent. The EMU debt of Italy, Portugal and Greece was high with 127.9, 128 and 156.9 per cent of GDP, respectively, while

the EMU debt of Estonia and Bulgaria was low with 10.1 per cent and 18.3 per cent of GDP, respectively. In 2013, Denmark's EMU debt was 45.0 per cent of GDP.

Table 247 National Accounts for Denmark

	2012	2013	2014
	2010-prices, chained values, (bill. DKK)		
Gross domestic product (GDP)	1 866.8	1 886.4	1 919.2
+ Imports of goods and services	907.5	915.5	928.9
Ressources = Final Demand	2 774.3	2 801.9	2 848.1
Exports of goods and services	1 007.5	1 023.8	1 030.2
Household consumption expenditure	881.4	890.2	901.6
NPISH consumption expenditure	29.9	30.2	30.1
Government consumption expenditure	502.0	504.0	513.4
Gross fixed capital formation	341.7	345.7	358.7
Changes in inventories	8.9	5.0	11.2
	2010-prices, chained values, (bill. DKK) ¹		
Gross domestic product (GDP)	1 807.5	1 798.7	1 819.1
+ Imports of goods and services	848.1	861.0	894.0
Ressources = Final Demand	2 655.8	2 660.3	2 714.0
Exports of goods and services	960.7	968.2	992.9
Household consumption expenditure	838.4	838.3	843.6
NPISH consumption expenditure	29.3	29.0	28.4
Government consumption expenditure	487.7	485.4	492.4
Gross fixed capital formation	331.6	334.7	347.1
Changes in inventories	6.7	3.7	8.1
	annual real growth in per cent		
Gross domestic product (GDP)	-0.7	-0.5	1.1
+ Imports of goods and services	0.9	1.5	3.8
Ressources = Final Demand	-0.1	0.2	2
Exports of goods and services	0.1	0.8	2.6
Household consumption expenditure	0.4	0	0.6
NPISH consumption expenditure	0.9	-0.7	-2.2
Government consumption expenditure	-0.2	-0.5	1.4
Gross fixed capital formation	0.6	0.9	3.7
	contribution to GDP growth, percentage point		
Household consumption expenditure	0.2	0.0	0.3
NPISH consumption expenditure	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government consumption expenditure	0.0	-0.1	0.4
Gross fixed capital formation	0.1	0.2	0.7
Changes in inventories	-0.6	-0.2	0.3
Export, net	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5
Imports of goods and services	-0.4	-0.7	-1.9
Exports of goods and services	0.1	0.4	1.4

¹ 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/nan1

Table 249 Production and generation of income

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at current prices		
1-2.1.1 Production, GDP and generation of income			
Output	3 340.4	3 373.4	3 433.6
- Intermediate consumption	1 732.6	1 747.8	1 775.5
Gross value added	1 607.8	1 625.6	1 658.1
+ Taxes less subsidies on products	259.0	260.8	261.1
Gross domestic product	1 866.8	1 886.4	1 919.2
Gross value added	1 607.8	1 625.6	1 658.1
- Other taxes less subsidies on production	5.3	9.7	10.9
Gross domestic product at factor cost	1 602.5	1 615.8	1 647.2
- Compensation of employees	978.8	991.7	1 018.2
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	623.7	624.1	629.0
- Consumption of fixed capital	333.8	338.0	343.2
Net operating surplus and mixed income	289.9	286.1	285.8
2.1.2-3.1: Allocation and use of income			
Gross operating surplus and mixed inc.	623.7	624.1	629.0
+ Compensation of employees, receivable	968.5	981.4	1 008.3
+ Taxes on production and imports, receivable	309.5	316.1	318.8
+ Subsidies, payable	40.9	41.1	42.6
+ Property income, receivable	138.1	168.1	161.2
+ Property income, payable	89.2	94.6	100.1
Gross national income	1 909.7	1 953.9	1 974.6
+ Current transfers, receivable	17.6	18.9	18.9
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., receivable	55.4	58.8	56.9
Gross disposable national income	1 871.8	1 914.1	1 936.5
Final consumption expenditure	1 413.3	1 424.3	1 445.2
Saving, gross	458.5	489.7	491.4
+ Capital transfers, receivable	0.9	1.1	1.1
- Capital transfers, payable	0.5	0.5	0.5
- Consumption of fixed capital	333.8	338.0	343.2
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	125.1	152.4	148.8
- Gross fixed capital formation	341.7	345.7	358.7
+ Consumption of fixed capital	333.8	338.0	343.2
- Changes in inventories	8.9	5.0	11.2
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	2.9	3.2	2.9
- Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	-0.1	0.6	0.0
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	105.5	136.0	119.2
Accumulation account and balance sheets, fixed assets			
Opening balance sheet	5 920.4	6 038.6	
Net fixed capital formation	7.9	7.7	
Other changes in non-financial assets	107.0	22.7	
Closing balance sheet	6 038.6	6 070.9	

www.statbank.dk/naho2, naho3 og nahk

Table 250 Net value added, consumption and gross fixed capital formation

	Net value added		Total consumption ¹			Gross fixed capital formation per constant prices
	Constant prices	Annual increase at constant prices	Constant prices	Constant prices	Annual real growth per inhabitant	
	1980=100	per cent	1980=100	per inhabitant	per cent	
1930-1939 average	31	2.5	30	41	1.4	16
1940-1946 average	31	0.2	27	36	0.6	13
1947-1950 average	40	4.4	37	46	0.6	25
1951-1957 average	45	1.7	41	48	1.0	31
1958-1965 average	58	4.6	55	61	4.1	53
1966-1973 average	81	3.6	79	82	3.5	91
1974-1975 average	89	-2.0	89	90	-1.3	98
1976-1979 average	96	3.5	98	99	3.4	109
1980-1981 average	100	-0.6	100	100	-1.1	92
1982-1986 average	111	3.7	108	109	3.1	109
1987-1993 average	122	0.7	114	113	-0.2	137
1994-2000 average	142	3.3	133	129	2.2	175
2001-2003 average	157	-0.1	142	135	0.6	205
2005-2007 average	165	1.9	156	147	2.7	289
2008-2009 average	162	-3.3	159	148	-2.3	232
2010-2014* average	161	0.5	160	147	0.3	209

¹ Incl. Changes in stock and livestock.

www.statbank.dk/nan01

Table 251 Denmark and Rest of World

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Exports of goods	618.8	627.0	623.7
Exports of services	388.7	396.9	406.5
Compensation of employees, receivable	6.8	6.8	7.7
Subsidies, receivable	7.3	7.4	7.3
Property income, receivable	138.1	168.1	161.2
Current transfers, receivable	17.6	18.9	18.9
Total current income from ROW	1 177.2	1 225.0	1 225.2
Capital transfers, receivable	0.9	1.1	1.1
Total income from ROW	1 178.1	1 226.2	1 226.3
Imports of goods	566.6	574.9	584.4
Imports of services	340.9	340.6	344.5
Compensation of employees, payable	17.1	17.2	17.6
Taxes on production and imports, payable	3.0	3.0	3.0
Property income, payable	89.2	94.6	100.1
Current transfers, payable	55.4	58.8	56.9
Total current expenditure to ROW	1 072.2	1 089.1	1 106.6
Capital transfers, payable	0.5	0.5	0.5
NP Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	-0.1	0.6	0.0
Total expenditure to ROW	1 072.6	1 090.2	1 107.1
External balance of goods	52.2	52.1	39.3
External balance of goods and services	100.0	108.3	101.3
Current external balance	105.0	136.0	118.6
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	105.5	136.0	119.2

www.statbank.dk/naho4

Table 252

Non-financial sector

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at current prices		
1-2.1.1: Production og generation of income			
Output	2 238.9	2 265.8	2 303.3
- Intermediate consumption	1 320.8	1 332.5	1 351.6
Gross value added	918.1	933.3	951.7
- Consumption of fixed capital	197.2	199.4	200.1
Net value added	720.8	733.9	751.6
- Other taxes less subsidies on production	- 1.7	0.8	2.6
Gross domestic product at factor cost	919.8	932.5	949.0
- Compensation of employees	554.4	563.9	580.5
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	365.4	368.6	368.6
2.1.2-3.1 Allocation and use of income			
Gross operating surplus and mixed inc.	365.4	368.6	368.6
+ Property income, receivable	102.2	118.7	161.7
- Property income, payable	144.7	140.4	150.8
Net primary income	322.9	346.9	379.5
+ Net social contributions, receivable	0.0	0.0	0.0
+ Other current transfers, receivable	12.9	11.6	15.5
Gross total income	335.8	358.5	395.0
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., payable	41.2	42.5	44.0
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable	0.0	0.0	0.0
+ Other current transfers, payable	27.1	29.1	21.9
Gross total expenditure	68.3	71.6	65.9
Disposable income, gross	267.5	286.9	329.1
- Final consumption expenditure	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saving, gross	267.5	286.9	329.1
+ Capital transfers, receivable	9.0	16.2	14.4
- Capital transfers, payable	3.1	10.1	5.7
- Consumption of fixed capital	197.2	199.4	200.1
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	76.2	93.5	137.7
- Gross fixed capital formation	182.4	187.6	197.0
+ Consumption of fixed capital	197.2	199.4	200.1
- Changes in inventories	4.6	3.7	9.2
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	0.8	1.7	1.1
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	85.6	100.0	130.5
Accumulation account and balance sheets, fixed assets			
Opening balance sheet	2 723.8	2 783.5	
Net fixed capital formation	-14.8	-11.8	
Other changes in non-financial assets	70.6	17.8	
Closing balance sheet	2 783.5	2 793.3	

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Table 253 Financial sector

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at current prices		
1-2.1.1: Production og generation of income			
Output	164.3	162.0	166.6
- Intermediate consumption	61.3	62.1	63.3
Gross value added	103.0	99.9	103.3
- Consumption of fixed capital	10.6	11.2	10.4
Net value added	92.4	88.7	92.9
- Other taxes less subsidies on production	3.2	3.2	3.3
Gross domestic product at factor cost	99.8	96.7	100.0
- Compensation of employees	50.0	50.3	50.9
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	49.8	46.4	49.1
2.1.2-3.1 Allocation and use of income			
Gross operating surplus and mixed inc.	49.8	46.4	49.1
+ Property income, receivable	278.3	282.9	220.6
- Property income, payable	233.3	235.0	218.2
Net primary income	94.8	94.4	51.5
+ Net social contributions, receivable	109.1	135.5	100.3
+ Other current transfers, receivable	42.9	42.3	38.4
Gross total income	246.7	272.2	190.2
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., payable	7.7	7.7	7.7
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable	50.0	67.4	69.8
+ Other current transfers, payable	43.6	45.7	43.0
Gross total expenditure	101.3	120.9	120.5
Disposable income, gross	145.5	151.3	69.7
- Final consumption expenditure	58.6	67.7	30.5
Saving, gross	86.9	83.6	39.2
+ Capital transfers, receivable	0.4	0.0	0.0
- Capital transfers, payable	1.1	1.2	1.2
- Consumption of fixed capital	10.6	11.2	10.4
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	75.7	71.2	27.6
- Gross fixed capital formation	10.3	10.3	8.3
+ Consumption of fixed capital	10.6	11.2	10.4
- Changes in inventories	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	76.0	72.1	29.8
Accumulation account and balance sheets, fixed assets			
Opening balance sheet	74.7	78.0	
Net fixed capital formation	-0.3	-0.9	
Other changes in non-financial assets	2.0	1.7	
Closing balance sheet	78.0	80.6	

www.statbank.dk/naso1, naso2 og nask

Table 254 General government

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at current prices		
1-2.1.1: Production og generation of income			
Output	545.0	548.5	559.7
- Intermediate consumption	178.0	178.2	181.6
Gross value added	366.9	370.4	378.1
- consumption of fixed capital	56.3	57.3	57.6
Net value added	310.6	313.1	320.4
- Other Taxes less subsidies on production	-3.7	-3.6	-3.4
Gross domestic product at factor cost	370.6	374.0	381.5
- Compensation of employees	314.3	316.7	323.8
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	56.3	57.3	57.6
2.1.2-3.1 Allocation and use of income			
Gross operating surplus and mixed inc.	56.3	57.3	57.6
+ Taxes on production and imports, receivable	309.5	316.1	318.8
- Subsidies, payable	40.9	41.1	42.6
+ Property income, receivable	43.8	38.0	32.3
- Property income, payable	34.3	32.8	29.9
Net primary income	334.4	337.5	336.3
+ Net social contributions, receivable	551.7	577.3	647.4
+ Other current transfers, receivable	23.0	20.9	20.3
+ Other current transfers, payable	20.7	22.1	19.5
Gross total income	929.9	957.8	1023.5
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable	334.5	342.3	347.8
+ Other current transfers, payable	58.5	58.9	59.1
Gross total expenditure	393.0	401.1	406.9
Disposable income, gross	536.9	556.7	616.6
- Final consumption expenditure	502.0	504.0	513.4
Saving, gross	34.9	52.8	103.1
+ Capital transfers, receivable	1.1	1.8	2.2
- Capital transfers, payable	34.3	6.3	8.2
- consumption of fixed capital	56.3	57.3	57.6
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	-54.6	-9.1	39.5
- Gross fixed capital formation	72.0	70.5	75.4
+ consumption of fixed capital	56.3	57.3	57.6
- Changes in inventories	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	-1.8	-2.2	-2.2
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-68.4	-20.0	23.9
Accumulation account and balance sheets, fixed assets			
Opening balance sheet	900.6	916.4	
Net fixed capital formation	15.7	13.2	
Other changes in non-financial assets	11.5	3.7	
Closing balance sheet	916.4	923.6	

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Table 255	Households and NPISH		
	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at current prices		
1-2.1.1 Production and generation of income			
Output	392.3	397.1	404.1
- Intermediate consumption	172.5	175.1	179.1
Gross value added	219.8	221.9	225.0
- Consumption of fixed capital	69.7	70.1	75.1
Net value added	150.1	151.9	150.0
- Other taxes less subsidies on production	7.5	9.4	8.4
Gross domestic product at factor cost	212.3	212.6	216.7
- Compensation of employees	60.1	60.8	63.0
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	152.2	151.7	153.7
2.1.2-3.1 Allocation and use of income			
Gross operating surplus and mixed inc.	152.2	151.7	153.7
+ Compensation of employees, receivable	968.5	981.4	1 008.3
+ Property income, receivable	102.3	98.2	95.8
- Property income, payable	65.5	56.2	50.5
Net primary income	1 157.7	1 175.1	1 207.3
+ Net social contributions, receivable	381.9	406.9	414.8
+ Other current transfers, receivable	78.7	82.2	78.7
Gross total income	1 618.3	1 664.2	1 700.7
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., payable	498.8	523.0	591.4
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable	132.7	156.9	121.3
+ Other current transfers, payable	64.9	65.2	66.8
Gross total expenditure	696.3	745.1	779.4
Disposable income, gross	921.9	919.1	921.3
+ Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements, receivable	58.6	67.7	30.5
- Final consumption expenditure	911.3	920.3	931.7
Saving, gross	69.2	66.5	20.0
+ Capital transfers, receivable	47.7	19.2	18.0
- Capital transfers, payable	19.4	19.0	18.9
- Consumption of fixed capital	69.7	70.1	75.1
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	27.8	-3.3	-56.1
- Gross fixed capital formation	77.0	77.3	78.1
+ Consumption of fixed capital	69.7	70.1	75.1
- Changes in inventories etc.	7.2	4.4	4.9
- Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	0.9	1.1	1.1
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	12.4	-16.0	-65.0
Accumulation account and balance sheets, fixed assets			
Opening balance sheet	2 221.3	2 260.7	
Net fixed capital formation	7.3	7.2	
Other changes in non-financial assets	23.0	-0.5	
Closing balance sheet	2 260.7	2 273.4	

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Table 256	Rest of the world		
	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Account 1: External balance of goods and services			
Imports of goods and services	907.5	915.5	928.9
- Exports of goods and services	1 007.5	1 023.8	1 030.2
External balance of goods and services	-100.0	-108.3	-101.3
Account 2: primary income and current transfers			
External balance of goods and services	-100.0	-108.3	-101.3
+ Compensation of employees, receivable	17.1	17.2	17.6
+ Taxes on production and imports, receivable	3.0	3.0	3.0
+ Property income, receivable	89.2	94.6	100.1
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., receivable	0.6	0.6	0.7
+ Net social contributions, receivable	1.7	1.7	2.0
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, receivable	3.6	3.8	3.9
+ Other current transfers, receivable	49.5	52.6	50.3
+ Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements, receivable			
Gross total income	64.7	65.3	76.4
Compensation of employees	6.8	6.8	7.7
+ Subsidies, payable	7.3	7.4	7.3
+ Property income, payable	138.1	168.1	161.2
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., payable	4.6	4.7	4.9
+ Net social contributions, payable	1.2	1.2	1.2
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable	1.1	1.0	1.1
+ Other current transfers, payable	10.7	12.0	11.7
+ Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements, receivable			
Gross total expenditure	169.7	201.2	195.0
Current external balance	-105.0	-136.0	-118.6
Account 3: capital account			
Current external balance	-105.0	-136.0	-118.6
- Capital transfers, payable	0.9	1.1	1.1
+ Capital transfers, receivable	0.5	0.5	0.5
- Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	0.1	-0.6	0.0
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-105.5	-136.0	-119.2

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Table 257 Financial accounts. Non-financial sector

	2011	2012	2013
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Financial account			
Financial assets	-41	139	112
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-48	-9	24
Debt securities	22	59	-97
Loans	-19	-38	-47
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-4	123	73
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	2	0	2
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	1	29	9
Other accounts receivable/payable	5	-25	148
Financial liabilities	-110	53	12
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	10	30	0
Loans	25	64	-78
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-93	87	56
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	•	•	•
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	-51	-128	34
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	69	86	100
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	42	62	241
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	0	0	5
Debt securities	-11	-1	11
Loans	1	8	-12
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-111	76	403
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-50	-22	-18
Other accounts receivable/payable	213	1	-148
Financial liabilities	-68	519	605
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	3	6	-4
Loans	-8	-2	79
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-184	431	587
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	•	•	•
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	121	84	-56
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	3 776	3 977	4 330
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	258	249	278
Debt securities	205	263	178
Loans	616	586	527
Equity and investment fund shares or units	1 643	1 842	2 318
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	29	29	31
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-102	-95	-105
Other accounts receivable/payable	1 127	1 103	1 103
Financial liabilities	4 868	5 441	6 058
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	134	169	165
Loans	1 605	1 667	1 668
Equity and investment fund shares or units	2 288	2 806	3 449
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	•	•	•
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	842	798	776
Net financial assets	-1 092	-1 464	-1 728

Note: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

New figures are published in June 2015

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Table 258 Financial accounts. Financial sector

	2011	2012	2013
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Financial account			
Financial assets	266	457	176
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	-1	0	0
Currency and deposits	-44	134	-62
Debt securities	55	-23	-43
Loans	25	123	96
Equity and investment fund shares or units	140	270	203
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	3	0	1
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-5	-71	-68
Other accounts receivable/payable	93	25	50
Financial liabilities	175	381	104
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	-1	0	0
Currency and deposits	-36	78	-84
Debt securities	-4	50	-117
Loans	-174	-72	26
Equity and investment fund shares or units	212	212	168
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	54	32	29
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	123	80	82
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	91	76	72
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	123	173	-13
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	3	1	-6
Currency and deposits	1	0	-5
Debt securities	130	73	-84
Loans	12	16	-18
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-23	47	133
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	125	78	1
Other accounts receivable/payable	-124	-41	-33
Financial liabilities	55	57	-12
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	0	0
Currency and deposits	1	-6	-4
Debt securities	55	27	-23
Loans	2	0	0
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-148	-112	53
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	173	195	-7
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	-28	-48	-30
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	13 967	14 598	14 761
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	32	33	26
Currency and deposits	1 144	1 278	1 211
Debt securities	3 861	3 910	3 783
Loans	5 065	5 204	5 282
Equity and investment fund shares or units	3 271	3 588	3 924
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	9	10	11
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	199	205	138
Other accounts receivable/payable	386	369	386
Financial liabilities	14 410	14 848	14 940
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	13	13	12
Currency and deposits	3 101	3 174	3 085
Debt securities	3 514	3 591	3 451
Loans	1 146	1 075	1 100
Equity and investment fund shares or units	3 704	3 805	4 027
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	2 382	2 610	2 632
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	548	580	633
Net financial assets	-442	-250	-179

Note: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

New figures are published in June 2015

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Table 259 Financial accounts. General government

	2011	2012	2013
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Financial account			
Financial assets	33	-41	-27
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	61	-63	-1
Debt securities	-1	-15	-21
Loans	10	14	16
Equity and investment fund shares or units	3	7	3
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-2	-4	-4
Other accounts receivable/payable	-40	20	-21
Financial liabilities	71	27	-7
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	0	0	0
Debt securities	67	5	-19
Loans	10	6	13
Equity and investment fund shares or units	●	●	●
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	-	-	-
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	-6	16	0
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-38	-68	-20
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	24	-4	15
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	0	0	0
Debt securities	5	0	-5
Loans	0	-1	0
Equity and investment fund shares or units	4	-4	-2
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	6	3	-2
Other accounts receivable/payable	8	-3	24
Financial liabilities	65	8	-55
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	65	7	-54
Loans	0	0	0
Equity and investment fund shares or units	●	●	●
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	-	-	-
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	0	0	0
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	1 277	1 232	1 219
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	283	220	219
Debt securities	223	209	183
Loans	237	250	266
Equity and investment fund shares or units	412	415	416
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	1	1	2
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	12	11	6
Other accounts receivable/payable	109	126	130
Financial liabilities	1 297	1 332	1 270
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	15	15	15
Debt securities	893	905	831
Loans	232	238	251
Equity and investment fund shares or units	●	●	●
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	-	-	-
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	158	173	173
Net financial assets	-21	-100	-51

Note: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

New figures are published in June 2015

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Table 260 Financial accounts. Households

	2011	2012	2013
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Financial account			
Financial assets	25	95	40
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-3	48	27
Debt securities	-4	-25	-22
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-21	33	13
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	52	33	27
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	1	1	1
Other accounts receivable/payable	1	6	-5
Financial liabilities	37	84	57
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-2	-2	-2
Loans	42	33	5
Equity and investment fund shares or units	●	●	●
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	●	●	●
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	-2	52	55
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-12	11	-17
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	34	357	84
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	2	-5	-4
Debt securities	-2	3	-3
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-137	166	98
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	171	194	-7
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable/payable	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	2	-51	-117
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	0	0	0
Loans	8	15	-71
Equity and investment fund shares or units	●	●	●
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	●	●	●
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	-6	-66	-47
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	4 601	5 054	5 178
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	853	895	919
Debt securities	126	103	78
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	1 254	1 453	1 563
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	2 337	2 564	2 584
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	1	1	2
Other accounts receivable/payable	31	37	32
Financial liabilities	2 628	2 661	2 601
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	13	11	9
Loans	2 526	2 574	2 508
Equity and investment fund shares or units	●	●	●
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	●	●	●
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	90	76	84
Net financial assets	1 973	2 393	2 577

Note: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

New figures are published in June 2015

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Table 261 Financial accounts. Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)

	2011	2012	2013
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Financial account			
Financial assets	2	1	-6
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	1	2	0
Debt securities	-1	-3	-2
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	0	2	-2
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable/payable	3	1	-3
Financial liabilities	1	0	-7
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	3	0	-2
Equity and investment fund shares or units	●	●	●
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	●	●	●
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	-2	0	-5
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	1	1	1
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	-10	15	6
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	1	1	-2
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-10	14	8
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable/payable	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	0	1	-1
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	0	0	0
Equity and investment fund shares or units	●	●	●
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	●	●	●
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	0	1	-1
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	111	127	127
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	23	24	24
Debt securities	31	29	25
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	47	64	70
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable/payable	10	11	8
Financial liabilities	40	41	32
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	18	18	16
Equity and investment fund shares or units	●	●	●
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	●	●	●
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	22	23	16
Net financial assets	71	87	95

Note: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

New figures are published in June 2015

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Table 262 Financial accounts. Rest of the world

	2011	2012	2013
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Financial account			
Financial assets	-26	102	11
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	-1	0	0
Currency and deposits	-31	21	-49
Debt securities	9	34	44
Loans	-55	-34	-82
Equity and investment fund shares or units	42	36	43
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	5	46	62
Other accounts receivable/payable	4	0	-5
Financial liabilities	85	207	147
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	-1	0	0
Currency and deposits	-28	54	23
Debt securities	10	-55	-2
Loans	56	32	19
Equity and investment fund shares or units	41	170	108
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	3	0	1
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	4	6	-2
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-111	-105	-136
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	-172	78	87
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	0	0
Currency and deposits	-1	0	-1
Debt securities	20	12	-58
Loans	-9	-2	-1
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-104	136	139
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	2	1	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-81	-59	19
Other accounts receivable/payable	0	-10	-11
Financial liabilities	-16	147	6
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	0	0
Currency and deposits	1	-1	-1
Debt securities	20	47	-60
Loans	2	7	-39
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-50	117	138
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	10	-23	-33
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	4 146	4 327	4 424
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	13	13	12
Currency and deposits	1 160	1 181	1 131
Debt securities	1 469	1 514	1 500
Loans	585	549	465
Equity and investment fund shares or units	952	1 124	1 305
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	14	15	15
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-109	-122	-41
Other accounts receivable/payable	63	53	38
Financial liabilities	4 616	4 971	5 124
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	13	13	12
Currency and deposits	605	658	681
Debt securities	1 361	1 352	1 291
Loans	976	1 016	995
Equity and investment fund shares or units	1 587	1 874	2 120
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	9	9	10
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	66	49	14
Net financial assets	-470	-644	-699

Note: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

New figures are published in June 2015

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Table 263 Production by industry, current prices

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Total	3 340.4	3 373.4	3 433.6
Of which: General government	545.0	548.5	559.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	86.8	81.1	80.0
Mining and quarrying	61.9	46.8	41.5
Manufacturing	674.9	691.5	695.8
Utility services	92.8	89.0	85.8
Electricity, gas and steam	56.8	54.5	48.2
Water, sewerage and waste	36.0	34.5	37.6
Construction	196.0	198.5	203.8
Trade and transport etc.	768.1	779.5	793.0
Wholesale and retail trade	360.5	361.3	362.1
Transportation	351.5	360.5	370.3
Accommodation, food service	56.1	57.7	60.6
Information and communication	156.5	157.3	166.1
Financial and insurance	164.0	161.7	165.2
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	65.0	64.8	63.9
Dwellings	174.8	180.6	186.1
Other business services	267.8	286.1	302.0
Knowledge-based services	164.2	178.1	188.6
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	103.7	108.0	113.4
Public adm., education, health	542.5	546.4	557.5
Public adm., defence etc.	143.9	143.6	147.5
Education	142.6	143.6	146.1
Human health; social work	256.0	259.2	263.9
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	89.4	90.0	92.9
Arts and entertainment etc.	40.4	40.8	42.0
Other service activities	44.0	44.2	45.8
Households as employers	4.9	5.0	5.1

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Table 264 Production by industry. DKK bio. in 2010 prices, chained values

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. in 2010-prices, chained values		
Total	3 202.2	3 207.8	3 260.1
Of which: General government	529.8	529.6	538.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	74.6	68.8	69.4
Mining and quarrying	47.8	39.4	36.8
Manufacturing	642.0	657.0	656.9
Utility services	90.2	87.0	84.1
Electricity, gas and steam	56.1	54.6	48.6
Water, sewerage and waste	34.1	32.4	35.3
Construction	186.2	187.9	191.7
Trade and transport etc.	748.3	743.6	765.1
Wholesale and retail trade	340.3	336.5	332.1
Transportation	355.2	354.0	378.9
Accommodation, food service	53.1	53.4	55.1
Information and communication	160.4	164.1	178.4
Financial and insurance	149.9	146.9	146.2
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	60.9	59.5	57.0
Dwellings	165.7	166.9	167.4
Other business services	263.0	280.2	292.5
Knowledge-based services	161.0	174.9	183.8
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	102.0	105.3	108.7
Public adm., education, health	527.9	525.8	534.7
Public adm., defence etc.	139.9	138.8	141.9
Education	136.0	135.0	137.0
Human health; social work	252.0	252.0	255.7

Arts, entertainm. oth.service	85.4	84.2	85.5
Arts and entertainment etc.	37.9	37.2	37.3
Other service activities	43.0	42.5	43.2
Households as employers	4.5	4.6	5.0

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Table 265 Gross value added by industry, current prices

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Total	1 607.8	1 625.6	1 658.1
Of which: General government	366.9	370.4	378.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	28.8	22.2	21.0
Mining and quarrying	53.7	39.6	34.6
Manufacturing	208.5	223.2	230.7
Utility services	36.9	37.6	35.1
Electricity, gas and steam	23.3	24.0	20.7
Water, sewerage and waste	13.6	13.6	14.4
Construction	72.4	71.2	72.9
Trade and transport etc.	303.4	311.0	323.9
Wholesale and retail trade	197.3	201.4	201.8
Transportation	82.2	84.4	96.1
Accommodation, food service	23.9	25.2	26.0
Information and communication	71.9	71.1	70.7
Financial and insurance	102.7	99.6	101.1
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	37.2	37.6	37.2
Dwellings	126.4	130.2	132.3
Other business services	131.4	142.7	150.2
Knowledge-based services	85.9	93.7	97.9
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	45.5	49.1	52.2
Public adm., education, health	377.2	381.2	388.3
Public adm., defence etc.	91.3	92.3	94.3
Education	104.9	105.5	107.5
Human health; social work	181.0	183.4	186.5
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	57.2	58.5	60.2
Arts and entertainment etc.	24.7	25.3	26.0
Other service activities	27.7	28.1	29.1
Households as employers	4.9	5.0	5.1

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Table 266 Gross value added by industry. DKK bill. at 2010 prices, chained values

	2012	2013	2014
	-----DKK bill. at 2010 prices, chained values-----		
Total	1 561.2	1 552.0	1 570.1
Of which: General government	358.1	358.3	364.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	22.4	18.0	18.5
Mining and quarrying	40.5	32.9	30.6
Manufacturing	217.1	223.3	227.6
Utility services	38.2	37.3	35.7
Electricity, gas and steam	25.4	25.1	22.2
Water, sewerage and waste	12.8	12.2	13.3
Construction	70.1	68.6	70.3
Trade and transport etc.	298.6	298.3	300.8
Wholesale and retail trade	184.2	183.2	181.4
Transportation	90.7	91.4	95.4
Accommodation, food service	22.7	22.8	23.6
Information and communication	77.4	77.9	84.6
Financial and insurance	90.4	87.5	86.1
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	34.2	33.3	32.0
Dwellings	120.1	120.0	118.0
Other business services	130.3	139.4	145.9
Knowledge-based services	85.2	92.2	96.7
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	45.1	47.2	49.2
Public adm., education, health	368.5	367.1	372.4
Public adm., defence etc.	89.0	89.3	90.8
Education	99.6	98.4	100.0
Human health; social work	179.8	179.4	181.6
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	54.0	53.3	54.2
Arts and entertainment etc.	22.7	22.2	22.2
Other service activities	26.8	26.5	27.1
Households as employers	4.5	4.6	5.0

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Table 267 Compensation of employees, current prices

	2012	2013	2014
	Current prices, bill. DKK		
Total	978.8	991.7	1 018.2
Of which: General government	314.3	316.7	323.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	9.3	9.9	10.2
Mining and quarrying	4.0	3.7	3.7
Manufacturing	124.0	125.2	130.2
Utility services	10.4	10.5	10.2
Electricity, gas and steam	5.9	6.0	5.7
Water, sewerage and waste	4.5	4.5	4.5
Construction	56.6	57.0	59.3
Trade and transport etc.	209.6	213.3	218.2
Wholesale and retail trade	138.8	142.2	143.9
Transportation	53.0	52.7	54.5
Accommodation, food service	17.8	18.5	19.8
Information and communication	46.4	46.2	47.1
Financial and insurance	49.9	50.2	50.8
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	7.3	7.4	7.6
Dwellings	5.8	5.9	6.1
Other business services	97.7	102.4	107.1
Knowledge-based services	62.7	65.2	68.0
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	35.0	37.2	39.1
Public adm., education, health	318.8	321.1	328.3
Public adm., defence etc.	70.7	71.7	73.5
Education	88.0	87.7	89.4
Human health; social work	160.1	161.6	165.4
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	38.9	39.0	39.4
Arts and entertainment etc.	14.7	14.7	15.1
Other service activities	19.3	19.3	19.4
Households as employers	4.9	5.0	5.0

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Table 268 Gross operating surplus and mixed income

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill at current prices		
Total	623.7	624.1	629.0
Of which: General government	56.3	57.3	57.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	26.3	18.9	17.3
Mining and quarrying	49.7	35.9	31.0
Manufacturing	84.4	97.5	100.0
Utility services	26.3	26.9	24.7
Electricity, gas and steam	17.5	18.1	15.1
Water, sewerage and waste	8.8	8.8	9.5
Construction	15.8	14.0	13.4
Trade and transport etc.	95.4	98.6	106.5
Wholesale and retail trade	59.3	59.5	58.2
Transportation	29.7	32.1	41.8
Accommodation, food service	6.4	7.0	6.5
Information and communication	25.8	25.1	23.8
Financial and insurance	48.5	44.6	45.4
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	28.2	28.2	27.5
Dwellings	108.9	110.9	112.4
Other business services	34.6	41.1	43.8
Knowledge-based services	23.9	29.1	30.5
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	10.7	12.0	13.2
Public adm., education, health	61.2	62.7	62.3
Public adm., defence etc.	20.9	20.8	21.0
Education	17.6	18.4	18.6
Human health; social work	22.8	23.6	22.7
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	18.7	19.7	20.9
Arts and entertainment etc.	10.8	11.5	11.7
Other service activities	7.9	8.2	9.1
Households as employers	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Table 269 Total actual hours worked

	2012	2013	2014
	mill. hours		
Total	3 964.9	3 948.4	3 981.5
Of which: General government	1 142.9	1 139.8	1 139.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	119.7	120.5	119.9
Mining and quarrying	9.5	7.9	7.7
Manufacturing	449.8	443.1	451.2
Utility services	35.9	35.3	33.8
Electricity, gas and steam	18.3	17.9	16.5
Water, sewerage and waste	17.5	17.4	17.3
Construction	271.5	268.8	274.9
Trade and transport etc.	938.4	935.7	944.8
Wholesale and retail trade	611.2	610.2	608.1
Transportation	217.7	213.5	218.8
Accommodation, food service	109.5	112.0	117.9
Information and communication	152.9	151.7	152.6
Financial and insurance	120.4	116.8	115.3
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	47.4	46.7	46.4
Dwellings	24.7	24.8	25.1
Other business services	396.4	404.6	413.0
Knowledge-based services	236.7	239.3	242.9
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	159.6	165.4	170.1
Public adm., education, health	1 195.0	1 190.0	1 195.5
Public adm., defence etc.	236.5	237.8	230.8
Education	308.8	302.1	311.6
Human health; social work	649.7	650.1	653.1
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	203.5	202.5	201.1
Arts and entertainment etc.	65.6	64.7	65.6
Other service activities	95.7	94.6	93.0
Households as employers	42.2	43.2	42.5

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Table 270 Hours worked for employees

	2012	2013	2014
	mill. hours.		
Total	3 610.8	3 599.4	3 643.0
Of which: General government	1 142.9	1 139.8	1 139.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	54.1	55.8	57.1
Mining and quarrying	9.3	7.8	7.6
Manufacturing	434.2	427.8	436.2
Utility services	35.6	35.1	33.6
Electricity, gas and steam	18.3	17.9	16.5
Water, sewerage and waste	17.3	17.1	17.0
Construction	232.4	230.6	237.5
Trade and transport etc.	860.8	859.7	871.3
Wholesale and retail trade	559.4	559.6	559.4
Transportation	201.4	197.3	202.8
Accommodation, food service	100.0	102.7	109.0
Information and communication	133.5	132.5	134.0
Financial and insurance	120.4	116.8	115.3
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	30.4	30.0	30.4
Dwellings	23.7	23.8	24.1
Other business services	332.6	341.4	351.5
Knowledge-based services	191.7	194.6	199.6
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	140.9	146.8	152.0
Public adm., education, health	1 167.3	1 162.4	1 168.9
Public adm., defence etc.	236.5	237.8	230.8
Education	302.9	296.3	306.1
Human health; social work	627.9	628.3	632.0
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	176.5	175.8	175.6
Arts and entertainment etc.	60.2	59.3	60.3
Other service activities	74.1	73.3	72.7
Households as employers	42.2	43.2	42.5

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Table 271 Employment by industry

	2012	2013	2014
	1 000 persons		
Total	2 748.5	2 748.8	2 768.3
Of which: General government	821.0	820.3	816.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	71.6	72.7	72.9
Mining and quarrying	5.5	4.8	4.7
Manufacturing	285.6	281.9	285.7
Utility services	22.2	22.1	21.3
Electricity, gas and steam	11.0	10.9	10.2
Water, sewerage and waste	11.2	11.2	11.1
Construction	167.7	167.4	170.4
Trade and transport etc.	699.6	701.0	708.0
Wholesale and retail trade	454.0	455.2	456.6
Transportation	136.6	133.1	132.8
Accommodation, food service	109.0	112.7	118.6
Information and communication	96.6	97.1	97.0
Financial and insurance	80.4	77.9	76.9
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	29.0	28.9	29.1
Dwellings	16.5	16.6	16.8
Other business services	263.9	270.6	277.7
Knowledge-based services	147.7	149.9	152.9
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	116.2	120.7	124.8
Public adm., education, health	856.0	854.2	854.2
Public adm., defence etc.	155.1	155.4	151.0
Education	217.1	216.7	219.7
Human health; social work	483.8	482.1	483.5
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	153.7	153.5	153.7
Arts and entertainment etc.	54.3	53.9	54.8
Other service activities	70.2	69.7	69.2
Households as employers	29.2	29.9	29.6

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Table 272 Employees by industry

	2012	2013	2014
	1 000 persons		
Total	2 558.6	2 559.5	2 581.5
Of which: General government	821.0	820.3	816.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	37.8	39.1	39.8
Mining and quarrying	5.5	4.7	4.6
Manufacturing	278.2	274.5	278.4
Utility services	22.1	22.0	21.2
Electricity, gas and steam	11.0	10.9	10.2
Water, sewerage and waste	11.1	11.1	11.0
Construction	149.3	149.3	152.5
Trade and transport etc.	653.1	654.9	662.6
Wholesale and retail trade	424.4	425.9	427.8
Transportation	128.1	124.7	124.5
Accommodation, food service	100.5	104.3	110.3
Information and communication	88.7	89.2	89.2
Financial and insurance	80.4	77.9	76.9
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	20.8	20.7	21.0
Dwellings	15.9	16.0	16.2
Other business services	231.3	237.9	245.3
Knowledge-based services	125.6	127.7	131.0
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	105.7	110.1	114.4
Public adm., education, health	838.6	836.6	836.9
Public adm., defence etc.	155.1	155.4	151.0
Education	213.6	213.2	216.3
Human health; social work	469.8	468.0	469.6
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	137.0	136.7	137.0
Arts and entertainment etc.	51.0	50.6	51.5
Other service activities	56.7	56.2	55.8
Households as employers	29.2	29.9	29.6

www.statbank.dk/nabb19, og nabb10

Table 273 Consumption, current prices

	2011	2012	2013
	bill. DKK current prices		
Final consumption expenditure of resident households	881.4	890.2	901.6
Final consumption expenditure of resident households in the rest of the world	38.7	38.5	39.5
Final consumption expenditure of non-resident households on the economic territory	38.9	40.1	41.8
Total	881.6	891.7	903.9
Food	87.4	88.2	90.1
Beverages and tobacco	45.3	46.1	46.5
Clothing and footwear	38.2	38.6	39.1
Housing	202.8	209.3	215.2
Electricity, gas and other fuels	59.3	60.3	54.3
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	42.9	43.2	44.8
Medical products, health services	25.3	25.3	26.1
Purchase of vehicles	30.2	32.6	32.7
Other transport and communication	89.4	87.6	89.3
Recreation and culture	97.3	95.7	96.8
Other goods and services	163.4	164.7	169.0
Goods	404.7	407.5	405.3
Durable goods	80.0	82.1	84.5
Semi-durable goods	85.3	85.9	86.6
Non-durable goods	239.4	239.5	234.3
Services	476.9	484.2	498.6
Housing	202.8	209.3	215.2
Services excl. housing	274.1	274.9	283.3
Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)	29.9	30.2	30.1
Government consumption expenditure	502.0	504.0	513.4
Final Individual consumption expenditure of government	351.2	355.0	364.2
Final collective consumption expenditure of government	150.8	149.0	149.2
Actual individual consumption	1 262.5	1 275.3	1 295.9

www.statbank.dk/nahc21, nahc3, nahc1 og nan1

Table 274 Consumption, 2010-prices, chained values

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK bill. in 2010-prices, chained values		
Final consumption expenditure of resident households	838.4	838.3	843.6
Final consumption expenditure of resident households in the rest of the world	36.2	36.1	37.0
Final consumption expenditure of non-resident households on the economic territory	36.9	37.9	39.3
Total	839.1	840.1	845.8
Food	81.4	81.5	83.5
Beverages and tobacco	40.1	40.4	41.1
Clothing and footwear	37.4	37.6	38.1
Housing	192.1	193.3	194.1
Electricity, gas and other fuels	54.7	54.8	48.6
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	42.2	42.6	44.7
Medical products, health services	25.0	25.3	25.9
Purchase of vehicles	30.8	33.5	34.2
Other transport and communication	84.3	83.6	86.0
Recreation and culture	96.4	94.2	95.3
Other goods and services	154.6	153.3	155.0
Goods	384.5	387.7	388.2
Durable goods	82.0	85.2	89.7
Semi-durable goods	83.9	84.4	85.6
Non-durable goods	218.8	218.6	214.0
Services	454.6	452.4	457.6
Housing	192.1	193.3	194.1
Services excl. housing	262.5	259.0	263.5
Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)	29.3	29.0	28.4
Government consumption expenditure	487.7	485.4	492.4
Final Individual consumption expenditure of government	341.7	341.1	348.2
Final collective consumption expenditure of government	146.0	144.3	144.1
Actual individual consumption	1 209.4	1 208.5	1 220.2

www.statbank.dk/nahc21, nahc3, nahc1 og nan1

Table 275 Investments, by type

	2011	2012	2013
	current prices, bill. DKK		
Total	335.6	341.7	345.7
Dwellings	79.7	74.0	70.7
Buildings other than dwellings	44.9	41.1	40.1
Other structures and land improvements	34.1	33.7	36.2
Transport equipment	24.7	26.9	31.5
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	62.4	71.7	72.9
ICT equipment	18.3	20.4	21.1
Computer hardware	16.4	18.3	18.6
Telecommunication equipment	1.9	2.2	2.5
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	44.1	51.3	51.8
Cultivated biological resources	-0.1	0.1	-0.7
Intellectual property products	89.9	94.3	95.0
Research and development	50.9	53.1	54.0
Mineral exploration and evaluation	0.8	0.7	0.6
Computer software and databases	32.7	35.1	35.3
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	5.5	5.4	5.0
Consumption of fixed capital	323.4	333.8	338.0
Net fixed capital formation	12.1	7.9	7.7
	2010-prices, chained values, (bill. DKK)		
Total	329.5	331.6	334.7
Dwellings	77.4	71.1	67.5
Buildings other than dwellings	43.4	40.1	38.5
Other structures and land improvements	32.2	31.4	33.9
Transport equipment	25.6	26.9	31.8
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	63.0	71.6	73.8
ICT equipment	19.3	21.2	22.2
Computer hardware	17.1	18.9	19.5
Telecommunication equipment	2.2	2.4	2.8
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	43.8	50.3	51.5
Cultivated biological resources	-0.1	0.1	-0.8
Intellectual property products	88.0	90.9	90.6
Research and development	49.8	50.7	50.9
Mineral exploration and evaluation	0.8	0.7	0.6
Computer software and databases	32.1	34.4	34.3
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	5.4	5.1	4.7
Consumption of fixed capital	316.5	318.4	319.7
Net fixed capital formation	13.1	13.1	16.3

www.statbank.dk/nahk

Table 276 Gross fixed capital formation, by industry

	2010	2011*	2012*	2013*
	Current prices, bill. Dkk			
Total	328.4	335.6	341.7	345.7
Of which: General government	59.6	61.4	72.0	70.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	8.8	..	..	..
Mining and quarrying	5.6	..	..	..
Manufacturing	44.7	..	..	..
Utility services	19.0	..	..	..
Electricity, gas and steam	10.3	..	..	..
Water, sewerage and waste	8.7	..	..	..
Construction	5.0	..	..	..
Trade and transport etc.	48.0	..	..	..
Wholesale and retail trade	18.4	..	..	..
Transportation	28.0	..	..	..
Accommodation, food service	1.6	..	..	..
Information and communication	23.5	..	..	..
Financial and insurance	10.7	..	..	..
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	9.1	..	..	..
Dwellings	68.5	..	..	..
Other business services	21.6	..	..	..
Knowledge-based services	14.8	..	..	..
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	6.7	..	..	..
Public adm., education, health	53.8	..	..	..
Public adm., defence etc.	18.3	..	..	..
Education	22.0	..	..	..
Human health; social work	13.6	..	..	..
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	10.1	..	..	..
Arts and entertainment etc.	6.0	..	..	..
Other service activities	4.1	..	..	..
Households as employers	0.0	..	..	..

www.statbank.dk/nabk10, og nabk19

Table 277 Gross fixed capital formation, by industry, 2010-prices, chained values

	2010	2011*	2012*	2013*
	2010-prices, chained values, (bill. Dkk.)			
Total	328.4	329.4	331.6	334.7
Of which: General government	59.6	59.4	69.4	68.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	8.8	..	..	..
Mining and quarrying	5.6	..	..	..
Manufacturing	44.7	..	..	..
Utility services	19.0	..	..	..
Electricity, gas and steam	10.3	..	..	..
Water, sewerage and waste	8.7	..	..	..
Construction	5.0	..	..	..
Trade and transport etc.	48.0	..	..	..
Wholesale and retail trade	18.4	..	..	..
Transportation	28.0	..	..	..
Accommodation, food service	1.6	..	..	..
Information and communication	23.5	..	..	..
Financial and insurance	10.7	..	..	..
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	9.1	..	..	..
Dwellings	68.5	..	..	..
Other business services	21.6	..	..	..
Knowledge-based services	14.8	..	..	..
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	6.7	..	..	..
Public adm., education, health	53.8	..	..	..
Public adm., defence etc.	18.3	..	..	..
Education	22.0	..	..	..
Human health; social work	13.6	..	..	..
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	10.1	..	..	..
Arts and entertainment etc.	6.0	..	..	..
Other service activities	4.1	..	..	..
Households as employers	0.0	..	..	..

www.statbank.dk/nabk10, og nabk19

Table 278 Accumulation account and balance sheets, current prices

	2011	2012	2013
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Fixed assets, gross capital stock, closing balance sheet	10 471.4	10 748.1	10 826.8
Dwellings	4 460.4	4 602.2	4 585.5
Buildings other than dwellings	2 303.9	2 323.8	2 330.4
Other structures and land improvements	1 307.7	1 336.3	1 357.9
Transport equipment	435.3	430.9	426.6
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	1 219.3	1 274.6	1 313.0
ICT equipment	125.3	131.0	136.6
Computer hardware	100.4	103.5	106.3
Telecommunication equipment	24.9	27.5	30.4
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	1 094.0	1 143.6	1 176.4
Cultivated biological resources	7.8	7.8	7.8
Intellectual property products	737.1	772.5	805.7
Research and development	526.4	548.8	569.8
Mineral exploration and evaluation	22.3	22.9	23.0
Computer software and databases	160.3	171.8	183.3
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	28.1	29.0	29.5
Consumption of fixed capital	323.4	333.8	338.0
Dwellings	52.8	56.9	57.7
Buildings other than dwellings	48.8	49.5	50.2
Other structures and land improvements	38.0	37.6	37.1
Transport equipment	31.2	31.3	30.6
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	71.9	73.6	74.5
ICT equipment	14.7	15.5	16.0
Computer hardware	13.3	14.1	14.5
Telecommunication equipment	1.4	1.5	1.6
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	57.2	58.1	58.5
Cultivated biological resources	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intellectual property products	80.7	84.8	87.9
Research and development	45.7	47.6	48.8
Mineral exploration and evaluation	0.8	0.8	0.8
Computer software and databases	29.5	31.4	33.2
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	4.8	5.0	5.1
Fixed assets, net capital stock, closing balance sheet	5 920.4	6 038.6	6 070.9
Dwellings	2 520.9	2 589.6	2 594.5
Buildings other than dwellings	1 342.6	1 353.1	1 355.0
Other structures and land improvements	761.2	761.8	758.2
Transport equipment	258.9	256.1	253.4
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	595.6	617.8	633.0
ICT equipment	64.9	68.9	72.7
Computer hardware	52.6	55.6	58.2
Telecommunication equipment	12.3	13.3	14.5
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	530.7	548.8	560.3
Cultivated biological resources	7.8	7.8	7.8
Intellectual property products	433.4	452.5	469.1
Research and development	319.1	331.5	343.3
Mineral exploration and evaluation	13.6	13.5	13.2
Computer software and databases	83.6	89.9	95.2
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	17.2	17.6	17.5

Table 279 Accumulation account and balance sheets, chained values

	2011	2012	2013
	DKK bill. at 2010-prices, chained values		
Fixed assets, gross capital stock, closing balance sheet	10 056.9	10 148.4	10 194.4
Dwellings	4 286.7	4 334.2	4 335.2
Buildings other than dwellings	2 215.6	2 204.5	2 189.6
Other structures and land improvements	1 225.9	1 252.2	1 278.0
Transport equipment	444.0	434.6	434.1
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	1 154.3	1 171.2	1 185.8
ICT equipment	129.3	134.0	139.5
Computer hardware	103.2	106.1	109.6
Telecommunication equipment	26.1	27.9	29.9
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	1 025.0	1 037.4	1 046.9
Cultivated biological resources	7.8	7.9	7.6
Intellectual property products	722.5	742.7	762.2
Research and development	517.6	527.0	536.9
Mineral exploration and evaluation	21.8	22.4	22.9
Computer software and databases	156.4	166.3	175.3
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	26.7	27.0	27.2
Consumption of fixed capital	316.5	318.4	319.7
Dwellings	51.3	54.0	54.4
Buildings other than dwellings	47.3	47.2	47.5
Other structures and land improvements	36.3	35.6	35.2
Transport equipment	32.4	31.5	31.2
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	70.2	68.4	67.8
ICT equipment	15.3	16.0	16.6
Computer hardware	13.9	14.5	15.0
Telecommunication equipment	1.5	1.5	1.6
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	54.8	52.6	51.4
Cultivated biological resources	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intellectual property products	78.9	81.7	83.7
Research and development	44.7	45.5	46.0
Mineral exploration and evaluation	0.7	0.7	0.7
Computer software and databases	28.9	30.7	32.2
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	4.6	4.7	4.7
Fixed assets, net capital stock, closing balance sheet	5 676.2	5 689.3	5 700.6
Dwellings	2 419.8	2 437.0	2 450.4
Buildings other than dwellings	1 290.6	1 283.4	1 273.4
Other structures and land improvements	715.9	714.4	714.0
Transport equipment	264.3	258.5	258.2
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	560.2	559.9	560.0
ICT equipment	67.3	71.1	75.3
Computer hardware	54.1	57.0	60.1
Telecommunication equipment	13.3	14.1	15.2
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	492.9	489.1	485.5
Cultivated biological resources	7.8	7.9	7.4
Intellectual property products	417.6	427.8	436.9
Research and development	306.5	311.3	316.9
Mineral exploration and evaluation	13.3	13.2	13.1
Computer software and databases	81.4	86.7	90.7
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	16.5	16.5	16.3

Table 280 (page 1 of 2) Supply and use of goods, 2011

SITC	Danish turnover	Imports incl. customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for				
					Inter-mediate consumption	Household consumption	NPISH consumption ¹	Government consumption ¹	Capital formation, stocks
Current prices, DKK mill.									
0	Food and live animals	177 682	55 923	85 518	148 087	98 104	48 217	87	1 680
00	Live animals other than animals of division 03	26 302	255	3 400	23 157	23 241	245		-329
01	Meat and meat preparations	43 094	8 664	29 171	22 587	6 535	15 864		188
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	40 452	4 737	15 827	29 361	21 335	7 898		128
03	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates preparations and preparations thereof	12 137	10 769	13 398	9 509	8 352	881		275
04	Cereals and cereals preparations	20 467	4 721	5 975	19 213	11 591	7 463		158
05	Vegetables and fruit	7 057	9 258	2 909	13 406	5 885	7 320		202
06	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	4 018	1 773	1 885	3 906	2 173	1 655		78
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2 509	4 029	1 103	5 435	1 888	3 503		44
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	13 849	8 318	5 193	16 974	15 259	873		842
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	7 797	3 398	6 656	4 540	1 845	2 515	87	93
1	Beverages and tobacco	10 678	6 716	5 456	11 938	3 918	8 613		-593
11	Beverages	9 612	5 822	4 104	11 330	3 672	7 605		54
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 065	894	1 352	607	246	1 008		-647
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	25 680	16 517	21 747	20 450	21 157	2 964		-3 671
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	7 998	1 957	8 767	1 188	530			658
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	1 598	1 377	597	2 378	2 291	21		66
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	89	302	108	283	279			3
24	Cork and wood	3 155	5 659	815	8 000	5 403	1 370		1 226
25	Pulp and waste paper	53	438	141	350	347			2
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	965	292	787	469	451	15		4
27	Crude fertilizers other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	2 322	1 360	692	2 991	2 661	123		207
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	712	690	3 456	-2 054	3 919	-264		-5 709
29	Crude animals and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	8 787	4 442	6 384	6 846	5 275	1 699		-129
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	137 328	56 280	68 143	125 465	93 525	24 116		7 823
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	391	4 558	125	4 824	4 296	80		449
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	86 640	45 992	58 502	74 130	55 637	11 245		7 248
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	23 788	1 949	3 797	21 940	18 815	2 999		127
35	Electric current	26 509	3 781	5 720	24 569	14 777	9 793		
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4 297	4 174	3 544	4 928	4 593	221		113
41	Animal oils and fats	1 732	1 345	1 818	1 259	1 195	40		23
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	2 300	2 060	1 427	2 932	2 680	174		78
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.	265	770	298	737	718	7		12
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.c	91 572	60 759	85 110	67 221	55 631	7 306	3 718	566
51	Organic chemicals	9 500	5 652	7 911	7 241	7 179	62		
52	Inorganic chemicals	904	2 606	755	2 755	2 704	18		33
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	3 157	3 492	3 232	3 417	3 228	203		-14
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	57 396	22 029	53 030	26 395	17 278	4 902	3 718	497
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations	2 529	4 728	3 540	3 718	1 951	1 795		-29
56	Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	261	1 879	330	1 810	1 771	17		21
57	Plastics in primary forms	808	8 553	1 447	7 913	7 833	4		76
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	5 581	5 866	4 268	7 180	7 060	144		-23
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	11 436	5 954	10 597	6 793	6 627	160		5

6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	84 072	74 253	49 042	109 283	100 744	5 226	588	2 725
61 Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	334	569	336	567	308	133		126
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 036	4 080	1 180	3 936	3 783	116		36
63 Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	8 925	4 569	2 638	10 856	10 015	626		216
64 Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	7 803	10 578	5 079	13 301	12 179	778	588	-244
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	4 440	7 028	4 977	6 492	4 965	1 111		416
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	15 267	7 021	6 396	15 892	14 500	1 115		278
67 Iron and steel	6 074	17 090	7 768	15 396	14 994	5		396
68 Non-ferrous metals	2 527	6 593	2 782	6 338	6 172	11		155
69 Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	37 666	16 725	17 887	36 504	33 828	1 331		1 345

¹ Varer, der indgår i produktionen af tjenesteydelser i offentlig forvaltning og service, er indeholdt i "Forbrug i produktionen". Varer anvendt til offentligt forbrug omfatter hovedsageligt tilskudsordninger, fx til medicin.

Table 280 (page 2 of 2) Supply of goods. 2011

SITC	Danish turnover	Imports incl. customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for				
					Inter-mediate consumption	Household consumption	NPISH consumption	Government consumption ¹	Capital formation, stocks
DKK mill.									
7 Machinery and transport equipment	136 397	156 941	126 397	166 941	94 220	23 663		275	48 783
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	39 747	7 480	21 421	25 807	20 810	82			4 915
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	16 761	14 881	15 141	16 501	6 497	322			9 682
73 Metal working machinery	1 006	1 002	993	1 015	219				797
74 General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	39 795	24 394	30 872	33 316	23 961	164			9 191
75 Office machines; automatic data processing machines	1 334	16 519	5 780	12 073	3 830	809		3	7 431
76 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	6 706	19 182	9 631	16 256	6 237	6 674			3 345
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)	19 907	25 982	16 852	29 036	22 728	3 290			3 019
78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	6 699	33 780	13 002	27 477	5 466	12 181		272	9 558
79 Other transport equipment	4 442	13 721	12 704	5 459	4 471	142			846
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	78 095	85 068	78 863	84 299	44 075	27 938		1 182	11 104
81 Prefabricated buildings, sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	3 409	3 217	2 452	4 174	2 932	679			563
82 Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	13 191	8 469	11 279	10 381	1 928	4 235		185	4 033
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	4	1 453	619	838	239	546			54
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	2 789	27 534	19 947	10 376	1 791	8 171			414
85 Footwear	162	5 947	3 104	3 005	308	2 542		7	149
87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	15 777	10 349	15 469	10 656	7 424	117		17	3 098
88 Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1 162	2 826	1 572	2 417	1 310	956		44	107
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c	41 601	25 274	24 422	42 452	28 143	10 692		929	2 688
9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC	29 559	38 572	828	67 304	64 210	3 035			59
93 Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	29 436		656	28 780	25 703	3 035			42
96 Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender	11	6	1	16					15
97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	113	106	171	48	46				1
98 Bunkering abroad		38 460		38 460	38 460				

Table 281 Gross domestic product by regions and provinces. 2013

	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Annual average real growth 2007-2013	Average real growth 2013
	current prices DKK mio.	current prices DKK 1 000	the whole country = 100	per cent	
Denmark²	1 886 393	336	100	-0.7	-0.5
Region Hovedstaden	728 678	419	125	0.4	0.7
Province København By	340 352	471	140	0.4	-0.3
Province København Omegn	258 709	490	146	1.2	1.6
Province Nordsjælland	119 531	266	79	-1.0	1.4
Province Bornholm	10 085	248	74	-0.7	1.7
Region Sjælland	191 283	234	70	-1.5	-0.2

Province Østsjælland	57 106	240	71	-1.1	1.0
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	134 177	232	69	-1.7	-0.8
Region Syddanmark	361 495	301	90	-0.7	0.0
Province Fyn	126 200	260	77	-1.2	-1.1
Province Syddjylland	235 295	329	98	-0.5	0.6
Region Midtjylland	389 729	306	91	-0.6	-0.5
Province Østjylland	251 762	297	88	-0.2	-0.6
Province Vestjylland	137 967	324	96	-1.2	-0.3
Region Nordjylland	167 772	289	86	-0.9	0.2
Province Nordjylland	167 772	289	86	-0.9	0.2
Outside the regions³	47 437	•	•	-10.7	-18.6

¹ It is not possible to calculate GDP per capita outside the regions. ² Figures for the whole country correspond to earlier figures – National accounts, November version 2011-2013. ³ Activities that cannot be allocated to any region. Primary activities in the North Sea.

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Table 282

Input-output table. 2011

	Input in main groups of industries								Total
	Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	Transport, post and telecommunications	Finance and business activities	Public and personal services	
	DKK mill. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	11 076	62 406	10 086	566	378	15	387	265	85 180
Manufacturing	13 752	99 662	2 073	38 348	23 955	6 608	5 745	10 151	200 293
Electricity, gas and water supply	2 103	14 458	6 258	379	7 248	1 490	3 868	9 650	45 453
Construction	1 722	2 625	4 219	1 811	5 442	3 401	32 748	6 617	58 585
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	6 483	47 676	6 300	24 732	85 012	9 415	19 556	25 430	224 603
Transport, post and telecommunications	360	4 900	1 696	511	15 708	23 187	31 405	16 715	94 481
Finance and business activities	10 314	31 147	9 624	26 280	75 728	19 431	110 950	38 069	321 543
Public and personal services	425	3 222	832	440	4 928	3 370	8 233	21 753	43 202
Total use of domestic products	46 234	266 095	41 088	93 067	218 399	66 916	212 893	128 649	1 073 340
Imports incl. customs duties	15 982	158 923	12 694	35 165	225 657	16 791	34 486	30 864	530 563
Taxes on products, net and VAT	1 266	3 587	796	2 089	11 538	284	18 081	29 390	67 029
Uses at market prices	63 482	428 605	54 578	130 320	455 594	83 990	265 460	188 903	1 670 932
Other taxes linked to production, net.	- 6 875	104	126	28	- 1 659	- 300	16 499	- 3 117	4 807
Compensation of employees	12 502	124 074	9 966	55 858	207 121	46 231	157 985	352 735	966 474
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	75 052	77 571	27 164	17 896	95 138	27 589	210 749	77 853	609 012
Gross output at basic prices	144 161	630 355	91 835	204 102	756 194	157 510	650 693	616 374	3 251 224

	Final demand								Total
	Households consumption						NPISH consumption	Government consumption	
	Beverages, tobacco and clothing	Housing and housh. equipment	Energy and other utilities	Purchase of vehicles	Other goods and services	Balance of tourism				Households consumption total
	DKK mill. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	1 727	0	87	52	1 646	..	3 512	0	330
Manufacturing	26 847	3 365	577	6 463	4 062	..	41 314	0	1 675
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	37 879	53	18	..	37 951	0	0
Construction	0	3 663	0	423	0	..	4 086	0	6 521
Wholesale and retail trade;, hotels, restaurants	59 374	18 390	1 732	43 105	68 872	..	191 472	0	6 194
Transport, post and telecommunications	0	0	0	11 022	14 089	..	25 111	0	3 190
Finance and business activities	0	170 313	883	1 789	76 145	..	249 129	0	16 147
Public and personal services	692	2 512	0	3 134	63 204	..	69 542	29 164	449 952
Total use of domestic products	88 640	198 242	41 158	66 041	228 037	..	622 118	29 164	484 010
Imports incl. custom duties	34 934	10 884	3 773	21 218	19 339	37 321	127 468	0	4 391
Tourism revenues etc.	0	0	0	0	0	-37 711	-37 711	0	0
Taxes on products, net. and VAT	43 543	8 725	31 240	27 671	32 082	0	143 262	0	2 210
Use at market prices	167 117	217 850	76 171	114 930	279 458	-390	855 137	29 164	490 610

	Final demand						Total final demand	Total	
	Gross Fixed capital formation					Change in inventories etc.			
	Machinery and other equipment	Transport equipment	Dwellings and other buildings	Research and dev- elopment	Other gross fixed capital formation				
	DKK mill. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	29	0	101	18	106	9	54 876	58 981	144 161
Manufacturing	20 637	0	17 602	1 667	172	7 273	339 721	430 062	630 355
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	352	170	0	169	7 739	46 381	91 835
Construction	245	124 165	41	147	0	0	10 311	145 517	204 102
Wholesale and retail trade;, hotels, restaurants	13 887	0	583	6 502	1 081	324	311 548	531 591	756 194
Transport, post and telecommunications	703	0	1 307	11 493	3 348	18	17 859	63 029	157 510

National accounts and government finances

Finance and business activities	2 544	8 066	9 946	6 050	9	0	37 259	329 150	650 693
Public and personal services	8	541	15 769	1 426	3 313	0	3 456	573 172	616 374
Total use of domestic products	38 054	132 773	45 700	27 473	8 029	7 792	782 770	2 177 885	3 251 224
Imports incl. custom duties	35 722	1 617	5 071	4 660	1 443	10 256	150 924	341 553	872 116
Tourism revenues etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	37 711	0	0
Taxes on products, net. and VAT	13 196	24 285	126	583	-39	12	-730	182 905	249 934
Use at market prices	86 972	158 675	50 897	32 717	9 433	18 061	970 675	2 702 342	4 373 274

Table 283 Expenditure and revenue of social security funds

	Unemployment insurance funds		Employees' Guarantee Funds		All social security funds	
	2013*	2014*	2013*	2014*	2013*	2014*
Current expenditure	51 805	49 574	1 002	637	52 807	50 211
Consumption expenditure	2 922	2 945	75	106	2 997	3 051
Real interest, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income transfers to households	37 789	35 717	927	531	38 716	36 248
Income transfers to central government	11 094	10 912	-	-	11 094	10 912
Current revenue	54 427	51 933	885	879	55 312	52 812
Interests and dividends, etc.	52	51	-	-	52	51
Compulsory contributions	-	-	731	724	731	724
Voluntary social contributions	14 105	13 640	-	-	14 105	13 640
Transfers from central government	40 270	38 242	-	-	40 270	38 242
Other current transfers	-	-	154	155	154	155
Current surplus (gross saving)	2 622	2 359	-117	242	2 505	2 601
Capital outlays, net	2 489	2 532	-	-	2 489	2 532
Overall surplus (net lending)	133	-173	-117	242	16	69

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Table 284 Regions account. 2013

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Grants from the state	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
All regions	120 226	17 214	5 668	1 217	107 463	87 890	20 119
Region Hovedstaden	38 886	6 748	1 770	12	33 896	27 612	6 353
Region Sjælland	17 469	1 704	835	405	16 195	13 459	3 164
Region Syddanmark	25 720	3 312	1 153	62	23 499	18 753	4 422
Region Midtjylland	25 856	3 918	1 457	697	22 698	18 803	4 287
Region Nordjylland	12 295	1 532	453	41	11 175	9 263	1 893

Anm : Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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¹ Including state refunds.

Table 285 Regions expenditures and financing. 2013

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	All regions
	—DDK mio.—					
Health care, total	36 562	15 880	23 842	23 667	11 118	111 069
Health care system	27 154	12 234	18 767	18 409	8 513	85 077
Medial insurance etc.	6 697	3 006	4 490	4 618	2 157	20 968
Other expenditures	1 997	56	87	172	219	2 531
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	690	552	461	454	172	2 329
Proportion of interests	24	32	37	14	57	164
Social and special education, total	841	743	859	1 247	696	4 386
Social offers and special education	809	709	780	1 195	665	4 158
Other expenditures	16	12	24	32	17	101
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	16	22	43	18	14	113
Proportion of interests	-	0	12	2	-	14
Regional development, total	953	599	567	534	363	3 016
Public transport	499	386	216	301	180	1 582
Cultural services	17	3	6	2	7	35
Industrial development	128	73	112	78	64	455
Education	46	4	20	15	14	99
Environment	126	34	77	48	36	321
Other expenditures	118	78	100	80	57	433
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	18	21	38	10	5	92
Proportion of interests	1	0	-2	0	-	-1
Joint purpose and administration, total	564	280	487	423	175	1 929
Transfers of interests	-34	-33	-35	-14	-57	-173
Current expenditures, gross	38 886	17 469	25 720	25 857	12 295	120 227
Hospitals, capital	1 465	798	1 013	1 422	352	5 050
Social offers and special education, capital	57	21	111	20	100	309
Other capital expenditures	247	16	29	15	2	309
Current- and capital expenditures, gross	40 655	18 304	26 873	27 314	12 749	125 895
Current revenues, hospitals	5 078	738	1 752	1 949	423	9 940
Current revenues, social offers and special education	845	614	842	1 203	730	4 234
Other current revenues	221	84	310	399	229	1 243
Capital revenues	12	405	62	697	41	1 217
Current- and capital expenditures, net	34 499	16 463	23 907	23 066	11 326	109 261
Interest, expenditures	93	96	100	85	65	439
Interest, revenues	59	64	65	70	8	266
State refunds	604	267	408	368	150	1 797
Settlement of VAT, net	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financing	33 929	16 228	23 534	22 713	11 233	107 637
Financing, total	33 929	16 228	23 534	22 713	11 233	107 637
Of which:						
Grants from the state	27 612	13 459	18 753	18 803	9 263	87 890
Municipalities contributions	6 354	3 164	4 423	4 285	1 893	20 119
Raising of loans, net ¹	-154	-308	-211	-267	-55	-995
Financial changes ²	177	-87	569	-108	132	623

Note: The regions raising of loans and financial changes are calculated figures, see note 1 and 2.

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¹ Net raising loans are calculated by the regions balance 2012 and 2013 Purchase of land and buildings incl. VAT.

² The financial changes are calculated as a residual in comparison to the total net expenditures to financing.

Table 286 Regions current- and capital accounts. 2013

	Health	Social services and special education	Regional development	Joint purpose and administration	Interests etc.	Total
	DDK mio.					
Net expenditure, total	104 371	402	2 821	43	-173	107 464
Gross expenditure, total	116 297	4 694	3 031	2 046	-173	125 895
Compensation of employees¹	50 651	3 510	313	1 157	-	55 631
Intermediate consumption	18 453	360	83	342	-	19 238
Food	587	79	2	17	-	685
Fuels and lubricants	1 134	77	3	21	-	1 235
Purchase of land and new buildings incl. VAT	0	0	-	-	-	0
Purchase of land and buildings excl. VAT	57	10	3	0	-	70
Acquisitions	925	14	1	30	-	970
Other consumption goods	15 750	180	74	274	-	16 278
Services etc.	24 332	668	445	902	-	26 347
VAT-exempt services	7 283	133	102	98	-	7 616
Building contractors and craftsmen	4 064	266	26	59	-	4 415
Payments to the state	27	-	17	-	-	44
Payments to municipalities	368	-	-	-	-	368
Payments to regions	4 822	1	-	1	-	4 824
Other services	7 768	268	300	744	-	9 080
Grants and transfers	20 303	12	2 090	2 266	-	24 671
Civil servant pensions	36	-	17	2 204	-	2 257
Other transfers to persons	20 263	17	1	56	-	20 337
Other grants and transfers	4	-5	2 072	6	-	2 077
Financial expenditures	-	6	-	1	-	7
Internal expenditure and revenue	2 558	138	100	-2 622	-173	1
Regarding compensation of employees	430	20	15	230	-	695
Regarding intermediate consumption	969	1	1	1	-	972
Regarding services	3 270	172	112	-448	-85	3 021
Internal revenue	-2 111	-55	-28	-2 405	-88	-4 687
Gross revenue, total	11 926	4 292	210	2 003	-	18 431
Revenue	10 905	4 285	184	256	-	15 630
Rent received	104	16	-	6	-	126
Sales of goods and services	1 171	96	2	32	-	1 301
Payments from the state	677	36	109	1	-	823
Payments from municipalities	1 141	4 034	1	10	-	5 186
Payments from regions	5 337	5	2	5	-	5 349
Other revenue	2 475	98	70	202	-	2 845
Financial revenues²	1 021	7	26	1 747	-	2 801
Financial revenue	0	-	8	0	-	8
Grants from municipalities	14	0	-	0	-	14
State refunds	353	6	-	1 747	-	2 106
Other financial revenue	654	1	18	-	-	673

Note: Current- and capital expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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¹ Income deducted from the Daily Cash Benefits Fund. ² Exclusive state refunds.

Table 287 (page 1 of 2)

Municipalities account. 2013

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
All municipalities	413 603	98 261	20 545	3 890	331 997	249 214	85 158
Region Hovedstaden	129 141	29 021	8 152	1 355	106 917	89 424	18 431
Copenhagen	41 221	8 867	3 621	674	35 301	26 551	9 082
Frederiksberg	6 492	1 404	345	37	5 396	5 350	231
Albertslund	2 639	695	251	73	2 122	1 252	798
Allerød	1 569	335	144	5	1 373	1 469	-129
Ballerup	4 076	952	147	43	3 228	2 700	698
Bornholm	3 324	701	204	43	2 784	1 606	1 016
Brøndby	3 050	724	85	4	2 407	1 504	987
Dragør	849	144	95	2	798	816	-48
Egedal	2 690	623	203	30	2 240	2 193	91
Fredensborg	2 974	655	78	2	2 395	2 222	197
Frederikssund	3 274	768	97	16	2 587	2 142	546
Furesø	2 616	460	100	15	2 241	2 341	67
Gentofte	5 429	1 671	689	27	4 420	5 320	-1 353
Gladsaxe	5 280	1 469	412	83	4 140	3 359	796
Glostrup	1 848	509	43	16	1 366	1 100	307
Gribskov	2 831	618	145	8	2 350	2 043	307
Halsnæs	2 337	422	46	22	1 939	1 355	639
Helsingør	4 829	1 042	120	37	3 870	3 169	825
Herlev	2 165	456	42	20	1 731	1 291	458
Hillerød	3 614	932	98	14	2 766	2 539	306
Hvidovre	3 947	746	165	13	3 353	2 480	922
Høje-Taastrup	3 750	700	184	72	3 162	2 248	1 034
Hørsholm	1 639	318	107	4	1 424	1 840	-465
Ishøj	2 055	556	92	32	1 559	844	764
Lyngby-Taarbæk	3 783	834	202	30	3 121	3 344	-219
Rudersdal	3 871	946	221	9	3 137	3 872	-811
Rødovre	3 170	739	106	7	2 530	1 817	725
Tårnby	2 830	511	83	17	2 385	1 887	582
Vallensbæk	989	224	27	0	792	770	78
Region Sjælland	60 823	14 088	2 713	417	49 031	35 316	13 606
Faxe	2 449	555	148	21	2 021	1 465	591
Greve	3 144	616	165	29	2 664	2 283	360
Guldborgsund	4 700	964	113	17	3 832	2 425	1 402
Holbæk	4 984	1 139	185	51	3 979	2 851	1 164
Kalundborg	3 735	787	127	6	3 069	2 079	969
Køge	4 211	954	331	75	3 513	2 498	887
Lejre	1 783	380	98	5	1 496	1 310	181
Lolland	3 944	748	151	4	3 343	1 781	1 565
Næstved	5 865	1 395	119	29	4 560	3 309	1 282
Odsherred	2 638	626	93	13	2 092	1 476	618
Ringsted	2 554	687	90	16	1 941	1 469	565
Roskilde	6 196	1 633	246	45	4 764	4 276	554
Slagelse	6 037	1 499	373	32	4 879	3 023	1 631
Solrød	1 284	237	66	24	1 089	1 078	56
Sorø	2 226	571	72	13	1 714	1 246	493
Stevns	1 497	341	94	15	1 235	915	326
Vordingborg	3 576	956	242	22	2 840	1 832	962

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

www.statbank.dk/regk31 and regk11

¹ Including state refunds.

Table 287 (page 2 of 2)

Municipalities account. 2013

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
Region Syddanmark	88 021	20 394	3 957	687	70 897	48 761	22 342
Assens	2 916	586	162	27	2 465	1 650	832
Billund	1 790	363	91	47	1 471	1 217	340
Esbjerg	9 212	2 473	281	63	6 957	4 779	2 060
Fanø	242	60	18	0	200	171	19
Fredericia	3 988	1 033	85	14	3 026	2 211	911
Faaborg-Midtfyn	3 680	786	149	20	3 023	2 021	1 037
Haderslev	4 184	958	224	47	3 403	2 270	1 140
Kerteminde	1 721	366	110	38	1 427	1 013	410
Kolding	6 333	1 358	380	39	5 316	3 890	1 353
Langeland	1 119	230	55	18	926	547	395
Middelfart	2 711	734	130	14	2 093	1 575	535
Nordfyns	2 044	384	93	8	1 745	1 162	608
Nyborg	2 272	457	71	31	1 855	1 333	609
Odense	14 006	3 020	684	112	11 558	7 500	3 845
Svendborg	4 538	1 169	181	22	3 528	2 384	1 166
Sønderborg	5 343	1 086	258	23	4 492	3 056	1 494
Tønder	2 889	618	123	16	2 378	1 433	932
Varde	3 478	755	140	15	2 848	2 073	777
Vejen	2 860	551	146	21	2 434	1 544	872
Vejle	7 894	2 372	414	75	5 861	4 391	1 609
Ærø	564	158	44	28	422	252	171
Aabenraa	4 237	877	118	9	3 469	2 289	1 227
Region Midtjylland	91 911	23 819	4 131	1 192	71 031	52 505	20 036
Favrskov	2 987	625	106	16	2 452	1 928	614
Hedensted	2 985	647	101	29	2 410	1 791	715
Herning	6 052	1 496	471	64	4 963	3 382	1 418
Holstebro	4 317	1 256	218	54	3 225	2 275	917
Horsens	6 311	1 551	170	31	4 899	3 314	1 674
Ikast-Brande	2 954	750	101	11	2 294	1 659	696
Lemvig	1 466	324	63	7	1 198	886	332
Norddjurs	2 805	633	97	10	2 259	1 455	835
Odder	1 456	304	39	14	1 177	947	268
Randers	7 118	1 741	165	19	5 523	3 794	1 866
Ringkøbing-Skjern	4 046	937	189	27	3 271	2 319	979
Samsø	337	62	19	2	292	158	120
Silkeborg	5 970	1 319	304	24	4 931	3 819	1 254
Skanderborg	4 025	1 075	162	20	3 092	2 574	603
Skive	3 481	899	191	51	2 722	1 824	949
Struer	1 655	446	35	5	1 239	857	422
Syddjurs	2 901	574	70	70	2 327	1 805	598
Viborg	6 327	1 366	221	72	5 110	3 909	1 401
Aarhus	24 718	7 814	1 409	666	17 647	13 809	4 375
Region Nordjylland	43 707	10 939	1 592	239	34 121	23 208	10 743
Brønderslev	2 739	647	52	4	2 140	1 382	730
Frederikshavn	4 443	828	172	8	3 779	2 490	1 232
Hjørring	4 928	1 087	171	47	3 965	2 620	1 305
Jammerbugt	2 989	823	143	10	2 299	1 539	692
Læsø	184	34	3	5	148	80	70
Mariagerfjord	3 025	713	112	13	2 411	1 673	776
Morsø	1 628	344	146	6	1 424	772	577
Rebild	1 890	438	92	33	1 511	1 107	450
Thisted	3 499	955	104	12	2 636	1 711	924
Vesthimmerlands	3 057	876	62	11	2 232	1 435	884
Aalborg	15 325	4 194	535	90	11 576	8 399	3 103

Table 288 Municipalities current and capital account, net. 2013

Sum of municipalities situated in	Region	Region	Region	Region	Region	All municipalities
	Hovedstaden	Sjælland	Syddanmark	Midtjylland	Nordjylland	
	DKK mio.					
Current item total, net	109 540	51 759	75 112	76 172	36 712	349 295
Children and young people	30 282	13 557	18 325	20 131	9 264	91 559
Primary and lower secondary etc. ¹	15 169	7 930	10 385	11 597	5 358	50 439
Day care and clubs for children and young people	11 099	3 398	5 070	5 758	2 316	27 641
Preventative measures for children and young people with special needs	1 347	672	841	868	431	4 159
Residential care and foster homes etc. ²	2 667	1 557	2 029	1 908	1 159	9 320
Elderly and adult with special needs	20 259	9 202	13 549	13 297	7 384	63 691
Care etc. of elder and handicapped ³	11 847	5 431	8 289	8 291	4 454	38 312
Preventative measures for elder and handicapped	1 329	757	1 142	1 969	1 233	6 430
Residential care to elder and adults with special needs ⁴	5 085	1 998	2 674	1 705	957	12 419
Relief measures, consumer goods, interior design, travel expenses	876	531	723	637	367	3 134
Activity- and gathering offers and protected employment	1 122	485	721	695	373	3 396
Health expenses	8 685	3 987	5 747	5 719	2 554	26 692
Liability services	25 088	13 692	20 976	21 045	9 603	90 404
Other areas	25 226	11 321	16 515	15 980	7 907	76 949
State refunds, total	9 420	5 024	7 485	8 080	3 945	33 954
Capital items total, net	6 796	2 295	3 270	2 939	1 354	16 654
Children and young people	2 785	776	1 071	952	415	5 999
Elder and adults with special needs	570	256	325	345	116	1 612
Other areas	3 441	1 263	1 874	1 642	823	9 043
Interest, expenditures	720	383	561	544	275	2 483
Interest, revenues	847	382	326	266	165	1 986
General and special grants, total ⁵	18 431	13 606	22 342	20 036	10 743	85 158
Settlement of VAT, net	-22	-11	-9	16	-17	-43
Financing	88 336	35 413	48 781	51 289	23 471	247 290
Financed by:						
Taxes	89 424	35 316	48 761	52 505	23 208	249 214
Raising of loans	1 564	1 811	1 659	1 526	687	7 247
Repayments on loans	1 403	1 267	1 553	1 053	448	5 724
Raising of loans, net	161	544	106	473	239	1 523
Financing, total	89 585	35 860	48 867	52 978	23 447	250 737
Financial changes	-1 249	-447	-86	-1 689	24	-3 447
Of which:						
Consumption of liquid assets	843	1 158	890	1 524	1 283	5 698
Other financial changes	-2 092	-1 605	-976	-3 213	-1 259	-9 145

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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¹ Including: After school care, special education, special pedagogical arrangement etc. ² Including: Secured 24-hour care centers for children and young people. ³ Home nursing care and other personal and practical help. ⁴ Senior homes, nursing homes, protected homes and other living arrangements to adults with special needs. ⁵ Including: The municipalities grant to the regions that are not defined by an activity on 0.7 DDK bn.

Table 289 Municipalities current- and capital accounts. 2013

	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.							
Net expenditures, total	7 439	348	12 216	65 896	26 910	217 366	35 773	365 949
Gross expenditures, total	12 989	11 085	15 595	76 412	27 302	251 324	39 440	434 148
Compensation of employees¹	3 523	713	2 966	42 862	4 318	86 264	24 320	164 966
Consumption goods	1 883	3 071	2 246	5 445	337	8 416	1 900	23 298
Foods	37	2	20	435	10	1 830	197	2 531
Fuels and lubricants	541	2 576	922	1 361	28	1 333	299	7 060
Purchase of land and new buildings incl. VAT	83	1	31	16	1	2	1	135
Purchase of land and buildings excl. VAT	504	7	47	330	37	228	34	1 187
Acquisitions	97	134	195	304	34	233	140	1 137
Other consumption goods	621	351	1 031	2 999	227	4 790	1 229	11 248
Services etc.	6 613	7 160	7 850	22 606	22 095	63 798	10 413	140 535
VAT-exempt services	1 057	1 546	736	4 965	746	19 559	1 205	29 814
Building contractors and craftsmen	3 075	1 343	4 905	5 018	216	4 242	886	19 685
Payments to the state	49	13	99	4 944	3	12 068	464	17 640
Payments to municipalities	89	0	17	3 577	96	14 588	64	18 431
Payments to regions	1	0	65	367	20 718	3 732	22	24 905
Other services	2 342	4 258	2 028	3 735	316	9 609	7 772	30 060
Grants and transfers	975	52	2 915	5 061	527	91 551	4 208	105 289
Civil servant pensions etc.	0	47	0	26	-	1	3 860	3 934
Transfers to persons	35	0	3	1 492	514	89 189	145	91 378
Other grants and transfers	940	5	2 912	3 543	13	2 361	203	9 977
Financial expenditures	15	28	7	0	-	5	0	55
Internal expenditure and revenue	-20	61	-389	438	25	1 290	-1 401	4
Regarding compensation of employees	242	123	843	215	24	1 071	-52	2 466
Regarding intermediate consumption	15	143	22	32	1	348	44	605
Regarding services	262	109	503	1 407	61	4 169	-157	6 354
Internal revenue	-539	-314	-1 757	-1 216	-61	-4 298	-1 236	-9 421
Gross revenues, total	5 550	10 737	3 379	10 516	392	33 958	3 667	68 199
Revenues	5 327	10 727	3 313	10 405	323	33 128	3 447	66 670
Rent received	777	-	19	71	7	2 387	37	3 298
Sales of goods and services	862	6 295	1 699	4 462	63	12 244	411	26 036
Payments from the state	126	13	121	408	34	476	284	1 462
Payments from municipalities	87	1	13	3 531	68	14 754	141	18 595
Payments from regions	101	-	6	50	8	391	13	569
Other revenues	3 374	4 418	1 455	1 883	143	2 876	2 561	16 710
Financial revenues²	223	10	66	111	69	830	220	1 529
State refunds	203	1	53	87	67	757	191	1 359
Other financial revenues	20	9	13	24	2	73	29	170

Note: Current- and capital expenditures is exclusive VAT.

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¹ Income deducted from the Daily Cash Benefits Fund. ² Exclusive state refunds.

Table 290 Taxpayers, income and tax

	2012	2013*
	thousand persons	
Taxable population		
Danish population, end of year	5 603	5 627
Of whom subject to assessment	4 966	5 130
	DKK mio.	
Provisional taxes		
+ Total	378 350	389 085
A-tax	336 939	342 011
B-tax	14 244	20 327
Share tax	5 917	3 577
Voluntary payments	15 451	16 637
Section 55 refunds	-233	-266
Compensation for the green check	4 875	5 519
Compensation for senior allowance	1 157	1 280
Underpaid tax from previous years, etc.		
÷ Underpaid tax from previous years	4 924	4 457
+ Retained profits paid	1 704	1 781
Finally assessed incomes		
+ Taxable income (gross)	1 018 725	1 041 977
+ Income tax relief	190 626	188 894
+ Net taxable income	828 099	853 083
Final taxes		
+ Total	359 566	371 353
Central government tax (State tax)	63 551	74 861
Ordinary income tax, lower limit	44 439	57 576
Additional income tax, upper limit	17 781	15 864
Equalization tax	253	286
Healthcare contribution	57 570	50 823
Tax on limited taxation	2 085	1 981
Church tax	5 819	5 930
Municipal tax	203 910	209 858
Corporation tax	3 848	3 979
Share tax	10 915	11 974
Imputed income from owner-occupied dwelling	13 025	13 227
Compensation for senior allowance	-1 157	-1 280
Labour market contributions	73 847	74 829
Compensation for the green check	-4 875	-5 519
Results of final assessment		
Tax overpayment minus underpayment	15 564	15 056
Tax overpayment	22 769	21 894
Tax underpayment	7 205	6 838
Tax overpayment after set-offs minus underpayment after set-offs (incl. interest, etc.)	14 723	15 045
Tax overpayment, etc. for refunding	22 716	21 658
Tax underpayment, etc. for collection	7 993	6 613
For collection with provisional tax	3 751	3 860
For collection separately	4 242	2 753

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Table 291 (page 1 of 2) Local government taxation

Municipal name	Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		Increase
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	
	per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
All Denmark	24.90	24.90	0.88	0.88	221 684	225 797	1.9
Region Hovedstaden	24.16	24.14	0.71	0.71	75 200	76 643	1.9
101 Copenhagen	23.80	23.80	0.80	0.80	21 736	22 281	2.5
147 Frederiksberg	22.80	22.80	0.50	0.50	4 669	4 793	2.7
165 Albertslund	25.10	25.10	0.85	0.85	1 035	1 044	0.8
201 Allerød	24.30	24.30	0.58	0.58	1 286	1 290	0.3
151 Ballerup	25.50	25.50	0.72	0.72	2 091	2 108	0.8
400 Bornholm	26.20	26.20	0.93	0.93	1 500	1 520	1.3
153 Brøndby	24.50	24.50	0.80	0.80	1 277	1 282	0.4
155 Dragør	24.80	24.80	0.61	0.60	702	722	2.8
240 Egedal	25.70	25.70	0.76	0.76	1 995	2 018	1.1
210 Fredensborg	25.30	25.30	0.66	0.64	1 931	1 972	2.2
250 Frederikssund	25.40	25.40	0.96	0.96	1 865	1 893	1.5
190 Furesø	24.80	24.80	0.65	0.65	2 044	2 073	1.4
157 Gentofte	22.80	22.80	0.43	0.43	4 451	4 547	2.2
159 Gladsaxe	24.00	23.90	0.75	0.75	2 779	2 800	0.7
161 Glostrup	23.90	23.70	0.67	0.67	895	899	0.5
270 Gribskov	24.70	24.70	0.92	0.90	1 643	1 704	3.7
260 Halsnæs	25.70	25.70	0.85	0.85	1 194	1 201	0.6
217 Helsingør	25.40	25.40	0.67	0.66	2 652	2 706	2.0
163 Herlev	23.70	23.70	0.77	0.77	1 072	1 083	1.0
219 Hillerød	25.60	25.60	0.69	0.69	2 234	2 282	2.2
167 Hvidovre	25.50	25.50	0.72	0.72	2 094	2 151	2.7
169 Høje-Taastrup	24.70	24.70	0.85	0.85	1 887	1 899	0.6
223 Hørsholm	23.20	23.20	0.62	0.62	1 510	1 527	1.1
183 Ishøj	25.00	25.00	0.90	0.90	754	758	0.4
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	23.70	23.70	0.62	0.61	2 824	2 926	3.6
230 Rudersdal	22.50	22.50	0.56	0.56	3 172	3 272	3.1
175 Rødovre	25.70	25.70	0.72	0.72	1 548	1 568	1.3
185 Tårnby	23.50	23.30	0.61	0.61	1 641	1 648	0.4
187 Vallensbæk	25.10	25.10	0.68	0.68	719	678	-5.7
Region Sjælland	25.29	25.29	0.97	0.97	31 995	32 424	1.3
320 Faxe	26.10	26.10	1.08	1.08	1 355	1 373	1.3
253 Greve	23.90	23.90	0.73	0.73	2 070	2 092	1.1
376 Guldborgsund	25.80	25.80	1.16	1.16	2 215	2 246	1.4
316 Holbæk	25.10	25.10	0.96	0.96	2 652	2 698	1.7
326 Kalundborg	25.00	25.00	1.01	1.01	1 818	1 831	0.7
259 Køge	24.90	24.90	0.87	0.87	2 275	2 314	1.7
350 Lejre	25.30	25.30	1.06	1.06	1 168	1 197	2.5
360 Lolland	26.70	26.70	1.23	1.23	1 641	1 653	0.7
370 Næstved	25.00	25.00	0.98	0.98	3 048	3 080	1.1
306 Odsherred	26.60	26.60	0.98	0.98	1 249	1 273	1.9
329 Ringsted	26.70	26.70	0.97	0.97	1 341	1 358	1.3
265 Roskilde	25.20	25.20	0.84	0.84	3 777	3 853	2.0
330 Slagelse	24.70	24.70	0.96	0.96	2 785	2 798	0.5
269 Solrød	24.60	24.60	0.82	0.82	945	962	1.7
340 Sorø	26.40	26.40	0.95	0.95	1 167	1 190	2.0
336 Stevns	25.00	25.00	1.10	1.10	838	850	1.4
390 Vordingborg	25.20	25.20	1.02	1.02	1 651	1 656	0.3
Region Syddanmark	25.30	25.29	0.92	0.92	44 942	45 687	1.7
420 Assens	26.10	26.10	0.95	0.95	1 536	1 566	1.9
530 Billund	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	1 003	1 025	2.2
561 Esbjerg	25.40	25.40	0.81	0.81	4 488	4 574	1.9

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Table 291 (page 2 of 2) Local government taxation

	Municipal name	Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		Increase
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	
		per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
563	Fanø	24.30	24.30	1.14	1.14	129	133	2.7
607	Fredericia	25.50	25.50	0.88	0.88	1 989	2 013	1.2
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	26.10	26.10	1.05	1.05	1 913	1 931	0.9
510	Haderslev	26.50	26.30	0.95	0.95	2 133	2 145	0.6
440	Kerteminde	26.20	26.20	0.99	0.99	920	916	-0.5
621	Kolding	25.00	25.00	0.94	0.94	3 481	3 539	1.7
482	Langeland	27.80	27.80	1.15	1.14	491	498	1.5
410	Middelfart	25.80	25.80	0.95	0.95	1 499	1 536	2.5
480	Nordfyns	26.10	26.00	1.04	1.04	1 081	1 086	0.5
450	Nyborg	26.40	26.40	1.14	1.14	1 220	1 236	1.3
461	Odense	24.50	24.50	0.68	0.68	6 903	7 012	1.6
479	Svendborg	26.80	26.80	1.06	1.05	2 228	2 289	2.7
540	Sønderborg	25.70	25.70	0.93	0.93	2 896	2 967	2.5
550	Tønder	25.30	25.30	1.20	1.18	1 342	1 336	-0.5
573	Varde	25.10	25.10	1.02	1.01	1 848	1 892	2.4
575	Vejen	25.20	25.20	1.06	1.06	1 486	1 524	2.5
630	Vejle	23.40	23.40	0.90	0.90	3 954	4 040	2.2
492	Ærø	26.10	26.10	1.09	1.08	236	240	1.9
580	Aabenraa	25.40	25.60	0.95	0.95	2 166	2 189	1.0
	Region Midtjylland	25.11	25.14	0.92	0.92	47 947	49 002	2.2
710	Favrskov	25.70	25.70	1.02	1.02	1 833	1 876	2.4
766	Hedensted	25.40	25.40	1.02	0.98	1 722	1 753	1.8
657	Herning	24.90	24.90	0.99	0.99	3 167	3 248	2.6
661	Holstebro	25.30	25.30	1.08	1.08	2 152	2 207	2.6
615	Horsens	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	3 076	3 164	2.9
756	Ikast-Brande	25.10	25.60	1.00	1.00	1 461	1 511	3.4
665	Lemvig	25.20	25.20	1.27	1.27	800	804	0.5
707	Norddjurs	25.10	25.10	1.00	1.00	1 324	1 342	1.4
727	Odder	25.10	25.10	1.00	1.00	835	849	1.8
730	Randers	25.60	25.60	0.89	0.89	3 550	3 605	1.6
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern	24.70	25.00	1.05	1.05	2 113	2 176	3.0
741	Samsø	26.00	26.00	1.45	1.40	143	147	2.8
740	Silkeborg	25.50	25.50	0.95	0.95	3 467	3 521	1.6
746	Skanderborg	25.70	25.70	0.86	0.86	2 387	2 454	2.8
779	Skive	25.50	25.50	1.00	1.00	1 732	1 753	1.2
671	Struer	24.90	24.90	1.20	1.20	808	811	0.5
706	Syddjurs	25.70	25.90	1.00	1.00	1 580	1 631	3.2
791	Viborg	25.80	25.70	0.93	0.93	3 619	3 653	0.9
751	Aarhus	24.40	24.40	0.75	0.75	12 179	12 497	2.6
	Region Nordjylland	25.76	25.79	1.10	1.10	21 600	22 041	2.0
810	Brønderslev	26.90	26.90	1.10	1.10	1 317	1 343	2.0
813	Frederikshavn	26.20	26.20	1.03	1.03	2 329	2 361	1.4
860	Hjørring	25.60	25.90	1.19	1.19	2 394	2 469	3.1
849	Jammerbugt	25.70	25.70	1.20	1.20	1 396	1 444	3.5
825	Læsø	25.80	25.80	1.30	1.30	69	70	0.4
846	Mariagerfjord	25.90	25.90	1.15	1.15	1 576	1 591	0.9
773	Morsø	25.80	25.80	1.20	1.20	761	773	1.6
840	Rebild	25.10	25.10	1.20	1.20	1 068	1 101	3.2
787	Thisted	25.50	25.50	1.28	1.28	1 621	1 624	0.2
820	Vesthimmerland	27.00	27.00	1.18	1.18	1 380	1 408	2.0
851	Aalborg	25.40	25.40	0.98	0.98	7 689	7 859	2.2

Table 292 Taxation of corporations. 2013

	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.
All industries	39 191	1 155	19 537	6 096	3 840	44 016	62 568	51 267
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	458	14	308	114	122	397	888	525
Mining and quarrying	21	1	24	9	23	4 397	68	4 407
Manufacturing	1 721	59	1 623	573	662	14 484	4 006	15 115
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	115	4	114	41	73	815	302	860
Textiles and leather products	83	2	86	33	20	52	189	88
Wood and paper products and printing	181	5	122	38	28	180	331	224
Oil refinery etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of chemicals	25	1	26	10	32	473	83	484
Pharmaceuticals	10	0	8	3	12	4 703	30	4 707
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	102	3	126	44	73	1 150	301	1 198
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	376	15	379	128	112	547	867	691
Manufacture of electronic components	76	3	87	34	41	723	204	760
Electrical equipment	70	2	73	24	32	241	175	267
Manufacture of machinery	206	7	264	99	149	2 508	619	2 614
Transport equipment	40	2	28	11	26	134	94	147
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	437	15	310	106	64	2 957	811	3 077
Electricity, gas and steam supply	129	2	24	8	14	241	167	251
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	60	2	54	18	16	81	130	101
Construction	4 058	137	2 192	640	226	687	6 476	1 465
Wholesale and retail trade	5 678	189	4 199	1 409	981	5 250	10 858	6 848
Transportation	891	29	558	182	158	3 574	1 607	3 785
Accommodation and food service activities	754	23	357	102	58	399	1 169	524
Information and communication	2 420	76	1 306	387	254	2 450	3 980	2 912
Publishing, television and radio broadcasting	435	13	217	72	75	522	727	607
Telecommunications	38	1	30	10	13	1 326	81	1 338
IT and information service activities	1 947	62	1 059	305	166	601	3 172	968
Financial and insurance	6 100	148	2 259	718	549	7 549	8 908	8 416
Real estate activities	3 083	93	1 369	414	189	840	4 641	1 347
Knowledge-based services	4 751	148	2 317	699	295	919	7 363	1 766
Consultancy etc.	3 675	113	1 786	540	231	687	5 692	1 340
Scientific research and development	72	2	36	12	11	61	119	75
Advertising and other business services	1 004	33	495	147	53	171	1 552	351
Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services	1 605	47	738	225	126	1 130	2 469	1 402
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	16	0	7	2	1	142	24	144
Education	255	8	92	27	7	20	354	56
Human health and social work	1 037	42	878	241	35	61	1 950	344
Human health activities	927	38	796	215	31	47	1 754	300
Residential care	110	4	82	26	4	14	196	44
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	285	7	108	29	17	833	410	869
Other service activities	647	18	201	57	46	382	894	457
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0	-	-	-	-	1	0
Activity not stated	5 221	112	923	243	61	180	6 205	534

Note: Size of tax levied including all supplements, reductions and allowances.

www.statbank.dk/selsk1, selsk2 and selsk3

Table 293 Customs and excise duties

	2012	2013	2014
	DKK mio.		
Customs and import duties	3 017	2 889	2 962
Value added tax	177 392	181 186	174 559
Duty on wage and salary costs	5 864	6 369	6 707
Duties on motor vehicles	24 898	27 400	28 036
Weight duty	10 042	10 886	10 592
Registration duty	13 125	14 914	15 865
Duty on third-party liability insurance	1 731	1 600	1 579
Taxes on energy products	40 350	41 410	39 586
Petrol	7 457	7 241	7 281
Certain petroleum products	9 098	9 266	9 326
Electricity	11 155	10 938	11 668
Coal	2 473	3 045	2 697
Natural gas	4 005	4 908	4 211
CO ₂	5 676	5 785	3 621
Nitrogen oxides	443	875	742
Sulphur	43	52	40
Pollution taxes	2 055	2 151	1 644
Certain retail containers	1 008	1 017	667
Insecticides, herbicides, etc.	551	659	443
Waste	166	155	172
CFC	69	81	73
Chlorinated solvents	0	0	0
Nickel/cadmium batteries	1	3	2
Effluent charges	179	147	201
Nitrogen	13	22	15
PVC and phthalates	20	18	19
Mineral phosphorus	48	49	52
Duties on spirits, wine and beer	3 658	3 791	3 800
Spirits	1 065	1 103	1 152
Wine	1 520	1 674	1 682
Beer	1 035	980	932
Surcharge on alcoholic soft drinks	38	34	34
Duties on non-alcoholic beverages	786	684	272
Coffee	278	272	259
Tea	9	8	8
Mineral water	499	404	5
Duties on chocolate, sugar confection., etc.	2 306	2 532	2 550
Chocolate, sugar confectionary	2 032	2 239	2 249
Ice-cream	274	293	301
Saturated fat	1 243	89	•
Duties on tobacco	8 780	8 447	7 138
Cigarettes, smoking tobacco, etc.	8 688	8 366	7 049
Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos	54	46	50
Cigarette paper	38	35	39
Other duties	2 735	2 649	2 781
Electric bulbs, etc.	116	95	96
Raw materials	138	134	134
Piped water	1 503	1 584	1 503
Insurance of pleasure boats	106	125	132
Casinos	196	194	186
Slot machines	662	556	586
Other duties	14	-39	144
Customs and excise duties, total	273 081	279 597	270 035
European Union	-2 247	-2 167	-2 221

Table 294 Public sector, 2013

	General government sector	Public quasi corporations	Public corporations	The public sector
DKK mio.				
Production account				
Output	548 528	18 177	137 630	704 335
Intermediate consumption	178 153	9 293	75 567	263 013
Gross value added	370 375	8 884	62 063	441 322
Consumption of fixed capital	57 305	1 314	22 492	81 111
Net value added	313 070	7 570	39 571	360 211
Generation of income account				
Gross value added	370 375	8 884	62 063	441 322
Taxes less subsidies on production	-3 615	114	-862	-4 363
Taxes on production	2 992	109	..	3 101
Production subsidies	6 607	4	862	7 474
GDP at factor cost	373 990	8 770	62 925	445 685
Compensation of employees	316 685	2 982	25 546	345 212
Gross operating surplus	57 305	5 788	37 379	100 473
Consumption of fixed capital	57 305	1 314	22 492	81 111
Net operating surplus	0	4 474	14 887	19 362
Allocation of primary income account				
Gross operating surplus	57 305	5 788	37 379	100 473
Interest and dividends	38 019	0	17 084	55 103
Taxes on production and imports	316 061	..	..	316 061
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	577 331	..	..	577 331
Actual contributions to social benefits	16 273	..	6 326	22 599
Imputed contributions to social benefits	4 646	..	..	4 646
International cooperation	1 343	0	..	1 343
Other current transfers	20 754	128	..	20 882
Gross primary income	1031 733	5 917	60 789	1098 439
Interest and dividends	32 764	1 762	16 836	51 363
Subsidies	41 126	219	..	41 344
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	..	..	5 159	5 159
Social contributions	342 262	5	7 401	349 668
International cooperation	39 985	0	..	39 985
Other current transfers	18 866	88	..	18 953
Gross total expenditure	475 002	2 073	29 396	506 471
Gross disposable income	556 731	3 843	31 393	591 968
Consumption of fixed capital	57 305	1 314	22 492	81 111
Net disposable income	499 426	2 529	8 901	510 856
Redistribution of income account				
Gross disposable income	556 731	3 843	31 393	591 968
Adj. for the change in net equity of households and pension funds, consumption expenditure	503 966	..	..	503 966
Change in households net worth	..	..	-904	-904
Gross saving	52 765	3 843	32 298	88 906
Consumption of fixed capital	57 305	1 314	22 492	81 111
Net saving	-4 540	2 529	9 806	7 795
Capital account				
Gross saving	52 765	3 843	32 298	88 906
Capital taxes	3 940	..	..	3 940
Other capital transfers	-2 109	6	..	-2 103
Total gross saving and capital transfers	54 596	3 849	32 298	90 743
Gross fixed capital formation	51 082	3 994	22 856	77 931
Changes in stocks	19 376	..	..	19 376
Acquisitions of land and rights, net	..	..	0	0
Investment subsidies	-2 185	-713	61	-2 838
Other capital transfers	6 344	17	0	6 361
Of which, public sub-sector
Net lending/borrowing	-20 021	552	9 381	-10 088

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Table 295

Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2012*	2013*	2014*
	DKK mio.		
Current outlays, total	993 420	1 002 089	1 017 353
Compensation of employees	314 276	316 685	323 848
Intermediate consumption	178 023	178 153	181 612
Other taxes on production	2 990	2 992	3 012
Social benefits in kind	29 972	29 254	29 556
Real interest, etc.	34 298	32 767	29 852
Subsidies	40 905	41 126	42 556
Other current transfers	392 955	401 112	406 916
Current revenue, total	1 028 309	1 054 851	1 120 477
Sales of goods and services	54 507	54 440	55 824
Own account research and development	18 420	19 376	19 968
Other subsidies on production	6 643	6 607	6 414
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	43 839	38 018	32 308
Taxes on production and import	309 450	316 061	318 802
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	551 736	577 331	647 360
Social security contributions	22 986	20 919	20 269
Other current transfers	20 727	22 097	19 532
Capital outlays, total	104 423	74 616	81 378
Non-financial capital accumulation	70 152	68 272	73 193
Capital transfers	34 271	6 344	8 185
Capital revenue, total	1 093	1 831	2 196
Capital taxes	4 042	3 940	3 882
Other capital transfers	-2 949	-2 109	-1 686
Current surplus (gross saving)	34 889	52 762	103 124
Overall surplus (net lending)	-68 442	-20 023	23 943

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Table 296 Expenditure and revenue of general government by sub-sector. 2014*

	Central government	Social security funds	Local government	General government ¹
	DKK mio.			
Current outlays, total	774 936	50 220	671 310	1 017 353
Compensation of employees	87 537	2 250	234 062	323 848
Intermediate consumption	62 957	809	117 845	181 612
Other taxes on production	866	1	2 145	3 012
Social benefits in kind	348	-	29 208	29 556
Real interest, etc.	27 347	-	2 505	29 852
Subsidies	24 919	-	17 637	42 556
Other current transfers	570 962	47 160	267 908	406 916
Current revenue, total	845 017	52 821	701 753	1 120 477
Sales of goods and services	24 336	9	31 479	55 824
Own account research and development	18 131	-	1 837	19 968
Other subsidies on production	103	-	6 311	6 414
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	29 439	51	2 818	32 308
Taxes on production and import	291 646	-	27 156	318 802
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	432 996	-	214 364	647 360
Social security contributions	4 166	14 364	1 739	20 269
Other current transfers	44 199	38 397	416 050	19 532
Capital outlays, total	47 173	2 532	32 042	81 378
Non-financial capital accumulation	42 183	7	31 003	73 193
Capital transfers	4 990	2 525	1 039	8 185
Capital revenue, total	2 177	-	388	2 196
Capital taxes	3 882	-	-	3 882
Other capital transfers	-1 705	-	388	-1 686
Current surplus (gross saving)	70 081	2 601	30 442	103 124
Overall surplus (net lending)	25 085	69	-1 212	23 943

¹ Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general government transfers.

Table 297

Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2012*	2013*	2014*
	DKK mio.		
Central government			
Current outlays	791 016	762 844	774 936
Capital outlays	41 515	42 556	47 173
Current revenue	762 897	781 150	845 017
Capital revenue	1 027	1 807	2 177
Current surplus	-28 119	18 306	70 081
Overall surplus	-68 606	-22 442	25 085
Social security funds			
Current outlays	57 518	52 816	50 220
Capital outlays	31 001	2 488	2 532
Current revenue	88 960	55 320	52 821
Capital revenue	-	-	-
Current surplus	31 442	2 504	2 601
Overall surplus	441	16	69
Local governments, total¹			
Current outlays	648 631	657 527	671 310
Capital outlays	32 081	29 885	32 042
Current revenue	680 197	689 479	701 753
Capital revenue	239	335	388
Current surplus	31 565	31 951	30 442
Overall surplus	-277	2 402	-1 212
Of which:			
Counties			
Current outlays	120 436	121 464	124 901
Capital outlays	11 204	9 900	11 242
Current revenue	129 360	130 601	130 554
Capital revenue	49	99	19
Current surplus	8 924	9 138	5 653
Overall surplus	-2 232	-663	5 570
Municipalities			
Current outlays	553 111	560 895	570 348
Capital outlays	20 877	19 993	20 827
Current revenue	575 753	583 709	595 137
Capital revenue	190	244	396
Current surplus	22 642	22 814	24 789
Overall surplus	1 955	3 065	4 358

¹ Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general-government transfers.

Table 298 Expenditure of general government sector by type of transaction

	2012*	2013*	2014*
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	1 097 843	1 076 706	1 098 731
Current expenditure, total	993 420	1 002 089	1 017 353
Compensation of employees	314 276	316 685	323 848
Intermediate consumption	178 023	178 153	181 612
Other taxes on production	2 990	2 992	3 012
Social benefits in kind	29 972	29 254	29 556
Real interest, etc	34 298	32 767	29 852
Subsidies	40 905	41 126	42 556
Current transfers, total	392 955	401 112	406 916
To other public sub-sectors	0	0	0
To households	334 497	342 262	347 770
To NPIHs ¹	21 070	18 866	22 573
To the rest of the world (a-d)	37 388	39 985	36 574
a. Faroe Islands, net	772	828	771
b. Greenland, net	4 123	4 123	4 148
c. EU institutions	18 243	19 487	16 495
d. To others	14 250	15 547	15 159
Capital expenses, total	104 423	74 616	81 378
Capital accumulation, total	70 152	68 272	73 193
Gross fixed capital formation, buildings and installations, net	53 562	51 082	55 390
Gross fixed capital formation, research and development	18 420	19 376	19 968
Change in stocks	0	0	0
Net acquisition of land and rights	-1 829	-2 185	-2 165
Capital transfers, total	34 271	6 344	8 185
Other investment grants and capital transfers	34 271	6 344	8 185
To businesses	2 154	2 396	2 737
To other public sub-sectors	0	0	0
To other domestic sectors	32 039	3 883	5 362
To the rest of the world (a-d)	78	65	86
a. Faroe Islands, net	-15	0	0
b. Greenland, net	8	3	3
c. EU institutions	0	0	0
d. To others	84	62	83

¹ To non-profit institutions focused on households (NPIH).

Table 299 Revenue of general government sector, by type of transaction

	2012*	2013*	2014*
	DKK mio.		
Current plus capital revenue, total	1 029 401	1 056 682	1 122 673
Current revenue, total	1 028 309	1 054 851	1 120 477
Sales of goods and services	54 507	54 440	55 824
Own account research and development	18 420	19 376	19 968
Other subsidies on production	6 643	6 607	6 414
Withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations	1 410	1 316	998
Interest and dividends	24 457	24 260	21 682
Rent, etc.	17 972	12 442	9 628
Taxes on production and imports	309 450	316 061	318 802
Current taxes on income and wealth	551 736	577 331	647 360
Compulsory contributions to social security schemes	1 824	1 618	1 451
Voluntary social contributions	16 320	14 655	14 299
Imputed social contributions	4 842	4 646	4 519
Other current transfers	20 727	22 097	19 532
From other public sub-sectors	0	0	0
From other domestic sectors	19 215	20 754	18 386
From the rest of the world	1 512	1 343	1 146
EU institutions	1 289	1 109	869
Rest of the world, others	223	234	277
Capital revenue, total	1 093	1 831	2 196
Capital taxes	4 042	3 940	3 882
Other capital transfers	-2 949	-2 109	-1 686
From other public sub-sectors	0	0	0
From other domestic sectors	-3 124	-2 561	-2 050
From the rest of the world	175	452	364
EU institutions	173	451	363
Rest of the world, others	1	1	1
Current surplus (gross saving)	34 889	52 762	103 124
Overall surplus (net lending/borrowing)¹	-68 442	-20 023	23 943

¹ Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

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Table 300 Consumption expenditure of general government sector

	2012*	2013*	2014*
	DKK mio.		
Final consumption expenditure (1+2+3+4)	502 010	503 966	513 441
Individual public consumption	351 185	354 999	364 206
General government final consumption	150 825	148 967	149 235
1. Production	544 964	548 528	559 677
Compensation of employees	314 276	316 685	323 848
Consumption of fixed capital	56 318	57 305	57 619
Intermediate consumption	178 023	178 153	181 612
Other taxes on production, net	2 990	2 992	3 012
Other subsidies on production, net	-6 643	-6 607	-6 414
2. Social benefits in kind	29 972	29 254	29 556
3. Sales of goods and services	-54 507	-54 440	-55 824
4. Own account research and development	-18 420	-19 376	-19 968

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Table 301 Expenditure of general government sector by function

Expenditure	2012	2013	2014
	DKK mio.		
Total	1 097 843	1 076 706	1 098 731
1. General public services	173 784	146 693	146 471
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	31 942	32 585	29 482
1.2 Foreign economic aid	18 065	19 754	18 825
1.3 General services	8 190	8 301	9 074
1.4 Basic research and R&D general public services	32 013	33 800	35 191
1.5 General public services n.e.c.	47 525	17 791	22 306
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers of a general character between different levels of government	36 048	34 461	31 593
2. Defence	26 582	25 301	22 925
2.1 Military defence etc.	25 737	24 462	22 033
2.2 Civil defence	845	840	892
3. Public order and safety	19 313	19 546	20 161
3.1 Police services	10 041	10 524	10 706
3.2 Fire protection services	1 846	1 865	1 864
3.3 Law courts	3 736	3 321	3 408
3.4 Prisons	3 357	3 497	3 803
3.5 Public order and safety n.e.c.	334	340	380
4. Economic affairs	69 028	67 340	69 890
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	14 874	13 427	13 276
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3 911	4 277	2 848
4.3 Fuel and energy	5 178	5 872	7 927
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	104	189	206
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	42 515	41 495	43 250
4.6 R&D Economic affairs	1 802	1 748	2 150
4.7 Economic affairs n.e.c.	644	333	235
5. Environmental protection	7 618	8 042	9 368
5.1 Waste management	657	681	720
5.2 Wastewater management	130	136	146
5.3 Pollution abatement	1 138	1 129	1 295
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	2 812	2 969	4 069
5.5 R&D Environmental protection	771	780	752
5.6 Environmental protection n.e.c.	2 110	2 347	2 386
6. Housing and community amenities	5 340	5 391	5 814
6.1 Housing development	5 007	5 142	5 613
6.2 Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	333	249	201
7. Health	163 994	164 512	170 034
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	12 675	11 503	11 800
7.2 Outpatient services	23 315	22 977	23 214
7.3 Hospital services	115 767	116 886	120 911
7.4 Public health services	2 144	2 740	3 107
7.5 R&D Health	3 434	3 854	3 921
7.6 Health n.e.c.	6 658	6 553	7 081
8. Recreation, culture and religion	34 769	34 443	35 641
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	7 634	7 674	7 607
8.2 Cultural services	17 855	17 027	18 631
8.3 Religious and other community services	8 678	8 942	8 796
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	603	800	608
9. Education	132 231	132 425	141 002
9.1 Primary education	61 263	60 342	62 610
9.2 Youth-level education	34 378	35 523	37 116
9.3 Higher education	29 627	30 428	34 486
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	2 787	2 607	2 923
9.5 Education n.e.c.	4 175	3 524	3 868
10. Social protection	465 184	473 012	477 425
10.1 Sickness and disability	98 209	97 336	96 564
10.2 Old age	151 013	157 025	163 538
10.3 Family and children	93 221	95 348	94 189
10.4 Unemployment	65 352	63 271	59 945
10.5 Housing	13 226	13 320	13 889
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	32 899	36 140	37 773
10.7 Social protection n.e.c.	11 265	10 572	11 527

Table 302 Expenditure of general government and its subsectors by function. 2014

Expenditure	Counties	Municipalities	Social security funds	Central government	Transfers within general gov. sector	General government sector
Total	136 143	591 175	52 752	822 109	503 448	1 098 731
1. General public services	1 184	46 867	263	232 484	134 326	146 471
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, ext. affairs	73	832	-	28 578	0	29 482
1.2 Foreign economic aid	-	-	-	18 825	0	18 825
1.3 General services	-	2 887	-	6 192	5	9 074
1.4 Basic research and R & D general public services	0	268	-	34 994	71	35 191
1.5 General public services n.e.c	648	19 955	262	2 229	788	22 306
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers between diff. levels of govern.	464	22 924	1	141 665	133 461	31 593
2. Defence	-	288	-	22 646	10	22 925
2.1 Military defence etc.	-	-	-	22 033	0	22 033
2.2 Civil defence	-	288	-	614	10	892
3. Public order and safety	-	1 969	-	18 312	120	20 161
3.1 Police services	-	105	-	10 706	105	10 706
3.2 Fire protection services	-	1 864	-	-	0	1 864
3.3 Law courts	-	-	-	3 423	15	3 408
3.4 Prisons	-	-	-	3 803	0	3 803
3.5 Public order and safety n.e.c	-	-	-	380	0	380
4. Economic affairs	2 624	21 984	-	50 469	5 186	69 890
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	751	2 510	-	14 914	4 899	13 276
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-	-	-	2 848	0	2 848
4.3 Fuel and energy	-	180	-	7 747	0	7 927
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	10	48	-	148	0	206
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	1 651	19 240	-	22 645	286	43 250
4.6 R & D Economic affairs	-	0	-	2 150	0	2 150
4.7 Economic affairs n.e.c	212	6	-	16	0	235
5. Environmental protection	568	4 167	-	4 707	74	9 368
5.1 Waste management	-	293	-	428	0	720
5.2 Wastewater management	-	146	-	0	0	146
5.3 Pollution abatement	410	38	-	887	39	1 295
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	158	1 595	-	2 348	33	4 069
5.5 R&D Environmental protection	-	0	-	752	0	752
5.6 Environmental protection n.e.c	-	2 095	-	292	2	2 386
6. Housing and community amenities	-	2 588	-	3 657	432	5 814
6.1 Housing development	-	2 557	-	3 448	393	5 613
6.2 Housing and community amenities n.e.c	-	31	-	209	39	201
7. Health	124 362	44 036	-	91 696	90 060	170 034
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	6 393	5 466	-	313	372	11 800
7.2 Outpatient services	13 659	9 185	-	396	25	23 214
7.3 Hospital services	94 144	27 109	-	613	955	120 911
7.4 Public health services	810	2 123	-	1 774	1 600	3 107
7.5 R & D Health	3 450	0	-	547	76	3 921
7.6 Health n.e.c	5 906	153	-	88 054	87 032	7 081
8. Recreation, culture and religion	42	15 920	-	20 260	581	35 641
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	-	6 659	-	947	0	7 607
8.2 Cultural services	42	9 007	-	10 143	562	18 631
8.3 Religious and other community services	-	234	-	8 562	0	8 796
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c	-	19	-	608	19	608
9. Education	129	61 824	-	84 428	5 379	141 002
9.1 Primary education	0	57 224	-	9 907	4 522	62 610
9.2 Youth-level education	43	1 295	-	35 952	174	37 116
9.3 Higher education	0	102	-	34 461	77	34 486
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	-	1 374	-	2 137	588	2 923
9.5 Education etc.	86	1 829	-	1 971	18	3 868
10. Social protection	7 234	391 533	52 489	293 451	267 282	477 425
10.1 Sickness and disability	3 042	94 472	-	34 725	35 675	96 564
10.2 Old age	2 304	137 017	-	146 234	122 016	163 538
10.3 Family and children	1 246	78 980	-	28 357	14 393	94 189
10.4 Unemployment	11	30 120	51 832	56 107	78 124	59 945
10.5 Housing	-	13 865	-	9 643	9 619	13 889
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	346	28 457	531	15 742	7 303	37 773
10.7 Social protection n.e.c	285	8 623	126	2 644	150	11 527

Table 303

Subsidies

	2013*	2014*
	DKK mio.	
I. Subsidies financed by Denmark, total	41 126	42 556
II. EU-schemes, total	7 953	7 827
II.1 EUs share of EU-schemes, total	7 360	7 250
II.2 Danish share of EU-schemes, total	592	577
III. Danish schemes, total	40 533	41 980
Subsidies, total	48 486	49 807
1. Subsidies on products, total	14 857	16 671
1.1 EU-schemes, total	22	126
1.1.1 Subsidies on export	1	0
1.1.2 Subsidies for low-fat milk, etc.	21	125
1.1.3 Other EU-schemes, subsidies on products	-	-
1.2 Danish schemes, total	14 836	16 545
1.2.1 Municipal housing for retired people, etc.	64	75
1.2.2 Refuse disposal and incineration	261	281
1.2.3 Train operator subsidy	4 104	4 410
1.2.4 Other municipal busservice and transport	3 171	3 167
1.2.5 Reduction of rates in public transport	215	247
1.2.6 Municipal properties	586	602
1.2.7 Public subsidies for regional theatres	194	205
1.2.8 Subsidies for magazines and periodicals	412	399
1.2.9 Subsidies for cultural purposes	433	261
1.2.10 Collecting schemes for tires and batteries	26	81
1.2.11 Subsidies on production of electricity	51	-
1.2.12 Subsidies for renewable energy (PSO)	5 117	6 612
1.2.13 Other subsidies on products n.e.c.	203	205
2. Other subsidies on production, total	33 628	33 136
2.1 EU-schemes, total	7 931	7 701
2.1.1 Single farm payment	6 655	6 329
2.1.2 Environmental subsidies	136	230
2.1.3 Subsidies on different agricultural products	86	89
2.1.4 Subsidies for agricultural arrangements	453	473
2.1.5 Subsidies for ecological production	153	160
2.1.6 Development and demonstration projects in farms	202	211
2.1.7 Subsidies related to forestry	119	98
2.1.8 Other EU-schemes, other subsidies on production	128	112
2.2 Danish schemes, total	25 697	25 435
2.2.1 Subsidies to pharmacists	36	50
2.2.2 Interest-guarantee and -cont. conc. housing conditions	2 443	3 037
2.2.3 Municipal subsidies for private sportscentres	362	365
2.2.4 Municipal subs. for theatres, orchestras, cinemas etc.	251	256
2.2.5 Public subsidies for regional orchestras	144	144
2.2.6 Employers' reimbursement system	4 672	3 954
2.2.7 Spending according to law on the counties land tax	240	240
2.2.8 Other municipal busservices and transport	1 495	1 449
2.2.9 Small service business support scheme	85	0
2.2.10 Subsidies to canteens	145	195
2.2.11 Subsidies for cultural purposes	465	351
2.2.12 Subsidy for replanting	-	-
2.2.13 Subsidy related to CO2	89	13
2.2.14 Flex and sheltered jobs	10 096	9 519
2.2.15 Activated recipients of social assistance benefit	365	265
2.2.16 Regional development	474	511
2.2.17 Better working environment and labour retention	144	66
2.2.18 The inclusive labour market	2	-
2.2.19 Mun. grant for running costs for soc. hous. estates	699	503
2.2.20 Municipal urban renewal	217	220
2.2.21 Business development	220	201
2.2.22 Development of competence and technology	836	1 422
2.2.23 Innovationsfonden	116	116
2.2.24 Wage subsidy for hiring insured unemployed	434	493
2.2.25 Other subsidies related to PSO	232	148
2.2.26 Other subsidies on production n.e.c.	1 435	1 918

Table 304 Current transfers to households from the general government sector

	2013*	2014*
	DKK mio.	
Current transfers, total	342 262	347 770
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	335 763	341 466
Civil servants' pensions	25 615	26 499
Old-age pension	112 626	117 927
Early retirement pension	42 794	42 050
Personal supplements	1 414	1 457
Other pensions	198	197
Early retirement pay, flex allowance and early retirement pay	18 229	17 294
Unemployment benefits	19 731	18 651
<i>Unemployment benefits, non-activated recipients</i>	18 117	16 279
<i>Unemployment benefits, activated recipients</i>	1 614	2 372
Other benefits to members of social security funds	1 004	758
Social assistance	20 504	19 432
<i>Social assistance, non-activated recipients</i>	14 533	13 935
<i>Social assistance, activated recipients</i>	5 970	5 497
Other cash benefits	4 948	6 473
Unemployment allowance	3 017	2 754
Working capacity allowance	112	906
Gross rehabilitation allowance	1 825	1 706
Sickness benefits	12 830	12 346
Maternity benefits	9 222	9 470
Holiday benefits	1 049	938
Child and youth allowances	0	0
Education subsidies	19 713	21 443
<i>State Education Fund</i>	18 793	20 191
<i>Scholarships and education subsidies</i>	921	1 252
Child benefits	2 214	2 272
Family allowance	14 492	14 489
Contribution to free places in daycare centres	2 731	2 731
Rent subsidies and rent allowance	13 288	13 830
The Employees' Guarantee Fund	927	531
Various (pay) compensations	553	479
Funeral benefits	145	145
Green check	5 481	5 622
Other social contributions	1 100	1 066
Other current transfers, total	6 499	6 304
Transportation	1 583	1 676
Index supplement	1 641	1 700
Free process and legal aid	472	466
Other transfers	2 804	2 462

www.statbank.dk/off10

Table 305

Total taxation

	2013*	2014*
	DKK mio.	
Total taxation	901 928	974 528
Distribution by type of tax:		
Income taxes, total	565 020	634 937
Personal income tax	494 651	528 580
State income tax	145 280	145 905
Municipality income tax	209 343	214 364
Special contribution to labour market funds	82 450	82 574
Tax on imp. income from owner-occupied dwelling	13 216	13 390
Other personal income taxes	44 363	72 348
Corporation tax	50 385	51 892
Real interest tax	19 984	54 465
Compulsory contrib. to social-security schemes	1 618	1 451
Social contributions from employees	879	714
Social contributions from employers	739	737
Other labour market contributions	6 197	6 109
Labour market contributions from employers	6 197	6 109
Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	46 184	46 688
Inheritance tax and gift tax	3 940	3 848
Motor vehicle weight duty	11 429	11 270
Taxes on real property	26 370	27 156
Media license	4 445	4 380
Other taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	0	33
Taxes on goods and services	282 162	284 657
VAT	181 759	185 612
Tax on wage totals	6 497	6 855
Customs and import duties	2 926	3 001
Taxes on specific goods	81 961	79 438
Vehicle registration duty	15 218	15 974
Energy taxes	47 266	46 269
Pollution duties	2 028	1 403
Tobacco duties	8 500	7 186
Duties on beer, wine and spirits	3 811	3 815
Other taxes on specific goods	5 137	4 792
Taxes on specific transactions	4 685	5 253
Stamp duty	4 664	5 228
Other taxes on specific transactions	21	25
Taxes on specific services	3 008	2 923
Tax on insurance of vehicles and leisure craft	1 725	1 708
Other taxes on specific services	1 283	1 215
Income from gambling monopolies	1 339	1 400
Other duties	-13	174
Other production taxes	747	687
Distribution by receiving sub-sector		
Central government	662 507	729 250
Social security funds	731	724
Municipalities	235 713	241 520
Supranational authorities (EU)	2 977	3 034

www.statbank.dk/off12

Table 306 Taxation by national accounts distribution

	2013*	2014*
	DKK mio.	
Total taxation	901 928	974 528
National accounts distribution:		
Danish schemes		
Taxes on production and imports	316 061	318 802
Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	577 331	647 360
Social contributions	1 618	1 451
Capital taxes	3 940	3 882
EU schemes		
Taxes on production and import	2 977	3 034
	per cent	
Tax to GDP-ratio¹, total	47.8	50.8
Taxes on production and import	16.9	16.8
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	30.6	33.7
Compulsory contribution to social security	0.1	0.1
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.2

¹ Taxes and duties in percentage of gross domestic product.

www.statbank.dk/off12, sktryk

Table 307 Bilateral official assistance to developing countries. 2014*

	Project and programme assistance	NGO assistance	Other bilateral assistance	Total		Project and programme assistance	NGO assistance	Other bilateral assistance	Total
	DKK mio.					DKK mio.			
Total	4 449.3	934.9	626.5	6 010.8	West Bank and Gaza	48.9	-	-	48.9
Africa	2 376.5	30.3	53.5	2 460.3	Nepal	47.6	-0.3	0.0	47.4
Asia	805.5	7.9	100.2	913.6	Ethiopia	43.0	-	0.0	43.0
Europe	83.1	-	0.0	83.1	Europe	38.9	-	0.0	39.0
Latin America	74.3	1.9	0.0	76.2	Niger	32.4	-	-	32.4
None-country-specific	1 110.0	894.8	472.8	2 477.6	Indonesia	17.9	5.4	8.5	31.9
Tanzania	366.2	0.9	21.0	388.1	China	3.5	-	22.5	26.0
Mozambique	316.1	-0.1	-	316.0	Bhutan	23.6	-	-	23.6
Uganda	272.1	2.6	0.1	274.8	Moldovia	17.1	-	-	17.1
Kenya	242.8	2.0	19.7	264.5	Albania	16.4	-	-	16.4
Ghana	247.3	13.2	-	260.5	Latin America	16.0	-0.3	-	15.7
Zambia	234.0	-	0.0	233.9	Ukraine	14.6	-	-	14.6
Afghanistan	218.7	-	1.9	220.6	Georgia	13.8	-	-	13.8
Burkina Faso	196.3	-	-	196.3	Serbia	10.1	-	-	10.1
Vietnam	138.0	1.2	40.4	179.7	South Africa	5.0	-	3.5	8.5
Bangladesh	173.9	-	0.3	174.2	Iraq	5.0	-	-	5.0
Mali	135.2	-	0.1	135.1	Belarus	4.8	-	-	4.8
Africa	116.8	5.6	9.2	131.7	Egypt	5.6	-1.0	-	4.7
Somalia	88.9	-	-0.9	88.0	Pakistan	4.6	-	-	4.6
Asia	46.6	0.0	27.0	73.6	Armenia	3.3	-	-	3.3
South Sudan	70.8	-	-	70.8	Sierra Leone	-	3.3	-	3.3
Myanmar	59.1	2.3	-	61.4	Nicaragua	0.3	2.9	-	3.2
Bolivia	58.0	-0.8	-	57.3	Benin	2.9	-	-	2.9

* Preliminary data can be found on www.OpenAid.dk.

Source: Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of International Development Co-operation (DANIDA)

Final data will be published on
<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLE1>
at year-end 2015

Table 308 Danish official assistance to developing countries

	2013	2014*
	DKK mio.	
Total official assistance	10 792	7 322
Bilateral assistance, total	8 956	6 011
Programme and project assistance		
Africa	2 940	1 982
Asia	1 056	692
Latin America	115	71
Personnel assistance	263	254
Danida Business Instruments	427	423
Other bilateral assistance	62	44
Humanitarian Contributions to acute and prolonged crises	541	26
Regional areas and region-of-origin assistance	4	-3
Human rights and democratisation	386	264
Neighbourhood Programme (Section 06.3)	133	100
Neighbourhood Programme (Section 06.11.19)	0	5
Assistance through NGOs	1 181	935
Special environmental assistance for developing countries	330	228
Research activity	92	109
Information activity	25	26
Extraordinary humanitarian contributions and IHB	270	4
International development research	26	12
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	173	232
HIV/AIDS, population and health programmes	110	96
Global environment programmes	103	70
Other UN assistance programmes	70	53
World Bank Group	300	270
Stability and Security Oriented Initiatives	-1	0
Regional and other development funds	-	0
Not allocated**	199	-
Multilateral humanitarian assistance	150	120
Multilateral assistance, total	1 837	1 311
Human rights and democratisation	3	-10
Extraordinary humanitarian contributions and IHB	31	-
International development research	35	35
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	66	61
Not allocated**	1	-
HIV/AIDS, population and health programmes	200	195
Special environment assistance to developing countries	54	23
Global environment programmes	107	7
Other UN assistance programmes	35	5
World Bank Group	411	411
Regional banks	82	-
Regional and other development funds	377	93
Multilateral humanitarian assistance	435	490

* Preliminary data can be found on www.OpenAid.dk.**Not allocated as of March 18th 2015 when data was gathered from www.OpenAid.dk

Source: Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA

Final data will be published by OECD DAC year-end 2015

Money and credit market

The money and credit markets

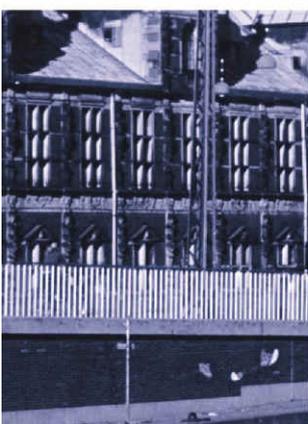
Interest rate and price changes

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.

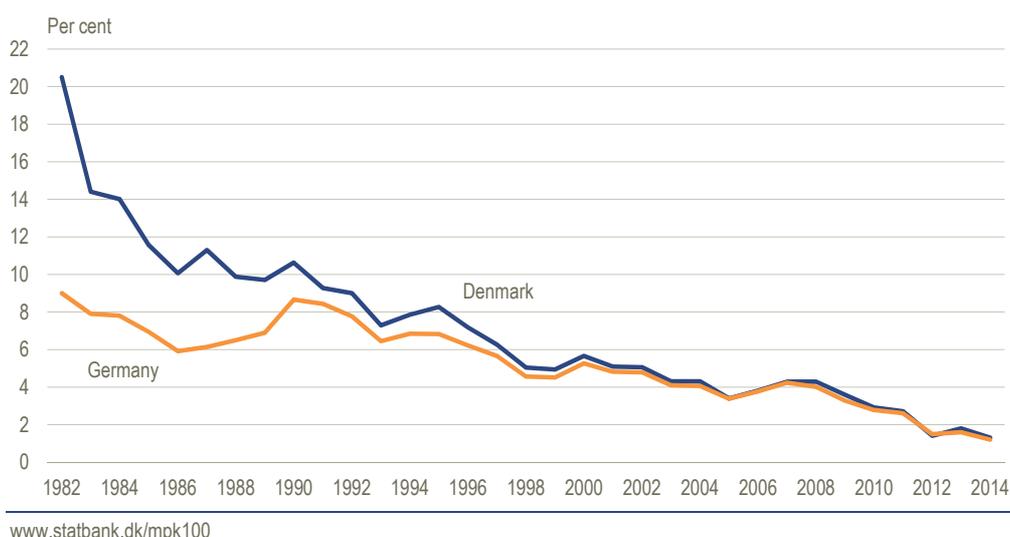
Interest rate and price changes

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 2014 the Danish long-term bond interest rate was 1.3 per cent and the German long-term bond interest rate 1.2 per cent.

Figure 1 Interest rate on 10-year government bonds



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 CIBOR 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.

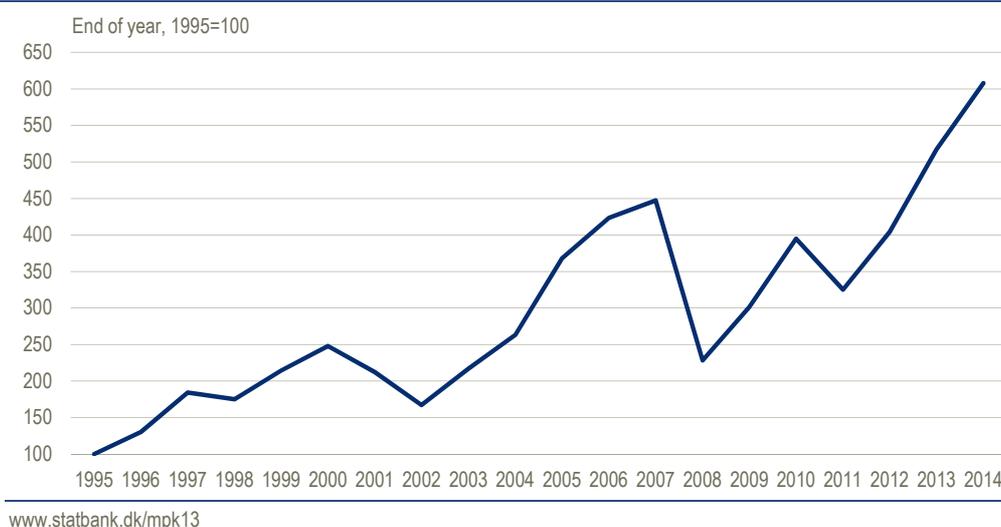
In 1982, the short-term interest rate was as high as 21 per cent per annum, partly because of high inflation expectations.

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 2014, 148 companies were listed on the Stock Exchange.

Figure 2 OMXC, index of all listed shares at market value



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 CAP, 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. Since 2012 the stock markets worldwide has regained 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 Europe¹. 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 2014, about 22 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, 19 per cent of mortgage bonds were held by foreigners at the end of 2014 compared to about 5 per cent in 1996.

Figure 3 Shares and bonds traded on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange



www.statbank.dk/dnvpdkb

¹ 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.

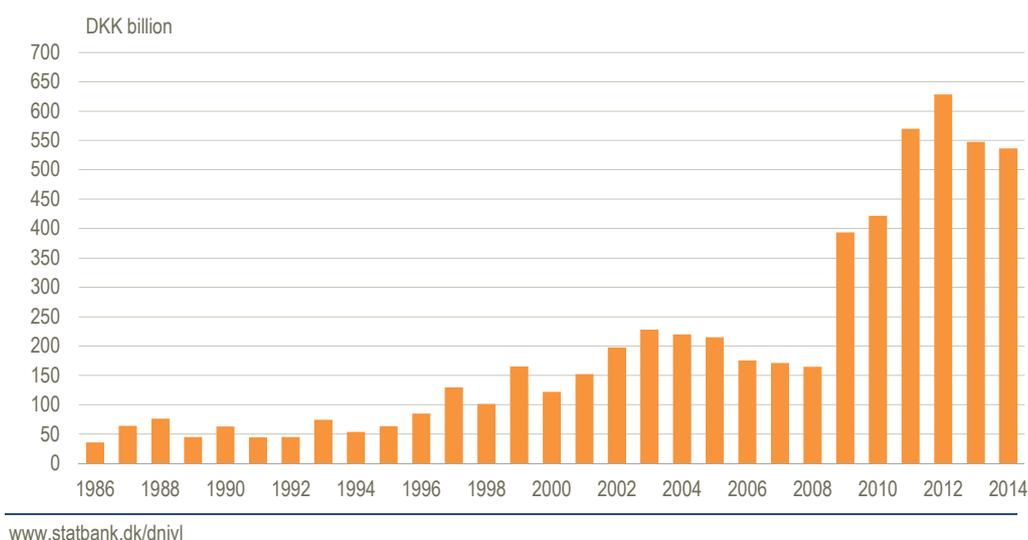
Danmarks Nationalbank trades in the foreign exchange market with a view to stabilize the krone rate through purchases and sales of foreign currency against Danish kroner. Thus, the primary purpose of foreign exchange reserves is to enable Danmarks Nationalbank to use intervention as a tool to maintain 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. In the period 2003 – 2008 the volume of the foreign exchange reserves decreased.

Marked increase in foreign exchange reserves in recent years

In the latest period 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 purchased foreign currency in order to stabilize the exchange rate.

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. The purpose of ERM II is to retain the exchange rates within the agreed fluctuation band on +/- 15 per cent in relation to the central rate. Denmark has a narrower fluctuation band on +/- 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

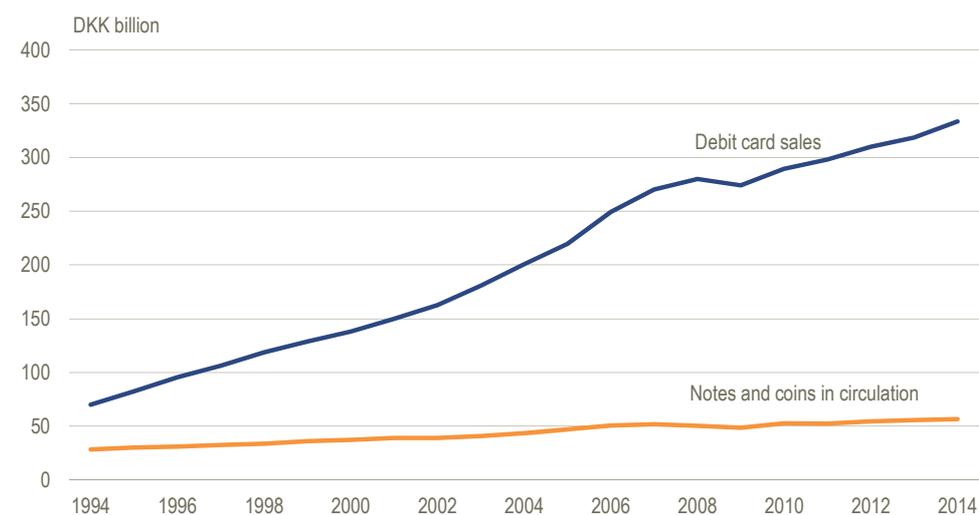


Table 321 and 323

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.

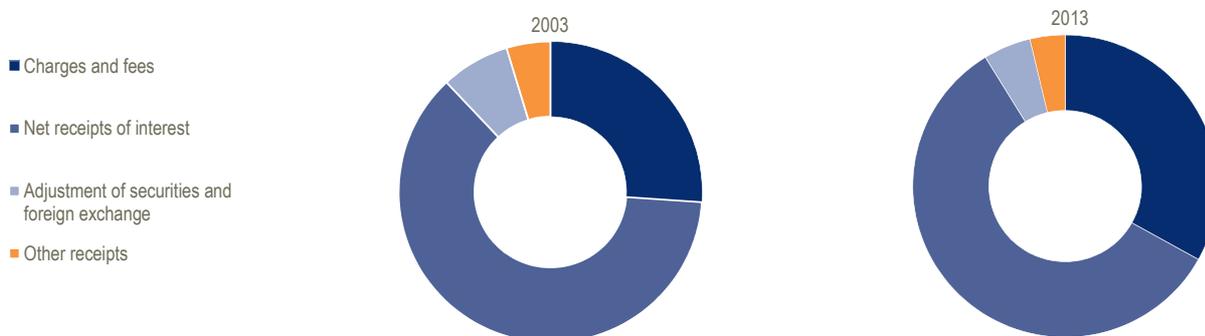
New legislation made it possible to set up holding companies and intercompany ownership among the financial companies. This implies that a mortgage credit institute may own a bank and vice versa. As a result, the capital market has seen a number of mergers and group formations

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 2013, 88 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

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 seven players in the market. The lending activity is primarily influenced by the development in interest rates. Upward or downward fluctuations will trigger waves of remortgaging, where borrowers seek to convert their loans to obtain more favourable terms.

Other financial intermediaries

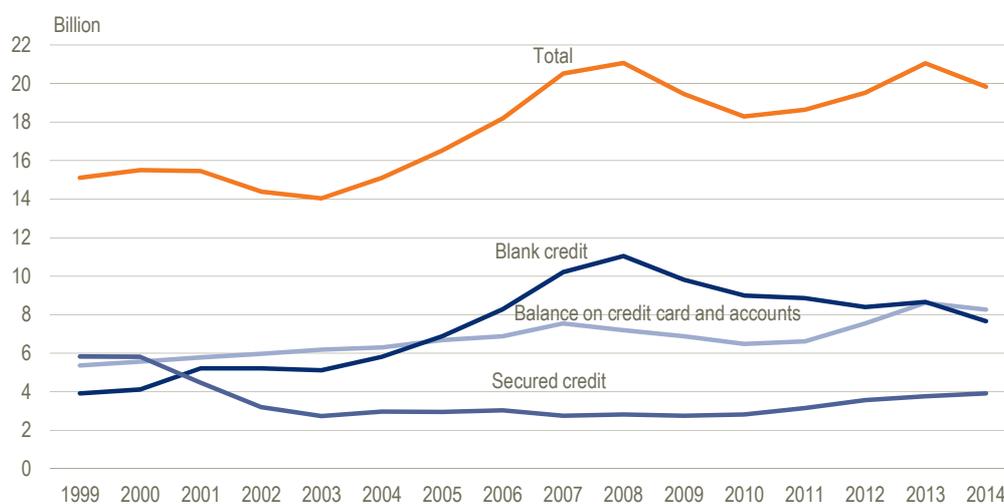
Consumer credit

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 con-

sumer credit increased by 50 per cent 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 the period from 2011 to 2013 the 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. In 2014 the total consumer credit decreased. A large part of the drop is due to a change in the number of companies in the sector for non-bank consumer credit companies.

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 837 billion at the end of 2013.

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 309 Owners of quoted shares and unit trust certificates. 2014

Share prices. end of year	Non-financial corporations			Financial corporations	Foreigns corporations	Total
	Manufacturing. etc.	Transport. postal services and telecommunications	Other corporations			
Owners ¹						
	DKK billion					
Total	765.5	106.6	716.3	1 463.2	52.4	3 104.0
Non-financial corporations	107.0	8.0	244.1	153.0	3.0	515.1
Financial corporations	29.0	12.3	64.2	205.4	20.1	331.0
Insurance and pension funds corporations	7.8	3.1	15.8	421.9	4.3	452.9
General government	0.0	0.0	9.3	20.3	0.7	30.3
Households ²	110.7	10.8	86.7	447.0	16.3	671.5
Non-profit institutions serving households	13.2	0.5	5.0	23.5	0.8	43.0
Abroad	0.4	0.2	2.8	7.0	1.2	11.6
Sector unknown	497.2	71.8	288.4	185.1	6.1	1 048.5

¹ Owners are defined as account holders with the Danish Securities Centre. ² Households consists of privately owned enterprises, employees, pensioners etc.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/dnvpdks

Table 310 Share index

OMXC-index	2013	2014
End of the year	end of 1995 =100	
Total	517	608
Energy	25	35
Materials	1 092	1 619
Manufacturing	421	425
Discretionary	74	80
Consumer goods	196	177
Health Care	1 648	2 106
Finance	366	459
ICT	740	627
Telecommunication	170	153
Utilities	217	135

Source: Copenhagen Stock Exchange
www.statbank.dk/mpk13

Table 311 Quoted bonds in circulation by holder sector. 2014

Nominal value at the end of the year	Central government bonds, etc.	Bonds issued by mortgage banks etc. ¹	Other quoted bonds ²	Total
DKK mio.				
Total	673 653	3 138 075	174 730	3 986 458
Non-financial corporations	3 741	111 285	10 617	125 643
Financial corporations	103 005	1 794 047	80 282	1 977 334
Monetary financial institutions	25 632	1 302 882	38 128	1 366 642
Other financial institutions	77 373	491 165	42 154	610 692
Insurance and pension funds corporations	254 057	512 089	28 242	794 388
General government	65 690	55 125	18 116	138 931
Central government	65 355	17 850	12 153	95 358
Local government	318	36 571	5 932	42 821
Social security funds	17	705	31	753
Households	1 617	35 965	12 656	50 238
Non-profit institutions serving households	594	18 881	950	20 425
Sector unknown	962	14 214	1 630	16 806
Abroad	243 988	596 469	22 238	862 695

¹ Bonds issued by mortgage banks and bonds issued by other institutions that issue bonds. ² Local government bonds, bonds issued by the Ship Credit Fund of Denmark, debentures, foreign bonds and CMO bonds.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/dnvpdks

Table 312 Financial sector, main figures

	2012			2013		
	Balance	Companies	Employees	Balance	Companies	Employees
	DKK bio.	number		DKK bio.	number	
Total	11 926	407	62 682	11 621	379	61 868
Banks	4 262	96	40 492	3 833	88	39 037
Mortgage banks	3 513	8	4 493	3 566	7	4 420
The ship Credit fund of Denmark	83	1	60	67	1	61
Securities and broking companies	2	40	481	3	43	541
Investment trusts	723	85	...	835	84	...
Investment funds (big) ¹	0.7	4	205	0.7	4	206
Investment funds (small) ¹	0.6	10	222	1.1	11	236
Non-life insurance companies	177	85	11 934	175	76	11 823
Life insurance companies	1 682	27	3 675	1 757	21	3 337
Non-occupational pension funds	565	20	226	585	18	217
Company pension funds	57	27	33	53	23	32
ATP, LD, AES and SP	860	4	861	745	3	1 958

¹ 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

Table 313 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danmarks Nationalbank

	2013	2014
	DKK mio.	
Profit and loss account		
Net interest receivable	3 221	3 916
Market value adjustment	-9 166	3 428
Dividend on investments	132	191
Other income	123	5
Costs including depreciation	-629	-575
Net profit of the year	-6 319	6 965
Balance sheet		
Assets, total	547 225	536 473
Stock of gold	13 915	15 707
Special drawing rights in the IMF	20 017	19 543
Foreign assets	443 188	425 651
Lending	25 620	37 583
Securities	35 025	34 490
Other assets	9 460	3 499
Liabilities, total	547 225	536 473
Notes in circulation	60 681	61 459
Coin in circulation	5 810	5 888
Allocations of Special Drawing Rights	12 773	13 575
Foreign liabilities	3 125	3 345
Deposits	238 258	163 537
Other liabilities	242	5 644
The Central Government's current account	163 376	214 869
Equity capital	62 960	68 156

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/mpk38

Table 314 Discount rate of Danmarks Nationalbank

Discount rate		Discount rate		Discount rate	
per cent					
1995		17. march	3.50	7. june	4.00
8. march	6.00	28. april	3.75	2008	
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	2001		5. december	3.50
15. december	4.25	14. may	4.50	2009	
1996		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	2002		11. may	1.40
1997		6. december	2.75	8. june	1.20
10. october	3.50	2003		14. august	1.10
1998		7. marts	2.50	28. august	1.00
6. may	4.00	6. june	2.00	2010	
29. may	3.75	2005		15. january	0.75
21. september	4.25	2. december	2.25	2011	
5. november	4.00	2006		7. april	1.00
4. december	3.50	3. march	2.50	8. july	1.25
1999		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	2012	
5. november	3.00	8. december	3.50	1. june	0.25
2000		2007		6. july	0.00
4. february	3.25	9. march	3.75		

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/disk

Table 315 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danish banks

End of year	2012	2013
Number of banks	96	88
Antal ansatte, ultimo året	40 492	39 037
	DKK mio.	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	90 010	79 332
÷Interest expenses	39 525	32 216
Net income from interest, net	50 069	47 116
+Share dividends	1 170	2 482
+Charges and commissions income	25 712	26 971
÷Charges and commissions expenses	6 138	6 351
Net income from charges and commissions	70 673	70 217
+Revaluation of securities and foreign exchange	8 027	4 091
+Other ordinary income	3 732	3 018
Profit/loss on financial items	82 403	77 326
÷Staff and administrative expenses	48 800	47 030
÷Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	4 102	3 320
÷Other operating expenses	1 088	1 551
÷Depreciations and provisions, net	27 370	17 031
+Adjustments of shares	6 041	7 773
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	7 398	16 167
+Extraordinary receipts, net	0	0
Profit/loss before tax	7 398	16 167
÷Tax	3 595	2 777
Profit/loss for the year	3 803	13 390
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	4 246 445	3 799 662
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	536 295	412 426
Loans	1 762 094	1 679 328
Bonds, etc.	1 001 907	1 002 261
Shares, etc.	29 077	35 473
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	143 637	141 967
Intangible assets	25 627	25 288
Tangible assets	16 190	15 349
Other assets	731 618	487 570
Liabilities, total	4 246 445	3 799 662
Liabilities to credit institutions, etc.	800 135	659 718
Deposits	1 724 163	1 738 971
Issued bonds, etc.	389 903	310 814
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	945 991	697 492
Provisions for liabilities and charges	6 689	11 864
Capital deposits	107 104	99 681
Equity capital	272 459	281 122

Note: Excluding the banks in Greenland.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk39

Table 316 Banks' domestic lending and deposits. 2014

	Deposits ¹	Lending ¹
	— mio. kr. —	
Total	1 586 536	1 325 575
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22 229	71 617
Mining and quarrying	1 417	570
Manufacturing	39 554	64 208
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9 746	13 623
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	4 924	2 826
Construction	19 623	19 689
Wholesale and retail trade	41 520	67 380
Transportation and storage	16 692	21 758
Accommodation and food service activities	4 106	7 310
Information and communication	20 414	9 431
Financial and insurance activities	451 221	395 247
Real estate activities	63 305	116 452
Professional, scientific and technical activities	56 578	28 879
Administrative and support activities	11 435	18 949
Public administration and defence	11 592	36 677
Education	7 563	2 969
Human health and social work activities	18 345	7 058
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5 952	3 514
Other service activities	25 236	5 940
Activities of households as employers	172	572
Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies	375	4
Households	753 744	430 897
Activity not stated	795	5

¹ Outstanding at the end of year.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 317 Long-term savings schemes with deposit accounts of Danish banks

End of year	2012	2013	Percentage change in relation to previous year
	— DKK mio. —		per cent
Specific deposit accounts, total	220 386	220 390	0.0
Index-linked pension savings	7 192	6 544	-9.0
Capital-pension accounts	98 486	88 771	-9.9
Savings accounts for children	13 327	14 010	5.1
Private pension schemes	1 661	1 516	-8.7
Investment-fund accounts	1	1	-0.7
Business establishment savings	764	811	6.1
Home-savings contracts	356	340	-4.6
Instalment-pension accounts	91 632	101 341	10.6
Savings accounts for education	73	58	-21.2
Premium lottery accounts	6 866	6 974	1.6
Market fluctuation adjustment accounts	28	24	-14.5

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk43

Table 318 Mortgage banks

	2012	2013
Number of institutions	8	7
	----- DKK mio. -----	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	102 135	94 385
+Interest xpenses	81 862	73 411
Net income from interest	20 273	20 974
+Charges and commissions receivable	-1 521	-2 134
Net income from charges and commissions	18 752	18 839
+Expenditure of the personnel administration and other operating expenses	4 860	5 111
+Depreciation and provisions on loans	4 677	5 674
+Adjustment of capital interest	-283	65
+Other ordinary receipts	70	72
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	9 002	8 190
+Extraordinary receipts (net)	...	...
+Tax	1 998	1 758
Profit/loss for the year	7 004	6 433
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	3 512 976	3 565 792
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	680 826	717 550
Loans	2 583 077	2 582 434
Bonds and shares, etc.	185 826	205 709
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprices	31 596	32 290
Intangible assets	3 681	3 021
Tangible assets	621	625
Other assets	27 349	24 163
Liabilities, total	3 512 976	3 565 792
Liabilities to credit institutions	660 380	669 549
Issued bonds, etc.	2 574 113	2 613 513
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	99 895	102 419
Provisions for liabilities and charges	1 057	876
Capital deposits	19 392	16 914
Equity capital	158 140	162 521

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
www.statbank.dk/mpk47

Table 319 Major finance companies, factoring and other loans

	Total activities		Status	
	2012	2013	Ult. 2012	Ult. 2013
	DKK mio.			
Factoring	30 030	24 287	5 292	5 520
Other loans	19 467	23 179	43 775	51 276

Source: Individual finance company
www.statbank.dk/mpk57

Table 320 Major finance companies, leasing

	2012	2013
Activities in the year	DKK mio.	
Total	18 606	15 426
Industrial equipment	3 337	3 049
Edp and office equipment	2 040	1 560
Lorries and vans	6 486	5 420
Passengercars	4 061	3 484
Vessels, aircraft, railway material	14	21
Buildings	490	462
Other	2 178	1 429
Status at end of year	45 878	38 364

Source: Individual finance company
www.statbank.dk/mpk31

Table 321 Life assurance companies

	2012	2013
Number of companies	27	21
Profit and loss account	————— DKK mio. —————	
A: Insurance activities		
+ Premiums net of reinsurance	103 822	105 224
+ Allocated investment return transferred from the technical account	120 975	39 764
Receipts from insurance activities	224 797	144 988
÷ Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	76 042	95 058
÷ Change in life assurance provisions	136 836	37 360
÷ Administrative expenses	4 605	4 484
÷ Change in bonus equalization provisions	4 333	5 533
+ Result from sickness and accident insurance	137	96
Result from insurance activities	3 118	2 649
B: Investment activities		
+ Result from investment activities	140 419	46 143
÷ Tax on pensions yield	19 445	6 379
÷ Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account	114 066	37 488
÷ Yield on investments carried forward to sickness and accident insurance	4 281	1 148
Result from investment activities	2 627	1 128
C: Total activities		
+ Result from primary operation	5 745	3 777
+ Other ordinary receipts, net	1 431	866
+ Extraordinary receipts, net	0	0
÷ Taxes	1 820	744
Net result for the year	5 356	3 899
D: Increase in equity capital		
+ Net result of the year	5 356	3 899
÷ Dividends, etc.	664	792
Increase in equity capital, total	4 692	3 107
Balance sheets		
Assets total	1 681 570	1 756 780
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	3 125	3 210
Bonds	519 051	470 018
Shares and other capital holdings	414 099	443 337
Loans	85 825	64 373
Other	24 332	19 320
B: Other assets	635 138	756 522
Liabilities, total	1 681 570	1 756 780
Equity capital	62 671	58 068
Provisions	1 440 751	1 491 270
Other liabilities	178 148	207 442

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
www.statbank.dk/mpk50 and mpk51

Table 322 Accounts of non-life insurance companies

	2012	2013
Number of companies	85	76
Profit and loss account	DKK mio.	
A: Insurance activities		
+Gross premiums written, net of reinsurance	53 125	52 001
+Technical interest	143	139
Receipts from insurance activities	53 268	52 140
+Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	36 997	36 944
+Administrative expenses	9 204	9 389
+Other insurance technical items	883	547
Result from insurance activities	6 184	5 260
B: Investment activities		
+Result from investment activities	7 007	5 088
C: Total activities		
Result from primary operation	13 191	10 348
+Other ordinary receipts, net	-1 055	-876
+Extraordinary receipts, net	1	867
+Taxes	2 190	1 490
Net result for the year	9 947	8 849
D: Increase in equity capital		
Net result for the year	9 947	8 849
+Balancing items	2 358	2 424
+Capital injection	44	30
Increase, total	12 349	11 303
+Dividends, etc.	5 044	3 032
Increase in equity capital, total	7 305	8 271
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	177 060	175 386
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	5 110	5 001
Bonds	96 880	88 392
Shares and other capital holdings	48 594	51 696
Loans	226	425
Other	837	803
B: Other assets	25 413	29 069
Liabilities, total	177 060	175 386
Equity, total	68 545	68 942
Provisions	91 680	89 002
Other liabilities	16 835	17 442

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
www.statbank.dk/mpk52 and mpk53

Table 323 Non-life insurance by type

	Premiums		Compensation	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	DKK mio.			
Total	59 746	58 989	41 022	43 833
Total commercial insurance	16 103	15 775	10 147	11 940
Workmen's compensation	3 458	3 068	1 899	1 797
Buildings	5 202	5 320	3 814	5 066
Contents (other than stock and machinery)	3 007	2 932	1 602	2 062
Professional liability	2 023	2 061	1 296	1 601
Marine and transport	1 393	1 260	821	705
Aviation	4	3	2	4
Other commercial insurance	1 017	1 131	713	704
Total private insurance	14 635	14 874	11 170	11 728
Householder's comprehensive	4 698	4 843	3 820	3 734
Homeowner's comprehensive	6 437	6 487	4 783	5 514
Weekend cottages	783	800	626	540
Change of ownership insurance	334	355	335	271
Other private insurance	2 383	2 389	1 606	1 670
Total personal accident insurance	10 434	9 870	7 669	7 330
Health insurance	1 246	1 275	901	921
Single accident and sickness	8 763	8 392	6 454	6 246
Professional disability	424	203	315	164
Total motor vehicle insurance	16 511	16 304	10 739	10 797
Third-party liability	6 234	5 860	4 494	4 494
Vehicle (own damage)	10 277	10 445	6 244	6 302
Credit and suretyship	359	372	289	906
Touristassistance and Legal aid insurance	1 065	1 140	669	710
Total direct business	59 107	58 335	40 682	43 410
Total indirect business	638	653	340	423

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

Table 324 Pension funds

	Intersectoral pension funds		Corporate pension funds	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Number of members	705 233	739 184	15 494	13 584
Working members	578 905	600 039	4 312	3 626
Retired members	105 487	116 882	8 114	7 128
Retired spouses	12 685	14 105	2 210	2 050
Children who receive children's pension	8 156	8 158	858	780
	DKK mio			
Current annual pension, total	8 668	8 734	8 893	8 561
Pension for members	7 834	7 690	7 853	7 494
Pension for spouses	677	882	1 025	1 053
Pension for children	157	162	15	14
Miscellaneous income				
Member contributions	20 071	20 820	677	300
Of which extraordinary contributions	1 387	1 413	293	35
Interest income and profits	10 700	12 863	1 730	2 269
Miscellaneous expenditure¹				
Pensions	12 570	13 819	1 776	1 670
Retirement allowances	1 310	1 428	...	...
Assets, total	565 033	585 232	57 381	52 661
Central government bonds ¹	14 113	15 604	8 139	8 330
Other bonds ¹	1 948	2 164	14 055	19 578
Mortgage credit bonds, etc. ¹	83 598	69 468	19 671	11 294
Cash at bank and in hand	3 358	2 120	1 907	866
Mortgage credits	14	9	0	0
Loans with other collateral	55 824	49 534	1	0
Other assets	406 178	446 333	13 608	12 593
Premium reserves	387 917	400 683	43 799	38 972

Note: The financial year for certain pension funds does not coincide with the calendar year.

¹ Book value.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk49

Table 325 Denmark's gold and foreign exchange reserve

End of year	2013	2014
	DKK billion	
Danmarks Nationalbanks gold stock	13.9	15.7
Danmarks Nationalbanks foreign assets	443.2	425.7
Claims on the International Valuta Fund	20.0	19.5
Other assets	70.1	75.6
The foreign exchange reserve	547.2	536.5

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 326 Money stock

	2013	2014
	DKK billion	
Money stock	1 024.8	1 081.8
Notes and coins outside the banking sector	55.8	56.5
Deposit in banks and savings banks	969.0	1 025.3
-Demand deposits	823.7	884.5
-Agreement deposits ¹	145.3	140.8

¹ Includes, e.g. deposits at notice and time deposits.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 327 Consumer credit

End of year	2013	2014
	DKK mio.	
Total	21 042	19 842
Balance on credit and account cards	8 614	8 271
Of which, petrol companies	1 410	1 519
Blank credit	8 666	7 659
Secured credit	3 763	3 912

Source: Each individual financing company
and credit card company
www.statbank.dk/mpk30

Table 328 Danish electronic payment card system

	2002	2007	2012	2013	2014
	thousands				
Number of cards	3 290	3 859	4 794	4 921	5 288
Transaction	467 628	733 230	975 377	1 032 171	1 113 270
	DKK mio.				
Turnover	157 483	266 561	309 876	318 800	333 581

Source: NETS
www.statbank.dk/mpk41

Table 329 Exchange rates

Currency		2013	2014
		DKK	
Pound sterling	GBP	878.14	925.11
Bulgarian lev	BGN	381.33	381.16
Lituanian litas	LTL	216.00	215.90
Norwegian krone	NOK	95.69	89.31
Polish zloty	PLN	177.67	178.17
Swiss franc	CHF	605.87	613.78
Swedish krona	SEK	88.24	81.99
Czech koruna	CZK	28.73	27.07
Hungarian forint	HUF	2.51	2.42
EU common currency	EUR	745.80	745.47
US dollars	USD	561.60	561.90
Australian dollars	AUD	543.62	506.81
Brazilian real	BRL	261.32	239.09
Canadian dollars	CAD	545.44	508.83
Hong Kong dollars	HKD	72.40	72.46
Japanese yen	JPY	5.77	5.32
Chinese yuan renminbi	CNV	91.34	91.24
Singapore dollars	SGD	448.85	443.48
Effective rate of DKK 1980 = 100		102.39	103.26

Note: The rate is the annual average.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/DNVALA

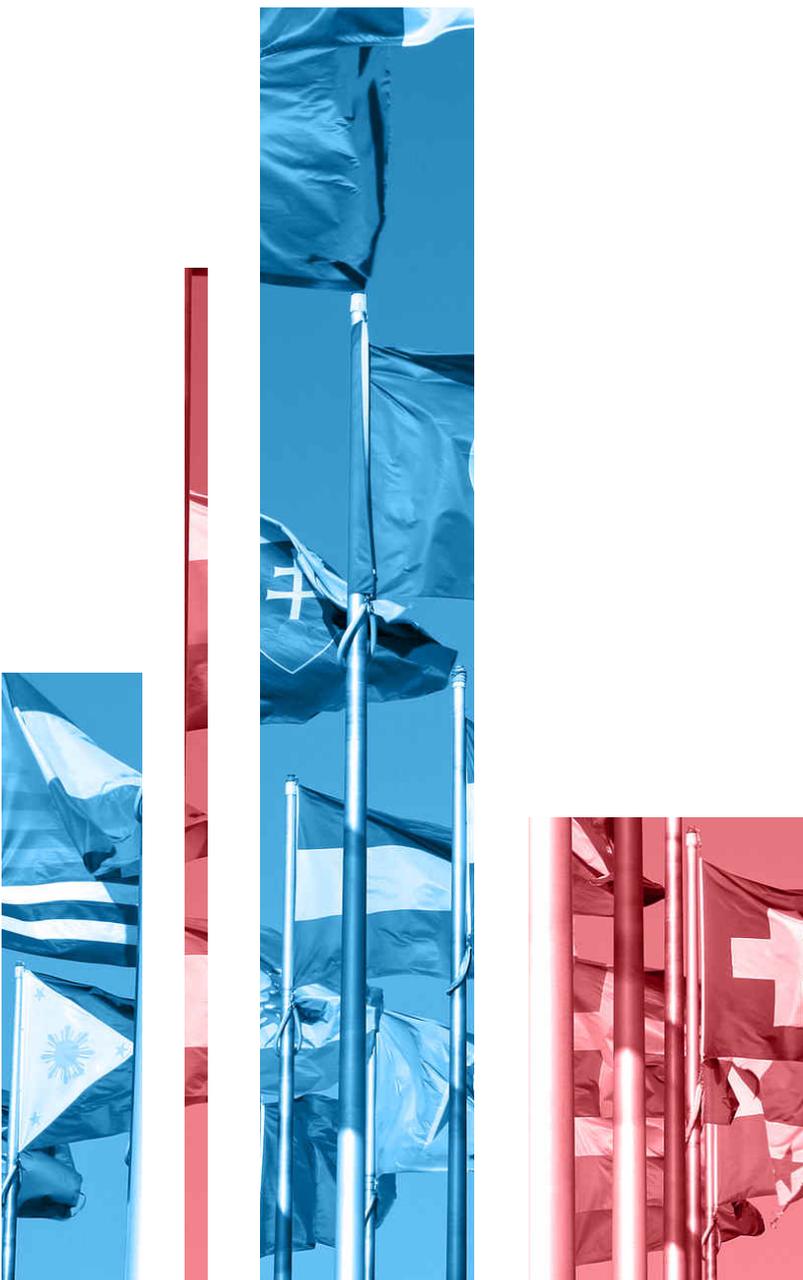
External economy

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

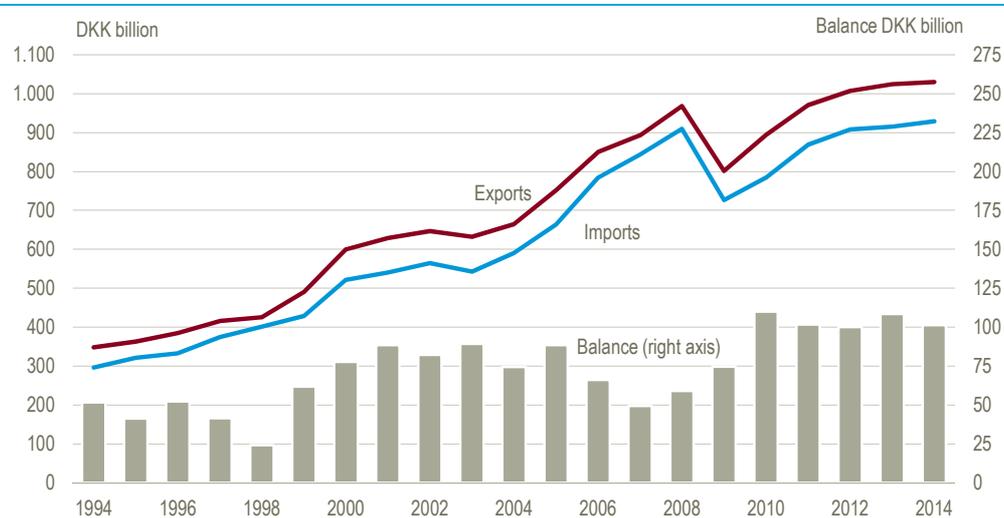
Increasing foreign trade

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 2013.

Large external surplus

Since 1987, Denmark's total exports of goods and services have exceeded 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. In 2011 and 2012 the surplus on the balance of goods and services dropped to app. DKK 100 billion to rise again in 2013. In 2014 the surplus was DKK 101.3 billion.

Figure 1 External trade in goods and services



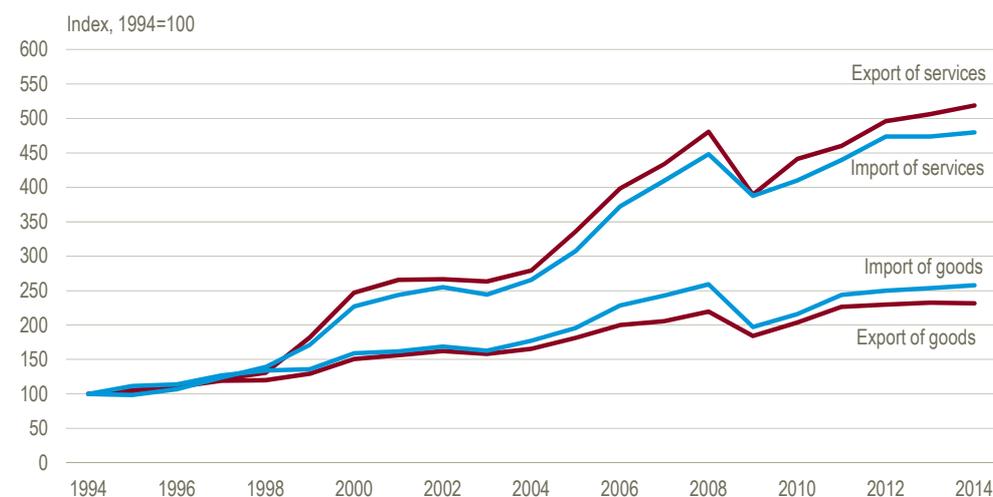
www.statbank.dk/bet3 and bb2

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 335 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 2014 trade in services was about 5 times higher than in 1994, while trade in goods was a good two times higher.

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 2014 only imports of goods have not reverted to the level before the crisis.

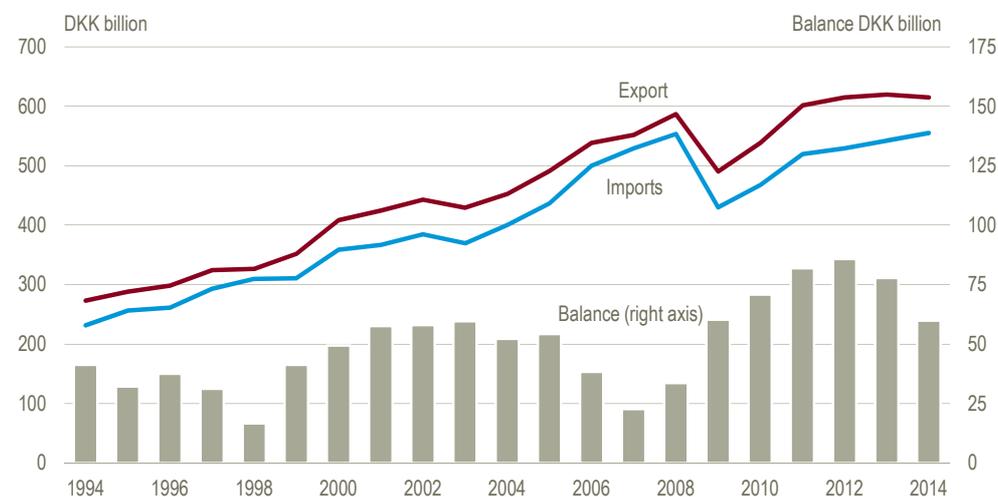
Figure 2 Development in the foreign trade, current prices

www.statbank.dk/bet3 and bb2

External trade in goods

External trade more than doubled since 1994

In 2014, external trade in goods was more than twice as high as in 1994. Exports increased from DKK 273.2 billion in 1994 to DKK 615.0 billion in 2014. Imports increased from DKK 231.8 billion to DKK 555.1 billion in the same period.

Figure 3 External trade in goods

www.statbank.dk/uhv7

External trade surplus for 28 years in a row

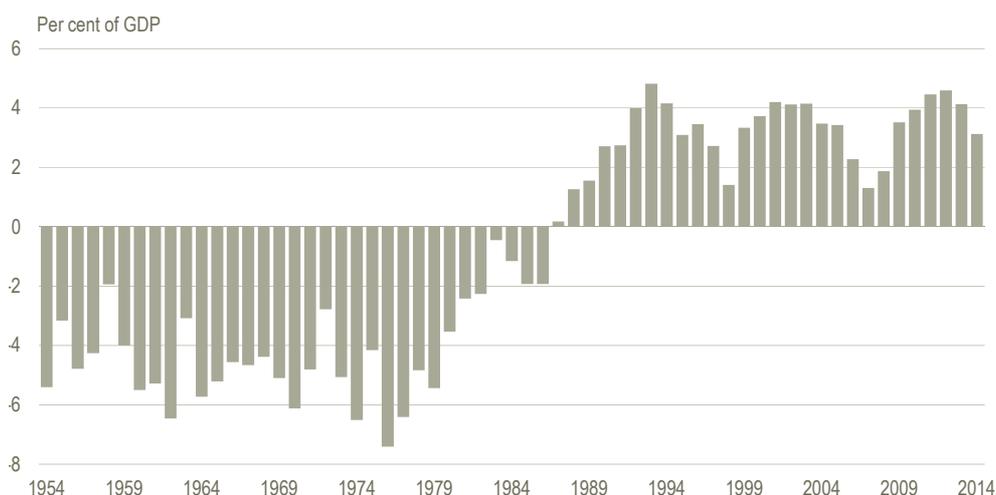
After the Second World War, Denmark's foreign trade can be characterised by two distinct periods. In the early period, Denmark constantly had deficits on the trade balance.

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 1954 and 1986, the annual deficit on the trade balance averaged 4.3 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). The average surplus in the recent period (including 2014) is 3.1 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



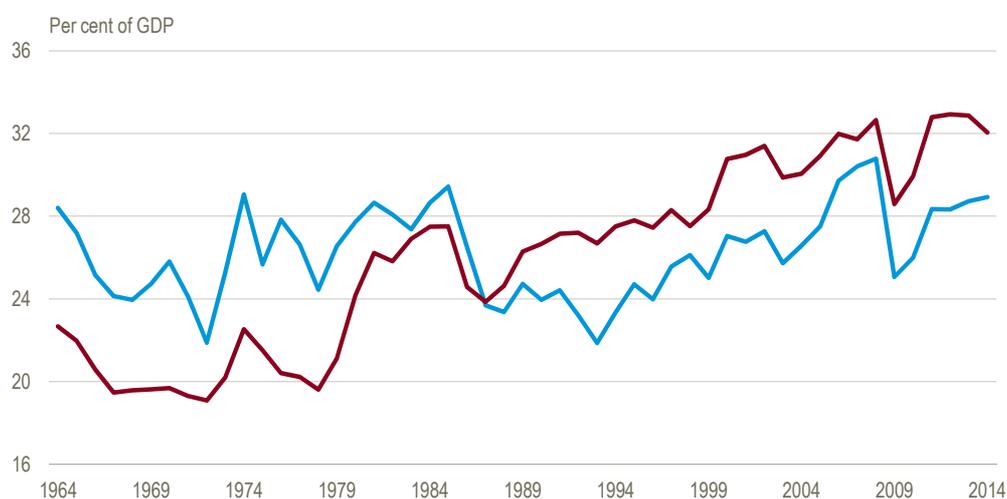
http://www.statbank.dk/nahl2_sitc5r3y_and_sitc5r4y

Among the factors affecting developments is the two oil crises in the 1970s that 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



http://www.statbank.dk/nahl2_sitc5r3y and [sitc5r4y](http://www.statbank.dk/nahl2_sitc5r4y)

Denmark's neighbours are our largest trading partners

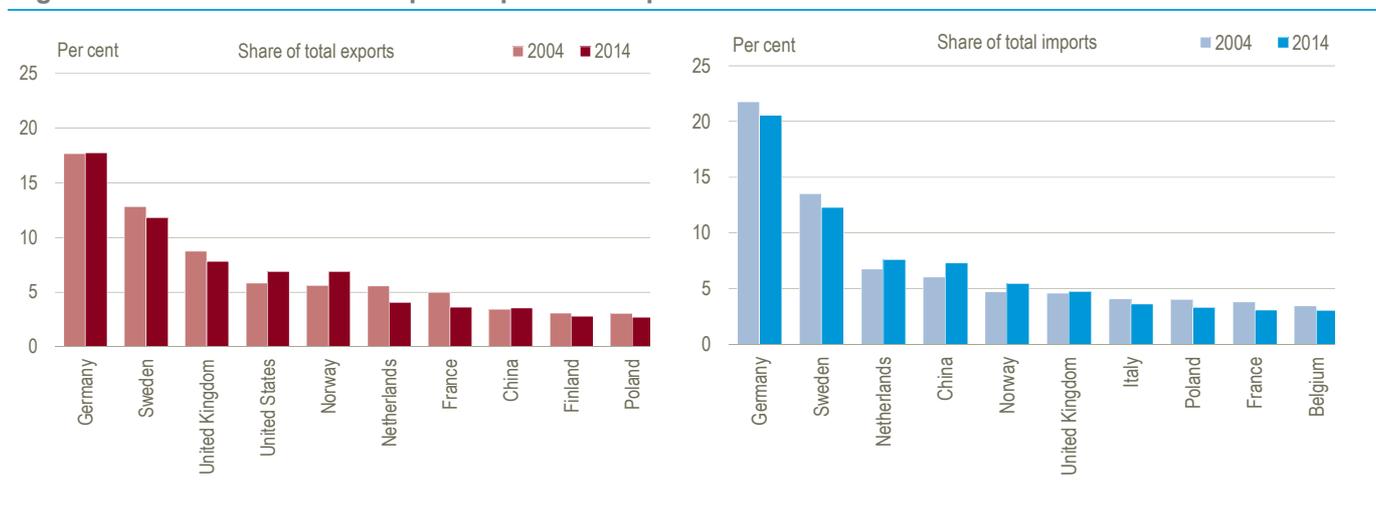
Denmark's largest trading partners are those geographically close to Denmark. In 2014, the other 27 EU countries accounted for 66 per cent of the total Danish external trade and Norway another 6 per cent.

Countries of export and import

Denmark's external trade is concentrated on a few dominant trading partners. The 10 largest export markets accounted for 68 per cent of total Danish exports in 2014, while 10 countries supplied 71 per cent of total imports into Denmark.

Germany is Denmark's largest trading partner. In 2014, Germany accounted for 21 per cent of Denmark's imports and 18 per cent of Denmark's exports. 10 years earlier the corresponding figures were 22 per cent and 18 per cent.

Figure 6 Top 10 export and import countries



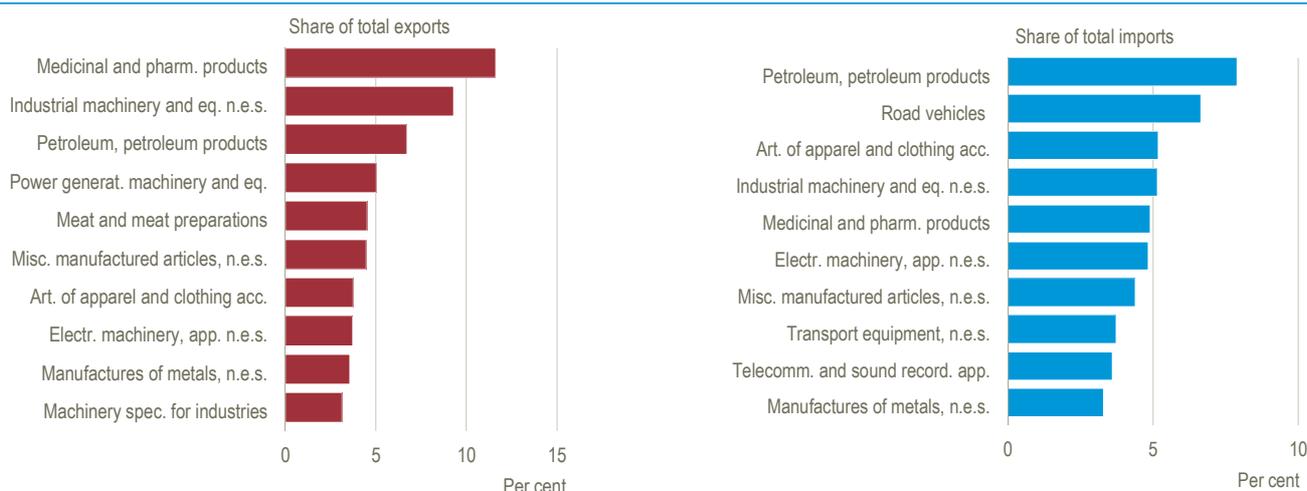
www.statbank.dk/sitc2r3y and [sitc2r4y](http://www.statbank.dk/sitc2r4y)

In recent years, China has been the fastest climber on the list of major trading partners. In 2014, 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 4 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 food, crude materials and industrial products

Denmark's exports of goods consist mainly of a wide range of industrial products, food and crude materials like oil and mink skins. 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. 2014

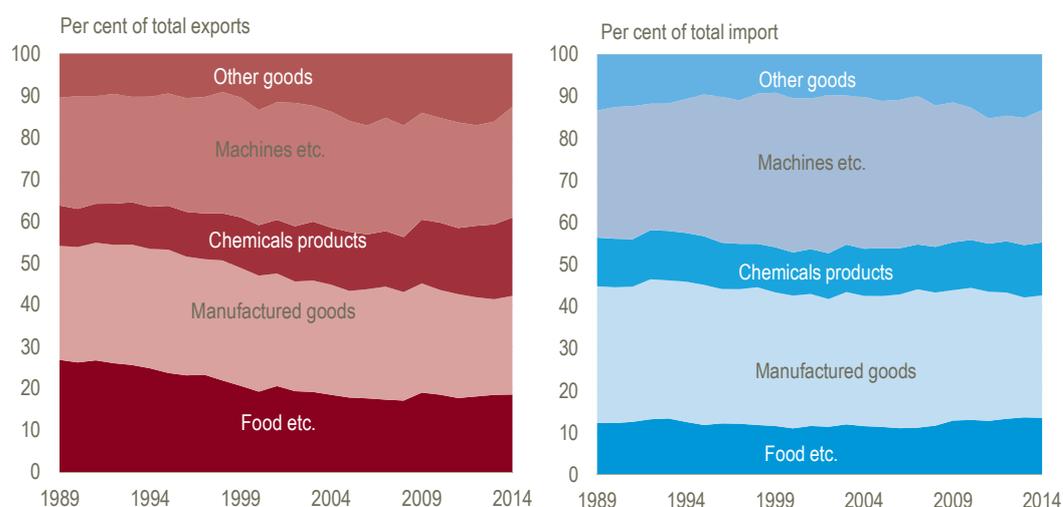
www.statbank.dk/sitc2r4y

Manufactured goods and machinery dominate exports

Since 1989 food products' share of the total export has declined from 27 per cent to 19 per cent. In the same period the share of chemical products has almost doubled to now account for 19 per cent of the export. Export of manufactured goods has dropped slightly from 27 per cent in 1989 to now account for 24 per cent of the export. Export share of machinery has been reasonably stable accounting for around 26 per cent of the export in the same period. The share of other goods, primarily fuel and crude materials, has in the same period risen from 11 per cent to 13 per cent.

Machinery accounts for almost one third of total imports

Since 1989, the share of the different commodity groups has been fairly stable. However the share of manufactured goods has declined from 32 per cent to 29 per cent today, while the share of other goods has increased from 12 per cent to 14 per cent. The share of machinery was roughly the same as in 1989, around 31 per cent, but topped in 2002 with 38 per cent of total import.

Figure 8 Exports and imports analysed by commodity categories

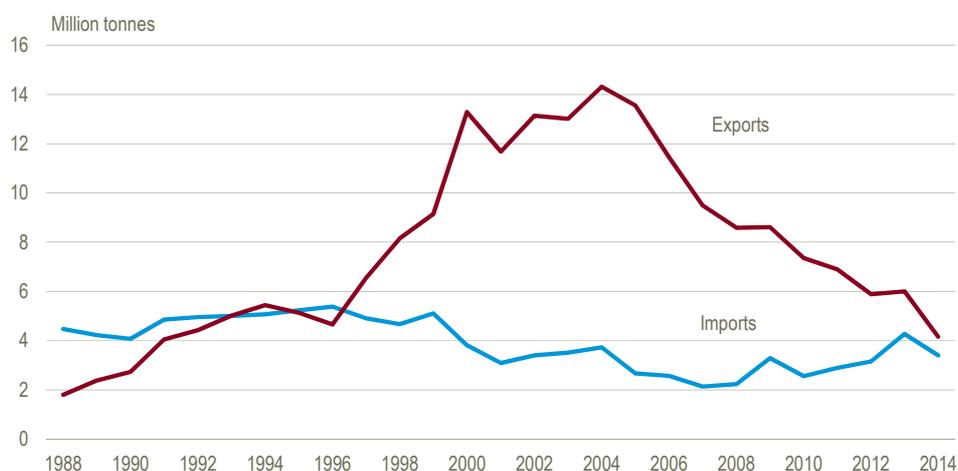
Denmark is a net importer of oil in 2014

Until the first oil crisis in 1973, imports of crude oil and oil-based products accounted for 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 8 per cent of total imports. Oil exports, on the other hand, increased sharply from 1997 to 2004, after which they have dropped substantially.

In 2014, exports of crude oil and oil-based products accounted for 6 per cent of total exports. In 2014 Denmark was a net importer of oil for the first time since 1998. Focusing exclusively on crude oil the exported volume is now 22 per cent, larger than the imported.

Figure 9 Exports and imports of crude oil

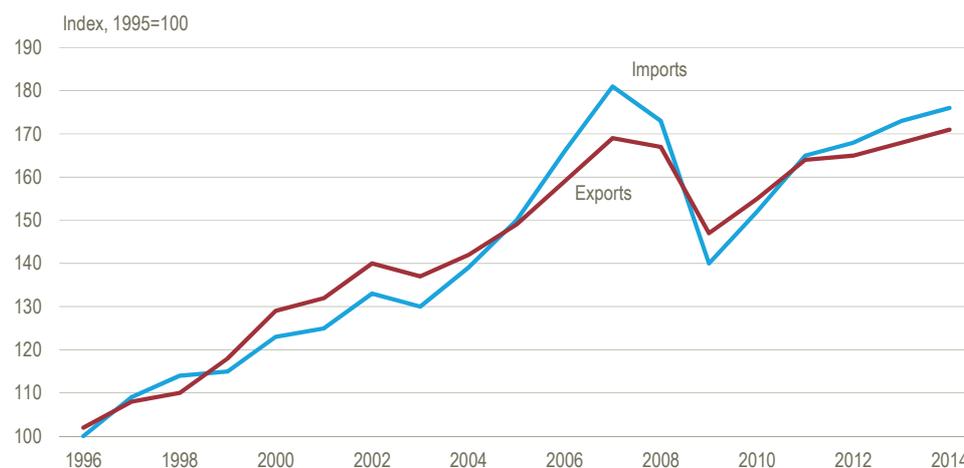


www.statbank.dk/sitc5r3y og [sitc5r4y](http://www.statbank.dk/sitc5r4y)

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 characterised by a major decline of historical scale.

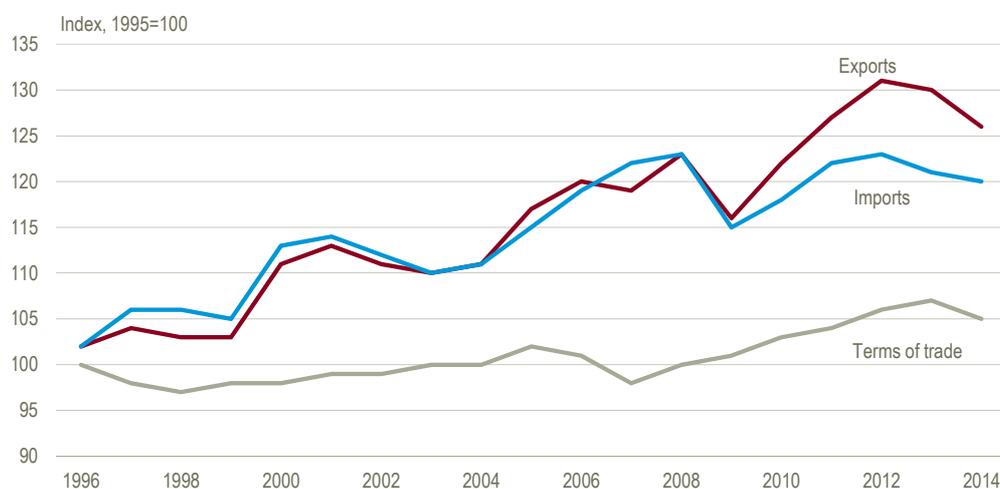
In 2014 the import volumes went up 2 pct. and export volumes were also up 2 per cent on the year before.

Figure 10 Quantity index of imports and exports

www.statbank.dk/konj42 and bec42

Export prices has decreased more than import prices in 2014

Prices of imported and exported goods have moved largely in parallel – a development illustrated by the unit value indices and the terms of trade. Prices of imports as well as exports followed the same increase until 2008, 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, bec42 and byt22

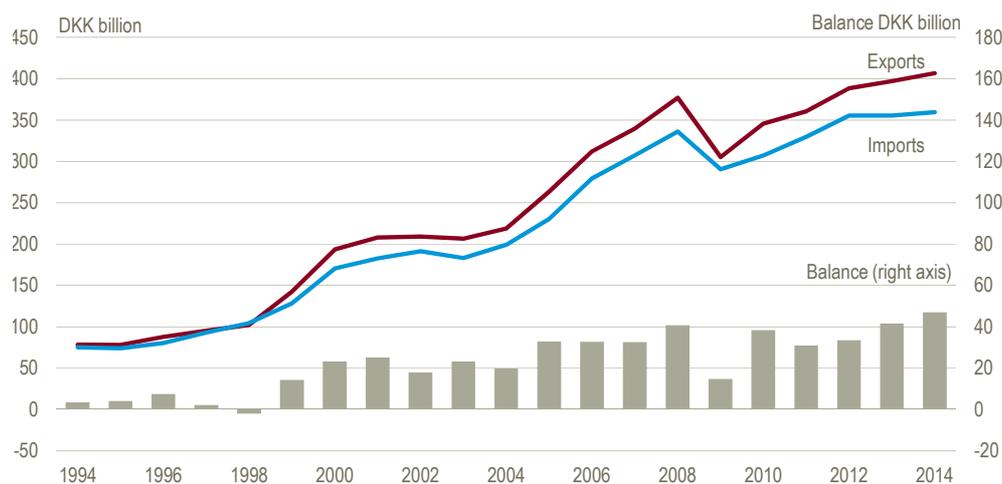
The development in the import and export prices up to 2009 means that Denmark's terms of trade (i.e., the ratio of the export unit value index to the import unit value index) remained fairly constant. From 2009 the terms of trade experienced an increase caused by the prices for exports increasing more than the prices for imports. In 2014 there was a decrease in terms of trade caused by prices for exports decreasing more than the prices for imports.

External trade in services

Trade in services has increased sharply during the last 20 years

During the period 1994 to 2014, external trade in services increased fivefold – in 2014 exports amounted to DKK 406.5 billion and imports to DKK 359.6 billion. 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 bb2

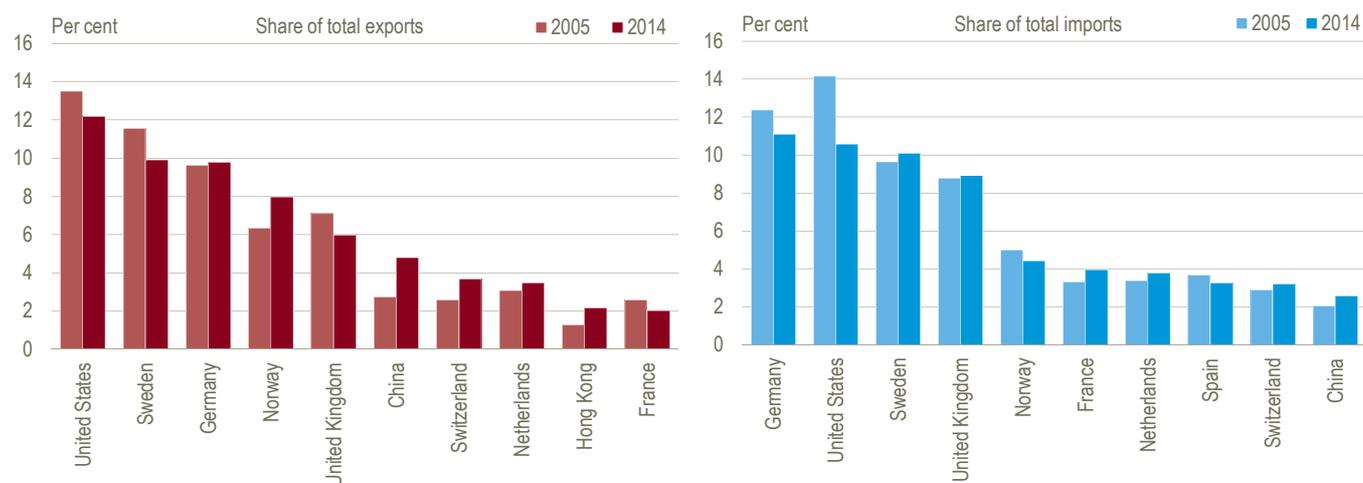
In 2009 exports as well as imports declined considerably in connection with the global financial crisis, but trade has now exceeded the level from before the crisis.

Large surplus on the trade in services

From 1999 to 2008 the surplus increased from DKK 14.2 billion to DKK 40.7 billion. Primarily, this increase was accounted for by transport services. 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 14.7 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 46.9 billion in 2014.

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 2014, while exports to China, Norway, Switzerland and have seen an increase. In the same period USA reduced their import share, whereas Sweden, France and China have increased their share of Danish imports.

Figure 13 Top 10 export markets and import countries

www.statbank.dk/uht02

The United States is Denmark's largest export market

The United States was Denmark's most important trading partner in both 2005 and 2014 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.

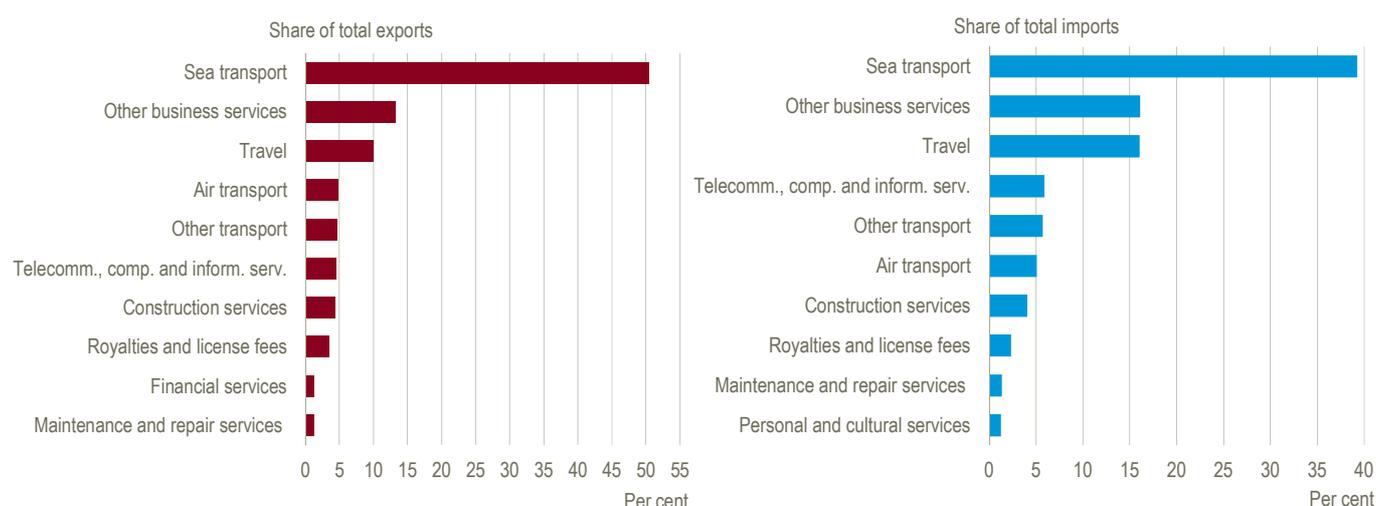
Germany has surpassed the United States and was Denmark's most important trading partner with regard to imports. This is mainly because the United States' share of the Danish imports declined from 14 per cent in 2005 to 11 per cent in 2014. Sea transport is also important in relation to Germany, but also travel and road transport play a very important role in Danish imports of services from Germany.

Besides the United States, Germany and Sweden are Denmark's most important trading partners with regard to trade in services. For Germany and Sweden 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 45 per cent of Denmark's trade in services

Sea transport is, by far, Denmark's most important trading activity with regard to services. In 2014, this service group accounted for 50 per cent of Denmark's exports of services and 39 per cent of Denmark's imports of services.

Figure 14 The composition of the Danish trade in services. 2014



www.statbank.dk/uht02

With regard to imports, the group *other business services* is also the second-largest service group. The group covers particularly imports of *Professional and management consulting services*, *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 care and education are included.

Balance of payments

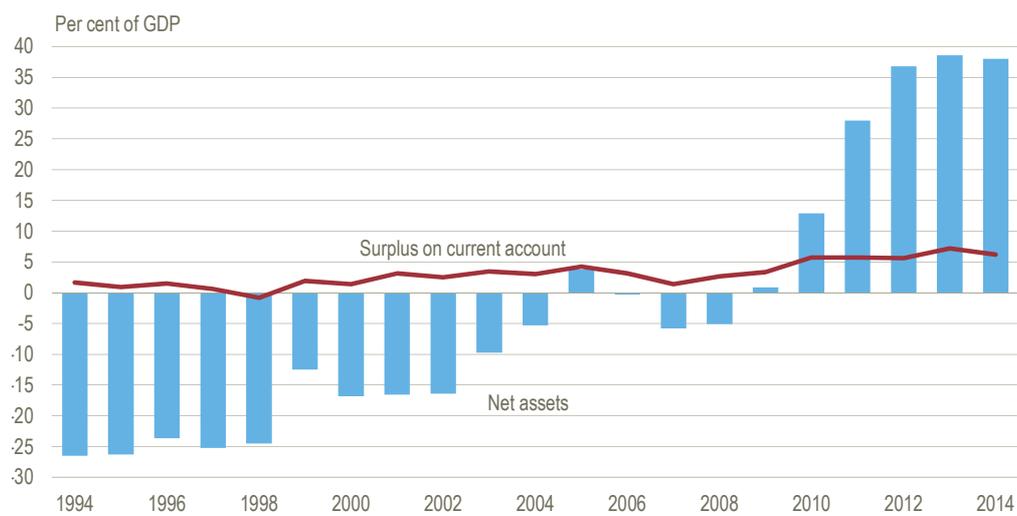
Surplus on the balance of payments since 1999

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 per cent of GDP at the beginning of the 1990s, Denmark had positive net assets abroad of 48 per cent of GDP¹ in 2014.

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 investment income

In 2014, the surplus on the balance of payments current account was DKK 118.6 billion and was comprised of a surplus on trade in goods and services of DKK 101.3 billion and a surplus on income (investment income and compensation of employees) of DKK 55.7 billion, while current transfers, consisting of e.g. foreign aid and transfers from and to EU institutions, contributed negatively with DKK 38.3 billion.

Figure 15 Balance of payments and net assets

<http://www.statbank.dk/bb2, nah12 and DNKAPK>

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 61.1 billion for 2014.

Table 330 (page 1 of 2) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2013	2014*	2013	2014*	2013	2014*
	DKK mio.					
Total	619 885	614 982	542 045	555 073	77 840	59 909
EU-28	386 297	384 792	381 029	385 072	5 267	-280
Austria	3 980	4 073	5 055	5 148	-1 076	-1 075
Belgium	10 160	9 956	16 315	16 842	-6 156	-6 886
Bulgaria	562	750	673	699	-111	51
Croatia	800	512	215	165	585	347
Czech Republic	5 567	5 605	7 508	10 292	-1 941	-4 687
Cyprus	358	302	187	85	171	217
Estonia	1 505	1 653	2 028	2 176	-523	-523
Finland	17 869	17 198	9 088	7 478	8 781	9 720
France and Monaco	20 161	22 370	16 434	17 059	3 728	5 312
Germany	101 648	109 214	112 771	114 028	-11 123	-4 813
Greece	2 743	2 819	962	867	1 781	1 952
Hungary	3 527	4 342	4 423	4 733	-896	-392
Ireland	5 674	4 444	6 750	6 608	-1 075	-2 164
Italy	14 742	14 501	18 805	20 100	-4 063	-5 600
Latvia	1 708	1 955	2 916	2 832	-1 209	-877
Lithuania	2 775	2 585	3 240	3 595	-466	-1 010
Luxembourg	295	283	949	1 141	-654	-858
Malta	395	213	361	278	34	-65
Netherlands	26 822	24 793	40 684	42 121	-13 861	-17 328
Poland	15 355	16 587	18 634	18 232	-3 279	-1 646
Portugal	1 829	2 014	2 315	2 355	-486	-341
Romania	2 618	2 115	1 464	1 383	1 155	732
Slovakia	1 637	1 705	2 388	2 425	-751	-720
Slovenia	513	573	1 459	1 411	-946	-839
Spain	10 919	12 296	8 464	8 459	2 456	3 836
Sweden	74 861	72 676	68 317	68 219	6 544	4 457
United Kingdom	53 265	48 067	28 625	26 340	24 640	21 727
Not classified EU country	4 009	1 194	-	-	4 009	1 194
World outside EU	233 588	230 191	161 015	170 001	72 573	60 189
Algeria	1 196	982	268	42	928	940
Angola	332	142	3	2	330	140
Argentina	918	847	1 855	2 085	-937	-1 238
Australia	6 041	5 174	1 047	600	4 994	4 574
Azerbaijan	263	241	196	73	67	168
Bahrain	147	181	181	120	-33	60
Bangladesh	364	314	2 847	3 584	-2 482	-3 270
Belarus	444	492	104	86	339	406
Brazil	7 384	5 480	3 398	3 471	3 987	2 010
Canada	4 019	4 441	2 451	1 996	1 568	2 445
Chile	1 589	1 141	1 011	1 180	577	-39
China	19 430	21 817	37 361	40 575	-17 931	-18 758
Colombia	628	638	1 028	947	-400	-309
Costa Rica	134	154	21	52	114	102
Cuba	152	150	5	299	147	-149
Dominican Republic	473	512	27	42	445	470
Ecuador	163	150	146	130	17	20
Egypt	1 504	1 397	113	105	1 391	1 292
Ethiopia	106	170	9	4	97	165
Faroe Islands ¹	2 775	2 663	1 024	1 085	1 751	1 578
Ghana	193	151	324	311	-130	-160
Gibraltar	109	243	39	1	69	242
Greenland ²	3 159	2 999	2 671	2 669	488	330
Hongkong	11 755	7 006	714	767	11 042	6 239
Iceland	2 489	2 794	846	542	1 643	2 252

¹ Faroe Islands included in Europe. ² Greenland included in North America.

Table 330 (page 2 of 2) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2013	2014*	2013	2014*	2013	2014*
	DKK mio.					
India	2 209	2 406	4 557	4 982	-2 348	-2 576
Indonesia	1 021	1 020	1 690	1 596	-669	-576
Iran	699	1 021	50	74	650	947
Iraq	402	369	10	-	392	369
Israel	1 287	1 143	452	453	835	691
Japan	10 950	11 386	2 067	2 230	8 883	9 156
Jordan	495	1 125	8	6	487	1 119
Kazakhstan	328	342	273	282	54	60
Kenya	206	183	23	27	183	156
Kuwait	470	503	344	301	126	203
Lebanon	843	999	18	24	825	975
Libya	378	414	769	-	-391	413
Malaysia	1 272	1 244	1 269	1 486	3	-242
Marshall Islands	18	1 198	-	1	18	1 197
Mexico	2 112	2 702	789	886	1 322	1 816
Morocco	1 649	1 162	150	150	1 499	1 012
New Zealand	704	1 166	520	575	184	592
Nigeria	932	1 102	4 521	2 742	-3 590	-1 640
Norway	42 108	42 245	32 020	30 243	10 088	12 003
Oman	790	794	39	203	752	591
Pakistan	468	521	587	645	-119	-124
Panama	465	387	64	57	401	330
Peru	463	271	514	771	-51	-500
Philippines	625	1 237	281	273	344	965
Qatar	539	781	2 658	2 913	-2 119	-2 133
Russia	11 847	8 709	7 997	7 634	3 850	1 075
Saudi Arabia	3 977	4 071	815	248	3 162	3 823
Serbia	623	590	198	274	425	316
Singapore	3 225	3 159	820	696	2 405	2 463
South Africa	2 347	1 793	553	637	1 793	1 156
South Korea	4 407	5 217	6 037	11 656	-1 631	-6 439
Sri Lanka	255	220	161	171	94	50
Switzerland	5 494	5 653	4 653	4 502	840	1 151
Taiwan	1 587	1 856	2 510	2 630	-923	-774
Thailand	1 357	1 348	2 217	2 350	-859	-1 002
Tunisia	240	167	94	44	146	123
Turkey	4 890	5 703	5 449	6 154	-559	-451
Ukraine	2 272	1 550	1 074	780	1 198	770
United Arab Emirates	2 466	2 810	958	789	1 508	2 020
Uruguay	1 181	851	62	70	1 118	781
USA	41 281	42 311	13 154	15 796	28 127	26 515
Venezuela	440	405	3	16	438	389
Vietnam	1 201	1 551	1 617	1 930	-416	-380
Yemen	416	473	-	-	416	472
Countries not determined 3. countries	2 961	2 237	-	-	2 961	2 237
EMU countries	221 249	230 359	245 013	251 413	-23 764	-21 053
OECD	504 474	507 463	442 479	452 856	61 994	54 607
EFTA	50 108	50 711	37 528	35 295	12 579	15 416
BRIC	40 871	38 412	53 313	56 661	-12 443	-18 249
Europe	459 861	455 821	434 557	436 498	25 304	19 324
Africa	10 318	9 066	7 463	5 188	2 855	3 878
North America	48 459	49 752	18 275	20 462	30 184	29 291
South and Central America	17 377	14 506	9 088	10 279	8 289	4 227
Asia	73 955	75 910	71 082	81 454	2 873	-5 545
Oceania	6 953	7 690	1 579	1 193	5 374	6 497

Table 331 External trade, quantity and unit value index

	Quantity		Unit value	
	2013	2014*	2013	2014*
	1995=100			
Imports¹				
Imports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	173	176	121	120
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture	152	153	145	140
Intermediate goods for construction industry	182	181	103	106
Intermediate goods for other industries	146	152	111	108
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	132	120	401	368
Machinery and other capital	205	208	103	103
Transport equipment	155	158	106	114
Intermediate goods for household consumption	217	225	112	114
Exports¹				
Exports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	168	171	130	126
Agricultural products of animal origin	139	142	118	114
Agricultural products of vegetable origin	99	97	135	131
Canned meat and milk	91	87	143	142
Manufactured goods, total	197	206	108	107
Manufactured goods, total (excl. machinery and instruments)	194	201	112	111
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs not processed or preserved	100	104	139	140
Fur skins, untreated	217	236	321	179
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	124	101	537	492
Terms of trade	●	●	107	105

Note: The classification *other goods* has been omitted from the table, but it is included in the totals.

www.statbank.dk/bec42, konj42 and byt22

¹ Excl. ships, aircraft, drilling rigs and production platforms.

Table 332 (page 1 of 2) External trade by country and commodity group. 2014*

SITC Selected commodity groups	Total		EU-28		World outside EU		BRIC	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	DKK mio.							
Total	614 982	555 073	384 792	385 072	230 191	170 001	38 412	56 661
0 Food and live animals, total	103 004	63 666	69 611	44 963	33 393	18 703	6 029	2 779
01 Meat and meat preparations	29 291	9 805	18 888	9 454	10 403	350	1 996	56
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	15 433	4 843	10 098	4 604	5 335	239	770	37
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, aqua.invert.	18 768	13 516	14 315	3 090	4 453	10 426	982	644
04 Cereals, and cereal preparations	6 512	4 984	4 054	4 589	2 458	395	434	117
05 Vegetables and fruit	3 508	10 222	2 718	8 889	790	1 333	18	274
06 Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	2 294	2 000	1 538	1 839	756	162	11	50
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 477	4 075	1 089	3 602	388	473	20	145
08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	5 765	9 847	3 806	4 863	1 959	4 985	403	1 434
1 Beverages and tobacco, total	7 396	7 562	5 879	6 021	1 518	1 541	86	61
11 Beverages	6 022	6 472	4 992	5 172	1 030	1 300	73	10
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 374	1 091	887	849	488	241	13	51
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	26 804	18 313	14 397	14 100	12 407	4 213	3 189	818
21 Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	8 241	3 662	1 079	3 177	7 162	485	2 033	1
24 Wood and cork	1 309	5 648	952	4 668	356	981	107	514
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	5 400	632	3 370	499	2 030	134	422	8
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	43 569	48 454	38 071	18 669	5 498	29 785	38	4 523
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	92	2 203	87	339	5	1 864	-	807
33 Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	38 963	43 730	33 720	16 675	5 243	27 055	37	3 708
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	2 568	72	2 540	32	28	40	-	7
35 Electric current	1 946	2 449	1 723	1 623	222	826	-	-
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	3 910	4 216	2 198	1 970	1 712	2 246	70	98
5 Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	115 111	70 020	53 643	58 092	61 468	11 928	11 970	4 666
51 Organic chemicals	9 307	6 424	4 711	4 080	4 596	2 345	940	1 017
52 Inorganic chemicals	824	2 645	552	2 073	272	573	21	157
53 Dying and tanning and colouring materials	3 275	3 436	2 488	2 836	787	600	140	211
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	73 659	27 133	28 613	21 525	45 046	5 608	8 219	2 624
55 Ess. oils, resinoids, perfume materials; toilet and cleans. prep.	5 203	5 475	3 493	4 946	1 710	529	146	124
57 Plastics in primary forms	1 942	9 409	1 626	8 869	316	540	62	54
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	5 266	6 598	4 000	6 056	1 266	542	124	81
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	55 362	74 476	40 504	57 187	14 858	17 289	2 301	8 940
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 558	3 934	1 026	3 181	532	753	134	419
63 Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	3 877	5 417	3 191	4 559	687	858	51	496
64 Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	5 381	9 624	4 016	8 882	1 365	742	111	325
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., related products	6 341	7 338	4 849	4 739	1 492	2 599	124	1 336
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	6 029	7 717	3 686	6 127	2 343	1 589	175	878
67 Iron and steel	7 581	15 464	4 628	11 533	2 953	3 932	1 100	2 487
68 Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	3 204	6 320	2 731	4 676	472	1 644	69	141
7 Machinery and transport equipment, total	162 591	174 570	98 115	132 017	64 476	42 554	11 478	13 004
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	34 392	8 456	25 690	6 968	8 702	1 488	1 222	589
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	20 197	14 209	8 601	11 563	11 596	2 646	2 498	719
73 Metalworking machinery	1 086	1 316	479	992	606	323	113	76
74 Gen. industrial mach. and equipment, n.e.s., mach. parts, n.e.s.	42 753	28 469	23 649	22 996	19 104	5 472	4 709	2 764
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	9 031	17 892	5 260	15 471	3 771	2 421	249	1 283
76 Telecomm., sound recording, reprod. apparatus and equipment	11 781	19 959	7 228	16 943	4 553	3 016	447	1 618
77 Electric. mach., appar., applian.s, n.e.s., electr. parts there of	23 219	26 791	14 769	19 846	8 450	6 944	1 749	3 515
78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	14 333	36 848	10 814	33 151	3 518	3 696	265	1 044
79 Transport equipment, n.e.s.	5 801	20 632	1 626	4 085	4 175	16 548	225	1 396
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	89 516	87 053	59 371	49 515	30 146	37 538	3 160	21 406
81 Prefabr. buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating, n.e.s.	3 507	3 945	2 045	2 545	1 462	1 400	63	1 165
82 Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses and similar	13 400	9 430	8 082	6 272	5 317	3 158	163	2 288
83 Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	751	1 510	571	734	179	777	8	660
84 Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	24 798	28 693	20 509	8 908	4 289	19 786	288	11 540
85 Footwear	3 970	5 780	3 114	3 459	856	2 321	20	1 117
87 Profess., scientific and contr. instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	15 537	10 707	8 208	7 823	7 329	2 885	1 790	642
88 Photo. appar., equipm. and supplies, optic. goods, n.e.s.	1 732	2 716	1 004	1 850	728	866	113	239
9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	7 718	6 742	3 003	2 538	4 715	4 204	91	365

Note: The table only contains selected 2-digit SITC groups, and consequently the figures do not add up to the totals shown.

www.statbank.dk/sitc2r4y

OECD		China		Norway		United Kingdom		Sweden		Germany		USA	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.													
507 463	452 856	21 817	40 575	42 245	30 243	48 067	26 340	72 676	68 219	109 214	114 028	42 311	15 796
83 553	52 785	4 043	786	3 797	4 163	10 815	2 040	10 570	5 295	20 793	16 044	2 514	1 545
25 338	9 599	1 759	5	202	105	4 502	254	2 385	422	5 461	4 180	966	-
11 609	4 758	224	-	332	24	1 498	217	1 986	562	3 151	1 866	399	12
16 168	8 583	706	472	871	3 649	1 371	407	1 635	719	3 935	767	181	384
5 151	4 575	271	9	451	56	506	251	820	705	1 377	1 595	335	14
3 059	9 530	6	131	224	7	200	235	1 348	565	480	2 044	34	279
2 091	1 836	3	25	510	3	98	85	565	434	314	438	5	6
1 290	3 729	-	11	110	65	51	233	351	827	468	1 286	13	12
4 657	5 994	175	114	813	194	253	142	648	251	610	3 063	38	780
6 570	6 839	20	1	369	99	412	464	671	189	3 116	1 208	128	216
5 392	6 067	20	-	211	64	376	460	532	182	2 797	877	79	192
1 179	771	-	1	158	35	37	4	139	7	319	331	49	24
17 808	14 806	2 697	255	736	1 154	795	337	2 266	3 159	5 652	2 205	306	383
1 413	3 264	2 011	-	1	256	3	1	64	293	133	188	13	50
1 073	4 004	94	26	99	123	144	76	177	1 733	458	467	4	132
4 905	592	257	6	78	90	83	1	806	345	1 626	133	3	3
42 485	35 146	1	9	4 189	15 549	9 639	5 079	12 319	6 167	4 449	1 576	243	613
90	394	-	-	2	42	-	-	-	9	81	54	-	-
37 888	32 239	1	9	3 963	14 661	9 422	5 079	11 632	5 134	1 238	906	243	603
2 560	64	-	-	1	20	217	-	57	11	2 035	7	-	9
1 946	2 449	-	-	222	826	-	-	629	1 014	1 094	609	-	-
3 502	2 524	24	2	1 227	146	250	65	1 185	214	126	1 193	34	274
88 881	63 496	6 699	1 884	4 098	1 181	4 580	4 004	9 485	6 069	11 453	16 646	21 321	2 168
7 136	5 089	321	761	139	78	313	422	284	246	1 069	1 503	1 110	565
746	2 364	2	67	68	158	43	129	119	162	79	804	101	84
2 825	3 081	62	139	208	134	134	192	593	801	624	947	32	44
56 294	23 829	5 668	568	1 828	320	3 072	1 216	3 982	1 696	6 588	4 755	18 612	741
4 677	5 269	22	87	1 001	35	207	606	1 789	699	419	1 129	27	195
1 738	9 248	12	47	53	135	44	209	450	1 095	368	2 531	26	87
4 783	6 308	36	71	424	81	306	489	762	704	779	2 096	227	88
49 069	61 069	769	5 874	6 025	2 772	4 345	2 535	8 525	9 649	11 987	18 995	1 508	879
1 233	3 385	76	339	102	22	70	461	173	286	306	1 439	100	53
3 626	4 307	41	279	362	97	429	53	565	599	948	1 739	49	14
4 927	9 175	59	283	562	248	361	114	1 088	2 930	1 025	2 634	95	25
5 547	5 081	41	922	545	98	671	380	677	551	1 122	1 261	170	56
5 404	6 500	95	804	1 146	101	322	347	1 233	733	867	2 045	301	169
5 876	12 325	119	478	1 182	471	248	402	1 227	1 867	1 293	3 344	123	114
3 004	5 957	40	132	165	1 254	64	152	477	576	793	2 102	80	47
129 817	155 653	5 829	12 529	10 377	3 610	11 853	7 500	15 079	27 925	35 040	44 090	10 219	6 432
29 936	7 733	887	559	650	199	4 911	337	2 373	654	13 487	3 392	1 327	261
14 310	13 270	1 103	654	1 807	664	904	968	1 487	1 529	1 682	4 214	1 824	611
834	1 187	60	73	118	13	37	106	56	124	149	376	162	31
32 030	24 647	2 338	2 603	1 972	457	2 292	1 234	3 226	2 918	6 674	9 227	2 894	704
7 802	15 982	112	1 277	1 691	65	578	877	2 288	4 228	845	3 009	487	304
9 836	17 676	272	1 598	1 036	96	807	1 220	1 511	8 709	2 269	1 914	791	351
19 179	21 826	952	3 454	1 352	314	1 287	1 265	2 510	3 552	5 054	7 209	1 637	858
12 674	34 960	32	924	1 450	171	810	1 315	1 311	5 993	4 464	13 473	356	138
3 216	18 371	74	1 386	301	1 630	227	176	316	219	416	1 276	741	3 173
81 170	54 934	1 695	19 002	10 454	751	5 168	3 970	12 202	9 132	16 103	11 490	5 832	1 717
3 088	2 664	15	1 116	486	82	291	139	556	716	349	506	352	16
12 543	5 821	112	2 199	2 730	268	1 029	93	1 392	1 684	2 273	912	687	23
694	790	2	430	93	2	39	114	172	147	175	119	9	11
23 782	11 257	13	9 752	2 483	21	1 328	752	3 374	1 645	6 492	1 821	111	42
3 757	3 468	3	1 002	603	4	163	113	795	331	988	939	19	9
12 280	9 680	1 091	620	663	125	854	802	1 136	973	2 422	2 425	1 787	964
1 383	2 334	82	231	87	4	134	403	129	390	287	439	150	42
4 609	5 604	39	233	974	816	210	346	373	418	498	580	206	1 569

Table 333 Imports by use

Danish version of the BEC classification	2013	2014*
	DKK mio.	
Imports, total	542 045	555 073
Intermediate goods for agriculture, total	16 477	16 007
Cereals, unmilled or semi-processed	2 149	1 662
Feeding stuff for animals	10 301	10 328
Fertilizers	2 141	2 124
Other	1 887	1 892
Intermediate goods for construction industry, total	36 657	37 655
Timber, worked, coniferous	1 858	2 125
Non-metallic mineral manufactures for const.	3 482	3 755
Iron or steel products for construction	8 485	8 199
Miscellaneous finished goods for construction	7 605	7 783
Other	15 227	15 793
Intermediate goods for other industries, total	157 442	160 407
Oil seeds, oleag. fruit (excl. flour and meal)	1 132	1 223
Pulp and waste paper	334	348
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	7 896	7 700
Textile fibres	245	324
Textile yarn	810	746
Textile fabric	2 960	3 082
Chemical elements and compounds	8 585	8 598
Plastic materials and articles thereof	15 171	16 118
Other chemical materials and products	15 319	15 459
Iron and steel	15 803	15 725
Non-ferrous metals	5 489	5 773
Miscellaneous manufactures of metal	4 845	4 861
Other raw materials and semi-manufactures	25 349	26 387
Parts of non-elec. machinery, etc.	24 397	24 691
Parts of elec. machinery etc.	9 469	9 704
Other parts and accessories n.e.s.	3 705	3 904
Parts and accessories of transport equipment	15 462	15 202
Aircraft engines	58	103
Engines for other transport equipment	412	456
Fuels, lubricants and electric energy, total	56 428	47 266
Coal, coke and briquettes	2 419	2 133
Petroleum oils, crude	20 101	14 502
Light and medium oils (motor spirit etc.)	10 397	8 037
Gas oils and fuel oils n.e.s.	19 259	18 736
Other fuels and lubricants, electric current	4 252	3 858
Machinery and other capital equipment, total	64 785	65 326
Agricultural and dairy machinery	3 272	2 812
Office machines, automatic data processing equipment	12 991	12 628
Construction machinery	1 724	1 791
Other machinery and appliances, non-electrical	18 255	19 107
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	28 543	28 988
Transport equipment, total	37 650	47 202
Ships	9 851	14 686
Aircraft	1 931	3 873
Railway vehicles and industrial motor vehicles	8 370	9 059
Passenger motor cars	17 499	19 584
Goods for household consumption, total	165 425	174 124
Food, beverages and tobacco	54 871	56 591
Other non-durable consumer goods	30 173	31 846
Clothing	25 849	28 809
Footwear	5 359	5 697
Other semi-durable consumer goods	26 856	28 500
Pleasure craft, caravans, etc.	1 397	1 538
Other durable consumer goods	20 919	21 145
Goods not elsewhere specified	7 181	7 087

Table 334 Exports by origin

KONJ-Commodity group	2013	2014*
	DKK mio.	
Export, total	619 885	614 982
Agricultural products of animal origin, total	47 152	46 462
Live bovine cattle; meat from bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 657	2 514
Live swine; meat of swine	26 493	25 625
Poultry; live killed or dressed; fresh, chilled or frozen	1 640	1 576
Butter	1 327	1 260
Cheese	8 885	9 508
Birds' eggs, in the shell	141	163
Pig fat and poultry fat	536	287
Bovine and equine hides and skins, undressed	399	370
Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (excl. fish)	613	516
Edible offal of cattle, sheep, pigs and horses	2 162	1 975
Other agricultural products of animal origin	2 299	2 669
Agricultural products of vegetable origin, total	10 792	10 249
Cereals	2 793	2 504
Seeds, fruit and spores for sowing	2 019	2 088
Flowers, plants, fruits and vegetables	4 285	4 014
Other agricultural products of vegetable origin	1 695	1 643
Canned meat and milk, total	7 312	6 954
Canned meat	4 179	4 158
Canned milk	3 133	2 796
Manufactured goods, total (excl. canned meat and milk, ships, etc.)	453 038	472 101
Sugar and molasses	1 213	1 234
Other manufactured products of agricultural origin	23 982	24 192
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	4 329	4 373
Feeding stuffs (excl. straw, roots, etc.)	6 047	5 717
Beer	1 831	1 916
Other beverages (excl. fruit and vegetable juices)	4 111	4 106
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3 269	3 759
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	70 911	73 659
Other chemical goods	40 304	41 952
Leather, leather manufactures; dressed furskins	587	640
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s	1 585	1 558
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	3 836	3 912
Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	5 173	5 381
Textiles and clothing	28 866	31 149
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	5 593	6 029
Metals	11 172	10 922
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s	22 278	20 939
Machinery and instruments	147 961	159 438
Transport equipment, excl. ships and aircraft	17 258	16 085
Furniture	12 913	13 544
Articles of artificial plastic materials, n.e.s	7 644	7 538
Other manufactured goods, n.e.s	32 175	34 059
Ships, aircraft and drilling rigs and production platforms	3 307	3 834
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, not prepared or preserved	13 866	14 446
Furskins, raw	12 939	7 837
Fuels, lubricants and electric current	57 360	42 928
Other goods	14 119	10 172

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Table 335 Major imported commodities

		2013	2014*
		DKK thousands	
	Imports, total	542 044 532	555 073 349
1	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)	12 888 121	14 228 822
2	Sea-going vessels for the transport of goods and seagoing vessels for the transport of both persons and goods (excl. refrigerated vessels, tankers, ferry-boats and vessels principally designed for the transport of persons)	6 389 840	10 581 605
3	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	11 710 048	10 338 050
4	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)	9 048 475	8 518 798
5	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 $> 1.500 \text{ cm}^3$ but $\leq 2.500 \text{ cm}^3$, new (excl. motor caravans and vehicles specially designed for travelling on snow and other special purpose vehicles of subheading 8703.10)	5 450 282	6 234 107
6	Telephones for cellular networks "mobile telephones" or for other wireless networks	5 969 666	6 212 116
7	Data-processing machines, automatic, portable, weighing $\leq 10 \text{ kg}$, consisting of at least a central processing unit, a keyboard and a display (excl. peripheral units)	4 890 736	5 191 614
8	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 $> 1.000 \text{ cm}^3$ but $\leq 1.500 \text{ cm}^3$, new (excl. those of heading 8702 and vehicles for the transport of persons on snow and similar vehicles of subheading 8703.10)	4 397 071	4 847 500
9	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	4 606 518	4 786 841
10	Jet fuel, kerosene type	5 678 409	4 400 784
11	Natural gas condensates	8 391 083	4 164 017
12	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)	3 063 865	3 982 848
13	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 $> 1.500 \text{ cm}^3$ but $\leq 3.000 \text{ cm}^3$, new (excl. those of subheading 8703 10 and motor caravans)	3 343 960	3 808 028
14	Raw furskins of mink, whole, with or without heads, tails or paws	2 409 938	3 301 939
15	Aeroplanes and other powered aircraft of an of an unladen weight $> 15.000 \text{ kg}$ (excl. helicopters and dirigibles)	1 410 966	3 242 484
16	Gear boxes for machinery	2 002 422	2 841 785
17	Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	2 520 998	2 692 926
18	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)	1 461 887	2 640 493
19	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)	2 781 431	2 589 975
20	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine" of a gross vehicle weight $\leq 5 \text{ t}$, of a cylinder capacity $\leq 2.500 \text{ cm}^3$, 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)	1 896 761	2 504 541
21	Electrical energy	2 751 647	2 449 308
22	Fresh or chilled Atlantic salmon "Salmo salar" and Danube salmon "Hucho hucho"	1 804 245	2 246 096
23	Wood pellets	2 385 112	2 202 088
24	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s.	2 004 677	2 123 359
25	Sea-going tankers	1 039 717	2 045 586

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.

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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 336 Major exported commodities

		2013	2014*
		DKK thousands	
Exports, total		619 884 765	614 982 085
1	Generating sets, wind-powered	15 904 531	20 320 504
2	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	27 597 601	17 031 307
3	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)	15 988 475	15 838 453
4	Haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	9 283 594	9 061 046
5	Raw furskins of mink, whole, with or without heads, tails or paws	12 875 876	7 653 775
6	Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s. (excl. rennet and concentrates thereof, lipoprotein lipase and Aspergillus alkaline protease)	6 284 224	6 744 018
7	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)	7 188 374	6 429 334
8	Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	5 999 365	5 874 168
9	Parts of non-electrical engines and motors, n.e.s.	3 386 613	5 851 218
10	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)	6 264 497	5 553 550
11	Food preparations, n.e.s., containing, by weight, $\geq 1,5\%$ milkfat, $\geq 5\%$ sucrose or isoglucose, $\geq 5\%$ glucose or $\geq 5\%$ starch	6 037 516	5 383 452
12	Domestic swine, weighing < 50 kg (excl. pure-bred for breeding)	4 678 032	4 971 598
13	Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 888 881	4 756 731
14	Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, with a research octane number "RON" of < 95 (excl. containing biodiesel)	4 594 871	3 592 719
15	Hearing aids (excl. parts and accessories)	3 595 687	3 386 761
16	Towers and lattice masts, of iron or steel	4 509 803	3 195 091
17	Fresh cheese "unripened or uncured cheese", incl. whey cheese and curd of a fat content, by weight, of $\leq 40\%$	2 836 013	2 968 466
18	Gears and gearing, for machinery (excl. friction gears, spur, helical, bevel, bevel-spur gears and gearing and worm gear, gear boxes and other speed changers)	1 818 376	2 855 912
19	Parts of pumps for liquids, n.e.s.	2 591 081	2 707 769
20	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)	2 361 310	2 589 589
21	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)	1 960 869	2 556 363
22	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)	1 541 874	2 513 133
23	Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	2 944 578	2 509 084
24	Inverters having power handling capacity $> 7,5$ kVA (excl. of a kind used with telecommunication apparatus, automatic data-processing machines and units thereof)	3 043 265	2 431 878
25	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s.	2 374 098	2 336 829

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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 337 (page 1 of 2) International trade in services, by country

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2012*	2013*	2012*	2013*	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio.					
World¹	388 677	396 860	355 283	355 270	33 394	41 590
EU-countries (28)	166 646	172 123	194 699	190 776	-28 052	-18 652
Austria	1 848	1 912	2 018	2 201	-170	-290
Belgium	6 100	6 198	5 522	5 624	578	575
Bulgaria	437	410	710	818	-272	-409
Croatia	320	270	753	855	-433	-585
Cyprus	302	288	586	482	-285	-194
Czech Republic	839	1 102	1 359	1 661	-520	-559
Estonia	779	633	768	683	11	-50
Finland	7 626	6 813	3 679	3 470	3 948	3 343
France and Monaco	8 030	7 794	10 949	14 048	-2 919	-6 255
Germany	36 267	38 808	46 498	40 464	-10 230	-1 655
Greece	909	1 096	3 853	3 776	-2 943	-2 680
Hungary	1 297	1 310	1 081	1 065	217	245
Ireland	2 156	3 560	3 879	4 149	-1 723	-589
Italy	6 404	6 536	8 856	8 199	-2 453	-1 663
Latvia	1 264	1 656	856	1 267	408	388
Lithuania	1 631	1 690	1 684	1 733	-53	-42
Luxembourg	1 047	1 136	1 155	922	-108	214
Malta	460	402	499	586	-40	-184
Netherlands	12 712	13 605	13 209	12 695	-497	910
Poland	4 054	4 040	4 043	4 171	10	-131
Portugal	1 098	1 273	1 304	1 280	-206	-7
Romania	609	621	528	632	81	-11
Slovakia	427	446	606	915	-179	-469
Slovenia	374	317	241	253	133	64
Spain	5 557	6 078	12 041	11 630	-6 484	-5 552
Sweden	41 461	40 438	36 145	36 588	5 316	3 850
United Kingdom	21 780	22 776	31 778	30 482	-9 998	-7 706
European Union Institutions	858	914	98	126	760	789
Non-EU total	222 031	224 737	160 585	164 495	61 447	60 242
Afghanistan	53	29	466	393	-413	-365
Algeria	284	243	288	191	-4	51
Angola	192	157	225	372	-33	-215
Argentina	947	1 050	586	654	361	396
Australia	5 235	4 789	2 674	2 461	2 561	2 327
Bahamas	277	226	215	218	62	8
Bahrain	177	224	124	116	53	108
Bangladesh	156	147	358	403	-202	-257
Belarus	154	126	55	72	100	54
Bermuda	677	592	564	214	113	377
Brazil	5 164	5 542	2 521	2 500	2 643	3 043
Canada	3 260	3 561	1 843	1 476	1 417	2 084
Chile	1 908	1 775	1 160	1 155	748	619
China	18 889	19 761	10 550	10 192	8 339	9 568
Colombia	742	561	467	856	275	-294
Costa Rica	726	258	271	291	456	-33
Dominican Republic	144	126	61	77	84	49
Ecuador	699	667	351	329	348	338
Egypt	1 299	1 533	5 264	5 115	-3 966	-3 582
Faroe Islands	487	518	387	386	101	133
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	25	43	94	112	-69	-68
Ghana	178	134	308	377	-131	-243
Greenland	889	1 170	1 737	1 802	-848	-632
Hong Kong	3 944	6 484	3 704	5 240	240	1 244
Iceland	711	750	1 148	1 357	-437	-608

¹ Incl. International organizations and unallocated trade.

Table 337 (page 2 of 2) International trade in services, by country

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2012*	2013*	2012*	2013*	2012*	2013*
	DKK mio.					
India	6 162	6 929	3 467	3 405	2 696	3 524
Indonesia	1 373	1 377	864	790	508	588
Iran	186	208	115	118	72	90
Iraq	114	428	73	63	41	365
Israel	642	569	388	353	254	215
Japan	13 650	7 538	4 803	4 404	8 846	3 134
Jordan	311	369	158	164	153	206
Kazakhstan	62	58	30	26	31	32
Kenya	407	380	461	504	-54	-124
Kuwait	403	327	280	185	123	142
Lebanon	195	1 016	168	183	27	833
Liberia	208	54	449	1 031	-240	-977
Malaysia	1 249	1 570	1 969	1 963	-721	-393
Marshall Islands	105	62	751	607	-645	-545
Mexico	1 444	1 616	1 371	1 366	72	250
Morocco	354	317	787	942	-433	-625
Mozambique	121	120	84	151	37	-31
New Zealand	2 310	2 491	813	765	1 498	1 726
Nigeria	874	876	691	979	183	-103
Norway	31 894	31 582	16 147	16 343	15 747	15 239
Oman	470	584	362	317	108	267
Pakistan	783	788	377	292	406	496
Panama	839	807	3 544	3 427	-2 704	-2 619
Peru	340	345	221	213	118	133
Philippines	397	321	868	797	-471	-476
Qatar	926	1 054	381	402	545	652
Russia	7 005	5 845	3 314	3 582	3 691	2 263
Saudi Arabia	1 900	2 108	797	641	1 103	1 468
Serbia	58	58	50	51	9	7
Singapore	5 731	11 246	6 707	12 261	-976	-1 015
South Africa	2 001	2 108	1 635	2 069	366	39
South Korea	6 189	6 301	2 204	2 581	3 985	3 720
Sri Lanka	400	370	447	433	-47	-63
Syria	25	46	71	74	-47	-28
Switzerland	14 312	14 938	11 609	10 927	2 704	4 011
Taiwan	1 284	1 246	1 008	1 094	276	152
Tanzania	165	178	218	249	-53	-72
Thailand	1 344	1 468	3 069	3 058	-1 725	-1 590
Tunesia	205	226	85	121	120	105
Turkey	2 611	2 956	4 311	4 108	-1 700	-1 152
Uganda	72	84	238	253	-166	-169
Ukraine	1 094	1 260	568	591	526	669
United Arab Emirates	4 837	5 651	3 062	3 087	1 775	2 564
United States of America	52 235	47 285	39 649	36 026	12 586	11 259
Uruguay	436	276	198	233	238	44
Venezuela	471	282	692	500	-220	-218
Vietnam	871	1 434	892	870	-21	565
Yemen	45	34	72	73	-28	-39
Europe	224 846	230 027	232 600	228 425	-7 754	1 602
Africa	8 944	9 113	12 876	15 307	-3 933	-6 194
North America	56 384	52 015	43 230	39 304	13 155	12 712
Central- and South America	16 235	16 460	13 677	13 555	2 558	2 907
Asia	73 421	80 651	48 358	54 502	25 063	26 150
Oceania	7 707	7 422	4 397	4 029	3 310	3 393
EMU- countries	94 990	100 242	118 203	114 377	-23 213	-14 136
OECD	297 167	292 021	277 104	267 601	20 063	24 421
BRIC	37 220	38 076	19 851	19 679	17 369	18 397

Table 338 International trade in services after country and item. 2014*

	Total		EU - countries (28)		Non-EU total		OECD							
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports						
	DKK mio.													
Services, total	406 513	359 613	177 861	194 019	228 651	165 594	299 286	271 735						
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	822	2 724	518	1 094	304	1 631	822	1 171						
Maintenance and repair services not included elsewhere	4 989	4 818	1 379	3 690	3 610	1 128	4 464	4 374						
Transport	244 160	180 331	85 880	71 398	158 283	108 934	160 357	116 504						
Sea transport	204 970	141 175	58 837	43 094	146 134	98 081	123 308	82 564						
Sea transport, passenger	1 547	206	1 311	157	236	48	1 547	204						
Sea transport, freight	200 226	61 237	56 021	21 794	144 206	39 444	119 223	40 673						
Sea transport, supporting, auxiliary and other sea transport	3 197	79 733	1 506	21 143	1 692	58 589	2 537	41 687						
Air transport	19 713	18 249	11 615	10 808	8 098	7 441	18 424	16 214						
Other transport (than sea and air)	18 848	20 543	15 003	17 312	3 844	3 232	18 031	17 407						
Postal and courier services	629	364	424	184	207	181	592	318						
Travel	40 746	57 760	28 787	39 394	11 960	18 365	38 533	47 922						
Other services	115 793	113 979	61 297	78 445	54 494	35 537	95 114	101 764						
Construction	17 870	14 584	8 553	11 505	9 317	3 080	11 118	13 328						
Insurance and pension services	1 599	2 806	1 169	2 001	430	805	1 439	2 587						
Financial services	5 308	3 723	3 409	3 132	1 899	592	4 313	3 412						
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	14 233	8 388	5 833	4 963	8 400	3 427	11 084	8 260						
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	18 326	21 213	12 019	14 961	6 306	6 251	16 911	19 610						
Other business services	53 557	57 974	27 836	38 014	25 722	19 961	47 655	49 733						
Personal, cultural and recreational services	3 251	4 549	1 465	3 631	1 785	917	2 110	4 456						
Government goods and services n.i.e.	1 649	742	1 013	238	635	504	484	378						
	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
	DKK mio.													
	36 407	19 780	49 479	38 039	39 801	39 883	40 302	36 290	24 275	32 081	32 407	15 899	19 548	9 242
	0	24	0	52	84	204	92	96	0	17	304	40	0	24
	7	177	30	154	235	441	687	689	165	998	3 057	263	1	132
	30 387	15 292	34 144	21 506	15 163	15 865	16 447	11 659	11 819	9 002	10 448	7 386	16 505	7 619
	29 874	14 455	32 337	20 349	9 193	11 497	4 891	2 828	10 425	6 800	3 381	2 964	16 295	7 161
	0	0	17	6	433	24	200	13	204	51	218	40	0	0
	29 793	2 994	32 219	6 975	8 426	7 516	4 363	1 752	9 982	2 894	2 402	2 465	16 263	984
	79	11 459	101	13 368	332	3 957	328	1 062	238	3 853	760	460	33	6 177
	339	507	1 486	794	806	768	7 856	6 294	640	1 260	4 601	3 390	171	320
	162	328	308	354	5 099	3 568	3 487	2 460	703	931	2 363	974	25	139
	14	2	14	7	64	31	214	78	51	12	103	58	12	0
	972	1 380	2 013	3 647	11 188	11 253	8 475	5 639	2 264	2 834	7 038	2 286	487	741
	5 042	2 910	13 291	12 678	13 131	12 120	14 605	18 207	10 026	19 230	11 560	5 926	2 556	726
	1 233	564	527	712	2 778	4 451	1 358	724	1 657	1 411	1 611	483	323	307
	35	27	25	84	78	267	235	140	624	1 172	173	389	11	15
	34	-313	332	100	247	184	1 078	343	611	895	419	366	6	-330
	1 592	36	2 699	2 185	805	933	525	1 630	896	837	472	124	1 298	11
	286	701	1 332	2 474	1 490	1 038	4 239	6 923	1 662	1 754	3 002	1 305	118	39
	1 455	1 802	8 044	6 754	7 648	4 922	6 654	6 458	3 941	12 337	5 654	3 011	770	634
	319	17	246	290	67	299	504	1 984	595	793	217	244	8	9
	88	76	86	79	18	26	12	5	40	31	12	4	22	41

www.statbank.dk/uht02

Table 339 Balance of payments

	2012*	2013*	2014*
	DKK mio.		
A. Current receipts, total	1 177 221	1 225 023	1 225 478
Export of goods (fob)	618 804	626 950	623 718
Services	388 677	396 861	406 513
Sea transport	194 137	200 777	204 970
Travel	37 896	38 972	40 746
Primary income	152 174	182 302	176 378
Primary income, compensation of employees	6 843	6 834	7 720
Primary income, investment income	138 056	168 107	161 157
Primary income, other primary income	7 276	7 360	7 500
Secondary income	17 565	18 911	18 869
B. Current expenditure, total	1 072 207	1 089 072	1 106 838
Import of goods (fob)	552 215	560 252	569 337
Services	355 283	355 270	359 613
Sea transport	137 674	142 873	141 175
Travel	56 518	56 903	57 760
Primary income	109 262	114 799	120 719
Primary income, compensation of employees	17 108	17 180	17 623
Primary income, investment income	89 159	94 641	100 083
Primary income, other primary income	2 996	2 977	3 012
Secondary income	55 449	58 751	57 171
C. Current account, net (A-B)	105 014	135 951	118 639
D. Capital account, net	452	70	524
E. Financial account, net	120 482	164 576	170 183
F. Errors and omissions, net (-C-D+E)	15 016	28 554	51 020

www.statbank.dk/bb3

Table 340 Transition from trade statistics to balance of payments statistics. 2014*

Imports		Exports	
	DKK mio.		
External trade, imports of goods	555 073	External trade, exports of goods	614 982
+ Provisioning and bunkering	38 727	+ Goods that do not enter the territory	20 980
- Returned goods	6 401	- Returned goods	6 401
- Goods sent to or returned after processing	4 508	- Goods sent to or returned after processing	3 600
- Goods for construction projects	1 475	- Goods for construction projects	3 021
- Other goods	3 018	- Other goods	777
- Freight, etc. linked to import	15 098		
= Balance of payments, imports of goods	569 336	= Balance of payments, exports of goods	623 717

www.dst.dk/bopdok.

Table 341 Balance of payments and net foreign assets

	Goods and services, net ¹ DKK mio.	Investment income, net ¹ DKK mio.	Balance of payments current account, net ¹		Net foreign assets at end of year ²		
			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	-16.4	-40 754
2005	88 382	12 346	67 570	4.3	59 957	3.8	11 047
2010	109 975	36 223	103 038	5.7	232 256	12.9	41 768
2014*	101 282	61 074	118 639	6.2	920 126	47.9	162 575

¹ 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; from ; from 2005 with the IMF sixth Balance of Payments Manual. ² From 1991 and onwards figures are compiled by Danmarks Nationalbank.

Source (net foreign assets): Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/bb2

Table 342 Foreign Assets and Liabilities

31 December	2012*	2013*	2014*
	DKK bn.		
INSTRUMENTS			
Assets, total	5 125	5 312	5 771
Assets, total excl. exchange reserves	4 615	4 833	5 313
Direct investment	1 395	1 426	1 529
Portfolio investment	2 086	2 179	2 617
Shares	750	911	1 102
Investment fund shares	168	193	223
Bonds, etc.	1 168	1 076	1 292
Financial derivatives, net	118	69	93
Other investment	1 016	1 159	1 073
Exchange reserves	510	480	458
Liabilities, total	4 438	4 584	4 850
Direct investment	820	792	885
Portfolio investment	2 122	2 295	2 661
Shares	576	749	973
Investment fund shares	32	39	44
Bonds, etc.	1 514	1 508	1 645
Other investment	1 496	1 497	1 304
SECTORS			
Assets, total	5 125	5 312	5 771
Private companies and households	3 513	3 629	4 117
General government sector	23	20	19
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	1 078	1 184	1 176
Danmarks Nationalbank	512	480	458
Liabilities, total	4 438	4 584	4 850
Private companies and households	1 946	2 006	2 319
General government sector	378	334	350
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	2 097	2 227	2 164
Danmarks Nationalbank	17	17	17
Net assets, total (assets - liabilities)	687	728	920
Private companies and households	1 566	1 623	1 798
General government sector	-355	-314	-331
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	-1 019	-1 044	-987
Danmarks Nationalbank	495	463	441

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/dnkap

Business sector in general

Enterprises in general

Enterprise development

Accounts

Globalisation



Enterprises in general

Most workplaces are small

Denmark has a nearly 284,000 permanent workplaces. Almost half of the workplaces are situated in Jutland, while about 30 per cent are found in the metropolitan area. A little less 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 nearly 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. 2012

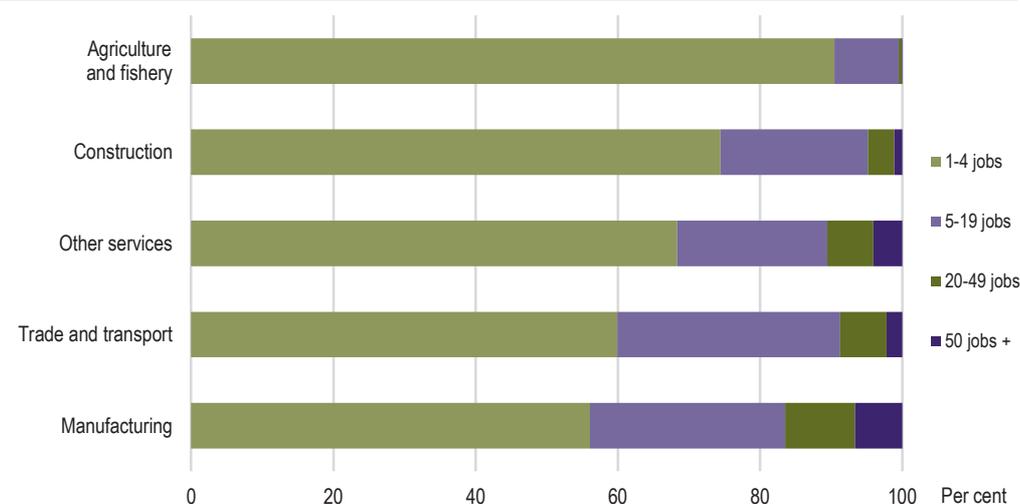


Table 342

Workplaces are very small especially in agriculture and fishery as almost 90 per cent of the workplaces in these industries have lesser 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.

Continued importance of service sector

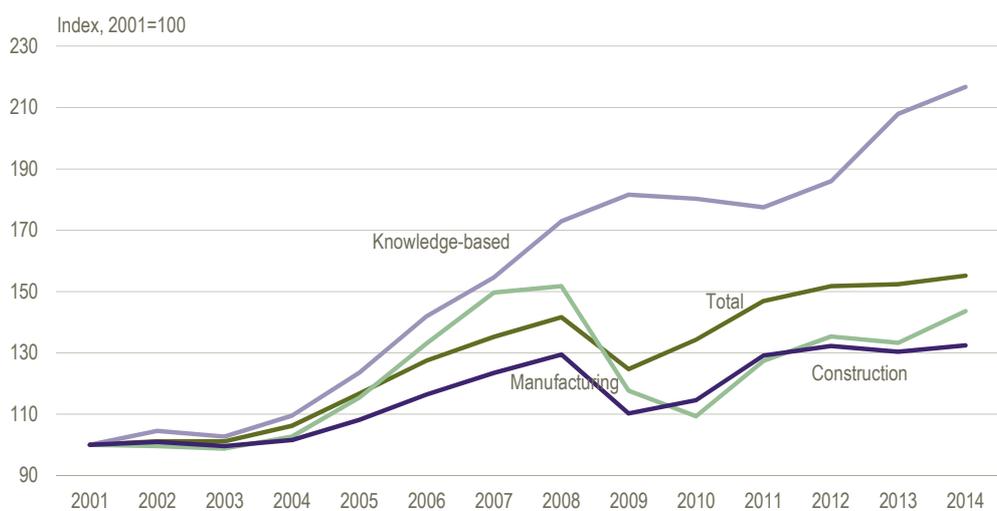
The Danish business structure has experienced comprehensive changes in recent decades. Denmark has gone from an agricultural and industrial society to a society where services are the dominant activity – in terms of employment.

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 2001-2013. The total growth in the business turnover is 42 per cent until 2008, and consequently decreased to a level of 25 per cent above the 2001 level in 2009. In 2014 the level of business turnover in all the industries shown was 55 per cent above the level of 2001, though there are great differences from one industry to another.

Business services have increased by 82 per cent in the period until 2009, and fell to 78 per cent above the level of 2001 in 2011 where after it rose to a level of 117 per cent above the 2001-level in 2014. Construction experienced a considerable growth of 52 per cent in turnover until 2008 followed by a marked slowdown in 2009. Up till 2010 there was a large decrease in turnover inside construction to a level of 9 per cent above 2001-level in 2010. And up till 2012 a part of the lost turnover inside construction has been regained, and the industry in 2014 is 32 per cent above the level of 2001.

Figure 2 Development in total turnover. Selected industries



Note: The turnover figures are in current prices.

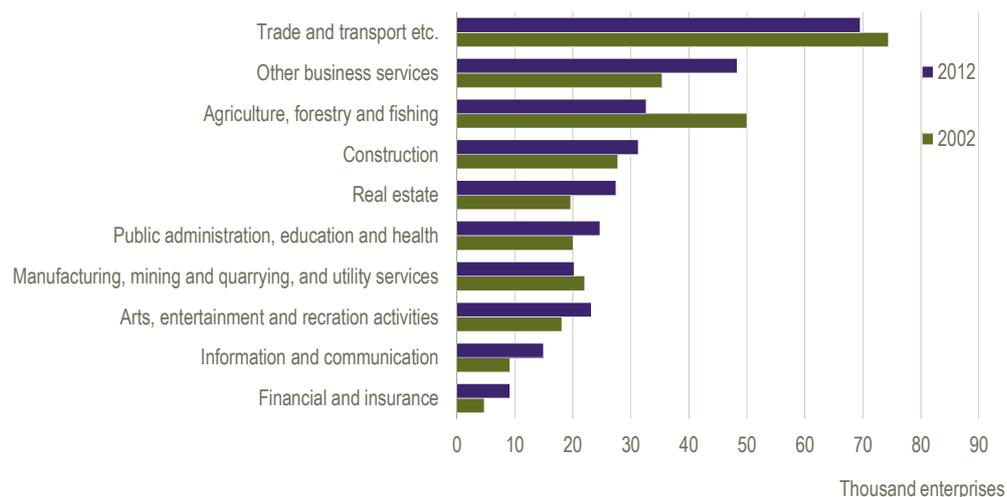
Enterprises and workplaces

The Danish business structure can be described by two business levels: Enterprises and workplaces. The enterprise is the general level, which is legally and financially responsible for the operation of the enterprise.

A workplace is an organizationally delimited part of an enterprise with a given address, which produces 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

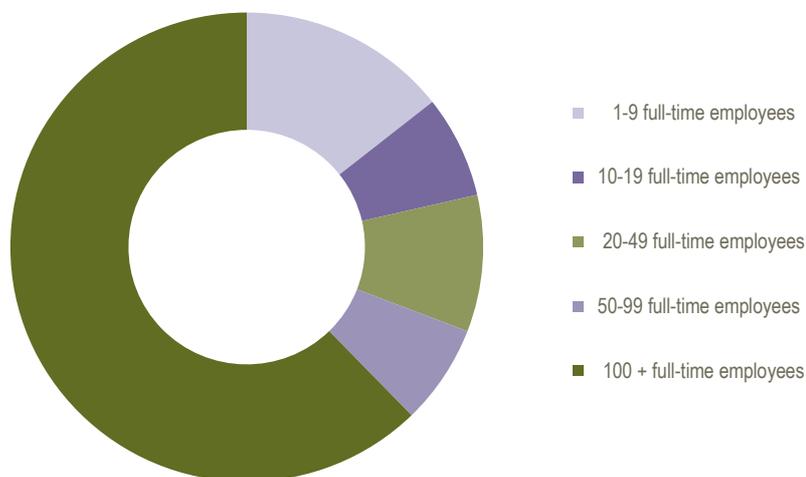
There are almost 301.500 active enterprises in Denmark. The most enterprises are in Trade and transport (23 per cent) and Business services (16 per cent), while 11 per cent of the enterprises have their main activity in agriculture, forestry and fishery. 7 per cent have their main activity in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services.

Figure 3 Enterprises by industry

www.statbank.dk/gf5

Most people work in large enterprises

The Danish business structure is characterized by many small enterprises with less than 10 full-time employees (93 per cent). Nevertheless, more than 1.3 million full-time employees – or 62 per cent of all full-time employees – work in the largest enterprises with 100 or more full-time employees.

Figure 4 Number of full-time equivalent employees by enterprise size. 2012

www.statbank.dk/gf3

The section with the largest concentration in the private sector is financial and insurance where 80 per cent are employed in the largest enterprises, while this group accounts for only 7 per cent of the full-time employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Turnover

Danish enterprises had a total turnover of DKK 3,498 billion in 2012. Trade and transport account for the largest share of enterprises and the largest share of turnover (47 per cent). However, while ranking second on the share of turnover (29 per cent), Manufacturing, mining and quarrying accounts for only 7 per cent of the total number of enterprises in Denmark.

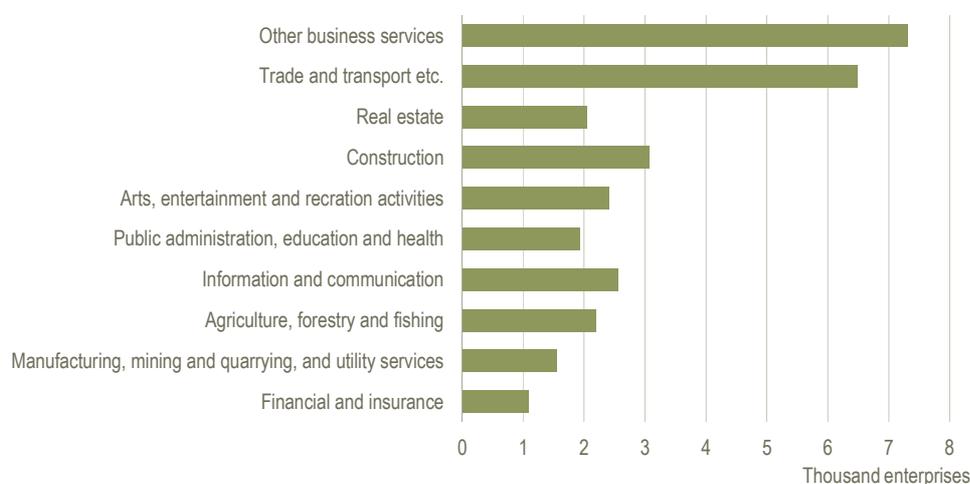
Enterprise development

Decrease in the number of new enterprises

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 2012, almost 31,000 new enterprises were established, while the number in 2011 was just under 34,000. Of these, 24 per cent were located in other business services, while only 4 per cent of the new enterprises were located in *Financial and insurance*.

Figure 5 New enterprises by industry. 2012



www.statbank.dk/demo4

New enterprises are vulnerable in their first years of existence. 28 per cent of the new established enterprises in 2011 were no longer active in 2012. Almost half of the new enterprises established in 2007 had survived to 2012 (43 per cent).

In 2012 more enterprises closed down than were established. In total 35,800 enterprises closed down in 2012. We expect the final number to be lower since enterprises restarting in 2013 are not yet known and hence cannot be subtracted.

Survival rate of new enterprises

Despite the decreasing number of enterprises in 2012, the survival rate of new enterprises, surviving one year after their creation seems to be stable after a serious drop in 2009. Consequently, the survival rate of new enterprises from 2011 was 72 per cent after one year, while the corresponding rate of new enterprises from 2009 was 74 per cent

Overview 1 Survival rate of new enterprises, up til 5 years of age

Start year	Survival year						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Pct.						
2006	100	77	64	53	48	44	•
2007	•	100	73	59	52	47	43
2008	•	•	100	71	60	53	49
2009	•	•	•	100	74	63	56
2010	•	•	•	•	100	73	61
2011	•	•	•	•	•	100	72

www.statbank.dk/demo6

Decline in the number of bankruptcies after the crisis

Seen in a historical perspective the number of bankruptcies was record high in Denmark during the years 2009-2013 with 5,000 or more bankruptcies every year. The number of bankruptcies reached 6,450 in 2010 while there was between 5,450 and 5,700 in 2009 and 2011-2012. In 2014 there was approx. 4,000 bankruptcies.

Figure 6 Bankruptcies. 1979-2014

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 2012 Danish enterprises had an average value added percentage of 26 in relative terms compared to total current revenue. Hotels and restaurants (41 per cent), information and communication (45 per cent) and real estate (56 per cent) had a high ranking, while trade and transport were below average (14 and 17 per cent, respectively).

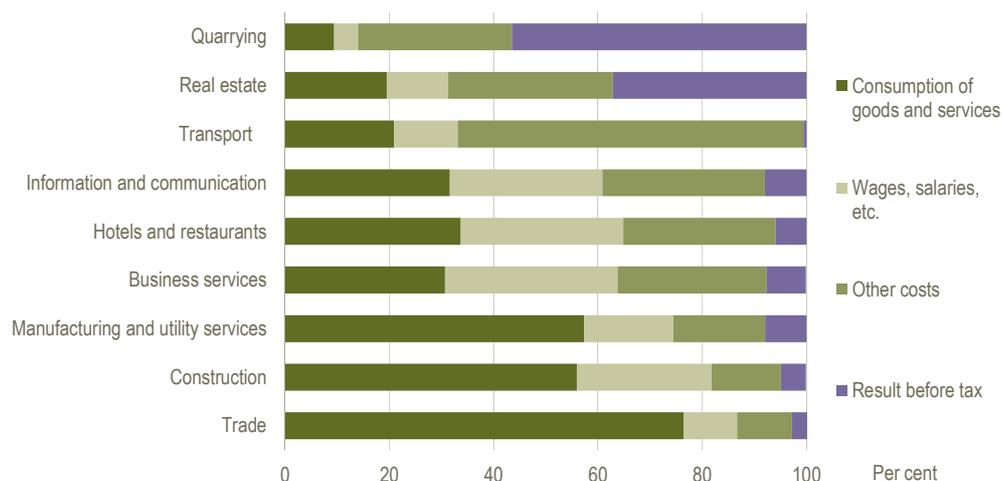
Figure 7 Enterprise results. Selected industries. 2012

Table 347

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. A little more than 3.800 enterprises had 268,000 employees (given as full-time employees) and had a turnover of DKK 827 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 42 and 26 per cent, respectively, the industries with the largest shares of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises. The construction sector (5 per cent) is the sector with the smallest share of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises.

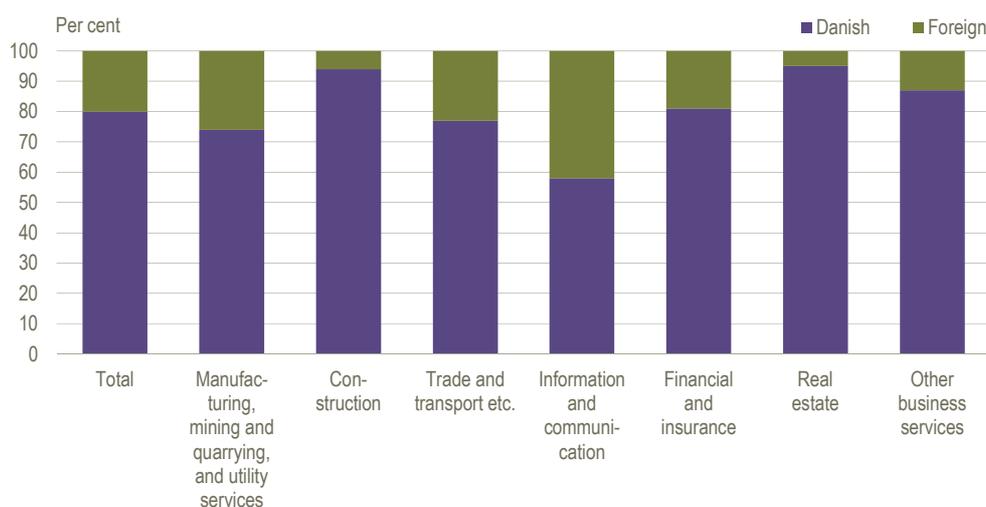
Figure 8 Foreign and Danish owned enterprises by share of employees. 2012

Table 345

Enterprises owned by foreigners are, on average, far larger than enterprises owned by Danes. On average, there were 70 employees per enterprise in foreign-owned enterprises in 2012, while there were 4 employees per enterprise in Danish-owned enterprises. 69 per cent of the employees in the foreign-owned enterprises work in enterprises owned by other EU countries. Sweden and Germany account for the largest shares of ownership, and enterprises owned from these two countries account for 28 and 13 per cent, respectively, of the total employees in foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark.

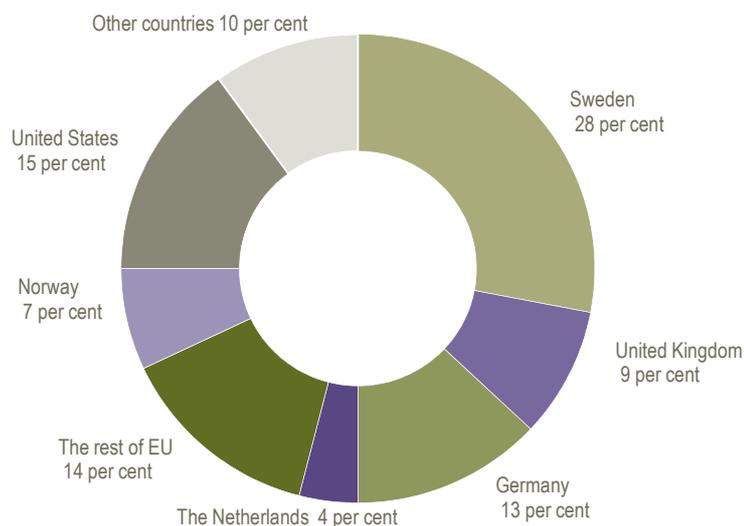
Figure 9 Foreign-owned enterprises by share of total turnover. 2012

Table 343 Enterprises by ownership and industry. 2012

	Sole proprietorship	Partner-ship etc.	Public limited company	Private limited company	Funds, society, etc.	Co-operative society, etc.	Public authority	Other ownership	Total
Total	151 088	15 690	30 287	80 991	13 914	2 099	260	7 152	301 481
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27 427	2 977	562	1 458	65	25	-	57	32 571
Manufacturing, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply	6 225	1 259	4 952	5 224	1 499	763	-	305	20 227
Construction	16 325	523	3 190	11 008	15	58	-	181	31 300
Wholesale and retail trade; transport, etc.	33 552	2 815	9 162	21 958	570	603	2	846	69 508
Information and communication	6 207	430	1 891	5 862	296	73	1	202	14 962
Finance and insurance	273	77	2 257	5 908	282	105	1	266	9 169
Letting and sale of real estate	8 466	3 557	3 233	9 371	2 448	49	1	273	27 398
Business activities	26 387	1 572	4 398	14 763	543	209	13	461	48 346
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	14 613	1 834	248	3 261	2 446	36	226	2 012	24 676
Culture, recreation and other services	11 612	644	383	2 126	5 750	174	16	2 548	23 253
Activity not stated	1	2	11	52	-	4	-	1	71

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

Table 344 Enterprises by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2012

	Number of full-time equivalent employees						Total
	0	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	number of enterprises						
Total	161 034	118 479	11 161	6 750	2 119	1 938	301 481
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20 721	11 465	283	84	9	9	32 571
Mining and quarrying	92	85	18	12	3	8	218
Manufacturing	5 772	6 476	1 397	1 045	430	404	15 524
Energy supply	1 425	375	33	22	9	14	1 878
Water supply, waste management and renovation	2 108	368	49	46	16	20	2 607
Construction	15 036	13 764	1 494	761	161	84	31 300
Wholesale and retail trade	15 746	23 273	2 662	1 557	412	296	43 946
Transport	5 474	5 091	611	378	136	132	11 822
Hotels and restaurants	5 743	7 101	570	237	49	40	13 740
Information and communication	8 875	5 027	499	336	118	107	14 962
Finance and insurance	4 421	4 386	121	93	64	84	9 169
Letting and sale of real estate	22 314	4 619	245	147	39	34	27 398
Knowledge service	20 536	10 160	839	485	152	131	32 303
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	9 926	5 062	515	325	113	102	16 043
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	5	45	25	19	21	178	293
Education	2 614	1 477	399	535	194	170	5 389
Health and social services	8 942	8 747	817	353	93	42	18 994
Culture and recreation	3 088	3 011	237	123	43	26	6 528
Other services, etc.	8 188	7 884	347	192	57	57	16 725
Activity not stated	8	63	-	-	-	-	71

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

Table 345 Employment by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2012

	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
	number of full-time equivalent employees					
Total	305 775	149 755	200 622	146 109	1 324 898	2 127 159
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21 717	3 646	2 358	571	2 000	30 292
Mining and quarrying	238	219	379	252	3 167	4 255
Manufacturing	21 905	18 934	32 432	29 766	157 914	260 951
Energy supply	1 172	441	657	664	6 806	9 740
Water supply, waste management and renovation	923	634	1 442	1 100	4 997	9 096
Construction	40 125	20 236	21 923	10 983	25 827	119 094
Wholesale and retail trade	69 513	35 402	45 893	28 254	119 674	298 736
Transport	14 180	8 232	11 153	9 170	74 278	117 013
Hotels and restaurants	18 990	7 374	6 773	3 272	11 251	47 660
Information and communication	12 560	6 828	10 292	8 119	48 178	85 977
Finance and insurance	6 344	1 651	2 825	4 393	61 296	76 509
Letting and sale of real estate	10 474	3 320	4 528	2 706	6 951	27 979
Knowledge service	23 760	11 186	14 797	10 487	50 776	111 006
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	13 597	6 956	9 716	7 718	33 196	71 183
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	146	350	651	1 603	618 895	621 645
Education	3 599	5 734	15 163	13 747	67 514	105 757
Health and social services	22 938	10 824	10 488	6 414	11 444	62 108
Culture and recreation	6 580	3 154	3 721	2 888	6 638	22 981
Other services, etc.	16 937	4 634	5 431	4 002	14 096	45 100
Activity not stated	77	0	0	0	0	77

Note: Comprises the number of full-time equivalent employees in real active enterprises.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 346 New enterprises

	2011	2012
Total	33 659	30 696
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 220	2 191
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1 690	1 558
Construction	3 485	3 078
Trade and transport etc.	7 096	6 487
Information and communication	2 819	2 550
Financial and insurance	1 238	1 087
Real estate	2 523	2 041
Other business services	8 017	7 312
Public administration, education and health	1 967	1 940
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	2 499	2 412
Activity not stated	105	40

www.statbank.dk/demo4

Table 347 Workplaces by size and industry/regions. 2012

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November							Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	workplaces, total							
Total	124 292	71 509	37 850	25 011	16 546	5 140	3 294	283 642
Industry								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19 078	8 327	2 376	588	136	21	7	30 533
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	5 812	4 524	2 704	2 144	1 735	670	548	18 137
Construction	13 292	7 488	3 714	1 906	1 068	234	107	27 809
Trade and transport etc.	20 504	23 171	13 911	8 914	5 111	1 071	607	73 289
Information and communication	7 471	2 525	1 137	718	501	143	143	12 638
Financial and insurance	1 970	1 198	929	620	349	119	114	5 299
Real estate	9 921	4 464	1 277	490	203	43	22	16 420
Other business services	25 291	9 133	3 619	2 134	1 274	414	289	42 154
Public administration, education and health	11 234	5 439	5 291	5 741	5 114	2 214	1 352	36 385
Arts, entertainment and other services	9 695	5 227	2 890	1 755	1 055	211	105	20 938
Activity not stated	24	13	2	1	-	-	-	40
Region								
Region Hovedstaden	39 064	21 208	10 735	7 157	5 156	1 589	1 339	86 248
Region Sjælland	19 320	10 293	5 191	3 368	2 148	620	316	41 256
Region Syddanmark	24 963	15 423	8 538	5 641	3 522	1 171	619	59 877
Region Midtjylland	28 195	16 347	8 904	6 002	3 981	1 196	723	65 348
Region Nordjylland	12 727	8 210	4 471	2 835	1 734	555	289	30 821
Outside Denmark	23	28	11	8	5	9	8	92

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 348 Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. 2012

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs DKK mio.
Total	283 642	2 774 800	2 130 967	953 713
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30 533	69 630	31 695	10 274
Mining and quarrying	259	5 413	5 369	3 983
Manufacturing	14 954	285 565	258 901	125 326
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 263	12 885	10 537	6 111
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	1 661	12 725	10 137	4 565
Construction	27 809	152 228	120 117	51 553
Wholesale and retail trade	48 405	424 522	304 654	125 953
Transportation	11 532	125 907	115 546	51 798
Accommodation and food service activities	13 352	106 659	50 762	15 660
Information and communication	12 638	101 329	83 631	48 340
Financial and insurance	5 299	81 113	75 854	49 940
Real estate activities	16 420	49 979	28 890	12 620
Knowledge-based services	28 092	146 184	112 590	62 633
Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services	14 062	142 462	100 474	39 625
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	1 922	151 140	133 072	60 166
Education	7 604	241 718	188 988	85 687
Human health and social work	26 859	529 918	422 422	166 868
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	6 103	56 257	31 678	12 610
Other service activities	14 835	79 081	45 572	19 970
Activity not stated	40	85	75	29

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 349 Bankruptcies

	2013	2014
Total	4 993	4 049
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	97	106
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	305	234
Construction	694	526
Trade and transport etc.	1 480	1 230
Wholesale and retail trade	972	765
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	154	97
Wholesale trade	393	318
Retail trade	425	350
Transportation	208	167
Accommodation and food service activities	300	298
Information and communication	233	210
Financial and insurance	438	345
Real estate	291	231
Other business services	583	525
Public administration, education and health	98	95
Arts, entertainment and other services	107	137
Activity not stated	667	410

www.statbank.dk/konk4

Table 350 Danish and foreign owned enterprises in the private sector

	Danish			Foreign			Total		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
	DKK billion								
Turnover ¹	2 379	2 517	2 660	737	810	827	3 116	3 327	3 487
	number								
Employees	1 070 642	1 085 711	1 091 725	272 797	268 160	267 522	1 343 439	1 353 871	1 359 247
Number of enterprises	287 987	290 418	291 371	3 664	3 958	3 849	291 651	294 376	295 220
Employees per enterprise	4	4	4	74	68	70	5	5	5
	per cent								
Share of turnover ¹	76.3	75.7	76.3	23.7	24.3	23.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of employees	79.7	80.2	80.3	20.3	19.8	19.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of number of enterprises	98.7	98.7	98.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Sales exclude banks and financial intermediation and organisations etc.

www.statbank.dk/ifatsf1

Table 351 Financial information for businesses. 2012

	Turnover	Exports	Result before financial items	Investment, net
DKK mio.				
Total	3 498 444	..	215 783	125 532
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	110 730	..	..	..
Mining and quarrying	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	747 069	..	59 872	25 498
Energy supply	156 635	..	- 4 143	15 612
Water supply, waste management and renovation	31 724	..	2 191	15 932
Construction	201 200	..	9 810	3 400
Wholesale and retail trade	1 202 323	..	35 037	12 379
Transport	385 612	..	8 358	12 529
Hotels and restaurants	48 166	..	2 873	1 296
Information and communication	161 251	..	12 809	12 051
Finance and insurance	..	..	..	..
Letting and sale of real estate	63 578	..	24 901	10 404
Knowledge based services	170 620	..	13 587	5 813
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	98 426	..	6 870	5 061
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	..	..	..	..
Education	152	..	..	..
Health and social services	22 263	..	..	..
Culture and recreation	23 737	..	7 795	636
Other services, etc.	13 038	..	419	50
Activity not stated	..	..	..	..

Note: The figures are based on real active enterprises.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Note: Exports not available for update in 2012

Table 352 (page 1 of 2) Industrial accounts statistics for selected industries. 2012

	Total ¹	Quarrying	Manufacturing and utility services	Construction	Trade
Operating results					
	DKK mio.				
Turnover	3 085 575	61 911	751 098	201 081	1 194 768
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.8
Cost of goods consumed	53.0	8.4	57.0	41.6	76.8
Subcontractors. etc.	2.5	1.1	1.1	14.9	0.2
Wages and salaries. pensions	16.6	4.6	17.3	26.0	10.3
Depreciations	3.1	14.2	3.2	1.8	1.1
Other expenses	19.5	15.7	14.6	11.7	9.4
Result before financial items	6.6	57.2	8.0	4.9	2.9
Financial receipts	4.2	18.0	3.9	0.9	2.0
Financial expenses	3.4	4.3	2.3	1.5	1.6
Extraordinary expenses. net	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Corporation tax	1.7	32.9	1.8	0.8	0.6
Result after corporation tax	5.9	37.9	7.8	3.3	2.7
Balance sheet data					
	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	3 629 422	135 544	711 514	120 408	688 238
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	61.9	77.2	54.7	38.0	42.3
Intangible assets	4.0	0.6	4.3	1.6	3.4
Land and buildings	16.5	0.5	8.3	8.9	7.1
Plant and equipment	4.9	34.0	7.2	5.4	0.9
Other tangibles	8.0	4.1	3.9	10.9	4.5
Financial assets	28.4	38.1	30.9	11.2	26.5
Current assets. Total	38.1	22.8	45.3	62.0	57.7
Stocks	6.4	0.9	11.9	6.0	17.6
Trade debtors	10.4	9.4	12.8	27.7	15.9
Other debtors. cash. etc.	21.4	12.5	20.7	28.2	24.2
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	43.4	49.3	50.2	27.1	41.5
Provisions for liabilities	2.9	7.6	2.7	2.6	1.5
Long-term liabilities	22.2	30.4	11.4	9.5	13.9
Current liabilities	31.5	12.7	35.7	60.9	43.1
Capital formation. net					
	DKK mio.				
	88 271	4 872	25 916	3 400	12 379
	per cent				
Increase from 2011 to 2012					
Turnover	3.1	-7.2	6.6	6.6	0.5
Result after tax	-1.1	7.6	-2.4	8.1	-12.0
Total assets = total liabilities	8.6	26.9	4.3	2.7	2.8
Capital and reserves	11.8	44.2	17.8	1.7	6.4
Ratios. Average					
Value added (per cent)	26.1	75.1	28.3	32.6	14.4
Gross profit (per cent)	44.5	90.5	41.8	43.6	23.0
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	2 565	14 505	2 832	1 484	3 769
Wages and salaries per employees (DKK thousand)	425	611	447	400	380
Number of enterprises	207 890	218	15 671	31 300	43 946
Number of persons employed (in full-time units)	1 218 346	4 318	268 693	136 449	319 676
of whom employees (in full-time units)	1 101 966	4 255	262 229	119 078	298 789

¹ 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. 2012

	Transport ²	Hotels and restaurants	Information and communication	Real estate ³	Business services
Operating results					
	DKK mio.				
Turnover	341 146	47 980	154 262	63 364	269 965
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	1.0	2.1	1.5	6.0	2.5
Cost of goods consumed	14.7	33.7	28.1	20.5	28.3
Subcontractors. etc.	6.3	0.7	3.9	0.2	3.2
Wages and salaries. pensions	12.4	31.9	29.7	12.5	33.9
Depreciations	4.4	3.8	7.8	7.1	4.8
Other expenses	62.6	26.0	23.8	26.4	24.6
Result before financial items	0.6	6.0	8.2	39.3	7.7
Financial receipts	4.6	0.6	3.0	25.5	9.7
Financial expenses	5.0	2.6	2.9	32.1	7.3
Extraordinary expenses. net	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-2.5
Corporation tax	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.9	1.7
Result after corporation tax	0.0	3.9	7.0	31.1	11.0
Balance sheet tax					
	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	432 482	40 427	208 744	713 166	578 899
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	73.9	75.6	63.9	81.0	61.0
Intangible assets	1.1	3.6	23.4	0.1	5.5
Land and buildings	2.1	49.2	2.5	58.8	4.5
Plant and equipment	6.7	1.9	11.5	0.3	2.2
Other tangibles	19.1	17.1	4.0	12.5	4.7
Financial assets	44.9	3.8	22.5	9.2	44.1
Current assets. total	26.1	24.4	36.1	19.0	39.0
Stocks	1.7	2.2	0.9	0.2	1.1
Trade debtors	8.7	4.3	14.8	1.9	8.1
Other debtors. cash. etc.	15.8	17.8	20.3	16.9	29.8
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	40.1	23.8	40.4	36.9	52.5
Provisions for liabilities	1.8	3.8	2.2	4.5	2.6
Long-term liabilities	23.7	33.6	23.1	47.2	13.1
Current liabilities	34.4	38.8	34.2	11.5	31.8
Capital formation. net					
	DKK mio.				
	7 230	1 296	11 850	10 404	10 924
	per cent				
Increase from 2011 to 2012					
Turnover	3.8	3.8	0.1	1.1	7.7
Result after tax	-101.1	29.3	-9.8	7.3	51.0
Total assets = total liabilities	9.0	-1.3	2.3	6.3	27.4
Capital and reserves	5.8	3.6	-0.5	-0.2	27.4
Ratios. average					
Value added (per cent)	17.2	40.9	45.3	55.7	45.4
Gross profit (per cent)	78.9	65.6	68.0	79.3	68.5
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	3 470	845	1 789	2 077	1 304
Wages and salaries per employee (DKK thousand)	429	299	523	443	467
Number of enterprises	11 561	13 740	14 815	26 680	49 959
Number of persons employed (in full-time persons)	99 283	57 963	87 479	32 325	212 159
Of whom employees (in full-time persons)	91 126	47 934	80 441	16 755	181 358

² Excluding ports etc. and transport via railways and busses. ³ Excluding non-profit housing associations.

Business sectors

Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

Fishing and aquaculture

Manufacturing industries

Construction

Transport

Distributive trades

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

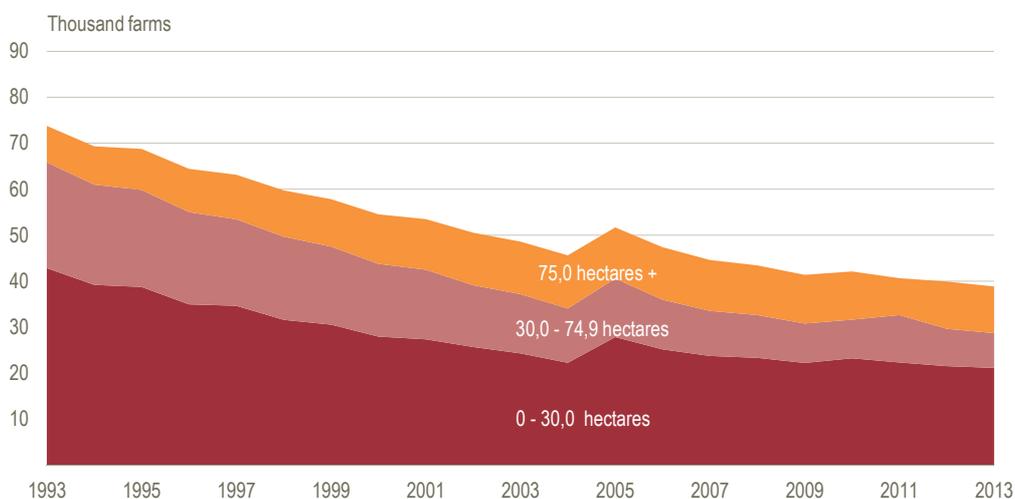
Agriculture accounts for a falling share of the national economy due to an increase in the size of other sectors. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value.

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 in Danish agriculture have been marked by a steady annual decline in the number of farms. In 2013, the number of farms in Denmark constituted 38,800 with at least 5 hectares of farm area, which is a fall of about 50 per cent over a period of 20 years. The average farm size is currently 68 hectares, which is far above the EU average.

Figure 1 Number of farms by area



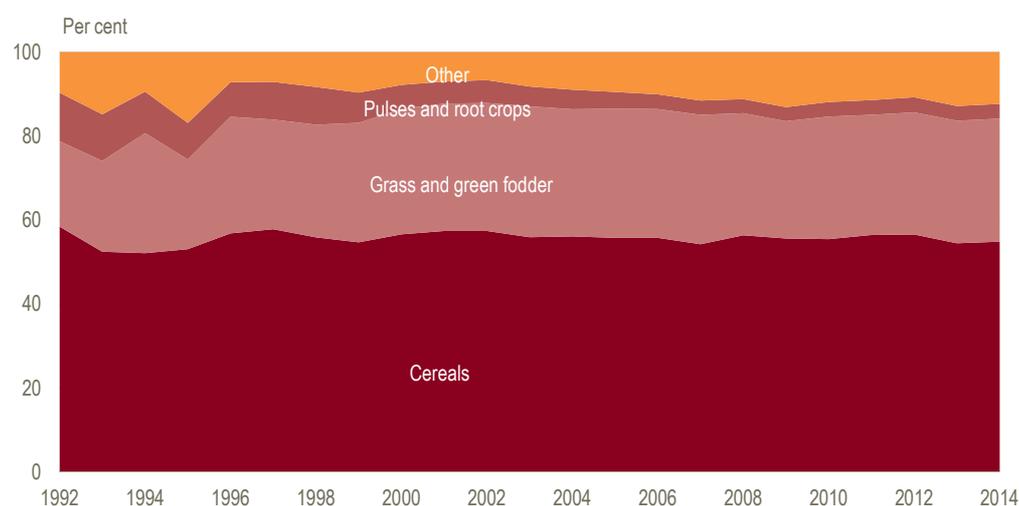
www.statbank.dk/bdf and [bdf07](http://www.statbank.dk/bdf07)

Nevertheless there are still many small farms in Denmark. Farms smaller than 30.0 hectares constitute a small majority of all farms, namely 54 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 – 31 in 1993. Finally the group of big farms of at least 75.0 hectares amounts to 26 per cent of all farms where the share of big farms was 11 per cent in 1993.

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 55 per cent of the total agricultural area.

Figure 2 Total arable area by crop type



www.statbank.dk/afg and [afg07](http://www.statbank.dk/afg07)

The figure above shows the distribution of the arable area by different crops. It should be noticed 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.

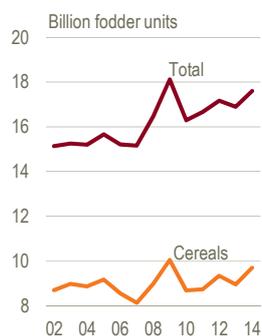
Crop production

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.

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

Figure 3
Crop production



* Provisional figures
www.statbank.dk/hst6

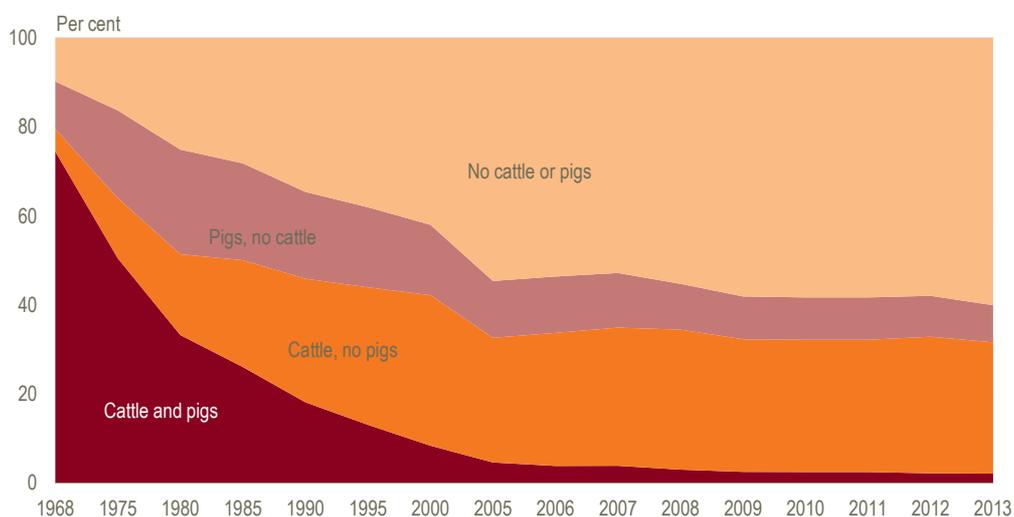
as foods. Crop production constitutes a natural basis for agricultural livestock production, as it is the primary source of fodder for livestock.

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

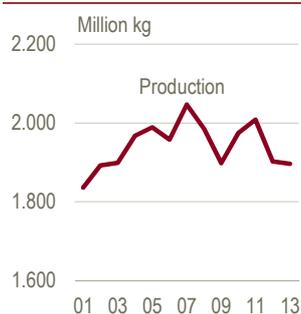
Figure 4 illustrates the development trends within livestock farming, as represented by the degree of specialization within the two main types of livestock farming: cattle farming and pig farming. Since the 1960s, many-sided farming has been replaced with specialised farming. About 60 per cent have neither cattle nor pigs, while only 2 per cent of the farms have both cattle and pigs – against 70 per cent in 1968.

Figure 4 Degree of specialization



www.statbank.dk/komb and komb07

Figure 5
Production of pork



www.statbank.dk/ani5

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 3,100 during the same period.

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.

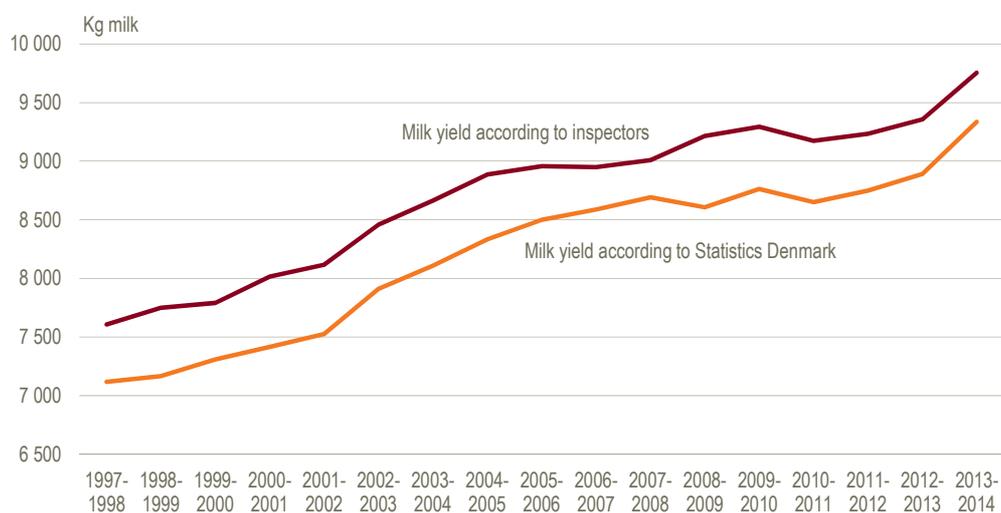
The total production of pork is shown in figure 5. Denmark is one of the world's leading exporters of pork.

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 5.1 billion kg. During recent years, part of this milk production has come from organic farming and accounts for 9 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 90 per cent of the total stock of dairy cows.

Table 363

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.

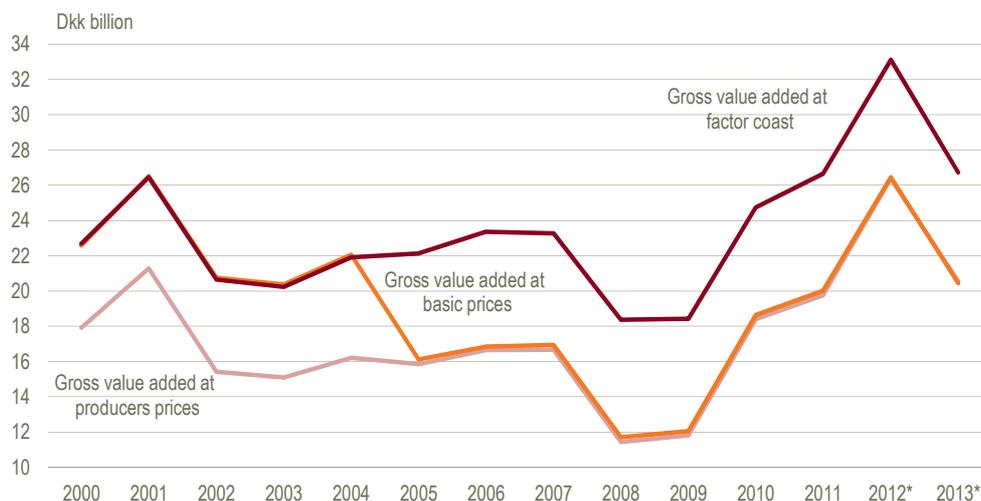
It appears from figure 7 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years. The main reason is significant changes in the price of fur, which is an important export article for Danish agriculture. The poorer result for 2013 is however positively affected by a rise in prices 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/lbfi1

Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2013, agricultural gross fixed capital formation was DKK 9.1 billion and was consequently 1.3 billion higher 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 10.2 billion for 2013, which gave a negative net capital formation in the agricultural industry in 2013. In the previous years, net capital formation has been mainly negative which reflects the structural development. The figures include holdings specialised in horticulture or in furred animals.

At the end of 2013, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 346 billion, and is thus 6 billion lower than the previous year.

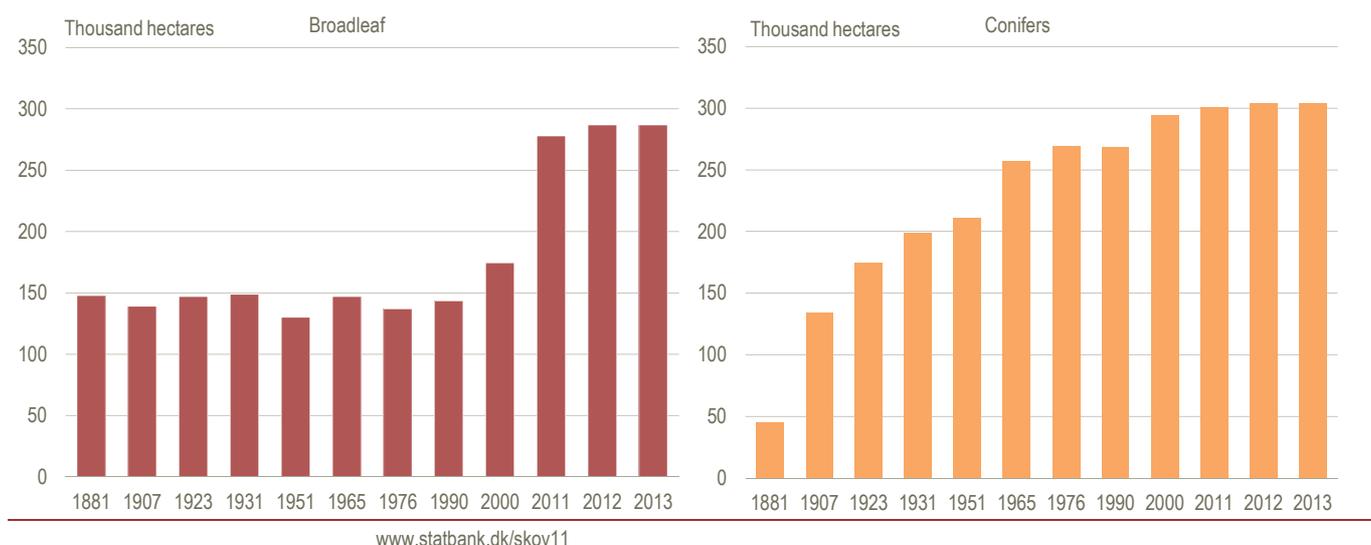
In 2013, interest payments amounted to DKK 9,2 billion which is lower than last year and also since the peak in 2008. The lowering interest payments reflects the interest rate level, which has been historically low since 2008.

7 per cent of all farms are organic

7 per cent of all farms in Denmark are organic and 6 per cent of the agricultural area is organic. It corresponds to 160.000 hectares. 10 years ago 147.000 hectares of agricultural land were cultivated in accordance with organic principles.

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**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 2006–2012 from a sample survey based on concrete measurements conducted in a large number of sample plots.

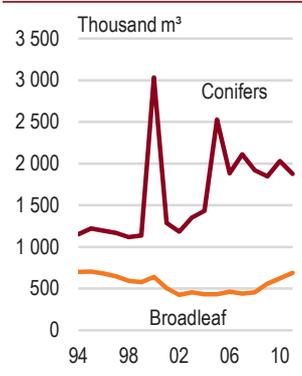
Differences in the compilation methods between the statistics inform 2006 and the previous forest surveys imply that caution should in many cases be taken when comparisons are made between the surveys.

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 2013 was for energy purposes. The felling of wood amounted in 2013 to 3.6 mi. cubicmeters.

Figure 9 Felling

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

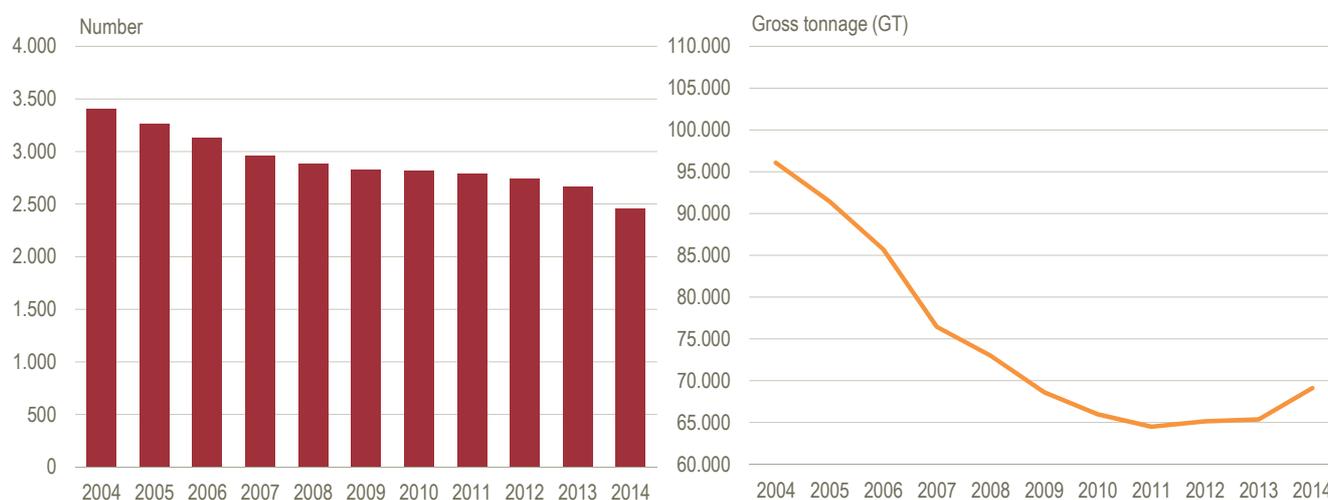


Table 370

Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 2004-2014: from 1.1 million tonnes in 2004 to 749,000 tonnes in 2014.

In 2014, the value of the catch of DKK 2.9 billion was 8 per cent higher than in 2004 when calculated at current prices.

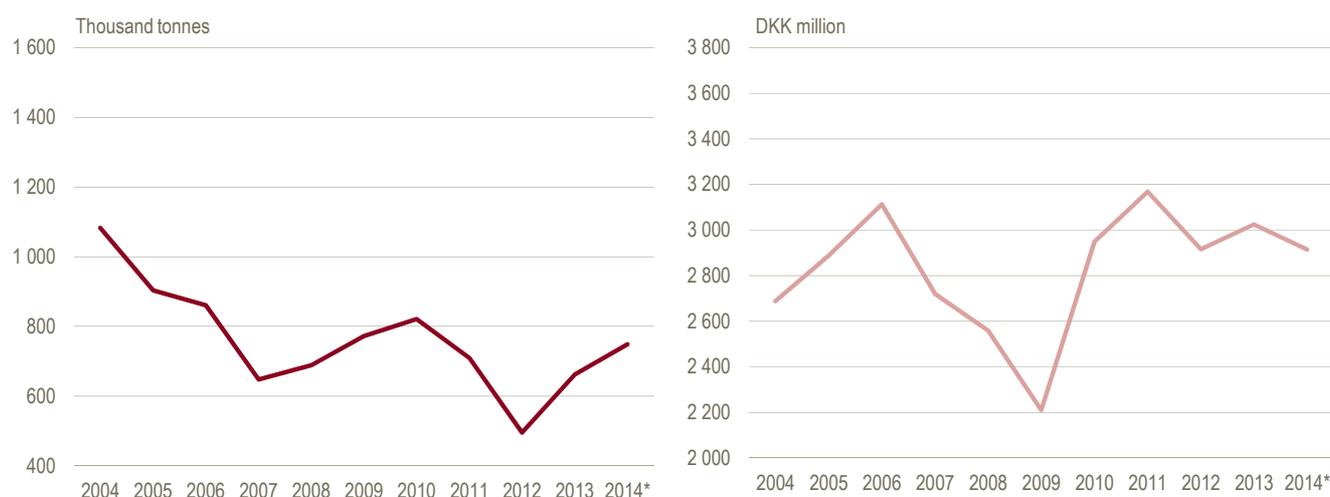
Figure 11 Salt-water fishing – total catch by Danish fishermen by quantity and value

Table 371

Fishing vessels

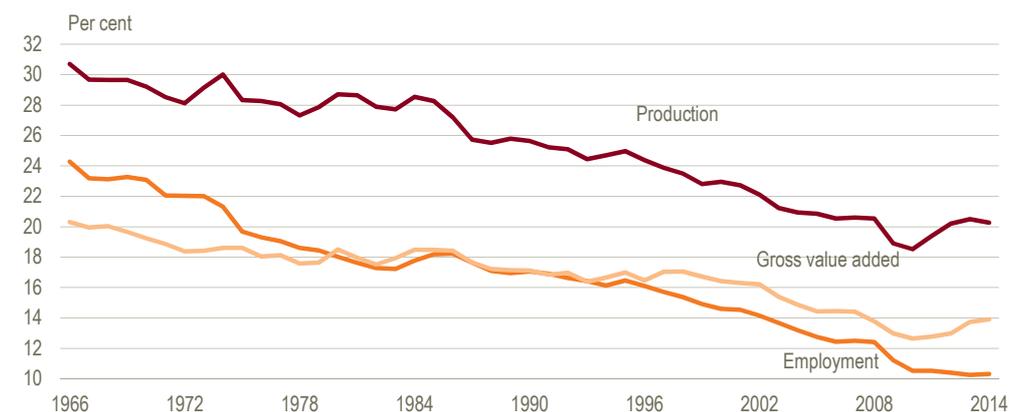
Statistics on the Danish stock of fishing vessels, fish resources and fishing, catches and fish market as well as the aquaculture are compiled by The Danish AgriFish Agency.

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 had a declining importance for the Danish economy seen over the last almost 50 years, regardless of whether it is measured by share of total employment, production or value added. Following the sharp drop in 2008 caused by the financial crisis there have been a small increase in the shares of production and value added though.

A share of 10 per cent of employment

Manufacturing industries' share of total employment has declined markedly from 24 per cent in 1966 to 10 per cent in 2014. The manufacturing industries' share of gross value added has decreased from 20 per cent to 14 per cent. Finally, the share of production has fallen from 30 per cent in 1966 to 20 per cent in 2014.

Figure 12 Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity

Note: Mining and quarrying are not included.

www.statbank.dk/nabp10 og nabb10

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 2004-2014.

Due to the international falloff caused by the collapse of the dotcom-bubble in 2000 production was relatively stable for some years. From 2005 followed a period with a marked increase in industrial production, which lasted until 2007.

Global financial crisis meant falling production which has since recoured

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, and in the period 2011-2014 production has increased further to a level that is around 5 per cent lower than at the peak in 2007-2008.

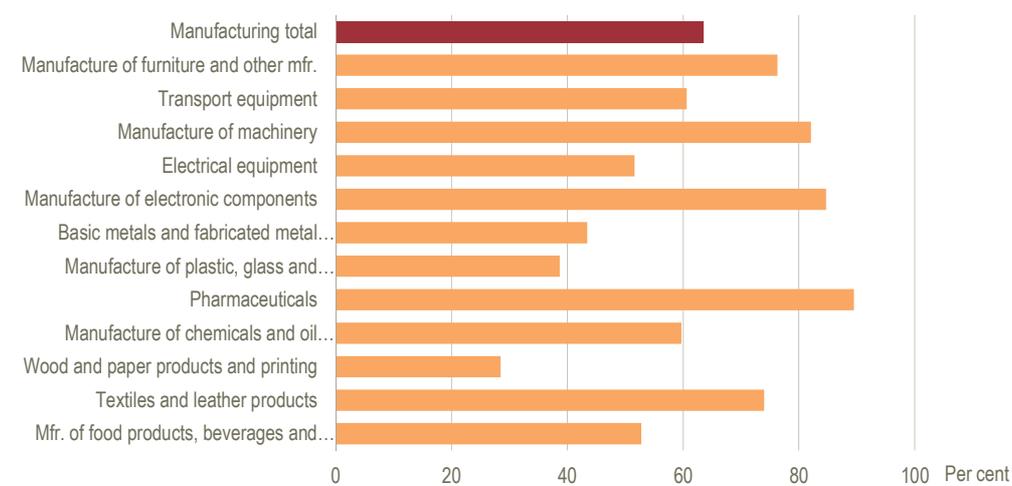
Figure 13 Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values

www.statbank.dk/prod01

High export share of the manufacturing industries

Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2014, 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 29 per cent. With 90 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* account for the highest export share. This is followed by *manufacturing of electronic components* and *manufacturing of machinery* with 85 and 82 per cent, respectively.

Figure 14 Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2014

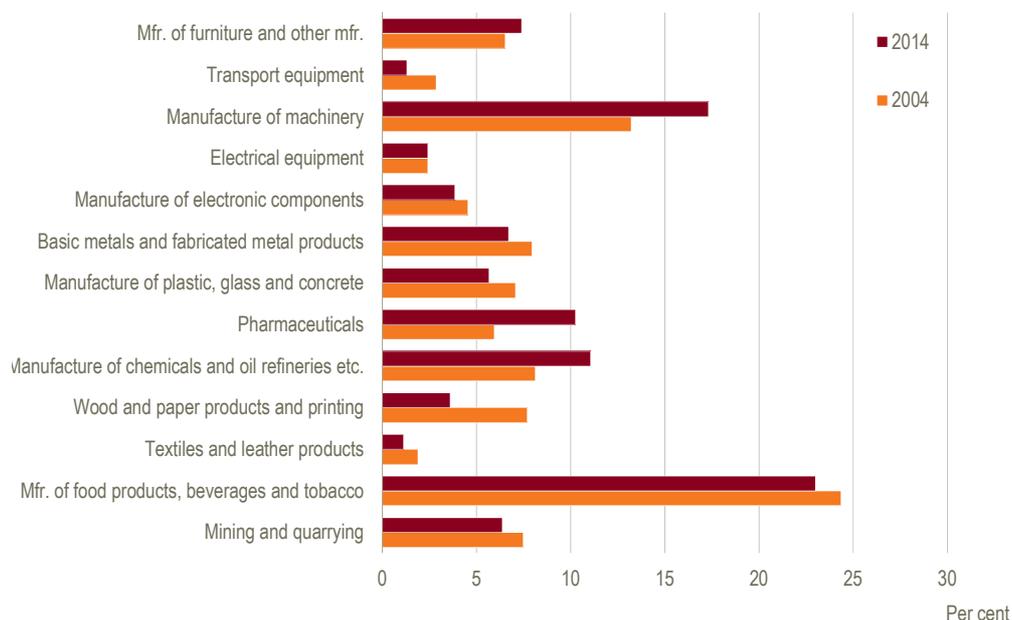


Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2014

Since 2004, manufacturing industries' total turnover (at current prices) for enterprises with 10 employees or more have increased from DKK 543 billion to DKK 732 billion in 2014. *Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* accounted for 23 per cent of the total turnover and had the largest turnover of all the industries. This was followed by *manufacturing of machinery* with 17 per cent, *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* with 11 per cent, and *pharmaceuticals* with 10 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

Growth in the production of windmills

Compared to 2004, *manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* is unchanged the dominant industry within Danish manufacturing. Three industries have, however, seen marked increases in their relative significance. One is *manufacturing of machinery*, which includes the production of windmills. The other is *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* The development of turnover for this group is influenced by price changes. Finally *pharmaceuticals* has grown significantly. Industries that have less significance compared to 2004 are, among others, *transport equipment*, *wood and paper products and printing* and *textiles and leather products*.

Figure 15 Manufacturers' total turnover by groups of industries

www.statbank.dk/oms6

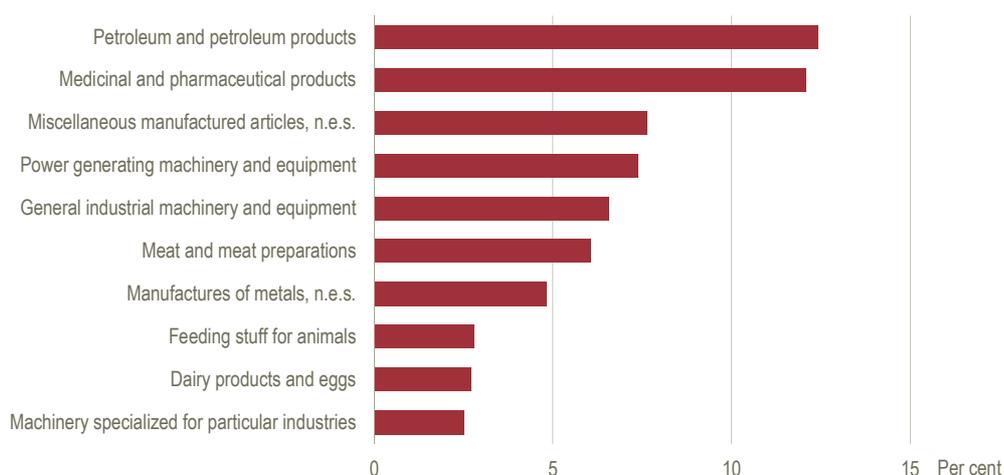
Concentration of industrial enterprises

The three largest enterprises in the manufacturing industries account for 16.3 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the ten largest enterprises account for 35.1 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 90.7 per cent of total turnover in 2014). *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, 24.2 per cent and 26.0 per cent of total turnover in 2014.

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 2014 appear from figure 16. *Petroleum and petroleum products* accounted for 12.4 per cent of industrial turnover, while *medicinal and pharmaceutical products* constituted 12.1 per cent.

Figure 16 The 10 most important commodity groups in manufacturers' sales. 2014

www.statbank.dk/varer3

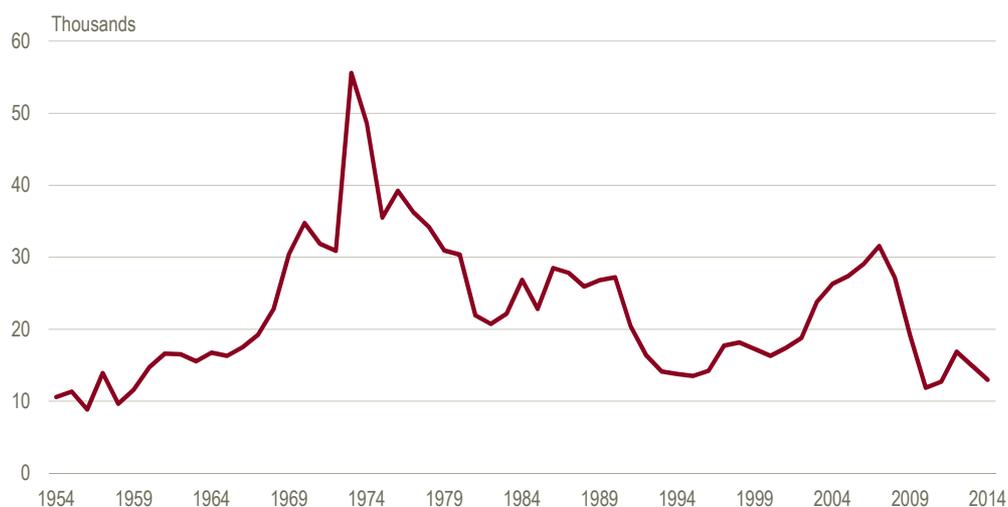
Table 374

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 2014 reached under 13.000 dwellings completed. From 2012 the number of completed dwellings in multi-dwelling houses has been higher than the number of completed detached houses. It is in particular due to a strong rise in supported dwelling construction. At the same time, the number of completed dwellings in terraced houses are going up from 1.500 in 2010 to 2.400 in 2014.

Figure 17 Dwellings completed

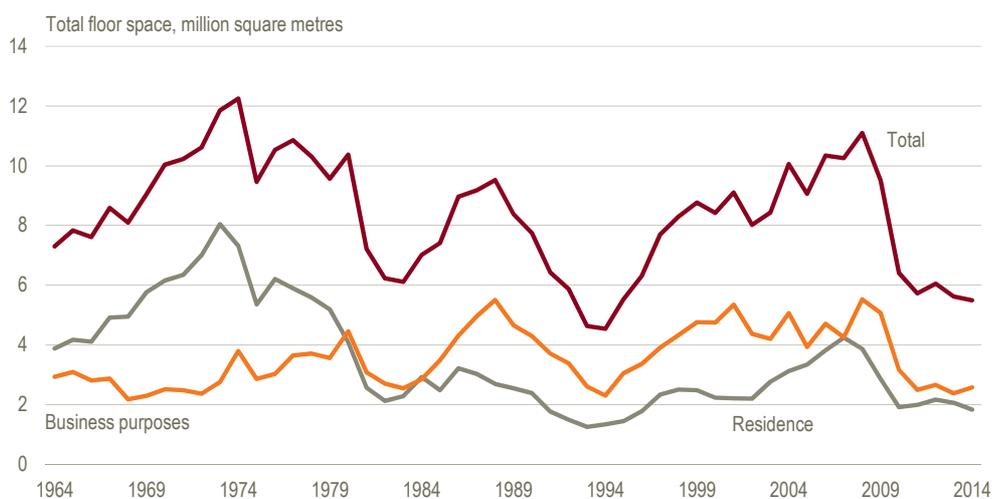
www.statbank.dk/bygv03

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 – with 2007 as an exception.

The slowing down in the economic activity since 2008 has resulted in a decrease in both construction for residence and for business purposes. Both the construction for residence and for business purposes are more than halved since 2007. For construction for business purposes the most eye-catching fall are within non-residential farm buildings, factories, workshops etc. and buildings for office, trade and store.

Figure 18 Construction in relation to floor space

www.statbank.dk/bygv01

The stock of buildings is growing

On 1 January 2014, the total area of buildings made up 794.3 million m² – of which 47 per cent is used for habitation, 37 per cent for industry and 17 per cent for cultural and recreational and other purposes.

Since 1981, the total number of buildings used for residential purposes has increased by 22,6 per cent and for semi-detached or terraced houses there is a doubling. There is a fall on 9.0 per cent 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 is decreases to a little under 5 per cent. In 2014 the proportion was 4.4 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 10.2 per cent of total employment, this proportion has declined to 6.1 per cent in 2014.

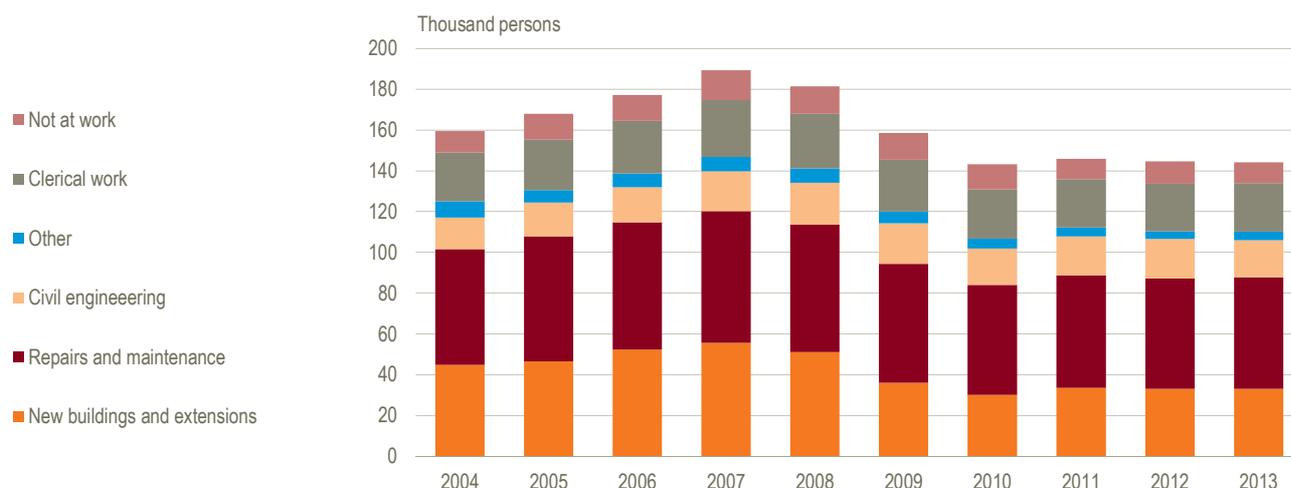
Decrease in the total construction employment

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 181,000 employed to 159,000 - a decrease of 22,000 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 2 per cent from 2011 to 2014

The distribution of employment by activity

In 2014, the number of employed persons working on new buildings and extensions was 33,000 which is equivalent to 22 per cent. 59,000 or 39 per cent were engaged in repairs and maintenance, while 18,000 or 12 per cent worked on civil engineering projects. An additional 5,000 (3 per cent) were engaged in other types of work such as transport, stock maintenance and sales, while 25,000 (16 per cent) were engaged in clerical work.

Figure 19 Construction employment by activity

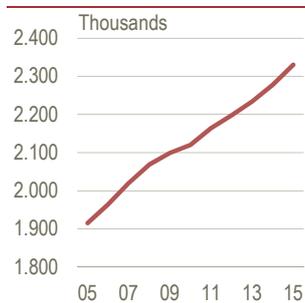


Note: The annual figures are a simple average of the quarterly surveys, where employment is calculated in the middle of the quarter.

www.statbank.dk/byg

Transport

Figure 20
Stock of passenger cars



www.statbank.dk/bil10

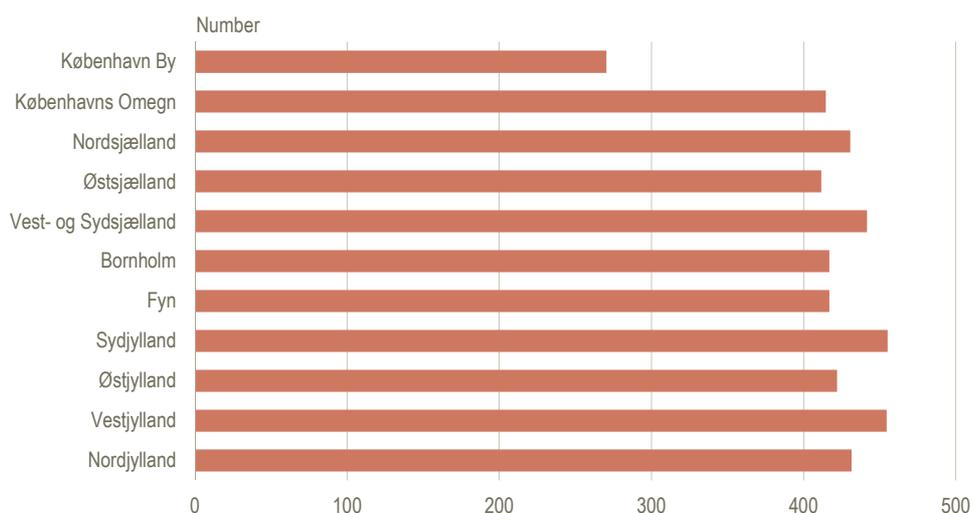
Three out of four motor vehicles are passenger cars

On 1 January 2015, there were a total of 2,981,000 motor vehicles in Denmark. 78 per cent were passenger cars, 13 per cent were delivery vans, 7 per cent were motorbikes and 45-mopeds, and the rest were buses and lorries.

The increase of 113,000 or 4 per cent in the stock of motor vehicles from 2011 to 2015 was due to 168,700 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 43,400 in the past year.

More cars available

In 2015, there were 412 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants. The largest stock of passenger cars is in Sydjylland with 455 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, while Copenhagen City have the lowest number with 270 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

Figure 21 Stock of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants by province. 1 January 2014

www.statbank.dk/folk1 and bil707

Fewer locomotives, more train sets and more train seats

While the number of locomotives has decreased by 32 per cent since 2003, the number of train sets has increased by 31 per cent. At the beginning of 2013, the number of train sets was 700 with 135,600 seats, an increase by 33 per cent compared to year 2003. 29 per cent of the seats are in S-trains.

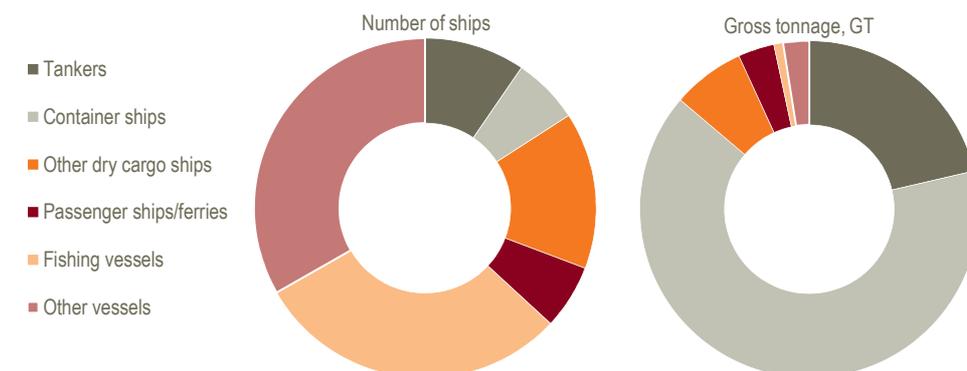
Foreign goods wagons now handle all of the transportation of goods by train as there are no Danish owned goods wagons left compared to 1,378 in 2003. In 2013 transit traffic accounted for 87 per cent of the rail transport.

Container ships account for 70 per cent of the gross tonnage of Danish cargo vessels

On 1 January 2015, there were 1,742 Danish ships of at least 20 gross tonnage (GT), which is a decrease of 30 ships compared to 2014. 30 per cent of the ships were fishing vessels and 31 per cent were cargo vessels.

The total gross tonnage was 14.1 million. This is an increase of 13 per cent compared to the previous year.

At the beginning of 2015 the gross tonnage of container ships was 9.1 million compared to 4.4 million in 2005. In 2015 this corresponded to 70 per cent of the gross tonnage of all Danish cargo vessels.

Figure 22 Danish ships by type of use. 1 January 2015

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Danish flagged merchant fleet is the 14th largest in the world

The Danish merchant fleet is made up by cargo and passenger ships of at least 100 GT. On 1 January 2015, the number of ships was 484, representing 13.6 million GT. In July 2014 the Danish flagged merchant fleet accounted for 1.2 per cent of the total world GT, and was the 5th largest in the EU and the 14th largest in the world.

49 billion kilometres travelled on Danish roads

Danish vehicles travelled more than 49 billion kilometres on Danish roads in 2013, including traffic by bicycles/mopeds. From 2003 to 2013 traffic increased by 9 per cent. Motorised vehicles alone increased by 10 per cent, while the number of vehicles increased by 19 per cent. Passenger cars accounted for 76 per cent of the total traffic performance in 2013. Over the last ten years travel by bicycle and moped has increased by 1 per cent.

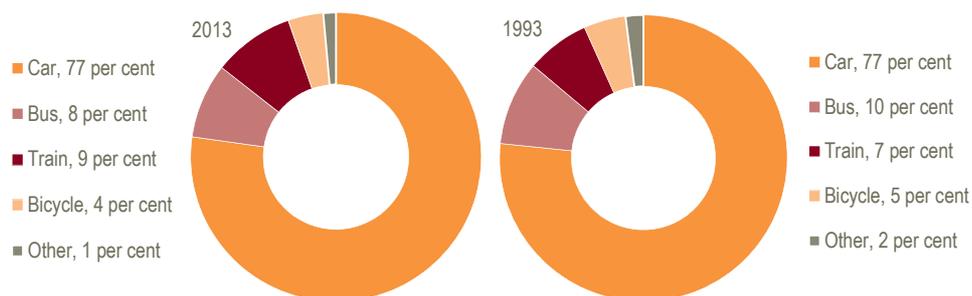
The motorway north of Kolding most trafficked road outside Greater Copenhagen area

In 2013 every day between 76,000 and 103,000 cars drove on each of the five most trafficked roads into Copenhagen. Outside Greater Copenhagen area the most trafficked roads was the motorway north of Kolding in Jutland and the tunnel under Limfjorden with more than 68,000 daily passages. The least trafficked motorways were on Lolland, near Herning and the motorways in Vendsyssel with between 7,000 and 15,000 passages every day.

In 2013 30,000 cars crossed the Great Belt Bridge every day giving an average annual 3 per cent increase in traffic since the opening of the bridge. The Øresund bridge was passed by 18,000 cars each day, which is an average yearly increase of 6 per cent since the opening of the bridge.

Every Dane travels 38 kilometres a day

On average, every Dane covered a distance of 14,000 km in 2013, corresponding to 38 kilometres a day which is unchanged compared to the previous year. The development reflects the unchanged use of motorised vehicles.

Figure 23 Passenger transport performance

www.statbank.dk/pkm1

Cars account for most passenger kilometres

The majority of passenger transport performance is by car (77 per cent), while 8 per cent is by bus and 9 per cent by train. The share of transport by bicycles/mopeds is 4 per cent.

More travels with S-tog

The recent years, there has been a considerable increase in national transport by train. In 2013, there was on average 197,000 train journeys every day, of which 106,000 east of the Great Belt, 66,000 west of the Great Belt and 25,000 across the Great Belt. There were 31,000 journeys across the Sound; there were 299,000 journeys with S-tog (regional train system in Greater Copenhagen area), which was an increase by 2 per cent from the previous year and 152,000 journeys with the Metro, which was an increase of 2 per cent compared to the year before.

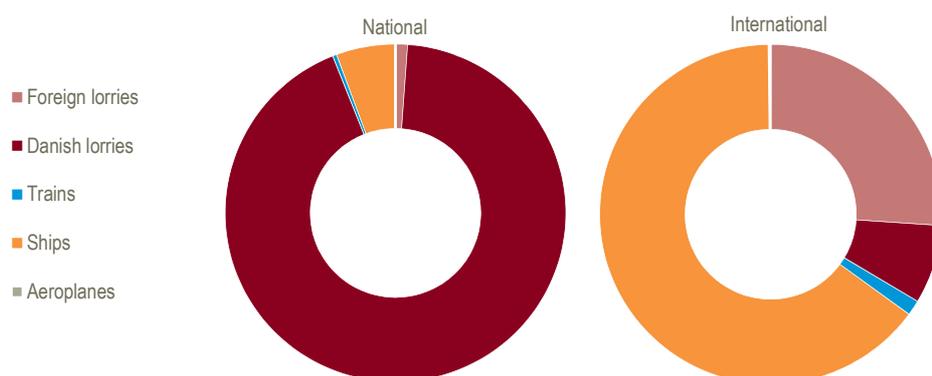
Continued increase in international air traffic

The number of passengers in domestic flights fell 1 per cent in 2013 compared to the previous year. The number of departing passengers on international scheduled flights has increased since 1990, except for a temporary slowdown in 2002 and 2003. There was also a decrease in passengers in 2009. In 2013 the number of departing passengers increased by 4 per cent compared to the previous year. More than four out of five departing flight passengers from Danish airports travel on international flights.

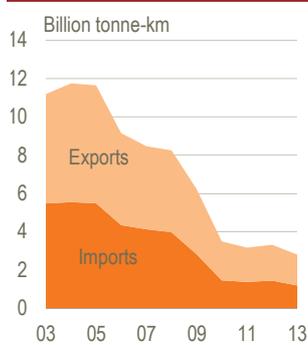
National transport of goods is mainly by lorries – international transport of goods is predominantly by ships

In the national transport of goods, i.e. the places of loading and unloading are both situated in Denmark, 179 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2013 which is unchanged from the year before. Lorries regardless of nationality are by far the most commonly used means of transport accounting for 94 per cent of all national goods transport. 6 per cent were carried by cargo vessels and less than 1 per cent by trains.

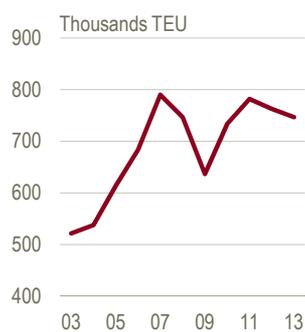
However, in the international transport of goods, i.e. transport between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant mean of transport. In 2013, international goods transport accounted for 77 million tonnes against 73 million tonnes in 2012. 65 per cent of the goods in 2013 were carried by cargo vessels, 8 per cent by Danish lorries and 26 per cent by foreign lorries. The rest was carried mainly by trains.

Figure 24 Volume of goods in national and international traffic. 2013

www.statbank.dk/uvvg1, 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

Slight decrease in national road goods transport

The total transport performance by road vehicles decreased slightly from 12.3 in 2012 to 12.2 billion tonne-km in 2013. The decrease was almost entirely due to a decrease in road haulage for own account of 0.1 billion ton-km while road haulage for hire or reward was unchanged. The main part of the transport performance is performed by haulage contractors covering 85 per cent of the total in 2013.

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. From 2004 to 2013 the international transport performance by Danish lorries went down by 69 per cent to 3.9 billion tonne-km. Goods transport performance decreased 12 per cent from 2012 to 2013.

The market share of Danish lorries fell significantly

Foreign lorries accounted for 84 per cent of all goods carried by lorries between Denmark and abroad in 2013, compared to 78 per cent of the transport performance in 2012 and 40 per cent in 2000.

Among the foreign lorries there was a majority of Polish and German vehicles with 29 per cent and 26 per cent of the transport performance respectively. The development is, among other things, due to Danish business' moving to other countries and the expanded common market in EU.

Increase in goods carried by sea

Danish ports handled 79 million tonnes of goods in 2013 from cargo ships or ferries which was an increase from 77 million tonnes in 2012. The volume of goods in maritime transport via Danish ports fluctuates primarily with the import of coal.

The greater part of the throughput of goods in Danish sea ports – 85 per cent – is goods carried by sea to and from foreign countries. 16 per cent 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 49 per cent of the goods carried can be attributed to the six largest sea ports. More than 60 per cent of the goods are either solid bulk, especially stone, sand and gravel as well as coal, or liquid bulk such as crude oil and mineral oil products. One fourth of the goods are ferry goods, especially goods transported by road vehicles.

Decrease in goods carried by containers

Containerized goods in maritime transport decreased from 2012 to 2013. In 2012 Danish ports handled 441,000 containers (2012: 456,000) corresponding to 747,000 20-foot equivalent units (TEU) (2012: 763,000). The port of Aarhus handled 53 per cent of all seaborne containers.

Distributive trades

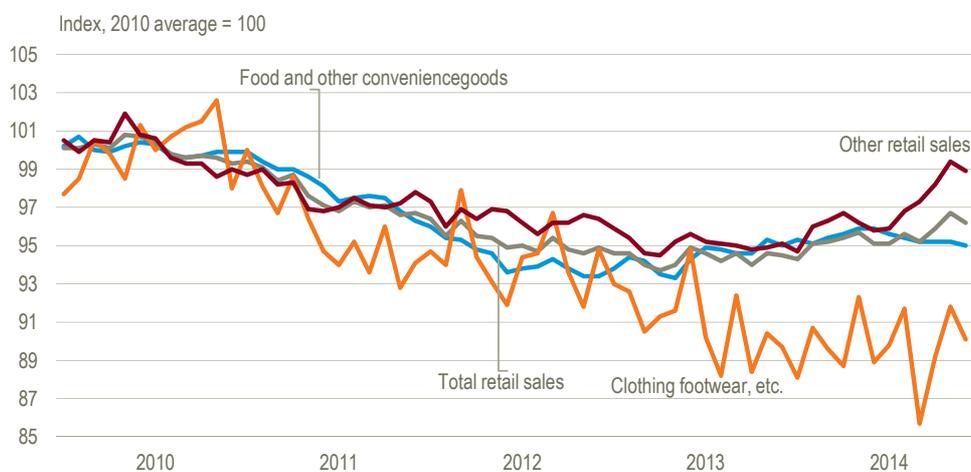
Retail sales increased in 2014

Following several years of declining sales the total retail sales increased during 2014. There was a growing trend throughout most of the year and the index of December 2014 ended 2.4 per cent higher than in December 2013.

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 per cent of total retail sales. *Clothing, etc.* represents the remaining 10 pct.

Comparing the total retail sales of 2014 with 2013 yields a total increase of 1.2 per cent. The sales of *food and other everyday commodities* increased also by 1.2 per cent, while *clothing etc.* dropped by 1.3 per cent. In the category of *other consumer goods* the sales of 2014 were 1.8 per cent higher than in 2013.

Figure 27 Seasonally adjusted volume index for retail sales



www.statbank.dk/deta21x

Tourism

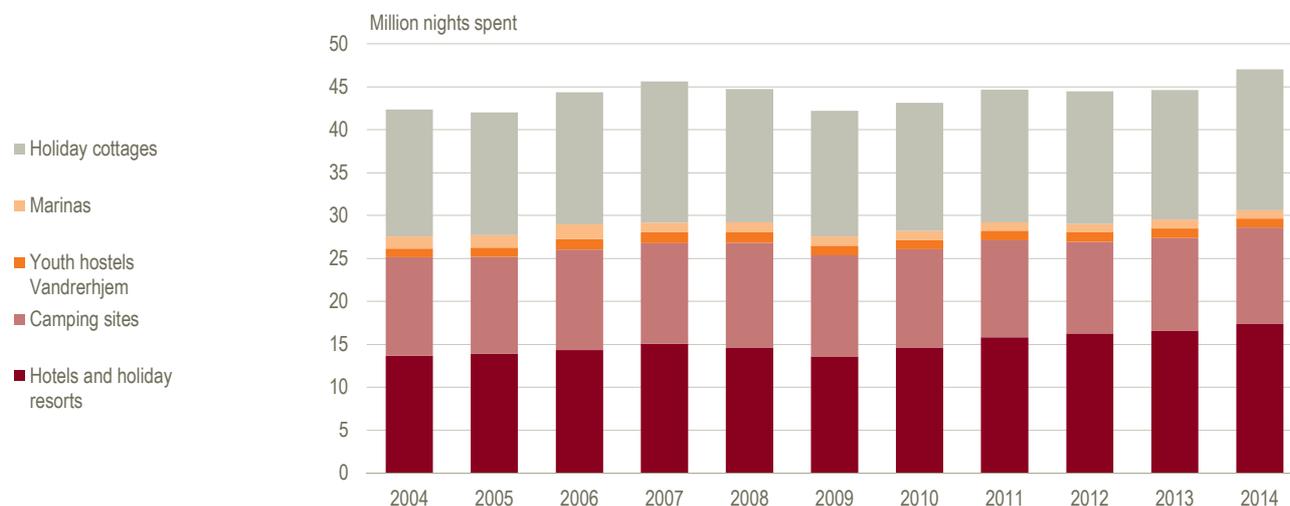
Large growth in number of nights spent in 2014

In 2014, the total number of nights spent in hotels etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday cottages was 47 million. This is an increase of 2.4 million more nights spent compared to the previous year.

Hotels etc. experienced a 5 per cent increase and camping sites had a 4 per cent increase. Nights spent in hostels fell 5 per cent compared to 2013, whereas the Danish

marinas had 8 per cent fewer nights spent. Holiday cottages leased by Danish rental agencies increased 9 per cent compared to the year before.

Figure 28 Overnight stays by type



Note: Data is not comparable for marinas between 2006 and 2007 due to a change in crew size.

www.statbank.dk/turist

Danes on holiday and business trips

In 2013, Spain was once again the most popular place for Danes to go on a holiday abroad with a share of 14 per cent of all Danish holidays with at least four overnights stays. Planes were the preferred means of transportation for travelling abroad, as 61 per cent of the long holiday trips were by plane. The Danes preferred the car 82 per cent of the time when going on long holiday trips in Denmark.

For 38 per cent of the long trips with at least four nights spent in Denmark, the type of accommodation was family/friends, 27 per cent were in own holiday cottages, and 16 per cent were in rented holiday cottages. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 8 per cent of all long trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels etc. with 57 per cent, while 17 per cent stayed with family/friends.

Figure 29 Danish expenditure on holidays. 2013

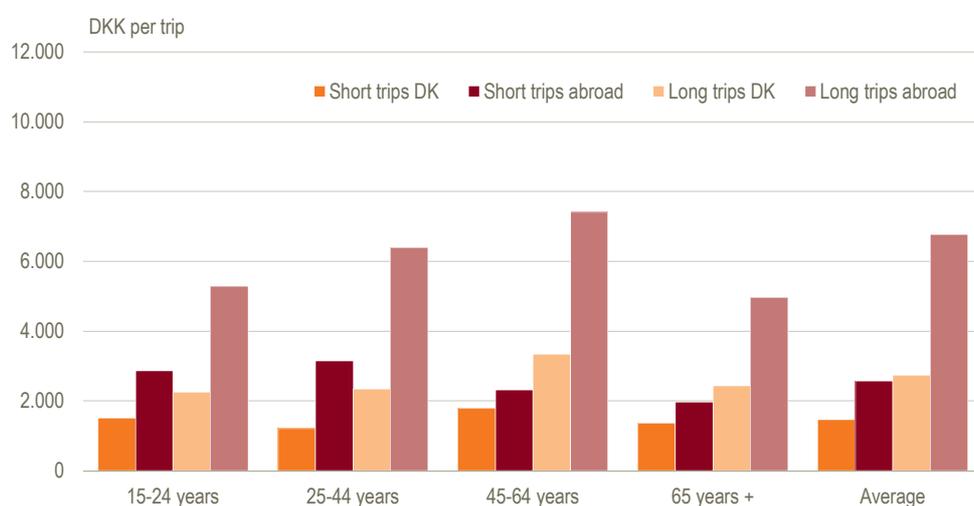


Table 353 Farms by size of area. 2013

	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						
Total	10 235	6 928	3 974	4 391	5 400	7 901	38 829
Region Hovedstaden	761	459	242	189	231	264	2 145
Region Sjælland	1 747	1 085	651	788	871	1 293	6 435
Region Syddanmark	2 368	1 740	1 073	1 102	1 717	2 502	10 502
Region Midtjylland	3 075	2 296	1 212	1 418	1 635	2 352	11 988
Region Nordjylland	2 283	1 348	796	895	945	1 491	7 758
København and Nordsjælland	638	406	197	139	160	152	1 693
Province Bornholm	123	53	44	49	70	112	453
Province Fyn	935	377	269	410	559	602	3 152
Province Sydjylland	1 433	1 362	804	692	1 159	1 901	7 351
Province Østjylland	1 353	1 108	668	772	675	1 040	5 617
Province Vestjylland	1 722	1 187	544	646	960	1 312	6 371

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/bdf11

Table 354 Farms by type of farming and provinces. 2013

	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								
Hele landet	17 558	684	309	11 268	2 841	565	1 599	4 005	38 829
Region Hovedstaden	1 005	69	17	704	76	43	30	202	2 145
Region Sjælland	3 860	124	81	1 227	285	170	110	577	6 435
Region Syddanmark	4 248	267	129	3 376	897	129	382	1 074	10 502
Region Midtjylland	5 519	163	70	3 367	977	153	535	1 203	11 988
Region Nordjylland	2 925	60	13	2 594	605	70	544	948	7 758
København and Nordsjælland	774	64	15	611	12	32	17	168	1 693
Province Bornholm	232	5	2	93	64	11	12	34	453
Province Fyn	1 559	203	112	538	264	88	57	330	3 152
Province Sydjylland	2 690	64	17	2 838	633	41	324	744	7 351
Province Østjylland	2 921	86	61	1 294	431	100	103	620	5 617
Province Vestjylland	2 598	77	8	2 073	546	53	432	583	6 371

www.statbank.dk/bdf11

Table 355 Farms with area in tenancy. 2013

	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	8 868	4 797	2 412	2 128	1 571	771	20 548
Farms with tenant area	1 367	2 131	1 561	2 263	3 829	7 130	18 281
	ha						
Area in tenancy	4 907	14 547	15 427	30 158	88 997	706 935	860 971
Average tenant area per farm	3.6	6.8	9.9	13.3	23.3	99.1	47.1

www.statbank.dk/bdf207

Table 356 Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	130.85	117.33	129.56	109.86
Regions:				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	135.32	117.45	125.61	103.13
Lolland-Falster with adjacent islands	141.51	122.37	124.67	104.24
Bornholm	114.59	101.84	118.39	97.85
Fyn with adjacent islands	130.84	116.34	132.17	112.45
Sønderjylland	129.08	114.36	132.29	111.75
Østjylland	128.82	117.29	132.92	111.65
Vestjylland	128.12	118.03	131.07	113.38
Nordjylland	126.66	117.10	132.20	116.00

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

Table 357 Livestock and production at organic farms

	2012	2013
	number	
Organic livestock	1 767 083	2 022 879
Cattle	183 262	181 508
Pigs	232 051	239 453
Poultry	1 337 966	1 588 991
Other animals	13 804	12 927
Organic farms with milk production	409	392
	mio kg	
Milk production	479	482
	per cent	
Share of total production	10	9
	number	
Organic farms with egg production	68	68
	mio kg	
Egg production	11	11
	per cent	
Share of total production	16	16

www.statbank.dk/oeko2, ani7 and ani8

Table 358 Organic farms by area

	2012		2013	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	2 680	6.7	2 627	6.8
Under 10 ha	790	8.8	726	8.5
10.0-19.9 ha	445	5.7	403	5.8
20.0-29.9 ha	245	7.6	238	6.0
30.0-49.9 ha	287	5.9	282	6.4
50.0-99.9 ha	326	5.9	306	5.7
100.0 ha +	587	7.3	579	7.3
No information on area	•	...	93	...

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency
www.statbank.dk/2460

Table 359 Land use of organic farms. 2013

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as per cent of total area
	ha		per cent		
Total area	160 103	2 627 966	100.0	100.0	6.1
Cereals	47 704	1 434 781	29.8	54.6	3.3
Pulses	2 516	7 912	1.6	0.3	31.8
Root crops	1 457	84 809	0.9	3.2	1.7
Seeds for industrial use	810	175 729	0.5	6.7	0.5
Seeds for sowing	3 621	79 616	2.3	3.0	4.5
Grass and green fodder	100 442	761 209	62.7	29.0	13.2
Horticultural products	2 994	18 733	1.9	0.7	16.0
Set aside	163	9 123	0.1	0.3	1.8
Other crops	396	56 054	0.2	2.1	0.7

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency
www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and afg1

Table 360 Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2012	2013
	DKK thousands	
Turn over, total	5 488 067	5 833 170
Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes	765 852	777 269
Of which: Ryebread	45 259	50 711
Flour	113 077	134 772
Groats, cornflakes, müesli etc.	211 862	214 231
Meat, spreads, offal	359 970	420 644
Of which: Beef and veal	127 256	142 556
Pigmeat	51 058	60 440
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	124 247	137 976
Fisk og skaldyr	5 470	8 495
Milk, cheese, eggs	1 883 249	2 152 155
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	143 924	156 975
Minimilk	368 154	390 174
Skimmed milk	263 170	252 467
Cheese	233 466	260 580
Eggs	358 014	443 466
Fats, oils	305 207	307 853
Of which: Butter etc.	226 520	209 316
Fruits	452 798	466 766
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	91 743	96 191
Bananas, fresh	73 287	83 166
Apples, fresh	54 472	37 127
Dried fruits	92 845	95 394
Vegetables	824 868	783 265
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	73 375	70 714
Carrots, fresh	142 238	144 040
Potatos, fresh	46 977	43 228
Onions, fresh	32 852	36 167
Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.	223 782	238 037
Of which: Sugar	34 997	38 125
Syrup, honey	31 687	51 270
Jams etc.	43 612	37 473
Spices, stock cube etc.	209 245	217 480
Of which: Spices	62 154	68 419
Babyfood (canned goods)	55 371	37 792
Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.	211 448	209 341
Juices, fruit juices etc.	141 710	141 726
Wine, cider, beer etc.	104 467	110 140

www.statbank.dk/oeo3

Table 361 Agricultural area by type of crop

	2012	2013
	ha	
Total agricultural area	2 644 631	2 627 817
Cereals	1 495 177	1 434 781
Pulses	6 252	7 912
Root crops	89 077	84 809
Seeds for industrial use	127 316	175 580
Seeds for sowing	75 529	79 616
Grass and green fodder in rotation	569 415	565 725
Horticultural products	19 060	18 733
Other crops	200 413	195 484
Permanent grassland	57 375	56 054
Set aside	5 018	9 123
	per cent	
Total arable area	100.0	100.0
Cereals	56.5	54.6
Pulses	0.2	0.3
Root crops	3.4	3.2
Seeds for industrial use	4.8	6.7
Seeds for sowing	2.9	3.0
Grass and green fodder in rotation	21.5	21.5
Horticultural products	0.7	0.7
Other crops	7.6	7.4
Permanent grassland	2.2	2.1
Set aside	0.2	0.3

www.statbank.dk/afg07

Table 362 Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2012/2013	2013/2014
	million feed units	
Feeding stuffs, total	15 324	15 364
Fodder concentrates		
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	6 566	6 983
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 567	2 584
Other vegetable products	174	182
Fish meal, silage and waste	196	308
Milk and milk products	40	43
Coarse fodder	5 455	4 978
Roots, total	373	370
Grass and green fodder	4 879	4 608
Straw	203	...
	thousand tonnes	
Commercial fertilizers Contents of pure nutrients		
Nitrogen	194	...
Phosphorus	12	...
Potassium	46	...

www.statbank.dk/foder1 and kvael2

Table 363		Crop production					
		2013	2014*	2013	2014*	2013	2014*
		thousand tonnes		mio. feed units		Hkg per ha	
Total crop production		•	•	16 899	17 602	•	•
Cereals (grain), total		9 085	9 764	8 948	9 689	63	68
Winter wheat		3 997	5 083	4 093	5 205	74	79
Spring wheat		148	71	152	72	52	46
Rye		527	678	527	678	60	64
Triticale		74	96	74	96	56	62
Winter barley		677	790	647	754	62	66
Spring barley		3 273	2 758	3 126	2 634	56	57
Oats and mixed grain		313	217	249	172	49	49
Rape, total		688	709	1 172	1 208	39	43
Winter rape		684	707	1 165	1 204	39	43
Spring rape		4	2	7	4	24	18
Pulses		25	33	27	36	34	40
Straw, total		3 165	3 011	590	556	36	38
of which straw of cereals		3 038	2 903	559	529	36	38
Roots crops, total		3 975	4 406	887	858	476	525
Seed potatoes		145	168	28	32	296	340
Potatoes for flour manufacturing		959	965	261	262	471	491
Potatoes for human consumption		543	601	107	118	380	384
Beets for sugar production		1 994	2 266	432	491	525	597
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder		335	406	60	73	554	721
Grass and green fodder, total		25 114	26 290	5 275	5 255	•	•
Lucerne		232	262	31	35	572	488
Maize for green fodder		6 897	7 459	1 828	1 977	381	419
Cereals for green fodder etc.		1 137	1 124	317	314	203	187
Grass and clover in rotation		13 565	14 220	2 305	2 416	429	444
Permanent grass		2 812	3 225	448	514	132	157
Aftermath		470	499	63	67	53	54

www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 364		National supply and disposition of cereals	
		2012	2013*
		thousand tonnes	
Crop production less waste		9 177	8 813
Imports		663	758
Stocks at beginning of period		5 979	6 168
Total, available		15 819	15 739
Exports		1 832	2 291
Seeds for sowing		282	272
Industrial uses		711	663
Stocks at end of period		6 168	5 322
Used for feeding		6 825	7 191

www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 365	Livestock				
	June 1970	June 1980	June 1990	May 2000	May 2013
Horses	45 413	49 596	38 215	39 737	57 249
Cattle, total	2 842 271	2 960 926	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 614 644
Cows	1 152 681	1 104 468	839 988	760 310	679 321
Of which dairy cows	...	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	582 340
Of which cows kept for suckling	...	64 845	86 874	124 791	96 981
Pigs, total	8 360 575	9 956 800	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 075 750
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	976 516
Pigs for slaughtering	...	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	3 193 305
Sheep, total	69 610	55 748	158 563	145 492	151 300
Fowls, total	17 847 000	14 243 000	15 498 332	20 981 657	19 431 441
Of which hens	6 330 000	4 563 000	4 326 935	3 680 647	4 646 004
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809 000	7 533 000	9 802 327	16 046 632	13 215 257
Turkeys	504 000	382 000	212 975	545 751	249 761
Ducks	638 000	802 000	494 711	296 039	101 238
Geese	180 000	82 000	42 800	6 826	8 495

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

Table 366	Livestock by regions. June 2013					Total
	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	
Horses	8 318	9 753	12 587	15 010	11 580	57 249
Cattle, total	29 164	81 448	619 084	501 546	383 403	1 614 644
Of which cows	12 165	33 304	268 206	204 175	161 470	679 321
Of which dairy cows	8 892	22 421	240 652	172 583	137 792	582 340
Of which cows kept for suckling	3 273	10 883	27 554	31 592	23 678	96 981
Pigs, total	293 697	1 214 954	3 556 481	4 339 795	2 670 823	12 075 750
Of which sows	20 198	101 598	291 211	343 209	220 300	976 516
Of which pigs for slaughtering	91 887	310 148	961 643	1 152 991	676 636	3 193 305
Sheep	10 155	25 169	59 059	39 669	17 248	151 300
Poulties, total	121 857	981 201	7 644 139	4 884 877	5 799 368	19 431 441
Of which hens	75 423	674 107	2 342 002	1 143 281	411 191	4 646 004
Of which chickens for slaughtering	44 745	1 405	4 673 900	3 391 673	5 103 534	13 215 257
Turkeys	..	..	..	..	..	249 761
Ducks	..	..	..	..	..	101 238
Geese	..	..	..	..	..	8 495

Note: The table shows number of animals at the survey day, - May 13 2013.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr07

Table 367 Fur farming

	2012	2013
Number of fur farms¹	number	
Minks	1 474	1 451
Foxes	...	2
Chinchilla	19	55
Number of furred animals		
Minks	2 947 943	3 122 945
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	4 729	...
Production of pelts	thousand pelts	
Minks	15 800	17 200
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	35	35
Average price	DKK per pelt	
Minks	604	...
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	377	352
Value of pelts	DKK mio.	
Value of sales, total	9 548	12
Minks	9 535	...
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	13	12
Value of changes in livestock	125	...

¹ 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 and pels2

Table 368 Output of livestock products

	2011	2012
Natural milk	thousands tonnes	
Milk	4 880	5 009
	kg	
Milk yield per dairy cow	8 464	8 600
	per cent	
Average fat content	4.28	4.28
Average protein content	3.46	3.48
Dairy products	mic. kg	
Butter	37	39
Cheese	278	303
Whole milk and cream powder	114	106
Skim milk powder	36	40
Eggs ¹ (excl. eggs for hatching)	66	67
Meat (incl. edible offal)		
Beef and veal	145	138
Pork	2 008	1 902
Poultry meat	215	177
Horsemeat	1	1
Mutton and lamb	2	2
Meat, total	2 371	2 220
Of which, edible offal	86	82
Game meat	3	3
Edible tallow and lard	84	80

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

¹ Homeconsumption and direct sales of eggs are from 2009 reduced from 16.0 mio. kg per year to 8.0 mio. kg.

Table 369 Danish agricultural holdings, financial results. 2013

	Full-time holdings			Part-time holdings			All holdings
	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	
	—number of holdings—						
Number of holdings	10 612	633	747	18 262	885	366	31 505
Sample	1 256	143	237	237	60	28	1 961
	—DKK 1.000 per holding—						
Gross output, total	6 636	5 390	6 580	420	362	297	2 757
Crop production, agriculture	1 629	1 463	188	251	193	34	734
Crop production, horticulture	12	17	5 931	1	2	189	148
Cattle	1 537	2 913	0	37	41	0	599
Pigs	2 126	286	3	23	5	-	735
Poultry	215	303	0	3	19	-	81
Fur-bearing animals	792	-	-	19	-	-	278
Other livestock etc.	6	7	1	7	3	-	6
Product subsidies	7	3	-	1	1	-	3
Other income	312	397	456	79	98	74	173
Costs, total	5 458	4 723	5 811	451	372	280	2 346
Seeds	124	136	862	20	23	44	78
Energy	236	221	654	25	21	23	115
Fertilizers, purchased	152	24	108	41	5	9	78
Chemicals	120	-	91	19	-	11	54
Feeding stuff	2 531	2 127	5	66	67	-	935
Veterinarian services and medicine	105	67	0	2	2	-	38
Maintenance	348	354	283	57	45	33	166
Contract operations	225	315	57	36	40	11	106
Insurance	73	65	80	19	15	16	39
Other goods and services	432	403	1 422	76	68	73	234
Depreciation	581	553	438	77	72	37	264
Paid labour	477	413	1 771	3	4	20	213
Energy tax	21	20	31	2	2	1	10
Land rate and energy tax	32	27	9	9	8	3	17
Operating profit	1 179	667	769	-31	-10	17	411
Costs of financing	856	899	390	92	72	55	372
Net interest expenditure	809	865	362	89	68	54	352
Other costs of financing	47	34	28	4	4	2	19
General subsidies	434	528	103	93	94	16	216
Net profit	757	296	482	-30	11	-22	255
1. quartile group	-569	-625	-529	-211	-155	-186	-351
4. quartile group	2 701	1 279	1 830	198	276	109	1 320
Investments	1 557	870	553	163	173	119	656
Balance, end of year							
Assets	43 699	43 850	17 355	10 105	9 616	7 439	22 226
Debt	23 219	22 359	7 671	3 609	3 377	2 346	10 666
Deferred Taxation	3 641	3 542	1 548	1 287	1 321	689	2 125
Tenancy	7 520	10 455	2 614	867	717	43	3 328
Net capital	9 319	7 494	5 522	4 342	4 202	4 361	6 106
Key indicators							
Family remuneration	431	439	441	144	155	125	254
Operating margin, per cent	17.8	14	6.6	-19.4	-19.8	-30.8	13.5
Degree of profitability, per cent	3.1	2	3.4	-1.2	-1.1	-2	2.1
Farm solvency (incl. def. taxes), per cent	25.8	22.4	37.5	47	47.2	59	32.3

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

	2012	2013*
	DKK mio.	
A. Output of agricultural industry, total (B+C+D+E)	86 961	81 819
B. Value of agricultural sales, total	82 295	80 537
Crop products, total	29 870	29 642
Cereals, total	14 080	13 631
Of which: Wheat	6 794	6 224
Barley	6 153	6 532
Industrial crops	2 639	3 034
Fodder crops and straw	5 801	5 558
Vegetables and ornamental plants, total	5 116	5 035
Of which: Potted plants	1 983	1 974
Potatoes	1 013	1 046
Fruit and berries	321	327
Seeds for sowing	899	1 012
Livestock products, total	52 425	50 895
Meat and live animals, total	28 896	29 239
Of which: Cattle	3 134	3 160
Pigs	23 752	23 802
Poultry	1 761	2 016
Products from animals, total	23 529	21 656
Of which: Natural milk	13 152	15 038
Furs	9 548	5 766
C. Value of agricultural services, total	2 796	2 731
D. Value of secondary activities	907	925
E. Changes in stocks at farms, total	964	- 2 375
Changes in grain stocks	897	- 2 386
Changes in livestock	67	12
F. Intermediate consumption, total	60 567	61 268
Seeds	2 552	2 471
Energy	3 684	3 556
Fertilizers	2 374	2 232
Pesticides	1 829	1 790
Veterinary expenses	1 307	1 333
Feeding stuffs, total	26 825	28 082
Straight feeding stuffs	16 623	16 970
Compound feeding stuffs	10 203	11 112
Repairs and maintenance	4 892	4 793
Agricultural services	4 129	4 112
Bank services, indirectly measured	2 674	2 594
Bank services, directly measured	2 942	2 971
Services from other industries	7 359	7 333
G. Gross value added in producer prices (A-F)	26 394	20 551
H. Subsidies on products	96	101
I. Taxes on products	38	211
J. Gross value added in basic prices (G+H-I)	26 452	20 441
K. Subsidies on production	7 493	7 113
L. Taxes on production	823	830
M. Gross domestic product at factor cost (J+K-L)	33 122	26 724

Note: The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and beekeeping.

www.statbank.dk/lbf1

Table 371 Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2010	2012	2013
DKK mio. in current prices			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	7 395	7 832	9 084
Farm buildings	3 199	2 907	3 140
Machinery and equipment	4 055	4 731	5 761
Plantations and soil improvement	142	194	182
Amounts in 2010 prices			
Gross capital, total	7 395	7 527	8 613
Farm buildings	3 199	2 799	3 001
Machinery and equipment	4 055	4 557	5 457
Plantations and soil improvement	142	171	156
index 2010 = 100			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	100	106	123
Farm buildings	100	91	98
Machinery and equipment	100	117	142
Plantations and soil improvement	100	137	128
Amounts in 2010 prices			
Gross capital formation	100	102	116
Farm buildings	100	87	94
Machinery and equipment	100	112	135
Plantations and soil improvement	100	120	110

www.statbank/jb1
Table 372 Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2012	2013*
DKK mio.		
Total interest payments	10 984	9 196
Credit Institute loans	6 111	4 566
Bank	3 985	3 782
Other	887	848
Debt, total¹	352 195	345 797
Credit Institute	257 919	251 577
Bank	68 164	66 800
Debt, excl. credit institute and bank	26 112	27 420

¹ Finance loans are only included in *Total debt*.

www.statbank.dk/jb3

Table 373 Percentage of forest area by regions. 2013

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Province Fyn	Province Syddjylland	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Denmark total
	ha						
Total forest area	45 566	98 951	46 860	91 455	214 466	117 958	615 254
Auxiliary areas	318	916	837	1 780	4 022	789	8 661
Total wooded area	45 248	98 035	46 023	89 673	210 444	117 170	606 593
Temporarily unstocked	901	1 800	1 147	2 223	5 529	1 402	13 003
Broadleaves, total	28 690	71 120	30 183	36 879	74 206	46 190	287 263
Beech	8 068	27 881	10 088	10 190	16 796	10 228	83 253
Oak	5 510	12 850	5 795	9 839	19 261	9 130	62 386
Ash	2 292	5 874	2 667	2 357	3 448	1 504	18 139
Sycamore maple	1 896	9 265	3 963	1 821	4 791	2 625	24 367
Birch	4 226	3 556	3 257	6 671	14 359	10 515	42 585
Other broadleaves	6 704	11 686	4 409	6 000	15 547	12 183	56 533
Conifers, total	15 472	24 481	14 056	50 293	130 135	69 459	303 893
Norway spruce	9 027	10 762	4 050	16 287	45 546	9 974	95 642
Sitka spruce	692	1 622	1 602	6 613	11 842	14 677	37 046
Other fir species	539	970	717	1 460	7 052	5 884	16 617
Pine species	2 082	1 927	527	14 287	29 126	24 590	72 539
Nordmann fir	1 029	4 868	3 984	3 364	9 548	5 642	28 435
Noble fir	305	1 140	1 799	1 298	5 953	2 680	13 176
Other conifers	1 799	3 192	1 378	6 985	21 070	6 011	40 437
Unknown¹	185	637	638	278	573	122	2 434

Note: Based on information from Copenhagen University, Forest and Landscape which has been responsible for conducting forest censuses since 2002.

www.statbank.dk/skov11

¹ Occurs when trees are not measured or tree species are not registered in a sample plot of a wooded area.

Table 374 Felling in forests. 2013

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0-99.9 ha	100-999.9 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m ³					
Broadleaf and conifer, total	1 226.5	2 363.4	3 589.9	972.7	1 043.5	1 573.9
Timber	512.7	859.2	1 371.9	211.8	447.6	712.5
Firewood	254.4	264.4	518.8	212.9	145.2	160.7
Wood for energy	459.3	1 239.9	1 699.1	548.0	450.6	700.6
Broadleaves, total	697.6	409.6	1 107.2	362.6	333.4	411.3
Total timber	159.6	66.7	226.3	38.9	68.0	119.4
Veneer and sawnwood logs	109.7	41.6	151.3	26.6	56.1	68.7
Industrial logs	39.0	17.1	56.1	3.3	7.8	44.9
Other timber	10.9	8.0	18.9	9.0	4.1	5.8
Firewood	245.1	143.0	388.0	114.0	130.7	143.4
Wood for energy	292.9	200.0	492.9	209.7	134.7	148.6
Beech, total	189.7	93.5	283.2	45.1	89.9	148.2
Total timber	83.7	33.1	116.8	15.9	30.0	70.9
Veneer and sawnwood logs	55.7	18.4	74.1	8.4	24.9	40.8
Industrial logs	23.4	10.7	34.1	2.9	3.4	27.8
Other timber	4.5	4.1	8.6	4.6	1.8	2.2
Firewood	106.0	60.4	166.4	29.2	59.8	77.4
Oak, total	32.4	16.2	48.5	9.7	14.0	24.8
Total timber	19.0	5.1	24.1	2.7	6.9	14.5
Veneer and sawnwood logs	11.9	1.8	13.7	1.7	5.5	6.5
Industrial logs	6.0	2.2	8.2	0.1	0.9	7.2
Other timber	1.2	1.1	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.8
Firewood	13.3	11.1	24.4	7.0	7.1	10.3
Other broadleaf, total	182.6	100.0	282.6	98.1	94.8	89.7
Total timber	56.9	28.5	85.4	20.4	31.0	34.0
Veneer and sawnwood logs	42.2	21.4	63.6	16.5	25.7	21.4
Industrial logs	9.5	4.2	13.7	0.3	3.5	9.9
Other timber	5.2	2.8	8.1	3.5	1.8	2.8
Firewood	125.7	71.5	197.2	77.7	63.8	55.7
Conifer, total	528.9	1 953.8	2 482.7	610.1	710.1	1 162.6
Total timber	353.1	792.5	1 145.6	172.9	379.6	593.1
Timber, (incl. rafters etc.)	16.5	98.3	114.9	18.1	39.5	57.3
Short timber	180.7	492.2	673.0	69.6	203.0	400.3
Industrial wood	148.5	166.7	315.2	58.0	123.5	133.6
Other timber	7.3	35.2	42.6	27.2	13.5	1.9
Firewood	9.4	121.5	130.8	98.9	14.6	17.4
Wood for energy	166.4	1 039.8	1 206.3	338.3	315.9	552.1

www.statbank.dk/skov6

Table 375 Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	2012		2013	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
31 December				
Total	2 744	65 176	2 662	65 386
Under 10 GT	2 168	4 980	2 106	4 807
10-49.9 GT	376	8 413	361	8 068
50-199.9 GT	136	12 718	131	12 224
Over 200 GT	64	39 064	64	40 287

www.statbank.dk/fisk1

Table 376 Salt-water fishing

	2013		2014*	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	661 891	3 024 677	749 140	2 914 215
Landed in Denmark, total	541 925	2 278 336	610 919	2 140 920
Hovedstaden	13 595	108 764	19 523	103 816
Midtjylland	226 874	735 926	286 990	762 450
Nordjylland	268 585	1 216 415	275 694	1 097 319
Sjælland	12 426	85 003	11 326	72 540
Syddanmark	20 444	132 228	17 387	104 795
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	119 967	746 341	138 222	773 295
EU Countries	81 380	441 144	83 526	415 293
Non EU Countries	38 586	305 196	54 695	358 002
Fishing grounds				
The Skagerak	43 681	430 208	42 551	464 409
The Kattegat	10 495	132 863	19 999	125 212
The North Sea	493 651	1 886 327	518 910	1 599 317
The Baltic Sea	68 328	301 054	69 629	263 059
Other areas	45 737	274 224	98 050	462 219
Types of catch				
Atlantic Cod	17 745	290 096	19 281	311 361
Other codfishes	11 163	141 945	10 395	138 601
European plaice	20 861	201 181	19 861	192 611
Common Sole	720	47 916	579	40 015
Other flatfishes	7 532	125 248	6 628	118 231
Atlantic Herring	141 028	528 139	135 580	442 738
Atlantic Mackerel	33 260	272 508	41 918	310 978
Fish for reduction	369 897	776 932	437 686	701 005
North Deepwater Prawn	5 650	171 298	5 697	162 361
Norway lobster	2 873	187 951	3 295	210 335
Blue Mussel	37 491	51 344	41 363	55 438
Other Crustaceans and Molluscs	9 739	127 294	20 855	129 368
Other fish	3 933	102 823	6 002	101 172

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries
www.fd.dk

Table 377 Manufacturers' total turnover. 2014

Group of industry	Total turnover	Percentage of total turnover	
		The three largest enterprises	The ten largest enterprises
	DKK mio.	per cent	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	732 365	16.3	35.1
Mining and quarrying	46 706	68.8	92.0
Extraction of oil and gas	41 492	77.4	100.0
Extraction of gravel and stone	2 647	48.2	83.9
Mining support service activities	2 568	70.4	100.0
Manufacturing	685 659	17.4	35.9
Mfr. of food products, beverages and tobacco	168 430	37.1	51.4
Production of meat and meat products	43 030	61.4	86.7
Processing and preserving of fish	13 992	27.2	59.4
Manufacture of dairy, grain mill and bakery products	51 495	75.3	85.4
Other manufacture of food products	45 513	29.1	51.3
Manufacture of beverages	12 979	79.2	97.8
Manufacture of tobacco products	1 421	89.9	100.0
Textiles and leather products	8 153	26.0	48.6
Manufacture of textiles	5 756	32.6	59.3
Mfr. of wearing apparel, leather and footwear	2 397	44.6	77.6
Wood and paper products and printing	26 396	12.9	33.0
Manufacture of wood and wood products	10 714	25.7	52.6
Manufacture of paper and paper products	8 707	38.5	70.0
Printing etc.	6 974	20.3	43.2
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	80 859	61.4	83.6
Pharmaceuticals	75 101	90.7	98.3
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete	41 416	16.8	32.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	22 853	29.4	46.1
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	2 124	52.8	85.7
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	16 439	21.5	49.0
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	49 147	13.2	26.0
Manufacture of basic metals	9 136	39.5	78.0
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	40 010	14.6	27.0
Manufacture of electronic components	28 074	31.5	57.2
Mfr. of computers and communication equipment etc.	9 444	48.4	64.2
Manufacture of other electronic products	18 630	40.4	69.6
Electrical equipment	17 641	33.3	57.8
Manufacture of electric motors, etc.	9 293	62.6	78.3
Manufacture of wires and cables	4 138	64.6	95.4
Manufacture of household appliances, lamps, etc.	4 209	30.1	59.9
Manufacture of machinery	126 699	48.0	60.9
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	85 435	71.1	87.1
Manufacture of other machinery	41 264	13.0	24.2
Transport equipment	9 514	22.1	50.5
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	6 310	26.8	61.7
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	3 205	47.9	80.0
Manufacture of furniture and other mfr.	54 229	52.1	63.3
Manufacture of furniture	13 900	38.1	56.8
Mfr. of toys, medical instruments and other mfr.	31 876	83.4	90.9
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	8 452	20.5	44.4

Table 378 Industrial production index

	2013	2014
	2010 = 100	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	102,4	103,7
Mining and quarrying	72,4	64,7
Manufacturing excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	109,9	113,4
Manufacturing	109,5	112,9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	97,1	96,3
Production of meat and meat products	101,3	100,9
Processing and preserving of fish	98,4	101,8
Manufacture of dairy products	100,8	83,9
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	114,8	120,9
Other manufacture of food products	91,5	92,2
Manufacture of beverages	98,9	105,8
Manufacture of tobacco products	40,9	46,4
Textiles and leather products	85,8	83,9
Wood and paper products and printing	84,0	88,6
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	109,1	119,6
Pharmaceuticals	136,2	140,6
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	100,2	107,3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	91,2	96,2
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	95,3	85,7
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	117,5	131,2
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	100,9	109,4
Manufacture of electronic components	97,2	102,5
Electrical equipment	87,8	91,8
Manufacture of machinery	122,5	121,6
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	130,8	127,0
Manufacture of other machinery	112,0	114,9
Transport equipment	78,4	78,3
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	96,9	94,4
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	47,6	51,5
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	127,5	131,3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	102,5	98,3
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing and energy supply	102,4	103,3
Capital goods	113,8	112,6
Capital goods excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	115,1	113,9
Intermediate goods	102,2	107,6
Durable consumer goods	82,0	86,4
Non-durable consumer goods	116,5	119,6
Energy	79,1	75,0

www.statbank.dk/prod01

Table 379 Best selling commodities made in Denmark

	2013	2014
	DKK millions	
Production, total	634 861	627 438
Medicaments containing insulin, put up in measured doses	36 937	41 790
Generator sets for wind turbines	44 702	33 825
Crude oils	39 214	33 599
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of <= 0,05% by weight, not containing biodiesel	17 871	15 102
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food)	12 587	11 591
Medicaments (except with antibiotics, insulin, hormones or vitamins), put up in measured doses	12 637	9 766
Structures of iron or steel	7 492	8 929
Medicaments containing hormones, put up in measured doses	7 634	8 737
Natural gas	8 740	7 892
Food preparations containing milk fat, glucose or starch, n.e.s.	6 957	7 069
Enzymes and prepared enzymes	6 600	7 035
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	6 773	6 544
Articles of iron and steel	5 452	6 406
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	6 560	6 041
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of <= 0,05% by weight, containing biodiesel	6 919	5 803
Fuel oils, with a sulphur content of <= 1% by weight	6 318	5 754
Motor spirit, with a lead content <= 0,013 g/l, research octane number between 95 and 98	5 803	5 197
Waters, incl. mineral and aerated, with added sugar, sweetener or flavour	4 525	4 901
Motor spirit, with a lead content <= 0,013 g/l, research octane number less than 95	5 783	4 429
Parts of non-electrical engines and motors, n.e.s.	2 202	4 035
Structures of iron or steel, solely or principally of sheet	3 951	3 928
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 025	3 927
Hearing aids	3 903	3 804
Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	3 954	3 668
Heparin and its salts	1 748	3 578

Note: Commodities may be omitted for reasons of confidentiality.

www.statbank.dk/varer1

Table 380 Building activity

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	thousands m ²					
Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space	5 469	5 334	4 413	3 274	5 626	5 493
Of which conversion, etc. of buildings	541	191	514	218	218	514
Residential buildings	1 562	1 725	1 408	1 120	2 066	1 832
Detached one-family houses ¹	997	986	930	685	1 095	989
Other one-family houses	193	239	180	132	277	280
Multi-family buildings	306	442	228	271	518	465
Other buildings	65	57	70	33	176	98
Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.	2 614	2 414	1 913	1 337	2 383	2 582
Farm buildings, etc.	1 284	1 176	845	584	1 115	1 292
Factories, workshops, etc.	319	256	255	141	292	298
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	121	43	81	29	40	50
Transport depots, etc.	51	80	43	84	82	80
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	695	740	599	425	713	710
Hotels and other service trade buildings	64	46	42	27	56	64
Other buildings	80	73	48	46	85	89
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	547	496	408	291	387	375
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	199	227	201	155	254	201
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	206	191	101	70	48	56
Other buildings	746	699	683	526	790	704
Of which: Holiday dwellings	144	146	134	101	181	156
Regional distribution						
All Denmark	5 469	5 334	4 413	3 274	5 626	5 493
Region Hovedstaden	937	1 154	761	670	962	846
Region Sjælland	505	544	375	393	638	586
Region Syddanmark	1 459	1 299	1 216	766	1 370	1 273
Region Midtjylland	1 762	1 705	1 411	998	1 620	1 853
Region Nordjylland	806	632	649	446	1 036	935

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv11

¹ Including farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 381 Residential construction

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	number of dwellings					
All Denmark, total	11 021	12 905	9 776	8 573	14 950	13 006
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	1 127	384	1 144	467	666	945
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	3 785	3 794	3 627	2 716	3 845	3 658
Other one-family houses	1 624	2 064	1 527	1 173	2 507	2 372
Multi-family buildings	3 874	5 264	2 928	3 650	5 659	4 972
Student hostels	138	158	138	53	318	76
Residential institutions	531	455	622	193	1 524	932
Other buildings	1 064	1 170	934	788	1 097	996
Builders						
Private builders	9 380	11 168	8 392	7 656	10 645	10 501
Non-profit-making building societies	1 188	1 159	912	592	3 121	1 588
Public authorities	453	578	472	325	1 184	917
Regional distribution						
Region Hovedstaden	3 264	3 791	2 215	2 372	3 439	3 825
Region Sjælland	1 117	1 211	1 026	756	1 674	1 087
Region Syddanmark	2 179	1 996	2 174	1 271	3 064	2 256
Region Midtjylland	3 429	4 119	3 302	2 865	4 984	4 155
Region Nordjylland	1 032	1 788	1 059	1 309	1 789	1 683

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv33 and bygv03

¹ Incl. farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 382 Building stock, 2014

	Number of buildings	Warmed-up space and type of heating installation				Utilised floor space (excl. area not used for habitation or business) ³	Gross floor space (incl. cellars, but excl. attics which cannot be utilised) ⁴
		District heating	Central heating	Other types of heating ²	None or not known		
1 January							
		— thousand m ² —					
Building stock, total¹	4 380 826	261 219	189 243	51 013	3 237	573 690	794 259
Building stock by principal use							
Residential buildings, total	1 554 400	172 416	110 755	25 256	1 213	220 033	370 000
Of which:							
Detached one-family houses	1 096 175	68 415	73 380	17 754	564	141 695	191 001
Terraced houses, etc.	240 215	24 146	9 419	2 689	82	29 957	40 173
Multi-family buildings	90 561	74 848	8 545	1 006	100	26 605	103 896
Industrial and commercial buildings	659 550	57 646	66 349	7 738	7 738	242 365	290 847
Of which:							
Non-residential farm buildings	449 117	1 177	12 203	1 250	576	128 903	136 703
Factories, workshops, etc.	67 681	11 552	29 172	2 691	754	49 164	55 703
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	75 727	37 713	20 189	2 346	268	46 608	74 356
Other buildings, total¹	2 166 876	31 155	12 145	18 022	306	111 292	133 408
Of which:							
Buildings for cultural use	11 526	3 119	1 196	538	28	3 694	5 775
Buildings for education and research	18 837	16 590	5 501	417	78	15 376	25 801
Buildings for hospital etc.	2 324	3 667	844	45	1	1 996	5 366
Holiday dwellings	222 014	187	725	15 226	104	16 398	17 292
Garages, car ports and out houses	1 804 211	1	23	5	6	61 036	62 128
Regions							
Region Hovedstaden	771 012	79 031	44 066	9 468	410	89 163	174 970
Region Sjælland	819 945	22 097	37 197	13 150	625	91 724	117 625
Region Syddanmark	1 112 858	60 543	46 030	10 882	865	154 563	197 115
Region Midtjylland	1 074 374	67 807	41 747	11 050	982	154 718	200 072
Region Nordjylland	602 637	31 740	20 203	6 461	345	83 522	104 477

¹ Incl. buildings where use is not known. ² Including heating stoves, electric panels etc. ³ Area of ground floor. ⁴ Area of all floors, including cellar/basement and attics.

www.statistikbanken.dk/bygb12, bygb34 og bygb44

Table 383 Total space of buildings

	1986	1990	2000	2010	2014
	— mio. m ² —				
Total	566,4	598,8	648,3	716,4	794,3
Residential buildings	293,8	305,4	326,9	359,4	370,0
Of which:					
Detached one-family houses	146.8	152.1	166.9	184.7	191.0
Terraced houses, etc.	22.9	27.1	31.7	38.7	40.2
Multi-family buildings	85.8	87.9	92.5	101.3	103.9
Industrial and commercial buildings	222,9	240,5	261,2	287,5	290,8
Of which:					
Non-residential farm buildings	121.7	126.3	130.7	137.6	136.7
Factories, workshops, etc.	41.7	46.3	52.2	55.9	55.7
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	43.5	50.0	57.9	70.8	74.4
Other buildings	49,7	52,8	60,2	69,6	133,4
Of which:					
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	32.9	34.8	38.9	43.2	42.6
Holiday dwellings	11.4	12.0	13.4	16.4	17.3
Garages, Carports and outhouses	...	...	...	...	62.1

www.statbank.dk/bygb3 and 34

Table 384 Average size of new dwellings completed

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
	m ² per dwelling					
Year-round dwellings, total¹	83	103	124	120	151	136
Farmhouses	217	223	230	240	266	241
Detached one-family houses	137	159	173	177	206	199
Other one-family houses	79	83	91	96	114	116
Multi-family buildings	73	79	99	93	102	104
	number of dwellings					
New buildings completed, total	27 237	13 503	16 335	27 393	11 891	13 006
Farmhouses	245	251	251	318	404	214
Detached one-family houses	3 147	3 106	5 080	7 325	4 082	3 444
Other one-family houses	12 431	2 444	3 715	6 871	1 503	2 372
Multi-family buildings	9 417	6 266	4 877	9 509	3 455	4 972
Student hostels	833	306	391	945	279	76
Other buildings	1 164	1 130	2 021	2 425	2 168	1 928

¹ The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.

www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and bygv33

Table 385 Construction employment

	Average 2013	Average 2014
Total employment	144 352	148 373
Construction of buildings	22 030	21 835
Civil engineering	15 235	16 608
Electrical installation etc.	24 347	24 701
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	15 295	15 300
Joinery installation etc	30 840	32 202
Painting and Glazing etc.	12 616	12 431
Bricklayers	10 211	10 617
Other specialized construction activities etc.	13 780	14 680

Note: Enterprises engaged in construction activities, whose main industry is outside the construction industry, are also included in the table.

www.statbank.dk/byg

Table 386 Vans and lorries etc.

	2014	2015
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Vans, total	402 352	398 066
Under 2,001 kg	95 840	100 764
2,001-3,000 kg	198 357	189 504
3,001-3,500 kg	108 155	107 798
Lorries, total	29 215	28 628
3,501-6,000 kg	2 061	1 983
Over 6,000 kg	27 154	26 645
Tractors for semi-trailers	12 858	12 867
Trailers over 2,000 kg	49 002	51 908
Semi-trailers	36 903	37 880

www.statbank.dk/bil707 and bil909

Table 387 Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2014	2015
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Private cars, total	2 278 121	2 329 578
Of which in households	2 104 443	2 146 474
Of which in business and industry	173 678	183 104
Petrol	1 623 238	1 639 695
Diesel	653 290	686 869
Age:		
0-3 years	639 429	672 657
4-7 years	543 273	537 139
8-11 years	421 166	456 408
12-15 years	358 855	329 621
16-19 years	208 535	218 961
over 19 years	106 863	114 792
Average age in years	9.2	9.1
Buses, total	13 270	13 408
In scheduled service	6 177	6 506
Tourist coaches	7 093	6 902
Caravans	141 418	139 654
Motor cycles	150 360	151 542
Moped-45	47 716	45 970

www.statbank.dk/bil8 and bil10

Table 388 The 20 most sold private car makes. 2014

		Numbers	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2013
	New registrations. total	188 417	100.0	
1	Volkswagen	22 961	12.2	(1)
2	Ford	18 224	9.7	(4)
3	Toyota	14 917	7.9	(2)
4	Peugeot	13 260	7.0	(5)
5	Skoda	13 137	7.0	(3)
6	Citroën	12 795	6.8	(6)
7	Renault	11 326	6.0	(7)
8	Kia	9 743	5.2	(8)
9	Hyundai	9 210	4.9	(9)
10	Opel	7 746	4.1	(12)
11	Audi	7 462	4.0	(10)
12	Nissan	6 744	3.6	(11)
13	Fiat	5 955	3.2	(14)
14	Suzuki	4 913	2.6	(17)
15	Seat	4 515	2.4	(15)
16	Chevrolet	4 106	2.2	(18)
17	Mercedes-Benz	3 974	2.1	(19)
18	BMW	3 818	2.0	(13)
19	Mazda	2 814	1.5	NY
20	Volvo	2 461	1.3	(16)
	Others	8 336	4.4	

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 389 The most widespread passenger cars. 2015

		Number	Share as a percentage
	Total stock (start of year)	2 329 578	100.00
1	Volkswagen	263 778	11.3
2	Peugeot	234 069	10.0
3	Toyota	209 638	9.0
4	Ford	184 029	7.9
5	Citroën	162 820	7.0
6	Opel	143 001	6.1
7	Skoda	123 493	5.3
8	Suzuki	109 271	4.7
9	Hyundai	91 195	3.9
10	Fiat	87 365	3.8
11	Renault	81 537	3.5
12	Audi	77 198	3.3
13	Kia	73 129	3.1
14	Mazda	69 025	3.0
15	Volvo	58 618	2.5
16	Mercedes-Benz	54 052	2.3
17	Nissan	51 004	2.2
18	BMW	46 640	2.0
19	Chevrolet	43 681	1.9
20	Seat	39 099	1.7
	Others	126 936	5.4

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 390		Ships of at least 20 GT		
1 January		2014	2015	
		number		
Danish ships, total		1 772	1 742	
Tankers		179	166	
Container ships		102	110	
Other dry cargo ships		258	260	
Passenger ships/ferries		110	107	
Fishing vessels		548	519	
Other ships		575	580	
		thousand GT		
Ship tonnage, total		12 475	14 105	
Tankers		3 496	3 011	
Container ships		7 401	9 153	
Other dry cargo ships		631	979	
Passenger ships/ferries		480	487	
Fishing vessels		118	124	
Other ships		351	350	

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Table 391		Civil aircraft			
1 January	2013		2014		
	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats	
	number				
Danish aircraft	1 069	•	1 071	•	
Types of aircraft					
Jet, 3-4 engines	16	1 860	15	1 604	
Jet, 2 engines	154	12 285	158	13 951	
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	3	152	3	152	
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	49	1 663	55	2 070	
Propeller, 2 engines	53	308	45	265	
Propeller, 1 engine	668	2 182	662	2 126	
Helicopters	126	661	133	722	
Seats	•	19 111	•	20 890	
1-2	222	367	227	340	
3-5	568	2 162	558	2 129	
6-9	83	593	75	537	
10-99	138	4 715	142	4 805	
100 or more	58	11 274	69	13 079	

Source: Danish Transport Authority

www.statbank.dk/flyv11

Table 392 Road traffic, railways, seaports and airports

	2012	2013
	— mio. vehicle km —	
Road traffic, total	49 087	49 420
Private cars	35 277	35 825
Motor cycles	448	450
Vans	7 627	7 426
Lorries	1 031	999
Articulated vehicles	1 014	1 020
Buses	570	572
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	3 050	3 060
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	70	68
	— mio. train km —	
Railway traffic, total	83,5	84,6
S-trains	15,5	15,8
Copenhagen Metro	4,7	4,6
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	49,9	51,2
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	3,7	3,6
Other railway networks	9,7	9,3
	— thousand calls —	
Seaport calls, total	513	504
Passenger ships and ferries	491	483
Cargo ships	22	21
	— thousand operations —	
Air traffic, total	330	336
Domestic flights	71	73
International flights	259	263

www.statbank.dk/vej20, bane31, skib221 and flyv21

Table 393 Passenger transport

	2012	2013
	mio. passenger-km	
Passenger transport in Denmark	77 719	78 066
Cars	60 044	60 290
Motor cycles	470	473
Buses	6 522	6 543
Bicycles/mopeds	3 050	3 060
Moped max 45 km/h	70	68
Metropolitan trains	1 544	1 570
Other trains	5 476	5 506
Ferries	176	197
Aircraft	367	359
	thousand passengers	
Domestic ferries, total	9 249	9 522
Of which: Kattegat lines	2 122	2 535
International ferries, total	21 928	21 802
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	10 510	10 413
Denmark-Germany	7 807	7 689
Denmark-Norway	3 443	3 538
Scheduled and charter flights, total	14 168	14 616
Scheduled, domestic	1 788	1 771
Scheduled, international	10 991	11 473
Charters	1 389	1 372

www.statbank.dk/pkm1, bane21, skib31, skib32 and flyv32

Table 394 Road transport of Danish goods by lorries above 6 tons total weight

	2012	2013
	— mio. tonnes —	
National road transport of goods, total	167.2	165.5
Transport for hire or reward	134.7	133.5
Transport on own account	32.5	32.0
	— mio. tonne-km —	
National road transport of goods, total	12 292	12 222
Transport for hire or reward	10 340	10 339
Transport on own account	1 952	1 883
	— mio. tonnes —	
International road transport of goods. total	9.2	8.4
From Denmark	3.8	3.5
To Denmark	2.7	2.2
Crosstrade	0.9	1.1
Cabotage	1.7	1.5
	— mio. tonne-km —	
International road transport of goods. total	4 387	3 855
From Denmark	1 878	1 607
To Denmark	1 454	1 207
Crosstrade	665	720
Cabotage	389	321

Note: Crosstrade is transport of goods where loading and unloading take place in two separate foreign countries. Cabotage is where loading and unloading is in the same foreign country.

www.statbank.dk/nvg1 and ivg41

Table 395 Goods transport by train, ship and aircraft

	2012	2013
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by train	7 971	7 941
National	826	697
To Denmark	783	828
From Denmark	303	291
In transit	6 059	6 126
	— mio. tonne-km —	
Transport performance by train	2 278	2 448
National	167	141
To Denmark	123	143
From Denmark	45	48
In transit	1 943	2 117
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by cargo vessel	57 848	59 812
National	11 489	10 015
To Denmark	27 777	30 735
From Denmark	18 583	19 061
Goods carried by ferry	18 975	19 165
National	2 938	2 740
International	16 037	16 425
Goods carried by aircraft	167	150
National	3	3
International	164	148

www.statbank.dk/bane1,skib41 and flyv41

Table 396 Car traffic on Danish E-roads, selected roads and bridges etc.

		2012	2013
		ave. no. of cars per 24 hours	
European road sections			
E20	Øresund Bridge	18 536	18 315
	Amager Motorway, at Kalveboderne	91 663	91 046
	Øresund Motorway, west of Engelsvej	60 027	55 184
	Sjælland Bridge, Copenhagen	49 100	47 300
	West Motorway, east of Ringsted	43 744	43 420
	Great Belt Link	29 555	29 583
	Fyn Motorway, north of Nyborg	29 677	29 801
	Fyn Motorway, south of Odense	54 688	55 731
	The New Little Belt Bridge	61 345	63 567
	Fyn Motorway, at Taulov	34 373	39 642
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	18 936	19 031
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	...	...
E45	National border, Kruså	16 757	16 287
	Syddjylland Motorway, west of Haderslev	48 918	54 499
E20/45	Syddjylland Motorway, north of Kolding	66 300	70 433
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	66 212	68 000
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Horsens	43 730	46 539
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Stilling	51 193	52 433
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Randers	37 770	39 511
	Nordjylland Motorway, south of Aalborg	38 810	39 739
	Limfjord Tunnel	67 443	68 672
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	19 185	19 569
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Sæby	9 578	9 271
	North of Sæby	14 588	14 461
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, between <9> and <10>	22 891	23 904
	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	7 247	7 384
E47/55	Flynderborgvej, Helsingør	5 934	6 044
	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	75 536	76 438
	Motorring 3, at Husum	62 230	65 782
E20/47/55	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Hundige	106 732	100 304
	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Ølby	97 944	94 944
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	22 912	23 023
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	36 784	38 011
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	21 842	21 978
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	12 638	12 702
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	7 738	7 422
E55	Ørslev-Gedser	14 618	14 570
Other roads and bridges			
8	Allsund Bridge	24 624	25 295
9	Svendborg Motorway, north of <11>, Årslev	25 710	25 540
9	Svendborgsund Bridge	16 261	16 207
9	Frederik IX's Bridge	20 853	20 752
15	Herning Motorway, east of Kløverbladet	18 823	22 748
15	Herning Motorway, west of <40>	20 946	21 720
18	Midtjyske Motorway, south of <15>, Herning	19 209	19 885
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, west of Ring 3	84 082	84 661
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, east of Roskilde	57 129	65 645
O4	Motorring 4, at Herstedvester	58 580	61 509
55	Limfjord Bridge	28 562	28 243
153	Storstrøm Bridge	...	4 534
53	Kronprins Frederiks Bridge, Frederikssund	19 164	18 939
16	Bispeengbuen	47 600	46 900
16	Hillerød Motorway, Fiskebæk Bridge	48 918	54 499
	Knippels Bridge, Copenhagen	25 600	24 000
	Lange Bridge, Copenhagen	49 000	49 200

Source: Road Directorate
www.statbank.dk/vej22

Table 397 Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

	2012	2013
	observations	
Øresund North	31 297	31 800
Going north	14 491	17 327
Going south	16 806	14 473
Øresund South	31 144	31 046
Going north	14 443	14 151
Going south	16 701	16 895
The Great Belt North	23 251	22 755
Going north	12 940	12 806
Going south	10 311	9 949
The Great Belt South	19 571	19 801
Going north	11 024	11 278
Going south	8 547	8 523
The Little Belt North	6 412	6 563
Going north	3 232	3 303
Going south	3 180	3 260
The Little Belt South	6 133	6 276
Going north	3 003	3 077
Going south	3 130	3 199

Source: Danish Maritime Safety Administration

www.statbank.dk/skib25

Table 398 Value index for retail sale

	2013	2014
	2010 = 100	
Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	99	99
Supermarkets and department stores etc.	103	104
Retail sale of groceries and late-night stores	91	88
Supermarkets	90	90
Discount stores	124	130
Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	96	95
Retail sale of food in specialized stores	96	93
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialized stores	60	46
Retail sale of meat and meat products	106	100
Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	93	78
Retail sale of bread, cakes and flour confectionery	88	85
Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores	107	111
Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores	86	81
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	125	131
Gas stations	97	93
Retail sale of consumer electronics	92	89
Retail sale of computers and software, etc.	97	97
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	88	84
Retail sale of textiles, house hold equipment, etc.	95	96
Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	69	74
Retail sale of paints, varnishes and lacquers	92	86
DIY centres and tool stores	98	101
Retail sale of carpets and rugs, etc.	75	69
Retail sale of electrical household appliances	124	127
Retail sale of furniture	95	98
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	100	104
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	92	93
Retail sale of musical instruments	84	77
Dispensing chemist in specialized stores	88	90
Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles	107	108
Retail sale of flowers, plants and seess	72	65
Retail sale of pet animals and pet food	106	110
Retail sale of watches and jewellery	93	97
Activities of opticians	103	108
Retail sale of photographic and optical equipment, etc.	72	59
Retail sale of gift articles and craftwork	103	101
Retail sale of other goods n.e.c.	74	73
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods, etc.	94	91
Retail sale of books in specialized stores	86	83
Retail sale of music and video recordings	42	30
Retail sale of sporting and camping equipment	102	100
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	115	113
etail sale of games and toys in specialized stores	93	87
Retail sale of wearing apparel	94	92
Retail sale of clothing	95	93
Retail sales of baby articles and children's clothing	88	73
Retail sale of footwear	91	92
Retail sale of leather goods	109	111
Retail sale via internet, mail order, etc.	101	107
Retail sale via mail order houses	96	106

Table 399 Holiday trips

	4 + nights				1-3 nights	
	Denmark		Abroad		2012	2013
	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Trips, total	3 128 991	3 190 458	4 493 309	4 764 045	18 863 544	21 597 047
Nights per trip	7,8	8,4	9,7	9,6	1,6	1,6
Means of transport	per cent					
Aeroplane	1	1	64	61	4	4
Car	79	82	26	28	71	74
Bus	4	3	5	5	5	4
Train	15	10	3	2	15	14
Ship	1	1	1	3	1	1
Other	1	2	1	1	5	3
Accommodation						
Hotel	4	6	54	54	8	12
Holiday centre	1	1	2	3	1	1
Camping site	10	8	6	6	1	2
Youth hostel	1	1	1	1	...	...
Rented dwelling	17	16	7	8	3	3
Own dwelling	24	27	5	3	13	15
Boat	...	...	1	1	...	...
Family/friends	43	38	18	17	73	66
Other	2	3	7	8	1	2
Destination						
Denmark	100	100	•	•	92	92
France	•	•	6	7	...	...
Greece	•	•	5	4	...	...
Italy	•	•	8	10	...	...
Norway	•	•	4	4	...	...
Spain	•	•	15	14	...	...
United Kingdom	•	•	4	5	1	...
Sweden	•	•	8	6	2	3
Germany	•	•	8	8	3	2
Europe, other	•	•	23	28	...	...
Other countries	•	•	21	11	...	...

Note: All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 400	Business trips			
	Denmark		Abroad	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Trips	960 234	1 374 129	1 783 291	1 135 652
Nights per trip	2,0	3,8	4,3	4,0
Means of transport	per cent			
Aeroplane	16	6	80	76
Car	65	68	16	13
Bus	2	6	2	6
Train	17	19	1	4
Ship	1	...	1	1
Boat	...	...	...	...
Bicycle	...	...	...	...
Other	1	1	...	...
Destination				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	8	9
United Kingdom	•	•	14	4
Sweden	•	•	13	13
Germany	•	•	19	20
France	•	•	3	2
Spain	•	•	2	4
Greece	•	•	2	...
Europe, other	•	•	20	26
Other countries	•	•	20	22

Note: All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 401	Holiday rates for residents in Denmark			
	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4
	thousands			
Population, 15 years and older	4 653	4 659	4 666	4 670
	per cent			
Per cent of population taking long holiday trips				
1 holiday trip	27	33	33	24
2 holiday trips	9	9	10	6
3 holiday trips	1	3	3	1
Long holiday trips, total	36	44	47	31
No long holiday trips	64	55	53	69
	thousands			
Number of persons taking holiday trips	1 682	2 090	2 184	1 437
Number of holiday trips	1 617	1 570	3 141	1 388
	trips			
Trips per traveller	0.96	0.75	1.44	0.97
Trips per person in the population	0.35	0.34	0.67	0.30

Note: The table is based on trips with a duration of at least four nights. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 402 Nights spent. 2014

	Hotels, etc.	Camping sites	Youth hostels	Marinas ¹	Holiday dwellings ²	Total
thousand person-nights						
Denmark, total	17 412	11 180	1 054	968	16 426	47 040
Region Hovedstaden	8 145	1 018	457	146	-	9 766
Region Sjælland	1 273	1 398	137	168	-	2 976
Region Syddanmark	3 833	4 254	234	411	-	8 732
Region Midtjylland	1 956	2 461	128	156	-	4 701
Region Nordjylland	2 206	2 049	98	86	-	4 440
Province København by	6 592	-	308	39	-	6 939
Province Københavns omegn	546	-	32	9	-	588
Province Nordsjælland	645	-	78	62	-	785
Province Bornholm	361	-	40	35	-	436
Province Østsjælland	169	-	36	9	-	214
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 104	-	101	159	-	1 364
Province Fyn	976	-	62	281	-	1 319
Province Syddjylland	2 857	-	172	130	-	3 159
Province Østjylland	1 386	-	77	134	-	1 597
Province Vestjylland	570	-	51	22	-	643
Province Nordjylland	2 206	-	98	86	-	2 390
Nationality						
Denmark	9 850	8 465	723	499	4 113	23 651
Norway	1 325	315	45	23	817	2 525
Sweden	1 319	204	47	69	260	1 900
Germany	725	1 610	54	320	10 430	13 139
United Kingdom	654	37	21	7	-	719
United States	470	3	8	1	-	482
Europe, other	1 537	183	97	12	-	1 829
Netherlands	300	296	14	32	334	977
Italy	249	18	13	0	-	280
France	175	30	13	1	-	219
Other countries	807	18	19	4	470	1 319

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. Numbers on camping are only published in the StatBank on national and regional level.

¹ The statistic covers the period May-September. ² The statistic for Holiday dwellings from 2013 has not yet been published. The numbers shown on Holiday dwellings are preliminary for 2013.

New numbers will be published in April 2015
www.statbank.dk/hotel1, camp1, vandrer, lyst1 and ferieh3

Table 403 Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2013

	Hotels, etc.	Hotel beds ¹	Hotel rooms ¹	Camping sites ¹	Camping units ¹	Youth hostels	Marinas	Berths
Denmark, total	593	130 285	51 403	412	90 320	92	279	50 490
Region Hovedstaden	182	45 747	21 289	42	8 495	16	51	12 734
Region Sjælland	63	11 633	4 148	65	12 274	16	77	10 105
Region Syddanmark	142	31 392	11 209	133	30 735	27	73	14 131
Region Midtjylland	111	17 732	7 748	99	20 031	18	45	8 590
Region Nordjylland	95	23 781	7 009	75	19 192	15	33	4 930

¹ "Denmark, total" and the sum of the regions do not necessarily fit because the regions can 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

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, respectively, ten times and eight times larger than Denmark, which has an area of more than 43,000 km². 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 Great Wall of China. 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 and Denmark is 30 times larger than the Faroe Islands.

Denmark's nature is characterized by agriculture and forests

For thousands of years, Denmark has been an agricultural country, and this has largely characterized the Danish landscape. 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 Skov and Gribskov are the largest forests.

Figure 1

Distribution of Denmark's area by type of area - correction

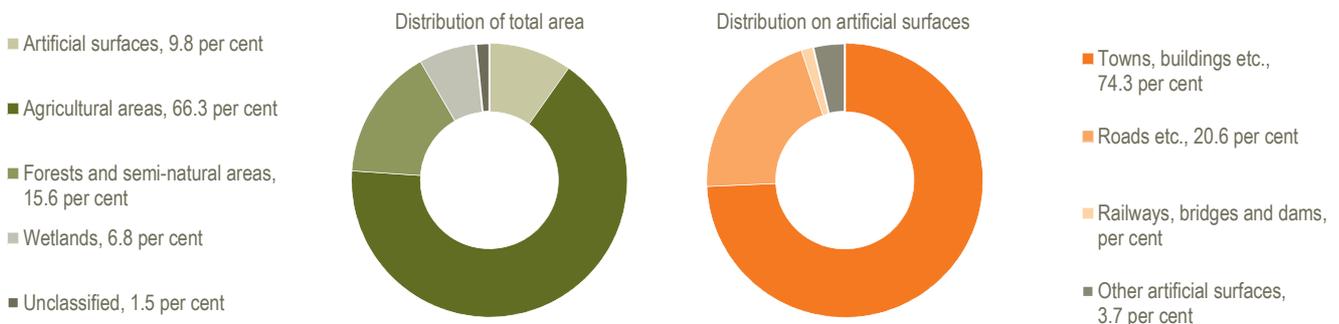


Table 402

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.

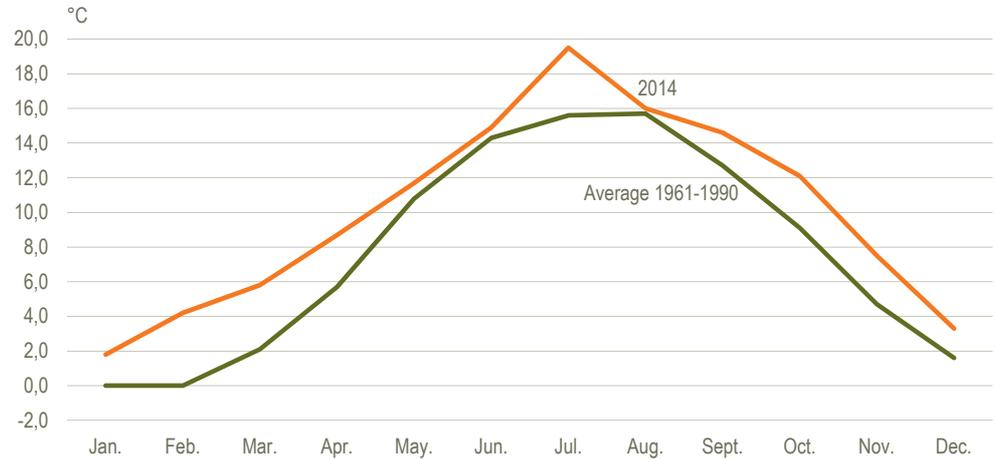
It rains or snows every other day

The Danish weather is known for being variable. It is a fact that it rains or snows every other 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

Temperature variations of 16 °C during a year

In a year, the average temperature generally varies from 1 °C in January to 20 °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 74,407 km of public roads in Denmark on 1 January 2014. After the restructuring of the administrative regions in 2007 the new municipalities took over the administration of the earlier locally oriented county roads, while the state took over the administration of the other primary roads of the former counties. The state road network comprises 5 per cent of the public road network. The other 95 per cent are administered by the municipalities.

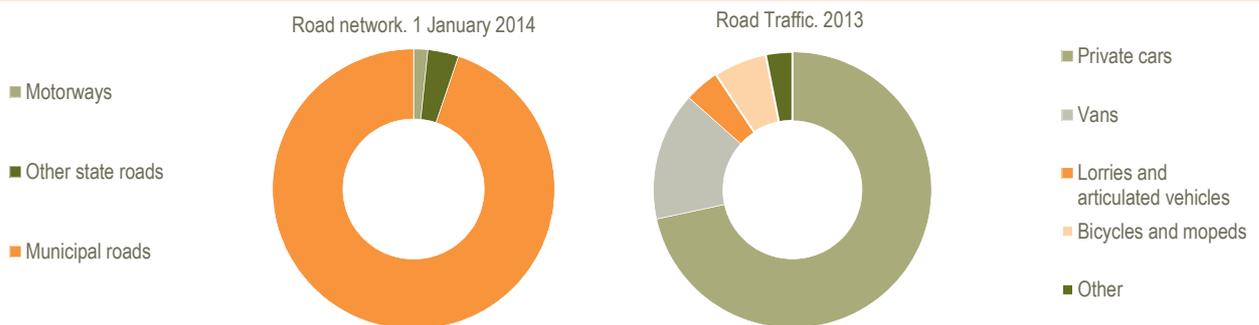
The majority of the public road network (65 per cent) is in Jutland, while the rest is distributed between the Copenhagen region (9 per cent) and the remaining part of the islands (26 per cent).

The public road network has increased by nearly 2,300 km over the past ten years, mainly because of more municipal roads. Simultaneously the principal road network has been enlarged.

Since 2004, the motorway network has been extended by 18 per cent to 1,216 km in 2014, and the length of the dual-carriageways has increased by 15 per cent to 391 km in 2014.

Figure 3

Distribution of road network and of road traffic



www.statbank.dk/vej11 and vej20

Almost a quarter of the rail network is electrified

The length of the total rail network was 2,636 km on 1 January 2014, the same as the previous year. Viewed in relation to the total area of Denmark, there is 62 km of railway per 1,000 km². The main part of the rail network is operated by the state-owned Banedanmark.

The regional railways are responsible for operating 520 km of rail network and Copenhagen Metro for 21 km. Since 1990, the rail network has decreased by more than 200 km, mainly due to closure, by Banedanmark, of sections carrying goods.

At the beginning of 2014, almost a quarter of the rail network was electrified. This is three times more than in 1990, but unchanged compared to 2013.

Goods transport by ship is concentrated at 22 sea ports

In 2012, there were 108 Danish ports handling freight. The 22 largest ports each handled more than 1 million tonnes of goods annually, and accounted for 84 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, 12 per cent and 9 per cent of total throughput of goods in sea.

Ferry and passenger ship traffic is concentrated at 33 ports

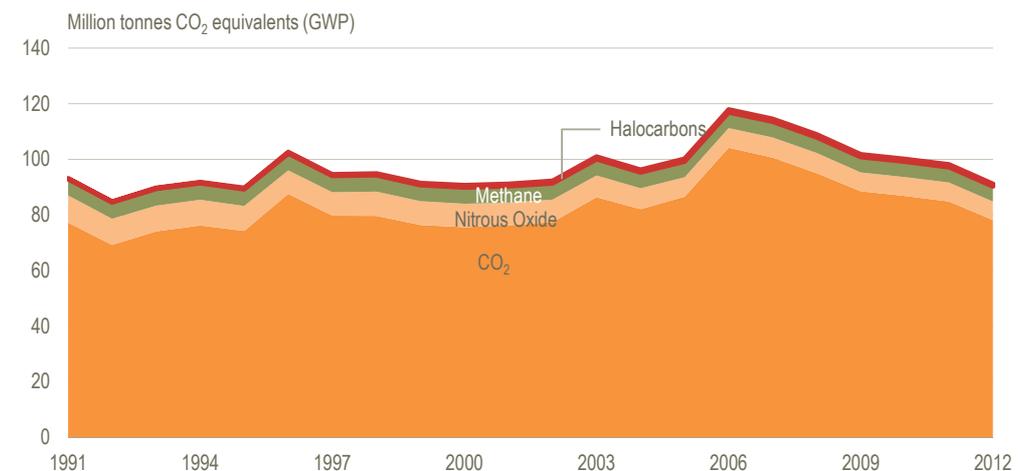
73 ports are engaged in transport of passengers, of which 33 of them have more than 200,000 arriving and departing passengers every year and account for 91 per cent of passengers in Danish ports. The greatest Danish ferry port is Helsingør accounting for 19 per cent of all sea passengers, followed by Rødby Færgehavn with 15 per cent of all passengers in 2013.

Environment

Greenhouse gases

86 per cent of the global warming potential from Danish greenhouse gases came from CO₂ in 2012. Methane accounted for 7 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 CO₂-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.

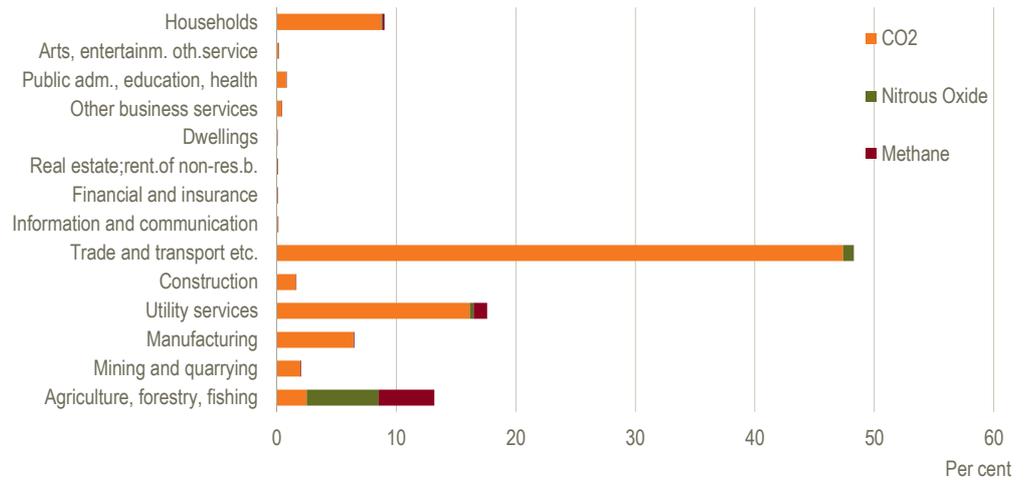
Figure 4 Greenhouse gas emissions from Danish economic activities



Note: The halocarbons (at the top of the figure) constitute less than 1 million tonnes CO₂-equivalents and are hardly visible.

Greenhouse gas emissions from industries and households

When CO₂, methane and nitrous oxide emissions are taken as a whole and assessed in relation to their global warming potential, in 1990 the industries contributed approximately 87 per cent of all Danish man-made emissions and in 2012 their share had increased to 91 per cent, with households making up the remaining emissions. *Agriculture, fishing and quarrying* contributed 13 per cent of the global warming potential. It is largely due to emissions of methane and nitrous oxide from agriculture, while emissions of CO₂ played a minor role.

Figure 5 Greenhouse gas emissions from industries and households. 2012


Note: Emissions are calculated as CO₂-equivalents (GWP).

In 2012, *utility services* contributed 18 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 48 per cent of the global warming potential from CO₂, methane and nitrous oxide. Included are all emissions from businesses that carry out transport as a service to other businesses and households both in Denmark and abroad. 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.

Environmental related 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 2013, the total revenue generated from these taxes was DKK 79.2 billion, corresponding to around 8.8 per cent of total revenues for taxes and duties.

Total revenue generated from energy related taxes amounted to DKK 45.9 billion DKK in 2013, corresponding to 58 per cent of total revenue from environmental related taxes. In 2013, transport related taxes accounted for 36 per cent of environmental related taxes while resource related taxes accounted for 2.2 per cent and pollution taxes accounted for 4.0 per cent.

Figure 6 Environmental taxes



www.statbank.dk/mreg21

Energy

Denmark self-sufficient in energy

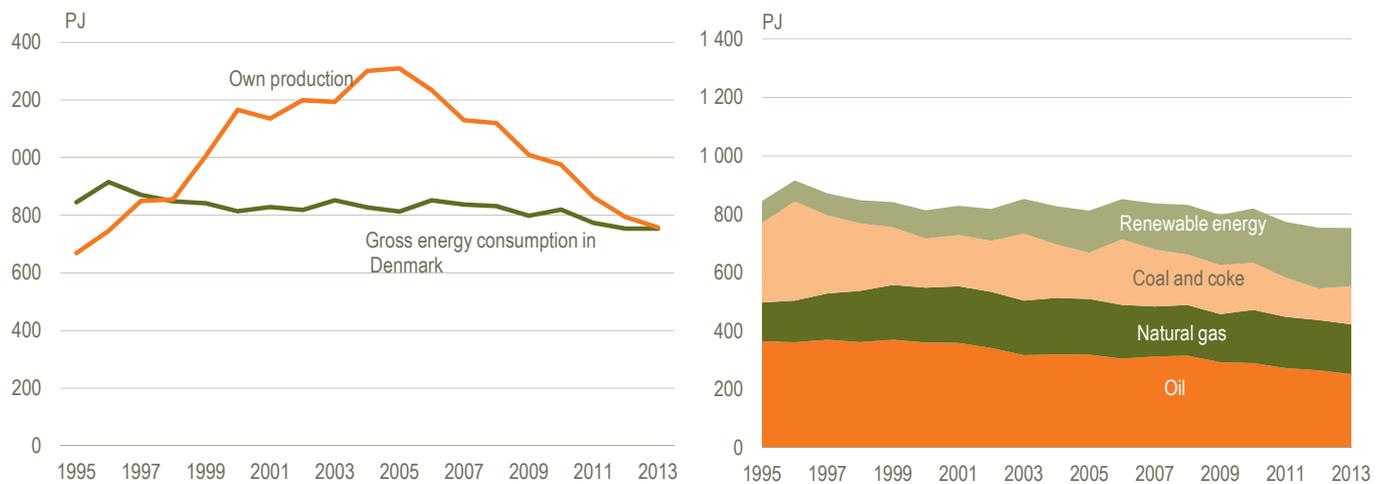
Since 1998, Denmark has been energy self-sufficient due to the extraction of crude oil and natural gas from the North Sea and the production of renewable energy. The total production has increased until 2005.

In 2006 there was a significant decrease in the production of energy, primarily due to a decrease in the production of oil and natural gas. The decrease has continued in the years after, but still, in 2013, the production of energy was at the same level as 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 was largely unchanged from 2012 to 2013.

Figure 7 Own production and Gross energy consumption



www.statbank.dk/ene3h

Since the 90s the composition of energy types have changed significantly. Generally there has been an increase in the consumption of natural gas and renewable energy, while the use of coal has decreased.

More renewable energy sources

The consumption of renewable energy has increased over a number of years and now accounts for 27 per cent of the 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 non-polluting 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, and subsequently releases it again when they are incinerated.

Table 404 Area, population and coastline

	Land and inland water area km ²	Population 1 January 2014	Density of population per km ²	Number of islands	Inland water area 1959 km ²	Coastline 1959 km
All Denmark	42 923,5	5 659 715	131.9	392¹	700	7 314
Provinces						
Byen København	179,3	739 977	4 127.3	13	18	213
Københavns omegn	342,2	535 355	1 564.3	1	...	...
Nordsjælland	1 449,1	452 874	312.5	22	80	248
Bornholm ²	588,4	39 919	67.8	5	3	141
Østsjælland	807,7	241 870	299.5	15	7	154
Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 415,5	578 610	90.2	102	102	1 707
Fyn	3 478,6	488 578	140.5	96	26	1 130
Syddjælland	8 777,5	717 150	81.7	23	...	...³
Østjylland	5 841,5	857 030	146.7	49	...	...
Vestjylland	7 164,7	425 720	59.4	25	...	...
Nordjylland	7 879,2	582 632	73.9	39	...	...
Regions						
Hovedstaden	2 559,0	1 768 125	691.0	41	101	602
Sjælland	7 223,1	820 480	113.6	117	109	1 861
Syddanmark	12 256,1	1 205 728	98.4	119	...	...
Midtjylland	13 006,2	1 282 750	98.6	74	...	...
Nordjylland	7 879,1	582 632	73.9	39	...	...
Faroe Islands	1 396,0	48 679⁴	34.9	17⁵	...	1 117⁶
Greenland	410 449,0⁷	55 984	0.1	...	...	44 087

Note: 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).

Source: Danish Geodata Agency
www.statbank.dk/folk1 and are207

¹ Incl. Zealand and Jutland peninsula. ² Incl. Christiansø. ³ The border with Germany was measured as 67.7 km. In length. ⁴ 1 December 2014. ⁵ 1 January 2013. ⁶ Measured in 1955. ⁷ Only the part of Greenland free of ice is included. The total area of Greenland is 2,166,086 km², of which 81 per cent is covered by inland ice.

Table 405 Administrative division of Denmark. 2015

	Municipalities	Parishes	Customs and tax regions	Constituencies ¹	
				Counties and large constituencies	Constituencies
Total	98	2 174	35	10	92
The Islands	56	893	17	6	48
Jutland	42	1 281	18	4	44
Region Hovedstaden	42	241	7	4	28
Byen København	4	72	2	1	12
Københavns omegn	13	56	1	1	8
Nordsjælland	11	91	3	1	6
Bornholm	1	22	1	1	2
Region Sjælland	17	420	6	1	12
Østsjælland	5	60	2	}	3
Vest- og Sydsjælland	12	360	4		1	9
Region Syddanmark	22	521	9	2	21
Fyn	10	232	4	1	8
Syddjælland	12	289	5	1	13
Region Midtjylland	19	636	9	2	22
Østjylland	11	353	5	1	11
Vestjylland	8	283	4	1	11
Region Nordjylland	11	356	4	1	9

¹ In accordance with Act no. 1292 of 8 December 2006 on elections to the Danish Parliament.

Table 406 Area and population on islands

Municipality code	Population 1 January 2015	Area in km ²	Municipality code	Population 1 January 2015	Area in km ²
All Denmark	5 659 715	43 059.62		488 578	3 489.80
Zealand and its islands	2 444 833	7 473.16			
330 Agersø	163	8.08	430 Avernakø	127	5.74
Flere Amager	188 762	96.28	492 Birkholm	11	0.91
390 Bogø	1 097	14.40	430 Bjørnø	32	1.48
370 Enø	363	3.53	420 Bågå	25	6.19
250 Eskilsø	6	1.40	479 Drejø	63	4.28
390 Farø	5	...	479 Frederiksø	1	0.06
370 Gavnø	35	5.65	Flere Fyn	459 635	2 988.62
330 Glænø	49	5.26	410 Fænø	2	3.90
190 Klaus Nars holm	2	0.00	479 Hjortø	8	0.91
390 Langø	2	1.32	482 Langeland	12 432	283.54
390 Masnedø	183	1.71	430 Lyø	95	6.21
390 Møn	9 435	218.31	482 Siø	16	1.43
326 Nekselø	18	2.23	479 Skarø	28	1.96
390 Nyord	38	5.57	482 Strynø	199	4.92
330 Omø	160	4.45	479 Thurø	3 535	7.58
316 Orø	848	15.03	440 Tornø	4	0.24
185 Saltholm	2	16.72	479 Tåsinge	6 100	69.99
326 Sejerø	353	12.50	492 Ærø	6 265	87.51
Flere Sjælland	2 243 297	7 049.27		78 named and uninhabited islands	• 14.30
101 Slotsholmen	14	0.21			
101 Trekroner	1	0.02	Jutland and its islands	2 582 532	29 710.03
83 named and uninhabited islands	•	11.21	773 Agerø	28	3.49
			727 Alrø	160	7.70
Lolland-Falster and their islands	103 853	1 796.96	540 Als	50 154	311.39
360 Askø	39	2.80	707 Anholt	146	21.75
376 Falster	42 328	513.99	580 Barsø	23	2.66
360 Fejø	460	17.04	851 Egholm	41	6.06
360 Femø	119	11.40	615 Endelave	164	13.23
360 Lilleø	7	0.84	563 Fanø	3 263	59.60
Flere Lolland	60 896	1 244.97	779 Fur	788	21.95
360 Vejrø	4	1.60	813 Hirsholm	2	0.17
43 named and uninhabited islands	•	4.33	766 Hjarnø	104	3.23
			671 Jegindø	439	7.77
Bornholm and its islands	39 919	589.68	Flere Jyske halvø	2 203 071	23 861.05
400 Bornholm	39 828	589.32	580 Kalvø	12	0.19
411 Christiansø og Frederiksø	91	0.26	820 Livø	9	3.32
3 named and uninhabited islands	•	0.10	825 Læsø	1 795	112.86
			561 Mandø	40	8.54
			773 Mors	20 788	360.46
			550 Rømnø	594	86.56
			741 Samsø	3 733	112.26
			580 Store Okseø	5	0.08
			727 Tunø	111	3.56
			Flere Vendsyssel-Thy	296 697	4 674.24
			671 Venø	204	6.35
			615 Vorsø	1	0.59
			510 Årø	160	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 405, non-registered areas are also included here, e.g. lakes and roads.

www.statbank.dk/bef4 and are207

¹ Incl. Lindø. ² Incl. Skalø. ³ Not included in the division of municipalities, administered by the Ministry of Defence.

Table 407

Land cover

	Km ²	Per cent
Total area	43 560.76	100.00
Artificial surfaces	4 246.46	9.75
Urban fabric, industrial and commercial units ¹	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
Agricultural areas	28 897.85	66.34
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
Forests and semi-natural areas	6 788.32	15.58
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
Wetlands	2 274.89	5.22
Meadows	808.89	1.86
Inland wetlands	205.66	0.47
Peat bogs	875.60	2.01
Salt marshes	384.74	0.88
Water bodies	670.59	1.54
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
Unclassified	682.65	1.57

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. 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.

¹ 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.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute
www.dmu.dk

Table 408 Denmark's 15 largest lakes

Lake's name	Province	2012	Lake's name	Province	2012
		km ²			km ²
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 ¹	Vestjylland	16.2	Julsø	Østjylland	5.6
Saltbæk Vig ¹	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			

¹ Area of brackish water.

Source: Danish Geodata Agency
www.gst.dk

Table 409 Meteorological conditions

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
°C													
Mean temperature													
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
2014	1.8	4.2	5.8	8.7	11.7	14.9	19.5	16.0	14.6	12.1	7.5	3.3	10.0
Average daily temperature													
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
2014	3.1	6.4	9.5	12.8	15.8	19.6	24.3	20.1	18.4	14.5	9.1	5.3	13.3
Average nightly temperature													
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
2014	0.3	2.1	2.6	4.8	7.6	10.0	14.4	12.2	11.0	9.3	5.8	0.9	6.8
Maximum temperature													
1874-2014 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	2005	1990	1990	1993	1892	1947	1941	1975	1906	2011	1968	1953	1975
2014	10.4	13.1	18.7	22.0	27.1	28.1	30.9	31.7	25.1	20.4	16.6	11.3	31.7
Minimum temperature													
1874-2014 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	1982	1942	1888	1922	1900	1936	1903	1885	1886	1880	1973	1981	1982
2014	-10.5	-4.3	-4.7	-3.7	-2.7	2.3	5.2	3.7	-0.2	-1.2	-4.1	-15.3	-15.3
degree-days													
Degree-days													
Normal (1961-1990)	522	491	461	337	198	84	43	47	128	243	361	469	3 382
2014	472	360	347	248	167	68	10	56	73	152	286	426	2 664
mm.													
Precipitation													
Normal (1961-1990)	57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	66	712
2014	77	55	27	37	65	40	54	125	54	114	52	118	818
hours													
Bright sunshine, all DK													
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	87	54	43	1 495
2014	17	70	151	198	216	270	277	188	171	81	41	46	1 727
days													
Summer days (max. >25°)													
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
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	15.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8
Frost days (min. <0°)													
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
2014	13.0	2.6	4.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	8.4	30.9
Ice days (max. <0°)													
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
2014	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.5
Precipitation days (R ≥ 0.1 mm.)													
Normal (1961-1990)	17.0	13.0	14	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	171.0
2014	23.4	19.3	15.2	14.3	13.8	13.3	13.3	25.5	17.1	24.4	18.9	25.0	224.0
Days with snow cover													
Normal (1961-1990)	12.0	9.3	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<	1.3	5.1	33.0
2014	8.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	13.1

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

Table 410 Infrastructure for transport

1 January	2013	2014
	----- km -----	
Road network, total	74 109	74 407
Of which motorways	1 195	1 216
State roads	3 791	3 796
Municipality roads	70 276	70 568
Railway network, total	2 636	2 636
Of which Copenhagen Metro	21	21
Of which private railways	520	520
	----- number -----	
Stations and halts	528	528
Sea ports	112	111
Airports	23	23

www.statbank.dk/vej11, bane41 and skib101

Table 411 Infrastructure for transport, expenditure

	2012	2013
	----- DKK mio. -----	
Road network	16 884	14 670
Construction expenditure	9 853	7 808
Operation and maintenance	7 031	6 862
State railway network	4 380	4 211
New investments	2 513	2 845
Reinvestments	1 839	1 334
Other investments	28	32
Private railways	0	0
Sea ports	483	...
Constructions	367	...
Buildings	116	...
Airports	234	...
Great Belt Link	64	44
Øresund Link	41	4
Copenhagen Metro	2 332	3 170

www.statbank.dk/vej2, bane42, flyv2 and skib2

Table 412 Greenhouse gas emissions from the Danish economy

	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	Share 2012
1 000 tonnes CO ₂ equivalents	1 000 tonnes CO ₂ equivalents					Per cent
Industries, total	70 236	79 487	89 814	88 606	82 176	91,0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	15 267	13 075	11 939	12 050	11 913	13,2
Mining and quarrying	1 156	2 536	2 069	1 874	1 844	2,0
Manufacturing	8 416	9 055	5 770	6 059	5 887	6,5
Utility services	26 593	26 011	23 371	19 320	15 901	17,6
Construction	911	1 150	1 613	1 737	1 461	1,6
Trade and transport etc.	16 312	26 277	43 410	45 947	43 604	48,3
Information and communication	152	129	111	104	97	0,1
Financial and insurance	88	55	65	71	63	0,1
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	44	71	99	83	92	0,1
Dwellings	50	21	31	27	37	0,0
Other business services	255	294	429	417	386	0,4
Public adm., education, health	833	645	737	773	747	0,8
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	162	169	168	144	144	0,2
Households	10 574	10 415	9 385	8 622	8 137	9,0
Greenhouse gas emissions from the Danish economy	80 810	89 902	99 198	97 228	90 313	100,0
Of which						
Danish operated ships' bunkering abroad	9 358	19 448	34 821	37 832	35 784	
Danish operated planes' bunkering abroad	275	520	1 220	1 101	1 119	
Danish operated vehicles' bunkering abroad	•	•	1 823	1 967	1 931	
Total industries, excl. bunkering abroad	71 177	69 934	61 334	56 328	51 479	
Emissions from biomass	4 662	6 899	14 951	14 579	15 156	

Table 413 Extraction of raw materials

	1990	1995	2000	2013
	m ³ in thousands			
Extraction of raw materials, total	33 976	34 210	40 945	32 137
Extraction from land area:	28 106	28 558	33 809	25 683
Sand, gravel and stone	22 534	21 721	27 587	20 395
Quartz sand	186	191	479	244
Granite	811	662	199	146
Clay	462	739	788	337
Expanded clay	303	311	313	225
Moler	195	186	227	205
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 405	2 571
Peat	399	259	247	154
Other raw materials	292	440	563	1 406
Extraction from sea area				
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	7 136	6 454

Source: National Forest and Nature Agency

www.statbank.dk/rst01 and [rst3](http://www.statbank.dk/rst3)

Table 414 Link between total Danish CO₂-emissions and the Kyoto-protocol

	1990	2012
	mio. tonnes	
Total CO₂ emissions from the Danish economy (Environmental Accounts)	69.5	93.3
- Biomasse as fuel	4.7	15.2
- Danish CO ₂ emissions abroad	9.4	38.1
Ships	9.2	35.1
Planes	0.3	1.1
Vehicles	•	1.9
- Other differences related to transports and cross border trade	2.5	0.6
= Total emissions accounted for in the Kyoto Protocol	52.9	39.4

Table 415 Sales of pesticides

	2012	2013*
	tonnes	
Sales of pesticide products¹		
Total sale	16 478	13 626
Herbicides	9 588	7 329
Fungicides	2 338	2 633
Algicides	68	19
Insecticides	1 473	1 393
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	-	0
Products against pests on farm animals	46	94
Plant growth regulators	623	468
Combined fungicides and insecticides	12	14
Soil disinfectants	7	5
Rodenticides	717	410
Repellents	9	15
Products for the protection of woodwork	1 597	1 246
Of which active ingredients²		
Active ingredients, total	5 900	4 323
Herbicides	4 462	2 937
Fungicides	823	881
Algicides	13	4
Insecticides	78	80
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	-	0
Products against pests on farm animals	2	2
Plant growth regulators	399	289
Combined fungicides and insecticides	2	5
Soil disinfectants	7	5
Rodenticides	5	7
Repellents	3	3
Products for the protection of woodwork	108	110

¹ A pesticide product comprises one or more effective substances, emulators, adhesives and inactive fillers.

² That part of the product which has a toxic effect.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency

www.statbank.dk/pest2

Table 416 Energy account for Denmark, 2013

	Crude oil and semi- manufactured oil	Coal, coke, etc.	Oil products	Natural gas	Other gas	Renewable energy resources ²	Electricity	District heating
	thousand tonnes			mio. Nm ³	thousand tonnes	TJ	GWh	TJ
Production	9 995	-	8 488	4 695	5 323	161 888	37 002	133 886
Imports	4 360	4 804	16 860	1 292	963	47 859	11 459	-
Total supply	14 354	4 804	25 348	5 988	6 286	209 747	48 461	133 886
Exports	6 016	85	6 510	-	2 120	4 350	14 237	-
Changes in inventories	- 51	- 813	1 923	-	229	189	-	-
Distribution losses etc.	-	-	-	97	4	12	1 919	26 658
Total industries and households	8 389	5 532	16 915	5 891	3 933	205 195	32 305	107 228
Households	-	1	2 116	-	718	42 985	9 942	68 691
Total industries	8 389	5 531	14 799	5 891	3 216	162 210	22 363	38 538
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	61	492	-	38	2 560	1 893	1 585
Mining and quarrying	-	4	22	601	17	1 433	103	22
Manufacturing	8 389	151	998	-	696	9 651	7 934	5 182
Utility services	-	5 315	167	5 290	2 223	143 245	1 525	1 061
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	5 315	125	5 290	2 215	116 188	649	-
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	-	-	42	-	8	27 057	876	1 061
Construction	-	-	340	-	14	733	361	-
Trade and transport etc.	-	-	12 435	-	87	2 822	5 514	11 586
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	246	-	59	667	3 406	7 826
Transportation	-	-	12 178	-	5	2 124	1 253	740
Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	11	-	23	32	855	3 020
Information and communication	-	-	17	-	11	43	1 120	1 540
Financial and insurance	-	-	14	-	6	33	203	856
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	-	-	20	-	3	64	166	354
Dwellings	-	-	8	-	3	25	8	430
Other business services	-	-	87	-	24	262	503	3 318
Knowledge-based services	-	-	35	-	13	100	372	1 756
Travel agent, cleaning, ao. operational services	-	-	53	-	11	162	132	1 562
Public administration, education and health	-	-	167	-	75	1 248	2 341	10 013
Public adm., defense and compulsory social security	-	-	112	-	11	337	315	1 365
Education	-	-	26	-	27	362	869	3 716
Human health and social work	-	-	29	-	36	549	1 156	4 933
Arts, entertainment and other services	-	-	33	-	19	92	691	2 592
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	-	-	16	-	15	46	521	2 096
Other service activities	-	-	16	-	4	46	170	495
Act. of households as empl. of domestic personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated ships ¹	-	-	9 897	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated planes ¹	-	-	363	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated vehicles ¹	-	-	641	-	-	-	-	-

¹ The Danish operated ships, planes and vehicles' bunkering abroad is part of the industry Transport.² Including waste

Table 417 Gross energy consumption

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2012
	TJ				
Total industries and households	899 286	919 305	910 319	1 065 177	1 198 562
Households	374 525	359 928	320 491	329 248	327 728
Total industries	524 762	559 378	589 828	735 929	870 834
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40 297	48 866	54 010	50 683	39 218
Mining and quarrying	6 165	6 935	17 791	39 759	30 897
Manufacturing	195 664	174 351	160 611	160 954	124 065
Utility services	4 727	5 748	8 628	10 232	12 946
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	939	1 576	2 118	2 417	3 824
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	3 788	4 172	6 510	7 815	9 121
Construction	11 802	12 849	15 186	17 990	17 741
Trade and transport etc.	215 867	229 700	258 125	383 037	565 716
Wholesale and retail trade	54 730	59 172	50 898	48 049	44 485
Transportation	152 863	163 162	199 372	327 356	510 351
Accommodation and food service activities	8 273	7 366	7 854	7 632	10 880
Information and communication	4 957	5 842	6 246	7 212	9 693
Financial and insurance	2 996	3 850	4 272	3 383	3 372
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	1 135	1 454	1 922	2 087	2 499
Dwellings	1 125	1 629	1 988	1 578	1 233
Other business services	6 985	8 813	10 448	11 050	13 067
Knowledge-based services	4 258	5 503	6 816	6 731	6 943
Travel agent, cleaning, and other operational services	2 727	3 309	3 632	4 319	6 124
Public administration, education and health	26 281	51 041	42 800	39 782	40 229
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	7 332	15 834	9 093	8 223	9 477
Education	8 916	13 778	11 377	11 263	13 281
Human health and social work	10 032	21 428	22 330	20 295	17 471
Arts, entertainment and other services	6 762	8 298	7 802	8 181	10 159
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	3 259	4 891	5 116	5 275	7 566
Other service activities	3 504	3 407	2 685	2 906	2 594
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated ships ¹	91 959	96 821	117 645	244 464	402 313
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated planes ¹	1 448	2 360	3 777	7 144	15 806
Of which: Bunkering abroad by Danish-operated vehicles ¹	-	-	-	-	27 374

¹ The Danish operated ships, planes and vehicles' bunkering abroad is part of the industry Transport.

Table 418 Manufacturers' energy consumption. 2012

	Solid fuel	Liquid fuel	Gas	Electricity	District heating
	thousand GJ				
Total¹	10 023	15 038	41 624	23 417	5 158
Extraction of gravel and stone	968	516	655	254	4
Mining support service activities	0	53	7	16	17
Production of meat and meat products	8	111	1 809	1 421	72
Processing and preserving of fish	308	169	733	402	55
Dairy products		59	3 371	1 495	48
Grain mill and bakery products	2	50	1 279	703	212
Other food products	1 281	3 447	2 010	1 867	964
Beverages	0	25	1 149	443	40
Tobacco products	0	3	33	25	11
Textiles	7	8	256	306	46
Wearing apparel	1	3	7	10	8
Leather and footwear	0	0	11	10	0
Wood and wood products	1 686	146	119	638	185
Paper and paper products	4	53	1 486	502	63
Printing etc.	1	9	108	392	81
Oil refinery etc.	0	841	14 313	1 065	586
Basic chemicals	0	379	1 038	1 738	577
Paints and soap etc.	483	34	2 625	935	78
Pharmaceuticals	440	14	898	1 182	355
Rubber and plastic products	24	49	486	1 518	127
Glass and ceramic products	0	2	1 265	436	11
Concrete and bricks	3 618	8 362	3 323	1 615	77
Basic metals		45	1 447	1 087	60
Fabricated metal products	71	184	1 025	1 430	305
Computers and communication equipment etc.	1	1	162	147	40
Other electronic products	0	4	32	177	107
Electric motors, etc.	0	6	81	95	30
Wires and cables	1	5	76	163	20
Household appliances, lamps, etc.	1	2	71	65	19
Engines, windmills and pumps	16	114	686	1 301	315
Other machinery	105	227	518	670	224
Motor vehicles and related parts	8	18	211	185	30
Ships and other transport equipment	3	6	15	77	91
Furniture	984	16	162	381	52
Toys and other manufacturing	5	7	54	321	45
Medical instruments, etc.	0	6	49	86	47
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0	63	54	258	155

Note: The table includes workplaces in firms with 20 or more employed in the industry.

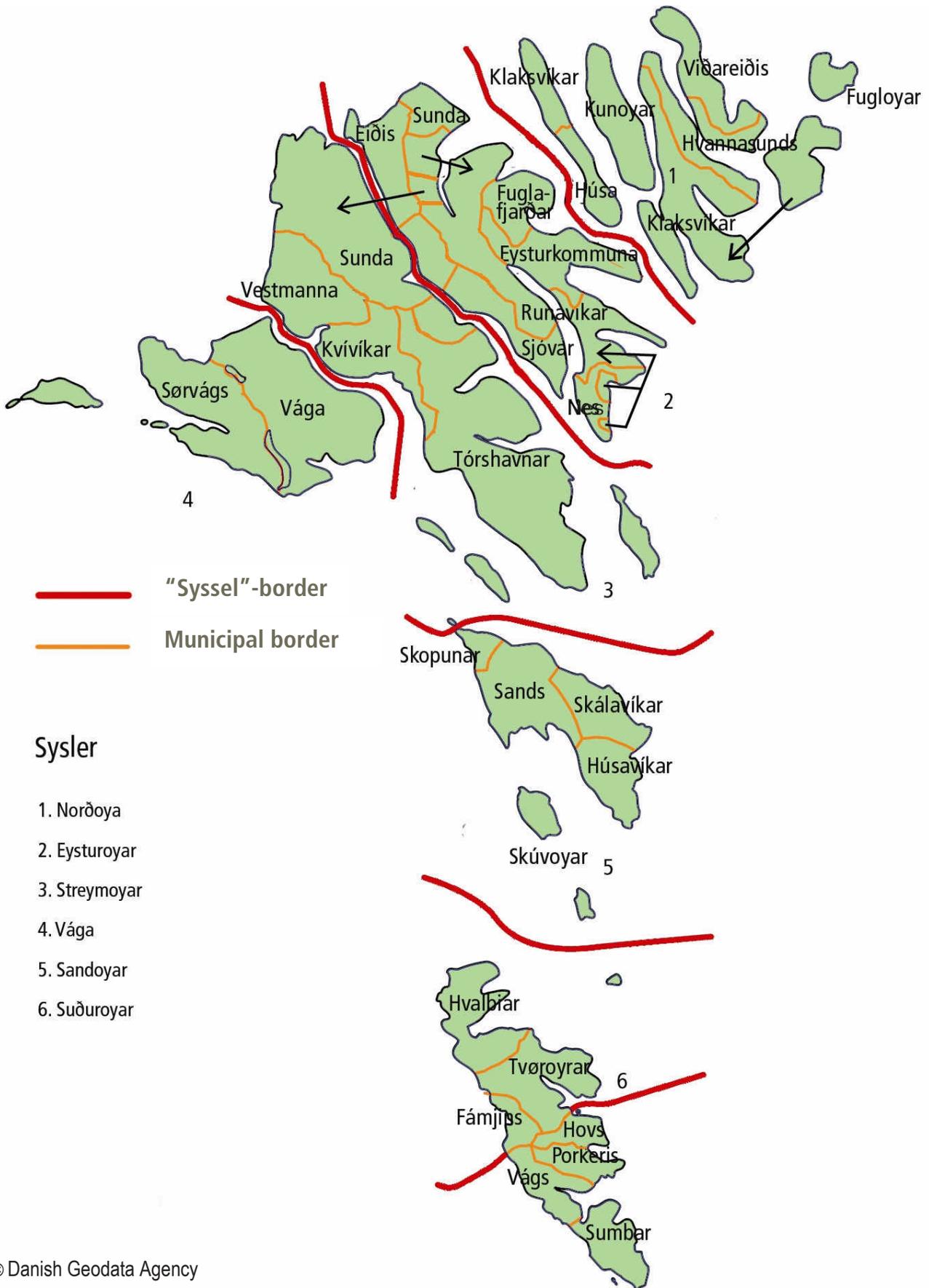
¹ Incl. extraction of gravel, clay, stone and salt, etc.

Table 419 Production of renewable energy

	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013
	GJ				
Renewable energy, total	45 704 511	80 147 160	112 711 642	138 736 213	144 965 102
Wind power	2 197 080	15 268 317	23 810 400	28 113 919	40 043 785
Hydro power	100 800	108 720	81 000	74 311	48 310
Solar power	0	4 320	7 776	21 698	1 863 148
Solar heat	99 800	330 700	411 465	635 641	2 889 199
Geothermal energy	96 000	116 078	343 983	424 656	228 970
Straw	12 481 150	15 893 450	21 023 550	23 269 600	20 637 850
Firewood	8 757 120	12 431 616	17 666 749	23 778 598	18 850 932
Wood chips	1 723 680	2 744 455	6 082 192	11 318 853	11 745 970
Wood pellets	1 575 000	3 092 916	4 718 600	4 364 425	5 201 755
Wood waste	6 191 013	6 895 078	6 499 627	8 500 208	9 111 065
Biogas	752 000	2 911 659	3 829 964	4 278 002	4 641 914
Bio oil	744 000	48 900	3 392 552	4 824 033	4 297 200
Heat pumps	2 462 400	3 585 484	4 058 263	8 159 122	4 917 024
Waste renewable	8 524 468	16 715 466	20 785 521	20 973 145	20 487 980

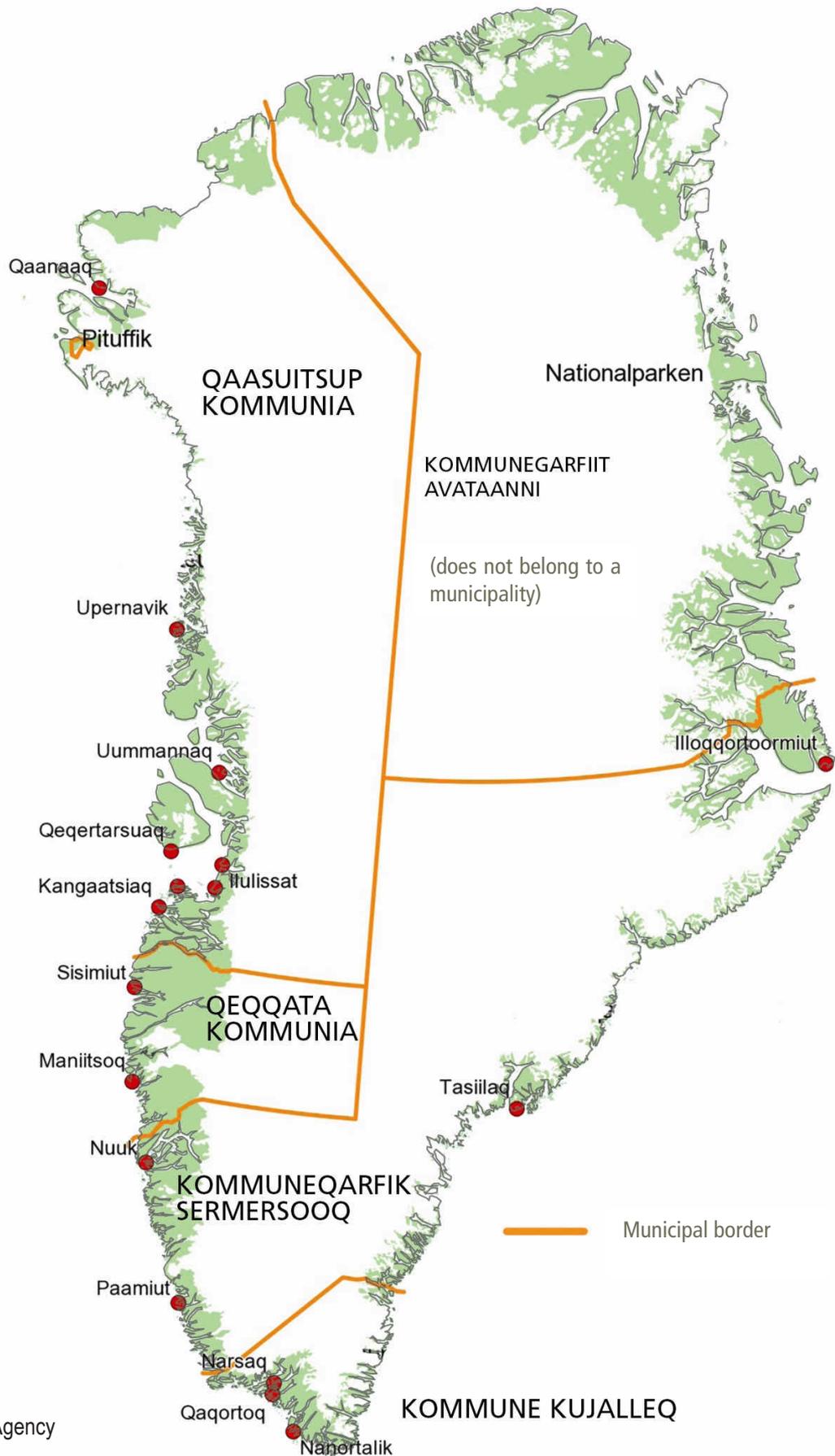
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Faroe Islands



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Greenland



Faroe Islands and Greenland

The populations

The economy



The populations

One kingdom – three different communities

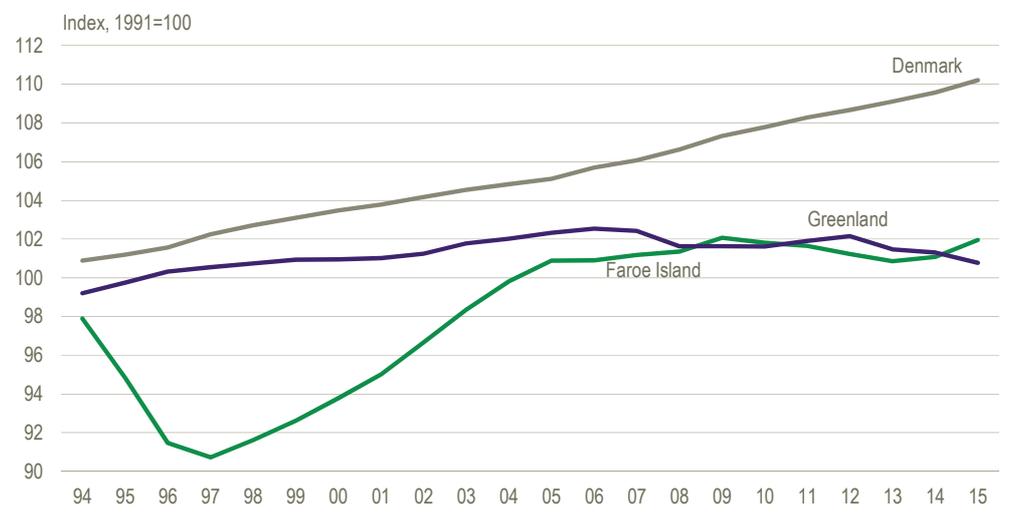
The Faroe Islands and Greenland are both part of the Kingdom of Denmark, going back as far as the Early Middle Ages. During the 20th century, the two countries have gradually liberated themselves from Denmark and have today independent extended home rule. Home rule was established in the Faroe Islands 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 2015 the Faroe Islands receive general grants of DKK 650 million, while Greenland receives DKK 3.719 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 5.7 million people, while the populations of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are 49,000 and 56,000 people, respectively. A medium-sized Danish provincial town has, for comparison, a population of about 50,000.

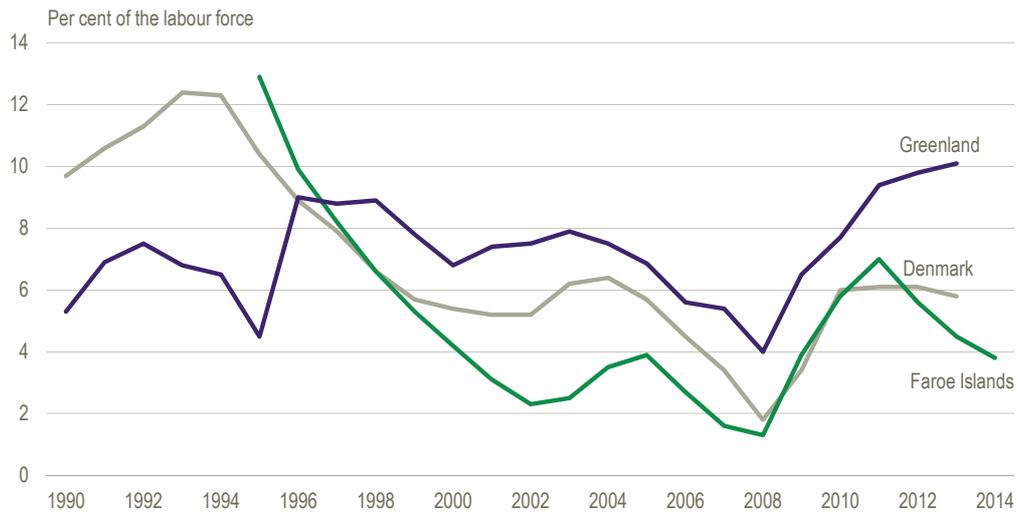
Figure 1 Population trends



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.

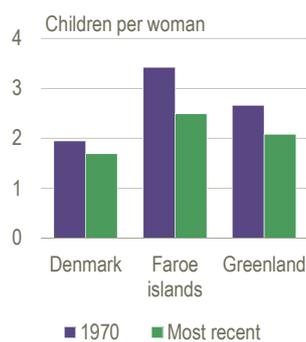
Figure 2 Unemployment in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



Women give birth to fewer children...

In all three communities of the Kingdom of Denmark, women give birth to fewer children today, compared to the 1970-level.

Figure 3 Fertility rates



Note: Figures from Denmark 2014 and Faroe Islands and Greenland from 2013.

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 2.5 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 69 years.

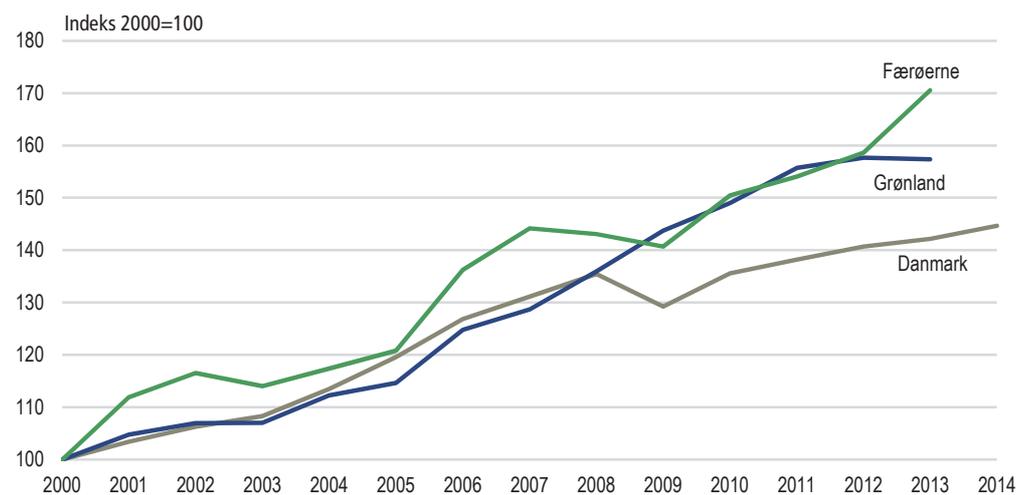
Similarly, women in the Faroe Islands live, on average, until the age of 85, while Danish women live until the age of 82, and women in Greenland until the age of 74.

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 1,919 billion in 2014 and GDP of Greenland was about DKK 13.6 billion in 2013. In 2013, GDP of the Faroe Islands almost reached DKK 14.7 billion.

Figure 4 Trends in GDP at current prices



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 for the Faroe Islands and 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 420 Key figures for Denmark, Faroe Islands and Greenland

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
Total area, km ²	2014	42 922	2013	1 396	2013	2 166 086
Average temperature, January, Celsius ¹	1961-1990	0.0	1961-1990	3.4	1961-1990	-7.4
Average temperature, July, Celsius ¹	1961-1990	15.6	1961-1990	10.3	1961-1990	6.5
Precipitation, mm. ¹	1961-1990	712	1961-1990	1 284	1961-1990	752
Population	2015	5 659 715	2015	48 724	2015	55 984
Fertility	2014	1.7	2013	2.5	2013	2.1
Average life expectancy, men, years	2013:2014	78.5	2013:2014	79.4	2009:2013	68.5
Average life expectancy, women, years	2013:2014	82.7	2013:2014	84.1	2009:2013	73.7
Labour force	2013	2 792 514	2013	27 208	2012	36 432
Unemployed, per cent of labour force ²	2013	5.8	2014	3.8	2013	10.1
Doctors per 100.000 inhabitants	2010	348	2012	234	2012	175
Abortions per 1.000 live births	2013	270	2013	36	2013	1.057
Infant mortality per 1.000 liveborn boys	2014	4.6	2014	7.3	2014	12.5
Infant mortality per 1.000 liveborn girls	2014	3.4	2014	7.5	2014	-
Suicides per 100.000 inhabitants	2013	10.8	2009-2012	6.2	2012	100
Reported Penal Code offences per 1.000 inhabitants	2014	0.6	2014	-1.0	2013	0.9
Of which theft and burglary	2014	1 004	2013	487	2013	103
Of which sexual offences	2014	-	2013	0.9	2013	43.7
Consumer price index (inflation), annual growth, per cent	2014	555 048	2013	6 271	2014	4 306
Total catch, 1.000 tonnes	2014	●	2013	24.6	2014	65.3
Of which shrimp catch, per cent of total catch	2014	616 976	2013	6 085	2014	3 029
Imports, DKK mio.	2014	●	2013	6.8	2014	79.9
Of which imports from Denmark in per cent	2014	3.0	2013	95	2014	91.0
Exports, DKK mio.	2014	1 919 200	2013	14 678	2013	13 582
Of which exports to Denmark in per cent	2014	1.1	2013	●	2013	-1.9
Exports of fish and fish products in per cent	2014	340 100	2013	305 500	2013	240 900
	2014	135 951	2012	-447	●	●
Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices, DKK mio.	2014	7.1	2012	-3.2	●	●
Annual real growth in per cent of GDP	2014	1.2	2013	-1.9	●	●
GDP current prices per capita, DKK	●	●	2015	650	2015	3 719
Balance of payments, current account, DKK mio.	2013	7.3	2012	-3.2	...	...
Balance of payments in per cent of GDP	2012	-3.9	2012	-1.8	...	...
Surplus on public finance, per cent of GDP	●	●	2014	644	2014	3 681
General grants from the Danish government, DKK mio.						

¹ Meteorological information from Thorshavn on the Faroe Islands and Nuuk in Greenland. ² In Greenland, the unemployment rate is calculated as the number of medio unemployed as a percentage of the potential labour force.

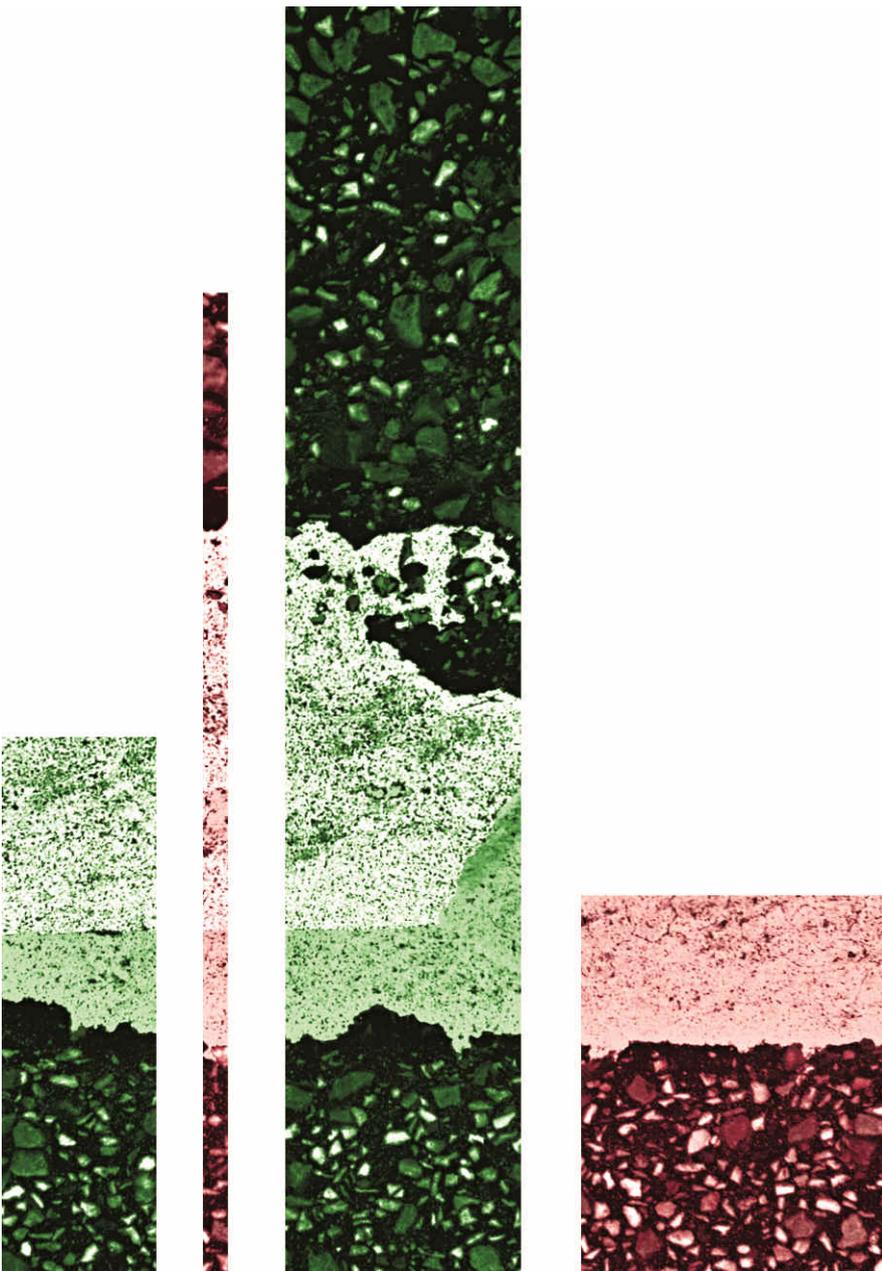
Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Faroe Islands, Statistics Greenland, *Statistical ten-year review and Nordic Statistical Yearbook*.

International statistics

Trends in the world population

World economy

International statistics since 1898

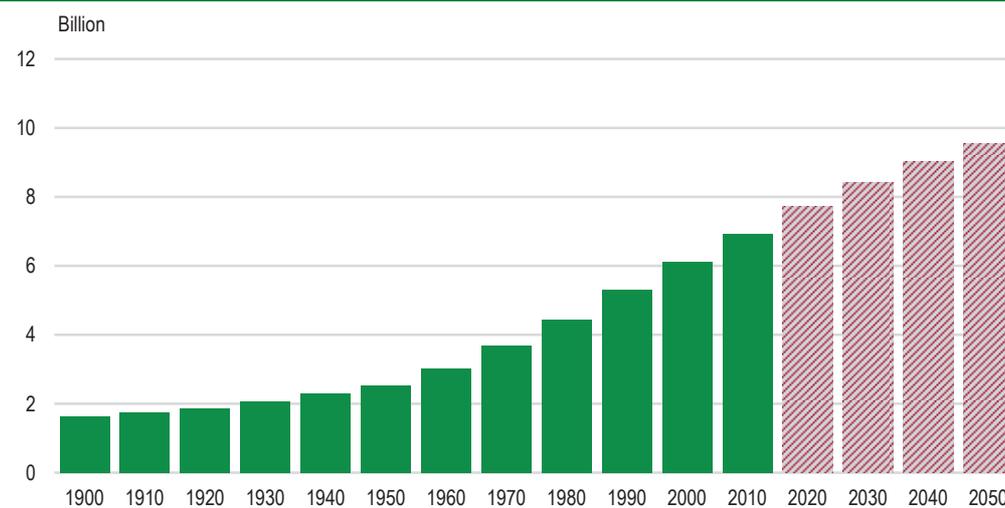


Trends in the World population

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 9.6 billion.

Figure 1 World population



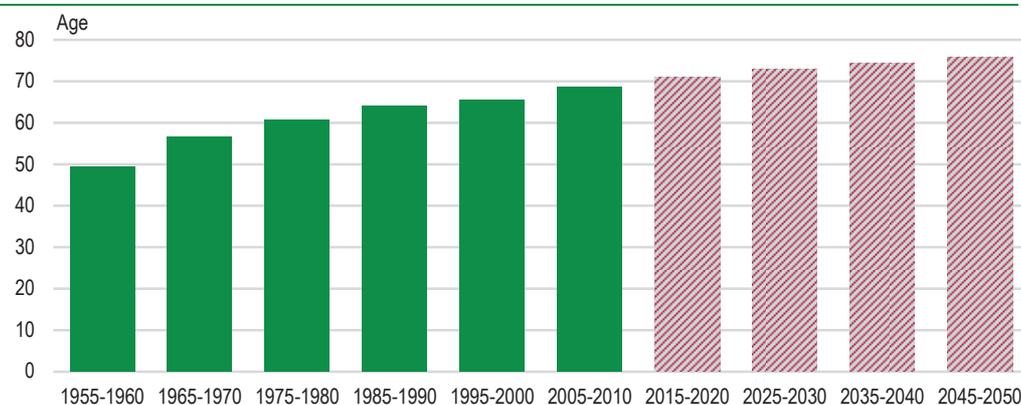
Source: UN's population forecast

We are also getting older – but major differences among countries

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 69 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 is 84, while a child born in Mozambique in Africa can only expect to live until the age of 50.

Figure 2 Average life expectancy for the world's new-born children

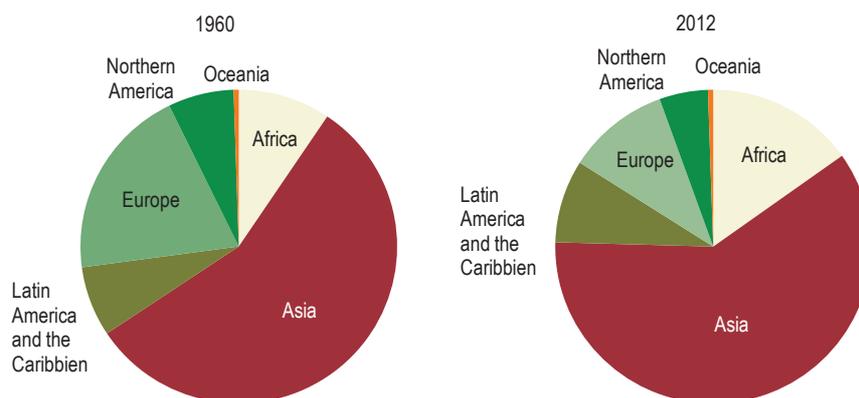


Source: UN's population forecast

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 1960, the European population accounted for 20 per cent of the world's total population, while this share had decreased to 10 per cent in 2012. Conversely, the Asian population has grown from 56 per cent of the world's population in 1960 to 60 per cent in 2012.

Figure 3 World population by continents



Source: UN's population forecast

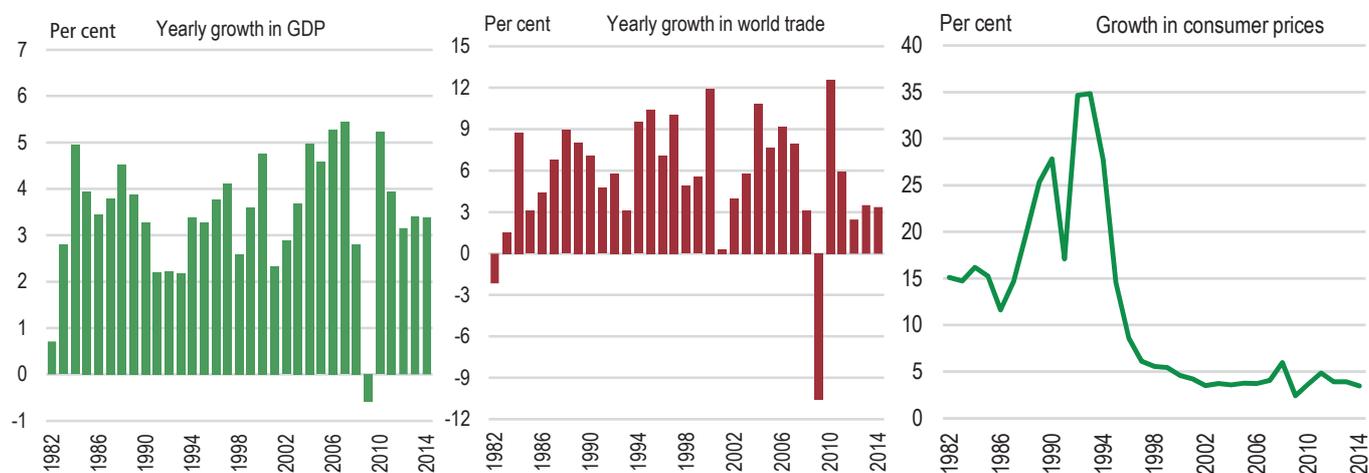
World economy

Steady growth and increase in world trade

During the last 30 years, the world economy has 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 1980, 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 3.5 per cent in 2014.

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 421 Largest city in selected countries

Country	City	Year	Thousands	Country	City	Year	Thousands
Belgium	Brucelles	2012	1 139	South Africa	Pretoria	2000	1 084
Bulgaria	Sofia	2011	1 292				
Cyprus	Nicosia	2010	239	Brazil	Brasilia	2010	2 482
Denmark	Copenhagen ¹	2013	1 242	Canada	Ottowa	2011	1 236
Estonia	Tallinn	2011	393	Chile	Santiago	2012	6 684
Finland	Helsinki	2011	595	Mexico	Mexico City	2010	8 851
France	Paris	2006	10 143	United States	Washington D.C.	2010	602
Greece	Athens	2011	746				
Ireland	Dublin	2011	1 111	India	New Delhi	2001	301
Iceland	Reykjavik	2010	118	Indonesia	Jakarta	2010	9 608
Italy	Rome	2011	2 617	Israel	Jerusalem	2011	969
Croatia	Zagreb	2011	790	Japan	Tokyo	2010	8 946
Latvia	Riga	2011	659	China	Beijing	2010	19 612
Lithuania	Vilnius	2011	536	Singapore	Singapore	2006	4 484
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	2011	95	Korea, Republic of	Seoul	2010	9 794
Malta	Valletta	2011	6	Turkey	Ankara	2012	4 966
Netherlands	Amsterdam	2011	780				
Norway	Oslo	2011	907	Australia	Canberra	2011	357
Poland	Warsaw	2011	1 700	New Zealand	Wellington	2006	361
Portugal	Lissabon	2011	2 822				
Romania	Bucharest	2011	1 883				
Russian Federation	Moscow	2010	11 500				
Switzerland	Bern	2011	126				
Slovakia	Bratislava	2011	602				
Slovenia	Ljubljana	2011	272				
Spain	Madrid	2011	3 199				
United Kingdom	London	2011	8 174				
Sweden	Stockholm	2009	829				
Czech Republic	Praque	2011	1 269				
Germany	Berlin	2011	3 502				
Hungary	Budapest	2009	1 712				
Austria	Vienna	2011	1 724				

¹ Province: Copenhagen and Copenhagen Suburbs.

Source: The Statesman's Yearbook 2014

Table 422 Population, birth and death rates in selected countries

	2013			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				
	thousands			promille			
OECD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	11 162	11.2	9.8	3.8 ¹	2006	77.0	82.7
Bulgaria	7 265	9.2	14.4	7.8 ¹	2010-2012	70.6	77.5
Cyprus	862	10.8	6.0	3.1 ²	2010-2011	79.0	82.9
Denmark	5 609	10.0	9.4	3.4 ¹	2011-2012	77.9	81.9
Estonia	1 318	10.3	11.6	3.6 ¹	2012	71.4	81.3
Finland	5 439	10.7	9.5	2.4 ¹	2012	77.5	83.4
France	63 794	12.2	8.8	3.3 ¹	2009-2011	78.1	84.7
Greece	11 028	8.5	10.2	2.9 ¹	2012	77.9	83.0
Ireland	4 598	15.0	6.5	3.5 ¹	2005-2007	76.8	81.6
Iceland	324	13.4	6.7	...	2011-2012	80.8	83.9
Italy	60 234	8.5	10.0	3.2 ¹	2009	79.0	84.1
Croatia	4 262	9.4	11.8	3.6 ¹	1988-1990	68.3	75.9
Latvia	2 013	10.2	14.3	4.4	2012	69.1	78.9
Lithuania	2 958	10.1	14.0	3.9 ¹	2012	68.4	79.4
Luxembourg	543	11.3	7.0	...	2010-2012	79.5	84.3
Malta	423	9.5	7.6	...	2012	78.0	82.2
Netherlands	16 804	10.2	8.4	3.6 ²	2009	78.5	82.7
Norway	5 080	11.6	8.1	2.5 ¹	2012	79.4	83.4
Poland	38 514	9.6	10.1	4.6 ¹	2012	72.7	81.0
Portugal	10 457	7.9	10.2	3.4 ¹	2010-2012	76.7	82.6
Romania	19 981	8.8	12.4	9.0 ¹	2010-2012	70.7	77.9
Russian Federation	143 507	13.2	13.1	8.6 ¹	2012	64.6	75.9
Switzerland	8 039	10.2	8.0	3.6 ¹	2012	80.5	84.7
Slovakia	5 413	10.1	9.6	5.8 ¹	2012	72.5	79.5
Slovenia	2 060	10.2	9.4	1.6 ¹	2012	77.0	82.9
Spain	46 618	11.8	9.4	2.6 ¹	2012	79.4	85.1
United Kingdom	63 896	12.2	9.0	4.1 ¹	2012	79.0	82.7
Sweden	9 600	11.8	9.4	2.6 ¹	2012	79.9	83.5
Czech Republic	10 514	10.2	10.4	2.6 ¹	2012	75.0	80.9
Germany	80 652	8.5	11.1	3.3 ¹	2009-2011	77.7	82.7
Hungary	9 894	9.2	12.8	4.9 ¹	2012	71.5	78.4
Austria	8 480	9.4	9.4	3.2 ¹	2012	78.3	83.3
South Africa	52 982	...	...	...	2009	53.5	57.2
Brazil	193 947 ¹	...	...	...	2012	71.0	78.3
Canada	35 158	11.0 ²	7.0 ²	...	2006-2008	78.5	83.2
Chile	17 557	14.0 ¹	5.7 ¹	7.7 ²	2012	76.3	81.4
Mexico	118 395	...	5.1 ¹	...	2008	72.8	77.5
United States	313 914 ¹	12.6 ¹	8.1 ²	6.1 ³	2010	76.2	81.0
India	1 213 370 ¹	21.6 ¹	7.0 ¹	42.0 ¹	2002-2006	62.6	64.2
Indonesia	248 818	...	...	...	2012	67.7	71.7
Israel	8 059	18.7 ¹	4.8 ¹	7.3 ¹	2008-2012	79.7	83.4
Japan	127 339	8.1 ¹	9.8 ¹	2.2 ¹	2012	79.9	86.4
China	1 357 380	12.1	7.2	...	2010	66.8	70.5
Singapore	5 399	10.3	4.9	2.4	2013	80.2	84.6
Korea, Republic of	50 220	9.6 ¹	5.3 ¹	2.9 ¹	2008	65.6	72.7
Turkey	76 148	16.8	4.9	11.6 ¹	2013	73.7	79.4
Australia	23 131	13.6 ¹	6.5 ¹	3.3 ¹	2010-2012	79.9	84.3
New Zealand	4 471	13.1	6.6	4.4	2011-2013	79.7	83.2

¹ 2012. ² 2011. ³ 2010.Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2013*

Table 423 Live births per thousand women

	Year	Live births per thousand women						Total fertility rate per women 2012	
		15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years		45-49 years
OECD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2010	9.6	57.0	131.0	120.0	47.4	9.1	0.4	1.8
Bulgaria	2012	42.5	70.1	88.9	65.8	27.6	4.4	0.3	1.5
Cyprus	2011	5.7	34.1	87.0	92.1	39.9	9.3	1.0	1.5
Denmark	2012	4.4	37.5	112.4	124.0	55.6	10.1	0.6	1.7
Estonia	2012	15.3	56.7	98.0	85.8	46.2	11.3	0.5	1.6
Finland	2012	7.6	53.9	111.4	116.6	60.2	12.6	0.7	1.8
France	2012	9.4	58.2	131.0	127.2	59.1	12.9	0.7	2.0
Greece	2012	8.6	32.7	76.5	91.6	47.9	10.2	1.5	1.3
Ireland	2012	12.1	49.1	85.2	131.0	98.2	22.8	1.3	2.0
Iceland	2012	11.4	63.3	134.4	117.7	65.8	15.3	0.5	2.0
Italy	2012	6.4	33.4	73.2	95.3	61.1	15.1	1.1	1.4
Croatia	2012	11.4	54.3	98.5	91.2	39.7	7.4	0.4	1.5
Latvia	2012	20.3	58.7	92.4	73.3	37.2	7.6	0.3	1.4
Lithuania	2012	14.5	55.9	117.0	88.6	35.4	6.7	0.2	1.6
Luxembourg	2012	6.6	41.8	83.1	113.7	60.5	12.8	0.7	1.6
Malta	2012	16.7	39.8	85.2	94.1	43.0	7.9	0.2	1.4
Netherlands	2012	4.5	34.2	107.7	130.6	56.2	8.9	0.4	1.7
Norway	2012	6.0	52.6	117.8	123.7	58.3	10.6	0.6	1.9
Poland	2012	14.1	50.8	89.2	70.8	30.6	6.2	0.3	1.3
Portugal	2012	11.9	37.5	71.4	82.8	43.4	9.0	0.5	1.3
Romania	2012	35.9	63.4	74.1	57.5	25.0	4.3	0.3	1.5
Russian Federation	2011	25.2	85.1	101.2	68.6	31.8	6.3	0.3	1.6
Switzerland	2012	3.5	30.6	81.8	112.9	64.6	12.5	0.7	1.5
Slovakia	2012	21.6	49.0	83.4	76.1	32.8	5.8	0.2	1.3
Slovenia	2012	4.5	43.9	110.6	107.7	43.7	7.5	0.4	1.6
Spain	2012	9.0	29.3	57.9	91.6	62.7	14.0	0.9	1.3
United Kingdom	2012	19.8	68.5	104.1	113.4	63.2	13.4	0.8	1.9
Sweden	2012	5.3	47.3	112.1	133.2	67.3	13.9	0.8	1.9
Czech Republic	2012	11.9	42.4	93.4	98.0	38.4	6.6	0.3	1.5
Germany	2012	8.0	36.2	78.3	93.9	50.6	8.9	0.4	1.4
Hungary	2012	19.2	41.9	77.9	81.5	39.3	7.5	0.3	1.3
Austria	2012	8.6	43.7	87.6	92.7	45.9	8.9	0.5	1.4
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Canada	2009	14.1	51.2	100.7	107.0	50.6	9.2	0.4	1.6
Chile	2011	50.6	82.1	88.3	85.1	52.5	14.0	0.8	1.8
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2
United States	2012	29.4	83.1	106.5	97.3	48.3	10.4	0.7	1.9
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4
Israel	2012	11.6	108.6	175.1	178.6	105.2	28.5	2.6	3.0
Japan	2012	4.3	31.1	83.8	94.6	48.2	9.0	0.2	1.4
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7
Singapore	2013	3.8	20.6	79.6	104.7	51.8	9.2	0.4	1.3
Korea, Rep. of	2012	1.8	15.7	76.5	122.6	40.3	5.2	0.2	1.3
Turkey	2012	29.6	108.6	128.3	94.7	44.6	10.7	1.4	2.1
Australia	2012	16.0	53.3	103.1	126.9	71.6	15.2	0.9	1.9
New Zealand	2013	22.1	66.8	101.1	114.2	70.9	15.0	0.8	2.1

Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook*, 2013United Nations: *World Development Indicators*, 2014 (column 9)

Table 424 Education in selected countries, 2012

	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
OECD ¹	9.5	4	3.4	16.9	39	35	29	24	32
EU ²	9.4	4.2	3.3	16.8	37	33	26	22	29
Belgium	8.7	5.8	3.3	17.9	43	40	32	25	35
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	10.6	4.2	3.6	18.4	40	39	32	29	35
Estonia	8.9	3.7	3.2	15.8	40	36	37	35	37
Finland	9	4.9	4	18	40	47	41	31	40
France	9.2	3.3	2.9	15.4	43	38	24	20	31
Greece	9.2	3.5	5	17.6	35	27	24	20	27
Ireland	10.9	3.9	4.2	19	49	46	32	25	38
Iceland	9.9	5.5	3.5	18.8	38	42	34	25	35
Italy	8.2	4.8	2.9	15.9	22	17	12	11	16
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	50	45	32	26	38
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	10.4	3.8	3.5	17.7	43	37	31	28	35
Norway	10	3.9	3.1	16.9	45	44	35	30	38
Poland	9	4	3.6	16.6	41	26	16	13	24
Portugal	10.2	3.5	2.9	16.6	28	20	14	11	18
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	8.5	2.1	4.3	14.9	39	29	27	22	29
Switzerland	9.5	3.7	2.5	15.6	41	41	35	29	36
Slovakia	8.7	3.8	2.6	15.1	27	17	16	14	19
Slovenia	8.8	4.6	4	17.4	35	30	23	17	27
Spain	10.6	2.6	3.4	16.7	39	39	28	19	31
United Kingdom	9.4	4.4	2.6	16.3	48	45	37	33	41
Sweden	9.9	4.4	3.1	17.3	43	40	30	29	36
Czech Republic	9.1	4.4	3	16.5	28	19	18	13	19
Germany	10.1	3.7	2.9	16.8	29	30	28	26	28
Hungary	8	5.1	2.7	15.9	30	22	19	15	22
Austria	8	4.5	3.1	15.7	23	22	19	17	20
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	9.8	3.1	2.1	14.9	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	12.5	...	3	15.5	57	59	50	44	53
Chile	8	3.8	3.8	15.5	22	19	16	13	18
Mexico	10.1	2	1.5	13.6	24	16	17	13	17
United States	8.9	2.8	4.3	16	44	46	41	42	43
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	9.1	2.2	1.5	12.8	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	8.8	2.8	3	14.7	44	50	45	47	46
Japan	9.2	3	...	12.2	59	52	46	32	47
China	9.4	2.7	1.1	13.2	14	13	13	10	13
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	9	2.9	4.7	16.6	66	52	29	14	40
Turkey	8.7	3.7	3.4	15.8	21	15	10	10	14
Australia	11.7	3.7	3.7	19.1	47	45	37	33	41
New Zealand	10.2	4.3	3.5	18	47	42	38	35	40

¹ Average percentage for all OECD countries by highest level of education completed by population.Source: OECD. *Education at a Glance*. OECD indicators² EU-lande with a full set of data.

Table 425 Employment and activity rate. 2013

	Labour force	Employed persons	Activity rate men	Activity rate women
	thousand persons		per cent	
OECD	605 657	557 727	69.0	51.3
EU	242 100	215 944	70.0	57.9
Austria	4 390	4 175	67.6	55.7
Belgium	4 947	4 530	58.7	47.8
Bulgaria	3 371	2 935	59.7	48.6
Croatia	1 842	1 358	57.7	44.6
Cyprus	434	365	70.2	57.1
Czech Republic	5 306	4 837	68.1	50.9
Denmark	2 890	2 688	66.2	58.6
Estonia	680	621	68.4	55.4
Finland	2 676	2 457	63.0	55.5
France	28 583	25 747	61.6	51.8
Germany	42 720	40 450	66.3	54.6
Greece	4 844	3 513	60.9	43.8
Hungary	4 387	3 938	60.7	45.3
Iceland	183	173	83.7	77.6
Ireland	2 163	1 881	67.7	53.0
Italy	25 533	22 420	58.9	39.7
Latvia	1 014	894	66.1	54.0
Lithuania	1 465	1 293	64.1	52.9
Luxembourg	254	239	66.3	52.5
Malta	188	176	66.6	39.8
Netherlands	8 965	8 365	71.1	59.4
Norway	2 694	2 602	73.7	68.3
Poland	17 361	15 568	64.4	48.2
Portugal	5 285	4 429	65.1	54.1
Romania	9 977	9 247	63.8	47.0
Russian Federation	75 529	71 392	74.7	63.0
Slovakia	2 715	2 329	68.1	51.0
Slovenia	1 008	906	63.1	51.6
Spain	23 190	17 139	65.6	53.4
Sweden	5 117	4 705	68.1	60.5
Switzerland	4 665	4 461	75.1	61.9
United Kingdom	32 239	29 821	69.0	56.9
South Africa	18 828	14 137	62.2	49.6
Brazil	102 517	95 880	77.3	54.6
Canada	19 079	17 731	71.1	62.1
Chile	8 231	7 735	71.8	47.6
Mexico	52 051	49 465	76.8	43.0
USA	155 389	143 929	69.7	57.2
India	481 236	...	79.9	27.0
Indonesia	119 692	112 413	84.3	51.8
Israel	3 678	3 450	69.4	58.2
Japan	65 765	63 114	70.5	48.9
China	793 000	769 770	78.3	63.9
Singapore	2 139	2 056	77.2	58.8
Korea, Republic of	25 875	25 066	73.2	50.2
Turkey	27 961	25 520	70.9	30.3
Australia	12 152	11 465	71.4	58.6
New Zealand	2 412	2 262	74.1	62.9

Note: The figures cover the population age 15 +. 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: ILOSTAT, OECD, Eurostat and World Bank

Table 426 Unemployment. 2013

	Unemployed persons	Unemployment rates	Unemployed men	Unemployed women
	thousand persons	per cent	thousand persons	
OECD	47 960	7.9	26 720	21 239
EU	26 156	10.8	14 134	12 023
Austria	215	4.9	115	100
Belgium	417	8.4	232	185
Bulgaria	436	13	250	187
Croatia	318	17.3	176	142
Cyprus	69	15.9	38	31
Czech Republic	370	7.0	176	194
Denmark	202	7.0	102	100
Estonia	59	8.6	31	27
Finland	219	8.2	122	97
France	3 010	10.3	1 580	1 430
Germany	2 182	5.2	1 231	951
Greece	1 330	27.5	669	661
Hungary	441	10.2	239	202
Iceland	10	5.4	5	4
Ireland	282	13.1	179	104
Italy	3 113	12.2	1 702	1 411
Latvia	120	11.9	64	57
Lithuania	172	11.8	96	77
Luxembourg	15	5.9	8	7
Malta	12	6.4	8	4
Netherlands	600	6.7	341	259
Norway	95	3.5	53	42
Poland	1 793	10.3	927	866
Portugal	855	16.4	436	419
Romania	653	7.1	400	253
Russian Federation	4 137	5.5	2 242	1 896
Slovakia	386	14.4	210	176
Slovenia	102	10.1	51	50
Spain	6 051	26.1	3 206	2 846
Sweden	411	8.0	220	191
Switzerland	205	4.4	108	97
United Kingdom	2 441	7.6	1 380	1 061
South Africa	4 691	24.9	2 366	2 325
Brazil	6 637	6.5	2 858	3 780
Canada	1 348	7.1	752	596
Chile	496	6.0	259	237
Mexico	2 567	4.9	1 577	991
USA	11 460	7.4	6 314	5 146
India	...	4.5	...	...
Indonesia	7 280	6.1	4 341	2 939
Israel	228	6.2	121	108
Japan	2 651	4.0	1 625	1 027
China	9 260	4.0	...	...
Singapore	60	1.7	32	28
Korea, Republic of	807	3.1	498	309
Turkey	2 442	9.7	1 540	902
Australia	687	5.7	376	311
New Zealand	149	6.2	71	78

Note: The figures cover the population age 15 +. 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: ILOSTAT, OECD and Eurostat

Table 427 Consumer prices

	Consumer prices, percentage annual growth	
	2013	2014
OECD	1.6	1.7
EU	1.5	0.6
Belgium	1.2	0.5
Bulgaria	0.4	-1.6
Cyprus	0.4	-0.3
Denmark	0.5	0.3
Estonia	3.2	0.5
Finland	2.2	1.2
France	1.0	0.6
Greece	-0.9	-1.4
Netherlands	2.6	0.3
Ireland	0.5	0.3
Iceland	4.1	1.0
Croatia	2.3	0.2
Latvia	0.0	0.7
Lithuania	1.2	0.2
Italy	1.3	0.2
Luxembourg	1.7	0.7
Malta	1.0	0.8
Norway	2.0	1.9
Poland	0.8	0.1
Portugal	0.4	-0.2
Romania	3.2	1.4
Russian Federation	6.8	7.8
Switzerland	0.1	0.0
Slovakia	1.5	-0.1
Slovenia	1.9	0.4
Spain	1.5	-0.2
United Kingdom	2.6	1.5
Sweden	0.4	0.2
Czech Republic	1.4	0.4
Germany	1.6	0.8
Hungary	1.7	0.0
Austria	2.1	1.5
South Africa	5.8	6.1
Brazil	6.2	6.3
Canada	0.9	1.9
Chile	1.8	4.7
Mexico	3.8	4.0
United States	1.5	1.6
India	10.9	6.4
Indonesia	6.4	6.4
Israel	1.6	0.5
Japan	0.4	2.7
China	2.6	2.0
Singapore	2.4	1.0
Korea, Republic of	1.3	1.3
Turkey	7.5	8.9
Australia	2.4	2.5
New Zealand	1.1	1.2

Source: Eurostat and OECD databases

Table 428 Comparison of GDP per capita and price level. 2013*

	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
	EU28 = 100			
OECD	...	...	...	...
EU	100	100	100	100
Belgium	134	119	111	112
Bulgaria	21	45	49	71
Cyprus	79	89	91	108
Denmark	169	124	139	141
Estonia	53	73	78	89
Finland	139	113	123	123
France	121	107	110	108
Greece	62	73	89	101
Ireland	143	130	120	117
Iceland	134	119	110	120
Italy	100	99	103	112
Croatia	39	61	68	93
Latvia	43	64	71	87
Lithuania	44	73	64	78
Luxembourg	312	257	121	119
Malta	67	86	83	100
Netherlands	144	131	111	97
Norway	291	186	157	176
Poland	39	67	56	62
Portugal	62	79	81	91
Romania	27	55	54	69
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	242	163	155	150
Slovakia	51	75	69	89
Slovenia	66	82	83	99
Spain	85	94	94	94
United Kingdom	118	109	115	101
Sweden	171	127	132	125
Czech Republic	56	82	69	84
Germany	129	122	102	108
Hungary	38	66	60	80
Austria	143	128	107	122
South Africa	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...
Chile	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...
United States	150	150	93	...
India	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...	...
Japan	109	103	107	...
China	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...
Turkey	31	53	65	86
Australia	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...

Note: The figures are provisional. Final figures are available in December 2016. Figures are calculated at current prices and current purchasing power parities.

Source: Eurostat, database

Table 429 The world's 20 largest economies

	Gross domestic product at current prices 2013 ¹	Growth in GDP at constant prices				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	billion dollars	per cent				
World	74 699	0,0	5,4	4,1	3,4	3,3
United States	16 768	-2,8	2,5	1,6	2,3	2,2
China	9 469	9,2	10,4	9,3	7,7	7,7
Japan	4 899	-5,5	4,7	-0,5	1,5	1,5
Germany	3 636	-5,1	3,9	3,4	0,9	0,5
France	2 807	-2,9	2,0	2,1	0,3	0,3
United Kingdom	2 523	-5,2	1,7	1,1	0,3	1,7
Brazil	2 246	-0,3	7,5	2,7	1,0	2,5
Russia	2 097	-7,8	4,5	4,3	3,4	1,3
Italy	2 072	-5,5	1,7	0,5	-2,4	-1,9
India	1 877	8,5	10,3	6,6	4,7	5,0
Canada	1 827	-2,7	3,4	2,5	1,7	2,0
Australia	1 506	1,5	2,2	2,6	3,6	2,3
Spain	1 359	-3,8	-0,2	0,1	-1,6	-1,2
Korea	1 304	0,7	6,5	3,7	2,3	3,0
Mexico	1 261	-4,7	5,1	4,0	4,0	1,1
Netherlands	854	-3,3	1,1	1,7	-1,6	-0,7
Turkey	820	-4,8	9,2	8,8	2,1	4,1
Saudi Arabia	748	1,8	7,4	8,6	5,8	4,0
Poland	518	1,6	3,9	4,5	2,0	1,6
Belgium	508	-2,8	2,3	1,8	-0,1	0,2
Denmark	331	-5,7	1,4	1,1	-0,4	0,4

Note: Measured by gross domestic product this year.

Source: International Monetary Fund. World Economic Outlook Database. October 2014

¹ Nominated in US dollars using international currency exchange rates. See table regarding Purchasing Power Parities adjusted GDP pr.capita

Table 430 Gross domestic product, imports and end-use. 2013

	Gross domestic product in USD per capita ¹	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						
OECD		61.9	18.3	20.2	27.8	27.5
EU		57.0	21.1	19.3	40.2	42.9
Belgium	45 538	51.6	24.4	22.6	81.4	82.8
Bulgaria	7 328	62.6	16.5	21.5	69.0	68.4
Cyprus	24 867	68.0	17.4	12.1	48.3	50.8
Denmark	59 129	48.8	26.8	18.8	48.6	54.2
Estonia	18 852	51.5	19.1	26.8	85.2	86.1
Finland	49 055	55.2	24.9	21.4	39.1	38.2
France	44 099	55.3	24.1	22.0	29.8	28.3
Greece	21 857	71.2	20.0	11.8	33.2	30.2
Ireland	48 608	45.0	17.5	15.7	84.5	105.3
Iceland	45 416	52.7	24.3	15.1	47.4	55.7
Italy	34 715	60.5	19.4	17.8	26.3	28.6
Croatia	13 401	60.6	20.0	18.9	42.5	42.9
Latvia	15 187	61.9	17.6	23.7	62.6	59.4
Lithuania	15 649	62.8	16.8	19.1	82.8	84.1
Luxembourg	112 473	31.1	17.3	16.5	168.1	203.3
Malta	22 892	56.4	19.8	18.0	148.9	154.6
Netherlands	50 816	45.0	26.3	18.3	72.6	82.9
Norway	100 579	40.2	21.3	28.3	28.6	38.8
Poland	13 435	60.9	18.1	19.1	44.2	46.1
Portugal	20 995	64.7	19.0	15.4	38.3	39.3
Romania	8 874	62.1	14.7	24.1	42.3	41.4
Russian Federation	14 591	51.9	19.5	22.6	22.5	28.4
Slovakia	17 706	56.7	18.1	20.7	88.4	93.0
Slovenia	23 317	54.1	20.4	19.5	68.7	74.7
Spain	29 150	58.2	19.5	19.0	28.1	31.6
United Kingdom	39 372	64.8	20.2	17.0	31.7	29.8
Sweden	58 014	46.7	26.2	22.2	38.9	43.8
Switzerland	81 276	53.3	11.0	22.6	60.0	72.1
Czech Republic	18 871	49.6	19.6	25.0	71.4	77.2
Germany	44 999	55.9	19.3	19.0	39.8	45.6
Hungary	13 388	52.7	19.9	19.8	81.2	88.8
Austria	49 039	53.9	19.8	22.8	49.9	53.5
South Africa	6 621	60.6	20.3	20.1	33.2	31.0
Brazil	11 173	62.5	22.0	18.0	15.1	12.6
Canada	52 037	55.5	21.6	24.5	31.8	30.2
Chile	15 776	64.0	12.4	23.9	32.9	32.6
Mexico	10 650	69.0	11.9	21.6	32.5	31.8
United States	53 001	68.5	15.2	19.3	16.5	13.5
India	1 509	57.1	11.8	31.4	28.4	24.8
Indonesia	3 510	55.8	9.1	33.6	25.7	23.7
Israel	36 926	56.3	22.8	19.7	31.3	32.5
Japan	38 468	61.2	20.6	21.0	19.1	16.2
China	6 959	36.2	13.6	47.8	23.1	25.5
Singapore	55 182	38.4	10.3	26.2	168.4	191.5
Korea, Republic of	25 975	51.0	14.9	29.0	48.9	53.9
Turkey	10 721	70.9	15.1	20.6	32.2	25.6
Australia	64 578	55.7	17.7	27.1	21.3	20.9
New Zealand	40 516	56.5	18.8	22.9	27.4	29.1

¹ Based on Purchasing Power Parities (PPP).

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, National Accounts

Table 431 Tax incidence, 2012

	Taxes and duties, total		Personal income taxes	Other income taxes	Social contributions	Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	General turnover taxes	Customs duties, etc.	Other taxes on specific goods and services, etc.
	2000	2012							
	per cent of GDP, current prices								
OECD	34.4	33.7	8.2	3.2	9.0	2.0	6.8	0.2	4.3
EU ¹	36.0	35.2	8.2	2.4	10.8	1.7	7.2	0.1	4.7
Belgium	43.7	43.9	12.2	3.0	14.1	3.0	7.0	0.3	4.3
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	48.3	47.4	24.0	5.3	0.9	2.1	9.8	0.2	5.1
Estonia	31.8	31.5	5.2	1.4	11.1	0.7	8.4	0.2	4.6
Finland	45.9	42.8	12.6	2.1	12.7	1.3	9.0	0.1	5.0
France	43.3	44.3	8.0	2.5	16.5	3.5	7.1	0.1	6.5
Greece	33.2	33.7	7.0	1.2	10.8	2.4	7.5	0.1	4.8
Ireland	30.8	27.2	9.0	2.3	4.2	2.2	5.9	0.1	3.5
Iceland	36.2	35.3	13.2	2.7	3.7	2.9	8.1	0.4	4.3
Italy	40.6	42.7	11.6	2.4	13.0	2.5	5.9	0.1	7.3
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	37.4	38.3	8.4	5.1	11.2	2.4	7.0	0.0	4.1
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	36.8	36.3	7.3	1.8	14.9	2.1	6.5	0.3	3.2
Norway	42.6	42.3	9.9	10.5	9.6	1.5	7.7	0.1	3.0
Poland	32.7	32.1	4.5	2.1	12.1	1.6	7.1	0.1	4.5
Portugal	30.7	31.1	5.8	2.7	8.8	1.3	8.2	0.1	4.2
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	27.6	26.9	8.5	3.7	6.7	2.2	3.5	0.2	2.1
Slovakia	33.2	28.2	2.6	2.6	12.4	1.0	6.0	0.2	3.4
Slovenia	36.4	36.6	5.7	1.3	14.9	1.3	8.0	0.2	5.3
Spain	33.9	32.8	7.4	2.4	11.7	2.0	5.5	0.1	3.7
United Kingdom	34.7	33.1	9.1	2.7	6.3	3.8	6.9	0.2	4.1
Sweden	49.0	42.3	11.9	2.6	10.0	1.2	9.0	0.1	7.5
Czech Republic	32.5	33.8	3.6	3.3	14.7	0.9	7.1	0.2	4.0
Germany	36.3	36.4	9.3	1.8	13.9	1.0	7.1	0.2	3.2
Hungary	38.7	38.5	5.3	1.3	12.6	1.4	11.5	0.1	6.2
Austria	42.2	41.8	9.6	2.6	14.3	0.9	7.8	0.1	6.5
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	34.9	30.7	11.2	3.2	4.8	3.6	4.5	0.2	3.1
Chile	18.8	21.4	1.5	6.9	1.4	1.3	8.1	0.2	2.1
Mexico	16.5	19.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	0.3	3.7	0.2	7.3
United States	28.4	24.4	9.2	2.5	5.4	3.6	1.9	0.2	1.5
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	35.5	29.7	5.5	3.7	5.1	3.2	8.9	0.3	3.1
Japan	26.6	29.5	5.5	3.7	12.3	2.9	2.7	0.2	2.2
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	21.5	24.8	3.7	3.7	6.1	1.5	4.3	0.7	4.7
Turkey	24.1	27.6	4.0	2.0	7.5	0.8	5.8	0.4	7.2
Australia	30.4	27.3	10.7	5.2	●	2.7	3.4	0.5	4.8
New Zealand	32.9	32.9	12.4	5.8	●	2.8	9.9	1.0	1.0

¹ EU-21.

Source: OECD: Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries 1965-2013. Paris 2014

Table 432 EMU-debt, deficit(-) / surplus(+). 2013

	EMU-debt		EMU-deficit(-) / surplus(+)	
	millions Euro	per cent of GDP	millions Euro	per cent of GDP
Belgium	413 246	104.5	-11 464	-2.9
Cyprus	18 519	102.2	-891	-4.9
Estonia	1 888	10.1	-89	-0.5
Finland	112 664	56.0	-4 868	-2.4
France	1 949 475	92.2	-87 096	-4.1
Greece	319 133	174.9	-22 257	-12.2
Ireland	215 550	123.3	-9 967	-5.7
Italy	2 069 841	127.9	-45 958	-2.8
Latvia	8 876	38.2	-200	-0.9
Luxembourg	10 669	23.6	286	0.6
Malta	5 241	69.8	-202	-2.7
Netherlands	441 039	68.6	-14 629	-2.3
Portugal	219 225	128.0	-8 309	-4.9
Slovakia	40 178	54.6	-1 933	-2.6
Slovenia	25 428	70.4	-5 259	-14.6
Spain	966 181	92.1	-71 291	-6.8
Germany	2 159 468	76.9	4 172	0.1
Austria	261 978	81.2	-4 773	-1.5
Euro-zone	9 007 692	90.9	-284 728	-2.9
Bulgaria	7 532	18.3	-506	-1.2
Denmark	114 083	45.0	-1 882	-0.7
Croatia	32 765	75.7	-2 268	-5.2
Lithuania	13 637	39.0	-916	-2.6
Poland	223 224	55.7	-15 945	-4.0
Romania	54 173	37.9	-3 224	-2.2
United Kingdom	1 741 522	87.2	-116 937	-5.8
Sweden	167 411	38.6	-5 823	-1.3
Czech Republic	68 025	45.7	-2 050	-1.3
Hungary	77 669	77.3	-2 438	-2.4
EU	11 550 457	85.4	-436 721	-3.2

Source: Eurostat

Table 433 Exports by commodity group, 2013

SITC – section/ division	Of which									Total value
	All food items	Agricultural raw materials	Fuels	Ores (minerals) and metals	Manu- factured goods	Chemical products	Other manu- factured goods	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscel- laneous goods, n.e.s.	
	0 + 1 + 22 + 4	2 - (22 + 27 + 28)	3	27 + 28 + 68 + 667 + 971	5 thru 8 - (667 + 68)	5	6 + 8 - (667 + 68)	7	9	
per cent										USD mio.
OECD	7.8	1.3	17.5	5.7	65.1	11.6	22.1	31.4	2.5	11 036 062
EU	9.6	1.5	16.3	4.6	65.3	13.6	22.8	28.9	2.8	5 901 472
Austria	7.6	2.2	9.4	4.6	72.4	12.7	26.6	33.1	3.9	169 630
Belgium	9.6	1.3	15.9	10.2	61.0	22.9	18.3	19.8	2.0	427 907
Bulgaria	10.8	1.3	10.0	13.8	62.0	13.1	23.1	25.8	2.1	30 498
Croatia	12.0	1.1	21.0	3.2	61.5	12.9	26.9	21.6	1.3	21 015
Cyprus	11.2	0.4	24.2	2.9	56.2	13.2	16.9	26.1	5.1	14 372
Czech Republic	6.8	1.3	6.7	4.0	78.6	11.5	25.6	41.6	2.7	134 934
Denmark	14.0	2.4	9.8	1.5	69.3	11.8	27.4	30.0	3.1	95 958
Estonia	9.9	2.3	20.3	1.9	62.3	8.7	21.9	31.6	3.3	21 835
Finland	7.5	2.5	19.3	4.9	62.9	11.7	20.7	30.4	3.0	80 725
France	9.3	1.3	14.1	2.8	68.9	13.1	25.0	30.8	3.6	691 672
Germany	8.8	1.5	11.2	4.3	71.4	13.3	24.7	33.5	2.7	1 140 193
Greece	14.2	1.2	28.2	2.6	50.0	15.4	18.6	16.0	3.9	57 466
Hungary	6.4	1.3	8.1	2.6	79.2	12.1	21.1	46.0	2.4	95 350
Iceland	10.1	0.8	11.4	13.3	54.9	8.6	18.2	28.1	9.5	4 450
Ireland	14.6	0.7	13.0	1.6	67.4	21.7	21.0	24.7	2.7	73 096
Italy	10.1	2.2	21.7	4.7	59.1	15.1	22.5	21.5	2.2	491 526
Latvia	11.0	1.8	39.4	1.4	43.9	7.6	16.9	19.4	2.5	28 681
Lithuania	15.7	2.1	16.8	1.9	60.7	14.7	21.3	24.7	2.7	30 273
Luxembourg	9.4	2.6	13.9	8.3	58.3	9.0	20.7	28.5	7.5	27 792
Malta	4.5	0.4	40.9	0.7	46.5	6.0	12.1	28.4	6.9	17 523
Netherlands	10.1	1.4	29.9	4.4	52.0	11.3	16.9	23.8	2.2	646 029
Norway	8.0	1.2	6.3	5.5	75.2	8.5	28.5	38.2	3.9	88 286
Poland	9.0	1.7	11.7	3.4	71.0	13.5	25.9	31.7	3.2	215 404
Portugal	14.9	1.7	17.5	2.5	62.2	13.5	25.2	23.5	1.3	77 277
Romania	9.0	1.6	82	2.6	76.0	13.8	27.5	34.7	2.7	71 043
Russian Federation	12.6	0.9	1.4	2.0	81.2	11.8	27.8	41.6	1.9	327 562
Slovakia	7.0	1.2	10.0	3.5	76.2	8.3	26.2	41.7	2.2	77 924
Slovenia	8.8	2.8	9.9	5.8	69.6	13.4	26.6	29.6	3.1	30 643
Spain	11.2	1.3	20.4	3.6	61.6	14.6	22.7	24.3	1.9	328 570
Sweden	9.1	1.4	12.9	2.7	70.9	10.8	25.1	34.9	3.1	152 031
Switzerland	3.6	0.6	6.9	37.7	49.6	12.7	21.1	15.8	1.7	312 918
United Kingdom	9.5	1.1	15.5	6.4	64.3	11.6	22.6	30.2	3.2	673 123
South Africa	6.0	1.0	21.5	6.8	63.3	9.9	19.5	33.9	1.4	114 082
Brazil	4.8	0.9	17.3	2.8	71.0	17.1	16.7	37.2	3.2	242 293
Canada	7.8	1.0	10.3	5.2	71.7	10.4	22.6	38.7	4.0	456 650
Chile	8.3	0.8	18.7	1.5	68.1	10.1	23.2	34.8	2.6	70 610
Mexico	6.8	1.1	8.2	2.9	77.7	11.3	20.8	45.6	3.3	346 891
United States	5.2	1.0	16.8	3.8	71.4	8.5	23.2	39.7	1.7	2 208 576
India	3.8	1.6	38.6	18.4	35.8	9.6	9.4	16.7	1.9	439 696
Indonesien	8.3	2.4	21.7	2.8	62.6	11.5	19.4	31.8	2.2	199 007
Israel	8.2	1.0	9.1	19.5	59.7	11.0	20.9	27.9	2.5	68 651
Japan	8.2	1.6	34.0	6.4	48.6	7.5	18.6	22.6	1.3	777 258
China	5.8	3.9	17.4	14.0	56.4	10.6	11.9	34.0	2.5	1 702 924
Singapore	3.8	0.3	32.6	3.4	57.2	6.9	13.4	36.9	2.7	346 327
Korea, Rep. of	4.7	1.4	34.2	6.9	51.2	8.9	15.0	27.3	1.7	515 209
Turkey	5.0	2.5	13.6	10.5	63.4	14.1	20.6	28.7	5.0	220 342
Australia	6.0	0.6	16.3	3.2	71.6	10.2	23.9	37.5	2.2	221 768
New Zealand	10.4	0.6	17.4	1.6	66.3	10.9	22.5	32.9	3.7	35 370

Note: The classification is based on SITC rev. 3.

Source: UN, UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2013

Table 434 Balance of payments current account for selected countries. 2013

	Exports fob (a)	Imports fob (b)	Goods, net (a - b)	Services, net	Primary income, net	Secondary income, 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.	
OECD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU	2 255 898	2 226 824	29 073	227 669	37 006	-103 402	190 348	1,1	...
Belgium	321 075	331 305	-10 230	9 410	12 202	-10 463	919	-1,8	225 395
Bulgaria	29 520	32 642	-3 122	2 781	-1 837	3 141	963	1,8	-42 887
Cyprus	2 523	5 859	-3 337	3 745	-604	-227	-423	-1,9	-19 703
Denmark	111 671	99 786	11 886	7 193	12 029	-7 084	24 023	7,1	133 900
Estonia	15 216	16 552	-1 337	1 710	-891	216	-300	-1,2	-12 172
Finland	78 559	73 759	4 799	-3 769	-692	-2 804	-2 466	-0,9	40 396
France	580 843	637 295	-56 452	24 235	52 040	-60 036	-40 213	-1,4	-483 680
Greece	29 678	52 582	-22 904	22 517	-4 138	5 933	1 409	0,6	-303 566
Ireland	116 091	66 101	49 990	701	-34 404	-1 849	14 438	6,2	-238 603
Iceland	4 593	4 530	63	1 714	-302	-116	1 360	9,0	-65 981
Italy	501 687	453 594	48 092	4 877	-12 945	-19 145	20 879	1,0	-643 870
Croatia	12 073	20 425	-8 352	9 069	-1 459	1 458	716	1,2	-52 755
Latvia	13 038	16 410	-3 372	2 355	-100	397	-718	-0,8	-20 872
Lithuania	31 817	33 437	-1 620	2 132	-1 773	1 936	675	1,5	-22 006
Luxembourg	19 508	25 319	-5 811	29 198	-21 050	610	2 947	5,3	128 532
Malta	3 790	5 247	-1 457	2 177	-599	178	299	0,9	2 217
Netherlands	550 893	484 489	66 404	18 597	20 720	-18 631	87 089	10,2	377 110
Norway	153 521	93 015	60 506	-7 173	5 385	-7 757	50 962	11,2	...
Poland	197 787	196 954	833	10 647	-17 932	-536	-6 988	-1,4	-376 510
Portugal	62 981	72 626	-9 646	13 413	-7 864	5 257	1 160	0,5	-272 247
Romania	58 292	65 578	-7 286	6 382	-5 864	4 988	-1 780	-0,9	-121 683
Russian Federation	523 275	341 337	181 939	-58 277	-80 246	-9 274	34 141	1,6	126 422
Switzerland	373 459	319 799	53 661	21 485	17 145	-19 138	73 153	14,2	978 590
Slovakia	85 522	79 841	5 680	179	-2 406	-1 427	2 026	2,1	-65 279
Slovenia	28 809	27 802	1 007	2 328	-319	-325	2 688	6,1	-18 779
Spain	311 405	326 460	-15 055	53 768	-20 290	-7 755	10 668	0,8	-1 389 620
United Kingdom	476 617	645 349	-168 731	114 848	-17 068	-43 258	-114 210	-4,3	-68 010
Sweden	180 880	160 713	20 166	13 068	18 807	-9 952	42 090	6,0	-31 501
Czech Republic	137 057	128 704	8 353	3 505	-14 272	-479	-2 893	-1,4	-90 263
Germany	1 439 196	1 163 323	275 872	-63 522	97 054	-57 614	251 791	6,9	1 660 450
Hungary	96 175	91 406	4 768	5 352	-3 782	-841	5 497	4,1	-116 826
Austria	163 584	166 135	-2 552	14 319	-2 240	-5 088	4 439	2,6	11 801
South Africa	94 918	102 588	-7 670	-2 271	-7 370	-3 195	-20 507	-5,8	-15 886
Brazil	242 034	239 634	2 399	-47 096	-39 778	3 366	-81 108	-3,6	-754 770
Canada	465 401	472 366	-6 965	-22 409	-23 442	-1 849	-54 665	-3,2	25 964
Chile	76 684	74 568	2 117	-2 908	-11 103	2 408	-9 486	-3,4	-39 233
Mexico	380 741	381 638	-898	-12 012	-35 684	22 110	-26 485	-2,1	-478 687
United States	1 592 786	2 294 453	-701 667	225 276	199 653	-123 515	-400 253	-2,4	-5 383 000
India	319 110	433 760	-114 651	22 393	-21 783	64 815	-49 226	-2,6	-323 847
Indonesia	182 089	176 256	5 833	-12 071	-27 042	4 178	-29 102	-3,4	-371 346
Israel	61 957	71 286	-9 329	13 494	-6 339	9 067	6 893	2,4	62 604
Japan	694 940	784 588	-89 648	-35 480	169 315	-10 119	34 068	0,7	3 086 430
China	2 147 529	1 795 763	351 766	-116 387	-43 839	-8 733	182 807	2,0	1 971 606
Singapore	441 661	367 160	74 501	-4 322	-9 256	-6 840	54 084	18,3	562 564
Korea, Republic of	618 157	535 376	82 781	-6 499	9 056	-4 189	81 148	6,1	-32 532
Turkey	161 789	241 696	-79 907	22 844	-8 986	1 391	-64 658	-7,9	-390 477
Australia	254 164	249 774	4 390	-14 055	-37 709	-2 185	-49 558	-3,2	-743 491
New Zealand	39 728	38 674	1 055	920	-7 554	-352	-5 932	-3,2	-119 400

Source: IMF: *Balance of Payments Statistics*,
International Financial Statistics (Stats.oecd.org, Epp.eurostat.eu).
Worldbank.org

Table 435 Output of selected world commodities, five largest producer countries

	2012	2013		2012	2013
	tusinde tons			tusinde tons	
Wheat, total	671 482	715 909	Maize, total	877 924	1 018 112
China, mainland	120 580	121 926	United States of America	273 820	353 699
India	94 880	93 510	China, mainland	208 130	218 489
United States of America	61 677	57 967	Brazil	71 073	80 273
France	40 301	38 614	Argentina	23 800	32 119
Russian Federation	37 720	52 091	India	22 260	23 290
Rye, total	14 538	16 687	Rice, total	734 906	740 903
Germany	3 878	4 689	China, mainland	204 285	203 612
Poland	2 888	3 359	India	157 800	159 200
Russian Federation	2 132	3 360	Indonesia	69 056	71 280
Belarus	1 082	648	Bangladesh	50 497	51 500
China, mainland	678	650	Viet Nam	43 662	44 039
Barley, total	133 013	143 960	Sugar cane, total	1 838 535	1 911 180
Russian Federation	13 952	15 389	Brazil	721 077	768 090
France	11 347	10 316	India	361 037	341 200
Germany	10 391	10 344	China, mainland	123 461	128 201
Australia	8 221	7 472	Thailand	98 400	100 096
Canada	8 012	10 237	Pakistan	58 397	63 750
Oats, total	21 314	23 881	Sugar beet, total	269 617	246 522
Russian Federation	4 027	4 932	Russian Federation	45 057	39 321
Canada	2 812	3 888	France	33 688	33 614
Poland	1 468	1 190	United States of America	31 955	29 767
Australia	1 262	1 121	Germany	27 687	22 829
Finland	1 073	1 197	Ukraine	18 439	10 789
Pig meat, total	111 398	113 035	Tea, total	5 035	5 346
China, mainland	51 300	52 733	China, mainland	1 790	1 924
United States of America	10 555	10 510	India	1 135	1 209
Germany	5 474	5 494	Kenya	369	432
Spain	3 466	3 431	Sri Lanka	330	340
Brazil	3 330	3 280	Turkey	225	212
Sheep meat, total	8 335	8 589	Coffee, total	9 210	8 921
China, mainland	2 045	2 081	Brazil	3 038	2 965
Australia	554	660	Viet Nam	1 565	1 461
New Zealand	448	450	Indonesia	691	699
Sudan (former)	325	325	Colombia	462	653
United Kingdom	275	289	Honduras	343	273
Cattle meat, total	63 177	63 984	Potatoes, total	370 595	376 453
United States of America	11 792	11 698	China, mainland	92 763	95 942
Brazil	9 307	9 675	India	41 483	45 344
China, mainland	6 292	6 394	Russian Federation	29 533	30 199
Argentina	2 594	2 822	Ukraine	23 250	22 259
Australia	2 129	2 318	United States of America	20 991	19 844
Chicken meat, total	93 432	96 121	Wine, total	26 200	27 422
United States of America	17 035	17 397	Italy	4 270	4 107
China, mainland	12 623	12 785	France	4 210	4 293
Brazil	11 535	12 387	Spain	3 150	3 200
Russian Federation	3 299	3 463	United States of America	2 987	3 217
Mexico	2 792	2 808	China, mainland	1 650	1 700

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT-Agriculture

Table 436 Merchant fleet of the 20 Major Shipping Nations. 2014

Flag State	Ships	Tonnage
	number of ships	thousand GT
Whole world	54 371	1 146 766
Panama	6 883	219 016
Liberia	3 055	126 353
Marshall Islands	2 500	107 545
Hongkong	2 181	89 488
Singapore	2 548	76 219
Bahamas	1 320	55 399
Malta	1 823	55 177
China	2 927	45 779
Greece	915	42 640
Cyprus	955	21 298
Japan	1 384	19 359
Italy	743	15 990
Isle of Man	408	15 414
Denmark	482	13 851
UK	617	13 410
Norway	501	13 191
Indonesia	2 792	12 496
Germany	343	11 468
South Korea	971	11 272
Bermuda	139	11 208

Note: Only merchant ships over 100 GT are included.

Source: The Danish Shipowners Association

Table 437 Area and population in selected countries

	Population			Total area km ²
	Number thousands	Lastest population census	Population per km ²	
OECD	1 186 542	2008	34	35 196 426
EU	501 103	2010 ¹	116	4 325 897
Belgium	11 036	2012	362	30 528
Bulgaria	7 365	2011	66	111 002
Cyprus	857	2011	90	9 251
Denmark	5 603	2013	130	43 098
Estonia	1 294	2011	28	45 227
Finland	5 375	2011	18	303 893
France	62 765	2010	115	543 965
Greece	10 788	2011	82	131 957
Ireland	4 588	2011	67	70 273
Iceland	318	2010	3	102 819
Italy	59 434	2011	197	301 338
Croatia	4 285	2011	76	56 542
Latvia	2 070	2011	32	64 559
Lithuania	3 043	2011	48	65 300
Luxembourg	512	2011	198	2 586
Malta	416	2011	1 317	316
Netherlands	16 730	2012	490	41 543
Norway	4 920	2011	16	323 787
Poland	38 512	2011	123	312 685
Portugal	10 562	2011	115	92 207
Romania	20 122	2011	84	238 391
Russian Federation	142 857	2010	8	17 075 400
Switzerland	7 786	2010	189	41 285
Slovakia	5 397	2011	110	49 034
Slovenia	2 050	2011	101	20 273
Spain	46 816	2011	93	505 693
United Kingdom	61 371	2011	261	230 020
Sweden	9 341	2010	21	450 295
Czech Republic	10 437	2011	135	78 867
Germany	81 844	2011	229	357 137
Hungary	9 982	2011	108	93 030
Austria	8 431	2011	102	83 879
South Africa	51 771	2011	41	1 219 090
Brazil	190 756	2010	22	8 514 877
Canada	33 477	2011	4	9 984 670
Chile	16 572	2012	22	756 096
Mexico	112 337	2010	57	1 964 375
United States	308 746	2010	34	9 833 517
India	1 210 193	2011	382	3 287 263
Indonesia	237 641	2010	124	1 910 931
Israel	7 840	2011	362	21 643
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	75 627	2012	98	783 562
Australia	21 508	2011	3	7 692 024
New Zealand	4 188	2009	15	270 534

¹ Beginning of the year. ² Excluding Svalbard and Jan Mayen. ³ Excluding Northern Ireland.

Source: The Statesman's Yearbook 2013

Table 438 Consumption of electricity in selected countries, 2011

	Million kilowatt-hours	Kilowatt-hours per capita
OECD	...	...
EU	...	...
Austria	73 894	8 763
Belgium	92 772	8 429
Bulgaria	40 136	5 473
Croatia	18 528	4 285
Cyprus	4 929	4 415
Czech Republic	70 410	6 636
Denmark	36 491	6 545
Estonia	9 331	7 208
Finland	87 333	16 206
France ¹	505 547	7 946
Germany	604 900	7 297
Greece	62 668	5 636
Hungary	42 626	4 264
Iceland	17 211	53 442
Ireland	28 145	6 223
Italy ²	348 313	5 733
Latvia	7 339	3 540
Lithuania	11 561	3 798
Luxembourg	8 199	15 879
Malta	2 194	5 146
Netherlands	122 057	7 324
Norway	125 074	25 299
Poland	158 306	4 144
Portugal	55 272	5 216
Romania	60 311	2 765
Russian Federation	1 032 212	7 196
Slovakia	29 383	5 401
Slovenia	14 795	7 175
Spain	285 269	6 133
Sweden	143 143	15 149
Switzerland ³	67 227	8 455
United Kingdom	374 024	5 991
South Africa	259 464	4 995
Brazil	567 645	2 882
Canada	600 434	17 410
Chile	66 445	3 839
Mexico	295 269	2 474
USA	4 386 834	13 930
China	4 700 274	3 435
India	981 447	804
Indonesia	182 384	748
Israel	55 423	7 348
Japan	1 051 251	8 257
Korea, Republic of	523 286	10 738
Singapore	45 994	8 858
Turkey	230 304	3 152
Australien	252 623	11 109
New Zealand	44 496	10 081

¹ Includes Monaco. ² Includes San Marino. ³ 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.

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 DBO7. 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. The standard industrial groupings of DB03 are available at www.dst.dk/db03-en.

Grouping			Title	Grouping				Title
10	36			10	19	36	127	
1	A A		Agriculture, forestry and fishing			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
2			Manufacturing, mining, quarrying				26.00.1	Manufact. of computers, etc.
	B B		Mining and quarrying				26.00.2	Manufacture of other electronic products
		06.00.0	Extraction of oil and gas			CJ		Electrical equipment
		08.00.9	Extraction of gravel and stone				27.00.1	Manufacture of electric motors, etc.
		09.00.0	Mining support service activities				27.00.2	Manufacture of wires and cables
	C		Manufacturing				27.00.3	Manufacture of household appliances
	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			Electricity, gas, steam etc.
	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			Water supply, sewerage etc.
	CD	19.00.0	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	21.00.0	Pharmaceuticals	3	F F			Construction
	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	
4				Trade and transport etc.	8				Other business services
	G	G		Wholesale and retail trade		M			Knowledge-based services
			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		N	N		Travel agent, cleaning etc.
			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
	H	H		Transportation	9				Public admin., education, health
			49.00.1	Passenger rail transport, interurban		O	O		Publ. adm., defence and comp. social sec.
			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		P	P		Education
			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
	I	I		Accommodation and food service activities			85.00.4		Adult and other education
			55.00.0	Hotels and similar accommodation		Q			Human health and social work
			56.00.0	Restaurants			QA		Human health activities
5	J			Information and communication			86.00.1		Hospital activities
		JA		Publishing, television and radio broadcasting			86.00.2		Medical and dental practice activities
			58.00.1	Publishing			QB		Residential care
			58.00.2	Publishing of computer games etc.			87.00.0		Residential care activities
			59.00.0	Motion picture, television and sound			88.00.0		Social work without accommodation
			60.00.0	Radio and television broadcasting	10				Arts, entertainment and other services
		JB	61.00.0	Telecommunications		R	R		Arts, entertainment, recreation activities
		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
6	K	K		Financial and insurance			93.00.1		Sports activities
			64.00.1	Monetary intermediation			93.00.2		Amusement and recreation activities
			64.00.2	Mortgage credit institutes, etc.		S	S		Other service activities
			65.00.0	Insurance and pension funding			94.00.0		Activities of membership organizations
			66.00.0	Other financial activities			95.00.0		Repair of personal goods
7	L	L		Real estate			96.00.0		Other personal service activities
			68.00.1	Buying and selling of real estate			97.00.0		Households as employers
			68.00.2	Renting of real estate			99.00.0		Extraterritorial organizations and bodies
			68.00.3	Renting of non-residential buildings	11	X	X	99.99.9	Activity not stated

Definitions and glossary

Abortion	Legal: Induced abortion permitted by Danish law.
Abortion rate, general	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"> 1) all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and 2) each age group experienced the given year's age-specific abortion rates.
Acquisition of buildings, net	Denotes acquisition of properties where the existing buildings constitute the main element, less similar sales.
Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net	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.).
Active substances	Denotes the contents of active substances in individual pesticides, herbicides, or fungicides, i.e. without fillers, water, etc. <p>The quantities of active substances vary with each product (from approximately 10 per cent to approximately 80 per cent of the marketed product).</p>
Actual hours	Actual hours are the actual hours of work per week, including possibly actual overtime.
Added value	The added value is calculated as net turnover less consumption of goods.
Adult education and supplementary education	Comprises adult education and supplementary education after completion of basic school. The objective of such activity is to obtain or maintain competencies.
Age-specific fertility rate	Annual number of live births to women in a specified age group, per 1,000 women in the age group.
Agricultural holding	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. <p>Leased areas are included under the holding, while areas leased out are included under the holding which has leased the area.</p>
Agricultural sector	Comprises agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee keeping.
AIDS	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.
Air quality	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.
Alcohol licence	An enterprise with an alcohol licence is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages to its customers.

All income, total including net interest received	All income, total including net interest received is Income, total added rental value of home ownership and the net interest income
All-year assessment	Calculated assessment of the total number of taxable days, divided by 365.
Annual adjustments	Annual adjustments to the latest general valuation of real property which take into account price trends during the intervening period.
Appeals and complaints	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.
Area	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.
Assets	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
Assistance under the Act on active social policies	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.
ATP - labour-market supplementary pension scheme	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.
Auxiliary unit	A separately located local unit which produces ancillary materials or services to the enterprises serviced by this unit.
Average number of participants	For AMFORA, the average number of participants for any given period is calculated as the sum of the degrees of participation within the group.
Average number of unemployed	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. This is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment of all unemployed persons.
Average turnover	Is defined as the total taxable turnover per registered unit for units which have been operational throughout the entire year.
Bachelor education	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.
Banks	Comprise Danish banks with a working capital (equity capital, capital base, and deposits) of DKK 250 million or more.

Basic prices	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).
Basic school	Comprises grades 1 to 10. Grades 1-9 are compulsory. Grades 8-10 may also be completed at continuation schools.
BEC	Classification by Broad Economic Categories, prepared by the UN.
Benefits during sickness or in connection with child-birth	<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>
Births	Live births + stillborn.
Bonds	<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>
Books and pamphlets	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).
Building permits issued	Authorisation to commence building, issued by municipal building authorities.
Building, concept of	A "building" means a cohesive structure, mainly constructed from uniform materials and usually comprising the same number of floors throughout.
Building, main use of	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.
Buildings started	<p>Physical initiation of construction.</p> <p>For commercial buildings for agriculture, etc., "buildings started" denotes the time of notification of construction work.</p>
Business unit	A legal entity which carries out one or more types of financial activity at one or more local units (enterprises).
Business unit	A local financial unit.

Business units registered for VAT settlement	Enterprises which are registered in the Danish custom authorities' register of units which are liable to pay value-added tax (VAT).
Capacity utilisation, hotels, etc.	Beds, i.e. the number of occupied beds compared to the total number of beds.
Capital accumulation	<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>= Capital accumulation</p>
Capital formation	Acquisitions less sales of real property, operating machinery, and stock-in-trade.
Capital formation, net	<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>
Capital income	<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>

Capital income to and from abroad	<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>
Capital transfers	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.
Capital transfers to and from abroad	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.
Car at disposal	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.
Cash price	Comprises the cash down payment on a property plus the market (bond) price of the mortgages.
Cash value	At the 17 th 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 th general valuation on 1 January 1996, these valuations have been carried out directly at cash levels. (Construction and dwellings)
Charges	Suspicion of a criminal offence, laid down by the police.
Charges withdrawn	To refrain from bringing a charge against a person, e.g. where the case is considered negligible, brought against young persons, etc.
Chattels	Also known as "movables": Movable possessions, e.g. furniture and machines.
Child and youth allowance	<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>
Child benefits	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.
Child living at home	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.
Civil administration of justice	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.
Commuting to and from work	A person is considered to be a commuter when s/he does not work and live in the same municipality.
Confirming	Confirming means that a financing company pays the debtor's (i.e. their client's) bills.
Consumer price index	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).
Consumer price index 1900 = 100	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.
Consumer-paid magazines	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.
Consumption	<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</p>

	purpose.
	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.
Consumption of fixed capital	Is a measurement (at re-purchase prices) of the physical and technical deterioration of fixed assets.
Co-operative bank	A local bank which receives deposits from and grants credit/loans to its members.
Co-operative society	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.
Copenhagen metropolitan area, the	Greater Copenhagen includes the following areas: København, Frederiksberg, Albertslund, Brøndby, Gentofte, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Herlev, Hvidovre, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Rødovre, Tårnby and Vallensbæk municipalities together with part of Ballerup, Rudersdal and Furesø municipalities and at last Ishøj City area og Greve Strand City area.
Couples	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.
Court of First Instance	Comprises the first ruling in cases brought before the district court and High Court, including the Maritime and Commercial Court.
Crime rates	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). 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.
Criminal offences against the Penal Code	Comprises sexual offences, crimes of violence, offences against property, and other offences, including crimes against the State, perjury, selling narcotics, etc.
Crude birth rate	Annual number of live births per 1,000 population.

Current assets	Stocks, liquid holdings, outstanding amounts from sales, and easily realisable securities which are not intended for permanent ownership.
Current transfers	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.
Current transfers to and from abroad	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.
Custody	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.
Danish Broadcasting Corporation, the	An independent public institution with »public service« obligations. Its finances are based on license fees.
Danish Mortgage Bank, the	State institution which takes out state-backed loans abroad, etc.
Degree of participation	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.
Degree of unemployment and average degree of unemployment	<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>

Descendant	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.
Detached one-family house	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.
Discount rate	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.
Disposable income	Disposable income is the amount left for consumption and savings when direct taxes etc., maintenance payments and interests have been paid.
District papers	Periodical publications with limited, yet varied contents which are distributed to households free of charge. Their revenues are based on advertising.
Dwelling	One or more rooms mainly used for habitation which have their own access point and are situated in a permanent building.
Distribution of task/burden	<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>
Early-retirement pension	<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>

Earnings	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> .
Effective krone rate	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.
Effective rate of interest	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.
Elections	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.
Electronic commerce	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).
EMEP area, the	The EMEP area covers Europe and its marine areas.
Emission	Emission or discharge of contaminants in solid, liquid, or gaseous state.
Employed	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.
Employee	A person with employment who receives wages or salaries.
Employees' Wage Guarantee Fund, the	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.
Employment exchange	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.
Energy and resource taxes	Taxes, duties, etc., on electricity, gas, petrol, natural gas, and certain oil products. Also taxes on coal, coke, etc.
Environmental taxes	Comprises taxes and duties on waste, CO ₂ , SO ₂ , packaging, disposable cutlery, CFC, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, raw materials, water supplies, NiCd batteries, and chlorinated solvents.

Equity capital	Owner's share of the capital. Calculated as total assets less total provisions and debt.
Expectation of life	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.
Export value	Value FOB Danish port or free delivered border station.
Exports of goods and services	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.
Factor prices	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.
Factoring	"Factoring" denotes that a financing company offers loans secured on the debtors of the loan taker.
Family	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".
Family allowance	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).
Feed unit (FU)	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.
Fertility	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.
Films	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).
Finance loans	Loans raised abroad, normally in a foreign currency, with a maturity of at least one year.

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	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.
Financial transactions	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.
First-time registrations of road motor vehicles	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
Fixed assets	The part of total assets which are designated for permanent ownership or use by the company.
Fixed capital formation	Comprises expenditure on construction of new buildings (including dwellings) and civil engineering projects, purchases of transport equipment, machines, software, furnishings, etc. Also included are increases in farm stocks.
Foreign exchange reserves	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.
Freight service	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.
Full-time employed persons	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.
Functional distribution of expenditure	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.
Fungicides	Chemicals used to combat fungal infections.
General fertility rate	Annual number of live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years old).
General government	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.
General social statistics	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. 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
General trade	Account which, in principle, comprises all imported and exported goods.
General upper secondary school	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).
Gold reserves	Danmarks Nationalbank's gold reserves are valued on the basis of the latest official quotation in London («gold fixing»).
Goods	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.
Goods loaded	Cargoes which have been loaded onto a ship at a port.
Goods transport performance	One tonne carried one kilometre - measured in ton-kilometres.
Goods unloaded	Cargoes unloaded from a ship at a port.
Government bonds	Bonds issued in Denmark by the Danish central government.

Greater Copenhagen Region	The municipalities of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, and Gentofte.
Gross domestic income at market prices	Is calculated by deducting capital income and expenses for compensation of employees (net) outside of Denmark from the gross domestic product at market prices.
Gross domestic product at market prices	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.
Gross domestic product in selected countries	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.
Gross energy consumption	The quantity of energy products left after conversion at refineries and prior to conversion at utility works (electricity, gas, and district heating plants).
Gross freight	Income from freight generated by own or chartered ships.
Gross margin	Gross profit as a percentage of turnover.
Gross national disposable income at market prices	Is calculated by subtracting current transfers, etc. (net) to EU institutions and other countries from the gross domestic income at market prices.
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	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.
Gross operating surplus, general government	Is the part of the gross factor income which falls to the public sector itself. As the 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.
Gross profit	Is calculated as turnover less intermediate consumption less expenditure on wages, salaries and subcontractors.

Gross reproduction rate	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.
Gross saving	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.
Gross tonnage	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).
Gross unemployment	The registered unemployment including people in activation that are assessed to be available for work.
Gross value added at basic prices	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.
Hectare	1 hectare equals 10,000 m ² , i.e. 100 hectares equal 1 km ² .
Herbicides	Weed killers, used to combat unwanted plant growth in crop farming.
HIV	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> .
Holiday and business trips	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.
Hotel	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.
Household consumption	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".
Households	Within the consumption study, "households" comprises persons who live together and who share financial arrangements. Lodgers, etc., constitute their own households.
IMF	The International Monetary Fund. The IMF reserves are calculated as the difference between the assets and liabilities of Danmarks 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.
Immigrant	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 out-

	side 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.
Import value	CIF value at Danish port or border.
Imports of goods and services	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.
Imprisonment	Deprivation of liberty, for life or for a period of time, ranging from 30 days to 16 years.
Imputed contributions to social security schemes	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.
Income	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.
Income, total	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.
Income at market prices	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.
Income from land and intangible assets	Includes rent/leasehold fees, concession fees, etc.
Increase (new students admitted)	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.
Increases / reductions in stocks	In public-finance statistics, this concept primarily denotes purchases of goods for intervention stocks and strategic stocks, less sales of such stocks.
Increases in stocks	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.
Index adjustment	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.

Industry	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).
Industry grouping	Is based on DB07, which is the classification generally used by Statistics Denmark.
Industry unit	A group of enterprises within the same industry, owned by a single business unit.
Infant mortality	Number of deaths amongst the 0-1 age group per 1,000 live births.
Input-output	<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>
Insecticides	Chemicals used to combat insects; used in crop farming.
Installation deficiencies	A dwelling has installation deficiencies if it lacks a toilet, a bath and/or central heating.
Interest and dividends, etc.	In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual nominal rate of interest as well as dividends, etc., less any losses.
Interest income	Within income statistics, "interest income" comprises both private and commercial interest income. The consumption survey includes private interest income only.
Interest payments, etc.	<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>
Intermediate consumption	<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>
Intermediate consumption	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.
Intermediate consumption, etc.	Consumption of goods as well as expenditure on wages/salaries and subcontractors.

IT businesses	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. IT businesses can be divided into four sub-groups, i.e. IT manufacturing, IT wholesale, telecommunications, and IT consultancy services.
Joule	Energy unit (GJ=10 ⁹ joule).
Labour-market status	Labour-market associations are calculated in accordance with ILO definitions. More detailed descriptions of this method are available in Arbejds-marked 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.
Land value	Valuation of land pertaining to a property.
Leasing	"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.
Less developed countries	Less developed countries comprise all countries which are not defined as more developed countries.
Liabilities	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.
Limited company (A/S)	Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.
Limited partnership	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.
Line service traffic	Denotes maritime traffic carried out by means of fixed routes and regular, scheduled round trips.
Listed bonds in circulation	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.
Live birth	A child delivered with clear signs of life (i.e. breathing, screaming, or crying) regardless of the duration of pregnancy.
Long-cycle higher education	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.

Market activity	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.
Market prices	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).
Market value	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.
Marriage quotient	Number of marriages per 1,000 residents.
Maximum equalisation percentage	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.
Mean population	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.
Median, the	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.
Medium-cycle higher education	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.
Migration surplus	Net immigration: Immigration less emigration.
Money stock	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.
More developed countries	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.
Mortality	Signifies the frequency (out of 100,000) of deaths during one year from one birthday to the next. Used in life tables.
Mortality rates	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.
Mortgage	Loan on mortgage/security on real property.
Mortgage deed	A document which stipulates the size and terms of loans against a mortgage in real property.
Mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor	Is a mortgage deed issued by the mortgage holder to himself with a view to pledging it as security for a loan.
Mortgage deed registered to the seller	A mortgage deed with the seller as creditor and the buyer of real property as debtor.
Mortgage-credit bonds	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).
Multi-family building/ multi-storey building	Normally a building with two or more flats (rented or owner-occupied) which serve as dwellings.
Municipalities, counties and regions	<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>
Mutual insurance companies	Associations of the insured.
National Church, the	According to the Danish constitution, the National Church is the evangelical-Lutheran protestant church. Membership is achieved through baptism.
National health insurance schemes	<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>
Naturalisation	Acquisition of Danish citizenship.
Net price index	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).
Net reproduction rate	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 rates.
New buildings completed	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.
NH₄	NH ₄ 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.
Nitrate	Nitrate is a type of nutritive salt which contributes to algae growth and acidification in the aquatic environment.
Nitric oxides	Compounds of nitrogen and oxygen (NO and NO ₂) 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.
Non-market activity	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.
Non-western countries	Non-western countries comprise all countries which are not defined as western countries.
Normal working hours	Normal working hours denote the usual weekly working hours, including any normal overtime.
NO_x	NO _x 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.
Nuisance bonuses	Overtime bonuses, shift-work bonuses and various forms of bonus for dirty work.
Occupational accident	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.
Occupational disorder	Any disease which is, or is assumed to be, caused by impacts from the working environment.
Official prices for regulation of farm rents	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.

Old-age pension	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.
Ordinary free trade	Property sales except from family sales, forced sales, etc.
Other current transfers	Come from other domestic sectors, the EU, and other countries.
Other current transfers to and from abroad	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.
Other owner	Comprises state institutions, local-authority institutions, and associations.
Other services	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.
Owner	Within business statistics, "owners" comprise liable owners whose main activity/employment concerns the enterprise owned by them. This category includes assisting spouses.
Partnership	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.
Passenger kilometre	Unit of transport, i.e. one person carried one kilometre.
Passenger-transport work	Is measured in passenger kilometres.
Persons without employment	See <i>Unemployed</i> .
Pesticides	Chemical products used to combat undesirable biological activity, such as insects, weeds, and fungi.
Population growth increase	Live births and immigration less deaths and emigration.
Population increase	Birth surplus or natural growth (number of live births less the number of deaths) + net migration (immigration less emigration).
Price adjustments, securities	Changes in the value of shares, mortgage-credit bonds, and mortgage bonds due to changes in interest rates since the last adjustments.
Price level indices	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.

Price relationship	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.
Primary income	<p>Comprises salaries, wages, etc., including contributions to pension schemes administered by employers and net profits from self-employment.</p> <p>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.</p>
Principal public services	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 includes 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.
Private course organisers	Comprises course activity within the private sector, e.g. private training enterprises, employee and employer organisations, administration schools and a number of independent institutions.
Private consumption expenditure	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.
Private limited company (ApS)	Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.
Probation and prisons	The Department for Prisons and Probation is in charge of operating open and closed institutions, prisons, etc.
Production taxes	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.
Property value	<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>
Provisions	Liabilities, the size or date of maturity are not known with certainty, e.g. deferred taxes and pension liabilities.
Public consumption expenditure	<p>Within public finances, this constitutes an expenditure item and is obtained in the following way:</p> <p><i>Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital</i></p> <p><i>= Gross domestic product at factor cost</i></p> <p><i>Gross domestic product at factor cost + intermediate consumption = pro-</i></p>

duction

Production + social benefits in kind – sales of goods and services

= Public consumption expenditure

Public consumption expenditure (or consumption) comprises actual operating activities carried out within the general-government sector.

More than half of total public consumption expenditure can be broken down by specific recipients: persons or households.

The remainder constitutes collective public consumption.

Public course organisers

Comprise state-subsidised public institutions for adult and supplementary education.

Public expenditure on culture

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.

Public libraries

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.

Public quasi corporations

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.

The following preconditions apply to a public quasi corporation:

The accounts are integrated into central or local government accounts.

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.

The corporations are run commercially.

Public roads

Roads which fall within the auspices of local authorities, county authorities, or the Danish Road Directorate.

Purchasing power parities

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.

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.

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.

Pure nutrients	Fertiliser consumption: contents of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) in various types of fertiliser.
Quantity index	The quantity index illustrates the quantitative changes in imports and exports
Quartile (lower and upper)	<p>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 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>
Quartile breakdown	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.
Quotients	<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>
Raw material price index	Is a sub-index of the wholesale-price index which illustrates trends in prices relating to imported, unprocessed raw materials and fuels.
Real property	Independently registered property, consisting of land and buildings.
Real-property valuation	The main regulation of this Act stipulates that such valuation shall extend to all real property in Denmark.
Recidivism	<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"> 1. releasing after the serving of a sentence and/or

2. imposing of an unsuspended sentence which is served during remand custody and/or
3. ceasing/repealing of preventive measures and/or
4. imposing of a conviction excluding unsuspended sentences

Recognised religious denominations	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.
Recycling	"Recycling" comprises reuse of waste in its original form and waste recovery; e.g. recycling of used bottles after rinsing and cleansing.
Refugees	Persons who have been granted residence permits in accordance with the regulations under the Aliens Act which pertain to refugees. This group also includes persons who have been granted a residence permit for humanitarian reasons.
Regional archives	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.
Registered ships	Privately or publicly owned ships of at least 20 GT, except ships owned by the naval forces.
Registered partnership	Registered partnership denotes marriage-like relations between two persons of the same sex.
Reinsurance company	A company in which insurance companies can spread the risks involved in their insurance company by reinsuring their insurance contracts.
Remuneration	The concept remuneration is the concept that is the nearest to what is understood by most employees to be hourly earnings.
Rent	The amount which may be legally claimed from tenants. Rent does not include heating contributions, just as any rent subsidies have not been deducted.
Rent subsidies	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.
Reported violations	A violation which has been reported to the police or which has come to the knowledge of the police in other ways.
Reproduction rate	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.
Research libraries	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.
Residential or commercial units	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.
Salaried employees	Employees with a fixed monthly salary.
Sales of goods and services	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.
Sales of own products	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.
SDR	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.
Sea transport	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.
Share-price index	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.
Short-cycle higher education	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.
Simple detention	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.
Single-family houses	Comprise farmhouses and detached, undetached, or semi-detached one-family houses.
Singles	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". 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.
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification, prepared by the UN.

SO₂	See <i>Sulphur dioxide</i>
Social and health services	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.
Social assistance for children and youths	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
Social benefits in kind	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.
Socio-economic status	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.
Special legislation, offences against	Offences which do not fall within the scope of the Danish Penal Code, e.g. offences against the Road Traffic Act, the Euphoricants Act, the Firearms Act, and legislation on taxation.
Standard contribution margin	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.
State-subsidised theatres	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.
Subsidies	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.
Suckling cows	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.
Sulphur dioxide	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.
Supplementary pension	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.
Supply	Manufacturing sales of own production plus imports minus exports.
Suspended dust particles	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.
Suspended imprisonment	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.
Taxation assessment	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.
Taxes and duties	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.
Terms of trade	Are the ratio of the index of unit values for exports to the index of unit values for imports, expressed in per cent.
Time charter	Income from rental of ships.
Tonnage	Denotes ship capacity. One measurement used for tonnage is the gross tonnage.
Tonne kilometres	Unit of transport; i.e. one tonne of goods carried one kilometre.
Total fertility rate	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.
Total income	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.

Trade balance	The value of exports less the value of imports
Trade journals	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.
Trade unions	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.
Traffic accidents	<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 include all other persons injured in traffic accidents according to police information</p>
Traffic performance	Number of kilometres travelled
Train kilometres	Unit of transport, i.e. one train transported one kilometre.
Tramp trade	Denotes maritime traffic with ships which are not used for line service
Transfer income	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.
Transit/transfer air traffic	Denotes intermediate landings. Transit indicates that the journey continues on the same plane. Transfer indicates a change of aircraft.
Transport performance	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.
Travel	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.
Treasury bills	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.
Treasury notes	Central-government securities with a maturity of less than two years.
Turnover	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.
Turnover, etc.	Turnover and other income from operation.
Type of farming	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.
Type of ownership	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.
Unclassified functions, expenditure by	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.
Unemployed	<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>
Unemployment insurance fund	<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-authorized, 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>
Unemployment rates in per cent	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.

The unemployment rate in per cent for registered unemployed persons is calculated by comparing the average number of unemployed persons to the workforce (RAS).

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.

Unit-value index, the	Indicates changes in the price of imported and exported goods.
Urban area	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.
User	Within agricultural statistics, the "user" of an agricultural holding denotes the person in whose name and at whose expense the relevant holding is run.
Value	Value is calculated for each commodity classification as invoiced sales ex factory, excluding VAT.
Vehicle kilometre	One vehicle moved one kilometre.
Vehicle stock	Comprises all vehicles which bear number plates (active vehicles) at the time of calculation.
Vocational education and training	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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