### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grouping</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Grouping</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Basic metals, fabricated metal prod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.00.0</td>
<td>Agriculture and horticulture</td>
<td>24.00.0</td>
<td>Manufacture of basic metals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.00.0</td>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>25.00.0</td>
<td>Manuf. of fabricated metal products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.00.0</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>26.00.1</td>
<td>Manufacture of electronic components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Manufacturing, mining, quarrying</td>
<td>26.00.2</td>
<td>Manufacture of other electronic products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.00.0</td>
<td>Mining and quarrying</td>
<td>27.00.1</td>
<td>Electrical equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.00.9</td>
<td>Extraction of oil and gas</td>
<td>27.00.2</td>
<td>Manufacture of electric motors, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.00.0</td>
<td>Extraction of gravel and stone</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacture of wires and cables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>27.00.3</td>
<td>Manufacture of household appliances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00.0</td>
<td>Manufacture of food products, beverages, tobacco</td>
<td>28.00.1</td>
<td>Manufacture of machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00.1</td>
<td>Manufacture of meat and meat products</td>
<td>28.00.2</td>
<td>Manuf. of engines, windmills and pumps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00.2</td>
<td>Processing and preserving of fish</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacture of other machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00.3</td>
<td>Manufacture of dairy products</td>
<td></td>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00.4</td>
<td>Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products</td>
<td>29.00.0</td>
<td>Mf. of motor vehicles and related parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00.5</td>
<td>Other manufacture of food products</td>
<td>30.00.0</td>
<td>Mf. of ships, transport equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00.0</td>
<td>Manufacture of beverages</td>
<td>31.00.0</td>
<td>Manuf. of furniture etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00.0</td>
<td>Manufacture of tobacco products</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacture of furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00.0</td>
<td>Textiles and leather products</td>
<td>32.00.1</td>
<td>Manufacture of medical instruments, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00.0</td>
<td>Manufacture of textiles</td>
<td>32.00.2</td>
<td>Manuf. of toys and other manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00.0</td>
<td>Manufacture of wearing apparel</td>
<td>33.00.0</td>
<td>Repair and installation of machinery etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.00.0</td>
<td>Manufacture of leather and footwear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>35.00.1</td>
<td>Production and distribution of electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.00.0</td>
<td>Manufacture of wood and wood products</td>
<td>35.00.2</td>
<td>Manufacture and distribution of gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.00.0</td>
<td>Manufacture of paper and paper products</td>
<td>35.00.3</td>
<td>Steam and hot water supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.00.0</td>
<td>Printing etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Offshore activities</td>
<td>36.00.0</td>
<td>Water collection, purification and supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.00.0</td>
<td>Manufacture of basic chemicals</td>
<td>37.00.0</td>
<td>Sewerage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.00.1</td>
<td>Manufacture of rubber and plastic products</td>
<td>38.00.0</td>
<td>Waste management, materials recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.00.0</td>
<td>Manufacture of glass and ceramic products</td>
<td>39.00.0</td>
<td>Cleaning of soil and subsoil water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.00.2</td>
<td>Manufacture of concrete and bricks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.00.2</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.00.0</td>
<td>Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.00.0</td>
<td>Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.00.0</td>
<td>Manufacture of glass and ceramic products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.00.2</td>
<td>Manufacture of concrete and bricks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.00.2</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>41.00.0</td>
<td>Construction of buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.00.2</td>
<td>Civil engineering</td>
<td>42.00.0</td>
<td>Construction installation activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.00.2</td>
<td>Waste management</td>
<td>43.00.0</td>
<td>Building completion and finishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.00.2</td>
<td>Bricklaying etc.</td>
<td>43.00.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Danish Industrial Classification and Standard Industrial Groupings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grouping</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Grouping</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Trade and transport etc.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Other business services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Wholesale and retail trade</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Knowledge-based services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Sale of motor vehicles</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Consultancy etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Repair and maintain. of motor vehicles etc.</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>Legal activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wholesale on a fee or contract basis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Accounting and bookkeeping activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wholesale of cereals and feeding stuffs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Business consultancy activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco</td>
<td></td>
<td>Architectural and engineering activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wholesale of textiles and household goods</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scientific research and development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wholesale of IT-equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Advertising and other business services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wholesale of other machinery</td>
<td></td>
<td>Advertising and market research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other specialized wholesale</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other technical business services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supermarkets and department stores, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Veterinary activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retail sale of food in specialized stores</td>
<td></td>
<td>Travel agent, cleaning etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retail sale of automotive fuel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rental and leasing activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retail sale of consumer electronics</td>
<td></td>
<td>Employment activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retail sale of textiles, household equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Travel agent activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retail sale of cultural, recreation goods</td>
<td></td>
<td>Security and investigation activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retail sale of wearing apparel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Services to buildings, cleaning etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retail sale via Internet, mail order, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other business services activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Passenger rail transport, interurban</td>
<td></td>
<td>Public admin., education, health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transport by suburban trains, buses etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Publ. adm., defence and comp. social sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freight transport by road and via pipeline</td>
<td></td>
<td>Public administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water transport</td>
<td></td>
<td>Defence, public order, security, justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air transport</td>
<td></td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support activities for transportation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Primary education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postal and courier activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accommodation and food service activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>Higher education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hotels and similar accommodation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adult and other education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurants</td>
<td></td>
<td>Human health and social work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information and communication</td>
<td></td>
<td>Human health activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Publishing, television and radio broadcasting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hospital activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Publishing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Medical and dental practice activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Publishing of computer games etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Residential care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Motion picture, television and sound</td>
<td></td>
<td>Residential care activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radio and television broadcasting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Social work without accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arts, entertainment and other services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IT and information service activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arts, entertainment, recreation activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information technology service activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>Theatres, concerts, and arts activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information service activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>Libraries, museums etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information service activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gambling and betting activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Financial and insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sports activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monetary intermedation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amusement and recreation activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mortgage credit institutes, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other service activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insurance and pension funding</td>
<td></td>
<td>Activities of membership organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other financial activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>Repair of personal goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Real estate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other personal service activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buying and selling of real estate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Households as employers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Renting of real estate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extraterritorial organizations and bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Renting of non-residential buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99.99.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistical Yearbook 2017
## Definitions and glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>Legal: Induced abortion permitted by Danish law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion rate, general</td>
<td>The number of legal abortions that would be performed on 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49), if 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of buildings, net</td>
<td>Denotes acquisition of properties where the existing buildings constitute the main element, less similar sales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net</td>
<td>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.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active substances</td>
<td>Denotes the contents of active substances in individual pesticides, herbicides, or fungicides, i.e. without fillers, water, etc. The quantities of active substances vary with each product (from approximately 10 per cent to approximately 80 per cent of the marketed product).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual hours</td>
<td>Actual hours are the actual hours of work per week, including possibly actual overtime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added value</td>
<td>The added value is calculated as net turnover less consumption of goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult education and supplementary education</td>
<td>Comprises adult education and supplementary education after completion of basic school. The objective of such activity is to obtain or maintain competencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-specific fertility rate</td>
<td>Annual number of live births to women in a specified age group, per 1,000 women in the age group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural holding</td>
<td>Farms or horticultural holdings. A technical economic unit comprising an area with buildings, machinery and livestock which is regarded by the owner of the agricultural holding as belonging to the same farm. Leased areas are included under the holding, while areas leased out are included under the holding which has leased the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural sector</td>
<td>Comprises agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee keeping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air quality</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol licence</td>
<td>An enterprise with an alcohol licence is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages to its customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All income, total including net interest received</td>
<td>All income, total including net interest received is income, total added rental value of home ownership and the net interest income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-year assessment</td>
<td>Calculated assessment of the total number of taxable days, divided by 365.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual adjustments</td>
<td>Annual adjustments to the latest general valuation of real property which take into account price trends during the intervening period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeals and complaints</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>In housing statistics, &quot;area&quot; 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance under the Act on active social policies</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATP - labour-market supplementary pension scheme</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary unit</td>
<td>A separately located local unit which produces ancillary materials or services to the enterprises serviced by this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of participants</td>
<td>For AMFORA, the average number of participants for any given period is calculated as the sum of the degrees of participation within the group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of unemployed</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average turnover</td>
<td>This is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment of all unemployed persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor education</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>Comprise Danish banks with a working capital (equity capital, capital base, and deposits) of DKK 250 million or more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic prices</strong></td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic school</strong></td>
<td>Comprises grades 1 to 10. Grades 1-9 are compulsory. Grades 8-10 may also be completed at continuation schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEC</strong></td>
<td>Classification by Broad Economic Categories, prepared by the UN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Benefits during sickness or in connection with childbirth** | Benefits which provide security in the event of loss of income due to sickness, injury, childbirth, or adoption.  
This scheme comprises all employed persons who reside in Denmark and are subject to Danish taxation.  
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.  
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. |
| **Births** | Live births + stillborn. |
| **Bonds** | Since the Danish Securities Centre was established in 1979, bonds no longer exist as physical entities.  
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. |
| **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** | Physical initiation of construction.  
For commercial buildings for agriculture, etc., "buildings started" denotes the time of notification of construction work. |
| **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. |
Definitions and glossary

**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**

Within public-finance statistics, capital accumulation comprises actual capital activities in the general government sector. Capital accumulation is calculated as follows:

- **Fixed new assets**
  - Acquisition of existing buildings, net
  - Increase in stocks, net
  - Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net

- **Non-financial capital accumulation**

  \[
  \text{Fixed new assets} + \text{acquisition of buildings (net)}
  \]

  \[
  = \text{Gross fixed capital formation}
  \]

  \[
  = \text{Non-financial capital accumulation}
  \]

  \[
  \text{Gross fixed capital formation} + \text{increase in stock (net)} + \text{acquisition of land and intangible assets (net)}
  \]

  \[
  = \text{Capital accumulation}
  \]

**Capital formation**

Acquisitions less sales of real property, operating machinery, and stock-in-trade.

**Capital formation, net**

Additions less disposals of capital (fixed) assets, i.e. real property (land, buildings, etc.) and means of operation (machines, vehicles, furniture, equipment, etc.).

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.

**Capital income**

Comprises interest, yield on securities, and calculated rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.

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.

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions and glossary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Capital income to and from abroad** | 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.  
Similarly, interest receivable and yields from abroad constitute income to Danish lenders, parent companies, etc. |
| **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 17th 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 20th 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** | 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.  
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. |
| **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**
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.

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...
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, Rodovre, Tårnby and Vallensbæk municipalities together with part of Ballerup, Rudersdal and Furesø municipalities and at last Ishøj City area and 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** | Within the unemployment statistics (CRAM), a degree of unemployment is calculated for each person who has experienced unemployment during the period. For insured 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 non-insured persons, 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.

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.
**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**

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.

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.

The distribution of burden shows how the final financial burden is distributed between the various sub sectors.

**Early-retirement pension**

Social pension benefit which may be granted to persons aged 18-64 years (before 2006: 16-66) upon application.

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).

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.
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 Compensation.

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 Exchange).

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, CO₂, SO₂, packaging, disposable cutlery, CFC, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, raw materials, water supplies, NiCd batteries, and chlorinated solvents.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Definitions and glossary</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Equity capital</strong></th>
<th>Owner's share of the capital. Calculated as total assets less total provisions and debt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expectation of life</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Export value</strong></td>
<td>Value FOB Danish port or free delivered border station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exports of goods and services</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Factor prices</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Factoring</strong></td>
<td>&quot;Factoring&quot; denotes that a financing company offers loans secured on the debtors of the loan taker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children under 18 living at home are regarded as part of their parent's families. See also “Singles” and “Child living at home”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family allowance</strong></td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Feed unit (FU)</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fertility</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Films</strong></td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finance loans</strong></td>
<td>Loans raised abroad, normally in a foreign currency, with a maturity of at least one year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

Statistical Yearbook 2017
(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 *temporary benefits*, i.e. unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, cash benefits, rehabilitation, leave benefits, activation, etc., or *permanent benefits*, i.e. old-age pension, early retirement pension/pay, etc.

Calculations distinguish between *benefits experienced*, which are the types of benefits received by a single person during a year, and *principal benefits*, 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 m², i.e. 100 hectares equal 1 km².

**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 AIDS.

**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-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports value</td>
<td>CIF value at Danish port or border.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports of goods and services</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imprisonment</td>
<td>Deprivation of liberty, for life or for a period of time, ranging from 30 days to 16 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imputed contributions to social security schemes</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income, total</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income at market prices</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from land and intangible assets</td>
<td>Includes rent/leasehold fees, concession fees, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (new students admitted)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increases / reductions in stocks</td>
<td>In public-finance statistics, this concept primarily denotes purchases of goods for intervention stocks and strategic stocks, less sales of such stocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increases in stocks</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index adjustment</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Definitions and glossary**

| **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** | An input-output table describes in detail the production structure in society and the use of goods and services. 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. 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. |
| **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.** | 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. Losses on issue prices are entered (depreciated) as loans are serviced. |
| **Intermediate consumption** | 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. This includes expenditure on rent of premises, etc., insurance premiums, and indirect taxes and duties paid by the public sector itself. Moreover, part of the purchases of durable goods for the armed forces (weapon systems) is still considered to be intermediate consumption. |
| **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 Arbejdsmarked 1998:21 (Statistiske Efterretninger). The survey of labour-market associations is carried out in week 48 prior to the population survey of 1 January. The labour-market status is determined by initially separating the group of unemployed persons, then separating persons who receive education, early-retirement benefits, pension benefits, transitional-benefit claimants, and persons on leave. All of these persons are classified as being outside the workforce. The remaining group are those who are employed. This method has been modified, so that persons who are receiving education are separated first and placed in the "student" group, regardless of their labour-market status.

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Market activity</strong></th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Market prices</strong></td>
<td>Correlate 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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Market value</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marriage quotient</strong></td>
<td>Number of marriages per 1,000 residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum equalisation percentage</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean population</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median, the</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium-cycle higher education</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Migration surplus</strong></td>
<td>Net immigration: Immigration less emigration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Money stock</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>More developed countries</strong></td>
<td>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 Zealand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mortality</strong></td>
<td>Signifies the frequency (out of 100,000) of deaths during one year from one birthday to the next. Used in life tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mortality rates</strong></td>
<td>Summary: Number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Definitions and glossary

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**
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.

From 1 January 2007, Denmark is divided into 98 municipalities and 5 regions.

**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**
Schemes which ensure that all Danish residents have access to treatment and health-services, regardless of health, age, and income.

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.

**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
Definitions and glossary

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**

NH₄ 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 NO₂) 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.

**NOx**

NOx 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 poising 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.

Statistical Yearbook 2017
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 Unemployed.

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
Comprises salaries, wages, etc., including contributions to pension schemes administered by employers and net profits from self-employment.

Business interest payable and interest expenditure is not included in the calculation of profits from enterprises, which is one of the reasons why it is not possible to carry out direct comparisons between the primary incomes of self-employed persons and employees.

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
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.

As of 1998, values are determined by means of annual adjustments. The property value comprises land value and building value.

Provisions
Liabilities, the size or date of maturity are not known with certainty, e.g. deferred taxes and pension liabilities.

Public consumption expenditure
Within public finances, this constitutes an expenditure item and is obtained in the following way:

\[ \text{Compensation of employees} + \text{consumption of fixed capital} = \text{Gross domestic product at factor cost} \]

\[ \text{Gross domestic product at factor cost} + \text{intermediate consumption} = \text{pro-} \]
Definitions and glossary

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)**
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.

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.

**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**
Quotients within population statistics:

*Age specific:* Number of live births per year born to mothers within a given age group per 1,000 women within the relevant age group.

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.

*General:* Number of live births per 1,000 women within their reproductive period, i.e. aged 15-49 years.

*Summary:* Number of live births per 1,000 residents.

**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**
Recidivism is defined in the following way in Statistic Denmark's publications:

New crimes committed within two years after:

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 receive 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SO₂</strong></td>
<td>See Sulphur dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social and health services</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social assistance for children and youths</strong></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social benefits in kind</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Socio-economic status</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special legislation, offences against</strong></td>
<td>Offences which do not fall within the scope of the Danish Penal Code, e.g. offences against the Road Traffic Act, the Euphorians Act, the Firearms Act, and legislation on taxation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standard contribution margin</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State-subsidised theatres</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subsidies</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suckling cows</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sulphur dioxide</strong></td>
<td>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...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 \( \mu \text{m} \). In other cases, such particles are defined as particles created/collected in connection with specific procedures and may include particles larger than 10 \( \mu \text{m} \).

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**
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.

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

**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  
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.

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. The concepts "persons having experienced unemployment" and "average number of unemployed" are examples of some of the central concepts used.

Unemployment insurance fund  
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.

In order to be state-authorised, such funds must meet a number of requirements; e.g., since 1 January 1985 such funds must have at least 5,000 members, a fact which has entailed a number of mergers of smaller funds, etc.

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-
Definitions and glossary

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).
Subject index

Figures refer to table number

A
abortion 22, 425
absence 189-190
private sector 189-190
accidental deaths 24-25, 27, 74, 103, 105-108
accidents
occupational 74, 76
railway traffic 107
road traffic 24-25, 27, 103-106
sea traffic 108
accounts
agriculture 364-366
banks 310-312
bond issuing institutions 313
central bank of Denmark 308
Danish Broadcasting Corporation 171
Danish Employees’ Guarantee Fund 279
Danmarks Nationalbank 308
enterprises 341, 346-347
finance companies 314-315
general government 290-295, 297-298
industries 346-347
insurance companies 316-318
local government 283-285, 292-293, 298
mortgage banks 313
new enterprises 341
pension funds 319
public corporations 290
quasi public corporations 290
regions 280
social security funds 279, 292-293, 298
telephone services 152
TV2/Danmark 171
unemployment insurance funds 279
activation 80, 83, 91
activity rate 425
administrative division 401
adoption benefits 84
adult education, students 138-139, 141
age, average 18
age-integrated institutions 95, 99, 101
agricultural holdings 348-350, 352-354
agricultural land 348, 350, 353-354, 356, 399
agricultural prices 223, 351
agriculture
accounts 364-366
animal production 352, 360-361, 363
arable land 348, 350, 353-354, 356, 399
consumption 359
animal production 360-361
exports 363
organic 352
products 363
sales 223
annual real growth 245, 258, 425
appeal cases 134
aquariums 155
(continued)
debt 367
energy consumption 223
farms 348-350, 352-354
feeding stuffs 223, 357
fertilizers 223, 357
fur farming 362
gross capital formation 366
gross domestic product (GDP) 365
gross value added (GVA) 365
investments 366
livestock 360-362
organic farms 352-354
pesticides 223, 357
price index 223
prices of barley and wheat 351
quantity index 223
raw materials consumption 223, 357
real property prices 235
subsidies 364-365
tenant area 350
agriculture, fishing and quarrying
bankruptcies 344
employment 182, 184, 253, 342-343
gross fixed capital formation 256
gross value added 251
hours of work 197, 252
input-output 259
output 250
wage and salary costs 343
workplaces 342-343
aid to developing countries 303
AIDS 72
air traffic
aircrafts 386
departures 387
air transport
airports 405-406
goods 390
passengers 388
aircrafts 386
airports 405-406
alcohol accidents 103
alcoholic beverages
consumption 233
duties 289
animal production 360-361
exports 363
organic 352
products 363
sales 223
annual real growth 245, 258, 425
appeal cases 134
aquariums 155
arable land 348, 350, 353-354, 356, 399
archives 154
area 400, 425
agricultural land 348, 350, 353-354, 356, 399
buildings 377-378
cemeteries 399
forests 368, 399
inland waters 399-400, 402
islands 400, 403
land use 399
leisure facilities 399
natural resorts 399
organic farming 353-354
railways 399
regions 400, 403
roads 399
sports facilities 399
tenant 350
urban areas 399
wetlands 399
art museums 156
assessment districts 401
baptisms 178
basic schools, students 136, 138
basketball, attendance 175
births 3, 7, 19
age of mother 21
foreign nationals 10
international 427-428
projections 12
BluRay-player, families with 232
bond issuing institutions, accounts 313
bonds, circulating 306
books
libraries 157-158
published 165-166
boys' names 39-40
bridges
area 399
car traffic 391
broadcasting 167-168
broadleaves 368-369
building activity 375-376, 379
building permits 375-376
building sites, prices 235
buildings
completed 375-376
floor space 377-378
started 375-376
stock 57, 59-60, 377
buses 238, 382
business activities, labour costs 195
business trips 395
butter
exports 363
production 363
camping sites 397-398
cancer 24-25, 69-70
capital formation 243, 245, 255
agriculture 366
general government 256
industries 256
international 435
capital stock 260
car makes 383
caravans 382
care of the aged 97, 100
cars 384
brands 384
car makes 383
families with 240-242
manufacturers 384
new registrations 238
stock 381-382
traffic 391
cash benefits
expenditure 82, 300
rates 92
recipients 79, 82-83
catches 371, 425

Statistical Yearbook 2017
cattle 360-361
causes of death 24-25, 27, 425
  non-natural 24-25, 27, 103, 105-108
cd-player, families with 232
cemeteries, area 399
central bank of Denmark
  accounts 308
  discount rate 309
  exchange rates 324
  foreign exchange reserve 320, 334, 337
  gold stock 308, 320
central government
  absence 189-190
  cultural expenditure 173
  earnings 194
  employment 183, 194
  expenditure 292-293, 298
  revenue 292-293
  taxation 286
cereals, supply and disposition 359
chalk production 407
cheese
  exports 363
  production 363
child care, rates of 101
child care services 95, 99, 101
child maintenance
  cash rates 92
  expenditure 91, 300
children
  day-care 99, 425
  deaths 3, 24-26, 425
  deaths, international 427
  families with 30-31, 61, 213-216, 229
  hospitalizations 66-67
  placed outside home 94
  victims of criminal offences 112-113
chinchilla farming 362
Christian names 39-40
Christianity 177-179
church 177-179
  National 177-179
church tax 286-287, 301
cigarettes, consumption 233
cinemas 163-164
circulating bonds 306
cities
  population 2, 5
  population, international 426
citizenship
  change to Danish 11
  foreign nationals 8, 10, 15
civil aircraft 386
civil engineering projects, construction costs 225
civil justice, cases 125
clay production 407
climate 404, 425
CO2 415
corruption 250
costs of死刑 24-25, 27, 425
  non-natural 24-25, 27, 103, 105-108
cd-player, families with 232
cemeteries, area 399
central bank of Denmark
  accounts 308
  discount rate 309
  exchange rates 324
  foreign exchange reserve 320, 334, 337
  gold stock 308, 320
central government
  absence 189-190
  cultural expenditure 173
  earnings 194
  employment 183, 194
  expenditure 292-293, 298
  revenue 292-293
  taxation 286
cereals, supply and disposition 359
chalk production 407
cheese
  exports 363
  production 363
child care, rates of 101
child care services 95, 99, 101
child maintenance
  cash rates 92
  expenditure 91, 300
children
  day-care 99, 425
  deaths 3, 24-26, 425
  deaths, international 427
  families with 30-31, 61, 213-216, 229
  hospitalizations 66-67
  placed outside home 94
  victims of criminal offences 112-113
chinchilla farming 362
Christian names 39-40
Christianity 177-179
church 177-179
  National 177-179
church tax 286-287, 301
cigarettes, consumption 233
cinemas 163-164
circulating bonds 306
cities
  population 2, 5
  population, international 426
citizenship
  change to Danish 11
  foreign nationals 8, 10, 15
civil aircraft 386
civil engineering projects, construction costs 225
civil justice, cases 125
clay production 407
climate 404, 425
CO2 415
corruption 250
costs of death 24-25, 27, 425
  non-natural 24-25, 27, 103, 105-108
cd-player, families with 232
cemeteries, area 399
central bank of Denmark
  accounts 308
  discount rate 309
  exchange rates 324
  foreign exchange reserve 320, 334, 337
  gold stock 308, 320
central government
  absence 189-190
  cultural expenditure 173
  earnings 194
  employment 183, 194
  expenditure 292-293, 298
  revenue 292-293
  taxation 286
cereals, supply and disposition 359
chalk production 407
cheese
  exports 363
  production 363
child care, rates of 101
child care services 95, 99, 101
child maintenance
  cash rates 92
  expenditure 91, 300
children
  day-care 99, 425
  deaths 3, 24-26, 425
  deaths, international 427
  families with 30-31, 61, 213-216, 229
  hospitalizations 66-67
  placed outside home 94
  victims of criminal offences 112-113
chinchilla farming 362
Christian names 39-40
Christianity 177-179
church 177-179
  National 177-179
church tax 286-287, 301
cigarettes, consumption 233
cinemas 163-164
circulating bonds 306
cities
  population 2, 5
  population, international 426
citizenship
  change to Danish 11
  foreign nationals 8, 10, 15
civil aircraft 386
civil engineering projects, construction costs 225
civil justice, cases 125
clay production 407
climate 404, 425
CO2 415
coin in circulation 308, 321
commercial buildings
  construction 375
  floor space 377-378
  stock 377
commercial fertilizers, consumption 223, 357
commercial fleet 385
communities, religious 179
commuting 187-188
compensation of employees 244
confirmation 178
conifers 368-369
conscription districts 401
conscripts by height 29
constituencies 401
construction
  accounts 347
  bank ruptcies 344
  builders 376
  building activity 375-376, 379
  dwellings 376, 379
  employment 182, 184, 253, 341-343, 380
  gross fixed capital formation 256
  gross value added 251
  hours of work 197, 252
  input-output 259
  labour costs 195
  output 250
  price index 224-225
  wage and salary costs 343
  workplaces 342-343
construction costs index
  civil engineering projects 225
  residential buildings 224
consumer credit 322
consumer goods, durable 232
consumer price index 218-220
  international 432
consumption 417
  alcohol 233
  beverages 233
  cereals 359
  electricity, international 443
  energy 409
  families 226-230, 254
  feeding stuffs 223, 357
  fertilizers 223, 357
  fixed capital 260
  households 226-231, 254
  medicines 77-78
  pesticides 357, 408
  private 226-227, 229-230, 243, 254
  public sector 243
  raw materials 223, 357
  regions 231
  socio-economic status 227
  tobacco 233
convictions
environmental legislation 116-117
Penal Code 114-115, 120-123, 126-127
Road Traffic Act 118-120
special legislation 116-117, 120-121, 123, 127
Copenhagen Metro, expenditure 406

corporate sector
expenditure 248
financial accounts 263
gross disposable income 248
gross domestic product 248
gross operating surplus and mixed income 248
gross saving 248
gross value added 248
income 248
lending 248
net value added 248
output 248
corporation tax 286, 288, 301
courts, cases 124-125, 134
credit cards 322
crime 130-132
recidivism 130-132
crime index, nationality 129
crime rates, national origin 128
offences of violence 109, 114-115, 122, 126, 425
victims 111-113
criminal justice, cases 124, 134
criminal offences 130-132
environmental legislation 110, 116-117
Faroe Islands 425
Greenland 425
national origin 128
Penal Code 109, 114-115, 117, 120-121, 126
Road Traffic Act 118-120
special legislation 110, 116-117, 120-121, 123, 127
victims 111-113
crop production
organic 354
products 356, 358
sales 223
crude births rate 19
cultivated area 348, 350, 353-354, 356, 399
cultural expenditure 173, 301
cultural historical museums 156
culture, activity rate 176
currency reserve 320
current external balance 244, 246
customs 289, 301
customs and tax regions 401

D

DAB radio, families with 232
daily newspapers 160-161
dairy products 363
Danish Broadcasting Corporation 167-168, 171
Danish Data Archives 154

Danish Employees’ Guarantee Fund
accounts 279
expenditure 91
Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension (ATP) 90-91, 307
Danish National Archives 154
Danish owned enterprises 345
Danish Working Environment Service districts 401
Danmarks Nationalbank
accounts 308
discount rate 309
exchange rates 324
foreign debt 337
foreign exchange reserve 320, 334, 337
gold stock 308, 320
day care institutions
children 95, 99, 101, 425
elderly people 100
deaneries 177
death rate 3
deaths 3, 7
causes 24-25, 27
foreign nationals 10
international 427
non-natural 24-25, 27, 74, 103, 105-108
occupational accidents 74
projections 12
sea accidents 108
sex and age 26
traffic accidents 24-25, 37, 103, 105-108
deaths under 1 year 3, 24-25, 425
international 427
debt
agriculture 367
corporate sector 248
foreign 336-337
general government 247
household sector 249
public 290-292, 425
public international 437
degree-days 404
demographic change 1, 3, 7
foreign nationals 10
projections 12-14
dental care 63
dependency rate, international 427
descendants
average age 18
country of origin 9
crime rate 128
education 137
population projections 14
development aid 303
digital camera, families with 232
digital video camera, families with 232
dioese 177-178
disability benefits
cash rates 92
expenditure 91

Statistical Yearbook 2017
Subject index

discount rate, Danmarks Nationalbank 309

diseases
  AIDS 72
cancer 24-25, 69-70
  causes of death 24-25
  HIV 73
  mental 65
  occupational 75-76
  somatic 65
  venereal 71-73
dishwasher, families with 232
disposable income
  corporate sector 248
  families 215-216, 226-227, 229-230
  general government 247
  household sector 249
  households 215-216, 226-227, 229-230
  national accounts 244
district heating
  consumption 409
  installations 377
divisions, National Church 177
divorces 36-38, 425
domestic flights 387

drugs, consumption 77-78
drunken driving 103, 118-119, 123, 127
durable consumer goods 232
duties 289, 301
dvd-player, families with 232
dwellings
  age 57, 62
  completed 375-376, 379
  construction 375-376
  Faroe Islands 425
  Greenland 425
  heating installations 56, 59
  households 56, 58, 61
  ownership 57, 62
  prices 235-236
  protected 97, 100
  region 60
  rent subsidy 85, 91, 300
  size 57, 62, 379
  started 375-376
  type 56-62

earnings
  central government sector 194
  local government sector 193
  occupation 192-194
  private sector 192
  sex 192-194

Eastern High Court, cases 124-125, 134

educational institutions
  foreign nationals 137
  graduates 136, 138-140
  students 136-141

educational level 142-147
  international 429

effective krone rate 324

eggs
  exports 363
  organic production 352
  production 363

elections
  European Parliament 51-52
  Folketing 42-45

families
  215-216, 226-227, 229-230

financial sector 307

Greenland 425

hours of work 183, 197, 252

housing
  age 57, 62
  completed 375-376, 379
  construction 375-376
  Faroe Islands 425

id

income 209

investment
  construction 182, 184, 253, 341-343, 380

Danish and foreign owned enterprises 345

educational level 147

financial sector 307

Greenland 425

hours of work 183, 197, 252

ICT sector 148

industries 182, 184, 253, 341-343, 347

international 430

new enterprises 341

(to be continued)
Figures refer to table number

(to be continued)
private sector 183-184, 192, 253, 339-343, 345
public sector 183-184, 193-194, 253, 339-340, 342-343
regions 183
socio-economic status 184
welfare institutions 99-100
working time 183, 197, 252
EMU-debt 437
energy
accounts 412
exports 412
imports 412
industries 412
production 412
energy consumption
agriculture 223
manufacturing 409
energy efficiency, cars 239
energy taxes 289, 301
enforcement proceedings 135
enterprises
accounts 341, 346-347
Danish and foreign owned 345
Faroe Islands 425
Greenland 425
ICT sector 148
ICT-use 149
industries 338-341, 346
internet access 149
new 341
ownership 338
private sector 338-341, 346
public sector 338-341, 346
environmental 421-422, 424
environmental legislation
convictions 116-117
offences 110
environmental revenue 289
environmental taxes 289
equal pay 192-194
estates of deceased persons 135
EU referendums 53
EU subsidies 299
European Parliament elections 51-52
exchange rates 324
excise duties 289, 301
expenditure 411
exports
agricultural products 363
balance of payments 334
cereals 359
commodity groups 329, 331
commodity groups and countries 327
countries 325
Faroe Islands 425
goods and services 243
goods and services, international 435
(to be continued)

(continued)
Greenland 425
industries 346
international 432, 438-439
quantity index 326
services 332-333
supply of goods 257
unit value index 326
exports, countries 332-333
external balance of goods and services 243, 246
external migration 3, 7, 10, 15
external trade
animal products 363
balance of payments 334
cereals 359
commodity groups and countries 327
countries 325
exports, commodity groups 327, 329, 331
Faroe Islands 425
Greenland 425
imports, commodity groups 327-328, 330
international 435, 438-439
quantity index 326
services 332-333
supply of goods 257
terms of trade 326
unit value index 326
extraction of raw materials 407

F
factoring 314
families
cars 240-242
consumption 226-231, 254
durable consumer goods 232
housing conditions 56-61
income 231
income 213-216, 226-227, 229-230, 425
Internet purchases 150
public transfers 294, 300
rent subsidy 85
social assistance 91-93, 300
socio-economic status 227
taxation 226-227, 230
taxes 231
TV-channels 169
type 30-31
use of ICT 232
welfare 55
families with children
consumption 229
housing conditions 61
income 213-216
size 30-31
type of family 32

Statistical Yearbook 2017
family allowances
  cash rates 92
  expenditure 91, 93, 300
  recipients 93
family centres 99
family income 213-216, 226-227, 229-230, 425
family names 41
family unifications 16
farm accounts 364
farmland 348, 350, 353-354, 356, 399
farms 348-350
  organic 352-354
Faroe Islands
  abortions 425
  area 400, 425
  balance of payments 425
  climate 425
  coastline 400
  criminal offences 425
  day care institutions 425
  debt 425
  divorces 425
  educational expenditure 425
  elections 42, 45
  enterprises 425
  external trade 425
  fertility 425
  fishing 425
  fishing vessels 425
  general grants from Denmark 294, 425
  gross domestic product (GDP) 425
  gross domestic product (GDP) per capita 425
  health services 425
  housing conditions 425
  income 425
  infant mortality 425
  inflation 425
  inhabitants pr. km2 400, 425
  internet access 425
  labour force 425
  life expectancy 425
  marriages 425
  mobile phones 425
  physicians 425
  population 400, 425
  precipitation 425
  real growth 425
  social assistance 425
  suicides 425
  sunshine hours 425
  temperature 425
  tourism 425
  unemployment rate 425
  feeding stuffs, consumption 223, 357
  felling 369
  fertility 3, 19-20, 425
  international 428
  fertilizers, consumption 223, 357
  films 163

finance and business activities
  bankruptcies 344
  employment 182, 184, 253, 342-343
  gross fixed capital formation 256
  gross value added 251
  hours of work 197, 252
  input-output 259
  labour costs 195
  output 250
  wage and salary costs 343
  workplaces 342-343

finance and insurance, labour costs 195
finance companies, accounts 314-315
financial accounts
  corporate sector 263
  Denmark and rest of the world (ROW) 261
  general government 262
  household sector 264
financial assets
  corporate sector 263
  Denmark and rest of the world (ROW) 261
  general government 262
  household sector 264
financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM), gross
  value added 251
financial liabilities
  corporate sector 263
  Denmark and rest of the world (ROW) 261
  general government 262
  household sector 264
financial sector 307
fines 115, 117, 119, 121
first names 39-40
fish farms 399
fisheries
  catches 371, 425
  landings 371, 425
  fishing grounds 371
  fishing vessels 370, 385, 425
  accidents 108
FISIM, gross value added 251
fixed capital 260
floor space, buildings 377-378
flora 368-369
fodder consumption 357
food 234
ecological 355
football, attendance 175
forced sales 237
foreign debt 336-337
foreign exchange 324
foreign exchange reserve, Danmarks Nationalbank 320, 334, 337
foreign nationals
  asylum requests 16
  births 10
citizenship 8, 10, 15
(to be continued)


(continued)

crime rate 128
deaths 10
descendants 9
education 137
emigration 10, 15
family unifications 16
immigrants 9
immigration 10, 15
naturalizations 10
population increase 10
population projections 14
refugees 16
residence permits 16
sex and age 8
unemployment 202

foreign owned enterprises 345

foreign trade
animal products 363
balance of payments 334
cereals 359
commodity groups and countries 327
countries 325
exports, commodity groups 327, 329, 331
Faroe Islands 425
Greenland 425
imports, commodity groups 327-328, 330
international 435, 438-439
quantity index 326
supply of goods 257
terms of trade 326
unit value index 326

forests
area 368, 399
felling 369
ownership 368
tree species 368-369

fox farming 362
fuel 409

full-time employees
Danish and foreign owned enterprises 345
ICT sector 148
industries 197, 339-340, 343
sector 183
sex 183
sex and age 197

funeral aid 92
funerals 178
fungicides 357, 408

fur farming 362

G

game console, families with 232
gas 409
general government
absence 189-190
(to be continued)
Figures refer to table number

(continued)
life expectancy 425
mobile phones 425
physicians 425
population 400, 425
precipitation 425
real growth 425
social assistance 425
suicides 425
temperature 425
tourism 425
unemployment rate 425
gross capital formation 243, 255
agriculture 366
international 435
gross disposable income
  corporate sector 248
  general government 247
  household sector 249
gross domestic product (GDP) 243-244, 425
  agriculture 365
  corporate sector 248
  general government 247
  household sector 249
  international 434-435
  regions 258
gross domestic product (GDP) per capita 258, 425
  international 433, 435
gross energy consumption 410
gross fixed capital formation 245, 255
agriculture 366
  general government 256
  industries 256
gross national disposable income 244
gross national income (GNI) 244
gross national saving 244
gross operating surplus, general government 247
gross operating surplus and mixed income
  corporate sector 248
  household sector 249
gross reproduction rate 19
gross saving
  corporate sector 248
  general government 247
  household sector 249
gross value added (GVA)
  agriculture 365
  corporate sector 248
  FISIM 251
  general government 247, 251
  household sector 249
  industries 251
  national accounts 244

health services
  expenditure 63, 91, 297-298, 425
  recipients 63-68
  heating installations 56, 59, 377
  herbicides 357, 408
  high court districts 401
  high courts, cases 124-125, 134
  higher education
    graduates 140
    students 136, 140-141
  HIV 73
  holiday dwellings
    construction 375
    floor space 377-378
    nights spent 397
    prices 235
    stock 60, 377
  holiday trips 394, 396-397
  home help 91, 100
  homepages, enterprises with 149
  horses 360-361
  hospitalizations 65-66, 68
  hospitals 64-68
    expenditure 91, 297-298
    hotels 397-398
  hotel prices 235
  horse population 387
  horses 360-361
  holiday trips 394, 396-397
  home help 91, 100
  homepages, enterprises with 149
  horses 360-361
  hospitalizations 65-66, 68
  hospitals 64-68
    expenditure 91, 297-298
  hotels 397-398
  hotel prices 235

hourly earnings
  private sector 192
  public sector 193-194

hours of work
  age and sex 197
  industries 197, 252
  sector 183
  socio-economic status 197
  house building 375-376, 379
  construction cost index 224

household sector
  expenditure 249
  financial accounts 264
  gross domestic product 249
  gross operating surplus and mixed income 249
  gross saving 249
  gross value added 249
  income 249
  lending 249
  net value added 249
  output 249

households
  cars 240-242
  consumption 226-231, 254
  housing conditions 56-61
  income 213-216, 226-227, 229-231, 425
  Internet purchases 150
  public transfers 294, 300
  rent subsidy 85
  social assistance 91-93, 300
  socio-economic status 227
  taxations 226-227, 230

(to be continued)
Figures refer to table number

Subject index

(continued)
taxes 231
TV-channels 169
type 30-31
households with children
consumption 229
housing conditions 61
income 213-216
size 30-31
housing conditions 56-62, 425
housing subsidies 91, 300

ice hockey, attendance 175
ICT, enterprises with 149
ICT sector
employment 148
enterprises 148
wages and salaries 148
illness 189-190
immigrants
average age 18
citizenship 8, 10, 15
country of origin 9
crime rate 128
education 137
population projections 14
immigration 3, 7, 10, 15
projections 12
import duties 289
imports
balance of payments 334
cereals 359
commodity groups 328, 330
commodity groups and countries 327
countries 325
energy 412
Faroe Islands 425
goods and services 243
goods and services, international 435
Greenland 425
international 435, 439
quantity index 326
services 332-333
supply of goods 257
unit value index 326
imports, countries 332-333
imprisonment 115, 117, 119, 121-123, 127
incest
offences 109, 114, 126
victims 111, 113
incidence 302
income
corporate sector 248
families 213-216, 226-227, 229-230, 425
general government 247, 290-293, 295
(to be continued)

generation and disposition 244
household sector 249
households 213-216, 226-227, 229-231, 425
personal 209-212, 425
public sector 290-293, 295
sex 210
sex and age 211
socio-economic status 227, 231
taxation 286-287
induced abortions 22
Industrial Archives 154
industrial buildings
construction 375
floor space 377-378
prices 235
stock 377
industrial injuries 74, 76
industrial production 372, 374
industrial production index 373
industries, energy 412
infant mortality 3, 24-26, 425
international 427
inflation 218-219, 425
international 432
information and communications technology, access to
149, 151
inhabitants pr. km2 1, 6, 400, 425
international 442
inland water area 399-400, 402
inmates, prisons 133
input-output, national accounts 259
insecticides 357, 408
insurance companies 307, 316-318
integration allowance 80
internal migration 7, 17
international flights 387
internet access
age and sex 151
enterprises with 149
Faroe Islands 425
Greenland 425
Internet purchases 150
introductory benefits 79
investments
agriculture 366
industries 256
international 435
national accounts 243, 245, 255-256
ISDN connections 152
islands 400, 403

job creation schemes, expenditure 91
job training 80
journals 162
judicial districts 401

Statistical Yearbook 2017
K
kindergartens 95, 99, 101

L
labour costs 195-196
labour force 425
educational level 147
international 430
unemployment 198-200, 202
labour market attachment, educational level 147
labour market policy measures 80
labour market supplementary pension 90-91
labour unions, members 207
lakes 399, 402
land cover 399
land tax 287
landings 371
last names 41
LD Pensions 307
leasing 315
leave schemes 80, 83, 91, 96, 300
legal abortions 22, 425
leisure facilities, area 399
leisure organizations 174
level of education 142-147
international 429
libraries 157
life expectancy 23, 28, 425
international 427
life insurance companies 307, 316
life tables 23
international 427
limestone production 407
live births 3, 7, 19
age of mother 21
foreign nationals 10
international 427-428
projections 12
livestock 360-362
organic 352
local church councils, elections 54
local government
accounts 283-285, 292-293, 298
cultural expenditure 173
earnings 193
employment 183, 193
taxation 286-287, 301
lorries
goods transport 389
new registrations 238
stock 381
lower courts, cases 124-125

M
magazines 162
maintenance benefits 79, 82
manmade forests 368-369, 399
manpower 425
international 430
unemployment 198-200, 202
manufacturing
accounts 347
bankruptcies 344
employment 182, 184, 253, 341-343
energy consumption 409
gross capital formation 256
gross value added 251
hours of work 197, 252
input-output 259
labour costs 195
output 250
production 372-374
sales 372
wage and salary costs 343
workplaces 342-343
marinas 397-398
marine fishery 371
marriages 36
church 36
civil 36
contracted 34, 425
duration 37
same sex, contracted 35
material 419
maternity benefits
cash rates 92
expenditure 84, 91, 300
recipients 83-84
maternity leave 96
meat
exports 363
production 363
medical care 63
medicines, consumption 77-78
membership, National Church 179
meteorological conditions 404, 425
microwave oven, families with 232
migration
external 3, 7, 10, 15
internal 7, 17
milk
exports 363
organic production 352
production 363
mink farming 362
mobile phone, families with 232
mobile phones, subscribers 152
moler production 407
money stock 321
mopeds-45 382
(to be continued)
(continued)

mortality 23-26, 28
international 427
mortgage banks 307, 313
motor cycles
new registrations 238
stock 382
motor vehicles
accidental deaths 24-25, 27
duties 289, 301
new registrations 238, 383
stock 381-382
traffic accidents 104-106
motorways 391, 399, 405
mp3 player, families with 232
municipalities
absence 189-190
accounts 283-285, 293, 298
administrative division 401
cultural expenditure 173
employment 183
income distribution 212
land tax rate 287
population 6
taxation 286-287, 301
municipality council elections 49-50
museums 156

N

names 39-41
National Church 177-179
divisions 177-178
elections 54
parishes 177, 401
taxation 286-287, 301
National Health Services 63
natural resorts 399
natural science museums 156
naturalizations, citizenship 10
net lending
balance of payments 334
corporate sector 248
general government 247
household sector 249
public sector 290-292
transactions with rest of the world (ROW) 244, 246, 334
net migration 7, 15
projections 12
net price index 221
net reproduction rate 19
net value added
corporate sector 248
general government 247
household sector 249
national accounts 245
net wealth 217

new enterprises 341
new registrations, motor vehicles 238, 383
newspapers 160-161
nights spent 394-395, 397, 425
non-agricultural industries, accounts 347
non-life insurance companies 307, 317-318
non-natural deaths 24-25, 27, 74, 103, 105-108, 425
notarial acts 135
notes in circulation 308, 321
nurseries 95, 99, 101
nursing homes 97, 100

O

occupational accidents 74, 76
occupational diseases 75-76
occupational structure 180-182, 184
offences
environmental legislation 110, 116-117
Faroe Islands 425
Greenland 425
Penal Code 109, 114-115, 120-122, 126
Penal Code, victims 111-113
Road Traffic Act 118-120
special legislation 110, 116-117, 120-121, 123, 127
offences against property 109, 114-115, 122, 126, 425
victims 111-113
official prices of barley and wheat 351
old age pensions
cash rates 92
expenditure 88, 91, 300
recipients 83, 88-89
OMXC index 305
organic eggs, production 352
organic farms 352-354
organic livestocks 352
organic milk, production 352
organic production
animal production 352
crops 354
outdoor activities organizations 174
output
corporate sector 248
general government 247
household sector 249
industries 250
outside school hours care 95, 99, 101

P

parental leave 80
parishes 177, 401
part-time employees 183, 197
passenger cars 384
brands 384
car makes 383
(to be continued)
families with 240-242
new registrations 238
stock 382
passenger transport 388, 391
pastorates 177
paternity leave 96
patients 64-68
payment cards 322-323
payments statistics 335
pc, families with 232
peat production 407
pelts 362
Penal Code
convictions 114-115, 120-121, 126
offences 109
offences, victims 111-113
penalties 115, 117, 119, 121-123, 127
pension funds
accounts 319
expenditure 91
members 319
pensioners 83, 86-90
pensions
cash rates 92
Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension 90
expenditure 88, 90-91, 300
recipients 83, 86-90
periodicals 162
permanent home help 100
personal income
Faroe Islands 425
Greenland 425
municipalities 212
sex 210, 212
sex and age 211
type 209
personal taxation 286-287, 301
pesticides, consumption 357, 408
pharmacies 77
physicians 425
pigs 360-361
placement outside home 94
places of service, number 159
plant growth regulators 357, 408
plantations 368-369, 399
plants 368-369
political parties 43-45, 47-48, 50, 52, 425
pollution taxes 289, 301
pool jobs 80
population 2-3, 231, 400, 425
average 18
census results 1, 180-181
cities 2, 5
cities, international 426
conscripts by height 29
crime rate 128
educational level 143-147
(to be continued)
producer- and import index for commodities 222
production, manufacturing 372-374
protected dwellings 97, 100
provincial archives 154
public and personal services
bankruptcies 344
employment 182, 184, 253, 342-343
gross fixed capital formation 256
gross value added 251
hours of work 197, 252
input-output 259
labour costs 195
output 250
wage and salary costs 343
workplaces 342-343
public corporations
accounts 290
employment 183
public employment offices 401
public libraries 157-158
other media 159
public sector
consumption 243
consumption, international 435
cultural expenditure 297
debt 337, 425, 437
earnings 193-194
educational expenditure, Faroe Islands 425
educational expenditure, Greenland 425
employment 183-184, 193-194, 253, 339-340, 342-343
enterprises 338-339, 346
expenditure 290-294, 296
expenditure, by function 297-298
expenditure, R&D 153
hours of work 183, 197, 252
input-output 259
production 296
revenue 290-293, 295
sales 296
social security benefits 296
transfers to Faroe Islands 294, 425
transfers to Greenland 294, 425
transfers to households 294, 300
wage and salary costs 343
working time 183, 197, 252
workplaces 342-343
pupils 142-146
purchasing power parities (PPP) 433

Q
quantity index
agricultural sales 223
external trade 326
quarrying, accounts 347
quartz sand production 407
quasi public corporations, accounts 290
quoted bonds 306
quoted shares 304
R
R&D expenditure 153
radio broadcasting 167
radio licences 171
railway accidents 107
railway area 399
railway network 405-406
railway stations 405
railway traffic 387
railway transport
goods 390
passenger 388
rape
offences 109, 114-115, 122, 126
victims 111, 113
raw materials
consumption 223, 357
extraction 407
real estate and business activities, accounts 347
real growth 245, 258, 425
real property
forced sales 237
prices 235-236
taxation 301
recidivism 130
age and sex 131
education 132
recipients of permanent home help 98
recreation centres 95, 101
referendums 53
refugees 16
Regional council elections 46-48
regions
accounts 280, 293, 298
administrative division 401
area 400, 403
building activity 375-376
building stock 60, 377
employment 183
expenditures 281-282
financing 281-282
gross domestic product 258
land tax rate 287
population 6-7, 400, 403
taxation 286-287, 301
workplaces 342
registered partnership 36
rehabilitation, recipients 83
religious ceremonies 178
rent subsidies 85, 91, 300
research and development (R&D), expenditure 153
research libraries 157
residence permits 16

Statistical Yearbook 2017
residential buildings
- construction 375-376, 379
- construction cost index 224
- floor space 377-378
- prices 235
- size 379
- stock 377

residential nursing homes 100

retail sales 355
- ecological 355
- value index 393

retail trade, accounts 347

retirement pensioners 80

road accidents
- casualties 103-106
- deaths 24-25, 27, 103, 105-106

road network
- area 399
- expenditure 406
- length 405

road traffic 387, 391

road transport
- goods 389
- passengers 388
- robot vacuum cleaner, families with 232

rural population 2

salaries
- central government sector 194
- ICT sector 148
- local government sector 193
- occupation 192-194
- private sector 192
- sex 192-194
- salary costs 343
- salary earners
- private sector 184, 192, 253
- public sector 184, 193-194, 253

sale and repair of motor vehicles, accounts 347
- sales, ecological 355

salt-water fishing 371

sand production 407

savings, socio-economic status 231

school 142-146

school libraries 157

scout associations 174

sea fishing 371

sea ports 405-406

sea traffic 387, 392

- accidents 108

sea transport
- goods 390
- passengers 388

secondary education, students 136, 138-139

self-employed
- income 209
- industries 184

semi-trailers 381

sentences 115, 117, 119, 121-123, 127

service jobs 80

sexual offences 109, 114-115, 122, 126, 425

- victims 111-113

shares
- OMXC index 305
- quoted 304

sheep 360-361

ships
- accidents 108
- fishing vessels 370, 385, 425
- losses 108
- passing through the Sound and Belts 392
- stock 385
- traffic 387

shipwrecks 108

sickness 189-190

sickness benefits
- birth and pregnancy 84, 91-92, 300
- cash rates 92
- expenditure 84, 91, 300
- recipients 83-84

smartphone, families with 232

smoking 233

social appeals 102

social assistance
- cash rates 92
- children and young persons 94
- expenditure 63, 82, 84-85, 91, 93, 203-204, 297-299
- families 85, 91-93, 300
- Faroe Islands 425
- Greenland 425
- recipients 79, 82-83, 203-204

social security funds
- employment 183
- expenditure 279, 292-293, 298
- revenue 279, 292-293

socio-economic status 184, 197, 227, 231

somatic diseases 65

special legislation
- convictions 116-117, 120-121, 123, 127

sports facilities, area 399

sporting events, attendance 175

sports federations 174

stock, other media 159

stone production 407

strikes 191

students
- adult education 138-139, 141
- basic schools 136, 138

(to be continued)
higher education 136, 140-141
national origin 137
primary education 136, 138
secondary education 136, 138-139
vocational education 136, 141
subsidies
agriculture 364-365
Danish schemes 299
EU schemes 299
subsidized employment 80
suicides 24-25, 27, 107, 425
summer houses
construction 375
floor space 377-378
nights spent 397
prices 235
stock 60, 377
sunshine hours 425
supplementary education, students 141
supplementary pension, cash rates 92
supply of goods 257
Supreme Court, cases 134
surnames 41
tablet PC, families with 232
tax incidence 301
international 436
tax rates 287
tax regions 401
taxable population 286
taxation
corporations 286, 288, 301-302
families 226-227, 230
goods and services 289, 301-302
households 226-227, 230
personal income 286-287, 301-302
socio-economic status 227
type of tax 301-302
taxes, socio-economic status 231
taxes on energy products 289
telephone services 152
telephone subscribers 152
television
broadcasting 168
channels 169-170
licences 167
viewing 170
temperature 404, 425
tenancy 250
terms of trade 326
theatre performances 172
theatres 172
tobacco
consumption 233
duties 289
top managers
income 209
industries 184
tourism 394-398, 425
tourists 394-397, 425
tractors for semi-trailers 238, 381
trade balance 246, 325
international 439
services 332-333
trade statistics 335
trade unions, members 207
traffic
airports 387
bridges 391
railways 387
roads 387, 391
ships 387
traffic accidents 24-25, 27, 103-108
trailers 381
transactions with rest of the world (ROW) 244, 246, 261
transfer payments
cash rates 92
expenditure 82, 91, 203-204, 294, 300
recipients 79, 82-83, 203-204
transitional allowances
expenditure 203
recipients 80, 83
transport
goods 389-390
gross value added 251
infrastructure 405-406
passengers 388
transport, post and telecommunications
accounts 347
bankruptcies 344
employment 182, 184, 253, 341-343
gross fixed capital formation 256
hours of work 197, 252
input-output 259
labour costs 195
output 250
wage and salary costs 343
workplaces 342-343
tree species 368-369
tumbler dryer, families with 232
turnover 423
TV
broadcasting 168
channels 169-170
licenses 171
viewing 170
TV2/Danmark 168, 171
type of family, children 32
Subject index

U

unemployed
  country of origin 202
  educational level 147
  foreign nationals 202
  insured 201
  international 431
  sex and age 198-200
  sex and region 198-199

unemployment benefits
  cash rates 92
  expenditure 91, 203-204, 300
  recipients 83, 203-204

unemployment insurance funds
  accounts 279
  insured 201, 208

unemployment rate 199-202, 425
  international 431

unit trust certificates 304

unit value index, external trade 326

university libraries 157

urban area 399

urban population 2, 5-6
  international 426, 442

V

valuation districts 401

value added tax 289, 301-302

value index, retail sales 393

vans
  new registrations 238
  stock 381

VAT 289, 301-302

venereal diseases 71-73

vestry elections 54

vicars 177

victims, criminal offences 111-113

video camera, families with 232

vocational education, students 136, 141

voting
  European Parliament 51-52
  Folketing 42-45
  local church councils 54
  municipality councils 49-50
  referendums 53
  regional councils 46-48
  voting age, referendums 53

W

wage and salary costs 343

wage earners
  private sector 184, 192, 253
  public sector 184, 193-194, 253

wages
  central government sector 194
  ICT sector 148
  local government sector 193
  occupation 192-194
  private sector 192
  sex 192-194
  washing machine, families with 232
  waste 420
  water 418
  water area 399-400, 402
    international 442
  weather 404, 425
  web sites, enterprises with 149
  weddings 34, 425
    same sex 35

welfare institutions
  children and young people 95, 99, 101, 425
  elderly people 97, 100
  employment 99-100
  Western High Court, cases 124-125, 134

wetlands, area 399

wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants
  bankruptcies 344
  employment 182, 184, 253, 341-343
  gross fixed capital formation 256
  gross value added 251
  hours of work 197, 252
  input-output 259
  labour costs 195
  output 250
  wage and salary costs 343
  workplaces 342-343

wholesale trade, accounts 347

wine
  consumption 233
  duties 289
  wooded area 368, 399

work stops 191

working time
  age and sex 197
  industries 197, 252
  sector 183
  socio-economic status 197

workplaces
  county 342
  industries 342-343

Y

young persons, placed outside home 94

youth hostels 397-398

youth organizations 174

Z

zoological gardens 155
Figures refer to table number

Ø

Øresund Link, expenditure 406