

Statistical Yearbook 2007

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Preface

The *Statistical Yearbook 2007* 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. For instance, the reform of the municipal government structure on 1 January 2007 not only causes a number of changes in Danish society, but also influences the statistics in the yearbook. In this way, a part of the statistics reflects the changes in size, number and names of municipalities in this year's edition; and more will come in future yearbooks.

The *Statistical Yearbook* is a historical work that has been published since 1896. A yearbook has been published ever since, regardless of world wars and other significant events. The 111th volume is now on the streets, and it is both a tradition and a milestone in the course of the year in line with the beech coming into leaf.

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



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 electronic format from Statistics Denmark's homepage www.dst.dk/yearbook and www.dst.dk/aarbog.

If there are any subsequent errors in the book, corrections to the page in question will be available on our website at: www.dst.dk/aarbog.

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

Statistics Denmark, June 2007

Jan Plovsing / Leon Østergaard

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.

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

Geography and climate

1. Geography

The long Danish coastline

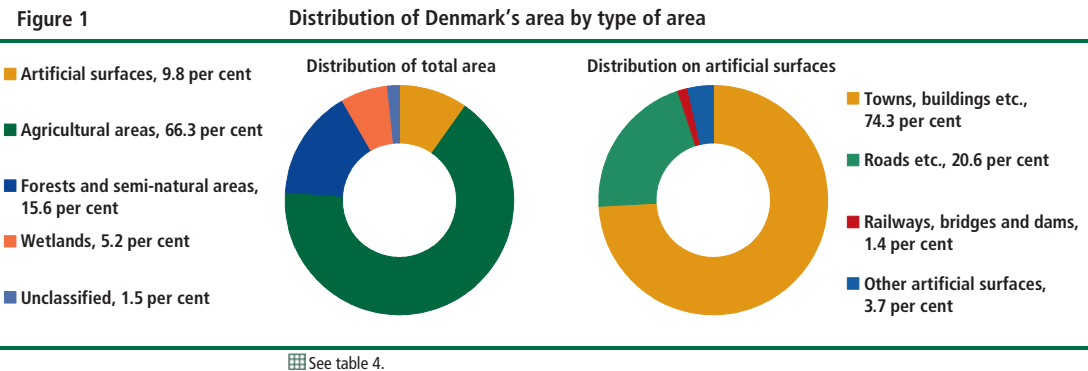
Denmark is a small country, compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden and Germany is ten times and eight times larger respectively than Denmark, which has an area of more than 43,000 km². On the other hand, Denmark's coastline is extraordinarily long for a country of this size. Denmark stretches along a coast of 7,314 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 are the many islands, a total of 407. The largest islands are, by order of mention, Zealand, Vendsyssel-Thy, Funen, 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, 66 per cent of the landscape consists of man-made agricultural areas. However, forests are also evident in the landscape in the form of different types of forests, such as deciduous forest and coniferous forest, and 12 per cent of Denmark is covered by forests. However, accounts from the Danish Forest and Nature Agency indicate that forests cover almost 14 per cent of Denmark. Rold Forest and Grib Forest are the largest forests.



Geography and climate

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 Zealand. Urban centres, such as residential neighbourhoods and industrial districts, dominate and account for three-fourths of the man-made area.

2. Climate

It rains or snows every second day

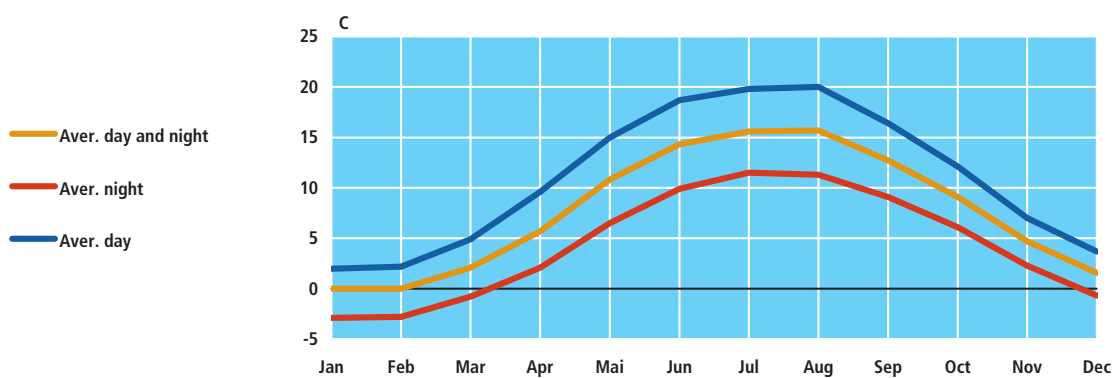
The Danish weather is known for being variable. It is a fact that it rains or snows every second day in Denmark, since a year has an average of 171 days of precipitation.

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 figure decreases to five days of snow in March, and April has an average of three days of snow. It has been snowing in May a few times, but seldom for more than two hours over the entire month.

Figure 2

Temperatures in Denmark. Average 1961-1990



Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Temperature variations of 16 °C during a year

In a year, the average temperature 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 one hundred 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.

Geography and climate

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

Overcast days and many clouds in the sky are natural in Danes' everyday life. The clouds cover an average of 67 per cent of the sky in a year, but the summer is the least cloudy season with an average of 60 per cent cloudiness.

Not many days of sunshine in a year

Denmark is a country where the total hours of sunshine a year make 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 is more than six hours of sunshine a day. In 2006, there was 14 per cent more hours of sunshine during the entire year than a normal year.

Table 1

Area, population and coastline. 2007

	Land and inland water area km ²	Population 1 January	Density of population per km ²	Number Inland water area of islands	1959 km ²	Coastline 1959 km
All Denmark	43 098.31	5 447 084	126.4	407	700	7 314
Provinces						
Zealand	7 450.59	2 297 558	308.4	99	184	1 735
Lolland-Falster	1 795.34	112 174	62.5	45	24	587
Bornholm ¹	588.55	43 135	73.6	9	3	141
Funen	3 485.84	480 616	112.2	100	26	1 130
The Islands, total	13 320.32	2 933 483	220.2	253	237	3 593
Jutland	29 777.99	2 504 036	84.1	154	463	3 721
Regions						
Greater Copenhagen Region	2 561.27	1 636 749	639.0	28	101	602
Copenhagen City	180.11	648 889	3 602.7	5	18	213
Copenhagen Suburban	340.08	503 407	1 480.3	0	0	0
North Zealand	1 452.53	441 318	303.8	14	80	248
Bornholm	588.55	43 135	73.3	9	3	141
Regions Zealand	7 273.21	816 118	112.2	114	109	1 861
East Zealand	807.59	232 200	287.5	18	7	154
West- and South Zealand	6 465.62	583 918	90.3	96	102	1 707
Regions South Denmark	12 206.17	1 189 817	97.5	120	...	...
Funen	3 485.84	480 616	137.9	100	26	1 130
South Jutland	8 720.33	709 201	81.3	20	...	...
Regions Middle Jutland	13 124.34	1 227 428	93.5	79	...	...
East Jutland	5 907.10	804 878	136.3	48	...	...
West Jutland	7 217.24	422 550	58.5	31	...	...
Region North Jutland	7 933.32	576 972	72.7	56	...	...
Faroe Islands	1 398.85	48 223	34.5	17³	...	1 117⁴
Greenland	410 449.00⁵	56 969⁶	0.1	...	...	...

Note 1: The most southern point in Denmark is Gedserodde on Falster, 11°58'15" east, 54°33'35" north, the most northerly point is near Skagen 10°36'11" east, 57°45'07" north, the most westerly point is Blåvandshuk 08°04'22" east, 55°33'36" north, and the most easterly point is Christiansø (Østerskær), 15°11'55" east, 55°19'17" north. *European Datum, 1950.*

Note 2: The basic measurements were carried out by the Geodætisk Institut between 1953-1959 on the topographical maps current at that time (1:20,000), cf. *Danmarks Areal* (Statistiske Meddelelser 1968:4). Areas were transferred by Statistics Denmark in planimetric measurements to the current 4 cm maps (1:25,000).

Note 3: Areas in column 1 include all areas within the contours of the country. Fjords and inlets which have free passage to the sea (e.g. Ringkøbing fjord), are not included in the figures.

Note 4: The figures in columns 5 and 6 are from the 1959 planimetric measurements, and they have not been transferred to more modern maps. In column 5, 4 lakes and 2 closed fjords, each of over 100 hectares (10 km²) are included: these are Arresø, Esrumso, Mossø, Tissø, Saltbæk Vig and Stadil Fjord. There are 53 named islands in the Danish lakes with a total area of 1.97 km². The coastline is divided into counties according to the local authority allocation of 1 January 2007.

Note 5: Named lakes, water courses, etc. in parishes which were divided into municipalities, each in its own region, on 1 January 2007 are included in that region with the largest part of the parish.

¹ Including Christiansø. ² The border with Germany was measured as 67.7 km. In length. ³ Inhabited islands. ⁴ Measured in 1955. ⁵ Only the part of Greenland free of ice is included. The total area of Greenland is 2,166,086 km², of which 81 pct. is covered by inland ice. ⁶ 1 January 2006.

Source: National Survey and Cadastra.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 2 Administrative division of Denmark. 2007

	Municipalities	Parishes	Customs and tax regions ¹	Constituencies ²	
				Counties and large constituencies	Constituencies
Total	98	2 120	30	10	92
The Islands	56	891	16	6	48
Greater Copenhagen Region	29	249	7	4	28
Copenhagen City	4	85	1	1	12
Copenhagen Suburban	13	56	2	1	8
North Zealand	11	86	3	1	6
Bornholm	1	22	1	1	2
Region Zealand	17	417	6	1	12
East Zealand	5	60	2	1	3
West- and South Zealand	12	357	4	1	9
Region South Zealand	22	499	7	2	21
Funen	10	225	3	1	8
Jutland	42	1 229	14	4	44
Region South Zealand (continued)					
South Jutland	12	274	4	1	13
Region Middle Jutland	19	615	7	2	22
East Jutland	11	357	4	1	11
West Jutland	8	258	3	1	11
Region North Jutland	11	340	3	1	9

Note 1: With regard to ecclesiastical matters, there are 10 parishes (111 rural deans and 1,338 reverends) valid for 2006.

Note 2: The Public Employment Office: There are 91 public employment offices in the new classification of municipalities.

Note 3: Jurisdictions: There are thirteen on the Islands and eleven in Jutland.

Note 4: Police district: There are seven on the Islands and five in Jutland.

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 3 Area and population. Regions and inhabited islands

Muni- cipa- lity code	Area in ha 2006	Population		Muni- cipa- lity code	Area in ha 2006	Population	
		1 January 2005	1 January 2006			1 January 2005	1 January 2006
Whole country	4 309 831	5 411 405	5 427 459	Funen and its islands	348 584	476 580	478 347
				- Funen	298 456	445 061	447 060
				431 Avernakø	586	113	110
				443 Birkholm	92	7	10
- Zealand	703 132	2 108 877	2 115 317	431 Bjørnø	150	43	39
331 Agersø	684	238	238	421 Båge	623	36	34
- Amager	9 629	158 224	160 064	479 Drejø	426	74	69
365 Bogø	1 307	1 071	1 071	445 Fænø	394	1	4
331 Egholm	99	2	2	479 Hjortø	90	13	13
373 Enø	340	280	284	- Langeland	28 384	13 995	13 881
229 Eskilsø	139	3	3	431 Lyø	605	138	130
365 Farø	93	4	4	487 Siø	131	22	21
373 Gavnø	575	29	28	479 Skarø	197	37	36
331 Glænø	559	56	63	431 Store Svelmø	27	4	0
361 Langø	127	5	5	475 Strynø	488	206	218
365 Lindholm	7	4	4	479 Thurø	753	3 701	3 699
397 Masnedø	168	156	153	447 Tornø	21	3	3
365 Mon	21 775	10 547	10 448	479 Tåsinge	6 979	6 192	6 155
301 Nekselø	223	24	26	423 Æbelø	232	2	2
365 Nyord	499	50	45	492 Ærø	8 807	6 932	6 863
331 Omø	452	190	187	81 named islands	1 143	•	•
315 Orø	1 502	948	937	Jutland	2 977 799	2 497 236	2 504 036
185 Saltholm	1 599	4	5	- Jutland peninsular	2 387 430	2 105 542	2 113 555
301 Sejerø	1 237	406	403	- Vendsyssel-Thy	468 573	304 701	303 606
101 Slotsholmen	21	21	24	773 Agerø	385	38	40
361 Tæro	175	3	3	727 Alrø	751	162	161
77 named islands	717	•	•	- Als	31 222	51 718	51 806
				707 Anholt	2 237	161	167
Lolland, Falster	179 534	113 002	112 418	545 Barsø	266	25	26
- Lolland	124 286	68 751	68 224	851 Egholm	600	50	48
- Falster	51 376	43 405	43 364	615 Endelave	1 308	171	177
363 Askø	282	55	56	563 Fanø	5 578	3 151	3 143
379 Fejø	1 600	611	608	783 Fur	2 229	904	912
379 Femø	1 138	154	144	813 Hirsholm	17	6	6
363 Lilleø	86	14	11	619 Hjarnø	321	108	103
379 Skalø	106	9	9	675 Jegindø	791	507	517
379 Vejlø	37	1	0	529 Kalvø	18	8	8
379 Vejro	157	2	2	827 Livø	331	8	10
36 named islands	465	•	•	825 Læsø	10 122	2 145	2 091
				571 Mandø	763	59	56
Bornholm and				773 Mors	36 331	22 441	22 293
its islands	58 855	43 445	43 337	531 Rømø	12 886	697	677
400 Bornholm	58 815	43 347	43 245	741 Samsø	11 206	4 125	4 124
411 Christiansø ¹	25	98	92	503 Store Okseø	11	2	3
411 Frederikso ¹	4			727 Tunø	352	112	115
411 6 named islands	11	•	•	671 Venø	646	211	211
				609 Vorsø	58	1	1
				515 Årø	566	183	180
				128 named islands	2 801	•	•

Note: Als includes the following municipalities: 501, 523, 535 plus 24,857 people in Sønderborg Municipality. Amager includes the following habitants municipalities: 155 and 185 (excl. Saltholm) plus 107,207 people in Copenhagen Municipality. Falster includes the following municipalities: 369 (excl. Toreby parish), 375, 391 and 395. Langeland includes the following municipalities: 475 (excl. the island of Strynø), 481 and 487 (excl. the island of Siø). Lolland includes the following municipalities: 355, 359, 363 (excl. the islands of Askø and Lilleø), Toreby parish in Nykøbing F. Municipality, 367, 371, 379 (excl. the islands of Fejø, Femø, Skalø, Vejlø and Vejro, 381, 383 and 387. Vendsyssel-Thy includes the following municipalities: 675 (excl. the island of Jegindø), 765, 785, 787, 803, 805, 807, 811, 813 (excl. Hirsholm), 817, 819, 821, 829, 835, 839, 841, 847, 849 plus 37,871 people in Aalborg Municipality, Aggersborg parish 495 people in Løgstør Municipality. In total, 328 named islands are without inhabitants.

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 4

Land cover¹

	Km ²	Per cent
Total area	43 560.76	100.00
Artificial surfaces	4 246.46	9.75
Urban fabric, industrial and commercial units ²	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 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.

Note 2: Due to different compilation methods figures deviate from figures in table 1.

¹ The figures are based on different primary data covering the period from the end of the 1980s to the middle of the 1990s. ² Include city centres, human locality areas with low buildings, human locality areas with high buildings, built-up areas in rural areas and industrial areas. Roads are excluded.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

Table 5 Denmark's largest lakes

Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2002	Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2002
km ²				km ²			
Arresø	Zealand	39.5	39.5	Søndersø	Lolland	8.5	8.4
Esrum Lake	Zealand	17.4	17.4	Tyststrup Lake	Zealand	...	6.7
Stadil Fjord ¹	West Jutland	18.5	17.3	Tømmerby Fjord	North Jutland	...	6.0
Mossø	East Jutland	16.6	16.6	Vejlen/Ulvedyb	North Jutland	...	5.9
Saltbæk Vig ¹	Zealand	15.6	16.1	Julsø	East Jutland	...	5.8
Tissø	Zealand	12.7	12.7	Tange Lake	West Jutland	5.5	5.5
Furesø	Zealand	9.3	9.3	Lund Fjord	North Jutland	5.4	5.1
Skanderborg Lake	East Jutland	8.0	8.6				

Note: 1980–89: Areas are calculated on the basis of the latest edition of the Geodætisk Institut's 4 cm maps up to 1988–89. The measurement basis spans from revised older maps, where the degree of revision is unknown, to modern photogrammetric maps. Named lakes are lakes which are named on maps.

¹ Area of brackish water.

Source: National Survey and Cadastre.

Table 6 Meteorological conditions. Temperature and degree-days

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	All year
Maximum temperature¹													
1874-2006 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>
2006	7.7	8.6	14.9	20.1	25.5	30.1	33.5	28.8	26.5	20.5	16.6	14.2	33.5
Average daily temperature²													
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
2006	1.1	2.4	2.7	9.4	15.3	19.0	24.8	21.2	20.0	14.9	10.1	8.5	12.4
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
2006	-0.9	0.5	-0.2	6.1	11.4	15.0	19.8	17.1	16.2	12.2	8.1	7.0	9.4
Average nightly temperature¹													
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
2006	-3.3	-1.7	-3.8	3.1	7.7	10.7	14.6	13.5	13.1	9.2	5.6	5.1	6.2
Minimum temperature²													
1874-2006 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>
2006	-16.0	-11.0	-15.8	-3.6	-0.1	1.8	4.7	7.2	-4.3	-0.9	-6.7	-3.7	-16.0
Degree-days													
Normal (1971-1990)	516	473	452	339	186	...	...	...	136	251	361	461	3 175
2006	553	461	534	329	174	(77)	(5)	(19)	31	148	268	311	2 809

Note: Daily measurements at a number of stations throughout the country - as a rule 30 stations - have been used as the basis for the monthly national averages in the table. Annual values may take account of decimals which are not included in the monthly averages. Normals are averages for a number of years, as a rule 30, and they state the expected figures for a day in January, February, etc.

¹ A maximum/minimum thermometer registers the *highest/lowest temperature* in a day from all the about 60 stations. Absolute maximum/minimum in the years 1874-2006 are found by extracting the highest/lowest temperature from the about 60 stations (approx. 100 before 1960). Measured during the most recent year the temperature occurred. ² The average day temperature/night temperature is calculated from the highest/lowest daily temperatures at 30 stations. *Mean temperature* is calculated from three or eight daily observations. *Degree days* are used as a measurement for heating needs in the heating season (1 September – 31 May). Degree days in the summer period are in brackets. This is because degree days only very seldom are used during the summer period and for the same reason no normals are calculated for this period. Degree days are shade-temperature days and they are stated as averages for the whole country. The degree-days figure is the sum of the degree days for individual months. The size of the degree-days figure is converted to a percentage of the normal to give consumption in the individual heating season.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Table 7 Meteorological conditions. Precipitation, sunshine hours, etc. 2006

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year total
Precipitation	mm												
Normal (1961-1990)	57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	68	712
All Denmark	32	51	40	55	77	26	34	145	36	126	84	117	823
Cph Municipality, Frb.Municipality, Cph. County, Fr.borg County, and Roskilde County	23	47	31	46	58	20	27	172	32	85	69	73	683
West Zealand County	28	45	29	43	71	38	42	163	29	86	65	75	714
Storstrøm County	20	45	38	37	62	28	21	138	36	49	55	52	581
Bornholm Municipality	16	39	48	32	58	18	12	225	41	61	81	58	689
Funen County	24	49	34	48	70	26	31	128	25	81	57	74	647
South Jutland County	31	43	35	56	75	17	27	134	25	128	77	124	772
Ribe County	39	56	43	50	77	19	31	164	31	152	116	168	946
Vejle County	31	55	45	53	92	22	42	122	18	122	77	122	801
Ringkøbing County	41	56	48	73	83	27	45	171	51	185	127	190	1 097
Aarhus County	35	52	38	58	78	19	33	145	15	99	60	107	739
Viborg County	39	54	44	61	74	30	27	148	46	165	97	147	932
North Jutland County	41	52	48	55	83	43	33	148	52	144	85	104	888
	per cent												
Relative humidity, all Denmark¹													
Normal (1961-1990)	91	90	87	80	75	77	79	79	83	87	89	90	84
2006	91	91	85	85	75	79	74	82	84	89	89	90	84
Cloud cover, all Denmark²													
Normal (1961-1990)	79	73	69	63	60	59	62	59	63	70	74	77	67
2006	66	83	66	72	65	57	44	66	51	73	70	79	66
	hours												
Bright sunshine, all Denmark³													
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	87	54	43	1 495
2006	64	53	139	123	229	241	321	170	188	83	58	33	1 703
	hPa												
Mean air pressure (sea level)													
Aalborg	1 026	1 014	1 011	1 009	1 013	1 019	1 019	1 008	1 013	1 008	1 008	1 012	1 013
Copenhagen Airport	1 027	1 014	1 011	1 011	1 014	1 020	1 020	1 008	1 015	1 010	1 011	1 016	1 015
	m/sec												
Frequently winddirection⁴													
Normal (1961-1990)	V19	Ø18	V22	V20	V20	V29	V35	V28	V28	V22	V22	V23	V24
2006	SØ23	NØ17	SV18	V25	V24	V26	V23	V22	SØ24	SV24	S32	SV38	V21
Mean wind force⁵													
Normal (1961-1990)	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.3	5	5.8	6	6.5	6.5	5.8
2006	4.8	4.5	4.8	5	5.4	4.3	3.6	3.7	5.1	5	6.4	6.9	5

Note: *Precipitation* is stated as the height the surface of water would rise if it could not run away or evaporate. The figures stated are national averages of approximately 100 stations throughout the country. Totals for months and years are calculated taking account of decimals. Account is taken of area for the individual counties. See also note to the table on temperature and degree days. 'All Denmark' does not include Bornholm.

Air pressure is the weight of a column of air with a cross-sectional area of 1 cm² which rests on a horizontal plane. It is measured in hPa = hectopascals = millibar.

¹ *Humidity* states, in percent, the relationship between the actual water vapour in the air and the amount which would be necessary to saturate the air at the given temperature. ² *Cloud cover* is the percentage of the sky which is covered by clouds. In 2005 new standards for cloud cover based on seven measurement stations are calculated. ³ *Sunshine hours* (bright sunshine, i.e. 200 watt pr. m²). DMI now observed the hours of bright sunshine using measurements of global radiation instead of measurements from a traditional Campbell-Stokes sunshine recorder. The new method is without questions more precise than the old one, but implies at the same time that "new" and old hours of sunshine not directly can be compared. Typical values are lower during the summertime and higher during winter compares to the "old" values. ⁴ *Wind incidence* from 10 coastal stations states the percentage distribution of the daily observations in the eight wind directions and no wind < means less than 0.5 %.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Table 8 Meteorological conditions, daily information. 2006

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year total
Number of days within a month													
all Denmark													
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
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	14.9	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5
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
2006	8.4	1.9	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9
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
2006	26.2	19.1	24.3	1.7	<	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<	2.6	1.5	75.5
Days with fog													
Normal (1961-1990)	10.0	9.3	9.2	7.5	5.1	2.6	2.6	3.2	4.3	7.0	5.7	7.0	74
2006	5.3	6.7	9.1	4.5	6.6	6.1	7.0	9.1	11.6	17.0	9.2	10.1	102.1
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
2006	10.6	15.5	11.9	18.5	15.8	8.0	7.4	20.0	10.8	20.0	22.3	22.1	183.0
Heavy precipitation days (R ³ 10 mm)													
Normal (1961-1990)	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	17.0
2006	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.6	2.3	0.7	1.0	5.2	0.8	4.0	1.6	3.3	22.1
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
2006	5.4	8.7	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	21.1
Windy days in pct.													
Normal (1961-1990)	15	11	13	8	6	5	5	5	9	12	15	15	10
2006	4	3	3	2	4	1	0	2	4	7	10	16	5
Days with thunder													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	2.0	3.2	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	11.0
2006	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.4	1.2	2.4	8.6	1.3	2.6	0.3	0.5	20.1

Note 1: *Summer days* are days where the highest temperature is over 25° Celsius. *Ice days* are days where the highest temperature is under 0° Celsius. *Frost days* are days where the lowest temperature is under 0° Celsius. *Days with fog* are days where fog is observed around the station. *Precipitation days* are days with precipitation of 0.1 mm or more. *Heavy precipitation days* are days with precipitation of 10 mm or more. *Days with snow* are days with snowfall of 0.1 mm or more measured after melting. *Windy days* have wind of more than 10.8 m/sec. Registered at coastal stations. *Days with thunder* are a national average of thunder days from individual stations. When the number of days is less than 10, a tenth is included.

< means less than 0.1, but greater than 0.0.

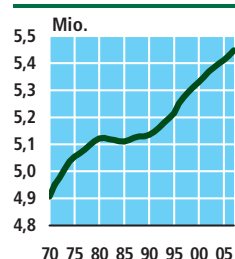
Note 2: The national monthly average is calculated on the basis of the daily measurements recorded by a number of variously located stations – usually approximately 30 stations. Decimals, which are not included in the monthly average of the table, may have been taken into account when the annual value is calculated. The standard figures are the average figure covering a number of years, usually 30 years, and they indicate the expected figures for, respectively January, February, etc. In 2005 new standard figures for days with snow, thunder and fog are calculated.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Population and elections

1. Danish population trends

Figure 1
Population



See table 11.

Population size

Since the early 1970s, Denmark has had a population of more than five million inhabitants. The size of the population has seen a slow but steady increase since 1970 and on 1 January 2007 it was 5.4 million people. However, during the early 1980s the population fell due to reductions in the number of births.

Women are in majority

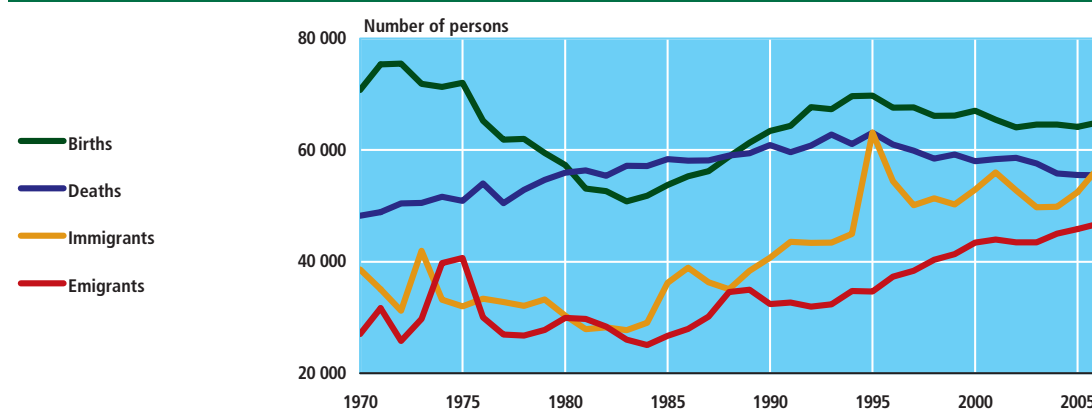
Though more boys than girls are born every year, women comprise slightly more than half of the Danish population (50.5 per cent). This is because of higher mortality rates among men. There are more men than women in all age groups up to and including 60 years, but women take over in all subsequent age groups. The 95 and over age group comprises more than four times as many women as men.

More births than deaths

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

Figure 2

Population trends



See table 11.

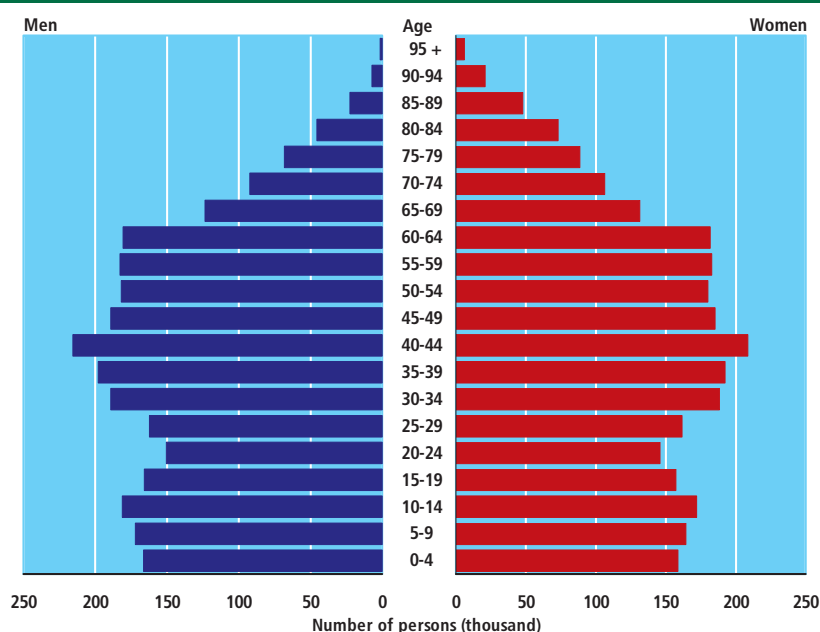
Population and elections

We are growing older

The Danish population is getting older. The average age in Denmark was 39.9 years as of 1 January 2007. For men, this figure was 38.8 years, and for women, it was 40.9 years. When examining 1980 figures, the average age was almost three 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 nearly 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. 1 January 2007



See table 12.

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.

Population and elections

The demographic dependency ratio will increase in coming years

If the economically active (working) population is calculated as those within the 20-59 age group, the dependency ratio in 2007 is 0.87. That is to say that for every 100 economically active individuals, 87 persons need support. On the basis of the most recent forecasts on population development, the demographic dependency ratio will increase to 0.91 in 2010 and reach 1.1 in 2030. In 1960, the demographic dependency ratio was 0.79. This is to say 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.

One of the lowest demographic dependency ratios in the EU

It is possible to compare the dependency ratio for the Member States of the EU for 2000. Here, the economically active population has also been defined as the 20-59 age group. These figures show that Denmark has one of the lowest demographic dependency ratios in the EU at 0.77. The Netherlands had the lowest demographic dependency ratio at 0.74. Sweden had the highest demographic dependency ratio at 0.86, followed by Ireland at 0.85. Ireland is the only EU country where the biggest part of the population who need support is young people between 0-19 years. The EU average was 0.81.

3. Births

How many children are born each year?

During recent years, the number of live births has been approximately 65,000 a year, corresponding to an average of 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 2006, the *total fertility rate*, i.e. the average number of live births per woman, was 1.85 in Denmark.

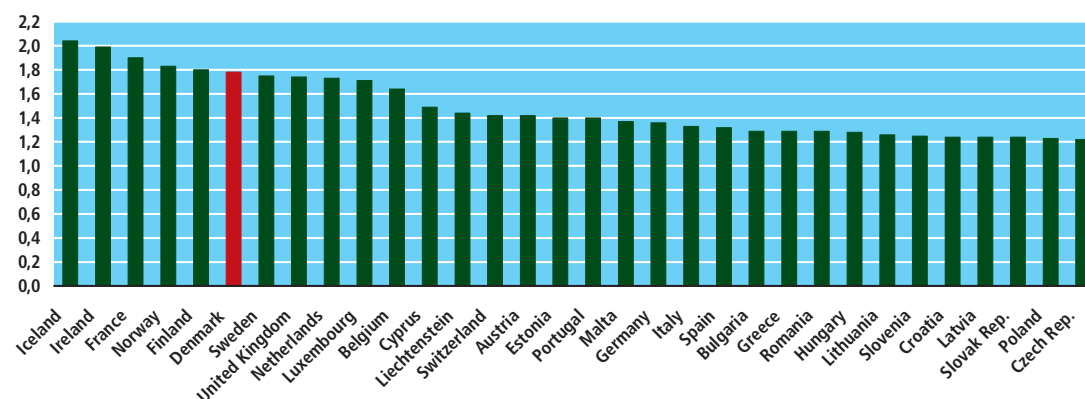
A fertility rate at 2.06 is needed for the population to reproduce itself. Through the 1950s and most of the 1960s, the fertility rate was above this level. From the late 1960s, the fertility rate fell until it reached bottom in 1983 at 1.38. Since then the fertility rate has risen and now seems to have stabilised at a little more than 1.8.

One of the highest fertility rates in EU

With 1.85 children per woman, Denmark has one of the highest fertility rates in the EU. In 2004, the total fertility rate for the EU was 1.49. Ireland had the highest fertility rate (2.04), and the new EU-countries Poland and the Czech Republic had the lowest (1.22). In comparison, Somalia has a total fertility rate at 7.2, Iraq at 5.4, China at 1.7 and the United States at 2.0.

Population and elections

Figure 4 Fertility rates in European countries. 2004



Source: Eurostat, *Life conditions in Europe. 2007-edition.*

Older mothers

Over the years, women have become increasingly mature before becoming mothers. In 2005, the average age of women giving birth for the first time was 30.2 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 28.9 years in 2005.

4. Adoptions

Many adopted children were born abroad

In recent years, the annual number of adoptions has ranged around 1,200 to 1,400. In a little more than half of the cases, the child adopted is either a child of one of the spouses or a child of the registered partner. Nearly half of the children adopted come from abroad. In 2006, 514 out of 1,096 children were born abroad. During the past few years most children have come from China, Vietnam, Thailand and India, but also a large number from South Africa and Colombia.

5. 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 1970, 88 per cent of all 30 year-old women were married. In 2007, the corresponding figure is only 44 per cent for all 30 year-old women. Simultaneously, the average age of

Population and elections

women when they first get married has increased from 22.9 years to 31.4 years and from 25.1 years to 33.8 years for men during the period 1970-2006.

... but still live as couples

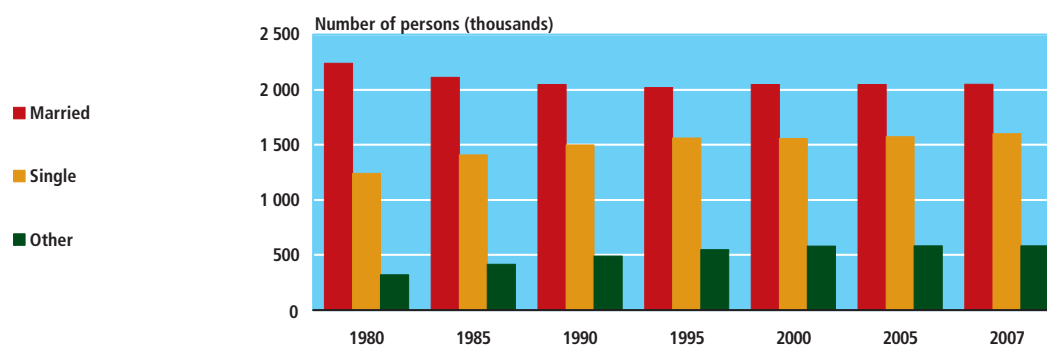
The fact that people get older before they get married does not mean that they do not live as couples. It does, however, mean that it becomes increasingly common for couples to live together without being married. This is especially true of the younger generations.

Many singles

More than one third of all adults live alone and women comprise the majority of this group (53 per cent). Of those individuals with no partner, 62 per cent of the women and 60 per cent of the male population live completely alone. The rest live with other persons, who – depending on the age of the person in question – are often parents or children.

Figure 5

Development in adult family types



See table 40 and 41.

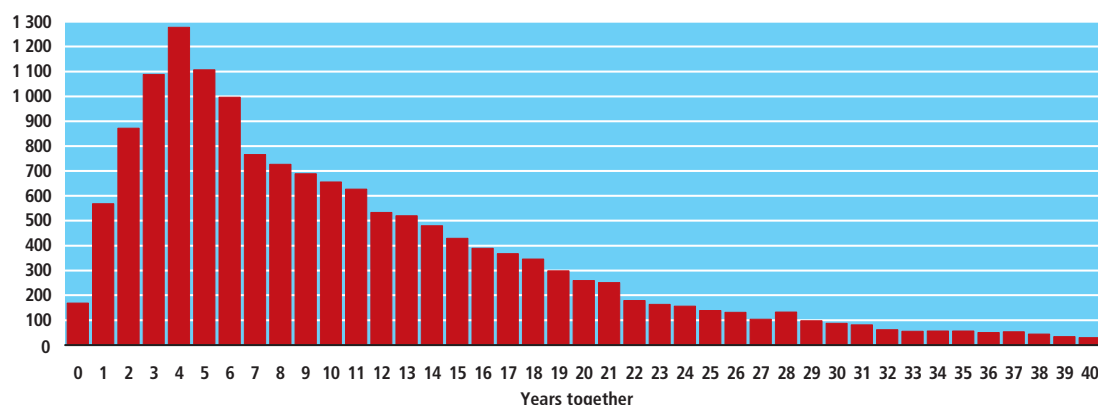
More marriages end in divorce

18 per cent of all marriages entered into in 1950 had been dissolved by divorce after a period of 25 years. The same held true for 40 per cent of the marriages entered into in 1980. Thus, there is an increase in the percentage of marriages that end in divorce.

More than half of the divorces in Denmark take place within the first nine years of marriage. Divorces are most common after three or four years of marriage.

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Figure 6 Divorces after duration of marriage. 2005



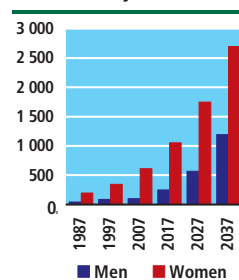
See table 39.

6. Mortality

Most of the people in Denmark live past 60

In recent years, the number of deaths in Denmark has been approximately 58,000 deaths a year. In 2006, the figure was approximately 55,500. About 86 per cent of all deaths occurred in the over-60 age group and 48 per cent in the over-80 age group.

Figure 7 Persons 100 years or more



See table 46.

More Danes are older than 100 years

The number of people who are 100 years of age or more is rising. On 1 January 2007, a total of 715 people (620 women and 95 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 four times as much in a period of 27 years.

Excess mortality for men compared to women

Men have a higher risk of dying in all age groups. This is to say that there is an excess mortality for men in relation to women. The greatest difference is evident in the 15-35 age group, where the mortality rate for men is up to two or three 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 75.9 for men and 80.4 for women.

Higher life expectancy rates

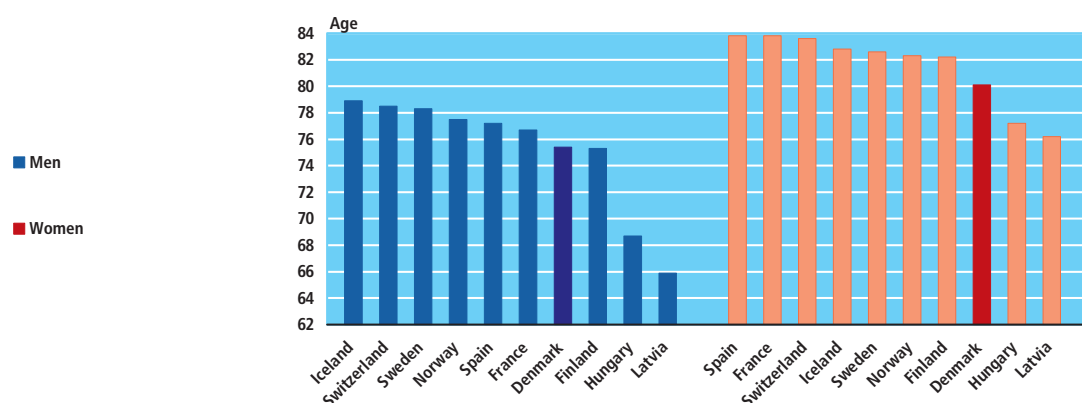
The trend as regards life expectancy has not been as positive in Denmark as it has in many other countries. The trend towards stagnation in life expectancy was especially pronounced among Danish women. In the 1960s, Denmark was among the countries with the highest life expectancy in the world, but later on Danish life

Population and elections

expectancy was among the lowest in Western Europe. However, life expectancy has increased a little more during recent years. A comparison of life expectancy for 1995/1996 and 2005/2006 shows an increase of 3.0 years for men and 2.4 years for women.

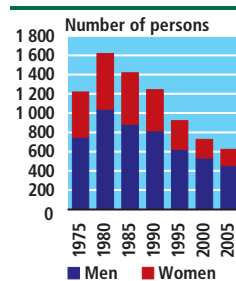
Figure 8

Life expectancy rates in selected countries. 2004



Source: Eurostat, *Living Conditions in Europe, Data 2002-2005*.

Figure 9
Number of suicides



See table 26.

One quarter of all deaths are caused by cancer

Cancer, heart diseases and cardio-vascular disorders are the three main causes of death. Almost two thirds 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 628 suicides in 2005, corresponding to approximately 1.2 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 be immigrating. A little less than half of all immigrants are Danish citizens returning after a shorter or longer period abroad or who are born by Danish parents abroad.

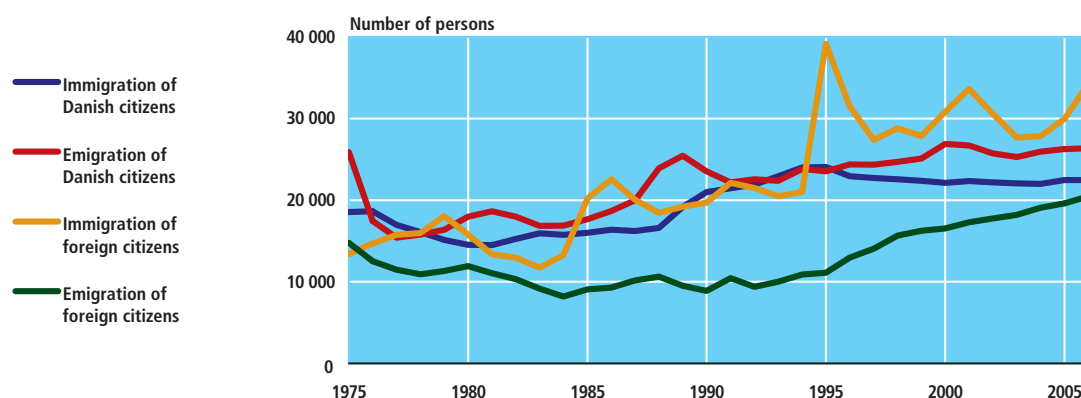
Population and elections

Danes emigrate – and then come back

When studying the Danish emigration statistics, it appears that the majority of emigrants 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 10

Immigration and emigration



See table 11 and 19.

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.

Immigrants and descendants

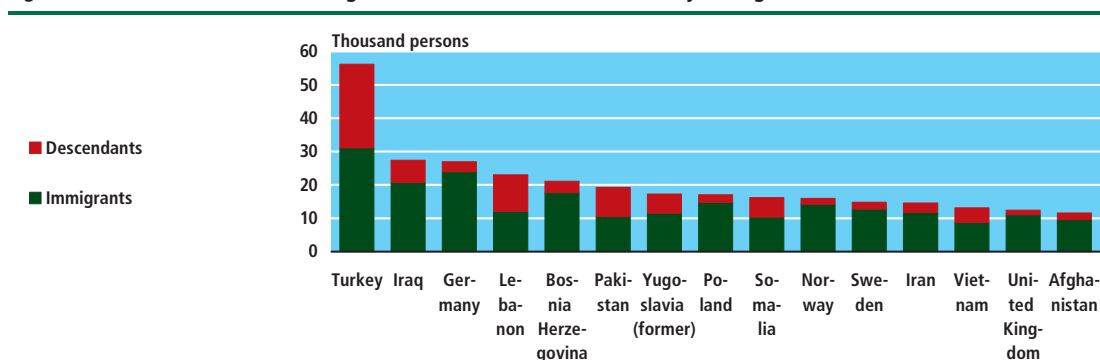
Immigrants and descendants comprise 8.7 per cent of the total Danish population (477,700 persons) – about 6.6 per cent are immigrants and 2.1 per cent are descendants. More than half of all immigrants and descendants originate from a European country. The majority originated in Turkey, Germany, or Iraq. However, a substantial number come from Norway, Sweden, Lebanon, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Pakistan, Iran, and Somalia.

One in six people move each year

In 2006, more than 867,000 internal migrations are registered. This corresponds to one in six people moving each year. However, more than 117,000 people moved twice or more during the year. 34 per cent of the registered migrations was migrations from one municipality to another.

Population and elections

Figure 11 Immigrants and descendants after country of origin. 2007



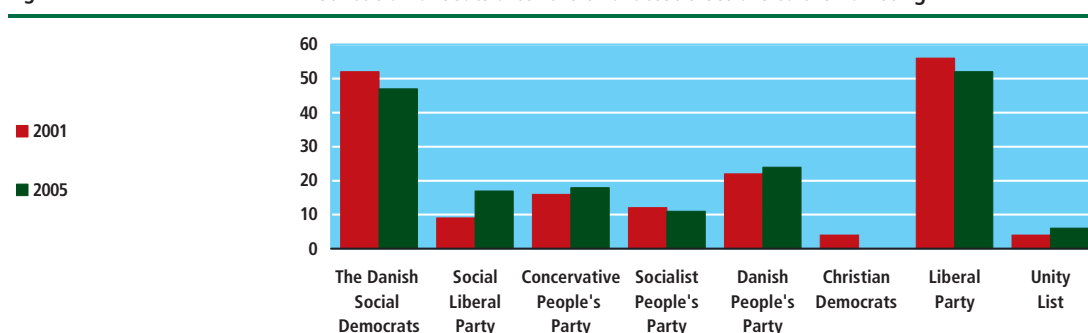
See table 18.

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 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. 14 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 2005.

Figure 12 Distribution of seats after the two latest elections to the Folketing



See table 51.

Population and elections

Parties nominated and elected

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

Electoral turnout

At 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 84.5 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 2004. Denmark elects 14 MEPs. Elections to the European Parliament attract fewer voters than national elections. At the latest election, the electoral turnout was 47.9 per cent. Nine parties were nominated, eight of which entered the European Parliament. Women accounted for 36 per cent of the candidates elected.

Referendums

Since 1920, 14 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. Electoral turnout for referendums has varied a great deal. 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 9

Population in Denmark

	Central Copenhagen Region 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	1 498 479	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
1985	633 412	2 126 674	2 351 022	5 111 108	-0.02	118.6
1990	617 637	2 139 424	2 378 348	5 135 409	0.11	119.2
1995	625 810	2 171 062	2 418 846	5 215 718	0.37	121.0
2000	653 983	2 212 855	2 463 182	5 330 020	0.31	123.7
2001	658 318	2 221 105	2 469 789	5 349 212	0.36	124.1
2002	660 066	2 230 428	2 477 860	5 368 354	0.36	124.6
2003	661 034	2 237 577	2 484 896	5 383 507	0.28	124.9
2004	662 089	2 243 699	2 491 852	5 397 640	0.26	125.2
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

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.

¹ Copenhagen, Frederiksberg and Gentofte municipalities. Frederiksberg and Gentofte municipalities were first included in the Central Copenhagen Region in 1860 and 1921. ² Excl. South Jutland.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ft

Table 10

Urban and rural population

	1901	1921	1940	1960	1970	1981	1990	2006
	Inhabitants							
Denmark total	2 449 540	3 269 554	3 844 312	4 585 256	4 937 579	5 123 989	5 135 409	5 427 459
The Greater Copenhagen ¹	491 276	700 610	1 021 499	1 289 406	1 380 204	1 381 882	1 337 114	1 084 885
Other urban areas with: over 100 000 inhabitants	-	-	127 366	307 067	459 669	432 778	452 773	502 274
10 000-99 999 inhabitants	250 830	547 364	691 891	913 860	998 485	1 024 886	1 067 874	1 446 911
1 000-9 999 inhabitants	273 129	374 295	388 172	513 030	688 789	1 021 714	1 085 531	1 204 286
500-999 inhabitants	33 866	99 437	123 697	160 066	202 905	237 774	227 478	235 927
200-499 inhabitants	11 370	82 384	103 345	209 915	216 105	198 058	185 669	193 728
Rural districts	1 389 069	1 465 464	1 388 342	1 191 912	991 422	826 897	778 970	759 448

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 11 Population, births, deaths, external migration

	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 thousands 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	4 963	75 359	48 858	35 026	31 626	15.2	9.8	1.4
1972	4 992	75 505	50 445	31 200	25 762	15.1	10.1	1.2
1973	5 022	71 895	50 526	41 948	29 703	14.3	10.1	1.1
1974	5 045	71 327	51 637	33 146	39 751	14.1	10.2	1.1
1975	5 060	72 071	50 895	31 946	40 659	14.2	10.1	1.0
1976	5 073	65 267	54 001	33 320	30 000	12.9	10.6	1.0
1977	5 088	61 878	50 485	32 740	26 906	12.2	9.9	0.9
1978	5 104	62 036	52 864	32 059	26 735	12.2	10.4	0.9
1979	5 117	59 464	54 654	33 183	27 731	11.6	10.7	0.9
1980	5 123	57 293	55 939	30 311	29 913	11.2	10.9	0.8
1971/80 average	5 059	67 210	52 030	33 488	30 879	13.3	10.3	1.0
1981	5 122	53 089	56 359	27 874	29 719	10.4	11.0	0.8
1982	5 118	52 658	55 368	28 223	28 328	10.3	10.8	0.8
1983	5 114	50 822	57 156	27 718	25 999	9.9	11.2	0.8
1984	5 112	51 800	57 109	29 035	25 053	10.1	11.2	0.8
1985	5 114	53 749	58 378	36 214	26 715	10.5	11.4	0.8
1986	5 121	55 312	58 100	38 932	27 928	10.8	11.3	0.8
1987	5 127	56 221	58 136	36 296	30 123	11.0	11.3	0.8
1988	5 130	58 844	58 984	35 051	34 544	11.5	11.5	0.8
1989	5 133	61 351	59 397	38 391	34 949	12.0	11.6	0.8
1990	5 141	63 433	60 926	40 715	32 383	12.3	11.9	0.7
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	12.8	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

¹ For each year, see *Statistical Yearbook 1922*. ² Population 1 July.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef1, bef6 and hisb3

Table 12

Population by sex and age. 2007

Per 1 January	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Total	2 696 662	2 750 422	5 447 084				
0 years	33 537	31 669	65 206	50 years	37 328	36 638	73 966
1 years	33 019	31 746	64 765	51 years	36 844	36 100	72 944
2 years	33 251	31 829	65 080	52 years	35 732	35 641	71 373
3 years	33 359	31 829	65 188	53 years	36 433	36 096	72 529
4 years	33 215	31 429	64 644	54 years	35 501	35 428	70 929
5 years	33 562	32 188	65 750	55 years	35 065	34 596	69 661
6 years	34 582	33 059	67 641	56 years	35 646	35 937	71 583
7 years	34 181	32 728	66 909	57 years	35 370	35 636	71 006
8 years	34 472	32 715	67 187	58 years	37 257	37 185	74 442
9 years	35 271	33 458	68 729	59 years	39 405	39 401	78 806
10 years	35 509	33 675	69 184	60 years	40 811	40 296	81 107
11 years	36 845	34 849	71 694	61 years	39 038	38 771	77 809
12 years	36 867	35 223	72 090	62 years	36 619	36 811	73 430
13 years	35 780	33 973	69 753	63 years	33 102	34 027	67 129
14 years	36 189	34 144	70 333	64 years	31 039	31 653	62 692
15 years	34 545	32 852	67 397	65 years	27 149	28 198	55 347
16 years	34 472	32 616	67 088	66 years	25 966	27 277	53 243
17 years	33 443	31 829	65 272	67 years	24 471	25 700	50 171
18 years	32 312	30 526	62 838	68 years	23 784	25 478	49 262
19 years	31 012	29 214	60 226	69 years	22 162	24 580	46 742
20 years	30 928	29 415	60 343	70 years	21 108	23 273	44 381
21 years	30 375	29 399	59 774	71 years	19 587	22 023	41 610
22 years	29 625	28 767	58 392	72 years	18 452	21 281	39 733
23 years	29 291	28 733	58 024	73 years	17 104	19 925	37 029
24 years	30 316	29 406	59 722	74 years	16 085	19 714	35 799
25 years	29 982	29 796	59 778	75 years	15 266	18 822	34 088
26 years	31 876	31 766	63 642	76 years	14 531	18 423	32 954
27 years	32 646	32 625	65 271	77 years	13 630	17 497	31 127
28 years	33 931	33 728	67 659	78 years	13 175	17 410	30 585
29 years	33 819	33 653	67 472	79 years	11 729	16 434	28 163
30 years	35 448	34 896	70 344	80 years	11 173	16 044	27 217
31 years	38 209	38 282	76 491	81 years	10 085	15 588	25 673
32 years	37 832	37 754	75 586	82 years	9 317	14 895	24 212
33 years	38 081	37 665	75 746	83 years	8 062	13 952	22 014
34 years	39 689	39 522	79 211	84 years	7 073	12 467	19 540
35 years	39 783	38 643	78 426	85 years	6 421	12 405	18 826
36 years	37 943	37 288	75 231	86 years	5 593	11 472	17 065
37 years	38 108	37 004	75 112	87 years	4 209	8 880	13 089
38 years	39 700	38 182	77 882	88 years	3 640	8 083	11 723
39 years	42 415	41 150	83 565	89 years	2 798	6 873	9 671
40 years	45 718	44 092	89 810	90 years	2 312	5 919	8 231
41 years	44 125	42 838	86 963	91 years	1 739	4 822	6 561
42 years	43 415	41 642	85 057	92 years	1 441	4 202	5 643
43 years	42 258	41 084	83 342	93 years	1 015	3 262	4 277
44 years	40 027	38 791	78 818	94 years	797	2 570	3 367
45 years	38 816	37 891	76 707	95 years	511	1 896	2 407
46 years	38 881	37 849	76 730	96 years	340	1 465	1 805
47 years	37 164	36 475	73 639	97 years	233	979	1 212
48 years	37 293	36 504	73 797	98 years	130	670	800
49 years	37 092	36 333	73 425	99 years	80	383	463
				100 years +	95	620	715

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef1a07

Table 13 (continued) Population in urban areas with more than 1 000 inhabitants – correction

Municipal. code	Population 1 January 1996	Population 1 January 2006	Municipal. code	Population 1 January 1996	Population 1 January 2006
All Denmark	5 251 027	5 427 459	803 Brovst	2 613	2 749
The Greater Copenhagen Reg.¹	1 362 264	1 084 885	485 Brylle	1 172	1 153
Other urban areas			749 Bryrup	1 366	1 361
567 Agerbæk	1 235	1 272	601 Brædstrup	3 146	3 222
525 Agerskov	1 232	1 262	805 Brønderslev	11 350	11 555
400 Allinge-Sandvig	1 919	1 795	559 Brørup	4 097	4 369
Allingåbro	1 929	1 939	461 Bullerup	3 084	3 036
735 Of which in Røgsø Municipality	1 929	1 937	539 Bylderup-Bov	1 448	1 478
747 Of which in Sønderhald Municipality	•	2	603 Børkop	2 709	3 562
621 Almind	1 074	1 625	509 Christiansfeld	2 592	2 827
573 Alslev	1 095	1 118	385 Dalby	1 666	2 102
561 Andrup	•	1 041	851 Dall Villaby	1 128	1 108
215 Annisse Nord	1 480	1 442	303 Dianalund	3 440	3 763
771 Ans	1 486	1 536	155 Dragør ¹	•	11 182
577 Ansager	1 463	1 389	807 Dronninglund	2 813	3 037
801 Arden	2 331	2 398	777 Durup	1 035	•
575 Askov	1 159	1 547	537 Dybbøl	2 070	2 417
305 Asnæs	2 564	2 759	421 Ebberup	1 264	1 306
719 Assens	1 577	1 505	701 Ebeltoft	4 412	5 839
421 Assens	5 700	5 965	615 Egebjerg	1 528	1 738
747 Assentoft	2 235	2 734	571 Egebæk	1 188	1 204
807 Asaa	1 334	1 236	507 Egernsund	1 638	1 563
501 Augustenborg	3 082	3 247	605 Egtved	1 909	2 135
651 Aulum	2 856	2 918	251 Ejby	1 752	1 922
747 Auning	2 414	2 601	429 Ejby	1 854	1 962
781 Balling	1 213	1 171	267 Ejby	2 215	2 624
751 Beder	3 921	4 374	461 Ejstrup	543	1 098
785 Bedsted	1 025	•	625 Ejstrupholm	1 628	1 658
461 Bellinge	4 206	4 176	813 Elling	1 265	1 203
849 Biersted	1 766	1 698	663 Engesvang	1 831	1 901
551 Billund	5 808	6 020	607 Erritsø ²	7 162	•
819 Bindslev	1 148	1 178	561 Esbjerg	73 331	71 886
Birkerød ¹	•	19 786	375 Eskilstrup	1 081	1 135
201 Of which in Allerød Municipality	•	26	Espergærde ^{1,3}	•	11 471
205 Of which in Birkerød Municipality	•	19 748	208 Of which in Fredensborg-Humblebæk	•	71
207 Of which in Farum Municipality	•	12	217 Of which in Helsingør Municipality	•	11 400
761 Bjerringbro	7 067	7 239	351 Fakse	3 713	3 886
267 Bjæverskov	2 097	2 775	351 Fakse Ladeplads	2 671	2 822
213 Blistrup	•	1 026	809 Farsø	3 108	3 216
201 Blovstrød ¹	•	2 163	207 Farum ¹	•	18 105
423 Bogense	3 199	3 499	519 Felsted	1 047	1 120
539 Bolderslev	1 224	1 258	357 Fensmark	3 832	4 483
663 Bording	2 091	2 255	811 Fjerritslev	3 295	3 375
267 Borup	2 723	3 220	325 Forlev	2 047	2 164
557 Bramming	6 474	6 793	208 Fredensborg Stationsby ¹	•	8 291
653 Brande	6 142	6 388	607 Fredericia ²	29 255	37 074
505 Bredebro	1 604	1 558	769 Frederiks	1 643	1 741
605 Bredsten	1 329	1 633	335 Frederiksberg	2 916	3 241
603 Brejning	2 128	2 524	813 Frederikshavn	24 935	23 636
671 Bremdal	1 337	1 822	209 Frederikssund	14 114	15 160
429 Brenderup	1 124	1 324	211 Frederiksværk	11 277	12 151
507 Broager	3 056	3 314	851 Frejlev	1 958	2 470
425 Brobyværk	1 028	1 042			

Note: the municipality codes can be used to find the municipality in which the towns are placed. As the figures are from 2006 the old municipality codes have been used.

¹ The Greater Copenhagen Region: In 1999, 12 municipalities covering 40 towns were no longer included in the Greater Copenhagen Region. ² Included 1 January 2000 in Fredericia. ³ No longer included in Helsingør by.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 13 (continued) Population in urban areas with more than 1 000 inhabitants

Muni- cipal. code	Population 1 January 1996	Population 1 January 2006	Muni- cipal. code	Population 1 January 1996	Population 1 January 2006
307 Fuglebjerg	1 816	1 959	169 Hedehusene Stationsby ^{2,4}	•	11 339
431 Faaborg	7 385	7 234	613 Hedensted	8 479	10 148
305 Fårevejle Stationsby	1 801	1 808	565 Hejnsvig	•	1 084
729 Fårup	1 042	1 033	217 Hellebæk	4 858	5 405
705 Fårvang	1 123	1 219	215 Helsingør	6 412	7 240
219 Gadevang	•	1 091	217 Helsingør	44 007	35 075
263 Gadstrup	1 827	1 777	393 Herlufmagle	1 047	1 177
703 Galten	4 224	4 852	657 Herning	29 199	44 437
737 Gammel Rye	•	1 219	219 Hillerød	26 692	28 941
817 Gandrup	1 519	1 513	713 Hinnerup	5 626	7 040
235 Ganløse	2 667	2 810	819 Hirtshals	7 009	6 475
395 Gedser	1 016	•	807 Hjallerup	3 167	3 449
793 Gedsted	•	1 013	671 Hjerm	1 095	1 141
609 Gedved	1 318	1 593	529 Hjorkær	1 656	1 707
393 Gelsted	1 171	1 344	751 Hjortshøj	2 136	2 637
429 Gelsted	1 527	1 651	821 Hjørring	24 729	24 813
213 Gilleleje	5 124	6 301	823 Hobro	10 408	11 001
477 Gisløv	1 585	1 375	315 Holbæk	22 601	25 622
339 Gisløge	1 137	1 234	355 Holeby	1 915	1 677
851 Gistrup	3 652	3 660	357 Holme Ølstrup	1 084	1 189
611 Give	3 978	4 266	661 Holstebro	30 463	31 955
657 Gjellerup ¹	3 585	•	569 Holsted	3 097	3 107
705 Gjern	1 087	1 251	217 Hornbæk	3 212	3 642
433 Glamsbjerg	3 056	3 116	733 Hornslet	4 474	5 014
393 Glumsø	1 586	1 987	619 Hornsyld	1 342	1 524
777 Glyngøre	1 585	1 648	615 Horsens	47 755	50 983
851 Godthåb	1 482	1 664	727 Hov	1 045	1 343
511 Gram	2 562	2 546	609 Hovedgård	1 565	1 667
571 Gredstedbro	1 101	1 020	208 Humlebæk ²	•	8 933
707 Grenaa	14 377	14 112	221 Hundested	8 294	8 892
253 Greve Strand ²	•	41 093	785 Hurup	2 773	2 794
565 Grindsted	9 360	9 496	675 Hvidbjerg	1 236	1 214
209 Græse Bakkeby	1 239	2 173	659 Hvide Sande	3 293	3 197
213 Græsted	3 103	3 294	343 Højby	1 463	1 511
513 Gråsten	3 712	3 995	461 Højby	4 142	4 513
523 Guderup	2 177	2 501	517 Højer	1 471	1 375
657 Gullestrup	1 799	1 908	779 Højslev Stationsby	1 930	2 535
255 Gundsømagle	2 227	2 195	319 Høng	3 763	4 050
557 Gørding	1 700	1 739	715 Hørning	5 392	6 254
309 Gørlev	2 149	2 406	Hørsholm ²	•	37 100
603 Gårslev	•	1 055	181 Of which in Søllerød Municipality	•	3 539
515 Haderslev	21 026	21 140	205 Of which in Birkerød Municipality	•	17
709 Hadsten	6 385	7 221	223 Of which in Hørsholm Municipality	•	23 830
815 Hadsund	4 760	5 062	227 Of which in Karlebo Municipality	•	9 714
791 Hald Ege	•	1 112	535 Høruphav	2 254	2 503
817 Hals	2 199	2 479	305 Hørve	2 261	2 380
711 Hammel	5 510	6 346	437 Haarby	2 344	2 386
657 Hammerum	3 041	•	271 Hårlev	2 286	2 451
765 Hanstholm	2 626	2 340	395 Idstrup	1 024	1 272
673 Harboøre	1 903	1 709	663 Ikast	13 946	14 778
751 Harlev ³	2 569	3 467	183 Ishøj ²	•	19 050
400 Hasle	1 882	1 796	183 Ishøj Landsby ²	•	1 022
313 Haslev	10 006	10 860	783 Jebjerg	1 288	1 230
615 Hatting	1 446	1 524	617 Jelling	2 685	2 932
269 Havdrup ²	•	3 941	527 Jels	1 650	1 744

¹ Included 1 January 2006 in Herning. ² The Greater Copenhagen Region: In 1999, 12 municipalities covering 40 towns were no longer included in the Greater Copenhagen Region. ³ Earlier named Framlev. ⁴ Earlier named Flong.

Table 13 (continued) Population in urban areas with more than 1 000 inhabitants

Muni- cipal. code	Population 1 January 1996	Population 1 January 2006	Muni- cipal. code	Population 1 January 1996	Population 1 January 2006
619 Juelsminde	2 949	3 735	363 Maribo	5 661	5 573
341 Jyderup	3 633	3 922	492 Marstal	2 538	2 272
255 Jyllinge	7 809	10 011	661 Mejrup Kirkeby ⁵	1 205	1 611
225 Jægerspris	3 464	3 874	445 Middelfart	12 620	13 645
			353 Mogenstrup	1 319	1 539
323 Kalundborg	15 375	16 250	483 Morud	1 048	1 332
351 Karise	1 788	1 988	837 Mou	1 084	1 138
373 Karrebæksminde	1 353	1 530	447 Munkebo	5 433	5 387
769 Karup	2 158	2 211	775 Møldrup	1 234	1 251
439 Kerteminde	5 428	5 775	733 Mørke	1 377	1 409
685 Kibæk	2 369	2 653	341 Mørkøv	1 706	1 793
257 Kirke Hvalso ¹	3 232	3 742	751 Mårslet	2 502	3 510
251 Kirke Hyllinge	1 120	1 842			
257 Kirke Såby	1 667	1 733	Nakskov	14 736	14 240
189 Kirke Værløse ²	•	1 039	367 Of which in Nakskov Municipality	14 736	14 234
771 Kjellerup	4 117	4 414	379 Of which in Ravnsborg Municipality	•	6
851 Klarup	3 779	3 709	461 Neder Holluf ⁶	5 814	•
519 Kliplev	1 190	1 217	397 Neder Vindinge	1 965	2 154
621 Kolding	52 207	55 045	400 Nexø	3 686	3 772
721 Kolind	1 634	1 676	831 Nibe	3 810	4 632
751 Kolt ³	4 853	•	227 Nivå ²	•	7 932
837 Kongerslev	1 350	1 315	523 Nordborg	7 906	7 248
431 Korinth	1 051	1 081	563 Nordby	2 609	2 543
325 Korsør	14 428	14 850	787 Nors	1 118	1 050
503 Kruså	1 853	1 742	219 Ny Hammersholt	1 435	1 455
225 Kulhuse	1 015	1 002	449 Nyborg	15 902	16 043
477 Kværndrup	1 517	1 569	533 Nybøl	•	1 034
259 Køge	32 780	34 476	369 Nykøbing Falster	16 048	16 590
397 Køng	•	1 024	773 Nykøbing Mors	9 269	9 225
835 Kås	2 031	2 059	327 Nykøbing Sjælland	5 276	5 317
			397 Nyråd	2 131	2 237
441 Langeskov	3 524	3 809	371 Nysted	1 428	1 366
717 Langå	2 605	2 812	461 Næsbyhoved Broby	1 068	1 187
261 Lejre	1 910	2 203	373 Næstved	38 761	41 158
667 Lem	1 412	1 435	219 Nødebo	1 789	1 900
665 Lemvig	7 398	7 128	833 Nørager	•	1 033
Lille Skensved	1 345	1 442	849 Nørhalne	•	1 194
259 Of which in Køge Municipality	1 345	1 388	375 Nørre Alslev	2 140	2 282
269 Of which in Solrød Municipality ²	•	54	425 Nørre Broby	1 456	1 466
201 Lillerød ²	•	15 302	497 Nørre Lyndelse	1 620	1 756
657 Lind ⁴	3 540	•	553 Nørre Nebel	1 204	1 317
627 Lindved	1 095	1 221	665 Nørre Nisum	•	1 120
211 Liseleje	2 646	2 491	625 Nørre Snede	1 865	1 876
615 Lund	1 284	1 482	451 Nørre Aaby	2 564	2 786
623 Lunderskov	2 297	2 697			
201 Lyng ²	•	4 030	727 Odder	9 718	10 889
751 Lystrup	8 675	9 605	461 Odense ⁶	144 518	152 060
791 Løgstrup	1 356	1 557	555 Oksbøl	2 583	2 770
827 Løgstør	4 473	4 434	427 Ollerup	1 136	1 230
751 Løgten	4 310	5 394	261 Østved	1 899	2 014
521 Løgumkloster	3 049	3 043	471 Otterup	4 322	4 613
545 Løjt Kirkeby	1 892	2 041	553 Outtrup	868	1 034
829 Løkken	1 463	1 495	461 Over Holluf	•	1 342
737 Låsby	1 472	1 696	731 Over Hornbæk	1 504	1 906
			543 Over Jerstal	1 229	1 155
751 Malling	2 964	3 331			
719 Mariager	2 248	2 503	503 Padborg	4 805	4 534

¹ Earlier named Hvalso. ² The Greater Copenhagen Region: In 1999, 12 municipalities comprising 40 towns were no longer included in the Greater Copenhagen Region.
³ Included 1 January 2004 in Århus. ⁴ Included 1 January 2006 in Herning. ⁵ Earlier named Mejrup. ⁶ Included 1 January 2006 in Odense.

Table 13 (continued) Population in urban areas with more than 1 000 inhabitants

Muni- cipal. code		Population 1 January 1996	Population 1 January 2006	Muni- cipal. code		Population 1 January 1996	Population 1 January 2006
835	Pandrup	2 671	2 789		Smørumnedre ^{2,3}	•	17 940
377	Præstø	3 398	3 863	151	Of which in Ballerup Municipality	•	7 775
				171	Of which in Ledøje-Smørum Munici.	•	8 952
215	Ramløse	1 464	1 583	189	Of which in Værløse Municipality	•	1 213
731	Randers	55 916	55 909	787	Snedsted	1 118	1 197
479	Rantzausminde	1 550	1 809	657	Snejbjerg ⁴	3 547	•
827	Ranum	1 226	1 152	607	Snoghøj	1 937	2 461
321	Regstrup	1 519	1 832	751	Solbjerg	2 658	2 842
743	Resenbro ¹	1 538	•	269	Solrød Strand ²	•	14 977
571	Ribe	8 105	8 081	543	Sommersted	1 122	1 069
473	Ringe	4 836	5 054	335	Sorø	6 624	7 398
667	Ringkøbing	9 083	9 496	729	Spentrup	2 243	2 352
329	Ringsted	17 714	19 234	681	Spjald	1 269	1 282
513	Rinkenæs	1 140	1 237	515	Starup	1 982	2 173
265	Roskilde	42 154	45 807	751	Stavtrup	3 441	3 700
777	Roslev	1 447	1 396	365	Stege	3 891	4 043
475	Rudkøbing	4 851	4 717	337	Stenlille	1 812	1 960
303	Ruds Vedby	1 371	1 480		Stenløse	11 977	5 318
737	Ry	4 631	5 226	235	Of which in Stenløse Municipality	5 004	5 318
721	Ryomgård	1 835	2 170	237	Of which in Ølstykke Municipality ⁵	6 973	•
477	Ryslinge	1 875	1 760	217	Stenstrup	•	1 063
383	Rødby	2 531	2 374	427	Stenstrup	1 505	1 660
383	Rødbyhavn	2 099	2 016	361	Stensved	1 253	1 436
527	Rødning	2 527	2 617	717	Stevnstrup	1 437	1 516
529	Rødekro	5 211	5 854	461	Stige	2 240	2 407
761	Rødkaersbro	1 659	1 588	745	Stilling	3 276	3 831
389	Rødvig	1 402	1 468	763	Stoholm	2 133	2 305
739	Rønde	2 028	2 323	389	Store Heddinge	3 262	3 419
400	Rønne	14 465	14 043	345	Store Merløse	1 206	1 261
385	Rønnede	2 058	2 287	837	Storvorde	2 500	2 950
327	Rørvig	•	1 017	813	Strandby	2 543	2 483
				445	Strib	3 936	4 387
751	Sabro	1 662	2 234	671	Struer	11 390	10 957
387	Sakskøbing	4 805	4 815	271	Strøby Egede ⁶	2 495	3 649
461	Sankt Klemens	2 631	2 666	391	Stubbekøbing	2 297	2 276
461	Seden	3 183	3 743	545	Stubbæk	1 214	1 135
169	Sengeløse ²	•	1 261	845	Støvring	5 612	6 322
743	Silkeborg ¹	36 487	41 300	845	Suldrup	1 066	1 210
839	Sindal	3 011	3 097	851	Sulsted ⁷	•	1 548
841	Skagen	10 907	9 380	369	Sundby	2 961	2 873
775	Skals	1 614	1 681	657	Sunds	3 425	3 759
745	Skanderborg	11 787	13 423	400	Svaneke	1 119	1 176
229	Skibby	2 448	2 904	301	Svebølle	2 068	2 290
779	Skive	20 377	20 572	743	Svejbæk	3 396	3 888
669	Skjern	6 986	7 143	479	Svendborg	27 372	27 199
527	Skodborg	1 215	1 282	325	Svenstrup	1 737	1 949
181	Skodsborg ²	•	1 237	851	Svenstrup	4 609	4 630
703	Skovby	2 398	2 706	339	Svinninge	2 286	2 550
331	Skælskør	6 068	6 373	265	Svogerslev	4 257	4 310
607	Skærbæk	1 483	1 849	847	Sæby	8 512	8 672
531	Skærbæk	3 159	3 063	713	Søften	1 905	2 082
231	Skævinge	1 553	1 961	359	Søllested	1 455	1 529
843	Skørping	2 098	2 695	621	Sønder Bjert	1 909	1 934
479	Skårup	1 414	1 492	685	Sønder Felding	1 437	1 492
333	Slagelse	30 483	31 778	565	Sønder Omme	1 894	1 715
233	Slangerup	5 595	6 755	537	Sønderborg	26 232	27 391
213	Smidstrup	•	1 335	483	Søndersø	2 946	2 890

¹ Included 1 January 2006 in Silkeborg. ² The Greater Copenhagen Region: In 1999 12 municipalities comprising 40 towns were no longer included in the Greater Copenhagen Region. ³ Måløv included 1 January 2006 in Smørumnedre. ⁴ Included 1 January 2006 in Herning. ⁵ Included 1 January 2006 in Ølstykke Stationsby. ⁶ 1 January 2006 including Strøby Ladeplads and Jæren. ⁷ Sulsted St.by included 1 January 2006 in Sulsted.

Table 13 (continued) Population in urban areas with more than 1 000 inhabitants

Muni- cipal. code	Population 1 January 1996	Population 1 January 2006	Muni- cipal. code	Population 1 January 1996	Population 1 January 2006
311 Sørbymagle	•	1 029	631 Vejle	47 374	49 928
677 Sørvad	•	1 000	235 Veksø	1 869	1 903
155 Søvang ¹	•	1 722	679 Vemb	1 334	1 331
609 Søvind	•	1 021	267 Vemmedrup	1 768	1 712
			851 Vestbjerg	2 338	2 235
655 Tarm	4 051	3 964	817 Vester Hassing	2 116	2 345
561 Tarp	1 325	1 350	605 Vester Nebel	.	1 330
607 Taulov	2 605	2 833	427 Vester Skerninge	1 000	1 042
400 Tejn	1 074	1 046	533 Vester Sottrup	1 287	1 417
843 Terndrup	1 554	1 515	791 Viborg	31 239	34 114
749 Them	1 714	1 941	263 Viby	4 148	4 547
787 Thisted	12 628	12 762	681 Videbæk	3 940	4 159
739 Thorsager	1 242	1 289	343 Vig	1 281	1 462
767 Thorsø	1 426	1 612	677 Vildbjerg	3 301	3 644
479 Thurø	3 247	3 377	479 Vindeby	2 195	2 234
673 Thyborøn	2 781	2 455	683 Vinderup	2 996	3 104
611 Thyregod	1 291	1 208	265 Vindinge	1 797	2 029
539 Tinglev	2 699	2 842	315 Vipperød	2 369	2 317
577 Tistrup Stationsby	1 355	1 417	743 Virklund	2 693	3 289
215 Tisvilde	1 619	1 600	491 Vissenbjerg	3 149	3 074
561 Tjæreborg	2 090	2 308	851 Vodskov	4 293	4 374
525 Toftlund	3 458	3 361	705 Voel	.	1 163
485 Tommerup	1 471	1 628	543 Vojens	7 784	7 864
485 Tommerup Stationsby	2 111	2 180	551 Vorbasse	1 117	1 184
751 Tranbjerg	7 553	7 272	397 Vordingborg	8 725	8 923
751 Trige	2 308	2 568	829 Vrå	2 162	2 327
479 Troense	1 141	1 151	395 Væggerløse	1 409	1 345
181 Trørød ¹	•	7 752	189 Værløse ¹	.	12 485
219 Tulstrup	1 254	1 256			
253 Tune ¹	•	5 093	492 Ærøskøbing	1 058	1 010
661 Tvis	1 139	1 082			
851 Tylstrup	1 062	1 266	605 Ødsted	1 193	1 301
345 Tølløse	2 908	3 624	577 Ølgod	3 851	4 042
541 Tønder	8 243	7 896	211 Ølsted	1 331	1 488
627 Tørring	2 201	2 319	237 Ølstykke Stationsby ³	5 134	14 172
821 Tårs	1 828	1 922	495 Ørbæk	1 257	1 540
169 Taastrup ¹	•	31 068	397 Ørslev	1 849	1 886
			735 Ørsted	1 402	1 537
317 Ubby ²	1 184	1 957	789 Ørum	1 125	1 326
213 Udsholt Strand	•	1 227	609 Østbirk	1 483	1 714
739 Ugelbølle	•	1 007	847 Øster Vrå	1 376	1 413
627 Uldum	1 198	1 263			
679 Ulfborg	1 846	1 979	545 Aabenraa	16 092	16 109
489 Ullerslev	2 491	2 722	849 Aabybro	4 253	4 876
817 Ulsted	1 029	1 032	255 Ågerup	1 250	1 366
767 Ulstrup	1 871	2 001	605 Ågård ⁴	1 144	1 206
321 Undløse	1 008	1 071	400 Aakirkeby	2 134	2 169
			851 Aalborg	118 500	121 540
851 Vadum	2 204	2 193	Heraf Aalborg	.	100 617
629 Vamdrup	4 165	4 713	851 Heraf Nørresundby	.	20 923
573 Varde	12 289	12 791	841 Ålbæk	1 631	1 587
265 Veddelev	1 178	1 146	793 Aalestrup	2 787	2 736
215 Vejby	1 012	1 060	751 Århus ⁵	213 826	228 674
575 Vejen	8 438	8 632	861 Aars	7 017	7 457
425 Vejle	1 025	1 061	497 Årsløv	2 838	3 242
			499 Aarup	2 454	2 731

¹ The Greater Copenhagen Region: In 1999, 12 municipalities comprising 40 towns were no longer included in the Greater Copenhagen Region. ² 1 January 2006 including Jerslev. ³ Note 5 in Stenløse. ⁴ Earlier named Gravens. ⁵ 1 January 2006.

Table 14 (continued) Population in municipalities and regions. 2007

Municip. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹ 2006	Population density ²	Municip. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹ 2006	Population density ²
All Denmark	5 447 084	4 668 011	126.4	West- and Southzealand	583 918	429 815	90.3
84 Greater Copenhagen Region	1 636 749	1 586 134	639.0	320 Faxø	35 117	25 343	86.8
Copenhagen city	648 889	645 625	3 602.7	376 Guldborgsund	63 540	43 555	70.3
101 Copenhagen	503 699	501 158	5 707.6	316 Holbæk	68 451	53 366	118.3
147 Frederiksberg	92 234	91 855	10 517.0	326 Kalundborg	49 377	34 562	81.8
155 Dragør	13 184	12 904	726.8	360 Lolland	48 634	33 498	54.5
185 Tårnby	39 772	39 708	612.3	370 Næstved	80 133	62 672	117.2
Copenhagen suburban	503 407	501 941	1 480.3	306 Odsherred	32 980	20 986	92.8
165 Albertslund	27 608	27 853	1 198.3	329 Ringsted	31 468	24 440	106.5
151 Ballerup	46 914	46 432	1 376.2	330 Slagelse	76 949	63 158	135.6
153 Brøndby	33 947	34 247	1 643.9	340 Sorø	28 956	20 598	93.4
157 Gentofte	68 672	68 623	2 688.8	336 Stevn	21 828	14 663	87.2
159 Gladsaxe	61 945	61 735	2 477.8	390 Vordingborg	46 485	32 974	74.8
161 Glostrup	20 618	20 699	1 549.1	83 Region Southsdenmark	1 189 817	971 981	97.5
163 Herlev	26 743	27 023	2 221.2	Funen	480 616	391 295	137.9
167 Hvidovre	49 422	49 762	2 255.7	420 Assens	41 816	28 193	81.6
169 Høje Taastrup	46 683	44 612	595.4	430 Faaborg-Midtfyn	51 612	35 319	81.0
183 Ishøj	20 715	20 311	798.6	440 Kerteminde	23 524	17 847	114.3
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	51 751	51 908	1 331.0	482 Langeland	13 937	8 283	47.9
175 Rødovre	36 244	36 506	2 990.4	410 Middelfart	36 771	28 545	122.6
187 Vallensbæk	12 145	12 230	1 327.3	480 Nordfyn	29 195	16 237	64.7
Northzealand	441 318	406 139	303.8	450 Nyborg	31 508	24 304	114.1
201 Allerød	23 609	21 521	350.1	461 Odense	186 745	180 329	613.6
240 Egedal	40 057	36 560	318.4	479 Svendborg	58 714	47 607	140.9
210 Fredensborg	39 303	35 832	350.7	492 Ærø	6 794	4 631	75.1
250 Frederikssund	43 910	38 225	176.6	Jutland	2 513 601	2049 319	84.4
260 Frederiksværk-Hundested	30 798	27 648	254.1	Southjutland	709 201	580 686	81.3
190 Furesø	37 624	36 478	663.8	530 Billund	26 133	20 789	48.7
270 Gribskov	40 409	33 107	144.3	561 Esbjerg	114 148	102 211	153.7
217 Helsingør	61 012	58 741	501.7	563 Fanø	3 170	2 826	56.8
219 Hillerød	46 354	40 826	216.2	607 Fredericia	49 260	47 146	366.4
223 Hørsholm	24 332	23 830	775.4	510 Haderslev	56 275	44 203	69.2
230 Rudersdal	53 910	53 371	735.1	621 Kolding	87 183	75 020	142.6
Bornholm	43 135	32 429	73.3	540 Sønderborg	76 825	66 828	154.7
400 Bornholm	43 040	32 429	73.2	550 Tønder	40 331	28 310	32.2
411 Christiansø	95	.	237.5	573 Varde	49 849	34 752	39.7
85 Region Zealand	816 118	641 263	112.2	575 Vejen	41 882	28 494	51.4
Eastzealand	232 200	211 448	287.5	630 Vejle	104 101	82 615	97.6
253 Greve	47 672	47 178	792.2	580 Aabenraa	60 044	47 492	63.8
259 Køge	56 298	49 070	220.4	82 Region Middlejutland	1 227 428	1 012 849	93.5
350 Lejre	26 361	19 617	109.8	Eastjutland	804 878	685 108	136.3
265 Roskilde	81 017	75 550	382.4	710 Favrskov	45 037	34 226	83.3
269 Solrød	20 852	20 033	521.4	766 Hedensted	44 892	30 311	81.4
				615 Horsens	79 020	67 368	153.4
				707 Norddjurs	38 333	27 739	53.2
				727 Odder	21 469	15 419	95.4

Note: Some parishes in Jutland 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. The Greater Copenhagen Region belongs to the category of urban area. ² Population density refers to number of inhabitants per km².

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 14 (continued) **Population in municipalities and regions. 2007**

Municip. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹ 2006	Population density ²	Municip. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹ 2006	Population density ²
730 Randers	92 984	80 537	124.6	791 Viborg	91 405	69 990	64.4
741 Samsø	4 130	1 570	36.1				
740 Silkeborg	86 540	70 420	100.1	81 Region Northjutland	576 972	455 784	72.7
746 Skanderborg	55 300	44 779	119.6	810 Brønderslev	35 445	24 617	56.0
706 Syddjurs	41 003	27 397	58.9	813 Frederikshavn	62 877	55 026	96.9
751 Århus	296 170	285 342	631.7	860 Hjørring	67 118	50 037	72.2
				849 Jammerbugt	38 787	27 655	44.4
Westjutland	422 550	327 741	58.5	825 Læsø	2 058	1 239	18.1
657 Herning	83 598	70 214	63.2	846 Mariagerfjord	42 288	30 985	58.7
661 Holstebro	56 582	46 294	70.7	773 Morsø	22 196	13 865	60.4
756 Ikast-Brande	39 681	31 938	53.9	840 Rebild	28 633	18 028	45.8
665 Lemvig	22 237	15 188	43.8	787 Thisted	45 580	30 997	41.4
760 Ringkøbing-Skjern	58 112	40 229	39.0	820 Vesthimmerlands	37 841	26 215	48.8
779 Skive	48 344	36 389	70.0	851 Aalborg	194 149	177 120	169.7
671 Struer	22 591	17 499	90.1				

¹ Urban areas refers to an area of unbroken buildings with at least 200 inhabitants. The Greater Copenhagen Region belongs to the category of urban area. ² Population density refers to number of inhabitants per km².

Table 15 Population of regions by sex and age. 2007

Per 1 January	0-6 years	7-16 years	17-24 years	25-39 years	40-64 years	65 years +	Total population
Males and females, total	458 274	690 364	484 591	1 091 416	1 887 694	834 745	5 447 084
Region Hovedstaden	139 321	187 819	148 219	376 405	545 753	239 232	1 636 749
Region Sjælland	67 319	107 473	62 437	144 666	302 968	131 255	816 118
Region Syddanmark	97 918	158 133	103 722	220 139	417 576	192 329	1 189 817
Region Midtjylland	107 855	162 014	117 276	244 892	418 508	176 883	1 227 428
Region Nordjylland	45 861	74 925	52 937	105 314	202 889	95 046	576 972
Males, total	234 525	354 131	247 302	549 462	949 979	361 263	2 696 662
Region Hovedstaden	71 596	96 283	73 072	187 819	272 504	98 167	799 441
Region Sjælland	34 642	55 173	32 465	71 828	151 989	58 475	404 572
Region Syddanmark	49 654	81 158	53 814	111 540	211 008	84 663	591 837
Region Midtjylland	55 091	83 106	59 959	124 089	211 676	77 776	611 697
Region Nordjylland	23 542	38 411	27 992	54 186	102 802	42 182	289 115
Females, total	223 749	336 233	237 289	541 954	937 715	473 482	2 750 422
Region Hovedstaden	67 725	91 536	75 147	188 586	273 249	141 065	837 308
Region Sjælland	32 677	52 300	29 972	72 838	150 979	72 780	411 546
Region Syddanmark	48 264	76 975	49 908	108 599	206 568	107 666	597 980
Region Midtjylland	52 764	78 908	57 317	120 803	206 832	99 107	615 731
Region Nordjylland	22 319	36 514	24 945	51 128	100 087	52 864	287 857

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef1a07

Table 16 Population change by region. 2006

	Population 1 Jan. 2006	Live births	Deaths	From rest of Denmark	From foreign countries	Increase ¹	Population 1 Jan. 2007
				—— net migration into area ——			
Total	5 427 459	64 984	55 477	-	9 964	19 471	5 447 084
Region Hovedstaden	1 633 565	21 298	16 914	-3 258	1 935	3 061	1 636 749
Region Sjælland	811 511	8 959	8 962	3 697	879	4 573	816 118
Region Syddanmark	1 185 851	13 220	12 296	64	2 947	3 935	1 189 817
Region Midtjylland	1 219 725	15 221	11 126	623	3 011	7 729	1 227 428
Region Nordjylland	576 807	6 286	6 179	-1 126	1 192	173	576 972

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bev107

Table 17

Foreign nationals resident in Denmark by citizenship. 2007

1 January	Males				Females				Total		
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	1980	2006	2007
Total	23 681	106 224	6 703	136 608	22 380	110 300	8 808	141 488	99 796	270 051	278 096
Western countries	5 594	48 881	3 390	57 865	5 165	46 480	4 354	55 999	57 791	105 696	113 864
Non-western countries	18 087	57 343	3 313	78 743	17 215	63 820	4 454	85 489	42 005	164 355	164 232
EU countries	3 725	36 506	2 298	42 529	3 394	32 413	2 883	38 690	38 246	74 129	81 219
Of which: Finland	96	513	71	680	84	1 220	172	1 476	2 201	2 088	2 156
France	185	2 085	43	2 313	139	1 518	91	1 748	1 734	3 686	4 061
Greece	23	513	22	558	13	178	12	203	572	694	761
Netherlands	639	2 654	114	3 407	592	1 713	98	2 403	1 555	5 508	5 810
Ireland	20	719	15	754	27	411	13	451	853	1 183	1 205
Italy	106	2 155	114	2 375	95	950	37	1 082	1 729	3 164	3 457
Latvia	64	412	2	478	56	724	3	783	-	1 085	1 261
Lithuania	145	1 267	-	1 412	93	1 437	3	1 533	-	2 372	2 945
Poland	352	4 121	41	4 514	361	4 663	163	5 187	970	7 353	9 701
Romania	60	547	11	618	46	971	37	1 054	49	1 563	1 672
Spain	41	1 313	28	1 382	38	1 172	28	1 238	1 048	2 354	2 620
United Kingdom	606	7 470	549	8 625	531	3 553	474	4 558	9 361	12 894	13 183
Sweden	456	3 878	485	4 819	452	5 336	948	6 736	7 726	11 154	11 555
Germany	726	6 758	712	8 196	668	5 855	716	7 239	8 788	14 182	15 435
Austria	32	387	55	474	34	344	35	413	798	834	887
Other Europe	8 041	31 660	2 631	42 332	7 557	34 524	3 352	45 433	35 426	87 680	87 765
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	1 055	4 597	660	6 312	975	4 089	853	5 917	-	12 674	12 229
Iceland	1 004	2 836	69	3 909	910	3 068	97	4 075	2 651	7 658	7 984
Yugoslavia (former)	994	3 041	366	4 401	977	2 918	424	4 319	7 126	9 368	8 720
Macedonia	269	794	31	1 094	234	749	32	1 015	-	2 024	2 109
Norway	565	4 659	576	5 800	575	6 814	981	8 370	10 030	13 928	14 170
Russian Federation	242	666	11	919	216	2 095	39	2 350	-	3 233	3 269
Switzerland	31	588	87	706	23	497	104	624	1 226	1 277	1 330
Serbia-Montenegro	573	1 044	21	1 638	559	1 050	34	1 643	-	3 136	3 281
Turkey	3 063	10 818	777	14 658	2 843	10 529	722	14 094	14 086	29 491	28 752
Ukraine	64	1 783	5	1 852	87	1 442	17	1 546	-	2 514	3 398
Africa	2 769	7 683	194	10 646	2 735	7 121	299	10 155	4 112	21 244	20 801
Of which: Ghana	55	461	4	520	74	342	3	419	150	937	939
Morocco	253	963	79	1 295	221	1 158	86	1 465	1 943	2 806	2 760
Somalia	1 641	2 923	67	4 631	1 637	2 584	160	4 381	102	9 753	9 012
North America	227	3 440	327	3 994	223	3 032	266	3 521	5 096	7 215	7 515
Of which: Canada	38	672	76	786	32	636	68	736	825	1 436	1 522
United States	189	2 768	251	3 208	191	2 396	198	2 785	4 271	5 778	5 993
South and Central America	229	1 533	30	1 792	190	2 474	56	2 720	1 644	4 234	4 512
Of which: Brazil	65	301	2	368	55	858	7	920	129	1 170	1 288
Asia	8 192	23 213	1 076	32 481	7 831	28 901	1 761	38 493	13 671	70 307	70 974
Of which: Afghanistan	1 757	3 119	81	4 957	1 608	2 725	142	4 475	26	9 416	9 432
Philippines	151	456	21	628	140	2 636	60	2 836	784	2 945	3 464
India	160	1 259	34	1 453	191	685	36	912	1 048	2 072	2 365
Iraq	3 204	6 217	171	9 592	3 014	5 270	257	8 541	102	18 721	18 133
Iran	352	1 799	180	2 331	310	1 476	271	2 057	215	4 342	4 388
Japan	30	312	20	362	25	625	43	693	568	1 026	1 055
Jordan	82	250	16	348	88	280	16	384	678	725	732
China	233	2 567	63	2 863	303	2 866	82	3 251	212	6 220	6 114
Lebanon	187	508	42	737	149	721	73	943	1 586	1 743	1 680
Pakistan	616	2 337	147	3 100	591	2 680	216	3 487	6 400	6 671	6 587
Sri Lanka	244	837	56	1 137	248	1 113	164	1 525	181	2 775	2 662
Thailand	378	714	3	1 095	437	4 681	35	5 153	353	5 927	6 248
Viet Nam	360	1 087	211	1 658	371	1 554	326	2 251	1 319	3 964	3 909
Oceania	46	857	33	936	41	661	23	725	548	1 501	1 661
Of which: Australia	37	600	26	663	31	524	17	572	406	1 095	1 235
Stateless and not known	452	1 332	114	1 898	409	1 174	168	1 751	1 053	3 741	3 649

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef2a and [krbef2a](http://www.statbank.dk/krbef2a)

Table 18

Immigrant population by country of origin. 2007

1 January	Immigrants			Descendents			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	176 290	184 612	360 902	59 681	57 117	116 798	235 971	241 729	477 700
Western countries	61 578	68 725	130 303	8 731	8 141	16 872	70 309	76 866	147 175
Non-western countries	114 712	115 887	230 599	50 950	48 976	99 926	165 662	164 863	330 525
EU countries	47 330	50 596	97 926	6 641	6 170	12 811	53 971	56 766	110 737
Of which: Finland	977	2 231	3 208	283	256	539	1 260	2 487	3 747
France	2 214	1 827	4 041	184	157	341	2 398	1 984	4 382
Netherlands	2 995	2 166	5 161	487	454	941	3 482	2 620	6 102
Italy	2 417	1 042	3 459	124	116	240	2 541	1 158	3 699
Lithuania	1 355	1 543	2 898	112	88	200	1 467	1 631	3 098
Poland	6 287	8 392	14 679	1 227	1 116	2 343	7 514	9 508	17 022
Romania	993	1 587	2 580	200	153	353	1 193	1 740	2 933
Spain	1 489	1 394	2 883	94	71	165	1 583	1 465	3 048
United Kingdom	7 134	3 926	11 060	665	694	1 359	7 799	4 620	12 419
Sweden	4 754	7 966	12 720	1 088	1 003	2 091	5 842	8 969	14 811
Germany	11 364	12 578	23 942	1 526	1 462	2 988	12 890	14 040	26 930
Hungary	775	815	1 590	163	136	299	938	951	1 889
Other Europe	47 201	51 671	98 872	20 432	19 745	40 177	67 633	71 416	139 049
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	8 856	8 747	17 603	1 808	1 695	3 503	10 664	10 442	21 106
Iceland	3 462	3 785	7 247	481	437	918	3 943	4 222	8 165
Yugoslavia (former)	5 831	5 660	11 491	2 883	2 833	5 716	8 714	8 493	17 207
Macedonia	1 065	940	2 005	600	553	1 153	1 665	1 493	3 158
Norway	5 119	9 092	14 211	882	848	1 730	6 001	9 940	15 941
Russian Federation	1 023	2 702	3 725	154	161	315	1 177	2 863	4 040
Switzerland	666	652	1 318	89	87	176	755	739	1 494
Serbia-Montenegro	1 302	1 295	2 597	319	325	644	1 621	1 620	3 241
Turkey	16 348	14 718	31 066	12 730	12 344	25 074	29 078	27 062	56 140
Ukraine	1 889	1 650	3 539	92	98	190	1 981	1 748	3 729
Africa	16 069	13 907	29 976	7 167	6 824	13 991	23 236	20 731	43 967
Of which: Egypt	881	465	1 346	267	260	527	1 148	725	1 873
Ghana	761	575	1 336	139	136	275	900	711	1 611
Morocco	2 651	2 295	4 946	2 212	2 082	4 294	4 863	4 377	9 240
Somalia	5 458	4 898	10 356	2 972	2 865	5 837	8 430	7 763	16 193
North America	4 014	3 836	7 850	553	529	1 082	4 567	4 365	8 932
Of which: Canada	804	915	1 719	190	150	340	994	1 065	2 059
United States	3 210	2 921	6 131	362	377	739	3 572	3 298	6 870
South and Central America	3 101	4 705	7 806	412	411	823	3 513	5 116	8 629
Of which: Brazil	502	1 245	1 747	79	67	146	581	1 312	1 893
Asia	56 122	57 856	113 978	23 980	22 978	46 958	80 102	80 834	160 936
Of which: Afghanistan	5 121	4 453	9 574	996	984	1 980	6 117	5 437	11 554
Philippines	933	4 381	5 314	419	413	832	1 352	4 794	6 146
India	2 154	1 442	3 596	561	484	1 045	2 715	1 926	4 641
Iraq	11 422	9 251	20 673	3 461	3 236	6 697	14 883	12 487	27 370
Iran	6 860	4 901	11 761	1 451	1 339	2 790	8 311	6 240	14 551
Jordan	556	431	987	470	465	935	1 026	896	1 922
China	3 234	3 836	7 070	477	498	975	3 711	4 334	8 045
Kuwait	625	476	1 101	320	298	618	945	774	1 719
Lebanon	6 559	5 478	12 037	5 562	5 363	10 925	12 121	10 841	22 962
Pakistan	5 640	4 873	10 513	4 396	4 335	8 731	10 036	9 208	19 244
Sri Lanka	3 275	3 275	6 550	1 830	1 874	3 704	5 105	5 149	10 254
Syria	806	930	1 736	793	712	1 505	1 599	1 642	3 241
Thailand	1 231	6 086	7 317	214	240	454	1 445	6 326	7 771
Viet Nam	4 259	4 472	8 731	2 279	2 083	4 362	6 538	6 555	13 093
Oceania	1 004	785	1 789	90	72	162	1 094	857	1 951
Stateless and not known	1 449	1 256	2 705	406	388	794	1 855	1 644	3 499

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef3 and krbef3

Table 19 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark. 2006

	Number 1 Jan. 2006	Live births	Deaths	Immigra- tion	Emigra- tion	Naturali- zations	Net change	Correc- tions	Number 1 Jan. 2007
Total	270 051	3 409	890	34 281	20 447	7 961	8 392	-347	278 096
Western countries	105 696	1 124	454	23 149	14 509	729	8 581	-413	113 864
Non-western countries	164 355	2 285	436	11 132	5 938	7 232	-189	66	164 232
EU countries	74 129	740	297	16 833	9 427	501	7 348	-258	81 219
Of which: Finland	2 088	34	17	424	353	9	79	-11	2 156
France	3 686	39	6	1 030	678	11	374	1	4 061
Greece	694	6	2	160	95	3	66	1	761
Netherlands	5 508	88	13	662	407	19	311	-9	5 810
Ireland	1 183	7	4	127	95	10	25	-3	1 205
Italy	3 164	21	7	780	494	9	291	2	3 457
Latvia	1 085	16	-	479	300	16	179	-3	1 261
Lithuania	2 372	35	2	1 369	804	5	593	-20	2 945
Poland	7 353	62	21	3 616	1 218	73	2 366	-18	9 701
Spain	1 563	11	3	327	182	45	108	1	1 672
United Kingdom	2 354	17	4	874	612	5	270	-4	2 620
Sweden	12 894	106	55	1 064	727	71	317	-28	13 183
Germany	11 154	131	84	1 589	1 079	66	491	-90	11 555
Austria	14 182	122	74	2 743	1 366	99	1 326	-73	15 435
Other Europe	834	11	2	207	154	6	56	-3	887
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	87 680	942	364	6 844	4 468	2 731	223	-138	87 765
Iceland	12 674	100	73	89	48	519	-451	6	12 229
Yugoslavia (former)	7 658	166	17	1 584	1 353	14	366	-40	7 984
Macedonia	9 368	99	47	60	57	594	-539	-109	8 720
Norway	2 024	32	1	73	18	21	65	20	2 109
Romania	13 928	172	105	1 880	1 470	134	343	-101	14 170
Russian Federation	3 233	28	6	353	250	84	41	-5	3 269
Switzerland	1 277	4	8	165	92	11	58	-5	1 330
Serbia-Montenegro	3 136	49	7	175	31	116	70	75	3 281
Turkey	29 491	252	93	506	275	1 125	-735	-4	28 752
Ukraine	2 514	17	3	1 650	760	38	866	18	3 398
Africa	21 244	490	34	1 272	702	1 465	-439	-4	20 801
Of which: Ghana	937	15	1	84	81	22	-5	7	939
Morocco	2 806	35	5	78	42	114	-48	2	2 760
Somalia	9 753	293	15	140	225	923	-730	-11	9 012
North America	7 215	37	27	2 215	1 858	55	312	-12	7 515
Of which: Canada	1 436	7	3	375	281	10	88	-2	1 522
United States	5 779	30	24	1 840	1 577	45	224	-10	5 993
South and Central America	4 234	24	9	784	402	117	280	-2	4 512
Of which: Brazil	1 170	6	-	295	162	18	121	-3	1 288
Asia	70 307	1 123	147	5 773	3 239	2 900	610	57	70 974
Of which: Afghanistan	9 416	209	12	138	57	260	18	-2	9 432
Philippines	2 945	28	1	835	264	82	516	3	3 464
India	2 072	29	5	798	454	91	277	16	2 365
Iraq	18 721	431	25	306	200	1 113	-601	13	18 133
Iran	4 342	41	21	295	66	203	46	-	4 388
Japan	1 026	5	1	246	211	6	33	-4	1 055
Jordan	725	17	2	21	12	18	6	1	732
China	6 220	55	6	1 171	1 085	281	-146	40	6 114
Lebanon	1 743	23	9	64	57	80	-59	-4	1 680
Pakistan	6 671	81	22	239	210	172	-84	-	6 587
Sri Lanka	2 775	33	14	74	58	148	-113	-	2 662
Thailand	5 927	50	1	547	160	95	341	-20	6 248
Viet Nam	3 964	42	23	204	72	213	-62	7	3 909
Oceania	1 501	5	-	473	307	14	157	3	1 661
Of which: Australia	1 095	4	-	392	247	10	139	1	1 235
Stateless and not known	3 741	48	12	87	44	178	-99	7	3 649

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/krbef2a, van211 and van222

Table 20

Change to Danish citizenship. 2006

	Men	Woman	Total
Total	3 668	4 293	7 961
Western countries	305	424	729
Non-western countries	3 363	3 869	7 232
EU countries	204	297	501
Of which:			
Poland	18	55	73
Romania	16	29	45
United Kingdom	31	40	71
Sweden	36	30	66
Germany	44	55	99
Other Europe	1 324	1 407	2 731
Of which:			
Bosnia-Herzegovina	236	283	519
Yugoslavia (former)	310	284	594
Norway	55	79	134
Russia	27	57	84
Serbia-Montenegro	65	54	119
Turkey	570	555	1 125
Ukraine	8	30	38
Africa	693	772	1 465
Of which:			
Burundi	12	20	32
Egypt	15	16	31
Ethiopia	39	19	58
Kenya	10	12	22
Morocco	58	56	114
Somalia	424	499	923
Tanzania	7	16	23
Uganda	11	17	28
North America	26	29	55
Of which:			
United States	21	24	45
South and Central America	47	70	117
Of which:			
Colombia	22	13	35
Asia	1 286	1 614	2 900
Of which:			
Afghanistan	138	122	260
Philippines	17	65	82
India	40	51	91
Iraq	599	514	1 113
Iran	82	121	203
Israel	11	12	23
China	43	238	281
Lebanon	33	47	80
Pakistan	78	94	172
Sri Lanka	57	91	148
South Korea	35	14	49
Thailand	36	59	95
Vietnam	72	141	213
Oceania	7	7	14
Stateless and unknown	81	97	178

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/dkstat

Table 21 Fertility and reproduction

	Live births	Crude birth rate	General fertility rate	Total fertility rate	Gross reproduction rate	Net reproduction rate
1980	57 293	11.2	46.8	1 546	754	742
1981	53 089	10.4	42.9	1 437	703	691
1982	52 658	10.3	42.1	1 427	694	683
1983	50 822	9.9	40.3	1 377	672	662
1984	51 800	10.1	40.9	1 400	682	672
1985	53 749	10.5	42.2	1 447	708	697
1986	55 312	10.8	43.1	1 480	719	708
1987	56 221	11.0	43.5	1 496	722	711
1988	58 844	11.5	45.3	1 559	756	744
1989	61 351	12.0	47.1	1 620	789	777
1990	63 433	12.3	48.5	1 668	810	798
1991	64 358	12.5	49.0	1 683	820	808
1992	67 726	13.1	51.6	1 764	857	845
1993	67 369	13.0	51.4	1 749	850	839
1994	69 666	13.4	53.4	1 806	882	871
1995	69 771	13.3	53.8	1 807	878	867
1996	67 638	12.9	52.4	1 747	848	838
1997	67 648	12.8	52.9	1 752	852	842
1998	66 174	12.5	52.1	1 724	837	827
1999	66 220	12.4	52.5	1 735	848	838
2000	67 084	12.6	53.5	1 772	862	853
2001	65 458	12.2	52.4	1 747	853	844
2002	64 075	11.9	51.4	1 724	838	829
2003	64 599	12.0	52.0	1 758	857	847
2004	64 609	12.0	52.2	1 778	871	862
2005	64 189	11.9	51.9	1 799	880	872
2006	64 984	12.0	52.6	1 850	899	891

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod17, fod407 and bef6

Table 22 Average age of mothers

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Average age of mother at 1st child	23.1	23.7	24.6	26.4	28.1	28.3	28.5	28.7	28.9	28.9	...
Average age of mother, total	27.0	26.7	26.8	28.5	29.7	29.7	29.9	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.3

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod11

Table 23

Age-related fertility rates

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
1980	16.8	101.7	117.9	54.6	15.7	2.4	0.1
1981	14.3	92.4	111.0	52.3	14.9	2.3	0.1
1982	12.4	87.6	112.9	54.8	15.3	2.3	0.1
1983	10.6	80.0	111.6	55.7	15.1	2.2	0.2
1984	10.1	77.5	113.3	59.2	17.4	2.3	0.1
1985	9.1	76.7	118.1	64.1	18.4	2.8	0.1
1986	9.2	75.1	120.0	68.4	20.0	3.2	0.1
1987	9.4	71.2	122.3	71.4	21.9	3.1	0.1
1988	9.1	71.3	128.0	76.7	23.4	3.2	0.2
1989	9.4	71.5	131.5	82.5	25.4	3.6	0.1
1990	9.1	71.5	134.8	86.7	27.3	3.9	0.2
1991	8.9	68.8	135.4	89.5	29.7	4.2	0.1
1992	9.5	67.7	140.5	98.5	31.8	4.5	0.2
1993	8.8	65.2	137.3	99.8	33.5	5.0	0.1
1994	8.7	63.4	141.0	106.2	36.6	5.2	0.2
1995	8.3	61.6	139.1	108.5	38.5	5.3	0.2
1996	8.0	58.9	132.6	106.1	38.2	5.6	0.2
1997	8.4	55.7	132.1	108.2	40.2	5.7	0.2
1998	7.7	53.6	128.3	108.4	40.6	5.9	0.2
1999	7.7	52.4	126.9	111.3	42.6	6.0	0.2
2000	7.8	51.7	128.3	116.7	43.0	6.7	0.2
2001	7.6	50.9	126.3	114.3	43.4	6.7	0.2
2002	6.7	47.8	122.2	115.7	45.0	7.1	0.3
2003	6.2	45.6	124.6	120.8	46.6	7.5	0.3
2004	5.9	44.3	125.1	125.7	48.3	7.4	0.3
2005	5.8	43.3	125.1	127.0	50.4	8.0	0.3
2006	6.2	43.6	127.4	131.5	52.5	8.5	0.3

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod407

Table 24

Legal abortions by age and residence of the woman. 2005

	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	
All Denmark	2 372	3 015	2 905	3 107	2 604	1 018	82	15 103
Copenhagen Municipality	294	615	692	549	366	128	10	2 654
Frederiksberg Municipality	33	72	97	90	68	24	-	384
Copenhagen County	313	428	363	391	408	152	13	2 068
Frederiksborg County	200	155	192	238	237	101	14	1 137
Roskilde County	114	116	106	143	148	68	6	701
West Zealand County	142	168	149	195	156	54	1	865
Storstrøm County	120	107	120	147	107	41	5	647
Bornholm Municipality	20	21	13	8	15	3	1	81
Funen County	181	228	195	213	173	74	8	1 072
South Jutland County	106	97	91	116	88	37	1	536
Ribe County	78	103	99	95	75	32	3	485
Vejle County	148	168	155	157	155	50	7	840
Ringkøbing County	87	99	77	112	73	35	1	484
Århus County	273	312	301	332	276	115	7	1 616
Viborg County	85	85	64	107	80	41	1	463
North Jutland County	178	241	191	214	179	63	4	1 070
abortion rate								
Per thousands women	15.8	21.1	17.2	16.2	13.0	5.1	0.4	12.2

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Health.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod6 and bef6

Table 25 (continued) Causes of death. 2005

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
	men								
Total	168	28	34	465	1 265	2 628	4 628	17 347	26 563
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	2	-	-	3	23	36	44	207	315
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	13	18
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	1	38	109	163	206	517
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	1	17	34	51	130	233
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	1	13	64	175	446	699
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	-	15	36	74	177	302
Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	-	55	263	583	1 135	2 036
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	1	5	17	20	39	81	163
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	13
Malignant neoplasm of cervical uteri	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	-	-	-	3	34	174	894	1 105
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	1	2	6	17	87	279	533	1 177	2 102
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	1	4	15	27	59	114	349	569
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	1	-	-	2	7	11	37	148	206
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	3	2	-	3	14	33	39	113	207
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	8	37	89	147	424	705
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	-	-	-	1	6	5	7	55	74
Mental disorders	-	-	-	17	129	240	201	574	1 161
Meningitis	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	9	18
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	1	3	4	21	28	60	85	384	586
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	1	12	30	64	190	297
Ischamic heart disease	-	-	-	10	76	231	565	2 654	3 536
Other forms of heart disease	1	1	2	14	50	100	256	1 314	1 738
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	9	38	101	217	1 654	2 019
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	2	12	27	111	593	745
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	2	11	18	27	87	145
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	15
Pneumonia	-	-	-	2	10	27	38	708	785
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	1	2	1	1	11	61	177	1 151	1 405
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	1	-	1	4	17	40	179	243
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	1	12	17	28	174	232
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis	-	-	-	9	114	212	181	125	641
Other diseases of digestive system	2	-	-	3	27	52	83	328	495
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	36	49
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	27	30
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	1	1	9	26	372	409
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	3	5	8	23	73	112
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	18	1	2	5	1	1	2	1	31
Other congenital anomalies	28	3	1	3	6	16	5	18	80
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	90	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	124	126
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	12	-	1	7	28	73	132	474	727
Motor vehicle accidents	1	2	4	106	57	26	20	45	261
All other accidents	3	6	2	79	107	93	68	348	706
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	3	74	107	86	67	116	453
All other effects of external causes	1	2	1	36	55	35	16	13	159
Cause of death unknown ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod5

Table 25 (continued)

Causes of death. 2005

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
	women								
Total	115	21	21	171	772	1 681	3 145	22 054	27 980
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	1	-	1	3	14	21	31	305	376
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	8
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	1	12	26	44	122	205
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	2	12	14	33	110	171
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	-	16	61	133	601	811
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and recto sigmoid junction	-	-	-	1	9	18	51	150	229
Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	1	71	247	461	885	1 665
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	-	4	16	18	31	70	139
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	1	93	189	288	684	1 255
Malignant neoplasm of cervical uteri	-	-	-	8	23	25	22	59	137
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-	-	-	3	18	38	112	171
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	-	1	-	22	70	257	429	1 454	2 233
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	2	3	8	20	36	74	335	478
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	-	-	4	6	8	28	199	245
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	2	1	1	5	9	19	26	348	411
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	3	18	22	63	515	621
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	132	139
Mental disorders	-	-	-	5	36	64	67	1 176	1 348
Meningitis	1	1	-	1	3	3	4	10	23
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	2	1	2	6	26	42	75	612	766
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	7
Hypertensive disease	-	-	1	-	2	11	26	326	366
Ischaemic heart disease	-	-	-	4	20	56	174	2 905	3 159
Other forms of heart disease	1	2	-	3	22	44	116	1 757	1 945
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	1	4	36	73	174	2 439	2 727
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	2	4	13	51	646	716
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	2	8	13	17	138	178
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	28	32
Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	4	11	28	888	933
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	1	-	-	3	12	73	228	1 313	1 630
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-	-	-	4	5	25	157	191
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	-	2	16	26	292	336
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis	-	-	-	2	52	100	90	153	397
Other diseases of digestive system	1	-	-	2	7	36	63	623	732
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	24	33
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	33
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	-	4	24	348	376
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	3	8	11	23	280	325
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	13	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	19
Other congenital anomalies	17	4	-	3	6	10	11	7	58
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	70	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	72
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	496	497
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	4	1	1	2	9	31	63	684	795
Motor vehicle accidents	1	2	6	21	10	8	8	28	84
All other accidents	-	1	2	15	30	27	41	539	655
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	-	17	44	26	36	50	173
All other effects of external causes	-	3	2	11	31	17	7	9	80
Cause of death unknown ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Includes persons reside in Denmark, but die in a foreign country.For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod5

Table 26

Non-natural deaths

Cause of death	2000			2001		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	1 890	1 466	3 356	1 819	1 259	3 078
Motor vehicle accidents, total	334	155	489	323	123	446
Of which: Person in pas. car in collision	153	75	228	165	72	237
Pedestrian in a head-on collision	54	42	96	37	23	60
Cyclist in collision	29	28	57	39	18	57
Motorcyclist in collision	66	3	69	56	-	56
Person in unspecified motor vehicle accident	15	3	18	15	8	23
Other accidents, total	862	1 021	1 883	838	846	1 684
Of which: Accidents due to a fall	250	332	582	168	151	319
Poisoning involving medicines and biological drugs	122	42	164	119	45	164
Suffocation	32	30	62	44	36	80
Fire	40	27	67	34	31	65
Drowning	31	6	37	42	7	49
Suicide, total	533	196	729	508	219	727
Of which: Hanging, strangulation and suffocation	237	56	293	243	67	310
Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials	124	83	207	96	80	176
Shots from firearms	79	3	82	70	1	71
Drowning	21	24	45	20	36	56
Jump from heights	25	18	43	29	17	46
Other external causes, total	161	94	255	150	71	221
Of which: Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials ¹	88	48	136	85	41	126
Act of violence	35	32	67	31	18	49
Fire ¹	4	1	5	8	6	14
Drowning ¹	17	6	23	8	2	10
Contact with sharp objects ¹	3	-	3	7	-	7

¹ Whether accident or premeditated action, not stated.

Further information and figures are available at: www.statistikbanken.dk/fod5

Table 27 Deaths by sex and age. 2006

	Men	Women	Total
Total	27 197	28 280	55 477
0- 4 years	165	124	289
5- 9 years	20	14	34
10-14 years	26	15	41
15-19 years	75	36	111
20-24 years	118	27	145
25-29 years	105	44	149
30-34 years	168	66	234
35-39 years	263	129	392
40-44 years	444	262	706
45-49 years	667	358	1 025
50-54 years	1 115	657	1 772
55-59 years	1 631	1 037	2 668
60-64 years	2 408	1 504	3 912
65-69 years	2 499	1 801	4 300
70-74 years	3 230	2 488	5 718
75-79 years	4 028	3 560	7 588
80-84 years	4 357	4 747	9 104
85-89 years	3 464	5 392	8 856
90-94 years	1 855	4 061	5 916
95 years +	559	1 958	2 517

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod207

Table 28 Average life expectancy according to life tables

	1911- 1915	1971- 1975	1981- 1985	1991- 1995	2001- 2005	1911- 1915	1971- 1975	1981- 1985	1991- 1995	2001- 2005
	men					women				
0 years	56.2	70.9	71.5	72.6	75.1	59.2	76.5	77.5	77.9	79.7
5 years	60.0	67.1	67.3	68.2	70.6	61.6	72.4	73.1	73.4	75.1
10 years	55.6	62.3	62.3	63.3	65.6	57.2	67.5	68.2	68.5	70.2
20 years	46.7	52.7	52.6	53.5	55.8	48.4	57.7	58.4	58.6	60.3
30 years	38.4	43.2	43.2	44.0	46.2	40.2	48.0	48.6	48.8	50.4
40 years	30.2	33.8	33.9	34.7	36.7	32.0	38.4	39.0	39.2	40.7
50 years	22.4	24.9	25.0	25.7	27.7	24.0	29.4	29.9	29.9	31.4
60 years	15.3	17.1	17.2	17.7	19.4	16.4	20.9	21.6	21.5	22.6
70 years	9.4	10.8	10.9	11.1	12.2	9.9	13.3	14.1	14.2	14.8
80 years	5.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8	5.3	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.6
90 years	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hisb8

Table 29

Life tables. 2004-2005

	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	480	75.6	100 000	394	80.2	50 years	94 445	485	28.1	96 798	309	31.8
1 years	99 520	41	75.0	99 606	46	79.6	51 years	93 987	539	27.2	96 499	327	30.9
2 years	99 479	17	74.0	99 560	20	78.6	52 years	93 480	597	26.4	96 183	374	30.0
3 years	99 462	19	73.1	99 540	11	77.6	53 years	92 922	651	25.5	95 823	441	29.1
4 years	99 443	18	72.1	99 529	12	76.6	54 years	92 317	682	24.7	95 400	464	28.2
5 years	99 425	10	71.1	99 517	12	75.6	55 years	91 687	730	23.8	94 957	471	27.3
6 years	99 415	7	70.1	99 505	8	74.6	56 years	91 018	775	23.0	94 510	475	26.5
7 years	99 408	11	69.1	99 497	7	73.6	57 years	90 313	805	22.2	94 061	509	25.6
8 years	99 397	16	68.1	99 490	7	72.7	58 years	89 586	897	21.4	93 582	579	24.7
9 years	99 381	16	67.1	99 483	4	71.7	59 years	88 782	1 019	20.6	93 040	678	23.9
10 years	99 365	11	66.1	99 479	4	70.7	60 years	87 877	1 133	19.8	92 409	778	23.0
11 years	99 354	13	65.1	99 475	7	69.7	61 years	86 881	1 256	19.0	91 690	814	22.2
12 years	99 341	18	64.1	99 468	9	68.7	62 years	85 790	1 384	18.2	90 944	859	21.4
13 years	99 323	20	63.1	99 459	10	67.7	63 years	84 603	1 485	17.5	90 163	948	20.6
14 years	99 303	21	62.2	99 449	12	66.7	64 years	83 347	1 598	16.7	89 308	1 025	19.8
15 years	99 282	24	61.2	99 437	15	65.7	65 years	82 015	1 774	16.0	88 393	1 099	19.0
16 years	99 258	37	60.2	99 422	18	64.7	66 years	80 560	1 982	15.3	87 422	1 218	18.2
17 years	99 221	52	59.2	99 404	18	63.7	67 years	78 963	2 139	14.6	86 357	1 394	17.4
18 years	99 169	66	58.2	99 386	24	62.7	68 years	77 274	2 371	13.9	85 153	1 552	16.6
19 years	99 104	68	57.3	99 362	32	61.7	69 years	75 442	2 603	13.2	83 831	1 762	15.9
20 years	99 037	67	56.3	99 330	35	60.8	70 years	73 478	2 825	12.5	82 354	2 012	15.1
21 years	98 971	71	55.4	99 295	23	59.8	71 years	71 402	3 149	11.9	80 697	2 194	14.4
22 years	98 901	71	54.4	99 272	16	58.8	72 years	69 154	3 533	11.2	78 927	2 420	13.8
23 years	98 831	70	53.4	99 256	23	57.8	73 years	66 711	4 017	10.6	77 017	2 709	13.1
24 years	98 762	71	52.5	99 233	32	56.8	74 years	64 031	4 489	10.1	74 931	3 000	12.4
25 years	98 692	74	51.5	99 201	31	55.8	75 years	61 157	4 787	9.5	72 683	3 266	11.8
26 years	98 619	77	50.5	99 170	23	54.9	76 years	58 229	5 193	9.0	70 309	3 466	11.2
27 years	98 543	83	49.6	99 147	21	53.9	77 years	55 205	5 981	8.4	67 872	3 797	10.6
28 years	98 461	81	48.6	99 126	23	52.9	78 years	51 903	6 519	7.9	65 295	4 242	10.0
29 years	98 381	74	47.7	99 103	37	51.9	79 years	48 519	7 105	7.5	62 525	4 636	9.4
30 years	98 308	78	46.7	99 066	38	50.9	80 years	45 072	8 087	7.0	59 626	5 167	8.8
31 years	98 231	88	45.7	99 028	32	49.9	81 years	41 427	8 975	6.6	56 545	5 738	8.3
32 years	98 145	99	44.8	98 996	35	48.9	82 years	37 709	9 686	6.2	53 300	6 392	7.7
33 years	98 048	103	43.8	98 961	42	48.0	83 years	34 057	10 418	5.8	49 893	7 165	7.2
34 years	97 947	99	42.9	98 919	58	47.0	84 years	30 509	11 665	5.4	46 318	7 905	6.8
35 years	97 850	104	41.9	98 862	63	46.0	85 years	26 950	13 018	5.0	42 657	8 656	6.3
36 years	97 748	120	40.9	98 800	62	45.0	86 years	23 442	14 368	4.7	38 965	9 621	5.8
37 years	97 631	136	40.0	98 739	65	44.1	87 years	20 074	15 180	4.4	35 216	10 855	5.4
38 years	97 498	142	39.0	98 675	71	43.1	88 years	17 027	16 484	4.1	31 393	12 127	5.0
39 years	97 360	147	38.1	98 605	88	42.1	89 years	14 220	18 572	3.8	27 586	13 310	4.6
40 years	97 217	175	37.2	98 518	97	41.2	90 years	11 579	19 785	3.5	23 914	15 194	4.3
41 years	97 047	192	36.2	98 422	107	40.2	91 years	9 288	21 037	3.3	20 281	17 310	3.9
42 years	96 861	196	35.3	98 317	119	39.2	92 years	7 334	23 390	3.0	16 770	19 003	3.7
43 years	96 671	222	34.4	98 200	135	38.3	93 years	5 619	26 132	2.8	13 583	20 470	3.4
44 years	96 456	259	33.4	98 067	170	37.3	94 years	4 151	27 951	2.6	10 803	22 018	3.2
45 years	96 206	291	32.5	97 900	197	36.4	95 years	2 991	29 642	2.5	8 424	24 980	2.9
46 years	95 926	328	31.6	97 707	195	35.5	96 years	2 104	31 162	2.3	6 320	27 996	2.7
47 years	95 611	354	30.7	97 516	218	34.5	97 years	1 448	35 079	2.1	4 551	29 219	2.6
48 years	95 273	406	29.8	97 303	250	33.6	98 years	940	38 699	1.9	3 221	30 775	2.4
49 years	94 886	465	28.9	97 060	270	32.7	99 years	576	39 958	1.8	2 230	32 868	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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hisb8

Table 30

Occupational mortality. 1996-2000

	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	1 373 194	21 698	100	1 195 054	11 136	100
Self-employed	169 736	3 531	92	55 261	711	105
Of whom: Farmers	35 471	654	68	3 027	35	80
Fishermen	2 630	71	131	..	..	..
Retail trade	15 710	301	97	9 575	112	106
Restaurant	4 086	71	128	2 441	30	126
Assisting spouses	1 020	24	93	22 287	401	96
Top Managers	52 958	934	74	10 294	116	93
Salaried employees, highest level	162 314	2 048	71	120 719	995	83
Of whom: Doctors at hospitals	5 994	66	63	3 354	28	123
Teachers at gymnasium	8 197	143	79	6 091	62	92
Teachers at primary school	21 016	279	67	35 543	350	84
Journalists	4 231	69	102	2 420	18	96
Salaried employees, medium level	157 477	2 304	89	225 753	1 703	89
Of whom: Nurses	..	..	..	29 620	176	80
Teachers	2 630	26	100	22 289	145	87
Programmers	6 298	59	94	2 294	13	97
Captains, Sea pilots	2 617	91	158	..	..	..
Salaried employees, basic level	611 170	9 126	109	565 343	4 982	103
Of whom: Clerk	21 101	232	127	94 175	918	109
Cooks, waiters	11 032	157	159	18 691	181	150
Psychiatric nursing aid	5 028	97	116	13 887	180	108
Backers	3 567	52	106	..	..	..
Other salaried employees	217 499	3 716	135	195 363	2 227	114

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 31.12.2000. 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 31

Immigration and emigration by citizenship and country moved to/from. 2006

	Danish nationals			Foreign nationals			Total		
	Immi-gration	Emi-gration	Net migration	Immi-gration	Emi-gration	Net migration	Immi-gration	Emi-gration	Net migration
Total	22 469	26 339	-3 870	34 281	20 447	13 834	56 750	46 786	9 964
Western countries	13 875	17 838	-3 963	23 411	13 621	9 790	37 286	31 459	5 827
Non-western countries	4 528	5 261	-733	10 824	6 784	4 040	15 352	12 045	3 307
EU countries	9 407	12 910	-3 503	16 969	8 672	8 297	26 376	21 582	4 794
Of which: Belgium	14	26	-12	222	148	74	236	174	62
Finland	51	65	-14	405	297	108	456	362	94
France	743	605	138	1 012	540	472	1 755	1 145	610
Greece	102	116	-14	150	61	89	252	177	75
Netherlands	278	297	-19	661	318	343	939	615	324
Ireland	155	170	-15	115	86	29	270	256	14
Italy	287	288	-1	757	387	370	1 044	675	369
Latvia	41	39	2	485	284	201	526	323	203
Lithuania	23	31	-8	1 364	752	612	1 387	783	604
Poland	105	139	-34	3 627	987	2 640	3 732	1 126	2 606
Romania	24	38	-14	317	127	190	341	165	176
Spain	929	1 065	-136	916	528	388	1 845	1 593	252
United Kingdom	2 186	2 807	-621	1 049	731	318	3 235	3 538	-303
Sweden	1 971	5 001	-3 030	1 658	1 412	246	3 629	6 413	-2 784
Czech Republic	69	64	5	235	118	117	304	182	122
Germany	1 664	1 426	238	2 807	1 264	1 543	4 471	2 690	1 781
Hungary	37	47	-10	285	154	131	322	201	121
Austria	119	87	32	225	151	74	344	238	106
Other Europe	2 097	2 272	-175	6 705	4 174	2 531	8 802	6 446	2 356
Of which: Faroe Islands	1 258	1 080	178	8	12	-4	1 266	1 092	174
Greenland	2 808	2 160	648	38	30	8	2 846	2 190	656
Iceland	167	229	-62	1 512	1 252	260	1 679	1 481	198
Norway	1 224	1 361	-137	1 882	1 466	416	3 106	2 827	279
Russian Federation	42	51	-9	316	170	146	358	221	137
Switzerland	385	334	51	222	138	84	607	472	135
Serbia-Montenegro	6	18	-12	169	29	140	175	47	128
Turkey	147	154	-7	470	221	249	617	375	242
Ukraine	25	45	-20	1 644	717	927	1 669	762	907
Africa	880	911	-31	1 179	468	711	2 059	1 379	680
North America	1 867	2 059	-192	2 321	1 792	529	4 188	3 851	337
Of which: Canada	211	266	-55	393	237	156	604	503	101
United States	1 656	1 793	-137	1 928	1 555	373	3 584	3 348	236
South and Central America	635	452	183	729	335	394	1 364	787	577
Of which: Brazil	180	86	94	274	133	141	454	219	235
Asia	2 301	2 771	-470	5 591	2 434	3 157	7 892	5 205	2 687
Of which: Philippines	40	53	-13	775	121	654	815	174	641
India	113	96	17	753	373	380	866	469	397
Iraq	39	95	-56	234	120	114	273	215	58
Iran	44	57	-13	159	40	119	203	97	106
Japan	76	63	13	228	190	38	304	253	51
China	291	477	-186	1 158	803	355	1 449	1 280	169
Lebanon	365	275	90	96	55	41	461	330	131
Malaysia	67	65	2	181	26	155	248	91	157
Pakistan	158	150	8	239	159	80	397	309	88
Thailand	207	264	-57	552	141	411	759	405	354
Vietnam	83	78	5	192	60	132	275	138	137
Oceania	816	947	-131	503	299	204	1 319	1 246	73
Of which: Australia	642	744	-102	425	242	183	1 067	986	81
New Zealand	165	191	-26	78	56	22	243	247	-4
Stateless and not known	400	777	-377	238	2 231	-1 993	638	3 008	-2 370

Note: Incl. migration to and from the Faroe Islands and Greenland. For practical reasons, Greenland is grouped under Europe and not North America.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/van211 and [van222](http://www.statbank.dk/van222)

Table 32 Residence permits granted in Denmark

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
Total	32 331	36 354	33 363	31 433	34 101	40 392	46 560
In asylum cases	5 156	6 263	4 069	2 447	1 592	1 147	1 095
Refugee status	4 388	5 742	3 489	1 852	1 045	853	838
Of which: Geneva Convention status	1 327	2 020	1 267	724	278	167	201
De facto-status	2 541	3 116	1 686	519	229	202	107
Quota refugee	464	531	490	509	498	483	...
Other status	768	521	580	595	547	294	257
Of which: Humanitarian residence permit	31	83	45	111	351	186	...
Family unification	10 021	10 950	8 151	4 791	3 832	3 522	3 594
Spouses or cohabitants	6 399	6 499	4 880	2 538	2 344	2 498	2 793
Minor children	3 384	4 185	3 052	2 170	1 469	1 011	801
Parents over the age 60	238	266	219	83	19	13	•
EC/EEA residence permits	5 925	5 950	6 041	6 475	7 904	9 916	12 806
Other residence permits	11 229	13 191	15 102	17 720	20 773	25 807	29 065
Employment reasons	2 195	3 482	3 497	5 763	8 575	12 083	16 245
Educational reasons	4 239	3 724	5 317	6 212	6 332	6 990	5 159
Other reasons	4 795	5 985	6 288	5 745	5 866	6 734	7 661

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/van6

Table 33 Internal migration by sex and age. 2006

	Migration from one municipality to another			Migration within a municipality			Total internal migration		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	148 518	144 353	292 871	288 966	285 735	574 701	437 484	430 088	867 572
0- 4 years	10 525	9 779	20 304	21 257	20 407	41 664	31 782	30 186	61 968
5- 9 years	5 678	5 569	11 247	16 982	16 218	33 200	22 660	21 787	44 447
10-14 years	5 249	5 173	10 422	14 379	14 472	28 851	19 628	19 645	39 273
15-19 years	12 724	17 027	29 751	23 163	28 712	51 875	35 887	45 739	81 626
20-24 years	30 242	34 185	64 427	46 762	49 216	95 978	77 004	83 401	160 405
25-29 years	23 554	21 991	45 545	39 207	35 919	75 126	62 761	57 910	120 671
30-34 years	18 262	14 601	32 863	31 237	26 626	57 863	49 499	41 227	90 726
35-39 years	11 818	8 454	20 272	23 485	19 421	42 906	35 303	27 875	63 178
40-44 years	8 800	6 563	15 363	19 194	16 348	35 542	27 994	22 911	50 905
45-49 years	5 947	5 110	11 057	13 356	11 579	24 935	19 303	16 689	35 992
50-54 years	4 391	4 263	8 654	9 650	8 771	18 421	14 041	13 034	27 075
55-59 years	3 975	3 800	7 775	7 426	7 293	14 719	11 401	11 093	22 494
60-64 years	3 506	3 230	6 736	6 156	6 291	12 447	9 662	9 521	19 183
65-69 years	1 722	1 621	3 343	4 478	4 979	9 457	6 200	6 600	12 800
70-74 years	978	993	1 971	3 406	4 194	7 600	4 384	5 187	9 571
75-79 years	544	673	1 217	3 167	4 209	7 376	3 711	4 882	8 593
80-84 years	353	539	892	2 768	4 471	7 239	3 121	5 010	8 131
85-89 years	174	483	657	1 925	3 715	5 640	2 099	4 198	6 297
90-94 years	65	231	296	795	2 196	2 991	860	2 427	3 287
95 years +	11	68	79	173	698	871	184	766	950

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fly33 and [fly66](http://www.statbank.dk/fly66)

Table 34

Marriages contracted, by age of both spouses. 2005

	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	72	9 276	15 197	6 094	3 278	1 176	287	768	36 148	34.7
Under 20 years	41	208	24	-	-	-	-	76	349	18.9
20-29 years	23	7 435	5 109	365	34	7	-	378	13 351	26.7
30-39 years	-	1 318	8 753	2 437	273	25	3	208	13 017	34.1
40-49 years	-	52	817	2 604	1 261	156	5	71	4 966	44.4
50-59 years	-	3	38	362	1 384	511	40	29	2 367	54.2
60-69 years	-	-	3	26	154	387	117	4	691	63.6
70 years +	-	-	-	2	5	33	113	2	155	75.1
Not stated	8	260	453	298	167	57	9	-	1 252	•
Average age of bridegroom	19.2	27.4	34.3	44.3	54.5	63.6	75.6	•	37.4	•

Note: The average age at first marriage was in 2005 33.8 years for men and 31.4 years for women.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vie2

Table 35

The most common names for children born in 2005

	Boys				Girls		
	Number	Per thousands boys born	Ranking in 2004		Number	Per thousands girls born	Ranking in 2004
	boys				girls		
1 Lucas	963	33	(1)	1 Mathilde	868	27	(1)
2 Magnus	920	32	(3)	2 Laura	847	27	(3)
3 Mathias	832	29	(2)	3 Sofie	834	26	(4)
4 Frederik	811	28	(5)	4 Emma	828	26	(2)
5 Oliver	802	28	(6)	5 Caroline	748	24	(7)
6 Emil	772	27	(8)	6 Freja	745	23	(8)
7 Mikkel	771	27	(4)	7 Ida	698	22	(6)
8 Victor	736	25	(14)	8 Sara	672	21	(9)
9 Tobias	720	25	(10)	9 Julie	641	20	(5)
10 Sebastian	710	25	(12)	10 Anna	604	19	(10)
11 Mads	685	24	(7)	11 Cecilie	500	16	(13)
12 Nikolaj	643	22	(9)	12 Josefine	490	15	(11)
13 Rasmus	632	22	(11)	13 Maja	487	15	(18)
14 Marcus	621	21	(15)	14 Clara	446	14	(16)
15 Christian	594	21	(13)	15 Katrine	444	14	(14)
16 Noah	574	20	(20)	16 Amalie	439	14	(15)
17 Jonas	570	20	(17)	17 Signe	428	13	(17)
18 Jakob	562	19	(16)	18 Emilie	421	13	(12)
19 Kasper	529	18	(18)	19 Lærke	405	13	(19)
20 Oscar	515	18	(24)	20 Victoria	373	12	(24)

For further information visit www.dst.dk/navne

Table 36

The most common names in Denmark. 2007

		Number	Per thousands men			Number	Per thousands women
1 January							
		boys				girls	
1	Jens	54 464	20	1	Anne	48 423	18
2	Peter	51 590	19	2	Kirsten	48 159	18
3	Lars	47 207	18	3	Hanne	41 856	15
4	Michael	45 943	17	4	Mette	39 611	14
5	Henrik	43 989	16	5	Anna	37 476	14
6	Søren	43 771	16	6	Helle	35 095	13
7	Niels	43 453	16	7	Susanne	32 483	12
8	Hans	42 726	16	8	Lene	32 051	12
9	Jørgen	42 267	16	9	Karen	31 973	12
10	Thomas	42 133	16	10	Inge	30 698	11
11	Jan	40 529	15	11	Inger	28 554	10
12	Martin	37 267	14	12	Marianne	28 097	10
13	Erik	36 553	14	13	Else	27 274	10
14	Christian	36 418	14	14	Maria	27 025	10
15	Ole	36 261	13	15	Bente	26 770	10
16	Anders	35 201	13	16	Lone	26 433	10
17	Per	35 168	13	17	Pia	24 866	9
18	Morten	34 718	13	18	Jette	24 797	9
19	Jesper	34 542	13	19	Camilla	24 330	9
20	Poul	32 328	12	20	Charlotte	23 987	9

For further information visit www.dst.dk/navne

Table 37

The most common used surnames in Denmark. 2007

1 January	Number in 2007	Per thousands	Number in 2006	Per thousands	Number in 2007	Per thousands	Number in 2006	Per thousands
1	Jensen	288 050	53	297 857	55	26 Frederiksen	21 045	4
2	Nielsen	283 928	52	292 314	54	27 Laursen	18 713	3
3	Hansen	238 251	44	244 658	45	28 Henriksen	18 262	3
4	Pedersen	178 578	33	183 935	34	29 Lund	16 964	3
5	Andersen	168 761	31	171 456	32	30 Schmidt	15 832	3
6	Christensen	128 168	24	131 171	24	31 Holm	15 328	3
7	Larsen	125 438	23	128 050	24	32 Eriksen	15 287	3
8	Sørensen	119 929	22	122 738	23	33 Kristiansen	14 248	3
9	Rasmussen	101 154	19	103 056	19	34 Clausen	13 445	2
10	Jørgensen	95 244	17	97 042	18	35 Simonsen	13 125	2
11	Petersen	88 036	16	90 387	17	36 Svendsen	12 242	2
12	Madsen	68 251	13	69 365	13	37 Andreasen	12 091	2
13	Kristensen	63 487	12	64 795	12	38 Iversen	10 888	2
14	Olsen	52 075	10	53 194	10	39 Jeppesen	10 190	2
15	Thomsen	40 125	7	40 459	7	40 Østergaard	9 924	2
16	Christiansen	39 112	7	39 650	7	41 Lauridsen	9 399	2
17	Poulsen	33 441	6	33 920	6	42 Mogensen	9 356	2
18	Johansen	32 478	6	32 876	6	43 Nissen	9 314	2
19	Knudsen	31 129	6	31 643	6	44 Jespersen	9 171	2
20	Møller	30 635	6	30 675	6	45 Frandsen	8 743	2
21	Mortensen	30 555	6	30 987	6	46 Jepsen	8 726	2
22	Jakobsen	28 662	5	28 889	5	47 Vestergaard	8 675	2
23	Jacobsen	25 599	5	25 896	5	48 Kjær	8 510	2
24	Olesen	23 484	4	23 744	4	49 Nørgaard	8 141	1
25	Mikkelsen	23 019	4	23 086	4	50 Jessen	7 640	1

For further information visit www.dst.dk/navne

Table 38

Divorces by age of both spouses. 2005

Age of wife	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 husband									
Total	1	892	4 994	5 331	2 765	866	165	286	15 300
15-19 years	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	10
20-29 years	-	616	845	133	18	5	1	92	1 710
30-39 years	-	228	3 494	1 741	206	33	4	93	5 799
40-49 years	-	19	538	3 102	1 199	129	8	58	5 053
50-59 years	-	3	41	295	1 209	325	28	30	1 931
60-69 years	-	-	12	20	99	346	82	9	568
70 years +	-	-	-	1	3	8	39	1	52
Not stated	-	23	61	39	31	20	3	-	177

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ski1

Table 39

Divorces by duration of marriage

	2000	2005
Total	14 381	15 300
Under 1 year	293	169
1 year	686	568
2 years	856	872
3 years	1 148	1 088
4 years	1 149	1 277
5 years	1 001	1 107
6-7 years	1 679	1 763
8-9 years	1 351	1 416
10-14 years	2 460	2 816
15-19 years	1 354	1 832
20-24 years	1 031	1 008
25 years +	1 369	1 383
Not stated	4	1

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ski1

Table 40 Households by size. 2007

1 January	Single man with/without children	Single woman with/without children	Married couple with/without children	Unmarried couple with/without children	Child 18 not living with parents	Total	Other households total	Total number of households
households comprising only one family								
Total	469 689	623 746	866 794	278 002	1 461	2 239 692	280 880	2 520 572
1 person	453 807	522 896	•	•	1 461	978 164	•	978 164
2 persons	11 916	53 592	520 769	171 017	•	757 294	77 289	834 583
3 persons	3 331	36 409	99 862	53 499	•	193 101	98 640	291 741
4 persons	557	8 655	177 505	42 166	•	228 883	62 518	291 401
5 persons	68	1 805	58 683	9 690	•	70 246	30 581	100 827
6 persons +	10	389	9 975	1 630	•	12 004	11 852	23 856

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fam55

Table 41 Families by size. 2007

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	1 459 763	606 575	175 356	2 241 694	139 809	418 691	116 443	674 943	16 554	2 933 191
1 person	1 459 763	•	•	1 459 763	•	•	•	•	16 554	1 476 317
2 persons	•	606 575	175 356	781 931	81 989	•	•	81 989	•	863 920
3 persons	•	•	•	•	44 836	140 993	59 002	244 831	•	244 831
4 persons	•	•	•	•	10 255	198 663	44 864	253 782	•	253 782
5 persons	•	•	•	•	2 075	64 920	10 381	77 376	•	77 376
6 persons +	•	•	•	•	654	14 115	2 196	16 965	•	16 965

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fam44

Table 42 Children analysed by type of family. 2006

	Father and mother	Single mother	Mother and partner	Single father	Father and partner	Children not living with their parents	Total
All children	883 696	186 615	86 728	24 635	11 781	17 101	1 210 556
0-2 years	172 836	17 745	2 422	952	157	601	194 713
3-5 years	159 955	28 106	6 613	2 007	492	931	198 104
6-8 years	150 386	32 715	13 745	3 244	1 375	1 484	202 949
9-11 years	146 509	36 547	20 322	4 722	2 377	2 374	212 851
12-14 years	135 402	36 715	22 331	6 056	3 319	3 432	207 255
15-17 years	118 608	34 787	21 295	7 654	4 061	8 279	194 684

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/brn05

Table 43 Adoptions by type and by age of child. 2006

	Adoptions of female spouse's child	Adoptions of male spouse's child	Adoptions of reg. partner's child	Total	Child born in Denmark	Child born outside Denmark	Total	Adoptions total
	stepchild adoptions				other adoptions			
Total	517	34	84	635	46	415	461	1 096
Boys	214	14	50	278	18	146	164	442
Girls	303	20	34	357	28	269	297	654
Age of child								
Under 1 year	-	-	73	73	11	120	131	204
1- 4 years	9	1	9	19	5	271	276	295
5- 9 years	59	4	2	65	3	18	21	86
10-14 years	79	4	-	83	1	2	3	86
15-19 years	87	8	-	95	2	4	6	101
20 years +	283	17	-	300	24	-	24	324

Note: Stepchild adoptions are where one spouse adopts the other spouse's child.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/adop1

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	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

	2006	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2049
Live births	63 036	59 228	58 216	61 528	64 314	64 281	62 240	60 283	59 782	60 621
Deaths	54 869	52 872	52 550	53 920	56 550	60 039	63 684	66 697	68 739	69 941
Immigration	51 815	52 679	53 760	54 839	55 920	57 000	57 000	57 000	57 000	57 000
Emigration	46 039	47 988	50 167	52 076	53 739	54 798	54 667	54 684	54 912	55 120
Population growth	13 945	11 046	9 256	10 371	9 947	6 447	890	-4 096	-6 868	-7 440
Percentage population growth	0.26	0.20	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.11	0.02	-0.07	-0.12	-0.13

Note: The forecast is based on the following conditions: For women of Danish origin the total fertility rate will increase to 1.90 in 2030; for immigrants from western countries the total fertility rate will increase to 1.75 in 2030; for immigrants from non-western countries the total fertility rate will decrease to 1.90 in 2030; for descendants from western countries the total fertility rate will increase to 1.90 in 2030; for descendants from non-western countries the total fertility rate will increase to 1.90 in 2030. After 2030 the fertility rate is constant for all groups. Deaths: The life expectancy increases gradually to end up at 83 years for men and 86 for women in 2049. Immigration: Immigration will increase from 51,815 in 2006 to 57,000 in 2030 split up on the five population groups. After 2030 the immigration will stay at level after that. Emigration is based on rates for all ages and all groups of persons. The rates will increase 0.5 per cent per year.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prog10

Table 46

Population projections in five-year age groups

	2006		2010		2020		2030		2040		2050	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	2 685 846	2 741 613	2 713 302	2 765 697	2 763 714	2 813 578	2 808 603	2 864 260	2 814 943	2 872 993	2 786 134	2 838 640
0- 4 years	166 289	158 863	160 359	152 524	154 089	146 140	167 260	158 631	159 653	151 421	156 573	148 510
5- 9 years	174 050	165 765	168 275	160 535	152 300	144 388	163 766	155 221	165 633	156 988	156 961	148 783
10-14 years	180 046	170 866	177 180	168 005	162 301	153 965	156 372	147 941	169 193	160 057	161 984	153 243
15-19 years	161 504	152 709	179 193	170 059	171 413	163 031	156 154	147 655	167 412	158 255	169 268	159 980
20-24 years	147 640	143 727	160 006	153 470	181 329	172 688	167 461	159 971	162 129	154 781	174 102	165 651
25-29 years	167 443	165 979	150 161	149 338	179 714	174 858	172 486	168 373	159 257	155 421	169 182	164 405
30-34 years	193 471	191 666	173 277	173 182	158 950	157 442	176 416	173 470	164 578	162 465	160 014	157 920
35-39 years	203 986	197 656	192 419	190 870	150 331	151 104	175 980	173 868	169 452	167 749	157 771	156 036
40-44 years	208 997	202 298	208 446	202 955	172 156	173 302	158 309	157 751	174 364	172 571	163 563	162 290
45-49 years	188 383	184 057	200 890	196 122	188 347	189 220	148 752	150 451	172 814	172 200	166 697	166 250
50-54 years	180 658	178 458	182 778	180 518	200 389	198 994	166 944	170 289	154 027	155 347	169 204	169 527
55-59 years	190 175	189 494	174 811	175 524	190 538	190 568	180 023	184 348	143 369	147 349	166 208	168 398
60-64 years	169 314	170 938	185 461	186 972	170 164	172 344	187 874	190 635	158 181	163 934	146 656	150 054
65-69 years	120 092	128 175	145 784	152 721	156 001	162 724	172 459	177 923	164 687	172 748	132 069	138 491
70-74 years	89 790	104 337	101 891	114 119	154 125	165 120	145 435	154 449	162 670	171 784	138 123	148 127
75-79 years	68 335	89 469	70 667	89 195	109 008	124 879	121 878	136 327	138 019	151 052	133 321	147 147
80-84 years	45 305	74 230	47 152	71 004	63 043	82 107	102 999	124 271	101 718	119 282	115 568	133 478
85-89 years	21 836	46 487	24 759	49 955	32 174	51 534	57 463	78 867	68 664	89 432	80 296	100 994
90-94 years	7 179	20 595	8 038	21 706	13 401	27 480	22 635	37 004	41 416	60 213	43 262	60 023
95 years +	1 353	5 844	1 755	6 923	3 941	11 690	7 937	16 815	17 707	29 944	25 312	39 333

Note: The forecast is based on the following conditions: For women of Danish origin the total fertility rate will increase to 1.90 in 2030; for immigrants from western countries the total fertility rate will increase to 1.75 in 2030; for immigrants from non-western countries the total fertility rate will decrease to 1.90 in 2030; for descendants from western countries the total fertility rate will increase to 1.90 in 2030; for descendants from non-western countries the total fertility rate will increase to 1.90 in 2030. After 2030 the fertility rate is constant for all groups. Deaths: The life expectancy increases gradually to end up at 83 years for men and 86 for women in 2049. Immigration: Immigration will increase from 51,815 in 2006 to 57,000 in 2030 split up on the five population groups. After 2030 the immigration will stay at level after that. Emigration is based on rates for all ages and all groups of persons. The rates will increase 0.5 per cent per year.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prog7a

Table 47

Population projections, by country of origin

	2006	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Total	5 427 459	5 478 999	5 577 292	5 672 863	5 687 936	5 624 774
Western countries:	135 732	147 501	167 725	181 346	190 638	196 513
Immigrants	119 894	129 949	146 220	157 109	164 563	169 249
Descendants	15 838	17 552	21 505	24 237	26 075	27 264
Non-western countries:	327 503	355 538	414 915	458 039	487 620	506 049
Immigrants	230 542	244 160	274 378	297 475	310 807	315 484
Descendants	96 961	111 378	140 537	160 564	176 813	190 565
Persons of Danish origin	4 964 224	4 975 960	4 994 652	5 033 478	5 009 678	4 922 212

Note: The forecast is based on the following conditions: For women of Danish origin the total fertility rate will increase to 1.90 in 2030; for immigrants from western countries the total fertility rate will increase to 1.75 in 2030; for immigrants from non-western countries the total fertility rate will decrease to 1.90 in 2030; for descendants from western countries the total fertility rate will increase to 1.90 in 2030; for descendants from non-western countries the total fertility rate will increase to 1.90 in 2030. After 2030 the fertility rate is constant for all groups. Deaths: The life expectancy increases gradually to end up at 83 years for men and 86 for women in 2049. Immigration: Immigration will increase from 51,815 in 2006 to 57,000 in 2030 split up on the five population groups. After 2030 the immigration will stay at level after that. Emigration is based on rates for all ages and all groups of persons. The rates will increase 0.5 per cent per year.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prog7a

Table 48

Elections to the Folketing

	20 November 2001			8 February 2005		
	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
Votes cast	3 484 915	26 498	23 819	3 384 560	24 936	23 516
Invalid votes	35 247	105	559	27 348	94	457
Valid votes	3 449 668	26 393	23 260	3 357 212	24 842	23 059
Of which personal	1 605 006	23 608	22 930	1 689 703	23 362	22 342
Votes cast as percentage of electors	87.1	80.0	61.5	84.5	73.0	59.4
Invalid votes	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.8	0.4	1.9
Personal votes	46.5	89.4	98.6	50.3	94.0	96.9
Candidates	984	92	13	947	111	16
Of whom women	289	21	4	299	33	6
Elected	175	2	2	175	2	2
Of whom women	67	1	-	66	-	-

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 the Interior and Health.

Table 49

Elected members of the Folketing, by sex and constituency.
8 February 2005

	Total	A	B	C	D	F	K	M	O	V	Ø	Inde- pendent
All Denmark	175	47	17	18	-	11	-	-	24	52	6	-
Of whom women	66	19	8	7	-	3	-	-	9	18	2	-
Central Copenhagen	18	4	3	2	-	2	-	-	2	3	2	-
Of whom women	10	4	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Søndre Constituency	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Of whom women	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Østre Constituency	8	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
Of whom women	5	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vestre Constituency	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Of whom women	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
The Islands	73	19	7	9	-	4	-	-	11	21	2	-
Of whom women	29	8	2	4	-	1	-	-	6	7	1	-
Copenhagen	20	5	2	3	-	1	-	-	3	5	1	-
Of whom women	11	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-
Frederiksborg	11	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	-
Of whom women	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Roskilde	8	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Of whom women	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
West Zealand	10	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	-
Of whom women	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Storstrøm	8	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Of whom women	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bornholm	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Of whom women	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Funen	14	4	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	3	1	-
Of whom women	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Jutland	84	24	7	7	-	5	-	-	11	28	2	-
Of whom women	27	7	4	2	-	1	-	-	3	10	-	-
South Jutland	8	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Of whom women	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ribe	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Of whom women	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Vejle	12	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	-
Of whom women	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ringkøbing	10	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-
Of whom women	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Århus	22	7	2	2	-	1	-	-	3	6	1	-
Of whom women	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Viborg	8	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-
Of whom women	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
North Jutland	18	6	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	5	1	-
Of whom women	8	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-

Note: A: The Danish Social Democrats. B: Social Liberal Party. C: Conservative People's Party. D: Centre Democratic Party. F: Socialist People's Party. K: Christian Democrats. M: Minority Party. O: Danish People's Party. V: Liberal Party. Ø: Unity List.

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Health.

Table 50 (continued) **The election to the Folketing. 8 February 2005**

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent										
		A	B	C	D	F	K	M	O	V	Ø	Independent
All Denmark	84.54	25.8	9.2	10.3	1.0	6.0	1.7	0.3	13.3	29.0	3.4	0.0
Copenhagen-Frederiksberg	81.22	23.3	18.2	9.6	1.1	10.1	1.1	0.5	10.4	16.4	9.3	0.0
Southern Large Constituency	79.59	24.2	17.6	7.7	1.1	11.5	1.0	0.5	9.9	17.0	9.4	0.1
Christianshavn	81.57	25.0	17.6	6.8	1.0	12.0	0.8	0.6	9.6	15.6	10.9	0.1
Rådhus	78.03	17.5	22.5	11.9	1.1	10.2	1.0	0.4	5.6	20.8	9.0	0.0
Sundby	77.52	29.2	12.0	6.3	1.0	10.5	1.2	0.4	14.5	18.0	6.8	0.1
Blågård	82.85	20.8	22.8	7.3	1.3	13.6	1.0	0.7	6.4	12.7	13.4	0.0
Amagerbro	79.03	26.6	15.4	6.4	1.3	11.6	1.2	0.5	12.0	16.8	8.1	0.1
Eastern Large Constituency	81.08	23.5	18.0	8.5	1.2	9.8	1.1	0.6	11.1	15.9	10.3	0.0
Ryvang	79.99	23.6	17.6	8.9	1.2	9.4	1.2	0.6	10.8	17.4	9.3	0.0
Østbane	86.27	19.0	22.3	11.8	0.9	9.6	1.1	0.4	6.1	18.4	10.4	0.0
Husum	79.55	29.5	11.5	6.4	1.0	9.8	1.0	0.6	17.1	14.4	8.7	0.0
Østerbro	83.34	18.9	21.2	11.6	1.1	8.7	1.1	0.4	7.7	19.7	9.6	0.0
Nørrebro	80.47	20.9	24.0	6.8	1.4	11.9	0.9	1.0	7.5	11.7	13.9	0.0
Bispeeng	80.26	23.8	20.0	6.7	1.1	10.9	1.0	0.7	10.6	12.9	12.2	0.1
Bispebjerg	75.51	26.9	15.0	7.3	1.2	9.6	1.5	0.8	14.0	14.2	9.5	0.0
Brønshøj	83.74	23.8	15.3	9.4	1.2	9.0	1.3	0.4	12.7	17.7	9.2	0.0
Western Large Constituency	82.77	22.5	18.8	12.4	1.1	9.4	1.0	0.5	10.0	16.4	7.9	0.0
Valby	79.64	28.1	14.1	7.9	1.1	10.1	0.9	0.4	14.5	15.7	7.2	0.0
Vesterbro	82.97	20.5	26.6	6.5	1.1	13.0	0.8	0.6	6.1	11.4	13.4	0.0
Enghave	78.90	27.1	16.6	6.9	1.3	11.0	1.0	0.7	12.4	13.0	10.0	0.0
Gl. Kongevej	86.40	17.7	20.9	17.8	1.0	8.2	0.8	0.3	7.4	19.1	6.8	0.0
Slots	84.08	21.2	17.5	16.8	1.0	7.5	1.2	0.4	10.0	18.8	5.6	0.0
Falkoner	85.89	19.2	19.5	17.1	1.0	7.8	1.0	0.4	8.3	19.6	6.1	0.0
The Islands	85.20	25.7	8.9	11.8	1.1	5.9	1.1	0.2	14.4	27.6	3.2	0.1
Copenhagen County Constituency	85.81	25.4	9.5	13.3	1.2	6.2	1.0	0.3	14.9	24.5	3.7	0.0
Gentofte	87.13	13.7	13.4	26.0	1.2	5.3	1.0	0.2	9.0	27.2	3.0	0.0
Lyngby	88.64	15.8	12.9	20.2	1.2	5.1	1.1	0.2	9.2	31.4	2.9	0.0
Ballerup	88.49	28.5	9.0	12.6	1.1	6.3	1.0	0.2	14.4	23.7	3.2	0.0
Glostrup	84.55	28.6	7.4	9.5	1.1	6.3	0.9	0.3	18.2	23.6	4.0	0.1
Hellerup	88.09	10.0	12.7	28.5	1.0	4.2	1.1	0.2	7.5	32.2	2.6	0.0
Gladsaxe	85.32	26.5	11.4	10.5	1.9	8.0	1.1	0.3	14.0	21.2	5.1	0.0
Hvidovre	83.05	31.8	7.9	7.4	1.1	6.7	0.8	0.2	19.3	20.4	4.3	0.1
Amager	85.40	27.0	7.0	10.3	1.2	6.0	0.7	0.2	18.8	25.5	3.3	0.0
Rødovre	83.86	33.3	8.0	8.7	1.2	7.0	1.4	0.3	16.7	19.4	4.0	0.0
Frederiksborg County Constituency	86.27	20.0	11.5	12.3	1.1	5.4	1.3	0.2	13.4	31.7	3.1	0.0
Helsingør	83.09	24.7	12.2	11.9	1.3	5.7	0.9	0.3	14.0	25.4	3.6	0.0
Fredensborg	86.96	15.6	12.6	15.0	1.0	4.6	1.3	0.2	12.1	34.8	2.8	0.0
Hillerød	88.58	19.1	12.2	12.5	1.1	5.8	1.6	0.2	12.0	32.3	3.2	0.0
Frederiksværk	84.73	23.4	9.0	9.0	1.0	5.3	1.2	0.2	16.3	31.4	3.2	0.0
Roskilde County Constituency	86.99	22.6	8.8	9.5	1.1	5.7	1.0	0.2	15.5	32.7	2.9	0.0
Roskilde	86.95	23.0	11.3	10.4	1.1	7.8	1.2	0.3	12.6	28.3	4.0	0.0
Køge	86.00	22.9	7.3	9.2	1.1	4.6	0.8	0.2	17.8	33.9	2.2	0.0
Lejre	89.40	21.4	8.9	8.9	1.1	5.1	1.2	0.2	14.4	36.0	2.8	0.0

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

Note 2: A: The Danish Social Democrats. B: Social Liberal Party. C: Conservative People's Party. D: Centre Democratic Party. F: Socialist People's Party. K: Christian Democrats. M: Minority Party. O: Danish People's Party. V: Liberal Party. Ø: Unity List.

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Health.

Table 50 (continued) **The election to the Folketing. 8 February 2005**

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent										
		A	B	C	D	F	K	M	O	V	Ø	Independent
West Zealand County												
Constituency	83.71	25.8	7.7	8.4	1.1	6.3	1.1	0.2	15.8	31.0	2.6	0.0
Holbæk	84.44	25.3	10.1	9.7	1.3	6.5	1.2	0.2	13.0	29.5	3.2	0.0
Nykøbing Sjælland	83.42	25.9	8.3	7.7	1.0	6.6	0.8	0.3	15.9	30.4	3.1	0.0
Kalundborg	83.99	27.4	6.4	7.0	0.9	6.1	0.9	0.2	16.4	32.7	2.0	0.0
Ringsted	84.82	24.6	7.7	8.7	1.1	6.2	1.3	0.3	16.3	31.4	2.4	0.0
Sorø	84.58	22.8	7.7	8.8	1.0	6.2	1.1	0.2	15.3	34.2	2.7	0.0
Slagelse	81.31	28.4	5.8	8.1	0.9	6.3	0.9	0.2	17.9	29.2	2.3	0.0
Storstrøm County												
Constituency	84.04	30.0	6.6	9.6	1.1	6.1	0.9	0.3	15.0	27.6	2.8	0.0
Præstø	85.38	23.9	6.6	10.6	1.2	5.3	0.8	0.2	15.5	32.9	3.0	0.0
Næstved	84.25	30.5	6.8	12.6	1.1	5.3	1.1	0.2	13.7	26.2	2.5	0.0
Vordingborg	84.98	26.9	7.6	9.7	1.1	7.5	0.8	0.4	14.8	27.7	3.5	0.0
Nakskov	81.17	36.6	5.4	6.2	0.9	8.1	0.7	0.3	17.3	21.9	2.6	0.0
Maribo	83.12	32.7	5.7	6.7	0.9	5.4	0.8	0.3	15.2	29.5	2.7	0.1
Nykøbing-Falster	84.13	31.8	7.0	9.1	1.2	6.0	1.0	0.2	15.0	26.1	2.6	0.0
Bornholm County												
Constituency	83.38	33.1	4.1	2.9	0.7	4.0	4.0	0.2	9.9	34.8	4.4	1.9
Rønne	82.72	36.9	4.1	3.1	0.7	4.1	3.8	0.2	10.0	31.5	4.1	1.5
Aakirkeby	84.00	29.6	4.2	2.7	0.6	3.9	4.1	0.3	9.7	37.9	4.7	2.3
Funen County												
Constituency	84.49	28.9	8.4	15.0	0.9	6.1	1.0	0.2	13.3	23.2	3.0	0.0
Odense Øst	79.72	35.6	10.4	12.9	1.2	7.4	1.0	0.3	12.0	15.1	4.1	0.0
Odense Vest	84.11	32.0	8.3	17.4	1.0	7.0	0.8	0.2	12.7	17.5	3.1	0.0
Odense Syd	85.74	25.8	10.2	19.8	0.9	6.7	1.2	0.2	11.5	20.7	3.0	0.0
Kerteminde	87.59	30.4	6.9	14.2	0.9	5.6	1.1	0.2	14.5	24.1	2.1	0.0
Middelfart	85.77	28.5	8.1	13.6	0.9	4.7	1.1	0.3	13.7	26.9	2.2	0.0
Otterup	86.09	28.5	6.0	16.2	0.7	4.5	0.9	0.2	14.7	26.4	1.9	0.0
Nyborg	84.64	27.9	8.2	11.8	1.0	6.1	0.9	0.3	13.7	26.9	3.2	0.0
Svendborg	83.93	26.7	8.8	13.2	0.9	6.6	0.8	0.3	14.4	24.3	4.0	0.0
Faaborg	84.81	24.8	7.4	14.5	1.0	5.3	1.0	0.2	13.2	29.9	2.7	0.0
Jutland	84.72	26.5	7.4	9.0	0.9	5.1	2.5	0.2	12.8	33.3	2.3	0.0
South Jutland County												
Constituency	83.95	24.6	5.5	7.8	0.9	4.0	2.2	0.2	15.7	37.6	1.5	0.0
Haderslev	84.14	24.0	6.6	8.4	0.8	5.3	2.6	0.2	15.2	35.2	1.7	0.0
Aabenraa	83.99	25.6	5.7	7.8	0.9	4.4	1.9	0.2	15.5	36.4	1.6	0.0
Sønderborg	84.01	27.6	6.3	8.8	0.7	4.0	1.6	0.2	16.9	32.2	1.7	0.0
Augustenborg	85.50	27.5	5.1	6.9	0.8	3.3	1.2	0.2	17.2	36.5	1.3	0.0
Tønder	82.45	24.0	5.7	7.5	1.1	3.7	2.1	0.3	13.4	40.4	1.8	0.0
Løgumkloster	82.74	20.0	4.2	8.1	1.0	2.9	3.5	0.2	16.1	42.8	1.2	0.0
Rødding	84.57	22.3	4.5	6.9	0.9	4.0	2.4	0.3	15.0	42.5	1.2	0.0
Ribe County												
Constituency	83.68	24.6	5.6	7.1	0.9	4.5	2.3	0.2	14.1	39.1	1.6	0.0
Varde	84.86	18.9	5.6	8.7	0.8	3.1	2.9	0.2	13.5	45.3	1.0	0.0
Esbjerg	82.23	31.2	5.4	6.5	0.9	6.0	1.6	0.2	14.7	31.3	2.2	0.0
Ribe	84.97	21.3	6.4	6.5	0.9	4.9	2.2	0.3	12.8	42.8	1.9	0.0
Grindsted	84.11	21.5	5.2	6.9	1.1	3.2	2.8	0.2	14.5	43.6	1.0	0.0
Vejle County												
Constituency	84.37	23.3	7.0	8.7	0.9	6.3	2.3	0.2	15.0	34.1	2.1	0.1
Fredericia	82.75	27.8	6.8	8.6	0.8	6.2	2.5	0.2	15.4	29.5	2.2	0.0
Kolding	83.69	21.1	7.6	9.1	0.8	8.9	2.1	0.2	13.9	34.6	1.7	0.0
Vejle	84.11	23.9	8.4	10.1	1.2	6.6	2.3	0.3	14.3	30.7	2.2	0.0
Give	85.87	17.4	6.2	7.6	0.9	4.2	2.9	0.2	17.3	41.8	1.5	0.0
Juelsminde	86.99	19.6	5.5	7.6	0.9	4.5	3.7	0.2	15.7	40.7	1.6	0.0
Horsens	84.09	27.5	6.9	8.7	0.9	5.8	1.3	0.3	14.4	31.1	3.0	0.1

Table 50 (continued) **The election to the Folketing. 8 February 2005**

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent										
		A	B	C	D	F	K	M	O	V	Ø	Independent
Ringkøbing County												
Constituency	85.90	20.1	6.1	6.9	0.9	4.5	5.7	0.2	12.7	41.6	1.3	0.0
Ringkøbing	85.60	17.9	5.8	6.8	0.9	6.1	5.3	0.1	12.6	43.0	1.5	0.0
Holstebro	86.50	23.5	6.4	6.3	0.9	5.3	4.1	0.1	11.3	40.7	1.4	0.0
Herning	85.61	20.2	7.1	7.6	0.9	3.6	4.8	0.2	13.9	40.5	1.2	0.0
Skjern	85.78	17.1	4.4	7.1	0.7	2.7	10.7	0.2	13.0	43.0	1.1	0.0
Århus County												
Constituency	85.78	29.0	9.7	9.6	1.0	6.1	1.8	0.3	10.9	27.9	3.7	0.0
Århus Øst	86.54	24.6	16.1	11.4	1.2	8.3	1.7	0.4	7.0	23.8	5.5	0.0
Århus Nord	84.93	32.2	13.4	8.6	1.3	8.3	2.2	0.4	8.9	19.6	5.1	0.0
Århus Syd	87.64	28.1	11.7	11.5	1.0	6.9	1.4	0.3	8.9	25.8	4.4	0.0
Århus Vest	84.85	32.5	10.9	9.2	1.0	6.7	1.9	0.4	11.7	21.4	4.3	0.0
Mariager	86.33	28.9	5.2	8.1	0.8	3.7	2.0	0.2	14.1	35.1	1.9	0.0
Randers	81.97	36.7	5.6	8.3	0.7	4.6	1.9	0.2	13.2	26.3	2.5	0.0
Hammel	88.23	26.2	7.9	9.7	0.9	4.5	1.6	0.2	12.4	34.2	2.4	0.0
Grenaa	83.21	30.3	5.8	7.5	0.7	4.8	1.3	0.3	13.4	33.3	2.6	0.0
Skanderborg	87.00	27.9	7.8	10.0	1.0	5.1	1.3	0.3	10.6	33.1	2.9	0.0
Silkeborg	86.98	24.4	8.7	10.3	1.0	6.1	2.2	0.2	11.3	32.4	3.4	0.0
Viborg County												
Constituency	84.98	26.8	6.1	7.5	0.8	4.6	2.4	0.1	12.5	37.7	1.5	0.0
Thisted	84.67	27.1	5.4	7.9	0.7	4.7	3.5	0.2	13.1	35.6	1.8	0.0
Morsø	84.23	30.2	5.9	6.4	0.7	4.3	2.0	0.2	12.9	35.8	1.6	0.0
Skive	85.09	28.0	7.2	6.7	0.7	5.3	1.5	0.1	12.8	36.5	1.2	0.0
Viborg	85.00	26.0	6.4	8.0	0.8	4.8	2.1	0.1	10.9	39.3	1.6	0.0
Kjellerup	85.59	24.6	5.3	7.6	0.9	3.3	3.2	0.1	13.6	40.2	1.2	0.0
North Jutland												
Constituency	83.68	30.7	7.7	11.7	1.0	4.2	2.0	0.2	12.1	28.2	2.2	0.0
Frederikshavn	80.85	33.4	5.5	12.0	0.9	3.4	2.0	0.2	15.2	25.5	1.8	0.1
Sæby	84.40	29.9	6.1	12.6	0.7	3.5	2.5	0.2	12.7	30.2	1.5	0.1
Hjørring	83.25	27.8	7.8	16.1	1.3	3.5	2.3	0.2	11.6	27.6	1.7	0.1
Fjerritslev	83.24	28.8	6.5	10.9	0.9	3.5	2.6	0.2	13.0	31.7	1.8	0.1
Aalborg Nord	84.88	34.9	7.1	10.1	0.8	4.3	2.0	0.2	12.5	25.8	2.3	0.0
Aalborg Vest	83.80	28.6	10.7	14.0	1.1	5.6	1.5	0.2	9.9	25.2	3.1	0.1
Aalborg Øst	83.66	34.8	10.2	10.3	1.1	5.9	1.9	0.3	11.0	21.1	3.3	0.1
Hobro	84.54	32.3	7.0	9.7	0.8	3.7	1.4	0.2	12.0	31.0	1.9	0.0
Aars	84.02	24.5	6.5	9.8	0.9	3.6	2.0	0.2	11.8	39.2	1.5	0.0

Table 51

Elections to the Folketing, distribution of votes and candidates

	20 November 2001				8 February 2005			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Of whom elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Of whom elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Denmark	3 449 668	100.0	984	175	3 357 212	100.0	947	175
The Danish Social Democrats	1 003 323	29.1	105	52	867 349	25.8	104	47
Social Liberal Party	179 023	5.2	98	9	308 212	9.2	96	17
Conservative People's Party	312 770	9.1	102	16	344 886	10.3	101	18
Centre Democratic Party	61 031	1.8	90	-	33 880	1.0	94	-
Socialist People's Party	219 842	6.4	103	12	201 047	6.0	103	11
Christian Democrats	78 793	2.3	84	4	58 071	1.7	93	-
Minority Party	•	•	•	•	8 850	0.3	56	-
Danish People's Party	413 987	12.0	101	22	444 947	13.3	89	24
Liberal Party	1 077 858	31.2	96	56	974 636	29.0	96	52
Progress Party	19 340	0.6	99	-	•	•	•	•
Unity List	82 685	2.4	101	4	114 123	3.4	100	6
Independent candidates	1 016	0.0	5	-	1 211	0.0	15	-
The Faeroe Islands	26 393	100.0	92	2	24 848	100.0	111	2
Conservative People's Party	5 417	20.5	17	-	5 990	24.1	22	1
Liberal Unionist Party	7 208	27.3	26	1	5 329	21.4	23	-
Social Democratic Party	6 187	23.4	19	-	5 509	22.2	26	-
Social Liberal Autonom Party	434	1.6	3	-	584	2.4	7	-
Republican Party	6 578	24.9	20	1	6 301	25.4	21	1
Centre Party	569	2.2	7	-	829	3.3	10	-
Independent candidates	•	•	•	•	306	1.2	2	-
Greenland	23 260	100.0	13	2	23 059	100.0	16	2
Unionist Party	5 138	22.1	3	-	3 774	16.4	4	-
Democratic Party	•	•	•	•	4 909	21.3	2	-
Independence Party	7 172	30.8	3	1	5 774	25.0	4	1
Progressive Party	6 033	25.9	3	1	7 761	33.7	4	1
Independent candidates	4 917	21.1	4	-	841	3.6	2	-

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Health.

Table 52

Referendums

	Total electorate	Votes cast		Percentage voting	Per cent of valid votes		Per cent of electorate	
		Total	Invalid		For	Against	For	Against
Constitutional amendments								
6/9 1920	1 291 745	640 759	6 940	49.6	96.9	3.1	47.5	1.5
23/5 1939	2 173 420	1 063 764	11 770	48.9	91.9	8.1	44.5	3.9
28/5 1953	2 585 800	1 527 658	25 231	59.1	78.8	21.2	45.8	12.3
Voting age								
28/5 1953: 25 to 23 or 21 years	2 815 100	1 608 625	67 688	57.1	54.6 ¹	45.4 ¹	29.9 ¹	24.9 ¹
30/5 1961: 23 to 21 years	2 880 337	1 074 558	9 299	37.3	55.0	45.0	20.3	16.6
24/6 1969: 21 to 18 years	3 309 551	2 103 854	8 443	63.6	21.4	78.6	13.5	49.8
21/9 1971: 21 to 20 years	3 378 087	2 911 749	78 201	86.2	56.5	43.5	47.4	36.5
19/9 1978: 20 to 18 years	3 615 158	2 283 276	8 984	63.2	53.8	46.2	33.8	29.1
Other issues								
25/6 1963: Acquisition of farms	3 043 170	2 222 264	23 920	73.0	38.4	61.6	27.7	44.5
Act on small farm-holdings		2 222 123	25 687		38.6	61.4	27.9	44.3
Municipal right of pre-emption		2 222 238	22 160		39.6	60.4	28.6	43.7
Nature conservation		2 222 195	23 391		42.6	57.4	30.8	41.5
2/10 1972: Danish 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: Denmark's 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: Denmark's 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: Danish accession to the Amsterdam Treaty	3 996 333	3 046 781	56 494	76.2	55.1	44.9	41.2	33.6
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 28/9 2000:								
Single EU currency								
All Denmark	3 999 325	3 503 525	40 358	87.6	46.8	53.2	40.5	46.1
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg	446 155	376 291	5 874	84.3	45.7	54.3	37.9	45.1
The Islands	1 707 985	1 510 086	15 576	88.4	46.4	53.6	40.6	46.9
Jutland	1 845 185	1 617 148	18 908	87.6	47.4	52.6	41.0	45.6

Note 1: For an *amendment to the constitution*: Referendums on the Constitution, which include the Faroes, are held according to section 93 of the Constitution of 5 June 1915 - section 94 as amended on 10 Sept. 1920. If a proposal is to be adopted it requires a majority of votes for, and at least 45 per cent of the electorate. In the 1939 referendum, the proposal was rejected. In the Constitution from 5 June 1953, the above majority was reduced to 40 pct. (section 88), Greenland became part of the Realm and women received the right to inherit the throne.

Note 2: For *voting age*: The voting age for the Folketing was reduced in the Constitution of 5 June 1915 from 30 to 25, but after with a transitional provision of 29 years for the next election (22 April 1918), and after this one year for every four years. The amendment to the constitution in 1920 cancelled this gradual reduction in the voting age. The 1953 referendum on reduction of the voting age to 23 or 21 was carried out in accordance with Act no. 50 of 25 March 1953 and held at the same time as the Constitution referendum; columns 6 and 7 for this line should read 'for 23 years' and 'for 21 years' respectively. For the referendum on voting age, 21-24 year-olds had voting rights and the referendum included the Faroe Islands. The following four referendums, which included the Faroe Islands and Greenland, were held in accordance with section 29 of the Constitution of 5 June 1953: the voting age can be changed by an Act, but a Bill adopted by the Folketing must be subjected to a referendum according to section 42 (5). Under section 42(5) if there is a 'yes' or 'no' to the Bill, the majority of 'no' votes must represent at least 30 pct. of the total electorate. In the 1969 referendum, the Bill was rejected.

Note 3: For *other issues*: Referendums are held according to the Constitution of 6 June 1953, the 1963 referendum in accordance with section 42(1) and 1972 and 1992 referendums in accordance with section 20. According to section 42(1), when a Bill has been adopted by the Folketing (and it is not exceptions-listed) one-third of the members of the Folketing within a time limit of three days, may request that the Bill be sent to a referendum. If the Bill is accepted, it is sent to referendum under section 42(5). According to section 20, authority which according to the Constitution belongs to the realm, may be left to international authorities if the Bill is adopted by five-sixths of the members of the Folketing. If the Bill has only a simple majority, it may be sent for approval or rejection by the electorate under section 42(5) (c.f. note to b). In the 1963 referendum, which only covered Denmark, all four Bills were rejected. In the 1972 referendum, which included the Faroe Islands and Greenland, the Bill was approved. In the 1992 referendum, which did not include the Faroe Islands and Greenland, the Bill was rejected. In the 1993 referendum, which did not include the Faroe Islands and Greenland, the Bill was approved. In the 1998 referendum, which did not include the Faroe Islands and Greenland, the Bill was approved.

Note 4: For *consultative referendums*: The sale of the West Indian Islands was sent to referendum under Act no. 204 and 336 of 30 September and 10 November respectively, 1916. According to the referendum, ratification of the agreement should be submitted to the Rigsdag for free negotiation unless the referendum resulted in a majority against the sale, in which case it would be cancelled. The referendum applied the extended voting rights terms under the Constitution and the Elections Act of 1015 (which first entered into force in spring 1918), whereby voting rights were granted to women, 29 year-olds, and persons in private service without their own address. The electorate (incl. the Faroe Islands) thus increased compared with the election to the Folketing on 7 May 1915 to 22 April 1918 from 508,787 to 1,226,650. The electorate in the 1916 referendum is not known precisely, but is estimated at 1,200,000 incl. the Faroes. The 1986 referendum was held according to the Act of 5 February 1986.

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

Table 53

Elections to county councils. 15 November 2005

	Copenhagen	Zealand	Southern Denmark	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland	Total
The electorate	1 280 640	624 563	910 451	930 918	445 816	4 192 388
Votes cast	839 611	439 859	649 562	671 884	307 578	2 908 494
Invalid votes	32 894	21 441	33 809	26 899	10 776	125 819
Blank votes	30 154	19 955	31 763	25 479	10 143	117 494
Other votes	2 740	1 486	2 046	1 420	633	8 325
Valid votes	806 717	418 418	615 753	644 985	296 802	2 782 675
Personal votes	378 677	130 419	277 342	287 374	137 616	1 688 452
Candidates	297	265	296	310	254	1 422
Men	194	195	219	227	184	1 019
Women	103	70	77	83	70	403
Elected	41	41	41	41	41	205
Men	23	30	27	27	29	136
Women	18	11	14	14	12	69
Percentage turnout	65.6	70.4	71.3	72.2	69.0	69.4
Invalid	4.1	5.1	5.5	4.2	3.6	4.5
Personal	46.9	31.2	45.0	44.6	46.4	60.7
Candidates – of whom women	34.7	26.4	26.0	26.8	27.6	28.3
Elected candidates – of whom women	43.9	26.8	34.1	34.1	29.3	33.7

Note: *Percentage turnout* is the votes cast as a percentage of the electorate. 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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lakva3c

Table 54

Elections to county councils. 15 November 2005

	Copenhagen	Zealand	Southern Denmark	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland
Percentage turnout	65.6	70.4	71.3	72.2	69.0
Each column = 100 per cent					
The Danish Social Democrats	31.0	31.9	32.2	37.8	45.5
Social Liberal Party	10.2	5.9	4.4	5.0	3.3
Conservative People's Party	14.8	7.4	12.9	5.9	5.8
Socialist People's Party	8.3	7.4	6.1	5.8	4.9
Danish People's Party	7.6	9.7	7.6	6.3	5.9
Liberal Party	17.7	30.6	30.0	32.2	27.4
Unit List	6.4	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.6
Others	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.6	5.6
Candidates elected, total	41	41	41	41	41
Women as percentage of total					
The Danish Social Democrats	46.2	14.3	35.7	25.0	30.0
Social Liberal Party	60.0	50.0	-	100.0	-
Conservative People's Party	33.3	66.7	16.7	-	-
Socialist People's Party	33.3	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0
Danish People's Party	66.7	50.0	66.7	100.0	-
Liberal Party	25.0	23.1	30.8	28.6	41.7
Unit List	66.7	-	100.0	-	-
Others	-	-	-	100.0	-

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 55

Elections to county councils, distribution of votes cast

	15 November 2005			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Of whom elected
	Number	Per cent		
Total	2 782 675	100.0	1 422	205
The Danish Social Democrats	960 327	34.5	182	77
Social Liberal Party	176 096	6.3	161	11
Conservative People's Party	284 573	10.2	167	20
Socialist People's Party	187 443	6.7	108	12
Danish People's Party	206 748	7.4	62	14
Liberal Party	744 517	26.8	215	60
Unit List	96 689	3.5	143	6
Others	126 282	4.5	384	5

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 56

Elections to municipality councils. 15 November 2005

	Copenhagen	Zealand	Southern Denmark	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland	Total
The electorate	1 280 220	624 513	910 382	930 819	445 791	4 191 725
Votes cast	841 114	440 410	650 210	672 839	307 939	2 912 512
Invalid votes	9 404	5 382	7 854	6 449	3 416	32 505
Blank votes	6 963	4 089	5 808	5 044	2 767	24 671
Other votes	2 441	1 293	2 046	1 405	649	7 834
Valid votes	831 710	435 028	642 356	666 390	304 523	2 880 007
Personal votes	606 941	350 082	542 931	552 389	259 243	2 311 586
Candidates	2 984	2 087	2 654	2 348	1 334	11 407
Men	1 978	1 470	1 949	1 662	974	8 033
Women	1 006	617	705	686	360	3 374
Elected	673	457	588	517	287	2 522
Men	436	337	443	395	222	1 833
Women	237	120	145	122	65	689
Percentage turnout	65.7	70.5	71.4	72.3	69.1	69.5
Invalid	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
Personal	73.0	80.5	84.5	82.9	85.1	80.3
Candidates - of whom women	33.7	29.6	26.6	29.2	27.0	29.6
Elected candidates - of whom women	35.2	26.3	24.7	23.6	22.6	27.3

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/valgk3

Table 57

Elections to municipality councils, distribution of votes cast

	20 November 2001				15 November 2005			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Of whom elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Of whom elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Total	3 471 416	100,0	16 914	4 647	2 880 007	100,0	11 407	2 522
The Danish Social Democrats	1 125 859	32,4	3 611	1 551	986 829	34,3	2 295	900
Social Liberal Party	134 018	3,9	993	88	148 882	5,2	1 067	86
Conservative People's Party	391 111	11,3	2 107	444	295 596	10,3	1 430	257
Centre Democratic Party	15 024	0,4	169	3	•	•	•	•
Socialist People's Party	261 301	7,5	1 325	237	211 793	7,4	1 071	162
Danish People's Party	188 452	5,4	829	168	169 902	5,9	611	125
Christian Democrats	37 192	1,1	491	31	•	•	•	•
Schleswig Party	4 072	0,1	69	7	4 301	0,2	74	4
Liberal Party	983 856	28,3	3 846	1 666	793 061	27,5	2 283	804
Progress Party	9 609	0,3	268	5	•	•	•	•
Unit List, Red/Green Party	60 503	1,7	349	11	78 116	2,7	544	24
Others	260 419	7,5	3 857	436	191 527	6,7	2 032	160

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/valgk3

Table 58

Elections to the European Parliament, summary

	10 June 1999			13 June 2004		
	The Islands	Jutland	Total	The Islands	Jutland	Total
The electorate	2 159 493	1 850 101	4 009 594	2 159 795	1 852 868	4 012 663
Votes cast	1 130 736	892 570	2 023 306	1 066 979	854 562	1 921 541
Postal votes ¹	42 792	25 047	67 839	54 254	32 703	86 957
Invalid votes	29 352	23 678	53 030	15 034	12 161	27 195
Blank votes	25 341	20 842	46 183	12 734	10 682	23 416
Other votes	4 011	2 836	6 847	2 300	1 479	3 779
Valid votes	1 101 384	868 892	1 970 276	1 051 945	842 401	1 894 346
Of which personal	853 558	656 439	1 509 997	864 617	696 009	1 560 626
Candidates	...	...	205	...	...	142
Men	...	...	145	...	...	92
Women	...	...	60	...	...	50
Elected	...	...	16	...	...	14
Men	...	...	10	...	...	9
Women	...	...	6	...	...	5
Percentage voting	52.4	48.2	50.5	49.4	46.1	47.9
Postal	3.8	2.8	3.4	5.1	3.8	4.5
Invalid	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Personal	77.5	75.5	76.6	82.2	82.6	82.4
Female percentage of candidates	...	...	29.3	...	...	35.2
Female percentage of elected	...	...	37.5	...	...	35.7

Note: For the EU elections, Denmark is 1 constituency where parties with nomination rights put up lists for the country.

¹ Postal votes in consideration.

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Health.

Table 59

Elections to the European Parliament, distribution of votes cast

	10 June 1999				13 June 2004			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Of whom elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Of whom elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Total	1 970 276	100.0	205	16	1 894 346	100.0	142	14
A The Danish Social Democrats	324 256	16.5	15	3	618 412	32.6	16	5
B Social Liberal Party	180 089	9.1	20	1	120 473	6.4	16	1
C Conservative People's Party	166 884	8.5	20	1	214 972	11.3	18	1
D Centre Democratic Party	68 717	3.5	20	-	•	•	•	•
F Socialist People's Party	140 053	7.1	20	1	150 766	7.9	18	1
J June Movement	317 508	16.1	20	3	171 927	9.1	19	1
K Christian Democrats	39 128	2.0	18	-	24 286	1.3	14	-
N People's Movement against the EU	143 709	7.3	20	1	97 986	5.2	20	1
O Danish People's Party	114 865	5.8	20	1	128 789	6.8	12	1
V Liberal Party	460 834	23.4	12	5	366 735	19.4	9	3
Z Progress Party	14 233	0.7	20	-	•	•	•	•

Note: The distribution of mandates is on the basis of total electorate in the country lists. Electoral pact for the 2004 election: AF, BK, CV and JN; for the 1999 election: CDV and JN.

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Health.

Table 60

Elections to local church councils. 9 November 2004

	Copen- hagen Diocese	Hel- singør Diocese	Ros- kilde Diocese	Lolland- Falster Diocese	Funen Diocese	Hader- slev Diocese	Ribe Diocese	Århus Diocese	Viborg Diocese	Aal- borg Diocese	All Den- mark
Number of deaneries, total	12	12	12	6	12	8	9	16	11	13	111
Number of voting deaneries	7	8	9	3	8	8	9	13	10	10	85
Number of parishes, total	109	142	316	101	225	160	195	329	265	282	2 124
Number of voting parishes	10	15	19	8	18	16	22	22	34	33	197
Number of voting parishes, percentage	9.2	10.6	6.0	7.9	8.0	10.0	11.3	6.7	12.8	11.7	9.3
Electorate	43 711	92 964	46 692	19 697	46 465	54 101	83 702	84 667	80 337	87 521	639 857
Votes cast	5 793	12 658	7 389	3 898	8 800	10 365	16 826	13 970	16 740	15 761	112 200
Percentage turnout	13.3	13.6	15.8	19.8	18.9	19.2	20.1	16.5	20.8	18.0	17.5
Highest percentage turnout	40.6	27.0	68.0	67.2	42.1	50.6	58.0	40.6	52.9	53.3	68.0
Lowest percentage turnout	6.2	9.9	7.5	14.6	9.1	10.4	7.5	8.8	11.8	5.6	5.6

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Education and culture

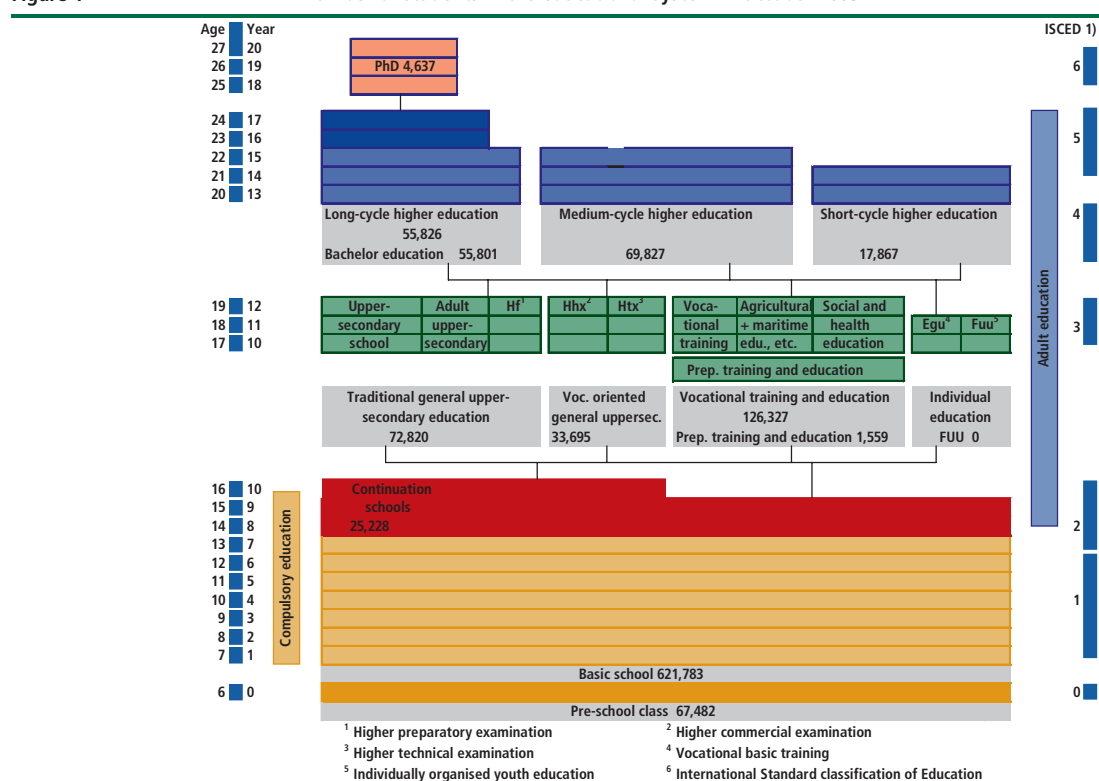
1. Education

Pre-school to grade 10

Basic school forms the foundation of the Danish educational system. It begins with pre-school form and leads up to the voluntary 10th school year. In 2005, 714,500 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 67,500 had started in pre-school forms, while 164,100 attended 8th to 10th form, and among these, 25,200 attended continuation schools. Due to changes in the age composition of the population, the number of pupils in pre-school forms has increased by 10 per cent since 1995. However, the number of pupils in 8th to 10th form declined by 8 per cent from 1995 to 1999, but it has subsequently increased by 16 per cent. 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 2005



1) International Standard classification of Education.

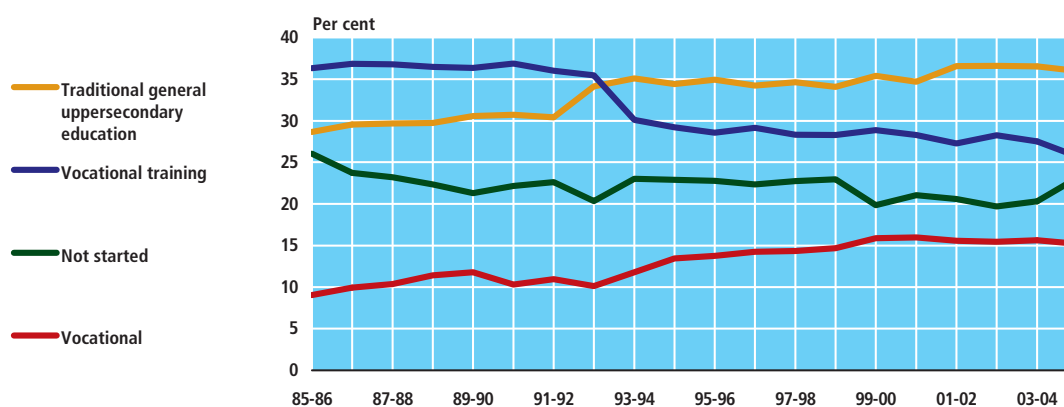
Education and culture

More than half of the students commence general upper secondary education immediately after leaving basic school

Of all students leaving school in 2004-05, 77 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 51 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 26 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers. 38 per cent of the students leaving school in 1985-86 attended general upper-secondary education or vocational education, while 36 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



Every fifth student from general upper-secondary education enrolls for an education immediately

18 per cent of students who graduated from general upper-secondary education in 2004-05 continued their education immediately after completing their general upper-secondary education. The corresponding proportion of graduates from 1995-96 was 16 per cent. The proportion of graduates from 2004-05 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 40 per cent.

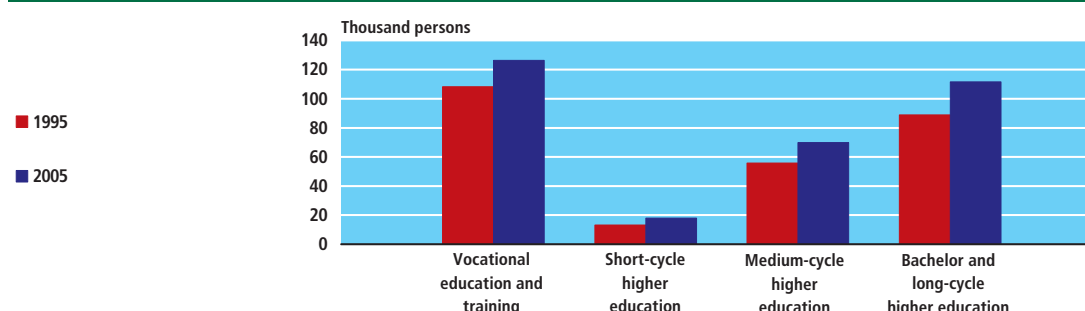
70 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2004-05 who had enrolled for further education three months after their graduation chose higher education.

More students commence education and training

In 2005, the number of students attending vocational education and training was 126,300, while the total number attending higher education, e.g. police officers, nurses or doctors, including 4,600 research students, reached 204,000. Since 1995, the number of students attending vocational education and training has increased by 17 per cent, and by 26 per cent for long-cycle higher education.

Education and culture

Figure 3 Students attending education and training providing them with profess. qualifications



See table 62.

Social science accounts for the highest number of students

Of the 204,000 students attending long-cycle higher education, social science, educational teaching and the humanities account for the highest number of students, with 25, 19 and 18 per cent, respectively. Within social science, a large number of students attend education as marketing economists, MSc's (economics and business administration), or study law and economics, whereas educationalists and school teachers prevail within educational teaching. 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. 13 per cent of all students attend health education, such as nurses, doctors and pharmacists.

273,100 course participants at private suppliers

Outside the main educational system, there are a number of courses (of short or long duration) within adult education as well as a few training courses providing formal qualifications. These courses provide opportunities for those who have left the main educational system. Adult education courses covering almost all levels within the ordinary educational system are available. In 2005, 273,100 attended courses in adult education at private course-suppliers.

Most course participants at adult vocational training centres

In the school year 2004-05, a little more than one million course participants completed their participation in public-managed adult or supplementary courses, and course participants at adult vocational training centres constituted 61 per cent of these. Course participants at general courses, i.e. 8th and 9th grade and higher preparatory course, constituted 23 per cent, while course participants at vocational schools and institutions of further education constituted 6 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively.

41 per cent of the course participants had vocational training as highest education completed, 34 per cent had basic school or unknown education stated, and 18 per cent had completed a higher education.

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65 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 65 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 41 per cent. At the higher education centres, 57 per cent were women.

Ten years after basic school half of the Danes have professional qualifications

Ten years after leaving basic school in 1994-95, almost 50 per cent had completed training providing them with professional qualifications. Of this group, 32 per cent had completed a vocational education course and 18 per cent had completed higher education, while 26 per cent were still studying. "The educational remainder" – young people who had not attended any educational institution or had completed an education course providing them with professional qualifications ten years after leaving basic school – accounted for 25 per cent of the year 1994-95. The corresponding proportion was 33 per cent for graduates from 1985-86.

2. The population's educational level

Increase in the level of education since 1996

In 2006, 66 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed education providing them with professional qualifications. "Education courses providing professional qualifications" are defined as vocational or higher education aimed at specific types of jobs. This proportion has increased by 8.2 percentage points from 1996 to 2006. A few more men than women have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications (51.5. per cent). Another characteristic feature is the fact that the young generation is more highly educated than their parents.

High frequency of vocational education

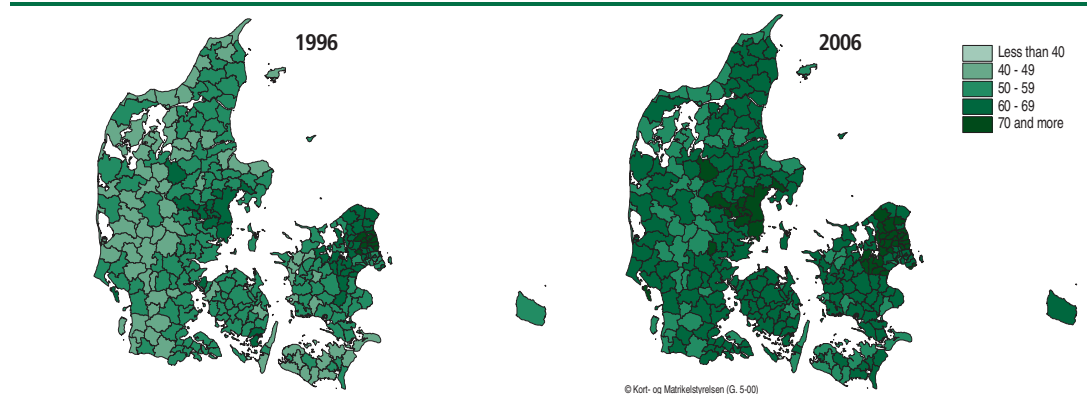
The highest level of qualifications among the 30-69 age group was most frequently a vocational education. 39 per cent had completed this type of education, while 27 per cent had completed higher education in 2006. Since 1996, the proportions have increased by 2 and 6 percentage points, respectively. Among the remaining 34 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 27 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 2 per cent.

Great regional differences

Great regional differences were evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2006. The proportion of individuals who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications varied within each county. There was, 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.

Education and culture

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



Differences in educational levels sharply evened out in a geographic perspective

The highest proportion of individuals who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications was in Værløse Municipality (80 per cent), while the lowest figure was in Thyborøn-Harboøre (50 per cent). 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 county.

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 examination, higher preparatory examination, or higher commercial examination and higher technical examination, while more attend basic school. These differences are, however, less significant when compared to 1996 levels; this has implied that more immigrants attend an upper-secondary examination, higher preparatory examination, and vocational education.

Increasing proportion of descendants on short and medium-cycle educations

From 1996 to 2005, there was an increase in the share of 20-24-year-olds non-western descendants who were receiving education courses providing professional qualifications from 26 per cent to 35 per cent. Especially, short and medium-cycle higher education and bachelor education accounted for this increase.

3. Sex 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 2005, whereas more women than men had completed short or medium-cycle higher education in the same year. This difference has become less pronounced

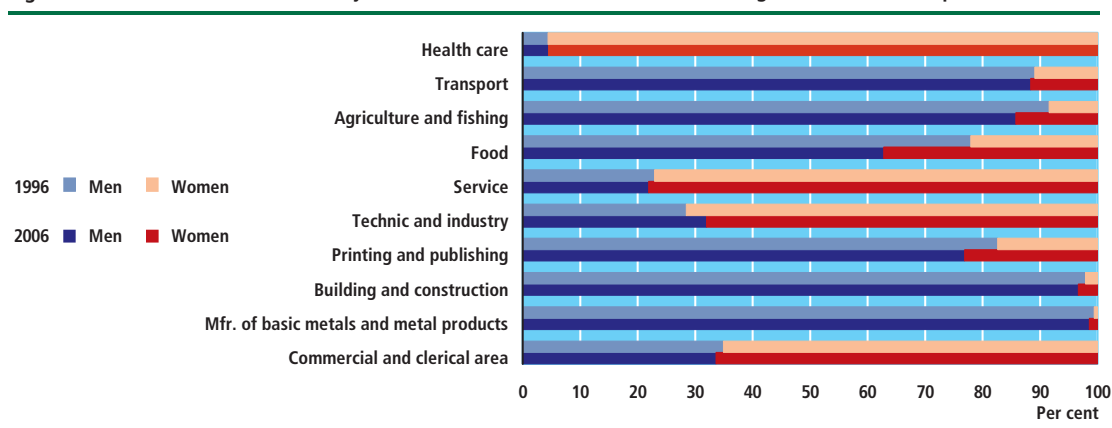
Education and culture

during the last ten years, and from 2003 more women than men finished their master in higher education.

As far as vocational education is concerned (see figure 5), 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, electrician), transport, agriculture (i.e. farmer, gardener), printing and publishing and food (i.e. cook, butcher). On the other hand, commercial and clerical area (i.e. clerks), technic and industry, service (i.e. hairdresser) and health care (i.e. physicians) are female dominated.

Figure 5

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



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

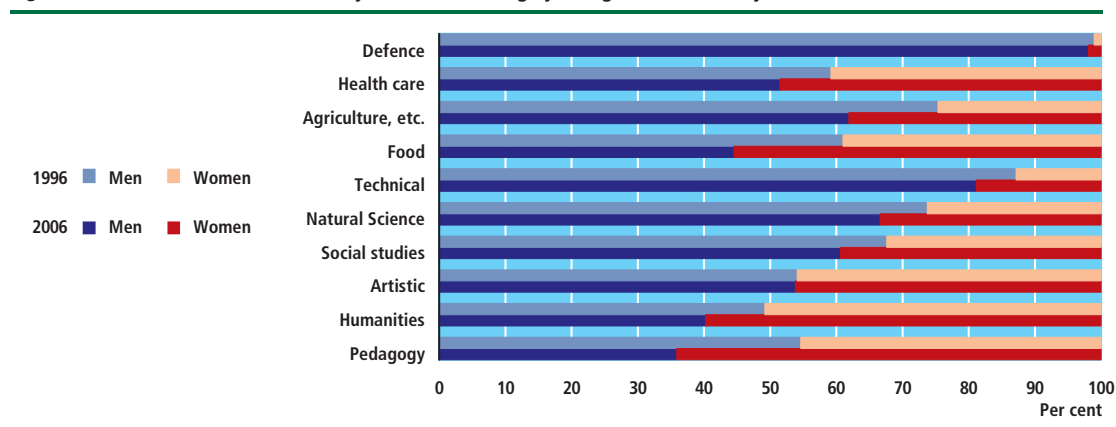
As far as medium-cycle education is concerned, four in ten disciplines were sharply dominated by men: These were technical (e.g. building technicians and engineers), agriculture (e.g. forestry and landscape engineers), transport (e.g. marine engineers and shipmasters) and public security education. However,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

Long-cycle higher education is more mixed

As far as long-cycle higher education is concerned (see figure 6), five in ten disciplines were dominated by men, whereas the rest 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).

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



Women increased their foothold in certain fields

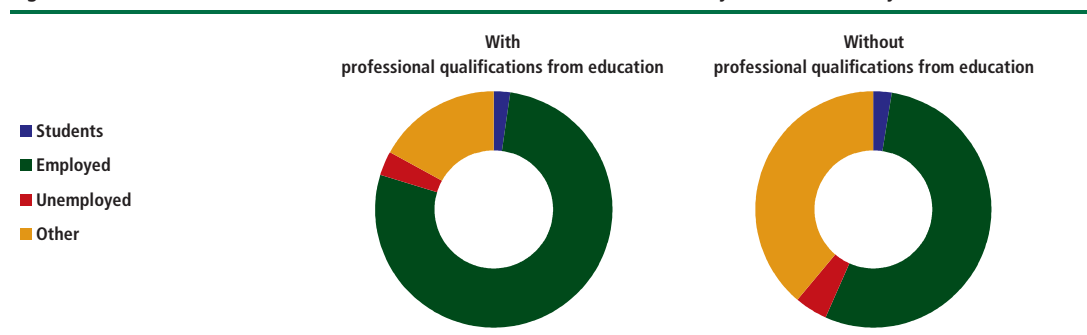
Even though the educational system continued to be highly divided in terms of gender in 2006, some progress has been made during the period from 1996 to 2006 as regards the education choices made by women and men. The dividing lines remain most rigid for vocational education and training, where the proportion 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, but the significance of qualifications has decreased from 1995 to 2005.

Figure 7 The relation of the labour market to the 30-69-year-olds. 1 January 2005



See table 76.

Education and culture

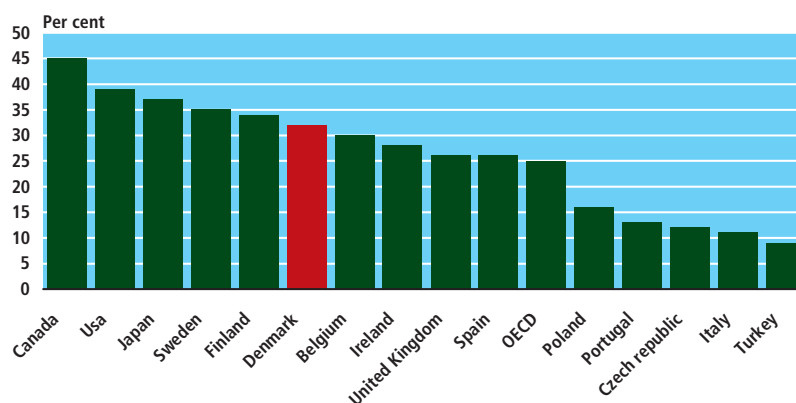
5. Education in an international perspective

Level of education in Denmark above OECD average

In all the OECD countries, an average of 25 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had completed a higher education in 2004. At 32 per cent, Denmark was among those OECD countries with a high percentage. The three highest percentages were found in Canada, United States, and Japan, while Czech republic, Italy and Turkey accounted for the three lowest percentages.

Figure 8

Persons having completed further education in selected OECD countries. 2004



Source: OECD, *Education at a glance 2004*.

Danes proceed through many years of education

Children that began pre-school in Denmark in 2004 will proceed through an average of approximately 16.6 years of education before completing a full-time education course providing them with professional qualifications. United Kingdom and Australia account for the highest number of years of education with 20.7 years and 20.3 years, followed by Sweden and Finland with 18.4 years. Turkey and Mexico account for the lowest number of years of education with 12.3 and 12.5 years. The OECD average was 16.6 years in 2004.

6. Culture

Most theatre admissions for plays

Admissions to state-subsidized theatres showed an increase of 7 per cent during the season of 2005/2006 compared to the previous season. Plays accounted for 38 per cent of the 2.3 million admissions, while children's theatres accounted for 21 per cent. The remaining types of theatres were distributed as follows: Opera (13 per cent), light operas/musicals (12 per cent) and ballet/dance (11 per cent), while performance and revues/cabarets had a total of less than 1 per cent of the

Education and culture

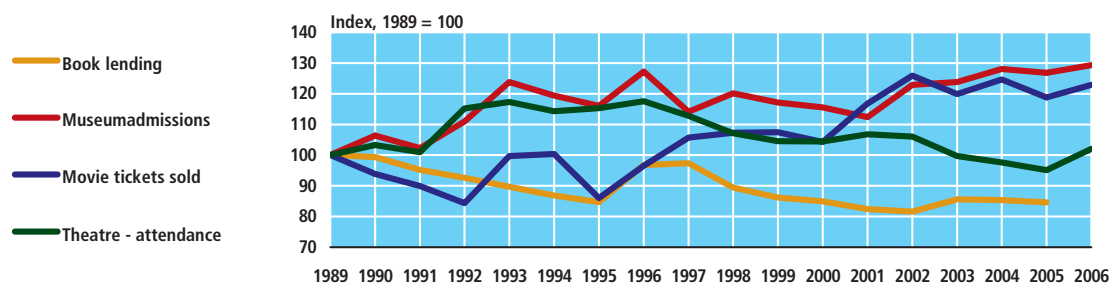
admissions. During the 2005/2006 season, the state, including the Danish Arts Council, subsidized 121 theatres compared to 101 theatres the previous year.

Non state-subsidized theatres

The 40 theatres that did not receive state-subsidies during the season 2005/2006 had a total of 89 performances. The performances were shown 2,615 times and there were a total of 560,000 admissions, corresponding to an average of 214 admissions per performance. Light operas/musicals accounted for 34 per cent of the admissions, children's theatres for 21 per cent, ballet/dance for 11 per cent, and plays for 7 per cent. The non state-subsidized theatres accounted for 20 per cent of the total number of admissions for plays in Denmark.

Figure 9

Various cultural institutions – activities



Success for European films

In 2006, the number of tickets sold for films screened at Danish cinemas reached 12.6 million, which was 3 per cent more than in 2005. The number of tickets sold for European films increased by 54 per cent, while the number of tickets sold for Danish films decreased by 21 per cent. In 2006, the three films seen by most people were "Casino Royale", "The Da Vinci Code" and "Ice Age 2: On thin ice".

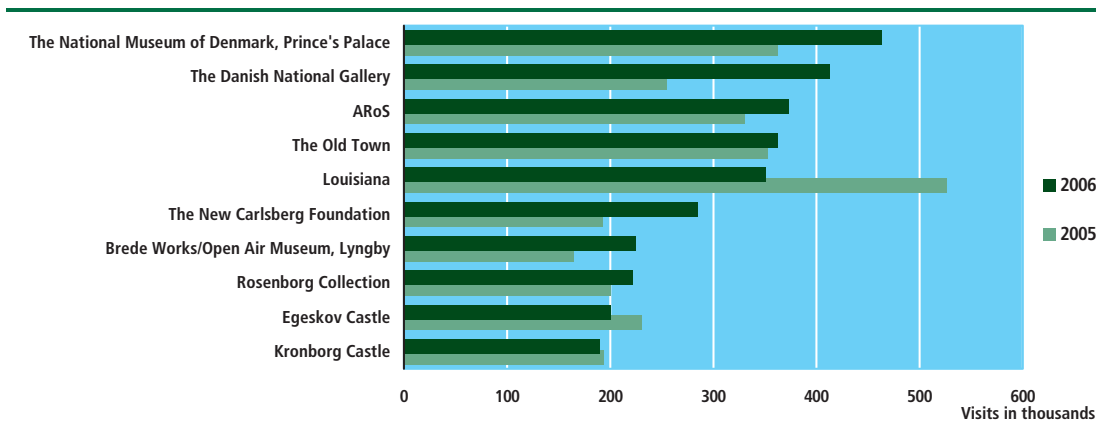
Danish films accounted for 25 per cent of all tickets sold in 2006. Compared to the previous year, this is a decrease of 7 percentage point. The most popular Danish film was "Drømmen", which accounted for 405,000 tickets in 2006.

10.2 million visits to museums

In 2006, admission rates of Danish museums reached 10.2 million visitors. Compared to the 2005 admission rate, there has been a small increase of about 1 per cent. Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities accounted for the greatest increase in admission rates in 2006. The number of visitors increased by 16 per cent or 328,000 visits compared to 2006, which is, among other things, due to a substantial increase in visitors to The National Museum of Denmark and The Danish National Gallery. In 2006, the zoological and botanical gardens had a total of 3.7 million visitors which is the same as in 2005.

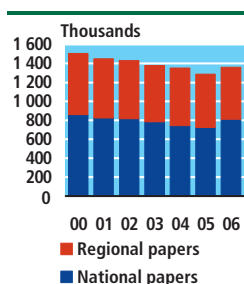
Education and culture

Figure 10 The ten highest admission rates



See table 103.

Figure 11 Average daily circulation, total



See table 82 and 83.

The National Museum of Denmark accounts for the highest admission rates

In 2006, the Prince's Palace, which is a part of The National Museum of Denmark, accounted for the highest admission rates of 463,000 visitors, which was 100,000 or 28 per cent more visitors, compared to the previous year. The art museum in Aarhus, ARoS, came in third. After a very successful opening year in 2004, ARoS is therefore still very popular with a total of 376,000 visitors in 2006.

Increasing circulation

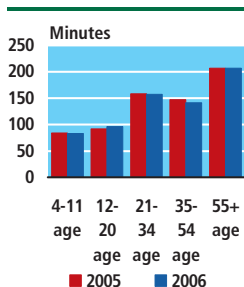
From 2005 to 2006, the average circulation of daily newspapers has increased by about 71,500 newspapers. This means that several years of falling circulation of written news media has ended. The daily newspapers had an increase of 6 per cent in the average daily circulation and reached 1.4 million newspapers on weekdays, while there was a decrease of 3 per cent newspapers on Sundays. The daily newspapers distributed free of charge is not included, neither the household circulated (i.e. 24 Timer, Nyhedsavisen etc.) or the newspapers circulated on streets and in public transportation.

Older people watch most television

96 out of 100 households in Denmark have a television and most of them have access to DR1 or TV2. The average viewing rates of Danes were 2 hours and 31 minutes per day in 2006, which is a decrease of 2 minutes since 2005. 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 27 minutes per day. Children aged 4 to 11 watch on average television 1 hour and 23 minutes per day, and this age group thus accounts for the lowest television consumption.

In 2006, the highest time spent on watching TV was accounted for by the channels TV2, DR1, TV3, TVDanmark, DR2 and 3+. The number of people watching a TV channel naturally 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 only 77 pct and 67 per cent, respectively, have access to TVDanmark and TV3.

Figure 12 Average viewing rates



See table 90.

Table 61

Educational institutions. 2005

	Number of institutions	Students		Total
		Men	Women	
Total	3 192	569 925	582 927	1 152 852
General schools	2 837	393 967	393 876	787 843
Basic schools, public	1 929	308 563	292 207	600 770
Basic schools, private	492	45 183	44 210	89 393
Continuation schools	250	12 224	12 682	24 906
Upper-secondary schools	154	27 851	44 437	72 288
Home economics, arts and crafts schools	12	146	340	486
Vocational schools	186	100 267	80 247	180 514
Handicraft schools	3	314	729	1 043
Business colleges and technical schools	18	17 001	11 260	28 261
Business colleges	48	21 552	28 764	50 316
Technical schools	45	55 238	21 638	76 876
Schools of administration	2	28	83	111
Transport school	4	800	213	1 013
School of the graphic industries	1	88	94	182
Agricultural schools	17	1 479	450	1 929
Forestry school	1	284	55	339
Danish Meat Trade School	1	590	548	1 138
Maritime and shipmaster schools	4	187	14	201
Social and health schools	30	1 157	13 794	14 951
Schools of medical laboratory technicians	3	125	692	817
School of assistant dispensers	1	13	464	477
Schools of chiropodists and dental surgery assistants	3	12	1 066	1 078
Police college, the prison system schools	2	1 304	380	1 684
Defence staff colleges	3	95	3	98
Institutions of higher education	169	75 691	108 804	184 495
Universities and university centres	17	54 727	59 846	114 573
Teacher training colleges	20	5 694	11 067	16 761
Institutes for social educators	38	4 388	16 410	20 798
Home economics schools	4	139	1 598	1 737
Arts and crafts schools	7	159	461	620
Centre for sign language	1	7	93	100
Academies of music	6	767	600	1 367
School of visual arts	1	90	95	185
Theatre schools	3	91	90	181
Danish School of Journalism	1	572	430	1 002
Schools of library and information science	2	311	525	836
Schools of restorers	1	21	95	116
Film schools	1	58	37	95
Business schools	2	278	264	542
Schools of social work	5	324	2 508	2 832
Technical colleges	5	3 887	1 053	4 940
Schools of architecture	2	821	1 180	2 001
Schools of marine engineering	9	1 094	18	1 112
Navigation schools	2	393	51	444
Schools of nursing and radiography	24	576	8 795	9 371
High schools of nursing	2	2	132	134
Schools for midwives	2	0	375	375
Schools for physiotherapists	10	817	3 056	3 873
Military academy	3	475	25	500

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u11

Table 62 Students in the educational system. 2005

1.10.2004 – 30.09.2005	Students	Entrance ¹	Graduates ²	Did not complete education
Total	1 152 852	250 033	184 567	85 102
Basic school/preparatory	716 052	69 661	77 048	13 827
General upper-secondary education	106 515	43 178	33 165	9 708
Vocational education and training	126 327	70 476	29 072	40 040
Short-cycle higher education	17 867	9 144	5 439	2 623
Medium-cycle higher education	69 827	20 865	16 142	6 043
Bachelor	55 801	20 436	10 520	7 147
Long-cycle higher education	60 463	16 273	13 181	5 714
Men, total	569 925	119 430	84 401	43 649
Basic school/preparatory	365 746	34 815	38 742	6 303
General upper-secondary education	47 055	19 398	14 119	4 858
Vocational education and training	70 629	36 006	13 014	22 217
Short-cycle higher education	9 320	4 843	2 999	1 537
Medium-cycle higher education	22 132	6 988	4 403	2 289
Bachelor	26 476	9 658	4 681	3 519
Long-cycle higher education	28 567	7 722	6 443	2 926
Women, total	582 927	130 603	100 166	41 453
Basic school/preparatory	350 306	34 846	38 306	7 524
General upper-secondary education	59 460	23 780	19 046	4 850
Vocational edu. and training	55 698	34 470	16 058	17 823
Short-cycle higher education	8 547	4 301	2 440	1 086
Medium-cycle higher education	47 695	13 877	11 739	3 754
Bachelor	29 325	10 778	5 839	3 628
Long-cycle higher education	31 896	8 551	6 738	2 788

¹ Influx of students to basic schools equals pre-school class. ² Graduates from basic school equal graduates from basic school with 9th or 10th grade examination.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u11, u21 and u31

Table 63 Students. 2005

	Basic school/ preparatory	General upper- secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short- cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total	Total students as percentage of year group
	per cent								per cent
Total	62	9	11	2	6	5	5	1 152 852	27
06 - 14 years	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	607 809	98
15 - 19 years	42	38	19	-	-	1	-	256 941	84
20 - 24 years	-	5	33	7	21	26	8	133 691	46
25 - 29 years	-	1	17	6	26	14	36	85 197	25
30 - 34 years	-	1	22	6	27	10	34	32 552	8
35 - 39 years	-	-	30	5	33	9	22	15 652	4
40 - 66 years	-	-	36	3	27	12	21	21 010	1
Men	64	8	12	2	4	5	5	569 925	26
06 - 14 years	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	309 848	97
15 - 19 years	42	32	24	-	-	1	-	131 280	84
20 - 24 years	-	6	40	7	13	26	8	62 259	42
25 - 29 years	-	1	18	7	20	16	37	39 322	23
30 - 34 years	-	1	21	7	22	12	37	14 582	8
35 - 39 years	-	1	29	8	23	11	28	5 726	3
40 - 66 years	-	1	30	6	22	16	25	6 908	1
Women	60	10	10	1	8	5	5	582 927	27
06 - 14 years	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	297 961	98
15 - 19 years	42	44	13	-	-	1	-	125 661	85
20 - 24 years	-	5	27	6	27	27	8	71 432	49
25 - 29 years	-	1	16	5	31	13	35	45 875	27
30 - 34 years	-	1	23	5	32	9	31	17 970	9
35 - 39 years	-	1	31	4	38	7	19	9 926	5
40 - 66 years	-	1	38	2	30	10	19	14 102	1

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u11 and bef1a

Table 64 Students by region. 2005

Place of residence on 1 january 2005	Basic school/ preparatory	General upper- secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short- cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
	per cent							
Total	62	9	11	2	6	5	5	1 152 852
Copenhagen Municipality	37	6	9	3	11	16	18	116 981
Frederiksberg Municipality	40	7	7	2	9	15	20	18 327
Copenhagen County	66	11	9	1	5	4	4	126 564
Frederiksborg County	73	11	8	1	4	2	2	75 445
Roskilde County	71	10	10	1	4	2	2	48 821
Vestsjælland County	70	9	13	1	5	1	1	60 251
Storstrøm County	69	10	13	1	6	1	1	48 907
Bornholm Municipality	71	11	12	1	4	-	-	8 184
Fyn County	63	9	12	2	7	4	4	101 496
Sønderjylland County	71	11	12	1	4	1	1	50 206
Ribe County	69	10	12	1	5	1	1	47 656
Vejle County	69	10	12	2	6	1	1	73 405
Ringkøbing County	69	11	12	1	4	1	1	58 544
Århus County	58	9	10	2	7	8	8	153 770
Viborg County	71	10	13	1	4	-	1	48 035
Nordjylland County	63	9	12	1	6	4	4	105 720
Not stated ¹	5	4	18	8	13	18	35	10 540

¹ Students who live abroad, but go to school in Denmark.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u11

Table 65 Students by national origin. 2005

	Basic school ¹ / 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	28	18	21	3	12	9	10	602 498
Of whom immigrants and descendants	27	15	20	6	10	10	13	58 822
Western countries	12	10	14	6	15	17	25	13 399
Non western countries	31	17	22	5	8	8	9	45 423
Men, total	29	16	25	3	8	9	10	287 698
Of whom immigrants and descendants	29	14	22	6	8	9	13	28 039
Western countries	15	11	15	6	13	15	25	5 846
Non western countries	32	15	24	5	7	7	9	22 193
Women, total	26	19	18	3	15	9	10	314 800
Of whom immigrants and descendants	25	16	19	6	11	11	12	30 783
Western countries	10	10	13	7	16	18	26	7 553
Non western countries	30	18	21	5	10	8	8	23 230

¹ Excluding pre-school class to the 7th grade.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u13

Table 66 **Students enrolled in general education**

	Students on 1 Oct. 2004		Entrance of students ¹ 1 Oct. 2004–30 Sept. 2005		Graduates 1 Oct. 2004–30 Sept. 2005		Students on 1 Oct. 2005 ²	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	412 078	408 731	54 213	58 626	52 861	57 352	412 801	409 766
Basic school/preparatory	365 444	349 155	34 815	34 846	38 742	38 306	365 746	350 306
Upper-secondary school	22 820	35 867	9 158	14 459	6 373	10 385	23 946	37 783
Higher preparatory examination	3 774	6 713	2 008	3 347	1 285	2 561	3 632	6 383
Adult upper secondary school	363	507	198	276	105	178	362	492
Entrance course to higher education	33	143	34	181	19	84	39	183
Higher commercial examination	12 400	14 740	4 520	4 660	4 153	5 282	11 487	12 871
Higher technical examination	6 639	1 473	2 814	636	1 728	404	6 972	1 598
Entrance examination to engineers	605	133	666	221	456	152	617	150

¹ Influx to the basic school is equal to entrance of students in pre-school class. ² 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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u11, u21 and u31

Table 67 **Students in upper-secondary education. 2005**

	Completed with examination		Without examination		Average mark		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Total	14 119	19 046	4 849	4 793	•	•	42 807
Upper-secondary school	6 373	10 385	1 659	2 158	8.2	8.4	20 575
Higher preparatory examination	1 285	2 561	865	1 116	7.8	7.8	5 827
Adult upper-secondary school	105	178	94	113	8.3	8.4	490
Entrance course to higher education	19	84	-	-	•	•	103
Higher commercial examination	4 153	5 282	1 280	1 247	8.0	8.1	11 962
Higher technical examination	1 728	404	753	107	8.0	8.3	2 992
Entrance examination to engineers	456	152	198	52	•	•	858

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u31

Table 68**Students in vocational education and training**

	Students on 1 Oct. 2004		Entrance of students 1 Oct. 2004–30 Sept. 2005		Graduates ¹ 1 Oct. 2004–30 Sept. 2005		Students on 1 Oct. 2005 ²	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	69 854	55 109	36 006	34 470	13 014	16 058	70 629	55 698
Educational	263	1 297	225	853	162	863	282	1 194
Commerce, clerical trades	12 167	22 168	6 758	11 075	2 349	5 021	12 952	22 066
Construction	23 164	2 081	10 559	1 605	3 969	233	23 902	2 301
Iron and metal	18 593	1 306	8 438	1 202	3 073	179	18 151	1 326
Graphic	1 499	843	790	277	232	182	1 470	706
Technical and other industry	858	1 445	637	616	157	288	866	1 257
Service	936	3 859	611	2 734	226	379	941	4 370
Food industry and home economics	5 540	5 676	2 841	3 406	780	1 208	5 347	5 539
Agriculture and fishing	3 321	2 311	2 318	1 468	949	383	3 245	2 290
Transport, etc.	2 649	325	1 818	192	683	84	2 464	266
Health care	837	13 791	996	11 040	432	7 238	979	14 375
Public security	27	7	15	2	2	..	30	8

¹ With vocational qualifications. ² 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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u14, u24 and u34

Table 69**Students in vocational education and training. 2005**

	Graduates		Without examination		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Total	13 014	16 058	22 217	17 823	69 112
Educational	162	863	44	93	1 162
Commerce, clerical trades	2 349	5 021	3 624	6 156	17 150
Technical	3 969	233	5 852	1 152	11 206
Iron and metal	3 073	179	5 807	1 003	10 062
Construction	232	182	587	232	1 233
Graphic	157	288	472	516	1 433
Service	226	379	380	1 844	2 829
Food industry and home economics	780	1 208	2 254	2 335	6 577
Agriculture and fishing	949	383	1 445	1 106	3 883
Transport, etc.	683	84	1 320	167	2 254
Health care	432	7 238	422	3 218	11 310
Public security	2	..	10	1	13

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u34

Table 70

Students in higher education

	Students 1 Oct. 2004		Entrance of students 1 Oct. 2004–30 Sept. 2005		Graduates 1 Oct. 2004–30 Sept. 2005		Students ¹ 1 Oct. 2005	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	86 081	117 968	29 211	37 507	18 526	26 756	86 495	117 463
Short-cycle higher education	9 013	7 772	4 843	4 301	2 999	2 440	9 320	8 547
Communication and applied language	1 098	666	581	337	324	185	1 113	657
The artistic	332	551	100	176	113	189	315	534
Social sciences	3 786	3 184	2 187	2 087	1 105	977	4 044	3 715
Technical	1 772	1 798	1 016	1 063	651	536	1 843	2 070
Food industry and home economics	134	116	90	100	60	52	147	131
Agriculture and fishing	345	173	183	125	227	91	291	194
Transport, etc.	259	21	280	36	162	15	239	29
Health care	43	852	15	297	12	278	42	843
Public security	1 244	411	391	80	345	117	1 286	374
Medium-cycle higher education	21 836	49 311	6 988	13 877	4 403	11 739	22 132	47 695
Educational	9 963	28 301	2 771	6 999	1 753	6 585	9 854	26 766
Communication and applied language	884	1 025	250	345	209	289	838	989
The artistic	226	392	97	155	68	137	249	404
Social sciences	337	2 570	145	927	44	450	405	2 866
Technical	7 669	1 935	2 553	655	1 581	415	7 792	1 892
Food industry and home economics	95	1 364	65	540	7	196	139	1 598
Transport, etc.	861	19	427	12	308	10	980	21
Health care	1 429	13 679	565	4 236	298	3 648	1 534	13 137
Public security	372	26	115	8	135	9	341	22
Bachelor	25 018	28 014	9 658	10 778	4 681	5 839	26 476	29 325
The humanities	7 354	12 171	2 558	4 129	1 241	2 465	7 434	11 980
The artistic	135	107	147	98	19	8	257	189
Natural sciences	5 005	2 800	1 454	993	866	535	4 873	2 856
Social sciences	10 038	9 916	3 710	3 786	2 175	2 210	10 296	10 404
Technical	1 366	865	1 260	591	145	163	2 328	1 220
Food industry and home economics	39	147	16	54	6	29	46	157
Agriculture and fishing	317	401	78	260	68	96	251	494
Health care	764	1 607	435	867	161	333	991	2 025
Lange videregående uddannelser	27 782	30 833	6 910	7 906	5 877	6 338	26 075	29 751
The humanities	759	1 998	178	620	145	337	569	1 766
The artistic	4 812	8 875	1 307	2 448	840	1 740	4 659	8 625
Natural sciences	616	561	50	74	128	105	517	504
Social sciences	3 502	2 139	1 204	739	877	628	3 446	2 086
The humanities	9 735	8 907	2 737	2 844	2 023	1 958	9 583	9 269
Technical	5 231	2 375	875	351	1 184	525	4 515	2 024
Food industry and home economics	44	192	18	71	17	62	42	195
Agriculture and fishing	504	1 077	105	112	115	157	392	961
Health care	2 453	4 704	302	644	424	821	2 218	4 318
Public security	126	5	134	3	124	5	134	3
Forskeruddannelser	2 432	2 038	812	645	566	400	2 492	2 145
The humanities and theology	317	328	92	100	79	64	292	335
The artistic	41	43	15	13	1	2	55	54
Natural sciences	468	258	194	106	144	66	490	276
Social sciences	311	284	102	80	82	58	303	288
Technical	703	239	193	64	154	45	713	251
Food industry and home economics	148	236	43	54	28	50	158	234
Health care	444	650	173	228	78	115	481	707

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u13, u23 and u33

Table 71

Students in higher education. 2005

	Graduates			Without examination			Total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Total	15 652	23 782	39 434	10 271	11 256	21 527	60 961
Short-cycle higher education	2 999	2 440	5 439	1 537	1 086	2 623	8 062
Communication and applied language	324	185	509	242	161	403	912
The artistic	113	189	302	4	4	8	310
Social sciences	1 105	977	2 082	824	579	1 403	3 485
Technical	651	536	1 187	294	255	549	1 736
Food industry and home economics	60	52	112	17	33	50	162
Agriculture and fishing	227	91	318	10	13	23	341
Transport, etc.	162	15	177	138	13	151	328
Health care	12	278	290	4	28	32	322
Public security	345	117	462	4	-	4	466
Medium-cycle higher education	4 403	11 739	16 142	2 289	3 754	6 043	22 185
Educational	1 753	6 585	8 338	1 127	1 949	3 076	11 414
Communication and applied language	209	289	498	87	92	179	677
The artistic	68	137	205	6	6	12	217
Social sciences	..	..	-	33	181	214	214
Technical	1 581	415	1 996	849	283	1 132	3 128
Food industry and home economics	7	196	203	14	110	124	327
Transport, etc.	..	..	-	-	-	-	-
Health care	298	3 648	3 946	162	1 130	1 292	5 238
Public security	135	9	144	11	3	14	158
Bachelor	4 681	5 839	10 520	3 519	3 628	7 147	17 667
The humanities	1 241	2 465	3 706	1 237	1 855	3 092	6 798
The artistic	19	8	27	6	8	14	41
Natural sciences	866	535	1 401	720	402	1 122	2 523
Social sciences	2 175	2 210	4 385	1 277	1 088	2 365	6 750
Technical	145	163	308	153	73	226	534
Food industry and home economics	6	29	35	3	15	18	53
Agriculture and fishing	68	96	164	76	71	147	311
Health care	161	333	494	47	116	163	657
Long-cycle higher education	6 443	6 738	13 181	2 740	2 650	5 390	18 571
Educational	145	337	482	223	515	738	1 220
The humanities and theology	919	1 804	2 723	620	958	1 578	4 301
The artistic	129	107	236	21	26	47	283
Natural sciences	1 021	694	1 715	383	164	547	2 262
Social sciences	2 105	2 016	4 121	866	524	1 390	5 511
Technical	1 338	570	1 908	407	177	584	2 492
Food industry and home economics	45	112	157	3	6	9	166
Agriculture and fishing	193	272	465	102	71	173	638
Health care	424	821	1 245	113	209	322	1 567
Public security	124	5	129	2	-	2	131
PhD-Degree	566	400	966	186	138	324	1 290
Educational	..	..	-	-	-	-	-
The humanities and theology	79	64	143	38	29	67	210
The artistic	1	2	3	-	-	-	3
Natural sciences	144	66	210	28	22	50	260
Social sciences	82	58	140	28	18	46	186
Technical	154	45	199	29	7	36	235
Agriculture and fishing	28	50	78	5	6	11	89
Health care	78	115	193	58	56	114	307

¹ Incl. Phd.For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u33

Table 72

Educational level three years after leaving school

	Year of leaving school							
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total number of students of the year	24 402	23 942	23 537	23 782	22 594	20 927	19 905	20 311
Total number receiving education three years after	16 809	16 991	17 040	17 555	17 004	16 016	15 552	15 895
Upper secondary education, total	358	331	223	238	203	165	164	29
Vocational education and training	1 704	1 882	1 804	1 750	1 554	1 458	1 382	1 535
Of which: Commerce, clerical trades	828	919	894	829	728	647	567	653
Health care	170	147	141	126	90	103	96	117
Food industry and home economics	93	117	97	115	96	84	80	65
Short-cycle higher education	797	955	1 118	1 290	1 128	864	846	932
Of which: Social sciences	399	521	574	710	544	413	370	451
Technical	105	105	129	132	198	165	202	195
Medium-cycle higher education	5 665	5 768	5 819	6 028	5 817	5 529	5 407	5 528
Of which: Educational	2 982	3 067	3 036	3 100	2 935	2 787	2 679	2 675
Health care	1 720	1 640	1 714	1 725	1 620	1 559	1 561	1 632
Technical	516	546	593	735	707	663	584	609
Bachelor	5 924	5 954	6 051	6 332	6 410	6 281	6 281	6 699
Of which: Social sciences	2 569	2 435	2 513	2 533	2 554	2 543	2 450	2 626
The humanities	2 317	2 347	2 342	2 452	2 418	2 269	2 308	2 279
Natural sciences	812	928	926	996	985	976	922	909
Long-cycle higher education	2 361	2 101	2 025	1 917	1 892	1 719	1 472	1 172
Of which: Technical	795	839	819	808	806	694	557	414
The humanities, theology	224	150	135	120	119	93	88	69
Natural sciences	215	86	58	58	65	53	43	49
Social sciences	146	133	152	160	175	179	169	166

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/03

Table 73

Highest general education completed by population. 2006 – **correction**

	1 - 8 grade or not known	9 – 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
Age on 1 Jan. 2006					
Total	911 340	1 856 806	806 315	262 402	3 836 820
15 - 24 years	108 672	349 489	99 587	47 868	605 580
25 - 29 years	26 339	144 051	108 809	54 225	333 422
30 - 39 years	55 294	398 244	230 601	102 646	786 779
40 - 49 years	88 389	460 768	189 942	44 635	783 735
50 - 59 years	268 334	332 199	128 035	10 217	738 785
60 - 69 years	364 312	172 055	49 341	2 811	588 519
Men	489 023	968 363	341 572	132 732	1 931 663
15 - 24 years	58 790	189 988	35 443	24 946	309 144
25 - 29 years	13 459	86 649	40 206	27 130	167 443
30 - 39 years	30 717	227 295	91 545	47 903	397 457
40 - 49 years	53 672	238 806	81 735	23 167	397 380
50 - 59 years	149 066	148 980	65 251	7 536	370 833
60 - 69 years	183 319	76 645	27 392	2 050	289 406
Women	422 317	888 443	464 743	129 670	1 905 157
15 - 24 years	49 882	159 501	64 144	22 922	296 436
25 - 29 years	12 880	57 402	68 603	27 095	165 979
30 - 39 years	24 577	170 949	139 056	54 743	389 322
40 - 49 years	34 717	221 962	108 207	21 468	386 355
50 - 59 years	119 268	183 219	62 784	2 681	367 952
60 - 69 years	180 993	95 410	21 949	761	299 113

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hfu1

Table 74

Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2006

Age on 1 Jan. 2005	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	Total
per cent								
Total	29.6	4.6	38.6	5.0	14.2	0.9	6.9	2 897 818
30 - 39 years	22.2	7.5	37.6	6.5	14.3	2.3	9.5	786 779
40 - 49 years	27.2	5.5	39.2	5.3	15.0	0.8	7.0	783 735
50 - 59 years	30.0	3.0	40.1	4.6	15.6	0.3	6.2	738 785
60 - 69 years	42.3	1.6	37.1	3.3	11.4	0.1	4.1	588 519
Men	28.2	4.6	42.1	5.5	10.4	0.9	8.2	1 455 076
30 - 39 years	24.4	7.0	40.0	7.5	9.5	1.9	9.8	397 457
40 - 49 years	27.8	5.3	42.3	5.8	9.9	0.8	8.1	397 380
50 - 59 years	26.5	3.6	44.9	4.8	11.6	0.4	8.1	370 833
60 - 69 years	36.1	1.9	41.3	3.5	11.0	0.2	6.1	289 406
Women	31.1	4.6	35.0	4.5	18.1	1.0	5.6	1 442 742
30 - 39 years	19.9	8.0	35.3	5.6	19.2	2.7	9.3	389 322
40 - 49 years	26.6	5.8	36.0	4.7	20.2	0.8	5.9	386 355
50 - 59 years	33.5	2.5	35.3	4.5	19.7	0.2	4.3	367 952
60 - 69 years	48.4	1.4	32.9	3.0	11.9	0.1	2.2	299 113

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hfu1

Table 75 Highest education completed analysed by county of residence. 2006

30-69 year-olds	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	Total
Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2005								
Total	858 681	134 515	1 117 661	146 260	412 878	27 439	200 384	2 897 818
Copenhagen Municipality	70 210	22 672	66 200	13 027	37 555	6 395	36 696	252 755
Frederiksberg Municipality	9 686	4 449	12 348	2 875	8 290	1 263	10 095	49 006
Copenhagen County	84 261	20 034	122 154	18 054	47 361	3 554	36 575	331 993
Frederiksborg County	49 823	11 867	80 963	12 436	35 726	2 136	20 983	213 934
Roskilde County	34 098	6 543	59 299	7 980	19 116	1 117	9 369	137 522
West Zealand County	55 692	5 564	70 405	7 756	22 165	847	6 076	168 505
Storstrøm County	50 902	4 492	61 722	5 894	18 229	558	4 467	146 264
Bornholm Municipality ¹	8 830	678	10 197	942	3 006	58	689	24 400
Funen county	78 846	9 581	101 834	12 561	37 810	1 716	11 901	254 249
South Jutland County	45 417	3 904	56 878	6 335	17 131	779	4 545	134 989
Ribe County	40 286	3 681	49 117	5 612	15 761	654	3 486	118 597
Vejle County	60 920	6 955	77 896	10 467	27 126	1 333	7 493	192 190
Ringkøbing County	49 806	4 697	60 114	6 364	18 372	760	4 272	144 385
Århus County	90 776	17 126	130 951	18 841	54 943	4 044	27 546	344 227
Viborg County	42 199	4 085	51 677	5 497	15 609	536	4 545	124 148
North Jutland County	86 908	8 185	105 891	11 618	34 663	1 689	11 643	260 597

¹ Incl. Christiansø.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hfu1

Table 76 Highest completed education, by labour market. 2005

30-69 year-olds	Students		Non-students		Total
		Employed	Unem- played labour force	Not in the	
Total	66 500	1 999 410	103 510	709 784	2 879 204
Basic school ¹	13 527	451 846	38 565	369 451	873 389
General upper-secondary education	12 224	92 300	5 412	21 507	131 443
Vocational education and training	18 161	831 418	38 567	221 869	1 110 015
Higher education	22 588	623 846	20 966	96 957	764 357
Men	25 679	1 064 557	50 840	305 591	1 446 667
Basic school ¹	5 075	246 831	18 309	143 632	413 847
General upper-secondary education	5 325	48 313	2 624	9 825	66 087
Vocational education and training	6 046	474 415	19 825	110 061	610 347
Higher education	9 233	294 998	10 082	42 073	356 386
Women	40 821	934 853	52 670	404 193	1 432 537
Basic school ¹	8 452	205 015	20 256	225 819	459 542
General upper-secondary education	6 899	43 987	2 788	11 682	65 356
Vocational education and training	12 115	357 003	18 742	111 808	499 668
Higher education	13 355	328 848	10 884	54 884	407 971

¹ Incl. not known.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hfu2

Table 77**Participants in courses by private course organizers**

	2004	2005	Change
Total	307 421	273 102	-34 319
Private commercial organizers of courses	114 060	94 736	-19 324
Employer and trade organizations	28 749	30 174	1 425
Employee organizations	62 100	64 577	2 477
Associations of Graduates	18 720	20 142	1 422
Non-profit institutions, associations and societies	64 575	59 601	-4 974
Adult education associations	19 217	3 872	-15 345

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/konpriv1

Table 78**Participants in courses by private course organizers, by type of course**

	2004	2005	Change
Total	307 421	273 102	-34 319
Management and human resource development	47 532	43 690	-3 842
Law, economics, insurance and financing	20 773	25 162	4 389
Purchasing, sales and service	31 636	25 449	-6 187
Exports	346	2 194	1 848
Edp	34 125	31 730	-2 395
Presentation and training technique	8 952	8 013	-939
Communication and media technique	11 539	11 650	111
Environment and safety	5 086	7 312	2 226
Personal development and training	21 782	15 289	-6 493
Language	2 610	4 135	1 525
Politics, cooperation, etc.	57 111	53 618	-3 493
Other courses, including special training	46 712	40 988	-5 724
General courses, not further specified	19 217	3 872	-15 345

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/konpriv1

Table 79

Students in courses of adult and supplementary education. 2005

	Students by highest completed level of education							Total number of courses
	Basic school or not stated	General upper secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	
Public courses								
Total ¹	343 508	75 500	409 017	50 995	87 344	7 827	33 869	1 008 060
General education	140 629	19 121	48 497	5 174	11 585	559	3 652	229 217
Preparatory education (6/7 grade)	13 807	1 241	5 864	454	731	14	292	22 403
General education (9/10 grade).	55 047	3 032	23 787	2 077	5 745	104	1 206	90 998
Higher preparatory examination	55 325	10 129	16 156	2 103	3 950	402	1 454	89 519
Danish lessons for foreigners	13 894	1 887	2 155	452	957	9	664	20 018
Youth high schools	241	-	-	-	-	-	-	241
Folk high schools	2 315	2 832	535	88	202	30	36	6 038
Adult vocational training centres	189 290	35 570	321 936	30 019	29 390	3 237	7 995	617 437
Educational	4 792	604	10 275	294	684	25	34	16 708
Commercial and clerical	37 411	13 989	101 673	12 092	12 117	1 884	3 983	183 149
Construction	15 437	1 559	17 622	1 236	985	68	229	37 136
Iron and metal	15 971	1 871	48 848	3 252	2 114	135	652	72 843
Other technical and manufacturing	25 555	3 370	37 912	4 649	2 481	195	720	74 882
Services	15 352	2 451	12 859	881	1 173	111	317	33 144
Food industry and home economic	14 256	2 292	17 618	1 771	1 696	175	387	38 195
Transport	41 233	5 615	43 380	2 722	2 002	261	562	95 775
Others	19 283	3 819	31 749	3 122	6 138	383	1 111	65 605
Vocational schools	8 774	7 825	22 543	6 860	7 604	1 027	4 090	58 723
Of which:								
Higher commercial examination	259	381	394	136	67	37	51	1 325
Higher technical examination	200	96	286	82	122	12	236	1 034
Commercial and clerical	2 044	1 893	3 991	1 070	1 209	194	901	11 302
Other technical and manufacturing	2 469	653	2 028	122	204	25	64	5 565
Computer scientist	66	91	209	92	45	7	42	552
IT administrator	627	447	2 268	1 009	1 351	138	600	6 440
Management training, diploma	95	31	95	87	71	3	12	394
Real estate agent	101	411	698	570	136	94	171	2 181
Diploma in business studies	1 572	1 351	4 837	1 533	1 896	271	1 300	12 760
Bachelor of business studies	884	1 901	5 736	1 404	1 192	169	442	11 728
Bachelor of public administration	33	30	372	24	10	17	2	488
Diploma in computer science	98	131	181	170	127	20	56	783
Technician	200	179	621	208	643	28	173	2 052
Further educational institutions	4 815	12 984	16 041	8 942	38 765	3 004	18 132	102 683
Diploma education	743	970	2 687	1 188	13 644	156	2 031	21 419
Professional master's programme	562	359	223	323	2 698	208	2 999	7 372
Graduate diploma in business administration/business language	1 339	7 981	9 067	5 262	5 085	1 154	4 727	34 615
Educational (KVU)	270	116	302	65	411	13	135	1 312
Educational (MVU)	1 153	1 963	2 900	1 251	13 868	751	2 110	23 996
Dissemination and business language (Journalist)	68	128	97	79	196	41	498	1 107
Technical (BSc engineering)	19	24	49	35	61	10	96	294
Humanities (Bachelor)	21	36	39	23	45	12	25	201
Social sciences (HA)	39	80	73	40	112	42	559	945
Humanities and theology (LVU)	329	871	342	324	1 504	368	2 509	6 247
Natural sciences (LVU)	56	147	44	113	209	79	942	1 590
Social sciences (LVU)	98	204	156	138	457	151	964	2 168
Master of Science in Engineering	88	36	30	54	306	7	378	899
Agricultural sciences (LVU)	25	31	13	23	104	9	108	313
Health (LVU)	3	2	6	14	60	-	45	130
Others	2	36	13	10	5	3	6	75

¹ Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised. Students in higher education are excluded.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/veu21

Table 80

Books published. 2006

		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 ^{1,2}	Children's books ¹
number of titles								
Total		3 550	9 852	11 038	2 364	13 402	960	1 782
Fiction, total	82-88	926	2 325	2 569	682	3 251	359	1 388
Novels and short stories		37	1 188	800	425	1 225	39	1 124
Plays		10	59	66	3	69	1	4
Poetry		50	102	137	15	152	1	38
Comics, etc.		8	91	98	1	99	-	222
Books for children and young persons		821	885	1 468	238	1 706	318	•
Non-fiction, total	00-81,89-99	2 624	7 527	8 469	1 682	10 151	601	394
General	00-07	64	189	235	18	253	5	1
Philosophy	10-19	77	361	370	68	438	7	5
Religion	20-29	64	295	301	58	359	14	25
Sociology	30-39, 59	749	1 779	2 025	503	2 528	70	32
Geography and travel	40-49	118	347	356	109	465	21	40
Natural sciences	50-58	290	498	716	72	788	153	68
Applied sciences	60-69	700	2 175	2 378	497	2 875	65	105
Arts, games, sports	70-79	318	711	924	105	1 029	36	83
Literature, languages	80-81,89	104	311	328	87	415	168	9
History	90-99	140	861	836	165	1 001	62	26

Note: The table shows the number of titles registered by the Danish Bibliographic Centre on the basis of the Danish National Bibliography, and because of the time taken to register titles may vary by up to 5 per cent in relation to the number of titles published during the year. Unchanged editions, newspapers, journals, and annual publications, as well as foreign books under commission and publications in microfilm (5.082 titles in 2006) have not been included.

¹ No books are included in statistics for both school text books and children's books. ² Not including text books for higher-education establishments, further education, adult education, and self-study.

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre.

Table 81

Books translated. 2006

	Original language								Danish translations, total
	Swedish	Norwegian	Other Nordic languages ¹	English/American	German	French	Russian	Other languages	
	number of titles								
Translations, total	265	156	18	1 762	124	140	39	265	2 769
Fiction	157	70	15	1 028	58	108	36	223	1 695
Non-fiction	108	86	3	734	66	32	3	42	1 074

¹ Finnish, Faroese, Icelandic and Oldicelandic.

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre.

Table 82

Daily newspapers. 2006

	Number of daily newspapers		Circulation	
	Weekdays	Sundays	Weekdays	Sundays
			thousands	
Daily newspapers, total ¹	34	10	1 360	1 130
By size of cir. per issue:				
Under 10 000	7	-	39	-
10 000-19 999	10	-	138	-
20 000-29 999	5	-	117	-
30 000-49 999	1	-	49	-
50 000-99 999	7	5	514	350
100 000 +	4	5	503	780

¹ Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half year of 2006.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2006* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

For further informations visit www.dst.dk/03

Table 83

The 20 largest daily newspapers. 2006

	Circulation ¹	
	Weekdays	Sundays
	thousands	
Jyllands-Posten, Morgenavisen	149	199
Politiken	126	164
Berlingske Tidende	125	144
Ekstra Bladet	104	139
Erhvervs Bladet	94	•
B.T.	90	133
JydskeVestkysten	78	89
Børsen	70	•
Nordjyske Stiftstidende	69	79
Fyens Stiftstidende	60	75
Dagbladet/Frederiksborg Amts Avis	53	•
Århus Stiftstidende	49	48
Kristelig Dagblad	27	•
Vejle Amts Folkeblad/Fredericia Dagblad	23	•
Lolland-Falsters Folketidende	22	•
Information	21	•
Fyns Amts Avis	18	•
Horsens Folkeblad	17	•
Midtjyllands Avis	16	•
Holbæk Amts Venstreblad	16	•

Note: In addition to the figures above there are also the following newspapers: Centrum Morgen, MetroXpress and Urban. The average circulation per day was 23.439, 250.595 and 232.934 respectively.

¹ Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half year of 2006.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2006* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

For further informations visit www.dst.dk/03

Table 84

Journals, periodicals and magazines. 2006

	By size of circulation per issue					Total
	Under 10 000	10 000 -19 999	20 000 -49 999	50 000 -99 999	100 000 +	
Journals and periodicals¹	24	6	3	2	3	38
By frequency:						
Weekly	-	-	1	1	-	2
Fortnightly	3	-	-	-	-	3
Monthly	12	2	1	-	-	15
Under 10 issues annually	9	4	1	1	3	18
Magazines²	5	18	26	13	7	69
By frequency:						
Weekly	1	2	1	6	6	16
Fortnightly	1	3	3	2	-	9
Monthly	3	11	19	5	1	39
Under 10 issues annually	-	2	3	-	-	5

¹ 1 July 2005 - 30 June 2006. ² Verified circulation, first half year.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2006* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

For further informations visit www.dst.dk/03

Table 85

Magazines. 2006

Circulation		Circulation	
thousands		thousands	
Familie Journalen	212	Illustreret Videnskab	69
Billed Bladet	198	Kig Ind	69
Se & Hør	193	Anders And og Co.	59
Ude og Hjemme	175	I Form	57
Hjemmet	166	Woman	54
Her & Nu	116	M!	49
Ugebladet Søndag	99	Hendes Verden	48
Bo Bedre	88	Vi Unge	47
Alt for damerne	83	Q	45
Femina	76	Komputer for alle	45

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

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2006* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

For further informations visit www.dst.dk/03

Table 86

Advertising expenditure

	2004		2005	
	DKK mio.	per cent	DKK mio.	per cent
Advertising expenditure, total	25 049	100.0	25 595	100.0
Press advertising turnover, total	7 694	30.7	8 030	31.4
Daily papers	2 854	11.4	3 139	12.3
Magazines	378	1.5	404	1.6
Professional journals, etc.	851	3.4	905	3.5
Local papers	2 159	8.6	2 323	9.1
Other	1 452	5.8	1 259	4.9
Other advertising activities, total	17 355	69.3	17 565	68.6
Radio	211	0.8	280	1.1
TV	2 125	8.5	2 254	8.8
Cinemas	51	0.2	57	0.2
Printed matter	6 578	26.3	6 538	25.6
Sports sponsorship	973	3.9	1 060	4.2
Outdoor advertising	359	1.4	370	1.4
Internet	582	2.3	742	2.9
Telemarketing	494	2.0	...	...
Exhibitions and conferences	1 379	5.5	1 335	5.2
Commercial articles	427	1.7	471	1.8
Costs for administration and production	4 176	16.7	4 458	17.4

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

Source: *The advertising expenditure survey in Denmark 2005*, Danish Audit Bureau of Circulation.

For further informations visit www.dst.dk/03

Table 87

The Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV 2/DANMARK, revenue and expenditure

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation		TV 2/DANMARK	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	thousands			
Radio and TV licenses¹				
Combined radio and TV licences	2 238 ²	2 230 ³	2 238 ²	2 230 ³
Of which: Black-and-white TV licences	4	4	4	4
Colour TV licences	2 234	2 226	2 234	2 226
Licences for radio only	87	93	•	•
Radio licences, total	2 325²	2 323³	•	•
	mio. kr.			
Annual accounts				
Revenue, total	3 292	3 412	1 586	1 703
Of which: Licences	2 985	3 094	70	-
Commercial, sponsors	11	3	1 308	1 425
Other	296	315	208	278
Total expenditure	3 137	3 112	2 481	1 495

¹ The Danish Broadcasting Corporation collects the total TV license fees for the Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV 2/DANMARK. ² 1 Jan. 2005. ³ 1 Jan. 2006.

Source: Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV 2/DANMARK.

For further informations visit www.dst.dk/03

Table 88

Hours of radio broadcasting

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation			
	2004		2005	
	Analog	Digital	Analog	Digital
	hours			
Radio hours of broadcasting, total	54 463	93 448	54 245	161 539
Channel 1	8 784	•	8 760	•
Channel 2	8 784	•	8 760	•
Channel 3	8 784	•	8 760	•
Channel 4	26 568	•	26 555	•
Channel 5/6	1 543	•	1 410	•
Short wave ¹	-	-	-	-
DR Barracuda	•	•	•	7 128
DR Danish	•	1 344	•	-
DR Bussiness	•	100	•	2 760
DR Events	•	864	•	500
DR Oldies but Goldies	•	744	•	8 760
DR Jazz	•	8 784	•	8 760
DR Kanonkamelen	•	372	•	7 405
DR Classical	•	8 784	•	8 760
DR Litterature	•	4 392	•	6 501
DR Channel 4 Denmark	•	744	•	5 424
DR Cultur (former DR Plus)	•	8 784	•	8 682
DR Policy (former Democracy)	•	960	•	525
DR Rock	•	8 784	•	8 760
DR Boogie (former Boogie skum)	•	8 784	•	8 760
DR Hiphop (former DR Ghetto)	•	8 784	•	8 760
DR Electronica (former Electric Skum)	•	8 784	•	3 285
DR Soft	•	8 784	•	8 760
DR Sport	•	4 872	•	8 760
DR News	•	8 784	•	8 760
DR Allegro	•	•	•	2 349
DR Barometer	•	•	•	8 760
DR Country	•	•	•	5 853
DR Dansktop	•	•	•	2 613
DR Evergreen	•	•	•	5 853
DR Folk	•	•	•	3 093
DR Modern Rock	•	•	•	3 021
DR R&B	•	•	•	5 853
DR World	•	•	•	3 093
By kind of programme	54 463	93 448	54 245	161 539
News service	4 627	9 550	4 780	10 969
Current affairs	20 577	960	20 754	3 203
Information and culture	5 086	4 976	6 459	6 878
Drama/Fiction	756	8 784	695	9 427
Music	10 680	62 245	12 244	106 622
Entertainment	9 891	2 061	6 587	14 710
Sports	781	4 872	813	9 260
Presentation and Service	2 065	0	1 913	470

Source: Danish Broadcasting Corporation.

For further informations visit www.dst.dk/03

Table 89 Hours of television broadcasting

	DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation)		TV 2/DANMARK	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	hours			
Television hours of broadcasting, total	10 461	10 534	11 432	11 884
National TV, total	10 461	10 534	6 254	6 431
News service ¹	939	1 058	532	570
Current affairs	1 530	1 592	855	846
Information and culture	3 167	3 173	433	656
Education	271	302	-	-
Music	707	467	42	43
Entertainment	162	378	283	358
Danish drama	435	414	235	219
Foreign drama	2 191	2 533	2 715	2 870
Sports	673	264	821	579
Programme introduction & service	385	353	338	290
Other	2	-	-	-
Regional TV, total	•	•	4 168	4 348
Advertising	•	•	1 010	1 105
By kind of production²				
Own productions	3 235	3 152	1 282	1 296
Other productions	1 897	1 979	3 150	2 695
Repeat broadcasts	5 329	5 403	1 822	2 440

Note: Regional broadcasts include the time allocated to the regions on the channel.

¹ Excl. Text-TV. ² For TV 2/DANMARK excl. regional TV and advertising.

Source: DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation) and TV 2/DANMARK.

Table 90 Average television viewing per day: Danish and other TV-channels. 2006

	4-11 years	12-20 years	21-34 years	35-54 years	55 years +	Total	Men	Women
	hours : minutes per day							
All stations	01:23	01:36	02:37	02:21	03:27	02:31	02:24	02:37
DR1	00:30	00:18	00:30	00:40	01:06	00:42	00:40	00:44
DR2	00:01	00:01	00:04	00:07	00:14	00:07	00:07	00:08
TV 2	00:17	00:27	00:50	00:51	01:18	00:52	00:47	00:56
TV 2 Zulu	00:02	00:04	00:09	00:04	00:03	00:04	00:05	00:04
TV2 Charlie	00:00	00:00	00:01	00:03	00:07	00:03	00:02	00:04
TV3	00:02	00:09	00:15	00:07	00:04	00:08	00:06	00:09
TV3+	00:01	00:06	00:10	00:05	00:04	00:06	00:06	00:05
Channel 5	00:01	00:04	00:08	00:03	00:03	00:04	00:04	00:04
TV Denmark	00:01	00:04	00:08	00:04	00:04	00:05	00:03	00:06
Other TV	00:28	00:23	00:22	00:17	00:24	00:20	00:24	00:17

Source: Gallup A/S and the Danish Broadcasting Corporation's media research.

Table 91

Household access to TV-channels

	2005		2006	
	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 1 Jan.	2 499		2 517	
Of which households with television sets	2 397	100	2 417	100
DR 1	2 397	100	2 417	100
TV 2	2 395	100	2 416	100
DR 2	1 981	83	2 096	87
TvDenmark	1 840	77	1 826	76
TV3	1 600	67	1 600	66
3+	1 553	65	1 570	65
TV 2 Zulu	1 424	59	1 509	62
Discovery Channel	1 358	57	1 456	60
Channel 5/TvDenmark 1	1 333	56	1 428	59
TV 2 Charlie	1 176	49	1 354	56
Animal Planet (Great Britain)	1 158	48	1 285	53
Sweden 1	1 206	50	1 272	53
MTV	...	...	1 256	52
Cartoon Network	...	...	1 212	50
Sweden 2	1 169	49	1 210	50
ARD (Germany)	1 096	46	1 154	48
ZDF (Germany)	1 078	45	1 135	47
TV4 Sverige	1 065	44	1 098	45
Viasat Sport DK	987	41	1 096	45
TV 2 Film	1 068	45	1 068	44
NRK/Norway 1	973	41	935	39
NDR (Germany)	792	33	846	35
Voise TV	606	25	796	33
TV2 Norway	710	30	722	30
NRK/Norway 2	421	18	530	22

Note: Figures are based on question: Which of the following TV channels can permanently or occasionally be received by at least one of the television sets in the house-hold.

Source: Gallup A/S, *Annual Survey 2006*.

Table 92

Cinemas. 2006

	Copenhagen and Frederiks- berg Municipalities	Other islands	Jutland	Cinemas, total	Of which multi- screen cinemas ¹
Cinemas at end of year					
Number of cinemas	13	74	78	165	73
Number of cinema screens	55	148	182	385	293
Seating capacity (thousands)	11	23	24	58	44
Cinema activity					
Paid admissions (thousands)	3 456	4 531	4 617	12 604	10 843
Admissions takings excl. VAT (DKK mio.)	197	235	243	675	586
Film hire (DKK mio.)	83	106	108	297	258

Note: Includes public showings of feature films.

¹ More than one screens operated by the same owner in the same building.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bio1 and [bio2](http://www.statbank.dk/bio2)

Table 93

Films by nationality. 2006

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admission takings total	Film hire	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
	thousands	DKK thousands	DKK thousands	per cent	
Films shown in cinemas, total	674	12 604	674 487	296 562	44
Danish	133	3 127	150 283	65 025	43
Foreign, total	541	9 477	524 204	231 537	44
Of which European	207	1 960	104 160	46 404	45
American	290	7 320	409 825	181 208	44
Other	44	197	10 219	3 925	38
Films shown in cinemas in 2005	653	12 187	629 566	278 628	44

Note: Includes public showings of feature films.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bio1 and [bio2](http://www.statbank.dk/bio2)

Table 94

Films by year when first shown. 2006

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admissions takings, total	Film hire	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
	thousands	DKK thousands	DKK thousands	per cent	
Films shown in cinemas, total	674	12 604	674 487	296 562	44
First shown:					
2006	233	11 599	625 194	277 233	44
2005	152	921	46 976	18 625	40
2004	63	30	588	209	35
2003	28	14	283	88	31
2002	29	8	241	72	30
2001	22	4	128	37	29
1996-2000	53	11	351	84	24
1991-1995	18	3	144	19	13
1981-1990	27	4	145	47	33
1971-1980	18	3	118	33	28
1961-1970	9	3	160	47	29
1960 and before	22	4	159	68	43

Note: Includes public showings of feature films.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bio1 and [bio2](http://www.statbank.dk/bio2)

Table 95

Films by censor rating. 2006

	Number of films shown	Paid ad- missions	Admissions takings, total	Film hire	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
		thousands	DKK thousands		per cent
Films shown in cinemas, total	674	12 604	674 487	296 562	44
Permitted for all ¹	294	5 714	279 637	119 909	43
Permitted for children over 11 years	170	4 749	265 621	120 111	45
Permitted for children over 15 years	97	2 024	123 133	54 346	44
Uncensored or not stated	113	117	6 096	2 196	36

Note: Includes public showings of feature films. According to The Film Censorship Act, all films for public showing to children under 11 or 15 years old must be approved by the Media Council for Children and Young People.

¹ Incl. films which after 1 August 1980 are approved for all, but children under 7 years old are advised not to see them.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bio1 and [bio2](http://www.statbank.dk/bio2)

Table 96

The most popular films shown in cinemas

1976-2006			2006		
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 47-2006	Casino royale	704
2 51-2001	The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	1 329	2 20-2006	The da Vinci code	624
3 40-1976	Olsen banden ser rødt ¹	1 201	3 14-2006	Ice age: The Meltdown	605
4 51-2003	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	1 165	4 28-2006	Pirates of the Caribbean – Dead man's chest	518
5 51-2002	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	1 121	5 12-2006	Drømmen ¹	405
6 11-1976	One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest	1 120	6 08-2006	Efter brylluppet ¹	386
7 39-1977	Olsen banden deruda ¹	1 045	7 06-2006	Chicken little	292
8 51-1982	E.T. – The Extra Terrestrial	1 019	8 51-2005	The chronicles of Narnia: The lion, the witch and the wardrobe	288
9 37-1978	Grease	1 006	9 34-2006	Sprængfarlig bombe ¹	272
10 40-1978	Olsen banden går i krig ¹	1 006	10 35-2006	Cars	268

¹ Danish films.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bio1 and [bio2](http://www.statbank.dk/bio2)

Table 97

Music sales

	Sales		Turnover	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	number		DKK thousand	
Total¹	9 643 242	9 930 913	616 175	612 428
CD-albums	8 424 517	8 713 707	526 754	509 957
LP	11 893	10 648	1 038	975
MC	1 714	115	68	22
DVD-audio	63 211	39 255	3 547	2 992
CD-sets ²	920 356	819 257	77 620	72 103
CD/sacd	-	3 395	-	257
CD-maxi	134 012	17 160	3 825	425
CD-single	28 967	28 205	617	565
Other	58 572	299 171	2 706	25 132

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.

¹ Incl. Greenland and The Faeroe Islands. ² Double-albums and similar products containing more than one phonogram in one product.

Source: IFPI Denmark.

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/03

Table 98**Danish National Archives and provincial archives. 2006**

	Collections		Material received under delivery schemes	Reading rooms		Long-distance loans Circulation	Staff paid out of own budget
	Total shelf capacity	Size at the end of the year		Visitors	Circulation		
	thousand metres	metres		thousands		number	
Archives total	361	376	22 488	72	184	15 039	270
Danish National Archives	161	177	10 746	19	57	7 224	163
Provincial archives in:							
Copenhagen	50	49	6	21	20	2 198	12
Odense	24	17	137	10	8	880	14
Viborg	62	62	9 363	13	85	2 971	43
Aabenraa	17	19	1 153	4	5	469	11
Industrial Archives	47	52	1 083	5	9	1 297	17
Danish Data Archives	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

Source: Danish National Archives.

Table 99**The Danish Arts Foundation. 2005**

	3-year scholarships	Lump sum grants	Competitions and prizes	Purchases	Other grants	Total
	DKK thousands					
Total	23 280	33 843	1 870	6 118	2 483	67 594
Visual arts	5 760	7 536	690	3 180	2 437	19 603
Literature	7 200	8 302	525	25	112	16 164
Contemporary music	1 440	1 945	250	727	100	4 462
Classical music	1 440	1 280	250	1 488	150	4 608
Common music	-	220	-	60	-	280
Applied arts and designing	3 840	5 734	155	638	-	10 367
Architecture	2 160	3 641	-	-	144	5 945
Film and theatre	1 440	5 185	-	-	-460	6 165

Note: Awards, etc. under the Danish Arts Foundation Act of 12 April 1978 and later amendments.

Source: Annual report of the Danish Arts Foundation.

Table 100**Libraries. 2005**

	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	4 831	2 285	2 898	1 674	28 249	73 743
Central libraries	1 782	838	1 060	622	9 772	31 107
Other full-time libraries	3 049	1 447	1 838	1 052	18 477	42 636
School libraries, total	3 457	2 776	...	...	38 141	24 089
Research libraries, total	1 496	667	902	567	41 433¹	10 744
The Royal Library, Copenhagen	323	143	166	119	21 919	2 547
National libraries	239	96	145	90	4 910	1 140
University libraries and libraries at institutes of higher education	564	195	383	210	9 752	4 109
Other libraries at institutes of higher education	182	128	66	46	2 252	1 910
Libraries at institutes	...	...	42	24	2 600	220
Special libraries	188	105	100	78	...	818

¹ Excl. Special libraries.

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/03

Table 101

Public libraries: lending of books. 2005

	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	684	4.45	3.61	8.44	9.04	6.87	19.29
Copenhagen Municipality	22	3.34	2.87	6.17	9.83	7.99	20.95
Frederiksberg Municipality	4	3.73	3.40	5.88	12.24	10.24	25.27
Copenhagen County	61	5.35	4.41	9.67	10.71	8.20	22.15
Frederiksborg County	39	5.22	4.11	9.87	9.60	6.91	20.90
Roskilde County	28	4.74	3.84	8.52	9.52	6.92	20.47
West Zealand County	40	4.36	3.44	8.58	8.21	6.23	17.33
Storstrøm County	39	4.61	3.72	9.29	7.35	5.64	16.38
Bornholm Municipality	7	6.57	5.22	13.95	9.04	6.16	24.74
Funen County	68	4.69	3.66	9.72	8.37	6.17	19.10
South Jutland County	32	4.50	3.45	9.42	7.41	5.40	16.83
Ribe County	31	4.95	4.16	8.47	8.65	6.35	18.87
Vejle County	39	4.29	3.60	7.37	7.94	6.31	15.12
Ringkøbing County	39	5.16	4.38	8.51	9.46	6.78	21.03
Århus County	75	3.46	2.89	6.08	9.30	7.34	18.31
Viborg County	61	4.83	3.57	10.42	7.86	5.23	19.62
North Jutland County	99	3.98	3.12	8.12	8.66	6.64	18.42

Source: Danish National Library Authority.

Table 102

Public libraries: lending of other media. 2005

	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	684	0.71	0.68	0.85	3.80	3.25	6.42
Copenhagen Municipality	22	0.47	0.44	0.66	4.29	3.78	7.34
Frederiksberg Municipality	4	1.04	1.06	0.88	6.11	5.67	9.01
Copenhagen County	61	1.07	1.04	1.22	5.25	4.51	8.65
Frederiksborg County	39	0.80	0.75	1.09	3.51	2.92	5.99
Roskilde County	28	0.72	0.70	0.80	3.49	2.99	5.60
West Zealand County	40	0.60	0.58	0.77	3.17	2.66	5.54
Storstrøm County	39	0.83	0.81	0.91	2.80	2.43	4.79
Bornholm Municipality	7	0.64	0.55	1.12	2.98	2.29	6.75
Funen County	68	0.72	0.69	0.88	3.29	2.79	5.72
South Jutland County	32	0.53	0.50	0.63	2.53	2.10	4.51
Ribe County	31	0.71	0.65	0.98	3.50	2.73	6.95
Vejle County	39	0.65	0.66	0.64	3.16	2.99	3.94
Ringkøbing County	39	0.89	0.89	0.88	4.13	3.45	7.07
Århus County	75	0.57	0.53	0.75	4.68	4.03	7.65
Viborg County	61	0.65	0.62	0.77	2.88	2.30	5.50
North Jutland County	99	0.57	0.54	0.73	3.24	2.64	6.11

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. The stock of music CDs and DVDs make up 62 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, of the total stock of other media. Lending and renewals of music CDs and DVDs account for 58 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively, of the total lending of other media.

Source: Danish National Library Authority.

Table 103

Admissions to museums

	2005	2006		2005	2006
				— thousands —	
Total number of museums	256	256	Gavnø Castle	15	42
Museums under the National Museum	5	5	Danish Maritime Museum	39	41
Cultural historical museums	184	184	House of Fisheries	40	40
Art museums	52	52	Historical Centre Dybbøl Banke	40	38
Natural science museums	9	9	Hellebæk-Ålsgaarde Museum and Hammermøllen	35	38
Other museums	6	6	The Industrial Museum, Horsens	35	37
			The Museum of Copenhagen	53	36
Admissions	— thousands —	— thousands —	The Museum of trolley line	28	
a. Museums under the National Museum, total	591	767	Karen Blixen-Museum	32	32
Of which:			Spottrup Castlemuseum	31	32
The National Museum, Prince's Palais	363	463	Museum at Trelleborg	33	32
Industrial Works of Brede/Open Air Museum, Lyngby	164	225	Danish Museum of hunting and forestry	24	31
The Museum of Danish Resistance	45	56	The Position of Tirpitz	31	31
			Morslands historical Museum	33	30
b. Cultural historical museums, total	6 321	6 166	Lützhøfts Merchant House	39	30
Of which:			The Museums of Helsingør Municipality	30	30
Den Gamle By	352	362			
The Rosenborg Collection	200	222	c. Art museums, total	2 702	2 739
Egeskov Castle	230	201	Of which:		
Kronborg Castle	194	190	The Danish National Gallery	254	413
The Museum of natio. history at Frederiksborg Castle	176	185	ARoS	331	373
PTT museum of Denmark	154	155	Louisiana Museum	526	351
Fisheries and Maritime Museum	144	147	Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek	192	285
The Frigate Jutland	115	135	Skagen Museum	131	124
Carlsberg visit centre	125	131	Arken	151	95
The Viking Ship Museum	139	126	North Jutlands Art Museum	53	73
Moesgård Museum	122	120	The Art Museum Ørdrupgaard	75	66
Danish film Institute/ Museum and Cinematek	118	120	Thorvaldsen Museum	63	61
H.C. Andersens House	263	115	Randers Artmuseum	55	57
Skjern-Egvad Museum	105	111	Bornholm Art Museum	49	52
Workers Museum Copenhagen	113	103	The Art Museum Trapholt	52	47
The Funen Village	100	103	Danish Museum of Decorative Art	66	47
Jutland manor house Museum, Gl. Estrup	87	94	The Glass houses, Ebeltoft	28	46
Danish Agricultural Museum Gl. Estrup	87	94	Johannes Larsen Museum	38	35
Hjerl Hedes Open Air Museum	107	91	Silkeborg Art Museum	40	35
Museum at Koldinghus	89	82	Michael and Anna Anchers House and Saxilds Gaard	35	34
Museum Erotica	82	83	Køge Art museum of Sketches	32	34
Museum of Langeland	77	72	Den Hirschsprungske collection	27	33
The Danish Railway Museum	80	72	The Museum of Photo Art	37	30
Tøjhusmuseet (Danish Defence Museum)	65	65			
Hanstholm Museum	63	63	d. Natural science museums, total	293	308
The Antiquated Collection, Ribe	61	63	Of which:		
Andelslandsbyen Nyvang	54	57	Zoological Museum of the University	96	108
Museum at Sønderborg Castle	58	57	Naturama	62	61
Valdemar Castle	66	56	Natural history Museum	51	49
Museum of Amalienborg	63	53	Fur Museum	44	44
Citymuseum Moentergaarden	58	52			
Lemvig Museum	14	51	e. Other Museum, total	111	117
National Museum of Science and Technology	52	47	Of which:		
Women's Museum in Denmark	38	45	Lejre Experimental Centre	54	55
Danish Museum of Electricity	49	45	Voergård Castle	28	28
Cultural historical Museum Randers	48	43			
			a-e. Total admission¹	10 019	10 098

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 2006 only.

¹ The figures for total number of visitors include visitors to double museums.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 104

Admissions to zoological gardens

	2005	2006
Total number of zoological gardens	16	16
	thousands	
Admissions total	3 682	3 701
Zoologisk Have	1 194	1 148
Aalborg Zoologiske Have	367	389
Odense Zoo	434	378
Den selvejende institution Givskud Zoo	342	339
Knuthenborg (Hippotigris A/S)	233	258
Nordsømuseum	207	217
Kattegatcentrets Driftsfond	232	215
Jyllands Park Zoo Aps	191	179
Danmarks Akvarium	151	162
Skandinavisk Dyrepark A/S	84	150
Ree Park - Ebeltoft Safari	67	73
Fjord- og bæltcentret i Kerteminde	65	70
Odsherred Zoo - Dyrepark A/S	47	47
Øresundsakvariet	23	29
Bornholms Sommerfuglepark & tropeland	25	26
Skærup Zoo	18	19


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 105

Theatres 2005/2006

	Permanent stages	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	84	11 820	26 797	497	361	327	222	2 272	...
The Royal Theatre, total	5	694	3 843	51	13	36	9	488	436
Plays	...	398	...	13	7	12	6	176	142
Operas	...	190	...	17	1	10	1	214	207
Ballets	...	106	...	21	5	14	2	98	87
The regional theatres, total	20	1 842	6 426	62	32	61	31	600	497
Theatre cooperation of greater Copenhagen theatre	7	798	3 620	20	12	19	11	333	263
Regional theatres outside Copenhagen	13	1 044	2 806	42	20	42	20	267	233
Other state-subsidized theatres, total	59	9 284	16 528	384	316	230	182	1 184	...
The Danish National Opera and Det Danske Teater	3	432	1 964	13	5	13	5	162	...
Local city-theatres	20	2 609	2 936	83	58	68	48	316	...
Local theatres	27	2 160	10 649	107	90	73	58	328	...
The touring children's theatre and itinerant theatres	3	1 960	371	72	62	19	19	158	...
Theatres subsidized by the Danish Arts Council	6	2 123	608	109	101	57	52	220	...
Non subsidized theatres, total	...	2 615	...	89	...	...	...	560	...
Ballet and dance	...	317	...	5	...	...	...	61	...
Performance	...	23	...	3	...	...	...	2	...
Opera	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Operetta and musical	...	204	...	2	...	...	...	190	...
Plays	...	248	...	15	...	...	...	37	...
Childrens theatre	...	1 449	...	53	...	...	...	120	...
Revue and cabaret	...	151	...	5	...	...	...	41	...
Other	...	206	...	5	...	...	...	105	...

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/teat1, [teat2](http://www.statbank.dk/teat2) and [teat3](http://www.statbank.dk/teat3)

Table 106

Sports federations and youth and outdoor activities organizations

	Number of members	
	2005	2006
	— thousands —	
Youth organizations, total¹	94	91
The Danish Scout Association	27	26
Voluntary Christian Boys' and Girls' Association, FDF	28	27
The Green Girl Guides in Denmark	6	6
YMCA Scouts in Denmark	27	26
Danish Baptists' Scout Organisation	1	1
DUI - LEG og VIRKE Children's Organisation	5	5
Sports Federations ²		
The Danish Sports Federations²	1 665	1 633
Badminton	118	112
Football (DBU)	300	297
Golf	129	133
Gymnastics	154	133
Handball	133	130
Riding	77	76
Sailing	57	57
Swimming	125	126
Tennis	67	66
Other federations	505	503
The Danish Gymnastics and Athletics Federations	1 555	...
Badminton	165	...
The Danish Rifle Federation	140	...
Football	258	...
Gymnastics	298	...
Handball	129	...
Swimming	156	...
Tennis	49	...
Other federations	309	...
Sports for families with children and disabled persons, etc.	27	...
Continuation schools, etc.	24	...
The Danish Firms' Sports Federations	319	327
Badminton	23	22
Football	43	41
Handball	4	4
Bowling	31	29
Fitness centre	37	48
Keep-fit exercises	11	10
Jogging	21	21
Other sports	149	152
Other outdoor activities organizations		
The Danish Camping Association	209	217
The Danish Cyclist Federation	20	19
The Danish Society for the Conservation of Nature	138	140
The Danish Hunting Federation	94	93
The Danish Garden Society	52	50

¹ Includes members of the uniformed groups under the association for children's and youth organizations. ² Includes active members, the other organizations are includes 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 107

Danish Plays

	2004	2005	2006
	DKK mio.		
Betting stakes and receipts, total¹	9 730	9 866	10 591
Sports games	1 801	1 801	2 064
The football pools	239	218	197
Oddset ²	1 521	1 546	1 867
Måltips/Måljagt	41	37	•
Number games	4 776	4 766	4 995
Lotto ³	3 057	3 037	3 997
Viking Lotto	724	715	•
Bingo	•	•	19
Joker	597	702	665
Boxen	41	40	41
Trackside	66	57	67
Keno	291	215	206
Scratch games	912	839	803
Quick	440	344	803
Other scratch games	472	495	•
Dantoto (former Horse games)	458	469	538
Vending machine games and other receipts	1 783	1 991	2 191
Expenditure⁴	8 160	8 072	10 560
Of which to:			
Winnings after deduction of tax	4 164	4 088	6 294
Operating expenses etc.	1 318	1 313	1 403
State tax	1 071	1 072	1 243
Remaining surplus paid out for specific purposes:			
Athletics	618	627	635 ⁵
Culture	267	271	275
Societies	223	226	227
Youth and information service	199	203	205
Other	300	272	278

Note: C.f. Gaming, Lottery and Betting Act consolidated in Consolidated Act no. 438 of 26 June 1998. In the period before this Act, previous statutory subsidies were distributed from the surplus left over.

¹ Incl. amounts provided for trusts and reserves under the Finance Act. ² From 2006 also, Måltips/Måljagt. ³ From 2006 also, Viking Lotto. ⁴ Total expenditure includes only the Danish Plays and Lotto Company. ⁵ Of which DKK 270 mio. for the Danish Sports Federation, DKK 246 mio. for the Danish Gymnastics and Sports Federations, and DKK 37 mio. for the Danish Firm's Sports Federation.

Source: Danish Plays A/S (Annual Report).

Table 108

Attendance at selected sporting events

	Season 2004/2005			Season 2005/2006			Per cent changes in the number of avr. attendance from 2004/2005 to 2005/2006
	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	
Football							
Sasleague – men	1 701 477	198	8 593	1 574 217	198	7 951	-7.5
Viasat Division – men	219 763	240	916	283 894	240	1 183	29.1
2nd Division – men	97 080	239	406	146 418	182	804	98.0
Handball							
Handball league – men	232 397	190	1 223	221 975	190	1 168	-4.5
1st Division – men	57 119	194	294	64 026	195	328	11.6
Handball league – women	239 458	141	1 698	216 016	141	1 532	-9.8
1st Division – women	52 129	191	273	30 850	196	157	-42.5
Ice hockey							
SuperBest league – men	179 507	162	1 108	239 165	160	1 495	34.9
Play-offs and final games - men	85 684	42	2 040	85 789	42	2 043	0.1
Season, total ¹ – men	265 191	204	1 300	324 954	202	1 609	23.8
Badminton²							
Denmark Open (Århus)	6 357	...	...	5 405	...	...	...
Copenhagen Masters (Cph.)	5 244	...	...	4 542	...	...	...
DM (Aalborg)	3 323	...	...	2 362	...	...	...
Hold-finalen (Guldmatchen - Cph.)	1 910	...	...	1 498	...	...	...
Basketball							
Basketball league – men	49 177	153	321	44 569	131	340	6

Note. Sporting events where attendances are either too small or too dependent on single events, e.g. volleyball, tennis, women's football and women's basketball.

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 109

Public expenditure on individual cultural areas. 2005

	Constructive and creative activities				Preservation and dissemination of the cultural heritage			Further and higher educa-tions	Other cultural expendi-ture ²	Culture total
	Grants to artists ¹	Music	Theatre	Films	Libraries	Archives etc.	Museums			
	DKK mio.									
Total expenditure	585	901	1 247	392	3 189	155	1 281	843	1 172	9 765
Central government	585	204	630	377	626	155	629	843	394	4 443
Counties	...	53	161	-	-	...	104	...	63	381
Municipalities	...	644	456	15	2 563	...	548	...	715	4 941
	DKK per citizen									
Total expenditure	108	167	230	72	589	29	237	156	217	1 804
Central government	108	38	116	70	116	29	116	156	73	822
Counties	...	10	30	-	-	...	19	...	12	71
Municipalities	...	119	84	3	474	...	101	...	132	913

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

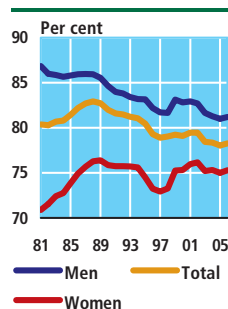
¹ Including authors etc. ² Including National Accounts account number 21.11 excl. 21.11.71-79, 21.81 (Radio and TV) and the Ministry of Cultural Affairs' share of pools and lottery money for general cultural purposes. Municipal expenditure includes account number 3.64 (other cultural tasks) in municipal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

Source: National accounts and municipal accounts.

Labour market and earnings

1. The Danish labour market

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



See table 120.

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: The employed and the unemployed (which together represent the labour force) and those outside the labour force. Developments from 1981 to 2006 show significant differences between men and women. The part of the population that is of working age (the 16-64-year-olds) has increased by 8.9 per cent for men and 8.4 per cent for women following the general population change. The labour force as such has increased by 0.4 per cent for men and 12.4 per cent for women in the same period. In other words, there has primarily been an increase in the female part of the labour force.

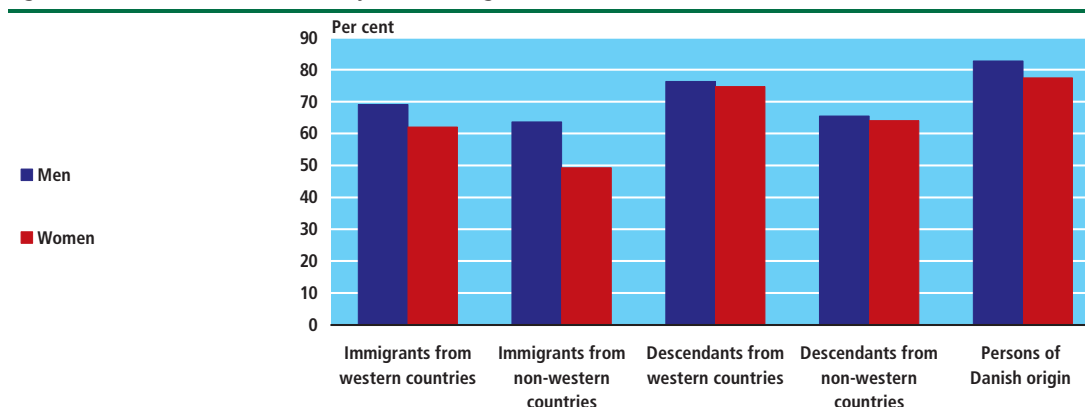
Women's activity rate increased primarily in the 1980s, while that of men decreased. In the 1990s – when Denmark experienced an economic recession part of the time – the activity rate of both men and women decreased during most of the period. However, the fall in women's activity rate stopped in 1997, while the activity rate of men continued to fall. The activity rate is the labour force's proportion of the total population.

Immigrants and their descendants in the labour market

The number of immigrants and their descendants of working age has increased from 108,000 to 326,000 in the period 1981-2006. 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 221,000 in 2006.

Figure 2

Activity rate of immigrants and their descendants. 2006



See table 120.

Labour market and earnings

Immigrants' activity rate is lower than that of persons of Danish origin. Immigrants from non-western countries account for the lowest activity rate of 56.4 per cent. Simultaneously, the difference between men's and women's activity rate is relatively large.

Descendants from non-western countries have a higher activity rate (64.8 per cent) than immigrants, and the difference between men's and women's activity rate is smaller than that of immigrants. The group of descendants of working age is still relatively small, and consequently caution should be exercised in interpreting the figures. Furthermore, most descendants of working age are between 16 and 30 years, implying that many attend an education and are subsequently not necessarily economically active.

2. Dependency ratio

No longer an increase in the total dependency ratio

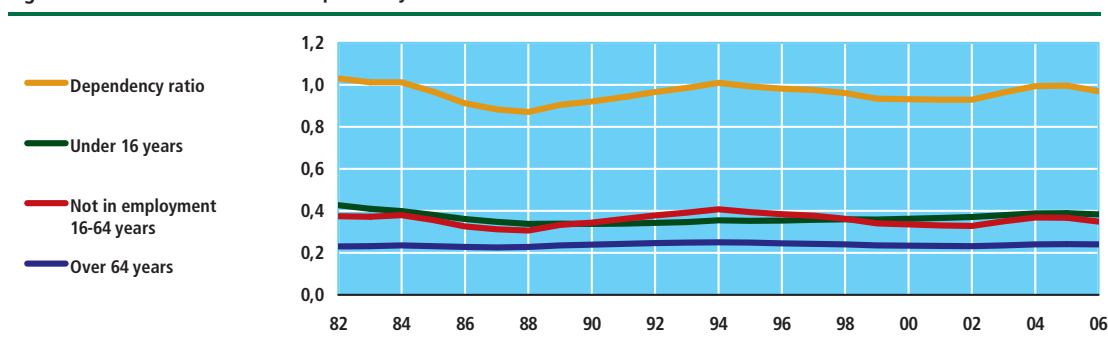
The total dependency ratio is the total number of persons not in employment in relation to the number of employed persons. In 1981, the dependency ratio was 1.01, whereas it had dropped to 0.97 in 2006, implying that while 100 persons in employment had to provide for 101 persons not in employment in 1981, they had to provide for 97 persons not in employment in 2006.

The dependency ratio for young and elderly people and for persons aged 16-64 not in employment

The population's age composition has a great impact on the dependency ratio. If the population comprises many young and elderly people, the dependency ratio will be relatively high as these age groups are most frequently economically inactive. The fall in the dependency ratio for young people under 16 in the 1980s was, consequently, caused by fewer children.

Figure 3

Dependency ratio



Note: The dependency ratio is estimated as the number of persons not in employment in the age group, divided by the total number of persons employed.

Labour market and earnings

Fluctuating dependency ratio for 16-64-year-olds not in employment

The number of persons not in employment who are of working age (between 16 and 64 years) compared to the number of persons employed peaked in 1994, subsequently decreased steadily, but increased again from 2002. From 2005 to 2006, the development has changed again, and thus, it complies with the development regarding unemployment. Several factors influence the dependency ratio for the population aged 16-64 years. Changes in unemployment or in the extent of activation of the unemployed are of importance. Similarly, the labour market structures will influence the dependency ratio. It will, for example, increase if there is an increase in the number of young people enrolled for an education.

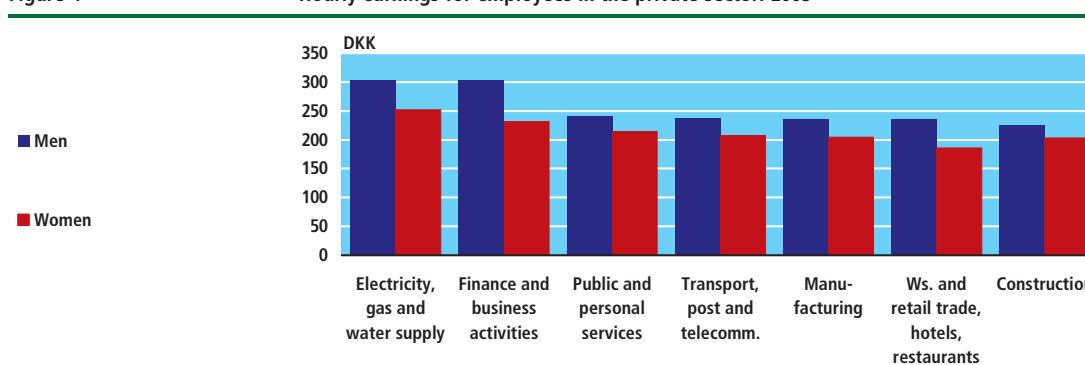
3. Pay and hourly earnings

Men in the financial sector account for the highest pay

Women earn less than men regardless of their business, even when employed in the same industry. The greatest difference between men and women's pay is seen in *finance and business activities* with 23.2 per cent and the smallest occurs in *construction* with 9.5 per cent. However, it is important to be careful in drawing firm conclusions from the gender distribution. There are great differences in the types of jobs men and women occupy in the different industries. The number of men employed in managerial positions is generally higher, compared to women. Earnings statistics illustrate what individual employees get out of making their labour available to employers. The main concept of earnings statistics is total earnings in relation to the number of hours worked, i.e. the hours spent at work by the employees.

Figure 4

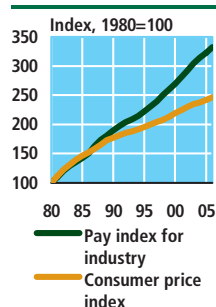
Hourly earnings for employees in the private sector. 2005



See table 122.

Labour market and earnings

Figure 5
Pay index for industry and
consumer price index



Real earnings have increased in the past 20 years

In the period up to the late 1980s, the development in earnings was more or less parallel to that of prices. In other words, real earnings remained more or less unchanged during the period. From the late 1980s until today, pay has increased more rapidly than prices. Consequently, this period has been characterized by relatively large increases in real earnings. This does not necessarily mean that all employees have experienced such a rapid increase in real earnings. In the same period, the structure of the labour market has changed so that today there are relatively more highly educated people than 20 years ago, which has an upward impact on the level of pay and thus on real earnings.

4. Unemployment and labour market policy measures

Three periods of unemployment peaks

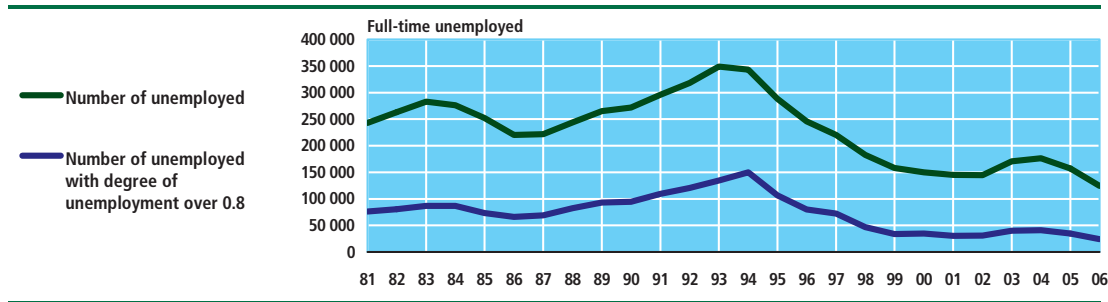
Figure 6 shows total unemployment and unemployment for persons unemployed for more than 80 per cent of the year (long-term unemployed). Examination of unemployment developments from 1981 to 2006 reveals a curve with three marked peaks. These peaks are in 1983, in 1993-94 and in 2004. Between these peaks, the development has been influenced by periods of upturns in employment.

Drop in unemployment 1994-2002

The drop in unemployment from 1994 to 2002 is dramatic as it has more than halved from 343,000 full-time unemployed in 1994 to almost 145,000 in 2002. Figures for the long-term unemployed have fallen to about one-fifth, from 150,000 full-time unemployed in 1994 to 31,000 in 2002.

Figure 6

Unemployment and long-term unemployment



See table 134-139.

Labour market and earnings

Lowest unemployment rate in 32 years

From 2002 to 2004, the number of full-time unemployed increased from 145,000 to 176,000, but subsequently, unemployment decreased with 52,000. In 2006, because of an upturn in employment, it was as low as 124,400. That is the lowest unemployment rate since 1974.

The fringe of the labour market

The development in the number of persons on the fringe of the labour market is shown in order to conduct an extended analysis of unemployment, converted to full-time (full-time participants). This group comprises the unemployed, persons in subsidized employment with pay and persons temporarily outside the labour force (subsidized employment without pay, educational and training measures, leave from unemployment, etc.).

There has been a steady fall in the number of full-time participants on the fringe of the labour market from 405,600 in 1995 to 258,200 in 1999. This is primarily due to a marked decrease in the number of full-time unemployed, while the number of full-time persons in subsidized employment with pay or temporarily outside the labour force has remained more or less constant.

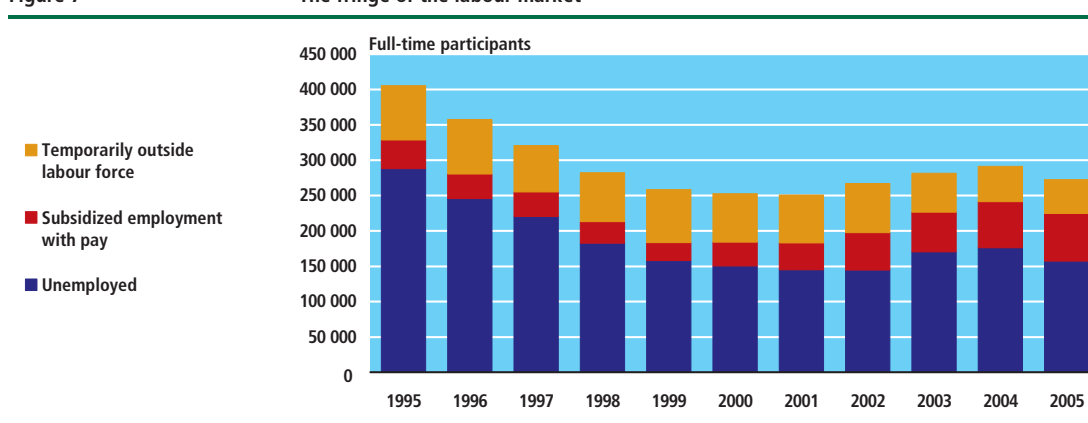
From 2001 to 2004, the number of full-time participants on the fringe of the labour market increased by 40,600 to 291,300. From 2004 to 2005, the development changed again, and the number decreased to 272,700.

Since 2001, the number of persons in subsidized employment with pay has increased by 29,100, while the number of full-time participants temporarily outside the labour force has decreased by 19,400.

Figure 6 illustrates the development in the number of unemployed.

Figure 7

The fringe of the labour market



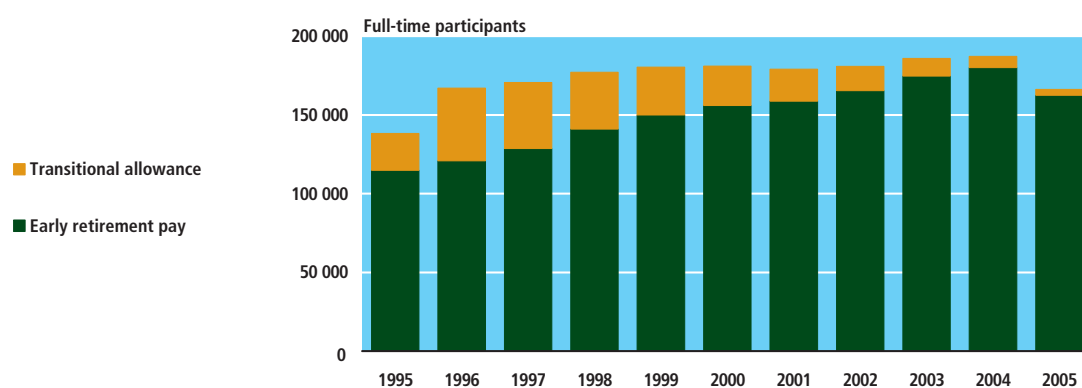
Labour market and earnings

5. Retirement from the labour market

The decrease in the number of full-time participants on the fringe of the labour market from 1995 to 1999 is partly counterbalanced by an increase in the number of full-time participants who have left the labour force. The number of full-time participants receiving early retirement pay increased during this period, while the number of full-time participants receiving transitional allowances increased drastically until 1996, when the intake to the scheme stopped. A contributory factor to the decline in the number of long-term unemployed since 1994 was the possibility to leave the labour force and claim transitional allowances in the mid-1990s.

Figure 8

Retirement



See table 141.

The number of persons receiving early retirement pay has increased steadily from 1995 to 2004. Note that the number of full-time participants receiving early retirement pay increased from 2003 to 2004 despite the lowering of the retirement age from 67 to 65 years for persons born on 1 July 1939 or later, while the change of the retirement age was seen as a minor decrease in the number of participants receiving early retirement pay from 2004 to 2005.

6. Hours worked

Increase in the number of hours worked by both men and women in employment

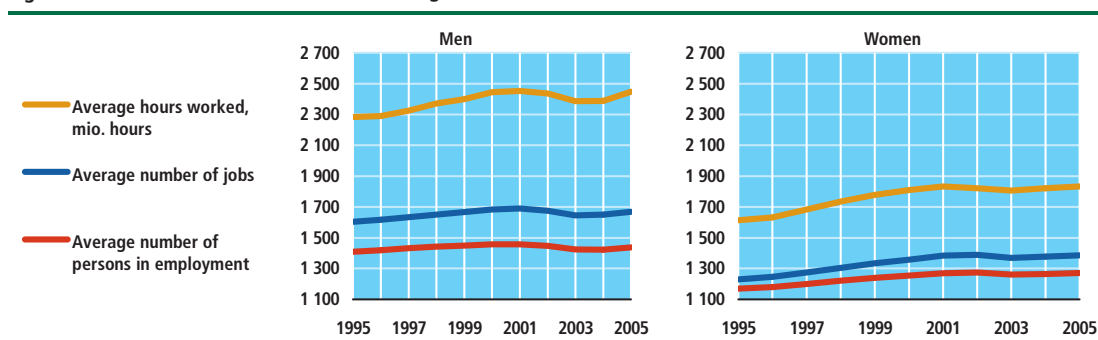
From 2004 to 2005, the number of hours worked by employed persons increased by 1.7 pct. During the same period, the number of persons employed increased by 0.8 pct. Consequently, a person in employment worked, on average, more hours in 2005 than in 2004.

Labour market and earnings

Especially men worked more hours in 2005. From 2004 to 2005, the number of hours worked increased by 2.6 pct. for men. The corresponding increase for women was only 0.6 pct. An important reason why men accounted for the highest increase in the number of hours worked was attributed to the favourable economic trends for male-dominated industries, such as *construction* and *finance and business activities*. Seen in a historical perspective, it is mainly women who have seen a large increase in the number of hours worked. During the period 1995-2005, the number of hours worked by women increased by 13.6 pct., while the number of hours worked by men increased by only 7.2 pct. during the same period.

Figure 9

Annual working time accounts



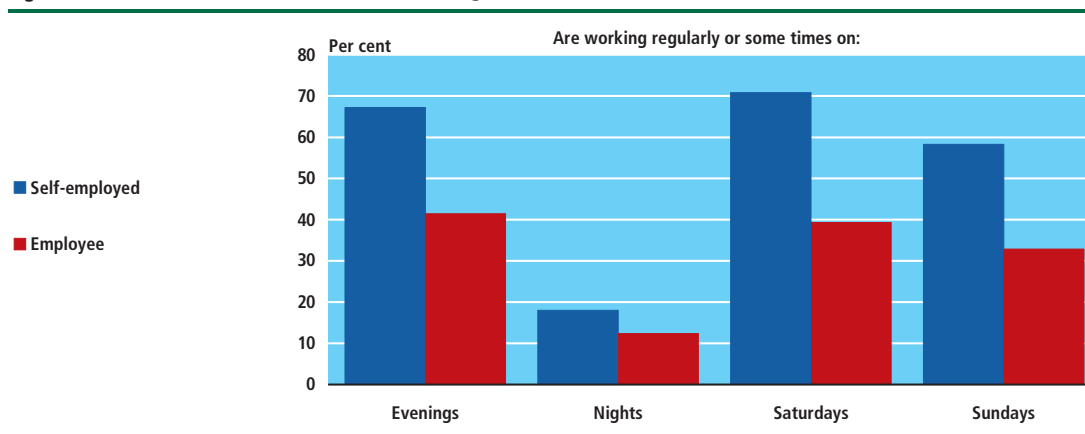
7. Schedule of working hours

Odd working hours

It is, by far, not everyone who only works in the daytime from Monday to Friday. According to the labour force survey, a large share of employees and self-employed persons also work during odd hours. In 2006, 67 pct. of self-employed persons and 41 pct. of employees worked either regularly or occasionally in the evening, while 18 pct. of self-employed persons and 12 pct. of employees carried out night work. Subsequently, there is also a relatively large share working during the weekend. 71 pct. of self-employed persons work regularly or occasionally on Saturdays and 58 pct. work on Sundays. The corresponding shares for employees are 39 pct. on Saturdays and 33 pct. on Sundays. In 2006, 82 pct. of self-employed persons and 55 pct. of employees worked regularly or occasionally during odd hours.

Labour market and earnings

Figure 10 Schedule of working hours. 2006



8. Absence

Women are more absent due to sickness than men

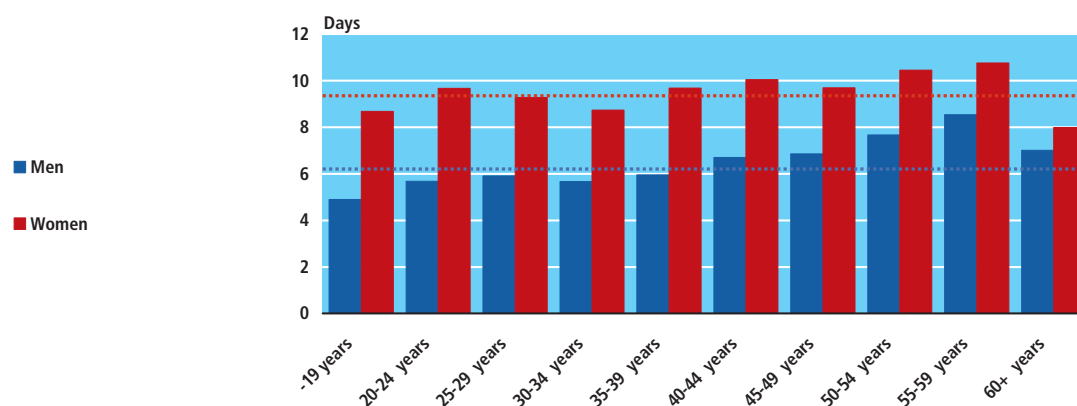
In the central government sector, women are, on average, absent 9.7 days due to sickness every year, while the corresponding figure for men is 6.8 days. Women are more absent due to own sickness than men in all age groups. The smallest difference between the two sexes is seen in the oldest age group.

The statistics on absence by employees are still in the pipeline. Statistics on absence in percentages and days of absence per full-time employee are broken down by the following causes of absence: own sickness, child's sickness, work-related injury and maternity leave. In December 2005, figures for the central government sector were published. Figures for the local government sector were published the following year, and in December 2007, figures for absence in 2006 covering the central government, local government and private sectors will be published.

Labour market and earnings

Figure 11

Absence on grounds of own sickness in the central government sector. 2005



9. A European perspective

EU employment goals

In coming years, the demographic dependency ratio in Denmark will increase as the proportion of elderly grows. The situation in the other EU countries is more or less the same and, consequently, it is the aim to increase the rates of employment for the economically active population until 2010. To this end, three goals have been set up:

- 1) 70 per cent of the population aged 15-64 must be in employment.
- 2) 60 per cent of women aged 15-64 must be in employment.
- 3) 50 per cent of the elderly aged 55-64 must be in employment.

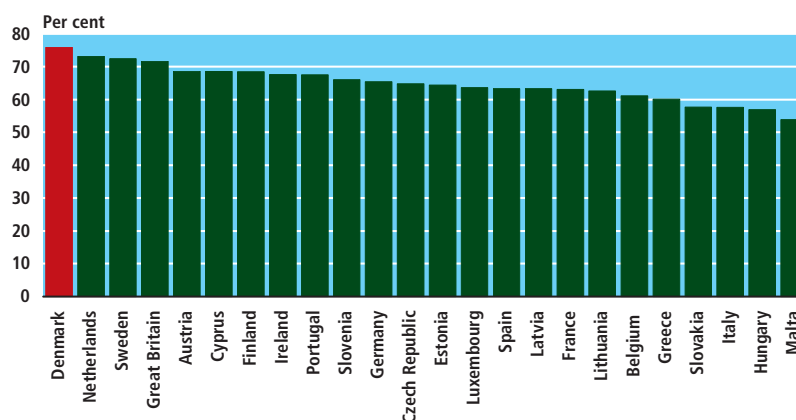
These goals apply to all EU countries, but further national goals may be determined in each EU country.

Denmark has the highest employment rate in Europe

Denmark's employment rate for all 15-64-year-olds of 75.9 per cent is the highest in EU and thereby Denmark – together with Sweden, the Netherlands and the UK – fulfils the objective of a 70 per cent employment rate.

Labour market and earnings

Figure 12 Total employment rates in the EU. 2005



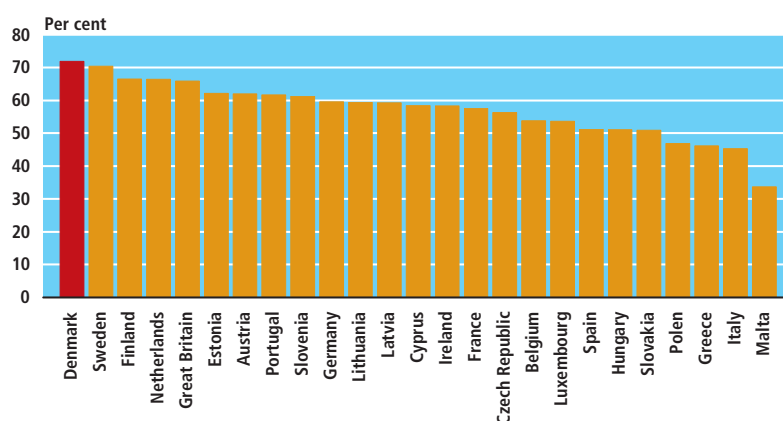
Source: Eurostat.

High participation rate of Danish women

In most EU countries, the participation rate of economically active men is already high. To increase the overall participation rate, it is therefore essential to increase the employment among women and elderly.

Women's participation rate in the labour market is very low in Malta, Italy, Greece and Poland, where less than 50 per cent of the women are employed. The objective of a female employment rate of at least 60 per cent before 2010 is already met today by Denmark, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Estonia, Austria, Portugal and Slovenia.

Figure 13 Employment rates of women in the EU. 2005



Source: Eurostat.

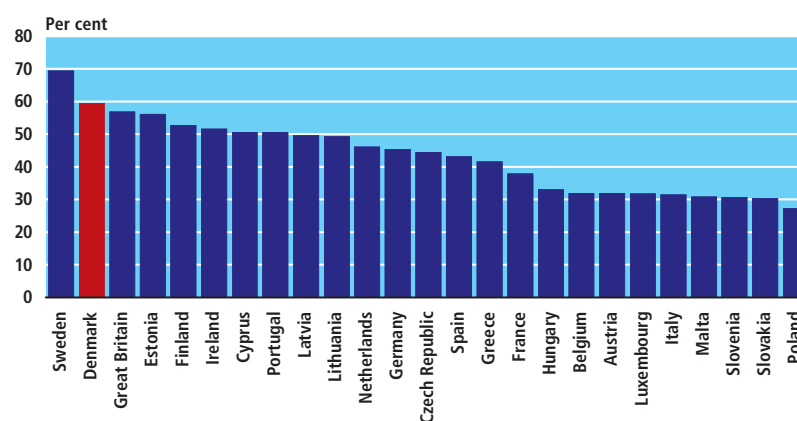
Labour market and earnings

The elderly in Denmark also have high employment rates

In the European labour markets, the participation rate of the elderly is also very low. In nine EU countries, the employment rate of persons aged 55-64 was lower than 35 per cent in 2005. With 69 per cent, persons aged 55-64 in Sweden have by far the highest employment rate in the EU. With 60 per cent, Denmark accounts for the second-highest employment rate. In addition to Sweden and Denmark, the objective that 50 per cent of the persons aged 55-64 must be employed before 2010 is already met today by Great Britain, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Cyprus and Portugal.

Figure 14

Employment rates of the elderly in the EU. 2005



Source: Eurostat.

Table 110

Population by industry in the censuses

	1834	1840	1845	1855	1860	1870	1880	1890	1901
— thousands people —									
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 111

Population by industry in the censuses

	1901	1906	1911	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965	1970
— thousands people —									
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 112

Employed persons by industry

	1981	1990	2000	2006
	thousands			
Total	2 552	2 674	2 759	2 755
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	200	157	108	91
Manufacturing	481	504	464	392
Electricity, gas and water supply	16	19	16	14
Construction	180	167	168	179
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	436	461	503	509
Transport, post and telecommunications	179	182	183	172
Finance and business activities	176	282	344	398
Public and personal services	871	886	962	990
Activity not stated	12	15	11	9

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Table 113

Employed persons by sex, industry and socio-economic status. 2006

	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Salaried employees						Salaried employees total	Em - ployment total
			Top managers	Upper levels	Inter-mediate levels	Basic levels	Other	Not further specified		
	thousands									
Males and females, total	187.7	7.8	69.8	329.9	455.5	1025.6	226.4	451.9	2 559.1	2 754.6
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	39.7	3.3	0.2	0.9	1.2	14.4	1.8	29.2	47.7	90.7
Manufacturing	9.3	0.4	14.1	25.8	50.5	207.3	29.8	54.4	381.9	391.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.8	3.3	4.7	1.2	2.3	13.5	14.3
Construction	19.0	0.6	4.1	3.2	7.9	101.0	18.0	25.7	159.9	179.5
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	40.1	1.9	16.1	11.4	58.4	202.4	47.3	131.2	466.8	508.9
Transport, post and telecommunications	9.7	0.4	2.8	6.9	25.1	76.9	11.6	38.9	162.2	172.2
Finance and business activities	34.3	0.8	10.0	61.0	84.7	83.6	49.1	75.0	363.3	398.4
Public and personal services	25.9	0.4	22.2	218.9	224.5	335.2	67.6	94.9	963.4	989.7
Activity not stated	9.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	9.4
Males, total	140.3	0.7	51.5	173.2	176.7	511.5	130.5	279.2	1 322.5	1 463.6
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	35.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	11.3	1.4	21.4	35.8	71.8
Manufacturing	7.4	0.0	12.3	18.5	29.0	147.8	19.4	34.5	261.5	269.
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.4	2.4	3.4	1.1	1.9	10.4	11.
Construction	18.3	0.0	3.8	2.8	5.8	92.9	17.4	22.0	144.7	163.
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	28.1	0.3	12.7	7.1	34.2	103.1	27.9	70.5	255.5	283.9
Transport, post and telecommunications	8.9	0.0	2.2	5.0	17.7	50.6	9.6	32.4	117.4	126.3
Finance and business activities	24.8	0.1	8.0	44.0	44.6	32.8	23.8	45.2	198.4	223.4
Public and personal services	11.1	0.1	12.1	93.6	42.3	69.6	29.9	51.2	298.7	309.9
Activity not stated	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.3
Females, total	47.4	7.1	18.3	156.8	278.8	514.1	95.9	172.6	1 236.6	1 291.1
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	3.8	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	3.1	0.5	7.8	11.9	18.9
Manufacturing	1.8	0.4	1.8	7.3	21.5	59.5	10.4	20.0	120.5	122.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.4	3.2	3.3
Construction	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	2.1	8.1	0.5	3.7	15.2	16.4
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	12.1	1.6	3.5	4.3	24.2	99.3	19.4	60.6	211.3	225.
Transport, post and telecommunications	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.9	7.4	26.4	2.0	6.5	44.8	45.9
Finance and business activities	9.4	0.7	2.0	17.0	40.1	50.8	25.3	29.8	164.9	175.
Public and personal services	14.8	0.3	10.1	125.3	182.2	265.6	37.7	43.7	664.7	679.8
Activity not stated	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.1

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ras9

Table 114 **Employed population, by sex, region and industry. 2006**

	Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, post and telecommunications	Finance and business activities	Public and personal services	Activity not stated	Total
	thousands									
Males and females, total	90.7	391.6	14.3	179.3	508.9	172.2	398.4	989.7	9.3	2 754.6
Copenhagen Municipality	0.7	17.0	1.0	10.0	47.4	19.6	57.2	113.7	0.8	267.5
Frederiksberg Municipality	0.1	3.4	0.2	1.3	8.0	3.0	12.4	21.0	0.2	49.6
Copenhagen County	1.4	28.1	1.7	16.7	59.1	24.5	65.4	112.7	1.2	310.7
Frederiksborg County	2.8	23.0	1.3	12.9	36.9	10.6	35.5	72.0	0.9	195.8
Roskilde County	2.0	14.0	0.7	9.5	26.0	8.8	22.9	44.4	0.4	128.7
West Zealand County	5.8	20.9	1.2	14.6	26.5	10.1	16.5	55.7	0.5	151.8
Storstrøm County	6.0	16.1	0.7	11.6	21.7	7.5	13.2	48.1	0.5	125.4
Bornholm Municipality ¹	1.2	2.3	0.1	1.3	3.6	1.4	1.4	8.0	0.0	19.3
Funen County	11.2	35.5	1.0	16.6	42.2	12.7	27.0	85.0	0.8	232.1
South Jutland County	7.1	25.4	0.7	7.6	22.8	7.7	12.0	40.0	0.4	123.8
Ribe County	7.1	23.1	0.7	8.5	20.7	7.3	10.9	36.4	0.3	115.0
Vejle County	6.1	37.2	0.9	12.8	37.7	12.6	22.1	57.1	0.5	187.0
Ringkøbing County	9.6	34.1	0.8	9.4	26.7	6.5	13.2	43.7	0.4	144.3
Århus County	9.6	46.7	1.5	19.7	64.4	21.8	49.2	125.3	1.1	339.3
Viborg County	8.2	28.2	0.7	8.7	19.8	4.8	10.8	39.3	0.4	121.0
North Jutland County	11.9	36.6	1.2	18.1	45.3	13.3	28.7	87.2	0.8	243.2
Males, total	71.8	269.0	11.0	163.0	283.9	126.3	223.4	309.9	5.3	1 463.5
Copenhagen Municipality	0.5	10.5	0.8	9.2	25.9	14.0	32.9	43.0	0.5	137.4
Frederiksberg Municipality	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.2	4.3	2.0	7.1	7.9	0.1	24.7
Copenhagen County	1.0	17.3	1.2	14.9	34.2	17.5	36.8	36.5	0.6	160.0
Frederiksborg County	2.1	14.0	0.9	11.7	21.4	7.8	20.6	22.4	0.5	101.4
Roskilde County	1.5	9.0	0.5	8.5	15.0	6.2	12.5	13.3	0.2	66.8
West Zealand County	4.6	14.3	0.9	13.5	15.2	7.5	9.0	16.2	0.2	81.4
Storstrøm County	4.8	11.2	0.6	10.7	12.0	5.7	7.1	14.9	0.3	67.4
Bornholm Municipality ¹	1.0	1.6	0.1	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.7	2.8	0.0	10.3
Funen County	7.9	26.2	0.8	15.1	22.8	9.8	15.2	26.0	0.5	124.2
South Jutland County	5.8	17.9	0.6	6.9	12.7	5.7	6.2	11.6	0.2	67.6
Ribe County	5.7	16.2	0.6	7.7	11.1	5.4	5.7	10.5	0.2	63.0
Vejle County	4.9	25.7	0.6	11.6	20.9	9.1	12.1	15.8	0.3	101.0
Ringkøbing County	7.8	24.1	0.6	8.5	14.5	4.9	6.9	12.1	0.2	79.7
Århus County	7.5	33.0	1.1	17.8	36.2	16.0	28.6	38.5	0.7	179.3
Viborg County	6.7	19.4	0.5	8.0	11.1	3.7	5.8	11.5	0.2	66.9
North Jutland County	9.9	26.5	0.9	16.7	24.7	9.9	16.4	26.9	0.5	132.5
Females, total	18.9	122.7	3.3	16.3	225.0	45.9	175.0	679.8	4.1	1 290.9
Copenhagen Municipality	0.2	6.5	0.3	0.8	21.5	5.6	24.3	70.7	0.3	130.2
Frederiksberg Municipality	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	3.6	1.0	5.3	13.1	0.1	24.8
Copenhagen County	0.4	10.8	0.5	1.8	24.9	7.1	28.6	76.3	0.6	150.7
Frederiksborg County	0.7	9.0	0.4	1.2	15.4	2.8	15.0	49.6	0.4	94.4
Roskilde County	0.5	4.9	0.1	1.0	11.0	2.6	10.4	31.2	0.2	61.9
West Zealand County	1.2	6.6	0.3	1.2	11.3	2.6	7.6	39.5	0.2	70.4
Storstrøm County	1.2	4.9	0.1	0.9	9.6	1.7	6.1	33.2	0.2	58.0
Bornholm Municipality ¹	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.7	5.3	0.0	8.9
Funen County	3.3	9.3	0.2	1.5	19.5	2.9	11.9	59.0	0.4	107.9
South Jutland County	1.3	7.5	0.1	0.8	10.1	2.0	5.8	28.4	0.2	56.2
Ribe County	1.4	7.0	0.2	0.8	9.5	1.8	5.2	26.0	0.1	52.0
Vejle County	1.2	11.5	0.2	1.3	16.8	3.5	10.0	41.2	0.2	85.9
Ringkøbing County	1.8	10.0	0.2	0.9	12.2	1.6	6.4	31.6	0.2	64.7
Århus County	2.1	13.7	0.3	1.9	28.2	5.8	20.6	86.8	0.5	160.0
Viborg County	1.6	8.8	0.2	0.7	8.7	1.1	5.1	27.8	0.1	54.1
North Jutland County	2.0	10.1	0.2	1.4	20.6	3.3	12.3	60.4	0.3	110.7

¹ Incl. Christinsø.

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Table 115

Population by sex, age, and socio-economic status. 2006

	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										
Males and females, total	187.7	7.8	2 559.1	107.7	2 862.4	98.7	152.4	941.8	1 372.1	5 427.5
16-66 years, total	165.0	7.0	2 495.4	107.7	2 775.1	98.6	152.4	285.4	314.1	3 626.7
Under 16 years	0.0	0.0	33.9	0.0	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 054.0	1 082.8
16-19 years	0.3	0.0	141.2	2.0	143.5	2.6	0.0	4.4	96.0	247.3
20-24 years	2.6	0.0	212.3	7.8	222.7	8.4	0.0	3.8	56.9	291.4
25-29 years	8.0	0.2	253.0	12.4	273.6	14.3	0.0	4.5	41.9	333.4
30-34 years	15.3	0.4	303.5	14.8	334.0	17.0	0.0	7.6	26.8	385.1
35-39 years	20.9	0.7	317.2	14.1	352.9	15.4	0.0	12.4	21.9	401.6
40-44 years	24.2	0.8	322.2	12.3	359.6	13.2	0.0	19.1	18.6	411.3
45-49 years	22.3	0.8	288.6	9.9	321.6	10.1	0.0	26.0	14.4	372.4
50-54 years	22.1	1.1	270.0	9.4	302.5	8.4	0.0	35.6	12.2	359.1
55-59 years	24.8	1.6	261.8	21.0	309.1	7.3	2.3	49.4	12.3	379.7
60-64 years	18.9	1.1	111.5	4.0	135.5	1.8	132.1	57.7	11.0	340.3
65-66 years	5.6	0.3	14.0	0.1	19.9	0.1	18.1	64.9	2.1	105.1
67 years +	22.7	0.8	29.9	0.0	53.4	0.0	0.0	656.5	4.0	718.0
Males, total	140.3	0.7	1 322.5	51.1	1 514.6	36.1	65.8	385.8	683.6	2 685.8
Males 16-66 years, total	121.4	0.7	1 282.7	51.1	1 455.9	36.1	65.8	126.6	143.6	1 828.6
Under 16 years	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	538.4	554.8
16-19 years	0.2	0.0	73.0	1.0	74.2	1.3	0.0	2.3	48.7	127.1
20-24 years	2.1	0.0	110.2	3.8	116.1	3.4	0.0	2.1	26.1	147.6
25-29 years	6.0	0.0	131.2	5.7	142.9	4.5	0.0	2.5	17.9	167.4
30-34 years	11.0	0.0	156.6	6.3	173.9	4.8	0.0	4.0	11.0	193.5
35-39 years	15.1	0.0	162.6	6.2	183.9	4.8	0.0	6.3	9.5	204.0
40-44 years	17.4	0.1	162.4	5.8	185.7	4.8	0.0	9.3	8.8	209.0
45-49 years	16.1	0.1	143.8	5.0	165.0	4.3	0.0	12.0	7.0	188.4
50-54 years	16.0	0.1	134.6	4.9	155.6	3.8	0.0	15.6	5.6	180.7
55-59 years	18.2	0.2	133.3	9.7	161.3	3.2	0.7	20.5	4.8	190.2
60-64 years	14.8	0.1	65.9	2.6	83.3	1.0	56.2	24.0	3.5	169.3
65-66 years	4.6	0.0	9.2	0.1	13.9	0.1	8.8	28.1	0.7	51.4
67 years +	18.8	0.1	20.8	0.0	39.7	0.0	0.0	259.1	1.6	302.5
Females, total	47.4	7.1	1 236.6	56.7	1 347.7	62.6	86.7	556.1	688.5	2 741.6
Females 16-66 years, total	43.6	6.3	1 212.6	56.7	1 319.2	62.6	86.7	158.8	170.6	1 798.1
Under 16 years	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	515.6	528.0
16-19 years	0.1	0.0	68.2	1.0	69.2	1.3	0.0	2.0	47.3	120.2
20-24 years	0.6	0.0	102.1	3.9	106.6	4.9	0.0	1.7	30.7	143.7
25-29 years	2.0	0.2	121.8	6.7	130.7	9.8	0.0	2.0	24.1	166.0
30-34 years	4.3	0.3	146.9	8.5	160.1	12.2	0.0	3.7	15.8	191.7
35-39 years	5.9	0.6	154.6	7.9	169.0	10.6	0.0	6.0	12.5	197.7
40-44 years	6.8	0.8	159.8	6.5	173.8	8.3	0.0	9.9	9.8	202.3
45-49 years	6.2	0.7	144.8	4.9	156.6	5.8	0.0	14.0	7.4	184.1
50-54 years	6.1	0.9	135.4	4.5	147.0	4.6	0.0	20.1	6.6	178.5
55-59 years	6.6	1.5	128.5	11.3	147.8	4.1	1.6	28.9	7.5	189.5
60-64 years	4.1	1.0	45.6	1.4	52.1	0.8	75.8	33.7	7.5	170.9
65-66 years	1.0	0.3	4.8	0.0	6.1	0.0	9.2	36.8	1.4	53.7
67 years +	3.8	0.7	9.1	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	397.3	2.4	415.5

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ras2

Table 116

Population by sex, region and socio-economic status. 2006

	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										
Males and females, total	187.7	7.8	2 559.1	107.7	2 862.4	98.7	152.4	941.8	1 372.1	5 427.5
Copenhagen Municipality	13.8	0.3	253.4	12.3	279.9	12.6	7.9	70.5	130.3	501.2
Frederiksberg Municipality	3.0	0.0	46.6	2.0	51.6	1.4	1.8	16.4	20.6	91.9
Copenhagen County	18.4	0.5	291.8	11.7	322.4	8.5	15.7	110.6	161.4	618.5
Frederiksborg County	14.4	0.4	181.0	5.2	201.0	4.7	10.4	62.9	99.6	378.7
Roskilde County	8.1	0.3	120.3	3.6	132.3	3.3	7.7	35.7	62.5	241.5
West Zealand County	11.5	0.5	139.8	6.5	158.3	5.4	9.4	57.6	76.6	307.2
Storstrøm County	10.4	0.4	114.6	5.1	130.5	5.0	9.5	57.2	60.6	262.8
Bornholm Municipality ¹	1.9	0.1	17.5	1.6	21.0	0.9	1.8	9.9	9.7	43.3
Funen County	15.8	0.7	215.6	10.5	242.6	8.8	14.5	92.6	119.9	478.3
South Jutland County	9.4	0.6	113.8	4.4	128.2	4.4	8.3	48.4	63.1	252.4
Ribe County	8.1	0.5	106.4	3.2	118.2	4.2	6.3	39.4	56.2	224.3
Vejle County	11.8	0.5	174.7	5.8	192.8	7.2	10.6	59.4	91.0	360.9
Ringkøbing County	11.3	0.7	132.3	4.1	148.5	4.4	8.1	45.6	68.5	275.1
Århus County	21.4	0.7	317.1	13.4	352.7	14.0	17.5	104.1	173.1	661.4
Viborg County	10.6	0.6	109.8	3.7	124.7	4.3	6.5	42.6	56.8	234.9
North Jutland County	17.8	0.9	224.5	14.8	257.9	9.6	16.4	89.1	122.1	495.1
Males, total	140.3	0.7	1 322.5	51.1	1 514.6	36.1	65.8	385.8	683.6	2 685.8
Copenhagen Municipality	9.8	0.0	127.6	6.6	144.0	5.4	3.7	28.3	65.3	246.6
Frederiksberg Municipality	2.0	0.0	22.7	1.0	25.8	0.6	0.7	5.9	10.2	43.1
Copenhagen County	12.9	0.1	147.0	5.9	165.9	3.1	6.4	44.0	81.0	300.4
Frederiksborg County	10.2	0.1	91.2	2.5	103.9	1.7	4.3	26.4	49.9	186.1
Roskilde County	5.9	0.0	60.8	1.7	68.5	1.2	3.2	15.0	31.5	119.4
West Zealand County	8.7	0.1	72.6	2.9	84.3	2.0	4.2	24.0	38.0	152.5
Storstrøm County	7.9	0.0	59.4	2.5	69.8	1.8	4.4	24.3	30.0	130.3
Bornholm Municipality ¹	1.4	0.0	8.9	0.7	11.1	0.3	0.9	4.2	4.9	21.4
Funen County	11.8	0.1	112.4	5.0	129.2	3.2	6.5	38.0	59.6	236.6
South Jutland County	7.4	0.0	60.2	1.9	69.5	1.6	3.7	20.1	31.2	126.0
Ribe County	6.2	0.0	56.8	1.4	64.5	1.4	2.7	16.1	27.9	112.5
Vejle County	8.9	0.1	92.1	2.4	103.5	2.6	4.5	24.4	45.1	179.9
Ringkøbing County	9.0	0.0	70.6	1.6	81.3	1.4	3.5	18.5	33.6	138.3
Århus County	16.0	0.1	163.3	6.3	185.6	5.1	7.4	42.5	86.2	326.8
Viborg County	8.5	0.0	58.4	1.6	68.5	1.4	2.8	17.3	28.3	118.3
North Jutland County	13.8	0.1	118.6	7.0	139.5	3.4	7.0	36.9	60.9	247.7
Females, total	47.4	7.1	1 236.6	56.7	1 347.7	62.6	86.7	556.1	688.5	2 741.6
Copenhagen Municipality	4.1	0.2	125.9	5.7	135.9	7.2	4.2	42.2	65.0	254.5
Frederiksberg Municipality	1.0	0.0	23.8	1.0	25.8	0.9	1.1	10.5	10.4	48.7
Copenhagen County	5.5	0.4	144.8	5.8	156.5	5.4	9.3	66.6	80.4	318.2
Frederiksborg County	4.2	0.4	89.8	2.7	97.1	3.0	6.2	36.6	49.7	192.6
Roskilde County	2.2	0.3	59.5	1.9	63.8	2.2	4.5	20.7	31.0	122.2
West Zealand County	2.8	0.5	67.1	3.6	74.0	3.4	5.2	33.6	38.6	154.7
Storstrøm County	2.5	0.4	55.2	2.6	60.6	3.1	5.1	32.8	30.7	132.4
Bornholm Municipality ¹	0.5	0.1	8.5	0.8	9.9	0.5	0.9	5.7	4.8	22.0
Funen County	4.0	0.6	103.2	5.5	113.4	5.6	8.0	54.5	60.3	241.8
South Jutland County	2.1	0.5	53.6	2.5	58.7	2.9	4.6	28.3	31.9	126.4
Ribe County	1.9	0.5	49.6	1.7	53.7	2.8	3.6	23.3	28.4	111.8
Vejle County	2.9	0.4	82.6	3.4	89.3	4.7	6.1	35.0	45.9	181.0
Ringkøbing County	2.3	0.7	61.7	2.5	67.2	3.0	4.7	27.0	34.9	136.8
Århus County	5.5	0.7	153.8	7.1	167.1	8.9	10.1	61.6	86.9	334.5
Viborg County	2.1	0.5	51.4	2.1	56.1	2.9	3.7	25.3	28.5	116.6
North Jutland County	4.0	0.8	105.9	7.8	118.5	6.2	9.4	52.2	61.2	247.4

¹ Incl. Christiansø.For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ras2

Table 117

Commuting to and from work in municipalities. 2006

	Persons with place of work in the municipality			Employed persons resident in the municipality			Incoming commuters, net		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	persons								
Copenhagen	166 385	165 299	331 684	137 369	130 170	267 539	29 016	35 129	64 145
Århus	90 829	83 238	174 067	78 592	73 551	152 143	12 237	9 687	21 924
Odense	49 714	49 058	98 772	47 611	43 194	90 805	2 103	5 864	7 967
Aalborg	49 350	43 947	93 297	42 636	37 475	80 111	6 714	6 472	13 186
Frederiksberg	18 050	21 010	39 060	24 714	24 844	49 558	-6 664	-3 834	-10 498
Esbjerg	25 817	20 911	46 728	21 894	18 759	40 653	3 923	2 152	6 075
Gentofte	17 235	19 143	36 378	17 690	17 637	35 327	-455	1 506	1 051
Kolding	20 357	18 398	38 755	17 687	15 703	33 390	2 670	2 695	5 365
Herning	19 363	16 337	35 700	16 951	14 280	31 231	2 412	2 057	4 469
Gladsaxe	19 202	16 247	35 449	15 738	14 938	30 676	3 464	1 309	4 773
Randers	16 597	16 645	33 242	16 291	14 210	30 501	306	2 435	2 741
Horsens	17 375	14 822	32 197	16 330	13 894	30 224	1 045	928	1 973
Helsingør	11 602	11 589	23 191	15 544	14 520	30 064	-3 942	-2 931	-6 873
Silkeborg	14 354	13 632	27 986	15 379	13 821	29 200	-1 025	-189	-1 214
Vejle	18 394	17 139	35 533	15 187	13 559	28 746	3 207	3 580	6 787
Roskilde	16 562	17 945	34 507	14 646	13 957	28 603	1 916	3 988	5 904
Lyngby-Taarbæk	18 138	15 185	33 323	13 324	12 721	26 045	4 814	2 464	7 278
Greve	9 022	7 828	16 850	13 150	12 437	25 587	-4 128	-4 609	-8 737
Hvidovre	14 262	12 103	26 365	12 949	12 057	25 006	1 313	46	1 359
Fredericia	15 343	12 021	27 364	13 273	11 261	24 534	2 070	760	2 830
Næstved	11 313	12 335	23 648	12 807	11 702	24 509	-1 494	633	-861
Høje Taastrup	18 141	13 603	31 744	12 659	11 384	24 043	5 482	2 219	7 701
Viborg	13 273	13 373	26 646	12 273	10 989	23 262	1 000	2 384	3 384
Ballerup	21 068	17 474	38 542	11 587	11 016	22 603	9 481	6 458	15 939
Holstebro	13 193	11 479	24 672	11 841	10 270	22 111	1 352	1 209	2 561
Køge	10 859	9 638	20 497	10 854	10 003	20 857	5	-365	-360
Tårnby	15 914	10 683	26 597	10 479	9 989	20 468	5 435	694	6 129
Svendborg	9 581	10 215	19 796	10 685	9 582	20 267	-1 104	633	-471
Hillerød	11 248	13 764	25 012	10 120	9 890	20 010	1 128	3 874	5 002
Bornholm	9 880	8 993	18 873	10 348	9 081	19 429	-468	-88	-556
Holbæk	8 274	9 215	17 489	9 542	8 790	18 332	-1 268	425	-843
Rødovre	9 329	7 021	16 350	9 317	8 791	18 108	12	-1 770	-1 758
Slagelse	10 769	10 072	20 841	9 513	8 591	18 104	1 256	1 481	2 737
Hjørring	9 115	8 912	18 027	9 119	8 103	17 222	-4	809	805
Ringsted	8 814	6 649	15 463	8 627	7 522	16 149	187	-873	-686
Frederikshavn	9 419	7 712	17 131	8 667	7 274	15 941	752	438	1 190
Brøndby	14 328	8 863	23 191	8 307	7 530	15 837	6 021	1 333	7 354
Søllerød	8 328	6 886	15 214	8 074	7 528	15 602	254	-642	-388
Haderslev	7 519	7 009	14 528	8 365	7 165	15 530	-846	-156	-1 002
Thisted	8 259	7 429	15 688	8 182	6 804	14 986	77	625	702
Sønderborg	8 052	8 839	16 891	7 624	6 800	14 424	428	2 039	2 467
Skive	9 480	7 473	16 953	7 866	6 548	14 414	1 614	925	2 539
Albertslund	13 088	7 596	20 684	7 207	6 399	13 606	5 881	1 197	7 078
Herlev	8 564	8 411	16 975	6 659	6 325	12 984	1 905	2 086	3 991
Allerød	7 719	5 154	12 873	6 508	6 197	12 705	1 211	-1 043	168

Note: Municipalities are listed according to number of inhabitants and include all municipalities with more than 25,000 inhabitants.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pendab2

Table 118

Incoming and outgoing commuting to and from work in municipalities. 2006

	Incoming commuters as percentage of persons with place of work in the municipality			Outgoing commuters as percentage of employed persons resident in the municipality		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	per cent					
Copenhagen	53.0	48.9	51.0	43.1	35.1	39.2
Århus	30.7	23.9	27.5	19.9	13.9	17.0
Odense	30.1	26.3	28.2	27.0	16.3	21.9
Aalborg	32.2	27.0	29.7	21.5	14.4	18.2
Frederiksberg	74.8	73.0	73.8	81.6	77.2	79.4
Esbjerg	30.6	21.9	26.7	18.2	12.9	15.8
Gentofte	73.7	72.0	72.8	74.3	69.6	72.0
Kolding	41.5	33.8	37.8	32.6	22.4	27.8
Herning	34.8	30.3	32.7	25.5	20.3	23.1
Gladsaxe	78.3	71.2	75.0	73.5	68.7	71.2
Randers	40.0	36.2	38.1	38.9	25.3	32.6
Horsens	38.6	31.4	35.3	34.7	26.8	31.1
Helsingør	32.3	25.5	28.9	49.5	40.6	45.2
Silkeborg	33.6	26.4	30.1	38.0	27.4	33.0
Vejle	49.2	44.2	46.8	38.5	29.4	34.2
Roskilde	62.1	56.3	59.1	57.2	43.8	50.7
Lyngby-Taarbæk	78.3	72.0	75.4	70.4	66.6	68.5
Greve	61.9	49.1	55.9	73.8	68.0	71.0
Hvidovre	76.5	65.4	71.4	74.1	65.2	69.8
Fredericia	41.3	30.4	36.5	32.1	25.7	29.2
Næstved	38.2	35.2	36.7	45.4	31.7	38.9
Høje Taastrup	78.2	66.9	73.4	68.8	60.4	64.9
Viborg	39.9	37.3	38.6	35.0	23.7	29.6
Ballerup	82.6	74.3	78.9	68.4	59.3	64.0
Holstebro	36.7	31.1	34.1	29.4	23.0	26.5
Køge	55.4	45.4	50.7	55.3	47.4	51.5
Tårnby	74.7	66.2	71.3	61.6	63.9	62.7
Svendborg	29.8	28.0	28.9	37.1	23.3	30.5
Hillerød	64.2	61.6	62.7	60.2	46.5	53.4
Bornholm	4.0	2.7	3.4	8.3	3.6	6.1
Holbæk	43.0	40.5	41.7	50.6	37.7	44.4
Rødovre	76.5	64.8	71.5	76.4	71.9	74.2
Slagelse	52.2	43.9	48.2	45.9	34.3	40.4
Hjørring	36.7	32.5	34.6	36.7	25.8	31.6
Ringsted	52.4	40.4	47.3	51.4	47.4	49.5
Frederikshavn	33.0	23.7	28.8	27.2	19.1	23.5
Brøndby	86.6	76.3	82.6	76.8	72.1	74.6
Søllerød	74.9	70.2	72.8	74.2	72.8	73.5
Haderslev	33.2	30.2	31.8	40.0	31.8	36.2
Thisted	23.0	23.1	23.0	22.3	16.0	19.4
Sønderborg	43.7	42.5	43.1	40.5	25.3	33.3
Skive	42.2	35.7	39.3	30.4	26.6	28.7
Albertslund	85.2	72.0	80.3	73.1	66.8	70.1
Herlev	80.5	75.0	77.8	75.0	66.8	71.0
Allerød	75.6	62.7	70.4	71.1	69.0	70.1

Note: Municipalities are listed according to number of inhabitants and include all municipalities with more than 25,000 inhabitants.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pend4

Table 119

Employees by sex, sector and working time

	2005		2006	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	persons			
Total¹	1 298 607	1 215 413	1 322 531	1 236 550
Full-time	1 131 567	1 012 747	1 142 974	1 031 585
Part-time	167 040	202 666	179 557	204 965
Private sector, total	993 307	592 298	1 020 764	606 732
Full-time	859 104	454 673	878 055	465 514
Part-time	134 203	137 625	142 709	141 218
Public sector, total	305 293	623 111	301 765	629 815
Full-time	272 456	558 070	264 917	566 068
Part-time	32 837	65 041	36 848	63 747
Public corporations, etc.	53 207	31 205	52 155	31 247
Full-time	49 025	27 835	48 194	27 931
Part-time	4 182	3 370	3 961	3 316
General government, total	252 086	591 906	249 610	598 568
Full-time	223 431	530 235	216 723	538 137
Part-time	28 655	61 671	32 887	60 431
Central government sector	97 087	79 460	95 614	81 496
Full-time	86 110	69 096	80 724	70 989
Part-time	10 977	10 364	14 890	10 507
Social security funds	925	1 760	633	1 463
Full-time	900	1 697	608	1 402
Part-time	25	63	25	61
Counties	47 103	144 996	46 766	145 949
Full-time	42 417	134 035	42 305	135 867
Part-time	4 686	10 961	4 461	10 082
Municipalities	106 971	365 690	106 597	369 660
Full-time	94 004	325 407	93 086	329 879
Part-time	12 967	40 283	13 511	39 781
Foreign sector	7	4	2	3
Full-time	7	4	2	3
Part-time	-	-	-	-

¹ Including not known and persons employed abroad.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rasoff1

Table 120

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

	1997					2006				
	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employment rate	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employment rate
	persons		per cent			persons		per cent		
Total population	3 579 132	2 768 567	2 574 895	77	72	3 520 612	2 755 134	2 647 491	78	75
Immigrants from:	216 648	118 734	94 932	55	44	295 092	175 249	158 112	59	54
The Western World	83 525	54 921	48 972	66	59	95 945	62 849	59 961	66	62
The non-Western World	133 122	63 813	45 960	48	35	199 143	112 399	98 150	56	49
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12 031	1 865	1 234	16	10	14 781	8 776	7 957	59	54
Iraq	5 691	1 605	982	28	17	16 185	6 608	5 160	41	32
Iran	8 751	4 405	3 218	50	37	10 905	6 277	5 573	58	51
Yugoslavia (former)	10 196	5 769	4 445	57	44	12 211	7 599	6 840	62	56
Lebanon	8 568	2 665	1 598	31	19	12 081	4 826	3 896	40	32
Pakistan	8 231	4 725	3 119	57	38	13 425	7 757	6 857	58	51
Somalia	5 500	678	403	12	7	8 518	3 121	2 142	37	25
Turkey	24 252	14 544	9 416	60	39	36 990	23 437	20 385	63	55
Descendants	15 031	10 123	9 095	67	61	30 494	20 711	19 584	68	64
Persons of Danish origin	3 347 453	2 639 710	2 470 868	79	74	3 195 026	2 559 174	2 469 795	80	77

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ras2 www.statbank.dk/ras1f and www.statbank.dk/ras2

Statistical Yearbook 2007

Labour market

Table 121

Earnings by occupation, private sector. 2005

	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 ²
		Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile			
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	1 169 329	234.11	230.12	166.28	201.45	259.33	677 471	34 437
Men	722 738	247.04	242.06	172.67	207.86	273.78	396 386	37 564
Women	446 591	208.92	206.86	154.19	189.04	236.90	281 085	29 531
Legislators, senior officials and managers	53 097	389.10	388.48	238.69	326.19	459.74	52 597	52 853
Men	42 934	405.94	405.29	247.79	342.13	479.99	42 574	55 276
Women	10 163	310.74	310.29	210.01	267.68	363.88	10 023	41 583
Professionals	120 345	312.48	311.13	234.19	292.88	364.38	111 100	42 466
Men	79 673	325.95	324.47	246.65	307.22	377.58	75 460	44 519
Women	40 672	281.45	280.41	211.91	260.88	327.42	35 640	37 680
Technicians and associate professionals	228 604	264.09	262.15	200.20	240.84	299.36	210 368	35 681
Men	126 493	286.14	283.44	213.08	260.85	325.66	119 143	38 920
Women	102 111	233.41	232.55	187.00	219.52	261.97	91 225	31 142
Clerks	143 216	205.23	203.49	165.24	190.91	228.44	119 860	27 756
Men	50 510	211.85	208.93	163.25	188.79	238.70	39 314	29 136
Women	92 706	202.04	200.87	166.23	191.74	225.07	80 546	27 111
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	133 024	169.57	166.13	130.29	155.08	186.00	62 520	24 076
Men	51 942	179.92	175.06	136.38	166.71	197.44	27 119	25 765
Women	81 082	161.45	159.11	127.03	147.85	176.33	35 401	22 587
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	2 426	181.83	178.03	153.39	174.65	193.08	1 215	25 545
Men	1 796	185.94	181.46	157.57	178.24	195.06	929	26 099
Women	630	168.96	167.30	144.96	160.17	183.36	286	23 584
Craft and related trades workers	143 894	209.70	204.02	176.98	195.74	222.16	32 340	29 159
Men	134 659	211.28	205.45	178.44	196.92	223.38	29 913	29 428
Women	9 235	183.96	180.69	152.51	173.94	197.19	2 427	25 594
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	158 853	194.37	184.25	154.85	174.50	202.80	36 982	26 854
Men	118 436	198.71	187.80	157.64	178.35	207.07	28 558	27 491
Women	40 417	179.30	171.90	148.43	163.26	184.43	8 424	24 323
Elementary occupations	169 662	178.37	173.07	142.95	164.14	192.26	40 273	24 967
Men	106 581	186.79	180.57	149.66	172.94	200.48	27 572	25 897
Women	63 081	158.99	155.80	134.52	147.78	167.64	12 701	22 652

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon02

Table 122

Earnings by industry, Private sector. 2005

	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 ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DDK						DKK
Total	1 169 329	234.11	230.12	166.28	201.45	259.33	677 471	34 437
Men	722 738	247.04	242.06	172.67	207.86	273.78	396 386	37 564
Women	446 591	208.92	206.86	154.19	189.04	236.90	281 085	29 531
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying ³	3 611	293.18	281.29	198.06	239.18	332.01	2 093	45 610
Men	3 166	297.01	284.23	198.11	239.44	337.91	1 688	47 533
Women	445	261.65	257.13	195.23	236.79	295.93	405	35 482
Manufacturing	321 191	226.63	220.11	167.47	195.12	239.48	145 747	34 913
Men	221 963	235.50	227.90	173.18	200.56	246.48	92 866	37 476
Women	99 228	204.72	200.87	156.58	180.87	222.88	52 881	30 000
Electricity, gas and water supply	5 758	291.88	286.20	209.07	250.21	327.33	5 669	39 272
Men	4 360	303.57	296.62	212.29	259.54	340.55	4 290	40 979
Women	1 398	252.03	250.68	198.93	229.28	280.99	1 379	33 517
Construction	90 192	223.07	219.33	180.89	202.83	238.43	20 076	34 455
Men	83 062	224.78	220.75	182.05	203.78	239.73	15 330	36 373
Women	7 130	203.47	202.99	167.04	190.75	222.24	4 746	27 856
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	247 501	216.10	214.13	148.98	185.73	240.26	160 188	31 204
Men	139 564	235.21	232.96	161.09	198.38	264.13	92 533	34 443
Women	107 937	185.84	184.29	136.44	165.62	208.77	67 655	26 284
Transport, post and telecommunications	117 913	228.41	221.52	160.48	188.63	243.06	87 386	32 356
Men	78 820	236.91	228.59	159.81	190.43	251.37	54 705	34 609
Women	39 093	207.79	204.37	162.16	185.66	228.73	32 681	28 101
Finance and business activities	275 175	272.15	270.52	184.99	243.04	322.04	182 326	39 146
Men	142 952	302.38	300.30	200.83	275.28	360.38	100 375	43 723
Women	132 223	232.37	231.33	170.57	216.87	268.01	81 951	32 817
Finance and insurance	77 895	302.79	300.57	226.61	273.04	343.15	74 147	40 233
Men	36 265	344.30	341.48	256.34	314.73	392.30	34 481	46 170
Women	41 630	262.52	260.89	212.89	246.39	288.72	39 666	34 477
Letting and sale of real estate	20 854	229.94	229.02	167.35	197.73	250.28	15 074	32 311
Men	13 353	239.60	238.38	169.11	196.86	262.50	9 772	33 936
Women	7 501	212.16	211.79	162.87	199.28	237.92	5 302	29 451
Business activities	176 426	263.93	262.47	169.55	231.39	317.72	93 105	39 518
Men	93 334	295.70	293.77	192.73	267.44	354.62	56 122	44 076
Women	83 092	217.87	217.09	151.44	196.21	251.68	36 983	32 021
Public and personal services	101 328	227.23	224.82	168.71	204.80	255.41	70 594	31 572
Men	44 028	241.17	237.21	171.59	209.50	272.28	32 082	33 694
Women	57 300	214.78	213.74	165.30	201.72	243.67	38 512	29 636
Activity not stated	6 660	195.66	193.38	152.79	178.22	212.21	3 392	27 940
Men	4 823	200.77	198.06	156.35	181.24	214.70	2 517	28 757
Women	1 837	183.11	181.87	143.73	168.37	208.03	875	26 076

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

¹ Calculated for a working week of 37 hours. ² Earnings include contributions to pension schemes. ³ Agriculture and fishing not included.

For further information www.statbank.dk/lon04

Table 123

Earnings by level of education, private sector. 2005

	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 ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	1 169 329	234.11	230.12	166.28	201.45	259.33	677 471	34 437
Men	722 738	247.04	242.06	172.67	207.86	273.78	396 386	37 564
Women	446 591	208.92	206.86	154.19	189.04	236.90	281 085	29 531
Basic school 8-10 grade	294 181	193.65	187.74	149.27	173.75	206.68	107 412	28 155
Men	177 102	201.89	194.68	155.24	179.14	212.36	58 927	29 980
Women	117 079	178.59	175.05	141.41	162.99	194.64	48 485	25 672
General upper secondary school	80 451	226.58	222.50	141.36	185.84	261.01	35 651	35 035
Men	38 896	252.90	247.74	152.68	202.16	298.26	19 508	39 006
Women	41 555	193.65	190.93	130.89	168.59	227.73	16 143	29 550
Vocational upper secondary school	41 445	222.52	219.81	149.33	190.84	252.78	24 249	32 451
Men	22 433	242.20	238.70	151.39	201.30	281.02	12 523	36 374
Women	19 012	198.69	196.93	147.09	183.50	227.86	11 726	28 061
Vocational education and training	468 609	222.35	218.23	170.89	199.27	241.58	281 089	31 373
Men	309 698	230.68	225.46	176.08	203.19	247.77	162 579	33 688
Women	158 911	203.66	201.99	158.90	189.11	229.47	118 510	27 825
Short-cycle higher education	70 311	246.12	243.93	189.01	225.33	275.82	59 582	33 889
Men	39 813	261.05	258.08	196.68	237.72	293.77	32 477	36 662
Women	30 498	224.71	223.65	180.19	210.14	251.08	27 105	30 260
Medium-cycle higher education	86 359	309.28	307.30	219.20	281.02	356.50	74 369	42 655
Men	55 731	334.03	331.74	240.24	305.05	380.68	50 693	46 262
Women	30 628	251.97	250.71	193.66	231.98	290.04	23 676	34 048
Bachelor	21 874	258.62	256.97	169.16	219.15	295.31	14 442	37 128
Men	10 413	297.21	295.14	180.43	248.33	351.98	7 020	43 464
Women	11 461	221.04	219.80	162.59	203.50	254.09	7 422	30 971
Long-cycle higher education	65 118	349.45	348.12	246.64	312.77	403.36	61 224	47 757
Men	41 910	372.67	371.22	261.58	332.40	428.64	39 716	51 285
Women	23 208	302.96	301.87	224.88	278.81	350.00	21 508	40 691
Phd-degree	3 212	392.08	391.40	309.79	362.10	436.21	3 143	53 262
Men	2 319	403.17	402.47	316.48	370.43	449.80	2 270	55 025
Women	893	360.16	359.53	293.79	343.72	401.97	873	48 171
Unknown	37 769	236.58	231.06	147.05	184.11	253.41	16 310	38 135
Men	24 423	252.72	245.83	153.49	191.14	266.97	10 673	41 672
Women	13 346	199.49	197.09	137.16	167.46	227.67	5 637	30 711

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon01

Table 124

Earnings by occupation, local government. 2005

	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 ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
amount in DKK								DKK
Total	695 155	222.05	214.30	169.49	200.98	236.41	642 229	27 719
Men	160 793	244.76	236.60	181.58	219.07	262.60	147 678	31 595
Women	534 362	214.60	206.98	166.80	196.58	229.22	494 551	26 448
Legislators, senior officials and managers	16 896	319.10	315.97	236.09	279.69	344.17	16 872	42 704
Men	8 500	356.52	352.13	267.06	310.15	395.34	8 483	47 916
Women	8 396	279.55	277.73	225.33	248.85	294.28	8 389	37 194
Professionals	143 268	274.48	268.14	226.14	244.80	284.26	138 983	35 159
Men	54 197	288.64	279.93	230.03	252.44	299.33	52 287	37 437
Women	89 071	265.46	260.63	223.90	241.67	272.24	86 696	33 712
Technicians and associate professionals	198 995	224.48	216.65	189.09	207.44	229.42	194 344	27 158
Men	30 970	225.73	219.32	191.30	212.39	238.19	30 121	28 555
Women	168 025	224.23	216.12	188.74	206.63	227.80	164 223	26 883
Clerks	42 778	199.82	197.79	178.58	193.43	207.15	41 634	25 482
Men	3 915	194.93	193.27	173.72	193.03	209.31	3 582	25 949
Women	38 863	200.30	198.23	179.01	193.47	206.96	38 052	25 438
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	226 262	182.14	170.81	148.57	164.33	182.75	189 420	21 893
Men	32 720	179.27	167.22	137.05	159.79	189.01	24 689	21 772
Women	193 542	182.53	171.31	150.03	164.65	182.03	164 731	21 909
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1 677	207.70	200.99	179.14	196.97	216.13	1 672	26 303
Men	1 328	210.61	203.13	181.65	198.65	217.58	1 324	26 709
Women	349	194.81	191.53	166.15	188.95	209.58	348	24 504
Craft and related trades workers	4 689	221.51	210.72	189.38	203.74	222.92	4 613	27 269
Men	4 317	222.51	211.21	189.78	204.16	223.26	4 269	27 344
Women	372	205.39	202.81	180.66	196.14	217.87	344	26 034
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	639	210.67	202.52	175.19	191.18	223.43	635	25 333
Men	621	211.26	202.89	174.97	191.23	223.76	617	25 336
Women	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Elementary occupations	54 739	175.14	169.21	148.44	163.30	182.37	49 568	22 217
Men	22 415	185.83	177.85	158.74	174.45	191.59	20 784	23 641
Women	32 324	164.40	160.52	143.07	154.58	167.45	28 784	20 757

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon42

Table 125

Earnings by industry, local government. 2005

	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 ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK					DKK	
Total	695 155	222.05	214.30	169.49	200.98	236.41	642 229	27 719
Men	160 793	244.76	236.60	181.58	219.07	262.60	147 678	31 595
Women	534 362	214.60	206.98	166.80	196.58	229.22	494 551	26 448
Public administration	60 525	240.65	239.01	193.85	217.26	262.45	59 641	31 765
Men	19 914	274.15	270.99	209.90	249.70	302.90	19 579	36 740
Women	40 611	223.25	222.39	189.22	208.15	237.77	40 062	29 182
Education	117 802	240.19	236.89	207.06	233.89	254.88	112 298	31 219
Men	41 026	245.33	241.64	210.81	237.71	266.35	38 701	32 551
Women	76 776	237.20	234.12	205.34	231.77	249.99	73 597	30 445
Human health activities	133 166	263.64	247.56	192.92	218.50	257.11	129 771	30 591
Men	24 992	325.67	303.75	202.76	255.39	400.56	24 125	39 349
Women	108 174	248.21	233.58	191.41	214.70	243.96	105 646	28 427
Social institutions etc.	336 392	193.47	185.98	156.08	175.91	204.05	296 997	23 999
Men	49 747	197.18	190.69	153.16	184.68	216.45	41 585	25 216
Women	286 645	192.89	185.24	156.34	174.88	202.15	255 412	23 811
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	27 098	205.79	198.84	166.10	188.63	222.14	25 124	26 621
Men	16 687	206.42	197.34	166.67	186.50	215.94	15 833	26 366
Women	10 411	204.58	201.73	164.44	194.83	230.26	9 291	27 130
Other activity	20 172	203.29	196.77	155.98	180.48	215.23	18 398	25 970
Men	8 427	219.66	210.15	168.71	192.53	225.91	7 855	28 171
Women	11 745	188.25	184.48	150.37	166.29	202.69	10 543	23 919

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon44

Table 126

Earnings by level of education, local government. 2005

	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 ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
amount in DKK								DKK
Total	695 155	222.05	214.30	169.49	200.98	236.41	642 229	27 719
Men	160 793	244.76	236.60	181.58	219.07	262.60	147 678	31 595
Women	534 362	214.60	206.98	166.80	196.58	229.22	494 551	26 448
Basic school 8-10 grade	111 996	181.78	175.35	150.35	166.62	190.66	94 829	22 930
Men	26 606	193.78	185.56	154.81	177.34	202.96	22 552	24 465
Women	85 390	177.78	171.94	149.50	163.95	185.57	72 277	22 415
General upper secondary school	46 398	190.50	182.80	134.25	170.34	209.85	33 940	24 536
Men	13 030	203.94	196.33	137.07	179.48	226.74	9 741	26 852
Women	33 368	184.68	176.94	133.03	167.56	203.89	24 199	23 509
Vocational upper secondary school	9 772	183.66	178.63	137.32	173.67	205.18	7 492	24 015
Men	3 268	188.09	182.59	134.02	170.18	214.77	2 472	25 034
Women	6 504	181.44	176.63	140.43	174.64	201.56	5 020	23 509
Vocational education and training	203 241	198.74	189.76	160.42	180.06	205.44	192 422	24 371
Men	37 700	212.88	204.64	170.17	194.54	223.39	35 328	27 108
Women	165 541	195.16	185.99	158.96	176.82	200.91	157 094	23 680
Short-cycle higher education	15 896	214.58	209.22	177.35	203.62	229.59	14 831	27 103
Men	4 121	223.09	216.01	182.19	210.35	238.98	3 780	28 778
Women	11 775	211.49	206.76	175.36	201.51	226.06	11 051	26 503
Medium-cycle higher education	240 529	236.93	230.31	198.48	222.07	244.82	235 284	29 370
Men	46 757	246.79	242.08	210.00	235.23	258.90	45 740	32 152
Women	193 772	234.23	227.09	196.29	218.15	241.27	189 544	28 609
Bachelor	6 586	205.22	199.60	158.66	191.97	222.80	5 249	26 670
Men	2 265	208.14	202.26	161.13	196.42	231.46	1 786	27 949
Women	4 321	203.64	198.16	157.13	190.10	219.02	3 463	25 983
Long-cycle higher education	47 747	332.30	321.03	252.88	293.04	356.18	47 100	42 197
Men	22 517	354.56	339.62	264.59	302.06	413.85	22 253	45 376
Women	25 230	309.76	302.20	243.54	284.85	322.37	24 847	38 971
Phd-degree	2 146	406.02	385.67	299.95	385.20	457.56	2 118	50 601
Men	1 250	411.30	388.69	298.45	388.60	465.01	1 232	51 431
Women	896	397.78	380.94	301.86	379.29	447.17	886	49 300
Unknown	10 844	212.95	201.15	149.02	181.99	225.43	8 964	26 549
Men	3 279	235.11	221.15	159.78	194.53	248.17	2 794	29 599
Women	7 565	201.81	191.10	145.22	175.75	215.94	6 170	24 984

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon41

Table 127

Earnings by occupation, central government. 2005

	Number employed	Per hour worked, 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 ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
— amount in DKK —								DKK
Total	178 746	247.00	241.17	189.78	225.14	273.89	170 404	32 792
Men	105 892	256.63	248.63	194.50	234.23	282.78	102 924	33 861
Women	72 854	232.15	229.66	184.57	212.54	260.98	67 480	31 086
Military services	27 232	235.29	222.84	176.08	202.52	247.05	27 230	30 129
Men	25 764	236.42	223.79	176.62	203.14	248.18	25 762	30 293
Women	1 468	214.65	205.53	165.99	189.82	222.07	1 468	27 145
Legislators, senior officials and managers	3 710	401.25	400.90	312.22	382.97	464.25	3 709	55 348
Men	2 462	418.94	418.56	326.11	397.12	483.53	2 462	58 000
Women	1 248	364.58	364.31	288.88	349.44	432.48	1 247	49 849
Professionals	56 626	289.03	287.15	243.02	275.83	314.96	56 331	39 150
Men	32 196	294.87	292.69	246.37	282.03	321.61	32 083	40 187
Women	24 430	280.37	278.93	238.61	268.23	304.00	24 248	37 613
Technicians and associate professionals	30 315	227.74	225.32	192.48	213.32	245.95	29 884	30 118
Men	11 624	251.13	246.57	207.88	239.21	267.13	11 413	33 403
Women	18 691	212.62	211.58	186.90	204.06	224.27	18 471	27 997
Clerks	20 620	197.74	194.95	174.21	190.49	209.47	19 241	25 954
Men	4 907	205.19	199.23	173.41	195.04	219.33	4 199	27 243
Women	15 713	195.51	193.67	174.38	189.58	207.23	15 042	25 582
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	16 564	223.75	208.30	175.93	203.58	238.58	16 431	27 649
Men	12 558	229.50	214.29	181.60	215.69	241.66	12 537	28 544
Women	4 006	203.04	186.72	158.81	178.37	202.46	3 894	24 388
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	968	185.09	183.15	167.65	176.68	192.96	904	24 376
Men	768	183.29	181.28	167.24	175.12	191.01	731	24 201
Women	200	194.41	192.81	172.92	186.77	199.72	173	25 311
Craft and related trades workers	5 225	220.00	211.97	193.55	207.39	224.41	5 178	28 337
Men	4 882	220.44	212.02	193.69	207.60	224.67	4 849	28 373
Women	343	212.94	211.17	190.84	204.22	218.68	329	27 771
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3 743	231.14	202.37	181.79	201.78	217.14	3 729	27 351
Men	3 564	231.81	202.63	182.19	202.16	217.33	3 552	27 412
Women	179	215.60	196.24	173.04	196.06	212.16	177	25 919
Elementary occupations	13 743	177.36	172.59	145.19	166.51	188.11	7 767	24 622
Men	7 167	190.61	183.73	162.08	176.51	196.37	5 336	25 038
Women	6 576	159.80	157.83	133.76	148.24	169.44	2 431	23 454

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon32

Table 128

Earnings by industry, central government. 2005

	Number employed	Per hour worked, 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	178 746	247.00	241.17	189.78	225.14	273.89	170 404	32 792
Men	105 892	256.63	248.63	194.50	234.23	282.78	102 924	33 861
Women	72 854	232.15	229.66	184.57	212.54	260.98	67 480	31 086
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	797	208.09	206.85	167.66	179.55	245.39	749	27 992
Men	684	206.22	204.88	167.46	178.16	244.84	651	27 705
Women	113	222.85	222.28	174.72	198.83	259.45	98	30 285
Construction	1 520	229.80	201.93	174.83	190.99	215.45	1 513	27 555
Men	1 395	230.27	201.02	174.55	190.06	215.31	1 390	27 516
Women	125	221.98	216.96	185.98	203.37	220.08	123	28 192
Transport	13 390	238.12	219.33	180.24	206.94	235.89	12 996	29 604
Men	9 257	244.93	224.09	187.27	210.05	237.54	9 027	30 436
Women	4 133	220.01	206.67	159.01	192.04	229.62	3 969	27 386
Business activities	11 254	255.63	254.20	197.60	234.78	299.41	10 812	34 366
Men	5 465	272.74	270.80	206.62	259.23	316.75	5 305	36 920
Women	5 789	238.07	237.17	193.09	217.16	271.43	5 507	31 705
Public administration	94 069	245.42	239.29	187.65	219.20	265.65	92 591	32 075
Men	59 800	252.02	243.61	189.83	227.50	269.64	59 222	32 869
Women	34 269	233.58	231.54	184.75	209.10	258.14	33 369	30 647
Education	51 745	252.31	249.84	199.99	242.70	285.91	46 805	34 828
Men	26 421	270.20	267.05	220.30	255.90	299.18	24 945	36 939
Women	25 324	231.82	230.12	186.32	222.06	265.50	21 860	32 210
Social institutions etc.	1 130	224.01	218.31	181.14	206.22	241.37	888	29 644
Men	459	223.01	215.14	175.69	198.14	235.11	353	29 402
Women	671	224.72	220.54	183.08	211.65	243.68	535	29 813
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	3 403	231.32	229.68	183.40	213.36	263.98	2 758	31 811
Men	1 738	237.68	235.67	185.73	217.13	276.04	1 419	32 742
Women	1 665	224.19	222.96	181.22	208.93	253.86	1 339	30 747
Other activitytotal	1 438	262.68	261.62	195.07	252.20	314.34	1 292	35 824
Men	673	293.95	292.96	234.74	299.08	334.95	612	40 320
Women	765	232.82	231.69	183.57	209.48	275.15	680	31 388

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon34

Table 129

Earnings by level of education, central government. 2005

	Number employed	Per hour worked, 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 ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
amount in DKK								
Total	178 746	247.00	241.17	189.78	225.14	273.89	170 404	32 792
Men	105 892	256.63	248.63	194.50	234.23	282.78	102 924	33 861
Women	72 854	232.15	229.66	184.57	212.54	260.98	67 480	31 086
Basic school 8-10 grade	23 794	204.33	195.80	165.26	187.68	214.96	21 494	26 779
Men	14 619	212.81	201.53	170.07	190.36	218.94	14 100	27 267
Women	9 175	190.84	186.68	153.06	182.94	208.89	7 394	25 853
General upper secondary school	10 571	232.98	225.32	169.65	199.92	257.41	9 328	31 002
Men	6 883	237.27	228.44	170.06	200.23	262.64	6 314	31 438
Women	3 688	224.72	219.29	168.37	199.74	249.58	3 014	30 128
Vocational upper secondary school	4 419	203.91	196.38	164.73	185.20	214.85	4 125	26 558
Men	2 716	204.76	194.26	158.12	179.91	213.85	2 551	26 596
Women	1 703	202.70	199.38	173.68	190.64	215.54	1 574	26 505
Vocational education and training	53 277	213.51	206.83	180.27	200.44	223.97	51 398	27 772
Men	28 750	222.57	212.01	183.79	205.44	230.85	28 121	28 650
Women	24 527	202.29	200.41	176.76	194.98	215.63	23 277	26 657
Short-cycle higher education	22 240	239.24	230.48	197.64	228.42	250.81	21 913	30 759
Men	15 487	247.57	237.17	207.47	236.82	255.32	15 341	31 762
Women	6 753	217.43	212.98	186.33	203.61	228.06	6 572	28 116
Medium-cycle higher education	15 606	266.35	261.94	223.01	251.59	288.47	15 217	35 749
Men	9 113	278.44	272.68	232.85	262.12	299.80	8 960	37 402
Women	6 493	249.40	246.88	213.74	239.42	267.66	6 257	33 412
Bachelor	4 291	224.80	221.83	186.19	209.66	251.23	3 434	30 776
Men	1 972	235.91	231.82	187.58	224.10	263.28	1 603	32 587
Women	2 319	214.71	212.76	184.42	201.39	236.27	1 831	29 130
Long-cycle higher education	34 968	313.61	311.59	258.52	293.71	340.34	34 340	42 495
Men	19 978	325.18	322.57	265.79	301.80	357.17	19 715	44 303
Women	14 990	297.39	296.20	251.10	282.84	320.78	14 625	39 956
Phd-degree	5 037	322.67	322.48	278.68	305.42	343.74	5 009	43 985
Men	3 396	327.65	327.45	284.68	310.32	353.96	3 377	44 960
Women	1 641	311.37	311.19	270.43	296.24	325.95	1 632	41 770
Unknown	4 543	252.88	246.12	192.55	239.30	279.92	4 146	34 231
Men	2 978	266.35	257.53	205.47	247.07	292.68	2 842	35 504
Women	1 565	224.41	222.00	178.09	212.85	256.86	1 304	31 255

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

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lon31

Table 130 (continued) **Membership of employees' trade unions. 2007**

	Number of members			Number of members	
	Total	Of whom women		Total	Of whom women
1 January					
Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO)¹	1 299 702	632 310	Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists	5 539	5 074
Plumbers' Organisation in Denmark	8 747	33	Organisation of Danish Insurance Employees	6 530	4 440
The Danish Artist Union	1 440	621	The Danish Physiotherapist Association	5 705	4 934
Danish Union of Electricians	29 874	271	The Danish Union of Production Schools	770	362
Danish Hairdressers' and Beauticians' Union	5 053	4 829	Danish Association of Occupational Therapists	5 722	5 457
Danish Railway Union	5 410	1 684	Danish Pharmacopeia Commission	4 448	4 393
Danish Metal Workers' Union	135 088	6 489	Danish Film and TV Workers' Union	758	250
The Danish Federation of Salaried Employees	24 370	5 307	The Financial Services' Union	45 396	24 684
Fagligt Fælles Forbund	352 451	118 351	Foreningen af Mejeriledere og Funktionærer	517	63
Danish Trade Union of Public Employees	201 862	177 406	The Radiographers' Union in Denmark	1 206	878
Wood Industry and Building Workers' Union	67 494	7 478	Ass. of Teachers for Private Independent Schools	7 916	4 878
Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees in Denmark	345 968	254 155	Funktionærforeningen Carlsberg Tuborg	831	320
Union of Enlisted Privates and Corporals in the Danish Army	4 272	220	Funktionærforeningen i FDB/COOP Danmarks	627	254
Union of Painters in Denmark	13 296	3 364	Halinspektørforeningen	567	37
Danish Food and Allied Workers' Union	40 582	13 957	JID	1 215	365
National Federation of Social Educators	34 216	25 662	Agricultural Technologists in Denmark	1 433	1 428
Spillerforening	685	26	Jordmoderforeningen	3 329	500
Danish Association of Professional Technicians	28 894	12 457	Danish Association of Constructing Architects	606	182
			Kort- og Landmålingsteknikernes Forening	7 360	7 231
			Kost og Ernæringsforbundet	706	320
			Københavns Kommunale Embedsmandsforening		
			Federation of Teachers in Adult and Youth Edu.	4 116	2 750
Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation (FTF)	355 898	244 173	Lederforeningen i TeleDanmark	1 405	622
Federation of Early Childhood Teachers	54 495	46 680	LederForum	649	575
CO II – group in FTF	30 828	9 260	Civil Aviation Salaried Employees	1 150	770
Of which:			Association of Academy and Market Economists	1 457	801
Danmarks Kordegneforening	586	390	PROSA – Association of Computer Professionals	8 111	1 355
Dansk Kirkemusiker Forening	545	354	SAFU Association of Salaried Employees	1 618	822
Danish Federation of Technical Education	4 985	1 286	Other unions	5 282	2 349
Dansk Told- og Skatteforbund	5 174	2 348	Danish Association of Managers and Executives	74 041	15 731
Erhvervsskolelederne i Danmark	520	96	Danish Association of Managers and Executives	74 041	15 731
Foreningen af Præliminære Organister	687	301			
Association of Technical and Administrative Public Employees	1 170	606			
Union of Public Servants within Armed Forces	1 443	271			
Association of Commercial College Teachers	1 663	800			
The Police Union in Denmark	11 918	2 026			
Trafikforbundet	738	209			
Other unions	1 412	571			
Cabin Union Denmark	1 543	1 110			
Association of Permanent Defence Personnel	6 075	336			
The Danish Union of Teachers	66 943	46 095			
Danish Musicians' Union	3 000	600			
Danish Association of Social Workers	9 861	8 362			
Danish Nurses' Organisation	55 174	53 243			
Dansk Tandplejerforening	965	943			
Association of Actors and Theatrical Technicians	1 657	891			
Danske Afspændingspædagoger	588	559			

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

¹ Incl. sleeping members (pensioners and people on early-retirement pay), conscripts, etc. ² Only employees. ⁴ Estimated figure for women.

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

Table 130 (continued) **Membership of employees' trade unions. 2007**

	Number of members			Number of members	
	Total	Of whom women		Total	Of whom women
1 January					
Confederation of Professional Associations (AC)²	169 397	71 046	Outside joint organisations	178 884	75 273
Federation of Danish Architects	4 362	1 971	Brancheafdelingen Trafik & Jernbane ³	3 578	1 789
Danish Union of Librarians	4 296	3 319	Danmarks Frie Fagforening	-	-
Association of Danish Lawyers and Economists	9 355	3 157	Dansk Formands Forening	1 524	30
Danish Dental Association	4 362	1 971	Danish Prison Officers' Union	3 535	1 089
The Association of Food Scientists in Denmark			Danish Union of Journalists	13 056	5 309
and the Danish Veterinary Surgeons	1 602	823	Business Danmark	22 868	3 643
Forbundet af Kandidater fra			Fagforeningen Danmark ³	21 510	7 787
Musikkonservatoriet	1 243	546	Forbundet af Kirke- og Kirkegårdsansatte	1 728	583
Defence group in AC	3 757	164	Forbundet for Tjenestemænd ved Fødevarer- og		
National Union of Upper Secon. School Teachers	11 127	5 656	Undervisningsministeriet m.fl.	508	61
The Society of Danish Engineers	42 137	7 167	Funktionærkartellet/Teknikersammenslutningen ³	17 755	8 995
Danish Federation of Graduates in Agriculture,			Kristelig Fagforening	85 985	45 946
Horticulture, Forestry and Landscape Architecture	3 636	1 388	Maskinmestrenes Forening	6 837	41
Jurist- og Økonomforbundet	28 916	13 447			
Communications and Languages	5 613	5 231			
Danish Association of Chartered Surveyors		806			
Danish Medical Association	14 714	6 251			
Danish Association of Masters and PhDs	25 390	13 684			
Pharma-Danmark	2 708	2 083			
The Danish Association of Clergy	2 610	1 196			
Danish Psychologists' Association	4 120	3 013			
Tandlægerne Ny Landsforening	830	773			
Other unions	701	269			

Table 131 **Members of unemployment insurance funds**

	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
Number of funds	31	30
Number insured against unemployment, total	2 285 257	2 255 569
Full-time insured	2 245 803	2 220 297
Of which: LO ²	1 150 672	1 100 560
FTF ³	361 500	356 032
Managers ⁴	81 997	82 032
AC ⁵	233 802	239 231
Other organizations ⁶	417 832	442 442
Part-time and combination-insured	39 454	35 272
Of which: LO ²	23 656	20 564
FTF ³	6 083	5 515
Managers ⁴	46	40
AC ⁵	813	739
Other organizations ⁶	8 856	8 414

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.

For further informations visit www.statbank.dk/04

Table 132

Unemployment benefits, early retirement pay and transitional allowance

	2005	2006
Average number of people receiving unemployment benefits	116 362,0	87 664,0
Unemployment benefits paid (excl. holiday pay), in DKK mio.	19 015,9	14 609,0
Benefits paid, DKK mio.	20 405,2	15 955,2
Early retirement pay paid, DKK mio.	22 756,2	20 556,9
Transitional allowances paid, DKK mio.	509,0	143,6
Net grants from central government: DKK mio.	30 891,2	23 924,9
Percentage of total paid	70.7	65.3

¹ Excl. tax-exempt premium paid out.

Source: The National Directorate of Labour.

Table 133

Recipients of unemployment benefits by reason for unemployment.
2006

	Average number of recipients	Benefits paid, (excl. holiday pay), total	Average benefits paid
	Persons	DKK mio.	DKK
Total	87 665	14 529.1	165 735
Made redundant by employer	46 828	7 892.1	168 536
Temporarily sent home	1 008	167.6	166 229
Resigned	6 333	1 061.3	167 579
Certificate of release work sharing	499	81.9	164 139
School leaver or completed national service	5 076	723.8	142 572
Completed activation	11 909	1 972.8	165 654
Education, parental or maternity leave	3 176	516.8	162 737
Temporary absence from the labour market	1 513	247.8	163 709
Stopped self-employment	3 238	529.5	163 524
Other	7 664	1 267.7	165 396
Reason for unemployment unknown	419	67.9	161 835

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/dura3, [durg3](http://www.statbank.dk/durg3) and [duru3](http://www.statbank.dk/duru3)

Table 134**Unemployed persons, and unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. 2006**

	Unemployed persons			Unemployed persons as percentage of the labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Total	54 746	69 616	124 362	3.8	5.3	4.5
16-17 years	2	10	12	0.0	0.0	0.0
18-19 years	627	640	1 267	1.7	1.8	1.7
20-24 years	3 773	4 024	7 797	3.3	3.8	3.6
25-29 years	6 092	8 158	14 250	4.1	6.1	5.1
30-34 years	7 094	11 039	18 133	4.1	7.0	5.5
35-39 years	6 628	9 982	16 609	3.5	5.7	4.6
40-44 years	6 686	8 966	15 652	3.7	5.3	4.5
45-49 years	5 481	6 339	11 820	3.3	4.1	3.7
50-54 years	5 318	5 757	11 075	3.4	3.9	3.6
55-59 years	8 533	10 723	19 256	5.2	7.2	6.1
60-64 years	4 512	3 977	8 488	5.9	8.4	6.8

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ru122 and ru121d

Table 135**Unemployed persons by sex, age and region. 2006**

	Men			Women			Men and women, total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
All Denmark¹	10 494	44 252	54 746	12 832	56 783	69 616	23 326	101 035	124 362
Copenhagen Municipality	1 528	6 402	7 930	1 665	6 174	7 838	3 193	12 576	15 767
Frederiksberg Municipality	183	975	1 158	195	1 034	1 228	378	2 009	2 386
Copenhagen County	1 158	4 967	6 126	1 180	5 511	6 690	2 338	10 478	12 816
Frederiksborg County	430	2 195	2 626	431	2 892	3 322	861	5 087	5 948
Roskilde County	304	1 466	1 770	322	2 021	2 342	626	3 487	4 112
West Zealand County	530	2 446	2 975	767	3 435	4 202	1 297	5 881	7 177
Storstrøm County	491	2 084	2 577	613	2 579	3 190	1 104	4 663	5 766
Bornholm Municipality	87	606	693	111	795	906	198	1 401	1 600
Funen County	905	4 309	5 213	1 126	5 452	6 578	2 031	9 761	11 791
South Jutland County	351	1 609	1 961	532	2 496	3 028	883	4 105	4 989
Ribe County	277	1 184	1 461	430	1 652	2 082	707	2 836	3 544
Vejle County	463	2 100	2 563	736	3 356	4 094	1 199	5 456	6 657
Ringkøbing County	273	1 415	1 687	496	2 611	3 107	769	4 026	4 794
Århus County	1 304	5 618	6 922	1 607	7 228	8 834	2 911	12 846	15 756
Viborg County	390	1 367	1 757	578	2 095	2 673	968	3 462	4 430
North Jutland County	1 810	5 475	7 285	2 035	7 430	9 464	3 845	12 905	16 748

¹ Including where region not known.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ru122

Table 136

Unemployed persons by sex and country of origin. 2006

	Unemployed persons		
	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons		
Total	54 746	69 616	124 362
Denmark	44 796	59 089	103 886
Rest of the world, total	9 912	10 501	20 413
Of which:			
Western country's	1 758	2 056	3 814
Non-western country's	8 154	8 445	16 599
EU countries (EU 25)	1 414	1 520	2 933
Of which:			
Poland	188	380	568
United Kingdom	294	133	427
Sweden	174	295	470
Germany	294	295	589
Europe ekscl. EU 25, total	3 122	3 606	6 727
Of which:			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	403	464	867
Yugoslavia (former)	392	416	808
Norway	127	267	393
Turkey	1 791	1 736	3 527
Africa, total	1 341	1 060	2 401
Of which:			
Somalia	566	418	985
North America, total	93	100	193
South and Central America, total	144	216	360
Asia, total	3 667	3 902	7 569
Of which:			
Iraq	850	651	1 501
Iran	433	300	733
Lebanon	516	464	980
Pakistan	499	564	1 063
Sri Lanka	182	273	455
Viet Nam	269	376	645
Oceania, total	27	15	42
Stateless	18	8	26
Unknown	87	73	160
Unknown country of origin	38	25	63

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ruie1

Table 137

Insured persons unemployed as a percentage of insured persons by sex and unemployment insurance fund. 2006

	Insured persons unemployed			Rates of unemployment in per cent		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	54 746	69 616	124 362	4.2	5.6	4.9
Academics (AAK)	1 299	1 814	3 113	4.0	4.6	4.3
Plumbers	180	1	181	2.4	2.8	2.4
Early Childhood Teachers & Youth Educators	323	2 014	2 337	3.9	4.1	4.1
Danish Employees (DLA)	964	967	1 931	3.7	4.9	4.2
Danish Health Organizations (DSA)	71	839	910	2.0	1.2	1.2
Danish Commercial Travellers	618	218	836	2.9	5.1	3.3
Electrical Trade	294	8	302	1.3	4.1	1.3
General Workers (3FA)	12 847	10 766	23 612	6.6	11.2	8.2
Independent Employees (FFA)	250	664	914	3.4	5.0	4.4
Salaried Employees and Service Ind.	687	277	964	4.4	5.9	4.8
Salaried Employees and Public Servants (FTF-A)	1 948	3 230	5 178	3.6	4.3	4.0
Commercial and Clerical Employees (HK)	3 143	11 221	14 364	5.2	5.6	5.5
Engineers (IAK)	1 656	368	2 023	3.1	4.1	3.2
Computer Professionals (PROSA)	431	136	567	4.5	3.8	4.3
Journalism, Communications and Languages	460	942	1 402	6.6	7.8	7.4
The Christian Unemployment Fund	4 210	6 763	10 973	5.3	8.3	6.8
Managers and Executives	1 262	478	1 740	2.1	3.1	2.3
School teachers (DLF-A)	726	1 805	2 531	3.2	3.6	3.5
Masters (MA)	1 637	2 458	4 095	7.2	9.5	8.4
Painters and Maritime	294	125	419	4.3	4.5	4.4
Metal Workers	2 900	186	3 087	3.2	6.4	3.3
Danish Food and Allied Workers (NNF)	948	908	1 856	5.1	9.6	6.6
Public Employees (OAA) ¹	852	6 088	6 940	4.2	4.1	4.1
Workers in Social Education (SLA)	298	1 094	1 392	3.6	4.4	4.2
Self-employed Persons (DANA)	725	486	1 212	3.0	4.4	3.5
Self-employed Persons (ASE)	2 423	2 520	4 943	2.8	5.7	3.7
Government Officials and Telecom. Workers (STA)	489	390	878	2.7	3.8	3.1
Technicians and Engineers	710	1 148	1 858	4.6	8.7	6.5
Wood, Industry and Building Workers (TIB)	1 135	380	1 516	2.7	7.6	3.3
Business Economists (CA)	679	547	1 226	3.9	4.6	4.2

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

¹ On 1 January 2006, OAA (and PMF-A merged. At the end of 2005, almost all members of PMF-A had, however, already been transferred to OAA.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ru122 and ru122a

Table 138

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force by insurance category. 2006

	Unemployed persons			Unemployed as percentage of the labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number			per cent		
Total	54 746	69 616	124 362	3.8	5.3	4.5
Full-time insured persons	44 344	57 327	101 672	4.2	5.6	4.9
Part-time insured persons	116	1 513	1 629	9.4	5.9	6.1
Uninsured persons	10 285	10 775	21 061	2.7	4.1	3.3

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ru122,ras33 and ab513

Table 139

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force by sex, age and region. 2006

	Men			Women			Men and women, total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
All Denmark¹	3.1	4.0	3.8	4.2	5.6	5.3	3.6	4.8	4.5
Copenhagen Municipality	3.3	6.7	5.6	3.3	7.4	5.8	3.3	7.0	5.7
Frederiksberg Municipality	2.8	5.3	4.6	2.6	5.8	4.9	2.7	5.5	4.7
Copenhagen County	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.2	4.1
Frederiksborg County	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.7	3.5	2.7	3.2	3.1
Roskilde County	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	4.0	3.8	2.7	3.3	3.2
West Zealand County	3.3	3.8	3.7	5.2	6.0	5.8	4.2	4.9	4.7
Storstrøm County	3.8	3.9	3.9	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
Bornholm Municipality	4.7	7.0	6.6	6.8	9.9	9.4	5.7	8.4	8.0
Funen County	3.2	4.6	4.3	4.5	6.4	6.0	3.8	5.4	5.1
South Jutland County	2.5	3.1	3.0	4.5	5.5	5.3	3.4	4.2	4.1
Ribe County	1.9	2.5	2.4	3.6	4.1	4.0	2.7	3.3	3.1
Vejle County	2.0	2.8	2.6	3.7	5.0	4.7	2.8	3.8	3.6
Ringkøbing County	1.5	2.4	2.2	3.3	5.2	4.8	2.3	3.7	3.4
Århus County	2.9	4.2	3.9	3.8	6.0	5.4	3.4	5.1	4.6
Viborg County	2.7	2.8	2.7	5.0	4.9	4.9	3.7	3.8	3.7
North Jutland County	5.7	5.4	5.5	7.6	8.4	8.2	6.6	6.8	6.8

¹ Including where region not known.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ru121d, ru122 and ras33

Table 140

Average hours of work per week in main job. 2006

	Usual hours			Actual hours		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	hours					
Total	38.3	32.2	35.5	33.0	25.9	29.7
Age						
15-29 years	30.9	24.7	28.0	26.8	19.1	23.1
30-54 years	41.1	35.1	38.3	35.5	28.3	32.1
55-66 years	39.1	32.9	36.4	33.2	27.2	30.5
Industry						
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	42.7	31.9	40.3	38.6	27.4	36.2
Manufacturing	38.7	34.3	37.3	33.6	28.0	31.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	38.0	35.7	37.5	32.3	26.3	30.8
Construction	40.4	33.6	39.8	34.9	26.7	34.2
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurant	35.6	28.3	32.3	31.4	23.6	27.8
Transport, storage and communication	40.5	32.6	38.2	33.7	25.6	31.3
Financial intermediation, business activities	39.6	33.7	36.9	34.5	27.0	31.2
Public and personal services	36.4	32.7	33.9	30.5	25.9	27.4
Activity not stated	35.1	32.0	33.2	34.6	27.1	29.9
Socio-economic status						
Self-employed	48.4	39.7	46.2	43.7	34.4	41.3
Assisting spouses	19.6	30.9	29.0	17.5	25.1	23.8
Salaried employees	37.1	31.9	34.6	31.7	25.5	28.7
Top managers	45.6	40.1	44.2	40.4	33.6	38.7
At upper level	39.6	36.5	38.2	33.6	28.6	31.4
At intermediate levels	38.5	34.0	35.8	32.4	26.9	29.1
At basic levels	36.5	30.4	33.6	31.2	24.5	28.0
Other employees	28.8	23.8	26.7	24.7	19.5	22.5

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/aku7, aku8 and aku9

Table 141

Labour market policy measures. 2005

	Men			Women			Total		
	Partici- pants, total	Partici- pation rate	Full-time partici- pants	Partici- pants, total	Partici- pation rate	Full-time partici- pants	Partici- pants, total	Partici- pation rate	Full-time partici- pants
Total	138 257	0.375	51 883	169 463	0.387	65 643	307 720	0.382	117 526
Of which:									
Activation, central government	56 998	0.218	12 413	76 010	0.261	19 839	133 008	0.242	32 252
Activation, local government ¹	52 316	0.288	15 070	52 775	0.302	15 952	105 091	0.295	31 023
Guidance and upgrading, total	84 896	0.179	15 184	100 216	0.219	21 901	185 112	0.200	37 085
Guidance and clarification activities	31 013	0.082	2 537	34 819	0.090	3 145	65 832	0.086	5 682
Specially adapted projects ²	25 175	0.223	5 614	21 840	0.237	5 165	47 015	0.229	10 779
Specially adapted educational activities	7 204	0.192	1 385	11 524	0.226	2 607	18 728	0.213	3 992
General education	33 895	0.167	5 649	46 386	0.237	10 984	80 281	0.207	16 632
Subsidized employment, total	67 349	0.525	35 341	77 194	0.517	39 874	144 543	0.520	75 215
Business in-service training ³	21 227	0.175	3 711	25 089	0.168	4 220	46 316	0.171	7 930
Employment with wage subsidies	22 383	0.353	7 899	23 938	0.358	8 576	46 321	0.356	16 476
Flexible jobs ⁴	18 426	0.839	15 467	24 606	0.843	20 738	43 032	0.841	36 205
Sheltered jobs ⁴	3 805	0.879	3 345	3 017	0.869	2 623	6 822	0.875	5 968
Service jobs ⁵	904	0.750	678	1 644	0.757	1 245	2 548	0.755	1 923
Adult apprenticeship support	6 130	0.692	4 241	3 936	0.628	2 472	10 066	0.667	6 713
Integration education, total	2 161	0.311	672	3 487	0.310	1 079	5 648	0.310	1 752
Courses in civics ⁶	38	0.267	10	57	0.280	16	95	0.275	26
Lessons in Danish	2 014	0.303	609	3 258	0.299	973	5 272	0.300	1 583
Separately adapted lessons in Danish	173	0.304	53	266	0.339	90	439	0.325	143
Other measures, total	2 588	0.265	686	11 232	0.248	2 788	13 820	0.251	3 474
Childcare leave ⁷	2 535	0.263	668	11 117	0.249	2 768	13 652	0.252	3 435
Trials	25	0.426	11	42	0.319	13	67	0.359	24
Voluntary unpaid work	9	0.677	6	4	0.476	2	13	0.615	8
Adult education grants, VUS ⁸	19	0.080	2	70	0.076	5	89	0.076	7

¹ Persons who are not entitled to claim unemployment benefits and who participate in local government activation. ² Some municipalities, including Copenhagen apply specially adapted projects for integration packages in which integration education is included. ³ Persons in work training are also included. ⁴ Full-time participants are here estimated on the assumption that the participants have carried out work during a full working week, so that the number of persons affected is only reduced with respect to date of commencement and date of conclusion. ⁵ Additions to *service jobs* were discontinued at the beginning of 2002. ⁶ Additions to *courses in civics* were discontinued at the beginning of 2004. ⁷ Can only be granted to children born or adopted before 27 March 2002. ⁸ Additions to adult education grants were discontinued on 1 January 2001.

For further figures and information visit www.statistikbanken.dk/ab705 and www.dst.dk/amfora

Table 142

Labour market policy measures by county. 2005

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 25 years	25 years +	Total	Under 25 years	25 years +	Total	Under 25 years	25 years +	Total
number of full-time participants									
All Denmark²	4 247	47 637	51 883	4 120	61 523	65 643	8 366	109 159	117 526¹
Copenhagen Municipality	386	5 131	5 517	343	5 121	5 465	729	10 252	10 982
Frederiksberg Municipality	27	593	619	21	732	753	48	1 324	1 372
Copenhagen County	360	4 123	4 482	317	5 110	5 426	677	9 231	9 908
Frederiksborg County	175	2 249	2 425	126	2 947	3 073	301	5 198	5 498
Roskilde County	118	1 488	1 605	99	2 074	2 172	218	3 559	3 777
West Zealand County	224	2 556	2 780	246	3 317	3 563	470	5 872	6 342
Storstrøm County	292	2 918	3 211	257	3 519	3 776	549	6 438	6 987
Bornholm Municipality	29	460	489	22	536	559	51	998	1 048
Funen County	454	4 843	5 296	433	6 119	6 552	887	10 961	11 848
South Jutland County	234	2 186	2 421	239	3 065	3 304	473	5 251	5 725
Ribe County	170	1 927	2 097	190	2 642	2 833	359	4 570	4 930
Vejle County	332	3 367	3 699	326	4 610	4 935	658	7 977	8 635
Ringkøbing County	191	2 272	2 463	203	3 364	3 566	394	5 634	6 028
Århus County	648	6 565	7 211	653	8 823	9 476	1 301	15 385	16 687
Viborg County	184	2 210	2 396	213	2 983	3 197	397	5 197	5 593
North Jutland County	422	4 705	5 127	431	6 489	6 921	852	11 195	12 047

¹ Excl. Early retirement pay and transitional allowance. ² Incl. unspecified regions.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ab705

Table 143

Work stoppages. 2005

	Work stoppages	Number of employees involved	Number of working days lost
	number		
Total	534	32 833	51 100
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	-	-	-
Manufacturing, total	229	19 344	23 800
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	52	4 143	8 600
Mfr. of textiles and leather	2	55	-
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	28	993	1 100
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	21	779	700
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	20	1 228	1 700
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated products	93	11 325	10 700
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	13	821	1 000
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-
Construction	63	1 665	3 000
Wholesale and retail trade	32	1 130	800
Hotels and restaurants	18	529	300
Transport	117	5 027	6 000
Counties and municipalities	31	3 060	15 000
Other	24	1 533	1 600
Activity not stated	20	545	600

Table 144**Total labour costs in the private sector by industry. 2005**

	Total labour costs	Other labour costs	Total earnings	Of which					
				Nuisance bonus	Sickness with pay etc.	Holiday allo- wances	Fringe benefits	Pension including ATP	Direct remune- ration
DKK per hour									
Total	243.67	9.57	234.11	3.99	6.68	28.47	1.80	24.24	168.92
Manufacturing	234.73	8.10	226.63	6.52	7.10	27.10	1.46	23.42	161.03
Electricity, gas and water supply	302.88	11.00	291.88	5.68	6.80	34.77	1.61	36.85	206.17
Construction	231.12	8.04	223.07	3.75	5.32	28.89	1.18	22.37	161.57
Ws, and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	222.01	5.91	216.10	1.98	6.06	25.59	3.23	20.14	159.10
Transport, post and telecommunications	235.73	7.31	228.41	6.89	6.06	26.37	1.45	24.80	162.85
Finance and business activities	290.02	17.87	272.15	1.63	7.54	34.32	1.71	30.66	196.29
Finance and insurance	343.78	40.99	302.79	2.22	9.16	41.31	0.99	44.54	204.57
Letting and sale of real estate	239.71	9.77	229.94	0.92	6.60	29.11	1.86	22.75	168.70
Business activities	271.89	7.95	263.93	1.46	6.94	31.87	2.01	25.49	196.16
Personal services and social institutions	233.88	6.64	227.23	2.42	7.02	28.17	0.62	22.13	166.88

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.

For further information www.statbank.dk/sao11

Table 145**Total labour costs in the private sector by occupation. 2005**

	Total labour costs	Other labour costs	Total earnings	Of which					
				Nuisance bonus	Sickness with pay etc.	Holiday allo- wances	Fringe benefits	Pension including ATP	Direct remune- ration
	DKK per hour								
Total	243.67	9.57	234.11	3.99	6.68	28.47	1.80	24.24	168.92
Legislators, senior officials and managers	400.37	11.27	389.10	0.62	8.82	45.86	12.80	50.80	270.20
Professionals	323.06	10.58	312.48	1.35	8.22	37.70	1.96	34.73	228.52
Technicians and associate professionals	276.96	12.87	264.09	1.94	7.37	32.29	2.99	29.03	190.47
Clerks	218.60	13.37	205.23	1.74	6.76	25.50	0.51	21.08	149.65
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	173.91	4.34	169.57	3.45	4.92	19.93	0.43	13.65	127.19
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	186.72	4.90	181.83	3.80	5.44	21.90	0.08	16.16	134.44
Craft and related trades workers	217.01	7.31	209.70	5.69	5.96	26.15	0.21	20.04	151.67
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	201.94	7.56	194.37	10.12	6.39	23.19	0.06	18.43	136.19
Elementary occupations	184.90	6.53	178.37	5.31	5.25	22.27	0.17	15.04	130.35

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.

For further information www.statistikbanken.dk/sao31

Social conditions, health and justice

1. Social conditions

Objectives of the Danish social security system

The social security system in Denmark has several objectives:

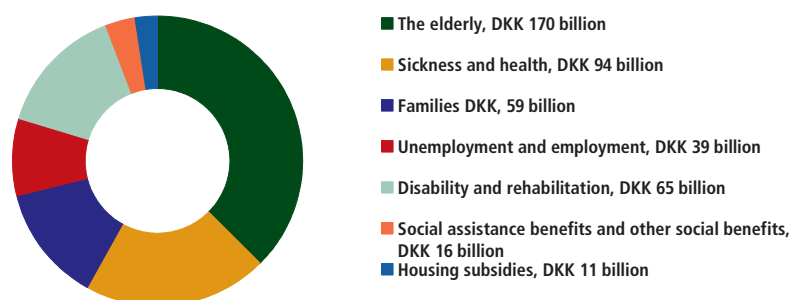
- 1) To secure the population financially in the event of, for example, sickness, unemployment and old age through income-substitute benefits.
- 2) to offer support to bring down expenditure on, for example, housing and child care through supplementary subsidy schemes.
- 3) to provide appropriate services 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 454 billion

Total expenditure for social purposes amounted to DKK 454 billion in 2005 or DKK 84,000 per capita. Of which DKK 336 billion was public expenditure on social services corresponding to 43 per cent of all public expenditure. Expenditure on social services measured in relation to GDP accounted for 29 per cent in 2005. 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. 2005



See table 148.

Social conditions, health and justice

Financing of social expenditure

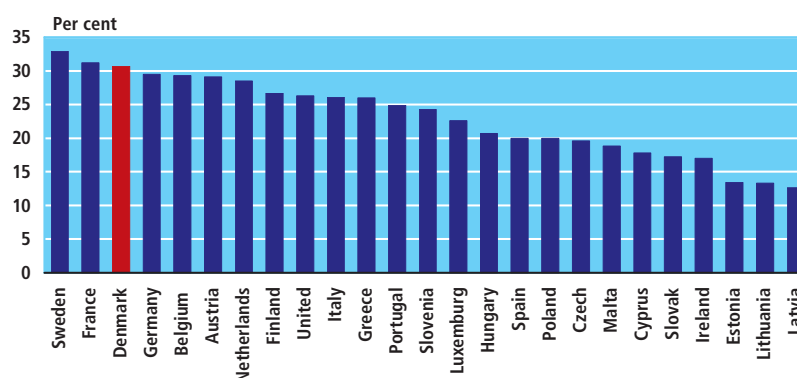
The public sector's proportion of total grants and contributions to social benefits reached 69 per cent in 2005, of which the central government accounted for 27 per cent and the local government authorities for 42 per cent. Employer contributions reached 11 per cent, while persons insured accounted for 20 per cent. In the period 1976-1993, the public sector's proportion was about 85 per cent, while the proportion paid by employers has remained constant at about 10 per cent. The change since 1993 is particularly due to the introduction of special labour market contributions, which is the most important reason that persons insured today finance 20 per cent of total social expenditure, compared to 5 per cent in 1993.

Denmark ranks third in the EU

According to Eurostat, Denmark with its 31 per cent in 2004 ranks third among the 25 EU countries with respect to social expenditure in relation to gross domestic product. Sweden had the highest ranking with 33 per cent in 2004, while France ranked second. Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia were ranked at the bottom with a proportion of 13 per cent. The comparison of social expenditure is not corrected for differences in income taxes on social benefits and legislation concerning payments of VAT and indirect taxes, etc., in each country. International comparisons are difficult. This also applies to comparisons of social expenditure.

Figure 2

Social expenditure as a proportion of GDP. 2004



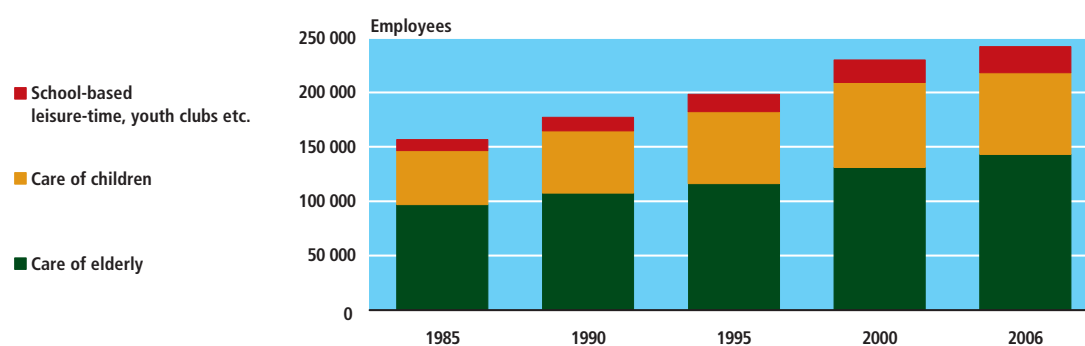
Note: Calculations are based on Eurostat's joint classification (ESSPROS) in which expenditure is calculated gross.
Source: Eurostat: *European social statistics. Social protection - Data 1995-2003*.

The number of employees increases

In 2006, a total of 282,000 people were employed in social institutions and social service schemes. When converted into full-time employment, the number of employees in the social sector totals 242,000. Since 1985, the number of employees in the social sector has grown by more than 50 per cent.

Social conditions, health and justice

Figure 3 Employees in the social sector



Note: Care of elderly also includes residential institutions for children and young people, institutions for drug addicts etc.
 See table 146 and 147.

The number of employees increased the most in the child care sector

The increase in the number of employees is attributable to the developments in population size and composition and in the labour market, including especially women's increasing working hours and participation rate. Child care accounts for the highest increase in the number of employees. The number of employees in school-based leisure time was 2.4 times as big compared to 1985, while there was 1.5 as many working with care of children. The increase is due to a general rise in children going to institutions.

More elderly people

In an area such as care of the elderly, the increasing number of employees is closely connected to population developments. The number of people in Denmark increased by 6 per cent over the period 1985 to 2006, but the increase in the number of elderly people aged 80 and over was 36 per cent. Consequently, there is also a much greater need for home help and residential care.

New social and health schemes

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. Since the mid-1980s, a considerable restructuring of the area concerning care of the elderly has taken place, including efforts to let the elderly stay in their own homes and more dwellings for the elderly to replace the closing down of rest homes. Today, there are 32,000 dwellings for the elderly, 15,000 dwellings in rest homes and 3,000 dwellings in sheltered housing plus 26,000 council housing for the elderly.

Care of the elderly

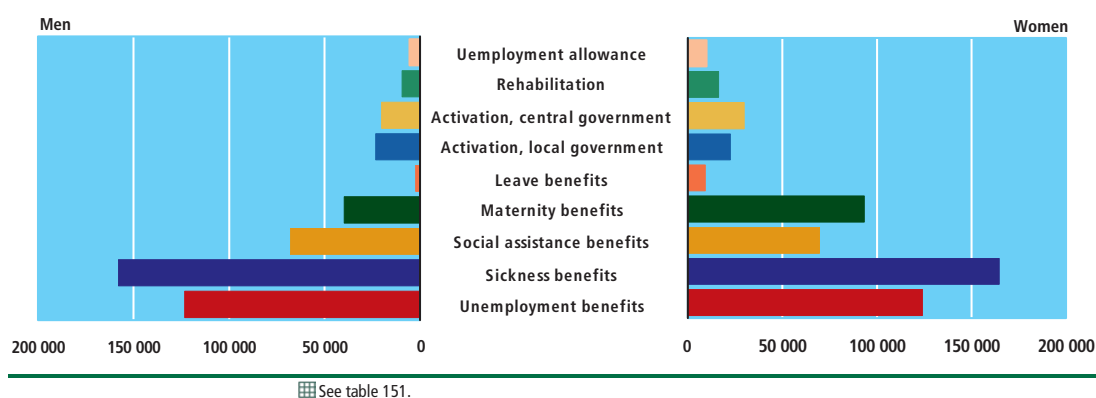
Out of 718,000 persons at the age of 66 or more in Denmark, 174,000 received home help, while 65,500 lived in residential homes, protected homes and dwellings for the elderly in March 2006. The share of the Danes living in these types of residences rises with age. It is true of 24 per cent of all persons between the age of 85 and 89 years and 42 per cent of all persons at 90 years or more.

Social conditions, health and justice

2.2 million people receive income-substitute benefits

A total of 2.2 million people in Denmark received income-substitute benefits in 2005. 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 2.2 million people who received income-substitute benefits, 994,000 were men and 1,244,000 were women.

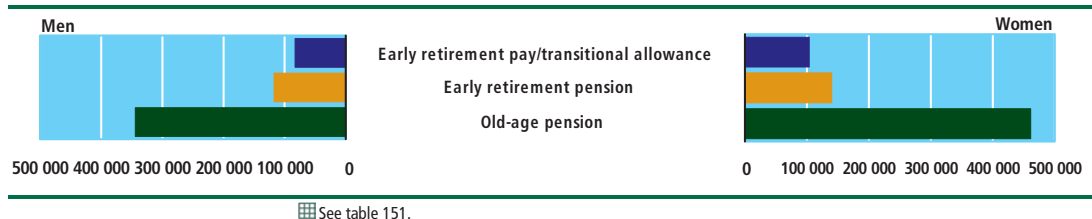
Figure 4 Recipients of income-substitute benefits – temporary benefits. 2005



More women than men received income-substitute benefits

In 2005, more women than men received income-substitute benefits. With regard to the old age pension, this can be explained by the fact that 58 per cent of the population over 66 years of age 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 schemes were intended to benefit. There were also more women receiving early retirement pensions, while more men received unemployment benefits and sick pay.

Figure 5 Recipients of income-substitute benefits – permanent benefits. 2005



Supplementary subsidy schemes

With regard to the supplementary subsidy schemes, a total of 197,000 households received DKK 217 million through rent subsidies in December 2006, while 324,000 pensioner households received a total of DKK 688 million through rent allowances.

Social conditions, health and justice

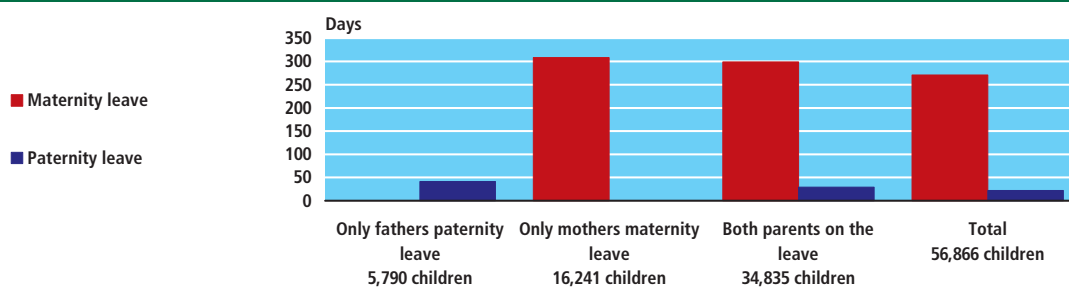
Total expenses for rent subsidies and rent allowance was respectively DKK 2.6 and 8.4 billion in 2005. 681,000 families received child benefits, of which 125,000 families also received one or more additional types of child subsidy in the fourth quarter of 2006. Total expenditure on child benefits was DKK 15 billion in 2005.

Parents have 293 days of maternity leave

Children born in 2005 were happy to see that their parents stayed at home to look after them for 293 days after their birth. The mothers had the major part of the maternity leave, 271 days, while the fathers had 22 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 16,241 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. 2005



See table 155.

Child care

Day carers, day-care institutions and school-based leisure-time activities looked after a total of 532,000 children under the age of 10 in October 2006. This corresponds to 81 per cent of all children under the age of 10. The proportion of children in public organized child-care institutions was greatest for children aged 3-5. In this age group, 96 per cent of all children were looked after by day carers and day-care institutions. The proportion of children who were looked after was 63 per cent for 0-2-year-old children and 82 per cent for 6-9-year-olds. In 1996, the percentage of 0-2-year-olds who were looked after outside the home was 48 per cent, 85 per cent for 3-5-year-olds and 67 per cent for 6-9-year-olds.

Children and young people receiving assistance

At the end of 2005, 29,000 children and young people received assistance. The assistance includes placements outside home and various kinds of preventive measures. The share of preventive measures has increased significantly in recent years. At the end of 2005, 16,000 children and young people were recipients of preventive measures, while there was 14,000 placements outside home. More than 90 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.

Social conditions, health and justice

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 in recent years the trend is again positive. However, life expectancy in Denmark is still among the lowest in Western Europe. In 2005, life expectancy was 75.6 years for men and 80.2 years for women.

Excess mortality in Denmark in relation to Sweden

In the period 1995-1999, comparisons of mortality in Denmark and Sweden show that an annual excess of some 8,000 people aged 0-74 died in Denmark than would have been the case if mortality in Denmark was similar to that of Sweden. There is an excess mortality for nearly all causes of death. There was, for example, in the period 1995-1999 an annual excess of about 1,200 people aged under 74 who died of lung cancer in Denmark, compared to Sweden. There was an annual excess of about 1,000 people aged 0-74 who died of smoker's lungs and asthma, and an annual excess of about 500 people who died of alcoholic diseases of the liver.

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

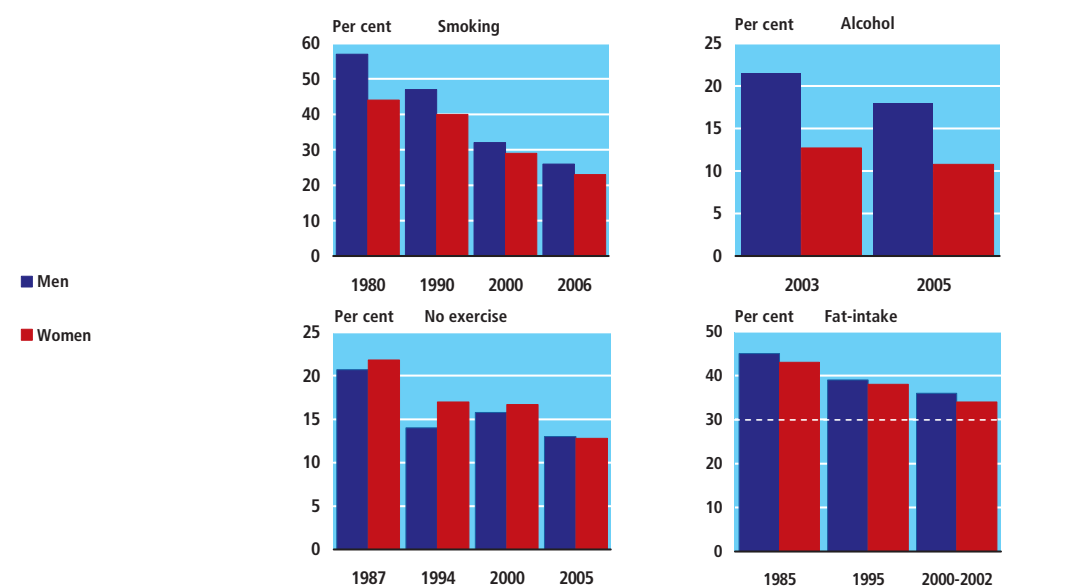
The proportion of the population who are smokers has fallen from about half of the Danes in 1980 to about a fourth in 2006. During the whole period, the number of male smokers has been higher than the number of female smokers. However, this difference has diminished considerably.

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.

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Figure 7

Danes' lifestyle with regard to smoking, alcohol, physical activity and fat intake



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). Physical activity shows the percentage of the population who are *not* physically active in their leisure time.

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

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 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 2000-2002, the shares were reduced to 36 and 34 per cent.

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 enables statistical analyses.

Fall in the number of hospitals

In 2004, there were 52 general and 10 psychiatric hospitals in Denmark. This means that over a 10-year period the number of general hospitals dropped by 31 and psychiatric hospitals by three. A part of the fall is due to fusions of hospitals. In 2004, there were a total of 20,600 hospital beds, of which about 1,700 were in psychiatric hospitals and about 18,900 were in general hospitals. Overall, the patients in these 18,900 beds were in hospital for 5.9 million days, corresponding to 89 per cent occupancy of hospital beds. In psychiatric hospitals, occupancy of hospital beds was 93 per cent. There are almost 1.2 million admissions a year to

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the hospitals. In addition, there are about 1 million visits to emergency and 5.9 million out-patient treatments.

One out of ten is hospitalized during a year

Approximately 600,000 people or about 11 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, under 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 increases with age: approximately three days for 5-14-year-olds and approximately 15 days for 85-year-olds and above.

The pattern of diagnosis

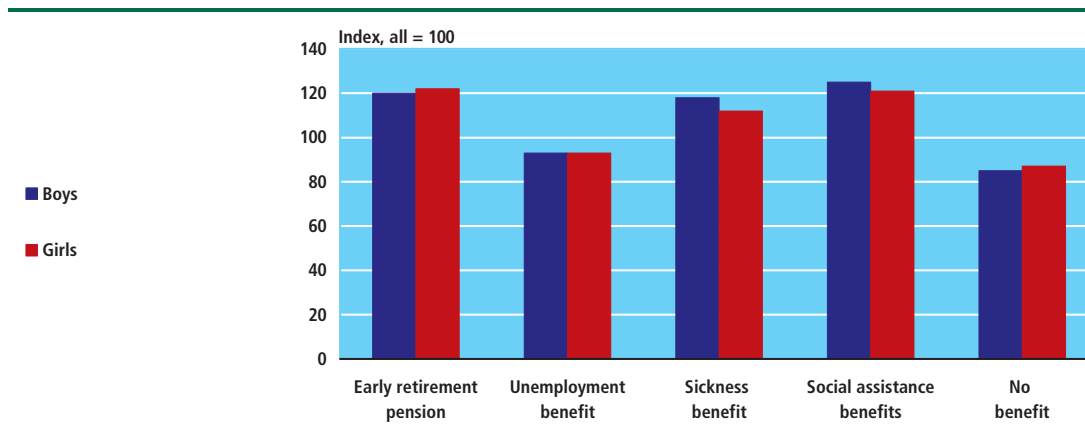
The most common cause of hospitalization for women is in connection with pregnancy, births, and abortions. When hospitalization due to birth, etc., is disregarded, diseases of the circulatory system and bodily injury and poisoning are the most common causes of hospitalization. Approximately 85,000 persons are hospitalized annually due to diseases of the circulatory system and the equal number due to bodily injury, for each group corresponding to about 13 per cent of the hospitalized. However, there are marked differences between the different age groups: for example, 40 per cent of hospitalized 1-4-year-old boys and 35 per cent of 1-4-year-old girls are admitted because of respiratory diseases and approximately 16 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 approximately 20 per cent more than the average person.

Figure 8

Frequency of hospitalization by the dominant social benefit received by the family. 2005



Note: Children aged 0-17.

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

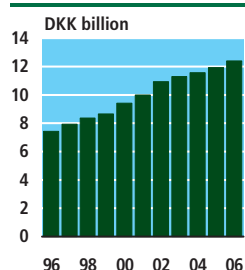
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months use hospitals 25 and 21 per cent more, respectively, than the average child. As opposed to this, children who live with families that do not receive any type of social benefit use hospitals approximately 15 per cent less than the average child.

93 per cent used the National Health Service in 2005

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 million people or 93 per cent of the population made use of this in 2005. Slightly more women than men received national health benefits. About 4.6 million contacted a GP and 2.7 million persons older than 14 years contacted a dentist one or more times. Both eye and ear specialists were contacted by a little more than 0.5 million people, and chiropractors by almost 300,000 people.

Figure 9
Expenditure on medication



See table 186.

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.

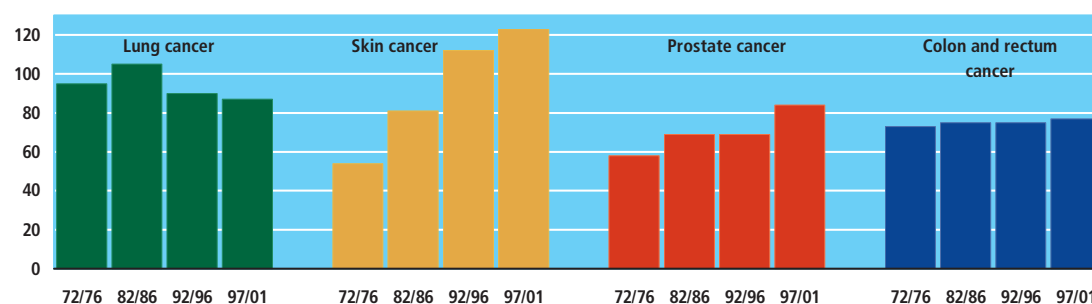
The turnover of medicine has increased steadily during the last ten years. In 1997, turnover accounted for DKK 7.9 billion and DKK 12.4 billion in 2006. This is equivalent to an increase of 57 per cent. In 2006, turnover of tranquillizers accounted for DKK 3.7 billion and drugs for the cardiovascular for DKK 1.9 billion.

Sharp increase in the number of cancer cases since the 1970s

In 2003, about 34,000 new cases of cancer were registered, and by the end of 2003 there were about 229,500 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 category skin cancer (excl. birthmark cancer) was the most common among men.

Figure 10

Selected types of cancer. New cases per 100,000 inhabitants. Men



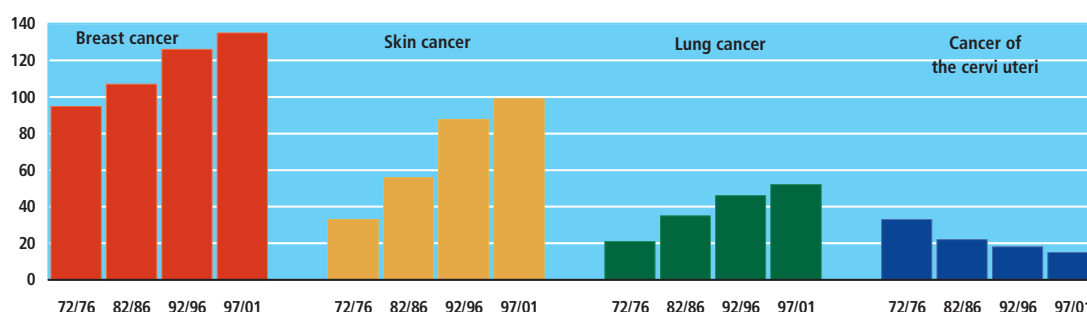
Note: The figure shows the annual number of new cancer cases per 100,000 inhabitants calculated over a five-year period. The figures have been standardised to comply with the Danish composition of population in 2000.

Source: National Health Board.

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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 34 per cent for women and 24 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 Selected types of cancer. New cases per 100,000 inhabitants. Women



Note: The figure shows the annual number of new cancer cases per 100,000 inhabitants calculated over a five-year period. The figures have been standardised to comply with the Danish composition of population in 2000.

Source: National Health Board.

The number of AIDS patients has decreased drastically in ten years

In the period 1980-2006, a total of 2,625 people were diagnosed with AIDS. Of these, 1,975 had died by 31 December 2006. 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 2006, 43 persons were diagnosed. Registration of HIV-positive patients did not begin until August 1990. Until the end of 2006, a total of 4,766 HIV-positive people were reported. The number of HIV-positive patients has been moving up and down between 1995 and 2006.

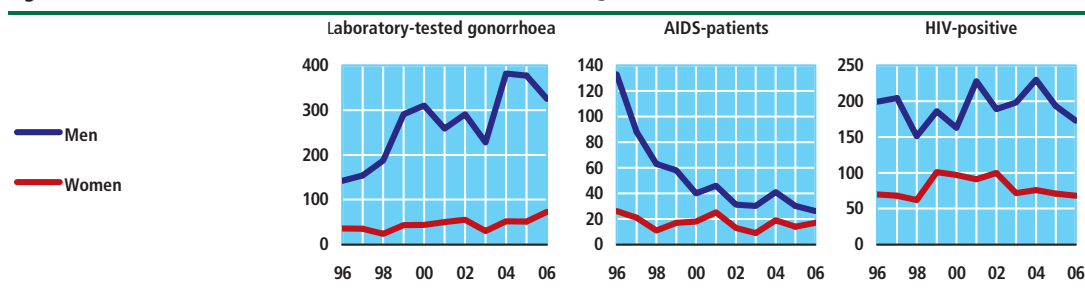
Increase in the number of gonorrhoea cases

In 2006, the number of cases of gonorrhoea is higher than ten years ago. The increase is primarily due to more cases among men. Men also account for by far the major part (82 per cent in 2006) of the cases. With regard to Chlamydia, it is just the opposite: approximately 63 per cent of all cases of chlamydia are among women.

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Figure 12

Trends in the number of cases of gonorrhoea and AIDS/HIV



See table 179-181.

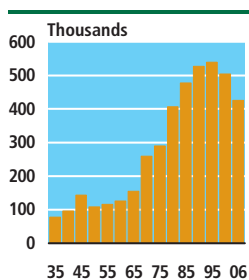
Source: State Serum Institute.

3. Justice

Crime and the administration of justice

Justice includes statistics regarding crime and the administration of justice. The analyses of justice illustrate the rulings made by courts in criminal law suits and civil law suits. Crime in Denmark is analysed as both reported crimes and criminal decisions in connection with violation of either, the Penal Code, the Road Traffic Act or special acts, and the number of victims of certain offences against the Penal Code. Crime statistics cover only reported criminal offences, whereas the so-called "hidden" crimes or underreported figures (i.e. unreported criminal offences) are not compiled.

Figure 13
Reports under the Penal Code



See table 189.

Peak in the number of reported crimes

The growth in the number of reported offences against the criminal law since 1950 seems to have reached its peak.

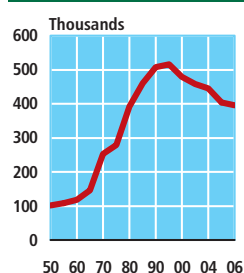
From 1950 to 1994, the number of reported criminal offences has increased from about 110,000 to almost 550,000. Since then, the number of reported criminal offences has been decreasing, and in 2006 the police received 425,000 reports of crimes. In 1950, the number of reported crimes corresponded to 3,500 reports per 100,000 inhabitants (older than 15 years) compared to 12,700 reports in 1994 and 9,616 in 2006.

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

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

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Figure 14
Reported offences against property



See table 189.

Offences against property

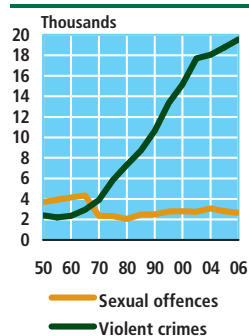
The number of reported offences against property each year makes up 90-95 per cent of the annual number of crimes reported. In 2006, 396,000 offences against property were reported, which is a fall compared to the first half of the 1990s, when more than 500,000 offences against property were reported every year. In 2006, there were 72,000 burglaries and 166,000 thefts, including 31,000 burglaries in houses and flats, 15,000 car thefts and 66,000 bicycle thefts.

Violent crimes

The number of reported violent crimes (e.g. homicide, assault against the individual or public authority) has risen significantly since the Second World War, from approximately 2,400 reports in 1950 to 19,600 in 2006. 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 (16 per cent) and threats (21 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 11,600 reported offences of these kinds in 2006. Simple violence is the most common (86 per cent) and has risen by 48 per cent since 1990. In 2006, there were 156 reported homicides or attempts at homicide. In comparison the number was 217 in 2005 and 234 in 1990. In 2006, 29 homicides were accomplished. Since 1990, there has been between 200 and 250 homicides or attempts at homicide on the whole.

Figure 15
Reported violent crimes and sexual offences



See table 189.

Sexual offences

Sexual offences (e.g. rape or indecent exposure) fell, however, 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. 2,500 sexual offences were reported in 1990 against 2,700 in 2006. More than half of today's reports are of indecent exposure (52 per cent), while rape accounts for one-fifth of the sexual offences (20 per cent).

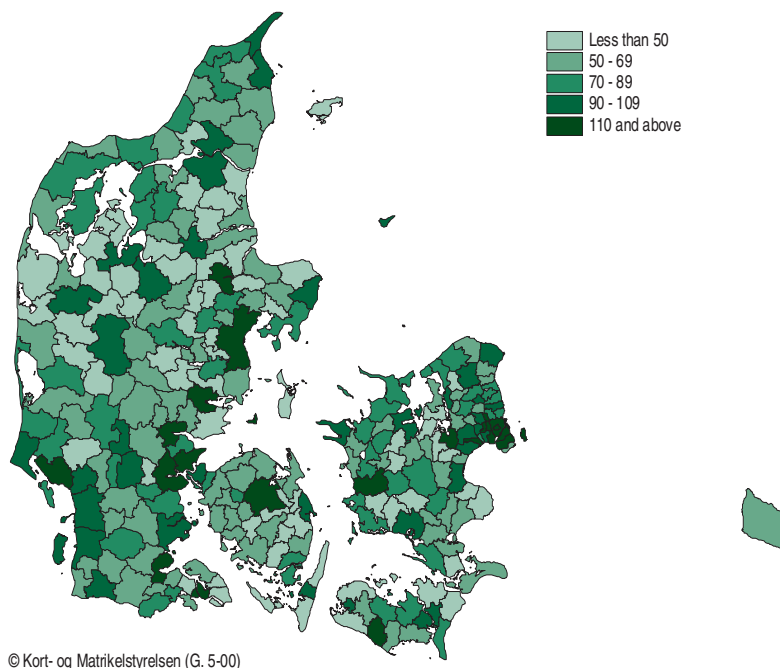
Regional differences in the number of reported crimes – highest number in cities and urban areas

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. 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.

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Figure 16

Reported criminal offences per 1,000 inhabitants. 2006



© Kort- og Matrikelstyrelsen (G. 5-00)

One in every five reports leads to a charge

Charges are pressed in every fifth of the 400,000-500,000 reports, either against one or several people. The charge rate typically varies according to how serious the crime is or its type. Thus charges are normally pressed in connection with 80 per cent of violent crimes and 60-70 per cent of sexual offences, while charges are only pressed in 10-15 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 223,000 criminal decisions were made in 2005. The accused was either fined, given a prison sentence or acquitted. The increase in the number of criminal decisions is primarily due to an increasing number of violations of the Road Traffic Act.

In 2005, a little more than 56,500 rulings concerned the Penal Code, 137,500 concerned the Road Traffic Act and the remaining 28,700 concerned the other special acts (e.g. Euphoriants Act, Police Regulations, Firearms Act or Act on Animal Welfare).

In 2005, 222,800 decisions comprised a total of 309,100 criminal offences for charges committed by almost 179,900 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.

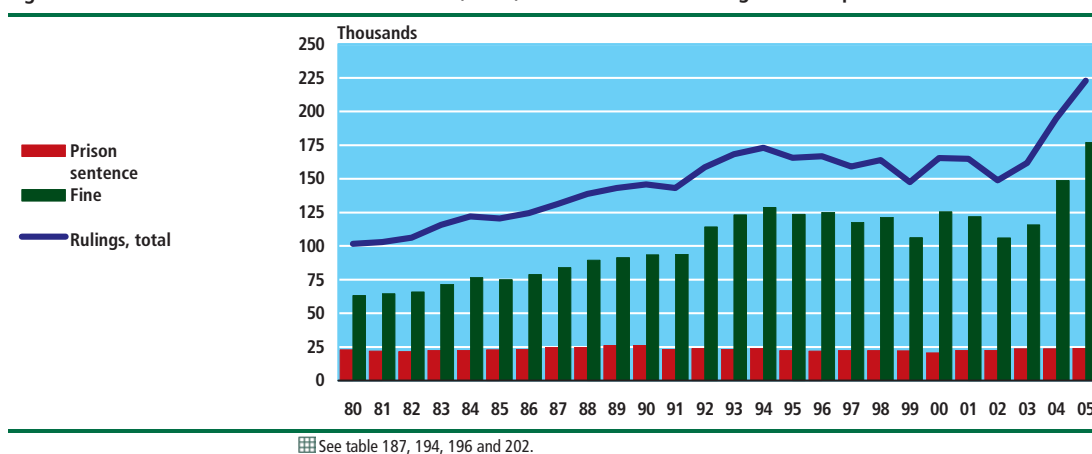
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Most decisions are fines

Of the 222,800 decisions in 2005, by far most of them (177,000) were fines, of which almost three-fourths originated from violation of the Road Traffic Act. 24,200 decisions were prison sentences (lenient imprisonment or imprisonment), and the remaining 21,600 decisions include no charges, dropped charges or acquittal. 11,700 or less than half of the prison sentences were unconditional in 2005.

Figure 17

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



By far the most male offenders

81 per cent of all criminal decisions in 2005 involve men, but the proportion of violations by women is increasing. In 2005, 18 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 18 per cent and against the Road Traffic Act from 7 to 20 per cent. A minor proportion of the decisions (2 per cent) are against enterprises (such as violations of environmental acts).

Increase in the number of women convicted of violent crimes

Since 1990, the number of women committing violent crimes has tripled from 329 to 1,129 in 2005. The increase is greatest for women in the age groups 15-19 years, where the number has become six times as great since 1990. The 15-19-year-olds also constituted more than a fourth of the decisions, and 43 per cent or close to half were below the age of 25 years. Common assault and grievous assault account for the largest increase, but assault against public authority and threats have also risen. Furthermore, the number of women sentenced to imprisonment in connection with convictions of violent crimes has quadrupled since 1990 – a total of 490 in 2005. A little more than one third was sentenced to prison.

Most violent crimes are committed by young men

In 2005, the average age of offenders was almost 36 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 who are 30 years. About one

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fifth of all violent crimes are committed by young men under 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 2005. 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 44 years in 2004.

Almost every second person sentenced to prison has previously received a prison sentence

Of the 21,400 persons sentenced to prison in 2005, 45 per cent or almost half of them had previously received a prison sentence within the last five years. Of the 9,600 persons previously sentenced to prison in 2005, two thirds had previously received a prison sentence within the last two years.

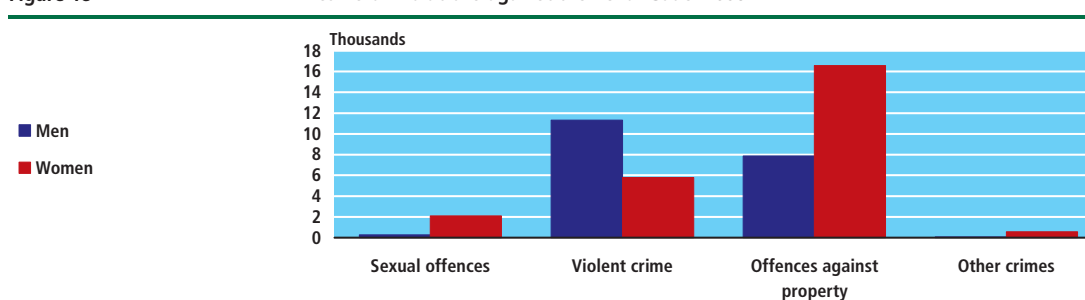
Victims of criminal offences against the Penal Code

In 2006, almost 90 per cent of all victims of sexual offences were women, while nearly all sexual offences were committed by men. In contrast, two thirds of all victims of violent crimes were men, but also here 90 per cent 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 under 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 under 10 years, and less than one per cent were over 70 years.

Figure 18

Victims of violations against the Penal Code. 2006



See table 190.

Table 146

Welfare institutions for children and young people. 2006

	Number of institutions	Number of clients	Staff ¹
Day care institutions	7 496	639 061	97 758
Day-care	•	65 666	20 886
Nurseries	471	16 994	5 943
Kindergartens	2 257	106 087	19 920
Age-integrated institutions	1 962	134 326	26 985
Outside school hours care	1 776	207 027	15 780
Recreation centres	390	33 259	4 196
Clubs	614	75 203	3 974
Playgroups	26	499	74
Other measures for children and young people			
Special day-care institutions and clubs	90	1 960	1 181
Residential institutions	219	5 054 ²	7 395

Note: The data relates to October 2006.

¹ Figures for September 2005. Converted to full-time employees, 37 hours per week. ² Of whom 484 day users.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pas2

Table 147

Welfare institutions and services for adults and elderly people. 2006

	Number of institutions	Number of clients		Staff ¹
		Users	Residents	
Measures for adults and elderly people	2 154	342 747	109 714	133 164
Measures for elderly people etc.	•	•	•	99 909 ²
Permanent home help	•	206 886 ³	...	...
Residential nursing homes	436	6 503	15 052	...
Protected dwellings	112	•	2 783	...
Nursing dwellings	•	•	30 141	...
General dwellings for elderly persons	•	•	26 672	...
Other dwellings for elderly people	•	•	15 053	...
Day-care centres	679	47 482	•	...
Socio-pedagogical assistance and treatment schemes	•	16 833	•	...
Institutions for drug addicts	42	7 561	260	990
Residence schemes for people with special needs	•	502	6 022	4 225
Residence schemes for disabled people	433	588	11 270	17 295
Reception centres, etc.	100	1 136	2 461	1 942
Rehabilitation institutions	352	23 202	•	6 675
Rehabilitation etc. outside institutions	•	18 145	•	...
Contact persons and companion schemes	•	13 909	•	1 251
Disability	•	•	•	149
Advisory	•	•	•	728 ⁴

¹ Converted to full-time employees, 37 hours per week. 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 Number of people receiving home help also includes those receiving 24-hour care. ⁴ Including staff at advisory and disability centres.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 148

Social welfare expenditure. 2005

	Expenditure		
	In cash	In kind ¹	Total
	DKK mio.		
Benefits analysed by purpose			
Social protection expenditure, total	276 051	178 137	467 255
Administration²	•	•	13 069
Sickness	14 996	79 128	94 124
Sick day benefits paid by employers	3 510	-	3 510
Sick day benefits paid by municipalities	11 046	-	11 046
Health insurance schemes	-	12 523	12 523
Hospitals and health authorities	-	58 365	58 365
Pharmaceutical products	-	6 474	6 474
Other	440	1 766	2 206
Disabilities and handicaps	45 795	19 704	65 498
Early retirement pension	27 655	-	27 655
Other	18 140	19 704	37 843
Old age	142 171	28 203	170 374
Old age, early retirement, and partial pensions	77 134	-	77 134
Early retirement pay etc.	23 457	-	23 457
Labour market supplementary pension and SP	6 657	-	6 657
Civil servants earned pensions ³	18 436	-	18 436
Labour market pensions ⁴	16 463	-	16 463
Residential institutions for pensioners and home help, etc. ⁵	24	28 203	28 227
Survivors	1	133	134
Families and children	23 958	34 770	58 728
Benefits received during pregnancy and in connection with childbirth	8 374	-	8 374
Parental leave	312	-	312
Family/young persons' allowance and child cheque	14 990	-	14 990
Advance payments of child maintenance	282	-	282
Day institutions, day care	-	24 170	24 170
Residential institutions	-	10 585	10 585
Other	-	15	15
Unemployment	37 338	1 619	38 956
Unemployment benefit	20 405	-	20 405
Educational leave	-	-	-
Activation	16 933	1 619	18 551
Housing	-	10 916	10 916
Rent subsidies	-	2 590	2 590
Pensioners' rent subsidies	-	8 323	8 323
Other	-	3	3
Other social protection benefits	11 792	3 664	15 456
Social assistance	10 250	-	10 250
Danish Employees' Guarantee Fund	295	-	295
Other	1 247	3 664	4 911
Social protection benefits, total	276 051	178 137	454 186

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

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/udg1

Table 149

Cash rates for social security benefits

	1/10 2005	1/10 2006
Family allowances	DKK/quarter	
Ordinary, maximum per child	1 060	1 081
Special; orphans	5 412	5 520
Special; children of widows/widowers, etc.	2 706	2 760
Extra; maximum per family	1 078	1 100
Multiple births benefits	1 744	1 780
Family-allowance, per child 0-2 years	3 370	3 410
Family-allowance, per child 3-6 years	3 046	3 081
Family allowance, per child 7-17 years	2 396	2 424
Child maintenance	DKK/year	
Payable by the father or the mother	10 824	11 040
Daily benefits	DKK/week (7 days)	
Sickness, childbirth, adoption, max.	3 267	3 332
	DKK/week (5 days)	
Unemployment benefit, maximum		
Full-time insured	3 270	3 335
Part-time insured	2 180	2 225
First job seekers, full-time	2 680	2 735
Early retirement pay²	DKK/year	
Up to 2½ years, max.	170 040	173 420
Next 2 years, max.	139 360	142 220
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	154 700	157 820
Start at age 62 = maximum day benefit amount	170 040	173 420
Social pensions	DKK/month	
Married couple, both pensioners, benefit to each spouse:		
Basic payment, maximum	4 741	4 836
Pension supplement, maximum	2 228	2 273
Disability amount	1 965	2 352
Work incapacity amount when both are entitled	2 303	3 247
Single or married persons when only one spouse is a pensioner:		
Basic payment, maximum	4 741	4 836
Pension supplement, maximum	2 228	2 273
Pension supplement, single in reality	4 773	4 868
Disability amount	2 306	2 352
Work incapacity amount	3 183	3 247
Partial pension, maximum	7 844	8 000
Total pension benefit, maximum		
Maximum early retirement pension:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	11 237	12 708
Others	15 003	15 303
New early retirement pension (from 1.1.2003):		
Married couple	12 046	12 287
Others	14 173	14 456
Old-age pension benefit:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	6 969	7 109
Others	9 514	9 704
Funeral help	DKK	
Funeral assistance, section 16 (maximum)	8 250	8 400
Persons under 18 years (maximum)	6 900	7 050

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

² Early retirement pay to 60-66 year-olds is calculated in the same way as daily cash benefits during unemployment, but is reduced as stated. The first period includes any previous unemployment.

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 150

Transfer payments. 2005

	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-66 years	67 years +	Total	Average amount paid
	number of persons						DKK
Total	104 388	481 812	552 985	329 117	769 424	2 237 726¹	83 228
Men	54 020	204 096	258 344	151 465	325 995	993 920	77 421
Women	50 368	277 716	294 641	177 652	443 429	1 243 806	87 860
	per cent						
Per cent of the population in the age-group	25.5	42.1	36.3	75.4	100.0	52.4	•

¹ Incl. 17,895 persons receiving unknown amounts or no payments at all. These figures are not included in calculations of the average amount paid.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sam1, sam2 and bef1a

Table 151

Transfer payments by type of benefit. 2005 – **correction**

	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-66 years	67 years+	Total
	number of whole-year recipients					
Total	36 110	195 229	273 754	282 641	746 127	1 533 861
Principal benefit:						
Temporary, total	32 426	166 300	124 987	8 489	1 430	333 632
Unemployment benefit	5 609	50 644	67 313	9 258	1	132 826
Sickness benefit	2 924	22 086	43 435	4 120	83	72 649
Maternity benefit	2 397	50 078	2 728	1	•	55 205
Cash benefit	15 865	42 461	33 658	2 338	1 333	95 654
Rehabilitation	2 617	12 113	6 132	38	•	20 900
Local government employment scheme	6 262	13 726	9 308	351	8	29 656
Activation from Public Employment Service	673	10 515	9 489	406	2	21 084
Leave benefits	10	3 022	1 307	1	•	4 340
Unemployment allowance	92	2 366	7 427	268	3	10 156
Permanent, total	3 684	28 930	148 767	274 152	744 697	1 200 229
Old-age pension	•	•	•	51 989	724 829	776 818
Early retirement pension	3 684	28 930	146 607	69 022	5 227	253 470
Early retirement pay/ transitional allowances	•	•	2 160	153 140	14 641	169 940
	per cent					
Per cent of the population in the agegroup	8.8	17.1	18.0	64.8	99.1	35.9

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sam7

Table 152

Children and young persons receiving assistance under the Social Assistance Act. 2005

	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)	3 309	12 924	10 147	2 599	16 678	12 324	29 002
Placement outside home	1 525	6 078	4 847	1 451	7 772	6 129	13 901
By warranty:							
With consent	1 200	5 441	4 623	1 421	7 143	5 542	12 685
Without consent	320	629	212	30	615	576	1 191
Temporary placement	1	3	3	-	4	3	7
Prolonging of placement period	4	5	9	-	10	8	18
By kind of place:							
Private family	1 234	3 460	1 267	439	3 388	3 012	6 400
Residential institution	249	1 538	1 194	250	1 926	1 305	3 231
Socio-educational residence	33	894	1 251	365	1 609	934	2 543
Municipal full-time facility	-	147	550	80	38	36	777
Boarding school, etc.	-	5	527	297	443	334	829
Own room, etc.	7	20	35	12	332	497	74
Other ¹ and not stated	2	15	23	8	36	11	48
Preventive measures	1 810	7 058	5 727	1 299	9 338	6 556	15 894
Appointment of personal adviser	14	293	466	170	559	384	943
Permanent contact person	92	1 182	1 494	625	2 171	1 222	3 393
Relief stays for children/young people with residence at home	1 713	5 250	998	64	4 716	3 309	8 025
Economical support for stays at boarding school, etc.	3	462	2 693	96	1 671	1 583	3 254
Arrangement for a trainee period	-	53	338	129	371	149	520
Establishment of a phasing-out plan in the care facility	1	24	140	295	294	166	460

¹ In a hospital or placed on board a ship.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bis2, bis4 and bis9

Table 153

Family allowances. 4th quarter 2006

	Number of families	Number of children	Payments in DKK thousands	Average payments per family in DKK
Family allowances, total¹	681 480	1 197 339	3 735 929	5 482
Family allowances, all families	681 410 ²	1 197 235	3 246 938	4 765
Ordinary family allowances	124 647	191 850	207 778	1 667
Additional family allowances	123 015	•	135 317	1 100
Special family allowances	29 709 ³	44 470 ³	125 058 ³	4 209
Multiple birth family allowances	9 243	17 864	20 838	2 254

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. ³ The decrease is due to a legislative change in the Act on child benefits, which became effective as of 1 January 2005. Contrary to previously, special child benefits to parents seeking education are only allotted to those parents pursuing education, who are not eligible for a state educational grant.

For further information visit www.statbank/bts4, bts5 and bts6

Table 154

Child maintenance

	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	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	number				DKK mio.					
All Denmark	170 048	169 295	114 702	113 539	1 795.9	1 807.0	1 690.6	1 584.5	3 480.8	3 627.5
Copenhagen Municipality	14 287	14 052	9 818	9 646	153.6	153.5	170.8	106.9	468.5	467.0
Frederiksberg Municipality	1 863	1 853	1 364	1 338	20.0	20.1	22.2	21.2	59.4	59.7
Copenhagen County	18 817	18 345	13 193	12 898	201.2	201.0	178.6	172.7	341.9	357.0
Frederiksborg County	10 332	10 195	7 236	7 186	111.8	109.8	97.6	95.4	185.7	192.4
Roskilde County	7 617	7 408	5 230	5 116	79.9	80.4	68.3	66.7	116.1	122.5
West Zealand County	12 171	12 372	8 203	8 274	128.4	131.5	124.9	122.9	220.5	230.0
Storstrøm County	10 822	10 727	7 269	7 173	111.2	112.9	112.9	109.3	185.7	194.3
Bornholm Municipality	1 698	1 597	1 166	1 097	18.1	17.6	16.0	15.4	33.1	34.0
Funen County	15 951	16 626	10 738	10 582	168.2	167.7	154.3	149.0	342.7	359.7
South Jutland County	8 584	8 413	5 576	5 479	88.8	89.0	81.6	79.6	163.3	171.4
Ribe County	6 475	6 443	4 272	4 338	68.5	69.0	63.8	62.0	139.3	142.6
Vejle County	11 216	11 206	7 483	7 460	116.8	119.9	112.3	110.4	217.1	223.7
Ringkøbing County	7 713	7 707	4 997	4 983	80.4	81.7	76.4	75.6	125.6	135.7
Aarhus County	19 477	19 509	12 831	12 799	205.8	208.7	188.5	183.6	475.6	499.2
Viborg County	7 349	7 370	4 811	4 811	77.4	78.4	72.3	70.7	117.5	130.3
North Jutland County	15 676	15 472	10 515	10 359	165.8	165.9	150.2	143.1	288.8	307.7

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bidrag1 and [bidrag2](http://www.statbank.dk/bidrag2)

Table 155

Maternity and paternity leave in 2005-2006 shared between the father and mother - children born in 2005

	Number of children, total	Average number of days per child		
		Father's leave	Mother's leave	Total leave
All children	56 866	22	271	293
0-2 weeks per child	3 872	13	0	13
3-16 weeks per child	1 724	49	12	61
17-30 weeks per child	2 861	27	152	178
31-40 weeks per child	6 844	25	228	253
41-47 weeks per child	15 835	13	303	316
48 weeks per child	16 157	25	311	335
49-78 weeks per child	9 103	26	366	392
79 weeks + per child	470	28	577	605

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/socdag1 and [socdag10](http://www.statbank.dk/socdag10)

Table 156

Child care. 2006

	Number by age group					Number per 100 in the respective age groups				
	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	Total ¹	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	Total
Total	123 318	187 856	221 162	29 234	561 570	63.2	96.0	81.8	10.3	59.5
Day-care	64 978	688	..	..	65 666	33.3	0.4	..	..	7.0
Nurseries	16 790	204	..	..	16 994	8.6	0.1	..	..	1.8
Kindergartens	4 597	98 770	2 720	..	106 087	2.4	50.5	1.0	..	11.2
Age-integrated institutions	36 872	77 900	16 983	2 415	134 170	18.9	39.8	6.3	0.9	14.2
Outside school-hours care	81	9 172	174 009	22 452	205 714	..	4.7	64.3	7.9	21.8
Recreation centres	..	1 122	27 450	4 367	32 939	..	0.6	10.1	1.5	3.5

Note: The data relates to October 2006.

¹ Not included are 1,770 children older than 13 years.


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pas1 and bef1a07

Table 157

Rates of child care

	2005	2006	2007
	DKK per year		
Municipal day-care 0-2 years	27 642	22 463	23 630
Municipal day-care 3-5 years	26 193	13 453	22 091
Day nurseries	34 398	30 358	31 427
Kindergartens 3-5 years	19 458	20 421	16 514
Age-integrated institutions 0-2 yrs	33 624	29 049	30 116
Age-integrated institutions 3-5 yrs	19 377	20 609	17 118
Age-integrated institutions 6-9 yrs	13 017	14 394	14 125
Outside school-hours care 6-9 yrs	14 264	14 952	15 402
Outs. school-hours care 10-13 yrs	12 189	11 548	11 168
Recreation centres 6-9 years	11 792	14 675	14 341
Recreation centres 10-13 years	4 953	4 863	5 789
Youth club 14-18 years	863	804	1 383

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/res8 and [res88](http://www.statbank.dk/res88)

Table 158

Measures for elderly people. 2006

	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	9 175	19 353	31 587	14 533	74 648	0.6	3.9	16.8	41.6	3.3
Nursing homes	1 178	3 150	6 631	4 093	15 052	0.1	0.6	3.5	11.7	0.7
Protected dwellings	431	656	1 137	559	2 783	-	0.1	0.6	1.6	0.1
Nursing dwellings	2 700	6 988	13 649	6 804	30 141	0.2	1.4	7.3	19.5	1.3
General dwellings for elderly persons	4 866	8 559	10 170	3 077	26 672	0.3	1.7	5.4	8.8	1.2

¹ Calculated for the 45-66 year age group.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/res6b and bef1a

Table 159

Persons receiving cash benefits under the Social Assistance Act. 2005

	Age of recipient ¹					Marital status			Total persons
	Under 18 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-67 years	68 years +	Co-habiting spouses	Other ²	Of whom single women with children	incl. not known
	number of persons								
Recipients of cash benefits total, net ³	27 261	53 512	117 596	94 940	1 332	84 701	213 516	34 749	298 217
Maintenance benefits, total	307	42 806	76 605	56 096	1 157	33 872	145 449	22 136	179 321
Maintenance benefits, breadwinners	140	8 088	49 758	30 424	12	27 236	62 267	21 675	89 503
Maintenance benefits, non-breadwinners	35	2 742	27 012	26 198	38	5 934	50 977	1 022	56 911
Maintenance benefits, persons without social pension or refugees ⁴	.	11	62	823	1 126	925	1 191	40	2 116
Assistance for young people	81	35 328	3 405	248	1	582	38 844	319	39 426
Special assistance	1	233	7 244	10 776	4	1 043	17 416	1 084	18 459
Assistance to refugees	97	31	9	3	.	5	142	1	147
Rehabilitation, etc., total	38	6 558	25 803	19 900	11	16 458	36 090	6 472	52 548
Rehabilitation benefits	1	1 643	14 014	6 998	.	7 212	15 523	3 388	22 735
Rehabilitation connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	.	661	4 750	3 755	.	3 155	6 041	1 178	9 196
Support for special expenditure and extra costs of accommodation during rehabilitation	29	4 110	17 883	14 076	11	11 956	24 296	4 355	36 252
Cash benefits during pre-rehabilitation	1	3 116	3 012	1 671	.	814	7 026	966	7 840
Pay subsidies in training or education	6	52	300	227	.	230	362	50	592
Wage supplement connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	.	166	1 132	824	.	840	1 289	191	2 129
Subsidies for own enterprise	.	.	18	34	.	23	30	2	53
Subsidies for tools and equipment	1	85	406	480	.	328	649	80	977
Assistance to refugees	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
Activated recipients of cash benefits, total	25	24 542	40 689	25 473	7	15 914	75 598	11 678	91 512
Specific benefits, total	27 036	16 263	40 377	37 101	428	41 329	81 261	16 571	122 590
Assistance for expenses in connection with parents' visiting rights, etc.	105	137	1 508	1 250	10	195	2 841	275	3 036
Assistance for medical treatment, etc.	266	5 850	13 867	14 155	297	6 651	28 181	5 519	34 832
Assistance for individual expenses	181	10 209	19 029	13 318	77	4 411	39 107	8 212	43 518
Benefits for children with reduced abilities	26 173	1 112	1 987	1 903	8	18 105	13 276	3 052	31 381
Assistance for adults with reduced abilities	21	1 694	2 970	4 695	51	3 918	5 636	384	9 554
Lost income due to care for children with reduced abilities	1 073	82	7 515	6 888	2	10 706	4 952	1 832	15 658
Assistance for surviving dependants	.	.	32	483	41	1	565	55	566
Special assistance for refugees	207	32	41	32	1	176	141	21	317

¹ Age at 31 December in the year of measurement. ² Includes all persons who are not married, i.e. single persons, cohabiting couples, couples living in consensual union, and children under 18 not living at home. ³ The figure is less than the sum of individual benefits as the same person can receive several benefits.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kh1r

Table 160

Persons receiving benefits. 2005

	Number of recipients	All-year recipients	Average number of months receiving assistance per recipient	Average benefits paid per month	Benefits, total
	persons		months	DKK	DKK mio.
Financial assistance	233 044	145 816	7.5	10 246	17 929
Maintenance assistance, etc.	179 321	93 694	6.3	9 137	10 273
Of which: Maintenance, breadwinners	89 503	50 939	6.8	10 606	6 483
Maintenance, non-breadwinners	56 911	29 371	6.2	8 206	2 892
Maintenance, young people	39 426	11 452	3.5	4 564	627
Education assistance, etc.	52 548	25 987	5.9	13 089	4 082
Of which: Rehabilitation benefits	31 931	18 232	7.0	13 626	2 983
Recipients of cash benefits participating in training programmes	91 512	35 345	4.6	8 427	3 574

Note: Assistance includes maintenance, etc., education grants, etc., and cash benefits recipients in activation.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kh1

Table 161

Rent subsidies. December 2006

	Number of households receiving rent subsidy	Rent subsidies paid	Rent subsidy paid per household
	number	DKK thousands	DKK
Rent subsidies, total	536 323	926 891	1 728
Rent subsidies to non-pensioners	196 748	217 123	1 104
Ordinary	195 195	215 566	1 104
Re-housing / improvements	1 452	1 433	987
Collective housing	101	124	1 228
Rent subsidies to pensioners	323 919	688 291	2 125
Tenants, total	293 704	656 515	2 235
Ordinary flats	238 543	485 981	2 037
Old peoples' housing	55 161	170 534	3 092
Owner-occupiers	1 462	1 956	1 338
Occupants in flats jointly owned by the occupants	27 970	28 416	1 016
Collective housing	783	1 404	1 793
Rent subsidy to new early retirement pensioners¹	15 656	21 477	1 372

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 162

National Health Service. 2005

	Number of national health benefits					Number of recipients					Expen- diture ¹
	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-59 years	60 years+	Total	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-59 years	60 years+	Total	
	benefits in thousands					persons in thousands						DKK mio.
Total	8 280.0	11 271.0	40 378.6	34 151.2	94 080.7	831.5	829.8	2 183.5	1 171.3	5 016.1	8 732.1
Men	4 282.1	3 668.6	15 801.5	14 125.5	37 877.7	424.2	395.9	1 067.6	523.4	2 411.1	3 546.4
Women	3 997.9	7 602.3	24 577.1	20 025.7	56 203.0	407.3	434.0	1 115.9	647.9	2 605.0	5 185.6
General medical care, total	6 223.0	7 118.6	20 745.0	20 574.7	54 661.3	813.8	773.7	1 943.8	1 101.8	4 633.1	4 029.7
Men	3 170.6	2 048.3	7 661.7	8 501.2	21 381.8	415.0	350.7	898.3	485.4	2 149.4	1 619.2
Women	3 052.4	5 070.3	13 083.3	12 073.5	33 279.5	398.8	423.0	1 045.4	616.4	2 483.7	2 410.5
Special medical care, total	1 474.6	1 042.4	3 744.3	2 955.1	9 216.3	258.7	196.9	635.7	500.4	1 591.7	2 167.0
Men	803.7	355.6	1 293.2	1 147.1	3 599.6	135.5	77.2	247.3	204.9	664.8	851.9
Women	670.9	686.8	2 451.1	1 808.0	5 616.7	123.3	119.7	388.4	295.5	926.9	1 315.2
Dental care, total²	-	1 663.3	8 757.7	4 542.3	14 963.4	-	392.8	1 605.0	715.3	2 713.0	1 236.2
Men	-	750.2	4 148.8	2 126.4	7 025.4	-	175.6	751.3	328.7	1 255.6	586.6
Women	-	913.1	4 609.0	2 416.0	7 938.0	-	217.1	853.7	386.6	1 457.5	649.5
Other benefits, total³	582.4	1 446.7	7 131.6	6 079.1	15 239.8	47.7	147.2	554.3	336.1	1 085.3	1 299.2
Men	307.8	514.5	2 697.8	2 350.9	5 871.0	24.2	53.3	229.8	136.7	444.0	488.8
Women	274.6	932.2	4 433.8	3 728.3	9 368.8	23.5	93.9	324.5	199.4	641.3	810.4

Note: The number of recipients is net, i.e. the number of persons who have received one or more benefits. A visit by a doctor, etc., can include several single benefits (examination, blood test, immunization, etc.).

¹ Excluding basic payment for general medical care, expenditure on pharmaceutical products, and expenditure on travel health insurances, glasses, etc. These expenditures cannot be analysed by recipients. ² Persons below 18 years are secured by the public children and youth dental care system and are therefore not included in this table. ³ Chiropractor, physiotherapist, chiropodist, laboratory, etc.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/syg1a, [syg31a](http://www.statbank.dk/syg31a) and [syg41a](http://www.statbank.dk/syg41a)

Table 163

Benefits during sickness or in connection with childbirth. 2006

	Expenditure, total ¹	Weeks in which benefits were received ²	Men	Women	Total
	DKK mio.	thousands	number of persons ³		
I alt	20 951	7 093	254 638	334 368	589 006
Sygdom i alt	12 270	4 149	213 098	244 831	457 929
Lønmodtagere i alt	11 608	3 892	192 376	234 784	427 160
Første 2 uger	1 197	330	114 748	120 323	235 071
Efter 2 uger	10 411	3 562	118 594	160 705	279 299
Selvstændige i alt	663	257	21 214	10 437	31 651
Første 2 uger	169	54	17 103	8 409	25 512
Efter 2 uger	494	203	12 279	5 395	17 674
Pregnancy, birth or adoption, total	8 681	2 945	47 776	102 365	150 141
Pregnancy	1 332	427	•	59 268	59 268
Birth, adoption	7 349	2 517	47 776	96 254	144 030

¹ Includes all payments in the year, i.e. both closed cases and cases in progress at the end of the year. ² A benefits week covers payment to one person for seven calendar days, irrespective of the number of working days. ³ 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 ⁴ 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 two weeks. ⁵ Especially self-employed with a voluntary insurance.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/socdag

Table 164

Recipients of old age pensions. 2006

1 January	Basic payment			Total
	Full amount	Reduced amount	No amount ¹	
	number of persons			
Recipients, total	769 268	35 898	2 816	807 982
65-69 years	205 321	13 745	626	219 692
70-79 years	344 011	17 214	1 217	362 442
80-89 years	185 662	4 585	773	191 020
90 years +	34 274	354	200	34 828
Men, total	326 740	18 888	1 358	346 986
65-69 years	97 230	7 731	365	105 326
70-79 years	154 379	9 090	629	164 098
80-89 years	66 702	1 951	297	68 950
90 years +	8 429	116	67	8 612
Women, total	442 528	17 010	1 458	460 996
65-69 years	108 091	6 014	261	114 366
70-79 years	189 632	8 124	588	198 344
80-89 years	118 960	2 634	476	122 070
90 years +	25 845	238	133	26 216

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pen1, [pen2](http://www.statbank.dk/pen2) and [pen3](http://www.statbank.dk/pen3)

Table 165

Recipients of early retirement pensions 2006

Per 1 January	Early retirement pensions				Total
	Highest	Intermediate	Ordinary/ increased	New early retirement	
	number of recipients				
Recipients, total	60 897	97 313	47 261	40 414	245 885
18-29 years	3 419	2 051	167	3 766	9 403
30-39 years	8 356	7 998	2 040	5 424	23 818
40-49 years	14 378	19 688	8 351	10 304	52 721
50-59 years	21 811	39 081	18 839	16 216	95 947
60-64 years	12 004	25 866	15 397	4 527	57 794
65-66 years	929	2 629	2 467	177	6 202
Men, total	32 071	42 615	17 893	19 210	111 789
18-29 years	1 990	1 188	107	2 157	5 442
30-39 years	4 778	4 115	1 083	2 590	12 566
40-49 years	7 673	8 943	3 930	4 654	25 200
50-59 years	10 991	16 236	7 391	7 396	42 014
60-64 years	6 162	11 017	4 740	2 338	24 257
65-66 years	477	1 116	642	75	2 310
Women, total	28 826	54 698	29 368	21 204	134 096
18-29 years	1 429	863	60	1 609	3 961
30-39 years	3 578	3 883	957	2 834	11 252
40-49 years	6 705	10 745	4 421	5 650	27 521
50-59 years	10 820	22 845	11 448	8 820	53 933
60-64 years	5 842	14 849	10 657	2 189	33 537
65-66 years	452	1 513	1 825	102	3 892

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pen1

Table 166

Payments of old age pensions and early retirement pensions. January 2006

	Recipients					Amounts paid total	Average monthly amount paid per recipient				
	Old age pension	Highest/-intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary/increased scheme for ordinary early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total		Old age pension	Highest/-intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary/increased scheme for ordinary early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total
	number of recipients					DKK mio.	DKK				
Total	807 982	158 210	47 261	40 414	1 053 867	8 826.7	7 517	11 562	9 109	12 217	8 375
Men	346 986	74 686	17 893	19 210	458 775	3 725.9	6 990	11 911	9 546	12 497	8 121
Women	460 996	83 524	29 368	21 204	595 092	5 100.8	7 913	11 249	8 843	11 964	8 571
By type of amount paid											
Basic pension payment											
Total	805 166	155 941	46 963	40 197	1 048 267	5 254.0	4 722	4 732	4 686	12 281	5 012
Full	769 268	146 865	43 299	25 471	984 903	4 986.8	4 836	4 836	4 836	13 624	5 063
Reduced	35 898	9 076	3 664	14 524	63 162	264.2	2 288	3 047	2 918	9 895	4 183
No payment	2 816	2 269	298	217	5 600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension supplement for single persons:											
Total	364 148	89 034	26 274	18	479 474	2 075.5	4 242	4 607	4 593	4 469	4 329
Full	252 066	76 942	22 502	14	351 524	1 711.2	4 868	4 868	4 868	4 868	4 868
Reduced	112 082	12 092	3 772	4	127 950	364.3	2 833	2 943	2 952	3 071	2 847
No payment	23 356	1 588	324	19 283	44 551	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension supplements for others:											
Total	342 377	47 744	16 749	4	406 874	816.2	1 996	2 060	2 050	2 273	2 006
Full	218 992	28 258	10 909	4	258 163	586.8	2 273	2 273	2 273	2 273	2 273
Reduced	123 385	19 486	5 840	-	148 711	229.4	1 505	1 752	1 635	-	1 543
No payment	78 101	19 844	3 914	21 109	122 968	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married couple's supplement											
	39	60	1	-	100	0.1	641	641	641	-	641
Assistance or nursing supplement											
	2 616	6 086	4	-	8 706	26.3	2 835	3 106	2 073	-	3 024
Disability supplement											
	10	-	-	-	10	-	521	-	-	-	521
Temporary supplement											
	2 301	-	-	-	2 301	0.8	340	-	-	-	340
Disability amount											
	8 988	157 927	-	-	166 915	388.3	2 324	2 327	-	-	2 327
Work incapacity amount											
	2 432	60 914	-	-	63 346	204.2	3 224	3 224	-	-	3 224
Early retirement amount											
	4 926	-	46 263	-	51 189	61.3	1 193	-	1 198	-	1 197

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pen1, [pen2](http://www.statbank.dk/pen2) and [pen3](http://www.statbank.dk/pen3)

Table 167

Petitions for early retirement pensions¹. 2006

	Petitions, total	Awarded	Suspended	Maintained	Not stated ²	Petition rejected	
						Total	In per cent of petitions
	number of persons						per cent
Total	15 610	14 254	3	143	96	1 114	7.1
Men, total	7 305	6 730	2	47	37	489	6.7
Under 20 years	268	263	-	-	2	3	1.1
20-29 years	550	508	-	6	3	33	6.0
30-39 years	1 088	958		14	6	110	10.1
40-49 years	2 015	1 827	1	19	10	158	7.8
50-59 years	2 847	2 669	1	8	13	156	5.5
60-66 years	513	483	-	-	2	28	5.5
Not stated	24	22	-	-	1	1	4.2
Women, total	8 305	7 524	1	96	59	625	7.5
Under 20 years	192	190	-	1	1	-	-
20-29 years	532	484	-	7	5	36	6.8
30-39 years	1 346	1 171	-	32	10	133	9.9
40-49 years	2 349	2 084	1	36	11	217	9.2
50-59 years	3 381	3 148	-	20	26	187	5.5
60-66 years	471	423	-	-	2	46	9.8
Not stated	34	24	-	-	4	6	17.6

¹ The statistic contains only municipal decisions. ² 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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pen1, [pen2](http://www.statbank.dk/pen2) and [pen3](http://www.statbank.dk/pen3)

Table 168

Pensioners with pension from Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme

	2005	2006
	DKK mio.	
Benefits	5 698	6 592
	number	
With own pension, total	581 300	636 200
Men	290 200	315 200
Annual pension under DKK 2,000	7 300	7 500
DKK 2,000-3,999	21 800	21 700
DKK 4,000 +	261 100	286 000
Women	291 100	321 000
Annual pension under DKK 2,000	22 000	22 000
DKK 2,000-3,999	58 900	58 800
DKK 4,000 +	210 200	240 200
With spouse's pension, total	20 600	16 900
Men	250	200
Women	20 350	16 700

Source: Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme.

Table 169

Appeals in social cases. 2005

	Cases decided, total	Decisions upheld ¹	Decisions overruled ²	Other ³	Cases decided, total	Decisions upheld	Decisions overruled	Other
	number				per cent			
The social appeals boards in:								
All Denmark	29 824	19 161	3 049	7 614	100.0	64.2	10.2	25.5
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	3 948	2 455	265	1 228	100.0	62.2	6.7	31.1
Copenhagen County	3 642	2 430	421	791	100.0	66.7	11.6	21.7
Frederiksborg County	2 113	1 376	188	549	100.0	65.1	8.9	26.0
Roskilde County	1 084	726	76	282	100.0	67.0	7.0	26.0
Vestsjælland County	1 464	941	101	422	100.0	64.3	6.9	28.8
Storstrøm County	1 697	1 028	289	380	100.0	60.6	17.0	22.4
Bornholm Municipality	215	155	23	37	100.0	72.1	10.7	17.2
Funen County	2 865	1 926	259	680	100.0	67.2	9.0	23.7
South Jutland County	1 108	605	111	392	100.0	54.6	10.0	35.4
Ribe County	1 370	892	70	408	100.0	65.1	5.1	29.8
Vejle County	2 032	1 465	140	427	100.0	72.1	6.9	21.0
Ringkøbing County	1 428	744	260	424	100.0	52.1	18.2	29.7
Aarhus County	3 297	2 286	287	724	100.0	69.3	8.7	22.0
Viborg County	1 230	751	154	325	100.0	61.1	12.5	26.4
North Jutland County	2 331	1 381	405	545	100.0	59.2	17.4	23.4

¹ Includes cases which are confirmed. ² Includes cases which are withdrawn or changed. ³ Includes cases which are rejected referred to another authority for new hearing, or cases which are abated during process.

Source: National Social Appeals Board since 1999.

Table 170

Hospitals. 2004

	Number of hospitals	Admitted patients				Emergency patients	Outpatients ²
		Patient days	Admissions	Beds	Bed occupancy rate ¹		
		thousands				thousands	
Total	62	6 492	1 195	20 638	89	988	5 915
General hospitals ³	52	5 923	1 177	18 940	89	974	5 660
Psychiatric hospitals	10	569	18	1 698	93	14	256
All Denmark	62	6 492	1 195	20 638	89	988	5 915
Copenhagen Hospital Cooperation ⁴	6	1 253	192	3 892	95	179	1 176
Copenhagen County	3	711	128	2 129	96	138	647
Frederiksborg County	1	363	71	1 171	85	72	313
Roskilde County	3	268	51	808	94	54	276
West Zealand County	1	317	58	970	89	58	254
Storstrøm County	2	286	56	828	94	45	215
Bornholm County	1	45	7	164	76	7	33
Funen County	2	570	109	1 799	88	83	555
South Jutland County	5	238	45	767	80	39	203
Ribe County	4	212	47	689	85	32	238
Vejle Amt	7	391	75	1 329	81	76	437
Ringkøbing County	6	257	50	781	88	18	212
Aarhus County	11	761	159	2 557	90	111	755
Viborg County	3	265	49	837	88	23	193
North Jutland County	7	554	98	1 917	84	51	409
All specialties, total	62	6 492	1 195	20 638	89	988	5 915
Medical departments, total	...	2 700	479	8 294	94	44	2 515
Physiotherapy and rehabilitation	...	175	12	575	99	-	141
Dermatology and venereal diseases	...	28	4	114	88	-	118
Other medical branches	...	2 496	463	7 605	94	-	2 256
Surgical departments, total	...	2 252	585	7 706	81	900	2 584
Gynaecology and obstetrics	...	553	197	1 406	83	2	637
Neurosurgery	...	61	12	223	86	-	22
Ophthalmology	...	16	7	85	62	-	244
ENT surgery	...	71	32	270	81	-	304
Other surgical specialties	...	1 551	337	5 722	81	898	1 377
Other general departments, total	...	315	91	1 044	88	-	185
Psychiatric departments⁵, total	...	1 225	39	3 594	96	44	631

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.

Source: National Board of Health.

Table 171

Hospitalizations at general hospitals. 2005

	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons		
Total, net¹	258 412	348 696	607 108
Patients with no symptoms or diseases	11 244	19 208	30 452
Infectious and parasitic diseases	11 981	11 701	23 682
Malignant neoplasm	21 758	27 596	49 354
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	8 731	11 586	20 317
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	4 777	5 620	10 397
Mental disorders	6 778	4 796	11 574
Diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs	14 530	14 537	29 067
Diseases of the circulatory system	46 168	37 088	83 256
Diseases of the respiratory system	33 039	30 691	63 730
Diseases of the digestive system	31 652	32 262	63 914
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	16 625	29 125	45 750
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy and childbirth	.	75 516	75 516
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	6 728	5 683	12 411
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	21 606	26 807	48 413
Congenital anomalies	3 134	2 476	5 610
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	262	215	477
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	61 595	66 907	128 502
Injury and poisoning	41 784	42 067	83 851

Note: Diagnoses (the S-list). The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2005. I.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pa1a

Table 172

Hospitalizations at general hospitals by age and sex. 2005

	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	484 284	258 412	9.7	582 606	348 696	12.8	1 066 890	607 108	11.2
1- 4 years	28 605	17 627	13.2	20 999	12 922	10.2	49 604	30 549	11.7
5-14 years	26 126	17 411	4.9	21 423	14 064	4.2	47 549	31 475	4.6
15-24 years	22 221	16 309	5.3	36 706	26 102	8.9	58 927	42 411	7.1
25-34 years	26 907	18 651	5.2	95 707	70 219	19.7	122 614	88 870	12.4
35-44 years	41 145	25 972	6.3	65 960	44 866	11.2	107 105	70 838	8.7
45-54 years	56 018	30 955	8.3	55 027	32 951	9.1	111 045	63 906	8.7
55-64 years	88 502	43 507	12.0	73 961	39 943	11.0	162 463	83 450	11.5
65-74 years	88 473	39 947	18.5	77 089	38 825	16.4	165 562	78 772	17.4
75-84 years	78 148	34 607	28.4	84 657	42 109	24.5	162 805	76 716	26.1
85 years +	28 139	13 426	36.6	51 077	26 695	31.5	79 216	40 121	33.1

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2005. I.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pa1 and [ud1](http://www.statbank.dk/ud1)

Table 173

Bed-days by sex and age. 2005

	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	2 174 110	8.4	2 619 683	7.5	4 793 793	7.9
1- 4 years	62 358	3.5	49 982	3.9	112 340	3.7
5-14 years	54 449	3.1	48 130	3.4	102 579	3.3
15-24 years	58 107	3.6	90 518	3.5	148 625	3.5
25-34 years	78 546	4.2	272 243	3.9	350 789	3.9
35-44 years	136 812	5.3	198 920	4.4	335 732	4.7
45-54 years	225 569	7.3	207 625	6.3	433 194	6.8
55-64 years	418 443	9.6	339 988	8.5	758 431	9.1
65-74 years	478 334	12.0	437 456	11.3	915 790	11.6
75-84 years	477 079	13.8	583 414	13.9	1 060 493	13.8
85 years +	184 413	13.7	391 407	14.7	575 820	14.4

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2005, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ud3

Table 174

Hospitalization rate by education¹. 2005

	Men						Women						Total
	Without profes- sional qualifi- cation from educa- tion ²	Vocational education and training ³	Short cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Long- cycle higher education	Total	Without profes- sional qualifi- cation from educa- tion ²	Vocational education and training ³	Short cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Long- cycle higher education		
	all=100						all=100						
Total	120	100	83	76	65	100	119	99	81	83	67	100	
20-24 years	107	108	62	65	52	100	111	113	76	70	46	100	
25-29 years	133	102	67	75	56	100	137	109	81	79	57	100	
30-34 years	134	102	76	74	56	100	130	106	82	83	64	100	
35-39 years	130	101	79	69	58	100	128	100	87	84	64	100	
40-44 years	129	97	79	69	60	100	126	96	80	84	69	100	
45-49 years	124	96	84	72	65	100	121	97	74	86	68	100	
50-54 years	121	100	92	76	66	100	119	96	80	84	78	100	
55-59 years	115	100	92	86	71	100	116	95	78	88	75	100	
60-64 years	110	100	91	84	79	100	111	95	86	84	73	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.

¹ Highest in progress or completed education as at 1.1.2005. ² Incl. persons with unknown education and persons with 1st year basic vocational education, etc. ³ Basic vocational education, part 2, apprenticeships, etc.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pa4a

Table 175

The ten most common cancer types among new cases, men. 2003*

	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 + years	Total ¹
Total	68	218	728	3 211	6 866	5 222	16 609
Other skin	-	17	131	703	1 246	1 117	3 221
Lung	-	3	33	362	957	576	2 023
Colon and rectum	1	3	50	320	818	695	1 910
Prostate	-	-	-	214	1 200	964	2 434
Bladder	-	2	22	175	583	505	1 298
Brain and nervous system	22	22	58	131	130	56	427
Kidney	2	-	18	97	175	108	409
Melanoma of skin	-	25	77	165	164	102	533
Leukaemia	21	7	18	74	125	145	395
Non-Hodgkins lymphoma	5	9	37	134	170	104	460
Other	17	130	284	836	1 298	850	3 499

¹ Inclusive expected further cases when linking with the Register of Causes of Deaths.

Source: National Board of Health. Cancer Registry.

Table 176

The ten most common cancer types among new cases, women. 2003*

	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 + years	Total ¹
Total	69	228	1 213	4 402	6 036	5 240	17 481
Breast	-	11	360	1 416	1 403	808	4 044
Other skin	1	25	225	851	1 116	1 222	3 444
Colon and rectum	-	-	38	264	591	796	1 717
Lung	1	5	31	348	779	405	1 649
Uterus	1	9	34	169	202	127	547
Ovary	-	-	11	170	267	176	624
Cervix uteri	-	37	133	106	72	61	410
Brain and nervous system	18	26	52	142	137	104	488
Melanoma of skin	2	49	151	207	146	134	690
Bladder	-	1	11	63	167	181	428
Other	46	65	167	666	1 156	1 226	3 440

¹ Inclusive expected further cases when linking with the Register of Causes of Deaths.

Source: National Board of Health. Cancer Registry.

Table 177

Males diagnosed with cancer¹ and still alive¹. 2003*

Per 31 December	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 + years	Total
Total, net²	549	1 778	6 688	18 653	33 694	29 672	91 034
Head and neck	3	18	134	1 251	2 177	1 496	5 079
Colon and rectum	2	23	179	1 273	4 007	4 194	9 678
Bronchi and lung	-	7	56	518	1 384	814	2 779
Melanoma of skin	-	81	618	1 633	1 796	1 037	5 165
Other skin	3	66	966	5 623	11 660	12 722	31 040
Breast	-	1	8	42	67	95	213
Neck of the bladder	-	-	-	449	3 853	4 603	8 905
Testicle	14	412	2 331	2 397	1 075	261	6 490
Urinary system	35	64	268	1 758	4 942	4 901	11 968
Unspec. tumours in lymph and metastases	-	-	29	125	150	92	396
Lymphatic tissue	47	268	730	1 399	1 505	790	4 739
Hematopoietic tissue	182	255	188	421	721	508	2 275
Other	263	599	1 242	2 304	2 565	1 466	8 439

¹ Cancer in Denmark 1943-2003 includes some non-malignant tumours for which notification is compulsory; mostly tumours in CNS and urinary system. ² The figure is less than the sum of the sub categories as the same person can occur with more than one type of cancer.

Source: National Board of Health. Cancer Registry.

Table 178

Females diagnosed with cancer and still alive¹. 2003*

Per 31 December	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 + years	Total
Total, net²	478	1 528	8 597	32 531	48 012	47 314	138 460
Head and neck	3	28	123	507	822	795	2 278
Colon and rectum	4	28	187	1 235	3 651	6 023	11 128
Bronchi and lung	2	5	67	554	1 289	597	2 514
Melanoma of skin	2	205	1 336	2 619	2 467	2 033	8 662
Other skin	5	116	1 462	7 078	11 752	15 715	36 128
Breast	1	25	1 581	11 882	16 913	12 259	42 661
Cervix (uteri)	-	74	1 350	2 635	2 780	2 747	9 586
Uterus and ovary	6	64	384	2 171	4 801	5 998	13 424
Urinary system	40	60	117	652	1 909	2 121	4 899
Unspec. tumours in lymph and metastases	1	1	16	104	157	107	386
Lymphatic tissue	16	171	528	1 064	1 259	980	4 018
Hematopoietic tissue	158	198	169	297	480	533	1 835
Other	242	561	1 405	2 986	3 310	2 683	11 187

¹ Cancer in Denmark 1943-2003 includes some non-malignant tumours for which notification is compulsory; mostly tumours in CNS and urinary system. ² The figure is less than the sum of the sub categories as the same person can occur with more than one type of cancer.

Source: National Board of Health. Cancer Registry.

Table 179

Reported cases of sexual transmitted infections. 2006

	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	155	2 172	6 254	3 530	5 416	1 866	2 216	1 234	1 285	336	276	9 199 ²	15 642 ²
Non-natal syphilis	-	-	1	-	8	1	8	-	26	2	27	2	70	5
Gonorrhoea	-	-	18	12	45	22	67	15	99	13	97	9	326	71

¹ In 2006, 25 cases were reported with unknown sex and age. These cases have not been included. ² Incl. 40 cases for men and 39 cases for women under 1 year. Primarily new-borns with eye infection.

Source: National Serum Institute.

Table 180

Diagnosed cases of AIDS

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total ¹
Men							
Number of diagnosed cases, total	46	31	30	41	30	26	2 262
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2006	14	8	8	9	8	2	1 774
Total deaths during the year ²	22	21	22	21	20	11	1 774
Women							
Number of diagnosed cases, total	25	13	9	19	14	17	363
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2006	5	3	3	5	1	2	201
Total deaths during the year ²	7	3	5	10	7	3	201

¹ Total in the period 1980-2006. ² Total deaths during the year regardless of the year of diagnosis.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut).

Table 181

Reported cases of HIV by mode of transmission

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total ¹
Total	319	289	270	306	264	241	4 766
Men, total	228	189	198	230	193	173	3 451
Homo/bisexual	110	92	114	147	120	99	1 854
Injecting drug users	17	17	17	9	13	7	266
Heterosexual	80	72	57	64	49	61	1 066
Blood transfusion	1	-	1	-	-	-	15
Perinatal	1	3	1	2	-	1	26
Other/not known	19	5	8	8	11	5	224
Women, total	91	100	72	76	71	68	1 315
Homo/bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users	14	14	7	4	4	4	164
Heterosexual	68	78	62	66	61	62	1 036
Blood transfusion	-	1	1	3	2	-	21
Perinatal	8	2	2	3	3	1	44
Other/not known	1	5	-	-	1	1	50

¹ Total reported cases in the period 1.8.1990-31.12.2006.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut).

Table 182

Reported occupational accidents by industry and sex. 2005

DB03	Industry	Total			Of which deaths		
		Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total
	Total	27 521	16 949	44 577	51	4	55
0109	Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	511	145	667	5	-	5
0500	Fishing, etc.	18	1	19	-	-	-
1009	Mining and quarrying	52		52	-	-	-
1509	Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	2 876	1 116	3 993	-	-	-
1709	Mfr. of textiles and leather	103	30	133	-	-	-
2009	Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	643	161	804	2	-	2
2309	Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	656	305	962	-	-	-
2600	Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	699	40	739	2	-	2
2709	Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	4 123	640	4 769	3	-	3
3600	Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	520	183	703	-	-	-
4009	Electricity, gas and water supply	172	18	190	-	-	-
4500	Construction	4 733	113	4 865	17	-	17
5000	Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	565	63	629	-	-	-
5100	Wholesale except of motor vehicles	1 320	312	1 639	2	-	2
5200	Re. trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	691	774	1 471	-	1	1
5500	Hotels and restaurants	283	434	718	1	-	1
6009	Transport	2 171	344	2 520	3	1	4
6400	Post and telecommunications	846	552	1 399	1	-	1
6509	Finance and insurance	52	105	157	-	-	-
7009	Letting and sale of real estate	355	82	438	2	-	2
7209	Business activities	865	674	1 543	6	-	6
7500	Public administration	1 382	1 559	2 943	1	2	3
8000	Education	756	1 234	1 991	-	-	-
8519	Human health activities	319	1 349	1 674	-	-	-
8539	Social institutions, etc.	870	5 781	6 659	-	-	-
9009	Associations, culture and refuse disposal	1 352	526	1 893	3	-	3
9800	Activity not stated	588	408	1 007	3	-	3

Note: Includes only occupational accidents reported to the Working Environment Service. Only accidents reported up to 8 February 2006.

¹ Incl. persons with unknown sex.

Source: Danish Working Environment Service.

Table 183

Reported occupational diseases by industry and sex. 2005

DB03	Industry	Men	Women	Total ¹
	Total	6 395	7 490	13 896
0109	Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	103	96	199
0500	Fishing, etc.	39	2	41
1009	Mining and quarrying	13	2	15
1509	Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	428	371	799
1709	Mfr. of textiles and leather	16	61	77
2009	Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	173	127	300
2309	Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	126	194	321
2600	Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	111	27	138
2709	Mfr. of basic metals and fabrication of metal products	807	440	1 247
3600	Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	95	108	203
4009	Electricity, gas and water supply	48	9	57
4500	Construction	765	74	839
5000	Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	171	16	187
5100	Wholesale except of motor vehicles	263	197	460
5200	Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	103	312	415
5500	Hotels and restaurants	78	152	230
6009	Transport	349	174	525
6400	Post and telecommunication	98	186	284
6509	Finance and insurance	31	119	150
7009	Letting and sale of real estate	51	46	97
7209	Business activities	177	384	562
7500	Public administration	472	1 280	1 753
8000	Education	138	418	556
8519	Health care activities	86	731	818
8539	Social institutions etc.	118	1 163	1 281
9009	Associations, culture and refuse disposal	210	312	522
9800	Activity not stated	1 326	489	1 820

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

¹ Incl. persons with unknown sex.

Source: Danish Working Environment Service.

Table 184

Reported industrial injuries and decisions. 2006

	Accidents at work ¹	Occupational diseases	Damaged glasses	Sudden lifting injuries
Reported cases	21 496	18 408	89	44
Decided cases, total²	19 611	16 248	71	152
Recognised cases	14 336	2 734	41	65
Dismissed cases	4 458	12 587	12	86
Shelved cases ³	817	927	18	1
Compensation granted⁴	6 089	2 111	-	73

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

¹ From 1999 including dental injuries. ² 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. ³ Cases shelved before recognition. Shelving occurs when the injured party does not want the case processed, or if the injured party dies in circumstances which are not connected with the accident/occupational disease. ⁴ 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.

Source: National Board of Industrial Injuries.

Table 185

Pharmacies

	2004	2005
Sales units, total	1 416	1 310
Pharmacies	276	268
Pharmacy sub-branches	47	50
Pharmacy shops	138	127
OTC shops	707	664
Delivery facilities	248	201
Staff, total	5 934	5 963
Pharmacists	726	742
Pharmaconomicists	3 022	3 016
Other staff	2 186	2 205
Sales of prescription items in thousands units	51 962	53 477
To individuals	48 408	49 679
To hospitals	393	430
To veterinarians	3.162	3 369
Items per thousand inhabitants	9 627	9 181
Average price per item in DKK	171.7	172.5
Gross turnover	10 891.1	11 383
Prescription sales	8 941.3	9 275.1
OTC sales	1 758.3	1 855.3
Others	191.5	251.5

Source: Danish Medicines Agency.

Table 186

Consumption of drugs and medicines by therapeutic group

ATC Group		2005		2006	
		DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day	DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day
	Consumption of drugs	11 935.0	1 214.4	12 404.0	1 286.5
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	1 427.9	132.2	1 453.0	136.0
A02	Drugs for acid related disorders	619.6	37.2	593.3	40.3
A10	Drugs used in diabetes	382.4	33.1	410.8	35.8
B	Blood and blood-forming organs	361.6	79.3	420.2	89.4
C	Cardiovascular system	1 772.4	396.7	1 923.7	444.8
C03	Diuretics	221.5	109.8	238.3	110.8
C07	Beta-blocking agents	222.6	31.5	236.8	32.9
C08	Calcium channel blockers	181.1	50.0	191.4	55.9
C09	Agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system	715.6	95.5	814.1	108.4
C10	Lipid modifying agents	279.6	89.3	300.8	116.9
D	Dermatologicals	321.3	36.0	290.4	37.7
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	866.3	102.0	909.5	101.8
G03	Sex hormones and modulators of the genital system	496.8	90.2	530.2	88.8
H	Systemic hormonal preparations excl. sex hormones and insulins	163.4	24.7	176.9	25.0
J	Antiinfectives for systemic use	704.0	15.4	727.2	15.9
J01	Antibacterials for systemic use	346.5	14.7	371.1	15.2
L	Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	61.8	3.2	62.9	3.5
L01	Antineoplastic agents	9.7	...	6.3	...
M	Musculo-skeletal system	585.1	62.8	536.2	63.5
N	Central nervous system	3 626.0	238.3	3 743.5	243.5
N02	Analgesics	1 150.1	89.7	1 171.8	91.2
N05	Psycholeptics	836.2	60.4	915.1	58.1
N06	Psychoanaleptics	766.6	61.1	791.5	66.5
P	Antiparasitic products	79.0	1.3	76.9	1.3
R	Respiratory system	1 552.8	113.9	1 626.8	115.0
R03	Drugs for obstructive airway diseases	1 072.3	59.3	1 138.5	59.2
S	Sensory organs	261.2	8.6	283.2	9.0
V	Various ¹	152.1	-	174.0	-

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.

¹ Inclusive magistral products etc.

Source: Danish Medicines Agency.

Table 187

Reported and decided criminal offences

	1995	2004	2005
Reported criminal offences			
Penal Code	538 963	474 419	432 704
Of which:			
Sexual offences	2 779	3 095	2 799
Crimes of violence	13 357	18 059	18 777
Offences against property	515 954	444 696	403 407
Other offences	6 873	8 569	7 721
Offences against special legislation ¹	68 327	71 463	75 232
Reported offences against the Penal Code with charges	108 727	88 721	80 375
Decisions, total			
Persons convicted, total ²	133 675	155 766	179 935
Decisions, total ³	165 566	194 926	222 799
Penal Code	60 703	56 378	56 552
Of which:			
Sexual offences	886	1 324	1 393
Crimes of violence	8 121	12 162	12 657
Offences against property	48 219	38 283	37 747
Other offences	3 477	4 609	4 755
Road Traffic Act	83 628	114 798	137 511
Other special legislation	21 233	23 750	28 736

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 188

Reported criminal offences against special legislation. 2006

	Reports			
	Copenhagen County ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total
Offences, total	28 273	20 541	32 649	81 463
Euphorants Act	9 061	3 797	6 363	19 221
Aliens Act	1 681	1 896	1 623	5 200
Firearms Act	2 532	1 894	2 964	7 390
Fire prevention legislation	1 296	1 347	2 142	4 785
Police regulations	5 202	3 420	5 867	14 489
Finance legislation	384	256	327	967
Health and social security legislation	309	273	818	1 400
Environmental legislation	1 369	756	1 053	3 178
Animals, hunting, etc. legislation	492	2 133	3 708	6 333
Employment, transport, legislation	1 498	1 273	1 290	4 061
Gambling, licensing, trade legislation	2 171	1 340	1 883	5 394
Other special legislation, excluding road traffic acts	2 278	2 156	4 611	9 045

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

¹ Incl. Copenhagen Municipality and Frederiksberg Municipality.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf2a

Table 189

Reported offences and charges against the Penal Code. 2006

	Criminal offences reported				Criminal offences with charges				Charges as per cent of reported offences
	Copen-hagen County ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	Copen-hagen County ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	
Penal Code, total	132 576	116 145	176 372	425 093	21 372	21 938	31 892	75 202	17.7
Sexual offences, total	546	897	1 209	2 652	312	632	846	1 790	67.5
Incest etc.	6	32	46	84	5	29	44	78	92.9
Rape etc.	102	190	235	527	67	134	166	367	69.6
Heterosexual offences, children under 12	18	67	103	188	16	54	94	164	87.2
Heterosexual offences, other	32	107	123	262	27	99	114	240	91.6
Homosexual offences, children under 12	1	7	9	17	1	7	9	17	100.0
Homosexual offences, other	2	5	9	16	2	5	5	12	75.0
Offences against decency	343	422	601	1 366	167	256	345	768	56.2
Prostitution etc.	42	67	83	192	27	48	69	144	75.0
Crimes of violence, total	4 869	6 356	8 332	19 557	3 584	5 058	6 673	15 315	78.3
Assaulting public servant	991	944	1 136	3 071	846	834	1 047	2 727	88.8
Gathering with disturbance of public order	17	4	3	24	17	2	2	21	87.5
Homicide	9	9	11	29	9	9	11	29	100.0
Attempted homicide	38	30	59	127	31	28	54	113	89.0
Assault against private person	2 736	3 701	5 191	11 628	1 874	2 886	4 063	8 823	75.9
Common assault	2 340	3 200	4 507	10 047	1 587	2 468	3 481	7 536	75.0
Grievous assault	388	490	666	1 544	282	407	566	1 255	81.3
Particularly grievous assault	8	11	18	37	5	11	16	32	86.5
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	1	14	15	30	1	14	14	29	96.7
Offences against life or body	68	144	141	353	53	108	118	279	79.0
Offences against personal liberty	50	78	112	240	40	67	103	210	87.5
Threats	959	1 432	1 664	4 055	713	1 110	1 261	3 084	76.1
Offences against property, total	124 785	106 876	163 867	395 528	15 482	14 536	21 895	51 913	13.1
Forgery	997	691	1 313	3 001	752	553	1 053	2 358	78.6
Arson	429	336	459	1 224	110	188	233	531	43.4
Burglary	17 513	20 678	33 392	71 583	1 128	1 549	2 279	4 956	6.9
Burglary in banks, shops	6 753	7 376	13 023	27 152	479	644	988	2 111	7.8
Burglary in dwellings	8 541	9 031	13 632	31 204	509	653	958	2 120	6.8
Burglary in empty buildings	2 219	4 271	6 737	13 227	140	252	333	725	5.5
Theft	58 467	42 241	65 244	165 952	8 177	6 803	10 150	25 130	15.1
Theft from cars, boats etc.	12 628	12 922	19 790	45 340	377	605	1 044	2 026	4.5
Theft from shops etc.	6 402	4 666	7 127	18 195	5 471	3 733	5 671	14 875	81.8
Other theft	39 437	24 653	38 327	102 417	2 329	2 465	3 435	8 229	8.0
Stealing reg. cars	4 520	4 558	7 634	16 712	606	750	1 263	2 619	15.7
Stealing mopeds	1 718	2 403	4 350	8 471	163	237	391	791	9.3
Stealing bicycles	26 056	16 206	24 011	66 273	176	150	191	517	0.8
Stealing other objects	1 013	1 709	3 639	6 361	129	147	303	579	9.1
Larceny by finding	176	188	329	693	159	153	185	497	71.7
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	2 043	2 066	3 015	7 124	1 460	1 349	2 016	4 825	67.7
Blackmail and usury	47	81	73	201	37	69	64	170	84.6
Fraud against creditors	25	26	38	89	18	22	29	69	77.5
Receiving stolen goods	409	413	930	1 752	395	391	909	1 695	96.7
Robbery	1 175	619	856	2 650	379	278	410	1 067	40.3
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	50	22	78	150	39	17	45	101	67.3
Malicious damage	10 063	14 545	18 355	42 963	1 686	1 825	2 273	5 784	13.5
Misappropriation and offences against property	84	94	151	329	68	55	101	224	68.1
Other offences, total	2 376	2 016	2 964	7 356	1 994	1 712	2 478	6 184	84.1
Selling narcotics etc.	299	201	510	1 010	286	197	480	963	95.3
Smuggling narcotics	66	6	29	101	60	6	27	93	92.1
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	26	65	127	218	24	64	123	211	96.8
Other stipulations in Penal Code	1 985	1 744	2 298	6 027	1 624	1 445	1 848	4 917	81.6

¹ Incl. Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities.For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf2a

Table 190

Victims of criminal offences. 2006

	Men	Women	Sex, not stated	Total
Total	19 553	25 019	1 819	46 391
Sexual offences	260	2 091	25	2 376
Incest, etc.	13	72	-	85
Rape, etc.	25	469	5	499
Hetero or homosexual offences	92	346	5	443
Offences against decency	130	1 204	15	1 349
Crimes of violence	11 338	5 779	867	17 984
Assaulting, etc. public servant	784	613	716	2 113
Homicide and attempted homicide	107	42	2	151
Assaulting private individual	8 076	3 429	52	11 557
Of which: Common assault	6 827	3 131	37	9 995
Grievous assault	1 216	292	15	1 523
Particularly grievous assault	33	6	-	39
Threats	2 134	1 519	70	3 723
Offences against property	7 883	16 579	896	25 358
Theft of handbags	281	1 881	41	2 203
Theft from pocket or handbag	5 509	13 454	765	19 728
Theft by trick in residences	251	680	3	934
Blackmail and usury	138	34	8	180
Robbery	1 663	519	79	2 261
Other criminal offences	72	570	31	673
Breach of caution given by the police	65	560	29	654
Slander, libel, defamation, insult	7	10	2	19

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 191

Victims of criminal offences by sex and age. 2006

	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	664	9 466	10 102	7 165	6 086	4 226	3 285	2 355	1 976	1 066	46 391
Men	249	5 188	5 071	3 107	2 626	1 581	938	445	348	-	19 553
Women	411	4 233	4 862	3 952	3 333	2 526	2 241	1 867	1 594	-	25 019
Sex, not stated	4	45	169	106	127	119	106	43	34	1 066	1 819
Sexual offences	403	1 221	369	183	110	36	21	11	10	12	2 376
Men	89	129	21	8	5	5	2	1	-	-	260
Women	313	1 087	346	174	105	31	19	10	6	-	2 091
Sex, not stated	1	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	12	25
Crimes of violence	210	4 631	4 523	3 215	2 690	1 338	435	93	26	823	17 984
Men	126	3 307	3 182	1 921	1 568	848	301	70	15	-	11 338
Women	83	1 317	1 323	1 288	1 113	490	134	23	8	-	5 779
Sex, not stated	1	7	18	6	9	-	-	-	3	823	867
Offences against property	49	3 594	5 120	3 509	3 124	2 783	2 810	2 233	1 936	200	25 358
Men	34	1 752	1 868	1 157	1 030	714	626	370	332	-	7 883
Women	13	1 809	3 103	2 253	1 976	1 950	2 078	1 820	1 577	-	16 579
Sex, not stated	2	33	149	99	118	119	106	43	27	200	896
Other criminal offences	2	20	90	258	162	69	19	18	4	31	673
Men	-	-	-	21	23	14	9	4	1	-	72
Women	2	20	90	237	139	55	10	14	3	-	570
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 192

Victims of criminal offences by type of offence. 2006

	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	664	9 466	10 102	7 165	6 086	4 226	3 285	2 355	1 976	1 066	46 391
Sexual offences	403	1 221	369	183	110	36	21	11	10	12	2 376
Incest, etc.	59	25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Rape, etc.	9	223	133	73	40	10	4	-	7	-	499
Heterosexual offences, children under 12 years	125	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165
Heterosexual offences, other	3	214	13	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	235
Homosexual offences, children under 12 years	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Homosexual offences, other	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Offences against decency	189	695	222	107	67	26	17	11	3	12	1 349
Crimes of violence	210	4 631	4 523	3 215	2 690	1 338	435	93	26	823	17 984
Assaulting public servant	1	7	162	394	439	323	73	-	-	714	2 113
Assaulting police at gatherings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, Infanticide, Attempted homicide	-	14	42	40	31	15	6	-	1	2	151
Assaulting private individual	178	3 649	3 391	1 921	1 484	619	220	60	15	20	11 557
Common assault	161	3 289	2 913	1 637	1 216	519	184	53	10	13	9 995
Grievous assault	16	359	470	276	255	95	34	6	5	7	1 523
Particularly grievous assault	1	1	8	8	13	5	2	1	-	-	39
Place a person in a helpless condition	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	5
Offences against life and health	4	35	50	48	36	16	11	1	-	23	224
Refrain from helping a person in mortal danger	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unlawful compulsion	2	47	27	13	23	6	2	3	-	-	123
Loss of liberty	1	25	20	14	6	3	-	-	-	1	70
Serious loss of liberty	-	2	8	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	15
Threats	23	852	822	781	668	354	122	28	10	63	3 723
Offences against property	49	3 594	5 120	3 509	3 124	2 783	2 810	2 233	1 936	200	25 358
Theft of handbags	4	241	547	312	251	281	248	161	150	8	2 203
Theft from pocket or handbag	36	2 356	4 054	2 938	2 600	2 299	2 347	1 775	1 199	124	19 728
Theft by trick in residences	-	4	12	4	15	38	93	243	524	1	934
Theft connected with prostitution	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Theft connected with violence	-	23	14	6	2	3	1	-	-	-	49
Blackmail	-	62	50	22	19	7	6	-	1	8	175
Usury	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	5
Robbery	9	881	420	211	220	142	103	50	60	50	2 146
Particularly serious robbery	-	27	23	16	13	11	11	3	2	9	115
Other criminal offences	2	20	90	258	162	69	19	18	4	31	673
Breach of a caution	2	19	87	255	159	62	19	18	4	29	654
Persecute at reiterate accusation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slander, libel, defamation, insult	-	1	3	3	3	7	-	-	-	2	19

Note: The age is calculated on the crimedate.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 193

Convictions for offences against the Penal Code by age and sex. 2005

	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	12 871	10 121	7 594	12 541	7 895	5 522	46 643	9 901	56 544
Sexual offences, total	200	128	163	359	279	264	1 361	32	1 393
Incest, etc.	5	0	4	15	16	13	53	0	53
Rape, etc.	49	36	46	54	36	20	240	1	241
Heterosexual offences, children under 12 years	7	5	5	28	24	28	95	2	97
Other heterosexual offences	71	28	17	40	31	23	206	4	210
Homosexual offences	4	0	1	3	5	5	18	0	18
Indecent exposure	57	43	51	170	120	128	561	8	569
Prostitution, etc.	7	16	39	49	47	47	188	17	205
Crimes of violence	3 006	2 517	1 696	2 868	1 798	772	11 528	1 129	12 657
Offences against public authorities	304	373	285	516	289	110	1 652	225	1 877
Gathering with disturbance of public order	4	3	5	11	3	3	28	1	29
Homicide	2	6	4	23	10	2	43	4	47
Attempted homicide	12	15	10	14	7	7	55	10	65
Assault on private person	2 278	1 805	1 151	1 811	1 149	476	7 923	747	8 670
Common assault	1 937	1 420	912	1 510	971	425	6 535	640	7 175
Grievous assault	337	380	230	291	173	50	1 358	103	1 461
Particularly grievous assault	4	5	9	10	5	1	30	4	34
Intentional bodily harm	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	1	3	1	4	2	2	13	0	13
Offences against life or body	32	38	19	38	25	17	156	13	169
Offences against personal liberty	41	34	25	33	17	8	148	10	158
Threats	332	240	196	417	296	146	1 508	119	1 627
Offences against property	8 997	6 564	4 965	8 129	5 031	4 058	29 763	7 981	37 744
Forgery	156	277	253	401	236	127	1 063	387	1 450
Arson	101	38	39	63	48	41	268	62	330
Housebreaking	1 082	972	621	775	265	55	3 609	161	3 770
Burglaries from bank, shops etc.	592	586	366	429	144	27	2 068	76	2 144
Burglaries from dwellings	355	304	209	287	101	24	1 213	67	1 280
Burglaries from non-residential buildings	135	82	46	59	20	4	328	18	346
Thefts	3 471	2 599	2 267	4 137	2 907	2 982	12 562	5 801	18 363
Thefts from cars, boats, etc.	263	272	145	164	46	9	865	34	899
Shoplifting, etc.	1 986	1 296	1 376	2 858	2 244	2 687	7 537	4 910	12 447
Other thefts	1 222	1 031	746	1 115	617	286	4 160	857	5 017
Theft of motor vehicles	696	409	275	326	137	27	1 710	160	1 870
Theft of mopeds	476	90	41	48	19	5	657	22	679
Theft of bicycles	156	72	59	115	46	13	436	25	461
Theft of other objects	200	66	50	76	33	14	413	26	439
Larceny by finding	121	97	67	131	78	43	479	58	537
Embezzlement, etc.	157	360	354	746	556	338	1 836	675	2 511
Blackmail and usury	28	31	21	30	15	6	117	14	131
Fraud against creditor	0	8	5	22	22	14	59	12	71
Handling stolen goods	354	446	313	439	219	92	1 677	186	1 863
Robbery	579	276	150	164	50	17	1 166	70	1 236
Serious fraudulent tax evasion	0	2	4	18	26	21	65	6	71
Malicious damage	1 368	762	406	571	320	221	3 383	265	3 648
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	19	13	13	23	14	7	82	7	89
Misappropriation and offences against property	33	46	27	44	40	35	181	44	225
Other offences	668	912	770	1 185	787	428	3 991	759	4 750
Selling narcotics	73	157	158	222	106	33	637	112	749
Smuggling etc. of narcotics	11	19	34	80	42	18	195	9	204
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	19	38	27	49	28	58	174	45	219
Other offences against the Penal Code	565	698	551	834	611	319	2 985	593	3 578

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and [straf4](http://www.statbank.dk/straf4)

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Table 194

Offences against the Penal Code by type of penalty. 2005

	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Acquitted	Total
	Suspended sentence	Unsuspended sentence				
Penal Code, total	8 791	9 269	19 420	17 435	1 637	56 552
Sexual offences, total	188	270	222	642	71	1 393
Rape, etc.	4	45	-	183	9	241
Heterosexual offences	50	79	-	153	25	307
Homosexual offences	2	8	-	7	1	18
Indecent exposure	75	41	200	225	28	569
Other sexual offences	57	97	22	74	8	258
Crimes of violence, total	2 887	3 855	710	4 450	755	12 657
Offences against public authorities	382	623	306	493	73	1 877
Homicide	-	31	-	16	-	47
Attempted homicide	-	8	-	56	1	65
Assault on private person	2 175	2 694	214	3 013	574	8 670
Other crimes of violence	330	499	190	872	107	1 998
Offences against property	5 088	3 920	17 019	11 047	673	37 747
Forgery	483	207	233	481	46	1 450
Arson	50	82	6	189	3	330
Housebreaking	959	874	103	1 791	43	3 770
Theft	1 709	1 555	13 362	4 942	244	21 812
Embezzlement, fraud etc.	992	183	292	946	99	2 512
Fraud against creditors	20	3	1	44	3	71
Handling stolen goods	410	238	549	628	38	1 863
Robbery	114	558	8	504	52	1 236
Malicious damage	237	83	1 947	1 263	119	3 649
Other offences against property	114	137	518	259	26	1 054
Other offences	628	1 224	1 469	1 296	138	4 755
Narcotics	87	621	7	218	20	953
Other offences	541	603	1 462	1 078	118	3 802

¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped, other decisions and acquittal.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and [straf4](http://www.statbank.dk/straf4)

Table 195

Convictions for offences against special legislation by age and sex. 2005

	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	3 708	5 246	3 826	6 043	4 376	3 242	24 101	2 340	26 441
Act on Euforians	1 924	3 161	2 284	2 969	1 563	559	11 420	1 040	12 460
Aliens Act	36	73	64	179	119	60	460	71	531
The Firearms Act	535	570	393	586	451	317	2 674	178	2 852
Fire-prevention legislation, etc.	14	24	33	86	101	128	335	51	386
Police regulations	597	535	277	325	170	75	1 866	113	1 979
Financial legislation	7	23	27	96	116	95	329	35	364
Health and social legislation	22	60	56	158	174	171	564	77	641
Environmental legislation	12	47	56	220	291	296	800	122	922
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	19	75	130	417	415	579	1 295	340	1 635
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	7	101	200	470	577	661	1 919	97	2 016
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	95	175	128	210	134	87	720	109	829
Other special legislation	440	402	178	327	265	214	1 719	107	1 826

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

¹ Excl. 3,825 enterprises.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and [straf4](http://www.statbank.dk/straf4)

Table 196

Convictions for offences against special legislation, by type of conviction. 2005

	Imprisonment			Fines	Other decisions ¹	Acquitted	Total
	Suspended	Unsuspended	Total				
Special legislation, total	791	993	1 784	25 330	1 547	75	28 736
Act on Euforians	648	712	1 360	10 161	904	35	12 460
Aliens Act	4	103	107	419	68	2	596
The Firearms Act	60	123	183	2 210	429	31	2 853
Fire prevention legislation, etc.	-	-	-	399	-	-	399
Police regulations	-	-	-	1 981	1	-	1 982
Financial legislation	57	44	101	270	5	2	378
Health and social legislation	3	2	5	836	25	1	867
Environmental legislation	-	-	-	976	75	-	1 051
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	10	3	13	1 686	7	2	1 708
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	-	1	1	3 064	14	2	3 081
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	-	-	-	133	2	-	135
Other special legislation	9	5	14	3 195	17	-	3 226

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped, other decisions and acquittal.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and [straf4](http://www.statbank.dk/straf4)

Table 197 **Unuspended sentence for offences against Penal Code. 2005**

	Unuspended imprisonment					Detention, sentence served on remand and not stated	Total
	30 days	31-60 days	61 days - 3 months	3 months +	Total		
Penal Code, total	2 185	2 180	1 122	3 637	9124	145	9 269
Sexual offences	61	35	27	144	267	3	270
Rape	2	1	-	41	44	1	45
Crimes of violence	831	1 212	518	1 241	3802	53	3 855
Assault against public servant while in discharge of his duties	301	148	59	106	614	9	623
Violence against the person	418	955	396	894	2663	31	2 694
Threats	97	88	50	139	374	10	384
Offences against property	988	772	497	1 575	3832	88	3 920
Burglary	139	188	146	393	866	8	874
Theft	621	353	198	373	1545	10	1 555
Handling stolen goods	61	57	33	85	236	2	238
Robbery	9	26	34	429	498	60	558
Other offences	305	161	80	677	1223	1	1 224
Trafficking and smuggling of drugs	9	17	24	571	621	-	621

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and [straf4](http://www.statbank.dk/straf4)

Table 198 **Unuspended sentence for offences against special legislation. 2005**

	Unuspended imprisonment					Detention, sentence served on remand and not stated	Total
	30 days	31-60 days	61 days - 3 months	3 months +	Total		
Road Traffic Acts total	810	377	107	100	1 394	7	1 401
Traffic acc under influence of alcohol	65	24	7	11	107	-	107
Drunken driving	407	174	73	76	730	3	733
Road Traffic Act, other	338	179	27	13	557	4	561
Special legislation total	542	218	89	142	991	2	993
Act on Euforiant	382	147	72	110	711	1	712
Aliens Act	65	35	1	2	103	-	103
The Firearms Act	76	15	10	21	122	1	123
Financial legislation	11	21	5	7	44	-	44
Other special legislation	73	35	2	4	114	-	114

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and [straf4](http://www.statbank.dk/straf4)

Table 199

Convictions for offences against the Penal Code and special legislation, per 100,000 persons. 2005

	Men				Women			
	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total
15+ years, total	2 159	5 061	1 116	8 335	442	1 189	104	1 735
Number of convictions per 100,000 persons in the age group:								
15-19 years	6 781	6 102	1 351	15 054	1 391	586	172	2 149
20-24 years	6 025	8 419	3 344	17 787	844	1 433	211	2 488
25-29 years	3 799	7 520	2 077	13 395	660	1 638	168	2 466
30-39 years	2 595	7 137	1 357	11 089	547	2 093	154	2 794
40-49 years	1 575	5 938	981	8 494	439	1 817	133	2 388
50 + years	436	2 517	322	3 274	165	575	38	778

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and [straf4](http://www.statbank.dk/straf4)

Table 200

Convictions relating to Penal Code and special legislation by sentence per 100,000 persons. 2005

	Men								Women				Total
	Fine	Imprisonment		Other	Fine	Imprisonment		Other					
		Suspended	Un-suspended			Suspended	Un-suspended						
Total 15 years +	6 452	513	496	754	1 507	26	82	120	4 974				
Number per 100,000 at age:													
15-19 years	10 135	795	1 491	2 180	1 582	35	222	310	8 778				
20-24 years	12 589	1 522	1 227	2 449	1 991	44	180	274	10 233				
25-29 years	9 869	1 133	740	1 653	2 087	47	119	212	7 956				
30-39 years	8 660	792	568	1 070	2 462	53	107	172	6 990				
40-49 years	6 960	452	447	634	2 123	35	103	127	5 485				
50 years +	2 892	77	139	166	720	3	23	31	1 950				

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and [straf4](http://www.statbank.dk/straf4)

Table 201

Convictions for offences against the Road Traffic Act, by age and sex. 2005

	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	10 581	14 508	15 595	36 805	30 383	28 117	109 340	26 649	135 989
Drunken driving	718	1 396	1 202	2 732	3 171	3 062	11 275	1 006	12 281
Driving under the influence of alcohol	155	482	468	1 133	1 259	1 172	4 174	495	4 669
Vehicle deficiencies	4 523	1 172	576	732	564	374	7 565	376	7 941
Other offences	5 340	11 940	13 817	33 341	26 648	24 681	90 500	25 267	115 767
Non-compliance with speed limits	1 984	7 151	9 169	23 421	18 858	17 144	58 903	18 824	77 727
Non-compliance with orders	84	155	139	223	142	118	755	106	861
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	252	404	345	735	581	1 159	2 378	1 098	3 476
Overload	13	115	178	485	460	493	1 701	43	1 744
Other	3 007	4 115	3 986	8 477	6 607	5 767	26 763	5 196	31 959

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and [straf4](http://www.statbank.dk/straf4)

Table 202

Convictions for offences against the Road Traffic Act, by type of conviction. 2005

	Imprisonment			Fines	Other decisions ¹	Acquitted	Total
	Suspended Imprisonment	Unsuspen- ded Imprisonment	Total				
Road Traffic Act, total	2 981	1 401	4 382	132 236	718	175	137 511
Drunken driving	2 472	840	3 312	8 631	293	45	12 281
Driving under the influence of alcohol	1 602	427	2 029	2 515	100	25	4 669
Vehicle deficiencies	-	-	-	8 024	18	6	8 048
Other offences	509	561	1 070	115 581	407	124	117 182
Non-compliance with speed limits	-	6	6	77 695	20	47	77 768
Non-compliance with orders	2	-	2	858	-	1	861
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	2	1	3	3 421	18	35	3 477
Over loading	-	-	-	2 266	17	4	2 287
Other	505	554	1 059	31 341	392	37	32 829

¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped, other decisions and acquittal.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and [straf4](http://www.statbank.dk/straf4)

Table 203

Criminal cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2005

	Lower courts				High courts		First instance, total
	Copenhagen region ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	
Cases concluded in First instance	45 232	33 287	39 789	118 308	42	17	118 367
With lay assessors	4 506	4 530	6 291	15 328	•	•	15 328
Without lay assessors	35 406	23 912	26 546	85 864	42	17	85 923
Confession	4 864	4 208	5 942	15 013	•	•	15 013
Other cases	457	637	1 009	2 104	•	•	2 104

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

Source: The Court Administration.

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 204

Civil justice: cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2005

	Lower courts				High courts		First instance, total
	Copenhagen region ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	
Proceedings, total	38 968	46 713	60 720	146 401	393	207	147 001
Type of cases							
Ordinary cases	29 569	36 235	47 109	112 913	393	207	113 513
Residential	3 497	2 841	4 416	10 754	-	-	10 754
Matrimonial	3 095	3 678	4 838	11 611	-	-	11 611
Paternity	478	581	711	1 770	-	-	1 770
Incapacitation	238	300	268	806	-	-	806
Cases pursuant to section 124 in Social Assistance Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other cases	2 091	3 078	3 378	8 547	-	-	8 547

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

Source: The Court Administration.

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 205

Crime rate, by age, sex and national origin. 2004

	Western countries	Non-western countries	Origin		Total	Danish origin	Population total
			Immi- grant	Descen- dant			
Men, 15-79 years, total	2 312	12 554	12 456	2 410	14 866	101 409	116 275
Women, 15-79 years, total	782	2 050	2 496	336	2 832	23 714	26 546
Index, population total = 100							
Men, 15-79 years	73	162	130	184	136	96	100
Of which:							
15-19 years	99	165	156	158	157	94	100
20-29 years	50	180	127	227	144	94	100
30-39 years	65	155	127	173	129	97	100
40-49 years	85	144	127	92	126	97	100
50-59 years	106	156	133	105	133	98	100
60-69 years	96	129	111	103	111	99	100
70-79 years	160	150	155	175	155	98	100
Women, 15-79 years	101	118	110	144	113	99	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 2004.

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 206

Persons sentenced to imprisonment in 2005 and previous imprisonment¹

Type of criminal offence	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	21 415	3 593	3 786	2 957	5 280	3 722	2 077	19 120	2 295	
Penal Code. total	15 804	3 465	3 258	2 283	3 724	2 178	896	13 998	1 806	
Road Traffic Act. total	4 077	28	262	423	1 074	1 259	1 031	3 729	348	
Special legislation. total	1 534	100	266	251	482	285	150	1 393	141	
	percentage of persons previously imprisoned									
Total	44.9	28.8	51.1	57.3	52.4	42.8	28.8	47.4	24.1	
Penal Code. total	44.2	28.9	51.0	57.0	50.9	41.5	24.0	46.7	24.5	
Sexual offences	17.2	14.7	30.3	21.7	19.2	13.4	10.2	17.4	-	
Rape, etc.	38.3	25.0	50.0	66.7	37.5	25.0	-	38.3	-	
Crimes of violence	42.2	27.7	53.0	53.8	47.3	41.5	22.1	43.9	21.9	
Violence, etc. against public servant	49.8	37.8	53.7	59.2	53.5	47.1	38.9	53.5	21.4	
Violence against the person	39.6	25.1	50.7	52.0	44.1	40.5	17.1	41.1	19.8	
Offences against property	46.8	30.5	50.5	61.0	55.5	44.8	25.3	50.2	26.6	
Burglary (banks, shops, etc.)	60.8	41.2	57.4	78.5	78.0	60.0	53.8	62.0	13.6	
Burglary (private houses)	64.1	34.6	67.2	76.0	84.2	74.4	66.7	64.4	58.3	
Theft	55.3	25.3	46.8	66.7	68.6	67.5	54.5	58.7	42.2	
Theft/appropriation of registered vehicles	52.4	30.7	63.8	70.8	74.0	61.5	44.4	53.8	32.1	
Robbery	55.4	42.4	66.9	69.9	73.6	65.4	37.5	56.5	38.9	
Other criminal offences	46.3	28.1	47.2	55.9	51.7	41.1	35.9	50.5	19.7	
Trafficking of drugs	44.6	28.3	38.2	58.0	48.3	44.6	30.8	47.1	25.9	
Road Traffic Act. total	45.1	25.0	46.9	56.3	54.0	44.2	32.5	47.6	18.4	
Road traffic accidents under the influence of alcohol	26.7	20.0	29.6	32.6	30.7	29.6	16.7	29.7	11.0	
Special legislation. total	52.4	27.0	56.4	61.8	60.0	47.4	32.0	54.4	32.6	
Act on Euforiant	54.8	26.7	54.4	61.4	62.6	51.2	43.2	56.9	35.7	

¹ Persons previously sentenced to imprisonment within a preceding 5-year period i.e. 2005-2000.For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 207

Inmates in main prisons and local prisons and institutions¹. 2005

	Men	Women	Total
Number of inmates in prisons, local prisons and institutions	17 032	1 445	18 477
Local prisons and Copenhagen prisons	4 019	187	4 206
Average number of inmates per day	1 554	90	1 644
Custody and arrest	974	65	1 039
Prison and detention	539	22	561
Lenient imprisonment	-	-	-
Fine	7	-	7
Admitted under the Aliens Act	34	3	37
Other	-	-	-
State prisons			
Average number of inmates per day	2 312	85	2 397
Custody and arrest	4	1	5
Prison and detention	2 275	84	2 359
Lenient imprisonment	-	-	-
Fine	15	-	15
Admitted under the Aliens Act	-	-	-
Other	18	-	18
Institutions			
Average number of residents per day	154	11	165
Judge too suspended	4	1	5
Paroleed	6	-	6
Judge too prisons	119	5	124
Voluntary clientele	21	2	23
Non-clientele	4	4	8

Note: Prison service closed institutions are Herstedvester, Horsens, Nyborg, Ringe and Vridsløselille, while open prisons are Horserød, Gribskov, Kragsskovhede, Møgelkær, Midtjylland, Renbæk, Sdr. Omme, Søbysøgård, Jyderup, Holsbjergvej. There are 43 local institutions/prisons outside Copenhagen and 8 other institutions.

¹ Excl. Sandholm camp and Åbenrå asylum department.

Source: Department of Prisons and Probation.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 208

Criminal justice, Appeals. 2005

	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	Total	Supreme Court			Total
				From Eastern High Court	From Western High Court	From other courts	
Appeals, total	1 449	1 259	2 708	31	21	-	52
Number of charged persons, total	1 536	1 412	2 948	38	26	-	64
Penalty increased	284	209	493	-	1	-	1
Penalty confirmed	875	696	1 571	24	18	-	42
Penalty mitigated	401	472	873	7	6	-	13
Other decisions	31	35	66	-	-	-	-
Appeals in interlocutory procedure, total	2 547	2 061	4 608	41	13	-	54
The appellant's claim:							
Allowed	255	151	406	12	2	-	14
Dismissed	2 292	1 910	4 202	29	11	-	40

Note: 56 cases were admissible to be reopened by the appeals court in 2005, of these four were reopened.

Source: The Court Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 209

Suspension of driving licences and ban driving. 2005

	Unconditional suspensions	Conditional suspensions	Ban driving	Total
Total	4 485	2 666	1 454	8 605
Penal Code, total	807	278	49	1 134
Road Traffic Act, total	3 678	2 388	1 405	7 471
Accidents causing injury	178	12	14	204
Drunken driving	169	1	2	172
Accidents without injury	432	15	23	470
Drunken driving	413	3	6	422
Drunk driving and driving under the influence of alcohol	2 717	90	300	3 107
Drunken driving	2 605	29	83	2 717
Other offences against the Road Traffic Act	253	1 817	644	2 714
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	34	1 084	191	1 309
Non-compliance with speed limits	138	293	331	762

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf3 and [straf4](http://www.statbank.dk/straf4)

Table 210

Police activity

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Staff				
Police force	10 233	10 352	10 483	10 628
Uniformed police	8 181	8 177	8 262	8 361
Criminal police	2 052	2 175	2 221	2 267
Clerical staff	2 165	2 202	2 205	2 130
Legal staff	439	434	-	453
Official cars¹	2 764	2 701	2 773	2 503
Duties				
Arrests, total	67 287	66 723	66 004	61 280
Offences against Police Regulations, etc.	16 213	15 170	15 742	13 369
Revocations of driving licenses	17 836	17 162	19 184	18 569
Parking fines ²	65 172	64 400	59 384	56 245
Cases involving immigrants	29 705	41 664	44 338	41 919
Fines ³	423 092	504 762	546 203	601 791
Police permits, granted	122 204	105 380	111 427	113 532
Lost property, items received	143 199	143 165	165 410	143 519
Lost property, items returned	63 438	63 463	65 789	60 386
Driving licences issued	287 819	292 855	303 933	315 179
Passports issued	364 414	354 600	456 523	655 088

Note: The table does not include all police activity which appears in other tables in the Statistical Yearbook. The resources are distributed among the Commissioner of Polices' 9 departments and 54 police districts.

¹ In 2002, the number of vehicles is slightly higher than usually due to the EU Summit, among other things. ² Enforced by the police and traffic wardens. ³ Amounting to DKK 831 mio. in 2005.

Source: The Police's annual report.

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Table 211

Enforcement proceedings, registration, estates of deceased persons and bankruptcies, etc. 2005

	Copenhagen region ¹	Other islands	Jutland	Total
Enforcement proceedings, total	68 671	98 657	114 657	281 985
Ordinary cases:				
Demand, payments	39 815	54 368	65 576	159 759
Demand, payments, distress	7 228	13 307	10 310	30 845
Credit accord, Act	475	534	800	1 809
Other cases	209	181	226	616
Special cases:				
Custody cases	350	545	732	1 627
Enforcement proceedings, spontaneously	10 377	7 713	9 681	27 771
Ban-evidences cases	177	126	219	522
Other cases	44	61	64	169
Inkassoproces:				
Claim payment	7 848	16 081	20 492	44 421
Petitions for auctions sales of real property	1 057	2 807	3 258	7 122
Auctions sales of real property	1 091	2 934	3 299	7 324
Of which:Consistently auctions sales	50	372	623	1 045
Notarial acts	22 234	14 319	21 651	58 204
Registrations, total	606 246	1 265 073	2 118 422	3 989 741
Of which:				
Conveyances and title deeds	36 907	80 668	111 894	229 469
Mortgages, etc. on real property	158 201	331 790	414 656	904 647
Car- and personsbook	-	-	231 106	231 106
Other registrations	411 138	852 615	1 436 843	2 700 596
Estates of deceased persons, total	13 053	18 122	25 092	56 267
Ordinary estates of deceased persons:				
Disposed of without adm. § 18	4 814	5 149	6 877	16 840
Passed to surviving spouse § 22	238	255	448	941
Undivided possession § 24	2 032	4 152	5 927	12 111
Private adm. out of court § 25	2 640	4 045	5 583	12 268
Simple adm. out of court §§ 33-34	1 662	2 369	3 665	7 696
Administred by executor § 36	1 164	1 588	1 785	4 537
Disposed with admin.	244	218	259	721
Revived cases with changed erstates adm.	106	168	229	503
Other erstates	92	49	47	188
Special erstates total	61	129	272	462
Other probates²	248	4 178	6 313	14 437
Bankruptcy	1	1 296	1 879	4 609
Restructuring of debts	-	1 592	2 618	5 014
Suspension of payment	-	128	283	508
Liquidations	-	766	1 007	2 998
Spouse probates	241	302	355	898
Other cases	6	94	171	410
Of which:				
Bankruptcy closed	1	308	431	1 256
Restructuring of debts completed	-	364	688	1 168
Liquidations closed	110	122	122	354
Spouse probates closed without adm.	-	360	518	1 232

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region, i.e. nos. 1–12 and the Maritime and Commercial Court. Inclusive 3 698 cases tried in the Maritime and Commercial Court.

Source: The Court Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/05

Income, consumption and prices

1. Developments in income and consumption

Concepts of income

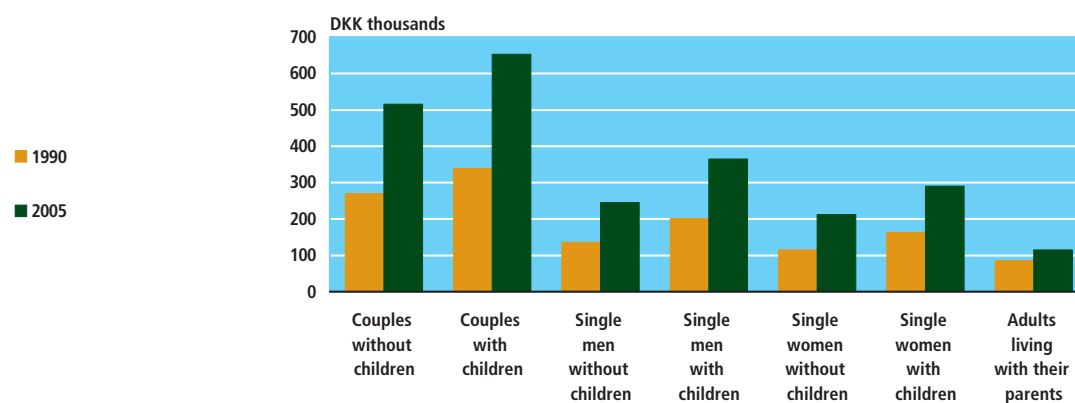
Income statistics comprise family-related as well as person-related statistics. The central concepts are *family income* and *personal income*. Family income is the sum of the following income types: Earned income, property income, transfer income and other family income, while personal income comprises all types of income, except for net income from interest and other property income.

Couples with children earn most

When considering families, couples with children had the highest average income in 2005 of DKK 653,600. The corresponding figure for couples without children was DKK 515,900. 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 total family income



See table 212.

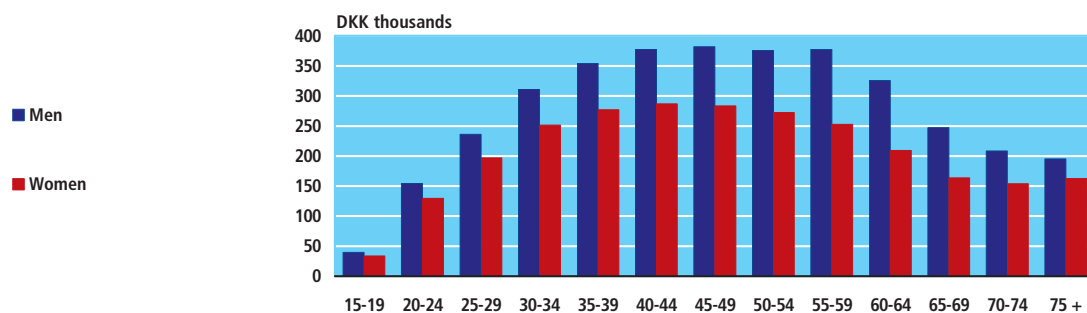
Men earn more than women

In 2005, the average personal income for persons aged 15 and above was DKK 249,900. Men had larger incomes than women as men's average income was DKK 288,300, while that of women was DKK 212,900.

Income, consumption and prices

Figure 2

Average personal income by age group. 2005



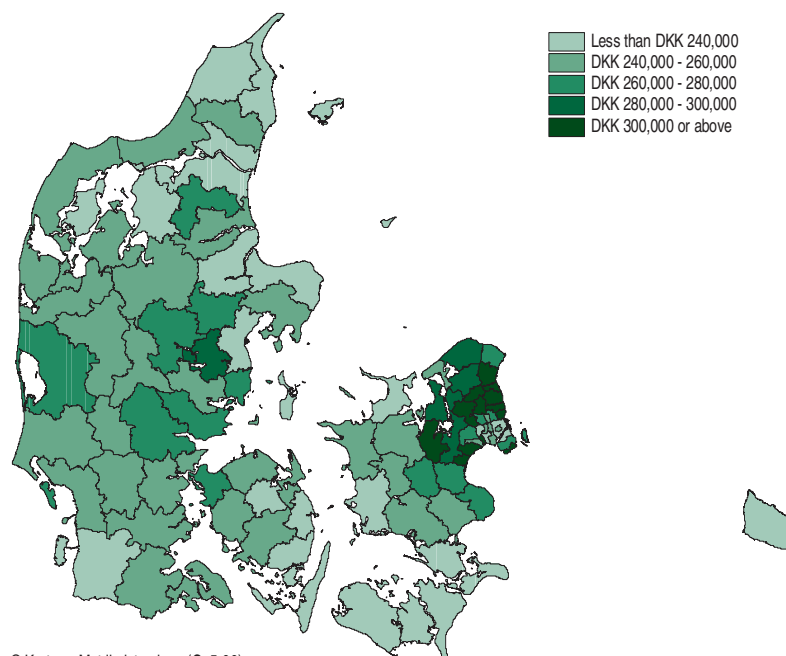
See table 221.

Wealthiest municipalities north of Copenhagen

Average family income after taxes, i.e. the disposable family income, was DKK 252,000 in 2005. The highest average disposable family incomes were recorded in the Metropolitan area in the municipalities outside Copenhagen Municipality. Family income was DKK 418,600 in Gentofte and DKK 414,300 in Rudersdal. The lowest average family incomes were found in Copenhagen with DKK 202,100 and in Langeland with DKK 209,300.

Figure 3

Average family income in municipalities in DKK. 2005

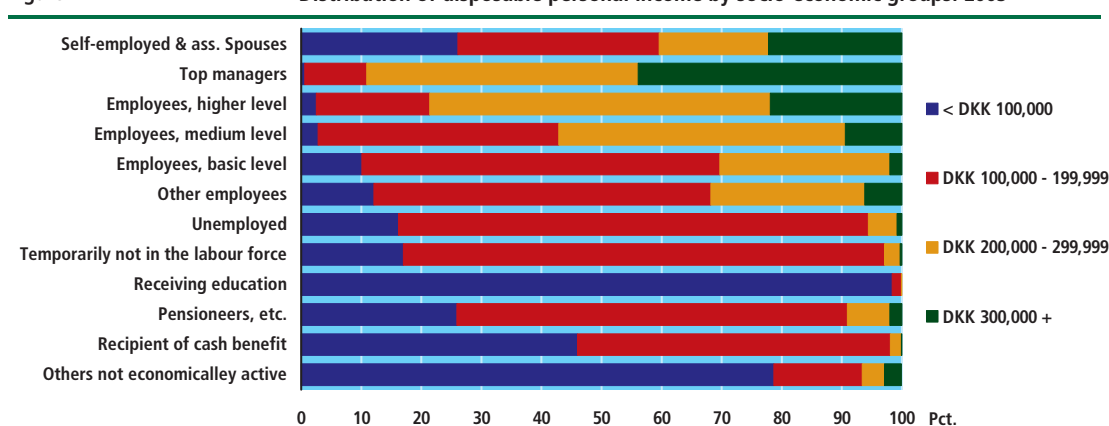


Income, consumption and prices

Personal income by socio-economic status

When considering disposable personal incomes as they relate to socio-economic status, it is seen that only 0,6 per cent of all top-level managers (salaried employees at upper levels) made less than DKK 100,000 in 2005. When considering the other end of the scale, 98,4 per cent of all students and 46,0 per cent of all recipient of cash benefit had incomes of less than DKK 100,000.

Figure 4 Distribution of disposable personal income by socio-economic groups. 2005

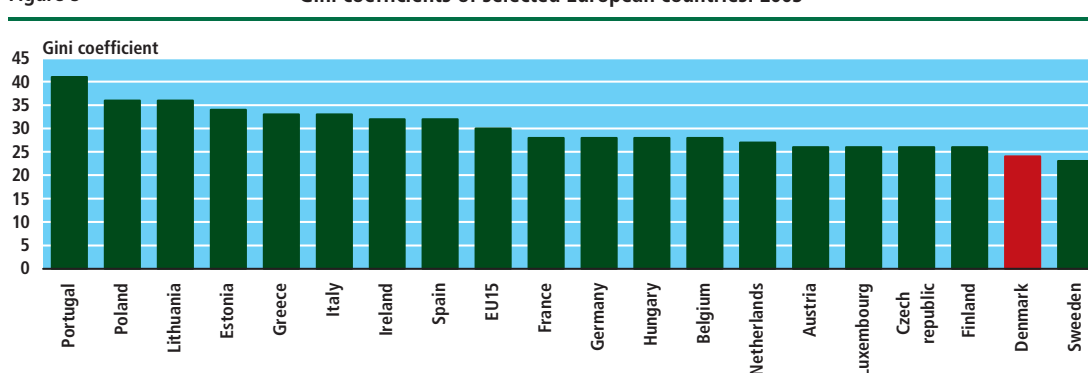


See table 217.

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 of selected European countries. 2005



Source: Eurostat.

Income, consumption and prices

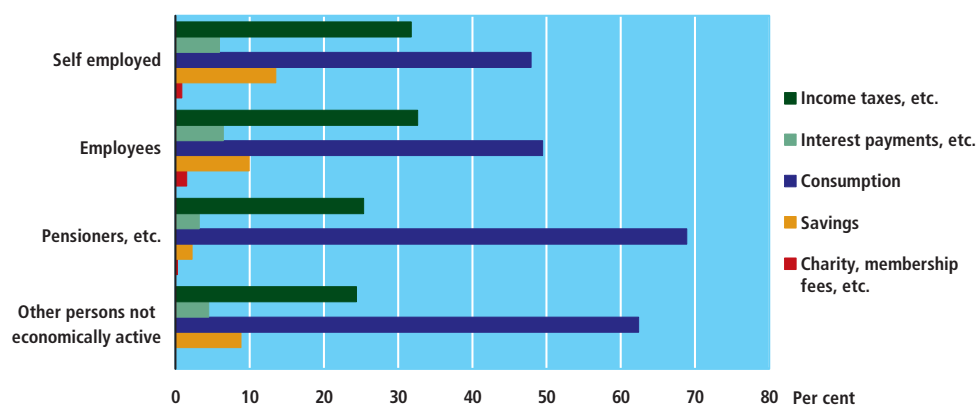
If the value of the Gini coefficient is 0, incomes are completely evenly distributed – i.e. everybody has exactly the same income. However, if the value is 100, incomes are completely unevenly distributed, i.e. one person accounts for all income in the country. The figures show that Sweden and Denmark account for the most evenly distributed income in Europe, while the most uneven income distribution is accounted for by Portugal.

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 consumption survey, an average 2004 household had a total income of DKK 469,714. However, a large part of this income was not at the disposal of the household due to income tax, etc., and any interest payable on household debts (including mortgages) – DKK 172,320. The amount left to average households was DKK 297,394. The main part of this amount was spent on consumption – DKK 250,166 – while DKK 41,705 was used for savings (including pension savings and savings tied up in real property). The remaining DKK 5,523 was spent on membership fees, gifts, and charity.

Figure 6 How income is spent in selected households – per cent of total income. 2004



See table 224.

Self-employed and employee households pay most in income taxes

In 2004, self-employed and employee households constituted the groups where income taxes, etc. accounted for the largest 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-

Income, consumption and prices

employed and employee households. Pensioners were also characterized by having the least savings.

Households differ a lot

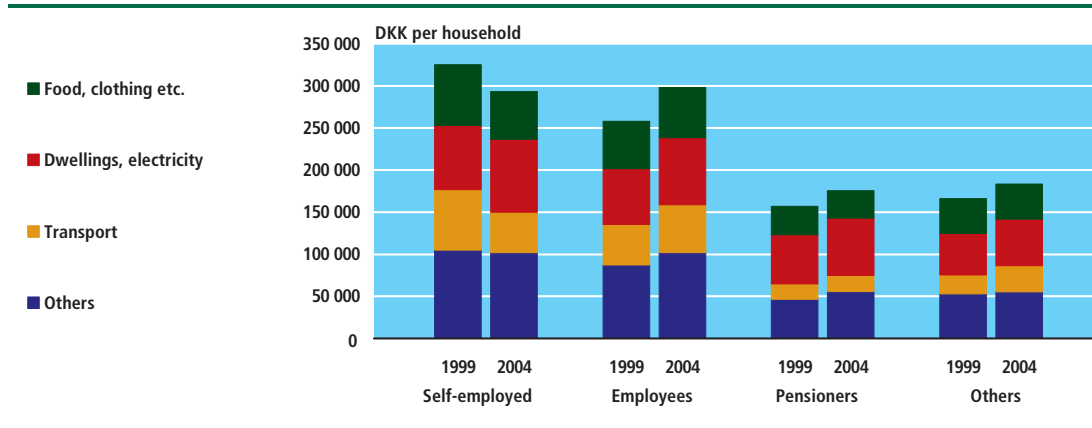
When assessing these differences, it should be noted that households vary greatly in nature. Households where the main breadwinner is an employee or self-employed are significantly larger than other household. These types of households are home to 2.5 and 2.3 persons per household on average, respectively, 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 254,512, while that of households with other persons not economically active is DKK 293,732.

Wage earner households have the highest increase in consumer spending

From 1999 to 2004, wage earner households have accounted for the greatest increase in consumer spending (16 per cent), followed by pensioners (12 per cent) and households not economically active (10 per cent), while the consumer spending of the self-employed has decreased by 10 per cent. The varying developments for the different groups can in large 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 1999 to 2004



Most money was spent on housing

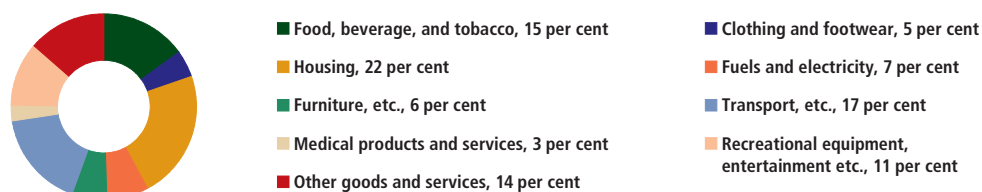
Housing constituted the largest single consumption item as housing consumption accounted for 22 per cent of total consumption in 2004, i.e. rent in rented accommodation and imputed rent in owner-occupied housing, plus maintenance, etc., not including an additional 7 per cent for heating and electricity. 17 per cent was spent on transport, etc., while food, beverages, and tobacco accounted for 15 per cent. The fourth-largest expense item was *other goods and services*, which includes expenditure on education and child care, restaurants and hotels, various

Income, consumption and prices

services, insurance, etc. Recreational equipment and entertainment accounted for 11 per cent, while clothing and footwear accounted for only 5 per cent.

Figure 8

Consumption by goods/services. 2004



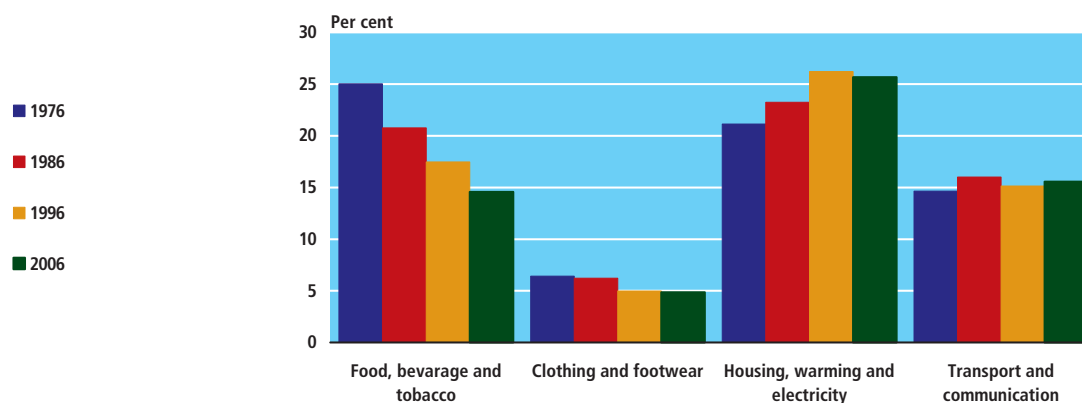
See table 224.

Danes spend less on food and more on housing

The composition of consumption has undergone major changes over a long period of time. Since 1976, the consumption of food, beverages and tobacco has fallen from 25 per cent of the total consumption of private households to 15 per cent in 2006. Conversely, expenditure for housing, heating, and electricity has increased from 21 per cent in 1976 to 26 per cent in 2006. The consumption of clothing and footwear has fallen from 6 per cent in 1976 to 5 per cent in 2005, while transport and communications have increased from 15 per cent in 1976 to 16 per cent in 2005.

Figure 9

Selected consumption items' share of total consumption



The sale of wine and spirits increased, while that of beer decreased in 2005

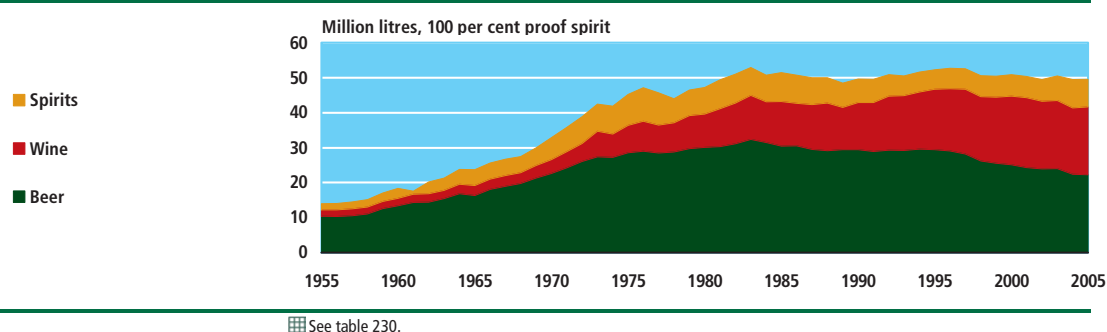
In 2005, the average alcohol sale per citizen decreased compared to 2004. Beer sale increased until the beginning of the 1980s and has declined since then. In contrast, wine sale has increased throughout almost the entire period from 1955. Spirits sale peaked in 1976 and has declined gradually since then, until reaching a relatively stable level during the 1990s. Sale of spirits increased relatively much

Income, consumption and prices

from 2002 to 2005. One of the reasons for this increase is the introduction of RTD (Ready to Drink) especially aimed at young people, and the reduction of duties from 1 October 2003.

Figure 10

Total sale of dutiable alcohol

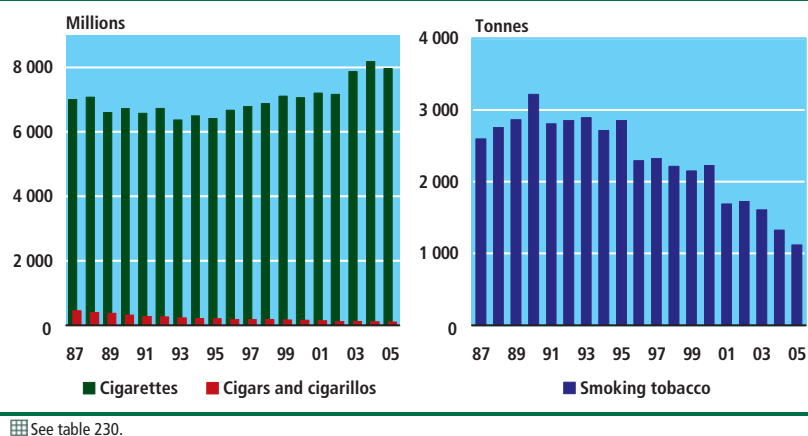


Decrease in the sale of cigarettes in 2005

A falling tendency in the sale of cigarettes was seen in the 1980s. Subsequently, the sale remained constant during the first half of the 1990s. During the second half of the 1990s, the sale of cigarettes increased, while a constant sale was seen at the beginning of the new century. From 2003, cigarette sales have tended to lie at a slightly higher level. There has been a steady fall in the sale of smoking tobacco since 1990. There has been a falling tendency in the sale of cigars and cigarillos over a long period of time.

Figure 11

Sale of tobacco



Income, consumption and prices

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. 2004

	Age group					
	All	18-29	30-49	50-59	60-66	67 +
	DKK thousands					
Transfers to the public sector	205	130	261	260	200	103
Income taxes, etc.	145	86	189	188	140	66
VAT, duties, property taxes, etc.	60	44	72	72	60	37
Transfers from the public sector	142	107	148	107	146	187
Transfer income	81	51	62	63	128	132
Selected indirect transfers	61	56	86	43	18	56
Net transfers to the public sector	63	23	113	154	55	-84
Average household income	470	299	593	601	437	252

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 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 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 older age group public transfers to households exceed the transfers made from households to the public sector in the form of taxes and duties.

Income, consumption and prices

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 the prices of which fluctuate relatively much and which are not comprised by the consumer price index.

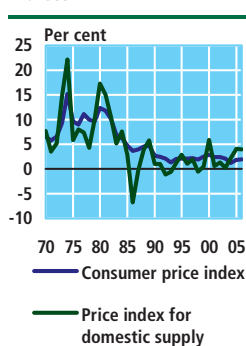
Inflation peaked in 1974

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 enormous 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. Like 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. 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.

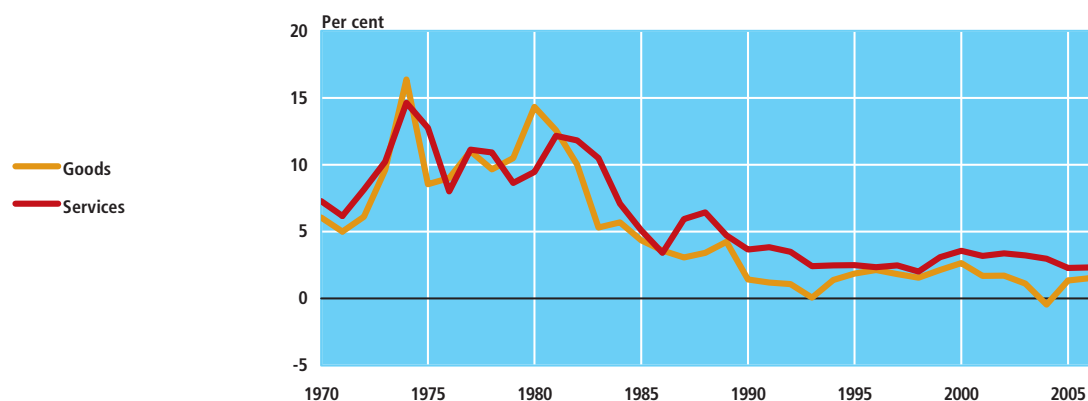
Figure 12
Annual changes in price indices



See table 227 and 232.

Income, consumption and prices

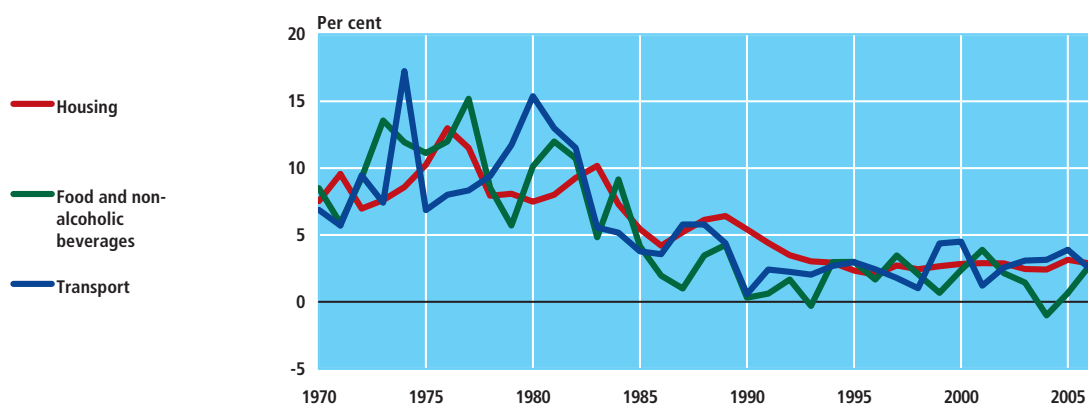
Figure 13 Annual changes in price indices



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 depicted in figure 12, 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. Transport expenses have been increasing until 2005, primarily as a consequence of increasing oil prices. During 2006, the growth rate of transport expenses have decelerated as the oil prices have decreased. At the end of 2006, the annual increase in the three sub-indices were almost identical.

Figure 14 Annual changes in selected sub-indices



See table 234.

Income, consumption and prices

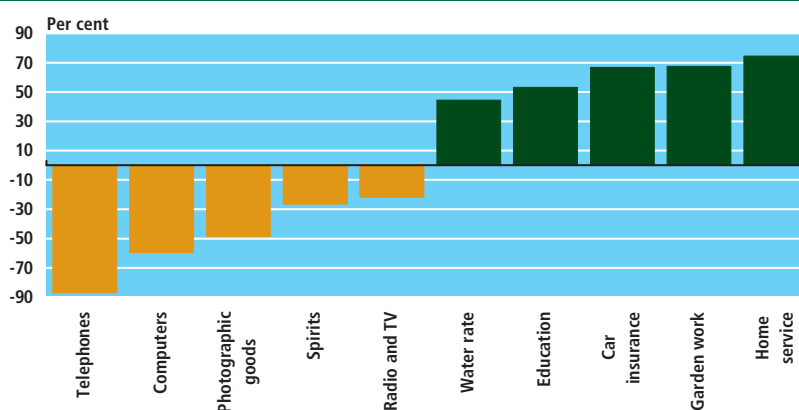
Greatest changes in consumer prices since 2000

Figure 15 shows the commodity and service groups that account for the greatest falls or increases in prices from January 2000 to January 2007. During the period, there was a fall of 87 per cent for telephones. Especially, mobile phones have been instrumental in reducing prices. There is also a sharp fall in computers (-59 per cent) and photographic equipment (-48 per cent). During the period, there was a fall in prices for spirits of 27 per cent, mainly due to a reduction in duties in October 2003, while radio and TV accounts for a fall of 22 per cent. During the period, water rates increased by 44 per cent, and education increased by 53 per cent, due to, among other things, a reduction in subsidies allocated to evening schools. Car insurance has increased by 67 per cent since 2000. Garden work, etc. has increased by 68 per cent and home service (e.g. cleaning activities and window cleaning) has increased by 74 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.

Figure 15

Percentage change in consumer prices. Jan. 2000 – Jan. 2007



International comparison of price trends

Until the middle of 2001, inflation in Europe and the United States ranged around 2 per cent and 4 per cent. From 2001 onwards, 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 main part of 2006, the inflation in Japan has been positive.

Income, consumption and prices

Figure 16 Inflation in EU, Denmark, United States and Japan

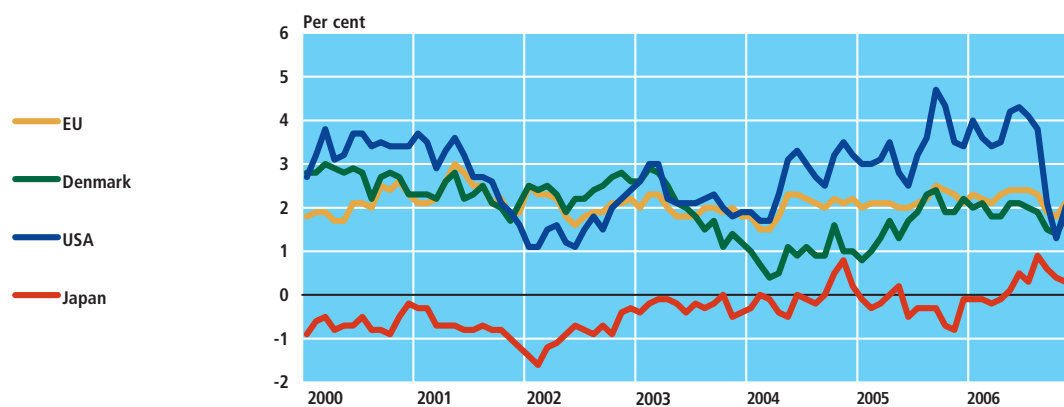


Table 212

Total family income before tax. 2005

	Number of families	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
Families, total	2 876.9	170.6	292.6	514.6	378.9
Without children	2 207.0	155.0	240.9	401.5	317.6
With 1 child	279.9	313.9	493.5	653.0	530.8
With 2 children	286.0	427.2	577.2	730.3	619.8
With 3 or more children	104.0	387.5	557.9	719.2	609.3
Couples, total	1 312.2	363.4	521.9	677.8	571.6
Without children	779.6	307.4	454.7	618.0	515.9
With 1 child	199.4	457.5	573.2	716.9	626.8
With 2 children	242.0	502.8	614.2	765.2	675.6
With 3 or more children	91.2	455.0	590.1	746.9	651.4
Single persons, total	1 334.3	149.3	198.1	286.9	233.8
Without children	1 197.6	145.8	186.7	276.1	226.2
With 1 child	80.2	203.6	267.5	340.9	293.0
With 2 or more children	56.5	233.2	287.8	355.4	311.0
Adults living with their parents¹	195.2	40.0	90.9	163.4	115.1
Men ¹	124.3	47.6	111.2	189.1	131.5
Women ¹	70.9	32.2	64.5	120.3	86.4
Families living in institutional households	35.2	114.3	155.3	186.1	160.3

¹ Persons of 18 years or over living at the same address as either of their parents or both parents, unless such persons are married themselves or have children living at home.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 213

Number of families by family type and level of family income. 2005

	Families total	Singles				Adults living with their parents ¹	Couples					Families living in institutional households
	Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 or more children			Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 children	With 3 or more children	
	DKK thousands											
Number of families	2 876.9	1 334.3	1 197.6	80.2	56.5	195.2	1 312.2	779.6	199.4	242.0	91.2	35.2
Income before tax												
Under 50 000 DKK	113.5	43.7	42.6	0.8	0.3	61.0	4.3	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	4.6
50 000 - 99 999 DKK	129.4	79.5	78.1	1.0	0.4	43.4	3.5	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	3.0
100 000 - 149 999 DKK	270.8	216.5	212.6	3.1	0.9	35.6	9.4	7.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	9.3
150 000 - 199 999 DKK	397.3	335.7	317.5	13.8	4.4	21.0	29.1	24.4	2.2	1.6	1.0	11.5
200 000 - 249 999 DKK	306.3	200.3	171.8	15.9	12.6	14.5	88.0	80.6	3.4	2.4	1.6	3.5
250 000 - 299 999 DKK	256.6	164.0	136.2	15.3	12.6	9.9	81.3	67.3	6.4	4.9	2.7	1.3
300 000 - 349 999 DKK	210.1	115.4	93.1	12.0	10.3	5.1	88.8	68.7	8.1	6.8	5.2	0.7
350 000 - 399 999 DKK	161.4	68.6	54.5	7.4	6.6	2.3	90.3	65.8	10.6	8.8	5.1	0.4
400 000 - 449 999 DKK	137.9	38.9	31.3	4.0	3.5	1.0	97.8	64.6	14.5	13.0	5.6	0.2
450 000 - 499 999 DKK	135.0	22.9	18.7	2.3	1.8	0.5	111.5	64.5	19.7	20.0	7.2	0.1
500 000 - 599 999 DKK	258.2	22.7	18.9	2.2	1.6	0.4	234.8	118.5	44.2	54.0	18.1	0.2
600 000 - 699 999 DKK	189.0	10.3	8.7	1.0	0.7	0.2	178.4	81.9	34.0	47.1	15.5	0.1
700 000 - 799 999 DKK	115.7	5.3	4.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	110.2	49.2	20.8	29.9	10.2	0.1
800 000 - 899 999 DKK	67.3	3.0	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	64.2	28.0	12.0	18.1	6.1	0.1
900 000 - 999 999 DKK	39.5	1.9	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	37.6	16.2	6.9	10.8	3.6	0.0
1 000 000 - 1 999 999 DKK	78.4	4.3	3.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	73.9	32.4	13.3	20.8	7.5	0.1
2 000 000 - 2 999 999 DKK	6.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	3.0	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.0
3 mio DKK +	4.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.0

¹ Persons of 18 years or more living at the same address as either of their parents or both parents, unless such persons are married themselves or have children living at home.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 214

Total family income by type of dwelling. 2005

	Type of dwelling					Type of ownership		
	Detached	Terraced or semi-detached	Apartment houses	Student hostels	Other dwellings ²	Total	Own dwelling	Rented ³
DKK thousands								
Family income before tax								
Families, total	482.0	347.1	276.9	110.3	281.6	378.9	538.8	247.3
Without children	400.1	298.1	253.7	107.4	246.7	317.6	468.9	219.7
With 1 child	625.7	483.1	386.9	219.2	497.4	530.8	644.7	375.4
With 2 children	680.1	555.3	442.8	257.1	591.8	619.8	697.3	434.3
With 3 or more children	681.0	535.8	405.4	334.9	581.5	609.3	703.8	420.9
Couples, total	617.4	534.0	454.5	218.2	560.3	571.6	626.5	436.7
Without children	559.2	476.7	427.7	209.6	521.2	515.9	570.0	398.9
With 1 child	668.6	615.4	507.5	256.0	613.4	626.8	679.2	497.0
With 2 children	703.6	657.4	536.9	279.7	665.1	675.6	714.0	531.9
With 3 or more children	700.4	615.2	455.8	350.4	631.1	651.4	714.8	478.2
Singles, total	278.6	238.0	219.0	99.7	203.7	233.8	316.7	203.5
Without children	269.6	226.4	213.6	98.9	198.6	226.2	308.7	195.5
With 1 child	348.9	299.8	264.6	170.9	270.9	293.0	393.3	260.8
With 2 or more children	350.7	315.8	283.3	194.1	297.5	311.0	400.6	283.6
Adults living with their parents ¹	118.6	105.7	107.3	65.6	128.5	115.1	264.8	108.1
Men ¹	136.9	118.4	118.5	57.2	143.9	131.5	272.2	123.1
Women ¹	85.6	84.6	89.3	82.6	98.7	86.4	235.3	82.6
Families living in institutional households	170.5	149.1	132.9	81.1	163.9	160.3	510.8	156.1
Disposable family income								
Families, total	316.1	235.1	187.7	81.6	191.0	252.0	352.4	169.4
Without children	266.5	204.3	171.5	79.5	169.1	213.7	311.2	150.6
With 1 child	400.9	317.8	260.2	163.4	324.7	345.1	412.6	253.1
With 2 children	435.1	365.4	302.0	193.8	385.3	401.3	445.2	296.1
With 3 or more children	444.2	366.7	295.0	246.3	383.6	405.3	457.0	302.3
Couples, total	402.3	353.4	303.1	159.1	369.5	374.7	408.2	292.5
Without children	370.8	321.2	285.5	152.5	348.5	343.3	377.8	268.7
With 1 child	427.0	396.0	332.1	187.3	394.2	402.4	433.6	325.2
With 2 children	448.5	422.6	355.4	207.3	427.8	432.8	454.8	350.8
With 3 or more children	454.8	410.1	323.5	254.7	411.5	428.5	463.1	334.0
Singles, total	187.2	166.8	150.1	74.0	139.1	160.0	211.2	141.2
Without children	180.3	157.8	145.3	73.3	135.0	153.8	205.6	134.5
With 1 child	232.6	209.5	187.2	131.8	189.3	203.1	259.1	185.2
With 2 or more children	250.8	234.5	214.9	156.5	218.0	230.1	278.7	215.2
Adults living with their parents ¹	83.2	75.6	76.4	50.0	89.3	81.2	173.6	76.8
Men ¹	94.2	83.1	82.9	44.0	98.1	91.0	177.5	85.8
Women ¹	63.4	63.0	65.8	61.9	72.1	64.0	157.9	61.6
Families living in institutional households	116.9	106.2	94.8	61.7	119.2	115.5	331.2	113.0

¹ Persons of 18 years or over living at the same address as either of their parents or both parents, unless such persons are married themselves or have children living at home. ² Includes unknown types of dwelling. ³ Dwellings which are part of a housing association are included as rented.

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Table 215

Total family income by age of children. 2005

	Number of families	Age of youngest child					Total
		0-2 years	3-6 years	7-12 years	13-14 years	15-17 years	
	thousands	DKK thousands					
Family income before tax							
Families, total	669.9	546.2	576.3	599.6	604.4	601.6	581.0
With 1 child	279.9	506.4	473.2	504.0	555.2	595.9	530.8
With 2 children	286.0	576.4	613.2	639.0	665.1	662.2	619.8
With 3 or more children	104.0	568.6	613.8	643.8	710.1	633.0	609.3
Couples, total	532.6	580.8	652.1	692.9	706.6	708.6	653.2
With 1 child	199.4	548.0	592.4	646.6	673.8	704.6	626.8
With 2 children	242.0	604.6	672.5	710.2	738.5	747.1	675.6
With 3 or more children	91.2	598.3	660.2	696.8	787.9	712.2	651.4
Singles, total	136.7	228.0	278.3	310.7	330.5	339.8	300.4
With 1 child	80.2	208.1	255.4	292.6	318.5	338.0	293.0
With 2 or more children	56.5	248.8	297.9	328.1	357.3	365.2	311.0
Families living in institutional households	0.6	322.4	499.1	458.5	477.6	536.1	438.2
Disposable family income							
Families, total	669.9	357.4	375.8	389.1	392.9	391.9	378.5
With 1 child	279.9	328.4	309.8	327.7	360.0	387.5	345.1
With 2 children	286.0	375.9	395.6	411.8	433.4	437.5	401.3
With 3 or more children	104.0	380.7	407.7	426.5	466.2	430.0	405.3
Couples, total	532.6	377.6	419.5	443.4	454.0	456.5	420.7
With 1 child	199.4	353.2	379.9	412.3	431.6	453.3	402.4
With 2 children	242.0	392.0	428.9	452.0	475.8	487.2	432.8
With 3 or more children	91.2	397.2	433.1	455.9	509.6	472.3	428.5
Singles, total	136.7	172.2	204.2	220.9	229.4	233.6	214.3
With 1 child	80.2	151.0	181.6	202.1	217.2	231.4	203.1
With 2 or more children	56.5	194.2	223.5	239.1	256.6	264.0	230.1
Families living in institutional households	0.6	220.5	337.3	308.5	311.0	352.6	294.7

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Table 216

Gross family income by family type. 2005

	Number of families	1st quartile group	2nd quartile group	3rd quartile group	4th quartile group	Maximum equalization percentage
	thousands	per cent				
Family income before tax						
Families, total	2 876.9	7.2	15.0	25.8	51.9	29.2
Without children	2 207.0	7.6	15.2	24.4	52.9	29.1
With 1 child	279.9	10.4	19.1	26.8	43.6	20.7
With 2 children	286.0	11.8	20.6	26.1	41.6	18.0
With 3 or more children	104.0	11.3	19.7	25.9	43.0	19.4
Couples	1 312.2	11.3	19.6	26.0	43.1	19.5
Without children	779.6	11.1	18.4	25.8	44.7	21.1
With 1 child	199.4	13.6	20.6	25.4	40.4	16.3
With 2 children	242.0	14.2	20.7	25.2	39.9	15.7
With 3 or more children	91.2	12.6	20.2	25.4	41.8	17.8
Singles, total	1 334.3	10.9	18.1	25.6	45.3	21.9
Without children	1 197.6	10.8	18.1	25.2	45.9	22.2
With 1 child	80.2	13.7	20.1	25.8	40.5	16.6
With 2 or more children	56.5	15.4	20.9	25.7	38.0	14.0
Adults living with their parents ¹	195.2	4.3	13.7	27.0	55.0	33.0
Men ¹	124.3	4.3	14.9	27.6	53.1	31.4
Women ¹	70.9	5.0	13.7	26.0	55.4	32.9
Families living in institutional households	35.2	7.3	20.5	27.4	44.8	22.3
Disposable family income						
Families, total	2 876.9	8.0	16.2	26.4	49.3	26.8
Without children	2 207.0	8.3	16.5	24.8	50.3	26.6
With 1 child	279.9	11.8	20.0	27.1	41.0	18.3
With 2 children	286.0	13.3	21.6	26.4	38.8	15.2
With 3 or more children	104.0	13.2	20.9	26.1	39.8	16.1
Couples	1 312.2	12.8	20.6	26.2	40.4	16.9
Without children	779.6	12.6	19.5	26.0	41.9	18.3
With 1 child	199.4	14.8	21.5	25.7	38.0	14.0
With 2 children	242.0	15.5	21.7	25.5	37.4	13.2
With 3 or more children	91.2	14.2	21.3	25.6	38.9	14.8
Singles, total	1 334.3	11.8	19.9	26.1	42.2	18.8
Without children	1 197.6	11.8	20.0	25.8	42.4	18.8
With 1 child	80.2	15.4	21.5	25.9	37.2	13.3
With 2 or more children	56.5	16.8	22.2	25.9	35.1	11.2
Adults living with their parents ¹	195.2	5.9	16.0	27.1	51.0	28.8
Men ¹	124.3	5.9	16.7	27.8	49.6	27.8
Women ¹	70.9	6.4	16.5	26.4	50.7	28.0
Families living in institutional households	35.2	8.1	20.9	28.4	42.7	21.0

¹ Persons of 18 years or over living at the same address as either of their parents or both parents, unless such persons are married themselves or have children living at home.

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Table 217

Disposable income by sex and socio-economic group. 2005

	Number of persons	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
Men and women					
Self-employed, total¹	191.2	96.8	167.7	277.4	257.6
Self-employed, with employees	54.3	115.3	221.7	403.1	331.5
Self-employed, without employees	127.3	91.1	157.4	249.1	234.8
Assisting spouses	9.6	106.8	139.7	171.9	141.2
Employees, total	2 342.1	153.2	190.7	232.6	202.2
Top managers, total	70.8	231.4	284.3	370.3	347.6
Employees, highest level, total	313.6	206.7	242.1	290.3	257.2
Employees, medium level, total	449.0	178.5	209.3	247.8	220.1
Employees, basic level, total	954.6	144.2	176.4	207.7	176.3
Other employees	179.7	130.9	161.8	192.3	161.5
Employees, not further specified	374.4	132.7	171.9	219.0	192.6
Unemployed	114.5	110.5	127.4	150.7	133.5
Temporarily outside the labour force	51.2	108.7	123.7	142.2	126.8
Not economically active					
Pensioners	1 106.2	99.1	121.7	150.5	133.3
Recipients of cash benefits	111.4	81.8	104.5	133.4	110.5
Other persons not economically active ²	453.2	8.5	25.6	49.7	38.8
Men					
Self-employed, total¹	134.6	96.7	177.5	302.4	278.7
Self-employed with employees	42.8	111.8	225.3	414.0	340.9
Self-employed without employees	90.9	92.9	163.2	263.0	250.8
Assisting spouses	0.8	84.5	120.0	148.7	120.9
Employees, total	1 214.4	161.8	201.2	248.7	217.8
Top managers	52.2	243.1	302.0	396.3	373.7
Employees, highest level, total	165.7	215.3	255.6	310.1	274.4
Employees, medium level, total	175.6	196.2	233.0	280.1	247.8
Employees, basic level, total	491.3	152.5	185.8	217.4	184.9
Other employees	108.3	143.6	173.5	203.6	172.4
Employees, not further specified	221.5	140.7	183.1	234.0	210.2
Unemployed	53.1	104.8	123.0	146.2	130.4
Temporarily outside the labour force	15.3	100.7	116.7	129.2	119.0
Not economically active					
Pensioners	466.7	105.4	128.0	163.8	145.4
Recipients of cash benefits	46.3	77.0	88.7	104.6	93.2
Other persons not economically active ²	213.6	7.7	24.0	47.2	38.8
Women					
Self-employed, total¹	56.6	97.0	152.4	228.5	207.5
Self-employed with employees	11.5	126.4	209.8	363.4	296.5
Self-employed without employees	36.4	87.4	145.4	220.8	195.0
Assisting spouses	8.8	110.1	141.6	173.6	143.2
Employees, total	1 127.6	146.5	180.7	217.5	185.4
Top managers	18.7	212.8	246.5	299.4	274.7
Employees, highest level, total	147.9	198.8	230.5	268.3	238.0
Employees, medium level, total	273.4	171.5	198.0	227.8	202.3
Employees, basic level, total	463.3	138.3	167.0	196.3	167.2
Other employees	71.4	116.4	146.2	171.7	145.1
Employees, not further specified	153.0	124.1	157.9	198.2	167.1
Unemployed	61.3	115.1	131.3	153.7	136.1
Temporarily outside the labour force	35.9	112.2	127.9	145.7	130.1
Not economically active					
Pensioners	639.5	92.4	118.0	142.1	124.5
Recipients of cash benefits	65.1	94.3	121.6	147.4	122.9
Other persons not economically active ²	239.6	9.3	27.2	52.8	38.9

¹ Includes assisting spouses. ² Includes unknown.

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Table 218

Personal income by type of income. 2005

	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
DKK thousands									
Men and women									
Self-employed, total ¹	25.5	358.3	383.8	2.1	15.9	6.0	28.0	-19.5	257.6
Self-employed with employees	14.8	566.7	581.5	0.5	6.8	5.4	15.3	-81.2	331.5
Self-employed without employees	31.1	286.0	317.1	2.9	20.1	6.3	33.6	4.7	234.8
Assisting spouses	11.0	139.4	150.4	0.6	12.8	5.0	26.3	9.3	141.2
Employees, total	291.0	2.1	293.1	3.0	3.2	3.6	16.6	7.4	202.2
Top managers	550.6	8.1	558.6	0.7	4.7	0.7	8.6	58.0	347.6
Employees, highest level	391.4	4.4	395.8	2.2	3.5	2.3	14.5	12.0	257.2
Employees, medium level	325.6	1.4	327.0	2.0	2.2	2.9	15.0	5.8	220.1
Employees, basic level	248.9	1.0	250.0	3.3	1.7	3.6	15.5	0.7	176.3
Other employees	225.5	0.8	226.3	4.6	2.4	4.7	17.7	-0.6	161.5
Employees, not further specified	254.8	3.4	258.2	4.0	8.0	5.3	24.2	16.8	192.6
Unemployed	40.7	3.4	44.0	96.8	3.8	24.5	133.9	2.9	133.5
Temporarily outside the labour force	10.0	0.3	10.3	43.4	4.6	91.9	155.9	-1.7	126.8
Not economically active									
Pensioners	2.1	0.4	2.6	0.2	145.7	1.1	154.9	19.7	133.3
Recipients of cash benefits	5.6	0.1	5.7	0.3	2.8	118.3	139.9	-2.3	110.5
Others persons not economically active ²	12.0	0.8	12.8	0.2	6.8	4.0	24.3	4.2	38.8

¹ Includes assisting spouses. ² Includes unknown.

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Table 219

Disposable income by sex and level of income. 2005

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	thousands			per cent		
Persons, total	2 144.1	2 225.6	4 369.7	49	51	100
Disposable income						
Under 50 000 DKK	198.2	191.2	389.4	51	49	100
50 000 - 99 999 DKK	267.3	368.8	636.1	42	58	100
100 000 - 149 999 DKK	450.2	640.7	1 090.9	41	59	100
150 000 - 199 999 DKK	480.8	555.0	1 035.8	46	54	100
200 000 - 249 999 DKK	371.5	306.5	678.0	55	45	100
250 000 - 299 999 DKK	176.9	100.1	277.0	64	36	100
300 000 - 349 999 DKK	81.6	32.7	114.3	71	29	100
350 000 - 399 999 DKK	40.8	13.1	54.0	76	24	100
400 000 - 449 999 DKK	22.4	6.3	28.7	78	22	100
450 000 - 499 999 DKK	13.7	3.4	17.1	80	20	100
500 000 - 599 999 DKK	15.0	3.2	18.2	82	18	100
600 000 - 699 999 DKK	7.7	1.5	9.2	83	17	100
700 000 - 799 999 DKK	4.4	0.8	5.3	84	16	100
800 000 - 899 999 DKK	2.9	0.5	3.4	86	14	100
900 000 - 999 999 DKK	2.0	0.3	2.3	86	14	100
1 000 000 - 1 999 999 DKK	6.1	1.0	7.1	86	14	100
2 000 000 - 2 999 999 DKK	1.3	0.2	1.5	86	14	100
3 mio DKK +	1.2	0.2	1.4	85	15	100

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Table 220

Disposable income by sex and socio-economic group. 2005

	Number of persons	1st quartile group	2nd quartile group	3rd quartile group	4th quartile group	Maximum equalization percentage
	thousands	per cent				
Men and women	4 369.7	8.4	19.4	27.1	45.0	22.4
Self-employed, total¹	191.2	-0.7	12.9	20.8	67.0	42.1
Self-employed with employees	54.3	-3.7	12.7	22.4	68.6	44.3
Self-employed without employees	127.3	0.6	13.2	21.1	65.0	40.1
Assisting spouses	9.6	13.1	22.2	27.3	37.4	14.7
Employees, total	2 342.1	14.0	21.3	26.0	38.6	14.8
Top managers	70.8	13.5	18.5	23.1	44.8	20.0
Employees, highest level	313.6	16.0	21.8	25.6	36.6	12.5
Employees, medium level	449.0	16.6	22.1	25.8	35.6	11.5
Employees, basic level	954.6	15.2	22.9	27.1	34.8	12.0
Other employees	179.7	14.7	22.8	27.3	35.2	12.5
Employees, not further specified	374.4	12.0	19.8	25.1	43.0	18.8
Unemployed	114.5	16.2	22.4	25.8	35.6	11.6
Temporarily not in the labour force	51.2	17.3	23.0	26.1	33.6	9.7
Not in the labour force						
Pensioners	1 106.2	14.5	20.8	25.2	39.5	15.2
Recipient of cash benefit	111.4	15.6	20.9	26.8	36.7	13.6
Others not in the labour force ²	453.2	0.3	10.6	23.9	65.2	41.7
Men	2 144.1	7.5	18.8	26.7	47.0	24.0
Self-employed, total¹	134.6	-2.0	12.3	20.7	69.0	44.2
Self-employed with employees	42.8	-4.8	12.3	22.3	70.1	45.9
Self-employed without employees	90.9	-0.2	12.8	20.7	66.8	41.8
Assisting spouses	0.8	11.5	21.4	27.3	39.8	17.2
Employees, total	1 214.4	13.5	20.9	25.6	40.1	16.0
Top managers	52.2	13.0	18.2	22.9	45.9	21.0
Employees, highest level	165.7	15.6	21.4	25.5	37.4	13.3
Employees, medium level	175.6	15.9	21.7	25.7	36.7	12.7
Employees, basic level	491.3	14.9	23.1	27.2	34.9	12.1
Other employees	108.3	15.0	23.1	27.2	34.6	11.8
Employees, not further specified	221.5	11.5	19.4	24.5	44.6	20.2
Unemployed	53.1	15.3	22.0	25.5	37.2	13.0
Temporarily not in the labour force	15.3	16.3	23.1	25.6	34.9	10.6
Not in the labour force						
Pensioners	466.7	14.7	20.0	24.6	40.6	16.2
Recipient of cash benefit	46.3	17.3	22.0	25.7	34.9	10.8
Others not in the labour force ²	213.6	-0.2	9.9	22.3	68.0	43.8
Women	2 225.6	9.5	20.6	27.9	42.0	19.9
Self-employed, total¹	56.6	3.6	15.2	22.4	58.8	34.1
Self-employed with employees	11.5	1.3	14.1	23.1	61.5	37.4
Self-employed without employees	36.4	3.3	15.0	23.0	58.7	34.1
Assisting spouses	8.8	13.4	22.3	27.2	37.1	14.4
Employees, total	1 127.6	15.0	22.1	26.7	36.2	12.9
Top managers	18.7	16.4	20.9	24.5	38.2	13.6
Employees, highest level	147.9	16.6	22.6	26.0	34.7	10.8
Employees, medium level	273.4	17.6	22.9	26.2	33.4	9.6
Employees, basic level	463.3	15.7	23.0	27.1	34.3	11.4
Other employees	71.4	15.0	23.0	27.3	34.8	12.1
Employees not further specified	153.0	13.2	21.2	26.4	39.2	15.7
Unemployed	61.3	17.1	22.6	26.0	34.2	10.4
Temporarily not in the labour force	35.9	17.8	23.2	26.2	32.8	9.1
Not in the labour force						
Pensioners	639.5	14.6	21.4	25.8	38.1	14.1
Recipient of cash benefit	65.1	15.3	22.3	27.2	35.1	12.4
Others not in the labour force ²	239.6	0.8	11.3	25.4	62.4	39.8

¹ Includes assisting spouses. ² Includes unknown.For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 221

Disposable income by sex and age. 2005

	Number of persons	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
Men and women					
Total	4 369.7	103.7	153.2	207.1	165.2
15-19 years	311.0	8.6	21.6	42.7	29.7
20-24 years	279.4	64.1	91.3	125.5	97.4
25-29 years	324.2	97.3	143.2	178.8	140.6
30-34 years	379.8	139.7	176.1	211.9	177.9
35-39 years	398.1	151.7	189.7	230.8	197.9
40-44 years	408.9	153.3	193.8	237.2	207.3
45-49 years	370.9	149.3	191.8	238.0	208.0
50-54 years	358.1	144.5	189.2	237.0	206.1
55-59 years	378.8	137.3	184.0	237.4	206.9
60-64 years	339.5	114.9	152.3	214.1	185.1
65-69 years	247.8	95.3	123.6	169.5	151.5
70-74 years	193.8	87.9	116.9	152.8	138.4
74 years +	379.4	98.4	120.5	147.5	137.5
Men					
Total	2 144.1	108.2	167.1	224.5	182.5
15-19 years	160.0	9.0	22.4	45.0	31.4
20-24 years	142.2	64.6	96.1	137.9	103.6
25-29 years	162.7	99.1	152.9	190.8	148.4
30-34 years	190.5	141.5	185.1	224.3	186.7
35-39 years	201.9	152.8	196.9	244.0	207.7
40-44 years	207.5	155.3	200.9	252.4	220.7
45-49 years	187.5	155.9	203.1	257.1	226.4
50-54 years	180.0	155.9	204.8	259.3	228.9
55-59 years	189.6	155.0	206.9	266.2	239.4
60-64 years	168.9	129.3	178.4	246.8	219.3
65-69 years	119.8	108.8	139.9	200.5	179.5
70-74 years	89.6	100.3	125.7	177.8	160.6
74 years +	143.6	100.1	122.0	164.3	153.4
Women					
Total	2 225.6	99.6	143.1	190.8	148.6
15-19 years	151.0	8.2	20.8	40.8	27.9
20-24 years	137.2	63.7	87.6	115.4	91.0
25-29 years	161.4	95.8	136.5	167.4	132.9
30-34 years	189.3	138.6	169.0	200.2	169.1
35-39 years	196.1	151.0	183.8	219.4	187.8
40-44 years	201.4	152.0	187.7	225.3	193.6
45-49 years	183.4	145.1	182.1	221.8	189.3
50-54 years	178.0	137.7	175.8	217.3	183.1
55-59 years	189.2	127.7	164.4	209.4	174.4
60-64 years	170.7	108.0	133.9	180.6	151.3
65-69 years	127.9	82.6	111.6	143.7	125.2
70-74 years	104.2	75.0	110.1	135.9	119.3
74 years +	235.8	96.4	120.0	140.5	127.9

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 222 (continued) **Average disposable income in municipalities. 2005**

Municipality-code		Men			Women			Men and women		
		Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income
		DKK thousands								
	All Denmark	218.9	52.4	182.5	137.1	68.8	148.6	177.3	60.8	165.2
101	Copenhagen	193.2	49.2	162.0	140.8	64.8	145.3	166.4	57.2	153.5
147	Frederiksberg	247.3	55.1	204.0	160.1	72.1	166.7	200.3	64.3	183.9
	Copenhagen County	257.7	56.8	219.4	159.9	70.4	170.5	206.7	63.9	193.9
165	Albertslund	192.9	52.0	165.2	141.7	66.1	146.4	167.1	59.1	155.7
151	Ballerup	215.2	59.7	185.4	148.0	71.9	156.1	180.3	66.0	170.2
153	Brøndby	189.0	59.3	169.9	128.9	74.8	145.7	157.9	67.3	157.4
155	Dragør	277.0	60.3	236.3	180.0	65.7	181.5	226.5	63.1	207.8
157	Gentofte	420.4	62.0	358.4	196.3	73.8	216.9	298.7	68.4	281.6
159	Gladsaxe	228.7	53.6	194.5	153.7	70.9	163.6	189.5	62.7	178.4
161	Glostrup	224.9	52.5	187.1	147.1	70.7	155.9	184.1	62.1	170.7
163	Herlev	206.3	57.8	181.8	141.7	72.1	154.4	172.4	65.3	167.4
167	Hvidovre	210.0	52.3	177.1	144.3	68.8	151.9	175.9	60.8	164.0
169	Høje Taastrup	228.8	48.0	187.2	152.1	63.9	154.9	189.9	56.1	170.8
183	Ishøj	203.3	46.9	167.5	140.5	63.9	144.9	171.8	55.4	156.1
171	Ledøje-Smørum	318.9	36.2	229.9	206.7	49.7	179.9	261.8	43.1	204.5
173	Lyngby-Taarbæk	289.0	62.3	245.3	169.6	77.9	188.8	225.6	70.6	215.2
175	Rødovre	206.4	55.5	177.4	140.6	73.2	153.6	171.9	64.8	164.9
181	Søllerød	397.1	79.1	354.6	192.1	78.3	221.0	288.9	78.7	284.1
185	Tårnby	218.6	53.3	190.6	153.5	65.5	159.8	184.8	59.6	174.6
187	Vallensbæk	268.3	51.0	219.3	184.4	57.5	175.2	226.2	54.3	197.2
189	Værløse	316.8	66.3	262.3	194.2	67.0	191.1	253.5	66.6	225.5
	Frederiksborg County	267.7	55.2	219.5	166.7	66.2	171.1	215.8	60.9	194.6
201	Allerød	317.9	50.1	243.1	199.3	57.5	190.8	257.1	53.9	216.3
205	Birkerød	334.9	65.1	276.2	188.0	69.7	201.0	258.0	67.5	236.8
207	Farum	270.4	57.5	215.9	178.7	68.6	173.1	222.4	63.3	193.5
208	Fredensborg-Humlebæk	306.7	58.1	250.5	168.6	66.8	177.1	234.6	62.6	212.2
209	Frederikssund	247.4	52.0	202.3	157.8	67.0	161.7	201.1	59.7	181.3
211	Frederiksværk	203.7	55.2	180.3	140.9	69.3	151.1	172.1	62.3	165.6
213	Græsted-Gilleleje	216.8	56.4	194.9	147.9	65.6	160.8	182.3	61.0	177.9
215	Helsingør	247.2	50.0	207.9	163.8	62.6	167.6	205.1	56.4	187.6
217	Helsingør	234.1	60.3	202.3	146.9	73.2	161.9	189.0	67.0	181.4
219	Hillerød	266.5	53.6	215.3	172.6	64.3	171.0	217.4	59.2	192.2
221	Hundested	198.8	59.4	180.0	140.3	68.6	151.0	169.3	64.0	165.4
223	Hørsholm	400.2	72.6	319.2	184.7	75.2	200.7	284.7	74.0	255.7
225	Jægerspris	215.1	53.9	181.7	143.0	67.9	150.4	179.8	60.8	166.4
227	Karlebo	267.3	50.7	212.5	164.4	64.8	166.4	214.2	58.0	188.7
229	Skibby	231.4	49.2	186.5	149.4	61.2	151.1	191.3	55.1	169.2
231	Skævinge	266.1	34.9	193.7	181.5	49.8	163.7	223.3	42.4	178.5
233	Slangør	271.7	41.8	212.1	182.1	56.5	171.4	226.3	49.3	191.5
235	Stenløse	290.2	47.3	223.0	188.8	57.0	173.7	238.8	52.2	198.0
237	Ølstykke	276.6	38.7	210.5	190.0	51.4	173.1	232.9	45.1	191.7
	Roskilde County	259.0	48.0	207.1	166.5	61.4	164.3	211.6	54.9	185.2
251	Bramsnæs	247.8	46.7	200.8	163.0	60.4	160.7	205.2	53.6	180.7
253	Greve	269.0	48.6	216.2	174.2	59.8	168.7	220.5	54.3	191.9
255	Gundsø	284.5	45.5	220.8	185.0	55.9	175.4	234.7	50.7	198.1
257	Hvalsø	267.7	42.0	204.8	176.2	54.7	164.3	221.1	48.5	184.1
259	Køge	232.2	48.9	187.8	148.1	66.3	153.2	188.7	57.9	169.9

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 222 (continued) **Average disposable income in municipalities. 2005**

Municipality-code		Men			Women			Men and women		
		Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income
DKK thousands										
	Roskilde County (cont.)									
261	Lejre	301.5	42.3	229.3	184.8	52.6	171.8	243.2	47.4	200.6
263	Ramsø	274.0	36.3	207.5	181.2	51.8	167.5	227.1	44.1	187.3
265	Roskilde	242.8	55.2	203.8	156.7	67.8	163.0	197.9	61.7	182.5
267	Skovbo	262.8	40.1	199.2	173.2	55.9	163.3	217.8	48.1	181.1
269	Solrød	294.3	42.9	227.3	185.2	55.7	172.6	238.6	49.5	199.4
271	Vallo	243.0	50.6	196.7	152.8	63.1	158.7	197.6	56.9	177.6
	West Zealand County	209.2	53.3	175.3	132.3	70.1	144.6	170.2	61.8	159.7
301	Bjergsted	189.8	55.1	160.8	120.1	74.8	137.5	155.8	64.7	149.5
303	Dianalund	201.3	49.4	167.5	127.1	71.7	141.4	163.7	60.7	154.3
305	Dragsholm	190.0	54.1	165.4	125.4	71.6	140.7	157.7	62.8	153.0
307	Fuglebjerg	196.3	48.8	158.9	124.7	71.0	138.2	160.6	59.9	148.6
309	Gørlev	190.3	58.2	168.4	116.4	75.7	139.2	152.8	67.1	153.6
311	Hashøj	219.5	42.4	175.3	142.1	58.1	141.3	181.4	50.2	158.6
313	Haslev	231.0	48.1	181.7	140.5	67.3	146.6	184.7	57.9	163.7
315	Holbæk	226.7	51.9	186.0	142.8	68.0	152.0	183.3	60.2	168.4
317	Hvidebæk	217.3	45.1	169.4	138.2	64.4	141.6	178.6	54.6	155.8
319	Høng	205.2	47.0	170.0	134.9	64.8	143.0	170.0	55.9	156.5
321	Jernløse	233.4	39.5	181.0	156.6	55.9	149.8	195.9	47.5	165.8
323	Kalundborg	212.1	59.7	182.7	132.6	72.9	146.5	171.3	66.5	164.2
325	Korsør	183.6	65.6	168.4	114.5	77.2	137.4	148.6	71.4	152.7
327	Nykøbing-Rørvig	171.0	78.1	177.2	111.8	87.1	145.9	140.5	82.7	161.1
329	Ringsted	229.6	46.1	181.5	146.0	64.6	149.4	187.2	55.5	165.2
331	Skælskør	194.9	59.9	171.3	118.9	75.0	137.3	156.2	67.6	154.0
333	Slagelse	200.4	54.3	171.6	124.4	72.9	142.6	161.1	63.9	156.6
335	Sorø	236.2	53.9	192.2	144.7	68.7	152.4	189.0	61.5	171.7
337	Stenlille	219.9	41.1	168.1	139.0	63.3	144.0	180.1	52.1	156.2
339	Svinninge	213.4	45.3	170.5	133.0	65.5	140.4	173.0	55.5	155.4
341	Tornved	204.8	49.2	169.2	132.6	68.6	141.6	168.1	59.0	155.2
343	Trundholm	165.5	67.2	160.6	114.0	77.1	137.6	140.1	72.1	149.3
345	Tølløse	237.6	40.2	181.5	151.1	61.4	150.0	194.1	50.9	165.7
	Storstrøm County	189.1	58.5	165.5	121.3	73.4	139.5	154.8	66.0	152.3
351	Fakse	206.1	52.0	171.3	128.6	70.3	141.8	166.9	61.3	156.3
353	Fladså	228.0	44.9	178.2	149.6	62.5	148.2	189.7	53.5	163.5
355	Holeby	170.0	65.6	155.0	100.2	78.9	126.9	135.8	72.1	141.2
357	Holmegaard	225.1	46.2	178.1	146.0	63.5	148.1	185.7	54.8	163.2
359	Højreby	162.7	63.0	144.4	104.5	75.1	128.2	135.3	68.7	136.8
361	Langebæk	182.9	57.2	162.0	128.7	69.6	141.0	155.9	63.3	151.5
363	Maribo	170.1	66.5	160.4	109.7	79.9	134.4	139.1	73.4	147.1
365	Møn	169.0	66.8	158.8	109.5	79.7	136.7	138.9	73.3	147.6
367	Nakskov	152.1	68.8	148.9	94.5	85.7	127.7	122.2	77.6	137.9
369	Nykøbing F.	179.0	60.4	164.2	115.8	76.5	140.7	145.8	68.9	151.9
371	Nysted	159.6	66.3	150.4	105.8	76.4	134.6	133.2	71.3	142.6
373	Næstved	206.5	55.1	175.7	131.5	71.4	145.4	167.7	63.5	160.0
375	Nørre Alslev	183.7	52.0	161.8	118.4	69.5	134.7	151.4	60.7	148.4
377	Præstø	191.1	59.8	166.0	125.3	73.9	143.3	157.2	67.1	154.3
379	Ravnshøj	145.0	72.8	145.7	92.6	80.9	124.1	119.8	76.7	135.3
381	Rudbjerg	161.4	68.4	154.5	98.8	78.3	127.2	131.3	73.1	141.4
383	Rødby	142.1	76.1	145.3	96.2	83.3	127.7	119.6	79.6	136.7
385	Rønnede	238.9	41.8	178.6	149.7	59.1	144.6	194.7	50.3	161.8

Table 222 (continued) **Average disposable income in municipalities. 2005**

Municipality-code		Men			Women			Men and women		
		Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income
DKK thousands										
	Storstrøm County (cont.)									
387	Sakskøbing	170.3	62.5	154.5	109.8	76.6	134.5	140.1	69.5	144.5
389	Stevns	215.6	48.2	173.1	137.7	65.1	143.4	176.9	56.6	158.3
391	Stubbekøbing	173.8	62.4	156.8	111.5	72.8	133.9	143.0	67.5	145.5
393	Suså	226.9	44.5	174.8	145.0	62.3	145.1	185.9	53.4	159.9
395	Sydfalster	171.5	69.6	170.9	112.9	73.4	138.9	142.2	71.5	154.9
397	Vordingborg	198.0	57.8	170.7	124.8	74.1	142.7	160.4	66.2	156.3
	Bornholm County	163.1	64.3	155.4	106.6	78.1	133.9	134.3	71.4	144.4
	Funen County	193.1	55.8	166.3	121.8	72.6	138.6	156.8	64.4	152.2
421	Assens	186.3	60.0	161.4	114.6	76.0	134.5	150.1	68.0	147.8
423	Bogense	188.8	54.3	161.7	111.7	76.5	132.9	149.4	65.6	147.0
425	Broby	194.4	52.0	160.3	120.8	70.6	134.3	158.0	61.2	147.5
427	Egebjerg	182.6	51.6	155.5	120.4	67.8	133.2	151.6	59.7	144.4
429	Ejby	199.8	50.9	163.3	121.5	68.4	133.9	161.3	59.5	148.8
431	Faaborg	182.9	61.9	164.0	115.6	75.9	137.1	148.8	69.0	150.4
433	Glamsbjerg	207.8	47.4	163.1	126.5	69.4	137.8	167.2	58.4	150.4
435	Gudme	183.2	51.7	155.2	122.7	69.8	136.9	152.9	60.8	146.0
437	Haarby	198.8	53.6	166.8	121.4	70.6	136.3	159.5	62.2	151.3
439	Kerteminde	218.3	55.5	185.6	129.5	71.0	143.4	173.1	63.4	164.1
441	Langeskov	215.1	47.2	170.6	130.9	66.7	142.5	172.8	57.0	156.5
445	Middelfart	230.0	56.9	193.5	139.4	71.8	151.0	183.3	64.6	171.6
447	Munkebo	188.1	62.3	165.9	112.2	79.8	136.0	149.7	71.2	150.8
449	Nyborg	183.9	68.0	166.3	116.8	79.7	138.6	149.3	74.0	152.0
451	Nørre Aaby	218.2	47.4	173.0	133.1	67.8	141.5	175.2	57.7	157.1
461	Odense	190.1	55.9	165.4	121.7	72.7	139.0	154.8	64.6	151.8
471	Otterup	190.2	52.3	160.1	121.4	71.1	136.5	156.2	61.6	148.4
473	Ringe	192.0	52.0	158.7	125.0	70.5	137.4	158.1	61.4	147.9
475	Rudkøbing	162.8	66.7	157.5	100.0	82.1	127.2	130.3	74.6	141.8
477	Ryslinge	193.3	49.5	153.3	119.1	69.4	133.4	156.2	59.5	143.4
479	Svendborg	185.0	60.4	171.1	117.9	75.0	140.1	150.7	67.9	155.3
481	Sydlangeland	142.4	64.5	137.7	92.7	75.4	123.8	118.0	69.8	130.9
483	Søndersø	218.0	43.3	170.4	133.9	64.5	138.8	176.8	53.7	154.9
485	Tommerup	227.5	44.0	175.3	140.1	65.4	143.7	183.5	54.8	159.4
487	Tranekær	138.9	73.7	141.6	83.9	85.8	124.0	111.2	79.7	132.7
489	Ullerslev	207.1	46.6	163.6	128.6	67.9	138.9	168.5	57.0	151.4
491	Vissenbjerg	207.2	47.2	164.3	133.0	67.2	139.5	169.9	57.3	151.9
493	Ærskøbing	150.6	68.6	153.9	95.9	81.0	132.3	123.0	74.9	143.0
495	Ørbæk	202.9	49.6	160.0	122.3	68.8	135.7	163.2	59.1	148.0
497	Årsløv	219.4	45.1	174.9	143.4	63.8	145.5	180.7	54.6	160.0
499	Aarup	205.5	53.8	167.3	130.0	67.1	138.7	167.8	60.4	153.0
	South Jutland County	200.9	51.6	169.0	121.4	69.6	137.7	160.8	60.6	153.2
501	Augustenborg	195.0	52.1	164.0	133.5	66.6	138.8	164.2	59.3	151.4
503	Bov	196.9	50.2	183.3	117.1	64.1	140.8	156.7	57.2	161.9
505	Bredebro	203.8	45.5	156.6	112.2	68.0	133.7	157.7	56.8	145.1
507	Broager	206.6	46.8	171.0	133.3	61.4	138.1	169.7	54.2	154.4
509	Christiansfeld	214.5	43.4	169.1	128.2	65.3	138.5	171.9	54.2	154.0
511	Gram	197.7	50.7	160.7	114.8	69.5	130.5	156.3	60.1	145.6
513	Gråsten	198.1	54.7	174.3	120.1	71.3	139.0	158.2	63.2	156.3
515	Haderslev	206.3	56.2	175.3	123.2	74.3	140.3	163.9	65.4	157.5

Table 222 (continued) **Average disposable income in municipalities. 2005**

Municipality-code		Men			Women			Men and women		
		Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income
DKK thousands										
	South Jutland County (cont.)									
517	Højer	176.1	51.6	148.6	100.0	70.8	124.1	138.6	61.1	136.5
519	Lundtoft	204.2	45.4	163.7	121.2	65.2	133.8	163.3	55.2	149.0
521	Løgumkloster	196.5	50.9	161.0	113.4	71.4	134.2	154.4	61.3	147.4
523	Nordborg	183.9	51.6	159.7	120.5	69.4	135.7	152.6	60.4	147.9
525	Nørre Rangstrup	201.0	48.0	157.4	117.2	66.9	133.7	159.9	57.3	145.8
527	Rødding	206.8	46.2	162.8	122.3	69.0	138.8	165.7	57.3	151.1
529	Rødekro	209.5	44.7	168.9	127.0	63.7	136.8	168.1	54.2	152.8
531	Skærbæk	204.8	49.8	165.2	111.2	71.3	134.3	157.5	60.6	149.6
533	Sundeved	225.4	40.2	173.4	145.2	55.4	140.4	185.9	47.7	157.2
535	Sydals	223.9	49.2	180.7	137.1	61.8	140.8	180.3	55.6	160.6
537	Sønderborg	191.3	57.5	171.1	120.0	72.6	139.0	154.7	65.3	154.6
539	Tinglev	196.1	45.8	160.6	108.0	67.9	129.4	152.7	56.6	145.2
541	Tønder	194.4	53.6	167.6	118.3	72.9	138.0	155.2	63.5	152.3
543	Vojens	201.8	51.2	163.8	117.8	71.2	135.4	159.8	61.2	149.6
545	Aabenraa	201.5	58.1	180.1	123.7	72.7	142.4	161.1	65.7	160.5
	Ribe County	214.5	49.1	176.4	126.6	68.6	140.4	170.5	58.9	158.4
551	Billund	238.4	42.0	189.3	140.9	63.0	147.8	189.6	52.5	168.6
553	Blåbjerg	215.8	44.8	169.7	124.3	66.5	135.9	171.1	55.4	153.2
555	Blåvandshuk	216.0	51.6	179.4	134.9	66.8	145.7	175.5	59.2	162.6
557	Bramming	222.2	44.2	175.8	128.0	64.5	139.2	175.2	54.3	157.6
559	Brørup	216.2	43.3	173.6	122.1	66.9	136.0	169.7	55.0	155.0
561	Esbjerg	206.6	55.0	177.1	123.0	72.0	139.9	164.5	63.6	158.4
563	Fanø	211.6	62.6	200.7	127.2	70.5	146.1	168.9	66.6	173.1
565	Grindsted	215.3	45.6	174.0	123.4	68.8	138.7	169.2	57.3	156.3
567	Helle	235.0	37.3	175.3	130.5	60.1	137.9	184.0	48.4	157.0
569	Holsted	209.9	44.2	163.9	115.9	67.7	133.7	163.8	55.8	149.1
571	Ribe	207.9	50.4	172.4	134.3	68.4	144.4	170.8	59.4	158.3
573	Varde	219.3	48.8	181.7	131.2	67.3	143.7	175.1	58.1	162.6
575	Vejen	225.4	45.0	177.5	127.8	68.9	139.8	176.2	57.0	158.5
577	Ølgod	216.0	40.0	167.6	126.8	63.3	137.2	172.1	51.5	152.6
	Vejle County	222.4	48.2	182.4	134.1	67.3	145.0	177.8	57.9	163.5
601	Brædstrup	218.3	43.4	170.7	133.0	66.6	144.6	175.8	54.9	157.7
603	Børkop	223.8	49.5	184.1	144.3	66.8	149.8	183.6	58.3	166.8
605	Egtved	230.9	41.9	181.8	142.3	61.1	145.9	186.9	51.4	164.0
607	Fredericia	211.5	56.2	179.5	127.4	72.6	142.9	169.0	64.5	161.0
609	Gedved	224.9	42.8	177.3	141.5	63.1	146.1	183.4	52.9	161.8
611	Givø	221.4	42.2	171.2	131.0	63.9	139.9	176.7	52.9	155.7
613	Hedensted	249.7	37.8	190.6	146.5	60.2	148.0	198.0	49.0	169.3
615	Horsens	213.0	49.6	176.5	127.3	69.2	140.9	169.7	59.5	158.5
617	Jelling	227.0	42.1	172.3	150.1	60.2	146.2	188.1	51.2	159.1
619	Juelsminde	221.2	46.8	192.8	131.8	66.7	146.4	176.6	56.7	169.7
621	Kolding	225.6	49.4	185.7	135.5	66.4	145.5	179.7	58.1	165.2
623	Lunderskov	238.3	38.0	180.9	143.5	59.5	144.4	191.0	48.8	162.7
625	Nørre Snede	206.6	44.9	164.2	116.7	68.4	133.8	162.7	56.3	149.3
627	Tørring-Uldum	226.6	39.4	174.6	136.1	63.0	143.4	181.9	51.0	159.2
629	Vamdrup	228.9	38.8	172.3	126.5	66.7	137.5	177.9	52.7	154.9
631	Vejle	227.2	51.7	194.1	138.1	69.8	151.7	181.3	61.0	172.3

Table 222 (continued) **Average disposable income in municipalities. 2005**

Municipality-code	Men			Women			Men and women		
	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income
DKK thousands									
Ringkøbing County	222.7	45.7	179.0	127.7	66.5	140.2	175.2	56.1	159.6
651 Avlum-Haderup	226.8	39.5	177.4	120.5	66.0	135.9	174.6	52.5	157.0
653 Brande	219.1	45.7	180.9	123.1	67.7	138.8	171.3	56.6	160.0
655 Egvad	213.5	46.3	171.1	122.2	68.4	136.3	169.0	57.1	154.1
657 Herning	222.4	46.5	184.2	129.7	67.3	143.6	175.4	57.1	163.6
659 Holmsland	245.5	44.7	201.4	130.0	61.0	145.6	190.2	52.5	174.7
661 Holstebro	228.3	46.4	182.4	135.4	65.0	142.5	180.8	55.9	162.1
663 Ikast	213.4	44.5	174.7	124.7	67.1	138.3	169.2	55.7	156.5
665 Lemvig	213.6	50.6	169.5	120.8	69.1	136.3	167.8	59.7	153.1
667 Ringkøbing	238.0	45.4	188.8	133.7	64.9	144.7	185.7	55.2	166.7
669 Skjern	227.2	43.2	178.4	126.6	66.2	139.8	177.1	54.6	159.2
671 Struer	215.0	50.7	175.1	127.6	68.6	139.9	171.5	59.6	157.6
673 Thyborøn-Harboøre	232.5	47.4	170.7	110.2	66.5	129.4	172.2	56.8	150.3
675 Thyholm	212.5	53.8	173.5	109.7	74.0	130.1	161.3	63.8	151.9
677 Trehøje	232.1	38.3	179.3	131.5	61.0	140.1	183.5	49.2	160.4
679 Ulfborg-Vemb	204.2	49.1	168.6	113.2	72.0	134.7	158.8	60.5	151.7
681 Videbæk	225.2	38.9	175.1	130.2	62.6	137.7	178.5	50.5	156.7
683 Vinderup	221.9	43.4	170.7	120.7	66.9	134.7	172.5	54.8	153.1
685 Åskov	217.4	41.1	169.9	129.0	64.3	139.6	174.2	52.4	155.1
Århus County	219.4	51.0	181.4	133.5	67.8	146.3	175.6	59.6	163.5
701 Ebeltoft	190.5	65.5	176.9	117.7	76.7	147.2	153.6	71.1	161.9
703 Galten	253.1	36.9	195.3	158.3	55.8	152.3	205.5	46.4	173.7
705 Gjern	229.7	41.3	179.5	139.7	61.9	144.5	185.6	51.4	162.3
707 Grenaa	194.4	57.4	168.7	111.7	75.2	133.9	152.5	66.4	151.1
709 Hadsten	239.1	41.3	180.2	147.9	60.0	148.8	194.0	50.5	164.6
711 Hammel	228.2	43.7	180.0	141.1	64.6	147.4	184.6	54.2	163.7
713 Hinnerup	268.0	39.9	202.2	162.0	59.0	157.1	213.8	49.7	179.1
715 Hørning	245.6	45.2	190.8	154.2	59.8	154.4	199.7	52.5	172.5
717 Langå	220.9	44.8	174.8	136.4	64.3	141.3	179.4	54.4	158.4
719 Mariager	204.7	53.4	165.3	122.2	68.3	134.7	163.9	60.8	150.2
721 Midtdjurs	211.5	43.9	165.0	130.2	63.2	140.5	171.3	53.4	152.9
723 Nørhald	212.2	48.0	167.1	124.8	68.4	137.1	169.4	58.0	152.4
725 Nørre Djurs	184.5	54.1	157.4	114.6	70.7	132.5	150.3	62.2	145.2
727 Odder	226.9	49.0	187.5	138.0	66.4	151.0	181.6	57.8	168.9
729 Purhus	226.6	42.4	172.1	134.7	62.9	138.8	180.7	52.6	155.5
731 Randers	194.8	56.9	168.3	115.4	75.9	137.3	154.0	66.7	152.3
733 Rosenholm	232.9	44.1	180.7	137.7	64.1	145.1	185.2	54.1	162.8
735 Rougsø	188.6	54.5	157.8	118.2	73.4	140.2	154.1	63.7	149.2
737 Ry	255.7	41.0	195.9	156.8	58.6	154.9	205.6	49.9	175.1
739 Rønde	232.7	49.5	193.2	140.1	64.5	149.4	185.6	57.1	171.0
741 Samsø	160.9	67.4	152.3	100.8	83.6	133.4	129.8	75.8	142.5
743 Silkeborg	265.2	48.4	202.7	140.4	66.8	151.1	201.1	57.9	176.2
745 Skanderborg	260.4	45.7	205.0	160.6	62.1	159.6	209.7	54.0	182.0
747 Sønderhald	226.9	49.5	183.7	132.0	67.3	150.3	179.4	58.4	167.0
749 Them	229.3	42.1	177.7	141.9	60.4	146.2	186.1	51.1	162.1
751 Århus	211.2	52.8	180.6	133.2	67.9	147.1	171.0	60.6	163.3

Table 222 (continued) **Average disposable income in municipalities. 2005**

Municipality-code	Men			Women			Men and women		
	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income
DKK thousands									
Viborg County	211.3	48.7	168.1	127.1	68.5	139.0	169.3	58.5	153.6
761 Bjerringbro	224.8	41.9	174.6	136.1	63.1	140.8	181.4	52.3	158.0
763 Fjends	218.9	40.4	163.9	126.8	64.5	137.2	173.6	52.2	150.8
765 Hanstholm	210.1	49.3	172.4	118.9	69.9	135.5	166.5	59.1	154.7
767 Hvorslev	219.0	40.7	163.9	135.7	62.4	139.3	178.7	51.2	152.0
769 Karup	205.8	47.5	164.0	120.1	68.3	133.2	163.7	57.7	148.8
771 Kjellerup	208.4	45.9	165.5	125.4	68.7	139.7	167.1	57.2	152.7
773 Morsø	193.3	54.4	163.4	112.0	72.8	132.6	152.7	63.6	148.0
775 Møldrup	214.0	44.2	166.1	129.8	67.1	139.7	172.2	55.6	153.0
777 Sallingsund	205.1	48.1	167.3	115.4	69.9	132.2	160.6	58.9	149.9
779 Skive	209.5	52.4	171.6	128.7	69.7	140.1	169.1	61.1	155.9
781 Spøttrup	204.3	43.8	158.5	121.5	66.6	132.7	164.4	54.8	146.1
783 Sundsøre	205.0	46.8	159.6	117.2	66.7	129.3	162.5	56.4	144.9
785 Sydthy	194.2	50.5	154.4	113.8	71.3	134.9	154.0	60.9	144.7
787 Thisted	212.5	48.6	167.8	124.0	67.8	136.8	167.6	58.3	152.1
789 Tjele	222.2	40.6	165.1	135.8	61.0	138.5	179.8	50.6	152.0
791 Viborg	224.6	52.6	179.8	141.2	69.7	148.8	181.9	61.3	163.9
793 Aalestrup	191.0	47.6	149.4	113.9	70.9	131.6	152.8	59.1	140.6
North Jutland County	200.9	53.7	168.1	121.6	71.9	138.0	161.0	62.8	153.0
801 Arden	214.5	41.8	162.8	123.8	66.5	136.3	169.9	54.0	149.8
803 Brovst	197.6	52.4	160.9	116.9	73.7	133.2	157.6	62.9	147.2
805 Brønderslev	190.2	54.0	161.8	115.4	73.6	136.3	152.8	63.8	149.1
807 Dronninglund	206.2	50.6	166.7	123.8	69.4	136.5	165.1	60.0	151.6
809 Farø	203.0	49.9	161.3	115.9	71.9	133.4	160.0	60.8	147.5
811 Fjerritslev	192.5	50.9	162.2	116.5	69.6	135.6	154.7	60.2	149.0
813 Frederikshavn	187.5	59.6	168.0	110.8	76.3	133.3	148.6	68.1	150.4
815 Hadsund	199.7	51.4	167.7	115.4	71.8	135.3	157.2	61.7	151.4
817 Hals	213.0	50.0	171.0	129.1	66.4	140.0	171.5	58.1	155.6
819 Hirtshals	196.6	54.7	163.8	109.1	76.6	133.2	153.0	65.6	148.5
821 Hjørring	201.5	55.7	170.6	120.8	73.1	138.4	159.9	64.6	154.0
823 Hobro	206.1	51.6	170.0	123.1	72.2	139.8	164.0	62.1	154.7
825 Læsø	167.7	67.2	155.8	98.3	79.1	128.4	133.1	73.1	142.1
827 Løgstør	188.1	55.9	159.0	113.9	77.3	134.7	151.3	66.5	146.9
829 Løkken-Vrå	186.7	55.8	152.8	113.4	73.5	134.2	149.9	64.7	143.4
831 Nibe	218.7	48.2	168.8	132.5	68.5	143.6	175.4	58.4	156.1
833 Nørager	214.6	42.8	158.4	123.7	64.9	132.9	170.8	53.5	146.1
835 Pandrup	186.9	57.5	162.0	112.2	76.2	134.7	149.9	66.8	148.5
837 Sejlflod	208.5	48.5	166.4	125.2	69.3	137.5	167.3	58.8	152.1
839 Sindal	200.8	50.8	167.2	116.9	72.0	133.9	159.8	61.2	150.9
841 Skagen	197.6	58.9	179.5	110.6	79.7	137.9	153.1	69.5	158.3
843 Skørping	222.9	48.5	169.8	136.6	67.9	143.8	180.2	58.1	156.9
845 Støvring	251.8	40.7	187.6	148.2	59.4	146.2	200.4	50.0	167.1
847 Sæby	197.3	54.3	164.9	115.4	73.3	135.8	156.5	63.8	150.4
849 Aabybro	229.5	48.3	182.4	135.7	66.7	142.1	182.0	57.7	162.0
851 Aalborg	196.6	56.0	168.8	124.4	71.9	140.1	160.1	64.1	154.3
861 Aars	216.9	46.2	173.2	125.6	67.8	136.5	170.9	57.1	154.7

Table 223

Income, consumption and taxation by household income. 2004

	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)	22 937	54 403	222 420	510 560	901 077	318 047
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	19 358	48 919	214 130	489 065	803 599	295 397
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	3 580	5 485	8 289	21 495	97 478	22 651
D. Property income	3 320	16 540	29 870	40 213	65 743	30 875
E. Private transfers	4 461	23 394	37 412	28 550	52 243	30 011
F. Transfers from the public sector	77 861	119 354	91 522	52 433	35 684	81 099
G. Other income and reconciliation	1 913	1 676	5 406	5 805	7 114	4 306
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	110 492	215 368	386 630	637 561	1 061 861	464 338
I. Capital transfers to the household	1 687	1 482	2 360	3 740	23 879	5 375
J. Total income (H+I)	112 179	216 849	388 990	641 301	1 085 740	469 714
K. Income taxes, etc.	24 272	53 160	114 679	204 026	370 525	145 118
L. Private interest payments, etc.	1 979	8 436	20 818	43 896	65 795	27 202
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	85 929	155 253	253 494	393 379	649 419	297 393
N. Payments from capital pensions	0	3 407	3 366	4 305	7 545	3 859
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	0	1 362	1 346	1 721	3 018	1 543
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	85 929	157 298	255 514	395 962	653 947	299 709
Q. Fines	102	139	281	393	485	277
R. Gifts, charity	612	3 015	2 495	2 207	8 746	3 266
S. Membership fees	912	1 323	3 873	7 048	8 826	4 295
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	-28 853	-6 678	15 157	58 264	207 361	41 705
U. Pension and ATP contributions (own and employer's)	1 124	4 742	21 074	51 894	106 553	33 718
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	54	322	908	1 662	3 667	1 220
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	334	1 699	4 104	17 736	43 697	11 852
Y. Other saving, including residual	-30 364	-13 441	-10 929	-13 028	53 444	-5 085
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	113 156	159 500	233 708	328 051	428 529	250 166
Food	12 233	18 048	25 017	35 209	44 206	26 866
Beverages and tobacco	6 097	7 921	10 744	12 723	16 755	10 780
Clothing and footwear	6 228	6 283	10 377	15 403	24 983	12 025
Rent (housing)	30 882	46 112	55 758	63 547	80 519	55 837
Electricity and fuels	9 248	14 586	17 588	21 732	27 100	18 222
Furniture, furnishings, household services	4 431	8 310	13 383	19 763	31 008	15 023
Medical products, services of physicians	3 207	4 483	7 954	8 185	8 277	6 574
Purchase of vehicles	2 683	2 978	9 558	29 805	26 658	14 236
Other transport services and communications	13 178	15 885	26 044	38 110	53 189	28 514
Recreation, entertainment, travel	12 061	17 846	25 960	36 039	51 473	28 220
Other goods and services	12 908	17 049	31 326	47 536	64 362	33 870
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	51 576	56 383	48 779	69 811	81 021	60 863
Child care	2 050	4 943	11 941	20 741	18 112	11 910
Education	23 369	13 218	23 936	39 115	52 754	28 431
Health	26 157	38 222	12 902	9 956	10 155	20 521
Taxes on production and imports, total	23 483	34 979	54 003	83 343	107 106	59 946
VAT	14 394	20 192	30 580	45 404	63 623	34 148
Excise duty	7 573	11 761	18 720	32 200	33 878	20 964
Real property tax	40	32	221	359	719	251
Stamp duties	1 476	2 995	4 482	5 380	8 886	4 584
	number					
Persons per household	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.9	3.2	2.1
Of whom adults	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.6
Households in the survey	233	615	595	638	368	2 449
Households in Denmark - thousands	250	748	582	617	357	2 553

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fu5 and [fu6](http://www.statbank.dk/fu6)

Table 224

Income, consumption and taxation, by socio-economic status. 2004

	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)	471 251	714 416	509 797	424 681	123 901	46 852	14 730	125 141	318 047
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	135 633	692 162	504 116	418 347	117 854	45 526	13 202	117 778	295 397
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	335 618	22 254	5 682	6 333	6 047	1 327	1 528	7 363	22 651
D. Property income	45 176	43 679	35 648	29 485	11 417	950	29 737	18 794	30 875
E. Private transfers	24 707	22 580	13 778	11 555	11 859	6 472	58 734	66 270	30 011
F. Transfers from the public sector	53 109	34 999	39 419	45 345	141 163	49 586	145 561	143 194	81 099
G. Other income and reconciliation	9 184	3 973	3 438	3 931	3 690	3 344	3 869	8 034	4 306
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	603 427	819 647	602 079	514 996	292 030	107 204	252 631	361 432	464 338
I. Capital transfers to the household	8 435	9 215	9 211	5 215	1 639	2 581	1 881	9 351	5 375
J. Total income (H+I)	611 862	828 862	611 290	520 210	293 669	109 785	254 512	370 783	469 714
K. Income taxes, etc.	194 449	287 766	199 782	163 641	80 735	21 036	64 573	86 773	145 118
L. Private interest payments, etc.	36 309	51 056	39 660	34 458	15 897	1 514	8 190	16 233	27 202
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	381 105	490 039	371 849	322 112	197 038	87 235	181 750	267 778	297 393
N. Payments from capital pensions	2 527	2 617	75	886	0	0	8 621	12 818	3 859
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	1 011	1 046	30	354	0	0	3 447	5 127	1 543
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	382 622	491 610	371 894	322 643	197 038	87 235	186 923	275 468	299 709
Q. Fines	587	430	409	323	147	155	80	291	277
R. Gifts, charity	2 746	7 312	1 637	2 202	755	80	4 509	1 369	3 266
S. Membership fees	3 423	7 964	5 974	5 887	2 859	1 142	1 260	2 377	4 295
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	82 777	105 985	56 393	44 850	5 719	-27 694	5 704	61 668	41 705
U. Pension and ATP contributions (own and employer's)	44 172	85 476	55 442	40 463	10 984	1 566	3 048	17 309	33 718
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	3 382	2 314	1 777	1 442	527	22	176	885	1 220
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	44 198	21 993	20 189	9 145	3 288	5	2 925	17 262	11 852
Y. Other saving, including residual	-8 975	-3 798	-21 015	-6 201	-9 080	-29 287	-445	26 212	-5 085
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	293 088	369 919	307 480	269 381	187 558	113 551	175 370	209 763	250 166
Food	33 156	38 699	31 500	28 460	24 823	12 248	18 820	26 585	26 866
Beverages and tobacco	11 901	14 388	10 584	11 823	9 753	4 679	8 412	12 118	10 780
Clothing and footwear	11 297	22 751	19 351	12 842	5 275	7 008	5 250	11 504	12 025
Rent (housing)	65 609	71 554	61 707	55 556	39 682	25 648	51 476	48 017	55 837
Electricity and fuels	21 165	22 114	19 997	18 569	14 284	6 760	16 507	17 597	18 222
Furniture, furnishings, household services	21 692	24 079	18 933	15 760	11 132	3 497	9 644	12 609	15 023
Medical products, services of physicians	6 392	8 349	5 422	6 312	7 271	4 063	7 365	3 317	6 574
Purchase of vehicles	18 865	23 436	22 442	17 990	3 899	331	4 847	12 231	14 236
Other transport services and communications	28 979	45 819	38 410	32 717	30 728	15 427	14 512	22 981	28 514
Recreation, entertainment, travels	31 104	42 494	32 505	31 655	19 119	15 811	19 959	19 990	28 220
Other goods and services	42 930	56 237	46 629	37 696	21 593	18 077	18 578	22 814	33 870
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	43 477	69 518	68 283	60 560	50 255	65 356	53 098	91 433	60 863
Child care	10 467	20 419	20 307	14 608	12 497	4 904	37	27 033	11 910
Education	24 908	41 271	40 353	38 562	26 159	57 250	1 648	51 151	28 431
Health	8 102	7 829	7 623	7 390	11 599	3 202	51 413	13 249	20 521
Taxes on production and import, total	78 157	88 304	75 051	65 544	43 375	20 120	39 645	51 408	59 946
VAT	45 527	51 374	42 939	36 942	25 967	14 612	21 630	31 181	34 148
Excise duty	25 029	29 498	26 871	23 802	14 346	4 576	13 928	17 442	20 964
Stamp duties	485	635	394	287	179	0	24	37	251
Real property tax	7 116	6 797	4 847	4 512	2 883	932	4 063	2 747	4 584
number									
Persons per household	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.5	2.1
Of whom adults	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6
Households in the survey	92	379	343	799	71	95	563	107	2 449
Households in Denmark - thousands	124	290	303	828	87	55	734	132	2 553

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fu5 and fu6

Table 225

Consumption expenditure of households by type of dwelling. 2004

	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	637 564	511 608	358 299	301 383	353 874	158 131	170 834	469 714
Income taxes, etc.	199 885	161 803	105 901	89 744	113 865	37 395	46 070	145 118
Disposable amount	395 607	305 747	242 448	205 115	233 476	117 005	117 500	299 709
Net saving	72 070	58 206	8 276	15 033	9 676	-3 588	-17 489	41 705
Total consumption	313 386	240 441	225 700	184 661	218 104	118 326	132 984	250 166
A Food	33 029	23 171	26 841	20 543	23 011	12 848	17 821	26 866
B Beverages and tobacco	11 651	11 950	9 750	10 031	9 684	9 185	7 133	10 780
C Clothing and footwear	14 574	10 026	9 401	10 298	11 840	3 519	0	12 025
D Housing, total	67 211	53 126	53 512	46 599	45 379	20 342	8 178	55 837
Rent	384	232	46 658	40 523	36 392	18 267	5 131	19 316
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	6
Permanent renting of secondary dwelling, etc.	141	158	79	181	125	8	0	142
Imputed rent, owner-occupied dwelling	41 685	28 791	0	0	0	0	0	20 667
Land tax, owner-occupied dwelling	7 021	3 325	56	62	47	58	0	3 443
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	157	548	0	0	0	0	0	97
Value of dwelling free of charge	0	0	0	176	0	0	0	51
Imputed rent, secondary dwelling	1 404	2 028	214	738	1 153	0	0	1 060
Land tax, secondary dwelling	477	889	127	174	585	0	0	365
Stamp duties, loans in secondary dwelling	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	2
Materials for maintenance of dwelling	1 917	1 060	567	451	868	256	0	1 192
Materials for repair of dwelling	932	863	355	302	386	260	0	628
Flagstones, etc. for gardens	402	0	207	2	16	0	0	206
Repair, etc. workman, dwelling	4 616	2 793	354	351	1 326	0	0	2 501
Water supply	1 847	1 345	1 384	1 095	1 306	460	1 917	1 472
Refuse collection	1 969	1 099	1 701	1 487	1 593	635	144	1 684
Water drainage, sewerage	2 216	1 588	1 331	956	1 261	335	985	1 599
Miscellaneous maintenance	1 703	283	458	64	123	57	0	874
Payments to homeowners' association, etc.	340	8 125	20	32	118	6	0	531
E Electricity and fuels	23 036	13 674	18 917	13 330	14 599	8 074	16 838	18 222
F Furniture, furnishings, household services	20 170	15 564	12 549	9 687	12 419	3 677	8 978	15 023
G Medical products, services of physicians	8 100	5 736	6 043	5 007	5 742	3 972	2 756	6 574
H Purchase of vehicles	22 061	12 046	8 554	5 439	14 439	1 804	0	14 236
I Transport services and communications	35 253	26 822	26 923	20 322	24 308	22 372	34 379	28 514
J Recreation, entertainment, travels	35 738	29 729	25 515	19 762	24 228	13 890	24 587	28 220
K Other goods and services	42 563	38 596	27 695	23 642	32 456	18 643	12 314	33 870
Interest on mortgage loans	36 810	34 299	621	1 008	924	256	0	19 059
Extension, etc. of dwelling	21 266	26 438	708	1 389	4 519	0	0	11 852
Total income per person	250 025	321 766	162 126	177 284	221 171	135 155	170 834	223 673
Total consumption per person	122 896	151 221	102 127	108 624	136 315	101 133	132 984	119 127
number								
Size of dwelling, square metre	140	82	99	76	80	32	94	106
Year of construction	1944	1934	1957	1952	1950	1932	1900	1947
Persons per household	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.0	2.1
Of whom adults	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.6
Households in the survey	1 043	162	160	770	210	102	2	2 449
Households in Denmark - thousands	1 189	111	212	745	189	102	5	2 553
Persons in Denmark - thousands	3 028	177	469	1 265	302	119	5	5 365

¹ The figures are subject to uncertainty due to the small number of households in the sample.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fu5 and [fu6](http://www.statbank.dk/fu6)

Table 226 (continued) **Consumption expenditure of households by type of household. 2004**

	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	House- holds with at least 3 adults	Total
DKK per household								
Total income	275 124	211 541	326 703	616 103	425 953	715 705	875 350	469 714
Disposable amount	176 761	150 477	230 146	385 701	294 569	433 080	546 794	299 709
Net saving	9 206	-5 039	23 603	70 128	46 069	65 412	134 262	41 705
Consumption expenditure	163 569	149 197	202 780	306 195	240 114	357 195	397 359	250 166
Food	13 943	15 446	26 638	29 514	27 292	43 235	45 179	26 866
1111 Rice etc.	68	80	220	124	82	242	142	127
1112 Bread, dry cakes, cookies and biscuits	1 645	1 708	2 842	3 341	3 028	5 077	5 372	3 087
1113 Pasta products	165	40	335	302	71	397	400	224
1114 Cakes, ready-prepared dishes with bread	417	355	469	740	534	869	655	583
1116 Flour, cereals, etc.	337	247	837	693	505	1 537	1 282	722
1121 Beef and veal	828	672	1 780	1 959	1 754	2 596	2 577	1 615
1122 Pork	531	918	1 244	1 479	1 884	1 747	2 278	1 311
1123 Meat of lamb	45	49	216	95	139	182	34	100
1124 Poultry	429	462	970	787	844	1 499	1 905	877
1125 Offal, spreads, bacon, sausages, etc.	1 252	1 241	2 033	2 675	2 426	4 016	4 254	2 412
1126 Processed meat, meat products	144	192	107	291	208	269	216	213
1127 Other fresh meat	5	..	..	49	41	17	19	19
1131 Fresh and frozen fish	199	346	280	444	581	366	815	389
1132 Shellfish, not tinned	65	63	88	236	175	144	260	137
1133 Smoked and salted fish	66	148	101	207	146	127	207	137
1134 Processed fish, fish products	327	407	473	640	808	771	757	576
1141 Whole milk	80	110	230	110	278	327	237	180
1142 Semi-skimmed, skimmed, butter milk	549	417	1 157	906	748	1 929	1 709	985
1143 Breast-milk replacement, soya milk	9	..	6	29	16	99	9	29
1144 Junket, yoghurt, etc.	247	378	527	516	475	736	755	485
1145 Cheese	782	1 144	1 203	1 714	1 940	2 176	2 276	1 536
1146 Other dairy products	244	290	446	487	565	726	846	476
1147 Eggs	217	276	347	429	468	559	714	400
1151 Butter, etc.	215	356	519	460	509	775	732	474
1152 Margarine, in all forms	38	125	105	146	252	163	254	139
1153 Olive oil	38	22	13	42	40	74	48	43
1154 Other vegetable oils	23	33	53	39	34	82	92	46
1155 Lard, deep frying fat	1	19	..	33	28	16	6	16
1161 Citrus fruit	177	244	291	352	324	495	573	330
1162 Bananas	160	234	324	313	277	536	440	312
1163 Apples	161	296	461	419	411	645	637	398
1164 Pears	51	103	117	126	113	172	156	114
1165 Peaches, plums, avocado, cherries	56	56	80	134	135	214	208	121
1166 Berries	129	283	294	419	357	454	660	339
1167 Other fruit	65	49	164	164	106	265	212	138
1168 Dried fruit, nuts	191	138	338	359	326	493	622	322
1169 Conserved fruit, fruit salad	16	41	39	46	63	79	91	49
1171 Leaf and stick vegetables	185	230	356	422	338	546	678	363
1172 Cabbage	79	168	135	251	267	266	248	197
1173 Tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, peas	447	513	1 054	1 081	785	1 572	1 588	931
1174 Root vegetables, onions, mushrooms	303	344	526	671	658	811	779	558
1175 Dried vegetables	7	3	13	22	44	28	10	18
1176 Processed and mixed vegetables	286	248	375	553	461	651	707	450
1177 Potatoes	181	299	434	475	499	531	785	410
1178 Potato-based products	163	70	387	304	150	504	524	270
1181 Sugar etc.	71	130	165	111	253	239	250	159
1182 Jams, honey, etc.	156	234	229	262	339	321	385	261
1183 Chocolate	525	556	905	922	698	1 677	1 711	939
1184 Sweets, marzipan	783	460	1 729	1 412	786	2 463	2 372	1 312

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fu5 and [fu6](http://www.statbank.dk/fu6)

Table 226 (continued) **Consumption expenditure of households by type of household. 2004**

	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								
1185 Ice-cream	302	237	728	653	477	1 223	1 100	625
1186 Other sugar products	9	9	21	11	13	30	40	17
1191 Sauces, condiments	289	215	522	676	442	895	1 019	539
1192 Salt, spices, vanilla, etc.	87	84	194	193	190	277	253	170
1193 Baking powder, yeast, soup, bouillon	93	87	146	171	190	296	245	169
1194 Preservatives, etc.	7	16	10	21	13	34	35	19
Beverages and tobacco	8 506	6 652	9 024	14 524	10 133	12 506	16 703	10 780
1211 Coffee, coffee products	446	655	361	852	1 039	795	1 160	736
1212 Tea, tea products	80	81	102	103	148	133	145	108
1213 Cocoa	10	5	82	17	27	52	57	27
1221 Mineral water	72	129	75	180	99	130	180	122
1222 Soft drinks, etc.	991	331	1 203	1 608	530	2 084	2 109	1 226
1223 Fruit juices	295	199	517	517	335	870	733	473
1224 Vegetable juices	7	0	4	15	8	18	20	10
2111 Spiritus	627	513	85	994	1 042	564	1 524	745
2121 Wine	1 420	1 553	1 123	3 103	2 706	2 398	4 217	2 253
2122 Port, fortified wine, champagne, etc.	60	68	29	221	206	129	311	136
2131 Beers	1 156	501	881	1 734	1 346	1 210	1 950	1 220
2211 Cigarettes	2 756	2 140	3 352	4 243	1 669	3 683	3 572	3 038
2212 Cigars, cheroots	49	116	0	162	108	32	1	79
2213 Tobacco, other tobacco products	537	362	1 211	777	871	410	722	608
Clothing and footwear	7 157	4 707	16 515	12 640	8 890	21 606	20 575	12 025
3111 Clothing materials	64	62	56	60	78	110	18	70
3121 Garments for men	2 019	652	2 235	3 053	2 205	3 294	7 055	2 578
3122 Garments for women	2 851	2 729	5 882	5 485	4 757	7 131	7 643	4 807
3123 Garments for children and infants	173	164	2 912	358	402	5 651	703	1 459
3131 Clothing, accessories, etc.	385	200	568	712	337	526	763	465
3141 Laundering, dry cleaning, repair of clothing	311	214	412	265	214	201	166	249
3211 Footwear for men	467	187	520	987	317	1 218	1 380	700
3212 Footwear for women	842	466	2 293	1 606	463	1 501	2 614	1 173
3213 Footwear for children and infants	39	14	1 636	71	44	1 921	128	486
3221 Repair of footwear	7	17	..	43	73	53	106	38
Rent (housing)	38 848	48 006	55 252	62 323	63 452	67 590	69 482	55 837
4111 Rentals for housing	22 208	25 941	38 016	18 445	13 476	14 442	7 415	19 322
4121 Permanent rentals for secondary dwellings, etc.	84	122	56	137	367	109	133	142
4211 Rental value of owner-occupied dwelling	8 823	14 583	9 973	27 594	34 513	37 627	44 299	24 208
4221 Rental value of free accommodation	222	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
4222 Rental value of own secondary dwelling	719	1 327	518	2 192	2 169	1 179	2 117	1 428
4311 Materials for repairs, etc. of dwellings	1 382	432	1 591	2 669	2 510	2 873	3 511	2 026
4321 Repairs, services of skilled craftsmen	1 339	932	400	4 431	3 638	3 118	2 900	2 501
4411 Water supply	960	1 131	1 377	1 584	1 594	1 929	2 328	1 472
4421 Refuse collection	1 253	1 481	1 776	1 900	1 816	1 930	2 098	1 684
4431 Water drainage, sewerage	952	1 164	1 344	1 678	1 857	2 123	2 924	1 599
4441 Miscellaneous maintenance	907	893	201	1 694	1 513	2 260	1 757	1 404
Electricity and fuels	12 895	14 492	18 006	17 858	20 716	22 820	29 296	18 222
4511 Electricity	4 983	3 968	5 502	6 221	6 489	8 645	10 901	6 337
4521 Town, natural gas	608	1 308	1 000	1 733	1 874	2 045	3 074	1 535
4522 Bottled gas	6	6	4	11	69	11	14	16
4531 Liquid fuel	697	1 268	1 039	1 674	2 168	2 159	2 170	1 541
4541 Solid fuel	222	373	475	367	987	1 094	1 366	623
4551 District heating	6 379	7 568	9 987	7 851	9 130	8 866	11 771	8 170

Table 226 (continued) **Consumption expenditure of households by type of household. 2004**

	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	House- holds with at least 3 adults	Total
	DKK per household							
Furniture, furnishings and household services	9 076	7 670	8 568	21 540	15 489	21 220	22 498	15 023
5111 Furniture and furnishing	3 132	2 072	2 261	7 133	4 938	7 094	7 154	4 871
5121 Carpets, rugs	490	226	410	568	653	397	555	462
5131 Repair of furniture, household articles, etc.	15	272	..	159	143	57	429	133
5211 Boligtekstiler	522	567	639	1 360	1 269	2 047	1 806	1 154
5311 Refrigerators, freezers	382	227	370	733	378	549	382	449
5312 Washing machines, tumblers, driers, dishwashers	425	395	726	1 221	868	1 333	1 250	858
5313 Cookers	365	176	170	556	466	477	365	393
5314 Extractor fans, elec./gas fan ovens, etc.	174	17	113	147	61	180	45	119
5315 Vacuum cleaners, etc.	134	63	84	270	139	199	180	160
5316 Electric sewing machines	50	34	29	104	109	43	65	63
5317 Husholdningsapparater mv.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5321 Smaller household appliances	66	171	228	179	426	335	1 190	280
5331 Repair of household appliances	..	107	..	..	..	78	..	33
5411 Glasses, tableware, kitchen ware	128	104	59	402	323	280	705	260
5412 Cutlery, etc.	29	36	5	87	235	67	113	77
5413 Kitchen and domestic utensils	636	353	529	1 575	1 039	1 284	1 739	995
5511 Major tools and equipment	414	230	400	1 199	433	935	757	646
5521 Tools and equipment	630	594	459	1 653	1 523	1 345	2 122	1 141
5611 Cleaning and polishing agents	373	530	577	931	842	1 101	1 049	749
5612 Other consumables	582	534	903	1 405	1 009	1 659	1 686	1 066
5621 Domestic services	397	646	392	1 252	470	1 289	497	777
5622 Household service	132	315	214	605	164	471	411	337
Medical products and health services	3 501	5 146	2 764	9 600	10 896	6 402	7 921	6 574
6111 Medical products, vitamins, etc.	1 087	1 704	1 152	2 018	3 750	1 467	2 772	1 868
6121 Other medical products	59	68	59	116	55	134	74	86
6131 Spectacles, etc.	472	492	5	1 954	2 950	1 016	661	1 139
6211 General practitioner	27	87	30	52	110	174	95	85
6221 Dentist	1 099	1 485	792	2 866	2 953	2 316	2 968	2 045
6232 Physiotherapist, chiropractor, etc.	399	1 255	599	2 000	820	939	1 237	1 041
6233 Hire of contact lenses and spectacles	256	..	125	211	..	221	114	152
6311 Hospitals	103	57	3	384	258	136	..	159
Purchase of vehicles	7 209	2 310	4 782	24 846	9 899	22 293	32 034	14 236
7111 Cars	6 421	2 073	3 970	23 985	9 537	20 550	28 586	13 221
7121 Motor cycles, etc.	339	149	245	252	47	402	1 904	365
7131 Bicycles	449	87	567	609	315	1 341	1 545	650
Other transport services and communications	21 319	10 984	16 848	37 202	23 051	41 026	56 745	28 514
7211 Spare parts, accessories for vehicles	1 200	381	287	1 490	1 005	1 905	2 334	1 260
7221 Petrol, lubricants	5 308	2 309	4 228	11 504	7 414	12 092	19 185	8 321
7231 Repair, etc. of vehicles	1 920	1 493	1 838	5 033	2 975	5 686	6 030	3 519
7241 Other services relating to vehicles	1 188	445	403	2 835	1 998	5 277	8 010	2 656
7251 Vehicle license duty	1 321	1 231	1 126	2 727	2 935	3 965	4 402	2 458
7321 Taxi-cabs	674	215	118	537	101	337	575	405
7331 Airline tickets	839	405	510	1 765	955	1 151	2 337	1 085
7341 Ferries	361	99	56	450	248	649	544	373
7351 Combined passenger transport	2 876	902	2 554	3 167	705	2 150	4 025	2 246
7361 Other transport services	221	188	105	239	236	137	12	185
8111 Postage	228	257	170	479	379	307	247	309
8211 Purchase of telephone and equipment	104	17	41	218	142	339	173	162
8311 Telephone services, call charges	5 079	3 042	5 414	6 758	3 958	7 033	8 871	5 534

Table 226 (continued) **Consumption expenditure of households by type of household. 2004**

	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							
Recreation, entertainment and travels	19 598	17 671	18 628	35 391	24 387	40 541	43 642	28 220
9111 Radio, music players, etc.	634	204	132	879	395	750	779	585
9112 TV-sets, video recorders, etc.	898	455	1 032	2 596	1 071	1 972	2 682	1 472
9121 Photographic equipment, video cameras	343	32	239	962	207	701	743	473
9122 Microscopes, binoculars, magnifying glasses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9131 Personal computers, etc.	2 851	393	1 185	2 096	726	3 298	3 809	2 121
9141 Cd, video tapes and photos	1 056	360	1 224	1 246	751	1 495	2 385	1 114
9151 Repair of radio, TV-sets, pc, photo equipment, etc.	5	184	195	92	121	12	102	81
9211 Caravans, boats, etc.	658	2 042	- 789	3 124	- 386	3 852	318	1 725
9221 Musical instruments, etc.	218	4	250	249	220	339	329	220
9231 Repair of caravans, boats, musical instruments, etc.	..	..	..	2	66	6	17	11
9311 Games, toys, hobby goods	771	565	2 646	1 462	1 054	4 235	2 716	1 778
9321 Equipment for sports, camping, etc.	453	98	129	354	106	1 756	1 013	610
9331 Plants, flowers, fertilizers, etc.	881	1 846	905	2 542	2 867	2 282	2 645	1 966
9341 Pets, pet foods and accessories	1 025	230	380	1 408	1 018	2 072	3 483	1 293
9351 Veterinary and other services relating to pets	356	175	275	879	341	801	982	539
9411 Sporting activities, fairs, etc.	878	407	1 321	1 096	843	2 593	2 178	1 272
9421 Cinemas, theatres, concerts	717	287	925	749	745	1 025	1 285	761
9422 Museums, zoological gardens, etc.	71	97	87	253	88	173	266	142
9423 TV licence fees, rental of TV-equipment, films, etc.	2 942	2 896	3 402	3 861	3 164	3 678	3 564	3 326
9424 Musicians, photographers, film developing, etc.	150	40	223	288	163	789	542	311
9431 Football pools, lottery, bingo, etc.	1 042	1 586	858	2 033	2 184	1 458	2 631	1 622
9511 Books	992	439	691	1 435	708	972	3 066	1 058
9521 Newspapers, magazines	816	2 314	1 510	2 163	3 176	1 511	1 597	1 810
9531 Printed matter	71	108	160	170	159	218	197	146
9541 Stationary and drawing materials	187	178	275	313	213	510	466	296
9611 Package holidays	1 583	2 731	1 375	5 139	4 391	4 046	5 848	3 489
Other goods and services	21 518	16 114	25 755	40 757	25 909	57 955	53 285	33 870
9721 General schools, upper-secondary education, other education	231	122	1 364	413	46	1 392	1 741	597
9741 Further and higher education	322	..	281	224	3	242	70	178
9751 Leisure-time education, youth schools, etc.	101	209	328	294	170	191	304	202
9811 Restaurants, etc.	7 019	2 414	4 556	11 601	3 636	9 743	11 433	7 337
9812 Canteens	819	349	942	1 016	280	1 214	1 347	825
9821 Hotels, campsites, etc.	734	264	829	2 519	2 055	2 833	3 447	1 720
9911 Hairdressers, beauty, etc.	1 243	2 114	1 523	2 352	2 674	2 455	2 996	2 121
9912 Toiletries, electric razors, etc.	131	21	54	164	56	72	99	92
9913 Soap, toothpaste, diapers, etc.	1 894	1 948	3 315	3 338	2 943	5 518	5 968	3 319
9921 Prostitution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9931 Jewellery, watches, etc.	457	390	452	2 509	465	1 092	2 607	1 066
9932 Sunglasses, pipes, bags, prams, etc.	467	196	888	871	532	1 390	1 283	752
9941 Day-care institutions, etc.	156	655	3 665	14	42	14 360	632	3 164
9951 Life insurance	506	62	725	1 203	428	1 712	1 706	867
9952 Family and household insurance	2 194	2 416	2 017	3 853	4 007	4 326	5 250	3 351
9953 Accident and health insurance	984	699	1 370	2 094	1 633	2 809	3 326	1 735
9954 Transport insurance	2 588	2 471	2 314	6 241	5 751	6 491	9 397	4 787
9955 Other insurances	142	148	163	397	270	394	608	284

Table 226 (continued) **Consumption expenditure of households by type of household. 2004**

	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	House- holds with at least 3 adults	Total
	DKK per household							
9962 One-time fees and service charges for bank and insurance services	372	221	242	1 045	292	801	554	544
9972 Other services	1 157	1 413	730	609	626	920	516	932
	Number							
Persons per household	1.0	1.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	3.9	3.6	2.1
Of whom adults	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.1	1.6
Households in the survey	624	258	127	475	318	530	117	2 449
Households in Denmark – thousands	590	425	114	444	317	499	165	2 553

Table 227 (continued) Price index for domestic supply

2000/ HS ¹ chapter	Weight	2005 Average	2006 Average
	per cent	2000=100	
02 Meat and edible meat offals	1.99	103.0	106.9
03 Fish and crustaceans	1.42	128.2	140.5
04 Milk and dairy produce, etc.	1.99	105.5	103.9
05 Products of animal origin n.e.s.	0.24	114.7	117.5
07 Vegetables	0.78	121.8	137.8
08 Fruit, nuts, citrus fruit, melons	0.48	110.6	112.6
09 Coffee, tea, spices	0.31	103.8	110.1
10 Cereals	1.53	84.4	89.8
11 Products of the milling industry, malt, starch, inulin and wheat gluten	0.34	96.6	98.2
12 Oil seeds, oleaginous fruit; other seeds and fruit, etc.	1.10	115.5	124.5
13 Shellac, hydrated rubber and resin, etc.	0.20	93.4	97.5
15 Animal and vegetable fats and oils	0.59	123.2	130.4
16 Preparations of meat, fish and crustaceans	1.45	112.7	114.3
17 Sugar and sugar confectionery	0.69	107.7	108.9
18 Cocoa and other cocoa preparations	0.43	103.8	104.4
19 Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk, bakery products	1.04	108.8	108.2
20 Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other plants	0.71	99.9	112.4
21 Miscellaneous edible preparations	0.67	109.0	110.5
22 Beverages, ethanol and vinegar	2.02	105.7	107.7
23 Residual products from the food processing industry, preparations of animal feedstuffs	1.50	105.7	116.8
24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0.48	114.3	114.0
25 Salt, sulphur, soil and stones; plaster, lime, cement	0.77	111.5	115.8
27 Mineral fuels, mineraloil and distillery products thereof	8.43	150.7	174.9
28 Inorganic chemicals	0.56	109.7	118.2
29 Organic chemicals	0.98	103.2	103.2
30 Pharmaceutical products	1.69	101.8	103.1
31 Fertilizers	0.32	136.1	142.9
32 Dyes, colours, paints	1.01	111.3	112.2
33 Volatile vegetable oils and essential oils; perfumery, cosmetics, toiletpreparations	0.45	109.2	110.5
34 Soap, washing and cleaning preparations	0.59	107.7	109.9
35 Albuminoidal substances, modified starch, glues, and enzymes	0.34	84.7	83.9
37 Photographic and cinematographic goods	0.44	98.4	99.8
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	1.05	106.7	107.4
39 Artificial resins and plastic materials	4.98	111.9	117.3
40 Rubber and articles thereof	0.73	103.3	104.3
41 Raw hides and skins and leather	0.07	80.4	83.4
42 Articles of leather; saddlery; luggage and bags, etc.	0.21	97.0	99.7
44 Wood and articles of wood	3.70	106.5	111.4
47 Paper-making material of wood or other cellulosic, materials	0.11	85.8	87.1
48 Paper and paperboard, articles thereof	3.50	101.3	101.4
51 Wool and animal hair; yarn and textiles fabrics of horsehair	0.11	102.2	102.1
52 Cotton	0.19	91.9	91.9
54 Continuous man-made fibers	0.32	102.7	106.0
55 Discontinuous man-made fibers	0.19	99.2	101.5
56 Cotton wool, nonwovens; cordage and rope, and articles thereof	0.15	107.2	105.5
57 Carpets and other flooring of textile materials	0.19	105.1	108.7
58 Special textile fabrics; tufted textiles, laces; tapestry and trimmings, embroidery	0.06	98.9	100.6
59 Impregnated, knitted or crocheted textile articles, technical textile articles	0.12	105.6	106.7
60 Knitted and crocheted goods	0.15	93.8	93.4
61 Articles of apparel and accessories, of knitwear	1.07	100.5	99.6
62 Articles of apparel and accessories, except knitwear	1.17	100.5	99.3
63 Other made up textile articles	0.39	114.4	114.6
64 Footwear, leggings and related parts	0.58	104.7	105.9
68 Articles of stone, plaster, cement, etc.	1.75	108.9	113.7
69 Ceramic products	0.41	108.7	112.1

¹ HS chapter is the nomenclature of the Customs Cooperation Council (Harmonized System).

For further information, visit www.statbank.dk/pris11

Table 227 (continued) **Price index for domestic supply**

2000/ HS ¹ chapter	Weight	2005 Average	2006 Average
	Per cent	2000 = 100	
70 Glass and glassware	1.16	108.9	109.3
71 Precious metals and articles thereof	0.18	101.9	125.1
72 Iron and steel	1.73	145.1	157.2
73 Articles of iron and steel	4.13	123.2	126.6
74 Copper and articles thereof	0.44	106.9	128.2
76 Aluminium and articles thereof	1.70	101.2	113.2
79 Zinc and articles thereof	0.07	96.3	218.2
82 Tools and implements of base metal	0.49	109.9	110.3
83 Miscellaneous articles of base metal	0.76	107.6	110.6
84 Machinery and appliances; mechanical, implements and spare parts	11.65	93.3	91.1
85 Electrical machinery and equipment and related parts	9.86	96.3	99.0
87 Vehicles and spare parts	4.76	108.1	109.1
90 Optical photo and measuring equipment	2.33	105.0	105.8
91 Clocks and watches and related parts	0.08	104.4	103.9
94 Furniture and specified lightning equipment	3.44	108.0	109.7
95 Toys; games, sport goods, etc.	0.47	99.0	100.5

Table 228 **Price index for domestic supply by categories of use**

	Weight	2005 Average	2006 Average
	per cent	2000 = 100	
Price Index for Domestic Supply total	100.00	108.8	113.2
Producers' materials	69.89	108.5	113.7
Raw materials for agriculture	3.64	108.2	117.3
Raw materials for other industries	45.69	111.6	118.1
Fuels and lubricants	4.39	145.3	163.4
Machinery and tools; goods transport equipment	16.17	93.4	92.0
Consumer goods	30.11	108.5	110.9
Foods of animal origin, excl. fish	5.37	105.5	107.2
Fish and fish products	1.89	126.3	134.9
Foods of vegetable origin	3.14	113.1	120.3
Beverages and tobacco	2.88	111.5	113.8
Other consumer goods	16.83	105.7	106.7
Distribution by origin:			
Danish goods	43.23	113.4	119.0
Danish producers' materials	29.78	113.8	120.5
Danish consumer goods	13.45	111.4	114.3
Imported goods	56.77	103.6	107.0
Imported producers' materials	40.10	103.4	107.5
Imported consumer goods	16.67	104.3	106.0
Imported unprocessed raw materials, total			
= Raw material price index¹ total	10.03	128.0	144.1
Unprocessed materials for agriculture	0.87	108.3	107.9
Unprocessed materials for other industries	6.95	124.1	140.9
Fuels and lubricants	2.22	152.0	174.0

¹ The raw materials price index includes unprocessed, imported raw materials and fuels.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris10 and [pris11](http://www.statbank.dk/pris11)

Table 229

Domestic supply of some important food stuffs

	Supply, total		
	2004	2005	2006
	— thousand tons —		
Milk and cream			
Whole milk ¹	275	237	224
Skim- and buttermilk	250	257	270
Junket and yoghurt	108	105	106
Other milk products ²	60	68	72
Cream (incl. cultured cream)	52	49	48
Fats			
Butter ³	10	11	9
Margarine	42	50	47
Cheese	132	..	..
Eggs	94	92	92
Meat			
Beef and veal ⁴	152	141	146
Pork ⁴	314	239	..
Poultry meat	125	125	118
Horse meat	1	1	1
Mutton and lamb	7	7	7
Game meat	4	4	4
Flour and groats, etc.			
Wheat flour	317	362	377
Durum wheat e.g. pasta products	22	26	33
Rye flour	79	78	81
Oat-meal	20	23	26
Rice and rice flour	32	34	40
Other flours and groats, etc.	66	67	68
Sugar	222	185	205
Potatoes	297	298	299
Organic products⁵			
Milk	137	144	148
Eggs	7	7	7

Note: The figures stated are the total domestic consumption of the relevant product.

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. New calculation method for pork from 2005. ⁵ Part of total supply.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fvf1 and fvf11

Table 230

Sales of beverages and tobacco

	2003	2004	2005
	thousands litre		
Beer, total	520 607	486 779	483 031
Wine, total	164 393	159 134	163 745
Spirits, total	25 442	24 797	27 527
Danish	8 427	8 491	7 415
Imported	17 015	16 306	20 112
	thousands litre pure alcohol		
Total sale of alcohol	50 497	49 442	49 521
Beer	23 948	22 392	22 219
Wine	19 554	18 941	19 465
Spirits	6 995	8 109	7 837
	litre pure alcohol		
Average sale of alcohol			
Per person	9	9	9
Per person over 14 years of age	12	11	11
	mio. piece		
Tobacco			
Cigarettes	7 873	8 178	7 966
Cigars and cigarillos	119	114	103
	tons		
Smoking tobacco	1 608	1 325	1 122
	piece		
Average sale of cigarets			
Per person	1 462	1 514	1 471
Per person over 14 years of age	1 800	1 865	1 811

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/alko1

Table 231

Net price index. Monthly figures

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percent-age annual increase
	2000=100													
1990	80.2	80.5	80.8	80.8	81.4	81.2	81.0	81.9	82.7	82.9	82.7	82.4	81.5	3.1
1991	82.5	82.7	82.8	83.1	83.6	83.8	83.7	83.9	84.3	84.5	84.8	84.5	83.7	2.6
1992	84.3	84.8	85.1	85.2	85.7	85.7	85.3	85.4	85.7	86.0	86.1	85.9	85.4	2.1
1993	85.7	86.0	86.2	86.4	86.9	86.8	86.6	86.8	87.0	87.3	87.2	87.0	86.7	1.4
1994	86.9	87.2	87.3	87.7	88.1	88.2	88.1	88.4	88.5	88.7	88.9	88.9	88.1	1.6
1995	88.7	89.1	89.4	89.6	90.1	89.9	89.5	89.7	90.3	90.3	90.4	90.3	89.8	1.9
1996	90.0	90.6	91.1	91.3	91.7	91.6	91.4	91.6	92.1	92.3	92.5	92.4	91.6	2.0
1997	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.9	93.7	93.8	93.6	94.0	94.3	94.2	94.4	94.2	93.6	2.2
1998	93.9	94.3	94.5	94.7	95.2	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.3	95.3	95.5	95.4	94.9	1.4
1999	94.9	95.7	96.2	96.5	96.7	97.0	96.7	97.3	97.8	98.0	98.2	98.3	96.9	2.1
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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris7

Table 232**Consumer price index, annual average**

Year	Index	Per cent ¹	Year	Index	Per cent ¹	Year	Index	Per cent ¹	Year	Index	Per cent ¹
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			
1918	223	16.8	1948	344	2.5	1978	1 946	10.0			
1919	264	18.6	1949	352	2.4	1979	2 133	9.6			
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			

¹ Percentage annual increase.For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris8 and [pris9](http://www.statbank.dk/pris9)**Table 233****Consumer price index. Monthly figures**

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percentage annual increase
2000=100														
1990	79.8	80.0	80.2	80.3	80.9	80.7	80.4	81.2	81.9	82.1	82.0	81.8	80.9	2.7
1991	81.8	82.0	82.1	82.3	82.9	83.0	82.8	82.9	83.4	83.5	83.9	83.7	82.9	2.4
1992	83.5	83.9	84.2	84.4	85.0	85.0	84.6	84.7	85.0	84.9	85.1	84.9	84.6	2.1
1993	84.8	85.0	85.2	85.3	85.8	85.7	85.6	85.7	86.0	86.2	86.4	86.2	85.7	1.3
1994	86.3	86.6	86.7	87.0	87.4	87.5	87.3	87.7	87.7	87.9	88.2	88.1	87.4	2.0
1995	88.2	88.6	88.9	89.1	89.5	89.3	88.9	89.1	89.6	89.6	89.8	89.8	89.2	2.1
1996	89.7	90.2	90.7	90.9	91.2	91.1	91.0	91.1	91.6	91.8	91.9	91.8	91.1	2.1
1997	92.1	92.1	92.2	92.5	93.1	93.3	93.1	93.5	93.7	93.7	93.9	93.8	93.1	2.2
1998	93.7	94.1	94.3	94.5	95.0	94.9	94.8	94.9	95.3	95.3	95.5	95.4	94.8	1.9
1999	95.3	96.0	96.5	96.7	96.9	97.2	97.0	97.5	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.4	97.2	2.5
2000	98.3	98.9	99.6	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.9	100.6	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.0	2.9
2001	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.4	102.8	102.7	102.4	102.4	102.9	103.0	102.8	103.0	102.4	2.4
2002	103.1	103.8	104.5	104.9	105.0	105.0	104.7	104.8	105.4	105.6	105.6	105.6	104.8	2.4
2003	105.8	106.8	107.5	107.5	107.3	107.3	106.7	106.6	107.4	107.1	107.2	107.1	107.0	2.1
2004	107.0	107.8	108.3	108.4	108.7	108.5	108.1	107.9	108.6	108.9	108.6	108.4	108.3	1.2
2005	108.1	109.2	109.8	110.4	110.3	110.4	110.3	110.3	111.2	111.1	110.8	110.8	110.2	1.8
2006	110.4	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.5	112.8	112.5	112.5	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.8	112.3	1.9

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris12

Table 234

Consumer price index and its sub-indices

	Weights at Jan. 2003	2005 average	2006 average
		2000=100	
Consumer price index, total	100.00	110.2	112.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	13.23	107.3	110.2
Food	11.49	107.5	110.0
Non-alcoholic beverages	1.74	105.9	111.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.78	98.6	99.4
Alcoholic beverages	2.38	93.2	93.7
Tobacco	2.40	104.7	105.9
Clothing and footwear	5.11	101.1	99.1
Clothing	4.24	100.5	97.2
Footwear	0.88	104.3	108.8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	28.73	114.6	117.9
Actual and imputed rentals for housing	18.31	113.9	116.1
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1.52	109.4	112.6
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	2.18	123.8	128.8
Electricity, gas and other fuels	6.02	115.4	121.4
Furnishings, household etc.	5.98	108.4	109.4
Furniture and furnishings, carpets etc.	2.24	104.5	105.3
Household textiles	0.51	105.5	107.1
Household appliances and repair of this	0.88	100.3	101.2
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0.70	110.8	111.8
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0.59	106.6	106.8
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	1.05	124.9	126.8
Health	2.67	107.9	109.0
Medical products, appliances and equipment	1.31	97.2	96.4
Out-patient services	1.07	120.5	123.3
Hospital services	0.30	114.7	119.2
Transport	12.94	114.7	117.6
Purchase of vehicles	4.09	113.2	113.5
Operation of personal transport equipment	7.16	113.8	118.7
Transport services	1.69	120.1	121.4
Communication	2.07	89.1	87.6
Recreation and culture	10.05	101.5	102.6
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	2.47	74.9	69.7
Other major durables for recreation and culture	0.34	105.1	107.2
Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets	2.19	101.8	101.9
Recreational and cultural services	2.29	116.9	121.5
Newspapers, books and stationery	1.76	115.9	120.1
Package holidays	1.00	109.8	119.5
Education	0.81	142.0	146.1
Restaurants and hotels	5.65	113.0	115.8
Catering services	5.00	113.0	115.7
Accommodation services	0.65	115.4	118.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	7.95	120.3	122.4
Personal care	2.29	113.6	115.6
Personal effects n.e.c.	0.76	107.0	109.9
Social protection	1.66	122.7	122.3
Insurance	2.09	131.6	137.5
Financial services n.e.c.	0.83	127.7	126.2
Other services n.e.c.	0.32	114.7	119.2
Goods	53.94	105.6	107.2
Services	46.06	116.1	118.8

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pris6

Table 235

Price index for sales of property

	One-family houses		
	2003	2004	2005
	1995=100		
All Denmark	173.3	188.5	221.3
Copenhagen Municipality	234.7	264.4	347.1
Frederiksberg Municipality	213.0	232.5	310.2
Copenhagen County	201.1	225.4	282.7
Frederiksborg County	202.7	219.6	269.6
Roskilde County	192.1	205.3	245.0
West Zealand County	190.5	205.5	235.0
Storstrøm County	184.1	199.3	226.7
Bornholm County	163.7	173.6	190.5
Funen County	154.6	165.7	190.0
South Jutland County	139.8	146.9	159.6
Ribe County	137.2	145.9	158.9
Vejle County	155.7	166.0	189.4
Ringkøbing County	135.4	144.8	157.6
Århus County	164.3	182.1	217.9
Viborg County	141.3	147.2	158.1
North Jutland County	153.4	163.6	181.7

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ejen9

Table 236

Forced sales of real property

	2005	2006
Total	1 874	1 231
Agricultural properties	84	50
One-family houses	1 183	792
Owner-occupied flats	176	98
Holiday dwellings	124	79
Multi-family houses	37	25
Combined residential and business properties	81	52
Building sites	24	18
Business properties	106	67
Farm closures, etc.	59	50

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/tvang1

Table 237**Indices for price trends, ordinary free trade**

	2000	2004
	Index 1995=100	
One-family houses	153.1	221.9
Owner-occupied flats	182.1	243.1
Weekend cottages	145.0	272.8
Grounds under 2,000 m ²	118.1	145.4
Agricultural properties	158.3	322.7

Note: Calculations are made thus: The ratio between the cash purchase price and the cash valuation is indexed. When the valuation is changed, the first quarter in the year of valuation is chained.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ejen5

Table 238**Assessment of real property**

	General assessment 2004			General assessment 2005		
	Assessments	Property values	Land values	Assessments	Property values	Land values
	number	DKK mio.		number	DKK mio.	
All Denmark	1 988 418	3 468 441	785 219	2 003 471	3 914 823	984 276
One-family houses	1 130 943	1 309 795	321 521	1 139 213	1 578 661	459 764
Two- and three-family houses	26 794	39 048	9 366	26 685	52 037	13 607
Multi-dwelling houses and commercial properties with or without residence	96 135	733 341	149 512	95 643	752 193	154 977
Owner-occupied flats	190 282	191 497	21 751	192 907	246 524	35 650
Holiday dwellings on own land	186 871	143 013	37 352	189 182	203 486	60 943
Industrial properties and warehouses	18 498	158 454	28 478	18 349	158 552	28 973
Agricultural properties	96 344	341 750	81 965	93 797	347 418	83 774
Nurseries and horticultural properties, fruit orchards, etc.	2 171	6 867	794	2 076	6 882	821
Forests and orchards separately assessed	5 277	17 436	4 531	5 321	18 866	4 934
Building sites	97 194	43 820	33 913	96 289	46 894	36 251
Government and municipal properties	13 715	202 027	41 113	13 495	204 310	42 793
Other assessed properties	124 194	281 393	54 925	130 514	299 000	61 789
County						
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	103 379	459 452	99 143	104 495	510 689	121 090
Copenhagen County	165 597	466 667	147 503	166 544	550 253	198 912
Frederiksborg County	152 089	295 891	83 944	154 149	349 812	114 358
Roskilde County	78 568	169 967	45 359	79 573	193 438	56 683
West Zealand County	145 371	192 980	37 258	146 671	230 713	56 222
Storstrøm County	123 789	155 064	31 158	124 862	179 125	39 232
Bornholm County	24 408	21 049	3 307	24 607	24 299	4 021
Funen County	185 178	253 836	49 937	183 404	272 333	55 608
South Jutland County	101 426	142 067	29 422	101 931	148 469	31 574
Ribe County	92 955	123 479	24 612	93 550	132 645	28 056
Vejle County	129 751	215 652	41 857	131 207	239 990	50 824
Ringkøbing County	124 225	154 202	29 869	125 569	167 892	33 581
Århus County	232 089	404 934	86 005	234 817	470 167	109 186
Viborg County	107 525	134 241	24 015	108 007	141 250	25 655
North Jutland County	222 068	278 960	51 831	224 085	303 747	59 273

Note: Due to rounding, comparison of individual figures will not always result in the totals stated.

Source: Central Tax Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/06

Table 239

Sales of real property in ordinary free trade. 2005

	Total number of sales	Average price per property DKK thousands	As percentage of public assessment value 2004
One-family houses			
All Denmark	59 888	1 511	136.9
Copenhagen Municipality	778	3 213	149.3
Frederiksberg Municipality	64	5 629	147.7
Copenhagen County	5 091	3 099	148.0
Frederiksborg County	4 417	2 544	141.8
Roskilde County	3 144	2 242	137.7
West Zealand County	4 321	1 366	134.0
Storstrøm County	4 485	1 057	132.1
Bornholm County	884	730	133.9
Funen County	6 336	1 139	132.6
South Jutland County	2 895	909	120.6
Ribe County	2 629	1 008	126.6
Vejle County	4 910	1 292	134.3
Ringkøbing County	3 568	977	126.3
Århus County	6 979	1 562	144.7
Viborg County	3 276	868	121.2
North Jutland County	6 111	1 020	126.5
Owner-occupied flats			
All Denmark	25 308	1 453	142.7
Copenhagen Municipality	6 490	1 841	150.5
Frederiksberg Municipality	1 412	2 337	148.2
Copenhagen County	4 389	1 581	138.9
Frederiksborg County	1 589	1 525	136.0
Roskilde County	1 029	1 359	138.2
West Zealand County	612	926	128.9
Storstrøm County	581	773	128.5
Bornholm County	123	597	132.9
Funen County	1 235	856	136.1
South Jutland County	300	816	118.4
Ribe County	586	720	128.3
Vejle County	924	844	131.6
Ringkøbing County	588	748	122.5
Århus County	3 545	1 269	148.2
Viborg County	304	696	116.5
North Jutland County	1 601	882	126.6
Other properties:			
Residential properties with 2 flats	2 000	1 452	116.3
Residential properties with 3 flats	391	1 692	136.6
Residential properties with 4-8 flats	807	3 706	176.0
Residential properties with 9 flats and over	429	15 950	191.4
Residential and business properties	3 087	5 179	140.7
Business properties	1 856	9 407	125.1
Industrial properties and warehouses	1 377	6 968	112.3
Agricultural properties	4 875	160	131.0
Weekend cottages	11 610	1 140	156.3
Grounds under 2,000 m ²	12 279	284	147.2
Grounds over 2,000 m ²	2 508	481	157.9

Note: For land, average prices are per m², for agriculture, average prices are per hectare, and for other categories, prices are per item.

Source: Central Tax Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ejen8

General economic statistics

1. The Danish business structure

Continued importance of service sector

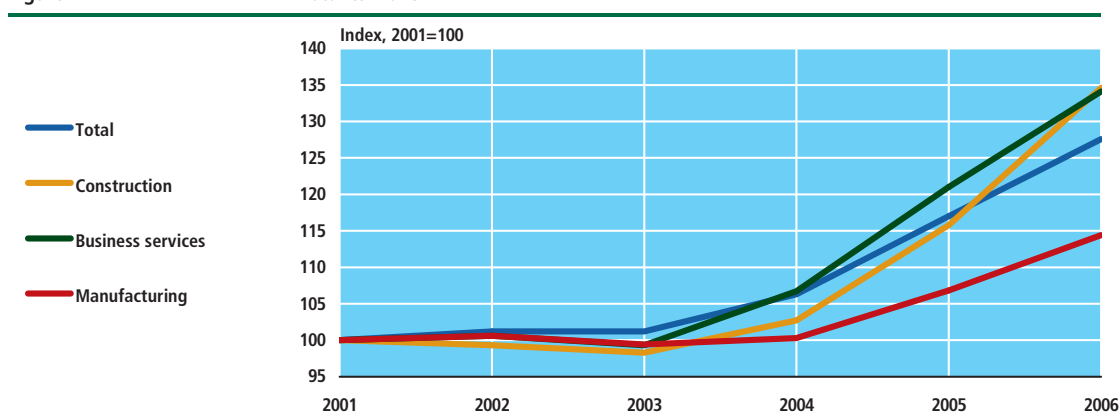
The Danish business structure has experienced enormous changes in recent decades. Denmark has gone from an agricultural and industrial society to a society where services are the dominant activity.

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, business 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 a look at the enterprises' turnover figures during the period 2001-2006. The total growth in business turnover is 28 per cent in this period, but there are great differences from one industry to another. Business services have increased by 34 per cent, while the turnover of the manufacturing industry has increased by only 14 per cent. However, the largest increase is in construction (35 per cent) with a marked growth in the turnover during the last couple of years.

Figure 1

Total turnover



General economic statistics

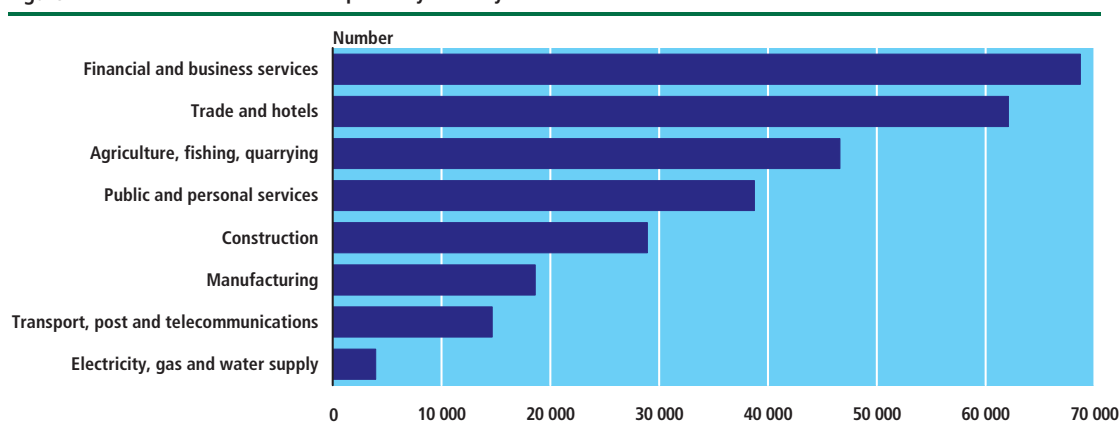
Enterprises and workplaces

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 about 283,000 enterprises in Denmark with a real activity. Financial and business services account for most of these enterprises (24 per cent) as well as wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants (22 per cent), while 16 per cent of the enterprises have their main activity in agriculture and fishing. 7 per cent has main activity in manufacturing.

Figure 2 Enterprises by industry. 2004



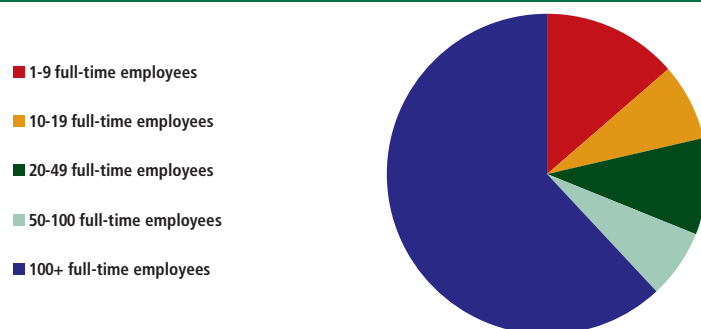
See table 240.

Manufacturing accounts for the largest enterprises

The Danish business structure is characterized by many small enterprises with less than ten full-time employees (91 per cent). Nevertheless, more than 1.3 million full-time employees – or 62 per cent of all full-time employees – work in the largest enterprises with 100 or more full-time employees. The largest concentration is seen in manufacturing, where 63 per cent are employed in the largest enterprises, while this group accounts for only 21 per cent of the full-time employees in construction.

General economic statistics

Figure 3 Number of full-time employees by enterprise size. 2004



See table 242.

Turnover and exports

Danish enterprises had a total turnover of DKK 2,508 billion in 2004. Of this amount, exported goods and services accounted for DKK 603 billion. The remaining goods and services were sold in Denmark. Enterprises in manufacturing account directly for 44 per cent of all sales of goods and services abroad. Processed goods from agriculture and fishing account for a considerable part of manufacturing exports. This fact, and the fact that unprocessed goods from these primary sectors are exported through trading enterprises, explains why exports directly from agriculture and fishing are very limited (DKK 1,606 million). Construction is primarily a domestic sector, where exports account for only about 1 per cent of total turnover.

Foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark

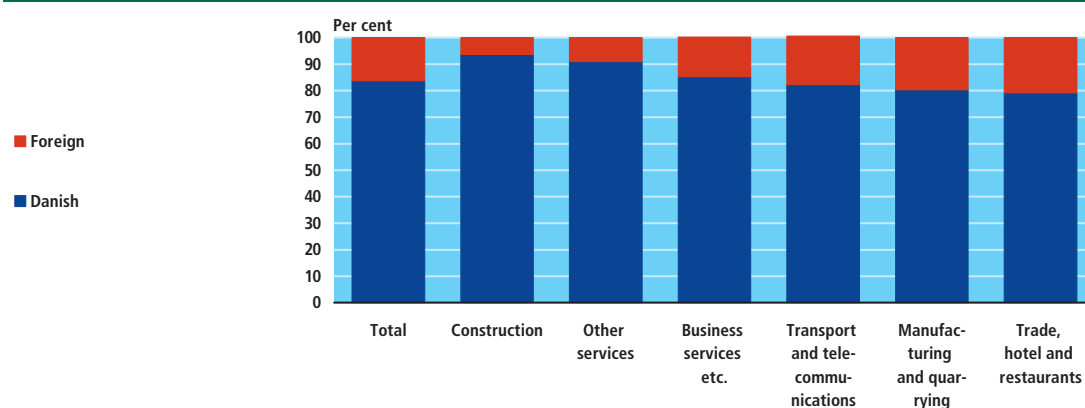
Foreign-owned enterprises account for almost 20 per cent of total turnover though they make up only 1 per cent of the total number of enterprises in the private sector in Denmark. These enterprises had a turnover of DKK 465 billion and had 228,000 employees (given as full-time employees) – corresponding to 16 per cent of the wage-earner employment in the private sector.

Foreign-owned enterprises employ a considerable part of those employed in all industries, especially in manufacturing and mining and quarrying as well as wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants (about 20 per cent). In construction, foreign-owned enterprises have the smallest part of those employed (8 per cent).

Enterprises owned by foreigners are on average far larger than enterprises owned by Danes. On average, there were 74 employees per enterprise in the foreign-owned enterprises in 2003, while there were four employees per enterprise in the Danish-owned enterprises.

General economic statistics

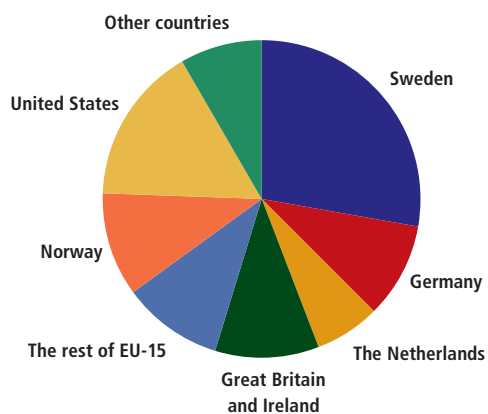
Figure 4 Employees by foreign and Danish enterprises. 2003



See table 249.

Sweden and USA are the two countries with the largest share of total turnover, and enterprises owned by persons from these two countries account for 28 and 16 per cent, respectively, of the total turnover in foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark.

Figure 5 Foreign-owned enterprises by share of total turnover. 2003



More closed-down than new enterprises

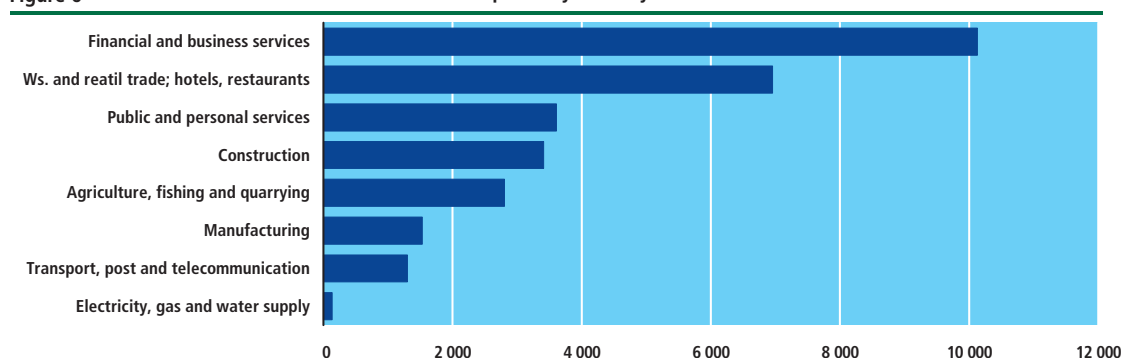
New enterprises are an important factor in a dynamic business structure since they create economic growth by offering new jobs and renewing production processes and product innovation. In 2004, there were a little more than 30,100 new enterprises. Of these, one third was in financial and business services, while less only 5 per cent of the new enterprises were in manufacturing. In both 2003 and 2004, the Danish business sector was characterized by more closed-down enterprises than

General economic statistics

new ones. Only financial and business services saw a positive net growth in 2003 and 2004, i.e. more new enterprises than closed-down ones.

Of the almost 30,000 new enterprises in 2001, 54 per cent had survived until 2004. The largest share of surviving enterprises is found in construction, where 61 per cent of the enterprises survived the first two years in business. The lowest share of surviving enterprises (42 per cent) is found among the new enterprises in agriculture and fishing.

Figure 6 Number of new enterprises by industry. 2004



See table 243.

2. Value added

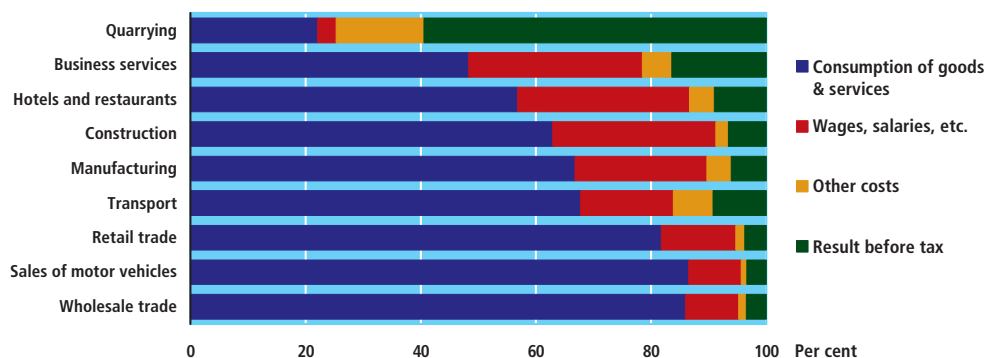
Low value added creation in distributive trades

It is important that enterprises have a high value added in order to maintain a welfare society. Enterprises' value added, i.e. current revenue, total, less consumption of goods and services, is spent on wages and new investments, among other things. In 2004, Danish enterprises had an average value added percentage of 29 relative to current revenue, total. Hotels and restaurants (43 per cent) and business services (52 per cent) had a high ranking, while wholesale and retail trade was below average (14 and 18 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 Danish krone earned is considerably less in trading enterprises than in enterprises in other industries, and profits are lower relative to turnover. This is reflected in the accounts so that the consumption of goods and services account for a very large part of the turnover in trading, while the other service industries as well as mining and quarrying have a relatively low consumption of goods and services. On the other hand, wages account for a large part of the costs in the service sector as well as in manufacturing and in construction.

General economic statistics

Figure 7 Enterprise results. Selected industries. 2004



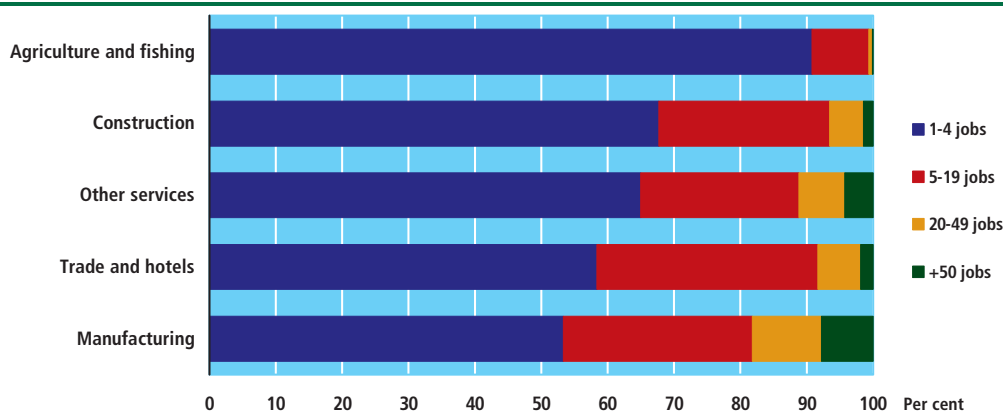
See table 246.

3. Workplaces

Most workplaces are small

Denmark has a little more than 290,000 permanent workplaces. Almost half of the workplaces are situated in Jutland, while about one third of them are found in the metropolitan area. Approximately 3 million jobs are being performed at these workplaces. On average, there are about ten jobs per workplace, but the size of the workplaces varies much. By far most of the workplaces are small. Almost two thirds of the workplaces have less than five jobs, and only about 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 the Municipality of Copenhagen.

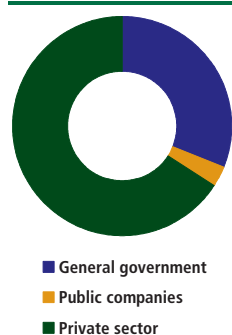
Figure 8 Workplaces by industry and size. 2005



See table 253.

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Figure 9
Number of jobs by
sector. 2005



See table 256.

Especially in agriculture and fishing, workplaces are very small since 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. 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 31 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.

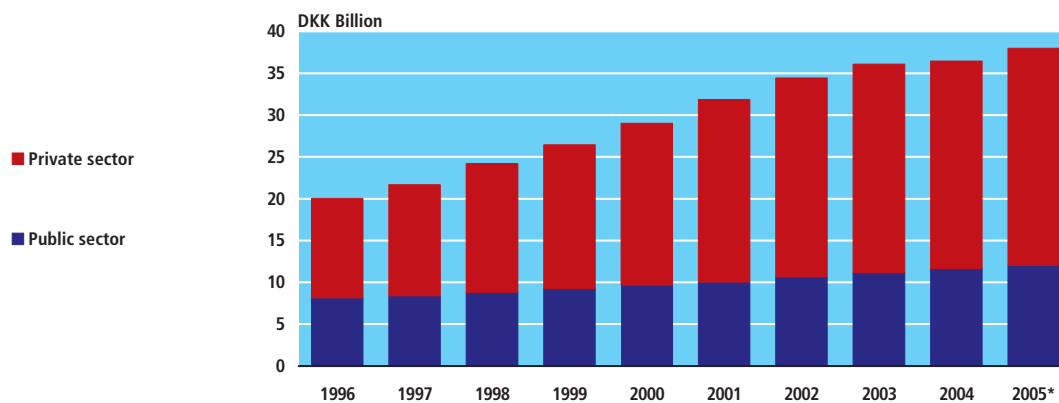
Social institutions account for a little more than one third of all jobs in the public sector. Almost 25 per cent of the jobs are found in the educational sector, while a little more than 10 per cent of the jobs are found in public administration.

4. Research and development (R&D) and innovation

Research and development as well as innovation activities are important factors for the development of productivity 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.

General economic statistics

Increasing private sector share of R&D

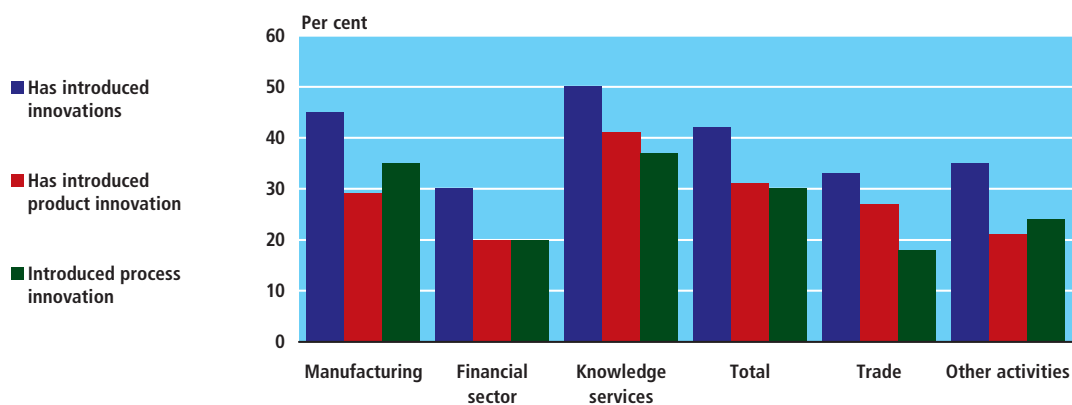
R&D activities take place both in the private and the public sector. Total Danish R&D expenditure in the public and private sector has increased by 90 per cent in the period 1996-2005 and has been estimated to DKK 38.0 billion in 2005. The private sector's share of total R&D expenditure has been increasing since the 1990s and amounted to more than two thirds of total R&D expenditure in 2005.

Manufacturing and businesses in knowledge services account for the highest R&D investments

R&D expenditure is particularly high in manufacturing, and total expenditure on own R&D activities reached DKK 16.2 billion in 2004. This amount corresponds to 65 per cent of the private sector's expenditure on R&D. Enterprises in knowledge services, which include, for example, ICT service activities, research and development and consulting engineers accounted for R&D expenditure amounting to DKK 5.9 billion, which corresponds to less than one fourth (24 per cent) of R&D expenditure in the private sector in 2004.

Figure 11

Percentage of innovative enterprises by selected industries. 2002-2004



Source: Danish Centre for Studies in Research and Research Policy.

One third of all enterprises are innovative

By far the majority of Danish enterprises do not carry out research and development activities. Rather, they try to increase their competitiveness by introducing new products and production processes, i.e. innovation. 42 per cent of the Danish enterprises have introduced innovations during the period 2002-2004. Innovative enterprises are found primarily in businesses in knowledge services and manufacturing. In the period 2002-2004, 31 per cent of the industries have introduced new products and 30 per cent have introduced new working processes. Total innovation expenditure amounted to DKK 45.8 billion in 2004.

Table 240

Enterprises by kind of ownership and industry. 2004

	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	163 707	18 595	28 686	50 139	12 877	2 184	461	6 319	282 968
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	40 447	3 998	660	1 259	167	40	-	48	46 619
Manufacturing	7 859	717	5 218	4 463	156	62	-	136	18 611
Electricity, gas and water supply	480	1 090	229	80	1 041	1 021	-	14	3 955
Construction	17 899	779	2 902	7 184	11	6	-	135	28 916
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	34 233	3 421	8 324	13 952	629	651	-	891	62 101
Transport, post and telecomm.	9 918	634	1 448	2 161	266	58	-	181	14 666
Finance and business activities	32 204	5 407	9 172	17 178	3 467	234	-	1 035	68 697
Public and personal services	20 515	2 525	639	3 552	7 106	110	461	3 849	38 757
Activity not stated	152	24	94	310	34	2	-	30	646

Note: Number of real active enterprises, which means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/gf5

Table 241

Enterprises by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2004

	Number of full-time equivalent employees						Total
	0	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	number of enterprises						
Total	156 361	102 813	12 309	7 203	2 136	2 146	282 968
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	34 888	9 337	285	133	21	8	44 672
Fishing	966	786	13	3	-	-	1 768
Mining and quarrying	66	76	18	9	3	7	179
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	298	965	239	135	60	82	1 779
Mfr. of textiles and wearing apparel, leather	475	395	82	52	25	14	1 043
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	1 382	1 273	284	234	83	85	3 341
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic	261	408	140	122	60	71	1 062
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	277	205	61	52	23	36	654
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	3 302	3 416	882	752	294	279	8 925
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	872	592	134	126	39	44	1 807
Electricity, gas and water supply	3 395	482	29	28	7	14	3 955
Construction	13 437	12 284	1 961	960	190	84	28 916
Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto fuel	3 273	4 278	492	290	75	45	8 453
Wholesale except of motor vehicles	5 285	8 040	1 382	929	256	179	16 071
Re. trade and repair work exc. of motor vehicles	10 689	11 747	1 059	515	82	78	24 170
Hotels and restaurants	6 489	6 172	452	218	47	29	13 407
Transport	6 241	5 787	740	441	150	111	13 470
Post and telecommunications	847	241	32	36	14	26	1 196
Finance and insurance	3 407	927	114	99	49	85	4 681
Letting and sale of real estate	18 640	4 274	312	187	55	30	23 498
Business activities	25 566	12 356	1 322	824	233	217	40 518
Public administration	1	59	30	29	28	359	506
Education	1 175	1 002	534	357	118	114	3 300
Human health activities	7 754	5 887	213	21	6	7	13 888
Social institutions etc.	-	2 063	848	301	104	53	3 369
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	7 372	9 127	646	346	114	89	17 694
Activity not stated	3	634	5	4	-	-	646

Note: Number of real active enterprises, which means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 242

Full-time equivalent by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2004

	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
number of full-time equivalent employees						
Total	297 334	164 331	214 771	146 988	1 347 229	2 170 653
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	19 441	3 702	3 725	1 347	1 610	29 825
Fishing	1 630	151	78	-	-	1 859
Mining and quarrying	278	250	272	221	1 767	2 788
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	4 227	3 168	4 243	4 284	51 738	67 660
Mfr. of textiles and leather	1 232	1 138	1 612	1 716	2 503	8 201
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	4 599	3 895	6 977	5 805	23 234	44 510
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products	1 517	1 913	3 743	4 264	37 683	49 120
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	670	866	1 592	1 609	11 018	15 755
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	12 248	11 863	22 896	20 262	87 842	155 111
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	1 895	1 838	3 983	2 541	13 817	24 074
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 238	387	748	456	6 721	9 550
Construction	40 444	25 945	28 176	12 922	28 153	135 640
Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	13 283	6 630	8 613	5 011	10 836	44 373
Wholesale except of motor vehicles	26 023	18 788	27 878	17 564	49 452	139 705
Re. trade and repair work exc. of m. vehic.	34 635	13 856	14 585	5 389	49 902	118 367
Hotels and restaurants	15 683	5 922	6 429	3 243	7 627	38 904
Transport	16 920	9 883	13 097	10 229	56 120	106 249
Post and telecommunications	645	435	1 186	860	41 739	44 865
Finance and insurance	2 493	1 554	3 178	3 314	58 625	69 164
Letting and sale of real estate	10 249	4 110	5 602	3 902	5 527	29 390
Business activities	33 517	17 777	24 968	16 325	78 293	170 880
Public administration	233	414	1 035	1 941	624 243	627 866
Education	3 673	7 535	10 329	8 150	42 398	72 085
Human health activities	15 428	2 632	576	441	20 363	39 440
Social institutions etc.	9 534	11 007	8 803	7 262	10 662	47 268
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	24 531	8 606	10 313	7 930	25 356	76 736
Activity not stated	1 068	66	134	-	-	1 268

Note: Consists number of full-time equivalent employees in real active enterprises.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/gf5

Table 243

Actually new enterprises distributed on industries

	Number of enterprises		
	2002	2003	2004
Total	26 638	30 084	30 117
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	2 853	2 471	2 802
Manufacturing	1 346	1 486	1 530
Electricity, gas and water supply	270	132	135
Construction	2 633	2 878	3 411
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	6 248	7 176	6 956
Transport, post and telecomm.	1 246	1 181	1 300
Finance and business activities	8 856	11 544	10 127
Public and personal services	3 082	3 113	3 609
Industry not stated	104	103	247

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/demo4

Table 244

Enterprises by industry, etc. 2004

	Turnover	Exports	Result before financial items	Capital formation, net
	DKK mio.			
Total	2 507 708	603 055	185 764	129 010
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	80 184	1 210	...	...
Fishing	3 586	396	...	...
Mining and quarrying	40 066	16 877	23 953	4 713
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	149 443	63 879	7 254	7 832
Mfr. of textiles and leather	12 034	5 734	657	344
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	56 535	8 705	3 297	3 269
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products	88 591	57 107	10 984	5 629
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	20 384	3 845	1 059	1 403
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	203 551	109 995	9 476	8 346
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	30 916	17 046	1 925	1 623
Electricity, gas and water supply	...	...	...	...
Construction	159 936	2 294	10 607	3 924
Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	145 949	7 789	4 972	1 690
Wholesale except of motor vehicles	603 686	139 348	21 123	7 453
Re. trade and repair work exc. of m. vehic.	239 478	7 113	9 064	3 428
Hotels and restaurants	33 972	755	3 189	2 324
Transport	252 047	124 184	28 703	20 876
Post and telecommunications	61 250	2 438	3 674	7 922
Finance and insurance	...	...	...	...
Letting and sale of real estate	66 319	2 718	25 030	39 251
Business activities	192 096	30 233	18 555	6 336
Public administration	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...
Human health activities	21 418	22	...	...
Social institutions etc.	...	...	...	...
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	46 268	1 366	2 243	2 646
Activity not stated	...	...	...	...

Note: Number of real active enterprises, which means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 245

Bankruptcies by business activity

Business activity	2005	2006
Total	2 495	1 987
Agriculture, fishing ,quarrying	55	50
Manufacturing	246	152
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	2
Construction	383	342
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurant	682	586
Wholesale trade	262	223
Retail trade	220	180
Hotels and restaurants	141	129
Transport, post and telecommunication	182	124
Finance and business activities	517	405
Finance and insurance	30	31
Real estate activities	62	39
Business activities	299	248
Public and personal services	113	99
Activity not stated	317	227

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/konk2

Table 246 (continued) Accounts statistics for enterprises for selected industries. 2004

	Total ¹	Quarrying	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Sale and repair of motor vehicles, etc.
Operating results	DKK mio.				
Turnover	2 333 563	40 066	561 453	159 936	145 949
	—as percentage of turnover—				
Other operating income	1.4	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.5
Cost of goods consumed	52.9	5.1	50.6	36.6	79.9
Subcontractors, etc.	2.0	1.8	1.1	12.5	0.2
Wages and salaries, pensions	17.9	3.3	23.3	28.6	9.2
Depreciations	3.4	15.3	4.2	2.1	0.9
Other expenses	17.6	15.4	16.2	14.6	6.9
Result before financial items	7.6	59.8	6.2	6.6	3.4
Financial receipts	7.3	15.1	4.0	0.8	0.4
Financial expenses	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.3	1.0
Extraordinary expenses, net	-0.9	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0
Corporation tax	2.5	39.3	2.1	0.8	0.5
Result after corporation tax	10.8	32.8	6.0	5.3	2.3
Balance sheet data	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	2 623 438	48 775	549 135	86 027	55 777
	—as percentage of assets—				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets, total	62.4	73.1	54.9	37.8	31.0
Intangible assets	3.5	0.6	3.4	1.5	1.0
Land and buildings	16.7	1.3	12.4	14.5	18.2
Plant and equipment	7.2	41.8	10.3	5.1	1.1
Other tangibles	4.3	7.6	4.8	9.1	7.3
Financial assets	30.7	21.8	24.1	7.7	3.4
Current assets, total	37.6	26.9	45.1	62.2	69.0
Stocks	7.2	1.1	13.4	6.6	35.5
Trade debtors	10.9	9.5	12.9	27.2	17.4
Other debtors, cash, etc.	19.5	16.3	18.9	28.3	16.1
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	48.9	54.9	43.6	26.7	26.5
Provisions for liabilities	2.6	8.5	3.0	3.3	2.7
Long-term liabilities	18.3	14.1	16.9	16.9	15.5
Current liabilities	30.2	22.5	36.5	53.2	55.2
Capital formation, net	DKK mio.				
	122 402	4 713	28 447	3 924	1 690
	per cent				
Increase from 2003 to 2004					
Turnover	4.0	15.5	0.4	5.7	11.8
Result after tax	32.9	-29.6	26.1	13.1	36.9
Total assets = total liabilities	13.9	16.7	6.0	0.2	8.6
Capital and reserves	24.4	61.7	5.8	5.4	6.1
Ratios, average					
Value added (per cent)	28.8	77.9	33.3	37.2	13.5
Gross profit (per cent)	45.1	93.1	48.3	50.9	19.9
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	1 840	14 141	1 527	1 041	2 914
Wages and salaries per employees (DKK thousand)	330	429	331	306	280
Number of enterprises	187 444	179	18 611	28 916	8 453
Number of persons employed (in full- time units)	1 286 580	2 849	373 653	155 119	50 314
of whom employees (in full-time units)	1 163 113	2 785	364 360	135 660	44 388

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/reg3 and regn3a

Table 246 (continued) **Accounts statistics for enterprises for selected industries. 2004**

	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Hotels and restaurants, etc.	Transport, ² post and telecomm. activities, etc.	Real estate ³ and business activities, etc.
Operating results	DKK mio.				
Turnover	603 686	239 478	33 972	290 608	258 414
	—as percentage of turnover—				
Other operating income	0.8	1.0	4.2	1.8	2.9
Cost of goods consumed	78.5	71.6	29.7	24.1	18.7
Subcontractors. etc.	0.2	0.1	0.8	2.7	3.3
Wages and salaries. pensions	9.2	13.1	31.1	16.4	31.0
Depreciations	1.2	1.4	4.4	6.8	5.0
Other expenses	8.1	10.9	28.7	42.4	27.9
Result before financial items	3.5	3.8	9.4	9.4	16.9
Financial receipts	1.5	1.1	0.6	14.3	33.8
Financial expenses	1.1	0.8	3.0	3.1	8.6
Extraordinary expenses. net	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.6	-7.9
Corporation tax	0.9	0.6	0.4	3.8	4.4
Result after corporation tax	3.0	3.5	6.7	16.2	45.6
Balance sheet tax	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	283 750	91 918	27 895	441 344	1 038 816
	—as percentage of assets—				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	34.3	43.4	78.2	69.5	75.6
Intangible assets	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.0	4.9
Land and buildings	8.3	21.4	55.6	2.8	26.6
Plant and equipment	1.4	0.3	1.6	19.6	1.6
Other tangibles	5.0	8.4	14.0	5.3	2.1
Financial assets	17.2	11.0	3.9	39.7	40.3
Current assets. total	65.7	56.6	21.8	30.5	24.4
Stocks	18.8	28.1	2.7	0.6	0.7
Trade debtors	26.1	7.5	4.3	7.7	5.8
Other debtors. cash. etc.	20.7	20.9	14.8	22.2	17.9
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	35.3	37.8	21.2	50.8	59.1
Provisions for liabilities	1.6	1.4	3.5	3.0	2.1
Long-term liabilities	9.7	15.3	46.2	18.4	21.3
Current liabilities	53.4	45.5	29.1	27.8	17.4
Capital formation. net	DKK mio.				
	7 453	3 428	2 324	24 836	45 587
	per cent				
Increase from 2003 to 2004					
Turnover	0.3	5.2	4.1	6.7	10.5
Result after tax	27.6	9.3	8.7	96.7	35.9
Total assets = total liabilities	-5.5	2.7	-0.6	14.8	29.1
Capital and reserves	-7.5	4.4	-6.8	19.0	47.5
Ratios. average					
Value added (per cent)	14.1	18.3	43.3	32.5	51.9
Gross profit (per cent)	21.2	28.2	69.4	73.2	77.9
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	4 213	1 762	698	2 128	1 141
Wages and salaries per employee (DKK thousand)	370	244	251	336	391
Number of enterprises	16 071	24 170	13 407	14 352	63 285
Number of persons employed (in full-time persons)	144 479	137 263	50 709	139 088	233 107
Of whom employees (in full-time persons)	139 647	118 568	39 087	128 013	190 606

² Excluding ports etc. and transport via railways and buses. ³ Excluding non-profit housing associations.

Table 247 (continued) **Regional accounts statistics. 2004**

	Turnover	Cost of goods consumed, etc.	Gross profit	Capital formation, net	Gross profit, per cent	Number of establishments	Number of employees
	DKK mio.						
Total inclusive quarrying¹							
Whole country	2 337 257	1 282 372	1 054 886	109 687	45	205 338	1 164 740
Total excluding quarrying¹							
Whole country	2 296 850	1 279 463	1 017 387	104 952	44	205 028	1 161 808
Copenhagen and							
Frederiksberg Municipalities	340 360	140 142	200 218	26 912	59	26 717	138 754
Copenhagen County	419 942	234 483	185 459	15 098	44	24 664	192 791
Frederiksborg County	118 574	64 386	54 188	4 658	46	16 172	62 776
Roskilde County	70 192	39 426	30 766	2 756	44	9 778	39 813
West Zealand County	93 584	54 822	38 762	3 964	41	10 782	49 272
Storstrøm County	55 523	31 223	24 301	2 311	44	8 881	36 353
Bornholm County	9 192	5 455	3 737	339	41	1 464	6 109
Funen County	154 409	91 431	62 978	6 281	41	15 872	87 161
South Jutland County	100 804	61 259	39 546	4 037	39	8 551	54 049
Ribe County	100 264	51 264	49 000	5 642	49	8 091	54 328
Vejle County	178 647	111 673	66 974	6 609	37	13 854	90 517
Ringkøbing County	130 770	80 790	49 980	4 950	38	10 051	67 224
Århus County	258 838	153 713	105 125	10 410	41	24 362	135 609
Viborg County	88 001	51 943	36 058	4 100	41	8 562	51 123
North Jutland County	177 748	107 454	70 294	6 886	40	17 227	95 929
Quarrying							
Whole country	40 407	2 908	37 499	4 735	93	310	2 932
Manufacturing							
Whole country	561 404	288 515	272 889	24 823	49	20 758	365 066
Copenhagen and							
Frederiksberg Municipalities	30 545	11 187	19 359	1 658	63	1 709	16 744
Copenhagen County	63 589	26 369	37 220	3 213	59	1 933	39 073
Frederiksborg County	25 061	10 643	14 418	963	58	1 357	17 582
Roskilde County	13 866	6 456	7 410	484	53	842	10 478
West Zealand County	34 451	18 192	16 259	1 814	47	1 062	18 493
Storstrøm County	16 240	8 155	8 085	648	50	915	11 761
Bornholm County	3 183	2 055	1 128	106	35	191	1 925
Funen County	47 535	26 484	21 052	1 989	44	1 896	31 246
South Jutland County	33 915	18 832	15 082	1 507	44	926	23 395
Ribe County	31 801	16 311	15 490	1 699	49	992	22 894
Vejle County	53 227	29 175	24 052	2 331	45	1 783	35 770
Ringkøbing County	53 711	30 371	23 340	1 946	43	1 454	32 037
Århus County	64 232	34 381	29 850	2 437	46	2 601	42 515
Viborg County	38 271	21 290	16 980	1 940	44	1 187	26 722
North Jutland County	51 776	28 613	23 163	2 088	45	1 910	34 431
Construction							
Whole country	160 377	79 164	81 213	3 787	51	29 548	136 488
Copenhagen and							
Frederiksberg Municipalities	7 143	3 438	3 706	160	52	2 018	6 057
Copenhagen County	34 467	17 869	16 598	658	48	3 305	24 522
Frederiksborg County	9 994	4 956	5 038	207	50	2 765	7 621
Roskilde County	7 035	3 528	3 507	184	50	1 807	5 883
West Zealand County	9 218	4 187	5 031	233	55	2 184	8 334
Storstrøm County	6 424	3 100	3 324	147	52	1 808	6 124
Bornholm County	830	370	460	25	55	229	1 035
Funen County	13 185	6 346	6 839	302	52	2 424	11 976
South Jutland County	5 790	2 781	3 009	137	52	1 299	5 500
Ribe County	7 483	3 558	3 925	166	52	1 237	6 850
Vejle County	12 424	6 418	6 007	320	48	2 008	10 439
Ringkøbing County	7 954	4 090	3 864	211	49	1 430	7 144
Århus County	17 802	8 459	9 342	558	52	3 096	15 717
Viborg County	6 177	2 884	3 294	167	53	1 460	6 022
North Jutland County	14 450	7 181	7 269	313	50	2 478	13 265

¹ Excluding agriculture, fishing, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply, ports etc., transport via railways and buses, banks, insurance, non-profit housing associations, public administration, etc.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/regn4

Table 247 (continued) **Regional accounts statistics. 2004**

	Turnover	Cost of goods consumed, net	Gross profit	Capital formation, net	Gross profit, per cent	Number of establishments	Number of employees
DKK mio.							
Sale and repair of motor-vehicles, sale of auto. fuel							
Whole country	148 334	119 050	29 284	1 682	20	9 689	44 999
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	9 036	8 172	865	75	10	446	2 021
Copenhagen County	32 620	27 182	5 438	119	17	861	6 410
Frederiksborg County	9 857	7 743	2 114	142	21	694	3 089
Roskilde County	8 080	6 314	1 766	192	22	452	2 306
West Zealand County	7 598	5 932	1 666	120	22	654	2 590
Storstrøm County	4 798	4 161	636	72	13	528	1 880
Bornholm County	601	448	154	9	26	68	281
Funen County	10 648	8 136	2 512	144	24	845	3 754
South Jutland County	7 765	6 090	1 675	52	22	602	2 526
Ribe County	5 649	4 383	1 266	80	22	453	2 250
Vejle County	13 360	10 849	2 511	99	19	776	3 726
Ringkøbing County	6 416	4 945	1 471	100	23	593	2 354
Århus County	14 964	11 667	3 297	194	22	1 187	5 385
Viborg County	6 071	4 649	1 422	126	23	557	2 178
North Jutland County	10 870	8 381	2 489	159	23	973	4 248
Wholesale trade							
Whole country	618 349	489 815	128 534	5 985	21	18 016	139 452
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	68 052	56 507	11 545	659	17	1 799	12 217
Copenhagen County	151 700	112 393	39 307	1 366	26	3 002	35 853
Frederiksborg County	35 610	25 498	10 112	314	28	1 496	10 235
Roskilde County	16 666	12 027	4 639	284	28	916	5 068
West Zealand County	18 925	16 023	2 902	169	15	709	3 717
Storstrøm County	7 392	5 683	1 709	117	23	496	2 440
Bornholm County	888	702	187	13	21	71	324
Funen County	38 231	31 171	7 060	303	18	1 413	9 390
South Jutland County	27 904	22 513	5 391	366	19	794	6 594
Ribe County	18 869	14 839	4 030	181	21	671	5 123
Vejle County	55 587	45 323	10 264	489	18	1 432	10 568
Ringkøbing County	35 113	28 170	6 942	422	20	950	7 882
Århus County	76 712	63 622	13 091	736	17	2 290	16 380
Viborg County	18 021	14 613	3 408	214	19	647	4 171
North Jutland County	48 680	40 733	7 947	352	16	1 330	9 489
Retail trade							
Whole country	225 867	158 817	67 051	3 535	30	30 538	118 781
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	26 926	18 213	8 713	551	32	4 663	14 600
Copenhagen County	27 103	19 008	8 095	416	30	2 967	13 941
Frederiksborg County	14 323	10 098	4 224	190	29	2 111	7 262
Roskilde County	11 413	7 999	3 414	221	30	1 203	5 750
West Zealand County	11 731	8 356	3 374	140	29	1 649	5 950
Storstrøm County	11 208	7 953	3 255	174	29	1 528	5 928
Bornholm County	2 049	1 489	560	29	27	259	1 058
Funen County	18 389	13 098	5 290	312	29	2 501	9 706
South Jutland County	8 850	6 218	2 632	143	30	1 299	4 837
Ribe County	8 987	6 300	2 687	129	30	1 301	4 827
Vejle County	15 879	10 948	4 930	309	31	1 878	8 476
Ringkøbing County	11 634	8 278	3 356	190	29	1 544	6 214
Århus County	28 594	20 207	8 387	498	29	3 550	15 181
Viborg County	8 654	6 242	2 412	115	28	1 298	4 348
North Jutland County	20 129	14 408	5 721	118	28	2 787	10 704

Table 247 (continued) **Regional accounts statistics. 2004**

	Turnover	Cost of goods consumed, etc.	Gross profit	Capital formation, net	Gross profit, per cent	Number of establishments	Number of employees
DKK mio.							
Hotels and restaurants							
Whole country	34 474	10 663	23 811	2 143	69	14 145	40 129
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	8 248	2 346	5 902	496	72	2 757	9 694
Copenhagen County	3 923	1 395	2 528	219	64	1 201	4 773
Frederiksborg County	1 778	549	1 229	80	69	825	1 988
Roskilde County	1 099	362	737	51	67	458	1 282
West Zealand County	1 279	396	883	63	69	710	1 369
Storstrøm County	1 181	399	782	64	66	620	1 186
Bornholm County	513	150	363	45	71	227	499
Funen County	2 865	914	1 951	180	68	1 185	3 388
South Jutland County	1 218	350	868	82	71	634	1 392
Ribe County	1 594	515	1 080	116	68	591	1 889
Vejle County	2 060	600	1 460	103	71	862	2 434
Ringkøbing County	1 216	364	852	76	70	588	1 389
Århus County	3 563	1 086	2 477	221	70	1 599	4 161
Viborg County	1 013	389	624	77	62	548	1 117
North Jutland County	2 924	849	2 075	270	71	1 340	3 569
Transport², post and telecomm.							
Whole country	289 265	77 076	212 189	22 244	73	15 897	126 400
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	113 687	21 394	92 294	11 991	81	1 668	24 941
Copenhagen County	52 044	18 895	33 149	2 843	64	2 230	26 204
Frederiksborg County	6 365	1 184	5 181	295	81	964	4 464
Roskilde County	4 701	1 119	3 582	203	76	842	3 646
West Zealand County	4 795	850	3 946	274	82	938	4 473
Storstrøm County	3 962	1 023	2 940	324	74	730	3 289
Bornholm County	660	179	481	24	73	90	599
Funen County	10 751	2 709	8 042	757	75	1 074	7 704
South Jutland County	9 559	3 409	6 151	292	64	776	5 655
Ribe County	20 479	4 558	15 921	2 001	78	712	5 865
Vejle County	13 734	5 610	8 124	612	59	1 141	8 801
Ringkøbing County	6 741	2 517	4 224	340	63	786	4 800
Århus County	24 025	8 077	15 948	1 419	66	1 770	14 674
Viborg County	3 489	770	2 719	203	78	705	2 782
North Jutland County	14 272	4 784	9 487	668	66	1 471	8 504
Real estate³ and business activities, etc.							
Whole country	258 780	56 363	202 417	40 753	78	66 437	190 494
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	76 722	18 886	57 835	11 322	75	11 657	52 480
Copenhagen County	54 498	11 373	43 125	6 265	79	9 165	42 014
Frederiksborg County	15 585	3 714	11 872	2 469	76	5 960	10 536
Roskilde County	7 332	1 622	5 710	1 136	78	3 258	5 400
West Zealand County	5 588	886	4 701	1 151	84	2 876	4 348
Storstrøm County	4 318	749	3 569	766	83	2 256	3 746
Bornholm County	467	62	404	88	87	329	387
Funen County	12 805	2 573	10 231	2 294	80	4 534	9 998
South Jutland County	5 803	1 066	4 738	1 457	82	2 221	4 151
Ribe County	5 402	800	4 602	1 270	85	2 134	4 629
Vejle County	12 376	2 750	9 626	2 346	78	3 974	10 302
Ringkøbing County	7 986	2 055	5 930	1 664	74	2 706	5 405
Århus County	28 946	6 214	22 732	4 346	79	8 269	21 596
Viborg County	6 304	1 106	5 198	1 259	82	2 160	3 782
North Jutland County	14 648	2 506	12 142	2 919	83	4 938	11 719

² Excluding ports etc. and transport via railways and buses. ³ Excluding general housing associations.

Table 248

Accounts statistics for Danish and foreign owned companies. 2003

	Manufacturing and mining and quarrying		Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants		Total ¹	
	Danish owned	Foreign owned	Danish owned	Foreign owned	Danish owned	Foreign owned
	DKK bn.					
Turnover	440	140	655	219	1 552	462
	per cent					
Turnover	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of goods consumed, etc.	49.6	47.8	77.3	73.9	55.2	57.9
Wage and salaries, pension, etc.	22.8	19.3	10.0	12.4	18.1	17.2
Other ordinary expenses	19.8	20.5	9.8	12.4	21.3	20.2
Financial receipts, net	1.2	0.1	0.4	-0.2	2.5	10.3
Financial expenses, net	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Result before corporation tax	9.1	12.7	3.3	1.1	8.1	15.2
	DKK bn.					
Total assets	421	125	317	96	1 582	411
Investments, net	25	5	10	2	64	12
	number					
Enterprises	9 617	515	21 932	1 412	66 583	2 835
Employees ²	290 773	74 386	211 377	70 237	813 159	200 852
Employees ² per enterprise	30	144	10	50	12	71
	DKK 1000's					
Turnover per employee	1 515	1 888	3 098	3 123	1 909	2 298
Wage and salaries per employee	319	339	289	357	319	363
	per cent					
Gross profit	49.7	51.7	22.1	25.4	44.1	41.3
Net profit ratio	7.9	12.4	2.9	1.3	5.4	4.7
Return on equity	15.9	30.0	13.4	4.0	12.4	37.2
Proprietary ratio	45.2	38.8	36.9	32.4	47.0	43.6

¹ Excluding agriculture and fishing, power stations, gasworks, etc., ports etc., transport via railways and buses, banks, insurance, non-profit building societies, public administration, etc. ² In full-time persons.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fats1 and [fats2](http://www.statbank.dk/fats2)

Table 249

Danish and foreign owned enterprises in the private sector

	2002 ³			2003		
	total	Danish	Foreign	Total	Danish	Foreign
	DKK bn.					
Turnover ¹	2 384	1 916	468	2 392	1 927	465
	number					
Employees ²	1 422 304	1 193 056	229 248	1 403 560	1 175 516	228 044
Enterprises	274 316	271 279	3 037	268 530	265 464	3 066
Employees ² per enterprise	5	4	75	5	4	74
	per cent					
Share of turnover ¹	100.0	80.4	19.6	100.0	80.6	19.4
Share of number of enterprises	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	98.9	1.1
Share of employees	100.0	83.9	16.1	100.0	83.8	16.2

¹ Sales exclude power stations and gasworks, banks and financial intermediation, etc. ² In full-time persons. ³ The figures for 2002 are revised compared with earlier publications.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fatsf1

Table 250

Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs, by county. 2005

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs
				mio. DKK
Total	293 010	3 023 448	2 196 503	714 861
Copenhagen Municipality	27 814	367 910	269 130	100 876
Frederiksberg Municipality	4 293	43 396	29 757	10 188
Copenhagen County	29 119	397 659	314 099	114 916
Frederiksborg County	20 400	172 489	122 927	40 758
Roskilde County	12 346	111 949	79 636	25 435
West Zealand County	16 835	144 257	102 235	31 243
Storstrøm County	14 647	118 676	82 106	23 821
Bornholm Municipality ¹	2 443	20 717	14 561	4 069
Funen County	23 835	242 924	172 047	52 355
South Jutland County	14 229	131 366	97 222	28 970
Ribe County	13 057	129 810	94 231	28 924
Vejle County	19 540	207 347	153 254	47 725
Ringkøbing County	17 250	161 962	114 101	34 769
Århus County	34 129	366 052	259 950	82 555
Viborg County	15 319	133 034	93 747	28 041
North Jutland County	27 494	262 819	187 259	56 957
Outside Denmark	260	11 081	9 256	2 947
Not stated	-	-	985	312

Note: The method has been changed from 2004 so that the figures are no longer directly comparable with previous years. The changes are described in more detail in Statistiske Efterretninger.

¹ Incl. Christiansø.

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 251**Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by sector. 2005**

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual aggregate wage and salary costs DKK mio.
Total	293 010	3 023 448	2 196 503	714 861
Private sector	267 932	1 993 650	1 362 243	457 701
Public sector, total	25 074	1 029 779	834 149	257 109
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	1 837	87 114	79 087	27 059
General government	23 237	942 665	755 062	230 050
Central government	5 000	201 576	153 982	54 567
Social security funds	123	2 165	2 444	784
Counties	2 763	205 980	176 310	56 097
Municipalities	15 351	532 944	422 326	118 602
Foreign sector	4	19	111	51

Note: The method has been changed from 2004 so that the figures are no longer directly comparable with previous years. The changes are described in more detail in Statistiske Efterretninger.

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 252 (continued)

Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. 2005

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs
				DKK mio.
Total	293 010	3 023 448	2 196 503	714 861
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	43 548	102 459	36 762	10 475
Agriculture	36 360	69 597	16 894	4 307
Market gardening	1 441	9 702	5 914	1 412
Machine pools and landscape gardening	2 486	11 059	6 700	1 856
Forestry	1 378	3 857	1 893	574
Fishing	1 626	4 218	1 597	674
Extr. of oil and natural gas	31	2 429	2 383	1 186
Extr. of gravel, clay etc.	226	1 597	1 381	466
Manufacturing	18 787	407 759	353 375	117 570
Production etc. of meat and meat products	231	18 779	18 768	6 052
Mfr. of dairy products	113	9 701	8 984	3 079
Baker's shops	1 003	13 070	5 740	1 366
Mfr. of other food products	578	25 829	22 136	7 205
Mfr. of beverages	77	4 652	4 549	1 563
Mfr. of tobacco products	9	1 216	1 213	391
Mfr. of textiles	497	6 505	5 489	1 636
Mfr. of wearing apparel	431	2 515	1 812	564
Mfr. of leather and footwear	53	396	298	87
Mfr. of wood and wood products	679	15 152	12 991	3 802
Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products	180	7 247	6 825	2 305
Publishing of newspapers	193	10 729	6 402	2 530
Publishing activities, excluding newspapers	1 029	13 816	8 188	3 071
Printing activities	1 180	12 142	9 866	3 433
Mfr. of refined petroleum products, etc.	11	978	904	460
Mfr. of chemical raw materials	83	4 897	4 764	1 910
Mfr. of paints and soap	205	7 340	6 860	2 393
Mfr. of pharmaceuticals	86	17 513	17 027	7 386
Mfr. of rubber and plastic products	677	20 784	18 759	5 990
Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods	255	3 135	2 615	818
Mfr. of tiles, bricks, cement and concrete	592	12 319	11 319	3 836
Mfr. of basic metals	164	5 308	5 028	1 578
Mfr. of building materials of metal	3 143	28 183	22 986	7 242
Mfr. of various metal products	953	16 785	14 995	4 609
Mfr. of marine engines, compressors	288	20 621	19 828	6 397
Mfr. of ovens and cold-storage plants	651	18 271	17 192	5 880
Mfr. of agricultural machinery	436	5 040	4 381	1 362
Mfr. of machinery for industries	816	14 289	12 903	4 408
Mfr. of domestic appliances	61	2 921	2 649	821
Mfr. of computers, electric motors	955	22 657	20 385	6 777
Mfr. of radio and communication equipment	200	7 111	6 235	2 063
Mfr. of medical and optical instruments	705	16 368	14 973	5 350
Building ships and boats	235	5 897	5 165	1 804
Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	232	8 919	8 319	2 685
Mfr. of furniture	1 011	19 132	16 742	4 792
Mfr. of toys and jewellery	775	7 542	6 085	1 924

Note: The method has been changed from 2004 so that the figures are no longer directly comparable with previous years. The changes are described in more detail in Statistiske Efterretninger.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 252 (continued)

Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. 2005

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs
				DKK mio.
Electricity, gas and water supply	2 437	17 187	12 167	4 944
Production and distribution of electricity	1 022	9 523	7 209	2 956
Manufacture and distribution of gas	37	1 689	1 529	696
Steam and hot water supply	362	2 854	2 148	793
Collection and distribution of water	1 016	3 121	1 281	500
Construction	29 297	191 547	146 290	43 974
General contractors	4 918	54 439	45 002	14 746
Bricklaying	3 430	17 228	11 852	3 366
Install. of electrical wiring and fittings	2 903	28 729	24 346	7 352
Plumbing	3 136	20 325	16 035	4 852
Joinery installation	7 802	38 012	26 782	7 186
Painting and glazing	3 524	16 655	11 491	3 052
Other construction work	3 584	16 159	10 782	3 420
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	66 260	551 325	354 101	108 304
Sale of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3 314	35 507	30 295	9 232
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	4 753	17 660	11 131	3 002
Retail sale of automotive fuel	1 093	13 210	5 162	1 227
Ws. of grain and animal feeds	683	6 638	5 394	1 844
Ws. of food, beverages and tobacco	1 625	20 696	16 555	5 611
Ws. of textiles and household goods	3 946	39 612	32 448	12 055
Ws. of wood and construction materials	1 082	15 047	12 913	4 321
Ws. of other raw mat. and semi manufactures	1 803	20 367	17 724	6 434
Ws. of machinery, equipment and supplies	4 303	51 162	45 682	18 437
Other wholesale trade	2 337	14 770	11 208	4 119
Re. sale of food in non-specialized stores	4 501	58 338	31 094	7 630
Re. sale of food in specialized stores	2 727	11 704	5 047	1 203
Department stores	201	31 682	17 581	4 337
Re. sale of phar. goods and cosmetic art	1 006	10 307	7 808	2 031
Re. sale of clothing and footwear	5 788	28 691	16 399	3 909
Re. sale of furniture and household appliances	3 876	29 195	20 094	5 428
Re. sale in other specialized stores	9 314	39 388	22 451	5 888
Repair of household goods	1 202	3 218	1 745	494
Hotels	1 605	24 980	12 799	3 405
Restaurants	11 101	79 153	30 571	7 697
Transport, post and telecomm.	15 201	188 641	151 398	50 624
Transport via railways and buses	412	21 519	20 081	6 099
Taxi operation and coach services	3 453	17 194	9 387	2 667
Freight transport by road and via pipelines	6 636	39 728	28 266	8 815
Water transport	368	13 112	11 340	4 213
Air transport	106	6 289	7 207	2 966
Supporting transport activities	2 370	36 834	31 026	10 794
Post and telecommunications	1 856	53 965	44 091	15 071

Table 252 (continued)

Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. 2005

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs
				DKK mio.
Finance and business activities	61 821	455 719	299 441	118 520
Financial institutions	2 128	46 107	41 741	17 372
Mortgage credit institutions	1 321	11 693	9 130	4 275
Insurance	519	18 495	15 864	7 546
Activities auxiliary to finance	446	4 817	4 096	1 976
Letting of own property	13 310	31 164	14 258	4 494
Real estate agents	3 185	18 057	11 578	4 419
Renting of transport equipment and machinery	1 768	8 851	5 315	1 783
Computer and related activities	6 629	45 366	37 642	17 686
Research and development	336	12 655	11 527	4 661
Legal advice	1 589	11 684	8 135	3 181
Accounting, book-keeping and auditing	4 081	20 176	15 343	6 309
Consulting engineers and architects	5 705	40 565	33 903	14 251
Advertising	2 283	19 510	9 376	3 453
Building-cleaning activities	5 241	54 206	30 774	8 278
Other business activities	13 280	112 373	50 759	18 834
Public and personal services	55 446	1 108 411	842 646	260 357
General public service activities	542	62 971	53 131	18 022
Administration of public sectors	837	35 373	32 106	10 761
Defence, police and administration of justice	855	69 175	55 117	18 817
Primary education	3 032	119 346	94 389	31 143
Secondary education	612	41 451	36 381	12 492
Higher education	224	33 322	25 341	9 445
Adult and other education	2 966	36 669	19 411	6 977
Hospital activities	205	110 388	99 909	32 869
Medical, dental and veterinary activities	14 410	61 310	34 994	11 183
Social institutions for children	8 065	168 659	131 016	33 622
Social institutions for adults	4 559	204 138	158 458	41 189
Refuse disposal and similar activities	959	21 615	20 208	6 015
Activities of membership organizations	4 622	51 351	30 845	11 554
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	5 468	64 871	39 010	13 090
Other service activities	8 090	27 772	12 330	3 180
Activity not stated	213	400	323	91

Table 253

Workplaces by size and industry/county. 2005

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November							Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	workplaces, total							
Total	118 132	77 369	42 242	28 836	17 355	5 559	3 517	293 010
Industry								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	26 762	12 697	2 956	817	249	52	15	43 548
Manufacturing	5 276	4 074	2 992	2 683	2 157	851	754	18 787
Electricity, gas and water supply	961	988	265	100	69	21	33	2 437
Construction	12 276	7 570	4 772	2 763	1 485	318	113	29 297
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	17 505	21 163	13 480	8 587	4 277	838	410	66 260
Transport, post and telecommunications	5 622	4 233	2 251	1 429	1 039	355	272	15 201
Finance and business activities	33 092	15 502	6 599	3 708	1 984	559	377	61 821
Public and personal services	16 506	11 078	8 910	8 749	6 095	2 565	1 543	55 446
Activity not stated	132	64	17	-	-	-	-	213
County								
Copenhagen Municipality	11 116	7 416	3 683	2 632	1 795	635	537	27 814
Frederiksberg Municipality	2 022	1 090	510	331	219	62	59	4 293
Copenhagen County	11 345	7 378	4 002	3 082	2 077	689	546	29 119
Frederiksborg County	9 283	5 221	2 580	1 757	1 049	310	200	20 400
Roskilde County	5 487	3 074	1 624	1 151	691	206	113	12 346
West Zealand County	7 312	4 358	2 345	1 539	871	266	144	16 835
Storstrøm County	6 363	3 863	1 997	1 388	726	208	102	14 647
Bornholm Municipality ¹	958	665	390	227	144	38	21	2 443
Funen County	9 265	6 210	3 700	2 520	1 400	468	272	23 835
South Jutland County	5 542	4 066	2 168	1 340	764	225	124	14 229
Ribe County	4 917	3 586	2 053	1 348	751	264	138	13 057
Vejle County	7 586	5 118	2 854	1 998	1 303	421	260	19 540
Ringkøbing County	6 735	4 692	2 567	1 724	1 043	323	166	17 250
Århus County	13 297	8 838	5 155	3 658	2 090	653	438	34 129
Viborg County	6 379	4 193	2 203	1 348	813	269	114	15 319
North Jutland County	10 488	7 538	4 318	2 762	1 599	516	273	27 494
Outside Denmark	37	63	93	31	20	6	10	260

Note: The method has been changed from 2004 so that the figures are no longer directly comparable with previous years. The changes are described in more detail in Statistiske Efterretninger.

¹ Incl. Christiansø.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 254

Workplaces by size and sector. 2005

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November							Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	number of workplaces							
Total	118 132	77 369	42 242	28 836	17 355	5 559	3 517	293 010
Private sector	117 127	74 452	37 721	21 867	11 810	3 040	1 915	267 932
Public sector, total	1 004	2 915	4 521	6 968	5 545	2 519	1 602	25 074
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	168	293	316	314	397	164	185	1 837
General government, total	836	2 622	4 205	6 654	5 148	2 355	1 417	23 237
Central government	221	956	1 057	1 031	981	359	395	5 000
Social security funds	11	34	36	19	11	7	5	123
Counties	68	226	440	621	728	417	263	2 763
Municipalities	536	1 406	2 672	4 983	3 428	1 572	754	15 351
Foreign sector	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	4

Note: The method has been changed from 2004 so that the figures are no longer directly comparable with previous years. The changes are described in more detail in Statistiske Efterretninger.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 255

Jobs by size and industry/county. 2005

	Jobs at the workplace at the end of November								
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Fictitious units	Total
	number of jobs								
Total	118 132	209 180	278 491	389 548	514 833	382 337	915 146	215 781	3 023 448
Industry									
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	26 762	32 362	18 566	10 346	7 217	3 295	3 345	566	102 459
Manufacturing	5 276	11 218	19 954	36 799	65 718	58 225	200 250	10 319	407 759
Electricity, gas and water supply	961	2 645	1 608	1 330	2 024	1 475	7 069	75	17 187
Construction	12 276	20 757	31 706	36 628	43 347	21 211	24 515	1 107	191 547
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	17 505	58 985	88 641	115 177	124 636	55 736	79 610	11 035	551 325
Transport, post and telecommunications	5 622	11 434	14 811	19 253	31 677	24 236	74 499	7 109	188 641
Finance and business activities	33 092	40 616	43 170	49 466	58 125	38 569	102 189	90 492	455 719
Public and personal services	16 506	30 996	59 934	120 549	182 089	179 590	423 669	95 078	1 108 411
Activity not stated	132	167	101	-	-	-	-	-	400
County									
Copenhagen Municipality	11 116	19 923	24 170	35 875	53 329	44 208	159 141	20 148	367 910
Frederiksberg Municipality	2 022	2 941	3 357	4 476	6 442	4 229	17 016	2 913	43 396
Copenhagen County	11 345	19 986	26 496	42 327	61 391	48 329	164 628	23 157	397 659
Frederiksborg County	9 283	13 938	16 966	23 978	30 778	21 434	43 781	12 331	172 489
Roskilde County	5 487	8 253	10 695	15 605	20 309	14 332	28 166	9 102	111 949
West Zealand County	7 312	11 653	15 461	20 783	25 850	18 038	33 757	11 403	144 257
Storstrøm County	6 363	10 422	13 233	18 648	21 180	14 274	25 093	9 463	118 676
Bornholm Municipality ¹	958	1 785	2 586	3 028	4 305	2 753	4 114	1 188	20 717
Funen County	9 265	16 760	24 363	33 892	42 118	31 708	63 556	21 262	242 924
South Jutland County	5 542	11 165	14 345	17 969	23 010	15 223	33 016	11 096	131 366
Ribe County	4 917	9 819	13 533	18 053	22 124	17 807	34 461	9 096	129 810
Vejle County	7 586	13 917	18 770	26 985	39 077	29 092	55 860	16 060	207 347
Ringkøbing County	6 735	12 733	16 983	22 985	30 977	21 557	39 215	10 777	161 962
Århus County	13 297	23 907	34 031	49 472	61 749	45 081	108 620	29 895	366 052
Viborg County	6 379	11 241	14 487	18 080	24 383	18 414	32 226	7 824	133 034
North Jutland County	10 488	20 560	28 408	36 987	47 147	35 457	63 706	20 066	262 819
Outside Denmark	37	177	607	405	664	401	8 790	-	11 081

Note: The method has been changed from 2004 so that the figures are no longer directly comparable with previous years. The changes are described in more detail in Statistiske Efterretninger.

¹ Incl. Christiansø.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 256

Jobs by size of workplace and sector. 2005

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November								
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Not stated	Total
	number of jobs								
Total	118 132	209 180	278 491	389 548	514 833	382 337	915 146	215 781	3 023 448
Private sector	117 127	200 534	247 037	291 856	348 590	205 879	462 088	120 539	1 993 650
Public sector, total	1 004	8 641	31 454	97 679	166 243	176 458	453 058	95 242	1 029 779
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	168	823	2 161	4 251	12 438	11 324	55 803	146	87 114
General government, total	836	7 818	29 293	93 428	153 805	165 134	397 255	95 096	942 665
Central government	221	2 852	7 020	14 344	29 306	25 190	119 773	2 870	201 576
Social security funds	11	94	250	279	339	479	713	-	2 165
Counties	68	674	3 008	8 833	23 517	29 621	135 846	4 413	205 980
Municipalities	536	4 198	19 015	69 972	100 643	109 844	140 923	87 813	532 944
Foreign sector	1	5	-	13	-	-	-	-	19

Note: The method has been changed from 2004 so that the figures are no longer directly comparable with previous years. The changes are described in more detail in Statistiske Efterretninger.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 257

Expenses for Research & Development

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*
DKK mio. in 2003 prices								
Total R&D expenses	24 205	26 420	29 023	31 883	34 430	36 075	36 451	38 061
The public sector	8 810	9 269	9 657	10 017	10 666	11 146	11 663	12 051
The private sector	15 395	17 151	19 366	21 866	23 764	24 929	24 788	26 010
per cent								
R&D-expenses in per cent of GDP	2.08	2.18	2.24	2.39	2.53	2.58	2.50	2.45
The public sector	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.78
The private sector	1.32	1.41	1.50	1.64	1.74	1.78	1.70	1.68

Source: Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse.

[For further information visit www.forskningsanalyse.dk](http://www.forskningsanalyse.dk)

Table 258

Expenses for Research & Development. Yearly growth-rate

	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
per cent						
Total	6.6	7.7	7.0	2.6	-1.1	1.7
The public sector	1.1	1.7	5.5	2.3	2.4	0.6
The private sector	9.5	10.7	7.7	2.7	-2.7	2.2

Source: Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse.

[For further information visit www.forskningsanalyse.dk](http://www.forskningsanalyse.dk)

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

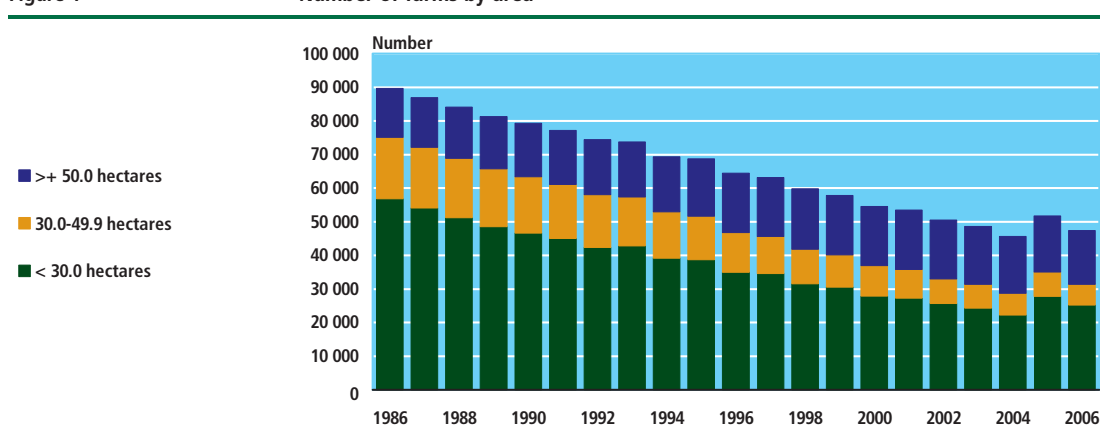
Agriculture accounts for a falling share of the national economy due to an increase in the size of other sectors. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value. Agricultural exports continue 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 2006, the number of farms in Denmark constitutes 47,000 with more than 5 ha of farm area, which almost is as halved over a period of 20 years of time. The average farm size is currently 57 hectare, way above the EU-average.

Figure 1

Number of farms by area



See table 259.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

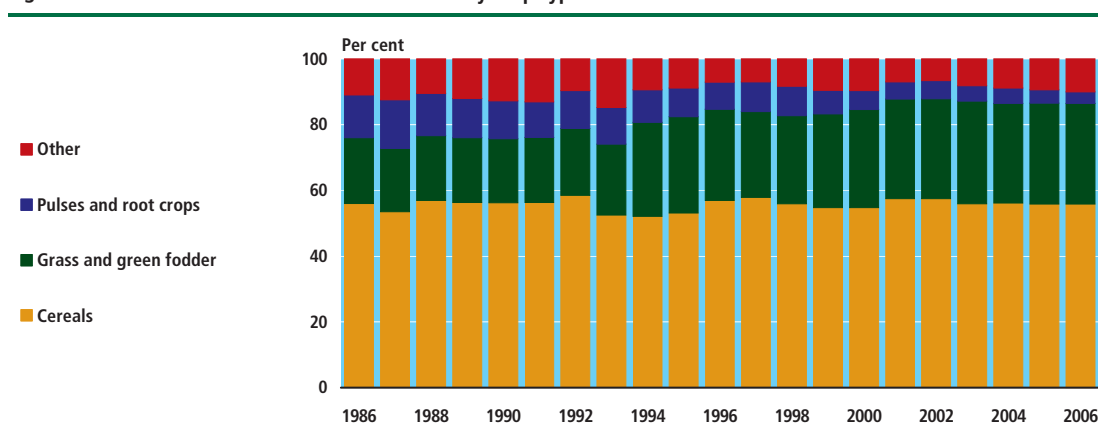
The smaller farms, extending to less than 30.0 ha, constitute a significant proportion of the total number of farms. This proportion has, however, fallen from 63 per cent in 1987 to 53 per cent in 2006. In terms of land area, the importance of agriculture has been sharply reduced from 29 per cent of the total area in 1987 to 12 per cent of the area in 2006. However, the importance of the large agricultural holdings of at least 50 hectares has substantially increased. The share of these holdings increased from 17 per cent to 34 per cent from 1987 to 2006, while their share of the total area increased from 46 per cent to 79 per cent.

Agricultural area by crop type

Danish agriculture is characterized by a wide variety of activities with one common 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 still the most important production accounting for almost 55 per cent of the total area.

Figure 2

Total arable area by crop type



See table 269.

The figure above shows the distribution of the arable area by crop type. 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 areas that are set aside. 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 fodder turnips having been replaced by maize for silage.

Greenhouses also account for cultivation, primarily flowers, ornamental plants, different vegetables and mushrooms. The total area is around 500 hectares.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

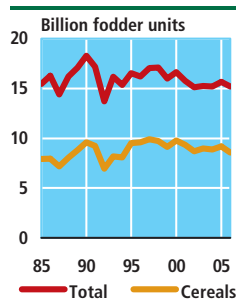
Crop production

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 is the second most important activity.

Crop production can be divided into three groups: Products used as foods, either directly or after processing; products used for livestock fodder; and a third group which comprises flowers, plants, and other non-food crops.

The group of foods that can be used directly comprises potatoes for human consumption, fruit, berries, and vegetables grown on fields and in greenhouses, while potatoes for flour manufacturing, beets for sugar production, and parts of the production of cereals and seeds for industrial use must be processed before being used 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. Illustrated in figure 3 are the development trends in recent years as regards total crop production, except fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products.

Figure 3
Crop production



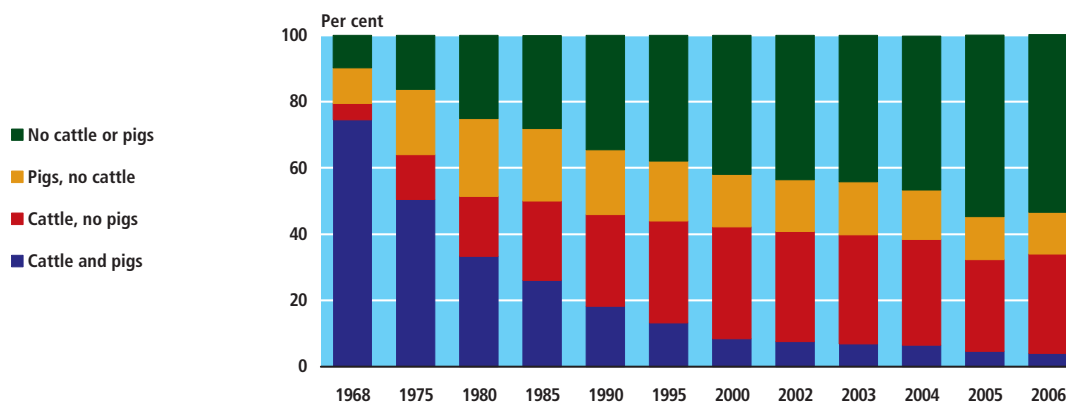
See table 271.

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 4 per cent of the farming has both cattle and pigs – against 70 per cent in 1968.

Figure 4

Degree of specialization



See table 261.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Livestock density indicates the environmental impact

Livestock density is a measurement of the number of livestock converted to livestock units 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 0.92 DE per hectare in 2005, see figure 5, when it is calculated in proportion to the total area where it can be spread. This is an increase of 0.09, compared to the level in 1990. This increase 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 claim aid per hectare, it was required to set-aside land, and against this background the area suitable for fertilization was considerably reduced. The fall in the livestock density from 2002 to 2003 is due to changes in the factors for emission of nitrogen.

Figure 5

Livestock density

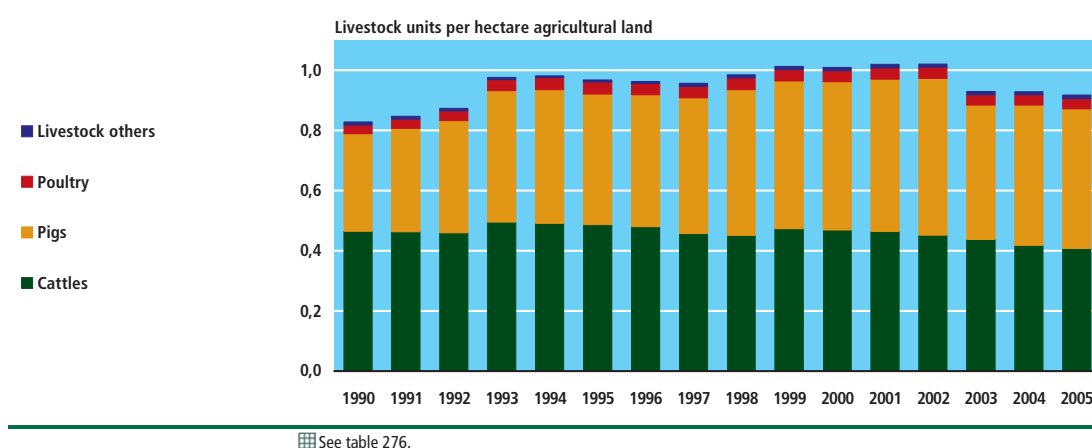
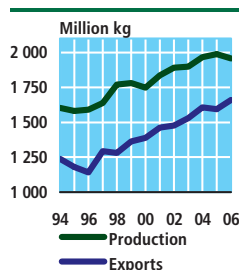


Figure 6
Production and exports of pork



Since 1990, the contribution by cattle to livestock density has generally remained constant, while the contribution by pigs has increased until 2003. In 2005, the pigs accounted for a little larger contribution to live stock density than the 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 from pigs from 2002 to 2003 is due to the 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 has increased from 10 million in 1980 to 13 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm has increased from 150 to 1,500 during the same period. As the number of farm animals has gone up, efficiency has increased at pig farms, and these facts combine to make pork production the most significant single element in financial terms in Denmark's agricultural production.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

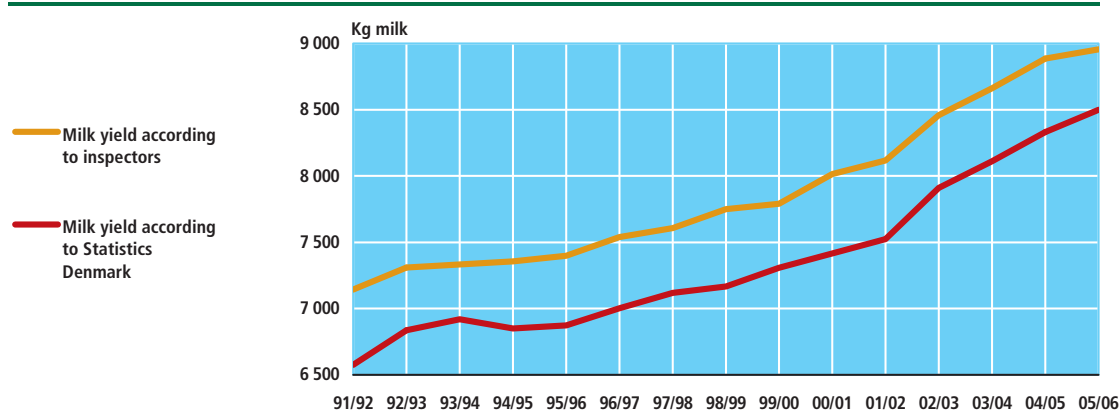
In addition to the total production of pork, figure 6 also shows pork exports. Denmark is the world's leading exporter of pork.

Milk production

Economically, the second largest type of agricultural production is milk. Since the middle of the 1980s, the quantities of milk produced have been determined by an EU country quota, which has changed only slightly over the years. During the same period, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third. However, the increase in the average milk yield means that production has remained constant at 4.5 billion kg. During recent years, a part of this milk production has come from organic farming and now accounts for 10 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.

See table 278.

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. The sector accounts utilize three income concepts: 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 ten years with a low in 2003. The main reason is significant changes in the price of pork, which is the most important product and export for Danish agriculture.

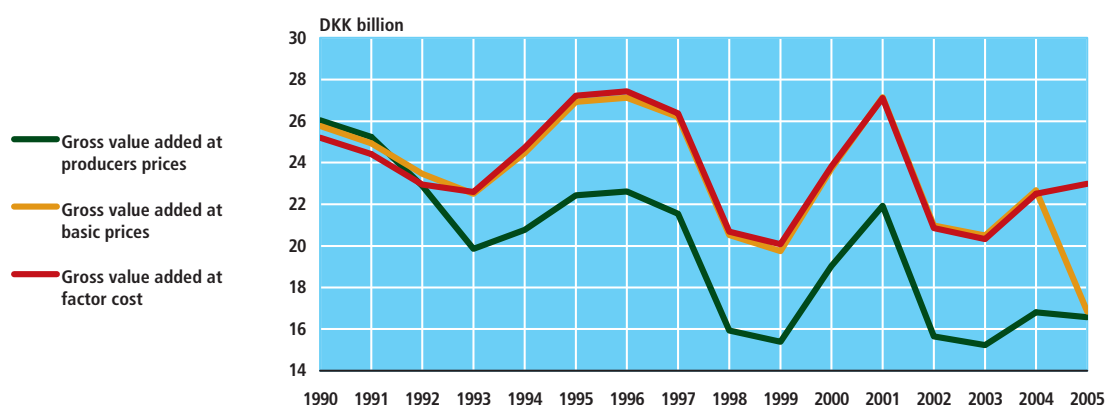
Agriculture, forestry and fishing

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 18 per cent each, account for the largest share of total gross factor income in agriculture in the EU (EU-25). Denmark accounts for 2 per cent of gross factor income in the EU, while the consumption of labour in order to generate this income was only 0.7 per cent of the labour force in EU's primary agriculture. Denmark received 2.7 per cent of EU's subsidies to agriculture from the Guarantee Fund of about DKK 330 billion.

Figure 8

Gross value added at producers' prices, basic prices, and at factor cost



See table 282.

Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2005, agricultural gross capital formation reached DKK 9.6 billion and was consequently 1 billion larger than the previous years. About half of it was spent on new machinery and equipment, and the remaining part was spent on buildings and soil improvements. The depreciation was DKK 8.2 billion and reflects a positive net capital formation in the agricultural industry, which is also connected with the structural development.

At the end of 2005, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 206 billion, and they have been increasing for several years. In 2005, interest payments amounted to DKK 8.8 billion and they have consequently been decreasing in recent years. Lower interest rates and the use of new types of loan are the main reasons for the fall in 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 been a minor decline the recent years. In 2005, organic farms made up about 6 per cent of all farms, whereas the 100 per cent re-allotted

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

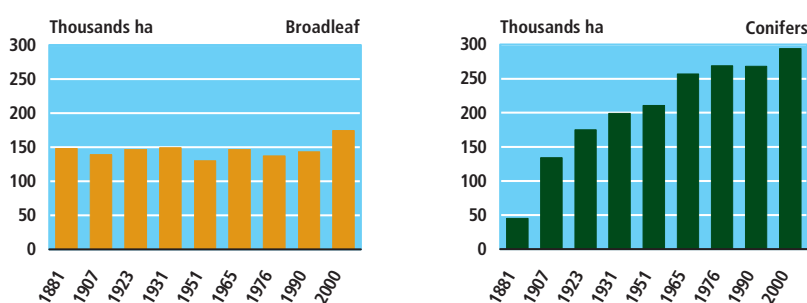
organic area accounted for almost 5 per cent of the total agricultural area. In 1995, organic farms made up only about 1.5 per cent of all farms, and the organic area only about 0.5 per cent of the total agricultural area.

2. Forestry

Forestry censuses

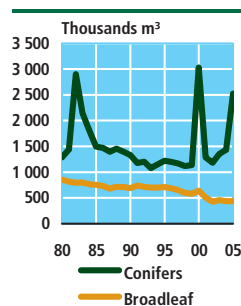
Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of nine forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the development of forests as regards area, species mix, site quality, age range, etc.

Figure 9 Forest area, broadleaf and conifers



See table 285.

Figure 10 Felling



See table 287.

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 ten-year period.

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 a tree generation (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 storm damage of 1981, 1999 and

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

latest in 2005 has a marked effect on the felling of conifers. For many years, there has been a decline in the production of broadleaf.

3. Fishing

Common EU fishing policies

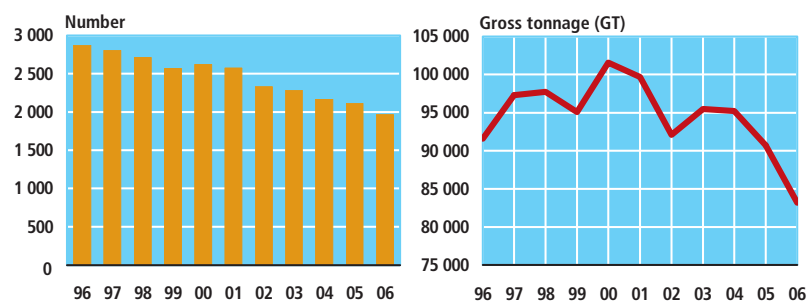
The common fishing policies of the European Union constitute the framework for Danish fishing. This framework includes a system that aims to preserve and utilize the biological resources of the sea through regulation of catches by quotas.

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. As part of the ongoing structural measures within the fishing industry aimed at adapting the capacity of the fishing fleet to the fishing opportunities, public subsidies are available for discontinuing fishing vessels. As a result, a large number of vessels have ceased to be part of the fishing fleet. Developments in the number of Danish vessels for commercial fishing with a length of six metres and over are shown in the figure below.

Figure 11

The Danish fishing fleet



See table 288.

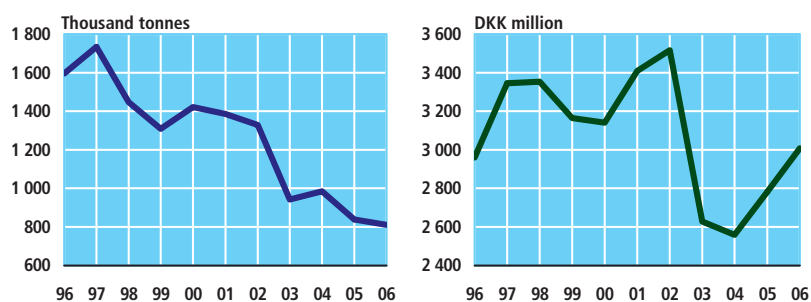
Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 1996-2006: from 1.6 million tonnes in 1996 to well over 800,000 tonnes in 2006. In 2006, however, the value of the catch of DKK 3.0 billion was the same as 1996 when calculated in current prices.

Figure 12

Salt-water fishing – total catch by Danish fishermen by quantity and value



See table 289.

Fishing vessels

Statistics on the Danish stock of fishing vessels, fish resources and fishing, catches and fish market as well as the aquaculture are prepared by the Danish Directorate of Fisheries.

Table 259

Farms and agricultural area

	1990	2000	2006
	number of farms		
Total number of farms	79 338	54 541	47 385
The Greater Copenhagen	4 033	3 055	3 101
West Zealand County	6 162	4 458	4 060
Storstrøm County	5 510	3 723	3 119
Bornholm Municipality	1 170	743	571
Funen County	7 488	4 827	3 944
South Jutland County	6 347	4 580	3 889
Ribe County	5 534	3 806	3 400
Vejle County	5 796	3 990	3 378
Ringkøbing County	8 375	5 772	4 595
Århus County	8 625	5 869	5 136
Viborg County	8 912	6 122	5 328
North Jutland County	11 385	7 597	6 864
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	14 408	10 203	10 758
10.0 – 19.9 ha	18 561	11 188	9 100
20.0 – 29.9 ha	13 667	6 531	5 291
30.0 – 49.9 ha	16 688	9 017	6 278
50.0 – 99.9 ha	12 287	10 891	7 704
100.0 ha +	3 726	6 711	8 255
	ha		
Total agricultural area of farms	2 788 276	2 646 982	2 710 507
The Greater Copenhagen	122 561	111 904	121 164
West Zealand County	203 468	193 508	191 520
Storstrøm County	241 930	236 729	244 820
Bornholm Municipality	35 406	34 850	35 534
Funen County	237 736	219 818	225 395
South Jutland County	281 928	276 683	281 322
Ribe County	202 900	193 483	198 319
Vejle County	196 822	181 065	180 348
Ringkøbing County	316 827	299 549	300 075
Århus County	278 626	264 426	271 578
Viborg County	266 970	254 107	269 706
North Jutland County	403 101	380 859	390 727
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	93 531	62 946	67 985
10.0 – 19.9 ha	269 576	164 418	131 245
20.0 – 29.9 ha	336 162	161 145	130 064
30.0 – 49.9 ha	642 319	352 518	244 769
50.0 – 99.9 ha	826 533	769 273	552 242
100.0 ha +	487 009	819 745	1 584 203

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. Because of rounding, the total do not necessarily agree with the individual figures.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf

Table 260**Farms with area in tenancy. 2006**

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	number of farms						
Farms without tenant area	9 431	6 657	3 286	2 963	1 957	724	25 018
Farms with tenant area	1 327	2 443	2 005	3 314	5 748	7 531	22 367
	ha						
Area in tenancy	4 926	16 076	18 487	40 293	122 649	543 767	746 198
Average tenant area per farm	3.7	6.6	9.2	12.2	21.3	72.2	33.4

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf2

Table 261**Farms by type of farming and county. 2006**

	Field crops	Horticulture	Fruit etc.	Cattle etc.	Pigs and poultry	Mixed crop production	Mixed livestock	Crop production and livestock	All types of farming
	number of farms								
All Denmark	26 632	859	505	8 521	2 651	792	384	7 042	47 385
Copenhagen Region	2 079	118	76	455	45	56	9	264	3 101
West Zealand County	2 800	70	57	376	109	88	27	534	4 060
Storstrøm County	2 372	47	41	149	84	59	6	360	3 119
Bornholm Municipality	323	2	3	77	41	10	-	115	571
Funen County	2 014	298	152	529	210	124	23	594	3 944
South Jutland County	1 925	23	20	982	300	45	33	561	3 889
Ribe County	1 648	20	14	1 044	126	24	24	499	3 400
Vejle County	1 826	49	35	624	236	37	37	534	3 378
Ringkøbing County	2 316	28	15	1 036	382	51	37	730	4 595
Århus County	3 030	115	43	717	304	135	30	762	5 136
Viborg County	2 789	41	28	1 070	395	60	69	875	5 328
North Jutland County	3 510	46	22	1 461	418	104	90	1 213	6 864

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf

Table 262**Fur farms on agricultural farms**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Fur farms	2 533	2 523	2 455	2 374	2 134	2 091	1 948
Of which, fur farms on agricultural farms	1 483	1 441	1 404	1 377	1 272	1 266	1 276
Percentage of fur farms on agricultural farms	58.1	57.1	57.2	58.0	59.6	60.5	65.5

Source: Copenhagen Fur.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pels3

Table 263

Organic farms by area

	2004		2005	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	3 166	7,1	3 036	6,4
Under 10 ha	784	10,1	727	7,0
10.0-19.9 ha	534	6,4	509	5,6
20.0-29.9 ha	332	6,2	322	5,8
30.0-49.9 ha	365	5,6	368	5,5
50.0-99.9 ha	501	5,5	524	6,1
100.0 ha +	518	6,6	442	6,0
No information on area	132	...	144	...

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 264

Land use of organic farms. 2005

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as pct. of total area
	ha		per cent		
Total area¹	137 059	2 589 347	100.0	100.0	5.3
Cereals	39 035	1 454 462	28.5	56.2	2.7
Pulses	3 217	15 104	2.3	0.6	21.3
Root crops	1 075	90 671	0.8	3.5	1.2
Seeds for industrial use	1 273	86 211	0.9	3.3	1.5
Seeds for sowing	1 066	93 797	0.8	3.6	1.1
Grass and green fodder	84 985	616 783	62.0	23.8	13.8
Horticultural products	1 497	19 678	1.1	0.8	7.6
Set aside	4 585	192 416	3.3	7.4	2.4
Other crops	325	20 226	0.2	0.8	1.6

Note: Crop figures for organic farms apply to areas which have been fully converted to organic production.

¹ Excl. forests, greenhouses, farmyards and similar.

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and [afg1](http://www.statbank.dk/afg1)

Table 265

Organic livestock

	1995	2005
	number	
Total	260 456	1 170 601
Cattle	21 196	122 760
Pigs	4 177	53 541
Poultry	229 564	979 241
Other animals	5 519	15 059

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko2

Table 266**Milk production in organic farms**

	Farms	Quota scheme	Proportion of total quota scheme
	number	mio. kg	per cent
1990	63	18	0
1995	147	50	1
1996	329	129	3
1997	430	183	4
1998	672	333	7
1999	751	395	9
2000	827	456	10
2001	749	440	10
2002	695	433	10
2003	636	425	10
2004	513	367	8
2005	490	390	9
2006	480	412	9

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and ani7

Table 267**Egg production in organic farms**

	Farms	Production	Proportion of total production
	number	mio. kg	per cent
1997	478	3.8	6
1998	567	5.5	10
1999	580	6.3	12
2000	542	5.9	13
2001	468	7.0	13
2002	465	7.3	14
2003	421	7.6	14
2004	421	7.3	13
2005	428	7.4	14

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and ani8

Table 268

Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2004	2005
	DKK thousand	
Turn over, total	2 040 319	2 285 173
Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes	222 079	232 198
Of which: Ryebread	43 285	43 076
Flour	43 992	43 389
Groats, cornflakes, muesli etc.	65 003	73 884
Meat, spreads, offal	148 226	193 908
Of which: Beef and veal	71 260	91 082
Pigmeat	24 314	31 943
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	42 537	57 018
Milk, cheese, eggs	1 037 102	1 112 201
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk incl. Minimilk	365 873	...
Semi-skimmed milk	...	176 660
Minimilk	...	228 571
Skimmed milk	190 809	208 612
Cheese	85 698	92 766
Eggs	185 437	190 078
Fats, oils	94 704	127 163
Of which: Butter etc.	78 787	107 105
Fruits	98 108	123 524
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	27 352	34 147
Bananas, fresh	12 918	15 652
Apples, fresh	13 764	19 441
Dried fruits	24 495	27 618
Vegetables	236 623	271 411
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	21 508	26 548
Carrots, fresh	87 571	105 206
Potatos, fresh	32 450	36 151
Onions, fresh	19 159	23 426
Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.	49 536	51 978
Of which: Sugar	17 107	19 446
Syrup, honey	9 016	9 577
Jams etc.	13 234	11 620
Spices, stock cube etc.	40 794	55 534
Of which: Spices	11 739	15 766
Babyfood (canned goods)	18 222	25 113
Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.	58 086	63 330
Juices, fruit juices, wine, cider, beer etc.	55 061	53 925

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko3

Table 269

Agricultural area by type of crop

	2004	2005	2006
	ha		
Total agricultural area	2 645 304	2 707 236	2 710 507
Cereals	1 485 639	1 510 833	1 512 814
Pulses	26 593	15 819	11 353
Root crops	96 027	92 895	83 642
Seeds for industrial use	121 755	113 571	124 840
Seeds for sowing	90 781	96 122	103 941
Grass and green fodder in rotation	431 941	464 164	474 084
Horticultural products	20 522	20 113	20 429
Other crops	2 538	25 551	22 518
Permanent grassland	369 508	368 168	356 886
Set aside ¹	207 914	199 800	193 348
Total arable area in per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cereals	56.2	55.8	55.8
Pulses	1.0	0.6	0.4
Root crops	3.6	3.4	3.1
Seeds for industrial use	4.6	4.2	4.6
Seeds for sowing	3.4	3.6	3.8
Grass and green fodder in rotation	16.3	17.2	17.5
Horticultural products	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other crops	0.1	0.9	0.8
Permanent grassland	14.0	13.6	13.2
Set aside ¹	7.9	7.4	7.1

¹ Set-aside areas with prior subsidy are also included under grass areas and seeds for industrial use (except areas with non food).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/afg

Table 270

Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
	million FU ¹			
Feeding stuffs, total	14 909	15 053	15 083	15 531
Fodder concentrates				
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	6 978	7 128	7 190	7 438
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 469	2 520	2 695	2 587
Other vegetable products	462	464	371	282
Fish meal, silage and waste	681	745	741	715
Milk and milk products	152	130	116	109
Coarse fodder				
Roots, total	443	429	358	369
Beet tops	6	4	3	-
Grass and green fodder	3 541	3 480	3 391	3 834
Straw	177	153	218	197
Commercial fertilizers				
Contents of pure nutrients	thousand tons			
Nitrogen	201	207	206	192
Phosphorus	14	15	15	14
Potassium	62	64	63	61
Pesticides, total	tons			
Contents of active substances	2 911	2 927	3 073	3 246
Against weeds	2 155	2 146	2 198	2 308
Against fungi	561	576	649	693
Against insects	45	34	29	36
Growth regulation products	151	171	198	209

¹ 1 feed unit = feed value of 1,04 kg barley.

For further information visit [www.statbank.dk/foder1, pest1 and kvael2](http://www.statbank.dk/foder1,pest1andkvael2)

Table 271

Crop production

	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	— thousand tonnes —		— mio. feed units ¹ —		— Hkg per ha —	
Total crop production	•	•	15 662	15 208	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	9 283	8 632	9 166	8 545	62	58
Winter wheat	4 834	4 769	4 951	4 884	73	70
Spring wheat	53	33	55	34	46	35
Rye	132	130	132	130	48	47
Triticale	152	156	152	156	49	50
Winter barley	836	896	799	856	60	57
Spring barley	2 961	2 374	2 828	2 268	52	46
Oats and mixed grain	315	274	250	218	46	40
Rape, total	342	435	583	741	31	35
Winter rape	335	430	570	733	31	35
Spring rape	7	4	13	7	20	20
Pulses²	53	32	58	35	33	31
Straw, total	3 253	3 005	609	563	34	32
of which straw of cereals	3 217	2 950	600	549	34	32
Roots, total	4 672	3 946	1 034	873	508	468
Seed potatoes	147	118	28	23	287	268
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	889	747	242	203	469	397
Potatoes for human consumption	540	496	106	97	339	323
Beets for sugar production	2 763	2 314	598	501	588	559
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	333	271	60	49	682	640
Grass and green fodder, total	21 739	22 994	4 212	4 452	•	•
Lucerne	245	217	33	29	508	506
Maize for green fodder	4 637	5 246	1 229	1 390	343	386
Cereals for green fodder etc.	1 382	1 137	385	317	179	177
Grass and clover in rotation	11 236	11 883	1 909	2 019	423	429
Permanent grass	3 506	3 667	558	584	158	162
Aftermath	733	845	98	113	61	73

¹ One feed unit = 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, 0.59 kg rape. A feed unit for straw is calculated as 5.5 kg wheat, 7.5 rye straw, 5 kg barley, 5.5 oats and triticale straw. For roots the calculation is based on the content of dry matter, and 1 feed unit equals 1 kg dry matter potatoes and 1.1 kg dry matter roots. ² Includes fodder peas and broad beans.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 272

National supply and disposition of cereals

	2004	2005	2006
	— thousand tonnes —		
Crop production less waste	8 694	9 005	8 373
Imports	847	750	602
Stocks at beginning of period	5 726	6 115	6 758
Total, available	15 267	15 870	15 733
Exports	956	841	1 466
Used for sowing	285	283	262
Industrial uses	854	814	805
Stocks at end of period	6 115	6 758	5 924
Used for feeding	7 056	7 174	7 276

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 273

Livestock

	1980	2005	2006
Horses	49 596	53 512	52 882
Cattle, total	2 960 926	1 570 085	1 534 763
Cows	1 104 468	665 609	650 351
Of which dairy cows	1 039 623	564 265	550 279
Of which cows kept for suckling	64 845	101 343	100 072
Pigs, total	9 956 800	13 534 436	13 361 099
Sows, total	1 070 927	1 151 482	1 127 345
Pigs for slaughtering	2 449 211	3 808 690	3 689 079
Sheep, total	55 748	173 203	170 013
Poultry	thousands		
Fowls, total	14 243	17 633	17 425
Of which hens	4 563	3 192	2 759
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 533	11 905	12 924
Turkeys	382	116	122
Ducks	802	320	295
Geese	82	21	6

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hdyr1

Table 274

Livestock in regions. 2006

	The Islands east of the Great Belt	Funen	Jutland	Total
Horses	16 617	2 977	33 288	52 882
Cattle, total	113 769	90 191	1 330 803	1 534 763
Cows	45 628	40 465	564 258	650 351
Of which dairy cows	29 088	34 917	486 274	550 279
Of which cows kept for suckling	16 540	5 548	77 984	100 072
Pigs, total	1 831 437	1 246 319	10 283 343	13 361 099
Sows, total	151 748	99 324	876 273	1 127 345
Pigs for slaughtering	505 423	371 674	2 811 982	3 689 079
Sheep, total	41 573	7 961	120 479	170 013
Poultry	thousands			
Fowls, total	1 153	1 337	14 935	17 425
Of which hens	605	180	1 974	2 759
Of which chickens for slaughtering	122	1 014	11 788	12 924
Turkeys	17	0	105	122
Ducks	1	9	285	295
Geese	1	0	5	6

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hdyr

Table 275**Farms employing permanent workers. 2005**

	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 +	
Farms employing permanent workers	1 265	1 071	725	1 224	3 338	5 450	13 072
As per cent of total	11	10	12	17	37	72	25
Permanent workers ¹	5 165	2 220	1 219	1 976	5 351	13 595	29 527

¹ Includes relations (but not school children), non-family workers, and co-owners of farms which are operated by more than one person and these co-owners work at the farm themselves.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf3

Table 276**Livestock density on holdings. 2005**

	Holdings	Livestock units ¹	Area	Livestock density
	number	de	ha	de per ha
All Denmark	48 275	2 221 648	2 420 987	0.92
Copenhagen region	3 068	34 943	105 096	0.33
West Zealand County	4 010	87 089	170 507	0.51
Storstrøm County	3 179	82 828	223 400	0.37
Bornholm Municipality	624	29 867	30 676	0.97
Funen County	4 344	174 177	208 158	0.84
South Jutland County	4 032	298 028	252 236	1.18
Ribe County	3 453	196 354	166 411	1.18
Vejle County	3 459	164 561	166 706	0.99
Ringkøbing County	4 705	303 184	266 840	1.14
Århus County	5 049	196 099	244 179	0.80
Viborg County	5 436	273 836	234 386	1.17
North Jutland County	6 917	380 680	352 391	1.08
Type of farm				
Pig farms	9 837	917 148	532 558	1.72
Cattle farms	5 948	1 063 383	602 755	1.76
Poultry farms	336	74 194	24 960	2.97
Other livestock farms	1 805	74 705	49 154	1.52
Plant growers with livestock	30 349	92 218	1 211 560	0.08

Note: The type of farms are defined from the number of livestock units from pigs, cattle, poultry etc.

¹ A livestock unit (de) corresponds to 100 kilos of nitrogen in the manure ab stock.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/brug6

Table 277

Fur farming

	2004	2005	2006
Number of fur farms¹	number of animals		
Minks	1 980	1 859	1 727
Foxes	59	44	35
Chinchilla	90	80	89
Number of furred animals			
Minks	2 463 405	2 547 338	2 703 918
Foxes	7 563	4 805	4 009
Chinchilla	13 000	12 596	12 044
Production of pelts	thousand pelts		
Minks	12 600	12 900	13 500
Foxes	27	20	10
Other furred animals	25	25	28
Average price	DKK per pelt		
Minks	232	310	281
Foxes	329	340	390
Other furred animals	213	332	382
Value of pelts	DKK mio.		
Value of sales, total	2 931	4 020	3 815
Minks	2 917	4 005	3 800
Foxes	9	7	4
Other furred animals	5	8	11
Value of changes in livestock	17	44	...

¹ Farms which have several of the species are included in the figures for each of these species.

Source: Danish Fur Breeders' Association.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pels1 and [pels3](http://www.statbank.dk/pels3)

Table 278

Output and exports of livestock products

	Production			Exports		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Natural milk	thousand tonnes					
Milk	4 569	4 584	4 627	16	10	...
	kg					
Milk yield per dairy cow	7 967	8 157	8 319	•	•	•
	per cent					
Average fat content	4.31	4.30	4.31	•	•	•
Average protein content	3.43	3.42	3.42	•	•	•
Dairy products	mio. kg					
Butter	47	44	38	66	72	66
Cheese	336	355	335	255	...	...
Whole milk and cream powder	87	94	91	75	81	76
Skim milk powder	18	15	27	12	13	21
Eggs (incl. eggs for hatching)	83	79	77	32	35	48
Meat¹ (incl. edible offal)						
Beef and veal	164	145	140	97	97	72
Pork	1 967	1 988	1 957	1 757	1 788	..
Poultry meat	213	207	185	136	129	125
Horsemeat	1	1	1	0	0	0
Mutton and lamb	2	2	2	0	1	1
Meat, total	2 347	2 343	2 285	1 990	2 059	..
Of which, edible offal	94	85	84	80	80	78
Game meat	3	3	3	0	0	0
Edible tallow and lard	79	83	82	29	31	30

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.

¹ Incl. export of live animals for slaughtering.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08 and 13

Table 279

Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	80.54	87.81	75.78	87.39
Regions:				
Copenhagen, Frederiksborg, Roskilde, West Zealand and Storstrøm Counties (excl. municipalities in Lolland-Falster)	76.88	88.38	70.37	83.06
Municipalities in Lolland-Falster	79.80	98.31	71.67	83.45
Bornholm Municipality	72.64	72.89	65.44	75.74
Funen County	82.48	91.37	80.75	92.91
South Jutland County	80.65	85.97	76.24	88.21
Vejle and Århus Counties	80.90	86.08	77.09	87.48
Ribe and Ringkøbing Counties	82.11	86.33	77.85	88.97
Viborg and North Jutland Counties	80.70	83.63	78.07	85.79

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 form rents.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kapit1

Table 280

Agricultural sales and intermediate consumption

	Weights (2000 values)	Quantity indices			Price indices		
		2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	per cent	2000 = 100					
Agricultural products sold, total	100.0	103.1	102.2	103.5	94.6	96.2	96.4
Crop products, total	34.8	101.1	95.3	97.1	102.9	101.5	96.7
Cereals, total	13.3	111.6	98.2	103.1	97.7	98.6	89.1
Barley	5.6	121.9	98.0	107.7	100.0	94.9	88.5
Wheat	6.7	104.7	100.8	99.5	97.7	103.5	90.1
Pulses, ripened	0.3	97.2	73.7	41.8	106.4	95.5	93.2
Potatoes	1.8	94.6	86.2	98.4	105.8	98.9	93.6
Seeds for sowing	1.3	105.1	99.0	127.0	114.3	121.3	80.4
Industrial seeds	0.8	116.1	153.8	112.3	114.0	106.9	101.8
Sugar beets	2.1	86.9	87.5	83.1	105.7	101.1	97.9
Vegetables, fruit and berries	2.1	92.0	91.9	88.6	125.6	122.0	118.9
Potted plants	4.4	100.8	102.0	94.0	105.1	98.8	104.1
Livestock products, total	65.2	104.1	105.9	106.9	90.2	93.4	96.3
Natural milk	21.0	99.0	96.7	97.0	100.1	95.2	91.7
Eggs for human consumption	1.0	109.7	114.1	109.7	108.9	100.5	97.7
Meat and live animals, total	38.9	106.0	109.7	111.2	81.5	89.9	92.6
Cattle	4.9	93.2	96.1	86.8	78.0	79.9	95.4
Pigs	31.5	108.8	112.9	115.8	80.7	90.6	91.5
Poultry	2.4	96.6	95.7	100.1	99.8	101.9	100.4
Furred animals	4.1	110.5	113.9	116.4	116.2	115.8	154.0
Intermediate consumption, total	100.0	100.0	98.7	97.5	105.5	108.5	108.6
Seeds, total	4.2	98.1	96.4	94.3	109.0	111.0	111.5
Feeding stuffs, total	52.1	99.4	97.7	97.1	105.7	107.2	102.1
Straight feeding stuffs, total	28.4	105.8	101.6	104.5	105.5	107.6	100.4
Cereals for feeding, total	10.1	117.2	114.6	117.3	96.4	99.8	90.0
Compound feeds, total	23.7	91.8	92.9	88.2	105.8	106.7	104.1
Compound feeds for cattle	5.5	84.6	82.9	72.4	104.7	109.4	104.0
Compound feeds for pigs	14.7	92.5	93.9	91.0	104.5	104.9	104.0
Fertilizers, total	4.0	84.7	85.3	85.1	101.4	118.1	127.1
Pesticides	3.2	120.1	118.1	119.4	94.7	100.8	99.7
Energy	6.2	99.5	94.6	90.8	103.2	111.5	131.4
Repairs and maintenance	9.4	89.9	90.1	86.4	110.3	113.2	116.5
Services, other industries	13.9	109.9	109.1	108.7	108.4	111.5	113.8

Note: The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee-keeping. Agricultural products are gross sales of the individual products, including internal consumption of crop products, producers' private consumption of own produce and sales to middlemen. The intermediate consumption are gross buying of raw materials and other direct input in the production, including buying from middlemen, intra-used vegetable production, costs for maintenance and services. The price indices stated are calculated on the basis of developments in a representative sample of prices for the individual products. The indices are calculated as Laspeyres indices with 2000 as the base year. Some indices on quantities are calculated based on values and prices.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pipris and mipris

Table 281

Accounts of Danish farms. 2005

	Agricultural area of farm					All farms
	Under 20.0	20.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50.0-99.9	100.0	
	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha +	
	1 000 DKK pr. farm					
Gross output, total	487.0	279.3	533.7	1 389.6	3 589.5	1 247.0
Cereals	27.2	56.4	81.7	135.2	406.3	136.8
Peas	-	0.2	0.2	1.7	3.8	1.2
Rape seeds	0.5	2.8	7.2	8.7	34.1	10.3
Seeds for sowing	0.2	2.2	5.7	13.3	69.8	17.4
Potatoes	0.4	0.6	2.8	2.1	46.0	9.5
Potatoes for manufacturing	0.3	0.4	1.2	5.5	32.1	7.4
Sugar beets	1.5	3.1	9.8	21.3	80.0	23.0
Green crops for drying	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
Horticultural crops	0.1	0.8	2.1	1.7	16.1	4.4
Non-food	-	0.5	1.5	2.6	8.3	2.5
Other crops	5.1	6.8	14.3	27.2	72.0	24.5
Subsidies for plant production	-	0.2	0.4	1.6	8.7	2.1
Milk	60.6	40.3	129.0	493.4	648.5	260.9
Other cattle products	15.7	36.5	46.4	81.6	95.7	57.4
Subsidies for cattle	1.8	5.8	6.1	9.2	7.9	6.7
Pigs	106.4	58.2	128.2	392.6	1677.6	465.2
Poultry	24.7	1.0	17.3	78.4	124.2	51.6
Furred animals	212.1	39.9	34.7	47.3	42.3	89.3
Other livestock	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.0
Livestock. miscellaneuos	1.0	0.7	0.9	4.2	3.6	1.8
Subsidies for other livestock	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other sources	27.5	21.7	42.4	61.6	211.0	73.6
Costs, total	425.0	311.1	537.3	1 254.6	3 186.9	1 130.0
Seeds for sowing	5.5	10.0	16.9	32.9	83.2	29.1
Fertilizers	7.4	15.0	21.1	35.4	91.4	32.9
Manure, purchased	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Chemicals	3.8	8.4	16.6	30.7	98.9	30.8
Concentrates	138.4	68.6	133.0	378.2	964.5	335.9
Roughage	21.5	6.2	14.3	36.7	52.4	22.6
Energy	15.3	12.4	24.6	57.3	160.2	53.2
Fees for use of water	1.5	1.2	1.7	4.2	9.1	3.5
Maintenance	32.1	29.8	48.5	94.5	233.5	87.0
Contract operations	19.2	25.9	43.9	93.3	186.8	72.8
Drying and stocking	0.6	1.4	1.5	2.5	5.2	2.2
Other costs of plant production	3.3	5.2	8.3	14.7	31.4	12.5
Vet. service and medicine	9.6	5.7	11.8	33.1	78.9	27.5
Insemination	2.5	1.9	4.7	13.8	34.2	11.2
Other costs. livestock production	19.9	6.6	11.8	35.8	67.3	28.6
Insurances	12.3	13.5	18.5	29.8	57.2	25.8
Private car	12.8	9.3	13.9	18.4	27.6	16.7
Miscellaneous	24.8	22.4	28.1	44.4	81.4	40.1
Depreciations	57.0	48.7	86.2	201.2	512.4	178.9
Paid labour	30.8	8.5	15.4	68.7	331.0	90.9
Land taxes	5.0	9.2	13.9	22.9	64.3	22.3
CO ₂ -tax	1.6	1.2	2.4	5.9	15.7	5.3

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 282

Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	2003	2004	2005
	DKK mio.		
A. Agricultural sales, total	53 090	53 855	54 198
Crop products, total	19 706	18 576	17 707
Cereals, total	7 848	6 973	6 521
Of which: Wheat	3 697	3 772	3 240
Barley	3 671	2 803	2 869
Pulses, ripened	141	91	49
Seeds for sowing	835	830	702
Industrial seeds	606	742	523
Sugar beets	1 025	988	907
Potatoes	952	998	885
Vegetables, fruit and berries	1 291	1 270	1 221
Flowers and potted plants	2 576	2 452	2 381
Nursery products and Christmas trees	476	468	471
Fodder beets, grass and green fodder	3 445	3 345	3 502
Other crop products	512	419	480
Livestock products, total	33 383	35 279	36 491
Natural milk	11 279	10 395	10 076
Eggs for human consumption	638	613	573
Meat and live animals, total	18 655	21 246	21 955
Of which: Cattle	2 094	2 227	2 311
Pigs	15 130	17 498	18 131
Poultry	1 317	1 395	1 383
Furs	2 721	2 931	3 775
Other livestock products	90	95	112
B. Value of agricultural services	1 398	1 549	1 543
C. Value of secondary activities	559	638	638
D. Changes in producers' stocks, total	- 640	310	- 131
Changes in grain stocks	- 414	468	340
Changes in livestock	- 226	- 158	- 471
E. Intermediate consumption	39 178	39 558	39 500
Seeds, total	1 549	1 627	1 595
Feeding stuffs, total	19 587	19 289	18 648
Straight feeding stuffs	11 151	10 708	10 696
Compound feeding stuffs	8 436	8 581	7 952
Fertilizers	1 254	1 465	1 568
Pesticides	1 306	1 367	1 367
Energy	2 278	2 366	2 284
Repairs and maintenance	3 344	3 372	3 372
Other raw and auxiliary materials	225	213	217
Agricultural services	2 834	2 910	2 995
Billed bank charges	869	893	892
Services from other industries	5 933	6 055	6 161
F. Gross value added in producer prices(A+B+C+D-E)	15 230	16 794	16 748
G. Subsidies on products	5 367	5 857	272
H. Taxes on products	90	4	0
I. Gross value added in basic prices (F+G-H)	20 506	22 647	17 020
J. Subsidies on production	1 047	1 011	7 184
K. Taxes on production	1 226	1 170	1 045
L. Gross domestic product at factor cost (I+K-L)	20 328	22 489	23 159

Note: The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and beekeeping. Calculations of GDP at factor cost for agriculture comply with the latest guidelines adopted by the EU.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lbfi

Table 283

Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2003	2004	2005
Amounts in current prices	DKK million		
Gross capital formation, total	7 817	8 903	9 180
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	-487	557	-219
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stocks etc.)	-74	114	-314
Changes in value of stocks	-413	443	95
Gross fixed capital formation, total	8 304	8 346	9 399
Farm buildings	3 868	3 831	4 058
Machinery and equipment	4 482	4 729	5 438
Soil improvement and land reclamation	104	75	104
Breeding stock	-150	-289	-201
Amounts in 2000 prices			
Gross capital, total	7 339	8 161	8 121
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	-501	330	-190
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stock etc.)	-45	-125	-303
Changes in value of stocks	-456	456	113
Gross fixed capital formation, total	7 840	7 831	8 311
Farm buildings	3 645	3 579	3 733
Machinery and equipment	4 285	4 331	4 787
Soil improvement and land reclamation	95	69	92
Breeding stock	-185	-148	-301
Amounts in current prices	Index 2000=100		
Gross capital formation, total¹	88	100	103
Gross fixed capital formation, total²	98	99	111
Farm buildings	100	99	105
Machinery and equipment	100	106	121
Soil improvement and land reclamation	100	72	100
Amounts in 2000 prices			
Gross capital formation¹	82	92	91
Gross fixed capital formation²	97	96	102
Farm buildings	94	93	97
Machinery and equipment	96	97	107
Soil improvement and land reclamation	91	66	88

Note: Includes narrow definition of agriculture, i.e. excl. horticulture, fur farming, hunting and beekeeping.

¹ Incl. stock and herd displacements. ² Incl. breeding stock.

For further information visit www.statbank.lbf1 and [lbf2](http://www.statbank.lbf2)

Table 284

Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2003	2004	2005
	DDK mio.		
Total interest payments	9 938	9 094	8 778
Total liabilities¹	173 659	191 204	206 317
Credit Institute Loans (Secured debt)	144 161	145 740	154 732
Short term liabilities (Other debt)	22 997	37 634	41 726
	avg. amount per farm DKK thousands		
Total interest payments	212	207	188
Total liabilities¹	3 704	4 346	4 421
Credit Institute Loans (Secured debt)	3 075	3 313	3 315
Short term liabilities (Other debt)	490	855	894

Note: Includes narrow definition of agriculture, i.e. excl. horticulture, fur farming, hunting and beekeeping.

¹ Finance loans are only included in "Total liabilities".


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rent

Table 285**Forest and plantation area**

	All Denmark			The Islands			Jutland		
	1976	1990	2000	1976	1990	2000	1976	1990	2000
	thousands ha								
Total forest area	493	445	486	153	141	149	340	305	337
Auxiliary areas	87	28	13	24	8	4	63	21	9
Total wooded area	406	417	473	129	133	145	277	284	328
Temporarily uncovered area ¹	...	6	5	...	2	1	...	4	4
Total broadleaves	137	143	174	80	81	90	57	63	85
Beech	75	72	80	46	43	44	29	29	36
Oak	25	30	43	14	15	19	11	15	24
Ash	10	10	13	6	6	8	4	4	5
Sycamore	5	8	9	4	6	6	1	2	3
Other broadleaf	22	23	30	10	11	13	12	12	17
Total conifers	269	268	294	49	51	54	220	218	240
Norwegian and Sitka spruce etc.	168	170	166	36	34	31	132	136	135
Silver fir and other spruce species	25	34	56	5	8	15	20	26	41
Other conifer species	76	64	72	8	8	9	68	56	63

¹ Temporarily bare area in 1976 has been distributed proportionally by species of tree.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov1

Table 286**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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov1

Table 287

Felling in forests. 2005

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0 – 100 ha	100 – 1 000 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m ³					
Broadleaf and conifer, total	508.9	2 453.4	2 962.3	849.0	1 006.5	1 106.7
Timber	249.9	1 431.7	1 681.6	397.4	623.8	660.5
Firewood	185.5	286.0	471.5	235.8	127.3	108.3
Wood for energy	73.6	735.7	809.3	215.9	255.5	338.0
Broadleaves, total	269.6	164.2	433.8	120.9	149.1	163.7
Total timber	89.7	32.5	122.2	17.3	43.9	61.0
Veneer and sawnwood logs	65.9	23.4	89.3	12.4	30.2	46.6
Industrial logs	20.3	7.0	27.4	3.7	11.9	11.8
Other timber	3.4	2.1	5.5	1.2	1.8	2.6
Firewood	173.7	114.3	288.0	91.8	99.1	97.1
Wood for energy	6.2	17.4	23.7	11.9	6.2	5.6
Beech, total	145.5	79.2	224.7	52.3	79.7	92.6
Total timber	44.0	16.5	60.4	8.4	21.7	30.2
Veneer and sawnwood logs	35.8	11.7	47.5	6.0	16.0	25.5
Industrial logs	7.8	4.1	11.9	2.1	5.6	4.3
Other timber	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.4
Firewood	101.5	62.8	164.3	43.9	58.0	62.4
Oak, total	46.2	23.0	69.2	11.2	23.6	34.4
Total timber	25.1	10.1	35.2	4.1	12.0	19.1
Veneer and sawnwood logs	16.3	7.2	23.4	2.9	7.6	12.9
Industrial logs	7.3	2.1	9.4	1.1	3.5	4.9
Other timber	1.5	0.8	2.4	0.1	0.9	1.4
Firewood	21.1	12.9	34.0	7.1	11.6	15.3
Other broadleaf, total	71.7	44.6	116.3	45.5	39.7	31.1
Total timber	20.6	6.0	26.5	4.7	10.1	11.6
Veneer and sawnwood logs	13.9	4.4	18.3	3.5	6.6	8.2
Industrial logs	5.2	0.8	6.0	0.5	2.8	2.7
Other timber	1.5	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.7
Firewood	51.1	38.6	89.8	40.8	29.5	19.4
Conifer, total	239.3	2 289.2	2 528.5	728.1	857.4	943.0
Total timber	160.2	1 399.2	1 559.4	380.1	579.9	599.5
Timber, rafters	38.3	352.4	390.8	89.6	121.0	180.2
Short timber	55.7	470.0	525.7	120.6	206.5	198.6
Industrial wood	62.5	561.0	623.4	161.5	246.5	215.5
Other timber	3.7	15.8	19.5	8.4	5.9	5.2
Firewood	11.7	171.7	183.5	144.1	28.2	11.2
Wood for energy	67.4	718.3	785.7	204.0	249.4	332.4

Note: Due to rounding differences, the sum of the individual figures in the table may differ from the totals.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov6

Table 288

Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	31.12.2005		31.12.2006	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
Total	2 113	90 696	1 965	83 159
0 - 4.9 GT	836	2 458	809	2 355
5 - 9.9 GT	384	2 620	356	2 426
10 - 14.9 GT	142	1 735	140	1 706
15 - 19.9 GT	125	2 170	108	1 885
20 - 49.9 GT	290	9 341	262	8 476
50 - 99.9 GT	144	9 852	127	8 623
100 - 249.9 GT	98	16 723	82	14 076
250 - 499.9 GT	69	24 169	57	20 086
500 GT +	25	21 628	24	23 527

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 289

Salt-water fishing

	2005		2006	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	839 469	2 781 673	811 342	3 007 126
Landed in Denmark, total	789 992	2 507 675	731 882	2 650 830
Of which in:				
Esbjerg	165 652	207 438	182 232	259 387
Frederikshavn	189	6 648	188	5 746
Hirtshals	83 809	503 899	69 591	470 557
Hvide Sande	52 871	210 011	50 319	197 847
Skagen	92 690	285 600	83 262	291 918
Thyborøn	222 330	352 746	164 308	357 585
Hanstholm	50 503	255 421	79 389	334 618
Fishing grounds				
North sea ¹	581 294	1 497 069	566 518	1 552 222
Skagerrak	79 223	445 654	53 273	469 292
Kattegat	39 427	182 035	29 692	195 932
Øresund	4 552	44 677	4 419	52 800
Bælthavet and Western Baltic	28 629	130 171	28 491	147 285
Eastern Baltic	48 997	194 298	40 708	212 714
Limfjorden	7 478	10 465	8 182	16 663
Ringkøbing and Nisum fjerne	393	3 307	599	3 923
Types of catch				
For human consumption, total	241 793	2 085 462	211 820	2 096 229
Herring, sprat and mackerel	156 696	537 360	127 246	455 405
Codfish	40 653	517 957	40 870	557 424
Flatfish	28 146	489 731	28 701	516 312
Eel	516	31 358	566	35 964
Other kinds of fish	4 216	89 975	3 799	95 509
Lobster, shrimp and prawn	11 566	419 081	10 638	435 615
Not for human consumption ²	548 198	422 213	520 062	554 602
Danish fishermen's catches landed in foreign countries	49 477	273 998	79 460	356 296
Of which:				
Sweden	5 557	30 065	4 389	32 758
Norway	6 356	72 556	14 834	54 552
Germany	5 730	14 176	11 809	31 573
United Kingdom	8 729	15 988	14 885	61 691
Holland	2 247	66 714	2 332	69 027
Belgium	13	692	2	159
Faroe Island and Greenland	18 874	70 491	21 761	89 614
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	509 326	1 134 708	473 774	1 189 692
Of which:				
Esbjerg	48 376	159 472	17 864	45 825
Thyborøn	83 961	124 272	58 936	156 274
Hanstholm	79 175	226 307	75 522	287 512
Hirtshals	33 178	190 661	29 835	162 199
Skagen	189 362	272 281	218 406	380 070
Bornholm	17 198	24 709	18 107	38 254

Note. Weight and value of oysters, mussels, and starfish catches are not included in the table. All amounts are stated as whole fish.

¹ Including catches in the English Channel and more distant waters. ² Catches intended for reduction to fish meal and fish oil.

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries.

Manufacturing industries

Manufacturing industries

1. Manufacturing industries' significance for the overall Danish economy

Industry creates one fifth of the growth in Danish economy

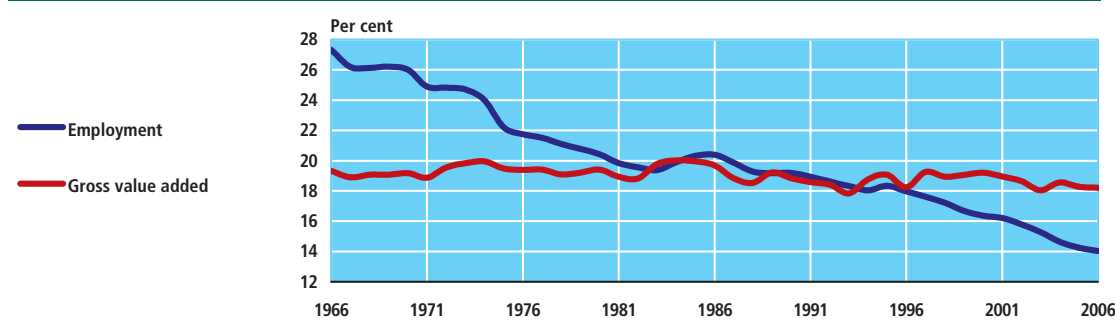
The significance of manufacturing industries for the Danish economy can be described by means of central statistics from the national accounts. Up until 1980, manufacturing industries represented a more or less constant share of the total value added of 19 per cent. Since then, this share has gradually fallen to a level of 18 per cent in 2006.

Manufacturing industries' share of total employment is declining

Manufacturing industries have experienced a significant reduction in its share of total employment over the period 1966 to 1983, from 27 per cent to 19 per cent. The significance of manufacturing industries to employment increased again until 1986; since then, there has been a general decline up to 2006, where manufacturing industries represented 14 per cent of total employment.

Figure 1

Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity



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 period 1990-2006 comprises a number of different business cycles, which are reflected in the index of production.

1990-2000

The period 1990-1991 was characterised by moderate economic growth, which was significantly influenced by the Gulf War. In the autumn of 1992, a period of economic recession followed the international instability in foreign currency mar-

Manufacturing industries

kets. The following period of economic recovery peaked in the spring of 1995 and was followed by a six-month period (approximately) of zero growth. The zero-growth period was followed by a period of renewed growth in 1996 and 1997, but in 1998 the Danish economy lost its impetus after a five-year period of more or less uninterrupted growth. Manufacturing production increased again in 1999 and 2000 due to positive international economic trends.

2001-2004

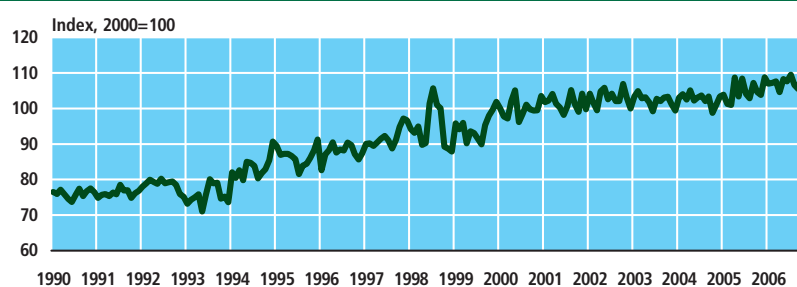
The decline in the world economy from 2001 has affected Danish manufacturing production, which has experienced a very modest increase in 2002 and 2003. The tendency continued throughout 2004 – affected by the weakened US-dollar.

2005-2006

In 2005-2006, the Danish manufacturing industry has been growing again.

Figure 2

Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values



See table 291.

3. Exports of the manufacturing industries

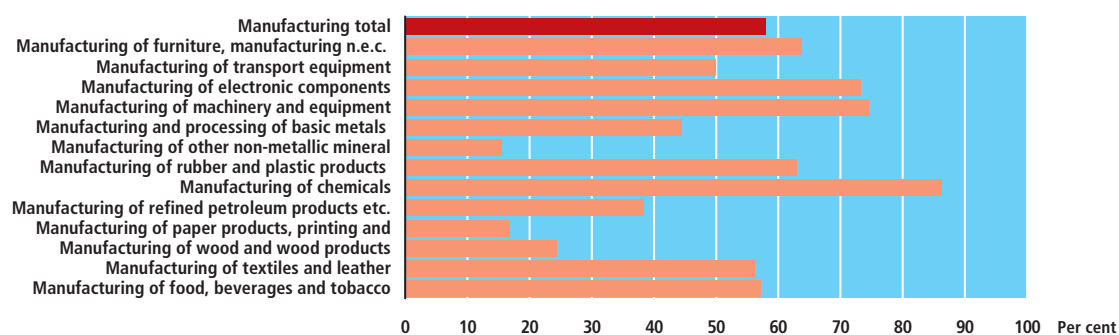
Export shares of the manufacturing industries

Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2006, total export turnover accounted for 58 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries.

There are wide differences among the groups of industries in the export shares of the manufacturing industries. The industries *manufacturing of other non-metallic minerals, etc.* and *manufacturing of paper production; printing and publishing* accounted for an export share of 15 and 17 per cent in 2006. With 86 per cent, *manufacturing of chemicals* accounts for the highest export share. Subsequently, *manufacturing of machinery and equipment* and *manufacturing of electrical and optical equipment* accounts for 75 and 73 per cent, respectively.

Manufacturing industries

Figure 3 Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2006



Note: Data for the industry *mining and quarrying* are not published for reasons of confidentiality.

4. Manufacturing industries' total turnover by main sectors

Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2006

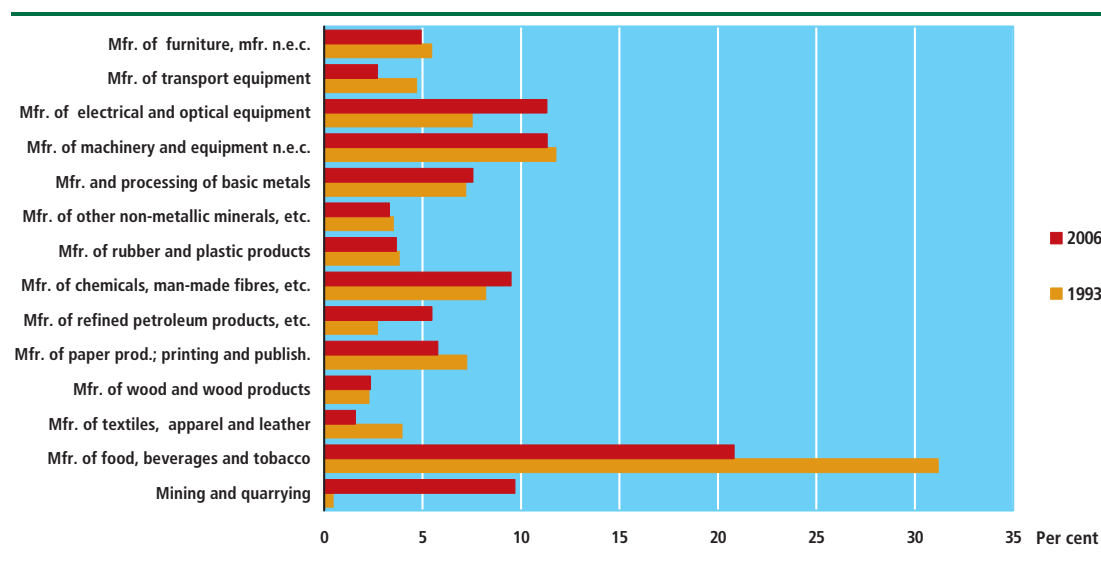
Since 1993, manufacturing industries' total turnover (at current prices) for enterprises with ten employees or more have increased from DKK 344 billion to DKK 654 billion in 2006. *Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* accounted for a fifth of the total turnover and had the largest turnover of all the industries. This was followed by *manufacturing of electrical and optical equipment*, *manufacturing of machinery and equipment*, and *manufacturing of chemicals, man-made fibres, etc.*; each of these accounted for approximately 10 per cent. *Mining and quarrying* accounted for 10 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

Growth in manufacturing of electrical and optical equipment and pharmaceuticals

The relative composition of Danish manufacturing industries has not seen radical changes since 1993, when *manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* also held the dominant position among manufacturers. This dominant position has, however, diminished in terms of relative importance, as the proportionate share of the manufacturers' total turnover has been reduced from almost one third to one fifth. This means that other main groups of industries have increased in terms of relative significance. This is particularly true of the *manufacturing of electrical and optical equipment*, which has risen from accounting for approximately 8 to more than 10 per cent of total manufacturing turnover, and this also applies to the *manufacturing of chemicals, man-made fibres, etc.* (including pharmaceuticals). Both of these groups of industries feature characteristics such as heavy reliance on technology and research and development.

Manufacturing industries

Figure 4 Manufacturers' total turnover by groups of industries



See table 290.

5. Concentration ratio of enterprises and commodity groups

Concentration of industrial enterprises

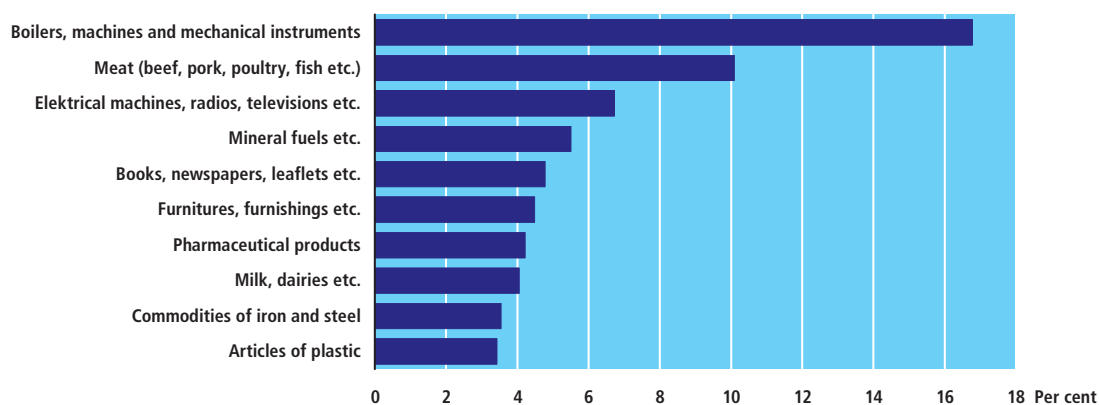
The three largest enterprises in the manufacturing industries account for 10.9 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the ten largest enterprises account for 24.5 per cent. The concentration ratio, i.e. the share of total turnover accounted for by a limited number of enterprises, differs widely among the groups of industries. Turnover is concentrated on a few large enterprises in particular within *manufacturing of refined petroleum products* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 100 per cent of total turnover in 2006), *manufacturing of leather and footwear* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 94.7 per cent of total turnover), *manufacturing of tobacco products* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 91.2 per cent), and *manufacturing of dairy products* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 86.4 per cent of total turnover). *Manufacturing of building materials and metals* are examples of industries characterized by a very low concentration of large enterprises, as the ten largest enterprises accounted for 20.7 per cent of total turnover in 2006.

Production in the manufacturing industries by commodity

The production of industrial products can be divided into about 100 main commodity groups, where the ten commodity groups accounting for the highest output in Denmark in 2006 appears from figure 5. *Mineral fuel, etc.* accounted for 17 per cent of industrial turnover, while *boilers, machinery and mechanical apparatus* constituted 10 per cent.

Manufacturing industries

Figure 5 Top ten industrial commodity groups mainly produced. 2006



See table 292.

10,000 different commodities

The production of industrial products can be divided into more detailed commodity groups, of which there are a total of about 10,000. In this account, manufacturing of crude oil, gas oils and natural gas have a prominent position. An overview of the 25 most commonly manufactured detailed commodity groups in Danish manufacturing industry is given in a table in one of the next pages of this chapter.

Table 290

Manufacturers' total turnover, by industry and concentration. 2006

DB03	Group of industry	Total turnover	Percentage of total turnover	
			The three largest groups	The ten largest groups
		DKK mio.	per cent	
1009+2	Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	654 006	10.6	24.9
1009	Mining and quarrying	63 378	82.4	96.2
2	Manufacturing	590 628	10.9	21.8
15009	Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	136 195	33.1	47.5
151000	Production, etc. of meat and meat products	40 195	72.7	88.6
155000	Mfr. of dairy products	21 737	86.4	94.0
158909	Mfr. of other food products	58 713	13.5	30.5
159000	Mfr. of beverages	11 276	75.9	96.1
160000	Mfr. of tobacco products	4 274	91.2	100.0
17009	Mfr. of textiles, clothing and leather	10 380	18.1	36.1
170000	Mfr. of textile	6 955	26.2	47.7
180000	Mfr. of clothing	2 927	28.9	57.2
190000	Mfr. of leather, footwear and leather products	498	94.7	100.0
20000	Mfr. of wood and wood products	15 417	23.9	47.4
21009	Mfr. of paper products; printing and publishing	37 753	9.5	25.2
210000	Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products	9 610	26.9	61.5
221200	Publishing of newspapers	8 600	40.7	75.2
221309	Publishing activities, excl. newspapers	9 648	26.0	52.7
222009	Printing activities, etc.	9 896	15.8	32.7
23000	Mfr. of refined petroleum products, etc.	35 802	100.0	100.0
24000	Mfr. of chemicals, man-made fibres, etc.	62 057	46.3	68.5
241009	Mfr. of chemical raw materials	10 211	64.3	88.2
243009	Mfr. of paints, soap, cosmetics, etc.	16 867	35.5	62.9
244000	Mfr. of pharmaceuticals, etc.	34 980	79.7	95.2
25000	Mfr. of rubber and plastic products	23 999	19.0	35.6
26000	Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral, etc.	21 654	18.9	41.0
261009	Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods, etc.	2 967	43.5	76.6
263009	Mfr. of bricks, cement and concrete	18 687	21.9	47.0
27009	Mfr. and processing of basic metals	49 381	8.7	19.5
270000	Mfr. of basic metals	9 711	41.6	72.1
281009	Mfr. of construction materials of metals	21 906	9.4	20.7
286009	Mfr. of hand tools, packaging of metal, etc.	17 763	15.5	31.2
29000	Mfr. of machinery and equipment, n.e.s.	74 120	22.6	34.1
291000	Mfr. of marine engines, compressors, etc.	28 513	58.7	81.3
292000	Mfr. of other general purpose machinery	21 989	12.5	28.4
293000	Mfr. of agricultural and forestry machinery	4 763	34.3	62.2
294009	Mfr. of machines for industries, etc.	15 621	9.6	24.0
297000	Mfr. of domestic appliances, n.e.s.	3 235	42.8	77.4
30009	Mfr. of electrical and optical equipment	73 973	25.1	43.3
300009	Mfr. of computers, electric motors, etc.	44 329	39.7	64.8
320000	Mfr. of radio and communication equipment, etc.	9 207	52.4	73.2
330000	Mfr. of medical and optical instruments	20 437	24.1	49.6
35009	Mfr. of transport equipment	17 669	30.9	54.1
351000	Building and repairing of ships and boats	6 832	69.3	92.0
352009	Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	10 837	23.4	55.1
36000	Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.s.	32 228	30.3	49.4
361000	Mfr. of furniture	21 082	25.1	41.4
365009	Mfr. of toys, gold and silver articles, etc.	11 146	71.6	87.6

For further information visit www.statbank/oms2

Table 291

Industrial production index

		2005	2006
		2000 = 100	
1009+2	Mining, quarrying, and manufacturing	104.9	107.8
1009	Mining and quarrying	111.9	105.8
2	Manufacturing	103.8	108.1
15009	Mfr. of food products, beverages and tobacco	109.6	111.0
151000	Production, etc. of meat and meat products	97.7	94.5
155000	Mfr. of dairy products	95.6	97.6
158909	Mfr. of other food products	126.3	129.2
159000	Mfr. of beverages	109.4	115.4
160000	Mfr. of tobacco products	77.6	80.1
17009	Mfr. of textiles, clothing and leather	65.5	67.0
170000	Mfr. of textile	80.2	80.8
180000	Mfr. of clothing	60.1	63.3
190000	Mfr. of leather, footwear and leather products	10.8	12.3
20000	Mfr. of wood and wood products	106.8	117.4
21009	Mfr. of paper products; printing and publishing	93.3	91.5
210000	Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products	88.5	89.7
221200	Publishing of newspapers	97.3	96.6
221309	Publishing activities, excl. newspapers	94.7	91.0
222009	Printing activities, etc.	92.8	90.1
23000	Mfr. of refined petroleum products, etc.	117.2	133.5
24000	Mfr. of chemicals, man-made fibres, etc.	108.8	106.4
241009	Mfr. of chemical raw materials	92.8	91.0
243009	Mfr. of paints, soap, cosmetics, etc.	101.5	100.3
244000	Mfr. of pharmaceuticals, etc.	117.2	114.2
25000	Mfr. of rubber and plastic products	108.7	108.6
26000	Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral, etc.	99.0	106.3
261009	Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods, etc.	86.8	90.7
263009	Mfr. of bricks, cement and concrete	102.3	110.5
27009	Mfr. and processing of basic metals	94.9	101.7
29000	Mfr. of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	100.1	110.1
30009	Mfr. of electrical and optical equipment	117.6	127.5
35009	Mfr. of transport equipment	??	??
351000	Building and repairing of ships and boats	103.5	111.4
352009	Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	118.3	115.4
36000	Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	103.9	110.7
361000	Mfr. of furniture	91.1	91.4
365009	Mfr. of toys, gold and silver articles, etc.	146.1	175.0
4009	Electricity, gas and water supply	105.6	123.2

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prod01

Table 292

Best selling commodities

	2005	2006
	DKK thousands	
Production, total	537 210 585	581 644 278
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	39 485 011	43 029 714
Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight (excl. f	11 952 256	16 845 931
Natural gas in gaseous state	8 729 806	12 255 893
Medicaments containing insulin but not antibiotics, put up in forms or packings for retail sale	11 328 469	11 245 537
Windmills, output > 750 kVA	8 101 228	8 858 340
Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put u	7 820 672	8 754 039
Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, with an research octane number RON of ≥ 95 , but $<$	5 056 865	8 279 159
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	7 298 662	7 682 401
Windmills, output $> 375 \leq 750$ kVA	3 086 772	6 479 496
Newspapers, published ≥ 4 times weekly, from the publishing house, not printed by own printing works	5 737 826	5 977 050
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	5 454 412	5 789 628
Articles of iron and steel, n.e.s.	4 198 103	4 847 688
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 412 482	4 771 306
Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s. (excl. rennet and concentrates thereof, lipoprotein lipase and	3 884 970	4 186 114
Articles of glass fibre for windmills	3 063 397	3 934 848
Iron and steel structures and parts thereof, mainly sheets excl. sluices, chimneys and ceiling sheets with		
ridge	3 391 322	3 861 776
Feeding stuffs for pigs	3 908 089	3 799 875
Roll-On/Roll-Off and other containers, seagoing, new	3 929 544	3 638 939
Articles of plastics (incl. plastic film) n.e.s.	3 321 862	3 509 326
Articles of iron and steel for windmills	3 575 116	3 467 895
Books (excl. dictionaries and encyclopaedias) also in serial instalments, from the publishing house, not		
printed by own printing works	3 293 788	3 466 661
Medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones, but not antibiotics, put up in forms	2 990 711	3 401 316
Fitted kitchen units	2 856 171	3 217 994
Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences	2 854 620	3 064 610
Hearing aids (excl. parts and accessories)	2 698 735	2 999 581

Note 1: Commodities may be absent because for confidentiality reasons.

Note 2: The table is based on a 10-digit nomenclature which is based on the 8-digit CN (Combined Nomenclature).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/varer1

Construction and housing

1. Housing conditions

The majority of dwellings are one-family houses

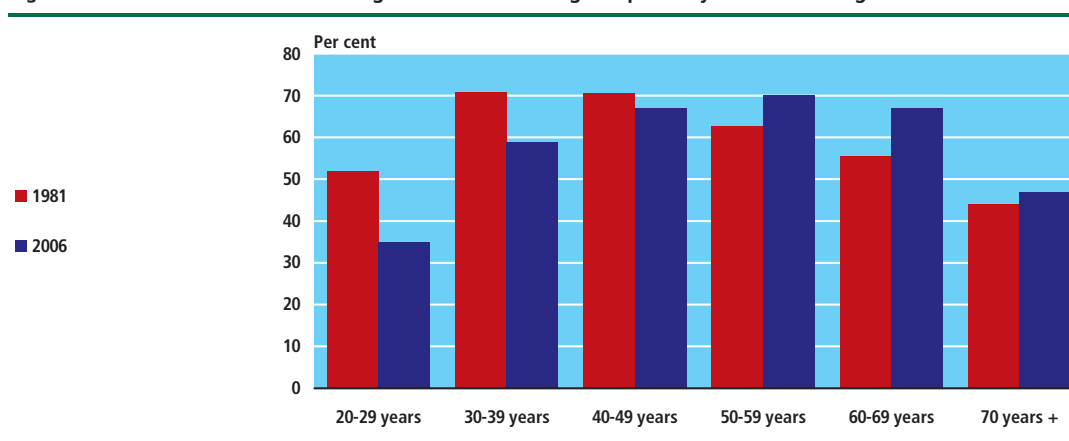
On 1 January 2006, there were 2,657,829 dwellings in Denmark. That is almost 24,000 more than the year before. 58 per cent of the dwellings are one-family houses, 38 per cent are dwellings in multi-family buildings, while the remaining dwellings are other types of dwellings. Dwellings occupied by the owners make up just over half of the dwellings, while rented dwellings and dwellings owned by non-profit housing associations make up 46 per cent of the occupied dwellings. The remainder 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 decreased by 3 per cent. 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 52 per cent.

Figure 1

Persons aged 20 and over living in a privately owned dwelling



Construction and housing

More space for each occupant

The average number of square metres per occupant was 51.2 m² in 2006. 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, respectively 54.4 and 46.8 m² in 2006. The reason why there is more space for each occupant is that the size of households have decreased, while at the same time the size of dwellings have increased. The average household size has decreased from 2.5 persons in 1981 to 2.15 persons in 2006, and the average dwelling size has increased from 106.4 m² to 113.1 m² during the same period.

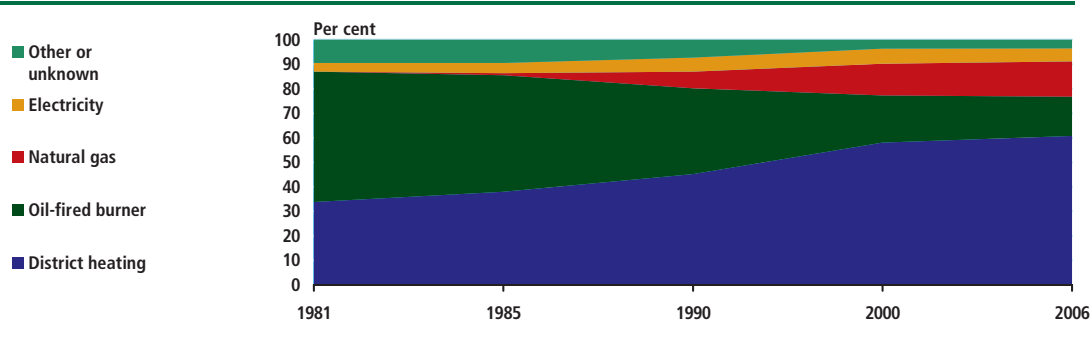
2. Heating of dwellings

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 16 per cent. Natural gas, which was introduced in the beginning of the 1980s, is used in about 14 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, respectively, 41 and 87 per cent of the dwellings.

Figure 2

Dwellings by type of heating in the period



Note: 1 January.
See table 305.

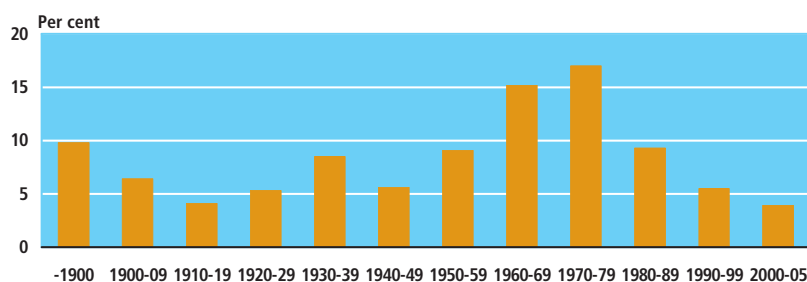
3. Residential construction

Nine out of ten dwellings are built after 1900

Of all the 2.7 million dwellings in Denmark, nine out of ten are built after 1900. The largest part of the dwellings built after 1990 are multi-family buildings. 8 per cent of all the multi-family buildings have been built after 1990. The corresponding figures for one-family houses and semi-detached or terraced houses are 6 and 2 per cent, respectively.

Construction and housing

Figure 3 Dwelling stock by year of construction. 1 January 2006



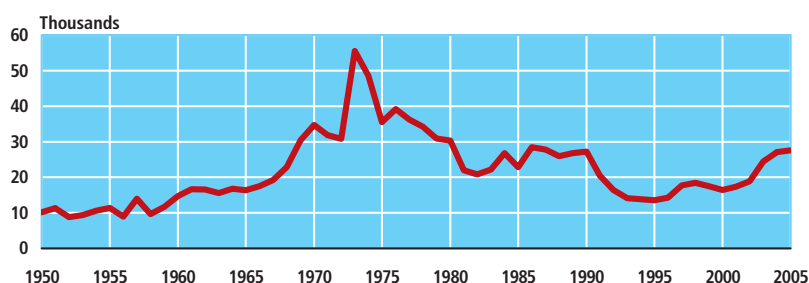
See table 302.

4. Construction

Residential construction peaked in the 1970s

In the late 1960s and the 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.

Figure 4 Dwellings completed



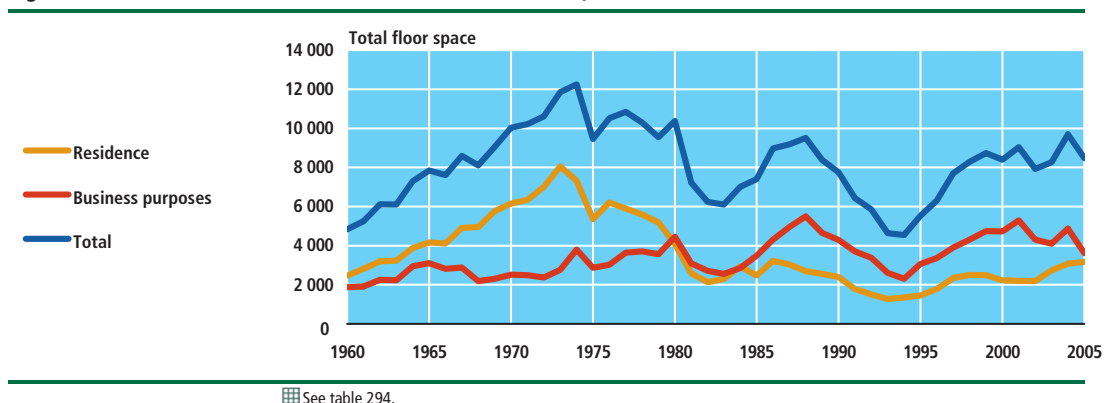
See table 295.

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 during the recent years have implied that the number of square-metres completed for residence have closed in on the total floor space build for business purposes.

Construction and housing

Figure 5 Construction in relation to floor space (1,000 m³)



5. Stock of buildings

Since 1990, the total area of buildings has increased by 15 per cent

On 1 January 2006, the total area of buildings made up 626.5 million m² – of which 48 per cent is used for habitation, 42 per cent for industry and 9 per cent for cultural and recreational purposes. While there has been an increase of 28 per cent in the residential area since 1990, the areas for industry have only risen by 15 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 it reached a peak in 1972 – apart from a small increase in the mid-1980s. Since the mid-1990s, it has presumably been stabilizing – the total gross value added has been about 5-6 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 the total employment in Denmark. Since the employment rate peaked in 1970 at 9.5 per cent of total employment, this proportion have declined to 6.3 per cent in 2005.

Construction and housing

7. Construction employment by activity

Large increase in the number of persons employed in construction

From 2005 to 2006, construction employment increased. In 2006, 172,000 were employed in construction, compared to 162,000 in 2005, which is an increase of 6 per cent. A total of 59,000 persons were employed on repairs in 2006, corresponding to 34 per cent of the total construction employment. In 2000, there were also 59,000 employed, corresponding to 35 per cent. This was particularly a result of the stormy weather in December 1999. The number of persons employed on repairs had declined to 52,000 in 2003, corresponding to 33 per cent.

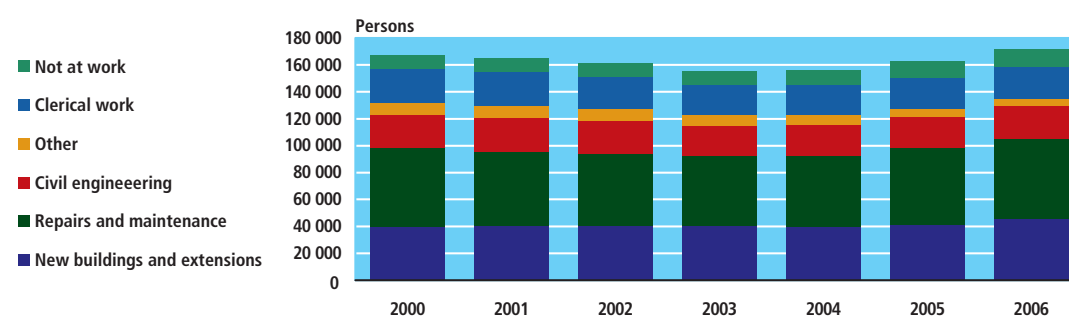
Increase in employment on new buildings

There has been an increase in the number of employed persons on new buildings from 41,000 in 2005 to 46,000 in 2006. The number of employed persons on new buildings constituted 27 per cent of the total construction employment in 2006, compared to 25 per cent in 2005.

Increase in employment on civil engineering projects

The number of people employed on civil engineering projects increased to 24,000 in 2006, compared to 23,000 in 2005. However, this is a relative decrease as employment on civil engineering projects constituted 14.3 per cent in 2005, compared to 14.2 per cent in 2006.

Figure 6 Construction employment by activity



Note: The statistics on construction employment have been adjusted to cover the entire construction industry. This adjustment of the statistics has resulted in an increase in the employment level of 14 per cent, compared to earlier statistics. The annual figures are a simple average of the quarterly surveys, where employment is calculated in the middle of the quarter.
See table 300.

Construction and housing

8. Building costs

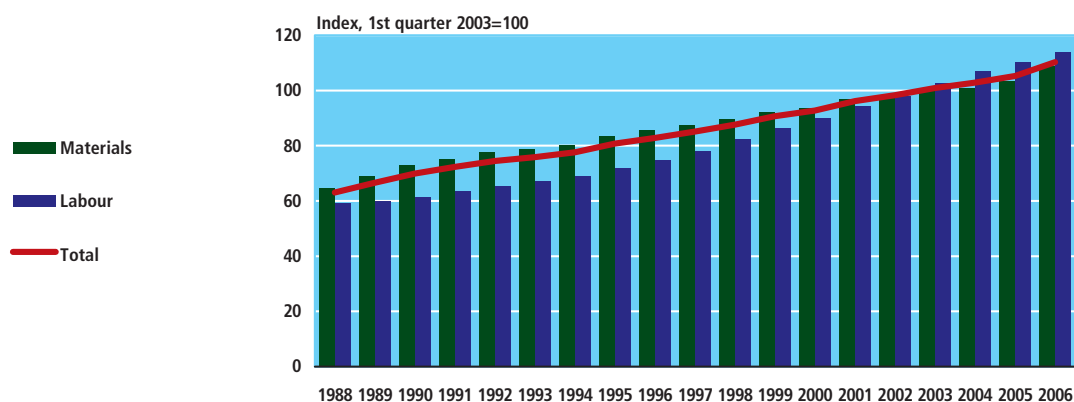
Increase in total building costs

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 84 per cent from 1987 to 2006. During this period, the costs of materials have increased by 77 per cent and the costs of labour by 104 per cent. 2006 is the first year since 1992, when the costs of materials generally have increased more than the costs of labour. Overall, the increase in 2006 is the largest since 1990.

Figure 7

Regulating index for residential construction



Note: The figures from 1987 to and including 2002 have been drawn from the regulating price index for residential construction, total, while the figures from 2003 and onwards have been drawn from construction cost index for residential construction.

See table 299.

Table 293

Building stock. 2006

	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		
1 January							
		thousand m ²					
Building stock, total ¹	2 479 495	305 829	199 940	42 331	151 768	496 279	680 136
Building stock by principal use							
Residential buildings, total	1 490 222	158 349	122 576	20 124	2 125	204 065	356 809
Farmhouses and detached one-family houses	1 175 859	62 326	102 215	16 370	1 552	148 179	236 098
Terraced houses, etc.	214 879	21 863	8 843	2 589	148	26 563	33 443
Multi-family buildings	87 631	70 052	9 519	941	333	25 134	80 844
Other residential buildings	11 853	4 109	1 999	224	92	4 189	6 424
Industrial and commercial buildings	693 949	47 380	65 066	6 348	146 230	231 067	265 025
Non-residential farm buildings	484 672	1 199	13 017	897	119 441	125 996	134 554
Factories, workshops, etc.	70 406	10 419	29 386	2 303	10 856	48 164	52 965
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	73 786	29 952	17 916	1 933	7 670	40 431	57 471
Other industrial and commercial buildings	65 085	5 809	4 747	1 215	8 263	16 477	20 035
Other buildings, total	295 324	26 360	12 298	15 859	3 413	61 147	58 302
Buildings for institutional, educational, and cultural use, etc.	46 443	22 788	9 723	976	1 632	25 293	35 118
Holiday dwellings	207 888	76	719	13 488	495	14 170	14 778
Other buildings for leisure	40 993	3 496	1 856	1 395	1 286	21 685	8 406
Counties							
Copenhagen Municipality	47 585	35 112	1 662	568	1 068	12 606	38 409
Frederiksberg Municipality	6 000	5 963	528	77	113	1 791	6 681
Copenhagen County	158 010	19 833	26 014	1 940	1 935	32 326	49 722
Frederiksborg County	162 918	8 331	15 634	4 862	3 895	25 987	32 722
Roskilde County	90 867	5 195	11 067	1 848	3 154	17 025	21 264
West Zealand County	192 939	6 993	15 148	5 359	10 265	30 719	37 765
Storstrøm County	159 339	7 339	12 083	4 636	9 505	27 201	33 563
Bornholm County	34 334	1 374	2 228	786	2 181	5 258	6 569
Funen County	246 422	22 880	19 101	2 761	14 101	47 278	58 843
South Jutland County	149 437	8 631	13 110	2 834	13 623	32 044	38 198
Ribe County	132 257	12 204	7 538	1 939	11 256	28 273	32 936
Vejle County	175 035	14 315	17 491	1 920	11 454	37 010	45 180
Ringkøbing County	181 305	15 209	10 885	2 439	16 772	39 561	45 305
Aarhus County	279 617	34 766	16 840	4 340	14 888	54 547	70 834
Viborg County	163 879	8 672	13 362	1 837	14 967	33 007	38 838
North Jutland County	299 551	25 274	17 621	4 185	22 592	57 476	69 672

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bygb1

Table 294

Building activity

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	thousands m ²					
Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space	9 677	11 140	9 315	10 090	9 814	8 566
Residential buildings	3 525	4 359	3 354	3 759	3 084	3 230
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	1 836	2 441	1 703	2 111	1 561	1 723
Other one-family houses	730	779	685	721	694	636
Multi-family buildings	801	1 006	829	783	711	737
Other buildings	158	133	137	144	119	134
Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.	4 220	4 745	4 142	4 459	4 935	3 633
Farm buildings, etc.	2 243	2 425	2 215	2 389	2 571	1 804
Factories, workshops, etc.	675	766	642	688	727	565
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	27	30	24	28	35	32
Transport depots, etc.	82	206	69	184	110	117
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	972	1 099	987	984	1 307	966
Hotels and other service trade buildings	80	95	74	69	69	45
Other buildings	140	124	130	117	115	103
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	455	363	428	332	468	357
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	271	217	253	198	289	230
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	54	37	55	37	29	24
Other buildings	1 478	1 673	1 392	1 541	1 326	1 346
Of which: Holiday dwellings	489	524	449	472	344	427
Regional distribution						
All Denmark	9 677	11 140	9 315	10 090	9 814	8 566
Copenhagen Municipality	439	534	439	407	427	416
Frederiksberg Municipality	41	40	37	21	8	19
Copenhagen County	378	556	385	483	452	401
Frederiksborg County	625	580	544	507	434	534
Roskilde County	338	377	310	342	422	354
West Zealand County	744	801	697	669	688	590
Storstrøm County	522	624	489	548	559	408
Bornholm Municipality	88	70	90	65	59	75
Funen County	756	854	727	795	740	651
South Jutland	580	680	542	634	695	528
Ribe County	571	650	565	596	656	500
Vejle County	799	1 002	783	963	912	768
Ringkøbing County	779	948	756	888	882	738
Århus County	1 211	1 370	1 231	1 284	1 210	1 102
Viborg County	671	799	651	728	606	557
North Jutland County	1 134	1 254	1 071	1 161	1 062	924

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

¹ Including farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bygv1

Table 295

Residential construction

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	number of dwellings					
All Denmark, total	30 580	34 841	29 200	29 831	27 120	27 617
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	4 251	3 167	3 739	3 219	3 648	3 268
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	9 518	11 108	8 857	9 873	7 853	8 830
Other one-family houses	7 360	7 567	7 087	6 826	7 336	6 634
Multi-family buildings	9 869	11 844	10 095	9 674	9 313	8 948
Student hostels	808	645	636	790	513	944
Residential institutions	1 025	848	847	936	579	666
Other buildings	2 000	2 829	1 678	1 732	1 526	1 595
Builders						
Private builders	25 691	31 624	24 329	26 665	21 144	23 654
Non-profit-making building societies	2 866	1 346	2 813	1 451	4 232	2 267
Public authorities	2 023	1 871	2 058	1 715	1 744	1 696
Regional distribution						
All Denmark	30 580	34 841	29 200	29 831	27 120	27 617
Copenhagen Municipality	3 085	4 862	2 644	4 023	1 501	2 884
Frederiksberg Municipality	380	381	352	315	169	235
Copenhagen County	1 800	1 912	1 704	1 617	1 319	1 392
Frederiksborg County	2 884	2 617	2 534	2 374	1 756	2 646
Roskilde County	1 325	1 404	1 161	1 368	1 549	1 358
West Zealand County	2 777	3 655	2 532	2 254	2 278	2 104
Storstrøm County	1 554	2 266	1 486	1 956	1 877	1 516
Bornholm Municipality	97	58	104	59	89	81
Funen County	2 729	2 054	2 606	1 899	2 737	2 205
South Jutland County	723	1 239	657	1 069	1 151	834
Ribe County	759	1 157	802	962	793	879
Vejle County	2 626	2 822	2 344	2 777	2 363	2 404
Ringkøbing County	1 226	1 691	1 204	1 443	1 621	1 331
Aarhus County	4 641	5 068	5 066	4 371	4 338	4 207
Viborg County	1 278	1 300	1 234	1 188	1 100	993
North Jutland County	2 696	2 355	2 770	2 156	2 479	2 548

¹ Incl. farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bygv3

Table 296

Total space of buildings

	1986	1990	2000	2005	2006
	mio. m ²				
Total	566.4	598.8	648.3	681.4	686.8
Residential buildings	293.8	305.4	326.9	341.5	344.5
Of which:					
Detached one-family houses	146.8	152.1	166.9	174.8	176.5
Terraced houses, etc.	22.9	27.1	31.7	35.1	35.8
Multi-family buildings	85.8	87.9	92.5	96.8	97.6
Industrial and commercial buildings	222.9	240.5	261.2	275.3	276.7
Of which:					
Non-residential farm buildings	121.7	126.3	130.7	134.3	134.6
Factories, workshops, etc.	41.7	46.3	52.2	55.2	55.3
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	43.5	50.0	57.9	63.9	64.9
Other buildings	49.7	52.8	60.2	64.7	65.7
Of which:					
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	32.9	34.8	38.9	41.4	41.7
Holiday dwellings	11.4	12.0	13.4	14.5	14.9

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bygb3

Table 297

Average size of new dwellings completed

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
	m ² per dwelling				
Year-round dwellings, total¹	99	85	98	120	112
Farmhouses	196	206	196	230	193
Detached one-family houses	129	134	145	164	149
Other one-family houses	83	80	84	91	96
Multi-family buildings	74	73	77	99	94
Student hostels	24	37	37	37	47
	number of dwellings				
New buildings completed, total	22 831	27 237	13 503	16 414	27 617
Farmhouses	287	245	251	250	411
Detached one-family houses	7 391	3 147	3 106	5 344	8 419
Other one-family houses	8 863	12 431	2 444	3 678	6 634
Multi-family buildings	5 416	9 417	6 266	4 761	8 948
Student hostels	227	833	306	391	944
Other buildings	647	1 164	1 130	1 990	2 261

Note: The average area of completed dwellings is calculated alone on basis of new constructed dwellings.

¹ The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bygv1 and [bygv3](http://www.statbank.dk/bygv3)

Table 298

Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

	Average 1996	Average 2005	Average 2006
	1995=100		
Road work	103.98	142.15	149.53
Earth work, etc.	105.07	140.10	145.88
Asphalt work	103.60	146.10	153.65
Concrete structures	102.70	137.88	147.75
Iron structures	101.68	142.52	155.55

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/byg7

Table 299

Construction cost index for residential construction

	Weights	Average 2005	Average 2006
	1 quarter 2003=100		
Construction cost index, total	1 000	105.3	110.3
Earth and concrete work	164	105.6	110.0
Concrete slab work	89	104.4	111.5
Bricklaying	165	107.0	111.1
Carpentry	253	106.6	112.0
Joinery	127	99.5	101.9
Painting	50	105.4	107.7
Heating and sanitary engineering	87	108.8	116.2
Electrical work	65	104.2	112.1
Subgrade	98	104.6	109.3
Raw buildings	301	106.8	113.0
Completion of buildings	379	104.6	109.1
Heating and sanitary installations	100	108.9	112.4
Electrical and mechanical installations	55	105.1	115.1
Fixtures	67	98.9	99.2

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/byg5

Table 300

Construction employment

	Average 2005	Average 2006
Total employment	162 543	171 653
General contractors, etc.	45 135	50 331
Master bricklayers	13 192	13 024
Electricians	23 651	25 818
Plumbers	17 561	19 162
Carpenters and joiners	30 797	31 615
Master painters	11 775	12 424
Master glaziers	1 293	1 172
Other construction activities	12 445	11 316
Public institutions, etc.	6 695	6 791

Note: Enterprises engaged in construction activities, whose main industry is outside the construction industry, are also included in the table.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/byg

Table 301

Housing conditions

1 January	1960	1970	1980	2006
	number			
Occupied dwellings (households)	1 475 620	1 796 648	2 000 231 ¹	2 503 974
Occupants	4 437 550	4 832 842	4 947 728 ¹	5 391 772
Average number of occupants per household	3.01	2.69	2.47	2.15
Occupants in the household	per cent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 occupant	16.0	23.7	27.9	38.3
2 occupants	27.4	29.5	31.6	33.1
3 occupants	20.9	18.5	16.1	11.7
4 occupants	18.9	16.7	16.5	11.5
5 or more occupants	16.8	11.6	7.9	5.4
Type of building				
Total (incl. not stated)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households in:				
Farmhouses	12.4	9.8	7.8	4.6
One-family houses, etc.	32.6	39.7	49.9	54.5
Multi-dwelling houses	55.0	49.0	41.6	39.2
Other dwellings	-	1.6	0.6	1.6
Tenure				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Occupied by owner	44.9	46.9	54.6	51.3
Rented	55.1	53.1	44.1	46.3
Not stated	-	-	1.3	2.4
Installations				
Per cent with district- and central heating	47.0	84.0	91.3	93.7
Per cent with bath	45.0	71.3	84.0	95.3

¹ Residential institutions and holiday dwellings are not included.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/10

Table 302

Dwelling stock by type, size, etc. 2006

	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total	Of which freehold flats
	One-family houses detached	One-family houses (terraced or semidetached)	Dwellings in multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings ¹		
1 January							
	number of dwellings						
Dwelling stock, total	1 188 675	359 811	1 019 892	35 966	53 454	2 657 798	241 873
By number of rooms:							
1 room	2 053	15 578	104 546	30 150	10 769	163 096	29 931
2 rooms	26 891	76 467	382 009	4 428	8 730	498 525	95 493
3 rooms	148 955	106 109	337 242	687	8 377	601 370	70 578
4 rooms	362 534	117 145	150 393	96	7 819	637 987	33 925
5 rooms	316 082	32 639	30 483	44	3 919	383 167	8 014
6 rooms	178 554	8 182	9 040	49	2 240	198 065	2 407
7 or more rooms	146 471	3 346	4 995	365	7 526	162 703	1 524
Not stated	7 135	345	1 184	147	4 074	12 885	1
By floor space:							
0- 39 m ²	1 587	9 072	58 956	29 191	7 467	106 273	11 610
40- 59 m ²	7 428	23 086	215 095	4 791	8 673	259 073	50 970
60- 79 m ²	42 562	87 250	350 647	1 155	9 733	491 347	82 503
80- 99 m ²	117 725	123 351	248 066	146	5 749	495 037	52 707
100-119 m ²	194 049	70 554	86 164	48	3 728	354 543	23 876
120-159 m ²	465 647	39 241	43 520	113	3 927	552 448	14 125
160-199 m ²	226 478	5 167	10 611	68	1 997	244 321	3 810
200-299 m ²	116 323	1 737	5 164	108	3 273	126 605	1 837
300- m ²	16 876	353	1 669	346	8 907	28 151	435
By construction period:							
Before 1900	132 022	16 955	104 677	1 204	5 639	260 497	21 158
1900-1919	126 594	12 240	134 408	1 005	5 634	279 881	25 203
1920-1939	160 551	9 704	189 592	983	5 103	365 933	40 199
1940-1949	53 195	13 566	79 385	817	1 677	148 640	12 521
1950-1959	103 256	23 359	108 992	2 249	3 965	241 821	12 887
1960-1964	95 135	12 591	59 961	2 220	3 418	173 325	11 286
1965-1969	119 772	17 964	80 828	7 078	4 928	230 570	22 224
1970-1974	140 077	30 142	83 936	10 137	6 012	270 304	25 918
1975-1979	106 446	33 826	35 612	969	4 015	180 868	11 951
1980-1984	39 480	47 377	29 828	1 141	2 729	120 555	11 591
1985-1989	38 935	56 567	28 339	1 680	2 368	127 889	13 934
1990-1994	11 026	33 556	30 529	2 650	1 442	79 203	9 755
1995-1999	26 709	16 568	20 566	1 616	2 089	67 548	7 759
2000-2005	33 139	33 803	31 884	2 216	3 876	104 918	14 988
Not stated	2 338	1 594	1 356	1	589	5 877	499
By ownership:							
Individuals; limited liability company, etc.	1 166 908	172 923	483 468	24 708	41 452	1 889 459	230 784
Non-profit-making building society	9 475	132 073	366 141	8 864	1 988	518 541	4 917
Housing society	7 694	41 453	141 592	19	264	191 022	339
Public authority	4 598	30 641	28 692	1 935	9 779	58 807	5 833
By tenure:							
Rented	96 848	223 450	827 905	28 456	21 798	1 198 457	105 127
Owner-occupied	1 041 159	122 507	122 478	11	18 113	1 304 268	119 229
Not occupied or not stated	50 668	13 855	69 510	7 499	13 572	155 104	17 517
By installations:							
Toilet, central heating, and bath	1 136 569	352 759	930 985	29 750	38 380	2 488 443	235 099
Toilet and central heating but no bath	18 687	3 544	55 873	233	2 920	81 257	3 352
Toilet but no central heating	20 354	2 180	3 751	15	2 785	29 085	830
No toilet or not stated	13 065	1 329	29 284	5 968	9 398	59 044	2 592

¹ Including type of dwelling not known.For further information visit www.statbank.dk/10

Table 303

Dwelling stock by type of building, regional analysis. 2006

	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	
Per 1 january	number of dwellings					
All Denmark	1 188 675	359 812	1 019 893	35 966	53 483	2 657 829
Copenhagen Municipality	14 752	6 884	258 095	7 131	1 107	287 969
Frederiksberg Municipality	1 008	532	50 441	427	224	52 632
Copenhagen County	83 932	53 467	149 305	5 573	3 041	295 318
Frederiksborg County	78 891	33 084	45 636	403	8 887	166 901
Roskilde County	54 783	18 941	29 132	1 683	2 328	106 867
West Zealand County	81 737	20 835	37 268	1 277	5 595	146 712
Storstrøm County	79 935	18 493	29 548	414	3 661	132 051
Bornholm Municipality	13 770	5 524	2 328	248	483	22 353
Funen County	122 429	45 001	60 944	3 701	5 264	237 339
South Jutland County	72 799	17 388	28 831	1 972	2 402	123 392
Ribe County	61 954	15 341	26 890	1 129	1 719	107 033
Vejle County	92 925	20 432	55 834	1 083	2 297	172 571
Ringkøbing County	79 115	16 127	30 158	1 248	2 374	129 022
Aarhus County	138 663	44 126	121 095	6 449	6 926	317 259
Viborg County	75 172	12 821	22 689	545	2 230	113 457
North Jutland County	136 810	30 816	71 699	2 683	4 945	246 953

¹ Incl. dwellings where use is not known.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bol3

Table 304

Dwellings, households and persons by type of building. 2006

	Dwellings	Households	Persons	Average number of persons per household
1 January				
	number			
Total	2 657 829	2 503 974	5 391 772	2.15
Type of building				
Farmhouses	127 795	115 794	324 292	2.80
One-family houses (detached)	1 060 880	1 019 387	2 661 521	2.61
Terraced houses	359 812	346 175	673 203	1.94
Multi-family buildings	1 019 893	953 320	1 607 210	1.69
Student hostels	35 966	28 826	35 714	1.24
Dwellings in residential institutions	13 189	9 309	24 258	2.61
Holiday dwellings	15 273	15 273	27 496	1.80
Type of building not stated	24 674	15 543	37 424	2.41
Housing conditions not known ¹	347	347	654	1.88

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.

¹ 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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bol3, [bol4](http://www.statbank.dk/bol4) and [bol6](http://www.statbank.dk/bol6)

Table 305

Dwelling stock by type of heating installation. 2006

	District heating	Central heating from own unit				Heating stoves ¹	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	1 600 458	432 839	377 183	54 110	864 132	175 214	18 025	2 657 829
Farmhouses	1 877	84 062	3 726	22 595	110 383	12 719	2 816	127 795
One-family houses (detached)	429 020	262 974	230 194	27 665	520 833	104 881	6 146	1 060 880
Terraced houses	236 001	22 260	70 412	1 199	93 871	28 255	1 685	359 812
Multi-family buildings	885 007	53 449	63 729	1 011	118 189	12 031	4 666	1 019 893
Student hostels	30 761	828	3 184	335	4 347	634	224	35 966
Other dwellings	17 792	9 266	5 938	1 305	16 509	16 694	2 488	53 483

¹ Including electric stoves and panels.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bol1

Table 306

Households by type of building. 2006

	Type of building					Dwellings proper, total	Of which	
	Detached one family houses and farmhouses	Terraced houses, etc.	Multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings ¹		Rented dwellings	Owner-occupied dwellings
1 january								
Households, total	1 135 181	346 175	953 320	28 826	40 472	2 503 974	1 159 681	1 284 179
Of which with:								
0 children	717 048	261 996	794 722	28 131	35 142	1 837 039	942 645	847 242
1 child	150 279	39 301	84 255	501	2 356	276 692	107 399	163 159
2 children	195 018	35 134	52 630	166	2 053	285 001	77 101	203 163
3 or more children	72 836	9 744	21 713	28	921	105 242	32 536	70 615
Households with one single man, total	115 017	56 629	260 819	14 010	11 327	457 802	290 971	149 306
of which with:								
0 children	108 275	54 235	254 619	13 982	11 121	442 232	282 862	142 292
1 child	4 857	1 837	4 887	25	155	11 761	6 244	5 163
2 children	1 565	482	1 106	3	41	3 197	1 573	1 553
3 or more children	320	75	207	0	10	612	292	298
Households with one single woman, total	116 042	125 203	352 239	10 102	10 953	614 539	444 588	152 737
of which with:								
0 children	96 027	101 391	297 716	9 880	10 076	515 090	367 113	134 099
1 child	8 150	12 143	31 982	178	446	52 899	41 951	9 083
2 children	8 798	9 417	17 161	42	319	35 737	26 995	7 645
3 or more children	3 067	2 252	5 380	2	112	10 813	8 529	1 910
Households with one married couple, total	608 238	103 563	142 235	384	10 399	864 819	191 970	662 136
of which with:								
0 children	349 621	68 849	89 976	193	8 203	516 842	124 166	386 775
1 child	67 878	11 872	20 122	111	743	100 726	23 581	75 505
2 children	136 785	17 682	20 914	65	986	176 432	28 499	145 808
3 or more children	53 954	5 160	11 223	15	467	70 819	15 724	54 048
Households with two single adults of opposite sex, total	129 739	31 747	111 694	2 439	2 642	278 261	126 236	143 877
of which with:								
0 children	63 664	18 368	85 143	2 224	1 768	171 167	89 101	76 304
1 child	29 253	6 887	16 445	161	424	53 170	20 608	31 237
2 children	28 509	5 172	8 103	47	340	42 171	12 679	28 699
3 or more children	8 313	1 320	2 003	7	110	11 753	3 848	7 637
Households with more than one family or with children 18 and over	108 061	19 061	29 090	10	1 357	157 579	40 459	115 285
of which with:								
0 children	65 432	12 295	19 476	6	945	98 154	25 930	71 074
1 child	30 018	5 040	6 093	2	277	41 430	9 187	31 791
2 children	10 272	1 310	2 290	2	103	13 977	3 512	10 292
3 or more children	2 339	416	1 231	0	32	4 018	1 830	2 128
Households, other types, total	58 084	9 972	57 243	1 881	3 794	130 974	65 457	60 838
of which with:								
0 children	34 029	6 858	47 792	1 846	3 029	93 554	53 473	36 698
1 child	10 123	1 522	4 726	24	311	16 706	5 828	10 380
2 children	9 089	1 071	3 056	7	264	13 487	3 843	9 166
3 or more children	4 843	521	1 669	4	190	7 227	2 313	4 594

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.

¹ Incl. type of building not known.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bol4

Table 307

Number of rented dwellings by quality, size, etc. 2006

	With all installations				Not with all installations				Total			
	All Den- mark	Copen- hagen Region	Of which Copen- hagen, Frede- riksberg	Rest of Den- mark	All Den- mark	Copen- hagen region	Of which Copen- hagen, Frede- riksberg	Rest of Den- mark	All Den- mark	Copen- hagen region	Of which Copen- hagen, Frede- riksberg	Rest of Den- mark
1 january												
	number of rented dwellings in thousands											
Dwelling stock, total	1 078,6	458,2	219,9	620,5	81,1	45,9	37,7	35,1	1 159,7	504,1	257,6	655,6
By type of dwelling:												
Detached one-family houses	72,3	9,6	0,9	62,6	4,8	0,8	0,2	4,0	77,1	10,5	1,0	66,6
Terraced houses	215,8	55,6	3,0	160,2	3,1	0,8	0,2	2,3	218,8	56,4	3,1	162,4
Multi-family houses	739,4	377,5	210,6	361,9	64,8	41,8	36,1	23,0	804,2	419,3	246,7	384,9
By gross square meters:												
Under 40 m ²	58,0	25,4	11,4	32,6	13,0	4,9	3,3	8,1	71,0	30,3	14,7	40,7
40- 59 m ²	171,7	88,2	53,2	83,5	26,2	16,8	14,1	9,4	197,9	105,0	67,2	92,9
60- 79 m ²	349,2	150,3	73,2	198,9	22,1	13,4	11,7	8,7	371,3	163,8	84,9	207,5
80- 99 m ²	303,2	122,3	47,6	181,0	11,2	6,6	5,4	4,6	314,4	128,8	53,0	185,6
100-119 m ²	108,8	40,9	18,0	67,9	4,0	2,2	1,8	1,8	112,8	43,1	19,9	69,7
120-159 m ²	54,2	21,2	11,1	33,0	2,7	1,5	1,1	1,2	56,9	22,6	12,3	34,3
160 m ² -199 m ²	17,0	5,6	3,4	11,4	0,7	0,3	0,2	0,4	17,7	5,9	3,6	11,8
200 m ² +	16,5	4,3	2,0	12,2	1,1	0,3	0,1	0,8	17,6	4,6	2,1	13,1
By ownership:												
Individuals, etc.	98,1	45,5	26,2	52,7	2,7	1,4	0,9	1,3	100,8	46,9	27,1	54,0
Non-profit building society	153,5	28,1	12,8	125,4	25,3	6,6	4,0	18,7	178,8	34,7	16,7	144,1
Limited liability companies, cooperative societies, etc.	482,6	202,7	55,4	279,9	6,4	3,2	2,1	3,2	489,0	205,9	57,5	283,1
Housing society	92,3	30,8	19,8	61,5	11,4	5,1	4,1	6,3	103,7	35,9	23,9	67,8
Public authorities	157,4	106,9	81,3	50,5	23,7	22,7	21,6	1,1	181,2	129,6	102,8	51,6
Rented freehold flats	32,5	9,8	3,4	22,7	4,9	2,9	1,5	2,1	37,5	12,7	4,9	24,8
Other or not stated	62,0	34,3	21,1	27,7	6,6	4,2	3,6	2,5	68,6	38,5	24,7	30,2
By construction period:												
Before 1900	76,6	34,7	30,6	41,9	21,1	14,2	12,9	6,9	97,7	48,9	43,6	48,8
1900-1919	91,6	39,9	34,6	51,7	23,3	14,0	12,6	9,3	114,9	53,9	47,2	61,0
1920-1939	140,2	82,9	69,4	57,3	18,8	10,9	9,0	7,9	159,0	93,8	78,4	65,2
1940-1949	73,4	36,9	21,9	36,5	6,9	3,6	1,8	3,2	80,3	40,5	23,7	39,8
1950-1959	117,5	55,8	13,5	61,6	3,7	1,4	0,5	2,3	121,1	57,2	14,0	63,9
1960-1964	63,1	29,4	6,6	33,7	1,5	0,5	0,2	1,0	64,6	29,9	6,8	34,7
1965-1969	82,4	35,8	8,4	46,6	1,3	0,2	0,1	1,1	83,6	36,0	8,5	47,7
1970-1974	91,7	41,1	9,9	50,6	0,7	0,2	0,1	0,5	92,5	41,4	10,0	51,1
1975-1979	47,8	20,1	4,4	27,7	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,2	48,3	20,4	4,4	28,0
1980-1984	61,0	18,5	6,2	42,5	0,7	0,3	0,3	0,4	61,8	18,8	6,5	43,0
1985-1989	70,8	19,2	3,6	51,6	0,8	0,1	0,1	0,7	71,6	19,3	3,7	52,3
1990-1994	62,1	18,5	4,2	43,5	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,4	62,6	18,7	4,2	43,9
1995-1999	35,3	10,3	3,0	25,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	35,5	10,3	3,0	25,2
2000-2005	60,3	13,5	3,6	46,8	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,2	60,6	13,6	3,6	47,0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/10

Service sector and the information society

Service sector and the information society

1. Structure of the service sector

Service sector continues to grow

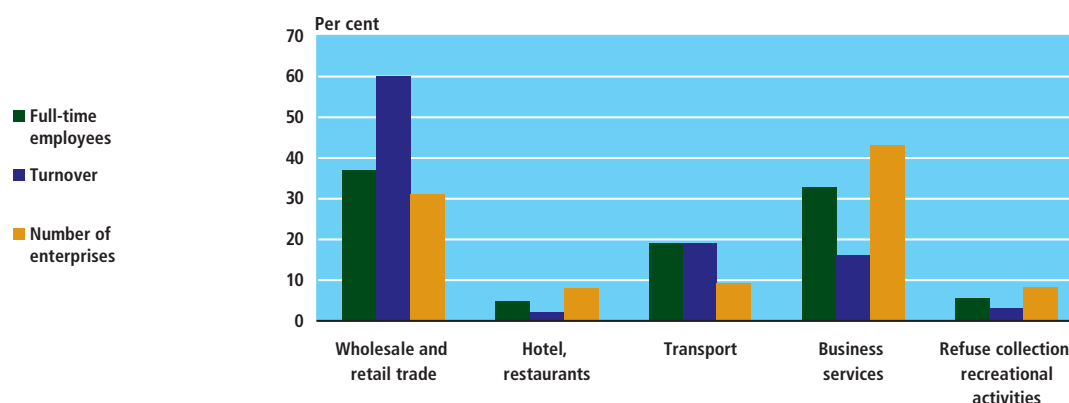
The service sector comprises a number of different industries with one thing in common: the production of services. These industries include the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, telecommunication and postal services, financial services and business activities, comprising ICT services, research and development, auditing and book-keeping, cleaning, leasing of machinery and equipment, temporary employment agencies, etc. The service sector has experienced a 20 per cent increase in employment during the period 1992-1999, followed by a 5 per cent growth from 1999 to 2004. In comparison, the number of persons employed in manufacturing has declined by 3 per cent from 1992-1999. From 1999 to 2004 it has decreased by 10 per cent.

Wholesale and retail trade account for the highest turnover and number of employees

The structure of the private service sector is illustrated in figure 1. In 2004, the greatest number of persons employed was found within the wholesale and retail trade, which accounted for 302,000 full-time employees. Next was business activities with 269,000 persons employed. In 2004, the wholesale and retail trade accounted for the greatest part of the service sector's overall turnover with 60 per cent, followed by transport which generated 19 per cent, and business services with 16 per cent. Business services accounted for 43 per cent of the total number of business enterprises within the service sector and the wholesale and retail trade for 31 per cent.

Figure 1

Employment, turnover and number of enterprises in the service sector. 2004



Service sector and the information society

2. Retail trade

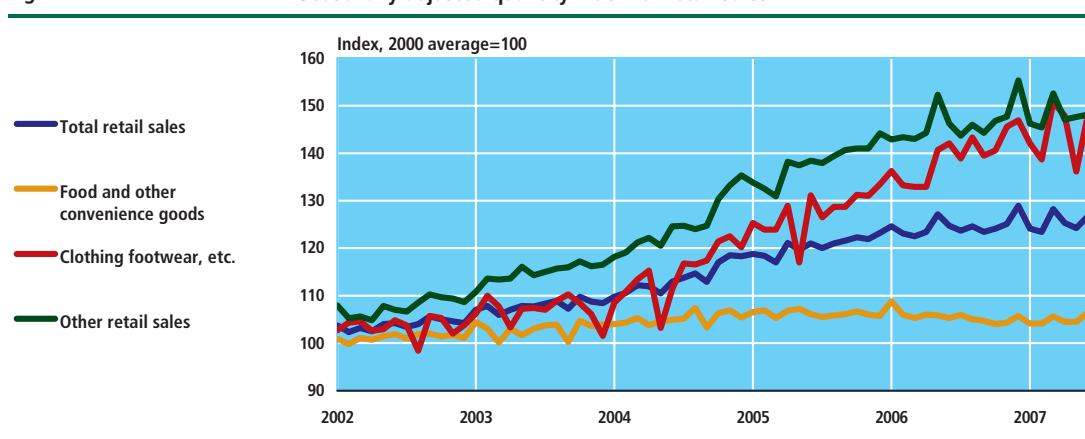
Slight increase in retail sales

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* represent respectively 50 and 40 per cent of total retail sales. *Clothing, etc.* represents the remaining 10 per cent.

The total turnover within retail sales has seen an increasing trend in the recent years. There are great differences in the trends seen in retail sales for the three commodity groups during recent years. The seasonally adjusted quantity index for *food and other everyday commodities* shows a slight increase to 106 at the end of 2006, whereas *clothing, etc.*, and *other consumer goods* had increased markedly to 147 and 156, respectively, and this was the main reason for the increase in retail sales.

Figure 2

Seasonally adjusted quantity index for retail sales



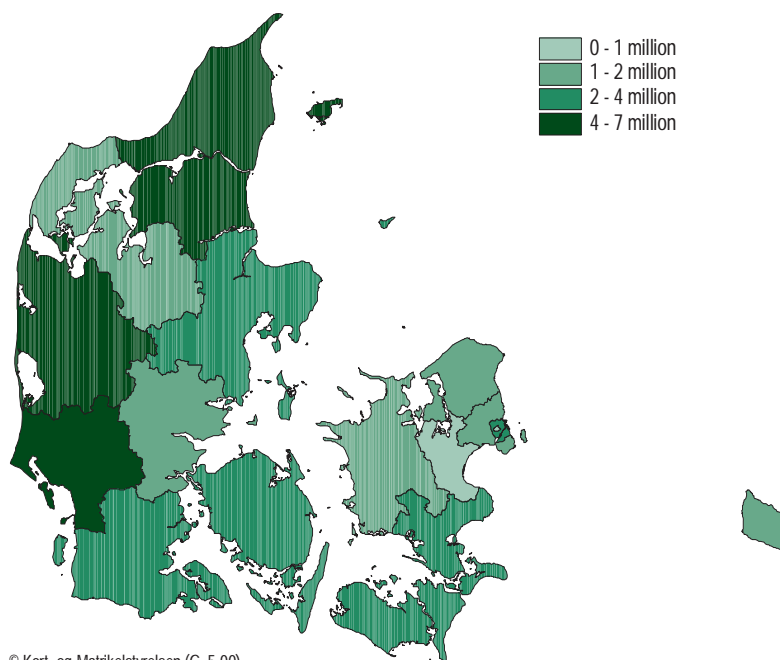
3. Tourism

Slight decrease in nights spent in 2006

In 2006, the total number of nights spent at hotels, etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday dwellings rented through Danish agencies was 44.4 million. This is an increase of 2.7 million or 6 per cent compared to the previous year. The increase is due to 8 per cent more Danish and 3 per cent more foreign nights spent, compared to 2005. All areas experienced progress in 2006: Hostels (14 per cent), houses (8 per cent), marinas (5 per cent), camp sites (4 per cent), and hotels, etc. (3 per cent).

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Figure 3 Total number of overnight stays in counties. 2006



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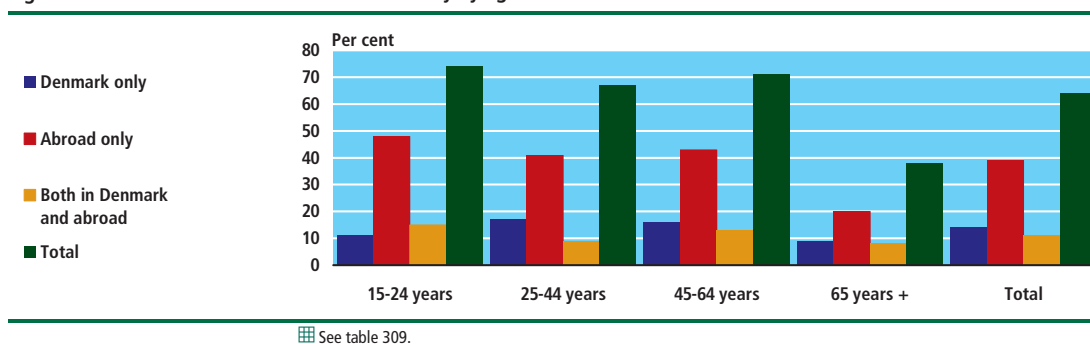
See table 312.

Danes on holiday and business trips

2.8 million adult Danes, corresponding to 64 per cent of the adult population, went on one or more trips with at least four nights in 2005. 2.2 million persons took a holiday trip abroad in 2005 and 1.1 million went on a holiday trip in Denmark. Some Danes took a holiday trip abroad as well as in Denmark. 60 per cent of the trips abroad were by plane, while eight out of ten of the trips in Denmark were by car. For 24 per cent of the trips in Denmark, the type of accommodation was rented holiday dwellings, 23 per cent were with family/friends, and 10 per cent were in own holiday dwellings. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 19 per cent of all trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels with 55 per cent, while 17 per cent stayed with family/friends. 4.4 million holiday trips with at least four nights were made by Danes in 2005, 80 per cent abroad.

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Figure 4 Danes on holiday by age and destination. 2005

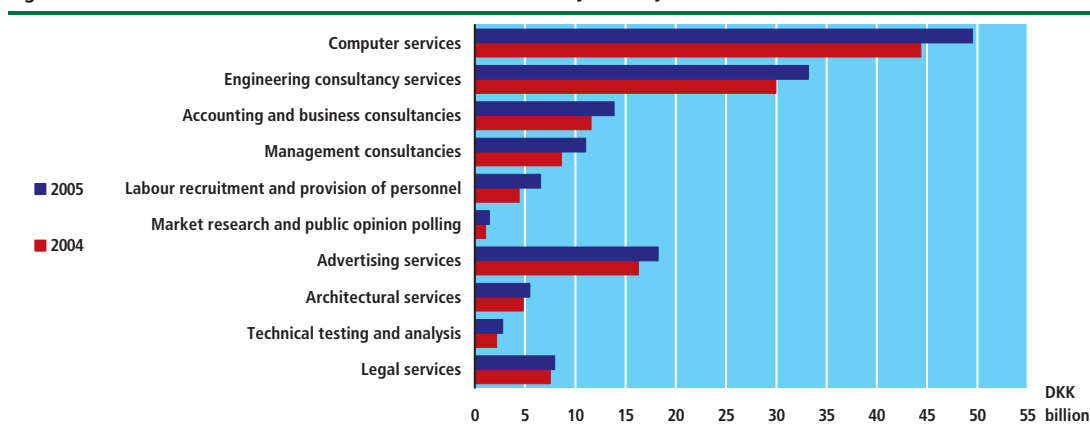


4. Business services

Business services

Business services comprise a range of different services. It includes the knowledge-intensive services like the ICT-consultancy, consulting engineers, auditing and book-keeping, architects, etc., but also operational services like cleaning, packaging and guard and surveillance-services. The common element is that the companies within business services primarily deliver services to other companies. The following focuses on the knowledge intensive services.

Figure 5 Turnover in business services by industry



Note: The figure shows the knowledge-intensive services.

High turnover in the it-services sector

In 2005, the turnover in the knowledge-intensive services was approximately DKK 150 billion. With DKK 49.5 billion, firms in the it-services sector had the largest turnover, corresponding to one third of the total turnover in the knowledge-

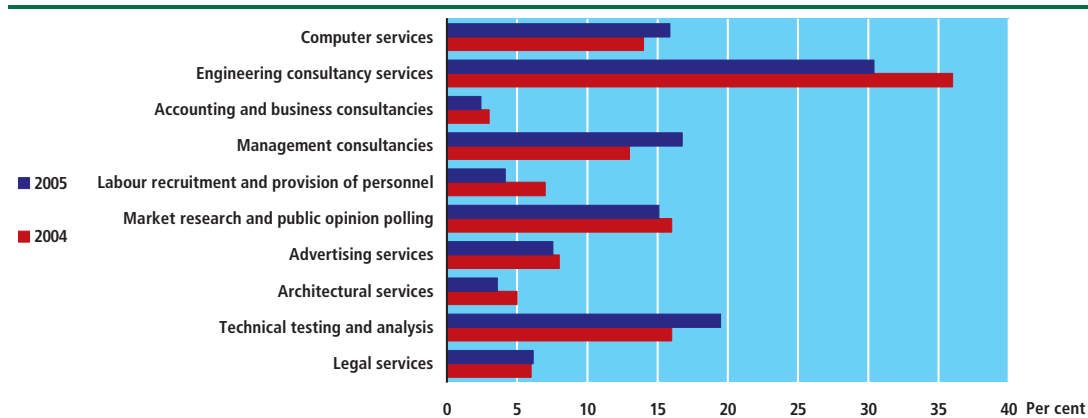
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intensive services. In 2005, the five services with the highest turnover was *it design and development services* (DKK 16.7 billion), *computer facilities management services* (DKK 6.0 billion), *accounting services* (DKK 5.7 billion), *project management services in relation to engineering services* (DKK 5.3 billion) and *full service advertising services* (DKK 4.2 billion). The private sector is the largest customer and 83 pct. of the turnover was realized by this sector. Of this, 73 per cent stems from firms and 9 per cent from organizations and private individuals. The public sector represents 17 per cent of the total turnover.

Export of knowledge-intensive services

The total export within the knowledge-intensive services was approximately DKK 23.3 billion in 2005. The export accounted for 15 per cent of the turnover. The largest export was found in the sector for consulting engineers and it-services. Together, they had an export of DKK 18 billion in 2005, corresponding to three fourths of the total export of the knowledge-intensive services. In 2005, the five largest exported services was *development and design of software* (DKK 4.4 billion), *development of civil engineering projects* (DKK 3.0 billion), *development related to processes and facilities within the manufacturing industry* (DKK 1.9 billion), *turnkey projects, incl. mounting of ready-made production plants* (DKK 1.8 billion) and *operation of customer's it-systems* (DKK 0.8 billion). In 2005, Danish firms exported a little more knowledge-intensive services to EU than to the rest of the world. In this way, export to EU constituted 54 per cent of the total export, while export to the rest of the world constituted 46 per cent.

Figure 6 Export share of turnover in business services by industry



Note: The figure shows the knowledge-intensive services.

5. 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

Service sector and the information society

sector and families, e.g. the Internet. Statistics Denmark's publications on the information society are available at www.dst.dk/it.

The ICT sector

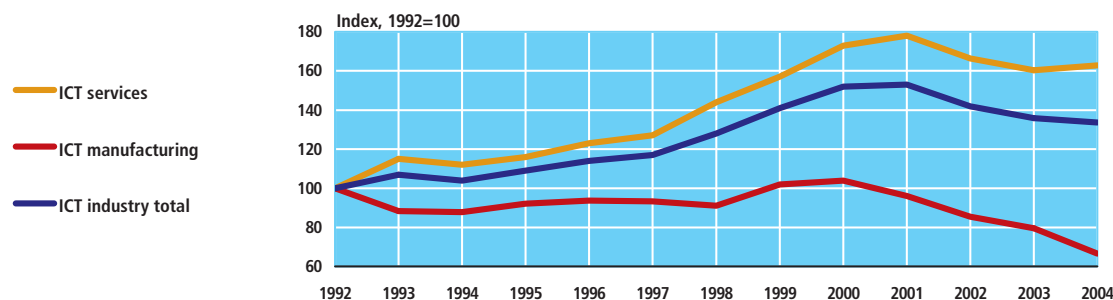
The ICT sector comprises enterprises that produce products and services within electronics, ICT, computer software, telecommunications, and other areas primarily based on information technologies. The ICT sector can be divided into ICT manufacturing, ICT wholesale, telecommunications, and ICT consultancy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

Declining employment in ICT service industries

In 2004, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 91,500 full-time persons, a decrease of 1.6 per cent compared to 2003. Of these, consultancy services accounted for 40 per cent and ICT wholesale for 23 per cent, while ICT manufacturing and telecommunications accounted for, respectively, 15 per cent and 22 per cent. Since the beginning of the 1990s, the number of full-time employed persons in ICT manufacturing has been decreasing. In 2004, there was 34 per cent less full-time persons than in 1992. As the only industry, ICT service industries have experienced a growth rate of 1.5 per cent compared to the previous year and have experienced an overall growth rate of 63 per cent since 1992. Since 2002, the number of full-time employed persons in private non-agricultural industries has decreased, but is still 34 per cent larger than in 1992.

Figure 7

Full-time employees in the ICT sector

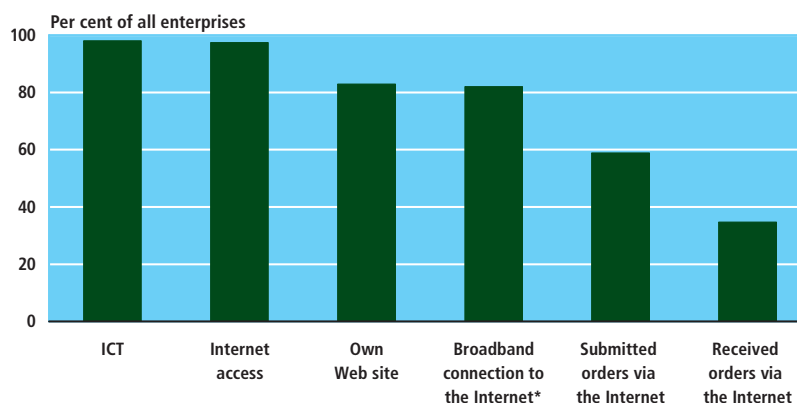


Use of ICT by enterprises

In the beginning of 2006, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and more than eight 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). As regards electronic commerce, approximately six out of ten enterprises had submitted orders via the Internet and more than every third enterprise had received orders.

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Figure 8 Use of ICT by enterprises. 2006

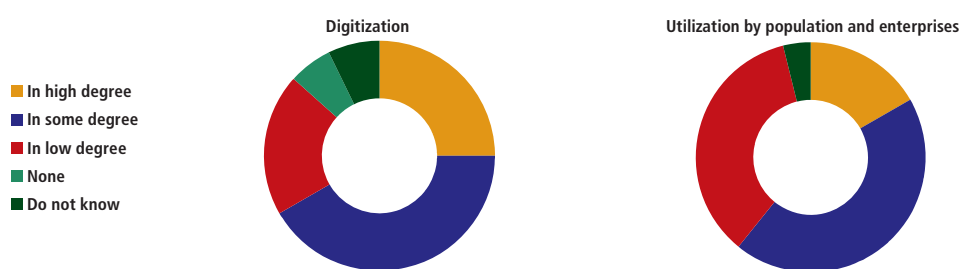


Note 1: Based on data reported by 4,041 enterprises with ten or more persons employed.
 Note 2: A broadband connection comprises ADSL and similar or another cable-based Internet connection.
 See table 324 and 325.

Use of ICT by the public sector

Forms are typically digitalized in the public sector to some degree. 42 per cent of the public authorities in the central government, counties and municipalities hold the view that they have, “to some degree” digitalized citizen- or business-oriented forms. 25 per cent of the public authorities had, to a high degree, digitalized, 20 per cent to a low degree. 6 per cent replied that they did not offer digitalized forms and 7 per cent replied “do not know”.

Figure 9 Digitalized forms in the public sector. 2006



Note: Figures represent qualified estimates of digitalization, rather than exact figures.

However, the rate of utilization among the public authorities that have digitalized forms is lower. Here, 17 per cent of the authorities hold the view that the forms are, to a high degree, used by citizens and enterprises, 44 per cent to some degree and 35 per cent that they are used to a low degree. No authorities offered digitalized forms that were not used.

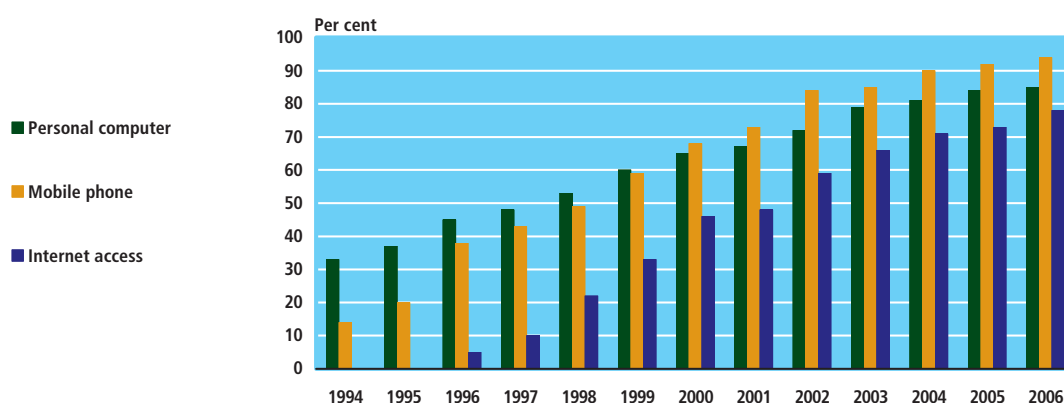
Service sector and the information society

Danish families' access to ICT goods is increasing

An increasing number of Danish families have access to PC, the Internet and mobile phones at home. In 2006, 78 per cent had access to the Internet at home, compared to 54 per cent in 2001, only five years earlier. Since 2000, the dissemination of mobile phones has passed the dissemination of the PC. In 2006, as many as 94 per cent of Danish families had a mobile phone, against 68 per cent in 2000. In 2006, 85 per cent of the families had a PC at home.

Figure 10

Families' access to ICT goods



Note: 1 January.

See table 330.

Almost nine out of ten can access the Internet

In 2006, 89 per cent of the population were able to access the Internet from their home, workplace or educational institution. This is an increase in comparison to 2004 (83 per cent). The main reason for the increase is that more people are now able to access the Internet both from their workplace and from their home. In 2006, 57 per cent of the population can access the Internet from their workplace, compared to 49 per cent in 2004. At that time, 83 per cent had access to the Internet from their home. In 2006, 26 per cent of the population could only access the Internet from their home. This is almost the same as in 2004 (25 per cent).

Private purposes related to Internet usage

The most common purpose of using the internet is related to searching information and using on-line services, as well as communications. Purchases or sales of goods or services are also very widespread. For the purposes shown, men account for higher shares than women. However, this excludes purposes related to health activities, courses and education, as well as job search. The ranking of each purpose among the two sexes is very much similar.

Service sector and the information society

Men make more use of the Internet

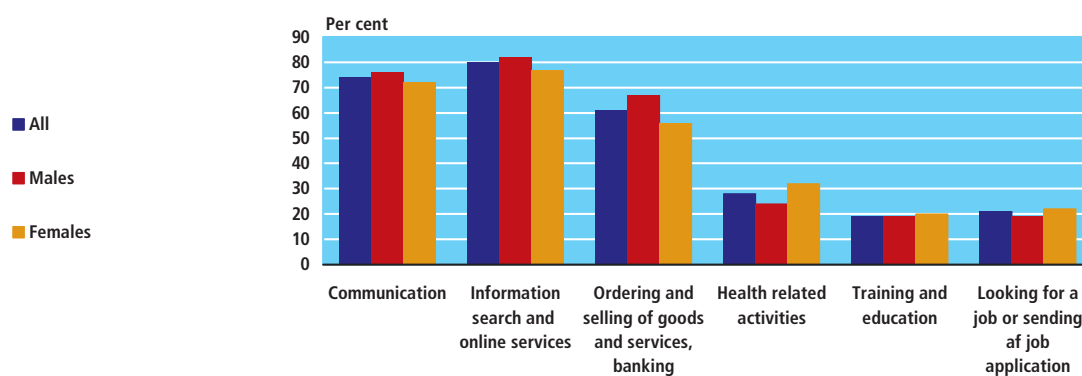
In the last month of 2006, 80 per cent of the population have used the Internet searching for information and using on-line services. 82 per cent of men used the Internet for this purpose, while the share of women was 77 per cent.

Almost three out of four use the Internet for communication

74 per cent of the population have used the Internet for communicating, i.e. sending and receiving e-mails, making telephone calls via the Internet/video conference and chatting in discussion groups. 76 per cent of men use the Internet for this purpose and 72 per cent of women.

Figure 11

Internet usage for private purposes. 2006



Other purposes related to the use of the Internet

In 2006, more than 60 per cent of the population used the Internet for buying or selling goods or services and for settling banking transactions. 28 per cent used the Internet for health-related activities, while 19 per cent used the Internet for purposes related to courses and education. 21 per cent used the Internet for job search outside the place of work.

Table 308

Value index for retail sale

	2004	2005	2006
	2000 = 100		
Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	116	123	128
Retail trade of food	113	114	115
Retail sale of food in non-specialized stores	113	115	116
Grocer's shops	87	85	85
All-night shops	110	116	114
Supermarkets	105	105	108
Discount stores	146	152	150
Retail sale of food in specialized stores	108	108	113
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables	108	107	98
Retail sale of meat and meat products	112	125	137
Retail sale of fish and game	153	112	150
Bakers' shops, retail sale of bread, cakes	125	137	139
Retail sale of chocolate and sugar confectionery	92	90	107
Retail sale of tobacco products	126	110	117
Retail sale of wine	76	64	66
Retail sale of cheese	83	84	84
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	195	212	205
Hypermarkets and department stores	111	116	121
Retail sale of pharmaceutical goods, cosmetic art.	123	131	139
Retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods	123	129	135
Perfumery shops	125	132	155
Chemists (not licensed to dispense medicines)	127	144	155
Retail sale of clothing, footwear	120	135	145
Retail sale of textiles	110	100	102
Retail sale of ladies' clothing	124	145	150
Retail sale of men's clothing	115	138	153
Retail sale of men's and ladies' clothing	122	132	141
Retail sale of baby articles and children's clothing	150	169	203
Retail sale of footwear	104	109	114
Retail sale of leather goods	123	159	182
Other retail sale	133	147	156
Retail sale of furniture, household appliances	123	138	149
Retail sale of furniture	132	142	158
Retail sale of carpets	122	135	142
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	115	124	131
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	212	229	236
Retail sale of electric household appliances	161	177	203
Retail sale of radio and television goods	84	87	94
Retail sale of records, CD's, cassettes etc.	109	117	123
Retail sale of musical instruments	129	136	141
Retail sale of hardware ¹	98	101	107
Retail sale of building materials	140	181	192
Retail sale of paints and wallpaper	120	119	106
Retail sale in other specialized stores etc.	154	166	171
Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationery	106	106	100
Retail sale of watches and clocks	121	140	156
Retail sale of watches, clocks and jewellery	109	126	140
Retail sales of jewellery	117	123	134
Retail sale of glasses	133	142	152
Retail sale of photographic equipment	89	86	96
Gift shops	238	310	315
Retail sale of sports goods	123	130	139
Retail sale of toys and games	125	129	133
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	120	129	133
Retail sale of computers and standard software	148	141	148
Florist's shops, retail sale of plants and seeds	155	169	165
Retail sale via mail-order houses	115	123	123

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/deta11 and deta 21

Table 309

Holiday trips. 2005

	Holiday trips		
	4 nights +		1-3 nights
	Denmark	Abroad	
Trips, total	1 532 000	3 532 000	3 163 000
Nights per trip	6,98	9,86	2,22
Means of transport	per cent		
Aeroplane	1	60	7
Car	78	26	69
Bus	3	9	7
Train	13	3	13
Ship	2	2	3
Boat	2	0	..
Bicycle	1	0	..
Other	1	0	2
Accommodation			
Hotel	6	55	24
Holiday centre	4	3	4
Camping site	19	8	8
Youth hostel	2	1	..
Rented dwelling	24	11	5
Own dwelling	10	3	8
Boat	2	1	..
Family/friends	23	17	38
Other	10	1	13
Destination			
Denmark	100	•	76
Norway	•	6	2
United Kingdom	•	5	2
Sweden	•	7	7
Germany	•	6	7
France	•	10	1
Spain	•	13	..
Greece	•	5	..
Europe, total	•	36	5
Other countries	•	12	..

Table 310

Business trips. 2005

	Business trips	
	Denmark	Abroad
Trips	964 000	1 178 000
Nights per trip	2,31	3,79
Means of transport	per cent	
Aeroplane	4	78
Car	74	16
Bus	6	3
Train	16	1
Ship	1	3
Boat	..	..
Bicycle	..	..
Other	0	0
Destination		
Denmark	100	•
Norway	•	9
United Kingdom	•	9
Sweden	•	18
Germany	•	13
France	•	5
Spain	•	4
Greece	•	..
Europe, other	•	31
Other countries	•	11

Table 311

Holiday rates for residents in Denmark

	2004 ¹	2005 ¹
	thousands	
Population, 15 years and over	4 380	4 393
	per cent	
Pct. taking holiday trip		
1 holiday trip	33	32
2 holiday trips	17	17
3 holiday trips	8	9
4 holiday trips	3	4
5 holiday trips and more	1	2
Holiday trip, total	62	64
No holiday trip	38	36
	thousands	
Number of persons taking holiday trips	2 721	2 814
Number of holiday trips	4 430	5 064
	trips	
Trips per traveller	1,63	1,80
Trips per person	1,01	1,15

¹ Calculated as the average of two surveys (October and January).

Table 312

Nights spent by type of accommodation. 2006

	Hotels, etc.	Camping sites ¹	Youth hostels	Marinas ²	Holiday dwellings	Total
thousand person-nights						
All Denmark	14 334	11 753	1 234	1 695	15 408	44 424
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipality	3 944	-	349	35	-	4 328
Copenhagen County	906	258	37	50	2	1 253
Frederiksborg County	390	521	81	97	362	1 451
Roskilde County	208	233	37	9	33	520
West Zealand County	253	477	57	95	377	1 259
Storstrøm County	1 143	814	61	178	834	3 030
Bornholm Municipality	497	312	50	57	640	1 556
Funen County	908	1 345	93	452	773	3 571
South Jutland County	559	1 467	83	176	1 415	3 700
Ribe County	697	1 099	45	5	3 277	5 123
Vejle County	764	634	60	60	268	1 786
Ringkøbing County	428	679	41	15	3 507	4 670
Aarhus County	1 036	1 342	93	228	1 079	3 778
Viborg County	386	594	31	31	646	1 688
North Jutland County	2 215	1 980	116	208	2 196	6 715
Nationality:						
Denmark	8 461	8 565	787	877	3 480	22 170
Sweden	1 203	255	88	159	333	2 038
Norway	1 239	270	71	38	674	2 292
Germany	670	1 925	89	539	10 360	13 583
United Kingdom	522	35	26	•	•	583
Netherlands	272	445	20	55	393	1 185
Europe, other	1 131	1	119	•	•	1 251
United States	402	2	9	•	•	413
Other countries	434	255	25	27	168	909

Note: Hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses and holiday centre with 40 beds or over. Camping sites with 75 camping units or over. Marinas with berths for guests. Privately-owned holiday dwellings which are let through a Danish renting agency.

¹ Data for Copenhagen Municipality is included in Copenhagen County. ² The statistics covers the period May-September.

For further information visit www.statistikbanken.dk/tur1, tur4 and tur8

Table 313**Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2006**

	Hotels, etc.	Hotel beds	Hotel rooms	Camping sites	Camping units	Youth hostels	Youth hostels beds	Marinas	Berths
All Denmark	521	103 440	41 808	425	88 986	100	12 222	298¹	52 471
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipality	69	19 673	10 234	7	1 762	3	1 792	10	3 001
Copenhagen County	27	5 171	2 751	20	3 938	2	323	10	4 414
Frederiksborg County	25	3 328	1 469	7	1 722	5	743	17	4 803
Roskilde County	11	1 574	709	27	4 119	2	288	10	2 328
West Zealand County	24	2 354	1 134	31	6 134	9	816	18	3 059
Storstrøm County	30	8 212	2 214	16	2 376	9	822	47	4 940
Bornholm Municipality	21	3 867	1 257	48	9 248	6	789	18	1 078
Funen County	48	7 424	3 234	44	10 574	11	1 132	49	8 263
South Jutland County	31	5 619	2 082	30	6 635	10	970	21	3 330
Ribe County	31	5 019	1 779	25	4 810	5	495	5	438
Vejle County	31	5 338	2 626	31	5 529	6	664	10	3 431
Ringkøbing County	29	4 880	1 787	50	10 909	6	472	14	1 559
Aarhus County	43	7 613	3 377	25	4 850	10	1 045	25	5 345
Viborg County	19	3 742	1 184	64	16 380	4	448	14	1 525
North Jutland County	82	19 626	5 972	166	17 711	12	1 423	30	4 957

¹ 8 harbour further did'nt want to take part in the examination.

For further information visit www.statistikbanken.dk/tur22

Table 314

Sales and exports of services in the sector for legal activities. 2005

	Legal activities	
	Total	Of which export
	DKK mio.	
Total	7 938	487
	per cent	
Products, total	100	100
Legal advisory and representation services in civil law	7	2
Arbitration case and mediation	1	1
Insolvency consultancy services	5	0
Administration consultancy services	2	0
Legal advisory and representation services in criminal law	3	0
Legal advisory and representation services in business/commercial law	35	64
Business and management consultancy services	5	17
Private consultancy services	9	0
Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services; tax consultancy services	1	1
Real estate consultancy services	14	2
Debt-collection consultancy services	5	0
Legal advisory and representation services in technology law	1	1
Legal advisory and representation services in labour law	3	1
Legal advisory and representation services in environment law	0	0
Other legal advisory and information services	2	0
Patent and copyright consultancy services	2	8
Notarial services	0	0
Other services	3	0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/11

Table 315

Sales and exports of services in the sector for consulting architectural activities. 2005

	Consulting architectural activities	
	Total	Of which exports
	DKK mio.	
Total	5 477	197
	per cent	
Products, total	100	100
Advisory and pre-design architectural services	29	25
Architectural design services for buildings and other structures	55	62
Urban planning and urban renewal benefits og byfornyelsesydelser	3	6
Landscape architectural services	3	1
Other architectural services	5	3
Engineering design services	4	2
Other architectural and engineering services	1	0
Map making	0	0
Training services	0	0
Technical test and analysis	0	0
Business and management consultancy services	0	0
Other additional products	0	1

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/11

Table 316

Sales and exports of goods and services in the sector for engineering consultancy activities. 2005

	Activities					Total	Of which exports
	Engineering consultancy activities related to construction and civil engineering	Engineering consultancy activities related to industrial and mechanical engineering	Mounting and delivery of ready-made production plants	Geological surveying and prospecting activities	Other technical consultancy		
	DKK mio.						
Total	15 121	9 197	5 269	607	3 008	33 202	10 100
	per cent						
Products, total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Development of the construction of buildings and test drilling and boring	16	2	0	1	0	8	1
Construction of utility projects for electricity	7	4	0	0	5	5	0
Development of civil engineering projects	8	1	51	0	0	12	30
Development related to processes and facilities within the manufacturing industry	4	37	0	0	0	12	18
Construction of utility project for fluids	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
Construction of utility projects for telecommunications and broadcasting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other projecting services	5	2	0	11	4	4	1
Project management services	30	8	0	0	1	16	5
Planning and analysis related to investments	3	4	0	5	1	3	1
Services, operation	3	2	5	0	1	3	4
Technical testing and analysis services	2	2	0	1	6	2	0
Geological and geophysical activities	0	0	0	11	1	0	0
Extraction of minerals and other geological services	0	0	0	47	0	1	0
Geophysical services n.e.c.	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
Land surveyors and cartographic activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other engineering activities and related technical consultancy	11	9	1	6	56	13	12
Engineering design services including integrated engineering services for turnkey projects	3	1	34	0	4	7	18
Construction	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Sale of products	2	21	9	0	10	9	7
Technical testing and analysis	0	0	0	0	6	1	0
Business and management consultancy services	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Computer services	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Education and research	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Other additional products	2	5	0	4	2	2	1

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/radgavn1

Table 317

Sales and exports of services in the sector for advertising activities.
2005

	Advertising services		Other advertising services and advertising dissemination	
	Sales	Of which exports	Sales	Of which exports
	DKK mio.			
Total	11 999	985	6 241	392
	per cent			
Products, total	100	100	100	100
Sale or leasing of advertising space or time with commission	20	7	9	1
Sale or leasing of advertising space or time without commission	9	12	27	49
Other services	1	0	1	5
Full service advertising	31	41	7	9
Direct marketing	8	3	5	0
Advertising design	22	29	5	26
Other advertising services	7	8	38	9
Other sales	1	0	8	0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/reklam1

Table 318

Sales and exports of services in the sector for accounting and bookkeeping. 2005

	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities	
	Sales	Of which exports
	DKK mio.	
Total	13 868	337
	per cent	
Products, total	100	100
Auditing services	41	57
Auditing and bookkeeping services	29	11
Payroll accounts	1	0
Tax consultancy activities, incl. tax return form, corporation tax	13	18
Other auditing and bookkeeping activities	4	1
Business consultancy activities	11	12
ICT consultancy activities	1	1
Education	0	0
Other service activities	2	0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bogrev1

Table 319

Sales and exports of services in the sector for market research and public opinion polling activities. 2005

	Market research and public opinion polling services	
	Sales	Of which exports
	DKK mio.	
Total	1 449	219
	per cent	
Products, total	100	100
Qualitative surveys	13	18
Quantitative ad hoc surveys	27	39
Quantitative continuous/regular surveys	22	31
Market research services	4	6
Other surveys	0	1
Public opinion polling services	2	2
Advertising services	10	0
Telemarketing	19	1
Business and management consultancy services	1	1
Computer services	0	0
Training services	0	0
Other sales.	3	1

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/arked1

Table 320

Sales and exports of other business consultancy activities. 2005

	Other business consultancy activities	
	Sales	Of which exports
	—DKK mio.—	
Total	11 025	1 847
	per cent	
Products, total	100	100
Organizational planning consultancy activities	7	12
Strategic consultancy activities	11	14
Financial consultancy activities	4	6
Human resource consultancy activities	14	7
Marketing consultancy activities	7	10
Production consultancy activities	5	4
Public relations consultancy activities	3	2
Project management consultancy activities	6	3
Supply chain management consultancy activities	1	1
Business process consultancy activities	3	6
Other business consultancy activities	14	5
Industrial injuries consultancy activities	2	0
Environmental consultancy activities	0	0
Other scientific and technical consultancy activities n.e.c.	2	5
Auditing, bookkeeping and tax consultancy activities	1	0
ICT consultancy activities	6	16
Education	10	2
Other service activities	3	5

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bogrev1

Table 321

Sales and exports of services in the sectors for temporary employment agencies and recruitment agencies. 2005

	Temporary employment agencies		Recruitment agencies	
	Sales	Of which export	Sales	Of which exports
	DKK mio.			
Total	5 673	227	885	45
	per cent			
Products, total	100	100	100	100
Placement services of executive search services	1	0	67	93
Placement services of ICT and computer specialists	0	0	3	2
Placement services of other specialists	0	0	7	2
Placement services of office support personnel and other workers	2	0	8	2
Teachers	0	-	-	-
Computer staff	1	-	-	-
Executive search services	19	0	-	-
Industrial/Manufacturing	25	14	-	-
Transport/Logistics	11	6	-	-
Commercial/Trade	1	0	-	-
HORECA	3	-	-	-
Which nurses	7	26	0	-
Social and health assistants	7	0	0	-
Social and health helpers	8	0	0	-
Doctors	3	50	-	-
Other health staff	5	0	0	-
Other supply services	6	0	-	-
Outplacement services	0	-	6	0
Business and management consultancy services	0	0	8	0
Computer services	0	-	-	-
Training services	0	-	-	-
Other services	0	3	-	-

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vikar1

Table 322

Sales of services in the sector for general and specialized cleaning. 2005

	General cleaning		Specialized cleaning	
	Sales	Of which export	Sales	Of which exports
	DKK mio.			
Total	9 751	2	1 106	52
	per cent			
Products, total	100	100	100	100
General cleaning	74	48	18	0
Specialized cleaning in new buildings	1	0	7	0
Specialized cleaning in the health sector	5	0	0	0
Specialized cleaning related to insurance covered damages	2	0	23	0
Other specialized cleaning	0	0	33	100
Window cleaning	5	0	9	0
Property maintenance etc.	3	0	0	0
Other sales	10	52	9	0

Flere tal og oplysninger findes på www.statistikbanken.dk/ren1

Table 323

Sales and exports of goods and services by ICT activity. 2005

	Activities							Total	Of which exports
	Hardware consultancy	Publishing of standard-software	Software consultancy and supply	Data processing	Database activities	Maintenance and repair of office, accounting and computing machinery	Other computer-related activities		
Total	3 225	6 643	30 944	3 442	1 085	734	3 445	49 517	7 860
	DKK mio.								
	per cent								
Products, total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Development and design of software	4	50	39	9	3	1	23	34	57
Design of software									
Consultancy related to hardware	53	1	2	0	0	0	1	5	4
Other software and computer consultancy services	8	7	17	3	0	3	33	15	9
Computer facilities management and data processing	0	1	16	9	3	8	13	12	10
Other computer related services	4	0	4	0	1	2	1	3	2
Data processing, web hosting and related services	3	1	2	73	3	1	7	8	4
Database activities and online issues	0	0	0	1	65	0	0	2	1
Web portals	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	1	0
Issues of standard software	0	9	2	0	2	0	2	3	5
Online issues of software	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maintenance and repair of office machinery	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0
Maintenance of computers and related equipment	0	0	1	0	1	43	3	2	0
ICT-related training	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Software reselling of software not produced by the business	10	0	6	2	0	6	4	5	1
Resale of hardware and equipment	14	26	5	2	1	11	3	8	3
Other resale	1	0	1	1	0	0	4	1	1
Business and management consultancy services	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other sales	0	1	2	1	4	2	3	2	11

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/it1

Table 324

Enterprises' use of ICT. 2006

	Internet access	Own web site	Broadband connection to the internet ²
	per cent		
All enterprises¹	97	83	82
Industry			
Manufacturing	98	87	84
Construction	97	75	74
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	97	84	83
Transport, post and telecomm.	95	68	79
Finance and business activities	98	90	87
Full-time employees			
10-19	95	77	77
20-49	99	86	85
50-99	99	92	90
100 +	100	97	95

¹ Figures are based on the replies for January 2007 of 4 041 enterprises with at least 10 employees. ² ADSL, etc., or other cable based connection (i.e. access faster than analogue modem or ISDN).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vita and www.dst.dk/ict

Table 325

Enterprises' use of the internet (selected areas). 2006

	Banking or other financial services ²	Visited web sites of public authorities	Training and education of personnel	Placing orders via the internet in 2005	Receiving orders via the internet in 2005 ²
	per cent				
All enterprises¹	92	87	16	59	35
Industry					
Manufacturing	95	88	10	60	36
Construction	90	84	6	45	28
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	91	86	19	61	42
Transport, post and telecomm.	89	81	13	48	33
Finance and business activities	92	91	29	71	28
Full-time employees					
10-19	90	82	13	52	34
20-49	93	90	15	61	36
50-99	95	93	21	69	33
100 +	94	93	32	78	36

¹ Figures are based on the replies for January 2006 of 4 041 enterprises with at least 10 employees. ² Exclusive enterprises in the financial sector.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vita and www.dst.dk/ict

Table 326

ICT security measures in enterprises. 2006

	All enterprises	10-49 full-time employees	50 or more full-time employees
	per cent of enterprises with Internet access		
Antivirus software	94	93	99
Firewall	87	84	98
Off-site data backup security servers	83	81	93
Server with safe connection ¹	60	56	78
Data encryption for reasons of confidentiality	21	16	40

¹ Supporting security protocols, e.g. SSL or SHTTP.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vita and www.dst.dk/ict

Table 327

The ICT sector in Denmark. 2004

	Enter- prises	Full-time equivalent employees	Turn- over	Wages and salaries
	number of		DKK mio.	
Private non-agricultural industries, total	205 121	1 266 273	2 328 067	418 242
ICT industries, total	9 449	91 530	193 878	42 002
ICT manufacturing	584	13 800	18 151	5 065
ICT wholesale trade	1 515	21 320	78 414	1 033
Telecommunications	279	20 144	47 333	8 638
ICT consultancy services	7 071	36 266	49 980	17 973

Table 328

Access to the internet by the population. 2006

	Access to the internet, total	Access from both home and work place	Only access from home	Only access from work place
Total	89	57	26	6
Sex				
Male	90	57	26	6
Female	88	57	25	6
Age				
16-19 years	98	84	9	5
20-39 years	96	67	21	8
40-59 years	94	66	22	7
60-74 years	65	16	46	3
Employment				
Basic school	80	43	31	7
General upper secondary education and vocational education and training	91	56	28	6
Videregående uddannelse	97	76	17	4
Student	99	83	7	9
Wage-earning employee	94	57	27	10
Salaried employee	99	85	7	7
Self-employed	94	78	13	4
Unemployed/retired	62	•	62	•
Regions				
East of the Great Belt	90	60	24	7
West of the Great Belt	88	55	27	6

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bebrit1

Table 329

ICT and telephony

	2004	2005
Subscriber line, fixed network	3 491 806	3 352 886
Per 100 inhabitants	64.5	61.8
Mobil subscriptions	5 167 998 ¹	5 478 246 ¹
Per 100 inhabitants	95.5 ¹	100.9 ¹
Internet subscriptions	1 682 635	1 791 341
Per 100 inhabitants	31.3	32.9
xDSL subscriptions	638 961	835 605
Cable modem subscriptions	362 618	461 817
Cable TV subscriptions	1 364 763	1 436 792
	— mio. minutes —	
Domestic traffic, fixed network	16 164	13 034
International traffic, fixed network	635	619
Domestic traffic, mobile network	4 989	6 276
International traffic, mobile network	173	209
	— mio. number —	
SMS sent	6 555	8 424
MMS sent	12	24
	— DKK mio. —	
Revenue	38 074	39 460

¹ Including pre-paid cards that have been active within the last 12 months. A pre-paid card is defined as active if there has been outgoing calls from the telephone (the pre-paid card) or reloads of the pre-paid card within the last 12 months.

Source: National Telecom Agency.

Table 330

Households possessing consumer durables

	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
	thousands			per cent		
Number of families	2 350	2 356	2 323	100	100	100
Of which possessing:						
Tumble dryer	1 124	1 114	1 196	48	47	51
Washing machine	1 791	1 857	1 869	76	79	80
Dishwasher	1 405	1 330	1 465	60	56	63
Microwave oven	1 551	1 603	1 649	66	68	71
Video recorder	1 997	1 977	1 922	85	84	83
Video camera	541	574	747	23	24	32
CD player	2 039	2 162	2 184	92	93	94
PC	1 907	1 974	1 975	81	84	85
Answering machine	1 133	1 100	1 172	48	47	50
Mobile telephone	2 126	2 175	2 173	90	92	94
DVD-player	1 260	1 598	1 926	54	68	83
CD-ROM	1 703	1 884	1 810	73	80	78
DVD for PC	1 205	1 396	1 527	51	59	66
Access to the internet	1 669	1 712	1 855	71	73	80
Digital camera	820	1 132	1 417	...	48	61
Digital video camera	239	277	413	...	12	18
DVD-recorder	128	179	304	...	8	13
Flat screen TV	...	...	451	...	...	19
MP3 player	...	...	920	...	...	40
MP4 player	...	...	67	...	...	3
DAB digital radio	...	...	317	...	...	14
GPS navigation	...	...	339	...	...	15

Note: The results are based on telephone interviews with a representative sample of the population between 16 and 74 years old. The results were then weighted to the number of families in the whole country comprising one, or more than one, persons between 16 and 74 years old who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other (including co-habiting couples), although allowing for a maximum of one married/co-habiting couple per family. The results are accurate to within +/- 2.5 pct.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/varforbr

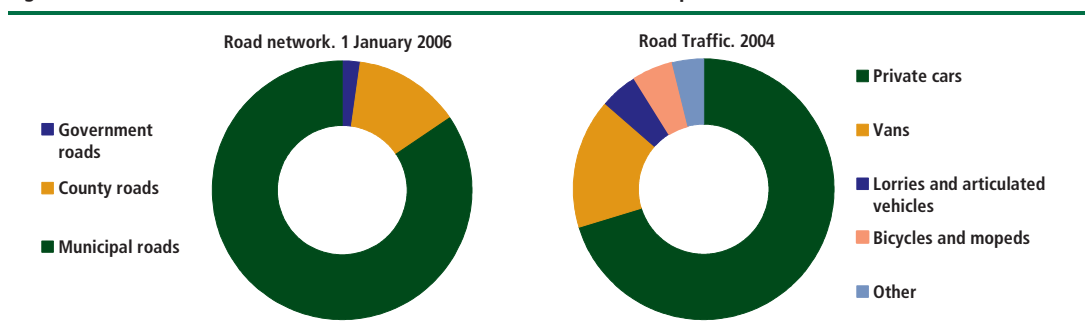
Transport

1. Infrastructure

Extension of motorways and dual-carriageways

There are 72,362 km of public roads in Denmark on 1 January 2006, and 84 per cent of these were municipal roads. The majority of the public road network (65 per cent) is in Jutland, while the rest is distributed between the Islands (25 per cent) and the Greater Copenhagen Region (10 per cent). Since 1996, the motorway network has been extended by 29 per cent to 1,032 km in 2006. The new motorways have especially been constructed in the counties of Nordjyllands and Ribe Amt. The length of the dual-carriageways has also increased considerably to 362 km, 25 per cent more than in 1996.

Figure 1 Distribution of road network and traffic performance



See table 331 and 338.

Almost a quarter of the rail network is electrified

The length of the total rail network was 2,644 km on 1 January 2006, the same as the previous year. Viewed in relation to the total area of Denmark, there is 61 km of railway per 1,000 km², of which the greatest part of the rail network is operated by the National Railway Agency. The regional railways are responsible for operating almost 500 km of rail network and Copenhagen Metro for 17 km. Since 1990, the rail network has been decreased by 200 km, mainly because of closures of sections of the goods railway on the National Railway Agency's rail network. 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 extent of the Danish rail network is slightly smaller. At the beginning of 2006, almost a quarter of the rail network was electrified. This is three times more than in 1990.

Transport

Goods transport by ship is concentrated at 30 sea ports

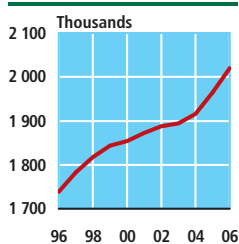
In 2005, there were 117 Danish ports. One fourth of the sea ports dispatch more than 500,000 tonnes of goods annually, and account for 9/10 of the total goods transport by sea. In terms of goods carried, the sea ports of Fredericia and Århus are the greatest sea ports in Denmark handling, with 17 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, of total goods carried.

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 load and unload 250,000 passengers every year and account for more than 90 per cent of passengers transported by sea. The greatest sea port is Helsingør accounting for 23 per cent of all passengers, followed by Rødby Færgehavn with 14 per cent of all passengers in 2005.

2. Means of transport

Figure 2
Stock of passenger cars



See table 335.

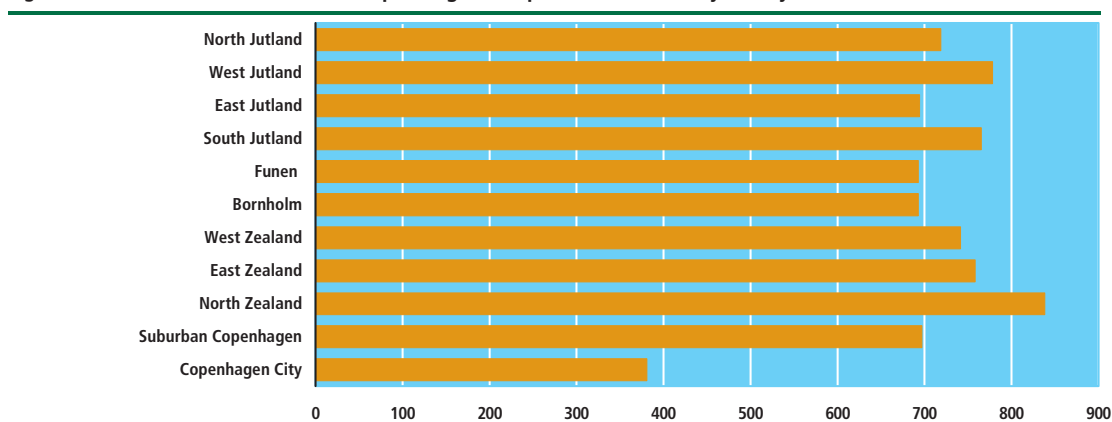
Three out of four motor vehicles are passenger cars

On 1 January 2007, there were a total of 2,728,700 motor vehicles – new as well used motor vehicles – in Denmark. 74 per cent of motor vehicles were passenger cars, 17 per cent were delivery vans, 7 per cent were motorbikes and 45-mopeds, and the rest were buses and lorries. The increase of 272,000 or 11 per cent in the stock of motor vehicles from 2003 to 2007 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.

More cars available

In 2007, there were 689 passenger cars per 1,000 families, compared to 649 in 2002. The largest stock of passenger cars is in North Zealand with 838 passenger cars per 1,000 families, while Copenhagen City score lowest with 381 passenger cars per 1,000 families.

Figure 3
Stock of passenger cars per 1,000 families by county. 2007



See table 342.

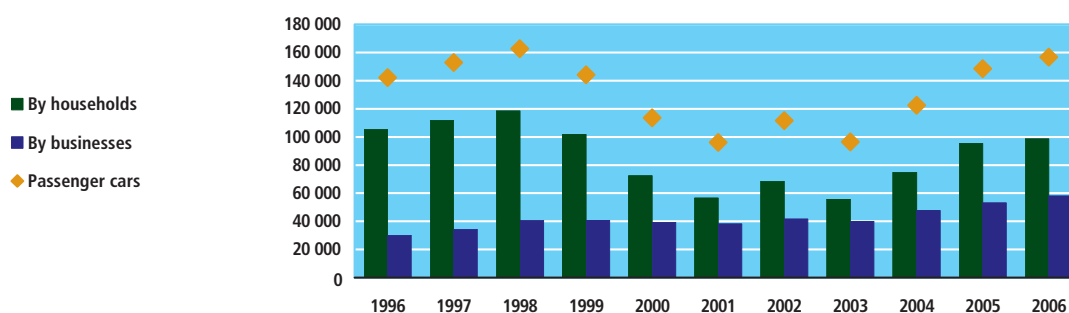
Transport

Another increase in the number of new private cars registered

The number of new private cars registered was considerably lower in the period 2000-2003, compared to the period 1994 to 1999, but has again increased in 2006. The increase in 2006 is accounted for by private households as well as by industries.

Figure 4

New private cars registered by industries and by private households



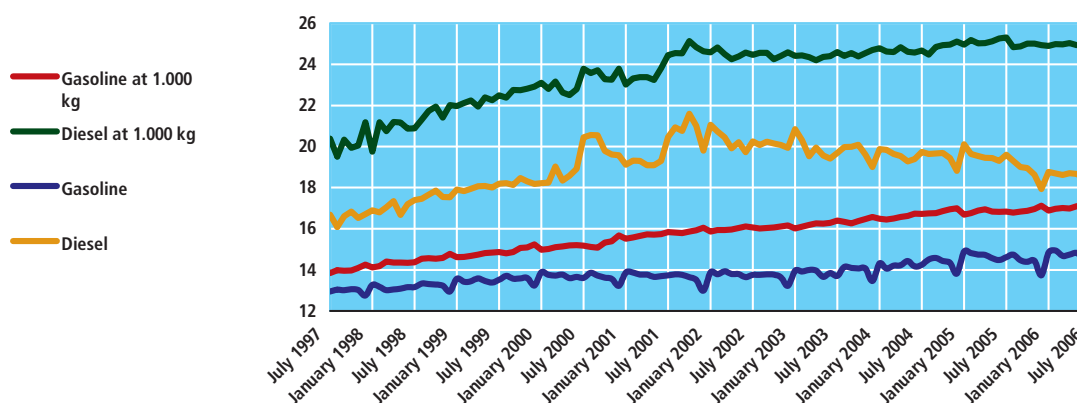
See table 333.

Increase in energy efficiency

The energy efficiency for petrol- and diesel-powered cars registered in 2006 was on average 15.7 km/l compared to 13.3 km/l for cars registered in 1998. This is equivalent to an increase of 17.8 per cent. For cars purchased by private households, the corresponding figures are 15.9 km/l and 13.6 km/l, while for cars purchased by the industries figures are 15.1 km/l and 12.6 km/l.

Figure 5

Energy efficiency for new private cars registered



Transport

Fewer locomotives, more train units and markedly less goods waggons

While there are a falling number of locomotives, the number of train units has increased. In the beginning of 2006, the number of train units was 600, more than 70 per cent more than in 1990, while the number of section locomotives has been halved. There were 139,000 seats in trains which is the same as the previous year, but 28 per cent more than in 1990. One third of the seats are in S-trains.

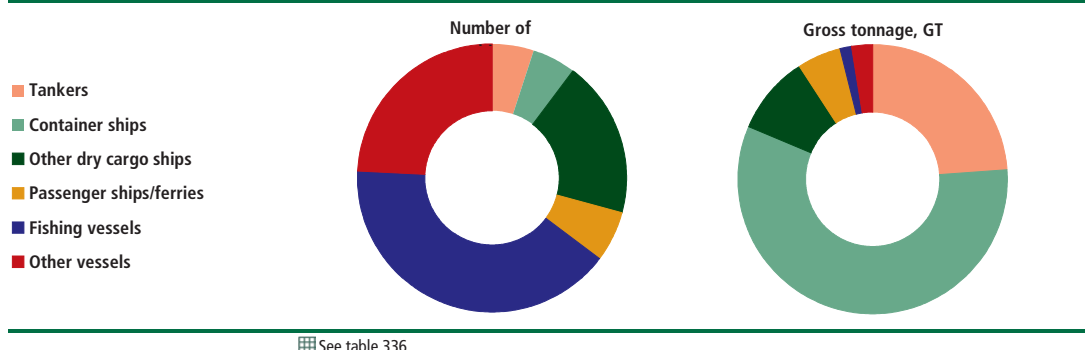
Foreign goods waggons handle most of the transportation of goods by train. In the beginning of 2006, the rail way companies owned only 141 goods waggons, compared to 4,700 in 1990.

More than half of the gross tonnage of Danish ships is now made of container ships

On 1 January 2007, there were 1,755 Danish ships of at least 20 gross tonnage (GT), which is 2 per cent less than the previous year. 41 per cent of the ships were fishing vessels and 29 per cent were cargo vessels. The total gross tonnage was 8.7 million. This is an increase of 0.6 million compared to the previous year, and the highest ever. Especially, containerships, dry cargo vessels in general and chemical tankers have seen an increase. At the beginning of 2007, the gross tonnage of containerships was 5.0 million GT. This is more than twice the figure 10 years ago.

Figure 6

Danish ships by type of use. 1 January 2007



Young ships represent the greatest part of the total tonnage

At the beginning of 2007, 77 per cent of the total tonnage was represented by ships younger than ten years. 12 per cent of the gross tonnage was between 10 and 14 years old. For tankers, 90 per cent of the GT was represented by ships less than ten years old and less than 0.5 per cent of the total tonnage for ships more than 25 years old.

Danish merchant navy is the 18th 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 2007, the number of ships was 452, representing 8.3 million GT. The Danish merchant navy had 1.2 per cent of the total world GT. This was the 7th largest in the EU and the 18th largest in the world in October 2006.

Transport

3. Traffic

Increase in km's driven by cars and fall in km's driven by bicycles

In 2004, vehicles drove 46 billion kilometres on Danish roads, including kilometres driven by bicycles/mopeds. Motor vehicles alone drove 44 billion of these kilometres. Since 1990, traffic by bicycles has largely been decreasing, while traffic by motor vehicles has had an average annual increase of 1 per cent. The increased number of kilometres driven is a consequence of the growth in the number of passenger cars. 70 per cent of the total traffic performance was made of passenger cars.

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 north of Limfjorden carried less than 10,000 cars every day. In 2005, more than 25,000 cars crossed the Great Belt every day; this is an increase of 34 per cent compared to the first year when the bridge was opened, while the ferries between East and West Denmark carried 2,900 cars every day, compared to 12,700 in the year before the bridge was opened for road traffic. Train traffic has also increased considerably after the opening of the bridge across the Great Belt.

Ten sections of railway lines carry over 200 trains every day

In 2005, ten 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 more than 400 trains every day from Monday to Friday, while the section Nykøbing Falster-Gedser still is the least trafficked with only three trains every day. For all other sections, there were more than 20 trains every day. The most trafficked section carrying goods was Taulov-Lunderskov with 54 goods trains every day.

4. Passenger transport

Every Dane travels 39 km a day

On average, every Dane covered a distance of more than 14,000 km in 2004, corresponding to 39 kilometres a day. In the recent years, there has primarily been a considerable increase in passenger car transport, 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.

Transport

Figure 7 Passenger transport. 2004



See table 339.

Most passenger km's are accounted for by car

The majority of passenger transport performance is by car (78 per cent), 9 per cent by bus and 8 per cent by train. Transport performance by bicycles/mopeds has markedly fallen in the recent years, but has increased again from 2002. In 2005, every person has cycled 425 km a year.

Increase in national transport by train

The recent years, there has been a considerable increase in national transport by train. In 2005, there was on average almost 171,000 train journeys every day, of which 97,000 east of the Great Belt and 21,000 across the Great Belt. In addition, there was more than 17,000 train journeys across the Oresund.

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, the latest figures for 2004 seem to indicate that the decline has now stopped.

Steady increase in the number of passengers on international flights

The number of departing passengers on international flights has been steadily increasing, except for a temporary slowing down in 2003 caused by the war in Iraq, the outbreak of SARS etc. Three out of four departing flight passengers from Danish airports now travel on international flights.

5. Goods transport

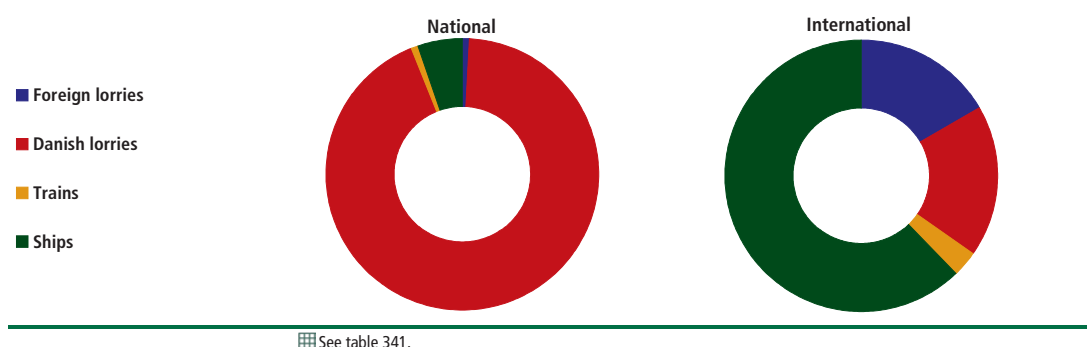
National goods are mainly transported by lorries – international goods by ships

In the national transport of goods, i.e. the places of loading and unloading are both situated in Denmark, 204 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2005. Lorries are by far the most commonly used means of transport accounting for 94 per cent of all goods transport. 5 per cent were carried by ship and 1 per cent by train.

Transport

However, in the international transport of goods, i.e. transport between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant means of transport. In 2005, international goods transport accounted for 87 million tonnes of goods, of which 62 per cent were carried by cargo ships, 18 per cent by Danish lorries and 17 per cent by foreign lorries. The rest was carried mainly by trains.

Figure 8 Amount of goods – national and international traffic. 2005



See table 341.

Increase in the share of national goods by lorries carried out by haulage contractors

During the second half of the 1990s, the total amount of goods transported by car increased, but from 2000 it has remained almost constant in the region of 11 billion tonne-km. Haulage contractors carry out most of the transport. The share of the transportation by haulage contractors has been increasing at the expense of the business' own transport of goods. Overall, the share of the transportation by haulage contractors has been increasing from 73 per cent in 1990 to 86 per cent in 2005 due to more business' outsourcing service activities, including transport services.

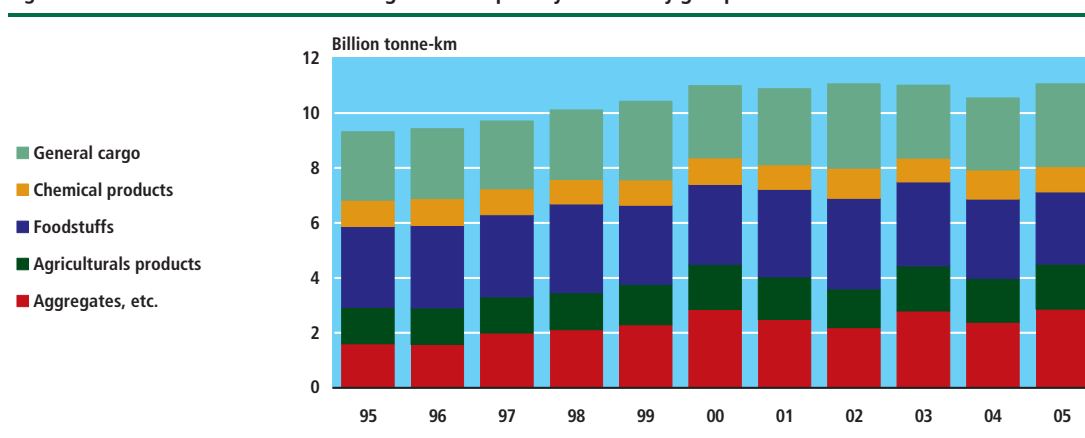
Increase in amount of goods transported in connection with increased activity in construction

Almost half of the goods were stone, gravel, sand, cement and soil, but as transport in connection with construction work typically covers short distances, the transport of stone, gravel, sand, cement and soil only accounted for about one fifth of the total amount of goods transported. Food, agricultural products and general cargo represented more than one third of the goods transported, but accounted for more than half of all goods transport. 4 per cent of the goods were classified as hazardous goods, i.e. gasoline.

Transport

Figure 9

National goods transport by commodity groups



Goods by lorries are mainly transported within the same region

A majority of all goods is transported within the same county, and the majority of the goods transported are carried across the county border to a neighbouring county. Only a small amount of goods was transported between the different regions of Denmark. The length of a journey was on average 76 km.

International goods transport by Danish lorries is carried out by 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. Following a decline in 2001, Danish haulage contractors have again seen an increase during the recent years. In 2005, the transport performance was 12.2 billion tonne-km.

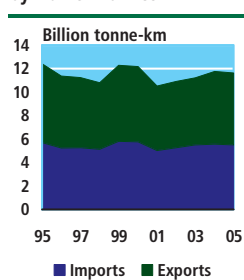
Germany and Sweden are the greatest consignees and consignors of goods

50 per cent of all goods carried were transported from Denmark to abroad and 45 per cent from abroad to Denmark. The rest was transport between foreign places of loading and unloading. Goods transport between Denmark and abroad was mainly carried out to Germany and Sweden as countries of unloading or countries of loading. The average journey involving transport of goods was 737 km in 2005. More than two fifths of the journeys were shorter than 500 km while one fourth exceeded 1,000 km.

The market share of Danish lorries reached 52 per cent

Foreign lorries accounted for 48 per cent of all goods carried by lorries between Denmark and abroad in 2005, compared to 36 per cent in 2000. Among foreign lorries there was a majority of German and Dutch lorries. The development is, among other things, due to Danish business' moving to other countries plus the expanded common market in EU.

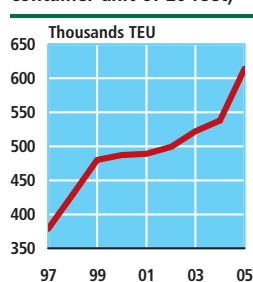
Figure 10
International transport
by Danish lorries



See table 340.

Transport

Figure 11
Goods carried by
containers at the five
largest ports (TEU,
container unit of 20 feet)



Majority of goods carried by sea are transported to foreign countries

Danish sea ports loaded and unloaded almost 86 million tonnes of goods in 2005, slightly less than in 2004 and 15 million tonnes less than in 1997. The decline is partly due to a fall in imports of coal and partly due to the opening of the Great Belt Link and the Oresund Link. A majority of the goods carried by sea was transported to foreign countries. Less than a fifth of the goods could be attributed to domestic transport between Danish sea ports or 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. Two thirds of the goods are solid bulk cargo, especially coal, stone, sand, gravel, chalk, cement, foodstuffs, and liquid bulk cargo such as crude oil and mineral oil products. A fourth is ferry goods, especially goods transported by lorries.

Steady growth in goods carried by containers

Goods carried by containers have increased steadily to more than 4 million tonnes in 2005. The majority of goods transported by containers take place at the sea port of Århus, which handled about two thirds of all containers.

Figure 12

Goods transport by rail

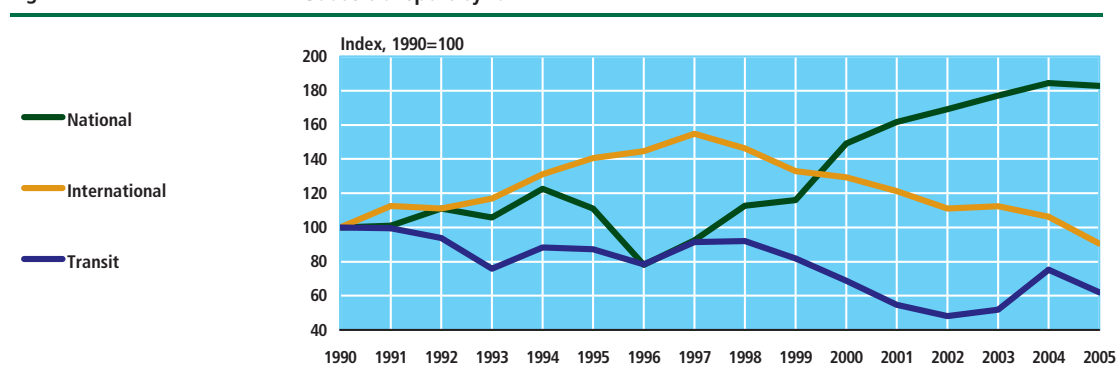
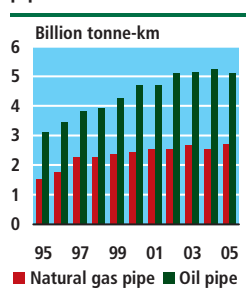


Figure 13
Goods transport via
pipelines



Increase in goods transport by trains in transit through Denmark

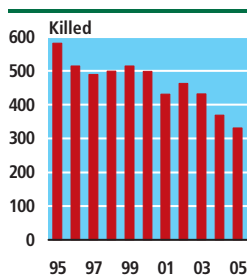
During the last ten years, goods transports by rail has accounted for about 2 billion tonne-km. However, there are major disparities within the different types of transport. Since 1997, national and international goods transport has steadily fallen. However, goods transport in transit through Denmark has risen markedly since 1996. Half of all transport services are now covered by trains.

More 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 more than a third of total domestic transport. Transport via pipelines has grown considerably over the last ten years. In 2005, transport of almost 8 billion tonne-km was performed. That is 50 per cent more than in 1996. Of this, a third was accounted for by natural gas and the rest by oil from the North Sea.

6. Road traffic accidents

Figure 14
Persons killed in road traffic accidents



See table 352.

Fall in the number of persons killed in road traffic accidents

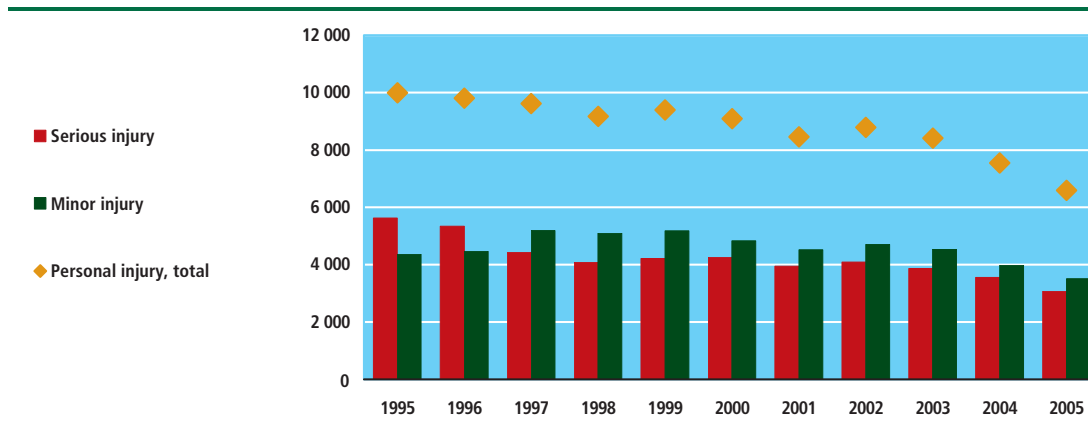
From 1995 to 2005, the number of traffic accidents leading to personal injury has decreased by 35 per cent. In 1995, the number of traffic accidents leading to personal injury was 8,373, and this had fallen to 5,412 in 2005. In the same period, the number of people killed in traffic accidents fell from 582 to 331, corresponding to a fall of 43 per cent. The number of serious and minor injuries has also fallen by 34 per cent. From 2004 to 2005, the number of road traffic accidents fell by 13 per cent and the number of persons killed by 10 per cent. In 2005, alcohol accidents accounted for 16 per cent of all traffic accidents and for 26 per cent of all people killed in traffic accidents.

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 almost five 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.

Figure 15

Persons injured in traffic accidents



Note: There is a break in the relative distribution of serious and minor injuries from 1997 due to a new definition.

See table 353.

Persons injured in railway accidents

In the ten year period from 1996 to 2005, there has been ten seriously injured persons and nine killed persons in railway accidents.

Table 331

Infrastructure for transport

1 January	2005	2006
	km	
Road network, total	72 257	72 362
Of which motorways	1 032	1 032
State roads	1 660	1 660
County roads	9 702	9 695
Municipality roads	60 894	61 006
Railway network, total	2 644	2 644
Of which private railways	495	495
	number	
Stations and halts	532	537
Sea ports	119	118
Airports	23	23

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vej1, bane41 and skib1

Table 332

Infrastructure for transport, expenditure

	2004	2005
	DKK mio.	
Road network¹	10 868	12 601
Construction expenditure	5 415	6 913
Operation and maintenance	5 453	5 688
State railway network¹	1 819	1 204
New investments	793	386
Reinvestments	1 001	793
Other investments	25	25
Private railways	50	44
Sea ports	738	...
Constructions	234	...
Buildings	504	...
Airports	188	...
Great Belt Link	26	29
Øresund Link	0	1
Copenhagen Metro	646	517

¹ Figures do not include the Great Belt Link.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vej2, bane42 and flyv2

Table 333

New registrations of vehicles

	2005	2006
	number	
Vehicles, total	221 676	238 244
Private cars, total	148 578	156 715
Of Which in households	95 456	98 661
Of Which in business and industry	53 122	58 054
Petrol	111 689	113 053
Diesel ¹	36 887	43 659
Buses	649	709
Motor cycles	5 781	7 578
Moped-45 45	4 917	4 462
Vans, total²	55 762	62 774
Under 2,001 kg	56	30
2,001-3,000 kg	45 061	48 901
3,001-3,500 kg	10 645	13 843
Lorries, total²	2 933	3 211
3,501-6,000 kg	169	122
over 6,000 kg	2 764	3 089
Tractors for semi-trailers	3 056	2 795

¹ Includes gas and electricity etc. ² Total weight.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil5 and [bil6](http://www.statbank.dk/bil6)

Table 334

Vans and lorries etc.

	2006	2007
	number	
Fleet (start of year)		
Vans, total¹	421 203	459 082
Under 2,001 kg	48 558	44 668
2,001-3,000 kg	253 357	289 446
3,001-3,500 kg	119 288	124 968
Lorries, total¹	34 546	35 154
3,501-6,000 kg	3 449	3 265
Over 6,000 kg	31 097	31 889
Tractors for semi-trailers	13 774	14 538
Trailers over 2,000 kg	26 300	30 764
Semi-trailers	30 562	33 826

¹ Total weight.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil7 and [bil9](http://www.statbank.dk/bil9)

Table 335

Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2006	2007
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Private cars, total	1 964 682	2 020 013
Of which in households	1 824 067	1 873 984
Of which in business and industry	140 523	146 029
Petrol	1 745 927	1 759 679
Diesel ¹	218 502	260 166
Age:		
0- 3 years	453 353	497 514
4- 7 years	482 901	438 332
8-11 years	516 146	532 720
12-15 years	263 129	305 331
16-19 years	163 018	145 862
over 19 years	86 135	100 254
Average age in years	9.1	9.1
Buses, total	14 402	14 552
In scheduled service	5 057	5 194
Tourist coaches	9 345	9 358
Caravans	126 011	131 708
Motor cycles	105 264	118 752
Moped-45	66 653	65 284

¹ Includes gas and electricity etc.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil6 and bil8

Table 336

Ships of at least 20 GT

1 January	2006	2007
	number	
Danish ships, total	1 789	1 755
Tankers	92	89
Container ships	89	89
Other dry cargo ships	340	332
Passenger ships/ferries	105	108
Fishing vessels	759	715
Other ships	404	422
	thousand GT	
Ship tonnage, total	8 104	8 692
Tankers	1 862	2 076
Container ships	4 790	4 986
Other dry cargo ships	675	829
Passenger ships/ferries	425	459
Fishing vessels	141	136
Other ships	211	206

Note: Incl. ships based in Greenland.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skib11

Table 337

Civil aircraft

1 January	2005		2006	
	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats
	number			
Danish aircraft	1 073	•	1 039	•
Jet, 3-4 engines	12	1 676	11	1 905
Jet, 2 engines	129	14 437	122	13 739
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	6	325	6	325
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	80	2 761	71	2 358
Propeller, 2 engines	66	446	58	387
Propeller, 1 engine ¹	723	2 587	705	2 514
Helicopters	57	473	66	485
Seats	•	22 705	•	21 713
1-2	215	391	208	390
3-5	523	2 132	530	2 159
6-9	114	791	94	654
10-99	138	4 144	126	3 693
100 or more	83	15 247	81	14 817

¹ This category also includes a few turbo-prop aircrafts with one engine.

Source: Civil Aviation Administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/flyv11

Table 338

Road traffic, railways and airports

	2004	2005
	mio. vehicle km	
Road trafic, total	44 837	...
Private cars ¹	32 938	...
Motocycles	590	...
Vans	7 032	...
Lorries	1 361	...
Articulated vehicles	834	...
Scheduled buses	355	...
Tourist coaches etc.	245	...
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	2 353	...
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	95	...
	mio. train km	
S-trains	15.1	15.8
Copenhagen Metro	3.4	3.4
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	44.6	47.0
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	4.6	4.1
Other railway networks	7.8	8.1
	thousand calls	
Passenger ships and ferries	516	517
Cargo ships	27	26
	thousand take-offs	
Domestic flights	99	97
International flights	271	267

¹ Incl. vans up to 2 tonnes and taxis.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vej20, bane31 and skib22

Table 339

Passenger transport

	2004	2005
	mio. passenger-km	
Passenger transport in Denmark	77 358	...
Cars	60 305	...
Motor cycles	799	891
Buses in scheduled service	2 873	3 516
Tourist coaches	4 428	...
Bicycles/mopeds	2 230	2 322
Moped 45s	94	...
Metropolitan trains	1 289	1 299
Other trains	4 785	4 833
Ferries	247	226
Aircraft ¹	308	316
	thousand passengers	
Domestic ferries, total	10 314	10 348
Of which east/west Denmark	2 797	2 674
International ferries, total	27 722	27 000
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	14 904	14 115
Denmark-Germany	8 519	8 603
Denmark-Norway	4 020	4 009
Scheduled and charter flights, total	11 364	11 952
Scheduled, domestic	1 482	1 537
Scheduled, international:	8 678	9 044
Charters	1 204	1 371

¹ Includes only passenger transport for domestic flights.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pkm1, bane21 and skib31

Table 340

Road transport of goods by lorries over 6 tons total weight

	2004	2005
	mio. tonnes	
National road transport of goods, total	174.5	189.8
Transport for hire or reward	138.6	159.0
Transport on own account	35.9	30.9
	mio. tonne-km	
National road transport of goods, total	10 538	11 058
Transport for hire or reward	8 671	9 468
Transport on own account	1 868	1 590
	mio. tonnes	
International road transport of goods, total	17.0	16.6
From Denmark	8.5	8.1
To Denmark	7.4	7.6
Third country	0.6	0.5
Cabotage	0.6	0.4
	mio. tonne-km	
International road transport of goods, total	12 575	12 241
From Denmark	6 190	6 155
To Denmark	5 556	5 494
Third country	575	463
Cabotage	254	128

Note: Third country is transport of goods where loading and unloading is in separate foreign countries. Cabotage is where loading and unloading are in the same foreign country.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nvg1 and [ivg4](http://www.statbank.dk/ivg4)

Table 341

Goods transport by train, ship, and aircraft

	2004	2005
	thousand tonnes	
Goods carried by train	8 167	7 706
National	2 010	1 792
To Denmark	1 917	1 694
From Denmark	1 069	1 076
In transit	3 171	3 144
	mio. tonne-km	
Transport performance by train	2 169	1 976
National	520	420
To Denmark	365	297
From Denmark	210	193
In transit	1 075	1 066
	thousand tonnes	
Goods carried by cargo vessel	67 670	65 202
National	10 447	10 999
To Denmark	32 074	29 902
From Denmark	25 149	24 302
Goods carried by ferry	19 909	20 970
National	4 440	4 784
International	15 469	16 186
Goods carried by aircraft	115	106
National	2	4
International	112	102

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bane1, [skib41](http://www.statbank.dk/skib41) and [flyv41](http://www.statbank.dk/flyv41)

Table 342

Families with use of cars. 2005

1 January	Families	No car total	With car total	One car	Two cars or more
per cent of families					
All Denmark	2 916 979	44.7	55.3	45.1	10.2
Copenhagen Municipality	325 140	73.3	26.7	24.2	2.4
Frederiksberg Municipality	58 852	64.8	35.2	31.6	3.7
Copenhagen County	331 111	48.0	52.0	41.9	10.1
Frederiksborg County	191 945	37.8	62.2	46.7	15.6
Roskilde County	121 202	37.5	62.5	47.6	14.8
West Zealand County	161 208	38.4	61.6	49.0	12.6
Storstrøm County	142 763	39.6	60.4	49.1	11.3
Bornholm Municipality	23 521	41.4	58.6	50.1	8.5
Funen County	255 936	42.0	58.0	48.1	9.9
South Jutland County	130 009	34.2	65.8	54.0	11.8
Ribe County	114 854	37.2	62.8	52.5	10.2
Vejle County	186 119	37.5	62.5	49.4	13.0
Ringkøbing County	139 039	34.7	65.3	54.7	10.6
Århus County	353 950	45.6	54.4	44.2	10.2
Viborg County	119 781	34.4	65.6	54.3	11.3
North Jutland County	261 599	40.7	59.3	49.3	10.0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil80

Table 343

The 20 most sold private car makes. 2006

	Numbers	Share in per cent
New registrations, total	156 708	100.00
Peugeot	18 053	11.52
Volkswagen	14 489	9.25
Suzuki	14 285	9.12
Toyota	13 313	8.50
Citroën	11 227	7.16
Ford	11 096	7.08
Skoda	9 581	6.11
Opel	8 060	5.14
Hyundai	7 020	4.48
Fiat	6 296	4.02
Mazda	5 137	3.28
Renault	4 938	3.15
Audi	4 740	3.02
Kia	4 372	2.79
Volvo	3 755	2.40
BMW	3 098	1.98
Chevrolet	2 847	1.82
Nissan	2 317	1.48
Seat	2 196	1.40
Mitsubishi	2 145	1.37
Others	7 743	4.94

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/12

Table 344

Families with purchase of cars – **correction**

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2005	2006	2004	2005
All Denmark	2 905 845	2 916 979	79 687	101 590
			per cent of families	
All Denmark			2.7	3.5
Copenhagen Municipality	325 499	325 140	1.1	1.5
Frederiksberg Municipality	58 831	58 852	1.6	2.1
Copenhagen County	330 606	331 111	3.1	3.9
Frederiksborg County	190 665	191 945	4.1	5.0
Roskilde County	120 162	121 202	3.9	4.9
West Zealand County	160 121	161 208	3.3	4.1
Storstrøm County	142 145	142 763	3.3	4.0
Bornholm Municipality	23 467	23 521	2.2	2.7
Funen County	254 624	255 936	2.2	2.8
South Jutland County	130 036	130 009	2.8	3.6
Ribe County	114 676	114 854	2.6	3.5
Vejle County	184 657	186 119	2.9	3.8
Ringkøbing County	138 476	139 039	2.9	3.7
Århus County	351 791	353 950	2.6	3.4
Viborg County	119 184	119 781	2.8	3.5
North Jutland County	260 954	261 599	2.8	3.6

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil60 and [bil61](http://www.statbank.dk/bil61)

Table 345

Families with purchase of cars by county

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2005	2006	2004	2005
All Denmark	2 905 845	2 916 979	79 687	101 590
			per cent of total	
All Denmark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Copenhagen Municipality	11.2	11.1	4.5	4.8
Frederiksberg Municipality	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.2
Copenhagen County	11.4	11.4	12.8	12.7
Frederiksborg County	6.6	6.6	9.8	9.5
Roskilde County	4.1	4.2	5.9	5.9
West Zealand County	5.5	5.5	6.6	6.4
Storstrøm County	4.9	4.9	5.9	5.6
Bornholm Municipality	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
Funen County	8.8	8.8	7.2	7.1
South Jutland County	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7
Ribe County	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9
Vejle County	6.4	6.4	6.8	7.0
Ringkøbing County	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.1
Århus County	12.1	12.1	11.5	12.0
Viborg County	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
North Jutland County	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bil60 and [bil61](http://www.statbank.dk/bil61)

Table 346

Car traffic on Danish E-roads, selected bridges etc.

		2004	2005
European road sections		ave. no. of cars per 24 hours	
E20	Øresund Bridge	10 800	12 400
	Amager Motorway	79 300	82 000
	Øresund Motorway, west of Englandsvej	50 900	54 600
	Holbæk Motorway, at Vallensbæk Mose	80 200	83 300
	West Motorway, at Roskilde-West Zealand	33 800	36 700
	Great Belt Link	23 700	25 400
	Funen Motorway, north of Nyborg	24 200	26 000
	Funen Motorway, south of Odense	40 100	42 300
	The New Little Belt Bridge	52 400	54 100
	Mid-Jutland Motorway, at Herslev	24 100	25 400
	Esbjerg Motorway, west of Kolding	22 400	24 100
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	15 200	15 700
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	10 300	10 600
E45	National border, Kruså	13 100	13 100
	South Jutland Motorway, west of Haderslev	26 900	27 700
E20/45	South Jutland Motorway, north of Kolding	59 100	60 900
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	56 300	58 500
	Central Jutland Motorway, at Stilling	43 700	46 000
	Central Jutland Motorway, at Løsning	42 700	43 900
	North Jutland Motorway, north of Århus	33 800	35 600
	North Jutland Motorway, south of Aalborg	28 700	29 800
	Limfjord Tunnel	56 900	57 600
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	15 400	15 700
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Sæby	8 100	8 100
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	4 800	6 100
	Hirtshals Motorway, east of Hjørring	8 000	9 000
	Hirtshals Motorway, south of Hjørring	9 700	10 900
E47/55	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	73 800	73 800
	Motorring 3, at Husum	75 300	75 400
E20/47/55	Køgebugt Motorway, at Hundige	100 000	102 300
	Køgebugt Motorway, at Ølby	83 600	86 500
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	21 500	22 800
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	33 000	34 400
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	20 100	20 800
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	11 400	11 900
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	6 400	6 600
E55	Ørslev-Gedser	13 600	14 000
Other bridges			
	Alssund Bridge	22 400	22 600
	Svendborgsund Bridge	15 700	15 800
	Oddesund Bridge	5 500	4 700
	Vilsund Bridge	7 900	8 300
	Sallingsund Bridge	9 700	10 100
	Frederik IX's Bridge	20 600	20 800
	Rømø Dam	3 700	4 200
	Limfjord Bridge	28 500	29 800
	Storstrøm Bridge	4 900	4 900
	Bispeengbuen	50 300	44 900
	Knippels Bridge, Copenhagen	30 000	30 200
	Lange Bridge, Copenhagen	60 700	60 500
	Zealand Bridge, Copenhagen	51 500	52 500

Source: Road Directorate.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vej22

Table 347

Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

	2005	2006
	observations	
Øresund		
Northern observation point	32 789	33 401
Going north	15 335	15 532
Going south	17 454	17 869
Southern observation point	35 740	36 180
Going north	16 882	16 971
Going south	18 858	19 209
The Great Belt	18 367	18 726
Going north	10 389	10 554
Going south	7 978	8 172

Source: Admiral Danish Fleet.

[For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skib24](http://www.statbank.dk/skib24)

Table 348

Accidents at sea and losses of Danish ships - **correction**

	Merchant ships		Fishing vessels		Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	number					
Total	34	41	39	25	73	66
Of which shipwrecks	1	-	10	6	11	6
Of which passenger ships	8	19	•	•	8	19
Fire, explosions	3	8	7	4	10	12
Groundings	6	14	5	3	11	17
Collision	11	4	7	5	18	9
Head-on collision of ships	3	4	3	1	6	5
Contact-damage	8	7	1	-	9	7
Capsizing	-	-	-	3	-	3
Mechanical breakdown	1	3	3	-	4	3
other cause	2	1	13	9	15	10
Deaths ¹	-	-	4	-	4	-
Injuries ¹	-	-	7	2	7	2

¹ As result of the above.

Source: Danish Maritime Authority.

[For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skib92](http://www.statbank.dk/skib92) and [skib93](http://www.statbank.dk/skib93)

Table 349

Persons seriously injured or killed in railway accidents












	2004	2005	Annual average 1995-2005
	number of persons		
Passengers	5	6	5
Of which killed	0	1	1
Staff	3	1	3
Of which killed	1	0	1
Others	22	29	12
Of which killed	16	22	8

Note: Exclusive accidents on rail network not managed by Banedanmark.

[For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bane91](http://www.statbank.dk/bane91)

Table 350

Road traffic accidents with casualties by accident situation. 2005

	Accident situation										Total	
												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Accidents, total	1 236	564	463	582	461	608	583	224	613	78	5 412	
Accidents involving:												
Passenger cars	748	439	392	442	430	519	504	172	411	35	4 092	
Vans	94	110	91	82	42	91	76	44	35	6	671	
Lorries	21	75	67	67	29	39	30	33	30	2	393	
Buses	5	18	14	13	3	20	6	7	30	1	117	
Tractors	5	13	12	16	5	7	11	8	2	0	79	
Motor cycles	88	38	20	31	53	25	34	3	5	9	306	
Mopeds-45	29	12	10	9	13	13	21	16	6	4	133	
Mopeds-30	194	53	54	180	77	101	78	47	38	14	836	
Bicycles	58	150	75	261	158	236	268	85	44	12	1 347	
Pedestrians	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	613	0	621	

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheld6

Table 351

Road traffic accidents causing casualties

	1990	1995	2005
Accidents, total	9 155	8 373	5 412
Of which:			
Alcohol accidents ¹	1 613	1 282	870
Casualties, total	11 287	10 573	6 919
Killed	634	582	331
Seriously injured	6 396	5 624	3 072
Slightly injured	4 257	4 367	3 516
Casualties in alcohol accidents	2 057	1 672	1 092
Killed	154	123	85
Seriously injured	1 176	893	458
Slightly injured	727	656	549

Note: The table only includes traffic accidents causing personal injury which have come to the attention of the Police, and which took place on roads, streets or squares which are accessible by the public, and which are being used by at least one of the traffic units involved in the accident, and at least one of the traffic units involved in the accident was driving. Therefore, accidents involving only pedestrians, railway accidents (except at level crossings), and accidents in yards, fields and garages, etc. do not count as traffic accidents. Deaths include deaths up to 30 days after the accident and as a consequence of the accident.

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheld7 and [uheld9](http://www.statbank.dk/uheld9)

Table 352

Fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2005

	Vehicle used							Pedestrian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30	Bicycle		
Men, total	122	20	7	17	3	23	29	30	251
0- 6 years	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
7-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
15-19 years	20	-	1	-	1	9	3	2	36
20-24 years	18	2	-	3	1	-	2	3	29
25-44 years	51	10	1	7	-	3	5	4	81
45-64 years	15	7	4	6	-	7	10	9	58
65 years +	17	1	-	1	1	4	8	9	41
Women, total	47	3	1	-	-	3	12	14	80
0- 6 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
7-14 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
15-19 years	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5
20-24 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
25-44 years	13	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	2
45-64 years	10	1	-	-	-	2	3	1	17
65 years +	16	-	1	-	-	-	3	9	29

¹ Incl. bus and tractor.For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Table 353

Fatal and non-fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2005

	Vehicle used							Pedestrian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30	Bicycle		
Men, total	1 951²	276	72	270	118	672	680	291	4 332³
0- 6 years	53	4	1	-	-	-	2	14	74
7-14 years	76	3	1	2	-	19	88	34	223
15-19 years	332	14	2	17	14	253	65	31	728
20-24 years	333	60	5	40	21	57	46	26	588
25-44 years	716	131	35	124	50	179	184	64	1 483
45-64 years	297	55	24	77	27	131	202	67	881
65 years +	143	9	4	10	6	33	93	55	354
Women, total	1 316	77	31	43	11	141	648	319	2 586
0- 6 years	47	-	2	1	-	-	1	14	65
7-14 years	59	5	1	2	-	6	52	34	159
15-19 years	172	5	2	2	4	67	71	30	353
20-24 years	163	13	1	1	2	11	80	20	291
25-44 years	433	28	11	26	4	26	203	57	788
45-64 years	291	25	10	11	1	27	164	48	577
65 years +	151	1	4	-	-	4	77	116	353
Not stated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

¹ Incl. bus and tractor. ² Incl. 1 man with unknown age. ³ Incl. 2 horses with riders.For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Environment and energy

1. Energy consumption

Denmark self-sufficient as regards energy

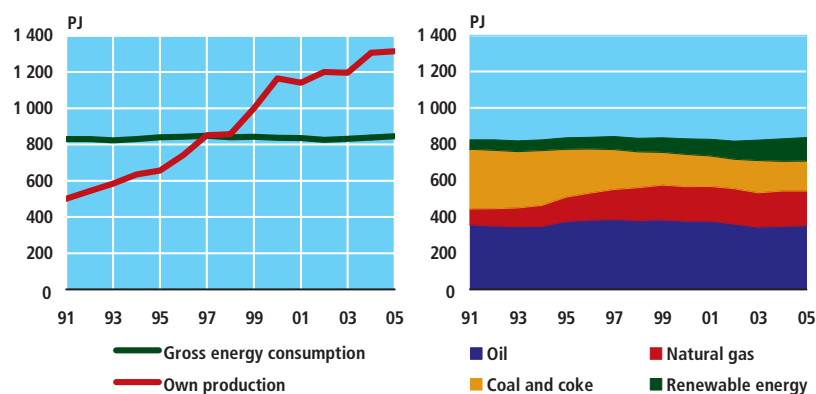
Since 1997, Denmark has been self-sufficient as regards energy thanks to the increased extraction of crude oil and natural gas from the North Sea. In 2005, the production of oil and gas was 56 per cent higher than the total consumption of energy.

More renewable energy sources

The consumption of coal and coke increased by 1 per cent from 2004 to 2005. The consumption of natural gas had a 1 per cent increase, while the consumption of renewable energy now accounts for 15 per cent of total gross energy consumption. This plays a particularly important part as regards environmental issues, as an increase in the use of such energy can cause a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by replacing the use of fossil fuels such as coal and oil. Renewable energy sources include the carbon-dioxide free types of energy such as wind power and solar power as well as carbon-dioxide neutral fuels such as hay and wood, which absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere during growth, only to release it again when burnt.

Figure 1

Gross energy consumption



Stable energy consumption in recent years

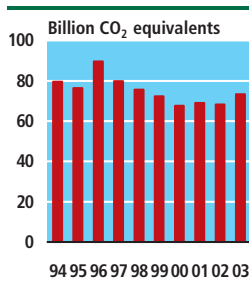
Gross energy consumption comprises the consumption of oil, natural gas, coal and renewable energy. When calculating gross energy consumption, adjustments are made to take into account imports and exports of electricity. Total gross energy consumption has remained stable in recent years, whereas the composition of fuels has changed markedly, resulting in an increase in the consumption of natural gas

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and renewable energy and a subsequent decrease in coal consumption. In Denmark, the consumption of coal and coke depends on how much electricity we export. In 2005, a decrease in the export of electricity to Norway and Sweden was counterbalanced by an increase in the export to Germany, which meant that the export of electricity was virtually at the same level as in 2004.

2. Air pollution

Figure 2
Emissions of greenhouse gases



Greenhouse gases

The air and the environment are subjected to a significant pressure created by humans from the burning of fossil fuels, which entails emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), laughing gas (N₂O), methane (CH₄), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). Carbon dioxide is the most important of these substances. Greenhouse gases are not dangerous in themselves for human beings, but in greater quantities they are assumed to contribute to a gradual increase in average global temperatures.

Fall in emissions of greenhouse gases since 1996

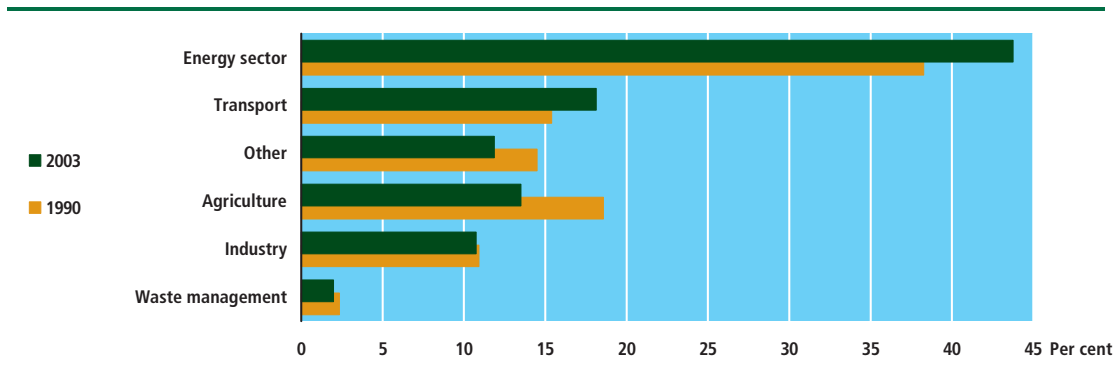
Denmark's emissions of carbon dioxide vary over the years, a fact which is partly due to the net exports of electricity. In years when Denmark has a large export of electricity, carbon-dioxide emissions increase as power generation increases. However, reductions in the emissions of carbon dioxide have been achieved by replacing fossil fuels, such as coal, by natural gas and renewable energy and by an increase in energy effectiveness. The effect of the various greenhouse gases on the atmosphere varies. They are therefore converted to the so called CO₂-equivalents. 1 CO₂-equivalent indicates the effect of the various greenhouse gases converted to the quantity of carbon dioxide that would have the same climatic impact – 1 kg carbon dioxide corresponds to 1 CO₂-equivalent. The emission of greenhouse gases peaked in 1996 with 90 billion CO₂-equivalents.

The energy sector is the main source of emissions

In 2003, the energy sector accounted for 44 per cent of total greenhouse gases measured in CO₂-equivalents, compared to 38 per cent in 1990. The transport sector was also a large contributor accounting for 18 per cent of total emissions in 2003. The majority of emissions of methane (CH₄) come from agriculture and nature (e.g. emissions from ruminant animals and bogs). Emissions of laughing gas (N₂O) result mainly from the use of nitrogenous fertilisers. Agriculture contributed with 14 per cent of total emissions of greenhouse gases in 2003 measured in CO₂-equivalents.

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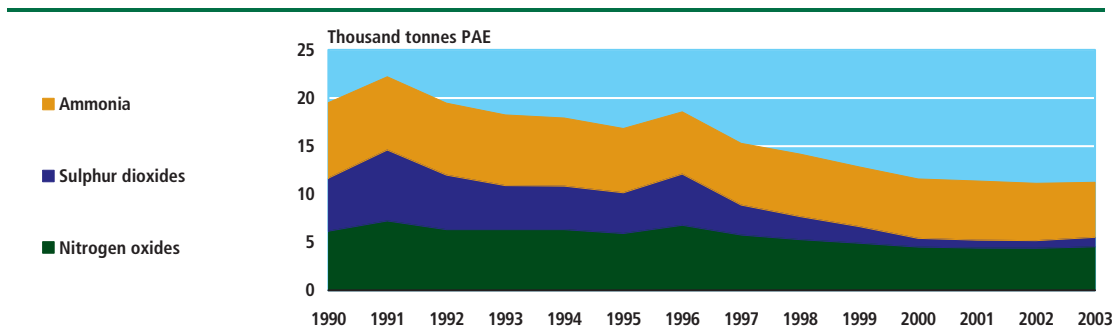
Figure 3 Emissions of greenhouse gases (CO₂-equivalents) by sectors



Acidification

The environment is also subjected to significant pressure from the increased acidity of the air. Acidification occurs when emissions of nitrogen and sulphur fall with precipitation in the form of ammonia (NH₃), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sulphur dioxides (SO₂). Sulphur and nitrogen combine to form acidic chemical compounds which cause buildings to deteriorate and are harmful to plants and the aquatic environment. Acidification is calculated by means of Potential Acidification Equivalents (PAEs), which is a common acidification unit for all acidifying substances and is used to compare the effect of the various substances on the environment.

Figure 4 Acidification from Danish activities



Source: National Environmental Research Institute of Denmark.

The total emission of ammonia, sulphur dioxides and nitrogen oxides has fallen from 20,000 tonnes PAE in 1990 to 11,000 tonnes in 2003. The largest fall has been for sulphur dioxides. The acidifying substances come mainly from agriculture, from energy conversion within the energy sector, and from the transport sector. In 1990, agriculture was the largest contributor, accounting for 40 per cent of total Danish emissions. Energy conversion accounted for 31 per cent and the transport sector for 15 per cent. In 2003, agriculture accounted for the greater share of

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emissions, 50 per cent, while the transport sector and energy conversion accounted for 17 per cent of emissions.

The environmental strain caused by the transport sector

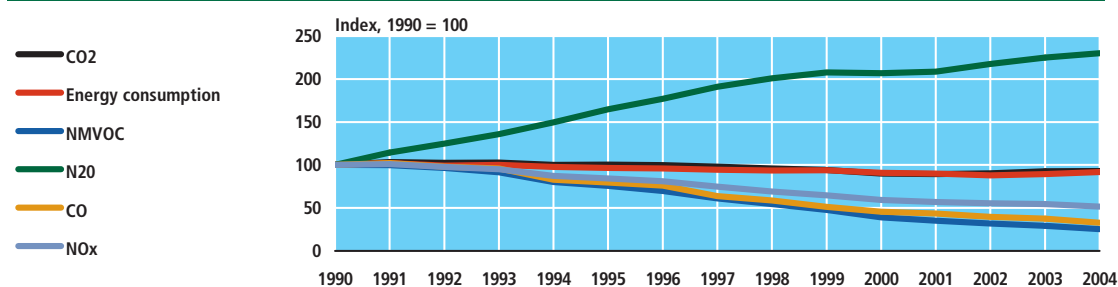
Transport interlinks a society, but is also a strain on the environment. Construction of roads, railways, ports and airports is the prerequisite of transport, which may have a negative impact on our recreational natural resorts. The strain caused by transport in urban areas is, for example, noise, particulates, laughing gas, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, volatile hydrocarbons (NMVOC), etc. In the present context, the transport sector is defined as overall road transport, railway transport, air and sea transport in Denmark.

A decrease in the environmental strain caused by the transport sector

One method in which to estimate the environmental strain caused by the transport sector is to look at the trends in emissions of the most important substances from the transport sector and the transport sector's energy consumption, compared to the social and economic activities in terms of the Gross National Product (GDP). If an index in the figure below is less than 100 over time, a so-called decoupling effect from the energy consumption is taking place.

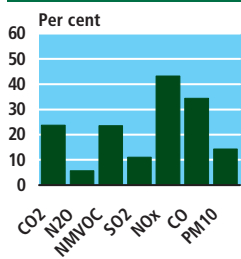
Figure 5

Relaxation indicators for the transport sector



See table 357.

Figure 6
Percentage of all national emissions accounted for by the transport sector. 2004



Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

In the period 1990 to 2004, there has been a considerable relaxation of the most important environmental emissions from the transport sector. The greatest relaxation is attributed to volatile hydrocarbons, where emissions in 2004 only reached 25 per cent of the 1990 level. Since 1997, there has been a steady relaxation in emissions of carbon dioxide, whereas emissions of laughing gas accounted for a considerably higher increase in emissions from the transport sector, compared with the economic growth (increase in production result measured in constant prices).

The transport sector accounts for the highest share of emissions of carbon monoxide

The transport sector's share of total national emissions in 2004 was the highest for carbon monoxide reaching 43 per cent and the lowest for laughing gas reaching 6 per cent. The largest contributor to emissions of carbon monoxide is the transport sector. The shares do not reflect absolute emissions measured in tonnes or the damaging effects on the environment.

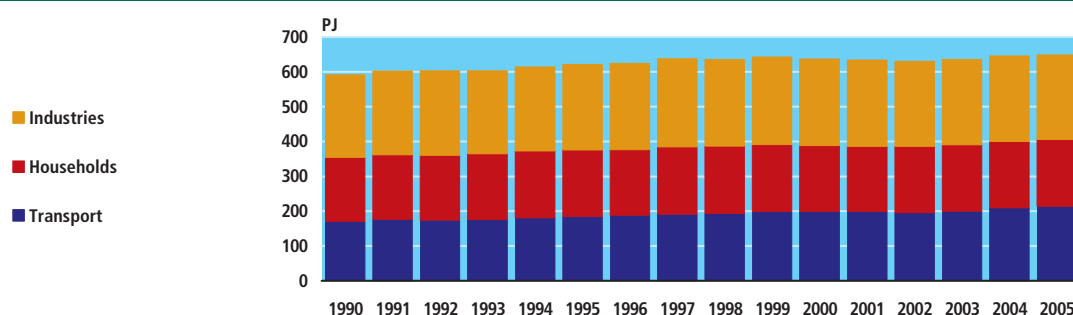
Environment and energy

The transport sector accounts for an increasing share of energy consumption

Comparisons of energy consumption in terms of energy units by the transport sector with energy consumption by households and industries over the period 1990 to 2005 show that there is a minor increase in the transport sector's share of total energy consumption, whereas the share of industries and households shows a minor fall. The transport sector's share has increased from 29 per cent of total energy consumption in 1990 to 33 per cent in 2005.

Figure 7

Final energy consumption by sector



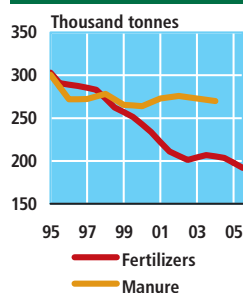
See table 369.

3. Agriculture

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.

Figure 8
Nitrogen in manure and commercial fertilizers



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 Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment III.

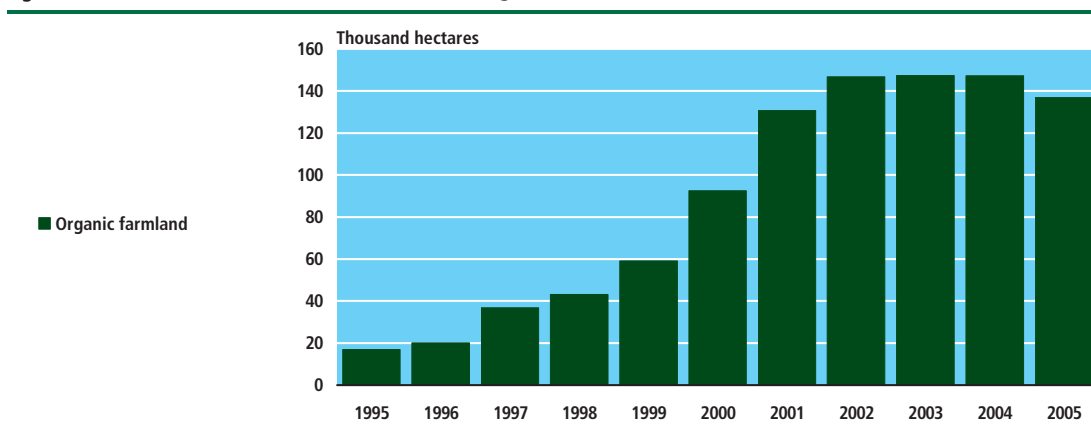
More organic farmland

The proportion of organic farmland has increased significantly since 1995. For example, the amount of land used for organic farming doubled from 1997 to 1999. In recent years, the growth in organic farmland has been slightly decreasing and

Environment and energy

accounted for 137,000 hectares in 2005, corresponding to 5 per cent of all Danish farmland.

Figure 9 Total area extent of organic farms

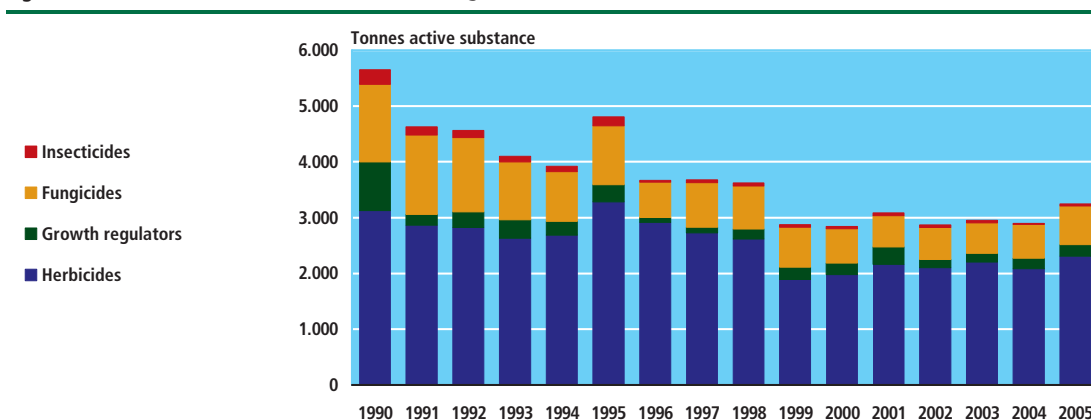


Source: Plant Directorate.

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 from 2005, there has been an increase of 10 per cent.

Figure 10 Pesticide sales to agriculture



Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Environment and energy

4. Public sector response

Environmental taxes

Denmark's environmental policy involves an increasing use of environmental taxes. Environmental taxes comprise pollution taxes, energy taxes, resource taxes and transport taxes. In 2005, the total revenue generated from these taxes was DKK 74.7 billion, corresponding to 10 per cent of total revenues from taxes and duties. Energy taxes accounted for the greatest increase. Total revenue generated from energy taxes amounted to DKK 36.4 billion in 2005, corresponding to 48.7 per cent of total revenue from environmental taxes. In the same year, transport taxes accounted for DKK 34 billion or 45.5 per cent of environmental taxes. Pollution taxes accounted for 3.7 per cent and resource taxes for 2.1 per cent

Figure 11

Environmental taxes

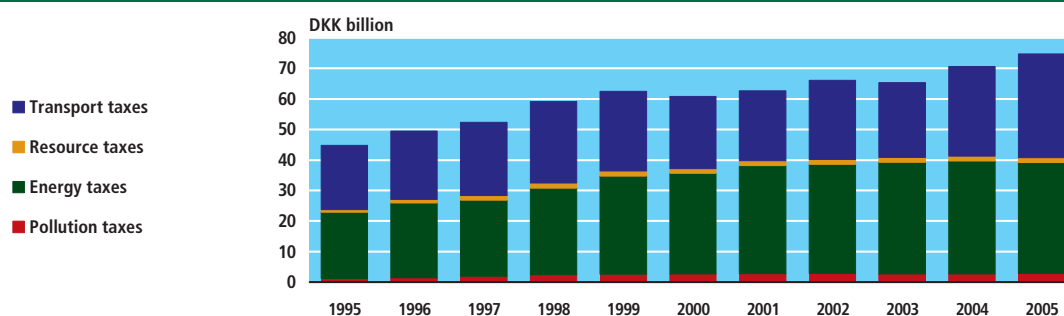


Table 354

Air pollution in cities

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
µg/m³ sulphur dioxide											
Copenhagen	9.0	7.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.3	... ¹	...	...	...	...
Aalborg	4.0	5.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	...	...¹	...	...	...	...
Odense	3.8	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.3	... ¹	...	...	...	...
Århus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...¹	...	...	...	...
µg/m³ nitrogen dioxide											
Copenhagen	52.6	44.7	43.0	43.0	47.0	42.0	40.0	47.0	47.0	46.0	47.0
Aalborg	37.4	37.6	34.0	34.0	40.0	35.0	35.0	33.0	35.0	35.0	40.0
Odense	34.0	34.0	36.0	32.0	33.0	31.0	31.0	37.0	35.0	32.0	31.0
Århus	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.0	44.0	46.0	45.0	47.0
ng/m³ lead											
Copenhagen	26.0	24.8	16.6	16.4	16.6	29.6	23.4 ²	17.5	15.1	10.7	9.1
Aalborg	31.4	18.6	13.9	13.0	12.5	...	12.5 ²	10.5	9.9	6.8	7.5
Odense	22.3	22.0	15.0	14.5	13.6	13.0	11.3 ²	12.0	19.5	11.4	11.8
Århus	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.9 ²	8.5	11.5	7.6	7.6
µg/m³ particulates											
Copenhagen	61.4	65.3	46.8	45.6	47.2	48.7	34.2 ²	36.0	32.9	32.0	33.0
Aalborg	56.1	68.9	53.7	50.7	51.3	...	29.0 ²	31.8	31.2	27.0	32.9
Odense	53.3	62.7	61.4	45.5	48.7	44.4	30.9 ²	33.2	36.7	31.0	34.1
Århus	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.7 ²	29.6	29.4	23.2	29.2
µg/m³ Kulmonoxid/kulilte											
Copenhagen	5 864	5 473	5 784	5 073	5 084	4 162	3 872	4 605	3 588	3 624	4 076
Aalborg	...	5 452	6 113	5 339	4 384	3 696	4 047	3 465	3 485	2 916	2 504
Odense	...	5 970	5 556	4 970	4 091	4 890	5 713	3 322	3 835	2 816	3 148
Århus	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 284	2 562	2 524	1 780	1 882

Note: µg/m³ corresponds to a millionth of a gram per cubic meter, while ng/m³ corresponds to a billionth of a gram per cubic meter.

¹ Due to the low concentration of sulphur dioxide in the air, measurements have been discontinued. ² From 2001, new measurement method.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/term8

Table 355

Extraction of raw materials

	1990	1995	2000	2005
m³ in thousands				
Extraction of raw materials, total	33 928	4 210	40 739	47 053
Extraction from land area:	28 058	28 558	33 603	35 685
Sand, gravel and stone	22 487	21 721	27 381	29 502
Quartz sand	186	191	479	553
Granite	810	662	199	189
Clay	462	739	788	717
Expanded clay	303	311	313	328
Moler	195	186	227	251
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 405	3 338
Peat	399	259	247	323
Other raw materials	292	440	563	485
Extraction from sea area				
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	7 136	11 368

Source: Extraction from sea area is collected in the National Forest and Nature Agency.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rst1 and [rst3](http://www.statbank.dk/rst3)

Table 356

Emissions from the transport sector. 2004

	CO ₂	NO _x	SO ₂	CO
	thousand tonnes			
Total¹	12 859	84	2.7	205
Road transport	12 024	71	0.4	196
Railway transport	216	4	0.0	1
Air transport	128	1	0.0	1
Sea transport	490	9	2.3	8
	per cent			
Total¹	100	100	100	100
Road transport	94	85	15	96
Railway transport	2	4	0	0
Air transport	1	1	0	0
Sea transport	4	11	85	4

¹ Emissions from military not included.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/term6

Table 357

Decoupling indicators for the transport sector

	1995	2000	2005
	Index 1990 = 100		
CO ₂	100	90	-
Energy consumption	97	91	91
NMVOC	76	39	23
N ₂ O	165	207	-
CO	80	46	31
NO _x	84	59	49

Note: The indicators expresses the development in emissions from the transport sector in relation to the development in the economy expressed in the Gross domestic product (GDP).

Table 358**Bathing water quality**

	Monitoring stations	Acceptable water quality	Unacceptable water quality	Beach areas where bathing is forbidden
1985	1 374	1 017	288	69
1990	1 370	1 251	70	49
1995	1 301	1 227	54	20
2000	1 295	1 250	28	17
2005	1 249	1 225	10	14
2006	1 258	1 224	20	14

Source: Environmental Protection Agency.

Table 359

Consumption of drinking water by counties. 2005

	House- holds	Industry and institutions	Losses, etc.	Total
	mio. m ³			
All Denmark	259.3	122.0	27.8	409.1
Copenhagen County ¹	55.7	19.4	4.3	79.4
Frederiksborg County	16.5	4.2	2.1	22.8
Roskilde County	10.2	3.5	0.7	14.4
West Zealand County	18.4	7.7	2.7	28.8
Storstrøm County	13.6	6.5	1.5	21.6
Bornholm Municipality	2.4	0.9	0.3	3.6
Funen County	21.4	11.7	2.5	35.6
South Jutland County	14.2	5.9	1.8	21.9
Ribe County	11.3	9.0	0.8	21.1
Vejle County	14.7	10.4	2.1	27.2
Ringkøbing County	14.9	8.7	1.6	25.2
Aarhus County	31.3	11.8	3.4	46.5
Viborg County	12.4	7.2	1.5	21.1
North Jutland County	22.2	15.2	2.5	39.9

Note: Figures for own profits as of 2005 are not yet available. Consequently, intermediate consumption by the manufacturing industry is lower than usually.

¹ Copenhagen County includes Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities.

For further information www.statbank.dk/vand1

Table 360

Consumption of drinking water by purpose

	2003	2004	2005 ¹
	m ³ in mio.		
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.

For further information www.statbank.dk/vand1

Table 361

Sales of pesticides

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	tonnes						
Sales of pesticide products¹							
Total sale	12 445	12 141	12 120	12 090	11 736	11 634	12 389
Herbicides	5 740	5 641	6 368	6 340	6 096	6 330	6 532
Fungicides	1 999	1 757	1 625	1 684	1 744	1 849	2 046
Algicides	1	4	5	3	2	2	12
Insecticides	900	745	672	803	837	686	807
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	60	61	54	39	28	33	46
Products against pests on farm animals	111	134	189	250	106	80	72
Plant growth regulators	432	420	546	256	317	364	408
Combined fungicides and insecticides	16	15	12	23	22	9	2
Soil disinfectants	4	2	10	6	5	4	5
Rodenticides	441	458	625	422	420	380	364
Repellents	84	35	23	30	32	24	17
Products for the protection of woodwork	2 657	2 869	1 992	2 234	2 126	1 874	2 078
Of which active ingredients²							
Active ingredients, total	3 605	3 551	3 687	3 556	3 553	3 513	3 928
Herbicides	2 059	2 136	2 364	2 369	2 390	2 311	2 531
Fungicides	884	734	654	683	665	720	845
Algicides	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Insecticides	86	77	87	89	92	82	88
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	42	42	33	32	28	33	33
Products against pests on farm animals	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Plant growth regulators	257	245	337	158	179	209	232
Combined fungicides and insecticides	2	4	6	11	12	8	2
Soil disinfectants	4	2	2	5	5	4	5
Rodenticides	3	6	2	4	3	4	4
Repellents	6	7	4	4	6	3	3
Products for the protection of woodwork	261	295	189	197	171	137	182

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pest2

Table 362

Public sector environmental accounts, functional distribution

	2000	2003	2005
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	23 399	24 253	24 659
Air and climate	2 315	1 000	539
Waste water	5 438	6 366	6 342
Waste	7 119	8 378	9 012
Soil and ground water	752	790	824
Noise	23	11	9
Biodiversity and landscape	2 118	2 240	2 528
Radiation	14	15	16
Research and development	1 541	1 501	1 377
Environmental assistance	1 840	1 645	1 262
Other	2 239	2 308	2 751
Current and capital revenue, total¹	14 095	15 750	16 053
Air and climate	11	27	20
Waste water	5 534	6 623	6 150
Waste	7 212	7 753	8 417
Soil and ground water	153	117	99
Noise	0	2	0
Biodiversity and landscape	273	269	352
Radiation	3	2	2
Research and development	576	612	578
Environmental assistance	2	1	1
Other	332	344	433

Note: Includes market services.

¹ Excluding environmental taxes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 363

Public sector environmental accounts, economic transactions

	2000	2003	2005
	mio. kr.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	23 399	24 253	24 659
Current expenditure, total	18 672	19 225	20 121
Compensation of employees	4 121	4 603	4 825
Intermediate consumption	10 597	11 233	12 087
Current transfers, total	3 954	3 390	3 209
Capital expenditure, total	4 727	5 028	4 539
Fixed gross investments	3 211	4 439	4 277
Other capital expenditure	1 516	589	262
Current and capital revenue, total¹	14 095	15 750	16 053
Capital revenue, total	13 657	15 117	16 021
Sales of goods and services	12 727	14 217	15 031
Current transfers, total	930	900	990
Compulsory contributions	6	6	9
Other current transfers	924	894	981
Capital revenue, total	438	632	32

¹ Excluding environmental taxes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 364

Public subsector environmental accounts, functional distribution. 2005

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government sector, total ¹
DKK mio.				
Current and capital expenditure, total	5 082	2 320	17 257	24 659
Air and climate	539	0	0	539
Waste water	3	0	6 339	6 342
Waste	273	0	8 738	9 012
Soil and ground water	140	629	55	824
Noise	9	0	0	9
Biodiversity and landscape	968	1 101	458	2 528
Radiation	16	0	0	16
Research and development	1 377	0	0	1 377
Environmental assistance	1 262	0	0	1 262
Other ³	494	590	1 666	2 751
Current and capital revenue, total²	-962	-261	-14 829	-16 053
Air and climate	-20	0	0	-20
Waste water	0	0	-6 150	-6 150
Waste	-1	0	-8 416	-8 417
Soil and ground water	-53	-43	-3	-99
Noise	0	0	0	0
Biodiversity and landscape	-252	-58	-42	-352
Radiation	-2	0	0	-2
Research and development	-578	0	0	-578
Environmental assistance	-1	0	0	-1
Other ³	-54	-161	-218	-433

¹ Unconsolidated. ² Excluding environmental taxes. ³ Including administration.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 365

Public subsector environmental accounts, economic transactions. 2005

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government, total ¹
DKK mio.				
Current and capital expenditure, total	5 082	2 320	17 257	24 659
Current expenditure, total	4 745	2 218	13 158	20 121
Compensation of employees	1 091	907	2 827	4 825
Intermediate consumption	999	1 079	10 009	12 087
Current transfers, total	2 656	231	322	3 209
Capital expenditure, total	337	102	4 099	4 539
Fixed gross investments	241	71	3 965	4 277
Other capital expenditure	96	31	135	262
Current and capital revenue, total²	962	261	14 829	16 053
Capital revenue, total	952	246	14 823	16 021
Sales of goods and services	253	137	14 641	15 031
Current transfers, total	699	109	182	990
Compulsory contributions	0	0	9	9
Other current transfers	699	109	173	981
Capital revenue, total	10	15	7	32

¹ Unconsolidated. ² Excluding environmental taxes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 366

Energy balance sheet for Denmark. 2005*

	Crude oil and semi- manufactured oil	Coal, coke, etc.	Oil products	Natural gas	Other gas	Renewable energy resources	Electricity	District heating
	thousand tons			mio Nm ³	thousand tons	TJ	GWh	TJ
Production	18 764	-	7 200	10 088	472	115 928	34 350	128 086
Imports	2 904	6 012	6 383	-	6	11 491	12 943	-
Total supply (= total use)	21 668	6 012	13 584	10 088	478	127 419	47 293	128 086
Stock	- 107	- 421	754	1 225	33	-	-	-
Waste and cable losses	79	59	78	3	5	663	2 117	25 648
Exports	13 771	87	5 724	4 030	66	267	11 753	-
Total domestic supply	7 925	6 287	7 027	4 831	373	126 490	33 423	102 438
Households	-	5	2 414	732	42	25 885	10 586	63 223
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	-	77	773	812	4	3 112	1 898	1 985
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	-	73	574	57	3	3 020	1 765	1 985
Fishing	-	-	178	-	0	-	56	-
Mining and quarrying	-	4	22	756	0	91	78	0
Manufacturing	7 925	343	691	967	304	4 670	8 895	6 991
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	-	75	192	384	5	102	2 312	1 476
Mfr. of textile and leather	-	-	8	18	0	9	159	119
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	-	-	32	115	2	1 814	873	780
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	7 925	21	57	140	277	21	2 046	2 019
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	-	248	273	132	9	1 609	795	84
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal products	-	-	116	165	10	145	2 236	2 313
Mfr. of furniture and manufacturing n.e.c.	-	-	14	14	1	968	474	201
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	5 862	380	1 944	0	92 823	663	16
Construction	-	-	401	7	5	-	293	-
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	-	-	332	127	3	-	4 085	10 368
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	-	-	80	13	0	-	392	1 095
Wholesale, except of motor vehicles	-	-	179	50	2	-	1 317	4 078
Retail trade and repair work, exc. of m. vehicles	-	-	57	33	0	-	1 723	2 728
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	16	30	1	-	653	2 467
Transport, post and telecommunications	-	-	1 632	14	10	-	1 588	1 139
Transport	-	-	1 611	7	10	-	1 208	542
Post and telecommunications	-	-	20	7	0	-	380	597
Finance and business activities	-	-	121	63	1	-	1 497	5 175
Finance and insurance	-	-	8	11	-	-	260	905
Letting and sale of real estate	-	-	24	9	0	-	149	716
Business activities	-	-	89	43	1	-	1 088	3 555
Public and personal services	-	-	285	165	4	-	3 918	13 540
Public administration	-	-	135	20	2	-	450	1 642
Education	-	-	34	37	1	-	875	3 049
Human health activities	-	-	15	22	0	-	529	1 843
Social institutions etc.	-	-	37	37	-	-	872	3 039
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	-	-	64	48	2	-	1 191	3 968

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ene1

Table 367

Energy consumption in Denmark

	1995	2000	2005
Energy consumption, gross	thousand tons		
Hard coal etc.	10 987	6 571	6 247
Coke and furnace coke	51	41	39
Brown coal etc.	9	2	1
Waste	2 314	2 905	3 613
Fuel wood, etc.	1 255	1 338	3 371
Straw	843	843	1 450
Kerosene	14	4	4
Jet fuel	657	535	670
Motor gasoline ¹	1 887	1 965	1 837
Other petrol and oil products ²	750	1 251	21
Gas/Diesel oil	3 897	3 493	3 606
Fuel oil	998	596	607
Petroleum-coke	176	224	278
Liquid gas (LPG)	87	76	70
Refinery gas	370	294	272
	mio. Nm ³		
Natural gas ³	3 009	4 205	4 137
	thousand GJ		
Biogas	1 277	1 433	1 590
Wind energy and water power	4 347	15 375	23 891
Electricity supply	mio. KWh		
Electricity sold, total	31 435	32 835	33 604
Dwellings	9 550	9 592	9 838
Agriculture, etc.	2 544	2 568	2 513
Manufacturing	9 449	9 832	9 767
Other industries, public administration, etc.	9 891	10 843	11 486
Crude oil and natural gas	thousand tons		
Crude oil, Danish production	9 263	17 780	18 517
	mio. Nm ³		
Natural gas, Danish production	5 165	7 883	10 088

¹ 1995 corrected for cross-border trade. ² Including waste oil and orimulsion. ³ Excl. consumption on North-Sea platforms.

Source: Association of Danish Energy Companies and Statistics Denmark.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ene1

Table 368

Manufacturers' energy consumption. 2005

	Solid fuel	Liquid fuel	Gas	Electricity	District heating
	thousand GJ				
Manufacturing, total^{1,2}	13 601	15 356	52 835	28 739	5 294
14009 Extraction of gravel and clay etc.	233	804	2 460	272	-
15009 Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco²	2 028	5 914	14 773	7 417	1 213
151000 Production etc. of meat and meat products	7	753	1 873	1 887	106
155000 Mfr. of dairy products	-	581	4 227	1 509	1
158909 Mfr. of other food products	2 021	4 389	5 750	3 252	807
159000 Mfr. of beverages	-	183	2 801	686	282
160000 Mfr. of tobacco products	-	8	122	84	17
17009 Mfr. of textiles and leather	5	37	585	466	51
170000 Mfr. of textiles	-	33	572	445	34
180000 Mfr. of wearing apparel	5	3	10	17	18
190000 Mfr. of leather and footwear	-	1	4	4	-
20000 Mfr. of wood and wood products	1 236	488	184	784	351
21009 Mfr. of paper prod.; printing and publ.	27	135	3 705	1 598	135
210000 Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products	25	112	3 380	848	15
221200 Publishing of newspapers	-	-	11	101	32
221309 Publishing activities, excluding newspapers	-	1	41	65	13
222009 Printing activities	2	21	273	584	75
23000 Mfr. of refined petroleum products etc.	-	785	14 188	642	354
24000 Mfr. of chemicals	544	785	4 303	4 168	1 433
241009 Mfr. of chemical raw materials	-	433	2 346	1 834	392
243009 Mfr. of paints and soap	544	148	906	889	80
244000 Mfr. of pharmaceuticals	-	204	1 051	1 445	961
25000 Mfr. of rubber and plastic products	20	132	1 156	2 230	107
26000 Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral prod.	8 867	4 777	5 548	2 736	56
261009 Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods	-	12	1 292	497	13
263009 Mfr. of tiles, bricks cement and concrete	8 867	4 765	4 256	2 238	43
27009 Mfr. and processing of basic metal	34	320	3 006	3 055	430
270000 Mfr. of basic metal	-	56	1 703	1 387	46
281009 Mfr. of building materials of metal	31	196	600	827	195
286009 Mfr. of various metal products	3	69	702	841	188
29000 Mfr. of machinery and equipment	25	919	1 295	2 068	511
291000 Mfr. of marine engines and compressors	-	506	627	1 095	282
292000 Mfr. of ovens and cold-storage plants	15	223	248	420	96
293000 Mfr. of agricultural machinery	1	62	147	128	13
294009 Mfr. of machinery for industries	6	112	198	345	81
297000 Mfr. of domestic appliances	3	17	75	80	39
30009 Mfr. of electronic components	18	95	645	1 318	439
300009 Mfr. of computers and electric motors	3	55	400	654	207
320000 Mfr. of radio and communication equipment	13	8	120	289	75
330000 Mfr. of medical and optical instruments	2	31	125	375	157
35009 Mfr. of transport equipment	11	87	619	660	100
351000 Building of ships and boats	4	45	310	232	30
352009 Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	8	42	308	428	69
36000 Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	552	77	368	1 326	114
361000 Mfr. of furniture	552	65	268	970	64
365009 Mfr. of toys and jewellery	1	13	101	356	50

Note: The table includes workplaces in firms with 20 or more employed in the industry.

¹ Incl. extraction of gravel, clay, stone and salt, etc. ² Excl. bakeries.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ene1

Table 369

Final energy consumption by sector

	1990	2000	2005
	PJ		
Transport	170	199	214
Households	184	189	193
Industry	237	248	242

Note: Figures are climate-corrected which means that variations in the climate are incorporated.

For further information www.statbank.dk/term1

Table 370

Production of renewable energy

	1990	2000	2005
	TJ		
Total production	48 245	83 250	117 352
Solar energy	100	335	419
Wind power	2 197	15 268	23 810
Water power	101	109	81
Straw	12 481	12 220	18 483
Wood chips	1 724	2 744	6 754
Firewood	8 757	12 432	17 667
Wood pellets	1 575	2 984	3 275
Wood wastes	6 191	6 895	6 746
Biogas	752	2 912	3 830
Waste combustion	11 065	23 601	28 695
Biodiesel	-	-	2 670
Fish oil	744	49	731
Geothermal heat ¹	2 558	3 702	4 190

¹ Heat pumps and geothermal power.

Source: Danish Energy Authority.

External trade

External trade

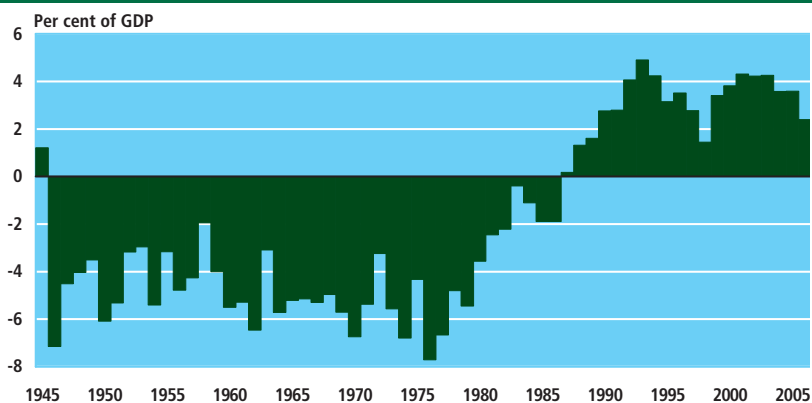
1. Changes in total external trade

External trade surplus for 20 years in a row

Denmark's foreign trade has been characterised by a permanent deficit on the balance of trade since the Second World War. Until 1987, Denmark's post-war external trade was characterised by deficits each year, while since 1987 there has been a surplus on the balance of trade. The balance of trade is the difference between the import and export of goods.

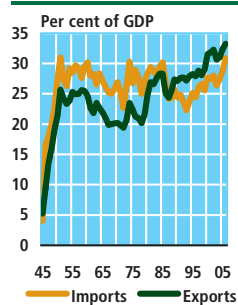
Figure 1

Balance of trade



Note: Changes from 1945-1947 are calculated on the basis of GDP for 1948.

Figure 2
Imports and exports



Note: Changes from 1945-1947 are calculated from GDP for 1948.

Between 1945 and 1986, there was an average annual deficit in external trade of approximately 4.3 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). The average surplus in the following period (including 2006) has been 3.1 per cent of GDP.

A characteristic of developments since the Second World War is that imports and exports accounted for about one fourth of GDP – although there were a number of short-term changes in price levels.

Among the conditions that have characterized the developments since 1945 are increasing raw material prices following the outbreak of the Korean War in the early 1950s. This meant 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 in the 1970s until the middle of the 1980s. Since 1987, exports as a percentage of GDP have exceeded imports and there was a surplus on the balance of trade – a development that has made a positive contribution to GDP growth.

External trade

2. Trade with EU countries and non-EU countries

Trade with EU countries and non-EU countries

Denmark's largest trading partners are geographically close to Denmark. Following the enlargement to 25 countries in 2004, EU trade accounts for 71 per cent of total Danish external trade with regard to both imports and exports.

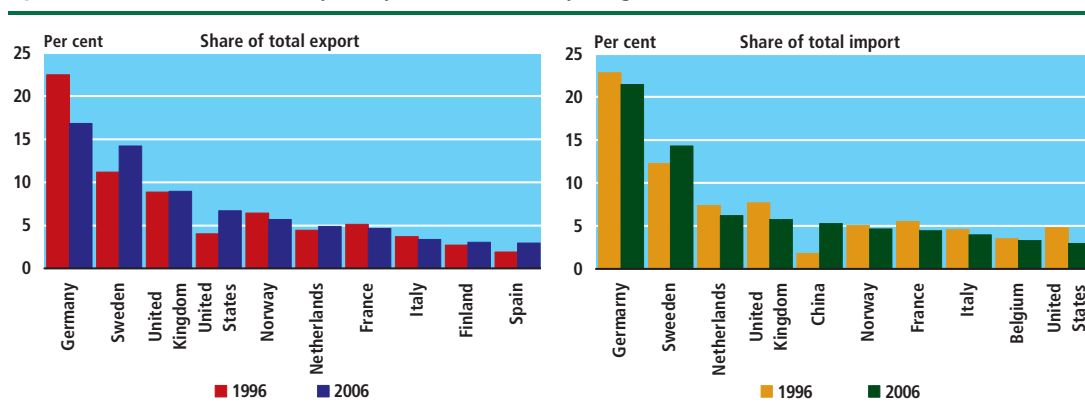
Export markets and importing countries

Danish external trade is concentrated on a few dominant trading partners. The ten largest export markets accounted for 71 per cent of total Danish exports in 2006, while ten countries accounted for 72 per cent of total imports to Denmark.

Germany is still the largest Danish trading partner. Exports accounted for 17 per cent of total exports in 2006, and total imports accounted for 22 per cent. In 1996, exports to Germany accounted for 23 per cent of total exports.

From 2005 to 2006, imports from China increased by 22 per cent. China is the fifth largest importing country of Denmark, and in recent years the country has climbed the list of Denmark's largest importing countries. Although exports to China increased on average by more than 14 per cent annually during the last five years, exports to China only accounted for 1.3 per cent of total Danish exports in 2006. China is number 16 on the list of Denmark's largest export markets.

Figure 3 Top 10 export markets and importing countries



Note: In 1996, imports from Luxembourg are included in the figures for Belgium.

See table 372.

3. Break-down of external trade by category

Finished goods account for half of the imports

After 1960, the percentage of finished goods in imports increased considerably, and trade in these goods now accounts for half of total imports. However, in the same period, the trade in semi-finished goods saw a decline, implying that the

External trade

proportion of semi-finished goods now accounts for only about one third of total imports.

Figure 4

Imports and goods by selected categories

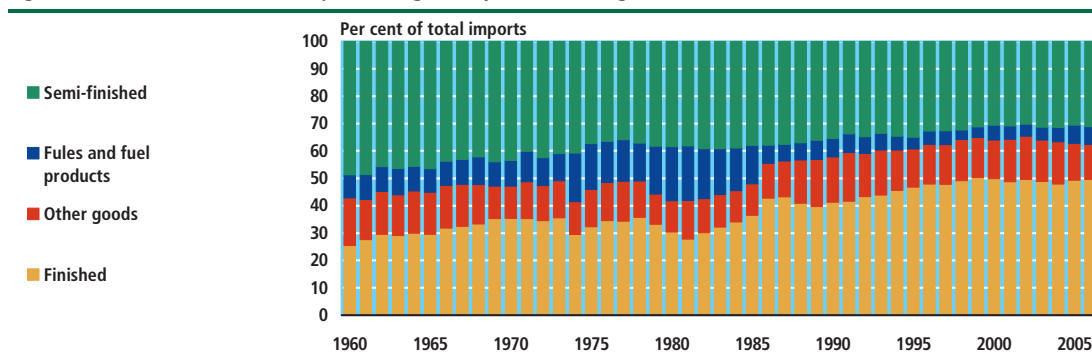
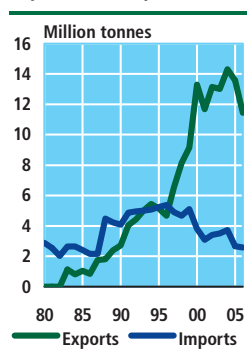


Figure 5

Exports and imports of oil



Denmark is a net exporter of oil

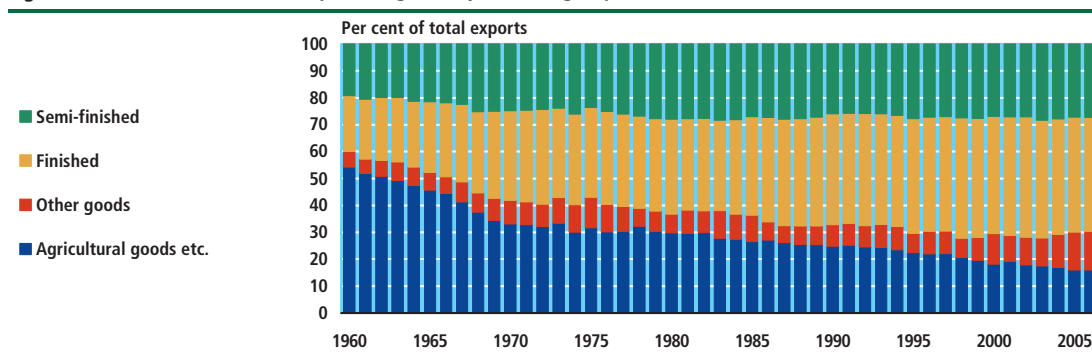
Until the first oil crisis in 1973, imports of oil and oil-based products were stable at around 10 per cent of total annual imports. After this, an increase in oil prices meant that imports of these goods until the mid-1980s rose to an annual percentage of about 20 per cent in terms of value of total imports. Subsequently, imports of oil and oil-based products fell, implying that these goods now account for only about 5.5 per cent of total imports. The exact opposite applies to oil exports, which have seen a substantial increase, especially from 1997. Exports of oil and oil-based products account today for about 9.3 per cent of total exports, and exports of crude oil are four times higher than crude oil imports. This development is partly due to Danish energy production in the North Sea, which has implied that Denmark since 1997 is a net exporter of oil.

Semi-finished and finished goods dominate exports

Since the beginning of the 1960s, the percentage of total exports made up of agricultural products has more than halved, implying that sales of these goods now account for only about 16 per cent of total exports.

Figure 6

Exports of goods by selected groups

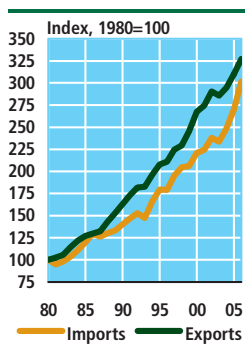


External trade

However, the percentage of total exports represented by finished goods has increased considerably since the beginning of the 1960s and accounts today for 42 per cent of total exports. Correspondingly, trade in semi-finished goods increased over the same period and accounts today for one fourth of total exports.

4. Quantities, unit values, and the terms of trade

Figure 7
Quantity index of imports and exports



Quantities and values have almost tripled in 26 years

The quantity index, which describes developments in external trade in terms of quantities, shows that exports rose relatively more than imports after 1980. The average annual increase from 1980 to 2006 for exports was 4.7 per cent, while imports in the same period rose by 4.3 per cent on average. Correspondingly, the value of total exports increased by an annual average of 6.9 per cent after 1980, while imports rose by an average of 6.0 per cent per year. The leap forward in the external trade is a result of a rise in quantities rather than prices.

Parallel development in prices for imports and exports

Changes in import and export prices since 1980 show that up to 1985 there was a reasonably parallel development in prices for imported and exported goods; this development appears from the index of unit values. In the period 1985-1987, there was a sharp fall in import prices due to falling oil prices. Subsequently, there has been an almost parallel development in prices for imported and exported goods.

From 1980 to 2006, there has been an average annual growth in the index of unit values of 1.6 per cent for imports and 2.1 per cent for exports.

Over the period 1985-1987, changes in imports and exports have resulted in a positive development in Denmark's terms of trade with other countries. In this period, the terms of trade, i.e. the relationship between unit values of exports and imports, reflects that the goods exported by Denmark is more expensive than the goods imported. Since 1987, the terms of trade have remained constant.

Figure 8

Index of unit values for imports and exports and the terms of trade

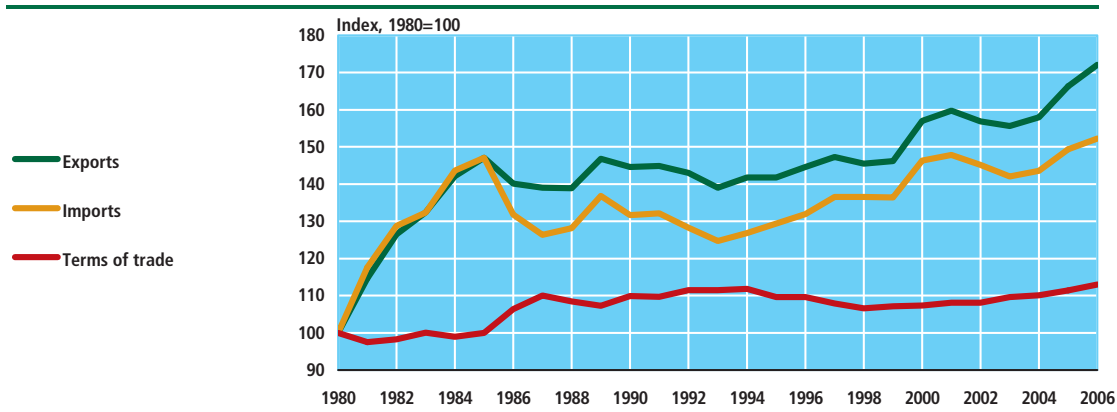


Table 371

Main figures for external trade

	Exports		Imports	
	2005	2006*	2005	2006*
	DKK mio.			
Total	501 552	544 628	445 797	505 379
EMU countries, total	211 766	222 029	209 934	236 940
Belgium	7 518	8 039	15 321	16 751
Finland	13 888	16 430	9 901	11 344
France and Monaco	26 118	25 342	19 164	22 385
Greece	3 732	4 228	995	1 018
Ireland	7 213	7 553	5 207	6 191
Italy	16 778	18 210	18 554	19 988
Luxembourg	516	294	1 753	1 934
Netherlands	25 846	26 761	29 646	31 380
Portugal	6 316	3 399	2 093	2 103
Spain	13 634	15 970	9 034	9 743
Germany	86 223	91 678	93 050	108 423
Austria	3 985	4 125	5 218	5 680
Other EU-countries, total	136 126	155 335	110 481	129 441
Cyprus	293	817	77	125
Czech Republic	3 699	5 342	3 403	4 728
Estonia	1 270	1 791	1 247	1 621
Latvia	1 793	1 857	1 502	1 803
Lithuania	1 802	2 839	2 004	2 269
Malta	196	238	35	64
Polen	10 199	10 895	8 836	11 559
Slovakia	788	1 135	1 166	1 709
Slovenia	525	655	1 112	1 425
United Kingdom	44 042	48 817	26 650	29 311
Sweden	66 099	77 509	62 020	72 273
Hungary	2 692	2 875	2 423	2 552
Not classified EU-countries	2 727	566	8	2
Other countries, total	153 660	167 264	125 382	138 998
Argentina	584	620	2 118	1 953
Australia	3 949	4 218	948	1 025
Brazil	1 541	1 856	1 252	1 712
Canada	4 346	5 545	1 688	1 996
United arab Emirates	1 461	1 653	4 967	2 759
Greenland	2 693	2 742	2 110	2 186
Hong Kong	4 111	6 494	2 937	2 955
India	2 994	2 037	3 556	3 177
Japan	11 657	11 170	4 471	4 489
China	6 475	7 011	21 707	26 511
Norway	26 750	30 975	20 159	23 371
Russian Federation	7 397	9 751	7 767	8 173
Switzerland	4 883	4 915	5 544	6 598
Singapore	2 730	2 917	1 341	2 181
South Africa	1 075	1 319	1 185	1 577
Korea, Republic of	3 331	3 362	4 238	4 223
Taiwan, Province of China	1 244	1 450	4 001	3 992
Thailand	1 073	1 402	1 606	1 924
Turkey	2 354	2 261	4 606	5 075
United States	33 438	36 486	11 909	15 188

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Table 372 (continued) **External trade by country**

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2005	2006*	2005	2006*	2005	2006*
DKK thousand						
Total	501 551 705	544 627 589	445 796 830	505 378 574	55 754 875	39 249 015
Europe, total¹	398 321 880	435 541 975	362 426 400	414 893 541	35 895 480	20 648 434
Albania	45 447	27 274	5 326	2 930	40 122	24 344
Andorra	7 580	6 851	558	455	7 022	6 396
Belgium	7 518 261	8 038 880	15 320 709	16 751 429	-7 802 448	-8 712 549
Bosnia-Herzegovina	132 895	83 617	10 095	13 395	122 801	70 222
Bulgaria	594 963	605 035	252 476	214 949	342 487	390 086
Cyprus	292 587	816 709	76 875	125 139	215 712	691 570
Estonia	1 270 405	1 790 534	1 247 065	1 621 379	23 340	169 155
Finland	13 888 066	16 429 710	9 900 636	11 343 636	3 987 430	5 086 074
France and Monaco	26 118 157	25 341 775	19 163 602	22 384 996	6 954 556	2 956 779
Faroe Islands ¹	1 860 765	2 197 803	1 011 894	969 203	848 871	1 228 600
Gibraltar	51 694	63 213	1 703	2 235	49 991	60 979
Greenland ²	2 693 074	2 742 020	2 109 458	2 186 087	583 616	555 934
Greece	3 731 973	4 227 645	994 894	1 017 487	2 737 079	3 210 158
Belarus	339 574	430 548	536 508	1 984 048	-196 934	-1 553 500
Ireland	7 212 753	7 553 210	5 207 204	6 191 255	2 005 550	1 361 955
Iceland	2 579 649	2 807 355	734 248	685 713	1 845 401	2 121 642
Italy	16 777 903	18 209 706	18 553 786	19 987 757	-1 775 883	-1 778 051
Kosovo ³	28 707	14 310	150	30	28 557	14 280
Croatia	772 654	811 333	134 849	154 128	637 805	657 205
Latvia	1 792 678	1 856 534	1 501 721	1 802 621	290 958	53 914
Liechtenstein	42 590	12 732	18 772	19 287	23 817	-6 555
Lithuania	1 802 393	2 839 415	2 004 097	2 268 812	-201 704	570 603
Luxembourg	516 289	294 376	1 752 555	1 934 039	-1 236 266	-1 639 663
Macedonia	96 838	91 290	18 898	8 000	77 940	83 290
Malta	196 228	237 652	34 831	63 967	161 397	173 684
Moldova	32 547	34 815	4 193	1 175	28 355	33 640
Montenegro ³	8 338	4 850	1 459	1 373	6 880	3 477
Netherlands	25 845 717	26 761 085	29 645 933	31 380 041	-3 800 216	-4 618 957
Norway	26 750 409	30 975 246	20 158 730	23 371 215	6 591 680	7 604 031
Poland	10 199 414	10 895 214	8 835 776	11 558 799	1 363 638	-663 585
Portugal	6 315 475	3 399 176	2 092 485	2 103 166	4 222 989	1 296 011
Romania	814 887	1 162 547	322 235	418 342	492 652	744 206
Russian Federation	7 396 683	9 750 904	7 767 359	8 172 935	-370 677	1 577 969
San Marino	11 454	35 728	6 984	7 962	4 470	27 766
Switzerland	4 882 675	4 914 937	5 544 013	6 598 032	-661 339	-1 683 095
Serbia ³	97 331	295 026	27 693	49 793	69 638	245 233
Serbia and Montenegro ⁴	123 858	-	19 905	-	103 953	-
Slovakia	787 954	1 135 143	1 165 506	1 708 823	-377 552	-573 681
Slovenia	525 404	655 148	1 112 324	1 425 361	-586 919	-770 213
Spain	13 633 591	15 970 112	9 033 999	9 742 563	4 599 592	6 227 549
United Kingdom	44 041 526	48 816 617	26 649 907	29 311 134	17 391 620	19 505 483
Sweden	66 098 976	77 508 878	62 019 510	72 272 977	4 079 466	5 235 901
Czech Republic	3 698 806	5 341 761	3 402 547	4 728 111	296 259	613 650
Turkey	2 354 205	2 260 816	4 606 322	5 074 732	-2 252 118	-2 813 916
Germany	86 223 265	91 678 395	93 049 807	108 423 439	-6 826 542	-16 745 043
Ukraine	1 404 061	1 592 153	827 618	762 564	576 444	829 588
Hungary	2 692 446	2 875 034	2 423 195	2 551 700	269 252	323 334
Not classified EU country	2 727 219	566 218	7 539	1 962	2 719 680	564 256
Holy See	17	15	40	89	-23	-74
Austria	3 984 575	4 124 648	5 217 873	5 680 364	-1 233 299	-1 555 716

¹ Faroe Islands are included in Europe. ² Greenland is included in America. ³ As from 1 June 2005. ⁴ Until 31 May 2005.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/13

Table 372 (continued) **External trade by country**

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2005	2006*	2005	2006*	2005	2006*
— DKK thousand —						
Africa, total	4 738 872	5 285 294	2 111 835	2 320 744	2 627 037	2 964 550
Algeria	350 786	443 369	3 045	3 441	347 741	439 928
Angola	44 145	55 401	82	3 124	44 063	52 277
Benin	16 639	12 005	4 800	67 535	11 838	-55 530
Botswana	19 050	19 098	41	96	19 009	19 002
British Indian Ocean Territory	492	3 542	186	2	305	3 540
Burkina Faso	13 935	19 463	3 383	3 019	10 552	16 444
Burundi	12 342	13 611	12 031	6 039	311	7 572
Cameroon	17 355	19 026	20 638	14 540	-3 282	4 486
Central African Republic	5 808	4 171	5	-	5 803	4 171
Ceuta	19 376	3 830	90	40	19 286	3 790
Comoros	715	297	9	28	707	269
Congo	30 192	24 810	10 389	18 469	19 803	6 341
Congo (Democratic Republic)	39 389	28 848	1 033	1 134	38 356	27 713
Djibouti	14 173	8 551	2	25	14 170	8 525
Egypt	713 241	748 913	79 645	106 418	633 596	642 496
Côte d'Ivoire	39 506	35 322	80 195	7 102	-40 690	28 220
Eritrea	13 127	9 856	275	287	12 851	9 569
Ethiopia	71 908	54 484	11 147	16 465	60 762	38 019
Gabon	11 588	57 367	4 741	5 936	6 847	51 431
Gambia	32 333	15 401	69	84	32 264	15 317
Ghana	139 319	85 329	120 711	107 704	18 609	-22 375
Guinea	18 641	17 307	161 847	904	-143 207	16 403
Guinea-Bissau	4 301	2 069	8	0	4 293	2 069
Cap Verde	5 982	5 927	-	523	5 982	5 403
Kenya	118 243	107 080	19 512	28 974	98 731	78 106
Lesotho	1 651	480	10	1	1 641	479
Liberia	70 296	571 512	15	67	70 281	571 445
Libya	225 201	48 970	75 846	5 962	149 355	43 008
Madagascar	33 156	26 724	18 880	16 202	14 277	10 522
Malawi	18 416	17 888	37 937	33 822	-19 521	-15 934
Mali	9 980	7 402	6 768	143	3 212	7 259
Morocco	199 542	209 524	23 585	34 078	175 957	175 446
Mauritania	9 659	51 179	13	51	9 646	51 128
Mauritius	64 716	36 953	14 663	48 893	50 053	-11 940
Mayotte	761	292	-	5	761	287
Melilla	4 412	3 265	-	-	4 412	3 265
Mozambique	26 362	19 175	191	7 485	26 171	11 690
Namibia	19 792	11 569	18 413	34 599	1 379	-23 030
Niger	30 282	11 166	60	319	30 222	10 847
Nigeria	576 815	591 281	4 040	24 274	572 775	567 007
Rwanda	13 117	10 407	3 365	5 317	9 753	5 090
Sao Tome and Principe	948	255	1 560	3	-612	253
Senegal	32 096	99 084	7 891	2 619	24 205	96 465
Seychelles	18 352	11 116	6 809	5 183	11 544	5 933
Sierra Leone	41 733	17 063	281	2 251	41 452	14 813
Somalia	764	1 320	24	0	740	1 320
Saint Helena, etc.	307	11	295	1	12	10
Sudan	157 176	115 580	125	3 648	157 051	111 932
Swaziland	2 066	1 761	219	7 513	1 847	-5 752
South Africa	1 074 888	1 318 718	1 184 894	1 577 312	-110 006	-258 594
Tanzania	48 628	49 923	8 780	6 779	39 848	43 144
Chad	9 039	11 127	-	24	9 039	11 104
Togo	63 327	16 770	73 354	681	-10 026	16 089
Tunesia	141 189	138 829	32 297	50 421	108 892	88 408
Uganda	31 254	49 513	19 579	15 192	11 675	34 321
Zambia	28 312	13 904	7 612	21 934	20 700	-8 030
Zimbabwe	20 010	17 795	30 067	23 793	-10 057	-5 998
Equatorial Guinea	12 038	9 663	377	285	11 661	9 377

Table 372 (continued) **External trade by country**

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2005	2006*	2005	2006*	2005	2006*
DKK thousand						
America, total	46 795 558	52 101 869	22 979 428	26 576 203	23 816 130	25 525 666
of which:North America ¹	40 477 117	44 772 914	15 707 742	19 370 166	24 769 375	25 402 748
South and Central America	6 318 441	7 328 955	7 271 686	7 206 037	-953 246	122 918
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	15 022	8 642	54 770	107 778	-39 747	-99 136
Anguilla	210	463	-	-	210	463
Antigua and Barbuda	38 393	30 609	1 432	22 947	36 961	7 662
Argentina	584 182	620 365	2 117 542	1 952 556	-1 533 360	-1 332 191
Aruba	160 536	17 228	566	142 374	159 970	-125 146
Bahamas	42 091	233 084	3 022	5 037	39 069	228 046
Barbados	31 143	66 207	4 244	1 976	26 900	64 231
Belize	17 818	10 000	3 976	945	13 842	9 054
Bermuda	17 365	264 942	7 844	627	9 521	264 315
Bolivia	24 276	35 565	3 184	10 573	21 092	24 992
Brazil	1 540 963	1 856 047	1 251 596	1 711 507	289 367	144 540
Virgin Islands (British)	33 922	7 674	85 373	29	-51 451	7 645
Canada	4 345 821	5 544 696	1 688 196	1 996 327	2 657 625	3 548 369
Cayman Islands	72 575	82 153	6	1	72 568	82 152
Chile	607 933	595 183	963 678	949 352	-355 746	-354 170
Colombia	196 390	222 146	604 565	787 109	-408 175	-564 962
Costa Rica	43 941	60 043	76 496	85 627	-32 555	-25 584
Cuba	130 439	213 609	7 928	14 362	122 511	199 247
Dominica	1 940	4 935	26	3	1 913	4 932
Dominican Republic	492 494	343 853	8 765	8 874	483 729	334 979
Ecuador	59 235	54 880	113 676	106 912	-54 441	-52 031
El Salvador	85 920	54 275	5 452	5 777	80 468	48 498
Falkland Islands	163	13 672	13	-	150	13 672
Grenada	8 186	7 854	1	10	8 185	7 844
Guatemala	57 116	56 189	16 425	13 034	40 691	43 155
Guyana	7 505	10 398	1 153	1 085	6 352	9 313
Haiti	16 922	17 954	7	4	16 915	17 950
Honduras	41 926	36 043	23 816	29 404	18 110	6 639
Jamaica	23 633	35 197	4 959	371	18 674	34 826
Mexico	1 062 852	1 177 660	432 380	551 379	630 472	626 281
Montserrat	11 418	498	153	26	11 265	472
Netherlands Antilles	179 025	38 995	2 932	8 189	176 092	30 806
Nicaragua	18 992	4 156	2 053	2 935	16 939	1 221
Panama	139 924	531 325	376 353	5 630	-236 429	525 695
Paraguay	10 244	8 538	8 149	2 215	2 094	6 324
Peru	131 613	133 751	316 357	488 674	-184 745	-354 923
Saint Kitts, Nevis	19 968	15 090	3 040	2 124	16 928	12 966
Saint Lucia	3 112	4 299	68	198	3 044	4 101
Saint Pierre, etc.	295	132	841	-	-545	132
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	7 449	6 802	291	4	7 158	6 798
Suriname	21 477	5 654	141	6	21 336	5 649
Trinidad and Tobago	53 473	93 828	4 986	1 137	48 487	92 691
Turks and Caicos Islands	176	78	-	134	176	-57
Uruguay	55 225	87 247	33 752	44 000	21 473	43 247
United States	33 437 927	36 486 065	11 909 247	15 187 752	21 528 680	21 298 313
Venezuela	251 257	261 825	730 515	141 113	-479 258	120 712
Asia, total	45 997 221	46 403 009	55 947 791	59 768 584	-9 950 570	-13 365 575
Afghanistan	50 620	57 545	20 072	104 362	30 547	-46 817
Armenia	14 094	13 081	133	377	13 961	12 704
Azerbaijan	47 703	32 758	6 943	453	40 761	32 304
Bahrain	123 336	160 165	8 941	14 451	114 395	145 714
Bangladesh	172 631	214 205	586 661	938 195	-414 031	-723 991
Bhutan	2 957	2 339	12	4 621	2 945	-2 281

¹ United States, Canada, Greenland, Saint. Pierre, etc.

Table 372 (continued) **External trade by country**

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2005	2006*	2005	2006*	2005	2006*
DKK thousand						
Brunei	4 056	3 466	2	536	4 054	2 930
Cambodia	20 357	7 621	7 193	66 093	13 164	-58 471
United Arab Emirates	1 461 361	1 653 363	4 967 438	2 758 500	-3 506 078	-1 105 137
Georgia	45 363	52 351	4 678	7 023	40 686	45 328
Hong Kong	4 111 193	6 494 117	2 936 603	2 954 962	1 174 590	3 539 155
India	2 993 512	2 037 029	3 555 879	3 176 494	-562 367	-1 139 465
Indonesia	567 180	524 222	1 002 740	1 201 123	-435 560	-676 902
Iraq	226 466	159 311	489	1 551	225 977	157 760
Iran	1 266 501	615 099	79 267	70 929	1 187 234	544 171
Israel	1 183 726	915 652	572 563	803 887	611 163	111 765
Japan	11 656 599	11 169 942	4 471 156	4 488 498	7 185 443	6 681 444
Jordan	235 604	214 551	5 256	5 360	230 348	209 191
Kazakhstan	187 664	264 104	283 271	321 286	-95 607	-57 182
China	6 474 807	7 010 942	21 706 876	26 511 264	-15 232 069	-19 500 322
Kyrgyzstan	5 559	13 045	51	63	5 508	12 982
Kuwait	526 885	320 755	276 318	242 666	250 566	78 089
Lao People's Democratic Republic	23 936	1 597	3 934	7 636	20 002	-6 039
Lebanon	325 792	369 638	8 805	8 071	316 987	361 568
Macao	29 660	24 960	113 340	145 455	-83 679	-120 495
Malaysia	754 440	705 535	2 028 921	1 455 103	-1 274 481	-749 568
Maldives	23 062	25 500	1 416	267	21 646	25 234
Mongolia	5 395	9 910	1 982	263	3 413	9 647
Myanmar	11 482	6 466	82 612	54 898	-71 130	-48 432
Nepal	13 636	8 834	13 627	12 567	9	-3 734
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	66 504	31 247	10 928	16 566	55 576	14 681
Oman	244 401	196 609	5 187	2 278	239 214	194 331
Pakistan	632 160	429 339	307 442	378 402	324 719	50 937
Philippines	471 568	426 442	635 957	543 138	-164 389	-116 697
Qatar	249 109	211 535	25 712	4 326	223 396	207 209
Saudi Arabia	2 230 347	1 696 571	181 446	211 304	2 048 901	1 485 267
Singapore	2 729 938	2 916 658	1 340 828	2 180 956	1 389 109	735 702
Sri Lanka	224 188	196 833	70 512	98 116	153 676	98 717
Korea, Republic of	3 331 005	3 361 598	4 237 500	4 222 765	-906 496	-861 166
Syria	203 977	159 140	17 652	8 538	186 325	150 602
Tajikistan	15 790	5 040	480	53	15 310	4 987
Taiwan	1 244 304	1 449 858	4 001 274	3 992 428	-2 756 969	-2 542 570
Thailand	1 072 498	1 402 020	1 605 893	1 923 709	-533 394	-521 689
Timor Leste	551	278	109	-	442	278
Turkmenistan	35 859	17 609	41	265	35 817	17 344
Uzbekistan	13 412	21 913	129	4 695	13 283	17 218
West Bank/Gaza Strip	4 595	1 930	-	-	4 595	1 930
Viet Nam	421 850	637 101	757 384	819 634	-335 535	-182 533
Yemen	239 588	153 182	2 139	4 456	237 450	148 726
Oceania, total	5 231 330	5 223 367	2 331 375	1 819 503	2 899 955	3 403 864
American Samoa	424	2 383	74	20	350	2 362
Antarctica	2 365	349	68	-	2 296	349
Australia	3 949 296	4 217 862	947 467	1 024 865	3 001 829	3 192 997
Bouvet Islands	373	134	-	-	373	134
Cocos Islands	119	-	236	-	-117	-
Cook Islands	2 502	332	20	97	2 481	234
Fiji Islands	10 316	8 157	1 969	283	8 347	7 874
French Southern Territories	382	8 460	-	-	382	8 460
French Polynesia	25 789	18 436	817	879	24 973	17 557
Guam	5 183	7 239	1 390	370	3 793	6 869
Heard Islands and McDonald Islands	-	-	1	-	-1	-
Christmas Islands	41 317	83	585	-	40 732	83

Table 372 (continued) **External trade by country**

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2005	2006*	2005	2006*	2005	2006*
	DKK thousand					
Kiribati	931	5 404	1 596	1 097	-665	4 307
Marshall Islands	600 054	146	502 341	-	97 713	146
Nauru	159	18	-	-	159	18
New Zealand	544 707	897 704	853 803	763 164	-309 096	134 540
Niue	17	48	-	-	17	48
Northern Mariana Islands	1 058	825	2	14	1 056	811
Norfolk Islands	-	228	92	46	-92	182
New Caledonia	19 756	27 991	248	22	19 508	27 968
Palau	-	36	-	-	-	36
Papua New Guinea	17 936	18 495	19 550	24 373	-1 614	-5 878
Pitcairn	115	19	200	58	-86	-39
Solomon Islands	783	4 201	31	774	752	3 427
Samoa	303	403	17	234	286	170
Federated States of Micronesia	321	-	2	-	319	-
South Georgia/Southern Sandwich Islands	42	-	1	-	41	-
Tokelau	6 377	3 403	618	2 896	5 759	507
Tonga	122	34	39	-	83	34
Tuvalu	125	234	173	41	-49	193
Wallis and Futuna	334	-	-	-	334	-
Vanuatu	126	183	35	164	91	18
United States Minor outlying islands	-	561	0	105	0	456
Not classified non-EU country	466 842	72 075	0	0	466 842	72 075

Table 373

External trade: quantity index and unit value index

	Quantity			Unit value		
	2004	2005	2006*	2004	2005	2006*
	1995=100					
Imports¹						
Imports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	139	150	167	111	115	118
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture	101	99	101	129	127	130
Intermediate goods for construction industry	147	164	199	101	103	104
Intermediate goods for other industries	123	128	145	110	113	116
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	97	103	100	204	271	309
Machinery and other capital	156	184	200	107	112	111
Transport equipment	154	183	196	105	106	108
Intermediate goods for household consumption	157	172	192	107	108	110
Exports¹						
Exports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	142	149	157	111	117	121
Agricultural products of animal origin	129	127	131	99	103	107
Agricultural products of vegetable origin	77	73	76	114	112	120
Canned meat and milk	77	81	81	113	117	117
Manufactured goods, total	147	158	172	107	110	108
Manufactured goods, total (excl. machinery and instruments)	145	152	168	107	110	109
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs not processed or preserved	107	111	109	106	112	120
Fur skins, untreated	139	158	185	140	137	179
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	207	200	195	218	302	374
Terms of trade	•	•	•	100	102	103

Note: The classification 'other goods' has been omitted from the table, but it is included in the totals.

¹ Excl. ships of over 250 GT, aircraft, drilling rigs and production platforms.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bec42 and [konj42](http://www.statbank.dk/konj42)

Table 374

Imports by end-use and commodity groups

BEC - commodity group	2005	2006*
	DKK mio.	
Imports, total	445 797	505 379
Intermediate goods for agriculture, total	9 347	9 785
Cereals, unmilled or semi-processed	1 260	1 175
Feeding stuff for animals	5 189	5 696
Fertilizers	1 330	1 276
Other	1 568	1 638
Intermediate goods for construction industry, total	32 880	40 623
Timber, worked, coniferous	2 990	3 514
Non-metallic mineral manufactures for const.	3 346	3 912
Iron or steel products for construction	7 315	9 155
Miscellaneous finished goods for construction	5 675	7 068
Other	13 555	16 973
Intermediate goods for other industries, total	140 479	163 767
Oil seeds, oleag. fruit (excl. flour and meal)	754	1 090
Pulp and waste paper	352	340
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	8 693	9 441
Textile fibres	301	287
Textile yarn	1 138	1 193
Textile fabric	4 097	4 204
Chemical elements and compounds	6 532	7 459
Plastic materials and articles thereof	14 316	16 144
Other chemical materials and products	9 073	9 897
Iron and steel	15 560	18 552
Non-ferrous metals	5 472	7 679
Miscellaneous manufactures of metal	4 509	5 426
Other raw materials and semi-manufactures	17 607	20 790
Parts of non-elec. machinery, etc.	22 766	23 885
Parts of elec. machinery etc.	11 038	15 808
Other parts and accessories n.e.s.	3 144	3 835
Parts and accessories of transport equipment	14 239	16 770
Aircraft engines	32	90
Engines for other transport equipment	856	875
Fuels, lubricants and electric energy, total	29 886	32 888
Coal, coke and briquettes	2 334	3 643
Petroleum oils, crude	6 650	7 982
Light and medium oils (motor spirit etc.)	6 266	5 233
Gas oils and fuel oils n.e.s.	10 482	13 126
Other fuels and lubricants, electric current	4 153	2 905
Machinery and other capital equip., total	63 214	67 830
Agricultural and dairy machinery	2 867	3 258
Office machines, automatic data processing equipment	13 481	14 597
Construction machinery	2 185	3 096
Other machinery and appliances, non-electrical	14 870	17 287
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	29 811	29 593
Transport equipment, total	37 156	40 387
Ships	4 783	4 049
Aircraft	1 788	2 054
Railway vehicles and industrial motor vehicles	10 279	11 770
Passenger motor cars	20 306	22 514
Goods for household consumption, total	126 928	143 419
Food, beverages and tobacco	38 684	42 885
Other non-durable consumer goods	22 136	24 228
Clothing and footwear	20 031	22 259
Other semi-durable consumer goods	4 285	4 767
Pleasure craft, caravans, other non-industrial	20 848	23 382
transport equipment (excl. passenger motor cars)	2 239	2 537
Other durable consumer goods	18 704	23 362
Goods not elsewhere specified	5 907	6 681

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bec2y

Table 375

Exports by commodity group

KONJ-Commodity group	2005	2006*
	DKK mio.	
Exports, total	501 552	544 628
Agricultural products of animal origin, total	37 567	40 339
Live bovine cattle; meat from bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 931	1 998
Live swine; meat of swine	22 092	24 780
Poultry; live killed or dressed; fresh, chilled or frozen	1 704	1 449
Butter	1 597	1 542
Cheese	7 109	7 204
Birds' eggs, in the shell	65	98
Pig fat and poultry fat	433	399
Bovine and equine hides and skins, undressed	258	257
Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (excl. fish)	496	494
Edible offal of cattle, sheep, pigs and horses	1 001	916
Other agricultural products of animal origin	882	1 201
Agricultural products of vegetable origin, total	6 569	7 347
Cereals	791	1 542
Seeds, fruit and spores for sowing	1 589	1 697
Flowers, plants, fruits and vegetables	3 285	3 176
Other agricultural products of vegetable origin	904	932
Canned meat and milk, total	5 335	5 330
Canned meat	3 191	3 277
Canned milk	2 144	2 053
Manufactured goods, total (excl. canned meat and milk, ships, etc.)	368 783	397 918
Sugar and molasses	618	879
Other manufactured products of agricultural origin	18 240	19 866
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	3 804	4 116
Feeding stuffs (excl. straw, roots, etc.)	4 555	5 410
Beer	1 932	2 096
Other beverages (excl. fruit and vegetable juices)	1 868	2 065
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2 062	2 422
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	38 253	39 383
Other chemical goods	30 800	29 764
Leather, leather manufactures; dressed furskins	435	550
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s	1 399	1 483
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	4 588	5 285
Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	4 971	5 365
Textiles and clothing	23 657	26 667
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	7 171	8 269
Metals	9 161	12 391
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s	13 793	15 888
Machinery and instruments	134 203	141 791
Transport equipment, excl. ships of over 250 GT and aircraft	16 072	17 979
Furniture	16 317	16 595
Articles of artificial plastic materials, n.e.s	8 753	9 279
Other manufactured goods, n.e.s	26 132	30 375
Ships of over 250 GT, aircraft and drilling rigs and production platforms	5 378	4 938
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, not prepared or preserved	12 362	12 988
Furskins, raw	4 021	6 149
Fuels, lubricants and electric current	52 164	62 876
Other goods	9 371	6 745

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/konj2y

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

SITC	Selected commodity groups	Total		Finland		France, Monaco	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	544 628	505 379	16 430	11 344	25 342	22 385
0	Food and live animals, total	87 096	46 234	1 551	212	3 880	2 475
01	Meat and meat preparations	30 107	7 166	256	14	671	579
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	12 171	3 640	361	10	413	378
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	17 041	10 552	179	14	1 803	179
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	5 035	3 760	66	15	123	328
05	Vegetables and fruit	2 452	8 054	41	6	71	315
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1 956	1 687	115	54	70	210
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 348	2 888	73	33	18	132
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	5 426	5 493	262	3	209	233
1	Beverages and tobacco, total	5 739	6 164	242	26	141	1 188
11	Beverages	4 163	5 366	215	26	88	1 180
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 576	799	27	0	53	9
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	21 119	14 913	538	879	876	204
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	6 409	1 160	221	179	148	0
24	Wood and cork	786	5 892	6	628	7	19
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3 968	750	53	8	240	1
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	63 270	33 207	3 818	481	1 149	164
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	62	3 721	0	2	11	16
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	50 375	27 686	3 817	479	1 131	148
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	8 334	41	0	0	7	0
35	Electric current	4 500	1 759	0	0	0	0
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	2 840	3 020	35	24	27	68
5	Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	68 913	54 718	2 207	1 073	4 570	4 330
51	Organic chemicals	6 205	5 320	115	48	573	383
52	Inorganic chemicals	623	2 193	18	107	7	39
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	3 970	3 520	162	78	174	131
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	39 379	15 399	1 344	103	3 058	1 156
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	3 785	5 038	199	25	69	1 202
57	Plastics in primary forms	1 731	9 683	71	232	27	567
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	5 128	6 323	131	252	232	359
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	55 821	84 382	1 212	4 404	2 778	3 466
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 483	4 012	26	72	163	126
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	5 279	6 361	54	519	274	69
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	5 365	11 487	137	1 244	452	455
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	6 806	8 042	147	215	363	249
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	8 269	7 654	157	92	344	311
67	Iron and steel	9 220	19 968	171	1 790	225	1 332
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	3 146	8 680	35	236	343	386
7	Machinery and transport equipment, total	148 970	182 197	3 766	3 304	7 561	8 432
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	24 140	9 811	100	492	777	460
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	17 306	15 554	319	401	857	829
73	Metalworking machinery	1 575	1 982	27	55	34	120
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	35 124	24 443	885	419	2 230	1 638
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	8 296	22 336	279	76	315	617
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	20 643	28 735	952	1 236	1 681	327
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	18 965	27 369	686	371	874	1 055
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	13 882	42 452	426	203	451	2 888
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	9 039	9 514	91	50	343	497

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sitc2r3y

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

SITC	Selected commodity groups	Total		Finland		France, Monaco	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	86 495	74 470	3 006	863	4 176	1 853
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2 941	3 662	89	116	242	88
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	16 084	8 141	283	56	1 045	51
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	500	1 225	30	3	8	70
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	19 851	22 184	1 464	62	452	300
85	Footwear	3 283	4 850	124	35	26	59
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	14 371	9 060	278	188	1 038	337
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1 978	3 110	39	2	104	123
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	4 365	6 074	55	76	183	205

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

SITC Selected commodity groups	Italy		Netherlands		Poland	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	DKK mio.					
Total	18 210	19 988	26 761	31 380	10 895	11 559
0 Food and live animals, total	5 803	1 750	3 129	5 358	2 383	1 361
01 Meat and meat preparations	2 651	223	328	1 123	1 097	459
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	192	266	549	452	86	163
03 Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	2 176	92	1 090	284	604	204
04 Cereals, and cereal preparations	116	215	234	320	59	73
05 Vegetables and fruit	40	684	71	1 927	22	187
06 Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	8	17	47	153	7	30
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2	52	60	319	4	94
08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	399	81	325	444	255	131
1 Beverages and tobacco, total	664	927	118	246	38	30
11 Beverages	654	917	36	209	16	5
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	9	10	82	37	22	26
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	949	171	748	1 740	282	666
21 Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	314	18	9	9	18	272
24 Wood and cork	4	13	5	99	22	223
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	95	0	173	70	0	14
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	60	1	6 963	193	434	603
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	7	0	3	11	0	188
33 Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	50	0	5 714	178	425	415
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	2	1	1 246	3	8	0
35 Electric current	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	50	69	236	253	33	2
5 Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	2 071	1 721	2 015	5 724	1 851	504
51 Organic chemicals	239	177	563	562	88	6
52 Inorganic chemicals	7	15	9	410	12	71
53 Dying and tanning and colouring materials	62	65	87	259	275	39
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	1 230	429	475	1 221	847	86
55 Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	21	276	142	323	75	46
57 Plastics in primary forms	28	194	48	1 656	112	46
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	115	460	371	439	226	105
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	1 528	3 695	2 755	3 951	2 087	2 902
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	30	113	148	228	22	29
63 Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	177	39	302	158	208	759
64 Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	81	201	360	746	139	165
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	175	488	400	442	523	346
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	372	608	218	380	89	291
67 Iron and steel	180	858	365	976	355	396
68 Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	86	410	73	242	173	92
7 Machinery and transport equipment, total	5 107	7 684	5 975	10 233	2 459	3 264
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	1 089	483	995	226	152	299
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	416	1 170	446	836	443	207
73 Metalworking machinery	34	158	42	66	48	29
74 General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	1 133	2 685	1 401	882	836	756
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	448	95	539	3 585	55	65
76 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	886	197	875	1 281	272	105
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	696	946	648	1 314	294	1 251
78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	243	1 915	380	1 643	350	513
79 Transport equipment, n.e.s.	162	34	649	399	9	39

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

SITC Selected commodity groups		Italy		Netherlands		Poland	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.							
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	1 873	3 828	4 600	3 472	1 290	2 150
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	72	260	91	126	29	152
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	216	515	619	202	204	487
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	15	65	41	66	10	25
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	314	1 550	1 978	417	282	521
85	Footwear	29	497	302	256	102	176
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	680	151	557	658	229	312
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	69	153	67	236	14	10
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	106	141	222	210	40	76

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

SITC	Selected commodity groups	United Kingdom		Sweden		Germany	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	48 817	29 311	77 509	72 273	91 678	108 423
0	Food and live animals, total	12 426	1 736	8 951	4 188	16 034	10 357
01	Meat and meat preparations	6 418	194	2 636	508	4 332	2 874
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	1 550	109	1 290	383	2 915	906
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	1 377	247	1 266	707	3 541	549
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	370	456	640	642	1 160	1 377
05	Vegetables and fruit	255	138	694	441	415	1 716
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	70	80	605	278	208	524
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	48	192	402	550	245	615
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	350	102	577	38	640	1 239
1	Beverages and tobacco, total	174	443	1 132	154	1 941	688
11	Beverages	157	434	763	128	1 547	572
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	17	10	368	26	393	116
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	855	337	2 526	3 936	4 977	2 088
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	0	0	54	145	467	144
24	Wood and cork	48	19	189	2 534	225	572
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	24	1	878	410	1 515	158
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	6 528	254	23 335	5 879	9 096	1 595
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	1	12	2	44	1	137
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	6 459	242	19 775	5 366	1 933	539
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	68	0	1 776	0	5 105	22
35	Electric current	0	0	1 781	469	2 057	897
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	157	66	409	93	932	995
5	Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	4 045	5 413	7 403	6 966	6 964	12 393
51	Organic chemicals	264	778	189	230	550	1 529
52	Inorganic chemicals	11	143	86	150	62	610
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	244	270	624	934	833	1 014
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	2 462	1 901	3 227	1 996	3 016	2 091
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	185	731	1 386	647	336	900
57	Plastics in primary forms	38	482	486	1 143	229	2 179
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	432	400	758	1 005	848	1 901
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	4 914	3 769	8 558	14 373	13 795	21 646
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	97	705	200	492	240	1 234
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	893	67	554	731	1 204	1 572
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	493	222	856	3 876	1 091	2 943
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	817	398	662	545	1 130	1 645
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	519	211	1 517	874	2 479	2 365
67	Iron and steel	663	1 237	1 723	3 155	3 116	4 445
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	127	304	437	1 588	998	2 451
7	Machinery and transport equipment, total	11 846	13 338	13 600	26 553	22 246	47 084
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	1 487	742	399	689	3 163	3 376
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	1 006	1 409	1 482	1 161	1 975	5 828
73	Metalworking machinery	104	151	111	146	200	618
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	2 442	1 464	3 381	3 242	5 395	6 487
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	924	1 337	1 463	4 181	814	3 389
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	1 594	5 404	2 173	4 862	2 042	3 109
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	3 118	1 517	2 388	3 433	2 649	7 474
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	724	1 171	1 609	8 661	5 221	15 483
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	447	144	594	179	787	1 320

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

SITC Selected commodity groups	United Kingdom		Sweden		Germany	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	DKK mio.					
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	7 573	3 634	11 185	9 471	15 043	10 791
81 Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	249	126	475	1 001	621	616
82 Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	1 844	119	1 664	1 700	3 474	849
83 Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	27	64	85	81	112	112
84 Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	1 348	430	3 249	1 489	4 305	1 474
85 Footwear	179	65	633	393	689	374
87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	1 335	1 112	1 022	1 045	1 613	1 907
88 Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	127	211	151	447	295	773
9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	299	320	410	661	650	787

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

SITC	Selected commodity groups	EU countries, total		Norway		Russia	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	377 364	366 381	30 975	23 371	9 751	8 173
0	Food and live animals, total	62 821	32 523	2 912	2 730	3 741	138
01	Meat and meat preparations	20 385	6 645	75	49	2 064	0
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	8 812	3 117	199	40	126	0
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	14 135	2 701	435	2 413	550	109
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	3 391	3 654	455	35	144	0
05	Vegetables and fruit	1 786	7 146	282	10	13	2
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1 186	1 569	402	17	2	7
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 012	2 267	111	26	27	0
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	3 947	2 690	684	107	146	19
1	Beverages and tobacco, total	4 901	4 519	143	82	11	1
11	Beverages	3 644	4 185	93	41	5	1
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 257	334	51	40	6	0
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	13 555	11 894	520	666	240	160
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	1 636	930	5	40	17	39
24	Wood and cork	590	5 199	82	94	3	101
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3 421	671	50	70	0	0
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	52 657	9 811	3 371	10 924	65	5 427
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	32	508	24	44	0	843
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	40 500	7 909	2 646	10 485	65	4 584
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	8 287	29	38	3	0	0
35	Electric current	3 838	1 365	663	393	0	0
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	2 012	1 748	380	64	240	0
5	Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	41 320	47 960	2 358	1 322	1 824	147
51	Organic chemicals	4 293	4 209	40	167	60	18
52	Inorganic chemicals	349	1 832	42	128	55	4
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	3 287	3 105	240	102	68	3
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	20 789	13 263	674	210	1 135	0
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	2 688	4 662	681	54	63	0
57	Plastics in primary forms	1 214	8 845	83	482	12	0
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	4 009	5 810	424	64	21	0
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	43 860	68 190	4 653	3 361	264	2 171
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 122	3 487	94	10	9	1
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	4 636	4 879	191	173	13	239
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	4 226	10 739	335	425	20	2
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	5 227	5 863	466	128	32	7
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	6 418	6 210	606	188	32	2
67	Iron and steel	7 411	16 160	1 029	521	48	1 869
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	2 790	6 446	95	1 558	9	51
7	Machinery and transport equipment, total	92 818	141 865	7 980	2 488	2 409	18
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	10 447	8 143	577	500	33	0
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	8 899	13 253	1 566	446	584	1
73	Metalworking machinery	797	1 566	83	15	38	1
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	22 169	20 432	1 712	240	927	1
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	5 464	17 543	619	90	85	0
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	16 422	20 525	805	149	124	0
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	13 680	19 820	1 045	253	297	1
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	11 009	37 793	969	206	273	11
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	3 931	2 789	606	589	49	3

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

SITC	Selected commodity groups	EU countries, total		Norway		Russia	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.							
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	60 392	44 780	8 231	982	952	36
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2 188	2 843	283	89	60	1
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	11 013	5 106	2 116	384	48	21
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	386	570	70	3	8	0
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	16 561	8 356	1 975	29	151	11
85	Footwear	2 400	3 082	396	2	68	0
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	8 366	6 419	579	221	281	1
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1 150	2 268	137	16	19	0
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	3 027	3 091	427	753	4	78

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

SITC	Selected commodity groups	Europe total		All Africa		United States	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
	Total	435 542	414 894	5 285	2 321	36 486	15 188
0	Food and live animals, total	71 443	37 185	780	126	2 239	623
01	Meat and meat preparations	22 812	6 697	73	1	1 078	0
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	9 255	3 170	420	0	438	18
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	15 713	6 156	4	22	68	257
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	4 129	3 704	27	0	345	8
05	Vegetables and fruit	2 176	7 325	71	43	38	261
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1 659	1 608	10	7	6	18
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 221	2 384	1	44	19	7
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	4 958	3 248	50	5	11	21
1	Beverages and tobacco, total	5 211	4 647	40	277	123	270
11	Beverages	3 809	4 261	39	188	84	132
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 402	387	1	89	39	138
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	14 799	12 985	84	279	224	469
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	1 723	1 052	0	31	7	6
24	Wood and cork	708	5 443	0	34	3	146
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3 511	745	0	1	44	2
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	56 127	27 984	120	1 201	4 196	1 120
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	58	1 395	1	1 201	0	104
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	43 240	24 799	119	0	4 196	1 006
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	8 330	32	0	0	0	10
35	Electric current	4 500	1 759	0	0	0	0
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	2 677	1 850	17	11	5	121
5	Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	48 549	51 019	1 101	28	8 765	1 669
51	Organic chemicals	4 630	4 488	75	9	729	278
52	Inorganic chemicals	460	1 966	4	3	76	93
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	3 733	3 266	15	6	75	62
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	24 462	14 459	823	2	7 086	492
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	3 594	4 780	18	2	12	167
57	Plastics in primary forms	1 360	9 395	8	2	186	42
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	4 665	6 087	29	1	139	112
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	50 822	75 599	215	105	1 343	883
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 306	3 533	10	0	71	32
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	5 035	5 416	3	31	58	46
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	4 874	11 209	15	1	112	38
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	6 086	6 412	20	42	256	77
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	7 301	6 634	36	6	266	141
67	Iron and steel	8 700	18 897	50	9	28	147
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	2 960	8 462	17	10	42	21
7	Machinery and transport equipment, total	109 454	149 042	2 557	127	13 434	7 022
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	11 868	8 751	168	1	6 413	176
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	12 088	14 075	665	2	1 225	816
73	Metalworking machinery	1 021	1 747	16	0	225	33
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	26 349	21 186	516	9	2 391	687
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	6 547	17 864	162	18	701	753
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	17 981	21 129	133	71	789	659
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	15 779	22 081	152	9	983	833
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	13 099	38 440	86	8	212	234
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	4 723	3 769	660	9	494	2 831

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

SITC	Selected commodity groups	Europe total		All Africa		United States	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.					
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	72 905	50 226	328	98	5 944	2 258
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2 623	3 007	6	1	137	46
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	13 967	5 693	31	3	1 020	24
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	482	590	1	0	2	10
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	19 283	11 577	11	69	95	48
85	Footwear	2 992	3 115	4	3	197	10
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	9 905	6 835	144	1	1 819	1 280
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1 390	2 504	12	0	187	95
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	3 556	4 358	42	69	212	752

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

SITC Selected commodity groups	North America		Central and South America		Japan	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	DKK mio.					
Total	44 773	19 370	7 329	7 206	11 170	4 488
0 Food and live animals, total	3 180	3 493	837	3 365	5 117	8
01 Meat and meat preparations	1 319	7	94	247	4 335	0
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	630	18	409	15	305	0
03 Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	137	3 041	7	356	262	1
04 Cereals, and cereal preparations	454	11	100	11	63	0
05 Vegetables and fruit	140	290	6	178	4	1
06 Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	41	37	1	26	1	0
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	99	7	2	340	2	1
08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	34	36	6	2 189	90	0
1 Beverages and tobacco, total	312	273	56	555	6	1
11 Beverages	202	135	51	453	3	1
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	110	138	5	101	3	0
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	286	579	206	301	246	47
21 Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	13	30	11	2	25	0
24 Wood and cork	27	199	0	86	11	0
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	44	3	0	0	1	0
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	5 944	1 123	1	1 096	1	99
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	1	104	1	639	1	0
33 Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	5 940	1 009	0	457	0	99
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	3	10	0	0	0	0
35 Electric current	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	10	125	24	465	16	0
5 Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	9 919	1 755	1 815	385	2 173	309
51 Organic chemicals	773	282	246	74	49	147
52 Inorganic chemicals	93	95	9	3	5	57
53 Dying and tanning and colouring materials	101	66	13	35	2	20
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	7 952	527	1 048	245	1 865	9
55 Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	72	173	15	4	12	7
57 Plastics in primary forms	196	55	33	2	4	25
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	180	127	57	2	4	23
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	2 160	935	333	411	234	717
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	88	34	14	8	5	61
63 Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	122	47	3	169	21	0
64 Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	224	52	21	12	48	25
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	320	80	36	37	20	104
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	424	144	58	43	78	15
67 Iron and steel	126	149	82	25	2	251
68 Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	52	25	15	23	2	48
7 Machinery and transport equipment, total	15 513	7 759	3 341	486	1 875	2 757
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	6 920	207	538	62	422	151
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	1 542	844	578	19	187	214
73 Metalworking machinery	237	34	52	0	50	83
74 General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	2 765	715	673	169	400	354
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	884	795	68	110	59	61
76 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	925	770	53	5	168	207
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	1 163	911	132	76	135	178
78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	353	248	52	30	92	1 350
79 Transport equipment, n.e.s.	724	3 235	1 195	14	362	159

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

SITC	Selected commodity groups	North America		Central and South America		Japan	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.							
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	7 150	2 412	651	89	1 492	432
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	211	51	6	0	24	6
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	1 231	30	92	14	359	1
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	5	11	0	1	4	0
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	278	66	6	15	57	6
85	Footwear	217	12	1	15	11	0
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	2 005	1 333	275	22	510	217
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	218	99	13	5	60	118
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	299	916	63	54	10	118

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

SITC Selected commodity groups	China		South Korea		All Asia	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	DKK mio.					
Total	7 011	26 511	3 362	4 223	46 403	59 769
0 Food and live animals, total	869	610	521	8	9 861	1 379
01 Meat and meat preparations	86	0	362	0	5 158	19
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	22	0	26	0	1 353	51
03 Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	571	491	13	8	1 060	885
04 Cereals, and cereal preparations	20	3	10	0	295	35
05 Vegetables and fruit	2	76	1	0	44	212
06 Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	6	5	0	0	245	10
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	0	9	1	0	22	110
08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	7	6	54	0	373	12
1 Beverages and tobacco, total	1	1	0	0	116	92
11 Beverages	1	1	0	0	60	7
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	0	0	0	0	56	85
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	802	232	175	11	5 722	718
21 Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	453	0	154	0	4 662	45
24 Wood and cork	19	25	3	0	51	110
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	259	1	1	0	413	1
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	1	6	1	0	1 078	1 656
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	0	0	0	0	2	236
33 Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	1	6	1	0	1 076	1 420
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Electric current	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	16	0	2	0	111	570
5 Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	750	569	388	100	6 778	1 467
51 Organic chemicals	91	219	17	9	438	459
52 Inorganic chemicals	12	41	4	3	43	119
53 Dying and tanning and colouring materials	19	72	4	4	92	146
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	327	74	192	1	4 532	138
55 Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	6	26	4	3	71	62
57 Plastics in primary forms	32	28	36	69	129	229
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	88	38	3	11	191	106
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	389	3 547	153	368	1 900	7 319
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	24	83	5	88	56	435
63 Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	31	333	10	1	105	695
64 Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	39	121	24	5	164	214
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	73	579	26	50	320	1 471
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	59	571	23	13	317	827
67 Iron and steel	15	180	9	92	247	887
68 Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	28	102	2	1	92	160
7 Machinery and transport equipment, total	3 534	8 391	1 750	3 503	16 081	24 561
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	1 087	172	807	422	3 649	790
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	392	263	86	11	2 211	589
73 Metalworking machinery	45	40	27	15	231	201
74 General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	1 307	1 423	583	67	4 407	2 351
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	72	1 149	35	64	594	3 494
76 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	223	2 219	53	354	1 438	6 722
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	358	1 513	94	195	1 570	4 220
78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	7	464	10	1 275	266	3 715
79 Transport equipment, n.e.s.	46	1 151	54	1 100	1 714	2 479

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

SITC	Selected commodity groups	China		South Korea		All Asia	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.							
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	586	13 096	328	188	4 432	21 430
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	9	501	5	2	83	601
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	44	1 755	17	3	683	2 401
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	0	421	1	6	11	623
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	7	6 201	4	67	264	10 453
85	Footwear	12	807	3	7	56	1 701
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	300	309	187	18	1 795	843
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	15	204	16	16	322	499
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	65	59	43	45	326	578

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

SITC Selected commodity groups		Oceania	
		Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.	
	Total	5 223	1 820
0	Food and live animals, total	995	687
01	Meat and meat preparations	650	195
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	105	385
03	Fish, (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	120	91
04	Cereals, and cereal preparations	30	0
05	Vegetables and fruit	14	5
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	0	0
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	3	4
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	4	4
1	Beverages and tobacco, total	5	321
11	Beverages	3	321
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	2	0
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	22	50
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	0	0
24	Wood and cork	0	20
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	0	0
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	0	147
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	0	147
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	0	0
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	0	0
35	Electric current	0	0
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	2	0
5	Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	751	66
51	Organic chemicals	42	9
52	Inorganic chemicals	12	6
53	Dying and tanning and colouring materials	16	1
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	563	27
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	16	18
57	Plastics in primary forms	5	0
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	6	0
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	390	14
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	8	1
63	Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	11	2
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	67	0
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	24	1
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	134	1
67	Iron and steel	15	0
68	Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	10	0
7	Machinery and transport equipment, total	2 023	222
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	996	1
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	222	25
73	Metalworking machinery	19	0
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	414	12
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	41	55
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	112	37
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	170	72
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	26	11
79	Transport equipment, n.e.s.	24	8

Table 376 (continued) **Exports and imports by geographical area and commodity group. 2006***

Selected commodity groups		Oceania	
		Exports	Imports
		DKK mio.	
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	1 026	214
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	11	1
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar	80	1
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	1	0
84	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	8	4
85	Footwear	13	4
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	248	26
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	24	2
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC, total	10	99

Table 377

Major imported commodity groups

		2005	2006*
		DKK thousand	
	Imports, total	445 796 830	505 378 574
1	Transmitters-receivers for cell phones (mobile phones)	15 571 285	12 307 478
2	Cars, with internal combustion engines, with pistons, new, over 1 500 max. 3 000 cc, not for accommodation/camping	9 709 446	9 139 053
3	Vehicles for passenger transport, diesel or semi-diesel engines, new, over 1 500 max. 2 500 cc, except for accommodation or camping	5 668 683	7 803 524
4	Medicines, retail packaging, except with antibiotics, hormones, alkaloids, vitamins and iodine compounds	6 211 194	6 851 320
5	Gas oil (except for undergoing a specific process) with a sulphur content not exceeding 0,05 % by weight	4 633 481	4 987 890
6	Mineral oil and crude oil from bituminous minerals, in the form of condensates of natural gas	2 262 315	4 771 797
7	Data-processing machines, automatic, digital, portable, weighing <= 10 kg consisting of at least a central processing unit, a keyboard and display (excl. peripheral units)	3 164 684	4 197 360
8	Components and accessories for automatic data-processing machines and units	4 906 127	3 983 572
9	Pit coal (not as briquettes), except anthracite, bituminous pit coal	2 153 513	3 453 250
10	Mineral oil and crude oil from bituminous minerals, except condensates of natural gas	4 387 564	3 210 521
11	Components and accessories for automatic data-processing machines and units, except assembled electronic components	3 317 921	3 143 232
12	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of > 0,05% but <= 0,2% by weight	2 382 699	2 790 666
13	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)	1 736 835	2 696 440
14	Digital processing units, combined with one/two of the following: storage, input and output unit, not elsewhere specified	2 916 537	2 696 236
15	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, new, diesel or semi-diesel, of a gross vehicle max 5 tonnes, max 2 500 cm ³ , excl. dumpers	2 191 672	2 663 711
16	Motor cars and other motor vehicles for the transport of persons, new, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, over 1 000 max 1 500 cm ³	2 354 164	2 506 344
17	Monolithic integrated circuits, digital, obtained by bipolar technology, BIMOS technology or other technologies, as microprocessors (excl. in wafer or chip form, and only MOS type)	545 280	2 439 001
18	Sea-going tankers	2 868 340	2 419 574
19	Television receivers, colour, with screen, with a screen width/height ratio >= 1,5 (excl. with integral tube or incorporating video recording or reproducing apparatus and video monitors)	877 507	2 393 040
20	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of > 2% to 2,8% by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation)	2 037 965	2 348 748
21	Oil cake and other residues from soya-oil extraction, also ground or as tablets	2 272 940	2 209 857
22	Medicines, (not retail packaging), except with antibiotics, hormones, alkaloids, vitamins and iodine compounds	2 147 844	2 179 236
23	Parts and accessories for motor vehicles, excl. of closed-die forged steel, n.e.s.	1 701 618	2 114 643
24	Structures and parts of structures of iron or steel, n.e.s. (	1 643 419	2 060 376
25	Motor spirit, with a lead content <= 0,013 g/l, with an research octane number "RON" of >= 95, but < 98)	1 797 576	2 044 017

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kn8y

Table 378

Major exported commodities

		2005	2006*
		DKK thousand	
	Exports, total	501 551 705	544 627 589
1	Mineral oil and crude oil from bituminous minerals, except condensates of natural gas	31 990 696	32 892 852
2	Medicines, including insulin, retail packaging)	12 538 409	10 915 543
3	Transmitters-receivers for cell phones (mobile phones)	13 450 869	8 625 616
4	Medicines, retail packaging, except with antibiotics, hormones, alkaloids, vitamins and iodine compounds	6 341 148	8 036 540
5	Meat from domestic pigs, boneless, frozen, except, luncheon meat, fore end, loin, streaky bacon and chopped bacon	6 914 472	7 374 229
6	Generators, wind powered, except turbo generators	5 987 908	7 042 179
7	Mink furs, untreated, whole, without head, tail, and legs	3 897 524	5 900 779
8	Ham and chopped ham from domestic pigs, with bone in, fresh/frozen	4 613 987	5 217 958
9	Non-magnetic retaining rings for electric motors and electric generating sets	5 613 584	5 193 830
10	Haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	4 259 775	4 685 920
11	Medicines, with hormones (except insulin and adrenal cortex hormones), retail packaging	4 169 774	4 603 071
12	Electrical energy	3 021 572	4 500 200
13	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight	2 103 626	4 094 119
14	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with electric motores and generators, electric generating set and rotary converters, n.e.s. (excl. non-magnetic retaining rings and of cast iron or cast steel)	2 411 263	3 848 803
15	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of $\leq 1\%$ by weight	1 641 293	3 570 535
16	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine", n.e.s.	1 741 546	3 466 592
17	Ready-made food and beverages, containing dairy fat, glucose and starch, n.e.s.	2 998 764	3 435 072
18	Articles of non-textile glass fibres	2 482 745	3 293 750
19	Hearing aids, except components and accessories	2 784 827	3 284 492
20	Bedroom furniture, wooden	3 368 625	3 264 639
21	Enzymes, enzyme concentrates and preparations, except rennet, lipoprotein lipase and aspergillum alkaline protease	3 735 992	3 127 540
22	Meat from domestic pigs, boneless, fresh/frozen, ham, luncheon meat, loin, fore end, streaky bacon and chopped bacon	2 817 287	3 037 209
23	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	2 717 793	2 962 845
24	Dining and lounge furniture, wooden	2 985 676	2 934 824
25	Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, with an research octane number "RON" of ≥ 95 , but < 98	2 608 571	2 912 644

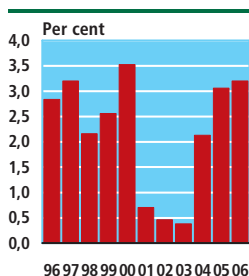
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National accounts and balance of payments

National accounts and balance of payments

1. Danish economy 1995 to 2005

Figure 1
Real growth in GDP



See table 379.

High rate of growth in 2006

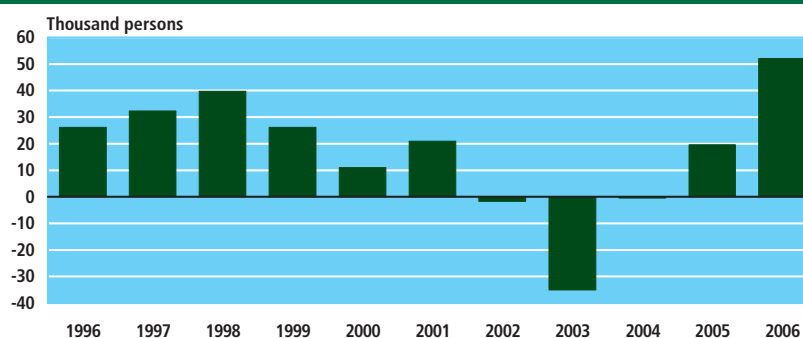
The recovery that started in 2004 continued in 2005 and was reinforced in 2006, when the growth rate reached 3.2 per cent. Consequently, the development in the Danish economy has again reached the level of the growth rates during the years 1994-2000, which is the latest period with an economic boom. In the period 1994-2000, the average real growth in GDP was 2.9 per cent, while the growth rate in 2001-2003 was 0.4 per cent on average.

Increase in employment

The trends in employment also reflect an incipient recovery in the Danish economy. Employment increased by about 52,000 persons in 2006 so that the average number of persons employed was approximately 2,819,400. Of these, 41,400 people were on leave in 2006. Changes in employment are often seen with some delay in relation to the economic growth. This is seen clearly at the slowdown of economic growth in 2001 and again in 2004, when the economic conditions changed. In the period 1996-2001, employment rose by 130,100 persons. During the same period, the number of hours worked increased by 381 million, which is due to both an increasing employment rate and an increasing number of hours worked by each employee. During 2002 and 2003, the total fall in employment has been 36,900 people. Since 2004, the employment has increased by 71,000 persons.

Figure 2

Annual growth in employment



See table 394.

Goods-producing industries (agriculture, etc., manufacturing, energy, and construction) employ a continuously declining share of the workforce. In 1996, 28.4 per cent were employed in the goods-producing industries, while in 2006 the proportion was 24.0 per cent. During the period, employment increased, in particular in the private service industries (from 36.5 per cent in 1996 to 40.8 per

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cent in 2006). The percentage of employed in public and personal services was 35.1 per cent in 1996 and 35.2 per cent in 2006.

2. Domestic demand and foreign trade

Domestic demand was the driving force in the 1990s

For the last ten years, the domestic demand has been an important driving force behind the economic growth. In this period, except for 1999 and 2001, 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 occasion to increased import of for instance consumer goods.

Figure 3

Contribution to real annual growth in GDP

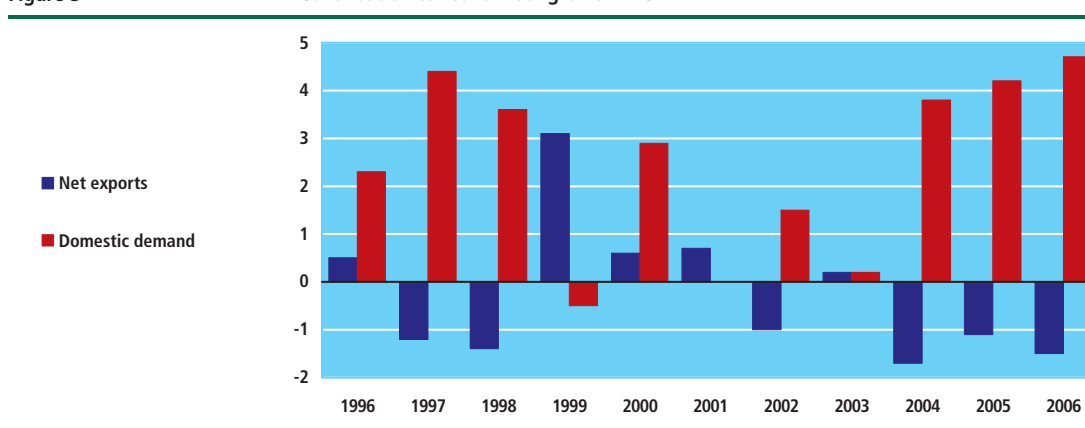
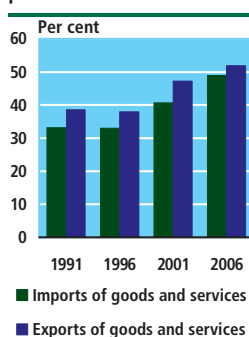


Figure 4
Imports and exports as percentage of GDP, current prices



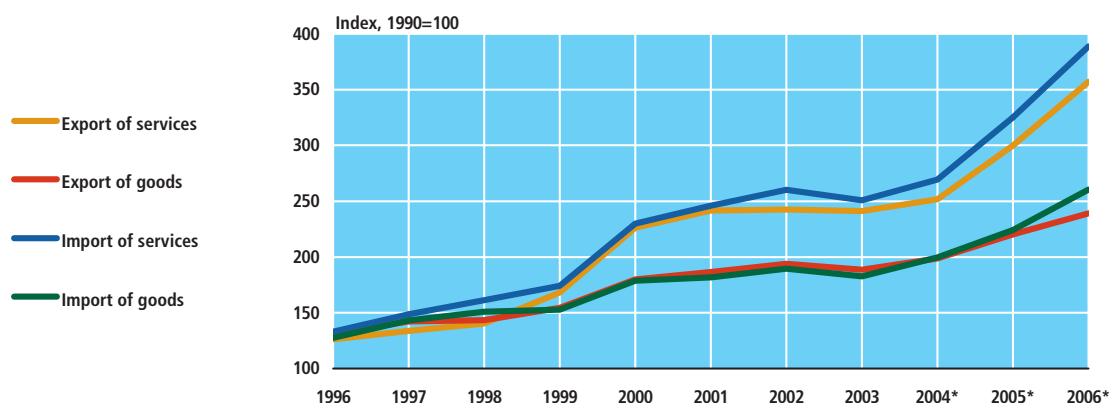
See table 379.

Growing foreign trade

Since 1996, Denmark's foreign trade has increased relatively much, both when measured as per cent of GDP and in current prices. Particularly the trade with services has increased steeply when calculated in current prices. The import of services was almost tripled from 1996 to 2006, and the export increased almost as much. In the same period, the import of goods was doubled, and the export of goods increased by almost 80 per cent. Among other things, the increase in the trade with services is due to a higher growth of prices, compared to the trade with goods. Mergers and buying up of shipping industries are other factors that have affected the trade with services.

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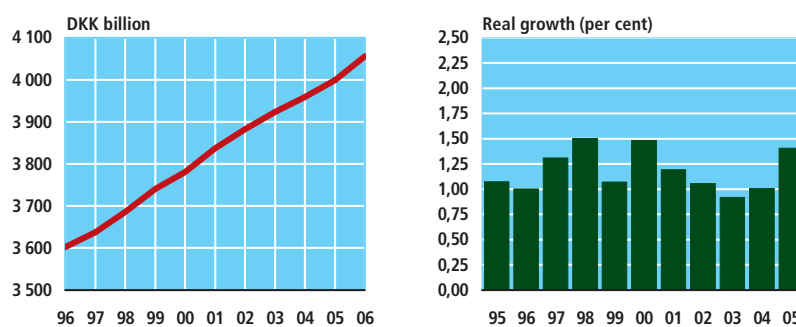
Figure 5 Final uses as a percentage of GDP, current prices



Increase in capital stocks

The share of the national wealth that is held in the form of fixed assets (net capital stock) has increased by almost 12.6 per cent from 1996 to 2006. The net capital stock has continuously increased over the period 1996-2006. 1998, 2000 and 2006 saw the strongest increase in real growth. 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 reassessments during the period.

Figure 6 Net capital stock



See table 404.

Increased productivity

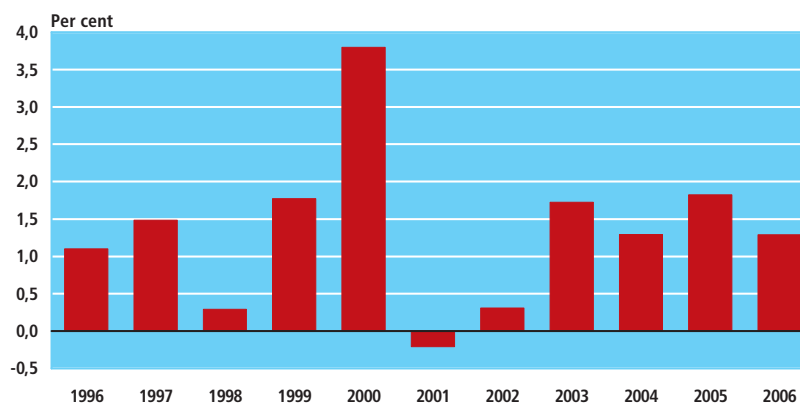
The productivity of the labour force, measured as gross added value at constant prices per employee, increased by an annual average of 1.4 per cent from 1996 to 2006. Only in 1998, 2001 and 2002, the productivity increased by less than 1 per cent, while the growth rate of 4 per cent in 2000 was unusually high. In 2006, the

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growth in productivity was 1.3 per cent which is a little lower than in 2005 when the growth rate was 1.8 per cent.

Figure 7

Growth in gross value added at 2000 prices (chained) per employee. Annual growth rate

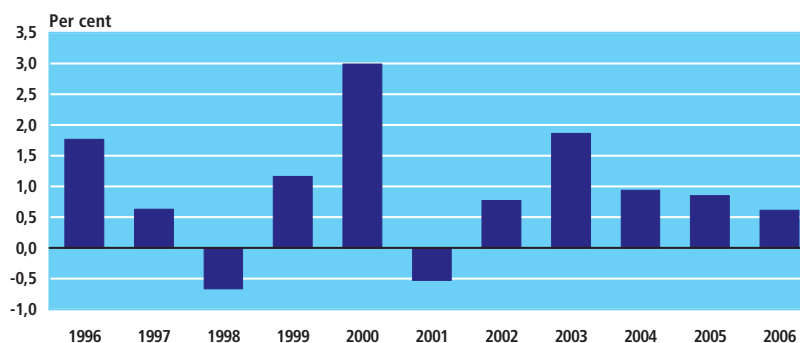


Slower growth in productivity per hour

On the basis of the national accounts' figures on hours of work, it is possible to calculate the productivity per hour as the gross value added per working hour. This results in an annual growth rate of 0.9 per cent from 1996 to 2006, compared to an average growth of 1.4 per cent if the estimate is based on employment. This conceals that there was an increase in average working hours.

Figure 8

Gross value added at 2000 prices (chained) per hour. Annual growth rate



A slightly in creasing wage share in 2006

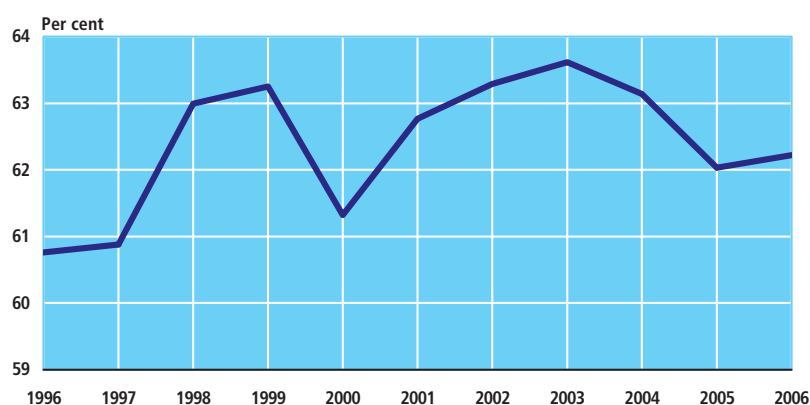
Total income from production comprises compensation of employees and enterprises' profits (gross operating surplus and mixed income). There was a general increase in the share of wages and salaries of total incomes during the period up to 2000, but in 2000, there was a perceptible decline. From 2001 to 2004, the wage share was largely unaltered despite a fall in employment. After a few years with

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decreasing wage share, the share increased slightly in 2006. The figure below shows changes in compensation of employees as a proportion of gross income at factor prices.

Figure 9

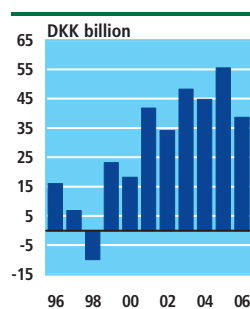
The wage share



See table 380.

3. Balance of payments

Figure 10
Balance of current
accounts



See table 401.

Savings, the balance of payments and debt

The savings' share of the whole economy (i.e. savings as a percentage of disposable income) increased evenly from 21.3 per cent in 1996 to 24.3 per cent in 2001. In 2002, the saving's share decreased to 23.7 per cent and continued at this level until 2005. After increases in 2005 and 2006, the saving's share reached 25.4 per cent in 2006. In 1996-1997, savings were able to finance investment, but as the growth in capital formation in the mid-1990s was high, net lending for society as a whole (the balance of payments surplus, plus net capital transfers) fell from DKK 16.2 billion in 1996 to DKK -10.4 billion in 1998. In 1998, there was correspondingly a slight decline in the saving's share. From 1999, net lending was again positive and reached DKK 38.4 billion in 2006.

Denmark's foreign debt almost settled

The general positive net lending over the period is reflected in the reduction in Denmark's foreign debt, and in 2005, Denmark has no longer any foreign net debt for the first time since the 1950s. Debt is also influenced by changes in the prices of stocks and shares, and currency fluctuations. The net lending fell throughout the period, particularly in 1999 where the net lending declined from 285 to 152 billion DKK. In 2000, the debt increased to DKK 218 billion mainly due to international exchange movements. In fact, by the end of 2005, Denmark had a net outstanding account of DKK 21 billion. However, this turned to a small deficit of DKK 34 billion in 2006.

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4. Financial claims

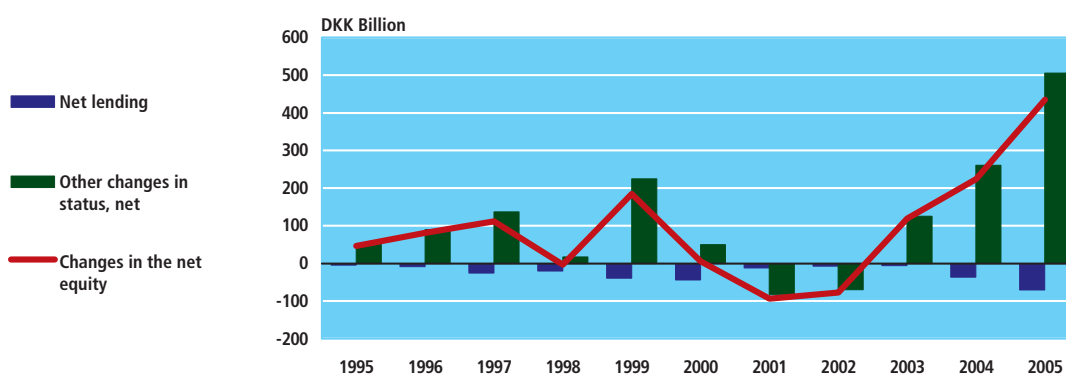
Doubling in financial net equity of households

In the period 1995 to 2005, the financial net equity of households has more than doubled despite a negative net lending in all the years, except 2003. Consequently, the explanation must be found in the development of *other changes in status, net*, where favourable developments in the financial markets from 1995 to 2000 and from 2003-2005 have given the households distinct capital gains. In contrast, negative developments in the financial markets during the period from 2001-2002 have had an unfavourable impact on the households' net equity. 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 rest of the world are compiled in the national accounts. The financial claims consist of a number of financial assets and liabilities comprising, for example, shares, bonds and loans. The difference between the total financial assets and the total financial liabilities constitute the financial net worth.

Figure 11

Development in the net equity of households



5. Inflation

Modest inflation in recent years

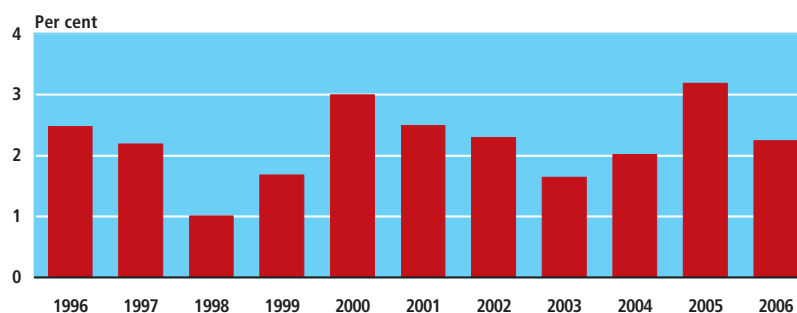
Since 1996, inflation (measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator) has been low. Only in 2005, the annual price increase of 3.2 per cent was higher than 3 per cent per year. The relatively high growth in annual prices in 2005 is mainly due to increasing energy prices. In 2006, inflation reached 2.2 per cent, and the average increase in annual prices in the period from 1996 to 2006 was also 2.2 per

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cent. However, compared to previously, inflation has been both low and stable during the recent decade.

Figure 12

Inflation measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator



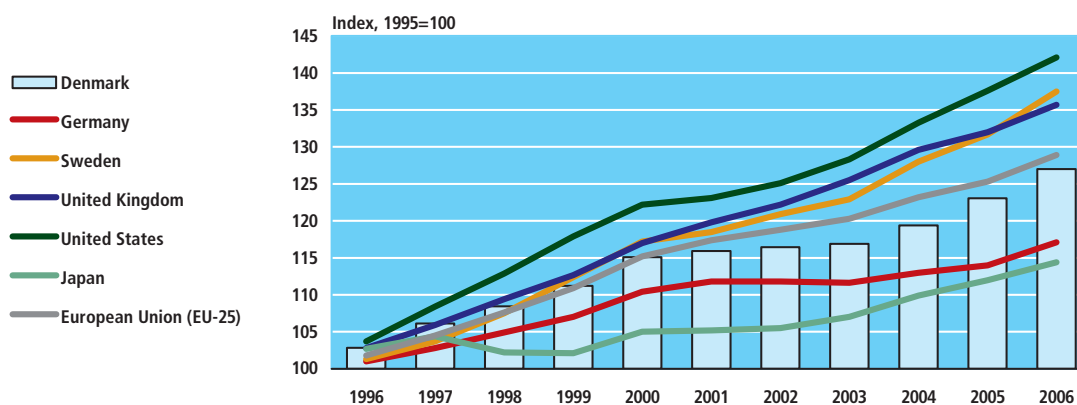
6. International comparisons

Danish growth similar to the rest of the EU

Of the countries with the greatest significance for Danish economic development, the United States, United Kingdom and Sweden in particular have had high economic growth in recent years. Growth in Germany has been weak and in Japan, there have been periods of actual reductions in economic activity. Since 1996, Denmark has experienced economic growth slightly below the EU average.

Figure 13

GDP in selected countries, constant prices



Source: Eurostat, New Cronos.

Table 379

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. in current prices							
1990	840 648	273 664	1 114 312	423 180	211 199	167 601	312 332
1991	874 363	289 493	1 163 856	442 252	221 365	163 224	337 015
1992	906 595	286 580	1 193 175	458 943	229 048	162 033	343 151
1993	911 809	279 677	1 191 486	461 579	241 098	148 106	340 703
1994	976 945	316 964	1 293 909	504 144	249 340	172 195	368 230
1995	1 019 545	341 485	1 361 030	521 793	257 186	198 882	383 169
1996	1 069 488	352 650	1 422 138	541 721	271 680	203 596	405 143
1997	1 125 641	395 236	1 520 877	569 026	281 029	234 250	436 571
1998	1 163 616	420 104	1 583 720	590 289	298 112	250 608	444 709
1999	1 213 473	432 698	1 646 171	599 132	312 370	240 706	493 964
2000	1 293 964	524 253	1 818 217	616 682	325 099	274 084	602 351
2001	1 335 611	542 205	1 877 816	631 687	343 263	271 982	630 885
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*	1 459 399	594 794	2 054 193	708 513	388 453	290 458	666 769
2005*	1 551 967	683 776	2 235 743	754 067	401 433	323 103	757 140
2006*	1 637 603	801 876	2 439 479	796 005	418 321	375 736	849 417
DKK mio. in 2000 prices ¹ , chain figures							
1990	1 001 382	294 253	1 295 092	511 224	259 304	175 545	348 546
1991	1 014 404	304 846	1 319 247	519 896	261 587	166 620	371 161
1992	1 034 443	305 080	1 339 077	533 618	263 824	168 927	373 001
1993	1 033 516	301 727	1 334 631	530 751	274 974	153 777	376 646
1994	1 090 622	340 384	1 431 203	564 427	280 924	177 732	408 306
1995	1 124 052	364 936	1 489 614	573 634	287 686	205 909	420 817
1996	1 155 914	377 140	1 533 742	586 435	297 918	209 406	438 554
1997	1 192 886	412 967	1 606 764	604 116	299 863	239 907	460 147
1998	1 218 657	448 200	1 668 080	617 837	310 454	257 753	478 869
1999	1 249 860	463 879	1 714 940	615 416	317 775	245 640	534 381
2000	1 293 964	524 253	1 818 216	616 682	325 099	274 084	602 351
2001	1 303 085	534 167	1 837 252	617 185	332 233	266 597	621 238
2002	1 309 155	574 249	1 883 145	626 727	339 124	270 408	646 970
2003	1 314 179	564 864	1 879 031	632 924	341 541	263 792	640 802
2004*	1 342 167	604 176	1 944 555	662 456	346 990	279 867	655 068
2005*	1 383 239	669 296	2 047 518	690 025	350 638	305 244	703 071
2006*	1 427 504	762 983	2 180 658	713 764	354 863	344 659	770 746
Annual real growth in per cent							
1990	1.5	2.2	1.7	0.3	-0.3	-1.0	6.6
1991	1.3	3.6	1.9	1.7	0.9	-5.1	6.5
1992	2.0	0.1	1.5	2.6	0.9	1.4	0.5
1993	-0.1	-1.1	-0.3	-0.5	4.2	-9.0	1.0
1994	5.5	12.8	7.2	6.3	2.2	15.6	8.4
1995	3.1	7.2	4.1	1.6	2.4	15.9	3.1
1996	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.2	3.6	1.7	4.2
1997	3.2	9.5	4.8	3.0	0.7	14.6	4.9
1998	2.2	8.5	3.8	2.3	3.5	7.4	4.1
1999	2.6	3.5	2.8	-0.4	2.4	-4.7	11.6
2000	3.5	13.0	6.0	0.2	2.3	11.6	12.7
2001	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.1	2.2	-2.7	3.1
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*	2.1	7.0	3.5	4.7	1.6	6.1	2.2
2005*	3.1	10.8	5.3	4.2	1.1	9.1	7.3
2006*	3.2	14.0	6.5	3.4	1.2	12.9	9.6

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01 and nat02

Table 380

Generation and disposition of income - **correction**

	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	DKK mio. at current prices			
Compensation of employees	763 262	785 579	817 874	863 729
+ Gross operating surplus and mixed income	436 509	458 623	500 597	524 500
Gross domestic income at factor cost, GDI	1 199 771	1 244 202	1 318 471	1 388 229
+ Other taxes less subsidies on production	1 296	2 319	-3 109	-2 318
Gross value added	1 201 067	1 246 521	1 315 362	1 385 911
+ Taxes on products	218 279	231 697	250 668	266 226
÷ Subsidies on products	18 656	18 819	14 063	14 535
Gross domestic product at market prices, GDP	1 400 689	1 459 399	1 551 967	1 637 603
+ Compensation of employees from the rest of the world	6 158	6 412	5 476	5 160
÷ Compensation of employees to the rest of the world	6 772	7 336	7 982	10 664
+ Subsidies from the rest of the world	9 007	9 098	8 596	8 963
÷ Taxes on production and import to the rest of the world	2 341	2 854	3 401	3 567
+ Property income from the rest of the world	65 576	85 876	138 720	168 121
÷ Property income paid to the rest of the world	80 198	84 461	128 253	145 346
Gross national income, GNI	1 392 120	1 466 134	1 565 122	1 660 271
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from the rest of the world	2 709	2 935	3 562	4 175
+ Other current transfers, etc. from the rest of the world	17 948	16 412	11 023	8 817
÷ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to the rest of the world	1 489	1 550	730	668
÷ Other current transfers, etc. to the rest of the world.	49 850	51 771	44 823	43 874
Gross national disposable income	1 361 439	1 432 160	1 534 154	1 628 722
÷ Private final consumption expenditure	666 942	708 513	754 067	796 005
÷ General government final consumption expenditure	371 236	388 453	401 433	418 321
Gross national saving	323 261	335 194	378 653	414 396
÷ Corporations and households gross fixed capital formation	252 681	263 499	295 782	...
÷ General government gross fixed capital formation	22 281	26 960	27 321	29 894
Current external balance	48 298	44 736	55 551	38 661
+ Capital transfers from the rest of the world	1 950	2 967	4 542	1 954
÷ Capital transfers to the rest of the world	1 791	2 120	1 670	1 535
÷ Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	208	660	1 185	645
Net lending/net borrowing	48 248	44 922	57 238	38 435

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01 and [nat03](http://www.statbank.dk/nat03)

Table 381

Net value added, consumption and gross fixed capital formation

	Net value added		Total consumption ¹			Gross fixed capital formation Constant prices
	Constant prices	Annual increase at constant prices	Constant prices	Constant prices per inhabitant	Annual real growth per inhabitant	
	1980=100	per cent	1980=100		per cent	1980=100
1870-1894 ² average	7	2,7	7	17	1,9	3
1895-1914 ² average	14	4,2	23	41	2,2	13
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
2001-2004* average	152	0,2	143	136	1,3	228
2005*-2006* average	159	2,7	155	146	2,7	274

Note: Excl. 1915-20. With regard to the basis of calculation, see the source listed below, which also contains further information regarding the years 1870-1952. The growth rates illustrate the average annual growth rate for the period in question.

¹ Incl. Changes in stock and livestock. ² From 1921 onwards, figures include South Jutland; in 1921 the net domestic product at factor cost in South Jutland appears to have comprised 2-3 per cent of the total net domestic product at factor cost.

Source: Kjeld Bjerke and Niels Ussing: *Studier over Danmarks nationalprodukt 1870-1950*, Copenhagen 1958.

Table 382

Denmark and rest of the world (ROW)

	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	DKK mio. in current prices			
Exports of goods	425 357	447 709	496 206	538 689
+ Income from tourism from ROW	35 317	34 585	33 027	34 587
+ Exports of other services	174 440	184 474	227 906	276 141
+ Compensation of employees from ROW	6 158	6 412	5 476	5 160
+ Subsidies from ROW	9 007	9 098	8 596	8 963
+ Property income from ROW	65 576	85 876	138 720	168 121
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from ROW	2 709	2 935	3 562	4 175
+ Other current transfers, etc. from ROW	17 948	16 412	11 023	8 817
Current income from ROW	736 513	787 502	924 517	1 044 654
+ Capital transfers, etc. from ROW	1 950	2 967	4 542	1 954
+ Disposal of non-financial, non-producing assets	304	197	138	258
Total income from ROW	738 766	790 666	929 196	1 046 866
Imports of goods	373 072	407 387	457 556	531 488
+ Expenditure on tourism etc. in ROW	46 245	46 258	43 840	46 687
+ Imports of other services	128 248	141 149	182 380	223 701
+ Compensation of employees to ROW	6 772	7 336	7 982	10 664
+ Taxes on production and import	2 341	2 854	3 401	3 567
+ Property income to ROW	80 198	84 461	128 253	145 346
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to ROW	1 489	1 550	730	668
+ Other current transfers, etc. to ROW	49 850	51 771	44 823	43 874
Current expenditure to ROW, total	688 215	742 766	868 966	1 005 994
+ Capital transfers, etc. to ROW	1 791	2 120	1 670	1 535
+ Acquisition of non-financial, non-producing assets	512	858	1 322	903
Total expenditure to ROW	690 517	745 744	871 958	1 008 432
External balance of goods	52 285	40 322	38 650	7 201
External balance of services	35 264	31 652	34 714	40 340
External balance of goods and services	87 549	71 974	73 364	47 541
Current external balance	48 298	44 736	55 551	38 661
Net lending	48 248	44 922	57 238	38 435

Note: Figures are excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01

Table 383

General government

	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	DKK mio. in current prices			
Output	393 841	411 355	425 976	439 090
÷Intermediate consumption	117 573	124 814	132 932	133 720
Gross value added, GVA	276 268	286 541	293 044	305 370
÷Consumption of fixed capital	26 707	27 450	28 115	28 801
Net value added	249 561	259 091	264 929	276 569
Gross value added, GVA	276 268	286 541	293 044	305 370
÷Other taxes less subsidies on production	-2 910	-2 205	-2 484	-2 622
Gross domestic product at factor cost	279 178	288 746	295 527	307 992
÷Compensation of employees (paid by res. employers)	252 471	261 296	267 412	279 191
Gross operating surplus	26 707	27 450	28 115	28 801
+Taxes on production and income	241 338	255 135	274 368	291 446
÷Subsidies	33 754	33 693	35 677	36 677
+Property income, net from ROW	-17 802	-9 987	-6 198	-272
Gross primary income	216 489	238 906	260 608	283 298
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	411 082	442 497	484 564	482 636
+Social contributions	29 829	30 685	31 429	32 041
+Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•	•
+Other current transfers	10 682	11 610	11 487	10 552
Gross total income	668 082	723 697	788 089	808 528
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•	•
+Social contributions	•	•	•	•
+Social benefits other than transfers in kind	243 175	251 034	255 252	254 626
+Other current transfers	34 495	35 697	37 031	40 125
Gross total expenditure	277 670	286 731	292 283	294 751
Gross disposable income	390 412	436 966	495 806	513 777
÷Social transfers in kind	259 713	271 392	281 313	293 019
Gross adjusted disposable income	130 699	165 573	214 493	220 758
Gross disposable income	390 412	436 966	495 806	513 777
÷Final consumption expenditure	371 236	388 453	401 433	418 319
Gross saving	19 176	48 512	94 373	95 457
Adjusted gross disposable income	130 699	165 573	214 493	220 758
÷Actual collective consumption	111 523	117 061	120 120	125 300
Gross saving	19 176	48 512	94 373	95 457
+Capital transfers, net	1 895	6 253	4 013	3 291
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	21 071	54 765	98 385	98 748
÷Gross fixed capital formation	22 238	26 957	27 279	29 808
÷Changes in inventories	43	3	42	86
÷Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	207	- 52	- 765	- 218
Net lending	-1 417	27 857	71 831	69 072

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat03

Table 384

Corporate sector

	2002	2003	2004*	2005*
	DKK mio. in current prices			
Output	1 646 727	1 667 351	1 727 687	1 871 026
÷ Intermediate consumption	915 989	919 586	953 951	1 039 375
Gross value added, GVA	730 738	747 765	773 736	831 652
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	161 627	163 668	169 163	176 234
Net value added	569 110	584 097	604 572	655 418
Gross value added, GVA	730 738	747 765	773 736	831 652
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	2 553	3 205	3 041	2 497
Gross domestic product at factor cost,	728 185	744 560	770 695	829 155
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	454 957	463 622	475 065	498 176
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	273 228	280 938	295 630	330 979
+ Property income, net.	-5 752	-4 567	-3 078	-7 452
Gross primary income	267 476	276 371	292 552	323 526
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	100 943	100 392	93 884	96 589
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	50 148	46 568	47 823	46 874
Gross total income	418 568	423 330	434 260	466 990
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	39 287	40 270	46 593	56 580
+ Social contributions	•	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	32 394	36 889	40 807	44 942
+ Other current transfers	51 335	48 024	50 788	48 729
Gross total expenditure	123 016	125 182	138 188	150 251
Gross disposable income	295 552	298 148	296 071	316 738
÷ Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	68 550	63 503	53 077	51 647
Gross saving	227 002	234 645	242 994	265 091
+ Capital transfers, net.	2 674	1 908	-1 162	1 673
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	229 676	236 553	241 832	266 765
÷ Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	181 074	180 562	184 928	206 691
÷ Changes in inventories	9 382	838	2 281	1 400
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	- 117	- 102	738	2 332
Net lending	39 337	55 255	53 885	56 342

Note: Figures for the corporate sector and the household sector have been carried forward up to and including 2004. Sole proprietorships are included in the household sector.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat03

Table 385

Household sector

	2002	2003	2004*	2005*
	DKK mio. in current prices			
Output	296 345	292 752	303 884	312 036
÷ Intermediate consumption	118 992	115 718	117 640	121 370
Gross value added, GVA	177 353	177 034	186 244	190 666
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	34 974	40 714	41 861	46 465
Net value added	142 379	136 319	144 383	144 201
Gross value added, GVA	177 353	177 034	186 244	190 666
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	811	1 001	1 483	-3 123
Gross domestic product at factor cost	176 542	176 033	184 761	193 789
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	44 814	47 169	49 218	52 286
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	131 728	128 864	135 543	141 503
+ Compensation of employees (received by resident employees)	742 956	762 648	784 655	815 368
+ Taxes on production and imports	•	•	•	•
+ Subsidies	•	•	•	•
+ Property income, net	5 759	7 747	14 480	24 117
Gross primary income	880 443	899 260	934 678	980 988
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	•	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	261 405	279 972	291 685	298 355
+ Other current transfers	27 206	31 132	32 918	31 006
Gross total income	1 169 054	1 210 365	1 259 281	1 310 350
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	358 554	369 592	394 519	425 152
+ Social contributions	130 867	131 331	125 718	128 968
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	33 041	36 564	39 920	34 620
Gross total expenditure	522 462	537 487	560 157	588 740
Gross disposable income	646 592	672 878	699 124	721 609
+ Social transfers in kind	250 040	259 713	271 392	281 313
Adjusted gross disposable income	896 632	932 591	970 517	1 002 923
Gross disposable income	646 592	672 878	699 124	721 609
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	68 550	63 503	53 077	51 647
÷ Individual consumption expenditure	652 256	666 942	708 513	754 067
Gross saving	62 886	69 439	43 689	19 189
Adjusted gross disposable income	896 632	932 591	970 517	1 002 923
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	68 550	63 503	53 077	51 647
÷ Actual individual consumption	902 296	926 655	979 905	1 035 381
Gross saving	62 886	69 439	43 689	19 189
+ Capital transfers, net	-4 689	-3 644	-4 245	-2 813
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfer	58 197	65 794	39 444	16 375
÷ Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	65 699	68 952	73 665	85 229
÷ Changes in inventories	- 119	2 329	2 624	2 462
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	- 80	103	- 26	- 383
Net lending	-7 304	-5 590	-36 819	-70 934

Note 1: Figures for the corporate sector and the household sector have been carried forward up to and including 2004. Sole proprietorships are included in the household sector.

Note 2: Households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat03

Table 386

Financial accounts. Denmark and rest of the world

	2003	2004*	2005*
current prices, mio. DKK			
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	143 483	113 426	326 195
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	191	223	-444
Currency and deposits	159 096	58 191	78 690
Securities other than shares	-38 115	124 149	140 628
Loans	-2 717	-27 723	55 231
Shares and other equity	25 030	-43 016	43 732
Insurance technical reserves	-1 326	-216	-346
Other accounts receivable	1 323	1 818	8 705
Financial liabilities	191 731	158 347	383 430
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	78 996	42 854	86 739
Securities other than shares	82 878	139 710	79 078
Loans	95 435	-49 477	61 460
Shares and other equity	-35 405	66 008	148 071
Insurance technical reserves	980	1 272	878
Other accounts receivable	-31 154	-42 020	7 205
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-48 248	-44 921	-57 235
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	-50 845	139 806	152 570
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-37 594	-10 373	25 099
Securities other than shares	-49 038	25 236	8 386
Loans	-10 352	32 643	11 487
Shares and other equity*	56 472	87 747	103 462
Insurance technical reserves	272	650	1 340
Other accounts receivable	-10 604	3 904	2 796
Financial liabilities	-43 619	172 086	206 478
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-23 195	13 676	10 977
Securities other than shares	-79 714	29 857	46 600
Loans	-60 208	139 500	937
Shares and other equity*	40 244	10 271	143 171
Insurance technical reserves	-27	-33	-36
Other accounts receivable	79 282	-21 185	4 829
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	2 498 249	2 751 258	3 230 468
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	662 236	710 054	813 843
Securities other than shares	869 741	1 019 126	1 168 140
Loans	274 254	279 174	345 892
Shares and other equity*	620 672	665 403	812 597
Insurance technical reserves	14 196	14 629	15 624
Other accounts receivable	57 150	62 872	74 372
Financial liabilities	2 322 684	2 653 117	3 243 026
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	426 946	483 476	581 192
Securities other than shares	652 778	822 345	948 023
Loans	337 421	427 444	489 841
Shares and other equity*	737 890	814 169	1 105 411
Insurance technical reserves	6 068	7 307	8 149
Other accounts receivable	161 581	98 376	110 410
Net financial assets	175 565	98 141	-12 558

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11 and nat12

Table 387

Financial accounts. General government

	2003	2004*	2005*
current prices, mio. DKKk			
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	9 985	9 932	-13 019
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-9 825	27 934	-8 998
Securities other than shares	2 782	1 943	-2 081
Loans	206	7 010	4 965
Shares and other equity	3 401	-13 435	5 490
Insurance technical reserves	34	23	23
Other accounts receivable	13 386	-13 543	-12 417
Financial liabilities	11 403	-17 924	-84 846
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	186	339	724
Securities other than shares	-9 134	2 186	-79 019
Loans	2 933	-252	2 036
Shares and other equity	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	17 419	-20 198	-8 587
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-1 418	27 856	71 827
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	27 105	36 997	-29 905
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-8	8
Securities other than shares	-2 236	46	-2 514
Loans	-	10 800	779
Shares and other equity*	23 818	15 615	7 245
Insurance technical reserves	4	5	5
Other accounts receivable	5 518	10 539	-35 427
Financial liabilities	26 712	3 796	530
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-12 753	3 385	-3 465
Loans	39 374	410	3 995
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	92	-	-
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	702 561	749 491	706 568
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	50 727	78 653	69 663
Securities other than shares	172 196	174 186	169 591
Loans	94 704	112 513	118 257
Shares and other equity*	227 303	229 483	242 218
Insurance technical reserves	521	549	577
Other accounts receivable	157 110	154 107	106 262
Financial liabilities	950 131	936 003	851 687
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	11 253	11 593	12 316
Securities other than shares	730 163	735 735	653 251
Loans	112 257	112 416	118 446
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	96 458	76 260	67 674
Net financial assets	-247 570	-186 513	-145 120

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11 and nat12

Table 388

Financial accounts. Corporate sector

	2003	2004*	2005*
current prices, mio. DKKk			
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	351 724	792 152	1 297 871
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-191	- 223	444
Currency and deposits	45 681	29 594	383 164
Securities other than shares	202 189	249 051	172 168
Loans	166 999	233 170	412 831
Shares and other equity	-47 472	266 573	278 769
Insurance technical reserves	-1 215	1 719	1 795
Other accounts receivable	-14 268	12 270	48 700
Financial liabilities	296 468	738 268	1 241 529
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	147 082	111 404	428 772
Securities other than shares	71 689	236 876	311 718
Loans	-34 826	126 704	186 106
Shares and other equity	32 068	162 083	231 168
Insurance technical reserves	65 216	60 780	51 160
Other accounts receivable	15 240	40 421	32 607
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (–)	55 256	53 884	56 342
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	270 700	506 148	1 315 092
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	44	- 222	1 868
Currency and deposits	14 304	24 067	-14 231
Securities other than shares	-56 950	25 147	62 507
Loans	-30 203	58 247	- 672
Shares and other equity*	270 206	433 580	1 218 529
Insurance technical reserves	134	151	255
Other accounts receivable	73 164	-34 823	46 835
Financial liabilities	388 801	767 660	1 734 535
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	8 923	10 888	23 750
Securities other than shares	-5 884	19 361	24 837
Loans	-13 099	-43 864	15 513
Shares and other equity*	382 523	678 161	1 500 065
Insurance technical reserves	23 784	94 315	161 726
Other accounts receivable	-7 445	8 798	8 642
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	8 334 236	9 632 535	12 245 498
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	5 779	5 334	7 647
Currency and deposits	1 015 443	1 069 104	1 438 036
Securities other than shares	2 417 880	2 692 077	2 926 752
Loans	2 550 898	2 842 315	3 254 473
Shares and other equity*	1 798 014	2 498 167	3 995 464
Insurance technical reserves	25 342	27 212	29 263
Other accounts receivable	520 881	498 327	593 863
Financial liabilities	9 246 920	10 752 846	13 728 910
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	1 877 631	1 999 923	2 452 444
Securities other than shares	2 235 988	2 492 226	2 828 780
Loans	1 022 513	1 105 353	1 306 972
Shares and other equity*	2 451 960	3 292 204	5 023 437
Insurance technical reserves	1 280 251	1 435 346	1 648 232
Other accounts receivable	378 575	427 794	469 044
Net financial assets	-912 684	-1 120 311	-1 483 413

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11 and nat12

Table 389

Financial accounts. Household sector

	2003	2004*	2005*
	current prices, mio. DKK		
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	95 672	122 174	166 947
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	31 311	38 879	63 379
Securities other than shares	-21 961	3 106	149
Loans	-10	13	3
Shares and other equity	15 703	17 969	51 248
Insurance technical reserves	68 702	60 527	50 568
Other accounts receivable	1 926	1 681	1 600
Financial liabilities	101 262	158 993	237 881
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-536	-523	-913
Loans	100 933	135 493	223 427
Shares and other equity	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	865	24 022	15 367
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-5 590	-36 819	-70 934
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	113 962	257 534	497 076
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	9 018	10 878	23 851
Securities other than shares	9 206	1 688	-864
Loans	14	2	2
Shares and other equity*	72 270	151 491	314 000
Insurance technical reserves	23 346	93 476	160 086
Other accounts receivable	108	0	0
Financial liabilities	-11 017	-2 834	-8 576
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-666	-487	-456
Loans	-6 605	5 647	-8 850
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-3 746	-7 994	730
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	2 601 944	2 981 652	3 645 675
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	587 424	637 181	724 411
Securities other than shares	177 768	182 562	181 847
Loans	162	176	181
Shares and other equity*	543 861	713 320	1 078 568
Insurance technical reserves	1 246 261	1 400 263	1 610 918
Other accounts receivable	46 468	48 150	49 750
Financial liabilities	1 611 476	1 767 635	1 996 939
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	18 655	17 645	16 276
Loans	1 447 826	1 588 966	1 803 544
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	144 995	161 023	177 119
Net financial assets	990 468	1 214 017	1 648 736

Note 1: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

Note 2: Figures for the household sector includes figures for non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11 and nat12

Table 390

Output by kind of activity

	Current prices				Constant 2000 prices, chain figures ¹			
	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
DKK mio.								
Output, total	2 353 944	2 442 926	2 609 038	2 773 737	2 253 626	2 284 485	2 362 652	2 444 037
Of which: General government	393 841	411 355	425 916	439 092	360 907	366 451	371 906	372 305
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	101 091	110 206	120 533	122 670	107 430	111 863	111 139	108 431
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	60 875	63 725	58 798	62 325	64 633	66 359	66 506	68 114
Fishing	3 936	3 856	4 105	4 376	3 406	3 777	3 486	3 131
Mining and quarrying	36 280	42 626	57 629	55 969	39 663	41 978	41 428	38 596
Manufacturing	515 676	524 530	549 973	590 783	503 367	505 454	514 501	533 935
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	126 603	126 848	125 310	124 922	122 699	121 734	119 593	115 698
Manufacture of textiles and leather	12 371	11 434	10 793	11 441	11 905	11 031	10 325	10 774
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	56 014	56 537	58 447	60 486	53 895	54 389	56 430	57 222
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	91 852	97 055	108 435	116 190	90 886	92 131	96 698	98 144
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	17 120	16 745	17 814	20 307	16 008	15 712	16 559	18 146
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	186 089	189 093	201 963	227 147	183 599	185 035	189 460	206 025
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	25 626	26 819	27 211	30 291	24 175	25 241	25 236	27 626
Electricity, gas and water supply	46 639	46 965	49 689	50 331	41 939	41 623	40 144	38 577
Construction	167 130	173 626	187 335	212 285	155 347	157 830	166 183	180 872
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	310 268	315 558	338 142	344 138	290 203	289 752	307 527	306 321
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	34 654	36 900	40 453	42 420	33 473	35 025	37 387	38 224
Wholesale except motor vehicles	161 632	162 765	173 770	172 682	149 859	148 377	157 523	154 074
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	75 210	75 295	78 817	81 838	71 052	69 726	72 822	73 431
Hotels and restaurants	38 772	40 599	45 103	47 198	35 836	36 680	39 836	40 643
Transport, post and telecommunications	267 849	279 663	318 984	362 361	274 475	275 540	296 098	332 552
Transport	208 908	217 873	254 884	295 994	210 613	206 812	223 890	256 212
Post and telecommunications	58 942	61 790	64 100	66 367	63 863	69 182	72 400	75 196
Finance and business activities	464 556	487 946	517 718	549 564	439 877	452 694	469 484	486 270
Finance and insurance	106 558	110 414	121 312	131 411	106 465	107 012	113 641	119 106
Letting and sale of real estate	182 922	191 167	200 402	211 297	167 284	170 696	175 475	180 195
Business activities	175 076	186 365	196 003	206 856	166 439	175 240	180 792	187 514
Public and personal services	480 734	504 431	526 665	541 605	440 924	449 649	457 735	458 568
Public administration	117 617	124 376	128 088	130 068	108 868	112 013	111 790	110 646
Education	92 525	96 829	100 613	103 742	84 431	85 977	86 958	87 420
Human health activities	81 018	84 970	90 296	92 896	74 387	75 907	78 538	78 698
Social institutions etc.	100 154	103 932	107 173	110 327	91 455	92 340	92 869	93 244
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	89 420	94 324	100 495	104 572	81 773	83 417	87 548	88 523

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat07

Table 391

Gross value added, by kind of activity

	Current prices				Constant 2000 prices, chain figures ¹			
	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
DKK mio.								
Gross value added, total	1 201 067	1 246 521	1 315 362	1 385 911	1 126 760	1 141 524	1 170 697	1 208 314
Of which: General government	276 268	286 571	293 044	305 371	249 464	250 356	250 846	254 131
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	54 031	60 701	70 802	72 049	62 574	66 302	68 163	65 672
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	22 034	22 484	18 245	20 835	28 267	29 078	32 391	34 363
Fishing	1 779	1 440	1 569	2 003	1 352	1 447	1 205	1 106
Mining and quarrying	30 218	36 777	50 987	49 211	33 505	36 234	35 626	33 133
Manufacturing	180 584	180 460	186 507	201 693	169 918	175 720	178 581	187 205
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	3 965	3 776	3 483	3 716	3 686	3 604	3 350	3 513
Manufacture of textiles and leather	180 584	180 460	186 507	201 693	169 918	175 720	178 581	187 205
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	22 566	22 436	22 652	23 823	21 796	21 913	22 754	23 347
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	32 390	31 846	34 583	34 693	28 539	31 327	33 521	33 409
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	7 317	7 268	7 501	8 833	6 720	6 970	7 255	8 025
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	72 532	72 274	76 351	86 884	73 184	73 837	74 786	81 853
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	10 082	10 284	10 535	11 628	9 383	9 881	9 767	10 608
Electricity, gas and water supply	25 172	24 603	24 540	26 633	23 113	22 676	20 159	20 263
Construction	63 750	68 158	73 539	82 574	57 952	60 722	64 273	70 785
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	163 734	165 240	168 647	173 359	150 870	149 014	156 378	156 722
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	17 033	16 654	17 965	19 515	17 063	16 382	17 210	18 045
Wholesale except motor vehicles	84 174	84 325	84 795	84 773	76 205	74 926	79 325	77 919
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	44 879	46 110	46 267	48 492	42 395	42 585	43 652	44 134
Hotels and restaurants	17 647	18 150	19 619	20 579	15 237	15 132	16 147	16 550
Transport, post and telecommunications	100 295	105 893	120 798	124 578	100 043	98 828	106 115	117 169
Transport	71 603	76 925	92 038	94 906	67 238	64 230	69 865	78 571
Post and telecommunications	28 693	28 968	28 760	29 671	33 319	35 623	36 927	38 357
Finance and business activities	282 352	296 158	313 549	334 102	263 306	267 989	275 196	285 119
Finance and insurance	64 452	67 078	73 913	80 861	66 132	66 209	68 304	71 477
Letting and sale of real estate	125 475	130 675	136 915	144 097	112 535	113 990	117 290	120 400
Business activities	92 424	98 406	102 721	109 144	85 032	88 090	89 934	93 647
Public and personal services	331 149	345 307	356 980	370 924	298 979	300 777	302 536	305 934
Public administration	77 606	81 397	82 904	84 986	70 456	71 551	70 229	70 137
Education	69 095	71 716	74 036	77 029	62 418	62 837	63 058	63 905
Human health activities	54 999	57 537	59 799	62 042	49 668	50 333	50 746	51 310
Social institutions etc.	76 932	79 694	81 001	84 044	69 706	70 060	69 409	70 235
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	52 518	54 965	59 240	62 821	46 745	46 027	48 991	50 228

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat07

Table 392

Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus and mixed income, by kind of activity

	Compensation of employees				Gross operating surplus and mixed income			
	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	DKK mio.							
Total	763 262	785 579	817 874	863 729	436 509	458 623	500 597	524 500
Of which: General government	252 471	261 296	267 412	279 191	26 707	27 450	28 115	28 801
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	9 531	9 608	9 898	10 352	44 963	51 480	67 704	62 589
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	7 401	7 609	7 938	8 296	15 059	15 226	17 075	13 377
Fishing	880	758	701	756	925	707	891	1 283
Mining and quarrying	1 250	1 241	1 259	1 300	28 980	35 548	49 738	47 928
Manufacturing	127 123	126 493	128 635	133 213	53 760	54 205	58 044	69 091
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	22 097	21 798	21 593	21 137	9 789	10 919	9 934	11 229
Manufacture of textiles and leather	2 819	2 676	2 655	2 726	1 127	1 079	804	974
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	16 844	16 393	16 768	17 661	5 757	6 071	5 903	6 236
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	18 716	19 273	19 829	20 628	13 665	12 555	14 726	14 090
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	4 991	4 984	5 072	5 438	2 324	2 280	2 421	3 402
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	54 317	54 128	55 515	58 311	18 354	18 263	20 930	28 830
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	7 339	7 241	7 202	7 312	2 744	3 039	3 326	4 331
Electricity, gas and water supply	4 871	4 851	4 986	5 141	20 211	19 657	19 453	21 402
Construction	46 980	48 852	53 271	59 386	16 712	19 224	20 161	23 208
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	115 642	118 265	124 538	133 452	48 083	46 901	43 966	40 140
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	12 693	13 018	14 145	15 239	4 216	3 501	3 675	4 160
Wholesale except motor vehicles	58 514	59 429	62 342	66 379	25 754	24 965	22 493	18 609
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	31 906	32 688	33 878	36 704	12 992	13 420	12 365	11 890
Hotels and restaurants	12 529	13 130	14 173	15 130	5 120	5 015	5 432	5 481
Transport, post and telecommunications	54 690	56 176	57 584	59 550	45 976	50 030	63 464	65 718
Transport	38 912	39 965	41 216	43 281	33 351	37 580	51 396	52 615
Post and telecommunications	15 779	16 211	16 368	16 269	12 625	12 450	12 068	13 102
Finance and business activities	121 907	128 242	137 556	149 231	154 178	161 087	168 602	179 134
Finance and insurance	36 058	36 233	37 995	40 950	25 776	28 121	33 095	37 000
Letting and sale of real estate	10 374	11 310	12 217	13 409	110 903	114 735	119 635	127 066
Business activities	75 475	80 700	87 344	94 872	17 499	18 231	15 872	15 067
Public and personal services	282 518	293 093	301 406	313 404	52 626	56 040	59 202	63 218
Public administration	66 810	69 125	69 804	74 462	11 608	13 055	13 850	11 658
Education	62 583	64 741	66 423	66 849	7 032	7 461	8 063	10 963
Human health activities	44 425	46 228	47 860	50 067	11 027	11 729	12 321	12 676
Social institutions etc.	75 441	78 332	80 981	84 794	2 867	2 706	1 325	1 113
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	33 258	34 666	36 338	37 231	20 092	21 088	23 642	26 807

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat07

Table 393

Hours worked, by kind of activity

	Total actual hours worked				Actual hours worked for employees			
	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	1 000 hours							
Total	4 265 858	4 281 518	4 353 889	4 466 411	3 891 645	3 911 079	3 984 077	4 077 203
Of which: General government	1 229 977	1 234 360	1 241 683	1 253 404	1 229 977	1 234 360	1 241 683	1 253 404
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	157 890	151 739	152 448	155 841	77 928	75 402	75 956	76 514
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	144 103	139 066	140 157	143 203	67 763	66 036	66 950	67 366
Fishing	8 366	7 624	7 297	7 635	4 855	4 416	4 110	4 245
Mining and quarrying	5 422	5 049	4 993	5 002	5 310	4 950	4 897	4 903
Manufacturing	656 934	633 007	630 772	637 702	636 627	612 958	610 877	617 477
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	114 754	110 012	105 612	102 280	112 910	108 228	103 864	100 513
Manufacture of textiles and leather	17 872	16 776	16 250	16 375	15 895	14 738	14 181	14 275
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	89 809	84 916	86 045	86 362	86 140	81 347	82 517	82 769
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	82 454	80 777	81 051	81 312	82 032	80 385	80 671	80 934
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	25 225	24 544	24 714	25 784	24 324	23 748	23 928	24 975
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	282 109	273 475	275 223	284 209	273 509	264 900	266 717	275 556
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	44 710	42 506	41 878	41 380	41 817	39 613	38 999	38 455
Electricity, gas and water supply	21 809	21 165	21 300	21 248	21 809	21 165	21 300	21 248
Construction	277 129	286 066	308 085	325 706	234 398	242 336	260 861	278 504
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	770 747	775 463	792 206	826 299	664 219	671 313	688 754	713 946
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	95 808	94 025	98 508	104 833	77 330	76 739	81 435	85 860
Wholesale except motor vehicles	275 912	278 367	286 074	295 794	255 892	257 915	265 628	273 353
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	275 294	276 814	277 943	291 490	227 620	229 953	231 345	240 576
Hotels and restaurants	123 733	126 258	129 682	134 182	103 377	106 707	110 346	114 157
Transport, post and telecommunications	317 418	323 786	324 346	329 988	292 319	299 169	300 976	306 369
Transport	238 408	242 371	243 038	248 511	215 259	219 671	221 671	226 973
Post and telecommunications	79 010	81 415	81 308	81 478	77 060	79 498	79 305	79 396
Finance and business activities	598 357	613 857	637 626	670 101	528 576	543 760	567 304	591 975
Finance and insurance	120 195	119 786	122 974	125 886	120 195	119 786	122 974	125 886
Letting and sale of real estate	74 484	74 896	77 611	81 983	60 717	63 211	65 833	68 722
Business activities	403 678	419 175	437 041	462 232	347 665	360 764	378 497	397 368
Public and personal services	1 465 573	1 476 435	1 487 108	1 499 527	1 435 768	1 444 977	1 458 049	1 471 168
Public administration	269 028	270 415	271 939	276 192	269 023	270 411	271 935	276 189
Education	312 224	312 478	315 594	315 226	309 068	309 287	312 137	311 895
Human health activities	204 454	210 973	213 614	214 842	195 425	201 525	204 955	206 583
Social institutions etc.	449 844	448 465	449 618	454 301	449 844	448 465	449 618	454 301
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	230 024	234 105	236 343	238 966	212 407	215 289	219 403	222 201

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat18

Table 394

Total employed and wage and salary earners by kind of activity

	Total employed ¹				Of which, wage and salary earners ²			
	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	number of persons							
Total	2 748 103	2 747 590	2 767 190	2 819 350	2 566 496	2 571 695	2 591 941	2 637 968
Of which: General government	839 257	839 638	836 853	835 399	839 257	839 638	836 853	835 399
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	92 166	88 768	87 891	88 995	48 584	47 727	47 369	47 228
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	84 355	81 451	80 926	82 071	42 731	42 215	42 178	42 145
Fishing	4 792	4 404	4 135	4 120	2 893	2 653	2 412	2 330
Mining and quarrying	3 019	2 913	2 830	2 804	2 960	2 859	2 779	2 753
Manufacturing	417 024	399 280	391 293	392 457	407 290	389 897	382 039	382 908
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	76 928	73 419	69 913	67 120	75 879	72 439	68 964	66 147
Manufacture of textiles and leather	11 420	10 359	9 820	9 849	10 483	9 457	8 921	8 920
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	58 653	55 595	55 148	54 832	56 981	54 002	53 577	53 206
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	51 459	50 867	50 246	49 993	51 251	50 673	50 060	49 804
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	15 828	15 265	15 125	15 801	15 382	14 837	14 707	15 372
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	174 792	167 484	165 550	169 899	170 722	163 504	161 618	165 838
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	27 944	26 291	25 491	24 965	26 592	24 985	24 192	23 620
Electricity, gas and water supply	13 447	13 098	13 022	12 979	13 447	13 098	13 022	12 979
Construction	161 871	162 795	171 731	181 715	140 495	141 947	150 743	159 942
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	512 891	518 134	524 015	540 818	468 989	475 468	481 651	496 972
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	58 518	58 112	60 135	62 565	51 601	51 415	53 502	55 705
Wholesale except motor vehicles	168 996	168 791	171 302	175 346	161 979	161 971	164 526	168 329
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	200 895	203 126	201 001	208 769	180 693	183 437	181 415	188 493
Hotels and restaurants	84 482	88 105	91 577	94 138	74 716	78 645	82 208	84 445
Transport, post and telecommunications	180 709	181 013	180 014	182 154	170 048	170 885	170 109	171 895
Transport	129 568	129 930	129 375	131 600	119 634	120 524	120 197	122 097
Post and telecommunications	51 141	51 083	50 639	50 553	50 414	50 361	49 912	49 799
Finance and business activities	386 796	395 335	409 840	427 576	352 193	361 173	375 311	391 746
Finance and insurance	81 795	79 246	80 386	82 114	81 795	79 246	80 386	82 114
Letting and sale of real estate	44 770	46 032	47 436	49 614	38 222	39 889	41 128	43 070
Business activities	260 231	270 057	282 018	295 848	232 176	242 038	253 797	266 562
Public and personal services	983 199	989 167	989 384	992 655	965 450	971 500	971 697	974 297
Public administration	164 766	166 573	166 815	165 901	164 764	166 571	166 813	165 899
Education	203 384	203 288	201 581	200 979	201 839	201 763	200 023	199 361
Human health activities	151 428	150 119	150 613	151 283	145 192	143 960	144 552	145 000
Social institutions etc.	321 407	323 204	322 360	323 761	321 407	323 204	322 360	323 761
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	142 214	145 983	148 015	150 732	132 248	136 002	137 949	140 278

¹ Includes employees temporarily on leave. ² Includes wage and salary earners temporarily on leave.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat18

Table 395

Private consumption expenditure

	Current prices				2000 prices, chain figures ¹			
	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
DKK mio.								
Total private consumption expenditure	666 942	708 513	754 067	796 005	632 924	662 456	690 025	713 764
Household consumption on Danish territory	656 371	696 708	743 943	784 416	622 145	651 015	680 850	703 794
Food	69 526	70 885	73 524	77 040	64 857	66 504	68 652	70 254
Beverages and tobacco	37 024	36 133	37 314	38 918	36 007	36 808	37 127	38 058
Clothing and footwear	32 581	34 250	35 725	38 542	32 091	33 710	35 396	38 831
Housing	138 940	144 891	151 549	158 430	126 687	127 942	130 208	132 242
Electricity, gas and other fuels	40 941	42 459	45 492	45 920	38 222	38 842	39 111	37 387
Furnishing, household equipment etc.	38 194	40 032	42 863	46 891	36 335	37 815	40 206	43 623
Medical products and health services	17 294	18 107	19 085	19 551	16 950	17 362	17 984	18 247
Purchase of vehicles	24 451	37 271	48 239	51 130	23 641	35 101	44 391	46 983
Other transport and communication	61 573	64 998	69 133	72 718	61 758	63 709	65 937	67 324
Recreation and culture	74 044	79 190	82 924	86 561	70 138	75 189	79 031	81 222
Other goods and services	121 801	128 493	138 096	148 715	115 475	118 393	123 360	130 592
Balance of tourism, net	- 30	769	-1 613	-1 013	...	...	...	...
Income from tourism	-35 316	-34 585	-33 027	-34 570	-33 763	-32 768	-30 996	-31 966
Expenditure on tourism	35 286	35 354	31 414	33 557	34 659	34 329	29 692	31 045
Membership organizations etc.	10 602	11 035	11 738	12 601	9 897	9 855	10 267	10 683
Goods	321 471	343 538	369 003	389 280	309 040	330 666	349 852	364 111
Durable	65 465	80 965	94 096	101 401	64 104	79 738	92 325	99 998
Semi-durable	72 711	76 541	80 826	86 818	70 120	73 462	77 617	83 822
Non-durable	183 295	186 032	194 081	201 061	174 851	177 776	180 474	181 178
Services	334 899	353 171	374 940	395 137	313 086	320 530	331 418	340 284
Housing	138 940	144 891	151 549	158 430	126 687	127 942	130 208	132 242
Other services	195 959	208 279	223 391	236 706	186 481	192 749	201 475	208 388

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat05

Table 396

Capital formation by type of goods

	Current prices				2000 prices, chain figures ¹			
	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	DKK mio.							
Machines and equipment	75 139	77 826	92 865	114 417	74 436	79 899	94 651	114 572
Of which: computer hardware	23 881	...	...	...	24 887	...	...	...
Transport	31 666	32 073	32 855	35 309	30 954	31 541	30 786	31 927
Buildings; facilities and installations	135 762	145 670	161 644	182 713	124 549	131 227	141 703	154 243
Housing	68 054	78 408	93 492	104 734	62 493	71 480	83 384	90 100
Other buildings	40 605	42 153	44 130	52 234	37 027	38 013	38 564	43 950
Civil engineering works	27 104	25 110	24 022	25 745	25 065	21 746	19 979	20 488
Livestock	-19	-221	-141	-92	2	-38	-24	-8
Valuables, net	1 917	2 070	2 100	2 805	1 908	2 028	2 018	2 608
Purchased and own-account computer software	24 827	26 116	27 437	26 896	24 994	26 648	28 337	27 519
Entertainment, literary and artistic originals	1 507	1 603	1 788	1 812	1 399	1 466	1 610	1 599
Mineral exploration	955	411	651	1 548	1 000	395	568	1 212
Total gross fixed capital formation	271 753	285 549	319 199	365 408	259 146	273 562	299 709	333 236
Of which: General government acquisition of new fixed assets	22 718	25 750	27 084	30 213	21 411	24 114	24 828	26 460
+ Change in stocks, net	3 210	4 909	3 904	10 328	...	...	...	...
Total gross capital formation	274 964	290 458	323 103	375 735	263 792	279 867	305 244	344 659
- Consumption of fixed capital	231 090	238 475	250 813	266 297	220 867	228 463	237 666	244 484
Total net capital formation	43 874	51 983	72 289	109 438	43 133	51 792	68 462	101 160

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat04

Table 397

Gross fixed capital formation by kind of activity and by type of goods

	Current prices				2000-prices, chain figures ¹			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
	DKK mio.							
Total gross fixed capital formation²	261 096	264 032	268 853	269 835	261 096	257 504	257 645	257 240
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	109 361	110 477	112 648	106 785	109 361	108 964	109 760	105 406
Building and construction	128 727	130 853	129 006	135 762	128 727	125 635	121 151	124 548
Other gross fixed capital formation.	23 009	22 703	27 199	27 288	23 009	22 905	26 957	27 375
Hereby: General government	21 579	25 168	24 071	22 238	21 579	24 486	22 975	21 395
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	5 932	7 301	6 168	5 053	5 932	7 217	6 046	5 002
Building and construction	13 744	15 971	15 596	15 051	13 744	15 349	14 638	14 223
Other gross fixed capital formation.	1 904	1 896	2 307	2 134	1 904	1 920	2 293	2 151
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	15 212	18 393	18 464	19 748	15 212	17 853	17 532	18 556
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	7 354	7 940	8 356	8 448	7 354	7 792	7 953	8 063
Building and construction	6 890	9 064	8 568	9 925	6 890	8 684	8 045	9 072
Other gross fixed capital formation.	968	1 390	1 542	1 374	968	1 377	1 550	1 423
Manufacturing	32 603	32 238	35 093	29 966	32 603	31 572	33 643	28 506
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	22 377	21 749	22 899	19 299	22 377	21 375	21 928	18 346
Building and construction	7 014	7 600	8 474	6 756	7 014	7 271	8 032	6 273
Other gross fixed capital formation.	3 213	2 889	3 720	3 911	3 213	2 926	3 692	3 936
Electricity, gas and water supply	8 049	6 679	8 850	9 345	8 049	6 498	8 333	8 677
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	1 570	1 379	2 316	1 886	1 570	1 362	2 175	1 820
Building and construction	6 358	5 183	6 335	7 259	6 358	5 017	5 973	6 670
Other gross fixed capital formation.	122	117	199	200	122	119	197	202
Construction	5 682	5 467	5 005	6 008	5 682	5 363	4 834	5 676
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	4 023	4 116	3 754	4 698	4 023	4 025	3 618	4 416
Building and construction	782	612	605	1 006	782	587	573	935
Other gross fixed capital formation.	876	739	646	305	876	750	641	307
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	26 669	20 621	20 045	20 754	26 669	20 285	19 339	19 714
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	19 668	13 995	14 776	14 545	19 668	13 840	14 316	13 826
Building and construction	4 886	4 764	3 080	3 829	4 886	4 557	2 913	3 547
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 114	1 862	2 189	2 380	2 114	1 888	2 173	2 396
Transport, post and telecommunications	41 356	43 167	45 139	40 804	41 356	42 077	43 851	41 051
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	28 007	28 687	31 257	28 614	28 007	27 938	30 564	29 566
Building and construction	10 402	11 582	10 462	8 595	10 402	11 202	9 906	7 935
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 947	2 899	3 420	3 595	2 947	2 938	3 397	3 616
Finance and business activities	98 354	99 844	98 423	105 150	98 354	97 159	93 915	98 885
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	13 686	17 651	14 961	15 262	13 686	17 879	15 185	15 542
Building and construction	75 940	73 656	72 773	79 091	75 940	70 638	68 136	72 398
Other gross fixed capital formation.	8 728	8 536	10 689	10 797	8 728	8 642	10 626	10 871
Public and personal services	33 170	37 623	37 833	38 061	33 170	36 698	36 198	36 107
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	12 674	14 961	14 330	14 035	12 674	14 754	13 933	13 788
Building and construction	16 455	18 391	18 709	19 301	16 455	17 679	17 580	17 690
Other gross fixed capital formation.	4 041	4 271	4 794	4 725	4 041	4 265	4 687	4 631

Note: Due to extraordinary revisions for construction, it has not been possible to show detailed figures for the investments of industries.

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.

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Table 398 (continues) **Supply of goods. 2003**

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	147 043	37 620	70 654	114 010	81 042	32 820	23	124
00	Live animals other than animals of division 03	18 431	101	916	17 615	17 714	122	-	- 220
01	Meat and meat preparations	35 338	4 461	25 282	14 516	5 653	8 700	-	163
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	31 948	2 920	11 342	23 525	17 770	5 992	-	- 237
03	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates preparations and preparations thereof	11 492	9 339	12 812	8 019	7 090	573	-	355
04	Cereals and cereals preparations	16 005	3 360	5 883	13 482	10 045	3 832	-	- 395
05	Vegetables and fruit	6 929	6 550	2 070	11 409	5 601	5 764	-	44
06	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	4 094	1 512	1 870	3 737	2 291	1 383	-	63
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2 152	2 196	895	3 452	842	2 581	-	30
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	11 921	5 404	3 344	13 981	12 481	1 250	-	249
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	8 735	1 778	6 240	4 273	1 554	2 623	23	72
1	Beverages and tobacco	12 586	5 557	5 098	13 044	4 005	8 406	-	632
11	Beverages	9 087	4 615	3 376	10 326	3 219	6 455	-	653
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3 498	942	1 722	2 718	787	1 951	-	- 20
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	17 971	12 742	12 498	18 215	16 607	2 757	-	-1 149
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	2 953	889	3 336	506	414	-	-	92
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	873	1 068	181	1 760	1 712	7	-	40
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	84	231	28	286	286	-	-	0
24	Cork and wood	2 220	4 685	589	6 316	5 341	862	-	113
25	Pulp and waste paper	43	337	51	329	329	-	-	- 1
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	888	300	709	479	487	11	-	- 20
27	Crude fertilizers other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	2 207	1 005	656	2 556	2 542	91	-	- 77
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	324	399	1 233	- 510	930	-	-	-1 440
29	Crude animals and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	8 379	3 828	5 714	6 493	4 565	1 785	-	143
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	78 221	25 169	33 798	69 592	55 647	12 821	-	1 123
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	278	2 480	51	2 707	2 638	120	-	- 51
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	41 047	21 557	26 815	35 789	30 435	4 243	-	1 110
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	16 807	14	3 475	13 346	11 540	1 742	-	64
35	Electric current	20 088	1 118	3 456	17 750	11 034	6 716	-	-
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	2 566	1 947	1 552	2 961	2 719	154	-	87
41	Animal oils and fats	1 032	324	734	622	598	18	-	5
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	861	1 132	516	1 477	1 271	125	-	80
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.	673	491	302	862	849	11	-	2
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.c	60 314	41 165	52 598	48 882	40 154	4 762	3 258	708
51	Organic chemicals	7 777	4 143	6 336	5 583	5 401	100	-	83
52	Inorganic chemicals	719	2 219	436	2 502	2 468	23	-	11
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	4 561	2 835	2 900	4 496	4 275	232	-	-10
54	Medical and pharmaceutical products	29 435	11 221	29 674	10 981	5 012	2 152	3 258	559
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations	2 950	4 234	2 815	4 369	2 358	2 027	-	-17

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 398 (continued) Supply of goods. 2003

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)	887	919	638	1 168	1 150	11	-	7
57	Plastics in primary forms	708	6 991	934	6 765	6 718	0	-	47
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	5 327	4 298	3 131	6 495	6 338	65	-	9
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	7 952	4 306	5 734	6 523	6 435	151	-	-64
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	73 667	59 480	38 666	94 481	86 695	4 870	347	2 569
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	182	490	324	348	283	60	-	5
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 402	2 693	1 194	2 901	2 719	164	-	18
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	10 692	4 445	3 778	11 359	10 782	347	-	231
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	9 095	10 104	4 537	14 662	13 780	828	347	-292
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	5 514	7 802	6 297	7 019	5 164	1 445	-	411
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	13 976	5 863	4 887	14 952	14 056	735	-	161
67	Iron and steel	3 654	11 436	4 851	10 240	10 609	1	-	-370
68	Non-ferrous metals	2 964	4 776	1 996	5 745	5 738	5	-	3
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	26 188	11 871	10 803	27 256	23 566	1 286	-	2 404
7	Machinery and transport equipment	104 227	129 136	100 692	132 671	60 092	17 397	305	54 877
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	17 148	6 421	13 463	10 107	9 316	43	-	747
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	14 475	11 588	12 707	13 356	3 780	281	-	9 295
73	Metal working machinery	1 051	1 412	909	1 555	410	-	-	1 145
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	31 413	17 291	23 494	25 209	15 465	204	-	9 541
75	Office machines; automatic data processing machines	1 340	18 612	6 728	13 225	3 044	1 373	6	8 802
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	10 157	17 827	16 383	11 602	6 650	2 922	-	2 029
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)	14 535	20 043	11 096	23 482	16 442	3 216	1	3 822
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	7 743	24 420	11 185	20 977	4 623	9 175	298	6 881
79	Other transport equipment	6 364	11 522	4 727	13 159	362	182	-	12 615
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	81 922	56 695	62 413	76 204	41 300	22 403	851	11 650
81	Prefabricated buildings, sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	3 681	2 426	2 099	4 008	1 966	713	2	1 327
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	20 159	5 902	14 612	11 449	2 337	3 682	112	5 318
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	34	750	203	581	60	427	-	94
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	5 062	18 562	13 676	9 948	1 446	8 494	-	8
85	Footwear	572	3 955	2 157	2 370	498	1 934	7	-68
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	11 362	6 008	9 523	7 846	5 157	124	12	2 553
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	2 006	2 850	1 488	3 369	2 387	789	33	160
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c	39 046	16 241	18 655	36 632	27 450	6 239	685	2 258
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC	13	2 051	166	1 898	1 950	-53	-	2
93	Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	-	1 936	126	1 810	1 810	-	-	-
96	Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender	4	3	2	5	0	0	-	4
97	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	9	112	38	84	140	-54	-	-3

Table 399

Gross domestic product by counties. 2005

	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Annual average real growth 1993-2005	Average real growth 2005
	current prices DKK mio.	current prices DKK 1 000	the whole country = 100	per cent	
Whole country²	1 551 967	287	100	1.3	3.1
Copenhagen region ³	612 904	335	117	1.6	4.5
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	256 117	431	151	1.2	5.6
Copenhagen County	220 021	356	124	1.5	2.6
Frederiksborg County	85 784	227	79	2.4	7.6
Roskilde County	50 981	212	74	2.2	2.3
West Zealand County	65 128	213	74	1.0	1.9
Storstrøm County	50 445	192	67	0.5	1.1
Bornholm County	8 430	194	68	-0.7	1.6
Funen County	110 477	232	81	1.6	2.9
South Jutland County	61 882	245	85	-0.2	0.2
Ribe County	59 016	263	92	0.7	2.1
Vejle County	95 603	266	93	1.3	2.6
Ringkøbing County	75 307	274	96	1.4	3.0
Århus County	167 767	254	89	1.7	2.9
Viborg County	62 221	265	93	1.3	2.5
North Jutland County	120 102	243	85	1.1	2.5
Outside the counties ⁴	62 685	•	•	1.6	-1.6

¹ It is not possible to calculate GDP per capita outside the region and country. ² Figures for the whole country correspond to earlier figures – National accounts, December version 2003. ³ Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities, Copenhagen County, Frederiksborg County and Roskilde County. ⁴ Activities that cannot be allocated to any county. Primary activities in the North Sea.

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Table 400

Input-output table. 2003

	Input in main groups of industries								Total
	Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	Transport, post and telecommunications	Finance and business activities	Public and personal services	
	DKK mio. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	8 896	45 453	7 176	1 747	331	10	49	1 236	64 898
Manufacturing	12 010	82 443	962	31 727	16 377	5 924	13 100	9 215	171 758
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 409	6 330	2 725	170	3 636	971	1 559	4 068	20 868
Construction	1 388	2 277	2 623	1 440	2 128	5 598	24 908	7 036	47 398
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	4 274	28 917	448	19 338	13 661	6 658	5 350	8 680	87 326
Transport, post and telecommunications	1 294	12 859	461	2 712	30 120	33 234	15 450	16 558	112 688
Finance and business activities	6 972	28 671	2 572	22 844	43 065	14 970	77 649	35 641	232 383
Public and personal services	1 223	4 821	511	903	5 171	3 143	10 665	25 308	51 745
Total use of domestic products	37 466	211 770	17 477	80 883	114 489	70 507	148 729	107 742	789 063
Imports incl. customs duties	8 501	122 509	3 829	21 028	26 898	92 120	18 820	19 993	313 698
Taxes on products, net and VAT	1 093	812	162	1 470	5 147	4 928	14 655	21 850	50 117
Uses at market prices	47 060	335 091	21 468	103 381	146 535	167 554	182 204	149 585	1 152 878
Other taxes linked to production, net.	- 463	- 299	90	57	9	- 371	6 266	- 3 994	1 296
Compensation of employees	9 531	127 123	4 871	46 980	115 642	54 690	121 907	282 518	763 262
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	44 963	53 760	20 211	16 712	48 083	45 976	154 178	52 625	436 509
Gross output at basic prices	101 091	515 676	46 639	167 130	310 268	267 849	464 556	480 734	2 353 944
	Final demand								Total
	Private consumption	Government consumption	Gross fixed capital formation			Increase in stocks	Exports	Total	
			Machinery and transport equipment	Building and construction	Other capital formations				
	DKK mio. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	2 963	934	1	-	897	- 255	31 653	36 193	101 091
Manufacturing	46 432	475	28 327	-	1 944	1 747	264 993	343 918	515 676
Electricity, gas and water supply	19 243	-	-	-	113	46	6 369	25 771	46 639
Construction	3 542	6 976	520	108 598	79	-	18	119 733	167 130
Wholesale and retail trade,; hotels, restaurants	135 304	2 455	18 409	-	3 013	- 2	63 763	222 942	310 268
Transport, post and telecommunications	31 731	514	6	-	1 936	0	120 974	155 161	267 849
Finance and business activities	171 416	4 863	4 212	7 875	13 174	- 3	30 637	232 172	464 556
Public and personal services	74 639	348 700	8	161	3 254	0	2 229	428 989	480 734
Total use of domestic products	485 271	364 916	51 483	116 633	24 409	1 533	520 636	1 564 881	2 353 944
Imports incl. custom duties	99 517	4 356	43 797	270	4 218	1 445	82 485	236 088	549 786
Tourism revenues etc.	-35 316	-	-	-	-	-	35 316	-	-
Taxes on products, net. and VAT	117 470	1 964	11 524	18 859	559	233	-3 324	147 285	197 402
Use at market prices	666 942	371 236	106 804	135 762	29 186	3 210	635 114	1 948 255	3 101 132

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/14

Table 401

Balance of payments

	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	DKK mio.			
Current receipts, total	735 104	787 151	920 074	1 038 127
Export of goods (fob)	425 357	447 709	496 206	538 688
Services	206 491	218 910	259 143	308 092
Sea transport	89 756	101 423	125 783	156 989
Other transportation	27 762	27 182	34 277	39 189
Travel	34 639	33 975	29 707	31 292
Communication, Information services etc.	14 073	14 530	20 221	21 758
Other business services	32 062	32 294	41 391	49 901
Financial and cultural services etc.	8 199	9 505	7 764	8 965
Compensation of employees	6 158	6 412	5 476	5 161
Investment income	67 433	85 674	136 068	164 231
Current transfers from EU	10 222	10 792	9 290	9 942
Other current transfers	19 443	17 653	13 891	12 015
Current expenditure, total	686 806	742 415	864 524	999 467
Import of goods (fob)	359 434	392 582	448 640	521 381
Services	183 260	199 125	227 322	268 718
Sea transport	76 861	81 969	85 028	111 202
Other transportation	13 287	16 872	23 850	29 373
Travel	43 861	43 546	38 757	41 334
Communication, Information services etc.	12 877	14 184	18 344	21 132
Other business services	24 645	30 653	46 791	48 615
Financial and cultural services etc.	11 728	11 900	14 553	17 064
Compensation of employees	6 772	7 336	7 982	10 664
Investment income	83 660	87 197	131 625	150 595
Current transfers to EU	14 226	15 675	16 430	18 203
Other current transfers	39 454	40 500	32 525	29 906
Surplus on current accounts	48 298	44 736	55 551	38 661
+ Capital transfers, etc. from abroad, net	-49	186	1 688	-226
Net lending	48 249	44 922	57 239	38 435
+ Financial transactions, net from abroad	-17 470	-51 319	-68 183	-74 784
Change in Danmarks Nationalbank's reserve assets	30 779	-6 397	-10 944	-36 349

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bop6

Table 402

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
1965	-1 129	-89	-1 218	-1.7	4 501	6.4	942
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*	79 387	4 443	55 551	3.6	-21 000	-1.3	-3 780
2006*	56 681	13 636	38 661	2.4	34 000	2.1	6 247

¹ Figures for 1988 and onwards changed in accordance with the IMF fifth Balance of Payments Manual and exclusive of the Faroe Islands and Greenland. ² From 1991 and onwards figures are based on Danmarks Nationalbank's revised external debt figures.

Source (for liabilities): Danmarks Nationalbank.

For further information visit www.statistikbanken.dk/bop6

Table 403

Foreign debt

31 december	2004	2005*	2006*
DKK bn.			
INSTRUMENTS			
Assets, total	2 497	3 103	3 386
Direct investment	673	804	850
Portfolio investment	917	1 239	1 409
Equity securities	369	555	738
Debt securities	548	684	671
Financial derivatives,net	48	70	57
Other investment	636	773	892
Exchange reserves	223	217	178
Liabilities, total	2 589	3 083	3 420
Direct investment	630	730	784
Portfolio investment	1 095	1 327	1 423
Equity securities	238	307	360
Debt securities	857	1 020	1 063
Other investment	863	1 023	1 209
Exchange reserves	2	3	4
SECTORS			
Assets, total	2 497	3 103	3 386
Private, companies and households	1 539	2 005	2 146
General government sector	27	27	25
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	708	854	1 036
Danmarks Nationalbank	223	217	178
Liabilities, total	2 589	3 083	3 420
Private, companies and households	1 070	1 288	1 425
General government sector	238	224	183
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	1 280	1 568	1 807
Danmarks Nationalbank	2	3	4
Net liabilities, total (liabilities-assets)	93	-21	34
Private, companies and households	-469	-717	-721
General government sector	211	197	157
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	572	713	772
Danmarks Nationalbank	-221	-214	-174

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Table 404

Fixed capital

	Current prices				2000-prices, chain figures ¹			
	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
DKK mio.								
Total gross capital stock, opening stock	7 646 187	7 927 667	8 199 408	8 503 042	7 115 628	7 229 450	7 346 578	7 465 539
Other machinery and equipment	979 538	989 321	1 007 768	1 038 800	950 780	962 133	975 279	999 168
Transport equipment	367 246	387 893	402 183	410 201	341 152	349 331	356 815	360 584
Buildings and structures	6 163 812	6 408 829	6 640 247	6 897 426	5 692 785	5 779 278	5 868 729	5 953 168
Dwellings	3 256 037	3 377 933	3 486 817	3 653 550	3 045 795	3 104 826	3 170 526	3 244 773
Non-residential buildings	1 969 576	2 036 468	2 094 727	2 141 518	1 793 339	1 807 029	1 821 021	1 824 552
Other structures	938 200	994 429	1 058 703	1 102 358	854 206	868 325	878 757	886 912
Livestock	9 256	7 732	7 213	6 670	6 429	6 438	6 211	6 066
Computer software	98 610	104 839	110 958	116 953	98 426	105 908	113 585	121 858
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	9 719	9 953	10 128	10 348	9 080	9 125	9 216	9 422
Mineral exploration	18 006	19 099	20 911	22 644	17 920	18 519	18 511	18 649
Total consumption of fixed capital	231 090	238 475	250 813	...	220 867	228 464	237 667	...
Other machinery and equipment	70 548	70 768	75 115	...	69 956	71 598	75 549	...
Transport equipment	27 996	28 675	29 832	...	26 591	28 206	28 889	...
Buildings and structures	109 514	114 715	120 322	...	101 584	104 521	107 646	...
Dwellings	47 217	48 860	51 020	...	44 254	45 246	46 639	...
Non-residential buildings	38 484	40 195	42 389	...	35 556	37 116	38 555	...
Other structures	23 814	25 660	26 913	...	21 764	22 148	22 465	...
Livestock	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Computer software	20 845	22 060	23 167	...	20 750	22 145	23 696	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	1 552	1 583	1 633	...	1 441	1 448	1 470	...
Mineral exploration	635	674	744	...	670	690	697	...
Total net capital stock, opening stock	4 210 742	4 354 975	4 483 763	4 639 686	3 923 654	3 959 606	3 999 553	...
Other machinery and equipment	513 289	526 941	536 153	556 412	508 856	513 017	519 701	...
Transport equipment	216 521	232 011	239 161	243 377	204 740	209 494	212 920	...
Buildings and structures	3 398 014	3 511 555	3 620 500	3 748 174	3 132 013	3 155 504	3 182 133	...
Dwellings	1 768 508	1 821 539	1 870 698	1 955 665	1 653 791	1 672 066	1 698 453	...
Non-residential buildings	1 069 272	1 099 732	1 129 075	1 154 670	967 063	969 505	970 782	...
Other structures	560 234	590 284	620 728	637 839	511 067	514 025	513 537	...
Livestock	9 256	7 732	7 213	6 670	6 429	6 069	5 855	...
Computer software	57 529	60 481	63 669	67 067	57 304	61 350	65 558	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	5 376	5 468	5 529	5 679	5 055	5 013	5 031	...
Mineral exploration	10 757	10 787	11 538	12 306	10 110	10 459	10 214	...

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat08

Public finance

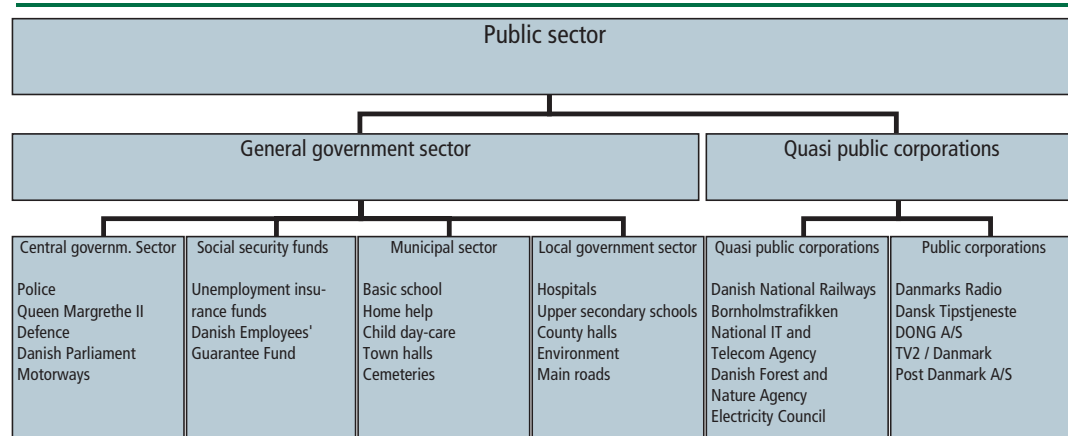
1. Developments in the general government sector

Composition of the public sector

The public sector is composed of the general government sector and public enterprises (corporate sector). The general government sector comprises institutions whose objective is to produce non-market services for the public that are primarily funded through taxes. These services are available for private households and enterprises and include, for example, central and local government administration, education, and hospitals. The general government sector does not therefore include quasi public corporations (e.g. the Danish National Railways and Bornholmstrafikken) and public corporations (e.g. the Danish Broadcasting Corporation and DONG A/S), which constitute together the corporate sector.

The difference between public enterprises and quasi public corporations is that they are part of the public system of accounting. The quasi public corporations are 100 per cent controlled by the general government sector, while the public enterprises are controlled to a lesser extent, which leaves them with more scope, compared to the quasi public corporations.

Figure 1 General government sector by areas. 2006



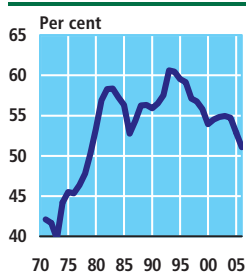
For the next couple of years, the public sector is facing a major adjustment in connection with the implementation of the municipal reform, which came into force 1 January 2007. The reform briefly implies that:

- A number of small municipalities have been merged, and the total number of municipalities has been reduced from 293 to 98.

Public finance

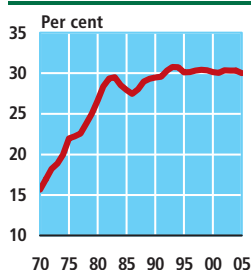
- The counties have been abolished and replaced by five regions. In connection with the municipal reform, the responsibility for a number of tasks has been redistributed, compared to the previous distribution among the central government, region and municipality.

Figure 2
Current and capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP



See table 422.

Figure 3
Employment in the general government sector as a percentage of total employment



See table 394.

Stagnation in public expenditure since 1983

Since 1970, the general government sector has undergone considerable development. Current and capital expenditure accounted for an increasing proportion of GDP at factor cost during the 1970s until 1983. From 1983 to 1994, the growth has been equal to the general growth in the economy and thus, the proportion of GDP was about the same in 1994 as 11 years before.

There are many reasons for the changes in the general government sector. A significant reason is that the economic activity of women has increased so that many of the functions at home, which they used to take care of, are now looked after by the general government sector (e.g. care of children and the elderly). Since 1994, there has been a tendency towards a fall in the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP. In 2006, current and capital expenditure accounted for 51 per cent of GDP.

Number employed by the public sector has increased

The number employed in the general government sector exhibited a sharp growth during the 1970s. This development also stagnated, however, in the early 1980s as the number employed by the general government sector remained at more or less the same proportion of overall employment during the 1980s and 1990s. In 1970, the number employed by the general government sector amounted to 17 per cent of the total number employed. The corresponding percentage for 1995 had increased to 30 per cent.

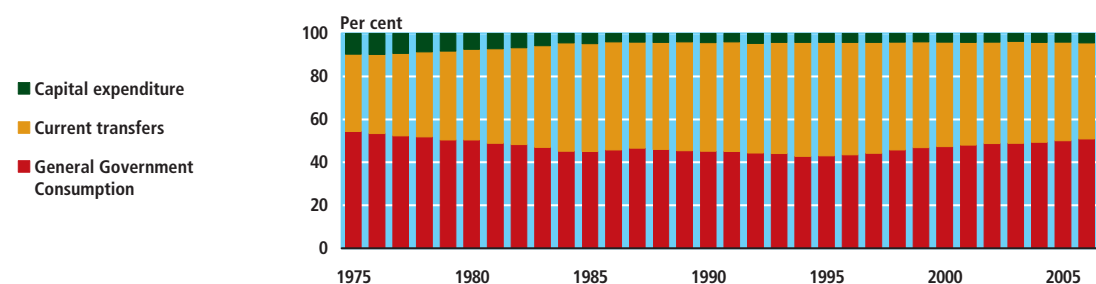
Expenditure by type of transaction

In addition to the change in public expenditure as a proportion of GDP, there has also been a change in the composition of expenditure. Expenditure by type of transaction shows that general government consumption until 1994 comprises a falling proportion of total expenditure. General government consumption primarily comprises salaries and purchases of goods used in production. In the latest period from 1994 to 2006, there has been a slight increase in the general government consumption proportion of total expenditure.

On the other hand, current transfers account for a larger percentage until 1994, but the share decreased slightly again in the period 1996-2006. Current transfers are primarily transfers to households (pensions, unemployment benefits, etc.) and interest. Also, the percentage of capital expenditure has fallen until the mid-1980s, but has since then showed a relatively constant share of public expenditure. Capital expenditure covers such things as investment in schools, hospitals, and roads.

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Figure 4 Public expenditure¹ by type of transaction



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

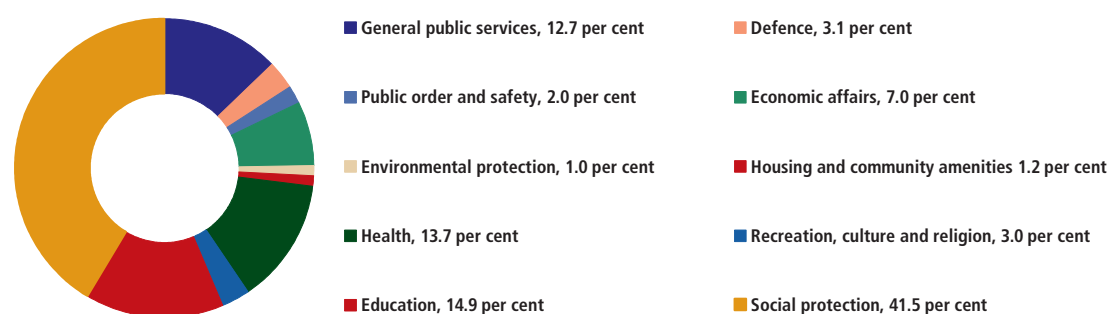
See table 425.

Expenditure by function

The figure below analyses general government expenditure by function. 70.1 per cent of expenditure in 2006 was spent on the three important functions: Education, health and social security; sectors considered core services in a modern welfare state.

Expenditure on social security accounts for the largest amount of resources (41.5 per cent). This includes expenditure on for instance old-age pension, unemployment benefits, and cash benefits. Expenditure on education and health amounts to 14.9 per cent and 13.7 per cent of total expenditure, respectively.

Figure 5 Current and capital expenditure by function. 2006



See table 428.

Public finance

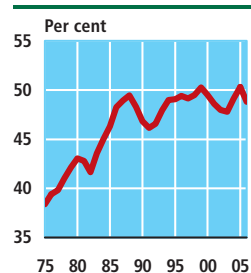
Expenditure on overall general government services amounts to 12.7 per cent and comprises general government administration etc. Along with defence, law and order, and security, these categories include expenditure that has historically been the basis for the general government sector. Defence and law and order and security account for 3.1 per cent and 2.0 per cent, respectively, of the resources.

7.0 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. 1.2 per cent and 3.0 per cent, respectively, are spent on housing and public facilities and on religion, leisure and culture.

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.

2. Funding general government expenditure

Figure 6
Taxes and duties as a
percentage of GDP



See table 432.

Taxes as per cent of GDP relatively stable

The growth in the general government sector is reflected in a greater need for funding where taxes and duties in particular play a decisive role. This can be seen in the tax burden, which increased from 38.4 per cent in 1975 to 49.4 per cent in 1988. The period following and up to now has shown an almost constant tax burden, though there are periods with a lower level. In 2006, the taxes amounted to 48.8 per cent of GDP.

No changes in the tax structure for 30 years

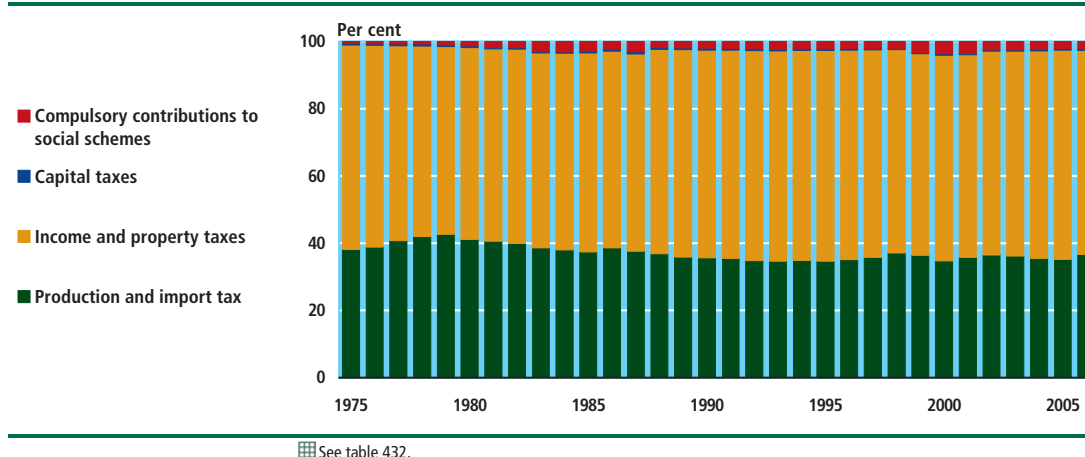
The tax structure has not changed very much since 1975. Income and property taxes have accounted for the largest part of total taxes. In 2006, they amounted to 60.7 per cent of total taxes, compared to 55.8 per cent in 1979. Income and property taxes are taxes on incomes earned by individuals and enterprises (e.g. personal taxes, social security contributions, corporation tax, real interest tax), and taxes linked to the possession of property (e.g. vehicle excise duty).

Production and import taxes are another large item, which primarily comprise VAT and various selective excise duties. These taxes amounted to 36.7 per cent of total taxes in 2006, and during the period from 1975 to 2006, their share has fluctuated between 42.6 per cent in 1979 and 34.7 per cent in 1995. Some production and import taxes are used to influence the behaviour of people and companies. These include "green" taxes, which have become more significant during the 1990s.

Capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social schemes are not significant in terms of revenue. The latter is important in other countries, but not in Denmark where welfare benefits are funded by non-earmarked taxes and where social benefits are granted without reference to people's attachment to the labour market (e.g. the state pension).

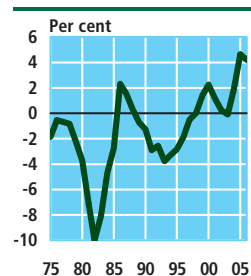
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Figure 7 National accounts distribution of total taxes and duties



3. Developments in public finances

Figure 8 Public sector surplus (net lending) as a percentage of GDP



Changes in the economic business cycle influences the public finances

Public finances have fluctuated between surplus and deficit from 1975 to today. 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.

Surplus on public finances since 1997

Public finances deteriorated with the oil crises of 1973/74 and 1979/80. This trend, which from 1979 resulted in a period of deficits, was replaced by a period of improvements in public finances from 1983. These improvements were partly due to economic recovery in both Denmark and abroad. The positive development held firm until 1986 when the surplus on public finances amounted to 2.3 per cent of GDP. After 1986, recession in Denmark reversed this trend. The result was another period of deficits, which began in 1989 and ended in 1998. Since 1999, there has been a surplus on public finances, except for a small deficit in 2003.

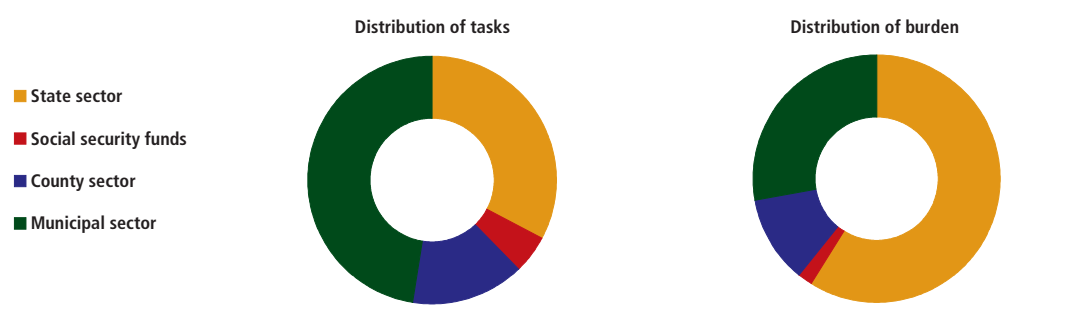
4. Distribution of tasks and burden between sub sectors

The *general government sector* can be divided into the following sub-sectors: Municipalities, counties, 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 distribution of

Public finance

burden shows the final distribution of expenditure between sectors after transfers between the individual sectors.

Figure 9 Distribution of tasks and burden between sub-sectors. 2006



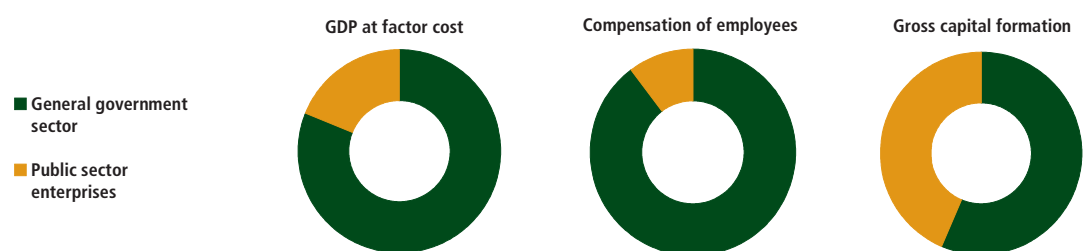
The state covers more of the expenditure than the division of responsibilities dictates. Counties (in 2006), social security funds, and especially municipalities cover less expenditure than is dictated by the division of responsibilities. This is because the state refunds the other sub-sectors for a number of costs, particularly statutory costs in the social area.

5. The public sector

One fifth of the public sector's GDP are created by private corporations

19 per cent of the public sector's GDP at factor costs is created by public corporations, but they only employ a relatively small number of all public employees, as only 10 per cent of total wage and salary costs are paid by the public corporations. However, the public corporations account for a little less than half (44 per cent) of total gross capital formation of the public sector.

Figure 10 The public sector divided into general government sector and public enterprises. 2005



See table 421.

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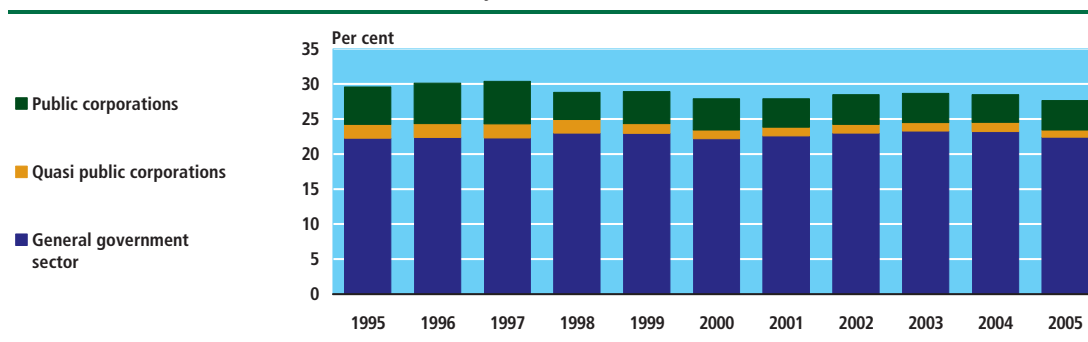
Public enterprises are quasi public corporations and public corporations. Together with the general government sector, these make up the public sector. Quasi public corporations are public institutions operated under market conditions and their accounts can be separated from the other state and municipal accounts. They include, for example, municipal utility companies, ports and harbours, and the Danish National Railways. Public corporations are organized according to civil law and are fully owned or majority owned by public authorities. These include A/S Great Belt Link and DONG A/S.

The size of the public sector constant since 1993

Compared with the total Danish economy, the size of the public sector has remained constant between 28-30 per cent since 1993. The shift in the size of the public sector depends on shifting preferences for privatization. In recent years, the trend has been more private ownership, which reduces the size of the public sector. Tele Denmark A/S is an example of a company that has shifted status from public corporation to private enterprise. From 1998, when the state sold its shares, Tele Denmark A/S has no longer been a public enterprise and is therefore no longer part of the public sector.

Figure 11

GDP at factor cost for the public sector as a percentage of GDP at factor cost for the total Danish economy



See table 421.

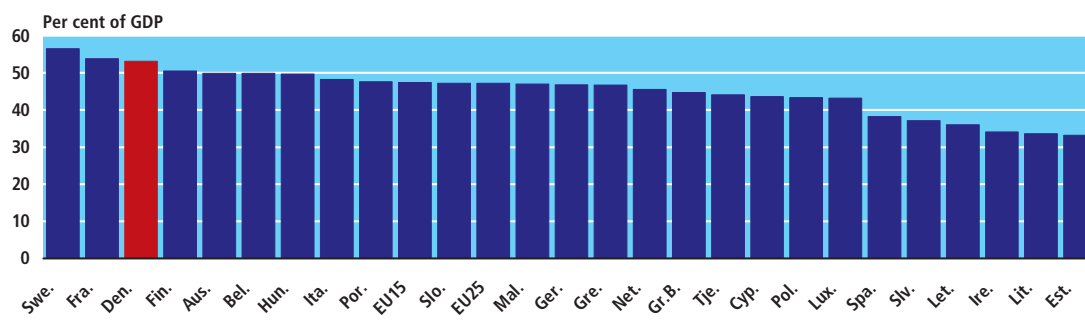
6. International comparisons

Size of the public sector in an EU with 25 members (EU25) in 2005

On 1 May 2004, the EU was enlarged by ten "new" Eastern and Central European Countries: Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Estonia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Cyprus, and Malta. The total GDP of the ten "new" EU Member States amounts to 486 billion euros, corresponding to 5 per cent of the GDP of the 15 "old" EU Member States (EU15).

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Figure 12 Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP. 2005



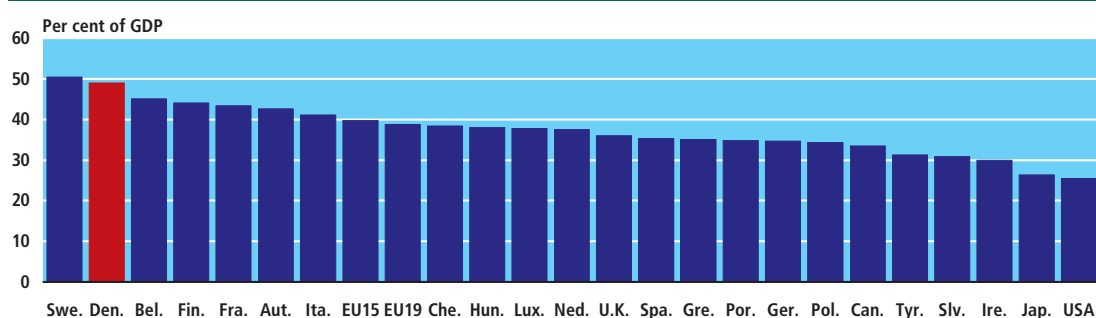
Note: Slv. is Slovakia and Slo. is Slovenia.
Source: Eurostat.

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 33.2 per cent (Estonia) to 56.5 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.

International comparison of taxes

Denmark accounts for the second highest tax burden (taxes and duties as a per cent of GDP) among selected OECD countries. Only Sweden, which is the only country where the tax burden exceeds more than half of GDP (50.4 per cent), has a higher tax burden than Denmark.

Figure 13 Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP. 2004



Note: EU15 and EU19 are non-weighted averages (the size of the countries has not been taken into account).
Source: OECD.

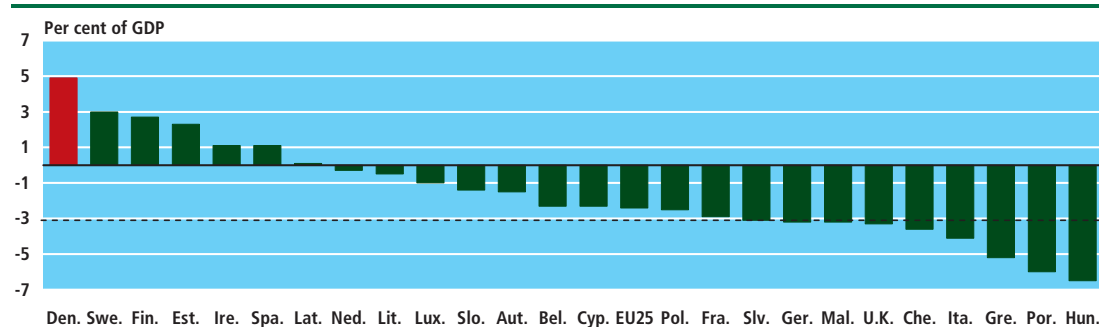
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Comparisons between countries should be made with caution, as the tax burden depends, for example, on whether income transfers (old-age pension, etc.) take place as net transfers, gross transfers or allowances. Net transfers are transfers that are 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.

Public EMU deficits/surpluses and EMU debt in the EU

The public EMU deficits/surpluses and EMU debt in the EU are a guideline for the fiscal-policy situation in the EU and are used in connection with the procedure for “disproportionately large government-budget deficits”. The procedure prescribes 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. However, it can be accepted that EMU debt exceeds 60 per cent of GDP if it is falling and is approaching 60 per cent. Furthermore, a deficit of 3 per cent of GDP is accepted if it is only “temporarily” exceeded.

Figure 14 EMU deficit (-) / surplus (+) as a per cent of GDP, EU25. 2005



Denmark (4.9) and Sweden (3.0) account for the highest public EMU deficit in 2005, while there are a number of countries whose deficit is above the threshold of 3 per cent. Among these countries are Germany and Italy. EU 25 accounted for a deficit of 2.3. The total deficit for EU25 is very similar to that of the Euro Zone (2.4).

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Since 1993, Denmark's EMU debt in per cent of GDP has been declining and has made up less than 60 per cent of GDP since 1998. The total EMU debt of EU25 was 63.2 per cent of GDP in 2005. In other words, the average of EU25 is above the fixed limit in connection with the procedure for "disproportionately large deficits".

Figure 15 EMU-debt in per cent of GDP, EU25. 2005

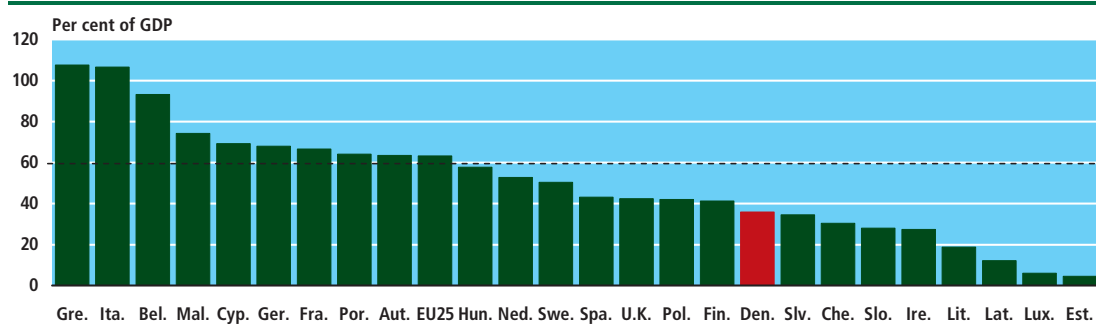


Table 405

Central government finance, summary

	2006*			2007*		
	Operating budget		Capital budget	Operating budget		Capital budget
	Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue	
	DKK mio.					
§ 1. Queen Margrethe II	62.4	-	-	64.3	-	-
§ 2. Members of the Royal House	20.4	-	-	21.1	-	-
§ 3. Danish Parliament	836.6	-	-	844.7	-	-
§ 5. Prime Minister's Department	107.5	-	-	114.6	-	-
§ 6. Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	13 119.8	356.2	39.5	14 265.8	559.3	-
§ 7. Ministry of Finance	6 925.6	1 291.1	127.9	9 434.4	1 663.4	102.4
§ 8. Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs	1 336.8	36.9	-	519.3	2.5	-
§ 9. Ministry of Taxation	5 537.4	137.4	-	5 780.6	305.2	-
§ 11. Ministry of Justice	11 944.3	2 482.0	109.3	13 050.3	2 482.0	-
§ 12. Ministry of Defence	18 394.3	23.3	1 881.9	19 178.6	23.3	1 543.1
§ 15. Ministry of Social Affairs	112 378.0	-	3.5	108 482.7	-	-
§ 16. Ministry of the Interior and Health	61 687.3	8.4	-	136 411.2	7.9	-
§ 17. Ministry of Employment	73 256.9	6.0	-	69 077.5	3.6	-
§ 18. Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs	2 300.8	-	5.7	2 156.1	-	-
§ 19. Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	14 805.1	416.6	8.7	15 172.0	387.6	-
§ 20. Ministry of Education	32 275.1	36.6	9.1	40 990.8	20.5	-
§ 21. Ministry of Culture	4 359.0	76.6	327.9	5 554.5	126.9	122.4
§ 22. Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs	556.9	-	33.6	629.6	-	58.4
§ 23. Ministry of the Environment	1 376.1	50.9	74.3	2 257.4	50.9	153.5
§ 24. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	1 880.9	-	- 7.9	2 076.3	-	16.3
§ 27. Ministry of Family and Consumer Affairs	12 151.2	-	-	12 831.7	-	-
§ 28. Ministry of Transport	7 375.7	11 895.8	4 922.9	7 253.7	12 036.8	5 860.6
§ 34. Labour Market Funds	-	87 368.0	-	-	91 893.0	-
§ 35. General reserves	7 577.9	2 266.8	-	9 530.6	2 000.0	-
§ 36. Pensions	14 118.0	-	-	17 148.2	-	-
Total	404 384.0	106 452.6	7 536.4	492 846.0	111 562.9	7 856.7
§ 37. Interests	26 885.1	6 417.9	-	25 905.7	9 680.3	-
§ 38. Taxes and duties	30 106.4	402 532.9	-	31 111.4	504 942.5	-
Total	461 375.5	515 403.4	7 536.4	549 863.1	626 185.7	7 856.7
Surplus	-	54 027.9	-7 536.4	-	76 322.6	-7 856.7
Operating, capital and lending budget	-	46 491.5	-	-	68 465.9	-
§ 40. Bond purchases. etc.	6 937.7	-	-	6 615.0	-	-
§ 41. Changes in investment portfolio. etc.	-	-2 866.0	-	-	-3 888.5	-
§ 42. Repayment of central government debt	37 550.2	-	-	57 962.4	-	-
Total	44 487.9	43 625.5	- 862.4	64 577.4	64 577.4	-

Source: Appropriation Act 2007.

For further information visit www.statistikbanken.dk/15

Table 406 (continued)

Specification of central government finance, current expenditure, net

Expenditure budget		Accounts 2005	Budget 2006	Appropriation accounts 2007
		DKK mio.		
§ 1.	Queen Margrethe II	61.5	62.4	64.3
	1. Central government grants	61.5	62.4	64.3
§ 2.	Members of the Royal House	20.1	20.4	21.1
	1. Civil list (appanage)	20.1	20.4	21.1
§ 3.	Danish Parliament	801.2	836.6	844.7
	1. Expenditure in connection with the Danish Parliament	594.7	617.7	612.8
	2. The Ombudsman	40.4	44.2	46.6
	3. Auditing	166.1	174.7	185.3
§ 5.	Prime Minister's Department	112.8	107.5	114.6
	1. Joint expenditure	112.8	107.5	114.6
§ 6.	Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	13 383.6	13 119.8	14 265.8
	1. Foreign service, etc.	1 925.1	1 757.1	1 928.6
	2. International organizations	386.1	376.3	381.9
	3. Official assistance to developing countries	10 973.3	10 899.0	11 863.8
	4. Promotion of exports, internationalization and investment efforts	99.1	87.4	91.5
§ 7.	Ministry of Finance	7 878.7	6 925.6	9 434.4
	1. Public economics	4 194.6	3 190.6	5 609.5
	2. Greenland and the Faroe Islands	3 684.1	3 735.0	3 824.9
	Greenland	3 068.6	3 119.5	3 202.1
	The Faroe Islands	615.5	615.5	622.8
§ 8.	Ministry of Economics and Business Affairs	788.7	1 336.8	519.3
	1. Joint expenditure	110.3	181.5	161.1
	2. Industrial adjustment	233.2	214.7	300.8
	3. Industrial promotion and housing construction	189.6	546.0	- 472.4
	5. Statistics	233.3	235.4	232.9
	6. Shipping	22.4	159.2	296.9
§ 9.	Ministry of Taxation	4 021.9	5 537.4	5 780.6
	1. Joint expenditure	192.8	204.1	209.0
	2. Administration	3 829.1	5 333.3	5 571.6
§ 11.	Ministry of Justice	11 679.7	11 944.3	13 050.3
	1. Joint expenditure	240.3	224.5	236.5
	2. Administration of police service	7 420.8	7 565.4	8 240.3
	3. Criminal administration system	2 223.1	2 318.9	2 488.9
	4. Administration of justice	1 795.5	1 835.5	2 084.6
§ 12.	Ministry of Defence	18 150.7	18 394.3	19 178.6
	1. Joint expenditure	139.6	138.0	145.3
	2. Military defence	17 285.8	17 546.9	18 283.9
	3. Civil activities	225.4	244.8	254.7
	4. Rescue operations	469.3	438.5	472.8
	5. Conscientious objectors	30.6	26.1	21.9

Source: Appropriation Act 2007.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15

Table 406 (continued)

Specification of central government finance, current expenditure, net

Expenditure budget	Accounts 2005	Budget 2006	Appropriation accounts 2007
	DKK mio.		
§ 15. Ministry of Social Affairs	104 804.9	112 378.0	108 482.7
1. Joint expenditure	8 136.3	8 496.6	2 442.2
2. Individual Housing benefit	7 139.8	7 591.2	7 766.3
Pensioners Housing benefit	5 948.5	6 277.5	6 418.0
Other Individual Housing benefit	1 457.2	1 587.3	1 615.8
Instalments, depreciations, etc. for rent allowance loans and residents' deposit loans, etc.	- 265.9	- 273.6	- 267.5
3. Cash benefits	1 271.5	1 350.6	1 434.2
Temporary cash benefits, etc.	265.5	305.4	251.4
Help to refugees	100.3	77.5	112.6
Benefits for the care of children	821.3	818.3	869.2
Benefits for the care of disabled adults	82.1	145.9	198.2
Survivor's benefits	2.2	3.5	2.8
4. Subsidized residential construction, urban renewal and housing areas,	1 967.7	1 708.8	1 416.4
Non-profit housing construction	1 371.1	1 204.1	953.9
Private housing construction	436.7	255.7	213.5
Urban renewal and residential	209.9	247.0	247.0
Provisions for non-profit housing construction and housing cooperative dwellings	-	-	-
Provisions for urban renewal and redevelopment	- 50.0	-	-
Subsidies for housing areas	-	2.0	2.0
5. Benefits for and care of the disabled	113.9	310.8	113.8
Benefits for and care of the disabled	0.0	-	-
Benefits for and care of the disabled	113.9	310.8	113.8
6. Other social security schemes	1 200.7	1 645.7	1 451.5
Reception centres	372.9	377.0	410.2
Subsidies for full or partial compensation of travelling expenses	0.4	0.4	0.4
Benefits for psychiatric patients who are not hospitalised	205.9	197.9	181.6
Benefits for socially maladjusted groups	621.5	1 070.4	859.3
7. Social security pension payments	84 975.1	91 274.3	93 858.3
Old-age pension	71 274.1	78 792.0	81 547.3
Highest and intermediate early retirement pension	15 778.0	14 687.4	13 955.9
Ordinary early retirement pension	3 735.4	3 719.4	3 525.1
Personal pension supplement	813.3	875.9	848.1
ATP contribution on early retirement pension and supplementary pension	375.1	362.7	416.2
Reservation, early retirement pension reform	2.0	-	-
Transfers from the Social Pension Fund	-8 740.0	-9 570.0	-9 840.0
Early retirement pension	1 737.2	2 406.9	3 405.7
§ 16. Ministry of Interior and Health	54 707.9	61 687.3	136 411.2
1. Joint expenditure	1 136.9	1 142.3	1 524.3
2. Prevention	133.1	147.2	206.4
3. Education and research	216.7	276.7	235.8
4. The primary health service	39.4	23.1	70.8
5. Hospitals, etc.	2 818.0	2 883.9	3 200.3
6. Grants, etc. to local governments	50 363.9	57 214.1	131 173.6
§ 17. Ministry of Employment	75 950.2	73 256.9	69 077.5
1. Joint expenditure	154.8	345.4	345.6
2. Working environment	1 133.7	1 079.9	1 132.7
3. Labour market-related social assistance	57 222.2	53 255.1	47 960.7
Joint expenditure	344.4	374.8	553.1
Unemployment benefit	20 405.2	19 200.0	14 900.0
Early retirement pay	24 147.0	22 397.0	22 044.0
Transitional benefits	509.0	122.6	0.1
Cash benefits	5 627.6	4 945.2	3 726.0

Table 406 (continued)

Specification of central government finance, current expenditure, net

Expenditure budget	Accounts 2005	Budget 2006	Appropriation accounts 2007
	DKK mio.		
Sickness benefits	6 079.3	6 067.1	6 459.5
Repayments	109.8	148.4	278.0
4. Labour-market services	17 439.5	18 576.5	19 638.5
Joint expenditure	107.2	100.6	104.4
Employment efforts, operation	-	-	962.2
Public employment offices and business services	835.7	812.9	-
Active employment efforts	13 864.2	14 977.2	15 787.9
Active labour market policy	169.2	-	-
Active social policy	2 046.6	2 268.7	2 354.2
Other employment-creating schemes	416.7	417.1	429.8
§ 18. Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs	2 355.0	2 300.8	2 156.1
1. Joint expenditure	371.3	363.0	418.7
2. Asylum applicant	511.6	489.2	470.4
3. Integration	1 472.1	1 448.6	1 267.0
Integration programme and Danish classes	1 307.7	1 202.7	1 052.0
Efforts concerning integration on the labour market	50.4	117.2	89.3
Efforts concerning building areas	44.7	66.5	54.0
Other integration initiatives etc.	69.3	62.2	71.7
§ 19. Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	15 419.3	14 805.1	15 172.0
1. Joint expenditure	1 008.2	789.9	411.1
2. Research and further education	12 169.3	11 458.4	11 527.2
3. Danish Research Council and research training	1 217.5	1 417.0	1 933.8
4. Research institutions	423.3	396.1	451.6
5. Information technology, telecommunications	50.2	84.9	62.6
6. Competence and technology	550.7	658.8	785.7
§ 20. Ministry of Education	30 529.9	32 275.1	40 990.8
1. Administration, etc.	1 478.1	1 668.5	1 963.2
2. Basic school	2 262.9	2 348.6	2 363.2
3. Vocationally-oriented youth education	5 808.3	5 967.9	6 450.3
4. General and vocational upper-secondary education	2 174.0	2 183.8	7 890.9
5. Other youth education, etc.	509.2	511.3	496.0
6. Further education, etc.	3 784.4	3 886.3	4 407.1
7. Community education and adult, and further education and training	2 141.8	2 304.2	3 513.4
8. Cross-disciplinary and international activities	670.1	681.0	770.5
9. Assistance schemes, etc.	11 701.1	12 723.5	13 136.2
State Education Fund's financial assistance to students	10 084.4	10 948.3	11 129.9
Transport assistance	158.1	106.0	215.7
Adult education assistance	543.2	758.2	782.0
Other assistance schemes	915.4	911.0	1 008.6

Table 406 (continued)

Specification of central government finance, current expenditure, net

Expenditure budget	Accounts 2005	Budget 2006	Appropriation accounts 2007
	DKK mio.		
§ 21. Ministry of Culture Affairs	4 197.1	4 359.0	5 554.5
1. Joint expenditure	219.2	310.1	777.5
2. Artistic and literary activities	1 728.9	1 766.2	2 176.3
Financial assistance to artists, authors, etc.	574.0	565.7	644.8
Music	173.1	189.9	228.0
Theatres	605.1	635.6	947.4
Films	376.7	375.0	356.1
3. Preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage	1 417.7	1 445.7	1 740.7
Libraries	615.4	626.4	697.7
Archives, etc.	153.5	178.6	162.5
Museums, ancient monuments, protected buildings etc.	648.8	640.7	880.5
4. Further education	831.8	828.5	848.7
5. Sports and leisure-time facilities	- 5.0	4.9	8.4
6. Radio and TV	4.4	3.6	2.9
§ 22. Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs	511.0	556.9	629.6
1. Joint expenditure	51.9	52.6	57.9
2. The Danish National Church	459.0	504.3	571.7
§ 23. Ministry of Environment	1 349.6	1 376.1	2 257.4
1. Joint expenditure	234.8	237.7	339.0
2. Environmental protection	422.5	457.4	671.0
3. Environmental surveys	-	-	130.7
4. Forest and nature management	452.0	446.9	873.7
5. Geological research and surveys	133.1	129.5	132.9
6. Map production	107.2	104.6	110.1
§ 24. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	1 328.2	1 880.9	2 076.3
1. Joint expenditure	153.1	169.3	161.1
2. General farming and fishing	765.7	1 097.0	957.1
3. Control, combating of diseases and research	412.2	620.7	965.2
4. Market schemes	- 2.8	- 6.1	- 7.1
§ 27. Ministry of Family and Consumer Affairs	11 818.5	12 151.2	12 831.7
1. Joint expenditure	49.7	265.6	150.5
2. General family and children's affairs	11 129.0	11 304.1	11 820.8
3. Consumer affairs	87.0	75.3	79.9
4. Food and livestock affairs	552.8	506.2	780.5
§ 28. Ministry of Transport	7 440.6	7 375.7	7 253.7
1. Joint expenditure	631.8	524.2	305.5
2. Road traffic	240.5	254.2	392.4
3. Aviation and meteorology	112.2	243.9	260.3
4. Ports, coasts, and ferry services	423.9	214.5	238.1
5. Railway traffic	5 388.2	5 445.8	5 265.6
6. Energy	644.0	693.1	791.8
§ 34. Labour Market Funds	-	-	-
§ 35. General reserves	5 707.3	7 577.9	9 530.6
Reserves, etc.	-	1 773.4	1 420.6
VAT rebates	5 707.3	5 804.5	8 110.0
§ 36. Pensions	13 283.8	14 118.0	17 148.2
1. Civil servants' pensions	2 952.0	3 121.2	5 170.9
2. Employees with civil servants' pensions			
Public limited companies, public utilities etc.	2 552.5	2 707.0	2 829.2
3. State-guarantees pension schemes	6 452.5	6 945.6	7 767.7

Table 406 (continued) **Specification of central government finance, current expenditure, net**

Expenditure budget	Accounts 2005	Budget 2006	Appropriation accounts 2007
	DKK mio.		
4. Pension schemes excl. public servants' pensions	0.4	9.7	- 1.0
5. Indexed pension schemes	1 276.4	1 290.0	1 330.0
6. Administrative expenditure, etc.	50.1	44.5	51.4
§ 37. Interests	32 709.9	26 885.1	25 905.7
1. Interest on central government debt	29 544.8	24 489.0	23 497.3
Domestic central government debt	27 823.6	22 696.6	21 122.1
Foreign central government debt	1 721.2	1 792.4	2 375.2
2. Regulation of provisions	3 165.1	2 396.1	2 408.4
§ 38. Taxes and duties	27 898.0	30 106.4	31 111.4
1. Taxes on income and wealth	12 895.8	13 100.0	13 400.0
Family allowance	12 895.8	13 100.0	13 400.0
2. Customs and excise duties	-66.0	-62.6	-84.0
Duties on motor vehicles	-68.8	-64.0	-84.0
Other excise duties	2.8	1.4	-
4. EU schemes	15 068.2	16 646.2	17 383.7
6. Transfer to other sections	-	422.8	411.7
Total current expenditure, net	446 910.2	461 375.5	549 863.1

Table 407 **Central government debt and borrowing – correction**

	1996	2005
	per cent of GDP	
Total central government debt¹	39.1	39.2
Domestic debt	33.3	33.4
Foreign debt	5.8	5.9
	DKK mio.	
Total central government borrowing	124 325	46 446
Domestic debt	95 955	30 925
Foreign debt	28 370	15 521

¹ Government gross debt, nominal values.

Table 408

Central government assets and liabilities

	2004		2005	
	1 January	31 December	1 January	31 December
DKK in million				
Assets				
Assets, total	573 828.5	557 674.3	604 492.9	604 166.3
Fixed assets	263 339.0	261 474.0	282 107.4	288 458.3
Properties and plants, total	131 002.3	121 292.6	141 099.4	145 049.5
Lending and accounts receivable	127 340.4	133 751.2	132 548.9	137 066.8
Securities	8 263.0	7 111.9	9 140.8	7 509.6
Loss on bond issue, government loans	-3 266.7	-681.8	-681.8	-1 167.7
Domestic government debt	-4 063.9	-2 045.2	-2 045.2	-2 594.5
Foreign government debt	120.1	171.6	171.6	179.0
Relending	677.1	1 191.8	1 191.8	1 247.8
Current assets	162 548.5	149 628.3	176 198.1	167 862.6
Operating assets	217.7	202.7	6.2	-
EU intervention stocks	75.1	-	-	116.7
Stock-in-trade	112.8	109.1	16 055.5	15 456.2
Debtors	121 220.6	92 390.5	80 865.6	73 750.0
Accounts with Danmarks Nationalbank	40 451.1	56 767.9	56 767.9	50 335.5
Cheque accounts (arrears)	4.8	0.0	-	-
Ministry of Finance's ordinary account	36 862.3	56 702.1	56 702.1	50 355.5
Government institutions' accounts with Danmarks Nationalbank	3 584.0	65.8	65.8	-20.0
Liquid balance	471.2	158.1	22 502.8	28 204.1
Other assets	147 940.9	146 571.9	146 187.3	147 845.4
Assets of special funds	147 940.9	146 571.9	146 187.3	147 845.4
Social Pension Fund	146 747.1	145 205.1	145 205.1	143 025.7
Other funds	1 193.8	1 366.8	982.2	4 819.7
Liabilities				
Liabilities, total	573 828.5	557 674.3	604 492.9	604 166.3
Net capital	-429 035.2	-410 940.8	-380 907.2	-303 560.9
Balance	-432 053.1	-410 940.8	-380 907.2	-303 560.9
Revaluation reserve securities	3 017.9	-	-	-
Long-term debt	664 033.7	658 300.3	660 877.4	589 321.6
Domestic government debt	543 605.7	535 955.6	535 955.6	456 387.2
Foreign government debt	83 904.9	83 911.9	83 911.9	90 681.0
Mortgage debt	30.6	28.7	28.6	26.5
Other long-term debt	36 425.1	38 321.8	39 037.7	40 139.1
Donations	67.4	82.2	1 943.6	2 087.7
Short-term debt	190 889.0	163 742.8	178 335.3	170 560.2
Short-term domestic government debt	67 347.0	68 602.0	68 602.0	60 092.0
Short-term foreign government debt	-2.0	16.6	16.6	-
Periodic interest on government debt	6 699.8	5 866.1	5 866.1	3 381.3
Renounced commitment	74 020.9	74 624.4	74 626.7	76 116.5
Account with special funds	246.2	123.3	123.3	5.5
Creditors	42 275.5	14 192.9	24 848.1	23 934.6
Monetary liabilities concerning holiday pay	301.6	317.5	4 252.4	7 030.4
Other liabilities	147 940.9	146 571.9	146 187.3	147 845.4
Capital for special funds	147 940.9	146 571.9	146 187.3	147 845.4

Source: Government accounts 2004 and 2005.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15

Table 409

Central government net borrowing requirement

	2003	2004	2005
	DKK mio.		
Net borrowing requirement	-6 897	-23 637	-75 851
+Discount on new issue, foreign loans	94	86	83
+Revaluation of foreign loans, etc.	194	-2 408	-1 103
+Discount on new issues, domestic loans	-1 825	2 652	-195
+Changes in the social pension fund stock of government loans	-5 006	-2 661	-3 836
=Change in central government debt	-13 439	-25 968	-80 901
Total indebtedness of central government per 31 December	536 097	510 129	429 228
Total domestic debt, net	452 194	426 200	338 547
Bonded debt, total	543 606	535 956	456 387
a. Ordinary bonds	480 874	480 590	440 351
b. Short-term debt certificates	78 532	71 690	33 980
c. Premium bonds	400	400	200
d. Swaps	-16 200	-16 724	-18 144
The Social Pension Fund stock of government bonds	-118 138	-120 799	-124 635
Liabilities to Danmarks Nationalbank, net	-40 621	-57 559	-53 297
Treasury bills	67 347	68 602	60 092
Total foreign bonded debt, net	83 903	83 929	90 681
Total domestic and foreign borrowing¹	116 501	92 372	52 879
Repayment of domestic and foreign loans, total	123 400	116 100	128 800
a. Repayment of domestic loans	106 300	100 000	119 500
b. Repayment of foreign loans	17 100	16 100	9 300
Domestic borrowing, total	99 523	76 286	37 357
a. Ordinary bonds	94 022	92 603	30 925
b. Borrowing from Danmarks Nationalbank	5 501	-16 317	6 433
Foreign borrowing, total	16 978	16 086	15 521

¹ At nominal value.

Source: Government accounts.

Table 410

Expenditure and revenue of social security funds

	Unemployment insurance funds		Employees' Guarantee Funds		All social security funds	
	2005*	2006*	2005*	2006*	2005*	2006*
Current expenditure	59 863	52 553	334	241	60 197	52 794
Consumption expenditure	3 083	3 166	39	30	3 122	3 196
Real interest, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income transfers to households	43 670	36 656	295	211	43 965	36 867
Income transfers to central government	13 110	12 731	-	-	13 110	12 731
Current revenue	61 656	55 155	653	619	62 309	55 774
Interests and dividends, etc.	112	107	7	20	119	127
Compulsory contributions	16 482	16 953	529	468	17 011	17 421
Transfers from central government	45 061	38 094	-	-	-	-
Other current transfers	1	1	117	131	118	132
Current surplus (gross saving)	1 793	2 602	319	378	2 112	2 980
Capital outlays, net	1 725	1 813	-	-	1 725	1 813
Overall surplus (net lending)	69	789	319	378	388	1 167

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off3

Table 411

Local government accounts. 2005

	Counties ^{1,6}		Copenhagen, Frederiksberg and Bornholm		Other municipalities ⁶		All Denmark ^{1,6}	
	Expen- diture	Revenue	Expen- diture	Revenue	Expen- diture	Revenue	Expen- diture	Revenue
	DKK mio.							
Balance, total	123 640	123 640	57 030	57 030	287 485	287 485	468 155	468 155
Current items, total	113 613	26 659	47 968	6 056	254 035	54 294	415 616	87 009
Housing and community amenities	878	330	1 631	532	5 991	2 163	8 500	3 025
Public utilities etc.	0	-	504	458	14 947	18 152	15 451	18 610
Traffic and infrastructure etc.	4 972	2 013	791	398	7 374	2 521	13 137	4 932
Education and culture	13 255	4 204	5 564	675	50 691	6 431	69 510	11 310
Of which:								
Primary and lower secondary	4 791	2 912	3 601	219	42 190	5 120	50 582	8 251
Hospital services and public health insurance	68 738	8 645	9 611	56	•	•	78 349	8 701
Social and health services	20 029	10 939	25 298	3 174	150 326	21 943	195 653	36 056
Of which:								
Public assistance and care	13	0	3 942	69	16 699	282	20 654	351
Child day care	530	458	5 119	1 370	27 088	7 633	32 737	9 461
Residential care and preventative measures for children	3 818	2 133	1 500	142	8 749	1 580	14 067	3 855
Institutions and measures for elderly or handicapped	10 453	6 051	7 237	1 042	45 037	9 267	62 727	16 360
Early retirement pension and personal supplements	0	-	2 305	13	19 306	490	21 611	503
Daily-cash unemployment benefits	-	-	1 043	18	7 880	189	8 923	207
Rent allowances etc.	3	0	1 411	30	9 504	270	10 918	300
Labour-market measures etc.	400	91	741	40	3 288	400	4 429	531
Other social and health services	4 812	2 206	1 999	449	12 775	1 833	19 586	4 488
Administration etc.	5 741	528	4 569	763	24 706	3 084	35 016	4 375
State refunds, total	•	531	•	4 914	•	31 545	•	36 990
Capital items, total	4 276	525	2 155	778	17 654	7 406	24 085	8 709
Housing and community amenities	133	120	1 012	694	3 980	5 560	5 125	6 374
Public utilities etc.	-	-	30	1	3 877	794	3 907	795
Traffic and infrastructure etc.	879	58	274	46	1 614	127	2 767	231
Education and culture	615	33	510	10	3 448	277	4 573	320
Hospital services and public health insurance	1 847	136	2	1	•	•	1 849	137
Social and health services	786	121	286	24	4 256	550	5 328	695
Administration etc.	16	57	41	2	479	98	536	157
Interests²	400	457	391	432	1 770	2 328	2 561	3 217
Repayment of loans	490	•	4 558	•	5 323	•	10 371	•
Financing	4 861	93 770	1 958	40 545	8 703	191 511	15 522	325 826
Loans	•	2 291	•	394	•	9 656	•	12 341
General grants	-	12 991 ³	-	6 484 ⁴	-	36 609	-	56 084 ³
Settlement of VAT	4 861	•	1 958	•	8 703	•	15 522	•
Taxes to counties and municipalities	-	78 488	-	33 667	-	145 246	-	257 401
Financial changes⁵	-	1 698	-	4 305	-	401	-	6 404

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

¹ Including Greater Copenhagen Authority. ² Excluding capital losses in connection with loans. In 2004, the capital losses amounted to DKK 111 mio. ³ Including contributions to Greater Copenhagen Authority Council and equivalent revenue of the Development Council. ⁴ Including contributions to Greater Copenhagen Authority Council. ⁵ Financial changes in the municipal sector are accounted for by an increase in liquidity of DKK 3.6 billion. ⁶ There has been a minor correction to data compared to previous publication.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/reg31

Table 412

Current and capital expenditure and revenue of local government¹.
2005

	Housing and community amenities	Public utilities etc.	Traffic and infra- structure etc.	Education and culture	Hospital services and public health insurance	Social and health services	Admini- stration etc.	Total
	DKK mio.							
Net expenditure, total	4 225	-49	10 741	62 453	71 360	164 228	31 024	343 982
Gross expenditure, total	13 623	19 358	15 905	74 083	80 197	200 980	35 554	439 700
Compensation of employees²	2 666	1 627	3 155	42 880	28 921	75 782	20 836	175 867
Intermediate consumption	2 004	6 199	2 054	5 100	8 058	8 718	1 637	33 770
Food	22	4	5	302	315	1 647	170	2 465
Fuels and lubricants	457	4 997	701	1 207	672	1 249	219	9 502
Purchase of land and buildings	949	120	74	76	13	445	6	1 683
Acquisitions	67	94	224	151	724	246	108	1 614
Other consumption goods	509	984	1 050	3 364	6 334	5 131	1 134	18 506
External services	7 563	11 111	9 711	21 110	24 662	38 671	9 886	122 714
VAT-exempt services	1 537	1 392	3 292	3 768	5 747	10 067	2 581	28 384
Building contractors and craftsmen	3 221	4 337	3 902	4 591	1 827	5 305	618	23 801
Payments to central government	22	102	35	3 935	1 286	89	10	5 479
Payments to other local authorities	105	31	349	5 535	13 005	16 854	353	36 232
Other services	2 678	5 249	2 133	3 281	2 797	6 356	6 324	28 818
Grants and transfers	1 181	178	1 280	4 808	18 484	77 585	3 466	106 982
Civil servant pensions	159	170	94	456	714	422	2 781	4 796
Other transfers to persons	63	7	9	835	17 742	75 421	147	94 224
Other grants and transfers	959	1	1 177	3 517	28	1 742	538	7 962
Financial expenses	183	164	12	0	-	30	0	389
Internal expenditure and revenue³	26	79	-307	185	72	194	-271	-22
Regarding compensation of employees	248	335	771	148	10	1 903	36	3 451
Regarding intermediate consumption	9	71	26	8	1 119	63	12	1 308
Regarding services	166	80	606	296	488	518	90	2 244
Internal revenue	-397	-407	-1 710	-267	-1 545	-2 290	-409	-7 025
Gross revenue, total	9 398	19 407	5 164	11 630	8 837	36 752	4 530	95 718
Revenue	9 104	19 294	5 151	11 543	8 330	35 984	4 444	93 850
Rent received	836	4	15	99	97	1 219	47	2 317
Sales of goods and services	786	10 724	3 516	2 841	952	13 093	486	32 398
Payments from central government	277	14	219	626	973	1 009	363	3 481
Payments from other local authorities	179	32	296	6 004	5 166	17 232	353	29 262
Other revenue	7 026	8 520	1 105	1 973	1 142	3 431	3 195	26 392
Financial receipts	294	113	13	87	507	768	86	1 868

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

¹Including Greater Copenhagen Authority Council. ²Income deducted from the Daily Cash Benefits Fund. ³Internal expenditure and revenue are transfers within the individual municipality unit.For further information visit www.statbank.dk/reg11

Table 413

Balance and liabilities of local authorities. 2005

	Counties ¹	Copenhagen, Frederiks- berg and Bornholm municipalities	Other muni- cipalities	All Denmark ¹
	DKK mio.			
Assets, total	17 869	34 074	79 807	131 750
Liquid assets	3 380	1 789	12 008	17 177
Of which:				
Cash in hand	36	19	68	123
Bank deposits etc.	-1265	-55	1 891	571
Mortgage credit association bonds	3 163	1 356	7 500	12 019
Local government bonds	24	-	422	446
Central government bonds etc.	1 358	469	1 862	3 689
Liquid assets issued in other EU-countries	64	-	265	329
Short-term claims on central govt.	1 434	757	1 713	3 904
Other short-term claims	6 276	6 641	20 164	33 081
Long-term claims	5 377	24 669	36 444	66 490
Advances concerning utilities etc.	0	-136	-1 552	-1 688
Assets concerning settlement of debt for others	0	53	1 114	1 167
Assets of trust funds etc.	1 402	301	9 916	11 619
Liabilities, total	17 869	34 074	79 807	131 750
Short-term debt to banks	982	5	1 995	2 982
Short-term debt to central government	287	1 400	7 452	9 139
Other short-term debt	11 481	2 593	24 897	38 971
Long-term debt	13 487	5 176	57 573	76 236
Of which:				
Domestic debt, total	13 487	3 386	57 508	74 381
Of which:				
Non-profit institutions with contract	224	302	599	1 125
Central govt. and Mortgage Bank	2 401	26	97	2 524
Other municipalities and counties	3	0	134	137
Local Gov. Pension Fund	-	-	18	18
Other insurance companies	-	-	0	0
Mortgage credit	116	411	1 152	1 679
Local Gov. Credit Association	8 442	1 673	30 789	40 904
Banks	672	36	3 713	4 421
Public issues of bonds	-	-	-	-
Other domestic long-term debt	1	270	497	768
Long-term debt, dwellings for the elderly	83	546	13 607	14 236
Long-term debt, gains from ferry service	110	-	198	308
Debt concerning financially leased assets	1 435	122	6 704	8 261
Foreign debt, total	-	1 790	65	1 855
Of which:				
Public issues of bonds	-	1 781	-	1 781
Other foreign long-term debt ²	-	9	65	74
Liabilities of trust funds etc.	1 502	327	10 487	12 316
Liabilities concerning settlement of debt to others	1	82	2 574	2 657
Balance account	-9 871	24 491	-25 171	-10 551

¹ Including Greater Copenhagen Authority. ² As domestic lending has been erroneously entered in this function on the basis of foreign exchange by most Danish municipalities, the amount has been adjusted downwards.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/reg4

Table 414

Accounts of counties. 2005

	Expenditure (gross)				Revenue		Expenditure – revenue = (net revenue)	Balance sheet items at end of year		
	Current items		Capital items Total	Total ¹	Of which			Liquid funds	Long- term liabilities	
	Total	Of which			Current and capital items	Taxes				
DKK mio.										
All counties	115 553	69 670	19 319	4 286	116 189	27 714	78 488	-1 070	3 380	12 052
Copenhagen Development Council	2 790	-	-	37	2 899	1 292	-	84	118	120
Copenhagen County	15 391	9 429	1 617	622	14 850	3 558	12 921	-619	1 214	3 614
Frederiksborg County	8 335	5 211	1 629	192	8 285	1 808	7 652	-242	-347	893
Roskilde County	5 129	3 342	780	115	5 080	1 098	4 366	-112	88	632
West Zealand County	8 080	5 117	1 505	216	8 049	2 216	4 830	-52	-152	989
Storstrøms County	7 081	3 948	1 697	342	7 085	1 941	3 936	-117	114	558
Funen County	11 709	7 434	1 912	505	11 941	2 865	7 302	-8	471	643
South Jutland County	5 709	3 644	855	219	5 517	855	3 667	-228	67	411
Ribe County	4 683	2 891	860	93	4 836	843	3 387	60	284	296
Vejle County	8 291	5 019	1 537	420	8 492	2 030	5 354	71	340	1 132
Ringkøbing County	6 146	3 653	1 160	331	6 090	1 190	4 168	-101	253	385
Århus County	15 587	9 815	2 700	574	16 147	4 710	10 114	-15	423	959
Viborg County	5 670	3 294	1 188	202	5 662	1 232	3 516	-60	138	338
North Jutland County	10 952	6 873	1 879	418	11 256	2 076	7 275	269	369	1 082

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

¹ Includes current and capital expenditure, state refunds, general subsidies, tax income, net interest income, net loans, and net expenditure on VAT settlement schemes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/reg4 and reg31

Table 415 (continued) **Accounts of municipalities. 2005**

	Expenditure (gross)				Revenue			Expenditure – revenue = Financial changes (net revenue)	Balance sheet items at end of year	
	Current items			Capital items Total	Total ²	Of which			Liquid funds	Long-term liabilities
	Total	Of which				Current and capital items	Taxes			
		Education and culture	Social and health services							
DKK mio.										
All municipalities	310 583 ¹	57 931	176 950	19 714	317 108	104 994	178 914	-860	13 798	55 926
Copenhagen	40 555	4 314	20 684	1 713	35 599	9 360	26 325	-6 048	1 335	2 877
Frederiksberg	6 480	900	3 195	379	6 787	1 550	5 639	116	397	1 528
Copenhagen County, total	35 476	7 406	20 396	2 454	36 333	11 094	23 860	-376	1 842	5 861
Albertslund	2 077	439	1 105	70	2 106	759	937	32	65	450
Ballerup	3 114	553	1 877	131	3 152	946	1 892	-4	37	495
Brøndby	2 185	446	1 370	85	2 210	655	1 092	-27	197	337
Dragør	636	127	354	27	645	162	546	-23	22	200
Gentofte	3 557	698	2 008	569	3 487	1 144	3 396	-214	338	412
Gladsaxe	3 590	777	2 092	312	3 789	1 181	2 247	-106	326	484
Glostrup	1 259	249	706	100	1 234	384	760	-38	14	173
Herlev	1 606	351	981	50	1 615	512	879	-0	64	80
Hvidovre	2 760	477	1 740	213	2 849	737	1 687	-20	91	421
Høje Tåstrup	2 691	627	1 533	161	2 680	721	1 596	-125	30	546
Ishøj	1 422	301	751	169	1 494	506	618	50	9	552
Ledøje-Smørum	465	140	228	51	512	147	401	1	48	105
Lyngby-Tårnbæk	2 809	651	1 489	155	2 925	945	2 211	-95	161	406
Rødovre	2 198	423	1 304	91	2 250	687	1 221	57	39	435
Søllerød	1 555	373	885	78	1 685	466	1 800	57	71	356
Tårnby	1 976	407	1 135	91	2 105	699	1 266	112	336	1
Vallensbæk	589	161	268	45	612	154	481	15	7	255
Værløse	987	206	570	56	983	289	830	-48	-13	153
Frederiksborg County, total	21 105	4 510	11 648	1 423	22 365	7 372	14 208	1 120	774	5 151
Allerød	1 181	323	591	46	1 158	282	944	-21	41	187
Birkerød	1 121	279	635	119	1 204	334	1 020	68	119	268
Farum	1 251	253	569	75	1 217	386	751	-217	-25	842
Fredensborg-Humlebæk	1 050	221	603	64	1 077	358	775	-29	31	215
Frederikssund	1 017	246	564	40	1 045	348	633	12	42	189
Frederiksværk	1 285	254	712	196	1 518	501	618	153	69	566
Græsted-Gilleleje	1 027	228	600	93	1 163	395	679	95	116	248
Helsingør	978	173	593	50	1 021	294	665	51	81	156
Helsingør	3 966	685	2 258	147	4 081	1 459	2 445	147	100	669
Hillerød	2 353	473	1 234	161	2 592	1 032	1 461	99	121	526
Hundested	523	108	317	35	561	155	299	3	9	74
Hørsholm	1 189	266	653	66	1 217	362	1 230	-34	8	73
Jægerspris	526	90	326	26	530	164	300	-6	-26	131
Karlebo	1 129	269	646	49	1 154	360	668	340	-17	267
Skibby	368	70	221	41	411	121	212	55	-3	144
Skævinge	299	78	160	44	331	116	186	30	12	41
Slangerup	473	121	256	43	496	157	319	25	-7	197
Stenløse	661	162	360	68	820	297	500	366	38	202
Ølstykke	708	211	350	60	769	251	503	-17	65	156

Note: Expenditure is related to municipalities, excluding VAT.

¹ Incl. hospital service for Copenhagen (DKK 7,451 mio.) and Frederiksberg (DKK 1,473 mio.). ² Includes current and capital expenditure, state refunds, general subsidies, tax income, net interest income, net loans, and net expenditure on VAT settlement schemes.

Source: Reports from individual municipalities through the municipal budget and accounts system.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/reg31 og reg4

Table 415 (continued) **Accounts of municipalities. 2005**

	Expenditure (gross)				Revenue			Expenditure – revenue = financial changes (net revenue)	Balance sheet items at end of year	
	Current items		Capital items total	Total ²	Of which		Liquid funds		Long-term liabilities	
	Total	Of which			Current and capital items	Taxes				
										Education and culture	Social and health services
DKK mio.										
Roskilde County, total	12 512	2 899	6 882	868	13 439	4 566	7 912	598	479	2 892
Bramsnæs	471	102	278	27	564	153	302	67	67	149
Greve	2 373	592	1 330	78	2 450	741	1 597	27	32	486
Gundsø	675	180	363	55	715	182	555	18	20	134
Hvalsø	379	104	207	30	423	119	250	39	21	97
Køge	2 294	501	1303	237	2 455	828	1 177	90	69	250
Lejre	380	110	198	59	449	191	292	-1	13	62
Ramsø	456	108	264	9	469	141	313	15	42	56
Roskilde	3 419	664	1 793	254	3 718	1 518	1 942	335	125	1 081
Skovbo	705	178	408	57	754	263	424	-31	7	203
Solrød	876	254	456	37	941	261	735	30	59	215
Vallo	484	106	282	25	501	169	325	9	24	159
West Zealand County, total	16 628	3 328	10 103	1 124	17 537	6 046	8 850	473	396	3 747
Bjergsted	423	82	274	20	446	153	223	15	-1	108
Dianalund	394	78	252	47	413	132	195	15	-3	88
Dragsholm	799	152	511	18	783	274	408	-33	-18	144
Fuglebjerg	370	78	227	6	370	130	177	-6	2	58
Gørlev	342	63	216	18	352	120	192	5	-6	103
Hashøj	309	56	194	10	315	92	177	3	0	78
Haslev	766	163	447	73	801	246	439	17	5	260
Holbæk	1 900	402	1 134	142	2 088	696	1 046	111	25	523
Hvidebæk	265	55	167	14	272	78	147	3	23	41
Høng	417	80	267	15	436	148	209	14	17	39
Jernløse	272	63	160	31	298	99	166	21	14	49
Kalundborg	1 368	223	748	149	1 414	623	672	27	8	220
Korsør	1 085	199	674	104	1 222	367	562	115	125	398
Nykøbing-Rørvig	458	64	285	31	493	199	245	31	68	92
Ringsted	1 698	403	967	58	1 769	622	911	15	48	360
Skælskør	646	131	366	38	674	201	343	17	-2	114
Slagelse	2 001	385	1 294	117	2 103	766	1 033	21	-18	403
Sorø	797	158	493	83	873	282	474	79	95	287
Stenlille	308	67	191	35	328	110	152	12	-23	75
Svinninge	322	74	196	32	356	118	180	5	26	56
Tornved	522	119	311	43	548	193	254	-3	31	77
Trundholm	691	131	437	30	688	236	370	-20	-30	65
Tølløse	475	102	292	10	495	161	275	9	10	109
Storstrøm County, total	14 566	2 626	8 823	1 235	15 425	5 673	7 057	131	629	3 858
Fakse	670	118	435	25	699	264	362	16	28	132
Fladså	362	83	209	29	380	137	197	-11	13	73
Holeby	240	40	157	14	241	78	109	-12	-9	21
Holmegård	366	86	213	29	397	138	201	2	15	117
Højreby	236	41	143	1	231	79	108	-5	6	43
Langebæk	299	62	181	19	318	109	159	5	25	76
Maribo	702	128	386	17	741	312	305	22	20	111
Møn	619	114	387	62	683	227	310	26	45	171

Table 415 (continued) **Accounts of municipalities. 2005**

	Expenditure (gross)				Revenue			Expenditure – revenue = financial changes (net revenue)	Balance sheet items at end of year	
	Current items			Capital items total	Total ²	Of which			Liquid funds	Long-term liabilities
	Total	Of which				Current and capital items	Taxes			
		Education and culture	Social and health services							
DKK mio.										
Storstrøm County (continued)										
Nakskov	1 104	159	692	74	1 264	471	416	150	23	563
Nykøbing-Falster	1 536	246	874	80	1 477	619	659	-99	20	381
Nysted	294	58	174	3	291	94	141	-5	7	76
Næstved	2 629	462	1 605	416	2 915	1 118	1 294	-51	295	1 016
Nørre Alslev	440	88	275	49	445	126	222	-0	20	71
Præstø	393	71	240	29	387	136	209	-16	-21	89
Ravnsborg	356	42	228	13	369	123	149	-2	1	149
Rudbjerg	195	29	121	4	199	67	95	-1	11	39
Rødby	435	68	288	21	446	151	183	7	23	60
Rønnede	351	75	199	75	376	126	211	-3	-0	77
Sakskøbing	501	77	339	32	527	198	234	-2	9	129
Stevns	580	128	342	33	592	200	317	-1	25	87
Stubbekøbing	364	61	232	58	380	139	165	13	12	68
Suså	406	98	239	29	442	153	232	6	21	78
Sydfalster	327	61	197	20	358	107	205	28	35	26
Vordingborg	1 161	231	667	103	1 267	501	574	64	5	205
Bornholm regional municipality, total										
Bornholm	3 482	501	1 531	63	3 431	839	1 704	-78	58	652
Bornholm										
	3 482	501	1 531	63	3 431	839	1 704	-78	58	652
Funen County, total										
Assens	25 725	5 129	15 586	1 374	27 285	9 330	13 235	863	1 302	5 064
Bogense	734	109	363	11	592	196	290	-139	-16	221
Broby	332	65	201	17	348	113	168	10	25	76
Egebjerg	332	76	202	4	321	98	161	-10	-3	14
Ejby	441	100	253	26	462	149	220	-6	14	67
Fåborg	497	97	313	11	503	155	250	-2	7	82
Glamsbjerg	882	152	565	35	945	275	470	38	29	101
Gudme	310	80	175	19	321	107	161	-2	3	57
Hårby	356	71	224	14	350	125	154	-10	10	45
Kerteminde	241	53	144	40	296	82	124	49	14	83
Langeskov	607	135	315	28	632	245	326	20	45	219
Marstal	329	73	182	26	342	128	171	-5	11	100
Middelfart	184	30	99	31	212	101	76	-3	13	43
Munkebo	1 110	226	632	92	1 124	387	645	-7	21	188
Nyborg	338	70	202	40	353	138	160	18	5	60
Nørre Åby	988	172	660	49	1 052	312	582	49	45	234
Odense	269	58	155	18	282	91	152	7	16	45
Otterup	10 198	2 070	6 346	489	11 226	3 993	5 282	611	802	1 440
Ringe	558	122	314	78	664	186	290	87	36	148
Rudkøbing	582	117	357	28	603	209	292	-5	15	48
	416	83	261	12	428	149	181	11	14	69

Table 415 (continued) **Accounts of municipalities. 2005**

	Expenditure (gross)			Revenue			Expenditure - revenue = financial changes (net revenue)	Balance sheet items at end of year		
	Current items		Capital items total	Total ²	Of which			Liquid funds	Long- tem liabilities	
	Total	Of which			Current and capital items	Taxes				
										Education and culture	Social and health services
DKK mio.										
Funen County (continued)										
Ryslinge	368	72	219	14	374	118	174	-8	8	14
Svendborg	2 466	422	1 504	140	2 568	928	1 224	72	71	988
Sydlangeland	234	40	138	6	225	81	99	-12	1	92
Søndersø	549	126	330	32	559	185	301	12	9	40
Tommerup	368	88	219	12	384	115	213	12	28	101
Tranekær	203	37	126	8	204	73	88	3	5	83
Ullerslev	256	56	133	18	262	83	130	7	12	67
Vissenbjerg	319	66	201	14	332	107	166	8	17	66
Ærøskøbing	213	31	121	9	233	72	101	12	-1	108
Ørbæk	335	72	209	6	340	101	172	2	16	31
Årlev	431	101	255	24	445	137	254	13	18	44
Årup	279	59	168	23	303	91	158	31	12	90
South Jutland County,										
total	12 837	2 530	7 511	704	13 045	4 148	6 754	-178	591	2 724
Augustenborg	293	69	163	19	306	79	183	5	16	59
Bov	491	100	278	42	495	143	310	-12	28	109
Bredebro	189	41	110	10	188	58	92	-8	7	7
Broager	295	69	170	20	309	99	165	-19	9	35
Christiansfeld	451	106	258	27	462	138	248	20	20	68
Gram	251	49	155	12	253	72	120	-4	11	101
Gråsten	374	62	218	20	392	143	209	0	29	103
Haderslev	1 702	327	1 009	65	1 719	581	935	-4	66	254
Højer	143	25	87	1	145	39	71	2	11	9
Lundtoft	303	65	181	16	306	91	153	1	1	90
Løgumkloster	323	71	187	11	327	96	168	-2	24	15
Nordborg	715	131	427	27	748	261	365	22	40	216
Nørre Rangstrup	658	110	272	34	482	146	226	-188	16	57
Rødding	487	106	279	35	511	154	248	-3	21	92
Rødekro	532	117	316	27	532	161	275	-9	1	58
Skærbæk	360	72	211	42	399	149	197	23	-4	40
Sundeved	228	58	126	11	224	64	134	4	6	59
Sydals	300	70	170	29	315	94	184	4	25	115
Sønderborg	1 544	264	969	88	1 607	515	806	-27	70	502
Tinglev	508	115	300	34	508	158	237	-2	17	140
Tønder	669	145	387	38	755	243	334	78	46	151
Vojens	837	168	485	50	835	268	424	-55	63	250
Åbenrå	1 184	190	753	46	1 227	396	670	-4	68	194
Ribe County, total										
Billund	434	101	228	38	453	125	273	-30	13	59
Blåbjerg	319	72	165	11	315	94	178	-3	23	36
Blåvandshuk	240	53	115	51	270	82	147	27	18	56
Bramming	667	159	383	65	746	249	329	13	36	140
Brørup	313	67	193	14	314	98	161	-2	11	21
Esbjerg	5 427	919	2 963	103	5 295	2 167	2 429	-60	274	980
Fanø	168	27	83	12	173	57	100	4	9	70

Table 415 (continued) **Accounts of municipalities. 2005**

	Expenditure (gross)				Revenue			Expendi- ture - revenue = financial changes (net revenue)	Balance sheet items at end of year	
	Current items			Capital items total	Total ²	Of which			Liquid funds	Long- tem liabilities
	Total	Of which				Current and capital items	Taxes			
		Education and culture	Social and health services							
DKK mio.										
Ribe County (continued)										
Grindsted	876	187	511	23	873	300	451	-11	29	183
Helle	360	98	202	37	368	102	198	-10	16	56
Holsted	345	71	214	14	351	102	161	-3	9	58
Ribe	901	196	538	36	971	303	482	49	52	254
Varde	1 050	203	593	29	1 084	396	545	26	57	173
Vejen	830	190	488	83	875	272	466	13	35	126
Ølgod	515	121	302	27	535	139	279	8	24	74
Vejle County, total	19 072	3 937	11 105	1 571	20 105	7 129	10 347	131	810	4 055
Brædstrup	403	96	233	47	453	145	221	17	17	154
Børkop	555	122	305	82	624	229	321	27	25	101
Egtved	641	157	378	41	668	189	394	-5	15	49
Fredericia	2 923	508	1 696	200	3 072	1 198	1 468	20	15	697
Gedved	477	114	284	47	494	165	262	-6	8	53
Give	651	166	373	33	679	209	361	-21	28	110
Hedensted	742	195	417	93	796	280	456	-10	-14	111
Horsens	3 323	600	1 973	196	3 540	1 345	1 717	26	399	883
Jelling	285	75	159	27	298	102	151	-14	2	124
Juelsminde	686	152	415	79	722	216	406	25	24	65
Kolding	3 550	766	2 007	271	3 644	1 282	2 006	14	-41	659
Lunderskov	264	72	143	19	272	85	144	-6	17	41
Nørre Snede	348	68	221	17	350	97	183	-0	12	51
Tørring-Uldum	597	141	360	46	617	207	335	-18	8	73
Vamdrup	409	102	242	49	434	140	199	0	5	79
Vejle	3 218	603	1 899	324	3 442	1 240	1 723	82	290	805
Ringkøbing County, total	13 383	2 805	8 077	1 149	14 140	4 477	7 554	383	927	2 389
Avlum-Haderup	288	54	181	24	299	77	168	6	15	2
Brande	434	91	257	76	481	147	259	26	39	103
Egvad	451	96	264	51	455	137	247	-7	30	109
Herning	3 070	635	1 828	263	3 460	1 129	1 777	269	443	360
Holmsland	267	51	139	43	262	96	156	-8	31	32
Holstebro	2 062	399	1 337	178	2 090	661	1 186	-22	74	550
Ikast	1 120	201	691	73	1 208	402	606	28	27	214
Lemvig	899	219	517	57	893	291	462	-8	23	245
Ringkøbing	869	194	516	54	900	290	488	9	48	131
Skjern	589	122	361	56	620	214	332	13	22	66
Struer	894	199	536	68	953	281	525	16	21	212
Thyborøn-Harboør	260	54	134	25	274	87	156	10	28	34
Thyholm	171	31	105	4	168	50	93	-8	9	60
Trehøje	420	110	245	50	460	142	234	31	72	19
Ulfborg-Vemb	338	69	204	19	337	99	194	-8	1	86
Videbæk	553	128	333	74	580	168	304	56	22	84
Vinderup	368	80	228	13	369	103	196	-16	11	68
Åskov	330	72	201	21	331	103	171	-4	11	14

Table 415 (continued) **Accounts of municipalities. 2005**

	Expenditure (gross)				Revenue			Expenditure - revenue = financial changes (net revenue)	Balance sheet items at end of year	
	Current items		Capital items total	Total ²	Of which		Liquid funds		Long-term liabilities	
	Total	Of which			Current and capital items	Taxes				
		Education and culture								Social and health services
DKK mio.										
Århus County, total	37 685	6 911	21 869	2 293	39 588	15 166	19 379	2 339	1 747	6 100
Ebeltoft	791	151	479	50	824	258	461	8	-24	147
Galten	487	116	294	49	524	143	314	25	4	96
Gjern	391	91	231	34	426	152	211	15	13	33
Grenå	1 074	200	626	62	1 121	418	528	49	50	126
Hadsten	544	140	314	50	606	220	331	31	41	122
Hammel	496	111	300	23	520	169	306	-8	18	129
Hinnerup	578	164	310	74	613	208	356	-5	8	59
Hørning	392	99	223	55	422	139	244	17	27	45
Langå	398	91	237	24	414	126	228	6	11	122
Mariager	413	89	248	23	421	127	221	5	-3	61
Midtdjurs	398	90	243	11	404	130	201	-8	-10	88
Nørhald	467	106	282	43	466	147	221	-11	10	77
Nr. Djurs	396	87	244	17	405	126	205	8	11	117
Odder	996	221	617	54	1 062	350	598	42	24	114
Purhus	402	103	234	24	426	120	217	11	37	108
Randers	3 565	639	2 360	163	3 710	1 319	1 810	130	124	703
Rosenholm	495	130	277	42	524	171	285	-2	34	124
Rougø	436	80	285	13	443	151	203	9	2	141
Ry	524	139	288	44	582	199	337	6	49	182
Rønde	343	86	202	26	348	94	211	-8	9	71
Samsø	243	40	135	8	255	84	122	2	10	59
Silkeborg	2 998	594	1 717	151	3 160	1 181	1 705	1 473	242	436
Skanderborg	1 056	260	651	49	1 148	376	654	53	24	215
Sønderhald	393	95	247	46	447	132	236	51	47	166
Them	324	85	173	26	339	97	187	4	24	45
Århus	19 085	2 904	10 652	1 132	19 978	8 529	8 987	436	965	2 514
Viborg County, total	11 527	2 443	7 025	946	11 864	3 714	6 191	-14	486	2 000
Bjerringbro	617	152	378	65	660	211	380	23	16	179
Fjends	355	91	201	24	367	100	193	7	20	19
Hanstholm	319	57	191	7	315	111	159	-6	28	53
Hvorslev	319	73	188	49	339	112	175	-15	-2	58
Karup	322	73	195	16	317	86	172	-22	-8	74
Kjellerup	657	158	397	116	677	222	354	3	7	113
Morsø	1 125	205	720	44	1 122	356	570	-18	29	132
Møldrup	345	78	212	21	372	117	183	5	35	78
Sallingsund	288	65	165	38	284	76	148	-8	8	37
Skive	1 455	285	886	158	1 500	502	778	-4	74	316
Spøttrup	359	88	202	47	411	108	183	38	26	91
Sundsøre	300	63	166	20	297	78	157	-8	33	31
Sydthy	552	110	342	52	568	164	268	9	17	121
Thisted	1 462	322	876	117	1 513	501	767	24	64	281
Tjele	402	86	250	45	423	125	206	2	39	31

Table 415 (continued) **Accounts of municipalities. 2005**

	Expenditure (gross)				Revenue			Expendi- ture - revenue = financial changes (net revenue)	Balance sheet items at end of year	
	Current items		Capital items total	Total ²	Of which		Liquid funds		Long- tem liabilities	
	Total	Of which			Current and capital items	Taxes				
		Education and culture						Social and health services		
DKK mio.										
Viborg County (continued)										
Viborg	2 259	449	1 423	116	2 316	738	1 324	-25	93	331
Ålestrup	391	88	233	11	383	107	174	-19	7	55
North Jutland County,										
total	27 105	5 228	15 537	1 875	27 542	10 044	13 700	-341	1 419	4 742
Arden	436	103	263	49	458	161	205	5	4	100
Brovst	450	106	264	35	454	159	209	-7	-6	80
Brønderslev	1 162	210	671	99	1 172	468	504	-30	17	258
Dronninglund	745	146	468	35	753	229	397	-7	-12	60
Farsø	432	88	267	31	483	145	213	29	-0	111
Fjerritslev	442	97	266	27	481	136	227	32	37	96
Frederikshavn	1 978	329	1 069	182	2 063	767	924	97	25	569
Hadsund	530	106	325	60	628	175	284	75	21	237
Hals	513	127	294	76	582	151	317	73	14	130
Hirtshals	766	157	437	66	801	296	388	-5	-40	280
Hjørring	1 864	374	1 145	133	1 968	707	971	-30	51	394
Hobro	824	167	516	106	937	299	421	7	83	205
Læsø	146	22	64	11	156	61	63	-1	17	37
Løgstør	568	109	347	50	570	187	271	-12	2	71
Løkken-Vrå	453	84	290	58	512	161	224	28	37	116
Nibe	391	73	235	29	415	138	215	6	21	81
Nørager	297	61	181	10	296	96	129	-9	10	102
Pandrup	538	103	324	22	532	163	304	-7	-21	67
Sejlfjord	456	99	279	130	521	166	237	39	8	153
Sindal	461	113	271	24	482	148	213	17	2	59
Skagen	733	114	439	66	788	332	384	29	6	182
Skørping	456	106	268	12	470	140	273	4	-6	120
Støvring	552	145	305	52	592	170	343	13	15	98
Sæby	885	160	538	47	929	291	457	24	56	113
Åbybro	530	121	296	30	540	177	310	-6	9	61
Ålborg	9 827	1 758	5 321	401	9 252	3 900	4 869	-718	1 079	659
Års	670	150	394	34	707	221	348	13	-10	303

Table 416

Personal taxation, summary table

	2005	2006	2007
Personal allowance per person	DKK		
Ordinary personal relief	37 600	38 500	39 500
Single persons under 18 years	27 900	28 600	29 300
Basic allowance			
Basic allow. for coll. income tax, mean limit	259 500	265 500	272 600
Basic allow. for coll. income tax, upper limit	311 500	318 700	327 200
Maximum contribution to capital pension	41 000	42 000	43 100
Limit for inclusion of underpaid tax	16 400	16 800	17 300
Tax allowance per kilometre ¹	1.68/0.84	1.78/0.89	1.78/0.89
Limit value for property value tax	3 040 000	3 040 000	3 040 000
Tax rate for State	per cent		
Lower limit for income tax	5.50	5.48	5.48
Mean limit for income tax	6.0	6.0	6.0
Upper limit for income tax	15.0	15.0	15.0
Health contributions	•	•	8
Labour market contributions	8	8	8
Average municipal tax rate	22.1	22.1	24.58
Average county tax rate	11.9	11.9	•
Average local government tax rate	32.6	32.6	•
Average church tax rate	0.87	0.87	0.88
Calculation percent for property value tax ²	1.0/3.0	1.0/3.0	1.0/3.0
Tax ceilings			
»Tilted« tax ceiling	59.0	59.0	59.0

¹ For the part of the journey between 25 and 100 km, and the part over 100 km, respectively. There is no allowance for the first 24 km. ² For the part up to the limit and the part over the limit, respectively.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15

Table 417

Taxpayers, income and tax

	2004	2005*
	persons in thousands	
Taxable population		
Danish population, end of year	5 411	5 427
Of whom subject to assessment	4 658	4 676
	DKK mio.	
Provisional taxes		
+Total	301 169	320 542
A-tax	271 404	286 574
B-tax	15 816	16 063
Share tax	3 313	3 889
Voluntary payments	10 883	14 242
Section 55 refunds	-247	-226
Underpaid tax from previous years, etc.		
÷ Underpaid tax from previous years	3 940	4 118
+ Retained profits paid	1 559	1 519
Finally assessed incomes		
+ Taxable income (gross)	792 723	821 947
+ Income tax relief	156 459	160 207
+ Net taxable income	636 264	661 740
Final taxes		
+Total	293 723	309 088
+ Central government tax (State tax)	62 182	65 476
Ordinary income tax, lower limit	40 641	42 329
Additional income tax, intermediate limit	7 177	7 638
Additional income tax, upper limit	14 266	15 102
+ Church tax	4 612	4 816
+ County tax	65 421	68 115
+ Municipal tax	141 647	147 504
+ Corporation tax	3 523	4 451
+ Share tax	5 838	7 818
+ Imputed income from owner-occupied dwelling	10 500	10 908
Labour market contributions	58 646	60 907
Results of final assessment		
Tax overpayment minus underpayment	5 065	8 855
Tax overpayment	13 962	16 882
Tax underpayment	8 897	8 027
Tax overpayment after set-offs minus underpayment after set-offs (incl. interest, etc.)	4 460	8 928
Tax overpayment, etc. for refunding	14 139	17 151
Tax underpayment, etc. for collection	9 679	8 223
For collection with provisional tax	4 375	4 293
For collection separately	5 304	3 930

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pskat1

Table 418 (continued) **Local government taxation**

				Municipal tax rate		Local government tax rate ¹		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue	
				2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Municipal name from 1. januar 2007		Municipal name until 31. dec. 2006									
				per cent				DKK mio.			
All Denmark				22.10	24.58	32.60	32.58	0.87	0.88	154 437	177 042
The Capital Region of Denmark				...	24.14	...	32.14	...	0.69	...	59 940
101	Copenhagen	101	Copenhagen ²	32.10	24.00	32.10	32.00	0.80	0.80	21 978	16 639
147	Frederiksberg	147	Frederiksberg ²	31.20	23.20	31.20	31.20	0.48	0.48	4 941	3 744
165	Albertslund	165	Albertslund	20.90	24.63	32.60	32.63	0.73	0.80	754	888
201	Allerød	201	Allerød	20.60	25.28	32.20	33.28	0.58	0.58	823	1 097
151	Ballerup	151	Ballerup	21.10	25.58	32.80	33.58	0.73	0.70	1 366	1 703
400	Bornholm	400	Bornholm ²	33.60	25.92	33.60	33.92	0.93	0.93	1 559	1 246
153	Brøndby	153	Brøndby	20.70	24.47	32.40	32.47	0.77	0.80	901	1 091
155	Dragør	155	Dragør	20.90	24.81	32.60	32.81	0.65	0.65	458	570
240	Egedal	171	Ledøje-Smørum	20.90	25.01	32.60	33.01	0.70	0.70	348	1 567
		235	Stenløse	21.30		32.90		0.75		438	
		237	Ølstykke	20.70		32.30		0.70		428	
210	Fredensborg	208	Fredensborg-Humlebæk	20.10	24.58	31.70	32.58	0.54	0.54	677	1 564
		227	Karlebo	20.30		31.90		0.55		588	
250	Frederikssund	209	Frederikssund	20.80	25.63	32.40	33.63	0.85	0.88	543	1 555
		225	Jægerspris	21.30		32.90		0.95		251	
		229	Skibby	21.00		32.60		1.11		177	
		233	Slangør, del af	20.90		32.50		0.77		274	
260	Frederiksværk-Hundested	211	Frederiksværk	21.60	25.43	33.20	33.43	0.92	0.83	523	965
		221	Hundested	21.70		33.30		0.88		250	
190	Furesø	207	Farum	22.80	25.37	34.40	33.37	0.68	0.65	673	1 708
		189	Værløse	20.50		32.20		0.60		707	
157	Gentofte	157	Gentofte	18.50	22.41	30.20	30.41	0.42	0.42	2 888	3 600
159	Gladsaxe	159	Gladsaxe	20.20	23.97	31.90	31.97	0.75	0.75	1 792	2 178
161	Glostrup	161	Glostrup	19.90	23.67	31.60	31.67	0.60	0.66	593	718
270	Gribskov	213	Græsted-Gilleleje	19.90	23.58	31.50	31.58	1.00	0.95	517	1 277
		215	Helsingør	19.50		31.10		0.85		511	
217	Helsingør	217	Helsingør	20.90	24.78	32.50	32.78	0.78	0.78	1 769	2 163
163	Herlev	163	Herlev	19.90	23.67	31.60	31.67	0.73	0.75	733	887
219	Hillerød	219	Hillerød	21.00	25.64	32.60	33.64	0.66	0.69	1 165	1 836
		231	Skævinge	20.60		32.20		0.88		159	
		233	Slangør, del af	20.90		32.50		0.77		274	
167	Hvidovre	167	Hvidovre	21.40	25.17	33.10	33.17	0.72	0.72	1 382	1 679
169	Høje-Taastrup	169	Høje-Taastrup	20.60	24.67	32.30	32.67	0.80	0.80	1 247	1 515
223	Hørsholm	223	Hørsholm	18.50	22.80	30.10	30.80	0.53	0.55	1 009	1 225
183	Ishøj	183	Ishøj	20.90	24.41	32.60	32.41	0.80	0.80	521	614
173	Lyngby-Taarbæk	173	Lyngby-Taarbæk	19.90	23.67	31.60	31.67	0.60	0.59	1 856	2 263
230	Rudersdal	205	Birkørød	19.40	23.16	31.00	31.16	0.44	0.52	801	2 690
		181	Søllerød	18.60		30.30		0.50		1 492	
175	Rødovre	175	Rødovre	21.00	24.77	32.70	32.77	0.72	0.72	1 017	1 211
185	Tårnby	185	Tårnby	19.10	22.87	30.80	30.87	0.58	0.61	1 055	1 266
187	Vallensbæk	187	Vallensbæk	20.90	25.06	32.60	33.06	0.56	0.58	406	483

¹ In 2006, the total tax collection rate covers the sum of the municipal and county tax collection rate. In 2007, the total tax collection rate covers the sum of the municipal tax collection rate and the new health contribution of 8 pct. ² In 2006, the municipal tax collection rate for the municipalities of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg and Bornholm is higher than that of other municipalities, as the three municipalities were also responsible, in addition to municipal tasks for county tasks.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pskat

Table 418 (continued) **Local government taxation**

Municipal name from 1. januar 2007		Municipal name until 31. dec. 2006	Municipal tax rate		Local government tax rate ¹		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue	
			2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
			per cent						DKK mio.	
Region Sjælland			...	24.82	...	32.82	...	0.97	...	25 947
320	Faxe	351 Fakse	21.70	26.10	34.20	34.10	1.22	1.08	310	1 137
		313 Haslev	22.10		34.50		0.93		398	
		385 Rønnede	22.00		34.50		1.35		191	
253	Greve	253 Greve	19.10	22.90	30.60	30.90	0.73	0.73	1 351	1 679
376	Guldborgsund	369 Nykøbing Falster	20.30	24.24	32.80	32.24	1.06	1.16	597	1 743
		371 Nysted	21.20		33.70		1.30		123	
		375 Nørre Alslev	21.30		33.80		1.30		212	
		387 Sakskøbing	20.80		33.30		1.34		208	
		391 Stubbekøbing	21.30		33.80		1.32		151	
		395 Sydfalster	19.70		32.20		0.80		162	
316	Holbæk	315 Holbæk	20.50	24.63	32.90	32.63	0.95	0.96	942	2 104
		321 Jernløse	21.40		33.80		1.05		151	
		339 Svinninge	21.90		34.30		1.09		159	
		341 Tornved	23.20		35.60		1.08		234	
		345 Tølløse	21.30		33.70		0.93		248	
326	Kalundborg	301 Bjergsted	21.70	25.29	34.10	33.29	1.20	1.01	193	1 528
		309 Gørlev	21.00		33.40		1.10		159	
		317 Hvidebæk	22.20		34.60		1.15		136	
		319 Høng	20.50		32.90		1.00		193	
		323 Kalundborg	20.20		32.60		0.88		527	
259	Køge	259 Køge	20.70	24.91	32.20	32.91	0.90	0.87	1 061	1 811
		267 Skovbo	19.70		31.20		0.80		369	
350	Lejre	251 Bramsnæs	20.90	24.30	32.40	32.30	1.07	1.04	259	917
		257 Hvalsø	20.90		32.40		0.94		223	
		261 Lejre	18.70		30.20		0.97		250	
360	Lolland	355 Holeby	22.90	26.71	35.40	34.71	1.25	1.23	97	1 460
		359 Højreby	21.90		34.40		1.25		93	
		363 Maribo	22.10		34.60		1.33		276	
		367 Nakskov	22.90		35.40		1.05		368	
		379 Ravnsborg	22.50		35.00		1.27		128	
		381 Rudbjerg	21.20		33.70		1.25		81	
		383 Rødby	22.90		35.40		1.19		157	
370	Næstved	353 Fladså	20.50	24.70	33.00	32.70	1.15	0.98	182	2 488
		307 Fuglebjerg	22.50		34.90		1.20		157	
		357 Holmegaard	21.70		34.20		0.80		182	
		373 Næstved	20.10		32.60		0.92		1 202	
		393 Suså	21.10		33.60		1.15		209	
306	Odsherred	305 Dragsholm	22.80	26.55	35.20	34.55	0.85	0.98	348	1 058
		327 Nykøbing-Rørvig	21.70		34.10		1.05		208	
		343 Trundholm	22.50		34.90		1.10		289	
329	Ringsted	329 Ringsted	21.50	25.68	33.90	33.68	1.00	1.00	799	1 025
265	Roskilde	255 Gundsø	20.70	24.47	32.20	32.47	0.70	0.84	480	3 006
		263 Ramsø	20.10		31.60		0.94		253	
		265 Roskilde	20.40		31.90		0.87		1 626	
330	Slagelse	311 Hashøj	21.60	24.66	34.00	32.66	1.25	0.96	157	2 257
		325 Korsør	21.90		34.30		0.80		510	
		331 Skælskør	21.90		34.30		1.21		307	
		333 Slagelse	20.70		33.10		0.90		911	
269	Solrød	269 Solrød	20.00	23.81	31.50	31.81	0.92	0.92	618	765
340	Sorø	303 Dianalund	22.00	26.39	34.40	34.39	0.85	0.94	181	968
		335 Sorø	21.70		34.10		1.00		423	
		337 Stenlille	21.80		34.20		0.90		130	

Tabel 418 (fortsættes) **Den kommunale beskatning**

Municipal name from 1. januar 2007	Municipal name until 31. dec. 2006	Municipal tax rate		Local government tax rate ¹		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue			
		2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007		
		per cent						DKK mio.			
336	Stevns	389	Stevns	21.70	24.21	34.20	32.21	1.22	1.09	288	685
		271	Vallo	20.50		32.00		1.10		274	
390	Vordingborg	361	Langebæk	20.80	24.53	33.30	32.53	0.90	1.02	141	1 317
		365	Møn	21.50		34.00		1.24		268	
		377	Præstø	21.30		33.80		1.17		186	
		397	Vordingborg	20.80		33.30		0.89		505	
Region Syddanmark				...	24.84	...	32.84	...	0.92	...	36 131
420	Assens	421	Assens	21.70	26.06	34.10	34.06	1.20	1.00	262	1 288
		433	Glamsbjerg	21.50		33.90		1.15		141	
		437	Haarby	21.20		33.60		0.70		117	
		485	Tommerup	21.60		34.00		0.80		194	
		491	Vissenbjerg	22.40		34.80		0.85		153	
		499	Aarup	21.20		33.60		1.11		131	
530	Billund	551	Billund	19.60	24.97	31.60	32.97	0.70	0.89	238	814
		611	Give, del af	21.50		32.90		1.18		330	
		565	Grindsted	20.70		32.70		0.96		416	
561	Esbjerg	557	Bramming	20.40	25.37	32.40	33.37	1.02	0.81	306	3 594
		561	Esbjerg	21.20		33.20		0.65		2 166	
		567	Helle, del af	21.00		33.00		1.20		185	
		571	Ribe	20.80		32.80		1.15		445	
563	Fanø	563	Fanø	18.50	22.32	30.50	30.32	1.14	1.14	71	91
607	Fredericia	607	Fredericia	20.70	24.45	32.10	32.45	0.88	0.88	1 272	1 559
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	425	Broby	21.80	25.70	34.20	33.70	1.10	1.05	150	1 548
		431	Faaborg	21.80		34.20		0.98		426	
		473	Ringe	21.80		34.20		1.25		268	
		477	Ryslinge	21.10		34.50		0.95		161	
		497	Årslev	21.20		33.60		1.00		233	
510	Haderslev	509	Christiansfeld, del af	21.20	25.34	33.20	33.34	1.28	0.95	221	1 755
		511	Gram	22.10		34.10		1.00		112	
		515	Haderslev	22.30		34.30		0.92		841	
		525	Nørre-Rangstrup, del af	21.80		33.80		1.12		216	
		543	Vojens	20.90		32.90		0.96		383	
440	Kerteminde	439	Kerteminde	20.90	25.33	33.30	33.33	1.33	1.02	283	726
		441	Langeskov	20.90		33.30		0.90		150	
		447	Munkebo	21.60		34.00		0.58		138	
621	Kolding	509	Christiansfeld, del af	21.20	25.23	33.20	33.23	1.28	0.94	221	2 846
		605	Egtved, del af	20.10		31.50		0.95		354	
		621	Kolding	21.50		32.90		0.88		1 757	
		623	Lunderskov	21.50		32.90		1.04		132	
		629	Vamdrup	21.60		33.00		1.10		179	
482	Langeland	475	Rudkøbing	23.10	25.88	35.50	33.88	1.24	1.25	165	389
		481	Sydlangeland	22.20		34.60		1.40		89	
		487	Tranekær	22.50		34.90		1.40		76	
410	Middelfart	429	Ejby	21.40	24.91	33.80	32.91	1.25	0.94	229	1 156
		445	Middelfart	20.30		32.70		0.75		545	
		451	Nørre Aaby	21.20		33.60		1.21		140	
480	Nordfyn	423	Bogense	22.10	25.51	34.50	33.51	1.16	1.04	147	851
		471	Otterup	21.40		33.80		1.15		249	
		483	Søndersø	21.30		33.70		1.04		268	
450	Nyborg	449	Nyborg	23.20	26.12	35.60	34.12	1.10	1.15	531	978
		489	Ullerslev	21.60		34.00		1.07		116	
		495	Ørbæk	21.60		34.00		1.20		157	
461	Odense	461	Odense	21.30	24.49	33.70	32.49	0.68	0.68	4 722	5 671

Table 418 (continued) **Local government taxation**

Municipal name from 1. januar 2007	Municipal name until 31. dec. 2006	Municipal tax rate		Local government tax rate ¹		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		
		2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	
		per cent						DKK mio.		
479	Svendborg	427 Egebjerg	22.20	26.09	34.60	34.09	1.25	1.07	204	1 766
		435 Gudme	22.00		34.40		1.35		142	
		479 Svendborg	21.90		34.30		0.97		1 113	
540	Sønderborg	501 Augustenborg	22.40	24.42	34.40	32.42	1.11	0.93	170	2 304
		507 Broager	21.00		33.00		1.00		152	
		513 Gråsten	20.90		32.90		1.08		188	
		523 Nordborg	20.40		32.40		0.98		317	
		533 Sundeved	20.70		32.70		1.05		125	
		535 Sydals	20.80		32.80		0.95		160	
		537 Sønderborg	19.90		31.90		0.83		749	
550	Tønder	505 Bredebro	20.40	24.04	32.40	32.04	1.31	1.20	80	1 112
		517 Højer	21.90		33.90		1.40		64	
		521 Løgumkloster	21.00		33.00		1.35		160	
		525 Nørre-Rangstrup, del af	21.80		33.80		1.12		216	
		531 Skærbæk	20.00		32.00		1.20		160	
		541 Tønder	20.90		32.90		1.00		306	
573	Varde	555 Blåbandshuk	20.00	23.80	32.00	31.80	1.10	1.02	110	1 427
		553 Blaabjerg	21.00		33.00		1.35		145	
		567 Helle, del af	21.00		33.00		1.20		185	
		573 Varde	21.10		32.10		0.81		489	
		577 Ølgod	20.40		32.40		0.95		252	
575	Vejen	559 Brørup	20.60	24.88	32.60	32.88	0.92	1.06	146	1 184
		569 Holsted	20.90		32.90		1.30		148	
		527 Rødding	20.70		32.70		1.15		237	
		575 Vejen	21.00		33.00		0.92		410	
630	Vejle	603 Børkop	20.90	23.29	31.90	31.29	0.85	0.92	280	3 121
		605 Egtved, del af	20.10		31.50		0.95		354	
		611 Give, del af	21.50		32.90		1.18		330	
		617 Jelling	22.40		33.80		1.17		140	
		627 Tørring-Uldum, del af	21.30		32.70		1.18		301	
		631 Vejle	18.60		30.00		0.88		1 430	
492	Ærø	492 Ærø	21.70	24.87	34.10	32.87	1.26	1.26	161	181
580	Aabenraa	503 Bov	21.10	24.93	33.10	32.93	0.90	0.95	276	1 772
		519 Lundtoft	21.80		33.80		0.99		140	
		529 Rødekro	19.80		31.80		0.99		253	
		539 Tinglev	21.00		33.00		1.20		220	
		545 Aabenraa	20.40		32.40		0.85		574	
Region Midtjylland			...	24.63	...	32.63	...	0.93	...	37 824
710	Favrskov	709 Hadsten	20.90	24.85	32.50	32.85	1.02	1.03	296	1 396
		711 Hammel	21.10		32.70		1.11		273	
		713 Hinderup	20.90		32.50		0.89		327	
		767 Hvorslev	20.90		33.40		1.15		158	
		717 Langå, del af	22.20		33.80		1.15		209	
766	Hedensted	613 Hedensted	19.80	23.81	31.20	31.81	1.00	1.10	410	1 353
		619 Juelsminde	19.50		30.90		1.25		360	
		627 Tørring-Uldum, del af	21.30		32.70		1.18		301	
657	Herning	651 Aulum-Haderup	20.90	24.86	32.90	32.86	1.10	0.99	150	2 571
		657 Herning	20.70		32.70		0.96		1 548	
		677 Trehøje	20.00		32.00		1.00		219	
		685 Aaskov	20.70		32.70		1.21		157	
661	Holstebro	661 Holstebro	21.50	24.98	33.50	32.98	0.95	1.08	1 097	1 739
		679 Ulfsborg-Vemb	20.90		32.90		1.46		157	
		683 Vinderup	20.90		32.90		1.15		174	

Table 418 (continued) **Local government taxation**

Municipal name from 1. januar 2007		Municipal name until 31. dec. 2006		Municipal tax rate		Local government tax rate ¹		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue	
				2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
				per cent						DKK mio.	
615	Horsens	601	Brædstrup, del af	20.90	25.13	32.30	33.13	1.14	0.89	206	2 422
		609	Gedved	20.40		31.80		1.06		235	
		615	Horsens	21.60		33.00		0.78		1 537	
756	Ikast-Brande	653	Brande	20.10	24.70	32.10	32.70	1.02	1.00	212	1 169
		663	Ikast	20.80		32.80		0.97		556	
		625	Nørre-Snede	21.60		33.00		1.08		166	
665	Lemvig	665	Lemvig	20.90	24.01	32.90	32.01	1.27	1.27	429	641
		673	Thyborøn-Harboøre	20.30		32.30		1.15		110	
707	Norddjurs	707	Grenaa	21.50	24.88	33.10	32.88	0.87	1.01	469	1 098
		725	Nørre Djurs	21.90		33.50		1.25		173	
		735	Rougsø	22.00		33.60		1.18		183	
		747	Sønderhald, del af	21.30		32.90		1.00		217	
727	Odder	727	Odder	20.40	24.12	32.00	32.12	1.00	1.00	521	641
730	Randers	717	Langå, del af	22.20	25.27	33.80	33.27	1.15	0.91	209	2 806
		719	Mariager, del af	21.90		33.50		1.20		199	
		723	Nørhald	22.20		33.80		1.25		203	
		729	Purhus	21.50		33.10		1.10		204	
		731	Randers	21.60		33.20		0.75		1 609	
		747	Sønderhald, del af	21.30		32.90		1.00		217	
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern	655	Egvad	21.20	23.26	33.20	31.26	1.20	1.07	220	1 635
		659	Holmsland	15.50		27.50		1.00		101	
		667	Ringkøbing	19.90		31.90		1.15		428	
		669	Skjern	20.20		32.20		0.95		299	
		681	Videbæk	21.20		33.20		1.00		281	
741	Samsø	741	Samsø	22.50	25.98	34.10	33.98	1.50	1.50	101	119
740	Silkeborg	705	Gjern	21.00	24.70	32.60	32.70	1.10	0.95	190	2 726
		771	Kjellerup	20.60		33.10		1.13		314	
		743	Silkeborg	20.50		32.10		0.90		1 484	
		749	Them	21.50		33.10		0.90		170	
746	Skanderborg	601	Brædstrup, del af	20.90	24.08	32.30	32.08	1.14	0.86	206	1 760
		703	Galten	20.40		32.00		1.00		275	
		715	Hørning	20.40		32.00		1.07		221	
		737	Ry	20.80		32.40		0.90		295	
		745	Skanderborg	20.10		31.70		0.70		589	
779	Skive	777	Sallingsund	20.80	24.79	33.30	32.79	1.10	1.00	141	1 438
		779	Skive	21.20		33.70		0.90		721	
		781	Spøttrup	20.70		33.20		1.15		163	
		783	Sundsøre	21.20		33.70		1.25		143	
671	Struer	671	Struer	20.90	24.21	32.90	32.21	1.06	1.20	470	674
		675	Thyholm	21.40		33.40		1.50		81	
706	Syddjurs	701	Ebeltoft	19.90	24.54	31.50	32.54	1.18	1.00	371	1 219
		721	Midtdjurs	21.70		33.30		1.05		179	
		733	Rosenholm	21.30		32.90		0.93		250	
		739	Rønde	21.30		32.90		0.93		183	
791	Viborg	761	Bjerringbro	20.90	25.58	33.40	33.58	0.90	0.95	337	2 868
		763	Fjends	20.70		33.20		1.17		176	
		769	Karup	21.20		33.70		0.55		161	
		775	Møldrup	20.40		32.90		1.10		167	
		789	Tjele	20.90		33.40		1.20		188	
		791	Viborg	21.10		33.60		0.95		1 194	
		793	Aalestrup, del af	21.60		34.10		1.20		161	
751	Århus	751	Århus	20.70	24.40	32.30	32.40	0.74	0.74	7 829	9 549

Table 418 (continued) **Local government taxation**

			Municipal tax rate		Local government tax rate ¹		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue	
			2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Municipal name from 1. januar 2007	Municipal name until 31. dec. 2006		per cent						DKK mio.	
Region Nordjylland			...	25.10	...	33.10	...	1.08	...	17 200
810	Brønderslev-Dronninglund	805 Brønderslev	21.60	25.65	33.60	33.65	1.11	1.10	458	1 015
		807 Dronninglund	21.70		33.70		1.09		356	
813	Frederikshavn	813 Frederikshavn	21.60	24.66	33.60	32.66	1.00	1.03	845	1 839
		841 Skagen	21.50		33.50		1.00		310	
		847 Sæby	21.10		33.10		1.15		409	
860	Hjørring	819 Hirtshals	21.10	24.80	33.10	32.80	1.20	1.17	327	1 937
		821 Hjørring	21.60		33.60		1.00		867	
		829 Løkken-Vrå	21.60		33.60		1.34		196	
		839 Sindal	20.90		32.90		1.20		197	
849	Jammerbugt	803 Brovst	22.20	24.70	34.20	32.70	1.22	1.20	195	1 101
		811 Fjeritslev	22.00		34.00		1.35		192	
		835 Pandrup	21.00		33.00		1.15		253	
		849 Aabybro	21.00		33.00		1.08		282	
825	Læsø	825 Læsø	22.40	25.63	34.40	33.63	1.30	1.30	52	61
846	Mariagerfjord	801 Arden	21.50	25.05	33.50	33.05	1.30	1.15	188	1 227
		815 Hadsund	20.60		32.60		1.17		252	
		823 Hobro	21.30		33.30		1.00		379	
		719 Mariager, del af	21.90		33.50		1.20		199	
		833 Nørager, del af	22.00		34.00		1.15		122	
		793 Aalestrup, del af	21.60		34.10		1.20		161	
773	Morsø	773 Morsø	20.80	24.28	33.30	32.28	1.22	1.22	509	629
840	Rebild	833 Nørager, del af	22.00	25.13	34.00	33.13	1.15	1.21	122	860
		843 Skørping	21.40		33.40		1.40		243	
		845 Støvring	20.60		32.60		1.10		321	
787	Thisted	765 Hanstholm	21.00	24.50	33.50	32.50	1.25	1.28	136	1 300
		785 Sydthy	21.40		33.90		1.51		245	
		787 Thisted	20.90		33.40		1.20		683	
820	Vestthimmerland	809 Farsø	22.00	26.07	34.00	34.07	1.25	1.18	186	1 101
		827 Løgstør	22.50		34.50		1.18		255	
		793 Aalestrup, del af	21.60		34.10		1.20		161	
		861 Aars	21.90		33.90		1.18		324	
851	Aalborg	817 Hals	20.90	25.37	32.90	33.37	1.01	0.93	271	6 129
		831 Nibe	21.40		33.40		1.21		199	
		837 Sejflod	21.20		33.20		1.18		213	
		851 Aalborg	21.40		33.40		0.90		4 245	

Table 419

Taxation of corporations. 2005

	Size of tax levied (size groups; total) ¹							
	Under DKK 100 000.		DKK 100 000-1 mio.		Over 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.
Total	33 410	1 051	19 908	6 209	3 967	46 645	57 285	53 905
Agriculture, fishing, and quarrying	482	16	263	75	42	9 218	787	9 309
Manufacturing	1 714	62	1 290	417	387	3 065	3 391	3 544
Manufacturing of food, beverages, and tobacco	120	4	95	33	38	333	253	370
Manufacturing of textile, wearing apparel, and leather	85	3	55	15	22	54	162	72
Manufacturing of wood products, printing and publishing	366	11	212	70	52	297	630	378
Manufacturing of chemicals, plastic products, etc.	100	4	98	32	50	1 243	248	1 279
Manufacturing of other non-metallic mineral products, etc.	42	2	39	14	18	161	99	178
Manufacturing of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.	874	33	706	225	185	724	1 765	982
Manufacturing of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	127	4	85	28	22	253	234	285
Electricity, gas and water supply	47	2	38	11	13	717	98	729
Construction	2 956	111	1 715	462	124	505	4 795	1 078
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	5 391	188	4 041	1 285	731	3 638	10 163	5 110
Transport, storage and communication	823	26	552	165	106	2 546	1 481	2 736
Financial intermediation, etc., business activities	12 042	380	7 205	2 281	1 801	24 327	21 048	26 988
Financial intermediation and insurance, etc.	1 612	47	937	317	402	14 299	2 951	14 665
Real estate and renting activities	3 474	102	1 936	608	479	1 873	5 889	2 584
Business activities, etc.	6 956	231	4 332	1 355	920	8 154	12 208	9 740
Public and personal services	1 922	66	1 086	291	78	300	3 086	658
Not known	8 033	200	3 718	1 222	685	2 330	12 436	3 752

¹ Including all supplements, reductions and allowances.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/selsk1, [selsk2](http://www.statbank.dk/selsk2) and [selsk3](http://www.statbank.dk/selsk3)

Table 420

Customs and excise duties

	2004	2005	2006
	DKK mio.		
Customs and import duties	2 572	3 088	3 185
Value added tax	140 423	151 752	165 813
Duty on wage and salary costs	3 730	3 917	4 378
Duties on motor vehicles	27 132	31 842	35 078
Weight duty	8 334	8 693	9 221
Registration duty	16 799	21 109	23 732
Duty on third-party liability insurance	1 999	2 040	2 125
Taxes on energy products	36 723	36 311	36 564
Petrol	10 282	9 524	9 256
Certain petroleum products	7 713	8 029	8 204
Electricity	8 378	8 427	8 697
Coal	1 594	1 464	1 539
Natural gas	3 802	3 717	3 678
CO ₂	4 836	5 072	5 121
Sulphur	118	78	69
Pollution taxes	2 691	2 822	2 891
Certain retail containers	921	935	1 003
Insecticides, herbicides, etc.	423	412	365
Waste	1 005	1 087	1 143
CFC	52	53	61
Chlorinated solvents	1	0	0
Nickel/cadmium batteries	22	23	24
Effluent charges	197	211	179
Nitrogen	27	25	25
Specific growth stimulants	0	0	0
PVC and phthalates	43	44	44
Mineral phosphorus	•	32	47
Duties on spirits, wine and beer	3 695	3 354	3 302
Spirits	1 188	1 192	1 165
Wine	1 144	1 011	1 010
Beer	1 363	1 143	1 111
Surcharge on alcoholic soft drinks	•	8	16
Duties on non-alcoholic beverages	777	768	803
Coffee	273	265	279
Tea	8	8	8
Mineral water	496	495	516
Duties on chocolate, sugar confection., etc.	1 548	1 585	1 607
Chocolate, sugar confectionary	1 369	1 404	1 419
Ice-cream	179	181	188
Duties on tobacco	7 082	7 230	7 400
Cigarettes, smoking tobacco, etc.	6 978	7 138	7 321
Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos	59	54	49
Cigarette paper	45	38	30
Other duties	3 314	3 490	3 386
Electric bulbs, etc.	221	225	222
Raw materials	161	195	223
Piped water	1 430	1 389	1 378
Insurance of pleasure boats	78	84	91
Casinos	213	209	243
Passenger duty	508	650	353
Slot machines	688	754	802
Other duties	15	-16	74
Customs and excise duties, total	229 687	246 159	264 407
European Union	-1 929	-2 316	-2 388

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15

Table 421

Public sector. 2005

	General government sector	Quasi public corporations	Public corporations	The public sector
	DKK mio.			
Production account				
Output	425 976	36 379	109 924	572 279
Intermediate consumption	132 932	22 613	55 092	210 637
Gross value added	293 044	13 766	54 833	361 642
Consumption of fixed capital	28 115	4 527	12 024	44 666
Net value added	264 929	9 239	42 809	316 976
Generation of income account				
Gross value added	293 044	13 766	54 833	361 642
Taxes less subsidies on production	-2 484	296	- 627	-2 814
Taxes on production	-2 484	296	-	-2 187
Production subsidies	-	-	627	627
GDP at factor cost	295 527	13 469	55 459	364 456
Compensation of employees	267 412	6 439	24 335	298 187
Gross operating surplus	28 115	7 030	31 125	66 269
Consumption of fixed capital	28 115	4 527	12 024	44 666
Net operating surplus	0	2 503	19 101	21 604
Allocation of primary income account				
Gross operating surplus	28 115	7 030	31 125	66 269
Interest and dividends	33 686	741	16 607	51 033
Taxes on production and imports	274 368	-	-	274 368
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	484 564	- 3	-	484 561
Actual contributions to social benefits	17 793	-	5 959	23 752
Imputed contributions to social benefits	13 636	-	-	13 636
International cooperation	1 160	-	-	1 160
Other current transfers	10 327	933	-	11 260
Gross primary income	863 649	8 700	53 690	926 039
Interest and dividends	39 884	3 439	17 901	61 223
Subsidies	35 677	111	-	35 788
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	-	-	3 007	3 007
Social contributions	255 252	79	3 752	259 083
International cooperation	21 384	8	-	21 392
Other current transfers	15 646	49	-	15 695
Gross total expenditure	367 843	3 685	24 659	396 188
Gross disposable income	495 806	5 015	29 030	529 851
Consumption of fixed capital	28 115	4 527	12 024	44 666
Net disposable income	467 691	488	17 007	485 185
Redistribution of income account				
Gross disposable income	495 806	5 015	29 030	529 851
Adj. for the change in net equity of households and pension funds, consumption expenditure	401 433	-	-	401 433
Change in households net worth	-	-	1 922	1 922
Gross saving	94 373	5 015	27 108	126 496
Consumption of fixed capital	28 115	4 527	12 024	44 666
Net saving	66 258	488	15 085	81 830
Capital account				
Gross saving	94 373	5 015	27 108	126 496
Capital taxes	3 164	-	-	3 164
Other capital transfers	6 789	163	-	6 952
Total gross saving and capital transfers	104 326	5 178	27 108	136 612
Gross fixed capital formation	27 279	11 210	9 938	48 427
Changes in stocks	42	- 36	-	6
Acquisitions of land and rights, net	- 765	-1 418	1 288	- 895
Investment subsidies	5 978	0	-	5 978
Other capital transfers	0	32	-	32
Of which, public sub-sector	0	- 7	-	- 7
Net lending/borrowing	71 793	-4 610	15 882	83 064

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off14

Table 422

Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	DKK mio.			
Current outlays, total	746 608	770 614	787 666	800 406
Compensation of employees	252 471	261 296	267 412	279 191
Intermediate consumption	117 573	124 814	132 932	133 720
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-2 910	-2 205	-2 484	-2 622
Social benefits in kind	20 075	21 018	21 962	22 896
Real interest, etc.	47 974	45 266	39 884	35 793
Subsidies	33 754	33 693	35 677	36 677
Other current transfers	277 670	286 731	292 283	294 751
Current revenue, total	765 783	819 126	882 039	895 863
Sales of goods and services	42 680	43 920	46 505	43 667
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	30 172	35 280	33 686	35 522
Taxes on production and import	241 338	255 135	274 368	291 446
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	411 082	442 497	484 564	482 636
Social security contributions	29 829	30 685	31 430	32 041
Other current transfers	10 682	11 610	11 487	10 552
Capital outlays, total	27 897	32 813	32 533	35 819
Non-financial capital accumulation	22 488	26 908	26 555	29 676
Capital transfers	5 409	5 905	5 978	6 143
Capital revenue, total	7 304	12 158	9 991	9 434
Capital taxes	2 803	3 330	3 202	3 477
Other capital transfers	4 501	8 828	6 789	5 956
Current surplus (gross saving)	19 176	48 512	94 373	95 457
Overall surplus (net lending)	-1 417	27 857	71 830	69 072

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15

Table 423

Expenditure and revenue of general government by sub-sector. 2006*

	Central government	Social security funds	Local government	General government ¹
	DKK mio.			
Current outlays, total	507 159	52 803	513 649	800 406
Compensation of employees	69 814	2 398	206 979	279 191
Intermediate consumption	48 707	807	84 206	133 720
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	737	1	-3 359	-2 622
Social benefits in kind	-	-	22 896	22 896
Real interest, etc.	33 613	-	2 179	35 793
Subsidies	24 600	-	12 076	36 677
Other current transfers	329 687	49 598	188 673	294 751
Current revenue, total	591 048	55 783	522 239	895 863
Sales of goods and services	18 459	9	25 198	43 667
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	31 795	127	3 599	35 522
Taxes on production and import	272 543	-	18 903	291 446
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	230 085	-	252 551	482 636
Social security contributions	6 318	17 421	8 302	32 041
Other current transfers	31 848	38 226	213 685	10 552
Capital outlays, total	12 216	1 813	21 905	35 819
Non-financial capital accumulation	8 269	4	21 403	29 676
Capital transfers	3 947	1 808	502	6 143
Capital revenue, total	6 263	-	3 286	9 434
Capital taxes	3 469	-	8	3 477
Other capital transfers	2 794	-	3 277	5 956
Current surplus (gross saving)	83 888	2 980	8 589	95 457
Overall surplus (net lending)	77 935	1 167	-10 031	69 072

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


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15

Table 424

Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	DKK mio.			
Central government¹				
Current outlays	478 434	492 091	494 606	507 159
Capital outlays	11 066	13 529	11 941	12 216
Current revenue	482 806	525 765	576 916	591 048
Capital revenue	4 972	8 856	6 243	6 263
Current surplus	4 372	33 674	82 310	83 888
Overall surplus ²	-1 723	29 001	76 612	77 935
Social security funds				
Current outlays	63 433	64 907	60 206	52 803
Capital outlays	382	913	1 725	1 813
Current revenue	64 047	66 032	62 318	55 783
Capital revenue	-	-	-	-
Current surplus	615	1 125	2 112	2 980
Overall surplus ²	233	212	388	1 167
Local governments, total¹				
Current outlays	448 267	466 586	488 454	513 649
Capital outlays	16 522	18 479	19 000	21 905
Current revenue	462 456	480 299	498 405	522 239
Capital revenue	2 406	3 411	3 880	3 286
Current surplus	14 189	13 713	9 950	8 589
Overall surplus ²	73	-1 355	-5 170	-10 031
Of which:				
Counties				
Current outlays	105 457	110 547	116 993	119 971
Capital outlays	3 852	5 210	5 540	5 575
Current revenue	108 521	113 189	118 959	122 358
Capital revenue	92	150	232	156
Current surplus	3 064	2 641	1 966	2 388
Overall surplus ²	-696	-2 419	-3 342	-3 032
Municipalities				
Current outlays	355 161	369 017	385 002	407 727
Capital outlays	12 670	13 272	13 460	16 330
Current revenue	366 286	380 088	392 987	413 928
Capital revenue	2 313	3 264	3 648	3 130
Current surplus	11 125	11 071	7 985	6 202
Overall surplus ²	769	1 063	-1 827	-6 999

¹ Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general-government transfers. ² Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15

Table 425

Expenditure of general government sector by type of transaction

	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	DKK mio.			
Total outlays	774 504	803 427	820 199	836 225
Current outlays, total	746 608	770 614	787 666	800 406
Compensation of employees	252 471	261 296	267 412	279 191
Intermediate consumption	117 573	124 814	132 932	133 720
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-2 910	-2 205	-2 484	-2 622
Social benefits in kind	20 075	21 018	21 962	22 896
Income transfers, total	359 398	365 691	367 844	367 221
Interest, etc.	47 974	45 266	39 884	35 793
+ Subsidies	33 754	33 693	35 677	36 677
To public quasi-corporations	10 510	10 534	11 390	11 958
To other corporations	23 245	23 159	24 288	24 718
+ Other income transfers	277 670	286 731	292 283	294 751
To other levels of government	•	•	•	•
To households	243 175	251 034	255 252	254 626
To NPIHs ²	4 864	5 216	6 044	6 598
To the rest of the world (a-d)	29 631	30 481	30 986	33 527
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	754	752	764	759
b. To Greenland, net	3 469	3 547	3 572	3 634
c. To the EU	11 885	12 821	13 024	14 411
d. To others	13 522	13 361	13 626	14 723
Capital outlays, total	27 897	32 813	32 533	35 819
Non-financial capital accumulation, total	22 488	26 908	26 555	29 676
Acquisition of new fixed assets	22 718	25 750	27 084	30 212
+ Acquisition of buildings, and other existing investments, net	-480	1 207	194	-404
+ Changes in inventories	43	3	42	86
+ Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net	207	-52	-765	-218
Capital transfers, total	5 409	5 905	5 978	6 143
Investment grants and capital transfers	5 409	5 905	5 978	6 143
To public quasi-corporations	330	330	149	296
To other enterprises	3 392	3 264	2 671	2 759
To other levels of government	•	•	•	•
To households	1 529	2 076	2 688	2 905
To NPIHs ¹	106	177	396	130
To the rest of the world (a-d)	52	58	75	53
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	2	2	5	1
b. To Greenland, net	23	28	43	23
c. To the EU	•	•	•	•
d. To others	26	27	27	29

¹ To non-profit institutions (households).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off3 and off16

Table 426

Revenue of general government sector, by type of transaction

	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	DKK mio.			
Current plus capital revenue	773 087	831 284	892 030	905 297
Current revenue, total	765 783	819 126	882 039	895 863
Sales of goods and services	42 680	43 920	46 505	43 667
Withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations	7 124	7 564	4 856	4 192
Interest	20 326	22 280	20 698	21 446
Rents	2 722	5 436	8 132	9 884
Taxes on production and imports	241 338	255 135	274 368	291 446
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	411 082	442 497	484 564	482 636
Compulsory social security contributions	16 791	17 090	17 138	17 561
Voluntary social contributions	719	642	656	660
Imputed social contributions	12 319	12 953	13 636	13 820
Other income transfers	10 682	11 610	11 487	10 552
From other levels of government	•	•	•	•
From domestic private sector	9 276	9 700	10 327	9 759
From the rest of the world	1 405	1 910	1 160	794
From EU institutions	1 215	1 694	943	650
From others	191	216	217	144
Capital revenue, total	7 304	12 158	9 991	9 434
Capital taxes	2 803	3 330	3 202	3 477
Other capital transfers	4 501	8 828	6 789	5 956
From other levels of government	•	•	•	•
From domestic private sector	4 187	8 411	6 307	5 402
From the rest of the world	314	417	481	554
From EU institutions	314	411	481	554
From others	-	6	-	-
Current surplus (gross saving)	19 176	48 512	94 372	95 457
Overall surplus (net lending)¹	-1 417	27 857	71 830	69 072

¹ Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off3 and off16

Table 427

Consumption expenditure of general government sector

	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	DKK mio.			
Consumption expenditure (1+2+3)	371 236	388 453	401 433	418 319
1. Production	393 841	411 355	425 976	439 090
Compensation of employees	252 471	261 296	267 412	279 191
Consumption of fixed capital	26 707	27 450	28 115	28 801
Intermediate consumption	117 573	124 814	132 932	133 720
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-2 910	-2 205	-2 484	-2 622
2. Social benefits in kind	20 075	21 018	21 962	22 896
3. Sales of goods and services	-42 680	-43 920	-46 505	-43 667

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off26 and off28

Table 428

Expenditure of general government sector by function

Expenditure	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	DKK million			
Total	774 504	803 427	820 199	836 225
1. General public services	109 232	109 043	105 452	106 188
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	21 721	23 175	24 157	27 833
1.2 Foreign economic aid	15 067	15 218	15 478	16 215
1.3 General services	3 137	3 445	3 629	2 955
1.4 Basic research and R & D general public services	2 091	2 201	1 919	2 340
1.5 General public services etc.	17 085	17 568	18 200	18 936
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers of a general character between different levels of government	50 130	47 437	42 069	37 911
2. Defence	22 527	23 686	24 015	25 644
2.1 Military defence etc.	21 725	22 834	23 136	24 824
2.2 Civil defence	802	852	879	820
3. Public order and safety	14 198	15 008	15 796	16 310
3.1 Police services	7 697	8 033	8 244	8 593
3.2 Fire protection services	1 362	1 354	1 426	1 464
3.3 Law courts	2 671	2 844	2 916	3 192
3.4 Prisons	2 211	2 489	2 921	2 795
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	257	288	288	266
4. Economic affairs	49 880	53 243	55 829	58 449
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	20 123	21 676	22 464	23 236
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2 274	1 634	1 829	2 183
4.3 Fuel and energy	20	140	293	272
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	528	690	189	467
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	24 347	25 367	27 831	28 697
4.6 R & D Economic affairs	1 544	1 802	2 157	2 380
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	1 044	1 934	1 067	1 215
5. Environmental protection	8 076	7 534	8 539	8 577
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	2 274	1 845	2 118	2 304
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	2 149	2 207	2 623	2 428
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	3 654	3 482	3 798	3 845
6. Housing and community amenities	9 859	9 538	9 233	9 720
6.1 Housing development	9 089	8 727	8 577	9 046
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	770	811	656	673
7. Health	97 741	101 832	106 781	114 568
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	6 332	6 536	6 752	6 942
7.2 Outpatient services	14 783	15 662	16 474	17 534
7.3 Hospital services	74 339	77 280	81 055	87 491
7.4 R & D Health	811	879	971	931
7.5 Health etc.	1 476	1 475	1 530	1 670
8. Recreation, culture and religion	22 547	26 135	24 844	25 430
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	6 617	6 963	7 349	7 745
8.2 Cultural services	8 923	12 013	10 233	10 684
8.3 Religious and other community services	6 338	6 434	6 531	6 243
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	670	725	731	758
9. Education	115 399	120 223	123 365	124 471
9.1 Primary education	49 301	52 079	53 927	56 200
9.2 Youth-level education	21 786	23 355	24 135	23 392
9.3 Higher education	23 586	25 143	25 401	25 189
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	17 483	15 899	15 780	15 420
9.5 Education etc.	3 243	3 747	4 122	4 270
10. Social protection	325 046	337 184	346 345	346 868
10.1 Sickness and disability	65 695	65 880	69 635	71 671
10.2 Old age	93 643	99 409	108 688	114 105
10.3 Family and children	76 167	78 980	79 574	82 997
10.4 Unemployment	50 909	52 747	48 925	41 909
10.5 Housing	9 760	10 211	10 644	10 789
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	20 401	21 224	19 773	15 802
10.7 Social protection etc.	8 472	8 733	9 105	9 595

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off23

Table 429

Expenditure of gen. government and its subsectors by function. 2006*

Expenditure	Central government	Social security funds	Counties	Municipalities	Transfers within general government sector	General government sector
	mio. kr.					
Total	519 375	54 616	125 546	424 057	287 370	836 225
1. General public services	153 150	7	2 367	28 770	78 105	106 188
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, ext. affairs	27 833	-	-	-	-	27 833
1.2 Foreign economic aid	16 213	-	-	16	14	16 215
1.3 General services	2 955	-	-	-	-	2 955
1.4 Basic research and R & D general public services	2 205	-	159	85	109	2 340
1.5 General public services etc.	1 549	-	1 808	15 841	261	18 936
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers between diff. levels of government	102 395	7	401	12 829	77 721	37 911
2. Defence	25 372	-	-	272	-	25 644
2.1 Military defence etc.	24 824	-	-	-	-	24 824
2.2 Civil defence	548	-	-	272	-	820
3. Public order and safety	14 847	-	8	1 455	1	16 310
3.1 Police services	8 593	-	-	-	-	8 593
3.2 Fire protection services	1	-	8	1 455	1	1 464
3.3 Law courts	3 192	-	-	-	-	3 192
3.4 Prisons	2 795	-	-	-	-	2 795
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	266	-	-	-	-	266
4. Economic affairs	35 307	-	6 580	19 024	2 462	58 449
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	14 852	-	2 134	8 624	2 374	23 236
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2 183	-	-	-	-	2 183
4.3 Fuel and energy	305	-	-	0	34	272
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	457	-	10	-	0	467
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	13 951	-	4 404	10 380	38	28 697
4.6 R & D Economic affairs	2 348	-	32	16	16	2 380
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	1 210	-	-	5	-	1 215
5. Environmental protection	3 678	-	2 378	2 577	55	8 577
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	1 241	-	615	490	42	2 304
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	891	-	1 112	436	11	2 428
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	1 546	-	650	1 651	2	3 845
6. Housing and community amenities	5 642	-	274	3 820	16	9 720
6.1 Housing development	5 163	-	73	3 816	6	9 046
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	479	-	201	3	10	673
7. Health	3 251	-	83 823	36 162	8 668	114 568
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	95	-	6 010	932	95	6 942
7.2 Outpatient services	210	-	10 658	6 673	7	17 534
7.3 Hospital services	1 538	-	66 193	28 291	8 530	87 491
7.4 R & D Health	281	-	417	266	33	931
7.5 Health etc.	1 127	-	545	0	1	1 670
8. Recreation, culture and religion	11 109	-	1 218	13 919	815	25 430
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	870	-	20	6 860	5	7 745
8.2 Cultural services	3 631	-	1 198	6 654	799	10 684
8.3 Religious and other community services	5 871	-	-	383	11	6 243
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	736	-	-	21	-	758
9. Education	61 923	-	10 802	59 466	7 719	124 471
9.1 Primary education	8 862	-	2 211	49 387	4 259	56 200
9.2 Youth-level education	15 000	-	7 364	1 375	346	23 392
9.3 Higher education	24 761	-	427	26	26	25 189
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	11 360	-	35	6 794	2 770	15 420
9.5 Education etc.	1 940	-	765	1 884	319	4 270
10. Social protection	205 098	54 609	18 096	258 593	189 528	346 868
10.1 Sickness and disability	28 681	-	11 075	62 407	30 492	71 671
10.2 Old age	93 096	-	1 141	97 895	78 027	114 105
10.3 Family and children	26 689	-	3 721	67 082	14 495	82 997
10.4 Unemployment	38 386	54 348	-	-	50 825	41 909
10.5 Housing	7 514	-	5	10 784	7 514	10 789
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	9 625	211	1 332	12 800	8 166	15 802
10.7 Social protection etc.	1 107	50	822	7 626	10	9 595

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15

Table 430

Subsidies

	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	DKK mio.			
Subsidies, total	42 761	42 792	44 273	45 640
Analysed by recipients:				
Subsidies to quasi public corporations	10 510	10 534	11 389	11 958
Subsidies to other enterprises	22 948	22 922	23 940	24 244
Subsidies to EU schemes	9 304	9 335	8 943	9 437
Analysed by kind and scheme:				
1. Subsidies on products, total	18 656	18 819	14 062	14 535
a. EU schemes, total	6 946	7 258	1 912	1 216
Of which:				
Export subsidy schemes	1 795	1 819	1 462	996
Other EU schemes	5 151	5 439	450	220
b. Danish schemes, total	11 710	11 561	12 151	13 319
Of which:				
The Danish State Railways	6 761	6 958	7 519	7 909
Local government buses, etc.	1 543	1 687	1 871	1 749
2. Other subsidies on production, total	24 105	23 973	30 210	31 105
a. EU schemes, total	2 358	2 077	7 032	8 221
b. Danish schemes, total	21 747	21 896	23 178	22 883
Of which:				
Interest subsidies	5 668	5 938	6 212	5 240
Other private enterprises	10 944	10 660	11 780	12 571
Analysed by source of finance:				
a. EU schemes, total	9 304	9 335	8 943	9 437
EU share of EU schemes, total	9 007	9 098	8 596	8 963
Danish share of EU schemes, total	297	237	348	474
b. Danish schemes, total	33 458	33 456	35 329	36 203
c. Financed by Denmark, total	33 754	33 693	35 677	36 677

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off17

Table 431

Current transfers to households from the general government sector

	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*
	DKK mio.			
Current transfers, total	243 175	251 034	255 252	254 626
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	239 855	247 232	251 116	250 881
Civil servants' pensions	15 299	16 245	16 995	17 323
Special pension schemes	268	240	209	182
Old-age and early-retirement pensions	94 835	97 158	103 876	111 418
Early-retirement pay	24 648	25 501	23 440	20 992
Unemployment benefit	22 206	22 793	20 405	15 955
Cash benefits under Social Asst. Act	13 723	14 506	14 191	12 794
Gross rehabilitation benefit	4 724	4 418	4 097	3 646
Sickness and maternity benefit	18 660	19 691	19 796	20 404
Child and youth allowances	3 823	3 922	3 914	3 979
Sabbatical leave, child care	501	341	345	343
Family allowance	12 243	12 580	12 898	13 060
Housing subsidies	9 757	10 209	10 634	10 783
Education grants	9 468	10 280	10 657	10 870
Sabbatical leave, education	0	-	-	-
Other transfers	9 701	9 348	9 659	9 131
Other current transfers, total	3 319	3 802	4 136	3 745
Transportation	684	711	752	701
Other	2 635	3 091	3 384	3 045

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off10

Table 432 (continued)

Total taxation

	2004*	2005*	2006*
	DKK mio.		
Total taxation	720 906	782 673	798 688
National accounts distribution:			
Danish schemes			
Taxes on production and imports	255 135	274 368	291 446
Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	442 497	484 564	482 636
Social contributions	17 090	17 138	17 561
Capital taxes	3 330	3 202	3 477
EU schemes			
Taxes on production and imports	2 853	3 401	3 568
Distribution by type of tax:			
Income taxes, total	435 996	477 782	475 092
Personal income tax	365 992	381 469	402 364
State income tax	66 030	68 976	72 740
County income tax	67 255	70 404	74 245
Municipality income tax	144 904	151 142	159 390
Church tax	4 724	4 955	5 226
Special contribution to labour market funds	64 780	67 077	71 380
Tax on imp. income from owner-occupied dwelling	10 500	10 867	11 100
Other personal income taxes	7 798	8 048	8 284
Corporation tax	46 504	59 275	59 010
Real interest tax	23 499	37 038	13 717
Compulsory contrib. to social-security schemes	17 090	17 138	17 561
Social contributions from employees	16 555	16 606	17 089
Social contributions from employers	535	532	472
Other labour market contributions	2 895	2 907	3 169
Labour market contributions from employers	2 895	2 907	3 169
Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	29 304	29 955	32 007
Inheritance tax and gift tax	3 212	3 164	3 461
Motor vehicle weight duty	8 861	9 287	9 822
Taxes on real property	17 113	17 466	18 708
Property release and surrender tax	118	38	17
Taxes on goods and services	235 488	254 747	270 712
VAT	143 277	155 466	167 600
Tax on wage totals	3 791	4 079	4 486
Customs and import duties	2 695	3 160	3 454
Taxes on specific goods	72 929	76 343	79 404
Vehicle registration duty	17 333	21 293	23 667
Energy taxes	36 999	36 370	36 843
Pollution duties	2 705	2 816	2 919
Tobacco duties	7 079	7 228	7 400
Duties on beer, wine and spirits	3 717	3 298	3 292
Other taxes on specific goods	5 095	5 337	5 282
Taxes on specific transactions	6 590	8 678	8 792
Stamp duty	6 531	8 577	8 667
Other taxes on specific transactions	59	101	124
Taxes on specific services	6 091	6 897	6 868
Turnover tax on football pools etc.	1 083	1 065	1 082
Tax on insurance of vehicles and leisure craft	2 073	2 129	2 217
Other taxes on specific services	2 935	3 703	3 569
Other duties	115	125	108
Other production taxes	133	144	148

Table 432 (continued)

Total taxation

	2004 [*]	2005 [*]	2006 [*]
	DKK mio.		
Distribution by receiving sub-sector			
Central government	453 614	503 652	506 237
Social security funds	16 984	17 011	17 421
Counties	75 812	79 048	83 200
Municipalities	171 643	179 560	188 263
Supranational authorities (EU)	2 853	3 401	3 568
	per cent		
Tax incidence¹, total	49.1	50.3	48.8
Taxes on production and imports	17.6	17.9	18.0
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	30.2	31.2	29.5
Compulsory contribution to social security	1.2	1.1	1.1
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.2	0.2

¹ Taxes and duties in percentage of gross domestic product.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off12

Table 433

Danish official aid to developing countries

	2004	2005	2006 ²
	DKK thousand		
Total official aid	10 349 265	10 862 360	11 487 820
Bilateral aid, total	6 679 245	7 118 750	7 786 210
Projects and project aid			
Africa	2 200 040	2 169 891	2 328 243
Asia and Latin America	1 204 679	1 218 421	1 263 722
Personnel	406 554	395 584	203 968
Private Sector Programme	163 869	170 867	189 830
Various credit facilities	200 056	270 964	299 600
Aid in the form of loans, debt relief	256 452	180 358	673 789
Aid to regional areas and localities	121 812	150 446	-
Human rights and democratising	141 021	208 897	-
Transitional assistance to the western Balkans	-1 318	621	-
Other bilateral aid	-	-	437 045
Grants through NGOs	870 333	893 122	966 415
Special environmental aid for developing countries ¹	303 725	419 720	396 711
Research and information in Denmark	187 552	191 398	216 811
Extraordinary humanitarian contributions and International Humanitarian Emergency	624 470	848 457	810 073
Multilateral aid, total	3 670 020	3 743 610	3 701 620
International development studies	64 140	49 897	43 112
United Nations Development Programme	451 810	416 625	462 630
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	224 980	227 810	235 349
HIV/AIDS, Population and Health Programme	449 980	494 990	515 158
United Nations Agricultural and Food Programme	221 340	246 415	180 000
Global environmental programmes	185 460	220 325	224 890
Other United Nations aid programmes	289 210	283 098	268 761
World Bank Group	551 730	502 599	470 979
Regional banks	32 790	100 722	88 128
Regional and other funds	271 910	205 375	205 098
EU development aid	370 790	419 086	424 417
Multilateral regional aid and temporary aid	162 530	119 682	96 529
Contributions concerning stability and safety	39 960	80 455	113 304
Various multilateral contributions	111 750	119 347	111 282
Humanitarian organizations	241 640	257 185	261 978

¹ Fiscal Commitments. ² Budget figures.

Source: Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/15

Table 434 (continued) **Bilateral official aid to developing countries. 2006**

	Program- me and project aid ¹	NGO aid	Other grants aid ²	Total		Program- me and project aid ¹	NGO aid	Other grants aid ²	Total
	DKK mio.					DKK mio.			
Total	5 396.21	966.41	1 423.59	7 786.21	Uganda	357.41	100.73	18.29	476.43
Africa, total	3 390.87	492.66	668.31	4 551.84	West Africa	0.43	3.68	13.65	17.75
Africa	27.63	5.27	97.51	130.41	Zambia	225.01	32.27	21.68	278.97
Africa north of Sahara	-	-	0.50	0.50	Zimbabwe	6.79	29.05	3.79	39.62
Africa south of Sahara	12.77	4.14	3.16	20.08	Asia, total	1 462.78	237.30	475.64	2 175.71
Africas Horn	-	-	15.00	15.00	Afghanistan	71.80	45.44	58.84	176.07
Algeria	-	0.00	-	0.00	Armenia	-	5.58	-	5.58
Angola	16.00	8.30	23.03	47.34	ASEM-countries	2.11	-	-	2.11
Benin	195.85	0.01	-	195.86	Asia	19.59	9.33	3.88	32.80
Botswana	-	-	3.69	3.69	Bangladesh	252.30	14.60	1.17	268.07
Burkina Faso	205.74	-0.09	-0.05	205.60	Bhutan	79.99	-	1.88	81.87
Burundi	-	1.35	16.40	17.76	Burma	6.57	6.32	4.00	16.90
Cameroon	70.79	0.85	-	71.65	Cambodia	7.36	23.58	36.98	67.92
Congo, The Republic	4.96	0.50	30.60	36.06	Caucasus	-	-	13.08	13.08
Djibouti	-	0.02	-	0.02	Central Asia	7.47	0.40	-	7.87
East Africa	-	5.43	8.64	14.07	China	51.29	-	8.08	59.37
Egypt	153.82	6.96	0.03	160.81	Esat Asia	-	1.50	-	1.50
Eritrea	1.63	3.66	3.48	8.77	East-Timor	1.60	-	-	1.60
Ethiopia	0.45	22.22	11.46	34.13	Gaza Strip	18.70	8.33	22.46	49.49
Gambia	-	1.57	-	1.57	Georgia	-	0.28	-	0.28
Ghana	339.39	48.88	4.83	393.11	India	3.56	29.75	0.01	33.33
Guinea-Bissau	-	0.04	1.17	1.21	Indonesia	17.42	5.19	26.51	49.12
Kenya	211.38	23.30	27.43	262.11	Iran	-2.13	-0.08	-	-2.22
Lesotho	1.50	0.13	0.41	2.04	Iraq	120.30	1.27	43.79	165.36
Liberia	13.00	2.90	17.56	33.46	Jordan	8.71	-	-	8.71
Madagascar	-	0.20	-	0.20	Kazakhstan	-	1.43	-	1.43
Malawi	-4.10	31.65	2.31	29.86	Kyrgyzstan	0.02	2.82	-0.15	2.68
Mali	4.60	0.07	-	4.67	Laos	-	8.66	0.45	9.12
Morocco	10.20	0.17	-	10.37	Lebanon	-	-	33.10	33.10
Mozambique	348.95	45.70	30.43	425.07	Malaysia	0.62	-	41.02	41.64
Namibia	0.30	1.18	4.92	6.40	Maldives	-0.72	-	-	-0.72
Niger	46.72	14.80	14.89	76.41	Middle East	59.88	1.97	9.90	71.74
Nigeria	509.53	0.05	-	509.58	Mongolia	-	2.89	-	2.89
Rwanda	-	9.11	-	9.11	Nepal	155.45	31.74	7.10	194.30
SADC	5.03	6.01	1.83	12.86	North Korea	-	-	9.00	9.00
Sahel-countries	2.00	-	-	2.00	Pakistan	-	-	2.00	2.00
Senegal	-	5.38	-	5.38	Philippines	0.07	7.87	-	7.94
Sierra Leone	1.45	1.51	-0.84	2.11	South East Asia	15.75	0.42	5.47	21.64
Somalia	3.71	1.01	34.22	38.93	Sri Lanka	201.72	1.80	27.85	231.37
South African Republic	61.80	12.70	76.27	150.78	Tajikistan	-	-	1.00	1.00
Southern Africa	8.33	13.92	6.35	28.60	Thailand	15.18	1.86	59.02	76.06
Sudan	69.84	9.27	120.93	200.03	Tongo	0.60	-	-	0.60
Swaziland	-	1.05	-	1.05	Viet Nam	332.89	24.34	59.19	416.42
Tanzania	447.96	33.73	54.75	566.44	Yemen	14.69	-	-	14.69
Togo	-	3.99	-	3.99					

Note: The negative amounts given in the table relate to projects, where the extent of co-operation on bilateral assistance is insignificant, implying that aid is not paid every year to the country concerned. In connection with finalizing these projects, there are amounts that have not been spent and which are to be repaid, and consequently appear as negative amounts. ¹ Programme and project aid for Africa, Asia and Latin America includes personnel service, B2B-programme, various credit facilities, debt relief, aid to regional areas and localities, transitional assistance to the western Balkan. ² Other bilateral assistance includes special environmental aid, projects in Denmark, research projects, information activities, cultural cooperation, seminars, courses, conferences, extraordinary humanitarian contributions, international humanitarian emergency, aid to localities etc.. ³ Assistance not broken down by country includes costs of interregional issues.

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

Table 434 (continued) **Bilateral official aid to developing countries. 2006**

	Program- me and project aid ¹	NGO aid	Other grants aid ²	Total		Program- me and project aid ¹	NGO aid	Other grants aid ²	Total
	DKK mio.					DKK mio.			
Latin America, total	398.12	137.04	4.09	539.26	The Balkans, total	30.98	3.31	0.73	35.02
Antilles	-	0.01	-	0.01	Albania	-	0.10	0.73	0.83
Bolivia	133.72	20.01	-0.01	153.72	Baltic	-	0.48	-	0.48
Central America	29.35	14.57	-	43.92	Belarus	-	0.08	-	0.08
Columbia	0.41	0.86	0.42	1.70	Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	0.10	-	0.10
Cuba	-	0.06	-	0.06	Kosovo	0.10	0.07	-	0.17
Dominican Rep.	19.31	-	-	19.31	Macedonia	-1.29	1.22	-	-0.08
Ecuador	-	3.90	0.64	4.54	Moldova	-	0.42	-	0.42
El Salvador	-	1.23	-	1.23	Serbia-montenegro	31.52	0.50	-	32.02
Guatemala	4.46	17.48	-	21.95	Ukraine	0.66	0.35	-	1.00
Honduras	1.30	20.60	-	21.89	Not broken down by country³	113.46	96.10	274.82	484.38
Latin America	1.87	4.06	1.03	6.96					
Nicaragua	207.67	39.82	0.10	247.59					
Panama	-	1.10	-	1.10					
Paraguay	-	0.05	-	0.05					
Peru	-	6.44	-	6.44					
South America	-	6.84	1.90	8.75					
Venezuela	0.03	-	-	0.03					

The money and capital markets

1. Capital intermediation

Capital transfers from lenders to borrowers

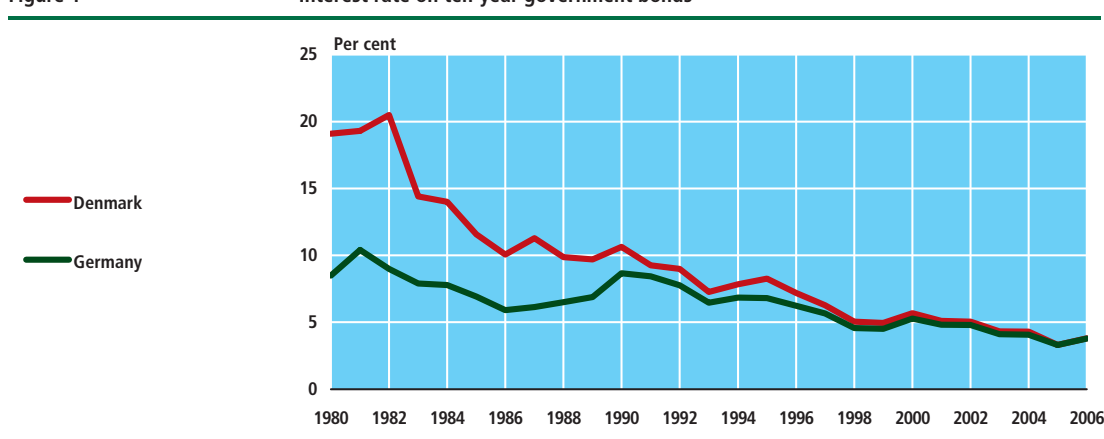
A capital market is a market where financial products are traded, such as loans, shares, bonds and credit. The market makes it possible to transfer capital from persons with a savings surplus to persons with a savings shortage. This allows the individual to time his investments and consumption in relation 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 2006 it was down to 0.

Figure 1

Interest rate on ten-year government bonds



The money and capital markets

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.

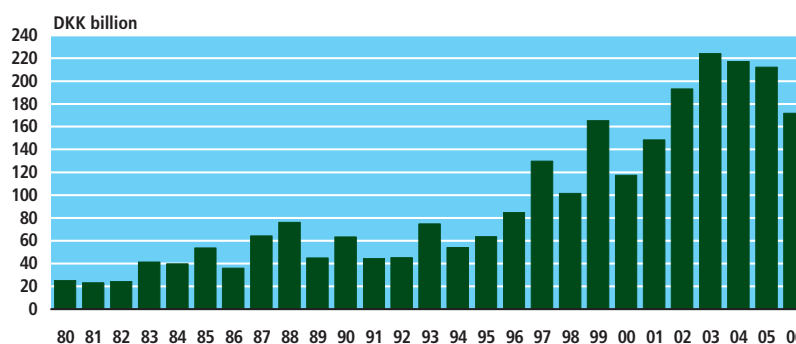
Government purchased foreign currency to keep the krone rate down

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.

The money and capital markets

Figure 2 Foreign exchange reserve



Denmark participating in ERM II

Since 1 January 1999, Denmark has participated in an exchange-rate co-operation with the European Central Bank (ECB) for the EU member states that 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.

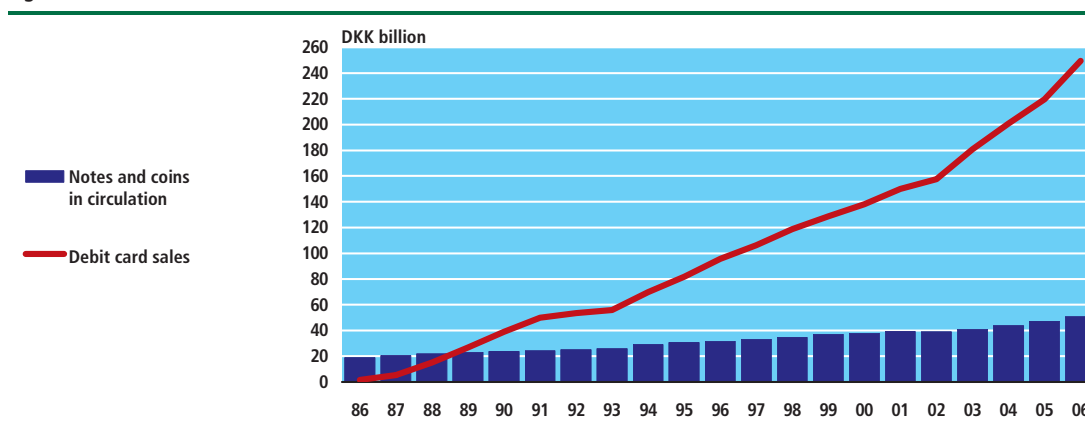
2. Financial claims

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 meant 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.

The money and capital markets

Figure 3 Dankort (debit card) sales and notes and coins in circulation



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.

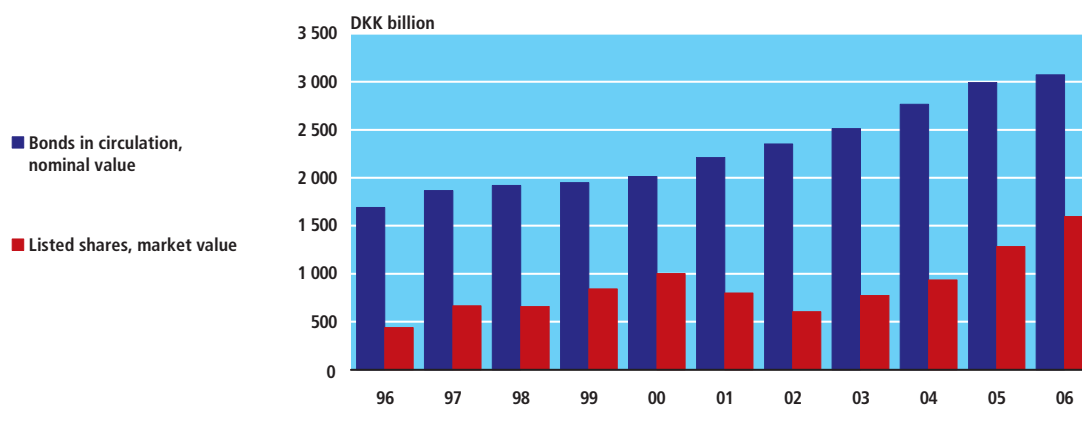
At the end of 2006, about 15 per cent of the total bond volume was owned by foreign investors. In recent years, foreign investors have shown an increasing interest in mortgage bonds. Thus, 12 per cent of mortgage bonds were held by foreigners at the end of 2006 compared to about 5 per cent in 1996.

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.

The money and capital markets

Figure 4

Shares and bonds traded on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange



Shares are risky investments

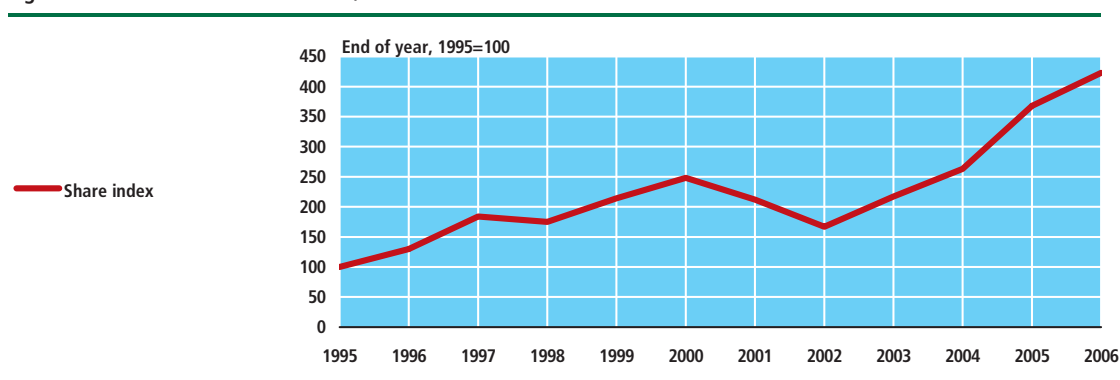
A share is a certificate of ownership of a company. The value of the share depends above all on the future earnings of the company. Since future earnings are connected with great uncertainty, investing in shares may lead to both large losses and large gains. In addition to specific expectations of the 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 2006, 176 companies were listed on the Stock Exchange, of which the 20 largest accounted for 61 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 have been a trend of increasing prices reflecting the trends in the international markets. In 1998, 2001 and 2002, price decreases were widespread and in line with the share price development in the foreign markets.

The money and capital markets

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 inter company ownership among the financial companies. This means 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.

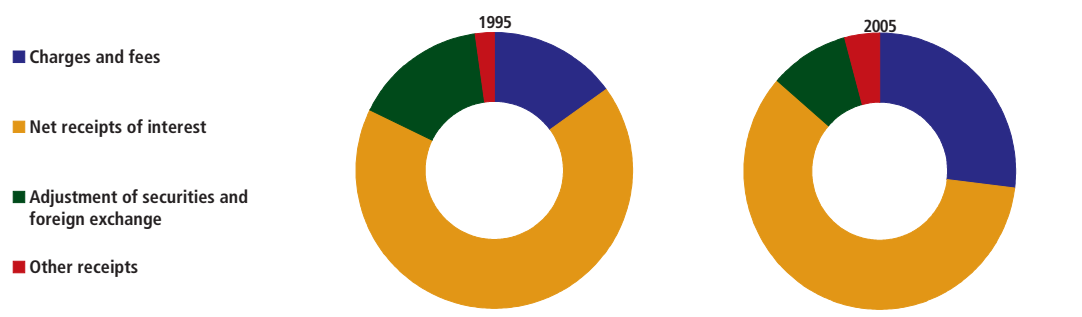
Few large and many small banks

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 2005, 161 banks were registered, of which the two largest account for 73 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. An increasing proportion of the banks' earnings derive from charges and fees, however.

The money and capital markets

Figure 6 The banks' earnings by type



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 remortgaging, 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 782 billion at the end of 2005. In 2005, there were 116 investment associations issuing investment fund shares.

Table 435

Financial sector, main figures

	2004			2005		
	Balance	Companies	Employees	Balance	Companies	Employees
	DKK bn.	number		DKK bn.	number	
Total	7 015	558	57 591	7 944	554	59 075
Banks	2 532	172	38 685	3 011	161	39 714
Mortgage banks	2 121	8	4 048	2 088	8	4 111
The ship Credit fund of Denmark	60	1	55	63	1	54
Securities and broking companies	1	32	320	2	31	353
Investment funds	573	105	0	782	116	0
Non-life insurance companies	125	125	11 300	139	124	10 305
Life insurance companies	810	37	2 365	953	36	3 248
Non-occupational pension funds	339	30	516	381	29	493
Company pension funds	39	44	38	43	44	36
Labour Market Supplementary Pension	307	1	170	365	1	733
Employees Capital Pension Fund (LD)	58	1	46	64	1	28
Labour market occupational health insurance	3	1	48	4	1	0
Special pension scheme savings	47	1	0	51	1	0

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk55

Table 436

Denmark's gold and foreign exchange reserve

End of year	2004	2005	2006
	DKK billion		
Danmarks Nationalbanks gold stock	5.1	6.9	7.7
Danmarks Nationalbanks foreign assets	208.5	204.2	164.6
Claims on the International Valuta Fund	5.7	3.6	3.2
The foreign exchange reserve (gross)	219.3	214.7	175.4
- Danmarks Nationalbanks foreign liability	1.6	2.4	3.7
The foreign exchange reserve (net)	217.6	212.3	171.7

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk15

Table 437

Money stock

	2004	2005	2006
	DKK billion		
Money stock	699.1	798.5	889.6
Notes and coins outside the banking sector	43.7	47.3	50.7
Deposit in banks and savings banks	655.3	751.2	838.8
- Demand deposits	492.8	596.3	648.6
- Agreement deposits ¹	162.5	154.9	190.2

¹ Includes, e.g. deposits at notice and time deposits.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk12

Table 438

Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danmarks Nationalbank

	2005	2006
	DKK mio.	
Profit and loss account		
Interest receivable, etc. total	9 349	10 469
Interest on foreign assets	5 420	5 320
Interest and commission on loans, etc.	2 162	3 692
Interest and dividends on securities	1 767	1 457
Interest payable, etc. total	5 665	6 986
Interest on foreign liabilities	44	60
Interest on deposits, etc.	5 621	6 926
Expenses, total	804	569
Administrative expenses	326	309
Other expenses	478	260
Exchange-rate and value adjustment, total	1 210	-690
Revaluation of gold stock	1 818	759
Revaluation of foreign-exchange accounts	-97	-780
Revaluation of securities	-511	-669
Other ordinary receipts	848	48
Allocation to reserves, etc.	1 984	-68
Net profit of the year	2 954	2 340
Balance sheet		
Assets, total	391 996	364 872
Stock of gold	6 941	7 700
Special drawing rights in the IMF	3 557	3 189
Foreign assets	204 204	164 556
Lending	139 619	157 207
Securities	35 077	29 396
Other assets	2 598	2 824
Liabilities, total	391 996	364 872
Notes in circulation	50 953	54 249
Coin in circulation	5 264	5 518
Allocations of Special Drawing Rights	1 614	1 522
Foreign liabilities	2 391	3 729
Deposits	15 028	10 277
Deposit certificates	207 582	163 160
The Central Government's current account	56 428	73 789
Other liabilities	52 736	52 628

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk37 and mpk38

Table 439

Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danish banks

End of year	2004	2005
Number of banks	172	161
Antal ansatte, ultimo året	38 685	39 714
	DKK mio.	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	77 442	96 498
–Interest expenses	42 315	59 263
Net income from interest, net	35 127	37 235
+Share dividends	1 073	766
+Charges and commissions income	17 654	20 908
–Charges and commissions expenses	2 940	3 897
Net income from charges and commissions	50 914	55 012
+Revaluation of securities and foreign exchange	3 685	5 202
+Other ordinary income	3 248	2 598
Profit/loss on financial items	57 847	62 812
–Staff and administrative expenses	33 017	33 802
–Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	1 312	2 291
–Other operating expenses	59	78
–Depreciations and provisions, net	1 639	- 942
+Adjustments of shares	8 973	7 647
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	30 793	35 230
+Extraordinary receipts, net	0	1
Profit/loss before tax	30 793	35 231
–Tax	7 943	8 220
Profit/loss for the year	22 850	27 011
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	2 521 127	2 994 323
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	511 275	656 865
Loans	1 065 196	1 336 065
Bonds, etc.	597 277	584 310
Shares, etc.	43 167	25 299
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	72 230	83 316
Intangible assets	453	6 717
Tangible assets	10 799	15 281
Other assets	220 730	286 470
Liabilities, total	2 521 127	2 994 323
Liabilities to credit institutions, etc.	704 447	803 352
Deposits	1 031 765	1 175 682
Issued bonds, etc.	236 246	318 542
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	345 153	449 102
Provisions for liabilities and charges	2 815	4 327
Capital deposits	56 544	72 305
Equity capital	144 156	171 013

Note: Excluding the banks in Greenland.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk39 and [mpk40](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk40)

Table 440

Bank credits to residents and residents' deposits with major banks. 2006

	Deposits	Credits ¹
	DKK mio.	
Total	1 187 822	1 129 352
Commercial sector	749 654	835 852
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	23 034	43 930
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	20 316	41 552
Fishing	731	1 788
Mining and quarrying	1 987	590
Manufacturing	24 352	84 162
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	3 667	25 591
Mfr. of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	637	2 308
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	2 488	7 192
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products	5 757	13 597
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	634	4 241
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated metal products	9 560	26 426
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.s.	1 609	4 807
Energy and water supply	14 703	14 544
Construction	15 878	27 748
Wholesale, retail trade, hotels and restaurants, etc.	39 917	79 470
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of fuel	4 163	12 086
Wholesale and commission trade, except motor vehicles	20 916	45 727
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	11 519	14 937
Hotels and restaurants, etc.	3 319	6 720
Transport, post and telecommunications	24 193	37 632
Transport	20 853	31 894
Post and telecommunications	3 340	5 738
Financial intermediation, business activities	507 755	456 951
Financial intermediation and insurance	396 840	287 551
Letting and sale of real estate	34 544	90 867
Business activities, etc.	76 371	78 533
Public and personal services	73 552	59 416
Public administration	40 407	40 889
Education	3 393	1 554
Human health activities	13 639	7 994
Social institutions	1 747	559
Refuse collection, associations and recreation activities, etc.	14 366	8 420
Activity not stated	26 270	31 999
Employees, pensioners, etc.	438 168	293 500

Note: Major banks are defined as banks whose balance sheet makes up 93 pct. of the total balance sheet of the sector.

¹ Outstanding amounts at end of year.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk6

Table 441

Long-term savings schemes with deposit accounts of Danish banks

	2004	2005	Percentage change in relation to previous year
End of year			
	DKK mio.		per cent
Specific deposit accounts, total	147 161	159 817	8.6
Index-linked pension savings	13 285	12 587	-5.3
Capital-pension accounts	74 877	78 217	4.5
Savings accounts for children	10 131	10 578	4.4
Private pension schemes	4 542	4 397	-3.2
Investment-fund accounts	29	22	-24.1
Business establishment savings	984	942	-4.3
Home-savings contracts	703	631	-10.2
Instalment-pension accounts	31 955	41 933	31.2
Savings accounts for education	562	466	-17.1
Premium lottery accounts	10 061	10 008	-0.5
Market fluctuation adjustment accounts	32	36	12.5

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk43

Table 442

Danish electronic payment card system

	1990	1995	2000	2006
Electronic card system	thousands			
Number of cards	1 731	2 703	3 018	3 511
Transaction				
Electronic	65 783	218 119	390 851	670 897
Slips	15 803	22 622	8 722	5 415
Turnover	DKK mio.			
Electronic	30 844	71 665	132 970	244 527
Slips	8 010	10 870	4 995	4 918

Note: Transactions using cash points are not included.

Source: Danish Payment Systems.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk41

Table 443

Mortgage banks

	2004	2005
Number of institutions	8	8
	DKK mio.	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	80 719	82 438
– Interest expenses	69 322	69 901
Net income from interest	11 397	12 537
+Charges and commissions receivable	248	666
Net income from charges and commissions	11 645	13 203
– Expenditure of the personnel administration and other operating expenses	4 540	4 643
– Depreciation and provisions on loans	- 239	- 60
+Adjustment of capital interest	1 778	3 010
+Other ordinary receipts	97	58
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	9 219	11 688
+Extraordinary receipts (net)	0	0
– Tax	2 185	2 660
Profit/loss for the year	7 034	9 028
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	2 120 944	2 087 777
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	117 832	188 074
Loans	1 520 811	1 711 815
Bonds and shares, etc.	453 151	162 201
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	10 166	10 702
Intangible assets	2 470	3 195
Tangible assets	1 485	913
Other assets	15 029	10 877
Liabilities, total	2 120 944	2 087 777
Liabilities to credit institutions	23 545	151 553
Issued bonds, etc.	1 920 217	1 754 273
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	64 241	50 546
Provisions for liabilities and charges	1 101	2 295
Capital deposits	11 564	18 096
Equity capital	100 276	111 014

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk47 and mpk48

Table 444

Lending activity of mortgage banks

	2004	2005	2006
	DKK mio.		
Loans incl. index-linked loans, total	90 430	165 509	158 050
Owner-occupied dwellings and holiday homes	53 587	115 088	105 736
Subsidized construction of residential buildings	1 468	-953	-1 368
Private rental housing	15 972	22 949	25 490
Agricultural properties, etc.	9 276	8 063	12 686
Industrial properties, etc.	513	-705	2 086
Office and shop buildings	8 974	19 445	12 349
Properties for social, cultural and educational purposes	592	1 546	930
Undeveloped plots	48	80	137

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk25

Table 445

Major finance companies, factoring and other loans

	Total activities 2004	Total activities 2005	Status at end of year 2004	Status at end of year 2005
	DKK mio.			
Factoring	42 508	28 389	3 808	3 848
Other loans	10 274	11 784	26 926 ¹	32 296

¹ Revised figures.

Source: Individual finance company.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk57

Table 446

Major finance companies, leasing

	2004	2005
	DKK mio.	
Activities in the year		
Total	16 333	20 016
Industrial equipment	4 552	2 765
Edp and office equipment	3 096	3 321
Lorries and vans	4 120	7 814
Passengercars	3 269	3 406
Vessels, aircraft, railway material	37	118
Buildings	147	380
Other	1 113	2 212
Status at end of year	46 274	48 371

Source: Individual finance company.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk31

Table 447

Consumer credit

End of year	2004	2005	2006
	DKK mio.		
Total	15 100	16 515	18 194
Balance on credit and account cards	6 302	6 686	6 882
Of which, petrol companies	1 432	1 549	1 563
Blank credit	5 824	6 881	8 279
Secured credit	2 975	2 948	3 033

Source: Each individual financing company and credit card company.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk30

Table 448

Quoted bonds in circulation by holder sector. 2006

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	535 600	2 346 243	188 951	3 070 795
Non-financial corporations	8 112	102 505	14 514	125 131
Financial corporations	76 378	1 253 675	79 849	1 409 900
Monetary financial institutions	36 893	999 319	34 663	1 070 876
Other financial institutions	39 485	254 355	45 183	339 025
Insurance and pension funds corporations	134 610	532 365	26 218	693 193
General government	136 089	39 547	1 829	177 464
Central government	133 264	14 904	721	148 889
Local government	2 825	24 643	1 108	28 575
Social security funds ³	...	...	...	...
Non-profit institutions serving households	1 670	24 997	1 176	27 843
Households	3 467	76 601	53 145	133 214
Sector unknown	6 895	29 776	4 658	41 327
Abroad	168 381	286 779	7 562	462 722

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. ³ Bond holdings in this sector have been transferred to Central Government sector.

Source: The Danish Securities Centre.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/obl2

Table 449

Owners of quoted shares and unit trust certificates by holder sector. 2006

Share prices, end of year	Issuing companies						Total
	Manufac- turing, etc. ¹	Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, etc.	Transport, postal services and telecommu- nications	Financial interme- diation, business activities	Public and personal services	Foreign companies	
Owners ²							
	DKK billion						
Total	315.7	20.4	336.3	868.6	6.4	50.7	1 598.0
Non-financial corporations	91.9	2.8	207.4	132.3	1.9	2.5	438.8
Financial corporations	26.9	5.3	15.2	144.0	1.3	16.1	208.7
Insurance and pension funds corporations	28.8	2.5	21.0	83.1	0.0	3.3	138.6
General government	3.3	0.4	7.0	4.6	0.0	2.7	18.0
Non-profit institutions serving households	42.0	5.0	35.4	284.2	1.6	12.3	380.4
Households	1.2	0.1	2.4	7.8	0.0	0.3	11.8
Abroad	118.8	3.9	45.5	193.0	0.2	12.9	374.3
Sector unknown	2.9	0.3	2.3	19.9	1.3	0.7	27.4

¹ Manufacturing, energy and water supply and construction. ² Owners are defined as account holders with the Danish Securities Centre.

Source: The Danish Securities Centre.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/an1

Table 450

Share index

OMXC-index	2004	2005	2007
End of the year	end of 1995 = 100		
Total	263	368	423
Energy	134	182	218
Materials	200	257	339
Manufacturing	280	415	431
Discretionary	136	258	316
Consumer goods	114	159	192
Health Care	398	477	641
Finance	348	482	607
ICT	230	343	515
Telecommunication	150	244	138
Utilities	935	948	1 363

Source: Copenhagen Stock Exchange.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk13

Table 451

Yield on bonds

		2004	2005	2006
		per cent p.a.		
Yield				
Government bonds:				
5 year:	End of year	3.31	3.05	3.92
	Annual average	3.40	2.90	3.59
10 year:	End of year	3.87	3.30	3.95
	Annual average	4.30	3.40	3.81
Mortgage credit bonds:				
20 year:	End of year	4.85	4.20	4.67
	Annual average	5.00	4.58	4.62
30 year:	End of year	5.07	4.39	5.24
	Annual average	5.30	4.35	5.09

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk42

Table 452

Pension funds

	Intersectoral pension funds			Corporate pension funds		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Number of members	738 978	764 881	640 747	19 950	19 286	19 066
Working members	662 770	680 956	554 752	9 912	8 624	8 172
Retired members	57 071	63 988	66 338	6 965	7 543	7 785
Retired spouses	10 853	11 333	11 552	2 574	2 328	2 290
Children who receive children's pension	8 284	8 604	8 105	499	791	819
	DKK mio					
Current annual pension, total	5 047	5 934	6 376	1 680	1 544	1 588
Pension for members	4 102	4 859	5 268	1 162	1 263	1 319
Pension for spouses	765	883	913	319	268	255
Pension for children	180	192	195	199	13	14
Miscellaneous income						
Member contributions	13 153	14 336	13 161	620	824	730
Of which extraordinary contributions	0	0	0	107	572	405
Interest income and profits	9 621	9 710	10 290	1 606	1 712	1 496
Miscellaneous expenditure¹						
Pensions	6 599	7 334	7 716	1 437	1 549	1 607
Retirement allowances	499	571	433	116	58	94
Assets, total	301 892	339 245	381 048	38 191	39 185	42 474
Central government bonds ¹	29 692	27 043	25 638	6 999	6 750	7 549
Local government bond ¹	3 055	1 168	1 582	363	592	318
Mortgage credit bonds, etc. ¹	89 486	66 214	59 457	17 156	18 058	16 000
Cash at bank and in hand	2 896	1 129	580	239	133	241
Mortgage credits	326	248	177	11	0	2
Loans with other collateral	6 659	11 947	21 665	4	34	61
Other assets	169 778	231 496	271 949	13 419	13 618	18 303
Premium reserves	252 520	269 829	299 834	31 655	33 588	36 268

Note: The financial year for certain pension funds does not coincide with the calendar year.

¹ Book value.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk49

Table 453

Discount rate of Danmarks Nationalbank

Discount rate		Discount rate		Discount rate	
		per cent			
1994		1998		2002	
6. January	6.00	6. May	4.00	6. December	2.75
19. January	5.75	29. May	3.75	2003	
18. February	5.50	21. September	4.25	7. March	2.50
15. April	5.25	5. November	4.00	6. June	2.00
13. May	5.00	4. December	3.50	2005	
1995		1999		2. December	2.25
8. March	6.00	4. February	3.25	2006	
6. July	5.75	9. April	2.75	3. March	2.50
3. August	5.50	5. November	3.00	9. juni	2.75
25. August	5.00	2000		4. august	3.00
9. November	4.75	4. February	3.25	6. oktober	3.25
15. December	4.25	17. March	3.50	8. december	3.50
1996		28. April	3.75	2007	
25. January	4.00	9. June	4.25	9. marts	3.75
7. March	3.75	1. September	4.50		
19. April	3.25	6. October	4.75		
1997		2001			
10. October	3.50	14. May	4.50		
		31. August	4.25		
		18. September	3.75		
		9. November	3.25		

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/disk

Table 454

Exchange rates

		Currency	2004	2005	2006
			DKK		
Pound sterling	GBP		1 096.69	1 090.02	1 094.32
Bulgarian lev	BGN		380.88	381.02	381.38
Estonian kroon	EEK		47.55	47.63	47.67
EU common currency	EUR		743.98	745.19	745.91
Icelandic krona	ISK		8.54	9.55	8.55
Latvian lats	LVL		1 118.83	1 070.38	1 071.34
Lituanian litas	LTL		215.47	215.82	216.03
Norwegian krone	NOK		88.90	93.11	92.71
Polish zloty	PLN		164.73	185.46	191.58
Romanian lei	ROL		0.02	...	...
Swiss franc	CHF		481.96	481.30	474.22
Slovak koruna	SKK		18.59	19.31	20.05
Slovenian tolar	SIT		3.11	3.11	3.11
Swedish krona	SEK		81.54	80.29	80.62
Czech koruna	CZK		23.33	25.03	26.32
Hungarian forint	HUF		2.96	3.00	2.83
Australian dollars	AUD		598.93	600.34	594.70
Canadian dollars	CAD		440.53	457.13	447.76
Hong Kong dollars	HKD		460.64	496.12	524.24
Japanese yen	JPY		76.89	77.20	76.55
Singapore dollars	SGD		5.54	5.45	5.11
US dollars	USD		354.21	360.41	374.17
Effective rate of DKK 1980 = 100			102.20	101.60	101.60

Note: The rate is the annual average.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk101

Table 455

Life assurance companies

	2004	2005
Number of companies	37	36
Profit and loss account	DKK mio.	
A: Insurance activities		
+Premiums net of reinsurance	60 845	67 371
+Allocated investment return transferred from the technical account		
Receipts from insurance activities	59 112	94 576
–Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	119 957	161 947
–Change in life assurance provisions	38 433	42 867
–Administrative expenses	63 682	84 620
–Change in bonus equalization provisions	3 949	4 095
+Result from sickness and accident insurance	9 141	28 041
Result from insurance activities	- 175	- 371
	4 577	1 953
B: Investment activities		
+Result from investment activities	71 590	108 702
–Real interest tax	8 884	14 126
–Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account	59 922	90 435
–Yield on investments carried forward to sickness and accident insurance		
Result from investment activities	0	0
	2 784	4 141
C: Total activities		
+Result from primary operation	7 361	6 094
+Other ordinary receipts, net	65	22
+Extraordinary receipts, net	8	49
–Taxes	1 023	1 423
Net result for the year	6 411	4 742
D: Increase in equity capital		
+Net result of the year	6 411	4 742
+Balancing items	623	0
+Capital injection	- 460	0
–Dividends, etc.	53	56
Increase in equity capital, total	6 521	4 686
Of which allocated to contingency reserve	22	0
Balance sheets		
Assets total	809 915	953 151
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	10 017	9 862
Bonds	527 341	556 842
Shares and other capital holdings	146 310	223 307
Loans	14 577	34 428
Other	17 912	18 548
B: Other assets	93 758	110 164
Liabilities, total	809 915	953 151
Equity capital	50 472	55 809
Provisions	716 873	869 411
Other liabilities	42 570	27 931

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk50 and [mpk51](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk51)

Table 456

Accounts of non-life insurance companies

	2004	2005
Number of companies	127	126
Profit and loss account	DKK mio.	
A: Insurance activities		
+Gross premiums written, net of reinsure	38 333	39 568
+Technical interest	885	650
Receipts from insurance activities	39 218	40 218
–Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	27 438	29 283
–Administrative expenses	8 473	7 013
–Other insurance technical items	642	703
Result from insurance activities	2 665	3 219
B: Investment activities		
+Result from investment activities	6 285	8 717
C: Total activities		
Result from primary operation	8 950	11 936
+Other ordinary receipts, net	- 140	-1 698
+Extraordinary receipts, net	- 56	0
–Taxes	1 632	1 981
Net result for the year	7 122	8 258
D: Increase in equity capital		
Net result for the year	7 249	8 189
+Balancing items	0	0
+Capital injection	27	0
Increase, total	7 276	8 189
–Dividends, etc.	6 499	5 735
Increase in equity capital, total	777	2 454
Of which allocation to contingency reserve	656	0
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	126 679	143 348
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	2 141	3 390
Bonds	64 747	68 022
Shares and other capital holdings	37 756	45 998
Loans	1 686	803
Other	2 553	5 729
B: Other assets	17 796	19 406
Liabilities, total	126 679	143 348
Equity, total	49 970	61 198
Provisions	75 713	70 107
Other liabilities	996	12 043

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk52 and mpk53

Table 457

Non-life insurance by type. 2005

	Premiums	Compensation
	DKK mio.	
Total	44 543	35 222
Total commercial insurance	14 687	12 924
Workmen's compensation	3 716	3 711
Buildings	3 816	4 739
Contents (other than stock and machinery)	3 007	1 959
Professional liability	1 408	933
Marine and transport	1 037	673
Aviation	990	443
Other commercial insurance	714	467
Total private insurance	8 341	6 764
Householder's comprehensive	3 239	1 953
Homeowner's comprehensive	3 578	3 552
Weekend cottages	472	332
Change of ownership insurance	316	448
Other private insurance	735	479
Total personal accident insurance	7 195	6 196
Health insurance	369	253
Single accident and sickness	6 888	5 752
Professional disability	- 62	191
Total motor vehicle insurance	12 038	7 973
Third-party liability	4 978	4 443
Vehicle (own damage)	7 060	3 529
Credit and suretyship	400	- 22
Touristassistance and Legal aid insurance	63	27
Total direct business	42 724	33 862
Total indirect business	1 819	1 360

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk54

Faroe Islands and Greenland

1. Population of the Danish Kingdom

If you want more information...

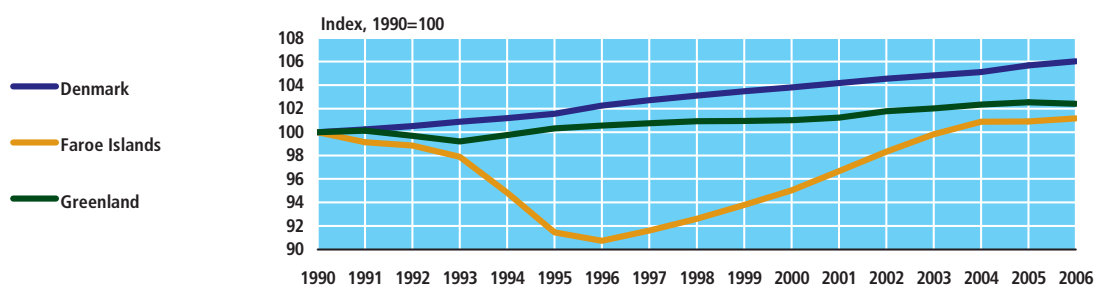
Since the first issue of the present Statistical Yearbook in 1896, Statistics Denmark has published figures for the Faroe Islands and Greenland. Today, the Faroe Islands and Greenland have their own statistical institutes, which can offer a far greater amount of figures and data than those presented 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.statgreen.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.

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 counties 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 own conditions such as fishing, housing, schools, trade and industry, municipal conditions, 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 independent on Denmark, but still receive financial means from the Danish state. In 2003, the Faroe Islands received general grants of DKK 616 million, while Greenland received DKK 3,069 million. In addition to this, the Danish state pays the expenditure on operating, e.g. the legal system and defence.

Figure 1

Population trends in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



Faroe Islands and Greenland

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 5.4 million people, while the populations of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are 48,000 and 57,000 people, respectively. A medium-sized provincial town as Kolding has, for comparison, a population of 55,000.

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, which later on was reverted to debt owed by foreign countries. 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

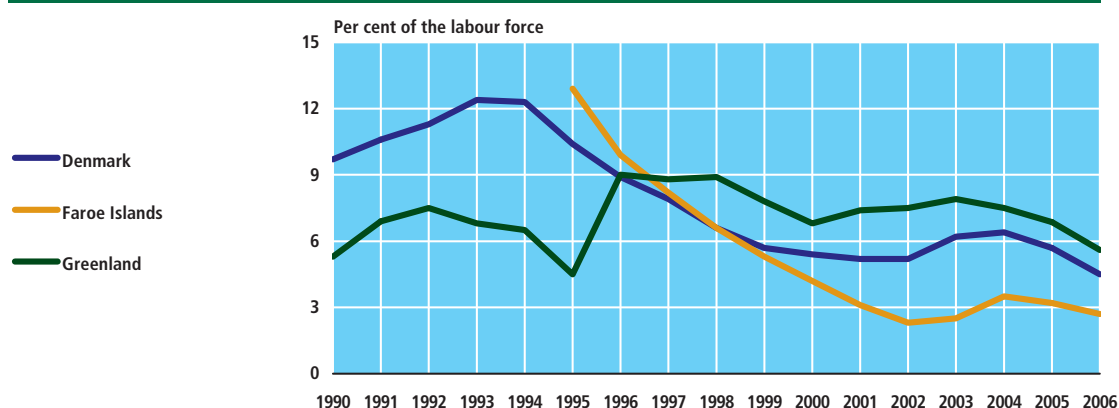
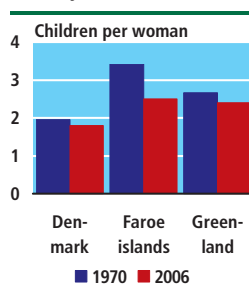


Figure 3
Fertility rates



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 30 years ago. In 1970, women in the Faroe Islands gave birth, on average, to 3.4 children, compared to 2.5 children today. In Greenland, women on average gave birth to 2.7 children, compared to 2.4 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, but women in the Faroe Islands still account for the highest number of births.

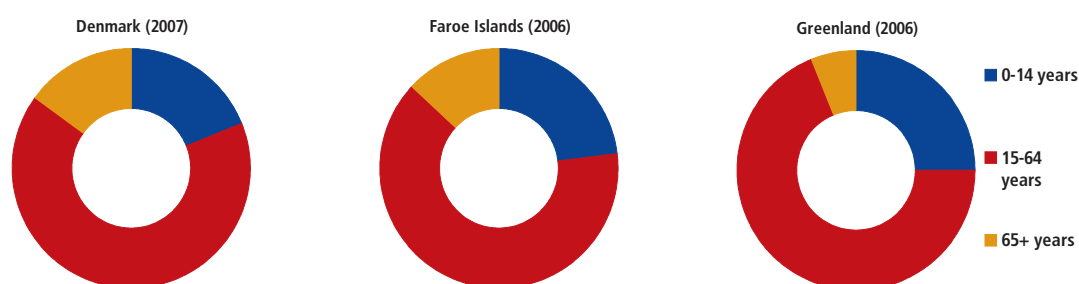
... and people in the Faroe Islands live longer

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 64 years. Similarly, women in the Faroe Islands live, on average, until the age of 81, while Danish women live until the age

Faroe Islands and Greenland

of 80, and women in Greenland until the age of 70 – i.e. on average. The considerably lower life expectancy in Greenland is reflected by the circumstance that there are relatively fewer old people in Greenland than in the other parts of the Kingdom of Denmark. However, in Denmark there is the lowest share of young people who can carry the future of Danish society. 19 per cent of Danes are 0 to 14 years old, while the share of young people in the Faroe Islands is 23 per cent and in Greenland 25 per cent.

Figure 4 Age composition in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland

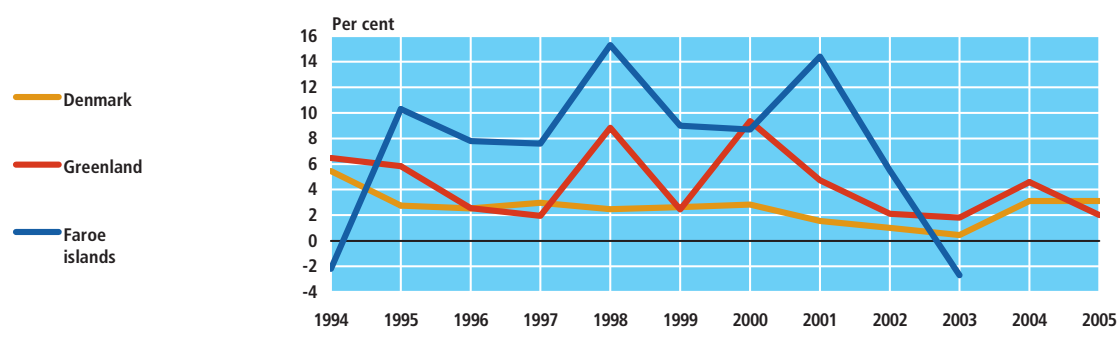


2. Economy of the Kingdom of Denmark

Small economies in relation to the Danish economy

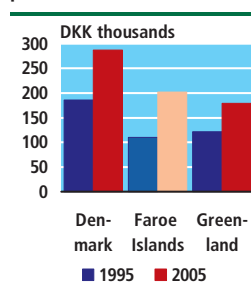
The economies of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are very small compared to the Danish economy. While the Danish gross domestic product (GDP) amounted to DKK 1,638 bn. in 2006, GDP of Greenland reached DKK 10 billion in 2005. In 2003, GDP of the Faroe Islands also reached DKK 10 billion.

Figure 5 Trends in GDP at current prices



Faroe Islands and Greenland

Figure 6
GDP per capita at current prices



Fishing is of great importance for the economies of the Faroe Islands and Greenland

In addition to the general economic setback, 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, which have steadily fallen over recent years. This has resulted in receding growth in recent years. 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. 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 account for the highest rate of inflation

During the last ten 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, 2.2 per cent and 1.8 per cent since 1995, the rate of inflation in the Faroe Islands has on average ranged at 2.8 per cent in the same period.

Figure 7

Annual changes in the consumer price index

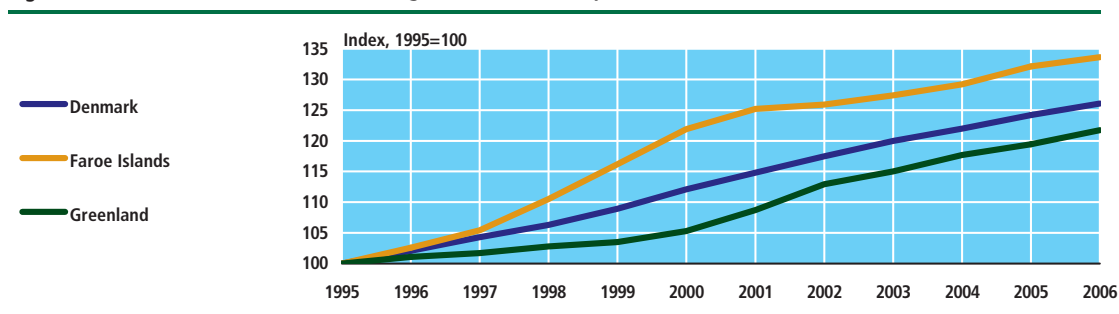


Table 458

Key figures for Faroe Islands and Greenland – **correction**

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
Geography and climate						
Total area km ²	2007	43 098	2007	1 396	2007	2 166 086
Highest point, metres	2007	171	2007	882	2007	3 693
Average temperature, January, Celsius ¹	1961-1990	0,0	1961-1990	3,4	1961-1990	-7,4
Average temperature, July, Celsius	1961-1990	15,6	1961-1990	10,3	1961-1990	6,5
Precipitation, mm.	1961-1990	712	1961-1990	1 284	1961-1990	752
Hours of bright sunshine	1961-1990	1 495	1961-1990	840	...	...
Population						
Population	2007	5 447 084	2007	48 350	2006	56 901
Inhabitants per km ²	2007	126,4	2007	34,6	2006	0,14
Fertility	2005	1,8	2006	2,5	2005	2,4
Average life expectancy, men, years	2005	75,6	2002-2006	76,5	2003	64,1
Average life expectancy, women, years	2005	80,2	2002-2006	81,3	2003	69,5
Population 0-14 years, per cent	2007	19	2006	23	2006	25
Population 65+ years, per cent	2007	15	2006	14	2006	6
Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants	2005	6,7	2006	5,7	...	...
Divorces per 1,000 inhabitants	2005	2,8	2006	1,3	...	...
Education						
Educational expenditure, DKK mio.	2005	123 365	2003	817	2004	1 316
Educational expenditure, per cent of GDP	2005	7,9	2003	8,4	2004	13,4
Educational expenditure per basic school pupil, DKK	2005	75 065	2003	40 083	2004	116 337
Labour market						
Labour force	2006	2 862 380	2006	29 400	2006	27 590
Total employed	2006	2 754 646	2006	28 900	2004	21 062
Unemployed, per cent of labour force ⁶	2006	4,5	2006	2,7	2006	5,6
Participation rate, women, per cent	2006	81,2	2006	90,9	2004	74,7
Participation rate, men, per cent	2006	75,3	2006	83,3	2004	70,1
Social conditions						
Social security and welfare expenditure, DKK mio.	2005	346 345	2004	1 981	2004	1 848
Social security and welfare, per cent of GDP	2005	22,3	2004	20	2004	19
Social security benefits, DKK per inhabitant	2005	63 813	2004	41 051	2004	32 471

Note: As far as possible, the table has been divided into the same subject areas as the remaining chapters in the yearbook. However, it has not been possible to acquire comparable figures for transport, manufacturing and financial markets.

¹ Meteorological information from Thorshavn on the Faroe Islands and Nuuk in Greenland. ² Per cent of ice-free area. ³ 1999-2003. ⁴ 2003. ⁵ 2002. ⁶ In Greenland, the unemployment rate is calculated as the number of medio unemployed as a percentage of the potential labour force.

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Faroe Islands, Statistics Greenland, *Statistical ten-year review 2006* and *Nordic Statistical Yearbook*.

Table 458

Key figures for Faroe Islands and Greenland

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
Health						
Health expenditure, per cent of GDP	2005	6,9	2003	8,0	2004	9,0
Health staff per 100,000 inhabitants	2004	1 939	2004	1 330	2004	1 028
Of which doctors per 100,000 inhabitants	2004	304	2004	188	2004	153
Abortions per 1,000 live births	2004	235	2005	41	2004	1 009
Suicides per 100,000 inhabitants	2005	12	2001-2005	6,7	1998	70
Infant mortality per 1,000 liveborn boys	2005	5,1	2006	8,5	2004	15,3
Infant mortality per 1,000 liveborn girls	2005	3,6	2006	0,0	2004	6,9
Judicial system						
Reported Penal Code offences	2005	432 704	2006	1 081	2005	5 807
- sexual offences	2005	2 799	2006	24	2005	370
- crimes of violence	2005	18 777	2006	116	2005	813
of which homicide and attempted homicide	2005	53	...	...	2005	26
- theft	2005	168 120	2006	327	2005	1 688
- burglary	2005	76 865	2006	90	2005	986
Income, consumption and prices						
Consumer price index (inflation), annual growth, per cent	2006	1,9	2006	1,5	2006	2,3
Average personal pre-tax income, DKK	2005	240 200	2004	167 026	2005	184 769
Average post-tax family income, DKK	2005	252 000	...	...	2005	257 591
General business statistics						
Enterprises	2004	282 968	2005	1 700	2006	1 988
Persons employed by industry, total per cent	2004	100	2005	100	2004	100,0
Agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying, per cent	2004	1,5	2005	13,4	2004	6,3
Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, per cent	2004	17,4	2005	12,9	2004	13,6
Construction, per cent	2004	6,2	2005	8,2	2004	8,0
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants, per cent	2004	15,7	2005	12,1	2004	13,9
Transport, post and telecom., per cent	2004	7,0	2005	7,0	2004	7,3
Finance and business activities, per cent	2004	12,4	2005	6,9	2004	5,0
Public and personal services, per cent	2004	39,8	2005	39,1	2004	45,9
Activity not stated, per cent	2004	0,1	2005	0,4	2004	0,1
Fishing						
Fishing vessels	2006	3 271	2006	158	2005	788
Total catch, 1,000 tonnes	2006	811	2005	565	2004	205
Shrimp catch, per cent	2006	1,3	2005	1,3	2004	61,2
Cod and pollack catch, per cent	2006	5,0	2005	19,8	2004	3,9
Industrial fishing and fodder fish, per cent	2006	64,0	2005	66,3	...	...
Seals caught	...	...	2006	-	2004	160 164

¹ 2003. ² 1998. ³ On the Faroe Islands, only enterprises paying wages of more than DKK 75,000. ⁴ 2001. ⁵ 2002. ⁶ 2004.

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Faroe Islands, Statistics Greenland, *Statistical ten-year review 2006* and *Nordic Statistical Yearbook*.

Table 458

Key figures for Faroe Islands and Greenland

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
Construction						
Dwelling stock	2006	2 657 000	...	...	2006	21 302
Avg. no. of inhabitants per dwelling	2006	2,2	...	...	2006	2,7
Avg. floor space, m ²	2006	113,5	...	...	2006	65,0
Increase of dwellings	2005	27 617	2005	169	2005	192
Service industry						
Total number of nights spent by visitors at hotels, camping sites, etc.	2006	44 400 000	2005	105 848	2005	215 916
Nights spent by Danish visitors in per cent	2006	50	2005	32	2005	49
Nights spent by foreign visitors in per cent	2006	50	2005	68	2005	51
Of which Danish nights spent in per cent of total number of nights spent	•	•	2005	51	2005	62
Access to the Internet in per cent of population aged 16-74 years	2006	89	2005	36	2005	41
Mobile phones, per cent of population aged 16-74 years	2006	104	2005	127	2005	114
External trade						
Imports, DKK mio.	2006	505 379	2006	4 649	2005	3 591
Of which imports from Denmark in per cent	•	•	2006	30,0	2005	79,9
Exports, DKK mio.	2006	544 628	2006	3 745	2005	2 426
Of which exports to Denmark in per cent	•	•	2006	12,2	2005	86,7
Exports of fish and fish products in per cent	2006	3,1	2006	94,0	2005	87,0
National accounts						
Gross domestic product at current prices (GDP) DKK mio.	2006	1 637 603	2003	9 699	2005	10 210
Annual real growth in per cent of GDP	2006	3,2	...	...	2005	2,0
GDP current prices, per capita, DKK	2006	300 638	2003	202 239	2005	179 434
Balance of payments, current account, DKK mio.	2006	39 445	2003	-130	...	...
Balance of payments in per cent of GDP	2006	2,4	2003	-1,3	...	...
Public finance						
Surplus on public finance, DKK mio.	2006	69 072	2003	407	2005	565
Surplus on public finance, per cent of GDP	2006	4,2	2003	4,2	2005	5,5
General government net debt, DKK mio., end of year	2006	43 400	2003	3 052	2005	-2 439
General government net debt, per cent of GDP, end of year	2006	2,7	2003	31	2005	-24
General grants from the Danish government, DKK mio.	•	•	2003	616	2005	3 069

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International statistics

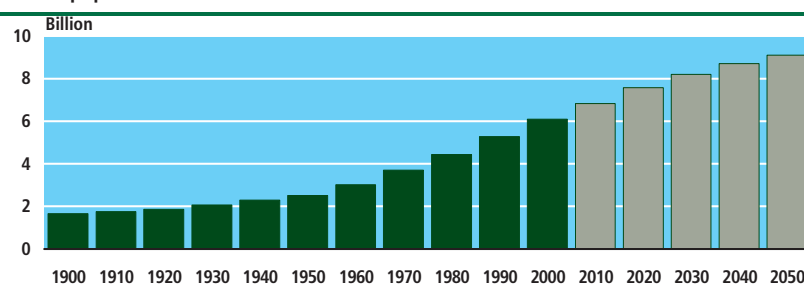
1. Trends in the world population

World population is growing

The world's population almost quadrupled during the 20th century. In 1900, the world population was 1.65 billion and by 2007, the number had increased to 6.7 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 exceed 9.2 billion.

Figure 1

World population



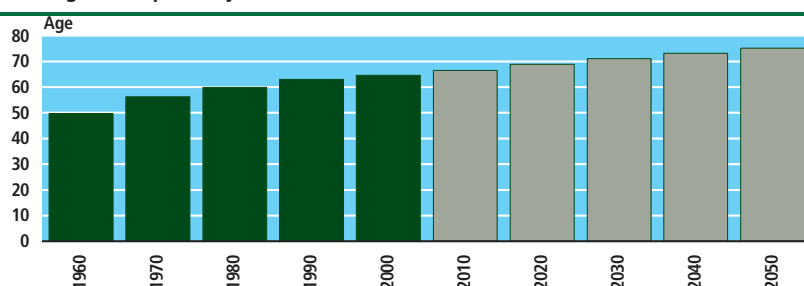
Source: UN's population forecast.

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 2007, average life expectancy has increased to more than 65 years. In 2050, average life expectancy is assumed to have increased to 75 years. The figures reflect major differences among countries and continents. A Japanese child born in 2007 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 33.

Figure 2

Average life expectancy for the world's new-born children



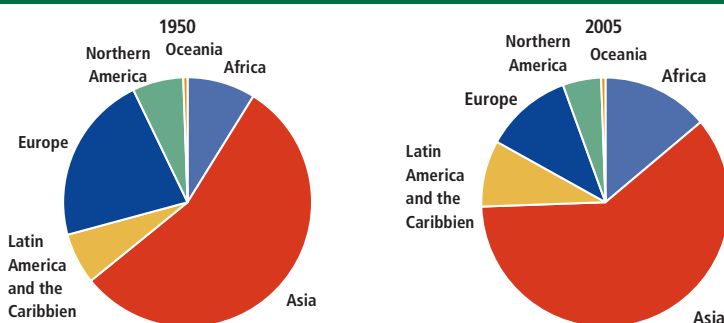
Source: UN's population forecast.

International statistics

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 2005. Conversely, the Asian population has grown from 56 per cent of the world's population in 1950 to 60 per cent in 2005.

Figure 3 World population by continents



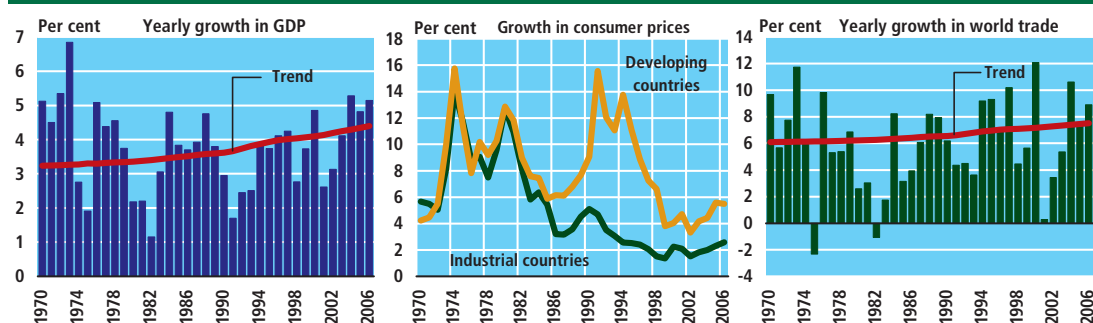
Source: UN's population forecast.

2. World economy

Steady growth and increase in world trade

During the last 36 years, the world economy has steadily grown by an average real growth of 3.8 per cent per year of the world's total GDP. The most marked recessions during the period were seen in 1975, 1982 and 1991, with growth rates as low as 1-2 per cent. In 2005, GDP increased for the world economy as a whole by 5 per cent. Similarly, there has been a general increase in world trade since 1970.

Figure 4 Key indicators for the world economy



Source: IMF – global indicators.

International statistics

However, growth rates have largely varied, and for some years, there were negative growth rates (1975 and 1982). In 2006, world trade increased by 8.9 per cent. In 2001, world trade accounted for a growth rate as low as 0.3 per cent. During recent years, consumer prices (inflation) have been historically low. In 2006, inflation in the highly developed countries was only 2.6 per cent.

3. International statistics

International statistics since 1898

Ever since 1898, Statistical Yearbook has had 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* and *Stock of ships*. 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 actuality.

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 which publish statistics.

International 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 newest 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 459 (continued) **Area and population in states and territories**

	Area		Population			
	Total area	Of which Land area	Lastest population census		Population per km ²	Population in urban areas
			Year	Number		
	km ²	per cent		thousands		per cent
Europe¹	23 045 137	96.6	...	...	...	...
Albania	28 748	95.3	2001	3 126	109	58
Andorra	464	100.0	2004	77	166	93
Belgium	30 528	99.2	01-01-04	10 396	341	97
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51 129	100.0	2005	3 910	88	44
Bulgaria	110 994	99.7	2005	7 773	72	69
Cyprus	9 251	99.9	2005	835	90	69
Denmark excl. the Faroe Islands and Greenland	43 098	98.5	01-01-07	5 447	126	86
Estonia	45 227	93.7	2005	1 330	30	70
Finland excl. Åland	336 618	90.1	28-02-07	5 279	17	61
France ²	543 965	99.7	2006	63 195	108	76
Faroe Islands	1 399	100.0	01-02-07	48	35	32
Gibraltar (only civilian pop.)	6	100.0	2003	29	4 400	100
Greece	131 957	97.7	2005	11 120	83	61
Guernsey	63	100.0	2001	60	902	...
Netherlands	41 528	81.6	01-01-07	16 357	475	68
Belarus	207 600	99.9	2005	9 755	47	71
Ireland	70 273	98.0	2003	3 980	56	60
Iceland	102 819	97.3	01-12-05	299	3	93
Italy	301 277	97.6	2005	58 462	194	67
Jan Mayen	377	...	...	...	...	...
Jersey	116	99.8	2001	87	750	...
Croatia	56 542	98.9	2005	4 550	78	59
Latvia	64 589	96.1	2005	2 307	37	66
Liechtenstein	160	100.0	2003	34	214	23
Lithuania	65 200	99.4	01-01-05	3 431	53	67
Luxembourg	2 586	100.0	2005	455	175	92
Macedonia	25 713	...	01-11-02	2 023	79	60
Malta	316	100.0	31-12-02	397	1 257	92
Isle of Man	572	...	2001	76	134	73
Moldova	33 848	...	2005	4 206	129	46
Monaco	2	...	2000	32	21 477	100
Northern Ireland	14 135	...	2002	1 697	122	...
Norway	323 802	94.6	2005	4 606	15	75
Poland	312 685	97.4	2005	38 230	122	62
Portugal ³	91 905	99.5	01-01-01	10 356	113	55
Romania	238 391	96.6	01-01-02	21 680	91	55
Russia	17 075 400	...	2005	143 474	9	73
San Marino	61	100.0	01-01-02	29	440	89
Switzerland	41 284	95.8	31-12-04	7 415	178	68
Serbia and Montenegro	102 173	99.8	2005	10 503	89	57
Slovakia	49 034	98.1	2005	5 401	110	58
Slovenia	20 273	99.4	31-03-05	1 998	99	51
Spain ⁴	506 030	98.7	01-01-05	44 109	83	77
United Kingdom	228 938	98.7	2004	58 090	246	89
Svalbard	61 229	...	01-01-05	2	0	...
Sweden	450 295	91.3	01-01-07	9 118	20	83

Note: Latest population census can contain estimated population. Population pr. km² and population in urban areas can concern other years those them in other columns.

¹ Incl. Russia. ² Excl. territories overseas. ³ Incl. The Azores and Madeira. ⁴ Incl. Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands and Spanish North Africa.

Source: The Statesman's *Yearbook 2007*. Additional source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook*. (United Nations: *World Population Data Sheet*. Eurostat: *Demographic Statistics*). Populations Division of the United Nations Secretariat, World Urbanization Prospects; The 1999 Revision. *Demographic Bulletin*.

Table 459 (continued) **Area and population in states and territories**

	Area		Population			
	Total area	Of which Land area	Lastest population census		Population per km ²	Population in urban areas
			Year	Number		
	km ²	per cent		thousands		per cent
Czech Republic	78 866	98.0	2005	10 220	130	74
Germany	357 034	97.8	31-12-04	82 501	231	88
Ukraine	603 700	96.0	2005	46 481	80	67
Hungary	93 030	99.3	2005	10 098	110	65
Vatican City	0	...	2000	1	2 273	100
Austria	83 858	98.7	2006	8 299	96	66
Åland	1 527	...	31-12-01	26	17	...
Africa	30 260 680	97.8	...	...	...	...
Algeria	2 381 741	100.0	2005	32 850	12	59
Angola	1 246 600	100.0	2005	15 940	13	35
Benin	112 622	98.2	2002	6 770	60	45
Botswana	581 730	97.4	2001	1 681	3	49
Burkina Faso	267 950	99.9	2005	13 228	38	17
Burundi	27 834	92.3	2005	7 548	271	10
Cameroon	475 440	97.9	2005	16 320	34	51
Central African Republic	622 984	99.9	2003	3 151	5	43
Comoros	1 862	100.0	2003	590	317	35
Congo Demogratic Republic (Zaire)	2 344 798	96.7	2005	57 549	24	32
Congo Republic of	341 821	99.9	2005	3 999	12	53
Djibouti	23 200	99.9	2002	688	30	84
Egypt	1 001 450	99.4	2005	74 030	59	58
Cote d'Ivoire	322 460	98.6	2005	18 140	48	45
Eritrea	121 100	...	2005	4 401	36	20
Ethiopia	1 127 127	90.6	2005	77 430	69	16
Gabon	267 667	95.9	2005	1 384	5	84
Gambia	10 689	80.6	2003	1 364	128	26
Ghana	238 533	95.4	2005	22 113	79	45
Guinea	245 857	99.9	2005	9 402	29	35
Guinea-Bissau	36 125	77.9	2005	1 586	44	34
Cape Verde	4 033	100.0	2005	507	108	56
Kenya	582 646	98.1	2005	34 256	55	39
Lesotho	30 355	100.0	2001	2 158	71	28
Liberia	99 065	86.5	2005	3 283	33	45
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1 759 540	100.0	2003	5 678	3	86
Madagascar	587 041	99.1	2005	18 606	32	27
Malawi	118 484	79.4	2005	12 884	84	16
Mali	1 248 574	98.4	2005	13 518	8	32
Morocco	458 730	99.9	2004	29 536	42	57
Mauritania	1 030 700	100.0	2005	3 069	2	62
Mauritius	2 040	99.5	2003	1 223	576	42
Mayotte	376	...	2003	183	426	...
Mozambique	799 380	97.8	2005	19 792	20	36
Namibia	825 112	99.9	2005	2 031	2	32
Niger	1 186 408	100.0	2005	13 957	9	22
Nigeria	923 768	98.6	2002	131 530	142	47
Réunion	2 507	99.6	2005	785	291	83
Rwanda	25 314	93.7	2002	8 129	321	18
Sao Tome and Principe	1 001	100.0	2005	157	163	48
Senegal	196 722	97.9	2005	11 660	59	50
Seychelles	455	100.0	2002	81	166	50
Sierra Leone	71 740	99.8	2004	4 963	69	39

Table 459 (continued) **Area and population in states and territories**

	Area		Population			
	Total area	Of which Land area	Lastest population census		Population per km ²	Population in urban areas
			Year	Number		
	km ²	per cent		thousands		per cent
Somalia	637 657	98.4	2005	8 228	13	33
Saint Helena	122	100.0	2001	5	53	63
Sudan	2 505 810	94.8	2005	36 230	14	39
Swaziland	17 363	99.1	2005	1 032	54	26
South Africa	1 219 090	100.0	30-06-03	46 430	31	57
Tanzania	942 799	93.5	2002	34 444	36	35
Chad	1 284 000	98.1	2005	9 749	8	25
Togo	56 785	95.8	2005	6 140	108	35
Tunesia	164 150	94.5	2004	9 911	60	64
Uganda	241 548	81.7	2002	24 749	102	12
Western Sahara	252 120	...	2004	356	1	95
Zambia	752 612	98.8	2005	11 668	13	36
Zimbabwe	390 757	99.0	2002	11 635	30	35
Equatorial Guinea	28 051	100.0	2003	510	18	48
America	42 531 094	96.7	...	...	...	...
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	346	100.0	2002	123	313	92
Anguilla	155	...	2001	12	75	11
Antigua and Barbuda	442	...	2002	67	153	38
Argentina ¹	2 780 400	98.4	2001	36 260	13	90
Aruba	180	...	2000	91	506	...
Bahamas	13 939	100.0	2000	304	20	89
Barbados	430	100.0	2005	270	628	52
Belize	22 964	99.3	2005	270	10	48
Bermuda	53	100.0	2000	62	1 164	...
Bolivia	1 098 581	98.7	2001	8 274	8	63
Brazil	8 514 877	99.5	2000	169 799	20	83
Virgin Islands (British)	151	100.0	2000	20	126	56
Canada	9 984 670	91.1	01-07-05	32 270	3	80
Cayman Islands	260	100.0	2001	41	135	...
Chile ¹	756 096	99.0	2002	15 116	20	87
Colombia	1 141 748	91.2	2005	45 600	29	76
Costa Rica	51 100	99.9	2005	4 330	71	61
Cuba	110 861	99.1	2002	11 177	101	76
Dominica	750	...	2001	71	95	72
Dominican Republic	48 137	99.3	2002	8 563	169	59
Ecuador	272 045	97.6	2001	12 157	45	62
El Salvador	21 041	98.8	2005	6 880	327	59
Falkland Islands	12 200	100.0	2001	2	0	84
French Guiana	85 534	97.9	2005	187	2	78
Grenada	344	...	2001	103	298	41
Greenland ²	2 166 086	100.0	01-01-06	57	0	82
Guadeloupe	1 705	98.8	2005	448	246	99
Guatemala	108 889	99.6	2002	11 237	103	46
Guyana	214 999	91.6	2005	751	3	38
Haiti	27 700	99.3	2003	7 929	286	37
Netherlands Antilles	800	100.0	2005	183	259	70
Honduras	112 492	99.8	2005	7 200	58	54
Jamaica	10 991	98.5	2001	2 608	237	57
Martinique	1 128	96.4	2005	396	338	95
Mexico	1 964 375	97.5	2005	107 029	50	76

¹ Excl. Antartis. ² The area not covered by ice comprises 410.449 km² corresponding to a population density of 0.1.

Table 459 (continued) **Area and population in states and territories – correction**

	Area		Population			
	Total area	Of which Land area	Lastest population census		Population per km ²	Population in urban areas
			Year	Number		
	km ²	per cent		thousands		per cent
Montserrat	102	...	2002	4	...	...
Nicaragua	131 812	92.1	2005	5 487	33	57
Panama	75 001	99.5	2005	3 232	38	57
Paraguay	406 752	97.7	2002	5 163	13	57
Peru	1 285 216	99.6	2005	26 152	20	74
Puerto Rico	8 871	100.0	2005	3 912	1 112	94
Saint Kitts and Nevis ¹	269	...	2001	46	166	34
Saint Lucia	617	...	2001	158	256	30
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	242	95.8	1999	6	28	32
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	389	...	2003	117	300	58
South Georgia	163 820	95.5	2002	423	3	74
Surinam	3 760	...	2004	492	3	...
Trinidad and Tobago	5 128	100.0	2005	1 305	246	75
Turks and Caicos Islands	497	100.0	2001	20	32	44
United States	9 826 629	93.2	2005	296 410	31	21
Uruguay	176 215	98.5	2004	3 241	18	92
Venezuela	916 445	96.7	2005	26 749	25	87
Asia	31 738 931	97.2	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan ²	645 807	100.0	2001	29 900	31	22
Armenia	29 743	94.6	2001	3 213	108	67
Azerbaijan	86 600	100.0	01-01-04	8 266	92	52
Bahrain	587	100.0	2003	689	957	90
Bangladesh	147 570	90.4	2001	129 247	876	24
Bhutan	47 000	100.0	2005	2 160	46	8
Brunei	5 765	91.3	2005	374	58	76
Cambodia	181 035	97.5	2005	14 071	54	19
Philippines	300 076	99.4	2005	83 054	255	61
United Arab Emirates	83 600	100.0	2005	4 496	54	85
Georgia	69 700	...	2002	4 372	76	52
Hong Kong	1 091	92.5	2001	6 708	6 237	100
India ³	3 166 414	90.4	2005	1 103 370	324	28
Indonesia (incl. East Timor)	1 890 754	95.1	2005	222 780	102	45
Iraq	434 128	99.8	2005	28 807	51	68
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1 648 195	99.3	2005	69 515	36	67
Israel ⁴	22 072	97.9	2002	6 600	299	92
Gaza Strip ⁵	365	100.0	2004	1 325	2 808	94
West Bank ⁵	5 651	100.0	2004	2 311	333	...
Japan (incl. Ryukyu Islands)	377 829	99.7	01-10-05	127 757	338	66
Jordan ⁶	89 342	99.7	2004	5 100	57	79
Kazakhstan	2 724 900	98.3	2002	14 862	6	56
China	9 572 900	97.2	01-11-00	1 265 830	132	36
Kyrgyzstan	199 900	96.6	2005	5 264	24	34
Kuwait	17 818	100.0	2004	2 639	148	96
Lao PDR	236 800	97.5	2005	5 924	19	21
Lebanon ⁷	10 452	98.4	2005	3 580	342	88
Macau	27	100.0	31-12-03	448	16 428	99
Malaysia	329 847	99.6	2005	25 347	71	64
Maldives	298	100.0	2005	329	906	28
Mongolia	1 565 008	100.0	2005	2 646	2	57

¹ Formerly St. Christopher. ² About 4 mio. exiles in foreign countries. ³ Excl. areas occupied by China in Jammu and Kashmir. ⁴ Incl. Golan Heigt and East Jerusalem etc. ⁵ 3.3 mio. Palestinian lives in other countries. ⁶ Incl. 722.687 Palestinian refugees (31 May 1967). ⁷ Excl. Palestinian refugees in camps.

Table 459 (continued) **Area and population in states and territories**

	Area		Population			
	Total area	Of which Land area	Lastest population census		Population per km ²	Population in urban areas
			Year	Number		
	km ²	per cent		thousands		per cent
Myanmar	676 577	97.2	2005	50 520	75	30
Nepal	147 181	97.2	2005	27 133	157	15
Korea, DPR.	122 762	99.9	2005	22 488	167	81
Oman	309 500	100.0	2003	2 341	8	78
Pakistan ¹	796 095	96.8	2005	157 935	168	34
Qatar	11 493	100.0	2004	744	65	92
Saudi Arabia	2 149 690	100.0	2004	22 674	11	88
Singapore	656	98.4	2001	4 131	6 055	100
Sri Lanka	65 610	98.5	2005	20 743	286	21
Korea, Republic of	99 585	99.5	2005	47 820	463	80
Syria ²	185 180	99.2	2005	19 043	103	50
Tajikistan	143 100	98.3	2000	6 127	43	25
Taiwan	36 188	100.0	2001	22 406	619	...
Thailand	513 115	99.6	2005	64 233	119	32
Turkmenistan	448 100	96.3	2005	4 833	10	45
Turkey	780 580	99.3	2005	73 193	81	66
Uzbekistan	447 400	92.6	2005	22 659	59	37
Viet Nam	332 934	98.1	2005	84 238	229	25
Yemen	555 000	100.0	2004	19 721	36	26
East Timor ³	17 222	...	2005	947	55	...
Oceania	8 515 347	99.1	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	200	100.0	2000	57	286	50
Australia	7 692 030	100.0	30-06-05	20 328	3	91
Cocos Islands	14	100.0	2001	1	...	...
Cook Islands (excl. Niue)	235	100.0	2001	18	76	59
Fiji	18 272	100.0	2005	848	42	52
French Polynesia	4 167	91.5	2002	246	59	53
Guam	549	100.0	2000	155	282	39
Heard and McDonald Islands	412	...	...	...	...	...
Christmas Island	137	...	2001	2	...	...
Kiribati	811	100.0	2000	84	104	43
Marshall Islands	181	100.0	2003	56	281	71
Micronesia	701	...	2005	110	153	28
Nauru	21	...	2003	13	590	100
New Zealand	270 534	99.1	30-06-05	4 098	14	86
Niue	261	100.0	2001	2	7	71
Norfolk Island	34	100.0	2001	3	51	...
New Caledonia	18 575	100.0	2004	231	12	61
Northern Marian Islands	5 050	98.4	2000	69	...	...
Palau	490	100.0	2000	19	38	70
Papua New Guinea	462 840	97.8	2005	5 191	11	12
Pitcairn	5	...	2003	0	...	...
Solomon Islands	28 370	96.9	2005	478	14	16
Tokelau Islands	12	100.0	2001	2	128	...
Tonga	748	96.0	2005	102	131	33
Tuvalu	26	100.0	2002	11	373	47
Vanuatu	12 190	100.0	2005	211	15	23
Western Samoa	2 831	99.6	2005	185	59	22
Wallis and Futuna	274	100.0	2003	15	55	...
Antarctica	15 500 000	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Excl. Jammu and Kashmir. ² Incl. 193,000 Palestinian refugees (1 July 1977). ³ Separate from Indonesia.

Table 460 (continued) **Population of major cities. 1990-2006**

Population of cities		Population of cities		Population of cities	
	thousands		thousands		thousands
EUROPE		Faroe Islands 2004		Liechtenstein 2003	
Albania 2003		THORSHAVN	13	VADUZ	5
TIRANA	555	Gibraltar 2003		Lithuania 2002	
Andorra 2004		GIBRALTAR	29	Kaunas	377
ANDORRA LA VELLA	22	Greece 2001		VILNIUS	553
Belgium 2004		ATHEN	3 762	Luxembourg 2005	
Antwerpen	455	Thessaloniki	364	LUXEMBOURG	76
BRUXELLES	1000	Guernsey 2001		Macedonia 2002	
Bosnien and Hercegovina 2003		ST PETER PORT	16	SKOPJE	507
SARAJEVO	380	Netherlands 2002		Malta 2002	
Bulgaria 2001		Amsterdam ²	735	VALLETTA	7
Plovdiv	338	Eindhoven	302 ⁴	Man 2001	
SOFIA	1 174	HAAG ³	458	DOUGLAS	25
Varna	321	Rotterdam	599	Moldova 2003	
Cyprus 2000		Utrecht	366 ⁴	CHRISINAU	661
NICOSIA	199	Belarus 2004		Monaco 2000	
Denmark 2006		MINSK	1 741	MONACO	32
COPENHAGEN ¹	1 085	Ireland 2002		Northern Ireland 2002	
Estonia 2003		DUBLIN	1 005	BELFAST	274
TALLINN	397	Iceland 2006		Norway 2004	
Finland 2005		REYKJAVIK	116	OSLO	794
HELSINGFORS	559	Italy 2001		Poland 2002	
France 1999		Bari	316	Bydgoszcz	374
Bordeaux	754	Bologna	371	Gdansk	461
Douai-Lens	519	Catania	313	Katowice	327
Grenoble	419	Firenze	356	Krakow	759
Lille	1 001	Genova	610	Lódz	789
Lyon	1 349	Milano	1 256	Lublin	357
Marseille	1 350	Napoli	1 004	Poznan	579
Metz	323	Palermo	686	Szczeicin (Stettin)	415
Nancy	331	ROME	2 733	WARSZAWA	1 672
Nantes	545	Torino	865	Wroclaw	640
Nice	889	Jersey 2001		Portugal 2001	
PARIS	9 645	SAINT HELIER	28	LISABON	2 683
Rouen	390	Croatia 2001		Porto	1 261
Strasbourg	427	ZAGREB	692	Romania 2002	
Toulon	520	Latvia 2000		BUKAREST	1 926
Toulouse	761	RIGA	764		
Valenciennes	357				

Note: Cities with a population of more than 300,000 have been included in the table for Europe, however, with regard to Russia, the Ukraine and Belarus, only cities with a population of at least 1 million have been included. Only cities with a population of at least 1 million (China: 1,5 million) have been included for the rest of the world. In addition, capital cities have been included and are highlighted by capital letters.

¹ Copenhagen Region. ² Capital. ³ Government city. ⁴ 2000.

Source: *The Statesman's Yearbook 2007*, *UN. Demographic Yearbook*. *The Europe World Yearbook*. *Der Fischer Weltalmanach*. *Britannica Book of the Year*.

Table 460 (continued) **Population of major cities. 1990-2006**

Population of cities		Population of cities		Population of cities	
	thousands		thousands		thousands
Cluj-Napoca	318	Glasgow	577	Holy See 2000	
Constanta	310	Leeds	715	VATICAN CITY	1
Craiova	303	Liverpool	442		
Iasi	321	LONDON	7 388	Austria 2001	
Timisoara	318	Manchester	432	WIEN	1 550
		North Lanarkshire	321 ¹		
Russian Federation 2002		Sheffield	513	AFRICA	
MOSKVA	10 130	South Lanarkshire	302 ¹		
Nizhnii Novgorod	1 310			Algeria 1998	
Novosibirsk	1 430	Sweden 2003		ALGIER	1 520
Omsk	1 130	Göteborg	481		
Samara	1 160	STOCKHOLM	765	Angola 2000	
Saint Petersburg	4 160			LUANDA	2 340
Yekaterinburg	1 290	Czech Republic 2002			
		Brno	371	Benin 2002	
San Marino 2000		Ostrava	314	Cotonou	665
SAN MARINO	4	PRAG	1 162	PORTO-NOVO	224
Switzerland 2004		Turkey, see Asia		Botswana 2001	
BERN	123			GABORONE	186
Zürich	343	Germany 2003			
		BERLIN	3 388	Burkina Faso 1999	
Serbia and Montenegro 2001		Bielefeld	328	OUAGADOUGOU	1 026
BEOGRAD	1 581	Bochum	387		
		Bonn	311	Burundi 1999	
Slovakia 2001		Bremen	545	BUJUMBURA	321
BRATISLAVA	429	Dortmund	590		
		Dresden	484	Cameroun 2001	
Slovenia 2004		Duisburg	506	Douala	1 495
LJUBLJANA	252	Düsseldorf	572	YAOUNDE	1 248
		Essen	590		
Spain 2005		Frankfurt am Main	643	Central African	
Barcelona	1 593	Hamburg	1 743	Republic 2003	
Bilbao	353	Hannover	516	BANGUI	532
Cordoba	321	Köln	966		
Las Palmas (Canarias)	379	Leipzig	498	Comorerne 2002	
MADRID	3 155	Mannheim	308	MORONI	40
Malaga	558	München	1 248		
Murcia	410	Nürnberg	494	Congo, Democratic	
Palma (Mallorca)	376	Stuttgart	589	Republic of the 1999	
Sevilla	704	Wuppertal	362	KINSHASA	4 885
Valencia	796				
Valladolid	321	Ukraine 2001		Congo 1999	
Zaragoza	647	Dnipropetrovsk	1 064	BRAZZAVILLE	1 187
		Donetsk	1 016		
United Kingdom 2003		Kharkiv	1 470	Djibouti 1999	
Birmingham	992	KYIV	2 602	DJIBOUTI	523
Bradford	468	Odessa	1 029		
Bristol	392			Egypt 2005	
Cardiff	305 ¹	Hungary 2003		Alexandria	3 821
Edinburgh	448	BUDAPEST	1 719	CAIRO	7 765

¹ 2001.

Table 460 (continued) **Population of major cities. 1990-2006**

Population of cities		Population of cities		Population of cities	
	thousands		thousands		thousands
Giza ¹	2 326	Casablanca	2 934	Swaziland 1999	
		RABAT	1 623	MBABANE	73
Côte d'Ivoire 2000					
Abidjan ²	3 790	Mauretania 1999		South Africa 1999	
YAMOUSSOUKRO ³	299	NOUAKCHOTT	881	Durban	2 554
				Johannesburg	4 075
Eritrea 2002		Mauritius 2003		Kapstadene ²	2 522
ASMARA	501	PORT LOUIS	147	Port Elisabeth	1 328
				PRETORIA Tshwane) ³	1 412
Etiopia 1999		Mayotte 2002			
ADDIS ABABA	2 534	MAMOUZOU ²	45	Tanzania 2002	
				Dar-es-Salaam	2 336
Gabon 1999		Mozambique 2002		DODOMA ²	149
LIBREVILLE	523	MAPUTO	1 045		
				Chad 1999	
Gambia 2003		Namibia 2001		N'DJAMENA	998
BANJUL	357	WINDHOEK	250		
				Togo 1999	
Ghana 1999		Niger 2001		LOMÉ	790
ACCRA	1 904	NIAMEY	675		
				Tunesia 2004	
Guinea 1999		Nigeria 1995		TUNIS	728
CONAKRY	1 764	ABUJA	339		
		Ibada	1 365	Uganda 2002	
Guinea-Bissau 1999		Lagos	1 484	KAMPALA	1 209
BISSAU	274				
		Reunion 1999		Western Sahara 2004	
Cape Verde 1999		SAINT-DENIS	132	EL AAIUN	184
PRAIA	76				
		Rwanda 2002		Zambia 2000	
Kenya 1999		KIGALI	603	LUSAKA	1 085
NAIROBI	2 143				
		Sao Tome and Principe 2001		Zimbabwe 2002	
Lesotho 1999		SÃO TOMÉ	52	HARARA	1 445
MASERU	373				
		Senegal 2002		Equatorial Guinea 2003	
Liberia 1999		DAKAR	1 983	MALABO	93
MONROVIA	479				
		Seychelles 2002		AMERICA	
Libyan Arab Jamah. 1999		Victoria	25		
TRIPOLI	1 773			Virgin Islands (U.S.) 2000	
		Sierra Leone 1999		CHARLOTTE AMALIE	11
Madagascar 1999		FREETOWN	822		
ANTANANARIVO	1 432			Anguilla 2001	
		Somalia 1999		THE VALLEY	1
Malawi 1998		MOGADISHU	1 162		
Blantyre	2 000			Antigua and Barbuda 1999	
LILONGWE	1 000	Saint Helena 1998		ST. JOHN'S	25
		JAMESTOWN	1		
Mali 1999				Argentina 2001	
BAMAKO	1 083	Sudan 1999		BUENOS AIRES	12 047
		KHARTOUM	2 628	Cordoba	1 368
Morocco 2004				Rosario	1 161

¹ 1998. ² New government city. ³ Capital.

Table 460 (continued) **Population of major cities. 1990-2006**

Population of cities		Population of cities		Population of cities	
	thousands		thousands		thousands
Aruba 1998		BOGOTA	6 276	TEGUCIGALPA	820
ORANJESTAD	29	Cali	2 111		
		Medellin	1 958	Jamaica 2001	
Bahamas 2000				KINGSTON	579
NASSAU	212	Costa Rica 2000			
		SAN JOSÉ	347	Martinique 1999	
Barbados 1999				FORT-DE-FRANCE	94
BRIDGETOWN	133	Cuba 2002			
		HAVANNA	2 202	Mexico 2000	
Belize 2000				Ecatepec de Morelos	1 622
BELMOPAN	8	Dominica 2001	15	Guadalajara	1 646
		ROSEAU		Juarez	1 187
Bermuda 2000				Leon de los Aldama	1 021
HAMILTON	1	Dominican Republic 1999		MEXICO BY	8 591
		Santiago de los Caballeros³	1 289	Monterrey	1 111
Bolivia 2001		SANTO DOMINGO	3 523	Netzahualcoyòti	1 225
La Paz¹	790			Puebla de Zaragoza	1 272
Santa Cruz	1 116	Ecuador 2001		Tijuana	1 149
SUCRE²	194	Guayaquil	1 985		
		QUITO	1 399	Montserrat 2002	
Brazil 2000				PLYMOUTH⁴	0
Belém	1 281	El Salvador 2005			
Belo Horizonte	2 239	SAN SALVADOR	2 232	Nicaragua 1999	
BRASILIA	2 051			MANAGUA	930
Curitiba	1 587	Falkland Islands 2001			
Fortaleza	2 141	STANLEY	2	Panama 2000	
Goiania	1 093			PANAMA BY	469
Guarulhos	1 073	French Guiana 1999			
Manaus	1 406	CAYENNE	51	Paraguay 2002	
Porto Alegre	1 361			ASUNCIÓN	512
Recife	1 423	Grenada 2001			
Rio de Janeiro	5 858	ST. GEORGE'S	36	Peru 2002	
Salvador	2 443			LIMA	6 953
Sao Paulo	10 434	Greenland 2006			
		NUUK/GODTHÅB	14	Puerto Rico 2002	
Virgin Islands (Br.) 2000				SAN JUAN	433
ROAD TOWN	8	Guadeloupe 1999			
		BASSE-TERRE	12	Saint Kitts and Nevis 2001	
Canada 2001				BASSETERRE	13
Montréal	3 426	Guatemala 1999			
OTTAWA	1 064	GUATEMALA CITY	3 119	Saint Lucia 1999	
Toronto	4 682			CASTRIES	57
Vancouver	1 987	Guyana 2002			
		GEORGETOWN	171	Saint Pierre and Miquelon 1999	
Cayman Islands 2001				ST. PIERRE	6
GEORGETOWN	21	Haiti 2003			
		PORT-AU-PRINCE	1 977	Saint Vincent and the	
Chile 2002				Grenadines 1999	
SANTIAGO	4 668	Netherlands Antilles 2001		KINGSTOWN	28
		WILLEMSTAD	131		
Colombia 1999				Surinam 2004	
Barranquilla	1 226	Honduras 2001		PARAMARIBO	243

¹ Government city. ² New Capital. ³ 1995. ⁴ Evacuation of population due to volcano eruption.

Table 460 (continued) **Population of major cities. 1990-2006**

Population of cities		Population of cities		Population of cities	
	thousands		thousands		thousands
Trinidad and Tobago 2000		Philippines 2000		Vadodara	1 492
PORT-OF-SPAIN	49	Davao	1 147	Varanasi	1 212
		Kalookan	1 233	Vijayawada	1 011
Turks and Caicos Islands 2001				Visakhapatnam	1 329
GRAND TYRK	4	MANILA	1 673		
		Quezon City	2 160	Indonesia 2000	
Uruguay 2004				Bandung	2 140
MONTEVIDEO	1 270	United Arab Emirates 2003		Bekasi	1 660
		ABU DHABI	1 591	JAKARTA	8 350
United States 2000		Dubai	1 204	Medan	1 900
Chicago	2 896			Palembang	1 450
Dallas	1 189	Georgia 2002		Semarang	1 350
Houston	1 954	TBILISI	1 080	Surabaya	2 600
Los Angeles	3 695				
New York	8 008	Hong Kong 2001		Iraq 1999	
Philadelphia	1 518	HONGKONG	6 708	BAGDAD	4 689
Phoenix	1 321			Irbil	1 743 ²
San Antonio	1 145	India 2001			
San Diego	1 223	Agra	1 321	Iran 1996	
WASHINGTON	572	Ahmedabad	4 519	Esfahan	1 266
		Allahabad	1 050	Mashhad	1 887
Venezuela 1999		Amritsar	1 011	Shiraz	1 053
CARACAS	3 127	Asansol	1 090	Tabriz	1 191
Maracaibo	1 700 ¹	Bangalore	5 687	TEHERAN	6 935 ³
		Bhopal	1 455		
ASIA		Bombay (Mumbai)	16 368	Israel 2002	
		Calcutta (Kolkata)	13 217	JERUSALEM	680
Afghanistan 2002		Coimbatore	1 446		
KABUL	2 680	Delhi	12 791	Gaza Stripe Jericho-area 2000	
		Dhanbad	1 064	GAZA CITY	1 060
Armenia 2001		Faridabad	1 055		
JEREVAN	1 100	Hyderabad	5 534	Japan 2003	
		Indore	1 639	Fukuoka	1 315
Azerbaijan 2004		Jabalpur	1 117	Hiroshima	1 119
BAKU	1 840	Jaipur	2 324	Kawasaki	1 259
		Jamshedpur	1 102	Kobe	1 484
Bahrein 2001		Kanpur	2 690	Kyoto	1 386
MANAMA	143	Kochi	1 355	Nagoya	2 117
		Lucknow	2 266	Osaka	2 490
Bangladesh 2001		Ludhiana	1 395	Saitama	1 038
Chittagong	2 200	Madras (Chennai)	6 425	Sapporo	1 838
DHAKA	5 644	Madurai	1 195	TOKYO	8 083
		Meerut	1 074	Yokohama	3 467
Bhutan 1999		Nagpur	2 123		
THIMPHU	28	Nashik	1 152	Jordan 2000	
		NEW DELHI	301	AMMAN	1 147
Brunei 1999		Patna	1 707		
BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN	85	Poona	3 756	Kzsakhstan 2000	
		Rajkot	1 002	Almaty	1 129
Cambodia 1999		Surat	2 811	ASTANA	313
PHNOM PENH	938				

¹ 1998. ² 1995. ³ 1999.

Table 460 (continued) **Population of major cities. 1990-2006**

Population of cities		Population of cities		Population of cities	
	thousands		thousands		thousands
China 2000		Wuhan	8 310	ISLAMABAD	529
Anshan	1 560	Xiamen	2 050	Karachi	9 339
Baotou	1 670	Xi'an	4 480	Lahore	5 143
BEIJING (Peking)	11 510	Xuzhou	1 680	Rawalpindi	1 410
Changchun	3 230	Yantai	1 720		
Changsha	2 120	Zaozhuang	2 000	Qatar 2004	
Chaoyang	2 470	Zhengzhou	2 590	DOHA	340
Chengdu	4 330	Zhongshan	2 360		
Chongqing	9 690	Zibo	2 820	Saudi-Arabia 2004	
Dalian	3 250			Jedda	2 800
Datong	1 530	Kyrgyzstan 1999		Makkah	1 290
Dongguan	6 450	BISHKEK	750	RIYADH	4 090
Fuyang	1 720				
Fuzhou	2 120	Kuwait 2004		Singapore 2001	
Guangzhou (Canton)	8 520	KUWAIT BY	439	SINGAPORE	4 131
Guiyang	2 990				
Haerbin	3 480	Lao, PDR 1999		Sri Lanka 2001	
Hangzhou	2 450	VIENTIANE	640	Colombo ¹	642
Hefei	1 660			SRI JAYE WARDENEPURA KOTTE ²	116
Jilin	1 950	Lebanon 1998			
Jinan	3 000	BEIRUT	1 500	Korea, Rep. of 2000	
Kumming	3 040			Inchon (Incheon)	2 475
Lanzhou	2 090	Macau 1999		Kwangju (Gwangju)	1 353
Linyi	1 940	MACAU	437	Pusan (Busan)	3 663
Liuan	1 600			SEOUL	9 895
Nanchang	1 840	Malaysia 2000		Taegu (Daegu)	2 481
Nanchong	1 770	KUALA LUMPUR	1 379	Taejon (Daejeon)	1 368
Nanhai	2 130	PUTRAJAYA ²	...	Ulsan	1 014
Nanjing	3 620				
Nanning	1 770	Maldives 2000		Syria 1999	
Nanyang	1 580	MALE	74	Aleppo	1 840 ³
Ningbo	1 570			DAMASKUS	2 270
Pizhou	1 540	Mongolia 2000			
Puning	1 860	ULAN BATOR	761	Tajikistan 2000	
Qingdao	2 720			DUSHANBE	562
Qiqihaer	1 540	Myanmar 1999			
Shanghai	14 350	RANGOON (YANGON)	4 101	Taiwan 2001	
Shenyang	5 300			Kaohsiung	1 480
Shenzhen	7 010	Nepal 2001		TAIPEI	2 690
Shijianzhuang	1 970	KATMANDU	672		
Shude	1 690			Thailand 2000	
Suizhou	1 600	Korea, DPR 1999		BANGKOK	6 355
Suzhou	1 600	PYONGYANG	3 136		
Taian	1 540			Turkmenistan 1999	
Taiyuan	2 560	Oman 2003		ASHGABAT	525
Tangshan	1 710	MUSCAT	632		
Tengzhou	1 550			Turkey 2000	
Tianjin	7 500	Pakistan 1998		Adana	1 400
Tianmen	1 610	Faisalabad (Lyallaur)	2 009	ANKARA	3 541
Urumqi	1 750	Gujranwala	1 133	Bursa	1 617
Wenzhou	1 920	Hyderabad	1 167	Gaziantep	1 019

¹ Commercial. ² Administrative and legislative. ³ 1995.

Table 460 (continued) **Population of major cities. 1990-2006**

Population of cities		Population of cities		Population of cities	
	thousands		thousands		thousands
Konya	1 314	Cook Islands 2000		Northern Mariana Islands 2000	
Istanbul	9 119	RAROTONGA	12	CHALAN KANOA (Saipan)	9
Izmir	2 750				
Mersin	1 021	Fiji 1999		New Caledonia 2004	
		SUVA	196	NOUMEA	91
Uzbekistan 2000					
TASJKENT	2 133	French Polynesia 1996		Palau 2000	
		PAPEETE	79	KOROR	13
Viet Nam 2002					
HANOI	2 931	Guam 1990		Papua New Guinea 1999	
Ho Chi Minh City	5 479	AGAÑA	1	PORT MORESBY	293
Yemen 2004		Kiribati 1996		Solomon Islands 1999	
SANA'A	1 748	BAIRIKI	29	HONIARA	68
East Timor 1999		Marshall Islands 1999		Tonga 1999	
DILI	180	MAJURO Atoll	24	NUKUALOFA	37
OCEANIA		Micronesia 2000		Tuvalu 2000	
		PALIKIR	6	FONGAFALE	4
American Samoa 1999					
PAGO PAGO	14	Nauru 1999		Vanuatu 1999	
		AIWO ¹	1	VILA	26
Australia 2003					
Adeleide	1 119	New Zealand 2001		West Samoa 2001	
Brisbane	1 733	Auckland	1 075	APIA	39
CANBERRA	322	WELLINGTON	340		
Melbourne	3 560			Wallis and Futuna 2003	
Perth	1 433	Niue 1991		MATA-UTU	1
Sydney	4 201	ALOFI ²	0		

¹ New capital. ² In January 2004, a cyclone destroyed the capital.

Table 461

Population, birth and mortality rates for continents

	Estimated mid-year population figures				Increase in population p.a.	Live births p.a. as % of mean population 2000-2005	Deaths p.a. as % of mean population 2000-2005	Density	Surface in km ²	Dependency load
	1970	1980	1990	2003	2000-2005	2000-2005	2000-2005			
	millions				per cent	per thousand		per km ²	in thousand	per cent
Continents and regions										
World	3 697	4 442	5 280	6 314	1.2	21	9	46	136 056	36
Europe	656	692	721	729	0.0	10	12	33	22 050	32
Eastern Europe	276	295	311	300	- 0.5	10	14	16	18 814	30
Northern Europe	86	89	92	95	0.3	11	10	54	1 748	34
Southern Europe	127	138	143	148	0.4	10	10	112	1 317	32
Western Europe	166	170	176	185	0.2	10	10	167	1 108	33
Africa	364	479	636	868	2.2	38	15	29	30 250	45
Eastern Africa	109	146	198	275	2.4	41	17	44	6 300	48
Middle Africa	41	54	73	104	2.6	46	20	16	6 613	49
Northern Africa	86	112	144	184	1.7	26	7	22	8 525	38
Southern Africa	26	33	42	54	0.7	24	17	20	2 675	38
Western Africa	102	134	178	252	2.4	42	18	41	6 138	48
Northern America	232	256	283	324	1.0	14	8	15	21 776	33
Latin America	285	362	444	546	1.4	22	6	27	20 546	37
Caribbean	25	29	34	38	0.9	20	8	165	234	36
Central America	68	91	113	143	1.6	24	5	58	2 480	38
South America	192	242	297	365	1.4	21	6	20	17 832	36
Asia	2 140	2 630	3 169	3 815	1.2	20	8	120	31 870	35
Eastern Asia	987	1 178	1 350	1 507	0.6	13	7	128	11 763	30
South-central Asia	780	978	1 226	1 560	1.6	26	9	145	10 791	39
South-eastern Asia	286	358	440	541	1.4	21	7	120	4 495	36
Western Asia	88	116	154	206	2.1	26	6	43	4 822	39
Oceania	20	23	27	32	1.3	17	7	4	8 564	35
Australia, New Zealand	16	18	20	24	1.1	13	7	3	8 012	33
Melanesia	3	4	6	7	2.0	31	10	14	541	42
Micronesia	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.9	26	5	167	3	38
Polynesia	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	24	5	75	8	40

¹ 0-14-years and 65-years or more in percentage of total population.

Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2003*.

Table 462

Population, birth and death rates in selected countries

	Estimated population figures 1 July 2003	Per thousand inhabitants		Deaths in 1st year as % of total live births 2003	Life expectancy				
		Live births 2003	Deaths 2003		Year	Males		Females	
						0 year	65 years	0 year	65 years
	millions	per thousand							
Belgium	10.4	11.1 ¹	10.1 ¹	4.5 ¹	2000	74.6	15.5	80.8	19.5
Bulgaria	7.8	8.6	14.3	12.3	2002	68.5	13.0	75.4	15.7
Denmark	5.4	12.0	10.7	4.4	2004-05	75.6	16.0	80.2	18.9
Estonia	1.4	9.6	13.4	7.0	2002	64.8	12.6	76.3	17.2
Finland	5.2	10.9	9.4	3.1	2003	75.1	16.1	81.8	19.9
France	59.8	12.7	9.4	4.4	2001	75.5	16.9	82.9	21.4
Greece	11.0	9.5	9.6	4.0	2003	76.3	16.8	81.3	18.9
Netherlands	16.2	12.3	8.7	4.8	2002	76.0	15.2	80.7	18.9
Ireland	4.0	15.4	7.2	5.1	2002	75.1	15.4	80.2	18.7
Iceland	0.3	14.3	6.3	2.4	2003	79.0	17.8	82.4	20.4
Italy	57.6	9.4	10.2	4.6	2000	76.5	16.5	82.5	20.5
Latvia	2.3	9.0	13.9	9.4	2002	65.4	12.1	76.8	18.1
Lithuania	3.5	8.9	11.9	6.7	2003	66.5	13.3	77.8	18.1
Luxembourg	0.5	11.8	9.0	4.9	2000-02	74.8	15.8	81.0	19.7
Norway	4.6	12.4	9.3	3.4	2003	77.0	16.7	81.9	20.1
Poland	38.2	9.2	9.6	7.0	2003	70.5	14.0	78.9	18.1
Portugal	10.4	10.8	10.4	4.1	2000	72.7	14.7	79.7	18.3
Romania	21.7	9.8	12.3	16.7	2003	67.4	13.0	74.8	15.8
Russia	144.6	10.2	16.4	12.3	1999	59.9	11.1	72.4	15.0
Switzerland	7.3	9.8	8.6	4.3	2000	76.9	16.9	82.6	20.7
Slovakia	5.4	9.6	9.7	7.9	2002	69.9	11.0	77.6	15.7
Slovenia	2.0	8.7	9.7	4.0	2002	73.2	14.9	80.7	19.2
Spain	41.9	10.5	9.2	3.9	2001	76.4	16.9	83.1	20.9
United Kingdom	59.6	11.7	10.3	5.3	2000	75.3	15.7	80.1	18.8
Sweden	9.0	11.1	10.4	3.1	2002	77.7	16.9	82.1	20.0
Czech Republic	10.2	9.2	10.9	3.9	2003	72.0	13.8	78.5	17.1
Germany	82.5	8.6	10.3	4.2	2002-04	75.9	16.3	81.5	19.8
Hungary	10.1	9.3	13.4	7.3	2003	68.3	12.9	76.5	16.7
Austria	8.1	9.5	9.5	4.5	2003	75.9	16.4	81.6	19.8
South Africa	46.4	...	...	...	2001	51.8	...	56.7	...
Argentina	37.9	18.4	8.0	17.6	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	179.0	15.8	5.5	15.6	2002	67.3	15.8	74.9	18.3
Canada	31.7	10.5	7.2	5.4	2002	77.2	17.2	82.1	20.6
Mexico	104.2	25.5	4.5	12.6	...	...	...	...	...
United States	290.8	14.1	8.4	6.9	2002	74.5	16.6	79.9	19.5
Hong Kong	6.8	6.9	5.4	2.3	2003	78.5	18.0	84.3	21.8
Israel	6.7	21.7	5.7	4.9	2003	77.7	17.6	81.9	19.9
India	1 068.2	24.8	8.0	60.0	1995-99	60.8	...	62.5	...
Japan	127.6	8.8	8.0	3.0	2003	78.4	18.0	85.3	23.0
China	1 288.4	12.4	6.4	...	2000	69.6	...	73.3	...
Saudi Arabia	22.0	26.3 ²	2.3 ²	19.1 ²	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	4.2	10.9	4.7	2.7	2003	77.0	16.3	80.9	18.7
Korea, Rep. of	47.9	10.3	5.1	5.0	2001	72.8	14.6	80.0	18.4
Turkey	70.7	20.9	13.9	38.3	2000	66.4	...	71.0	...
Australia	19.9	12.6	6.7	4.8	2001-03	77.8	17.6	82.8	21.0
New Zealand	4.0	14.0	7.0	4.9	2002-04	77.0	17.1	81.3	20.1

¹ 2001. ² 2000.Kilde: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2003*.

Table 463

Live births per thousand women

	Year	Live births per thousand women by age							Total fertility rate per woman 2004
		15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6
Bulgaria	2002	40.4	80.5	75.3	37.2	11.3	1.8	0.1	1.3
Denmark	2005	5.8	43.4	125.2	127.1	50.5	8.1	0.3	1.8
Estonia	2002	21.9	76.4	88.6	58.0	24.3	4.9	0.1	1.4
Finland	2003	10.4	57.0	115.5	106.9	49.4	10.8	0.5	1.8
France	2002	8.1	55.9	129.4	117.7	51.7	11.4	0.6	1.9
Greece	2003	11.1	43.7	82.3	77.7	34.9	6.3	0.7	1.3
Netherlands	2003	7.1	41.3	109.6	131.3	52.9	7.0	0.3	1.7
Ireland	2003	18.8	50.9	92.5	133.4	81.2	15.5	0.4	2.0
Iceland	2003	16.2	75.9	130.3	115.7	48.5	11.8	0.4	2.0
Italy	2003	7.1	35.7	78.1	84.6	41.9	7.7	0.4	1.3
Latvia	2002	16.0	72.6	80.3	51.2	21.1	4.9	0.4	1.2
Lithuania	2003	20.5	76.0	85.2	46.4	19.1	4.2	0.2	1.3
Luxembourg	2003	11.1	57.5	103.4	102.5	43.9	8.3	0.4	1.7
Norway	2002	10.1	59.5	121.0	109.3	44.1	7.7	0.2	1.8
Poland	2003	14.5	64.1	88.1	52.9	20.9	4.6	0.2	1.2
Portugal	2003	20.1	51.2	89.7	84.6	35.7	7.1	0.4	1.4
Romania	2003	34.0	79.7	79.0	41.7	16.1	3.1	0.2	1.3
Russia	2001	27.6	94.6	70.6	39.0	13.4	2.4	0.1	1.3
Switzerland	2002	5.4	41.0	90.3	94.7	40.4	6.8	0.4	1.4
Slovakia	2002	21.5	68.6	83.4	46.0	16.2	2.9	0.1	1.3
Slovenia	2003	5.8	44.3	94.8	70.7	21.8	3.5	0.1	1.2
Spain	2001	10.0	27.4	65.5	95.1	45.8	7.4	0.4	1.3
United Kingdom	2003	26.6	70.1	95.9	94.5	45.9	9.1	0.5	1.7
Sweden	2002	6.6	47.7	109.2	110.7	47.3	8.9	0.3	1.8
Czech Republic	2003	11.4	53.8	94.4	57.4	17.6	3.1	0.1	1.2
Germany	2003	11.7	50.5	86.3	78.4	33.5	5.5	0.2	1.4
Hungary	2003	20.9	56.4	88.8	62.0	23.3	4.0	0.1	1.3
Austria	2003	13.2	57.1	94.5	73.5	30.4	5.9	0.3	1.4
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7
Argentina	2003	59.1	115.1	117.6	107.7	60.6	18.5	1.4	2.3
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3
Canada	2002	15.2	54.0	95.4	89.4	36.1	6.2	0.2	1.5
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2
United States	2002	43.7	103.6	113.6	91.5	41.4	8.3	0.5	2.0
Hong Kong	2003	3.6	28.0	51.2	49.4	23.3	4.1	0.2	0.9
Israel	2003	15.5	113.6	180.9	163.7	90.8	22.6	1.9	2.9
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.9
Japan	2003	5.7	37.0	88.4	85.1	33.2	4.5	0.1	1.3
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.0
Singapore	2003	7.0	33.7	85.4	94.5	37.8	6.3	0.2	1.2
Korea, Rep. of	2002	2.7	26.8	116.2	79.2	16.9	2.5	0.2	1.2
Turkey	1997	50.0	173.6	144.9	73.3	36.1	15.5	3.4	2.2
Australia	2003	16.1	53.8	102.8	112.7	54.4	10.0	0.5	1.8
New Zealand	2003	26.2	68.9	110.2	114.5	59.3	12.2	0.6	2.0

Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2003*. United Nations: *World Development Indicators, 2006* (column 8).

Table 464

Deaths per 100,000 by selected causes of death. 2004

	Diseases							Accidents and poisoning	
	Lung cancer	Other types of cancer	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	Heart diseases	Circulatory diseases	Diseases of respiratory system	Diseases of digestive system	Road traffic accidents	Suicide and self-inflicted injury
Belgium	61.6	...	11.5	126.2	187.7	...	30.7	...	...
Bulgaria	34.3	...	15.3	191.5	...	...	20.9	...	...
Denmark	52.6	213.2	18.9	134.9	208.7	62.1	44.9	9.7	9.1
Estonia	50.9	204.3	20.3	405.6	668.2	27.9	32.2	...	...
Finland	31.5	138.5	13.4	252.4	261.2	54.5	25.9	7.0	18.4
France	46.4	173.0	14.5	75.4	156.0	41.1	26.4	13.4	14.0
Greece	54.6	153.0	7.1	109.1	279.7	39.6	14.9	16.7	3.2
Netherlands	54.5	188.7	5.0	96.3	207.3	67.4	22.2	6.8	8.1
Ireland	40.9	184.1	5.2	161.4	262.7	117.3	24.4	9.5	11.0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	56.2	159.5	16.0	133.8	215.7	38.3	22.0	12.1	4.3
Latvia	45.4	245.8	12.3	348.1	772.5	33.8 ¹	30.3	26.2	36.9
Lithuania	33.0	...	12.0	267.8	...	...	23.7	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	35.3	163.2	4.6	167.7	239.2	54.7	18.8	8.2	12.8
Poland	56.6	209.8	14.0	136.8	412.2	39.9	35.1	16.8	13.6
Portugal	26.5	157.6	12.7	76.6	256.2	76.7	30.5	6.1	3.8
Romania	40.7	191.5	30.5	225.9	697.8	59.7	67.7	...	...
Russia	23.6	218.1	44.4	650.5	1 055.2	85.1	45.0 ²	...	...
Switzerland	16.4	142.7	9.0	277.4	195.6	40.0	21.3	...	14.6
Slovakia	40.6	197.6	27.2	336.4	501.3	51.4	42.0	7.8	13.0
Slovenia	56.7	230.9	42.3	122.1	205.9	65.8	41.2	15.1	29.3
Spain	44.9	161.8	11.8	50.4	197.0	83.3	27.2	15.2	6.4
United Kingdom	53.1	174.9	12.0	185.8	231.8	107.6	27.9	5.2	7.0
Sweden	34.6	149.0	8.5	218.9	228.8	33.3	14.7	5.6	11.9
Czech Republic	62.0	224.8	16.8	218.0	408.5	47.2	29.9	23.2	13.8
Germany	46.9	162.8	18.8	204.0	265.6	36.2	31.0	10.3	8.6
Hungary	76.8	255.9	61.0	274.1	503.6	21.2	68.2	13.1	21.8
Austria	37.6	153.2	19.3	169.6	252.1	31.2	25.5	10.1	15.7
South Africa	8.5	...	18.3	31.7	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	15.0	...	12.0	73.3	226.0	...	35.6	30.0	...
Brazil	10.1	...	10.7	44.2	...	...	39.8	...	...
Canada	54.6	...	7.1	123.5	184.5	...	18.8	9.4 ³	...
Mexico	6.2	...	23.7	44.2	...	...	87.8	...	...
United States	49.0	166.6	13.8	245.2	236.7	61.9	24.0	15.6	9.5
Hong Kong	22.9	176.5	8.5	41.9	146.0	64.9	20.8	125.5	...
Israel	19.5	...	2.8	140.2	...	...	13.5	...	...
India	37.3	...	9.4	39.5	...	...	23.4	...	12.4
Japan	48.3	154.5	10.7	62.7	137.6	68.8	14.6	8.4	22.1
China	42.3	220.0	9.7	42.8	215.1	137.8	29.7	9.3	14.6
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	22.9	101.9	2.5	84.3	126.2	54.5	31.0	4.0	6.6
Korea, Rep. of	33.5	159.6	13.1	34.5	169.6	36.1	11.3	31.9	15.6
Turkey	40.4	...	9.0	79.9	...	...	35.7	...	...
Australia	34.3	155.3	6.1	123.3	180.8	34.3	21.3	11.2	12.6
New Zealand	42.4	168.3	4.9	186.4	172.0	21.6	6.4	13.6	17.5

¹ 1999. ² 2000. ³ 1998.Source: Euromonitor International: *World Health Databook, 2006*.

Table 465

Education in selected OECD countries. 2004

	School expectancy (in years)				Population by highest level of education completed (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 total¹	9.5	4.1	3.0	16.6	31	27	23	18	25
Belgium	9.4	6.1	3.0	18.5	41	32	25	20	30
Denmark	9.6	4.3	3.2	17.1	35	34	33	27	32
Finland	9.0	4.9	4.5	18.4	38	40	32	25	34
France	9.5	3.3	2.8	15.6	38	24	18	14	24
Greece	9.0	3.2	3.9	16.1	25	25	19	12	21
Netherlands	10.4	3.2	2.7	16.3	34	30	29	24	29
Ireland	10.8	3.5	2.9	17.2	40	29	22	16	28
Iceland	9.9	5.4	3.5	18.8	31	33	25	17	28
Italy	8.4	4.8	2.9	16.1	15	12	11	7	11
Luxembourg	9.2	3.8	...	...	31	22	21	16	23
Norway	9.9	4.0	3.6	17.5	39	34	29	23	32
Poland	9.0	3.8	3.3	16.1	23	14	12	12	16
Portugal	10.5	3.0	2.6	16.1	19	13	10	7	13
Switzerland	9.6	3.5	2.1	15.2	30	31	28	22	28
Spain	11.0	2.2	3.0	16.2	38	28	19	12	26
United Kingdom	9.1	8.8	2.8	20.7	31	25	24	21	26
Sweden	9.8	4.8	3.8	18.4	42	36	33	27	35
Czech Republic	9.0	4.3	2.1	15.4	13	14	12	10	12
Germany	10.2	3.5	2.3	16.0	23	27	26	23	25
Hungary	8.1	4.6	2.7	15.4	19	18	16	14	17
Austria	8.2	4.5	2.3	15.0	20	20	18	15	18
Canada	...	...	...	...	53	47	41	35	45
Mexico	9.7	1.6	1.2	12.5	19	18	15	8	16
United States	9.1	2.8	4.1	16.0	39	39	41	36	39
Japan	9.1	3.0	...	...	52	45	33	19	37
Korea. Rep. of	8.9	2.9	4.3	16.1	49	33	16	10	30
Turkey	7.7	3.1	1.5	12.3	11	8	9	7	9
Australia	11.7	5.0	3.6	20.3	36	31	31	23	31
New Zealand	10.2	4.6	4.2	19.0	28	26	26	20	25

Note: Estimated figures.

¹ Average percentage for all OECD countries by highest level of education completed by population.

Source: OECD. *Education at a Glance. OECD indicators, Britannica Book of the year.*

Table 466

Adherents of selected world religions. 2001

	Europe	Asia	Africa	North America	Latin America	Oceania	World	Per cent	Countries
	thousands								
Christians	559 359	317 759	368 244	261 752	486 591	25 343	2 019 052	32.9	238
Christians affiliated with Church	536 588	312 182	342 819	213 038	481 132	21 600	1 907 363	31.1	238
Of whom									
Roman Catholics	112 086	112 086	123 467	71 391	466 226	8 327	1 067 053	17.4	235
Protestants	77 497	50 718	90 989	70 164	49 008	7 478	345 855	5.6	232
Orthodox	158 375	14 219	36 038	6 400	564	718	216 314	3.5	134
Anglicans	26 628	735	43 524	3 231	1 098	5 428	80 644	1.3	163
Other Christians	29 456	160 126	87 978	91 779	47 136	2 004	418 479	6.8	
Christians not affiliated with Church	22 771	5 577	25 425	48 714	5 459	3 743	111 689	1.8	232
Muslims	31 724	845 341	323 556	4 518	1 702	307	1 207 148	19.7	204
Hindus	1 425	813 396	2 384	1 350	775	359	819 689	13.4	114
Buddhists	1 570	356 533	139	2 777	660	307	361 985	5.9	126
Sikhs	241	22 689	54	535	0	19	23 538	0.4	34
Jews	2 506	4 476	215	6 045	1 145	98	14 484	0.2	134
Adherents of other religions	130 489	1 372 045	105 343	34 554	34 288	4 271	1 680 990	27.4	
Population, total	728 270	3 730 168	802 150	311 877	525 878	30 164	6 128 512	100.0	238

Note: Estimated figures.

Source: *Britannica Book of the year*.

Table 467

Illiteracy in selected countries. 2006

	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
	per cent				per cent		
Algeria	20.4	39.9	30.2	Maldives	3.8	3.6	3.7
Argentina	2.8	2.8	2.8	Malta	13.6	10.8	12.1
Bangladesh ¹	49.7	68.6	58.9	Martinique	2.8	2.0	2.4
Barbados ¹	0.3	0.3	0.3	Mauritania	40.5	56.6	48.8
Belarus	0.2	0.6	0.4	Morocco	34.3	60.4	49.3
Benin	52.1	77.4	66.4	Mozambique ¹	37.7	68.6	53.5
Botswana	19.6	18.5	21.1	Namibia	13.2	16.5	18.7
Bulgaria	1.3	2.3	1.8	Netherlands Antilles ¹	3.3	3.3	3.3
Cambodia	15.3	35.9	26.4	Nigeria ¹	25.6	40.6	33.2
Cape Verde ¹	14.6	32.0	24.3	Oman	13.2	26.5	25.6
Colombia	7.1	7.3	5.8	Puerto Rico ¹	6.1	5.6	5.9
Comoros	36.5	50.9	43.8	Reunion	13.7	9.8	11.6
Congo ¹	11.1	22.9	17.2	Russian Federation	0.3	0.8	0.6
Costa Rica	5.3	4.9	4.2	Samoa ¹	1.1	1.6	1.3
Cuba	0.2	0.2	0.2	Saudi Arabia	12.9	30.7	20.6
El Salvador ¹	17.6	22.9	20.3	Slovenia ¹	0.3	0.4	0.3
Ethiopia ¹	50.8	66.2	58.5	Sri Lanka	7.7	10.9	9.6
Guatemala	24.6	36.7	30.9	Tanzania	1.0	2.1	1.5
Haiti ¹	46.2	50.0	48.1	Trinidad and Tobago ¹	16.6	34.7	25.7
Indonesia	6.0	13.2	12.1	Tunisia	23.2	42.3	31.1
Israel	1.5	4.1	3.1	Uganda	0.3	0.8	0.6
Jamaica	25.9	14.1	12.4	Ukraine	24.4	19.3	22.7
Jordan	4.9	15.3	10.1	United Arab Emirates ¹	22.5	37.8	30.6
Kenya	22.3	29.8	26.4	Uruguay ¹	2.7	1.9	2.3
Kuwait	5.6	9.0	17.1	Uzbekistan ¹	0.4	1.1	0.7
Liberia	27.7	60.7	44.1	Yemen ¹	30.5	71.5	51.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	8.2	29.3	18.3	Zimbabwe ¹	6.2	13.7	10.0

Note: The number of illiterate adults expressed as a percentage of the total adult population aged 15 years and above. A person is considered illiterate if he/she can't read and write with understanding a simple statement related to his/her daily life.

¹ Published 2004.

Source: www.uis.unesco.org

Table 468

Newspaper, books, libraries and cinema

	Daily newspapers, 2000			Books published, 1999		Public libraries, 1999			Cinema admissions, 1999	
	Number	Circulation		Number of titles	Number of titles per 1 000 capita	Number of administrative units, total	Stock		Total	Per capita
		Total	per 1 000 capita				Total	per capita		
		thousands					thousands		mio.	
Belgium	30 ¹	1 625	161	13 913 ¹	1.37	860 ⁴	30 531 ⁴	3.00	21.9	2.1
Bulgaria	52 ³	936	116	4 971	0.61	4 044	52 671	0.64	1.9	0.2
Denmark	33	1 507	283	14 455	2.71	245 ⁸	30 761 ⁸	5.75	10.9	2.1
Estonia	15 ¹	255	274	3 265	2.31	597	10 777	7.63	0.9	0.6
Finland	55	2 304	445	13 173	2.55	436	36 925	7.12	7.0	1.4
France	117 ¹	12 700	218	39 083	0.66	1 620 ⁴	89 766 ⁴	1.53	155.4	2.6
Greece	160 ⁷	1 600	153	4 067 ⁴	0.38	672 ⁴	9 088 ⁴	0.87	13.0	2.0
Netherlands	38 ¹	4 753	305	34 067 ⁵	2.20	579 ⁴	41 489 ⁴	2.68	18.6	1.2
Ireland	6 ¹	543	149	...	...	32 ²	10 838 ²	2.89	12.4	3.3
Iceland	3 ³	93	336	1 796 ²	6.44	149	2 081	7.46	1.5	5.5
Italy	78 ¹	5 960	104	32 365	0.56	84 ⁴	41 474 ⁴	0.72	104.9	1.8
Latvia	26	327	135	2 178	0.90	1 000 ²	15 344 ²	6.31	1.4	0.6
Lithuania	22	108	29	4 097	1.11	61	22 666	6.13	1.8	0.5
Luxembourg	5 ¹	135	328	681 ⁶	1.61	2 ⁴	528 ⁴	1.25	1.3	3.0
Norway	81	2 545	569	4 985	1.12	435	20 788	4.66	11.4	2.6
Poland	42	3 928	102	19 192	0.50	9 046	135 379	3.50	27.5	0.7
Portugal	31 ⁴	316	32	2 186 ²	0.22	304	8 965	0.90	15.2	1.5
Romania	69 ⁶	6 809	298	7 874	0.35	2 919	48 895	2.18	4.2	0.2
Russian Federation	285 ¹	15 517	105	36 237 ¹	0.25	48 560	716 337	4.92	19.1	0.1
Switzerland	81 ³	2 676	373	18 273	2.56	44 ⁴	27 970 ⁴	3.96	15.4	2.2
Slovakia	16	705	131	3 153	0.58	2 696	18 819	3.49	3.0	0.6
Slovenia	5	335	169	3 450	1.73	60	6 797	3.42	2.0	1.0
Spain	87	4 003	100	59 174	1.50	4 519 ²	38 203 ²	0.97	131.3	3.2
United Kingdom	99 ¹	19 332	331	110 965 ²	1.89	208	121 752	2.07	139.5	2.4
Sweden	90	3 627	410	12 547 ²	1.42	289	44 102	4.98	15.8	1.8
Czech Republic	21 ¹	2 620	254	12 551	1.22	6 076	53 985	5.25	8.4	0.8
Germany	397 ²	25 000	305	78 042 ²	0.95	10 261 ²	113 257 ²	1.38	149.0	1.8
Hungary	33 ²	4 688	465	10 352	0.94	2 586	46 356	4.60	13.4	1.3
Austria	17 ¹	2 382	296	8 056 ¹	0.99	973 ²	9 342 ²	1.14	15.0	1.9
South Africa	17 ¹	1 288	34	5 418 ⁷	0.13	670 ⁵	...	...	...	...
Argentina	181 ¹	4 320	123	11 991 ²	0.33	1 545 ⁷	13 496 ⁷	0.41	32.5 ²	0.9
Brazil	372 ²	7 163	43	21 689 ²	0.13	2 739 ⁷	...	...	80.0 ⁸	0.5
Canada	107 ¹	4 718	158	22 941	0.75	2 739	75 033	2.46	112.8 ²	3.7
Mexico	311	9 251	94	6 952 ²	0.07	5 313	27 112	0.28	120.0	1.2
United States	1 520 ¹	56 990	212	68 175 ¹	0.25	...	...	...	1 421.0 ⁸	5.0
Hong Kong	52 ¹	5 000	786	...	...	...	...	...	28.0 ⁷	4.5
Israel	34 ¹	1 650	288	1 969 ²	0.32	...	...	...	10.0 ⁶	1.9
India	5 221 ²	59 023	60	14 085 ²	0.01	...	...	...	2 860.0 ²	2.9
Japan	122 ¹	72 705	578	56 221 ¹	0.45	2 585	...	...	145.0	1.1
China	44 ¹	48 000	42	100 951 ⁶	0.09	2 600 ¹	336 858 ¹	0.27	140 ¹	0.1
Saudi Arabia	13 ¹	1 105	59	3 780 ⁴	0.19	80	1 883	0.04	...	...
Singapore	8 ¹	1 095	324	...	...	...	...	...	17.0 ⁴	5.0
Korea. Rep. of	62 ¹	17 700	394	30 487 ¹	0.68	304 ¹	13 020 ¹	0.29	54.7	1.2
Turkey	542	...	...	2 920	0.05	1 292	12 488	0.19	31.5 ²	0.5
Australia	65 ¹	5 370	297	10 835 ⁶	0.61	497 ⁶	27 000 ⁶	1.51	88.0	4.6
New Zealand	28	1 369	362	5 405	1.42	...	...	...	16.8	4.5

¹ 1996. ² 1998. ³ 1999. ⁴ 1997. ⁵ 1993. ⁶ 1994. ⁷ 1995. ⁸ 2000.

Source: UNESCO

Table 469

Employment 2005

	Labour force	Employed persons	Employed men	Employed women
	thousand persons			
OECD countries	556 159	519 073	295 692	223 082
EU countries	217 435	197 500	110 333	86 870
Nordic countries	12 612	11 863	6 238	5 624
Austria	4 032	3 824	2 095	1 728
Belgium ^{1,5}	4 520	4 139	2 354	1 785
Bulgaria	3 314	2 980	1 591	1 389
Czech Republic	5 174	4 764	2 706	2 059
Denmark	2 876	2 733	1 456	1 277
Estonia	660	607	301	307
Finland	2 641	2 421	1 263	1 158
France ^{1,5}	27 448	24 720	13 445	11 276
Germany	41 427	36 566	20 135	16 432
Greece	4 849	4 382	2 706	1 676
Hungary	4 205	3 902	2 116	1 785
Iceland ^{3,7}	162	157	83	74
Ireland	2 015	1 929	1 110	819
Italy	24 510	22 621	13 796	8 825
Latvia	1 135	1 036	534	502
Lithuania	1 607	1 474	751	723
Luxembourg ¹	307	298	...	...
Netherlands	8 214	7 784	4 270	3 514
Norway	2 400	2 289	1 211	1 078
Poland	17 161	14 116	7 809	6 307
Portugal	5 545	5 123	2 755	2 357
Romania	9 851	9 147	5 011	4 135
Russian Federation ⁵	73 943	68 169	34 549	33 620
Slovakia	2 644	2 216	1 233	983
Slovenia	1 004	946	512	435
Spain	20 886	18 973	11 389	7 584
Sweden	4 533	4 263	2 225	2 038
Switzerland	4 159	3 974	2 172	1 801
United Kingdom	29 517	28 166	15 061	13 104
South Africa ²	16 192	11 622	6 436	5 187
Argentina	10 780	9 639	5 557	4 081
Brazil ¹	92 860	84 596	49 242	35 354
Canada	17 343	16 170	8 595	7 575
Mexico	42 819	41 321	26 213	15 108
United States	149 321	141 730	75 973	65 757
China ³	745 790	737 400	...	...
Hong Kong	3 586	3 386	1 849	1 537
India ⁴	385 600	368 966	262 484	106 482
Israel	2 740	2 494	1 340	1 154
Japan	66 500	63 560	37 230	26 330
Korea, Republic of	23 743	22 856	13 330	9 526
Saudi Arabia ³	6 242	5 913	5 116	797
Singapore ¹	2 367	2 267	1 325	942
Turkey	24 566	22 047	16 346	5 700
Australia	10 492	9 957	5 486	4 471
New Zealand	2 152	2 073	1 118	955

Note: Figures for EU countries cover 15-64 year-olds, while the age limit for other countries in the rule is 15+. Furthermore, employment is calculated differently in individual countries, according to whether enterprise surveys are used or official estimates, or interview-based surveys. Most countries (including the EU countries) use harmonized interview-based surveys, however. Therefore as employment is calculated differently in different countries, care should be taken in comparing countries. The different methods of calculation can also mean that the labour force for an individual country can vary from the sum of the countries employed and unemployed persons.

¹ Employment 2004. ² Employment 2003. ³ Employment 2002. ⁴ Employment 2000. ⁵ Labour force. 2004.

⁶ Labour force. 2003. ⁷ Labour force. 2002.

Source: ILO, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics 2006*.

Table 470

Unemployment 2005

	Unemployed persons	Unemployment rates	Unemployed men	Unemployed women
	thousand persons	per cent	thousand persons	
OECD countries	37 086	6.7	20 201	16 883
EU countries	19 935	9.2	10 080	9 856
Nordic countries	750	5.9	393	357
Austria	208	5.2	108	100
Belgium ¹	380	8.4	191	189
Bulgaria	334	10.1	183	152
Czech Republic	410	7.9	187	223
Denmark	143	5.0	69	74
Estonia	52	7.9	29	23
Finland	220	8.3	111	109
France ¹	2 727	9.9	1 327	1 401
Germany	4 861	11.7	2 606	2 255
Greece	467	9.6	167	300
Hungary	304	7.2	159	145
Iceland ³	5	3.3	3	2
Ireland	86	4.2	53	32
Italy	1 889	7.7	902	986
Latvia	99	8.7	53	46
Lithuania	133	8.3	67	66
Luxembourg ¹	9	2.8	5	4
Netherlands	430	5.2	221	209
Norway	111	4.6	61	49
Poland	3 045	17.7	1 553	1 493
Portugal	422	7.6	198	224
Romania	705	7.2	420	284
Russian Federation ¹	5 774	7.8	2 902	2 872
Slovakia	428	16.2	224	204
Slovenia	58	5.8	30	28
Spain	1 913	9.2	863	1 050
Sweden	270	6.0	148	123
Switzerland	185	4.4	88	97
United Kingdom	1 352	4.6	793	558
South Africa ²	4 570	28.2	2 188	2 382
Argentina	1 142	10.6	562	580
Brazil ¹	8 264	8.9	3 591	4 673
Canada	1 173	6.8	649	524
Mexico	1 498	3.5	930	568
United States	7 591	5.1	4 059	3 531
China ³	8 390	1.1	...	...
Hong Kong	201	5.6	130	71
India ⁴	16 634	4.3	11 838	4 797
Israel	246	9.0	125	122
Japan	2 940	4.4	1 780	1 160
Korea, Republic of	887	3.7	553	334
Saudi Arabia ³	329	5.3	225	104
Singapore ¹	101	4.2	51	49
Turkey	2 519	10.3	1 867	652
Australia	535	5.1	287	248
New Zealand	79	3.7	40	40

Note: Unemployment is calculated differently in individual countries, according to whether enterprise surveys are used or official estimates, or interview-based surveys. Most countries (including the EU countries) use harmonized interview-based surveys, however. Therefore as employment is calculated differently in different countries, care should be taken in comparing countries. The different methods of calculation can also mean that the labour force for an individual country can vary from the sum of the countries employed and unemployed persons.

¹ 2004. ² 2003. ³ 2002. ⁴ 2000.

Source: ILO, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics 2006*.

Table 471

Consumer prices

	Consumer prices, percentage annual growth	
	2004	2005
Belgium	2.1	2.8
Bulgaria	6.4	5.0
Denmark	1.2	1.8
Estonia	3.1	4.1
Finland	0.2	0.9
France	2.2	1.7
Greece	2.9	3.6
Netherlands	1.2	1.7
Ireland	2.2	2.4
Iceland	2.8	4.2
Italy	2.2	2.0
Latvia	6.2	6.8
Lithuania	1.2	2.7
Luxembourg	2.2	2.5
Norway	0.5	1.5
Polen	3.6	2.1
Portugal	2.4	2.3
Romania	11.9	9.0
Russian Federation	10.9	12.7
Schweizerland	0.8	1.2
Slovakia	7.6	2.7
Slovenia	3.6	2.5
Spain	3.0	3.4
United Kingdom	3.0	2.8
Sweden	0.4	0.5
Czech Republic	2.8	1.9
Germany	1.7	2.0
Hungary	6.8	3.6
Austria	2.1	2.3
South Africa	1.4	3.4
Argentina	4.4	9.6
Brazil	6.6	6.9
Canada	1.8	2.2
Mexico	4.7	4.0
United States	2.7	3.4
Hong Kong	-0.4	0.9
Israel	-0.4	1.3
India	3.8	4.3
Japan	-0.0	-0.3
China	4.0	1.8
Saudi Arabia	0.3	0.7
Singapore	1.7	0.5
Korea, Republic of	3.6	2.7
Turkey	8.6	8.2
Australia	2.3	2.7
New Zealand	2.3	3.0

Source: IMF. International Financial Statistics.

Table 472

Comparison of GDP per capita and price level. 2005*

	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
	EU-15 = 100			
EU-15	100	100	100	100
Belgium,	108	109	101	101
Denmark	145	113	130	133
Germany	103	102	99	99
Greece	62	78	86	84
Spain	79	90	83	89
France	103	100	105	105
Ireland	147	128	117	119
Italy	92	93	109	101
Luxembourg	242	232	112	101
Holland	117	116	94	101
Austria	112	114	105	98
Portugal	53	66	88	83
Finland	113	102	116	117
Sweden	120	106	112	113
United Kingdom	112	109	100	100
Iceland	165	119	162	146
Norway	198	159	151	134
Switzerland	150	119	140	131
EU-25 ¹	89	92	96	96
Bulgaria	10	30	55	41
Cyprus	68	82	103	87
Czech Republic	37	68	62	56
Estonia	31	55	67	61
Hungary	33	58	65	60
Lithuania	23	48	57	52
Latvia	21	45	63	54
Malta	43	66	80	70
Poland	24	46	60	58
Romania	14	32	58	51
Slovenia	52	76	82	72
Slovakia	27	53	61	54
Turkey	15	25	74	65
United States	127	139	...	...
Japan	108	102	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...

Note: The figures are provisional. Final figures are available in December 2008. Figures are calculated at current prices and current purchasing power parities.

Source: Eurostat, database.

Table 473 (continued) **Output of selected world commodities by the 10 largest producer countries**

	2004	2005		2004	2005
	thousand tonnes			thousand tonnes	
Wheat			Corn		
World production	627 605	622 561	World production	723 391	709 366
China	91 952	97 445	United States of America	299 914	282 311
India	72 060	72 000	China	130 434	139 510
United States of America	58 738	57 280	Brazil	41 788	35 134
Russian Federation	45 413	47 698	Argentina	14 951	20 483
France	39 693	36 841	Mexico	21 670	18 012
Canada	25 860	26 775	India	14 100	14 710
Australia	21 905	25 090	France	16 372	13 850
Germany	25 427	23 693	Indonesia	11 225	12 014
Pakistan	19 500	21 612	South Africa	9 737	11 749
Turkey	21 000	21 000	Italy	11 367	10 510
Denmark	4 759	4 887	Denmark	...	...
Rye			Rice		
World production	17 651	15 197	World production	610 278	628 198
Russian Federation	2 872	3 628	China	180 523	182 042
Poland	4 281	3 404	India	128 000	136 574
Germany	3 830	2 794	Indonesia	54 088	53 985
Belarus	1 397	1 155	Bangladesh	36 236	39 796
Ukraine	1 593	1 054	Viet Nam	36 149	35 791
China	600	550	Thailand	29 299	29 201
Canada	418	359	Myanmar	24 718	25 364
Turkey	270	260	Philippines	14 497	14 603
Czech Republic	313	197	Brazil	13 277	13 192
United States of America	210	191	Japan	10 912	11 342
Denmark	146	132	Denmark	...	...
Barley			Rubber		
World production	153 337	138 078	World production	7 403	7 855
Russian Federation	17 180	15 791	Thailand	2 456	2 506
Canada	13 186	12 481	Indonesia	1 630	1 792
Germany	12 993	11 614	Malaysia	890	986
France	11 032	10 317	India	650	694
Australia	7 740	9 869	China	527	565
Turkey	9 000	9 000	Viet Nam	373	384
Ukraine	11 084	8 975	Côte d'Ivoire	112	142
United Kingdom	5 815	5 533	Nigeria	123	130
United States of America	6 091	4 613	Liberia	109	110
Spain	10 640	4 457	Brazil	96	96
Denmark	3 589	3 797	Denmark	...	...
Oats					
World production	26 264	23 882			
Russian Federation	4 955	4 565			
Canada	3 683	3 432			
United States of America	1 679	1 667			
Australia	1 283	1 408			
Poland	1 430	1 324			
Finland	1 002	1 073			
Germany	1 186	964			
Ukraine	1 007	791			
Sweden	925	746			
China	600	700			
Denmark	310	315			

Note: Some important producer countries may have been omitted due to incomplete data.

Source: UN, *Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook 1999*. www.fao.org/waicent/portal/statistics_en.asp. UN, UNCTAD Commodity Yearbook 1995. FAO, Production Yearbook 1997. www.fao.org/waicent/portal/statistics_en.asp

Table 473 (continued)

Output of selected world commodities by the 10 largest producer countries

	2004	2005		2004	2005
	thousand tonnes			thousand tonnes	
Raw sugar			Mutton and lamb		
World production	1 317 902	1 267 211	World production	8 023	8 273
Brazil	415 206	422 926	China	2 240	2 431
India	237 300	232 300	Australia	561	595
China	90 978	87 768	New Zealand	518	488
Pakistan	53 419	47 244	Iran, Islamic Rep of	348	389
Mexico	48 373	45 195	United Kingdom	312	331
Thailand	69 808	43 665	Turkey	273	272
Colombia	39 205	39 849	India	239	239
Australia	36 993	37 822	Spain	231	224
Indonesia	26 955	29 505	Syrian Arab Republic	207	180
United States of America	26 320	25 308	Algeria	165	165
Denmark	...	...	Denmark	2	2
Sugar beet			Beef and veal		
World production	248 647	250 884	World production	59 345	59 781
France	30 788	31 243	United States of America	11 261	11 317
Germany	27 159	25 285	Brazil	7 774	7 774
United States of America	27 235	25 087	China	6 449	6 790
Russian Federation	21 848	21 420	Argentina	3 024	2 980
Ukraine	16 600	15 468	Australia	2 033	2 162
Italy	8 473	14 156	Russian Federation	1 951	1 793
Turkey	13 517	13 800	Mexico	1 543	1 557
Poland	12 730	11 731	France	1 565	1 529
United Kingdom	9 042	8 500	Canada	1 496	1 523
China	5 857	7 881	India	1 483	1 494
Denmark	2 829	2 763	Denmark	150	136
Pig meat			Chicken		
World production	101 483	104 630	World production	69 378	70 909
China	48 118	51 201	United States of America	15 286	15 869
United States of America	9 312	9 392	China	9 945	10 197
Germany	4 323	4 500	Brazil	8 668	8 668
Spain	3 106	3 142	Mexico	2 225	2 437
Brazil	3 110	3 110	India	1 650	1 900
Canada	2 656	2 618	Indonesia	1 340	1 400
Viet Nam	2 012	2 288	Russian Federation	1 152	1 346
France	2 295	2 280	Japan	1 305	1 339
Denmark	1 810	1 795	United Kingdom	1 295	1 331
			France	1 106	1 122
			Denmark	193	188
Butter			Cheese		
World production	8 305	8 198	World production	18 232	18 483
India	2 700	2 700	United States of America	4 375	4 497
United States of America	567	609	Germany	2 047	2 047
Pakistan	561	574	France	1 842	1 824
Germany	444	444	Italy	1 254	1 368
France	415	426	Netherlands	671	671
New Zealand	473	336	Egypt	661	661
Russian Federation	276	265	Poland	580	595
Poland	180	190	Russian Federation	518	533
Iran, Islamic Rep of	148	150	United Kingdom	373	399
Australia	149	148	Australia	373	380
Denmark	47	45	Denmark	336	355

Table 473 (continued) **Output of selected world commodities by the 10 largest producer countries**

	2004	2005		2002	2003
	thousand tonnes			thousand tonnes	
Tea¹			Wine¹		
World production	4 135	4 353	World production	26 485	27 181
China	855	956	France	5 000	4 735
India	851	831	Spain	3 642	4 624
Brazil	426	523	Italy	4 460	4 409
Argentina	316	329	United States of America	2 540	2 350
Kenya	325	329	Argentina	1 270	1 323
Sri Lanka	308	317	China	1 120	1 200
Turkey	202	202	Australia	1 151	1 019
Indonesia	165	171	South Africa	719	885
Viet Nam	119	133	Germany	1 014	829
Japan	101	100	Portugal	779	709
Denmark	...	...	Denmark	...	...
Coffee¹			Beer		
World production	7 657	7 314	World production	136 899	139 633
Brazil	2 466	2 134	China	24 427	25 801
Indonesia	700	762	United States of America	23 512	23 084
Viet Nam	836	752	Germany	10 214	9 890
Colombia	681	693	Russian Federation	7 003	7 550
Ethiopia	260	330	Brazil	6 900	7 100
Mexico	311	311	Mexico	5 925	6 350
India	270	275	United Kingdom	5 667	5 801
Guatemala	217	217	Japan	4 271	3 929
Honduras	185	191	Poland	2 688	2 862
Peru	225	175	Spain	2 550	2 500
Denmark	...	...	Denmark	715	720
Potatoes				2002	2003
World production	329 517	320 128	Newsprint	thousand tonnes	
China	71 190	73 462	World production	76 002	76 884
Russian Federation	35 914	37 280	Canada	16 930	16 978
India	25 000	25 000	United States	10 496	10 298
Ukraine	20 755	19 462	Japan	7 194	7 104
United States of America	20 686	19 091	Sweden	4 846	5 096
Germany	13 044	11 624	Germany	4 052	4 502
Poland	13 999	10 369	China	4 058	4 058
Belarus	9 902	8 185	Russian Federation	3 428	3 628
Netherlands	7 488	6 777	Korea, Republic of	3 194	3 076
France	7 255	6 681	France	1 988	2 138
Denmark	1 629	1 576	United Kingdom	2 096	2 076
			Denmark	...	...
Cow milk, fresh			Fish, frozen		
World production	527 471	536 139	World production	17 275	16 785
United States of America	77 519	80 265	China	5 167	5 676
India	37 500	38 500	Japan	1 652	1 776
Russian Federation	31 904	30 890	Russian Federation	1 661	1 701
Germany	28 245	28 453	United States	1 253	1 274
China	22 929	27 864	Norway	1 197	962
France	24 358	25 282	Indonesia	1 411	555
Brazil	24 202	23 320	Thailand	509	517
United Kingdom	14 555	14 577	Chile	490	445
New Zealand	15 100	14 500	United Kingdom	445	348
Ukraine	13 390	13 424	India	337	317
Denmark	4 569	4 584	Denmark	37	35

¹ The most recent figures are from 2002 and 2003. More recent figures from FAO were not available, when editing was concluded on 15 April 2006.

Table 473 (continued) **Output of selected world commodities by the 10 largest producer countries**

	2002	2003		2002	2003
	thousand carats			thousand tonnes	
Diamonds			Cotton yarn		
World production	98 716	113 259	World production	16 158	17 134
Australia	30 676	32 006	China	8 500	9 836
Botswana	28 368	30 412	Pakistan	1 809	1 915
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	17 456	21 600	United States	1 528	1 336
South Africa	6 530	12 684	Turkey	647	606
Russian Federation	11 500	12 000	Brazil	498	461
China	955	955	Korea, Republic of	301	279
Brazil	600	...	Russia	296	275
Angola	502	530	Italy	232	212
Gabon	500	...	Greece	...	109
Sierra Leone	205	296	Japan	122	108
Denmark	...	...	Denmark	1	1
	thousand tonnes			thousands	
Petrol			Watches		
World production²	848 133	888 959	World production	749 430	743 042
United States	350 507	357 015	Japan	528 608	523 545
China	41 550	42 936	China	183 919	181 369
Japan	42 868	42 702	India	11 921	13 451
Canada	32 222	33 737	Hong-Kong	8 938	11 518
Russian Federation	27 610	28 992	Russian Federation	6 047	5 147
Germany	26 021	25 970	Korea, Republic of	4 606	4 368
United Kingdom	21 455	22 944	Belarus	4 065	2 684
Italy	20 956	20 804	Germany	983	...
France & Monaco	16 350	16 970	United Kingdom	100	...
Mexico	15 158	16 654	Romania	...	84
Denmark	2 636	2 549	Denmark	26	28
	thousands			millions	
Cement			Televisions, colour		
World production	1 811 411	1 979 138	World production	132 712	153 406
China	725 000	862 081	China	51 550	65 414
India	111 778	117 035	Indonesia	23 680	...
United States	89 732	92 843	Turkey	12 463	15 036
Japan	71 828	68 766	Korea, Republic of	9 157	7 336
Korea, Republic of	56 823	60 725	Poland	7 795	6 711
Italy	42 050	43 903	France	5 375	5 657
Russian Federation	37 706	40 998	Brazil	5 750	5 603
Turkey	32 546	35 215	Russian Federation	1 962	2 376
Indonesia	34 640	35 000	Japan	1 480	1 217
Brazil	38 104	34 010	Italy	1 212	1 055
Denmark	2 697	2 642	Denmark	80	65
	thousands			millions	
Passenger cars			Cigarettes		
World production	37 751	38 228	World production	2 953 309	2 969 052
Japan	8 618	8 478	United States	611 929 ⁶	...
United States	6 614 ¹	...	Russian Federation	382 503	376 132
France	3 498	3 704	Korea, Republic of	94 433	123 166
Korea, Republic of	2 653 ³	2 767	Turkey	131 938	111 881
Spain	2 470 ³	2 518 ³	Ukraine	81 088	96 980
United Kingdom	1 709 ⁵	...	United Kingdom	124 896	95 578
Canada	1 350	...	Poland	80 865	82 253
Mexico	1 247	1 028	Viet Nam	67 504	77 412
Italy	1 126	1 023	Spain	74 799 ⁴	...
Russian Federation	981	1 012	Mexico	54 704	52 128
Denmark	...	...	Denmark ⁴	12 461	13 351

¹ 1994. ² 2001-2002. ³ Incl. assembly. ⁴ 2000. ⁵ 1998. ⁶ 1999.

Table 474

Transport by road and rail

	Road transport 2002				Rail transport 2002				
	Road network length	Road network length per thousand km ²	Goods motor vehicles	Transport performance	Rail network length	Rail network length per thousand km ²	Locomotives	Passenger kilometres	Ton-kilometres
	km		thousands	mio. tonkm	km		number	mio.	
OECD countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU countries	...	...	...	...	150 241	841	...	301 109	236 208
Nordic countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	149 028	490	541	17 487 ¹	3 518	115	914	8 260	7 297
Bulgaria	37 077	33	263	168	4 318	39	603	2 598	4 628
Denmark	71 847	165	332	11 810	2 779	64	182	5 479	1 906
Estonia	55 944	124	80	4 387	967	21	173	177	9 697
Finland	78 650	23	316	29 000	5 850	17	629	3 318	9 664
France	893 100	162	5 903	245 400 ¹	31 320	58	4 983	73 227	50 036
Greece	117 000 ²	89 ²	1 057	13 909 ²	2 383	18	155	1 836	327
Netherlands	116 500 ²	400 ²	684 ²	32 700 ²	2 809 ⁴	68 ⁴	305 ³	14 392 ⁴	3 834 ⁴
Ireland	95 736	138	206 ³	5 900 ¹	1 919 ⁴	27 ⁴	107 ⁴	1 515 ⁴	516 ⁴
Iceland	12 978	13	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	479 688 ²	159 ²	3 639 ²	219 800 ¹	15 985	53	3 434	45 957	20 680
Latvia	60 472	94	103	6 160	2 270	35	229	744	15 020
Lithuania	77 148	118	94	10 709	1 775	27	254	498	9 767
Luxembourg	5 210 ³	201 ³	22	400 ¹	274	106	88	268	617
Norway	91 852	28	431	13 287 ⁴	4 077	13	172 ⁴	2 677 ⁴	2 451 ⁴
Poland	364 697 ⁴	117 ⁴	1 783 ³	74 403 ⁴	21 073	67	4 369	20 749	47 759
Portugal	68 732 ²	77 ²	334 ⁴	14 200 ¹	2 801	30	198	3 926	2 583
Romania	198 755	83	487	25 350	11 002	46	3 260	8 502	15 218
Russian Federation	537 289 ⁴	3 150 ⁴	4 401 ³	139 ³	85 835 ⁴	5 ⁴	...	157 901 ⁴	1 433 617 ⁴
Switzerland	71 212	174	290	24 500	5 112 ⁴	124 ⁴	1 749 ⁴	15 258 ⁴	10 658 ³
Slovakia	42 970	87	164	22 347	3 657	75	1 131	2 682	10 383
Slovenia	20 250	100	83	4 611	1 229	61	180	749	2 834
Spain	664 852 ⁴	131 ⁴	3 949 ⁴	114 011 ⁴	12 298	24	860	19 480	11 610
United Kingdom	371 913 ²	162 ²	289 ²	150 700 ²	9 865 ⁴	22 ⁴	603 ³	5 575 ⁴	15 422 ³
Sweden	213 237	52	409	39 609	9 600	122	2 476	6 597	15 810
Czech Republic	127 204	161	323	45 059	35 804	100	5 949	69 848	75 884 ³
Germany	230 735 ²	...	2 466 ²	226 982 ²	16 994	70	...	39 728	18 700
Hungary	159 568	230	369	11 200	7 676	83	1 061	10 531	7 751
Austria	200 000	...	320	16 100 ¹	5 642	67	...	8 300	17 132
South Africa	275 971	22	2 222	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	215 471 ²	8 ²	1 453 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	1 724 929 ²	20 ²	5 306 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	1 408 800 ²	...	644	87 522 ⁴	72 744	7	2 451	1 597	320 556
Mexico	329 532 ²	17 ²	7 932 ³	197 958 ²	...	...	...	...	...
United States	6 327 964 ²	65 ²	92 045 ⁴	...	161 201	16	20 506	8 594	2 205 716
Hong Kong	1 831 ²	...	116 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	16 903	82	336	...	676	31	68	1 160	1 100
India	2 525 989 ²	...	2 681 ³	958 ²	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	1 171 647 ⁴	310 ⁴	19 219	313 072 ⁴	...	...	...	...	...
China	1 765 222	18	7 163 ³	633 040 ⁴	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	152 044 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	3 130	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	86 990 ²	88 ²	2 877	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	354 421	45	1 274	150 912	8 671	11	696 ⁴	5 204	7 224
Australia	811 603 ²	...	2 113 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	92 382	...	445	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ 1998. ² 1999. ³ 2000. ⁴ 2001.

Source: International Road Federation: *World Road Statistics 2004*. UN: *Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics for Europe and North America 2005*.

Table 475

Stock of ships. 2005

31 December	Stock of ships					
	Total stock of ships		Of which:		Total stock of ships	
			Tankers	Container ships	Tankers	Container ships
	number			thousand GT		
Whole world	92 105	11 785	3 531	675 116	231 037	96 252
OECD countries	34 822	3 862	907	166 561	56 317	29 941
EU-25 countries	15 379	1 840	892	147 512	46 804	28 770
Nordic countries	4 199	510	89	31 253	11 400	4 858
Belgium	238	29	12	4 058	2 264	322
Bulgaria	123	11	6	894	20	66
Cyprus	992	114	136	19 019	3 358	2 734
Denmark ¹	832	87	84	8 070	1 813	4 783
Estonia	134	6	-	292	7	-
Finland	283	14	1	1 475	321	10
France	713	16	1	1 293	237	17
Faeroe Islands	171	3	2	221	6	18
Greece	1 491	402	43	30 745	16 512	1 934
Netherlands	1 257	63	56	5 669	403	1 356
Ireland	246	1	1	310	6	5
Iceland	278	1	-	189	-	-
Italy	1 539	279	23	11 616	3 660	824
Latvia	164	15	-	305	184	-
Lithuania	164	2	1	477	4	3
Luxembourg	53	21	7	570	206	96
Malta	1 220	254	58	23 016	7 511	1 258
Norway	2 068	321	2	17 532	8 672	47
Poland	359	12	-	190	11	-
Portugal	451	26	7	1 239	522	37
Romania	209	10	-	337	56	-
Russian Federation	3 722	342	12	8 334	1 401	142
Switzerland	26	3	4	480	12	112
Slovakia	47	1	-	211	3	-
Slovenia	5	-	-	1	-	-
Spain	1 612	46	23	2 901	1 270	197
United Kingdom	2 110	322	168	20 758	7 393	5 293
Sweden	567	84	-	3 766	588	-
Germany	894	46	269	11 497	531	9 897
Austria	8	-	2	34	-	4
Liberia	1 653	643	425	59 600	30 117	13 946
South Africa	243	3	1	181	6	27
Argentina	522	24	...	684	308	...
Bahamas	1 361	273	74	38 418	15 300	2 069
Brazil	510	70	8	2 343	1 118	184
Canada	939	28	2	2 742	531	16
Mexico	718	44	-	1 100	658	-
Panama	6 838	1 309	636	141 822	37 198	20 798
United States	6 472	76	81	11 058	2 583	3 136
Israel	51	5	16	741	16	712
India	1 096	146	8	8 065	4 946	106
Japan	6 842	1 353	16	12 751	5 489	425
China ²	4 718	822	274	52 093	11 025	6 820
Saudi Arabia	300	42	4	1 028	458	149
Singapore	1 977	637	201	30 990	16 993	4 335
Korea, Rep. of	2 778	390	79	9 251	1 074	1 179
Turkey	1 156	181	25	5 045	851	244
Australia	671	13	1	1 795	657	7
New Zealand	174	3	-	216	50	-

Note: Only merchant ships over 100 GT are included.

¹ Incl. Greenland. ² Incl. Hong Kong.

Source: Lloyd's Register. World Fleet Statistics 2005.

Table 476

International emissions of SO_x

	1990	1995	2000	2002
	thousand tonnes			
Denmark	176	136	27	24
Finland	237	97	76	85
France	1 326	978	627	537
Germany	5 326	1 937	636	611
Hungary	1 010	705	486	359
Iceland	8	8	9	10
Ireland	183	161	131	96
Italy	1 773	1 287	771	665
Netherlands	204	142	91	85
Norway	52	33	27	22
Poland	3 210	2 376	1 511	1 455
Portugal	322	333	312	295
Spain	2 178	1 808	1 522	1 541
Sweden	106	77	55	58
Switzerland	45	29	18	19
United Kingdom	3 722	2 364	1 190	1 003

Source: OECD, *Environmental Data, Compendium 2004*.

Table 477

Consumption of pesticides

	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	Tonnes in 1990		indices 1990=100								
Belgium	9 922	76	86	100	110	105	91	95	92	96	...
Denmark	5 650	...	121	100	85	65	65	64	51	50	55
Finland	2 037	126	96	100	52	46	50	58	57	57	70
France	97 701	84	100	100	86	100	112	111	123	97	102
Greece ¹	7 860	...	...	...	108	126	115	146	129	421	141
Netherlands	1 802	...	...	100	125	96	129	137	115	116	123
Ireland	192 509	120	87	100	86	86	87	86	82	80	77
Italy	18 837	...	111	100	58	55	55	57	54	51	42
Norway	1 183	116	129	100	79	60	64	81	67	32	44
Poland	7 548	124	164	100	92	125	126	115	112	117	117
Portugal ¹	9 355	242	...	...	126	133	136	154	165	165	166
Switzerland	2 283	90	...	100	80	77	72	69	67	69	68
Spain ¹	39 562	...	...	100	70	84	86	89	92	96	103
United Kingdom	35 621	94	114	100	94	99	99	99	99	93	92
Sweden	2 344	189	156	100	52	65	69	69	72	70	74
Germany ²	30 467	...	...	...	100	105	101	110	99	100	92
Hungary	24 719	136	106	100	31	28	21	25	23	22	26
Canada	33 964	...	116	100	...	...	...	...	130	117	...
United States	326 587	115	107	100	106	112	107	101	98	...	...
Japan	92 608	97	108	100	93	90	91	87	85	83	71
Turkey	34 055	79	108	100	98	106	99	...	...	...	...
Australia ³	119 654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...

¹ 1991=100. ² 1995=100. ³ 1992=100.Source: OECD, *Environmental Data, Compendium 2004*.

Table 478

Production of electricity in selected countries

	Total production			By hydropower			By nuclear power		
	1995	2000	2003	1995	2000	2003	1995	2000	2003
	GWh								
All world	13 385 548	15 474 972	16 769 687	2 553 271	2 709 951	2 718 505	2 330 245	2 589 025	2 635 327
EU15 countries	2 331 564	2 606 608	2 765 255	306 816	351 826	309 675	810 266	863 915	898 234
Nordic countries	377 260	399 163	381 875	207 102	239 051	176 068	89 151	79 795	90 146
Belgium	74 459	84 012	84 630	1 223	1 699	1 316	41 356	48 157	47 379
Bulgaria	41 789	40 924	42 533	2 314	2 952	3 234	17 261	18 178	17 280
Denmark	38 204	36 146	46 264	30	30	21	-	-	-
Estonia	8 693	8 513	10 159	2	5	13	-	-	-
Finland	63 896	69 989	84 228	12 925	14 660	9 591	19 216	22 479	22 731
France ¹	493 794	540 668	566 902	75 922	71 825	64 338	377 231	415 162	441 070
Greece	41 599	53 843	58 478	3 782	4 142	5 364	-	-	-
Netherlands	80 832	89 635	96 775	88	142	72	4 018	3 926	4 018
Belarus	24 918	26 095	26 627	20	20	28	-	-	-
Ireland	17 933	24 054	25 235	968	1 486	986	-	-	-
Iceland	4 981	7 684	8 500	4 682	6 356	7 088	-	-	-
Italy ²	242 738	283 351	293 865	41 907	57 600	44 277	-	-	-
Croatia	8 863	10 702	12 690	5 265	5 892	4 936	-	-	-
Latvia	3 979	4 136	3 979	2 937	2 819	2 270	-	-	-
Lithuania	13 898	11 424	19 488	751	643	985	11 822	8 419	15 484
Luxembourg	1 181	1 171	3 620	835	862	917	-	-	-
Norway	123 136	140 079	107 268	122 436	139 386	106 095	-	-	-
Poland	139 006	145 183	151 631	3 865	4 151	3 294	-	-	-
Portugal	33 261	43 764	46 852	8 454	11 715	16 054	-	-	-
Romania	59 266	51 934	55 140	16 693	14 778	13 259	-	5 456	4 906
Russian Federation	860 027	877 766	916 286	177 256	165 375	157 720	99 532	130 715	150 342
Switzerland ³	63 080	68 722	66 988	35 954	39 601	36 865	24 895	26 446	27 487
Serbia and Montenegro	37 176	34 140	35 366	11 220	12 000	9 851	-	-	-
Slovakia	26 306	31 384	31 178	5 226	5 117	3 672	11 437	16 494	17 864
Slovenia	12 648	13 622	14 019	3 240	3 834	3 156	4 779	4 761	5 207
Spain	167 132	224 472	261 528	24 569	31 807	44 698	55 455	62 206	61 875
United Kingdom	335 860	377 068	398 620	6 390	7 780	5 962	88 964	85 063	88 686
Sweden	147 043	145 265	135 615	67 029	78 619	53 273	69 935	57 316	67 415
Czech Republic	60 847	73 466	83 227	2 274	2 868	1 794	12 230	13 590	25 872
Turkey	86 247	124 920	140 581	35 541	30 877	35 330	-	-	-
Germany	537 045	571 352	599 470	24 217	25 962	24 440	154 091	169 606	165 060
Ukraine	194 318	171 450	180 354	10 150	11 450	9 390	70 823	77 341	81 406
Hungary	34 017	35 191	34 145	164	178	171	14 026	14 180	11 013
Austria	56 587	61 818	63 173	38 477	43 497	38 366	-	-	-
South Africa ⁴	192 189	219 785	234 177	759	5 506	5 160	11 301	13 010	12 663
Argentina	67 085	89 200	92 609	26 986	28 841	33 841	7 066	6 177	7 566
Brazil	275 601	348 909	364 941	253 905	304 403	305 943	2 519	6 046	13 358
Canada	559 981	605 573	587 007	336 034	358 620	337 670	97 844	72 799	74 892
Mexico	152 548	204 373	218 654	29 255	33 133	19 880	5 409	8 221	10 502
United States	3 582 114	4 052 487	4 081 468	337 856	279 986	305 724	713 806	797 718	787 818
Hong Kong	27 916	31 329	35 506	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	30 388	42 957	47 236	25	13	31	-	-	-
India	418 043	560 842	633 275	72 596	74 462	75 340	7 982	16 902	17 780
Japan	989 880	1 057 937	1 047 198	91 216	96 817	104 131	291 254	322 049	240 013
China	1 007 726	1 355 600	1 907 380	190 577	222 414	283 680	12 833	16 737	43 340
Saudi Arabia	99 833	119 937	153 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	22 057	31 665	35 331	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Rep. of	205 102	295 156	352 352	5 478	5 610	6 887	67 029	108 964	129 672
Australia	173 384	207 757	228 069	16 240	17 137	16 248	-	-	-
New Zealand	35 387	39 223	41 111	27 259	24 386	23 653	-	-	-

Note: Data includes public and private power stations.

¹ Includes Monaco. ² Includes San Marino. ³ Includes Liechtenstein. ⁴ Includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.Source: United Nations, *Energy Statistics Yearbook*.

Table 479

Consumption of electricity in selected countries per capita

	1993	2003		1993	2003
	kWh			kWh	
Africa	509	599	Algeria	678	929
Asia	1 007	1 459	Egypt	811	1 340
Europe	5 613	5 371	Ethiopia ⁴	25	33
North and Central America	8 814	9 906	Morocco	427	649
Oceania	7 402	8 597	Nigeria	141	162
			South Africa ⁵	3 856	4 595
			Tanzania	70	78
			Tunisia	754	1 200
Belgium	7 167	8 791	Canada	17 356	18 329
Bulgaria	4 438	4 735	Mexico	1 522	2 108
Denmark	6 935	7 138	United States	12 273	14 057
Estonia	7 072	6 094			
Finland	13 588	17 111	Argentina	1 888	2 543
France ¹	7 116	8 319	Australia	9 361	11 446
Greece	3 781	5 497	Bangladesh	86	145
Netherlands	5 715	7 026	Bolivia	348	481
Ireland	4 664	6 660	Brazil	1 828	2 246
Iceland	17 973	29 412	Chile	1 743	3 092
Italy ²	4 588	5 943	Colombia	1 176	1 045
Latvia	2 462	2 835	Philippines	401	655
Lithuania	3 037	3 453	India	398	594
Luxembourg	12 957	16 348	Indonesia	307	498
Norway	26 091	25 295	Iraq	1 365	1 171
Poland	3 421	3 702	Iran	1 171	2 304
Portugal	3 190	4 770	Israel	4 958	6 843
Romania	2 498	2 441	Japan	7 282	8 212
Russian Federation	6 294	6 303	Kazakhstan	5 295	4 114
Switzerland ³	7 622	8 701	China	719	1 440
Serbia and Montenegro	3 277	3 525	Malaysia	1 850	3 196
Slovakia	4 979	5 377	New Zealand	9 560	10 453
Slovenia	5 337	7 109	Pakistan	378	493
Spain	4 021	6 325	Paraguay	728	1 113
United Kingdom	5 844	6 755	Peru	646	868
Sweden	16 508	16 603	Korea, Republic of	3 707	7 338
Czech Republic	5 520	6 567	Thailand	1 167	1 896
Germany	6 520	7 258	Turkey	1 245	1 979
Ukraine	4 396	3 683	Venezuela	3 399	3 510
Hungary	3 452	4 051	Viet Nam	153	503
Austria	6 571	8 527			

¹ Includes Monaco. ² Includes San Marino. ³ Includes Liechtenstein. ⁴ Includes Eritrea. ⁵ Includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.

Source: United Nations, *Energy Statistics Yearbook*.

Table 480 (continued) **Import value of selected countries by country**

	Year	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden	Belgium	France	Nether-lands	Italy	Portugal
		G	G	S	G	G	S	S	S	S	S
— USD mio. —											
Imports from:											
Imports, total ²	2004	66 886	50 661	3 553	48 085	100 782	285 506	442 451	283 929	355 158	49 210
	2005	74 245	58 469	4 558	54 792	111 231	318 738	482 313	309 769	385 485	53 380
Denmark	2004	•	2 660	283	3 545	9 202	1 303	3 954	3 617	2 624	346
	2005	•	2 700	355	4 007	9 955	1 288	3 930	3 884	2 708	411
Finland	2004	1 458	•	54	1 966	6 429	1 784	2 482	3 402	1 933	276
	2005	1 646	•	66	1 748	6 471	1 757	2 444	3 425	2 175	364
Iceland	2004	125	13	•	92	28	75	60	545	4	50
	2005	134	12	•	83	31	90	48	568	4	42
Norway	2004	3 018	1 164	354	•	7 637	2 482	7 890	7 660	2 207	658
	2005	4 994	1 184	347	•	8 687	5 062	7 184	7 706	2 625	655
Sweden	2004	8 994	7 382	232	7 597	•	6 297	5 893	5 779	4 778	705
	2005	10 404	8 303	419	7 991	•	6 315	6 077	5 793	4 580	680
Belgium	2004	2 306	1 607	66	1 161	4 035	•	46 641	31 138	15 834	1 529
	2005	2 553	1 785	79	1 420	4 294	•	53 218	33 856	17 138	1 745
France	2004	3 026	2 191	113	2 064	5 468	35 624	•	15 931	38 923	5 120
	2005	3 180	2 144	169	2 202	5 558	36 295	•	16 941	37 720	5 211
Netherlands	2004	4 559	3 262	212	2 121	6 766	48 587	31 729	•	21 004	2 524
	2005	4 950	3 627	240	2 172	6 884	56 287	32 364	•	21 467	2 633
Italy	2004	2 718	1 896	146	1 707	3 436	9 162	41 486	7 601	•	3 342
	2005	3 062	1 893	180	1 822	3 463	10 119	40 806	8 362	•	3 189
Portugal	2004	324	235	13	187	375	1 725	6 995	1 463	1 658	•
	2005	346	246	19	189	358	1 774	4 473	1 518	1 651	•
Spain	2004	1 100	692	62	835	1 603	5 645	34 724	6 566	16 554	16 058
	2005	1 514	784	66	1 253	1 747	5 792	34 831	6 526	15 833	17 715
Germany	2004	14 881	8 322	467	6 595	18 787	52 712	90 443	57 345	63 823	7 839
	2005	15 472	9 534	648	7 457	19 554	54 888	93 891	60 422	65 247	8 223
United Kingdom	2004	4 103	2 375	254	3 156	7 468	19 531	32 956	20 315	15 300	2 533
	2005	4 521	2 531	288	3 755	7 332	21 659	29 438	21 215	15 101	2 587
Poland	2004	1 191	487	30	778	2 527	2 371	3 706	2 455	4 435	397
	2005	1 494	595	76	954	2 557	2 461	4 808	2 648	5 163	306
Switzerland	2004	671	447	42	505	1 182	2 108	11 924	2 546	11 716	380
	2005	930	493	93	583	1 110	2 552	12 868	3 010	11 637	409
Austria	2004	814	556	22	385	1 095	1 524	4 472	2 016	9 703	410
	2005	866	563	32	440	1 109	1 953	4 491	2 059	9 129	396
South Africa	2004	176	44	5	111	200	1 680	1 086	1 836	2 501	255
	2005	196	36	4	121	303	1 681	1 112	2 372	2 971	321
Canada	2004	230	174	42	1 137	339	1 295	2 252	1 845	1 667	134
	2005	273	271	75	1 395	390	1 340	2 437	2 109	1 725	129
United States	2004	2 265	1 677	374	2 359	3 494	15 678	23 747	25 315	12 437	1 315
	2005	2 064	2 043	440	2 743	3 977	17 070	25 443	27 537	13 355	1 335
India	2004	401	105	16	176	309	2 791	1 807	1 499	2 521	218
	2005	497	118	19	213	394	3 046	2 238	1 945	2 746	260
Japan	2004	634	1 259	143	1 642	2 117	8 238	8 520	11 720	6 854	809
	2005	812	1 238	226	1 761	2 547	8 544	7 908	11 667	6 208	725
Hong Kong	2004	357	97	8	228	943	719	456	2 275	699	37
	2005	473	77	11	250	312	860	520	2 557	641	38
Australia	2004	143	462	16	78	292	784	1 161	1 007	1 355	33
	2005	155	407	5	83	338	1 090	1 214	1 202	1 439	29

Note: The figures cover c.i.f., unless otherwise stated. G=General trade. S=Special trade.

¹ F.o.b. ² Including imports from countries not listed in the table.

Spain	Germany	United Kingdom	Poland	Switzerland	Austria	South Africa ¹	Canada ¹	United States	India	Japan	Hong Kong	Australia ¹
S	S	G	S	S	S	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
USD mio.												
257 588	718 045	451 680	87 909	110 321	113 307	47 285	273 085	1 525 432	98 158	454 542	271 074	103 653
287 584	777 465	483 017	100 904	119 770	120 075	54 830	323 478	1 732 487	138 102	514 922	299 533	118 783
1 944	11 622	4 916	1 333	885	652	177	769	4 020	251	2 792	566	724
1 909	11 899	6 200	1 631	855	699	191	1 031	5 303	357	2 381	578	723
1 643	7 519	4 047	1 232	691	768	373	749	4 092	350	1 388	395	539
1 572	9 263	3 998	1 320	681	801	457	1 003	4 531	532	1 235	381	637
101	541	675	42	47	8	4	24	290	4	124	3	9
104	529	652	66	30	6	6	46	282	5	138	3	7
1 852	16 372	15 828	1 268	226	73	54	2 979	6 857	222	1 224	178	112
2 348	18 604	22 529	1 365	242	61	71	4 988	7 112	260	1 134	215	211
3 350	12 639	8 789	2 381	1 333	1 581	635	1 662	13 097	863	2 113	508	1 327
3 452	14 048	8 607	2 598	1 192	1 577	765	1 886	14 228	1 099	2 170	450	1 583
9 472	35 439	22 027	2 239	3 353	2 646	594	1 039	12 812	4 419	2 089	1 825	888
10 381	38 710	22 389	3 597	3 850	2 798	745	1 477	13 399	4 676	2 126	1 915	1 034
41 113	64 900	33 387	5 924	11 027	4 619	2 850	4 036	32 619	1 311	8 359	2 305	3 077
40 336	67 876	34 391	5 792	12 694	4 778	2 444	4 068	34 774	1 801	8 507	2 532	3 805
12 860	59 607	30 123	3 072	5 554	4 647	702	1 177	13 175	703	1 989	1 555	924
13 726	66 313	31 765	5 993	6 065	4 766	852	1 263	15 503	977	2 132	1 702	975
23 618	43 492	19 411	6 939	12 558	8 174	1 431	3 506	29 408	1 260	6 897	3 344	3 254
23 694	44 280	19 526	6 676	13 276	8 446	1 621	3 772	32 419	1 715	6 888	3 417	3 329
8 589	5761	3 223	285	352	262	123	230	2 333	17	199	64	135
9 073	5 065	2 964	187	379	241	100	244	2 415	27	196	103	124
•	21 539	14 804	2 352	2 737	1 398	667	967	7 931	344	1 747	471	941
•	22 405	15 519	2 008	3 198	1 452	877	974	9 128	530	1 765	502	982
43 238	•	59 088	21 481	36 578	55 558	6 719	7 231	79 117	3 631	17 086	5 143	6 044
41 850	•	61 932	30 039	39 940	58 286	7 718	8 445	86 938	5 368	17 870	5 285	6 657
16 445	42 685	•	2 922	4 463	2 204	3 237	7 396	47 677	3 382	6 655	3 709	4 241
16 048	48 927	•	3 153	5 582	2 818	3 036	8 586	52 380	3 815	6 711	3 991	4 727
1 931	19 827	3 159	•	527	1 221	117	298	1 952	78	211	39	156
1 570	19 979	3 418	•	657	1 568	201	441	2 074	102	228	36	260
3 979	27 037	6 574	1 000	•	5 142	3 237	1 283	12 107	5 192	4 813	3 484	1 008
4 333	29 263	7 300	817	•	5 742	3 036	1 739	13 483	6 380	5 036	3 681	1 145
2 650	30 118	3 927	1 575	4 770	•	426	987	5 979	246	1 306	505	614
2 207	31 406	3 493	2 558	5 798	•	523	1 064	6 312	322	1 326	588	742
1 438	3 997	6 119	123	814	255	•	498	6 168	2 085	4 606	661	920
1 535	4 199	7 335	107	875	254	•	577	6 071	2 386	5 532	620	1 169
1 035	2 971	7 827	246	526	298	295	•	259 807	735	8 384	1 204	1 355
1 149	3 260	7 697	167	660	431	342	•	291 944	865	8 905	1 223	1 425
7 416	50 017	42 137	2 119	5 754	2 311	3 998	160 234	•	5 981	63 605	14 500	15 310
7 995	51 367	41 868	1 223	7 086	2 831	4 283	177 410	•	7 591	65 447	15 444	16 550
1 505	3 647	4 284	310	441	172	703	1 212	16 437	•	2 611	3 778	824
1 795	4 218	5 148	269	531	198	1 100	1 476	19 875	•	3 194	4 593	928
5 734	26 233	15 064	1 711	2 357	1 487	3 241	10 255	133 339	2 921	•	32 957	12 262
5 827	26 606	15 918	950	2 344	1 320	3 707	11 884	141 950	3 473	•	33 028	13 069
281	2 473	10 787	53	661	96	415	555	9 782	1 656	1 624	•	938
434	2 464	12 165	40	1 345	94	390	462	9 302	2 058	1 571	•	1 014
580	1 600	3 473	74	117	59	1 118	1 361	7 916	3 333	19 404	1 736	•
788	1 563	3 843	30	133	76	1 147	1 438	7 677	4 594	24 406	1 747	•

Source: *Direction of Trade. A supplement to International Financial Statistics* (International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development).

Table 481

Exports by commodity group. 2004

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.	
	0 + 1 + 22 + 4	2 ÷ (22 + 27 + 28)	3	27 + 28 + 68	5 - 8 (÷ 68)	5	6 + 8 (÷ 68)	7	9	
	per cent									USD mio.
Belgium ¹	9.0	1.2	5.3	2.2	81.3	27.3	26.5	27.5	1.0	255 301
Bulgaria ¹	10.2	2.2	5.8	10.3	65.9	7.5	45.4	13.0	5.7	7 540
Denmark ¹	19.3	2.8	6.6	1.3	66.3	13.1	25.6	27.6	3.8	64 614
Estonia ¹	10.6	8.7	4.2	2.4	74.0	6.2	38.3	29.5	0.0	5 622
Finland	1.9	6.0	4.4	3.5	83.2	7.2	36.2	39.8	1.0	60 916
France	11.2	1.0	3.0	2.2	82.3	16.7	23.0	42.7	0.3	410 700
Greece	20.0	3.0	6.9	9.1	58.5	13.3	31.9	13.4	2.4	15 224
Netherlands ¹	16.7	3.7	6.7	2.3	70.3	16.9	19.4	34.1	0.3	227 344
Ireland	8.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	85.4	44.6	13.8	27.0	4.5	104 314
Iceland	62.1	0.9	0.5	18.7	16.7	5.1	6.9	4.7	1.0	2 821
Italy	6.6	0.6	2.4	1.5	87.5	10.0	39.5	38.0	1.4	349 109
Latvia ¹	8.8	27.1	1.4	4.0	58.5	6.1	43.9	8.8	0.3	2 894
Lithuania ¹	11.5	4.3	19.4	1.5	62.9	7.5	29.0	26.4	0.2	7 162
Luxembourg ¹	6.9	1.0	0.5	4.5	84.9	6.9	51.7	26.3	2.2	9 986
Norway	5.6	0.6	63.6	6.9	18.8	3.0	7.0	8.8	4.5	80 489
Poland ¹	7.8	1.5	4.3	3.7	81.1	6.3	37.5	37.3	1.3	53 539
Portugal ¹	7.6	2.4	2.4	1.6	85.6	6.1	45.2	34.4	0.4	31 829
Romania	3.0	2.8	6.8	4.9	82.1	5.5	52.6	24.0	0.4	23 485
Russian Federation	1.4	3.0	50.2	7.6	21.0	4.4	11.6	5.0	16.9	180 915
Switzerland	2.6	0.4	0.4	3.2	93.0	34.2	32.0	26.8	0.3	118 527
Slovakia	3.5	1.4	6.7	2.8	85.4	5.4	34.4	45.6	0.2	27 582
Slovenia ¹	3.5	1.2	1.4	3.8	89.9	13.5	39.9	36.5	0.2	12 767
Spain ¹	15.0	1.2	3.2	2.0	77.1	10.9	25.1	41.2	1.6	158 213
United Kingdom	5.7	0.6	8.9	2.8	76.4	15.4	23.3	37.8	5.7	348 430
Sweden ¹	3.3	4.5	3.0	2.3	81.2	11.4	27.7	42.1	5.6	101 573
Czech Republic ¹	3.4	1.8	2.9	1.7	90.1	5.7	34.3	50.1	0.2	48 720
Germany	4.1	0.8	2.0	2.3	83.9	13.1	21.2	49.5	7.0	911 742
Hungary ¹	7.2	0.8	1.6	1.9	88.5	6.7	19.8	62.0	0.0	42 309
Austria	6.2	2.6	3.5	2.8	84.3	8.8	32.3	43.3	0.6	103 742
South Africa	8.7	2.8	9.1	22.0	56.5	7.8	29.0	19.7	0.9	40 206
Argentina ¹	49.6	1.2	17.3	3.0	27.3	7.5	10.6	9.1	1.5	29 566
Brazil	28.4	4.1	4.7	9.1	53.3	6.0	21.8	25.5	0.4	95 002
Canada	7.2	5.4	16.7	5.1	59.5	6.8	18.2	34.5	6.0	316 462
Mexico ¹	5.5	0.5	11.2	1.2	81.4	3.5	21.0	56.9	0.1	165 395
United States	7.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	81.7	13.6	20.1	48.1	3.9	817 905
Hong Kong	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.3	94.2	4.8	40.4	48.9	2.5	265 543
Israel ¹	4.5	1.0	0.4	1.3	92.6	14.0	52.2	26.4	0.2	31 783
India ¹	11.3	1.3	5.9	4.3	76.2	11.6	54.8	9.7	1.1	63 029
Japan ¹	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	92.9	8.0	18.0	66.9	4.3	471 996
China	3.5	0.5	2.4	1.9	91.4	4.4	41.8	45.2	0.2	593 325
Saudi Arabia ²	0.8	0.2	86.4	0.3	12.2	8.0	2.7	1.6	0.0	63 725
Singapore	1.8	0.3	9.7	1.2	83.4	11.6	10.7	61.0	3.6	178 181
Korea, Rep. of	1.2	0.8	4.2	1.7	91.0	9.0	19.0	63.0	1.2	253 845
Turkey ¹	10.0	1.1	2.1	2.2	84.3	3.8	54.0	26.5	0.3	47 253
Australia	18.4	4.2	18.1	18.2	20.1	4.1	6.9	9.1	20.9	97 138
New Zealand	48.5	11.2	1.3	3.8	30.7	5.3	14.3	11.1	4.4	20 345

Note: The classification is based on SITC rev. 2.

¹ For the year 2003. ² For the year 2002.Source: UN, *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2005*.

Table 482

Terms of trade and quantum indices in external trade

	Terms of trade		Quantum index			
	2004	2005	Exports		Imports	
			2004	2005	2004	2005
2000 = 100						
Denmark	103	104	110	117	113	123
Finland	90	86	...	...	...	...
France	111	111	71	74	74	80
Greece	99	95	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	96	99	116	123	106	115
Ireland	97	99	111	113	98	112
Italy	104	101	99	97	103	102
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	100	122	108	108	118	129
Poland	106	107	170	189	140	148
Switzerland	101	98	114	121	107	111
Spain	102	102	120	121	129	137
United Kingdom	105	105	102	111	120	128
Sweden	92	90	117	...	108	...
Germany	107	105	...	...	...	...
Hungary	99	97	147	163	139	146
Brazil	110	101	157	162	111	101
Canada	106	111	102	106	109	118
United States	101	97	101	109	118	125
Hong Kong	99	98	138	154	136	148
Israel	94	95	116	119	103	105
India	83	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	103	98	113	114	115	118
Singapore	89	87	155	174	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	85	79	163	178	132	140
Australia	116	131	101	...	116	...
New Zealand	110	112	119	118	142	151

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Table 483

Current account of the balance of payments for selected countries. 2005

	Exports fob	Imports fob	Goods, net	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.
Belgium	263 021	-257 136	5 885	4 460	5 394	-6 411	9 328	2.5	119 560
Bulgaria	11 740	-17 139	-5 399	810	311	1 144	-3 133	-11.8	-8 903
Denmark	82 663	-74 642	8 021	4 542	275	-4 223	8 616	3.3	3 954
Estonia	7 783	-9 628	-1 845	1 000	-700	99	-1 445	...	-12 653
Finland	65 272	-55 127	10 145	-1 392	-877	-1 561	6 315	3.3	-24 928
France	439 220	-471 360	-32 140	9 890	16 320	-27 360	-33 290	-1.6	193 430
Greece	17 631	-51 884	-34 253	19 417	-7 030	3 987	-17 879	-7.9	-174 746
Netherlands	344 511	-297 559	46 952	6 876	-2 090	-10 350	41 388	6.6	...
Ireland	104 080	-67 271	36 809	-12 523	-30 307	690	-5 331	-4.1	...
Iceland	3 107	-4 590	-1 482	-551	-567	-27	-2 627	-16.6	-12 658
Italy	372 750	-372 690	60	-640	-17 080	-10 060	-27 720	-1.6	-91 880
Latvia	5 361	-8 379	-3 018	608	-189	597	-2 002	-12.7	-9 063
Lithuania	11 789	-14 632	-2 843	1 052	-625	644	-1 771	-6.9	-8 647
Luxembourg	14 371	-18 602	-4 231	15 759	-6 336	-926	4 267	11.7	40 604
Norway	104 362	-54 224	50 138	1 350	1 045	-3 045	49 488	16.7	...
Poland	96 395	-99 161	-2 766	1 912	-11 186	6 935	-5 105	-1.7	-123 929
Portugal	38 167	-59 022	-20 855	5 049	-3 932	2 731	-17 007	-9.3	-111 544
Romania	27 730	-37 348	-9 618	-490	-2 663	4 461	-8 312	-8.6	-24 862
Russian Federation	243 569	-125 303	118 266	-14 849	-19 111	-1 122	83 184	10.9	-44 073
Switzerland	150 053	-145 218	4 835	20 868	37 133	-8 977	53 859	14.7	363 380
Slovakia ²	21 944	-22 593	-649	241	-119	245	-282	-0.9	-8 704
Slovenia	18 146	-19 404	-1 258	1 059	-363	-122	-682	-2.0	-3 000
Spain	194 502	-280 094	-85 592	27 992	-21 452	-4 085	-83 136	-7.4	-506 414
United Kingdom	383 540	-505 930	-122 390	42 000	54 700	-22 260	-47 950	-2.2	-290 240
Sweden	134 904	-115 203	19 701	8 012	545	-4 615	23 643	6.6	...
Czech Republic	78 243	-76 507	1 735	810	-5 929	888	-2 495	-2.0	-34 844
Germany	972 080	-782 810	189 270	-47 910	10 660	-35 990	116 030	4.2	528 410
Ukraine	35 024	-36 159	-1 135	1 806	-985	2 845	2 531	3.1	-28 801
Hungary	61 847	-63 836	-1 989	561	-6 915	237	-8 106	-7.4	-95 790
Austria	117 233	-113 806	3 427	4 814	-1 337	-2 651	4 252	1.4	...
Bangladesh	9 186	-12 292	-3 106	-919	-799	4 692	-132	-0.2	...
China	762 484	-628 295	134 189	-9 391	10 635	25 386	160 818	7.2	287 480
India ²	59 338	-68 208	-8 870	-2 313	-4 451	22 488	6 853	1.2	-40 882
Indonesia	86 179	-63 856	22 323	-10 802	-11 849	1 258	929	0.3	...
Iran ¹ . Islamic Republic	28 345	-15 207	13 138	-914	-200	621	12 645	...	...
Israel	40 101	-43 868	-3 768	4 117	-2 622	6 029	3 756	3.0	-29 961
Japan	567 570	-473 610	93 960	-24 050	103 440	-7 570	165 780	3.6	1 531 760
Pakistan	15 382	-21 560	-6 178	-3 805	-2 516	9 036	-3 463	-3.1	-30 288
Philippines	40 231	-47 777	-7 546	-1 396	-123	11 403	2 338	2.4	...
Saudi Arabia	174 635	-51 327	123 308	-22 031	272	-14 418	87 131	28.1	...
Singapore	232 257	-194 367	37 890	-2 952	-541	-1 184	33 212	28.4	104 507
Korea, Republic of	288 996	-255 523	33 473	-13 092	-1 320	-2 502	16 559	2.1	...
Turkey	76 949	-109 875	-32 926	13 966	-5 663	1 468	-23 155	-6.4	-169 280
Egypt	16 073	-23 818	-7 745	4 135	-36	5 749	2 103	2.2	...
Ethiopia	917	-3 701	-2 784	-182	-5	1 402	-1 568	...	...
Nigeria ²	48 069	-17 288	30 781	-3 157	-6 732	3 311	24 202	25.5	...
South Africa	54 581	-56 459	-1 878	-1 597	-4 867	-1 737	-10 079	-4.2	...
Canada	374 308	-320 517	53 791	-11 309	-15 508	-420	26 555	2.4	-150 982
United States	898 460	-1677 400	-778 940	62 210	11 300	-86 080	-791 510	...	-2 546 180
Mexico	214 233	-221 820	-7 587	-5 303	-12 242	20 469	-4 662	-0.6	-349 235
Australia	106 969	-120 372	-13 403	-918	-27 442	-363	-42 125	-6.0	-409 810
New Zealand	21 956	-24 683	-2 727	272	-7 626	459	-9 622	-8.8	-91 887
Argentina	40 106	-27 302	12 805	-1 503	-6 209	613	5 705	3.1	18 651
Brazil	118 308	-73 551	44 757	-8 148	-25 968	3 557	14 199	1.8	-340 557

Note: The positive figures are receipts (net receipts) and the negative figures are expenditures (net expenditures).

¹ 2000. ² 2003.

Source: IMF: *Balance of Payments Statistics. Yearbook 2006*. IMF: *International Financial Statistics. Yearbook 2006*.

Table 484

Gross domestic product

	Gross domestic product at current prices 2006 ¹	Growth in GDP at constant prices				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	currency units in billions	per cent				
Belgium	313	0.8	1.5	1.0	3.0	1.1
Germany	2 307	1.2	0.0	-0.2	1.2	0.9
Greece	195	5.1	3.8	4.8	4.7	3.7
Spain	976	3.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5
France	1 781	1.9	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.2
Ireland	174	5.8	6.0	4.3	4.3	5.5
Italy	1 475	1.8	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1
Luxembourg	32	2.5	3.8	1.3	3.6	4.0
Netherlands	528	1.9	0.1	0.3	2.0	1.5
Austria	256	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.4	2.0
Portugal	155	2.0	0.8	-0.7	1.3	0.5
Finland	168	2.6	1.6	1.8	3.7	2.9
Eurozone	8 382 814	1.9	0.9	0.8	2.0	1.4
Denmark	1 637	0.7	0.5	0.4	2.1	3.1
Sweden	2 838	1.1	2.0	1.7	4.1	2.9
United Kingdom	1 288	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.3	1.9
EU-15	10 769 160	1.9	1.1	1.1	2.3	1.5
Czech Republic	3 192	2.5	1.9	3.6	4.2	6.1
Estonia	205	7.7	8.0	7.1	8.1	10.5
Cyprus	8 362	4.0	2.0	1.8	4.2	3.9
Latvia	11	8.0	6.5	7.2	8.7	10.6
Lithuania	82	6.6	6.9	10.3	7.3	7.6
Hungary	23 562	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.9	4.2
Malta	2 100	-1.1	1.9	-2.3	0.4	3.0
Poland	1 051	1.1	1.4	3.8	5.3	3.5
Slovenia	30	2.7	3.5	2.7	4.4	4.0
Slovakia	1 636	3.2	4.1	4.2	5.4	6.0
EU-25	11 385 243	2.0	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.7
Bulgaria	47 454	4.1	4.9	4.5	5.6	5.5
Iceland	1 098	3.6	-0.3	2.7	7.7	7.5
Norway	2 148	2.0	1.5	1.0	3.9	2.7
Romania	342	5.7	5.1	5.2	8.5	4.1
Russian Federation	21 598 ²	5.1	4.7	7.3	7.1	...
Switzerland	475	1.0	0.3	-0.2	2.3	1.9
South Africa	1 523 ²	2.7	3.7	3.0	4.5	4.9
Argentina	532 ²	-4.4	-10.9	8.8	9.0	9.2
Brazil	1 938 ²	1.3	1.9	0.5	4.9	2.3
Canada	1 369 ²	1.9	3.3	1.7	3.1	2.9
Mexico	8 374 ²	0.0	0.8	1.4	4.0	3.0
United States	13 245	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.9	3.2
Hong Kong	1 382 ²	0.6	1.8	3.3	8.6	7.3
Israel	554 ²	-0.3	-1.2	1.7	4.4	5.2
India	35 292 ²	5.8	3.8	8.5	7.5	8.1
Japan	507 810	0.2	0.3	1.4	2.7	1.9
China	18 232 ²	7.2	8.9	10.2	9.9	...
Saudi Arabia	1 161 ²	0.5	0.1	7.7	5.3	6.6
Singapore	194 ²	-2.3	4.0	2.9	8.7	6.4
Korea, Rep. of	806 622 ²	3.8	7.0	3.1	4.7	4.0
Turkey	560 434 000	-7.5	7.9	5.8	8.9	7.4
Australia	927 ²	2.7	3.8	18.2	2.3	2.6
New Zealand	156	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.4	2.0

¹ National currency. ² 2005 figures.Source: Eurostat database Marts 2007. IMF. *International Financial Statistics* 2006.

Table 485

Gross domestic product, imports and end-use. 2005 – **correction**

	Gross domestic product in USD per capita	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				
Belgium	35 457	53,1	22,9	19,8	83,3	86,3
Germany	33 840	58,9	18,7	17,3	35,5	40,7
Greece	20 279	67,1	16,4	23,7	28,0	20,8
Spain	26 002	57,9	18,0	29,3	30,9	25,5
France	33 964	57,1	23,7	19,7	27,1	26,1
Ireland	48 271	44,4	15,8	27,0	68,6	81,3
Italy	30 232	59,0	20,4	20,6	26,1	26,1
Luxembourg	79 996	40,4	17,0	19,7	138,0	159,3
Netherlands	38 567	48,9	24,1	19,3	62,2	69,9
Austria	37 074	56,1	18,1	20,5	49,5	54,3
Portugal	17 542	64,9	21,2	21,9	37,1	28,5
Finland	37 323	51,7	22,1	18,9	36,2	41,8
Eurozone	31 725	57,3	20,5	20,5	36,4	37,9
Denmark	47 773	48,6	25,9	20,4	44,1	48,8
Sweden	39 687	48,1	27,1	17,2	41,1	48,7
United Kingdom	37 074	64,6	21,9	16,8	30,1	26,4
EU-15	32 969	58,1	21,0	19,8	35,5	36,4
Czech Republic	12 068	49,6	22,3	24,9	69,8	71,7
Estonia	10 202	51,8	17,4	31,1	86,1	80,0
Cyprus	22 394	65,1	18,1	18,9	51,0	48,4
Latvia	7 091	61,5	17,5	29,4	61,6	47,5
Lithuania	7 465	65,3	16,7	22,4	65,3	58,3
Hungary	10 948	55,4	22,6	22,7	67,8	66,4
Malta	14 307	65,1	21,1	20,2	84,8	77,1
Poland	7 962	62,8	18,3	18,2	37,5	37,2
Slovenia	17 169	54,9	19,6	24,4	65,1	64,6
Slovakia	8 833	57,4	18,5	26,8	82,4	77,3
EU-25	29 236	58,2	21,0	19,9	36,6	37,3
Bulgaria	3 483	70,9	22,6	23,8	77,4	60,1
Iceland	54 367	59,7	24,4	28,4	44,5	32,0
Norway	65 315	42,2	20,1	18,5	28,1	44,5
Romania	4 603	69,4	18,2	23,1	43,3	32,9
Russian Federation	5 240	48,1	16,5	18,2	21,6	35,1
Switzerland	49 391	60,3	11,4	21,4	41,1	47,9
South Africa	5 078	63,5	20,2	17,2	28,6	27,1
Argentina	4 558	61,3	11,9	21,5	19,0	24,6
Brazil	4 442	55,5	19,5	19,9	12,4	16,8
Canada	36 423	55,7	19,2	20,5	33,9	37,9
Mexico	7 260	68,3	11,5	19,3	31,5	29,9
United States	42 051	70,2	15,9	19,5	16,2	10,5
Hong Kong	25 320	58,2	8,8	20,9	185,5	197,9
Israel	17 909	59,0	27,9	17,5	51,3	45,9
India	710	60,6 ¹	11,3 ¹	25,9 ¹	21,0 ¹	19,0 ¹
Japan	35 706	57,2	18,1	23,1	13,0	14,3
China	1 717	39,8 ¹	14,5 ¹	40,6 ¹	...	2,5 ^{1,2}
Saudi Arabia	12 615	26,3	23,1	15,0	26,4	60,7
Singapore	26 972	41,9	10,6	21,8	...	30,0 ²
Korea. Rep. of	16 674	52,6	14,1	29,3	40,0	42,5
Turkey	4 976	67,3	13,1	19,6	34,0	27,4
Australia	35 117	57,8	18,2	25,9	21,2	19,0
New Zealand	27 210	59,5	18,5	23,9	30,5	28,0

¹ 2004 figures. ² Net figures.Source: Eurostat database March 2007. IMF, *International Financial Statistics 2006*.

Table 486

Gross value added by activity

	Year	Agriculture, horticulture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants, transport, post and telecom- munications	Finance and business activities	Public and personal services
per cent							
Belgium	2005	1.1	19.2	4.9	23.1	28.0	23.7
Germany	2005	1.0	25.4	3.9	18.1	29.2	22.4
Greece	2005	5.2	13.2	7.6	31.8	19.3	22.9
Spain	2005	3.3	17.7	11.6	25.5	21.1	20.9
France	2005	2.2	15.1	5.8	19.3	32.0	25.6
Ireland	2003	2.7	33.0	8.2	17.6	21.4	17.2
Italy	2005	2.2	20.6	6.0	23.3	26.9	21.0
Luxembourg	2005	0.4	10.4	5.8	21.8	44.2	17.4
Netherlands	2005	2.2	18.7	5.5	21.6	27.4	24.6
Austria	2005	1.6	22.1	7.6	24.4	23.4	20.8
Portugal	2005	2.7	18.3	6.7	24.4	21.2	26.7
Finland	2005	2.9	25.5	5.9	22.6	20.7	22.4
Eurozone	2005	2.0	20.3	6.1	21.2	27.5	22.8
Denmark	2005	1.5	19.9	5.6	22.0	23.8	27.1
Sweden	2005	1.2	23.4	4.8	19.7	23.4	27.4
United Kingdom	2005	0.9	17.4	5.8	21.6	31.7	22.6
EU-15	2005	1.8	19.9	6.0	21.3	28.1	23.0
Czech Republic	2005	2.9	31.6	6.6	24.7	17.1	17.0
Estonia	2005	3.7	21.2	7.3	28.9	22.6	16.3
Cyprus	2005	2.9	11.5	8.3	27.8	24.6	24.9
Latvia	2005	4.0	15.5	6.1	35.8	20.1	18.6
Lithuania	2005	5.7	26.7	7.6	31.5	12.6	15.9
Hungary	2005	4.3	25.3	4.8	20.1	22.0	23.5
Malta	2005	2.8	17.9	4.5	29.1	18.9	26.8
Poland	2005	4.6	24.7	6.1	27.4	17.8	19.3
Slovenia	2005	2.5	28.2	5.9	22.2	20.6	20.6
Slovakia	2005	4.3	28.9	6.8	26.1	18.6	15.3
EU-25	2005	1.9	20.2	6.0	21.5	27.6	22.8
Bulgaria	2005	9.3	25.0	5.7	24.6	20.3	15.8
Iceland	2005	8.2	13.6	9.1	20.5	23.5	25.0
Norway	2005	1.6	38.4	4.5	16.9	17.9	20.6
Romania	2005	9.6	27.3	7.2	25.4	16.7	13.8
Russian Federation	2003	5.4	27.1	7.1	31.7	15.4	13.2
Switzerland	2005	1.2	21.0	5.5	21.6	24.5	26.2
South Africa	2003	3.7	29.3	2.4	23.6	20.1	20.1
Argentina	2003	10.4	31.4	4.2	23.1	15.3	15.6
Brazil	2004	10.1	31.7	7.3	13.0	20.5	17.5
Canada	2001	2.2	26.6	5.3	20.7	25.6	19.5
Mexico	2004	3.8	20.6	5.4	30.9	12.8	26.5
United States	2004	1.3	17.0	5.0	19.3	32.4	24.9
Hong Kong	2003	0.1	7.0	3.7	35.2	21.5	32.6
Israel	2003	1.7	17.8	4.9	16.9	30.7	27.9
India	2001	25.0	19.9	6.0	21.8	12.8	14.6
Japan	2004	1.6	22.8	6.2	19.7	26.3	23.3
China	2004	13.4	40.8	5.4	15.9	13.3	11.2
Saudi Arabia	2003	4.6	48.6	5.8	10.9	10.8	19.8
Singapore	2004	0.1	29.4	4.3	27.3	27.2	11.7
Korea, Rep. of	2004	3.7	31.5	9.3	17.1	20.7	17.6
Turkey	2005	10.5	25.9	4.5	35.9	9.2	14.2
Australia	2005	3.1	21.0	7.0	21.0	28.7	19.2
New Zealand	2002	7.0	19.3	4.6	23.1	28.1	17.9

Source: Eurostat database. UN: National Accounts Statistics, *Main Aggregates and detailed tables 2004*. *Statistical Yearbook 2006 Iceland*. *China Statistical Yearbook 2006*. *National Accounts of OECD Countries, Main Aggregates 1994-2005*.

Table 487

Tax incidence. 2004

	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	2004							
	per cent of GDP, current prices								
Denmark	49.0	49.0	24.8	4.7	1.2	2.0	9.8	0.2	6.3
Belgium	43.5	45.1	13.8	3.6	14.1	1.6	7.1	0.5	4.4
Finland	45.7	44.1	13.5	3.6	11.8	1.3	8.6	0.1	5.2
France	43.2	43.4	7.4	2.8	16.2	3.0	7.4	0.1	6.6
Greece	31.5	35.1	4.9	3.4	12.2	1.6	8.5	0.2	4.4
Netherlands	40.2	37.5	6.1	3.1	13.8	2.3	7.3	0.3	4.5
Ireland	32.6	30.0	8.2	3.6	4.5	1.2	7.3	0.1	5.0
Iceland	31.2	38.7	14.3	2.7	3.2	2.8	10.8	0.3	4.5
Italy	40.1	41.1	10.4	2.5	12.5	2.1	5.9	0.1	7.7
Luxembourg	37.3	37.9	6.8	5.8	10.7	2.2	6.1	0.1	6.3
Norway	41.1	44.2	10.4	10.0	9.5	1.7	8.5	0.1	3.9
Poland	37.0	34.4	4.1	2.0	14.0	1.4	7.5	0.2	5.1
Portugal ¹	31.7	34.8	5.5	2.9	11.1	0.8	8.0	0.1	6.4
Slovakia	...	31.0	2.9	2.9	12.2	1.0	7.9	0.2	3.9
Spain	32.2	35.3	6.3	3.7	12.3	1.9	6.1	0.2	4.9
United Kingdom	35.0	36.0	10.3	2.9	6.8	4.0	7.0	0.2	4.8
Sweden	48.1	50.4	15.8	3.2	14.3	1.6	9.2	0.1	6.2
Czech Republic	37.5	38.4	4.9	4.8	16.2	1.0	7.4	0.3	3.8
Germany	37.2	34.7	7.9	1.6	14.1	1.0	6.2	0.1	3.7
Hungary	42.1	38.1	6.8	2.2	11.5	1.2	10.9	0.3	5.3
Austria	41.0	42.6	9.7	2.9	14.4	1.0	7.9	0.1	6.7
Japan	26.9	26.4	4.7	3.8	10.0	2.9	2.5	0.2	2.4
United States	27.9	25.5	8.9	2.2	6.7	3.8	2.2	0.2	1.6
EU – 15	39.2	39.8	10.1	3.3	11.3	1.8	7.5	0.2	5.5
OECD – countries, total	37.8	38.0	9.1	3.5	11.0	1.9	7.4	0.2	4.9

¹ 2003 figures.Source: OECD: *Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries* 1965-2005. Paris 2006.

Table 488

Government bond yields

	2004	2005
	per cent p.a.	
Belgium	4.15	3.41
Denmark	3.32	3.01
Finland	4.11	...
France	4.15	3.46
Greece	4.26	3.59
Netherlands	4.10	3.37
Iceland	3.88	...
Italy	4.26	3.56
Norway	3.60	3.28
Switzerland	2.38	1.96
Slovakia	5.02	3.52
Slovenia	4.68	3.81
Spain	3.59	3.05
United Kingdom	4.77	4.39
Czech Republic	3.33	3.19
Germany	3.75	3.18
South Africa	9.53	8.08
Canada	5.08	4.39
Mexico	9.54	9.42
United States	4.27	4.29
Japan	1.50	1.36
Korea, Republic of	4.45	4.70
Australia	5.61	5.32
New Zealand	5.98	5.98

Note: The figures are the annual average.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mpk100

Table 489

EMU-debt

	2004	2005	2004	2005
	millions Euro		per cent of GDP	
Belgium	272 969	278 248	94.3	93.2
Germany	1 451 126	1 521 631	65.7	67.9
Greece	182 702	194 666	108.5	107.5
Spain	388 250	390 475	46.2	43.1
France	1 069 165	1 138 434	64.4	66.6
Ireland	43 824	44 157	29.7	27.4
Italy	1 442 994	1 510 826	103.9	106.6
Luxembourg	1 778	1 767	6.6	6.0
Netherlands	257 606	266 329	52.6	52.7
Austria	150 569	155 336	63.8	63.4
Portugal	83 878	94 394	58.6	64.0
Finland	67 242	65 053	44.3	41.3
Euro-zone	5 412 102	5 661 316	69.8	70.8
Denmark	84 013	74 727	42.6	35.9
Sweden	144 141	143 564	50.5	50.4
United Kingdom	682 051	768 994	40.4	42.4
Czech Republic	28 131	31 160	30.7	30.4
Estonia	488	493	5.2	4.5
Cyprus	8 970	9 491	70.3	69.2
Latvia	1 547	1 558	14.5	12.1
Lithuania	3 519	3 847	19.4	18.7
Hungary	47 521	50 274	56.3	57.7
Malta	3 210	3 354	74.9	74.2
Poland	94 819	106 588	41.9	42.0
Slovenia	7 513	7 742	28.7	28.0
Slovakia	14 569	13 399	41.6	34.5
EU25	6 535 734	6 867 507	62.4	63.2

Source: Eurostat.

Table 490

EMU-deficit (-) / surplus (+)

	2003	2004	2003	2004
	millions Euro		per cent of GDP	
Belgium	- 28	- 6 858	+ 0.0	- 2.3
Germany	- 82 460	- 72 380	- 3.7	- 3.2
Greece	- 13 110	- 9 495	- 7.8	- 5.2
Spain	- 1 510	+ 10 239	- 0.2	+ 1.1
France	- 60 564	- 49 284	- 3.7	- 2.9
Ireland	+ 2 166	+ 1 745	+ 1.5	+ 1.1
Italy	- 47 641	- 58 163	- 3.4	- 4.1
Luxembourg	- 287	- 292	- 1.1	- 1.0
Netherlands	- 8 846	- 1 430	- 1.8	- 0.3
Austria	- 2 868	- 3 709	- 1.2	- 1.5
Portugal	- 4 545	- 8 895	- 3.2	- 6.0
Finland	+ 3 525	+ 4 178	+ 2.3	+ 2.7
Euro-zone	- 216 168	- 194 344	- 2.8	- 2.4
Denmark	+ 5 376	+ 10 199	+ 2.7	+ 4.9
Sweden	+ 5 124	+ 8 685	+ 1.8	+ 3.0
United Kingdom	- 57 025	- 59 645	- 3.2	- 3.3
Czech Republic	- 2 527	- 3 616	- 2.9	- 3.6
Estonia	+ 219	+ 260	+ 2.3	+ 2.3
Cyprus	- 516	- 319	- 4.1	- 2.3
Latvia	- 105	+ 17	- 0.9	+ 0.1
Lithuania	- 267	- 107	- 1.5	- 0.5
Hungary	- 4 365	- 5 782	- 5.3	- 6.5
Malta	- 220	- 144	- 5.0	- 3.2
Poland	- 7 953	- 6 002	- 3.9	- 2.5
Slovenia	- 602	- 387	- 2.3	- 1.4
Slovakia	- 1 015	- 1 192	- 3.0	- 3.1
EU25	- 279 998	- 252 355	- 2.7	- 2.3

Source: Eurostat.

Industrial Classification (NACE/DB03)

NACE: *Nomenclature generale des Activités économique dans les Communautés Européennes*, prepared by the EU in 1970. In 1990, it was decided to make it obligatory for all EU Member States as from 1 January 1993 to introduce a new four-digit statistical classification of economic activities in the European Communities - NACE rev. 1 - a revised version of NACE from 1970. In 2002, NACE was again revised and NACE rev. 1.1 has been the official industrial classification in all EU member states as from 2003. NACE is a sub-grouping of the UN's industrial classification ISIC rev. 3 (International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities). The first two digits correspond to ISIC rev. 3 whereas the two last digits are EU sub-groupings.

DB03: *Danish Industrial Classification 2003*, is based on NACE rev. 1.1. The first four digits correspond to NACE rev. 1.1, whereas the 2 last digits are Danish sub-groupings. A complete list of DB03 is given in the publication *Dansk Branchekode 2003*, published by Statistics Denmark 2002. From 1993 to 2002 the Danish Industrial Classification was called DB93.

DB03 comprises 825 industries, compared with 501 in NACE rev. 1.1. The further sub-grouping is intended to reflect the Danish industrial structure in the best possible way.

Below, 4 standard groupings are shown with 9, 27, 53 and 111 groups, respectively. These groups form the basis of using DB03 in statistics published by Statistics Denmark. The 4 standard groupings reflect an increasing aggregation of detail in the classifications. The code structure is linked to the codes in DB03. The 9-digit grouping uses 1-digit serial numbers, whereas the 27-grouping comprises 4 digits, 53-grouping 5 digits and 111-grouping 6 digits.

1 January 2008 a new Danish Industrial Classification – DB07 – takes effect. The classification and the associated standard groupings can be seen and downloaded from Statistics Denmark's website at: www.dst.dk/db07. DB07 is based on a revised NACE (rev. 2) which is further on based on a revised ISIC (rev. 4).

9-grouping		53-grouping	
1	Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	01109	Agriculture
2	Manufacturing	01129	Market gardening
3	Electricity, gas and water supply	01400	Machine pools and landscape gardening
4	Construction	02000	Forestry
5	Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	05000	Fishing
6	Transport, post and telecommunications	11000	Extr. of oil and natural gas
7	Finance and business activities	14009	Extr. of gravel and clay etc.
8	Public and personal services	15009	Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco
9	Activity not stated	17009	Mfr. of textiles and leather
		20000	Mfr. of wood and wood products
		21009	Mfr. of paper prod.; printing and publish.
		23000	Mfr. of refined petroleum products etc.
		24000	Mfr. of chemicals
		25000	Mfr. of rubber and plastic products
		26000	Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products
		27009	Mfr. and processing of basic metals
		29000	Mfr. of machinery and equipment
		30009	Mfr. of electronic equipment
		35009	Mfr. of transport equipment
		36000	Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
		40009	Electricity, gas and water supply
		45000	Construction
		50000	Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel
		51000	Wholesale except of motor vehicles
		52109	Re. trade of food
		52299	Department stores
		52300	Re. sale of phar. goods, cosmetic art.
		52419	Re. sale of clothing, footwear
		52449	Other retail sale, repair work
		55000	Hotels and restaurants
		60000	Land transport and transport via pipelines
		61000	Water transport
		62000	Air transport
		63000	Supporting transport activities
		64000	Post and telecommunications
		65000	Finance
		66000	Insurance
		67000	Activities auxiliary to finance
		70000	Real estate activities
		71000	Renting of transport equipment and machinery
27-grouping			
0109	Agriculture, horticulture and forestry		
0500	Fishing		
1009	Mining and quarrying		
1509	Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco		
1709	Mfr. of textiles and leather		
2009	Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.		
2309	Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products		
2600	Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products		
2709	Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal prod.		
3600	Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.		
4009	Electricity, gas and water supply		
4500	Construction		
5000	Sale and rep. of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel		
5100	Wholesale except of motor vehicles		
5200	Re. trade and repair work exc. of m. vehic.		
5500	Hotels and restaurants		
6009	Transport		
6400	Post and telecommunications		
6509	Finance and insurance		
7009	Letting and sale of real estate		
7209	Business activities		
7500	Public administration		
8000	Education		
8519	Human health activities		
8539	Social institutions etc.		
9009	Associations, culture and refuse disposal		
9800	Activity not stated		

Industrial Classification (NACE/DB03)

72000	Computer and related activities	453100	Install. of electrical wiring and fittings
73000	Research and development	453300	Plumbing
74000	Consultancy etc. and cleaning activities etc.	454200	Joinery installation
75000	Public administration	454400	Painting and glazing
80000	Education	454509	Other construction works
85109	Human health activities	501009	Sale of motor vehicles and motorcycles
85319	Social institutions for children	502000	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
85329	Social institutions for adults	505000	Retail sale of automotive fuel
90000	Refuse disposal and similar activities	512000	Ws. of grain and animal feeds
91000	Activities of membership organizations	513000	Ws. of food, beverages and tobacco
92000	Recreational, cultural, sporting activities	514000	Ws. of textiles and household goods
93009	Other service activities	515300	Ws. of wood and construction materials
98000	Activity not stated	515709	Ws. of other raw mat. and semimanufactures
		516000	Ws. of machinery, equipment and supplies
		517009	Other wholesale trade
	111-grouping	521100	Re. sale of food in non-specialized stores
011009	Agriculture	522000	Re. sale of food in specialized stores
011209	Market gardening	522909	Department stores
014000	Machine pools and landscape gardening	523000	Re. sale of phar. goods and cosmetic art
020000	Forestry	524109	Re. sale of clothing and footwear
050000	Fishing	524409	Re. sale of furniture and household appliances
110000	Extr. of oil and natural gas	524709	Re. sale in other specialized stores
140009	Extr. of gravel, clay etc.	527000	Repair of household goods
151000	Production etc. of meat and meat products	551009	Hotels
155000	Mfr. of dairy products	553009	Restaurants
158120	Baker's shops	601009	Transport via railways and buses
158909	Mfr. of other food products	602209	Taxi operation and coach services
159000	Mfr. of beverages	602409	Freight transport by road and via pipelines
160000	Mfr. of tobacco products	610000	Water transport
170000	Mfr. of textiles	620000	Air transport
180000	Mfr. of wearing apparel	630000	Supporting transport activities
190000	Mfr. of leather and footwear	640000	Post and telecommunications
200000	Mfr. of wood and wood products	651000	Financial institutions
210000	Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products	652000	Mortgage credit institutions
221200	Publishing of newspapers	660000	Insurance
221309	Publishing activities, excluding newspapers	670000	Activities auxiliary to finance
222009	Printing activities	702000	Letting of own property
230000	Mfr. of refined petroleum products etc.	703009	Real estate agents
241009	Mfr. of chemical raw materials	710000	Renting of transport equipment and machinery
243009	Mfr. of paints and soap	720000	Computer and related activities
244000	Mfr. of pharmaceuticals	730000	Research and development
250000	Mfr. of rubber and plastic products	741100	Legal activities
261009	Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods	741200	Accounting, book-keeping and auditing
263009	Mfr. of tiles, bricks, cement and concrete	742009	Consulting engineers and architects
270000	Mfr. of basic metals	744000	Advertising
281009	Mfr. of building materials of metal	747000	Building-cleaning activities
286009	Mfr. of various metal products	748009	Other business activities
291000	Mfr. of marine engines, compressors	751100	General public service activities
292000	Mfr. of ovens and cold-storage plants	751209	Administration of public sectors
293000	Mfr. of agricultural machinery	752000	Defence, police and administration of justice
294009	Mfr. of machinery for industries	801000	Primary education
297000	Mfr. of domestic appliances	802000	Secondary education
300009	Mfr. of computers and electric motors	803000	Higher education
320000	Mfr. of radio and communication equipment	804000	Adult and other education
330000	Mfr. of medical and optical instruments	851100	Hospital activities
351000	Building of ships and boats	851209	Medical, dental and veterinary activities
352009	Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	853109	Social institutions for children
361000	Mfr. of furniture	853209	Social institutions for adults
365009	Mfr. of toys and jewellery	900000	Refuse disposal and similar activities
401000	Production and distribution of electricity	910000	Activities of membership organizations
402000	Manufacture and distribution of gas	920000	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
403000	Steam and hot water supply	930009	Other service activities
410000	Collection and distribution of water	980000	Activity not stated
452109	General contractors		
452510	Bricklaying		

Conversion table for Danish and foreign measures and weights

	Metric system	Old Danish system	English American system
1. Length	1 cm	0.382344 tommer ¹	0.39370 inch ²
	2.615446 »	1 »	1.02970 »
	2.5400 »	0,9712 »	1 »
	1 m	1.593100 alen ¹	1.09361 yard ²
	0.627707 »	1 »	0.68647 »
	0.91440 »	1.45673 »	1 »
	1 km	0.132758 mil ³	0.62137 mile ²
	7.532484 »	1 »	4.68046 »
	1.6093 »	0.2136 »	1 »
2. Area	1 m ² ⁴	2.537968 sq. alen	10.7639 sq. feet ⁵
	0.394016 »	1 »	4.2411 »
	0.092903 »	0.235785 »	1 sq. foot
	1 ha ⁴	1.812834 td. ld. ⁶	2.471 acre ⁵
	0.551623 »	1 » »	1.363 »
	0.4047 »	0.7337 » »	1 »
	1 km ² ⁴	0.017625 sq. mil ⁷	0.38610 sq.mile ⁵
	56.738315 »	1 »	21.9066 » »
	2.5900 »	0.045649 »	1 » »
3. Volume			0.2200 Eng. gallon ⁹
	1 l	1.035068 pot ⁸	0.264179 Am. »
	4.545963 »	4.705381 »	1 Eng. »
	3.785332 »	3.918076 »	1 Am. »
	1 m ³	32.34571 cu. fod ¹⁰	35.31 Eng. cu. feet ^{11, 12}
	0.030916 »	1 »	1.09 » » »
	0.028317 »	0.915933 »	1 » » foot
	1 hl	0.718798 td. ^{13, 14}	2.75 Eng. bushel ¹⁵
			2.8378 Am. » ¹⁶
			3.83 Eng. »
	1.391212 »	1 »	3.9480 Am. »
	0.3637 »	0.2614 1	1 Eng. »
	0.352383 »	0.253292 »	1 Am. »
	1.58757 »	1.141142 »	1 Am. barrel ¹⁷
4. Weight	1 kg ¹⁸	2 pund ¹⁹	2.2046 ln. ²⁰
	0.453592 »	0.907185 »	1 lb. (=16 ounces)
	0.02835 »	0.05670 »	1 ounce
	0.37324 »	0.74648 »	1 troy lb. (=12 troy ounces) ²¹
	0.0311 »	0.0622 »	1 troy ounce ²¹
			1.968413 Eng. cwt. ²⁰
	100 kg ¹⁸	2 centner ¹⁹	2.20462 central ²⁰
	50.80 »	1.016 »	1 Eng. cwt
	45.359243 »	0.907185 »	1 central
			0.9842 long ton ²⁰
	1 tonne (=1000	20 centner	1.102311 short ton ²⁰
	1 016 Kg	20.32 »	1 long ton
	907.1849 »	18.1437 »	1 short ton

Length: ¹ 1 favn = 1,883121 m (1 favn = 3 alen, 1 alen = 2 fod, 1 fod = 12 tommer, 1 tomme = 12 linier). ² 1 mile = 1760 yards (1 yard = 1 foot = 12 inches, 1 inch = 10 lines). 1 fathom = 2 yards. ³ 1 Danish mile = 12.000 alen = 1.0149 geographic miles = 0.704700 Swedish miles = 0.753200 new Norwegian miles. 1 geographic mile = 0.9853 Danish miles = 7.4221 km. 1 knot (speed) = 1 nautical mile per hour. 1 nautical mile = 10 cables = 1.852 km.

Area: ⁴ 1 km² = 100 hct (1 hct = 100 are, 1 are = 100 m²). ⁵ 1 sq. mile = 640 acres (1 acre = 4 840 sq. yards, 1 sq. yard = 9 sq. feet). ⁶ 1 tønne land = 14.000 sq. alen (1 tønne land = 8 skæpper, 1 skæppe = 4 fjerdingkar, 1 fjerdingkar = 3 album). ⁷ 1 Danish sq. mile = 10.285^{5/7} tdr. land. 1 geographic sq. mile = 9986.54 td. land = 55.088 km².

Volume: ⁸ 1 pot = 4 pægle = 0.966120 l. ⁹ 1 gallon = 4 quarts (1 quart = 2 pints, 1 pint = 4 gills). ¹⁰ 1 favn firewood = 72 cubic feet = 22.25940 m³. ¹¹ 1 register tonne = 100 cubic feet = 2.8317 m³. Gross (net) register tonne (g.r.t., NRT) is the cubic content of all a ship's compartments measured in register tonnes. Net register ton (n.r.t., NRT) is the same cubic content ÷ room for personnel, navigation and engine room. ¹² 1 cubic yard = 27 cubic feet (1 cubic foot = 1.728 cubic inches). 1 cord = 128 cubic feet, 1 standard = 165 cubic feet. 1 fathom = 216 cubic feet. ¹³ 1 tønne grain = 8 skæpper (1 skæppe = 4 fjerdingkar, 1 fjerdingkar = 2 ottingkar). 1 tønne ale = 136 potter = 1.313923 hl; 1 fad ale = 9.275 hl = 24 anker (1 anker = 40 potter). 1 coal tønne (approx. 130 kg) = 176 potter = 1.700371 hl. 1 tar tønne = 120 potter = 1.159344 hl. 1 tønne herring = 112 potter = 1.082054 hl. ¹⁴ 1 td. wheat is considered to correspond to 106.5 kg rye 98.5 kg 2-rowed barley 92.0 kg oats 70.0 kg buckwheat 85.0 kg, peas and other pulse 112.5 kg potatoes 100.0 kg, carrots and turnips 80.0 kg and 1 td. mangold and swedes 90.0 kg. 1 td. butter = 3 dritler = 112 kg. ¹⁵ 1 Eng. quarter = 8 Eng. bushels (1 Eng. bushel = 8 Eng. gallons). ¹⁶ 1 Am. quarter = 8 Am. bushels. ¹⁷ Measures used in the oil industry (barrel = tønne).

Weight: ¹⁸ 1 quintal = 100 kg. ¹⁹ 1 pound = 100 kvint (1 kvint = 10 ort). 1 lispond = 16 pounds. 1 centner = 100 pound. ²⁰ 1 long ton (l.t.) = 20 Eng. hundredweights (cwt) (1 cwt = 112 pounds (lbs)). 1 short ton (sh.t.) = 20 centals (Eng. measure) = 20 Am. hundredweights (1 cental = 100 pounds). ²¹ English system of measurement used to weigh gold and silver.

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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 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	<p>Farms or horticultural holdings. A technical economic unit comprising an area with buildings, machinery and livestock which is regarded by the owner of the agricultural holding as belonging to the same farm.</p> <p>Leased areas are included under the holding, while areas leased out are included under the holding which has leased the area.</p>
Agricultural sector	Comprises agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee keeping.
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome is the end stage of the HIV infection. At this stage, the human immune systems will operate so poorly that a large number of diseases may afflict the patient. International criteria on diseases which define AIDS. Cf. HIV.
Air quality	A measurement for the concentrations of various contaminants in air. Pure air contains 78 per cent nitrogen, 21 per cent oxygen, and 1 per cent inert gases, etc.
Alcohol licence	An enterprise with an alcohol licence is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages to its customers.
All-year assessment	Calculated assessment of the total number of taxable days, divided by 365.

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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 16-66 year age bracket with at least 10 hours of work a week..
Auxiliary unit	A separately located local unit which produces ancillary materials or services to the enterprises serviced by this unit.
Average number of participants	For AMFORA, the average number of participants for any given period is calculated as the sum of the degrees of participation within the group.
Average number of unemployed	This concept is frequently used within unemployment statistics (CRAM). The average number of unemployed persons illustrates the number of full-time unemployed persons in a given period. This is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment of all unemployed persons.
Average turnover	Is defined as the total taxable turnover per registered unit for units which have been operational throughout the entire year.
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	Benefits which provide security in the event of loss of income due to sickness, injury, childbirth, or adoption. This scheme comprises all employed persons who reside in Denmark and are subject to Danish taxation. The scheme provides statutory security for employees as of the first day of absence as well as voluntary security for self-employed persons after two weeks of absence. The statistics only address the cases where local authorities pay benefits. In the event of sickness, private employers are normally required to pay benefits to employees during the first two weeks of absence,

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	whereas public-sector employees are required to pay benefits during the entire period of absence.
Births	Live births + stillborn.
Bonds	Since the Danish Securities Centre was established in 1979, bonds no longer exist as physical entities. Market prices of bonds are set every day on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and are issued in series by the central government, mortgage-credit institutions, other bond-issuing institutions, or enterprises.
Books and pamphlets	Non-periodical printed publications which are made accessible to the public; books are defined as publications which comprise 49 pages or more, whereas pamphlets comprise 5-48 pages (excluding covers).
Building permits issued	Authorisation to commence building, issued by municipal building authorities.
Building, concept of	A "building" means a cohesive structure, mainly constructed from uniform materials and usually comprising the same number of floors throughout.
Building, main use of	This corresponds to the actual use of the building. Where several types of use apply, the usage which occupies the greatest floor area is registered.
Buildings started	Physical initiation of construction. For commercial buildings for agriculture, etc., "buildings started" denotes the time of notification of construction work.
Business unit	A legal entity which carries out one or more types of financial activity at one or more local units (enterprises).
Business unit	A local financial unit.
Business units registered for VAT settlement	Enterprises which are registered in the Danish custom authorities' register of units which are liable to pay value-added tax (VAT).
Capacity utilisation, hotels, etc.	Beds, i.e. the number of occupied beds compared to the total number of beds.
Capital accumulation	<p>Within public-finance statistics, capital accumulation comprises actual capital activities in the general government sector. Capital accumulation is calculated as follows:</p> <p>Fixed new assets</p> <p>+ Acquisition of existing buildings, net</p> <p>= Gross fixed capital formation</p> <p>+ Increase in stocks, net</p> <p>+ Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net</p> <p>= Non-financial capital accumulation</p> <p><i>Fixed new assets + acquisition of buildings (net)</i></p> <p><i>= Gross fixed capital formation</i></p> <p><i>Gross fixed capital formation + increase in stock (net) + acquisition of land and intangi-</i></p>

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	<i>ble assets (net)</i>
	= Capital accumulation
Capital formation	Acquisitions less sales of real property, operating machinery, and stock-in-trade.
Capital formation, net	Additions less disposals of capital (fixed) assets, i.e. real property (land, buildings, etc.) and means of operation (machines, vehicles, furniture, equipment, etc.). Additions are calculated at purchase prices before depreciation and other adjustments and comprise bought as well as leased assets. Disposals are calculated at sales prices.
Capital income	<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	Primarily comprises interest on all loans taken out abroad by Danish individuals, companies, and public-sector institutions, as well as yields from Danish companies to foreign parent companies, shareholders, etc. Similarly, interest receivable and yields from abroad constitute income to Danish lenders, parent companies, etc.
Capital transfers	Affect the capital of either the granter or recipient. Examples include plant and investment subsidies, certain damages, writedowns of loans, and similar payments. Such capital transfers are normally non-recurrent in nature.
Capital transfers to and from abroad	Comprises non-recurrent unilateral transactions between countries other than Denmark and the Danish public sector, Danish private enterprises, or Danish residents. Such transfers may be investment subsidies to or from EU institutions, inheritances, etc.
Car at disposal	A family has a car at its disposal when one or more family members own one or more passenger cars, and/or one or more family members own one or more vans without being associated with a commercial enterprise, and/or one or more family members has a company car at their disposal.
Cash price	Comprises the cash down payment on a property plus the market (bond) price of the mortgages.
Cash value	At the 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

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	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.
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 2003 the weights are based on figures from the national account and the HBS for the year 1999. From January 2000 to December 2002, the weights were based on figures for the year 1996. 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 maga-	Periodical publications with informative and entertaining contents, published once a week or less, which are primarily aimed at families/family members. Funded by sales

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zines	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.</p> <p>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.

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Court of First Instance	Comprises the first ruling in cases brought before the district court and High Court, including the Maritime and Commercial Court.
Crime rates	In the survey of crimes and national origin, the age-related crime rates of the various ancestry groups (immigrants, descendants or Danish) are compiled as index numbers, where 100 indicates the national average (i.e. numeric values over 100 indicate that the rate is above average). Furthermore, the crime rates are age-standardised implying that adjustments have been made so that the age distribution is not similar for the various ancestry groups.
Criminal offences against the Penal Code	Comprises sexual offences, crimes of violence, offences against property, and other offences, including crimes against the State, perjury, selling narcotics, etc.
Crude birth rate	Annual number of live births per 1,000 population.
Current assets	Stocks, liquid holdings, outstanding amounts from sales, and easily realisable securities which are not intended for permanent ownership.
Current transfers	This category is used in statistics of public finances. They affect current disposable incomes. Current transfers mainly comprise transfers to households, which are divided into social transfers such as old-age pensions, early-retirement pensions, civil-servant pensions, unemployment benefits, cash benefits, sickness benefits, child allowances, etc., as well as rent subsidies. They also include other transfer incomes such as student grants, etc.
Current transfers to and from abroad	Include private cross-border donations and gifts as well as aid to developing countries. They also include transfers between Denmark and the institutions of the EU; i.e. income includes subsidies for Danish agriculture, while expenditure includes Denmark's contribution to the EU budget.
Custody	Deprivation of liberty in accordance with an order of court with a view to ensuring the presence of a person charged with a criminal offence.
Danish Broadcasting Corporation, the	An independent public institution with »public service« obligations. Its finances are based on license fees.
Danish Mortgage Bank, the	State institution which takes out state-backed loans abroad, etc.
Degree of participation	A degree of participation is calculated for all measures within labour-market policies. This is done on the basis of a registered start date, a known or scheduled end date, and information on the number of hours per weeks involved in the relevant measure. The degree of participation is calculated as the ratio between the number of days in which a person participates in the relevant scheme and the total number of days multiplied by the ratio between the weekly number of hours involved in the scheme and the potential number of hours per week.
Degree of unemployment and average degree of unemployment	Within the unemployment statistics (CRAM), a degree of unemployment is calculated for each person who has experienced unemployment during the period. For <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

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person has been unemployed for the number of hours for which s/he is insured during a given period. For *non-insured persons*, the degree of unemployment is calculated on the bases of whether they were unemployed at the middle of the week. If they are unemployed at this time, their degree of unemployment will be set at 1, otherwise it will be set at 0.

An average degree of unemployment is calculated on the basis of individual degrees of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment illustrates the average duration of a period of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment for the relevant period and dividing this sum by the number of persons who have experienced unemployment during this period.

Descendant	A descendant was born in Denmark. None of the parents are both Danish citizens and born in Denmark. If there is no information on one of the parents and the person is a foreign national, the person is also regarded as a descendant. If one or either parents, who were born in Denmark, are granted Danish nationality, their children will not be classified as descendants. However, if parents born in Denmark maintain their foreign nationality, their children are classified as descendants.
Detached one-family house	Known as a "parcelhus" in Danish, this denotes a detached one-family house with is mainly or exclusively used as a dwelling, and which usually comprises only one dwelling.
Discount rate	Rate of interest which is calculated as a deduction in per cent upon sale or redemption of a claim. Danmarks Nationalbank's official discount rate: the basic rate of interest of the DN, which serves as the basis for stipulating interest rates for all outstanding accounts with banks.
Disposable income	Disposable income is the amount left for consumption and savings when direct taxes etc., maintenance payments and interests have been paid.
District papers	Periodical publications with limited, yet varied contents which are distributed to households free of charge. Their revenues are based on advertising.
Dwelling	One or more rooms mainly used for habitation which have their own access point and are situated in a permanent building.
Distribution of task/burden	<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. 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 18-66 years upon application. This type of pension may be granted in cases of permanent reduction in the ability to work due to physical or mental disability (health-specific early retirement) or in cases where it is necessary to permanently secure the livelihood of a person for social and financial reasons (needs-specific early retirement).</p> <p>The criteria used in awarding such benefits and the monthly amounts paid vary with</p>

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	the various types of benefit: high, medium, standard, and increased standard early-retirement pension or disability benefit.
Earnings	Earnings, when used as a collective term for wages and salaries, comprise all employee income pertaining to their employment, including wages/salaries, sickness benefits paid by the employer, holiday payments, and contributions to pension schemes made by both employers and employees. See also <i>Compensation</i> .
Economic services	This main group covers public activities pertaining to general government control and regulation of businesses with the objective of creating more effective use of society resources. This main group comprises activities such as promotion of financial development, impact on regional balance sheets, job creation, and the creation of better opportunities for businesses.
ECU	(European Currency Unit), a currency unit within the EMS, is used as a currency between the central banks of the European Union and as a unit of account in the short-term and medium-term aid within the EU. The value of the ECU against non-EU currencies is determined as a weighed average of the bilateral currency-exchange rates of individual EU countries against the relevant currencies. The reserves of ECU held by Danmarks Nationalbank correspond to deposits of 20 per cent of the Danish gold reserves with the EMF. As of 1 January 1999, the ECU was renamed as the Euro (EUR).
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. This weighting is currently based on the 1995 trade in manufacturing goods.
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	<p>Elections to the European Parliament are held once every five years; the last election held took place on 10 June 1999.</p> <p>Elections to the Folketing are held at least once every four years; the last elections held took place on 21 September 1994 and 11 March 1998.</p> <p>Elections to county councils and municipality councils are held once every four years in November; the last election held took place in November 1997.</p> <p>Elections to local church councils are held once every four years amongst members of the Danish National Church; the last election held took place in November 1996.</p>
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,

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	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.
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.
Family income	In income statistics, family income 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 three types of income.

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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 and 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 intermedia- tion 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 registra- tions 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 forma- tion	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 re- serves	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.

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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.
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.

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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 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 factor income	Gross factor income is gross output at basic prices less other taxes on production, net. This is equal to gross domestic product at factor cost.
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 productoin surplus and mixed income which is used as compensation for the selfemployed 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 re-investment.
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

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	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.

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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 DB93, which is the classification generally used by Statistics Denmark.
Industry unit	A group of enterprises within the same industry, owned by a single business unit.
Infant mortality	Number of deaths amongst the 0-1 age group per 1,000 live births.
Input-output	An input-output table describes in detail the production structure in society and the use of goods and services. Subsequently, the table can be seen as a further specification of the 3 main accounts of the national accounts, namely accounts for goods and services, production and income formation, respectively. Consequently, the input-output tables are an integrated part of the national accounts statistics and are consistent with the national accounts data over each year as well as over time.
Insecticides	Chemicals used to combat insects; used in crop farming.
Installation deficiencies	A dwelling has installation deficiencies if it lacks a toilet, a bath and/or central heating.
Interest and dividends, etc.	In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual nominal rate of interest as well as dividends, etc., less any losses.
Interest income	Within income statistics, "interest income" comprises both private and commercial interest income. The consumption survey includes private interest income only.
Interest payments, etc.	In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual, nominal, or face interest, e.g. distributed losses on issue prices and expenditure on rental of land and intangible assets. Losses on issue prices are entered (depreciated) as loans are serviced.

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Intermediate consumption	Is calculated as the value of goods and services used in production. Within general government statistics, intermediate consumption is defined as purchase of goods and services for current consumption, including expenditure on rent of premises, etc., insurance premiums, and indirect taxes and duties paid by the public sector itself. Moreover, part of the purchases of durable goods for the armed forces (weapon systems) is still considered to be intermediate consumption.
Intermediate consumption	Consumption pertaining to turnover in the form of raw materials, energy products, etc., as well as direct costs pertaining to such purchases, e.g. customs and freight.
Intermediate consumption, etc.	Consumption of goods as well as expenditure on wages/salaries and subcontractors.
IT businesses	IT businesses comprise enterprises/business units which supply products and services within electronics, IT, software, telecommunications, and other areas which are primarily based on information technologies. IT businesses can be divided into four sub-groups, i.e. IT manufacturing, IT wholesale, telecommunications, and IT consultancy services. These groups may, in turn, be divided into a total of 35 individual industries, of which 16 are found within manufacturing, 9 within wholesale, 1 within telecommunications, and 9 within consultancy services.
Joule	Energy unit ($\text{GJ} = 10^9$ 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.

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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	Long-cycle higher education involves more than four years of theoretical training (e.g. solicitors, doctors, and engineers). This type of education is largely theoretical in nature.
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	Medium-cycle higher education entails 2-4 years of training (e.g. school teachers, nurses, etc.). This type of education is mainly theoretical in nature.
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 Zealand.

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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 and counties	Denmark is divided into 275 municipalities, with 273 of these constituting part of 14 separate counties. 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.
Mutual insurance companies	Associations of the insured.
National Church, the	According to the Danish constitution, the National Church is the evangelical-Lutheran protestant church. Membership is achieved through baptism.
National health insurance schemes	Schemes which ensure that all Danish residents have access to treatment and health-services, regardless of health, age, and income. Regardless of income, those insured can choose between Group 1, which features free treatment by specified doctors, and Group 2, which offers treatment by doctors outside of the group specified in Group 1 at reduced fees.
Naturalisation	Acquisition of Danish citizenship.
Net price index	The net price index is calculated on the basis of the prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption, less indirect taxes and duties and including price subsidies. The weights used are based on the classification of private consumption in Denmark used in the national accounts, used in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 2003 the weights are based on figures from the national account and the HBS for the year 1999. From January 2000 to December 2002, the weights were based on figures for the year 1996. From January 2001 the classification of household goods and services is based on the international classification COICOP (Classification of Individual Con-

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	sumption by Purpose). The calculation is fixed by statute in Act no. 438 of 13 June 1990, with amendments under Section 15 of Act no. 1056 of 23 December 1998, cf. Statutory Order no. 76 of 3 February 1999.
Net reproduction rate	Number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if the 1,000 women were annually reduced in number from age 0 according to the given year's age-specific mortality levels, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
New buildings completed	Buildings which have been authorised for use, temporarily authorised for use, or where the completion of the building has been ascertained regardless of any authorisation for use.
NH₄	NH ₄ is the chemical designation for ammonium. Ammonium is created in various ways, e.g. when farmers spread liquid manure, which contains ammonia, on their land. Ammonium is dispersed and transported by the wind, and the nitrogen contents of ammonium contribute to acidification processes.
Nitrate	Nitrate is a type of nutritive salt which contributes to algae growth and acidification in the aquatic environment.
Nitric oxides	Compounds of nitrogen and oxygen (NO and NO ₂) created through incineration processes. Nitric oxides are dangerous to health at high concentrations, and in the atmosphere may be converted into nitric acid, which increases the acidity of precipitation and contributes to algae growth.
Non-market activity	Such activity is characterised by being carried out by the public sector, by organisations and associations, or by private households with a view to »own« consumption.
Non-western countries	Non-western countries comprise all countries which are not defined as western countries.
Normal working hours	Normal working hours denote the usual weekly working hours, including any normal overtime.
NO_x	NO _x is a designation for nitric oxides, which are chemical compounds between a nitrogen atom and one or more oxygen atoms. Nitric oxides are spread by the wind and contribute to acidification of the environment.
Nuisance bonuses	Overtime bonuses, shift-work bonuses and various forms of bonus for dirty work.
Occupational accident	A sudden incident or case of poisoning at the workplace which causes the person involved in the accident to be unable to work for at least one more day than the day of the accident.
Occupational disorder	Any disease which is, or is assumed to be, caused by impacts from the working environment.
Official prices for regulation of farm rents	Called "kapitelstakster" in Danish, this concept denotes average producer prices generated from sales of barley and wheat from the onset of harvesting to the end of December of the harvest year. These official prices are calculated by Statistics Denmark in accordance with Act No. 592 of 12 December 1984, and are mainly used in connection with tenancy contracts.
Old-age pension	A social-security pension for all persons over the age of 66 who meet specific re-

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	quirements 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.
Personal income	Comprises the sum of earned and transfer income as well as certain types of foreign income which cannot be included in these two types of income.
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 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

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	employees.
Principal public services	In principle, this main group consists of activities which are public by nature, i.e. activities which cannot be carried out by private individuals or enterprises. It includes the legislative branch, local authorities, local and general enforcement agencies, general financial policies and agencies pertaining thereto, general public personnel policies, centralised purchasing and sales, international relations, police activity, and defence activity. All of these activities must be considered indispensable to any organised society.
Private course organisers	Comprises course activity within the private sector, e.g. private training enterprises, employee and employer organisations, administration schools and a number of independent institutions.
Private consumption expenditure	Comprises the sum of final consumption expenditure of households and consumption within the group "Associations, organisations, etc." which comprises the final use of non-market production in private consumption-oriented, non-profit institutions.
Private limited company (ApS)	Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.
Probation and prisons	The Department for Prisons and Probation is in charge of operating open and closed institutions, prisons, etc.
Production taxes	Comprises taxes/duties on products and other production taxes. The main elements of the latter group are property taxes and weight duties on motor vehicles which are used in production.
Property value	Up until 1996, the value of real property (land and buildings) was normally determined by means of valuations carried out every four years and annual adjustments. As of 1998, values are determined by means of annual adjustments. The property value comprises land value and building value.
Provisions	Liabilities, the size or date of maturity are not known with certainty, e.g. deferred taxes and pension liabilities.
Public consumption expenditure	Within public finances, this constitutes an expenditure item and is obtained in the following way:

Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital

= Gross domestic product at factor cost

Gross domestic product at factor cost + intermediate consumption = production

Production + social benefits in kind – sales of goods and services

= Public consumption expenditure

Public consumption expenditure (or consumption) comprises actual operating activities carried out within the general-government sector. More than half of total public consumption expenditure can be broken down by specific recipients: persons or households. The remainder constitutes collective public consumption.

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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	<p>Public quasi corporations have their accounts incorporated into central or local government accounts. The general government sector fully controls these companies, including all legal obligations and covers the operating deficits of the company or receives the operating profits of the company. This implies that these companies are only included in the statistics for the general government with regard to their profits or deficits. However, the general government's coverage of capital expenditure on, e.g. acquisition of new fixed assets does not appear from the statistics as the general government acquires in a statistical sense ownership certificates. Examples of quasi corporations are the Danish national railroads, municipal utility enterprises and part of the refuse-collection sector.</p> <p>The following preconditions apply to a public quasi corporation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– 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 pct. 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.
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</p>

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per 1,000 women within the relevant age group. The quotients within the five-year age groups are calculated as simple averages of the quotients for individual one-year age groups of women within the reproductive age bracket (15-49 years), thus removing the effects of shifts from year to year in the age distribution of women within individual five-year groups.

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

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

Raw material price index	Is a sub-index of the wholesale-price index which illustrates trends in prices relating to imported, unprocessed raw materials and fuels.
Real property	Independently registered property, consisting of land and buildings.
Real-property valuation	In accordance with Act No. 179 of 23 June 1956 on valuation of Danish real property, the 20th general real-property valuation was carried out on 1 January 1996, while the 21st general valuation was carried out on 1 January 1998. 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	Persons who have been granted residence permits in accordance with the regulations under the Aliens Act which pertain to refugees. This group also includes persons who have been granted a residence permit for humanitarian reasons.
Regional archives	The National Archives receives materials from the central offices of the central government, while the four regional archives receives materials from local offices as well as from local government.
Registered ships	Privately or publicly owned ships of at least 20 GT, except ships owned by the naval forces.
Registered partnership	Registered partnership denotes marriage-like relations between two persons of the same sex.
Reinsurance company	A company in which insurance companies can spread the risks involved in their insurance company by reinsuring their insurance contracts.
Remuneration	The concept remuneration is the concept that is the nearest to what is understood by most employees to be hourly earnings.
Rent	The amount which may be legally claimed from tenants. Rent does not include heating contributions, just as any rent subsidies have not been deducted.
Rent subsidies	Denote subsidies for housing expenses which may be granted upon application, depending on household composition, income, and housing. Rent subsidies may be granted to tenants in leased accommodation and to communal dwellings where the tenant is not a pensioner, whereas pensioners' rent subsidies may be granted to recipients of social pension benefits who live in leased accommodation, co-operative

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	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	This type of education (e.g. building technician, bilingual secretary with one language, police officer) involves two years of education after upper-secondary school education. It may involve practical training.
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.

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Singles	<p>An adult person who does not form part of a couple. An adult is a person aged 18 or over, or a person who has a child, is married, or who forms part of a cohabiting couple. See Couples.</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	Breakdown of the population in accordance with labour-market attachment, i.e. classification into the following categories: self-employed, assisting spouses, employees, unemployed persons, persons temporarily outside the labour force (leave from unemployment and various labour-market measures which do not involve wages), retirement, pensioners, and others outside the labour force (cash-benefit claimants who are not available to the labour market, students, children, young adults, etc.). Employees may be allocated into sub-groups in accordance with skill levels. These skill levels may have been obtained through formal education or through training and hands-on practice.
Special legislation, offences against	Offences which do not fall within the scope of the Danish Penal Code, e.g. offences against the Road Traffic Act, the Euphoricants Act, the Firearms Act, and legislation on taxation.
Standard contribution margin	The standard contribution margin of an activity equals the standard production value less the standard size of the variable costs/expenditure directly linked to this activity.
State-subsidised theatres	In addition to the Royal Theatre and the regional theatres, this group comprises the theatres which are subsidised by the Danish Theatrical Council in accordance with the Act on theatrical enterprises.
Subsidies	Comprise all current transfers from the public sector to enterprises which carry out production for the market. The total subsidies are distributed to quasi-government operations and private enterprises. These subsidies are divided into product subsidies, i.e. subsidies which are awarded in proportion with the goods produced, and other production subsidies. It should be mentioned that compensation for operating losses in quasi-government corporations are classified as product subsidies.
Suckling cows	Cows which are normally not used for milk production, but which are used for suck-

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	ling 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 60-66 years 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 10µm.
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

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	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.

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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. The concepts "persons having experienced unemployment" and "average number of unemployed" are examples of some of the central concepts used.</p>
Unemployment insurance fund	An association, recognised by the Danish State, of wage-earning/salaried employees or of self-employed persons who have formed an association with the purpose of securing financial aid in the event of unemployment. In order to be state-authorised, such funds must meet a number of requirements; e.g., since 1 January 1985 such funds must have at least 5,000 members, a fact which has entailed a number of mergers of smaller funds, etc.
Unemployment rates in per cent	<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 16-66 age 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>

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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	Vocational education and training comprises education at business schools, technical schools, agricultural schools, maritime schools, and social and health schools. This type of education constitutes a mixture of practical training at workplaces and school training.
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.
Wage and salary costs (aggregate)	Comprises the total annual costs of wages and salaries to all employees at a workplace as well as any payments made to capital-pension schemes administered by employers. This amount includes holiday compensations, but does not include pension contributions or contributions to the labour-market supplementary pensions scheme (ATP).
Waste paper	Collected, partially cleaned, and processed used paper.
Water supply	A water-supply unit comprises one or more water works, one or more borings, and a supply network. General water supplies are units which supply water to at least ten households.
Water works	Water works denote water-processing facilities with containers for pure water. The raw-water supply can originate from one or more borings.
Western countries	Western countries comprise the 25 EU countries, Iceland, Norway, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland, the Vatican State, Canada, USA, Australia and New Zealand.
Wholesale-price index, the	This index indicates trends in producer and importer sales prices, excluding VAT and domestic excise duties, but including customs and import duties. The weights used is the total value of production and imports at the base year including customs duty, but excluding VAT and domestic excise duties.

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Withdrawal of income from quasi corporations	Are calculated for quasi-public corporations which are entered into the public accounts but which are not incorporated into the general government sector, e.g. port authorities and the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority. Calculations of profits include depreciation as operating expenditure. The share accounted for by the central government in the profits of Danmarks Nationalbank is also included.
Work force	The sum of employed and unemployed persons.
Work function	Indicates a person's area of work.
Work scope	For persons with unemployment insurance, the scope of work is calculated on the basis of their insurance category. This is to say that full-time insured persons are considered to work full-time, and part-time insured persons are considered to work part-time. For persons without insurance, the scope of work is calculated on the basis of the ATP contributions paid and their length of employment.
Work stoppage	The most common types of work stoppages are strikes and lockouts. The statistics do not differentiate between legal disputes and disputes between different interests, nor between work stoppage in accordance with or in defiance of agreements entered into
Worker	Employed male and female workers as well as working masters who normally take an active part in manual labour. This group comprises skilled labour, apprentices, EU apprentices, and unskilled labour.
Workplaces and jobs, end of November	The number of workplaces at the end of November is calculated as the workplaces with which jobs are registered at this time. Jobs comprise employees (salaried or wage-earning) as well as self-employed persons and assisting spouses.

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