

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2010



STATISTICS
DENMARK

Statistical Yearbook 2010

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Preface

The *Statistical Yearbook 2010* is a book about Denmark and the Danish people. The figures show the development of Danish society, and how the conditions of life in Denmark change as society develops.

This has been the case every year since the first edition of the *Statistical Yearbook*, dating back to 1896.

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

Approximately 160 of the specialists working at Statistics Denmark contribute to the yearbook. In addition, the yearbook also includes data compiled by other Danish institutions or authorities.

In this 2010 edition we introduce the new design for Statistical Yearbook. Both the cover and the layout of pages, figures and tables have been renewed. Simultaneously, all tables have been thoroughly reviewed for actuality, among other things, which has led to the omitting of a number of tables.

The printed version of the *Statistical Yearbook* is only available in Danish. However, both the English and Danish versions of the yearbook are accessible, free of charge, in pdf format at www.dst.dk/yearbook and www.dst.dk/aarbog. If there are any subsequent changes to the book, corrections to the page in question will be available on the web sites mentioned.


Historical versions of the *Statistical Yearbook* from 1896 and up to the present day are available in pdf format at www.dst.dk/aarbogsarkiv and it is possible to search for specific words. A full collection of online yearbooks will gradually be available on the web site. Until 1952, the oldest versions are translated into French, while yearbooks from this year and onwards are translated into English. Since 2000, the *Statistical Yearbook* has been published in a separate English version.



We always welcome any comments or suggestions from our users. Please e-mail your suggestions to mpb@dst.dk or sjg@dst.dk.



Statistics Denmark, May 2010

Jan Plovsing / Leon Østergaard

Contents

		Page	Table
	Denmark		
	Geography and climate	10-17	1-6
	Area, nature, meteorological conditions		
	Population and elections	18-64	7-60
	Population, immigrants and their descendants, fertility, mortality, names, family types, elections to the Folketing, elections to regional and municipal councils, European Parliament, referendums, elections to local church councils		
	Education and culture	65-98	61-106
	Institutes of education, students, level of education, education and employment, books, newspapers, radio, TV, cinemas, libraries, museums, theatres, sports		
	Labour market	99-133	107-135
	Employment, commuting, earnings, trade unions, daily cash benefits, unemployment, hours of work, labour market policy measures		
	Social conditions, health and justice	134-189	136-199
	Institutions, expenditure, social assistance to children and young persons, maternity leave, child care, measures for elderly people, health insurance schemes, pension payments, sickness, criminal offences reported, convictions, imprisonment		
	Income consumption and prices	190-223	200-227
	Family and personal incomes, accounts, detailed consumption expenditure, consumption of goods, beverages and tobacco, price trends, sales of real property		
	General economic statistics	224-239	228-239
	Business statistics, industries, accounts statistics, workplaces, aggregate wage and salary costs, research and development		
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	240-268	240-267
	Farms, production, land use, crop production, livestock, environmental strain, official prices of barley and wheat, accounts statistics, felling, fishing vessels, fisheries		
	Manufacturing industries	269-275	268-270
	Sales, production, exports, economic trends		
	Construction and housing	276-291	271-285
	Building stock, building activity, residential construction, total area, construction cost index, construction employment, housing situation of population, types of dwelling, heating		

		Page	Table
	Services sector and the information society	292-305	286-298
	Retail prices index, journeys, tourism and nights spent in hotels, etc., sales and exports of the services sector, ICT sectors, durable consumer goods, ICT and telephony		
	Transport	306-332	299-323
	Infrastructure, means of transport, transport of passengers and goods, passenger cars, traffic accidents		
	Environment and energy	333-348	324-339
	Pollution, extraction of raw materials, consumption of drinking water, pesticides, environmental taxes, energy balance sheet		
	External trade	349-369	340-348
	Main figures, external trade by country, major imported and exported commodities		
	National accounts and balance of payments	370-400	349-374
	Supply and demand balance, redistribution of income, sector financial accounts, output, employment, consumption, investments, gross domestic product, balance of payments		
	Public finance	401-435	375-404
	Central government finance, assets and liabilities, sector accounts, taxes and duties, expenditure and revenue of general government, subsidies, Danish aid to developing countries		
	The money and capital markets	436-457	405-427
	Money stock, banks and mortgage credit institutions, finance companies, shares, bonds, exchange rates		
 Faroe Islands	Faroe Islands and Greenland	458-464	428
 Greenland	Summary tables of statistics showing the same subjects as those of Danish tables (e.g. area, population, incomes, fishery, construction, housing conditions, national accounts, etc.)		
 International statistics	International Statistics	465-487	429-447
	Area, population, fertility, mortality, education, unemployment, cultural conditions, employment, output, pollution, prices, infrastructure, gross domestic product, balance of payments		
Annexes	Danish Industrial Classification	488-489	
	Definitions and glossary	490-519	
	Subject index	520-538	

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

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



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

Denmark



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Geography and climate

1

Geography

The long Danish coastline

Denmark is a small country, compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden and Germany are ten times and eight times larger respectively than Denmark, which has an area of more than 43,000 km². On the other hand, Denmark's coastline is extraordinarily long for a country of this size. Denmark stretches along a coast of more than 7,300 km, which is longer than the Chinese Wall. It corresponds to almost one and a half metre of coast per inhabitant.

One characteristic of Denmark's geography is the many islands, a total of 407. The largest islands are, by order of mention, Sjælland, Vendsyssel-Thy, Fyn, Lolland and Bornholm. Jutland (including Vendsyssel-Thy) account for 70 per cent of Denmark's total area.

In addition to Denmark, the Kingdom of Denmark includes the self-governing areas of Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The ice-free part of Greenland is almost ten times larger than Denmark.

Denmark's nature is characterized by agriculture and forests

For thousands of years, Denmark has been an agricultural country, and this has largely characterized Danish landscapes. Consequently, two thirds of the landscape consists of man-made agricultural areas. However, forests are also evident in the landscape in the form of, among other types, deciduous forest and coniferous forest. Rold Forest and Grib Forest are the largest forests.

Figure 1

Distribution of Denmark's area by type of area

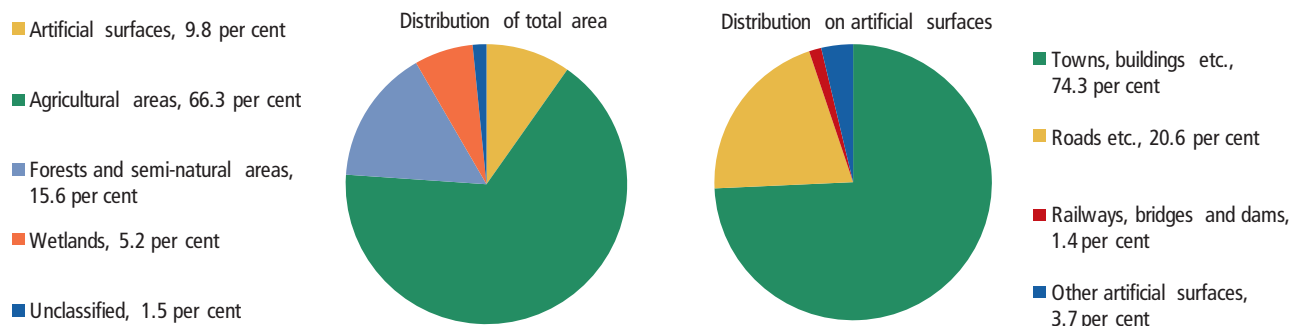


Table 4

Man-made infrastructure and buildings characterize the landscape

Cities, roads, railroads, bridges and other types of man-made surfaces cover a total of 10 per cent of Denmark's area, corresponding to three times the area of the Faroe Islands – or 56 per cent of Sjælland. Urban centres, such as residential neighbourhoods and industrial districts, dominate and account for three-fourths of the man-made surfaces.

2

Climate

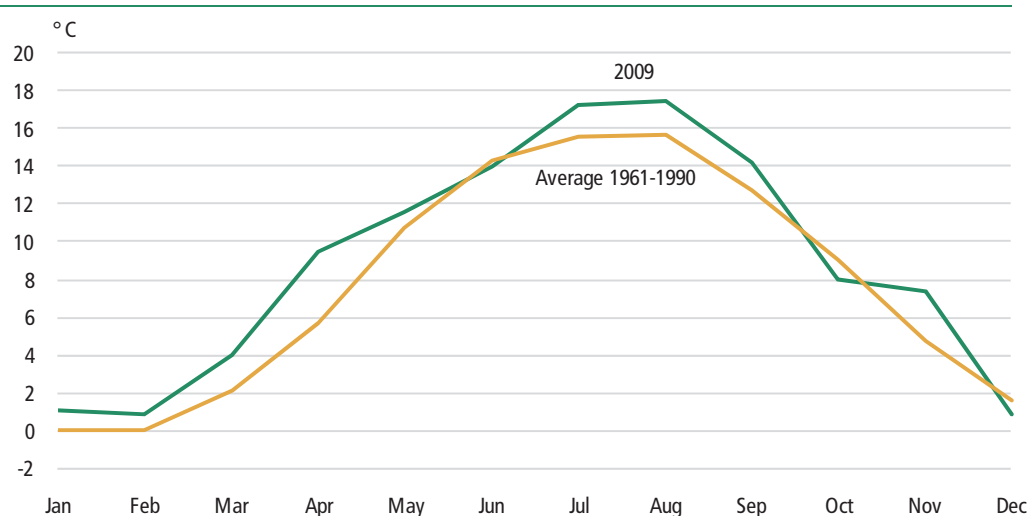
It rains or snows every second day

The Danish weather is known for being variable. It is a fact that it rains or snows every second day in Denmark, since a year has an average of 171 days of precipitation.

Snow seven days a month during the wintertime

Denmark has mild winters without large amounts of snow, but with much rain. On average, it snows seven days every month in December, January and February. This decreases to five days of snow in March, and April has an average of three days of snow.

Figure 2 Temperatures in Denmark



Source: www.dmi.dk

Temperature variations of 16 °C during a year

In a year, the average temperature generally varies from 0 °C in January to 16 °C in August. Great variations occur in relation to the average. The coldest day in more than 100 years was a January day in 1982 with temperatures of -31 °C, and the warmest day was an August day in 1975 with temperatures of 36 °C.

"... and it will be overcast again today"

A natural feature of everyday life in Denmark is overcast days and many clouds in the sky are. The clouds cover an average of two thirds of the sky in a year, but the summer is the least cloudy season with an average cloudiness of 60 per cent.

Not many days of sunshine in a year

Denmark is a country where the total hours of sunshine a year gives occasion to enjoy the sun while it is out. There is an average of four hours of sunshine a day, naturally primarily during the spring and summertime. From May to August, there are more than six hours of sunshine a day.

Table 1 Area, population and coastline

	Land and inland water area km ²	Population 1 January 2010	Density of population per km ²	Number of islands	Inland water area 1959 km ²	Coastline 1959 km
All Denmark	43 098.31	5 534 738	128.4	407	700	7 314
Provinces						
Sjælland	7 450.59	2 348 684	315.2	99	184	1 735
Lolland-Falster	1 795.34	109 896	61.2	45	24	587
Bornholm ¹	588.55	42 255	71.8	9	3	141
Fyn	3 485.84	484 862	139.1	100	26	1 130
The Islands, total	13 320.32	2 985 697	224.1	253	237	3 593
Jylland	29 777.99	2 549 041	85.6	154	463	3 721
Regions						
Region Hovedstaden	2 561.27	1 680 271	656.0	28	101	602
Copenhagen City	180.11	678 873	3 769.2	5	18	213
Copenhagen Suburban	340.08	512 692	1 507.6	...	...	...
Nordsjælland	1 452.53	446 451	307.4	14	80	248
Bornholm ¹	588.55	42 255	71.8	9	3	141
Region Sjælland	7 273.21	820 564	112.8	114	109	1 861
Østsjælland	807.59	234 574	290.5	18	7	154
Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 465.62	585 990	90.6	96	102	1 707
Region Syddanmark	12 206.17	1 200 277	98.3	120	...	...
Fyn	3 485.84	484 862	139.1	100	26	1 130
Syddjylland	8 720.33	715 415	82.0	20	...	...²
Region Midtjylland	13 124.34	1 253 998	95.5	79	...	...
Østjylland	5 907.10	826 923	140.0	48	...	...
Vestjylland	7 217.24	427 075	59.2	31	...	...
Region Nordjylland	7 933.32	579 628	73.1	56	...	...
Faroe Islands	1 398.85	48 778³	34.9	17⁴	...	1 117⁵
Greenland	410 449.00⁶	56 194³	0.1	...	...	...

Note: Due to different compilation methods figures deviate from figures in table 4. The most southern point in Denmark is Gedserodde on Falster, the most northerly point is near Skagen, the most westerly point is Blåvandshuk, and the most easterly point is Christiansø (Østerskær).

¹ Including Christiansø. ² The border with Germany was measured as 67.7 km. In length. ³ 1 January 2009. ⁴ Inhabited islands. ⁵ Measured in 1955. ⁶ Only the part of Greenland free of ice is included. The total area of Greenland is 2,166,086 km², of which 81 per cent is covered by inland ice.

Source: National Survey and Cadastra
www.statbank.dk/folk1 and are207

Table 2 Administrative division of Denmark. 2010

	Municipalities	Parishes	Customs and tax regions ¹	Constituencies ²	
				Counties and large constituencies	Constituencies
Total	98	2 116	30	10	92
The Islands	56	887	16	6	48
Region Hovedstaden	29	245	7	4	28
København by	4	81	1	1	12
Københavns omegn	13	56	2	1	8
Nordsjælland	11	86	3	1	6
Bornholm	1	22	1	1	2
Region Sjælland	17	417	6	1	12
Østsjælland	5	60	2	}	3
Vest- og Sydsjælland	12	357	4		9
Region Syddanmark	22	499	7	2	21
Fyn	10	225	3	1	8
Jutland	42	1 229	14	4	44
Region Syddanmark (continued)					
Syddjylland	12	274	4	1	13
Region Midtjylland	19	615	7	2	22
Østjylland	11	356	4	1	11
Vestjylland	8	259	3	1	11
Nordjylland	11	340	3	1	9

¹ Customs centres as well as assessment and valuation districts are also included. ² In accordance with Act no. 1292 of 8 December 2006 on elections to the Danish Parliament.

www.statbank.dk/02

Table 3 Area and population. Regions and inhabited islands

Municipality code	Area in ha 2009	Population 1 January		Municipality code	Area in ha 2009	Population 1 January	
		2008	2009			2008	2009
All Denmark	4 309 831	5 475 791	5 511 451				
Zealand and its islands	745 059	2 310 624	2 329 910				
Zealand	703 130	2 130 970	2 147 281				
330 Agersø	684	233	221				
Amager	9 629	166 030	169 157				
390 Bogø	1 307	1 124	1 112				
370 Enø	340	275	281				
350 Eskilsø	139	2	2				
390 Farø	93	5	5				
370 Gavnø	575	35	40				
330 Glænø	559	62	63				
211 Hesselø	71	0	0				
390 Langø	127	4	3				
390 Masnedø	168	122	135				
390 Møn	21 775	10 200	10 074				
326 Nekselø	223	21	21				
390 Nyord	499	45	41				
330 Omø	452	177	169				
316 Orø	1 502	890	906				
185 Saltholm	1 599	5	5				
326 Sejerø	1 237	397	373				
101 Slotsholmen	21	21	19				
101 Trekroner	2	2	1				
390 Tærø	175	4	1				
77 named islands	752	•	•				
Lolland, Falster and their islands	179 534	111 715	110 968				
Lolland	124 286	67 306	66 655				
376 Falster	51 376	43 640	43 530				
360 Askø	282	47	46				
360 Fejø	1 600	557	574				
360 Femø	1 138	150	147				
360 Lilleø	86	6	5				
360 Skalø	106	9	11				
360 37 named islands	660	•	•				
Bornholm and its islands	58 855	42 913	42 659				
400 Bornholm	58 815	42 817	42 563				
411 Christiansø ¹	25	96	96				
411 Frederikso ¹	4						
411 6 named islands	11	•	•				
Funen and its islands	348 584	482 410	484 346				
Funen	298 456	451 394	453 700				
430 Avernakø	586	111	111				
492 Birkholm	92	10	10				
430 Bjørnø	150	36	32				
420 Bågø	623	36	37				
479 Drejø	426	71	69				
410 Fænø	394	3	2				
479 Hjortø	90	12	13				
482 Langeland	28 384	13 723	13 340				
430 Lyø	605	116	109				
482 Siø	131	18	17				
479 Skarø	197	40	39				
482 Strynø	488	216	206				
479 Thurø	753	3 728	3 742				
440 Tornø	21	4	4				
479 Tåsinge	6 979	6 188	6 217				
480 Æbelø	232	2	-				
492 Ærø	8 807	6 702	6 698				
82 named islands	1 170	•	•				
Jutland	2 977 799	2 528 129	2 543 568				
Jutland peninsular	2 387 430	2 151 667	2 167 177				
Vendsyssel-Thy	468 573	289 630	289 849				
773 Agerø	385	38	35				
727 Alrø	751	149	156				
540 Als	31 222	52 109	51 892				
707 Anholt	2 237	164	167				
580 Barsø	266	23	24				
851 Egholm	600	55	52				
615 Endelave	1 308	174	168				
563 Fanø	5 578	3192	3 207				
779 Fur	2 229	872	865				
813 Hirsholm	17	4	4				
766 Hjarnø	321	106	107				
671 Jegindø	791	524	500				
580 Kalvø	18	8	7				
820 Livø	331	10	9				
825 Læsø	10 122	2 003	1 993				
561 Mandø	763	46	44				
773 Mors	36 331	22 091	22 098				
550 Rømø	12 886	689	715				
741 Samsø	11 206	4 085	4 003				
580 Store Okseø	11	3	3				
727 Tunø	352	119	118				
671 Venø	646	201					
510 Årø	566	167					
128 named islands	2 859	•	•				

¹ Not included in the division of municipalities, administered by the Ministry of Defence.

Table 4 Land cover

	Km ²	Per cent
Total area	43 560.76	100.00
Artificial surfaces	4 246.46	9.75
Urban fabric, industrial and commercial units ¹	3 154.63	7.24
Motorway	43.96	0.10
Expressway	9.10	0.02
Road broader than 6 metres	269.02	0.62
Road 3 – 6 metres	551.58	1.27
Railway	58.22	0.13
Bridge	0.02	0.00
Embankment	2.64	0.01
Runway	3.31	0.01
Mineral extraction sites	19.94	0.05
Technical sites	17.46	0.04
Cemeteries	6.96	0.02
Sport facilities	52.18	0.12
Leisure facilities	57.44	0.13
Agricultural areas	28 897.85	66.34
Arable land	28 615.01	65.69
Market garden	33.87	0.08
Pastures	155.18	0.36
Pastures in urban areas	93.72	0.22
Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	0.07	0.00
Forests and semi-natural areas	6 788.32	15.58
Forest	1 829.48	4.20
Broad-leaved forest	1 309.40	3.01
Coniferous forest	2 147.34	4.93
Mixed forest	7.98	0.02
Natural grassland	391.92	0.90
Moors and heath land	981.76	2.25
Beaches, dunes and sand plains	51.21	0.12
Sparsely vegetated areas	69.23	0.16
Wetlands	2 274.89	5.22
Meadows	808.89	1.86
Inland wetlands	205.66	0.47
Peat bogs	875.60	2.01
Salt marshes	384.74	0.88
Water bodies	670.59	1.54
Lakes	616.49	1.42
Stream width 8-12 metres	49.42	0.11
Reeds	0.34	0.00
Fish farms	4.34	0.01
Unclassified	682.65	1.57

Note: The figures are based on different primary data covering the period from the end of the 1980s to the middle of the 1990s. Due to different compilation methods figures deviate from figures in table 1. The Primary data are the *land use map; Area Information System* (The Ministry of Environment). Further information can be obtained from: www.dmu.dk. The figures are a revision (not an update) of the collected data. The National Environmental Research Institute conducted the revision in 2001. The classification is based on the three-digit *CORINE land cover nomenclature*, as a fourth number is added for national purposes.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute

¹ Include city centres, human locality areas with low buildings, human locality areas with high buildings, built-up areas in rural areas and industrial areas. Roads are excluded.

Table 5 Denmark's largest lakes

Lake's name	Location	1999-2002	2004-2008	Lake's name	Location	1999-2002	2004-2008
		km ²				km ²	
Arresø	Sjælland	39.5	39.6	Søndersø	Lolland	8.4	8.0
Esrum Lake	Sjælland	17.4	17.4	Tystrup Lake	Sjælland	6.7	6.7
Mossø	Østjylland	16.6	16.6	Julso	Østjylland	5.8	5.8
Stadil Fjord ¹	Vestjylland	17.3	16.2	Tømmerby Fjord	Nordjylland	6.0	5.7
Saltbæk Vig ¹	Sjælland	16.1	15.9	Ulvedybet	Nordjylland	5.9	5.5
Tissø	Sjælland	12.7	12.5	Tange Lake	Vestjylland	5.5	5.5
Furesø	Sjælland	9.3	9.4	Lund Fjord	Nordjylland	5.1	5.1
Skanderborg Lake	Østjylland	8.6	8.6				

¹ Area of brackish water. www.kms.dk

Table 6 Meteorological conditions

	Jan.	Feb.	Marts	April	Maj	Juni	Juli	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Dec.	Året
°C													
Mean temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.7	10.8	14.3	15.6	15.7	12.7	9.1	4.7	1.6	7.7
2009	1.0	0.8	4.0	9.4	11.5	13.9	17.2	17.4	14.1	7.9	7.3	0.8	8.8
Average daily temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	2.0	2.2	4.9	9.6	15.0	18.7	19.8	20.0	16.4	12.1	7.0	3.7	10.9
2009	2.7	2.6	6.6	14.7	15.7	18.2	21.6	21.4	17.9	10.7	8.9	2.6	12.0
Average nightly temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	-2.9	-2.8	-0.8	2.1	6.5	9.9	11.5	11.3	9.1	6.1	2.3	-0.7	4.3
2009	-1.1	-1.5	1.3	4.5	7.2	9.4	13.0	13.6	10.4	4.9	5.5	-1.4	5.5
Maximum temperature													
1874-2009 Temp.	12.4	15.8	22.2	28.6	32.8	35.5	35.3	36.4	32.3	24.1	18.5	14.5	36.4
Measured during the years	<i>2005</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1892</i>	<i>1947</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1906</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1975</i>
2009	7.3	8.7	13.7	23.8	26.0	27.9	29.9	32.7	28.1	17.2	14.2	9.7	32.7
Minimum temperature													
1874-2009 Temp.	-31.2	-29.0	-27.0	-19.0	-8.0	-3.5	-0.9	-2.0	-5.6	-11.9	-21.3	-25.6	-31.2
Measured during the years	<i>1982</i>	<i>1942</i>	<i>1888</i>	<i>1922</i>	<i>1900</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1903</i>	<i>1885</i>	<i>1886</i>	<i>1880</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
2009	-13.0	-13.9	-8.0	-2.9	-0.1	0.2	5.7	7.1	0.4	-4.9	-3.0	-19.0	-19.0
degree-days													
Degree-days													
Normal (1961-1990)	522	491	461	337	198	84	43	47	128	243	361	469	3 382
2009	497	453	403	227	170	106	21	19	90	282	290	501	3 061
mm.													
Precipitation													
Normal (1961-1990)	57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	68	712
2009	41	34	53	10	56	63	86	68	45	79	126	71	732
hours													
Bright sunshine, all DK													
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	87	54	43	1 495
2009	39	56	106	272	274	280	220	200	160	114	26	46	1 793
days													
Summer days (max. >25°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	2.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<	1.8	4.1	4.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7
Frost days (min. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	19.0	19.0	15.0	6.6	0.7	<	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	7.3	15.0	84.0
2009	17.8	19.5	6.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.8	18.6	66.9
Ice days (max. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	8.6	7.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.0	23.0
2009	3.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	11.5
Precipitation days (R ³ 0.1 mm)													
Normal (1961-1990)	17.0	13.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	171.0
2009	12.8	16.1	16.0	4.3	14.2	11.0	19.3	15.9	11.8	17.4	27.2	17.9	183.9
Days with snow													
Normal (1961-1990)	7.6	6.4	5.3	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	5.8	30.0
2009	3.1	9.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.1	20.0

Note 1: Degree days are used as a measurement for heating needs in the heating season (1 September - 31 May). Degree days are shade-temperature days.

Note 2: < means less than 0.1, but greater than 0.0.

Source: Danmarks Meteorologiske Institut

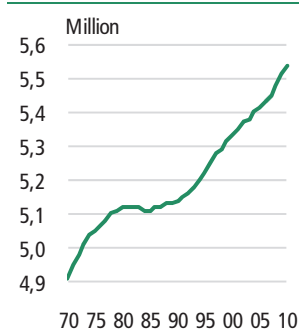
www.dmi.dk

Population and elections

1

Danish population trends

Figure 1
Population



www.statbank.dk/bef1a07 and
folk1

Population size

Since the early 1970s, Denmark has had a population of more than 5 million inhabitants. The size of the population has seen a slow, but steady increase since 1970, and on 1 January 2010 it was 5.5 million people. However, during the early 1980s, the population fell due to reductions in the number of births.

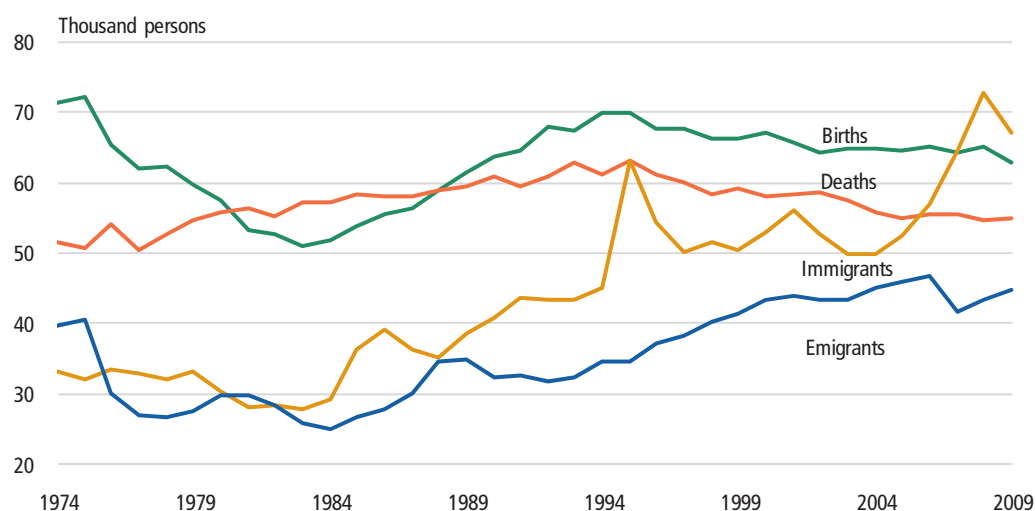
Women are in the majority

Though more boys than girls are born every year, women comprise slightly more than half of the Danish population (50.4 per cent). This is because of higher mortality rates among men. There are more men than women in all age groups up to about 60 years, but women take over in all subsequent age groups. The 95 and over age group comprises more than five times as many women as men.

More births than deaths

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

Figure 2 **Population trends**



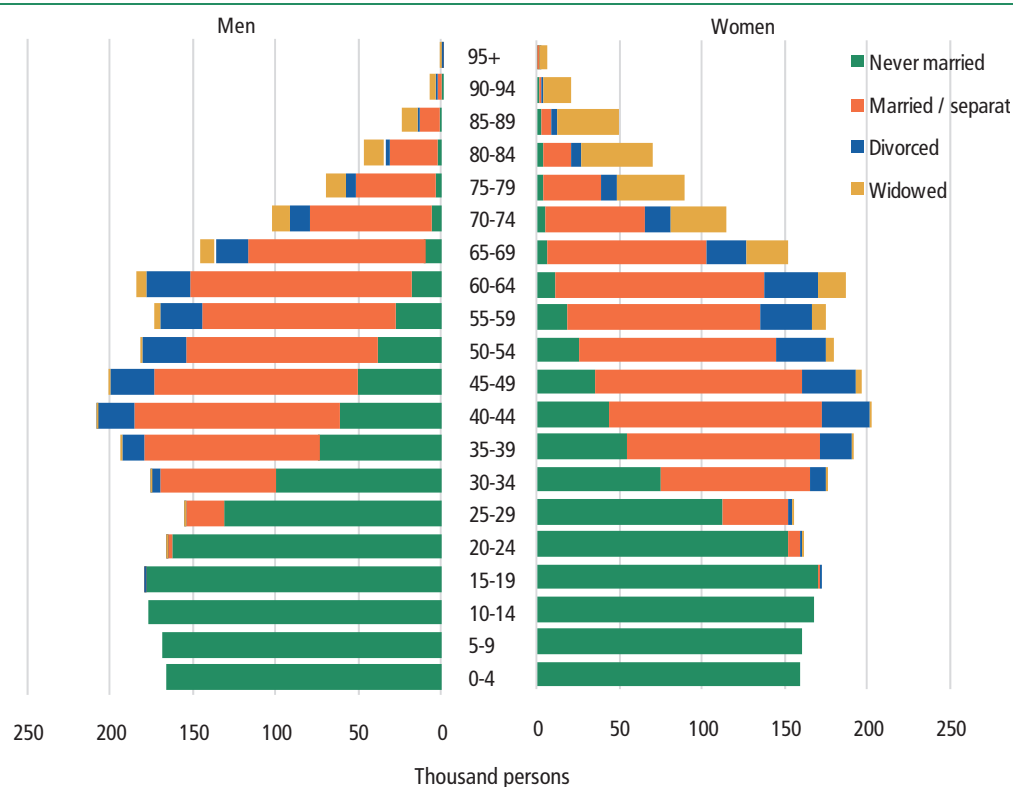
www.statbank.dk/hisb3

We are growing older

The Danish population is getting older. The average age in Denmark was 40.2 years as of 1 January 2010. For men, this figure was 39.2 years, and for women, it was 41.2 years. When examining 1980 figures, the average age was 3.5 years lower (an overall average age of 36.7 years; 35.5 years for men, 38.0 years for women).

This increase in the average age is caused by an increase of 60 per cent in the number of people over the age of 80. The increase is also occasioned by the fact that the large generations from the mid-1940s have now reached their sixties, as well as the fact that the large generations from the mid-1960s are now being classified to an older age group and are replaced by smaller generations.

Figure 3 The Danish population by age. 1 January 2010



www.statbank.dk/folk1

2 The demographic dependency ratio in Denmark

The demographic dependency ratio

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

The demographic dependency ratio will increase in the years to come

If the economically active (working) population is calculated as those within the 20-59 age group, the dependency ratio in 2010 is 0.90. This implies that for every 100 economically active individuals, 90 persons need support.

On the basis of the projections on population development in 2009, the demographic dependency ratio will increase to 0.97 in 2020 and reach 1.10 in 2030. In the 1970s, the dependency ratio was higher, 0.94 on average. In the late 1990s, it was more than 0.76. This implies that more and more people will need support in the years to come, a development which is linked to the fact that the number of elderly people will continue to increase in future.

3 Births

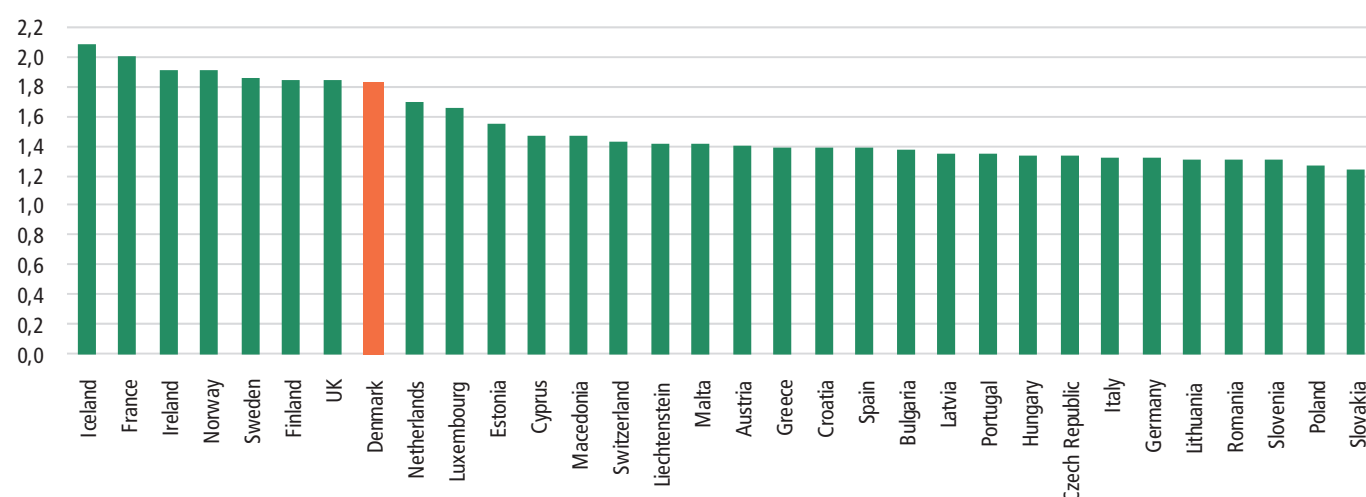
How many children are born each year?

During recent years, the number of live births has been about 64,700 a year, corresponding to an average of almost 180 a day. The number of births during a given period depends on the number of women of childbearing age and on the number of children born to each woman. In 2009, the *total fertility rate*, i.e. the average number of live births per woman, was 1.84 in Denmark. A fertility rate at 2.08 is needed for the population to reproduce itself given the actual level of mortality. Through the 1950s and most of the 1960s, the fertility rate was above this level. From the late 1960s, the fertility rate fell until it reached bottom in 1983 at 1.38. Since then the fertility rate has risen.

One of the highest fertility rates in EU

Denmark has one of the highest fertility rates in the EU. In 2006, Iceland had the highest fertility rate (2.08) while Slovakia had the lowest (1.24). For Denmark it was 1.85

Figure 4 Fertility rates in European countries. 2007



Source: Eurostat

Older mothers

Over the years, women have become increasingly mature before becoming mothers. In 2009, the average age of women giving birth for the first time was 30.5 years. This development has been especially pronounced since 1970, when the total average age of women giving birth was 26.7 years. The average for first-time mothers was 29.0 years in 2008.

4 Living arrangements

We get married later...

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

per cent of all 30 year-old were married. In 2010, the corresponding figure is only 34 per cent for all 30 year-olds. Simultaneously, the average age of women when they first get married has increased from 24.8 years to 32.4 years and from 27.5 years to 34.8 years for men during the period 1980-2008. In 2009 these averages ages fell a little for the first time since the 1960's.

... but still live as couples

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

Many singles

More than one third of all adults live without a partner and women comprise the majority of 54 per cent of them. Of those individuals with no partner, 67 per cent of the women and 68 per cent of the men live completely alone. The rest live with other persons, who are often children.

Figure 5 Development in family types for adults

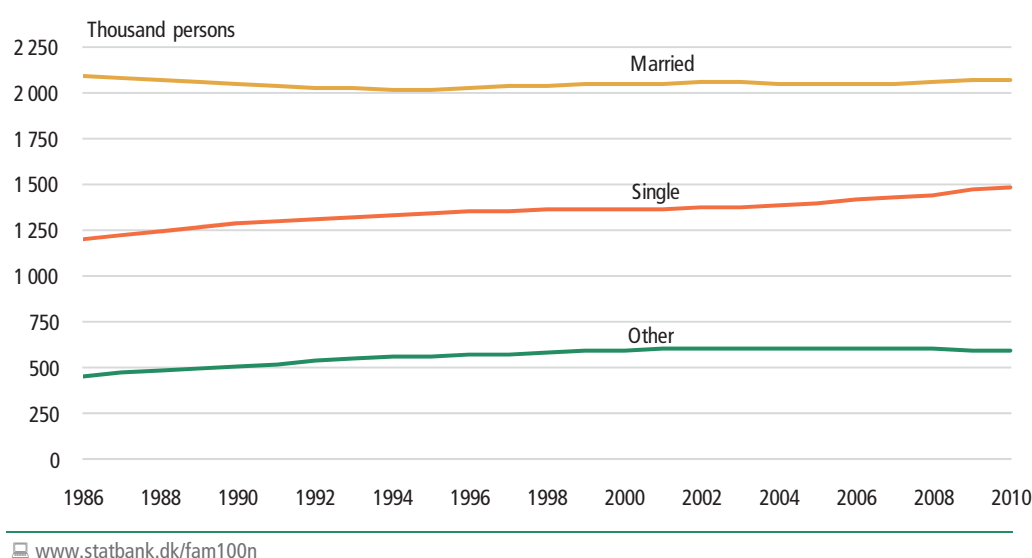
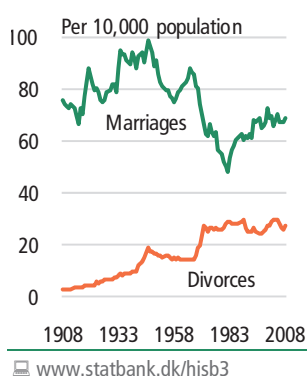


Figure 6 Marriages and divorces



Fewer weddings and more divorces

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

The low point of marriages was reached in 1982 with 24,300 marriages, and since then the level has increased and remained stable since 1995 on about 35,000 marriages per year.

However, in 2009 the number decreased to 32,900. The number of divorces increased during the 20th century and reached a yearly average of 13,000. In the 2000s the average was nearly 15,000.

There are many reasons for the increasing number of divorces and the falling number of marriages. Since the beginning of the 20th century, a number of politi-

cal initiatives have implied that it is easier to get a divorce. In connection with the legal amendments where the period of separation was reduced, the number of divorces increased temporarily.

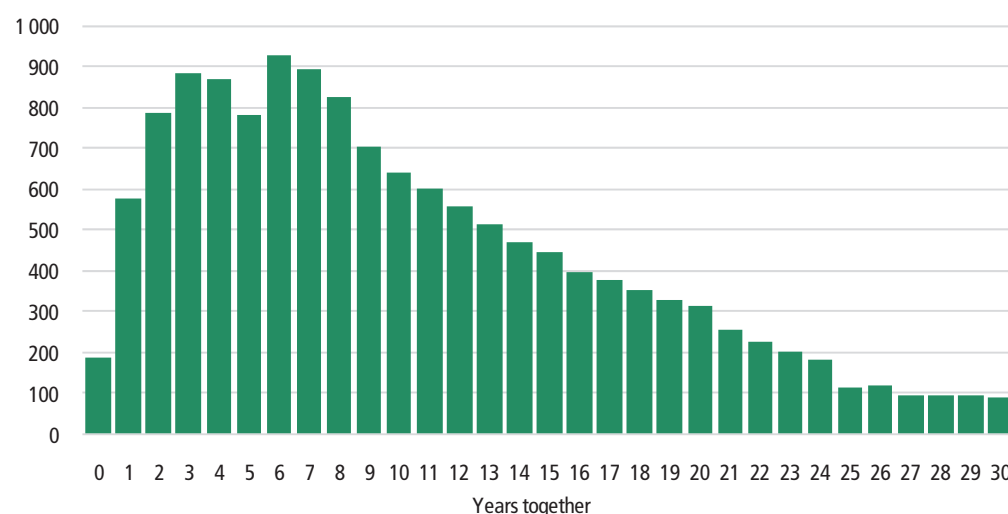
Another reason is that many people are now more financially independent, and unlike previously it is no longer necessary to marry in order to achieve a reasonable living standard. The financial independence was also assisted by the circumstance that women entered to an increasing extent the labour market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

High number of divorces after 3 to 7 years of marriage

Half of all divorces take place within the first 10 years of marriage. Divorces are most common after 3 to 7 years of marriage.

At the same time, more long-lasting marriages are dissolved by divorce than previously. While 18 per cent of all marriages in 1950 were dissolved by divorce after 25 years, 40 per cent of all marriages in 1980 were dissolved.

Figure 7 Divorces by duration of marriage. 2008



www.statbank.dk/ski107

5 Names

Jens and Anne are the most common forenames

In Denmark the most common first names for men are Jens and Peter. On 1 January 2010, the number was 52,177 and 50,897 persons, respectively, which corresponds to 19.0 and 18.6, respectively, per 1,000 men. Anne and Kirsten with 47,936 and 46,512 persons were number one and two on the list for women, corresponding to 17.2 and 16.7 per 1,000 women.

Jensen, Nielsen and Hansen are the most common Danish surnames

275,113 and 272,804 Danes have the surnames Jensen and Nielsen, respectively. Slightly less common is Hansen, which is the surname of 228,503 Danes. Together, these names each cover a seventh of the population.

This is followed by a number of names, such as Pedersen, Andersen, Christensen, Larsen and Sørensen. These names cover a total of 13 per cent of the population.

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

In 2008, Lucas was the most popular forename among new-born boys and was given to 24 out of 1,000 boys. Oliver and Emil are also popular boy's names. Among new-born girls, 25 out of 1,000 new-born girls were given the name Emma. Freja and Ida were number two and three with each 23 per 1,000 new-born girls.

The popularity of names for new-born children is rapidly changing. Very few parents called their children Lucas from 1985 to 1993, and since then the name has become very popular until today, when it has remained stable. The use of Emma began to increase in the beginning of the 1990s. Emma has been the most popular girl's name five times since 2000.

6

Mortality

Most of the people in Denmark live past 75

In recent years, the number of deaths in Denmark has been approximately 55,000 deaths a year. In 2009, the figure was 54,872. About 87 per cent of all deaths occurred in the over-60 age group and 49 per cent in the over-80 age group.

More Danes are older than 100 years

The number of people who are 100 years of age or more is rising. On 1 January 2010 a total of 889 people (753 women and 136 men) were 100 years or more. In 1980, only 158 people (118 women and 40 men) were 100 years of age or older. That is five times as much in a period of 30 years.

Excess mortality for men compared to women

Men have a higher risk of dying in all age groups except a few ages in childhood where very few persons die. This is to say that there is an excess mortality for men in relation to women. The greatest difference is evident in the 16-35 age group, where the mortality rate for men is two to four times higher than that for women.

Life expectancy reflects the health of a population

Life expectancy is one of the most commonly used statistics for assessing the health of a population. Life expectancy is the average number of years that a person can expect to live, based on the latest figures for mortality. The latest life expectancy has been calculated at 76.52 years for men and 80.75 years for women.

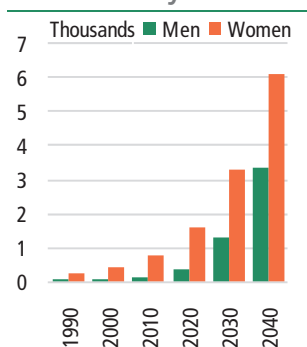
Danes live a shorter time than people in other European countries

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

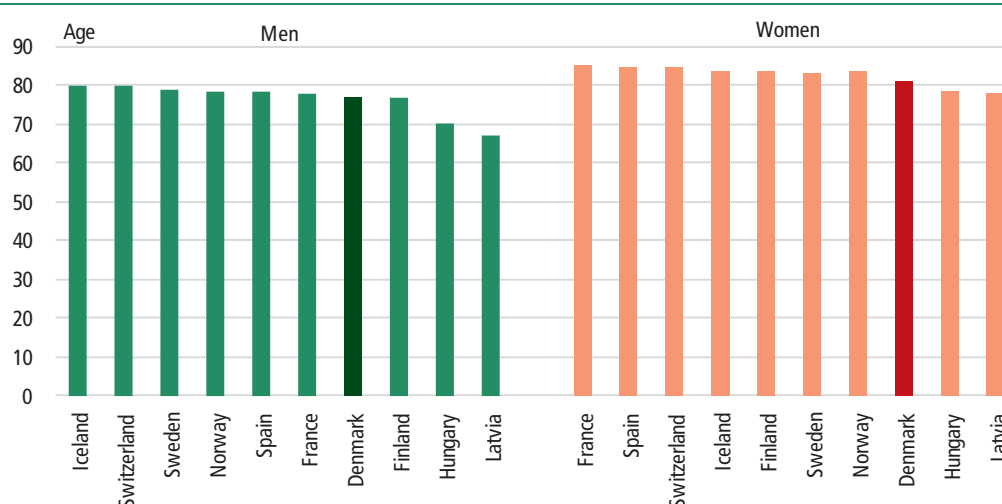
In the 1960s, Denmark was among the countries with the highest life expectancy in the world, but later on Danish life expectancy was among the lowest in Western Europe.

However, life expectancy has increased a little more during recent years. During the latest ten years life expectancy has increased by 2.5 years for men and 2.0 years for women.

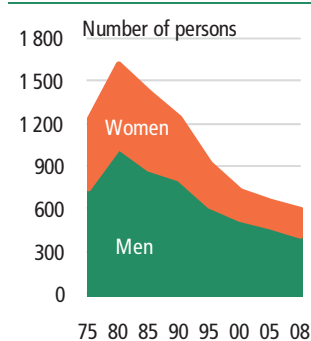
Figure 8
Persons 100 years +



www.statbank.dk/bef1a, bef5
and prog7a08

Figure 9 Life expectancy rates in selected countries. 2008

Source: Eurostat

Figure 10
Suicides

www.statbank.dk/fod5

One quarter of all deaths are caused by cancer

Cancer, heart diseases and cardio-vascular disorders are the three main causes of death. 55 per cent of all deaths are caused by one of these conditions.

The number of deaths from heart disease has fallen in recent years, whereas the number of deaths by cancer shows the opposite tendency.

Fewer suicides

The number of suicides has been decreasing for some years, and the latest figures show 626 suicides in 2008, corresponding to 1.0 per cent of all deaths. Suicide is more than twice as common among men as among women.

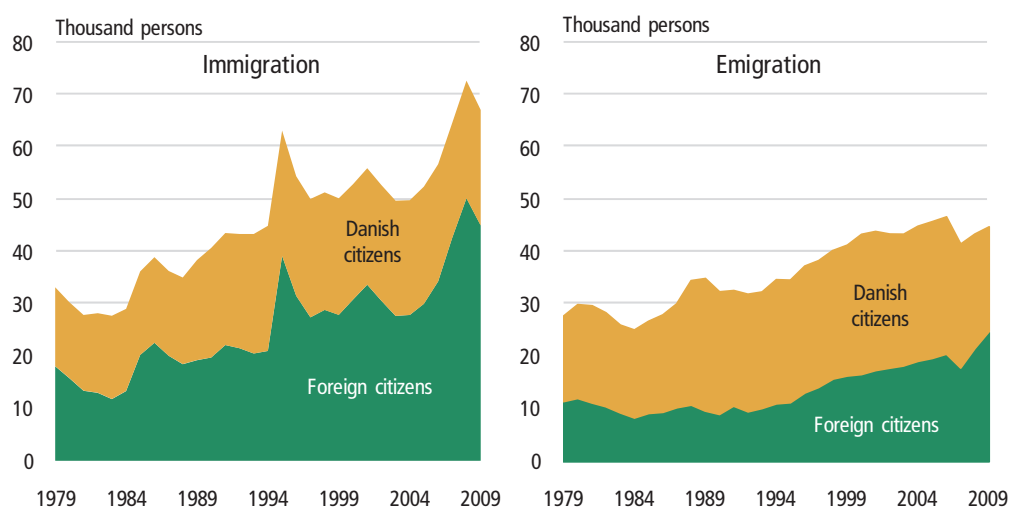
7**Internal and external migration****Immigration and emigration (external migration)**

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

Immigration is often thought of as immigration of foreign citizens, but Danes can also immigrate. In 2009, 33 per cent of all immigrants are Danish citizens returning after a shorter or longer period abroad or who are born by Danish parents abroad.

Danes emigrate – and then come back

When studying the Danish emigration statistics in 2009, it appears that 45 per cent are Danish citizens. These are usually individuals who go abroad for a period of time to study or work. Thus, most of these people will subsequently appear in the statistics as immigrants.

Figure 11 Immigration and emigration

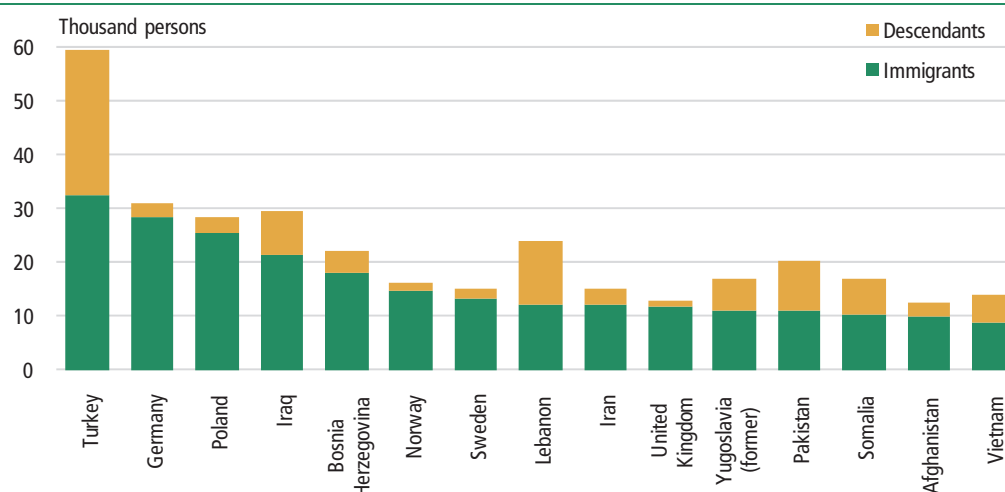
www.statbank.dk/van211, van222, van21a and van22a

More immigrants from remote countries

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

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

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

Figure 12 Immigrants and descendants after country of origin. 1 January 2010

www.statbank.dk/krbef3

Immigrants and descendants

In January 2010, immigrants and descendants comprised 9.8 per cent of the total Danish population (543,000 persons) – about 7.5 per cent are immigrants and 2.3 per cent are descendants. 54 per cent of all immigrants and descendants originate from a European country.

Together they represent about 200 different countries. Turkey, Germany, and Iraq represent the highest shares of immigrants and descendants.

One in seven people move each year

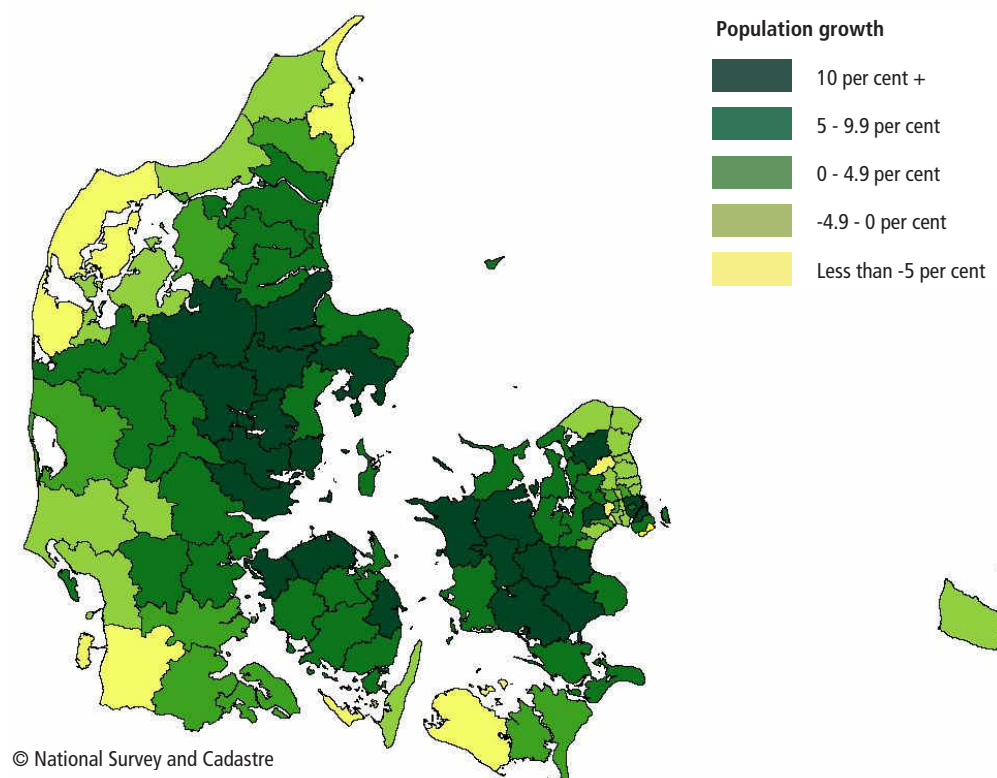
In 2009, more than 797,000 internal migrations are registered. This corresponds to one in seven people moving each year. 34 per cent of the registered internal migrations were migrations from one municipality to another.

Major difference in the population growth among municipalities

In the coming years, the Danish municipalities will experience different trends in population growth. The municipalities of Østjylland, Vest- and Sydsjælland and Fyn will generally experience an increase in the number of inhabitants, while the municipalities of Nordsjælland, Nordjylland and Sydjylland will see a partial decrease in the number of inhabitants.

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

Figure 13 Population projections for municipalities. Development from 2009 to 2030



www.statbank.dk/prog107

8 Elections

Elections to the Folketing (general elections)

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

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

15 general elections have been held since 1970. Five general elections were held during the 1970s, one every other year. Four elections were held during the 1980s, and the 1990s saw three elections – in 1990, 1994, and 1998. The latest election was held in 2007.

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

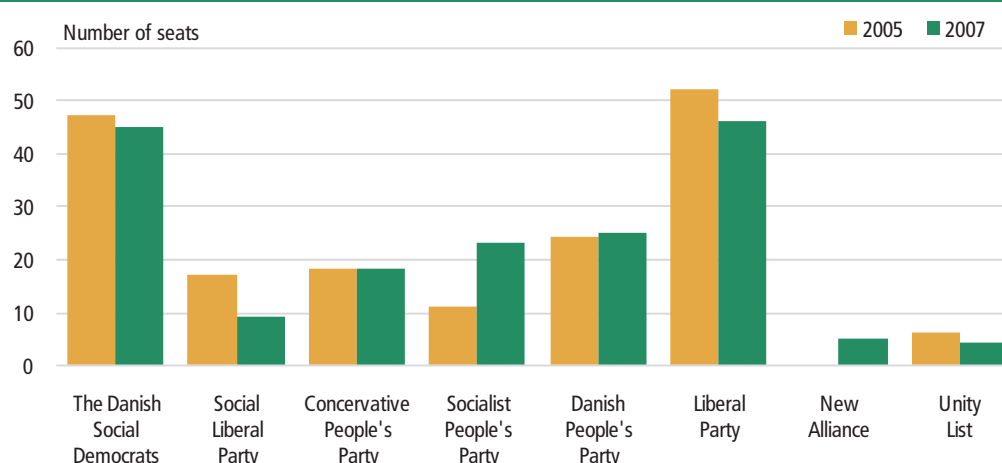


Table 54

Parties nominated and elected

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

Electoral turnout

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

The latest general election attracted 86.6 per cent of all voters. The electoral turnout in Denmark is among the highest in Europe.

Elections to the European Parliament

Elections to the European Parliament are held once every five years. The latest election was held in 2009. Denmark elects 13 MEPs. Elections to the European

Parliament attract fewer voters than national elections. At the latest election, that took place at the same time as a referendum about the royal succession, the electoral turnout was 59.5 per cent. Nine parties were nominated, six of which entered the European Parliament. Six of the 13 elected persons were women.

Referendums

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

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

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

Table 7 Population in Denmark

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

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

www.statbank.dk/ft

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

Table 8 Urban and rural population

	1901	1921	1940	1960	1970	1981	1990	2010
	Inhabitants							
Denmark total	2 449 540	3 269 554	3 844 312	4 585 256	4 937 579	5 123 989	5 135 409	5 534 738
The Greater Copenhagen ¹	491 276	700 610	1 021 499	1 289 406	1 380 204	1 381 882	1 337 114	1 181 239
Other urban areas with:								
over 100 000 inhabitants	-	-	127 366	307 067	459 669	432 778	452 773	511 531
10 000-99 999 inhabitants	250 830	547 364	691 891	913 860	998 485	1 024 886	1 067 874	1 475 691
1 000-9 999 inhabitants	273 129	374 295	388 172	513 030	688 789	1 021 714	1 085 531	1 212 254
500-999 inhabitants	33 866	99 437	123 697	160 066	202 905	237 774	227 478	223 153
200-499 inhabitants	11 370	82 384	103 345	209 915	216 105	198 058	185 669	193 897
Rural districts	1 389 069	1 465 464	1 388 342	1 191 912	991 422	826 897	778 970	728 882
No fixed address	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8 091

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

www.statbank.dk/bef44

Table 9 Population, births, deaths, external migration - **correction**

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

¹ For each year, see *Statistical Yearbook 1922*, which can be downloaded at www.dst.dk/aarbogsarkiv.

www.statbank.dk/folk1 and hisb3

² Population 1 July.

Table 10 Population by sex and age. 2010

1 January	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Total	2 743 286	2 791 452	5 534 738				
0 years	32 435	30 743	63 178	50 years	36 822	36 329	73 151
1 years	33 984	31 993	65 977	51 years	36 885	36 370	73 255
2 years	33 380	31 825	65 205	52 years	36 609	36 140	72 749
3 years	34 034	32 214	66 248	53 years	36 760	36 395	73 155
4 years	33 339	32 120	65 459	54 years	36 271	35 716	71 987
5 years	33 465	32 081	65 546	55 years	35 072	35 290	70 362
6 years	33 553	31 981	65 534	56 years	35 671	35 667	71 338
7 years	33 373	31 568	64 941	57 years	34 822	34 953	69 775
8 years	33 671	32 305	65 976	58 years	34 285	34 072	68 357
9 years	34 689	33 188	67 877	59 years	34 769	35 403	70 172
10 years	34 294	32 922	67 216	60 years	34 416	35 070	69 486
11 years	34 644	32 890	67 534	61 years	36 093	36 460	72 553
12 years	35 439	33 630	69 069	62 years	38 138	38 577	76 715
13 years	35 681	33 833	69 514	63 years	39 284	39 349	78 633
14 years	37 062	34 982	72 044	64 years	37 527	37 743	75 270
15 years	37 064	35 482	72 546	65 years	35 030	35 812	70 842
16 years	36 169	34 313	70 482	66 years	31 517	32 990	64 507
17 years	36 576	34 588	71 164	67 years	29 466	30 609	60 075
18 years	34 915	33 236	68 151	68 years	25 602	27 174	52 776
19 years	35 233	33 352	68 585	69 years	24 414	26 227	50 641
20 years	34 474	32 954	67 428	70 years	22 933	24 602	47 535
21 years	33 892	32 633	66 525	71 years	22 037	24 284	46 321
22 years	32 988	31 587	64 575	72 years	20 401	23 330	43 731
23 years	33 000	31 683	64 683	73 years	19 250	21 837	41 087
24 years	32 064	31 260	63 324	74 years	17 659	20 535	38 194
25 years	30 911	30 408	61 319	75 years	16 478	19 688	36 166
26 years	30 251	30 151	60 402	76 years	15 085	18 293	33 378
27 years	31 251	30 658	61 909	77 years	13 990	17 878	31 868
28 years	30 846	30 951	61 797	78 years	12 984	16 847	29 831
29 years	32 698	32 845	65 543	79 years	12 141	16 256	28 397
30 years	33 363	33 449	66 812	80 years	11 275	15 335	26 610
31 years	34 603	34 407	69 010	81 years	10 630	15 016	25 646
32 years	34 437	34 208	68 645	82 years	9 228	13 948	23 176
33 years	36 046	35 411	71 457	83 years	8 549	13 368	21 917
34 years	38 629	38 816	77 445	84 years	7 536	12 662	20 198
35 years	38 170	38 140	76 310	85 years	6 677	11 819	18 496
36 years	38 407	38 095	76 502	86 years	5 549	10 853	16 402
37 years	39 964	39 846	79 810	87 years	4 646	9 308	13 954
38 years	40 024	38 961	78 985	88 years	4 125	8 985	13 110
39 years	38 214	37 572	75 786	89 years	3 396	7 986	11 382
40 years	38 326	37 252	75 578	90 years	2 406	5 873	8 279
41 years	39 790	38 396	78 186	91 years	1 912	5 055	6 967
42 years	42 457	41 351	83 808	92 years	1 364	4 118	5 482
43 years	45 694	44 254	89 948	93 years	1 074	3 391	4 465
44 years	44 069	42 984	87 053	94 years	741	2 475	3 216
45 years	43 338	41 740	85 078	95 years	595	2 045	2 640
46 years	42 126	41 133	83 259	96 years	379	1 445	1 824
47 years	39 857	38 822	78 679	97 years	260	1 111	1 371
48 years	38 626	37 830	76 456	98 years	162	706	868
49 years	38 600	37 763	76 363	99 years	120	498	618
				100 years +	136	753	889

www.statbank.dk/folk12

Table 11 Population in urban areas with more than 5 000 inhabitants. 2010

Municipality code		Population 1 January	Municipality code		Population 1 January
	Denmark, total	5 534 738			
	The Greater Copenhagen	1 181 239			
	Other urban				
420	Assens	6 086	751	Løgten	6 207
530	Billund	6 059	360	Maribo	6 023
230	Birkerød ¹	19 906	410	Middelfart	14 589
791	Bjerringbro	7 542	440	Munkebo	5 569
561	Bramming	7 133	360	Nakskov	13 697
756	Brande	6 872	210	Nivå	7 887
810	Brønderslev	11 796	540	Nordborg	6 860
155	Dragør	11 573	450	Nyborg	16 539
706	Ebeltoft	7 559	376	Nykøbing F	16 458
561	Esbjerg	71 459	773	Nykøbing M	9 172
190	Farum	18 631	306	Nykøbing S	5 163
210	Fredensborg	8 329	370	Næstved	41 729
607	Fredericia	39 513	851	Nørresundby	21 120
813	Frederikshavn	23 331	727	Odder	11 233
250	Frederikssund	15 288	461	Odense	166 305
260	Frederiksværk	12 303	730	Randers	60 227
430	Faaborg	7 217	561	Ribe	8 188
746	Galten	7 827	430	Ringe	5 505
270	Gilleleje	6 465	760	Ringkøbing	9 850
707	Grenaa	14 255	329	Ringsted	20 767
530	Grindsted	9 567	265	Roskilde	46 701
510	Haderslev	21 293	746	Ry	5 523
710	Hadsten	7 798	580	Rødekro	6 135
846	Hadsund	5 028	400	Rønne	13 924
710	Hammel	6 787	740	Silkeborg	42 396
320	Haslev	10 910	813	Skagen	8 636
169	Hedehusene	11 434	746	Skanderborg	14 349
766	Hedensted	11 188	779	Skive	20 565
217	Hellebæk	5 487	760	Skjern	7 506
270	Helsingø	7 264	330	Skælskør	6 536
217	Helsingør ¹	46 189	330	Slagelse	31 918
657	Herning	45 890	250	Slangerup	6 735
219	Hillerød	29 951	240	Smørumnedre ¹	18 978
710	Hinnerup	7 179	269	Solrød Strand	14 911
860	Hirtshals	6 268	340	Sorø	7 743
860	Hjørring	24 892	671	Struer	10 797
846	Hobro	11 469	840	Støvring	6 817
316	Holbæk	27 157	479	Svendborg	27 113
661	Holstebro	34 024	851	Svenstrup	6 675
217	Hornbæk-Dronningmølle ¹	5 249	813	Sæby	8 898
706	Hornslet	5 282	540	Sønderborg	27 194
615	Horsens	52 998	787	Thisted	12 950
210	Humblebæk	9 248	253	Tune	5 051
260	Hundested	8 832	550	Tønder	7 743
746	Hørning	6 857	169	Taastrup	32 260
223	Hørsholm ¹	45 816	621	Vamdrup	5 025
756	Ikast	14 847	573	Varde	13 090
265	Jyllinge	10 158	575	Vejen	9 080
326	Kalundborg	16 447	630	Vejle	50 832
440	Kerteminde	5 712	791	Viborg	35 656
621	Kolding	57 087	510	Vojens	7 735
330	Korsør	14 439	390	Vordingborg	11 537
259	Køge	34 937	190	Værløse	12 729
665	Lemvig	7 195	240	Ølstykke-Stenløse	20 648
201	Lillerød	15 770	580	Aabenraa	15 806
751	Lystrup	10 027	849	Aabybro	5 295
			851	Aalborg	102 312
			751	Århus	242 914
			820	Aars	7 911

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

www.statbank.dk/bef44¹ Is spread over several municipalities. The municipality code where most people are living is written.

Table 12 (page 1 of 2) Population in municipalities and regions. 2010

Muni- cipal. code		Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	Muni- cipal. code		Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²
	All Denmark	5 534 738	4 797 765	128.4		Vest- og Sydsjælland	585 990	441 528	90.6
					320	Faxe	35 306	26 452	87.3
	Region Hovedstaden	1 680 271	1 632 361	656.0	376	Guldborgsund	62 912	44 353	69.6
					316	Holbæk	69 550	55 666	120.2
	Københavns by	678 873	678 257	3 769.2	326	Kalundborg	49 265	35 764	81.6
101	København	528 208	528 208	5 985.4	360	Lolland	46 984	32 422	52.7
147	Frederiksberg	96 718	96 718	11 028.3	370	Næstved	81 112	64 964	118.6
155	Dragør	13 564	13 286	747.7	306	Odsherred	33 030	21 435	93.0
185	Tårnby	40 383	40 045	621.8	329	Ringsted	32 584	26 139	110.3
					330	Slagelse	77 475	63 911	136.6
	Københavns omegn	512 692	508 981	1 507.6	340	Sorø	29 522	21 819	95.3
165	Albertslund	27 730	27 457	1 203.6	336	Stevns	21 931	15 407	87.7
151	Ballerup	47 652	47 202	1 397.8	390	Vordingborg	46 319	33 196	74.6
153	Brøndby	33 795	33 588	1 636.6					
157	Gentofte	71 052	71 052	2 782.0		Region Syddanmark	1 200 277	993 592	98.3
159	Gladsaxe	64 102	64 102	2 564.1					
161	Glostrup	21 296	21 296	1 600.0		Fyn	484 862	400 667	139.1
163	Herlev	26 556	26 462	2 205.6	420	Assens	42 054	29 110	82.1
167	Hvidovre	49 724	49 724	2 269.5	430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	52 085	37 086	81.7
169	Høje-Taastrup	47 664	46 025	607.9	440	Kerteminde	23 770	18 831	115.5
183	Ishøj	20 606	19 988	794.4	482	Langeland	13 510	8 101	46.4
173	Lyngby-Taarbæk	52 237	51 887	1 343.5	410	Middelfart	37 661	29 871	125.6
175	Rødovre	36 233	36 233	2 989.5	480	Nordfyns	29 638	17 398	65.6
187	Vallensbæk	14 045	13 965	1 535.0	450	Nyborg	31 690	24 883	114.7
					461	Odense	188 777	182 568	620.3
	Nordsjælland	446 451	413 354	307.4	479	Svendborg	58 998	48 251	141.6
201	Allerød	24 089	22 469	357.2	492	Ærø	6 679	4 568	73.8
240	Egedal	41 513	37 961	330.0					
210	Fredensborg	39 226	35 909	350.0		Syddjylland	715 415	592 925	82.0
250	Frederikssund	44 182	38 473	177.7	530	Billund	26 160	20 950	48.8
190	Furesø	38 232	37 167	674.5	561	Esbjerg	115 114	103 649	152.9
270	Gribskov	40 694	34 069	145.3	563	Fanø	3 219	2 896	57.7
260	Halsnæs	31 077	28 525	256.4	607	Fredericia	49 849	47 865	370.7
217	Helsingør	61 143	58 566	502.8	510	Haderslev	56 346	44 572	69.3
219	Hillerød	47 473	42 828	221.4	621	Kolding	89 071	78 197	145.6
223	Hørsholm	24 378	23 814	776.9	540	Sønderborg	76 439	67 025	153.9
230	Rudersdal	54 444	53 573	742.4	550	Tønder	39 710	28 168	31.7
					573	Varde	50 378	35 596	40.4
	Bornholm	42 255	31 769	71.8	575	Vejen	42 768	29 933	52.5
400	Bornholm	42 154	31 769	71.7	630	Vejle	106 383	86 415	99.8
411	Christiansø	101	•	252.5	580	Aabenraa	59 978	47 659	63.7
	Region Sjælland	820 564	656 506	112.8					
	Østsjælland	234 574	214 978	290.5					
253	Greve	47 826	46 914	794.7					
259	Køge	57 125	50 868	223.6					
350	Lejre	26 794	20 397	111.6					
265	Roskilde	81 947	76 827	386.8					
269	Solrød	20 882	19 972	522.2					

Note: Some parishes are divided between two municipalities. The area is allotted to the municipality who had most inhabitants.

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

www.statbank.dk/folk1 and bef44

Table 12 (page 2 of 2) Population in municipalities and regions. 2010

Muni- cipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	Muni- cipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²
Region Midtjylland	1 253 998	1 052 528	95.5	Region Nordjylland	579 628	462 778	73.1
Østjylland	826 923	716 069	140.0	Nordjylland	579 628	462 778	73.1
710 Favrskov	46 529	36 881	86.0	810 Brønderslev	35 804	25 335	56.5
766 Hedensted	45 982	32 599	83.4	813 Frederikshavn	62 007	53 996	95.6
615 Horsens	81 957	72 040	159.1	860 Hjørring	66 803	50 477	71.9
707 Norddjurs	38 148	27 868	52.9	849 Jammerbugt	38 927	28 624	44.6
727 Odder	21 721	15 956	96.5	825 Læsø	1 969	1 157	17.3
730 Randers	94 750	82 994	127.0	846 Mariagerfjord	42 604	31 792	58.9
741 Samsø	4 010	1 294	35.1	773 Morsø	21 833	13 649	59.4
740 Silkeborg	88 481	74 205	102.3	840 Rebild	28 852	19 014	46.3
746 Skanderborg	57 303	47 677	123.9	787 Thisted	45 297	30 869	41.1
706 Syddjurs	41 392	28 875	59.4	820 Vesthimmerlands	38 106	26 708	49.1
751 Århus	306 650	295 680	654.0	851 Aalborg	197 426	181 157	172.6
Vestjylland	427 075	336 459	59.2				
657 Herning	85 548	72 411	64.6				
661 Holstebro	57 056	47 346	71.3				
756 Ikast-Brande	40 312	32 841	54.7				
665 Lemvig	21 790	14 834	42.9				
760 Ringkøbing-Skjern	58 439	41 431	39.3				
779 Skive	48 137	36 462	69.7				
671 Struer	22 483	17 576	89.6				
791 Viborg	93 310	73 558	65.8				

Table 13 Population change by region. 2009

	Population 1 Jan. 2009	Live births	Deaths	From rest of Denmark	From foreign countries	Increase ¹	Population 1 Jan. 2010
				— net migration into area —			
Total	5 505 504	62 818	54 872	•	22 287	29 234	5 534 738
Region Hovedstaden	1 660 092	21 220	16 399	6 203	10 014	20 179	1 680 271
Region Sjælland	820 959	7 879	8 852	-1 366	1 991	-395	820 564
Region Syddanmark	1 198 776	12 883	12 390	-3 050	4 083	1 501	1 200 277
Region Midtjylland	1 245 612	14 721	11 048	-136	4 846	8 386	1 253 998
Region Nordjylland	580 065	6 115	6 183	-1 651	1 353	-437	579 628

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

Table 14 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark by citizenship. 2010

1 January	Males				Females				Total			
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total
Total	23 987	130 474	8 082	162 543	23 051	134 072	10 274	167 397	47 038	264 546	18 356	329 940
Western countries	7 563	66 357	4 350	78 270	7 264	60 644	5 337	73 245	14 827	127 001	9 687	151 515
Non-western countries	16 424	64 117	3 732	84 273	15 787	73 428	4 937	94 152	32 211	137 545	8 669	178 425
EU countries	5 627	52 810	3 037	61 474	5 384	45 196	3 469	54 049	11 011	98 006	6 506	115 523
Of which: Bulgaria	83	1 117	4	1 204	65	1 039	13	1 117	148	2 156	17	2 321
Finland	89	558	74	721	83	1 306	206	1 595	172	1 864	280	2 316
France	209	2 569	63	2 841	174	1 816	116	2 106	383	4 385	179	4 947
Netherlands	598	2 924	144	3 666	557	1 904	126	2 587	1 155	4 828	270	6 253
Ireland	26	769	26	821	35	433	17	485	61	1 202	43	1 306
Italy	139	2 635	163	2 937	130	1 273	41	1 444	269	3 908	204	4 381
Latvia	160	895	3	1 058	169	1 289	5	1 463	329	2 184	8	2 521
Lithuania	304	2 253	0	2 557	288	2 384	5	2 677	592	4 637	5	5 234
Poland	1 218	9 990	58	11 266	1 164	8 480	209	9 853	2 382	18 470	267	21 119
Romania	190	2 418	9	2 617	209	2 214	36	2 459	399	4 632	45	5 076
Spain	89	1 597	47	1 733	72	1 434	41	1 547	161	3 031	88	3 280
United Kingdom	566	8 027	755	9 348	538	3 845	566	4 949	1 104	11 872	1 321	14 297
Sweden	471	4 295	541	5 307	493	5 917	1 111	7 521	964	10 212	1 652	12 828
Germany	1 156	8 940	989	11 085	1 106	8 061	862	10 029	2 262	17 001	1 851	21 114
Hungary	70	681	5	756	50	773	7	830	120	1 454	12	1 586
Other Europe	7 255	34 369	3 026	44 650	6 954	37 088	4 017	48 059	14 209	71 457	7 043	92 709
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	887	4 358	698	5 943	822	3 876	905	5 603	1 709	8 234	1 603	11 546
Iceland	1 046	3 202	103	4 351	1 018	3 363	133	4 514	2 064	6 565	236	8 865
Yugoslavia (former)	725	2 739	371	3 835	706	2 664	463	3 833	1 431	5 403	834	7 668
Macedonia	274	873	41	1 188	239	876	34	1 149	513	1 749	75	2 337
Norway	534	4 809	663	6 006	531	7 192	1 238	8 961	1 065	12 001	1 901	14 967
Russian Federation	287	841	11	1 139	248	2 394	44	2 686	535	3 235	55	3 825
Switzerland	30	611	109	750	30	512	138	680	60	1 123	247	1 430
Serbia-Montenegro	335	908	22	1 265	347	929	40	1 316	682	1 837	62	2 581
Turkey	2 520	11 256	962	14 738	2 350	10 945	939	14 234	4 870	22 201	1 901	28 972
Ukraine	183	3 271	4	3 458	185	2 410	19	2 614	368	5 681	23	6 072
Africa	2 730	8 213	239	11 182	2 752	7 662	320	10 734	5 482	15 875	559	21 916
Of which: Morocco	232	960	88	1 280	212	1 197	94	1 503	444	2 157	182	2 783
Somalia	1 412	2 831	78	4 321	1 445	2 380	165	3 990	2 857	5 211	243	8 311
North America	280	3 894	391	4 565	257	3 551	333	4 141	537	7 445	724	8 706
Of which: Canada	49	816	79	944	42	804	78	924	91	1 620	157	1 868
United States	231	3 078	312	3 621	215	2 747	255	3 217	446	5 825	567	6 838
South and Central America	205	1 995	41	2 241	215	3 176	67	3 458	420	5 171	108	5 699
Of which: Brazil	63	519	3	585	79	1 184	12	1 275	142	1 703	15	1 860
Asia	7 561	26 782	1 191	35 534	7 195	35 382	1 877	44 454	14 756	62 164	3 068	79 988
Of which: Afghanistan	1 365	3 273	93	4 731	1 275	2 915	148	4 338	2 640	6 188	241	9 069
Philippines	198	684	23	905	178	5 209	72	5 459	376	5 893	95	6 364
India	281	2 211	38	2 530	263	1 171	38	1 472	544	3 382	76	4 002
Iraq	2 631	5 992	227	8 850	2 469	5 130	287	7 886	5 100	11 122	514	16 736
Iran	306	1 954	169	2 429	241	1 489	268	1 998	547	3 443	437	4 427
Japan	24	314	34	372	33	715	62	810	57	1 029	96	1 182
China	282	2 968	55	3 305	327	3 656	78	4 061	609	6 624	133	7 366
Lebanon	122	521	39	682	112	705	68	885	234	1 226	107	1 567
Myanmar	226	580	2	808	216	368	1	585	442	948	3	1 393
Nepal	24	913	2	939	28	359	0	387	52	1 272	2	1 326
Pakistan	629	2 611	205	3 445	628	2 761	261	3 650	1 257	5 372	466	7 095
Sri Lanka	213	847	54	1 114	217	1 114	148	1 479	430	1 961	202	2 593
Thailand	435	858	6	1 299	460	5 917	58	6 435	895	6 775	64	7 734
Viet Nam	340	1 122	190	1 652	328	1 659	316	2 303	668	2 781	506	3 955
Oceania	50	1 036	47	1 133	46	838	25	909	96	1 874	72	2 042
Of which: Australia	38	756	37	831	37	677	18	732	75	1 433	55	1 563
Stateless and not known	279	1 375	110	1 764	248	1 179	166	1 593	527	2 554	276	3 357

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Table 15 Immigrant population by country of origin. 2010

1 January	Immigrants			Descendents			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	202 780	211 642	414 422	65 504	62 812	128 316	268 284	274 454	542 738
Western countries	79 449	82 961	162 410	8 731	8 240	16 971	88 180	91 201	179 381
Non-western countries	123 331	128 681	252 012	56 773	54 572	111 345	180 104	183 253	363 357
EU countries	64 066	63 508	127 574	6 828	6 431	13 259	70 894	69 939	140 833
Of which: Bulgaria	1 255	1 271	2 526	86	73	159	1 341	1 344	2 685
Finland	960	2 274	3 234	254	202	456	1 214	2 476	3 690
France	2 683	2 067	4 750	171	160	331	2 854	2 227	5 081
Netherlands	3 155	2 259	5 414	532	476	1 008	3 687	2 735	6 422
Italy	2 901	1 343	4 244	118	107	225	3 019	1 450	4 469
Latvia	1 025	1 479	2 504	87	100	187	1 112	1 579	2 691
Lithuania	2 432	2 636	5 068	195	180	375	2 627	2 816	5 443
Poland	12 688	12 755	25 443	1 549	1 409	2 958	14 237	14 164	28 401
Romania	2 950	2 995	5 945	268	233	501	3 218	3 228	6 446
Spain	1 770	1 648	3 418	88	64	152	1 858	1 712	3 570
United Kingdom	7 674	4 158	11 832	593	628	1 221	8 267	4 786	13 053
Sweden	4 945	8 288	13 233	986	935	1 921	5 931	9 223	15 154
Germany	13 700	14 534	28 234	1 343	1 335	2 678	15 043	15 869	30 912
Hungary	1 135	1 230	2 365	174	148	322	1 309	1 378	2 687
Other Europe	50 590	55 557	106 147	22 375	21 656	44 031	72 965	77 213	150 178
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	8 968	8 943	17 911	2 217	2 093	4 310	11 185	11 036	22 221
Iceland	3 778	4 098	7 876	554	537	1 091	4 332	4 635	8 967
Yugoslavia (former)	5 516	5 505	11 021	2 993	2 945	5 938	8 509	8 450	16 959
Macedonia	1 212	1 104	2 316	724	674	1 398	1 936	1 778	3 714
Norway	5 201	9 462	14 663	716	688	1 404	5 917	10 150	16 067
Russian Federation	1 333	3 244	4 577	214	248	462	1 547	3 492	5 039
Serbia-Montenegro	1246	1286	2532	398	388	786	1644	1674	3318
Turkey	16 851	15 404	32 255	13 708	13 253	26 961	30 559	28 657	59 216
Ukraine	3 458	2 696	6 154	185	186	371	3 643	2 882	6 525
Africa	17 172	15 149	32 321	8 165	7 816	15 981	25 337	22 965	48 302
Of which: Egypt	969	485	1 454	289	271	560	1 258	756	2 014
Ghana	880	684	1 564	173	171	344	1 053	855	1 908
Morocco	2 701	2 439	5 140	2 420	2 271	4 691	5 121	4 710	9 831
Somalia	5 365	4 762	10 127	3 385	3 319	6 704	8 750	8 081	16 831
North America	4 508	4 265	8 773	472	436	908	4 980	4 701	9 681
Of which: Canada	930	1 018	1 948	156	119	275	1 086	1 137	2 223
United States	3 578	3 247	6 825	316	317	633	3 894	3 564	7 458
South and Central America	3 660	5 692	9 352	434	436	870	4 094	6 128	10 222
Of which: Brazil	739	1 648	2 387	80	88	168	819	1 736	2 555
Asia	61 019	66 096	127 115	26 938	25 809	52 747	87 957	91 905	179 862
Of which: Afghanistan	5 373	4 593	9 966	1 354	1 310	2 664	6 727	5 903	12 630
Philippines	1 206	7 171	8 377	469	461	930	1 675	7 632	9 307
India	3 229	2 022	5 251	612	519	1 131	3 841	2 541	6 382
Iraq	11 777	9 529	21 306	4 109	3 849	7 958	15 886	13 378	29 264
Iran	7 057	5 041	12 098	1 613	1 498	3 111	8 670	6 539	15 209
Jordan	577	456	1 033	498	498	996	1 075	954	2 029
China	3 710	4 796	8 506	572	610	1 182	4 282	5 406	9 688
Kuwait	640	475	1 115	376	351	727	1 016	826	1 842
Lebanon	6 560	5 452	12 012	5 994	5 769	11 763	12 554	11 221	23 775
Pakistan	5 998	5 171	11 169	4 657	4 566	9 223	10 655	9 737	20 392
Sri Lanka	3 340	3 375	6 715	2 027	2 061	4 088	5 367	5 436	10 803
Syria	995	1 045	2 040	883	784	1 667	1 878	1 829	3 707
Thailand	1 406	7 443	8 849	280	282	562	1 686	7 725	9 411
Viet Nam	4 249	4 670	8 919	2 583	2 376	4 959	6 832	7 046	13 878
Oceanien	1 210	953	2 163	77	75	152	1 287	1 028	2 315
Of which: Australia	867	726	1 593	64	66	130	931	792	1 723
Stateless and not known	555	422	977	215	153	368	770	575	1 345

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

www.statbank.dk/folk1

Table 16 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark. 2009

	Number 1 Jan. 2009	Live births	Deaths	Immigra- tion	Emigra- tion	Naturali- zations	Net change	Correc- tions	Number 1 Jan. 2010
Total	320 188	3 101	1 021	44 977	24 789	6 537	15 731	-5 979	329 940
Western countries	143 816	1 211	554	29 292	18 314	544	11 091	-3 392	151 515
Non-western countries	176 372	1 890	467	15 685	6 475	5 993	4 640	-2 587	178 425
EU countries	108 667	932	367	22 540	12 969	410	9 726	-2 870	115 523
Of which: Bulgaria	1 533	13	1	977	170	6	813	-25	2 321
Finland	2 327	17	16	362	356	5	2	-13	2 316
France	4 859	20	15	1 161	758	9	399	-311	4 947
Netherlands	6 184	62	14	528	410	30	136	-67	6 253
Ireland	1 305	-	4	114	61	7	42	-41	1 306
Italy	4 206	16	6	987	618	9	370	-195	4 381
Latvia	1 885	20	3	939	255	21	680	-44	2 521
Lithuania	4 315	80	1	1 638	565	8	1 144	-225	5 234
Poland	19 890	278	26	4 522	2 981	44	1 749	-520	21 119
Romania	3 744	58	4	1 798	477	22	1 353	-21	5 076
Spain	3 279	11	6	1 039	679	12	353	-352	3 280
United Kingdom	14 153	71	64	1 114	677	47	397	-253	14 297
Sweden	12 681	82	94	1 684	1 427	52	193	-46	12 828
Germany	20 387	142	100	3 219	2 102	84	1 075	-348	21 114
Hungary	1 357	15	1	622	326	5	305	-76	1 586
Other Europe	92 075	801	392	7 076	4 795	1 458	1 232	-598	92 709
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	11 841	72	76	48	35	265	-256	-39	11 546
Iceland	8 528	152	14	1 452	1 186	26	378	-41	8 865
Yugoslavia (former)	8 136	61	46	17	31	159	-158	-310	7 668
Macedonia	2 259	26	6	82	16	15	71	7	2 337
Norway	14 803	76	125	1 836	1 531	76	180	-16	14 967
Russian Federation	3 706	39	-	482	193	123	205	-86	3 825
Switzerland	1 422	5	6	136	110	2	23	-15	1 430
Serbia-Montenegro	3 055	29	2	11	6	111	-79	-395	2 581
Turkey	28 897	210	101	863	288	511	173	-98	28 972
Ukraine	5 819	85	5	1 713	1 262	30	501	-248	6 072
Africa	21 680	364	54	1 340	351	865	434	-198	21 916
Of which: Morocco	2 788	32	14	112	16	104	10	-15	2 783
Somalia	8 481	175	17	78	67	264	-95	-75	8 311
North America	8 451	41	39	2 811	2 203	22	588	-333	8 706
Of which: Canada	1 832	7	9	462	326	4	130	-94	1 868
United States	6 619	34	30	2 349	1 877	18	458	-239	6 838
South and Central America	5 445	16	5	961	428	141	403	-149	5 699
Of which: Brazil	1 722	3	-	373	196	4	176	-38	1 860
Asia	78 238	896	152	8 865	3 704	3 170	2 735	-985	79 988
Of which: Afghanistan	9 413	144	13	317	11	790	-353	9	9 069
Philippines	5 455	24	3	1 839	761	74	1 025	-116	6 364
India	3 868	46	5	1 306	978	64	305	-171	4 002
Iraq	17 601	261	33	353	156	1 201	-776	-89	16 736
Iran	4 310	29	14	321	40	155	141	-24	4 427
Japan	1 120	3	5	301	186	2	111	-49	1 182
China	7 213	63	7	1 397	827	199	427	-274	7 366
Lebanon	1 635	10	9	79	30	40	10	-78	1 567
Myanmar	1 275	53	-	73	4	5	117	1	1 393
Nepal	1 154	17	-	269	87	9	190	-18	1 326
Pakistan	6 853	94	28	523	90	214	285	-43	7 095
Sri Lanka	2 601	20	9	120	52	74	5	-13	2 593
Thailand	7 252	25	2	698	132	96	493	-11	7 734
Viet Nam	3 965	40	16	185	53	144	12	-22	3 955
Oceania	1 965	5	3	517	315	11	193	-116	2 042
Of which: Australia	1 489	4	3	444	269	4	172	-98	1 563
Stateless and not known	3 667	46	9	867	24	460	420	-730	3 357


 www.statbank.dk/folk1, van1aar, van2aar and dkstat

Table 17 Change to Danish citizenship. 2009

	Men	Woman	Total
Total	3 188	3 349	6 537
Western countries	235	309	544
Non-western countries	2 953	3 040	5 993
EU countries	175	235	410
Of which: Netherlands	18	12	30
Poland	14	30	44
United Kingdom	23	24	47
Sweden	21	31	52
Germany	36	48	84
Other Europe	685	773	1 458
Of which: Armenia	12	14	26
Bosnia-Herzegovina	139	126	265
Iceland	13	13	26
Yugoslavia (former)	84	75	159
Kosovo	17	17	34
Norway	31	45	76
Russian Federation	35	88	123
Serbia Montenegro	60	51	111
Turkey	241	270	511
Ukraine	14	16	30
Africa	407	458	865
Of which: Burundi	11	17	28
Egypt	19	8	27
Etiopia	50	66	116
Ghana	17	22	39
Morocco	58	46	104
Nigeria	17	11	28
Rwanda	12	19	31
Somalia	132	132	264
North America	11	11	22
South and Central America	46	95	141
Asia	1 629	1 541	3 170
Of which: Afghanistan	466	324	790
Philippines	10	64	74
India	27	37	64
Iraq	670	531	1 201
Iran	67	88	155
China	77	122	199
Lebanon	18	22	40
Pakistan	108	106	214
Sri Lanka	37	37	74
Thailand	34	62	96
Vietnam	59	85	144
Oceania	6	5	11
Stateless and not known	229	231	460

www.statbank.dk/dkstat

Table 18 Average age of the population

	2000			2010		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	age by year					
Total	37.8	40.3	39.1	39.2	41.2	40.2
Unmarried, 18 years +	32.8	32.2	32.6	34.5	33.3	33.9
Married/separated	52.5	49.7	51.1	54.5	52.0	53.2
Widows/widowers	74.0	75.2	74.9	75.3	76.7	76.3
Divorced	52.7	53.3	53.0	55.1	55.6	55.4
Registered partnerships	45.4	42.6	44.3	48.5	44.4	46.4
Survivor of two partners	53.0	56.7	53.6	60.6	63.8	61.4
Dissolved partnerships	40.5	41.0	40.7	46.2	43.9	45.0
Persons with Danish origin	38.3	40.9	39.6	39.8	41.9	40.9
Immigrants	37.4	39.2	38.3	39.6	40.3	39.9
Descendants	11.7	11.7	11.7	14.3	14.3	14.3

www.statbank.dk/folk1

Table 19 Fertility and reproduction

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
Number of live births	57 293	53 749	63 433	69 771	67 084	64 282	62 818
	per thousand women						
Crude birth rate	11.2	10.5	12.3	13.3	12.6	11.9	11.4
General fertility rate	46.8	42.2	48.5	53.8	53.5	52.0	50.2
Total fertility rate	1 546	1 447	1 668	1 807	1 771	1 802	1 842
Gross reproduction rate	754	708	810	878	862	882	896
Net reproduction rate	742	697	798	867	853	873	888

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

www.statbank.dk/fodie and fod3

Table 20 Average age of mothers

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009
Average age of mother at 1st child	23.1	23.7	24.6	26.4	28.1	28.9	29.0	...
Average age of mother, total	27.0	26.7	26.8	28.5	29.7	30.2	30.4	30.5

www.statbank.dk/fod11

Table 21 Age-related fertility rates

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
	per thousand women						
15-19 years	16.8	9.1	9.1	8.3	7.8	5.8	5.6
20-24 years	101.7	76.7	71.4	61.6	51.7	43.4	42.7
25-29 years	117.9	118.1	134.8	139.1	128.3	125.2	122.1
30-34 years	54.6	64.1	86.9	108.5	116.7	127.1	131.4
35-39 years	15.7	18.4	27.3	38.5	43.0	50.5	56.3
40-44 years	2.4	2.8	3.9	5.3	6.7	8.1	10.0
45-49 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

www.statbank.dk/fod3

Table 22 Legal abortions by age and residence of the woman. 2006

	Age of woman								Total abortion rate
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Total	
All Denmark	2 518	3 138	2 861	2 973	2 373	1 107	83	15 053	446
Copenhagen Municipality	281	631	592	522	309	130	12	2 477	578
Frederiksberg Municipality	35	71	65	79	55	23	1	329	480
Copenhagen County	356	443	393	362	362	187	20	2 123	600
Frederiksborg County	199	173	147	206	214	98	12	1 049	535
Roskilde County	127	122	103	153	123	52	4	684	504
West Sjælland County	181	184	186	182	153	55	2	943	554
Storstrøm County	173	132	145	150	132	37	6	775	569
Bornholm Municipality	18	21	15	21	15	5	1	96	506
Fyn County	215	221	195	221	166	90	4	1 112	387
Syddjylland County	85	104	76	89	66	28	-	448	331
Ribe County	86	95	108	96	95	43	2	525	406
Vejle County	128	163	178	174	95	74	3	815	373
Ringkøbing County	89	79	79	92	81	36	4	460	284
Århus County	275	370	314	326	289	139	4	1 717	385
Viborg County	83	88	73	93	57	40	2	436	335
Nordjylland County	187	241	192	207	161	70	6	1 064	363
	abortion rate								
Per thousands women	16.3	21.8	17.6	15.6	12.2	5.4	0.5	12.2	•

Source: National Board of Health

www.statbank.dk/fod6 and bef6

Table 23 Life tables. 2008-2009

	Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Aver- age life expec- tancy ²	Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Aver- age life expec- tancy ²		Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Aver- age life expec- tancy ²	Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Aver- age life expec- tancy ²
	men			women				men			women		
0 years	100 000	408	76.5	100 000	370	80.8	50 years	94 993	397	28.7	97 044	242	32.2
1 years	99 592	24	75.8	99 630	42	80.1	51 years	94 616	519	27.8	96 809	292	31.3
2 years	99 568	21	74.9	99 589	22	79.1	52 years	94 124	592	27.0	96 526	354	30.4
3 years	99 547	3	73.9	99 567	16	78.1	53 years	93 567	608	26.1	96 185	443	29.9
4 years	99 544	12	72.9	99 551	0	77.1	54 years	92 999	642	25.3	95 759	412	28.6
5 years	99 532	3	71.9	99 551	3	76.1	55 years	92 402	783	24.5	95 365	530	27.7
6 years	99 529	6	70.9	99 548	3	75.1	56 years	91 678	785	23.6	94 860	532	26.9
7 years	99 523	18	69.9	99 544	9	74.1	57 years	90 959	790	22.8	94 355	519	26.0
8 years	99 505	15	68.9	99 535	12	73.1	58 years	90 240	901	22.0	93 866	564	25.1
9 years	99 490	6	67.9	99 523	3	72.1	59 years	89 427	943	21.2	93 337	557	24.3
10 years	99 484	3	66.9	99 520	6	71.1	60 years	88 583	1 055	20.4	92 817	698	23.4
11 years	99 481	9	65.9	99 514	15	70.1	61 years	87 649	1 066	19.6	92 169	741	22.6
12 years	99 473	6	64.9	99 499	6	69.2	62 years	86 714	1 327	18.8	91 485	786	21.7
13 years	99 467	14	63.9	99 493	9	68.2	63 years	85 563	1 334	18.1	90 766	907	20.9
14 years	99 453	8	62.9	99 484	9	67.2	64 years	84 422	1 563	17.3	89 943	915	20.1
15 years	99 445	6	61.9	99 476	9	66.2	65 years	83 102	1 727	16.6	89 120	1 136	19.3
16 years	99 440	36	60.9	99 467	18	65.2	66 years	81 667	1 741	15.9	88 108	1 204	18.5
17 years	99 404	41	60.0	99 449	24	64.2	67 years	80 245	2 014	15.1	87 047	1 267	17.7
18 years	99 363	67	59.0	99 425	34	63.2	68 years	78 629	2 216	14.4	85 943	1 382	16.9
19 years	99 297	57	58.0	99 391	31	62.2	69 years	76 887	2 139	13.7	84 756	1 604	16.2
20 years	99 240	67	57.1	99 360	16	61.2	70 years	75 242	2 755	13.0	83 397	1 676	15.4
21 years	99 174	53	56.1	99 344	23	60.3	71 years	73 170	2 835	12.4	81 999	1 863	14.7
22 years	99 121	82	55.1	99 322	26	59.3	72 years	71 095	3 124	11.7	80 471	2 220	13.9
23 years	99 040	87	54.2	99 296	30	58.3	73 years	68 874	3 473	11.1	78 685	2 343	13.2
24 years	98 955	86	53.2	99 266	14	57.3	74 years	66 482	3 928	10.5	76 841	2 622	12.5
25 years	98 869	61	52.3	99 253	24	56.3	75 years	63 871	4 312	9.9	74 827	3 089	11.9
26 years	98 809	82	51.3	99 229	37	55.3	76 years	61 117	4 698	9.3	72 515	3 245	11.2
27 years	98 728	56	50.3	99 193	36	54.3	77 years	58 246	5 501	8.7	70 163	3 652	10.6
28 years	98 673	81	49.4	99 157	37	53.4	78 years	55 041	6 149	8.2	67 600	4 234	10.0
29 years	98 593	73	48.4	99 120	24	52.4	79 years	51 657	6 508	7.7	64 738	4 661	9.4
30 years	98 522	73	47.4	99 096	32	51.4	80 years	48 295	7 113	7.2	61 721	5 284	8.8
31 years	98 450	91	46.5	99 064	47	50.4	81 years	44 860	7 717	6.7	58 460	5 757	8.3
32 years	98 360	67	45.5	99 018	37	49.4	82 years	41 398	9 206	6.3	55 094	6 146	7.8
33 years	98 294	96	44.6	98 981	47	48.5	83 years	37 587	9 865	5.8	51 708	6 946	7.2
34 years	98 200	90	43.6	98 935	47	47.5	84 years	33 879	11 514	5.4	48 116	7 712	6.7
35 years	98 112	118	42.6	98 888	74	46.5	85 years	29 978	12 082	5.1	44 405	8 687	6.3
36 years	97 996	121	41.7	98 815	66	45.5	86 years	26 356	13 901	4.7	40 548	9 917	5.8
37 years	97 878	103	40.7	98 750	52	44.6	87 years	22 692	13 972	4.4	36 526	11 184	5.4
38 years	97 777	129	39.8	98 699	59	43.6	88 years	19 522	16 236	4.0	32 441	11 828	5.0
39 years	97 651	162	38.8	98 641	94	42.6	89 years	16 352	18 166	3.7	28 604	14 002	4.6
40 years	97 493	163	37.9	98 548	94	41.6	90 years	13 382	21 136	3.4	24 599	15 444	4.3
41 years	97 334	158	36.9	98 456	99	40.7	91 years	10 553	23 934	3.2	20 800	16 464	4.0
42 years	97 180	202	36.0	98 358	106	39.7	92 years	8 027	25 402	3.0	17 376	17 334	3.7
43 years	96 984	234	35.1	98 253	103	38.8	93 years	5 988	26 771	2.9	14 364	21 117	3.3
44 years	96 757	185	34.2	98 152	125	37.8	94 years	4 385	27 389	2.7	11 330	23 460	3.1
45 years	96 578	271	33.2	98 030	158	36.9	95 years	3 184	28 535	2.6	8 672	25 555	2.9
46 years	96 317	261	32.3	97 875	149	35.9	96 years	2 276	33 629	2.4	6 456	26 158	2.7
47 years	96 066	290	31.4	97 729	224	35.0	97 years	1 510	34 132	2.4	4 767	28 938	2.5
48 years	95 787	372	30.5	97 510	207	34.0	98 years	995	31 872	2.4	3 388	32 854	2.3
49 years	95 431	460	29.6	97 308	272	33.1	99 years	678	36 219	2.3	2 275	34 936	2.2

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

Table 24 Mens causes of death. 2008

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
Total	147	33	41	481	1 265	2 432	5 135	17 337	26 871
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	1	3	2	6	12	36	37	211	308
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	6	11
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	2	22	91	139	184	438
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	2	17	38	72	139	268
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	3	15	56	146	465	685
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	1	7	34	96	182	320
Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	1	49	227	604	1 132	2 013
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	1	14	16	19	62	102	214
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	32	179	865	1 076
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	-	-	4	21	97	230	576	1 096	2 024
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	3	4	7	15	46	126	350	551
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	1	-	2	1	3	5	30	128	170
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	4	2	-	7	15	23	35	82	168
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	7	26	49	175	435	692
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	-	-	1	4	4	5	12	87	113
Mental disorders	-	-	-	9	120	241	246	727	1 343
Meningitis	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	7
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	2	1	4	13	38	70	123	456	707
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	23	24
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	3	30	71	259	363
Ischaemic heart disease	-	-	-	5	93	186	498	2 147	2 929
Other forms of heart disease	-	1	2	9	39	79	204	1 214	1 548
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	5	33	93	226	1 278	1 635
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	-	12	31	87	442	572
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	2	6	10	30	63	111
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	5
Pneumonia	1	-	2	-	6	23	50	771	853
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	-	1	-	17	50	208	1 230	1 506
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	2	1	2	10	14	46	173	248
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	1	4	19	31	163	218
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	-	-	4	117	199	210	159	689
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	-	3	20	50	77	322	472
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	19	24
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	30	36
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	3	10	36	279	328
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	1	3	6	9	26	107	152
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	9	3	2	1	1	-	-	3	19
Other congenital anomalies	19	5	1	4	1	5	8	4	47
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	51	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	55
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	126
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	4	2	-	3	39	65	184	493	790
Motor vehicle accidents	2	4	5	106	59	25	27	48	276
All other accidents	-	4	5	75	106	69	76	346	681
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	1	78	103	83	67	83	415
All other effects of external causes	1	-	-	32	29	20	7	9	98
Cause of death unknown ¹	51	3	-	46	98	153	294	893	1 538

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

Table 25 **Womens causes of death. 2008**

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
Total	115	12	27	175	764	1 596	3 350	21 713	27 752
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	-	3	-	2	6	16	28	331	386
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	-	9	36	50	127	222
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	1	12	12	37	104	166
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	-	25	56	139	548	768
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	-	3	28	52	163	246
Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	-	53	211	484	961	1 709
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	1	4	7	10	39	81	142
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	9	86	169	260	635	1 159
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	-	-	-	1	25	18	20	46	110
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-	-	-	3	13	30	110	156
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	-	1	3	18	84	204	492	1 436	2 238
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	2	-	3	5	14	33	88	313	458
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	1	-	1	-	6	9	13	154	184
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	7	-	1	5	6	12	20	238	289
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	8	8	24	68	462	570
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	-	1	-	1	4	6	10	127	149
Mental disorders	-	-	-	6	43	64	116	1 444	1 673
Meningitis	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	13
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	3	-	1	10	31	50	86	686	867
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	40	43
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	4	14	29	453	500
Ischamic heart disease	-	-	-	-	17	59	130	2 353	2 559
Other forms of heart disease	1	-	1	1	15	35	78	1 595	1 726
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	2	3	39	70	145	1 965	2 224
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	1	6	7	36	378	428
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	3	6	7	15	113	144
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	7
Pneumonia	-	1	1	1	3	8	27	998	1 039
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	-	1	-	7	60	231	1 356	1 655
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-	-	3	6	9	18	186	222
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	1	-	-	-	-	11	28	236	276
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	-	-	2	40	106	109	151	408
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	1	3	7	26	72	524	633
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	17	21
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	2	3	1	4	44	54
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	2	6	15	281	304
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	3	4	7	24	247	285
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	9	1	1	2	5	1	2	3	24
Other congenital anomalies	11	2	-	2	3	13	10	9	50
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	374	375
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	-	-	-	1	4	26	70	734	835
Motor vehicle accidents	-	2	5	29	17	8	10	27	98
All other accidents	-	-	2	10	30	25	50	466	583
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	2	17	55	34	37	37	182
All other effects of external causes	-	1	-	8	16	14	6	14	59
Cause of death unknown ¹	55	-	-	11	46	75	164	1 129	1 480

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

Table 26 Deaths

	Men		Woman		Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Total	26 851	26 937	27 740	27 935	54 591	54 872
0-4 years	179	119	127	118	306	237
5-9 years	16	10	11	14	27	24
10-14 years	25	17	16	12	41	29
15-19 years	78	68	30	34	108	102
20-24 years	137	93	27	34	164	127
25-29 years	102	118	39	52	141	170
30-34 years	163	149	79	72	242	221
35-39 years	216	237	144	115	360	352
40-44 years	399	392	248	214	647	606
45-49 years	648	581	372	383	1 020	964
50-54 years	1 010	995	632	603	1 642	1 598
55-59 years	1 418	1 506	963	934	2 381	2 440
60-64 years	2 436	2 447	1 534	1 525	3 970	3 972
65-69 years	2 697	2 677	1 815	1 902	4 512	4 579
70-74 years	3 150	3 128	2 368	2 338	5 518	5 466
75-79 years	3 787	3 824	3 358	3 385	7 145	7 209
80-84 years	4 260	4 365	4 499	4 517	8 759	8 882
85-89 years	3 576	3 710	5 274	5 476	8 850	9 186
90-94 years	1 964	1 941	4 098	4 037	6 062	5 978
95 years +	590	560	2 106	2 170	2 696	2 730

www.statbank.dk/fod207

Table 27 Non-natural deaths

Cause of death	2007			2008		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	1 516	974	2 490	1 470	922	2 392
Motor vehicle accidents, total	268	100	368	276	98	374
Of which: Person in passenger car in collision	32	18	50	85	44	129
Motorcyclist in collision	70	8	78	62	7	69
Cyclist in collision	35	19	54	37	17	54
Pedestrian in a head-on collision	38	24	62	29	20	49
Person in truck in collision	31	12	43	18	4	22
Other accidents, total	700	626	1 326	681	583	1 264
Of which: Accidents due to a fall	151	117	268	141	175	316
Poisoning involving medicines and biological drugs	100	41	141	125	41	166
Fire	29	34	63	51	33	84
Suffocation	42	19	61	31	14	45
Drowning	45	15	60	30	6	36
Suicide, total	401	179	580	415	182	597
Of which: Hanging, strangulation and suffocation	164	54	218	192	55	247
Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials	99	85	184	83	84	167
Shots from firearms	47	1	48	54	4	58
Drowning	19	14	33	22	17	39
Jump from heights	19	7	26	20	13	33
Other external causes, total	147	69	216	98	59	157
Of which: Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials ¹	85	41	126	52	33	85
Act of violence	26	18	44	29	14	43
Drowning ¹	13	1	14	5	3	8
Fire ¹	3	-	3	3	1	4
Fall ¹	2	1	3	1	1	2

¹ Whether accident or premeditated action, not stated.

www.statistikbanken.dk/fod507

Table 28 Occupational mortality. 1996-2005

	Population aged 20-64 years 1/1-1996	Deaths	Mortality index	Population aged 20-64 years 1/1-1996	Deaths	Mortality index
	men			women		
Economically active persons, total	1 373 197	53 184	100	1 195 055	27 540	100
Self-employed	169 736	8 548	91	55 261	1 720	103
Of whom: Farmers	35 471	1 621	68	3 027	97	90
Fishermen	2 630	154	116	..	..	..
Retail trade	15 710	726	95	9 575	261	100
Restaurant	4 086	157	117	2 441	74	126
Assisting spouses	1 020	76	120	22 287	897	87
Top Managers	52 958	2 291	73	10 294	297	96
Salaried employees, highest level	162 314	5 017	71	120 719	2 423	81
Of whom: Doctors at hospitals	5 994	159	61	3 354	43	76
Teachers at gymnasium	8 197	329	73	6 091	141	85
Teachers at primary school	21 016	706	68	35 543	849	82
Journalists	4 231	181	109	2 420	41	88
Salaried employees, medium level	157 477	5 605	88	225 753	4 143	87
Of whom: Nurses	..	..	..	29 620	419	77
Teachers	2 630	66	102	22 289	349	84
Programmers	6 298	140	90	2 294	30	89
Captains, Sea pilots	2 617	199	143	..	..	..
Salaried employees, basic level	611 171	22 455	110	565 344	12 463	104
Of whom: Clerk	21 101	507	117	94 175	2 245	108
Cooks, waiters	11 032	396	169	18 691	423	143
Psychiatric nursing aid	5 028	221	107	13 887	425	102
Backers	3 567	140	117	..	..	..
Other salaried employees	217 501	9 153	138	195 363	5 595	117

Note: The table includes persons aged 20-64 on 1.1.1996. Mortality was observed in the period 1.1.1996 up to and including 31.12.2005. The mortality index measures mortality in an occupation in relation to the total number of men and women in the occupation. Calculations take account of the differences in age distribution between occupations.

Table 29 Average life expectancy

	1911- 1915	1971- 1975	1981- 1985	1991- 1995	2001- 2005	2008- 2009	1911- 1915	1971- 1975	1981- 1985	1991- 1995	2001- 2005	2008- 2009
	men						women					
0 years	56.2	70.9	71.5	72.6	75.1	76.5	59.2	76.5	77.5	77.9	79.7	80.8
5 years	60.0	67.1	67.3	68.2	70.6	71.9	61.6	72.4	73.2	73.4	75.1	76.1
10 years	55.6	62.3	62.4	63.3	65.6	66.9	57.2	67.5	68.2	68.5	70.2	71.1
20 years	46.7	52.7	52.6	53.5	55.8	57.1	48.4	57.7	58.4	58.6	60.3	61.2
30 years	38.4	43.2	43.2	44.0	46.2	47.4	40.2	48.0	48.6	48.8	50.4	51.4
40 years	30.2	33.8	33.9	34.7	36.7	37.9	32.0	38.4	39.1	39.2	40.7	41.6
50 years	22.4	24.9	25.0	25.7	27.7	28.7	24.0	29.4	29.9	30.0	31.4	32.2
60 years	15.3	17.1	17.2	17.7	19.4	20.4	16.4	20.9	21.6	21.5	22.6	23.4
70 years	9.4	10.8	10.9	11.1	12.2	13.0	9.9	13.3	14.1	14.2	14.8	15.4
80 years	5.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.2	5.3	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.6	8.8
90 years	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.3

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

<http://www.statbank.dk/hisb8> and hisb9

Table 30 Immigration and emigration by citizenship and country moved to/from. 2009

	Danish nationals			Foreign nationals			Total		
	Immi-gration	Emi-gration	Net migration	Immi-gration	Emi-gration	Net migration	Immi-gration	Emi-gration	Net migration
Total	22 184	20 085	2 099	44 977	24 789	20 188	67 161	44 874	22 287
Faroe Islands	1 320	932	388	25	10	15	1 345	942	403
Greenland	2 429	2 126	303	30	43	-13	2 459	2 169	290
Western countries	13 830	13 008	822	30 925	17 618	13 307	44 755	30 626	14 129
Non-western countries	8 354	7 077	1 277	14 052	7 171	6 881	22 406	14 248	8 158
EU countries	9 713	9 127	586	23 711	11 969	11 742	33 424	21 096	12 328
Of which: Belgium	263	207	56	224	164	60	487	371	116
Bulgaria	14	18	-4	955	135	820	969	153	816
Finland	48	42	6	383	314	69	431	356	75
France	567	361	206	1 207	580	627	1 774	941	833
Greece	103	64	39	210	78	132	313	142	171
Netherlands	258	215	43	597	315	282	855	530	325
Italy	231	204	27	961	526	435	1 192	730	462
Latvia	30	19	11	960	218	742	990	237	753
Lithuania	28	15	13	1 651	455	1 196	1 679	470	1 209
Poland	128	107	21	4 507	2 742	1 765	4 635	2 849	1 786
Romania	19	16	3	1 791	391	1 400	1 810	407	1 403
Slovakia	19	25	-6	284	177	107	303	202	101
Spain	915	650	265	1 154	640	514	2 069	1 290	779
United Kingdom	2 040	1 876	164	1 189	623	566	3 229	2 499	730
Sweden	3 078	3 495	-417	2 300	1 747	553	5 378	5 242	136
Czech Republic	53	36	17	320	195	125	373	231	142
Germany	1 406	1 299	107	3 401	1 977	1 424	4 807	3 276	1 531
Hungary	21	72	-51	626	265	361	647	337	310
Austria	74	84	-10	303	155	148	377	239	138
Other Europe	1 759	1 843	-84	7 073	4 874	2 199	8 832	6 717	2 115
Of which: Iceland	133	75	58	1 425	1 059	366	1 558	1 134	424
Norway	987	1 118	-131	2 018	1 819	199	3 005	2 937	68
Russian Federation	53	33	20	453	157	296	506	190	316
Switzerland	266	349	-83	182	229	-47	448	578	-130
Turkey	150	157	-7	728	228	500	878	385	493
Ukraine	39	14	25	1 743	1 201	542	1 782	1 215	567
Africa	921	619	302	1 191	235	956	2 112	854	1 258
North America	1 905	1 611	294	3 022	2 201	821	4 927	3 812	1 115
Of which: Canada	187	219	-32	476	321	155	663	540	123
United States	1 718	1 392	326	2 546	1 880	666	4 264	3 272	992
South and Central America	500	370	130	914	364	550	1 414	734	680
Of which: Brazil	104	83	21	372	174	198	476	257	219
Asia	2 554	2 315	239	8 309	2 900	5 409	10 863	5 215	5 648
Of which: Philippines	81	75	6	1 580	312	1 268	1 661	387	1 274
India	116	101	15	1 237	846	391	1 353	947	406
Iraq	48	70	-22	313	106	207	361	176	185
Iran	59	17	42	284	28	256	343	45	298
Japan	66	50	16	309	154	155	375	204	171
China	517	452	65	1 386	770	616	1 903	1 222	681
Nepal	19	19	-	434	45	389	453	64	389
Pakistan	104	66	38	339	48	291	443	114	329
Singapore	181	160	21	160	117	43	341	277	64
Thailand	245	255	-10	708	118	590	953	373	580
Vietnam	125	86	39	174	44	130	299	130	169
Oceania	818	706	112	563	339	224	1 381	1 045	336
Of which: Australia	639	550	89	491	297	194	1 130	847	283
Stateless and not known	265	436	-171	139	1 854	-1 715	404	2 290	-1 886

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

www.statbank.dk/van1aar and van2aar

Table 31 Residence permits granted in Denmark

	2000	2007	2008
Total	34 881	58 571	69 277
In asylum cases	5 156	1 278	1 453
Refugee status	4 388	1 013	1 242
Of which: Geneva Convention status	1 327	98	311
De facto-status	2 541	443	367
Quota refugee	464	472	564
Other status	768	265	211
Of which: Humanitarian residence permit	31	223	157
Family unification	12 571	4 455	3 749
Spouses or cohabitants	6 399	3 616	2 963
Minor children	5 934	837	674
Other family members	238	2	112
EC/EEA residence permits	5 925	14 621	30 544
Other residence permits	11 229	38 217	33 531
Employment reasons	2 195	22 939	15 784
Educational reasons	4 239	6 195	7 489
Other reasons	4 795	9 083	10 258

Note: Convention refugees must meet all conditions listed in the UN Refugee Convention regarding when a person is a refugee. De facto refugees do not meet the conditions listed in the UN Refugee Convention, however they can be granted asylum in accordance with Danish regulations regarding "other or exceptional reasons". Quota refugees are invited to Denmark via an agreement with the UNHCR. The family unification figures do not include children born in Denmark.

Source: The Danish Immigration Service

www.statbank.dk/van6

Table 32 Internal migration. 2009

	Migration from one municipality to another			Migration within a municipality			Total internal migration		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	135 316	132 737	268 053	264 535	264 790	529 325	399 851	397 527	797 378
0-4 years	8 432	7 752	16 184	17 464	16 734	34 198	25 896	24 486	50 382
5-9 years	4 562	4 428	8 990	15 406	14 505	29 911	19 968	18 933	38 901
10-14 years	4 389	4 466	8 855	13 218	13 177	26 395	17 607	17 643	35 250
15-19 years	13 281	17 391	30 672	20 815	25 636	46 451	34 096	43 027	77 123
20-24 years	33 153	36 153	69 306	49 386	52 305	101 691	82 539	88 458	170 997
25-29 years	20 530	19 258	39 788	35 428	32 854	68 282	55 958	52 112	108 070
30-34 years	14 627	12 050	26 677	26 226	23 192	49 418	40 853	35 242	76 095
35-39 years	10 042	7 440	17 482	20 894	18 485	39 379	30 936	25 925	56 861
40-44 years	7 930	5 907	13 837	17 526	15 698	33 224	25 456	21 605	47 061
45-49 years	5 645	4 905	10 550	13 277	12 170	25 447	18 922	17 075	35 997
50-54 years	4 081	3 777	7 858	8 903	7 872	16 775	12 984	11 649	24 633
55-59 years	2 792	2 830	5 622	6 346	5 855	12 201	9 138	8 685	17 823
60-64 years	2 678	2 544	5 222	5 209	4 998	10 207	7 887	7 542	15 429
65-69 years	1 522	1 383	2 905	3 858	3 999	7 857	5 380	5 382	10 762
70-74 years	738	785	1 523	2 786	3 345	6 131	3 524	4 130	7 654
75-79 years	427	540	967	2 338	3 342	5 680	2 765	3 882	6 647
80-84 years	281	477	758	2 446	3 744	6 190	2 727	4 221	6 948
85-89 years	145	374	519	1 915	3 812	5 727	2 060	4 186	6 246
90-94 years	49	215	264	861	2 212	3 073	910	2 427	3 337
95 years +	12	62	74	233	855	1 088	245	917	1 162

www.statbank.dk/fly33 and fly66

Table 33 Marriages contracted, by age of both spouses. 2009

	Age of bridegroom								Total	Average age of bride
	Under 20 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated		
Age of bride										
Total	30	7 263	14 189	6 141	3 044	1 380	313	574	32 934	35.4
Under 20 years	14	143	12	1	-	-	-	16	186	19.2
20-29 years	14	5 798	4 412	351	50	7	1	298	10 931	26.6
30-39 years	1	1 046	8 618	2 367	271	38	-	151	12 492	34.0
40-49 years	-	36	700	2 753	1 083	143	20	68	4 803	44.4
50-59 years	-	6	25	383	1 292	597	35	28	2 366	54.0
60-69 years	-	1	1	12	166	487	129	12	808	63.7
70 years +	-	-	-	-	9	45	125	1	180	74.5
Not stated	1	233	421	274	173	63	3	-	1 168	•
Average age of bridegroom	19.3	27.1	34.3	44.3	54.4	63.6	75.7	•	38.1	•

www.statbank.dk/vie207

Table 34 Marriages and divorces

	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2009
	— number —					
Total marriages	26 991	35 262	35 897	26 448	38 388	32 934
Of which: Church	•	•	23 728	14 473	18 172	12 039
Civil	1 660	13 352	12 169	11 669	20 172	18 630
Registered partnerships, men	•	•	•	•	177	145
Registered partnerships, women	•	•	•	•	131	243
Total divorces	1 223	3 472	6 682	13 593	14 381	14 940
Of which: Duration of marriage: 0-7 years	•	•	•	•	6 812	6 093
Of which: Duration of marriage: 20 years +	•	•	•	•	2 404	2 498
	— average age by year —					
First-time married men	27.6	27.4	26.0	27.5	32.6	34.5
First-time married women	25.2	24.5	22.9	24.8	30.1	32.1
All married men	29.2	29.1	28.3	30.8	36.0	38.1
All married women	25.8	25.3	24.7	27.9	33.3	35.4

www.statbank.dk/vie307, ireg1, ski07 and vie1

Table 35 Divorces by duration of marriage

	1980	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total	13 593	13 731	14 381	15 300	14 695	14 940
Under 1 year	279	299	293	169	187	172
1 year	594	699	686	568	576	629
2 years	921	1 163	856	872	784	896
3 years	1 017	1 152	1 148	1 088	883	955
4 years	955	900	1 149	1 277	869	926
5 years	909	765	1 001	1 107	781	879
6-7 years	1 321	1 216	1 679	1 763	1 816	1 636
8-9 years	1 102	920	1 351	1 416	1 524	1 579
10-14 years	2 534	1 918	2 460	2 816	2 781	2 794
15-19 years	1 691	1 550	1 354	1 832	1 895	1 976
20-24 years	1 037	1 495	1 031	1 008	1 175	1 130
25 years +	1 033	1 554	1 369	1 383	1 273	1 258
Not stated	200	100	4	1	151	110

www.statbank.dk/ski107
Table 36 Divorces by age of both spouses. 2009

	18-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated	Total
Age of wife	age of husband								
Total	1	590	4 100	5 703	3 003	1 110	210	223	14 940
15-19 years	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
20-29 years	-	455	590	94	8	2	-	55	1 204
30-39 years	-	103	2 957	1 692	184	25	4	78	5 043
40-49 years	-	8	457	3 512	1 294	166	17	54	5 508
50-59 years	-	-	33	322	1 375	459	37	24	2 250
60-69 years	-	-	1	23	106	420	99	10	659
70 years +	-	-	-	3	-	20	49	1	73
Not stated	-	20	62	57	36	18	4	-	197

www.statbank.dk/ski107

Table 37 The most common names for children born in 2008

	Number	Per thousands boys born	Ranking in 2007		Number	Per thousands girls born	Ranking in 2007
boys				girls			
1 Lucas	816	24	(1)	1 Emma	784	25	(2)
2 Oliver	782	23	(5)	2 Freja	735	23	(4)
3 Emil	769	23	(8)	3 Ida	720	23	(7)
4 Mikkel	755	22	(2)	4 Caroline	688	22	(6)
5 Noah	748	22	(3)	5 Sofie	661	21	(3)
6 Magnus	742	22	(7)	6 Mathilde	632	20	(1)
7 William	739	22	(4)	7 Anna	609	19	(8)
8 Mathias	684	20	(6)	8 Laura	554	17	(5)
9 Frederik	675	20	(9)	9 Lærke	517	16	(15)
10 Victor	652	19	(12)	10 Sara	514	16	(9)
11 Sebastian	644	19	(13)	11 Maja	505	16	(11)
12 Christian	618	18	(11)	12 Julie	483	15	(10)
13 Malthe	610	18	(18)	13 Isabella	476	15	(16)
14 Mads	609	18	(10)	14 Clara	463	15	(13)
15 Tobias	593	18	(14)	15 Victoria	432	14	(12)
16 Alexander	563	17	(20)	16 Emilie	418	13	(14)
17 Gustav	557	16	(16)	17 Josefine	413	13	(17)
18 Marcus	499	15	(15)	18 Alberte	412	13	(20)
19 Oscar	498	15	(19)	19 Sofia	393	12	(23)
20 Rasmus	485	14	(17)	20 Cecilie	358	11	(18)

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

www.dst.dk/navne

Table 38 The most common names in Denmark. 2010

1 January	Number in 2010	Per thousand	Number in 2009	Per thousand		Number in 2010	Per thousand	Number in 2009	Per thousand
boys					girls				
1 Jens	52 177	19	52 947	19	1 Anne	47 936	17	48 153	17
2 Peter	50 897	19	51 175	19	2 Kirsten	46 512	17	47 115	17
3 Lars	46 657	17	46 859	17	3 Hanne	41 135	15	41 374	15
4 Michael	45 790	17	45 872	17	4 Mette	39 418	14	39 477	14
5 Henrik	43 617	16	43 688	16	5 Anna	36 664	13	36 891	13
6 Søren	43 059	16	43 240	16	6 Helle	34 856	12	34 922	13
7 Thomas	42 279	15	42 265	15	7 Susanne	32 165	12	32 237	12
8 Niels	41 386	15	42 091	15	8 Lene	31 798	11	31 874	11
9 Jan	40 043	15	40 241	15	9 Karen	29 554	11	30 330	11
10 Jørgen	39 853	15	40 698	15	10 Inge	29 056	10	29 606	11
11 Hans	39 820	15	40 791	15	11 Marianne	27 867	10	27 959	10
12 Martin	37 327	14	37 314	14	12 Maria	27 764	10	27 562	10
13 Christian	37 145	14	36 919	14	13 Lone	26 166	9	26 243	9
14 Anders	35 149	13	35 232	13	14 Bente	26 135	9	26 351	9
15 Ole	35 045	13	35 477	13	15 Inger	26 018	9	26 892	10
16 Morten	34 576	13	34 628	13	16 Pia	24 727	9	24 759	9
17 Jesper	34 410	13	34 442	13	17 Camilla	24 638	9	24 560	9
18 Erik	34 327	13	35 062	13	18 Else	24 595	9	25 454	9
19 Per	34 272	12	34 571	13	19 Jette	24 449	9	24 571	9
20 Kim	30 212	11	30 292	11	20 Charlotte	23 967	9	23 998	9

www.dst.dk/navne

Table 39 The most common used surnames in Denmark. 2010

1 January	Number in 2010	Per thousands	Number in 2009	Per thousands		Number in 2010	Per thousands	Number in 2009	Per thousands
1 Jensen	275 113	50	278 782	51	26 Frederiksen	20 757	4	20 877	4
2 Nielsen	272 804	49	275 744	50	27 Laursen	18 579	3	18 635	3
3 Hansen	228 503	41	231 221	42	28 Henriksen	17 871	3	17 979	3
4 Pedersen	171 768	31	173 639	32	29 Lund	17 175	3	17 130	3
5 Andersen	164 783	30	165 871	30	30 Schmidt	15 842	3	15 845	3
6 Christensen	124 119	22	125 192	23	31 Holm	15 567	3	15 515	3
7 Larsen	121 598	22	122 712	22	32 Eriksen	15 127	3	15 157	3
8 Sørensen	116 267	21	117 300	21	33 Kristiansen	14 077	3	14 106	3
9 Rasmussen	98 527	18	99 238	18	34 Clausen	13 254	2	13 318	2
10 Jørgensen	92 275	17	93 182	17	35 Simonsen	13 203	2	13 169	2
11 Petersen	84 235	15	85 268	15	36 Svendsen	11 975	2	12 048	2
12 Madsen	66 576	12	67 075	12	37 Andreassen	11 933	2	12 013	2
13 Kristensen	62 218	11	62 549	11	38 Iversen	10 790	2	10 799	2
14 Olsen	50 471	9	50 904	9	39 Østergaard	10 164	2	10 075	2
15 Thomsen	39 773	7	39 860	7	40 Jeppesen	10 079	2	10 078	2
16 Christiansen	38 246	7	38 528	7	41 Lauridsen	9 316	2	9 352	2
17 Poulsen	32 928	6	33 106	6	42 Nissen	9 285	2	9 310	2
18 Johansen	32 040	6	32 166	6	43 Mogensen	9 147	2	9 185	2
19 Møller	30 512	6	30 516	6	44 Vestergaard	9 079	2	8 967	2
20 Knudsen	30 457	6	30 634	6	45 Jespersen	9 050	2	9 069	2
21 Mortensen	30 038	5	30 140	5	46 Kjær	8 762	2	8 666	2
22 Jakobsen	28 426	5	28 473	5	47 Frandsen	8 684	2	8 694	2
23 Jacobsen	25 140	5	25 293	5	48 Jepsen	8 677	2	8 700	2
24 Olesen	23 150	4	23 240	4	49 Nørgaard	8 468	2	8 372	2
25 Mikkelsen	22 919	4	22 882	4	50 Søndergaard	7 792	1	7 724	1

www.dst.dk/navne

Table 40 Households. 2010

1 January	Single man with/without children	Single woman with/without children	Married couple with/without children	Unmarried couple with/without children	Child under 18 years not living with parents	Total	Other households total	Total number of households
households comprising only one family								
Total	490 229	657 055	964 998	288 724	1 466	2 402 472	170 945	2 573 417
1 person	464 879	528 466	•	•	1 466	994 811	•	994 811
2 persons	19 149	68 812	524 667	170 690	•	783 318	63 880	847 198
3 persons	5 181	45 624	138 229	59 182	•	248 216	49 859	298 075
4 persons	869	11 088	213 008	45 584	•	270 549	23 244	293 793
5 persons	129	2 249	73 475	10 814	•	86 667	16 942	103 609
6 persons +	22	816	15 619	2 454	•	18 911	17 020	35 931

www.statbank.dk/fam55n

Table 41 Families. 2010

1 January	Single persons	Married couples	Other couples	Total	Single persons	Married couples	Other couples	Total	Children under 18 years not living with parents	Total number of families
families without children				families with children						
Total	1 308 467	561 534	174 537	2 044 538	169 489	471 868	124 443	765 800	17 111	2 827 449
1 person	1 308 467	•	•	1 308 467	•	•	•	•	17 111	1 325 578
2 persons	•	561 534	174 537	736 071	98 783	•	•	98 783	•	834 854
3 persons	•	•	•	•	54 557	150 702	62 640	267 899	•	267 899
4 persons	•	•	•	•	12 723	225 497	47 741	285 961	•	285 961
5 persons	•	•	•	•	2 536	78 601	11 434	92 571	•	92 571
6 persons +	•	•	•	•	890	17 068	2 628	20 586	•	20 586

www.statbank.dk/fam44n

Table 42 Children. 2010

	Children living at:						Children under 18 years not living with their parents	Total
	Single father	Single mother	Married couple	Registered partnership	Consensual union	Cohabiting couple		
All children	36 976	224 049	910 269	1 233	157 731	44 649	17 111	1 392 018
0-2 years	1 080	19 824	116 608	432	54 078	1 628	710	194 360
3-5 years	2 398	27 228	133 115	242	30 099	3 186	985	197 253
6-8 years	3 523	32 091	133 238	172	20 368	5 687	1 372	196 451
9-11 years	4 737	36 082	134 846	134	17 141	7 623	2 064	202 627
12-14 years	6 524	39 434	136 902	116	14 703	9 320	3 627	210 626
15-17 years	8 367	40 039	134 727	82	12 192	9 821	8 353	213 581
18 years +	10 347	29 351	120 833	55	9 150	7 384	•	177 120

www.statbank.dk/fam111n

Table 43 Children and young people with parents who have died. 2010

	Children who have both a father and a mother	Children who have a father, but whose mother is dead	Children who have a mother, but whose father is dead	Children whose mother and father have both died	One or both parents is unknown	Total
All children	1 173 622	4 954	12 138	206	24 590	1 190 920
Age of child:						
0 year	60 124	6	26	-	3 022	63 178
1 year	64 594	16	49	-	1 318	65 977
2 years	64 014	24	85	-	1 082	65 205
3 years	64 876	57	140	-	1 175	66 248
4 years	64 075	67	174	1	1 142	65 459
5 years	64 205	103	212	3	1 023	65 546
6 years	64 054	133	338	1	1 008	65 534
7 years	63 328	129	363	4	1 117	64 941
8 years	64 298	172	457	5	1 044	65 976
9 years	65 983	229	578	3	1 084	67 877
10 years	65 216	265	701	5	1 029	67 216
11 years	65 261	345	725	14	1 189	67 534
12 years	66 384	376	937	8	1 364	69 069
13 years	66 667	445	1 060	19	1 323	69 514
14 years	68 822	542	1 331	25	1 324	72 044
15 years	68 770	610	1 496	34	1 636	72 546
16 years	66 465	668	1 576	46	1 727	70 482
17 years	66 486	767	1 890	38	1 983	71 164

www.statbank.dk/brn9
Table 44 Conscripts by height

	1896-1900 Average	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2006
Conscripts, total	18 039	27 898	29 712	15 727	12 928	25 971	25 454
159 cm and under	1 298	2 035	945	7	17	56	47
160-164 cm	3 729	5 204	3 411	18	128	249	219
165-169 cm	6 138	8 860	7 928	143	582	1 141	1 142
170-174 cm	4 614	7 304	9 000	875	2 176	3 722	3 655
175-179 cm	1 841	3 513	5 899	2 942	3 608	6 888	6 834
180-184 cm	375	844	2 048	4 711	3 615	7 255	7 127
185-189 cm	40	126	410	4 214	1 989	4 530	4 383
190-194 cm	4	12	71	2 065	668	1 657	1 601
195-199 cm				636	125	396	381
200 cm +				116	20	77	65
Average height in cm	168.4	169.4	172.5	...	179.9	180.6	180.6

Note: The average height for the period 1852-1856 was 165.4 cm.

Source: Ministry of Defence

Table 45		Population projections for Denmark, changes								
	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2049
Live births	63 773	62 856	61 331	64 232	66 820	66 802	65 872	64 969	64 721	65 473
Deaths	54 139	53 558	52 382	53 371	55 909	59 462	63 238	66 423	68 808	70 404
Immigration	56 854	56 910	57 182	57 454	57 728	58 000	58 000	58 000	58 000	58 000
Emigration	51 893	50 880	51 011	51 584	51 935	52 200	52 339	52 613	53 079	53 459
Population growth	14 593	15 327	15 119	16 732	16 703	13 143	8 295	3 935	832	-388
Percentage population growth	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.22	0.14	0.07	0.01	-0.01

Note: The forecast is based on a number of assumptions that can be read in Statistiske Efterretninger nr. 2009:10.

www.statbank.dk/prog1009

Table 46	Population projections in five-year age groups					
	2009	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Total	5 511 451	5 526 039	5 680 542	5 843 081	5 931 465	5 945 044
0-4 years	326 932	325 862	314 872	338 434	331 316	329 180
5-9 years	331 075	329 397	313 186	331 662	336 798	328 820
10-14 years	350 079	345 100	327 693	317 678	340 812	333 983
15-19 years	342 927	349 935	334 093	319 167	337 455	342 472
20-24 years	315 695	322 475	361 349	346 569	337 406	359 077
25-29 years	315 123	309 629	367 222	355 411	342 744	358 967
30-34 years	362 079	352 558	327 520	365 070	353 229	344 941
35-39 years	386 227	386 872	309 991	363 769	353 481	342 031
40-44 years	424 392	414 360	352 492	327 428	362 977	351 992
45-49 years	388 735	399 550	383 392	308 964	360 735	351 006
50-54 years	363 110	364 125	403 392	344 681	320 595	354 213
55-59 years	351 519	350 081	382 883	369 149	298 606	347 823
60-64 years	378 062	372 542	342 767	382 135	328 864	306 804
65-69 years	280 068	298 689	319 123	353 826	344 025	279 693
70-74 years	211 089	216 674	321 264	303 449	342 259	296 563
75-79 years	157 483	159 846	236 235	262 276	297 342	291 720
80-84 years	118 400	117 751	146 323	231 475	227 578	260 165
85-89 years	72 101	73 648	83 019	138 455	162 745	189 867
90-94 years	28 413	28 658	39 295	59 542	103 972	107 746
95-99 years	7 132	7 426	12 473	19 347	39 048	48 957
100 years +	810	861	1 958	4 594	9 478	19 024

Note: The forecast is based on a number of assumptions that can be read in Statistiske Efterretninger nr. 2009:10.

www.statbank.dk/prog7a09

Table 47	Population projections, by country of origin					
	2009	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Total	5 511 451	5 526 039	5 680 542	5 843 081	5 931 465	5 945 044
Western countries:	172 285	174 098	204 925	230 225	249 749	263 896
Immigrants	155 788	156 751	178 598	194 814	206 405	214 382
Descendants	16 497	17 347	26 327	35 411	43 344	49 514
Non-western countries:	353 751	360 506	426 007	485 151	534 212	568 559
Immigrants	245 983	248 989	281 315	315 154	341 618	356 557
Descendants	107 768	111 517	144 692	169 997	192 594	212 002
Persons of Danish origin	4 985 415	4 991 435	5 049 610	5 127 705	5 147 504	5 112 589

Note: The forecast is based on a number of assumptions that can be read in Statistiske Efterretninger nr. 2009:10.

www.statbank.dk/prog7a09

Table 48 Elections to the Folketing

	20 November 2001			8 February 2005			13 November 2007		
	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland
The electorate	3 998 957	33 106	38 710	4 003 616	34 166	39 588	4 022 920	34 529	39 634
Votes cast	3 484 915	26 498	23 819	3 384 560	24 936	23 516	3 483 533	23 214	25 589
Invalid votes	35 247	105	559	27 348	94	457	24 113	149	500
Valid votes	3 449 668	26 393	23 260	3 357 212	24 842	23 059	3 459 420	23 065	25 089
Of which personal	1 605 006	23 608	22 930	1 689 703	23 362	22 342	1 756 636	21 149	24 564
Votes cast as percentage of electors	87.1	80.0	61.5	84.5	73.0	59.4	86.6	66.8	65.6
Invalid votes	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.9
Personal votes	46.5	89.4	98.6	50.3	94.0	96.9	50.8	46.1	97.9
Candidates	984	92	13	947	111	16	808	94	16
Of whom women	289	21	4	299	33	6	260	34	9
Elected	175	2	2	175	2	2	175	2	2
Of whom women	67	1	-	66	-	-	66	-	1

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

Source: Ministry of Interior and Health

Table 49 Elected members of the Folketing. 13 November 2007

	A	B	C	F	K	O	V	Y	Ø	Inde- pendent	Total
All Denmark	45	9	18	23	-	25	46	5	4	-	175
Of whom women	15	4	8	11	-	9	15	2	2	-	66
The Capital of Denmark	12	3	6	8	-	6	10	2	2	-	49
Of whom women	7	2	4	6	-	2	4	1	1	-	27
København Constituency	4	1	2	4	-	2	2	1	1	-	17
Of whom women	4	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	11
Københavns omegn Constituency	4	1	2	2	-	2	3	-	1	-	15
Of whom women	2	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	7
Nordsjælland Constituency	3	1	2	2	-	2	4	1	-	-	15
Of whom women	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	9
Bornholm Constituency	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Of whom women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sjælland-Syddanmark	16	3	6	8	-	11	19	2	1	-	66
Of whom women	5	1	2	3	-	6	6	1	1	-	25
Sjælland Constituency	7	1	2	3	-	5	8	1	1	-	28
Of whom women	1	-	-	1	-	4	2	1	1	-	10
Fyn Constituency	4	1	2	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	14
Of whom women	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5
Syddjylland Constituency	5	1	2	3	-	4	8	1	-	-	24
Of whom women	3	1	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	10
Midtjylland-Nordjylland	17	3	6	7	-	8	17	1	1	-	60
Of whom women	3	1	2	2	-	1	5	-	-	-	14
Østjylland Constituency	7	1	2	3	-	3	6	1	1	-	24
Of whom women	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
Vestjylland Constituency	4	1	1	2	-	2	6	-	-	-	16
Of whom women	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nordjylland Constituency	6	1	3	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	20
Of whom women	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	7

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

Source: Ministry of Interior and Health

Table 50 (page 1 of 2) **The election to the Folketing. 3 November 2007**

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent									
		A	B	C	F	K	O	V	Y	Ø	Inde- pendent
All Denmark	86.6	25.5	5.1	10.4	13.0	0.9	13.9	26.2	2.8	2.2	0.0
The Capital of Denmark	86.7	24.6	7.2	11.9	15.6	0.6	12.4	19.8	3.9	4.0	0.0
København Constituency	84.8	24.2	8.9	10.1	21.0	0.5	10.6	13.7	4.3	6.7	0.0
Østerbro	87.0	23.7	10.6	11.6	20.1	0.5	7.9	14.6	4.9	6.1	0.0
Sundbyvester	82.6	25.1	8.6	8.8	21.6	0.5	11.4	13.5	4.3	6.2	0.0
Indre By	83.7	19.2	11.7	12.0	21.4	0.4	5.6	14.6	6.0	9.1	0.0
Sundbyøster	83.3	26.2	7.8	7.8	22.0	0.6	12.4	13.8	3.9	5.4	0.1
Nørrebro	83.8	22.7	11.0	6.5	27.3	0.4	7.0	8.6	4.2	12.3	0.0
Utterslev	79.8	27.0	7.6	7.7	22.9	0.7	12.6	11.0	3.3	7.2	0.0
Brønshøj	85.1	27.1	7.1	8.6	20.4	0.6	13.7	13.4	3.6	5.5	0.0
Valby	83.2	27.2	7.1	8.5	21.4	0.4	13.1	13.1	3.6	5.6	0.0
Vesterbro	84.6	23.5	10.3	6.7	27.0	0.5	8.1	9.4	4.0	10.5	0.0
Falkoner	89.0	20.5	10.9	17.0	17.2	0.4	7.8	15.6	5.4	5.2	0.0
Slots	86.6	22.0	8.9	16.3	17.5	0.6	10.0	15.2	4.8	4.7	0.0
Tårnby	87.8	26.7	4.2	10.7	12.8	0.4	18.8	21.9	2.9	1.6	0.0
Københavns omegn Constituency	87.3	27.6	5.5	13.2	13.3	0.5	14.6	19.5	3.3	2.5	0.0
Gentofte	89.9	13.7	8.0	27.8	8.8	0.4	7.9	25.5	5.5	2.4	0.0
Lyngby	89.4	20.3	8.9	18.8	12.1	0.5	9.8	22.5	4.8	2.3	0.0
Gladsaxe	87.4	27.7	6.7	10.7	15.6	0.5	13.3	18.4	3.7	3.4	0.0
Rødovre	86.3	33.2	4.4	9.3	14.6	0.8	16.5	16.4	2.3	2.5	0.0
Hvidovre	86.0	30.8	4.2	8.2	14.7	0.5	18.9	17.3	2.6	2.8	0.0
Brøndby	85.6	31.2	3.7	10.0	13.4	0.4	18.5	18.2	2.5	2.1	0.0
Taastrup	86.0	29.7	4.4	9.9	15.2	0.4	16.0	18.9	2.6	2.9	0.0
Ballerup	87.9	34.7	3.9	9.6	12.3	0.4	16.8	17.9	2.5	1.9	0.0
Nordsjælland Constituency	89.1	20.7	7.1	13.8	10.8	0.5	12.6	28.2	4.3	2.0	0.0
Helsingør	86.0	25.3	6.9	11.7	12.8	0.4	13.7	22.6	4.1	2.5	0.0
Fredensborg	89.7	16.3	7.6	18.5	8.2	0.3	11.0	31.4	5.1	1.6	0.0
Hillerød	88.6	22.1	6.3	11.2	11.2	1.1	13.6	28.5	3.8	2.2	0.0
Frederikssund	86.6	25.9	4.8	9.4	11.7	0.5	16.8	26.1	3.0	1.8	0.0
Egedal	91.6	20.4	7.5	14.8	11.4	0.4	12.0	27.0	4.5	2.0	0.0
Rudersdal	91.5	14.4	9.8	17.8	9.2	0.4	8.4	32.5	5.6	1.9	0.0
Bornholm Constituency	85.1	35.4	2.2	6.0	11.9	2.0	12.0	26.3	2.2	1.9	0.1
Rønne	84.4	39.4	2.3	6.1	11.5	1.9	11.9	23.4	1.7	1.7	0.1
Aakirkeby	85.7	31.6	2.1	5.9	12.3	2.1	12.2	28.9	2.7	2.1	0.1
Sjælland-Syddanmark	86.4	24.9	4.0	9.6	12.6	0.6	15.9	28.6	2.4	1.4	0.0
Sjælland Constituency	86.8	25.5	3.9	8.5	12.8	0.4	16.8	27.8	2.7	1.6	0.0
Lolland	83.3	25.5	1.7	4.8	25.8	0.3	16.8	22.6	1.3	1.2	0.0
Guldborgsund	85.8	30.7	3.0	6.9	12.7	0.4	17.0	25.9	2.0	1.4	0.0
Vordingborg	87.1	25.9	4.0	7.7	14.6	0.3	16.4	26.7	2.3	2.1	0.0
Næstved	86.6	29.4	3.4	9.8	11.5	0.5	15.9	25.7	2.5	1.3	0.0
Faxe	87.1	24.1	3.7	9.6	11.1	0.4	17.4	29.6	2.7	1.4	0.0
Køge	89.1	24.6	4.3	9.3	11.4	0.4	16.1	29.1	3.2	1.6	0.0
Greve	89.1	21.2	3.6	9.7	8.3	0.4	17.0	35.5	3.3	1.0	0.0
Roskilde	89.5	23.4	6.2	10.7	14.0	0.5	12.5	26.1	3.9	2.7	0.0
Holbæk	86.7	25.5	5.2	8.8	12.6	0.5	15.2	27.4	3.0	1.8	0.0
Kalundborg	85.3	24.6	4.0	6.6	12.5	0.3	20.2	27.9	2.4	1.5	0.0
Ringsted	87.0	25.2	4.1	8.6	11.8	0.5	16.6	28.6	3.1	1.5	0.0
Slagelse	84.5	26.0	2.9	7.6	12.0	0.4	19.9	27.5	2.4	1.3	0.0
Fyn Constituency	86.6	26.9	5.0	13.3	14.0	0.4	14.8	21.4	2.4	1.8	0.0
Odense Øst	82.5	31.2	5.6	11.7	18.8	0.5	13.3	13.6	2.6	2.7	0.0
Odense Vest	86.6	29.0	4.7	16.3	14.9	0.3	14.5	16.2	2.3	1.8	0.0
Odense Syd	88.2	24.3	6.5	17.9	14.4	0.5	12.5	18.9	3.1	1.9	0.0
Assens	86.7	26.9	4.3	13.2	11.7	0.4	15.9	24.1	2.4	1.1	0.0

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

Source: Ministry of Interior and Health

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

Table 50 (page 2 of 2) The election to the Folketing. 3 November 2007

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent									
		A	B	C	F	K	O	V	Y	Ø	Inde- pendent
Fyn Constituency (continued)											
Middelfart	87.4	26.2	4.4	13.3	10.8	0.3	16.3	25.6	2.2	0.9	0.0
Nyborg	87.5	28.4	3.9	11.7	13.2	0.3	15.9	23.4	2.0	1.2	0.0
Svendborg	86.6	25.4	5.2	10.7	14.7	0.4	15.5	23.2	2.3	2.6	0.0
Faaborg	87.2	24.9	5.0	12.1	12.5	0.4	15.0	26.3	2.3	1.5	0.0
Syddjylland Constituency	85.9	22.9	3.4	8.3	11.4	1.0	15.7	34.6	1.9	0.8	0.0
Sønderborg	86.7	25.6	3.0	7.2	9.5	0.5	18.2	33.5	1.8	0.7	0.0
Aabenraa	85.5	22.9	3.0	8.3	8.5	0.8	17.1	37.2	1.6	0.6	0.0
Tønder	84.2	22.0	3.0	7.7	8.9	1.3	15.4	39.4	1.6	0.7	0.0
Esbjerg By	83.5	30.8	2.8	6.6	14.6	0.7	15.5	26.0	1.7	1.3	0.0
Esbjerg Omegn	87.8	23.4	3.4	7.6	10.8	0.7	13.8	37.9	1.6	0.8	0.0
Varde	87.0	18.4	3.5	7.2	7.6	1.3	14.0	45.9	1.5	0.6	0.0
Vejen	85.9	20.4	3.1	7.9	8.6	1.2	15.5	40.9	1.9	0.5	0.0
Vejle Nord	88.5	18.9	4.6	9.9	11.0	1.2	15.6	35.3	2.5	1.0	0.0
Vejle Syd	84.7	22.6	4.4	9.4	13.4	1.2	15.8	29.5	2.6	1.1	0.0
Fredericia	84.8	26.6	3.1	9.3	13.8	0.9	16.4	27.0	2.0	0.9	0.0
Kolding Nord	86.5	18.6	4.4	11.3	15.8	0.8	13.8	32.0	2.4	0.9	0.0
Kolding Syd	85.9	19.9	3.8	10.9	16.0	1.1	15.7	29.8	1.9	0.9	0.0
Haderslev	86.1	23.2	2.9	7.2	11.3	1.2	15.8	35.8	1.9	0.7	0.0
Midtjylland-Nordjylland	86.7	26.8	4.5	9.9	11.3	1.5	12.9	29.4	2.3	1.4	0.0
Østjylland Constituency	87.3	27.6	5.4	8.7	13.3	0.8	12.2	27.0	2.9	2.1	0.0
Århus Syd	89.3	26.9	7.2	10.3	15.8	0.7	9.3	23.9	3.4	2.5	0.0
Århus Vest	86.3	30.9	5.2	7.9	15.4	0.9	12.2	20.8	2.9	3.8	0.0
Århus Nord	87.3	29.5	7.9	8.0	19.5	1.3	9.2	17.4	3.4	3.8	0.0
Århus Øst	88.7	24.1	9.4	10.5	18.5	0.8	7.2	21.8	3.8	3.9	0.0
Djurs	85.1	27.3	3.7	8.0	10.9	0.6	15.3	30.8	2.1	1.3	0.0
Randers Nord	85.3	34.9	3.1	6.6	9.4	0.7	14.7	27.9	1.8	0.9	0.0
Randers Syd	85.0	30.7	3.3	8.0	9.6	1.1	14.5	29.8	2.0	1.0	0.0
Favrskov	88.2	25.8	5.0	9.3	9.4	0.6	13.0	33.1	2.8	1.0	0.0
Skanderborg	89.8	26.5	5.1	9.2	12.0	0.5	11.4	30.5	3.2	1.6	0.0
Horsens	86.6	27.3	3.6	8.3	11.1	0.5	14.5	30.4	3.2	1.1	0.0
Hedensted	88.4	20.0	3.0	8.0	8.2	1.8	16.5	39.6	2.2	0.7	0.0
Vestjylland Constituency	87.3	23.0	3.9	7.7	9.4	2.8	13.0	37.3	2.1	0.8	0.0
Struer	87.4	22.4	3.4	6.5	13.0	2.3	12.4	37.7	1.6	0.7	0.0
Skive	86.1	28.2	4.6	5.4	10.1	1.0	13.2	35.2	1.4	0.9	0.0
Viborg Vest	85.9	27.0	4.3	7.1	10.3	1.1	12.5	34.7	2.1	0.9	0.0
Viborg Øst	87.7	22.8	4.1	8.3	8.3	1.9	12.6	39.2	2.1	0.7	0.0
Silkeborg Nord	88.9	23.8	3.9	9.6	9.4	2.2	13.5	33.3	3.3	1.0	0.0
Silkeborg Syd	87.8	27.6	4.5	12.4	12.4	0.9	11.1	25.5	3.8	1.8	0.0
Ikast	86.9	19.9	3.1	8.4	7.0	3.8	17.3	38.2	1.7	0.6	0.0
Herning Syd	85.8	21.2	4.5	7.3	8.2	3.5	13.8	39.1	1.7	0.7	0.0
Herning Nord	90.0	17.7	3.8	7.1	6.2	4.7	12.9	45.2	1.7	0.6	0.1
Holstebro	87.5	24.4	3.8	5.4	10.3	2.7	11.3	39.8	1.5	0.8	0.0
Ringkøbing	87.2	17.2	3.3	7.7	7.8	6.5	13.6	41.5	1.9	0.5	0.0
Nordjylland Constituency	85.3	29.3	3.9	13.4	10.3	1.1	13.6	25.5	1.8	1.1	0.0
Frederikshavn	83.8	31.8	2.7	11.4	8.2	1.0	16.7	26.1	1.4	0.7	0.0
Hjørring	84.9	27.4	3.8	16.2	9.9	1.1	13.2	26.0	1.6	0.8	0.0
Brønderslev	85.9	29.8	3.0	12.5	9.0	1.3	14.2	28.0	1.5	0.7	0.0
Thisted	86.1	26.7	3.9	11.0	9.2	1.6	14.2	31.0	1.5	0.9	0.0
Himmerland	85.5	23.2	3.6	16.7	9.5	1.1	13.4	29.6	2.0	0.9	0.0
Mariagerfjord	85.4	27.8	3.6	12.8	9.5	1.0	14.1	28.5	1.9	0.8	0.0
Aalborg Øst	85.0	34.6	4.7	11.8	13.2	0.8	12.8	18.3	2.1	1.7	0.0
Aalborg Vest	86.7	28.7	5.4	15.9	12.3	0.6	11.2	22.1	2.1	1.7	0.0
Aalborg Nord	84.7	33.0	4.5	12.7	11.7	0.8	13.0	20.6	2.0	1.7	0.0

Table 51 Elections to the Folketing, distribution of votes and candidates

	8 February 2005				13 November 2007			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Of whom elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Of whom elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Denmark	3 357 212	100.0	947	175	3 459 420	100.0	808	175
The Danish Social Democrats	867 349	25.8	104	47	881 037	25.5	93	45
Social Liberal Party	308 212	9.2	96	17	177 161	5.1	80	9
Conservative People's Party	344 886	10.3	101	18	359 404	10.4	90	18
Centre Democratic Party	33 880	1.0	94	-	•	•	•	•
Socialist People's Party	201 047	6.0	103	11	450 975	13.0	91	23
Christian Democrats	58 071	1.7	93	-	30 013	0.9	77	-
Minority Party	8 850	0.3	56	-	•	•	•	•
Danish People's Party	444 947	13.3	89	24	479 532	13.9	83	25
Liberal Party	974 636	29.0	96	52	908 472	26.3	93	46
New Alliance	•	•	•	•	97 295	2.8	97	5
Unity List	114 123	3.4	100	6	74 982	2.2	91	4
Independent candidates	1 211	0.0	15	-	549	0.0	13	-
The Faeroe Islands	24 848	100.0	111	2	23 065	100.0	94	2
Conservative People's Party	5 990	24.1	22	1	4 728	20.5	19	-
Liberal Unionist Party	5 329	21.4	23	-	5 414	23.5	22	-
Social Democratic Party	5 509	22.2	26	-	4 702	20.4	22	-
Social Liberal Autonom Party	584	2.4	7	-	799	3.5	3	-
Republican Party	6 301	25.4	21	1	5 849	25.4	18	1
Centre Party	829	3.3	10	-	1 573	6.8	10	-
Independent candidates	306	1.2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Greenland	23 059	100.0	16	2	25 089	100.0	16	2
Unionist Party	3 774	16.4	4	-	4 094	16.3	4	-
Democratic Party	4 909	21.3	2	-	4 584	18.3	4	-
Independence Party	5 774	25.0	4	1	8 343	33.3	4	1
Progressive Party	7 761	33.7	4	1	8 068	32.2	4	1
Independent candidates	841	3.6	2	-	...	...	...	-

Source: Ministry of Interior and Health

Table 52 Elections to county councils. 17 November 2009

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

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

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Table 53 Elections to county councils. 17 November 2009

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

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Table 54 Elections to county councils, distribution of votes cast

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

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Table 55 Elections to municipality councils. 17 November 2009

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

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

www.statbank.dk/valgk3

Table 56 Elections to municipality councils, distribution of votes cast

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

www.statbank.dk/valgk3

Table 57 Elections to the European Parliament, summary

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

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

Source: Ministry of Interior and Health

¹ Postal votes in consideration.

Table 58 Elections to the European Parliament, distribution of votes cast

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

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

Table 59 **Referendums**

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

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

Table 60 **Elections to local church councils. 11 November 2008**

	Copen- hagen Diocese	Hel- singør Diocese	Ros- kilde Diocese	Lolland Falster Diocese	Fyn Diocese	Hader- slev Diocese	Ribe Diocese	Århus Diocese	Viborg Diocese	Aal- borg Diocese	All Den- mark
Number of deaneries, total	11	13	13	4	12	7	8	14	11	14	107
Number of voting deaneries	5	7	7	3	9	7	7	11	10	12	78
Number of voting parishes	8	9	12	3	10	13	20	18	32	23	148
Electorate	43 869	57 144	45 799	7 391	30 785	44 639	72 286	43 429	75 439	71 445	492 226
Votes cast	3 776	5 935	5 813	1 407	4 162	8 141	13 855	6 816	15 881	11 611	77 397
Percentage turnout	8.6	10.4	12.7	19.0	13.5	18.2	19.2	15.7	21.1	16.3	15.7
Highest percentage turnout	27.6	33.3	77.3	33.2	72.6	45.0	45.7	52.5	50.9	57.6	77.3
Lowest percentage turnout	4.8	4.4	5.9	12.9	8.5	10.2	6.5	4.0	10.6	8.4	4.0

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

Education and culture

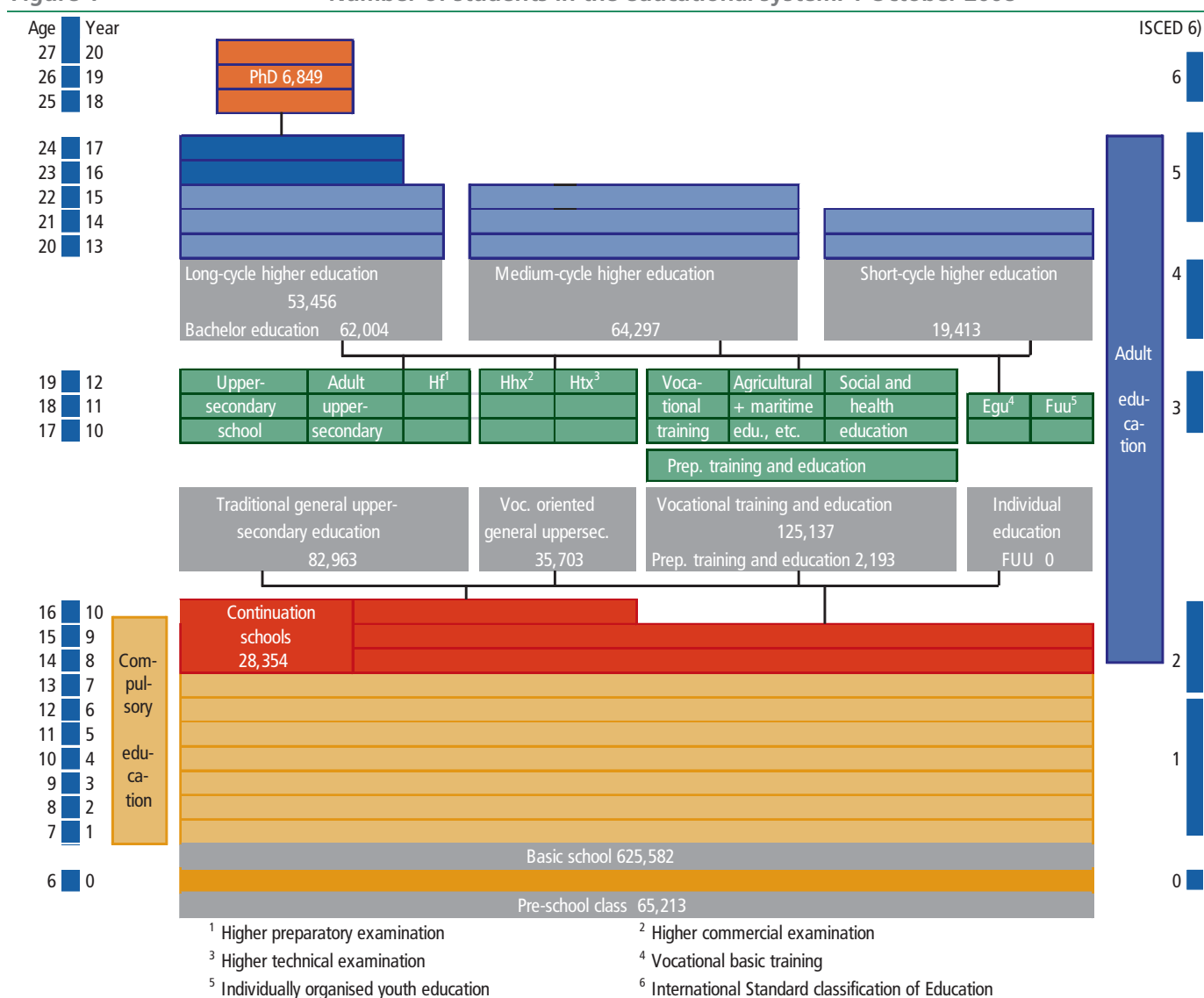
1

Education

Pre-school to 10th form

Basic school forms the foundation of the Danish educational system. It begins with pre-school class and leads up to the voluntary 10th school year. In 2008, 719,000 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 65,200 had started in pre-school class, while 176,700 attended 8th to 10th form, and among these, 28,400 attended continuation schools. Due to changes in the age composition of the population, the number of pupils in pre-school class has increased by 2 per cent since 1997. However, the number of pupils in 8th to 10th form declined in the period up to 1999, but it has subsequently increased by 19 per cent in the whole period from 1997 to 2008. Figure 1 gives an overview of the structure and admission systems in the Danish educational system, from pre-school through secondary education to higher education.

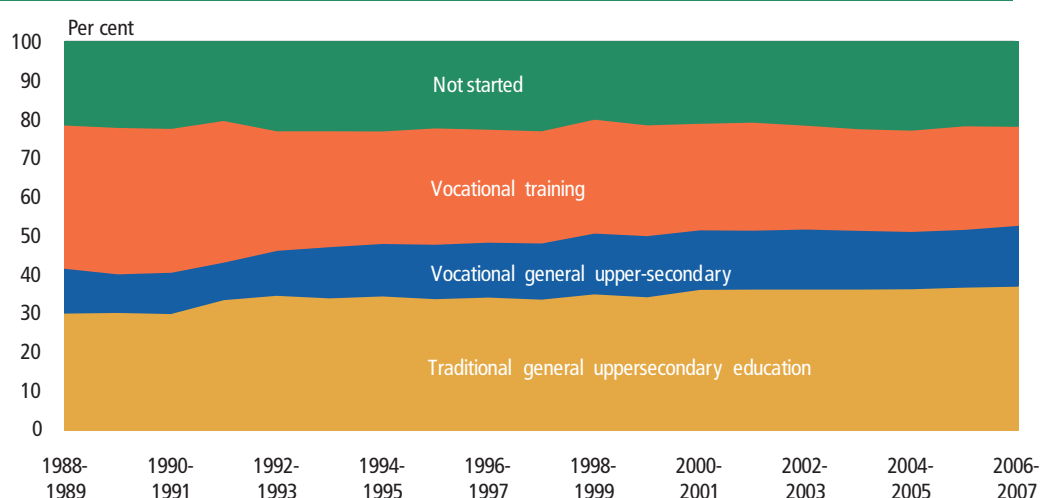
Figure 1 Number of students in the educational system. 1 October 2008



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

Of all students leaving school in 2007-08, 79 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 53 per cent had chosen to attend general upper-secondary education or vocational education (general programmes of education at second level, second stage, hhx, htx), while 25 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers. 41 per cent of the students leaving school in 1988-89 attended general upper-secondary education or vocational education, while 37 per cent opted for vocational education and training within a period of three months after leaving basic school.

Figure 2 Students three months after leaving basic school



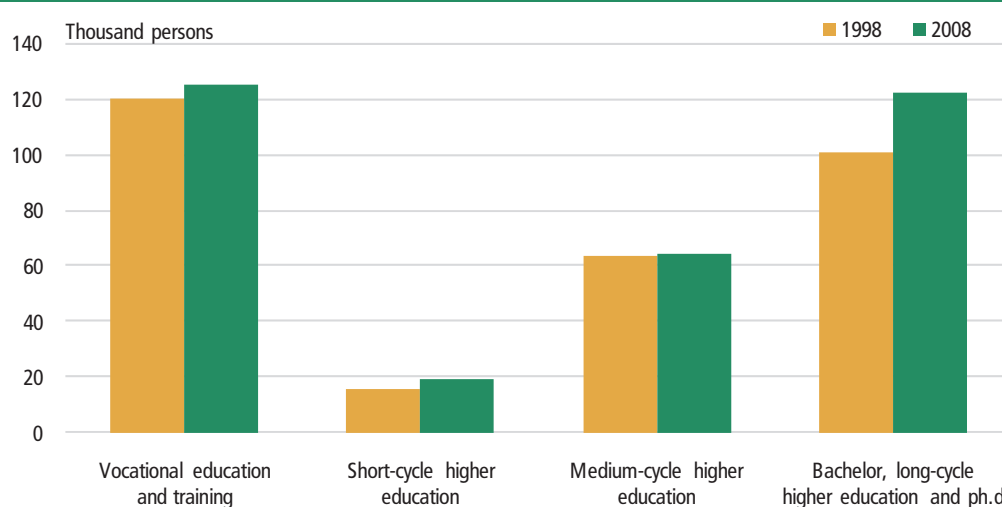
15 per cent of the students from general upper-secondary education enrol for an education immediately

15 per cent of students who graduated from general upper-secondary education in 2007-08 continued their education immediately after completing their general upper-secondary education. The corresponding proportion of graduates from 1998-99 was 18 per cent. The proportion of graduates from 2007-08 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 32 per cent.

77 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2007-08 who had enrolled for further education three months after their graduation chose higher education.

More students commence education and training

In 2008, the number of students attending vocational education and training was 125,100, while the total number attending higher education, e.g. police officers, nurses or doctors, including 6,800 research students, reached 206,000. Since 1998, the number of students attending vocational education and training has increased by 4 per cent, and by 14 per cent for higher education.

Figure 3 Students attending education and training providing profess. qualifications

www.statbank.dk/u11 and u1107

Social science accounts for the highest number of students

Of the 206,000 students attending higher education, social science, educational teaching and the humanities account for the highest number of students, with 26, 16 and 18 per cent, respectively. Within social science, a large number of students attend education as MSc's (economics and business administration), or study law and economics, whereas pedagogues and school teachers prevail within pedagogy. The humanities mainly comprise languages, history, philosophy and theology.

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

238,000 attended courses in adult education at private course suppliers

Besides the institutions behind adult education and training regulated by law, different types of suppliers of training courses offer training on a private basis. These include private commercial firms, but also the social partners, trade organisations and self governing institutions. In 2008, 238,000 attended courses in adult education at private course suppliers.

Most course participants at adult vocational training centres

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

In the school year 2007-08, more than one million course participants completed their participation in public-managed adult or supplementary courses, and course participants at adult vocational training constituted 68 per cent of these. Course participants at general courses, i.e. 8th and 9th form and higher preparatory course, constituted 23 per cent, while course participants at further education constituted 9 per cent, respectively.

37 per cent of the course participants had vocational training as highest education completed, 46 per cent had basic school, general upper secondary school or unknown education stated, and 17 per cent had completed a higher education.

66 per cent of the course participants at general courses were women

49 per cent of the participants in public courses were women. The proportion of women at the general courses was 66 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 42 per cent. At the higher education centres, 58 per cent were women.

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

Ten years after leaving basic school in 1997-98, about 48 per cent had completed training providing them with professional qualifications. Of this group, 29 per cent had completed a vocational education course and 20 per cent had completed higher education, while 25 per cent were still studying. The educational remainder – young people who had not attended any educational institution or had completed an education course providing them with professional qualifications ten years after leaving basic school – accounted for 26 per cent of the year 1997-98. The corresponding proportion was 28 per cent for graduates from 1988-89.

2

The population's educational level

Increase in the level of education since 1999

In 2009, 68 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed education providing them with professional qualifications, defined as vocational or higher education aimed at specific types of jobs. This proportion has increased by 9 percentage points from 1999 to 2009. A few more men than women have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications (51 per cent). Another characteristic feature is the fact that the young generation is more highly educated than their parents.

High frequency of vocational education

The highest level of qualifications among the 30-69 age group was most frequently a vocational education. 38 per cent had completed this type of education, while 30 per cent had completed higher education in 2009. Since 1999, the proportions have increased by 1 and 7 percentage points, respectively.

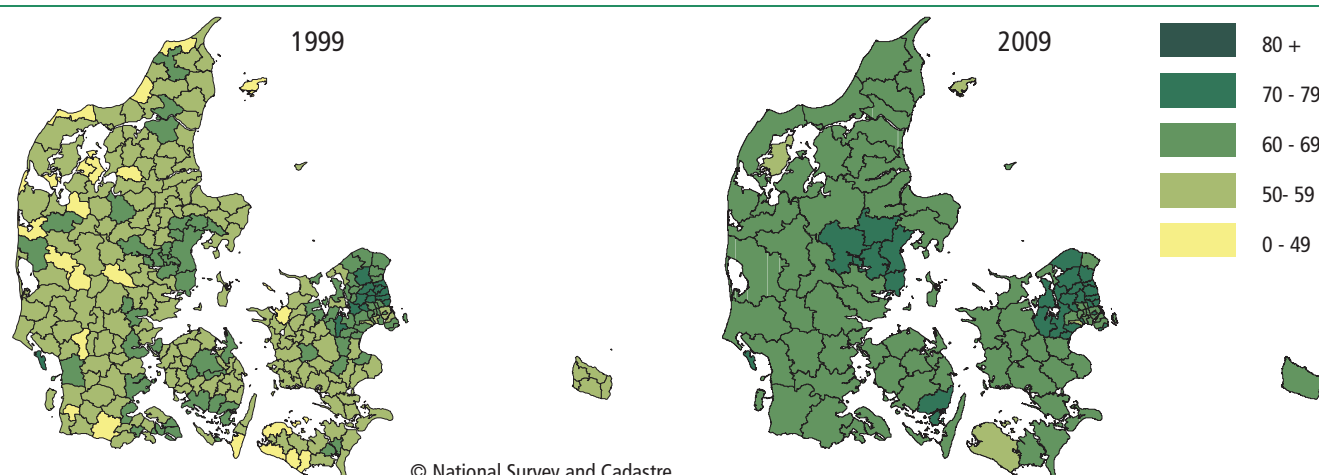
Among the remaining 32 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 25 per cent had completed basic school education, 5 per cent general upper secondary education as the highest level of education, while there is no information for the last 3 per cent.

Great regional differences

Great regional differences are evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2009. The proportion of individuals who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications vary within each region.

There is, however, a trend for the highest proportion completing education courses providing them with professional qualifications to be found around the large cities, with correspondingly lower proportions being evident in the provinces.

Figure 4 Education providing professional qualifications among 30-69-year-olds in per cent



Differences in educational levels evened out in a geographic perspective

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

Immigrants are in the educational system for a shorter period of time

The educational patterns of young immigrants are different from those of the population as a whole. Fewer immigrants attend an upper-secondary education, higher preparatory education, or higher commercial education and higher technical education, while more only attend basic school. These differences are, however, less significant when compared to 1999 levels; this has implied that more immigrants attend an upper-secondary education, higher preparatory education, and vocational education.

Increasing share of descendants on medium-cycle and bachelor educations

From 1999 to 2009, there was an increase in the share of 20-24-year-olds descendants who were receiving education courses providing professional qualifications from 29 per cent to 39 per cent. Especially, medium-cycle higher education and bachelor education accounted for this increase.

3

Gender and education

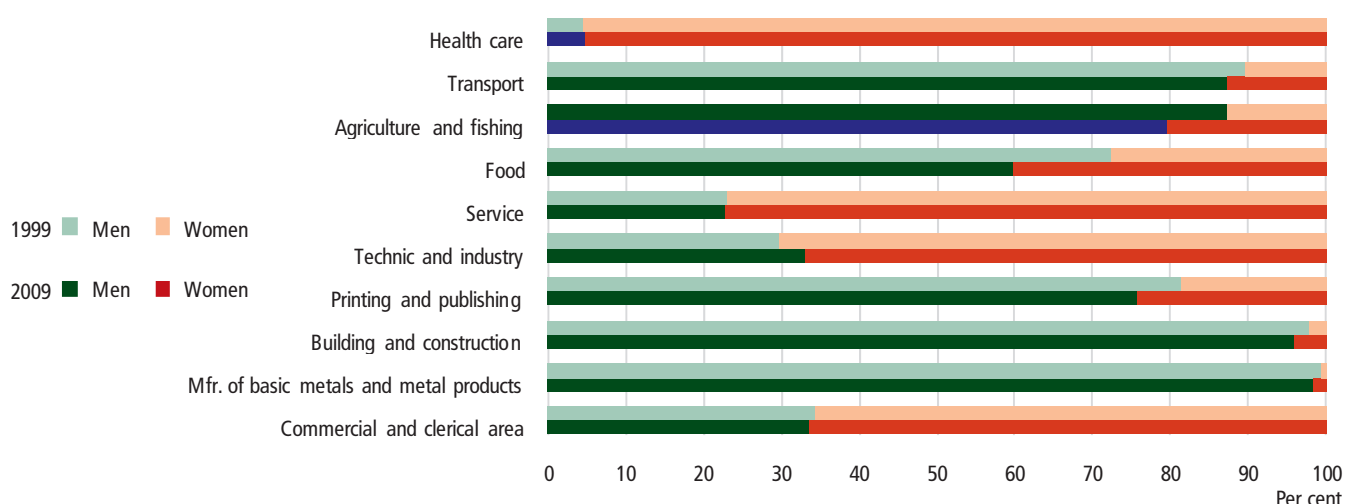
Sharp divisions in educational patterns

Sharp distinctions were observed in the educational patterns for 30-69-year-old men and women with regard to both educational levels and fields. More men than women had completed vocational education or long-cycle higher education in 2009, whereas more women than men had completed medium-cycle higher education in the same year. The difference in long-cycle higher education has become less pronounced during the last ten years, and since 2003 more women than men have finished a Master's degree.

As far as vocational education is concerned, there are male dominated subject areas as manufacturing of basic metals and metal products (i.e. mechanics and blacksmith), building and construction (i.e. carpenter and electrician), transport, agriculture (i.e. farmer and gardener) and printing and publishing and food (i.e. cook and butcher). On the other hand, commercial and clerical area (i.e. clerks),

technique and industry, service (i.e. hairdresser) and health care (i.e. nursing assistants) are female dominated.

Figure 5 30-69-year-olds with vocational education as the highest education completed

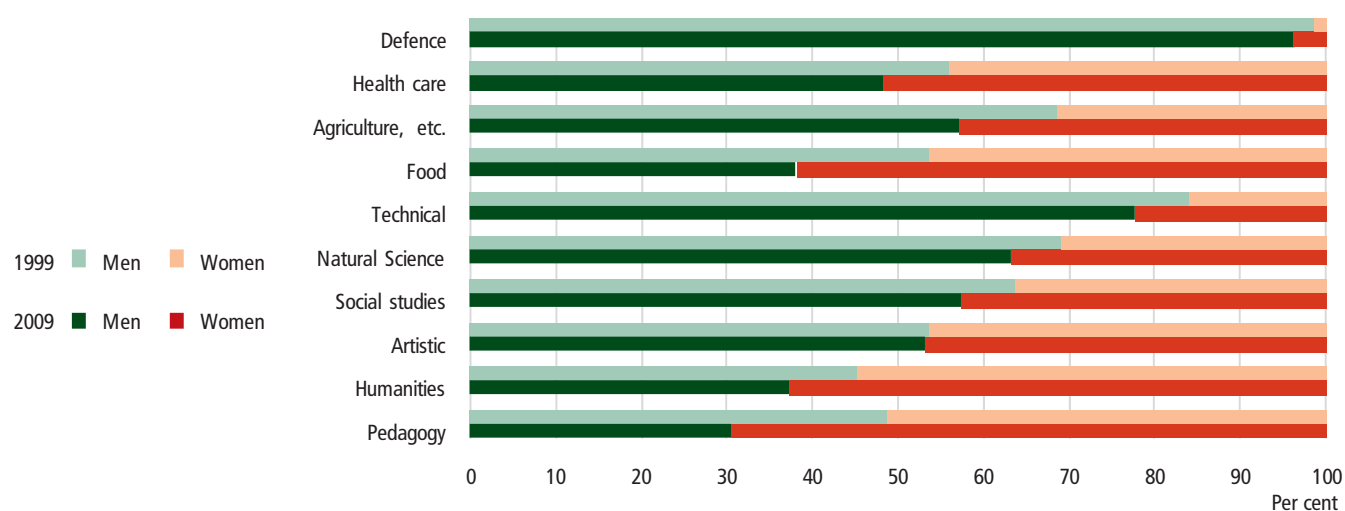


www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhf1

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

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

Figure 6 30-69-year-olds with long-cycle higher education by field



www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhf1

Long-cycle higher education is more mixed

As far as long-cycle higher education is concerned, five in ten disciplines were dominated by men, whereas the remaining disciplines were mixed. These were pedagogy, the humanities (e.g. MAs in Danish language), artistic studies, the food sector (MSc in dairy science), and medical studies (e.g. physicians).

Women increased their foothold in certain fields

Even though the educational system continued to be highly divided in terms of gender in 2009, some progress has been made during the period from 1999 to 2009 as regards the education choices made by women and men. The dividing lines remain most rigid for vocational education and training, where the proportion of women has only gone up by 2 percentage points. The greatest degree of relaxation of the gender barriers was evident in long-cycle higher education, where the proportion of women increased by 8 percentage points.

4

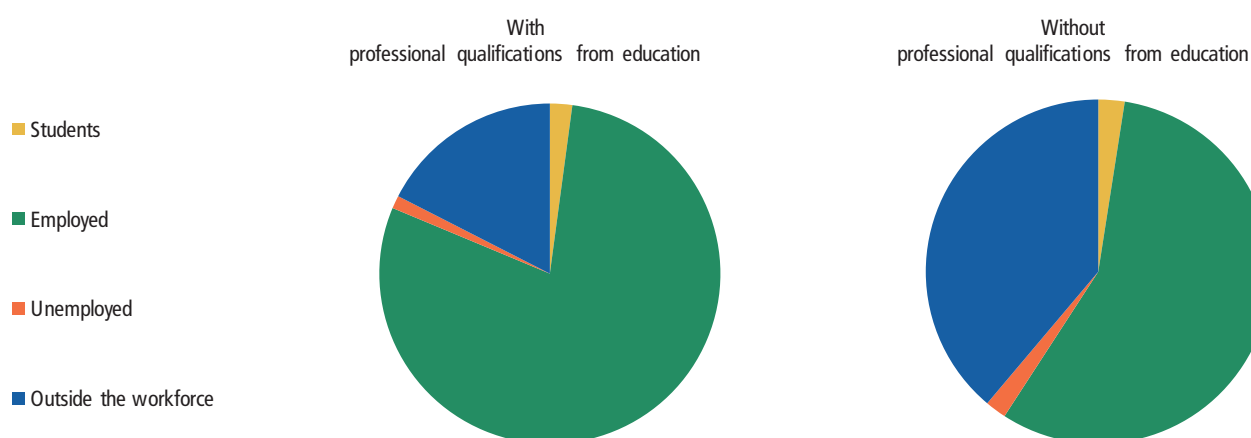
Education and employment

Education has a significant effect on employment

Persons with professional qualifications have a higher employment rate than those without professional qualifications. Higher levels of education can lead to better employment.

Figure 7

The relation to the labour market for the 30-69-year-olds. 1 January 2007



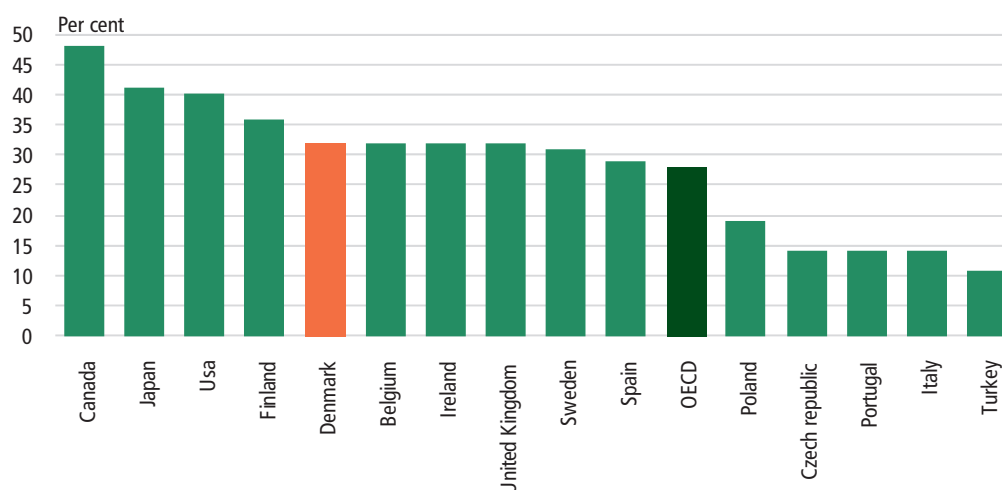
www.statbank.dk/krhfu2

5

Education in an international perspective

Level of education in Denmark above OECD average

In all OECD countries, an average of 28 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had completed a higher education in 2007. At 32 per cent, Denmark was among those OECD countries with a high percentage. The three highest percentages were found in Canada, Japan and the United States, while Portugal, Italy and Turkey accounted for the three lowest percentages.

Figure 8 Persons having completed further education in selected OECD countries. 2007

Source: OECD, Education at a glance 2009.

Danes proceed through many years of education

Children that began pre-school in Denmark in 2007 will proceed through an average of approximately 17.2 years of education before completing a full-time education course providing them with professional qualifications. Australia account for the highest number of years of education with 20.1 years, followed by New Zealand with 19.7 years, then Finland and Iceland with 19.4 and 19.1 years respectively. Mexico and Turkey account for the lowest number of years of education with 13.2 and 12.4 years. The OECD average was 16.6 years in 2007.

6

Culture

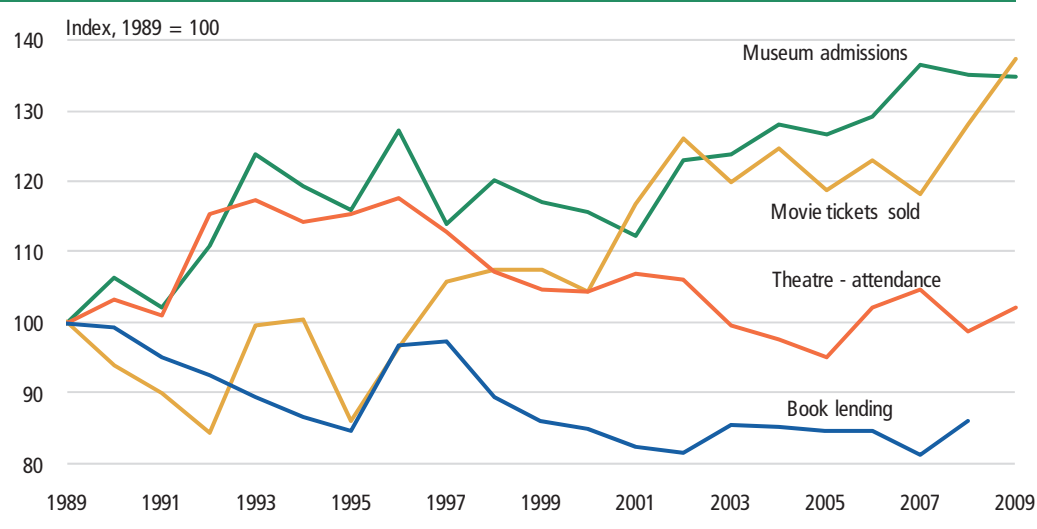
Most theatre admissions for plays

Admissions to state-subsidized theatres showed an increase of 3.6 per cent during the season of 2008-2009 compared to the previous season. Plays accounted for 41 per cent of the 2.3 million admissions, while children's theatres accounted for 19 per cent.

The remaining types of theatres were distributed as follows: Opera (10 per cent), operettas/musicals (10 per cent) and ballet/dance (10 per cent), while performance and revues/cabarets had a total of 10 per cent of the admissions, during the 2008-2009 seasons. The state subsidized theatres had a total of 540 performances and were shown 11,970 times.

Non state-subsidized theatres

During the 2008-2009 seasons the non state-subsidized theatres had a total of 184 performances. The performances were shown 3,886 times and there were a total of 662,000 admissions, corresponding to an average of 170 admissions per performance. Plays accounted for 25 per cent, children's theatres accounted for 24 per cent and operettas/musicals for 18 per cent of the admissions. The non state-subsidized theatres accounted for 23 per cent of the total number of admissions for plays in Denmark.

Figure 9 Various cultural institutions – activities**Most sold movie tickets in 20 years**

In 2009, the number of tickets sold for films screened at Danish cinemas reached 14.1 million, which was 6 per cent more than in 2008. The number of tickets sold for American films increased by 12 per cent, while Danish films decreased by 43 per cent. In 2009, the three films seen by most people were *Män som hater kvinnor*, *Flickan som lekte med elden* and *Harry Potter and the half-blood prince*.

Danish films accounted for 17 per cent of all tickets sold in 2009. Compared to the previous year, this is a decrease of 15 percentage points. The most popular Danish film was *Sorte kugler* which accounted for 404,777 tickets in 2009.

10.7 million visits to museums

In 2009, admission rates of Danish museums reached 10.7 million visitors. Compared to the 2008 admission rate, there has been an increase of about 2.2 per cent. Of the 249 museums in the statistics, 156 of them were subsidized by the state. In 2009, the zoological and botanical gardens had a total of 3.8 million visitors which is 100,000 more visitors than in 2008.

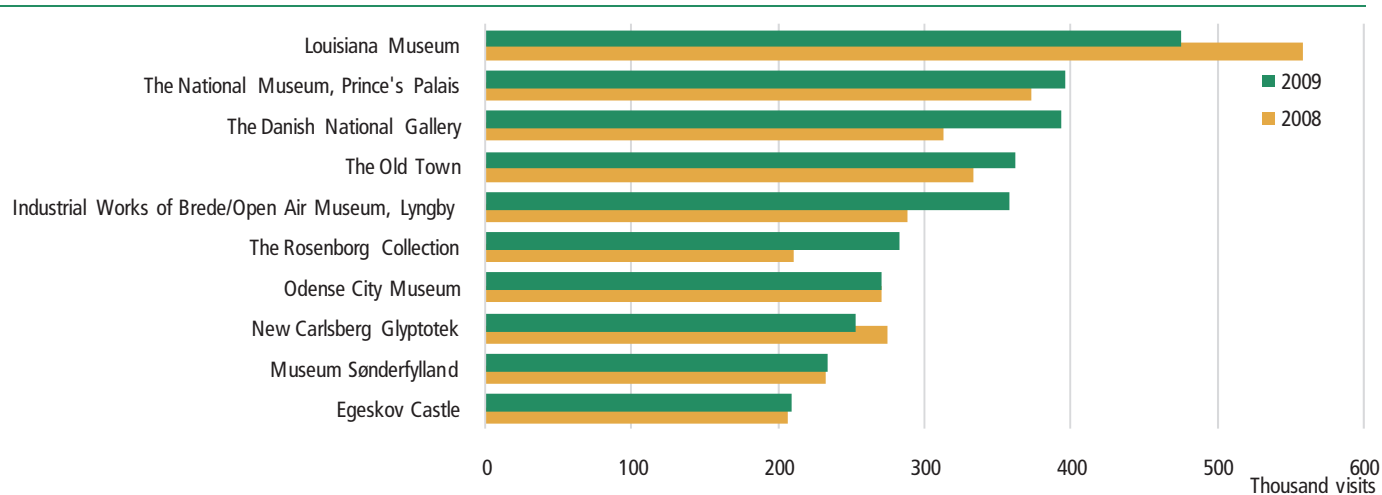
Figure 10 The ten highest admission rates

Figure 11
Average daily circulation, total

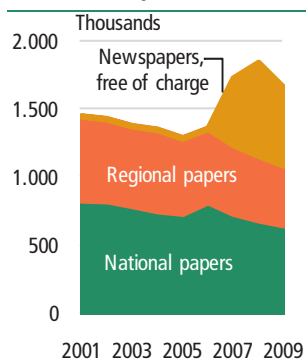


Table 82 and 83

Louisiana accounts for the highest admission rates

The gallery Louisiana accounted for the highest admission rates of 475,000 visitors. Subsequently, the National Museum of Denmark had 397,100 visitors.

Newspapers circulation

From 2008 to 2009 the average circulation of daily newspaper has decreased by 9.9 per cent. The average circulation of the 20 largest newspapers has decreased by 10.4 per cent. For the five largest newspapers Jyllands-Posten, Berlingske Tidende, Politiken, Ekstra Bladet and B.T. the average circulation decreased by 7.0 per cent. For Sunday newspapers the average circulation decreased by 7.5 per cent corresponding to 75.000 newspapers.

The elderly watch most television

97 out of 100 households in Denmark have a televisionset and most of them have access to DR1 or TV2. The average viewing rates of Danes were 3 hours and 9 minutes per day in 2009 which is an increase of 22 minutes since 2008.

There is a general increase in daily television consumption with age, and persons over 55 years have by far the highest television consumption reaching an average of 3 hours and 56 minutes per day. Children aged 4 to 11 on average watch television 1 hour and 53 minutes per day, and this age group thus accounts for the lowest television consumption. In 2009, the most time spent on watching TV was accounted for by the channels TV2, DR1, TV3, DR2 and TV3+.

The number of people watching a TV channel is widely dependent on the number of people who have access to the channel. For example, almost all households in Denmark with a television set have access to DR1 and TV2, while two out of three have access to TV3.

Figure 12 **Average viewing rates**

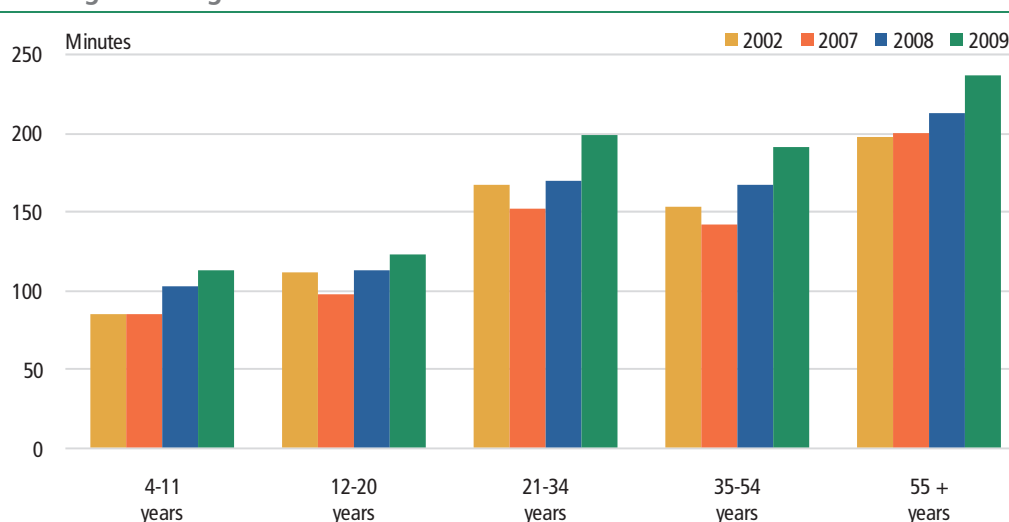


Table 89

Table 61 Educational institutions. 2008

	Number of institutions	Students		Total
		Men	Women	
Total	3 073	576 895	589 992	1 166 887
General schools	2 864	398 907	402 514	801 421
Basic schools, public	1 908	305 580	288 751	594 331
Basic schools, private	527	47 778	48 669	96 447
Continuation schools	260	13 753	14 302	28 055
Upper-secondary schools	169	31 796	50 792	82 588
Vocational institutions of education	209	177 988	187 478	365 466
Social and Health schools	34	2 633	27 381	30 014
Schools of Teacher training and Education science	13	7 907	23 778	31 685
Transport and Navigation schools	10	1 112	103	1 215
Institutions of education within Police and Defence	7	1 791	420	2 211
Academies of Fine art and Music, Library schools etc.	28	2 201	2 936	5 137
Institutions of education within Agriculture and Food science	13	1 352	773	2 125
Colleges of Social work	7	703	2 969	3 672
Engineering colleges and schools of Architecture	11	4 226	1 716	5 942
Universities	12	57 721	66 067	123 788
Other vocational institutions of education	74	98 342	61 335	159 677

Note: The number of institutions is the legal entities.

www.statbank.dk/u11

Table 62 Students in the educational system. 2008

1.10.2007 -30.09.2008	Students 2007	Entrance	Graduates ¹	Did not complete education	Students 2008
Total	1 168 272	416 059	190 148	222 592	1 171 164
Pre-school class	67 941	63 098	-	65 826	65 213
Basic school/preparatory	657 539	170 918	81 390	90 938	656 129
General upper-secondary education	112 863	47 910	33 376	8 731	118 666
Vocational education and training	124 759	69 505	29 433	39 267	125 137
Short-cycle higher education	18 023	10 086	6 165	2 531	19 413
Medium-cycle higher education	65 861	18 406	14 039	5 931	64 297
Bachelor	61 433	18 822	11 981	6 270	62 004
Long-cycle higher education	59 853	17 314	13 764	3 098	60 305
Men, total	576 770	204 698	88 471	113 493	579 336
Pre-school class	35 100	32 227	-	33 690	33 637
Basic school/preparatory	334 763	86 531	40 949	45 653	334 691
General upper-secondary education	50 346	21 897	14 386	4 531	53 325
Vocational education and training	70 371	35 842	13 748	21 360	70 939
Short-cycle higher education	9 412	5 524	3 331	1 429	10 176
Medium-cycle higher education	20 869	6 151	4 302	2 217	20 501
Bachelor	28 482	8 541	5 405	3 073	28 545
Long-cycle higher education	27 427	7 985	6 350	1 540	27 522
Women, total	591 502	211 361	101 677	109 099	591 828
Pre-school class	32 841	30 871	-	32 136	31 576
Basic school/preparatory	322 776	84 387	40 441	45 285	321 438
General upper-secondary education	62 517	26 013	18 990	4 200	65 341
Vocational education and training	54 388	33 663	15 685	17 907	54 198
Short-cycle higher education	8 611	4 562	2 834	1 102	9 237
Medium-cycle higher education	44 992	12 255	9 737	3 714	43 796
Bachelor	32 951	10 281	6 576	3 197	33 459
Long-cycle higher education	32 426	9 329	7 414	1 558	32 783

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

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

Table 63 Students by national origin. 2008

	Basic school/ preparatory	General upper- secondary school	Vocational education and training	Short- cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
	per cent							
Men and women, total	62	10	11	2	5	5	5	1 171 164
Of whom immigrants and descendants	60	9	10	3	5	6	7	121 521
Western countries	37	7	8	6	9	13	19	22 519
Non western countries	65	10	11	3	4	4	4	99 000
Men, total	64	9	12	2	4	5	5	579 336
Of whom immigrants and descendants	62	9	10	3	4	5	6	58 993
Western countries	42	7	9	6	9	11	18	10 216
Non western countries	67	9	11	3	3	4	4	48 777
Women, total	60	11	9	2	7	6	6	591 828
Of whom immigrants and descendants	57	9	10	3	6	7	7	62 528
Western countries	33	6	8	7	10	15	20	12 303
Non western countries	63	10	11	3	6	5	4	50 223

www.statbank.dk/u13

Table 64 Students enrolled in general education

	Entrance of students 01.10.07–30.09.08		Graduates 01.10.07–30.09.08		Disrupted educations		Students on 01.10.08 ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	140 655	141 271	55 335	59 431	49 690	47 320	386 910	385 692
Pre-school class	32 227	30 871	...	...	33 690	32 136	33 637	31 576
Basic school/preparatory	86 531	84 387	40 949	40 441	45 159	43 120	333 585	320 351
Upper-secondary school	10 473	16 412	7 330	11 991	1 656	2 074	27 816	43 941
Higher preparatory examination	2 260	3 698	1 357	2 586	623	801	3 817	6 600
Adult upper secondary school	145	214	87	145	81	82	233	378
Entrance course to higher education	17	109	10	85	8	22	19	159
Higher commercial examination	4 834	4 280	3 311	3 559	1 093	955	12 577	11 657
Higher technical examination	3 439	1 028	1 955	470	813	181	8 156	2 376
Entrance examination to engineers	729	272	336	154	257	85	707	230

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

www.statbank.dk/u1107, u2107 and u3107

Table 65 Students in upper-secondary education. 2008

	Completed educations			Average mark		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	14 386	18 990	33 376	•	•	•
Upper-secondary school	7 330	11 991	19 321	6.7	7.0	6.9
Higher preparatory examination	1 357	2 586	3 943	6.2	6.0	6.1
Adult upper-secondary school	87	145	232	7.1	6.8	6.9
Entrance course to higher education	10	85	95	•	•	•
Higher commercial examination	3 311	3 559	6 870	5.8	6.2	6.0
Higher technical examination	1 955	470	2 425	6.5	7.2	6.6
Entrance examination to engineers	336	154	490	•	•	•

www.statbank.dk/u3107 and u4107

Table 66 Students in higher education

	Entrance of students 01.10.07–30.09.08		Graduates 01.10.07–30.09.08		Disrupted educations		Students ¹ 01.10.08	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	28 201	36 427	19 388	26 561	3 900	6 036	86 744	119 275
Short-cycle higher education	5 524	4 562	3 331	2 834	1 429	1 102	10 176	9 237
Educational	3	37	2	25	2	14	8	77
Communication and applied language	721	469	327	221	214	148	1 179	780
The artistic	83	206	83	155	12	13	359	671
Social sciences	2 562	2 184	995	1 087	792	597	4 792	4 062
Technical	835	894	623	697	196	190	1 580	1 860
Food industry and home economics	54	60	52	46	14	13	107	103
Agriculture and fishing	289	156	440	135	33	25	343	254
Transport, etc.	428	59	251	28	127	10	487	99
Health care	38	342	24	258	2	61	75	946
Public security	511	155	534	182	37	31	1 246	384
Medium-cycle higher education	6 151	12 255	4 302	9 737	2 217	3 714	20 501	43 796
Educational	1 795	5 249	1 623	5 042	1 069	1 962	7 490	20 987
Communication and applied language	268	348	192	244	78	91	955	1 130
The artistic	58	127	51	80	11	12	219	339
Social sciences	193	1 005	91	683	80	244	558	3 292
Technical	2 523	799	1 617	419	644	206	7 843	2 182
Food industry and home economics	41	513	20	253	13	83	152	1 972
Transport, etc.	597	31	270	4	106	8	1 313	61
Health care	532	4 166	343	3 004	209	1 105	1 660	13 806
Public security	144	17	95	8	7	3	311	27
Bachelor	8 541	10 281	5 405	6 576	3 073	3 197	28 545	33 459
The humanities	1 828	3 765	1 170	2 245	937	1 504	7 233	12 564
The artistic	111	66	39	32	14	11	433	327
Natural sciences	1 260	871	712	541	527	334	4 767	3 154
Social sciences	3 427	3 575	2 296	2 542	1 144	956	10 409	11 040
Technical	1 270	630	800	388	347	138	3 683	1 761
Food industry and home economics	18	42	8	35	3	19	57	197
Agriculture and fishing	72	257	55	174	19	43	263	845
Health care	555	1 075	325	619	82	192	1 700	3 571
Long-cycle higher education	6 948	8 391	5 713	6 934	1 468	1 477	23 914	29 542
The humanities	168	608	69	244	30	148	1 031	3 169
The artistic	1 259	2 243	950	1 946	332	577	4 857	8 450
Natural sciences	53	45	59	67	13	15	310	350
Social sciences	940	659	755	549	202	72	3 399	2 080
The humanities	2 732	3 244	2 139	2 374	664	496	9 126	9 767
Technical	1 161	552	1 111	579	176	65	3 129	1 488
Food industry and home economics	17	68	16	60	2	6	45	192
Agriculture and fishing	121	215	100	195	19	26	347	726
Health care	380	752	414	914	26	72	1 551	3 315
Public security	117	5	100	6	4	..	119	5
PhD-Degree	1 037	938	637	480	72	81	3 608	3 241
The humanities and theology	78	104	66	72	12	18	406	465
The artistic	14	20	5	8	..	..	43	48
Natural sciences	189	133	139	66	10	11	678	464
Social sciences	108	98	58	56	9	17	489	450
Technical	366	178	188	55	30	16	1 079	466
Food industry and home economics	64	98	41	52	2	2	166	254
Health care	218	307	140	171	9	17	747	1 094

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

Table 67 Educational level three years after leaving basic school

	Year of leaving school							
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Graduation class, total	56 097	57 218	54 128	57 222	56 854	59 542	60 976	64 593
Total number receiving education three years after	23 450	23 746	22 169	23 969	22 296	23 293	23 050	23 674
Preparatory education	773	607	219	86	82	88	118	189
General upper secondary school	2 831	2 927	2 658	2 857	2 793	2 780	2 483	3 188
Vocational upper secondary school	2 647	2 776	2 707	3 441	1 887	1 914	1 725	1 853
Vocational basic education	2 390	2 543	2 637	3 097	2 865	2 983	2 712	2 784
Vocational education	11 491	11 516	10 654	10 989	10 823	11 361	11 157	11 222
Short-cycle higher education	598	545	510	524	642	609	677	684
Medium-cycle higher education	926	1 032	913	993	1 098	1 146	1 332	1 276
Bachelor	1 446	1 439	1 545	1 917	2 099	2 402	2 839	2 469
Long-cycle higher education	348	361	326	65	7	10	7	9

www.statbank.dk/afgang11

Table 68 Educational level three years after leaving general upper sec. education

	Year of leaving school							
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Graduation class, total	23 780	22 594	20 925	19 906	20 309	19 439	19 986	20 823
Total number receiving education	17 459	16 836	15 781	15 230	15 562	15 069	15 579	16 280
Preparatory education	38	33	5	9	16	10	11	8
General upper secondary school	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Vocational upper secondary school	201	171	160	154	12	9	16	15
Vocational basic education	289	279	254	297	323	270	236	201
Vocational education	1 431	1 256	1 171	1 046	1 177	1 059	1 055	1 094
Short-cycle higher education	1 300	1 114	840	834	908	939	917	980
Medium-cycle higher education	6 026	5 800	5 470	5 279	5 422	5 014	5 219	5 428
Bachelor	6 282	6 333	6 191	6 170	6 569	7 032	7 562	7 975
Long-cycle higher education	1 891	1 848	1 690	1 441	1 135	736	563	577

www.statbank.dk/afgang21

Table 69 Highest general education completed by population. 2009

Age on 1 Jan. 2009	1 -6 grade or unknown	7 -10 grade	Upper- secondary school, higher preparatory examination, adult upper-secondary school	Higher commercial education, higher tech. education, and entrance examination for technical colleges	Total
Total	188 632	2 550 638	879 915	288 752	3 907 937
15 -24 years	33 206	466 160	112 942	46 314	658 622
25 -29 years	32 278	133 396	99 415	50 034	315 123
30 -39 years	41 838	363 688	232 443	110 337	748 306
40 -49 years	37 500	499 483	213 745	62 399	813 127
50 -59 years	27 712	521 151	150 254	15 512	714 629
60 -69 years	16 098	566 760	71 116	4 156	658 130
Men	98 680	1 354 210	367 868	146 842	1 967 600
15 -24 years	16 792	254 108	41 004	24 953	336 857
25 -29 years	15 996	80 551	36 025	25 642	158 214
30 -39 years	21 976	212 542	89 686	52 465	376 669
40 -49 years	21 045	271 557	89 639	30 287	412 528
50 -59 years	14 741	260 408	72 592	10 464	358 205
60 -69 years	8 130	275 044	38 922	3 031	325 127
Women	89 952	1 196 428	512 047	141 910	1 940 337
15 -24 years	16 414	212 052	71 938	21 361	321 765
25 -29 years	16 282	52 845	63 390	24 392	156 909
30 -39 years	19 862	151 146	142 757	57 872	371 637
40 -49 years	16 455	227 926	124 106	32 112	400 599
50 -59 years	12 971	260 743	77 662	5 048	356 424
60 -69 years	7 968	291 716	32 194	1 125	333 003

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 70 Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2009

Age on 1 Jan. 2009	Basic school or not known	General upper- secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d.	Unknown	Total
per cent									
Total	24.6	4.7	38.0	5.8	15.1	1.1	8.0	2.6	2 934 192
30 -39 years	17.2	7.0	34.9	7.2	15.6	2.5	11.4	4.0	748 306
40 -49 years	21.2	5.9	39.5	6.4	15.1	1.3	8.1	2.6	813 127
50 -59 years	26.6	3.6	38.3	5.4	16.6	0.4	7.0	2.0	714 629
60 -69 years	34.7	1.9	39.1	4.1	13.0	0.2	5.2	1.8	658 130
Men	23.6	4.8	40.8	6.9	10.8	1.0	9.1	3.0	1 472 529
30 -39 years	19.5	6.8	37.1	8.5	10.0	2.2	11.3	4.5	376 669
40 -49 years	22.5	5.5	41.1	7.8	10.2	1.0	8.8	3.1	412 528
50 -59 years	23.9	4.2	43.1	6.0	11.3	0.5	8.6	2.3	358 205
60 -69 years	29.5	2.2	42.3	4.6	11.9	0.3	7.3	2.0	325 127
Women	25.5	4.7	35.1	4.8	19.5	1.2	6.9	2.2	1 461 663
30 -39 years	15.0	7.2	32.6	6.0	21.3	2.8	11.6	3.5	371 637
40 -49 years	20.0	6.2	38.0	4.9	20.1	1.5	7.3	2.0	400 599
50 -59 years	29.4	3.0	33.6	4.7	21.9	0.3	5.3	1.8	356 424
60 -69 years	39.9	1.6	36.0	3.5	14.1	0.1	3.1	1.6	333 003

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 71 Highest education completed analysed by region. 2009

30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2009	Basic school or not known	General upper- secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d.	Not stated	Total
Denmark, total	720 880	138 494	1 113 812	171 503	444 273	33 252	234 702	77 276	2 934 192
Region Hovedstaden	177 015	60 345	285 979	50 944	140 703	16 143	122 639	30 458	884 226
København	52 592	23 009	65 639	14 356	41 668	7 807	45 453	13 865	264 389
Frederiksberg	7 007	4 381	11 848	2 933	8 787	1 449	11 669	2 287	50 361
Region Sjælland	121 443	17 326	192 154	25 528	63 857	3 123	22 799	9 199	455 429
Region Syddanmark	172 401	22 762	256 579	38 473	96 319	5 134	29 909	15 652	637 229
Region Midtjylland	162 055	27 978	255 019	39 882	100 735	6 635	44 136	14 705	651 145
Region Nordjylland	87 966	10 083	124 081	16 676	42 659	2 217	15 219	7 262	306 163

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1
Table 72 Highest completed education, by labour market. 2008

30-69 year-olds	Students	Non-students			Total
		Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labour force	
Total	65 605	2 094 060	43 683	718 180	2 921 528
Basic school/not known	11 790	440 001	16 243	346 910	814 944
General upper-secondary education	11 640	99 153	2 713	22 707	136 213
Vocational education and training	16 388	842 407	13 897	237 201	1 109 893
Higher education	25 787	712 499	10 830	111 362	860 478
Men	26 671	1 110 290	21 055	308 513	1 466 529
Basic school/not known	4 976	247 536	7 924	136 735	397 171
General upper-secondary education	5 240	51 942	1 321	10 397	68 900
Vocational education and training	5 823	473 113	6 933	114 262	600 131
Higher education	10 632	337 699	4 877	47 119	400 327
Women	38 934	983 770	22 628	409 667	1 454 999
Basic school/not known	6 814	192 465	8 319	210 175	417 773
General upper-secondary education	6 400	47 211	1 392	12 310	67 313
Vocational education and training	10 565	369 294	6 964	122 939	509 762
Higher education	15 155	374 800	5 953	64 243	460 151

www.statbank.dk/krhfu2

Table 73 Completed educations within adult and supplementary education

	School year 2006/2007	School year 2007/2008
Upper secondary education	1 894	1 383
Vocational education and training	256	303
Short-cycle higher education	1 564	1 535
Medium-cycle higher education	3 634	2 759
Bachelor	84	82
Long-cycle higher education	1 157	911

www.statbank.dk/veu4
Table 74 Participants in courses by private course organizers

	2007	2008	Change
Total	278 459	238 232	-40 227
Private commercial organizers of courses	123 520	103 977	-19 543
Employer and trade organizations	32 398	33 917	1 519
Employee organizations	56 671	56 302	-369
Associations of Graduates	21 868	19 996	-1 872
Non-profit institutions, associations and societies	40 840	20 156	-20 684
Adult education associations	3 162	3 884	722

www.statbank.dk/konpriv1
Table 75 Participants in courses by private course organizers by type of course

	2007	2008	Change
Total	278 459	238 232	-40 227
Management and human resource development	44 109	26 934	-17 175
Law, economics, insurance and financing	23 481	38 378	14 897
Purchasing, sales and service	26 761	8 272	-18 489
Exports	243	48	-195
Edp	50 046	35 498	-14 548
Presentation and training technique	3 047	894	-2 153
Communication and media technique	4 207	2 848	-1 359
Environment and safety	7 963	9 849	1 886
Personal development and training	13 589	7 273	-6 316
Language	3 294	2 558	-736
Politics, cooperation, etc.	53 360	54 209	849
Other courses, including special training	45 197	47 320	2 123
General courses, not further specified	3 162	4 151	989

www.statbank.dk/konpriv1

Table 76 Participants in courses of adult and supplementary education. 2007/2008

	Highest completed level of education								Total
	Basic school	General upper secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Not stated	
Public courses									
Total¹	303 504	84 103	383 086	59 680	81 517	8 350	28 778	82 059	1 031 077
Participants in general and preparatory courses	117 128	20 887	38 658	5 143	11 581	653	4 288	43 417	241 755
Basic school	71 087	6 179	26 806	3 192	7 541	136	1 982	21 124	138 047
Of which: General adult education	67 642	5 227	25 624	2 926	7 053	132	1 750	9 308	119 662
Danish lessons by language centres	3 445	952	1 182	266	488	4	232	11 816	18 385
Preparatory education	2 318	2 776	986	456	759	163	949	19 702	28 109
Of which: General and vocational courses	1 655	2 109	325	51	182	31	30	1 983	6 366
Danish lessons by language centres	663	667	661	405	577	132	919	17 719	21 743
Upper secondary education	43 652	11 712	10 698	1 429	3 259	349	1 343	2 576	75 018
Of which: Higher prep. courses	43 211	6 074	10 505	1 330	3 156	304	1 315	2 293	68 188
Entrance courses to long-cycle higher education	441	5 638	193	99	103	45	28	283	6 830
Vocational education at second level	71	220	168	66	22	5	14	15	581
Participants in vocational courses	186 376	63 216	344 428	54 537	69 936	7 697	24 490	38 642	789 322
Vocational training and main courses	3 000	1 691	3 999	666	760	116	307	494	11 033
Supplementary education of semi-skilled and skilled manual workers	180 232	50 656	322 071	44 708	36 603	4 688	11 998	34 693	685 649
Of which: Manufact. and metal produc.	36 588	7 462	66 195	8 652	4 522	501	1 974	9 563	135 457
Distributive trade, administration, communication and management	44 116	23 714	113 916	18 560	16 428	2 840	6 697	7 765	234 036
Service sector	15 943	4 193	14 064	1 455	1 826	222	419	2 711	40 833
Construction, manufacturing	19 189	2 378	27 662	2 898	1 581	162	466	2 519	56 855
Dairy industry and agriculture	5 040	727	7 771	2 815	568	67	269	415	17 672
Kitchens, hotels, restaurants, baker's shops and meat industry	6 253	1 371	5 081	618	866	76	130	2 465	16 860
Transport sector	34 951	7 264	36 572	5 514	3 603	423	1 018	6 345	95 690
Educational, social and health services	7 847	1 220	27 387	1 224	5 152	134	262	781	44 007
Other courses	10 305	2 327	23 423	2 972	2 057	263	763	2 129	44 239
Short-cycle higher education	2 059	3 523	10 902	4 124	2 283	617	1 790	734	26 032
Medium-cycle higher education	914	6 005	6 798	4 377	25 682	1 344	5 140	1 179	51 439
Bachelor	75	660	211	193	597	268	1 316	316	3 636
Long-cycle higher education	96	681	447	469	4 011	664	3 939	1 226	11 533

¹ Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised.

Table 77 National Church divisions. 2010

1 January	Church divisions				
	Churches	Vicars	Deaneries	Pastorates	Parishes
	number				
All Denmark	2 345	2 046	107	1 286	2 116
København Diocese	119	215	11	83	103
Helsingør Diocese	163	244	13	121	142
Roskilde Diocese	339	275	13	178	316
Lolland-Falster Diocese	109	59	4	50	101
Fyn Diocese	244	186	12	137	225
Haderslev Diocese	186	187	7	130	170
Ribe Diocese	213	161	8	118	184
Århus Diocese	355	315	14	180	334
Viborg Diocese	289	185	11	135	257
Aalborg Diocese	328	219	14	154	284

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Statistics Denmark

Table 78 Religious ceremonies at the National Church. 2009

	Baptisms as per cent of children born in 2009	Confirmations in 2009 as per cent of 14-15 year-olds 1 January 2010	Church funerals as per cent of all deaths 2009
	per cent		
All Denmark	81.1	69.9	90.3
Copenhagen Diocese	49.0	43.4	78.8
Helsingør Diocese	76.1	59.4	84.9
Roskilde Diocese	94.4	71.0	91.4
Lolland-Falster Diocese	97.9	75.6	88.8
Fyn Diocese	88.6	77.4	92.7
Haderslev Diocese	89.2	75.0	94.7
Ribe Diocese	95.8	78.5	95.0
Århus Diocese	85.5	71.1	93.3
Viborg Diocese	94.9	84.1	96.5
Aalborg Diocese	92.5	78.4	95.5

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

www.statbank.dk/km44

Table 79 **Membership of the National Church. 2010**

1 January	National Church members as percentage of population							National Church members
	All Denmark			Dioceses of residence				
	Males	Females	Total	Copenhagen	Helsingør, Roskilde and Lolland-Falster	Funen	Jutland	
	per cent							thousands
Total	79.1	82.7	80.9	64.1	79.0	84.7	86.4	4 479
Age:								
0-4 years	68.9	68.8	68.9	44.7	66.7	73.1	77.1	225
5-9 years	76.9	77.3	77.1	50.1	74.4	80.5	84.3	254
10-14 years	80.3	80.8	80.5	54.9	77.5	83.9	86.8	278
15-19 years	82.2	83.8	83.0	61.3	80.1	86.0	88.3	291
20-29 years	73.8	75.8	74.8	63.3	71.2	79.7	81.6	477
30-39 years	75.8	79.0	77.4	62.1	75.5	82.8	84.2	573
40-49 years	78.8	83.9	81.3	65.8	79.9	84.8	85.7	662
50-59 years	79.6	84.4	82.0	66.7	79.7	84.5	86.5	586
60-69 years	83.8	88.8	86.3	72.4	83.8	89.2	90.7	580
70-79 years	88.9	92.2	90.7	81.3	88.4	92.6	93.8	341
80 years +	91.8	94.0	93.2	87.8	91.6	94.9	95.4	212

www.statbank.dk/km55

Table 80 Books published. 2009

		Books and pamphlets						
Decimal classification		Type		Edition		Total	Of which	
		Pamphlets (17-48 pages)	Books (over 48 pages)	First editions	Revised editions		School text books ¹	Children's books
number of titles								
Total		3 601	10 066	11 451	2 216	13 667	828	2 012
Fiction, total	82-88	1 086	2 683	3 108	661	3 769	330	1 562
Novels and short stories		44	1 492	1 094	442	1 536	13	1 341
Plays		6	43	48	1	49	-	7
Poetry		59	152	201	10	211	-	43
Comics, etc.		23	71	92	2	94	-	171
Books for children and young persons		954	925	1 673	206	1 879	317	•
Non-fiction, total	00-81.89-99	2 515	7 383	8 343	1 555	9 898	498	450
General	00-07	56	231	272	15	287	6	5
Philosophy	10-19	71	346	357	60	417	9	5
Religion	20-29	67	276	312	31	343	13	25
Sociology	30-39, 59	659	1 732	1 885	506	2 391	76	50
Geography and travel	40-49	113	318	313	118	431	10	13
Natural sciences	50-58	282	436	642	76	718	119	113
Applied sciences	60-69	721	2 078	2 332	467	2 799	48	119
Arts, games, sports	70-79	317	711	955	73	1 028	36	78
Literature, languages	80-81.89	71	285	287	69	356	138	12
History	90-99	158	970	988	140	1 128	43	30

¹ Not including text books for higher-education establishments, further education, adult education, and self-study.

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre

Table 81 Books translated. 2009

	Original language								Danish translations, total
	Swedish	Norwegian	Other Nordic languages	English/American	German	French	Russian	Other languages	
	number of titles								
Translations, total	403	129	33	1 909	236	143	8	283	3 144
Fiction	284	90	28	1 204	153	106	5	233	2 103
Non-fiction	119	39	5	705	83	37	3	50	1 041

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre

Table 82 Daily newspapers

	Number of daily newspapers						Circulation					
	Weekdays ¹			Sundays			Weekdays			Sundays		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	thousands											
Daily newspapers, total²	36	37	37	10	10	10	1 728	1 843	1 660	1 077	1 006	931
By size of cir. per issue:												
Under 10 000	6	6	10	-	-	-	30	28	63	-	-	-
10 000-19 999	11	12	10	-	-	-	146	160	150	-	-	-
20 000-29 999	5	6	4	-	-	-	113	142	98	-	-	-
30 000-49 999	3	1	1	1	1	1	114	47	44	42	38	31
50 000-99 999	6	6	6	4	4	4	456	433	404	293	276	253
100 000 +	5	6	6	5	5	5	870	1 032	900	743	693	648

¹ Included free newspapers 24timer, Urban and Metroxpress. ² Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half year of 2009.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2009* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations)

Table 83 The 20 largest daily newspapers

	Circulation ¹			
	Weekdays ²		Sundays	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	thousands			
MetroXpress	228	228	•	•
24timer	246	180	•	•
Urban	208	162	•	•
Jyllands-Posten	129	120	174	161
Politiken	110	108	140	140
Berlingske tidende	113	103	138	125
Ekstra Bladet	91	84	122	113
B.T.	84	75	120	108
Børsen	72	73	•	•
JydskeVestkysten	71	65	78	72
Nordjyske Stiftstidende	62	57	69	64
Fyens Stiftstidende	55	51	67	63
Frederiksborg Amts Avis	47	44	•	•
Kristeligt Dagblad	25	26	•	•
ErhvervsBladet	26	25	•	•
Århus Stiftstidende	28	24	38	31
Information	22	22	•	•
Vejle Amts Folkeblad/Fredericia Dagblad	21	20	•	•
Lolland-Falsters Folketidende	19	19	•	•
Sjællandske	20	18	•	•

¹ Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half of 2009. ² Include free newspapers 24timer, Urban and MetroXpress.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2009* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations)

Table 84 Magazines

	Circulation		
	2007	2008	2009
	thousands		
Billed Bladet	201	195	193
Familie Journalen	204	194	185
Se & Hør	188	188	169
Ude og Hjemme	168	162	158
Hjemmet	158	149	143
Her & Nu	118	109	108
Ugebladet Søndag	94	90	83
Bo Bedre	84	84	80
Alt for damerne	76	73	66
Illustreret Videnskab	68	71	65
Femina	71	65	61
Kig Ind	67	67	60
I Form	63	69	57
Woman	46	49	50
Anders And og Co.	61	55	48
M!	46	46	46
Isabellas	41	45	44
Costume	40	42	43
Vi unge	45	45	43
Mad & Bolig	40	38	41

Note: Included are major, consumer-paid magazines. Free magazines are not included.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2009* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations)

Table 85 Advertising expenditure

	2006		2007		2008	
	DKK mio.	per cent	DKK mio.	per cent	DKK mio.	per cent
Advertising expenditure, total	27 983	100.0	29 180	100.0	27 633	100.0
Press advertising turnover, total	8 665	31.0	8 646	29.6	7 936	28.7
Daily papers	3 493	12.5	3 229	11.1	2 735	9.9
Magazines	454	1.6	466	1.6	437	1.6
Professional journals, etc.	987	3.6	1 007	3.4	999	3.6
Local papers	2 467	8.8	2 704	9.3	2 554	9.2
Other	1 264	4.5	1 240	4.2	1 211	4.4
Other advertising activities, total	19 318	69.0	20 534	70.4	19 697	71.3
Radio	283	1.0	285	1.0	250	0.9
TV	2 471	8.8	2 516	8.6	2 431	8.8
Cinemas	55	0.2	56	0.2	60	0.2
Printed matter	6 405	22.9	6 477	22.2	6 705	24.3
Sports sponsorship	1 136	4.1	1 182	4.0	1 258	4.6
Outdoor advertising	405	1.4	473	1.6	516	1.9
Internet	1 794	6.4	2 502	8.6	2 926	10.6
Exhibitions and conferences	1 363	4.9	1 309	4.5	...	...
Commercial articles	515	1.8	553	1.9	624	2.2
Costs for administration and production	4 891	17.5	5 181	17.8	4 927	17.8

Note: Advertising expenditure is calculated at factor prices, i.e. the price the purchaser of an advertisement pays, excluding taxes.

Source: *The advertising expenditure survey in Denmark 2008*, Danish Audit Bureau of Circulation

Table 86 Hours of radio broadcasting, DR

	2007		2008	
	Analog	Digital	Analog	Digital
	hours			
By kind of programme	54 404	202 147	53 969	212 363
News service	4 955	11 429	4 603	10 933
Current affairs	21 580	22 188	22 877	1 691
Information and culture	5 530	1 428	4 162	85
Drama/Fiction	294	1 679	141	9 793
Music	12 324	155 616	13 494	182 518
Entertainment	6 865	8 293	6 794	7 138
Sports	812	54	980	11
Education	6	-	5	-
Choir- and orchestra activity	387	477	103	48
Presentation and Service	1 641	799	811	146
Not purposive	10	184	-	-

Source: Danish Broadcasting Corporation

Table 87 Hours of television broadcasting, DR and TV2

	DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation)		TV2	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	hours			
Television hours of broadcasting, total	11 027	11 632	12 686	12 855
National TV, total	11 027	11 632	7 170	7 241
News service	757	878	595	613
Current affairs	1 460	1 700	1 006	950
Information and culture	3 279	3 148	473	494
Education	377	335	-	-
Music	379	435	11	19
Entertainment	394	283	291	399
Danish drama	487	479	310	314
Foreign drama	3 277	3 534	3 425	3 226
Sports	276	469	534	870
Programme introduction & service	341	371	525	356
Regional TV, total	•	•	4 164	4 012
Advertising	•	•	1 352	1 602
By kind of production¹				
Own productions	2 921	3 315	1 562	1 578
Other productions	2 038	1 958	3 291	3 235
Repeat broad casts	6 068	6 359	2 317	2 428

¹ For TV2 excl. regional TV and advertising.

Source: DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation) and TV2

Table 88 Household access to TV-channels

	2008		2009	
	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets
	thousands	per cent	thousands	per cent
Total number of households per 1st Jan.	2 547	•	2 563	•
Of which households with television sets	2 479	100	2 483	100
DR 1	2 479	97	2 468	96
DR 2	2 271	89	2 363	92
DR Update	...	...	1 221	48
TV 2	2 462	97	2 453	96
TV 2 Zulu	1 529	60	1 778	69
TV 2 Charlie	1 503	59	1 719	67
TV 2 Film	1 274	50	1 459	57
TV 2 News	1 244	49	1 442	56
Channel 4	1 521	60	1 567	61
Channel 5	1 493	59	1 516	59
Channel 5HD	...	...	243	10
6'eren	1 019	40	1 445	56
Voice TV	831	33	889	35
TV 3	1 624	64	1 680	66
TV 3+	1 567	62	1 602	63
TV3 Puls	...	...	1 313	51
TV 2 Sport	1 151	45	1 217	48
TV 2 Sport HD	130	5	211	8
Discovery Channel	1 475	58	1 453	57
Discovery World	...	...	384	15
Discovery Science	...	...	246	10
Discovery travel & living	...	...	284	11
Animal Planet	1 348	53	1 376	54
Cartoon Network	1 173	46	1 188	46
Boomerang	...	...	238	9
MTV	1 276	50	1 278	50
National Geographic	1 199	48	1 235	48
Nickelodeon	517	20	742	29
VH1	704	28	808	32
TCM	989	39	854	33
Disney Channel	1 187	47	1 225	48
Playhouse Disney	338	13	413	16
Canal 9	...	...	441	17
Eurosport	1 348	53	1 336	52
DK4	...	...	1 351	53
NRK	950	37	993	39
TV2 Norge	844	33	822	32
Sweden 1 (SVT1)	1 218	48	1 357	53
TV4 (Sweden)	1 155	45	1 144	45

Source: TNS Gallup A/S, *Annual Survey 2009*

Table 89 Average television viewing per day: Danish and other TV-channels

	4-11 years	12-20 years	21-34 years	35-54 years	55 years +	Total	Men	Women
(hours : minutes) per day								
All stations, 2009	1:53	2:03	3:18	3:11	3:56	3:09	3:05	3:13
DR1	0:31	0:17	0:28	0:41	1:03	0:41	0:39	0:44
DR2	0:01	0:02	0:06	0:08	0:16	0:06	0:08	0:09
DR Update	0:00	0:00	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:01
TV 2	0:14	0:29	0:55	0:57	1:20	0:55	0:52	0:59
TV 2 Zulu	0:01	0:06	0:10	0:05	0:02	0:05	0:05	0:04
TV2 Charlie	0:01	0:01	0:02	0:05	0:13	0:06	0:05	0:07
TV 2 News	0:00	0:01	0:03	0:05	0:09	0:05	0:06	0:04
TV3	0:03	0:10	0:17	0:11	0:06	0:09	0:07	0:12
TV3+	0:02	0:07	0:12	0:07	0:03	0:06	0:08	0:05
Channel 5	0:01	0:04	0:10	0:07	0:04	0:06	0:05	0:06
TV Denmark (Channel 4)	0:01	0:02	0:07	0:04	0:02	0:03	0:02	0:05
Other TV	1:00	0:43	0:48	0:40	0:37	0:43	0:49	0:37
All stations, 2008	1:42	1:53	2:49	2:47	3:32	2:47	2:40	2:53

Source: TNS Gallup A/S and the DR media research

Table 90 The Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV2, revenue and expenditure

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation			TV2		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
thousands						
Number of household	2 344	2 375	2 352	2 344	2 375	2 352
Radio and TV licenses¹	2 588²	2 478³	2 468⁴	2 588²	2 478³	2 468⁴
Of which: Mediaticens	•	2 311	2 294	•	•	•
Licences for radio only	80	64	58	•	•	•
Companies witch pay licenses	244	103	116 ⁵	•	•	•
DKK mio.						
Annual accounts						
Revenue, total	3 408	3 618	3 674	1 980	2 272	2 206
Of which: Licenses	3 139	3 326	3 343	-	-	-
Commercial, sponsors	1	2	2	1 586	1 687	1 597
Other	268	290	329	394	585	609
Total expenditure	3 225	3 278	3 330	-1 752	-2 120	-1 945

¹ DR- licenses and Programme service collects the total licenses fees for DR, TV2, local radio- and TV and others. ² 1.6.2006. ³ 31.12.2007. ⁴ 31.12.2008. ⁵ 2008 Industriallicences.

Source: DR and TV2

Table 91		Cinemas		
		2007	2008	2009
Cinemas at end of year				
Number of cinemas		167	164	163
Number of cinema screens (thousands)		59	58	58
Cinema activity				
Paid admissions (thousands)		12 121	13 246	14 082
Admissions takings excl. VAT (DKK mio.)		659	734	837
Film hire (DKK mio.)		289	325	376

www.statbank.dk/bio1 and [bio2](http://www.statbank.dk/bio2)

Table 92		The most popular films shown in cinemas			
1976-2009			2009		
Week and year when first shown	Film titles	Total number of paid admissions	Week and year when first shown	Film titles	Total number of paid admissions
		thousands			thousands
1 04-1998	Titanic	1 363	1 09-2009	Män som hatar kvinnor	959
2 51-2001	The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	1 330	2 38-2009	Flickan som lekte med elden	785
3 40-1976	Olsen banden ser rødt ¹	1 201	3 29-2009	Harry Potter and the half-blood prince	596
4 51-2003	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	1 166	4 27-2009	Ice Age: Dawn of the Dinosaurs	516
5 51-2002	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	1 122	5 40-2009	Up	497
6 11-1976	One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest	1 120	6 20-2009	Angels & Demons	494
7 39-1977	Olsen banden deruda ¹	1 045	7 24-2009	Sorte kugler ¹	405
8 51-1982	E.T. – The Extra Terrestrial	1 019	8 48-2009	Luftslottet som sprängdes	405
9 37-1978	Grease	1 006	9 51-2009	Avatar	322
10 40-1978	Olsen banden går i krig ¹	1 006	10 06-2009	Bolt	259

¹ Danish films.

www.statbank.dk/bio1 and [bio2](http://www.statbank.dk/bio2)

Table 93 Films by nationality. 2009

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admission takings total	Film hire	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
		thousands	DKK thousands		per cent
Films shown in cinemas, total	665	14 082	837 299	376 236	45
Danish	130	2 435	125 236	53 270	43
Foreign, total	535	11 647	712 063	322 966	45
Of which European	213	3 303	206 945	93 668	45
American	270	7 706	462 076	210 000	45
Other	52	638	43 042	19 298	45
Films shown in cinemas in 2008	625	13 246	733 653	325 453	44

www.statbank.dk/bio1 and [bio2](http://www.statbank.dk/bio2)
Table 94 Films by year when first shown. 2009

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admissions takings, total	Film hire	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
		thousands	DKK thousands		per cent
Films shown in cinemas, total	665	14 082	837 299	376 236	45
First shown:					
2009	216	13 024	779 316	352 819	45
2008	142	989	55 323	22 397	40
2007	64	17	441	172	39
2006	43	5	161	67	42
2001-2005	107	12	373	167	45
1996-2000	34	18	917	315	34
1991-1995	6	-	16	8	51
1981-1990	22	10	492	181	37
1971-1980	7	-	13	6	45
1961-1970	6	1	20	10	49
1960 and before	18	6	227	94	42

www.statbank.dk/bio1 and [bio2](http://www.statbank.dk/bio2)

Table 95 Music sales

	Sales		Turnover	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	number		DKK thousand	
Total¹	125 645 379	137 364 218	553 158	526 005
CD-albums	6 256 423	5 608 505	361 497	313 517
LP/ MC	18 639	23 550	1 863	2 114
DVD-audio	23 506	18 277	1 469	840
CD-sets ²	949 284	1 019 318	73 526	84 028
CD/sacd	927	417	83	32
CD-maxi/ Cd-single	18 495	12 329	507	400
Digital albums	434 085	754 754	21 476	31 038
Digital Track	5 753 822	18 440 641	30 174	39 198
Digital other ³	112 188 604	111 069 533	50 268	49 229
Ringtunes single	...	241 742	...	1 947
Mobil other	...	174 154	...	3 627
Other	1 594	998	12 295	35

Note: The members of IFPI Denmark are Danish and foreign record companies. The turnover of these record companies account for more than 95 per cent of the total sale in Denmark.

Source: IFPI Denmark

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

Table 96 Danish National Archives and provincial archives. 2009

	Collections		Material received under delivery schemes	Reading rooms		Long-distance loans Circulation	Staff paid out of own budget
	Total shelf capacity	Size at the end of the year		Visitors	Circulation		
	thousand metres			thousands			
Archives total	762	406	7 647	47	158	9 507	217
Danish National Archives	538	193	5 182	14	51	4 189	104
Provincial archives in:							
Copenhagen	50	49	-	13	24	527	14
Odense	24	19	327	6	8	1 290	16
Viborg	63	70	796	9	63	1 823	44
Aabenraa	17	19	64	3	5	661	12
Industrial Archives	70	56	1 278	2	7	1 017	16
Danish Data Archives	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

Source: Danish National Archives

Table 97 The Danish Arts Foundation. 2008

	3-year scholarships	Lump sum grants	Competitions and prizes	Purchases	Other grants	Total
	DKK thousands					
Total	28 215	34 152	1 370	3 862	14 288	81 887
Visual arts	12 115	3 055	650	3 522	10 420	29 762
Literature	8 400	8 296	600	-	-	17 296
Contemporary music	840	3 639	-	-	900	5 379
Classical music	840	1 906	-	-	2 725	5 471
Common music	840	870	-	-	319	2 029
Applied arts and designing	2 520	5 594	120	340	-	8 574
Architecture	1 680	5 132	-	-	-70	6 742
Film and theatre	980	5 660	-	-	-6	6 634

Source: Annual report of the Danish Arts Foundation

Table 98 Libraries. 2008

	Full-time staff at end of year		Expenditure (Accounts figures)		Books, periodicals and other media	
	Total	Of whom librarians	Total	Of which salaries	Stock at the end of the year	Circulation during the year
	number		DKK mio.		thousands units	
Public libraries, total	4 720	2 229	2 799	1 723	24 756	74 577
Central libraries	1 903	898	1 148	691	9 897	33 856
Other full-time libraries	2 817	1 331	1 651	1 032	14 859	40 721
School libraries, total	3 165	2 556	...	...	39 352	24 970
Research libraries, total	1 543	613	1 045	624	40 969¹	10 330
The Royal Library, Copenhagen	394	83	206	154	22 998	1 411
National libraries	232	64	155	83	4 644	1 106
University libraries and libraries at institutes of higher education	442	158	335	186	8 424	3 231
Other libraries at institutes of higher education	263	185	150	92	1 901	2 459
Libraries at institutes	...	...	44	26	3 002	311
Special libraries	212	123	155	83	...	1 812

¹ Excl. special libraries.

Source: Danish National Library Authority and information from the Ministry of Education (school libraries).

Table 99 Public libraries: lending of books. 2008

	Places of service open to the public	Stock			Lendings		
		Books per capita	Books per adult (14 years+)	Books per child (0-13 years)	Books per capita	Books per adult (14 years+)	Books per child (0-13 years)
Public libraries	510	4.49	3.72	8.24	13.53	10.72	27.27
Region Hovedstaden	123	4.81	4.02	8.81	15.84	12.73	31.60
Region Sjælland	87	4.70	3.85	8.82	11.55	8.95	24.12
Region Syddanmark	120	4.68	3.91	8.40	12.39	9.66	25.66
Region Midtjylland	116	4.04	3.34	7.29	13.42	10.68	26.21
Region Nordjylland	64	3.83	3.08	7.64	12.32	9.75	25.40

Source: Danish Agency for Libraries and Media

Table 100 Public libraries: lending of other media. 2008

	Places of service open to the public	Stock			Lendings		
		Books per capita	Books per adult (14 years+)	Books per child (0-13 years)	Books per capita	Books per adult (14 years+)	Books per child (0-13 years)
Public libraries	510	1.64	1.62	1.76	3.51	2.94	6.24
Region Hovedstaden	123	0.75	0.72	0.86	4.25	3.70	6.99
Region Sjælland	87	1.64	1.62	1.74	2.80	2.26	5.36
Region Syddanmark	120	1.63	1.61	1.72	3.08	2.53	5.72
Region Midtjylland	116	1.60	1.57	1.70	3.62	3.05	6.28
Region Nordjylland	64	1.50	1.45	1.76	3.01	2.34	6.44

Note: The term "other media" includes the following categories: recordings of music, film, talking books and multimedia materials. Consequently, these categories also include videotapes, CD-Rom, music CDs and DVDs.

Source: Danish Agency for Libraries and Media

Table 101 Admissions to museums

	2007	2008		2007	2008
				— thousands —	
Total number of museums	266	266	The Viking Harbour of Bork	50	46
Museums under the National Museum	7	7	Spøttrup Castle museum	36	45
Cultural historical museums	187	187	Danish Museum of Electricity	45	41
Art museums	54	54	Historical Centre Dybbøl Banke	43	41
Natural science museums	6	6	Women's Museum in Denmark	45	41
Other museums	12	12	The Museum of Denmark Exhibition Complex	34	37
Admissions	— thousands —		Maritime Museum, Marstal	32	37
a. Museums under the National Museum total	793	817	The Position of Tirpitz	33	36
Of which:			The Museum of Copenhagen	43	35
The National Museum, Prince's Palais	382	373	The Industrial Museum, Horsens	38	35
Industrial Works of Brede/Open Air Museum, Lyngby	265	288	Danish Maritime Museum, Kronborg	48	35
The Museum of Danish Resistance	61	67	City Museum, Århus	27	33
Frøslevlejrens Museum	34	37	Gavnø Castle	30	33
b. Cultural historical museums, total	6 461	6 231	The Royal Library	17	33
Of which:			The Museum of Historical culture, Tønder	35	32
Den Gamle By	388	333	Lindholm Burial Mound	27	32
The Rosenborg Collection	188	211	Karen Blixen-Museum	34	32
Egeskov Castle	218	207	c. Art museums, total	2 861	2 885
Kronborg Castle	191	190	Of which:		
The Museum of nation. history at Frederiksborg Castle	183	165	Louisiana Museum	468	559
The Frigate Jutland	132	151	The Danish National Gallery	425	313
Fisheries and Maritime Museum	160	151	New Carlsberg Glyptotek	311	275
PTT museum of Denmark	142	151	ARoS	232	215
Carlsberg visit centre	137	135	Arken	116	202
The Viking Ship Museum	138	135	Skagen Museum	110	163
Moesgård Museum	120	127	The Art Museum Trapholt	75	66
Workers Museum Copenhagen	111	101	Danish Museum of Decorative Art	72	63
Danish Agricultural Museum Gl. Estrup	106	95	Thorvaldsen Museum	62	60
Jutland manor house Museum, Gl. Estrup	106	95	Art Museum of Modern Art Aalborg	57	53
The Funen Village	105	95	The Art Museum Ordrupgaard	67	46
Danish film Institute/ Museum and Cinematic	112	93	Bornholm Art Museum	58	46
Museum at Koldinghus	100	93	Randers Art Museum	49	46
The Danish Railway Museum	98	92	Storstrøms Art Museum	2	45
H.C. Andersens House	92	88	The Glass houses, Ebeltoft	46	43
Hjerl Hedes Open Air Museum	102	77	Johannes Larsen Museum	46	40
Museum of Langeland	69	71	The Museum of Photo Art	38	39
City museum Moentergaarden	56	67	Silkeborg Art Museum	38	35
The museum the Viking of Ribe	67	64	Michael and Anna Anchers House and Saxilds Gaard	33	30
Hanstholm Museum	65	62	d. Natural science museums, total	282	284
Valdemar Castle	73	62	Of which:		
Andelslandsbyen Nyvang	61	59	Zoological Museum of the University	111	103
Lemvig Museum	65	59	Naturama	60	64
Tøjhusmuseet (Danish Defence Museum)	55	57	Natural history Museum	48	50
Museum at Sønderborg Castle	58	57	e. Other Museum, total	275	279
Museum Erotica	75	54	Of which:		
Fur Museum ¹	53	52	Danfoss Univers A/S	191	195
House of Fisheries	45	48	Voergård Castle	36	36
Cultural historical Museum Randers	46	48	a-e Total admission²	10 672	10 497
Museum of Amalienborg	74	48			
National Museum of Science and Technology	46	46			

Note: Figures for total visitors only include museums for which the number of visitors has been stated for both years. Double museums include both a cultural-historical department and an art department, and it is not possible to divide the number of visitors between the two departments. The table includes museums with more than 30,000 visitors in 2007 only.

www.statbank.dk/mus

¹ Include of both a cultural historical exhibition and an art exhibition. ² The further for total number of visitors include visitors to double museums.

Table 102 Admissions to zoological gardens

	2008	2009
Total number of zoological gardens	16	16
	— thousands —	
Admissions total	3 873	3 775
Zoologisk Have	1 394	1 298
Odense Zoo	430	401
Aalborg Zoologiske Have	372	398
Den selvejende institution Givskud Zoo	328	320
Knuthenborg (Hippotigris A/S)	241	228
Nordsømusset	217	209
Kattegatcentrets Driftsfond	187	176
Jyllands Park Zoo Aps	170	171
Danmarks Akvarium	138	144
Ree Park - Ebeltoft Safari	102	136
Skandinavisk Dyrepark A/S	81	73
Fjord- og bæltcentret i Kerteminde	62	60
Øresundsakvariet	51	55
Odsherred Zoo - Dyrepark A/S	47	50
Bornholms Sommerfuglepark & tropeland	31	27
Skærup Zoo	22	29

www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 103 Theatres. 2008/2009

	Perma- nent stages productions	Number of productions	Number of seats	Number of performances				Audience	
				Total	Of which Danish	New performances		Total	Paid admissions
						Total	Of which Danish		
	number				thousands				
State-subsidized theatres, total	92	11 970	27 812	540	397	338	234	2 275	...
The Royal Theatre, total	6	710	4 054	45	13	28	12	436	392
Plays	...	376	...	12	7	11	7	109	89
Operas	...	129	...	12	2	8	2	138	128
Ballets and dance	...	127	...	18	2	8	2	136	125
Operetta and mucical	...	22	...	1	-	-	-	31	31
Revy and cabaret	...	56	...	2	2	1	1	22	19
The regional theatres, total	20	2 186	5 790	72	37	72	37	660	542
Theatre cooperation of greater Copenhagen theatre	6	1 072	2 934	30	16	30	16	418	342
Regional theatres outside Copenhagen	14	1 114	2 856	42	21	42	21	242	200
Other state-subsidized theatres, total	66	9 074	17 968	423	347	238	185	1 179	...
folketeatret.dk/turne, The Danish National Opera,Peter Schaufuss Balletten	1	475	1 477	18	8	16	6	178	...
Local city-theatres	23	2 468	2 957	84	59	58	43	307	...
Local theatres	36	2 984	13 006	164	138	85	66	431	...
Theatres subsidized by the Danish Arts Council	6	3 147	528	157	142	79	70	263	...
Non subsidized theatres, total	...	3 886	...	184	...	...	...	662	...
Ballet and dance	...	192	...	9	...	...	...	22	...
Performance	...	54	...	6	...	...	...	3	...
Opera	...	55	...	11	...	...	...	9	...
Operetta and musical	...	239	...	4	...	...	...	122	...
Plays	...	837	...	36	...	...	...	167	...
Childrens theatre	...	1 778	...	92	...	...	...	160	...
Revue and cabaret	...	227	...	12	...	...	...	79	...
Other	...	504	...	14	...	...	...	100	...

Note: Theatres' activities are excluding guest performances. The statistics concerns the season, running from 1st July to 30th June.

www.statbank.dk/teat1, teat2 and teat3

Table 104 Sports federations and youth and outdoor activities organizations

	Number of members	
	2008	2009
	thousands	
Youth organizations, total¹	85	85
The Danish Scout Association	25	26
Voluntary Christian Boys' and Girls' Association, FDF	24	24
The Green Girl Guides in Denmark	5	5
YMCA Scouts in Denmark	25	24
Danish Baptists' Scout Organisation	1	1
DUI - LEG og VIRKE Children's Organisation	5	5
Sports Federations²		
The Danish Sports Federations	1 626	1 647
Badminton	100	101
Football (DBU)	307	314
Golf	146	150
Gymnastics	121	112
Handball	119	122
Riding	79	79
Sailing	59	59
Swimming	123	124
Tennis	61	60
Other federations	511	526
The Danish Gymnastics and Athletics Federations	1 639	
Badminton	156	...
The Danish Rifle Federation	147	...
Football	275	...
Gymnastics	313	...
Handball	122	...
Swimming	154	...
Tennis	55	...
Other federations	323	...
Sports for children	7	...
Exercise and leisure	64	...
Continuation schools, etc.	23	...
The Danish Firms' Sports Federations	316	310
Badminton	21	19
Football	40	34
Handball	3	2
Bowling	27	22
Fitness centre	49	39
Keep-fit exercises	12	8
Jogging	25	27
Other sports	139	159
Other outdoor activities organizations		
The Danish Camping Association	159	153
The Danish Cyclist Federation	18	17
The Danish Society for the Conservation of Nature	140	136
The Danish Hunting Federation	94	94
The Danish Garden Society	45	42

¹ Includes members of the uniformed groups under the association for children's and youth organizations. ² Includes active members, the other organizations include associate members too. If a person takes part in more than one sport, the person will usually be counted more than once.

Source: The organizations

Table 105 Attendance at selected sporting events

	Season 2007/2008			Season 2008/2009			Per cent changes in the number of avr. attendance
	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	
Football							
Sasleague – men	1 681 695	198	8 493	1 744 822	198	8 812	3.8
1st Division – men	323 770	240	1 349	257 309	211	1 219	-9.6
2nd Division – men	175 774	240	732	153 516	241	637	-13.0
Handball							
Handball league – men	273 357	193	1 416	309 319	226	1 369	-3.3
1st Division – men	79 669	184	433	79 521	194	410	-5.3
Handball league – women	214 178	141	1 519	187 796	162	1 159	-23.7
1st Division – women	35 736	184	194	44 515	194	229	18.0
Ice hockey							
Al-Bank league – men	310 667	223	1 393	236 312	180	1 313	-5.7
Play-offs and final games - men	97 305	41	2 373	78 376	39	2 010	-15.3
Season, total ¹ – men	407 972	264	1 546	314 688	219	1 437	-7.1
Badminton²							
Denmark Open (Århus)	5 079	...	...	5 600	...	...	...
Copenhagen Masters (Cph.)	3 282	...	...	3 518	...	...	...
DM (Aalborg)	2 588	...	...	4 120	...	...	...
Hold-finalen (Guldmatchen - Cph.)	2 123	...	...	2 148	...	...	...
Basketball							
Basketball league – men	57 191	133	430	60 844	130	468	8.8

¹ Cup ties are excluded. ² Only larger tournaments, includes badminton for both men and women.

Source: Danish Football Association, Danish Handball Association, Danish Ice Hockey Union, Danish Badminton Federation, Danish Basketball Federation.

Table 106 Public expenditure on individual cultural areas. 2008

	Constructive and creative activities				Preservation and dissemination of the cultural heritage			Further and higher educa-tions	Other cultural expen-diture ²	Culture total
	Grants to artists ¹	Music	Theatre	Films	Libraries	Archives etc.	Museums			
	DKK mio.									
Total expenditure	697	863	1 293	402	3 296	175	1 358	878	1 682	10 644
Central government	697	263	1 083	386	758	175	883	878	890	6 013
Municipalities	...	600	210	16	2 538	...	475	...	792	4 631
	DKK per citizen									
Total expenditure	127	158	236	73	602	32	248	160	307	1 944
Central government	127	48	198	70	138	32	161	160	163	1 098
Municipalities	...	110	38	3	463	...	87	...	145	846

Note: Public expenditure includes gross operating expenditure less any income and reimbursements from central government.

Source: National accounts and municipal accounts

¹ Including authors etc. ² Including National Accounts account number 21.11 excl. 21.11.71-79, 21.81 (Radio and TV) and the Ministry of Cultural Affairs' share of pools and lottery money for general cultural purposes. Municipal expenditure includes account number 3.64 (other cultural tasks) in municipal accounts.

Labour market

1

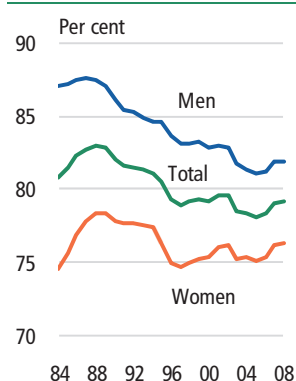
The Danish labour market

Men and women's activity rate – the difference decreases

Labour market statistics are based on the basic concepts adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO), according to which the population is divided into three groups:

- Employed
- Unemployed
- Persons outside the labour force

Figure 1
Activity rate of
16-64-year-olds

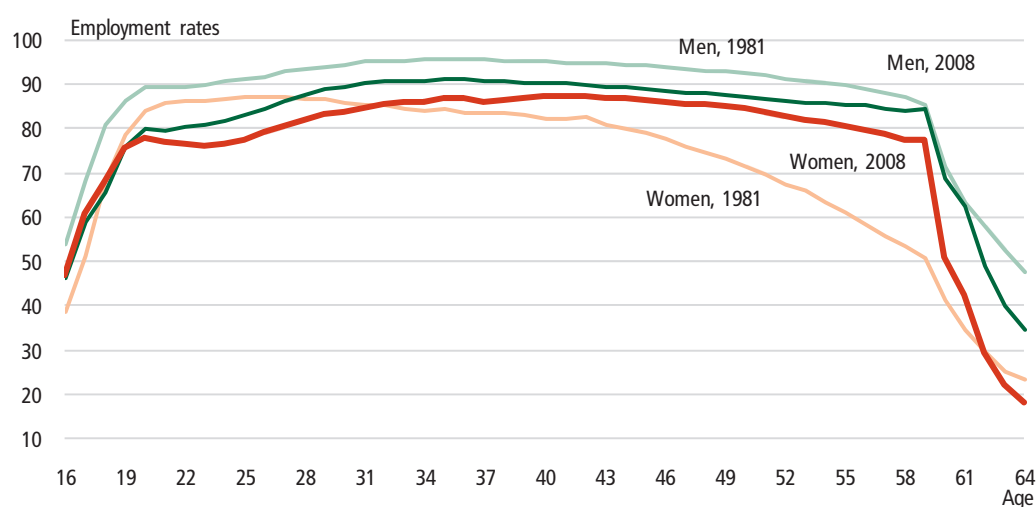


www.statbank.dk/ras1f1

The labour force consists of employed and unemployed persons. The activity rate is calculated as the labour force in relation to the population that is of working age (16-64-year-olds).

Developments from 1981 to 2008 show significant differences between men and women. Women's activity rate increased primarily in the 1980s. The increase in the activity rate for women started, in reality, before 1981, but Statistics Denmark has only made annual calculations of the population attachment to the labour market from 1981 and onwards. The activity rate of men decreased in the 1980s. In the 1990s, in which Denmark had a period of recession, the activity rate of both men and women decreased during most of the period. The fall in the activity rate for women ceased in 1997, and thereafter the activity rate for women rose until 2003. During the same period the activity rate for men continued to fall. During the last couple of years, activity rates for both men and women have increased slightly.

Figure 2 Activity rate by age



The increasing labour force participation for women implies that their activity rates distributed by age have changed significantly over time. In 1981 women's activity rates already began to decrease in their early thirties. When women were

in their mid-forties, they began, to a considerably extent, to leave the labour market. In 2008 women's activity rates distributed by age remain at a high level until they reach the age of 60, which is similar to the pattern of men.

Immigrants and their descendants in the labour market

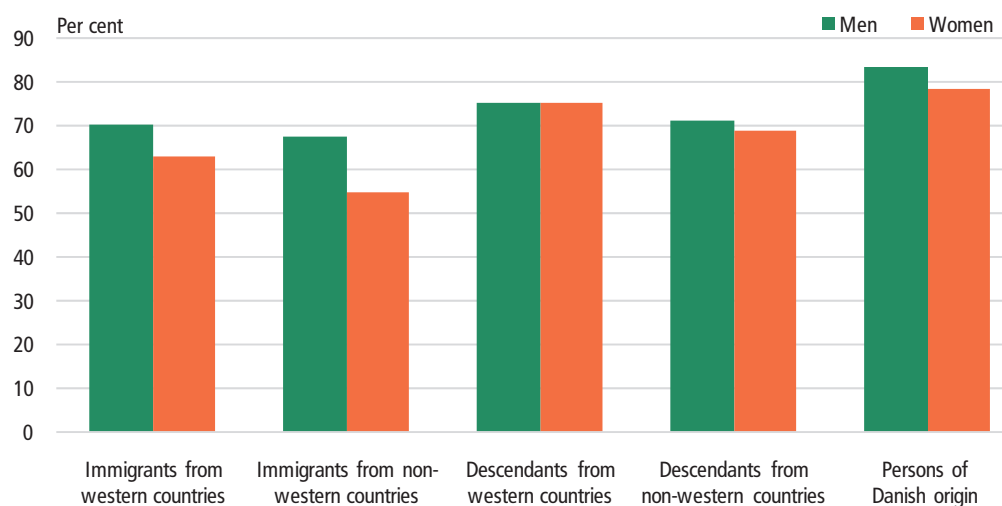
The number of immigrants and their descendants of working age has increased from 108,000 to 358,000 in the period 1981-2008. Especially, the number of immigrants and their descendants from non-western countries has increased.

There were 36,000 immigrants and descendants from non-western countries aged 16-64 in 1981, while the figure was 236,000 in 2008.

Immigrants' activity rate is lower than that of persons of Danish origin. Immigrants from non-western countries account for the lowest activity rate of 60.7 per cent in 2008. Simultaneously, the difference between men's and women's activity rate is relatively large for immigrants from non-western countries.

The groups of descendants from non-western countries mainly consists of persons aged between 16 and 30, and for that reason a substantial proportion of the group still attend an education. Nevertheless, descendants from non-western countries have a higher activity rate (70.0 per cent) than immigrants from non-western countries, and the difference between men's and women's activity rate is smaller than that of immigrants.

Figure 3 Activity rate of immigrants and their descendants. 2008



www.statbank.dk/ras1f1

2

Unemployment and other persons not in ordinary employment

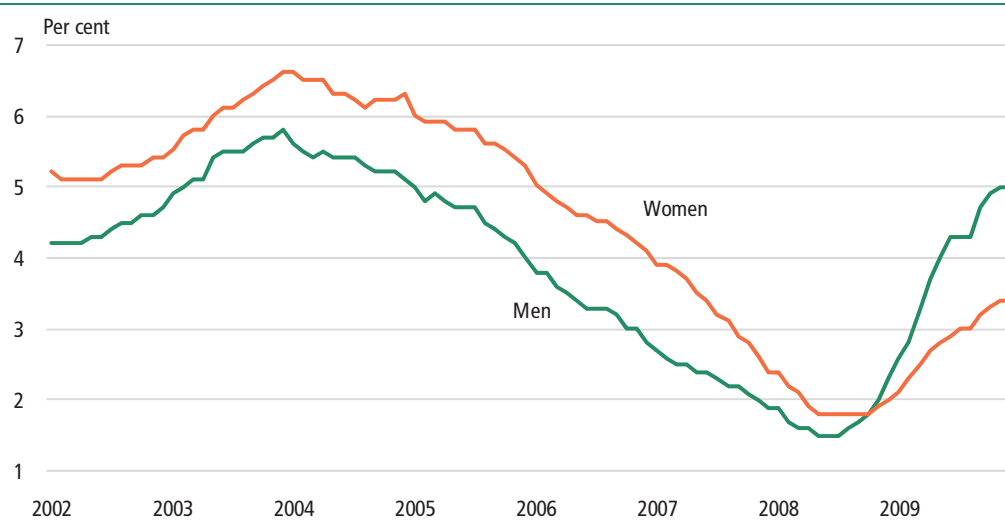
Increasing unemployment throughout 2009

Following several years of steadily falling unemployment, the number of registered unemployed started to increase during the last six months of 2008 and has been on the increase throughout 2009. This has implied that the number of registered unemployed reached nearly 100,000 persons (converted into full-time) in

2009. This constitutes almost a twofold increase, compared to the historically low number of unemployed in 2008.

The compilation of statistics on the number of registered unemployed does not fully comply with the definition laid down by UN's International Labour Organization (ILO). The most important difference is that students and pensioners are not covered by the statistics as they are not entitled to claim unemployment benefits or social assistance. Another difference is that the number of registered unemployed is compiled as the total unemployment volume of the persons (unemployment of the persons is converted into full-time), while the ILO definition stipulates that the statistics should be exclusively compiled on the basis of the fully unemployed number of persons.

Figure 4 Seasonally adjusted unemployment in per cent of the labour force



www.statbank.dk/aus01

Unemployment is higher among men than among women

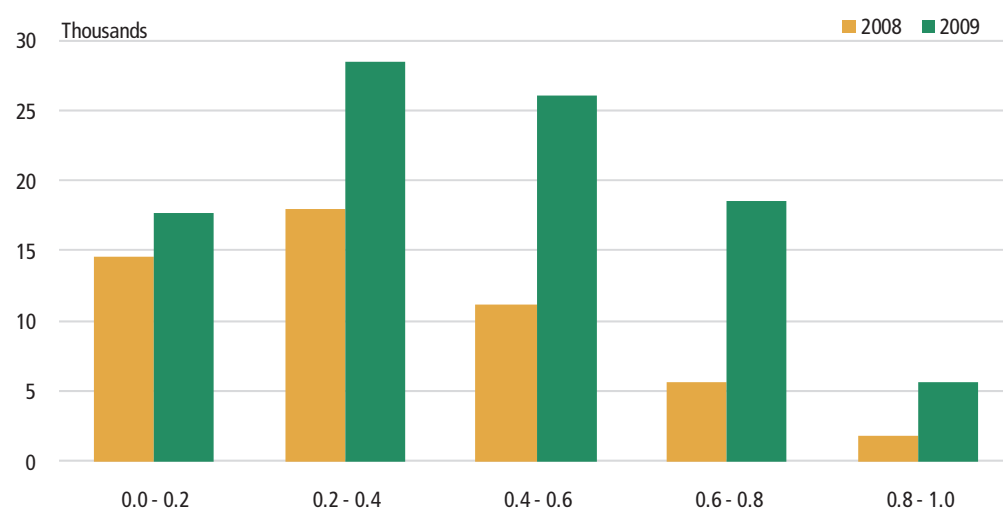
The seasonally adjusted unemployment reached its lowest level of recent time in the middle of 2008, and since then it has been on the increase for both men and women. The increase is mainly accounted for by men, as they are typically employed in the hardest hit industries: manufacturing, construction and the service sector. In per cent of the labour force, the seasonally adjusted unemployment for men increased by 3.5 percentage points since the middle of 2008, while the corresponding increase for women was 1.8 percentage points. These differences imply that the seasonally adjusted unemployment (in per cent of the labour force) is now higher among men than among women. In a historical perspective, women have predominately accounted for the highest unemployment rate. We have to go back as far as 1976 in order to find a similar situation where unemployment (in per cent of the labour force) was higher among men than among women.

Higher number of long-term unemployed persons

There is a sharp increase in the number of long-term unemployed persons out of the total number of 96,500 full-time unemployed persons in 2009. In 2009, 5,700 full-time persons were unemployed for more than 292 days, corresponding to an unemployment degree of at least 80 per cent during the year. In 2009, the number of long-term unemployed persons made up 5.9 per cent of the total unemployment

rate, while the corresponding share was 3.6 per cent in 2008. It should be noted that the periods in which a person participated in job activation are excluded from the delimitation of long-term unemployment.

Figure 5 Full-time unemployed persons by degree of unemployment

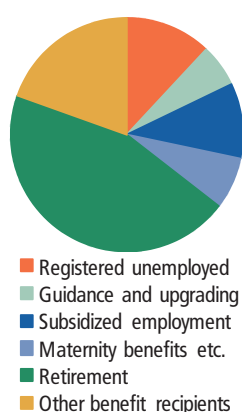


www.statbank.dk/auaar02

Persons who are not in ordinary employment

The statistics on persons who are not in ordinary employment aged 16-64 (converted to full-time) provide an overall view of the number of registered unemployed, participants in subsidized employment, guidance and upgrading, recipients of sickness and maternity benefits, persons claiming early retirement pension, and early retirement pay recipients as well as other benefit recipients.

Figure 6 Full-time participants by type of benefit. 2009

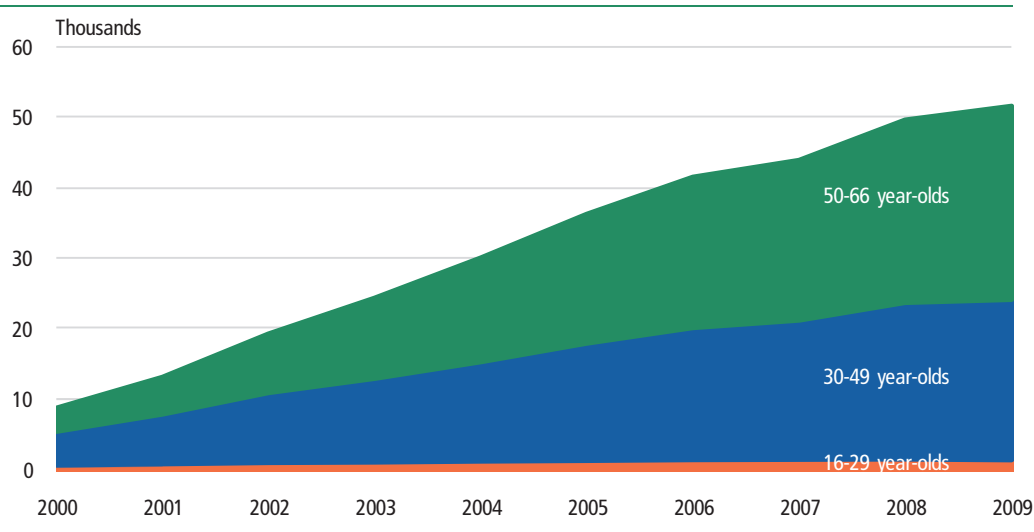
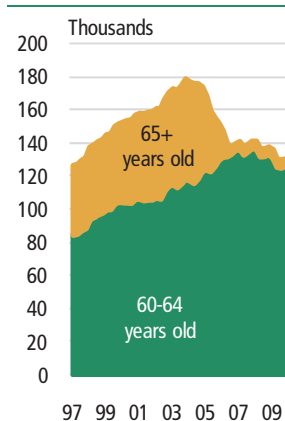


In the light of this delimitation, 819,700 persons (converted into full-time) were not in ordinary employment in 2009. Of whom 45.0 per cent had retired from the labour market, 12.0 per cent were registered unemployed persons, 10.4 per cent were in subsidized employment, 7.2 per cent claimed maternity benefits, 5.9 per cent participated in measures concerning guidance activities or special activities upgrading skills, while other recipients of benefits made up 19.6 per cent.

Subsidized employment, including persons in flex jobs

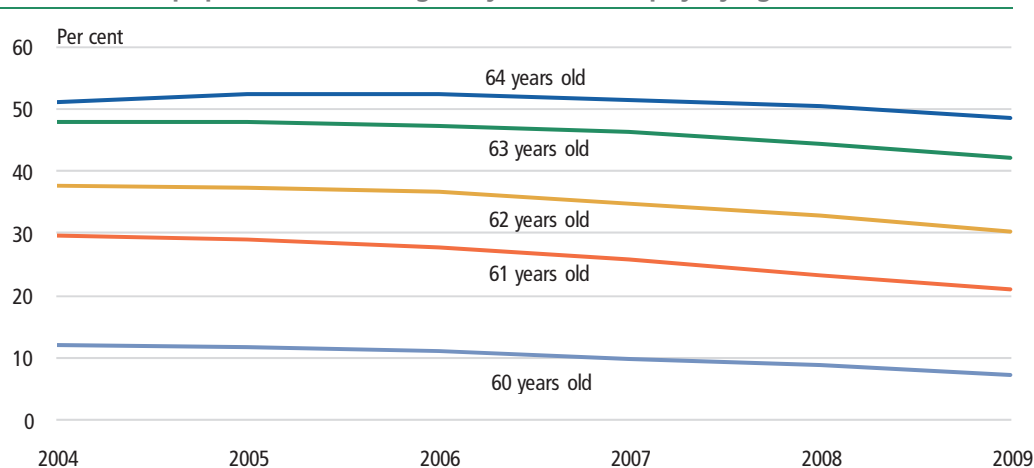
As mentioned above, subsidized employment made up 10.4 per cent of the total number of persons, who were not in ordinary employment in 2009, corresponding to 85,300 full-time persons, of whom 51,600 full-time persons were in flex jobs. The remaining number of 33,700 full-time persons consists of adult apprentices, light jobs, business in-service training, employment subject to wage subsidies, etc.

The number of full-time persons in flex jobs has increased steadily since 2000, from a level of 8,600 persons (converted into full-time) to 51,500 persons in 2009. This increase is attributed to all age groups, but the 50-66 year-olds accounted for the largest increase. In 2000, persons aged 50-66 made up 36.9 per cent of the total number of full-time participants in flex jobs, while this share had increased to 53.1 per cent in 2009.

Figure 7 Full-time participants in flex jobs by age**Figure 8** Number of persons receiving early retirement pay**Changes in the number of persons receiving early retirement pay**

The number of persons receiving early retirement pay has increased steadily during the period from 1996 to 2004. The highest level was reached in the 4th quarter 2003, when the number was 178,700 full-time persons. By the end of the 4th quarter 2009, the number of persons receiving early retirement pay had decreased to 130,200 full-time persons, corresponding to a fall of 27 per cent. The sharp fall in the number of persons receiving early retirement pay from 2004 to 2006 is particularly reflected in the reduction of the retirement age from 67 to 65 years for persons born after 1 July 1939.

In relation to the population of persons who have reached the early retirement age (60-64 years), the share of persons receiving early retirement pay has decreased for all age groups in the period from 2004 to 2009. It is especially the share of 60-61 year-olds who accounts for the fall in the number of persons receiving early retirement pay. For example, 29.7 per cent of the persons aged 61 (converted into full-time) received early retirement pay in 2004, while this share had fallen to 21.0 per cent in 2009 – i.e. a fall of 8.7 percentage points.

Figure 9 Share of the population receiving early retirement pay by age

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

New possibilities of conducting analyses of longitudinal unemployment

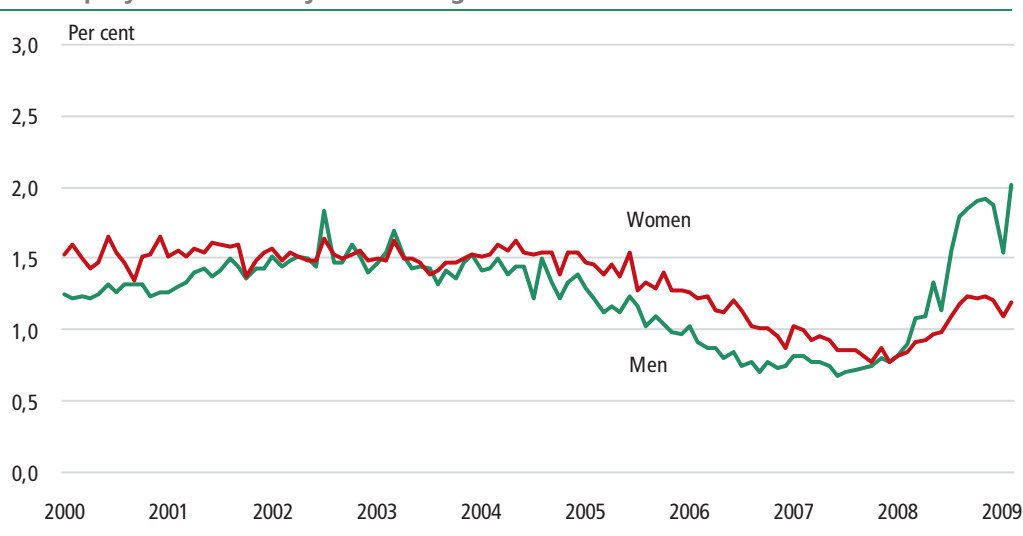
In 2009, a new database was established comprising information on recipients aged 16-64 participating in maintenance schemes, e.g. unemployment benefits, social assistance, rehabilitation, early retirement pay and early retirement pension. The database constitutes a so-called longitudinal database where each person's participation in maintenance schemes, etc. is indicated by date of registration and date of de-registrations. This opens up the possibility of analysing the number of new registrations to – and the number of de-registrations from – the different schemes for each population group. In connection with establishing the database, a theme publication was issued “Unemployment – a new analysis of longitudinal unemployment” in which two new concepts for analysing the current number of registrations and de-registrations of unemployment were introduced. These two concepts are unemployment risk and expected duration of unemployment.

Unemployment risk has doubled since the middle of 2008

The unemployment risk reflects the share of persons insured against unemployment during the course of a specific month, and is defined as the number of commenced unemployment periods in a specific month in relation to the number of days with the possibility of commencing an unemployment period.

The seasonally adjusted risk of commencing unemployment was 1.9 per cent in August 2009. In the middle of 2008 – when unemployment was historically low – the unemployment risk was 0.9 per cent.

Figure 10 Unemployment risk. July 2000 – August 2009



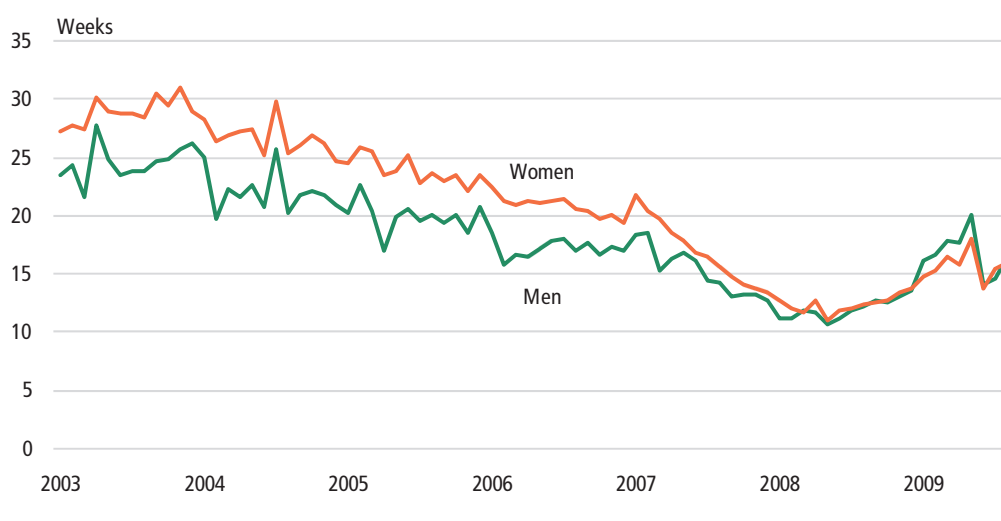
In the theme publication, analyses of the unemployment risk for a number of population groups, e.g. by sex, education and previous occupation, were conducted. The analyses showed, e.g. that persons with basic school or vocational education as the highest educational accounted for the sharpest increase in the unemployment risk, and that the unemployment risk has tripled during the period from July 2008 to August 2009 for persons employed in manufacturing and construction as a whole.

Expected duration of unemployment

A statistical measurement of the expected duration of unemployment, which does not depend on the previous unemployment situation, can be calculated on the basis of the current pattern of de-registrations. The expected duration of unemployment is thus an indicator of the duration of the unemployment period and exclusively reflects the most current unemployment.

Until 2008, women have accounted for a higher expected duration of unemployment than men, and the duration has gradually fallen during the period. In 2008 and 2009, women and men have more or less experienced the same development in the expected duration of unemployment. In the period until August 2009, men accounted for the highest unemployment (converted into full-time), while men and women mainly accounted for the same increase in the expected duration of the unemployment spells. The main explanation for the differences in the development of unemployment between men and woman is that the risk of being unemployed has risen considerably more for men than for women.

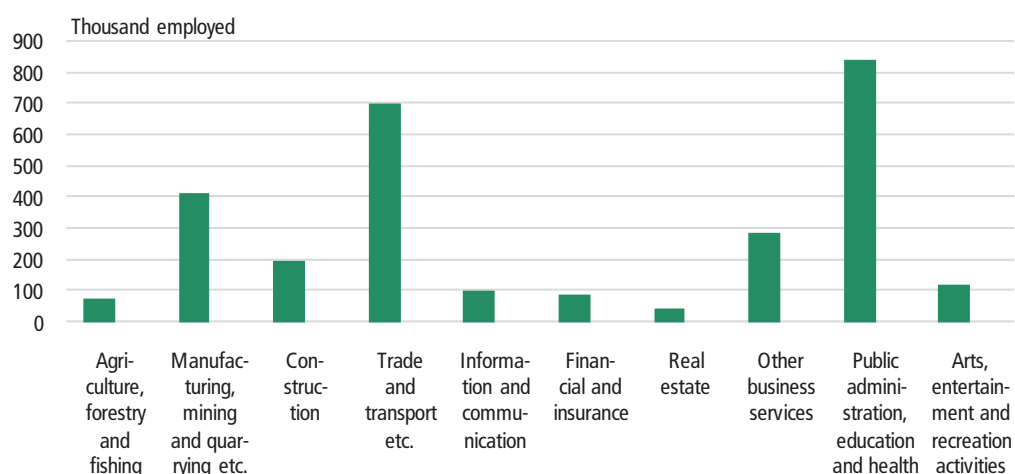
Figure 11 Expected duration of unemployment



3

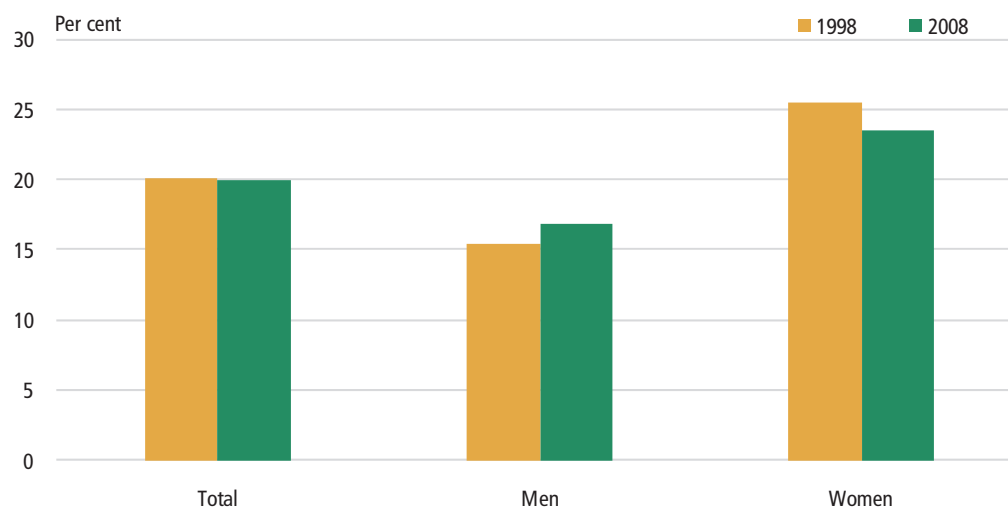
Employment and hours worked

The service sector accounts, by far, for the highest number of persons employed in Denmark. The largest industry groups are thus *public administration, education and health* employing 836,000 persons (corresponding to 29.2 per cent of persons employed) and *wholesale and retail trade, and transport, etc.* employing 695,000 persons (24.3 per cent of persons employed). Primary industries *agriculture, forestry and fishing* account for a substantially lower share employing 78,000 persons (2.7 per cent of persons employed).

Figure 12 Employed by industry. 2008

www.statbank.dk/atr11

The number of hours worked by women is lower than the number of hours worked by men. In 2008, 23.6 per cent of women were working part-time, while only 16.9 per cent of men were working part-time. However, the difference between men's and women's part-time activity rate becomes smaller over the years. Consequently, more women (25.5 per cent) and fewer men (15.4 per cent) were working part-time in 1998.

Figure 13 Persons working part-time

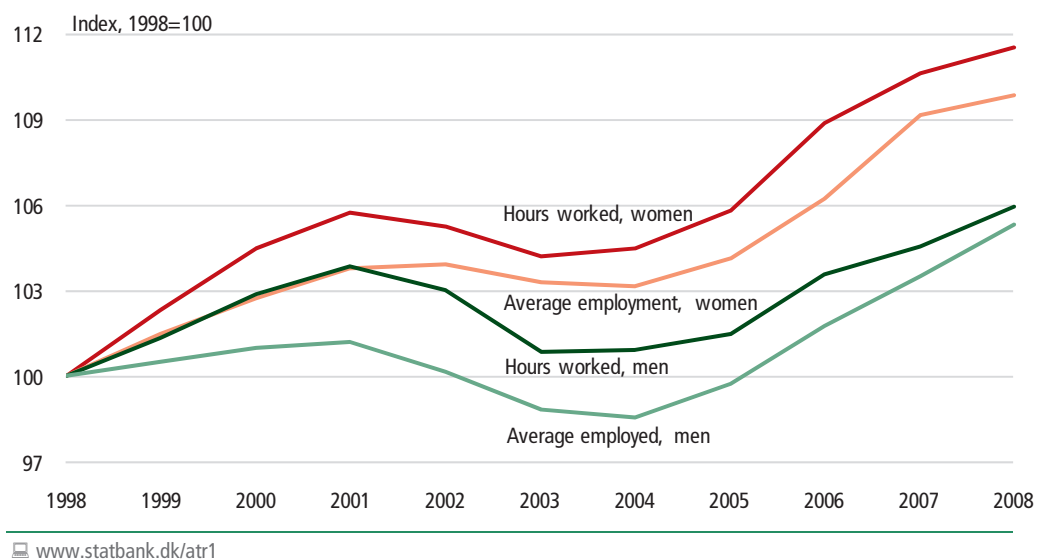
Note: Part-time is defined as persons working less than 27 hours per week in their main activity.

Source: Working Time Account

From 1998 to 2008, the number of hours worked by employed persons increased by 11.5 per cent for women and 5.9 per cent for men. The main explanation for this is that employment has increased more for women (9.8 per cent) than for men (5.3 per cent). However, part of the explanation is that an employed person worked, on average, more hours in 2008 than in 1998, as the increase in the num-

ber of hours worked is higher than the increase in employment. It is particularly women who work, on average, more hours than previously.

Figure 14 Hours worked and employment



4

Pay and hourly earnings

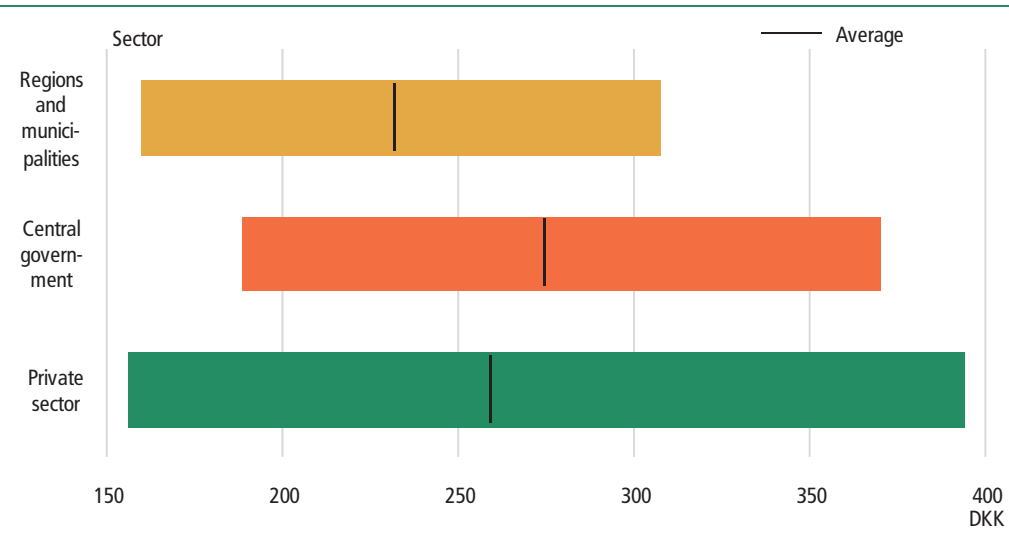
Earnings and hourly earnings

Earnings comprise the payment made by employers to each individual employee, including holiday and public holiday allowances, fringe benefits, bonuses and total pension contributions, etc. Earnings can be related to, e.g. the number of hours worked by an employee in the period as well as the *normal* number of hours worked by an employee in the period. The two concepts are called in the statistics on earnings, respectively, earnings per hour performed and direct remuneration. Direct remuneration generally indicates the amount earned by an employee per hour during the period in which he/she is employed to perform work – whereas earnings per hour performed indicates the cost per hour paid by an employer for employing an employee to perform his/her work.

Men employed in managerial positions in the private sector account for the highest earnings

Irrespective of the way in which earnings are calculated, men's earnings are, on average, higher than women's and earnings of persons in managerial positions are higher than those of other employees and earnings of people living in Zealand are higher than those of people living in Jutland. Average earnings of central government employees are higher than earnings of local government employees as well as persons employed in the private sector. The greatest spread of earnings is, by contrast, seen in the private sector. Hourly earnings for the ten-percent highest paid employees in the private sector were more than DKK 394 per hour performed in 2008, while the ten-percent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 156 per hour performed. Hourly earnings of the ten-percent highest paid central government employees were more than DKK 370 per hour performed, while the ten-percent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 188 per hour performed. In municipalities and regions the numbers were DKK 307 and DKK 160 respectively.

Figure 15 Earnings by sectors. 2008



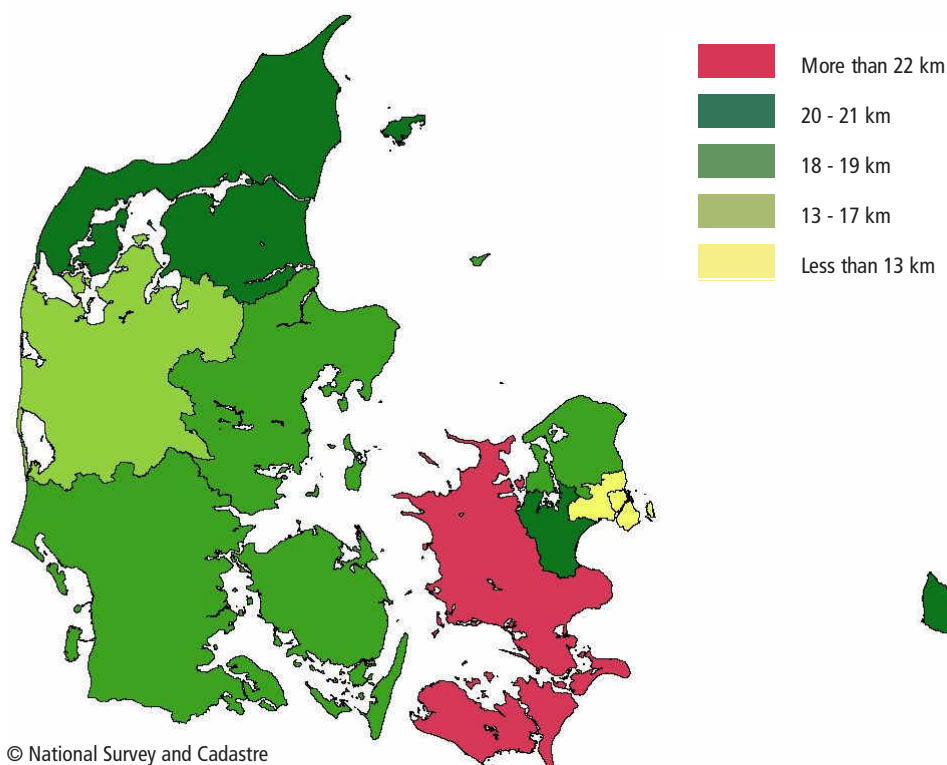
5

Commuting

Longer commuting distances

In 2008, every Dane travelled, on average, a distance of 18.6 km to and from the home and work. Compared to 2005, this is 1.1 km longer and 1.5 km longer in relation to 2003.

Figure 16 Commuting. 2008



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On average, men are working 21.6 km away from their home, while women only need to travel 15.3 km to their job. This implies that the average commuting distance between men and women is 6.3 km, which is slightly shorter than in 2003, when it was 6.6 km. The commuting distance is calculated as the shortest road distance between the home and work. The statistics cover all employed persons who are not living and working at the same address. Commuting usually involves a daily journey between the home and work, but in some cases the journey takes place at more irregular intervals.

Commuters from Copenhagen account for the shortest distance

People living in Vest- and Sydsjælland account for the longest commuting distance to their work, i.e. 26.3 km. In addition to employed persons living in Vest- and Sydsjælland, employed persons living on Bornholm, in Østsjælland and in Nordjylland have an average commuting distance of more than 20 km. However, the commuting distance of employed persons living in København By and Københavns Omegn is only 12.4 km.

6

Absence

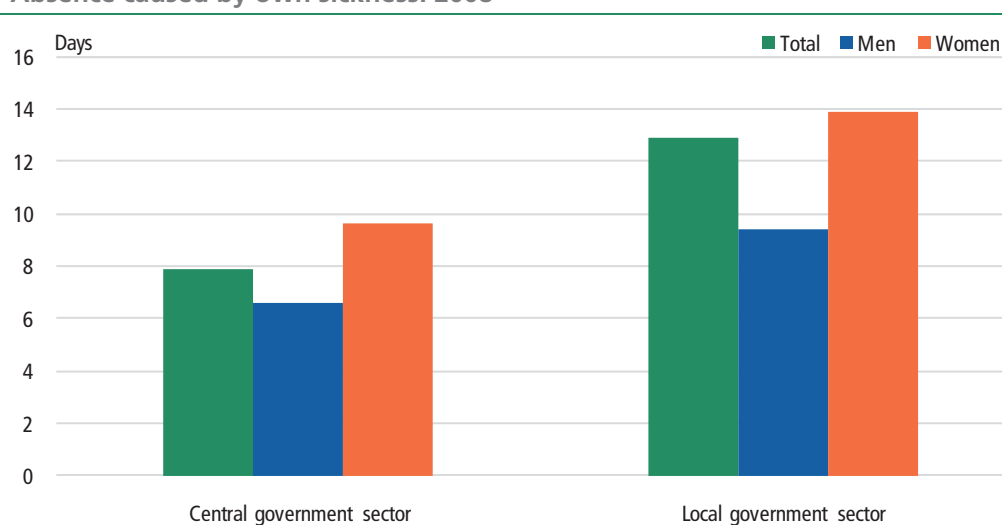
Women are more absent due to sickness than men

The employees in the regions and the municipalities were on average absent from work 12.87 days due to sickness in 2008. In the central government sector, employees were, on average, absent 7.89 days due to sickness.

In both sectors women are more absent from work due to sickness than men are, and the different absence figures between the sectors are partly due to the different proportions of men and women in the sectors.

Within regions and municipalities 78 per cent of the employees are women where as the proportion of women in the central government is 43 per cent.

Figure 17 Absence caused by own sickness. 2008



www.statbank.dk/fra05

In the two sectors the occupation of the employees differs. This has an impact on the extent of absence. In the regions and the municipalities a large share of the employees are for instance occupied with welfare work which is an area with a relatively high level of absence.

The statistics on absence concerning the private sector are subject to revision and is consequently excluded.

7

A European perspective

Denmark has the highest employment rate in the European Union

With 78.1 per cent of the population in the age 15-64 years in employment, Denmark has the highest employment rate in the European Union according to the Labour Force Survey.

The Labour Force Survey collects data according to the same guidelines and with similar methods in all European Union countries. Therefore information from the Danish Labour Force Survey is directly comparable with information from similar surveys in other European Union countries.

In 2008 the Danish employment rate was above the European Union average of 65.9 per cent – ahead of the Netherlands and Sweden, where the employment rates are 77.2 per cent and 74.3 per cent, respectively.

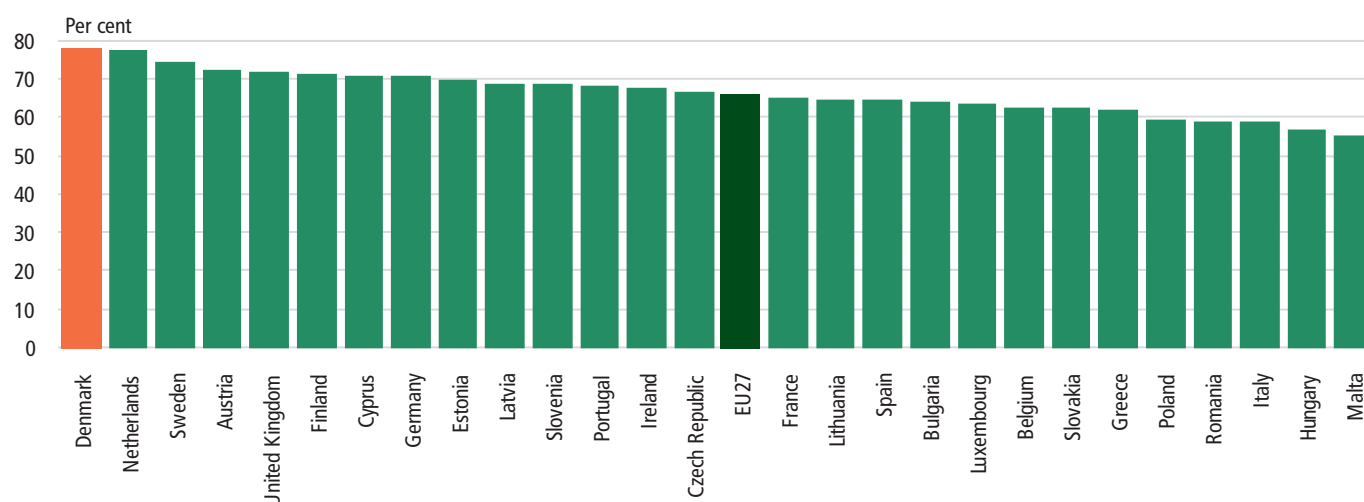
Hungary and Malta have the lowest employment rates in the European Union at 56.7 per cent and 55.3 per cent, respectively.

The employment rate is defined as the percentage of employed persons in a specific age group in the population.

The chapter *International statistics* contains further employment figures for a wider range of countries.

Figure 18

Employment rate in the EU. 2008



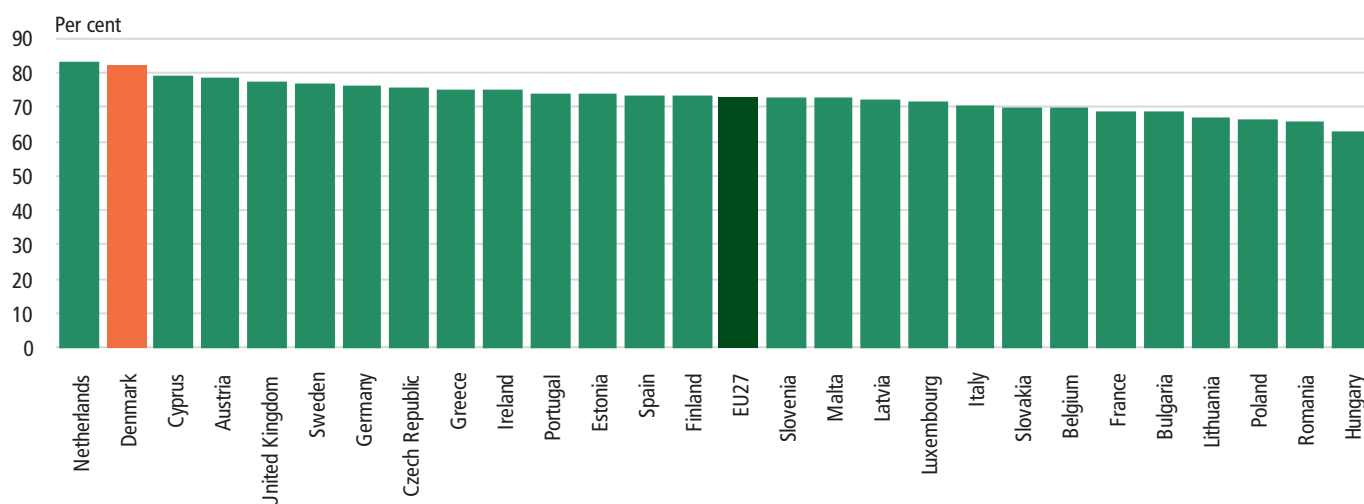
Source: Eurostat

The Netherlands has the highest employment rate for men

With 83.2 per cent the Netherlands has the highest employment rate for men among the 27 countries in the European Union. Denmark is second at 81.9 per cent followed by Cyprus where 79.2 per cent of the men are employed.

With 65.7 per cent and 63.0 per cent, respectively, Romania and Hungary have the lowest employment rates for men in the European Union. Slovenia is, with 72.7 per cent, just below the EU average of 72.8 per cent.

Figure 19 Employment rate in the EU, men. 2008

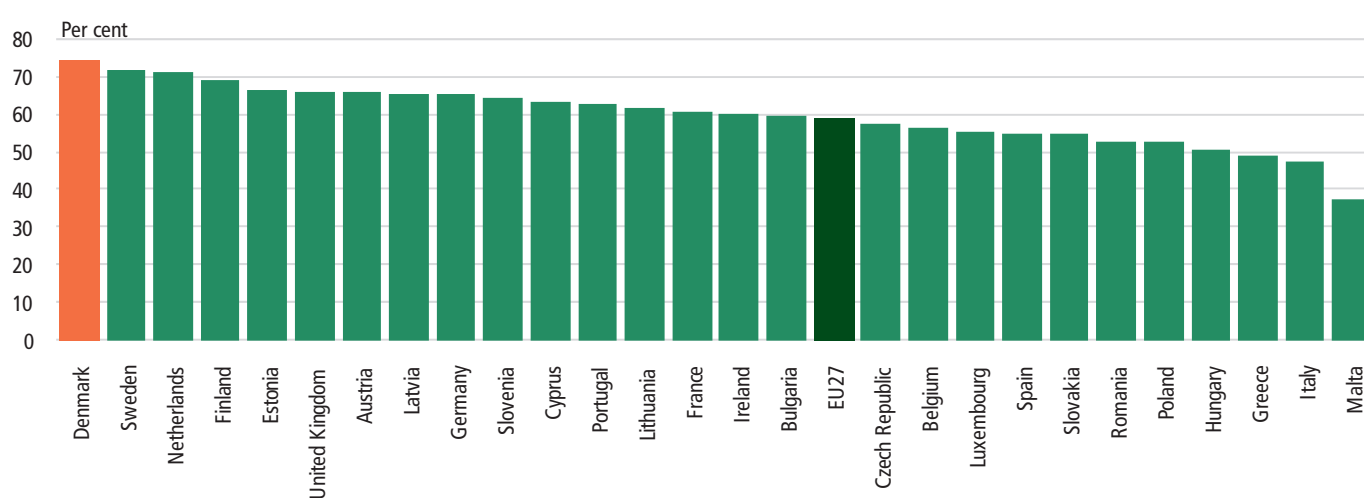


Source: Eurostat

Denmark has the highest employment rate for women

Since 2004 Denmark has had the highest employment rate for women in the European Union. With 74.3 per cent of the women in employment this was also the case in 2008.

Figure 20 Employment rate in the EU, women. 2008



Source: Eurostat

Denmark is ahead of Sweden and the Netherlands where female employment rates are 71.8 per cent and 71.1 per cent respectively. The EU average is 59.1 per cent.

At 47.2 per cent and 37.4 per cent, Italy and Malta have the lowest employment rates for women in the European Union.

Denmark has the second lowest unemployment rate in the EU

Among the 27 countries of the European Union, only the Netherlands has a lower unemployment rate than Denmark in 2008.

The unemployment rate among those aged 15-64 years in 2008 was 3.4 per cent in Denmark whereas it was 2.7 per cent in the Netherlands. Denmark is followed by Cyprus, where the unemployment rate is 3.8 per cent.

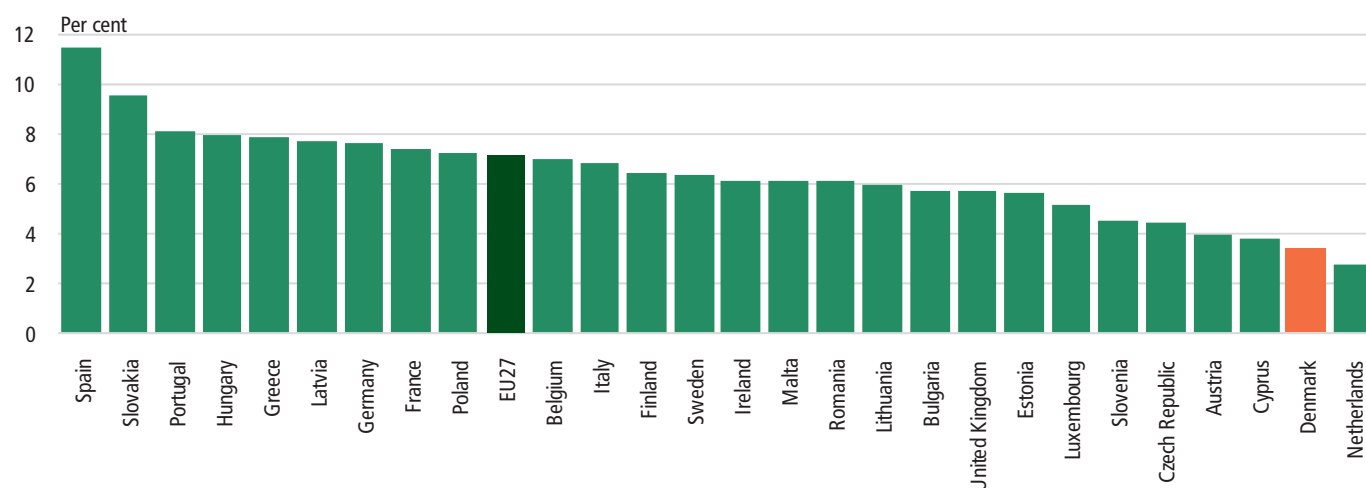
Spain and Slovakia have the highest unemployment rates in the EU with 11.4 per cent and 9.5 per cent, respectively. The EU average unemployment rate is 7.1 per cent.

The unemployed are in the Labour Force Survey considered to be those without a job, who wish to get a job, have looked for a job within the last four weeks and can begin a new job within two weeks.

The chapter *International statistics* contains further unemployment figures for a wider range of countries.

Figure 21

Unemployment rate in the EU. Age 15-64 years. 2008



Source: Eurostat

Youth unemployment in the EU

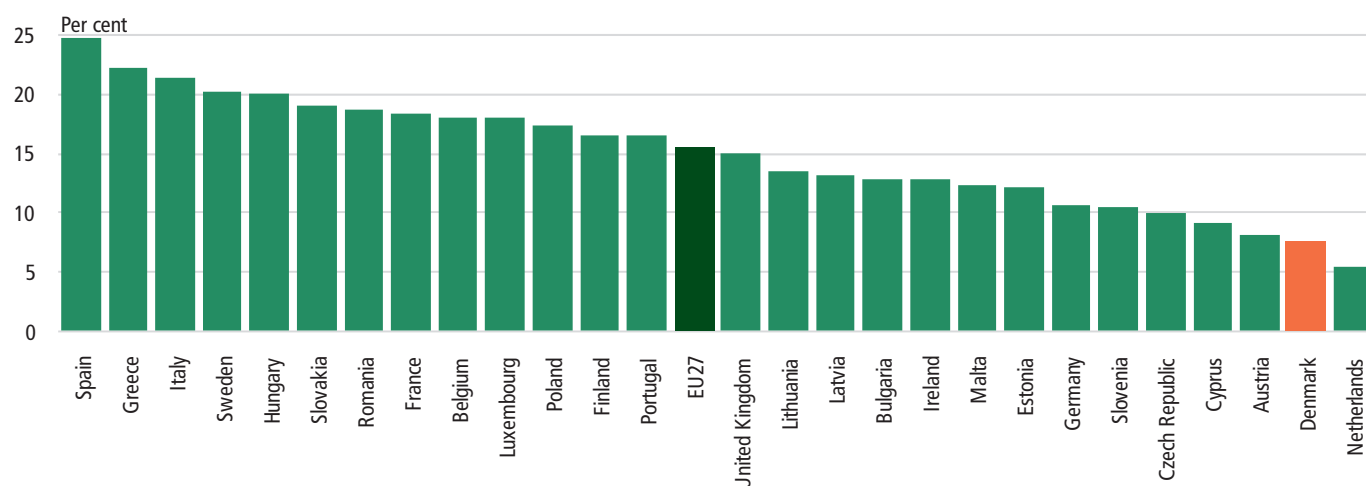
Considering the youth unemployment rate in the European Union, defined as the unemployment rate for those aged 15-24 years, Denmark is also placed relatively low at 7.6 per cent. Again, it is the Netherlands who has the lowest unemployment rate at 5.3 per cent.

In our neighbouring country Sweden the youth unemployment rate is surprisingly high at 20.2 per cent while the unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 years is 6.3 per cent.

Spain and Greece have the highest youth unemployment rates in the European Union with 24.6 per cent and 22.1 per cent, respectively. The EU average is 15.5 per cent.

Figure 22

Youth unemployment rate. Age 15-24 years. 2008



Source: Eurostat

Table 107 Population by industry in the censuses

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

Note: Grouping by industry is per the census in 1890. Children living at home and married women, as well as people who are employed as domestic help are placed in the same industry group as the head of the household. The total population indicates the number of people in the region that belongs to Denmark proper at the time of the census. Due to rounding up/down, the totals are not precise.

Table 108 Population by industry in the censuses

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

Note: Children living at home and married women with no commercial employment as well as domestic help are placed in the same industry group as the head of the household. Grouping by occupation is per the census in 1950. 1901-1911 is excl. North Schleswig. Due to rounding up/down, the totals are not precise.

Source: Lars Bugge Andersen, et al. *Erhvervsstrukturens udvikling i Danmark 1901-1976*

Table 109 Employed persons by industry

	1981	1990	2000	2008
	thousands			
Total	2 552	2 674	2 759	2 858
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	200	157	108	89
Manufacturing	481	504	464	400
Electricity, gas and water supply	16	19	16	14
Construction	180	167	168	194
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	436	461	503	537
Transport, post and telecommunications	179	182	183	174
Finance and business activities	176	282	344	448
Public and personal services	871	886	962	991
Activity not stated	12	15	11	12

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Table 110 Employed persons by sex, industry and socio-economic status. 2008

	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Salaried employees						Salaried employees total	Em – employment total
			Top managers	Upper levels	Intermediate levels	Basic levels	Other	Not further specified		
	thousands									
Males and females, total	187.9	6.6	73.6	347.5	490.8	1 054.9	236.7	459.6	2 663.1	2 857.6
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	37.0	2.8	0.2	1.1	1.3	12.5	2.9	30.9	48.8	88.6
Manufacturing	8.8	0.4	14.1	29.7	52.9	207.9	30.9	55.0	390.4	399.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.7	3.1	4.7	1.2	2.1	13.2	13.8
Construction	20.5	0.5	4.4	3.5	8.7	106.9	19.4	30.2	173.0	194.0
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	37.7	1.5	17.1	11.0	60.7	216.9	53.7	138.8	498.2	537.4
Transport, post and telecommunications	9.5	0.3	2.8	6.2	24.7	76.4	12.8	40.9	163.8	173.6
Finance and business activities	35.1	0.7	10.8	72.5	105.5	85.0	50.9	87.1	411.8	447.7
Public and personal services	27.4	0.3	23.9	221.8	233.9	344.4	64.9	74.1	962.9	990.7
Activity not stated	11.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.9	12.1
Males, total	139.3	0.7	53.4	182.2	187.5	531.0	136.7	281.1	1 371.8	1 511.7
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	33.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.8	9.7	2.3	22.6	36.5	70.1
Manufacturing	7.1	0.0	12.1	21.0	30.2	147.0	19.9	36.0	266.3	273.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.3	2.2	3.3	1.1	1.7	9.9	10.5
Construction	19.8	0.0	4.0	3.0	6.3	97.9	18.6	26.1	155.9	175.7
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	26.0	0.3	13.2	6.5	34.5	108.3	31.2	74.1	267.8	294.1
Transport, post and telecommunications	8.7	0.0	2.2	4.4	17.2	51.2	10.6	33.2	118.9	127.6
Finance and business activities	25.4	0.1	8.6	51.0	52.2	33.1	24.7	53.2	222.7	248.3
Public and personal services	11.5	0.1	12.7	94.0	44.0	80.4	28.2	34.0	293.3	304.9
Activity not stated	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	7.2
Females, total	48.6	6.0	20.3	165.3	303.3	523.9	100.0	178.5	1 291.3	1 345.9
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	3.5	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.8	0.5	8.3	12.4	18.6
Manufacturing	1.8	0.3	2.0	8.7	22.7	60.9	11.0	19.0	124.2	126.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.4	3.3	3.4
Construction	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.4	9.0	0.7	4.1	17.1	18.3
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	11.7	1.3	3.9	4.4	26.2	108.6	22.5	64.7	230.4	243.4
Transport, post and telecommunications	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.8	7.5	25.2	2.2	7.8	45.0	46.0
Finance and business activities	9.7	0.6	2.2	21.5	53.3	51.9	26.2	33.9	189.0	199.4
Public and personal services	15.9	0.3	11.2	127.8	189.8	264.0	36.7	40.1	669.6	685.8
Activity not stated	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.9

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Table 111 Population by sex, region and socio-economic status. 2008

	Labour force population					Persons outside the labour force				Population Total
	Self- employed persons	Assisting spouses	Employees	Un- employed persons	Total	Tem- porarily outside the labour force	Retire- ment pen- sioners	Pen- sioners	Other persons outside the labour force	
	thousands									
Men and woman, total	187.9	6.6	2 663.1	59.9	2 917.4	93.5	138.2	981.4	1345.3	5 475.8
Region Hovedstaden	52.9	1.2	817.0	22.8	893.9	27.8	33.5	275.4	415.3	1 645.8
Region Sjælland	30.8	1.0	385.8	9.7	427.4	12.2	24.5	158.6	196.8	819.4
Region Syddanmark	39.8	1.8	570.4	10.5	622.6	21.0	32.4	229.4	289.2	1 194.7
Region Midtjylland	43.0	1.7	616.0	9.8	670.4	21.5	30.8	208.3	306.1	1 237.0
Region Nordjylland	21.3	0.9	273.9	7.0	303.2	10.9	17.1	109.8	137.9	578.8
Men, total	139.3	0.7	1 371.8	28.4	1 540.1	33.5	58.1	406.1	674.9	2 712.7
Region Hovedstaden	36.8	0.2	410.7	11.4	459.1	10.5	13.9	111.7	209.2	804.5
Region Sjælland	23.0	0.1	197.8	4.4	225.3	4.3	10.6	67.3	98.8	406.3
Region Syddanmark	30.1	0.2	298.2	4.8	333.3	7.5	13.8	95.6	144.5	594.6
Region Midtjylland	32.7	0.1	320.7	4.5	358.0	7.4	12.6	85.7	153.1	616.9
Region Nordjylland	16.6	0.1	144.4	3.2	164.3	3.8	7.2	45.8	69.3	290.4
Woman, total	48.6	6.0	1 291.3	31.5	1 377.4	59.9	80.2	575.3	670.3	2 763.1
Region Hovedstaden	16.1	1.0	406.3	11.4	434.7	17.3	19.5	163.7	206.1	841.3
Region Sjælland	7.8	0.9	188.0	5.3	202.0	7.9	13.9	91.3	98.0	413.1
Region Syddanmark	9.7	1.6	272.3	5.7	289.4	13.6	18.6	133.8	144.8	600.1
Region Midtjylland	10.2	1.6	295.3	5.3	312.4	14.0	18.2	122.5	153.0	620.1
Region Nordjylland	4.7	0.9	129.5	3.8	138.9	7.1	9.9	64.0	68.6	288.4

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Table 112 16-64-year-old persons analysed by ancestry and labour market attachment

	2007					2008				
	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employment rate	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employment rate
	persons	persons	persons	per cent	per cent	persons	persons	persons	per cent	per cent
Total population	3 530 083	2 789 845	2 709 577	79.0	76.8	3 542 047	2 800 250	2 740 391	79.1	77.4
Immigrants from:										
The Western World	105 148	69 697	67 301	66.3	64.0	114 416	76 051	74 215	66.5	64.9
The non-Western World	200 886	119 641	107 270	59.6	53.4	208 698	126 634	116 769	60.7	56.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	14 954	9 180	8 583	61.4	57.4	15 644	9 643	9 198	61.6	58.8
Iraq	16 433	7 419	6 075	45.2	37.0	17 235	8 181	7 016	47.5	40.7
Iran	10 597	6 450	5 879	60.9	55.5	10 699	6 631	6 197	62.0	57.9
Yugoslavia (former)	9 951	6 021	5 502	60.5	55.3	10 029	6 058	5 526	60.4	56.1
Lebanon	11 332	4 859	4 017	42.9	35.5	11 347	5 044	4 407	44.5	38.8
Pakistan	9 422	5 581	4 840	59.2	51.4	9 465	5 488	4 947	58.0	52.3
Somalia	8 411	3 905	2 909	46.4	34.6	8 627	4 295	3 501	49.8	40.6
Turkey	28 719	18 843	16 479	65.6	57.4	28 993	19 223	17 335	66.3	59.8
Descendants	33 434	23 697	22 637	70.9	67.7	34 638	24 553	23 502	70.9	67.9
Persons of Danish origin	3 190 615	2 576 810	2 512 369	80.8	78.7	3 184 295	2 573 012	2 525 905	80.8	79.3

www.statbank.dk/ras1f and ras207

Table 113 Employees by sex, sector and working time

	2007		2008	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	persons			
Total¹	1 356 142	1 270 249	1 371 771	1 291 287
Full-time	1 171 082	1 059 683	1 179 887	1 074 400
Part-time	185 060	210 566	191 884	216 887
Private sector, total	1 055 047	633 745	1 077 875	659 619
Full-time	904 039	484 365	919 980	503 909
Part-time	151 008	149 380	157 895	155 710
Public sector, total	301 021	636 481	293 896	631 667
Full-time	266 974	575 300	259 907	570 490
Part-time	34 047	61 181	33 989	61 177
Public corporations, etc.	52 012	31 232	50 062	31 922
Full-time	48 337	28 230	46 545	28 990
Part-time	3 675	3 002	3 517	2 932
General government, total	249 009	605 249	243 834	599 745
Full-time	218 637	547 070	213 362	541 500
Part-time	30 372	58 179	30 472	58 245
Central government sector	97 454	84 518	103 036	94 676
Full-time	84 600	73 461	90 044	82 232
Part-time	12 854	11 057	12 992	12 444
Social security funds	690	1 798	672	1 754
Full-time	666	1 737	635	1 689
Part-time	24	61	37	65
Regions	47 102	147 374	28 081	107 344
Full-time	42 419	137 424	25 759	101 117
Part-time	4 683	9 950	2 322	6 227
Municipalities	103 763	371 559	112 045	395 971
Full-time	90 952	334 448	96 924	356 462
Part-time	12 811	37 111	15 121	39 509
Foreign sector	3	2	0	1
Full-time	3	1	0	1
Part-time	0	1	0	0

¹ Including not known and persons employed abroad.

Table 114 Commuting to and from work for employed population. 2008

	Commu- ting, total	No commu- ting	Until 5 km	5-10 km	10-20 km	20-30 km	30-40 km	40-50 km	Over 50 km	Not estimated	Average
Men and women, total	2 857 565	231 267	900 641	516 490	534 814	265 069	138 313	77 755	185 939	7 277	18.6
Region Hovedstaden	871 100	55 283	288 411	196 594	182 668	72 766	32 965	15 175	25 553	1 685	14.5
Region Sjælland	417 627	39 031	102 956	50 686	71 078	47 930	32 722	19 157	53 444	623	24.7
Region Syddanmark	612 077	53 783	196 106	110 664	107 983	57 396	26 135	14 318	43 203	2 489	19.4
Region Midtjylland	660 612	56 256	216 352	112 223	120 659	58 258	31 766	20 719	43 249	1 130	18.5
Region Nordjylland	296 149	26 914	96 816	46 323	52 426	28 719	14 725	8 386	20 490	1 350	20.6
Province Copenhagen Town	362 848	18 429	157 688	97 601	52 400	14 408	7 631	2 595	11 192	904	12.4
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	258 384	15 147	74 124	66 467	76 743	15 802	3 504	1 485	4 785	327	12.4
Province Nordsjælland	230 087	19 792	49 093	29 851	49 549	40 436	21 330	11 091	8 606	339	19.6
Province Bornholm	19 781	1 915	7 506	2 675	3 976	2 120	500	4	970	115	21.5
Province Østsjælland	124 738	9 756	26 636	14 122	22 645	21 863	17 059	7 932	4 596	129	21.1
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	292 889	29 275	76 320	36 564	48 433	26 067	15 663	11 225	48 848	494	26.3
Province Fyn	242 004	20 984	76 798	46 914	42 064	20 473	9 794	6 321	17 272	1 384	19.7
Province Sydjylland	370 073	32 799	119 308	63 750	65 919	36 923	16 341	7 997	25 931	1 105	19.2
Province Østjylland	432 247	34 318	136 104	80 464	78 762	36 340	21 322	14 500	29 661	776	19.0
Province Vestjylland	228 365	21 938	80 248	31 759	41 897	21 918	10 444	6 219	13 588	354	17.5
Province Nordjylland	296 149	26 914	96 816	46 323	52 426	28 719	14 725	8 386	20 490	1 350	20.6
Men, total	1 511 702	151 356	420 377	258 557	278 792	143 950	79 213	47 463	125 812	6 182	21.6
Region Hovedstaden	447 750	36 185	126 618	96 534	99 272	41 512	19 694	9 749	16 895	1 291	16.7
Region Sjælland	220 897	25 664	46 123	23 810	33 878	24 996	18 305	11 682	35 896	543	29.1
Region Syddanmark	328 471	34 803	94 457	56 635	56 297	31 037	14 799	8 444	29 745	2 254	22.7
Region Midtjylland	353 524	36 787	105 079	57 069	62 364	31 033	18 281	12 698	29 238	975	21.2
Region Nordjylland	161 060	17 917	48 100	24 509	26 981	15 372	8 134	4 890	14 038	1 119	24.0
Province Copenhagen Town	185 428	12 002	71 044	49 094	30 955	9 060	4 345	1 575	6 718	635	14.1
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	133 202	10 076	31 219	32 771	42 493	9 516	2 397	1 054	3 419	257	14.4
Province Nordsjælland	118 640	12 837	20 788	13 264	23 754	21 799	12 684	7 117	6 107	290	22.7
Province Bornholm	10 480	1 270	3 567	1 405	2 070	1 137	268	3	651	109	26.4
Province Østsjælland	64 577	6 447	11 084	6 370	11 019	11 840	9 824	4 820	3 064	109	24.0
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	156 320	19 217	35 039	17 440	22 859	13 156	8 481	6 862	32 832	434	31.3
Province Fyn	128 826	13 381	36 263	23 582	22 232	11 130	5 551	3 581	11 862	1 244	23.3
Province Sydjylland	199 645	21 422	58 194	33 053	34 065	19 907	9 248	4 863	17 883	1 010	22.3
Province Østjylland	228 364	22 241	64 193	40 210	40 437	19 548	12 494	8 868	19 705	668	21.9
Province Vestjylland	125 160	14 546	40 886	16 859	21 927	11 485	5 787	3 830	9 533	307	19.9
Province Nordjylland	161 060	17 917	48 100	24 509	26 981	15 372	8 134	4 890	14 038	1 119	24.0
Women, total	1 345 863	79 911	480 264	257 933	256 022	121 119	59 100	30 292	60 127	1 095	15.3
Region Hovedstaden	423 350	19 098	161 793	100 060	83 396	31 254	13 271	5 426	8 658	394	12.3
Region Sjælland	196 730	13 367	56 833	26 876	37 200	22 934	14 417	7 475	17 548	80	20.1
Region Syddanmark	283 606	18 980	101 649	54 029	51 686	26 359	11 336	5 874	13 458	235	15.8
Region Midtjylland	307 088	19 469	111 273	55 154	58 295	27 225	13 485	8 021	14 011	155	15.5
Region Nordjylland	135 089	8 997	48 716	21 814	25 445	13 347	6 591	3 496	6 452	231	16.8
Province Copenhagen Town	177 420	6 427	86 644	48 507	21 445	5 348	3 286	1 020	4 474	269	10.8
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	125 182	5 071	42 905	33 696	34 250	6 286	1 107	431	1 366	70	10.4
Province Nordsjælland	111 447	6 955	28 305	16 587	25 795	18 637	8 646	3 974	2 499	49	16.5
Province Bornholm	9 301	645	3 939	1 270	1 906	983	232	1	319	6	16.4
Province Østsjælland	60 161	3 309	15 552	7 752	11 626	10 023	7 235	3 112	1 532	20	18.2
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	136 569	10 058	41 281	19 124	25 574	12 911	7 182	4 363	16 016	60	20.9
Province Fyn	113 178	7 603	40 535	23 332	19 832	9 343	4 243	2 740	5 410	140	15.8
Province Sydjylland	170 428	11 377	61 114	30 697	31 854	17 016	7 093	3 134	8 048	95	15.8
Province Østjylland	203 883	12 077	71 911	40 254	38 325	16 792	8 828	5 632	9 956	108	15.9
Province Vestjylland	103 205	7 392	39 362	14 900	19 970	10 433	4 657	2 389	4 055	47	14.8
Province Nordjylland	135 089	8 997	48 716	21 814	25 445	13 347	6 591	3 496	6 452	231	16.8

Note: Regions and provinces indicates the area of residence.

www.statbank.dk/afstb1 and afstb2

Table 115 Commuting to and from work in major municipalities. 2008

	Persons with workplace in the area			Employed persons resident in the area			Incoming commuters, net		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	persons								
Region Hovedstaden	492 314	452 584	944 898	447 750	423 350	871 100	44 564	29 234	73 798
Region Sjælland	180 653	169 699	350 352	220 897	196 730	417 627	-40 244	-27 031	-67 275
Region Syddanmark	322 715	283 981	606 696	328 471	283 606	612 077	-5 756	375	-5 381
Region Midtjylland	352 174	304 646	656 820	353 524	307 088	660 612	-1 350	-2 442	-3 792
Region Nordjylland	157 664	133 858	291 522	161 060	135 089	296 149	-3 396	-1 231	-4 627
Province Copenhagen Town	208 162	206 183	414 345	185 428	177 420	362 848	22 734	28 763	51 497
Copenhagen	173 147	172 624	345 771	145 812	137 988	283 800	27 335	34 636	61 971
Frederiksberg	17 976	21 550	39 526	25 517	25 887	51 404	-7 541	-4 337	-11 878
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	177 815	145 621	323 436	133 202	125 182	258 384	44 613	20 439	65 052
Ballerup	22 386	18 367	40 753	12 007	11 331	23 338	10 379	7 036	17 415
Gentofte	18 434	20 438	38 872	17 824	17 771	35 595	610	2 667	3 277
Gladsaxe	18 621	15 760	34 381	16 473	15 656	32 129	2 148	104	2 252
Høje-Taastrup	18 514	13 840	32 354	13 155	11 712	24 867	5 359	2 128	7 487
Lyngby-Taarbæk	18 459	15 670	34 129	13 402	12 871	26 273	5 057	2 799	7 856
Province Nordsjælland	96 109	91 580	187 689	118 640	111 447	230 087	-22 531	-19 867	-42 398
Helsingør	11 810	11 851	23 661	15 659	14 708	30 367	-3 849	-2 857	-6 706
Province Bornholm	10 228	9 200	19 428	10 480	9 301	19 781	-252	-101	-353
Province Østsjælland	51 919	48 843	100 762	64 577	60 161	124 738	-12 658	-11 318	-23 976
Roskilde	20 905	21 178	42 083	22 282	20 941	43 223	-1 377	237	-1 140
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	128 734	120 856	249 590	156 320	136 569	292 889	-27 586	-15 713	-43 299
Guldborgsund	13 518	13 095	26 613	16 222	14 150	30 372	-2 704	-1 055	-3 759
Holbæk	14 749	15 063	29 812	19 096	17 055	36 151	-4 347	-1 992	-6 339
Næstved	17 332	17 727	35 059	22 228	19 652	41 880	-4 896	-1 925	-6 821
Slagelse	18 719	16 777	35 496	20 379	17 984	38 363	-1 660	-1 207	-2 867
Province Fyn	120 177	110 161	230 338	128 826	113 178	242 004	-8 649	-3 017	-11 666
Odense	50 834	51 466	102 300	49 353	45 284	94 637	1 481	6 182	7 663
Province Sydjylland	202 538	173 820	376 358	199 645	170 428	370 073	2 893	3 392	6 285
Esbjerg	33 750	28 606	62 356	31 755	27 421	59 176	1 995	1 185	3 180
Kolding	28 140	23 783	51 923	25 271	22 196	47 467	2 869	1 587	4 456
Sønderborg	19 632	18 312	37 944	20 084	17 552	37 636	-452	760	308
Vejle	28 983	27 458	56 441	29 861	26 234	56 095	-878	1 224	346
Aabenraa	15 935	14 378	30 313	16 257	13 877	30 134	-322	501	179
Province Østjylland	221 739	199 057	420 796	228 364	203 883	432 247	-6 625	-4 826	-11 451
Horsens	23 123	20 003	43 126	22 835	19 839	42 674	288	164	452
Randers	23 062	21 951	45 013	26 020	22 390	48 410	-2 958	-439	-3 397
Silkeborg	22 328	20 333	42 661	24 997	22 015	47 012	-2 669	-1 682	-4 351
Skanderborg	13 429	11 445	24 874	16 118	14 571	30 689	-2 689	-3 126	-5 815
Århus	95 023	87 429	182 452	82 361	77 543	159 904	12 662	9 886	22 548
Province Vestjylland	130 435	105 589	236 024	125 160	103 205	228 365	5 275	2 384	7 659
Herning	26 318	21 305	47 623	24 909	20 804	45 713	1 409	501	1 910
Holstebro	16 841	15 399	32 240	16 678	14 292	30 970	163	1 107	1 270
Ringkøbing-Skjern	18 931	14 410	33 341	17 759	14 168	31 927	1 172	242	1 414
Viborg	29 578	23 960	53 538	26 968	22 681	49 649	2 610	1 279	3 889
Province Nordjylland	157 664	133 858	291 522	161 060	135 089	296 149	-3 396	-1 231	-4 627
Frederikshavn	17 533	14 432	31 965	17 104	14 430	31 534	429	2	431
Hjørring	16 863	15 168	32 031	18 315	15 616	33 931	-1 452	-448	-1 900
Aalborg	56 885	50 177	107 062	53 412	46 493	99 905	3 473	3 684	7 157

www.statbank.dk/rasa1 and rasb1

Table 116 Absence due to own sickness. 2008

	Governmental sector			Municipalities		
	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed					
Age, total	6.58	9.65	7.89	9.41	13.87	12.87
-19 years	7.68	8.56	7.98	7.03	11.96	11.01
20-24 years	7.10	10.96	8.16	9.99	15.16	14.06
25-29 years	6.34	8.93	7.45	9.17	16.10	14.86
30-34 years	5.35	8.75	6.97	8.99	15.41	14.10
35-39 years	5.48	8.74	7.08	9.29	14.40	13.34
40-44 years	6.00	9.74	7.77	9.36	13.65	12.79
45-49 years	6.58	10.03	8.07	9.29	13.00	12.23
50-54 years	6.86	10.55	8.31	9.20	13.20	12.25
55-59 years	7.93	10.62	9.02	10.24	13.18	12.41
60 years +	7.36	9.13	8.02	9.32	11.60	10.83

Note: Comparison between sectors must be treated with caution, since the statistics are still new and the method continuously improved.

www.statbank.dk/fra05

Table 117 Absence due to own sickness by occupation. 2008

	Governmental sector	Municipalities
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed	
Total	7.89	12.87
Armed forces occupations	7.16	...
Chief executives, senior officials	4.03	6.85
High level of qualifications	5.83	9.25
Medium high level of qualifications	9.32	13.03
Clerical support workers	11.04	11.62
Retail trade, service and personal care workers	10.17	15.77
Agricultural and horticultural workers, etc.	8.87	11.50
Craft and related trades workers	8.88	9.76
Process and machine operator work, transport and civil engineering	7.14	17.02
Other types of occupation	12.37	14.03

Note: Comparison between sectors must be treated with caution, since the statistics are still new and the method continuously improved.

www.statbank.dk/fra01

Table 118 Earnings by occupation, private sector. 2008

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed- salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average
		Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile			
		amount in DKK					DKK	
Total	1 341 120	262.80	258.17	186.19	226.74	291.62	762 827	38 265
Men	814 405	277.08	271.39	193.97	234.08	307.76	441 088	41 678
Women	526 715	235.85	233.23	172.36	213.00	266.81	321 739	33 059
Legislators, senior officials and managers	56 681	435.02	434.26	268.00	362.34	515.98	55 755	58 549
Men	44 367	455.68	454.90	279.07	380.24	543.68	43 700	61 470
Women	12 314	352.56	351.90	235.07	303.11	415.76	12 055	46 865
Professionals	129 631	351.18	349.49	261.83	328.24	409.29	117 041	47 242
Men	85 393	365.87	364.03	275.08	343.98	423.88	79 801	49 387
Women	44 238	318.74	317.37	239.61	293.65	369.86	37 240	42 373
Technicians and associate professionals	272 025	294.76	292.63	222.91	268.58	335.99	245 692	39 469
Men	144 333	318.29	315.52	237.17	290.39	364.77	134 460	42 900
Women	127 692	264.27	262.99	210.18	246.20	297.33	111 232	34 947
Clerks	169 571	223.51	221.55	178.33	209.85	247.94	133 839	30 200
Men	69 140	226.78	223.31	173.75	206.30	250.72	50 605	31 202
Women	100 431	221.74	220.61	180.84	211.54	247.04	83 234	29 685
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	173 489	188.87	183.84	142.22	171.94	209.94	72 869	26 545
Men	65 384	201.48	195.64	150.25	185.93	224.78	30 707	28 827
Women	108 105	179.51	175.08	138.87	163.37	197.45	42 162	24 595
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	2 066	200.75	194.17	162.44	183.53	208.33	731	29 120
Men	1 477	203.78	196.64	163.03	184.65	209.82	486	30 172
Women	589	191.38	186.56	160.00	180.19	201.42	245	26 477
Craft and related trades workers	153 286	239.91	233.03	200.21	223.65	254.14	33 208	33 115
Men	143 754	242.09	235.02	202.30	225.26	255.61	30 726	33 542
Women	9 532	202.97	199.34	167.38	191.44	217.61	2 482	27 301
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	150 322	219.15	206.75	175.78	197.42	226.19	35 067	29 419
Men	115 238	223.54	210.21	178.65	200.95	230.35	27 203	30 376
Women	35 084	202.71	193.78	168.26	185.59	209.50	7 864	25 694
Elementary occupations	180 726	200.07	194.34	159.08	183.98	215.73	39 663	27 966
Men	112 317	209.82	203.24	166.81	193.85	225.49	26 258	29 207
Women	68 409	178.91	175.03	149.08	166.16	189.32	13 405	25 221

Note: The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 and trainees.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon02¹ Calculated for a working week of 37 hours. ² Earnings include contributions to pension schemes.

Table 119 Earnings by occupation, local government. 2008

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus Average	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed- salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus Average
		Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile			
		amount in DKK					DKK	
Total	720 518	239.41	231.05	183.76	215.99	256.93	676 972	30 440
Men	164 161	265.31	256.31	195.48	235.23	282.15	165 629	34 647
Women	556 357	231.02	222.87	181.26	210.69	247.91	511 344	29 077
Legislators, senior officials and managers	18 762	363.22	359.61	266.15	318.50	395.60	23 922	48 890
Men	8 759	410.88	405.22	303.32	357.34	450.67	11 349	55 573
Women	10 003	320.17	318.43	253.20	285.47	344.60	12 573	42 857
Professionals	145 916	301.02	293.42	247.55	269.93	308.46	155 269	38 873
Men	52 453	318.91	308.12	252.11	275.65	328.62	56 573	41 601
Women	93 463	290.73	284.97	245.03	267.30	298.99	98 697	37 310
Technicians and associate professionals	203 729	237.51	231.30	203.77	224.97	247.13	195 601	30 084
Men	33 301	244.88	238.89	208.24	231.57	261.31	35 704	31 787
Women	170 428	235.87	229.61	202.80	223.81	244.51	159 897	29 704
Clerks	41 876	216.23	213.36	193.28	209.09	224.90	42 431	28 012
Men	3 743	214.68	212.24	188.22	210.87	230.90	3 706	28 616
Women	38 133	216.39	213.47	193.67	208.99	224.44	38 725	27 955
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	239 706	198.65	185.19	162.87	181.24	199.72	195 084	24 044
Men	34 045	193.23	179.12	150.38	175.12	199.60	22 999	23 856
Women	205 661	199.42	186.05	164.55	181.84	199.73	172 085	24 069
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	2 003	226.93	222.12	198.17	216.03	236.88	2 265	29 118
Men	1 532	229.36	224.15	201.10	217.74	237.80	1 791	29 570
Women	471	217.71	214.42	188.87	209.52	230.48	474	27 408
Craft and related trades workers	5 048	239.81	230.23	209.80	224.47	242.42	6 120	30 775
Men	4 643	240.92	230.88	210.32	224.88	242.63	5 737	30 892
Women	405	223.37	220.61	196.96	216.77	237.34	384	29 031
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 117	219.82	202.99	177.25	194.75	214.62	1 412	26 952
Men	997	220.12	202.89	177.21	194.31	214.91	1 280	27 059
Women	120	216.85	203.90	182.87	195.69	213.13	132	25 907
Elementary occupations	62 129	190.86	185.57	163.48	179.01	199.61	54 658	24 468
Men	24 559	203.65	197.27	175.32	192.88	213.03	26 352	26 340
Women	37 570	179.10	174.81	158.00	170.06	183.10	28 306	22 725

Note: The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 and trainees.

www.statbank.dk/lon42

¹ Calculated for a working week of 37 hours. ² Earnings include contributions to pension schemes.

Table 120 Earnings by occupation, central government. 2008

	Number employed	Per hour worked, hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed- salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	196 598	280.30	273.50	216.16	259.02	312.92	187 648	36 903
Men	108 436	290.35	280.84	222.11	266.20	320.16	105 285	38 048
Women	88 162	266.22	263.21	210.18	246.70	301.42	82 363	35 256
Military services	18 026	275.59	258.43	203.73	239.57	293.83	18 025	34 670
Men	16 933	276.82	259.47	204.68	240.61	295.02	16 932	34 862
Women	1 093	254.81	240.80	188.69	221.73	270.51	1 093	31 444
Legislators, senior officials and managers	4 069	441.90	441.26	343.03	427.07	515.20	4 059	60 185
Men	2 576	460.15	459.41	359.85	443.04	532.82	2 569	62 981
Women	1 493	407.98	407.53	314.77	393.37	487.32	1 490	54 989
Professionals	78 261	315.80	312.89	263.29	302.44	345.04	77 921	42 257
Men	41 234	322.13	318.79	266.81	309.30	351.56	41 099	43 443
Women	37 027	307.93	305.55	258.57	295.21	336.71	36 822	40 782
Technicians and associate professionals	30 589	256.18	252.89	214.92	239.26	277.31	30 090	33 509
Men	11 673	279.33	273.28	230.47	266.96	299.19	11 456	36 741
Women	18 916	240.76	239.32	209.24	228.84	254.84	18 634	31 359
Clerks	20 989	224.57	222.14	195.54	215.16	237.44	19 447	29 351
Men	4 725	231.94	226.31	193.64	217.77	247.37	3 986	30 745
Women	16 264	222.57	221.00	195.93	214.67	235.69	15 461	28 980
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	19 639	246.08	228.53	191.31	221.38	261.07	19 499	30 413
Men	14 899	252.37	234.65	197.11	233.81	264.04	14 872	31 273
Women	4 740	225.41	208.40	180.50	197.42	231.15	4 627	27 549
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	891	204.61	202.18	181.22	193.98	214.47	844	26 762
Men	655	203.03	200.46	180.31	190.22	212.09	631	26 710
Women	236	210.36	208.48	189.80	204.86	220.59	213	26 956
Craft and related trades workers	4 562	241.64	233.48	212.28	229.46	248.81	4 540	31 298
Men	4 055	243.19	234.51	213.71	230.47	249.69	4 038	31 471
Women	507	224.14	221.95	196.75	213.73	236.01	502	29 352
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4 138	289.22	255.58	222.18	251.78	279.65	4 124	34 792
Men	3 933	290.65	256.50	222.72	253.00	280.06	3 920	34 956
Women	205	258.73	235.78	197.17	230.29	263.39	204	31 287
Elementary occupations	15 434	208.46	203.58	165.43	190.37	227.51	9 099	28 789
Men	7 753	223.93	217.07	182.56	205.60	242.40	5 782	29 512
Women	7 681	188.41	186.09	151.92	170.32	197.20	3 317	27 191

Note: The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 and trainees.

www.statbank.dk/lon32

¹ Calculated for a working week of 37 hours. ² Earnings include contributions to pension schemes.

Table 121 Total labour costs in the private sector by industry. 2008

	Total labour costs	Other labour costs	Total earnings	Of which				
				Nuisance bonus	Sickness with pay etc.	Holiday allo- wances	Fringe benefits	Pension including ATP
DKK per hour								
Industry, total	274.98	12.18	262.80	4.63	7.00	32.76	2.03	30.50
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	264.76	9.04	255.72	7.91	7.68	29.99	1.59	29.74
Construction	264.27	8.95	255.32	4.34	6.25	33.01	1.56	29.87
Trade and transport etc.	246.83	5.89	240.94	4.24	5.86	29.23	2.94	26.51
Information and communication	332.88	9.37	323.51	2.23	7.73	41.26	3.18	39.39
Financial and insurance	393.23	44.92	348.31	1.22	11.12	51.17	1.55	52.08
Real estate	276.52	14.61	261.91	0.85	6.78	34.81	1.79	30.11
Other business services	280.33	7.84	272.49	2.56	6.34	34.21	1.78	29.31
Education and health	250.70	5.76	244.94	4.63	7.11	31.12	0.37	27.72
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	287.24	12.09	275.16	1.29	7.59	36.25	0.86	30.07

Note: The statistics exclude apprentices and young people below 18 years of age. Other labour costs are costs that cannot be characterized as employee's earnings. Examples are contributions to social schemes and funds, staff canteens, direct and indirect taxes calculated on the basis of the number of employees or total wage and salary costs. Total labour costs are calculated net of deductions for any subsidies, etc.

www.statbank.dk/sao11

Table 122 Total labour costs in the private sector by occupation. 2008

	Total labour costs	Other labour costs	Total earnings	Of which				
				Nuisance bonus	Sickness with pay etc.	Holiday allo- wances	Fringe benefits	Pension including ATP
	DKK per hour							
Total	274.98	12.18	262.80	4.63	7.00	32.76	2.03	30.50
Legislators, senior officials and managers	450.70	15.68	435.02	0.76	8.68	54.24	13.99	62.95
Professionals	367.65	16.47	351.18	1.69	8.33	44.89	2.14	45.35
Technicians and associate professionals	313.56	18.81	294.76	2.12	7.77	38.13	3.38	35.89
Clerks	235.41	11.89	223.51	1.96	6.48	28.71	0.61	24.61
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	194.18	5.31	188.87	5.03	4.74	22.82	0.45	17.10
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	207.36	6.61	200.75	6.58	5.27	24.44	0.12	17.02
Craft and related trades workers	247.74	7.83	239.91	6.88	6.83	28.60	0.28	26.55
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	226.84	7.69	219.15	12.40	7.44	25.18	0.06	23.28
Elementary occupations	206.16	6.09	200.07	5.73	5.38	24.47	0.17	19.18

Note: The statistics exclude apprentices and young people below 18 years of age. Other labour costs are costs that cannot be characterized as employee's earnings. Examples are contributions to social schemes and funds, staff canteens, direct and indirect taxes calculated on the basis of the number of employees or total wage and salary costs. Total labour costs are calculated net of deductions for any subsidies, etc.

www.statbank.dk/sao31

Table 123 Average hours of work per week in main job. 2009

	Usual hours			Actual hours		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	hours					
Total	37.5	32.1	34.9	32.3	26.0	29.3
Age						
15-29 years	30.0	23.9	27.0	25.7	19.3	22.6
30-54 years	40.4	35.3	38.0	34.8	28.2	31.7
55-66 years	37.8	32.9	35.7	32.6	28.0	30.5
Industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	44.1	34.8	42.2	42.1	30.5	39.7
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and utility services	38.3	34.2	37.1	32.4	27.8	31.0
Construction	38.9	34.7	38.5	32.2	27.4	31.7
Trade and transport etc.	36.3	27.7	32.8	32.0	23.6	28.6
Information and communication	38.9	32.5	37.0	33.6	25.6	31.3
Financial and insurance	39.4	35.2	37.3	33.9	27.6	30.7
Real estate	36.2	33.4	35.2	32.7	26.1	30.4
Other business services	38.1	32.5	35.5	33.5	26.0	30.0
Public administration, education and health	36.1	33.4	34.2	30.1	26.6	27.6
Arts, entertainment and other services	33.8	28.9	30.9	28.9	23.7	25.8

 www.statbank.dk/aku7 and aku81

Table 124 Unemployed persons by sex and region. 2009

	Unemployed persons			Unemployed persons as percentage		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Denmark, total	58 193	38 320	96 513	4.0	2.9	3.4
Region Hovedstaden	17 005	12 826	29 831	3.9	3.0	3.4
Region Sjælland	7 977	5 140	13 117	3.7	2.6	3.2
Region Syddanmark	12 418	7 590	20 008	3.9	2.7	3.4
Region Midtjylland	13 040	8 239	21 279	3.9	2.7	3.3
Region Nordjylland	7 550	4 427	11 977	4.9	3.3	4.1
Province København by	8 825	6 913	15 738	4.7	3.8	4.3
Province Københavns omegn	4 324	3 202	7 526	3.3	2.6	2.9
Province Nordsjælland	3 246	2 284	5 530	2.9	2.1	2.5
Province Bornholm	610	428	1 038	5.9	4.5	5.3
Province Østsjælland	1 925	1 331	3 257	3.1	2.2	2.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 051	3 809	9 860	4.0	2.8	3.4
Province Fyn	5 537	3 254	8 791	4.5	2.9	3.7
Province Sydjylland	6 881	4 336	11 217	3.6	2.6	3.1
Province Østjylland	8 405	5 432	13 837	3.8	2.7	3.3
Province Vestjylland	4 635	2 807	7 442	3.9	2.8	3.4
Province Nordjylland	7 550	4 427	11 977	4.9	3.3	4.1

www.statbank.dk/auaar01 and ras3307

Table 125 Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force by sex, age and region. 2009

	Men			Women			Men and women, total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
Denmark, total	3.9	4.0	4.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.4
Region Hovedstaden	3.7	3.9	3.9	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.4
Region Sjælland	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.6	3.1	3.2
Region Syddanmark	3.8	4.0	3.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.4
Region Midtjylland	3.5	4.0	3.9	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.3
Region Nordjylland	4.8	4.9	4.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.1
Province København by	4.0	5.0	4.7	2.9	4.3	3.8	3.4	4.7	4.3
Province Københavns omegn	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9
Province Nordsjælland	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.5
Province Bornholm	5.7	6.0	5.9	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.3
Province Østsjælland	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.8	3.8	3.3	3.4
Province Fyn	4.1	4.6	4.5	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.7
Province Sydjylland	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.1
Province Østjylland	3.4	4.0	3.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.3
Province Vestjylland	3.6	4.0	3.9	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.4
Province Nordjylland	4.8	4.9	4.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.1

www.statbank.dk/auaar01 and ras3307

Table 126 Unemployed persons by sex and age. 2009

	Unemployed persons			Unemployed persons as percentage of the labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Total	58 193	38 320	96 513	4.0	2.9	3.4
16-24 years	6 278	3 760	10 038	3.0	1.9	2.5
25-29 years	7 061	5 077	12 139	5.1	4.0	4.5
30-34 years	7 355	5 870	13 225	4.4	3.8	4.1
35-39 years	7 302	5 605	12 907	4.1	3.4	3.8
40-44 years	7 473	5 182	12 655	3.8	2.8	3.3
45-49 years	6 946	4 341	11 286	4.1	2.7	3.4
50-54 years	6 292	3 490	9 783	4.0	2.3	3.2
55-59 years	6 474	3 657	10 131	4.3	2.6	3.5
60-64 years	3 012	1 338	4 350	3.1	2.2	2.7

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

www.statbank.dk/ru12207, auaar01 and ras3307

Table 127 Insured persons unemployed by sex and unemployment insurance fund. 2009

	Insured persons unemployed			Unemployed as percentage of labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	50 567	32 885	83 452	4.9	3.2	4.0
Academics (AAK)	1 001	1 286	2 287	3.0	2.9	2.9
Business	730	201	931	3.5	4.0	3.6
Builder	991	272	1 263	7.5	9.5	7.8
Early Childhood Teachers & Youth Educators	139	756	896	1.8	1.6	1.6
Danish Employees (DLA)	1 970	1 176	3 146	5.3	3.9	4.7
Danish Health Organizations (DSA)	23	316	339	0.6	0.4	0.5
Electrical Trade	808	14	822	3.8	6.9	3.8
Trade and labour (FOA)	405	2 269	2 674	2.0	1.6	1.6
General Workers (3FA)	15 857	6 599	22 456	9.1	8.2	8.8
Independent Employees (FFA)	302	422	724	2.8	2.8	2.8
Salaried Employees and Service Ind.	408	135	543	3.0	3.0	3.0
Salaried Employees and Public Servants (FTF-A)	1 296	1 525	2 821	2.6	2.1	2.3
Commercial and Clerical Employees (HK)	2 428	5 654	8 082	4.6	3.2	3.5
Engineers (IAK)	1 359	316	1 675	2.4	2.9	2.5
Computer Professionals (PROSA)	324	76	400	3.4	2.5	3.2
Journalism, Communications and Languages	385	716	1 102	5.3	5.6	5.5
The Christian Unemployment Fund	4 844	4 008	8 852	5.7	4.7	5.2
Managers and Executives	1 481	468	1 950	2.3	2.3	2.3
School teachers (DLF-A)	292	675	968	1.4	1.4	1.4
Masters (MA)	854	1 315	2 169	3.7	4.6	4.2
Metal Workers	5 160	183	5 343	6.4	7.3	6.4
Danish Food and Allied Workers (NNF)	824	435	1 259	5.6	6.2	5.8
Workers in Social Education (SLA)	130	386	515	1.6	1.6	1.6
Self-employed Persons (DANA)	608	271	880	2.4	2.4	2.4
Self-employed Persons (ASE)	2 161	1 275	3 436	2.5	2.7	2.5
Government Officials and Telecom. Workers (STA)	330	242	572	1.7	2.5	2.0
Technicians and Engineers	714	874	1 588	5.2	7.2	6.2
Wood, Industry and Building Workers (TIB)	4 089	471	4 560	11.1	12.8	11.3
Business Economists (CA)	651	548	1 199	3.5	3.8	3.6

Note: The number of insured persons is measured at the end of the year, excl. persons on voluntary early-retirement pay.

Table 128 Unemployed persons by sex and country of origin

	Men		Women		Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	number of persons					
Total	25 272	58 193	26 007	38 320	51 279	96 513
Denmark	20 177	49 623	20 919	31 828	41 095	81 451
Rest of the world, total	5 077	8 521	5 079	6 476	10 156	14 997
Of which: Western country's	832	1 898	940	1 459	1 771	3 356
Non-western country's	4 246	6 624	4 139	5 017	8 385	11 641
EU countries (EU 27)	664	1 523	731	1 134	1 395	2 657
Of which: Poland	94	267	185	305	278	572
United Kingdom	130	264	48	68	178	332
Sweden	77	149	116	154	194	303
Germany	130	383	121	214	251	597
Europe ekscl. EU 27, total	1 593	2 639	1 646	2 139	3 240	4 778
Of which: Bosnia and Herzegovina	152	367	161	221	312	589
Yugoslavia (former)	183	315	182	225	365	540
Norway	53	107	91	150	144	257
Turkey	1 030	1 462	898	1 090	1 928	2 552
Africa, total	826	1 220	645	665	1 471	1 885
Of which: Somalia	377	511	284	242	661	752
North America, total	54	95	35	45	89	140
South and Central America, total	88	158	108	167	196	324
Asia, total	1 822	2 841	1 893	2 307	3 715	5 148
Of which: Iraq	435	546	350	346	785	892
Iran	186	317	138	163	324	480
Lebanon	276	370	219	218	495	588
Pakistan	273	371	302	370	574	741
Sri Lanka	83	212	101	148	184	360
Viet Nam	117	277	172	255	289	532
Oceania, total	11	22	6	5	17	27
Stateless	9	12	8	5	17	16
Unknown	9	12	8	8	17	20
Unknown country of origin	18	49	10	16	27	65

www.statbank.dk/auaar03

Table 129 Unemployment benefits and early retirement pay

	2008	2009
Average number of people receiving unemployment benefits	39 447.0	81 014.0
Unemployment benefits paid in DKK mio.	6 945.1	14 571.2
Holiday benefits paid, DKK mio.	998.1	715.6
Early retirement pay paid, DKK mio. ¹	21 896.0	20 717.7
Net grants from central government: DKK mio.	16 710.5	22 447.1
Percentage of total paid	56.0	63.6

¹ Excl. tax-exempt premium paid out.

Source: The National Directorate of Labour

Table 130 Recipients of unemployment benefits by sex and reason for unemployment. 2009

	Men	Women	Total
Total	58 193	38 320	96 513
Recipients of social assistance	8 978	6 521	15 499
Recipients of unemployment	49 214	31 800	81 014
Of which: Made redundant by employer	37 096	20 306	57 402
Temporarily sent home	366	71	437
Resigned	1 214	1 845	3 059
Certificate of release work sharing	661	212	873
School leaver or completed national service	2 779	2 254	5 033
Completed activation	1 874	2 261	4 136
Education, parental or maternity leave	418	913	1 332
Temporary absence from the labour market	314	600	914
Stopped self-employment	1 050	592	1 642
Other	3 334	2 636	5 970
Reason for unemployment unknown	106	110	216

www.statbank.dk/auh01

Table 131 Persons who are not in ordinary employment. 2009

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants								
Total	47 229	312 688	359 917	58 695	436 932	459 734	105 924	713 727	819 652
Registered unemployed persons, total¹	13 435	45 898	59 333	8 819	35 123	38 820	22 254	75 898	98 153
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits ¹	9 610	41 014	50 624	5 581	30 967	32 514	15 191	67 947	83 138
Unemployed recipients of social assistance ¹	3 825	4 885	8 709	3 239	4 157	6 307	7 063	7 953	15 015
Persons receiving holiday benefits	168	961	1 131	466	2 637	2 686	635	3 184	3 817
Guidance and activities upgrading skills, total	8 719	14 839	23 559	7 453	20 804	24 901	16 172	32 290	48 460
Guidance and clarification activities (d)	332	1 090	1 423	194	952	1 002	526	1 899	2 425
Guidance and clarification activities (k)	2 056	3 164	5 219	1 660	4 054	5 111	3 716	6 614	10 330
Specially adapted projects and educational activities (d)	503	1 635	2 139	318	1 847	1 914	821	3 230	4 053
Specially adapted projects and educational activities (k)	4 767	6 715	11 482	3 959	8 600	11 057	8 726	13 813	22 539
Ordinary education (d)	204	792	996	205	1 707	1 737	409	2 324	2 733
Ordinary education (k)	663	1 214	1 878	951	3 318	3 649	1 614	3 913	5 527
Special activities upgrading skills (k)	194	227	423	166	325	431	361	492	853
Subsidized employment, total	5 677	33 144	38 820	3 920	45 432	46 507	9 597	75 730	85 327
Business in-service training (d)	222	695	917	153	700	739	375	1 280	1 656
Business in-service training (k)	1 330	2 837	4 165	1 233	4 077	4 769	2 563	6 371	8 934
Employment subject to wage subsidies (d)	766	2 955	3 722	709	3 960	4 121	1 475	6 367	7 842
Employment subject to wage subsidies (k)	193	433	626	95	352	394	288	732	1 020
Flex jobs ²	1 014	19 523	20 538	582	30 930	31 041	1 596	49 982	51 579
Sheltered jobs ²	284	2 521	2 806	145	2 005	2 040	429	4 415	4 845
Service jobs ³	0	151	151	0	245	245	0	396	396
Adult apprenticeship support	1 868	4 029	5 897	1 002	3 158	3 158	2 870	6 185	9 055
Integration education, total	305	514	820	587	1 565	1 686	892	1 612	2 506
Danish lessons (k)	266	474	740	535	1 476	1 572	801	1 511	2 312
Separately planned Danish lessons (k)	39	42	80	53	89	113	90	104	194
Maternity benefits, etc. total	712	3 906	4 618	16 318	51 080	54 134	17 029	41 722	58 751
Maternity benefits, without job ⁴	185	483	667	3 554	8 031	8 832	3 739	5 760	9 500
Maternity benefits, with job ⁴	519	3 029	3 549	12 732	41 773	44 020	13 252	34 318	47 569
Parental leave ⁵	1	380	381	21	1 252	1 252	22	1 611	1 633
Experiments (k)	7	15	20	9	23	29	17	32	49
Retirement, total	5 207	159 279	164 485	4 155	202 304	204 136	9 361	359 261	368 622
Early retirement pension ⁶	5 207	102 525	107 731	4 155	127 647	129 480	9 361	227 850	237 211
Early retirement pay	-	56 755	56 755	-	74 656	74 656	-	131 411	131 411
Other social benefits, total	13 006	54 146	67 151	16 978	77 986	86 865	29 983	124 033	154 015
Social assistance	7 954	20 364	28 317	11 178	27 494	34 210	19 132	43 395	62 526
Introductory benefits	199	324	522	217	571	655	415	762	1 177
Other rehabilitation	463	1 301	1 765	627	3 580	3 727	1 090	4 402	5 492
Unemployment benefits	203	3 280	3 483	202	6 518	6 556	404	9 633	10 039
Sickness benefits, without job ⁴	2 636	15 502	18 138	2 755	18 582	19 692	5 391	32 441	37 831
Sickness benefits, with job ⁴	1 551	13 374	14 925	1 999	21 241	22 025	3 550	33 400	36 950

¹The number of registered unemployed differs from the previously tables due to different reference period. The previously tables refer to the period from the 22-12-2008 to the 20-12-2009 and this table refer to the calendar year 2009. ² The calculation of the number of full-time recipients is here exclusively conducted on the basis of reductions in relation to the number of full days recipients have participated in subsidized employment during the year. ³ Additions to *service jobs* were discontinued at the beginning of 2002. ⁴ The figures for maternity and sickness benefits are underestimated with resp. 1.000 and 300 persons. ⁵ Parental leave can only be granted to children born or adopted before 27 March 2002. ⁶ Recipients of benefits due to disablement are not included here.

Table 132 Persons who are not in ordinary employment by region. 2009

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants								
Denmark, total	47 229	312 688	359 917	58 695	401 040	459 734	105 924	713 727	819 652
Region Hovedstaden	12 348	82 171	94 518	15 277	104 142	119 419	27 625	186 312	213 937
Region Sjælland	6 618	48 521	55 141	8 262	62 053	70 315	14 880	110 577	125 457
Region Syddanmark	10 833	71 366	82 200	13 664	92 657	106 321	24 498	164 022	188 521
Region Midtjylland	11 232	69 005	80 236	14 186	92 745	106 929	25 417	161 748	187 166
Region Nordjylland	5 834	35 263	41 098	6 709	44 334	51 043	12 543	79 600	92 141
Province København by	5 947	36 966	42 913	7 232	41 718	48 951	13 179	78 684	91 863
Province Københavns omegn	3 739	23 423	27 163	4 784	32 050	36 835	8 523	55 477	63 999
Province Nordsjælland	2 292	18 362	20 655	2 849	26 522	29 370	5 141	44 883	50 025
Province Bornholm	369	3 418	3 787	412	3 851	4 263	781	7 270	8 050
Province Østsjælland	1 423	10 400	11 823	1 815	15 061	16 876	3 238	25 461	28 699
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	5 195	38 122	43 318	6 447	46 993	53 439	11 642	85 115	96 758
Province Fyn	4 467	31 359	35 825	5 284	39 235	44 519	9 750	70 594	80 344
Province Syddjylland	6 367	40 009	46 375	8 381	53 421	61 802	14 747	93 430	108 177
Province Østjylland	7 445	45 527	52 971	9 376	60 753	70 127	16 820	106 279	123 099
Province Vestjylland	3 787	23 479	27 265	4 811	31 992	36 802	8 598	55 470	64 067
Province Nordjylland	5 834	35 263	41 098	6 709	44 334	51 043	12 543	79 600	92 141

www.statbank.dk/auh01

Table 133 Membership of employees' trade unions. 2010

1 January	Total	Of whom women		Total	Of whom women
Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO)¹	1 201 272	588 229	Funktionærforeningen Carlsberg Tuborg	780	265
Plumbers' Organisation in Denmark	10 280	29	Funktionærforeningen i FDB/COOP Danmarks	521	208
The Danish Artist Union	1 385	598	Halinspektørforeningen	582	43
Danish Union of Electricians	30 106	309	JID	1 169	378
Danish Hairdressers' and Beauticians' Union	4 802	4 601	Jordmoderforeningen	1 506	1 502
Danish Prison Officers' Union	3 425	1 089	Danish Association of Constructing Architects	3 816	592
Danish Railway Union	5 809	839	Kort- og Landmålingsteknikernes Forening	594	178
Danish Metal Workers' Union	125 758	5 407	Kost og Enæringsforbundet	6 792	6 652
United Federation of Danish Workers -3F	319 423	104 103	Københavns Kommunale Embedsmandsforening	560	272
Danish Trade Union of Public Employees - TAT	201 022	176 614	Landsforeningen af statsaut. Fodterapeuter	1 365	1 300
Wood Industry and Building Workers' Union	61 687	6 231	Lederforeningen i TeleDanmark	1 114	472
Danish Food and Allied Workers' Union	24 693	7 841	Lederforum – Social & Sundhedssektoren	728	667
Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees in Denmark	311 815	232 798	Association of Academy and Market Economists	1 024	563
Union of Enlisted Privates and Corporals in the Danish Army	5 206	311	PROSA – Association of Computer Professionals	8 891	1 376
Union of Painters in Denmark	12 155	3 402	SAFU Association of Salaried Employees	1 264	657
The Danish Federation of Salaried Employees			Uddannelsesforbundet	8 970	3 911
	17 648	4 236	Other unions	4 533	1 976
National Federation of Social Educators	37 288	27 395	Danish Association of Managers and Executives	82 893	20 130
Spillerforening	997	88	Danish Association of Managers and Executives	82 893	20 130
Danish Association of Professional Technicians	27 773	12 338	Confederation of Professional Associations²	136 636	73 179
Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation (FTF)	358 110	245 809	Federation of Danish Architects	4 494	2 233
Attorfillit Kattuffiat, Greenland	809	478	Danish Union of Librarians	4 019	3 072
Federation of Early Childhood Teachers	53 729	45 670	Danish Union of Journalists	1 662	755
CO 10 – group in FTF	30 805	8 377	Dansk Musikpædagogisk Forening	820	451
Of which:			The Association of Food Scientists in Denmark and the Danish Veterinary Surgeons	1 728	861
Association of Permanent Defence Personnel	6 720	444	Defence group in AC	3 564	198
Danmarks Kordegneforening	558	402	National Union of Upper Secon. School Teachers	11 085	5 770
Dansk Told- og Skatteforbund	4 386	2 412	Danish Federation of Graduates in Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Landscape Architecture	3 567	1 584
Foreningen af Præliminære Organister	655	314	Jurist- og Økonomforbundet	44 873	20 851
Association of Technical and Administrative Public Employees (TAT)	845	442	Communications and Languages	5 451	4 978
Union of Public Servants within Armed Forces	1 209	253	Danish Medical Association	15 486	8 085
Association of Commercial College Teachers	1 572	787	Danish Association of Masters and PhDs	26 058	15 229
The Police Union in Denmark	11 789	2 100	Pharma-Danmark	3 646	2 800
Trafikforbundet	723	210	The Danish Association of Clergy	2 612	1 330
Other unions	2 348	1 013	Danish Phychologists' Association	4 180	3 150
Cabin Union Denmark	1 453	1 039	Tandlægeforeningen	1 505	771
The Danish Union of Teachers	65 935	46 034	Tandlægenes Ny Landsforening	757	637
Danish Musicians' Union	3 583	836	Other unions	1 129	424
Danish Actors Association	1 658	886	Outside joint organisations	270 668	108 824
Danish Association of Social Workers	10 525	8 998	2B – Bedst og Billigst	12 540	6 271
Danish Nurses' Organisation	53 147	51 340	Brancheafdelingen Trafik & Jernbane	3 165	1 583
Dansk Tandplejerforening	1 153	1 121	Business Danmark	23 409	4 671
Danske Afspændingspædagoger	783	768	Dansk Formands Forening	1 237	26
Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists	5 533	5 221	Danish Union of Journalists ³	11 134	4 800
Organisation of Danish Insurance Employees	7 357	5 150	Den Danske Landinspektørforening	910	228
The Danish Physiotherapist Association	8 811	6 846	Fagforeningen Danmark	34 464	13 158
Association of Danish Forest and Landscape Engineers	524	74	Forbundet af Kirke- og Kirkegårdsansatte	1 543	700
Danish Association of Occupational Therapists	6 141	5 853	Forbundet for Tjenestemænd ved Fødevarer- og Undervisningsministeriet m.fl.	432	54
Danish Pharmacopeia Commission	4 397	4 354	Funktionærkartellet/Teknikersammenslutningen	24 223	12 958
Danish Film and TV Workers' Union	755	189	Ingeniørforeningen i Danmark	48 767	9 178
The Financial Services' Union	46 632	25 103	Kristelig Fagforening	101 919	55 150
The Radiographers' Union in Denmark	1 419	1 019	Maskinmestrenes Forening	6 925	47
Ass. of Teachers for Private Independent Schools	8 752	5 441			

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

Source: Main organizations and unions outside of the main organizations.

¹ Incl. sleeping members (pensioners and people on early-retirement pay), conscripts, etc. ² Only employees. ³ Incl. 1662 members with double membership under Confederation of Professional Associations (AC)

Table 134 Members of unemployment insurance funds

	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
Number of funds	29	29
Number insured against unemployment, total	2 058 623	2 065 700
Full-time insured	2 035 801	2 043 706
Of which: LO ²	941 608	916 364
FTF ³	331 286	333 675
Managers ⁴	81 362	89 064
AC ⁵	242 498	251 358
Other organizations ⁶	439 047	453 245
Part-time and combination-insured	22 822	21 994
Of which: LO ²	11 865	11 096
FTF ³	3 810	3 550
Managers ⁴	35	29
AC ⁵	629	623
Other organizations ⁶	6 483	6 696

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

Source: The National Directorate of Labour

www.statbank.dk/04

Table 135 Work stoppages

	Work stoppages		Number of employees involved		Number of working days lost	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Number					
Total	862	335	61 113	91 409	91 700	1 869 100
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing, total	306	138	24 599	10 813	39 900	14 300
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	40	16	2 644	759	3 600	900
Mfr. of textiles and leather	2	-	65	-	-	-
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	28	6	1 154	96	5 900	300
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	22	11	899	716	1 900	800
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	18	13	1 143	1 071	2 100	1 400
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated products	169	80	17 884	7 616	25 100	10 000
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	27	12	810	555	1 300	1 000
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	103	33	2 751	795	4 200	1 000
Wholesale and retail trade	106	40	4 097	2 365	6 500	4 000
Hotels and restaurants	4	1	479	21	-	-
Transport, post and telecomm.	214	68	8 407	4 962	19 000	9 000
State, counties and municipalities	80	41	17 400	72 041	18 600	1 839 500
Other	49	14	3 380	412	3 500	1 300
Activity not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-

www.statbank.dk/abst1

Social conditions, health and justice

1

Social conditions

Objectives of the Danish social security system

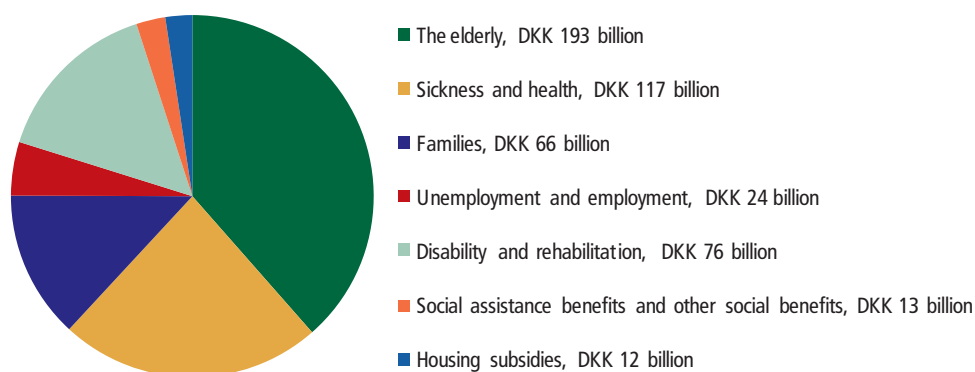
The social security system in Denmark has several objectives:

- 1) To secure the population financially in the event of, for example, sickness, unemployment and old age through income-substitute benefits.
- 2) to offer support to bring down expenditure on, for example, housing and child care through supplementary subsidy schemes.
- 3) to provide appropriate services in areas such as child care, care of the elderly, care of the disabled, health care and home help through institutions and services.

Social expenditure amounts to DKK 502 billion

Total expenditure for social purposes amounted to DKK 502 billion in 2008 or DKK 92,000 per capita. Expenditure on social services (excl. administration) measured in relation to GDP accounted for 29 per cent in 2008. Expenditure on old age is the largest social item and comprises, for example, pensions, nursing homes and home help for the elderly. Social expenditure is defined broadly in this context and also includes health services and labour market schemes expenditure.

Figure 1 Expenditure on social services analysed by purpose. 2008



www.statbank.dk/udg1

Financing of social expenditure

The public sector's proportion of total grants and contributions to social benefits reached 66 per cent in 2008, of which the central government accounted for 21 per cent and the local government authorities for 45 per cent. Employer contributions reached 12 per cent, while persons insured accounted for 22 per cent.

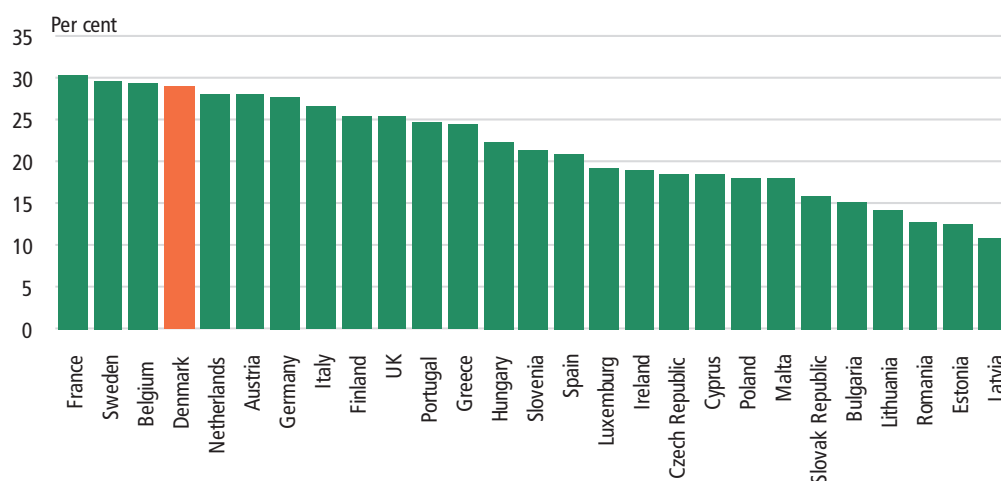
The proportion paid by the state has for some years been decreasing while there is an increase in the proportions paid by the local and regional authorities, the employers and the persons insured.

Denmark ranks fourth in the EU

According to Eurostat, Denmark with its 29 per cent in 2007 ranks fourth among the 27 EU countries with respect to social expenditure in relation to gross domestic product. Denmark has moved down after having been ranked third in a few years, while Sweden and France ranked first and second. Also Sweden has moved down and is now second while France is ranked first. Belgium and Holland is ranked third and fifth. As before Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia were ranked at the bottom with a proportion of 13, 13 and 11 per cent, respectively.

The comparison of social expenditure is not corrected for differences in income taxes on social benefits and legislation concerning payments of VAT and indirect taxes, etc., in each country. International comparisons are always difficult. This also applies to comparisons of social expenditure.

Figure 2 Social expenditure as a proportion of GDP in EU. 2007



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

Source: Eurostat/ESSPROS

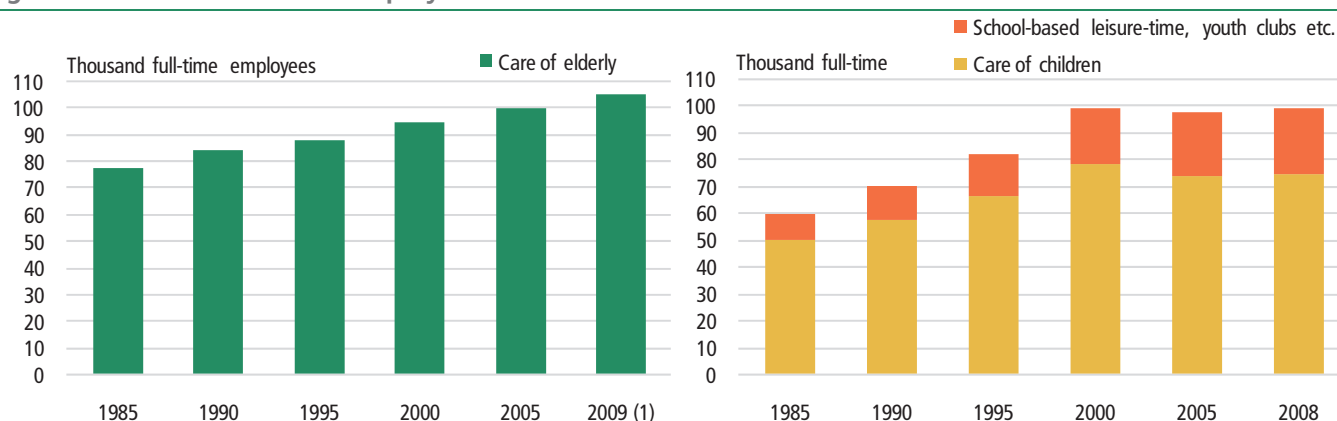
More day measures for children and young people

Staff requirements for looking after children reached 99,000 man-years in 2008. In 1985, 59,500 man-years were required and this has resulted in an increase of staff requirements by 66 per cent over the last 20 years.

The increase in staff requirements is related to the development in population size and its composition as well as the entire development in the labour market, including particularly the increasing activity rate and working time of women.

The staff number for schemes within outside school-hours care, etc. has risen by almost 150 per cent, while the staff number used in day-care institutions and for child day-care has risen by 50 per cent.

The increase in staff requirements is caused by the fact that more babies and young children are looked after outside their home and that more school children attend leisure-time activities after school hours.

Figure 3 Employees in the social sector

Note: There is a break in the data series from 2005 to 2009.

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

More home help

Out of a total of approximately 226,000 persons aged 80 and over, 124,000 received permanent home help, either in their own home, including dwellings for the elderly or in nursing homes/residential homes. Out of these 124,000 31,000 were men and 93,000 women. The share of persons receiving permanent help increases sharply concurrently with their age.

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

From 1985 to 2008, the Danish population increased by 7 per cent, while the number of elderly people aged 80 and over increased by 37 per cent. Consequently, this gives rise to greater requirements for home help and day and night care. Since 1985, new social and health schemes such as preventive "home-visits", shared accommodation for disabled adults, contact persons and companion schemes have also been established.

More nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly

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

Today, the number of nursing homes is 36,000, 9,000 residential homes and 2,000 protected homes and 32,000 general dwellings for the elderly. There is a total of 79,000 nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly. In contrast, there were 49,000 residential homes, 7,000 protected homes and 4,000 dwellings for the elderly, i.e. a total of 60,000 nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly in 1987 (when homes and dwellings for the elderly were introduced into Danish legislation).

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

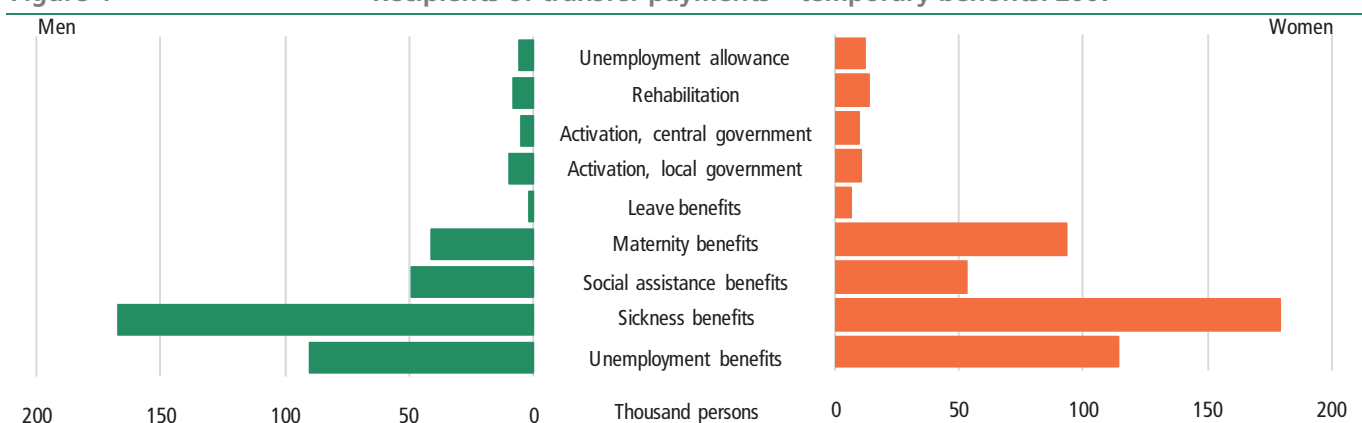
2.1 million people receive transfer payments

A total of 2.1 million people in Denmark received transfer payments in 2007. The recipients are described in separate statistical tables, e.g. unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, and social assistance benefits.

Recipients are grouped in the most predominant category of benefit, i.e. the benefit that they have received for the longest time in a year. Benefits are divided into temporary and permanent benefits. Of the 2.1 million people who received transfer payments, 935,000 were men and 1,204,000 were women.

Figure 4

Recipients of transfer payments – temporary benefits. 2007



www.statbank.dk/sam11

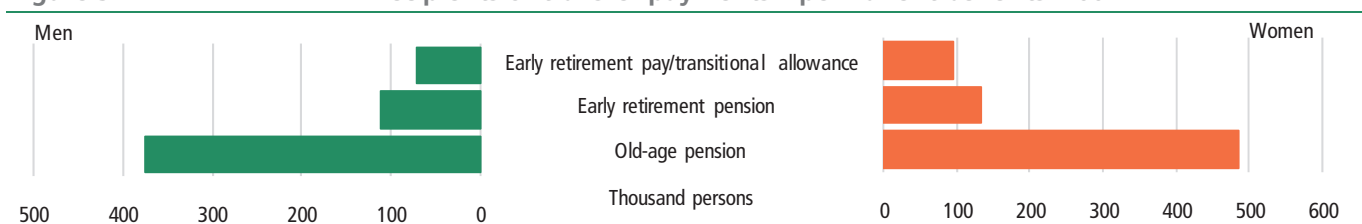
More women than men received income-substitute benefits

In 2007, more women than men received income-substitute benefits. With regard to the old age pension, this can be explained by the fact that 56 per cent of the population at 65 years and above were women.

A substantial proportion of recipients of leave benefits and maternity benefits were also women. However, there are also many women in the group that these schemes were intended to benefit.

Figure 5

Recipients of transfer payments – permanent benefits. 2007



www.statbank.dk/sam11

Supplementary subsidy schemes

With regard to the supplementary subsidy schemes, a total of 184,000 households received DKK 209 million through rent subsidies in December 2008, while 311,000 pensioner households received a total of DKK 715 million through rent allowances.

690,000 families received child benefits, of which 127,500 families with a lonely provider also received an ordinary child allowance in the 4th quarter of 2008.

Parents have 299 days of maternity leave

Children born in 2007 were happy to see that their parents stayed at home to look after them for 299 days after their birth. The mothers accounted for the greater part of the maternity leave, 275 days, while the fathers had 24 days.

Only economically active persons are entitled to maternity leave and to maternity benefits. Among others are, for example, students and recipients of social assistance, etc.

When 16,795 children experienced that only their mother had maternity leave, this does not always mean that the father was not at home. He might not have been economically active, or he might have spent his holiday at home.

Figure 6 Maternity and paternity leave after birth. 2007

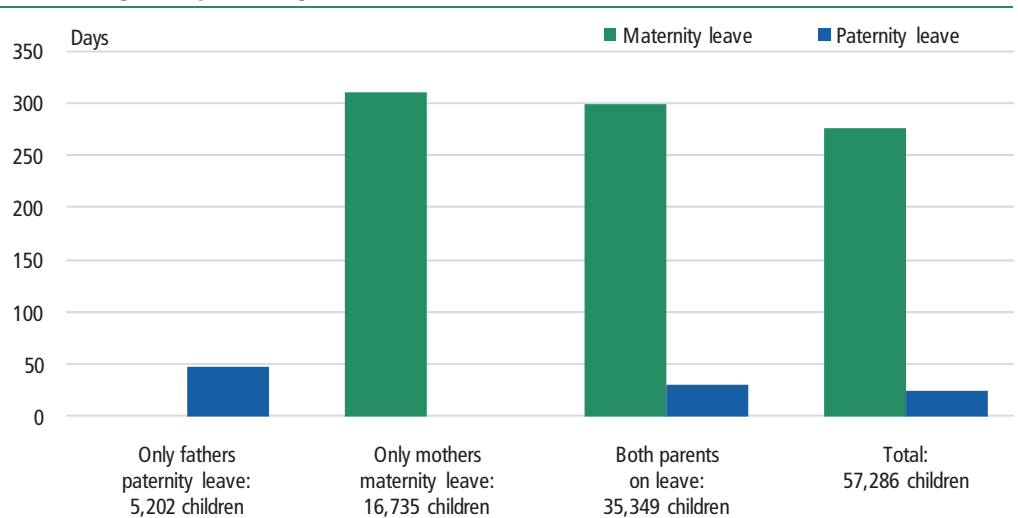


Table 145

Child care

Day carers, day-care institutions and school-based leisure-time activities looked after a total of 545,000 children under the age of 10 in October 2009.

The proportion of children in public organized child-care institutions was greatest for children aged 3-5. In this age group, 97 per cent of all children were looked after by day carers and day-care institutions.

The proportion of children who were looked after was 66 per cent for 0-2-year-old children and 83 per cent for 6-9-year-olds.

Only a few of the small children who were looked after were less than 1-year old – about 10,000 corresponding to 15 per cent, while 87 per cent of the 1-2-year-olds were looked after at day carers and day-care institutions.

Children and young people receiving assistance

At the end of 2007, 27,000 children and young people received assistance. The assistance includes placements outside home and various kinds of preventive measures. 13,000 children and young people were recipients of preventive measures, while there were 15,000 placements outside home.

More than 80 per cent of all placements are voluntary, i.e. with consent. More than half of all preventive measures are in the form of relief stays for children and young people living at home, and the share of children and young people who have a permanent contact person is increasing noticeably.

2

Health

Danes have one of the lowest life expectancies in Western Europe

Life expectancy is often used to measure the state of a population's health. In Denmark, life expectancy has stagnated, but since the middle of the 1990's the trend is again positive.

However, life expectancy in Denmark is still among the lowest in Western Europe. In 2008-2009, life expectancy was 76.5 years for men and 80.8 years for women.

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

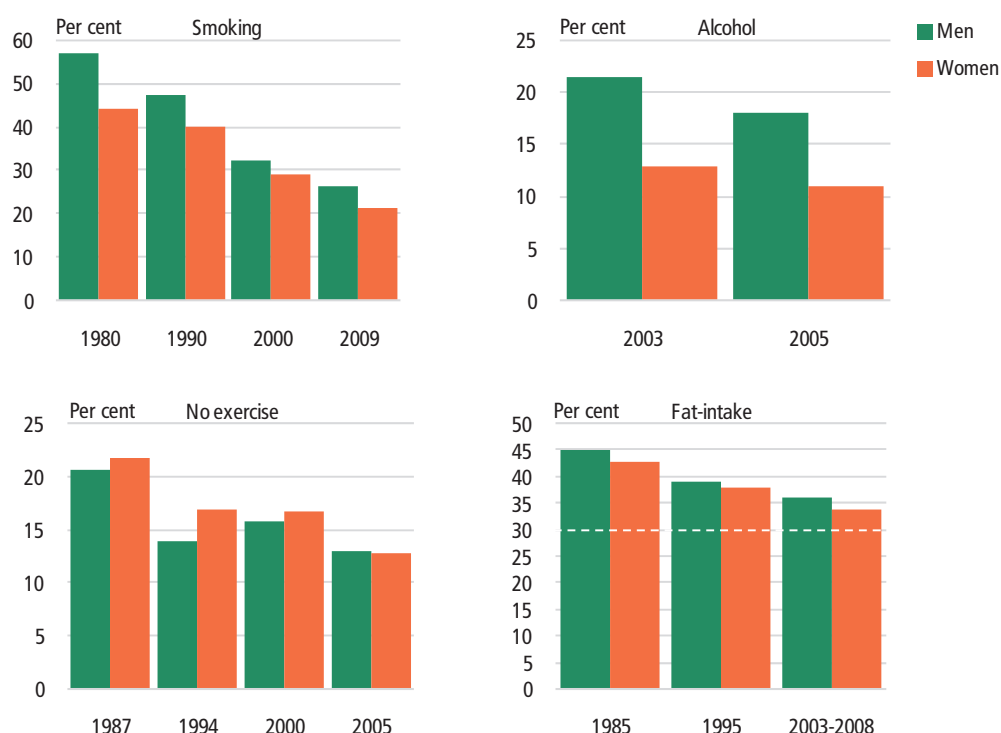
Danes' lifestyle

The proportion of the population who are smokers has fallen from about half of the Danes in 1980 to less than a fourth in 2009. During the whole period, the number of male smokers has been higher than the number of female smokers. However, this difference has fallen considerably.

It is recommended by the National Board of Health that men do not drink more than 21 alcoholic units per week and women not more than 14 units. In 2005, 18 per cent of all men and 11 per cent of all women stated that they had exceeded this limit.

In 1987, about a fifth of the population were not physically active in their leisure time. In 2005, this proportion had fallen to 13 per cent.

Experts recommend that maximum 30 per cent of total intake of energy stems from fat. In 1985, fat represented 45 per cent of the men's and 43 per cent of the women's energy intake. In 2003-2008, the shares were reduced to 36 and 34 per cent.

Figure 7 Danes' lifestyle

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

Source: National Board of Health, Danish Heart Foundation, National Institute of Public Health, and Danish Institute for Food and Veterinary Research

Use of health services

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

Fall in the number of hospitals

In 2005, there were 49 general and 10 psychiatric hospitals in Denmark. This means that over a 10-year period the number of general hospitals dropped by 33 and psychiatric hospitals by two. A part of the fall is due to fusions of hospitals.

In 2005, there were a total of 20,100 hospital beds, of which about 1,600 were in psychiatric hospitals and about 18,500 were in general hospitals. Overall, the patients were in hospital for 5.8 million days, corresponding to 91 per cent occupancy of hospital beds. In psychiatric hospitals, occupancy of hospital beds was 91 per cent as well. There are about 1.2 million admissions a year to the hospitals. In addition, there are about 1 million visits to emergency and 6.2 million out-patient treatments.

One out of nine is hospitalized during a year

Approximately 621,000 people or 11.4 per cent of the population are hospitalized one or more times a year. The proportion of the population who have been hospitalized is lowest among 5-14-year-olds, less than 5 per cent, and increases with age. Thus, about one third of the population aged 85 and above is admitted at least once in the course of a year. The average number of days in hospital beds also in-

creases with age: approximately three days for 5-14-year-olds and approximately 13 days for 85-year-olds and above.

Little boys more frequently hospitalized than girls

Boys under the age of 10 are more frequently hospitalized than girls of the same age. Especially boys are more often admitted to a hospital because of respiratory diseases compared to girls. However, this difference is equalled out when they become teenagers.

The pattern of diagnosis

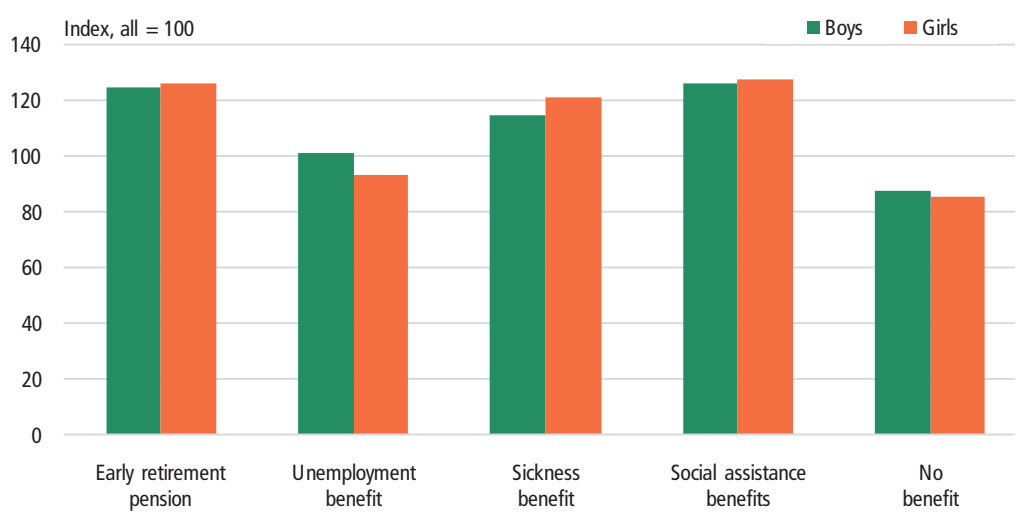
The most common cause of hospitalization for women is in connection with pregnancy, births, and abortions. When hospitalization due to birth, etc., is disregarded, diseases of the circulatory system and bodily injury and poisoning are the most common causes of hospitalization.

Approximately 84,000 persons are hospitalized annually due to diseases of the circulatory system and the equal number due to bodily injury, for each group corresponding to about 12 per cent of the hospitalized. However, there are marked differences between the different age groups: for example, 39 per cent of hospitalized 1-4-year-old boys and 34 per cent of 1-4-year-old girls are admitted because of respiratory diseases, and approximately 15 per cent of hospitalized 65-74-year-olds are admitted because of neoplasms.

Social differences determine use of hospitals

It appears that the use of hospitals is determined by social conditions. For example, adults who have completed education at third level (long-cycle higher education) use hospitals 35 per cent less than the average person, while adults without qualification from education use hospitals almost 30 per cent more than the average person.

Figure 8 Frequency of hospitalization by the dominant social benefit received by the family. 2006



Note: Children aged 0-17.

www.statbank.dk/pa10

Social conditions also affect children's use of hospitals. For example, boys and girls who live with families that have received social assistance benefits for at least six months use hospitals 19 and 18 per cent more, respectively, than the average child. As opposed to this, children who live with families that do not receive any type of social benefit use hospitals approximately 15 per cent less than the average child.

92 per cent used the National Health Service in 2007

All persons who live in Denmark are covered by the National Health Service and can therefore receive full or some compensation for all expenses related to visits to a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist, chiropractor, chiropodist, physiotherapist, etc. Approximately 5.1 million people or 92 per cent of the population made use of this in 2007, and every person had contact with a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist etc. 10 times on average. Slightly more women than men received national health benefits. About 4.7 million contacted a GP and 2.6 million persons older than 17 years contacted a dentist one or more times. Both eye and ear specialists were contacted by about 0.5 million people, and chiropractors by 300,000 people.

Figure 9
Expenditure on medication

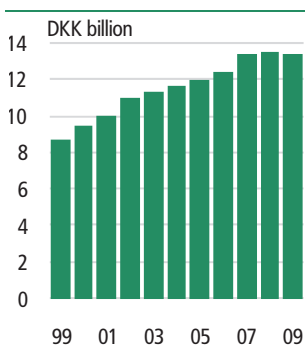


Table 174

Source: Danish Medicines Agency.

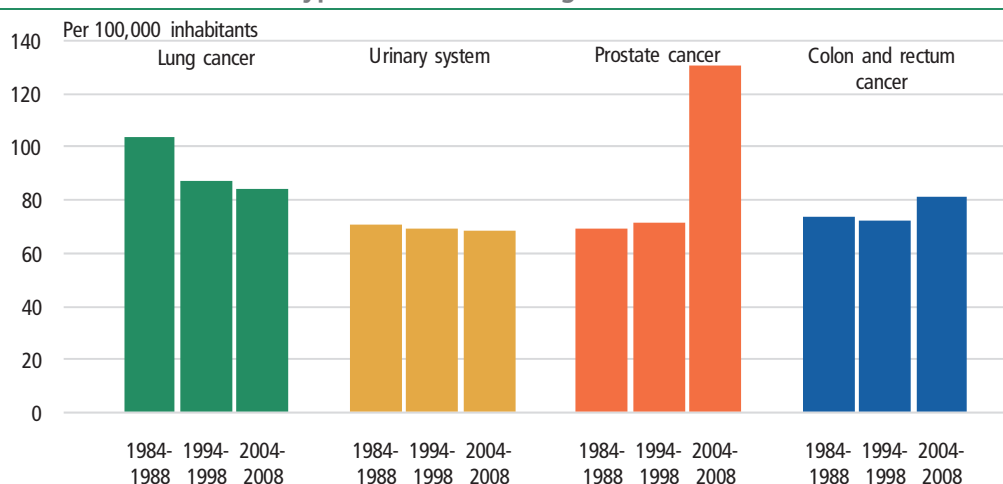
Expenditure on medication increases

Approximately 40 per cent of the population use medicine regularly and approximately 60 per cent have used medication within a 14-day period. More women than men use medication and the use of medication increases with age. The most commonly used types of prescription medicine are analgesic medication (pain killers), medicine for lowering blood pressure and medication for the heart. The turnover of medicine has increased steadily during the last 10 years. In 1999, turnover accounted for DKK 8.7 billion and DKK 13.4 billion in 2009. This is equivalent to an increase of 54 per cent. In 2009, turnover of tranquillizers accounted for DKK 4.0 billion and drugs for the cardiovascular for DKK 1.8 billion.

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

In 2008, 33,645 new cases of cancer were registered, and by the end of 2008 there were about 213,000 persons who lived with a cancer disease. Among the new registrations, breast cancer was the most common form of cancer among women, and cancer in the neck of the bladder was the most common among men.

Figure 10 New cases of selected types of cancer among men



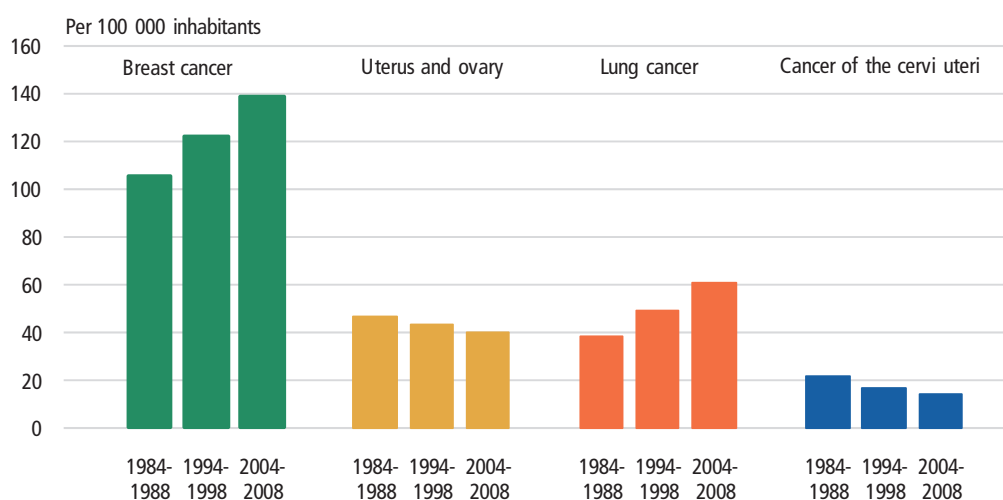
Note: The figures are calculated over a five-year period and have been standardised to comply with the Danish composition of population in 2000.

Source: National Health Board

In the course of the last 25 years, the annual number of new incidents of cancer, measured in relation to the size and age of the population, has increased by 19 per cent for women and 14 per cent for men.

Breast cancer was also the most common type of cancer among women 25 years ago. However, for men, lung cancer was the most common type of cancer.

Figure 11 New cases of selected types of cancer among women



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

Source: National Health Board

The number of AIDS patients has fallen drastically

In the period 1980-2009, a total of 2,763 people were diagnosed with AIDS. Of these, 2,028 had died by 31 December 2009. The number of diagnosed peaked in 1993 with 239 and hereafter it has generally fallen, except for an increase in 2001 and in 2004. In 2009, 32 persons were diagnosed.

Registration of HIV-positive patients did not begin until August 1990. Until the end of 2009, a total of 5,594 HIV-positive people were reported. The number of HIV-positive patients has fluctuated between 1995 and 2009.

Increase in the number of gonorrhoea cases

In 2009, the number of cases of gonorrhoea is higher than 10 years ago. The increase is primarily due to more cases among men. Men also account for by far the greater part (75 per cent in 2009) of the cases.

With regard to Chlamydia, it is just the opposite: approximately 62 per cent of all cases of Chlamydia are among women.

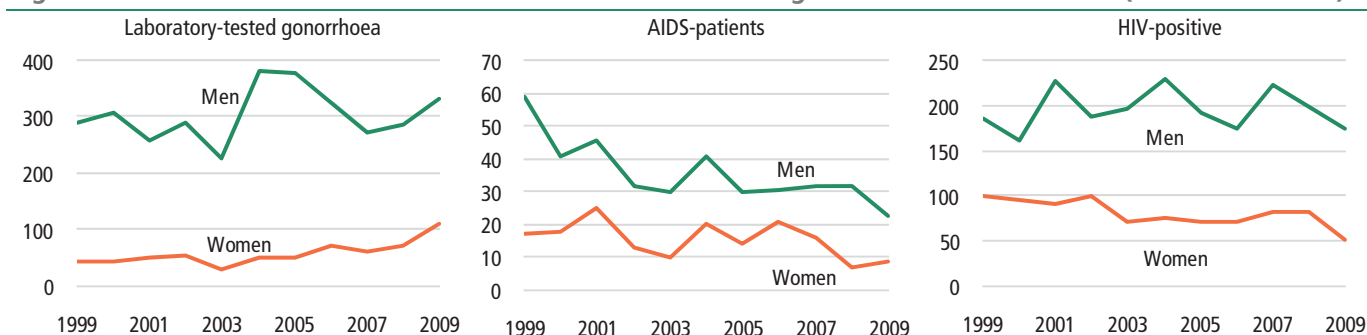
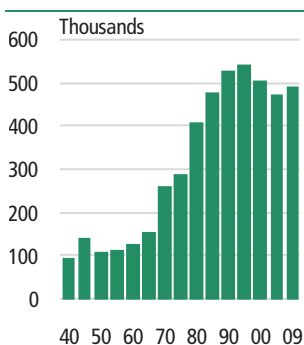
Figure 12 Trends in the number of cases of gonorrhoea and AIDS/HIV (number of cases)

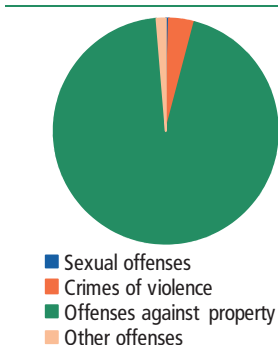
Table 167-169

Source: National Serum Institute.

3

Justice**Figure 13**
Reports under
the Penal Code

www.statbank.dk/straf22

Figure 14
Reports under
the Penal Code by
type. 2009www.statbank.dk/straf2 and
straf22**Crime and the administration of justice**

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

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

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

The number of reported crimes is rising again

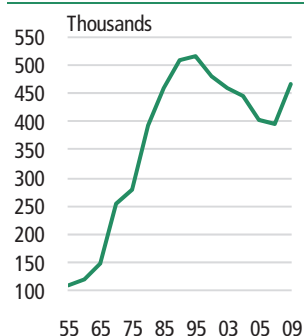
From 1950 to 1994, the number of reported criminal offences increased from about 110,000 to almost 550,000. Since then the number of reported criminal offences decreased until 2006 where 425,000 offences were reported. In the last few years the number of reported criminal offences has been increasing again and in 2009 the police received almost 0.5 million reports of crimes.

In 1950, the number of reported crimes corresponded to 3,500 reports per 100,000 inhabitants (older than 15 years) compared to 12,700 reports in 1994 and 10,900 in 2009.

The large increase in reported offences is mainly due to an increase in reported offences against property and misappropriations. They comprise, for example, burglaries in shops and houses, as well as car thefts and bicycle thefts, which are typically subject to insurance contracts, where a police report is a prerequisite of claiming damages from the insurance company.

The high number of burglaries and thefts should also be seen in the context of increasing wealth in society. There is a sharp increase in the possession of valuable objects, and many dwellings are left unoccupied in the daytime.

Figure 15
Reported offences
against property



www.statbank.dk/straf22

The decrease since 1994 has also occurred in the number of reported offences against property and misappropriations, where the decrease is primarily seen in the number of thefts and burglaries.

The decrease in the number of stolen cars is probably due to improved theft prevention in modern cars.

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

Offences against property

The number of reported offences against property each year makes up 90-95 per cent of the annual number of crimes reported.

In 2009, 465,000 offences against property were reported, which is less compared to the first half of the 1990s, when more than 500,000 offences against property were reported every year.

In 2009, there were 107,000 burglaries and 185,000 thefts, including 49,000 burglaries in houses and flats, and furthermore 17,800 car thefts and 79,300 bicycle thefts.

Violent crimes

The number of reported violent crimes (e.g. homicide, assault against the individual or public authority) has risen significantly since the Second World War, from approximately 2,400 reports in 1950 to 19,500 in 2006. In the last couple of years the number of violent crimes has decreased and amounted to 18,000 in 2009.

Almost 60 per cent of all reported acts of violence are assault against the individual, while the remainder is mainly violence, etc. against public authorities (15 per cent) and threats (20 per cent).

The dangerousness of violence against the individual is distributed to the following groups: *Simple violence*, *more serious violence* and *very serious violence*.

In total, there were 10,600 reported offences of these kinds in 2009. Simple violence is the most common (85 per cent) and has increased by 33 per cent since 1990.

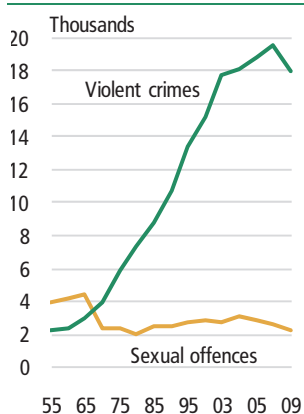
In 2009, there were 264 reported homicides or attempts at homicide. In comparison the number was 234 in 1990. In 2009, 56 homicides were accomplished. Since 1990, there has been between 200 and 250 homicides or attempts at homicide on the whole.

Sexual offences

Sexual offences (e.g. rape or indecent exposure) fell in the last part of the 1960s (coinciding with the repeal of the Pornography Act), and has since then been steady at 2-3,000 reports a year with a slowly increasing tendency.

The number peaked in 2004 and has been decreasing since. 2,200 sexual offences were reported in 2009.

Figure 16
Reported violent crimes
and sexual offences



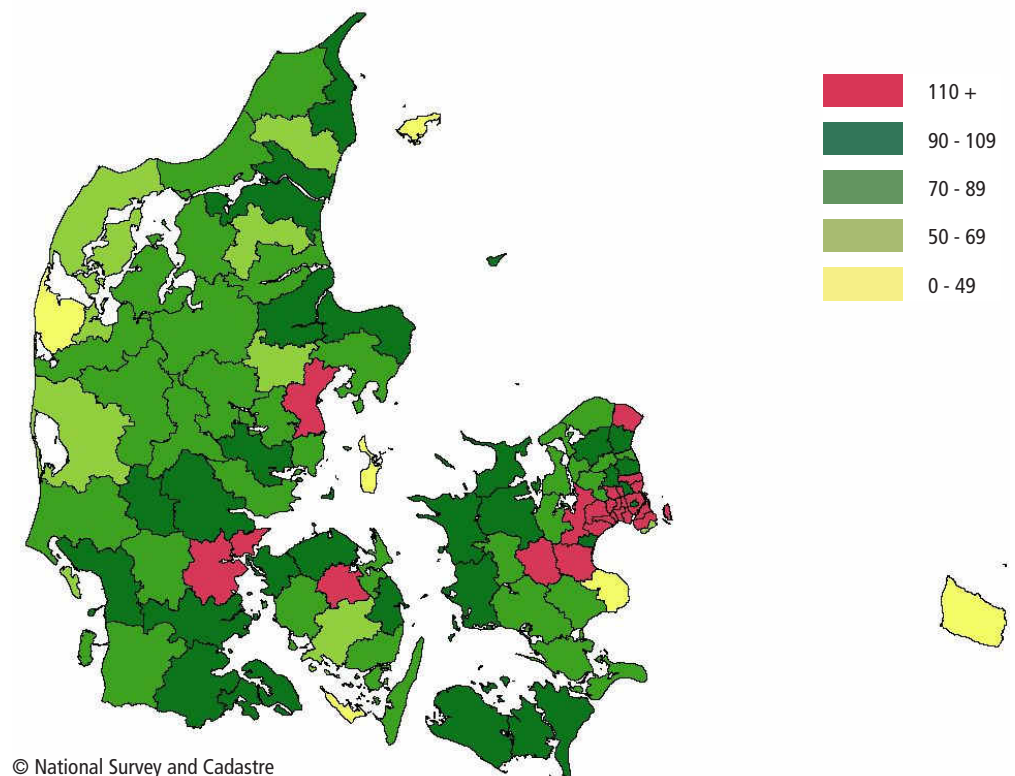
www.statbank.dk/straf2 and straf22

Nearly half of today's reports are of indecent exposure (48 per cent), while rape accounts for one-fifth of the sexual offences (19 per cent).

Highest number of reported crimes in cities and urban areas

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

Figure 17 Reported criminal offences per 1,000 inhabitants. 2009



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

Less than every five reports lead to a charge

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

In 2009, charges were pressed in 15 per cent of the reports. The charge rate typically varies according to how serious the crime is or its type.

Thus charges are normally pressed in connection with 75 per cent of violent crimes and 70 per cent of sexual offences, charges are only pressed in 11 per cent of offences against property.

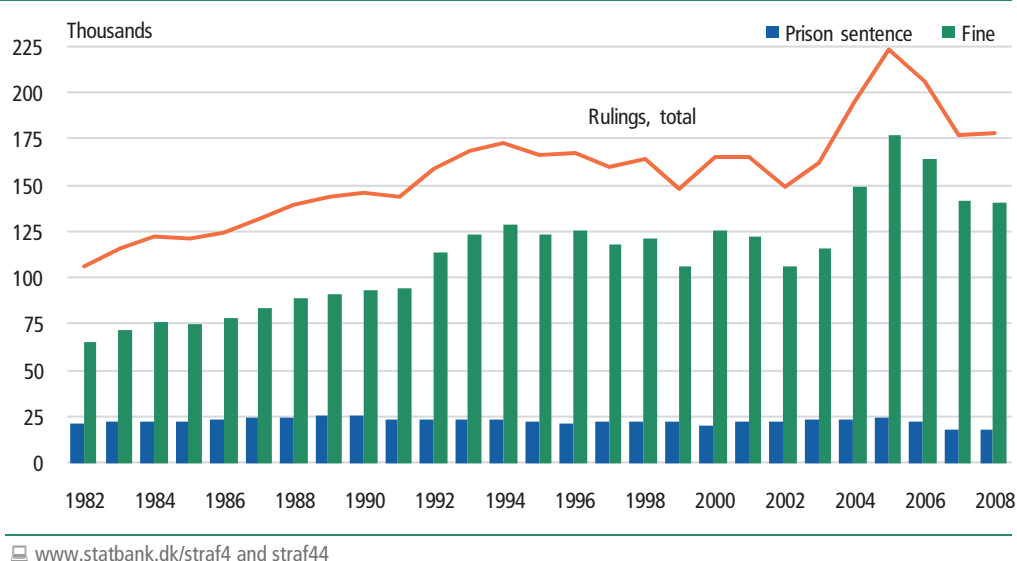
Criminal decisions

Based on reports where the police have pressed charges and investigations have been closed as well as violations of the Road Traffic Act, almost 177,400 criminal decisions were made in 2008.

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

In 2008, a little more than 44,800 rulings concerned the Penal Code, 108,200 concerned the Road Traffic Act and the remaining 24,400 concerned other special acts (e.g. Euphoricants Act, Police Regulations, Firearms Act or Act on Animal Welfare).

Figure 18 Criminal decisions, total, and convictions resulting in fine or prison sentence



In 2008, 177,400 decisions comprised a total of 242,300 criminal offences for charges committed by 145,000 different individuals, i.e. a number of individuals have received more than one ruling in the course of the year, just as several decisions comprise more than one charge.

Most decisions are fines

Of the 177,400 decisions in 2008, most of them were, by far (140,400), fines, of which almost three-fourths originated from violation of the Road Traffic Act.

18,500 decisions were prison sentences (lenient imprisonment or imprisonment), and the remaining 18,500 decisions include no charges, dropped charges or acquittal. 9,100 or about half of the prison sentences were unconditional in 2008.

Male offenders account for the greatest number of criminal decisions

Almost 80 per cent of all criminal decisions in 2008 involve men, but the proportion of violations by women is increasing. In 2008, 19 per cent of all criminal decisions concerned women compared to 9 per cent in 1980.

The proportion of violations against the Penal Code by women has increased during the same period from 15 to 20 per cent and against the Road Traffic Act from 6 to 21 per cent.

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

Increase in the number of women convicted of violent crimes

Since 1990, the number of women committing violent crimes has quadrupled from 329 to 1,243 in 2008. The increase is greatest for women in the age group 15-19 years, where the number has become seven times as great since 1990. Common assault and grievous assault account for the largest increase, but assault against public authority and threats have also risen.

The 15-19-year-olds also constituted a third of the decisions. 50 per cent or half of the women were below the age of 25 years.

Furthermore, the number of women sentenced to imprisonment in connection with convictions of violent crimes has quintuple since 1990 – a total of 546 in 2008. More than one fourth (28 per cent) was sentenced to prison.

Most violent crimes are committed by young men

In 2008, the average age of offenders was a little below 35 years – for men 35 years and women 38 years – but there are variations among the different criminal offences.

The lowest average age is that of violent criminals (29 years). More than one fourth of all violent crimes are committed by young men below 20 years – all in all 90 per cent of crimes of violence is committed by men.

The average age of persons committing sexual offences is somewhat higher and was 36 years in 2008. Similarly, the average age of persons committing financial crimes was higher.

The average age of persons having committed fraud against creditors, gross tax fraud, etc. or offences against legislation relating to taxation and excise duties ranged between 40 and 45 years.

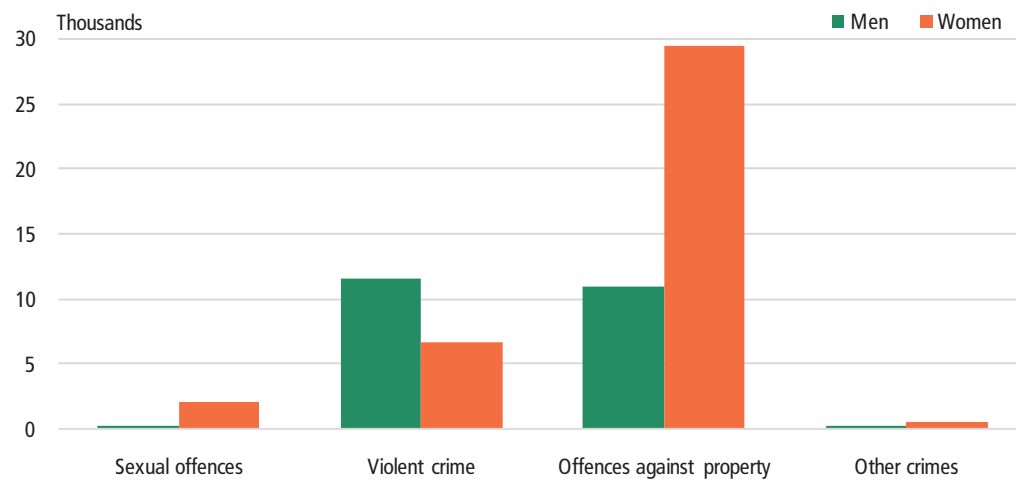
Victims of criminal offences against the Penal Code

In 2009, more than 90 per cent of all victims of sexual offences were women, while nearly all sexual offences were committed by men.

In contrast, one third of all victims of violent crimes were women, but also here the overall part of the offences were committed by men.

The average age of the female victims of sexual offences was 19 years, and 13 per cent were less than 10 years. The average age of victims of violence was older.

Male victims were in average 30 years and female victims were in average 32 years. One per cent of the victims were less than 10 years, and less than one per cent were more than 70 years.

Figure 19 Victims of violations against the Penal Code. 2008

www.statbank.dk/straf55

Table 136 Welfare institutions for children and young people. 2009

October	Number of institutions	Number of clients	Staff
Day-care institutions	7 311¹	658 767²	103 085³
Day-care	•	62 394	19 534
Nurseries	311	11 988	4 724
Kindergartens	1 794	83 960	17 491
Age-integrated institutions	2 429	163 540	36 404
School - care schemes	1 875	232 929	19 289
Recreation centres	184	16 911	1 840
Full-day school	71	3365	...
Clubs etc., for children and juveniles	586	76 959	3 777
Playgroups	13	201	26
Subsidy to private day-care	37	551	...
Private established kindergartens	11	147	...
Private established playgroups	4 649 ⁴	4 963	...
Subsidy for day-care of own children	682 ⁴	859	...

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

www.statbank.dk/pas22

Table 137 Welfare institutions and services for elderly people. 2009

	Number of institutions	Number of clients		Staff
		Users	Residents	
Total	1 065	255 808	83 813	104 586
Measures for elderly people etc.	•	•	•	104 586 ²
Permanent home help	•	221 319 ¹	...	...
Residential nursing homes	289	•	9 156	...
Sheltered dwellings	76	•	1 787	...
Nursing dwellings	•	•	33 611	...
General dwellings for elderly persons	•	•	31 150	...
Other dwellings for elderly people	•	•	8 109	...
Day-care centres	700	34 489 ³	•	...

¹ Figures about permanent home help for 2008. ² Includes staff in integrated schemes, homehelp, district nurses, nursing homes, protected dwellings, accommodation for the elderly, day-care centres, preventative care at home, and general care, social education assistance and other treatment schemes. ³ Includes users at combined nursing and day homes.

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 138 Welfare institutions and services for adults. 2009

	Number of institutions	Number of clients	
		Users	Residents
Total	1 653	69 694	16 512
Permanent residence schemes at an institution section 108	485	387	10 138
Temporary residence schemes at an institution section 107	505	365	5 857
Sheltered workshop and activity and drop-in centres sections 103 and 104	619	31 320	•
Crisis centres	44	•	517
Support and contact persons for mentally disordered, drug- and alcohol misusers and homeless section 99 ¹	•	5 166	•
Contact persons for persons who are both deaf and blind section 98 ¹	•	300	•
Companion schemes pursuant to sections 45 and 97 ¹	•	7 748	•
Socio-pedagogical assistance and treatment pursuant to sections 85 and 102	•	24 408	•

¹ For a few number of municipalities there are no figures.

www.statbank.dk/revs01 and revs05

Table 139 Social welfare expenditure

	In cash		In kind ¹		Total	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	DKK mio.					
Social protection expenditure, total	279 277	290 008	195 267	212 016	487 579	515 935
Administration²	•	•	•	•	13 035	13 911
Sickness	18 369	18 430	90 881	98 503	109 251	116 933
Sick day benefits paid by employers	4 206	3 837	-	-	4 206	3 837
Sick day benefits paid by municipalities	13 689	14 077	-	-	13 689	14 077
Doctor, contacts etc.	-	-	14 163	15 123	14 163	15 123
Hospitals and health authorities	-	-	66 956	73 613	66 956	73 613
Pharmaceutical products	-	-	7 645	7 407	7 645	7 407
Other	475	515	2 117	2 360	2 592	2 875
Disabilities and rehabilitation	49 468	51 913	21 745	24 387	71 212	76 301
Early retirement pension	29 719	31 440	-	-	29 719	31 440
Other	19 749	20 474	21 745	24 387	41 494	44 861
Old age	151 759	161 405	29 049	31 273	180 808	192 677
Old age, early retirement, and partial pensions	85 648	89 027	-	-	85 648	89 027
Early retirement pay etc.	21 066	22 538	-	-	21 066	22 538
Labour market supplementary pension and SP	8 197	8 979	-	-	8 197	8 979
Civil servants earned pensions ³	19 782	21 020	-	-	19 782	21 020
Labour market pensions ⁴	17 067	19 841	-	-	17 067	19 841
Residential institutions for pensioners and home help, etc. ⁵	-	-	29 049	31 273	29 049	31 273
Survivors	1	1	127	129	129	130
Families and children	25 134	26 144	37 001	40 024	62 136	66 168
Benefits received during pregnancy and in connection with childbirth	9 008	9 493	-	-	9 008	9 493
Parental leave	279	241	-	-	279	241
Family/young persons' allowance and child cheque	15 429	15 918	-	-	15 429	15 918
Advance payments of child maintenance	418	491	-	-	418	491
Day institutions, day care	-	-	25 509	27 150	25 509	27 150
Residential institutions	-	-	11 478	12 858	11 478	12 858
Other	-	-	14	15	14	15
Unemployment	25 291	22 966	1 491	1 369	26 782	24 335
Unemployment benefit	11 596	7 943	-	-	11 596	7 943
Activation	13 696	15 023	1 491	1 369	15 187	16 391
Housing	-	-	11 724	12 307	11 724	12 307
Rent subsidies	-	-	2 595	2 583	2 595	2 583
Pensioners' rent subsidies	-	-	9 129	9 723	9 129	9 723
Other social protection benefits	9 254	9 149	3 249	4 025	12 503	13 174
Social assistance	7 876	7 356	-	-	7 876	7 356
Danish Employees' Guarantee Fund	271	668	-	-	271	668
Other	1 107	1 125	3 249	4 025	4 356	5 150
Social protection benefits, total	279 277	290 008	195 267	212 016	474 545	502 024

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

www.statbank.dk/udg1

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

Table 140 Cash rates for social security benefits

	1/10 2008	1/10 2009
Family allowances	DKK/quarter	
Ordinary, maximum per child	1 139	1 174
Special; orphans	5 814	5 994
Special; children of widows/widowers, etc.	2 907	2 997
Extra; maximum per family	1 159	1 195
Multiple births benefits	1 876	1 934
Family-allowance, per child 0-2 years	4 039	4 109
Family-allowance, per child 3-6 years	3 198	3 251
Family allowance, per child 7-17 years	2 516	2 558
Child maintenance	DKK/year	
Payable by the father or the mother	11 628	11 988
Daily benefits	DKK/week (7 days)	
Sickness, childbirth, adoption, max.	3 515	3 625
	DKK/week (5 days)	
Unemployment benefit, maximum		
Full-time insured	3 515	3 625
Part-time insured	2 345	2 415
First job seekers, full-time	2 880	2 975
The new early retirement pay (for persons born after 1.7.1939)	DKK/year	
Start at age 60 = 91% of the maximum day benefit amount	166 400	171 600
Start at age 62 = maximum day benefit amount	182 780	188 500
Social pensions	DKK/month	
Married couple, both pensioners, benefit to each spouse:		
Basic payment, maximum	5 096	5 254
Pension supplement, maximum	2 396	2 470
Disability amount	2 478	2 555
Work incapacity amount when both are entitled	3 421	3 527
Single or married persons when only one spouse is a pensioner:		
Basic payment, maximum	5 096	5 254
Pension supplement, maximum	2 396	2 470
Pension supplement, single in reality	5 130	5 289
Disability amount	2 478	2 555
Work incapacity amount	3 421	3 527
Partial pension, maximum 30 hours/week	10 127	10 444
Total pension benefit, maximum		
Maximum early retirement pension:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	13 391	13 806
Others	16 125	16 625
New early retirement pension (from 1.1.2003):		
Married couple	12 947	13 348
Others	15 232	15 704
Old-age pension benefit:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	7 492	7 724
Others	10 226	10 543
Funeral help	DKK	
Funeral assistance, section 16 (maximum)	8 850	9 100
Persons under 18 years (maximum)	7 400	7 650

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

Source: Ministry of Social Welfare

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 141 Transfer payments by type of benefit. 2007

	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-64 years	65-66 years	67 years +	Total
	— number of whole-year recipients —						
Total	32 334	192 351	294 419	207 068	100 364	757 141	1 583 677
Principal benefit:							
Temporary, total	28 337	163 728	150 762	15 284	643	1 223	359 978
Unemployment benefit	4 361	33 947	44 272	7 032	166	2	89 780
Sickness benefit	3 601	23 909	51 352	5 318	259	36	84 476
Maternity benefit	2 670	51 038	3 255	1	•	•	56 965
Cash benefit	12 469	29 836	27 290	2 044	190	1 186	73 014
Rehabilitation	2 296	10 076	6 049	40	1	•	18 462
Local government employment scheme	2 641	5 579	4 022	191	14	•	12 446
Activation from Public Employment							
Service	205	5 150	4 891	221	5	•	10 471
Leave benefits	1	1 753	956	1	•	•	2 711
Unemployment allowance	93	2 441	8 675	437	8	•	11 654
Permanent, total	3 997	28 623	143 658	191 784	99 721	755 917	1 223 700
Old-age pension	•	•	•	•	76 711	755 917	832 629
Early retirement pension	3 997	28 623	143 658	60 942	5 324	•	242 543
Early retirement pay/ transitional allowances	•	•	•	130 842	17 686	•	148 528
	— per cent —						
Per cent of the population in the agegroup	7.5	17.9	19.3	55.3	86.2	97.2	37.2

www.statbank.dk/sam77
Table 142 Family allowances. 2008

	Number of families	Number of children	Payments in DKK thousands	Average payments per family in DKK
Family allowances, total¹	690 182	1 203 165	4 005 447	5 803
Family allowances, all families	690 049 ²	1 202 994	3 500 231	5 072
Ordinary family allowances	127 541	195 629	223 568	1 753
Additional family allowances	126 231	•	146 511	1 159
Special family allowances	26 557	38 449	116 999	4 406
Multiple birth family allowances	9 488	18 720	18 138	1 912

¹ Total number of families and children has been calculated net, i.e. as the number who received one or more types of allowance. ² The lower total number of family allowances is because some persons receiving benefits are not liable to pay taxes, because they live abroad, or, if the recipient is the father, he must apply.

www.statbank.dk/bts4, bts5 and bts6

Table 143 Children and young persons receiving assistance. 2007

	Number by age group				Males	Females	Total
	0-6 years	7-14 years	15-17 years	18 years +			
31 December							
Total number receiving assistance, (net)	3 096	12 380	8 419	3 958	15 879	11 974	27 853
By kind of place	1 541	5 866	5 140	2 726	8 388	6 885	15 273
Network foster family	66	144	90	21	165	156	321
Placement with relatives	35	125	68	25	120	133	253
Other foster care	1 060	2 989	1 246	647	3 111	2 831	5 942
Residential institution, secured	1	4	49	17	58	13	71
Residential institution, other	168	1 075	815	383	1 492	949	2 441
Emergency institution	48	129	115	21	147	166	313
Socio-educational residence, workshop or production school, mini-institution	31	763	1 311	653	1 718	1 040	2 758
Boarding, youth, continuation school, etc.	-	114	496	168	428	350	778
Own room, etc.	-	3	409	525	375	562	937
Shipping project	1	5	35	16	52	5	57
Municipal offer of full-time facility	56	240	293	134	348	375	723
Not stated	75	275	213	116	374	305	679
Preventive measures	1 555	6 514	3 279	1 232	7 491	5 089	12 580
Personal adviser	12	190	284	94	332	248	580
Permanent contact person	120	1 423	1 682	724	2 369	1 580	3 949
Relief stays	1 442	5 006	1 067	52	4 485	3 082	7 567
Trainee period	1	50	400	50	373	128	501
Phasing-out scheme in the care facility	-	-	10	380	204	186	390

www.statbank.dk/bis22, bis44 and bis99

Table 144 Child maintenance. 2008

	Children total ¹	Number of parents entitled to benefits	Disbursed by local government	Received by local authorities from persons liable to pay child maintenance	Local authorities claims outstanding at end of year ²
	number		DKK mio.		
Denmark. total	147 927	100 659	1 784.8	1 400.7	4 646.6
Region Hovedstaden	40 485	28 283	485.3	370.4	1 467.7
Region Sjælland	27 103	18 574	325.9	262.9	688.7
Region Syddanmark	32 939	22 201	392.4	317.1	1 048.7
Region Midtjylland	31 547	20 854	392.4	295.9	1 001.5
Region Nordjylland	15 853	10 747	188.8	154.4	439.9
Province København by	15 918	11 041	189.0	162.0	748.5
Province Københavns omegn	13 507	9 504	164.3	113.8	410.3
Province Nordsjælland	9 662	6 780	115.6	82.5	272.1
Province Bornholm	1 398	958	16.3	12.1	36.8
Province Østsjælland	6 095	4 231	74.9	53.5	145.1
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	21 008	14 343	251.0	209.3	543.7
Province Fyn	13 518	9 157	163.2	129.4	459.2
Province Sydjylland	19 421	13 044	229.2	187.7	589.5
Province Østjylland	20 858	13 824	261.5	190.3	725.1
Province Vestjylland	10 689	7 030	130.9	105.6	276.3
Province Nordjylland	15 853	10 747	188.8	154.4	439.9

¹ Age at end of year. ² In addition to advance payments of child maintenance, claims outstanding at the end of the year also include other types of payment (e.g. alimony and education payments) as these amounts cannot be separated.

www.statbank.dk/bidrag11 and bidrag22

Table 145 Maternity and paternity leave in 2007-2008 shared between the father and mother - children born in 2007

	Number of children, total	Average number of days per child		
		Father's leave	Mother's leave	Total leave
All children	57 286	24	275	299
0-2 weeks per child	2 966	13	0	14
3-16 weeks per child	2 011	49	11	60
17-30 weeks per child	2 344	32	144	177
31-40 weeks per child	7 039	25	229	254
41-47 weeks per child	17 133	14	301	315
48 weeks per child	15 988	27	308	336
49-78 weeks per child	9 258	28	367	394
79 weeks + per child	547	37	572	609

www.statbank.dk/socdag1 and socdag10

Table 146 Child care. 2009

October	Number by age group						Number per 100 in the respective age groups				
	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	14 years	Total	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	Total years 0-13 years
Total	127 833	190 802	226 740	90 097	16 775	652 247	65.6	96.8	85.8	32.8	68.3
Day-care	61 722	672	..	..	..	62 394	31.7	0.3	..	..	6.7
Nurseries	11 917	71	..	..	..	11 988	6.1	..	..	..	1.3
Kindergartens	2 564	79 882	1 514	..	..	83 960	1.3	40.5	0.6	..	9.0
Age-integrated institutions	51 459	98 289	11 505	2 032	255	163 540	26.4	49.9	4.4	0.7	17.5
Outside school-hours care	107	10 935	191 850	28 457	1 580	232 929	0.1	5.5	72.6	10.4	24.9
Recreation centres	..	720	15 112	937	142	16 911	..	0.4	5.7	0.3	1.8
Full-day school	..	48	1 511	1 273	533	3 365	..	..	0.6	0.5	0.3
Clubs for children and juveniles	..	61	5 245	57 388	14 265	76 959	..	..	2.0	20.9	6.7
Playgroups	64	124	3	10	..	201	..	0.1	..	..	..

www.statbank.dk/pas11 and folk1

Table 147 Rates of child care

	2007	2008	2009
	DKK per year		
Municipal day-care (0-2 years)	23 630	24 535	26 043
Municipal day-care (3-5 years)	22 091	23 448	24 479
Day nurseries	31 427	31 848	33 526
Kindergartens (3-5 years)	16 514	16 913	17 757
Age-integrated institutions (0-2 years)	30 116	31 161	33 240
Age-integrated institutions (3-5 years)	17 118	17 560	18 763
Age-integrated institutions (6-9 years)	14 125	12 967	13 587
Outside school-hours care (6-9 years)	15 402	15 976	17 323
Outs. school-hours care (10-13 years)	11 168	10 481	10 346
Recreation centres (6-9 years)	14 341	12 666	13 336
Recreation centres (10-13 years)	5 789	5 189	5 361
Youth club (14-18 years)	1 383	1 289	1 206

www.statbank.dk/res88

Table 148 Measures for elderly people. 2009

	Number by age group					Number per 100 persons in the respective age groups				
	Under 67 years	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total	Under 67 years ¹	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total
Total	12 261	21 634	34 288	15 630	83 813	0.8	4.1	18.0	43.6	3.5
Nursing homes	623	1 825	3 961	2 476	8 885	..	0.3	2.1	6.9	0.4
Protected dwellings	312	424	683	368	1 787	..	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.1
Nursings dwellings	2 959	7 311	15 181	8 160	33 611	0.2	1.4	8.0	22.8	1.4
General dwellings for elderly persons	5 754	9 749	11 855	3 792	31 150	0.4	1.9	6.2	10.6	1.3
Other dwellings for elderly persons	2 580	2 265	2 502	762	8 109	0.2	0.4	1.3	2.1	0.3
Private nursing homes/private dwellings	33	60	106	72	271	..	..	0.1	0.2	..

¹ Calculated for the 45-66 year age group.

www.statbank.dk/resi01 and folk1

Table 149 Persons receiving cash benefits under the Social Assistance Act. 2008

	Age of recipient					Family type			Total persons incl. not known
	Under 18 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-67 years	68 years +	Married couples	Other	Of whom single women with children	
	—number of persons—								
Recipients of cash benefits, total ¹	374	40 065	75 801	81 197	1 213	48 464	150 186	40 769	198 650
Maintenance benefits, total	306	34 961	54 990	50 501	1 183	24 803	117 138	31 792	141 941
Maintenance benefits for breadwinners, initial assistance, married/cohabiting couples aged 25 yrs.	144	6 792	34 586	26 454	39	16 567	51 448	28 633	68 015
Maintenance benefits for non-breadwinners and initial assistance for single persons aged 25 years	12	4 026	21 256	25 135	76	4 120	46 385	3 824	50 505
Maint. benefits/initial assistance, young people	56	27 941	2 035	135	-	4 115	26 052	2 096	30 167
Maintenance benefits, persons without social pension	-	1	3	182	1 082	492	776	3	1 268
Special assistance for recipients of maintenance benefits and initial assistance	-	385	6 397	10 917	17	1 034	16 682	1 747	17 716
Rehabilitation, etc.,total	4	1 952	12 970	10 276	•	9 555	15 647	5 087	25 202
Rehabilitation benefits	-	894	8 632	5 233	•	5 419	9 340	3 279	14 759
Rehabilitation connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	-	448	3 732	3 590	•	3 011	4 759	1 491	7 770
Supplementary benefits during rehabilitation	4	1 104	5 635	5 060	•	4 901	6 902	2 282	11 803
Wage supplement connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	-	47	271	259	•	237	340	78	577
Activated recipients of cash benefits, total	61	24 325	36 338	31 568	-	14 118	78 174	21 400	92 292
Cash benefits during guidance and upgrading activities and business in-service training	58	22 028	33 980	29 255	-	12 641	72 680	20 180	85 321
Specific support for activated recipients of cash benefits and initial assistance	-	242	3 792	6 373	-	410	9 997	962	10 407
Activation allowance	10	9 407	16 496	14 764	-	6 077	34 600	9 721	40 677
Wage subsidies for persons in training, chapter 12	-	411	845	771	-	391	1 636	310	2 027
Cash bene./initial assistance during pre-habitation	2	2 081	1 433	1 094	-	833	3 777	877	4 610
Introductory benefits, total	51	563	1 649	760	47	1 526	1 544	327	3 070
Introductory benefits	47	532	1 564	727	46	1 441	1 475	311	2 916
Assistance in specific cases for foreigners	30	411	1 202	577	23	1 103	1 140	234	2 243
Benefits connected to flexible jobs	•	310	5 259	18 813	•	12 141	12 241	3 067	24 382
Benefits between flex jobs	•	118	2 014	6 674	•	3 974	4 832	1 072	8 806
Benefits during visitation period	•	93	1 812	6 890	•	4 741	4 054	1 052	8 795
Benefits during holidays	•	134	2 044	6 624	•	4 839	3 963	1 211	8 802
Benefits during sickness/maternity	•	9	321	853	•	601	582	197	1 183
Specific benefits for persons who are not entitled to benefits	•	6	94	242	•	212	130	28	342
Specific benefits, total	30 597	12 260	28 605	35 912	461	43 108	64 727	19 160	107 835
Assistance for expenses in connection with parents' visiting rights, etc.	81	61	534	622	5	72	1 231	166	1 303
Assistance for medical treatment, etc.	329	3 121	6 700	9 337	268	3 378	16 377	4 339	19 755
Assistance for individual expenses and removal	105	5 989	10 682	9 003	95	1 941	23 933	6 592	25 874
Benefits for children with reduced abilities	29 511	1 760	1 338	1 835	22	19 940	14 526	4 833	34 466
Assistance for adults with reduced abilities	67	2 654	4 860	10 191	80	8 311	9 541	1 516	17 852
Lost income due to care of children with reduced abilities	2 509	137	6 934	7 872	3	11 897	5 558	3 713	17 455
Assistance for surviving dependants	-	-	22	279	26	-	327	37	327
Current assistance for specific person groups – (sec. 29 of the act on active social policies)	-	202	540	288	-	65	965	29	1 030
Assistance for aids, etc. for activated persons	-	47	144	278	3	177	295	50	472

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

www.statbank.dk/kont3

¹ Excl. assistance in specific cases.

Table 150 Recipients of cash benefits. 2008

	Number of recipients	Number of all-year recipients	Average number of months receiving assistance per recipient	Average benefits paid per month	Benefit paid out, total
	persons		months	DKK	DKK mio.
Recipients of cash benefits, total	198 650	122 538	7.4	10 696	15 727
Maintenance assistance, total	141 941	63 949	5.4	9 575	7 347
Maintenance assistance for breadwinners, initial assistance, married and cohabiting couples aged 25 years	68 015	33 093	5.8	11 041	4 385
Maintenance for non-breadwinners and initial assistance for single persons aged 25 years	50 505	22 077	5.2	8 668	2 296
Maintenance and initial assistance for young people	30 167	7 342	2.9	4 994	440
Rehabilitation, etc., total	25 202	15 012	7.1	14 138	2 547
Activated recipients of cash benefits, total	92 292	35 848	4.7	9 176	3 947
Introductory benefits, total	3 070	1 834	7.2	7 145	157
Benefits connected to flexible jobs, total	24 382	10 588	5.2	13 605	1 729

www.statbank.dk/kont3
Table 151 Rent subsidies

	Number of households receiving rent subsidy		Rent subsidies paid		Rent subsidy paid per household	
December	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	Number		DKK thousands		DKK	
Rent subsidies, total	519 364	520 545	958 144	988 564	1 845	1 899
Rent subsidies to non-pensioners	184 330	187 846	209 420	216 381	1 136	1 152
Ordinary	183 461	187 236	208 657	215 843	1 137	1 153
Re-housing / improvements	766	511	644	423	841	828
Collective housing	103	99	119	115	1 155	1 162
Rent subsidies to pensioners	311 457	303 602	714 777	728 891	2 295	2 401
Tenants, total	284 503	279 283	683 896	699 407	2 404	2 504
Ordinary flats	227 516	221 768	495 490	501 680	2 178	2 262
Old peoples' housing	56 987	57 515	188 406	197 727	3 306	3 438
Owner-occupiers	1 108	936	1 581	1 385	1 427	1 480
Occupants in flats jointly owned by the occupants	25 175	22 823	27 934	26 887	1 110	1 178
Collective housing	671	560	1 366	1 212	2 036	2 164
Rent subsidy to new early retirement pensioners¹	23 577	29 097	33 947	43 292	1 440	1 488

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

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 152 Benefits during sickness or in connection with childbirth. 2008

	Expenditure, total ¹	Days in which benefits were received	Men	Women	Total
	DKK mio.	thousands	number of persons ²		
Total	23 981	54 697	251 452	335 173	586 625
Sickness, total	14 435	32 161	206 289	243 095	449 384
Employees, total	13 708	30 313	186 671	233 203	419 874
The first 15/21 days ³	1 400	2 535	109 008	117 448	226 456
After 15/21 days	12 308	27 778	113 670	157 885	271 555
Self-employed, total	727	1 848	20 083	10 280	30 363
The first two weeks ⁴	173	361	15 634	8 042	23 676
After two weeks	555	1 487	12 218	5 422	17 640
Pregnancy, birth or adoption, total	9 546	22 536	51 247	105 449	156 696
Pregnancy	1 488	4 212	•	61 532	61 532
Birth, adoption	8 058	18 325	51 247	99 502	150 749

¹ Includes all payments in the year, i.e. both closed cases and cases in progress at the end of the year.

www.statbank.dk/socdag

² The number of persons is calculated net, i.e. a person transferring from one type of absence to another within a group is only counted once. Persons, who have received sick-day and birth benefits, are counted twice ³ Cases where the public sector has taken over the obligations of the employer to pay sickness benefit. In other cases the employer must pay sickness benefit (the employer period) for the first 15/21 days. ⁴ Especially self-employed with a voluntary insurance.

Table 153 Recipients of old age pensions. 2009

1 January	Basic payment			Total
	Full amount	Reduced amount	No amount ¹	
	number of persons			
Recipients, total	833 158	49 209	1 344	883 711
65-69 years	258 136	21 564	613	280 313
70-79 years	356 461	20 637	518	377 616
80-89 years	184 316	6 519	173	191 008
90 years +	34 245	489	40	34 774
Men, total	360 421	26 008	938	387 367
65-69 years	122 028	12 042	463	134 533
70-79 years	161 958	10 954	368	173 280
80-89 years	68 051	2 847	87	70 985
90 years +	8 384	165	20	8 569
Women, total	472 737	23 201	406	496 344
65-69 years	136 108	9 522	150	145 780
70-79 years	194 503	9 683	150	204 336
80-89 years	116 265	3 672	86	120 023
90 years +	25 861	324	20	26 205

¹ The pensioner's income is either too high to be entitled to claim the basic payment or the old age pension is deferred.

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

Table 154 Recipients of early retirement pensions. 2009

1 January	Early retirement pensions				Total
	Highest	Intermediate	Ordinary/ increased	New early retirement	
	number of recipients				
Recipients, total	54 304	72 249	31 633	83 113	241 299
18-29 years	2 083	850	42	7 316	10 291
30-39 years	6 959	5 043	1 021	10 338	23 361
40-49 years	13 597	14 109	5 369	21 041	54 116
50-59 years	19 529	28 575	13 420	30 508	92 032
60-64 years	12 136	23 672	11 781	13 910	61 499
Men, total	28 155	31 044	12 487	38 402	110 088
18-29 years	1 191	496	25	4 078	5 790
30-39 years	3 976	2 710	539	4 841	12 066
40-49 years	7 329	6 540	2 579	9 331	25 779
50-59 years	9 672	11 764	5 460	13 485	40 381
60-64 years	5 987	9 534	3 884	6 667	26 072
Women, total	26 149	41 205	19 146	44 711	131 211
18-29 years	892	354	17	3 238	4 501
30-39 years	2 983	2 333	482	5 497	11 295
40-49 years	6 268	7 569	2 790	11 710	28 337
50-59 years	9 857	16 811	7 960	17 023	51 651
60-64 years	6 149	14 138	7 897	7 243	35 427

www.statbank.dk/pen11

Table 155 Petitions for early retirement pensions. 2008

	Petitions, total	Awarded	Suspended	Maintained	Not stated ¹	Petition rejected	
						Total	In per cent of petitions
	number of persons						per cent
Total	18 385	16 616	12	179	141	1 437	7.8
Men, total	8 437	7 651	10	64	76	636	7.5
Under 20 years	309	300	-	-	4	5	1.6
20-29 years	693	631	2	9	6	45	6.5
30-39 years	1 222	1 102	2	17	7	94	7.7
40-49 years	2 278	2 010	2	24	25	217	9.5
50-59 years	3 122	2 863	2	13	26	218	7.0
60-64 years	811	743	2	1	8	57	7.0
Not stated	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Women, total	9 948	8 965	2	115	65	801	8.1
Under 20 years	251	244	-	-	1	6	2.4
20-29 years	644	581	-	11	2	50	7.8
30-39 years	1 575	1 370	-	34	10	161	10.2
40-49 years	2 985	2 654	2	47	24	258	8.6
50-59 years	3 765	3 455	-	21	25	264	7.0
60-64 years	728	661	-	2	3	62	8.5
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The statistics contains only municipal decisions.

¹ Includes petitioners with or without a pension, where the decision is not stated, as well as petitioners whose pension status is not stated.

Source: National Social Appeals Board

www.statbank.dk/pen11, pen22 and pen33

Table 156 Payments of old age pensions and early retirement pensions. 2009

	Recipients					Amounts paid total	Average monthly amount paid per recipient				
	Old age pension	Highest/-intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary/ increased early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total		Old age pension	Highest/-intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary/ increased early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total
January											
	number of recipients					DKK mio.	DKK				
Total	883 711	126 553	31 633	83 113	1 125 010	10 810	8 720	12 841	11 228	13 340	9 595
Men	387 367	59 199	12 487	38 402	497 455	4 658	8 238	11 351	11 792	13 664	9 347
Women	496 344	67 354	19 146	44 711	627 555	6 151	9 095	12 448	10 861	13 061	9 791
By type of amount paid											
Basic pension payment											
Total	882 367	125 199	31 504	82 854	1 121 924	6 415	5 104	5 151	5 117	13 348	5 718
Full	833 158	118 368	29 239	52 402	1 033 167	5 931	5 254	5 254	5 254	14 857	5 741
Reduced	49 209	6 831	2 265	30 452	88 757	484	2 556	3 360	3 347	10 752	5 450
No payment	1 344	1 354	129	259	3 086	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension supplement for single persons:											
Total	395 922	82 453	20 371	-	498 746	2 270	4 480	4 827	4 803	-	4 551
Full	257 477	66 551	16 289	-	340 317	1 800	5 289	5 289	5 289	-	5 289
Reduced	138 445	15 902	4 082	-	158 429	470	2 975	2 893	2 865	-	2 964
No payment	28 291	2 349	411	-	31 051	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension supplements for others:											
Total	362 561	27 603	8 310	-	398 474	820	2 060	2 016	2 080	-	2 058
Full	228 927	16 705	5 344	-	250 976	620	2 470	2 470	2 470	-	2 470
Reduced	133 634	10 898	2 966	-	147 498	200	1 359	1 321	1 377	-	1 356
No payment	96 924	14 146	2 539	-	113 609	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married couple's supplement											
	37	26	1	-	64	-	703	731	1 000	-	719
Assistance or nursing supplement											
	2 420	4 958	3	-	7 381	24	3 039	3 345	2 667	-	3 245
Disability supplement											
	2	-	-	-	2	-	500	-	-	-	500
Temporary supplement											
	4 894	-	-	-	4 894	3	556	-	-	-	556
Disability amount											
	12 604	126 511	3	-	139 118	352	2 520	2 529	3 000	-	2 528
Work incapacity amount											
	3 734	54 284	3	-	58 021	203	3 499	3 501	4 000	-	3 501
Early retirement amount											
	5 342	1	31 602	-	36 945	48	1 287	1 000	1 305	-	1 302
Extra supplement benefit											
	-	1	31 609	-	31 610	38	-	1 000	1 189	-	1 189

www.statbank.dk/pen11, pen22 and pen33

Table 157 Pension from Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme

	2008	2009
	DKK mio.	
Benefits	7 652	8 443
	number of pensioners	
With own pension, total	697 600	743 800
Men	340 300	363 700
Annual pension under DKK 2.000	6 200	7 900
DKK 2.000-3.999	18 000	20 000
DKK 4.000 +	316 100	335 800
Women	357 300	380 100
Annual pension under DKK 2.000	17 800	18 100
DKK 2.000-3.999	51 000	50 600
DKK 4.000 +	288 500	311 400
With spouse's pension, total	13 400	12 100
Men	100	100
Women	13 300	12 000

Source: Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme

www.statbank.dk/05**Table 158 Appeals in social cases. 2009**

	Cases decided, total	Dismissal/referral	Confirmation	Cancel-lation/change	Remission	Cases decided, total	Dismissal/referral	Confirmation	Cancel-lation/change	Remission
The social appeals boards in:	number					per cent				
All Denmark	16 031	1 639	10 408	2 082	1 902	100.0	10.2	64.9	13.0	11.9
State Administration for Greater Copenhagen	6 829	666	4 420	893	850	100.0	9.8	64.7	13.1	12.4
State Administration for Sjælland	2 381	269	1 554	272	286	100.0	11.3	65.3	11.4	12.0
State Administration for Syddanmark	3 330	301	2 222	412	395	100.0	9.0	66.7	12.4	11.9
State Administration for Midtjylland	2 467	282	1 545	343	297	100.0	11.4	62.6	13.9	12.0
State Administration for Nordjylland	1 024	121	667	162	74	100.0	11.8	65.1	15.8	7.2

Source: National Social Appeals Board since 1999

Table 159 Visits to physicians. 2008

	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total ¹
	thousand persons			thousand contacts			DKK mio.		
Total	2 466	2 672	5 138	22 957	35 256	58 337	5 058	7 364	12 495
General medical care, total	2 233	2 564	4 797	15 936	24 690	40 728	2 753	4 045	6 824
General medical care, consultation, daytime ²	1 990	2 360	4 350	7 793	11 304	19 151	958	1 389	2 353
General medical care, consultation, evening	317	352	669	441	489	938	86	96	184
General medical care, visit, daytime ²	61	101	162	170	293	463	36	62	98
General medical care, visit, evening, etc.	93	117	210	144	177	323	40	49	90
General medical care, phone cons., daytime ²	1 443	1 973	3 416	5 444	9 377	14 840	137	236	373
General medical care, phone cons., evening	414	543	957	689	950	1 646	67	93	161
General medical care, email consultation	169	314	483	433	850	1 284	22	43	65
General medical care, preventive, other ser.	480	656	1 136	822	1 251	2 082	682	1 013	1 711
General medical care, basic fee and doctor's practice fee ³	•	•	•	•	•	•	724	1 066	1 790
Special medical care, total	657	923	1 581	1 950	2 998	4 957	1 068	1 621	2 694
Ear specialist	237	260	497	497	517	1 016	256	257	514
Eye specialist	227	330	557	402	602	1 005	198	307	505
Other special medical care	300	520	820	1 051	1 879	2 937	614	1 058	1 675
Other services, total	1 296	1 522	2 818	5 076	7 577	12 666	1 236	1 698	2 978
Dental care ⁴	1 183	1 390	2 573	2 022	2 414	4 441	648	717	1 367
Chiropractic	159	166	325	881	1 106	1 992	46	56	102
Physiotherapy	152	266	418	2 085	3 803	5 891	374	586	961
Psychologist	14	41	55	69	232	301	31	105	136
Laboratories	...	...	...	•	•	•	123	216	379
Other services	3	4	7	19	22	41	14	18	33

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

www.statbank.dk/sygk, sygks, sygp, sygps, sygu and sygus

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

Table 160 **Hospitals. 2005**

	Number of hospitals	Admitted patients				Emergency patients	Outpatients ²
		Patient days	Admissions	Beds	Bed occupancy rate ¹		
		thousands				thousands	
Total	59	6 263	1 205	20 058	91	981	6 181
General hospitals ³	49	5 751	1 187	18 464	91	966	5 878
Psychiatric hospitals	10	512	18	1 594	91	15	303
All Denmark	59	6 263	1 205	20 058	91	981	6 181
Copenhagen Hospital Cooperation ⁴	6	1 221	196	3 851	95	174	1 210
Copenhagen County	3	707	130	2 094	99	136	692
Frederiksborg County	1	357	75	1 109	93	71	319
Roskilde County	3	264	51	795	95	52	299
West Sjælland County	1	308	60	961	91	58	254
Storstrøm County	2	267	55	801	94	43	218
Bornholm County	1	43	7	142	83	7	37
Fyn County	2	542	107	1 741	89	84	588
Syddjylland County	5	232	46	776	85	38	212
Ribe County	2	195	45	658	85	33	234
Vejle Amt	7	368	74	1 307	80	77	461
Ringkøbing County	6	238	49	746	89	19	223
Aarhus County	11	734	160	2 395	90	111	768
Viborg County	3	244	50	834	84	24	233
Nordjylland County	6	542	100	1 848	89	53	433
All specialities, total	59	6 263	1 205	20 058	91	981	6 181
Medical departments, total	...	2 645	484	8 081	94	43	2 596
Physiotherapy and rehabilitation	...	171	13	565	97	-	132
Dermatology and venereal diseases	...	26	4	83	82	-	125
Other medical branches	...	2 448	467	7 433	94	-	2 338
Surgical departments, total	...	2 173	584	7 446	81	890	2 728
Gynaecology and obstetrics	...	524	195	1 388	80	1	706
Neurosurgery	...	60	12	207	88	-	22
Ophthalmology	...	15	7	79	63	-	274
ENT surgery	...	69	31	255	84	-	314
Other surgical specialities	...	1 505	50	5 517	81	889	1 412
Other general departments, total	...	310	99	1 058	86	-	191
Psychiatric departments⁵, total	...	1 136	39	3 473	93	47	666

Note: Private hospitals are not included.

Source: National Board of Health

¹ Patient-days in relation to the average number of beds available. ² In previous year, the table show completed outpatient treatment. ³ General hospitals including psychiatric departments. ⁴ Since 1 January 1995, Copenhagen Hospital Corporation (HS) has operated Rigshospitalet and the hospitals in Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities. ⁵ Incl. psychiatric departments at general hospitals.

Table 161 Hospitalizations at general hospitals. 2007

	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons		
Total, net¹	263 757	357 236	620 993
Patients with no symptoms or diseases	12 098	20 748	32 846
Infectious and parasitic diseases	13 621	13 082	26 703
Malignant neoplasm	22 326	27 818	50 144
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	9 762	13 130	22 892
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	4 877	6 001	10 878
Mental disorders	6 839	4 914	11 753
Diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs	14 922	14 693	29 615
Diseases of the circulatory system	46 322	37 047	83 369
Diseases of the respiratory system	33 967	32 055	66 022
Diseases of the digestive system	31 606	32 082	63 688
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	17 107	29 955	47 062
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy and childbirth	•	75 776	75 776
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	6 548	5 546	12 094
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	21 136	27 207	48 343
Congenital anomalies	3 095	2 402	5 497
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	257	266	523
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	68 685	76 291	144 976
Injury and poisoning	41 340	41 723	83 063

Note: Diagnoses (the S-list). The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2007. I.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/pa11a

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

Table 162 Hospitalizations at general hospitals by age and sex. 2007

	Men			Women			Total		
	Hospita- lizations	Number of persons hospitalized	Per cent of population	Hospita- lizations	Number of persons hospitalized	Per cent of population	Hospita- lizations	Number of persons hospitalized	Per cent of population
	number		per cent	number		per cent	number		per cent
Total	494 073	263 757	9.8	602 706	357 236	13.0	1 096 779	620 993	11.4
1- 4 years	29 162	18 095	13.6	21 786	13 596	10.7	50 948	31 691	12.2
5-14 years	25 560	17 403	5.0	21 945	14 752	4.4	47 505	32 155	4.7
15-24 years	24 929	18 047	5.6	40 876	28 603	9.3	65 805	46 650	7.4
25-34 years	25 413	17 574	5.1	95 779	68 740	20.2	121 192	86 314	12.7
35-44 years	40 235	25 371	6.1	69 435	46 684	11.6	109 670	72 055	8.8
45-54 years	56 894	31 114	8.3	56 789	33 754	9.2	113 683	64 868	8.7
55-64 years	91 053	44 927	12.2	75 872	41 005	11.1	166 925	85 932	11.7
65-74 years	92 992	42 624	18.5	80 549	40 625	16.3	173 541	83 249	17.3
75-84 years	77 631	34 505	28.0	85 546	41 846	24.8	163 177	76 351	26.2
85 years +	30 204	14 097	36.7	54 129	27 631	31.8	84 333	41 728	33.3

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2007, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/pa11 and ud11

Table 163 **Bed-days. 2007**

	Men		Women		Total	
	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days
	number					
Total	2 124 942	8.1	2 493 274	7.0	4 618 216	7.4
1- 4 years	64 394	3.6	51 901	3.8	116 295	3.7
5-14 years	53 327	3.1	47 994	3.3	101 321	3.2
15-24 years	64 805	3.6	91 827	3.2	156 632	3.4
25-34 years	71 288	4.1	263 785	3.8	335 073	3.9
35-44 years	131 856	5.2	199 476	4.3	331 332	4.6
45-54 years	222 770	7.2	202 855	6.0	425 625	6.6
55-64 years	414 908	9.2	319 218	7.8	734 126	8.5
65-74 years	473 298	11.1	412 615	10.2	885 913	10.6
75-84 years	442 764	12.8	532 247	12.7	975 011	12.8
85 years +	185 532	13.2	371 356	13.4	556 888	13.3

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2007, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/ud33

Table 164 **Hospitalization rate by education¹. 2007**

	Basic school or unknown ²	Upper secondary education	Vocational education and training ³	Short cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
	men							
Total	129	84	101	82	80	64	64	100
20-24 years	133	79	108	71	62	55	44	100
25-29 years	147	78	103	71	78	63	57	100
30-34 years	151	81	105	75	70	63	56	100
35-39 years	144	79	101	74	77	77	59	100
40-44 years	139	87	99	79	72	73	60	100
45-49 years	133	88	97	79	75	63	64	100
50-54 years	125	86	100	84	79	63	65	100
55-59 years	120	92	100	94	85	82	68	100
60-64 years	111	95	101	92	88	101	76	100
	women							
Total	128	87	100	80	86	66	66	100
20-24 years	144	81	116	70	81	60	42	100
25-29 years	145	102	112	73	87	70	56	100
30-34 years	140	101	108	79	87	68	67	100
35-39 years	146	89	103	82	85	71	64	100
40-44 years	147	87	96	84	86	64	66	100
45-49 years	134	82	95	81	84	83	68	100
50-54 years	120	84	99	83	84	78	73	100
55-59 years	119	86	98	79	88	69	72	100
60-64 years	113	95	94	82	90	86	76	100

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

www.statbank.dk/pa8

¹ Highest in progress or completed education as at 1.1.2007. ² Incl. persons with unknown education and persons with 1st year basic vocational education, etc. ³ Basic vocational education, part 2, apprenticeships, etc.

Table 165 Selected cancer types among new cancer cases. 2008

	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	I alt
men							
Total	107	196	672	2 630	8 109	5 028	16 742
Head and neck	3	8	50	322	407	133	923
Colon and rectum	-	6	46	306	1 033	795	2 186
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	-	29	311	1 147	713	2 200
Birthmark cancer, skin	2	18	103	133	270	123	649
Other skin cancer ¹	-	1	15	51	264	413	744
Neck of the bladder	-	-	1	377	2 244	1 082	3 704
Testicle	1	66	136	55	24	3	285
Urinary system (neoplasm)	7	3	47	264	812	595	1 728
Brain and nervous system	25	25	92	165	199	104	610
Other	69	69	153	646	1 709	1 067	3 713
women							
Total	77	235	1 223	3 652	6 720	4 996	16 903
Head and neck	1	15	52	150	163	104	485
Colon and rectum	-	6	41	288	786	887	2 008
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	-	31	358	931	644	1 964
Birthmark cancer, skin	1	69	216	191	225	128	830
Other skin cancer ¹	-	1	13	47	167	305	533
Breast	-	12	410	1 427	2 057	858	4 764
Cervix (uteri)	2	27	133	75	70	54	361
Uterus and ovary	1	7	54	291	594	341	1 288
Urinary system (neoplasm)	2	2	19	123	327	295	768
Brain and nervous system	31	41	102	194	246	170	784
Other	39	55	152	508	1 154	1 210	3 118

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

Source: National Board of Health. Cancer Registry

¹ Excl. basal cell skin cancer.

Table 166 Persons diagnosed with cancer¹ and still alive. 2008

31 December	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	Total
men							
Total, net¹	583	1 777	6 369	14 888	36 343	26 634	86 594
Head and neck	7	49	266	1 482	2 745	1 555	6 104
Colon and rectum	1	17	180	1 384	5 360	5 282	12 224
Bronchi and lung	-	2	59	465	1 771	1 079	3 376
Birthmark cancer, skin	3	93	770	1 574	2 792	1 390	6 622
Other skin cancer ²	1	6	88	381	1 866	3 125	5 467
Neck of the bladder	-	1	6	922	9 296	7 271	17 496
Testicle	12	350	2 393	2 858	1 442	330	7 385
Urinary system (neoplasm)	35	64	272	1 652	5 888	5 639	13 550
Brain and nervous system	130	431	884	1 368	1 628	650	5 091
Other	408	792	1 571	3 352	6 372	3 404	15 899
women							
Total, net¹	487	1 627	8 286	26 210	49 502	39 834	125 946
Head and neck	6	105	511	1 211	1 521	999	4 353
Colon and rectum	1	19	163	1 275	4 690	6 789	12 937
Bronchi and lung	-	6	65	652	1 815	983	3 521
Birthmark cancer, skin	5	285	1 751	2 754	3 642	2 313	10 750
Other skin cancer ²	1	13	94	378	1 203	2 676	4 365
Breast	1	29	1 738	11 125	22 048	14 052	48 993
Cervix (uteri)	2	68	1 352	2 500	2 755	2 322	8 999
Uterus and ovary	6	53	328	2 001	5 668	6 139	14 195
Urinary system (neoplasm)	38	52	114	640	2 248	2 383	5 475
Brain and nervous system	126	398	1 025	1 849	2 424	1 369	7 191
Other	308	633	1 292	2 885	5 000	3 880	13 998

Note: Cancer cases are classified in accordance with WHO's ICD10-diagnosis classification. The ICD7 classification was previously used. Cancer in Denmark 1943-2008 includes some non-malignant tumours, for which notification is compulsory, mostly tumours in brains, membranes of the brain and urinary system.

Source: National Board of Health. Cancer Registry

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

Table 167 Reported cases of sexual transmitted infections. 2009

	1-14 year		15-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40 + years		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Chlamydia ¹	21	218	2 956	7 826	4 415	6 413	1 997	2 278	1 362	1 423	530	308	11 316 ²	18 490 ²
Non-natal syphilis	-	-	8	-	29	1	38	3	84	6	99	6	258	16
Gonorrhoea	-	-	42	28	94	38	55	19	73	16	70	10	334	111

¹ In 2009, 19 cases were reported with unknown sex and/or age. These cases have not been included in the table. ² Including 35 cases for men and 24 cases for women under 1 year. Of which 58 cases were reported in connection with eye tests and one single case from testing of the windpipe. ³ For gonorrhoea, only cultivated cases, which can be proved, are reported. Furthermore, molecular-biological diagnostic is conducted by a few number of laboratories

Source: National Serum Institute

Table 168 Diagnosed cases of AIDS

	1990	1995	2000	2008	2009	1 alt ¹
Men						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	180	184	41	32	23	2 360
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2009 ²	174	134	18	3	1	1 816
Total deaths during the year ³	141	206	17	13	7	1 816
Women						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	17	29	18	7	9	403
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2009 ²	17	24	4	-	1	212
Total deaths during the year ³	7	31	5	4	2	212

¹ Total in the period 1980-2009. ² Diagnosed in the period 1 January to 31 December the stated year and dead as at 31 December 2009. ³ Total deaths during the year regardless of the year of diagnosis.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)

Table 169 Reported cases of HIV by mode of transmission

	1990	1995	2000	2008	2009	1 alt ¹
Total	140	304	260	282	228	5 594
Men, total	110	224	163	200	177	4 059
Homo/bisexual	80	116	72	131	101	2 232
Injecting drug users	9	20	15	4	12	296
Heterosexual	15	69	68	53	55	1 239
Blood transfusion	3	1	1	-	-	15
Perinatal	-	1	2	2	-	29
Other/not known	3	17	5	10	9	248
Women, total	30	80	97	82	51	1 535
Homo/bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users	6	14	5	8	3	181
Heterosexual	22	58	79	69	46	1 225
Blood transfusion	-	3	4	-	1	23
Perinatal	1	2	4	2	-	52
Other/not known	1	3	5	3	1	54

¹ Total reported cases in the period 1.8.1990-31.12.2009.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)

Table 170 **Reported occupational accidents. 2008**

Industry group (DB07)	Total			Of which deaths		
	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total
Total	30 056	19 197	49 521	43	1	44
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	427	165	597	8	1	9
Mining and quarrying	62	2	65	-	-	-
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	2 335	1 002	3 347	1	-	1
Mfr. of textiles and leather	116	50	166	-	-	-
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	574	146	722	1	-	1
Oil refinery, etc.	3	-	3	-	-	-
Mfr. of chemicals products	183	58	243	-	-	-
Pharmaceutical industry	90	98	190	-	-	-
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	1 093	206	1 304	3	-	3
Mfr. of metal products	1 663	234	1 905	-	-	-
Electronics industry	77	81	158	-	-	-
Mfr. of electric equipment	161	98	260	-	-	-
Machine industry	2 092	342	2 442	1	-	1
Means of transport industry	538	93	634	-	-	-
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	692	156	853	-	-	-
Electricity and gas supply	135	14	149	-	-	-
Water supply and refuse disposal	519	26	546	-	-	-
Construction	5 655	197	5 890	10	-	10
Trade	3 111	1 523	4 661	1	-	1
Transport	3 471	1 207	4 721	7	-	7
Hotels and restaurants	345	514	866	-	-	-
Publishing, television and radio	101	77	178	1	-	1
Telecommunications	101	25	126	-	-	-
IT and information service	40	36	76	-	-	-
Finance and insurance	108	172	281	-	-	-
Real estate and renting	299	91	392	-	-	-
Counselling etc.	205	133	347	-	-	-
Research and development	36	51	87	-	-	-
Advertising and other business activity	83	73	156	-	-	-
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	1 200	634	1 844	3	-	3
Public administration, forces and police	1 349	1 713	3 071	2	-	2
Education	796	1 502	2 306	1	-	1
Human health activities	316	1 449	1 768	1	-	1
Social institutions, etc.	946	6 142	7 106	-	-	-
Culture and leisure	372	284	661	1	-	1
Other services	219	258	485	-	-	-
Private households with hired assistant	4	11	16	-	-	-
International organisations and embassy	-	3	3	-	-	-
Activity not stated	539	331	896	2	-	2

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

Source: Danish Working Environment Service

¹ Incl. persons with unknown sex.

Table 171 Reported occupational diseases. 2008

Industry group (DB07)	Men	Women	Total ¹
Total	7 530	9 112	16 689
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	91	100	191
Mining and quarrying	20	3	23
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	380	304	685
Mfr. of textiles and leather	19	36	55
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	138	77	217
Oil refinery, etc.	-	2	2
Mfr. of chemicals products	151	51	202
Pharmaceutical industry	25	37	62
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	168	90	259
Mfr. of metal products	251	91	344
Electronics industry	20	100	121
Mfr. of electric equipment	36	68	104
Machine industry	300	163	464
Means of transport industry	106	27	136
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	117	109	226
Electricity and gas supply	42	13	55
Water supply and refuse disposal	68	10	78
Construction	799	96	902
Trade	504	604	1 109
Transport	467	261	734
Hotels and restaurants	108	187	296
Publishing, television and radio	14	37	51
Telecommunications	27	44	71
IT and information service	13	27	40
Finance and insurance	42	131	173
Real estate and renting	94	59	153
Counselling, etc.	73	95	168
Research and development	8	29	37
Advertising and other business activity	10	28	38
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	154	309	463
Public administration, forces and police	439	1 176	1 619
Education	163	588	752
Human health activities	61	785	849
Social institutions, etc.	163	1 529	1 695
Culture and leisure	41	86	128
Other services	101	350	451
Private households with hired assistant	-	2	2
International organisations and embassy	-	1	1
Activity not stated	2 317	1 407	3 733

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

Source: Danish Working Environment Service

¹ Incl. persons with unknown sex.**Table 172** Reported industrial injuries and decisions. 2009

	Accidents at work	Occupational diseases	Damaged glasses	Sudden lifting injuries
Reported cases	19 886	18 041	90	3
Decided cases, total¹	21 751	20 104	106	11
Recognised cases	15 919	4 390	69	1
Dismissed cases	5 310	14 934	25	9
Shelved cases	522	780	12	1
Compensation granted²	6 324	2 899	1	1

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

Source: National Board of Industrial Injuries

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

Table 173 Pharmacies		2007	2008
	Sales units, total¹	1 292	1 337
	Pharmacies	265	261
	Pharmacy sub-branches	57	59
	Pharmacy shops	132	132
	OTC shops	630	663
	Delivery facilities	208	222
	Staff, total	6 316	6 321
	Pharmacists	763	749
	Pharmacoeconomicists	3 047	3 001
	Other staff	2 506	2 571
		————— thousands units —————	
	Sales of prescription items	54 812	56 099
	To individuals	52 691	54 815
	To hospitals	379	355
	To veterinarians	1 742 ²	929 ²
		————— per thousand inhabitants —————	
	Items	10 063	10 245
		————— per item in DKK —————	
	Average price	173.5	168.9
		————— mio. DKK —————	
	Gross turnover	12 146	12 100
	Prescription sales	9 672	9 516
	OTC sales	2 119	2 176
	Others	355	408

¹ End of year. ² Sales of pharmaceuticals for production animals were liberalized on 1 April 2007, which has resulted in falling sales.

Source: Danish Medicines Agency

Table 174 Consumption of drugs and medicines

ATC-group		2008		2009	
		DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day	DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day
	Consumption of drugs	13 427.4	1 321.8	13 386.0	1 350.9
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	1 598.1	138.6	1 543.9	142.4
A02	Drugs for acid related disorders	607.0	48.1	451.4	52.0
A10	Drugs used in diabetes	492.8	41.8	548.5	43.8
B	Blood and blood-forming organs	477.6	109.6	474.8	111.6
C	Cardiovascular system	2 030.8	459.9	1 803.9	482.2
C03	Diuretics	224.2	110.1	222.7	107.7
C07	Beta-blocking agents	243.6	34.8	200.7	34.7
C08	Calcium channel blockers	179.7	67.2	140.3	73.3
C09	Agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system	886.4	136.8	730.1	148.0
C10	Lipid modifying agents	372.3	90.5	383.7	98.6
D	Dermatologicals	292.6	2.6	318.3	2.8
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	914.6	101.2	959.0	100.8
G03	Sex hormones and modulators of the genital system	524.5	85.4	562.2	83.7
H	Systemic hormonal preparations excl. sex hormones and insulins	196.0	26.0	203.2	26.3
J	Antiinfectives for systemic use	1 043.1	16.8	1 137.1	17.0
J01	Antibacterials for systemic use	373.5	16.0	407.5	16.0
L	Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	107.1	3.9	108.0	4.1
L01	Autineoplastic agents	9.3	...	11.3	...
M	Musculo-skeletal system	518.6	66.9	491.2	67.8
N	Central nervous system	3 989.7	258.6	3 985.7	258.0
N02	Analgesics	1 101.6	93.9	1 145.2	93.8
N05	Psycholeptics	936.5	52.5	963.8	45.8
N06	Antidepressants, psychoanaleptics and dementia drugs	916.5	77.6	816.3	84.1
P	Antiparasitic products	90.7	1.4	78.3	1.3
R	Respiratory system	1 714.1	121.1	1 810.8	121.4
R03	Drugs for obstructive airway diseases	1 197.9	58.4	1 263.9	58.6
S	Sensory organs	286.5	14.9	296.3	14.9
V	Miscellaneous	47.9	0.4	54.0	0.4
-	Magisterial drugs etc.	119.8	-	121.4	-

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

Source: Danish Medicines Agency

Table 175 Reported and decided criminal offences

	2000	2007	2008
Reported criminal offences			
Penal Code	504 231	445 271	476 953
Of which:			
Sexual offences	2 800	2 602	2 477
Crimes of violence	15 157	19 419	18 486
Offences against property	479 190	416 478	449 429
Other offences	7 084	6 772	6 561
Offences against special legislation ¹	66 265	69 046	71 216
Reported offences against the Penal Code with charges	95 430	73 078	70 219
Decisions, total			
Persons convicted, total ²	136 657	144 571	145 005
Decisions, total ³	165 487	176 567	177 409
Penal Code	52 455	43 283	44 791
Of which:			
Sexual offences	1 024	1 154	1 153
Crimes of violence	9 421	11 272	11 464
Offences against property	38 851	27 303	28 195
Other offences	3 159	3 554	3 979
Road Traffic Act	96 375	109 348	108 204
Other special legislation	16 657	23 935	24 414

¹ Offences against the Road Traffic Act are primarily registered as convictions. ² Number of persons with one of more convictions of offences against the Penal Code and/or offences against special legislation. ³ One decision can include one or several reports.

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Table 176 Reported criminal offences against special legislation. 2009

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Offences, total	25 542	7 832	14 606	13 229	6 872	70 614
Euphorants Act	7 667	1 478	2 990	3 465	1 305	16 970
Aliens Act	2 535	627	1 333	435	84	5 268
Firearms Act	2 456	1 063	1 590	1 571	569	7 430
Income Tax And Fiscal Acts	649	131	314	191	98	1 448
Police regulations	4 354	1 256	2 303	2 263	1 147	11 327
Building and housing legislation	51	18	27	38	16	152
Health and social security legislation	730	195	490	442	253	2 128
Environmental legislation	1 109	349	454	475	277	2 694
Animals, hunting, etc. legislation	1 068	1 159	1 843	1 572	1 156	6 928
Employment, transport, legislation	1 976	530	1 147	1 206	892	7 303
Gambling, licensing, trade legislation	1 260	316	800	529	459	3 376
Other special legislation, excluding road traffic acts	1 687	710	1 315	1 042	616	5 590

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

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Table 177 **Reported offences and charges against the Penal Code**

	Criminal offences reported		Criminal offences with charges		Charges as per cent of reported offences	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Penal Code, total	476 953	491 792	70 219	71 810	14.7	14.6
Sexual offences, total	2 477	2 231	1 692	1 568	68.3	70.3
Incest etc.	74	58	66	55	89.2	94.8
Rape etc.	475	431	340	297	71.6	68.9
Heterosexual offences, children under 12	168	145	154	128	91.7	88.3
Heterosexual offences, other	289	276	266	258	92.0	93.5
Homosexual offences, children under 12	9	6	9	4	100.0	66.7
Homosexual offences, other	10	8	8	7	80.0	87.5
Offences against decency	1 162	1 075	611	617	52.6	57.4
Prostitution etc.	290	232	238	202	82.1	87.1
Crimes of violence, total	18 486	17 968	13 843	13 405	74.9	74.6
Assaulting public servant	2 728	2 625	2 289	2 174	83.9	82.8
Gathering with disturbance of public order	19	41	18	39	94.7	95.1
Homicide	53	56	52	48	98.1	85.7
Attempted homicide	197	208	169	156	85.8	75.0
Assault against private person	11 256	10 637	8 150	7 598	72.4	71.4
Common assault	9 589	9 030	6 798	6 331	70.9	70.1
Grievous assault	1 652	1 590	1 340	1 255	81.1	78.9
Particularly grievous assault	15	17	12	12	80.0	70.6
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	39	43	38	42	97.4	97.7
Offences against life or body	374	462	301	358	80.5	77.5
Offences against personal liberty	250	288	211	256	84.4	88.9
Threats	3 570	3 608	2 615	2 734	73.2	75.8
Offences against property, total	449 429	465 082	49 374	51 359	11.0	11.0
Forgery	2 026	2 099	1 481	1 500	73.1	71.5
Arson	1 401	999	532	445	38.0	44.5
Burglary	93 578	106 972	5 530	6 387	5.9	6.0
Burglary in banks, shops	33 310	38 778	2 157	2 609	6.5	6.7
Burglary in dwellings	43 974	48 670	2 794	3 077	6.4	6.3
Burglary in empty buildings	16 294	19 524	579	701	3.6	3.6
Theft	188 376	185 230	24 973	25 986	13.3	14.0
Theft from cars, boats etc.	41 544	40 684	1 659	1 460	4.0	3.6
Theft from shops etc.	19 567	20 470	15 148	16 390	77.4	80.1
Other theft	127 265	124 076	8 166	8 136	6.4	6.6
Stealing reg. cars	20 131	19 840	2 894	2 761	14.4	13.9
Stealing mopeds	6 673	5 396	534	428	8.0	7.9
Stealing bicycles	71 860	79 272	332	404	0.5	0.5
Stealing other objects	10 434	11 074	847	795	8.1	7.2
Larceny by finding	693	676	498	533	71.9	78.8
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	7 616	7 873	4 120	4 151	54.1	52.7
Blackmail and usury	210	239	166	194	79.0	81.2
Fraud against creditors	69	105	41	65	59.4	61.9
Receiving stolen goods	1 313	1 583	1 280	1 542	97.5	97.4
Robbery	3 400	4 004	1 329	1 554	39.1	38.8
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	448	194	279	114	62.3	58.8
Malicious damage	40 910	39 201	4 370	4 276	10.7	10.9
Misappropriation and offences against property	291	325	168	224	57.7	68.9
Other offences, total	6 561	6 511	5 310	5 478	80.9	84.1
Selling narcotics etc.	722	692	692	669	95.8	96.7
Smuggling narcotics	150	109	142	97	94.7	89.0
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	240	270	238	267	99.2	98.9
Other stipulations in Penal Code	5 449	5 440	4 238	4 445	77.8	81.7

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Table 178 Victims of criminal offences. 2008

	Men	Women	Sex, not stated	Total
Total	22 506	38 463	3 561	64 530
Sexual offences	186	2 020	14	2 220
Incest, etc.	13	59	-	72
Rape, etc.	7	478	-	485
Hetero or homosexual offences	72	393	1	466
Offences against decency	94	1 090	13	1 197
Crimes of violence	11 407	6 637	1 287	19 331
Assaulting, etc. public servant	814	720	1 142	2 676
Homicide	20	9	-	29
Attempted homicide	181	54	6	241
Assaulting private individual	8 144	3 952	37	12 133
Of which: Common assault	6 721	3 549	31	10 301
Grievous assault	1 411	401	6	1 818
Particularly grievous assault	12	2	-	14
Threats	1 939	1 693	57	3 689
Offences against property	10 783	29 382	2 212	42 377
Theft of handbags	1 135	5 933	226	7 294
Theft from pocket or handbag	7 307	22 242	1 882	31 431
Theft by trick in residences	246	575	8	829
Blackmail and usury	167	36	1	204
Robbery	1 877	584	94	2 555
Other criminal offences	130	424	48	602
Breach of caution given by the police	118	417	48	583
Slander, libel, defamation, insult	12	7	-	19

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Table 179 Victims of criminal offences by sex and age. 2008

	0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70-79 years	80 years +	Years, not stated	Total
Victims, total	573	10 337	12 230	8 798	7 903	6 330	6 235	4 775	3 785	3 564	64 530
Men	207	5 150	5 548	3 620	3 113	2 037	1 418	849	562	2	22 506
Women	366	5 187	6 681	5 177	4 790	4 292	4 815	3 926	3 223	6	38 463
Sex, not stated	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	3 556	3 561
Sexual offences	326	1 241	317	125	105	50	22	5	14	15	2 220
Men	58	101	11	6	5	1	4	-	-	-	186
Women	268	1 140	306	119	100	49	18	5	14	1	2 020
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
Crimes of violence	205	4 683	4 779	3 429	2 822	1 448	548	99	30	1 288	19 331
Men	124	3 190	3 136	1 976	1 627	892	387	62	13	-	11 407
Women	81	1 493	1 642	1 453	1 195	556	161	37	17	2	6 637
Sex, not stated	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 286	1 287
Offences against property	40	4 391	7 064	5 051	4 807	4 769	5 633	4 668	3 741	2 213	42 377
Men	23	1 852	2 401	1 607	1 440	1 116	1 008	785	549	2	10 783
Women	17	2 539	4 663	3 443	3 367	3 652	4 623	3 883	3 192	3	29 382
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	2 208	2 212
Other criminal offences	2	22	70	193	169	63	32	3	-	48	602
Men	2	7	-	31	41	28	19	2	-	-	130
Women	-	15	70	162	128	35	13	1	-	-	424
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	48

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Table 180 Victims of criminal offences by type of offence. 2008

	0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70-79 years	80 years +	Years, not stated	Total
Criminal offences, total	573	10 337	12 230	8 798	7 903	6 330	6 235	4 775	3 785	3 564	64 530
Sexual offences	326	1 241	317	125	105	50	22	5	14	15	2 220
Incest, etc.	38	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	72
Rape, etc.	6	259	107	49	44	10	8	1	1	-	485
Heterosexual offences, children under 12 years	137	38	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	177
Heterosexual offences, other	9	235	14	4	6	1	-	-	1	1	271
Homosexual offences, children under 12 years	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Homosexual offences, other	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Offences against decency	130	665	194	71	55	39	14	4	12	13	1 197
Crimes of violence	205	4 683	4 779	3 429	2 822	1 448	548	99	30	1 288	19 331
Assaulting public servant	-	10	210	445	445	350	74	-	-	1 142	2 676
Assaulting police at gatherings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, Infanticide, Attempted homicide	2	37	84	66	47	11	11	1	5	6	270
Assaulting private individual	163	3 777	3 455	1 979	1 632	706	295	69	18	39	12 133
Common assault	139	3 330	2 843	1 645	1 384	590	258	63	16	33	10 301
Grievous assault	24	446	612	329	244	113	36	6	2	6	1 818
Particularly grievous assault	-	1	-	5	4	3	1	-	-	-	14
Place a person in a helpless condition	5	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
Offences against life and health	3	36	54	62	48	27	26	2	2	45	305
Refrain from helping a person in mortal danger	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unlawful compulsion	3	46	35	23	10	7	5	3	1	-	133
Loss of liberty	3	27	29	13	11	3	1	1	-	-	88
Serious loss of liberty	4	4	5	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	23
Threats	22	745	905	831	624	343	136	23	4	56	3 689
Offences against property	40	4 391	7 064	5 051	4 807	4 769	5 633	4 668	3 741	2 213	42 377
Theft of handbags	4	838	1 765	1 049	804	778	731	579	520	226	7 294
Theft from pocket or handbag	34	2 617	4 626	3 673	3 681	3 732	4 684	3 802	2 701	1 881	31 431
Theft by trick in residences	-	2	11	10	14	35	83	215	451	8	829
Theft connected with prostitution	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
Theft connected with violence	-	19	20	10	5	4	-	-	-	2	60
Blackmail	-	49	65	29	31	8	11	1	-	1	195
Usury	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	-	-	9
Robbery	2	859	560	254	250	199	119	67	66	77	2 453
Particularly serious robbery	-	6	17	23	17	11	5	2	3	18	102
Other criminal offences	2	22	70	193	169	63	32	3	-	48	602
Breach of a caution	2	22	68	188	163	57	32	3	-	48	583
Persecute at reiterate accusation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slander, libel, defamation, insult	-	-	2	5	6	6	-	-	-	-	19

Note: The age is calculated on the crimedate.

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 181 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code by age and sex. 2008

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50+ years	Men total	Women total	Total
Penal Code offences, total	10 772	8 718	5 536	8 913	6 442	4 405	36 000	8 786	44 786
Sexual offences, total	195	147	109	243	257	202	1 125	28	1 153
Incest, etc.	4	5	4	15	17	9	50	4	54
Rape, etc.	56	51	31	46	36	12	232	-	232
Heterosexual offences, children under 12 years	11	6	3	21	32	22	92	3	95
Other heterosexual offences	70	33	15	22	24	14	177	1	178
Homosexual offences	2	2	2	4	5	3	17	1	18
Indecent exposure	42	33	41	97	97	104	407	7	414
Prostitution, etc.	10	17	13	38	46	38	150	12	162
Crimes of violence	2 840	2 493	1 408	2 270	1 706	747	10 221	1 243	11 464
Offences against public authorities	270	315	229	329	242	111	1 307	189	1 496
Gathering with disturbance of public order	36	77	36	18	6	2	138	37	175
Homicide	7	7	8	8	6	7	40	3	43
Attempted homicide	11	22	11	13	4	5	57	9	66
Assault on private person	2 209	1 762	910	1 543	1 158	501	7 226	857	8 083
Common assault	1 798	1 350	712	1 278	991	446	5 873	702	6 575
Grievous assault	408	404	194	259	166	54	1 332	153	1 485
Particularly grievous assault	3	8	4	6	1	1	21	2	23
Intentional bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	3	4	-	5	1	4	15	2	17
Offences against life or body	32	41	20	35	21	12	149	12	161
Offences against personal liberty	27	25	23	25	18	4	111	11	122
Threats	245	240	171	294	250	101	1 178	123	1 301
Offences against property	7 080	5 139	3 366	5 528	3 929	3 149	21 424	6 767	28 191
Forgery	79	117	120	197	156	67	544	192	736
Arson	169	53	17	42	39	33	302	51	353
Housebreaking	849	719	425	567	210	29	2 676	123	2 799
Burglaries from bank, shops etc.	393	351	223	264	102	13	1 303	43	1 346
Burglaries from dwellings	344	317	187	260	95	12	1 149	66	1 215
Burglaries from non-residential buildings	112	51	15	43	13	4	224	14	238
Thefts	2 811	2 289	1 615	2 939	2 451	2 387	9 333	5 159	14 492
Thefts from cars, boats, etc.	172	182	80	112	42	13	576	25	601
Shoplifting, etc.	1 622	1 148	908	1 902	1 882	2 164	5 469	4 157	9 626
Other thefts	1 017	959	627	925	527	210	3 288	977	4 265
Theft of motor vehicles	533	314	162	232	93	16	1 245	105	1 350
Theft of mopeds	286	62	18	19	13	3	384	17	401
Theft of bicycles	94	47	28	39	18	14	220	20	240
Theft of other objects	239	61	33	47	25	11	401	15	416
Larceny by finding	89	55	55	68	34	27	288	40	328
Embezzlement, etc.	147	308	262	479	374	252	1 298	524	1 822
Blackmail and usury	23	22	10	9	8	3	69	6	75
Fraud against creditor	-	2	5	16	12	15	39	11	50
Handling stolen goods	184	223	175	254	121	51	888	120	1 008
Robbery	472	253	113	119	44	14	950	65	1 015
Serious fraudulent tax evasion	-	1	4	13	19	19	49	7	56
Malicious damage	1 058	583	301	447	277	187	2 585	268	2 853
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	7	6	6	21	9	3	43	9	52
Misappropriation and offences against property	40	24	17	20	26	18	110	35	145
Other offences	657	939	653	872	550	307	3 230	748	3 978
Selling narcotics	57	156	125	222	94	33	595	92	687
Smuggling etc. of narcotics	13	30	44	74	38	9	174	34	208
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	15	36	21	39	31	44	143	43	186
Other offences against the Penal Code	572	717	463	537	387	221	2 318	579	2 897

¹ Enterprises are not included. Five enterprises were convicted in 2008.

Table 182 Offences against the Penal Code by type of penalty. 2008

	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Acquitted	Total
	Suspended sentence	Unsuspended sentence				
Penal Code, total	6 685	7 004	15 156	14 475	1 471	44 791
Sexual offences, total	169	192	131	599	62	1 153
Rape, etc.	3	50	-	176	3	232
Heterosexual offences	38	46	1	161	27	273
Homosexual offences	3	6	-	9	0	18
Indecent exposure	64	32	110	184	24	414
Other sexual offences	61	58	20	69	8	216
Crimes of violence, total	2 819	3 154	470	4 219	802	11 464
Offences against public authorities	339	380	221	491	65	1 496
Homicide	-	17	-	25	1	43
Attempted homicide	-	17	-	49	-	66
Assault on private person	2 159	2 359	127	2 835	603	8 083
Other crimes of violence	321	381	122	819	133	1 776
Offences against property	3 253	2 691	13 459	8 288	504	28 195
Forgery	232	143	101	239	21	736
Arson	59	76	4	198	16	353
Housebreaking	575	634	110	1 445	35	2 799
Theft	1 203	961	10 766	3 794	175	16 899
Embezzlement, fraud etc.	605	120	288	732	81	1 826
Fraud against creditors	19	2	3	24	2	50
Handling stolen goods	206	148	294	332	28	1 008
Robbery	93	509	1	381	31	1 015
Malicious damage	189	41	1 559	975	89	2 853
Other offences against property	72	57	333	168	26	656
Other offences	444	967	1 096	1 369	103	3 979
Narcotics	73	520	6	278	18	895
Other offences	371	447	1 090	1 091	85	3 084

¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

Table 183 Convictions for offences against special legislation by age and sex. 2008

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
Special legislation, total¹	3 143	4 851	3 294	4 817	3 599	2 593	20 291	2 006	22 297
Act on Euforians	1 778	2 962	2 077	2 466	1 305	514	10 247	855	11 102
Aliens Act	12	46	94	153	81	37	291	132	423
The Firearms Act	475	515	355	569	392	237	2 386	157	2 543
Fire-prevention legislation, etc.	13	18	9	34	61	91	193	33	226
Police regulations	326	341	141	164	80	37	1 039	50	1 089
Financial legislation	2	13	17	54	92	63	228	13	241
Health and social legislation	38	122	68	119	111	120	527	51	578
Environmental legislation	4	28	38	112	165	225	497	75	572
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	33	88	122	351	484	567	1 291	354	1 645
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	15	70	138	374	476	450	1 457	66	1 523
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	110	167	104	166	103	61	603	108	711
Other special legislation	337	481	131	255	249	191	1 532	112	1 644

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

¹ Excl. 2,117 enterprises.**Table 184** Convictions for offences against special legislation by conviction type. 2008

	Imprisonment			Fines	Other decisions ¹	Acquitted	Total
	Suspended	Unsuspended	Total				
Special legislation, total	632	684	1 316	21 608	1 417	73	24 414
Act on Euforians	483	474	957	9 269	847	30	11 103
Aliens Act	2	82	84	353	67	-	504
The Firearms Act	65	102	167	1 961	394	24	2 546
Fire prevention legislation, etc.	-	-	-	231	-	-	231
Police regulations	-	-	-	1 088	1	-	1 089
Financial legislation	55	16	71	175	1	1	248
Health and social legislation	9	5	14	682	25	-	721
Environmental legislation	-	-	-	670	31	-	701
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	6	1	7	1 700	13	9	1 729
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	2	1	3	2 529	26	9	2 567
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	6	1	7	64	-	-	71
Other special legislation	4	2	6	2 886	12	-	2 904

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

Table 185 Unsuspended sentence for offences against Penal Code. 2008

	30 days	31-60 days	61 days -3 months	3 months +	Total
Penal Code, total	1 306	1 673	850	3 073	6 902
Sexual offences	27	24	17	123	191
Rape	-	-	1	48	49
Crimes of violence	566	1 023	468	1 055	3 112
Assault against public servant	150	112	51	63	376
Violence against the person	329	834	374	792	2 329
Threats	75	65	28	110	278
Offences against property	521	522	311	1 280	2 634
Burglary	83	101	105	343	632
Theft	318	252	119	271	960
Handling stolen goods	28	26	19	75	148
Robbery	21	22	24	393	460
Other offences	192	104	54	615	965
Trafficking or smuggling of drugs	10	12	20	477	519

 www.statbank.dk/straf33 and [straf44](http://www.statbank.dk/straf44)

Table 186 Unsuspended sentence for offences against special legislation. 2008

	30 days	31-60 days	61 days -3 months	3 months +	Total
Road Traffic Acts total	732	437	159	80	1 408
Traffic acc. under influence of alcohol	69	39	15	9	132
Drunken driving	438	230	103	60	831
Road Traffic Act, other	225	168	41	11	445
Special legislation total	336	164	70	114	684
Act on Euforants	212	111	60	91	474
The Firearms Act	67	10	4	21	102
Financial legislation	5	8	2	1	16
Other special legislation	52	35	4	1	92

 www.statbank.dk/straf33 and [straf44](http://www.statbank.dk/straf44)

Table 187 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code and special legisl. 2008

	Men				Women			
	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total
Number per 100,000 at age:								
15+ years, total	1 634	3 840	921	6 394	386	1 004	88	1 478
15-19 years	5 010	4 620	1 679	11 309	1 262	529	140	1 930
20-24 years	4 703	7 295	2 885	14 883	888	1 382	215	2 485
25-29 years	2 965	6 034	1 926	10 926	531	1 420	153	2 104
30-39 years	1 916	5 216	1 150	8 282	449	1 674	127	2 249
40-49 years	1 225	4 497	770	6 491	352	1 579	109	2 039
50 + years	319	1 878	247	2 444	141	496	30	667

www.statbank.dk/straf3 and [straf4](http://www.statbank.dk/straf4)
Table 188 Convictions relating to Penal Code and special legislat. by sentence. 2008

Number per 100,000 at age:	Men				Women				Total
	Fine	Imprisonment		Other	Fine	Imprisonment		Other	
		Suspended	Un-suspended			Suspended	Un-suspended		
Total 15 years +	4 920	366	389	719	1 279	61	23	114	3 895
15-19 years	7 604	1 140	586	1 979	1 372	190	47	322	6 741
20-24 years	10 731	915	1 155	2 082	1 948	153	60	323	8 808
25-29 years	8 068	553	874	1 430	1 792	76	34	201	6 530
30-39 years	6 381	387	600	913	1 968	76	40	165	5 288
40-49 years	5 270	319	362	540	1 853	68	27	91	4 297
50 years +	2 140	108	66	130	618	17	3	28	1 507

www.statbank.dk/straf3 and [straf4](http://www.statbank.dk/straf4)

Table 189 Convictions for offences against the Road Traffic Act by age and sex. 2008

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
Road Traffic Act, total	8 888	13 528	11 800	25 947	24 805	22 503	84 615	22 856	107 471
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol and drunken driving	770	1 423	1 004	1 929	2 364	2 448	8 950	988	9 938
Drunken driving	585	1 162	839	1 598	2 045	2 111	7 555	785	8 340
Vehicle deficiencies	2 736	898	396	483	409	276	4 885	313	5 198
Other offences	5 382	11 207	10 400	23 535	22 032	19 779	70 780	21 555	92 335
Non-compliance with speed limits	2 203	7 267	7 336	17 995	17 456	15 516	50 212	17 561	67 773
Non-compliance with orders	86	59	50	55	37	25	287	25	312
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	135	197	138	279	280	564	1 039	554	1 593
Overload	5	52	67	226	277	277	881	23	904
Other	2 953	3 632	2 809	4 980	3 982	3 397	18 361	3 392	21 753

¹ Enterprises are not included. 733 enterprises were convicted in 2008.

www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

Table 190 Convictions for offences against the Road Traff. Act by convict. type. 2008

	Imprisonment			Fines	Other decisions ¹	Acquitted	Total
	Suspended Imprisonment	Unsuspending Imprisonment	Total				
Road Traffic Act, total	2 144	1 408	3 552	103 630	803	219	108 204
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	1 809	963	2 772	6 850	286	30	9 938
Drunken driving	1 520	831	2 351	5 794	180	15	8 340
Vehicle deficiencies	-	-	-	5 246	14	5	5 265
Other offences	334	445	779	91 517	503	183	92 982
Non-compliance with speed limits	10	7	17	67 600	95	61	67 773
Non-compliance with orders	-	-	-	312	-	-	312
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	4	2	6	1 556	6	25	1 593
Over loading	-	-	-	1 235	6	-	1 241
Other	320	436	756	20 814	396	97	22 063

¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

Table 191 Criminal cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2008

	Lower courts				High courts ²		Total
	Copenhagen region ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	
Cases concluded in First instance	38 906	29 887	35 368	104 161	22	8	104 191
With lay assessors	3 872	3 822	5 443	13 137	-	-	13 137
Without lay assessors	31 296	22 764	25 466	79 526	-	-	79 526
Confession	3 397	2 873	3 757	10 027	22	8	10 057
Other cases	302	399	676	1 377	-	-	1 377

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region. ² Trials by jury.

Source: The Court Administration

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 192 Civil justice: cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2008

	Lower courts				High courts		First instance, total
	Copenhagen region ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	
Proceedings, total	37 753	39 834	50 240	127 827	338	170	128 335
Type of cases							
Ordinary cases	17 266	16 313	20 237	53 816	338	170	54 324
Minor cases	12 342	15 500	19 381	47 223	-	-	47 223
Residential	2 392	1 594	2 099	6 085	-	-	6 085
Matrimonial	2 892	3 210	4 161	10 263	-	-	10 263
Paternity	467	410	641	1 518	-	-	1 518
Incapacitation	364	298	304	966	-	-	966
Cases pursuant to section 124 in Social Assistance Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other cases	2 030	2 509	3 417	7 956	-	-	7 956

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region and the Maritime and Commercial Court.

Source: The Court Administration

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 193 Crime rate and origin. 2008

	Western countries	Non-western countries	Origin			Danish origin	Population total
			Immi-grant	Descen-dant	Total		
Men, 15-79 years, total	2 489	12 855	12 256	3 088	15 344	87 837	105 181
Women, 15-79 years, total	853	2 227	2 596	484	3 080	25 139	28 219
Index, population total = 100							
Men, 15-79 years	63	168	122	200	132	96	100
Of which:							
15-19 years	99	178	166	169	168	92	100
20-29 years	40	172	106	227	125	95	100
30-39 years	61	170	124	229	131	96	100
40-49 years	78	153	129	102	128	97	100
50-59 years	96	166	137	111	137	97	100
60-69 years	102	155	126	165	126	99	100
70-79 years	146	125	135	164	136	99	100
Women, 15-79 years	83	107	93	149	99	100	100

Note: Only persons found guilty of offences against the Penal Code, Road Traffic Act or other special legislation. Index = Crime rate by age for persons convicted in 2008.

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Table 194 Crime index for men. 2008

	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Special legislation	Total
index, all men = 100				
EU countries				
Denmark	98	98	99	98
Germany	40	62	35	54
Poland	49	65	42	57
Sweden	40	57	49	51
United Kingdom	47	65	56	60
Other European countries				
Turkey	138	215	165	188
Bosnia and Herzegovina	151	102	110	110
Norway	51	74	50	63
Yugoslavia	233	210	195	203
Iceland	63	98	72	76
Africa				
Somalia	256	105	411	200
Marocco	272	157	351	199
Asia				
Iraq	156	159	125	148
Pakistan	160	201	202	187
Lebanon	251	235	265	227
Iran	193	144	178	156
Viet Nam	126	87	71	91
Afghanistan	150	148	96	137
Sri Lanka	137	132	131	124

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

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 195 Persons sentenced to imprisonment in 2007 and previous imprisonment¹

	Total	Age at the time of conviction						Men. total	Women. total
		15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 years +		
		number of persons imprisoned							
Total	15 959	3 201	2 919	2 060	3 493	2 651	1 635	14 318	1 641
Penal Code. total	11 835	3 109	2 487	1 595	2 460	1 543	641	10 531	1 304
Road Traffic Act. total	3 051	28	221	295	756	879	872	2 794	257
Special legislation. total	1 073	64	211	170	277	229	122	993	80
		percentage of persons previously imprisoned							
Total	42.1	24.2	51.7	54.2	50.7	41.1	28	44.5	20.7
Penal Code. total	41.5	24.2	51.9	53.9	49.3	40.6	25.6	43.9	21.0
Sexual offences	19.4	12.5	43.5	21.9	30.2	11.8	6.9	19.0	30.0
Rape. etc.	31.5	15.4	57.1	42.9	46.7	12.5	-	32.1	-
Crimes of violence	38.0	23.0	50.6	51.9	42.8	37.2	21.9	40.1	15.9
Violence. etc. against public servant	42.5	28.4	49.3	59.8	46.8	36.3	29.4	45.8	21.3
Violence against the person	36.0	21.0	50.4	50.6	40.0	36.6	18.6	38.0	12.8
Offences against property	45.9	26.0	54.4	58.8	57.4	46.3	27.9	49.2	25.0
Burglary (banks. shops. etc.)	58.2	32.6	66.0	71.3	67.4	66.7	100.0	58.8	40.0
Burglary (private houses)	60.9	31.7	59.8	86.0	82.0	92.3	25.0	62.5	37.5
Theft	51.5	25.2	41.6	64.0	65.9	64.6	45.2	55.0	36.8
Theft/appropriation of registered vehicles	49.5	27.0	60.4	66.0	80.0	67.7	66.7	52.4	18.2
Robbery	49.1	30.0	71.4	63.6	80.0	46.2	75.0	50.6	26.7
Other criminal offences	45.2	24.1	48.6	50.2	48.4	47.4	47.8	48.3	19.1
Trafficking of drugs	46.7	27.5	43.3	51.2	55.7	47.9	40.0	48.2	18.5
Road Traffic Act. total	42.1	17.9	50.7	55.6	52.5	39.9	29.1	44.5	14.8
Road traffic accidents under the influence of alcohol	25.7	25.0	39.5	34.2	37.8	24.8	11.6	29.7	4.5
Special legislation. total	49.1	29.7	50.2	54.1	57.4	48.9	32.0	50.2	35.0
Act on Euforants	52.2	25.9	49.5	48.9	62.6	57.1	43.7	53.2	39.7

¹ Persons previously sentenced to imprisonment within a preceding five-year period i.e. 2002-2007.

Table 196 Inmates in main prisons and local prisons and institutions

	Men		Women		Total	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Average number of inmates per day	3 615	3 518	181	161	3 796	3 679
Number of new inmates per year	16 583	15 837	1 519	1 374	18 102	17 211
Local prisons and Copenhagen prisons						
Average number of inmates per day	1 328	1 418	83	82	1 411	1 500
Custody and arrest	950	1 122	62	68	1 012	1 190
Prison and detention	336	251	16	9	352	261
Lenient imprisonment	0	-	0	-	0	-
Fine	0	-	0	-	0	-
Admitted under the Aliens Act	42	44	5	5	47	49
Other	0	0	0	-	0	0
State prisons						
Average number of inmates per day	2 145	1 957	90	72	2 235	2 030
Custody and arrest	21	8	1	1	22	9
Prison and detention	2 104	1 932	89	72	2 193	2 003
Lenient imprisonment	0	-	0	0	0	0
Fine	2	-	0	-	2	-
Admitted under the Aliens Act	0	-	0	-	0	-
Other	18	17	0	0	18	17
Institutions						
Average number of residents per day	143	143	8	7	151	150
Costody	0	0	0	-	0	0
Judge too suspended	1	0	0	-	1	0
Paroleed	1	-	0	-	1	-
Judge too prisons	112	108	6	5	118	113
Voluntary clientele	29	35	1	2	30	37

Note: Excl. Sandholm camp and Åbenrå asylum department.

Source: Department of Prisons and Probation

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Table 197 Criminal justice, Appeals. 2009

	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	Total	Supreme Court			Total
				From Eastern High Court	From Western High Court	From other courts	
Appeals, total	1 477	1 213	2 690	18	4	-	22
Number of charged persons, total	1 315	1 353	2 668	22	7	-	29
Penalty increased	256	201	457	-	4	-	4
Penalty confirmed	740	494	1 234	10	2	-	12
Penalty mitigated	253	293	546	12	1	-	13
Other decisions	15	19	34	-	-	-	-
Appeals in interlocutory procedure, total	2 044	1 793	3 837	14	5	2	21

Note: Other decisions include raised and repealed cases.

Source: The Court Administration

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 198 Police activity

	2000	2006	2007
Staff			
Police force	10 197	10 759	10 620
Uniformed police	8 162	8 478	•
Criminal police	2 035	2 281	•
Clerical staff	2 084	2 020	1 700
Legal staff	416	454	625
Official cars	2 115	2 503	2 529
Duties			
Arrests, total	78 090	60 984	59 756
Offences against	20 815	14 343	12 861
Revocations of driving licenses	16 188	19 606	...
Parking fines ¹	82 556	55 876	...
Cases involving immigrants	29 705	41 602	38 206
Fines ²	407 918	532 452	463 900
Police permits, granted	98 570	122 557	...
Lost property, items received	156 408	128 094	117 157
Lost property, items returned	66 547	52 255	48 531
Driving licences issued	283 065	333 128	...
Passports issued	358 068	627 883	...

Note: The table does not include all police activity which appears in other tables in the Statistical Yearbook. Not all figures for 2007 were available. ¹ Enforced by the police and traffic wardens.² Amounting to DKK 784 mio. in 2008.

Source: The Police's annual report

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Table 199 Enforcement proceedings, registration, estates of deceased persons and bankruptcies, etc. 2008

	Copenhagen region ¹	Other islands	Jutland	Total
Enforcement proceedings, total	82 800	113 617	138 044	334 461
Ordinary cases:				
Demand, payments	41 361	58 601	71 526	171 488
Demand, payments, distress	2 409	3 597	4 133	10 139
Credit accord, Act	455	568	722	1 745
Other cases	149	122	130	401
Special cases:				
Custody cases	428	568	711	1 707
Enforcement proceedings, spontaneously	14 011	8 511	10 668	33 190
Ban-evidences cases	104	113	155	372
Other cases	40	49	58	147
Inkassoproces:				
Claim payment	20 473	33 842	41 927	96 242
Petitions for auctions sales of real property	1 853	4 190	4 162	10 205
Auctions sales of real property	1 518	3 456	3 852	8 826
Of which: Consistently auctions sales	245	671	840	1 756
Notarial acts	27 745	18 500	28 417	74 662
Registrations, total	354 796	657 083	1 214 983	2 226 862
Of which:				
Conveyances and title deeds	26 866	52 786	91 742	171 394
Mortgages, etc. on real property	87 948	184 464	259 619	532 031
Car- and personsbook	-	-	195 460	195 460
Other registrations	239 982	419 833	668 162	1 327 977
Estates of deceased persons, total	13 649	17 844	24 675	56 168
Ordinary estates of deceased persons:				
Disposed of without adm. § 18	4 918	5 081	6 806	16 805
Passed to surviving spouse § 22	177	245	375	797
Undivided possession § 24	2 171	3 901	5 684	11 756
Private adm. out of court § 25	3 229	4 310	6 127	13 666
Simple adm. out of court §§ 33-34	1 344	2 135	3 391	6 870
Administred by executor § 36	1 289	1 655	1 731	4 675
Disposed with admin.	386	285	249	920
Revived cases with changed erstates adm.	54	137	190	381
Other erstates	57	72	56	185
Special erstates total	24	23	66	113
Other probates²	330	4 505	6 375	14 822
Bankruptcy	35	1 271	1 705	4 163
Restructuring of debts	71	1 662	2 627	5 101
Suspension of payment	1	98	273	493
Liquidations	7	1 066	1 358	3 960
Spouse probates	203	290	291	784
Other cases	13	118	121	321
Of which:				
Bankruptcy closed	3	345	395	1 561
Restructuring of debts completed	10	453	812	1 397
Liquidations closed	3	449	655	1 263
Spouse probates closed without adm.	99	127	122	348

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region, i.e. nos. 1-12 and the Maritime and Commercial Court. Inclusive 3,612 cases tried in the Maritime and Commercial Court.

Source: The Court Administration

www.statbank.dk/05

Income, consumption and prices

1

Developments in income and consumption

Concepts of income

Income statistics comprise family-related as well as person-related statistics. The central concepts are *family income* and *personal income*.

Family income is the sum of the following income types: Earned income, property income, transfer income and other family income and personal income is the sum of: Earned income, property income, transfer income and other personal income.

Couples with children earn most

When considering families, couples with children had the highest average income pre-tax of DKK 788,800 in 2008. The corresponding figure for couples without children was DKK 551,300.

When making such comparisons, it should be noted that couples without children are normally older than couples with children and that children may contribute to total family income to some extent.

Figure 1 Average family income. 2008

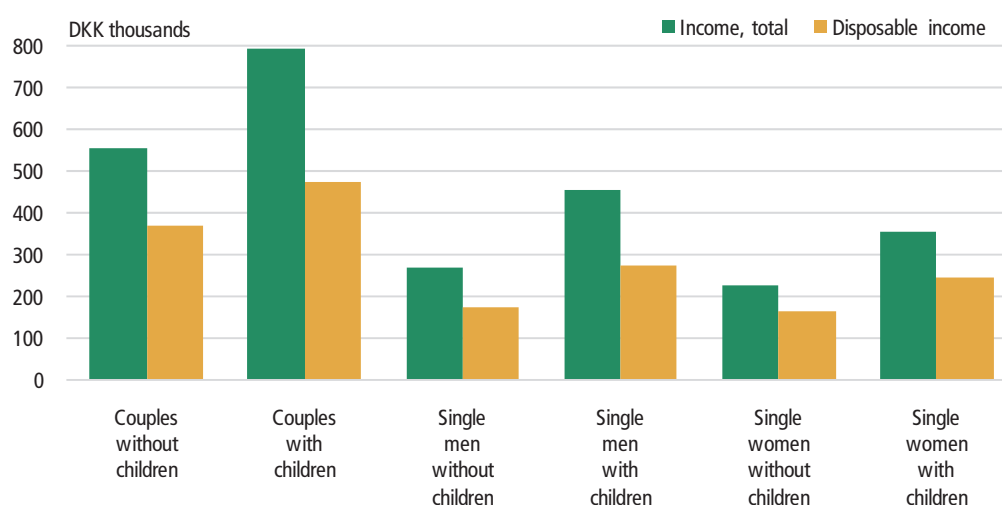


Table 200

Men earn more than women

In 2008, the average personal income for persons aged 15 and above was DKK 278,500. Men had larger incomes than women as men's average income was DKK 319,000, while that of women was DKK 239,400.

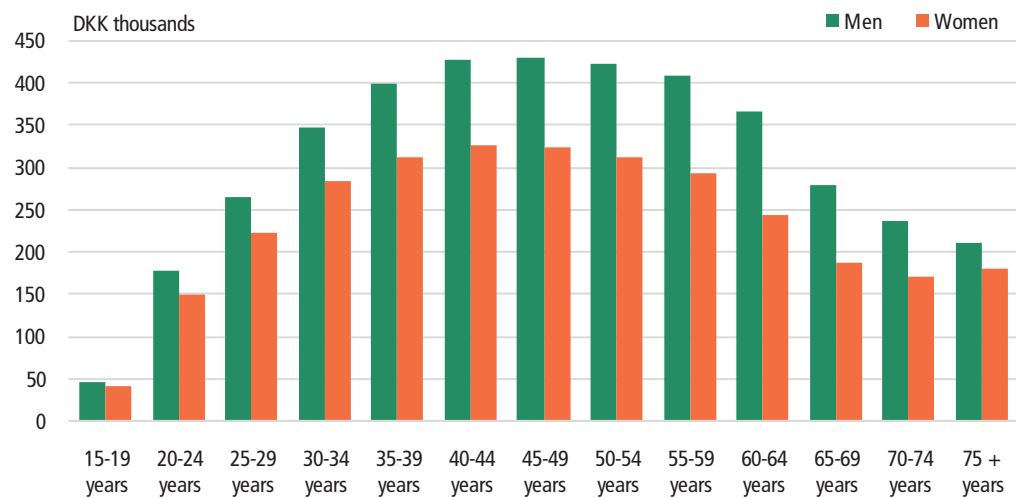
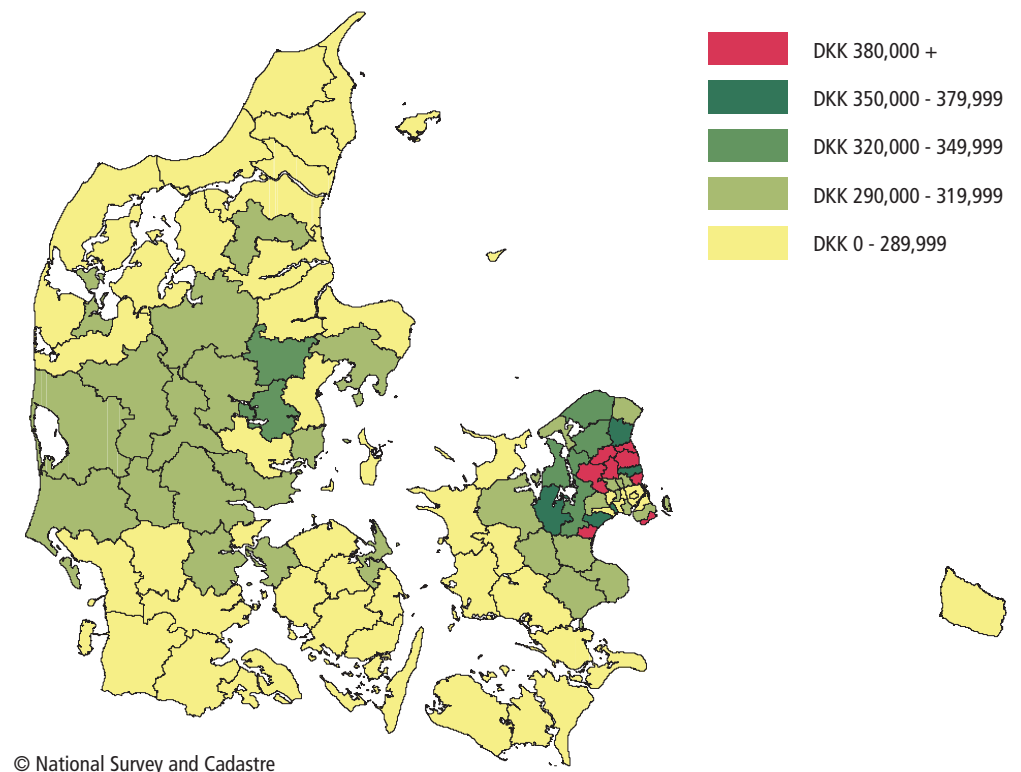
Figure 2 Average personal income by age group. 2008

Table 207

Wealthiest municipalities north of Copenhagen

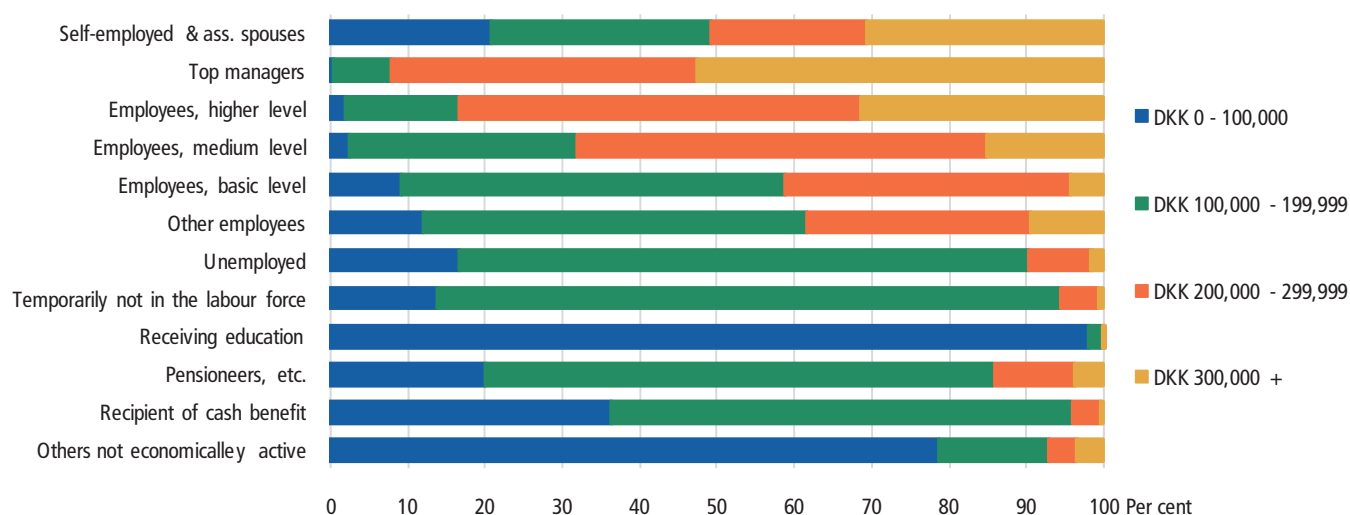
Average family income after taxes, i.e. the disposable family income, was DKK 289,300 in 2007. The highest average disposable family incomes were recorded in the municipalities north of Copenhagen Municipality. Family income was DKK 462,300 in Rudersdal and DKK 454,000 in Gentofte. The lowest average family incomes were found in Copenhagen with DKK 230,400.

Figure 3 Average family income in municipalities in DKK. 2008 - correction

Personal income by socio-economic status

When considering disposable personal incomes as they relate to socio-economic status, it is seen that only 1.1 per cent of all top-level managers (salaried employees at upper levels) made less than DKK 100,000 in 2008. When considering the other end of the scale, 98.0 per cent of all students and 38.2 per cent of all recipients of cash benefits had incomes of less than DKK 100,000.

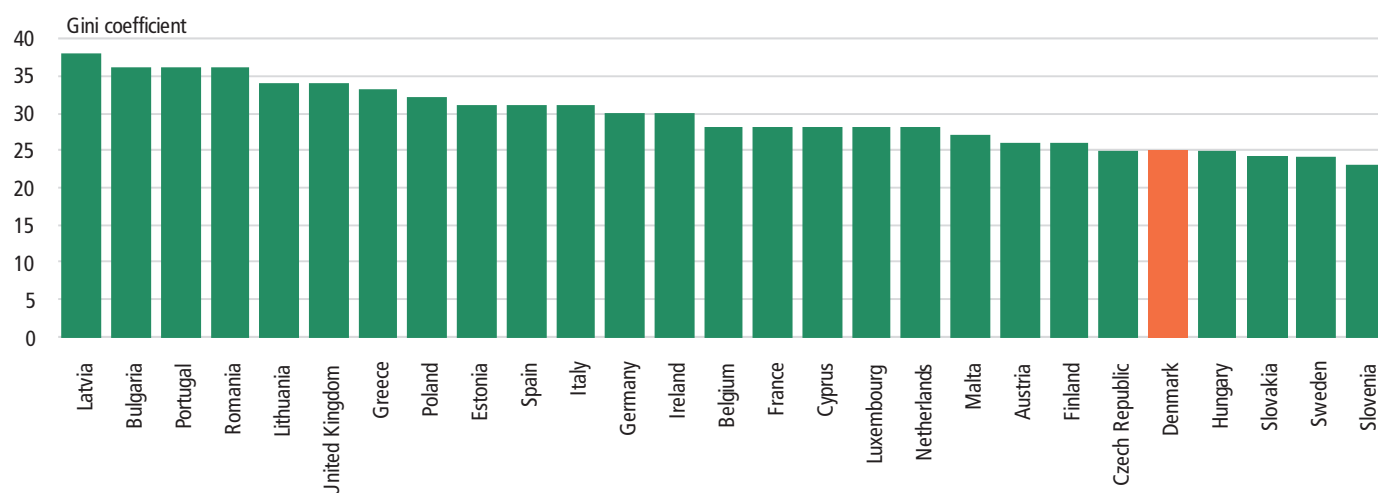
Figure 4 Distribution of disposable personal income by socio-economic groups. 2008



Denmark accounts for the greatest even income distribution

The Gini coefficient is used for measuring the way in which income in a society is distributed. The Gini coefficient shows the share of total incomes that has to be redistributed in order to achieve complete evenness. The more uneven the distribution, the greater the Gini coefficient is in the country.

Figure 5 Gini coefficients in EU. 2008



Source: Eurostat.

If the value of the Gini coefficient is 0, incomes are completely evenly distributed – i.e. everybody has exactly the same income. However, if the value is 100, incomes are completely unevenly distributed, i.e. one person accounts for all income in the country. The figures show that Denmark is among the EU27 countries with the most evenly distributed income in Europe.

2

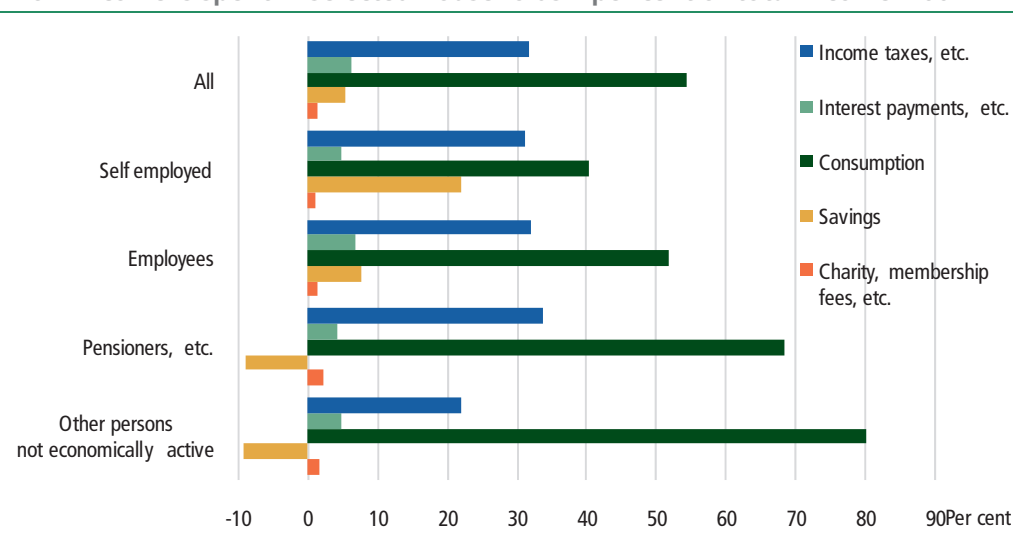
How is income spent?

The main part is spent on consumption

The household budget survey carried out by Statistics Denmark, which involves a study of private household finances, makes it possible to see how total household income is spent. According to the somewhat wider concept of income in the household budget survey, an average household had a total income of DKK 564,369 in 2007.

However, a large part of this income was not at disposal of the household due to income tax, etc., and any interest payable on household debts (including mortgages) – DKK 215,957. The amount left to average households was DKK 348,413. The main part of this amount was spent on consumption – DKK 308,033 – while DKK 31,680 was used for savings (including pension savings and savings tied up in real property). The remaining DKK 8,700 was spent on membership fees, gifts, and charity.

Figure 6 How income is spent in selected households – per cent of total income. 2007



Employees households used half of their total income on consumption

In 2007, self-employed and employee households constituted the groups where consumption accounted for the smallest percentage of the total income.

Pensioner households and other households made up of persons not economically active (social security recipients, students, etc.) were characterized by spending a considerably greater percentage of their income on consumption than self-employed and employee households. Pensioners and other households were also characterized by having negative savings.

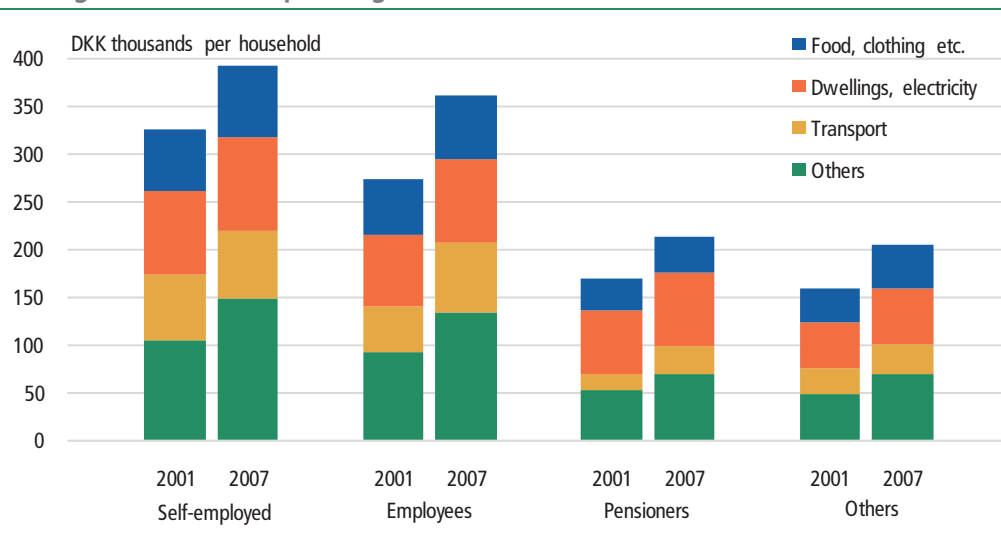
Great differences in households

When assessing these differences, it should be noted that households vary greatly in nature. Households in which the main breadwinner is an employee or self-employed are significantly larger than other households. These types of households are home to 2.6 and 2.3 persons per household on average, respectively, whereas the corresponding figure for pensioners' households is 1.4 persons and for other households 2.0 persons per household. Total income is significantly lower in households not economically active: The average income of pensioners' households is DKK 310,445, while that of households with other persons not economically active is DKK 255,026.

Employee households have the highest increase in consumer spending

From 2002 to 2007, employee households have accounted for the greatest increase in consumer spending (33 per cent), followed by households not economically active (29 per cent) and pensioners (26 per cent), while the consumer spending of the self-employed has increased by 20 per cent. The varying developments for the different groups can largely be attributed to the varying developments of the groups as a whole and to a lesser extent to the possible changes in the composition of each group. The statistical data are compiled at current prices, implying that inflation is not taken into account.

Figure 7 Change in consumer spending from 2002 to 2007

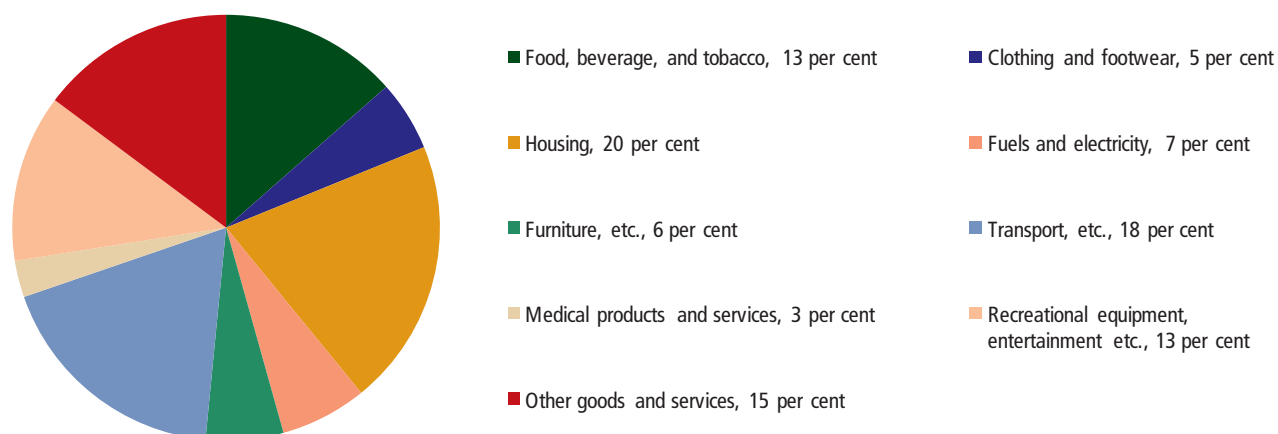


Most money was spent on housing

Housing constituted the largest single consumption item as housing consumption accounted for 20 per cent of total consumption in 2007, i.e. rent in rented accommodation and imputed rent in owner-occupied housing, plus maintenance, etc., not including an additional 7 per cent for heating and electricity. 18 per cent was spent on transport, etc., while food, beverages, and tobacco accounted for 13 per cent. Other goods and services, which includes expenditure on education and child care, restaurants and hotels, various services, insurance, etc. accounted for 15 per cent.

Recreational equipment and entertainment accounted for 13 per cent, while clothing and footwear accounted for only 5 per cent.

Figure 8 Consumption by goods/services. 2007

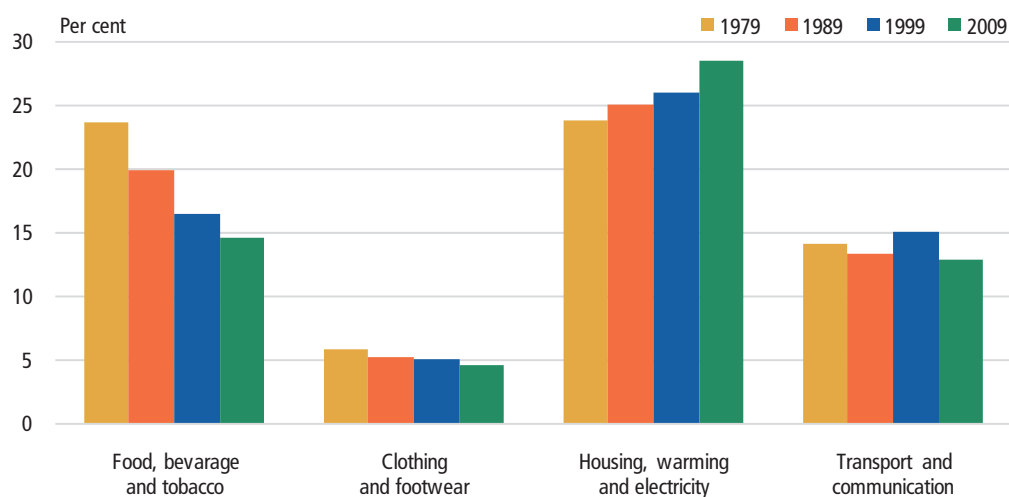


www.statbank.dk/fu5

Danes spend less on food and more on housing

The composition of consumption has undergone major changes over a long period of time. Since 1979, the consumption of food, beverages and tobacco has fallen from 24 per cent of the total consumption of private households to 14 per cent in 2009. Conversely, expenditure on housing, heating, and electricity has increased from 24 per cent in 1979 to 28 per cent in 2009. The consumption of clothing and footwear has fallen from 6 per cent in 1979 to 4.5 per cent in 2009, while expenditure on transport and communications has dropped over the last 10 years from 15 per cent to 12.7 per cent.

Figure 9 The share of selected consumption items of total consumption



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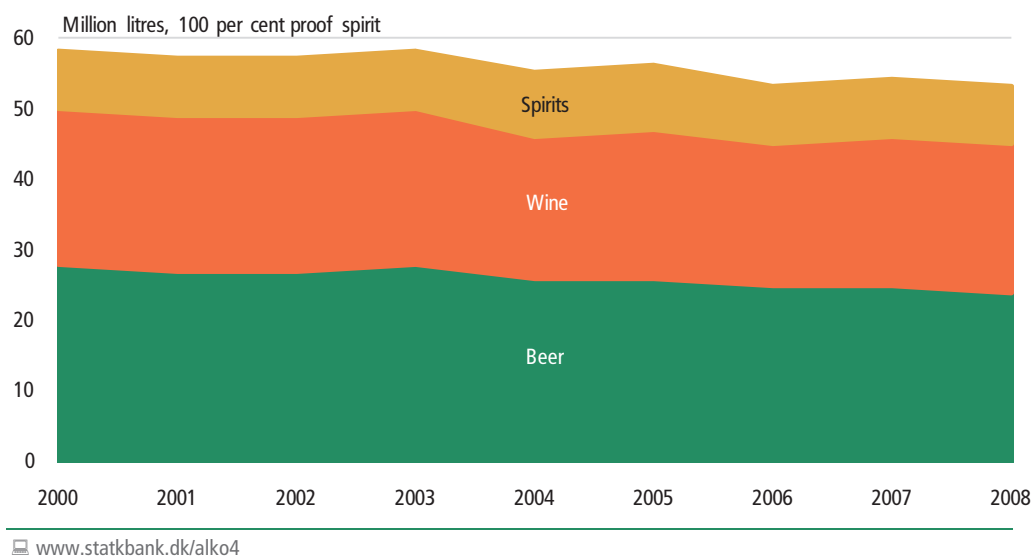
We drink more wine at the expense of beers

The Danes are drinking less beer while they drink some more wine. The consumption of beer was in 2008 with 520 million litres – 4 per cent less than the year before – a trend that repeats itself for the third consecutive year. Compared to 2003 the consumption of beer has fallen 13 per cent. The consumption of wine last year

rose with 3 per cent to 184 million litres. The consumption is only 1 per cent higher today than in 2003.

Overall alcohol consumption declined in 2008. The average consumption of pure alcohol per citizen over 14 years is reduced with 3 per cent compared to the previous year. In 2008, every inhabitant over 14 years drank in average 11.7 litre pure alcohol, equivalent to 15 drinks a week. One drink equals 1.5 cl pure alcohol. Compared to 2003, where we drank 13.1 litre pure alcohol or almost 17 drinks a week, the average alcohol consumption has been reduced by 11 per cent.

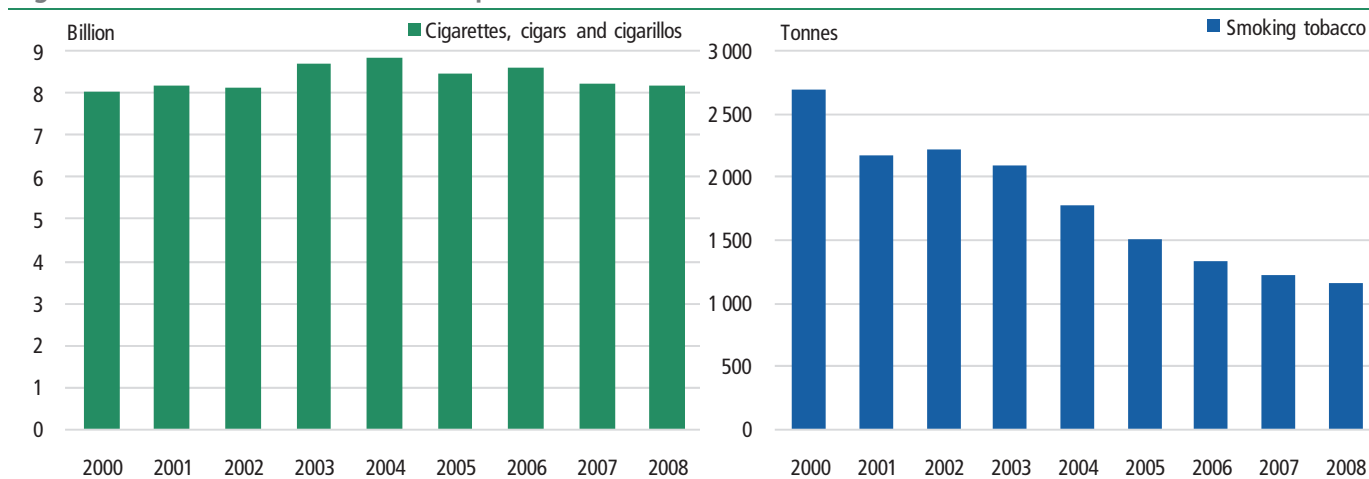
Figure 10 Total consumption of dutiable alcohol



In 2008 we smoked, on average, 43 cigarettes less than the previous year

The consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos and cigars decreased by 40 million units in 2008. This corresponds to every citizen over 14 years in average smoking 43 cigarettes less than the previous year. In the last five years the consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos and cigars has decreased by more than half a billion units which corresponds to every inhabitant over 14 years in average smoking more than 200 cigarettes, cigarillos and cigars less in 2008 than in 2003.

Figure 11 Consumption of tobacco



3

Households and the public sector**Indirect subsidies from the public sector**

The household budget survey also calculates the value of the indirect public subsidies that households may be said to receive insofar as they utilize free or cost-reduced services in healthcare, education, and childcare.

On the other hand, part of all household consumption actually constitutes payments to the public sector insofar as such consumption is liable to VAT or other taxes/duties. The net result of such transfers back and forth between individual households and the public sector can be calculated as shown below.

Household transfers to and from the public sector. 2007

	Age Group					
	All	17-29	30-49	50-59	60-66	67 +
	DKK thousands					
Transfers to the public sector	252	161	318	294	276	140
Income taxes, etc.	180	107	229	214	204	94
VAT, duties, property taxes, etc.	72	54	89	80	72	46
Transfers from the public sector	146	117	153	102	161	185
Transfer income	83	53	55	68	143	138
Selected indirect transfers	63	64	98	35	18	47
Net transfers to the public sector	106	44	165	191	115	-45
Average household income	564	365	729	679	505	319

Here, households are divided into categories according to the age of the main breadwinner. When assessing these statistics, it should be noted that households in the younger as well as the older categories are relatively small, whereas households in the 30-59 age group are larger, usually comprising two economically active adults.

Income taxes, etc., also include subscriptions to unemployment insurance funds. Income transfers comprise a number of transfer incomes, including old-age pensions, cash benefits, sickness benefits, unemployment benefits, housing/rent benefits, and family allowances.

As mentioned above, *selected indirect transfers* include the most important services offered in healthcare, education, and childcare; subsidies for medical products have not, however, been included for practical reasons.

Net transfers to the public sector increase with age

It is clear that net transfers from households to the public sector increase with age until the age of 60. From this age onwards, it becomes common to receive early retirement benefits and old-age pension benefits, so for the oldest age group public transfers to households exceed the transfers made from households to the public sector in the form of taxes and duties.

4

Prices

Consumer price index and price index for domestic supply

The consumer price index shows the trend of the prices typically charged to consumers for goods and services. Real prices, including VAT and duties charged to consumers, are used for estimating price trends.

The trend in the consumer price index reflects a country's rate of inflation, whereas the price trend in the first chain of turnover is reflected by the price index for domestic supply.

Importers' real purchase prices, excluding VAT and duties, as well as producers' real sales prices, excluding VAT and duties, are used as the basis for estimating the price index for domestic supply.

Greater fluctuation in the price index for domestic supply

Generally, the price index for domestic supply fluctuates more than the consumer price index. This is mainly due to the fact that the price index for domestic supply includes a number of raw materials for which there are relatively great price fluctuations, and which are not comprised by the consumer price index.

Inflation peaked in 1974

In 1974, inflation peaked with an annual change in the consumer price index of approximately 15 per cent and a change in the price index for domestic supply of approximately 22 per cent. In 1980, the annual change in the consumer price index was approximately 12 per cent, while the corresponding figure for the price index for domestic supply was approximately 17 per cent.

The huge oil price increases during these periods affected the price index for domestic supply to a greater degree than the other indices due to the greater weight of fuels. The repeated devaluation of the Danish krone at the end of the 1970s was also instrumental in increasing import prices, which also have greater weight in the price index for domestic supply.

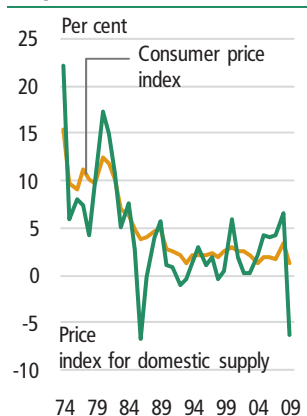
There was a fall in the price index for domestic supply in 1986-1987, 1992-1993 and 1998, while the consumer price index has increased during the entire period since 1970, which has resulted in higher prices charged to consumers.

Sub-indices for goods and services

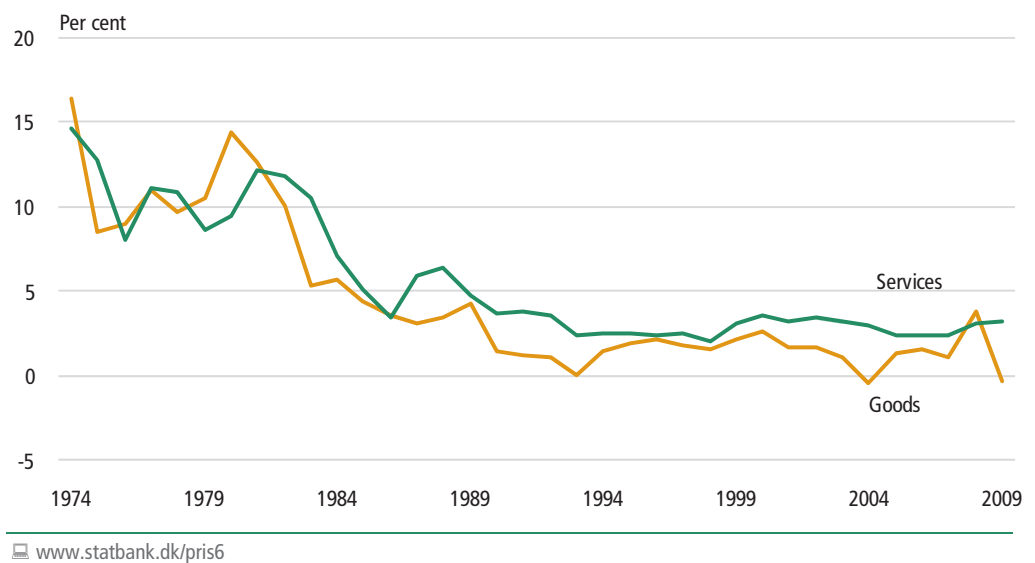
Figure 13 illustrates the annual changes in the consumer price index by goods and services. Similar to the overall consumer price index, these indices reflect the high levels of inflation from the early 1970s to the early 1980s. The increases in the services index were greater than those in the goods index during the periods before and after the oil crises.

Since the end of the 1980s, the services index has been higher than the goods index in almost all years. This may be partly attributed to the fact that the services index to a greater extent than the goods index is influenced by developments in wages and salaries. In 2008 the prices on goods increases more than the prices on services, which to a great extent can be attributed to high price increases on food during the year.

Figure 12
Annual changes
in price indices



www.statbank.dk/pris9 and
pris10

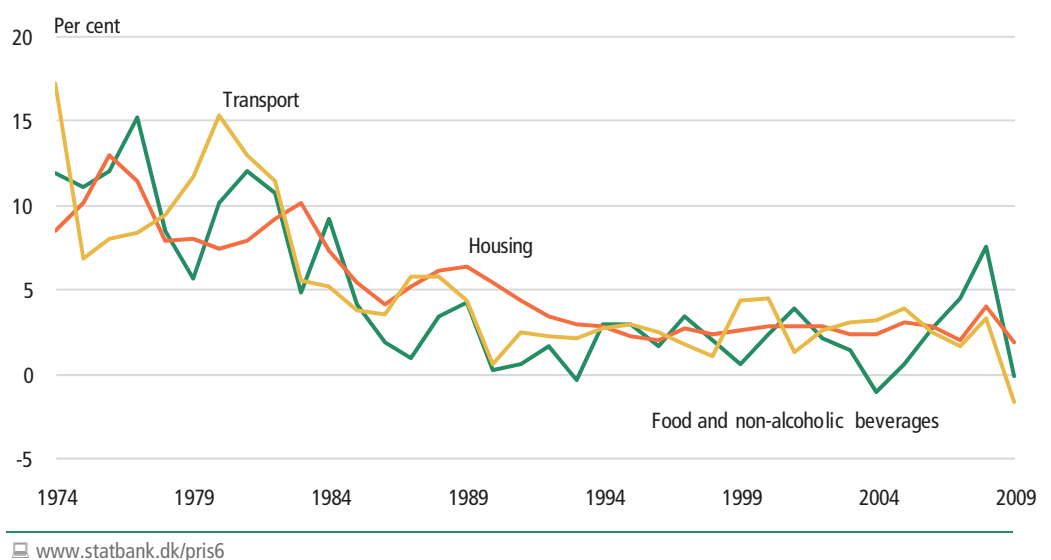
Figure 13 Annual changes in price indices

The housing index, the food index, and the transport index

Figure 14 shows the annual changes in three of the sub-indices of the consumer price index: The housing index, the food index, and the transport index. Generally, these sub-indices show the same overall trend as the consumer price index, i.e. greatest change during the period around the two oil crises.

From 2002 to 2006, the growth rate on food prices has been lower than that of housing and transport. In 2004, food prices were decreasing, while they in the following years have increased more and more.

In 2008 the food prices increased 7.6 per cent. In 2009 the food prices decreased again, while the index for housing only rose a few percentages. The index for transport decreased a few per cent in 2009 particularly as a result of lower gasoline prices.

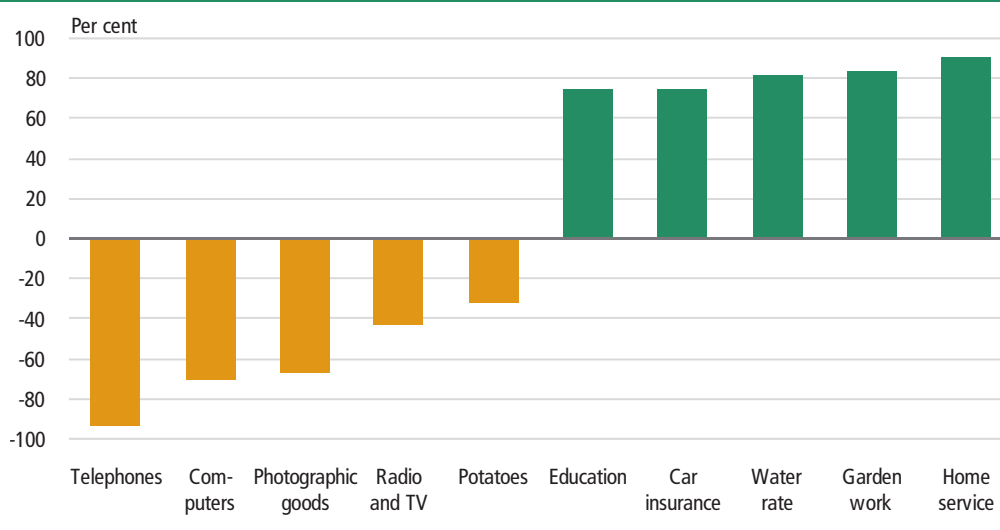
Figure 14 Annual changes in selected sub-indices

Greatest changes in consumer prices since 2000

Figure 15 shows the commodity and service groups that account for the greatest falls or increases in prices from January 2000 to January 2010. During the period, there was a fall of 94 per cent for telephones. Especially, mobile phones have been instrumental in reducing prices.

There is also a sharp fall in computers (-71 per cent) and photographic equipment (-67 per cent). During the period, radio and TV accounts for a fall of almost 44 per cent, while there was a fall in prices for potatoes of 33 per cent.

Figure 15 Percentage change in consumer prices. January 2000 - January 2010



Education increased by 74 per cent, due to, among other things, a reduction in subsidies allocated to evening schools. Car insurance has increased by 74 per cent since 2000. During the period, water rates increased by 81 per cent, and garden work, etc. has increased by 83 per cent and home service (e.g. cleaning activities and window cleaning) has increased by 90 per cent. The increase for the last two service groups is mainly due to the abolition of subsidies allocated to home service.

Generally speaking, goods with a highly technological content account for the highest falls in prices since 2000, while services account for the highest increases.

International comparison of price trends

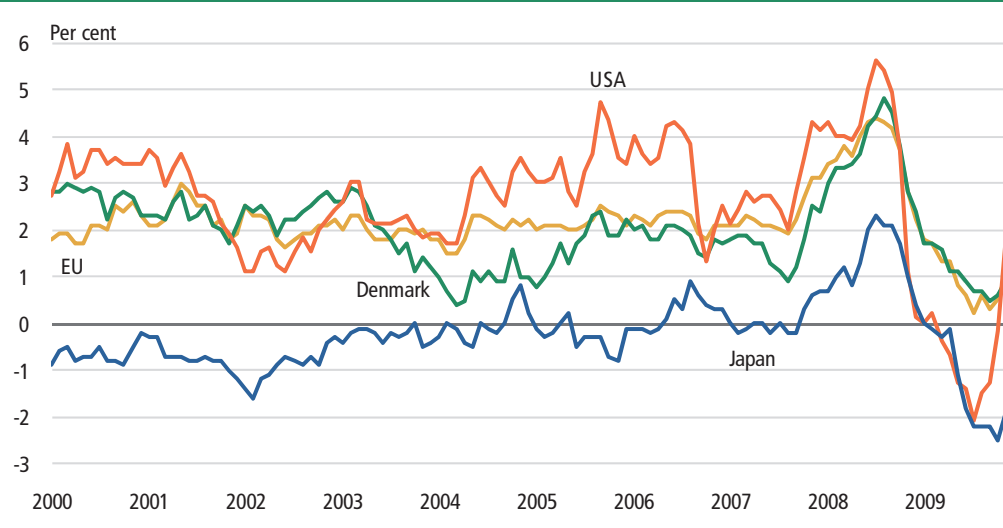
Until the middle of 2001, inflation in the EU and the United States ranged around 2 per cent and 4 per cent. From 2001 to 2004, inflation has ranged at a lower level, between 1 per cent and 3 per cent.

Since the beginning of 2004 and until the middle of 2006, inflation has been somewhat higher in the United States, compared to the EU, while Denmark has, on average, accounted for a considerably lower rate of inflation than in the EU.

In the second half of 2007, the inflation in the United States, the EU, Denmark and Japan rose considerably, mainly due to globally rising food and energy prices. This increase slowed down in the last months of 2008.

The increase has been modest in 2009 – USA and Japan have even experienced deflation in several months in 2009.

Figure 16 Inflation in EU, Denmark, USA and Japan



5

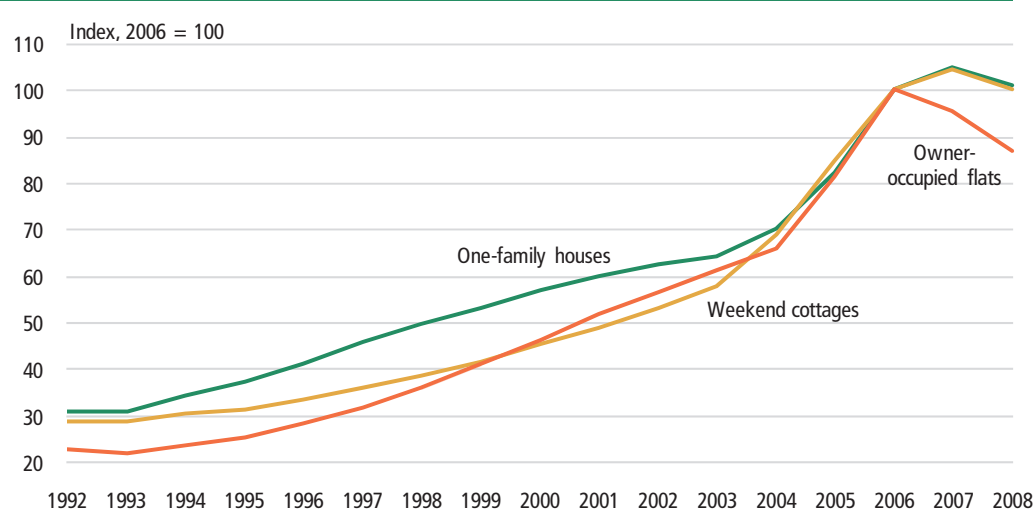
Price trends for sales of property

Falling prices replace sharp growth in dwellings

Prices of dwellings increased from the beginning of the 1990s until 2006, when the first indications of price falls began to appear.

From 2007 to 2008 the prices of one-family houses decreased by 9.0 per cent. During the same period, prices on weekend cottages and owner-occupied flats decreased with respectively. 3.9 per cent and 3.6 per cent.

Figure 17 Price trends for owner-occupied dwellings



www.statbank.dk/ejen6

Table 200 Income, total. 2008

	Number of families	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
Families, total	2 755.8	203.5	347.1	610.7	450.6
Without children	1 998.6	178.3	275.1	443.6	356.8
With 1 child	306.4	374.6	582.6	769.6	623.1
With 2 children	325.1	521.3	688.1	868.3	743.7
With 3 or more children	125.6	505.4	693.1	889.3	763.8
Couples, total	1 324.6	408.6	604.1	785.5	657.6
Without children	731.3	320.3	485.0	666.9	551.3
With 1 child	211.2	547.9	681.8	848.1	742.2
With 2 children	272.2	604.9	734.2	910.4	813.1
With 3 or more children	109.8	580.8	731.5	923.9	818.0
Single persons, total	1 431.2	160.4	219.8	324.7	259.0
Without children	1 267.3	154.3	203.1	304.5	244.6
With 1 child	95.2	245.3	328.2	422.5	358.9
With 2 or more children	68.7	283.1	355.4	443.1	386.7

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf1.www.statbank.dk/06**Table 201** Income, total by family type and level of income. 2008

	Families total			Singles				Couples				
	Total	Without children	With children	Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 + children	Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 children	With 3 + children
	thousands											
Number of families	2 755.8	1 998.6	757.1	1 431.2	1 267.3	95.2	68.7	1 324.6	731.3	211.2	272.2	109.8
Income, total												
Under 50 000 DKK	63.1	58.9	4.2	57.1	55.6	1.1	0.4	6.1	3.3	0.9	1.1	0.7
50 000 -99 999 DKK	68.8	66.7	2.1	66.0	64.7	0.9	0.4	2.7	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
100 000 -149 999 DKK	178.2	174.4	3.8	172.1	169.5	2.0	0.7	6.1	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.2
150 000 -199 999 DKK	359.3	347.7	11.5	340.0	330.8	7.3	1.9	19.3	17.0	1.1	0.8	0.4
200 000 -249 999 DKK	269.4	244.9	24.5	195.6	175.2	13.7	6.7	73.8	69.7	2.0	1.3	0.8
250 000 -299 999 DKK	236.3	205.0	31.2	167.8	143.0	13.9	10.9	68.5	62.1	3.2	2.0	1.2
300 000 -349 999 DKK	214.3	176.1	38.2	143.1	115.8	15.3	12.0	71.2	60.3	4.9	3.7	2.3
350 000 -399 999 DKK	173.9	135.6	38.4	102.3	78.5	12.6	11.2	71.6	57.0	6.3	4.9	3.4
400 000 -449 999 DKK	137.0	101.1	35.9	65.2	47.9	9.1	8.2	71.8	53.2	8.3	6.4	3.9
450 000 -499 999 DKK	115.5	79.5	36.0	39.0	27.7	6.1	5.2	76.5	51.8	11.1	9.3	4.3
500 000 -599 999 DKK	226.4	132.2	94.1	40.0	27.8	6.7	5.5	186.3	104.4	33.6	35.3	13.1
600 000 -699 999 DKK	219.0	101.5	117.5	17.8	12.1	3.1	2.7	201.2	89.4	40.5	52.8	18.5
700 000 -799 999 DKK	166.8	64.8	102.0	8.6	6.1	1.3	1.2	158.2	58.7	33.6	48.1	17.7
800 000 -899 999 DKK	110.2	37.9	72.2	4.9	3.6	0.7	0.6	105.2	34.3	23.0	34.7	13.2
900 000 -999 999 DKK	68.6	21.9	46.7	2.9	2.2	0.4	0.3	65.7	19.7	14.4	22.7	8.9
1 000 000 -1 999 999 DKK	132.0	42.7	89.3	6.7	5.3	0.8	0.6	125.3	37.4	25.1	44.0	18.7
2 000 000 -2 999 999 DKK	10.4	4.4	6.0	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	9.4	3.6	1.6	2.8	1.4
3 mio DKK +	6.7	3.4	3.3	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	5.8	2.6	0.9	1.5	0.8

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf1.www.statbank.dk/06

Table 202 Family incomings by type of dwelling. 2008

	Type of dwelling					Type of ownership		
	Detached	Terraced or semi-detached	Apartment houses	Student hostels	Other dwellings ¹	Total	Own dwelling	Rented ²
DKK thousands								
Income, total								
Families, total	590.0	401.5	324.5	121.9	339.4	450.6	609.6	304.5
Without children	462.0	330.6	289.8	119.0	277.6	356.8	489.5	264.5
With 1 child	733.1	561.8	465.4	263.4	610.4	623.1	750.8	447.7
With 2 children	813.5	652.8	539.0	302.4	743.8	743.7	825.9	528.7
With 3 or more children	848.9	649.6	500.6	409.2	808.1	763.8	868.4	526.9
Couples, total	709.7	598.6	531.7	240.4	663.7	657.6	714.9	512.6
Without children	590.8	503.1	482.0	228.3	574.2	551.3	600.3	448.8
With 1 child	789.5	716.6	615.5	323.5	748.3	742.2	798.8	597.3
With 2 children	844.1	775.1	659.7	334.4	830.6	813.1	849.9	658.3
With 3 or more children	874.9	744.5	566.4	425.0	873.6	818.0	884.9	606.4
Singles, total	298.2	264.5	249.2	109.6	205.9	259.0	339.3	231.0
Without children	278.2	243.9	239.4	108.9	197.8	244.6	321.1	218.1
With 1 child	422.8	365.3	324.7	191.6	348.1	358.9	464.7	320.2
With 2 or more children	436.6	386.2	351.3	227.9	372.9	386.7	483.2	349.9
All income including net interest recieved								
Families, total	571.1	399.3	315.5	120.2	312.6	437.6	594.6	293.4
Without children	462.7	332.8	283.1	117.4	265.5	353.9	493.9	256.6
With 1 child	692.6	546.2	446.1	256.2	536.0	592.1	712.9	426.0
With 2 children	770.5	637.6	517.3	293.2	629.2	706.6	786.2	498.8
With 3 or more children	763.7	632.7	483.5	403.2	613.0	695.5	783.8	495.3
Couples, total	683.0	592.9	513.4	236.6	587.1	634.1	691.7	488.3
Without children	590.0	505.9	468.2	225.2	536.8	546.9	601.8	432.3
With 1 child	745.1	696.0	587.8	314.9	649.7	703.2	757.4	564.6
With 2 children	799.0	757.7	631.7	325.0	694.3	771.4	808.3	616.2
With 3 or more children	785.8	725.6	546.3	419.6	652.3	741.9	797.7	565.7
Singles, total	298.0	264.6	243.7	108.1	199.6	255.7	345.1	224.6
Without children	280.9	245.9	234.5	107.4	192.5	242.6	329.8	212.4
With 1 child	403.6	356.1	313.4	186.1	319.9	345.6	448.3	307.9
With 2 or more children	418.7	375.8	339.8	219.5	351.3	373.2	467.8	337.2
Disposable income								
Families, total	372.6	269.6	211.7	88.3	209.9	289.3	387.5	199.0
Without children	308.8	228.4	189.8	86.2	181.8	237.8	328.9	174.4
With 1 child	443.1	357.4	295.2	189.3	344.9	383.1	455.3	283.7
With 2 children	489.9	417.5	346.4	216.3	399.0	453.8	499.1	335.4
With 3 or more children	487.9	427.2	346.0	288.5	385.3	453.3	499.0	349.7
Couples, total	443.5	391.7	338.4	171.1	382.3	413.7	448.9	324.2
Without children	393.7	342.2	310.1	163.1	359.5	365.1	400.9	290.1
With 1 child	475.4	447.2	378.9	226.3	411.7	449.9	482.7	365.7
With 2 children	506.2	485.2	410.1	233.1	434.4	490.4	511.8	400.3
With 3 or more children	499.5	476.9	379.7	297.6	403.0	477.5	506.3	386.6
Singles, total	199.6	184.7	165.7	79.6	138.9	174.1	229.6	154.8
Without children	187.7	171.2	158.3	79.0	134.0	164.4	219.4	145.4
With 1 child	265.5	243.4	216.8	145.0	217.9	234.9	292.3	213.8
With 2 or more children	292.7	273.7	252.7	177.7	252.7	270.1	319.6	251.3

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf1.www.statbank.dk/06¹ Includes unknown types of dwelling. ² Dwellings which are part of a housing association are included as rented.

Table 203 Family incomings for families with children. 2008

	Number of families	Age of youngest child						Total
		0-2 years	3-6 years	7-12 years	13-14 years	15-17 years	18-24 years	
	thousands	DKK thousands						
Income, total								
Families, total	757.1	642.9	678.2	708.8	724.0	732.1	769.7	698.2
With 1 child	306.4	585.4	548.9	555.2	587.2	641.2	746.0	623.1
With 2 children	325.1	680.4	712.0	742.8	781.7	845.6	932.0	743.7
With 3 or more children	125.6	687.0	742.0	805.7	908.7	934.0	935.3	763.8
Couples, total	593.2	687.0	767.0	823.6	848.2	860.8	890.7	788.8
With 1 child	211.2	638.4	690.4	731.9	752.3	787.1	869.2	742.2
With 2 children	272.2	715.7	779.0	833.3	869.6	932.1	1 019.6	813.1
With 3 or more children	109.8	725.4	800.7	871.1	972.8	995.9	1 003.7	818.0
Singles, total	163.9	265.7	324.0	365.3	386.3	410.2	467.2	370.6
With 1 child	95.2	241.4	298.3	336.6	350.7	382.1	456.7	358.9
With 2 or more children	68.7	292.2	345.8	388.9	432.1	483.6	576.0	386.7
All income including net interest recieved								
Families, total	757.1	594.6	635.6	669.8	689.7	698.7	739.9	658.4
With 1 child	306.4	544.4	518.0	528.9	559.9	613.8	717.8	592.1
With 2 children	325.1	634.9	674.9	709.6	752.0	807.8	892.8	706.6
With 3 or more children	125.6	618.8	677.2	736.9	829.0	859.2	845.8	695.5
Couples, total	593.2	634.6	717.2	775.9	806.7	819.3	854.3	741.7
With 1 child	211.2	592.8	650.1	695.2	715.7	751.9	834.6	703.2
With 2 children	272.2	667.3	737.6	795.0	835.6	887.9	975.1	771.4
With 3 or more children	109.8	651.4	728.1	793.0	886.9	910.5	899.3	741.9
Singles, total	163.9	253.6	309.9	352.1	371.5	397.4	453.7	357.2
With 1 child	95.2	229.7	284.1	323.2	336.7	368.7	443.7	345.6
With 2 or more children	68.7	279.5	331.7	375.9	416.4	472.4	558.3	373.2
Disposable income								
Families, total	757.1	385.2	409.5	430.0	444.9	453.2	480.3	425.1
With 1 child	306.4	351.1	334.9	341.3	361.6	398.7	465.3	383.1
With 2 children	325.1	410.1	431.8	452.9	484.0	522.1	583.3	453.8
With 3 or more children	125.6	406.5	440.9	477.6	538.4	566.7	565.2	453.3
Couples, total	593.2	408.0	455.7	490.8	514.1	525.9	552.0	473.6
With 1 child	211.2	379.6	411.6	439.2	454.6	482.6	538.4	449.9
With 2 children	272.2	428.4	466.7	500.8	532.1	568.7	634.6	490.4
With 3 or more children	109.8	423.3	467.3	507.0	570.6	596.1	597.1	477.5
Singles, total	163.9	190.5	225.3	247.9	256.7	271.7	300.8	249.6
With 1 child	95.2	166.1	198.9	220.1	228.3	249.9	293.7	234.9
With 2 or more children	68.7	217.0	247.6	270.8	293.3	328.7	375.2	270.1

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf1.www.statbank.dk/06**Table 204** Persons by the welfare of the family. 2007

	0-15 years	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	69 years +	Total
How easy is it for the family to live within their income?	per cent									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Very easy	20	19	13	20	21	24	32	25	24	23
Easy	31	32	32	31	35	34	35	41	43	35
Fairly easy	25	24	19	23	24	24	19	20	22	23
Somewhat difficult	15	16	19	14	13	11	7	7	8	12
Difficult or very difficult	9	10	17	12	7	7	6	7	4	8
Do the family think that expenditure on housing is a burden?										
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Not a problem	59	62	57	52	60	67	81	86	89	69
A burden to some extent	33	28	33	39	32	27	15	12	8	24
A heavy burden	9	10	10	9	7	5	5	3	3	6

www.statistikbank.dk/ivf1 and [ivf5](http://www.statistikbank.dk/ivf5)

Table 205 Personal income by type of income. 2008

	Primary income			Transfer income				Property income, net	Disposable income
	Wages and salaries, etc.	Entrepreneurial income etc.	Total	Unemployment benefits etc.	Pensions etc.	Social benefits	Total ³		
	DKK thousands								
Men and women	183.8	18.0	201.9	1.7	46.0	7.2	63.5	2.6	178.5
Self-employed, total ¹	28.7	385.1	413.8	1.2	18.5	6.9	31.2	-100.0	213.5
Self-employed with employees	15.0	638.9	654.0	0.2	7.3	5.8	16.2	-278.1	215.4
Self-employed without employees	33.9	316.5	350.4	1.6	22.1	7.4	35.9	-48.9	216.0
Assisting spouses	11.8	150.8	162.6	0.3	18.0	4.8	31.9	7.8	153.1
Employees, total	323.9	2.3	326.2	1.8	4.2	4.0	17.4	1.5	220.2
Top managers	612.8	7.1	619.8	0.5	5.8	0.9	10.2	40.8	369.5
Employees, highest level	432.3	4.7	437.0	1.5	4.7	2.7	16.3	4.6	278.9
Employees, medium level	357.9	1.9	359.7	1.1	2.9	3.4	16.2	-1.8	238.7
Employees, basic level	274.0	1.0	275.0	1.9	2.4	4.1	16.0	-3.6	190.9
Other employees	247.7	0.9	248.6	3.0	3.4	5.3	18.6	-3.9	175.5
Employees, not further specified	290.7	3.6	294.3	2.2	9.6	5.5	24.2	10.6	210.4
Unemployed	50.8	2.6	53.4	89.4	2.1	37.4	139.4	-3.7	140.4
Temporarily outside the labour force	10.6	0.3	10.9	26.3	7.9	121.0	170.3	-5.4	135.3
Not economically active									
Pensioners and others	2.5	0.3	2.8	0.1	161.4	1.1	170.9	22.7	147.3
Recipients of cash benefits	5.6	0.1	5.7	0.2	3.6	126.0	148.9	-4.4	117.5
Others persons not economically active ²	13.0	0.3	13.3	0.1	6.9	4.1	24.5	3.2	39.1

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf1.www.statbank.dk/06¹ Includes assisting spouses. ² Includes unknown. ³ Includes other transfer income.**Table 206** Disposable income by sex and level of income. 2008

	Men			Women			Total		
	thousands			per cent					
Persons, total	2 182.2	2 259.8	4 442.1	49	51	100			
Disposable income									
Less than 50 000 DKK	211.3	191.7	402.9	52	48	100			
DKK 50 000 – DKK 99 999	212.5	315.1	527.6	40	60	100			
DKK 100 000 – DKK 149 999	395.0	530.1	925.2	43	57	100			
DKK 150 000 – DKK 199 999	425.7	537.2	962.8	44	56	100			
DKK 200 000 – DKK 249 999	416.1	394.8	810.9	51	49	100			
DKK 250 000 – DKK 299 999	240.6	175.8	416.4	58	42	100			
DKK 300 000 – DKK 349 999	117.6	61.6	179.2	66	34	100			
DKK 350 000 – DKK 399 999	59.1	24.3	83.4	71	29	100			
DKK 400 000 – DKK 449 999	32.2	11.3	43.5	74	26	100			
DKK 450 000 – DKK 499 999	18.9	5.8	24.7	77	23	100			
DKK 500 000 – DKK 599 999	20.4	5.5	25.9	79	21	100			
DKK 600 000 – DKK 699 999	10.3	2.3	12.6	81	19	100			
DKK 700 000 – DKK 799 999	5.8	1.2	7.0	83	17	100			
DKK 800 000 – DKK 899 999	3.7	0.7	4.4	83	17	100			
DKK 900 000 – DKK 999 999	2.6	0.5	3.0	84	16	100			
DKK 1 000 000 – DKK 1 999 999	7.5	1.3	8.9	85	15	100			
DKK 2 000 000 – DKK 2 999 999	1.5	0.3	1.8	84	16	100			
DKK 3 mio +	1.6	0.3	1.9	85	15	100			

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Table 207 Disposable income by sex and age. 2008

	Number of persons	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average	Gini-koefficient
	thousands	DKK thousands				
Men and women						
Total	4 442.1	111.6	169.2	228.9	178.5	0.36
15-19 years	338.5	11.0	24.9	49.3	34.6	0.50
20-24 years	298.8	72.7	102.1	141.1	108.7	0.27
25-29 years	300.4	106.0	158.3	197.6	151.8	0.26
30-34 years	353.5	152.5	193.6	231.8	190.1	0.24
35-39 years	380.7	166.3	209.4	254.4	213.1	0.26
40-44 years	420.3	169.0	215.1	264.6	224.6	0.29
45-49 years	386.1	165.6	213.2	264.5	225.1	0.30
50-54 years	361.4	160.9	209.9	262.3	224.6	0.30
55-59 years	350.4	155.7	206.1	260.8	222.1	0.31
60-64 years	377.3	129.6	174.2	240.6	203.6	0.34
65-69 years	279.6	102.5	138.6	196.3	168.3	0.35
70-74 years	210.9	96.7	129.8	174.0	154.5	0.32
74 years +	383.9	107.6	133.1	165.7	151.1	0.26
Men						
Total	2 182.2	116.6	183.3	246.4	193.7	0.40
15-19 years	173.9	10.8	24.9	51.1	35.9	0.51
20-24 years	152.8	72.6	107.5	155.4	115.4	0.29
25-29 years	150.4	108.8	168.2	208.6	158.7	0.28
30-34 years	176.6	154.5	201.5	243.1	196.0	0.28
35-39 years	191.6	168.8	216.8	268.2	221.1	0.32
40-44 years	213.3	171.3	222.4	280.5	235.5	0.35
45-49 years	195.0	171.9	224.0	283.6	238.9	0.37
50-54 years	181.7	171.5	224.7	285.0	244.6	0.35
55-59 years	174.8	170.9	225.8	286.6	246.8	0.35
60-64 years	188.1	144.4	200.3	272.5	235.2	0.38
65-69 years	136.3	118.2	158.2	231.4	196.3	0.39
70-74 years	98.9	111.0	141.9	204.7	179.8	0.35
74 years +	148.8	109.9	136.1	185.7	167.0	0.30
Women						
Total	2 259.8	107.2	158.3	212.8	163.8	0.30
15-19 years	164.6	11.2	25.0	47.7	33.2	0.49
20-24 years	146.0	72.8	98.2	129.2	101.6	0.24
25-29 years	150.0	103.8	150.8	186.2	144.9	0.24
30-34 years	176.9	151.2	187.0	221.3	184.3	0.20
35-39 years	189.1	164.6	203.1	242.8	204.9	0.20
40-44 years	207.0	167.4	208.7	251.7	213.4	0.21
45-49 years	191.0	161.3	204.1	248.5	211.0	0.22
50-54 years	179.7	154.4	197.2	242.3	204.4	0.23
55-59 years	175.6	146.9	189.2	236.5	197.6	0.24
60-64 years	189.2	121.4	154.1	208.5	172.1	0.27
65-69 years	143.3	90.0	124.9	165.7	141.6	0.28
70-74 years	112.0	83.5	120.5	151.7	132.2	0.26
74 years +	235.2	105.0	131.9	156.9	141.0	0.23

www.statbank.dk/06

Table 208 (page 1 of 2) **Average income in municipalities. 2008**

Municipality-code	Men			Women			Total		
	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income
DKK thousands									
All Denmark	246.3	55.2	193.7	159.0	71.4	163.8	201.9	63.5	178.5
Copenhagen city	242.4	49.4	186.3	173.5	65.5	164.7	207.0	57.7	175.2
101 Copenhagen	233.5	47.0	178.1	170.4	63.3	159.7	201.4	55.3	168.8
147 Frederiksberg	283.1	57.0	215.7	186.0	74.2	181.0	231.0	66.3	197.0
155 Dragør	303.2	68.7	252.5	199.4	72.4	203.7	249.4	70.6	227.2
185 Tårnby	246.9	56.9	206.0	173.5	70.0	175.0	208.7	63.7	189.9
Copenhagen surburban	277.4	58.5	223.9	178.2	74.1	182.7	225.8	66.6	202.5
165 Albertslund	217.6	54.8	181.5	159.6	70.3	161.1	188.4	62.6	171.2
151 Ballerup	237.9	62.9	200.9	167.7	76.2	171.7	201.6	69.8	185.8
153 Brøndby	216.5	62.0	185.7	147.8	77.8	159.6	180.8	70.2	172.1
157 Gentofte	457.9	67.2	348.5	222.0	77.0	230.7	330.7	72.5	285.0
159 Gladsaxe	262.1	53.6	207.6	178.7	72.4	179.4	218.8	63.4	193.0
161 Glostrup	253.8	54.5	203.8	169.5	73.9	171.3	209.9	64.6	186.9
163 Herlev	235.9	58.4	199.8	165.1	74.4	171.7	198.8	66.8	185.0
167 Hvidovre	237.6	54.3	194.7	168.8	71.1	169.4	202.0	63.0	181.6
169 Høje-Taastrup	250.9	52.5	200.5	171.7	68.3	171.7	210.9	60.5	185.9
183 Ishøj	221.0	51.0	180.9	156.2	69.6	159.4	188.2	60.4	170.1
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	323.1	65.4	261.2	197.6	80.0	207.5	256.6	73.2	232.7
175 Rødovre	234.6	56.8	199.2	160.5	77.3	168.8	195.8	67.5	183.3
187 Vallensbæk	289.8	54.8	230.5	199.6	63.2	188.9	244.1	59.0	209.4
Nordsjælland	306.9	62.5	244.0	190.3	72.1	191.5	246.7	67.5	216.9
201 Allerød	342.7	57.9	256.0	219.1	63.4	203.1	279.3	60.7	228.8
240 Egedal	315.4	48.4	238.0	213.1	58.7	190.6	263.6	53.6	214.0
210 Fredensborg	314.8	59.5	243.5	188.0	71.2	190.0	248.8	65.6	215.7
250 Frederikssund	264.7	55.2	209.2	176.1	70.1	174.0	219.8	62.8	191.4
190 Furesø	324.0	67.0	255.7	207.4	74.2	203.3	263.4	70.7	228.4
270 Gribskov	251.5	59.9	212.6	173.3	69.7	180.4	211.9	64.9	196.3
260 Halsnæs	226.2	60.9	194.3	159.0	75.2	168.5	192.3	68.1	181.3
217 Helsingør	256.6	64.9	214.5	167.2	76.9	178.1	210.2	71.1	195.6
219 Hillerød	292.2	55.1	226.7	193.7	67.3	185.5	241.1	61.4	205.3
223 Hørsholm	439.0	81.8	331.6	199.4	82.3	214.5	310.0	82.1	268.5
230 Rudersdal	411.6	78.9	332.3	212.9	80.4	225.6	307.1	79.7	276.2
Bornholm	179.6	69.9	166.1	120.2	82.9	146.9	149.3	76.5	156.3
Østsjælland	282.6	53.6	222.2	186.3	66.1	181.1	233.2	60.0	201.2
253 Greve	286.7	55.0	232.1	191.6	65.7	186.8	238.0	60.5	208.9
259 Køge	261.0	51.6	204.9	174.0	68.0	171.4	216.3	60.0	187.7
350 Lejre	291.7	50.8	221.9	192.9	62.5	180.8	241.9	56.7	201.1
265 Roskilde	283.1	56.1	222.8	186.4	67.3	183.0	233.2	61.9	202.3
269 Solrød	319.0	49.5	245.1	199.0	61.8	187.8	257.5	55.8	215.7
Vest- og Sydsjælland	221.9	59.7	180.7	146.6	75.3	157.1	183.7	67.6	168.8
320 Faxe	245.3	51.9	190.7	159.2	69.7	160.1	201.8	60.9	175.2
376 Guldborgsund	197.0	65.9	171.1	131.0	79.6	152.3	163.5	72.9	161.5
316 Holbæk	246.5	52.4	191.1	163.4	68.8	164.6	204.0	60.8	177.6
326 Kalundborg	224.1	58.4	176.0	148.3	75.4	157.1	186.0	66.9	166.5
360 Lolland	178.7	72.8	158.3	117.1	86.4	143.8	147.9	79.6	151.1
370 Næstved	234.1	55.5	186.1	154.0	72.5	159.2	193.1	64.2	172.3
306 Odsherred	192.1	72.0	174.0	132.7	82.8	153.4	162.2	77.4	163.6
329 Ringsted	253.3	49.5	197.5	167.3	66.8	165.1	209.6	58.3	181.0
330 Slagelse	220.3	60.0	182.2	143.2	75.6	154.9	181.0	67.9	168.3
340 Sorø	245.6	53.9	181.7	160.8	71.3	162.5	202.5	62.7	171.9
336 Stevn	250.0	54.7	205.8	160.3	70.2	164.8	205.0	62.5	185.2
390 Vordingborg	202.3	65.9	170.2	137.4	80.4	155.0	169.2	73.3	162.5

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf1.www.statbank.dk/06

Table 208 (page 2 of 2) **Average income in municipalities. 2008**

Municipality-code		Men			Women			Total		
		Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income
		DKK thousands								
	Fyn	219.1	58.9	180.3	141.7	75.5	154.9	179.7	67.4	167.3
420	Assens	226.2	55.1	172.3	147.5	71.8	152.4	186.6	63.5	162.3
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	219.6	57.2	175.0	142.1	75.5	153.3	180.5	66.4	164.1
440	Kerteminde	233.2	57.9	182.1	145.4	75.0	156.2	188.6	66.6	168.9
482	Langeland	177.3	73.4	161.4	112.1	85.3	141.0	144.4	79.4	151.1
410	Middelfart	247.6	58.0	194.9	156.3	73.1	161.6	201.3	65.6	178.0
480	Nordfyns	227.4	52.9	168.9	146.8	71.0	151.9	187.3	61.9	160.4
450	Nyborg	217.4	65.2	180.3	139.6	79.5	153.8	178.0	72.4	166.9
461	Odense	214.9	57.8	180.5	141.1	75.4	156.1	176.8	66.9	167.9
479	Svendborg	215.2	61.9	189.9	138.4	76.6	155.4	176.3	69.4	172.4
492	Ærø	182.1	74.1	179.4	108.4	85.3	146.7	145.3	79.7	163.1
	Syddjylland	240.6	53.8	187.0	149.6	71.2	156.3	194.8	62.5	171.5
530	Billund	251.7	48.0	188.9	151.9	69.2	155.9	201.9	58.6	172.4
561	Esbjerg	238.5	56.1	192.9	146.3	72.7	154.8	192.1	64.5	173.7
563	Fanø	238.3	76.7	222.3	145.4	80.9	161.7	191.1	78.8	191.5
607	Fredericia	242.1	58.9	193.8	149.3	76.1	157.4	195.5	67.6	175.5
510	Haderslev	229.8	55.7	175.8	145.7	72.6	153.9	187.4	64.2	164.7
621	Kolding	256.8	49.6	198.3	158.7	67.4	161.4	207.0	58.6	179.6
540	Sønderborg	216.8	59.0	181.0	143.4	73.6	152.6	179.7	66.4	166.6
550	Tønder	224.2	55.1	161.7	134.6	73.7	147.9	179.2	64.5	154.7
573	Varde	249.1	49.3	178.4	149.8	68.2	154.7	200.0	58.6	166.7
575	Vejen	247.3	47.7	173.0	144.8	69.5	152.0	196.5	58.5	162.6
630	Vejle	256.8	51.4	198.4	163.8	69.4	165.5	209.6	60.6	181.7
580	Aabenraa	226.8	54.9	183.4	141.6	70.2	151.4	183.8	62.6	167.2
	Østjylland	245.6	52.4	191.3	155.3	69.7	161.2	199.8	61.2	176.0
710	Favrskov	271.7	44.6	200.2	170.8	63.3	164.8	221.3	53.9	182.5
766	Hedensted	261.7	43.1	192.4	161.7	64.9	161.9	212.0	53.9	177.2
615	Horsens	241.1	50.1	184.4	153.8	69.1	156.4	197.3	59.6	170.3
707	Norddjurs	216.0	57.2	172.4	135.2	73.7	149.7	175.8	65.4	161.1
727	Odder	250.6	54.0	194.7	158.4	69.8	164.7	203.5	62.1	179.4
730	Randers	231.5	55.2	183.9	143.8	73.9	152.9	187.0	64.7	168.2
741	Samsø	198.0	72.2	166.8	119.5	86.4	147.2	157.4	79.6	156.7
740	Silkeborg	282.5	49.2	205.6	159.7	67.6	162.3	220.3	58.5	183.7
746	Skanderborg	284.7	46.0	212.5	181.9	62.1	173.5	232.8	54.2	192.8
706	Syddjurs	236.6	58.7	194.6	149.5	72.1	162.1	192.6	65.5	178.2
751	Århus	232.8	54.9	188.3	153.9	70.9	163.0	192.3	63.1	175.3
	Vestjylland	244.8	50.3	183.8	149.8	69.7	155.5	197.4	59.9	169.7
657	Herning	247.9	47.8	188.2	151.5	68.5	157.1	199.6	58.2	172.6
661	Holstebro	246.7	50.0	186.9	151.8	68.2	156.7	198.8	59.2	171.7
756	Ikast-Brande	241.0	46.9	184.2	148.3	67.8	154.4	195.1	57.2	169.4
665	Lemvig	246.8	54.2	178.5	137.3	72.0	149.1	192.7	63.0	163.9
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern	253.0	47.1	180.7	148.7	67.7	154.9	201.6	57.3	168.0
779	Skive	227.1	55.3	173.8	141.7	72.9	151.1	184.9	64.0	162.6
671	Struer	237.3	56.1	190.4	141.8	73.8	151.1	189.7	64.9	170.9
791	Viborg	247.9	51.0	184.7	157.4	70.4	159.2	202.5	60.7	171.9
	Nordjylland	228.3	55.2	174.8	142.9	73.1	152.2	185.5	64.2	163.5
810	Brønderslev	221.8	54.7	156.7	142.7	73.5	150.6	182.4	64.1	153.6
813	Frederikshavn	218.2	60.6	178.1	133.7	77.1	149.8	175.7	68.9	163.9
860	Hjørring	222.4	57.0	170.2	139.3	74.2	150.0	180.5	65.7	160.0
849	Jammerbugt	224.9	54.5	168.7	143.5	72.8	151.3	184.4	63.6	160.0
825	Læsø	180.0	69.6	163.4	110.7	84.2	140.7	145.5	76.9	152.1
846	Mariagerfjord	233.8	52.4	176.3	145.3	71.9	152.7	189.6	62.2	164.5
773	Morsø	219.2	58.7	162.1	127.8	77.4	146.4	173.8	68.0	154.2
840	Rebild	264.3	45.3	178.6	163.6	64.2	160.4	214.7	54.6	169.7
787	Thisted	234.0	53.9	174.0	137.6	72.6	148.2	185.8	63.2	161.1
820	Vesthimmerlands	229.0	52.0	165.1	139.4	72.8	148.4	184.7	62.3	156.8
851	Aalborg	229.1	55.5	182.6	147.4	72.6	155.3	187.8	64.1	168.8

Table 209 Income, consumption and taxation by household income. 2007

	Total household income					Total
	Under DKK 150 000	DKK 150 000- 299 999	DKK 300 000- 499 999	DKK 500 000- 799 999	DKK 800 000 +	
	DKK per household					
A. Earned income (B+C)	7 329	45 368	209 565	485 712	903 316	383 099
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	34 478	43 881	201 827	458 944	829 958	358 958
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	-27 149	1 487	7 738	26 768	73 358	24 141
D. Property income	6 964	12 996	26 804	38 661	106 579	43 860
E. Private transfers	4 417	26 595	49 170	41 607	56 629	40 928
F. Transfers from the public sector	73 396	130 118	94 970	64 654	41 217	83 364
G. Other income and reconciliation	2 815	1 712	6 540	8 197	8 412	5 890
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	94 921	216 789	387 048	638 831	1 116 153	557 142
I. Capital transfers to the household	241	705	2 561	3 448	23 762	7 228
J. Total income (H+I)	95 161	217 494	389 609	642 280	1 139 915	564 369
K. Income taxes, etc.	24 487	52 318	110 153	192 137	409 980	180 394
L. Private interest payments, etc.	6 153	8 225	23 105	44 427	75 452	35 563
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	64 521	156 952	256 351	405 715	654 483	348 413
N. Payments from capital pensions	582	2 552	7 373	3 261	4 039	4 030
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	233	1 019	3 281	1 301	1 613	1 684
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	64 870	158 485	260 444	407 676	656 908	350 759
Q. Fines	131	206	280	347	555	333
R. Gifts, charity	5 024	4 328	6 458	3 957	9 812	6 072
S. Membership fees	871	1 276	3 540	6 300	8 657	4 641
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	-77 865	-20 371	-3 373	49 212	129 788	31 680
U. Pension and ATP contributions	2 691	4 961	20 594	52 206	116 653	45 563
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	81	216	635	2 602	4 005	1 739
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	9 847	4 442	13 818	30 605	27 477	18 146
Y. Other saving, including residual	-90 485	-29 990	-38 420	-36 201	-18 347	-33 769
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	136 709	173 046	253 539	347 860	508 096	308 033
Food	14 166	18 220	26 113	37 444	48 045	31 165
Beverages and tobacco	6 379	7 094	9 701	12 092	13 881	10 370
Clothing and footwear	11 953	6 979	11 321	20 585	28 812	16 468
Rent (housing)	32 128	48 485	55 998	63 809	89 565	62 504
Electricity and fuels	10 937	14 599	18 089	22 398	28 211	20 167
Furniture, furnishings, household services	6 057	7 737	12 996	21 595	33 533	18 071
Medical products, services of physicians	3 136	7 821	8 582	8 453	10 670	8 556
Purchase of vehicles	7 364	4 863	19 000	24 461	38 561	20 568
Other transport services and communications	13 597	16 291	28 766	42 715	60 956	35 484
Recreation, entertainment, travel	15 445	21 822	29 226	40 332	71 657	39 170
Other goods and services	15 547	19 136	33 748	53 976	84 205	45 512
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	79 839	45 603	42 600	68 471	91 424	62 867
Child care	6 517	4 397	8 673	21 227	27 993	14 852
Education	39 091	13 782	21 703	34 516	54 476	31 284
Health	34 231	27 425	12 224	12 728	8 955	16 731
Taxes on production and imports, total	29 742	35 837	60 881	86 083	118 352	71 994
VAT	19 729	22 628	35 227	52 370	69 834	43 182
Excise duty	8 017	10 436	21 140	27 466	37 885	23 040
Real property tax	248	152	269	444	1 160	490
Stamp duties	1 747	2 621	4 246	5 803	9 473	5 282
	number					
Persons per household	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.7	3.2	2.2
Of whom adults	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.7
Households in the survey	135	593	612	635	568	2 543
Households in Denmark - thousand	137	655	557	556	601	2 506

www.statbank.dk/fu5 and fu6

Table 210 Income, consumption and taxation, by socio-economic status. 2007

	Socio-economic status of head of household								Total
	Self-employed	Employees - upper level	Employees - medium level	Employees - basic level	Unemployed	Receiving education	Pensioners, early-retirement	Other not economically active	
	DKK per household								
A. Earned income (B+C)	663 515	817 508	658 260	480 149	138 749	35 044	13 135	44 351	383 099
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	210 717	809 625	659 877	476 964	125 229	34 374	11 389	43 890	358 958
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	452 799	7 883	-1 617	3 185	13 520	669	1 746	461	24 141
D. Property income	156 507	48 089	43 026	34 449	13 980	2 583	42 390	16 884	43 860
E. Private transfers	85 720	29 174	19 557	15 086	24 544	8 529	80 111	38 599	40 928
F. Transfers from the public sector	45 201	33 867	33 380	47 031	144 211	70 414	161 095	155 689	83 364
G. Other income and reconciliation	10 127	7 078	7 860	3 748	4 264	2 054	4 369	27 601	5 890
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	961 071	935 716	762 083	580 462	325 749	118 624	301 100	283 125	557 142
I. Capital transfers to the household	8 308	9 308	13 218	3 449	1 351	7 027	9 345	1 506	7 228
J. Total income (H+I)	969 379	945 024	775 302	583 911	327 100	125 651	310 445	284 631	564 369
K. Income taxes, etc.	303 657	326 751	256 042	176 499	76 453	20 016	104 655	64 630	180 394
L. Private interest payments, etc.	47 281	64 780	60 128	39 160	14 572	3 451	13 269	15 964	35 563
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	618 441	553 493	459 131	368 253	236 075	102 185	192 522	204 037	348 413
N. Payments from capital pensions	5 328	440	368	1 625	257	-	10 350	-	4 030
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	2 131	176	146	648	103	-	4 383	-	1 684
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	621 637	553 757	459 353	369 230	236 229	102 185	198 489	204 037	350 759
Q. Fines	576	366	521	437	355	337	101	195	333
R. Gifts, charity	10 296	6 186	3 170	2 068	6 391	414	12 067	1 124	6 072
S. Membership fees	4 636	8 199	7 019	5 803	4 201	882	1 428	2 200	4 641
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	214 808	86 430	46 613	44 082	-39 914	-63 841	-27 866	2 004	31 680
U. Pension and ATP contributions	102 658	102 340	73 934	49 139	14 515	2 284	6 865	7 425	45 563
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	2 955	2 994	2 658	2 394	531	40	194	582	1 739
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	51 200	35 909	28 407	18 348	15 418	1 109	4 355	3 395	18 146
Y. Other saving, including residual	57 996	-54 812	-58 386	-25 799	-70 378	-67 274	-39 279	-9 399	-33 769
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	391 321	452 576	402 031	316 841	265 196	164 392	212 760	198 514	308 033
Food	36 571	43 081	38 702	32 519	27 254	15 013	22 933	23 797	31 165
Beverages and tobacco	13 956	11 783	11 323	11 192	9 191	3 613	8 403	9 491	10 370
Clothing and footwear	25 087	26 158	23 402	17 392	13 161	26 237	7 343	14 737	16 468
Rent (housing)	73 505	83 873	70 327	58 141	45 530	35 505	58 529	46 012	62 504
Electricity and fuels	22 968	23 808	25 175	20 083	17 472	7 012	17 932	14 202	20 167
Furniture, furnishings, household services	25 137	24 775	28 361	18 412	13 281	5 614	11 553	11 383	18 071
Medical products, services of physicians	10 915	8 352	8 211	7 226	4 168	1 858	10 808	6 088	8 556
Purchase of vehicles	29 993	32 216	31 768	23 625	24 727	1 743	9 256	3 180	20 568
Other transport services and communications	41 271	56 614	49 790	39 185	36 882	19 702	18 599	21 746	35 484
Recreation, entertainment, travels	47 257	64 311	50 152	40 967	31 274	24 241	24 392	24 329	39 170
Other goods and services	64 661	77 606	64 820	48 101	42 256	23 854	23 014	23 550	45 512
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	54 667	87 977	75 468	66 502	74 305	100 309	40 885	78 026	62 867
Child care	11 094	29 184	27 689	17 423	25 488	8 249	478	25 056	14 852
Education	37 717	52 713	40 653	39 581	43 376	89 125	3 716	40 547	31 284
Health	5 856	6 080	7 126	9 497	5 440	2 935	36 692	12 423	16 731
Taxes on production and import, total	95 289	106 330	93 630	75 896	60 718	28 793	48 028	40 779	71 994
VAT	57 389	66 160	55 705	45 479	37 173	22 840	27 437	27 058	43 182
Excise duty	30 353	31 519	30 351	25 546	20 887	4 424	15 195	10 628	23 040
Stamp duties	659	913	362	417	100	83	526	3	490
Real property tax	6 888	7 738	7 212	4 455	2 558	1 447	4 870	3 091	5 282
	number								
Persons per household	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.2
Of whom adults	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.7
Households in the survey	105	387	346	862	43	48	680	72	2 543
Households in Denmark - thousand	119	297	289	892	35	39	751	84	2 506

Table 211 Consumption for selected years

	DKK per household			Percentage		
	2001	2004	2007	2001	2004	2007
Total income	425 908	469 714	564 369	100.0	100.0	100.0
Income taxes etc.	134 614	145 118	180 394	31.6	30.9	32.0
Private interest payments, etc.	28 708	27 202	35 563	6.7	5.8	6.3
Disposable amount	262 586	297 393	348 413	61.7	63.3	61.7
Consumption expenditure	229 234	250 166	308 033	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	25 803	26 866	31 165	11.3	10.7	10.2
Rice, bread, pasta, cookies, flour etc.	4 743	4 744	5 461	2.1	1.9	1.8
Meat, fish and spread/sandwich filling	7 458	7 785	9 577	3.3	3.1	3.1
Milk products, eggs, margarine etc.	4 720	4 810	5 181	2.1	1.9	1.7
Fruit	1 813	2 121	2 682	0.8	0.8	0.9
Vegetables	2 912	3 197	3 741	1.3	1.3	1.2
Sugar, jam, chocolate, sweets, ice etc.	3 309	3 312	3 502	1.4	1.3	1.1
Salt, spices, bouillon etc.	848	897	1 021	0.4	0.4	0.3
Beverages and tobacco	11 585	10 780	10 370	5.1	4.3	3.4
Beverages without alcol	2 897	2 702	3 077	1.3	1.1	1.0
Beverages with alcol	4 649	4 353	3 917	2.0	1.7	1.3
Cigarettes and tobacco	4 039	3 724	3 376	1.8	1.5	1.1
Clothing and footwear	11 883	12 025	16 468	5.2	4.8	5.4
Clothing etc.	9 745	9 628	13 121	4.3	3.8	4.3
Footwear etc.	2 138	2 397	3 347	0.9	1.0	1.1
Housing, heating etc.	68 781	74 058	82 671	30.0	29.6	26.8
Rent etc.	41 174	45 150	47 557	18.0	18.0	15.4
Repairs, upkeep	4 575	4 527	7 885	2.0	1.8	2.6
Water supply, refuse collection etc.	6 016	6 160	7 062	2.6	2.5	2.3
Electricity, gas, district heating etc.	17 016	18 222	20 167	7.4	7.3	6.6
Furnishings, household services etc.	14 382	15 023	18 071	6.3	6.0	5.9
Furnishing, furniture, fabrics etc.	6 588	6 620	8 415	2.9	2.6	2.7
White goods, kitchen ware etc.	3 315	3 687	4 488	1.4	1.5	1.5
Tools, equipment for house and garden	1 638	1 787	1 803	0.7	0.7	0.6
Cleaning equipment and household services	2 842	2 929	3 365	1.2	1.2	1.1
Medical products and health services	5 515	6 574	8 556	2.4	2.6	2.8
Medical products, vitamins, etc.	1 966	1 868	2 887	0.9	0.7	0.9
Spectacles, plasters, thermometers etc.	769	1 224	1 878	0.3	0.5	0.6
Dentists, physician, hospital etc.	2 779	3 481	3 792	1.2	1.4	1.2
Purchase of vehicles	9 743	14 236	20 568	4.3	5.7	6.7
Cars, motor cycles etc.	9 297	13 586	19 904	4.1	5.4	6.5
Bicycles	446	650	664	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other transport and communication	26 009	28 514	35 484	11.3	11.4	11.6
Petrol and lubricants	7 831	8 321	9 967	3.4	3.3	3.2
Repairs, spare parts and other services	9 316	9 893	13 286	4.1	4.0	4.3
Bus, train, taxi, aeroplane, ferry etc.	3 925	4 295	5 451	1.7	1.7	1.8
Postage, telephone, telephone rentals etc.	4 937	6 005	6 780	2.2	2.4	2.2
Equipment for leisure time and entertainment and travels	25 599	28 220	39 170	11.2	11.3	12.8
Radio, TV, CD, PC, photo equipment etc.	5 169	5 846	7 959	2.3	2.3	2.6
Caravan, boat, musical instruments etc.	787	1 956	3 190	0.3	0.8	1.0
Sports equipment, Toys, plants, pets etc.	5 572	6 185	7 867	2.4	2.5	2.6
Entertainments, licence fee etc.	7 230	7 434	9 683	3.2	3.0	3.2
Newspapers, books, drawing materials etc.	3 487	3 310	3 939	1.5	1.3	1.3
Package holidays	3 355	3 489	6 531	1.5	1.4	2.1
Other goods and services	29 936	33 870	45 512	13.1	13.5	14.8
Educations etc.	968	976	1 688	0.4	0.4	0.6
Expenditure on restaurants, hotels etc.	10 030	9 881	16 166	4.4	3.9	5.3
Hairdressers etc.	5 017	5 532	6 940	2.2	2.2	2.3
Jewellery, bags, prams etc.	1 349	1 818	1 951	0.6	0.7	0.6
Social protection services	2 864	3 164	3 368	1.2	1.3	1.1
Insurances and other services etc.	9 707	12 498	15 399	4.2	5.0	5.0

Table 212 Consumption expenditure of households by type of household. 2007

	Single persons under 60 years without children	Single persons 60 years + without children	Single persons with children	2 adults, head of household under 60 years without children	2 adults, head of household 60 years + without children	2 adults with children	Households with at least 3 adults	Total
	DKK per household							
A. Earned income (B+C)	246 455	19 774	267 283	541 781	142 399	741 732	745 654	383 099
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	230 152	20 728	255 693	513 253	127 185	682 033	725 344	358 958
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	16 303	-954	11 590	28 528	15 214	59 699	20 310	24 141
D. Property income	38 825	43 094	13 859	42 023	57 942	46 724	48 464	43 860
E. Private transfers	11 908	83 815	28 324	23 157	103 781	19 949	18 698	40 928
F. Transfers from the public sector	46 308	118 196	85 296	54 599	167 995	56 935	89 523	83 364
G. Other income and reconciliation	2 053	3 090	15 234	4 473	6 793	10 616	5 872	5 890
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	345 550	267 968	409 996	666 033	478 910	875 955	908 210	557 142
I. Capital transfers to the household	2 469	9 782	864	5 596	12 923	4 417	18 979	7 228
J. Total income (H+I)	348 019	277 750	410 860	671 629	491 833	880 372	927 189	564 369
K. Income taxes, etc.	107 441	80 039	108 012	210 524	193 820	281 102	284 402	180 394
L. Private interest payments, etc.	21 015	8 134	25 292	45 727	25 689	68 869	48 792	35 563
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	219 563	189 577	277 556	415 378	272 325	530 401	593 995	348 413
N. Payments from capital pensions	-	4 789	292	1 058	21 626	191	981	4 030
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	-	1 914	117	423	9 180	76	391	1 684
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	219 563	192 452	277 732	416 013	284 771	530 516	594 585	350 759
Q. Fines	363	57	763	359	123	521	409	333
R. Gifts, charity	2 407	15 552	734	3 712	12 690	2 061	2 989	6 072
S. Membership fees	2 703	1 236	3 661	6 321	3 376	7 851	8 025	4 641
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	19 631	6 171	-13 471	65 055	-45 253	70 757	107 575	31 680
U. Pension and ATP contributions	28 034	6 860	30 572	63 871	29 694	85 430	69 885	45 563
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	1 245	64	2 085	2 588	823	2 988	2 999	1 739
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	5 248	1 572	13 323	31 423	17 779	39 502	9 219	18 146
Y. Other saving, including residual	-14 897	-2 325	-59 451	-32 827	-93 548	-57 164	25 472	-33 769
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	194 459	169 436	286 045	340 566	313 835	449 325	475 587	308 033
Food	15 706	17 320	32 278	32 827	32 687	48 334	50 827	31 165
Beverages and tobacco	8 427	6 165	8 017	13 187	11 595	11 527	14 854	10 370
Clothing and footwear	10 205	5 649	29 149	16 603	11 309	30 644	20 819	16 468
Rent (housing)	42 973	53 295	62 358	60 846	73 604	79 022	76 161	62 504
Electricity and fuels	13 065	16 000	19 437	21 439	22 830	26 705	24 428	20 167
Furniture, furnishings, household services	9 426	7 204	15 148	24 188	20 692	28 560	21 799	18 071
Medical products, services of physicians	5 175	7 429	4 774	8 564	15 871	7 407	12 452	8 556
Purchase of vehicles	12 735	4 114	8 861	22 932	16 741	35 004	47 275	20 568
Other transport services and communications	22 685	13 457	34 675	45 384	30 641	53 863	57 206	35 484
Recreation, entertainment, travels	24 946	19 923	31 505	44 872	37 711	50 932	82 337	39 170
Other goods and services	29 116	18 882	39 844	49 723	40 156	77 327	67 430	45 512
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	23 415	45 994	132 481	30 934	22 539	142 824	93 731	62 867
Child care	-	-	50 288	-	-	60 883	3 485	14 852
Education	15 935	1 025	72 970	23 437	1 389	69 214	81 483	31 284
Health	7 480	44 969	9 223	7 497	21 150	12 727	8 763	16 731
Taxes on production and import, total	41 798	35 099	61 406	83 152	77 651	106 943	113 884	71 994
VAT	25 257	20 197	40 748	50 547	44 193	66 726	63 504	43 182
Excise duty	13 786	10 139	16 507	26 873	25 100	32 174	43 649	23 040
Stamp duties	158	106	165	668	1 083	787	226	490
Real property tax	2 598	4 658	3 987	5 065	7 275	7 256	6 505	5 282
	number							
Persons per household	1.0	1.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	3.9	3.8	2.2
Of whom adults	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.1	1.7
Households in the survey	536	378	117	439	435	500	138	2 543
Households in Denmark - thousand	532	411	115	402	341	505	200	2 506

www.statbank.dk/fu5 and fu6

Table 213 Consumption expenditure of households by type of dwelling. 2007

	Owner occupied detached house	Owner- occupied flat	Rented detached house	Rented flat	Flat in housing co- operative	Rented room	Dwelling free of charge ¹	Total
DKK per household								
Total income	752 844	639 959	408 780	334 547	436 952	151 524	914 065	564 369
Income taxes, etc.	233 416	323 260	125 747	96 443	143 095	37 109	320 500	180 394
Disposable amount	465 314	255 769	276 037	230 617	280 703	110 175	561 564	350 759
Net saving	69 856	-124 564	15 979	10 666	9 683	-6 952	112 990	31 680
Total consumption	382 050	362 850	249 726	214 239	257 139	115 542	440 144	308 033
A Food	37 706	31 623	28 171	23 212	26 623	12 326	45 098	31 165
B Beverages and tobacco	11 061	11 711	10 038	9 632	9 649	4 416	11 140	10 370
C Clothing and footwear	19 303	18 290	12 431	12 618	16 321	12 111	39 700	16 468
D Housing, total	70 616	90 342	55 914	50 702	51 949	25 233	45 936	62 504
Rent	665	245	47 380	43 755	43 138	22 538	26 236	20 490
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	-	-	-	12	149	-	-	15
Permanent renting of secondary dwelling, etc.	144	315	258	178	201	28	59	175
Imputed rent, owner-occupied dwelling	39 461	29 305	-	-	-	-	4 418	20 550
Land tax, owner-occupied dwelling	7 402	6 881	25	107	19	-	-	3 964
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	320	2 296	-	-	-	-	-	282
Value of dwelling free of charge	21	-	-	57	-	-	6 306	39
Imputed rent, secondary dwelling	1 967	2 222	753	918	1 781	-	3 343	1 536
Land tax, secondary dwelling	659	501	194	278	718	-	1 819	499
Stamp duties, loans in secondary dwelling	-	-	18	1	70	-	-	7
Materials for maintenance of dwelling	2 179	706	837	391	402	1 024	-	1 316
Materials for repair of dwelling	1 527	6 203	1 083	449	271	79	-	1 321
Flagstones, etc. for gardens	530	-	37	68	321	-	-	302
Repair, etc. workman, dwelling	6 744	22 762	860	897	1 466	-	-	4 946
Water supply	1 978	1 854	1 271	978	1 246	463	1 533	1 544
Refuse collection	1 963	1 794	1 497	1 347	824	676	771	1 624
Water drainage, sewerage	2 457	2 323	1 273	936	885	341	1 405	1 757
Miscellaneous maintenance	2 211	5 643	368	149	233	39	14	1 468
Payments to homeowners' association, etc.	390	7 293	61	182	226	45	31	670
E Electricity and fuels	26 154	17 968	17 381	13 453	15 798	4 896	20 258	20 167
F Furniture, furnishings, household services	22 463	35 105	13 473	10 057	15 483	4 458	29 628	18 071
G Medical products, services of physicians	10 329	8 148	7 820	5 353	11 416	3 118	6 409	8 556
H Purchase of vehicles	29 153	25 704	16 619	9 885	11 415	733	27 247	20 568
I Transport services and communications	45 990	34 789	29 261	22 600	28 226	16 964	57 124	35 484
J Recreation, entertainment, travels	49 952	38 129	31 108	26 732	33 000	13 099	54 624	39 170
K Other goods and services	59 324	51 042	27 509	29 996	37 258	18 188	102 980	45 512
Interest on mortgage loans	43 228	54 912	829	1 090	2 256	-	-	24 335
Extension, etc. of dwelling	28 664	27 949	8 477	2 122	18 880	-	658	18 146
Total income per person	283 024	353 568	207 503	199 135	257 030	139 013	286 541	258 885
Total consumption per person	143 628	200 470	126 764	127 523	151 258	106 002	137 976	141 299
number etc.								
Size of dwelling, square metre	144	89	101	78	89	51	154	112
Year of construction	1949	1941	1957	1948	1948	1966	1939	1949
Persons per household	2.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	3.2	2.2
Of whom adults	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.7
Households in the survey	1 272	168	174	649	229	46	5	2 543
Households in Denmark - thousand	1 200	141	219	689	203	50	5	2 506
Persons in Denmark - thousand	3 195	255	431	1 155	345	54	17	5 452

¹ The figures are subject to uncertainty due to the small number of households in the sample.

Table 214 Households possessing consumer durables

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
	thousands				
Number of families	2 174	2 227	2 269	2 356	2 455
	per cent				
Owner-occupied dwelling	59	60	63	59	...
Summer dwellings	11	9	11	11	...
Tumble dryer	24	33	40	47	53
Washing machine	70	72	76	79	79
Dishwasher	29	40	49	56	59
Microwave oven	17	37	52	68	72
Video recorder	42	73	78	84	68
Cd player	...	66	84	93	91
PC	15	37	65	84	86
Answering machine	...	26	42	47	...
Mobile phone	...	20	68	92	98
Fastnettelefonabonnement	95	...	...	...	68
Fax	...	9	15	...	...
DVD player	...	...	7	68	86
Video camera	...	15	20	24	31
CD-ROM	...	11	53	80	...
DVD for PC	...	...	13	59	...
Access to the internet	...	...	46	73	81
Digital camera	...	...	...	48	73
Digital video camera	...	...	...	12	24
Dvd recorder	...	...	...	8	28
Flat screen TV	...	...	...	...	56
Digital TV	...	...	...	...	53
MP3 player	...	...	...	...	48
MP4 player	...	...	...	...	14
DAB digital radio	...	...	...	...	29
GPS navigation	...	...	...	...	42
	number				
Persons interviewed	1 385	1 533	948	948	922

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

www.statbank.dk/varforbr

Table 215 Price index for domestic supply by categories of use

	Weight	2008 Average	2009 Average
	per cent	— 2005 =100 —	
Price Index for Domestic Supply total	100.00	115.4	108.0
Producers' materials	62.84	119.1	109.3
Raw materials for agriculture	3.08	149.5	135.6
Raw materials for other industries	42.33	120.8	109.8
Fuels and lubricants	4.46	145.3	117.2
Machinery and tools; goods transport equipment	12.98	98.1	98.5
Consumer goods	37.16	106.8	105.7
Foods of animal origin, excl. fish	6.56	111.0	106.5
Fish and fish products	1.94	102.1	104.2
Foods of vegetable origin	2.81	118.3	115.3
Beverages and tobacco	2.81	109.9	114.0
Other consumer goods	23.04	103.4	102.6
Distribution by origin:			
Danish goods	36.77	122.4	114.5
Danish producers' materials	25.35	127.7	115.8
Danish consumer goods	11.43	110.4	111.5
Imported goods	63.23	110.1	103.5
Imported producers' materials	37.49	112.6	104.6
Imported consumer goods	25.74	104.0	101.6
Imported unprocessed raw materials, total			
= Raw material price index total	9.27	136.8	110.3
Unprocessed materials for agriculture	0.61	148.1	128.1
Unprocessed materials for other industries	6.17	129.8	101.9
Fuels and lubricants	2.49	153.4	127.2

www.statbank.dk/pris10 and [pris11](http://www.statbank.dk/pris11)

Table 216 Domestic supply of some important food stuffs

	Supply, total		
	2007	2008	2009
	thousand tonnes		
Milk and cream			
Whole and partly skimmed milk ¹	230	220	210
Skim- and buttermilk	279	296	303
Junket and yoghurt	111	106	107
Other milk products ²	73	71	..
Cream (incl. cultured cream)	51	48	49
Fats			
Butter ³	10	10	10
Margarine	45	44	42
Cheese	..	..	..
Eggs	92	..	86
Meat			
Beef and veal ⁴	150	145	141
Pork ⁴	208	203	198
Poultry meat	124	124	117
Horse meat	0	0	0
Mutton and lamb	8	8	7
Game meat	4	4	4
Flour and groats, etc.			
Wheat flour	310	362	...
Durum wheat e.g. pasta products	32	..	...
Rye flour	82	91	...
Oat-meal	26	34	...
Rice and rice flour	34	40	...
Other flours and groats, etc.	58	57	...
Sugar	..	..	..
Potatoes	299	302	304
Organic products⁵			
Milk and cream	166	182	172
Eggs	8	8	8

Note: The figures shows the supply available for human consumption in Denmark.

www.statbank.dk/fvf1 and fvf11

¹ Excl. natural milk at producers for consumption. ² Includes various cultured-milk products, chocolate milk and skimmed chocolate milk. ³ In addition, there are mixed products which comprise about 27 mio. kg a year since 1996. ⁴ The figures exclude consumption of edible offals. ⁵ Part of total supply.

Table 217 Consumption of beverages and tobacco

	2006	2007	2008
	mio. litres		
Consumption of beer	554	542	520
Dutiable sales of lager equivalents	474	462	440
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	80	80	80
Consumption of wine	172	178	184
Dutiable sales	162	168	174
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	10	10	10
Consumption of spirits	25	26	25
Dutiable sales	23	25	23
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	2	2	2
Consumption of alcoholic soft drinks	5	6	5
Dutiable sales	5	6	5
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	0	0	0
	avg. litres		
Consumption of pure alcohol per capita	10.0	10.0	9.7
Consump. of pure alcohol per capita over 14 years	12.1	12.1	11.7
	mio. units		
Consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.	8 635	8 226	8 185
Dutiable sales	8 335	8 026	7 985
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	300	200	200
	units		
Avg. consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.			
Per capita	1 589	1 510	1 485
Per capita over 14 years	1 924	1 832	1 789
	tonnes		
Consumption of smoking tobacco	1 332	1 208	1 149
Dutiable sales	1 032	908	849
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	300	300	300

 www.statbank.dk/alko2 and [alko4](http://www.statbank.dk/alko4)

Table 218 Average prices for foods

		1970	1980	1990	2000	2009
		DKK in current prices				
	Amount					
Rye bread	1 kg	1.43	4.56	7.46	13.63	16.81
White bread	300 g	1.16	3.23	5.81	7.38	8.80
Rolls	1 pcs	0.38	1.10	2.12	2.99	4.40
Danish pastry	1 pcs	0.68	2.05	4.43	6.51	9.21
Dry cakes	1 pcs	0.83	2.78	6.10	8.83	11.47
Minced beef	1 kg	15.09	43.44	77.73	98.71	124.84
Saddle of pork	1 kg	22.96	40.72	70.31	57.30	62.81
Sausages	1 kg	13.16	31.17	53.46	47.89	63.62
Liver paste	1 kg	11.80	22.34	31.18	30.33	42.48
Mettwurst	1 kg	11.61	23.70	35.73	38.27	49.54
Cod, medium-sized	1 kg	4.44	15.30	38.97	60.80	106.10
Plaice, medium-sized	1 kg	8.26	24.21	57.42	88.76	114.25
Full milk	1/1 l	1.29	3.49	6.39	6.19	7.61
Double cream	1/2 l	4.57	9.71	12.84	12.84	11.87
Cheese, 45%	1 kg	10.70	39.15	65.27	62.93	80.48
Eggs, large	10 pcs	5.40	9.71	14.12	18.32	23.40
Butter, salted	1 kg	12.52	23.85	41.20	45.40	13.95
Apples	1 kg	3.42	7.58	12.06	13.13	14.88
Grapes	1 kg	7.77	23.55	33.67	28.82	32.54
Oranges	1 kg	3.10	7.96	11.27	11.43	12.07
Bananas	1 kg	3.62	9.02	13.46	14.53	15.45
Carrots	1 kg	2.60	7.28	8.34	8.58	7.66
Onions	1 kg	3.60	8.07	8.49	8.35	6.44
Tomatoes	1 kg	7.90	20.27	25.33	25.29	27.71
Cucumbers	1 kg	6.92	13.98	18.75	21.27	21.40
Cabbages	1 kg	1.35	2.88	4.75	5.14	6.13
Cauliflowers	1 kg	4.19	10.19	12.91	12.51	14.94
Potatoes, Danish	1 kg	1.18	2.82	4.49	7.11	8.86
Coffee	1 kg	26.55	60.97	51.87	61.25	62.32

www.statbank.dk/06

Table 219 Net price index

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percentage annual increase
	2000=100													
2000	98.1	98.9	99.5	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.8	100.6	100.8	101.0	100.9	100.0	3.1
2001	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.9	102.4	102.3	102.8	103.0	102.8	103.0	102.4	2.4
2002	103.1	104.1	104.7	105.1	105.2	105.1	104.8	104.8	105.5	105.7	105.6	105.6	104.9	2.5
2003	105.8	107.0	107.8	107.8	107.6	107.5	106.9	106.9	107.5	107.6	107.8	107.6	107.3	2.3
2004	107.4	108.3	108.9	109.0	109.4	109.1	108.7	108.4	109.0	109.4	109.1	108.9	108.8	1.4
2005	108.7	109.9	110.6	111.2	111.1	111.2	111.0	111.0	111.9	111.8	111.5	111.6	111.0	2.0
2006	111.3	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.5	113.7	113.5	113.5	113.8	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.2	2.0
2007	113.3	114.7	115.1	115.4	115.6	115.5	115.1	114.9	115.6	116.0	116.8	116.7	115.4	1.9
2008	117.1	118.6	119.1	119.5	120.1	120.4	120.2	120.3	120.7	120.5	120.2	119.8	119.7	3.7
2009	119.5	121.7	122.1	122.1	122.5	122.8	122.3	122.6	122.6	122.7	122.7	122.4	122.2	2.1

www.statbank.dk/pris7

Table 220 Consumer price index, annual average

Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase
1900=100											
1901	100	-0.2	1931	178	-5.7	1961	555	4.5	1991	4 353	2.4
1902	101	1.3	1932	177	-0.7	1962	591	6.6	1992	4 445	2.1
1903	101	-0.2	1933	181	2.7	1963	622	5.2	1993	4 500	1.3
1904	102	1.3	1934	188	3.9	1964	645	3.6	1994	4 590	2.0
1905	102	-0.5	1935	196	3.8	1965	686	6.4	1995	4 686	2.1
1906	103	0.7	1936	198	1.2	1966	733	6.8	1996	4 785	2.1
1907	106	3.5	1937	205	3.6	1967	787	7.4	1997	4 890	2.2
1908	107	0.9	1938	207	1.2	1968	850	8.0	1998	4 980	1.8
1909	108	0.7	1939	213	2.9	1969	880	3.5	1999	5 104	2.5
1910	109	0.7	1940	266	24.4	1970	937	6.5	2000	5 253	2.9
1911	109	0.2	1941	305	14.7	1971	992	5.9	2001	5 377	2.4
1912	113	3.8	1942	315	3.5	1972	1 058	6.6	2002	5 507	2.4
1913	116	2.6	1943	318	0.8	1973	1 156	9.3	2003	5 622	2.1
1914	119	2.3	1944	325	2.2	1974	1 333	15.3	2004	5 687	1.2
1915	140	18.0	1945	328	1.1	1975	1 461	9.6	2005	5 790	1.8
1916	165	17.8	1946	326	-0.7	1976	1 592	9.0	2006	5 900	1.9
1917	191	15.8	1947	335	2.9	1977	1 769	11.1	2007	6 001	1.7
1918	223	16.8	1948	344	2.5	1978	1 946	10.0	2008	6 205	3.4
1919	264	18.6	1949	352	2.4	1979	2 133	9.6	2009	6 287	1.3
1920	315	19.3	1950	384	9.1	1980	2 396	12.3			
1921	268	-15.0	1951	429	11.7	1981	2 677	11.7			
1922	228	-15.0	1952	439	2.2	1982	2 948	10.1			
1923	237	4.2	1953	436	-0.5	1983	3 152	6.9			
1924	251	6.0	1954	444	1.9	1984	3 350	6.3			
1925	244	-2.8	1955	474	6.7	1985	3 507	4.7			
1926	207	-15.0	1956	498	5.0	1986	3 636	3.7			
1927	200	-3.4	1957	504	1.2	1987	3 782	4.0			
1928	199	-0.6	1958	509	0.9	1988	3 953	4.5			
1929	198	-0.6	1959	519	2.1	1989	4 142	4.8			
1930	188	-4.8	1960	531	2.3	1990	4 251	2.6			

www.statbank.dk/pris8 and pris9

Table 221 Consumer price index

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percentage annual increase
2000=100														
2000	98.3	98.9	99.6	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.9	100.6	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.0	2.9
2001	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.4	102.8	102.7	102.4	102.4	102.9	103.0	102.8	103.0	102.4	2.3
2002	103.1	103.8	104.5	104.9	105.0	105.0	104.7	104.8	105.4	105.6	105.6	105.6	104.8	2.4
2003	105.8	106.8	107.5	107.5	107.3	107.3	106.7	106.6	107.4	107.1	107.2	107.1	107.0	2.1
2004	107.0	107.8	108.3	108.4	108.7	108.5	108.1	107.9	108.6	108.9	108.6	108.4	108.3	1.2
2005	108.1	109.2	109.8	110.4	110.3	110.4	110.3	110.3	111.2	111.1	110.8	110.8	110.2	1.8
2006	110.4	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.5	112.8	112.5	112.5	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.8	112.3	1.9
2007	112.4	113.6	114.1	114.3	114.5	114.4	113.9	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.5	115.4	114.2	1.7
2008	115.7	117.1	117.6	118.0	118.4	118.8	118.4	118.6	119.1	118.9	118.6	118.2	118.1	3.4
2009	117.8	119.3	119.7	119.6	119.9	120.2	119.6	119.9	120.1	120.1	120.1	119.9	119.7	1.3

www.statbank.dk/pris12

Table 222 Consumer price index and its sub-indices

	Weights at Jan. 2009	2008 average	2009 average
		—————2000=100—————	
Consumer price index, total	100.00	118.1	119.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11.53	123.8	123.7
Food	10.20	123.5	123.3
Non-alcoholic beverages	1.33	126.5	126.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.68	105.5	107.8
Alcoholic beverages	1.79	101.6	104.6
Tobacco	1.89	109.7	111.2
Clothing and footwear	4.98	96.9	98.1
Clothing	4.11	93.4	93.4
Footwear	0.87	114.3	121.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	27.86	125.3	127.8
Actual and imputed rentals for housing	19.91	121.5	125.1
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0.83	122.4	124.8
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	1.80	148.5	159.3
Electricity, gas and other fuels	6.32	130.9	127.5
Furnishings, household etc.	6.07	113.1	116.4
Furniture and furnishings, carpets etc.	2.31	107.9	110.8
Household textiles	0.52	108.8	109.9
Household appliances and repair of this	0.87	103.6	106.6
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0.80	117.7	124.4
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0.57	109.3	111.2
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	0.89	134.9	138.6
Health	2.75	110.2	113.7
Medical products, appliances and equipment	1.26	92.2	96.2
Out-patient services	1.07	130.8	134.1
Hospital services	0.42	124.5	126.7
Transport	14.15	123.5	121.4
Purchase of vehicles	6.64	111.3	110.6
Operation of personal transport equipment	6.32	128.5	126.4
Transport services	1.19	133.4	134.6
Communication	2.13	87.7	85.2
Recreation and culture	11.46	103.4	104.2
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	2.74	57.6	52.3
Other major durables for recreation and culture	0.64	111.3	112.4
Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets	2.36	104.4	105.8
Recreational and cultural services	2.92	129.7	134.9
Newspapers, books and stationery	1.60	130.1	132.7
Package holidays	1.20	127.2	137.7
Education	0.73	159.1	166.4
Restaurants and hotels	5.00	124.6	127.3
Catering services	4.73	124.6	127.6
Accommodation services	0.28	127.1	124.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	9.66	125.5	129.8
Personal care	2.20	122.0	123.6
Personal effects n.e.c.	0.77	119.1	121.9
Social protection	1.91	122.8	129.7
Insurance	2.53	141.0	146.6
Financial services n.e.c.	1.77	120.6	123.6
Other services n.e.c.	0.49	130.6	136.0
Goods	53.45	112.4	112.0
Services	46.55	125.3	129.3

www.statbank.dk/pris6

Table 223 Price index for sales of property. 2008

	One-family houses	Weekend cottage	Owner-occupied flats
	2006=100		
All Denmark	101.1	100.3	86.7
Region Hovedstaden	89.2	92.4	81.8
Region Sjælland	99.1	95.9	95.9
Region Syddanmark	113.3	107.1	104.7
Region Midtjylland	107.3	105.8	93.7
Region Nordjylland	109.3	106.0	102.7
Province København by	89.8	..	82.3
Province Københavns omegn	88.1	..	77.7
Province Nordsjælland	88.9	90.6	90.6
Province Bornholm	112.7	152.6	..
Province Østsjælland	90.9	86.6	89.9
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	103.8	96.7	101.9
Province Fyn	112.1	108.3	103.2
Province Sydjylland	114.3	107.1	106.3
Province Østjylland	104.0	107.6	90.4
Province Vestjylland	114.8	103.7	117.5
Province Nordjylland	109.3	106.0	102.7

www.statbank.dk/ejen66
Table 224 Forced sales of real property

	2008	2009
Total	2 840	4 140
Agricultural properties	74	120
One-family houses	1 586	2 342
Owner-occupied flats	381	518
Holiday dwellings	215	302
Multi-family houses	124	169
Combined residential and business properties	152	259
Building sites	92	128
Business properties	136	206
Farm closures, etc.	80	96

www.statbank.dk/tvang1

Table 225 Indices for price trends, ordinary free trade

	2000	2008
	index, 2006 = 100	
One-family houses	56.9	101.1
Residential properties with 2 flats	56.5	102.5
Residential properties with 3 flats	63.5	110.7
Residential properties with 4-8 flats	38.9	111.4
Residential properties with 9 flats and over	34.3	108.6
Residential and business properties	46.6	106.9
Business properties	72.9	115.8
Industrial properties and warehouses	83.0	121.2
Agricultural properties, total	51.5	133.1
Weekend cottages	45.3	100.3
Building sites under 2,000 m ²	73.7	104.8
Owner-occupied flats	46.1	86.7

www.statbank.dk/ejen6
Table 226 Assessment of real property

	General assessment 2007			General assessment 2008		
	Assessments	Property values	Land values	Assessments	Property values	Land values
	number	DKK mio.		number	DKK mio.	
All Denmark	2 062 245	5 602 332	1 527 594	2 083 996	6 026 658	1 636 580
One-family houses	1 165 264	2 270 259	712 498	1 178 203	2 296 175	718 293
Two- and three-family houses	26 495	75 806	19 842	26 447	75 098	19 760
Multi-dwelling houses and commercial properties with or without residence	96 996	1 228 997	264 243	99 746	1 326 864	287 863
Owner-occupied flats	217 475	356 181	56 150	225 817	372 556	58 732
Holiday dwellings on own land	193 838	273 218	93 143	195 748	276 594	93 345
Industrial properties and warehouses	18 769	190 099	35 460	18 834	216 359	38 573
Agricultural properties	90 400	451 916	119 650	88 670	635 605	179 706
Nurseries and horticultural properties, fruit orchards, etc.	2 067	7 791	1 126	2 012	9 233	1 506
Forests and orchards separately assessed	5 488	25 207	6 696	5 535	36 318	10 072
Building sites	114 691	92 632	73 073	115 013	122 867	90 131
Government and municipal properties	13 549	266 476	65 600	13 336	295 669	68 124
Other assessed properties	117 213	363 750	80 112	114 635	363 318	70 476

Source: Central Tax Administration

www.statbank.dk/06

Table 227 Sales of real property in ordinary free trade

	Total number of sales		Average price per property DKK thousands		As percentage of public assessment ¹	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
One-family houses						
All Denmark	51 686	39 702	1 819	1 826	138.5	103.5
Region Hovedstaden	8 596	7 060	3 279	3 139	135.8	96.1
Region Sjælland	9 134	6 433	1 819	1 793	136.0	99.1
Region Syddanmark	13 833	10 670	1 422	1 458	142.1	110.9
Region Midtjylland	13 011	9 972	1 613	1 621	142.4	108.3
Region Nordjylland	7 112	5 567	1 196	1 235	135.3	111.4
Province København by	1 110	885	3 743	3 526	134.1	100.8
Province Københavns Omegn	2 968	2 660	3 549	3 427	131.2	96.6
Province Nordsjælland	3 662	2 924	3 455	3 165	139.9	93.2
Province Bornholm	856	591	1 000	1 017	145.0	112.2
Province Østsjælland	1 892	1 553	2 890	2 718	139.2	93.4
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	7 242	4 880	1 538	1 498	134.4	102.8
Province Fyn	5 432	4 178	1 510	1 533	148.0	108.7
Province Sydjylland	8 401	6 492	1 364	1 411	138.1	112.6
Province Østjylland	7 330	5 745	1 930	1 890	145.8	106.2
Province Vestjylland	5 681	4 227	1 208	1 258	135.8	112.8
Province Nordjylland	7 112	5 567	1 196	1 235	135.3	111.4
Owner-occupied flats						
All Denmark	18 539	13 546	1 675	1 710	118.7	97.7
Region Hovedstaden	9 883	7 231	2 035	2 051	115.9	96.3
Region Sjælland	1 728	1 075	1 265	1 326	125.1	97.7
Region Syddanmark	2 058	1 599	1 121	1 192	134.5	100.9
Region Midtjylland	3 447	2 574	1 358	1 367	117.8	100.5
Region Nordjylland	1 423	1 067	1 049	1 100	134.7	103.6
Province København by	5 962	4 334	2 110	2 068	113.2	95.6
Province Københavns Omegn	2 357	1 805	1 856	2 124	118.0	97.9
Province Nordsjælland	1 499	1 063	1 989	1 859	128.6	96.8
Province Bornholm	65	29	760	922	141.5	140.7
Province Østsjælland	693	435	1 694	1 653	126.5	96.3
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 035	640	1 040	1 092	123.9	99.1
Province Fyn	924	740	1 181	1 220	137.1	101.8
Province Sydjylland	1 134	859	1 073	1 172	132.3	100.2
Province Østjylland	2 687	1 981	1 469	1 463	115.7	98.5
Province Vestjylland	760	593	930	1 016	132.2	113.0
Province Nordjylland	1 423	1 067	1 049	1 100	134.7	103.6
Other properties:						
Residential properties with 2 flats	1 606	1 187	1 811	1 806	104.3	80.5
Residential properties with 3 flats	418	272	1 826	1 715	115.8	89.3
Residential properties with 4-8 flats	708	447	4 098	3 551	128.1	112.3
Residential properties with 9 flats and over	307	174	19 994	20 516	111.1	124.2
Residential and business properties	2 694	1 843	5 317	5 026	137.0	112.9
Business properties	1 812	1 271	10 172	11 572	132.7	116.7
Industrial properties and warehouses	1 378	984	10 914	8 667	124.4	112.7
Agricultural properties	4 011	3 631	229	263	140.4	114.9
Weekend cottages	7 624	5 420	1 428	1 407	128.2	106.3
Grounds under 2,000 m ²	9 394	6 226	400	505	137.2	130.4
Grounds over 2,000 m ²	1 893	1 381	126	96	92.3	137.0

Note: For land, average prices are per m², for agriculture, average prices are per hectare, and for other categories, prices are per item.

¹ for 2007 is used 2006-tax assessment and for 2008 is used 2008-tax assessment.

Source: Central Tax Administration

www.statbank.dk/ejen88

General economic statistics

1

The Danish business structure

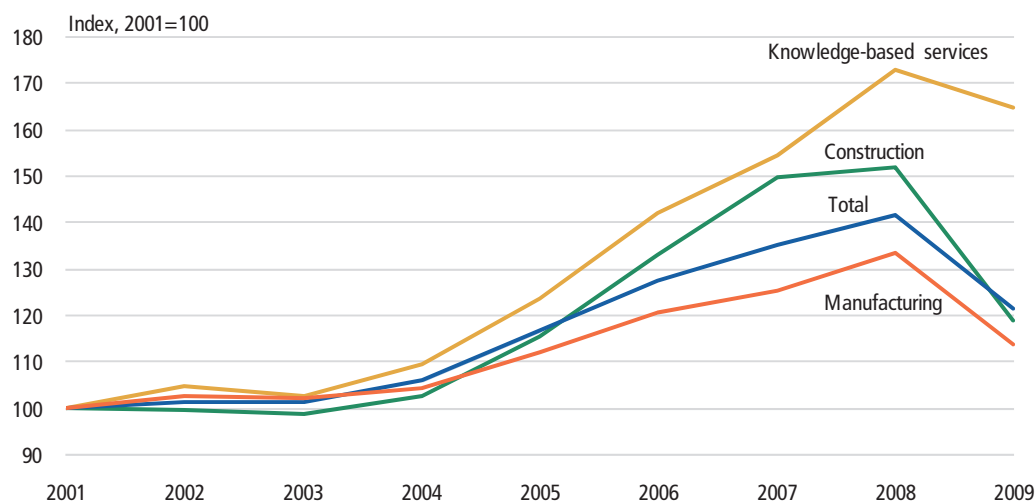
Continued importance of service sector

The Danish business structure has experienced comprehensive changes in recent decades. Denmark has gone from an agricultural and industrial society to a society where services are the dominant activity.

At the turn of the millennium, almost three fourths of all employed persons were working in the service sector. Services include private services in the form of trade, transport, finance, Knowledge-based services and personal services as well as public services. The growth of the service sector has continued in the new millennium.

The development can be illustrated by looking at the enterprises' turnover figures during the period 2001-2009. The total growth in the business turnover is 42 per cent until 2008, and consequently decreased to a level of 22 per cent above the 2001 level in 2009. The business turnover in all the industries shown increased until 2008 and consequently decreased, but there are great differences from one industry to another. Business services have increased by 73 per cent in the period until 2008, but have fallen to the level of 65 per cent above the 2001 level in 2009. Construction experienced a considerable growth of 50 per cent in turnover until 2007 followed by a marked slowdown in 2008. In 2009, construction saw a major fall in turnover to a level of 18 per cent above the 2001 level.

Figure 1 Development in total turnover. Selected industries



Note: The turnover figures are in current prices.

Enterprises and workplaces

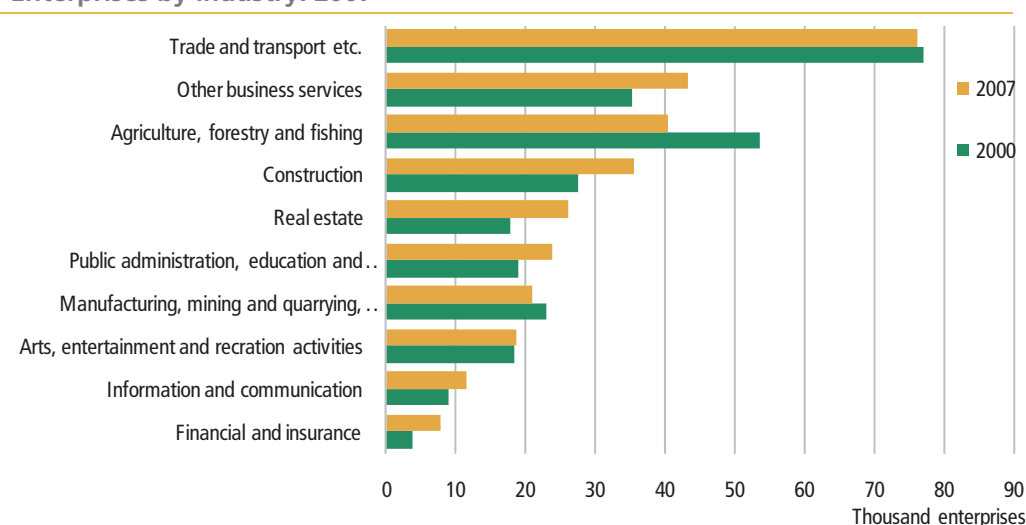
Business structures are described by using two business levels: Enterprises and workplaces. The enterprise is the superior level, which is legally and financially responsible for the operation of the enterprise.

A workplace is an organizationally delimited part of an enterprise at a given address, which produces one – or mainly one – type of goods or services. Thus, workplaces are the sites where the physical production of the goods or services takes place.

Number of enterprises

There are 305,300 enterprises in Denmark engaged in a real activity. Trade and transport account for most of these enterprises (21 per cent) as well as Business services (14 per cent), while 13 per cent of the enterprises have their main activity in agriculture, forestry and fishing. 7 per cent have their main activity in manufacturing, mining and quarrying.

Figure 2 Enterprises by industry. 2007



www.statbank.dk/gf5

Financial and insurance sector accounts for the largest enterprises

The Danish business structure is characterized by many small enterprises with less than 10 full-time employees (92 per cent). Nevertheless nearly 1.4 million full-time employees – or 61 per cent of all full-time employees – work in the largest enterprises with 100 or more full-time employees.

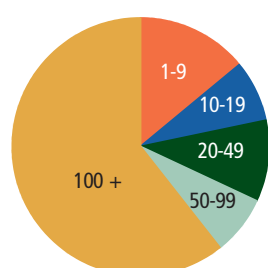
The private industry with the largest concentration is financial and insurance where 82 per cent are employed in the largest enterprises, while this group accounts for only 6 per cent of the full-time employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Turnover and exports

Danish enterprises had a total turnover of DKK 3,361 billion in 2007. Of this amount, exported goods and services accounted for DKK 782 billion. The remaining goods and services were sold in Denmark.

Enterprises in manufacturing account directly for 41 per cent of all sales of goods and services abroad. Processed goods from agriculture and fishing account for a considerable part of manufacturing exports.

Figure 3 Number of full-time equivalent employees by enterprise size. 2007



www.statbank.dk/gf3

This fact and the circumstance that unprocessed goods from these primary sectors are exported through trading enterprises is the reason why exports directly from agriculture, fishing and mining and quarrying are very limited (DKK 3,479 million).

Construction is primarily oriented towards the domestic sector, as exports account for only about 1 per cent of total turnover.

Foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark

Foreign-owned enterprises account for 19 per cent of total employment though they make up only 1 per cent of the total number of enterprises in the private sector in Denmark.

The 3,583 enterprises had 290,000 employees (given as full-time employees) and had a turnover of DKK 793 billion – corresponding to 24 per cent of the total turnover in the private sector.

The transport, post and telecommunications sector and the manufacturing sector are with 27 and 23 per cent, respectively, the industries with the largest shares of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises.

The construction sector (7 per cent) and other services sector (9 per cent) are the sectors with the smallest shares of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises.

Enterprises owned by foreigners are, on average, far larger than enterprises owned by Danes. On average, there were 81 employees per enterprise in foreign-owned enterprises in 2007, while there were four employees per enterprise in Danish-owned enterprises.

Figure 4 Foreign and Danish owned enterprises by share of employees. 2007

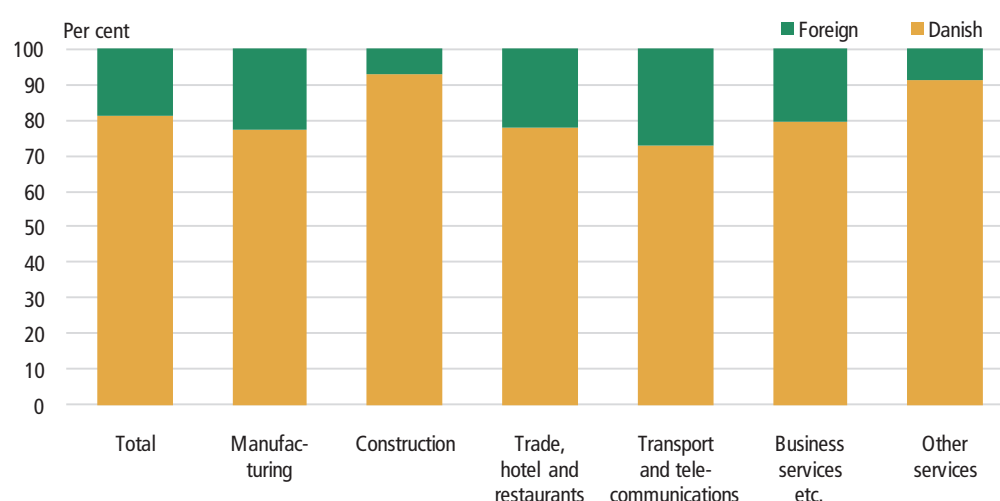
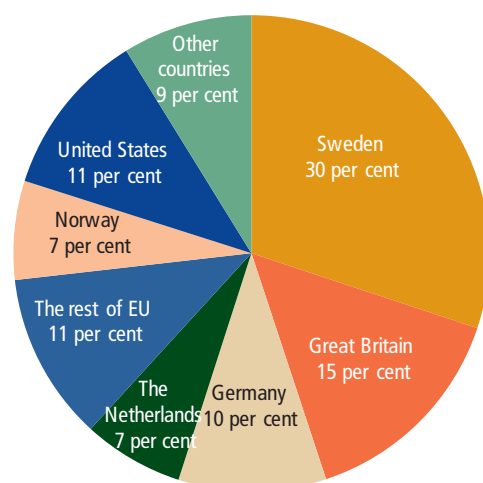


Table 235

73 per cent of the employees in the foreign-owned enterprises work in enterprises owned by other EU countries.

Sweden and United Kingdom account for the largest shares of ownership, and enterprises owned from these two countries account for 30 and 15 per cent, respectively, of the total employees in foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark.

Figure 5 Foreign-owned enterprises by share of total turnover. 2007

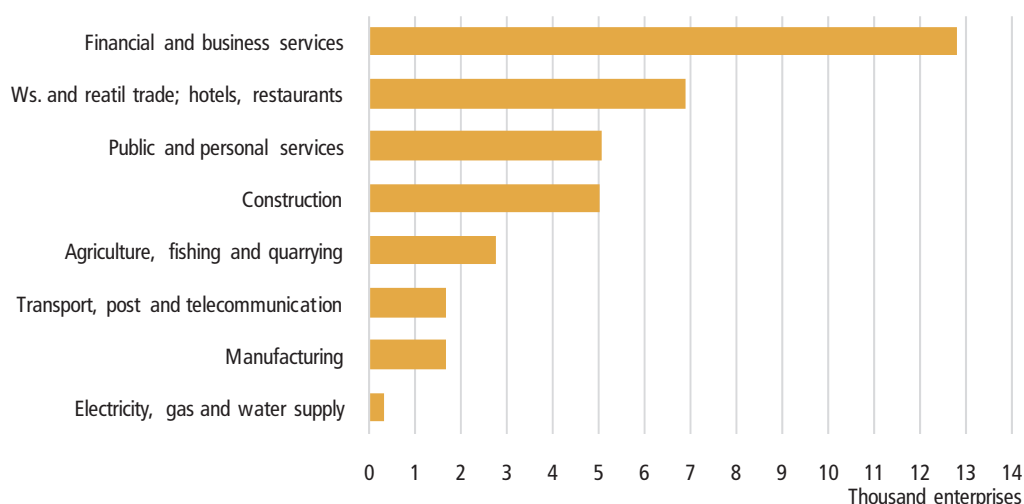


Small increase in the number of new enterprises

New enterprises are an important factor in a dynamic business structure as they are instrumental in creating economic growth by offering new jobs and renewing production processes and product innovation.

In 2007, more than 36,700 new enterprises were established, while the number in 2006 was just above 36,300. Of these, one third was in financial and business services, while only 4 per cent of the new enterprises were in manufacturing.

Figure 6 New enterprises by industry. 2007



www.statbank.dk/demo4

The new companies are vulnerable in their first years of existence. Slightly less than a quarter of the new established companies in 2006 were no longer active in 2007. More than 56 per cent of the new companies established in 2004 had survived to 2007.

In this period of time, the largest share of surviving enterprises is found in construction where 65 per cent of the enterprises survived the first two years in business.

In 2007 fewer enterprises closed down than were established. In total 36,157 enterprises closed down in 2007. The final total will be somewhat lower since enterprises restarting in 2008 are not yet known and hence cannot be subtracted.

2

Value added

Creation of low value added in distributive trades

It is important that enterprises have a high value added in order to maintain a welfare society. Enterprises' value added, i.e. total current revenue less consumption of goods and services, is spent on, among other things, wages and new investments.

In 2007, Danish enterprises had an average value added percentage of 27 in relative terms compared to total current revenue. Hotels and restaurants (42 per cent) and business services (44 per cent) had a high ranking, while wholesale and retail trade was below average (13 and 19 per cent, respectively).

The low percentage profit in trade is due to the fact that enterprises in these industries resell products without changing them. Consequently, the work performed per DKK earned is considerably less in trading enterprises than in enterprises in other industries, and profits are lower in relative terms compared to turnover.

Figure 7 Enterprise results. Selected industries. 2007

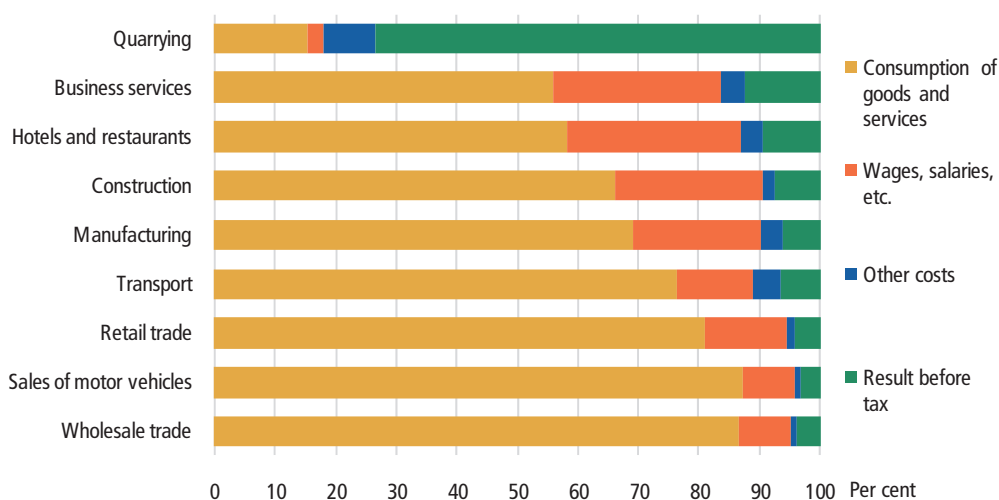


Table 234

This is reflected in the accounts so that the consumption of goods and services account for a very large part of the turnover in trading, while the other service industries as well as mining and quarrying have a relatively low consumption of goods and services.

On the other hand, wages account for a large part of the costs in the service sector as well as in manufacturing and in construction.

3

Workplaces

Most workplaces are small

Denmark has a little more than 300,000 permanent workplaces. Almost half of the workplaces are situated in Jutland, while about 30 per cent are found in the metropolitan area. A little more than 3.1 million jobs are being performed at these workplaces.

On average, there are about 10 jobs per workplace, but the size of the workplaces varies much. A great majority of the workplaces are small. Two thirds of the workplaces have less than five jobs, and only a little more than 9,000 workplaces in Denmark have 50 or more jobs.

The large workplaces are concentrated around the major cities. About 15 per cent of the workplaces with 100 or more jobs are situated in Copenhagen Municipality.

Figure 8 Workplaces by industry and size. 2007

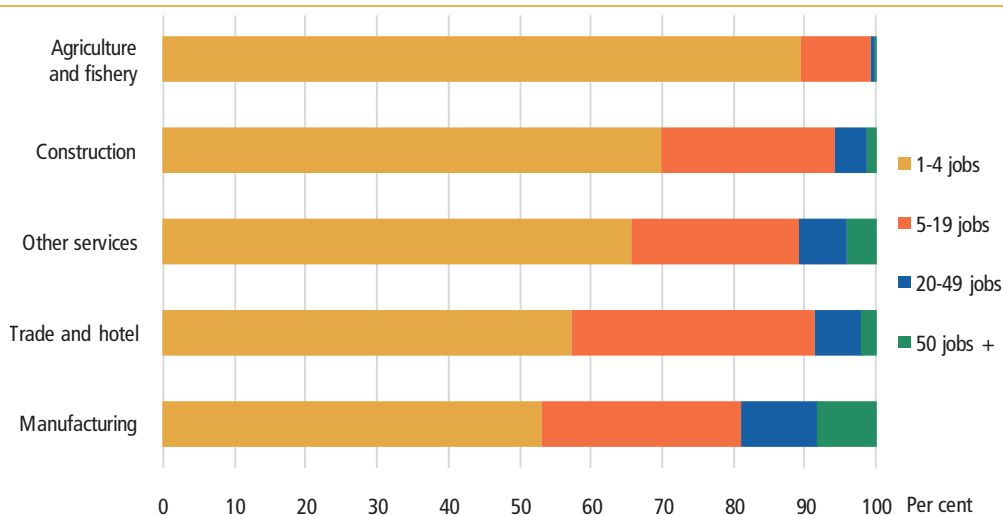
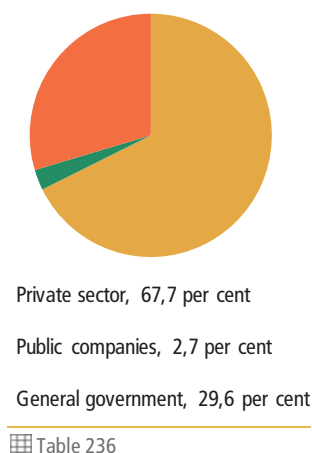


Table 237

Workplaces are very small especially in agriculture and fishing as more than 90 per cent of the workplaces in these industries have fewer than five jobs. Most workplaces comprise only one job, and the person working at such workplaces is usually the owner himself.

Figure 9
Number of jobs
by sector. 2007



The largest workplaces are found in manufacturing and in services. As regards services, large workplaces are particularly common in public service activities.

One third of all jobs are public sector jobs

A little more than one third of all jobs in Denmark are found in the public sector which comprises general government as well as publicly owned companies.

General government accounts for 30 per cent of all jobs, whereas publicly owned companies account for 3 per cent of all jobs.

The private sector is almost twice the size as almost two thirds of all jobs are in private enterprises.

Social institutions account for a little more than one third of all jobs in the public sector. Almost 25 per cent of the jobs are found in the educational sector while about 15 per cent of the jobs are found in public administration.

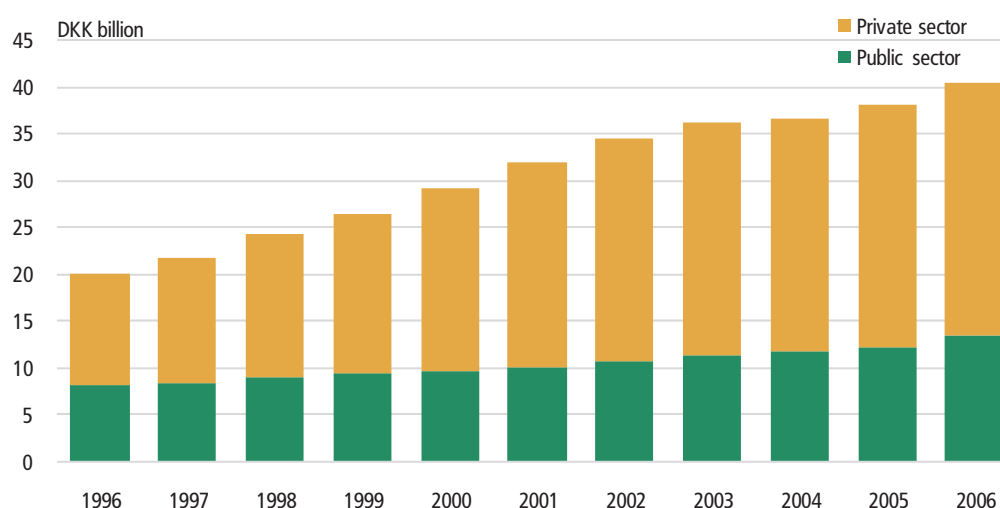
4

Research and development (R&D) and innovation

Research and development as well as innovation activities are important factors for the development of the competitiveness of the firms and, consequently, for economic growth in society.

The creation of new knowledge and its subsequent use in the enterprises are important factors for the dynamics and innovation of the business sector by way of introducing new products and production processes.

Figure 10 R&D expenditure of the public and private sector



Source: Danish Centre for Studies in Research and Research Policy

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

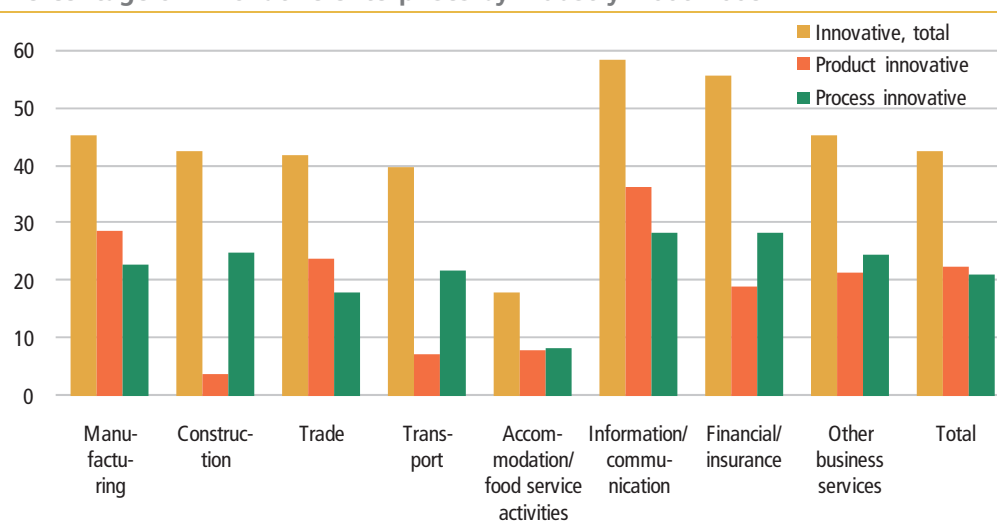
R&D activities take place both in the private and the public sector. Total Danish R&D expenditure in the public and private sector has more than doubled in the period 1998-2008 and has been estimated at DKK 52 billion in 2008.

The private sector's share of total R&D expenditure has been approximately two thirds during the period 1998-2008.

Manufacturing and business services account for the highest R&D expenditure

R&D expenditure is particularly high in manufacturing, and total expenditure on own R&D activities reached DKK 15.4 billion in 2008. This amount corresponds to 44 per cent of the private sector's expenditure on R&D. Enterprises in business services, e.g. accounting, architects, research and development and advertising, accounted for an R&D expenditure amounting to DKK 8.5 billion, which corresponds to about one fourth (25 per cent) of R&D expenditure in the private sector in 2008.

Figure 11 Percentage of innovative enterprises by industry. 2006-2008



Source: Statistics Denmark

42 per cent of all enterprises are innovative

The greater majority of Danish enterprises do not carry out research and development activities. Instead, they attempt to increase their competitiveness by introducing new products and production processes, or by introducing new organisational methods or marketing initiatives, i.e. innovation. 42 per cent of the Danish enterprises have introduced innovations during the period 2006-2008.

Innovative enterprises are found primarily among businesses in information and communication and in financial and insurance where 58 per cent and 56 percent respectively, innovated during 2006-2008.

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

Total innovation expenditure amounted to DKK 48.3 billion in 2008, of which 34.9 billion was used for own R&D. In addition Danish enterprises purchase of R&D-services amounted to DKK 11 billion in 2008.

Table 228 Enterprises by kind of ownership and industry. 2007

	Sole proprie- torship	Partner- ship etc.	Public limited company	Private limited company	Founda- tion, society, etc.	Co- operative society, etc.	Public authority	Other owner	Total
	number of enterprises								
Total	165 847	17 952	31 823	65 894	15 431	1 508	281	6 583	305 319
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34 826	3 643	590	1 231	73	23	•	67	40 453
Manufacturing, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply	7 173	1 395	5 280	4 504	1 729	521	•	212	20 814
Construction	20 806	831	3 275	10 298	17	4	•	316	35 547
Wholesale and retail trade; transport, etc.	41 175	3 697	10 111	19 136	668	603	2	864	76 256
Information and communication	4 685	424	1 886	3 927	288	30	•	144	11 384
Finance and insurance	362	87	2 486	4 038	523	81	•	143	7 720
Letting and sale of real estate	7 493	3 592	3 030	6 772	5 051	43	..	195	26 176
Business activities	24 672	1 794	4 381	11 342	575	84	5	342	43 195
Public administration, education and human health activities	14 308	1 752	200	2 574	2 925	19	242	1 772	23 792
Culture, recreation and other services	9 874	655	396	1 516	3 453	94	16	2 494	18 498
Activity not stated	473	82	188	556	129	6	16	34	1 484

Note: Number of real active enterprises means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/gf5

Table 229 Enterprises by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2007

	Number of full-time equivalent employees						
	0	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
	number of enterprises						
Total	168 183	111 481	13 143	7 861	2 486	2 165	305 319
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30 932	9 129	270	99	15	8	40 453
Mining and quarrying	62	76	20	13	3	6	180
Manufacturing	5 967	6 361	1 660	1 398	583	594	16 563
Energy supply	1 218	354	33	27	10	12	1 654
Water supply, waste management and renovation	2 017	295	38	36	13	18	2 417
Construction	17 268	14 554	2 228	1 147	235	115	35 547
Wholesale and retail trade	18 398	24 459	3 055	1 805	481	331	48 529
Transport	6 987	5 672	740	470	147	128	14 144
Hotels and restaurants	6 226	6 468	541	255	56	37	13 583
Information and communication	6 499	3 872	481	313	114	105	11 384
Finance and insurance	5 527	1 782	133	115	63	100	7 720
Letting and sale of real estate	19 046	6 683	281	128	19	19	26 176
Knowledge service	18 085	8 981	949	493	150	119	28 777
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	9 015	4 254	546	345	147	111	14 418
Public administration, education and human health activities	16	46	15	18	30	177	302
Education	1 779	994	457	504	218	145	4 097
Health and social services	10 127	7 698	1 065	344	105	54	19 393
Culture and recreation	1 418	2 207	229	133	40	23	4 050
Other services, etc.	6 919	6 813	388	212	56	60	14 448
Activity not stated	677	783	14	6	1	3	1 484

Note: Number of real active enterprises means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 230 Full-time equivalent by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2007

	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
	number of full-time equivalent employees					
Total	320 363	176 358	233 590	170 044	1 385 739	2 286 094
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19 721	3 442	2 801	1 084	1 800	28 848
Mining and quarrying	243	268	390	237	2 083	3 221
Manufacturing	23 199	22 732	43 186	39 284	220 222	348 623
Energy supply	1 051	416	789	680	6 517	9 453
Water supply, waste management and renovation	818	518	1 086	946	3 630	6 998
Construction	46 791	29 806	34 266	16 052	34 071	160 986
Wholesale and retail trade	76 057	41 108	52 964	32 682	122 571	325 382
Transport	16 423	9 973	13 606	9 854	80 804	130 660
Hotels and restaurants	17 397	7 058	7 542	3 727	9 268	44 992
Information and communication	10 354	6 476	9 269	8 168	53 739	88 006
Finance and insurance	4 155	1 808	3 705	4 456	65 699	79 823
Letting and sale of real estate	14 500	3 683	3 717	1 285	4 054	27 239
Knowledge service	23 249	12 641	14 461	10 411	40 145	100 907
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	12 415	7 303	10 327	9 831	41 147	81 023
Public administration, education and human health activities	185	196	583	2 151	616 493	619 608
Education	3 472	6 708	14 611	15 311	50 799	90 901
Health and social services	24 762	13 812	10 183	7 318	11 571	67 646
Culture and recreation	6 092	2 986	3 863	2 740	5 941	21 622
Other services, etc.	17 786	5 243	6 078	3 731	14 559	47 397
Activity not stated	1 693	181	163	96	626	2 759

Note: Comprises the number of full-time equivalent employees in real active enterprises.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 231 New enterprises

	Number of enterprises		
	2003	2005	2007
Total	30 084	35 473	36 660
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	2 471	3 557	2 769
Manufacturing	1 486	1 563	1 641
Electricity, gas and water supply	132	140	286
Construction	2 878	4 356	5 000
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	7 176	7 085	6 896
Transport, post and telecomm.	1 181	1 510	1 653
Finance and business activities	11 544	12 545	12 827
Public and personal services	3 113	4 532	5 071
Industry not stated	103	185	517

Note: Number of real active enterprises, which means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/demo4

Table 232 Financial information for businesses. 2007

	Turnover	Exports	Result before financial items	Capital formation, net
DKK mio.				
Total	3 361 173	782 912	250 129	151 799
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	97 272	3 479	95	30
Mining and quarrying	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	658 766	320 077	43 242	26 731
Energy supply	105 002	8 084	5 137	6 368
Water supply, waste management and renovation	17 693	4 048	1 163	3 239
Construction	234 092	2 715	18 357	6 098
Wholesale and retail trade	1 210 998	187 336	47 192	20 702
Transport	349 334	179 884	25 202	24 257
Hotels and restaurants	44 265	846	4 296	2 338
Information and communication	175 095	16 548	10 995	7 285
Finance and insurance	..	..	..	..
Letting and sale of real estate	67 048	773	28 683	30 233
Knowledge service	148 609	28 441	11 611	5 498
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	93 075	4 768	7 326	7 629
Public administration, education and human health activities	..	..	..	..
Education	314	6	26	7
Health and social services	24 015	50	..	..
Culture and recreation	19 445	80	1 885	181
Other services, etc.	13 679	404	579	106
Activity not stated	97	2	14	7

Note: Number of real active enterprises means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 233 Bankruptcies

	2008	2009
Total	3 709	5 913
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	35	74
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	236	410
Construction	722	1 057
Trade and transport etc.	1 147	1 780
Wholesale and retail trade	751	1 162
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	99	144
Wholesale trade	325	490
Retail trade	327	528
Transportation	187	317
Accommodation and food service activities	209	301
Information and communication	157	240
Financial and insurance	107	655
Real estate	150	453
Other business services	409	754
Public administration, education and health	39	65
Arts, entertainment and other services	93	112
Activity not stated	614	313

www.statbank.dk/konk2

Table 234 (page 1 of 2) **Accounts statistics for enterprises for selected industries. 2007**

	Total ¹	Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Sale and repair of motor vehicles, etc.
Operating results	DKK mio.				
Turnover	3 024 400	63 077	692 333	235 190	178 924
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	2.3	0.2	2.2	3.7	1.5
Cost of goods consumed	53.5	3.9	53.6	41.3	81.1
Subcontractors, etc.	2.5	0.5	1.4	15.9	0.3
Wages and salaries, pensions	16.7	2.7	21.4	25.2	8.9
Depreciations	2.7	8.3	3.6	1.9	0.9
Other expenses	19.1	11.2	15.8	11.6	7.0
Result before financial items	7.9	73.6	6.4	7.8	3.4
Financial receipts	8.2	8.7	6.9	1.9	1.3
Financial expenses	3.3	4.7	2.6	1.4	1.5
Extraordinary expenses, net	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
Corporation tax	2.4	47.9	2.1	1.1	0.5
Result after corporation tax	10.6	29.7	8.7	7.4	2.7
Balance sheet data	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	3 675 575	82 022	690 245	133 175	71 394
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets, total	62.6	77.1	51.5	36.0	29.0
Intangible assets	2.4	0.3	3.6	1.4	1.0
Land and buildings	17.0	0.8	10.0	14.8	16.3
Plant and equipment	5.4	30.6	8.6	4.0	1.5
Other tangibles	4.4	3.3	4.0	8.7	6.5
Financial assets	33.4	42.0	25.3	7.0	3.6
Current assets, total	37.4	22.9	48.5	64.0	71.0
Stocks	6.7	1.0	13.3	7.1	34.5
Trade debtors	10.6	12.3	14.4	26.9	17.7
Other debtors, cash, etc.	20.1	9.6	20.8	29.9	18.8
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	47.9	34.1	43.5	28.5	27.4
Provisions for liabilities	2.6	13.5	2.8	3.0	2.7
Long-term liabilities	19.0	30.4	14.9	13.3	12.5
Current liabilities	30.5	22.0	38.7	55.2	57.5
Capital formation, net	DKK mio.				
	138 417	9 811	27 449	6 083	2 305
	per cent				
Increase from 2006 to 2007					
Turnover	6.1	-4.9	8.1	11.6	7.6
Result after tax	17.3	-12.0	42.8	33.3	6.5
Total assets = total liabilities	13.7	8.8	7.2	10.0	5.8
Capital and reserves	19.9	-0.2	10.5	19.8	9.4
Ratios, average					
Value added (per cent)	26.7	84.4	30.8	33.9	13.0
Gross profit (per cent)	44.0	95.6	45.0	42.8	18.6
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	2 222	19 392	1 880	1 316	3 406
Wages and salaries per employees (DKK thousand)	364	483	368	329	307
Number of enterprises	205 075	179	18 423	35 611	8 569
Number of persons employed (in full-time units)	1 391 699	3 259	376 249	185 390	53 335
of whom employees (in full-time units)	1 265 802	3 216	367 590	162 749	47 731

¹ Excluding agriculture, fishing, electricity, gas and water supply, ports etc., transport via railways and buses, banks, insurance, non-profit housing associations, public administration, etc.

Table 234 (page 2 of 2) **Accounts statistics for enterprises for selected industries. 2007**

	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Hotels and restaurants etc.	Transport. ² post and telecomm.	Real estate ³ and business activities. etc.
Operating results	DKK mio.				
Turnover	749 344	280 086	44 252	394 215	386 978
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.5	4.6
Cost of goods consumed	79.3	70.5	32.3	26.6	23.4
Subcontractors. etc.	0.3	0.1	0.6	3.2	3.5
Wages and salaries. pensions	8.6	13.6	29.4	13.0	28.9
Depreciations	0.9	1.3	3.5	4.1	4.1
Other expenses	8.2	11.3	26.9	48.8	31.7
Result before financial items	3.9	4.3	9.7	6.8	13.0
Financial receipts	2.9	1.6	2.0	7.4	33.6
Financial expenses	1.7	1.2	3.3	3.9	10.4
Extraordinary expenses. net	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.2
Corporation tax	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.1	2.9
Result after corporation tax	4.6	4.0	7.6	9.5	34.5
Balance sheet tax	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	411 291	131 755	38 147	454 844	1 662 701
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	36.2	45.1	74.3	69.0	75.9
Intangible assets	1.9	4.5	3.6	3.7	1.6
Land and buildings	5.9	14.0	48.1	3.0	27.0
Plant and equipment	2.1	0.3	2.2	18.1	0.9
Other tangibles	4.7	7.8	15.1	8.5	2.4
Financial assets	21.6	18.4	5.3	35.6	44.0
Current assets. total	63.8	54.9	25.7	31.0	24.1
Stocks	16.5	24.2	2.2	1.4	0.8
Trade debtors	24.6	6.9	5.2	10.7	4.2
Other debtors. cash. etc.	22.7	23.8	18.3	18.9	19.0
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	39.4	38.9	26.8	37.9	58.9
Provisions for liabilities	1.5	1.7	5.3	1.5	2.5
Long-term liabilities	11.1	15.1	31.9	30.6	19.8
Current liabilities	48.1	44.3	36.1	30.0	18.9
Capital formation. net	DKK mio.				
	12 178	6 393	2 338	23 972	47 887
	per cent				
Increase from 2006 to 2007					
Turnover	0.6	4.8	10.8	8.7	10.5
Result after tax	20.0	-8.4	-1.1	89.6	3.8
Total assets = total liabilities	9.6	7.9	11.8	-1.7	24.9
Capital and reserves	14.3	14.8	10.7	4.6	29.1
Ratios. average					
Value added (per cent)	13.4	19.1	41.7	23.8	44.1
Gross profit (per cent)	20.5	29.4	67.2	70.1	73.0
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	4 955	1 924	806	2 989	1 438
Wages and salaries per employee (DKK thousand)	398	271	271	378	434
Number of enterprises	16 482	24 525	13 553	14 801	72 932
Number of persons employed (in full-time persons)	153 110	147 388	56 169	135 235	281 566
Of whom employees (in full-time persons)	148 492	129 993	45 015	124 271	236 747

² Excluding ports etc. and transport via railways and buses. ³ Excluding non-profit housing associations.

Table 235 Danish and foreign owned enterprises in the private sector

	Danish			Foreign			Total		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
DKK billion									
Turnover ¹	2 285	2 467	2 566	581	687	793	2 867	3 153	3 359
number									
Employees	1 167 460	1 197 806	1 239 047	252 661	268 447	289 669	1 420 121	1 466 253	1 528 716
Number of enterprises	283 212	287 429	294 834	3 404	3 541	3 583	286 616	290 970	298 417
Employees per enterprise	4	4	4	74	76	81	5	5	5
per cent									
Share of turnover ¹	79.7	78.2	76.4	20.3	21.8	23.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of employees	82.2	81.7	81.1	17.8	18.3	18.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of number of enterprises	98.8	98.8	98.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Sales exclude banks and financial intermediation and organisations etc.

www.statbank.dk/ifatsf1

Table 236 Jobs by size of workplace and sector. 2007

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November								Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Not stated	
	number of jobs								
Total	121 669	211 218	287 356	400 049	534 556	401 648	957 378	218 370	3 132 244
Private sector	120 873	203 931	257 554	309 819	368 340	221 994	504 039	132 942	2 119 492
Public sector, total	796	7 287	29 802	90 230	166 216	179 654	453 339	85 428	1 012 752
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	102	743	2 302	5 181	11 081	12 249	53 643	351	85 652
General government, total	694	6 544	27 500	85 049	155 135	167 405	399 696	85 077	927 100
Central government	254	2 592	7 262	13 391	29 093	35 458	128 037	5 088	221 175
Social security funds	6	97	360	361	508	415	780	-	2 527
Regions	44	483	1 836	4 595	8 973	8 786	116 666	342	141 725
Municipalities	390	3 372	18 042	66 702	116 561	122 746	154 213	79 647	561 673

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 237 Workplaces by size and industry/regions. 2007

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November							Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	workplaces, total							
Total	121 669	78 093	43 531	29 601	17 976	5 826	3 631	300 327
Industry								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	24 280	11 360	3 018	848	240	51	17	39 814
Manufacturing	5 350	3 951	2 913	2 600	2 193	872	782	18 661
Electricity, gas and water supply	820	955	275	87	60	26	30	2 253
Construction	14 471	8 544	5 055	2 929	1 481	331	133	32 944
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	17 308	21 530	13 987	9 141	4 576	972	428	67 942
Transport, post and telecommunications	5 705	4 249	2 231	1 553	1 027	375	266	15 406
Finance and business activities	35 387	16 686	7 187	4 052	2 233	604	477	66 626
Public and personal services	18 231	10 718	8 839	8 389	6 166	2 595	1 498	56 436
Activity not stated	117	100	26	2	-	-	-	245
Region								
Region Hovedstaden	36 411	22 464	11 874	8 318	5 506	1 818	1 373	87 764
Region Sjælland	19 975	11 592	6 118	4 123	2 364	685	379	45 236
Region Syddanmark	24 579	16 993	10 051	6 714	3 839	1 297	710	64 183
Region Midtjylland	27 806	17 985	10 273	7 007	4 279	1 382	827	69 559
Region Nordjylland	12 860	8 981	5 148	3 397	1 968	629	333	33 316
Outside Denmark	38	78	67	42	20	15	9	269

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 238 Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by sector. 2007

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual aggregate wage and salary costs DKK mio.
Total	300 327	3 132 244	2 299 451	801 044
Private sector	276 742	2 119 492	1 470 821	528 912
Public sector, total	23 585	1 012 752	828 630	272 132
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	1 766	85 652	79 206	28 681
General government	21 819	927 100	749 424	243 451
Central government	5 110	221 175	172 817	64 627
Social security funds	149	2 527	2 511	923
Regions	1 341	141 725	125 177	43 454
Municipalities	15 219	561 673	448 919	134 447

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 239 Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. 2007

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs
				DKK mio.
Total	300 327	3 132 244	2 299 451	801 044
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	38 229	90 714	33 407	9 412
Fishing	1 326	3 390	1 294	662
Mining and quarrying	259	4 671	4 463	2 159
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	1 958	70 416	58 469	19 800
Mfr. of textiles and wearing apparel, leather	887	8 704	7 105	2 262
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	3 160	57 087	45 445	16 577
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic	1 013	50 812	47 376	18 992
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	837	16 888	15 347	5 491
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	9 112	184 757	166 214	58 506
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	1 694	25 252	21 894	7 004
Electricity, gas and water supply	2 253	16 296	12 032	5 105
Construction	32 944	206 510	163 539	52 952
Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto fuel	9 314	68 183	48 776	14 940
Wholesale except of motor vehicles	16 209	175 793	148 209	58 554
Re. trade and repair work exc. of motor vehicles	29 263	228 650	131 268	35 509
Hotels and restaurants	13 156	114 208	47 983	13 072
Transport	13 415	137 761	111 993	40 195
Post and telecommunications	1 991	52 799	44 129	15 635
Finance and insurance	4 837	87 717	76 638	36 162
Letting and sale of real estate	19 077	64 014	36 800	13 311
Business activities	42 712	364 955	233 356	96 807
Public administration	1 927	159 165	134 833	49 726
Education	6 608	230 661	178 204	63 796
Human health activities	15 991	178 494	140 167	48 627
Social institutions etc.	12 389	366 861	288 214	79 732
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	19 521	166 930	101 820	35 893
Activity not stated	245	556	476	163

www.statbank.dk/07

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

1

Agriculture in Denmark

EU agricultural policies and their influence on statistics

Denmark and the other EU Member States lay down the EU agricultural policies, which constitute the overall framework for Danish agriculture. The collective agricultural policies exercise a direct and indirect influence on the incomes and decision-making behaviour of Danish farmers, and thus on the requirements made in relation to agricultural statistics.

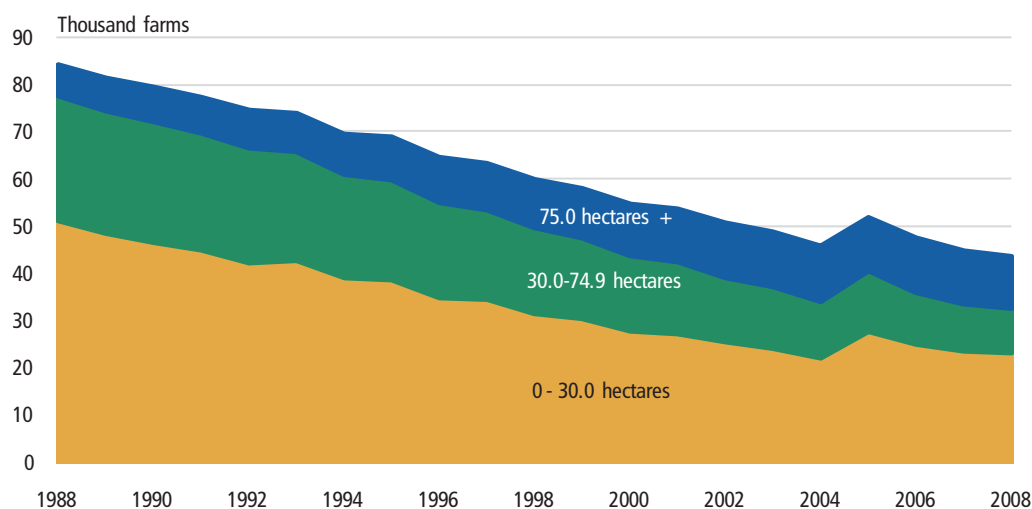
Falling significance to the Danish economy

Agriculture accounts for a falling share of the national economy due to an increase in the size of other sectors. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value. Agricultural exports continue to constitute an important part of exports, with pork as the most important product.

The structure of Danish agriculture – fewer, but larger farms

Throughout many years, structural trends within Danish agriculture have been marked by a steady annual decline in the number of farms. In 2008, the number of farms in Denmark constitutes 47,000 with at least 5 hectares of farm area, which has almost been halved over a period of 20 years. The average farm size is currently 62 (correction) hectares, which is far above the EU average.

Figure 1 Number of farms by area



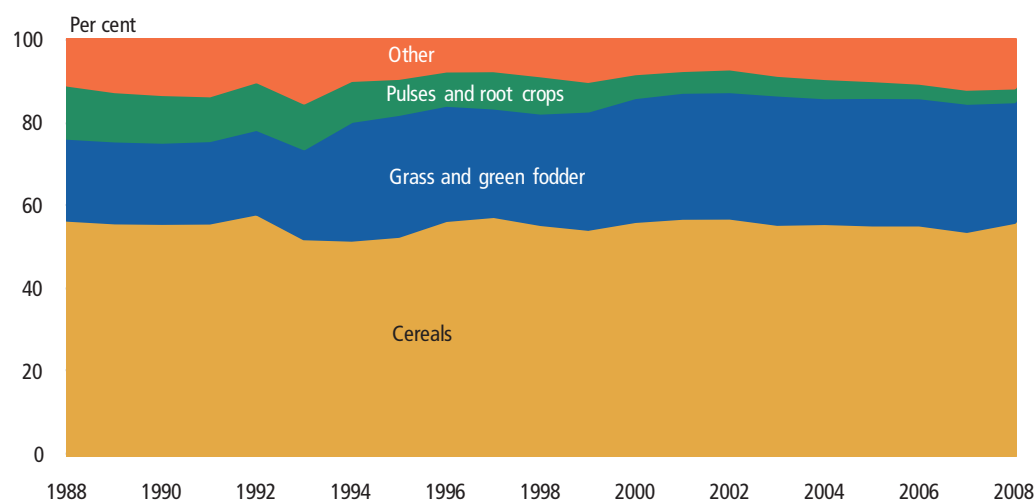
www.statbank.dk/bdf and bdf07

Nevertheless there are still many small farms in Denmark. Farms which are smaller than 30.0 hectares do in fact constitute a small majority of all farms, namely 54 per cent. This share was 61 per cent 20 years ago. Medium sized farms between 30.0 and 74.9 hectares constitute 21 per cent – 32 per cent 20 years ago. Finally the group of big farms of at least 75.0 hectares amounts to 25 per cent of all farms where the share of big farms was 8 per cent in 1988.

Agricultural area by crop type

Danish agriculture is characterized by a wide variety of activities with one dominating goal: the production of food. Naturally, this variety is reflected in the use of the arable area, which comprises the production of crops used for human consumption and production of fodder for livestock which is used for food of animal origin. Cereals are far the most important crop with 56 per cent of the total agricultural area.

Figure 2 Total arable area by crop type



www.statbank.dk/afg and afg07

The figure above shows the distribution of the arable area by different crops. Please note that the category *other* includes industrial seeds, seeds for sowing, horticultural products, and other areas, while *grass and green fodder* includes areas in rotation as well as areas that are not in rotation, including permanent grasslands and set aside area. More than half of the agricultural area is used for cereal production, whereas between 20 and 30 per cent is used for production of green fodder for livestock. During the period, there is a great fall in pulses and root crops and almost a similar increase in grass and green fodder, which is primarily due to that fodder beets have been replaced by maize for silage.

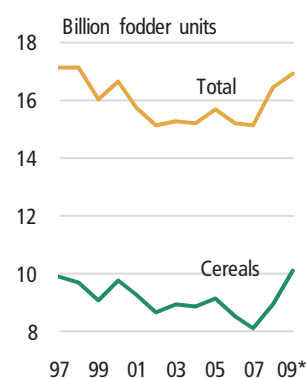
Greenhouses also account for cultivation, primarily flowers, ornamental plants, different vegetables and mushrooms. The total green house area is around 500 hectares.

Crop production

Naturally, crop production is closely connected to area use. As mentioned above, the majority of the area is used for cereal production, with the primary types of grain being barley and wheat. Thus, cereals account for the majority of total crop production, while crops for cattle feeding are the second most important activity.

Crop production can be divided into three groups: Products used as foods, either directly or after processing; products used for livestock fodder; and a third group which comprises flowers, plants, and other non-food crops.

Figure 3
Crop production



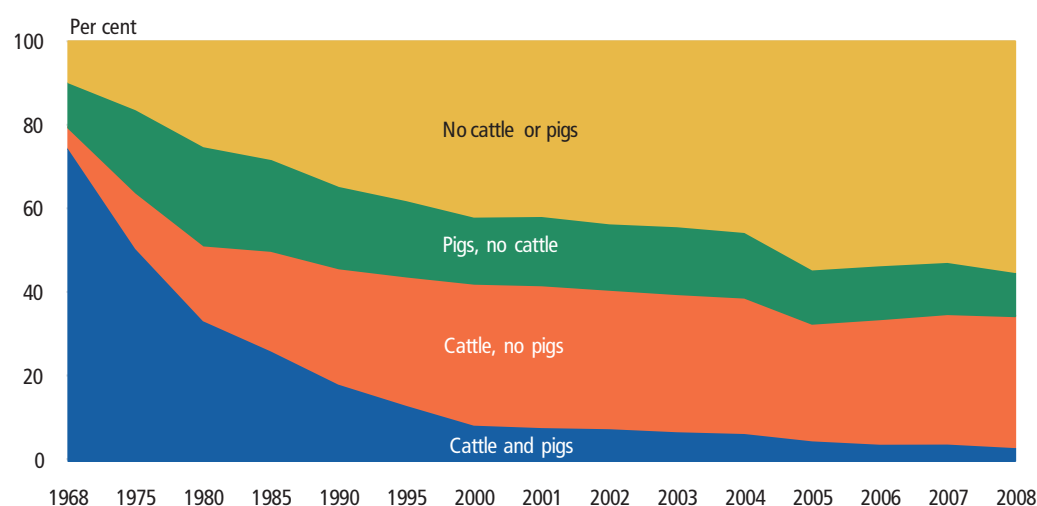
* Foreløbige tal
www.statbank.dk/hst6

The group of foods that can be used directly comprises potatoes for human consumption, fruit, berries, and vegetables grown on fields and in greenhouses, while potatoes for flour manufacturing, beets for sugar production, and parts of the production of cereals and seeds for industrial use must be processed before being used as foods. Crop production constitutes a natural basis for agricultural livestock production, as it is the primary source of fodder for livestock. In addition to cereals, of which a large part of production is used as pig fodder, a large variety of grass and green fodder crops are grown for cattle fodder. Figure 3 illustrates the development trends in recent years as regards total crop production, except fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products.

Livestock and livestock production

Figure 4 illustrates the development trends within livestock farming, as represented by the degree of specialization within the two main types of livestock farming: cattle farming and pig farming. Since the 1960s, many-sided farming has been replaced with specialised farming. More than 50 per cent has neither cattle nor pigs, while only 3 per cent of the farming has both cattle and pigs – against 70 per cent in 1968.

Figure 4 Degree of specialization

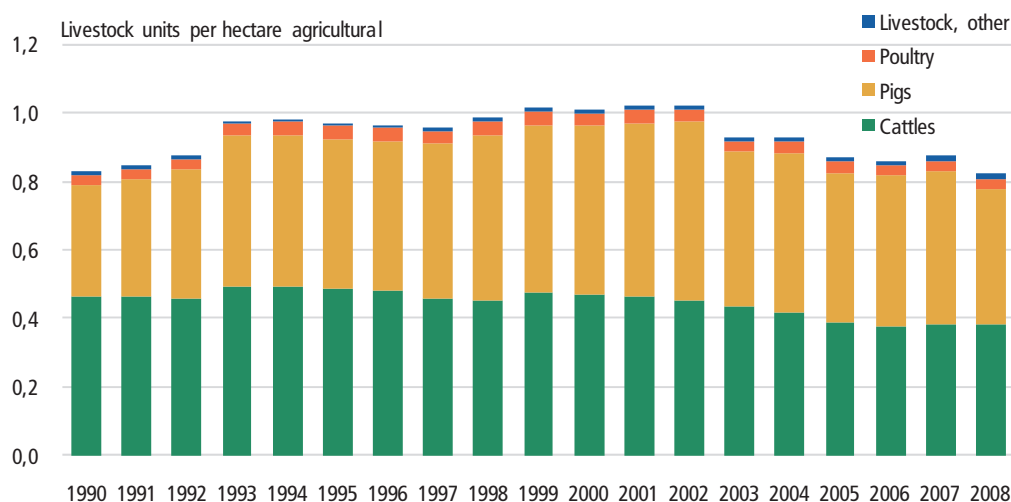


www.statbank.dk/komb and komb07

Livestock density indicates the environmental impact

Livestock density is a measurement of the number of livestock converted to livestock units (LSU) in relation to the area suitable for fertilization. Livestock units reflect the quantity of nitrogen in the slurry, while the area suitable for fertilization is the land where the slurry can be spread.

The livestock density was 0.82 LSU per hectare in 2008, when it is calculated in proportion to the total area where it can be spread. This is a decrease of 0.01 LSU compared to the level in 1990. The increase in LSU took place from primarily 1992 to 1993, and since then there has only been a minor increase in livestock density. The reason is that in order to apply for crop subsidies it was required to set-aside land, and thereby the area suitable for fertilization was considerably reduced. The fall in the livestock density from 2002 to 2003 is due both to changes in the factors for calculating the livestock units and the amount of livestock.

Figure 5 Livestock density

www.statbank.dk/brug6, brug66, brug4 and brug44

Since 1990, the contribution by cattle to livestock density has decreased slowly, while the contribution by pigs has increased. In 2008, pigs accounted for a somewhat larger contribution to live stock density than cattle.

A great majority of the fertilization production stems from cattle and pigs, as the contribution of the livestock categories together accounted for 95 per cent.

The fall in the contribution to livestock density by pigs from 2002 to 2003 is due to the above-mentioned change in the calculation of livestock units.

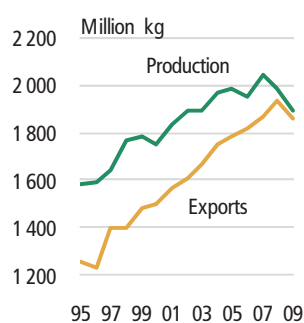
Pork production is the most significant factor in financial terms

Through many years, the number of farms with livestock has been reduced, but this does not entail a reduction in the number of farm animals.

For example, the stock of pigs increased from 10 million in 1980 to almost 13 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm increased from 150 to more than 2,200 during the same period.

As the number of farm animals has gone up, efficiency has increased at pig farms, and these facts combined make pork production in financial terms one of the most significant single element in Denmark's agricultural production.

In addition to the total production of pork, figure 6 also shows pork exports. Denmark is one of the world's leading exporters of pork.

Figure 6 Production and exports of pork

www.statbank.dk/ani5 and kn8y

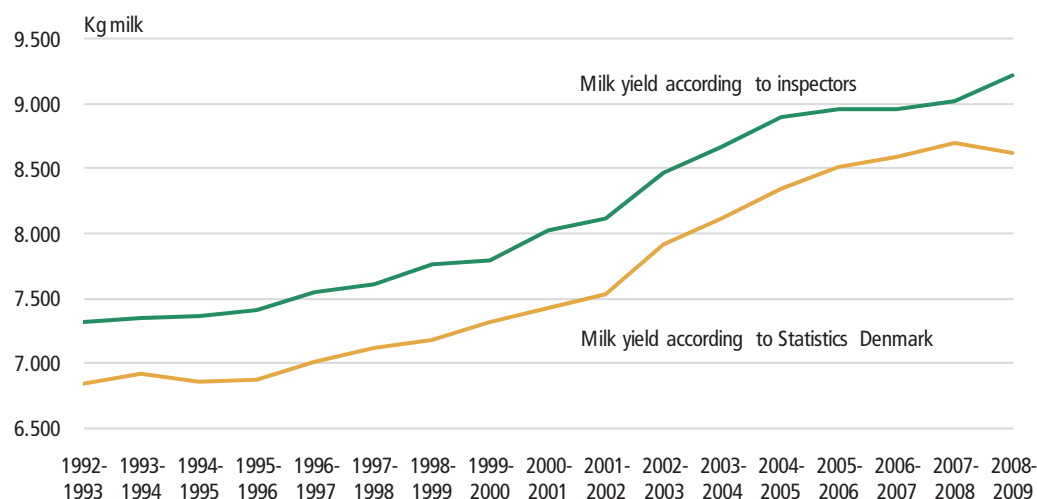
Milk production

Economically, the second largest type of agricultural production is milk. Since the middle of the 1980s, the quantities of milk produced have been determined by an EU country quota, which has changed only slightly over the years. During the same period, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third.

However, the increase in the average milk yield means that production has remained constant at 4.5 billion kg. During recent years, part of this milk production

has come from organic farming and accounts for 9 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

Figure 7 Average milk yield per dairy cow



Note: Statistics Denmark calculates average milk yields on the basis of the total stock of dairy cows and the total milk yield. Inspectors calculate the yield from the periodic yield inspection, which covers approximately 88 per cent of the total stock of dairy cows.

Table 257

The financial position of the agricultural sector

The financial circumstances of the agricultural sector can be described by preparing sector accounts for agriculture. The sector accounts can be briefly described as a statement of the production value of the agricultural sector, less the production costs involved.

Three income concepts are used in the sector accounts: Gross value added at producers' prices, gross value added at basic prices, and gross value added at factor cost.

The difference in the three income concepts concerns incorporating the operating subsidies received by the agricultural sector and the taxes and duties paid by this sector.

It appears from figure 8 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years with a low point in 2003. The main reason is significant changes in the price of pork, which is the most important product and export article for Danish agriculture.

The difference between value added at producer and at basic prices, respectively, is primarily due to reforms of EU agricultural policies, where an adjustment from price subsidies to direct area and livestock subsidies was initiated in 1993.

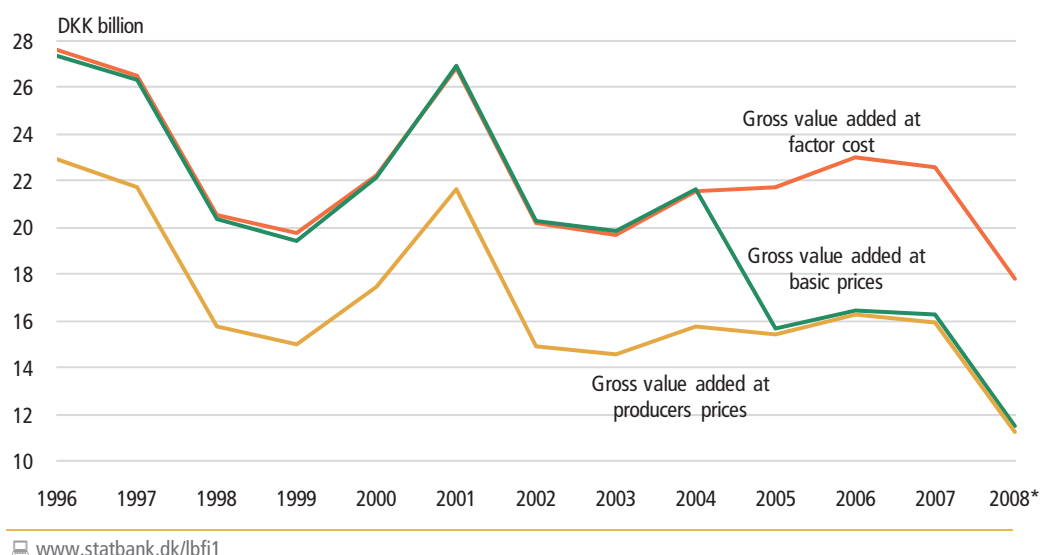
From 2005, most of the subsidies are given as general subsidies as a consequence of the latest reform of agricultural policies.

Among EU countries, France, Italy and Spain, with about 16 per cent each, account for the largest share of total gross factor income in agriculture in the EU. Denmark

accounts for almost 2 per cent of gross factor income in the EU, while the consumption of labour in order to generate this income was only 0.5 per cent of the labour force in EU's primary agriculture.

Denmark received 2.3 per cent of EU's subsidies to agriculture from the Guarantee Fund of about DKK 400 billion.

Figure 8 Gross value added at producers' prices, basic prices, and at factor cost



Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2008, agricultural gross fixed capital formation reached DKK 12.7 billion and was consequently 1.7 billion lower than the previous years. About half of it was spent on new machinery and equipment, and the remaining part was spent on buildings and soil improvements.

The depreciation was DKK 9.8 billion so there is a positive net capital formation in the agricultural industry, which is also connected with the structural development. The figures exclude holdings specialised in horticulture or in furred animals.

At the end of 2008, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 263 billion, and they have been increasing for several years.

In 2008, interest payments amounted to DKK 16.2 billion which is a large increase in comparison with the previous year. Higher interest rates and the use of new types of loan are the main reasons for the general higher interest payments, while liabilities are increasing.

6 per cent of all farms are organic

There has been a substantial increase in organic farming in Denmark during the last decade, but there has for some few years been a minor decline. In 2007, organic farms made up about 6 per cent of all farms, whereas the 100 per cent re-allotted organic area accounted for almost 5 per cent of the total agricultural area. In 1997 organic farms constituted 2.6 per cent of all farms, and the organic area was only about 1.4 per cent of the total agricultural area.

2

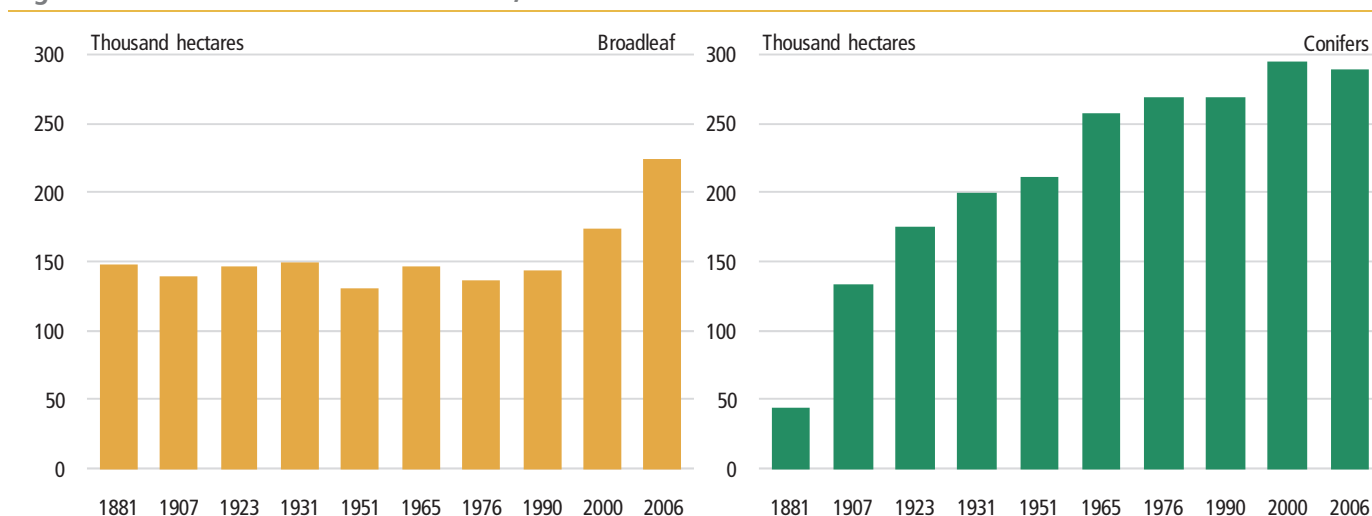
Forestry

Forestry censuses

Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of nine forest censuses have been carried out since 1881.

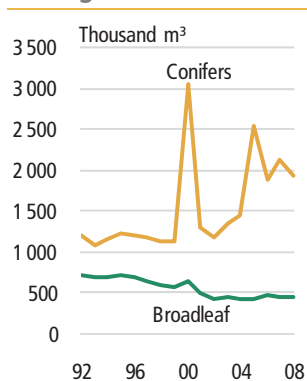
These statistics illustrate the development of forests as regards area, species mix, site quality, age range, etc.

Figure 9 Forest area, broadleaf and conifers



www.statbank.dk/skov1

Figure 10 Felling



www.statbank.dk/skov6

The Forestry Act

According to the Forestry Act of 2004, the Minister for the Environment is responsible for ensuring that national statistics within the forestry area are prepared. The latest published forest census took place in 2000, the date set on 1 January 2000.

A new feature of this census is the collection of information on forest-management planning and rejuvenation and establishment methods for the latest 10-year period.

Forest & Landscape has compiled the forest area in 2006 from a sample survey based on concrete measurements conducted in a large number of sample plots.

Differences in the compilation methods between the statistics in 2006 and the previous forest surveys imply that caution should in many cases be taken when comparisons are made between the surveys.

Figure 9 shows the long-term development in the forest area from 1881 to 2000. During this period, the Danish forest area was doubled – primarily by means of an increase in the area with conifers.

As regards future developments, the 1997 Nature Protection Act lays down a set of objectives which include an additional doubling of Danish forest areas during a period which corresponds to one generation of trees (approximately 100 years).

Forest production

Forest production of timber is measured by means of the annual felling statistics. For many years, production from conifers has been dominant. Almost half of the felling in 2005 was for energy purposes.

The damage caused by the storms in 1999 and 2005 has a marked effect on the felling of conifers. For many years, there has been a decline in the production of broadleaf. However, the latest figures indicate a minor increase.

3

Fishing

Common EU fishing policies

The common fishing policies of the European Union constitute the framework for Danish fishing. This framework includes a system that aims to preserve and utilize the biological resources of the sea through regulation of catches by quotas.

The fishing fleet

The Danish fishing fleet consists of the vessels registered in Denmark as fishing vessels. In order for a vessel to be registered as a fishing vessel, the Danish Directorate of Fisheries must authorize use of such a vessel for commercial fishing.

Developments in the number of Danish vessels for commercial fishing with a length of 6 metres and more are shown in the figure below.

Figure 11

The Danish fishing fleet

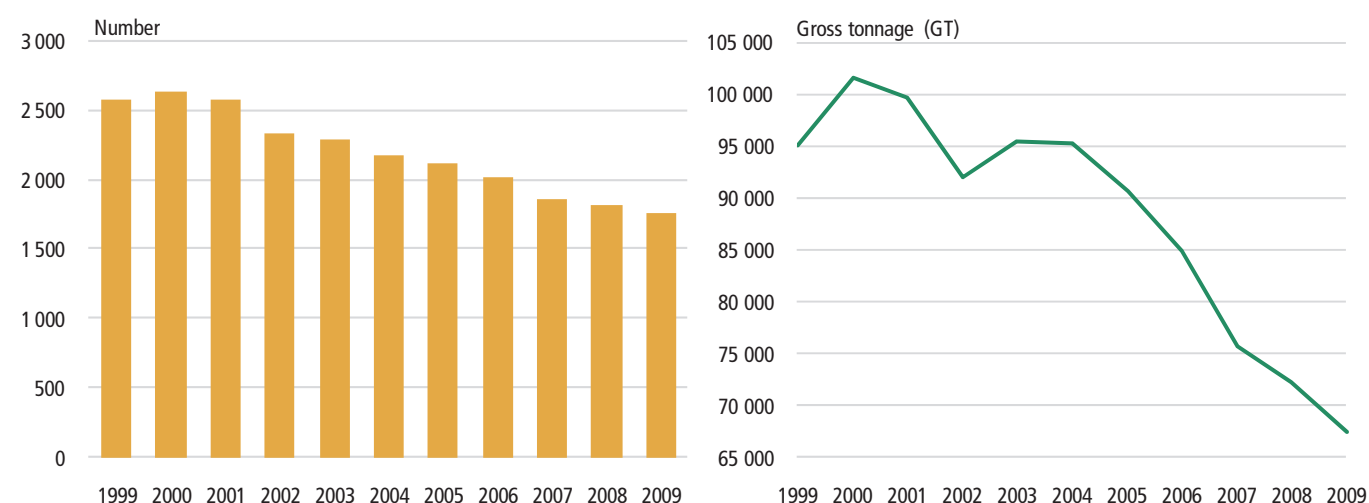


Table 266

Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 1999-2009: from 1.3 million tonnes in 1999 to 700,000 tonnes in 2009.

In 2009, the value of the catch of DKK 2.1 billion was 32 per cent lower than in 1999 when calculated at current prices.

Figure 12 Salt-water fishing – total catch by Danish fishermen by quantity and value

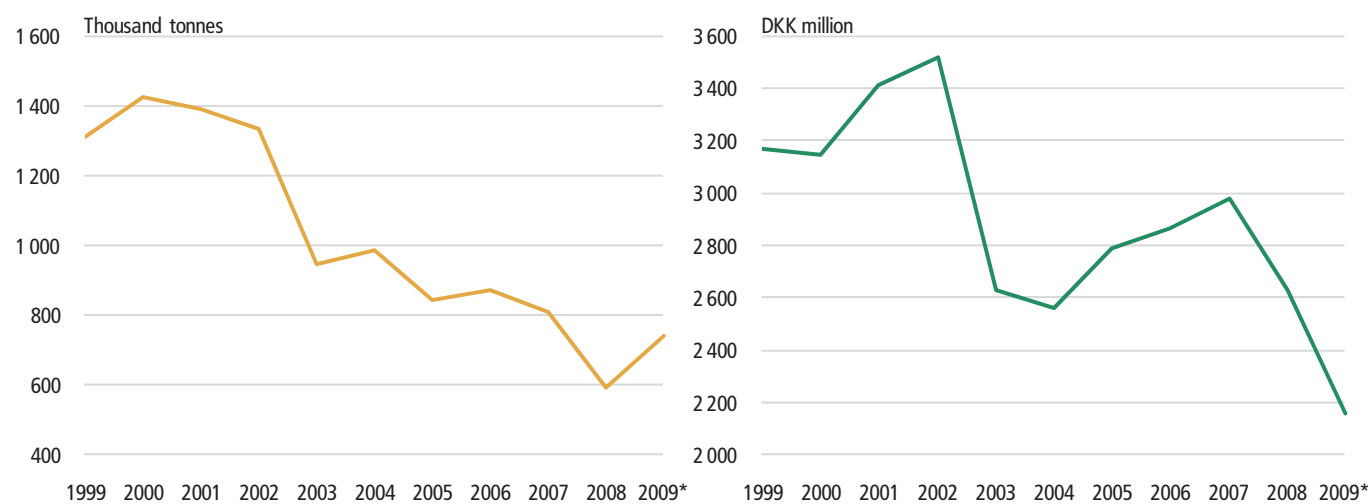


Table 267

Fishing vessels

Statistics on the Danish stock of fishing vessels, fish resources and fishing, catches and fish market as well as the aquaculture are compiled by the Danish Directorate of Fisheries.

Table 240 Farms by size of area 2008

	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	Total
number of farms							
Hele landet	10 214	8 157	4 943	5 365	6 619	8 115	43 413
Region Hovedstaden	853	531	305	273	262	267	2 491
Region Sjælland	2 128	1 188	854	1 113	1 064	1 338	7 685
Region Syddanmark	2 465	2 109	1 225	1 518	2 092	2 526	11 935
Region Midtjylland	2 958	2 512	1 564	1 603	2 001	2 453	13 091
Region Nordjylland	1 809	1 817	992	858	1 201	1 532	8 209
Province København by	753	436	245	219	172	153	1 978
Province Bornholm	99	95	60	55	91	116	516
Province Fyn	985	628	374	426	592	634	3 639
Province Sydjylland	1 480	1 482	852	1 092	1 500	1 891	8 297
Province Østjylland	1 685	1 315	801	763	759	1 044	6 367
Province Vestjylland	1 273	1 196	764	839	1 243	1 408	6 723

Note: The agricultural and horticultural surveys include farms with at least 5 ha cultivated area, or with agricultural production which at least corresponds to this. Due to rounding the individual figures may not sum exactly to the totals.

www.statbank.dk/bdf

Table 241 Farms by type of farming and provinces. 2008

	Field crops	Horti- culture	Fruit etc.	Cattle etc.	Pigs and poultry	Mixed crop production	Mixed livestock	Crop production and livestock	All types of farming
number of farms									
Hele landet	22 925	720	570	8 041	1 988	854	329	7 059	43 415
Region Hovedstaden	1 436	72	44	483	38	71	15	320	2 492
Region Sjælland	5 228	141	161	771	174	226	26	862	7 687
Region Syddanmark	5 763	322	220	2 574	586	190	80	1 876	11 936
Region Midtjylland	6 547	141	108	2 531	768	249	119	2 353	13 091
Region Nordjylland	3 951	45	38	1 682	421	119	88	1 647	8 209
Landsdel København By	1 142	70	41	391	4	61	14	243	1 976
Landsdel Bornholm	294	2	3	93	34	10	1	77	516
Landsdel Fyn	1 917	258	177	472	173	103	21	456	3 639
Landsdel Sydjylland	3 846	64	43	2 101	413	88	59	1 420	8 297
Landsdel Østjylland	3 427	93	63	1 003	302	166	65	1 125	6 367
Landsdel Vestjylland	3 120	47	44	1 530	466	82	55	1 229	6 724

www.statbank.dk/bdf

Table 242 Farms with area in tenancy. 2008

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	number of farms						
Farms without tenant area	8 908	5 899	3 017	2 603	1 675	731	22 833
Farms with tenant area	1 306	2 259	1 925	2 762	4 945	7 384	20 582
	ha						
Area in tenancy	4 474	14 028	16 508	35 138	109 431	602 479	782 058
Average tenant area per farm	3.4	6.2	8.6	12.7	22.1	81.6	38.0

www.statbank.dk/bdf2

Table 243 Fur farms on agricultural farms

	2005	2006	2007
Fur farms	1 948	1 850	1 828
Of which, fur farms on agricultural farms	1 276	1 215	1 226
Percentage of fur farms on agricultural farms	65.5	65.7	67.1

Source: Copenhagen Fur

www.statbank.dk/pels3

Table 244 Organic farms by area

	2006		2007	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	2 835	6.4	2 751	6.3
Under 10 ha	750	7.7	732	7.8
10.0-19.9 ha	430	5.1	449	5.5
20.0-29.9 ha	260	5.4	275	5.6
30.0-49.9 ha	300	5.3	322	6.0
50.0-99.9 ha	376	5.3	370	5.6
100.0 ha +	491	6.0	534	6.6
No information on area	228	...	69	...

Source: Danish Plant Directorate

www.statbank.dk/08

Table 245 Land use of organic farms. 2008

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as per cent of total area
	ha		per cent		
Total area	136 329	2 667 895	100.0	100.0	5.1
Cereals	39 870	1 505 210	29.2	56.4	2.6
Pulses	1 301	4 910	1.0	0.2	26.5
Root crops	1 304	83 768	1.0	3.1	1.6
Seeds for industrial use	501	173 580	0.4	6.5	0.3
Seeds for sowing	2 292	82 058	1.7	3.1	2.8
Grass and green fodder	85 081	705 268	62.4	26.4	12.1
Horticultural products	2 132	22 154	1.6	0.8	9.6
Set aside	1 455	70 662	1.1	2.6	2.1
Other crops	2 393	20 285	1.8	0.8	11.8

Source: Danish Plant Directorate

www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and afg1

Table 246 Livestock and production at organic farms

	2007	2008
Organic livestock	1 218 738	1 418 596
Cattle	136 873	141 893
Pigs	134 016	182 449
Poultry	933 212	1 077 361
Other animals	14 637	16 893
Organic farms with milk production	453	432
	— mio kg —	—
Milk production	421	431
	— per cent —	—
Share of total production	9	9
Organic farms with egg production	172	166
	— mio kg —	—
Egg production	7.8	8.2
	— per cent —	—
Share of total production	15	16

 www.statbank.dk/oeko2, oeko1, ani7 and ani8

Table 247 Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2007	2008
	DKK thousands	
Turn over, total	3 601 547	4 628 805
Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes	461 721	707 266
Of which: Ryebread	84 792	107 180
Flour	66 394	94 301
Groats, cornflakes, müsli etc.	129 183	176 473
Meat, spreads, offal	306 305	367 927
Of which: Beef and veal	125 163	135 270
Pigmeat	45 035	74 380
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	106 494	121 752
Fisk og skaldyr	1 197	5 424
Milk, cheese, eggs	1 487 859	1 739 664
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	167 936	185 966
Minimilk	315 602	354 276
Skimmed milk	231 580	268 790
Cheese	136 934	175 975
Eggs	265 929	290 086
Fats, oils	163 565	208 011
Of which: Butter etc.	133 034	154 592
Fruits	268 756	327 218
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	61 840	67 795
Bananas, fresh	41 833	50 162
Apples, fresh	51 331	42 591
Dried fruits	53 949	76 812
Vegetables	456 976	611 766
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	63 799	56 363
Carrots, fresh	110 792	141 896
Potatos, fresh	66 603	74 448
Onions, fresh	34 200	43 649
Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.	101 819	175 476
Of which: Sugar	27 091	29 375
Syrup, honey	15 455	33 557
Jams etc.	22 709	41 860
Spices, stock cube etc.	91 322	134 098
Of which: Spices	22 498	21 997
Babyfood (canned goods)	42 635	61 809
Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.	104 888	123 654
Juices, fruit juices, wine, cider, beer etc.	157 139	228 300

www.statbank.dk/oeko3

Table 248 Agricultural area by type of crop

	2006	2007	2008
	ha		
Total agricultural area	2 710 507	2 662 761	2 667 895
Cereals	1 512 814	1 445 158	1 505 210
Pulses	11 353	5 639	4 910
Root crops	83 642	84 343	83 768
Seeds for industrial use	124 840	180 072	173 580
Seeds for sowing	103 941	87 262	82 058
Grass and green fodder in rotation	474 084	471 359	515 306
Horticultural products	20 429	20 556	22 154
Other crops	356 886	350 200	260 624
Permanent grassland	22 518	18 173	20 285
Set aside ¹	193 348	184 449	70 662
	per cent		
Total arable area	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cereals	55.8	54.3	56.4
Pulses	0.4	0.2	0.2
Root crops	3.1	3.2	3.1
Seeds for industrial use	4.6	6.8	6.5
Seeds for sowing	3.8	3.3	3.1
Grass and green fodder in rotation	17.5	17.7	19.3
Horticultural products	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other crops	0.8	13.2	9.8
Permanent grassland	13.2	0.7	0.8
Set aside ¹	7.1	6.9	2.6

¹ Set-aside areas with prior subsidy are also included under grass areas and seeds for industrial use (except areas with non food).

www.statbank.dk/afg07

Table 249 Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	million feed unit		
Feeding stuffs, total	16 199	15 774	14 559
Fodder concentrates			
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	7 513	7 023	6 130
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 909	2 754	2 354
Other vegetable products	557	741	750
Fish meal, silage and waste	538	452	299
Milk and milk products	117	102	97
Coarse fodder	4 565	4 702	4 929
Roots, total	322	392	359
Grass and green fodder	4 056	4 109	4 327
Straw	187	201	243
	thousand tonnes		
Commercial fertilizers Contents of pure nutrients			
Nitrogen	195	220	200
Phosphorus	14	14	7
Potassium	59	60	26
	tonnes		
Pesticides, total			
Contents of active substances	3 212	3 316	3 998
Against weeds	2 479	2 583	2 809
Against fungi	536	557	864
Against insects	57	28	38
Growth regulation products	140	148	287

www.statbank.dk/foder1, pest1 and kvael2

Table 250 Crop production

	2008	2009*	2008	2009*	2008	2009*
	— thousand tonnes —		— mio. feed units —		— Hkg per ha —	
Total crop production	•	•	16 435	...	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	9 074	10 200	8 976	10 128	60	69
Winter wheat	4 979	5 954	5 099	6 098	79	82
Spring wheat	40	42	41	43	41	43
Rye	152	245	152	245	52	55
Triticale	185	233	185	233	53	53
Winter barley	751	933	717	891	58	65
Spring barley	2 646	2 488	2 527	2 376	45	56
Oats and mixed grain	322	305	256	242	39	46
Rape, total	629	635	1 072	1 082	37	39
Winter rape	628	632	1 069	1 076	37	39
Spring rape	2	3	3	5	35	39
Pulses	14	22	15	24	32	33
Straw, total	3 868	...	729	...	34	...
of which straw of cereals	3 701	...	687	...	34	...
Roots, total	4 219	...	940	...	518	...
Seed potatoes	133	...	25	...	298	...
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	948	...	258	...	492	...
Potatoes for human consumption	624	...	123	...	369	...
Beets for sugar production	2 187	...	473	...	600	...
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	338	...	61	...	720	...
Grass and green fodder, total	23 966	...	4 704	...	•	•
Lucerne	191	...	26	...	484	...
Maize for green fodder	6 255	...	1 658	...	394	...
Cereals for green fodder etc.	839	...	234	...	154	...
Grass and clover in rotation	13 026	...	2 213	...	423	...
Permanent grass	3 314	...	528	...	152	...
Aftermath	340	...	45	...	52	...

www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 251 National supply and disposition of cereals

	2006	2007	2008
	— thousand tonnes —		
Crop production less waste	8 373	7 974	8 801
Imports	619	825	1 690
Stocks at beginning of period	6 751	5 896	5 009
Total, available	15 743	14 695	15 500
Exports	1 400	1 517	1 248
Used for sowing	285	276	285
Industrial uses	805	767	837
Stocks at end of period	5 896	5 009	6 627
Used for feeding	7 358	7 125	6 504

www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 252 Livestock

	June 1970	June 1980	June 1990	May 2000	June 2008
Horses	45 413	49 596	38 215	39 737	60 029
Cattle, total	2 842 271	2 960 926	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 564 393
Cows	1 152 681	1 104 468	839 988	760 310	665 158
Of which dairy cows	...	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	557 978
Of which cows kept for suckling	...	64 845	86 874	124 791	107 180
Pigs, total	8 360 575	9 956 800	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 737 648
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	1 059 233
Pigs for slaughtering	...	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	3 504 781
Sheep, total	69 610	55 748	158 563	145 492	136 049
Fowls, total	17 847 000	14 243 000	15 498 332	20 981 657	14 709 957
Of which hens	6 330 000	4 563 000	4 326 935	3 680 647	3 521 279
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809 000	7 533 000	9 802 327	16 046 632	9 736 537
Turkeys	504 000	382 000	212 975	545 751	169 163
Ducks	638 000	802 000	494 711	296 039	213 512
Geese	180 000	82 000	42 800	6 826	13 784

Note: The table shows the number of animals at one specific day, the survey day. The survey day is either in the spring or in the summer.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr

Table 253 Livestock in regions. June 2008

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Horses	8 525	11 509	11 773	17 338	10 883	60 029
Cattle, total	27 433	83 067	590 055	513 033	350 804	1 564 393
Of which cows	11 326	32 036	261 244	208 385	152 167	665 158
Of which dairy cows	7 487	21 329	230 749	173 357	125 056	557 978
Of which cows kept for suckling	3 839	10 707	30 495	35 028	27 111	107 180
Pigs, total	294 013	1 400 195	3 707 288	4 539 496	2 796 656	12 737 648
Of which sows, total	24 590	111 178	307 920	379 037	236 508	1 059 233
Of which pigs for slaughtering	73 394	390 659	1 061 127	1 219 439	760 163	3 504 781
Sheep, total	12 524	28 436	46 881	24 706	23 501	136 049
Fowls, total	228 275	915 778	5 845 074	4 603 812	3 117 017	14 709 957
Of which hens	107 857	700 468	1 438 468	875 005	399 482	3 521 279
Of which chickens for slaughtering	37 170	210	4 144 686	3 142 576	2 411 895	9 736 537
Turkeys	12	10 399	30 221	50 098	78 434	169 163
Ducks	1 797	1 090	47 487	162 239	899	213 512
Geese	801	4 357	5 928	2 304	393	13 784

Note: The table shows number of animals at the survey day 20 June 2008.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr

Table 254 Livestock density on holdings. 2008

	Holdings	Livestock units ¹	Area	Livestock density
	number	DE	ha	DE per ha
Denmark, total	43 415	2 131 457	2 597 234	0.82
Region Hovedstaden	2 492	45 076	95 923	0.47
Region Sjælland	7 687	174 036	477 017	0.36
Region Syddanmark	11 936	722 953	777 976	0.93
Region Midtjylland	13 091	713 358	770 852	0.93
Region Nordjylland	8 209	476 035	475 466	1.00
Landsdel København by. omegn og Nordsjælland	1 976	16 405	63 940	0.26
Landsdel Bornholm	516	28 671	31 983	0.90
Landsdel Fyn	3 639	156 188	222 770	0.70
Landsdel Syddjylland	8 297	566 765	555 206	1.02
Landsdel Østjylland	6 367	271 104	342 203	0.79
Landsdel Vestjylland	6 724	442 254	428 649	1.03
Type of farm				
Pig farms	9 059	933 213	653 201	1.43
Cattle farms	4 091	978 812	570 298	1.72
Poultry farms	303	73 760	25 835	2.86
Other livestock farms	1 914	54 145	45 237	1.20
Plant growers with livestock	28 048	91 527	1 302 663	0.07

Note: The type of farms are defined from the number of livestock units from pigs, cattle, poultry etc.

www.statbank.dk/brug66

¹ A livestock unit (DE) corresponds to 100 kilos of nitrogen in the manure ab stock.

Table 255 Fur farming

	2006	2007	2008
Number of fur farms¹	number of animals		
Minks	1 777	1 762	...
Foxes	35	34	...
Chinchilla	67	59	...
Number of furred animals			
Minks	2 703 918	2 832 069	...
Foxes	4 009	4 542	...
Chinchilla	12 044	12 053	...
Production of pelts	thousand pelts		
Minks	13 500	14 500	14 000
Foxes	10	...	...
Other furred animals	28	30	30
Average price	DKK per pelt		
Minks	232	250	185
Foxes	426	...	...
Other furred animals	382	430	335
Value of pelts	DKK mio.		
Value of sales, total	3 140	3 631	2 600
Minks	3 125	3 618	2 590
Foxes	4	...	...
Other furred animals	11	13	10
Value of changes in livestock	27	-2	...

¹ Farms which have several of the species are included in the figures for each of these species.

www.statbank.dk/pels1 and [pels3](http://www.statbank.dk/pels3)

Source: Danish Fur Breeders' Association

Table 256 Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	134.87	78.60	121.51	78.51
Regions:				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	144.58	82.91	113.41	77.30
Lolland-Falser with adjacent islands	143.55	85.97	117.89	79.88
Bornholm	123.41	65.74	108.17	69.78
Fyn with adjacent islands	136.26	79.07	123.47	81.43
Sønderjylland	129.45	77.60	122.75	83.67
Østjylland	127.52	74.20	124.69	76.25
Vestjylland	129.91	77.02	125.10	77.64
Nordjylland	129.30	77.58	124.51	77.49

Note: Prices for barley and wheat are average prices for 100 kg dry and cleaned barley or wheat which farmers have earned from sales to cereal merchants in the period from July to the end of December in the relevant year. It is used as basis for the regulation of rents of land.

www.statbank.dk/kapit1

Table 257 Output and exports of livestock products

	Production		Exports	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Natural milk	thousands tonnes			
Milk	4 720	4 733	...	...
	kg			
Milk yield per dairy cow	8 482	8 396	•	•
	per cent			
Average fat content	4.30	4.31	•	•
Average protein content	3.42	3.45	•	•
Dairy products	mio. kg			
Butter	38	37	63	61
Cheese	332	324	..	..
Whole milk and cream powder	95	111	73	99
Skim milk powder	18	20	17	15
Eggs¹ (incl. eggs for hatching)	81	73	40	36
Meat² (incl. edible offal)				
Beef and veal	138	137	93	105
Pork	1 985	1 898	1 937	1 864
Poultry meat	205	197	136	140
Horsemeat	1	1	1	1
Mutton and lamb	2	2	1	1
Meat, total	2 331	2 235	2 168	2 111
Of which, edible offal	85	81	95	89
Game meat	3	3	0	0
Edible tallow and lard	82	79	34	34

Note: Production figures for milk, eggs and meat include producers own use for consumption and for sale direct to the consumer. Milk also includes amounts used for fodder.

www.statbank.dk/08 and 13

¹ Homeconsumption and direct sales of eggs are from 2009 reduced from 16.0 mio. kg per year to 8.0 mio. kg. ² Incl. export of live animals for slaughtering.

Table 258 Indices for agricultural sales and intermediate consumption

	Weights (2005 values)	Quantity indices		Price indices	
		2007	2008	2007	2008
	per cent	2005 = 100			
Agricultural goods output, total	100.0	102.2	101.7	110.2	119.9
Crop output, total	32.7	100.7	101.3	134.1	144.4
Cereals, total	12.5	91.3	88.7	170.8	179.6
Of which: Wheat	6.4	92.0	97.4	172.5	180.7
Barley	5.3	90.4	80.3	166.9	179.4
Industrial crops	2.7	114.6	120.8	98.6	117.3
Fodder crops and straw	7.3	109.6	113.9	114.7	133.0
Vegetables and ornamental plants	7.1	105.7	104.3	104.0	106.2
Of which: Potted plants	4.2	101.2	103.4	103.0	102.6
Potatoes	1.6	106.1	109.7	127.6	124.9
Fruit and berries	0.3	116.4	119.8	115.6	109.5
Seeds for sowing	1.1	68.4	75.0	141.6	172.4
Animal output, total	67.3	103.0	101.9	98.5	107.9
Meat and live animals, total	40.3	102.2	100.3	96.4	107.8
Of which: Cattle	4.2	97.1	92.9	98.5	107.4
Pigs	33.2	103.7	101.6	95.8	106.2
Poultry	2.5	91.8	96.6	99.2	129.1
Products from animals, total	27.0	104.3	104.4	101.7	108.0
Of which: Natural milk	18.5	101.5	103.1	109.0	124.3
Furs	7.4	112.4	108.5	81.0	64.0
Intermediate consumption, total	100.0	104.6	103.1	113.4	131.0
Seeds	4.2	105.9	106.0	106.9	122.3
Energy	6.8	95.2	90.8	109.7	131.7
Fertilizers	3.7	99.8	106.2	103.2	176.4
Pesticides	3.2	107.8	91.4	91.9	108.3
Veterinary expenses	2.6	107.7	98.2	102.4	112.0
Feeding stuffs, total	42.7	103.2	100.2	123.9	148.9
Straight feeding stuffs	23.7	107.4	105.4	133.2	148.2
Compound feeding stuffs	19.0	97.8	93.8	112.2	149.9
Repairs and maintenance	8.6	97.1	94.6	105.2	109.1
Agricultural services	7.3	99.5	104.5	112.9	113.0
Bank services, indirectly measured	3.0	146.3	177.9	74.9	67.4
Bank services, directly measured	4.7	134.8	131.5	105.5	108.1
Services, other industries	13.2	100.7	98.4	110.9	118.8

www.statbank.dk/lbfpris

Table 259 Danish agricultural holdings, financial results. 2008

	Full-time holdings, agriculture					Part-time holdings, agriculture	Horticulture
	Crop production	holdings,	Pigs etc.	Fur-bearing animals	All		
	Numbers of holdings						
Number of holdings	4 563	5 056	3 765	845	14 228	20 027	1 400
Sample	304	513	496	73	1 386	444	275
	DDK 1.000 per holding						
Gross output, total	2 291	4 183	6 301	2 840	4 057	294	3 589
Cereals	854	186	842	105	569	108	28
Other crops	661	796	336	34	586	66	3 479
Milk	3	2 584	10	-	922	2	-
Other cattle output	101	483	17	3	209	35	1
Pigs	350	42	4 401	5	1 292	16	-
Poultry	8	3	456	22	126	6	-
Fur-bearing animals	-	4	84	2 581	177	5	-
Other livestock	4	2	5	0	4	2	-
Work for others, rent etc.	283	60	143	87	155	50	81
Subsidies for crop production	15	2	4	2	7	0	-
Subsidies for livestock production	12	21	3	0	12	3	0
Costs, total	2 068	3 530	6 351	2 482	3 745	340	3 191
Seeds	124	80	88	14	92	15	674
Fertilizers	146	71	85	16	95	25	41
Chemicals	129	40	109	14	85	13	32
Feeding stuff	409	1 588	3 490	1 092	1 684	63	2
Energy	137	126	261	44	160	18	77
Water	4	9	17	3	9	1	2
Maintenance, buildings	38	25	43	29	34	9	25
Maintenance, land improvement	20	15	17	5	17	4	4
Maintenance, equipment	144	176	197	100	167	25	86
Contract operation	112	263	141	45	169	23	64
Miscellaneous crop costs	70	38	49	9	49	12	347
Vet. services and medicaments	9	92	145	35	76	3	-
Insemination etc.	13	163	178	223	122	5	0
Insurance	49	49	70	32	53	16	40
Car, bookkeeping etc.	105	100	152	118	117	41	286
Depreciation, buildings	113	171	391	138	209	17	61
Depreciation, land improvement	5	4	5	1	4	1	3
Depreciation, equipment	227	232	341	213	258	34	88
Paid labour	159	250	508	337	294	3	1 344
Energy tax	9	11	23	4	13	1	6
Land rates	45	27	42	10	36	10	9
Operating profit	223	653	-49	358	312	-46	398
Cost of financing	1 016	1 202	1 858	396	1 268	118	230
Net interest expenditure	991	1 175	1 791	369	1 231	115	208
Other costs of financing	24	27	68	27	37	4	22
General subsidies	427	443	358	58	392	78	42
Of which:							
Single payment scheme	410	415	348	55	374	74	41
Net profit	-366	-106	-1 550	20	-564	-87	210
	per cent						
Rate of return, per cent	0.2	2.8	-1.5	0.1	0.5	-2.4	-2.8
	DKK						
Labour income, DKK per hour	-85	106	-80	83	-6	-204	135

Note: The figures are based on accounting results from about 2 000 of 10.0 hectares +.

Source: The Danish Research Institute of Food Economics

For further information please visit www.foi.life.ku.dk

Table 260 Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	2006	2007	2008*
	DKK mio.		
A. Output of agricultural industry, total (B+C+D+E)	59 714	65 427	67 183
B. Value of agricultural sales, total	55 671	61 116	65 819
Crop products, total	18 951	23 819	25 934
Cereals, total	7 484	10 673	10 907
Of which: Wheat	4 209	5 581	6 195
Barley	2 842	4 342	4 147
Industrial crops	1 469	1 847	2 470
Fodder crops and straw	4 234	5 014	6 026
Vegetables and ornamental plants, total	4 032	4 238	4 264
Of which: Potted plants	2 332	2 398	2 441
Potatoes	921	1 185	1 222
Fruit and berries	206	254	247
Seeds for sowing	605	607	798
Livestock products, total	36 720	37 297	39 885
Meat and live animals, total	22 709	21 901	23 511
Of which: Cattle	2 387	2 328	2 433
Pigs	18 998	18 080	19 195
Poultry	1 141	1 319	1 674
Products from animals, total	14 011	15 396	16 374
Of which: Natural milk	10 195	11 033	12 954
Furs	3 140	3 631	2 600
C. Value of agricultural services, total	1 997	1 987	2 085
D. Value of secondary activities	748	650	650
E. Changes in stocks at farms, total	1 297	1 674	-1 370
Changes in grain stocks	584	1 966	-1 090
Changes in livestock	713	-292	-280
F. Intermediate consumption, total	43 486	49 461	55 929
Seeds	1 740	1 982	2 275
Energy	2 949	3 003	3 452
Fertilizers	1 453	1 598	2 894
Pesticides	1 211	1 311	1 311
Veterinary expenses	1 165	1 162	1 197
Feeding stuffs, total	19 119	22 988	26 752
Straight feeding stuffs	11 496	14 267	15 250
Compound feeding stuffs	7 623	8 721	11 502
Repairs and maintenance	3 646	3 655	3 693
Agricultural services	3 153	3 456	3 629
Bank services, indirectly measured	1 193	1 374	1 505
Bank services, directly measured	1 911	2 766	2 766
Services from other industries	5 945	6 166	6 456
G. Gross value added in producer prices (A-F)	16 228	15 965	11 255
H. Subsidies on products	267	266	263
I. Taxes on products	63	-	-
J. Gross value added in basic prices (G+H-I)	16 432	16 231	11 517
K. Subsidies on production	7 500	7 352	7 305
L. Taxes on production	978	1 017	1 073
M. Gross domestic product at factor cost (J+K-L)	22 953	22 567	17 749

Note: The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and beekeeping.

www.statbank.dk/lbf1

Table 261 Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2006	2007	2008
Amounts in current prices	DKK mio.		
Gross capital formation, total	14 838	18 108	12 428
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	950	1 841	-1 743
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stocks etc.)	366	-122	-291
Changes in value of stocks	584	1 962	-1 452
Gross fixed capital formation, total	13 888	16 267	14 171
Farm buildings	5 025	6 495	5 254
Machinery and equipment	6 553	7 743	7 220
Soil improvement and land reclamation	106	168	263
Breeding stock	2 204	1 861	1 434
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital, total	13 542	14 985	13 876
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	167	-189	610
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stock etc.)	327	-102	-255
Changes in value of stocks	-160	-87	865
Gross fixed capital formation, total	13 375	15 174	13 266
Farm buildings	4 865	6 025	4 785
Machinery and equipment	6 406	7 388	6 593
Soil improvement and land reclamation	102	154	221
Breeding stock	2 002	1 607	1 667
Amounts in current prices	index 2005 = 100		
Gross capital formation, total¹	131	160	110
Gross fixed capital formation, total²	122	143	125
Farm buildings	121	156	126
Machinery and equipment	118	139	130
Soil improvement and land reclamation	98	156	244
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital formation¹	120	132	123
Gross fixed capital formation²	118	134	117
Farm buildings	117	145	115
Machinery and equipment	115	133	119
Soil improvement and land reclamation	94	143	205

Note: Includes narrow definition of agriculture, i.e. excl. horticulture, fur farming, hunting and beekeeping.

www.statbank\lb1 and lb2

¹ Incl. stock and herd displacements. ² Incl. breeding stock.

Table 262 Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2006	2007	2008
	DDK mio.		
Total interest payments	8 932	11 485	16 198
Total liabilities¹	225 173	252 286	262 601
Credit Institute Loans (secured debt)	164 004	180 644	186 895
Short term liabilities (other debt)	50 795	61 307	60 865
	avg. amount per farm DKK thousands		
Total interest payments	195	267	406
Total liabilities¹	4 916	5 858	6 576
Credit Institute Loans (secured debt)	3 581	4 195	4 680
Short term liabilities (other debt)	1 109	1 424	1 524

Note: Includes narrow definition of agriculture, i.e. excl. horticulture, fur farming, hunting and beekeeping.

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¹ Finance loans are only included in *Total liabilities*.

Table 263 Forest and plantation area

	All Denmark			The Islands			Jutland		
	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006
	— thousands ha —								
Total forest area	445	486	534	141	149	...	305	337	...
Auxiliary areas	28	13	8	8	4	...	21	9	...
Total wooded area	417	473	522	133	145	...	284	328	...
Temporarily uncovered area	6	5	11	2	1	...	4	4	...
Total broadleaves	143	174	230	81	90	...	63	85	...
Beech	72	80	72	43	44	...	29	36	...
Oak	30	43	47	15	19	...	15	24	...
Ash	10	13	20	6	8	...	4	5	...
Sycamore	8	9	18	6	6	...	2	3	...
Other broadleaf	23	30	74	11	13	...	12	17	...
Total conifers	268	294	281	51	54	...	218	240	...
Norwegian	135	132	102	30	27	...	105	105	...
Sitka spruce etc.	35	34	34	4	4	...	31	30	...
Noble fir	7	12	10	2	3	...	5	9	...
Caucasian fir	12	28	21	4	10	...	7	18	...
Other Silver fir	15	15	14	2	2	...	13	14	...
Other conifer species	64	72	100	8	9	...	56	63	...
Unknown¹	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ arises when neither trees nor species of trees are measured or registered at a sample plot of a wooded area.

www.statbank.dk/skov1

Table 264 Percentage of forest area by species and ownership class. 2000

	Privately owned forests	Foun- dations etc.	Companies and other associ- ations	The National Forest and Nature Agency	Other public owned forests	Total
	— per cent —					
Total forest area	46.1	6.3	19.3	23.2	5.1	100.0
Auxiliary areas	34.4	7.2	25.2	25.3	8.0	100.0
Total wooded area	46.4	6.3	19.2	23.2	5.0	100.0
Temporarily uncovered area	60.1	4.8	25.4	4.2	5.5	100.0
Total broadleaves	49.1	9.0	15.0	21.3	5.6	100.0
Beech	48.4	10.2	14.2	22.4	4.8	100.0
Oak	39.2	8.2	17.3	29.2	6.0	100.0
Ash	61.8	9.0	14.7	10.5	4.0	100.0
Sycamore	60.5	9.9	14.5	12.6	2.5	100.0
Other broadleaves	56.3	6.6	13.7	14.4	9.1	100.0
Total conifers	44.5	4.7	21.6	24.6	4.7	100.0
Norway spruce	44.9	5.2	24.6	20.5	4.8	100.0
Sitka spruce etc.	32.2	6.8	23.6	32.9	4.5	100.0
Noble fir	60.4	4.6	22.0	11.0	2.0	100.0
Caucasian fir	74.1	3.3	15.8	5.7	1.1	100.0
Silver fir and other fir	30.9	4.3	28.6	30.0	6.2	100.0
Pine	34.1	1.9	12.5	45.8	5.7	100.0
Other conifers	47.0	5.8	21.9	18.6	6.6	100.0

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Table 265 Felling in forests. 2008

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0-99.9 ha	100-999.9 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m ³					
Broadleaf and conifer, total	714.2	1 657.0	2 371.1	723.4	795.7	852.0
Timber	422.2	892.8	1315.1	391.9	446.6	476.5
Firewood	158.1	150.8	308.9	105.5	101.2	102.1
Wood for energy	133.8	613.4	747.2	226.0	247.8	273.4
Broadleaves, total	284.0	170.1	454.0	115.9	153.5	184.6
Total timber	92.0	50.6	142.7	32.2	42.2	68.2
Veneer and sawnwood logs	61.7	30.3	91.9	20.5	28.6	42.8
Industrial logs	25.8	15.0	40.8	8.2	9.9	22.7
Other timber	4.5	5.4	9.9	3.5	3.8	2.6
Firewood	150.8	95.5	246.3	64.9	88.1	93.2
Wood for energy	41.1	24.0	65.1	18.8	23.1	23.1
Beech, total	140.8	95.6	236.4	58.1	79.8	98.5
Total timber	53.8	33.6	87.4	21.3	24.9	41.1
Veneer and sawnwood logs	38.9	19.9	58.8	12.8	17.3	28.7
Industrial logs	13.6	9.6	23.2	5.2	5.7	12.4
Other timber	1.3	4.0	5.3	3.3	1.9	0.0
Firewood	87.0	62.0	149.0	36.7	54.9	57.4
Oak, total	31.8	14.9	46.7	9.0	15.3	22.5
Total timber	15.4	7.0	22.4	2.8	7.0	12.6
Veneer and sawnwood logs	9.8	4.9	14.7	2.4	4.8	7.5
Industrial logs	4.2	1.7	5.9	0.3	1.8	3.8
Other timber	1.4	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.4	1.4
Firewood	16.4	7.9	24.3	6.1	8.3	9.8
Other broadleaf, total	70.3	35.7	105.9	30.1	35.3	40.5
Total timber	22.8	10.1	32.9	8.0	10.3	14.5
Veneer and sawnwood logs	13.0	5.4	18.4	5.3	6.4	6.7
Industrial logs	8.0	3.7	11.7	2.7	2.4	6.6
Other timber	1.8	1.0	2.7	0.0	1.5	1.2
Firewood	47.5	25.6	73.0	22.1	25.0	26.0
Conifer, total	430.2	1 486.9	1 917.1	607.5	642.2	667.4
Total timber	330.2	842.2	1 172.4	359.7	404.4	408.3
Timber, rafters	20.7	154.6	175.2	69.7	55.9	49.6
Short timber	136.5	288.5	425.0	117.2	132.7	175.1
Industrial wood	162.1	370.7	532.7	162.2	209.9	160.6
Other timber	10.9	28.5	39.4	10.6	5.9	23.0
Firewood	7.3	55.3	62.6	40.6	13.1	8.9
Wood for energy	92.7	589.4	682.1	207.2	224.7	250.2

www.statbank.dk/skov6
Table 266 Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	2008		2009	
	31 December	Number	GT	Number
Total		1 815	72 290	1 758
0 -4.9 GT		801	2 291	799
5 -9.9 GT		329	2 240	324
10 -14.9 GT		128	1 561	132
15 -19.9 GT		89	1 546	83
20 -49.9 GT		216	6 875	198
50 -99.9 GT		117	8 002	100
100 -249.9 GT		73	12 084	64
250 -499.9 GT		43	15 644	40
500 GT +		19	22 047	18

Note: Commercial fishing vessels of 6 metres or over. For craft where gross tonnage (GT) is unknown, gross registered tonnage is used.

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries

Table 267 Salt-water fishing

	2008		2009*	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	653 468	2 486 510	738 094	2 154 292
Landed in Denmark, total	582 161	2 119 480	649 131	1 798 163
Of which in:				
Esbjerg	2 963	46 004	1 443	21 693
Frederikshavn	163	3 910	60	2 535
Hirtshals	56 297	402 503	40 586	298 627
Hvide Sande	30 045	146 984	53 438	129 009
Skagen	115 080	284 069	103 116	258 651
Thyborøn	232 966	373 273	278 025	366 457
Hanstholm	83 746	295 784	115 578	301 689
Fishing grounds				
North sea ¹	445 606	1 175 897	511 356	1 037 430
Skagerrak	45 999	436 742	38 472	373 470
Kattegat	16 541	153 994	14 295	118 507
Øresund	6 040	46 772	4 173	25 202
Bælthavet and Western Baltic	11 543	103 608	7 004	65 130
Eastern Baltic	51 404	185 042	70 233	162 529
Limfjorden	4 394	11 993	2 591	9 717
Ringkøbing and Nisum fjorde	635	5 430	1 008	6 178
Types of catch				
For human consumption, total	158 326	1 701 582	145 664	1 349 739
Herring, sprat and mackerel	86 751	341 621	75 620	269 373
Codfish	33 753	471 140	34 561	376 169
Flatfish	24 585	421 014	22 562	326 380
Eel	451	19 844	453	19 710
Other kinds of fish	2 949	74 750	3 099	73 110
Lobster, shrimp and prawn	9 837	373 213	9 369	284 997
Not for human consumption ²	423 835	417 899	503 468	448 424
Danish fishermen's catches landed in foreign countries	71 307	367 030	88 963	356 129
Of which:				
Sweden	6 051	41 111	5 092	35 980
Norway	17 861	76 878	31 182	50 062
Germany	28 320	70 639	26 452	66 653
United Kingdom	6 803	57 868	9 750	54 810
Holland	1 239	36 226	1 061	25 991
Belgium	...	...	...	...
Faroe Island and Greenland	4 634	59 724	6 347	70 450
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	377 542	1 032 534	345 139	790 255
Of which:				
Esbjerg	9 141	58 102	914	10 034
Thyborøn	21 771	78 744	7 718	53 146
Hanstholm	46 166	268 813	45 805	261 232
Hirtshals	11 635	68 938	8 789	40 725
Skagen	221 569	397 054	212 538	320 975
Bornholm	24 503	40 688	30 016	36 415

Note: Weight and value of oysters, mussels, and starfish catches are not included in the table. All amounts are stated as whole fish.

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries

www.fd.dk

¹ Including catches in the English Channel and more distant waters. ² Catches intended for reduction to fish meal and fish oil.

Manufacturing industries

1

The significance of manufacturing industries for Danish economy

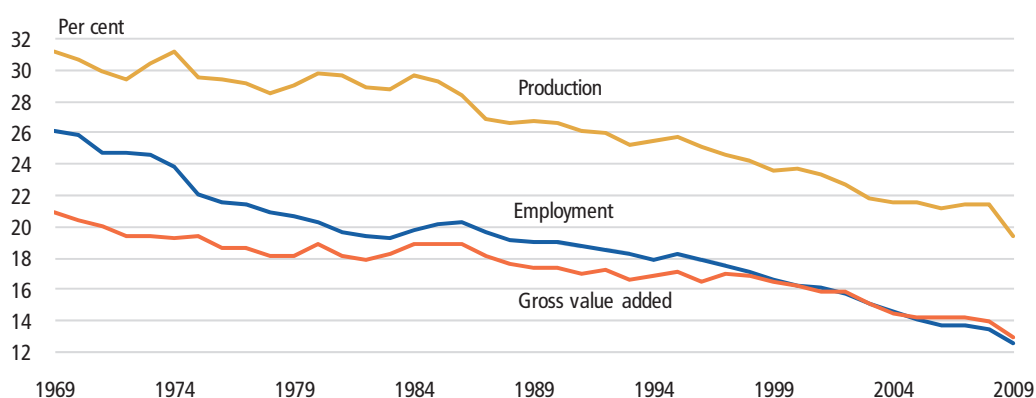
Manufacturing industries' share of the economy has been declining

The significance of manufacturing industries for the Danish economy can be described by means of central statistics from the national accounts. Manufacturing industries have a declining importance for the Danish economy, regardless of whether it is measured by share of total employment, production or value added.

A share of 13 per cent of employment and value added

Manufacturing industries' share of total employment has declined markedly from 26 per cent in 1969 to 13 per cent in 2009. The manufacturing industries' share of gross value added has also decreased from 21 per cent to 13 per cent. Finally, the share of production has fallen from 31 per cent in 1969 to 19 per cent in 2009.

Figure 1 Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity



Note: Mining and quarrying are not included.

www.statbank.dk/nat18

2

Manufacturing industries trends

Production in the manufacturing industries

Production in the manufacturing industries can be illustrated by means of an index of production calculated at constant prices. The business cycles of the period 2000-2009 are reflected in the index of production.

2000-2004

Manufacturing production increased in 2000 due to positive international economic trends. The decline in the world economy from 2001 affected Danish manufacturing production, which experienced a very modest increase in 2002 and 2003. The tendency continued throughout 2004 – affected by the weakened US dollar.

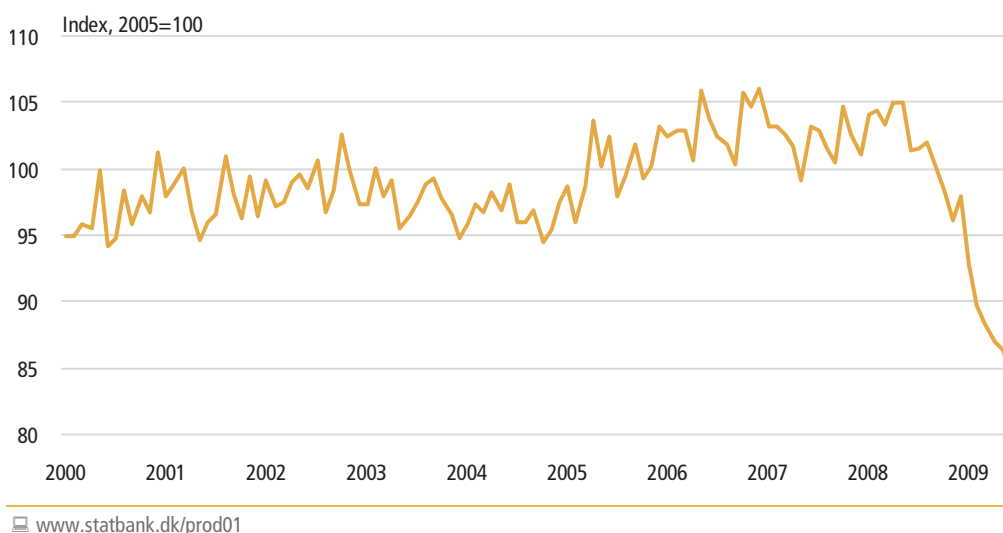
2005-2007

From 2005, the Danish manufacturing industry again experienced increasing production. This period of growth lasted until the middle of 2008 when a sharp decline set in.

2008-2009

During the last half of 2008, production fell rapidly, reflecting the economic crisis which has affected Denmark as well as the rest of the world. The decline has continued throughout 2009 and has been historically steep.

Figure 2 Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values



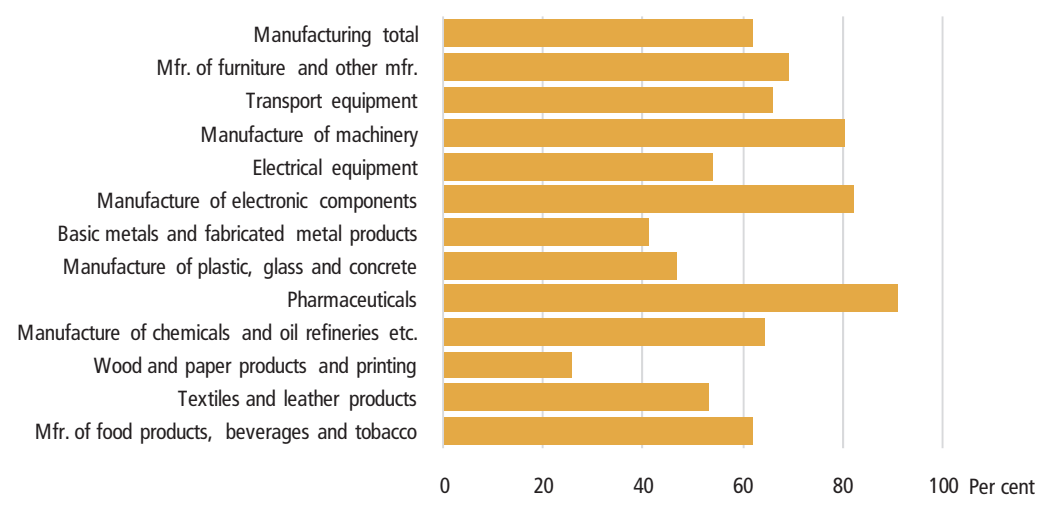
3

Exports of the manufacturing industries

Export shares of the manufacturing industries

Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2009, total export turnover accounted for 62 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries.

Figure 3 Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2009



There are wide differences among the groups of industries in the export shares of the manufacturing industries. The industries *wood and paper products and printing* and *basic metals and fabricated metal products* have the lowest export shares with, respectively, 26 and 41 per cent in 2009. With 91 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* accounts for the highest export share. This is followed by *manufacturing of electronic components* and *manufacturing of machinery* with 82 and 80 per cent, respectively.

4

Manufacturing industries' total turnover by main sectors

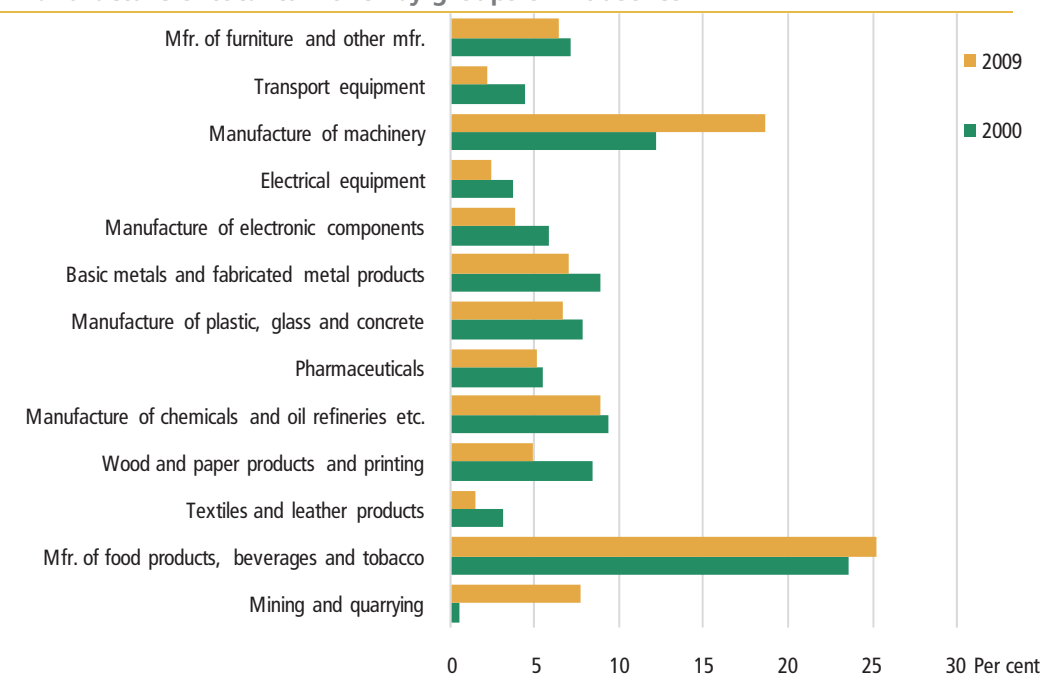
Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2009

Since 2000, manufacturing industries' total turnover (at current prices) for enterprises with 10 employees or more have increased from DKK 476 billion to DKK 608 billion in 2009. *Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* accounted for 25 per cent of the total turnover and had the largest turnover of all the industries. This was followed by *manufacturing of machinery* with 19 per cent and *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* with 9 per cent. *Mining and quarrying* accounted for 8 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

Growth in manufacturing of machinery

Compared to 2000, *manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* is unchanged the dominant industry within Danish manufacturing. Two industries have, however, seen marked increases in their relative significance. These are *manufacturing of machinery*, especially production of windmills contribute to the growth of this industry group, and *mining and quarrying*. Industries that have less significance compared to 2000 are, among others, *transport equipment* and *textiles and leather products*.

Figure 4 Manufacturers' total turnover by groups of industries



www.statbank.dk/oms2

Concentration ratio of enterprises and commodity groups

Concentration of industrial enterprises

The three largest enterprises in the manufacturing industries account for 9.8 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the 10 largest enterprises account for 24.9 cent. The concentration ratio, i.e. the share of total turnover accounted for by a limited number of enterprises, differs widely among the groups of industries. Turnover is concentrated in a few large enterprises in particular within *pharmaceuticals* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 85.3 per cent of total turnover in 2009). *Manufacture of tobacco products, extraction of oil and gas, manufacture of leather and footwear and manufacture of dairy products* are other industries with high concentration ratios. Industries with low concentration ratios include *manufacture of other machinery* and *manufacture of fabricated metal products* where the 10 largest enterprises accounted for, respectively, 19.8 per cent and 21.9 per cent of total turnover in 2009.

Production in the manufacturing industries by commodity

The production of industrial products can be divided into about 100 main commodity groups, where the 10 commodity groups accounting for the highest output in Denmark in 2009 appear from figure 5. *Mineral fuel, etc.* accounted for almost 14 per cent of industrial turnover, while *boilers, machinery and mechanical apparatus* constituted more than 10 per cent.

Figure 5 The 10 commodity groups accounting for the highest output as a percentage of total turnover of the manufacturing industries. 2009

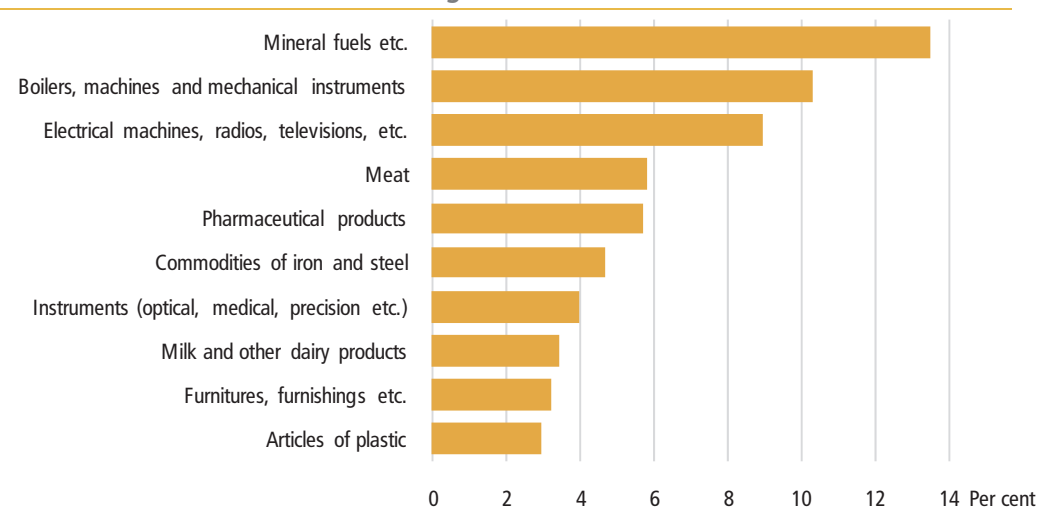


Table 270

10,000 different groups of commodities

The manufacturing of industrial products can be divided into more detailed commodity groups, of which there are a total of about 10,000. An overview of the 25 most commonly manufactured detailed commodity groups in Danish manufacturing industry is given in the tables section. Petroleum oil, windmills and medicines have prominent positions, but also natural gas, gas oils and structures of iron and steel feature near the top of the list.

Table 268 Manufacturers' total turnover. 2009

Group of industry	Total turnover	Percentage of total turnover	
		The three largest groups	The ten largest groups
	DKK mio.	per cent	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	607 911	9.8	24.9
Mining and quarrying	46 345	82.8	93.8
Extraction of oil and gas	41 937	91.5	100.0
Extraction of gravel and stone	2 124	44.9	82.2
Mining support service activities	2 284	78.2	100.0
Manufacturing	561 566	9.9	24.3
Mfr. of food products, beverages and tobacco	153 569	34.1	89.0
Production of meat and meat products	38 061	65.1	86.2
Processing and preserving of fish	13 090	35.8	60.1
Manufacture of dairy products	25 490	90.1	96.5
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	9 092	38.8	77.2
Other manufacture of food products	51 070	34.0	54.9
Manufacture of beverages	12 707	75.2	98.2
Manufacture of tobacco products	4 058	91.1	100.0
Textiles and leather products	8 502	23.4	40.8
Manufacture of textiles	5 287	33.4	52.5
Manufacture of wearing apparel	2 687	33.3	62.7
Manufacture of leather and footwear	527	90.8	100.0
Wood and paper products and printing	29 706	10.6	29.0
Manufacture of wood and wood products	11 249	26.8	52.3
Manufacture of paper and paper products	8 382	32.4	69.0
Printing etc.	10 075	17.7	37.0
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	54 137	53.8	77.4
Pharmaceuticals	30 587	85.3	97.7
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete	40 096	22.3	35.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	23 969	35.8	50.8
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	2 749	41.0	74.4
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	13 378	23.1	46.8
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	42 679	8.6	22.1
Manufacture of basic metals	6 395	42.2	78.1
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	36 284	10.1	21.9
Manufacture of electronic components	22 873	23.9	51.1
Mfr. of computers and communication equipment etc.	7 918	44.3	64.2
Manufacture of other electronic products	14 955	36.9	63.1
Electrical equipment	14 613	28.3	49.8
Manufacture of electric motors, etc.	6 797	51.2	71.7
Manufacture of wires and cables	3 681	61.1	89.6
Manufacture of household appliances, lamps, etc.	4 135	29.1	59.4
Manufacture of machinery	113 298	31.7	57.2
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	78 114	46.0	83.0
Manufacture of other machinery	35 184	10.6	19.8
Transport equipment	13 057	40.1	60.6
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	6 803	30.2	57.4
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	6 255	74.6	89.1
Manufacture of furniture and other mfr.	38 449	34.2	50.0
Manufacture of furniture	14 781	30.7	47.5
Manufacture of medical instruments, etc.	5 924	61.9	81.3
Manufacture of toys and other manufacturing	11 466	85.1	92.2
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	6 279	23.6	47.5

www.statbank.dk/oms2

Table 269 Industrial production index

	2008	2009
	— 2005 = 100 —	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	101.7	85.4
Mining and quarrying	83.2	74.9
Manufacturing excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	106.7	88.2
Manufacturing	106.3	88.0
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	99.3	92.4
Production of meat and meat products	93.4	89.3
Processing and preserving of fish	92.2	86.6
Manufacture of dairy products	94.0	87.9
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	105.2	98.1
Other manufacture of food products	108.5	99.5
Manufacture of beverages	107.8	96.7
Manufacture of tobacco products	85.2	77.1
Textiles and leather products	80.2	68.2
Wood and paper products and printing	96.5	68.6
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	105.9	93.2
Pharmaceuticals	85.0	84.9
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	106.7	74.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	107.8	74.2
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	128.8	79.5
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	101.8	74.3
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	113.4	84.3
Manufacture of electronic components	108.3	88.6
Electrical equipment	113.2	76.4
Manufacture of machinery	131.8	106.4
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	149.1	140.1
Manufacture of other machinery	117.6	78.6
Transport equipment	82.2	57.1
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	90.0	51.8
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	69.1	65.9
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	109.2	100.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	91.1	91.3
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing and energy supply	101.0	85.8
Capital goods	122.8	102.2
Capital goods excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	124.2	103.1
Intermediate goods	105.9	81.0
Durable consumer goods	87.4	66.9
Non-durable consumer goods	94.5	86.9
Energy	85.9	78.6

www.statbank.dk/prod01

Table 270 Best selling commodities made in Denmark

	2008	2009
	DKK millions	
Production, total	637 824	503 118
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	47 711	29 789
Generating sets, wind-powered	25 288	24 589
Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes	9 387	11 529
Natural gas in gaseous state	15 385	11 062
Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight	17 000	10 421
Structures and parts of structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.	10 737	9 945
Medicaments containing insulin but not antibiotics, put up in forms or packings for retail sale	10 604	8 893
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food), n.e.s.	11 207	8 733
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	6 631	5 954
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	6 313	5 925
Articles of non-textile glass fibres, n.e.s.	6 494	5 194
Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s.	5 112	5 058
Food preparations containing milkfat, glucose or starch, n.e.s.	3 944	4 962
Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s.	6 392	4 293
Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, research octane number between 95 and 98	5 945	3 997
Waters, incl. mineral and aerated, with added sugar, sweetener or flavour	3 893	3 948
Sea-going vessels (excl. warships, rowing boats, other vessels of heading 8901-8905, vessels for breaking up)	4 708	3 805
Structures and parts of structures, of iron or steel, solely or principally of sheet, n.e.s.	4 861	3 730
Windows and French windows and their frames, of coniferous wood	4 385	3 685
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 193	3 522
Hearing aids (excl. parts and accessories)	3 526	3 385
Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	3 445	3 196
Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of $\leq 1\%$ by weight	6 768	2 938
Articles of plastics, n.e.s.	3 786	2 866
Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	2 797	2 788

Note: Commodities may be omitted for reasons of confidentiality.

www.statbank.dk/varer1

Construction and housing

1

Housing conditions

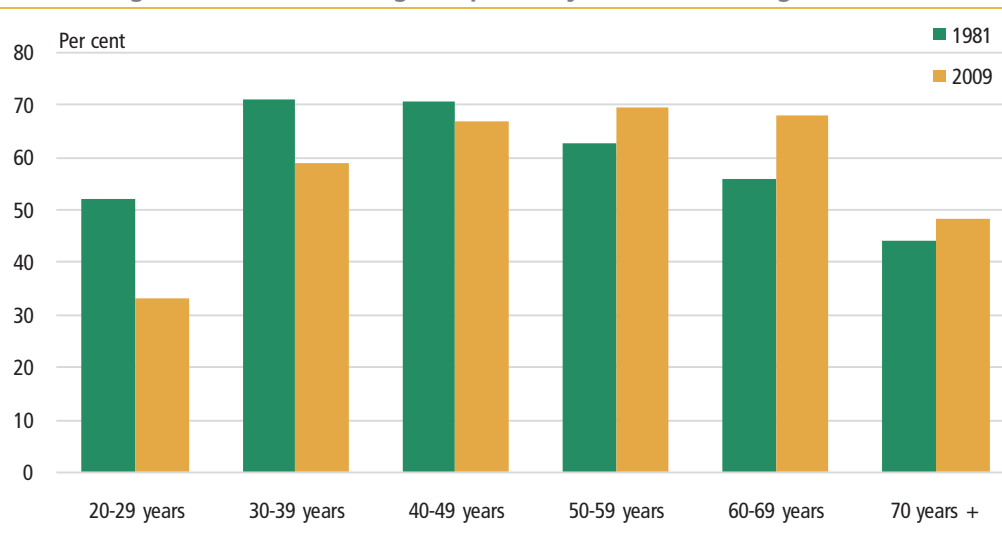
The majority of dwellings are one-family houses

On 1 January 2009, there were 2.735.486 dwellings in Denmark. That is 25.189 more than the previous year. 58 per cent of the dwellings are one-family houses, 38 per cent are dwellings in multi-family buildings, while the remaining dwellings are other types of dwellings. Dwellings occupied by the owners make up just over half of the dwellings, while rented dwellings and dwellings owned by non-profit housing associations make up 47 per cent of the occupied dwellings. The remaining dwellings are not stated.

Fewer young people live in a privately owned dwelling

When looking at the way in which the Danish population live, it can be seen that 60 per cent of all persons live in a privately owned dwelling. Since 1981, this proportion has been relatively stable. The proportion of 20-39-year-olds living in a privately owned dwelling declined from 62 to 48 per cent during the same period. However, the proportion of persons aged 64 or older living in a privately owned dwelling has increased from 47 per cent to 54 per cent.

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



More space for each occupant

The average number of square metres per occupant was 52.1m² in 2009. However, there are differences as to the number of square metres available to an occupant of an owner-occupied dwelling and a rented dwelling where the figures made up 54.6 and 46.5 m², respectively.

The reason why there is more space for each occupant is that the size of households has decreased, while at the same time the size of dwellings has increased. The average household size has decreased from 2.5 persons in 1981 to 2.1 persons, and the average dwelling size has increased from 106.4 m² to 111.7 m² during the same period.

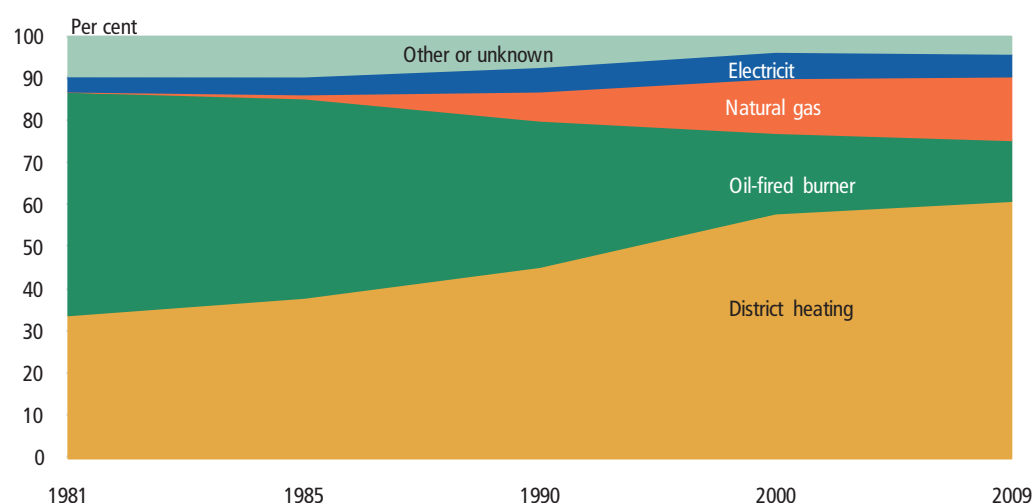
2

Heating of dwellings

District heating is most frequently used

Since 1981, the proportion of dwellings with district heating has increased from 34 to 61 per cent, while the proportion of oil-heated dwellings has decreased from 53 to 15 per cent. Natural gas, which was introduced in the beginning of the 1980s, is used in about 15 per cent of the dwellings. District heating is the most frequent type of heating in detached one-family houses and in multi-family buildings, where it is used in 42 and 88 per cent, respectively, of the dwellings.

Figure 2 Dwellings by type of heating



Note: 1 January.

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

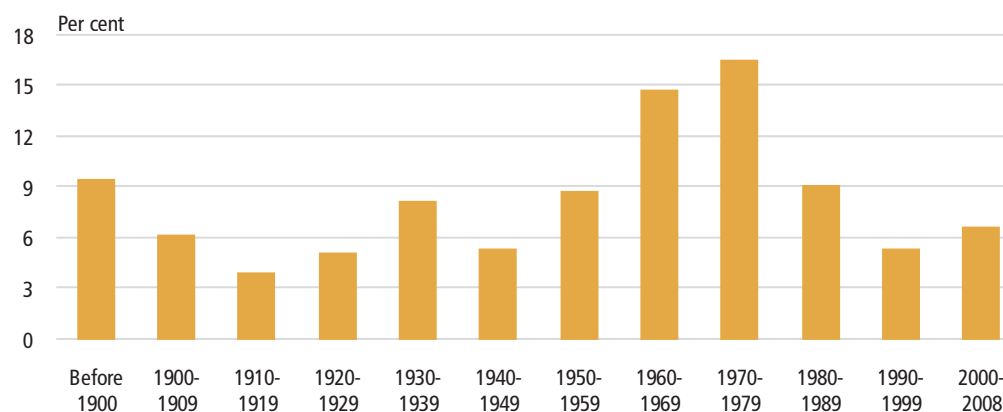
3

Residential construction

9 out of 10 dwellings are built after 1900

Of the total 2.7 million dwellings in Denmark, 9 out of 10 are built after 1900. 5 per cent of one-family houses, 14 per cent of the semi-detached or terraced houses and 6 per cent of the multi-family buildings are built after 2000.

Figure 3 Dwelling stock by year of construction. 1 January 2009



www.statbank.dk/bol33

4

Construction**Residential construction peaked in the 1970s**

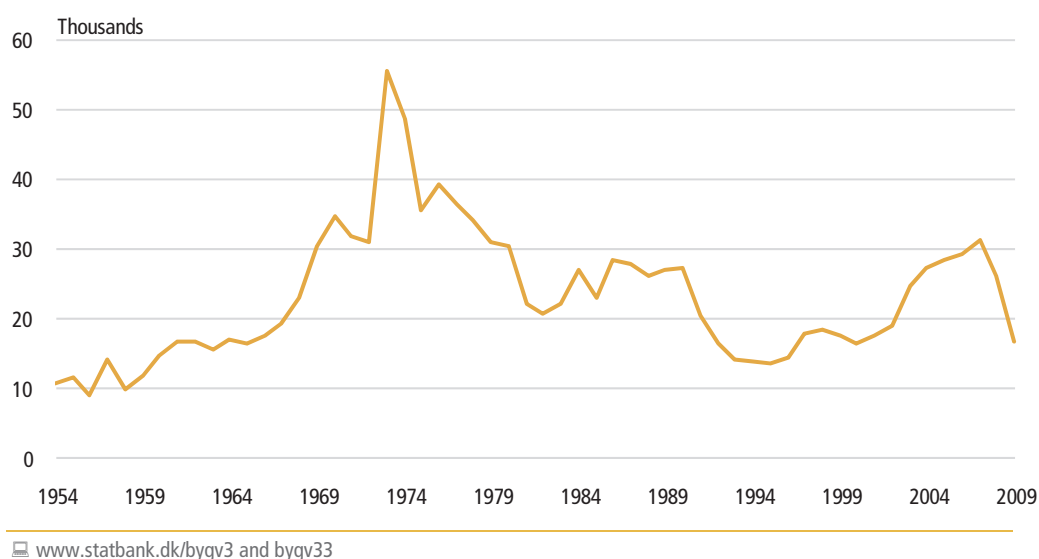
In the late 1960s and 1970s, changed family patterns and increased welfare led to a great demand for dwellings – primarily one-family houses.

Consequently, the number of dwellings completed culminated from 1969 to 1974 and reached its peak in 1973 with more than 55,000 completed dwellings.

The economic growth in mid-2000s has again implied an increase in the number of dwellings completed from 2003 to 2007, where it peaked with 31.000 dwellings completed. It was primarily one-family houses, which account for the growth.

Since 2008, the crisis has resulted in a strong slowing down of the construction of dwellings, which in 2009 reached under 17.000 dwellings completed – same level as before 2003.

Figure 4 Dwellings completed

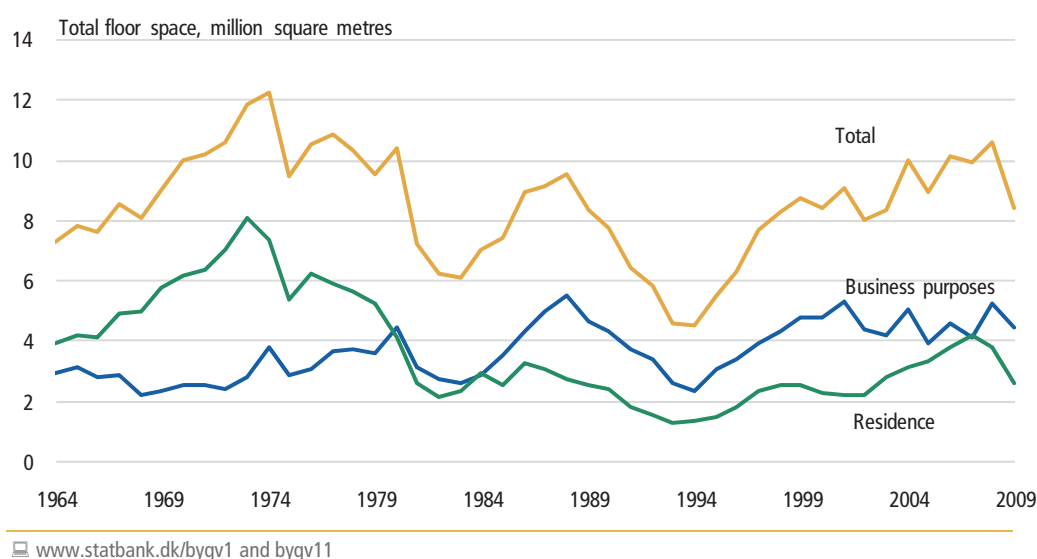
**Most square-metres for business purposes since 1980**

The decrease in construction from the mid-1970s is also evident if construction is calculated as total floor space completed. Until 1980, more square-metres were completed for residence each year than for business purposes.

Since then, the trend has changed and more square-metres have been completed each year for business purposes than for residence.

However, the increase in residential construction since 2003 years has implied that the number of square-metres completed for residence is close to the total floor space built for business purpose – and was higher in 2007.

The slowing down in construction of dwellings since 2008 has resulted in construction for business purposes once again being higher than the construction of dwellings, in spite of the fact that construction for business fall by 15 per cent from 2008 to 2009.

Figure 5 Construction in relation to floor space

5

Stock of buildings**Since 1990, the total area of buildings has increased by 19 per cent**

On 1 January 2009, the total area of buildings made up 709.3 million m² – of which 50 per cent is used for habitation, 40 per cent for industry and 10 per cent for cultural and recreational purposes.

Total number of buildings has increased by 5 per cent since 1990

Since 1990, the total number of buildings used for residential purposes has increased by 11 per cent.

The number of weekend cottages has increased by 13 per cent and semi-detached or terraced houses have increased by 34 per cent.

6

Construction's share of the Danish economy**Value added**

The significance of the construction sector in the overall Danish economy (measured by its proportion of the total gross value added) has fallen since the start of 1970s.

Since the mid-1990s, it has been stabilizing – the total gross value added has been about 5 per cent on an annual basis.

Construction employment

Since the end of the 1960s, the proportion of the construction sector with regard to total employment has constituted a continuously smaller part of total employment in Denmark.

Since the employment rate peaked in 1970 at 9.5 per cent of total employment, this proportion has declined to 6.5 per cent in 2008.

7

Construction employment by activity**Decrease in the total construction employment**

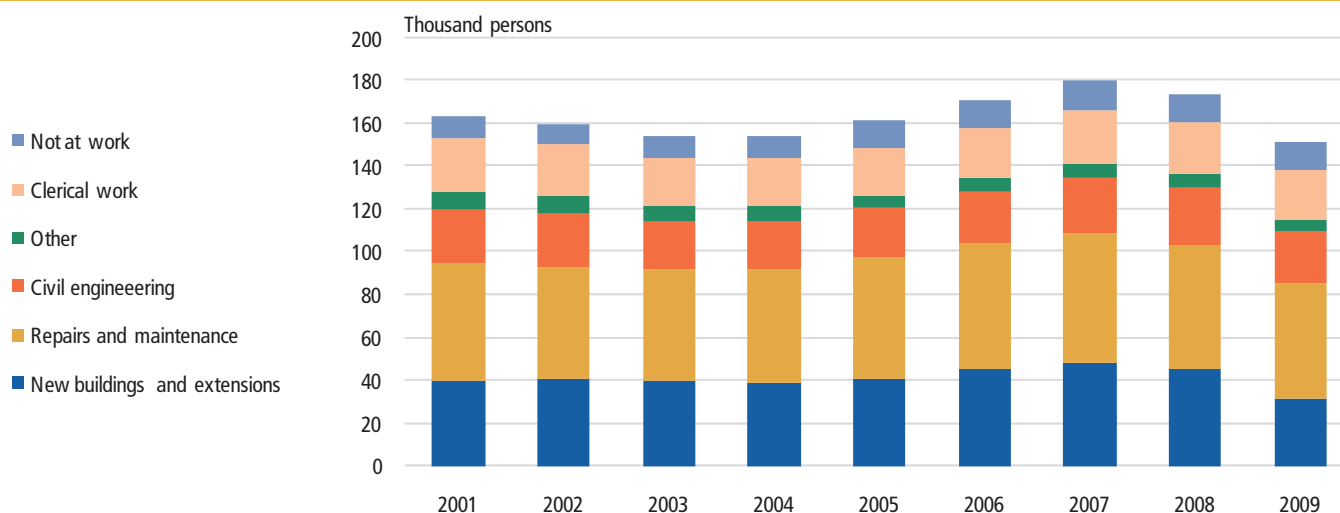
From 2004 until 2007 there has been an increase in the number of persons employed within construction. However, in 2008 this development changed as there were 174,000 employed in the construction industry compared to 181,000 in 2007 which is a decrease of 4 per cent.

In 2009, the decrease in the employment in the construction industry has been even larger. From 2008 to 2009 the employment has dropped from 174,000 employed to 151,000 – a decrease of 23,000 employees, corresponding to a decrease in 13 per cent in only one year.

The distribution of employment by activity

In 2009, the number of employed persons working on new buildings and extensions was 32,000 which is equivalent to 21 per cent. 54,000 or 36 per cent were engaged in repairs and maintenance, while 25,000 or 16 per cent worked on civil engineering projects.

An additional 5,000 were engaged in other types of work such as transport, stock maintenance and sales, while 23,000 were engaged in clerical work.

Figure 6**Construction employment by activity**

Note: The annual figures are a simple average of the quarterly surveys, where employment is calculated in the middle of the quarter.

www.statbank.dk/byg

8

Building costs**Increase and fall in total building costs**

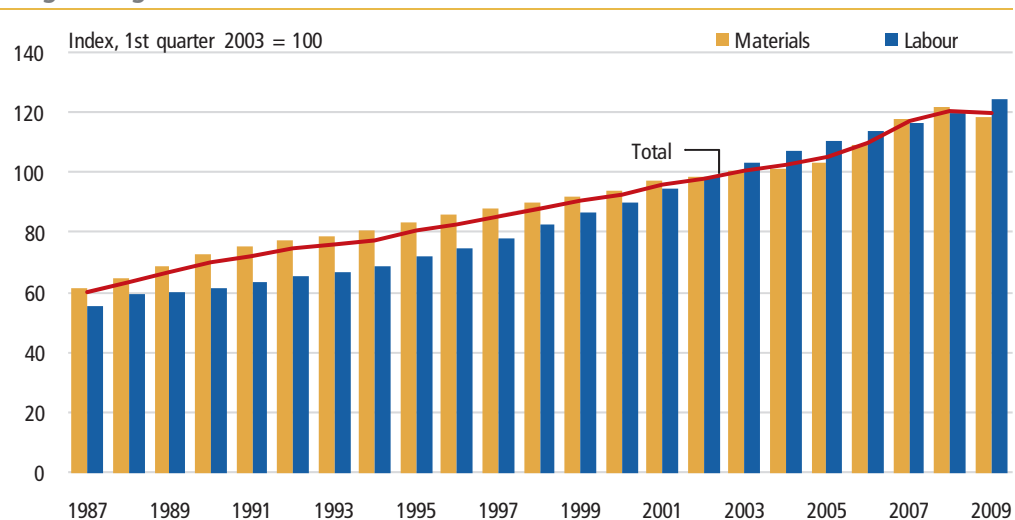
In 2003, the previous regulating price indices for residential buildings were replaced by the present construction cost indices for residential buildings.

Besides the general indices for residential building, indices are now calculated for one-family houses and multi-family houses as well.

Total construction costs have increased by 100 per cent from 1987 to 2009, i.e. has doubled. During this period, the costs of materials have increased by 93 per cent and the costs of labour by 123 per cent.

Since 1987, the total construction cost had increased constant, but for the first time it fall by 0.5 per cent from 2008 to 2009. The cost of materials fall by 2 per cent, while the cost of labour increase by 4 per cent.

Figure 7 Regulating index for residential construction



Note: The figures from 1987 up to and including 2002 have been drawn from the *regulating price index for residential construction, total*, while the figures from 2003 onwards have been drawn from *construction cost index for residential construction*.

www.statbank.dk/byg5

Table 271 Building stock. 2009

1 January	Number of buildings	Type of heating installation				Utilised floor space (excl. area not used for habitation or business) ³	Gross floor space (incl. cellars, but excl. attics which cannot be utilised) ⁴
		District heating	Central heating	Heating stoves, electricity etc. ²	None or not known		
thousand m ²							
Building stock, total ¹	2 516 488	284 802	224 746	43 623	156 156	499 401	709 327
Building stock by principal use							
Residential buildings, total	1 528 552	194 311	139 652	20 177	2 443	212 336	356 582
Farmhouses and detached one-family houses	1 197 186	76 005	115 374	16 365	1 806	153 532	209 550
Terraced houses, etc.	230 223	24 992	10 535	2 631	161	28 589	38 319
Multi-family buildings	88 922	87 906	11 487	957	357	25 902	100 707
Other residential buildings	12 221	4 976	2 256	224	119	4 313	7 574
Industrial and commercial buildings	682 903	57 466	70 132	6 482	150 086	237 866	284 166
Non-residential farm buildings	472 169	1 175	13 057	939	121 692	128 599	136 864
Factories, workshops, etc.	69 272	11 530	30 835	2 282	11 058	48 782	55 704
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	75 196	37 495	21 033	1 963	8 290	43 479	68 781
Other industrial and commercial buildings	66 266	7 267	5 207	1 298	9 046	17 006	22 817
Other buildings, total	305 034	33 026	14 037	16 964	3 627	49 199	67 654
Buildings for institutional, educational, and cultural use, etc.	47 237	28 621	11 524	1 006	1 706	25 944	42 856
Holiday dwellings	214 818	128	925	14 486	493	15 233	16 031
Other buildings for leisure	42 979	4 277	2 514	1 472	1 429	8 022	9 692
Regions							
Region Hovedstaden	415 764	88 958	55 111	8 567	9 810	79 907	162 446
Region Sjælland	451 550	23 866	42 900	12 079	23 640	77 833	102 485
Region Syddanmark	639 910	65 905	53 782	8 845	46 566	134 597	175 098
Region Midtjylland	643 289	72 217	49 077	8 803	46 533	134 366	176 630
Region Nordjylland	365 977	33 857	23 876	5 329	29 607	72 698	92 669

¹ Incl. buildings where use is not known, but excl. garages, car ports and out houses. ² Including electric panels. ³ Area of ground floor. ⁴ Area of all floors, including cellar/basement, but excl. attics which cannot be used.

Table 272 Building activity

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	thousands m ²					
Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space	9 238	5 413	8 657	4 911	10 600	8 398
Residential buildings	2 613	1 383	2 511	1 226	3 776	2 596
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	1 836	1 098	1 777	916	2 273	1 692
Other one-family houses	348	110	361	107	724	368
Multi-family buildings	326	99	288	146	679	435
Other buildings	104	76	85	57	100	102
Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.	5 165	2 812	4 778	2 662	5 204	4 413
Farm buildings, etc.	1 965	1 534	1 943	1 453	2 262	1 938
Factories, workshops, etc.	912	297	839	225	856	677
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	36	28	27	23	30	32
Transport depots, etc.	103	70	72	70	120	144
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	1 951	737	1 694	778	1 746	1 408
Hotels and other service trade buildings	97	86	103	70	74	115
Other buildings	100	61	99	43	118	99
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	278	333	246	243	328	296
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	147	201	123	135	183	160
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	35	37	36	29	19	38
Other buildings	1 183	884	1 123	780	1 292	1 093
Of which: Holiday dwellings	294	174	296	148	347	291
Regional distribution						
All Denmark	9 238	5 413	8 657	4 911	10 600	8 398
Region Hovedstaden	1 129	606	1 051	518	1 540	1 148
Region Sjælland	1 176	626	1 072	531	1 615	1 057
Region Syddanmark	2 481	1 570	2 392	1 363	2 648	2 183
Region Midtjylland	3 118	1 837	2 830	1 838	3 245	2 741
Region Nordjylland	1 334	774	1 312	662	1 551	1 268

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv11

¹ Including farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 273 Residential construction

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	number of dwellings					
All Denmark, total	16 094	7 016	15 932	6 677	26 045	16 724
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	1 194	991	1 368	948	1 883	1 313
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	6 730	3 509	6 690	3 017	9 221	6 157
Other one-family houses	3 065	929	3 118	957	6 465	3 371
Multi-family buildings	3 452	1 064	3 467	1 627	7 283	4 475
Student hostels	535	133	451	155	423	504
Residential institutions	528	585	492	256	584	562
Other buildings	1 784	796	1 714	665	2 069	1 655
Builders						
Private builders	14 408	5 764	14 355	5 928	23 698	14 984
Non-profit-making building societies	564	301	687	262	1 165	635
Public authorities	1 113	906	884	454	1 181	1 059
Regional distribution						
Denmark, total	16 094	7 016	15 932	6 677	26 045	16 724
Region Hovedstaden	2 340	786	2 127	746	6 040	3 240
Region Sjælland	2 095	819	2 001	686	4 016	2 332
Region Syddanmark	4 240	1 969	4 232	2 093	5 440	3 840
Region Midtjylland	5 624	2 612	5 670	2 503	7 421	5 228
Region Nordjylland	1 795	830	1 902	649	3 128	2 084

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv3

¹ Incl. farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 274 Total space of buildings

	1986	1990	2000	2009
	mio. m ²			
Total	566.4	598.8	648.3	709.3
Residential buildings	293.8	305.4	326.9	356.6
Of which:				
Detached one-family houses	146.8	152.1	166.9	182.9
Terraced houses, etc.	22.9	27.1	31.7	38.3
Multi-family buildings	85.8	87.9	92.5	100.7
Industrial and commercial buildings	222.9	240.5	261.2	284.2
Of which:				
Non-residential farm buildings	121.7	126.3	130.7	136.9
Factories, workshops, etc.	41.7	46.3	52.2	55.7
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	43.5	50.0	57.9	68.8
Other buildings	49.7	52.8	60.2	68.6
Of which:				
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	32.9	34.8	38.9	42.9
Holiday dwellings	11.4	12.0	13.4	16.0

www.statbank.dk/bygb3 and bygb33
Table 275 Average size of new dwellings completed

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
	m ² per dwelling					
Year-round dwellings, total¹	99	85	98	120	112	141
Farmhouses	196	206	196	230	195	257
Detached one-family houses	129	134	145	164	149	203
Other one-family houses	83	80	84	91	96	106
Multi-family buildings	74	73	77	99	93	97
Student hostels	24	37	37	37	47	53
	number of dwellings					
New buildings completed, total	22 831	27 237	13 503	16 464	28 422	16 724
Farmhouses	287	245	251	250	422	457
Detached one-family houses	7 391	3 147	3 106	5 348	8 648	5 700
Other one-family houses	8 863	12 431	2 444	3 711	6 852	3 371
Multi-family buildings	5 416	9 417	6 266	4 764	9 247	4 475
Student hostels	227	833	306	391	944	504
Other buildings	647	1 164	1 130	2 000	2 309	2 217

¹ The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.
www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and bygv33

Table 276 Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

	Average 2000	Average 2008	Average 2009
1995=100			
Road work	121.90	168.20	162.01
Earth work, etc.	120.42	162.02	161.78
Asphalt work	126.80	173.75	164.04
Concrete structures	114.72	168.18	158.02
Iron structures	111.42	185.73	157.60

www.statbank.dk/byg7
Table 277 Construction cost index for residential construction

	Weights	Average 2007	Average 2008
1st quarter 2003=100			
Construction cost index, total	1 000	120.7	120.2
Earth and concrete work	164	119.1	118.8
Concrete slab work	89	127.5	120.7
Bricklaying	165	120.5	122.8
Carpentry	253	122.1	120.3
Joinery	127	112.8	113.3
Painting	50	115.2	118.3
Heating and sanitary engineering	87	128.5	128.8
Electrical work	65	119.6	119.7
Subgrade	98	118.0	115.7
Raw buildings	301	124.1	121.4
Completion of buildings	379	119.5	119.9
Heating and sanitary installations	100	123.5	125.9
Electrical and mechanical installations	55	122.9	123.6
Fixtures	67	108.8	110.0

www.statbank.dk/byg5

Table 278 Construction employment

	Average 2008	Average 2009
Total employment	174 031	151 188
Construction of buildings	31 910	24 621
Civil engineering	17 846	16 722
Electrical installation etc.	27 237	26 065
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	17 745	16 768
Joinery installation etc.	33 477	28 102
Painting and Glazing etc.	13 617	11 688
Bricklayers	13 327	10 155
Other specialized construction activities etc.	13 100	11 292
Public and concessionary companies	5 773	5 777

Note: Enterprises engaged in construction activities, whose main industry is outside the construction industry, are also included in the table.

www.statbank.dk/byg

Table 279 Housing conditions

1 January	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009
	number					
Households (occupied dwellings)	1 475 620	1 796 648	2 000 231	2 245 599	2 414 513	2 548 240
Occupants	4 437 550	4 832 842	4 947 728	5 095 731	5 287 379	5 467 128
Average number of occupants per household	3.01	2.69	2.47	2.27	2.19	2.15
	per cent					
Occupants in the household¹						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.7
1 occupant	16.0	23.7	27.9	33.8	36.7	39.0
2 occupants	27.4	29.5	31.6	32.9	33.3	33.2
3 occupants	20.9	18.5	16.1	15.0	12.8	11.6
4 occupants	18.9	16.7	16.5	13.3	11.9	11.5
5 or more occupants	16.8	11.6	7.9	5.0	5.3	5.4
Type of building						
Total (incl. not stated)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.7
Households in:						
Farmhouses	12.4	9.8	7.8	6.5	5.2	4.4
One-family houses, etc.	32.6	39.7	49.9	52.7	53.7	55.2
Multi-dwelling houses	55.0	49.0	41.6	39.4	39.3	39.4
Other dwellings	-	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.6
Tenure						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.7
Occupied by owner	44.9	46.9	54.6	54.2	53.3	51.7
Rented	55.1	53.1	44.1	44.2	46.4	47.4
Not stated	-	-	1.3	1.6	0.4	1.6
Installations						
Per cent with district- and central heating	47.0	84.0	91.3	89.1	92.1	93.5
Per cent with bath	45.0	71.3	84.0	89.5	93.9	95.8

¹ Residential institutions and holiday dwellings are not included.

www.statbank.dk/10

Table 280 Dwelling stock by type, size, etc. 2009

	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	One-family houses detached	One-family houses (terraced or semidetached)	Dwellings in multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings	
1 January						
	number of dwellings					
Dwelling stock, total	1 210 260	383 342	1 048 830	37 717	55 337	2 735 486
By number of rooms¹:						
1 room	883	10 590	71 217	9 099	2 393	94 182
2 rooms	21 254	74 893	357 558	3 846	5 032	462 583
3 rooms	132 426	109 554	330 431	609	6 782	579 802
4 rooms	342 694	120 637	147 812	45	6 856	618 044
5 + rooms	640 089	44 963	41 849	52	8 894	735 847
Not stated	7 623	498	1 587	223	4 686	14 617
By floor space:						
0-39 m ²	1 551	8 688	57 678	29 673	12 464	110 054
40-59 m ²	6 807	23 801	214 664	5 828	8 577	259 677
60-79 m ²	39 879	91 428	356 601	1 294	11 386	500 588
80-99 m ²	113 290	129 637	259 817	153	6 847	509 744
100-119 m ²	191 590	78 502	94 325	55	4 624	369 096
120-159 m ²	476 186	43 663	47 790	119	4 732	572 490
160-199 m ²	243 447	5 481	11 180	74	1 943	262 125
200 + m ²	137 510	2 142	6 775	521	4 764	151 712
By construction period:						
Before 1900	130 472	17 046	105 434	1 144	5 550	259 646
1900-1919	125 765	12 448	134 875	1 009	5 551	279 648
1920-1939	159 931	9 863	188 934	1 259	5 055	365 042
1940-1949	52 985	13 574	79 404	902	1 738	148 603
1950-1959	102 763	23 582	109 384	2 330	3 873	241 932
1960-1964	94 832	12 747	60 083	2 214	3 503	173 379
1965-1969	119 455	18 245	81 290	6 883	5 095	230 968
1970-1974	139 813	30 620	84 589	10 107	5 771	270 900
1975-1979	106 201	34 089	35 971	971	4 417	181 649
1980-1984	39 328	47 936	30 030	1 143	2 465	120 902
1985-1989	38 918	56 602	28 699	1 643	2 449	128 311
1990-1994	11 003	33 674	30 579	2 644	1 493	79 393
1995-1999	26 739	16 998	20 598	1 615	2 066	68 016
2000-2004	26 910	28 647	25 271	1 581	2 974	85 383
2005-2007	33 296	26 166	32 747	2 268	3 018	97 495
Not stated	1 849	1 105	942	4	319	4 219
By ownership:						
Individuals; limited liability company, etc.	1 187 399	185 766	509 435	26 113	44 765	1 953 478
Non-profit-making building society	9 675	137 854	367 962	8 907	1 804	526 202
Housing society	8 911	45 786	146 822	364	289	202 172
Public authority	4 275	13 936	24 611	2 333	8 479	53 634
By tenure¹:						
Owner-occupied	1 039 411	127 734	123 890	9	17 090	1 308 134
Rented	93 373	232 375	825 392	28 764	18 619	1 198 523
Not occupied or not stated	12 612	4 159	18 084	1 152	5 576	41 583
By installations¹:						
Toilet, central heating, and bath	1 104 096	358 546	903 746	25 787	30 014	2 422 189
Toilet, central heating but without bath	14 722	2 835	44 596	124	1 998	64 275
Toilet, bath but without central heating	14 264	1 623	2 358	5	1 857	20 107
Toilet, but without central heating, and bath	1 660	205	498	-	313	2 676
Without toilet	2 970	440	14 270	3 671	2 298	23 649
Not stated	7 684	619	1 898	338	4 805	15 344

¹ Occupied dwellings.

www.statbank.dk/bol11, bol1511, bol33, bol66 and bol22

Table 281 Dwellings, households and persons by type of building. 2009

	Dwellings	Households (occupied dwellings)	Persons	Average number of persons per household
1 January				
	number			
Total	2 735 486	2 548 240	5 467 128	2.15
Farmhouses	125 241	111 637	313 321	2.81
One-family houses (detached)	1 085 019	1 033 759	2 697 556	2.61
Terraced houses	383 342	364 268	697 770	1.92
Multi-family buildings	1 048 830	967 366	1 632 180	1.69
Student hostels	37 717	29 925	38 561	1.29
Dwellings in residential institutions	13 407	9 194	20 365	2.22
Holiday dwellings	16 749	16 749	29 533	1.76
Type of building not stated	24 666	14 827	36 884	2.49
Housing conditions not known	515	515	958	1.86

www.statbank.dk/bol33, bol11 and bol66

Table 282 Occupied dwellings stock by type of heating installation. 2009

	District heating	Central heating from own unit				Heating stoves	No heating installation or not known	Total
		Burning oil	Burning natural gas	Other or not known	Total			
1 January								
	number of dwellings							
Dwelling stock total	1 570 262	360 330	388 617	62 176	811 123	151 344	15 511	2 548 240
Farmhouses	1 713	70 033	3 290	24 279	97 602	9 798	2 524	111 637
One-family houses (detached)	436 885	223 595	242 295	34 357	500 247	90 847	5 780	1 033 759
Terraced houses	240 921	19 068	75 661	1 380	96 109	25 636	1 602	364 268
Multi-family buildings	851 491	41 711	61 102	839	103 652	8 774	3 449	967 366
Student hostels	26 673	400	2 127	287	2 814	209	229	29 925
Other dwellings	12 579	5 523	4 142	1 034	10 699	16 080	1 927	41 285

www.statbank.dk/bol11

Table 283 Dwelling stock by type of building, regional analysis. 2009

	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	One-family houses detached	One-family houses (terraced or semi-detached)	Dwellings in multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings	
1 January						
	number of dwellings					
Denmark, total	1 210 260	383 342	1 048 830	37 717	55 337	2 735 486
Region Hovedstaden	193 604	104 754	518 948	15 394	14 212	846 912
Region Sjælland	219 734	63 677	99 389	3 760	12 600	399 160
Region Syddanmark	319 104	96 405	160 259	7 213	10 905	593 886
Region Midtjylland	309 820	80 420	191 032	8 521	11 251	601 044
Region Nordjylland	167 998	38 086	79 202	2 829	6 369	294 484

www.statbank.dk/bol33

Table 284 Households by type of building. 2009

	Type of building					Households (occupied dwellings), total	Of which	
	Detached one family houses and farmhouses	Terraced houses, etc.	Multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings		Rented dwellings	Owner- occupied dwellings
1 January								
Households, total	1 145 396	364 268	967 366	29 925	41 285	2 548 240	1 198 523	1 308 134
Of which with:								
0 children	671 435	268 352	790 200	29 319	35 415	1 794 721	959 426	804 265
1 child	161 168	44 081	94 632	418	2 586	302 885	119 535	178 675
2 children	222 973	40 432	58 042	169	2 188	323 804	83 349	236 516
3 or more children	89 820	11 403	24 492	19	1 096	126 830	36 213	88 678
Households with one single man, total	125 212	62 917	270 414	13 691	11 772	484 006	310 995	161 337
of which with:								
0 children	113 675	59 409	261 601	13 670	11 482	459 837	299 353	149 266
1 child	8 267	2 703	6 985	20	221	18 196	9 017	8 833
2 children	2 718	703	1 529	1	55	5 006	2 182	2 733
3 or more children	552	102	299	-	14	967	443	505
Households with one single woman, total	125 346	138 788	364 017	10 512	11 293	649 956	474 261	163 587
of which with:								
0 children	96 934	108 573	298 468	10 306	10 219	524 500	379 807	135 320
1 child	12 054	15 753	38 497	159	561	67 024	51 636	13 917
2 children	12 083	11 641	20 348	44	390	44 506	32 174	11 376
3 or more children	4 275	2 821	6 704	3	123	13 926	10 644	2 974
Households with one married couple, total	684 974	116 137	150 718	400	11 423	963 652	201 899	752 754
of which with:								
0 children	352 887	72 534	88 776	229	8 787	523 213	123 480	395 103
1 child	96 679	16 048	24 546	90	964	138 327	28 581	108 262
2 children	166 394	21 159	24 140	72	1 084	212 849	31 624	179 386
3 or more children	69 014	6 396	13 256	9	588	89 263	18 214	70 003
Households with two single adults of opposite sex, total	134 195	33 141	113 473	2 600	2 621	286 030	130 453	150 763
of which with:								
0 children	61 721	18 614	84 804	2 430	1 701	169 270	91 160	74 897
1 child	31 958	7 614	18 196	119	450	58 337	22 450	35 043
2 children	30 898	5 539	8 305	46	354	45 142	12 750	31 830
3 or more children	9 618	1 374	2 168	5	116	13 281	4 093	8 993
Households, other types, total	75 669	13 285	68 744	2 722	4 176	164 596	80 915	79 693
of which with:								
0 children	46 218	9 222	56 551	2 684	3 226	117 901	65 626	49 679
1 child	12 210	1 963	6 408	30	390	21 001	7 851	12 620
2 children	10 880	1 390	3 720	6	305	16 301	4 619	11 191
3 or more children	6 361	710	2 065	2	255	9 393	2 819	6 203

Note: Information is based on a combination of the construction and housing register (BBR) and the central person register (CPR). A household comprises the persons registered at the same address on the CPR. The table only includes households with known housing conditions. Known housing conditions for households and persons means that the same address is on both the BBR and CPR, while housing not known means that the address for households and people on the CPR is not on the BBR, or that there is no dwelling at the address on the BBR. Children are defined as unmarried, childless persons under 18 years of age who live at the same address as their parents.

www.statbank.dk/bol44

Table 285 Number of rented dwellings by quality, size, etc. 2009

	Not with all installations			With all installations			Total		
	All Denmark	The Region Hoved- staden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Region Hoved- staden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Region Hoved staden	Rest of Denmark
1 January									
	number of rented dwellings in thousands								
Dwelling stock, total	74.5	40.4	34.1	1.146.6	448.1	698.6	1.221.1	488.5	732.7
By type of dwelling:									
Detached one-family houses	4.8	0.7	4.1	77.1	9.5	67.6	81.9	10.2	71.6
Terraced houses	2.9	0.8	2.1	232.8	49.0	183.7	235.7	49.8	185.9
Multi-family houses	57.8	36.5	21.3	779.6	373.1	406.6	837.4	409.6	427.9
By gross square meters:									
Under 40 m ²	14.5	5.0	9.5	62.0	25.3	36.7	76.5	30.3	46.2
40-59 m ²	23.1	14.4	8.8	179.8	86.5	93.3	203.0	100.9	102.1
60-79 m ²	19.5	11.5	8.0	368.2	145.6	222.6	387.7	157.1	230.6
80-99 m ²	10.3	5.8	4.5	320.8	117.7	203.1	331.1	123.5	207.6
100-119 m ²	3.8	2.1	1.7	120.9	41.2	79.7	124.7	43.3	81.4
120-159 m ²	2.4	1.3	1.1	60.6	22.6	38.0	63.0	24.0	39.0
160 m ² -199 m ²	0.5	0.2	0.3	18.8	5.5	13.2	19.3	5.7	13.5
200 m ² +	0.3	0.1	0.2	15.6	3.6	12.0	15.9	3.7	12.2
By ownership:									
Individuals, etc.	22.0	5.1	16.9	156.2	26.7	129.5	178.2	31.8	146.4
Non-profit building society	6.1	2.7	3.4	501.4	187.1	314.3	507.4	189.8	317.7
Limited liability companies, cooperative societies, etc.	11.2	4.2	7.0	103.4	29.1	74.3	114.6	33.3	81.3
Housing society	21.1	20.1	0.9	172.6	109.9	62.8	193.7	130.0	63.7
Public authorities	4.3	2.4	1.9	35.0	9.1	25.8	39.3	11.6	27.7
Rented freehold flats	3.1	1.7	1.4	122.0	54.3	67.7	125.0	56.0	69.0
Other or not stated	6.8	4.2	2.6	56.1	31.9	24.2	62.9	36.1	26.8
By construction period:									
Before 1900	19.3	12.8	6.5	83.1	37.3	45.8	102.3	50.1	52.3
1900-1919	20.5	11.7	8.8	99.1	42.5	56.6	119.7	54.2	65.5
1920-1939	17.3	9.6	7.6	146.2	84.5	61.6	163.4	94.2	69.3
1940-1949	6.5	3.2	3.3	75.1	36.5	38.5	81.6	39.8	41.8
1950-1959	3.6	1.3	2.4	119.7	54.4	65.3	123.3	55.7	67.6
1960-1964	1.5	0.5	1.0	64.5	27.9	36.6	65.9	28.3	37.6
1965-1969	1.1	0.1	1.0	84.5	33.0	51.5	85.6	33.1	52.5
1970-1974	0.8	0.3	0.5	94.7	37.7	57.0	95.5	38.0	57.6
1975-1979	0.5	0.2	0.2	49.4	17.9	31.5	49.9	18.2	31.7
1980-1984	0.8	0.3	0.5	62.3	15.7	46.6	63.1	16.0	47.1
1985-1989	0.8	0.1	0.7	71.9	15.3	56.5	72.6	15.4	57.2
1990-1994	0.5	0.1	0.4	63.0	14.9	48.1	63.5	15.0	48.5
1995-1999	0.2	0.0	0.2	36.4	9.0	27.4	36.6	9.0	27.5
2000-2004	0.2	0.0	0.1	47.9	7.4	40.5	48.0	7.4	40.6
2005-2008	0.3	0.1	0.3	45.6	13.6	32.0	45.9	13.6	32.3

www.statbank.dk/bol77

Services sector and the information society

1

Structure of the services sector

Services sector continues to grow

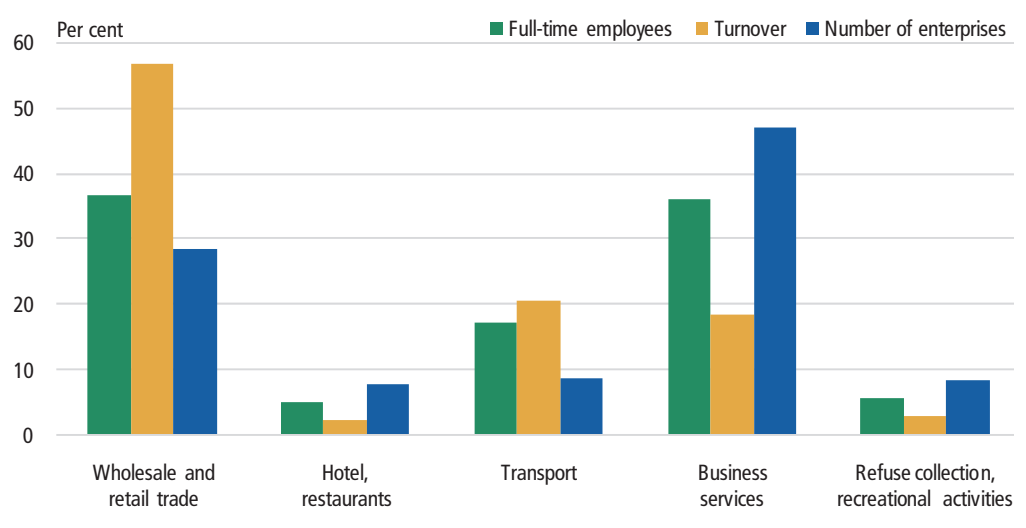
The services sector comprises a number of different businesses with one thing in common: the production of services. These businesses include the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, telecommunication and postal services, financial services and business services, comprising ICT services, research and development, auditing and book-keeping, cleaning, leasing of machinery and equipment, temporary employment agencies, etc.

The services sector has experienced a 20 per cent increase in employment during the period 1992-1999, followed by a growth of 17 per cent from 1999 to 2007. In comparison, the number of persons employed in manufacturing declined by 3 per cent from 1992-1999. From 1999 to 2007 the number declined by 10 per cent.

Wholesale and retail trade account for the highest turnover and number of employees

The structure of the private services sector is illustrated in figure 1. In 2007, the greatest number of persons employed was found within the wholesale and retail trade which accounted for 326,000 full-time employees. Next was business services with 322,000 persons employed. In 2007, the wholesale and retail trade accounted for the greatest part of the services sector's overall turnover with 57 per cent, followed by transport which generated 20 per cent, and business services with 18 per cent. Business services accounted for 47 per cent, or nearly half, of the total number of business enterprises within the services sector. Wholesale and retail trade accounted for 28 per cent.

Figure 1 Employment, turnover and number of enterprises in the services sector. 2007



2

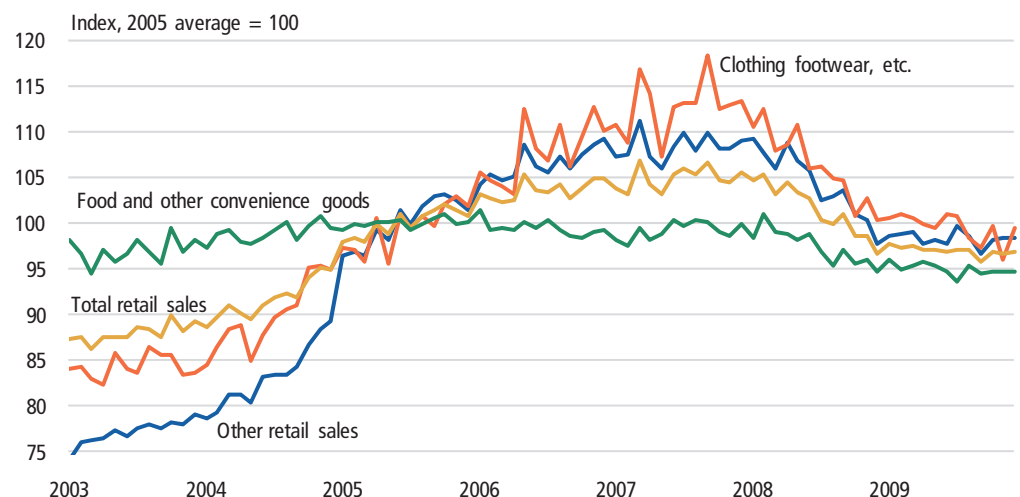
Retail trade**Steadying of retail sales in 2009**

Retail sales are divided into three categories: Food and other everyday commodities, clothing etc., and other consumer goods (equipment for accommodation and leisure). Food and other everyday commodities and other consumer goods each represent around 45 pct. of total retail sales. Clothing, etc. represents the remaining 10 per cent.

Retail sales were steadying in 2009. Following the dramatic decrease of 2008, the trend of 2009 was relatively flat. The index ended in December 2009 close to the level of December 2008, and the fluctuations of the intervening months were relatively small.

Comparing the total retail sales of 2009 with 2008 we see a total decrease of 4.6 pct. The category of other consumer goods saw the biggest drop with 6.1 pct., and clothing etc. dropped by 5.9 pct. The sales of food and other everyday commodities dropped by 2.6 pct. from 2008 to 2009.

Figure 2 Seasonally adjusted quantity index for retail sales



www.statbank.dk/deta21x

3

Tourism**Decrease in nights spent in 2009**

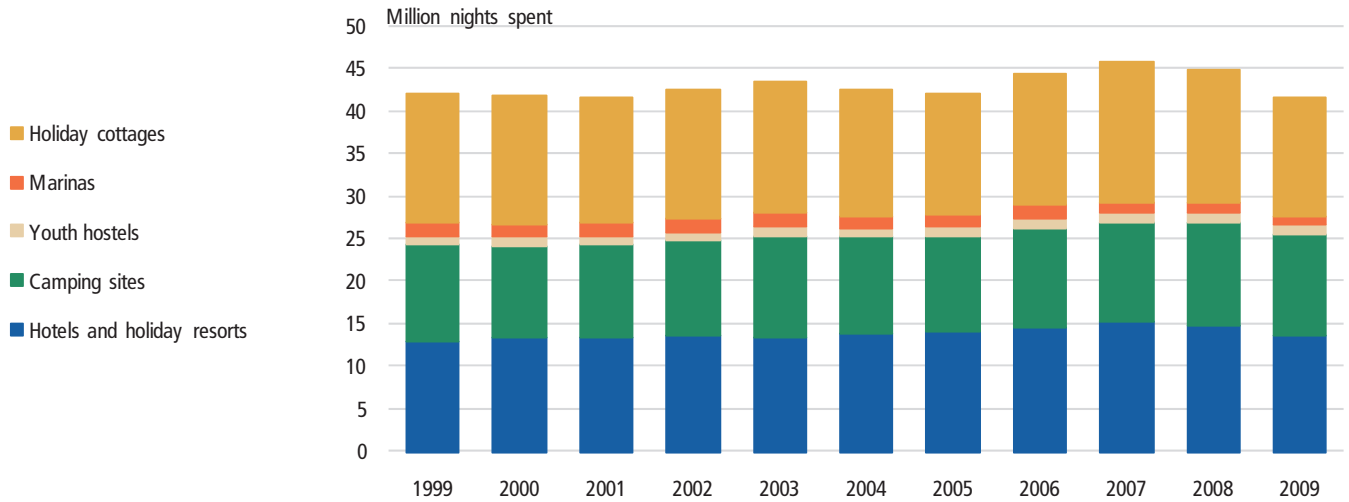
In 2009, the total number of nights spent in hotels etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday cottages was 41.4 million. This is a decrease of 3.3 million or 7 percent fewer nights spent compared to the previous year. Compared to 2008, there were 5 percent fewer nights spent by Danes and 10 percent fewer nights spent by foreigners.

The development in nights spent in 2009 showed a decrease in all areas. Holiday cottages leased by Danish rental agencies decreased with 11 percent. Hotels etc. went down 7 percent and hostels decreased 10 percent. Marinas had a decrease of

5 percent, while the camping sites experienced the smallest decrease with 3 per-cent fewer nights spent.

Figure 3

Overnight stays by type



* The statistics for holiday cottages 2008 is preliminary.

Note: Data is not comparable for marinas between 2006 and 2007 due to a change in crew size.

www.statbank.dk/turist

Danes on holiday and business trips

Adult Danes made 6,1 million holiday trips with at least four nights in 2008. Hereof, 64 percent were holiday trips abroad. Planes were the preferred means of transportation for travelling abroad, as 60 percent of the holiday trips were by plane. The Danes preferred the car on four out of five holiday trips in Denmark. For 43 percent of the trips in Denmark, the type of accommodation was family/friends, 20 percent were in own holiday dwellings, and 17 per cent were in rented holiday dwellings. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 11 per cent of all trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels with 53 per cent, while 18 per cent stayed with family/friends.

Figure 4 Danes on holiday by age and destination. 2008

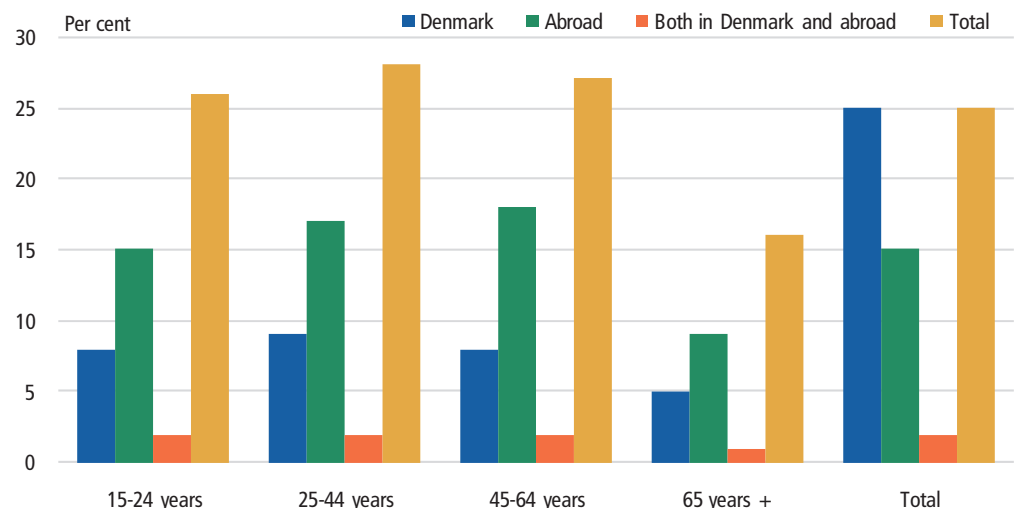


Table 287

4

The information society

About the information society

An analysis of the information society can be made partly via the supply side in the form of enterprises and employment in the ICT sector and partly via the demand side in the form of the use of information technology by enterprises, the public sector and by individuals. Statistics Denmark's publications on the information society are available at www.dst.dk/it.

The ICT sector

The ICT sector comprises enterprises that produce products and services within electronics, ICT, computer software, telecommunications, and other areas primarily based on information technologies.

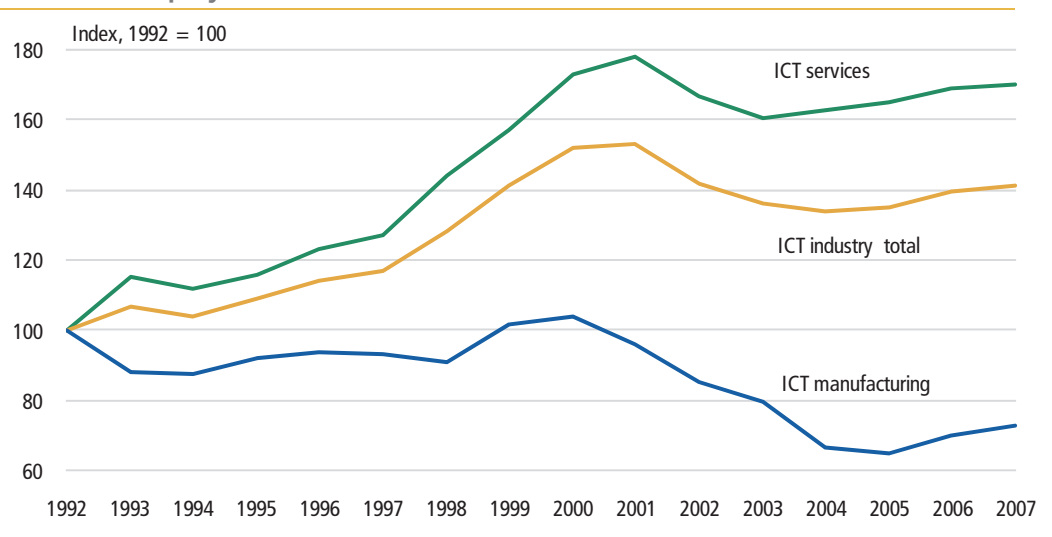
The ICT sector can be divided into ICT manufacturing, ICT wholesale, telecommunications, and ICT consultancy services.

Small growth in employment in ICT manufacturing

In 2007, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 96,707 full-time employees, which is a growth rate of 1,3 per cent compared to 2006. Consultancy services accounted for 48 per cent of the total employment of the sector and ICT wholesale for 19 per cent, while ICT manufacturing and telecommunications accounted for, respectively, 16 per cent and 17 per cent.

ICT manufacturing have experienced a growth rate of 2,3 per cent. ICT services have experienced a growth rate of 1,5 per cent.

Figure 5 Full-time employees in the ICT sector

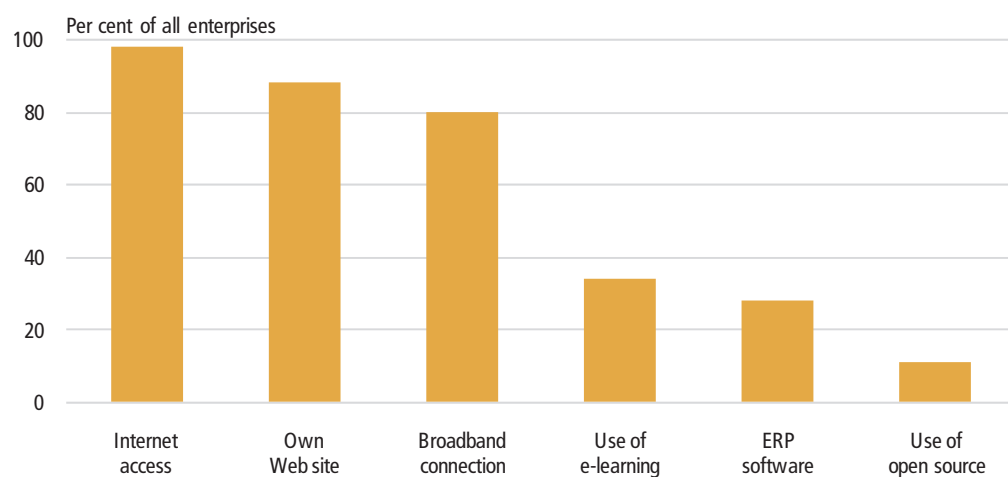


Use of ICT by enterprises

At the beginning of 2009, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and almost nine out of ten enterprises had their own website. Eight out of ten enterprises also had a broadband connection to the Internet (i.e. ADSL or another wire-based connection).

Every third enterprise used e-learning e.g. by use of cd-rom or internet. More than one out of four enterprises used ERP software and about one in ten used open source operating systems.

Figure 6 Use of ICT by enterprises. 2009



Note 1: Based on data reported by more than 4,000 enterprises with ten or more persons employed.

Note 2: A broadband connection comprises ADSL and similar connections or another cable-based Internet connection.

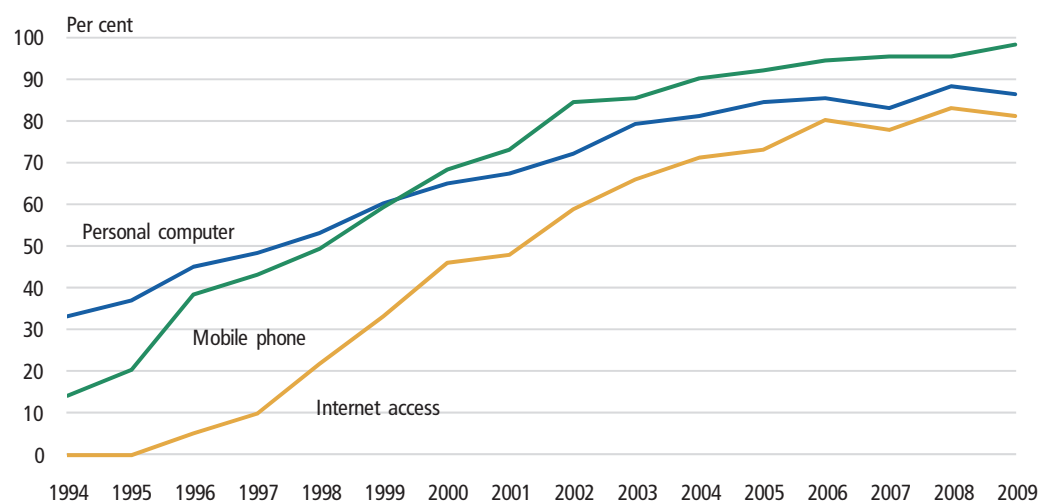
www.statbank.dk/vita

Danes own more and more ICT goods

An increasing number of Danish families have personal computers, access to the Internet and mobile phones at home. In 2009, 86 per cent of families had access to a computer at home, compared to 60 per cent in 1999, ten years earlier.

Since 2000, penetration of mobile phones has passed penetration of PC's. In 2009, 98 per cent of Danish families had a mobile phone, compared to 68 per cent in 2000.

Figure 7 Families' access to ICT goods



Note: 1 January.

www.statbank.dk/varforbr

Access to the Internet at home

The number of devices that can provide access to Internet is increasing. Today, it is possible to access the Internet from a PC, a mobile phone, a game console or a TV set.

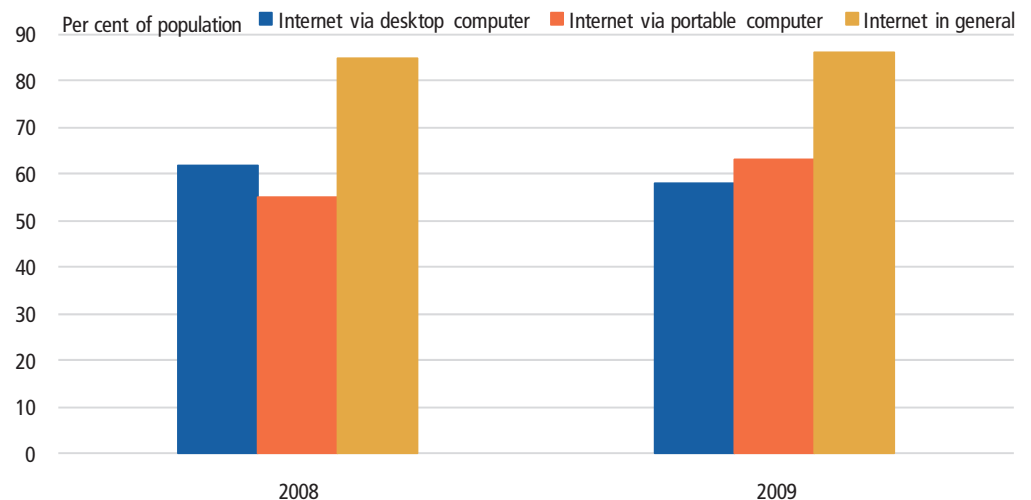
In 2008, 85 per cent of Danes had access to Internet from home. 62 per cent accessed the Internet from a desktop computer and 55 per cent had access from a portable computer.

In 2009, portable computers were for the first time the most popular devices to be used in the home for internet access. The proportion of Danes accessing the internet in their homes via a portable computer increased to 63 per cent in 2009. At the same time, the proportion of those, who access the internet via desktop computer decreased to 58 per cent.

In total, 86 per cent of Danes had access to internet from their home in 2009. 92 per cent of those with internet access in the home or 79 per cent of Danish citizens had access to broadband.

14 per cent of individuals in Denmark did not have access to Internet from their home in 2009. 7 per cent had access to internet but not to broadband.

Figure 8 Access to the Internet at home



www.statbank.dk/bebrit01 and bebrit03

Table 286 Value index for retail sale

	2007	2008	2009
	2005 = 100		
Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	106	106	102
Supermarkets and department stores etc.	105	108	107
Retail sale of groceries and late-night stores	101	106	100
Supermarkets	105	106	99
Discount stores	104	116	122
Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	106	105	104
Retail sale of food in specialized stores	106	105	95
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialized stores	91	84	81
Retail sale of meat and meat products	114	102	93
Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	143	130	151
Retail sale of bread, cakes and flour confectionery	109	112	104
Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores	102	99	93
Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores	96	96	70
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	102	106	100
Retail sale of consumer electronics	102	97	89
Retail sale of computers and software, etc.	108	116	112
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	112	102	93
Retail sale of textiles, house hold equipment, etc.	109	107	101
Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	96	100	91
Retail sale of paints, varnishes and lacquers	83	77	66
DIY centres and tool stores	110	104	99
Retail sale of carpets and rugs, etc.	106	102	97
Retail sale of electrical household appliances	117	114	119
Retail sale of furniture	115	109	96
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	110	106	93
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	98	92	82
Retail sale of musical instruments	115	111	107
Dispensing chemist in specialized stores	105	104	105
Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles	106	104	101
Retail sale of flowers, plants and seeds	95	102	91
Retail sale of pet animals and pet food	138	157	175
Retail sale of watches and jewellery	113	112	100
Activities of opticians	111	110	106
Retail sale of photographic and optical equipment, etc.	116	134	105
Retail sale of gift articles and craftwork	102	91	96
Retail sale of other goods n.e.c.	110	107	88
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods, etc.	105	104	102
Retail sale of books in specialized stores	87	82	79
Retail sale of music and video recordings	109	109	101
Retail sale of sporting and camping equipment	120	124	122
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	92	85	94
Retail sale of games and toys in specialized stores	107	103	102
Retail sale of wearing apparel	111	104	96
Retail sale of clothing	110	103	96
Retail sales of baby articles and children's clothing	127	124	101
Retail sale of footwear	106	93	86
Retail sale of leather goods	124	117	108
Retail sale via internet, mail order, etc.	97	89	70
Retail sale via mail order houses	104	96	86

www.statbank.dk/deta11 and deta21

Table 287 Holiday trips

	4 nights +				1-3 nights	
	Denmark		Abroad		2007	2008
	2007	2008	2007	2008		
Trips, total	1 574 000	2 241 968	4 416 000	3 888 334	4 377 000	10 473 800
Nights per trip	7.0	8.1	9.9	9.9	2.2	1.7
Means of transport	per cent					
Aeroplane	1	1	60	60	10	4
Car	82	80	28	30	69	76
Bus	3	4	7	6	6	4
Train	12	12	3	3	13	11
Ship	1	2	2	2	2	1
Boat	0	...	0	...	...	...
Bicycle	...	...	0	...	...	...
Other	1	1	0	...	1	3
Accommodation						
Hotel	8	4	55	53	26	10
Holiday centre	3	2	5	3	3	1
Camping site	17	11	6	7	9	2
Youth hostel	1	1	2	1	1	1
Rented dwelling	28	17	9	11	6	4
Own dwelling	15	20	5	4	12	18
Boat	-	...	1	1	...	...
Family/friends	26	43	15	18	40	63
Other	1	1	3	1	1	1
Destination						
Denmark	100	100	•	•	77	87
Norway	•	•	5	6	2	1
United Kingdom	•	•	3	5	2	1
Sweden	•	•	8	8	7	5
Germany	•	•	8	8	7	4
France	•	•	9	9	1	0
Spain	•	•	13	13	...	0
Greece	•	•	6	5	...	0
Europe, total			30	34	5	0
Other countries	•	•	18	12	...	2

Notice: The statistic was revised in 2008. Thus, the respondents are only asked about long holiday trips for the last 3 months instead of 12 months, as was the case earlier. Hence, comparison with former statistics is not possible.

Table 288 Business trips

	Denmark		Abroad	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Trips	828 000	711 200	1 140 000	1 066 800
Nights per trip	2.5	2.1	3.3	4.3
Means of transport	per cent			
Aeroplane	7	8	80	78
Car	75	71	13	13
Bus	3	6	3	7
Train	15	14	2	1
Ship	...	...	1	1
Boat	...	...	...	...
Bicycle	...	...	...	...
Other	1	1	...	...
Destination				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	9	7
United Kingdom	•	•	11	8
Sweden	•	•	15	10
Germany	•	•	16	23
France	•	•	5	8
Spain	•	•	3	...
Greece	•	•	0	...
Europe, other	•	•	25	24
Other countries	•	•	16	20

Table 289 Holiday rates for residents in Denmark

	2007	2008
	thousands	
Population, 15 years and over	4 433	4 466
	per cent	
Pct. taking holiday trip		
1 holiday trip	34	21
2 holiday trips	17	3
3 holiday trips	7	1
4 holiday trips	2	...
5 holiday trips +	2	...
Holiday trip, total	61	25
No holiday trip	39	75
	thousands	
Number of persons taking holiday trips	2 756	1 127
Number of holiday trips	5 990	6 134
	trips	
Trips per traveller	2.20	5.4
Trips per person	1.40	1.4

Notice: The statistic was revised in 2008. Thus, the respondents are only asked about long holiday trips for the last 3 months instead of 12 months, as was the case earlier. Hence, comparison with former statistics is not possible.

Table 290 Nights spent. 2009

	Hotels, etc.	Camping sites	Youth hostels	Marinas ¹	Holiday dwellings ²	Total
thousand person-nights						
Denmark, total	13 621	11 785	1 120	1 068	13 806	41 401
Region Hovedstaden	5 466	1 019	469	134	...	7 088
Region Sjælland	1 283	1 561	118	173	...	3 135
Region Syddanmark	3 237	4 452	263	427	...	8 379
Region Midtjylland	1 544	2 529	160	187	...	4 420
Region Nordjylland	2 092	2 223	110	148	...	4 574
Province København by	4 182	..	328	34	...	4 544
Province Københavns omegn	426	..	32	9	...	468
Province Nordsjælland	451	..	68	54	...	572
Province Bornholm	406	..	42	37	...	485
Province Østsjælland	138	..	31	8	...	177
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 145	..	87	164	...	1 396
Province Fyn	817	..	82	300	...	1 199
Province Sydjylland	2 420	..	181	127	...	2 728
Province Østjylland	1 083	..	99	168	...	1 350
Province Vestjylland	460	..	60	20	...	540
Province Nordjylland	2 092	..	110	148	...	2 351
Nationality						
Denmark	8 440	9 034	752	558	3 449	22 233
Sweden	926	147	55	68	222	1 418
Norway	1 149	223	62	26	679	2 139
Germany	564	1 755	65	343	8 857	11 584
United Kingdom	419	26	24	7	...	477
Netherlands	280	369	21	51	371	1 092
Europe, other	1 092	221	108	10	...	1 431
United States	348	2	10	1	...	361
Other countries	404	8	23	4	228	668

Note 1: Hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses and holiday centre with 40 beds or over. Camping sites with 75 camping units or over. Marinas with berths for guests. Privately-owned holiday dwellings which are let through a Danish renting agency. www.statbank.dk/hotel1, camp1, vandrer, lyst1 and ferieh3

¹ The statistics covers the period May-September. ² The statistics for Holiday dwellings from 2009 has not yet been published.

Table 291 Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2009

	Hotels, etc.	Hotel beds ¹	Hotel rooms ¹	Camping sites ¹	Camping units ¹	Youth hostels	Marinas	Berths
Denmark, total	544	114 992	45 636	411	89 315	98	280	51 435
Region Hovedstaden	163	37 153	17 903	43	8 327	16	51	12 514
Region Sjælland	59	11 520	3 836	62	12 673	19	74	10 763
Region Syddanmark	139	29 186	10 605	130	29 987	31	71	14 130
Region Midtjylland	91	14 826	6 556	101	20 272	18	45	8 003
Region Nordjylland	94	22 895	6 944	75	18 800	14	39	6 025

¹ "Denmark, total" and the sum of the regions doesn't fit because the regions have their maximum capacity in different times of the year. The capacity is worked out as the maximum number there has been open in a year in the particular area.

www.statbank.dk/hotel4 and camp3

Table 292 The ICT sector in Denmark. 2007

	Enter- prises	Full-time employees	Turn- over	Wages and salaries
	DKK mio.			
ICT industries, total	10 749	96 707	235 057	50 375
ICT manufacturing	590	15 191	25 645	6 282
ICT wholesale trade	1 504	18 264	73 965	9 736
Telecommunications	313	16 746	62 132	8 004
ICT consultancy services	8 342	46 506	73 315	26 353

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 293 Enterprises' use of ICT

	Internet access		Own web site		Broadband connection to the internet ²	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	per cent					
All enterprises¹	98	98	87	88	80	80
Sectors (DB07)						
Manufacturing	100	99	90	91	81	81
Construction	98	97	83	83	70	69
Trade and transport	96	97	82	85	79	79
Information and communication	99	99	93	98	93	95
Business service and finance	100	99	93	92	87	86
Full-time employees						
10-19 full-time employees	96	97	82	83	73	74
20-49 full-time employees	99	99	89	90	83	81
50-99 full-time employees	100	99	94	95	89	90
100 full-time employees +	100	99	95	96	94	96

¹ Based on replies for January 2008 and January 2009 from more than 4,000 enterprises with at least 10 employees. ² ADSL, etc., or other cable based connection (i.e. access faster than analogue modem or ISDN).

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

Table 294 Access to computer and internet in the home

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
per cent of households								
Computer access from home								
Total	70	78	80	84	85	83	85	86
Single adult without children	53	63	66	71	72	70	76	80
Couple without children	70	79	80	83	85	84	92	87
Single adult with children	77	83	87	87	93	93	85	93
Couple with children	90	94	94	98	97	97	97	98
Internet access from home								
Total	59	66	70	74	78	78	82	83
Single adult without children	41	50	55	58	64	63	70	74
Couple without children	59	67	69	75	79	80	89	84
Single adult with children	55	65	69	70	83	87	81	91
Couple with children	80	85	88	93	94	96	95	97

www.statbank.dk/fabrit01

Table 295 Goods and services purchased on the Internet. 2009

	16-19 years	20-39 years	40-59 years	60-74 years	Total
Per cent of the age group					
Total	65	79	69	33	64
Per cent of population who bought goods on the Internet					
Tickets for events	64	66	60	48	62
Travel and holiday services (tickets)	20	51	59	56	52
Holiday accommodation	16	48	60	51	51
Clothes and sports goods	65	48	39	20	42
Films, music, etc.	40	42	32	18	35
Books, magazines, newspapers, etc.	13	39	35	28	34
Electronic equipment	40	37	31	20	33
Computer hardware	18	23	20	19	21
Household goods, etc.	5	22	22	21	21
Share purchases, financial services, etc.	2	14	15	17	14
Food or groceries	1	10	11	7	9

www.statbank.dk/bebrit08

Table 296 Internet and telephony - correction

	2007	2008	2009
Subscriber line, fixed network (1.000)	2 825	2 491	2 062
Per 100 inhabitants	51.6	45.2	37.3
Mobile subscriptions ¹ (1.000)	6 308	6 865	7 424
Per 100 inhabitants ¹	115.2	124.6	134.1
Internet subscriptions (1.000)	1 953	2 134	2 162
Per 100 inhabitants	38.4	38.7	39.1
xDSL subscriptions (1.000)	1 203	1 244	1 251
Cable modem subscriptions (1.000)	542	539	557
— mio. minutes —			
Domestic traffic, fixed network ²	9 547	8 115	6 740
International traffic, fixed network	527	485	467
Domestic traffic, mobile network	8 399	9 323	9 900
International traffic, mobile network	319	423	462
— mio. —			
SMS sent	11 897	12 826	13 056
MMS sent	42	68	75
— DKK mio. —			
Revenues	44 450	41 145	...

¹ Comprises GSM-, UMTS-, CDMA2000 subscriptions, mobile broadband and active GSM- and UMTS-pre-paid cards. Pre-paid cards are considered active if there has been inward or outward bound traffic or reloads to the card within the last three months. Excluding solely GPRS subscriptions without simultaneous speech and telemetry subscriptions. ² Including outward bound fixed network VoIP traffic.

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

Table 297	Expenses for Research & Development - correction						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	DKK mio. in current prices						
Total R&D expenses	34 430	36 075	36 451	37 958	40 424	43 635	49 963
The public sector	10 666	11 146	11 663	12 050	13 366	13 073	15 041
The private sector	23 764	24 929	24 788	25 908	27 058	30 562	34 922
	per cent						
R&D-expenses in per cent of GDP	2.51	2.58	2.49	2.46	2.48	2.58	2.87
The public sector	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.78	0.82	0.77	0.86
The private sector	1.73	1.78	1.69	1.68	1.66	1.81	2.01

Source: 2002-2006 - Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse

www.dst.dk/fui

Table 298	Expenses for Research & Development. Yearly real growth-rate - correction						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	DKK mio. in 2008-prices						
Total	40 688	41 736	40 945	41 004	42 471	45 141	49 963
The public sector	13 400	13 558	13 539	13 198	14 043	13 524	15 041
The private sector	27 288	28 179	27 406	27 806	28 428	31 617	34 922

Source: 2002-2006 - Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse

www.dst.dk/fui

Transport

1

Infrastructure

Extension of motorways and dual-carriageways

There are 73,331 km of public roads in Denmark on 1 January 2009. After the restructuring of the administrative regions as from 2007 the new municipalities have taken over the responsibilities for the earlier locally oriented county roads, while the state has taken over the administration of the other primary roads of the former counties.

The state road network now comprises 5 per cent of the public road network. The other 95 per cent are administered by the new municipalities.

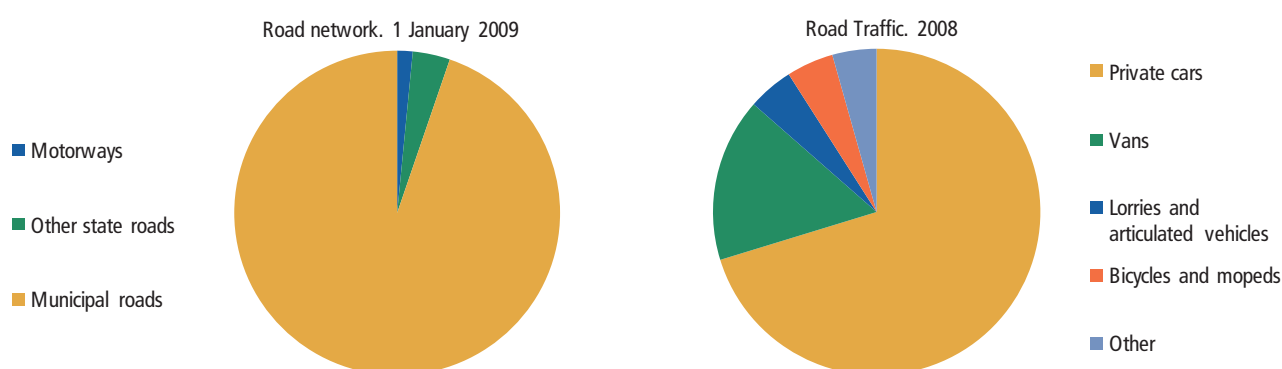
The majority of the public road network (64 per cent) is in Jutland, while the rest is distributed between the Region Hovedstaden (9 per cent) and the residual part of the islands (27 per cent).

The public road network has increased by more than 1,800 km over the past ten years, mainly because of more municipal roads. Simultaneously the principal road network has been enlarged.

Since 1999, the motorway network has been extended by 25 per cent to 1,128 km in 2009, and the length of the dual-carriageways has increased by 17 per cent to 379 km in 2009.

Figure 1

Distribution of road network and of road traffic



www.statbank.dk/vej11 and vej20

Almost a quarter of the rail network is electrified

The length of the total rail network was 2,667 km on 1 January 2009, the same as the previous year. Viewed in relation to the total area of Denmark, there is 62 km of railway per 1,000 km². The greatest part of the rail network is operated by the state-owned Rail Net Denmark.

The regional railways are responsible for operating 514 km of rail network and Copenhagen Metro for 21 km. Since 1990, the rail network has decreased by nearly 200 km, mainly because of closures of sections of the goods railways of Rail Net Denmark.

Compared to Sweden and Norway, the railway density for the Danish state-owned rail network is two and four times greater, respectively, but compared to most other European countries, the density of the Danish rail network is slightly smaller.

At the beginning of 2009, almost a quarter of the rail network was electrified. This is three times more than in 1990.

Goods transport by ship is concentrated at 26 sea ports

In 2008, there were 115 Danish ports handling freight. The 26 major sea ports each handled more than 1 million tonnes of goods annually, and accounted for almost nine tenths of the total goods transport by sea.

In terms of throughput of goods, the sea ports of Fredericia and Århus are the greatest Danish sea ports handling, respectively, 14 per cent and 11 per cent of total throughput of goods in sea.

Ferry and passenger ship traffic is concentrated at 40 sea ports

74 sea ports are engaged in transport of passengers, of which half of them have more than 200,000 arriving and departing passengers every year and account for more than 90 per cent of passengers in Danish sea ports.

The greatest Danish ferry port is Helsingør accounting for 24 per cent of all sea passengers, followed by Rødby Færgehavn with 15 per cent of all passengers in 2008.

2

Means of transport

Three out of four motor vehicles are passenger cars

On 1 January 2010, there were a total of 2,849,000 motor vehicles in Denmark. 74 per cent of motor vehicles were passenger cars, 16 per cent were delivery vans, 7 per cent were motorbikes and 45-mopeds, and the rest were buses and lorries.

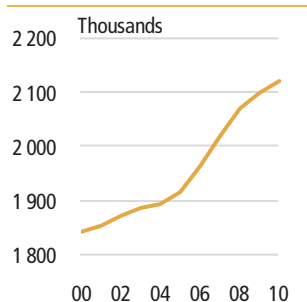
The increase of 227,000 or 9 per cent in the stock of motor vehicles from 2006 to 2010 was mainly dominated by passenger cars and delivery vans. Furthermore, there has been a sharp increase in the number of motorbikes.

The number of busses and lorries has remained unchanged over the period. The number of vans has decreased by 20.000 in the past year.

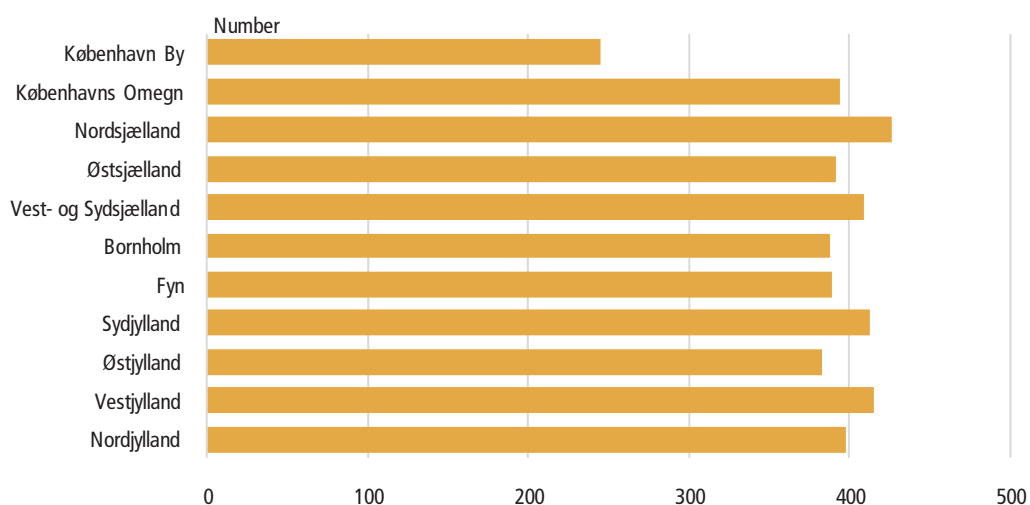
More cars available

In 2009, there were 383 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants. The largest stock of passenger cars is in Nordsjælland with 425 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, while Copenhagen City score lowest with 244 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

Figure 2
Stock of passenger cars



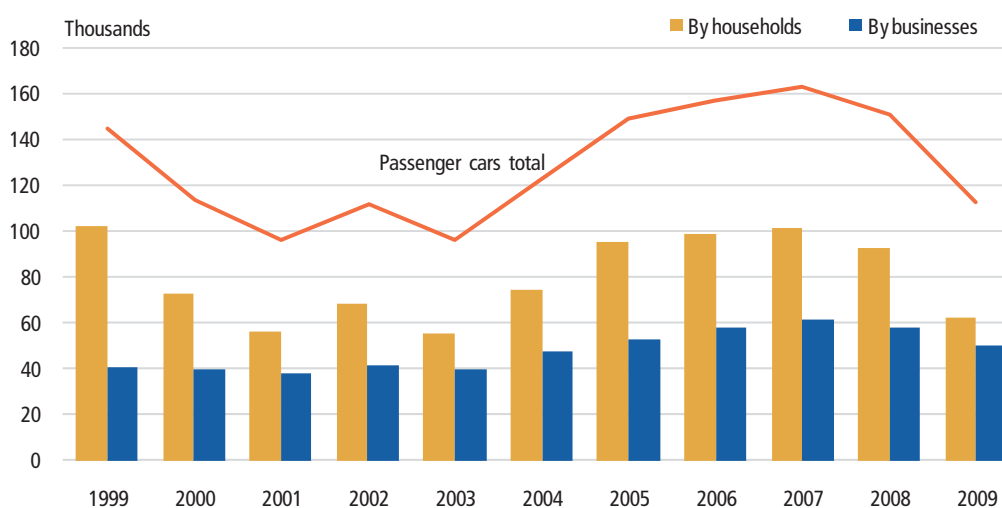
www.statbank.dk/bil10

Figure 3 Stock of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants by province. 1 January 2010

www.statbank.dk/folk1 and bil707

Minor decrease in the number of new private cars registered

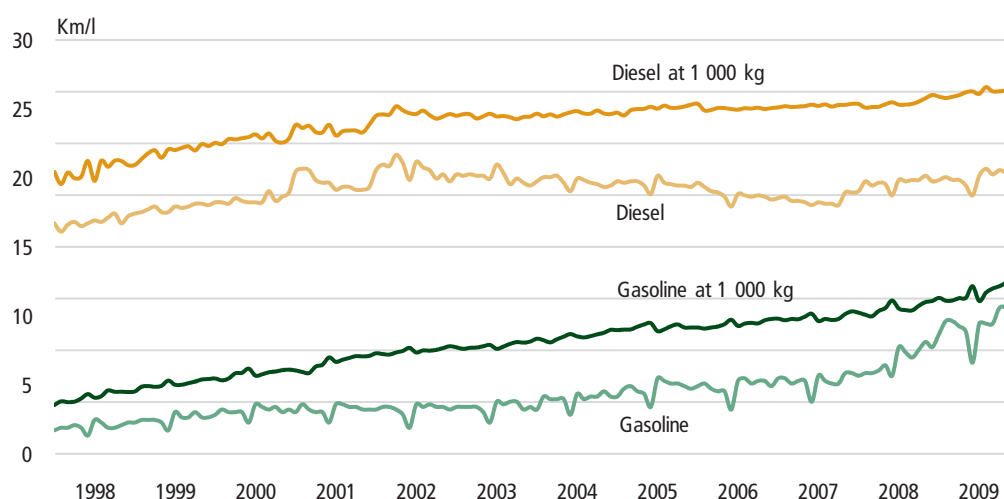
The number of new private cars registered in 2009 was 27 percent less than the period 2005-2008 in average where the car sales were very high. However, the part registered by industries has been stable on 36-38 percentages the latest eight to nine years.

Figure 4 New private cars registered by industries and by private households

www.statbank.dk/bil5

Increase in energy efficiency

The energy efficiency for petrol- and diesel-powered passenger cars registered in 2008-2009 was on average 18.5 km/l compared to 13.1 km/l for cars registered in 1997-1998. This is equivalent to an increase of 42.1 per cent. For cars purchased by private households, the corresponding figures are 19.0 km/l and 13.4 km/l, while for cars purchased by the industries figures are 17.8 km/l and 12.4 km/l.

Figure 5 Energy efficiency for new private cars registered

www.statbank.dk/ee1

Fewer locomotives, more train sets and a considerable reduction of the number of goods wagons

While there are a falling number of locomotives, the number of train sets has increased. At the beginning of 2009, the number of train sets was 548, corresponding to 19 per cent more than in 1999, while the number of section locomotives has been reduced by 40 per cent.

There were 125,000 seats in trains which is 22 per cent more than ten years ago. One third of the seats are in S-trains.

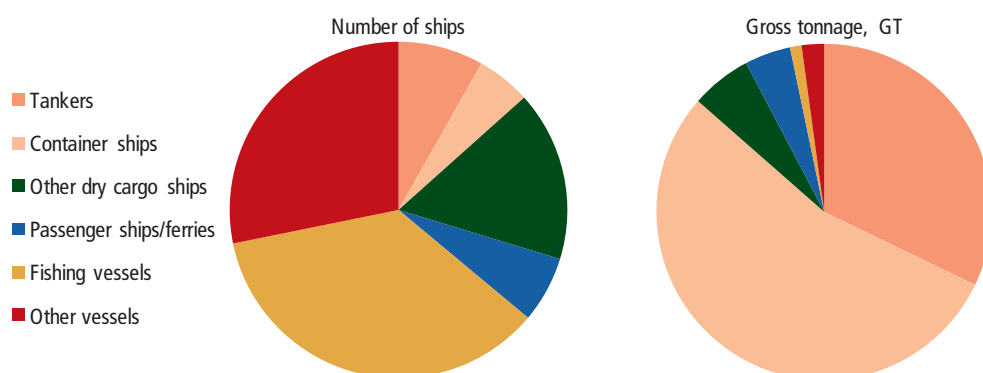
Foreign goods wagons now handle most of the transportation of goods by train as most of the rail transport is in transit traffic. At the beginning of 2008, the Danish railway companies owned only 153 goods wagons, compared to 3,100 ten years ago.

Container ships now account for almost six tenths of the gross tonnage of Danish cargo vessels

On 1 January 2010, there were 1,773 Danish ships of at least 20 gross tonnage (GT), which is 2 per cent more than the previous year. 36 per cent of the ships were fishing vessels and 30 per cent were cargo vessels.

The total gross tonnage was 11.1 million. This is an increase of 0.8 million compared to the previous year, and the highest ever. Especially, tankers have seen an increase.

At the beginning of 2010 the gross tonnage of container ships was 6.0 million. This corresponds to 59 per cent of the gross tonnage of all Danish cargo vessels and more than twice the figure of 2000.

Figure 6 Danish ships by type of use. 1 January 2010

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Young ships represent the greatest part of the total gross tonnage

At the beginning of 2010, 76 per cent of the total gross tonnage was represented by ships younger than 10 years. 14 per cent of the gross tonnage was between 10 and 14 years old. For tankers, 92 per cent of the GT was represented by ships less than 10 years old, and less than 0.3 per cent of the GT by ships more than 25 years old.

Danish flagged merchant navy is the 17th largest in the world

The Danish merchant navy is made up by cargo and passenger ships of at least 100 GT. At the beginning of 2010, the number of ships was 462, representing 10.7 million GT. In July 2009 the Danish flagged merchant navy accounted for 1 per cent of the total world GT, and was the 7th largest in the EU and the 17th largest in the world.

3

Traffic

Increase in traffic by motor road vehicles and fall in bicycle traffic

Danish vehicles drove more than 49 billion kilometres on Danish roads in 2008, including traffic by bicycles/mopeds, and about 2.5 billion km abroad. Assuming that the traffic of Danish road vehicles abroad corresponds to the traffic of foreign vehicles in Denmark, the total traffic of Danish and foreign vehicles in Denmark is estimated to 52 billion km, of which motor road vehicles accounted for nearly 50 billion km.

Since 1990, traffic by bicycles has largely been decreasing. However, 2008 showed an increase. On the other hand traffic by motor vehicles has had an average annual increase of 1.7 per cent, which corresponds almost to the growth in the number of motor vehicles. Passenger cars accounted for three fourth of the total traffic performance.

Increase in traffic by cars and trains across the Great Belt

Between 70,000 and 105,000 cars drive every day on the most trafficked roads into Copenhagen, while the less trafficked motorways on Lolland and north of Limfjorden carried less than 10,000 cars every day.

In 2008, more than 30,000 cars crossed the Great Belt every day; this is an increase of 64 per cent compared to the first year when the bridge was opened, while the

ferries between east and west Denmark carried 2,400 cars every day, compared to 12,700 in the year before the bridge was opened for road traffic.

Train traffic between east and west Denmark has also increased considerably after the opening of the bridge across the Great Belt.

Nine sections of railway lines carry over 200 trains every day

In 2008, nine sections of railway lines carried over 200 trains every day, of which seven of the sections were located in the Copenhagen region. The most trafficked section is København H – Østerport with 445 trains every day from Monday to Friday, while the section Nykøbing Falster-Gedser is still the least trafficked with only two trains every day.

For almost all other sections, there were more than 20 trains every day. 124 passenger trains and 50 goods trains crossed the Great Belt every working day.

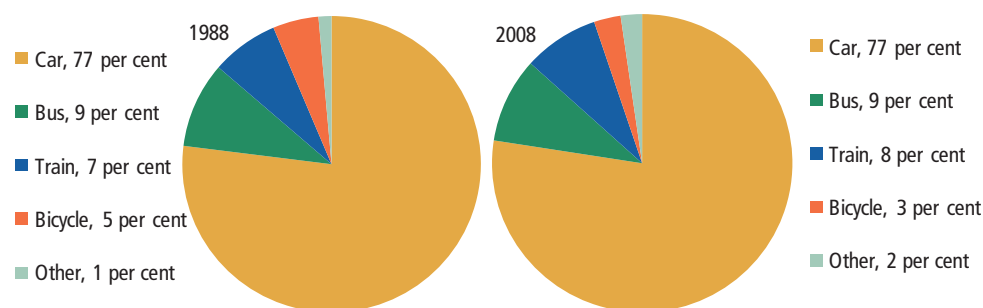
4

Passenger transport

Every Dane travels 40 km a day

On average, every Dane covered a distance of almost 15,000 km in 2008, corresponding to 40 kilometres a day. In recent years, there has primarily been a considerable increase in transport by passenger cars, including vans, but also in transport by train. Possible explanations are the increase in the number of cars, the extension of especially the motorways and increased distances between the home and work/education.

Figure 7 Passenger transport performance



www.statbank.dk/pkm1

Most passenger km's are accounted for by car

The majority of passenger transport performance is by car (77 per cent), 9 per cent by bus and 8 per cent by train. Transport by bicycles/mopeds has markedly fallen in recent years, but increased in 2008 where every person on average cycled 420 km.

Increase in national transport by train and in journeys across the Sound

The recent years, there has been a considerable increase in national transport by train. In 2008, there was on average 182,000 train journeys every day, of which 104,000 east of the Great Belt, 55,000 west of the Great Belt and 23,000 across the Great Belt. In addition, there were more than 28,000 train journeys across the Sound, 13 per cent more than in the previous year.

Decline in domestic air traffic after the opening of the Great Belt Link

The number of passengers in domestic flights has fallen since the opening of the Great Belt Link. From 1996 to 2003, the number of domestic passengers has almost been halved. However, since 2004 there has been an increase in the number of domestic passengers until 2008 where the general economic crisis led to a smaller decline.

Increase in the number of passengers on international flights

The number of departing passengers on international flights has increased, except for a temporary slowdown in 2003 caused by the war in Iraq etc. The economic crises also here led to a slowing down in 2008. Three out of four departing flight passengers from Danish airports now travel on international flights.

5

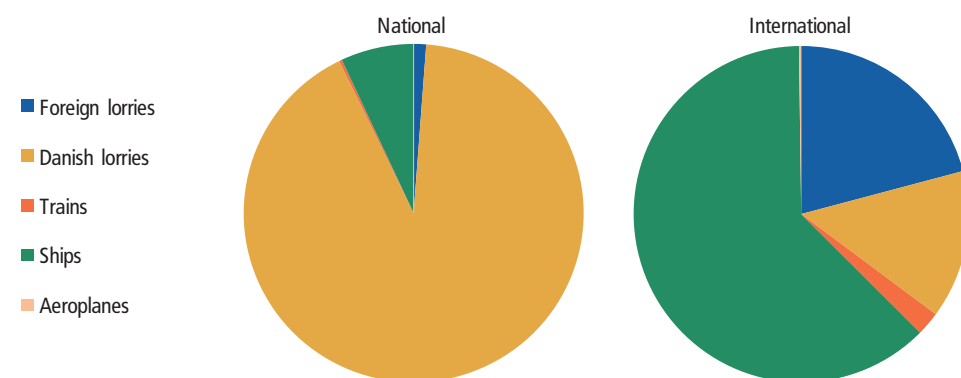
Goods transport

National transport of goods is mainly by lorries – international transport of goods is predominantly by ships

In the national transport of goods, i.e. the places of loading and unloading are both situated in Denmark, 196 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2008. Lorries are by far the most commonly used means of transport accounting for 93 per cent of all goods transport. 7 per cent were carried by cargo vessels and less than 1 per cent by trains.

However, in the international transport of goods, i.e. transport between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant means of transport. In 2008, international goods transport accounted for 90 million tonnes of goods, of which 62 per cent were carried by cargo vessels, 14 per cent by Danish lorries and 21 per cent by foreign lorries. The rest was carried mainly by trains.

Figure 8 Volume of goods in national and international traffic. 2008



www.statbank.dk/uvlg1, nvg1, ivg41, bane1, bane401, skib41 and flyv41

Increase in the share of national road goods transport carried out by haulage contractors

During the past ten years, the total transport performance by road vehicles has remained above 11 billion tonne-km. In 2008, however, the transport performance decreased to 10.7 billion tonne-km as a consequence of the general recession. The decline has notably taken place within road haulage for hire or reward, but haulage contractors still account for most of the transport performance.

The share of the transport performance by haulage contractors has increased at the expense of the businesses' own transport of goods from 73 per cent in 1990 to 82 per cent in 2008 due to more businesses' outsourcing service activities, including transport services.

Increase in volume of goods transported in connection with construction works

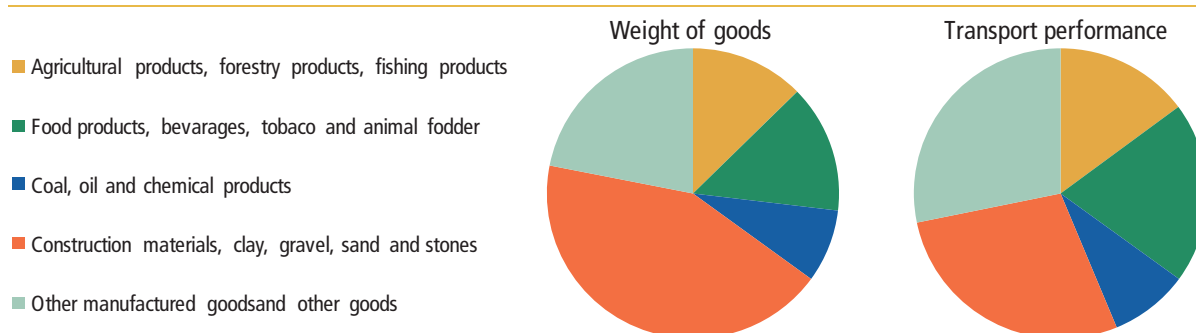
In 2008, more 41 per cent of the volume of goods was construction materials, stone, gravel, sand, cement and soil, but as transport in connection with construction work typically covers short distances, this type of transport only accounted for 26 per cent of the total transport performance.

Agricultural products, forestry products and fishery products and general cargo also represented 13 per cent of the volume goods transported and 15 per cent of the transport performance.

Food products, animal fodder and other manufactured products apart from oil and chemical products accounted for 32 per cent of the volume of goods transported and 46 per cent of the transport performance. 6 per cent of the goods were classified as hazardous goods, notable as flammable liquefied goods like gasoline.

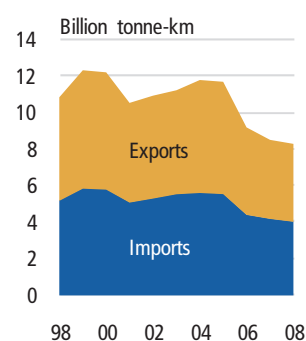
Figure 9

National goods transport performance by commodity groups. 2008



www.statbank.dk/nvg23

Figure 10
International transport
by Danish lorries



www.statbank.dk/ivg4 and ivg41

Goods by lorries are mainly transported local

A majority of all goods is transported locally within the same sub-region, and the majority of the goods transported between sub-regions are carried to a neighbouring sub-region.

At regional level four fifths of the volume of goods was moved within the same region. In 2008, the length of a journey was on average 77 km against 83 km in the previous year.

International goods transport by Danish lorries is carried out by haulage contractors

International transport of goods by Danish lorries is predominantly carried out by road haulage contractors. Since the beginning of the 1990s, international road transport of goods carried out by Danish lorries has fluctuated between 10 and 13 billion tonne-km.

With the extension of EU in the middle of 2004 a downward trend began. From 2004 to 2008 the transport performance went down by 30 per cent to 8.8 billion tonne-km.

In the same period, however, total road transport between Denmark and abroad increased by 3 per cent thus further underlining the reduced market share of Danish haulage contractors.

The market share of Danish lorries reduced to 38 per cent

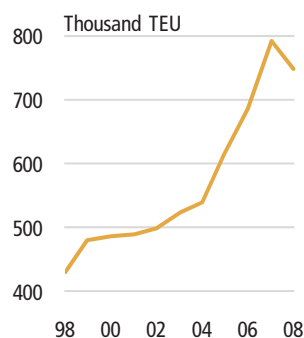
Foreign lorries accounted for 62 per cent of all goods carried by lorries between Denmark and abroad in 2008, compared to 60 per cent of the transport performance in 2007 and 36 per cent in 2000.

Among the foreign lorries there was a majority of German and Polish vehicles. The development is, among other things, due to Danish business' moving to other countries plus the expanded common market in EU.

Germany and Sweden are the greatest consignees and consignors of goods

Goods transport between Denmark and abroad mainly have Germany and Sweden as partner countries. The average journey involving transport of goods was 579 km in 2008. Half of the loaded journeys were shorter than 500 km while just one sixth exceeded 1,000 km.

Figure 11
Throughput of
containers in the five
largest sea ports



Note: TEU, container unit of 20 feet
www.statbank.dk/skib49

Majority of goods carried by sea is in international traffic

Despite a decline in the volume of goods loaded and unloaded, Danish sea ports handled 91 million tonnes of goods in 2008, and this is among the highest levels in the past ten years.

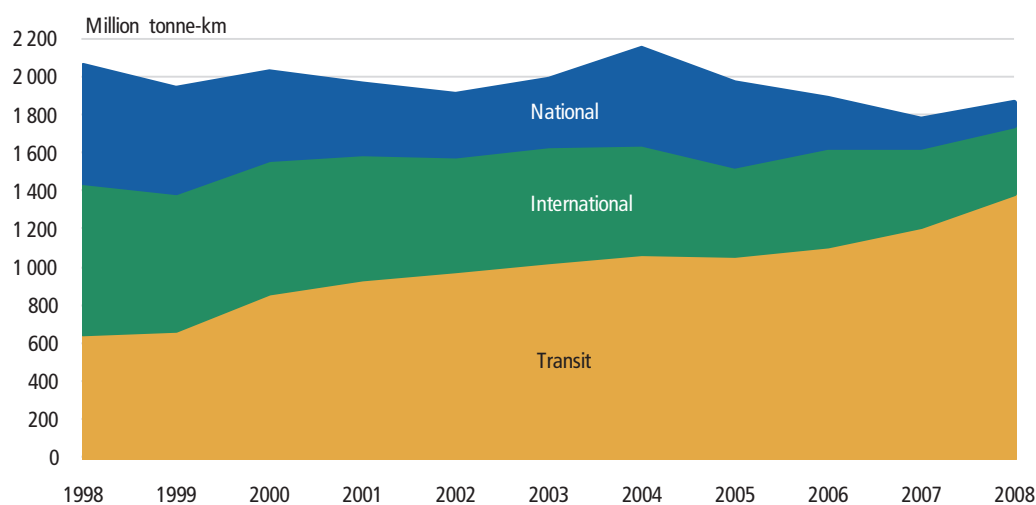
The volume of goods in maritime transport via Danish sea ports fluctuates with the import of coal and the redistribution of coal from the coal depots.

The greater part of the throughput of goods in Danish sea ports is goods carried by sea to and from foreign countries. Just a fifth of the goods could be attributed to domestic transport between Danish sea ports or between the sea and Danish ports.

Transport by sea is mainly concentrated at the largest sea ports, as half of the goods carried can be attributed to the six largest sea ports. Almost two thirds of the goods are either solid bulk, especially coal, stone, sand, gravel, chalk, cement, foodstuffs, or liquid bulk such as crude oil and mineral oil products. A fourth is ferry goods, especially goods transported by road vehicles.

Steady growth in goods carried by containers

Containerized goods in maritime transport have doubled since 1998. In 2008, Danish sea ports handled 451,000 containers, corresponding to 747,000 20-foot units (TEU), notably at the sea port of Århus which handled more than 60 per cent of all seaborne containers.

Figure 12 Transport performance of goods transported by rail

www.statbank.dk/bane1

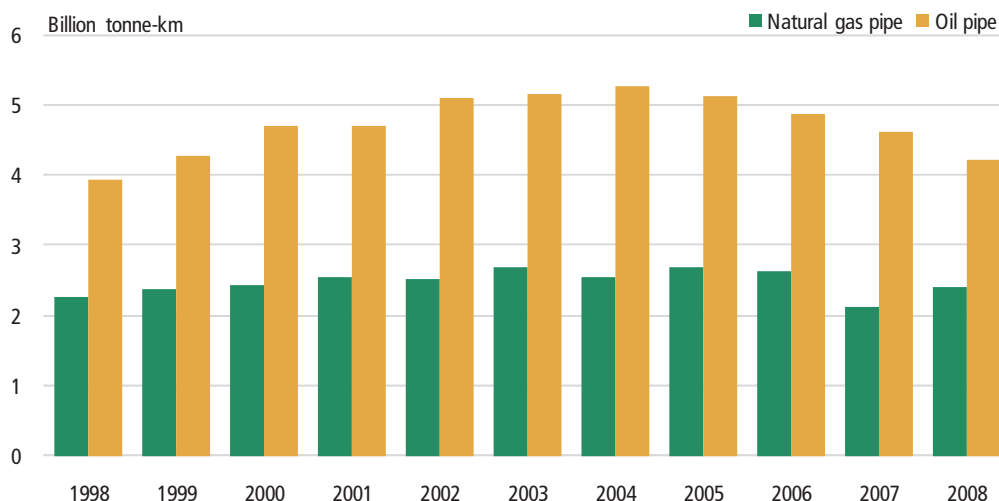
Increase in goods transport by trains in transit through Denmark

During the latest ten years, goods transports by rail has accounted for about 2 billion tonne-km. However, there are major disparities within the different types of rail transport. National and international goods transport has steadily fallen, whereas goods transport in transit through Denmark has risen markedly, and now amounts for almost three fourths of all rail transport in Denmark.

Decline in transport of oil and natural gas via pipelines

If transport of oil and gas via pipelines in connection with domestic transport is included, transport via pipelines covers 29 per cent of total domestic transport.

Transport via pipelines has grown considerably up to 2005, but has been declining since. In 2008, the pipeline transport performance was 6.6 billion tonne-km, 2 per cent less than in the previous year. More than third of the transport was accounted for by natural gas and the rest by oil from the North Sea.

Figure 13 Goods transport via pipelines

www.statbank.dk/ror11

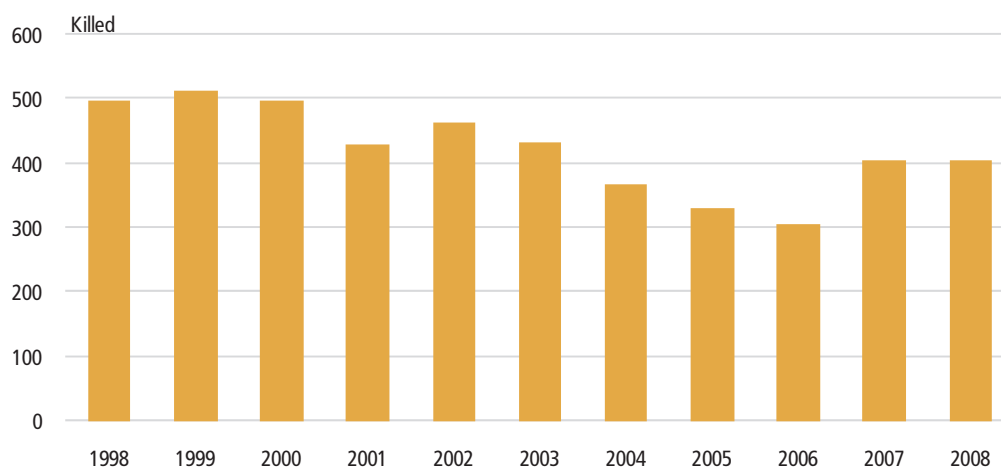
6

Road traffic accidents

Fall in the number of persons killed in road traffic accidents

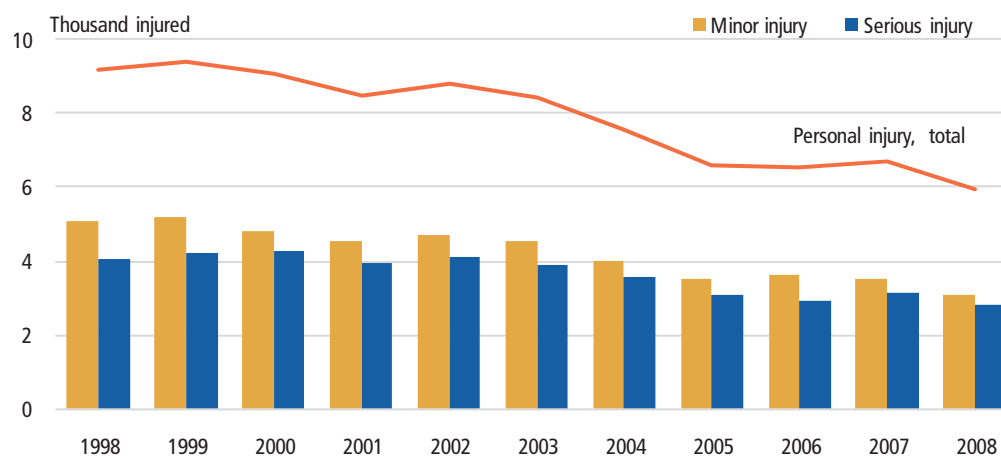
From 1998 to 2008, the number of traffic accidents leading to personal injury has decreased by 34 per cent. In 1998, the number of traffic accidents leading to personal injury was 7,556, and this had fallen to 5,020 in 2008.

In the same period, the number of people killed in traffic accidents fell from 499 to 406, corresponding to a fall of 19 per cent. The number of serious and minor injuries has fallen by 35 per cent.

Figure 14 Persons killed in road traffic accidents

www.statbank.dk/uheld1 and uheld8

From 2007 to 2008, the number of road traffic accidents fell by 10 per cent, while the number of persons killed was unchanged. In 2008, alcohol accidents accounted for 16 per cent of all traffic accidents and for 23 per cent of all people killed in traffic accidents.

Figure 15 Persons injured in traffic accidents

www.statbank.dk/uheld1 and uheld8

Significant underreported figures in the statistics on road traffic accidents

It is generally known that the official statistics on road traffic accidents based on data reported by the police only cover a limited proportion of the total number of personal injuries in traffic.

Surveys conducted by Statistics Denmark have shown that the total number of personal injuries in traffic is seven times higher than the number registered by the police. What are known as underreported figures – i.e. traffic accidents not recorded by the police – especially appear among one-man accidents, cyclists, children and young people. For these groups, only about 10 per cent of the personal injuries are recorded by the police.

Table 299 Infrastructure for transport

1 January	2008	2009
	km	
Road network, total	73 197	73 331
Of which motorways	1 111	1 128
State roads	3 817	3 790
Municipality roads	69 339	69 500
Railway network, total	2 667	2 667
Of which Copenhagen Metro	21	21
Of which private railways	514	514
	number	
Stations and halts	547	547
Sea ports	116	114
Airports	23	23

www.statbank.dk/vej11, bane41, skib1 and skib101

Table 300 Infrastructure for transport, expenditure

	2007	2008
	DKK mio.	
Road network	13 028	12 286
Construction expenditure	7 600	6 976
Operation and maintenance	5 428	5 309
State railway network	1 396	2 037
New investments	263	292
Reinvestments	1 106	1 694
Other investments	27	51
Private railways	45	230
Sea ports	500	...
Constructions	420	...
Buildings	80	...
Airports	478	...
Great Belt Link	44	62
Øresund Link	6	10
Copenhagen Metro	238	442

www.statbank.dk/vej2, bane42, flyv2 and skib2

Table 301 New registrations of vehicles

	2008	2009
	number	
Vehicles, total	202 327	138 191
Private cars, total	150 663	112 247
Of Which in households	92 847	61 889
Of Which in business and industry	57 816	50 358
Petrol	80 218	61 159
Diesel ¹	70 438	51 006
Buses	929	963
Motor cycles	6 690	3 742
Moped-45	3 671	2 767
Vans, total²	33 658	15 211
Under 2,001 kg	6 404	3 015
2,001-3,000 kg	17 359	8 211
3,001-3,500 kg	9 895	3 985
Lorries, total²	3 663	1 971
3,501-6,000 kg	185	102
over 6,000 kg	3 478	1 869
Tractors for semi-trailers	3 053	1 290

¹ Includes gas and electricity etc. ² Total weight.

www.statbank.dk/bil6

Table 302 Fuel efficiency of new registered private cars

	Petrol			Diesel			Total		
	2007	2008	2009:01-06	2007	2008	2009:01-06	2007	2008	2009:01-06
	km per litre								
Total	15.0	16.3	17.2	19.0	19.7	20.2	16.5	17.9	18.5
Households	15.6	16.9	17.9	19.5	20.3	20.8	16.9	18.2	19.0
Industries	14.0	15.2	16.0	18.2	19.1	19.6	15.8	17.4	17.8
	kg.								
Total	1 155	1 090	1 067	1 330	1 302	1 300	1 221	1 187	1 167
Households	1 102	1 037	1 006	1 286	1 254	1 254	1 166	1 122	1 100
Industries	1 256	1 209	1 184	1 389	1 357	1 353	1 313	1 292	1 268

www.statbank.dk/EE1, EE2 and EE3

Table 303 Vans and lorries etc.

	2009	2010
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Vans, total	481 887	462 359
Under 2,001 kg	83 358	79 190
2,001-3,000 kg	269 362	260 605
3,001-3,500 kg	129 167	122 564
Lorries, total	34 629	32 300
3,501-6,000 kg	2 832	2 568
Over 6,000 kg	31 797	29 732
Tractors for semi-trailers	14 887	13 202
Trailers over 2,000 kg	39 004	40 397
Semi-trailers	38 847	36 214

www.statbank.dk/bil707 and bil909

Table 304 Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2009	2010
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Private cars, total	2 099 090	2 120 322
Of which in households	1 941 978	1 965 124
Of which in business and industry	157 112	155 198
Petrol	1 715 006	1 686 330
Diesel ¹	383 921	433 743
Age:		
0-3 years	588 417	556 569
4-7 years	401 660	456 970
8-11 years	494 684	446 840
12-15 years	366 088	411 662
16-19 years	140 959	140 976
over 19 years	107 282	107 305
Average age in years	9.1	9.3
Buses, total	14 452	14 509
In scheduled service	5 467	5 637
Tourist coaches	8 985	8 872
Caravans	140 366	142 354
Motor cycles	143 546	147 373
Moped-45	61 224	57 866

¹ Includes gas and electricity etc.

www.statbank.dk/bil8 and bil10

Table 305 Ships of at least 20 GT

1 January	2009	2010
	number	
Danish ships, total	1 742	1 773
Tankers	123	145
Container ships	91	92
Other dry cargo ships	305	290
Passenger ships/ferries	107	113
Fishing vessels	651	633
Other ships	465	500
	thousand GT	
Ship tonnage, total	10 325	11 084
Tankers	2 859	3 563
Container ships	5 876	6 018
Other dry cargo ships	813	649
Passenger ships/ferries	444	491
Fishing vessels	128	123
Other ships	205	239

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Table 306 Civil aircraft

1 January	2008		2009	
	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats
	number			
Danish aircraft	1 077	•	1 122	•
Types of aircraft				
Jet, 3-4 engines	13	1 973	13	1 973
Jet, 2 engines	147	12 639	147	11 755
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	6	309	6	309
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	54	1 670	53	1 596
Propeller, 2 engines	47	292	51	313
Propeller, 1 engine	711	2 415	730	2 460
Helicopters	99	651	122	671
Seats	•	19 949	•	19 077
1-2	215	375	230	390
3-5	573	2 221	602	2 318
6-9	88	634	96	698
10-99	133	4 159	133	4 227
100 or more	68	12 560	61	11 444

Source: Civil Aviation Administration

www.statbank.dk/flyv11

Table 307 Road traffic, railways, seaports and airports

	2006	2007	2008
	mio. vehicle km		
Road traffic, total	47 622	49 080	49 398
Private cars	33 907	35 013	35 214
Motocycles	757	854	937
Vans	7 681	7 938	8 011
Lorries	1 407	1 444	1 370
Articulated vehicles	896	920	854
Scheduled buses	363	366	372
Tourist coaches etc.	251	250	247
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	2 268	2 204	2 303
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	92	90	90
	mio. train km		
Railway traffic, total	80.5	78.7	81.8
S-trains	15.7	14.9	15.3
Copenhagen Metro	4.4	4.5	5.0
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	48.5	47.5	49.9
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	3.8	3.1	3.1
Other railway networks	8.2	8.7	8.5
	mio. train km		
Seaport calls, total	541	545	552
Passenger ships and ferries	513	517	526
Cargo ships	28	28	26
	thousand calls		
Air traffic, total	352	357	365
Domestic flights	99	95	98
International flights	253	262	267

www.statbank.dk/vej20, bane31, skib22, skib221 and flyv21

Table 308 Passenger transport

	2007	2008
	mio. passenger-km	
Passenger transport in Denmark	79 238	79 514
Cars	61 548	61 582
Motor cycles	1 067	1 172
Buses in scheduled service	3 009	3 059
Tourist coaches	4 375	4 270
Bicycles/mopeds	2 204	2 303
Moped 45s	90	90
Metropolitan trains	1 273	1 280
Other trains	5 080	5 194
Ferries	215	202
Aircraft	377	362
	thousand passengers	
Domestic ferries, total	10 312	9 952
Of which: Kattegat lines	2 545	2 239
International ferries, total	27 517	26 463
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	13 990	13 829
Denmark-Germany	9 121	8 824
Denmark-Norway	4 077	3 507
Scheduled and charter flights, total	13 013	13 064
Scheduled, domestic	1 821	1 803
Scheduled, international	9 736	9 815
Charters	1 456	1 446

www.statbank.dk/pkm1, bane21, skib31, skib32 and flyv32

Table 309 Road transport of goods by lorries over 6 tons total weight

	2007	2008
	— mio. tonnes —	
National road transport of goods, total	183.6	179.2
Transport for hire or reward	149.4	144.6
Transport on own account	34.2	34.6
	— mio. tonne-km —	
National road transport of goods, total	11 800	10 718
Transport for hire or reward	9 848	8 839
Transport on own account	1 952	1 879
	— mio. tonnes —	
International road transport of goods, total	14.3	14.3
From Denmark	6.6	6.7
To Denmark	6.2	6.2
Crosstrade	0.5	0.4
Cabotage	1.0	1.1
	— mio. tonne-km —	
International road transport of goods, total	9 160	8 762
From Denmark	4 330	4 266
To Denmark	4 135	3 981
Crosstrade	402	260
Cabotage	293	254

Note: Crosstrade is transport of goods loading and unloading take place in two separate foreign countries. Cabotage is where loading and unloading are in the same foreign country.

www.statbank.dk/nvg1 and ivg4

Table 310 Goods transport by train, ship, and aircraft

	2007	2008
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by train	6 850	7 140
National	727	512
To Denmark	1 665	1 477
From Denmark	778	596
In transit	3 680	4 555
	— mio. tonne-km —	
Transport performance by train	1 779	1 867
National	146	122
To Denmark	282	268
From Denmark	135	90
In transit	1 216	1 387
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by cargo vessel	71 493	69 877
National	14 865	13 596
To Denmark	32 603	34 451
From Denmark	24 025	21 830
Goods carried by ferry	22 613	21 554
National	4 761	4 538
International	17 852	17 016
Goods carried by aircraft	121	202
National	6	7
International	116	195

www.statbank.dk/bane1.skib41 and flyv41

Table 311 Families with use of cars. 2009

1 January	Families	No car	With car	One car	Two cars or more
per cent of families					
Denmark, total	2 809 760	40.4	59.6	46.2	13.5
Region Hovedstaden	901 179	52.2	47.8	38.0	9.9
Region Sjælland	407 204	33.5	66.5	49.8	16.7
Region Syddanmark	593 905	33.9	66.1	51.0	15.1
Region Midtjylland	617 368	36.3	63.7	49.0	14.8
Region Nordjylland	290 104	35.3	64.7	50.8	13.9
Province København by	409 900	68.0	32.0	28.4	3.6
Province Københavns omegn	258 681	44.9	55.1	43.9	11.2
Province Nordsjælland	210 437	31.9	68.1	47.8	20.2
Province Bornholm	22 161	37.0	63.0	52.2	10.9
Province Østsjælland	110 246	32.7	67.3	48.8	18.5
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	296 958	33.8	66.2	50.2	16.0
Province Fyn	245 636	37.0	63.0	49.3	13.7
Province Sydjylland	348 269	31.7	68.3	52.2	16.1
Province Østjylland	413 418	39.5	60.5	46.1	14.4
Province Vestjylland	203 950	29.8	70.2	54.7	15.4
Province Nordjylland	290 104	35.3	64.7	50.8	13.9

www.statbank.dk/bil800

Table 312 The 20 most sold private car makes. 2009

		Numbers	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2008
	New registrations, total	112 246	100.00	
1	Peugeot	11 417	10.17	(1)
2	Ford	11 170	9.95	(4)
3	Toyota	10 458	9.32	(2)
4	Citröen	8 986	8.01	(3)
5	Suzuki	7 767	6.92	(7)
6	Opel	7 061	6.29	(6)
7	Hyundai	6 307	5.62	(12)
8	Volkswagen	6 306	5.62	(5)
9	Skoda	5 100	4.54	(8)
10	Fiat	4 900	4.37	(11)
11	Mazda	4 525	4.03	(9)
12	Honda	3 813	3.40	(NEW)
13	Audi	3 412	3.04	(13)
14	Kia	3 374	3.01	(10)
15	Renault	2 752	2.45	(16)
16	BMW	2 479	2.21	(14)
17	Mercedes-Benz	2 004	1.79	(19)
18	Nissan	1 912	1.70	(20)
19	Mitsubishi	1 724	1.54	(18)
20	Seat	1 658	1.48	(NEW)
	Others	5 121	4.56	•

www.statbank.dk/12

Table 313 The most widespread passenger cars. 2009

		Number	Share as a percentage
	Total stock (start of year)	2 120 322	100.00
1	Volkswagen	242 969	11.46
2	Peugeot	217 076	10.24
3	Toyota	200 059	9.44
4	Ford	172 388	8.13
5	Opel	166 907	7.87
6	Citroën	144 025	6.79
7	Fiat	94 164	4.44
8	Suzuki	93 807	4.42
9	Skoda	92 996	4.39
10	Mazda	89 508	4.22
11	Hyundai	63 879	3.01
12	Volvo	63 085	2.98
13	Audi	61 579	2.90
14	Renault	58 317	2.75
15	Nissan	49 757	2.35
16	Mercedes-Benz	47 824	2.26
17	BMW	41 148	1.94
18	Kia	37 872	1.79
19	Mitsubishi	36 053	1.70
20	Seat	30 088	1.42
	Others	116 821	5.51

www.statbank.dk/12

Table 314 Families with purchase of cars

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Denmark, total	2 784 805	2 809 760	103 455	92 828
	per cent of families			
Denmark, total			3.7	3.3
Region Hovedstaden	891 935	901 179	3.3	2.7
Region Sjælland	404 906	407 204	4.4	3.7
Region Syddanmark	590 089	593 905	3.7	3.4
Region Midtjylland	609 625	617 368	3.9	3.6
Region Nordjylland	288 250	290 104	3.9	3.6
Province København by	404 226	409 900	1.9	1.6
Province Københavns omegn	256 838	258 681	3.9	3.3
Province Nordsjælland	208 697	210 437	5.4	4.2
Province Bornholm	22 174	22 161	3.0	2.7
Province Østsjælland	109 389	110 246	5.1	4.2
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	295 517	296 958	4.1	3.6
Province Fyn	244 306	245 636	3.3	3.2
Province Sydjylland	345 783	348 269	3.9	3.6
Province Østjylland	407 558	413 418	3.8	3.4
Province Vestjylland	202 067	203 950	4.0	3.9
Province Nordjylland	288 250	290 104	3.9	3.6

www.statbank.dk/bil600

Table 315 Families with purchase of cars by regions and provinces

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
All Denmark	2 784 805	2 809 760	103 455	92 828
	per cent of total			
All Denmark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region Hovedstaden	32.0	32.1	28.3	26.5
Region Sjælland	14.5	14.5	17.1	16.3
Region Syddanmark	21.2	21.1	20.8	22.1
Region Midtjylland	21.9	22.0	22.8	23.7
Region Nordjylland	10.4	10.3	10.9	11.4
Province København by	14.5	14.6	7.3	7.2
Province Københavns omegn	9.2	9.2	9.6	9.1
Province Nordsjælland	7.5	7.5	10.8	9.5
Province Bornholm	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Province Østsjælland	3.9	3.9	5.4	4.9
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	10.6	10.6	11.7	11.4
Province Fyn	8.8	8.7	7.7	8.4
Province Sydjylland	12.4	12.4	13.1	13.6
Province Østjylland	14.6	14.7	15.0	15.3
Province Vestjylland	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.5
Province Nordjylland	10.4	10.3	10.9	11.4

www.statbank.dk/bil600

Table 316 Car traffic on Danish E-roads, selected roads and bridges etc.

		2007	2008
	European road sections	—— ave. no. of cars per 24 hours ——	
E20	Øresund Bridge	18 482	19 367
	Amager Motorway, at Kalveboderne	90 622	87 299
	Øresund Motorway, west of Engelsbovej	59 076	58 991
	Sjælland Bridge, Copenhagen	52 800	51 800
	West Motorway, east of Ringsted	40 823	41 895
	Great Belt Link	29 429	30 124
	Fyn Motorway, north of Nyborg	28 155	28 936
	Fyn Motorway, south of Odense	50 501	54 493
	The New Little Belt Bridge	60 020	62 736
	Fyn Motorway, at Taulov	34 201	35 877
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	16 894	17 698
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	11 794	12 211
E45	National border, Kruså	16 835	17 265
	Syddjylland Motorway, west of Haderslev	49 131	50 143
E20/45	Syddjylland Motorway, north of Kolding	66 045	64 517
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	63 849	64 390
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Horsens	42 343	43 678
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Stilling	51 249	52 359
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Randers	37 581	37 760
	Nordjylland Motorway, south of Aalborg	41 170	41 005
	Limfjord Tunnel	60 934	61 484
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	18 468	18 203
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Sæby	8 941	8 179
	North of Sæby	15 261	14 618
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, between <9> and <10>	21 100	21 558
	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	6 627	6 710
E47/55	Flynderborgvej, Helsingør	7 241	7 338
	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	75 696	75 471
	Motorring 3, at Husum	63 813	63 456
E20/47/55	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Hundige	102 296	102 900
	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Ølby	91 829	92 608
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	24 860	24 185
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	37 501	37 313
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	22 605	22 621
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	11 728	12 561
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	7 073	7 546
E55	Ørslev-Gedser	15 960	15 208
	Other roads and bridges		
8	Alssund Bridge	24 200	24 219
9	Svendborg Motorway, north of <11>, Årslev	19 900	22 501
9	Svendborgsund Bridge	16 108	16 848
9	Frederik IX's Bridge	21 500	21 416
15	Herning Motorway, east of Kløverbladet	18 400	20 892
15	Herning Motorway, west of <40>	18 800	19 596
18	Midtjyske Motorway south of <15>, Herning	13 500	15 622
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, west of Ring 3	80 313	75 024
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, east of Roskilde	53 124	52 886
04	Motorring 4, at Herstedvester	64 153	62 918
55	Limfjord Bridge	29 000	27 220
153	Storstrøm Bridge	5 300	5 060
53	Kronprins Frederiks Bridge, Frederikssund	19 900	19 778
16	Bispeengbuen	50 800	...
16	Hillerød Motorway, Fiskebæk Bridge	49 131	50 143
	Knippels Bridge, Copenhagen	28 300	25 900
	Lange Bridge, Copenhagen	57 600	57 000

Source: Road Directorate

www.statbank.dk/vej22

Table 317 Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

	2007	2008
	observations	
Øresund		
Northern observation point	31 449	29 959
Going north	15 086	14 218
Going south	16 363	15 741
Southern observation point	35 518	32 411
Going north	16 919	15 497
Going south	18 599	16 914
The Great Belt	19 614	18 482
Going north	10 953	10 083
Going south	8 661	8 399

Source: Admiral Danish Fleet

www.statbank.dk/skib24

Table 318 Accidents at sea and losses of Danish ships

	Merchant ships		Fishing vessels		Total	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	number					
Total	41	70	23	32	64	102
Of which shipwrecks	-	1	6	4	6	5
Of which passenger ships	22	32	•	•	22	32
Fire, explosions	1	6	4	5	5	11
Groundings	10	17	4	6	14	23
Collision	3	9	5	6	8	15
Head-on collision of ships	3	3	-	1	3	4
Contact-damage	12	17	-	-	12	17
Capsizing	-	1	1	2	1	3
Mechanical breakdown	4	7	2	1	6	8
Other cause	8	10	7	11	15	21
Deaths	-	-	2	1	2	1
Injuries	-	1	8	-	8	1

Source: Danish Maritime Authority

www.statbank.dk/skib92 and skib93

Table 319 Persons seriously injured or killed in railway accidents

	2006	2007	2008
	number of persons		
Passengers	4	2	3
Of which killed	-	-	-
Staff	4	1	2
Of which killed	1	-	-
Others	22	16	16
Of which killed	17	8	12











www.statbank.dk/bane91
Table 320 Road traffic accidents causing casualties

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
Accidents, total	12 334	11 502	9 155	8 373	7 346	5 412	5 020
Of which:							
Alcohol accidents ¹	2 622	2 403	1 613	1 282	1 272	870	824
Casualties, total	15 751	14 627	11 287	10 573	9 590	6 919	6 329
Killed	690	772	634	582	498	331	406
Seriously injured	8 477	8 672	6 396	5 624	4 259	3 072	2 831
Slightly injured	6 584	5 183	4 257	4 367	4 833	3 516	3 092
Casualties in alcohol accidents	3 654	3 255	2 057	1 672	1 696	1 092	1 012
Killed	246	261	154	123	110	85	93
Seriously injured	2 004	1 923	1 176	893	738	458	439
Slightly injured	1 404	1 071	727	656	848	549	480

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

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

Table 321 Road traffic accidents with casualties by accident situation. 2008

	Accident situation										Total
											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Van, total	1 153	561	422	548	413	521	599	168	545	90	5 020
Accidents, involving:											
Ordinary private car	754	421	340	440	367	452	515	140	364	31	3 824
Taxi	3	14	3	11	4	8	9	2	9	-	63
Vehicle, total weight 0-3,500 kg signalling emergency call	4	6	7	1	-	5	1	-	1	-	25
Van, total weight 0-2,000 kg	21	22	21	17	11	27	19	13	14	1	166
Van, total weight 2,001-3,500 kg	45	57	60	43	26	39	53	23	27	-	373
Lorry, total weight over 3,500 kg	19	68	65	42	15	21	30	13	20	4	297
Bus on scheduled service	1	13	4	7	5	6	13	4	22	1	76
Bus, other	1	4	3	6	3	4	3	2	2	1	29
Tractor	4	13	13	19	5	12	9	3	6	3	87
Motor cycle	90	46	32	45	46	25	39	5	6	13	347
Moped with registration max. speed 45 km p.h.	21	10	8	12	12	8	17	5	4	2	99
Moped 30 with mechanical changes	18	14	10	22	18	13	14	7	7	3	126
Moped 30, other	152	69	57	156	62	87	94	43	32	20	772
Bicycle	24	152	55	197	140	175	246	37	29	16	1 071
Pedestrian	•	1	-	6	1	1	-	1	545	-	555

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

www.statbank.dk/uheld6

Table 322 Fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2008

	Vehicle used							Pedestrian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30	Bicycle		
Men, total	139	22	4	36	2	27	36	33	299
0- 6 years	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
7-14 years	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
15-19 years	21	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	28
20-24 years	20	2	1	7	-	2	3	6	41
25-44 years	40	7	1	16	1	6	11	7	89
45-64 years	25	7	2	12	-	9	5	8	68
65 years +	29	3	-	1	1	4	15	9	62
Women, total	58	-	-	5	-	1	18	25	107
0- 6 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
7-14 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
15-19 years	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10
20-24 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
25-44 years	23	-	-	3	-	-	6	2	34
45-64 years	5	-	-	2	-	-	5	4	16
65 years +	16	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	35

¹ Incl. bus and tractor.

www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Table 323 Fatal and non-fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2008

	Vehicle used							Pedestrian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30	Bicycle		
Men, total	1 806²	175	69	324	80	727	511	263	3 956³
0- 6 years	28	-	2	1	-	1	1	8	41
7-14 years	50	5	4	5	1	23	56	31	175
15-19 years	356	19	5	14	12	302	40	31	779
20-24 years	369	18	4	51	6	55	45	26	574
25-44 years	590	80	28	164	34	163	132	58	1 249
45-64 years	267	44	20	81	22	155	152	57	799
65 years +	144	9	6	8	5	28	85	52	337
Women, total	1 223	55	44	45	8	151	547	292	2 369⁴
0- 6 years	21	1	1	-	-	1	3	8	35
7-14 years	44	1	4	1	-	9	40	29	128
15-19 years	185	7	9	-	1	80	52	40	374
20-24 years	162	8	5	8	2	10	57	17	271
25-44 years	402	22	11	20	5	32	151	44	688
45-64 years	253	13	8	16	-	16	178	64	549
65 years +	156	3	6	-	-	3	66	90	324
Not stated	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

¹ Incl. bus and tractor. ² Incl. persons with unknown age. ³ Incl. 1 horse with rider. ⁴ Incl. 3 horses with riders and one runaway.

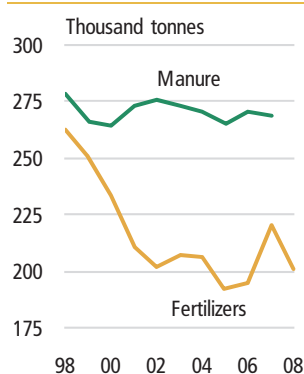
www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Environment and energy

1

Agriculture

Figure 1
Nitrogen in manure
and commercial
fertilizers



www.statbank.dk/kvael2 and
kvael3

Declining use of fertilizers in agriculture

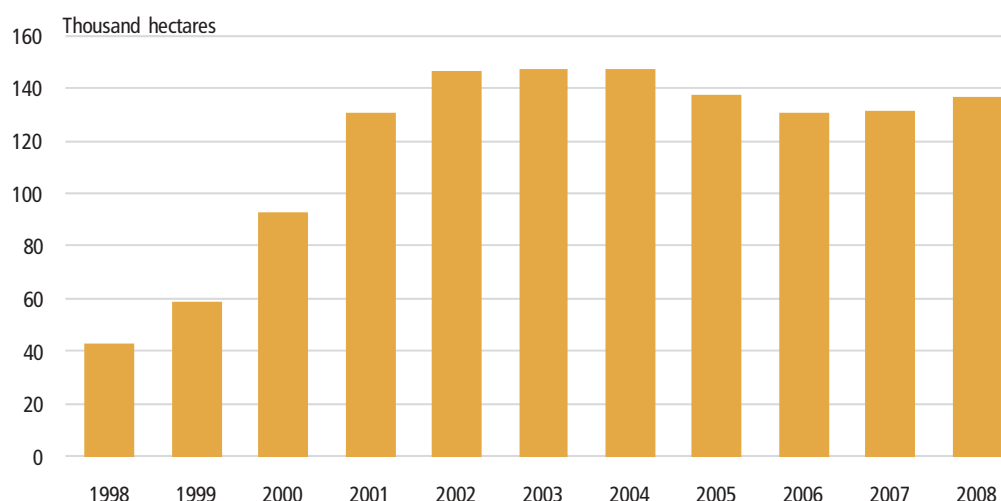
Agricultural production of animal and vegetable products involves the use of manure and commercial fertilizers. This causes large quantities of nitrogen and small quantities of phosphorus to be discharged into the soil. Some nitrogen and phosphorus are not received by plants and as a consequence is leached from the soil, leading to a discharge of these substances into the ocean via water run-offs.

The adverse effects include undesirable algae growth, resulting in an undesirable environmental state. As a result of restrictions in the total supply of nitrogen plus a better utilization of manure, the use of commercial fertilizer has been declining.

Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment II and III

The aim of the Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment II was to reduce emissions of nitrogen from agriculture. In order to minimize nitrogen leaching, it is intended to increase areas of wetlands, organic agriculture and agriculture and re-sowing of crops and to tighten up the requirements of harmonization, i.e. to ensure a better balance between the quantity of animal manure produced and the related area suited for manure at each individual farm. The reduction of emissions of phosphorus is included as the main theme in the Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment III.

Figure 2 Total area extent of organic farms



www.statbank.dk/oeko1

More organic farmland

The proportion of organic farmland has increased significantly since 1996. In recent years, the growth in organic farmland has been both decreasing and increasing and accounted for 136,000 hectares in 2008, corresponding to 5 per cent of all Danish farmland.

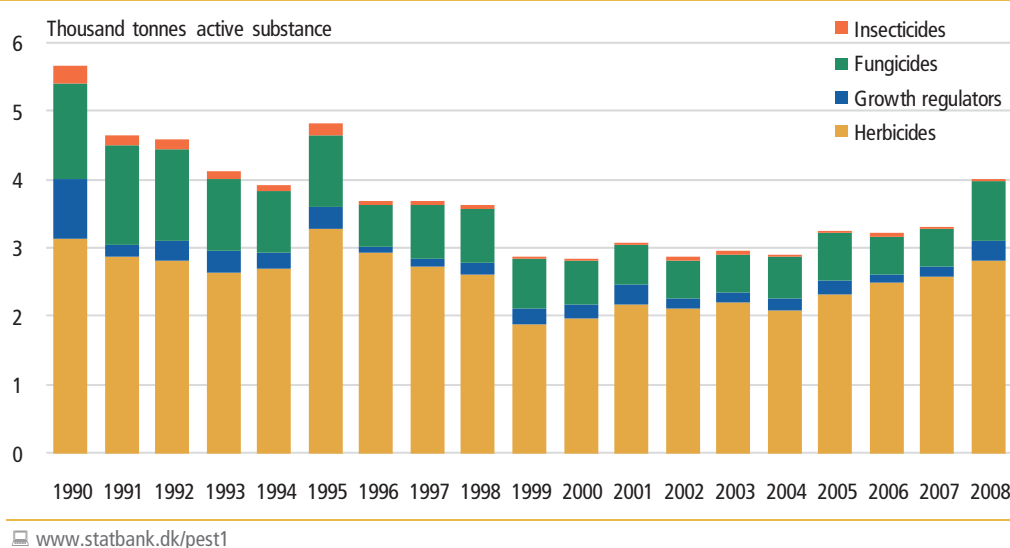
Combat of weeds, pests, and fungi is harmful for the environment

Pesticides are chemical products mainly used within agriculture to combat weeds, fungi, and insects. Effective control of pests, weeds, and fungi in fields has had an indirect effect on the number of animals that feed on insects.

The effect might be fatal or entail a reduction in the reproductive abilities of the relevant animals. Pesticides are divided into products that protect crops against weeds (herbicides), against fungus infection (fungicides), and against insects (insecticides).

There are also products that shorten crops (growth regulators). For a number of years, the use of pesticides has been declining, but since 2000 an increase can be seen.

Figure 3 Pesticide sales to agriculture

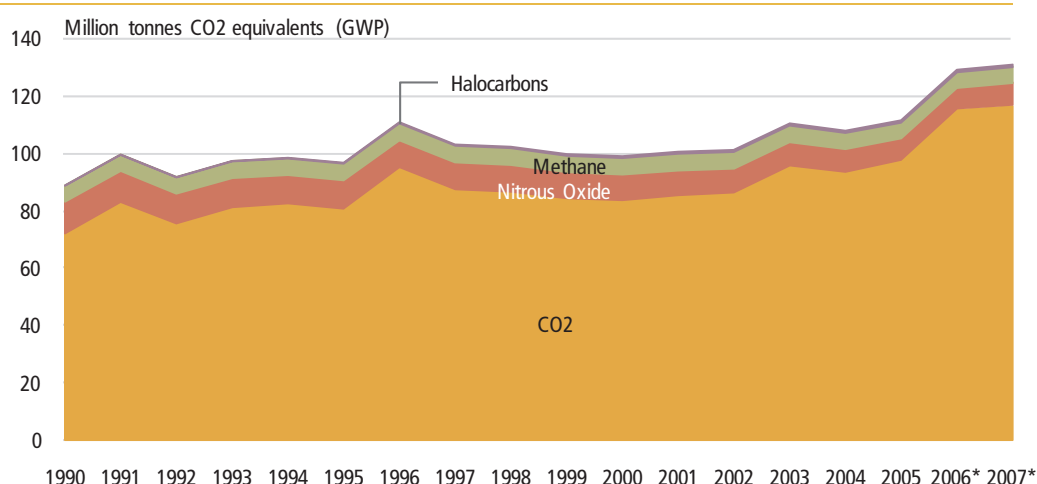


2

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gases

89 per cent of the global warming potential from Danish greenhouse gases came from CO₂ in 2007. Methane accounted for 4 per cent, while nitrous oxide contributed 6 per cent. The emissions of halocarbons constituted less than 1 per cent of the total Danish global warming potential. By converting the emissions into CO₂-equivalents account have been taken for the fact that the effects of the substances on the atmosphere, and, thus, their global warming potentials, are different.

Figure 4 Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Danish Economic Activities

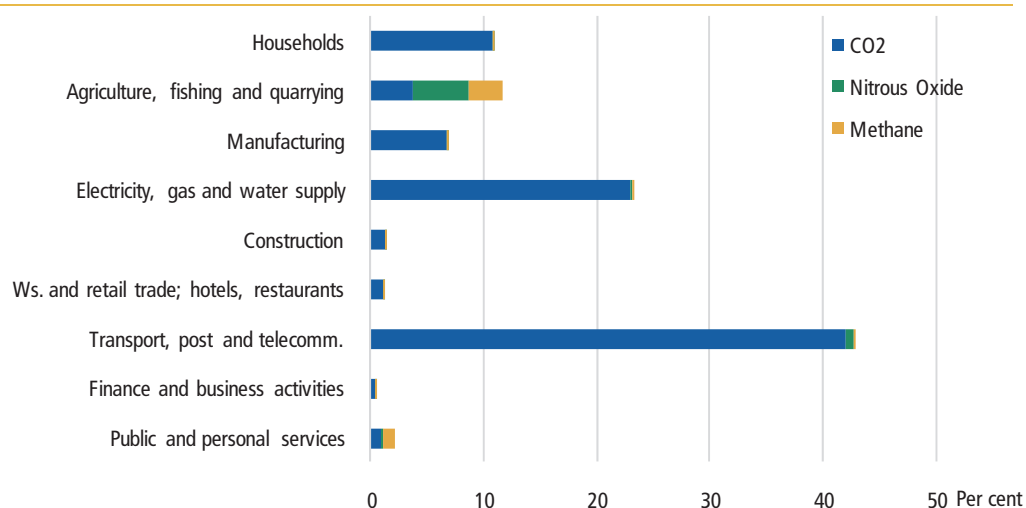
Note: The halocarbons (at the top of the figure) constitute less than 1 million tonnes CO₂-equivalents and are hardly visible.

www.statbank.dk/term2

Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industries and Households

When CO₂, methane and nitrous oxide emissions are taken as a whole and assessed in relation to their global warming potential, between 1990 and 2007, the industries have contributed 90 per cent of all Danish man-made emissions, with households making up the remaining 10 per cent.

Agriculture, fishing and quarrying contributed 12 per cent of the global warming potential. It is largely due to emissions of methane and nitrous oxide from agriculture, while emissions of CO₂ played a minor role.

Figure 5 Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industries and Households. 2007*

Note: Emissions are calculated as CO₂-equivalents (GWP).

In 2007, *Electricity, gas and water supply* contributed almost 23 per cent of the global warming potential from greenhouse gases. This includes all Danish production of electricity and district heating.

All emissions in connection with production of electricity and district heating come from this industry, while the use of electricity and district heating in the industries and households cause no direct emissions.

Transport, post and telecommunication caused 43 per cent of the global warming potential from CO₂, methane and nitrous oxide. Included are all emissions from businesses that carry out transport as a service to other businesses and households.

On the other hand, it does not include transport activities carried out by businesses and households on their own behalf, using their own cars and lorries, etc.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions from transport

Greenhouse Gas Emissions from transport activities in industries and the households made up 56 per cent of the total greenhouse gas emissions. Emissions from Danish operated ships abroad contributed 42 per cent of total emissions and 74 per cent of emissions from all transport activities.

Emissions from the households' use of cars contributed 40 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions when that part of the emissions related to Danish operated ships and planes bunkering of fuel abroad is excluded.

3

Public sector response

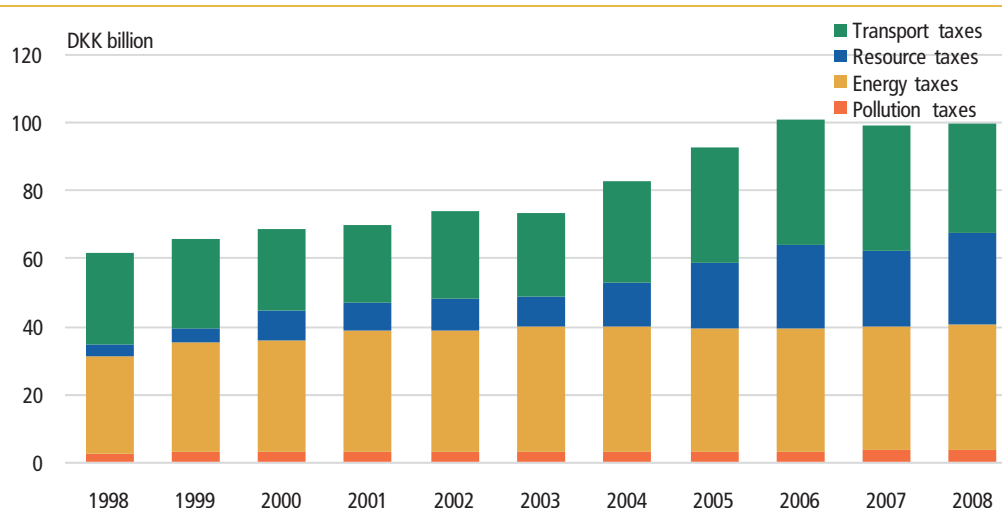
Environmental taxes

Denmark's environmental policy involves an increasing use of environmental taxes or more precise environmentally related taxes. Environmental taxes comprise of pollution, energy, resource, and transport related taxes.

In 2008, the total revenue generated from these taxes was DKK 99.4 billion, corresponding to around 11 per cent of total revenues from taxes and duties. Energy related taxes accounted for the greatest share.

Total revenue generated from energy related taxes amounted to DKK 36.8 billion in 2008, corresponding to 37.0 per cent of total revenue from environmental related taxes.

In 2008, transport related taxes accounted for 32.4 per cent of environmental related taxes while resource related taxes accounted for 27.2 per cent and pollution related taxes accounted for 3.4 per cent.

Figure 6 Environmental taxes

Compared to Statistical Yearbook 2009 the relationship between "pollution taxes" and "resource taxes" has changed. The change is caused by the hydrocarbon tax and corporation tax on hydrocarbon manufacturing as these taxes are now classified as resource taxes instead of pollution taxes. The change has been implemented back in time.

www.statbank.dk/mreg2s

4

Energy consumption**Denmark self-sufficient as regards energy**

Since 1997, Denmark has been energy self-sufficient thanks to the extraction of crude oil and natural gas from the North Sea and the production of renewable energy. The total production has increased until 2005.

In 2006 there was a significant decrease in the production of energy, primarily due to a decrease in the production of oil and natural gases. The decrease has continued into 2007 and 2008, but still the production of energy remains significantly higher than the total consumption of energy in Denmark.

Changed composition of the energy consumption

Gross energy consumption is made up as the consumption of oil, natural gas, coal and renewable energy, etc. When calculating gross energy consumption, adjustments are made to take into account imports and exports of electricity. Total gross energy consumption fell by 1.6 per cent between 2007 and 2008.

Since 1990, the composition of fuel use has changed significantly as there has been an increase in the consumption of natural gas and renewable energy and a decrease particularly in the coal consumption.

More renewable energy sources

The consumption of renewable energy has increased over a number of years and now accounts for 18 per cent of total gross energy consumption.

Renewable energy plays a particularly important part with regard to environmental issues like emissions of greenhouse gases and global warming, as an increase in the use of such energy causes a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by replacing the use of fossil fuels, e.g. coal and oil.

Renewable energy sources include the greenhouse gas emission free types of energy, e.g. wind power and solar power as well as carbon-dioxide neutral fuels, e.g. hay and wood, which absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere during growth, only to release it again when they are incinerated.

Figure 7 Gross energy consumption

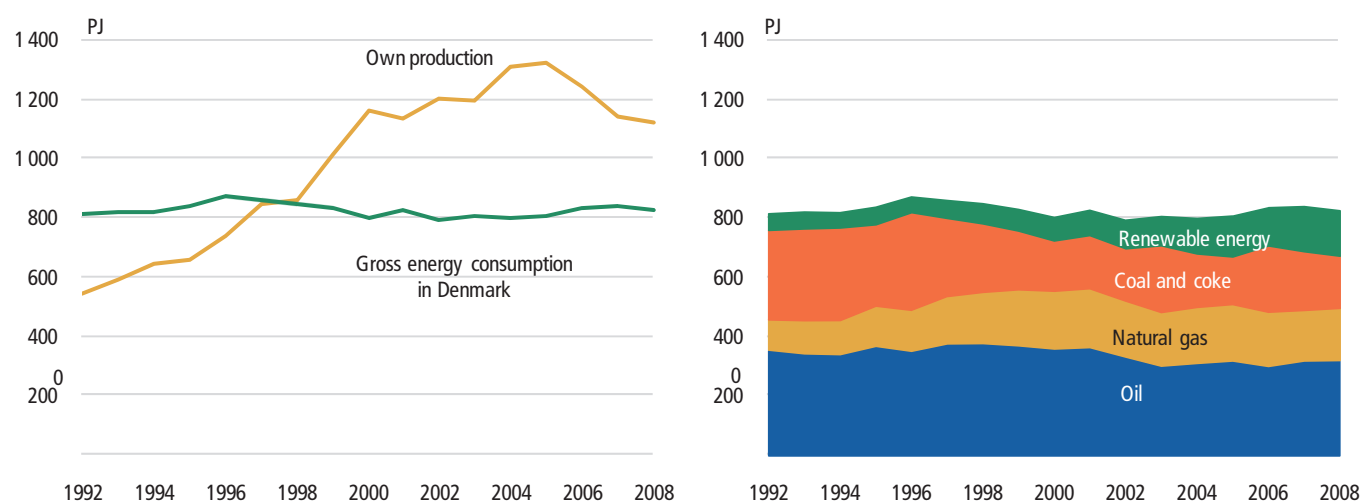


Table 324 Extraction of raw materials

	1990	1995	2000	2008
	m ³ in thousands			
Extraction of raw materials, total	33 976	34 210	40 945	42 225
Extraction from land area:	28 106	28 558	33 809	35 820
Sand, gravel and stone	22 534	21 721	27 587	28 852
Quartz sand	186	191	479	467
Granite	811	662	199	192
Clay	462	739	788	655
Expanded clay	303	311	313	337
Moler	195	186	227	252
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 405	3 075
Peat	399	259	247	145
Other raw materials	292	440	563	1 845
Extraction from sea area				
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	7 136	6 405

Source: National Forest and Nature Agency

www.statbank.dk/rst, rst01 and rst3

Table 325 Greenhouse gas emissions from the Danish economy

	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006*	2007*
	1 000 tonnes CO ₂ equivalents						
Agriculture, fishery and quarrying	16 967	16 127	15 717	14 969	14 795	14 355	14 641
Manufacturing	8 281	9 365	9 331	8 787	7 937	8 278	8 288
Electricity, gas and water supply	24 999	30 318	23 054	23 374	20 072	27 721	22 931
Construction	821	934	1 093	1 365	1 375	1 448	1 562
Ws. and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	1 424	1 358	1 204	1 290	1 300	1 389	1 423
Transport, post and telecommunication	14 774	17 199	24 891	31 100	39 110	49 096	54 895
Finance and business activities	381	343	389	478	480	512	507
Public and personal services	2 704	2 761	2 487	2 676	2 710	2 547	2 544
Industries, total	70 350	78 406	78 167	84 039	87 779	105 346	106 790
Households	9 854	10 918	10 406	10 627	10 413	10 146	9 885
Others	3 715	1 667	2 660	2 901	2 248	2 223	2 147
Total	83 920	90 991	91 234	97 567	100 440	117 714	118 821
Reduction due to biomass growth	-2 831	-2 993	-664	-3 465	-1 797	-2 783	-2 977
Greenhouse gas emissions from the Danish economy	81 089	87 998	90 569	94 101	98 643	114 931	115 844
Of which							
Danish operated ships' bunkering abroad	9 360	11 166	19 330	25 858	32 955	42 543	48 177
Danish operated planes' bunkering abroad	275	431	520	465	1 628	1 820	1 856
Total industries, excl. bunkering abroad	60 716	66 809	58 317	57 716	53 195	60 984	56 757
Emissions from biomass	4 641	5 869	7 169	10 142	10 893	11 335	12 110

www.statistikbanken.dk/mreg5

Table 326 Greenhouse gas emissions from Danish transport activities

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006*	2007*
1 000 tonnes CO ₂ equivalents						
Total	22 167	25 727	34 002	48 948	59 107	65 262
Road traffic, households	4 623	5 598	6 036	6 164	6 122	6 157
Road traffic, industries	4 804	5 165	5 343	6 204	6 619	7 192
Trains	295	306	230	234	229	230
Danish operated ships' bunkering in Denmark	810	1 103	933	703	727	704
Danish operated ships' bunkering abroad	9 360	11 166	19 330	32 955	42 543	48 177
Danish operated planes' bunkering in Denmark	2 001	1 959	1 610	1 060	1 049	946
Danish operated planes' bunkering abroad	275	431	520	1 628	1 820	1 856
per cent						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Road traffic, households	20.9	21.8	17.8	12.6	10.4	9.4
Road traffic, industries	21.7	20.1	15.7	12.7	11.2	11.0
Trains	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
Danish operated ships' bunkering in Denmark	3.7	4.3	2.7	1.4	1.2	1.1
Danish operated ships' bunkering abroad	42.2	43.4	56.8	67.3	72.0	73.8
Danish operated planes' bunkering in Denmark	9.0	7.6	4.7	2.2	1.8	1.4
Danish operated planes' bunkering abroad	1.2	1.7	1.5	3.3	3.1	2.8

Table 327 Link between total Danish CO₂-emissions and the Kyoto-protocol

	1990	2007
mio. tonnes		
Total CO₂ emissions from the Danish economy (Environmental Accounts)	72.2	116.8
- Binding of CO ₂ in biomass	7.5	15.1
Biomass used as fuels	4.6	12.1
Further biomass growth	2.8	3.0
- Danish CO ₂ emissions abroad	9.4	49.1
Ships	9.2	47.2
Planes	0.3	1.8
- Other differences related to transports and cross border trade	2.0	0.5
= Total emissions accounted for in the Kyoto Protocol	53.3	52.1

www.statistikbanken.dk/mreg5

Table 328 Bathing water quality

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
Monitoring stations	1 374	1 370	1 301	1 295	1 249	1 260
Acceptable water quality	1 017	1 251	1 227	1 250	1 225	1 203
Unacceptable water quality	288	70	54	28	10	44
Beach areas where bathing is forbidden	69	49	20	17	14	13

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

www.blst.dk

Table 329 Consumption of drinking water by counties

	Households		Industry and institutions		Losses, etc.		Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹	2004	2005	2004	2005
	— mio. m ³ —							
All Denmark	250.0	259.3	191.6	122.0	28.0	27.8	469.6	409.1
Copenhagen County ²	55.8	55.7	28.8	19.4	4.3	4.3	88.9	79.4
Frederiksborg County	16.6	16.5	5.6	4.2	1.8	2.1	24.0	22.8
Roskilde County	10.3	10.2	8.5	3.5	1.2	0.7	20.0	14.4
West Sjælland County	10.6	18.4	18.3	7.7	1.8	2.7	30.7	28.8
Storstrøm County	11.1	13.6	7.5	6.5	1.4	1.5	20.0	21.6
Bornholm Municipality	2.7	2.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	3.8	3.6
Fyn County	21.2	21.4	16.5	11.7	2.8	2.5	40.5	35.6
Syddjylland County	14.9	14.2	8.3	5.9	1.8	1.8	25.0	21.9
Ribe County	10.9	11.3	13.3	9.0	1.3	0.8	25.5	21.1
Vejle County	13.9	14.7	14.5	10.4	2.2	2.1	30.6	27.2
Ringkøbing County	13.8	14.9	17.1	8.7	2.1	1.6	33.0	25.2
Aarhus County	31.8	31.3	15.8	11.8	3.3	3.4	50.9	46.5
Viborg County	13.6	12.4	9.7	7.2	1.7	1.5	25.0	21.1
Nordjylland County	23.0	22.2	26.7	15.2	2.1	2.5	51.8	39.8

¹ Figures for own profits as of 2005 are not yet available. Consequently, intermediate consumption by the manufacturing industry is lower than usually. ² Copenhagen County includes Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities.

www.statbank.dk/vand1

Table 330 Consumption of drinking water by purpose

	2003	2004	2005 ¹
	— mio. m ³ —		
Total	629.8	658.8	409.1
Households	245.5	250.0	259.3
Industry and institutions	193.3	191.6	122.0
Irrigation	162.8	189.2	...
Losses, etc.	28.2	28.0	27.8

¹ Figures for own profits as of 2005 are not yet available. Consequently, intermediate consumption by the manufacturing industry is lower than usually.

www.statbank.dk/vand1

Table 331 Sales of pesticides

	2006	2007	2008
	tonnes		
Sales of pesticide products¹			
Total sale	12 234	13 236	11 944
Herbicides	7 000	7 328	7 023
Fungicides	1 691	1 666	1 889
Algicides	27	19	46
Insecticides	964	1 713	882
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	0	0	0
Products against pests on farm animals	62	72	21
Plant growth regulators	283	334	480
Combined fungicides and insecticides	3	13	18
Soil disinfectants	4	8	7
Rodenticides	335	282	287
Repellents	24	17	26
Products for the protection of woodwork	1 842	1 784	1 265
Of which active ingredients²			
Active ingredients, total	3 775	3 963	4 528
Herbicides	2 651	2 792	2 988
Fungicides	660	662	958
Algicides	6	3	8
Insecticides	112	76	94
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	0	0	0
Products against pests on farm animals	1	8	1
Plant growth regulators	163	173	311
Combined fungicides and insecticides	1	5	7
Soil disinfectants	4	8	7
Rodenticides	4	1	3
Repellents	4	3	5
Products for the protection of woodwork	168	232	146

¹ A pesticide product comprises one or more effective substances, emulators, adhesives and inactive fillers. ² That part of the product which has a toxic effect.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency

www.statbank.dk/pest2

Table 332 Public sector environmental accounts, functional distribution

	2006	2007	2008
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	26 713	28 648	31 465
Air and climate	670	731	829
Waste water	7 435	8 396	9 287
Waste	9 466	10 062	10 905
Soil and ground water	1 099	555	683
Noise	10	17	25
Biodiversity and landscape	2 665	3 383	3 695
Radiation	19	19	18
Research and development	1 274	1 297	1 551
Environmental assistance	1 238	1 246	1 057
Other	2 837	2 942	3 415
Current and capital revenue, total¹	17 452	18 874	20 355
Air and climate	25	28	23
Waste water	6 094	6 462	7 199
Waste	9 748	10 809	11 376
Soil and ground water	284	56	49
Noise	1	0	0
Biodiversity and landscape	499	528	576
Radiation	5	8	10
Research and development	425	464	516
Environmental assistance	22	27	23
Other	350	493	585

Note: Includes market services.

www.statbank.dk/mreg2¹ Excluding environmental taxes.**Table 333** Public sector environmental accounts, economic transactions

	2006	2007	2008
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	26 713	28 648	31 465
Current expenditure, total	22 615	23 787	25 547
Compensation of employees	5 035	5 212	5 755
Intermediate consumption	13 222	14 382	15 771
Current transfers, total	4 358	4 193	4 020
Capital expenditure, total	4 097	4 860	5 918
Fixed gross investments	4 450	5 207	6 048
Other capital expenditure	-352	-347	-130
Current and capital revenue, total¹	17 452	18 874	20 355
Capital revenue, total	17 403	18 859	20 337
Sales of goods and services	16 538	18 026	19 295
Current transfers, total	865	833	1 042
Compulsory contributions	9	12	13
Other current transfers	856	821	1 029
Capital revenue, total	49	15	19

¹ Excluding environmental taxes.www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 334 Public subsector environmental accounts, functional distribution. 2008

	Central government	Regions	Municipalities	Offentlige virksomheder	General government, total ¹
DKK mio.					
Current and capital expenditure, total	6 475	529	4 406	20 055	31 465
Air and climate	829	-	-	-	829
Waste water	2	-	0	9 285	9 287
Waste	296	-	2	10 607	10 905
Soil and ground water	118	529	36	-	683
Noise	25	-	-	-	25
Biodiversity and landscape	1 373	-	2 159	164	3 695
Radiation	18	-	-	-	18
Research and development	1 551	-	-	-	1 551
Environmental assistance	1 057	-	-	-	1 057
Other ³	1 206	-	2 210	-	3 415
Current and capital revenue, total²	1 005	25	660	18 647	20 337
Air and climate	23	-	-	-	23
Waste water	0	-	0	7 199	7 199
Waste	0	-	1	11 374	11 376
Soil and ground water	24	25	0	-	49
Noise	-	-	-	-	-
Biodiversity and landscape	221	-	269	74	564
Radiation	10	-	-	-	10
Research and development	515	-	-	-	515
Environmental assistance	23	-	-	-	23
Other	189	-	390	-	579

¹ Unconsolidated. ² Excluding environmental taxes.www.statbank.dk/mreg2**Table 335 Public subsector environmental accounts, economic transactions. 2008**

	Central government	Regions	Municipalities	Public institutions	General government, total ¹
DKK mio.					
Current and capital expenditure, total	6 475	529	4 406	20 055	31 465
Current expenditure, total	5 653	528	3 990	15 376	25 547
Compensation of employees	1 756	114	1 769	2 116	5 755
Intermediate consumption	1 765	414	2 097	11 496	15 771
Current transfers, total	2 132	-	124	1 765	4 020
Capital expenditure, total	822	1	415	4 679	5 918
Fixed gross investments	470	1	434	5 144	6 048
Other capital expenditure	352	-	-18	-464	-130
Current and capital revenue, total²	1 011	25	673	18 647	20 355
Capital revenue, total	1 005	25	660	18 647	20 337
Sales of goods and services	416	24	416	18 439	19 295
Current transfers, total	589	1	244	209	1 042
Compulsory contributions	-	-	13	-	13
Other current transfers	589	1	231	209	1 029
Capital revenue, total	6	-	13	-	19

¹ Unconsolidated. ² Excluding environmental taxes.www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 336 Energy account for Denmark. 2008*

	Crude oil and semi- manufac- tured oil	Coal, coke, etc.	Oil products	Natural gas	Other gas	Renewable energy resources	Electricity	District heating
	thousand tonnes			mio. Nm ³	thousand tonnes	TJ	GWh	TJ
Production	14 336	-	7 151	9 697	437	130 423	34 737	124 657
Imports	2 501	7 704	25 101	-	16	20 823	12 815	-
Total supply (= total use)	16 836	7 704	32 252	9 697	453	151 246	47 552	124 657
Change in inventories	-246	553	753	-176	-5	342	-	-
Waste and cable losses	79	77	75	3	5	818	2 234	24 961
Exports	8 977	28	6 644	5 411	76	371	11 361	-
Total domestic supply	8 026	7 045	24 780	4 459	378	149 715	33 957	99 697
Total industries	8 026	7 045	22 557	3 794	340	110 345	23 285	37 681
Households	-	0	2 223	665	38	39 370	10 672	62 016
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	-	79	823	797	4	3 522	2 016	1 995
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	-	76	638	51	2	3 277	1 872	1 985
Fishing	-	-	156	-	0	-	67	-
Mining and quarrying	-	3	29	746	1	245	77	10
Manufacturing	8 026	283	701	930	320	5 827	9 060	6 340
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	-	62	172	374	7	569	2 201	993
Mfr. of textiles and leather	-	-	9	10	0	1	155	163
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	-	-	33	86	3	2 468	1 036	1 148
Mfr. of refined petroleum products, chemicals and plastic products etc.	8 026	-	60	129	291	130	2 050	1 586
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	-	220	282	150	8	723	882	122
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal products	-	0	128	168	10	328	2 345	2 150
Mfr. of furniture and manufacturing n.e.c.	-	-	18	12	1	1 609	391	179
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	6 683	286	1 708	0	100 181	711	13
Construction	-	-	449	8	4	-	379	-
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	-	-	369	122	3	-	4 040	10 140
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto fuel	-	-	88	12	0	-	370	1 028
Wholesale, except of motor vehicles	-	-	199	48	1	-	1 191	3 987
Retail trade and repair work, exc. of m. vehicles	-	-	64	33	0	-	1 805	2 724
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	18	29	1	-	674	2 402
Transport, post and telecommunication	-	-	19 558	13	4	-	1 735	1 072
Transport ¹	-	-	19 535	6	4	-	1 248	524
Post and telecommunications	-	-	23	7	0	-	487	549
Finance and business activities	-	-	128	65	1	-	1 590	5 456
Finance and insurance	-	-	8	11	-	-	261	877
Letting and sale of real estate	-	-	26	9	0	-	162	741
Business activities	-	-	94	46	1	-	1 167	3 839
Public and personal services	-	-	242	152	5	815	3 755	12 664
Public administration	-	-	87	19	1	106	445	1 563
Education	-	-	34	34	1	261	844	2 832
Human health activities	-	-	14	22	0	163	538	1 805
Social institutions etc.	-	-	38	32	-	285	795	2 668
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	-	-	70	46	2	-	1 134	3 795
Of which Danish operated ships' bunkering abroad	-	-	17 462	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Danish operated planes' bunkering abroad	-	-	589	-	-	-	-	-

¹ The Danish operated ships and planes' bunkering abroad is part of the industry Transport.

Table 337 Gross energy consumption

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007*	2008*
	TJ						
Total	894 135	904 604	979 134	1 048 703	1 239 679	1 498 485	1 552 279
Total industries	568 791	612 320	667 534	762 186	932 544	1 183 591	1 243 285
Households	325 343	292 284	311 601	286 517	307 135	314 894	308 993
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	61 776	72 472	77 932	89 113	90 283	91 645	90 046
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	50 081	47 607	50 913	48 607	49 254	51 491	50 907
Fishing	7 797	11 554	9 127	10 131	8 082	7 605	7 233
Mining and quarrying	3 898	13 311	17 892	30 375	32 948	32 548	31 906
Manufacturing	184 938	180 994	197 439	190 738	171 064	177 843	168 169
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	47 728	47 082	49 751	45 495	44 312	43 825	41 996
Mfr. of textiles and leather	5 197	4 817	3 874	3 633	2 380	2 208	2 124
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	18 367	20 568	18 538	19 951	15 979	16 585	16 302
Mfr. of refined petroleum, chemicals and plastic products etc.	35 245	40 525	48 864	50 842	40 747	41 927	39 916
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	36 718	25 725	32 857	30 134	30 223	33 426	29 281
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal products	36 703	35 386	36 722	34 177	30 584	33 815	32 555
Mfr. of furniture and manufacturing n.e.c.	4 979	6 890	6 832	6 506	6 840	6 056	5 996
Electricity, gas and water supply	2 853	4 193	4 936	4 425	5 243	5 770	5 827
Construction	13 027	15 605	15 658	16 688	19 903	22 131	22 709
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	65 036	61 775	60 342	56 748	58 159	62 126	61 436
Sale and repair of motor vehic., sale of fuel	9 312	7 369	7 855	7 568	7 847	8 354	8 156
Wholesale, except of motor vehicles	28 065	26 023	24 306	24 878	23 089	23 784	23 563
Retail trade and repair work, exc. of m. vehicles	19 806	19 786	18 887	15 755	18 419	20 313	20 250
Hotels and restaurants	7 853	8 597	9 294	8 547	8 805	9 676	9 467
Transport, post and telecommunication	170 013	205 805	237 223	330 781	508 394	742 903	810 809
Transport ¹	165 884	201 681	233 283	326 280	503 948	737 569	805 370
Post and telecommunications	4 129	4 124	3 940	4 501	4 447	5 335	5 439
Finance and business activities	14 694	19 113	17 321	17 852	22 626	24 637	25 701
Finance and insurance	3 657	4 213	3 438	3 393	3 160	3 254	3 599
Letting and sale of real estate	3 002	4 082	3 017	3 205	3 179	3 585	3 480
Business activities	8 035	10 818	10 865	11 254	16 288	17 798	18 622
Public and personal services	56 454	52 363	56 682	55 840	56 870	56 535	58 587
Public administration	15 652	10 265	11 431	9 474	11 109	10 029	9 603
Education	12 497	12 178	11 628	11 853	11 227	11 756	12 326
Human health activities	8 647	9 255	7 154	7 286	6 634	6 978	7 510
Social institutions etc.	7 907	8 229	8 728	10 781	11 430	11 514	11 867
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	11 751	12 437	17 740	16 445	16 470	16 257	17 281
Of which Danish operated ships' bunkering abroad	96 821	117 645	140 350	242 966	414 221	636 502	705 465
Of which Danish operated planes' bunkering abroad	2 360	3 777	5 915	7 144	22 367	27 062	25 603
Gross energy consump. in Denmark (excl. of bunk. abroad)	794 953	783 182	832 869	798 593	803 091	834 921	821 211

¹ The Danish operated ships and planes' bunkering abroad is part of the industry Transport.

Table 338 Manufacturers' energy consumption. 2007

	Solid fuel	Liquid fuel	Gas	Electricity	District heating
	thousand GJ				
Manufacturing, total¹	12 939	16 149	50 831	29 100	3 920
Extraction of gravel and clay etc.	339	694	1 841	246	2
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco¹	2 158	4 564	13 927	7 284	690
Production etc. of meat and meat products	-	329	1 442	1 782	47
Mfr. of dairy products	-	297	4 087	839	2
Mfr. of other food products	2 158	3 669	6 482	3 921	282
Mfr. of beverages	-	262	1 794	624	347
Mfr. of tobacco products	-	8	122	118	13
Mfr. of textiles and leather	1	30	236	408	45
Mfr. of textiles	1	27	225	391	31
Mfr. of wearing apparel	-	2	6	14	14
Mfr. of leather and footwear	-	1	5	3	-
Mfr. of wood and wood products	1 464	224	234	771	295
Mfr. of paper prod.; printing and publications	14	274	2 580	1 679	144
Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products	14	256	2 286	914	5
Publishing of newspapers	-	1	9	120	46
Publishing activities, excluding newspapers	-	3	37	100	46
Printing activities	-	15	248	545	48
Mfr. of refined petroleum products etc.	-	827	15 916	1 102	405
Mfr. of chemicals	4	741	3 712	3 912	904
Mfr. of chemical raw materials	-	438	1 958	1 953	58
Mfr. of paints and soap	-	123	903	682	31
Mfr. of pharmaceuticals	4	179	851	1 277	815
Mfr. of rubber and plastic products	13	341	849	2 148	62
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	8 358	6 962	6 047	3 038	116
Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods	-	14	1 252	547	42
Mfr. of tiles, bricks cement and concrete	8 358	6 948	4 795	2 491	74
Mfr. and processing of basic metal	181	662	3 172	2 764	290
Mfr. of basic metal	-	143	1 869	981	37
Mfr. of building materials of metal	168	441	705	1 006	201
Mfr. of various metal products	13	78	598	777	52
Mfr. of machinery and equipment	29	458	790	2 034	432
Mfr. of marine engines and compressors	1	85	227	1 110	236
Mfr. of ovens and cold-storage plants	19	202	251	402	75
Mfr. of agricultural machinery	-	80	110	125	17
Mfr. of machinery for industries	7	78	144	306	85
Mfr. of domestic appliances	3	13	58	92	19
Mfr. of electronic components	14	87	566	1 378	264
Mfr. of computers and electric motors	4	66	315	801	117
Mfr. of radio and communication equipment	8	6	152	247	26
Mfr. of medical and optical instruments	1	15	99	331	121
Mfr. of transport equipment	8	84	662	986	147
Building of ships and boats	2	42	291	258	18
Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	6	42	372	727	129
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	355	202	298	1 351	124
Mfr. of furniture	352	91	224	857	71
Mfr. of toys and jewellery	3	111	73	494	53

Note: The table includes workplaces in firms with 20 or more employed in the industry.

www.statbank.dk/ene1¹ Incl. extraction of gravel, clay, stone and salt, etc., Excl. bakeries.

Table 339 Production of renewable energy

	1990	2000	2008
	TJ		
Total production	47 688	77 519	121 522
Solar energy	100	335	506
Wind power	2 197	15 268	24 940
Hydro power	101	109	93
Straw	12 481	12 220	15 363
Wood chips	1 724	2 744	7 867
Firewood	8 757	12 432	25 022
Wood pellets	1 575	2 984	2 380
Wood wastes	6 191	6 895	5 928
Biogas	752	2 912	3 928
Waste combustion ¹	10 508	17 870	23 550
Biodiesel	-	-	3 723
Fish oil	744	49	1 606
Geothermal heat ²	2 558	3 701	6 618

¹ In 2008 the compilation method was changed with regard to the calculation of energy for waste.

² Heat pumps and geothermal power.

Source: Danish Energy Agency

External trade

1

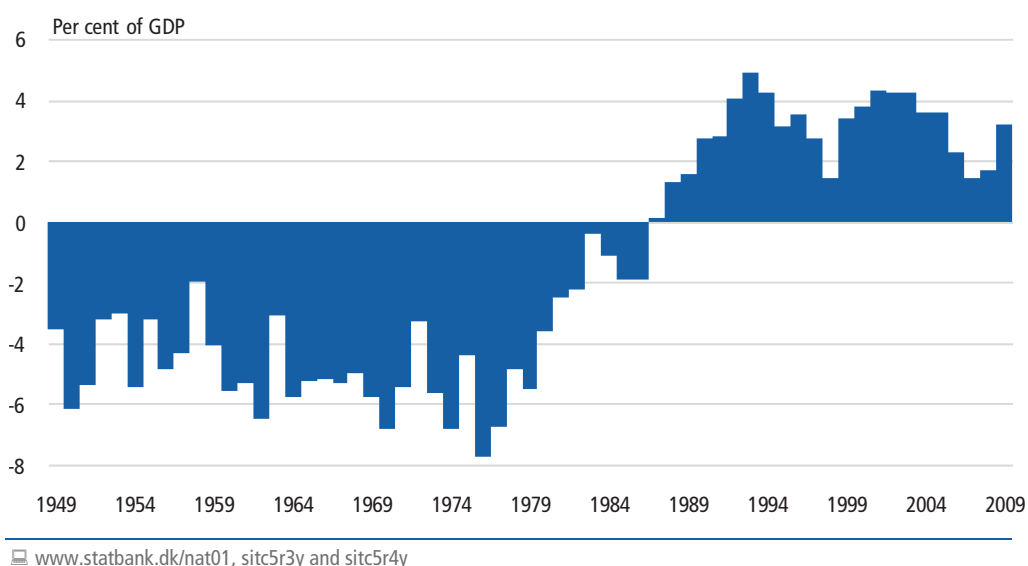
Denmark's external trade in goods

External trade surplus for 23 years in a row

After the Second World War, Denmark's foreign trade can be characterised by two distinct periods. In the early period, Denmark had a permanent deficit on the annual balance of trade.

The recent period has been an era of constant surplus, starting with the year 1987. The balance of trade is the difference between exports and imports of goods.

Figure 1 Balance of trade

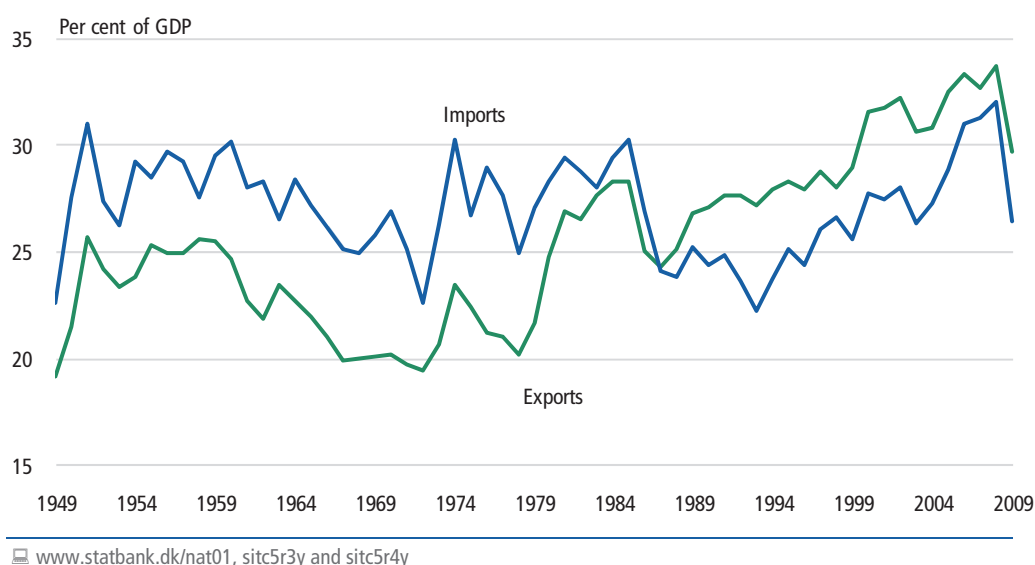


Between 1949 and 1986, the annual deficit on the balance of trade averaged 4.4 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). The average surplus in the recent period (including 2009) is 3.0 per cent of GDP.

From the early 1950s, imports and exports each accounted for roughly one-fourth of GDP. In recent years this share has risen to nearly one-third.

Among the factors affecting developments in the post-war period was the increase in raw material prices resulting from the Korean War in the early 1950s. This implied that imports and exports rose sharply as a percentage of GDP. The two oil crises in the 1970s also resulted in soaring import prices.

Exports as a percentage of GDP rose steeply from the late 1970s until the mid-1980s. Since 1987, exports have had a larger share of GDP than imports – a development that has made a positive contribution to GDP growth.

Figure 2 Imports and exports

2

Denmark's trading partners**Geography is a major factor**

Denmark's largest trading partners are geographically close to Denmark. In 2009, the other 26 EU countries accounted for 65 per cent of the total Danish external trade and Norway another 6 per cent.

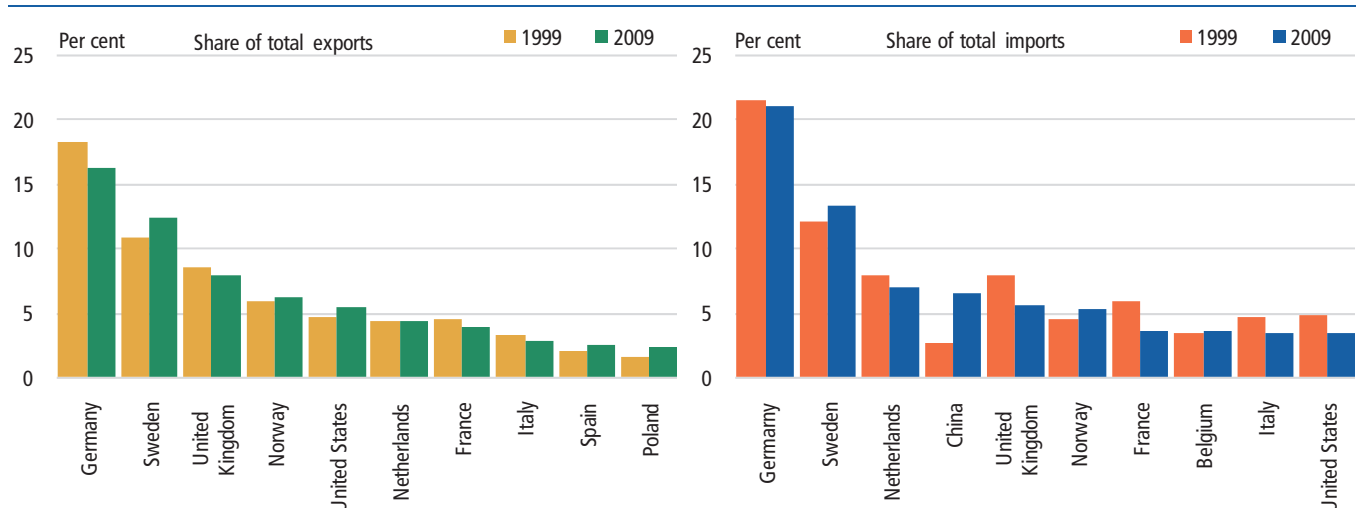
Countries of export and import

Danish external trade is concentrated on a few dominant trading partners. The 10 largest export markets accounted for 64 per cent of total Danish exports in 2009, while 10 countries supplied 72 per cent of total imports into Denmark.

Germany is Denmark's largest trading partner, but in recent years exports to Germany have been declining relatively. In 2009, Germany accounted for 21 per cent of Denmark's imports and 16 per cent of Denmark's exports. 10 years earlier (1999) the corresponding figures were 21 per cent and 18 per cent.

In recent years, China has been the fastest climber on the list of major trading partners. In 2009, China was the fourth largest supplier of goods to Denmark, accounting for 6 per cent of all Danish imports.

Trade is not so brisk in the opposite direction. Roughly 2 per cent of Danish exports go to China, a fact which puts China in the 12th place among Denmark's export markets.

Figure 3 Top 10 export and import countries

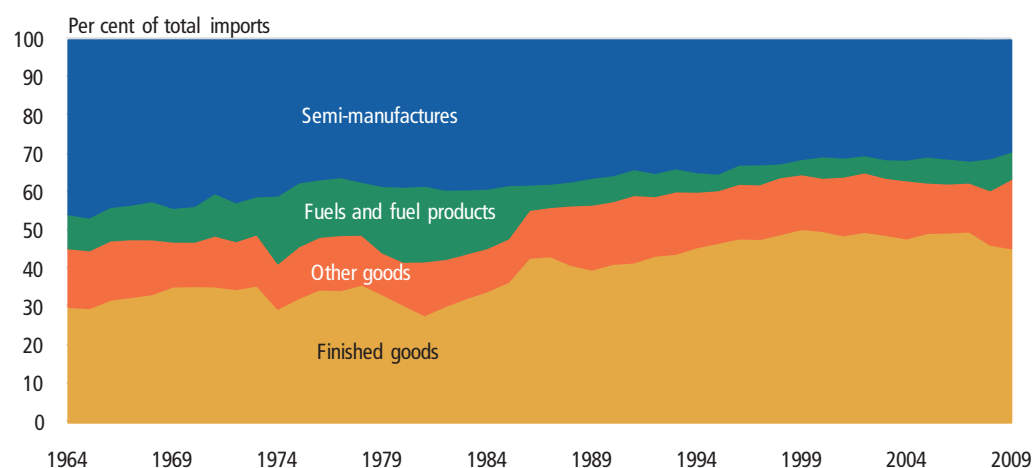
www.statbank.dk/sitc5r3y and sitc5r4y

3

External trade analysed by commodity categories

Finished goods account for half of total imports

Since 1960, finished goods have made up an ever larger share of Danish imports, now accounting for half of total imports. During the same period, imports of semi-manufactured products have declined from one-half to one-third of total imports.

Figure 4 Imports analysed by commodity categories

Denmark is a net exporter of oil

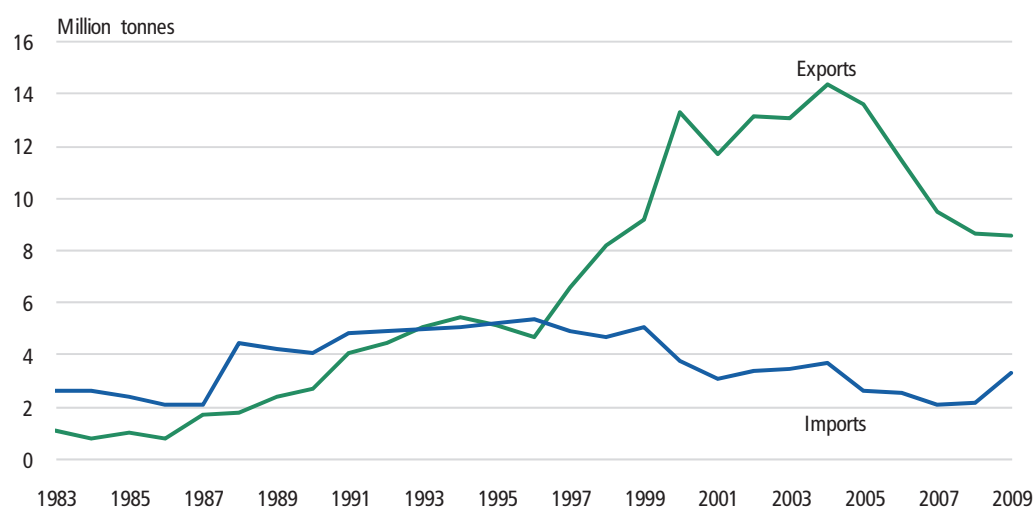
Until the first oil crisis in 1973, imports of crude oil and oil-based products were stable at around 10 per cent of total imports. Then an increase in oil prices pushed the value ratio up to around 20 per cent until the mid-1980s.

Subsequently, the value of imports of crude oil and oil-based products has fallen, so that these goods now account for about 6 per cent of total imports. Oil exports,

on the other hand, increased sharply from 1997 to 2004, after which they have dropped substantially.

In 2009, exports of crude oil and oil-based products accounted for just under 7 per cent of total exports. Still, in volume terms, oil exports are two and a half times as large as oil imports. These developments reflect the scale of energy production in the North Sea, which has made Denmark a net exporter of oil since 1997.

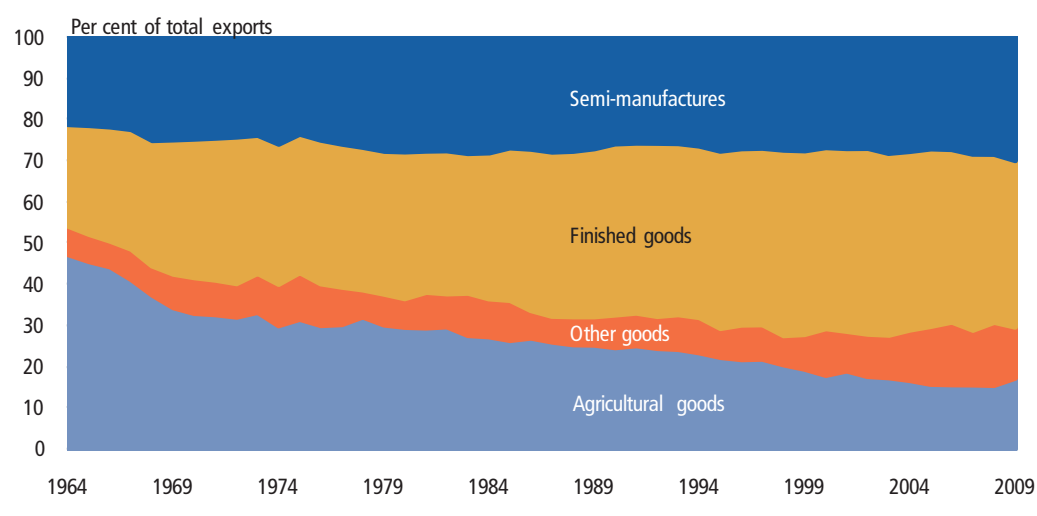
Figure 5 Exports and imports of oil



Semi-manufactured and finished goods dominate exports

Since the beginning of the 1960s, the relative importance of agricultural exports has declined. Sales of agricultural products now account for only 17 per cent of total exports.

Figure 6 Exports analysed by commodity categories



Conversely, over the same period, finished goods have doubled to 40 per cent of total exports, and semi-manufactures have risen from around 20 per cent in 1960 to 30 per cent of total exports of goods most recently.

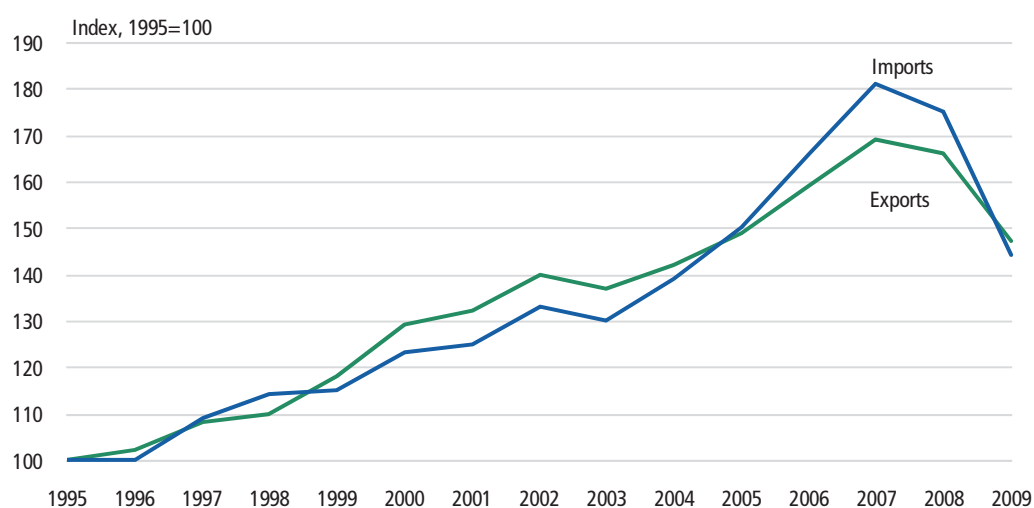
4

Quantities, unit values and the terms of trade

Import and export quantities on the rise

In terms of volume, both Danish imports and exports have increased quite steeply until 2007 – the only exception being a slight decline in 2003. In 2008, both imports and exports, in terms of volume, experienced a slight decline, while 2009 was affected by a strong decline of historical dimensions. Based on the quantity index there was a decrease in imports on 18 per cent in 2009 compared with 11 per cent for exports.

Figure 7 Quantity index of imports and exports



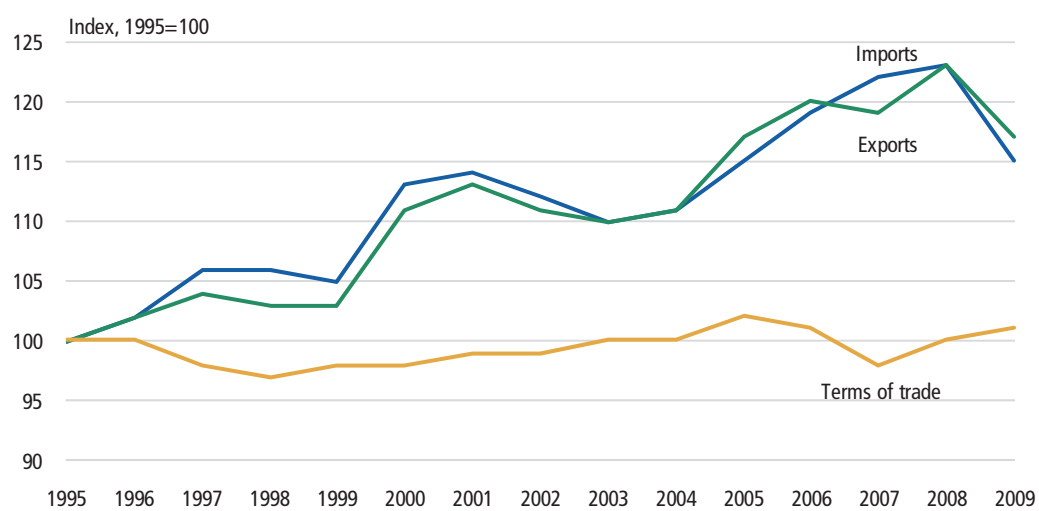
www.statbank.dk/konj42 and bec42

Similar fluctuations in prices for imports and exports

Since 1995 prices of imported and exported goods have shown an almost parallel development – a development illustrated by the unit value index. Until 2008 prices of import as well as exports followed the same increase, where after they both decreased steeply in 2009.

These similar fluctuations in prices for imports and exports cause Denmark's terms of trade (i.e., the ratio of the export unit value index to the import unit value index) to remain fairly constant.

An increase in Denmark's terms of trade means that either prices for exports increase more than prices for imports or prices for imports decrease more than prices for exports.

Figure 8 Index of unit values for imports and exports and the terms of trade

www.statbank.dk/konj42, bec42 and byt22

Table 340 Main figures for external trade

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	DKK mio.					
Total	550 730	461 964	532 354	423 571	18 376	38 393
EMU, total	232 561	193 567	257 479	198 312	-24 919	-4 745
Belgium	8 716	8 076	19 407	15 372	-10 690	-7 296
Cyprus	468	370	143	99	325	271
Finland	14 790	11 666	12 390	7 309	2 400	4 356
France and Monaco	25 635	20 661	20 763	15 428	4 872	5 233
Greece	3 998	3 602	915	1 094	3 083	2 508
Ireland	7 117	5 974	5 328	5 040	1 789	934
Italy	18 139	15 091	21 896	15 099	-3 756	-8
Luxembourg	337	263	1 849	1 363	-1 512	-1 100
Malta	959	457	91	141	868	317
Netherlands	26 839	22 664	37 593	30 899	-10 753	-8 235
Portugal	2 577	2 240	2 306	1 976	271	264
Slovenia	631	563	1 336	967	-705	-404
Spain	15 345	13 045	9 280	6 373	6 065	6 672
Germany	102 612	85 201	118 331	92 942	-15 719	-7 741
Austria	4 397	3 696	5 853	4 210	-1 456	-515
Other EU countries	168 236	132 924	143 022	110 599	25 214	22 325
Bulgaria	888	1 215	236	171	652	1 044
Czech Republic	4 894	4 396	5 372	4 523	-479	-127
Estonia	1 746	1 265	1 764	1 343	-18	-79
Latvia	1 888	1 120	2 378	1 772	-490	-652
Lithuania	2 974	1 658	4 048	2 610	-1 073	-952
Poland	14 061	12 075	15 269	11 560	-1 208	515
Romania	1 644	1 689	475	539	1 169	1 150
Slovakia	1 801	1 516	3 315	2 208	-1 514	-692
United Kingdom	47 603	41 737	28 131	24 476	19 472	17 261
Sweden	85 287	62 646	77 889	58 479	7 399	4 167
Hungary	3 517	2 793	4 145	2 917	-628	-124
EU country not specified	1 932	815	0	0	1 932	815
Other countries, total	149 933	135 473	131 853	114 660	18 080	20 812
Argentina	699	748	3 036	2 663	-2 336	-1 915
Australia	4 323	4 768	845	697	3 477	4 071
Brazil	2 626	2 141	2 109	1 736	517	405
Canada	6 022	4 938	2 926	2 641	3 095	2 298
United Arab Emirates	2 225	1 693	1 048	248	1 177	1 446
Greenland	2 929	2 767	2 462	2 085	467	681
Hong Kong	5 278	4 889	1 664	1 110	3 614	3 779
India	2 772	2 082	3 591	3 690	-818	-1 608
Japan	11 447	10 038	3 383	2 282	8 064	7 756
China	11 214	11 470	32 965	28 587	-21 751	-17 117
Norway	35 855	31 426	26 498	23 244	9 357	8 182
Russian Federation	11 129	8 262	11 014	4 725	114	3 536
Switzerland	5 014	4 687	5 072	4 728	-57	-41
Singapore	3 112	4 991	1 542	8 324	1 570	-3 333
South Africa	1 333	1 239	1 637	897	-304	343
Korea, Republic of	3 864	3 104	2 736	2 928	1 128	176
Taiwan	1 447	1 306	3 137	2 014	-1 690	-707
Thailand	1 334	1 139	2 893	2 902	-1 560	-1 763
Turkey	4 310	2 879	5 379	4 022	-1 069	-1 143
United States	33 003	30 904	17 918	15 137	15 085	15 767

www.statbank.dk/sitc2r4y

Table 341 (page 1 of 5) External trade by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2008	2009*	2008	2009*	2008	2009*
— DKK thousands —						
Total	585 797 536	492 395 622	556 432 537	439 024 505	29 364 999	53 371 117
Europe, total¹	466 602 023	380 784 139	452 961 477	348 574 933	13 640 546	32 209 206
Albania	45 805	41 054	2 868	2 749	42 937	38 305
Andorra	11 906	6 983	169	1 235	11 737	5 748
Belgium	8 716 419	8 076 191	19 406 829	15 371 696	-10 690 410	-7 295 505
Bosnia-Herzegovina	163 924	151 031	21 735	26 019	142 189	125 012
Bulgaria	888 263	1 215 187	235 944	171 236	652 319	1 043 951
Cyprus	468 223	369 542	143 487	98 903	324 736	270 639
Estonia	1 746 424	1 264 726	1 764 361	1 343 244	-17 937	-78 518
Finland	14 789 847	11 665 744	12 389 606	7 309 370	2 400 241	4 356 374
France and Monaco	25 635 143	20 661 144	20 763 332	15 428 333	4 871 811	5 232 811
Faroe Islands ¹	2 368 814	1 905 537	968 800	803 387	1 400 014	1 102 150
Gibraltar	130 783	289 323	39 126	253	91 657	289 070
Greenland ²	2 928 805	2 766 665	2 461 723	2 085 348	467 082	681 317
Greece	3 998 156	3 601 719	914 699	1 093 814	3 083 457	2 507 905
Belarus	374 211	313 298	1 075 786	498 637	-701 575	-185 339
Ireland	7 116 940	5 974 439	5 328 201	5 040 045	1 788 739	934 394
Iceland	2 595 809	1 627 837	945 660	466 456	1 650 149	1 161 381
Italy	18 139 338	15 090 733	21 895 592	15 099 195	-3 756 254	-8 462
Kosovo	31 031	26 829	284	358	30 747	26 471
Croatia	1 202 199	741 871	175 926	139 710	1 026 273	602 161
Latvia	1 887 716	1 120 031	2 377 549	1 772 030	-489 833	-651 999
Liechtenstein	9 241	8 935	34 473	49 041	-25 232	-40 106
Lithuania	2 974 207	1 658 097	4 047 505	2 610 170	-1 073 298	-952 073
Luxembourg	336 724	262 776	1 848 876	1 362 940	-1 512 152	-1 100 164
Macedonia	116 516	120 081	21 549	11 521	94 967	108 560
Malta	959 023	457 306	90 599	140 694	868 424	316 612
Moldova	66 092	52 864	799	322	65 293	52 542
Montenegro	8 725	6 738	407	5 478	8 318	1 260
Netherlands	26 839 383	22 663 536	37 592 642	30 898 835	-10 753 259	-8 235 299
Norway	35 854 703	31 426 357	26 497 625	23 244 436	9 357 078	8 181 921
Poland	14 060 956	12 075 231	15 269 127	11 560 302	-1 208 171	514 929
Portugal	2 577 161	2 239 827	2 305 864	1 976 169	271 297	263 658
Romania	1 644 190	1 688 623	474 798	538 908	1 169 392	1 149 715
Russian Federation	11 128 594	8 261 836	11 014 112	4 725 362	114 482	3 536 474
San Marino	15 861	8 133	4 146	1 351	11 715	6 782
Switzerland	5 014 350	4 687 306	5 071 583	4 728 092	-57 233	-40 786
Serbia	471 020	449 875	94 281	61 500	376 739	388 375
Slovakia	1 801 273	1 515 879	3 315 324	2 208 252	-1 514 051	-692 373
Slovenia	630 655	562 858	1 335 940	966 908	-705 285	-404 050
Spain	15 345 080	13 045 078	9 280 091	6 372 971	6 064 989	6 672 107
United Kingdom	47 602 725	41 736 841	28 131 045	24 476 065	19 471 680	17 260 776
Sweden	85 287 274	62 645 655	77 888 634	58 478 598	7 398 640	4 167 057
Czech Republic	4 893 501	4 395 515	5 372 404	4 522 600	-478 903	-127 085
Turkey	4 309 531	2 879 095	5 378 581	4 021 873	-1 069 050	-1 142 778
Germany	102 611 743	85 200 522	118 330 752	92 941 885	-15 719 009	-7 741 363
Ukraine	1 873 369	1 282 845	1 112 394	876 244	760 975	406 601
Hungary	3 517 055	2 793 271	4 145 044	2 917 338	-627 989	-124 067
Not classified EU country	1 932 163	814 840	-	67	1 932 163	814 773
Vatican State	13 136	5 200	55	4	13 081	5 196
Austria	4 396 821	3 695 800	5 852 873	4 210 337	-1 456 052	-514 537

¹ Faroe Islands included in Europe. ² Greenland included in America.

Table 341 (page 2 of 5) External trade by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2008	2009*	2008	2009*	2008	2009*
— DKK thousands —						
Africa, total	7 227 273	5 853 848	2 798 551	1 752 549	4 428 722	4 101 299
Algeria	704 013	924 214	49 376	3 172	654 637	921 042
Angola	94 383	72 991	103	405	94 280	72 586
Benin	31 165	11 386	95 130	23 979	-63 965	-12 593
Botswana	40 838	14 539	71	150	40 767	14 389
British Indian Ocean Territory	2 570	1 804	-	-	2 570	1 804
Burkina Faso	14 705	14 314	132 223	148 406	-117 518	-134 092
Burundi	8 417	6 741	1 348	3 159	7 069	3 582
Cameroon	23 870	24 091	21 030	7 701	2 840	16 390
Central African Republic	5 005	4 004	92	34	4 913	3 970
Ceuta	5 305	2 929	237	48	5 068	2 881
Comoros	270	773	3	-	267	773
Congo	24 345	11 712	7 051	3 338	17 294	8 374
Congo (Democratic Republic)	26 807	27 786	20 122	3 398	6 685	24 388
Djibouti	12 495	6 294	5 983	5 178	6 512	1 116
Egypt	948 285	1 299 251	108 687	94 699	839 598	1 204 552
Côte d'Ivoire	29 637	45 464	120 885	7 222	-91 248	38 242
Eritrea	5 215	11 606	12	52	5 203	11 554
Ethiopia	40 327	83 836	6 512	14 061	33 815	69 775
Gabon	32 537	14 186	2 812	2 899	29 725	11 287
Gambia	23 994	22 960	483	5	23 511	22 955
Ghana	116 695	103 260	79 477	42 210	37 218	61 050
Guinea	13 282	9 146	412	46	12 870	9 100
Guinea-Bissau	4 207	2 034	96	7	4 111	2 027
Cap Verde	7 175	5 652	770	45	6 405	5 607
Kenya	128 797	196 843	22 854	12 124	105 943	184 719
Lesotho	459	997	1	-	458	997
Liberia	1 482 635	39 739	390	420	1 482 245	39 319
Libya	159 998	191 681	88 326	174 272	71 672	17 409
Madagascar	41 179	28 409	11 982	12 627	29 197	15 782
Malawi	32 652	20 495	19 191	27 913	13 461	-7 418
Mali	13 496	12 638	73 018	12 030	-59 522	608
Morocco	388 307	319 613	46 123	50 442	342 184	269 171
Mauritania	39 353	6 263	16	13	39 337	6 250
Mauritius	53 413	47 341	17 908	13 967	35 505	33 374
Mayotte	816	398	-	2	816	396
Melilla	6 639	6 612	-	-	6 639	6 612
Mozambique	77 956	12 182	25 377	3 145	52 579	9 037
Namibia	46 593	32 229	33 294	30 543	13 299	1 686
Niger	5 673	6 984	102	6	5 571	6 978
Nigeria	479 853	414 324	10 018	611	469 835	413 713
Rwanda	6 264	55 128	76	409	6 188	54 719
Sao Tome and Principe	482	325	-	-	482	325
Senegal	24 657	37 711	3 662	965	20 995	36 746
Seychelles	7 809	12 461	9 639	13 499	-1 830	-1 038
Sierra Leone	18 430	13 302	731	71	17 699	13 231
Somalia	1 302	474	6	3	1 296	471
Saint Helena, etc.	35	-	6 181	1 609	-6 146	-1 609
Sudan	185 352	68 940	3 617	1 787	181 735	67 153
Swaziland	8 052	2 133	153	53	7 899	2 080
South Africa	1 332 615	1 239 265	1 636 544	896 567	-303 929	342 698
Tanzania	84 695	58 030	26 403	33 906	58 292	24 124
Chad	29 074	24 932	2	27	29 072	24 905
Togo	14 472	16 698	145	521	14 327	16 177
Tunisia	225 004	159 467	53 551	52 232	171 453	107 235
Uganda	67 732	47 233	16 069	22 911	51 663	24 322
Zambia	15 722	20 863	12 747	13 126	2 975	7 737
Zimbabwe	17 275	10 011	27 490	15 335	-10 215	-5 324
Equatorial Guinea	14 940	29 154	20	1 199	14 920	27 955

Table 341 (page 3 of 5) External trade by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2008	2009*	2008	2009*	2008	2009*
— DKK thousands —						
America, total	50 930 203	47 952 390	33 285 789	28 615 770	17 644 414	19 336 620
Of which: North America ¹	41 954 977	38 609 399	23 306 328	19 863 087	18 648 649	18 746 312
South and Central America	8 975 226	9 342 991	9 979 461	8 752 683	-1 004 235	590 308
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	8 604	5 784	1 066	131	7 538	5 653
Anguilla	400	435	288	4	112	431
Antigua and Barbuda	22 912	18 972	6 991	3 277	15 921	15 695
Argentina	699 427	747 785	3 035 687	2 662 774	-2 336 260	-1 914 989
Aruba	16 976	298 033	139	48 791	16 837	249 242
Bahamas	262 158	174 411	24	746	262 134	173 665
Barbados	34 680	14 644	1 575	8 482	33 105	6 162
Belize	14 301	10 521	236	1 664	14 065	8 857
Bermuda	19 325	15 018	2 533	195	16 792	14 823
Bolivia	50 708	60 267	5 519	6 528	45 189	53 739
Brazil	2 625 541	2 140 845	2 108 681	1 735 923	516 860	404 922
Virgin Islands (British)	71 822	8 015	706	159	71 116	7 856
Canada	6 021 712	4 938 399	2 926 332	2 640 651	3 095 380	2 297 748
Cayman Islands	4 672	72 226	188	1 688	4 484	70 538
Chile	739 043	700 546	1 071 708	848 197	-332 665	-147 651
Colombia	361 754	235 810	1 051 616	1 260 157	-689 862	-1 024 347
Costa Rica	89 359	71 856	23 577	14 537	65 782	57 319
Cuba	84 664	108 368	313 434	155 965	-228 770	-47 597
Dominica	6 647	12 790	485	5	6 162	12 785
Dominican Republic	485 506	439 260	6 775	3 166	478 731	436 094
Ecuador	74 988	88 106	159 859	120 784	-84 871	-32 678
El Salvador	53 142	36 812	335	557	52 807	36 255
Falkland Islands	648	164	90 318	545	-89 670	-381
Grenada	8 353	6 632	-	-	8 353	6 632
Guatemala	52 185	41 316	15 462	10 846	36 723	30 470
Guyana	14 463	7 035	378	35	14 085	7 000
Haiti	21 626	23 562	570	234	21 056	23 328
Honduras	44 352	44 738	35 091	10 750	9 261	33 988
Jamaica	25 006	22 112	4 395	2 560	20 611	19 552
Mexico	1 715 927	1 499 747	738 387	479 080	977 540	1 020 667
Montserrat	246	274	36	164	210	110
Netherlands Antilles	48 654	105 026	1 068	104 235	47 586	791
Nicaragua	21 418	15 525	2 501	1 662	18 917	13 863
Panama	295 589	1 320 229	474 644	54 292	-179 055	1 265 937
Paraguay	23 363	12 031	22 284	27 795	1 079	-15 764
Peru	223 666	222 961	440 782	431 074	-217 116	-208 113
Saint Kitts, Nevis	3 206	14 266	1 834	5 277	1 372	8 989
Saint Lucia	5 589	2 261	239	53	5 350	2 208
Saint Pierre, etc.	1 138	114	-	4	1 138	110
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	12 281	11 813	9	38 806	12 272	-26 993
Suriname	11 756	18 323	131	260	11 625	18 063
Trinidad and Tobago	102 376	70 544	1 614	3 178	100 762	67 366
Turks and Caicos Islands	228	283	1	-	227	283
Uruguay	167 174	241 807	60 243	53 506	106 931	188 301
United States	33 003 322	30 904 221	17 918 273	15 137 084	15 085 049	15 767 137
Venezuela	450 491	401 838	298 052	654 601	152 439	-252 763
Asia, total	54 774 244	51 638 226	61 598 093	58 804 658	-6 823 849	-7 166 432
Afghanistan	54 711	104 771	15 285	485	39 426	104 286
Armenia	32 721	25 810	551	4 218	32 170	21 592
Azerbaijan	101 449	71 216	2 172	2 792	99 277	68 424
Bahrain	177 847	143 576	53 292	7 647	124 555	135 929
Bangladesh	212 214	163 275	940 118	1 096 320	-727 904	-933 045
Bhutan	1 086	866	243	526	843	340

¹ United States, Canada, Greenland, Saint. Pierre, etc.

Table 341 (page 4 of 5) External trade by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2008	2009*	2008	2009*	2008	2009*
DKK thousands						
Brunei	20 666	42 985	458	18 364	20 208	24 621
Cambodia	11 580	17 368	100 788	61 991	-89 208	-44 623
United Arab Emirates	2 225 120	1 693 472	1 047 759	247 930	1 177 361	1 445 542
Georgia	67 068	87 880	5 872	3 490	61 196	84 390
Hong Kong	5 278 425	4 889 244	1 664 170	1 110 483	3 614 255	3 778 761
India	2 772 269	2 081 907	3 590 611	3 689 777	-818 342	-1 607 870
Indonesia	510 691	503 303	1 168 840	1 112 768	-658 149	-609 465
Iraq	234 537	317 836	1 116	779	233 421	317 057
Iran	868 942	763 661	51 584	44 524	817 358	719 137
Israel	1 187 436	976 465	718 628	478 465	468 808	498 000
Japan	11 446 642	10 038 234	3 383 137	2 282 274	8 063 505	7 755 960
Jordan	313 120	246 996	11 931	6 115	301 189	240 881
Kazakhstan	488 054	297 329	263 093	247 134	224 961	50 195
China	11 213 531	11 469 580	32 964 607	28 586 903	-21 751 076	-17 117 323
Kyrgyzstan	10 416	7 590	77	328	10 339	7 262
Kuwait	380 898	338 681	494 903	231 356	-114 005	107 325
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10 843	13 037	22 313	24 806	-11 470	-11 769
Lebanon	446 074	570 090	14 026	17 948	432 048	552 142
Macao	14 763	15 314	45 863	4 435	-31 100	10 879
Malaysia	788 388	793 404	1 769 653	1 200 731	-981 265	-407 327
Maldives	34 570	21 085	409	4 897	34 161	16 188
Mongolia	10 687	10 045	657	123	10 030	9 922
Myanmar	8 165	12 204	9 591	6 004	-1 426	6 200
Nepal	11 841	15 051	13 252	11 907	-1 411	3 144
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	25 510	26 333	1 757	1 502	23 753	24 831
Oman	676 854	508 886	126 033	4 542	550 821	504 344
Pakistan	446 419	378 127	528 783	437 715	-82 364	-59 588
Philippines	597 599	501 038	398 368	307 143	199 231	193 895
Qatar	519 465	444 404	337 866	69 404	181 599	375 000
Saudi Arabia	2 113 142	2 274 502	281 708	31 719	1 831 434	2 242 783
Singapore	3 111 826	4 991 083	1 542 003	8 324 374	1 569 823	-3 333 291
Sri Lanka	145 027	108 947	157 924	105 054	-12 897	3 893
Korea, Republic of	3 863 530	3 104 113	2 735 761	2 928 325	1 127 769	175 788
Syria	300 789	271 773	8 229	3 615	292 560	268 158
Tajikistan	17 535	2 596	564	7	16 971	2 589
Taiwan	1 447 346	1 306 396	3 137 406	2 013 799	-1 690 060	-707 403
Thailand	1 333 623	1 138 618	2 893 265	2 901 588	-1 559 642	-1 762 970
Timor Leste	528	388	1 141	1 327	-613	-939
Turkmenistan	8 775	16 208	-	212	8 775	15 996
Uzbekistan	56 033	34 344	3 380	786	52 653	33 558
West Bank/Gaza Strip	5 058	8 209	3	-	5 055	8 209
Viet Nam	952 465	580 121	1 086 383	1 167 848	-133 918	-587 727
Yemen	217 966	209 865	2 520	178	215 446	209 687
Oceania, total	6 170 030	5 922 471	5 788 627	1 276 595	381 403	4 645 876
American Samoa	1 083	1	34	67	1 049	-66
Antarctica	632	25	-	-	632	25
Australia	4 322 567	4 768 131	845 361	696 666	3 477 206	4 071 465
Bouvet Islands	-	61	-	-	-	61
Cocos Islands	-	-	495	-	-495	-
Cook Islands	11 509	300	231	-	11 278	300
Fiji Islands	11 204	4 466	400	219	10 804	4 247
French Southern Territories	2 098	2 181	2	14	2 096	2 167
French Polynesia	16 962	16 019	2 141	1 498	14 821	14 521
Guam	8 062	16 541	1	36	8 061	16 505
Heard Islands and McDonald Islands	3 228	820	1	-	3 227	820
Christmas Islands	46	5	-	-	46	5

Table 341 (page 5 of 5) **External trade by country**

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2008	2009*	2008	2009*	2008	2009*
DKK thousands						
Kiribati	1 069	95	682	621	387	-526
Marshall Islands	916 845	159 479	3 957 474	37	-3 040 629	159 442
Nauru	30	93	-	-	30	93
New Zealand	753 829	890 303	972 221	552 937	-218 392	337 366
Niue	4	-	-	-	4	-
Northern Mariana Islands	88	14	108	24	-20	-10
Norfolk Islands	4 803	3 909	30	-	4 773	3 909
New Caledonia	23 056	27 105	387	308	22 669	26 797
Palau	-	-	70	-	-70	-
Papua New Guinea	27 473	27 041	7 546	23 435	19 927	3 606
Pitcairn	-	-	14	-	-14	-
Solomon Islands	3 596	-	289	-	3 307	-
Samoa	488	33	1	-	487	33
Federated States of Micronesia	507	20	2	-	505	20
Tokelau	56 009	109	712	628	55 297	-519
Tonga	1 482	1 240	38	-	1 444	1 240
Tuvalu	317	595	350	-	-33	595
Wallis and Futuna	10	438	1	-	9	438
Vanuatu	2 257	3 447	17	-	2 240	3 447
United States Minor outlying islands	776	-	19	105	757	-105
Not classified non-EU country	93 763	244 548	-	-	93 763	244 548

Table 342 **External trade: quantity index and unit value index**

	Quantity			Unit value		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
1995=100						
Imports¹						
Imports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	181	175	144	122	123	115
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture	113	144	104	140	147	142
Intermediate goods for construction industry	221	211	156	107	110	108
Intermediate goods for other industries	171	153	119	120	119	112
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	90	115	112	306	373	261
Machinery and other capital	218	197	163	110	104	100
Transport equipment	193	176	99	117	117	118
Intermediate goods for household consumption	202	210	189	111	111	109
Exports¹						
Exports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	169	166	147	119	123	117
Agricultural products of animal origin	131	134	131	103	109	105
Agricultural products of vegetable origin	85	80	83	128	134	125
Canned meat and milk	77	77	84	126	135	114
Manufactured goods, total	189	187	162	107	107	106
Manufactured goods, total (excl. machinery and instruments)	175	180	163	109	111	108
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs not processed or preserved	104	102	92	120	120	116
Fur skins, untreated	205	183	195	124	143	113
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	179	173	155	358	459	324
Terms of trade	•	•	•	98	100	101

Note: The classification *other goods* has been omitted from the table, but it is included in the totals.

www.statbank.dk/dk/bec42, konj42 and byt22

¹ Excl. ships of over 250 GT, aircraft, drilling rigs and production platforms.

Table 343 International trade in services

	2007*	2008*	2009*
	—DKK mio.—		
Export of services	336 193	368 253	294 645
Transport	217 821	238 728	177 626
Sea transport	171 986	191 052	138 835
Transport, passenger	2 067	1 983	1 782
Transport, freight	168 372	187 374	135 713
Transport, auxiliary services	1 547	1 695	1 338
Air transport	21 185	20 323	17 152
Other transport (than sea and air)	24 649	27 355	21 638
Travel	33 832	34 090	33 487
Other services	84 544	95 435	83 529
Communications services	5 219	4 472	3 719
Construction services	1 534	1 583	1 540
Insurance services	1 973	2 433	1 849
Financial services	1 163	1 030	825
Computer and information services	7 273	7 814	7 057
Royalties and license fees	11 039	13 387	12 267
Other business services	49 798	56 728	48 374
Personal, cultural and recreational services	2 592	2 739	2 236
Government services, n.i.e.	3 953	5 249	5 662
Import of services	293 166	317 215	272 953
Transport	156 713	169 054	136 112
Sea transport	125 984	132 979	106 439
Transport, passenger	181	170	150
Transport, freight	55 693	64 845	49 777
Transport, auxiliary services	70 111	67 966	56 512
Air transport	10 542	11 415	9 783
Other transport (than sea and air)	20 187	24 658	19 890
Travel	48 023	49 781	48 132
Other services	88 432	98 384	88 708
Communications services	4 802	4 658	3 979
Construction services	933	1 605	1 617
Insurance services	2 990	2 097	2 695
Financial services	1 258	1 409	1 363
Computer and information services	8 781	10 126	8 667
Royalties and license fees	7 392	8 711	7 735
Other business services	47 689	56 375	48 662
Personal, cultural and recreational services	8 685	8 098	7 557
Government services, n.i.e.	5 902	5 305	6 433

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Table 344

Imports

BEC - commodity group	2008	2009
	DKK mio.	
Imports, total	556 433	439 025
Intermediate goods for agriculture, total	15 840	10 990
Cereals, unmilled or semi-processed	3 510	1 474
Feeding stuff for animals	7 683	6 738
Fertilizers	2 697	1 253
Other	1 951	1 524
Intermediate goods for construction industry, total	45 250	32 666
Timber, worked, coniferous	2 685	1 808
Non-metallic mineral manufactures for const.	4 327	3 466
Iron or steel products for construction	11 990	7 757
Miscellaneous finished goods for construction	7 568	6 107
Other	18 680	13 527
Intermediate goods for other industries, total	176 195	129 602
Oil seeds, oleag. fruit (excl. flour and meal)	1 846	1 181
Pulp and waste paper	407	338
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	9 707	7 849
Textile fibres	263	200
Textile yarn	1 136	706
Textile fabric	4 090	2 779
Chemical elements and compounds	8 627	6 775
Plastic materials and articles thereof	16 631	11 813
Other chemical materials and products	11 496	10 497
Iron and steel	22 305	10 885
Non-ferrous metals	7 176	4 300
Miscellaneous manufactures of metal	5 982	4 198
Other raw materials and semi-manufactures	22 691	18 005
Parts of non-elec. machinery, etc.	26 525	21 435
Parts of elec. machinery etc.	12 843	10 149
Other parts and accessories n.e.s.	4 742	3 019
Parts and accessories of transport equipment	18 662	14 875
Aircraft engines	54	52
Engines for other transport equipment	1 013	545
Fuels, lubricants and electric energy, total	45 731	31 067
Coal, coke and briquettes	4 919	3 232
Petroleum oils, crude	8 357	8 709
Light and medium oils (motor spirit etc.)	7 645	4 930
Gas oils and fuel oils n.e.s.	18 798	10 601
Other fuels and lubricants, electric current	6 013	3 594
Machinery and other capital equipment, total	63 904	57 488
Agricultural and dairy machinery	4 505	1 919
Office machines, automatic data processing equipment	12 189	11 403
Construction machinery	2 596	592
Other machinery and appliances, non-electrical	21 089	23 197
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	23 526	20 377
Transport equipment, total	45 459	30 916
Ships	8 822	8 783
Aircraft	4 153	5 038
Railway vehicles and industrial motor vehicles	13 859	5 447
Passenger motor cars	18 625	11 648
Goods for household consumption, total	158 084	140 122
Food, beverages and tobacco	46 957	43 389
Other non-durable consumer goods	26 317	25 992
Clothing	24 224	21 193
Footwear	5 442	4 651
Other semi-durable consumer goods	26 667	21 824
Pleasure craft, caravans, etc.	2 326	1 488
Other durable consumer goods	26 151	21 585
Goods not elsewhere specified	5 968	6 174

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Table 345

Exports

KONJ-Commodity group	2008	2009
	DKK mio.	
Export, total	585 798	492 396
Agricultural products of animal origin, total	42 167	39 647
Live bovine cattle; meat from bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 107	2 261
Live swine; meat of swine	24 738	23 048
Poultry; live killed or dressed; fresh, chilled or frozen	1 718	1 542
Butter	1 745	1 423
Cheese	7 592	7 340
Birds' eggs, in the shell	84	72
Pig fat and poultry fat	463	317
Bovine and equine hides and skins, undressed	226	116
Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (excl. fish)	525	626
Edible offal of cattle, sheep, pigs and horses	1 284	1 344
Other agricultural products of animal origin	1 686	1 558
Agricultural products of vegetable origin, total	8 628	8 304
Cereals	1 788	2 071
Seeds, fruit and spores for sowing	1 736	1 497
Flowers, plants, fruits and vegetables	3 644	3 561
Other agricultural products of vegetable origin	1 460	1 176
Canned meat and milk, total	5 840	5 399
Canned meat	3 331	3 288
Canned milk	2 509	2 111
Manufactured goods, total (excl. canned meat and milk, ships, etc.)	426 622	367 381
Sugar and molasses	1 093	1 466
Other manufactured products of agricultural origin	22 176	20 663
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	4 381	3 951
Feeding stuffs (excl. straw, roots, etc.)	5 353	5 212
Beer	2 043	1 693
Other beverages (excl. fruit and vegetable juices)	2 370	2 329
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2 902	2 410
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	40 722	43 022
Other chemical goods	36 944	33 669
Leather, leather manufactures; dressed furskins	431	348
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s	1 288	900
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	4 822	3 651
Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	5 436	4 885
Textiles and clothing	28 157	25 182
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	10 772	9 204
Metals	13 904	8 530
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s	21 021	18 128
Machinery and instruments	147 809	121 736
Transport equipment, excl. ships of over 250 GT and aircraft	18 190	13 301
Furniture	14 428	11 691
Articles of artificial plastic materials, n.e.s	8 472	7 130
Other manufactured goods, n.e.s	33 908	28 278
Ships of over 250 GT, aircraft and drilling rigs and production platforms	6 592	5 580
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, not prepared or preserved	12 145	10 556
Furskins, raw	4 861	4 114
Fuels, lubricants and electric current	68 613	43 371
Other goods	10 331	8 043

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Table 346 (page 1 of 2) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2009***

SITC Selected commodity groups	Total		Finland		France, Monaco		Netherlands	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	—DKK mio.—							
Total	492 396	439 025	11 666	7 309	20 661	15 428	22 664	30 899
0 Food and live animals, total	85 797	48 188	1 893	318	2 930	1 977	3 189	6 252
01 Meat and meat preparations	27 169	7 673	199	14	522	284	284	1 661
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	12 677	3 582	496	11	302	220	469	426
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, aqua.invert.	14 408	8 673	168	11	1 258	151	837	187
04 Cereals, and cereal preparations	5 460	4 445	70	37	196	332	381	313
05 Vegetables and fruit	2 559	9 050	59	112	23	308	92	2 157
06 Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	2 622	1 991	341	49	30	186	124	269
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 243	2 923	49	49	23	59	79	315
08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	5 222	6 501	275	1	169	144	328	627
1 Beverages and tobacco, total	5 685	6 121	262	26	128	942	167	237
11 Beverages	4 023	5 355	212	26	96	932	39	189
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 663	766	50	0	32	10	128	49
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	17 683	11 893	450	503	601	287	832	1 529
21 Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	4 233	1 056	166	136	11	0	6	52
24 Wood and cork	754	3 628	6	312	26	7	12	20
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3 295	509	16	8	80	0	140	1
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	43 826	31 410	687	359	574	270	3 409	604
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	761	3 282	0	1	7	0	1	10
33 Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	33 514	25 619	686	358	564	270	1 908	589
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	6 947	235	0	0	2	0	96	5
35 Electric current	2 603	2 274	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	2 749	3 219	26	8	35	66	192	276
5 Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	76 361	51 438	2 249	793	3 785	3 537	2 508	6 076
51 Organic chemicals	9 564	4 340	94	137	452	245	591	459
52 Inorganic chemicals	687	2 481	15	43	17	74	23	410
53 Dying and tanning and colouring materials	3 328	2 827	95	44	130	69	71	205
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	43 019	18 691	1 378	39	2 337	1 156	651	2 194
55 Ess. oils, resinoids, perfume materials; toilet and cleans. prep.	3 820	4 872	289	29	61	858	150	291
57 Plastics in primary forms	1 295	6 695	42	130	40	466	91	1 316
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	4 592	4 973	109	178	181	238	362	412
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	51 049	61 778	1 088	2 386	3 216	2 123	2 020	3 327
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	900	3 260	16	36	39	85	46	109
63 Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	3 620	4 564	41	243	129	48	218	60
64 Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	4 885	9 939	234	788	466	304	245	983
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., related products	5 720	5 966	137	49	313	148	294	391
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	9 204	6 510	118	113	484	210	155	309
67 Iron and steel	5 887	10 931	145	859	175	614	198	718
68 Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	2 603	4 860	24	107	242	209	67	142
7 Machinery and transport equipment, total	124 806	147 855	2 090	2 200	5 474	4 718	4 606	8 773
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	21 788	9 068	74	473	648	191	255	358
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	16 761	11 454	309	221	735	431	404	541
73 Metalworking machinery	1 048	1 074	21	44	28	36	24	40
74 Gen. industrial mach. and equipment, n.e.s., mach. parts, n.e.s.	33 991	24 041	767	462	1 984	1 312	1 495	806
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	6 013	14 362	153	26	219	290	411	2 580
76 Telecomm., sound recording, reprod. apparatus and equipment	8 400	17 324	127	495	379	210	441	1 952
77 Electric. mach., appar., applian.s, n.e.s., electr. parts there of	17 921	22 085	390	347	784	785	665	1 117
78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	11 076	22 657	221	115	603	1 206	340	958
79 Transport equipment, n.e.s.	7 809	25 789	19	16	86	257	554	420
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	77 977	71 302	2 874	686	3 768	1 387	5 411	3 682
81 Prefabr. buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating, n.e.s.	1 818	2 540	67	86	83	97	322	76
82 Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses and similar	11 360	7 215	206	39	959	33	570	159
83 Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	486	1 025	29	2	16	44	31	50
84 Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	19 460	21 109	1 524	24	704	223	2 152	620
85 Footwear	3 374	4 706	121	34	35	59	294	237
87 Profess., scientific and contr. instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	14 770	10 045	311	137	796	305	607	555
88 Photo. appar., equipm. and supplies, optic. goods, n.e.s.	1 533	2 370	26	8	100	47	62	200
9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	6 464	5 820	48	30	149	120	330	144

Note: The table only contains selected 2-digit SITC chapters, and consequently the figures do not add up to the totals shown.

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Italy		Polen		United Kingdom		Sweden		Germany		EU countries, total		Norway	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
— mio. kr. —													
15 091	15 099	12 075	11 560	41 737	24 476	62 646	58 479	85 201	92 942	326 491	308 911	31 426	23 244
4 559	2 038	3 298	1 512	10 318	1 506	9 040	4 049	18 136	12 259	61 894	35 417	2 932	2 088
1 975	269	1 851	455	5 121	211	2 243	263	4 382	3 421	18 682	7 314	90	41
101	217	124	110	1 442	84	1 667	345	2 849	1 097	9 037	3 257	301	21
1 690	73	456	221	1 041	250	1 237	432	3 047	478	11 424	2 125	468	1 802
42	335	43	69	426	397	554	758	1 556	1 609	3 833	4 296	398	26
55	797	24	224	220	102	1 006	415	359	1 895	1 992	8 061	104	14
46	25	125	55	29	67	701	427	340	566	1 956	1 800	494	10
15	50	16	64	41	144	364	695	287	992	955	2 564	76	43
368	126	192	164	389	91	428	86	872	1 514	3 824	3 040	681	101
533	1 033	30	61	152	376	899	260	2 040	761	4 626	4 534	358	74
527	1 033	23	17	88	361	646	245	1 640	659	3 427	4 164	142	41
7	0	8	44	64	15	253	15	399	102	1 199	370	216	33
487	171	253	548	639	184	1 664	2 753	3 992	1 648	10 625	9 356	607	511
100	3	3	265	1	0	14	140	58	50	515	907	3	61
2	2	23	137	59	1	171	1 622	131	352	579	3 137	66	44
4	1	0	0	18	4	350	358	1 262	80	2 216	456	49	17
19	4	335	336	7 490	4 465	15 869	4 542	8 390	1 443	37 828	12 732	1 977	10 392
2	0	149	1	0	0	0	21	596	29	757	130	1	1
14	4	178	284	7 441	4 458	14 117	3 701	1 911	717	27 839	11 073	1 520	9 384
2	0	7	0	25	7	8	3	8	210	6 944	226	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	600	817	1 689	486	2 289	1 303	314	970
95	79	113	2	248	68	619	140	251	976	1 769	1 902	530	54
2 210	1 512	1 536	818	3 206	3 839	7 130	6 232	7 958	12 212	42 062	44 043	2 967	1 000
187	164	121	6	236	243	281	196	719	1 300	6 134	3 018	60	94
13	7	55	27	10	146	82	183	82	625	404	1 968	65	136
30	84	205	24	100	158	471	730	413	747	2 666	2 413	218	95
1 377	443	513	212	1 737	1 655	2 929	2 256	4 169	3 531	19 727	15 550	999	264
19	254	64	220	171	492	1 273	612	333	1 090	2 582	4 486	849	61
26	146	99	33	24	248	234	871	214	1 428	1 034	6 303	52	173
89	318	195	152	365	360	639	665	582	1 473	3 509	4 577	436	77
1 441	2 337	2 255	3 286	4 254	2 671	6 700	9 170	11 167	16 561	38 599	50 009	4 913	2 336
14	65	50	36	42	534	131	318	192	1 273	633	2 816	70	20
64	13	224	1 233	747	52	455	536	770	951	3 122	3 762	191	106
80	215	128	247	420	194	812	3 175	859	2 503	3 759	9 313	427	267
179	287	405	261	713	282	604	462	1 019	1 086	4 512	4 176	419	83
335	425	122	263	303	157	1 317	592	2 346	1 989	6 506	5 333	725	79
75	570	310	356	374	677	958	1 383	1 401	2 864	4 122	9 190	1 213	261
56	170	241	31	79	207	217	566	813	1 314	2 207	3 316	71	1 207
3 431	4 918	2 741	3 163	10 147	6 887	10 657	22 196	18 795	36 488	71 335	107 337	7 914	5 326
566	441	636	337	3 356	683	1 075	678	1 927	3 002	11 007	7 469	487	496
311	509	354	166	745	605	1 389	1 121	1 885	3 148	7 759	9 298	1 693	535
37	84	23	6	30	48	55	105	151	326	454	806	94	17
1 030	1 766	924	663	2 189	991	2 553	2 160	5 549	7 353	20 606	20 434	1 703	208
143	114	62	348	324	1 144	1 362	3 257	678	3 882	3 588	12 151	1 003	67
210	75	75	25	644	889	1 256	6 138	1 195	1 985	5 219	14 341	656	213
873	642	385	1 133	1 198	1 323	1 800	3 477	2 793	6 546	11 329	17 545	1 109	436
175	828	260	307	489	813	1 072	4 585	4 363	7 748	8 793	20 126	914	169
65	457	10	178	1 157	390	80	675	239	2 499	2 582	5 168	231	3 185
2 194	2 892	1 421	1 802	5 048	4 156	9 541	8 738	13 670	9 997	53 993	41 449	8 411	746
25	163	9	54	118	49	310	618	213	492	1 249	1 910	255	66
178	363	234	582	723	59	1 254	1 564	2 331	760	7 643	4 505	2 051	325
6	45	9	15	14	60	89	81	110	97	364	457	62	7
656	1 286	286	365	844	422	2 712	1 130	4 365	1 229	16 206	7 156	2 059	18
44	333	116	39	148	88	490	265	768	425	2 317	2 619	423	5
686	160	292	291	1 014	1 264	1 208	915	1 767	2 009	8 765	6 873	477	94
82	82	7	24	109	206	74	411	233	503	883	1 622	85	12
122	116	93	32	235	324	528	399	803	597	3 760	2 131	817	718

Table 346 (page 2 of 2) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2009***

SITC Selected commodity groups	Russian Federation		Europe total		Africa total		USA	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	mio. kr.							
Total	8 262	4 725	380 784	348 575	5 854	1 753	30 904	15 137
0 Food and live animals, total	2 745	139	69 288	39 408	898	171	2 070	521
01 Meat and meat preparations	1 159	0	20 190	7 356	77	0	805	4
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	168	0	9 679	3 322	366	1	310	37
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, aqua.invert.	433	52	12 825	4 770	64	30	111	209
04 Cereals, and cereal preparations	51	1	4 407	4 349	33	0	405	10
05 Vegetables and fruit	11	0	2 205	8 273	80	73	44	198
06 Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	3	22	2 521	1 852	1	12	7	11
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	37	0	1 123	2 678	1	33	16	9
08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	182	51	4 817	3 601	96	7	14	15
1 Beverages and tobacco, total	6	1	5 161	4 654	61	299	92	233
11 Beverages	1	1	3 660	4 233	58	217	58	145
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	5	0	1 501	421	3	82	35	88
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	214	141	12 311	10 289	111	299	185	232
21 Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	13	7	560	1 012	0	26	5	2
24 Wood and cork	2	121	666	3 349	1	12	9	27
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	0	9	2 772	488	1	0	1	3
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	1	3 262	40 098	26 773	1	662	1 131	731
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	0	38	759	1 388	0	490	0	0
33 Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	1	1 918	29 791	22 881	1	172	1 131	556
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	0	0	6 945	230	0	0	0	2
35 Electric current	0	0	2 603	2 274	0	0	0	0
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	179	31	2 550	2 011	8	9	2	86
5 Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	1 669	154	49 836	46 995	1 703	20	9 326	1 733
51 Organic chemicals	73	11	6 653	3 216	142	2	973	361
52 Inorganic chemicals	1	50	489	2 163	3	4	86	181
53 Dying and tanning and colouring materials	64	14	3 069	2 546	23	5	43	32
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	984	0	23 673	17 192	1 321	3	7 530	617
55 Ess. oils, resinoids, perfume materials; toilet and cleans. prep.	37	0	3 606	4 615	17	3	15	149
57 Plastics in primary forms	29	0	1 146	6 499	6	1	10	44
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	23	0	4 147	4 802	24	0	121	43
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	206	883	45 217	54 248	194	64	1 459	778
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	9	0	750	2 855	9	0	43	31
63 Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	9	101	3 443	4 015	10	10	28	24
64 Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	11	41	4 451	9 650	8	1	50	40
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., related products	32	3	5 208	4 522	37	36	157	64
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	19	6	7 572	5 578	32	8	570	131
67 Iron and steel	26	720	5 457	10 329	20	0	32	53
68 Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	7	7	2 326	4 691	27	0	59	73
7 Machinery and transport equipment, total	2 186	25	85 537	115 291	2 468	83	11 613	6 834
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	42	0	12 038	8 021	228	1	5 367	138
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	683	2	10 937	10 124	1 053	6	917	749
73 Metalworking machinery	17	2	607	901	9	0	90	39
74 Gen. industrial mach. and equipment, n.e.s., mach. parts, n.e.s.	897	7	24 453	21 065	513	9	1 854	534
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	81	0	4 644	12 265	193	5	458	375
76 Telecomm., sound recording, reprod. apparatus and equipment	106	0	6 301	14 722	108	24	683	357
77 Electric. mach., appar., applian.s, n.e.s., electr. parts there of	168	3	13 286	18 573	185	7	1 573	625
78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	169	1	10 229	20 552	114	7	216	168
79 Transport equipment, n.e.s.	16	10	3 042	9 068	64	24	452	3 849
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	1 028	43	66 024	45 698	349	77	4 688	2 441
81 Prefabr. buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating, n.e.s.	16	0	1 574	2 057	5	0	74	20
82 Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses and similar	40	26	10 197	4 992	38	2	369	21
83 Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	15	0	459	478	0	1	3	6
84 Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	170	6	19 060	9 676	22	45	44	43
85 Footwear	394	8	3 228	2 667	5	2	43	6
87 Profess., scientific and contr. instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	197	3	10 021	7 149	171	1	1 868	1 698
88 Photo. appar., equipm. and supplies, optic. goods, n.e.s.	13	0	1 030	1 808	14	0	176	65
9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	29	48	4 762	3 208	60	69	337	1 548

Northern America total		South- and Central America total		Japan		China		Korea, Republic of		Asia total		Oceania total	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
mio. kr.													
38 609	19 863	9 343	8 753	10 038	2 282	11 470	28 587	3 104	2 928	51 638	58 805	5 922	1 277
3 028	3 139	800	3 604	4 111	14	1 429	621	314	0	10 353	1 490	1 428	377
1 001	7	89	134	3 404	0	661	2	171	0	4 818	50	994	127
470	37	409	14	281	0	58	0	26	0	1 621	24	132	185
214	2 731	3	220	272	7	592	432	8	0	1 199	875	102	45
538	11	101	11	47	0	38	4	15	0	356	74	25	0
165	205	11	216	7	1	1	127	1	0	58	269	40	14
47	29	1	54	1	0	1	8	2	0	51	43	2	0
82	9	1	137	3	1	1	3	1	0	31	62	5	4
57	40	3	2 816	23	0	6	23	41	0	247	36	2	1
280	240	46	582	5	1	1	2	1	0	114	85	5	261
187	152	43	485	2	1	1	1	1	0	53	7	3	261
93	88	3	97	4	0	0	1	0	0	61	78	2	0
250	356	122	300	222	47	781	206	125	17	4 863	614	26	35
5	15	0	0	4	0	308	3	104	0	3 668	3	0	0
32	58	1	90	8	0	19	33	0	0	53	117	0	2
1	4	0	13	0	0	335	4	0	0	521	4	0	0
3 244	737	103	2 170	1	0	2	7	0	232	378	954	0	114
0	173	0	1 111	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	114
3 242	559	103	1 059	1	0	2	2	0	231	376	949	0	0
2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	91	113	445	9	0	6	1	3	0	64	662	8	0
10 707	1 811	2 813	721	3 070	238	2 157	869	484	67	10 467	1 852	829	39
1 089	364	538	67	237	89	363	385	144	7	1 042	688	101	4
107	200	9	1	1	25	2	28	4	10	63	111	16	2
84	35	23	38	3	35	15	82	7	0	109	203	19	0
8 473	642	1 478	590	2 601	14	1 498	161	216	3	7 473	258	595	7
97	156	25	5	7	2	9	38	2	1	64	71	10	24
24	52	9	1	1	22	42	19	1	34	108	141	2	0
166	48	75	0	5	18	81	32	1	10	175	121	5	1
2 014	814	503	320	196	269	808	3 834	289	326	2 663	6 294	453	38
61	34	13	4	5	54	21	120	3	59	54	367	14	0
90	25	1	143	7	1	6	224	6	0	69	353	6	17
121	41	24	7	58	10	75	172	15	4	204	239	76	1
203	66	14	25	14	44	22	646	23	32	238	1 316	19	1
681	133	166	50	45	14	309	554	20	7	622	738	131	2
96	54	9	44	3	12	50	287	16	15	291	491	15	12
68	81	37	2	3	2	31	57	1	0	136	85	9	0
13 048	8 376	3 787	413	1 184	1 078	5 181	8 452	1 452	2 142	17 554	23 523	2 403	170
5 520	196	523	42	113	140	1 100	340	320	225	2 387	787	1 091	21
1 187	781	654	14	200	30	718	262	226	5	2 625	509	306	20
95	40	35	1	57	40	102	37	40	7	289	131	13	1
2 105	567	1 050	96	313	152	2 069	1 594	683	146	5 428	2 292	440	12
565	387	43	63	28	60	142	940	16	36	549	1 628	18	16
784	392	44	11	151	170	173	1 266	74	50	1 091	2 133	68	41
1 843	661	245	31	167	76	822	1 663	87	81	2 117	2 763	243	51
373	172	33	9	41	228	21	531	3	260	289	1 912	37	4
576	5 180	1 161	145	115	181	21	1 818	1	1 333	2 780	11 368	187	3
5 652	2 552	905	73	1 192	470	951	14 494	203	99	4 298	22 782	736	119
110	22	4		17	3	8	395	1	2	112	460	12	1
494	23	64	20	207	2	40	1 694	23	0	490	2 177	74	0
7	7	1	3	4	1	6	362	0	4	16	536	2	0
195	50	6	10	18	8	6	7 582	6	15	161	11 325	15	2
74	6	0	12	13	0	13	851	0	6	57	2 014	9	5
2 059	1 744	354	8	436	268	494	529	120	27	1 939	1 065	225	79
195	66	9	1	28	105	64	182	8	13	267	492	15	2
384	1 747	150	124	48	166	153	102	235	46	884	549	35	123

Table 347 Major imported commodities

		2008	2009*
		DKK thousands	
	Imports, total	556 432 537	439 024 505
1	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put up in forms or packings for retail sale (excl. medicaments containing antibiotics, medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones, but not containing antibiotics, medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones or antibiotics, medicaments containing provitamins, vitamins or derivatives thereof used as vitamins and medicaments containing iodine or iodine compounds)	7 898 261	8 551 350
2	Floating or submersible drilling or production platforms	951 865	7 833 304
3	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	5 679 096	6 083 861
4	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation and for undergoing a specific process as defined in Additional Note 4 to chapter 27)	9 430 352	5 311 892
5	Gear boxes for machinery	3 881 658	4 231 441
6	Data-processing machines, automatic, portable, weighing ≤ 10 kg, consisting of at least a central processing unit, a keyboard and a display (excl. peripheral units)	4 440 041	4 079 207
7	Motor cars and other motor vehicles, principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine" of a cylinder capacity $> 1.500 \text{ cm}^3$ but $\leq 2.500 \text{ cm}^3$, new (excl. motor caravans and vehicles specially designed for travelling on snow and other special purpose vehicles of subheading 8703.10)	6 954 577	3 785 248
8	Sea-going tankers	6 908 089	3 768 806
9	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading No 8702), incl. station wagons and racing cars, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, of a cylinder capacity $> 1.500 \text{ cm}^3$ but $\leq 3.000 \text{ cm}^3$, new (excl. 8703.10-10 and 8703.23.11)	6 327 407	3 722 831
10	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	3 315 172	3 356 131
11	Telephones for cellular networks "mobile telephones" or for other wireless networks	3 097 719	2 750 026
12	Natural gas condensates	2 677 519	2 625 101
13	Structures and parts of structures of iron or steel, n.e.s. (excl. bridges and bridge-sections; towers; lattice masts; gates; doors, windows and their frames and thresholds; equipment for scaffolding, shuttering, propping or pit-propping, weirs, sluices, lock-gates, fixed docks, landing stages and other maritime and waterway structures, and structures and parts of structures not manufactured exclusively or mainly from plate)	2 980 312	2 532 475
14	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put up in measured doses "incl. those in the form of transdermal administration" (excl. medicaments containing antibiotics, medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones, but not containing antibiotics, medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones or antibiotics, medicaments containing provitamins, vitamins or derivatives thereof used as vitamins, medicaments containing iodine or iodine compounds and those put up for retail sale)	2 729 294	2 399 042
15	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excl. those for gliders)	2 711 818	2 354 626
16	Sea-going vessels for the transport of goods and seagoing vessels for the transport of both persons and goods (excl. refrigerated vessels, tankers, ferry-boats and vessels principally designed for the transport of persons)	1 532 635	2 351 640
17	Reception apparatus for television, colour, with a screen width/height ratio $\geq 1,5$ (excl. with integral tube or incorporating video recording or reproducing apparatus and monitors, and television projection equipment)	3 345 450	2 332 654
18	Electrical energy	4 211 876	2 273 644
19	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with electric motors and generators, electric generating sets and rotary converters, n.e.s. (excl. non-magnetic retaining rings and of cast iron or cast steel)	3 231 646	2 205 470
20	Jet fuel, kerosene type	4 044 727	2 177 347

Table 348 Major exported commodities

		2008	2009*
		DKK thousands	
	Exports, total	585 797 536	492 395 622
1	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	30 990 431	20 688 971
2	Medicaments containing insulin but not antibiotics, put up in forms or packings for retail sale	10 515 363	11 143 672
3	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put up in forms or packings for retail sale (excl. medicaments containing antibiotics, medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones, but not containing antibiotics, medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones or antibiotics, medicaments containing provitamins, vitamins or derivatives thereof used as vitamins and medicaments containing iodine or iodine compounds)	9 765 523	10 350 333
4	Haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	5 436 922	6 312 128
5	Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	6 642 471	5 871 848
6	Generating sets, wind-powered	6 009 313	5 823 447
7	Medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones, but not antibiotics, put up in forms or packings for retail sale (excl. medicaments containing insulin or corticosteroid hormones, their derivatives or structural analogues)	4 862 794	5 444 353
8	Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s. (excl. rennet and concentrates thereof, lipoprotein lipase and Aspergillus alkaline protease)	4 680 809	4 913 060
9	Articles of non-textile glass fibres (excl. electrical insulators or parts thereof, optical fibre bundles or cable, brushes of glass fibres, lighting cables and the like)	5 670 223	4 735 246
10	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with electric motors and generators, electric generating sets and rotary converters, n.e.s. (excl. non-magnetic retaining rings and of cast iron or cast steel)	2 895 564	4 584 531
11	Towers and lattice masts, of iron or steel	4 000 762	4 281 305
12	Raw furskins of mink, whole, with or without heads, tails or paws	4 805 633	4 084 031
13	Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 693 942	4 017 654
14	Food preparations, n.e.s., containing, by weight, $\geq 1,5\%$ milkfat, $\geq 5\%$ sucrose or isoglucose, $\geq 5\%$ glucose or $\geq 5\%$ starch	3 932 554	3 880 469
15	Hearing aids (excl. parts and accessories)	4 102 927	3 784 115
16	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	2 983 360	3 108 828
17	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of $\leq 1\%$ by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation or a process as specified in Additional Note 4 to chapter 27)	5 524 817	2 870 153
18	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation and for undergoing a specific process as defined in Additional Note 4 to chapter 27)	4 285 496	2 845 706
19	Electrical energy	4 582 509	2 603 180
20	Food preparations, n.e.s., not containing milkfats, sucrose, isoglucose starch or glucose or containing, by weight, $< 1,5\%$ milkfat, $< 5\%$ sucrose or isoglucose, $< 5\%$ glucose or $< 5\%$ starch	2 741 347	2 546 393

www.statbank.dk/kn8y

National accounts and balance of payments

1

Danish economy 1999 to 2009

Economic downturn continues in 2009

The economic growth was significantly negative in 2009, which was the second year in a row with negative growth. After three years with high growth rates in 2004-2006 a more subdued growth rate in 2007 and negative growth in 2008 the Danish Economy experienced a historic negative growth of -4,9 per cent in 2009.

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

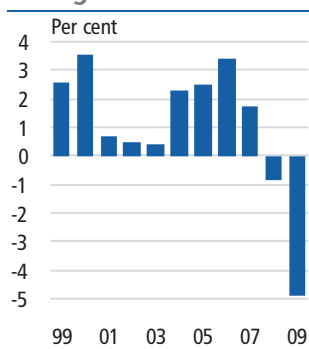
Decrease in employment

Four years of increasing employment was followed in 2009 by a drop in employment of 107,000 persons (3.6 per cent) so that the average number of persons employed was approximately 2,842,000. Of these, 41,000 persons were on leave in 2008.

Changes in employment are often seen with some delay in relation to the economic growth. This was seen clearly with the slowdown of economic growth in 2001 and again in 2004, when the economic conditions changed. In the period 1997-2002, employment rose by 102,000 persons.

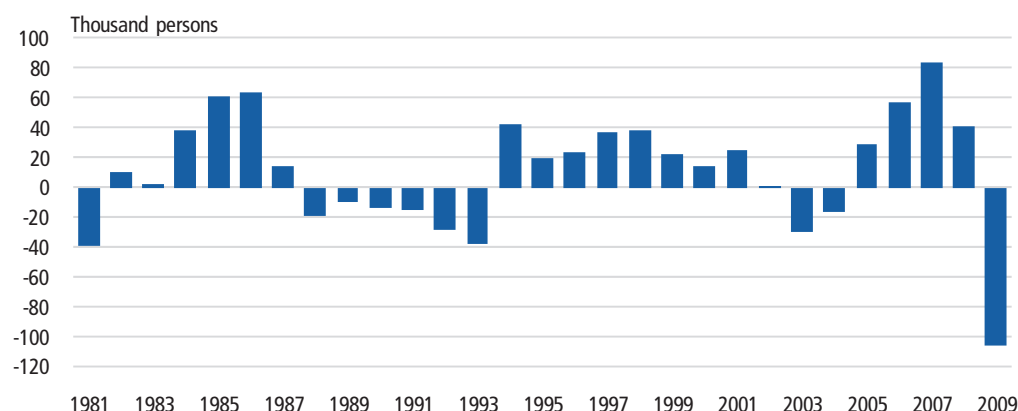
During 2003 and 2004, the total fall in employment was 47,700 persons. From 2004 to 2008 the employment increased by 210,700 persons.

Figure 1
Real growth in GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat02

Figure 2
Annual growth in employment



Note: Including leave.

www.statbank.dk/nat18

The share of the workforce employed in goods-producing industries (agriculture, etc., manufacturing, energy, and construction) has been continuously declining for several years. In 1999, 26.8 per cent were employed in the goods-producing industries, while in 2009 the proportion was 22.1 per cent. During the same period, employment increased, in particular in the private service industries (from 37.9

per cent in 1998 to 42.0 per cent in 2009). The percentage of persons employed in public and personal services was 35.3 per cent in 1999 and 35.9 per cent in 2009.

2

Domestic demand and foreign trade

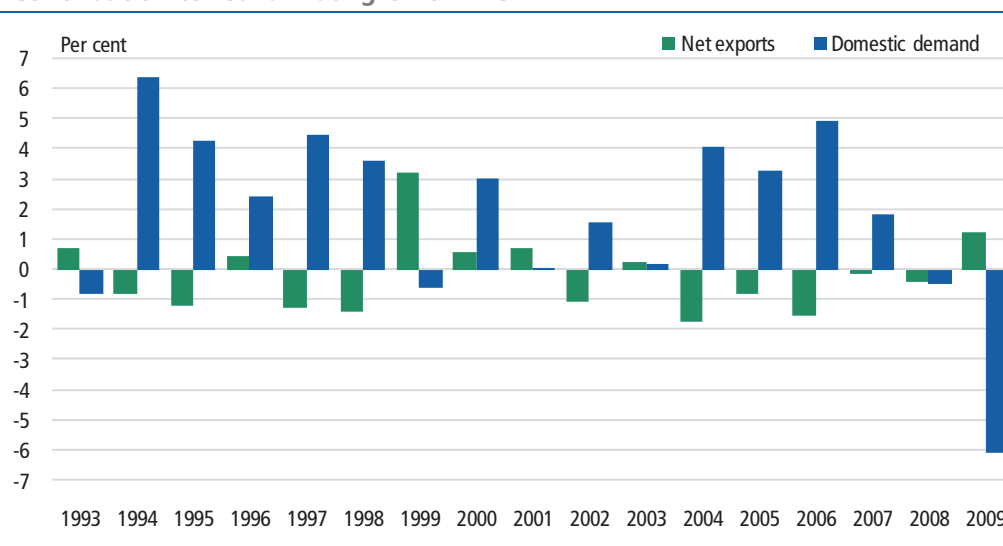
Domestic demand has been the driving force in the economic development

In 2009, the domestic demand contributed negatively to the significantly negative growth in GDP. In the previous 10 years, the domestic demand was an important driving force behind the economic growth.

In this period, except for 1999, the domestic demand has contributed positively to the growth in GDP, while the net exports on several occasions have contributed negatively to the growth in GDP.

Among other things, this is due to changes in the economic growth abroad that affects the Danish exports. At the same time, increasing domestic demand is known to give rise to increased import of, e.g. consumer goods.

Figure 3 Contribution to real annual growth in GDP

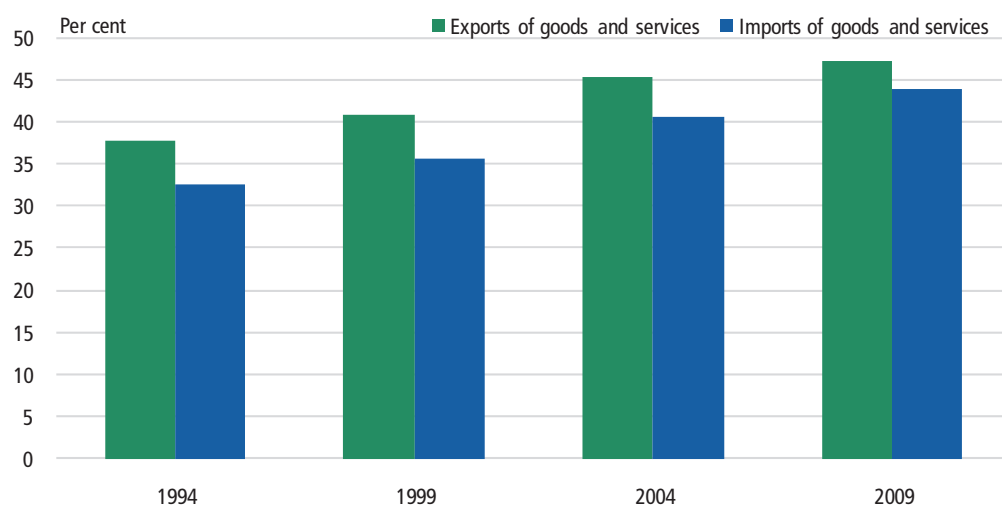


Decreasing foreign trade in 2009

From 1998 to 2008, Denmark's foreign trade has seen a relatively large increase, both when measured as a percentage of GDP and in current prices. In 2009 however the foreign trade declined considerably.

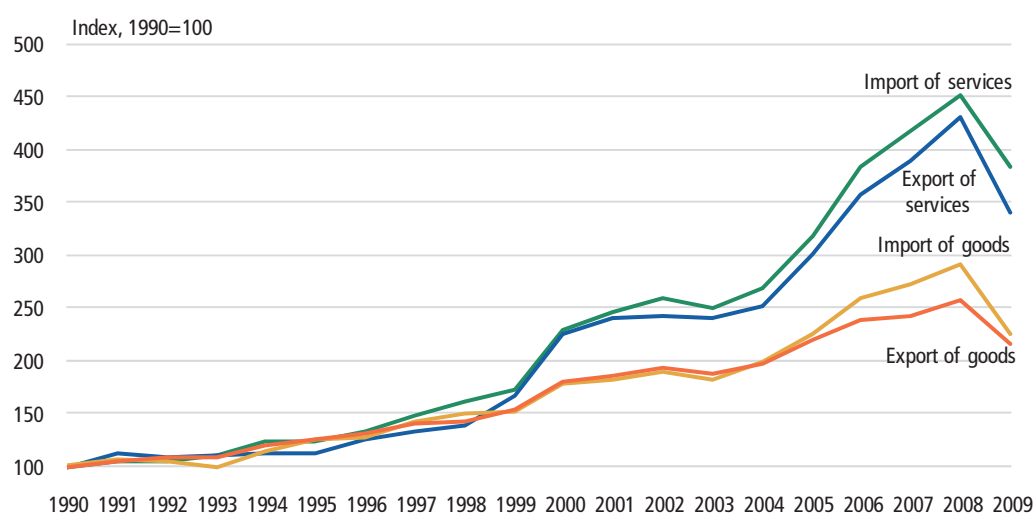
Particularly, trade in services has increased steeply when calculated in current prices. The import of services almost tripled from 1998 to 2008, and the export of services increased almost at the same rate.

In the same period, the import of goods was doubled, and the export of goods increased approximately 80 per cent.

Figure 4 Imports and exports as percentage of GDP, current prices

www.statbank.dk/nat01

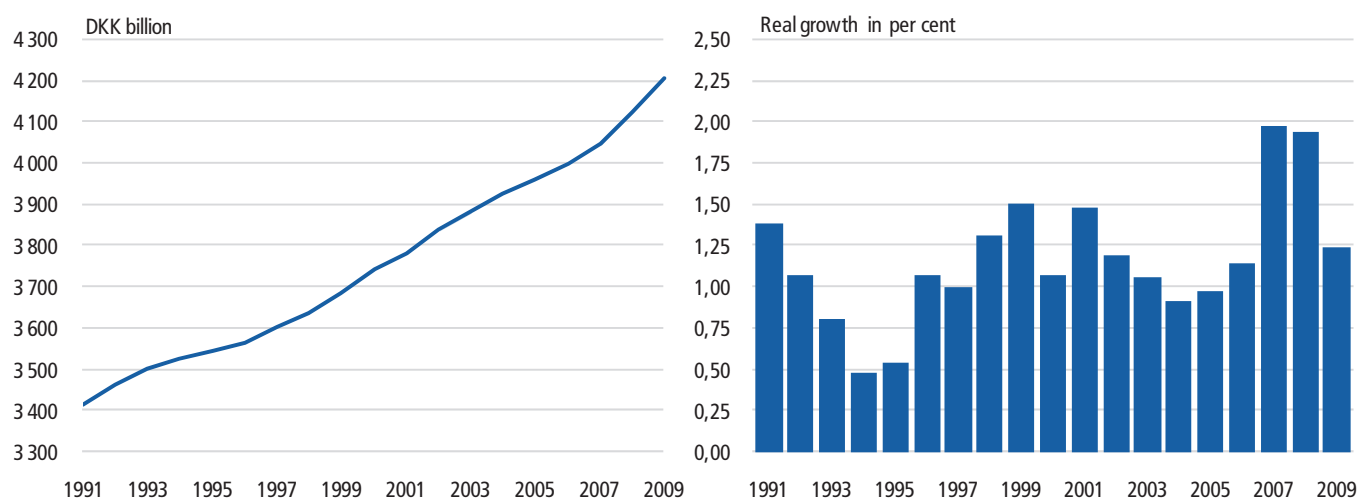
Among other things, the increase in trade in services is due to a higher growth of prices, compared to trade in goods. Mergers and acquisitions in the sea transport industries are other factors that have had an impact on trade in services.

Figure 5 Final uses as a percentage of GDP, current prices

www.statbank.dk/nat01

Increase in capital stocks

The share of the national wealth that is held in the form of fixed assets (net capital stock) grew in 2009 by 1.2 per cent and increased by 14.0 per cent from 1999 to 2009. The net capital stock has been continuously increasing over the period 1999-2009. The change in the capital stock (net capital stock) at current prices between two dates of compilation reflects net investment (the gross fixed capital formation less consumption of fixed capital), and the nominal valuations during the period.

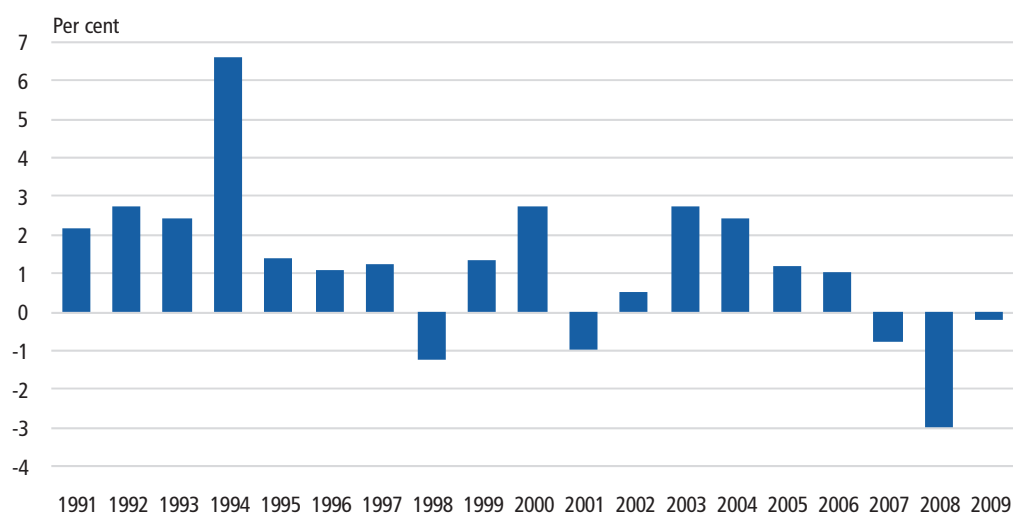
Figure 6 Net capital stock

www.statbank.dk/nat08

Decreasing productivity

Based on the figures from the Danish working time account, it is possible to calculate the productivity per hour as the market gross value added per working hour.

The productivity dropped 0.2 per cent in 2009. In 2007 and 2008 it dropped 0.8 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively. The productivity increased by an annual average of 1.4 per cent from 1998 to 2006. This results in an average annual growth rate of 0.6 per cent from 1999 to 2009, compared to an average growth of 0.4 per cent if the estimate is based on employed persons.

Figure 7 Gross value added at 2000 prices (chained) per hour. Annual growth rate

www.statbank.dk/nat02 and nat18

Increasing wage share in 2009

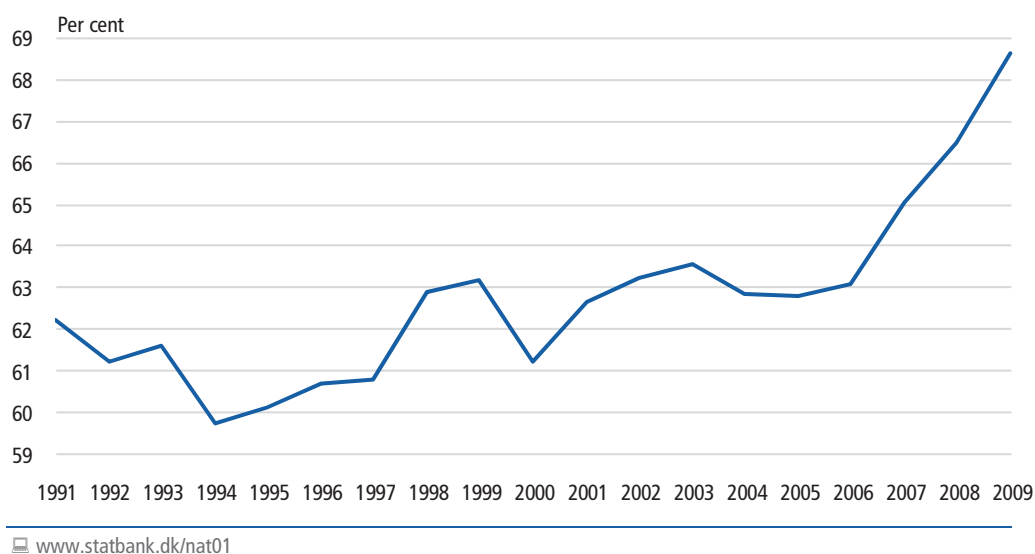
Total income from production comprises compensation of employees and enterprises' profits (gross operating surplus and mixed income). There was a general

increase in the share of wages and salaries of total incomes during the period up to 2000, but in 2000, there was a strong decline.

From 2001 to 2003, the wage share rose again followed by a moderate decline in the period from 2004-2006. The last three years the wage share has increased and reached a peak level of 68.6 per cent in 2009.

The figure below shows changes in compensation of employees as a proportion of GDP at factor prices.

Figure 8 The wage share



3

Balance of payments

Figure 9 Balance of current accounts

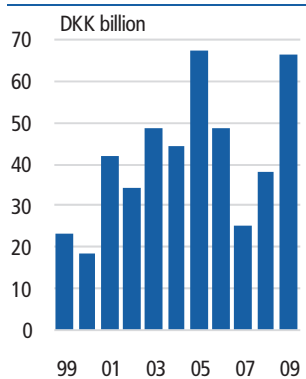


Table 372

Savings, the balance of payments and debt

The share of savings of the whole economy (i.e. savings as a percentage of gross national disposable income) increased from 21.3 per cent in 1998 to 24.3 per cent in 2001.

After 2001 the share of savings has been stable reaching its highest level in 2005 and 2006 where it was more than 25 per cent. In 2009 the share of savings went down to the level from 1998 at 21.5 per cent.

Since 1999, net lending has been positive. Net lending decreased in 2006 and 2007 but has been growing since. In 2009 the net lending was DKK 66.7 billion.

Denmark has positive net assets again

Danish net lending is contributing to a reduction of Denmark's foreign debt. In 2005, Denmark had positive net assets for the first time since the 1950s.

Net assets decreased between 2005 and 2008, despite a large surplus on the balance of payments. This is because the debt balance is also influenced by exchange rate fluctuations. In 2009, the net assets again was positive at 100 billion.

4

Financial claims

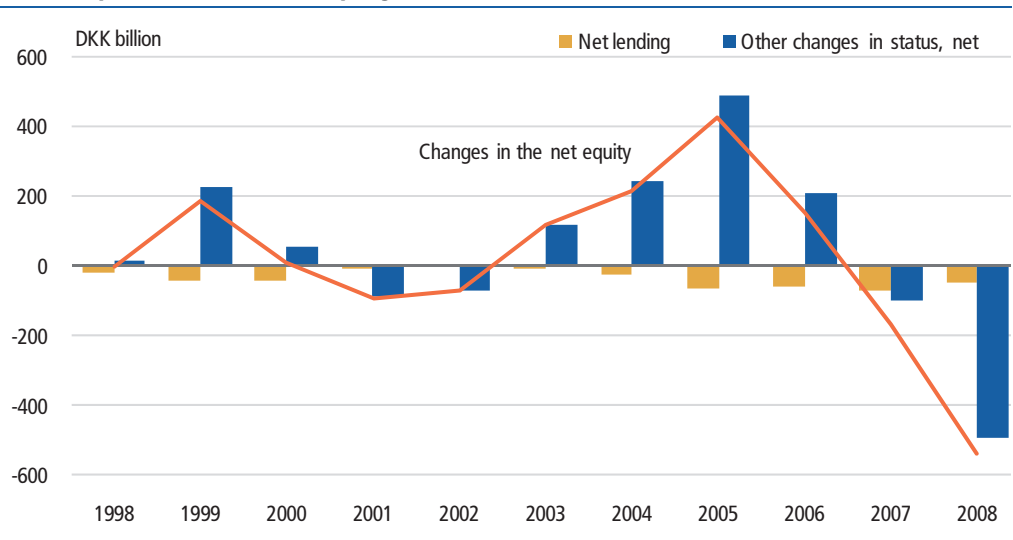
Fall in financial net equity of households

After a period from 1998 to 2006 where the financial net equity of households almost doubled, the financial net equity of financial households fell in 2007 and especially in 2008. In all years during this period households had a negative net lending.

Consequently, the explanation must be found in the development of *other changes in status, net*, where developments in the financial markets in 2007 and 2008 lead to large negative revaluations. Especially adjustments of share prices have affected the households' net equity both directly and indirectly through their pension scheme savings in life insurance companies and pensions funds.

In addition to the household sector, the national accounts include financial accounts for another three main sectors: corporate sector (non-financial and financial corporations), general government sector and the rest of the world. The financial claims consist of a number of financial assets and liabilities comprising, e.g., shares, bonds and loans. The difference between the total financial assets and the total financial liabilities constitute the financial net worth.

Figure 10 Development in the net equity of households



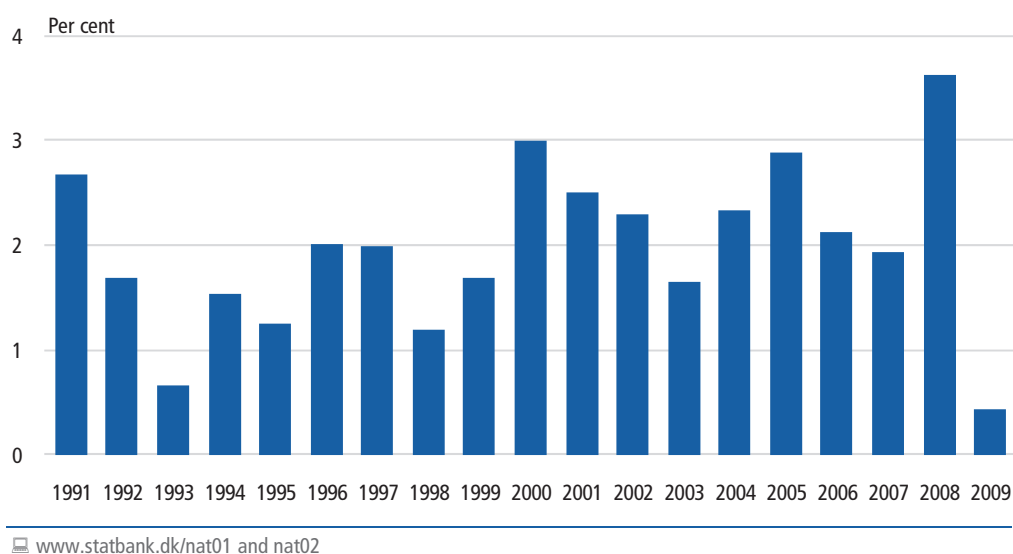
5

Inflation

Low inflation in 2009

After the inflation (measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator) in Denmark reached 3.6 per cent in 2008 which was the highest level since 1989 the inflation in 2009 was just 0.4 per cent. The average increase in annual prices in the period from 1989 to 2007 was 2.0 per cent.

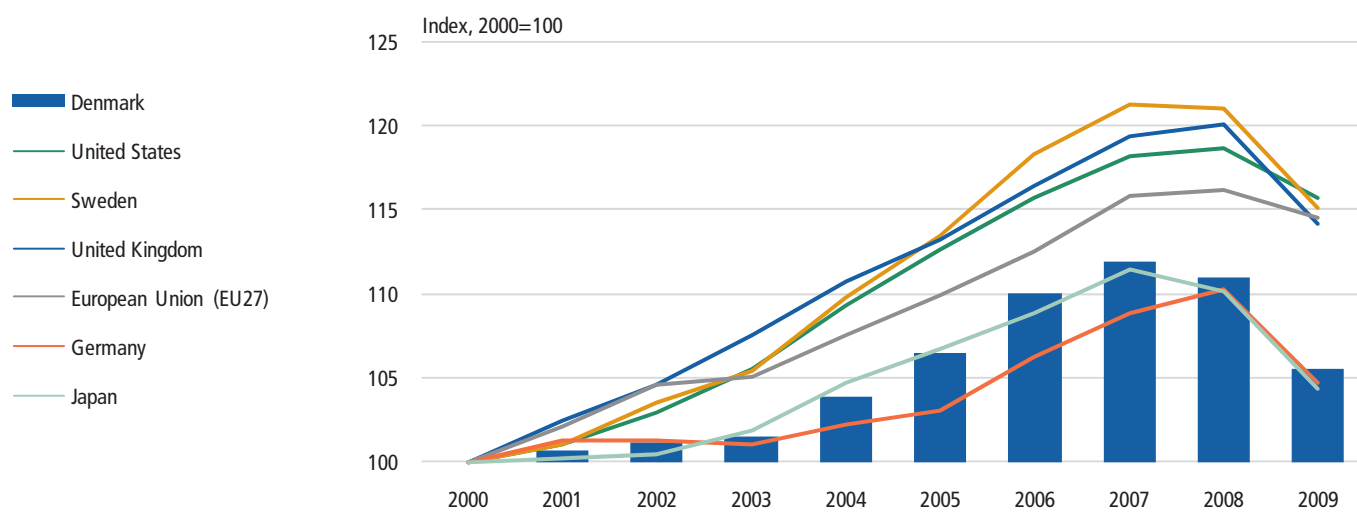
Between 1989 and 2007 the inflation has been both low and stable compared to the past, only in 2000 and 2005 did the inflation reach 3 per cent.

Figure 11 Inflation measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator

6

International comparisons**Declining international economy in 2009**

Among the countries with the greatest significance for Danish economic development, the United States and the United Kingdom in particular have had an economic downturn in 2008. Growth in Germany has been robust in 2008 compared to the rest of the EU while in Japan and Sweden there has been an actual reduction in economic activity in 2008 like Denmark. Since 1995, Denmark has experienced economic growth slightly below the EU average.

Figure 12**GDP in selected countries, constant prices**

Source: Eurostat, New Cronos.

In 2009 the economic decline became global with a massive economic decline in every country that has significant importance for the economic development in Denmark.

Table 349 Supply and demand

	Gross domestic product at market prices	Imports of goods and services	Resources, total	Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Exports of goods and services
DKK mio. at current prices							
2002	1 372 737	568 189	1 940 926	652 256	360 212	280 142	648 317
2003	1 400 689	547 565	1 948 254	666 942	371 236	274 963	635 114
2004	1 466 180	593 572	2 059 752	707 214	389 028	298 508	665 004
2005	1 545 257	681 203	2 226 460	745 139	402 509	321 807	757 006
2006	1 631 659	797 745	2 429 404	786 583	422 604	370 615	849 602
2007*	1 691 472	845 124	2 536 596	821 664	439 129	389 419	886 383
2008*	1 737 448	909 188	2 646 636	845 511	463 813	381 403	955 911
2009*	1 659 705	727 037	2 386 742	817 400	492 118	293 034	784 190
DKK mio. in 2000 prices ¹ , chain figures							
2002	1 309 155	574 249	1 883 404	626 727	339 124	270 408	646 970
2003	1 314 179	564 864	1 879 043	632 924	341 541	263 791	640 802
2004	1 344 359	608 332	1 952 691	662 781	347 698	281 586	658 561
2005	1 377 231	675 561	2 052 792	688 037	352 135	296 854	711 392
2006	1 423 984	766 201	2 190 185	712 466	361 868	332 281	775 168
2007*	1 448 087	786 367	2 234 454	729 670	366 664	337 094	792 185
2008*	1 435 493	812 444	2 247 937	727 848	372 519	325 979	811 129
2009*	1 365 296	705 183	2 070 479	694 340	381 721	258 937	727 048
Annual real growth in per cent							
2002	0.5	7.5	2.5	1.5	2.1	1.4	4.1
2003	0.4	-1.6	-0.2	1.0	0.7	-2.4	-1.0
2004	2.3	7.7	3.9	4.7	1.8	6.7	2.8
2005	2.4	11.1	5.1	3.8	1.3	5.4	8.0
2006	3.4	13.4	6.7	3.6	2.8	11.9	9.0
2007*	1.7	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.4	2.2
2008*	-0.9	3.3	0.6	-0.2	1.6	-3.3	2.4
2009*	-4.9	-13.2	-7.9	-4.6	2.5	-20.6	-10.4

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

Table 350 **Generation and disposition of income**

	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio. at current prices		
Compensation of employees	931 884	984 490	981 546
+Gross operating surplus and mixed income	500 820	496 330	448 529
Gross domestic income at factor cost, GDI	1 432 703	1 480 819	1 430 075
+Other taxes less subsidies on production	-3 216	283	-5 672
Gross value added	1 429 487	1 481 103	1 424 403
+Taxes on products	274 267	268 860	247 919
÷Subsidies on products	12 282	12 515	12 617
Gross domestic product at market prices, GDP	1 691 472	1 737 448	1 659 705
+Compensation of employees from the rest of the world	4 458	4 516	4 522
÷Compensation of employees to the rest of the world	16 344	16 342	13 200
+Subsidies from the rest of the world	8 385	7 959	8 857
÷Taxes on production and import to the rest of the world	4 007	4 058	2 995
+Property income from the rest of the world	184 874	182 709	163 965
÷Property income paid to the rest of the world	159 997	150 484	112 458
Gross national income, GNI	1 708 841	1 761 746	1 708 397
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from the rest of the world	4 192	4 227	3 401
+Other current transfers, etc. from the rest of the world	8 734	9 982	8 036
÷Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to the rest of the world	861	861	861
÷Other current transfers, etc. to the rest of the world	45 713	46 400	50 148
Gross national disposable income	1 675 192	1 728 694	1 668 825
÷Private final consumption expenditure	821 664	845 511	817 400
÷General government final consumption expenditure	439 129	463 813	492 118
Gross national saving	414 399	419 371	359 307
÷Corporations and households gross fixed capital formation	357 862	349 587	257 768
÷General government gross fixed capital formation	31 557	31 815	35 266
Current external balance	24 980	37 969	66 273
+Capital transfers from the rest of the world	2 156	2 301	2 329
÷Capital transfers to the rest of the world	1 658	1 854	1 894
÷Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	-238	-69	-51
Net lending/net borrowing	25 240	38 347	66 658

 www.statbank.dk/nat01 and nat03

Table 351 Net value added, consumption and gross fixed capital formation

		Net value added		Total consumption ¹			Gross fixed capital formation
		Constant prices	Annual increase at constant prices	Constant prices	Constant prices per inhabitant	Annual real growth per inhabitant	per constant prices
		1980=100	per cent	1980=100		per cent	1980=100
1921-1929	average	24	4.1	23	35	2.8	11
1930-1939	average	31	2.5	28	40	1.4	17
1940-1946	average	31	0.2	27	34	0.6	14
1947-1950	average	39	4.4	36	44	0.6	26
1951-1957	average	44	1.7	40	46	1.0	33
1958-1965	average	57	4.6	53	58	4.1	56
1966-1973	average	79	3.7	76	79	3.6	95
1974-1975	average	88	-1.5	87	88	-0.9	101
1976-1979	average	95	3.4	97	98	3.8	111
1980-1981	average	100	-0.5	100	100	-1.4	94
1982-1986	average	110	3.5	107	107	3.1	119
1987-1993	average	121	0.8	114	113	-0.1	148
1994-2000	average	140	2.9	132	128	2.1	192
2001-2003	average	152	0.0	141	135	0.6	211
2005-2007*	average	158	1.8	155	146	2.7	298
2008-2009*	average	156	-3.4	158	147	-2.5	241

¹ Incl. Changes in stock and livestock.**Table 352 Denmark and rest of the world (ROW)**

	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Exports of goods	546 998	581 020	487 166
+Income from tourism from ROW	36 510	36 964	38 558
+Exports of other services	302 875	337 927	258 465
+Compensation of employees from ROW	4 458	4 516	4 522
+Subsidies from ROW	8 385	7 959	8 857
+Property income from ROW	184 874	182 709	163 965
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from ROW	4 192	4 227	3 401
+Other current transfers, etc. from ROW	8 734	9 982	8 036
Current income from ROW	1 097 025	1 165 303	972 971
+Capital transfers, etc. from ROW	2 156	2 301	2 329
+Disposal of non-financial, non-producing assets	207	200	185
Total income from ROW	1 099 388	1 167 805	975 486
Imports of goods	555 488	595 764	460 233
+Expenditure on tourism etc. in ROW	53 926	55 085	54 565
+Imports of other services	235 710	258 339	212 239
+Compensation of employees to ROW	16 344	16 342	13 200
+Taxes on production and import	4 007	4 058	2 995
+Property income to ROW	159 997	150 484	112 458
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to ROW	861	861	861
+Other current transfers, etc. to ROW	45 713	46 400	50 148
Current expenditure to ROW, total	1 072 046	1 127 334	906 698
+Capital transfers, etc. to ROW	1 658	1 854	1 894
+Acquisition of non-financial, non-producing assets	445	270	236
Total expenditure to ROW	1 074 149	1 129 457	908 828
External balance of goods	-8 490	-14 745	26 934
External balance of services	49 749	61 467	30 219
External balance of goods and services	41 259	46 723	57 153
Current external balance	24 980	37 969	66 273
Net lending	25 240	38 347	66 658

Note: Excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands.

www.statbank.dk/nat01

Table 353 General government

	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	462 669	488 054	517 684
÷ Intermediate consumption	150 367	159 613	167 597
Gross value added, GVA	312 303	328 441	350 087
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	30 713	32 082	33 190
Net value added	281 590	296 359	316 897
Gross value added, GVA	312 303	328 441	350 087
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	-2 648	-2 837	-4 055
Gross domestic product at factor cost	314 951	331 277	354 142
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by res. employers)	284 238	299 196	320 952
Gross operating surplus	30 713	32 082	33 190
+ Taxes on production and income	300 381	297 630	278 487
÷ Subsidies	37 235	37 101	42 994
+ Property income, net from ROW	2 355	10 694	370
Gross primary income	296 214	303 305	269 053
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	506 026	516 344	498 907
+ Social contributions	31 493	31 669	31 973
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	11 335	12 825	12 630
Gross total income	845 068	864 142	812 563
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	257 658	263 211	285 171
+ Other current transfers	39 818	40 111	44 978
Gross total expenditure	297 475	303 321	330 149
Gross disposable income	547 593	560 821	482 413
÷ Social transfers in kind	306 800	329 133	353 070
Gross adjusted disposable income	240 793	231 688	129 343
Gross disposable income	547 593	560 821	482 413
÷ Final consumption expenditure	439 129	463 813	492 118
Gross saving	108 464	97 008	-9 704
Adjusted gross disposable income	240 793	231 688	129 343
÷ Actual collective consumption	132 329	134 680	139 047
Gross saving	108 464	97 008	-9 704
+ Capital transfers, net	4 218	-3 859	-922
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	112 682	93 149	-10 626
÷ Gross fixed capital formation	31 475	31 815	35 266
÷ Changes in inventories	82	0	0
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	528	1 526	822
Net lending	80 597	59 808	-46 714

www.statbank.dk/nat03

Table 354 Corporate sector

	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	2 233 068	2 326 595	2 070 980
÷ Intermediate consumption	1 307 347	1 369 431	1 189 462
Gross value added, GVA	925 721	957 164	881 518
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	173 306	181 785	179 577
Net value added	752 415	775 379	701 942
Gross value added, GVA	925 721	957 164	881 518
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	1 139	3 047	330
Gross domestic product at factor cost,	924 582	954 116	881 189
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	591 883	625 796	602 338
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	332 699	328 321	278 851
+ Property income, net.	-530	8 510	54 076
Gross primary income	332 169	336 831	332 927
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	144 210	149 834	0
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	51 997	50 268	65 385
Gross total income	528 376	536 933	547 839
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	64 023	59 422	40 149
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	58 294	58 011	64 682
+ Other current transfers	55 268	54 371	70 077
Gross total expenditure	177 585	171 803	174 909
Gross disposable income	350 791	365 130	372 930
÷ Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	85 916	91 824	84 844
Gross saving	264 875	273 306	288 086
+ Capital transfers, net.	-3 110	-2 648	1 208
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	261 765	270 659	289 294
÷ Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	234 861	231 239	186 285
÷ Changes in inventories	10 256	12 530	-20 790
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	-26	-694	-360
Net lending	16 674	27 582	124 159

Note: Sole proprietorships are included in the household sector.

www.statbank.dk/nat03

Table 355 Household sector

	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	339 353	346 153	330 090
÷ Intermediate consumption	147 890	150 655	137 293
Gross value added, GVA	191 463	195 498	192 798
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	66 294	69 147	69 186
Net value added	125 169	126 351	123 612
Gross value added, GVA	191 463	195 498	192 798
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	-1 708	73	-1 947
Gross domestic product at factor cost	193 171	195 426	194 744
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	55 763	59 499	58 256
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	137 408	135 927	136 488
+ Compensation of employees (received by resident employees)	919 997	972 663	972 868
+ Taxes on production and imports	•	•	•
+ Subsidies	•	•	•
+ Property income, net	23 053	13 021	-2 938
Gross primary income	1 080 458	1 121 611	1 106 418
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	313 707	318 801	347 236
+ Other current transfers	32 815	35 169	36 554
Gross total income	1 426 981	1 475 581	1 490 208
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	438 672	453 556	456 218
+ Social contributions	175 638	181 448	181 652
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	35 862	37 833	38 856
Gross total expenditure	650 172	672 837	676 726
Gross disposable income	776 808	802 744	813 482
+ Social transfers in kind	306 799	329 133	353 070
Adjusted gross disposable income	1 083 608	1 131 877	1 166 552
Gross disposable income	776 808	802 744	813 482
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	85 916	91 824	84 844
÷ Individual consumption expenditure	821 664	845 511	817 400
Gross saving	41 061	49 057	80 926
Adjusted gross disposable income	1 083 608	1 131 877	1 166 552
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	85 916	91 824	84 844
÷ Actual individual consumption	1 128 464	1 174 644	1 170 470
Gross saving	41 061	49 057	80 926
+ Capital transfers, net	-610	6 954	149
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfer	40 450	56 011	81 075
÷ Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	113 261	102 621	90 596
÷ Changes in inventories	-516	3 196	1 677
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net	-264	-763	-411
Net lending	-72 030	-49 043	-10 787

Note 1: Sole proprietorships are included in the household sector.

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Note 2: Households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

Table 356 **Output**

	Current prices			Constant 2000 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2007*	2008*	2009*	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio.					
Output, total	3 035 091	3 160 802	2 918 754	2 621 250	2 609 081	2 439 384
Of which: General government	462 669	488 054	517 684	385 025	391 052	400 301
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	132 338	143 963	113 036	104 781	102 840	99 087
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	64 678	70 579	65 682	68 040	70 453	72 202
Fishing	3 548	3 343	2 862	3 344	2 710	2 574
Mining and quarrying	64 113	70 041	44 493	35 909	33 628	30 345
Manufacturing	652 544	678 263	567 375	581 044	579 075	501 538
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	140 447	148 885	133 310	129 032	129 329	118 497
Manufacture of textiles and leather	11 205	10 245	7 967	10 642	9 568	7 510
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	62 680	56 714	47 806	60 124	52 730	44 946
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	124 526	132 454	114 235	105 141	105 104	100 620
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	23 585	22 571	16 092	19 325	17 753	12 688
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	256 478	273 994	220 659	226 934	235 766	193 843
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	33 624	33 400	27 307	29 361	27 863	22 056
Electricity, gas and water supply	57 096	65 649	58 227	40 535	42 157	40 579
Construction	230 546	227 483	198 034	186 215	176 805	156 983
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	406 593	414 595	363 568	353 149	343 801	293 934
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	46 874	44 641	37 103	41 694	38 380	31 536
Wholesale except motor vehicles	214 856	219 317	184 728	184 423	179 541	146 267
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	92 791	94 311	89 793	83 266	80 559	75 118
Hotels and restaurants	52 072	56 327	51 944	43 702	45 101	40 969
Transport, post and telecommunications	379 210	402 278	326 477	342 879	349 426	314 849
Transport	311 892	332 483	257 612	268 598	275 759	244 243
Post and telecommunications	67 318	69 794	68 865	72 701	71 542	69 688
Finance and business activities	605 578	624 845	647 746	539 974	537 553	538 108
Finance and insurance	132 038	140 512	160 226	136 936	138 985	147 689
Letting and sale of real estate	231 329	237 771	244 427	187 524	187 522	187 550
Business activities	242 210	246 562	243 093	217 120	212 918	205 844
Public and personal services	571 187	603 726	644 291	476 236	481 383	495 535
Public administration	142 492	149 500	158 659	119 387	119 638	122 939
Education	103 557	108 920	115 540	86 195	86 746	89 090
Human health activities	103 466	108 482	115 068	86 659	86 972	89 329
Social institutions etc.	114 924	120 828	128 164	95 401	95 993	98 595
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	106 748	115 996	126 860	88 622	92 046	95 591

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

Table 357 Gross value added

	Current prices			Constant 2000 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2007*	2008*	2009*	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio.					
Gross value added, total	1 429 487	1 481 103	1 424 403	1 219 452	1 213 015	1 162 059
Of which: General government	312 303	328 441	350 087	253 833	257 326	262 012
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	73 723	80 232	52 997	52 969	50 472	46 366
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	15 141	15 871	13 666	20 420	21 563	21 296
Fishing	1 664	1 730	1 505	1 819	1 493	1 426
Mining and quarrying	56 919	62 631	37 825	30 291	28 150	25 340
Manufacturing	203 219	205 955	183 950	186 915	186 432	164 445
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	31 495	31 401	34 611	24 683	24 064	23 068
Manufacture of textiles and leather	3 204	2 747	2 120	3 240	2 942	2 381
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	22 148	21 086	18 017	23 562	21 161	18 346
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	37 180	37 462	31 934	33 462	34 229	33 899
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	9 725	9 368	6 986	8 097	7 662	5 585
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	88 643	92 960	80 251	83 572	86 542	72 396
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	10 824	10 930	10 031	10 311	9 677	8 292
Electricity, gas and water supply	26 694	30 260	24 979	19 656	22 976	20 380
Construction	82 323	80 815	70 521	64 878	61 418	53 905
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	203 615	207 335	187 862	177 563	171 283	149 477
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	18 749	17 741	13 967	16 880	15 561	12 369
Wholesale except motor vehicles	106 497	108 684	96 522	93 082	89 101	74 204
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	55 836	56 951	54 498	50 535	49 039	46 434
Hotels and restaurants	22 534	23 958	22 875	17 088	17 444	16 309
Transport, post and telecommunications	113 531	115 810	90 293	106 143	106 050	95 971
Transport	82 412	84 385	59 409	71 446	71 930	62 628
Post and telecommunications	31 119	31 425	30 884	35 122	34 380	34 276
Finance and business activities	352 587	365 664	389 957	309 252	309 889	317 556
Finance and insurance	79 875	86 186	101 172	89 010	89 942	95 714
Letting and sale of real estate	149 833	156 121	166 754	117 830	119 636	123 205
Business activities	122 880	123 357	122 031	105 121	103 061	102 108
Public and personal services	373 794	395 034	423 843	304 364	306 734	314 701
Public administration	88 940	92 288	98 585	72 562	71 667	73 323
Education	76 133	80 097	85 275	62 686	63 053	64 579
Human health activities	66 321	69 728	74 376	53 907	54 201	55 436
Social institutions etc.	84 262	88 833	94 568	69 222	69 823	71 520
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	58 139	64 088	71 040	45 971	47 923	49 749

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

Table 358 Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus and mixed income, by kind of activity

	Compensation of employees			Gross operating surplus and mixed income		
	2007*	2008*	2009*	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio.					
Total	931 884	984 490	981 546	500 820	496 330	448 529
Of which: General government	284 238	299 196	320 952	30 713	32 082	33 190
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	10 944	11 712	11 593	69 091	74 331	48 545
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	8 615	9 330	9 302	12 765	12 287	11 455
Fishing	758	674	601	931	1 078	933
Mining and quarrying	1 571	1 708	1 690	55 395	60 967	36 158
Manufacturing	145 172	150 688	138 446	58 875	55 908	46 634
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	22 327	22 789	21 491	9 274	8 680	13 365
Manufacture of textiles and leather	2 484	2 449	2 144	708	281	-41
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	18 363	18 399	16 319	3 850	2 729	1 782
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	23 004	24 344	23 815	14 249	13 162	8 185
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	6 165	6 388	5 554	3 614	3 026	1 500
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	65 280	69 013	62 715	23 890	24 402	18 201
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	7 550	7 306	6 407	3 290	3 628	3 642
Electricity, gas and water supply	5 956	6 359	7 071	20 653	23 799	17 788
Construction	65 630	68 268	61 109	16 696	12 458	9 501
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	147 821	157 342	152 416	56 055	50 055	35 931
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	16 055	16 721	15 548	2 619	915	-1 658
Wholesale except motor vehicles	74 126	78 184	74 357	32 576	30 628	22 522
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	40 806	44 254	44 832	15 124	12 725	9 822
Hotels and restaurants	16 834	18 183	17 679	5 736	5 787	5 244
Transport, post and telecommunications	63 203	67 060	64 342	50 827	49 062	26 435
Transport	46 129	49 174	46 167	37 081	35 876	14 059
Post and telecommunications	17 074	17 887	18 176	13 746	13 187	12 376
Finance and business activities	169 621	181 706	181 477	174 059	173 298	199 654
Finance and insurance	45 429	48 172	49 150	31 188	34 407	48 547
Letting and sale of real estate	15 599	16 557	16 030	127 579	131 609	144 333
Business activities	108 592	116 977	116 297	15 292	7 282	6 774
Public and personal services	323 536	341 356	365 091	54 565	57 417	64 041
Public administration	73 493	72 873	75 470	16 116	19 974	23 931
Education	71 851	77 576	84 998	4 923	3 070	1 157
Human health activities	53 372	57 168	61 744	13 453	12 952	13 302
Social institutions etc.	85 379	91 288	98 807	400	-1 047	-2 404
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	39 440	42 451	44 072	19 673	22 468	28 055

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Table 359 Hours worked

	Total actual hours worked			Actual hours worked for employees		
	2007*	2008*	2009*	2007*	2008*	2009*
	— thousand hours —					
Total	4 503 407	4 554 297	4 388 189	4 165 788	4 224 550	4 057 528
Of which: General government	1 270 477	1 258 154	1 281 264	1 270 477	1 258 154	1 281 264
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	145 715	141 904	144 459	78 551	80 431	77 200
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	135 100	131 232	134 273	70 449	72 261	69 504
Fishing	5 236	5 088	4 883	2 797	2 658	2 464
Mining and quarrying	5 379	5 584	5 303	5 305	5 513	5 232
Manufacturing	620 080	619 638	550 966	603 118	604 965	535 337
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	97 125	96 941	89 532	95 745	95 795	88 291
Manufacture of textiles and leather	13 410	12 888	11 760	11 905	11 603	10 398
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	82 671	79 225	69 695	79 658	76 615	66 919
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	81 389	82 386	76 248	81 082	82 136	75 994
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	25 883	25 766	21 826	25 168	25 150	21 175
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	281 729	287 223	251 998	274 104	280 577	244 966
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	37 872	35 210	29 908	35 455	33 090	27 594
Electricity, gas and water supply	22 920	24 563	26 285	22 920	24 563	26 285
Construction	326 918	323 065	283 831	281 168	278 671	242 895
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	806 944	835 820	798 270	717 562	745 807	707 816
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	99 821	100 475	92 888	83 913	84 420	76 764
Wholesale except motor vehicles	294 114	303 214	280 168	277 948	286 905	263 816
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	275 349	290 679	288 014	235 821	250 923	248 052
Hotels and restaurants	137 660	141 453	137 200	119 880	123 559	119 184
Transport, post and telecommunications	323 342	320 664	297 682	302 005	301 077	278 577
Transport	246 301	247 209	226 555	226 593	229 135	208 911
Post and telecommunications	77 041	73 455	71 126	75 413	71 942	69 665
Finance and business activities	720 420	745 773	721 208	659 674	685 983	663 317
Finance and insurance	128 785	132 389	130 199	128 785	132 389	130 199
Letting and sale of real estate	93 396	96 207	92 652	79 690	82 506	79 330
Business activities	498 240	517 177	498 356	451 199	471 088	453 788
Public and personal services	1 537 069	1 542 869	1 565 490	1 500 790	1 503 053	1 526 102
Public administration	274 324	272 324	264 600	274 324	272 324	264 600
Education	304 328	309 509	323 505	301 433	306 377	320 408
Human health activities	250 753	248 558	253 669	234 049	230 139	235 374
Social institutions etc.	472 110	465 611	477 426	472 110	465 611	477 426
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	235 554	246 867	246 289	218 875	228 601	228 294

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Table 360 Total employed and wage and salary earners

	Total employed ¹			Of which, wage and salary earners ²		
	2007*	2008*	2009*	2007*	2008*	2009*
	— number of persons —					
Total	2 908 101	2 949 403	2 842 234	2 734 285	2 773 792	2 665 979
Of which: General government	842 461	838 112	846 691	842 461	838 112	846 691
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	83 990	85 211	83 425	47 590	48 969	47 005
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	77 435	78 728	77 171	42 466	43 890	42 158
Fishing	3 318	3 157	3 052	1 931	1 796	1 687
Mining and quarrying	3 237	3 326	3 203	3 193	3 283	3 160
Manufacturing	398 229	398 101	357 004	389 544	389 456	348 323
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	66 809	66 534	62 009	66 008	65 757	61 226
Manufacture of textiles and leather	8 621	8 377	7 584	7 848	7 617	6 822
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	53 571	51 407	45 507	52 148	49 971	44 068
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	51 551	51 990	48 414	51 386	51 837	48 261
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	16 397	16 229	13 963	16 017	15 853	13 586
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	176 805	180 590	159 897	172 892	176 678	155 971
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	24 475	22 974	19 630	23 245	21 743	18 392
Electricity, gas and water supply	14 189	15 055	16 184	14 189	15 055	16 184
Construction	193 338	192 766	172 610	170 172	169 086	148 837
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	562 583	581 634	559 140	524 162	543 228	520 594
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	61 261	61 342	57 033	55 186	55 263	50 929
Wholesale except motor vehicles	179 788	184 814	171 383	173 759	178 764	165 312
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	223 614	234 703	234 590	205 961	217 109	216 936
Hotels and restaurants	97 920	100 775	96 135	89 256	92 092	87 418
Transport, post and telecommunications	187 151	185 640	173 259	176 959	175 345	162 922
Transport	136 853	138 007	127 082	127 521	128 591	117 629
Post and telecommunications	50 298	47 633	46 177	49 438	46 754	45 294
Finance and business activities	461 849	477 923	460 753	427 867	443 206	425 947
Finance and insurance	87 077	90 869	89 072	87 077	90 869	89 072
Letting and sale of real estate	52 158	54 230	51 827	45 702	47 551	45 142
Business activities	322 614	332 824	319 854	295 088	304 786	291 733
Public and personal services	1 006 770	1 013 073	1 019 861	983 800	989 447	996 168
Public administration	163 033	161 155	155 989	163 033	161 155	155 989
Education	204 775	207 881	214 418	203 093	206 177	212 704
Health care activities	163 329	162 957	164 012	152 548	151 771	152 803
Social institutions etc.	326 746	324 734	328 622	326 746	324 734	328 622
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	148 888	156 346	156 820	138 381	145 610	146 050

¹ Includes employees temporarily on leave. ² Includes wage and salary earners temporarily on leave.

Table 361 Private consumption expenditure

	Current prices			2000 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2007*	2008*	2009*	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio.					
Total private consumption expenditure	821 664	845 511	817 400	729 670	727 848	694 340
Household consumption on Danish territory	809 228	832 018	804 583	718 685	716 377	683 052
Food	78 900	83 179	79 670	68 549	67 460	64 642
Beverages and tobacco	36 329	37 902	38 626	33 551	33 500	33 527
Clothing and footwear	38 697	38 471	36 405	39 115	39 149	36 644
Housing	170 656	178 667	185 416	138 177	140 237	141 046
Electricity, gas and other fuels	46 198	49 328	46 402	38 070	37 747	36 606
Furnishing, household equipment etc.	45 667	45 702	43 539	41 411	40 621	37 638
Medical products and health services	21 246	21 771	22 335	19 431	19 545	19 751
Purchase of vehicles	49 697	43 923	30 651	47 158	42 056	29 521
Other transport and communication	77 276	78 971	73 550	69 140	67 525	63 766
Recreation and culture	93 142	92 039	84 935	86 488	84 544	77 105
Other goods and services	151 420	162 066	163 053	138 516	144 501	141 271
Balance of tourism, net	333	249	1 516	...	...	...
Income from tourism	-36 510	-36 964	-38 558	-33 617	-33 689	-34 570
Expenditure on tourism	36 843	37 213	37 042	34 674	34 816	35 189
Membership organizations etc.	12 103	13 244	14 334	9 902	10 290	10 561
Goods	392 898	396 126	364 715	360 287	351 482	325 409
Durable	101 633	94 928	78 948	101 908	95 701	80 286
Semi-durable	86 766	86 495	81 817	82 995	82 246	76 838
Non-durable	204 499	214 702	203 951	176 711	174 440	167 611
Services	416 330	435 893	439 868	358 454	364 484	356 690
Housing	170 656	178 667	185 416	138 177	140 237	141 046
Other services	245 674	257 226	254 452	220 820	224 827	215 780

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

www.statbank.dk/nat05

Table 362 Capital formation

	Current prices			2000 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2007*	2008*	2009*	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio.					
Machines and equipment	99 767	93 463	71 533	101 202	96 519	75 532
Transport	38 240	36 378	36 126	34 329	33 217	37 960
Buildings; facilities and installations	203 826	196 276	166 081	159 314	148 397	127 643
Housing	117 362	102 798	84 892	93 002	79 795	66 362
Other buildings	58 062	64 307	52 476	45 210	48 522	40 052
Civil engineering works	28 403	29 170	28 712	21 325	20 157	20 905
Livestock	-169	-169	63	8	7	0
Valuables, net	3 043	3 315	2 890	2 438	2 605	2 304
Purchased and own-account computer software	32 590	33 960	33 254	32 591	34 370	33 577
Entertainment, literary and artistic originals	1 798	1 807	1 646	1 542	1 508	1 355
Mineral exploration	502	647	556	461	526	493
Total gross fixed capital formation	379 597	365 676	312 147	331 269	315 738	277 921
Of which: General government acquisition of new fixed assets	31 488	31 775	35 687	27 597	26 785	32 163
+ Change in stocks, net	9 822	15 727	-19 113	7 321	11 014	-13 248
Total gross capital formation	389 419	381 402	293 035	337 094	325 979	258 937
- Consumption of fixed capital	270 313	283 014	281 953	247 073	254 046	257 099
Total net capital formation	119 106	98 389	11 082	88 715	73 468	12 356

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

www.statbank.dk/nat04

Table 363 Gross fixed capital formation

	Current prices			2000-prices, chain figures ¹		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
	DKK mio.					
Total gross fixed capital formation²	282 941	301 621	353 363	267 292	279 757	319 778
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	110 079	111 556	131 428	108 744	110 421	131 718
Building and construction	144 329	160 320	188 776	129 945	139 194	155 076
Other gross fixed capital formation.	28 534	29 745	33 159	28 657	29 888	33 243
Of which: General government	27 242	27 343	31 748	25 962	25 314	28 635
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	5 639	6 186	7 657	5 652	6 365	8 185
Building and construction	19 100	18 658	21 692	17 731	16 437	18 130
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 503	2 499	2 399	2 528	2 532	2 427
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	17 554	18 009	21 359	16 149	15 927	18 473
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	8 506	9 013	10 890	8 031	8 365	10 078
Building and construction	8 201	7 809	9 298	7 249	6 448	7 311
Other gross fixed capital formation.	847	1 187	1 171	864	1 181	1 168
Manufacturing	32 571	28 676	31 579	30 913	26 909	29 203
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	21 041	18 740	20 302	19 953	17 708	19 012
Building and construction	7 584	5 642	6 733	7 001	4 957	5 680
Other gross fixed capital formation.	3 946	4 294	4 543	3 983	4 350	4 595
Electricity, gas and water supply	8 484	7 741	11 048	7 495	6 654	9 179
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	2 844	2 256	4 344	2 694	2 118	3 981
Building and construction	5 478	5 221	6 435	4 701	4 320	5 102
Other gross fixed capital formation.	162	263	269	164	266	272
Construction	5 218	6 875	9 079	4 898	6 699	8 746
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	4 005	5 442	6 794	3 739	5 372	6 677
Building and construction	672	1 158	1 825	616	1 015	1 538
Other gross fixed capital formation.	542	275	459	548	279	465
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	21 105	22 615	24 690	20 211	21 345	23 375
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	14 867	15 620	17 727	14 303	14 886	17 108
Building and construction	3 509	3 971	3 511	3 231	3 482	2 953
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 729	3 024	3 452	2 755	3 064	3 491
Transport, post and telecommunications	41 888	39 167	48 144	40 988	36 911	45 091
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	25 483	24 233	27 514	25 787	23 430	26 897
Building and construction	12 446	10 659	15 056	10 915	9 017	12 235
Other gross fixed capital formation.	3 959	4 276	5 574	3 993	4 321	5 627
Finance and business activities	111 064	131 858	155 545	104 187	121 387	137 272
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	17 993	19 035	23 492	18 825	20 276	25 710
Building and construction	81 858	101 609	119 517	74 238	89 576	99 137
Other gross fixed capital formation.	11 213	11 214	12 536	11 318	11 355	12 679
Public and personal services	45 057	46 679	51 920	42 343	43 597	47 987
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	15 340	17 216	20 364	15 253	18 142	22 321
Building and construction	24 582	24 252	26 400	21 981	20 534	21 241
Other gross fixed capital formation.	5 135	5 212	5 155	5 018	5 063	4 967

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results. ² Ekskl. acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

Table 364 (page 1 of 2) Supply of goods. 2006

SITC		Danish turnover	Imports incl. customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for			
						Inter- mediate con- sumption	Household con- sumption	Govern- ment con- sumption ¹	Capital formation, stocks
DKK mio.									
0	Food and live animals	154 255	46 990	78 714	122 531	85 488	36 447	36	561
00	Live animals other than animals of division 03	23 086	145	1 900	21 331	20 712	174	-	445
01	Meat and meat preparations	38 140	7 001	28 375	16 766	6 377	10 446	-	-56
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	32 530	3 846	12 258	24 118	17 976	6 107	-	35
03	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates preparations and preparations thereof	13 075	10 758	14 353	9 480	8 780	615	-	85
04	Cereals and cereals preparations	12 235	3 893	4 547	11 580	7 847	4 425	-	-692
05	Vegetables and fruit	6 728	8 061	2 019	12 770	6 268	6 482	-	20
06	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	4 129	1 727	2 175	3 681	2 194	1 479	-	9
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2 071	2 976	1 078	3 969	1 270	2 646	-	54
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	12 736	5 917	4 339	14 313	12 237	1 445	-	631
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	9 526	2 666	7 670	4 522	1 827	2 630	36	30
1	Beverages and tobacco	11 871	6 326	5 312	12 885	3 975	8 819	-	91
11	Beverages	8 446	5 522	3 850	10 118	3 392	6 682	-	44
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3 425	803	1 462	2 767	584	2 137	-	47
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	18 490	14 757	15 843	17 404	19 015	3 175	-	-4 785
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	3 214	1 122	5 696	-1 360	334	-	-	-1 694
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	885	1 098	126	1 857	1 818	10	-	29
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	95	331	115	310	303	-	-	6
24	Cork and wood	2 330	5 794	561	7 563	6 111	1 321	-	131
25	Pulp and waste paper	38	344	64	317	319	-	-	-1
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	762	302	615	449	438	7	-	4
27	Crude fertilizers other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	2 695	1 195	683	3 207	2 896	183	-	127
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	697	709	2 322	-916	2 576	-	-	-3 492
29	Crude animals and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	7 776	3 863	5 661	5 978	4 221	1 653	-	104
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	133 985	59 973	67 787	126 170	103 927	20 083	-	2 160
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	283	3 546	61	3 768	3 931	84	-	-246
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	77 169	54 608	53 775	78 002	67 507	8 224	-	2 271
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	32 791	41	9 499	23 333	20 268	2 930	-	134
35	Electric current	23 741	1 778	4 452	21 067	12 221	8 846	-	-
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4 052	3 241	2 665	4 629	4 403	151	-	75
41	Animal oils and fats	1 458	786	1 088	1 156	1 113	31	-	11
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	1 356	1 731	826	2 261	2 122	105	-	34
43	Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable origin, inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats and oils, n.e.s.	1 238	724	751	1 212	1 167	15	-	30
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.c	73 100	54 236	63 652	63 684	51 454	5 817	3 897	2 517
51	Organic chemicals	7 004	5 784	6 054	6 734	6 327	80	-	327
52	Inorganic chemicals	820	2 209	500	2 529	2 468	32	-	28
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	4 515	3 490	3 583	4 422	4 013	276	-	133
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	40 204	14 263	36 786	17 682	9 807	2 732	3 897	1 246
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations	2 581	5 082	3 060	4 603	2 182	2 326	-	95

¹ Goods for producing services in the general government sector are included in "Intermediate consumption". Goods for public consumption mainly cover subsidy schemes, e.g. for medical products.

Table 364 (page 2 of 2) Supply of goods. 2006

SITC		Danish turnover	Imports incl. customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for			
						Inter- mediate con- sumption	Household con- sumption	Govern- ment con- sumption ¹	Capital formation, stocks
DKK mio.									
56	Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	169	1 325	129	1 365	1 244	29	-	91
57	Plastics in primary forms	862	9 782	1 663	8 981	8 685	3	-	294
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	7 456	6 463	4 795	9 125	8 805	128	-	192
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	9 489	5 837	7 082	8 244	7 924	211	-	109
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	92 721	84 880	48 565	129 036	117 339	6 101	429	5 168
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	62	882	363	582	478	102	-	2
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 788	4 030	1 392	4 426	4 148	153	-	125
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	12 950	6 062	4 243	14 769	13 870	406	-	493
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	8 641	11 384	4 841	15 184	13 887	955	429	-87
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	6 078	8 286	6 176	8 187	5 722	1 759	-	707
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	19 701	7 589	7 671	19 619	18 018	1 039	-	562
67	Iron and steel	4 312	20 382	6 972	17 722	16 964	7	-	751
68	Non-ferrous metals	3 607	8 646	2 668	9 585	9 493	7	-	85
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	35 582	17 620	14 240	38 962	34 761	1 672	-	2 529
7	Machinery and transport equipment	124 733	183 166	123 073	184 826	78 985	31 277	384	74 179
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	25 609	10 354	20 233	15 730	11 200	97	-	4 433
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	16 979	15 733	13 730	18 982	4 544	301	-	14 137
73	Metal working machinery	1 355	1 894	1 235	2 013	498	-	-	1 515
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	38 456	24 706	29 527	33 635	20 810	210	-	12 615
75	Office machines; automatic data processing machines	1 451	22 160	6 271	17 340	4 746	1 368	8	11 219
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	7 812	25 852	17 409	16 255	7 466	5 488	-	3 301
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts n.e.s. of electrical household type equipment)	17 655	27 315	14 189	30 781	21 831	3 553	1	5 396
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	8 463	43 517	12 244	39 736	6 010	19 884	375	13 467
79	Other transport equipment	6 953	11 636	8 236	10 353	1 881	376	-	8 096
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	87 398	75 059	73 996	88 461	47 300	24 632	939	15 589
81	Prefabricated buildings, sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	4 493	3 639	2 481	5 651	3 254	704	2	1 690
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	21 090	8 116	15 070	14 136	3 026	5 089	132	5 889
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	25	1 234	459	800	164	476	-	160
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	3 567	23 584	16 673	10 477	1 692	8 235	-	550
85	Footwear	473	4 885	2 765	2 593	301	1 996	7	290
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	13 751	9 706	13 125	10 333	6 327	185	14	3 806
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1 938	3 258	1 691	3 505	2 121	1 104	39	242
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c	42 060	20 637	21 732	40 966	30 415	6 843	745	2 963
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC	42	991	224	809	894	-126	-	41
93	Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	-	850	163	686	686	-	-	-
96	Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender	42	6	7	40	0	2	-	38
97	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	0	135	53	82	208	-128	-	3

Table 365 Gross domestic product by regions and provinces. 2008

	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Annual average real growth 2000-2008	Average real growth 2008
	current prices DKK mio.	current prices DKK 1 000	the whole country = 100	per cent	
Denmark²	1 737 448	316.3	100	1.5	-0.9
Region Hovedstaden	617 471	373.5	118	2.3	0.1
Province København By	292 650	442.5	140	2.2	0.2
Province København Omegn	201 543	398.2	126	2.8	0.5
Province Nordsjælland	113 557	256.3	81	1.4	-0.5
Province Bornholm	9 722	227.2	72	0.8	-2.5
Region Sjælland	186 409	227.2	72	1.3	-0.9
Province Østsjælland	55 063	236.4	75	1.9	-1.1
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	131 346	223.6	71	1.0	-0.8
Region Syddanmark	338 943	283.1	89	1.4	-1.3
Province Fyn	122 533	253.5	80	1.0	-1.3
Province Syddjylland	216 410	303.2	96	1.7	-1.2
Region Midtjylland	357 749	288.1	91	1.5	-0.9
Province Vestjylland	228 528	280.2	89	1.8	-0.6
Province Østjylland	129 221	303.4	96	1.1	-1.3
Region Nordjylland	162 262	279.9	88	1.5	-1.0
Province Nordjylland	162 262	279.9	88	1.5	-1.0
Outside the regions³	74 614	•	•	-3.4	-7.2

¹ It is not possible to calculate GDP per capita outside the regions. ² Figures for the whole country correspond to earlier figures – National accounts, December version 2006. ³ Activities that cannot be allocated to any county. Primary activities in the North Sea.

www.statbank.dk/rnat111 and rnat21

Table 366 Input-output table. 2006

	Input in main groups of industries								
	Agricul- ture, fishing, quar- rying	Manu- fac- turing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Con- struc- tion	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restau- rants	Transport, post and telecom- munica- tions	Finance and business activities	Public and personal services	Total
	DKK mio. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	8 553	53 476	12 842	2 213	397	7	50	1 659	79 197
Manufacturing	13 069	97 400	948	42 541	19 072	7 554	15 409	10 438	206 430
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 504	7 442	4 081	213	4 112	1 066	1 920	4 411	24 748
Construction	1 467	2 569	3 901	1 575	2 294	5 989	29 845	7 212	54 853
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	4 948	34 170	490	25 943	16 564	8 659	7 725	11 098	109 597
Transport, post and telecommunications	1 136	13 636	414	2 106	33 167	35 563	18 847	18 089	122 959
Finance and business activities	7 933	34 228	2 818	29 564	55 145	17 913	106 753	43 929	298 283
Public and personal services	1 261	5 266	440	787	5 726	3 385	12 507	30 640	60 013
Total use of domestic products	39 871	248 189	25 933	104 943	136 475	80 136	193 057	127 476	956 080
Imports incl. customs duties	11 709	163 648	5 323	29 709	44 954	159 135	31 797	29 586	475 861
Taxes on products, net and VAT	3 409	3 369	162	1 607	5 536	6 429	18 778	25 377	64 667
Uses at market prices	54 989	415 206	31 419	136 259	186 965	245 699	243 632	182 439	1 496 608
Other taxes linked to production, net.	-5 786	- 743	81	10	- 214	- 437	9 176	-3 913	-1 826
Compensation of employees	10 151	135 079	5 469	59 459	137 534	59 426	150 540	313 616	871 273
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	71 013	60 980	23 564	19 512	57 854	46 569	173 684	56 826	510 001
Gross output at basic prices	130 367	610 522	60 533	215 239	382 139	351 257	577 032	548 968	2 876 057
	Final demand								Total
	Private consump- tion	Government consump- tion	Gross fixed capital formation			Increase in stocks	Exports	Total	
			Machinery and transport equipment	Building and construc- tion	Other capital formation				
	DKK mio. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	3 055	999	1	-	609	-1 191	47 698	51 171	130 367
Manufacturing	49 785	1 501	28 455	-	2 243	5 998	316 110	404 092	610 522
Electricity, gas and water supply	22 458	-	-	-	227	138	12 963	35 785	60 533
Construction	3 938	7 015	277	147 774	134	-	1 247	160 386	215 239
Wholesale and retail trade,; hotels, restaurants	158 203	2 658	21 467	-	4 515	912	84 788	272 542	382 139
Transport, post and telecommunications	38 764	659	0	-	2 593	1	186 281	228 298	351 257
Finance and business activities	203 570	5 121	4 204	12 747	15 751	176	37 179	278 748	577 032
Public and personal services	83 396	398 133	8	169	3 846	4	3 399	488 955	548 968
Total use of domestic products	563 168	416 085	54 412	160 691	29 919	6 038	689 664	1 919 977	2 876 057
Imports incl. custom duties	121 883	4 229	60 303	285	5 258	8 527	124 854	325 339	801 200
Tourism revenues etc.	-36 130	-	-	-	-	-	36 130	-	-
Taxes on products, net. and VAT	137 661	2 290	16 612	27 800	750	21	-1 046	184 087	248 754
Use at market prices	786 583	422 604	131 327	188 775	35 927	14 585	849 602	2 429 403	3 926 011

www.statbank.dk/natio1

Table 367 Fixed capital

	Current prices			2000-prices, chain figures ¹		
	2007*	2008*	2009*	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio.					
Total gross capital stock, opening stock	9 058 368	9 501 182	9 672 588	7 552 537	7 691 316	7 756 054
Other machinery and equipment	1 067 463	1 096 348	1 126 973	1 016 261	1 049 175	1 078 766
Transport equipment	408 772	426 698	441 491	373 040	382 667	385 871
Buildings and structures	7 411 561	7 793 275	7 905 258	6 003 834	6 094 472	6 123 436
Dwellings	3 922 930	4 102 854	4 157 755	3 288 979	3 357 167	3 365 027
Non-residential buildings	2 305 581	2 413 029	2 475 405	1 823 989	1 838 424	1 853 764
Other structures	1 183 050	1 277 392	1 272 098	894 991	904 304	909 471
Livestock	8 072	8 512	8 719	6 476	6 633	6 636
Computer software	129 103	139 105	150 784	129 962	139 096	147 473
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	11 147	11 522	11 923	9 633	9 728	9 769
Mineral exploration	22 250	25 722	27 441	18 884	18 935	18 943
Total consumption of fixed capital	270 313	283 014	...	247 075	254 048	...
Other machinery and equipment	75 802	77 507	...	77 840	80 990	...
Transport equipment	30 418	30 941	...	28 861	28 988	...
Buildings and structures	134 193	141 975	...	111 258	113 361	...
Dwellings	58 338	61 416	...	49 197	50 850	...
Non-residential buildings	45 360	47 165	...	39 718	40 010	...
Other structures	30 495	33 393	...	22 451	22 630	...
Livestock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Computer software	27 297	29 833	...	27 356	29 239	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	1 781	1 850	...	1 536	1 547	...
Mineral exploration	822	908	...	691	690	...
Total net capital stock, opening stock	4 944 885	5 192 927	5 306 066	4 123 360	4 202 968	4 254 882
Other machinery and equipment	571 278	593 408	613 045	547 733	572 818	592 451
Transport equipment	241 725	247 555	251 105	221 864	223 423	221 454
Buildings and structures	4 033 240	4 245 353	4 327 949	3 262 059	3 312 606	3 345 512
Dwellings	2 122 883	2 232 758	2 297 762	1 774 402	1 821 457	1 852 587
Non-residential buildings	1 235 650	1 290 523	1 321 585	979 779	984 931	992 335
Other structures	674 707	722 071	708 603	510 931	510 705	506 681
Livestock	8 072	8 512	8 719	6 104	6 253	6 255
Computer software	72 466	78 177	84 486	74 675	79 879	84 020
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	6 122	6 283	6 430	5 291	5 304	5 269
Mineral exploration	11 982	13 640	14 331	10 170	10 041	9 893

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

www.statbank.dk/nat08 and nat04

Table 368 Financial accounts. Denmark and rest of the world

	2006	2007*	2008*
current prices, DKK mio.			
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	183 414	485 978	54 731
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-1 260	129	53
Currency and deposits	141 452	304 397	39 148
Securities other than shares	13 178	102 429	-103 983
Loans	78 045	-5 055	98 161
Shares and other equity	-68 798	69 072	5 334
Insurance technical reserves	326	-1 725	-507
Other accounts receivable	20 471	16 730	16 526
Financial liabilities	232 053	511 217	93 079
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	25 579	234 830	92 274
Securities other than shares	-44 312	89 381	-89 334
Loans	32 230	66 148	123 017
Shares and other equity	185 216	109 646	-48 595
Insurance technical reserves	-1 619	1 120	-2 381
Other accounts receivable	34 959	10 092	18 098
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-48 639	-25 239	-38 348
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	124 678	59 032	238 052
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-12 255	-32 398	-5 206
Securities other than shares	31 708	42 794	468 747
Loans	8 679	-3 506	1 330
Shares and other equity*	95 360	55 392	-226 016
Insurance technical reserves	211	-183	-645
Other accounts receivable	976	-3 067	-158
Financial liabilities	-6 367	-55 568	165 059
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-18 342	-22 126	-27 447
Securities other than shares	12 601	-844	522 746
Loans	1 587	-8 046	-35 982
Shares and other equity*	6 896	-20 357	-287 437
Insurance technical reserves	-40	-18	-52
Other accounts receivable	-9 069	-4 177	-6 769
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	3 548 130	4 093 011	4 385 742
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	943 885	1 215 884	1 249 826
Securities other than shares	1 218 283	1 363 506	1 728 270
Loans	431 403	422 842	522 333
Shares and other equity*	843 450	967 914	747 232
Insurance technical reserves	16 207	14 300	13 149
Other accounts receivable	94 902	108 565	124 932
Financial liabilities	3 508 031	3 963 680	4 221 818
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	588 427	801 131	865 958
Securities other than shares	938 239	1 026 776	1 460 188
Loans	524 097	582 199	669 234
Shares and other equity*	1 302 681	1 391 970	1 055 938
Insurance technical reserves	6 899	8 001	5 568
Other accounts receivable	147 688	153 603	164 932
Net financial assets	40 099	129 331	163 924

Note: Financial accounts figures for the rest of the world are drawn up from the point of view of the rest of the world. Thus, a financial asset held by the rest of the world is a liability for Denmark and vice versa.

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Table 369 Financial accounts. General government

	2006	2007*	2008*
current prices, DKK mio.			
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	67 040	8 783	160 098
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	64 399	12 458	144 650
Securities other than shares	-4 013	4 016	-28 001
Loans	11 049	-14 884	27 200
Shares and other equity	-1 229	-2 910	-3 462
Insurance technical reserves	-30	48	-41
Other accounts receivable	-3 136	10 055	19 752
Financial liabilities	-15 232	-71 814	100 290
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	771	209	885
Securities other than shares	-69 973	-66 421	96 892
Loans	6 604	20 196	5 887
Shares and other equity	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	47 367	-25 797	-3 373
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	82 272	80 597	59 808
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	19 898	1 854	26 223
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	138	-	-
Securities other than shares	-7 014	-4 553	3 577
Loans	1 682	-818	968
Shares and other equity*	13 086	9 436	1 171
Insurance technical reserves	9	12	16
Other accounts receivable	11 997	-2 224	20 491
Financial liabilities	-29 233	-11 686	35 319
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-30 930	-14 924	23 652
Loans	1 697	3 238	11 667
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-	-	-
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	835 798	846 435	1 032 755
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	135 078	147 536	292 186
Securities other than shares	155 244	154 708	130 284
Loans	139 148	123 447	151 614
Shares and other equity*	247 366	253 891	251 600
Insurance technical reserves	565	625	600
Other accounts receivable	158 398	166 229	206 472
Financial liabilities	867 333	783 834	919 444
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	13 088	13 297	14 182
Securities other than shares	565 355	484 010	604 555
Loans	143 443	166 877	184 430
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	145 448	119 650	116 277
Net financial assets	-31 535	62 601	113 312

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

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Table 370 Financial accounts. Corporate sector

	2006	2007*	2008*
current prices, DKK mio.			
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	1 187 388	1 497 698	1 283 159
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	1 260	-129	-53
Currency and deposits	102 634	499 973	433 604
Securities other than shares	71 303	336 346	534 845
Loans	404 478	441 015	504 648
Shares and other equity	366 410	217 006	-216 127
Insurance technical reserves	-3 250	2 521	-4 202
Other accounts receivable	244 554	967	30 443
Financial liabilities	1 159 061	1 481 026	1 255 575
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	327 814	640 889	531 403
Securities other than shares	200 481	426 385	393 769
Loans	247 002	138 834	318 017
Shares and other equity	153 157	174 912	-127 036
Insurance technical reserves	64 447	80 849	78 336
Other accounts receivable	166 159	19 156	61 086
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	28 327	16 673	27 583
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	228 198	-383 739	-1 479 886
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	727	1 276	750
Currency and deposits	-1 541	11 435	-23 594
Securities other than shares	-76 954	-98 368	148 979
Loans	-24 510	-30 205	8 192
Shares and other equity*	338 662	-278 136	-1 588 400
Insurance technical reserves	283	392	488
Other accounts receivable	-8 468	9 866	-26 302
Financial liabilities	617 785	-356 481	-1 908 466
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	10 869	1 757	-17 998
Securities other than shares	-35 638	-40 721	70 720
Loans	5 036	-18 432	5 956
Shares and other equity*	630 401	-252 185	-1 941 647
Insurance technical reserves	201	-47 974	-13 107
Other accounts receivable	6 914	1 074	-12 390
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	13 287 886	14 401 846	14 205 119
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	9 633	10 780	11 477
Currency and deposits	1 544 799	2 056 208	2 466 218
Securities other than shares	2 950 316	3 188 294	3 872 118
Loans	3 632 953	4 043 763	4 556 603
Shares and other equity*	4 374 421	4 313 291	2 508 764
Insurance technical reserves	26 749	29 663	25 948
Other accounts receivable	749 014	759 847	763 988
Financial liabilities	15 060 052	16 184 596	15 531 705
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	2 791 127	3 433 774	3 947 178
Securities other than shares	2 991 092	3 376 756	3 841 246
Loans	1 555 567	1 675 969	1 999 942
Shares and other equity*	5 395 656	5 318 383	3 249 701
Insurance technical reserves	1 717 155	1 750 030	1 815 259
Other accounts receivable	609 455	629 683	678 379
Net financial assets	-1 772 166	-1 782 750	-1 326 587

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

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Table 371 Financial accounts. Household sector

	2006	2007*	2008*
current prices, DKK mio.			
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	162 461	142 340	125 208
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	45 679	59 100	7 159
Securities other than shares	7 082	9 318	1 949
Loans	-29	5	-81
Shares and other equity	41 989	1 391	38 625
Insurance technical reserves	65 781	81 125	80 706
Other accounts receivable	1 958	-8 598	-3 149
Financial liabilities	224 421	214 370	174 252
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	1 353	2 764	3 482
Loans	207 708	195 902	183 008
Shares and other equity	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	15 361	15 704	-12 238
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-61 960	-72 030	-49 043
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	193 842	-103 828	-450 189
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	6 184	594	-16 646
Securities other than shares	-2 192	3 025	-4 685
Loans	2	-	-
Shares and other equity*	190 189	-59 233	-415 840
Insurance technical reserves	-341	-48 214	-13 018
Other accounts receivable	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	-16 295	-4 223	41 538
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-487	-613	-501
Loans	-22 468	-11 288	28 850
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	6 660	7 679	13 189
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	3 923 560	3 962 071	3 637 091
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	768 881	828 575	819 087
Securities other than shares	186 916	199 259	196 523
Loans	172	177	96
Shares and other equity*	1 233 100	1 175 258	798 043
Insurance technical reserves	1 680 532	1 713 443	1 781 130
Other accounts receivable	53 959	45 361	42 211
Financial liabilities	2 150 326	2 360 473	2 576 262
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	16 073	18 224	21 205
Loans	1 980 570	2 165 185	2 377 041
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	153 682	177 064	178 016
Net financial assets	1 773 235	1 601 599	1 060 829

Note 1: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Note 2: Figures for the household sector includes figures for non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

Table 372 Balance of payments

	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio.		
A. Current receipts, total	1 092 443	1 161 004	971 451
Export of goods (fob)	546 997	581 019	487 167
Services ¹	336 193	368 253	294 645
Compensation of employees	4 458	4 516	4 522
Investment income	183 484	185 049	164 822
Current transfers from EU	8 955	9 156	9 326
Other current transfers	12 356	13 012	10 969
B. Current expenditure, total	1 067 465	1 123 037	905 177
Import of goods (fob)	545 000	584 717	451 539
Services ¹	293 166	317 215	272 953
Compensation of employees	16 344	16 343	13 200
Investment income	162 374	153 443	113 481
Current transfers to EU	18 678	19 181	19 931
Other current transfers	31 904	32 137	34 073
C. Current account, net (A-B)	24 980	37 970	66 273
D. Capital account, net	259	379	385
E. Financial account, net	-22 532	10 905	-33 754
Direct investments	-47 999	-57 039	-42 290
Abroad	-112 257	-70 891	-84 744
In Denmark	64 258	13 852	42 454
Portfolio investments	-32 223	60 891	104 573
Assets	-146 726	-32 565	-106 153
Liabilities	114 503	93 456	210 726
Financial derivatives	852	14 928	16 444
Other investments	56 686	36 478	59 589
Assets	-249 074	-106 736	187 084
Liabilities	305 760	143 214	-127 495
Exchange reserves	152	-44 353	-172 070
F. Errors and omissions ,net (-C-D-E)	-2 707	-49 254	-32 904

¹ See split-up of services in section External trade, *International trade in services*.

www.statbank.dk/bop6

Table 373 Balance of payments and foreign debt

	Goods and services, net ¹ DKK mio.	Investment income, net ¹ DKK mio.	Balance of payments current account, net ¹		Net foreign liabilities at end of year ²		
			DKK mio.	As percentage of gross domestic product	DKK mio.	As percentage of gross domestic product	Per capita in DKK
1960	-458	33	-407	-1.0	417	1.0	90
1970	-3 452	-334	-4 077	-3.4	14 929	12.6	3 016
1975	-1 800	-1 866	-3 176	-1.5	26 818	12.4	5 294
1980	-4 090	-9 580	-13 400	-3.6	99 700	26.7	19 457
1985	-533	-27 045	-28 833	-4.7	243 500	39.6	47 593
1990	41 863	-33 891	3 425	0.4	282 000	34.2	54 795
1995	41 306	-25 815	7 153	0.7	268 000	26.3	50 657
2000	77 693	-33 001	18 208	1.4	218 000	16.8	40 754
2005	82 229	13 671	67 137	4.3	-61 000	-3.9	-11 239
2009*	57 320	51 341	66 273	4.0	-100 000	-6.0	-18 068

¹ Figures for 1988 and onwards changed in accordance with the IMF fifth Balance of Payments Manual and with the Faroe Islands and Greenland being foreign. ² From 1991 and onwards figures are compiled by Danmarks Nationalbank's revised external debt figures.

Source (for liabilities): Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statistikbanken.dk/bop6

Table 374 Foreign debt

31 December	2007*	2008*	2009*
DKK bn.			
INSTRUMENTS			
Assets, total¹	3 749	3 731	4 098
Assets, total excl. exchange reserves ¹	3 573	3 505	3 698
Direct investment	920	996	1 122
Portfolio investment	1 527	1 223	1 511
Equity securities	795	446	594
Debt securities	733	777	918
Financial derivatives, net	1	83	34
Other investment	1 111	1 177	997
Exchange reserves	176	226	400
Liabilities, total¹	3 840	3 830	3 998
Liabilities, total excl. exchange reserves ¹	3 834	3 709	3 993
Direct investment	820	798	818
Portfolio investment	1 549	1 444	1 724
Equity securities	425	245	356
Debt securities	1 124	1 199	1 368
Other investment	1 480	1 494	1 488
Exchange reserves	5	121	5
SECTORS			
Assets, total¹	3 749	3 731	4 098
Private, companies and households	2 220	2 132	2 475
General government sector	22	24	37
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	1 317	1 323	1 151
Danmarks Nationalbank	176	226	400
Liabilities, total¹	3 840	3 830	3 998
Private, companies and households	1 505	1 420	1 577
General government sector	182	239	267
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	2 162	2 078	2 186
Danmarks Nationalbank	5	121	5
Net liabilities, total (liabilities-assets)¹	90	99	-100
Private, companies and households	-715	-713	-898
General government sector	160	215	230
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	844	755	1 035
Danmarks Nationalbank	-171	-105	-395

¹ The totals are balanced with data on the financial accounts. The detailed data on instruments and sectors are not balanced with the totals.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Public finance

1

Public sector

Composition of the public sector

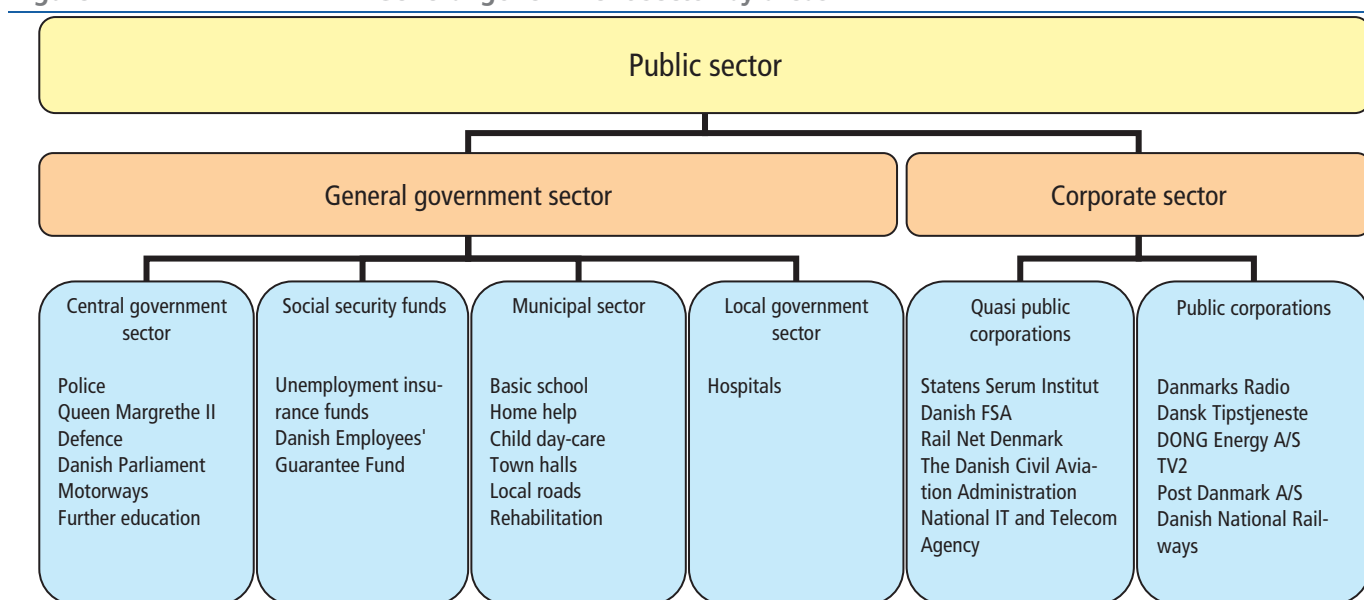
The public sector comprises the general government sector and public enterprises and quasi public corporations (corporate sector).

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

The corporate sector is composed of institutions that are run commercially. The difference between public enterprises and quasi public corporations is that they are part of the public system of accounting whose accounts are integrated into state or regional accounts (e.g. municipal utility enterprises), while public corporations are organised as a company or similar according to civil law and are owned or controlled by public authorities (e.g. DONG Energy A/S and the Danish National Railways). This implies that the quasi corporations are 100 per cent controlled by the general government sector, while the public enterprises are controlled to a lesser extent.

In the following, a number of designations are used in describing the public area. It will be explicitly stated if the description also comprises the public corporate sector. Otherwise, figures only relate to the general government sector.

Figure 1 General government sector by areas



The structural reform of Danish municipalities 2007

The structural reform of Danish municipalities came into force on 1 January 2007 and gave rise to major changes in the public sector. The reform consists of three

main elements: A new municipal map of Denmark, a new distribution of tasks and a reform of financing and monetary equalization.

The changes in the municipal structure implied that the number of municipalities was reduced from 271 to 98. In addition to this, the counties were abolished and 5 regions were established.

There was at the same time a change in the distribution of tasks between the central government, region and local government. For example, the responsibility of most tasks related to nature and the environment was transferred from the counties to the municipalities, while the general government sector became responsible for, among other tasks, further education, which was transferred from the counties.

Similarly, the redistribution of tasks among the sectors has resulted in an adjustment of the municipal system of monetary equalization reflecting the distribution of the new tasks. Hospitals are to be co-funded by the municipalities.

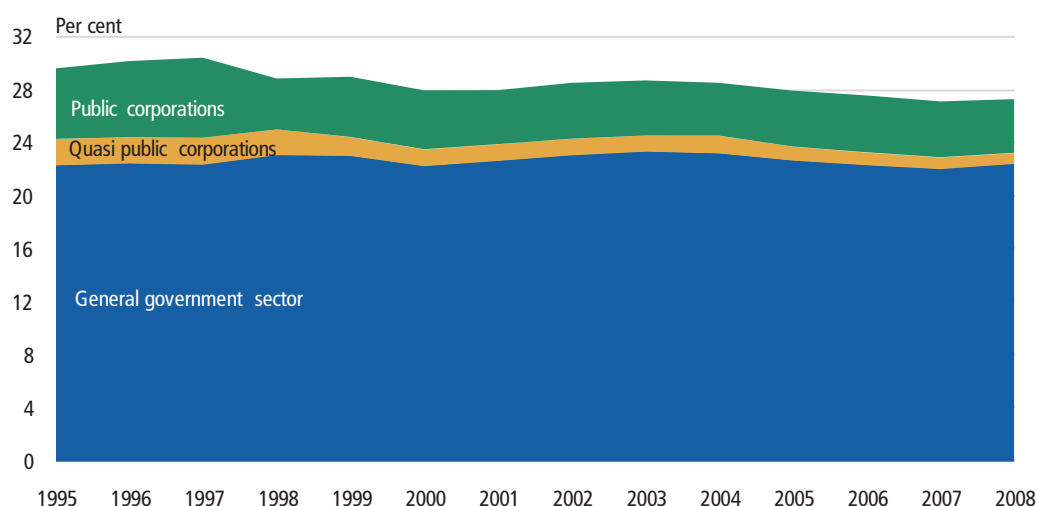
2

Developments in the public sector

The size of the public sector has remained constant since 1995

Since 1995, compared with the total Danish economy, the size of the public sector has remained constant between 27 and 30 per cent of gross domestic product at factor cost, GDP.

Figure 2 GDP at factor cost for the public sector as a percentage of GDP at total factor cost for the total Danish economy



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and off14

Compensation of employees in the public sector accounts for about 1/3 of total wages and salaries paid to employees in the Danish economy, while investments have ranged around 13-18 per cent of total investments in the Danish economy during recent years. 90 per cent of expenditure on wages and salaries in the public sector can be ascribed to institutions under the general government sector, while investments are more evenly distributed between market units and the general government sector.

In recent years a number of privatisations within the public corporate sector have been implemented. This has reduced the size of the public sector.

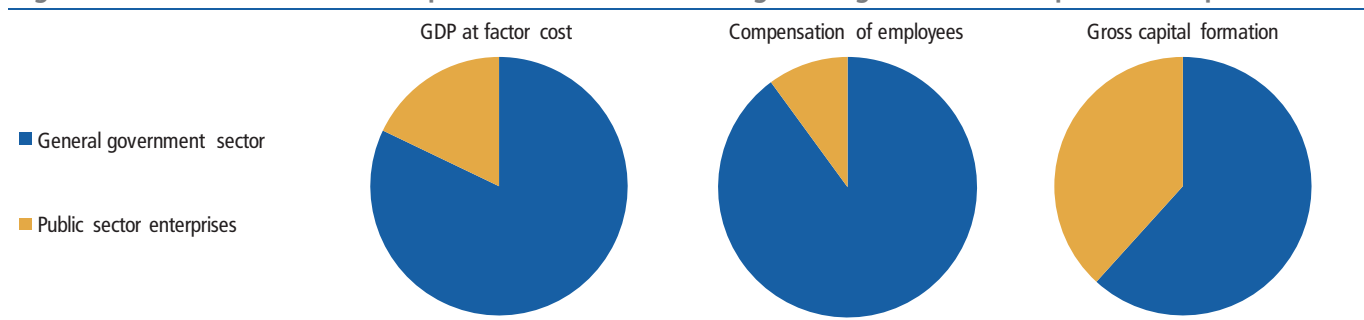
TDC A/S is an example of a company that has shifted status from public corporation to private enterprise, and consequently the company is no longer part of the public sector.

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

18 per cent of the public sector's GDP at factor costs were created by public corporations in 2008, but only 10 per cent of total wage and salary costs were paid by the public corporations. At the same time, the public corporations account for 38 per cent of total gross capital formation of the public sector.

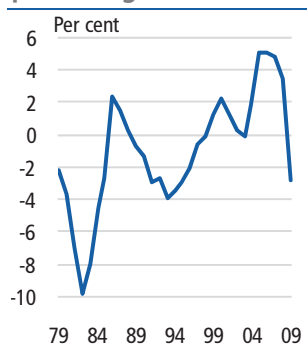
Figure 3

The public sector divided into general gov. sector and public enterprises. 2008



www.statbank.dk/off14

Figure 4
Public sector surplus (net lending) as a percentage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and off3

Deficit on public finances in 2009

2009 showed a deficit on public finances. Between 1999 and 2008, there has been a surplus on public finances, except for a small deficit in 2003.

The years between 1975 and 1998 were primarily influenced by a deficit on public finances, except for the period between 1986 and 1987 which saw a short period of economic recovery.

Changes in the economic business cycle have a significant influence on public finances. Periods of economic recovery reduce the costs of unemployment benefits and simultaneously increase revenue from taxes and duties. The opposite applies in periods of recession.

Fall in net debt of the public sector since 1999

A surplus or a deficit on public finances gives rise to a surplus or a deficit on the public balance. The size of net debt is significant to the future economic development by having an impact on the fiscal-policy scope in the future.

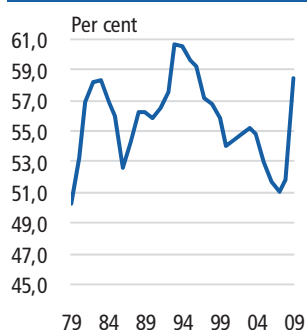
The municipal and regional sectors are not entitled to incur any debt by themselves. Consequently, the large fluctuations in net debt are primarily due to debt incurred by the central government sector.

Since its peak in 1998, public net debt has declined from 35.1 per cent of GDP to a surplus of 5.1 per cent of GDP in 2009.

3

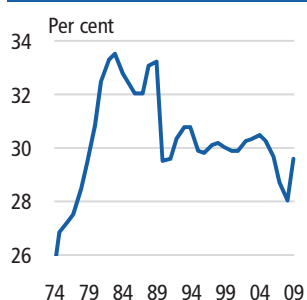
General government sector, public expenditure

Figure 5
Current and capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and off3

Figure 6
Employment in the general government sector as a percentage of total employment



www.statbank.dk/nat18 and nat18x

Increase in public expenditure in 2009

The size of the general government sector is decided politically and depends on economic and social structure conditions. The expansion of, e.g. education, social conditions and hospitals in the 1970s gave rise to a sharp growth of the public sector. Furthermore, women's participation in the labour market resulted in an increasing demand for child care.

The increase in the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP peaked in 1994. Between 1994 and 2008, there has been a tendency towards a fall in the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP. In 2009 the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP increased and now accounts for 58.4 per cent of GDP.

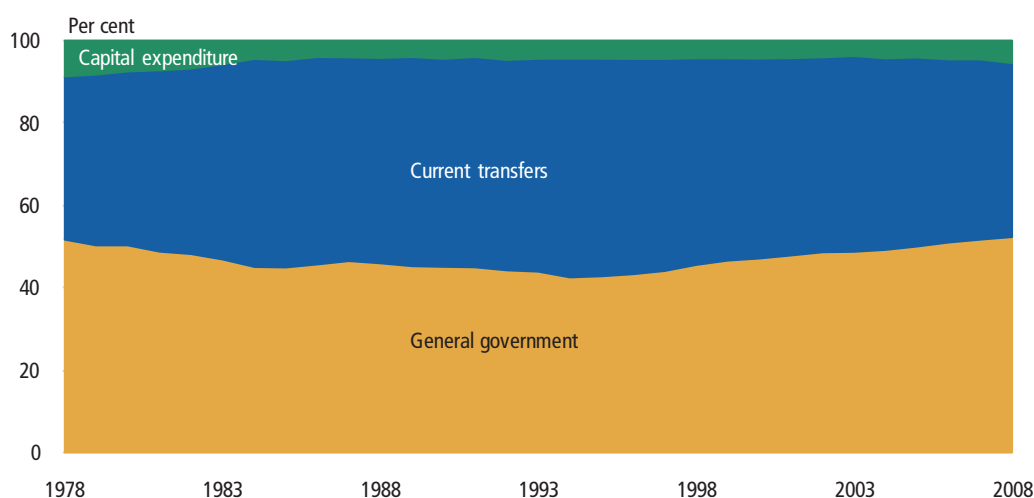
Stagnation in the number employed by the public sector since 1993

The most important factor of production in connection with public production is labour (e.g. teachers, doctors and employees in public administration). About 2/3 of general government consumption comprise wages and salaries. In 1970, the number employed by the general government sector amounted to 21.2 per cent of the total number employed. In 1993, this proportion had increased to about 30.8 per cent, but has since then remained largely constant.

Expenditure by type of transaction

Expenditure by type of transaction shows general government expenditure divided by activities. The distribution of expenditure by type of transaction distinguishes between consumption, current transfers and capital expenditure. Consequently, expenditure by type of transaction shows whether expenditure covers intermediate consumption, reallocation, or capital formation. General government consumption mainly comprises salaries and purchases of goods used in the production of services, which are made available to the public. Current transfers are primarily transfers to households, including pensions and unemployment benefits. Capital expenditure covers, e.g. investments in schools, hospitals, and roads.

Figure 7 Public expenditure¹ by type of transaction



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

www.statbank.dk/off14 and off3

From 1975 until the mid-1990s, public expenditure accounted for a falling share of total public expenditure, while current transfers accounted for an increasing share. From the mid-1990s until 2008, there was a slight increase in the share of public consumption expenditure, while current transfers accounted for a minor fall. The percentage of capital expenditure has fallen until the mid-1980s, but has since then showed a relatively constant share of public expenditure.

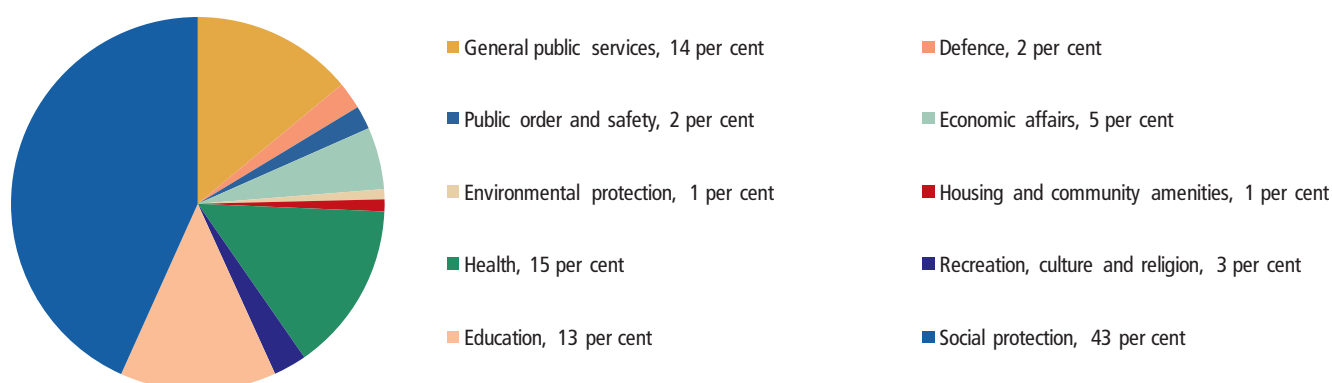
Public expenditure by function

The distribution of expenditure by function distinguishes public expenditure by function. Public expenditure by function provides an overview of the mutual size distribution of expenditure among the individual categories, e.g. health, defence, education, etc.

The distribution of expenditure by function has been more or less stable since 1970. However, there has been a slight increase in expenditure on social conditions, which has been compensated for by a reduction in the proportion of expenditure on overall general government services and economic services.

Figure 8

Current and capital expenditure by function. 2009



www.statbank.dk/off23

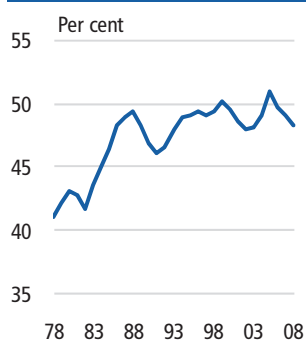
Expenditure on overall public services along with defence, public order and safety, are categories for which expenditure has historically been the basis for the general government sector. Expenditure on general public services amounts to 14 per cent of total public expenditure and comprises general government administration, etc. Defence, public order and safety both respectively accounted for 2.0 per of the resources.

Education, health and social security are functions which are considered core services in a modern welfare state. 71.5 per cent of expenditure in 2009 was spent on these important functions. Expenditure on social security accounts for the largest amount of resources (43.3 per cent). This includes expenditure on, e.g. old-age pension, unemployment benefits, and cash benefits. Expenditure on education and health amounts to 13.5 per cent and 14.7 per cent of total expenditure, respectively. 5.4 per cent of expenditure was spent on economic services, which include especially expenditure on economic, trade, labour market plus transport, communication, and other business services. 1.0 per cent and 2.9 per cent, respectively, are spent on housing and public facilities and on religion, leisure and culture.

4

Funding general government expenditure

Figure 9
Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and off12

Taxes as per cent of GDP relatively stable since 1988

General government expenditure is reflected in a similar need for funding where taxes and duties in particular play a decisive role.

In the years from 1975 to 1988, the share of taxes and duties of GDP increased from 38.4 per cent to 49.4 per cent. Since 1988, this proportion has remained almost constant and was 48.3 per cent in 2008.

No changes in the tax structure for 30 years

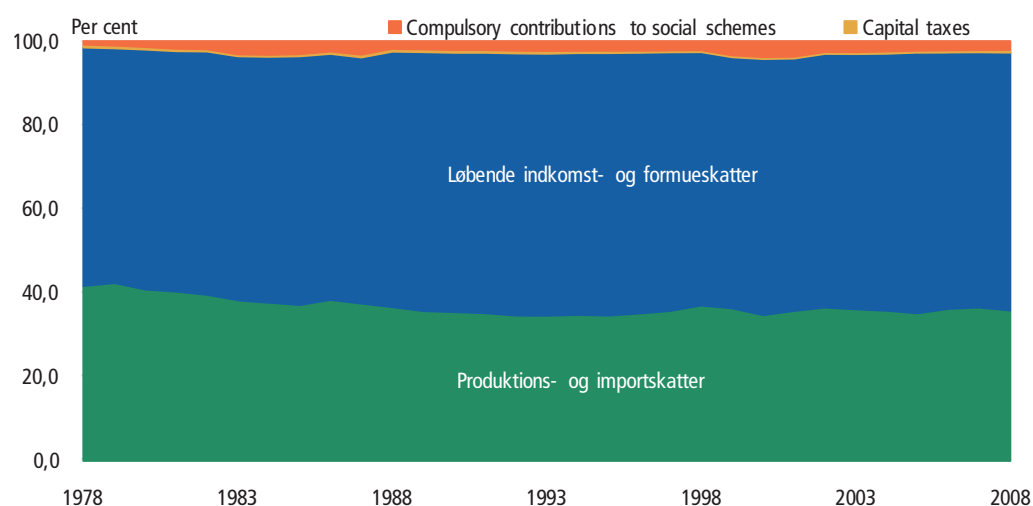
Total taxes can be divided into four main types: Income and property taxes, production and import taxes, capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social security schemes.

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

Production and import taxes are other large items, which primarily comprise VAT and various selective excise duties. Some production and import taxes are used to influence the behaviour of people and companies (e.g. "green" taxes and duties).

The last two items, capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social schemes, are not significant in terms of revenue. The latter is important in other countries where many welfare benefits are funded by compulsory contributions and where social benefits are granted with reference to people's attachment to the labour market.

Figure 10 National accounts distribution of total taxes and duties



www.statbank.dk/off3

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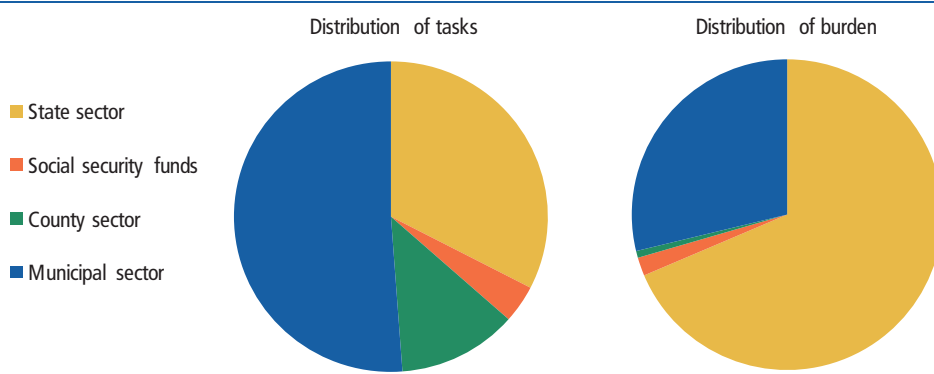
Distribution of tasks and burden between the sub-sectors

Division of responsibilities between the sub-sectors

The general government sector can be divided into the following sub-sectors: municipalities, regions, the state and social security funds. In Denmark, there is a high degree of division of responsibilities between the individual sub-sectors. This division of responsibilities can be described by distributing expenditure according to tasks and burden. The distribution of tasks shows expenditure according to the sector that is responsible for such tasks in relation to the public. The sector funding the expenditure is shown by the distribution of burden.

The state covers more of the expenditure than the division of responsibilities dictates. Regions (from 2007), social security funds, and especially municipalities cover less expenditure than is dictated by the division of responsibilities. This is because the state refunds the other sub-sectors for a number of costs, particularly statutory costs in the social area.

Figure 11 Distribution of tasks and burden between sub-sectors. 2008



6

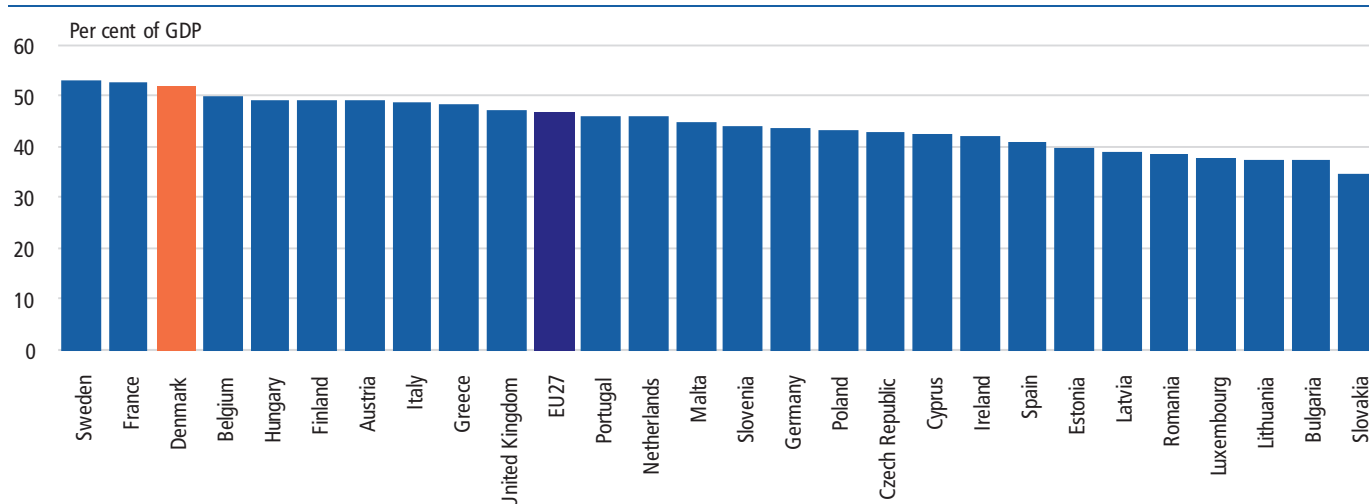
International comparisons in EU27 in 2008

On 1 January 2007, the EU was enlarged by two Eastern and Central European Countries: Bulgaria and Romania. EU was founded with European Coal and Steel Community in 1952 by the countries: France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. EU has since then been expanded in 1973, were Denmark joined, 1981, 1986, 1995, 2004 and latest in 2007. The biggest enlargement was in 2004 where EU was expanded with ten Eastern and Central European Countries.

Size of the public sector

There are in the EU great variations in the size of the public sector measured in terms of total public expenditure as a per cent of GDP, from 34.8 per cent (Slovakia) to 53.0 per cent (Sweden). These variations may reflect either a political choice or the stage of development of the country.

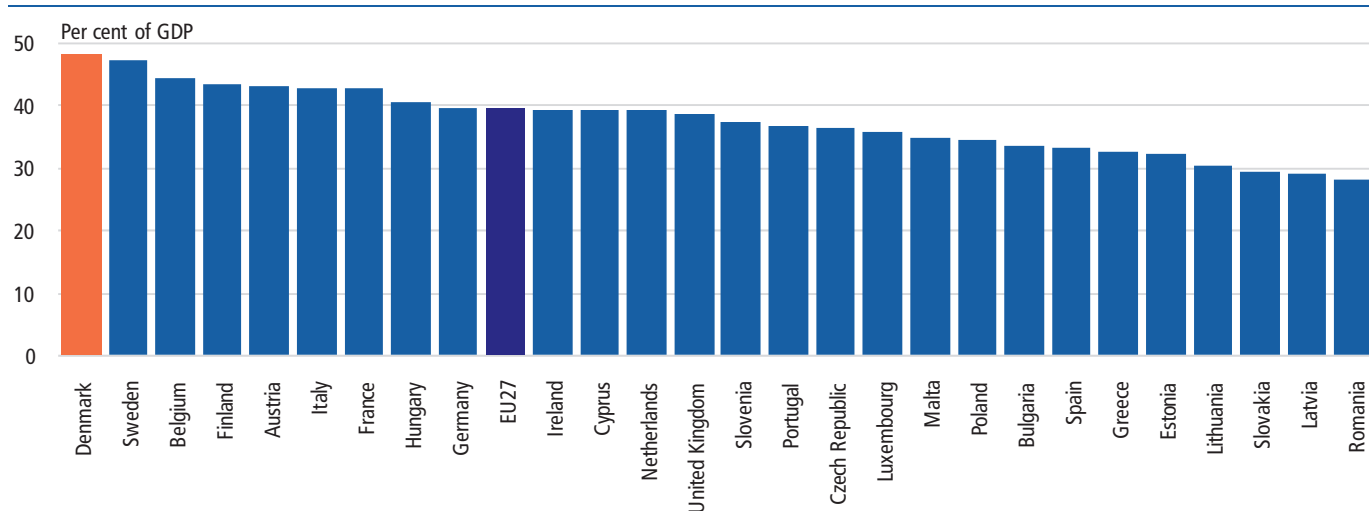
There is a tendency for the size of the public sector to increase concurrently with the development of a country. Consequently, the size of the public sector is greater in industrialized countries, compared to developing countries.

Figure 12 Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2008

Source: Eurostat, table tex00023

Comparison of taxes

There are in the EU great variations tax burden (taxes and duties as a per cent of GDP), from 28.1 per cent (Romania) to 48.2 per cent (Denmark). Comparisons between countries should be made with caution, as the tax burden depends, for example, on whether income transfers (old-age pension, etc.) take place as net transfers, gross transfers or allowances. Net transfers are transfers that are tax free for the recipient, while gross transfers are subject to tax. In Denmark, gross transfers are most prevalent, which means that tax revenues are greater.

Figure 13 Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP. 2008

Source: Eurostat, table gov_a_tax_ag

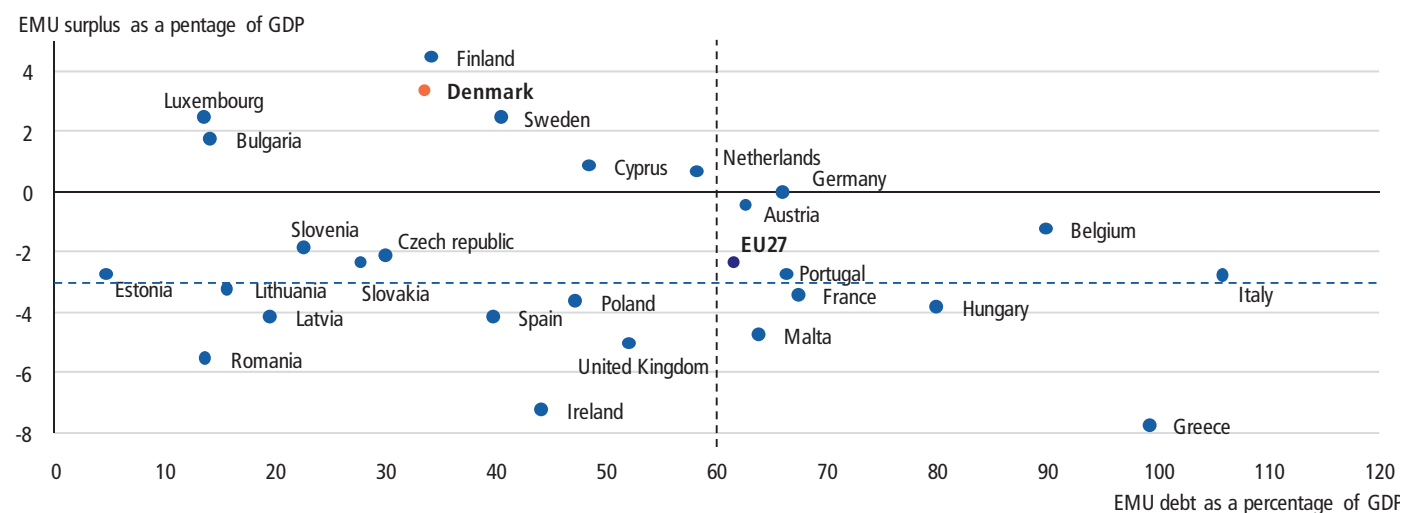
Public EMU deficits/surpluses and EMU debt in the EU

In the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) great importance is attached to sound public finances. The EMU criteria are a guideline for the fiscal-policy situation in the EU and cover the public EMU deficits/surpluses and EMU

debt. The EMU criteria prescribe that the deficit of the EU Member States must not exceed 3 per cent of GDP and EMU debt must not exceed 60 per cent of GDP.

Figure 14

EMU surplus and EMU debt as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2008



Source: Eurostat, table teina200 and tsieb090

The total deficit for EU was 2.3 per cent. In 2008, the public EMU surplus was high in, e.g. Denmark, with 3.4 per cent of GDP and in Finland with 4.5 per cent of GDP.

There are eleven countries whose deficit is above the threshold of 3 per cent. Two of these countries are Latvia and Greece with EMU deficit of 3.2 per cent and 7.7 per cent, respectively.

The total EMU debt of EU was 61.5 per cent of GDP in 2008. In other words, the average of EU is above the fixed limit of 60 per cent. The EMU debt of Italy and Germany was high with 105.8 per cent and 65.9 per cent of GDP, respectively, while the EMU debt of Estonia and Luxembourg was low with 4.6 per cent and 13.5 per cent of GDP, respectively. In 2008, Denmark's EMU debt was 33.5 per cent of GDP.

Table 375 Central government finance, summary

	2009*			2010*		
	Operating budget		Capital budget	Operating budget		Capital budget
	Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue	
	DKK mio.					
§ 1. Queen Margrethe II	69.3	-	-	71.2	-	-
§ 2. Members of the Royal House	23.7	-	-	24.3	-	-
§ 3. Danish Parliament	932.6	-	-	963.6	-	25.0
§ 5. Prime Minister's Department	124.2	-	-	116.7	-	-
§ 6. Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	15 693.3	378.0	-74.2	15 610.6	128.0	-
§ 7. Ministry of Finance	7 282.3	2 045.0	237.2	7 960.1	1 847.2	239.8
§ 8. Ministry of Economics and Business Affairs	1 909.7	26.0	-	2 031.8	1.2	-
§ 9. Ministry of Taxation	5 596.0	1 123.0	-	5 409.3	986.0	-
§ 11. Ministry of Justice	14 101.1	1 870.0	-	14 947.8	1 845.0	-
§ 12. Ministry of Defence	20 887.9	17.9	1 196.0	21 062.9	18.8	2 020.5
§ 15. Ministry of Social Affairs	168 303.2	7.9	-	197 625.7	7.9	-
§ 16. Ministry of Health and Prevention	5 158.6	-	-	6 212.9	-	-
§ 17. Ministry of Employment	188 203.7	14 337.1	-	203 042.7	13 542.1	-
§ 18. Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs	2 213.2	-	-	2 627.8	-	-
§ 19. Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	18 445.4	390.6	-	20 203.2	391.8	-
§ 20. Ministry of Education	44 450.7	29.4	-	49 742.8	23.8	-2 955.5
§ 21. Ministry of Culture Affairs	6 051.9	76.5	12.7	6 162.9	76.5	12.7
§ 22. Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs	857.4	-	17.0	647.7	-	17.1
§ 23. Ministry of the Environment	2 069.6	70.7	101.1	1 918.4	40.8	39.7
§ 24. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	2 812.8	-	9.9	2 825.8	-	-6.3
§ 28. Ministry of Transport	6 661.4	968.6	7 136.2	6 899.8	764.0	8 952.7
§ 29. Ministry of Climate and Energy	4 552.2	7 049.6	-	1 891.7	8 678.6	-
§ 35. General reserves	11 500.2	2 000.0	-	12 011.8	2 450.0	800.0
§ 36. Pensions	19 562.7	-	-	20 317.5	-	-
Total	547 463.1	30 390.3	8 635.9	600 329.0	30 801.7	9 145.7
§ 37. Interests	27 953.4	12 573.8	•	24 838.1	9 163.7	•
§ 38. Taxes and duties	33 010.9	578 651.7	•	34 867.1	551 871.3	•
Total	608 427.4	621 615.8	8 635.9	660 034.2	591 836.7	9 145.7
Surplus	•	13 188.4	-8 635.9	•	-68 197.5	-9 145.7
Operating, capital and lending budget	•	4 552.5	•	•	-77 343.2	•
§ 40. Bond purchases. etc.	4 673.3	•	•	-2 894.4	•	•
§ 41. Changes in investment portfolio. etc.	•	306.1	•	•	-25.1	•
§ 42. Repayment of central government debt	185.3	•	•	-74 473.9	•	•
Total	4 858.6	4 858.6	•	-77 368.3	-77 368.3	•

Source: Appropriation Act 2010

www.statbank.dk/15 and www.oes-cs.dk/bevillingslove

Table 376 Central government assets and liabilities

	2006	2007	2008
	DKK mio.		
Assets, total	645 398.5	734 987.9	898 834.1
Fixed assets	304 348.1	332 001.1	350 963.1
Intangible assets	3 049.8	3 233.0	3 668.7
Tangible assets	146 030.6	188 321.4	192 699.5
Financial assets	155 267.8	140 446.8	154 594.9
Central government bonds for cost-based grants	154.5	1 218.1	1 131.1
Credits and long-term claims	106 443.3	89 020.6	104 420.4
Loss on bond issue, government loans	-145.7	909.4	-1 044.2
Securities and capital investment	48 815.7	49 298.7	50 087.6
Current assets	193 808.2	255 599.3	405 883.1
Inventories	16 409.3	16 735.3	15 214.4
Work in progress for the account of others	181.5	263.7	345.1
Debtors	21 636.2	37 190.5	56 969.6
Accruals and deferred income	2 716.9	4 058.5	8 929.1
Trade debtors concerning binding commitments	21 110.2	21 795.0	19 189.9
Trade debtors with the Export Credit Fund	51.5	688.6	381.7
Technical debtors counterbalancing long-term debt with the government's corporate payment system	1 978.3	37 416.5	43 186.1
Other debtors	11 355.7	12 853.5	9 867.6
Accounts with Danmarks Nationalbank	67 592.9	84 317.7	230 642.0
Ministry of Finance's ordinary account	67 586.3	84 320.3	230 615.2
Government institutions' accounts with DK's Nationalbank	6.6	-2.6	26.8
Liquid funds	50 775.7	40 280.0	21 157.4
Government institutions' liquid funds	1 784.5	1 867.7	2 587.2
Liquid transfers in transit in the bank system on 31 Dec.	48 991.2	38 412.3	18 570.2
Other assets	147 242.2	147 387.4	141 987.9
Assets of special funds	147 242.2	147 387.4	141 987.9
Social Pension Fund	139 935.0	135 495.4	129 877.0
Danish National Advanced Technology Foundation	4 751.2	6 704.6	8 719.4
Other funds	2 556.0	5 187.3	3391.5
Liabilities, total	645 398.5	734 987.9	898 834.1
Net capital	-224 916.4	-83 084.6	-2 138.2
Balance	-224 916.4	-83 084.6	-2 138.2
Provisions for liabilities	99 143.7	93 576.8	89 937.8
Provision for liabilities concerning government operation	2 001.5	2 002.9	1 977.7
Binding commitments	97 142.1	91 573.9	87 960.1
Long-term debt	582 419.4	532 752.6	628 536.8
Domestic government debt	454 417.6	402 040.1	429 508.6
Foreign government debt	79 818.9	68 642.2	133 091.7
Period interest on government debt	1 760.4	1 699.0	1 588.8
Mortgage debt	24.4	77.7	63.7
Other long-term debt	44 318.3	58 250.5	62 326.4
Donations	2 079.9	2 043.1	1 957.6
Short-term debt	41 509.6	44 355.7	40 509.8
Prepayments received for work in progress	304.4	628.8	419.4
Monetary liabilities concerning holiday pay	4 880.3	4 996.4	5 132.5
Suppliers of goods and services	14 253.5	15 516.3	14 489.0
Accruals and deferred income	1 198.6	610.4	1 203.4
Account with special funds	5.5	-	124.2
Debt to the Export Credit Fund	3 247.3	3 534.2	3 534.2
Renounced commitment	203.8	1 897.0	1 932.1
Liabilities concerning non-governmental deposits with the government's corporate payment system	9 161.1	9 940.7	13 727.8
Other short-term debt	8 255.0	7 232.0	-52.6
Other liabilities	147 242.2	147 387.4	141 987.9
Capital for special funds	147 242.2	147 387.4	141 987.9

Source: Government accounts 2007 and 2008

www.statbank.dk/15

Table 377 Central government debt and borrowing

	1995	2000	2005	2008*
	per cent of GDP			
Total central government debt¹	75.5	55.0	39.3	32.4
Domestic debt	63.7	48.4	33.4	24.7
Foreign debt	11.8	6.6	5.9	7.7
	DKK mio.			
Total central government borrowing	149 876	76 095	46 446	186 213
Domestic debt	137 173	65 672	30 925	99 565
Foreign debt	12 703	10 423	15 521	86 648

¹ Government gross debt, nominal values.

Source: Central Government Accounts, Danish Central Bank

Table 378 Central government net borrowing requirement

	2007*	2008*
	DKK mio.	
Net borrowing requirement	-82 780	-48 312
+Discount on new issue, foreign loans	1	394
+Revaluation of foreign loans, etc. ¹	2 399	-29 706
+Discount on new issues, domestic loans	1 446	-2 254
+Changes in the Social Pension Fund stock of government loans	-3 436	29 943
=Change in central government debt	-82 370	-49 936
Total indebtedness of central government per 31 December	255 802	205 866
Total domestic debt, net	186 884	72 774
Bonded debt, total	382 104	429 509
a. Ordinary bonds	403 039	451 394
b. Short-term debt certificates	-	-
c. Premium bonds	200	200
d. Swaps	-21 135	-22 085
The Social Pension Fund stock of government bonds	-128 547	-98 604
Liabilities to the Danish Central Bank, net	-86 333	-258 131
Treasury bills	19 660	-
Total foreign bonded debt, net	68 642	133 092
Total domestic and foreign borrowing²	3 610	-14 415
Repayment of domestic and foreign loans, total	79 200	62 700
a. Repayment of domestic loans	58 500	39 700
b. Repayment of foreign loans	20 700	23 000
Domestic borrowing, total	-13 809	-72 233
a. Ordinary bonds	2 916	99 565
b. Borrowing from the Danish Central Bank	-16 725	-171 798
Foreign borrowing	10 198	86 648

¹ In 2008 the Social Pension Fund increased its deposits in the Danish Central Bank by 25 583 million DKK ² At nominal value.

Source: Government accounts

Table 379 Expenditure and revenue of social security funds

	Unemployment insurance funds		Employees' Guarantee Funds		All social security funds	
	2008*	2009*	2008*	2009*	2008*	2009*
Current expenditure	45 354	51 849	719	1 231	46 073	53 080
Consumption expenditure	2 922	3 005	47	58	2 969	3 063
Real interest, etc.	-	-	4	1	4	1
Income transfers to households	29 303	36 002	668	1 172	29 971	37 174
Income transfers to central government	13 129	12 842	-	-	13 129	12 842
Current revenue	47 867	53 895	335	251	48 202	54 146
Interests and dividends, etc.	88	103	51	21	139	124
Compulsory contributions	16 462	16 052	170	135	16 632	16 187
Transfers from central government	31 317	37 740	-	-	31 317	37 740
Other current transfers						
Current surplus (gross saving)	2 513	2 047	-384	-980	2130	1 067
Capital outlays, net	2 467	2 204	-	-	2 467	2 204
Overall surplus (net lending)	46	-157	-384	-980	-338	-1 137

www.statbank.dk/off3
Table 380 Regions account. 2008

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
All regions	104 812	16 404	3 459	59	91 808	73 692	16 604
Region Hovedstaden	33 705	6 280	1 114	4	28 535	23 294	5 080
Region Sjælland	15 662	1 605	322	15	14 364	11 472	2 684
Region Syddanmark	21 754	3 062	659	8	19 343	15 724	3 585
Region Midtjylland	22 895	4 051	924	26	19 742	15 348	3 563
Region Nordjylland	10 796	1 406	440	6	9 824	7 854	1 692

Anm : Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

¹ Including state refunds.
www.statbank.dk/regr31

Table 381 Regions expenditures and financing. 2008

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	All regions
—DDK mio.—						
Health care, total	31 278	14 028	19 647	20 605	9 710	95 268
Health care system	24 218	10 541	14 708	15 378	7 176	72 021
Medial insurance etc.	6 465	3 129	4 502	4 572	2 181	20 849
Other expenditures	89	33	109	112	232	574
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	559	346	339	494	120	1 857
Proportion of interests	-53	-21	-11	49	1	-35
Social and special education, total	1 056	763	1 155	1 458	659	5 089
Social offers and special education	983	725	1 068	1 428	631	4 835
Other expenditures	30	11	28	11	17	96
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	21	17	38	19	11	105
Proportion of interests	22	10	21	-	-	53
Regional development, total	718	576	483	471	239	2 486
Public transport	439	312	156	241	124	1 272
Cultural services	4	5	8	7	6	30
Industrial development	87	129	145	114	46	521
Education	6	19	11	16	12	63
Environment	152	91	96	73	40	452
Other expenditures	16	12	54	12	8	101
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	14	13	18	7	3	55
Proportion of interests	-	-5	-5	1	-	-8
Joint purpose and administration, total¹	622	283	458	415	190	1 968
Transfers of interests	31	13	12	-53	-1	2
Current expenditures, gross	33 705	15 663	21 755	22 896	10 797	104 813
Hospitals, capital	979	279	593	753	381	2 984
Social offers and special education, capital	6	11	61	88	26	193
Other capital expenditures	129	32	6	83	33	282
Current- and capital expenditures, gross	34 819	15 985	22 415	23 820	11 237	108 272
Current revenues, hospitals	4 097	642	1 397	1 931	416	8 482
Current revenues, social offers and special education	576	570	1 096	1 537	698	4 476
Other current revenues	528	90	118	182	125	1 043
Capital revenues	4	15	8	27	6	60
Current- and capital expenditures, net	29 614	14 668	19 796	20 143	9 992	94 211
Interest, expenditures	214	147	150	131	71	714
Interest, revenues	246	160	161	78	70	716
State refunds	599	304	452	402	168	1 925
Settlement of VAT, net	-480	-	-	-	-	-480
Financing	28 503	14 351	19 333	19 794	9 825	91 804
Financing, total	28 503	14 351	19 333	19 794	9 825	91 804
Of which:						
Grants from the state	23 294	11 472	15 724	15 348	7 854	73 693
Municipalities contributions	5 080	2 684	3 585	3 563	1 692	16 605
Raising of loans, net ²	1 173	146	133	1 948	154	3 555
Financial changes ³	-1 044	49	-109	-1 065	125	-2 049

Note: The regions raising of loans and financial changes are calculated figures, see note 2 and 3.

www.statbank.dk/reg31

¹ Primarily non-divided expenditures to civil servant pensions. ² Net raising loans are calculated by the regions balance 2008. ³ The financial changes are calculated as a residual in comparison to the total net expenditures to financing.

Table 382 Regions current- and capital accounts. 2008

	Health	Social services and special education	Regional development	Joint purpose and administration	Interests etc.	Total
	DDK mio.					
Net expenditure, total	89 518	362	2 277	2 051	2	94 210
Gross expenditure, total	98 252	5 284	2 484	2 251	2	108 273
Compensation of employees¹	41 628	3 792	253	941	-	46 614
Intermediate consumption	13 811	455	24	289	-	14 579
Food	493	96	1	13	-	604
Fuels and lubricants	958	82	5	15	-	1 059
Purchase of land and buildings	8	17	-	35	-	60
Acquisitions	1 695	48	1	108	-	1 852
Other consumption goods	10 657	212	17	118	-	11 004
Services etc.	21 062	863	598	1 128	-	23 651
VAT-exempt services	8 954	287	254	129	-	9 624
Building contractors and craftsmen	2 231	230	80	75	-	2 616
Payments to the state	51	-	-	-	-	51
Payments to municipalities	183	2	-	1	-	186
Payments to regions	4 452	1	-	3	-	4 455
Other services	5 191	343	264	920	-	6 718
Grants and transfers	20 265	27	1 560	1 994	-	23 846
Civil servant pensions	11	-	38	1 985	-	2 034
Other transfers to persons	20 241	26	-	-	-	20 267
Other grants and transfers	13	1	1 522	9	-	1 545
Financial expenditures	12	2	-	1	-	15
Internal expenditure and revenue	1 474	145	49	-2 102	2	-432
Regarding compensation of employees	-28	-1	-	-1	-	-30
Regarding intermediate consumption	1 177	3	-	-1	-	1 179
Regarding services	2 610	192	49	-2 047	2	807
Internal revenue	-2 285	-49	-	-53	-	-2 388
Gross revenue, total	8 734	4 922	207	200	-	14 063
Revenue	8 675	4 918	205	198	-	13 996
Rent received	132	22	-	4	-	158
Sales of goods and services	1 099	165	-	29	-	1 293
Payments from the state	377	46	170	10	-	603
Payments from municipalities	644	4 539	1	6	-	5 190
Payments from regions	5 144	14	4	3	-	5 166
Other revenue	1 279	132	30	146	-	1 586
Financial revenues²	59	4	2	2	-	67
Financial revenue	22	-	1	-	-	22
Grants from municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-
State refunds	35	4	1	2	-	43
Other financial revenue	2	-	-	-	-	2

Note: Current- and capital expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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

Table 383 (page 1 of 2) Municipalities account. 2008

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
DDK mio.							
All municipalities	363 577	114 920	23 011	7 429	264 239	212 496	47 231
Region Hovedstaden	113 184	33 872	7 050	2 049	84 313	75 940	7 257
Copenhagen	33 952	9 082	2 239	612	26 497	22 584	3 876
Frederiksberg	5 386	1 422	368	62	4 270	4 405	-361
Albertslund	2 475	873	112	2	1 712	1 103	576
Allerød	1 444	343	60	109	1 052	1 311	-216
Ballerup	3 691	1 107	254	79	2 759	2 318	462
Bornholm	2 848	783	44	17	2 092	1 369	767
Brøndby	2 658	777	163	4	2 040	1 339	622
Dragør	727	131	10	11	595	679	-71
Egedal	2 317	601	134	23	1 827	1 785	-47
Fredensborg	2 825	891	117	135	1 916	1 819	101
Frederikssund	2 935	845	84	11	2 163	1 865	299
Furesø	2 413	585	93	22	1 899	2 062	-92
Gentofte	4 649	1 716	676	227	3 382	4 393	-1 542
Gladsaxe	4 938	1 976	330	71	3 221	2 856	368
Glostrup	1 654	583	88	76	1 083	987	119
Gribskov	2 758	923	166	46	1 955	1 686	206
Halsnæs	2 246	755	138	25	1 604	1 162	395
Helsingør	4 673	1 660	269	52	3 230	2 674	536
Herlev	1 945	576	89	46	1 412	1 113	316
Hillerød	3 913	1 663	226	145	2 331	2 051	173
Hvidovre	3 394	830	201	95	2 670	2 162	584
Høje-Taastrup	3 432	952	218	31	2 667	2 007	575
Hørsholm	1 450	366	51	1	1 134	1 547	-413
Ishøj	1 858	687	151	14	1 308	741	518
Lyngby-Taarbæk	3 314	933	99	51	2 429	2 818	-331
Rudersdal	3 448	1 121	217	4	2 540	3 374	-849
Rødovre	2 689	831	114	35	1 937	1 553	450
Tårnby	2 424	675	263	41	1 971	1 597	264
Vallensbæk	728	185	76	2	617	580	-28
Region Sjælland	54 879	17 793	3 030	823	39 293	30 272	8 227
Faxe	2 156	643	76	22	1 567	1 338	301
Greve	2 780	762	91	49	2 060	1 985	161
Guldborgsund	4 260	1 419	149	100	2 890	2 024	937
Holbæk	4 349	1 383	303	83	3 186	2 424	651
Kalundborg	3 568	1 263	161	50	2 416	1 800	585
Køge	3 681	1 029	368	130	2 890	2 096	588
Lejre	1 527	412	56	11	1 160	1 056	80
Lolland	3 972	1 302	84	36	2 718	1 617	1 081
Næstved	5 187	1 711	383	82	3 777	2 882	739
Odsherred	2 418	732	112	32	1 766	1 292	374
Ringsted	2 254	763	214	70	1 635	1 242	306
Roskilde	5 680	2 015	398	72	3 991	3 581	280
Slagelse	5 605	2 042	128	13	3 678	2 572	1 151
Solrød	1 089	237	112	9	955	915	-31
Sorø	1 928	647	122	14	1 389	1 109	257
Stevns	1 301	394	121	25	1 003	803	169
Vordingborg	3 124	1 039	152	25	2 212	1 536	598

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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Table 383 (page 2 of 2) Municipalities account. 2008

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
DDK mio.							
Region Syddanmark	78 271	24 844	5 393	1 547	57 273	41 895	13 616
Assens	2 597	797	191	43	1 948	1 416	522
Billund	1 573	467	75	42	1 139	908	256
Esbjerg	8 738	3 288	388	129	5 709	4 057	1 445
Fanø	211	63	24	3	169	136	17
Fredericia	3 502	1 285	630	107	2 740	1 912	521
Faaborg-Midtfyn	3 157	877	127	62	2 345	1 722	599
Haderslev	3 706	1 204	267	97	2 672	1 958	672
Kerteminde	1 528	473	118	17	1 156	856	217
Kolding	5 339	1 458	412	160	4 133	3 406	723
Langeland	1 023	282	64	26	779	479	283
Middelfart	2 426	841	226	23	1 788	1 340	314
Nordfyns	1 725	436	73	16	1 346	946	358
Nyborg	2 011	520	60	12	1 539	1 122	396
Odense	12 280	3 738	665	271	8 936	6 419	2 481
Svendborg	4 022	1 343	302	58	2 923	1 976	773
Sønderborg	4 623	1 346	267	31	3 513	2 669	834
Tønder	2 723	860	126	40	1 949	1 317	581
Varde	3 110	964	142	58	2 230	1 739	481
Vejen	2 430	639	126	36	1 881	1 314	521
Vejle	6 975	2 464	912	269	5 154	3 941	774
Ærø	477	157	60	12	368	206	131
Aabenraa	4 095	1 342	138	35	2 856	2 056	717
Region Midtjylland	79 163	26 019	5 797	2 495	56 446	44 660	11 318
Favrskov	2 542	709	169	24	1 978	1 589	337
Hedensted	2 568	678	223	69	2 044	1 603	333
Herning	5 233	1 743	509	128	3 871	2 942	751
Holstebro	3 440	1 028	189	99	2 502	1 998	527
Horsens	5 188	1 698	625	276	3 839	2 861	866
Ikast-Brande	2 601	828	124	45	1 852	1 331	434
Lemvig	1 352	414	81	14	1 005	731	297
Norrdjurs	2 542	830	120	57	1 775	1 250	540
Odder	1 243	342	246	26	1 121	785	157
Randers	6 376	2 147	485	67	4 647	3 259	1 133
Ringkøbing-Skjern	3 466	1 057	175	149	2 435	2 047	489
Samsø	311	98	79	3	289	137	82
Silkeborg	5 436	1 747	365	34	4 020	3 278	639
Skanderborg	3 462	1 177	181	27	2 439	2 069	323
Skive	2 955	891	130	37	2 157	1 643	551
Struer	1 374	435	106	24	1 021	759	234
Syddjurs	2 479	645	124	48	1 910	1 468	360
Viborg	5 582	1 621	380	196	4 145	3 335	803
Århus	21 013	7 931	1 486	1 172	13 396	11 575	2 462
Region Nordjylland	38 080	12 392	1 741	515	26 914	19 729	6 813
Brønderslev	2 302	709	78	27	1 644	1 152	471
Frederikshavn	4 003	1 113	166	37	3 019	2 125	836
Hjørring	4 171	1 167	122	30	3 096	2 172	903
Jammerbugt	2 639	936	99	31	1 771	1 306	445
Læsø	188	51	25	11	151	73	50
Mariagerfjord	2 614	741	98	26	1 945	1 427	512
Morsø	1 419	412	96	31	1 072	724	308
Rebild	1 650	490	113	17	1 256	927	291
Thisted	2 893	898	131	27	2 099	1 509	592
Vesthimmerlands	2 630	867	149	63	1 849	1 248	568
Aalborg	13 571	5 008	664	215	9 012	7 066	1 837

Table 384 Municipalities current and capital account, net. 2008

Sum of municipalities situated in	Region Hoved- staden	Region Sjælland	Region Syd- danmark	Region Midt- jylland	Region Nord- jylland	All regions
	DKK mio.					
Current item total, net	91 293	43 527	63 378	62 841	30 380	291 419
Children and young people	28 136	13 351	17 930	18 801	8 783	87 001
Primary and lower secondary etc. ¹	14 176	7 685	10 497	10 818	5 155	48 331
Day care and clubs for children and young people	10 069	3 578	4 829	5 443	2 200	26 119
Preventative measures for children and young people with special needs	1 117	611	630	763	380	3 501
Residential care and foster homes etc. ²	2 774	1 477	1 974	1 777	1 048	9 050
Elderly and adult with special needs	18 007	8 217	12 341	12 163	6 397	57 125
Care etc. of elder and handicapped ³	11 000	4 956	7 730	7 569	4 091	35 345
Preventative measures for elder and handicapped	809	425	690	833	251	3 008
Residential care to elder and adults with special needs ⁴	4 205	1 750	2 394	2 370	1 328	12 047
Relief measures, consumer goods, interior design, travel expenses	1 015	622	883	743	391	3 654
Activity- and gathering offers and protected employment	978	464	644	648	336	3 070
Health expenses	4 654	2 148	3 197	3 135	1 459	14 593
Liability services	20 240	11 228	17 637	17 200	8 005	74 310
Other areas	20 256	8 583	12 273	11 542	5 736	58 390
State refunds, total	11 981	6 442	9 949	9 696	4 693	42 761
Capital items total, net	5 000	2 207	3 846	3 302	1 226	15 581
Children and young people	1 770	591	617	769	175	3 922
Elder and adults with special needs	385	249	544	502	191	1 871
Other areas	2 845	1 367	2 685	2 031	860	9 788
Interest, expenditures	1 210	581	1 057	663	325	3 836
Interest, revenues	1 669	410	579	696	195	3 549
General and special grants, total ⁵	7 258	8 227	13 617	11 318	6 813	47 233
Settlement of VAT, net	59	61	33	150	26	329
Financing	76 655	31 297	44 169	45 246	20 256	217 623
Financed by:						
Taxes	75 940	30 273	41 895	44 659	19 729	212 496
Raising of loans	3 522	2 131	1 761	1 962	1 259	10 635
Repayments on loans	4 028	1 809	1 440	1 407	1 083	9 767
Raising of loans, net	-506	322	321	555	176	868
Financing, total	75 434	30 595	42 216	45 214	19 905	213 364
Financial changes	1 221	702	1 953	32	351	4 259
Of which:						
Consumption of liquid assets	753	446	1 422	914	321	3 856
Other financial changes	468	256	531	-882	30	403

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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¹ Including: After school care, special education, special pedagogical arrangement etc. ² Including: Secured 24-hour care centers for children and young people. ³ Home nursing care and other personal and practical help. ⁴ Senior homes, nursing homes, protected homes and other living arrangements to adults with special needs. ⁵ Including: The municipalities grant to the regions that are not defined by an activity on 6.8 DDK bn.

Table 385 Municipalities current- and capital accounts. 2008

	Housing and community amenities	Public utilities etc.	Traffic and infra- structure etc.	Education and culture	Health care	Social services and employ- ment	Joint expen- ditures and admini- stration etc.	Total
DDK mio.								
Net expenditures, total	7 668	431	9 134	59 875	14 753	182 981	32 159	307 001
Gross expenditures, total	16 145	19 491	12 648	69 660	15 062	217 389	36 193	386 588
Compensation of employees¹	2 843	1 562	2 929	41 896	3 254	77 194	21 600	151 279
Consumption goods	3 722	4 975	1 805	4 552	317	8 981	1 951	26 303
Foods	33	6	8	374	7	1 695	170	2 292
Fuels and lubricants	556	3 535	545	1 155	20	1 200	281	7 292
Purchase of land and buildings	2 523	49	31	94	39	376	188	3 301
Acquisitions	95	152	256	173	26	205	227	1 135
Other consumption goods	516	1 233	965	2 755	226	5 505	1 084	12 284
Services etc.	8 300	12 794	6 466	19 071	10 993	46 405	9 437	113 466
VAT-exempt services	1 603	1 508	1 045	4 515	576	14 877	1 377	25 502
Building contractors and craftsmen	3 930	4 720	3 082	3 178	125	4 190	1 050	20 275
Payments to the state	72	86	89	4 050	6	42	155	4 499
Payments to municipalities	69	9	20	3 854	71	14 205	55	18 282
Payments to regions	-	-	422	453	10 000	4 217	2	15 093
Other services	2 627	6 470	1 807	3 022	215	8 874	6 799	29 814
Grants and transfers	1 132	8	1 838	3 982	481	84 409	3 657	95 506
Civil servant pensions etc.	-	2	1	50	2	-	3 352	3 408
Transfers to persons	47	5	5	1 058	474	82 931	104	84 625
Other grants and transfers	1 084	1	1 831	2 874	5	1 477	200	7 473
Financial expenditures	14	152	2	-	-	24	-	191
Internal expenditure and revenue	134	-	-391	159	17	377	-452	-157
Regarding compensation of employees	244	-	918	152	35	1 853	16	3 218
Regarding intermediate consumption	10	-	31	24	6	52	61	184
Regarding services	258	-	475	479	21	2 062	284	3 579
Internal revenue	-379	-	-1 815	-496	-44	-3 591	-814	-7 138
Gross revenues, total	8 477	19 059	3 515	9 785	309	34 409	4 034	79 588
Revenues	8 271	18 890	3 498	9 702	275	33 453	3 828	77 917
Rent received	844	1	5	79	5	1 736	76	2 746
Sales of goods and services	1 006	9 536	1 930	3 446	56	12 103	466	28 543
Payments from the state	123	9	43	448	48	559	206	1 436
Payments from municipalities	92	4	131	4 134	75	15 375	144	19 955
Payments from regions	25	-	-	75	14	290	8	412
Other revenues	6 181	9 340	1 389	1 520	77	3 390	2 928	24 825
Financial revenues²	206	169	17	83	34	956	206	1 671
State refunds	176	4	17	73	34	862	150	1 316
Other financial revenues	30	165	-	10	-	94	56	355

Note: Current- and capital expenditures is exclusive VAT.

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

Table 386 Taxpayers, income and tax

	2007	2008*
	thousand persons	
Taxable population		
Danish population, end of year	5 476	5 511
Of whom subject to assessment	4 813	4 859
	DKK mio.	
Provisional taxes		
+Total	358 494	366 953
A-tax	313 947	326 959
B-tax	16 928	17 241
Share tax	7 860	8 611
Voluntary payments	20 005	14 453
Section 55 refunds	-246	-311
Underpaid tax from previous years, etc.		
÷ Underpaid tax from previous years	4 242	4 170
+Retained profits paid	2 133	2 248
Finally assessed incomes		
+Taxable income (gross)	884 940	905 743
+Income tax relief	171 198	178 637
+Net taxable income	713 742	727 106
Final taxes		
+Total	343 380	348 863
+Central government tax (State tax)	73 510	78 273
Ordinary income tax, lower limit	46 415	48 569
Additional income tax, intermediate limit	9 098	9 883
Additional income tax, upper limit	17 882	19 034
+Healthcare contribution	56 739	57 929
+Tax on limited taxation	1 377	1 640
+Church tax	5 167	5 220
+Municipal tax	174 038	178 923
+Corporation tax	4 689	3 956
+Share tax	16 131	10 818
+Imputed income from owner-occupied dwelling	11 729	12 104
Labour market contributions	68 331	71 536
Results of final assessment		
Tax overpayment minus underpayment	13 005	16 168
Tax overpayment	22 561	24 992
Tax underpayment	9 556	8 824
Tax overpayment after set-offs minus underpayment		
after set-offs (incl. interest, etc.)	12 460	16 512
Tax overpayment, etc. for refunding	22 884	25 159
Tax underpayment, etc. for collection	10 424	8 647
For collection with provisional tax	4 284	4 442
For collection separately	6 140	4 205

www.statbank.dk/447

Table 387 (page 1 of 2) Local government taxation

Municipal name	Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	Increase
	per cent		per cent		DKK mio.		per cent
All Denmark	24.82	24.90	0.88	0.88	186 758	194 237	4.0
Region Hovedstaden	24.23	24.26	0.70	0.71	62 306	64 420	3.4
101 Copenhagen	23.80	23.80	0.80	0.80	17 260	18 065	4.7
147 Frederiksberg	23.10	23.10	0.48	0.50	3 897	3 876	-0.6
165 Albertslund	24.60	24.60	0.80	0.85	894	926	3.7
201 Allerød	25.30	25.30	0.58	0.58	1 067	1 132	6.1
151 Ballerup	25.50	25.50	0.71	0.75	1 749	1 821	4.1
400 Bornholm	25.90	25.90	0.93	0.93	1 292	1 326	2.6
153 Brøndby	24.50	24.50	0.80	0.80	1 115	1 152	3.4
155 Dragør	24.80	24.80	0.64	0.64	563	583	3.6
240 Egedal	25.70	25.70	0.71	0.76	1 636	1 700	3.9
210 Fredensborg	24.60	25.40	0.57	0.61	1 578	1 687	6.9
250 Frederikssund	25.90	25.90	0.95	0.96	1 614	1 670	3.5
190 Furesø ¹	25.90	26.00	0.65	0.65	1 771	1 834	3.6
157 Gentofte	22.80	22.80	0.42	0.44	3 799	3 757	-1.1
159 Gladsaxe	24.00	24.00	0.75	0.75	2 253	2 346	4.1
161 Glostrup	24.20	24.20	0.66	0.66	759	793	4.5
270 Gribskov	24.50	24.50	0.95	0.94	1 394	1 469	5.4
260 Halsnæs	25.40	25.40	0.80	0.85	1 002	1 050	4.7
217 Helsingør	25.40	25.40	0.78	0.78	2 276	2 320	1.9
163 Herlev	23.70	23.70	0.77	0.77	916	942	2.8
219 Hillerød	25.60	25.60	0.69	0.69	1 840	1 884	2.4
167 Hvidovre	25.60	25.60	0.72	0.72	1 766	1 826	3.4
169 Høje-Taastrup	24.70	24.70	0.80	0.85	1 598	1 674	4.8
223 Hørsholm	23.50	23.50	0.55	0.59	1 328	1 366	2.8
183 Ishøj	25.00	25.00	0.80	0.90	654	674	2.9
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	23.70	23.70	0.59	0.61	2 330	2 425	4.1
230 Rudersdal	22.90	22.90	0.53	0.53	2 782	2 835	1.9
175 Rødovre	25.70	25.70	0.72	0.72	1 324	1 368	3.4
185 Tårnby	23.10	23.10	0.61	0.61	1 333	1 375	3.1
187 Vallensbæk	25.10	25.10	0.58	0.64	514	544	5.9
Region Sjælland	25.21	25.30	0.98	0.98	27 439	28 481	3.8
320 Faxe	26.10	26.10	1.08	1.08	1 203	1 247	3.6
253 Greve	23.90	23.90	0.73	0.73	1 769	1 818	2.8
376 Guldborgsund	25.10	25.80	1.20	1.20	1 897	2 010	5.9
316 Holbæk	24.60	25.10	0.96	0.96	2 217	2 318	4.6
326 Kalundborg	25.30	25.30	1.01	1.01	1 593	1 680	5.5
259 Køge	24.90	24.90	0.87	0.87	1 930	2 005	3.9
350 Lejre	25.40	25.40	1.06	1.06	991	1 023	3.2
360 Lolland	26.70	26.70	1.23	1.23	1 495	1 517	1.5
370 Næstved	25.00	25.00	0.98	0.98	2 601	2 690	3.4
306 Odsherred	26.60	26.60	0.98	0.98	1 097	1 125	2.5
329 Ringsted	26.70	26.70	0.99	0.99	1 122	1 173	4.5
265 Roskilde	25.20	25.20	0.84	0.84	3 172	3 261	2.8
330 Slagelse	24.70	24.70	0.96	0.96	2 376	2 464	3.7
269 Solrød	24.60	24.60	0.92	0.92	825	884	7.3
340 Sorø	26.40	26.40	0.95	0.95	999	1 048	4.9
336 Stevn	25.00	25.00	1.10	1.10	727	750	3.2
390 Vordingborg	24.90	24.90	1.02	1.02	1 425	1 467	2.9
Region Syddanmark	25.09	25.24	0.92	0.92	38 254	40 069	4.7
420 Assens	26.10	26.10	0.94	0.99	1 334	1 395	4.6
530 Billund	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	862	908	5.2
561 Esbjerg	25.40	25.40	0.81	0.81	3 815	3 961	3.8

¹ There are special conditions applying to the municipality of Furesø. The tax rate of Farum is 27.10 per cent in 2009 and 27.20 per cent in 2010, while the tax rate of Værløse is 24.80 per cent in 2009 and 24.50 per cent in 2010.

Table 387 (page 2 of 2) **Local government taxation**

Municipal name		Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		Increase
		2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	
		per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
563	Fanø	24.30	24.30	1.14	1.14	102	110	7.7
607	Fredericia	25.50	25.50	0.86	0.88	1 710	1 791	4.8
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	25.80	26.10	1.05	1.05	1 622	1 724	6.3
510	Haderslev	25.50	26.50	0.95	0.95	1 820	1 978	8.7
440	Kerteminde	25.80	26.10	1.00	1.00	781	810	3.8
621	Kolding	25.00	25.00	0.94	0.94	2 926	3 056	4.4
482	Langeland	27.80	27.80	1.18	1.18	446	464	4.0
410	Middelfart	25.40	25.80	0.90	0.95	1 236	1 337	8.1
480	Nordfyns	25.50	26.00	1.04	1.04	893	954	6.8
450	Nyborg	26.10	26.10	1.15	1.15	1 034	1 068	3.4
461	Odense	24.50	24.50	0.68	0.68	5 873	6 022	2.5
479	Svendborg	26.10	26.80	1.06	1.06	1 860	1 992	7.1
540	Sønderborg	25.20	25.20	0.93	0.93	2 472	2 569	3.9
550	Tønder	25.00	25.00	1.20	1.20	1 239	1 289	4.0
573	Varde	24.60	25.10	1.02	1.02	1 545	1 670	8.1
575	Vejen	24.90	24.90	1.06	1.06	1 261	1 324	5.0
630	Vejle	23.30	23.40	0.91	0.91	3 307	3 462	4.7
492	Ærø	26.10	26.10	1.20	1.15	207	214	3.7
580	Aabenraa	25.40	25.40	0.95	0.95	1 909	1 970	3.2
	Region Midtjylland	24.95	25.04	0.93	0.93	40 376	42 144	4.4
710	Favrskov	25.20	25.20	1.03	1.03	1 459	1 531	5.0
766	Hedensted	24.50	25.40	1.08	1.08	1 499	1 541	2.8
657	Herning	24.90	24.90	0.99	0.99	2 694	2 806	4.2
661	Holstebro	25.30	25.30	1.08	1.08	1 866	1 963	5.2
615	Horsens	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	2 590	2 688	3.8
756	Ikast-Brande	24.90	25.00	1.00	1.00	1 224	1 313	7.3
665	Lemvig	24.80	24.80	1.27	1.27	699	743	6.2
707	Norddjurs	24.60	24.60	1.00	1.00	1 154	1 200	4.0
727	Odder	24.90	24.90	1.00	1.00	699	722	3.3
730	Randers	25.60	25.60	0.91	0.91	3 009	3 136	4.2
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern ²	24.30	24.30	1.05	1.05	1 817	1 924	5.9
741	Samsø	26.00	26.00	1.50	1.50	124	130	5.3
740	Silkeborg	25.50	25.50	0.95	0.95	2 968	3 120	5.1
746	Skanderborg	24.90	25.70	0.86	0.86	1 915	2 049	7.0
779	Skive	25.50	25.50	1.00	1.00	1 550	1 628	5.0
671	Struer	24.50	24.50	1.20	1.20	706	729	3.2
706	Syddjurs	24.80	25.40	1.00	1.00	1 294	1 378	6.4
791	Viborg	25.80	25.80	0.95	0.95	3 144	3 226	2.6
751	Århus	24.40	24.40	0.74	0.74	9 964	10 316	3.5
	Region Nordjylland	25.48	25.57	1.08	1.10	18 383	19 123	4.0
810	Brønderslev	26.70	26.70	1.10	1.10	1 124	1 183	5.3
813	Frederikshavn	25.20	25.20	1.03	1.03	2 007	2 058	2.6
860	Hjørring	24.90	25.40	1.19	1.19	2 027	2 131	5.1
849	Jammerbugt	25.10	25.30	1.20	1.20	1 184	1 226	3.5
825	Læsø	25.60	25.60	1.30	1.30	64	64	-0.9
846	Mariagerfjord	25.70	25.70	1.15	1.15	1 332	1 403	5.3
773	Morsø	25.30	25.30	1.20	1.20	686	687	0.2
840	Rebild	25.10	25.10	1.20	1.20	913	963	5.4
787	Thisted	25.50	25.50	1.28	1.28	1 423	1 486	4.4
820	Vesthimmerland	26.90	27.20	1.18	1.18	1 229	1 281	4.2
851	Aalborg	25.40	25.40	0.93	0.98	6 394	6 642	3.9

² There are special conditions applying to the municipality of Ringkøbing-Skjern. The tax rate of Holmsland is 22.70 per cent in 2009 and 23.40 per cent in 2010, while the tax rate of the remaining part of the municipality is 24.40 per cent in 2009 and 2010.

Table 388 Taxation of corporations. 2008

	Less than DKK 100 000		DKK 100 000-1 mio.		More than DKK 1 mio.		Total	
	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.
All industries	37 230	1 111	20 415	6 366	3 985	37 993	61 630	45 469
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	455	14	238	67	45	155	738	237
Mining and quarrying	14	0	26	11	23	7 100	63	7 112
Manufacturing	1 592	60	1 836	656	663	5 941	4 091	6 658
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	114	4	119	40	60	376	293	421
Textiles and leather products	78	3	62	22	22	63	162	88
Wood and paper products and printing	207	8	169	57	42	260	418	325
Oil refinery etc.	-	-	-	-	1	131	1	131
Manufacture of chemicals	25	1	32	14	26	158	83	172
Pharmaceuticals	4	0	8	2	7	1 927	19	1 930
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	109	4	162	60	61	573	332	638
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	367	15	503	184	132	709	1 002	908
Manufacture of electronic components	59	2	85	30	47	451	191	482
Electrical equipment	49	2	70	27	37	270	156	299
Manufacture of machinery	184	7	277	108	132	567	593	681
Transport equipment	40	1	41	12	19	61	100	74
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	356	13	308	101	77	396	741	510
Electricity, gas and steam supply	54	1	24	6	13	2 147	91	2 154
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	38	2	42	18	9	35	89	54
Construction	3 673	134	2 865	874	402	1 250	6 940	2 258
Wholesale and retail trade	5 200	180	4 517	1 507	1 039	5 566	10 756	7 254
Transportation	833	28	590	197	153	5 353	1 576	5 579
Accommodation and food service activities	593	20	290	75	36	174	919	269
Information and communication	1 725	60	982	291	189	1 993	2 896	2 344
Publishing, television and radio broadcasting	346	11	178	62	51	386	575	459
Telecommunications	28	1	23	9	9	1 142	60	1 152
IT and information service activities	1 351	48	781	220	129	465	2 261	734
Financial and insurance	3 431	96	1 547	470	421	4 899	5 399	5 465
Real estate activities	2 794	77	1 145	354	208	814	4 147	1 244
Knowledge-based services	4 195	138	2 358	699	296	942	6 849	1 779
Consultancy etc.	3 345	108	1 844	546	221	674	5 410	1 327
Scientific research and development	36	1	24	8	11	116	71	125
Advertising and other business services	814	29	490	145	64	152	1 368	326
Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services	1 253	39	683	209	112	373	2 048	621
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	11	0	5	3	6	142	22	145
Education	171	5	94	27	10	22	275	54
Human health and social work	965	39	795	209	43	82	1 803	331
Human health activities	899	37	750	196	39	76	1 688	309
Residential care	66	2	45	13	4	6	115	22
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	252	7	91	28	16	83	359	118
Other service activities	637	18	200	57	26	192	863	268
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity not stated	9 344	193	2 087	605	275	729	11 706	1 526

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

www.statbank.dk/selsk1, selsk2 and selsk3

Table 389 Customs and excise duties

	2007	2008	2009
	DKK mio.		
Customs and import duties	3 263	3 324	2 685
Value added tax	174 281	175 113	165 676
Duty on wage and salary costs	4 672	4 612	4 370
Duties on motor vehicles	35 130	32 615	23 683
Weight duty	8 712	10 544	9 827
Registration duty	24 321	20 031	12 001
Duty on third-party liability insurance	2 097	2 040	1 855
Taxes on energy products	36 152	36 768	36 702
Petrol	9 209	8 876	8 736
Certain petroleum products	8 548	8 763	8 953
Electricity	8 664	8 697	8 792
Coal	1 413	1 471	1 576
Natural gas	3 124	3 799	3 555
CO ₂	5 091	5 076	5 019
Sulphur	103	86	71
Pollution taxes	3 126	3 167	2 826
Certain retail containers	1 073	1 078	1 019
Insecticides, herbicides, etc.	445	572	440
Waste	1 239	1 127	1 024
CFC	48	57	55
Chlorinated solvents	0	0	0
Nickel/cadmium batteries	17	12	6
Effluent charges	181	222	199
Nitrogen	28	23	21
PVC and phthalates	43	37	26
Mineral phosphorus	52	39	36
Duties on spirits, wine and beer	3 349	3 263	3 078
Spirits	1 215	1 162	1 063
Wine	1 032	1 058	1 048
Beer	1 085	1 028	954
Surcharge on alcoholic soft drinks	17	15	13
Duties on non-alcoholic beverages	688	654	669
Coffee	251	244	253
Tea	8	8	8
Mineral water	429	402	408
Duties on chocolate, sugar confection., etc.	1 601	1 554	1 499
Chocolate, sugar confectionary	1 423	1 372	1 329
Ice-cream	178	182	170
Duties on tobacco	7 280	7 072	7 177
Cigarettes, smoking tobacco, etc.	7 203	7 003	7 166
Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos	44	40	33
Cigarette paper	33	29	28
Other duties	3 153	3 004	2 762
Electric bulbs, etc.	213	179	148
Raw materials	219	201	131
Piped water	1 380	1 385	1 372
Insurance of pleasure boats	96	118	116
Casinos	262	230	186
Passenger duty	35	-5	•
Slot machines	860	809	726
Other duties	88	87	83
Customs and excise duties, total	272 695	271 146	251 127
European Union	-2 452	-2 537	-2 033

www.statbank.dk/15

Table 390 Public sector. 2008

	General government sector	Public quasi corporations	Public corporations	The public sector
DKK mio.				
Production account				
Output	488 054	28 162	133 749	649 964
Intermediate consumption	159 613	16 123	73 823	249 559
Gross value added	328 441	12 039	59 926	400 406
Consumption of fixed capital	32 082	5 321	12 998	50 401
Net value added	296 359	6 717	46 928	350 005
Generation of income account				
Gross value added	328 441	12 039	59 926	400 406
Taxes less subsidies on production	-2 837	168	-223	-2 892
Taxes on production	-2 837	168	..	-2 668
Production subsidies	..	..	223	223
GDP at factor cost	331 277	11 871	60 149	403 297
Compensation of employees	299 196	5 664	27 704	332 563
Gross operating surplus	32 082	6 207	32 445	70 734
Consumption of fixed capital	32 082	5 321	12 998	50 401
Net operating surplus	0	885	19 448	20 333
Allocation of primary income account				
Gross operating surplus	32 082	6 207	32 445	70 734
Interest and dividends	42 600	722	20 188	63 510
Taxes on production and imports	297 630	..	..	297 630
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	516 344	..	..	516 344
Actual contributions to social benefits	17 413	..	5 731	23 145
Imputed contributions to social benefits	14 255	..	..	14 255
International cooperation	1 554	..	..	1 554
Other current transfers	11 271	101	..	11 372
Gross primary income	933 149	7 031	58 365	998 544
Interest and dividends	31 906	3 410	22 201	57 517
Subsidies	37 101	0	..	37 101
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	..	..	3 111	3 111
Social contributions	263 211	33	3 419	266 663
International cooperation	23 710	..	..	23 710
Other current transfers	16 401	20	..	16 421
Gross total expenditure	372 328	3 463	28 731	404 523
Gross disposable income	560 821	3 567	29 634	594 022
Consumption of fixed capital	32 082	5 321	12 998	50 401
Net disposable income	528 739	-1 754	16 636	543 621
Redistribution of income account				
Gross disposable income	560 821	3 567	29 634	594 022
Adj. for the change in net equity of households and pension funds, consumption expenditure	463 813	..	..	463 813
Change in households net worth	..	..	1 822	1 822
Gross saving	97 008	3 567	27 811	128 387
Consumption of fixed capital	32 082	5 321	12 998	50 401
Net saving	64 926	-1 754	14 813	77 986
Capital account				
Gross saving	97 008	3 567	27 811	128 387
Capital taxes	4 755	..	..	4 755
Other capital transfers	5 731	75	..	5 806
Total gross saving and capital transfers	107 494	3 642	27 811	138 948
Gross fixed capital formation	31 815	9 570	10 196	51 581
Changes in stocks	..	..	..	..
Acquisitions of land and rights, net	1 526	-1 828	419	117
Investment subsidies	14 352	..	..	14 352
Other capital transfers	0	12	..	12
Of which, public sub-sector	0	-15	..	-15
Net lending/borrowing	59 801	-4 112	17 196	72 886

Table 391 Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio.		
Current outlays, total	825 446	854 051	924 600
Compensation of employees	284 238	299 196	320 952
Intermediate consumption	150 367	159 613	167 597
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-2 648	-2 837	-4 055
Social benefits in kind	24 519	25 750	25 799
Real interest, etc.	34 261	31 906	41 164
Subsidies	37 235	37 101	42 994
Other current transfers	297 475	303 322	330 149
Current revenue, total	933 910	951 058	914 896
Sales of goods and services	48 060	49 991	51 366
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	36 614	42 600	41 533
Taxes on production and import	300 381	297 630	278 487
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	506 026	516 344	498 907
Social security contributions	31 493	31 668	31 973
Other current transfers	11 335	12 825	12 630
Capital outlays, total	38 183	47 693	45 310
Non-financial capital accumulation	32 086	33 341	36 088
Capital transfers	6 098	14 352	9 223
Capital revenue, total	10 316	10 493	8 301
Capital taxes	3 902	4 762	3 697
Other capital transfers	6 414	5 731	4 604
Current surplus (gross saving)	108 464	97 008	-9 704
Overall surplus (net lending)	80 597	59 808	-46 714

www.statbank.dk/off3 and off16

Table 392 Expenditure and revenue of general government by sub-sector. 2009*

	Central government	Social security funds	Local government	General government ¹
	DKK mio.			
Current outlays, total	678 260	53 090	588 640	924 600
Compensation of employees	88 689	2 292	229 971	320 952
Intermediate consumption	57 972	780	108 845	167 597
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	900	1	-4 956	-4 055
Social benefits in kind	129	-	25 671	25 799
Real interest, etc.	37 870	1	3 293	41 164
Subsidies	21 239	-	21 756	42 994
Other current transfers	471 462	50 016	204 061	330 149
Current revenue, total	659 641	54 156	596 489	914 896
Sales of goods and services	20 154	10	31 202	51 366
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	37 293	124	4 115	41 533
Taxes on production and import	255 605	-	22 882	278 487
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	315 389	-	183 518	498 907
Social security contributions	6 841	16 187	8 945	31 973
Other current transfers	24 358	37 835	345 827	12 630
Capital outlays, total	18 882	2 204	24 281	45 310
Non-financial capital accumulation	12 343	7	23 738	36 088
Capital transfers	6 539	2 196	543	9 223
Capital revenue, total	6 242	-	2 115	8 301
Capital taxes	3 692	-	4	3 697
Other capital transfers	2 549	-	2 111	4 604
Current surplus (gross saving)	-18 620	1 067	7 849	-9 704
Overall surplus (net lending)	-31 260	-1 137	-14 317	-46 714

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

www.statbank.dk/off3

Table 393 Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio.		
Central government¹			
Current outlays	592 678	614 086	678 260
Capital outlays	15 900	21 872	18 882
Current revenue	687 281	695 858	659 641
Capital revenue	6 413	7 329	6 242
Current surplus	94 603	81 772	-18 620
Overall surplus ²	85 115	67 229	-31 260
Social security funds			
Current outlays	48 805	46 082	53 090
Capital outlays	1 692	2 467	2 204
Current revenue	50 518	48 212	54 156
Capital revenue	-	-	-
Current surplus	1 712	2 130	1 067
Overall surplus ²	20	-338	-1 137
Local governments, total¹			
Current outlays	523 143	553 803	588 640
Capital outlays	20 663	23 413	24 281
Current revenue	535 292	566 909	596 489
Capital revenue	3 976	3 224	2 115
Current surplus	12 149	13 107	7 849
Overall surplus ²	-4 539	-7 083	-14 317
Of which:			
Counties			
Current outlays	99 421	106 587	112 595
Capital outlays	4 136	4 907	6 021
Current revenue	103 378	109 992	114 928
Capital revenue	27	53	165
Current surplus	3 957	3 406	2 333
Overall surplus ²	-152	-1 448	-3 523
Municipalities			
Current outlays	445 514	469 364	497 717
Capital outlays	16 527	18 506	18 260
Current revenue	453 706	479 065	503 233
Capital revenue	3 948	3 170	1 950
Current surplus	8 192	9 701	5 516
Overall surplus ²	-4 386	-5 636	-10 794

¹ Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general-government transfers. ² Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

Table 394 Expenditure of general government sector by type of transaction

	2007*	2008*	2009*
	mio. kr.		
Total outlays	863 630	901 744	969 911
Current outlays, total	825 446	854 051	924 600
Compensation of employees	284 238	299 196	320 952
Intermediate consumption	150 367	159 613	167 597
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-2 648	-2 837	-4 055
Social benefits in kind	24 519	25 750	25 799
Income transfers, total	368 971	372 328	414 307
Interest, etc.	34 261	31 906	41 164
+Subsidies	37 235	37 101	42 994
To public quasi-corporations	10 122	10 237	10 821
To other corporations	27 113	26 864	32 174
+Other income transfers	297 475	303 322	330 149
To other levels of government	-	-	-
To households	257 658	263 211	285 171
To NPIHs ²	5 440	5 805	6 536
To the rest of the world (a-d)	34 378	34 306	38 442
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	766	748	765
b. To Greenland, net	3 668	3 619	3 729
c. To the EU	14 670	15 107	16 780
d. To others	15 274	14 831	17 167
Capital outlays, total	38 183	47 693	45 310
Non-financial capital accumulation, total	32 086	33 341	36 088
Acquisition of new fixed assets	31 488	31 776	35 687
+Acquisition of buildings, and other existing investments, net	-13	40	-422
+Changes in inventories	82	-	-
+Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net	528	1 526	822
Capital transfers, total	6 098	14 352	9 223
Investment grants and capital transfers	6 098	14 352	9 223
To public quasi-corporations	150	97	632
To other enterprises	2 470	2 254	2 186
To other levels of government	-	-	-
To households	3 436	11 743	5 306
To NPIHs ¹	126	204	236
To the rest of the world (a-d)	-84	53	863
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	-132	0	3
b. To Greenland, net	24	24	25
c. To the EU	-	-	762
d. To others	24	29	74

¹ To non-profit institutions (households).

Table 395 Revenue of general government sector, by type of transaction

	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio.		
Current plus capital revenue	944 226	961 551	923 197
Current revenue, total	933 910	951 058	914 896
Sales of goods and services	48 060	49 991	51 366
Withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations	1 207	597	100
Interest	26 595	30 392	35 000
Rents	8 812	11 611	6 433
Taxes on production and imports	300 381	297 630	278 487
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	506 026	516 344	498 907
Compulsory social security contributions	16 805	16 819	16 372
Voluntary social contributions	657	594	649
Imputed social contributions	14 031	14 255	14 952
Other income transfers	11 335	12 825	12 630
From other levels of government	•	•	•
From domestic private sector	10 395	11 271	10 866
From the rest of the world	940	1 554	1 765
From EU institutions	495	1 115	1 325
From others	446	439	439
Capital revenue, total	10 316	10 493	8 301
Capital taxes	3 902	4 762	3 697
Other capital transfers	6 414	5 731	4 604
From other levels of government	•	•	•
From domestic private sector	6 220	5 456	4 316
From the rest of the world	195	275	288
From EU institutions	195	274	287
From others	•	1	2
Current surplus (gross saving)	108 464	97 008	-9 704
Overall surplus (net lending)¹	80 597	59 808	-46 714

¹ Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

www.statbank.dk/off3 and off16

Table 396 Consumption expenditure of general government sector

	2007*	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio.		
Consumption expenditure (1+2+3)	439 129	463 813	492 118
1. Production	462 669	488 054	517 684
Compensation of employees	284 238	299 196	320 952
Consumption of fixed capital	30 713	32 082	33 190
Intermediate consumption	150 367	159 613	167 597
Other taxes on production and other			
Subsidies on production, net	-2 648	-2 837	-4 055
2. Social benefits in kind	24 519	25 750	25 799
3. Sales of goods and services	-48 060	-49 991	-51 366

www.statbank.dk/off26 and off28

Table 397 Expenditure of general government sector by function

Expenditure	2007	2008	2009
	DKK mio.		
Total	863 628	901 743	969 911
1. General public services	116 350	122 806	135 258
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	25 732	33 873	30 962
1.2 Foreign economic aid	16 890	16 677	17 523
1.3 General services	4 349	3 356	4 719
1.4 Basic research and R&D general public services	10 723	13 392	14 819
1.5 General public services etc.	20 356	19 716	21 955
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers of a general character between different levels of government	38 300	35 792	45 281
2. Defence	28 036	26 492	22 979
2.1 Military defence etc.	27 270	25 674	22 019
2.2 Civil defence	767	818	960
3. Public order and safety	17 172	18 066	19 745
3.1 Police services	9 176	9 711	10 470
3.2 Fire protection services	1 528	1 591	1 666
3.3 Law courts	3 453	3 576	4 055
3.4 Prisons	2 714	2 889	3 216
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	301	298	337
4. Economic affairs	48 652	49 295	52 314
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	13 766	14 261	14 375
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1 822	2 468	2 906
4.3 Fuel and energy	142	166	48
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	220	213	245
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	28 950	29 940	32 181
4.6 R&D Economic affairs	2 482	897	1 177
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	1 270	1 351	1 383
5. Environmental protection	8 881	8 708	8 521
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	2 121	2 041	1 736
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	2 261	2 147	1 954
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	4 499	4 520	4 831
6. Housing and community amenities	9 380	8 136	10 066
6.1 Housing development	8 776	7 677	7 974
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	604	460	2 092
7. Health	125 098	133 096	142 786
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	8 783	8 893	8 572
7.2 Outpatient services	19 860	21 110	22 491
7.3 Hospital services	91 757	98 497	106 632
7.4 R&D Health	174	244	26
7.5 Health etc.	4 524	4 353	5 065
8. Recreation, culture and religion	26 442	27 398	27 690
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	8 129	8 790	8 286
8.2 Cultural services	10 228	10 648	11 412
8.3 Religious and other community services	7 103	6 994	7 076
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	982	967	916
9. Education	111 959	120 178	130 599
9.1 Primary education	57 319	60 880	65 976
9.2 Youth-level education	23 489	24 934	26 497
9.3 Higher education	19 201	22 070	23 865
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	8 304	8 146	9 499
9.5 Education etc.	3 647	4 148	4 762
10. Social protection	371 659	387 567	419 953
10.1 Sickness and disability	89 293	96 109	100 743
10.2 Old age	115 783	121 181	128 621
10.3 Family and children	83 587	87 912	93 514
10.4 Unemployment	43 762	41 932	53 101
10.5 Housing	11 165	11 402	11 619
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	18 394	19 227	21 901
10.7 Social protection etc.	9 675	9 805	10 455

www.statbank.dk/off23 and off23b

Table 398 Expenditure of general government and its subsectors by function. 2009*

Expenditure	Central government	Social security funds	Counties	Municipalities	Transfers within general government sector	General government sector
DKK mio.						
Total	697 142	55 294	118 616	515 977	417 118	969 911
1. General public services	284 744	3	916	40 537	190 942	135 258
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, ext. affairs	31 720	-	-	-759	0	30 962
1.2 Foreign economic aid	17 522	-	-	5	4	17 523
1.3 General services	4 719	-	-	-	0	4 719
1.4 Basic research and R & D general public services	14 798	-	4	35	18	14 819
1.5 General public services etc.	213	-	202	21 753	213	21 955
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers between diff. levels of government	215 773	3	709	19 503	190 708	45 281
2. Defence	22 722	-	-	257	0	22 979
2.1 Military defence etc.	22 019	-	-	-	0	22 019
2.2 Civil defence	703	-	-	257	0	960
3. Public order and safety	18 080	-	-	1 666	1	19 745
3.1 Police services	10 470	-	-	-	0	10 470
3.2 Fire protection services	1	-	-	1 666	1	1 666
3.3 Law courts	4 055	-	-	-	0	4 055
3.4 Prisons	3 216	-	-	-	0	3 216
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	337	-	-	-	0	337
4. Economic affairs	32 356	-	2 002	18 152	194	52 314
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	10 934	-	472	3 007	37	14 375
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2 906	-	-	-	0	2 906
4.3 Fuel and energy	74	-	-	1	27	48
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	245	-	-	-	0	245
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	15 765	-	1 406	15 139	129	32 181
4.6 R & D Economic affairs	1 177	-	-	-	0	1 177
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	1 255	-	124	4	0	1 383
5. Environmental protection	4 012	-	556	4 028	75	8 521
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	954	-	396	438	51	1 736
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	1 187	-	-	772	5	1 954
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	1 871	-	161	2 818	19	4 831
6. Housing and community amenities	6 099	-	-	4 317	350	10 066
6.1 Housing development	4 002	-	-	4 317	344	7 974
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	2 096	-	-	0	5	2 092
7. Health	2 850	-	107 478	33 909	1 452	142 786
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	454	-	7 669	1 236	787	8 572
7.2 Outpatient services	235	-	13 449	8 846	39	22 491
7.3 Hospital services	493	-	83 155	23 583	599	106 632
7.4 R & D Health	26	-	0	11	11	26
7.5 Health etc.	1 643	-	3 204	234	16	5 065
8. Recreation, culture and religion	12 915	-	45	15 404	674	27 690
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	839	-	-	7 451	4	8 286
8.2 Cultural services	4 434	-	45	7 590	656	11 412
8.3 Religious and other community services	6 727	-	-	363	13	7 076
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	916	-	-	-	0	916
9. Education	69 749	-	121	64 639	3 911	130 599
9.1 Primary education	11 647	-	0	57 977	3 648	65 976
9.2 Youth-level education	26 512	-	0	46	61	26 497
9.3 Higher education	23 996	-	8	-131	8	23 865
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	5 243	-	0	4 440	184	9 499
9.5 Education etc.	2 350	-	113	2 308	10	4 762
10. Social protection	243 616	55 291	7 498	333 067	219 520	419 953
10.1 Sickness and disability	37 499	-	3 396	98 836	38 988	100 743
10.2 Old age	111 529	-	2 116	107 298	92 322	128 621
10.3 Family and children	29 368	-	1 469	78 431	15 754	93 514
10.4 Unemployment	44 693	54 041	-	9 643	55 276	53 101
10.5 Housing	7 772	-	-	11 614	7 767	11 619
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	11 395	1 172	173	18 452	9 291	21 901
10.7 Social protection etc.	1 360	78	344	8 793	121	10 454

Table 399	Subsidies	2008*	2009*
		DKK mio.	
	Subsidies, total	45 060	50 248
	Analysed by recipients:		
	Subsidies to public quasi corporations	10 237	9 842
	Subsidies to other enterprises	26 555	31 140
	Subsidies to EU schemes	8 268	9 266
	Analysed by kind and scheme:		
	1. Subsidies on products, total	12 515	11 638
	a. EU schemes, total	639	498
	Of which: Export subsidy schemes	531	338
	Other EU schemes	108	160
	b. Danish schemes, total	11 876	11 140
	Of which: Railways	7 595	6 523
	Local government buses, etc.	207	180
	2. Other subsidies on production, total	32 545	38 610
	a. EU schemes, total	7 629	8 768
	b. Danish schemes, total	24 916	29 842
	Of which: Interest subsidies	2 387	3 662
	Other private enterprises	14 938	17 952
	Analysed by source of finance:		
	a. EU schemes, total	8 268	9 266
	EU share of EU schemes, total	7 959	8 857
	Danish share of EU schemes, total	309	409
	b. Danish schemes, total	36 792	40 982
	c. Financed by Denmark, total	37 101	41 391

www.statbank.dk/off17

Table 400	Current transfers to households from the general government sector	2008*	2009*
		DKK mio.	
	Current transfers, total	263 211	285 171
	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	258 483	279 269
	Civil servants' pensions	19 848	21 266
	Special pension schemes	196	220
	Old-age and early-retirement pensions	120 692	127 204
	Early-retirement pay	22 035	21 479
	Unemployment benefit	7 943	15 287
	Cash benefits under Social Asst. Act	11 581	12 523
	Gross rehabilitation benefit	2 952	2 833
	Sickness and maternity benefit	23 845	24 798
	Child and youth allowances	3 948	4 007
	Sabbatical leave, child care	274	185
	Family allowance	13 773	14 304
	Housing subsidies	11 300	11 608
	Education grants	11 329	12 678
	Other transfers	8 766	10 877
	Other current transfers, total	4 728	5 902
	Transportation	1 158	1 426
	Other	3 569	4 476

www.statbank.dk/off10 and [off10B](http://www.statbank.dk/off10B)

Table 401 Total taxation

	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio.	
Total taxation	839 613	800 457
Distribution by type of tax:		
Income taxes, total	508 295	490 959
Personal income tax	439 687	440 959
State income tax	149 955	133 773
Municipality income tax	180 641	179 715
Church tax	5 294	5 130
Special contribution to labour market funds	80 151	80 355
Tax on imp. income from owner-occupied dwelling	12 113	12 300
Other personal income taxes	11 533	29 685
Corporation tax	59 422	40 149
Real interest tax	9 185	9 851
Compulsory contrib. to social-security schemes	16 819	16 372
Social contributions from employees	16 642	16 231
Social contributions from employers	177	140
Other labour market contributions	4 205	3 975
Labour market contributions from employers	4 205	3 975
Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	36 627	36 609
Inheritance tax and gift tax	4 755	3 688
Motor vehicle weight duty	10 371	10 351
Taxes on real property	21 494	22 562
Property release and surrender tax	6	9
Taxes on goods and services	273 528	252 398
VAT	175 472	167 953
Tax on wage totals	4 669	4 479
Customs and import duties	3 338	2 647
Taxes on specific goods	74 999	66 466
Vehicle registration duty	19 099	11 858
Energy taxes	36 791	36 406
Pollution duties	3 154	2 758
Tobacco duties	7 105	7 179
Duties on beer, wine and spirits	3 267	3 079
Other taxes on specific goods	5 583	5 187
Taxes on specific transactions	8 138	5 264
Stamp duty	8 047	5 184
Other taxes on specific transactions	91	79
Taxes on specific services	6 780	5 441
Turnover tax on football pools etc.	1 128	1 055
Tax on insurance of vehicles and leisure craft	2 092	2 012
Other taxes on specific services	3 560	2 373
Other duties	133	149
Other production taxes	139	144
Distribution by receiving sub-sector		
Central government	611 455	574 691
Social security funds	16 632	16 187
Municipalities	207 467	206 583
Supranational authorities (EU)	4 058	2 995

www.statbank.dk/off12

Table 402 Taxation by national accounts distribution

	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio.	
Total taxation	839 613	800 457
National accounts distribution:		
Danish schemes		
Taxes on production and imports	297 630	278 487
Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	516 344	498 907
Social contributions	16 819	16 372
Capital taxes	4 762	3 697
EU schemes		
Taxes on production and imports	4 058	2 995
	per cent	
Tax incidence¹, total	48.3	48.2
Taxes on production and imports	17.4	17.0
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	29.7	30.1
Compulsory contribution to social security	1.0	1.0
Taxes on capital	0.3	0.2

¹ Taxes and duties in percentage of gross domestic product.

www.statbank.dk/off12

Table 403 Bilateral official aid to developing countries. 2009

	Program- me and project aid	NGO aid	Other grants aid	Total		Program- me and project aid	NGO aid	Other grants aid	Total
	DKK mio.					DKK mio.			
Total	5 808.9	1 032.1	1 870.2	8 711.3	Nicaragua	135.2	8.6	0.7	144.4
Africa, total	3 347.1	550.5	653.0	4 550.6	Somalia	36.8	-	77.1	113.8
Asia, total	1 605.4	227.4	554.7	2 387.5	Central America	52.0	58.8	1.3	112.1
Latin America, total	363.5	135.5	7.0	505.9	Gaza/West Bank	42.2	10.5	56.0	108.7
Europe, total	4.0	1.3	113.1	118.5	South Africa	57.9	8.0	41.8	107.6
Not land distributed	489.0	117.4	542.4	1 148.8	Mali	68.2	3.8	26.3	98.3
Tanzania	507.5	41.7	22.0	571.3	China	57.9	-	36.9	94.8
Mozambique	457.1	49.2	52.6	558.9	Egypt	77.3	10.9	-	88.1
Uganda	399.1	90.9	9.7	499.7	Cambodia	15.9	18.9	53.1	88.0
Ghana	420.6	46.9	4.4	472.0	Iraq	62.9	-	14.8	77.7
Afghanistan	326.1	31.4	99.0	456.5	Ethiopia	1.1	17.5	52.3	71.0
Vietnam	282.1	24.3	60.6	367.0	Indonesia	13.4	5.0	51.1	70.0
Kenya	230.6	34.6	57.0	322.2	Bhutan	60.5	0.7	4.1	65.4
Benin	274.6	-	-	274.6	Niger	50.5	11.5	-	62.0
Zambia	223.6	30.5	1.6	255.7	Burma	33.0	6.1	13.1	52.3
Bangladesh	227.1	17.6	8.8	253.5	Liberia	33.6	12.6	0.9	47.1
Nepal	194.3	30.3	5.7	230.3	Middel East	38.2	0.8	4.4	43.4
Sri Lanka	154.3	0.4	42.5	197.2	Burundi	-	4.3	37.0	41.3
Burkina Faso	189.9	0.0	2.8	192.7	Malawi	-	39.6	-0.2	39.4
Sudan	44.0	17.0	128.7	189.7	Maldives	39.3	-	-	39.3
Bolivia	168.5	12.4	2.7	183.5	Sub-Saharan Africa	32.2	3.0	0.8	35.9
Zimbabwe	77.8	25.7	45.9	149.4	Southern Africa	11.2	18.0	6.8	35.6
Africa	106.8	-0.1	39.7	146.4	Asia	12.3	16.9	0.7	29.8

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

Table 404 Danish official aid to developing countries

	2008	2009 ¹
	DKK mio.	
Total official aid	12 176	12 097
Bilateral aid, total	8 450	8 707
Projects and project aid		
Africa	2 461	2 785
Asia and Latin America	1 398	1 469
Personnel	369	356
Private Sector Programme	183	211
Various credit facilities	349	350
Aid in the form of loans, debt relief	450	23
Aid to regional areas and localities	246	135
Human rights and democratising	301	480
Grants through NGOs	961	1 032
Special environmental aid for developing countries	447	612
Research and information in Denmark	215	245
Extraordinary humanitarian contributions and International	933	873
The Neighbourhood Programme	144	141
Other	-7	-5
Multilateral aid, total	3 726	3 390
International development studies	38	46
United Nations Development Programme	395	362
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	208	209
HIV/AIDS, Population and Health Programme	621	652
United Nations Agricultural and Food Programme	180	100
Global environmental programmes	257	240
Other United Nations aid programmes	97	97
World Bank Group	749	584
Regional banks	58	31
Regional and other funds	301	340
EU development aid	488	318
International Human rights organizations	28	18
Multilateral human aid	330	425
Other	-24	-32

¹ Budget figures.

Source: Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA

www.statbank.dk/15

The money and capital markets

1

Capital intermediation

Capital transfers from lenders to borrowers

A capital market is a market where financial products are traded, such as loans, shares, bonds and credit. The market makes it possible to transfer capital from persons with a savings surplus to persons with a savings shortage. This allows the individual to time his investments and consumption in relation to his earnings.

The purpose of the money market is to ensure a smooth payment mechanism so that transactions can be completed against payment without any major costs or difficulty.

Thus, the money market concerns the liquidity applied for transfer of payments in connection with financial transactions. There is no clear dividing line between the money market and the capital market.

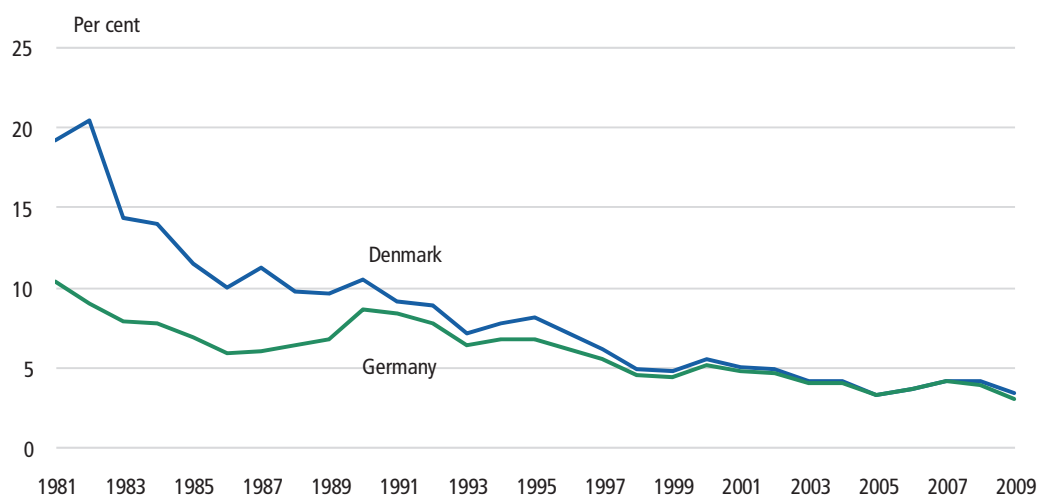
Increased internationalization

Since the early 1980s, the Danish financial markets have seen a distinct development towards deregulation, internationalization and increasing competition. Danish citizens can make foreign investments or raise loans abroad without major difficulty or costs.

The free movement of capital has together with a credible exchange rate policy led to equalization of the prices (interest rates) of the financial products between the countries.

In 1980, the difference between the Danish and German long-term bond interest rate was 10.6 percentage points; in 2007 it was down to 0, but in 2008 and 2009 it increased a little.

Figure 1 Interest rate on 10-year government bonds



www.statbank.dk/dnrenta

Long-term interest rate reached 21 per cent in 1982

The interest on a financial claim reflects the lender's compensation for the postponement of the opportunities of consumption. A distinction is made between short-term and long-term interest rates, i.e. the interest rates on short-term and long-term claims.

Usually, the banks' three-month interest rate is applied as an indicator of the short-term interest rate, while the interest rate on ten-year government bonds is the indicator of the long-term interest rate.

The short-term interest rate can be controlled centrally. The central bank of Denmark (Danmarks Nationalbank) can adjust the volume and price of liquidity in relation to the banks. The interest that the banks receive from or pay to Danmarks Nationalbank influences the interest rates fixed by the banks vis-à-vis their customers.

The long-term interest rate reflects other market-driven factors, first of all inflation and risk expectations. The longer the term of the claim, the greater influence will these factors have on the fixing of the interest rate. The long-term interest rate will usually be higher than the short-term interest rate.

In 1981, the short-term interest rate was as high as 21 per cent per annum, partly because of high inflation expectations.

Government purchased foreign currency to keep the krone rate down

The rate of the Danish krone depends on the supply and demand for foreign currencies. The demand for foreign currency increases at import payments and capital exports (e.g. when Danes purchase foreign securities or make investments abroad).

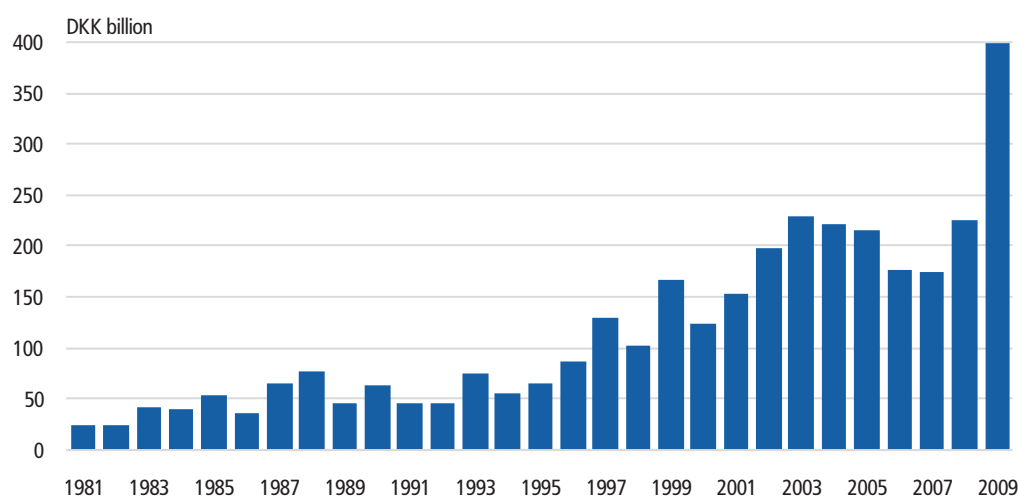
Conversely, export payments and capital imports will increase the demand for Danish kroner. An increased demand for foreign currency will force the exchange rate upwards and the rate of Danish kroner will decrease.

Danmarks Nationalbank trades in the foreign exchange market with a view to stabilise the krone rate through purchases and sales of foreign currency against Danish kroner. Thus, the primary purpose of foreign exchange reserves is to enable Danmarks Nationalbank to use intervention as a tool to maintain a stable exchange rate between the krone and the euro.

Purchases of Danish kroner thus tend to strengthen the krone rate, while sales of Danish kroner, i.e. purchases of foreign currency, tend to weaken the krone rate.

The volume of the Danish foreign exchange reserves has increased substantially since the early 1990s to 2003. This indicates that in the past decade Danmarks Nationalbank has made more purchases than sales of foreign currency in net terms to keep the krone rate down.

Since 2003 the Danish foreign exchange reserves has decreased once again, and especially in 2006 the foreign exchange reserves has fallen substantially. However, in 2008 and 2009 the reserves increased once again.

Figure 2 Foreign exchange reserve

www.statbank.dk/dnivl

Denmark participating in ERM II

Since 1 January 1999, Denmark has participated in an exchange-rate co-operation with the European Central Bank (ECB) for the EU member states, which do not participate in the European Monetary Union. Since June 2004 Denmark, which at the time was the only member, has been accompanied by Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Cyprus, Malta and Slovakia. The agreement is called ERM II (Exchange Rate Mechanism II) and is very similar to the former co-operation under the European Monetary System.

The purpose of ERM II is to retain the exchange rates within the agreed fluctuation band on ± 15 per cent in relation to the central rate. Denmark has a narrower fluctuation band on ± 2.25 per cent in relation to the central rate. In case of extraordinary pressure on the krone, in addition to selling some of its foreign exchange reserve Denmark may draw on an intervention credit/euro account with the ECB. Thus, the ERM contributes to stabilizing the krone rate in relation to the European currencies and the euro, but not in relation to other major currencies such as the US-dollar or the yen.

2

Financial claims

Money as a means of payment

Today, the function of money as a means of payment is based exclusively on trust. If a seller is to accept money as payment for his product, he must be able to trust that others will also accept money as the means of payment. In case of high inflation, the value of money as a means of payment will drop.

Until 1931, the value of notes and coins could be converted into gold at Danmarks Nationalbank. Although the gold convertibility was subsequently abolished, the gold standard existed formally until 1971. This implied that Danmarks Nationalbank had a duty to maintain gold reserves corresponding to the value of notes and coins in circulation. Today, money is still claims against Danmarks Nationalbank, but these claims are no longer covered by the gold reserves of Danmarks Nationalbank.

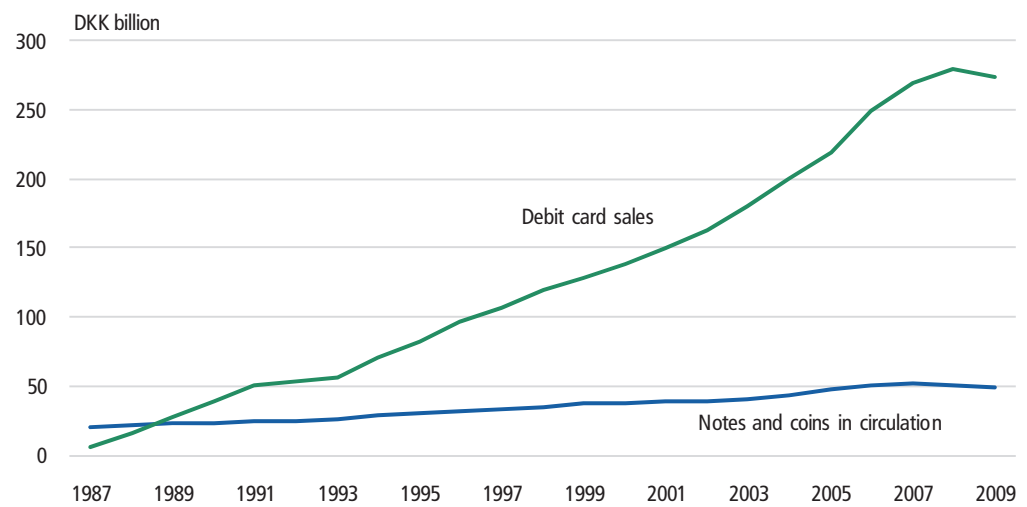
Figure 3 Dankort (debit card) sales and notes and coins in circulation

Table 407 and 412

Difficult to estimate the money stock

It is increasingly difficult to estimate the amount of liquidity available in the Danish society. Because of the use of Dankort (debit card), various types of accounts related to the Dankort have become just as liquid as notes and coins.

At the same time, certain credit facilities may be connected to the Dankort, just as foreign banks may provide credit facilities to Danish citizens.

Because of Denmark's position as a small, open economy with free capital movements, the role of the money stock as a monetary policy target figure is no longer as important as before.

Danish mortgage bonds are internationally unique

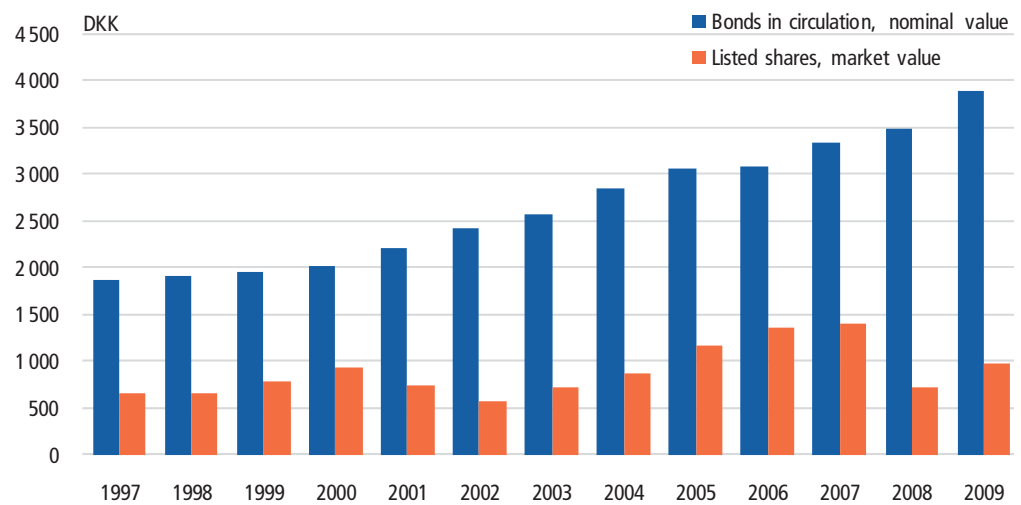
Bonds are liquid, standardized debt instruments with low risk and a fixed repayment profile. Before the introduction of the euro, the Danish bond market was among the largest in Europe¹. The market is dominated by government bonds and mortgage bonds.

Mortgage bonds are secured by real property and have long maturity (up to 30 years). The Danish mortgage bonds are unique to the Danish market in terms of their role in relation to home financing.

In addition to the security in real property, the relatively high degree of security relates to the terms and conditions associated with the loan assessment by the mortgage credit institutes concerning lending limits, maturity and accumulation of reserve funds.

At the end of 2009, about 11 per cent of the total bond volume was owned by foreign investors. In recent years, foreign investors have shown an increasing interest in mortgage bonds. Thus, 8 percent of mortgage bonds were held by foreigners at the end of 2009 compared to about 5 per cent in 1996.

¹ Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 1999, the euro markets are no longer divided into regions, but constitute a single market.

Figure 4 Shares and bonds traded on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange

www.statbank.dk/dnvpdkb

Shares are risky investments

A share is a certificate of ownership of a company. The value of the share depends above all on the future earnings of the company. Since future earnings are connected with great uncertainty, investing in shares may lead to both large losses and large gains.

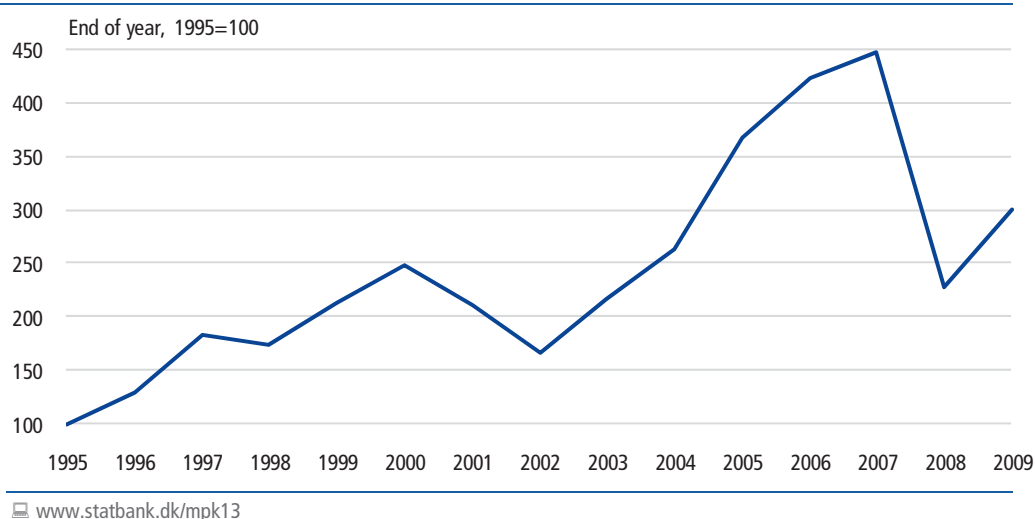
In addition to specific expectations of the company in question, the share price also reflects more general expectations of the particular industry and the economy at large. Minor changes in market information may create substantial fluctuations in the market.

The Danish stock market is not as large as the bond market. It reflects the Danish corporate structure, which is characterised by many small and medium-sized enterprises without the tradition found abroad of entering the stock market to finance their need for capital.

In 2008, 203 companies were listed on the Stock Exchange, of which the 20 largest accounted for 64 per cent of the total volume of listed shares.

Various indices are used as indicators of the development in the stock market. The most commonly used are the all-share index OMXC shown above, which shows the market value of all listed shares, and OMXC20, which is a weighted market value index of the 20 largest and most traded shares.

There has been a trend of increasing prices reflecting the trends in the international markets. In 1998, 2001, 2002, 2007 and 2008, price decreases were widespread and in line with the share price development in the foreign markets. In 2009 the prices raised again.

Figure 5 OMXC, index of all shares at market value

3

Enterprises in the financial sector**Banking, mortgage lending and insurance activities still separate**

Since the early 1980s, the business areas in the financial sector have overlapped. Today, banks offer their customers pension schemes that are very similar to the schemes offered by life insurance companies. However, it is still prohibited to carry on banking, mortgage lending and insurance activities in one and the same company.

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

In that connection financial supermarkets have emerged where consumers can handle all their financial commitments through the same provider.

Few large and many small banks

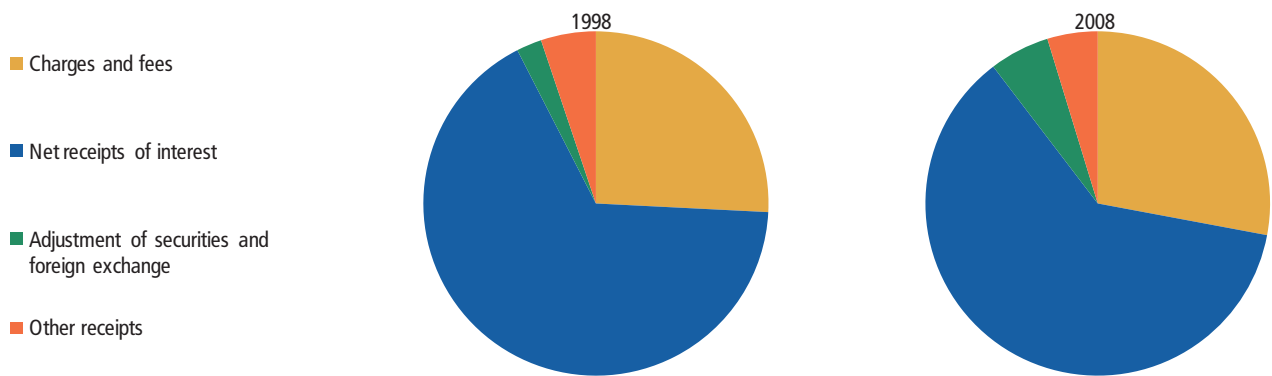
The banking sector handles functions in connection with payment and credit transfers, securities trading and related services. Despite the mergers among the major banks in recent years, a large number of small banks remain.

At the end of 2008, 138 banks were registered, of which the two largest account for 71 per cent of the balance sheet total in the sector.

The lending activity in the banking sector is often in focus because it is highly sensitive to market fluctuations and may be seen as an indicator of growth in for example consumption and investing activities.

The interest margin, i.e. the difference between lending and deposit interest rates, also attracts attention. However, an increasing proportion of the banks' earnings derive from charges and fees.

Figure 6 The banks' earnings by type



www.statbank.dk/mpk39

Lending activity of mortgage credit institutes depends on interest changes

In Denmark, only mortgage credit institutes may carry on mortgage credit activities. Mortgage credit activities mean lending against registered security in real property based on the issue of mortgage bonds.

Presently, there are eight players in the market. The lending activity is primarily influenced by the development in interest rates. Upward or downward fluctuations will trigger waves of re-mortgaging, where borrowers seek to convert their loans to obtain more favourable terms of repayment.

Increasing share of personal savings with insurance companies and pension funds

Distinction is made between non-life insurance and life and pension insurance. The different types of insurance may not be offered by the same company, but may be connected through inter-company ownership. Particularly the life and pension insurance business has increased in recent years.

Due to the development of labour market pension schemes and various forms of tax privileges in connection with pension contributions, an ever-increasing share of personal savings are managed by the pension funds and life insurance companies, which have thereby become important players in the financial markets.

Vigorous expansion in investment associations

An investment association is an association that invests the funds received as contributions from its members. The members are often small savers, but may also be life insurance companies, pension funds and foundations. The advantages of acting jointly are lower administrative costs and enhanced possibilities for risk diversification.

The investment associations have expanded vigorously over the past few years. The balance sheet total has increased from DKK 290 billion at the end of 2002 to DKK 569 billion at the end of 2008. In 2008, there were 132 investment associations issuing investment fund shares.

Table 405 Financial sector, main figures

	2007			2008		
	Balance	Companies	Employees	Balance	Companies	Employees
	DKK bn.	number		DKK bn.	number	
Total	10 060	529	66 662	10 705	539	69 621
Banks	4 285	147	45 042	4 733	138	47 599
Mortgage banks	2 621	8	4 122	2 819	8	4 126
The ship Credit fund of Denmark	77	1	57	82	1	60
Securities and broking companies	2	30	425	2	45	492
Investment funds	892	124	300	569	132	359
Non-life insurance companies	162	118	12 077	153	113	12 173
Life insurance companies	1 054	33	3 671	1 119	33	3 829
Non-occupational pension funds	412	28	247	396	28	271
Company pension funds	43	36	36	44	37	36
Labour Market Supplementary Pension	389	1	665	599	1	655
Employees Capital Pension Fund (LD)	63	1	20	97	1	21
Labour market occupational health insurance	6	1	...	9	1	...
Special pension scheme savings	54	1	...	83	1	...

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk55

Table 406 Denmark's gold and foreign exchange reserve

End of year	2007	2008	2009
	DKK billion		
Danmarks Nationalbanks gold stock	9.1	9.8	12.3
Danmarks Nationalbanks foreign assets	162.6	210.5	369.8
Claims on the International Valuta Fund	2.5	3.4	15.7
The foreign exchange reserve	174.2	223.7	397.8

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 407 Money stock

	2007	2008	2009
	DKK billion		
Money stock	972.8	1 060.0	1 024.0
Notes and coins outside the banking sector	51.9	50.4	48.5
Deposit in banks and savings banks	920.9	1 009.6	975.5
÷ Demand deposits	703.2	704.8	772.5
÷ Agreement deposits ¹	217.7	304.8	203.0

¹ Includes, e.g. deposits at notice and time deposits.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 408 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danmarks Nationalbank

	2007	2008	2009
	DKK mio.		
Profit and loss account			
Net interest receivable	4 105	4 915	2 760
Market value adjustment	1 634	2 246	1 751
Dividend on investments	134	140	126
Other income	59	26	24
Costs including depreciation	-751	-590	-706
Net profit of the year	5 181	6 737	3 955
Balance sheet			
Assets, total	424 540	635 094	550 151
Stock of gold	9 084	9 781	12 260
Special drawing rights in the IMF	2 561	3 406	15 683
Foreign assets	161 722	202 777	370 861
Lending	219 368	370 814	107 969
Securities	28 581	27 308	33 093
Other assets	3 224	21 008	10 285
Liabilities, total	424 540	635 094	550 151
Notes in circulation	55 782	55 612	55 015
Coin in circulation	5 771	5 671	5 746
Allocations of Special Drawing Rights	1 432	1 460	12 419
Foreign liabilities	4 585	4 293	4 257
Deposits	211 969	246 702	188 294
Other liabilities	632	503	11 509
The Central Government's current account	89 899	262 789	212 435
Equity capital	54 470	58 064	60 476

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statbank.dk/mpk38

Table 409 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danish banks

End of year	2007	2008
Number of banks	147	138
Antal ansatte, ultimo året	45 042	47 599
	DKK mio.	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	169 826	204 019
÷Interest expenses	127 264	151 218
Net income from interest, net	42 562	52 800
+Share dividends	1 334	903
+Charges and commissions income	24 739	23 935
÷Charges and commissions expenses	4 829	5 537
Net income from charges and commissions	63 806	72 102
+Revaluation of securities and foreign exchange	7 025	-4 845
+Other ordinary income	2 792	4 040
Profit/loss on financial items	73 623	71 296
÷Staff and administrative expenses	42 796	46 105
÷Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	2 943	6 644
÷Other operating expenses	85	2 052
÷Depreciations and provisions, net	-150	28 388
+Adjustments of shares	11 641	5 403
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	39 590	-6 490
+Extraordinary receipts, net	0	0
Profit/loss before tax	39 590	-6 490
÷Tax	7 068	-325
Profit/loss for the year	32 522	-6 165
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	4 275 014	4 724 669
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	751 930	589 915
Loans	2 138 432	2 271 201
Bonds, etc.	758 415	883 109
Shares, etc.	32 519	21 719
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	130 736	119 473
Intangible assets	27 199	24 399
Tangible assets	19 024	19 309
Other assets	416 759	795 544
Liabilities, total	4 275 014	4 724 669
Liabilities to credit institutions, etc.	1 265 508	1 177 553
Deposits	1 615 523	1 675 151
Issued bonds, etc.	448 789	585 469
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	603 801	953 536
Provisions for liabilities and charges	4 639	6 637
Capital deposits	93 397	95 250
Equity capital	243 357	231 073

Note: Excluding the banks in Greenland.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk39

Table 410 Banks' domestic lending and deposits. 2009

	Deposits	Lending ¹
	— mio. kr. —	
Total	1 438 028	1 530 573
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	21 347	57 552
Mining & quarrying	1 610	949
Manufacturing	45 375	101 269
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	8 926	19 913
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	3 475	1 991
Construction	17 290	28 122
Wholesale & retail trade	40 480	73 945
Transportation & storage	15 530	38 220
Accommodation & food service activities	4 081	9 847
Information & communication	13 512	15 262
Financial & insurance activities	446 523	483 578
Real estate activities	44 392	134 606
Professional, scientific & technical activities	40 686	29 395
Administrative & support activities	10 609	17 992
Public administration & defence	20 195	24 852
Education	6 858	2 476
Human health & social work activities	11 974	6 994
Arts, entertainment & recreation	3 983	5 660
Other service activities	13 824	7 317
Activities of households as employers	250	258
Activities of extraterritorial organisations & bodies	29	9
Households	645 186	439 562
Activity not stated	21 893	30 804

Note.: Banks included in the table covers approximately 94 pct. of the total balance for the banking sector.

¹ Outstanding at the end of year.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

New figures is scheduled to be released in February 2011

Table 411 Long-term savings schemes with deposit accounts of Danish banks

End of year	2007	2008	Percentage change in relation to previous year
	DKK mio.		per cent
Specific deposit accounts, total	184 694	180 811	-2.1
Index-linked pension savings	11 467	10 923	-4.7
Capital-pension accounts	83 765	78 802	-5.9
Savings accounts for children	11 477	11 705	2.0
Private pension schemes	3 848	3 350	-12.9
Investment-fund accounts	16	13	-18.8
Business establishment savings	876	849	-3.1
Home-savings contracts	526	459	-12.7
Instalment-pension accounts	64 696	68 014	5.1
Savings accounts for education	312	247	-20.8
Premium lottery accounts	7 671	6 409	-16.5
Market fluctuation adjustment accounts	40	41	2.5

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk43**Table 412** Danish electronic payment card system

	1993	1998	2003	2008	2009
	thousands				
Number of cards	2 412	2 621	3 434	4 010	4 184
Transaction	147 314	328 975	528 044	796 099	828 237
	DKK mio.				
Turnover	46 586	113 203	175 719	279 712	274 053

Source: PBS

www.statbank.dk/mpk41

Table 413 Mortgage banks

	2007	2008
Number of institutions	8	8
	DKK mio.	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	106 622	127 588
÷Interest xpenses	92 648	112 199
Net income from interest	13 974	15 389
+Charges and commissions receivable	-803	-1 162
Net income from charges and commissions	13 171	14 227
÷Expenditure of the personnel administration and other operating expenses	4 818	4 999
÷Depreciation and provisions on loans	394	1 854
+Adjustment of capital interest	2 761	-5 498
+Other ordinary receipts	47	147
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	10 767	2 023
+Extraordinary receipts (net)	...	...
÷Tax	2 624	1 218
Profit/loss for the year	8 143	805
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	2 620 657	2 819 007
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	385 436	439 044
Loans	1 994 508	2 171 767
Bonds and shares, etc.	197 330	154 070
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	20 230	25 162
Intangible assets	4 009	5 297
Tangible assets	1 246	802
Other assets	17 897	22 865
Liabilities, total	2 620 657	2 819 007
Liabilities to credit institutions	345 343	477 632
Issued bonds, etc.	2 037 069	2 106 571
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	87 065	84 887
Provisions for liabilities and charges	2 266	1 581
Capital deposits	16 114	14 922
Equity capital	132 800	133 414

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk47 and mpk48

Table 414 Lending activity of mortgage banks

	2007	2008	2009
	DKK mio.		
Loans incl. index-linked loans, total	176 823	162 080	121 426
Owner-occupied dwellings and holiday homes	94 664	64 436	62 133
Rental housing	24 720	20 380	8 035
Business properties	55 467	75 890	49 466
Other properties	1 972	1 374	1 792

Note: Lending by mortgage banks has been calculated at cash values. 'New loans' is a net concept equal to gross lending less early repayments and ordinary repayments.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 415 Major finance companies, factoring and other loans

	Total activities		Status	
	2007	2008	Ult. 2007	Ult. 2008
	DKK mio.			
Factoring	42 408	38 004	4 763	4 433
Other loans	15 090	13 604	35 081	36 316

Source: Individual finance company

www.statbank.dk/mpk57

Table 416 Major finance companies, leasing

	2007	2008
	DKK mio.	
Activities in the year		
Total	23 844	22 420
Industrial equipment	2 969	3 439
Edp and office equipment	2 586	2 747
Lorries and vans	9 751	8 206
Passengercars	3 606	2 514
Vessels, aircraft, railway material	188	180
Buildings	596	557
Other	4 148	4 777
Status at end of year	57 386	56 911

Source: Individual finance company

www.statbank.dk/mpk31

Table 417		Consumer credit		
	End of year	2007	2008	2009
		DKK mio.		
Total		20 515	21 060	19 453
Balance on credit and account cards		7 550	7 190	6 884
Of which, petrol companies		1 521	1 237	1 265
Blank credit		10 216	11 051	9 813
Secured credit		2 749	2 819	2 756

Source: Each individual financing company and credit card company

www.statbank.dk/mpk30

Table 418		Quoted bonds in circulation by holder sector. 2009			
	Nominal value at the end of the year	Central government bonds, etc.	Bonds issued by mortgage banks etc. ¹	Other quoted bonds ²	Total
		DKK mio.			
Total		518 642	3 054 855	307 354	3 880 851
Non-financial corporations		4 490	112 978	11 065	128 533
Financial corporations		75 385	1 865 151	118 079	2 058 615
Monetary financial institutions		54 431	1 612 474	65 168	1 732 073
Other financial institutions		20 954	252 676	52 912	326 542
Insurance and pension funds corporations		200 788	582 281	46 692	829 761
General government		77 252	69 156	54 135	200 543
Central government		76 001	42 689	46 620	165 310
Local government		1 237	25 641	7 353	34 231
Social security funds		15	826	162	1 003
Households		3 293	94 946	42 863	141 102
Non-profit institutions serving households		902	29 334	1 137	31 373
Sector unknown		5 497	44 662	3 003	53 162
Abroad		151 034	256 347	30 380	437 761

¹ Bonds issued by mortgage banks and bonds issued by other institutions that issue bonds. ² Local government bonds, bonds issued by the Ship Credit Fund of Denmark, debentures, foreign bonds and CMO bonds.

Source: The Danish Securities Centre

Table 419 Owners of quoted shares and unit trust certificates by holder sector. 2009

Share prices, end of year	Non-financial corporations			Financial corporations	Foreigns corporations	Total
	Manufacturing, etc.	Transport, postal services and telecommunications	Other corporations			
Owners ¹						
	DKK billion					
Total	264.2	135.3	360.0	552.6	43.8	1 355.9
Non-financial corporations	53.5	63.3	135.7	57.7	1.8	312.1
Financial corporations	16.6	9.7	22.9	83.8	13.3	146.4
Insurance and pension funds corporations	12.8	10.9	16.2	70.4	1.7	111.9
General government	0.1	0.3	3.9	4.6	1.1	10.0
Non-profit institutions serving households	36.6	19.6	48.8	259.3	12.7	377.1
Households ²	3.3	1.2	3.6	12.6	0.6	21.2
Abroad	1.8	1.9	3.6	13.5	0.6	21.4
Sector unknown	139.5	28.4	125.4	50.7	11.9	355.9

¹ Owners are defined as account holders with the Danish Securities Centre. ² Households consists of privately owned enterprises, employees, pensioners etc.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statbank.dk/dnvpks

Table 420 Share index

OMXC-index	2007	2008	2009
End of the year	end of 1995 =100		
Total	447	228	301
Energy	236	74	61
Materials	369	257	328
Manufacturing	539	259	330
Discretionary	238	79	120
Consumer goods	188	76	148
Health Care	699	515	611
Finance	523	188	292
ICT	395	211	284
Telecommunication	182	151	158
Utilities	2 004	552	497

Source: Copenhagen Stock Exchange

www.statbank.dk/mpk13

Table 421		Yield on bonds		
		2007	2008	2009
		per cent p.a.		
Yield				
Government bonds:				
5 year:	End of year	4.23	3.25	3.07
	Annual average	4.22	4.14	3.05
10 year:	End of year	4.48	3.31	3.62
	Annual average	4.29	4.29	3.59
Mortgage credit bonds:				
20 year:	End of year	5.49	5.35	4.62
	Annual average	5.13	5.68	5.08
30 year:	End of year	5.61	6.21	5.19
	Annual average	5.44	6.09	5.53

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 422 Pension funds

	Intersectoral pension funds		Corporate pension funds	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Number of members	676 737	698 005	18 508	17 945
Working members	576 598	590 181	7 356	6 794
Retired members	79 588	86 471	7 976	7 905
Retired spouses	12 389	12 920	2 340	2 406
Children who receive children's pension	8 162	8 433	836	840
	DKK mio			
Current annual pension, total	7 861	13 995	1 689	1 952
Pension for members	6 634	12 867	1 385	1 393
Pension for spouses	1 022	928	289	543
Pension for children	205	200	15	16
Miscellaneous income				
Member contributions	15 559	17 613	1 017	2 160
Of which extraordinary contributions	-	-	615	1 670
Interest income and profits	11 085	13 317	1 834	1 421
Miscellaneous expenditure¹				
Pensions	9 715	10 441	1 713	2 603
Retirement allowances	639	860	80	122
Assets, total	412 251	395 954	43 027	42 714
Central government bonds ¹	17 410	8 776	2 307	1 581
Local government bond ¹	1 659	2 292	271	...
Mortgage credit bonds, etc. ¹	80 203	93 993	18 468	21 874
Cash at bank and in hand	2 178	9 638	384	677
Mortgage credits	75	48	288	42
Loans with other collateral	3 506	17 441	144	1 642
Other assets	307 220	263 766	21 165	16 898
Premium reserves	301 057	312 324	33 876	36 028

Note: The financial year for certain pension funds does not coincide with the calendar year.

¹ Book value.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk49

Table 423 Discount rate of Danmarks Nationalbank

Discount rate		Discount rate		Discount rate	
		per cent			
1994		1999		2006	
6. January	6.00	4. February	3.25	3. March	2.50
19. January	5.75	9. April	2.75	9. Juni	2.75
18. February	5.50	5. November	3.00	4. August	3.00
15. April	5.25	2000		6. Oktober	3.25
13. May	5.00	4. February	3.25	8. December	3.50
1995		17. March	3.50	2007	
8. March	6.00	28. April	3.75	9. Marts	3.75
6. July	5.75	9. June	4.25	7. Juni	4.00
3. August	5.50	1. September	4.50	2008	
25. August	5.00	6. October	4.75	4. Juli	4.25
9. November	4.75	2001		8. Oktober	4.50
15. December	4.25	14. May	4.50	7. November	4.00
1996		31. August	4.25	5. December	3.50
25. January	4.00	18. September	3.75	2009	
7. March	3.75	9. November	3.25	16. Januar	2.75
19. April	3.25	2002		6. March	2.00
1997		6. December	2.75	3. April	1.75
10. October	3.50	2003		11. maj	1.40
1998		7. March	2.50	8. juni	1.20
6. May	4.00	6. June	2.00	14. august	1.10
29. May	3.75	2005		28. august	1.00
21. September	4.25	2. December	2.25	2010	
5. November	4.00			15. januar	0.75
4. December	3.50				

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statbank.dk/disk

Table 424 Exchange rates

		Currency	2007	2008	2009
			DKK		
Pound sterling	GBP		1 089.81	939.73	836.26
Bulgarian lev	BGN		380.95	381.22	380.73
Estonian kroon	EEK		47.62	47.65	47.59
Icelandic krona	ISK		8.51	...	...
Latvian lats	LVL		1 064.24	1 061.08	1 055.30
Lituanian litas	LTL		215.78	215.94	215.66
Norwegian krone	NOK		92.99	91.02	85.39
Polish zloty	PLN		196.96	213.21	172.43
Swiss franc	CHF		453.66	469.90	493.17
Slovak koruna	SKK		22.06	23.89	...
Swedish krona	SEK		80.57	77.73	70.18
Czech koruna	CZK		26.85	29.93	28.21
Hungarian forint	HUF		2.96	2.97	2.66
EU common currency	EUR		745.06	745.60	744.63
US dollars	USD		544.56	509.86	535.51
Australian dollars	AUD		456.06	430.79	421.96
Canadian dollars	CAD		508.24	479.15	469.81
Hong Kong dollars	HKD		69.80	65.49	69.09
Japanese yen	JPY		4.62	4.95	5.73
Singapore dollars	SGD		361.21	359.70	368.09
Effective rate of DKK 1980 = 100			103.20	105.80	107.79

Note: The rate is the annual average.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statistikbanken.dk/DNVALA

Table 425 Life assurance companies

	2007	2008
Number of companies	33	33
Profit and loss account	DKK mio.	
A: Insurance activities		
+Premiums net of reinsurance	82 554	90 476
+Allocated investment return transferred from the technical account	10 315	-28 713
Receipts from insurance activities	92 869	61 763
÷Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	57 635	57 007
÷Change in life assurance provisions	25 380	3 626
÷Administrative expenses	4 455	4 697
÷Change in bonus equalization provisions	4 088	-698
+Result from sickness and accident insurance	387	976
Result from insurance activities	1 698	-1 893
B: Investment activities		
+Result from investment activities	11 128	-33 978
÷Tax on pensions yield	813	5 266
÷Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account	8 837	-39 073
÷Yield on investments carried forward to sickness and accident insurance	-	63
Result from investment activities	1 478	-234
C: Total activities		
+Result from primary operation	3 176	-2 127
+Other ordinary receipts, net	232	270
+Extraordinary receipts, net	0	0
÷Taxes	700	-518
Net result for the year	2 708	-1 339
D: Increase in equity capital		
+Net result of the year	2 708	-1 339
÷Dividends, etc.	8	13
Increase in equity capital, total	2 700	-1 352
Of which allocated to contingency reserve	...	...
Balance sheets		
Assets total	1 054 186	1 119 221
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	8 665	7 716
Bonds	542 861	646 380
Shares and other capital holdings	300 041	209 436
Loans	11 283	48 475
Other	24 832	28 658
B: Other assets	166 504	178 556
Liabilities, total	1 054 186	1 119 221
Equity capital	56 787	57 524
Provisions	951 753	959 483
Other liabilities	45 646	102 214

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk50 and mpk51

Table 426 Accounts of non-life insurance companies

	2007	2008
Number of companies	118	113
Profit and loss account	DKK mio.	
A: Insurance activities		
+Gross premiums written, net of reinsure	49 725	50 570
+Technical interest	1 653	1 564
Receipts from insurance activities	51 378	52 134
÷Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	34 986	36 872
÷Administrative expenses	8 841	9 120
÷Other insurance technical items	904	705
Result from insurance activities	6 647	5 437
B: Investment activities		
+Result from investment activities	7 864	-2 268
C: Total activities		
Result from primary operation	14 510	3 169
+Other ordinary receipts, net	-3 569	-3 893
+Extraordinary receipts, net	774	851
÷Taxes	2 312	872
Net result for the year	9 404	-744
D: Increase in equity capital		
Net result for the year	8 630	1 749
+Balancing items	3 080	-904
+Capital injection	21	-1
Increase, total	11 731	844
÷Dividends, etc.	5 122	-1 058
Increase in equity capital, total	6 609	1 902
Of which allocation to contingency reserve	...	...
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	163 705	154 499
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	5 175	5 434
Bonds	85 076	84 041
Shares and other capital holdings	46 076	38 879
Loans	479	487
Other	5 160	4 978
B: Other assets	21 739	20 680
Liabilities, total	163 705	154 499
Equity, total	68 169	60 707
Provisions	82 004	78 827
Other liabilities	13 532	14 965

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk52 and mpk53

Table 427 Non-life insurance by type

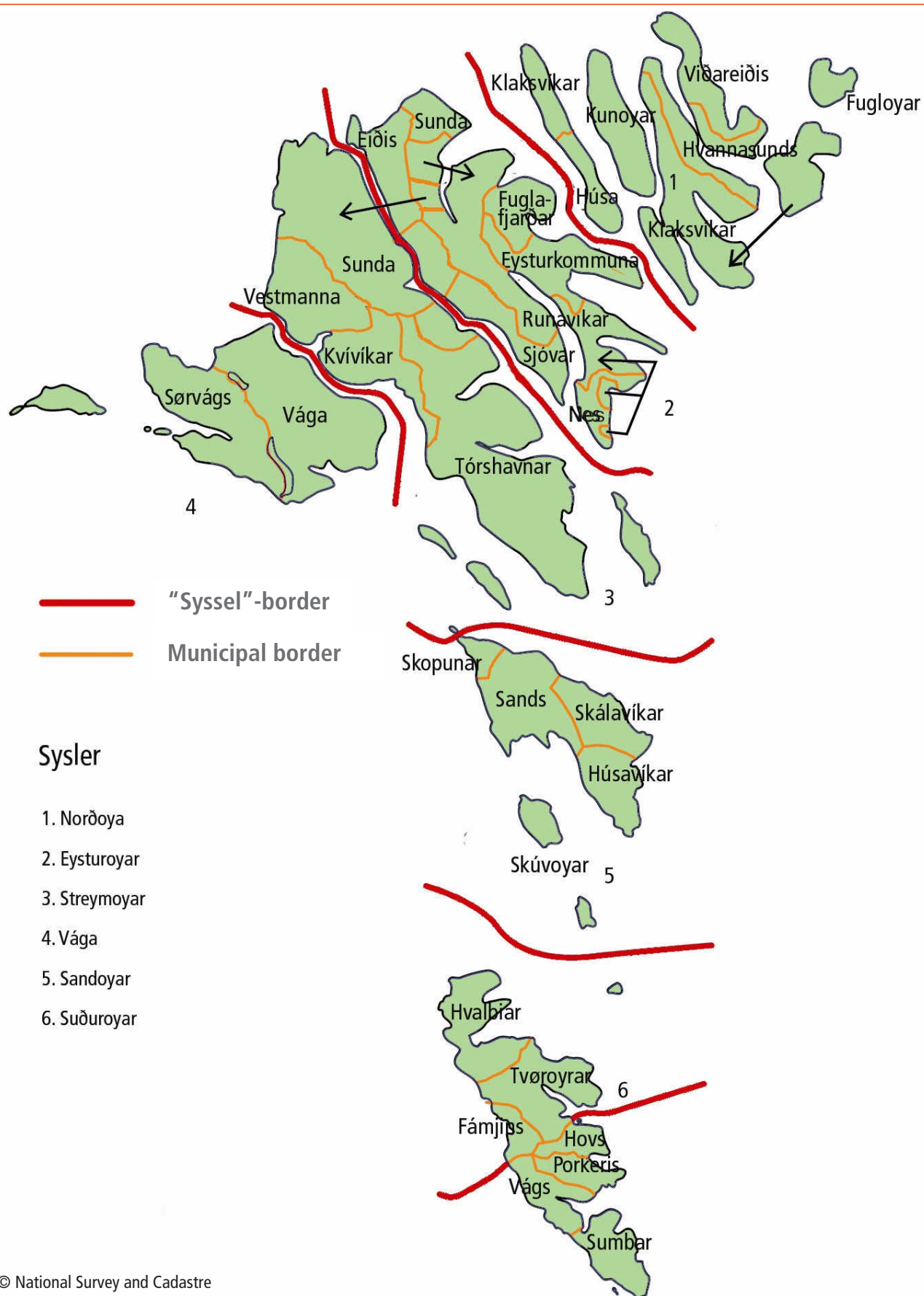
	Premiums		Compensation	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	DKK mio.			
Total	53 457	53 797	38 066	37 672
Total commercial insurance	16 705	17 331	13 295	10 966
Workmen's compensation	4 525	4 887	3 718	3 100
Buildings	4 569	4 730	4 606	3 114
Contents (other than stock and machinery)	3 282	3 377	2 424	2 253
Professional liability	1 702	1 773	774	899
Marine and transport	1 528	1 722	1 154	1 086
Aviation	368	1	143	0
Other commercial insurance	731	841	476	513
Total private insurance	10 174	10 790	7 901	9 048
Householder's comprehensive	3 671	3 750	2 707	3 093
Homeowner's comprehensive	4 610	4 961	3 878	4 330
Weekend cottages	600	644	373	492
Change of ownership insurance	381	392	436	481
Other private insurance	912	1 043	507	652
Total personal accident insurance	10 245	9 466	7 188	7 169
Health insurance	572	737	521	773
Single accident and sickness	9 020	7 640	6 297	5 616
Professional disability	653	1 089	370	780
Total motor vehicle insurance	14 667	15 014	8 370	9 736
Third-party liability	6 235	6 285	3 320	3 853
Vehicle (own damage)	8 432	8 729	5 050	5 883
Credit and suretyship	429	210	28	31
Touristassistance and Legal aid insurance	335	417	249	307
Total direct business	52 556	53 229	37 031	37 256
Total indirect business	902	569	1 035	415

Note: Premiums and claims are listed as reserve regulating gross amounts. Indirect business is the reinsurance received, which each insurance company has taken over from other insurance companies.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

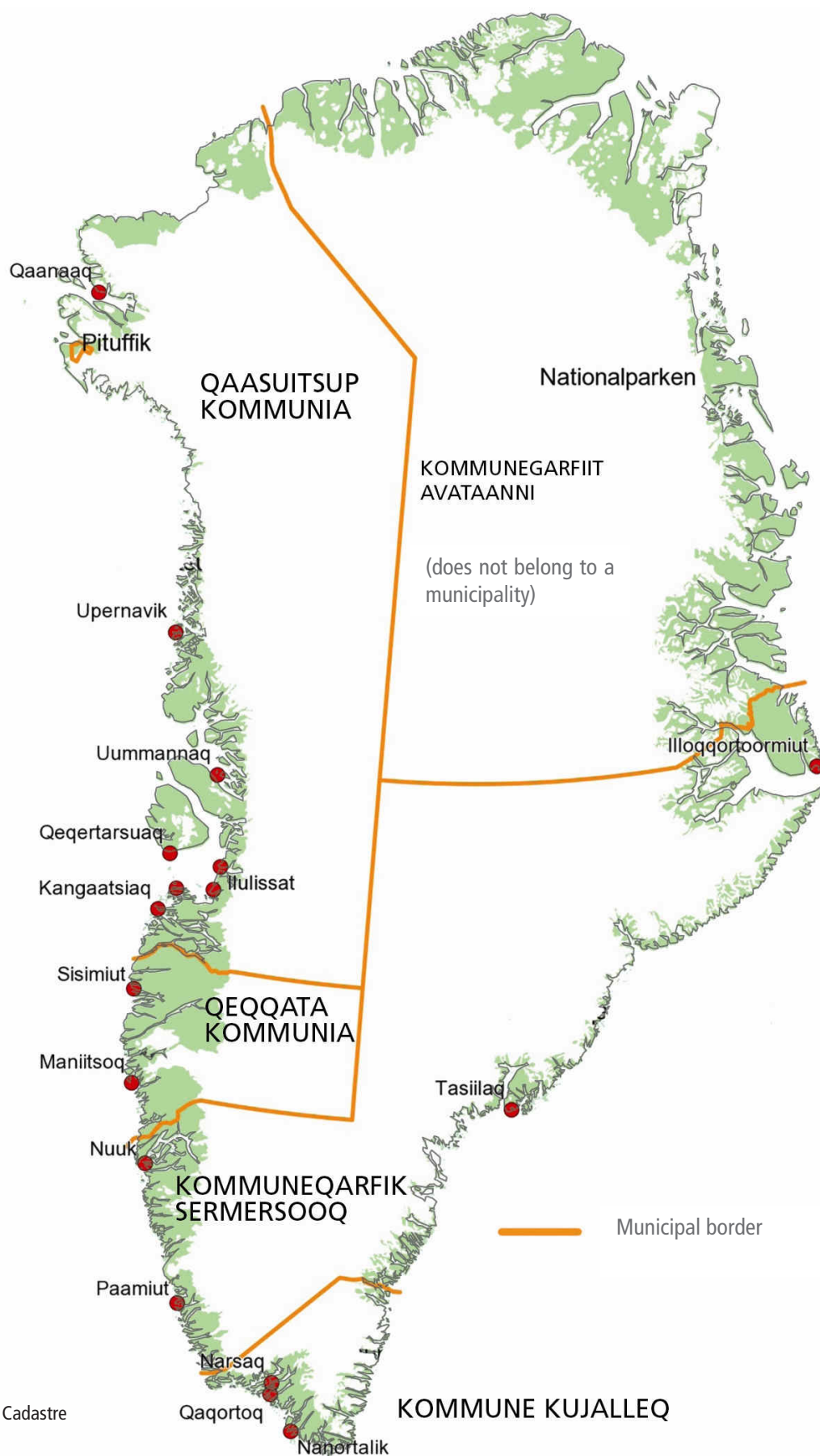
www.statbank.dk/mpk54

Faroe Islands



© National Survey and Cadastre

Greenland



Faroe Islands and Greenland

1

Population of the Danish Kingdom

If you want more information ...

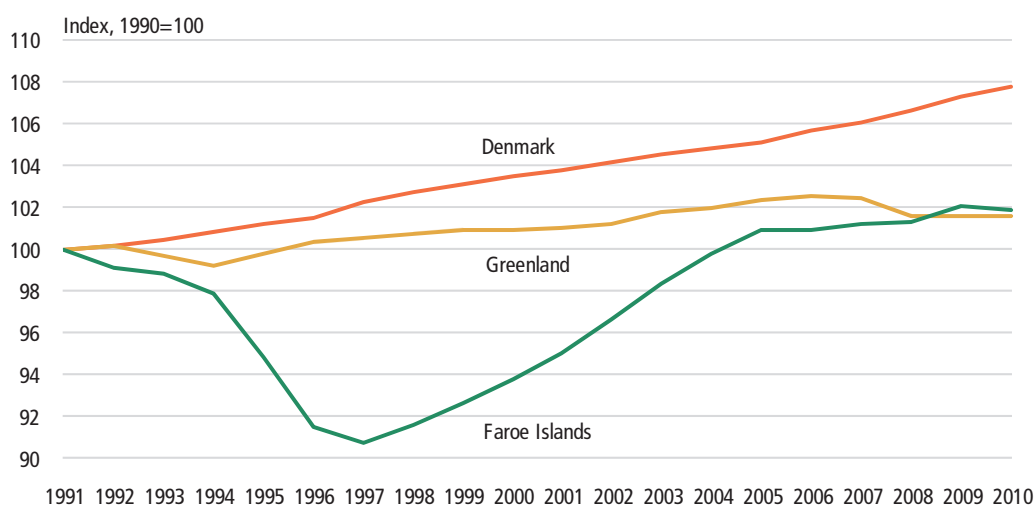
Since the first issue of the *Statistical Yearbook* in 1896, Statistics Denmark has published figures for the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Today, the Faroe Islands and Greenland have their own statistical institutes, which can offer a far greater amount of figures and data than those presented in this yearbook.

The statistical institutes of the two countries can be found at the websites: www.hagstova.fo for the Faroe Islands and www.stat.gl for Greenland. A yearbook containing detailed statistics is also published by Greenland.

The reports prepared by the Chief Administrative Officer in the Faroe Islands and Greenland are also useful sources for your information.

Figure 1 Population trends in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



One kingdom – three different communities

The Faroe Islands and Greenland are both part of the Kingdom of Denmark, going back as far as the Early Middle Ages.

During the 20th century, the two countries have gradually liberated themselves from Denmark and have today independent home rule.

Home rule was established in the Faroe Islands in 1948 and in Greenland in 1979. The home rule authorities in the Faroe Islands and Greenland make legislation governing their own social and economic conditions, e.g. fishing, housing, schools, trade and industry, municipal matters, etc., whereas issues regarding foreign, security and legal policies are joint responsibilities governed in accordance with Danish legislation.

Over the years, the Faroe Islands and Greenland have become financially less dependent on Denmark, but still receive financial means from the Danish state.

In 2008, the Faroe Islands received general grants of DKK 616 million, while Greenland received DKK 3,301 million. In addition to this, the Danish state pays the expenditure on operating, e.g. the legal system and defence.

Small population in relation to the Danish population

The size of the Danish population is far greater than the population size of the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Denmark has a population of about 5.5 million people, while the populations of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are 49,000 and 56,000 people, respectively. A medium-sized Danish provincial town has, for comparison, a population of about 50,000.

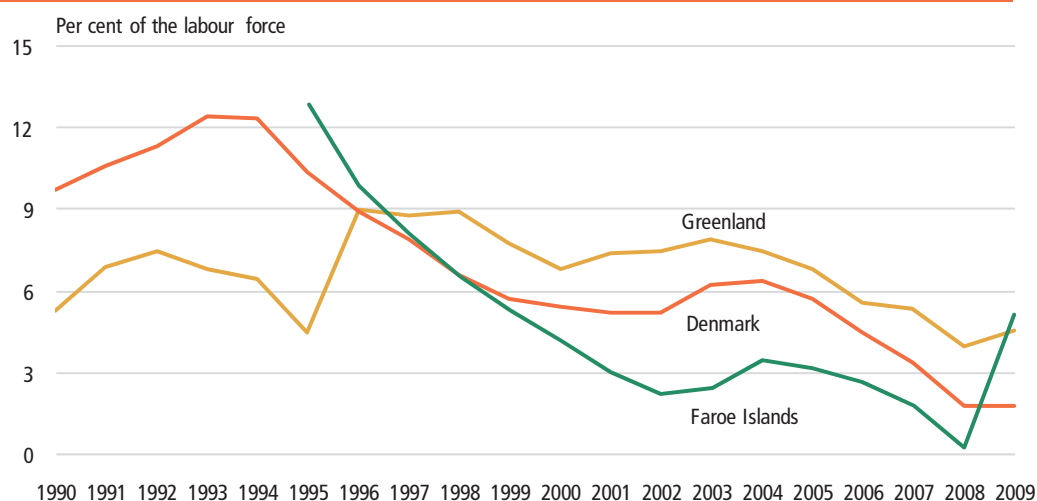
The economic crisis in the Faroe Islands in the middle of the 1990s

While Denmark and Greenland have seen a small increase in the size of their populations since 1990, the Faroe Islands experienced a sharp decline in the population size in the middle of the 1990s.

The main reason for this was an economic crisis involving negative growth and a steadily increasing unemployment rate.

Furthermore, the foreign debt of the Faroe Islands was nearly 150 per cent of GDP. Not until 2003 was the population size the same in the Faroe Islands as in 1990.

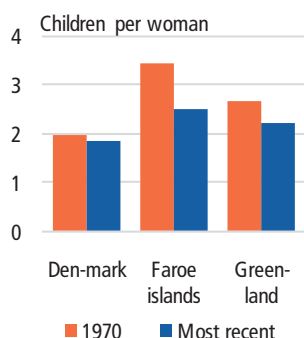
Figure 2 Unemployment in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



More children born in the Faroe Islands...

In all three communities of the Kingdom of Denmark, women give birth to fewer children today, compared to almost 40 years ago. In 1970, women in the Faroe Islands gave birth, on average, to 3.4 children, compared to 2.5 children today.

Figure 3
Fertility rates



Note: Figures from Denmark are from 2009, Faroe Islands from 2007 and Greenland from 2008.

In Greenland, women on average gave birth to 2.7 children, compared to 2.2 today, and in Denmark women gave birth to almost two children in 1970, compared to 1.8 today.

Consequently, there has been a greater fall in fertility in the Faroe Islands compared to the other communities, but women in the Faroe Islands still account for the highest number of births.

... and people in the Faroe Islands live longer

The Faroe Islands also account for the highest life expectancy. The average life expectancy of men in the Faroe Islands is 77 years, while that of Danish men is 76 years, and that of men in Greenland is 67 years.

Similarly, women in the Faroe Islands live, on average, until the age of 82, while Danish women live until the age of 81, and women in Greenland until the age of 72.

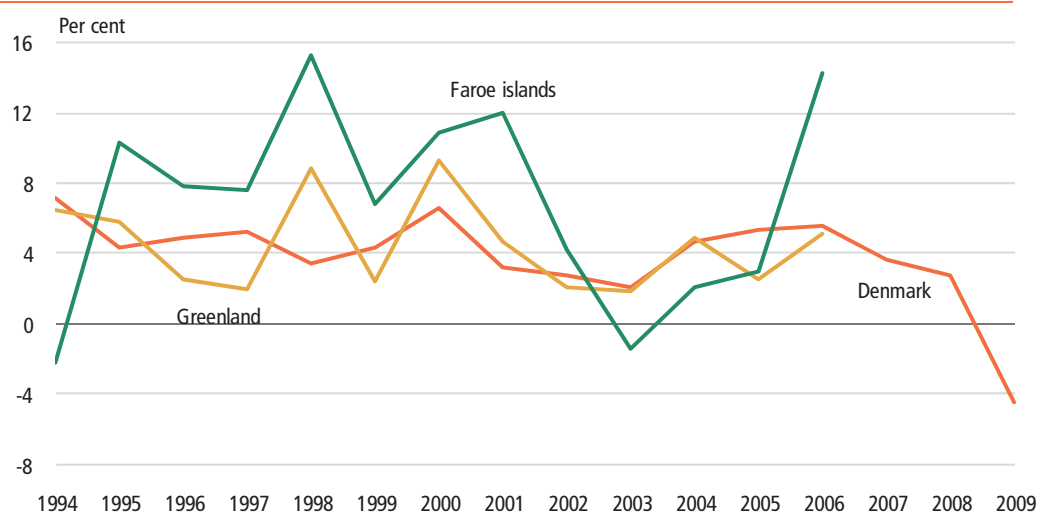
2

Economy of the Kingdom of Denmark

Small economies in relation to the Danish economy

The economies of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are very small compared to the Danish economy. The Danish gross domestic product (GDP) amounted to DKK 1,660 billion in 2009 and GDP of Greenland was about DKK 11 billion in 2006. In 2006, GDP of the Faroe Islands almost reached DKK 12 billion.

Figure 4 Trends in GDP at current prices

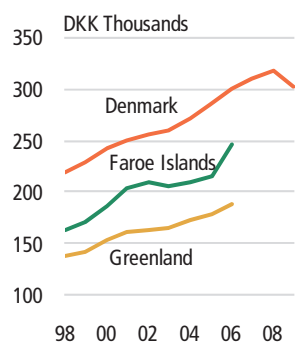


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Fishing is of great importance for Faroe Islands and Greenland

In addition to the general economic development, developments in the economy in the Faroe Islands and Greenland have been influenced by the fishing industry. The economy of Greenland is especially vulnerable to prices for prawns.

Figure 5
GDP per capita at
current prices



www.statbank.dk/nat01, bef1a, bef1a07 and folk1

The economy of the Faroe Islands is also highly dependent on the fishing industry, including number of fishing days, developments in farmed salmon and prices for, e.g. prawns and cods.

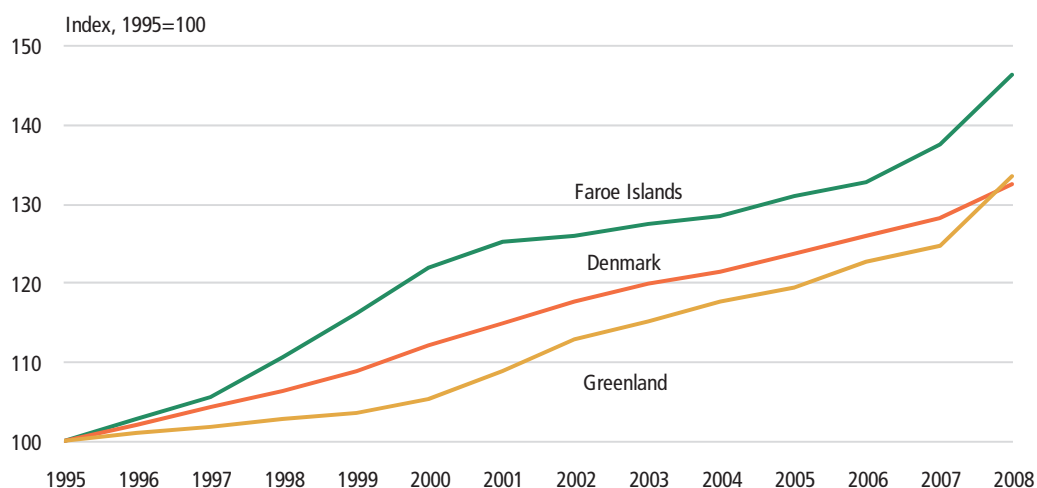
Despite reasonably good growth rates at the end of the 1990s, the Faroe Islands saw negative growth in GDP in 2003, but this tendency changed to a high growth rate in 2006.

It is a general feature of the economies of the Faroe Islands and Greenland that they are vulnerable to fluctuations in a single industry, i.e. the fishing industry, and consequently experience greater fluctuations in growth rates than Denmark.

The Faroe Islands accounts for the highest rate of inflation

In recent years, the Faroe Islands have experienced the highest increase in consumer prices. While Denmark and Greenland have had an average rate of inflation of, respectively, 2.6 per cent and 2.7 per cent since 1995, the rate of inflation in the Faroe Islands has on average ranged at 3.4 per cent in the same period.

Figure 6 Annual changes in the consumer price index



www.statbank.dk/pris8

Table 428 Key figures for Denmark, Faroe Islands and Greenland

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
Total area, km ²	2009	43 098	2009	1 396	2009	2 166 086
Average temperature, January, Celsius ¹	1961-1990	0.0	1961-1990	3.4	1961-1990	-7.4
Average temperature, July, Celsius ¹	1961-1990	15.6	1961-1990	10.3	1961-1990	6.5
Precipitation, mm. ¹	1961-1990	712	1961-1990	1 284	1961-1990	752
Population	2010	5 534 738	2010	48 650	2009	56 194
Fertility	2009	1.8	2009	2.3	2008	2.2
Average life expectancy, men, years	2008-2009	76.5	2005-2009	76.9	2008	66.6
Average life expectancy, women, years	2008-2009	80.8	2005-2009	82.4	2008	71.6
Educational expenditure, per cent of GDP	2008	6.9	2008	10.8	2006	13.9
Educational expenditure per basic school pupil, DKK	2008	93 098	2008	94 314	2007	151 516
Labour force	2008	2 917 425	2009	27 880	2009	28 490
Unemployed, per cent of labour force ²	2008	1.8	2009	5.2	2009	4.6
Participation rate, women, per cent	2008	81.8	2009	78.6	2006	78.6
Participation rate, men, per cent	2008	76.3	2009	73.5	2006	73.3
Social security and welfare, per cent of GDP	2008	22.3	2008	20.9	2006	19.5
Health expenditure, per cent of GDP	2008	7.7	2008	7.9	2006	8.9
Health staff per 100,000 inhabitants	2005	2 027	2007	1 098	2006	996
Abortions per 1,000 live births	2006	235	2009	83	2006	867
Infant mortality per 1,000 liveborn boys	2009	3.5	2009	0.0	2008	9.1
Infant mortality per 1,000 liveborn girls	2009	3.7	2009	6.8	2008	10.2
Suicides per 100,000 inhabitants	2008	11	2006-2009	3.1	2007	67
Reported Penal Code offences per 1,000 inhabitants	2009	88.9	2009	18.9	2008	90.9
Of which theft and burglary	2009	52.8	2009	6.7	2008	39.5
Of which sexual offences	2009	0.4	2009	0.5	2008	6.9
Consumer price index (inflation), annual growth, per cent	2009	1.3	2009	-1.0	2009	1.4
Total catch, 1,000 tonnes	2009	738	2008	521	2007	202
Of which shrimp catch, per cent of total catch	2009	1.3	2008	1.7	2007	59.8
Access to the Internet in per cent of 16-74-year-olds ³	2009	86	2009	46	2006	69
Mobile phone subscriptions, per cent of 16-74-year-olds	2009	126	2009	168	2008	136
Imports, DKK mio.	2009	439 025	2009	4 197	2008	4 421
Of which imports from Denmark in per cent	•	•	2009	30.4	2008	60.2
Exports, DKK mio.	2009	492 396	2009	4 077	2008	2 480
Of which exports to Denmark in per cent	•	•	2009	11.0	2008	85.1
Exports of fish and fish products in per cent	2009	2.9	2009	89.1	2008	84.7
Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices, DKK mio.	2009	1 659 705	2008	12 301	2006	10 636
Annual real growth in per cent of GDP	2009	-4.9		...	2006	2.6
GDP current prices per capita, DKK	2009	299 871	2008	253 214	2006	187 341
Balance of payments, current account, DKK mio.	2009	66 273	2008	-347	2006	1 720
Balance of payments in per cent of GDP	2009	4.0	2003	-1.1	2006	16.2
Surplus on public finance, per cent of GDP	2009	-2.8	2008	-3.0	2006	3.6
General government net debt, per cent of GDP, end of year	2009	-5.1		...	2006	-21.2
General grants from the Danish government, DKK mio.	•	•	2008	616	2008	3 301

¹ Meteorological information from Thorshavn on the Faroe Islands and Nuuk in Greenland. ² In Greenland, the unemployment rate is calculated as the number of medio unemployed as a percentage of the potential labour force. ³ Internet subscriptions in Faroe Islands.

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Faroe Islands, Statistics Greenland, *Statistical ten-year review* and *Nordic Statistical Yearbook*.

International statistics

1

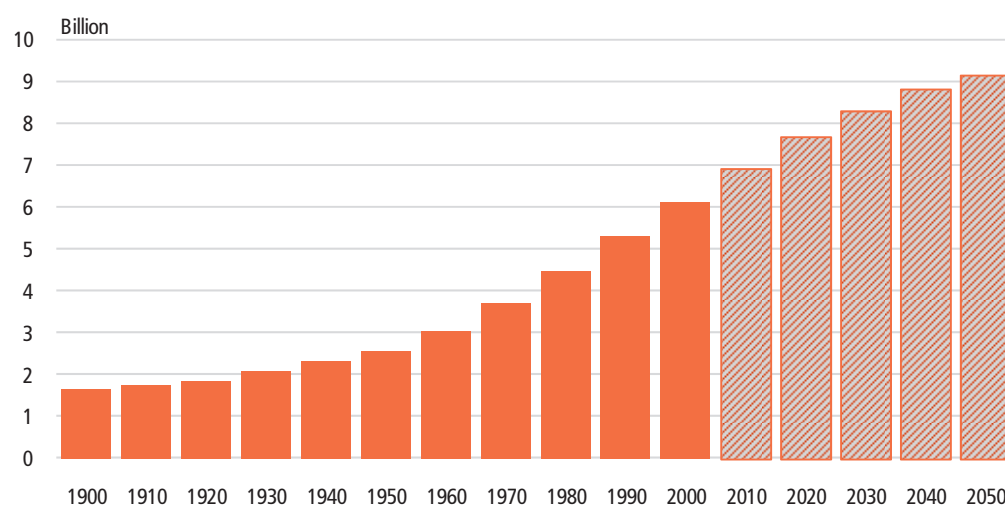
Trends in the world population

World population is growing

The world's population almost quadrupled during the 20th century. In 1900, the world population was 1.65 billion and in 2010, the world population is estimated at 6.9 billion.

This trend gained momentum in the 1960s until the 1990s, with a growth rate around 20 per cent every decade. In 2050, the world population is assumed to be about 9.2 billion.

Figure 1 World population

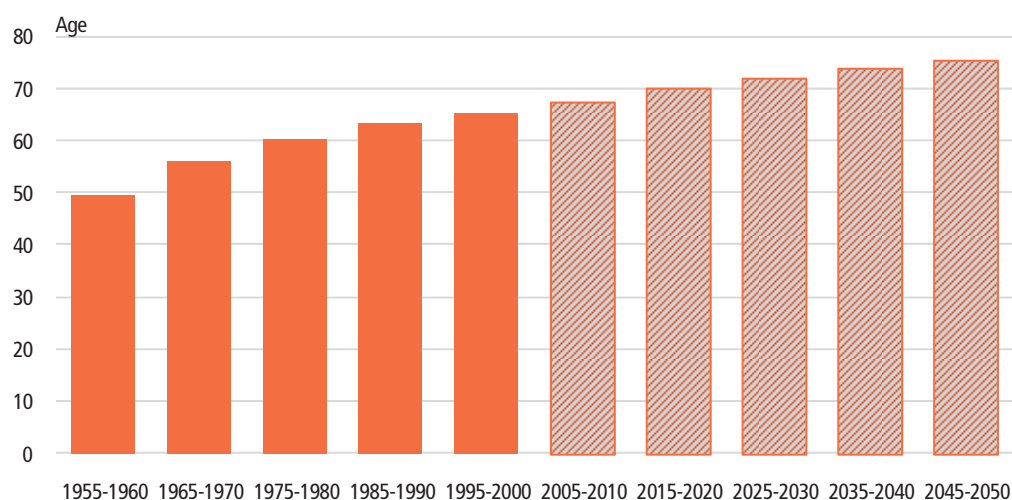


Source: UN's population forecast

We are also getting older

Simultaneously with the growing world population, we also live longer. In 1960, the average life expectancy for all new-born children in the world was 50 years. In 2009, average life expectancy increased to more than 67 years. In 2050, average life expectancy is assumed to have increased to 76 years.

The figures reflect major differences among countries and continents. A Japanese child born in 2009 can expect to reach the age of 82, while a child born in Swaziland in Africa can only expect to live until the age of 40.

Figure 2 Average life expectancy for the world's new-born children

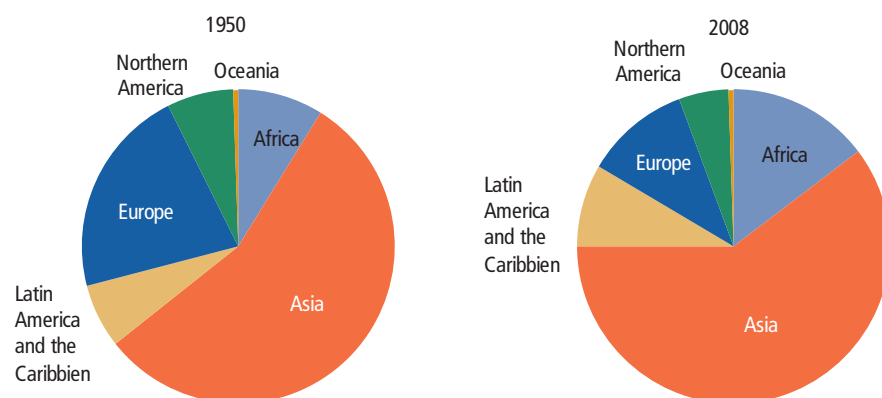
Source: UN's population forecast

Most people live in Asia

There has been an increase in the world's population in all continents. As women in Asia and Africa give birth to a greater number of children, the share of the world's population has changed in the continents.

In 1950, the European population accounted for 22 per cent of the world's total population, while this share had decreased to 11 per cent in 2008.

Conversely, the Asian population has grown from 56 per cent of the world's population in 1950 to 60 per cent in 2008.

Figure 3 World population by continents

Source: UN's population forecast

2

World economy

Steady growth and increase in world trade

During the last 39 years, the world economy has steadily grown by an average real growth of 3.5 per cent per year of the world's total GDP.

The most marked recession during the period was in 2009, with a negative growth. Similarly, there has been a general increase in world trade since 1970, but the financial crises caused an extremely negative growth rate in 2009.

During recent years, consumer prices (inflation) have been historically low despite a spike in 2008.

Figure 4

Key indicators for the world economy



Source: IMF – global indicators

3

International statistics

International statistics since 1898

Ever since 1898, Statistical Yearbook has included a chapter on international statistics. Several of the statistics from back then are still shown today. This goes for instance for *area and populations in states and territories*.

Since then, some statistics have gone i.e. *the emigration to the USA*, while others have come such as *the EMU debt*. The selection of tables is meant to represent continuity as well as timeliness.

Harmonization

The development within the last 100 years has furthermore increased the need for international statistics regarding each country and therefore also comparisons between these countries.

Direct use of national statistics, i.e. each country's own statistics, for comparison between these countries, is not always possible as calculation methods often vary from country to country.

To ensure such comparability, international organizations go to great lengths to harmonize statistical terms (including establishing common nomenclatures) and calculation methods.

Harmonization can be anything from a set of guidelines (recommendations) to more direct requirements made of the statistical analyses which member countries submit to the relevant organization.

Organizations that publish statistics

The most central organizations that publish statistics (which are also included as sources in the section 'International tables' in the Statistical Yearbook) are:

Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Union)

OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

UN (United Nations) – *including:*

- **ECE** (Economic Commission for Europe)
- **FAO** (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)
- **ILO** (International Labour Organisation)
- **IMF** (International Monetary Fund)
- **UNESCO** (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
- **WHO** (World Health Organization).
- **World Bank**

International comparable statistics are published as printed statistical publications, as CD-ROMs, and in databases, which can be accessed via links from the website of the organizations publishing statistics.

Statistics Denmark's Library and Information

Statistics Denmark's Library and Information, which is the central reference library for descriptive statistics, houses Denmark's largest collection of international statistics.

The collection is constantly expanding and supplemented with the most recent material from the organizations that publish statistics.

In addition to the large number of printed publications and CD-ROMs, the Library also provides access to a great many international databases as well as the Internet. The Library is open to the public.

Table 429 Area and population in states and countries

	Population			Total area
	Number	Lastest population census	Population per km ²	
	thousands		km ²	
OECD-countries	1 185 820	2007	34	35 196 426
EU- countries	497 649	2008 ¹	22	23 045 137
Belgium	10 667	2008	349	30 528
Bulgaria	7 640	2008	69	110 994
Cyprus	789	2008	90	9 251
Denmark	5 476	2008	127	43 098
Estonia	1 341	2008	30	45 227
Finland	5 300	2008	17	303 899
France	63 983	2008	118	543 965
Greece	11 214	2008	85	131 957
Netherlands	16 405	2008	395	41 528
Ireland	4 401	2008	63	70 273
Iceland	315	2008	3	102 819
Italy	59 619	2008	198	301 277
Croatia	4 436	2008	78	56 542
Latvia	2 271	2008	35	64 589
Lithuania	3 366	2008	52	65 200
Luxembourg	484	2008	187	2 586
Malta	410	2008	1 297	316
Norway	4 737	2008	15	323 782
Poland	38 116	2008	122	312 685
Portugal	10 618	2008	115	91 947
Romania	21 529	2008	90	238 391
Russian Federation	142 754	01-01-06	9	17 075 400
Switzerland	7 593	2008	184	41 285
Slovakia	5 401	2008	110	49 034
Slovenia	2 010	2008	100	20 273
Spain	45 283	2008	89	506 030
United Kingdom	61 179	2008	267	228 938
Sweden	9 183	2008	20	450 295
Czech Republic	10 381	2008	132	78 866
Germany	82 218	2008	230	357 104
Hungary	10 045	2008	108	93 030
Austria	8 319	2008	99	83 858
South Africa	47 851	30-06-07	39	1 219 090
Brazil	183 987	2007	22	8 514 877
Canada	32 976	2008	3	9 984 670
Chile	15 116	2002	20	756 096
Mexico	105 791	2008	54	1 964 375
United States	304 060	mid-2008	31	9 826 629
India	1 103 370	2005	325	3 166 285
Indonesia	226 060	2005	102	1 890 754
Israel	6 990	2005	313	22 072
Japan	127 771	2008	338	377 915
China	1 242 612	01-11-00	130	9 572 900
Singapore	4 484	jun. 2006	6 572	682
Korea, Republic of	48 456	2008	487	99 585
Turkey	70 586	2008	90	780 580
Australia	21 015	2008	3	7 703 354
New Zealand	4 228	2008	16	270 534

¹ Beginning of the year. ² Excluding Svalbard and Jan Mayen. ³ Excluding Northern Ireland.

Source: The Statesman's Yearbook 2010 and the websites of the national statistical institutes via www.dst.dk ("Links to other statistical sources")

Table 430 Largest city in selected countries

Country	City	Year	Thousands	Country	City	Year	Thousands
Belgium	Bruxelles	2007	1 031	South Africa	Pretoria	2000	1 084
Bulgaria	Sofia	2001	1 174				
Cyprus	Nicosia	2007	311	Brazil	Brasilia	2007	2 557
Denmark	København ¹	2010	1 192	Canada	Ottawa	2009	1 221
Estonia	Tallinn	2003	397	Chile	Santiago	2002	4 668
Finland	Helsingfors	2007	569	Mexico	Mexico City	2005	8 464
France	Paris	1999	9 645	United States	Washington D.C.	2000	572
Greece	Athens	2001	746				
Netherlands	Amsterdam	2007	1 022	India	New Delhi	2001	301
Ireland	Dublin	2006	1 046	Indonesia	Jakarta	2005	8 840
Iceland	Reykjavik	2008	117	Israel	Jerusalem	2006	729
Italy	Rom	2001	2 547	Japan	Tokyo	2005	8 490
Croatia	Zagreb	2001	692	China	Beijing	2000	10 300
Latvia	Riga	2006	728	Singapore	Singapore	2006	4 484
Lithuania	Vilnius	2007	543	Korea, Republic of	Seoul	2005	9 763
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	2008	86	Turkey	Ankara	2007	3 764
Malta	Valetta	2005	6				
Norway	Oslo	2006	825	Australia	Canberra	2006	323
Poland	Warszawa	2002	1 672	New Zealand	Wellington	2006	361
Portugal	Lissabon	2001	2 683				
Romania	Bukarest	2002	1 926				
Russian Federation	Moscow	2002	10 130				
Switzerland	Bern	2006	122				
Slovakia	Bratislava	2001	429				
Slovenia	Ljubljana	2004	252				
Spain	Madrid	2008	3 213				
United Kingdom	London	2006	7 512				
Sweden	Stockholm	2009	829				
Czech Republic	Praque	2006	1 182				
Germany	Berlin	2006	3 404				
Hungary	Budapest	2007	1 696				
Austria	Wien	2006	1 661				

¹ Province: Copenhagen and Copenhagen Suburbs.

Source: The Statesman's Yearbook 2010 and the websites of the national statistical institutes via www.dst.dk ("Links to other statistical sources")

Table 431 Population, birth and death rates in selected countries

	2007				Life expectancy		
	Estimated population figures 1 July	Per thousand inhabitants		Deaths in 1st year as % of total live births	Year	Males 0 year	Females 0 year
		Live births	Deaths				
	millions	per thousand					
OECD countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	10.6	11.4	9.5	4.0	2006	77.0	82.7
Bulgaria	7.7	9.8	14.8	9.2	2005-2007	69.2	76.3
Cyprus	0.8	10.9	6.9	...	2004-2005	77.0	81.7
Denmark	5.5	11.7	10.2	4.0	2006-2007	75.9	80.5
Estonia	1.3	11.8	13.0	...	2006	67.4	78.5
Finland	5.3	11.1	9.3	2.7	2007	75.8	82.9
France	61.7	12.7	8.4	3.6 ¹	2006	77.2	84.2
Greece	11.2	10.0	9.8	3.5	2007	77.0	82.0
Netherlands	16.4	11.1	8.1	4.1	2007	78.0	82.3
Ireland	4.3	16.3	6.5	3.7 ¹	2002	75.1	80.3
Iceland	0.3	14.6	6.2	...	2006-2007	79.4	82.9
Italy	59.4	9.5	9.7	3.7	2005	78.1	83.7
Croatia	4.4	9.4	11.8	5.6	...	...	...
Latvia	2.3	10.2	14.5	8.7	2007	65.8	76.5
Lithuania	3.4	9.6	13.5	5.9	2007	64.9	77.2
Luxembourg	0.5	11.4	8.1	...	2005-2007	77.6	82.7
Malta	0.4	9.5	7.6	...	2007	77.2	81.7
Norway	4.7	12.4	8.9	3.1	2007	78.2	82.7
Poland	38.1	10.2	9.9	6.0	2007	71.0	79.7
Portugal	10.6	9.7	9.8	3.4	2005-2007	75.2	81.6
Romania	21.5	10.0	11.7	12.0	2005-2007	69.2	76.1
Russian Federation	142.1	11.3	14.6	9.2	2007	61.4	73.9
Switzerland	7.6	9.9	8.1	3.9	2007	79.2	84.1
Slovakia	5.4	10.1	10.0	6.1	2007	70.5	78.1
Slovenia	2.0	9.8	9.2	...	2006-2007	75.0	82.3
Spain	44.9	11.0	8.6	3.5	2004-2005	77.0	83.5
United Kingdom	61.0	12.7	9.4 ¹	5.0 ¹	2000	75.3	80.1
Sweden	9.1	11.7	10.0	2.5	2007	78.9	83.0
Czech Republic	10.3	11.1	10.1	3.1	2007	73.7	79.9
Germany	82.3	8.3	10.1	3.9	2005-2007	76.9	82.3
Hungary	10.1	9.7	13.2	5.9	2007	69.2	77.3
Austria	8.3	9.2	9.0	3.7	2006	75.5	81.5
South Africa	48.3	...	...	...	2004	49.9	52.9
Brazil	187.6	...	...	...	2007	68.8	76.4
Canada	33.0	10.7	7.1	5.4 ²	2004	77.8	82.6
Chile	16.6	14.1 ¹	5.2 ¹	7.9 ¹	2005-2010	75.5	81.5
Mexico	105.8	...	4.9	...	2007	72.6	77.4
United States	301.6	14.3	8.1 ¹	6.6 ¹	2005	74.9	79.9
India	1 134.0	23.1	7.4	55.0	2002-2006	62.6	64.2
Indonesia	225.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	7.2	21.1	5.5	3.9	2007	78.8	82.5
Japan	127.8	8.6	8.8	2.6	2007	79.2	86.0
China	1 324.7	12.0	6.9	...	2000	69.6	73.3
Singapore	4.6	8.6	3.7	3.1 ¹	2007	78.1	82.9
Korea, Republic of	48.5	10.3	5.1	3.4	2006	75.7	82.4
Turkey	73.9	17.3	6.1	16.7	2006	69.1	74.0
Australia	21.1	13.5	6.5	4.1	2005-2007	79.0	83.7
New Zealand	4.2	15.1	6.7	4.9	2006-2008	78.2	82.2

¹ 2006. ² 2005.Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2008*

Table 432 Live births per thousand women

	Year	Live births per thousand women							Total fertility rate per woman 2007
		15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
OECD countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Bulgaria	2007	41.3	77.9	85.6	56.1	18.4	2.8	0.1	1.4
Cyprus	2007	5.2	40.0	94.0	90.1	40.5	6.5	0.8	1.5
Denmark	2007	5.7	42.3	126.5	130.3	55.3	9.1	0.3	1.9
Estonia	2007	24.0	71.7	103.6	80.9	39.4	7.7	0.3	1.6
Finland	2007	9.1	58.8	114.9	117.1	53.8	11.4	0.5	1.8
France	2007	10.3	60.6	133.9	119.2	54.8	11.2	0.5	2.0
Greece	2007	11.1	44.4	83.8	91.0	43.4	8.5	0.9	1.4
Netherlands	2007	5.2	39.2	106.1	125.5	55.1	7.8	0.3	1.7
Ireland	2006	16.4	48.8	79.4	131.9	89.3	17.8	0.7	1.9
Iceland	2007	14.1	78.0	133.9	121.7	60.0	10.2	0.9	2.5
Italy	2004	7.0	33.6	73.9	89.8	49.2	9.9	0.4	1.3
Croatia	2007	13.6	60.8	95.3	74.8	30.1	5.4	0.2	1.4
Latvia	2007	17.9	67.9	90.4	65.5	33.0	7.4	0.3	1.4
Lithuania	2007	18.7	63.4	96.7	62.1	24.2	4.5	0.2	1.4
Luxembourg	2007	10.2	46.1	97.9	104.3	53.7	9.2	0.4	1.6
Malta	2007	16.7	46.0	88.6	84.2	33.4	6.1	...	1.3
Norway	2007	9.1	60.5	122.3	123.2	54.1	9.7	0.4	1.9
Poland	2007	13.9	57.7	91.1	62.8	24.0	4.9	0.2	1.3
Portugal	2007	16.7	44.1	76.1	82.8	39.4	7.4	0.3	1.3
Romania	2007	35.2	66.5	81.0	54.4	18.3	3.9	0.2	1.3
Russian Federation	2007	30.3	87.2	85.2	54.3	22.5	4.0	0.2	1.4
Switzerland	2007	4.3	36.4	84.4	105.0	53.2	9.4	0.5	1.5
Slovakia	2007	20.6	54.0	83.4	65.3	24.0	4.1	0.2	1.3
Slovenia	2007	5.1	39.2	102.4	93.0	31.9	5.4	0.2	1.4
Spain	2007	13.2	35.5	65.1	98.7	57.8	10.5	0.7	1.4
United Kingdom	2004	26.7	71.5	97.6	97.5	48.5	9.8	0.5	1.9
Sweden	2007	5.9	79.6	112.4	131.7	62.2	12.3	0.6	1.9
Czech Republic	2007	11.1	48.0	107.4	88.3	29.9	4.6	0.2	1.4
Germany	2007	9.9	43.9	83.2	87.6	40.5	7.1	0.3	1.4
Hungary	2007	19.4	45.3	85.5	78.8	29.7	5.7	0.2	1.3
Austria	2007	11.2	51.0	88.1	81.7	35.7	6.7	0.3	1.4
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9
Canada	2005	13.3	50.5	97.4	97.6	42.1	7.1	0.3	1.6
Chile	2006	51.0	81.6	88.0	80.8	46.4	13.3	0.8	1.9
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1
United States	2004	41.2	101.8	115.2	95.4	45.3	9.0	0.5	2.1
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2
Israel	2007	13.9	104.3	172.0	167.6	96.1	24.4	2.2	2.9
Japan	2007	4.9	35.5	84.1	88.7	40.2	6.1	0.2	1.3
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7
Singapore	2007	6.4	32.9	84.7	102.3	45.8	7.0	0.2	1.3
Korea, Rep. of	2005	2.1	18.9	97.0	88.0	20.1	2.6	0.2	1.3
Turkey	1997	50.0	173.6	144.9	73.3	36.1	15.5	3.4	2.1
Australia	2007	15.9	55.9	106.3	126.3	68.0	12.6	0.6	1.9
New Zealand	2007	31.3	76.0	114.1	127.3	70.5	13.8	0.7	2.2

Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2008*. United Nations: *World Development Indicators, 2009* (column 8)

Table 433 Education in selected countries. 2007

	School expectancy (in years)				Population with completed higher education (25-64 years old)				
	Primary and lower-secondary school	Upper-secondary education	Higher education	Total	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	Total
	number of years				per cent				
OECD countries¹	9.5	4.0	3.1	16.6	34	29	25	20	28
EU countries²	9.4	4.1	3.1	16.6	31	26	22	18	24
Belgium	9.4	6.5	3.0	18.9	41	36	28	22	32
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	9.5	4.1	3.6	17.2	40	34	30	24	32
Estonia	9.2	...	3.4	...	35	34	35	28	33
Finland	9.0	5.7	4.7	19.4	39	43	36	28	36
France	9.5	3.4	2.7	15.6	41	29	20	17	27
Greece	9.2	3.2	4.2	16.6	28	26	21	14	23
Netherlands	10.3	3.5	3.0	16.8	37	31	30	26	31
Ireland	11.0	3.6	2.9	17.5	44	34	25	17	32
Iceland	9.9	5.6	3.6	19.1	31	35	28	23	30
Italy	8.3	4.8	3.1	16.2	19	14	11	9	14
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	9.2	3.8	...	...	36	27	22	19	27
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	10.0	4.0	3.6	17.5	43	36	31	26	34
Poland	9.0	3.9	3.4	16.3	30	18	13	12	19
Portugal	10.5	2.9	2.6	16.1	21	14	10	7	14
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	8.3	...	...	...	55	58	54	44	54
Switzerland	9.6	3.5	2.3	15.4	35	34	30	26	31
Slovakia	8.8	3.8	2.5	15.2	17	13	14	11	14
Slovenia	8.7	...	4.2	...	30	23	19	16	22
Spain	10.9	2.3	3.0	16.2	39	32	23	16	29
United Kingdom	9.0	4.5	2.8	16.4	37	32	31	25	32
Sweden	9.9	4.6	3.6	18.2	40	31	29	26	31
Czech Republic	9.0	4.3	2.5	15.8	15	14	14	11	14
Germany	10.3	3.6	2.3	16.2	23	26	25	23	24
Hungary	8.1	4.9	3.1	16.1	22	17	16	16	18
Austria	8.1	4.6	2.4	15.1	19	19	17	14	18
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	10.3	...	1.7	...	10	10	10	8	10
Canada	...	...	...	...	56	53	45	39	48
Chile	8.3	...	2.7	...	18	13	11	9	13
Mexico	10.1	1.8	1.3	13.2	19	16	15	9	16
United States	9.3	2.8	4.2	16.3	40	42	40	39	40
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	8.4	...	3.0	...	42	46	44	43	44
Japan	9.1	2.9	...	...	54	46	41	24	41
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	9.0	2.8	4.8	16.6	56	40	21	11	35
Turkey	7.8	2.7	1.9	12.4	14	10	9	8	11
Australia	11.7	4.7	3.6	20.1	41	34	32	27	34
New Zealand	10.1	5.5	4.1	19.7	47	41	39	35	41

Note: Estimated figures.

Source: OECD. *Education at a Glance. OECD indicators, Britannica Book of the year*¹ Average percentage for all OECD countries by highest level of education completed by population.² EU-lande with a full set of data.

Table 434 Employment and activity rate. 2008

	Labour force	Employed persons	Activity rate men	Activity rate woman
	thousand persons		per cent	
OECD countries	571 900	538 043	80.8	62.8
EU countries	234 300	217 751	78.0	63.9
Belgium	4 780	4 446	60.9	46.9
Bulgaria	3 560	3 361	59.8	48.3
Cyprus	398	383	73.1	55.8
Denmark	2 926	2 827	82.0	74.6
Estonia	695	657	68.2	54.8
Finland	2 726	2 553	66.2	57.4
France	27 983	25 913	61.8	51.1
Greece	4 940	4 583	65.0	42.6
Netherlands	8 717	8 457	72.3	59.2
Ireland	2 224	2 109	72.7	54.2
Iceland	184	179	...	...
Italy	25 097	23 405	60.6	38.7
Croatia	1 785	1 636	56.2	41.7
Latvia	1 216	1 124	70.1	55.4
Lithuania	1 614	1 520	62.8	51.4
Luxembourg	218	208	64.5	48.2
Malta	171	161	66.4	32.7
Norway	2 591	2 524	77.0	70.7
Poland	17 011	15 800	62.7	46.6
Portugal	5 625	5 198	69.4	56.2
Romania	9 945	9 369	62.8	46.8
Russian Federation	75 757	70 965	70.4	56.1
Switzerland	4 375	4 229	75.5	61.3
Slovakia	2 691	2 434	68.3	51.0
Slovenia	1 033	990	65.3	53.3
Spain	22 848	20 258	58.1	42.8
United Kingdom	31 118	29 475	56.7	46.3
Sweden	4 896	4 593	74.0	68.4
Czech Republic	5 232	5 002	68.2	49.3
Germany	41 874	38 734	66.1	51.9
Hungary	4 208	3 879	62.0	47.8
Austria	4 252	4 090	68.7	54.1
South Africa	17 788	13 713	61.8	46.9
Brazil ¹	97 039	90 786	80.4	57.7
Canada	18 245	17 126	72.9	62.8
Chile	7 285	6 740	71.6	41.6
Mexico	45 122	43 867	80.2	42.9
USA	154 287	145 362	...	...
India ^{2,3}	385 600	368 966	...	...
Indonesia	111 947	102 553	83.5	51.1
Israel	2 957	2 777	62.0	51.3
Japan	66 500	63 850	72.8	48.4
China ³	783 660	774 800	...	...
Singapore	1 928	1 852	76.1	55.6
Korea, Republic of	24 348	23 577	...	...
Turkey	23 805	21 194	70.1	24.5
Australia	11 211	10 741	72.2	58.3
New Zealand	2 283	2 188	74.2	61.3

Note: Figures for EU countries cover 15-64 year-olds, while the age limit for other countries mostly is 15+. The figures are based on national Labour Force Surveys. For countries outside the EU the figures can be calculated slightly different in individual countries. This affects comparability. The different methods of calculation can also mean that the labour force for an individual country can vary from the sum of employed and unemployed persons.

¹ 2007. ² 2000. ³ Not based on a Labour Force Survey.

Source: ILO, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics 2009*

Table 435 Unemployment. 2008

	Unemployed persons	Unemployment rates	Unemployed men	Unemployed women
	thousand persons	per cent	thousand persons	
OECD countries	33 669	5.9	18 696	14 973
EU countries	16 549	7.1	8 559	7 989
Belgium	334	7.0	170	163
Bulgaria	200	5.6	104	96
Cyprus	15	3.7	7	8
Denmark	98	3.4	47	51
Estonia	38	5.5	20	18
Finland	172	6.4	85	87
France	2 070	7.4	1 018	1 053
Greece	357	7.2	137	221
Netherlands	257	3.0	128	128
Ireland	116	5.2	78	38
Iceland	6	3.0	3	2
Italy	1 692	6.7	820	872
Croatia	149	8.4	68	81
Latvia	92	7.5	50	41
Lithuania	94	5.8	50	45
Luxembourg	10	4.8	5	6
Malta	10	6.1	6	4
Norway	67	2.6	38	30
Poland	1 211	7.1	599	612
Portugal	427	7.6	194	233
Romania	576	5.8	369	206
Russian Federation	4 791	6.3	2 542	2 250
Switzerland	147	3.4	66	80
Slovakia	258	9.6	125	133
Slovenia	43	4.2	20	23
Spain	2 591	11.3	1 311	1 280
United Kingdom	1 643	5.3	969	674
Sweden	305	6.2	152	152
Czech Republic	230	4.4	103	127
Germany	3 141	7.5	1 690	1 451
Hungary	329	7.8	174	155
Austria	162	3.8	82	81
South Africa	4 075	22.9	1 917	2 158
Brazil ¹	8 060	8.2	3 391	4 669
Canada	1 119	6.1	633	487
Chile	545	7.5	307	238
Mexico	1 593	3.5	927	666
USA	8 924	5.8	5 033	3 891
India ²	39 112	10.1	26 785	12 327
Indonesia	9 395	8.4	5 245	4 150
Israel	180	6.1	91	90
Japan	2 650	4.0	1 590	1 060
China ²	8 860	4.2	...	...
Singapore	76	4.0	40	37
Korea. Republic of	769	3.2	505	265
Turkey	2 611	11.0	1 877	734
Australia	471	4.2	237	234
New Zealand	95	4.2	50	45

Note: Figures for EU countries cover 15-64 year-olds, while the age limit for other countries mostly is 15+. The figures are based on national Labour Force Surveys. For countries outside the EU the figures can be calculated slightly different in individual countries. This affects comparability. The different methods of calculation can also mean that the labour force for an individual country can vary from the sum of employed and unemployed persons.

¹ 2007. ² Not based on a Labour Force Survey.

Source: ILO. *Yearbook of Labour Statistics 2009*

Table 436 Consumer prices

	Consumer prices, percentage annual growth		
	2006	2007	2008
OECD countries	...	...	...
EU countries	...	...	...
Belgium	1.8	4.5	0.0
Bulgaria	7.6	12.0	2.5
Cyprus	2.2	4.4	0.2
Denmark	1.7	3.6	1.1
Estonia	6.7	10.6	0.2
Finland	1.6	3.9	1.6
France	1.6	3.2	0.1
Greece	3.0	4.2	1.3
Netherlands	1.6	2.2	1.0
Ireland	2.9	3.1	-1.7
Iceland	3.6	12.8	16.5
Croatia	2.0	3.5	0.8
Latvia	2.7	5.8	2.2
Lithuania	10.1	15.3	3.3
Italy	5.8	11.1	4.2
Luxembourg	2.7	4.1	0.0
Malta	0.7	4.7	1.9
Norway	0.7	3.4	2.3
Poland	2.6	4.2	4.0
Portugal	2.4	2.7	-0.9
Romania	4.9	7.9	5.6
Russian Federation	9.0	14.1	1.3
Switzerland	0.8	2.3	-0.7
Slovakia	1.9	3.9	0.9
Slovenia	3.8	5.5	0.9
Spain	2.8	4.1	-0.3
United Kingdom	2.3	3.6	2.2
Sweden	1.7	3.3	1.9
Czech Republic	3.0	6.3	0.6
Germany	2.3	2.8	0.2
Hungary	7.9	6.0	4.0
Austria	2.2	3.2	0.4
South Africa	6.1	9.3	...
Brazil	3.6	5.7	4.9
Canada	2.1	2.4	0.3
Chile	4.4	8.7	1.5
Mexico	4.0	5.1	5.3
United States	2.9	3.8	-0.4
India	6.4	8.4	10.8
Indonesia	6.3	10.1	4.6
Israel	0.5	4.6	3.3
Japan	0.1	1.4	-1.4
China	4.8	5.9	-0.7
Singapore	2.1	6.5	0.6
Korea, Republic of	2.5	4.7	2.8
Turkey	8.8	10.4	6.3
Australia	2.3	4.4	1.9
New Zealand	1.8	4.5	2.2

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics and Eurostat database

Table 437 Comparison of GDP per capita and price level. 2008*

	GDP per capita converted with exchange rate	GDP per capita converted with purchasing power parity	Price level for the final consumption by households	Price level for food and non-alcoholic beverages
EU27 = 100				
OECD countries	...	...	...	...
EU countries	100	100	100	100
Belgium	128	115	111	112
Bulgaria	18	41	50	61
Cyprus	87	96	91	106
Denmark	169	120	141	146
Estonia	48	67	78	82
Finland	138	117	124	126
France	121	108	111	105
Greece	85	94	94	101
Netherlands	145	134	104	90
Ireland	163	135	128	128
Iceland	128	121	117	125
Italy	104	102	106	115
Croatia	43	63	76	94
Latvia	41	57	73	77
Lithuania	38	62	65	71
Luxembourg	321	276	119	117
Malta	55	76	79	87
Norway	259	191	139	155
Poland	38	56	69	75
Portugal	62	76	87	87
Romania	...	47	61	70
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	178	141	131	138
Slovakia	48	72	70	80
Slovenia	73	91	82	91
Spain	95	103	95	94
United Kingdom	118	116	100	103
Sweden	141	120	115	118
Czech Republic	57	80	73	81
Germany	121	116	104	106
Hungary	42	64	68	77
Austria	135	124	105	111
South Africa	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...
Chile	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...
United States	128	155	81	...
India	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	103	...
China	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...
Turkey	28	46	71	81
Australia	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...

Note: The figures are provisional. Final figures are available in December 2011. Figures are calculated at current prices and current purchasing power parities.

Source: Eurostat, database

Table 438 Output of selected world commodities, five largest producer countries

	2007	2008		2007	2008
	thousand tonnes			thousand tonnes	
Wheat , total	611 102	689 946	Maize , total	788 112	822 713
China	109 298	112 463	United States of America	331 175	307 384
India	75 807	78 570	China	152 419	166 035
United States of America	55 823	68 026	Brazil	52 112	59 018
Russian Federation	49 368	63 765	Mexico	23 513	24 320
France	32 764	39 002	Argentina	21 755	22 017
Rye , total	14 774	17 751	Rice , total	657 414	685 013
Russian Federation	3 909	4 505	China	187 397	193 354
Germany	2 698	3 744	India	144 570	148 260
Poland	3 126	3 449	Indonesia	57 157	60 251
Belarus	1 305	1 492	Bangladesh	43 057	46 905
Ukraine	563	1 051	Viet Nam	35 943	38 725
Barley , total	133 097	157 645	Sugar cane , total	1 627 451	1 743 093
Russian Federation	15 559	23 148	Brazil	549 707	648 921
Ukraine	5 981	12 612	India	355 520	348 188
France	9 474	12 171	China	113 732	124 918
Germany	10 384	11 967	Thailand	64 365	73 502
Canada	10 984	11 781	Pakistan	54 742	63 920
Oats , total	24 820	25 785	Sugar beet , total	246 554	227 585
Russian Federation	5 384	5 835	France	33 230	30 306
Canada	4 696	4 273	Russian Federation	28 836	28 995
United States of America	1 313	1 287	United States of America	31 912	26 837
Australia	843	1 267	Germany	25 139	23 003
Poland	1 462	1 262	Turkey	12 415	15 488
Pig meat , total	99 532	103 190	Tea , total	3 903	4 736
China	43 933	47 208	China	1 183	1 257
United States of America	9 953	10 462	Turkey	206	1 100
Germany	4 985	5 111	India	949	805
Spain	3 439	3 484	Kenya	370	346
Brazil	2 990	3 015	Sri Lanka	305	318
Mutton and lamb , total	8 281	8 255	Coffee , total	7 849	8 235
China	2 000	1 978	Brazil	2 249	2 791
Australia	684	693	Viet Nam	916	1 056
New Zealand	573	598	Colombia	757	689
Iran, Islamic Rep of	389	390	Indonesia	676	683
United Kingdom	325	326	Ethiopia	326	273
Beef and veal , total	65 615	65 722	Potatoes , total	323 543	314 140
United States of America	12 044	12 236	China	64 837	57 060
Brazil	9 303	9 024	India	28 600	34 463
China	6 153	6 152	Russian Federation	36 784	28 874
Argentina	2 830	2 830	Ukraine	19 102	19 545
India	2 781	2 755	United States of America	20 373	18 722
Chicken meat , total	76 061	79 373	Wine , total	26 424	27 271
United States of America	16 211	16 677	France	4 712	4 712
China	10 615	11 054	Italy	4 251	4 610
Brazil	8 988	10 216	Spain	3 400	3 400
Mexico	2 542	2 581	United States of America	2 300	2 300
India	2 240	2 490	Argentina	1 520	1 520

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT-Agriculture

Table 439 Merchant fleet of the 20 Major Shipping Nations. 2009

Flag State	Number of ships	thousand GT
Whole world	52 690	815 369
Panama	6 841	183 653
Liberia	2 251	84 968
Bahamas	1 226	44 811
Marshall Islands	1 190	44 617
Hong Kong	1 391	42 161
Singapore	1 479	39 619
Greece	1 269	38 734
Malta	1 512	33 925
China	2 745	26 913
Cyprus	847	19 612
United Kingdom	686	15 870
Germany	594	15 217
Norway	1 068	15 111
Italy	919	14 490
Japan	3 381	13 441
Korea, south	1 308	11 653
Denmark	404	10 274
Antigua and Barbuda	1 172	9 809
Bermuda Islands	141	9 017
Isle of Man	282	8 814

Note: Only merchant ships over 100 GT are included.

Source: The Danish Shipowners Association

Table 440 Consumption of pesticides

		2000	2002	2004	2006
	Tonnes in 1990	Index 1990=100			
OECD countries	...	...	...	...	...
EU countries	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	9 922	96	51	61	70
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	5 650	50	51	51	57
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1 994	57	81	75	83
France	97 701	97	84	78	73
Greece	8 006	139	148	145	129
Netherlands	18 837	51	43	49	50
Ireland	1 802	118	155	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ¹	78 267	102	121	119	104
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	253	166	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	1 183	32	69	73	61
Poland	6 609	134	157	132	259
Portugal	285	167	213	144	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	2 283	69	67	61	60
Slovakia	4 712	71	85	75	63
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	39 562	96	103	120	103
United Kingdom	35 621	100	95	94	68
Sweden	2 575	79	85	53	86
Czech Republic	8 920	48	53	47	51
Germany ²	26 732	113	110	108	119
Hungary	24 719	22	33	40	...
Austria	4 235	84	73	78	...
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	33 964	117	101	106	108
Chile	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	36 000	107	108	88	124
United States	326 587	100	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	92 608	83	71	68	64
China	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	26 610	84	73	78	...
Turkey	34 055	98	90	103	106
Australia	17 867	187	149	203	201
New Zealand	3 490	104	119	116	126

¹ 1995=100. ² 1994=100.

Source: OECD, Environmental Data, Compendium 2008

Table 441 Consumption of electricity in selected countries per capita

	1993	2006
	kWh	
OECD countries	...	...
EU countries	...	...
Belgium	7 167	9 090
Bulgaria	4 438	4 949
Cyprus	3 590	6 035
Denmark	6 730	7 136
Estonia	7 071	6 519
Finland	13 588	17 793
France ¹	7 116	8 370
Greece	3 781	5 830
Netherlands	5 715	7 235
Ireland	4 664	7 042
Iceland	17 973	32 629
Italy ²	4 587	6 093
Croatia	2 589	4 066
Latvia	2 462	3 234
Lithuania	3 037	3 551
Luxembourg	12 924	16 694
Malta	4 155	5 649
Norway	26 091	26 289
Poland	3 421	3 954
Portugal	3 191	5 147
Romania	2 498	2 707
Russian Federation	6 294	6 878
Switzerland	7 622	8 918
Slovakia	4 979	5 395
Slovenia	5 337	7 551
Spain	3 993	6 803
United kingdom	5 844	6 699
Sweden	16 508	16 446
Czech Republic	5 520	6 973
Germany	6 520	7 525
Hungary	3 452	4 276
Austria	6 571	8 488
South Africa	3 861	4 752
Brazil	1 828	2 466
Canada	17 356	18 177
Chile	1 743	3 642
Mexico	1 508	2 373
USA	12 363	14 470
India	398	668
Indonesia	307	599
Israel	4 958	7 090
Japan	7 282	8 722
China	719	2 176
Singapore	5 898	8 796
Korea, Republic of	3 707	8 365
Turkey	1 245	2 393
Australien	9 361	12 157
New Zealand	9 560	10 504

¹ Includes Monaco. ² Includes San Marino. ³ Includes Liechtenstein.

Source: United Nations, *Energy Statistics Yearbook*

Table 442 Exports by commodity group. 2008

SITC – section/ division	All food items	Agricul- tural raw materials	Fuels	Ores (minerals) and metals	Manufac- tured goods	Of which				Total value
						Chemical products	Other manufac- tured goods	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscel- laneous goods, n.e.s.	
						5	6 + 8 - (667 + 68)	7	9	
	0 + 1 + 22 + 4	2 - (22 + 27 + 28)	3	27 + 28 + 68 + 667 + 971	5 thru 8 - (667 + 68)					
	per cent									USD mio.
OECD countries	7.2	1.4	8.6	4.9	73.7	13.2	21.0	39.4	4.2	9 621 573
EU countries	8.0	1.3	6.0	3.6	75.9	14.8	23.5	37.5	5.2	5 788 470
Belgium	8.6	1.3	9.2	6.7	72.0	27.2	21.7	23.1	2.3	477 188
Bulgaria	12.4	1.2	16.1	16.7	51.3	7.9	28.0	15.4	2.4	22 478
Cyprus	22.4	0.9	19.8	7.6	49.3	16.2	15.8	17.3	0.0	1 713
Denmark	17.5	2.5	11.5	1.5	65.6	13.2	25.5	26.9	1.4	115 832
Estonia	9.2	4.7	11.8	4.0	65.8	6.1	31.8	27.8	4.6	13 696
Finland	2.2	4.4	6.8	4.4	81.2	8.1	29.2	43.9	1.0	96 896
France	11.6	0.8	5.1	2.8	77.4	16.8	22.3	38.3	2.3	594 505
Greece	21.3	1.9	11.0	9.4	53.8	13.3	26.4	14.1	2.6	25 509
Netherlands	13.0	2.5	10.7	2.6	55.2	13.4	14.8	27.0	16.1	545 853
Ireland	9.7	0.5	1.0	1.1	84.5	51.1	12.1	21.3	3.2	127 047
Iceland	38.2	0.6	1.5	39.9	19.1	2.3	5.2	11.5	0.8	5 355
Italy	6.7	0.6	4.6	2.2	83.1	9.9	35.6	37.5	2.8	537 075
Croatia	9.8	3.3	12.9	4.3	69.7	9.9	26.4	33.5	0.0	14 124
Latvia	15.7	10.4	3.4	4.2	62.2	9.1	34.0	19.0	4.0	9 281
Lithuania	15.4	1.9	24.8	1.7	55.0	13.6	22.7	18.7	1.1	23 770
Luxembourg	6.5	0.5	0.9	6.2	82.0	6.5	53.6	22.0	3.9	17 660
Malta	6.6	0.1	2.1	0.7	89.6	10.6	21.5	57.5	0.8	2 980
Norway	4.5	0.5	67.7	5.8	17.6	2.5	5.8	9.3	3.8	167 812
Poland	9.5	1.0	4.2	4.0	79.7	7.7	30.7	41.2	1.7	171 860
Portugal	9.6	1.9	5.9	3.3	71.4	6.8	34.5	30.0	8.0	55 941
Romania	6.2	1.6	9.2	4.7	76.5	6.0	35.1	35.4	1.8	49 539
Russian Federation	1.8	2.1	65.7	5.8	16.5	4.8	8.3	3.4	8.2	467 994
Switzerland	3.4	0.4	3.0	5.1	88.1	34.3	29.5	24.3	0.0	200 615
Slovakia	3.6	1.0	5.0	2.5	85.7	4.4	27.3	54.0	2.2	70 189
Slovenia	3.8	1.6	3.0	4.5	86.9	14.3	32.7	39.9	0.2	29 253
Spain	15.6	1.2	3.8	3.1	76.3	12.4	25.3	38.7	0.0	268 090
United Kingdom	5.7	0.7	13.2	6.4	68.5	16.4	19.5	32.6	5.6	455 596
Sweden	3.9	3.7	7.3	4.2	74.6	10.2	25.7	38.7	6.2	183 857
Czech Republic	4.0	1.2	3.0	1.9	87.3	5.7	28.8	52.9	2.5	146 087
Germany	4.8	0.8	2.6	3.3	81.9	14.6	21.1	46.2	6.6	1 466 137
Hungary	7.2	0.5	3.1	1.7	80.2	7.6	15.8	56.9	7.3	108 211
Austria	6.5	1.7	3.4	3.7	81.0	9.6	31.6	39.7	3.6	172 228
South Africa	7.3	2.2	9.6	32.5	48.3	7.7	18.7	21.9	0.1	73 966
Brazil	27.4	3.6	9.4	13.4	43.7	6.4	16.2	21.1	2.4	197 942
Canada	8.4	4.6	26.9	10.4	46.1	8.3	13.3	24.6	3.6	468 027
Chile	16.3	6.3	1.4	61.2	11.6	4.7	5.2	1.7	3.3	3 614
Mexico	5.5	0.4	17.2	3.6	72.9	3.9	16.2	52.8	0.5	291 265
United States	8.7	2.1	5.9	6.4	74.0	13.8	17.4	42.8	2.9	1 299 899
India	9.9	1.7	18.1	14.8	53.9	11.2	29.1	13.6	1.6	181 861
Indonesien	17.6	6.4	29.0	8.5	38.5	5.0	20.7	12.7	0.0	137 020
Israel	2.8	0.6	0.9	33.2	60.6	25.2	13.3	22.0	1.8	61 337
Japan	0.5	0.6	2.4	3.1	88.7	8.8	17.8	62.0	4.7	781 412
China	2.5	0.4	2.2	1.8	92.9	5.5	40.2	47.1	0.1	1 430 693
Singapore	1.8	0.3	18.5	2.0	69.8	9.4	9.6	50.8	7.5	338 176
Korea, Rep. of	1.0	0.6	8.3	2.5	87.6	10.2	21.4	56.0	0.0	421 993
Turkey	8.1	0.4	5.7	6.1	78.7	4.3	44.8	29.6	1.0	132 002
Australia	11.5	2.4	32.0	34.5	15.3	3.8	4.7	6.9	4.1	186 853
New Zealand	50.0	8.6	6.9	5.6	25.3	5.1	11.0	9.2	3.7	30 578

Note: The classification is based on SITC rev. 3.

Source: UN, *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2008*

Table 443 Current account of the balance of payments for selected countries. 2008

	Exports fob (a)	Imports fob (b)	Goods, net (a – b)	Services, net	Income, net	Current transfers, net	Current account, total, net	Current account as a percentage of GDP	Net foreign liabilities at end of year
	USD mio.							per cent	USD mio.
OECD countries	9 497 753	10 369 910	-872 157	402 740	76 100	-298 893	-692 210	-1.7	...
EU countries (27)	1 941 969	2 249 148	-307 178	116 815	-103 680	-82 237	-376 281	-2.0	...
Belgium	373 391	388 434	-15 043	4 230	6 966	-8 255	-12 101	-2.4	-159 139
Bulgaria	22 586	35 450	-12 865	1 295	-1 798	791	-12 577	-25.2	51 750
Cyprus	2 130	11 063	-8 933	-2 359	7 052	-109	-4 349	-17.5	-970
Denmark	114 277	114 342	-65	9 874	4 694	-5 807	8 697	2.6	28 870
Estonia	12 566	15 329	-2 763	1 756	-1 512	273	-2 245	-9.5	17 045
Finland	96 970	88 264	8 706	2 676	-1 093	-2 335	7 955	2.9	11 356
France	605 219	692 102	-86 883	21 738	36 057	-35 141	-64 229	-2.2	517 884
Greece	29 163	94 209	-65 046	25 569	-16 015	4 180	-51 313	-14.4	249 376
Netherlands	534 129	476 897	57 232	12 874	8 041	-12 754	65 391	7.5	-91 563
Ireland	119 747	85 035	34 712	-7 692	-39 429	-1 812	-14 222	-5.3	147 808
Iceland ¹	3 477	5 716	-2 239	-715	-1 283	-34	-4 272	-26.3	19 316
Italy	546 857	546 908	-51	-10 898	-45 022	-22 059	-78 029	-3.4	468 148
Croatia	14 359	30 419	-16 061	-2 414	10 578	1 499	-6 397	-9.2	50 285
Latvia	9 634	15 648	-6 014	1 348	-596	769	-4 492	-13.2	25 673
Lithuania	23 741	29 477	-5 736	536	-1 573	1 070	-5 703	-12.1	23 674
Luxembourg	21 431	27 724	-6 293	29 999	-17 866	-2 663	3 176	5.8	-41 224
Malta	3 060	4 792	-1 732	-255	1 475	68	-444	-5.3	-479
Norway	173 575	85 948	87 628	1 122	2 915	-3 323	88 341	19.6	-236 179
Poland	177 278	201 655	-24 377	5 144	-17 632	7 944	-28 921	-5.5	243 282
Portugal	56 418	87 825	-31 407	9 654	-11 495	3 649	-29 599	-12.1	224 802
Romania	49 626	76 721	-27 095	1 203	-7 719	8 926	-24 685	-12.3	96 580
Russian Federation	471 603	291 861	179 742	-25 050	-49 196	-3 096	102 400	6.1	-254 065
Switzerland	241 163	227 681	13 482	41 622	-35 503	-12 699	6 902	1.4	-607 683
Slovakia	70 272	71 170	-899	-685	-3 344	-1 257	-6 185	-6.5	50 663
Slovenia	29 583	33 467	-3 884	2 387	-1 533	-299	-3 329	-6.1	16 807
Spain	285 896	415 539	-129 643	38 933	-49 586	-13 832	-154 129	-9.6	1 211 030
United Kingdom	466 344	639 322	-172 978	83 244	69 741	-25 678	-45 670	-1.7	86 304
Sweden	185 878	167 759	18 119	17 713	10 814	-6 330	40 317	8.4	27 919
Czech Republic	145 697	139 328	6 369	4 851	-17 276	-575	-6 631	-3.1	82 878
Germany	1 498 190	1 232 430	265 760	-37 988	64 513	-48 738	243 549	6.7	-929 326
Hungary	106 644	106 469	175	1 376	-13 080	-1 920	-13 448	-8.6	150 255
Austria	179 197	179 773	-576	19 245	-2 867	-2 647	13 155	3.2	59 857
South Africa	86 118	90 566	-4 448	-4 395	-9 128	-3 010	-20 981	-7.6	10 662
Brazil	197 942	173 107	24 835	-16 690	-40 562	4 224	-28 192	-1.8	278 798
Canada	462 682	398 982	63 700	-21 269	-14 065	-1 085	27 281	1.8	-5 501
Chile	66 456	57 610	8 846	-14 563	-646	2 924	-3 440	-2.0	33 426
Mexico	291 342	308 603	-17 261	-6 756	-17 250	25 461	-15 805	-1.5	369 084
United States	1 281 010	2 117 280	-836 270	140 335	118 233	-128 363	-706 066	-4.9	3 469 250
India	187 912	315 062	-127 150	46 395	-3 539	48 206	-36 088	-3.0	80 868
Indonesia	139 606	116 690	22 916	-12 745	-15 271	5 385	285	0.1	161 079
Israel	57 161	64 399	-7 238	4 175	-3 298	8 482	2 120	1.0	-3 967
Japan	746 473	708 342	38 131	-20 789	152 336	-13 043	156 634	3.2	-2 484 970
China	1 434 600	1 073 920	360 680	-11 812	31 438	45 799	426 107	9.8	-1 519 020
Singapore	344 399	313 487	30 912	3 993	-4 969	-2 756	27 181	14.9	-191 409
Korea, Republic of	433 427	427 433	5 994	-16 734	5 107	-773	-6 406	-0.7	113 066
Turkey	140 999	193 843	-52 844	17 513	-7 964	2 006	-41 289	-5.7	198 049
Australia	189 057	193 972	-4 915	-3 098	-39 399	-374	-47 786	-4.7	499 136
New Zealand	31 188	32 760	-1 572	-643	-9 766	644	-11 337	-8.8	93 883

¹ 2006.

Source: IMF: *Balance of Payments Statistics, March 2010 (CD-ROM)*. IMF: *World Economic Outlook Database, October 2009*.
 Stats.oecd.org. Epp.eurostat.eu. OECD Economic Outlook, volume 2009/1

Table 444 The world's 20 largest economies

	Gross domestic product at current prices	Growth in GDP at constant prices				
	2008 ¹	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	billion dollars	per cent				
The world	60 917	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.2	3.0
United States	14 441	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.1	0.4
Japan	4 911	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	-0.7
China	4 327	10.1	10.4	11.6	13.0	9.0
Germany	3 673	1.2	0.7	3.2	2.5	1.2
France	2 867	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.3	0.3
United Kingdom	2 680	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.6	0.7
Italy	2 314	1.5	0.7	2.0	1.6	-1.0
Russian Federation	1 677	7.2	6.4	7.7	8.1	5.6
Spain	1 602	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.6	0.9
Brazil	1 573	5.7	3.2	4.0	5.7	5.1
Canada	1 500	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.5	0.4
India	1 207	7.9	9.2	9.8	9.4	7.3
Mexico	1 088	4.0	3.2	5.1	3.3	1.3
Australia	1 013	3.8	2.8	2.8	4.0	2.4
Korea, Republic of	929	4.6	4.0	5.2	5.1	2.2
Netherlands	877	2.2	2.0	3.4	3.6	2.0
Turkey	730	9.4	8.4	6.9	4.7	0.9
Poland	528	5.3	3.6	6.2	6.8	4.9
Belgium	506	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.6	1.0
Saudi Arabia	469	5.3	5.6	3.2	3.3	4.4
Denmark	340	2.3	2.4	3.3	1.6	-1.2

Note: Measured by gross domestic product this year.

¹ Nominated in US dollars using international currency exchange rates. See table 479 for Purchasing Power Parities adjusted GDP pr.capita

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2008

Table 445 Gross domestic product, imports and end-use. 2008

	Gross domestic product in USD per capita ¹	Percentage of GDP				
		Private consumption expenditure	General government consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Imports of goods and services	Exports of goods and services
		per cent				
OECD countries	...	48.9	16.0	16.5	27.9	27.6
EU countries	...	60.1	21.2	19.2	37.9	37.1
Belgium	36 322	53.5	23.1	22.7	92.6	92.1
Bulgaria	12 372	68.2	16.3	33.4	83.3	60.5
Cyprus	28 381	68.4	18.7	23.3	58.4	47.1
Denmark	38 208	48.9	26.5	21.6	52.5	54.7
Estonia	20 754	56.3	19.8	28.4	80.7	76.3
Finland	36 844	51.4	22.1	20.7	40.3	44.2
France	34 262	57.1	23.2	22.0	28.9	26.4
Greece	30 661	71.2	16.8	19.3	31.9	23.1
Netherlands	40 434	46.2	25.1	20.5	68.8	76.9
Ireland	42 780	48.5	17.2	21.1	69.0	81.0
Iceland	39 665	54.2	24.6	23.9	47.6	44.7
Italy	30 705	59.1	20.2	21.1	29.3	28.8
Croatia	16 474	59.1	18.6	27.6	50.3	41.9
Latvia	17 801	58.4	20.0	30.2	54.9	41.8
Lithuania	18 855	65.4	19.1	24.8	71.0	59.8
Luxembourg	81 730	34.2	16.0	20.2	150.7	179.3
Malta	23 908	61.3	20.8	16.1	85.2	81.3
Norway	55 199	38.9	19.2	20.8	28.8	48.1
Poland	17 560	61.3	18.5	22.0	43.5	39.8
Portugal	22 264	66.6	20.7	21.8	42.5	32.9
Romania	12 698	64.1	14.9	34.1	44.3	30.4
Russian Federation	16 161	48.6	16.7	21.9	21.9	31.0
Slovakia	22 242	56.5	17.2	26.0	85.0	82.6
Slovenia	28 894	52.7	17.9	28.1	71.4	68.6
Spain	30 757	57.2	19.1	29.4	32.2	26.4
United Kingdom	36 571	64.4	21.9	16.7	32.0	28.9
Sweden	37 526	46.5	26.4	19.5	46.8	54.2
Switzerland	42 841	57.8	10.6	21.8	45.8	56.1
Czech Republic	25 755	49.7	20.3	24.1	71.8	76.8
Germany	35 552	56.4	18.1	19.2	41.0	47.2
Hungary	19 830	53.7	21.3	20.1	80.2	81.4
Austria	39 647	52.9	18.3	22.9	53.5	58.8
South Africa	10 187	60.6	20.4	23.2	38.5	35.4
Brazil	10 298	60.7	19.8	19.3	13.6	13.6
Canada	39 339	55.7	19.7	22.7	33.3	34.9
Chile	14 688	59.2	11.7	23.9	41.0	45.2
Mexico	14 582	66.0	10.0	21.6	30.7	28.5
United States	47 025	71.0	17.0	17.1	18.0	13.0
India	2 787	54.5	11.0	34.3	26.8	21.7
Indonesia	3 990	60.9	8.4	27.6	28.6	29.8
Israel	28 245	57.7	25.4	18.1	42.3	40.3
Japan	34 501	57.8	18.5	23.1	17.3	17.4
China	5 943	37.3	13.8	47.2	33.2	37.8
Singapore	51 649	41.0	10.7	28.5	215.3	234.3
Korea, Republic of	26 341	54.5	15.3	29.3	54.1	52.9
Turkey	13 447	69.5	12.2	20.0	28.0	23.5
Australia	37 478	54.4	17.7	28.3	23.6	25.5
New Zealand	27 017	59.1	19.6	22.4	33.1	31.3

¹ Based on Purchasing Power Parities (PPP).

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2008.

Table 446 Tax incidence. 2007

	Taxes and duties, total		Personal income taxes	Other income taxes	Social contribu- tions	Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	General turnover taxes	Customs duties, etc.	Other taxes on specific goods and services, and fees on bonds, etc.
	1995	2007							
	per cent of GDP, current prices								
OECD countries	34.7	35.9	9.4	4.1	9.8	1.9	6.7	0.3	4.7
EU countries¹	39.0	38.9	9.2	3.6	11.5	1.6	7.6	0.2	5.1
Belgium	43.5	43.9	12.8	3.6	13.6	1.9	7.1	0.5	4.3
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	49.0	48.8	25.2	3.9	1.0	2.0	10.4	0.2	6.1
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	45.7	42.9	13.0	3.9	11.9	1.1	8.4	0.1	4.6
France	43.2	43.7	7.5	3.0	16.2	3.1	7.4	0.1	6.4
Greece	28.7	32.1	4.7	2.8	11.7	1.3	7.5	0.1	4.0
Netherlands	41.6	37.5	7.7	3.3	13.6	0.8	7.4	0.4	4.3
Ireland	32.6	30.7	8.7	3.3	4.7	1.4	7.4	0.1	5.0
Iceland	31.2	40.9	13.8	4.7	3.1	3.5	10.6	0.4	4.7
Italy	40.1	43.5	11.1	3.5	13.0	1.6	6.2	0.1	7.8
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	37.4	37.0	7.4	5.5	10.3	2.8	5.8	0.1	5.1
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	40.9	43.6	9.6	11.3	9.1	1.7	8.3	0.1	3.5
Poland	36.2	34.9	5.3	2.7	12.0	1.9	8.2	0.3	4.5
Portugal	32.2	36.5	5.8	3.7	11.7	0.9	8.8	0.1	5.5
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	29.4	2.5	3.3	11.7	1.0	6.7	0.2	4.0
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	32.2	37.7	7.5	5.1	12.2	1.9	6.1	0.2	4.7
United Kingdom	34.1	36.1	10.9	3.4	6.6	3.9	6.6	0.2	4.5
Sweden	47.5	48.3	14.9	3.8	12.6	1.3	9.3	0.2	6.2
Switzerland	27.7	28.9	10.2	3.1	6.7	2.4	3.8	0.2	2.6
Czech Republic	37.5	37.4	4.3	5.0	16.2	0.9	6.6	0.2	4.1
Germany	37.2	36.2	9.1	2.2	13.2	1.0	7.0	0.2	3.4
Hungary	41.3	39.5	7.2	2.8	12.9	0.6	10.3	0.1	5.6
Austria	41.3	42.3	9.5	3.2	14.3	1.0	7.7	0.1	6.5
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	35.6	33.3	12.4	4.1	4.8	3.6	4.5	0.2	3.5
Chile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	15.2	18.0	...	5.0	2.8	0.4	3.7	0.3	5.9
United States	27.9	28.3	10.8	3.1	6.6	3.9	2.2	0.2	1.5
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	26.8	28.3	5.5	4.8	10.3	2.8	2.5	0.2	2.2
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	18.6	26.5	4.4	4.0	5.5	1.5	4.2	0.8	6.1
Turkey	16.8	23.7	4.0	1.6	5.1	0.7	5.1	0.3	6.9
Australia	28.8	30.8	11.3	7.1	...	2.1	4.0	0.5	5.8
New Zealand	36.5	35.8	15.1	7.5	...	2.7	8.4	1.0	1.1

¹ EU-19.

Source: OECD: Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries 1965-2008. Paris 2009

Table 447 EMU-debt, deficit(-) / surplus(+). 2008

	EMU-debt		EMU-deficit(-) / surplus(+)	
	millions Euro	per cent of GDP	millions Euro	per cent of GDP
Belgium	309 674	89.8	-4 061	-1.2
Cyprus	8 347	48.4	158	0.9
Finland	63 019	34.1	8 239	4.5
France	1 314 143	67.4	-65 919	-3.4
Greece	237 196	99.2	-18 507	-7.7
Netherlands	346 687	58.2	4 200	0.7
Ireland	80 153	44.1	-13 010	-7.2
Italy	1 663 031	105.8	-42 979	-2.7
Luxembourg	5 326	13.5	965	2.5
Malta	3 626	63.8	-265	-4.7
Portugal	110 377	66.3	-4 456	-2.7
Slovakia	18 613	27.7	-1 549	-2.3
Slovenia	8 337	22.5	-667	-1.8
Spain	432 081	39.7	-44 260	-4.1
Germany	1 644 473	65.9	1 050	0.0
Austria	176 575	62.6	-1 253	-0.4
Euro-zone	6 421 658	69.3	-182 258	-2.0
Bulgaria	4 801	14.1	626	1.8
Denmark	77 886	33.5	7 873	3.4
Estonia	741	4.6	-441	-2.7
Latvia	4 494	19.5	-956	-4.1
Lithuania	5 032	15.6	-1 042	-3.2
Poland	144 891	47.2	-13 282	-3.6
Romania	17 047	13.6	-7 598	-5.5
United Kingdom	772 938	52.0	-91 230	-5.0
Sweden	109 582	38.0	8 218	2.5
Czech Republic	41 494	30.0	-3 106	-2.1
Hungary	72 695	72.9	-3 993	-3.8
EU countries	7 690 881	61.5	-286 815	-2.3

Source: Eurostat

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 DB07. The 10-digit grouping uses 1-digit serial numbers, whereas the 19-grouping comprises one letter. The 36-grouping comprises one to two letters and the 127-grouping uses five digits. The relationship between the standard groupings and the 6-digit industry codes can be found on Statistics Denmark's website at: www.dst.dk/downloadDB. The standard industrial groupings of DB03 are available at www.dst.dk/db03-en.

Grouping			Title	Grouping				Title
10	36			10	19	36	127	
1	A	A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing			CH		Basic metals, fabricated metal prod.
		01.00.0	Agriculture and horticulture				24.00.0	Manufacture of basic metals
		02.00.0	Forestry				25.00.0	Manuf. of fabricated metal products
		03.00.0	Fishing			CI		Manufacture of electronic components
							26.00.1	Manufact. of computers, etc.
2			Manufacturing, mining, quarrying				26.00.2	Manufacture of other electronic products
	B	B	Mining and quarrying			CJ		Electrical equipment
		06.00.0	Extraction of oil and gas				27.00.1	Manufacture of electric motors, etc.
		08.00.9	Extraction of gravel and stone				27.00.2	Manufacture of wires and cables
		09.00.0	Mining support service activities				27.00.3	Manufacture of household appliances
	C		Manufacturing					Manufacture of machinery
		CA	Manuf. of food products, beverages, tobacco			CK		Manuf. of engines, windmills and pumps
		10.00.1	Production of meat and meat products				28.00.1	Manufacture of other machinery
		10.00.2	Processing and preserving of fish				28.00.2	Transport equipment
		10.00.3	Manufacture of dairy products			CL		Mf. of motor vehicles and related parts
		10.00.4	Manuf. of grain mill and bakery products				29.00.0	Mf. of ships, transport equipment
		10.00.5	Other manufacture of food products				30.00.0	Manuf. of furniture etc.
		11.00.0	Manufacture of beverages			CM		Manufacture of furniture
		12.00.0	Manufacture of tobacco products				31.00.0	Manufacture of medical instruments, etc.
	CB		Textiles and leather products				32.00.1	Manuf. of toys and other manufacturing
		13.00.0	Manufacture of textiles				32.00.2	Repair and installation of machinery etc.
		14.00.0	Manufacture of wearing apparel				33.00.0	
		15.00.0	Manufacture of leather and footwear		D	D		Electricity, gas, steam etc.
	CC		Wood and paper products and printing				35.00.1	Production and distribution of electricity
		16.00.0	Manufacture of wood and wood products				35.00.2	Manufacture and distribution of gas
		17.00.0	Manufacture of paper and paper products				35.00.3	Steam and hot water supply
		18.00.0	Printing etc.		E	E		Water supply, sewerage etc.
	CD	19.00.0	Oil refinery etc.				36.00.0	Water collection, purification and supply
	CE		Manufacture of chemicals				37.00.0	Sewerage
		20.00.1	Manufacture of basic chemicals				38.00.0	Waste management, materials recovery
		20.00.2	Manufacture of paints and soap etc.				39.00.0	Cleaning of soil and subsoil water
	CF	21.00.0	Pharmaceuticals					
	CG		Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	3	F	F		Construction
		22.00.0	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products				41.00.0	Construction of buildings
		23.00.1	Manufacture of glass and ceramic products				42.00.0	Civil engineering
		23.00.2	Manufacture of concrete and bricks				43.00.1	Construction installation activities
							43.00.2	Building completion and finishing
							43.00.9	Bricklaying etc.

Grouping				Title	Grouping				Title
10	19	36	127		10	19	36	127	
4				Trade and transport etc.	8				Other business services
	G	G		Wholesale and retail trade		M			Knowledge-based services
			45.00.1	Sale of motor vehicles			MA		Consultancy etc.
			45.00.2	Repair and mainten. of motor vehicles etc.				69.00.1	Legal activities
			46.00.1	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis				69.00.2	Accounting and bookkeeping activities
			46.00.2	Wholesale of cereals and feeding stuffs				70.00.0	Business consultancy activities
			46.00.3	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco				71.00.0	Architectural and engineering activities
			46.00.4	Wholesale of textiles and household goods			MB	72.00.0	Scientific research and development
			46.00.5	Wholesale of IT-equipment			MC		Advertising and other business services
			46.00.6	Wholesale of other machinery				73.00.0	Advertising and market research
			46.00.7	Other specialized wholesale				74.00.0	Other technical business services
			47.00.1	Supermarkets and department stores, etc.				75.00.0	Veterinary activities
			47.00.2	Retail sale of food in specialized stores		N	N		Travel agent, cleaning etc.
			47.00.3	Retail sale of automotive fuel				77.00.0	Rental and leasing activities
			47.00.4	Retail sale of consumer electronics				78.00.0	Employment activities
			47.00.5	Retail sale of textiles, household equipment				79.00.0	Travel agent activities
			47.00.6	Retail sale of cultural, recreation goods				80.00.0	Security and investigation activities
			47.00.7	Retail sale of wearing apparel				81.00.0	Services to buildings, cleaning etc.
			47.00.8	Retail sale via Internet, mail order, etc.				82.00.0	Other business service activities
	H	H		Transportation	9				Public admin., education, health
			49.00.1	Passenger rail transport, interurban		O	O		Publ. adm., defence and comp. social sec.
			49.00.2	Transport by suburban trains, buses etc.				84.00.1	Public administration
			49.00.3	Freight transport by road and via pipeline				84.00.2	Defence, public order, security, justice
			50.00.0	Water transport		P	P		Education
			51.00.0	Air transport				85.00.1	Primary education
			52.00.0	Support activities for transportation				85.00.2	Secondary education
			53.00.0	Postal and courier activities				85.00.3	Higher education
								85.00.4	Adult and other education
	I	I		Accommodation and food service activities		Q			Human health and social work
			55.00.0	Hotels and similar accommodation			QA		Human health activities
			56.00.0	Restaurants				86.00.1	Hospital activities
5	J			Information and communication				86.00.2	Medical and dental practice activities
		JA		Publishing, television and radio broadcasting				87.00.0	Residential care
			58.00.1	Publishing			QB		Residential care activities
			58.00.2	Publishing of computer games etc.				88.00.0	Social work without accommodation
			59.00.0	Motion picture, television and sound					
			60.00.0	Radio and television broadcasting	10				Arts, entertainment and other services
		JB	61.00.0	Telecommunications		R	R		Arts, entertainment, recreation activities
		JC		IT and information service activities				90.00.0	Theatres, concerts, and arts activities
			62.00.0	Information technology service activities				91.00.0	Libraries, museums etc.
			63.00.0	Information service activities				92.00.0	Gambling and betting activities
								93.00.1	Sports activities
6	K	K		Financial and insurance				93.00.2	Amusement and recreation activities
			64.00.1	Monetary intermediation		S	S		Other service activities
			64.00.2	Mortgage credit institutes, etc.				94.00.0	Activities of membership organizations
			65.00.0	Insurance and pension funding				95.00.0	Repair of personal goods
			66.00.0	Other financial activities				96.00.0	Other personal service activities
7	L	L		Real estate				97.00.0	Households as employers
			68.00.1	Buying and selling of real estate				99.00.0	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies
			68.00.2	Renting of real estate					
			68.00.3	Renting of non-residential buildings	11	X	X	99.99.9	Activity not stated

Definitions and glossary

Abortion	Legal: Induced abortion permitted by Danish law.
Abortion rate, general	The number of legal abortions that would be performed on 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49), if <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and 2) each age group experienced the given year's age-specific abortion rates.
Acquisition of buildings, net	Denotes acquisition of properties where the existing buildings constitute the main element, less similar sales.
Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net	Comprises acquisition of properties where land constitutes the main element, less similar sales. This concept also includes the costs of permanent acquisition of various intangible assets (copyrights, etc.).
Active substances	Denotes the contents of active substances in individual pesticides, herbicides, or fungicides, i.e. without fillers, water, etc. The quantities of active substances vary with each product (from approximately 10 per cent to approximately 80 per cent of the marketed product).
Actual hours	Actual hours are the actual hours of work per week, including possibly actual over-time.
Added value	The added value is calculated as net turnover less consumption of goods.
Adult education and supplementary education	Comprises adult education and supplementary education after completion of basic school. The objective of such activity is to obtain or maintain competencies.
Age-specific fertility rate	Annual number of live births to women in a specified age group, per 1,000 women in the age group.
Agricultural holding	Farms or horticultural holdings. A technical economic unit comprising an area with buildings, machinery and livestock which is regarded by the owner of the agricultural holding as belonging to the same farm. Leased areas are included under the holding, while areas leased out are included under the holding which has leased the area.
Agricultural sector	Comprises agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee keeping.
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome is the end stage of the HIV infection. At this stage, the human immune systems will operate so poorly that a large number of diseases may afflict the patient. International criteria on diseases which define AIDS. Cf. HIV.
Air quality	A measurement for the concentrations of various contaminants in air. Pure air contains 78 per cent nitrogen, 21 per cent oxygen, and 1 per cent inert gases, etc.
Alcohol licence	An enterprise with an alcohol licence is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages to its customers.

All income, total including net interest recieved	All income, total including net interest recieved is Income, total added rental value of home ownership and the net interest income
All-year assessment	Calculated assessment of the total number of taxable days, divided by 365.
Annual adjustments	Annual adjustments to the latest general valuation of real property which take into account price trends during the intervening period.
Appeals and complaints	A ruling made at the first instance may be brought before a higher court, i.e. the High Court or the Supreme Court, for a new ruling.
Area	In housing statistics, "area" comprises the total floor area of all floors of a building, measured to the outer surface of the outer wall, as well as habitable attic areas. Basement areas are not included.
Assets	Accounting term used to designate application of capital in accounts, i.e. the value of property, operating resources, and amounts receivable. The opposite of liabilities
Assistance under the Act on active social policies	Comprises assistance in accordance with the Act on active social policies and the Danish Social Assistance Act in the form of cash benefits, e.g. maintenance assistance or education assistance (rehabilitation benefits) for families or individuals who, due to social circumstances, find themselves in financial need without any opportunities for assistance under other legislation.
ATP - labour-market supplementary pension scheme	ATP is a compulsory pension scheme for employees within the 16-64 (before 2006: 16-66) year age bracket with at least 10 hours of work a week.
Auxiliary unit	A separately located local unit which produces ancillary materials or services to the enterprises serviced by this unit.
Average number of participants	For AMFORA, the average number of participants for any given period is calculated as the sum of the degrees of participation within the group.
Average number of unemployed	<p>This concept is frequently used within unemployment statistics (CRAM). The average number of unemployed persons illustrates the number of full-time unemployed persons in a given period.</p> <p>This is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment of all unemployed persons.</p>
Average turnover	Is defined as the total taxable turnover per registered unit for units which have been operational throughout the entire year.
Bachelor education	Comprises courses of 3 years of education. The courses were introduced in 1993 in connection with the structural reform of bachelor education, which is built on general upper secondary education as well as vocational education and training, and are a prerequisite of passing master degrees and PhD degrees.
Banks	Comprise Danish banks with a working capital (equity capital, capital base, and deposits) of DKK 250 million or more.
Basic prices	Are defined for domestic production as the price ex works excluding product taxes, net. For imports, basic prices are defined as the CIF value plus customs duties. Value added may also be defined at basic prices. (cf. Value added).

Basic school	Comprises grades 1 to 10. Grades 1-9 are compulsory. Grades 8-10 may also be completed at continuation schools.
BEC	Classification by Broad Economic Categories, prepared by the UN.
Benefits during sickness or in connection with childbirth	<p>Benefits which provide security in the event of loss of income due to sickness, injury, childbirth, or adoption.</p> <p>This scheme comprises all employed persons who reside in Denmark and are subject to Danish taxation.</p> <p>The scheme provides statutory security for employees as of the first day of absence as well as voluntary security for self-employed persons after two weeks of absence.</p> <p>The statistics only address the cases where local authorities pay benefits. In the event of sickness, private employers are normally required to pay benefits to employees during the first two weeks of absence, whereas public-sector employees are required to pay benefits during the entire period of absence.</p>
Births	Live births + stillborn.
Bonds	<p>Since the Danish Securities Centre was established in 1979, bonds no longer exist as physical entities.</p> <p>Market prices of bonds are set every day on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and are issued in series by the central government, mortgage-credit institutions, other bond-issuing institutions, or enterprises.</p>
Books and pamphlets	Non-periodical printed publications which are made accessible to the public; books are defined as publications which comprise 49 pages or more, whereas pamphlets comprise 5-48 pages (excluding covers).
Building permits issued	Authorisation to commence building, issued by municipal building authorities.
Building, concept of	A "building" means a cohesive structure, mainly constructed from uniform materials and usually comprising the same number of floors throughout.
Building, main use of	This corresponds to the actual use of the building. Where several types of use apply, the usage which occupies the greatest floor area is registered.
Buildings started	<p>Physical initiation of construction.</p> <p>For commercial buildings for agriculture, etc., "buildings started" denotes the time of notification of construction work.</p>
Business unit	A legal entity which carries out one or more types of financial activity at one or more local units (enterprises).
Business unit	A local financial unit.
Business units registered for VAT settlement	Enterprises which are registered in the Danish custom authorities' register of units which are liable to pay value-added tax (VAT).
Capacity utilisation, hotels, etc.	Beds, i.e. the number of occupied beds compared to the total number of beds.

Capital accumulation	<p>Within public-finance statistics, capital accumulation comprises actual capital activities in the general government sector. Capital accumulation is calculated as follows:</p> $ \begin{aligned} &\text{Fixed new assets} \\ &+ \quad \text{Acquisition of existing buildings, net} \\ &= \quad \text{Gross fixed capital formation} \\ &+ \quad \text{Increase in stocks, net} \\ &+ \quad \text{Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net} \\ &= \quad \text{Non-financial capital accumulation} \end{aligned} $ <p><i>Fixed new assets + acquisition of buildings (net)</i></p> <p><i>= Gross fixed capital formation</i></p> <p><i>Gross fixed capital formation + increase in stock (net) + acquisition of land and intangible assets (net)</i></p> <p>= Capital accumulation</p>
Capital formation	Acquisitions less sales of real property, operating machinery, and stock-in-trade.
Capital formation, net	<p>Additions less disposals of capital (fixed) assets, i.e. real property (land, buildings, etc.) and means of operation (machines, vehicles, furniture, equipment, etc.).</p> <p>Additions are calculated at purchase prices before depreciation and other adjustments and comprise bought as well as leased assets. Disposals are calculated at sales prices.</p>
Capital income	<p>Comprises interest, yield on securities, and calculated rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.</p> <p>Capital income includes interest on loans granted to non-residents, yields on shares in foreign companies, and profits made by Danish enterprises abroad. Costs include interest on loans raised abroad, yields on Danish shares owned by non-residents, and profits made by foreign companies at branches, etc., in Denmark.</p> <p>Within income statistics, capital income comprises net income from interest, including income from interest generated by self-employment, yields on shares, profits from sales of certain capital goods, and calculated rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.</p>
Capital income to and from abroad	<p>Primarily comprises interest on all loans taken out abroad by Danish individuals, companies, and public-sector institutions, as well as yields from Danish companies to foreign parent companies, shareholders, etc.</p> <p>Similarly, interest receivable and yields from abroad constitute income to Danish lenders, parent companies, etc.</p>
Capital transfers	Affect the capital of either the granter or recipient. Examples include plant and investment subsidies, certain damages, writedowns of loans, and similar payments. Such capital transfers are normally non-recurrent in nature.

Capital transfers to and from abroad	Comprises non-recurrent unilateral transactions between countries other than Denmark and the Danish public sector, Danish private enterprises, or Danish residents. Such transfers may be investment subsidies to or from EU institutions, inheritances, etc.
Car at disposal	A family has a car at its disposal when one or more family members own one or more passenger cars, and/or one or more family members own one or more vans without being associated with a commercial enterprise, and/or one or more family members has a company car at their disposal.
Cash price	Comprises the cash down payment on a property plus the market (bond) price of the mortgages.
Cash value	At the 17 th general valuation on 1 April 1981, the principle of cash value was introduced as the valuation method. At the instigation of the Danish tax authorities, the mortgage values were converted to cash values. At the 20 th general valuation on 1 January 1996, these valuations have been carried out directly at cash levels. (Construction and dwellings)
Charges	Suspicion of a criminal offence, laid down by the police.
Charges withdrawn	To refrain from bringing a charge against a person, e.g. where the case is considered negligible, brought against young persons, etc.
Chattels	Also known as "movables": Movable possessions, e.g. furniture and machines.
Child and youth allowance	<p>Subsidy paid regardless of income as ordinary and extra child and youth allowance to single breadwinners with children under the age of 18. Special child and youth allowances are paid to orphans, children of pensioners, children of widows/widowers, and children born out of wedlock where no-one has been designated as contributor.</p> <p>As of 1 April 2000, special child allowance to pensioners is earnings-related. Since 1 January 2001, special child allowance is also paid to families where at least one parent is enrolled for an education that entitles him/her to receive state education grants and loans. In such cases, the allowance is earnings-related.</p>
Child benefits	Under certain circumstances (i.e. according to agreement between the parents or when benefits are not paid on time), the municipality of residence pays advance child benefits (normal benefits) to children born out of wedlock or to children of separated or divorced spouses when the person entitled to benefits does not live together with the child's other parent. Advance payment of child benefits does not include benefits paid on time by the person obliged to pay them without the collaboration of the social committee.
Child living at home	A person under the age of 25 years, who lives at the same address as one or both of his/her parents who has never been married and do not have children by him/herself.
Civil administration of justice	Comprises legal action in cases which do not involve violations of the Danish Penal Code or special legislation, i.e. civil action in connection with e.g. enforcement proceedings, matrimonial proceedings, and paternity proceedings.
Commuting to and from work	A person is considered to be a commuter when s/he does not work and live in the same municipality.

Confirming	Confirming means that a financing company pays the debtor's (i.e. their client's) bills.
Consumer price index	The consumer price index is calculated on the basis of the actual retail prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption. The weights are compiled on the basis of the grouping of private consumption in Denmark used in national accounts in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 2001 the classification of household goods and services is based on the international classification COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).
Consumer price index 1900 = 100	Until 1963, these indices have been based on statistics from the calculation of the retail price indices, less direct taxes, membership fees, etc. When these expense items are left out, the price basis for the indices from before 1964 is close to the principles applied to the consumer price index from 1964 onwards. The weights used for calculation of the retail price indices were based on living expenditure for wage-earning and salaried employee families according to the periodic HBS, while the weights used in the consumer price index from 1964 onwards have been based on total private consumption. These discrepancies of index construction have been ignored in the linking of indices in 1964, as experience shows that such variations are not significant.
Consumer-paid magazines	Periodical publications with informative and entertaining contents, published once a week or less, which are primarily aimed at families/family members. Funded by sales and advertising.
Consumption	<p>The consumption survey calculates consumption as the total expenditure of private households on goods and services which are purchased to satisfy needs. Calculation of expenditure on owner-occupied housing presents certain problems. For the purposes of the consumption survey, attempts have been made to solve this problem by calculating an approximate rent. This calculation is based on available statistics on rent in a corresponding rented dwelling, i.e. of a rented dwelling of the same size and age, situated in the same area and with the same amenities.</p> <p>The grouping of consumption is mainly in accordance with the principles used in the national accounts and is based on the European national-accounts system - ENS95. This system groups goods and services by their purpose.</p> <p>In its most detailed form, the consumption survey comprises approximately 1,200 individual types of consumption, each of which is identified by an eight-digit code. This code system facilitates immediate aggregation at various levels by eliminating the last digits. The Statistical Yearbook publishes these statistics at two- or four-digit levels, while the Statistiske Efterretninger publish more detailed statistics on foods. Even more detailed statistics are available as special services.</p>
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 and, for the period 1 January 1970-1979, the following 18 municipalities: Albertslund, Ballerup, Brøndby, Dragør, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Herlev, Hvidovre, Høje Taastrup, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Rødovre, Søllerød, Taastrup, Vallensbæk, Værløse, Birkerød, Farum, and Hørsholm. As of 1 January 1980, this area comprised another 7 municipalities: Ledøje-Smørum, Ishøj, Allerød, Fredensborg-Humlebæk, Karlebo, Greve, and Solrød. As of 1 January 1999, the following municipalities are no longer included in the Copenhagen metropolitan area: Ballerup, Dragør, Høje Taastrup, Ishøj, Ledøje Smørum, Søllerød, Værløse, Allerød, Birkerød, Farum, Fredensborg-Humlebæk, Hørsholm, Karlebo, Greve, and Solrød. These municipalities are now designated as urban/rural areas in accordance with the same principles which are applied to other Danish municipalities.
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	<p>In the survey of crimes and national origin, the age-related crime rates of various ancestry groups (immigrants, descendants or Danish) are compiled as index numbers, where 100 indicates the national average (i.e. numeric values over 100 indicate that the rate is above average).</p> <p>Furthermore, the crime rates are age-standardised implying that adjustments have been made so that the age distribution is not similar for the various ancestry groups.</p>
Criminal offences against the Penal Code	Comprises sexual offences, crimes of violence, offences against property, and other offences, including crimes against the State, perjury, selling narcotics, etc.
Crude birth rate	Annual number of live births per 1,000 population.
Current assets	Stocks, liquid holdings, outstanding amounts from sales, and easily realisable securities which are not intended for permanent ownership.
Current transfers	This category is used in statistics of public finances. They affect current disposable incomes. Current transfers mainly comprise transfers to households, which are divided into social transfers such as old-age pensions, early-retirement pensions, civil-servant pensions, unemployment benefits, cash benefits, sickness benefits, child allowances, etc., as well as rent subsidies. They also include other transfer incomes such as student grants, etc.
Current transfers to and from abroad	Include private cross-border donations and gifts as well as aid to developing countries. They also include transfers between Denmark and the institutions of the EU; i.e. income includes subsidies for Danish agriculture, while expenditure includes Denmark's contribution to the EU budget.
Custody	Deprivation of liberty in accordance with an order of court with a view to ensuring the presence of a person charged with a criminal offence.

Danish Broadcasting Corporation, the	An independent public institution with »public service« obligations. Its finances are based on license fees.
Danish Mortgage Bank, the	State institution which takes out state-backed loans abroad, etc.
Degree of participation	A degree of participation is calculated for all measures within labour-market policies. This is done on the basis of a registered start date, a known or scheduled end date, and information on the number of hours per weeks involved in the relevant measure. The degree of participation is calculated as the ratio between the number of days in which a person participates in the relevant scheme and the total number of days multiplied by the ratio between the weekly number of hours involved in the scheme and the potential number of hours per week.
Degree of unemployment and average degree of unemployment	<p>Within the unemployment statistics (CRAM), a degree of unemployment is calculated for each person who has experienced unemployment during the period. For <i>insured</i> persons, the degree of unemployment is calculated by comparing the number of hours of unemployment to the number of insured hours during the week. If a person is insured (against unemployment) for 37 hours a week and that person is unemployed for 19 hours, s/he will have a degree of unemployment of 0.514; if the same person had been insured for 26 hours a week, the degree of unemployment would be 0.731. A person with a degree of unemployment of 1 is fully unemployed, i.e. that person has been unemployed for the number of hours for which s/he is insured during a given period. For <i>non-insured persons</i>, the degree of unemployment is calculated on the bases of whether they were unemployed at the middle of the week. If they are unemployed at this time, their degree of unemployment will be set at 1, otherwise it will be set at 0.</p> <p>An average degree of unemployment is calculated on the basis of individual degrees of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment illustrates the average duration of a period of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment for the relevant period and dividing this sum by the number of persons who have experienced unemployment during this period.</p>
Descendant	A descendant was born in Denmark. None of the parents are both Danish citizens and born in Denmark. If there is no information on one of the parents and the person is a foreign national, the person is also regarded as a descendant. If one or either parents, who were born in Denmark, are granted Danish nationality, their children will not be classified as descendants. However, if parents born in Denmark maintain their foreign nationality, their children are classified as descendants.
Detached one-family house	Known as a "parcelhus" in Danish, this denotes a detached one-family house with is mainly or exclusively used as a dwelling, and which usually comprises only one dwelling.
Discount rate	Rate of interest which is calculated as a deduction in per cent upon sale or redemption of a claim. Danmarks Nationalbank's official discount rate: the basic rate of interest of the DN, which serves as the basis for stipulating interest rates for all outstanding accounts with banks.
Disposable income	Disposable income is the amount left for consumption and savings when direct taxes etc., maintenance payments and interests have been paid.

District papers	Periodical publications with limited, yet varied contents which are distributed to households free of charge. Their revenues are based on advertising.
Dwelling	One or more rooms mainly used for habitation which have their own access point and are situated in a permanent building.
Distribution of task/burden	<p>On the basis of the distribution of general government administration and services between central government, municipalities, and social funds, shows how tasks and the financial burden are distributed between sub sectors.</p> <p>Distribution of tasks within the public sector examines which sector or authority is directly responsible for carrying out a task, whether this is a service or a transfer to citizens. In many cases, the costs of the task may be fully or partly refunded by other public authorities.</p> <p>The distribution of burden shows how the final financial burden is distributed between the various sub sectors.</p>
Early-retirement pension	<p>Social pension benefit which may be granted to persons aged 18-64 years (before 2006: 16-66) upon application.</p> <p>This type of pension may be granted in cases of permanent reduction in the ability to work due to physical or mental disability (health-specific early retirement) or in cases where it is necessary to permanently secure the livelihood of a person for social and financial reasons (needs-specific early retirement).</p> <p>The criteria used in awarding such benefits and the monthly amounts paid vary with the various types of benefit: high, medium, standard, and increased standard early-retirement pension or disability benefit.</p>
Earnings	Earnings, when used as a collective term for wages and salaries, comprise all employee income pertaining to their employment, including wages/salaries, sickness benefits paid by the employer, holiday payments, and contributions to pension schemes made by both employers and employees. See also <i>Compensation</i> .
Effective krone rate	The index for the effective krone rate is a geometric weighting of the changes in the currencies of 25 of Denmark's most important trading partners.
Effective rate of interest	Comprises direct interest and the average drawing bonus. Direct interest is calculated by multiplying the nominal interest by 100 and dividing this figure by the bid price of the relevant security.
Elections	Elections to the European Parliament are held once every five years. Elections to the Folketing are held at least once every four years. Elections to county councils and municipality councils are held once every four years in November. Elections to local church councils are held once every four years amongst members of the Danish National Church.
Electronic commerce	Sales or purchases based on orders submitted through the Internet. In certain contexts, electronic commerce also includes orders submitted via other computer-based networks, e.g. by means of EDI (Electronic Data Interchange).
EMEP area, the	The EMEP area covers Europe and its marine areas.
Emission	Emission or discharge of contaminants in solid, liquid, or gaseous state.

Employed	Employed persons comprise employees, self-employed persons, and assisting spouses. In order to be classified as employed, a person must work, i.e. carry out work against some form of payment for at least one hour during the reference period. Moreover, persons who are temporarily absent during the reference period (due to sickness, holiday, leave, etc.) will be considered to be employed. Employees must be permanently associated with an employer in order for them to be considered temporarily absent.
Employee	A person with employment who receives wages or salaries.
Employees' Wage Guarantee Fund, the	This constitutes a statutory guarantee for employee claims as regards wages, holiday benefits, etc., in the event that their employer becomes bankrupt, their workplace ceases operations, etc.
Employment exchange	Labour exchange under the auspices of the Danish State is carried out by the Public Employment Service offices. The employment exchange carried out by Public Employment Service offices comprises part of the total employment exchange within the labour market. No statistics are available on the local-authority employment exchange, which was introduced in 1990.
Energy and resource taxes	Taxes, duties, etc., on electricity, gas, petrol, natural gas, and certain oil products. Also taxes on coal, coke, etc.
Environmental taxes	Comprises taxes and duties on waste, CO ₂ , SO ₂ , packaging, disposable cutlery, CFC, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, raw materials, water supplies, NiCd batteries, and chlorinated solvents.
Equity capital	Owner's share of the capital. Calculated as total assets less total provisions and debt.
Expectation of life	The average number of years that a person of a given age can expect to live, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant (i.e. the rates observed for the period under review). Thus, there are figures for mean life expectancy for each age.
Export value	Value FOB Danish port or free delivered border station.
Exports of goods and services	Comprises all goods (new and used) which, against payment or for free, take permanent leave of Danish financial territory for destinations outside Denmark, as well as all services supplied by Danish units to foreign units.
Factor prices	Factor prices are basic prices less other taxes on production, for example, motor vehicle weight duty and property taxes, plus other subsidies on production. This is the price level at which gross factor income (GFI) is estimated. Gross factor income is also called gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost.
Factoring	"Factoring" denotes that a financing company offers loans secured on the debtors of the loan taker.
Family	One or more persons who live at the same address and who have specific relations to each other. A family may consist of a single person, a couple, or of a child under 18 years of age not living at home. Children under 18 living at home are regarded as part of their parent's families. See also "Singles" and "Child living at home".

Family allowance	Benefit paid regardless of income to all families with children under the age of 18 as a fixed amount per child. The amount paid depends on the child's age group (0-3 years, 4-6 years, 7-17 years).
Feed unit (FU)	A calculation unit based on the feed value. For example, one feed unit equals the feed value of 0.97 kg wheat, 1.00 kg rye, 0.98 kg Triticale, 1.05 kg barley, 1.26 kg oats, 0.92 kg pulses, or 0.61 kg rape. 1 FU for straw is 5.5 kg for wheat, oats and triticale, 5 kg for barley or 7.5 kg for rye. The calculation for green fodder and root crops is based on the dry-matter content.
Fertility	Total: The number of children that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (the 15-49 age bracket) if 1) all of the 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and 2) all these women gave birth to the exact number of children specified in a given year's fertility rates within each age group.
Films	Films shown in cinemas (long films) have a length of more than 1,600 metres of 35 mm. film (approximately one hour of film). Films of less than 1,600 metres in length are normally defined as short films (often documentaries).
Finance loans	Loans raised abroad, normally in a foreign currency, with a maturity of at least one year.
Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	Are calculated as the difference between bank interest receipts, etc., and bank interest payments (i.e. the interest margin). In accordance with international recommendations, this amount is subtracted from the sum of the gross value added by activity, with a view to incorporating the interest margin in production values within financial activities without having to carry out an estimated breakdown of the amount by intermediate consumption (raw materials and auxiliary materials) within corporations.
Financial transactions	Financial transactions within the balance of payments occur when e.g. the Danish central government, municipalities, or private enterprises take out loans abroad or when Danish securities are sold abroad. In both cases, this entails a deterioration of the external balance and a corresponding increase in foreign-currency reserves. This also applies when loans raised in Denmark by non-residents are repaid. Conversely, the granting of loans to non-residents and instalments paid on loans obtained abroad will improve the external balance while effecting a corresponding reduction in foreign-currency reserves.
First-time registrations of road motor vehicles	New motor vehicles which are registered for the first time. This does not include imported used motor vehicles which are registered for the first time in Denmark
Fixed assets	The part of total assets which are designated for permanent ownership or use by the company.
Fixed capital formation	Comprises expenditure on construction of new buildings (including dwellings) and civil engineering projects, purchases of transport equipment, machines, software, furnishings, etc. Also included are increases in farm stocks.
Foreign exchange reserves	Denmark's foreign-exchange reserves are Danmarks Nationalbank's holdings of liquid assets which can be used for foreign payments. The foreign-exchange reserves comprise the Danmarks Nationalbank gold reserves, claims against the IMF (SDR), claims against the European Central Bank, reserve position in the IMF, and net claims against other countries.

Freight service	Ships calling at Danish ports to discharge or load cargoes, including rock-fishing vessels. Rocks, etc., collected in the ocean are included in domestic cargo discharges.
Full-time employed persons	Shows the total amount of work measured as full work years. Employed persons who work part-time or who have only had employment for a part of the year are included at the relevant fraction. This is calculated on the basis of contributions made to the labour-market supplementary pension scheme (ATP), as these contributions vary according to the working hours put in.
Functional distribution of expenditure	The functional distribution of expenditure elucidates the purpose and objectives of public expenditure, i.e. how the public purse is spent. The statistics on general government utilise three main groups: principal public services, social and health services, and economic services. Expenditure which is not distributed according to function includes interest expenditure and other expenditure pertaining to debts within general government.
Fungicides	Chemicals used to combat fungal infections.
General fertility rate	Annual number of live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years old).
General government	General government comprises those authorities and institutions whose main function is to produce non-market public services and/or to carry out redistribution of the income of society. The demarcation of general government must be seen in relation to publicly-owned enterprises; these two in conjunction constitute the total public sector.
General social statistics	<p>Total annual calculations regarding recipients of transfer payments. This may involve <i>temporary benefits</i>, i.e. unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, cash benefits, rehabilitation, leave benefits, activation, etc., or <i>permanent benefits</i>, i.e. old-age pension, early retirement pension/pay, etc.</p> <p>Calculations distinguish between <i>benefits experienced</i>, which are the types of benefits received by a single person during a year, and <i>principal benefits</i>, which constitute the dominant type of benefit (in terms of duration) received during a year</p>
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 value added at basic prices	Is equal to the gross domestic product at basic prices and is measured for each industry as output at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchase prices and thus also equals the sum of other taxes on production, net, compensation of employees and gross operating surplus and mixed income. For society as a whole, gross value added can also be measured as gross domestic product at market prices less taxes on products, net.
Hectare	1 hectare equals 10,000 m ² , i.e. 100 hectares equal 1 km ² .
Herbicides	Weed killers, used to combat unwanted plant growth in crop farming.
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus is a virus which attacks the body's immune system. A person infected with HIV will form antibodies against this virus and is designated as "HIV positive". See <i>AIDS</i> .
Holiday and business trips	Danes' holiday and business trips with at least one night spent away from home. This describes Danish travel patterns, age distribution, size of travel parties, organisation of the trip, and total expenditure on the trip.
Hotel	Enterprises which offer additional services, such as food for overnight guests. This group includes hotels, motels, inns, holiday centres, etc., which offer overnight accommodation to travellers.
Household consumption	Comprises Danish households' expenditure on goods and services in Denmark and abroad. When subtracting consumption by Danish residents abroad (expenditure on tourism, etc.) and adding consumption by non-residents in Denmark (income from tourism, etc.), the figure arrived at is "final consumption of households on Danish territory".
Households	Within the consumption study, "households" comprises persons who live together and who share financial arrangements. Lodgers, etc., constitute their own households.
IMF	The International Monetary Fund. The IMF reserves are calculated as the difference between the assets and liabilities of Danmarks Nationalbank as regards the IMF, i.e. the difference between the amounts paid by Denmark to the IMF and the IMF's holdings in DKK.
Immigrant	An immigrant is a person born abroad to parents (or a parent, where no information is available on both) who are foreign nationals or were born outside Denmark. Where no information is available on either parent, and the person in question is born abroad, said person will also be regarded as an immigrant.

Import value	CIF value at Danish port or border.
Imports of goods and services	Comprises all goods (new and used) which, against payment or for free, gain permanent access to Danish financial territory from destinations outside Denmark, as well as all services supplied by foreign units to Danish units.
Imprisonment	Deprivation of liberty, for life or for a period of time, ranging from 30 days to 16 years.
Imputed contributions to social security schemes	Are estimated contributions paid by civil servants, etc. These contributions correspond to the value of earned entitlement to retirement pensions which is added to their salaries. In practice, this contribution is calculated as the pensions paid by current pension schemes.
Income	In the national accounts, income equals the gross domestic product at factor prices. This is calculated by subtracting other production taxes (net) from the gross value added at basic prices.
Income, total	In income statistics, Income, total comprises the sum of primary income, transfer income, capital income (cf. these) and certain foreign types of income which cannot immediately be included in the scope of these types of income. In tables, describing family income, Income, total is the sum of Income, total for all individuals in the family.
Income at market prices	In the national accounts, this is obtained by subtracting capital income and expenditure on compensation of employees (net) abroad from the gross domestic product at market prices.
Income from land and intangible assets	Includes rent/leasehold fees, concession fees, etc.
Increase (new students admitted)	Within educational statistics, "increase" denotes the number of persons who, during a given period (1 October to 30 September of the following year) enrol for education. A student who changes from one type of education to another type within the same group of education is not included in increase statistics.
Increases / reductions in stocks	In public-finance statistics, this concept primarily denotes purchases of goods for intervention stocks and strategic stocks, less sales of such stocks.
Increases in stocks	In the national-accounts statistics, this comprises increases in stocks of raw materials and finished goods at production enterprises, wholesale and retail stocks, and increases in the stock of a number of goods on which special information is available, especially stocks, etc., within agriculture and EU intervention stocks in Denmark.
Index adjustment	For mortgage bonds/mortgage-credit bonds, this is carried out by adjusting the outstanding debt on the basis of the semi-annual changes in prices (in per cent) calculated on the basis of the net retail price index published by Statistics Denmark.
Industry	Grouping of employed persons by industry is carried out in accordance with Dansk Branchekode 1993 (DB93), which is based on definitions and groupings used in the 1990 EU industry-grouping code (NACE, rev. 1).
Industry grouping	Is based on DB07, which is the classification generally used by Statistics Denmark.

Industry unit	A group of enterprises within the same industry, owned by a single business unit.
Infant mortality	Number of deaths amongst the 0-1 age group per 1,000 live births.
Input-output	<p>An input-output table describes in detail the production structure in society and the use of goods and services.</p> <p>Subsequently, the table can be seen as a further specification of the three main accounts of the national accounts, namely accounts for goods and services, production and income formation, respectively.</p> <p>Consequently, the input-output tables are an integrated part of the national accounts statistics and are consistent with the national accounts data over each year as well as over time.</p>
Insecticides	Chemicals used to combat insects; used in crop farming.
Installation deficiencies	A dwelling has installation deficiencies if it lacks a toilet, a bath and/or central heating.
Interest and dividends, etc.	In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual nominal rate of interest as well as dividends, etc., less any losses.
Interest income	Within income statistics, "interest income" comprises both private and commercial interest income. The consumption survey includes private interest income only.
Interest payments, etc.	<p>In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual, nominal, or face interest, e.g. distributed losses on issue prices and expenditure on rental of land and intangible assets.</p> <p>Losses on issue prices are entered (depreciated) as loans are serviced.</p>
Intermediate consumption	<p>Is calculated as the value of goods and services used in production. Within general government statistics, intermediate consumption is defined as purchase of goods and services for current consumption.</p> <p>This includes expenditure on rent of premises, etc., insurance premiums, and indirect taxes and duties paid by the public sector itself.</p> <p>Moreover, part of the purchases of durable goods for the armed forces (weapon systems) is still considered to be intermediate consumption.</p>
Intermediate consumption	Consumption pertaining to turnover in the form of raw materials, energy products, etc., as well as direct costs pertaining to such purchases, e.g. customs and freight.
Intermediate consumption, etc.	Consumption of goods as well as expenditure on wages/salaries and subcontractors.
IT businesses	<p>IT businesses comprise enterprises/business units which supply products and services within electronics, IT, software, telecommunications, and other areas which are primarily based on information technologies.</p> <p>IT businesses can be divided into four sub-groups, i.e. IT manufacturing, IT wholesale, telecommunications, and IT consultancy services.</p>
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.
Market activity	Is carried out by units with the objective of producing goods and services to be sold in the market or for own use or consumption, usually with a view to achieving profits.
Market prices	Correspond to buyers' prices. In the Danish National Accounts, this concept is only used for total figures (e.g. the gross domestic product at market prices).
Market value	For the net addition of listed bonds, market value is calculated as the gross addition at market price less drawings at par (nominal value) and other disposals at market prices.

Marriage quotient	Number of marriages per 1,000 residents.
Maximum equalisation percentage	Denotes the percentage of total incomes which must be transferred from income recipients with incomes greater than average to income recipients with incomes lower than average in order to achieve completely even distribution.
Mean population	The average number of persons within a specific group (e.g. married women aged 20–24 years) present within the Danish population during a specific period. As of 1989, this equals the population on 1 July (for Denmark and Greenland). For the Faeroe Islands, the previous calculation method is used, i.e. the average of the population numbers at the beginning and end of the year.
Median, the	Within income distribution statistics, the median is the income amount which constitutes the middle value, so that half of all those receiving income have incomes which are less than this amount, while the other half have incomes greater than this amount.
Medium-cycle higher education	Comprises courses of 2 to 4 years of education after upper secondary school education or vocational upper secondary school. Since 2000 it has been possible to pass a professional bachelor's degree following a medium-cycle higher course, which opens up the possibility of attending further education in connection with master's programmes and special graduate studies. Examples of medium-cycle higher education are nurses, school teachers and BSc engineering.
Migration surplus	Net immigration: Immigration less emigration.
Money stock	The money stock comprises notes and coins in circulation outside the banking sector plus demand deposits, deposits subject to notice of withdrawal, and time deposits made in banks by private households, local authorities, and non-financial enterprises.
More developed countries	More developed countries comprise all European countries excluding Turkey, Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Georgia, and Armenia. This group also includes the USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Sjøælland.
Mortality	Signifies the frequency (out of 100,000) of deaths during one year from one birthday to the next. Used in life tables.
Mortality rates	Summary: Number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. By age: Number of deaths within a given age bracket per 1,000 persons within the relevant age bracket.
Mortgage	Loan on mortgage/security on real property.
Mortgage deed	A document which stipulates the size and terms of loans against a mortgage in real property.
Mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor	Is a mortgage deed issued by the mortgage holder to himself with a view to pledging it as security for a loan.
Mortgage deed registered to the seller	A mortgage deed with the seller as creditor and the buyer of real property as debtor.

Mortgage-credit bonds	Bonds issued by the mortgage-credit institutions: BRF-Kredit A/S (BRF), Danske Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab (DK), Landsbankernes Reallånefond (LRF), Nykredit A/S (N), Realkredit Danmark A/S (D), TOTALKREDIT Realkreditfond (TK), Unikredit Realkreditaktieselskab (UK), FIH Realkredit (FIH), and Dansk Landbrugs Realkreditfond (DLR).
Multi-family building/ multi-storey building	Normally a building with two or more flats (rented or owner-occupied) which serve as dwellings.
Municipalities, counties and regions	<p>Until 1 January 2007, Denmark was divided into 271 municipalities; 268 of these constituting 13 separate counties. Bornholm, Copenhagen and Frederiksberg are not included in the normal division by county. Christiansø is not included in the general division of municipalities and is administered by the Ministry of Defence instead.</p> <p>From 1 January 2007, Denmark is divided into 98 municipalities and 5 regions.</p>
Mutual insurance companies	Associations of the insured.
National Church, the	According to the Danish constitution, the National Church is the evangelical-Lutheran protestant church. Membership is achieved through baptism.
National health insurance schemes	<p>Schemes which ensure that all Danish residents have access to treatment and health-services, regardless of health, age, and income.</p> <p>Regardless of income, those insured can choose between Group 1, which features free treatment by specified doctors, and Group 2, which offers treatment by doctors outside of the group specified in Group 1 at reduced fees.</p>
Naturalisation	Acquisition of Danish citizenship.
Net price index	The net price index is calculated on the basis of the prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption, less indirect taxes and duties and including price subsidies. The weights used are based on the classification of private consumption in Denmark used in the national accounts, used in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 2001 the classification of household goods and services is based on the international classification COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).
Net reproduction rate	Number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if the 1,000 women were annually reduced in number from age 0 according to the given year's age-specific mortality levels, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
New buildings completed	Buildings which have been authorised for use, temporarily authorised for use, or where the completion of the building has been ascertained regardless of any authorisation for use.
NH₄	NH ₄ is the chemical designation for ammonium. Ammonium is created in various ways, e.g. when farmers spread liquid manure, which contains ammonia, on their land. Ammonium is dispersed and transported by the wind, and the nitrogen contents of ammonium contribute to acidification processes.

Nitrate	Nitrate is a type of nutritive salt which contributes to algae growth and acidification in the aquatic environment.
Nitric oxides	Compounds of nitrogen and oxygen (NO and NO ₂) created through incineration processes. Nitric oxides are dangerous to health at high concentrations, and in the atmosphere may be converted into nitric acid, which increases the acidity of precipitation and contributes to algae growth.
Non-market activity	Such activity is characterised by being carried out by the public sector, by organisations and associations, or by private households with a view to »own« consumption.
Non-western countries	Non-western countries comprise all countries which are not defined as western countries.
Normal working hours	Normal working hours denote the usual weekly working hours, including any normal overtime.
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 poisoning at the workplace which causes the person involved in the accident to be unable to work for at least one more day than the day of the accident.
Occupational disorder	Any disease which is, or is assumed to be, caused by impacts from the working environment.
Official prices for regulation of farm rents	Called "kapitelstakster" in Danish, this concept denotes average producer prices generated from sales of barley and wheat from the onset of harvesting to the end of December of the harvest year. These official prices are calculated by Statistics Denmark and are mainly used in connection with tenancy contracts.
Old-age pension	A social-security pension for all persons over the age of 64 (before 2006: 66) who meet specific requirements on Danish citizenship and period of residence.
Ordinary free trade	Property sales except from family sales, forced sales, etc.
Other current transfers	Come from other domestic sectors, the EU, and other countries.
Other current transfers to and from abroad	Comprise unilateral transactions between other countries and general government institutions, companies, or individuals with Denmark as their country of residence. A few items which are treated as exports/imports of services in balance-of-payments statistics are also included in this group.
Other owner	Comprises state institutions, local-authority institutions, and associations.
Other services	Within the balance of payments, this denotes a series of transactions which involve a duration of time, such as transport by land and air, insurance, and licenses.

Owner	Within business statistics, "owners" comprise liable owners whose main activity/employment concerns the enterprise owned by them. This category includes assisting spouses.
Partnership	A firm with two or more participants who have entered into an agreement on operating a business together. The participants - partners - are fully liable to the company's creditors.
Passenger kilometre	Unit of transport, i.e. one person carried one kilometre.
Passenger-transport work	Is measured in passenger kilometres.
Persons without employment	See <i>Unemployed</i> .
Pesticides	Chemical products used to combat undesirable biological activity, such as insects, weeds, and fungi.
Population growth increase	Live births and immigration less deaths and emigration.
Population increase	Birth surplus or natural growth (number of live births less the number of deaths) + net migration (immigration less emigration).
Price adjustments, securities	Changes in the value of shares, mortgage-credit bonds, and mortgage bonds due to changes in interest rates since the last adjustments.
Price level indices	Price level indices are ratios of PPPs (purchasing power parities) to exchange rates. They provide a measure of real differences in price levels between countries. The EU price surveys indicate price level index in each country relative to the average of the EU. If a country has a price index higher than 100, it means that prices in that country are higher than the EU average and vice versa.
Price relationship	The relationship between two prices. This is used to elucidate changes in the relationship between the price of a product and means of production which are important to the production of this product.
Primary income	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	<p>Up until 1996, the value of real property (land and buildings) was normally determined by means of valuations carried out every four years and annual adjustments.</p> <p>As of 1998, values are determined by means of annual adjustments. The property value comprises land value and building value.</p>
Provisions	Liabilities, the size or date of maturity are not known with certainty, e.g. deferred taxes and pension liabilities.
Public consumption expenditure	<p>Within public finances, this constitutes an expenditure item and is obtained in the following way:</p> $\text{Compensation of employees} + \text{consumption of fixed capital}$ $= \text{Gross domestic product at factor cost}$ $\text{Gross domestic product at factor cost} + \text{intermediate consumption} = \text{production}$ $\text{Production} + \text{social benefits in kind} - \text{sales of goods and services}$ $= \text{Public consumption expenditure}$ <p>Public consumption expenditure (or consumption) comprises actual operating activities carried out within the general-government sector.</p> <p>More than half of total public consumption expenditure can be broken down by specific recipients: persons or households.</p> <p>The remainder constitutes collective public consumption.</p>
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	<p>Quotients within population statistics:</p> <p><i>Age specific:</i> Number of live births per year born to mothers within a given age group per 1,000 women within the relevant age group.</p> <p>The quotients within the five-year age groups are calculated as simple averages of the quotients for individual one-year age groups of women within the reproductive age bracket (15-49 years), thus removing the effects of shifts from year to year in the age distribution of women within individual five-year groups.</p> <p><i>General:</i> Number of live births per 1,000 women within their reproductive period, i.e. aged 15-49 years.</p> <p><i>Summary:</i> Number of live births per 1,000 residents.</p>
Raw material price index	Is a sub-index of the wholesale-price index which illustrates trends in prices relating to imported, unprocessed raw materials and fuels.
Real property	Independently registered property, consisting of land and buildings.
Real-property valuation	The main regulation of this Act stipulates that such valuation shall extend to all real property in Denmark.
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	<p>Persons who have been granted residence permits in accordance with the regulations under the Aliens Act which pertain to refugees.</p> <p>This group also includes persons who have been granted a residence permit for humanitarian reasons.</p>
Regional archives	The National Archives receives materials from the central offices of the central government, while the four regional archives receives materials from local offices as well as from local government.
Registered ships	Privately or publicly owned ships of at least 20 GT, except ships owned by the naval forces.
Registered partnership	Registered partnership denotes marriage-like relations between two persons of the same sex.
Reinsurance company	A company in which insurance companies can spread the risks involved in their insurance company by reinsuring their insurance contracts.
Remuneration	The concept remuneration is the concept that is the nearest to what is understood by most employees to be hourly earnings.
Rent	<p>The amount which may be legally claimed from tenants.</p> <p>Rent does not include heating contributions, just as any rent subsidies have not been deducted.</p>

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	<p>An adult person who does not form part of a couple. A single person under the age of 25 years must not be a child living at home. See "Child living at home".</p> <p>The family tables used in income statistics also include children who do not live with their parents and who were 15 years or more at the end of the year in the "singles" group.</p>
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification, prepared by the UN.
SO₂	See <i>Sulphur dioxide</i>
Social and health services	This main group comprises various services aimed at individuals and offered to households and private individuals. Social and health services include education, national health services, social security, various welfare services, housing and local environments, and cultural, recreational, and religious services.
Social assistance for children and youths	Social assistance under the Social Services Act for children and young people in special-needs families. This includes relocation of the child with or without consent from its parents as well as certain preventive measures
Social benefits in kind	This concept includes health-insurance services and aids which the general government sector purchases on the market and allocates to households in the form of full or partial payment to market producers for supplying specific products to households.
Socio-economic status	<p>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.).</p> <p>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.</p>
Special legislation, offences against	Offences which do not fall within the scope of the Danish Penal Code, e.g. offences against the Road Traffic Act, the Euphoricants Act, the Firearms Act, and legislation on taxation.
Standard contribution margin	The standard contribution margin of an activity equals the standard production value less the standard size of the variable costs/expenditure directly linked to this activity.
State-subsidised theatres	In addition to the Royal Theatre and the regional theatres, this group comprises the theatres which are subsidised by the Danish Theatrical Council in accordance with the Act on theatrical enterprises.

Subsidies	Comprise all current transfers from the public sector to enterprises which carry out production for the market. The total subsidies are distributed to quasi-government operations and private enterprises. These subsidies are divided into product subsidies, i.e. subsidies which are awarded in proportion with the goods produced, and other production subsidies. It should be mentioned that compensation for operating losses in quasi-government corporations are classified as product subsidies.
Suckling cows	Cows which are normally not used for milk production, but which are used for suckling calves instead. Cows kept for suckling are used when breeding cattle for meat production.
Sulphur dioxide	Is a toxic gas created as a by-product from incineration of e.g. coal and oil. Sulphur dioxide is spread by the wind and contributes to acidification of the environment.
Supplementary pension	Is granted to employees and self-employed persons aged 60-64 years (before 2006: 16-66) where certain conditions on period of residence in Denmark and working conditions are met. Working hours must be reduced to 12-30 hours per week. Supplementary pensions are calculated on the basis of daily-benefit rates and cannot exceed 82 per cent of the income lost as a result of the reduction in working hours.
Supply	Manufacturing sales of own production plus imports minus exports.
Suspended dust particles	Denotes particles which are capable of remaining suspended in air. In certain situations, suspended dust particles are defined as particles with diameters of less than 10 µm. In other cases, such particles are defined as particles created/collected in connection with specific procedures and may include particles larger than 10 µm.
Suspended imprisonment	Is a conviction whereby a person is not imprisoned unless the person in question within a period of probation commits new criminal offences or violates terms stipulated by the court.
Taxation assessment	An "estimate" is a taxation unit where one person constitutes one estimate and one person, whereas a married couple constitutes one estimate and two persons. The reason that married couples constitute only one estimate is that married couples are subject to joint taxation in Greenland; i.e. married couples file only one income tax return. The taxable income is calculated as the annual income, i.e. the total number of taxable days divided by 365.
Taxes and duties	In the statistics on public finances, taxes and duties are defined as compulsory transfers to the central government without any link between payment and acquisition of services. In the general statistics, taxes and duties may be broken down by type of tax and national account group. Placing taxes and duties in different parts of the national accounts constitutes an attempt to illustrate the manner in which different taxes and duties affect the national economy. Taxes and duties are divided into production and import taxes, current income and property taxes, capital taxes, fines, compulsory fees, and compulsory contributions to social-security schemes. When classifying taxes and duties according to type, only the tax base is taken into account.
Terms of trade	Are the ratio of the index of unit values for exports to the index of unit values for imports, expressed in per cent.
Time charter	Income from rental of ships.

Tonnage	Denotes ship capacity. One measurement used for tonnage is the gross tonnage.
Tonne kilometres	Unit of transport; i.e. one tonne of goods carried one kilometre.
Total fertility rate	Number of children that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
Total income	The data featured in the consumption survey is obtained through comparisons of various sources of data. As a result, it has been possible to present broader income concepts in this survey than those featured in the general income statistics based on registered information. Thus, the total income statistics of the consumption survey also include income from moonlighting, various winnings, etc. Any enterprise expenditure has been deducted from the incomes of self-employed persons.
Trade balance	The value of exports less the value of imports
Trade journals	Periodical publications mainly aimed at target groups with common interests in terms of industry or finances, etc. These publications are funded by membership fees, subscriptions, and possibly advertising.
Trade unions	Associations of employees and unemployed persons who share the same profession/education and/or the same type of work. The objective of these associations is to promote their members' common interests. Most employees' vocational organisations are members of a main organisation (e.g. LO - the Danish Federation of Trade Unions, FTF - the Danish Confederation of Salaried and Civil Servants' Organisations, or AC - the Danish Confederation of Professional Associations), while a minor number of employee organisations are independent from the main organisations.
Traffic accidents	<p>Accidents occurring on a public road, square, etc., in connection with traffic where at least one of the parties involved in the accident was driving a vehicle.</p> <p>As regards casualties, traffic-accident statistics include all deaths caused by traffic accidents which occur within 30 days of the accident. The statistics on injuries include all other persons injured in traffic accidents according to police information</p>
Traffic performance	Number of kilometres travelled
Train kilometres	Unit of transport, i.e. one train transported one kilometre.
Tramp trade	Denotes maritime traffic with ships which are not used for line service
Transfer income	Includes cash benefits under the Act on active social policies, etc., unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, public pension benefits, early retirement benefits, leave benefits, student grants, etc. Income in the form of interest is not included in the scope of transfer income.
Transit/transfer air traffic	Denotes intermediate landings. Transit indicates that the journey continues on the same plane. Transfer indicates a change of aircraft.
Transport performance	A calculation measured in tonne-km of the goods transported by Danish lorries. It takes into account the weight of the goods and the kilometres transported. One tonne-kilometer equals one tonne goods transported one kilometre.

Travel	Within statistics on the balance of payments, "travel" denotes earnings from non-residents travelling or staying in Denmark, and costs from Danish residents travelling or staying abroad, as well as income and expenditure from cross-border shopping.
Treasury bills	Securities issued by the central government with a maturity of 3 or 6 months. Treasury bills have no nominal interest rate; however, the effective interest rate is calculated as the difference between the price at the time of purchase and the principal amount. Treasury bills are mainly sold to banks.
Treasury notes	Central-government securities with a maturity of less than two years.
Turnover	Income generated from sales of products and services which concern the main activities of an enterprise. Turnover has been calculated less any discounts and does not include taxes, etc., which are directly associated with sales. This concept also includes work which has been carried out at one's own expense and booked as assets, e.g. construction of own machines.
Turnover, etc.	Turnover and other income from operation.
Type of farming	Within agricultural statistics, the production systems of farms are characterised by the proportions of various types of farming within the total standard contribution margin of the relevant farm.
Type of ownership	Enterprises with limited liability, etc.: limited company (A/S), private limited company (ApS), limited partnership (AmbA). Enterprises with unlimited liability: sole proprietorships, other types of partnerships. Other owners include the State, local authorities, funds, associations, and independent institutions.
Unclassified functions, expenditure by	Within public finances, this main group mainly includes interest payments and other costs related to general government debt. Payment of interest on debt is a sign that previous expenditure has been financed by taking out loans, rather than by means of current taxes. Such expenditure is not connected to current activities, and thus cannot be classified as belonging within any one particular function.
Unemployed	<p>A person is classified as being unemployed if, during the reference period, they do not have a job but are available to the labour market and are actively looking for employment. The statistics of registered unemployed (CRAM) are, as far as possible, prepared in accordance with this definition.</p> <p>Within CRAM, individual unemployment is calculated on the basis of the number of hours of unemployment during the week, whereas the number of unemployed persons within RAS is calculated as those persons who were fully unemployed during the last week of November according to CRAM.</p> <p>The concepts "persons having experienced unemployment" and "average number of unemployed" are examples of some of the central concepts used.</p>
Unemployment insurance fund	<p>An association, recognised by the Danish State, of wage-earning/salaried employees or of self-employed persons who have formed an association with the purpose of securing financial aid in the event of unemployment.</p> <p>In order to be state-authorised, such funds must meet a number of requirements; e.g., since 1 January 1985 such funds must have at least 5,000 members, a fact which has entailed a number of mergers of smaller funds, etc.</p>

Unemployment rates in per cent	<p>Unemployment rates in per cent are calculated for the group of persons who are members of an unemployment insurance fund and for the total group of registered unemployed persons, i.e. unemployed insured persons plus unemployed uninsured persons. Both calculations are carried out for the 16-64 age (before 2006: 16-66) bracket and do not include persons receiving early-retirement benefits or transitional benefits.</p> <p>The unemployment rate in per cent for registered unemployed persons is calculated by comparing the average number of unemployed persons to the workforce (RAS).</p> <p>The unemployment rate in per cent for insured persons is calculated by dividing the average number of unemployed insured persons at the end of the period with the number of insured persons at the end of the period.</p>
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 (hbx) and higher technical examination (htx).

Subject index

Figures refer to **table number**

A

- abortions 22, 428
- absence 116-117
 - private sector 116-117
- accidental deaths 24-25, 27, 170, 318-320, 322-323
- accidents
 - occupational 170, 172
 - railway traffic 319
 - road traffic 24-25, 27, 320-323
 - sea traffic 318
- accounts
 - agriculture 259-261
 - banks 409-411
 - bond issuing institutions 413-414
 - central bank of Denmark 408
 - central government 375
 - Danish Broadcasting Corporation 90
 - Danish Employees' Guarantee Fund 379
 - Danmarks Nationalbank 408
 - enterprises 231-232, 234
 - finance companies 415-416
 - general government 390-395, 397-398
 - industries 232, 234
 - insurance companies 425-427
 - local government 383-385, 392-393, 398
 - mortgage banks 413-414
 - new enterprises 231
 - pension funds 422
 - public corporations 390
 - quasi public corporations 390
 - regions 380
 - social security funds 379, 392-393, 398
 - telephone services 296
 - TV2/Danmark 90
 - unemployment insurance funds 379
- activation 131, 139, 141
- activity rate 428
- administrative division 2
- adoption benefits 152
- adult education 73
 - students 64-65, 74-76
- advertising expenditure 85
- age, average 18
- age-integrated institutions 136, 146-147
- agricultural holdings 240-242, 244-246
- agricultural land 4, 240, 242, 244-245, 248
- agricultural prices 256, 258
- agriculture
 - accounts 259-261
 - animal production 243, 246, 252-253, 257
 - agriculture (*continued*)
 - arable land 4, 240, 242, 244-245, 248
 - assessments of real property 226
 - cereals consumption 251
 - crop production 245, 248, 250
 - debt 262
 - energy consumption 258
 - farms 240-242, 244-246
 - feeding stuffs 249, 258
 - fertilizers 249, 258
 - fur farming 243, 255
 - gross capital formation 261
 - gross domestic product (GDP) 260
 - gross value added (GVA) 260
 - investments 261
 - livestock 252-255
 - organic farms 244-246
 - pesticides 249, 258
 - price index 258
 - prices of barley and wheat 256
 - quantity index 258
 - raw materials consumption 249, 258
 - real property prices 225, 227
 - subsidies 259-260
 - tenant area 242
 - agriculture, fishing and quarrying
 - bankruptcies 233
 - compensation of employees 358
 - employment 109-110, 237, 239, 360
 - energy consumption 336
 - gross fixed capital formation 363
 - gross operating surplus and mixed income 358
 - gross value added 357
 - hours of work 123, 359
 - input-output 366
 - output 356
 - wage and salary costs 239
 - workplaces 237, 239
- aid to developing countries 403-404
- AIDS 168
- air pollution 325-327
- air traffic
 - aircrafts 306
 - departures 307
- air transport
 - airports 299-300
 - goods 310
 - passengers 308
- aircrafts 306
- airports 299-300
- alcohol accidents 320

alcoholic beverages
 consumption 217
 duties 389
 animal production 243, 252-253
 exports 257
 organic 246
 products 257
 sales 258
 annual real growth 351, 365, 428
 answering machine, families with 214
 appeal cases 197
 aquariums 102
 arable land 4, 240, 242, 244-245, 248
 archives 96
 area 1, 428
 agricultural land 4, 240, 242, 244-245, 248
 buildings 271, 274
 cemeteries 4
 forests 4, 263-264
 inland waters 1, 4-5
 international 429
 islands 1, 3
 lakes 4-5
 land use 4
 leisure facilities 4
 natural resorts 4
 organic farming 244-245
 railways 4
 regions 1, 3
 roads 4
 sports facilities 4
 tenant 242
 urban areas 4
 wetlands 4
 art museums 101
 assessment districts 2
 assessment of real property 226
 assisting spouses
 income 205
 industries 110
 asylum requests 31
 attendance
 sporting events 105
 theatre performances 103
 average age, married 34

B

badminton, attendance 105
 balance of goods and services 352
 balance of payments 372-373, 428
 international 443
 balance of trade 341, 352
 international 443
 bankruptcies 199, 233
 banks 405-406, 408-411, 413-414, 423
 baptisms 78
 basic schools, students 61-62, 64

basketball, attendance 105
 bathing water quality 328
 beaches, area 4
 bed-days (hospitals) 160, 163
 bed-nights (tourists) 287, 290
 beer
 consumption 217
 duties 389
 beverages
 consumption 217
 duties 389
 bilateral development aid 403-404
 biogas 336-337, 339
 births 9, 13, 19
 age of mother 20
 foreign nationals 16
 international 431-432
 projections 45
 bond issuing institutions, accounts 413-414
 bonds
 circulating 418
 premium 378
 yield on 421
 books
 libraries 98-99
 published 80-81
 boys' names 37-38
 bridges
 area 4
 car traffic 316
 broadcasting 86-87
 broadleaves 263-265
 building activity 272-273, 275
 building permits 272-273
 building sites
 assessments 226
 prices 227
 buildings
 completed 272-273
 floor space 271, 274
 started 272-273
 stock 271, 280, 282-283
 buses 301, 304
 business activities, labour costs 121
 business trips 288
 butter
 consumption 216
 exports 257
 production 257

C

camping sites 290-291
 cancer 24-25, 165-166
 capital formation 349, 351, 362
 agriculture 261
 general government 363
(to be continued)

- capital formation (*continued*)
 - industries 363
 - international 445
- capital stock 367
- car makes 312
- caravans 304
- care of the aged 137, 148
- cars 313
 - brands 313
 - car makes 312
 - families with 311, 314-315
 - manufacturers 313
 - new registrations 301
 - stock 303-304
 - traffic 316
- cash benefits
 - expenditure 150, 400
 - rates 140
 - recipients 141, 149-150
- catches 267, 428
- cattle 252-253
- causes of death 24-25, 27, 428
 - non-natural 24-25, 27, 170, 318-320, 322-323
- CD player, families with 214
- CD-ROM, families with 214
- cemeteries, area 4
- central bank of Denmark
 - accounts 408
 - discount rate 423
 - exchange rates 424
 - foreign exchange reserve 372, 374, 406
 - gold stock 406, 408
- central government
 - absence 116-117
 - accounts 375
 - assets 376
 - cultural expenditure 106
 - debt 376-378
 - earnings 120
 - employment 113, 120, 236, 238
 - environmental expenditure 334-335
 - environmental revenue 334-335
 - expenditure 392-393, 398
 - expenditure, ministries 375
 - liabilities 376
 - revenue 392-393
 - revenue, ministries 375
 - taxation 386
 - wage and salary costs 238
 - workplaces 238
- cereals, supply and disposition 251
- chalk production 324
- cheese
 - consumption 216
 - exports 257
 - production 257
- child care, rates of 147
- child care services 136, 146-147
- child maintenance
 - advance payments 144
 - cash rates 140
 - expenditure 139, 144, 400
 - recipients 144
- children
 - day-care 136, 428
 - deaths 9, 24-26, 428
 - deaths, international 431
 - families with 40-41, 200-203, 212, 284
 - hospitalizations 162-163
 - placed outside home 143
 - victims of criminal offences 179-180
- chinchilla farming 255
- Christian names 37-38
- Christianity 77-79
- church 77-79
 - National 77-79
- church tax 386-387, 401
- cigarettes, consumption 217
- cinemas 91-94
- circulating bonds 418
- cities
 - population 8, 11
 - population, international 430
- citizenship
 - change to Danish 17
 - foreign nationals 14, 16, 30
- civil aircraft 306
- civil engineering projects, construction costs 276
- civil justice, cases 192
- clay production 324
- climate 6, 428
- coastline 1
- coin in circulation 407-408
- commercial buildings
 - assessments 226
 - construction 272
 - floor space 271, 274
 - prices 225
 - stock 271
- commercial fertilizers, consumption 249, 258
- commercial fleet 305
 - international 439
- communities, religious 79
- commuting 114-115
- compensation of employees 350
 - FISIM 358
 - general government 358
 - industries 358
- confirmation 78
- conifers 263-265
- conscription districts 2
- conscripts by height 44
- constituencies 2
- construction
 - accounts 234
 - bankruptcies 233

(to be continued)

construction (*continued*)
 builders 273
 building activity 272-273, 275
 compensation of employees 358
 dwellings 273, 275
 employment 109-110, 231, 237, 239, 278, 360
 energy consumption 336
 gross fixed capital formation 363
 gross operating surplus and mixed income 358
 gross value added 357
 hours of work 123, 359
 input-output 366
 labour costs 121
 output 356
 price index 276-277
 wage and salary costs 239
 workplaces 237, 239
 construction costs index
 civil engineering projects 276
 residential buildings 277
 consumer credit 417
 consumer durables 214
 consumer price index 220-222
 international 436
 consumption
 alcohol 217
 beverages 217
 cereals 251
 drinking water 329-330
 electricity, international 441
 energy 336-338
 families 209-213, 361
 feeding stuffs 249, 258
 fertilizers 249, 258
 fixed capital 367
 food 216
 households 209-213, 361
 medicines 173-174
 organic products 216
 pesticides 249, 331
 pesticides, international 440
 private 209-210, 212-213, 349, 361
 public sector 349
 raw materials 249, 258
 socio-economic status 210
 tobacco 217
 convictions
 environmental legislation 183-184
 Penal Code 175, 181-182, 185-188, 195
 Road Traffic Act 187, 189-190, 195
 special legislation 175, 183-184, 186-188, 195
 Copenhagen Metro, expenditure 300
 corporate sector
 expenditure 354
 financial accounts 370
 gross disposable income 354
 gross domestic product 354
 gross operating surplus and mixed income 354
 gross saving 354

corporate sector (*continued*)
 gross value added 354
 income 354
 lending 354
 net value added 354
 output 354
 corporation tax 386, 388, 401
 courts, cases 191-192, 197
 credit cards 417
 crime index, nationality 194
 crime rates, national origin 193
 crimes of violence 175, 177, 181-182, 185, 195, 428
 victims 178-180
 criminal justice, cases 191, 197
 criminal offences
 environmental legislation 176, 183-184
 Faroe Islands 428
 Greenland 428
 national origin 193
 Penal Code 175, 177, 181-182, 184, 187-188, 195
 Road Traffic Act 175, 187, 189-190, 195
 special legislation 175-176, 183-184, 186-188, 195
 victims 178-180
 crop production
 organic 245
 products 248, 250
 sales 258
 crude births rate 19
 crude oil 336-337
 cultivated area 4, 240, 242, 244-245, 248
 cultural expenditure 97, 106, 401
 cultural historical museums 101
 currency reserve 406
 current external balance 350, 352
 customs 389, 401
 customs and tax regions 2

D

daily newspapers 82-83
 dairy products 257
 Danish Arts Foundation 97
 Danish Broadcasting Corporation 86-87, 90
 Danish Data Archives 96
 Danish Employees' Guarantee Fund
 accounts 379
 expenditure 139
 Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension (ATP) 139, 157, 405
 Danish National Archives 96
 Danish owned enterprises 235
 Danish Working Environment Service districts 2
 Danmarks Nationalbank
 accounts 408
 discount rate 423
 exchange rates 424
 foreign debt 374
 (*to be continued*)

Danmarks Nationalbank (*continued*)

foreign exchange reserve 372, 374, 406
 gold stock 406, 408
 day care institutions
 adults 138
 children 136, 146-147, 428
 elderly people 137
 deaneries 77
 death rate 9
 deaths 9, 13
 causes 24-25, 27
 foreign nationals 16
 international 431
 non-natural 24-25, 27, 170, 318-320, 322-323
 occupational accidents 170
 occupational mortality 28
 projections 45
 sea accidents 318
 sex and age 26
 traffic accidents 24-25, 27, 318-320, 322-323
 deaths under 1 year 9, 24-25, 428
 international 431
 debt
 agriculture 262
 central government 376-378
 corporate sector 354
 foreign 373-374
 general government 353
 household sector 355
 public 390-392, 428
 public international 447
 degree-days 6
 demographic change 7, 9, 13
 foreign nationals 16
 projections 45-47
 dental care 159
 dependency rate, international 431
 descendants
 average age 18
 country of origin 15
 crime rate 193
 education 63
 population projections 47
 development aid 403-404
 digital camera, families with 214
 diocese 77-78
 disability benefits
 cash rates 140
 expenditure 139
 disabled care 138
 discount rate, Danmarks Nationalbank 423
 diseases
 AIDS 168
 cancer 24-25, 165-166
 causes of death 24-25
 HIV 169
 mental 161
 occupational 171-172
 somatic 161

diseases (*continued*)

 venereal 167-169
 dishwasher, families with 214
 disposable income
 corporate sector 354
 families 202-203, 209-210, 212-213
 general government 353
 household sector 355
 households 202-203, 209-210, 212-213
 national accounts 350
 district heating
 consumption 336, 338
 installations 271
 divisions, National Church 77
 divorces 34-36, 428
 domestic flights 307
 domestic supply, price index 215
 drinking water, consumption 329-330
 driving licences
 issued 198
 suspension 198
 drug addicts institutions 138
 drugs, consumption 173-174
 drunken driving 186, 189-190, 195, 320
 duties 389, 401
 DVD players, families with 214
 DVD recorders, families with 214
 dwellings
 age 280, 285
 assessments 226
 completed 272-273, 275
 construction 272-273
 Faroe Islands 428
 Greenland 428
 heating installations 279, 282
 households 279, 281, 284
 ownership 280, 285
 prices 223, 225, 227
 protected 137, 148
 region 283
 rent subsidy 139, 151, 400
 size 275, 280, 285
 started 272-273
 type 279-285

E

early retirement pay
 cash rates 140
 expenditure 129, 139, 400
 recipients 141
 early retirement pensions
 expenditure 139, 156, 400
 petitions 155
 recipients 141, 154-156
 earnings
 central government sector 120
 (*to be continued*)

- earnings (*continued*)
 local government sector 119
 occupation 118-120
 private sector 118
 sex 118-120
- Eastern High Court, cases 191-192, 197
- education, completed 73
- educational institutions 61
 foreign nationals 63
 graduates 62, 64-66
 students 61-66, 74-76
- educational level 67-72
 international 433
- effective krone rate 424
- eggs
 consumption 216
 exports 257
 organic production 246
 production 257
- elections
 European Parliament 57-58
 Folketing 48-51
 local church councils 60
 municipality councils 55-56
 referendums 59
 regional councils 52-54
- electricity
 consumption 336-338
 consumption, international 441
 external trade 336
 production 336
- electricity, gas and water supply
 bankruptcies 233
 compensation of employees 358
 employment 109-110, 237, 239, 360
 energy consumption 336
 gross fixed capital formation 363
 gross operating surplus and mixed income 358
 gross value added 357
 hours of work 123, 359
 input-output 366
 labour costs 121
 output 356
 wage and salary costs 239
 workplaces 237, 239
- electronic payment cards 412, 417
- emigration 9, 16
 citizenship 16, 30
 foreign nationals 16, 30
- emissions 328
- employees
 income 205
 trade union membership 133
- employment
 construction 109-110, 231, 237, 239, 278, 360
 Danish and foreign owned enterprises 235
 educational level 72
 financial sector 405
 foreign sector 238
- employment (*continued*)
 Greenland 428
 hours of work 113, 123, 359
 ICT sector 292
 industries 109-110, 231, 234, 237, 239, 360
 international 434
 new enterprises 231
 private sector 110, 113, 118, 229-231, 235-239, 360
 public sector 110, 113, 119-120, 229-230, 236-239, 360
 region 113, 236, 238
 socio-economic status 110
 welfare institutions 136-138
 working time 113, 123, 359
- EMU-debt 447
- energy balance 336
- energy consumption 337
 agriculture 258
 households 336
 industries 336
 manufacturing 336, 338
- energy efficiency, cars 302
- energy production 336, 339
- energy taxes 389, 401
- enforcement proceedings 199
- enterprises
 accounts 231-232, 234
 Danish and foreign owned 235
 Faroe Islands 428
 Greenland 428
 ICT sector 292
 ICT-use 293
 industries 228-232
 internet access 293
 new 231
 ownership 228
 private sector 228-229, 231-232, 235
 public sector 228-229, 232
- environmental expenditure 332-335
- environmental legislation
 convictions 183-184
 offences 176
- environmental revenue 332-335, 389
- environmental taxes 389
- equal pay 118-120
- estates of deceased persons 199
- EU referendums 59
- EU subsidies 399
- European Parliament elections 57-58
- exchange rates 424
- excise duties 389, 401
- exports
 agricultural products 257
 balance of payments 372
 cereals 251
 commodity groups 345, 348
 commodity groups and countries 346
 countries 341
 energy 336
- (*to be continued*)

- exports (*continued*)
 Faroe Islands 428
 goods and services 349
 goods and services, international 445
 Greenland 428
 industries 232
 international 436, 442-443
 main figures 340, 343
 quantity index 342
 supply of goods 364
 unit value index 342
 external balance of goods and services 349, 352
 external migration 9, 13, 16, 30
 external trade
 animal products 257
 balance of payments 372
 cereals 251
 commodity groups and countries 346
 countries 341
 energy 336
 exports, commodity groups 345-346, 348
 Faroe Islands 428
 Greenland 428
 imports, commodity groups 344, 346-347
 international 442-443, 445
 main figures 340, 343
 quantity index 342
 supply of goods 364
 terms of trade 342
 unit value index 342
 extraction of raw materials 324
- F**
- factoring 415
 families
 cars 311, 314-315
 consumer durables 214
 consumption 209-213, 361
 energy consumption 336
 housing conditions 279-284
 income 200-203, 209-210, 212-213, 428
 Internet purchases 295
 public transfers 394, 400
 rent subsidy 151
 social assistance 139-140, 142, 400
 socio-economic status 210
 taxation 209-210, 213
 TV-channels 88
 type 40-41
 water consumption 330
 welfare 204
 families with children
 consumption 212
 housing conditions 284
 income 200-203
 size 40-41
 type of family 42
- family allowances
 cash rates 140
 expenditure 139, 142, 400
 recipients 142
 family centres 136
 family income 200-203, 209-210, 212-213, 428
 family names 39
 family unifications 31
 farm accounts 259
 farmland 4, 240, 242, 244-245, 248
 farms 240-242
 organic 244-246
 Faroe Islands
 abortions 428
 area 1, 428
 balance of payments 428
 climate 428
 coastline 1
 criminal offences 428
 day care institutions 428
 debt 428
 divorces 428
 educational expenditure 428
 elections 48, 51
 enterprises 428
 external trade 428
 fertility 428
 fishing 428
 fishing vessels 428
 general grants from Denmark 394, 428
 gross domestic product (GDP) 428
 gross domestic product (GDP) per capita 428
 health services 428
 housing conditions 428
 income 428
 infant mortality 428
 inflation 428
 inhabitants pr. km² 1, 428
 internet access 428
 labour force 428
 life expectancy 428
 marriages 428
 mobile phones 428
 physicians 428
 population 1, 428
 precipitation 428
 real growth 428
 social assistance 428
 suicides 428
 sunshine hours 428
 temperature 428
 tourism 428
 unemployment rate 428
 feeding stuffs, consumption 249, 258
 felling 265
 fertility 9, 19, 21, 428
 international 432
 fertilizers, consumption 249, 258
 films 92-94

- finance and business activities
 - bankruptcies 233
 - compensation of employees 358
 - employment 109-110, 237, 239, 360
 - energy consumption 336
 - gross fixed capital formation 363
 - gross operating surplus and mixed income 358
 - gross value added 357
 - hours of work 123, 359
 - input-output 366
 - labour costs 121
 - output 356
 - wage and salary costs 239
 - workplaces 237, 239
- finance and insurance, labour costs 121
- finance companies, accounts 415-416
- financial accounts
 - corporate sector 370
 - Denmark and rest of the world (ROW) 368
 - general government 369
 - household sector 371
- financial assets
 - corporate sector 370
 - Denmark and rest of the world (ROW) 368
 - general government 369
 - household sector 371
- financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)
 - compensation of employees 358
 - gross operating surplus and mixed income 358
 - gross value added 357
- financial liabilities
 - corporate sector 370
 - Denmark and rest of the world (ROW) 368
 - general government 369
 - household sector 371
- financial sector 405
- finances 182, 184, 188, 190
- first names 37-38
- fish farms 4
- fishing
 - catches 267, 428
 - landings 267, 428
- fishing grounds 267
- fishing vessels 266, 305, 428
 - accidents 318
- FISIM
 - compensation of employees 358
 - gross operating surplus 358
 - gross value added 357
- fixed capital 367
- flat screen tv, families with 214
- floor space, buildings 271, 274
- flora 263-265
- flour consumption 216
- fodder consumption 249
- food 218
 - ecological 247
- food consumption 216
- football, attendance 105
- forced sales 224
- foreign debt 373-374, 376-378
- foreign exchange 424
- foreign exchange reserve, Danmarks Nationalbank 372, 374, 406
- foreign nationals
 - asylum requests 31
 - births 16
 - citizenship 14, 16, 30
 - crime rate 193
 - deaths 16
 - descendants 15
 - education 63
 - emigration 16, 30
 - family unifications 31
 - immigrants 15
 - immigration 16, 30
 - naturalizations 16
 - population increase 16
 - population projections 47
 - refugees 31
 - residence permits 31
 - sex and age 14
 - unemployment 128
- foreign owned enterprises 235
- foreign sector
 - employment 236, 238
 - wage and salary costs 238
 - workplaces 238
- foreign trade
 - animal products 257
 - balance of payments 372
 - cereals 251
 - commodity groups and countries 346
 - countries 341
 - energy 336
 - exports, commodity groups 345-346, 348
 - Faroe Islands 428
 - Greenland 428
 - imports, commodity groups 344, 346-347
 - international 442-443, 445
 - main figures 340, 343
 - quantity index 342
 - supply of goods 364
 - terms of trade 342
 - unit value index 342
- forests
 - area 4, 263-264
 - assessments 226
 - felling 265
 - ownership 264
 - tree species 263-265
- fox farming 255
- fuel 336-338
- full-time employees
 - Danish and foreign owned enterprises 235
 - ICT sector 292

(to be continued)

full-time employees (*continued*)

- industries 123, 229-230, 239
- sector 113, 238
- sex 113
- sex and age 123

funeral aid 140
funerals 78
fungicides 249, 331
fur farming 243, 255

G

gas 336-338
general government

- absence 116-117
- compensation of employees 358
- consumption 349
- consumption, international 445
- employment 113, 236, 238, 360
- environmental expenditure 332-335
- environmental revenue 332-335
- expenditure 353, 390-394
- expenditure by function 397-398
- financial accounts 369
- foreign debt 374
- gross disposable income 353
- gross domestic product 353
- gross fixed capital formation 363
- gross operating surplus 353, 358
- gross saving 353
- gross value added 353, 357
- hours of work 359
- lending 353, 390-392
- net value added 353
- output 353, 356
- revenue 353, 390-393, 395
- transfers to Faroe Islands 394
- transfers to Greenland 394, 428
- transfers to households 394, 400
- wage and salary costs 238
- workplaces 238

geothermal heat 339
girls' names 37-38
gold stock 406, 408
goods transport, mode of transport 309-310
government bonds 378, 421
granite production 324
gravel production 324
Great Belt Link

- car traffic 316
- expenditure 300

Greenland

- abortions 428
- activity rate 428
- area 1, 428
- climate 428
- criminal offences 428
- debt 428

Greenland (*continued*)

- educational expenditure 428
- elections 48, 51
- employment 428
- enterprises 428
- external trade 428
- fertility 428
- fishing 428
- fishing vessels 428
- general grants from Denmark 394, 428
- gross domestic product (GDP) 428
- gross domestic product (GDP) per capita 428
- health services 428
- housing conditions 428
- income 428
- infant mortality 428
- inflation 428
- inhabitants pr. km² 1, 428
- internet access 428
- labour force 428
- life expectancy 428
- mobile phones 428
- physicians 428
- population 1, 428
- precipitation 428
- real growth 428
- social assistance 428
- suicides 428
- temperature 428
- tourism 428
- unemployment rate 428

gross capital formation 349, 362

- agriculture 261
- international 445

gross disposable income

- corporate sector 354
- general government 353
- household sector 355

gross domestic product (GDP) 349-350, 428

- agriculture 260
- corporate sector 354
- general government 353
- household sector 355
- international 444-445
- regions 365

gross domestic product (GDP) per capita 365, 428

- international 437, 445

gross fixed capital formation 351, 362

- agriculture 261
- general government 363
- industries 363

gross national disposable income 350
gross national income (GNI) 350
gross national saving 350
gross operating surplus, general government 353, 358
gross operating surplus and mixed income

- corporate sector 354
- FISIM 358

(to be continued)

gross operating surplus and mixed income (*continued*)
 household sector 355
 industries 358
 gross reproduction rate 19
 gross saving
 corporate sector 354
 general government 353
 household sector 355
 gross value added (GVA)
 agriculture 260
 corporate sector 354
 FISIM 357
 general government 353, 357
 household sector 355
 industries 357
 national accounts 350

H

handball, attendance 105
 health services
 expenditure 139, 159, 397-398, 428
 recipients 159-164
 heating installations 271, 279, 282
 herbicides 249, 331
 high court districts 2
 high courts, cases 191-192, 197
 higher education
 graduates 66
 students 61-62, 66, 76
 HIV 169
 holiday dwellings
 assessments 226
 construction 272
 families with 214
 floor space 271, 274
 nights spent 290
 prices 225, 227
 stock 271, 283
 holiday trips 287, 289-290
 home help 137, 139
 homepages, enterprises with 293
 horses 252-253
 hospitalizations 161-162, 164
 hospitals 160-164
 expenditure 139, 397-398
 hotels 290-291
 hotels and restaurants, accounts 234
 hourly earnings
 private sector 118
 public sector 119-120
 hours of work
 age and sex 123
 industries 123, 359
 sector 113
 socio-economic status 123
 house building 272-273, 275
 construction cost index 277

household sector
 expenditure 355
 financial accounts 371
 gross domestic product 355
 gross operating surplus and mixed income 355
 gross saving 355
 gross value added 355
 income 355
 lending 355
 net value added 355
 output 355
 households
 cars 311, 314-315
 consumer durables 214
 consumption 209-213, 361
 energy consumption 336
 housing conditions 279-284
 income 200-203, 209-210, 212-213, 428
 Internet purchases 295
 public transfers 394, 400
 rent subsidy 151
 social assistance 139-140, 142, 400
 socio-economic status 210
 taxation 209-210, 213
 TV-channels 88
 type 40-41
 water consumption 330
 households with children
 consumption 212
 housing conditions 284
 income 200-203
 size 40-41
 housing conditions 279-285, 428
 housing subsidies 139, 400
 hydropower 337

I

ice hockey, attendance 105
 ICT, enterprises with 293
 ICT sector
 employment 292
 enterprises 292
 wages and salaries 292
 illness 116-117
 immigrants
 average age 18
 citizenship 14, 16, 30
 country of origin 15
 crime rate 193
 education 63
 population projections 47
 immigration 9, 13, 16, 30
 projections 45
 import duties 389
 imports
 balance of payments 372
 (*to be continued*)

- imports (*continued*)
 - cereals 251
 - commodity groups 344, 347
 - commodity groups and countries 346
 - countries 341
 - energy 336
 - Faroe Islands 428
 - goods and services 349
 - goods and services, international 445
 - Greenland 428
 - international 443, 445
 - main figures 340, 343
 - quantity index 342
 - supply of goods 364
 - unit value index 342
 - imprisonment 182, 184-186, 188, 190, 195
 - incest
 - offences 177, 181
 - victims 178, 180
 - incidence 402
 - income
 - corporate sector 354
 - families 200-203, 209-210, 212-213, 428
 - general government 353, 390-393, 395
 - generation and disposition 350
 - household sector 355
 - households 200-203, 209-210, 212-213, 428
 - personal 205-208, 428
 - public sector 390-393, 395
 - sex 206
 - sex and age 207
 - socio-economic status 210
 - taxation 386-387
 - induced abortions 22
 - Industrial Archives 96
 - industrial buildings
 - assessments 226
 - construction 272
 - floor space 271, 274
 - prices 227
 - stock 271
 - industrial injuries 170, 172
 - industrial production 268, 270
 - international 438
 - industrial production index 269
 - infant mortality 9, 24-26, 428
 - international 431
 - inflation 220-221, 428
 - international 436
 - information and communications technology, access to 293-294
 - inhabitants pr. km² 1, 7, 12, 428
 - international 429
 - inland water area 1, 4-5
 - inmates, prisons 196
 - input-output, national accounts 366
 - insecticides 249, 331
 - insurance companies 405, 425-427
 - integration allowance 131
 - interest rates, bonds 421
 - internal migration 13, 32
 - international flights 307
 - internet access
 - age and sex 294
 - enterprises with 293
 - families with 214
 - Faroe Islands 428
 - Greenland 428
 - Internet purchases 295
 - introductory benefits 149
 - investments
 - agriculture 261
 - industries 363
 - international 445
 - national accounts 349, 351, 362-363
 - ISDN connections 296
 - islands 1, 3
- J**
- job creation schemes, expenditure 139
 - job training 131
 - journals 84
 - judicial districts 2
- K**
- kindergartens 136, 146-147
- L**
- labour costs 121-122
 - labour force 428
 - educational level 72
 - international 434
 - unemployment 124-126, 128
 - labour market attachment, educational level 72
 - labour market policy measures 131
 - labour market supplementary pension 139, 157
 - labour unions, members 133
 - lakes 4-5
 - land cover 4
 - land tax 387
 - landings 267
 - last names 39
 - LD Pensions 405
 - leasing 416
 - leave schemes 131, 139, 141, 145, 400
 - legal abortions 22, 428
 - leisure facilities, area 4
 - leisure organizations 104
 - lendings, other media 100
 - level of education 67-72
 - international 433
 - libraries 98

life expectancy 23, 29, 428
 international 431
 life insurance companies 405, 425
 life tables 23
 international 431
 limestone production 324
 live births 9, 13, 19
 age of mother 20
 foreign nationals 16
 international 431-432
 projections 45
 livestock 252-255
 organic 246
 livestock density 254
 local church councils, elections 60
 local government
 accounts 383-385, 392-393, 398
 cultural expenditure 106
 earnings 119
 employment 113, 119, 236, 238
 environmental expenditure 334-335
 environmental revenue 334-335
 taxation 386-387, 401
 wage and salary costs 238
 workplaces 238
 lorries
 goods transport 309
 new registrations 301
 stock 303
 lower courts, cases 191-192

M

magazines 84
 maintenance benefits 149-150
 manmade forests 4, 263-265
 manpower 428
 international 434
 unemployment 124-126, 128
 manufacturing
 accounts 234
 bankruptcies 233
 compensation of employees 358
 employment 109-110, 231, 237, 239, 360
 energy consumption 336, 338
 gross capital formation 363
 gross operating surplus and mixed income 358
 gross value added 357
 hours of work 123, 359
 input-output 366
 labour costs 121
 output 356
 production 268-270
 production, international 438
 sales 268
 wage and salary costs 239
 workplaces 237, 239
 margarine consumption 216

marinas 290-291
 marine fishery 267
 marine pollution 328
 marriages 34
 church 34
 civil 34
 contracted 33, 428
 duration 35
 maternity benefits
 cash rates 140
 expenditure 139, 152, 400
 recipients 141, 152
 maternity leave 145
 meat
 consumption 216
 exports 257
 production 257
 medical care 159
 medicines, consumption 173-174
 membership, National Church 79
 meteorological conditions 6, 428
 microwave oven, families with 214
 migration
 external 9, 13, 16, 30
 internal 13, 32
 milk
 consumption 216
 exports 257
 organic production 246
 production 257
 mink farming 255
 mobile phones
 families with 214
 subscribers 296
 molar production 324
 money stock 407
 mopeds-45 304
 mortality 23-26, 28-29
 international 431
 mortgage banks 405, 413-414
 mortgage-credit bonds, yield on 421
 motor cycles
 new registrations 301
 stock 304
 motor vehicles
 accidental deaths 24-25, 27
 duties 389, 401
 new registrations 301, 312
 stock 303-304
 traffic accidents 321-323
 motorways 4, 299, 316
 mp3 players, families with 214
 mp4 players, families with 214
 multilateral development aid 404
 municipalities
 absence 116-117
 accounts 383-385, 393, 398
 administrative division 2
 (to be continued)

municipalities (*continued*)

- cultural expenditure 106
- employment 113, 236, 238
- environmental expenditure 334-335
- environmental revenue 334-335
- income distribution 208
- land tax rate 387
- population 12
- taxation 386-387, 401
- wage and salary costs 238
- workplaces 238

municipality council elections 55-56

museums 101

music sales 95

N

names 37-39

National Church 77-79

- divisions 77-78
- elections 60
- parishes 2, 77
- taxation 386-387, 401

National Health Services 159

natural gas 336-337

natural resorts 4

natural science museums 101

naturalizations, citizenship 16

net lending

- balance of payments 372
- corporate sector 354
- general government 353
- household sector 355
- public sector 390-392
- transactions with rest of the world (ROW) 350, 352, 372

net migration 13, 30

- projections 45

net price index 219

net reproduction rate 19

net value added

- corporate sector 354
- general government 353
- household sector 355
- national accounts 351

new enterprises 231

new registrations, motor vehicles 301, 312

newspapers 82-83

nights spent 287-288, 290, 428

non-agricultural industries, accounts 234

non-life insurance companies 405, 426-427

non-natural deaths 24-25, 27, 170, 318-320, 322-323, 428

notarial acts 199

notes in circulation 407-408

nurseries 136, 146-147

nursing homes 137, 148

O

occupational accidents 170, 172

occupational diseases 171-172

occupational mortality 28

occupational structure 107-110

offences

- environmental legislation 176, 183-184
- Faroe Islands 428
- Greenland 428
- Penal Code 175, 177, 181-182, 185, 187-188, 195
- Penal Code, victims 178-180
- Road Traffic Act 175, 187, 189-190, 195
- special legislation 175-176, 183-184, 186-188, 195

offences against property 175, 177, 181-182, 185, 195, 428

- victims 178-180

official prices of barley and wheat 256

oil products 336-337

old age pensions

- cash rates 140
- expenditure 139, 156, 400
- recipients 141, 153, 156

OMXC index 420

organic eggs

- consumption 216
- production 246

organic farms 244-246

organic livestock 246

organic milk

- consumption 216
- production 246

organic production

- animal production 246
- consumption 216
- crops 245

outdoor activities organizations 104

output

- corporate sector 354
- general government 353
- household sector 355
- industries 356

outside school hours care 136, 146-147

owner-occupied dwelling, families with 214

P

parental leave 131

parishes 2, 77

part-time employees 113, 123

passenger cars 313

- brands 313
- car makes 312
- families with 311, 314-315
- new registrations 301
- stock 304

passenger transport 308, 316

passports issued 198

pastorates 77

- paternity leave 145
- patients 160-164
- payment cards 412, 417
- PC, families with 214
- peat production 324
- pelts 255
- Penal Code
 - convictions 175, 181-182, 187-188, 195
 - offences 175, 177
 - offences, victims 178-180
- penalties 182, 184-186, 188, 190, 195
- pension funds
 - accounts 422
 - expenditure 139
 - members 422
- pensioners 141, 153-157
- pensions
 - cash rates 140
 - Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension 157
 - expenditure 139, 156-157, 400
 - recipients 141, 153-157
- periodicals 84
- permanent energy 336-337, 339
- permanent home help 137
- personal income
 - Faroe Islands 428
 - Greenland 428
 - municipalities 208
 - sex 206, 208
 - sex and age 207
 - type 205
- personal taxation 386-387, 401
- pesticides
 - consumption 249, 331
 - consumption, international 440
- petrol 336-337
- pharmacies 173
- physicians 428
- pigs 252-253
- placement outside home 143
- places of service, number 100
- plant growth regulators 249, 331
- plantations 4, 263-265
- plants 263-265
- police 198
- political parties 49-51, 53-54, 56, 58, 428
- pollution 328
- pollution taxes 389, 401
- pollution 325-327
- pool jobs 131
- population 1, 8-9, 428
 - average 18
 - census results 7, 107-108
 - cities 8, 11
 - cities, international 430
 - conscripts by height 44
 - crime rate 193
 - educational level 68-72
 - educational level, international 433
- population (*continued*)
 - foreign nationals 14-16, 18, 31, 63
 - industries 107-108
 - international 429-431
 - Internet purchases 295
 - islands 3
 - level of education 67
 - life expectancy 23, 29, 428
 - life expectancy, international 431
 - municipalities 12
 - regions 1, 3, 12-13
 - rural districts 8
 - sex and age 10
- population density 1, 7, 12, 428
 - international 429
- population increase 7, 9, 13
 - foreign nationals 16
 - projections 45-47
- population projections 45-47
- ports 299-300
- potatoes, consumption 216
- poultry 252-253
- precipitation 428
- press 82-85
- price index
 - agricultural sales 258
 - construction costs 276-277
 - consumer prices 220-222
 - consumer prices, international 436
 - domestic supply 215
 - inflation 220-221, 428
 - inflation, international 436
 - net prices 219
 - purchasing power parities 437
 - real property 223, 225
 - shares 420
- primary education, students 61-62, 64
- prisons 196
- private cars
 - car makes 312
 - families with 311, 314-315
 - new registrations 301
 - stock 304
- private consumption 209-210, 212-213, 349, 361
 - international 445
- private courses, students 74-75
- private railways 299-300
- private sector
 - Danish and foreign owned enterprises 235
 - earnings 118
 - employment 110, 113, 118, 229-231, 235-239, 360
 - enterprises 228-229, 231-232, 235
 - foreign debt 374
 - hours of work 113, 123, 359
 - input-output 366
 - labour costs 121-122
 - R&D expenditure 297-298
 - wage and salary costs 238-239

(to be continued)

private sector (*continued*)
 working time 113, 123, 359
 workplaces 237-239
 production, manufacturing 268-270
 protected dwellings 137, 148
 provincial archives 96
 public and personal services
 bankruptcies 233
 compensation of employees 358
 employment 109-110, 237, 239, 360
 energy consumption 336
 gross fixed capital formation 363
 gross operating surplus and mixed income 358
 gross value added 357
 hours of work 123, 359
 input-output 366
 labour costs 121
 output 356
 wage and salary costs 239
 workplaces 237, 239
 public corporations
 accounts 390
 employment 113
 public corporations and quasi corporations
 employment 236, 238
 wage and salary costs 238
 workplaces 238
 public employment offices 2
 public libraries 98-99
 other media 100
 public sector
 consumption 349
 consumption, international 445
 cultural expenditure 397
 debt 374, 376-378, 428, 447
 earnings 119-120
 educational expenditure, Faroe Islands 428
 educational expenditure, Greenland 428
 employment 110, 113, 119-120, 229-230, 236-239, 360
 enterprises 228-229, 232
 environmental expenditure 332-335
 environmental revenue 332-335
 expenditure 390-394, 396
 expenditure, by function 397-398
 expenditure, R&D 297-298
 hours of work 113, 123, 359
 input-output 366
 production 396
 revenue 390-393, 395
 sales 396
 social security benefits 396
 transfers to Faroe Islands 394, 428
 transfers to Greenland 394, 428
 transfers to households 394, 400
 wage and salary costs 238-239
 working time 113, 123, 359
 workplaces 237-239
 pupils, *see* students
 pupils 67-71

purchasing power parities (PPP) 437

Q

quantity index
 agricultural sales 258
 external trade 342
 quarrying, accounts 234
 quartz sand production 324
 quasi public corporations, accounts 390
 quoted bonds 418
 quoted shares 419

R

R&D expenditure 297-298
 radio broadcasting 86
 radio licences 90
 railway accidents 319
 railway area 4
 railway network 299-300
 railway stations 299
 railway traffic 307
 railway transport
 goods 310
 passengers 308
 rape
 offences 177, 181-182, 185, 195
 victims 178, 180
 raw materials
 consumption 249, 258
 extraction 324
 real estate and business activities, accounts 234
 real growth 351, 365, 428
 real property
 assessments 226
 forced sales 224
 prices 223, 225, 227
 taxation 401
 recidivism 195
 recreation centres 146-147
 referendums 59
 refugees 31
 Regional council elections 52-54
 regions
 accounts 380, 393, 398
 administrative division 2
 area 1, 3
 building activity 272-273
 building stock 271, 283
 employment 113, 236, 238
 environmental expenditure 334-335
 environmental revenue 334-335
 expenditures 381-382
 financing 381-382
 gross domestic product 365
 (*to be continued*)

regions (*continued*)
 land tax rate 387
 population 1, 3, 12-13
 taxation 386-387, 401
 wage and salary costs 238
 workplaces 237-238
 registered partnership 34
 rehabilitation, recipients 141
 rehabilitation institutions 138
 religious ceremonies 78
 renewable energy 336-337, 339
 rent subsidies 139, 151, 400
 research and development (R&D), expenditure 297-298
 research libraries 98
 residence permits 31
 residential buildings
 assessments 226
 construction 272-273, 275
 construction cost index 277
 floor space 271, 274
 prices 225, 227
 size 275
 stock 271
 residential nursing homes 137
 retail sales 247
 ecological 247
 value index 286
 retail trade, accounts 234
 retirement pensioners 131
 road accidents
 casualties 320-323
 deaths 24-25, 27, 320, 322-323
 road network
 area 4
 expenditure 300
 length 299
 road traffic 307, 316
 Road Traffic Act, offences 175, 187, 189-190, 195
 road transport
 goods 309
 passengers 308
 rural population 8

S

salaries
 central government sector 120
 ICT sector 292
 local government sector 119
 occupation 118-120
 private sector 118
 sex 118-120
 salary costs 238-239
 salary earners
 private sector 110, 118, 360
 public sector 110, 119-120, 360
 sale and repair of motor vehicles, accounts 234
 sales, ecological 247

salt-water fishing 267
 sand production 324
 school 67-71
 school libraries 98
 scout associations 104
 sea fishing 267
 sea ports 299-300
 sea traffic 307, 317
 accidents 318
 sea transport
 goods 310
 passengers 308
 pollution 325-327
 secondary education, students 61-62, 64-65
 self-employed
 income 205
 industries 110
 semi-trailers 303
 sentences 182, 184-186, 188, 190, 195
 service jobs 131
 sexual offences 175, 177, 181-182, 185, 195, 428
 victims 178-180
 shares
 OMXC index 420
 quoted 419
 sheep 252-253
 ships
 accidents 318
 fishing vessels 266, 305, 428
 losses 318
 passing through the Sound and Belts 317
 stock 305
 stock, international 439
 traffic 307
 shipwrecks 318
 sickness 116-117
 sickness benefits
 birth and pregnancy 139-140, 152, 400
 cash rates 140
 expenditure 139, 152, 400
 recipients 141, 152
 smoking 217
 social appeals 158
 social assistance
 cash rates 140
 children and young persons 143-144
 expenditure 129-130, 139, 142, 144, 150-152, 159, 397-399
 families 139-140, 142, 151, 400
 Faroe Islands 428
 Greenland 428
 recipients 129-130, 141, 144, 149-150
 social security funds
 employment 113, 236, 238
 expenditure 379, 392-393, 398
 revenue 379, 392-393
 wage and salary costs 238
 workplaces 238
 socio-economic status 110, 123, 210

solar energy 339
 somatic diseases 161
 special legislation
 convictions 183-184, 186-188, 195
 offences 175-176
 spirits
 consumption 217
 duties 389
 sporting events, attendance 105
 sports facilities, area 4
 sports federations 104
 stock, other media 100
 stone production 324
 strikes 135
 students
 adult education 64-65, 74-76
 basic schools 61-62, 64
 higher education 61-62, 66, 76
 national origin 63
 primary education 61-62, 64
 private courses 74-75
 secondary education 61-62, 64-65
 supplementary education 74-75
 vocational education 61-62, 74-76
 subsidies
 agriculture 259-260
 Danish schemes 399
 EU schemes 399
 subsidized employment 131
 sugar consumption 216
 suicides 24-25, 27, 319, 428
 summer houses
 assessments 226
 construction 272
 families with 214
 floor space 271, 274
 nights spent 290
 prices 225, 227
 stock 271, 283
 sunshine hours 428
 supplementary education 73
 students 74, 76
 supplementary pension, cash rates 140
 supply and demand balance 349
 supply of goods 364
 Supreme Court, cases 197
 surnames 39

T

tax incidence 401
 international 446
 tax rates 387
 tax regions 2
 taxable population 386
 taxation
 corporations 386, 388, 401-402
 families 209-210, 213

taxation (*continued*)
 goods and services 389, 401-402
 households 209-210, 213
 personal income 386-387, 401-402
 socio-economic status 210
 type of tax 401-402
 taxes on energy products 389
 telephone services 296
 telephone subscribers 296
 television
 broadcasting 87
 channels 88-89
 licences 86
 viewing 89
 temperature 6, 428
 tenancy 242
 terms of trade 342
 theatre performances 103
 theatres 103
 tobacco
 consumption 217
 duties 389
 top managers
 income 205
 industries 110
 tourism 287-291, 428
 tourists 287-290, 428
 tractors for semi-trailers 301, 303
 trade balance 341, 352
 international 443
 trade unions, members 133
 traffic
 airports 307
 bridges 316
 pollution 325-327
 railways 307
 roads 307, 316
 ships 307
 traffic accidents 24-25, 27, 318-323
 trailers 303
 transactions with rest of the world (ROW) 350, 352, 358, 368
 transfer payments
 cash rates 140
 expenditure 129-130, 139, 150, 394, 400
 recipients 129-130, 141, 149-150
 transitional allowances
 expenditure 129
 recipients 131, 141
 transport
 air pollution 325-327
 goods 309-310
 gross value added 357
 infrastructure 299-300
 passengers 308
 pollution 325-327
 transport, post and telecommunications
 accounts 234
 (*to be continued*)

transport, post and telecommunications (*continued*)
 bankruptcies 233
 compensation of employees 358
 employment 109-110, 231, 237, 239, 360
 energy consumption 336
 gross fixed capital formation 363
 gross operating surplus and mixed income 358
 hours of work 123, 359
 input-output 366
 labour costs 121
 output 356
 wage and salary costs 239
 workplaces 237, 239
 tree species 263-265
 tumble dryer, families with 214
 TV
 broadcasting 87
 channels 88-89
 licenses 90
 viewing 89
 TV2/Danmark 87, 90
 type of family, children 42

U

unemployed
 country of origin 128
 educational level 72
 foreign nationals 128
 insured 127
 international 435
 sex and age 124-126
 sex and region 124-125
 unemployment benefits
 cash rates 140
 expenditure 129-130, 139, 400
 recipients 129-130, 141
 unemployment insurance funds
 accounts 379
 insured 127, 134
 unemployment rate 125-128, 428
 international 435
 unit trust certificates 419
 unit value index, external trade 342
 university libraries 98
 urban area 4
 urban population 8, 11-12
 international 429-430

V

valuation districts 2
 value added tax 389, 401-402
 value index, retail sales 286
 vans
 new registrations 301
 stock 303

VAT 389, 401-402
 venereal diseases 167-169
 vestry elections 60
 vicars 77
 victims, criminal offences 178-180
 video camera, families with 214
 video recorder, families with 214
 vocational education, students 61-62, 74-76
 voting
 European Parliament 57-58
 Folketing 48-51
 local church councils 60
 municipality councils 55-56
 referendums 59
 regional councils 52-54
 voting age, referendums 59

W

wage and salary costs 238-239
 wage earners
 private sector 110, 118, 360
 public sector 110, 119-120, 360
 wages
 central government sector 120
 ICT sector 292
 local government sector 119
 occupation 118-120
 private sector 118
 sex 118-120
 washing machine, families with 214
 water
 consumption 329-330
 pollution 325-328
 water area 1, 4-5
 international 429
 water power 337, 339
 water quality, bathing water 328
 weather 6, 428
 web sites, enterprises with 293
 weddings 33, 428
 welfare institutions
 adults 138
 children and young people 136, 146-147, 428
 elderly people 137, 148
 employment 136-138
 Western High Court, cases 191-192, 197
 wetlands, area 4
 wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants
 bankruptcies 233
 compensation of employees 358
 employment 109-110, 231, 237, 239, 360
 energy consumption 336
 gross fixed capital formation 363
 gross operating surplus and mixed income 358
 gross value added 357
 hours of work 123, 359
 (*to be continued*)

wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants (*continued*)

- input-output 366
 - labour costs 121
 - output 356
 - wage and salary costs 239
 - workplaces 237, 239
- wholesale trade, accounts 234
- wind energy 337, 339
- wine
- consumption 217
 - duties 389
- wooded area 4, 263-264
- work stoppages 135
- working time
- age and sex 123
 - industries 123, 359
 - sector 113
 - socio-economic status 123
- workplaces
- industries 237, 239
 - region 237
 - sector 238

Y

- young persons, placed outside home 143
- youth hostels 290-291
- youth organizations 104

Z

- zoological gardens 102

Ø

- Øresund Link, expenditure 300, 339