

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

2011



DANMARKS
STATISTIK

Statistical Yearbook 2011

Statistical Yearbook 2011

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Preface

The *Statistical Yearbook 2011* is a book about Denmark and the Danish people. The figures show the development of Danish society year by year. This has been the case every year since the first edition of the *Statistical Yearbook*, dating back to 1896.

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

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

The yearbook is accessible, free of charge, in pdf format at www.dst.dk/aarbog. Any changes or corrections made to the tables of the yearbook are also available on the website mentioned.

Historical versions of the *Statistical Yearbook* from 1896 and up to the present day are available in pdf format at www.dst.dk/aarbogsarkiv and it is possible to search for specific words. Since last year, all editions of the yearbook have been scanned and are now available at www.dst.dk/aarbog. In addition, other older publications will regularly be scanned in on the website.

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

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

Statistics Denmark, May 2011

Jan Plovsing / Leon Østergaard

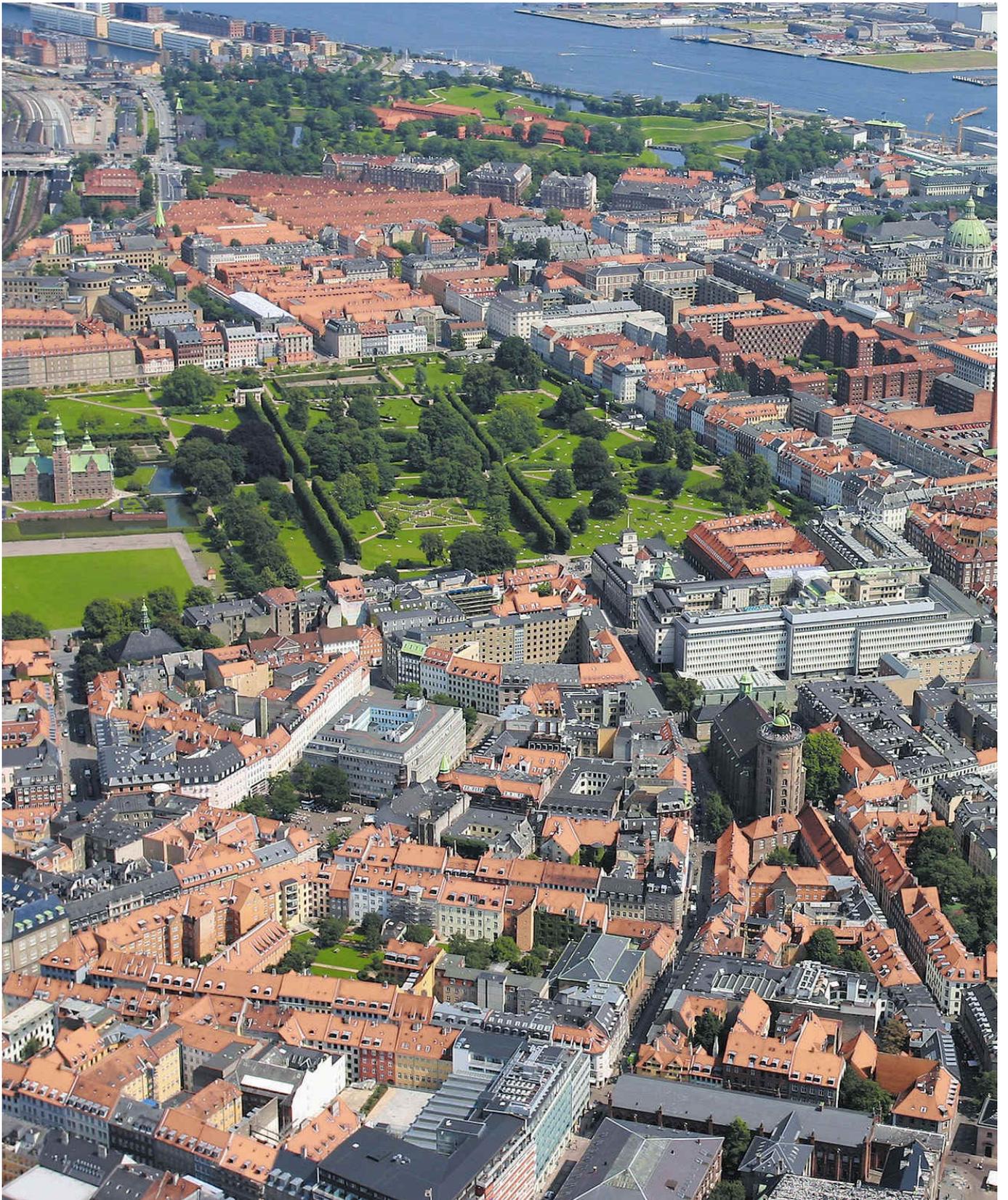
Contents

		Page	Table
	Denmark		
	Geography and climate	9-16	1-6
	Area, nature, meteorological conditions		
	Population and elections	17-62	7-61
	Population, immigrants and their descendants, fertility, mortality, names, family types, elections to the Folketing, elections to regional and municipal councils, European Parliament, referendums, elections to local church councils		
	Education	63-77	62-75
	Institutes of education, students, level of education, education and employment		
	Culture	79-98	76-105
	Books, newspapers, radio, TV, cinemas, libraries, museums, theatres, sports		
	Labour market	99-134	106-136
	Employment, commuting, earnings, trade unions, daily cash benefits, unemployment, hours of work, labour market policy measures		
	Social conditions, health and justice	135-190	137-200
	Institutions, expenditure, social assistance to children and young persons, maternity leave, child care, measures for elderly people, health insurance schemes, pension payments, sickness, criminal offences reported, convictions, imprisonment		
	Income consumption and prices	191-225	201-229
	Family and personal incomes, accounts, detailed consumption expenditure, consumption of goods, beverages and tobacco, price trends, sales of real property		
	General economic statistics	227-242	230-241
	Business statistics, industries, accounts statistics, workplaces, aggregate wage and salary costs, research and development		
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	243-266	242-268
	Farms, production, land use, crop production, livestock, environmental strain, official prices of barley and wheat, accounts statistics, felling, fishing vessels, fisheries		
	Manufacturing industries	267-273	269-271
	Sales, production, exports, economic trends		
	Construction and housing	275-290	272-286
	Building stock, building activity, residential construction, total area, construction cost index, construction employment, housing situation of population, types of dwelling, heating		

		Page	Table
	Services sector and the information society	291-304	287-299
	Retail prices index, journeys, tourism and nights spent in hotels, etc., sales and exports of the services sector, ICT sectors, durable consumer goods, ICT and telephony		
	Transport	305-328	300-324
	Infrastructure, means of transport, transport of passengers and goods, passenger cars, traffic accidents		
	Environment and energy	329-340	325-334
	Pollution, extraction of raw materials, consumption of drinking water, pesticides, environmental taxes, energy balance sheet		
	External trade	341-362	335-344
	Main figures, external trade by country, major imported and exported commodities		
	National accounts and balance of payments	363-392	345-370
	Supply and demand balance, redistribution of income, sector financial accounts, output, employment, consumption, investments, gross domestic product, balance of payments		
	Public finance	393-428	371-400
	Central government finance, assets and liabilities, sector accounts, taxes and duties, expenditure and revenue of general government, subsidies, Danish aid to developing countries		
	The money and capital markets	429-449	401-423
	Money stock, banks and mortgage credit institutions, finance companies, shares, bonds, exchange rates		
 Faroe Islands	Faroe Islands and Greenland	450-455	424
 Greenland	Summary tables of statistics showing the same subjects as those of Danish tables (e.g. area, population, incomes, fishery, construction, housing conditions, national accounts, etc.)		
 International statistics	International Statistics	456-477	425-443
	Area, population, fertility, mortality, education, unemployment, cultural conditions, employment, output, pollution, prices, infrastructure, gross domestic product, balance of payments		
Annexes	Danish Industrial Classification	478-479	
	Definitions and glossary	480-507	
	Subject index	508-525	

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

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



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

Denmark



Geography and climate

1

Geography

The long Danish coastline

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

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

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

Denmark's nature is characterized by agriculture and forests

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

Figure 1

Distribution of Denmark's area by type of area

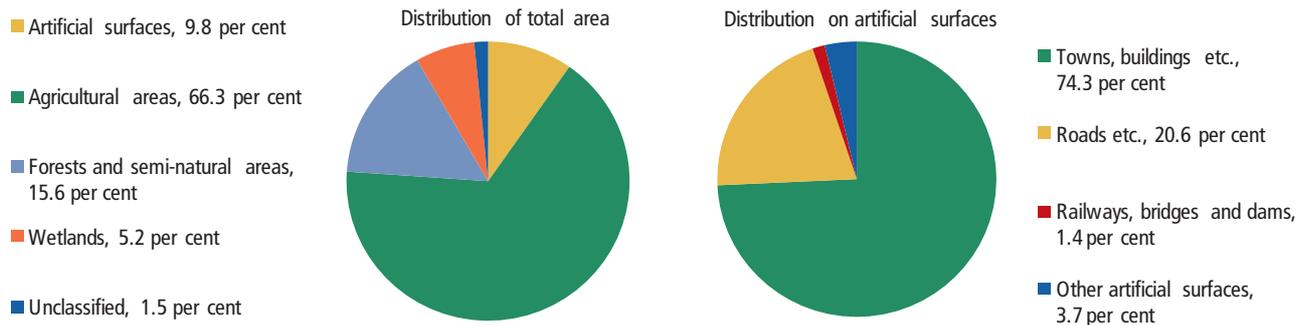


Table 4

Man-made infrastructure and buildings characterize the landscape

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

2

Climate

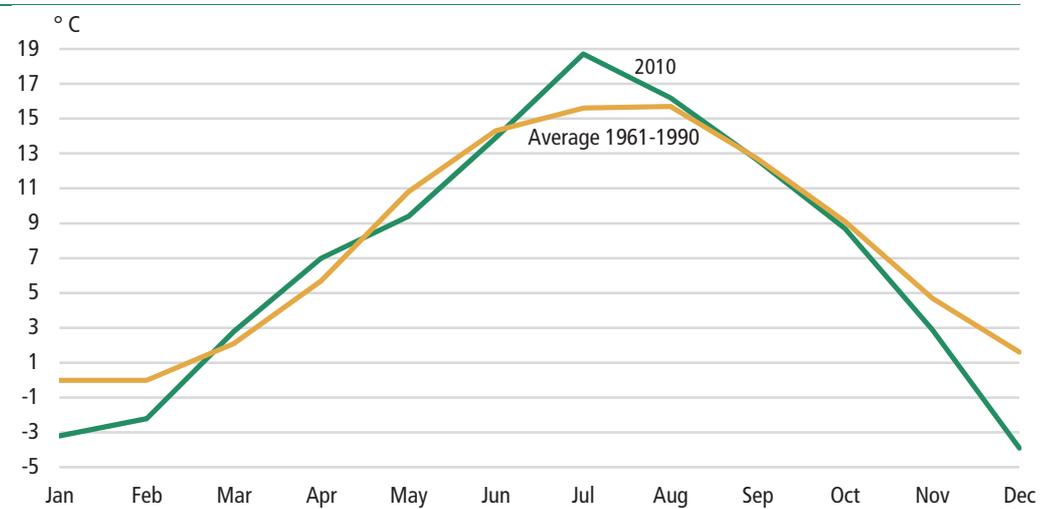
It rains or snows every second day

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

Snow seven days a month during the wintertime

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

Figure 2 Temperatures in Denmark



Source: www.dmi.dk

Temperature variations of 16 °C during a year

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

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

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

Not many days of sunshine in a year

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

Table 1 Area, population and coastline

	Land and inland water area km ²	Population 1 January 2011	Density of population per km ²	Number of islands	Inland water area 1959 km ²	Coastline 1959 km
All Denmark	42 959.1	5 560 628	129.4	73	700	7 314
Provinces						
Copenhagen City	167.0	692 876	4 149.0	4	18	213
Copenhagen Suburban	342.1	516 751	1 510.5	-	...	...
Nordsjælland	1 448.8	447 864	309.1	2	80	248
Bornholm ¹	588.3	41 896	71.2	2	3	141
Østsjælland	807.8	235 519	291.6	-	7	154
Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 409.9	584 244	91.1	24	102	1 707
Fyn	3 544.4	484 969	136.8	17	26	1 130
Syddjælland	8 777.2	715 687	81.5	8	...	...²
Østjylland	5 841.7	834 113	142.8	7	...	...
Vestjylland	7 158.7	426 880	59.6	3	...	...
Nordjylland	7 873.2	579 829	73.6	6	...	...
Regions						
Hovedstaden	2 546.2	1 699 387	667.4	8	101	602
Sjælland	7 217.7	819 763	113.6	24	109	1 861
Syddanmark	12 321.6	1 200 656	97.4	25	...	...
Midtjylland	13 000.4	1 260 993	97.0	10	...	...
Nordjylland	7 873.2	579 829	73.6	6	...	...
Faroe Islandse	1 396.0	48 650³	34.8	17	...	1 117⁴
Greenland	410 449.0⁵	56 615	0.1	...	...	...

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

¹ Including Christiansø. ² The border with Germany was measured as 67.7 km. In length. ³ 1 January 2010. 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 per cent is covered by inland ice.

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

Table 2 Administrative division of Denmark. 2011

	Municipalities	Parishes	Customs and tax regions	Constituencies ¹	
				Counties and large constituencies	Constituencies
Total	98	2 187	37	10	92
The Islands	56	903	20	6	48
Jutland	42	1 284	17	4	44
Region Hovedstaden	29	248	8	4	28
København by	4	81	2	1	12
Københavns omegn	13	56	1	1	8
Nordsjælland	11	89	4	1	6
Bornholm	1	22	1	1	2
Region Sjælland	17	424	8	1	12
Østsjælland	5	60	2	}	3
Vest- og Sydsjælland	12	364	6		1	9
Region Syddanmark	22	519	9	2	21
Fyn	10	231	4	1	8
Syddjylland	12	288	5	1	13
Region Midtjylland	19	639	8	2	22
Østjylland	11	357	5	1	11
Vestjylland	8	282	3	1	11
Nordjylland	11	357	4	1	9

¹ In accordance with Act no. 1292 of 8 December 2006 on elections to the Danish Parliament.

Table 3 Area and population. Regions and inhabited islands

Municipality code	Area in km ²	Population 1 January 2011	Municipality code	Area in km ²	Population 1 January 2011
All Denmark	42 959.1	5 560 628			
Zealand, Lolland, Falster	9 175.6	2 477 254	430 Bjørnø	1.5	37
Province Byen København	167.0	692 876	420 Bågø	6.2	34
Amager	95.7	174 179	479 Drejø	4.3	65
185 Saltholm	16.7	4	410 Fænø	3.9	2
101 Slotsholmen	0.2	14	479 Hjortø	0.9	8
101 Trekroner	-	1	482 Langeland	283.5	13 090
Province Københavns omegn	342.1	516 751	430 Lyø	6.2	98
Province Nordsjælland	1 448.8	447 864	482 Siø	1.4	16
250 Eskilsø	1.4	6	479 Skarø	2.0	36
190 Klaus Nars Holm	...	2	482 Strynø	4.9	216
Province Bornholm	588.3	41 896	479 Thurø	7.6	3 682
400 Bornholm	588.0	41 802	440 Tornø	0.2	4
411 Christiansø + Frederiksø ¹	0.3	94	479 Tåsinge	70.0	6 194
Province Østsjælland	807.8	235 519	492 Ærø	87.5	6 653
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 409.9	584 244	Jutland	29 650.8	2 556 509
330 Agersø	8.1	203	Province Sydjylland	8 777.2	715 687
360 Askø	2.8	37	540 Als	311.4	51 166
390 Bogø	14.4	1 135	580 Barsø	2.7	22
370 Dybsø	1.4	1	563 Fanø	59.6	3 213
370 Enø	3.5	296	580 Kalvø	0.2	14
376 Falster	514.0	43 244	561 Mandø	8.5	44
390 Farø	...	5	550 Rømø	86.6	650
360 Fejø ²	16.0	526	580 Store Okseø	0.1	4
360 Femø	11.4	145	510 Årø	5.9	163
370 Gavnø	5.7	38	Province Østjylland	5 841.7	834 113
330 Glæne	...	53	727 Alrø	7.7	164
390 Langø	1.3	3	707 Anholt	21.8	154
360 Lilleø	0.8	5	615 Endelave	13.2	185
390 Lindholm	0.1	1	766 Hjarnø	3.2	98
360 Lolland	1 245.0	64 730	741 Samsø	112.3	3 885
390 Masnedø	1.7	128	727 Tunø	3.6	117
390 Møn	218.3	9 777	615 Vorsø	0.6	1
326 Nekselø	2.2	20	Province Vestjylland	7 158.7	426 880
390 Nyord	5.6	41	779 Fur	22.0	855
330 Omø	4.5	167	671 Jegindø	7.8	485
316 Orø	15.0	867	671 Venø	6.4	185
326 Sejerø	12.5	366	Province Nordjylland	7 873.2	579 829
390 Tærø	1.7	1	773 Agerø	3.5	32
360 Vejrhø	1.6	7	851 Egholm	...	49
Province Funen	3 544.4	484 969	813 Hirsholm	0.2	3
430 Avernakø	5.7	104	820 Livø	3.3	9
492 Birkholm	0.9	10	825 Læsø	112.9	1 949
			773 Morsø	360.4	21 568
			Vendsyssel-Thy ³	4 674.2	300 177

¹ Not included in the division of municipalities, administered by the Ministry of Defence. ² Inkl. Kaldø. ³ Vendsyssel-Thy are divided into province Vestjylland and Nordjylland.

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

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

Source: National Environmental Research Institute

www.dmu.dk

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

Table 5 Denmark's largest lakes

Lake's name	Location	1999-2002 2006-2010		Lake's name	Location	1999-2002 2006-2010	
		km ²				km ²	
Arresø	Sjælland	39.5	39.6	Søndersø	Lolland	8.4	8.0
Esrum Lake	Sjælland	17.4	17.4	Tystrup Lake	Sjælland	6.7	6.7
Mossø	Østjylland	16.6	16.5	Julso	Østjylland	5.8	5.6
Stadil Fjord ¹	Vestjylland	17.3	16.2	Tømmerby Fjord	Nordjylland	6.0	5.7
Saltbæk Vig ¹	Sjælland	16.1	15.9	Ulvedybet	Nordjylland	5.9	5.5
Tissø	Sjælland	12.7	12.5	Tange Lake	Vestjylland	5.5	5.4
Furesø	Sjælland	9.3	9.4	Lund Fjord	Nordjylland	5.1	5.1
Skanderborg Lake	Østjylland	8.6	8.5				

¹ Area of brackish water.

www.kms.dk

Table 6	Meteorological conditions												
	Jan.	Feb.	Marts	April	Maj	Juni	Juli	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Dec.	Året
°C													
Mean temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.7	10.8	14.3	15.6	15.7	12.7	9.1	4.7	1.6	7.7
2010	-3.2	-2.2	2.8	7.0	9.4	13.9	18.7	16.2	12.6	8.7	2.9	-3.9	7.0
Average daily temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	2.0	2.2	4.9	9.6	15.0	18.7	19.8	20.0	16.4	12.1	7.0	3.7	10.9
2010	-1.3	-0.4	5.7	10.9	13.0	18.0	23.3	20.1	16.2	11.6	4.9	-1.2	10.1
Average nightly temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	-2.9	-2.8	-0.8	2.1	6.5	9.9	11.5	11.3	9.1	6.1	2.3	-0.7	4.3
2010	-5.6	-4.7	-0.5	3.4	6.0	9.8	14.3	12.4	9.0	5.2	0.7	-7.6	3.6
Maximum temperature													
1874-2010 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	2005	1990	1990	1993	1892	1947	1941	1975	1906	1978	1968	1953	1975
2010	4.9	7.2	17.7	22.4	24.9	28.3	34.1	26.4	22.2	20.1	13.5	7.6	34.1
Minimum temperature													
1874-2010 Temp.	-31.2	-29.0	-27.0	-19.0	-8.0	-3.5	-0.9	-2.0	-5.6	-11.9	-21.3	-25.6	-31.2
Measured during the years	1982	1942	1888	1922	1900	1936	1903	1885	1886	1880	1973	1981	1982
2010	-18.0	-16.5	-19.1	-4.5	-3.1	2.2	5.6	3.6	0.1	-4.4	-11.8	-23.0	-23.0
degree-days													
Degree-days													
Normal (1961-1990)	522	491	461	337	198	84	43	47	128	243	361	469	3 382
2010	625	537	441	300	236	97	6	39	131	259	423	648	3 742
mm.													
Precipitation													
Normal (1961-1990)	57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	68	712
2010	29	41	33	27	64	52	69	124	73	85	91	40	726
hours													
Bright sunshine, all DK													
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	87	54	43	1 495
2010	62	52	127	198	189	248	247	151	146	109	58	81	1 669
days													
Summer days (max. >25°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	2.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
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
2010	30.8	24.3	14.1	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	12.4	30.7	118.4
Ice days (max. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	8.6	7.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.0	23.0
2010	22.0	15.8	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	19.8	65.6
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
2010	12.2	14.8	11.9	10.5	13.3	9.8	13.9	18.8	14.9	16.3	21.5	19.1	177.0
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
2010	10.6	10.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.1	12.0	43.0

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

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

Source: Danmarks Meteorologiske Institut

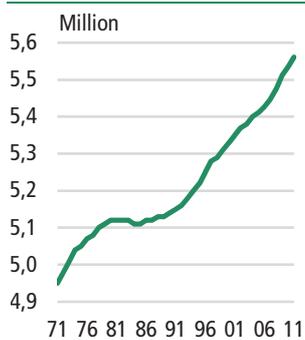
www.dmi.dk

Population and elections

1

Danish population trends

Figure 1
Population



www.statbank.dk/bef1a07 and
folk1

Population size

Since the early 1970s, Denmark has had a population of more than 5 million inhabitants. The size of the population has seen a slow, but steady increase since 1970, and on 1 January 2011 it was 5.6 million people. However, during the early 1980s, the population fell due to reductions in the number of births.

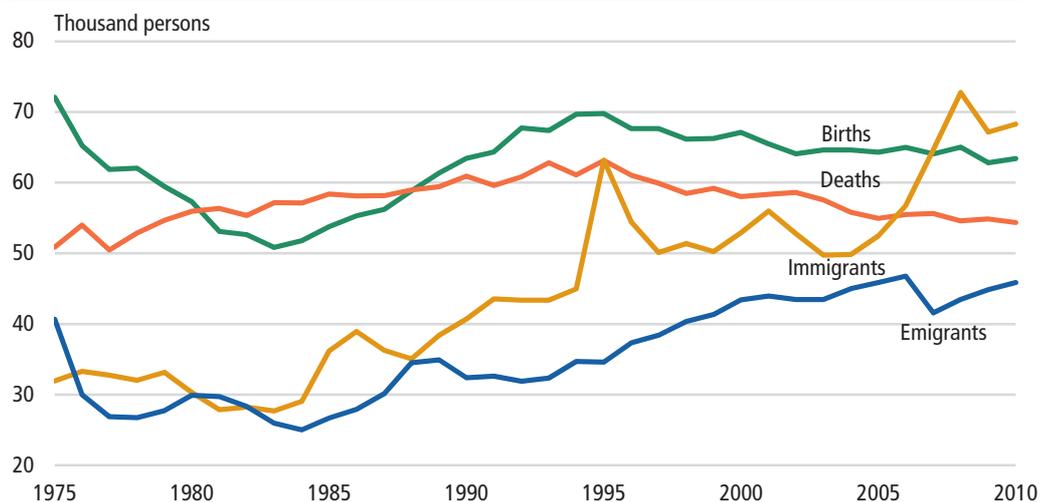
Women are in the majority

Though more boys than girls are born every year, women comprise slightly more than half of the Danish population (50.4 per cent). This is because of higher mortality rates among men. There are more men than women in all age groups up to 55 years, except for the ages 29 and 35, but women take over in all subsequent age groups. The 97 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



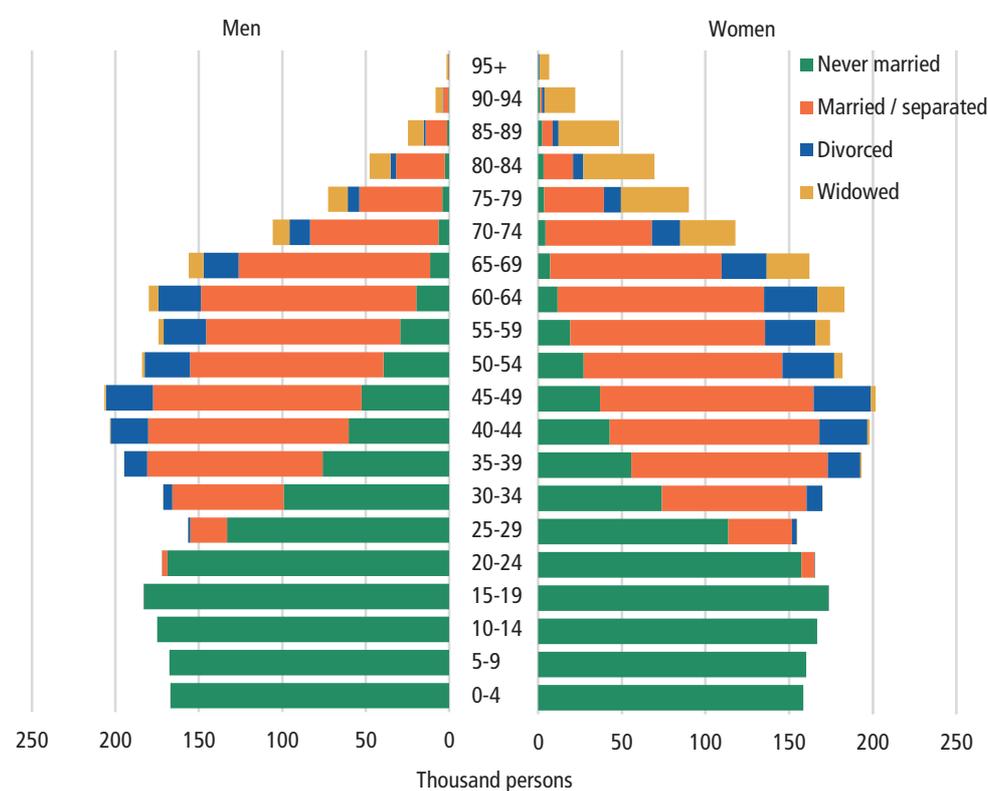
www.statbank.dk/hisb3

We are growing older

The Danish population is getting older. The average age in Denmark was 40.3 years as of 1 January 2011. For men, this figure was 39.4 years, and for women, it was 41.3 years. When examining 1980 figures, the average age was 3.5 years lower (an overall average age of 36.7 years; 35.5 years for men, 38.0 years for women).

This increase in the average age is caused by an increase of 61 per cent in the number of people over the age of 80. The increase is also occasioned by the fact that the large generations from the mid-1940s have now reached their sixties, as well as the fact that the large generations from the mid-1960s are now being classified to an older age group and are replaced by smaller generations.

Figure 3 The Danish population by age, 1 January 2011



www.statbank.dk/folk1

2 The demographic dependency ratio in Denmark

The demographic dependency ratio

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

The demographic dependency ratio will increase in the years to come

If the economically active (working) population is calculated as those within the 20-59 age group, the dependency ratio in 2011 is 0.91. This implies that for every 100 economically active individuals, 91 persons need support.

On the basis of the projections on population development in 2010, the demographic dependency ratio will increase to 0.95 in 2020 and reach 1.07 in 2030. In the 1970s, the dependency ratio was higher, 0.94 on average. In the late 1990s, it was more than 0.76. This implies that more and more people will need support in the years to come, a development which is linked to the fact that the number of elderly people will continue to increase in future.

3 Births

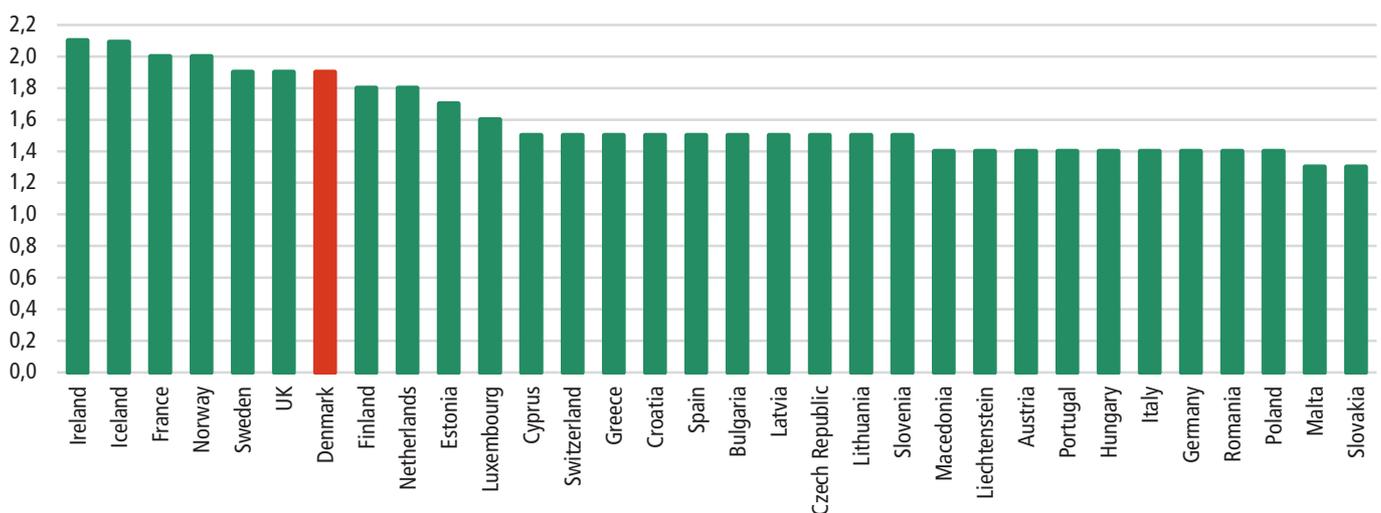
How many children are born each year?

During recent years, the number of live births has been about 64,300 a year, corresponding to an average of almost 176 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 2010, the *total fertility rate*, i.e. the average number of live births per woman, was 1.88 in Denmark. A fertility rate at 2.15 is needed for the population to reproduce itself given the actual level of mortality. Through the 1950s and most of the 1960s, the fertility rate was above this level. From the late 1960s, the fertility rate fell until it reached bottom in 1983 at 1.38. Since then the fertility rate has risen.

One of the highest fertility rates in EU

Denmark has one of the highest fertility rates in the EU. In 2008, Ireland had the highest fertility rate (2.10) while Slovakia and Malta had the lowest (1.30). For Denmark it was 1.90

Figure 4 Fertility rates in European countries. 2008



Source: Eurostat

Older mothers

Over the years, women have become increasingly mature before becoming mothers. In 2010, the average age of women giving birth for the first time was 30.6 years. This development has been especially pronounced since 1970, when the total average age of women giving birth was 26.7 years. The average for first-time mothers was 29.0 years in 2008.

4 Living arrangements

We get married later...

The way in which Danes form families has changed during the last 30 years. The forms of partnership have changed; but marriage is still the dominant form of partnership. 77 per cent of all couples living together are married. However, this percentage is decreasing, especially among the younger generations. In 1980, 66 per cent of all 30 year-olds were married. In 2011, the corresponding figure is only 34 per cent for all 30 year-olds. Simultaneously, the average age of women when they first get married has increased from 24.8 years to 32.4 years and from 27.5 years to 34.8 years for men during the period 1980-2008. In 2009 these average ages fell a little and it seems as if there is a stagnation for the first time since the 1960's.

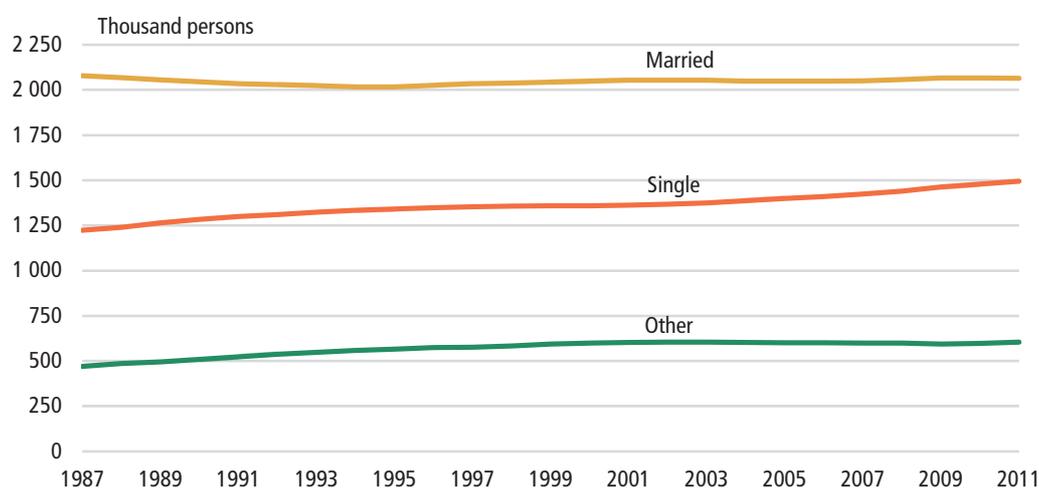
... but still live as couples

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

Many singles

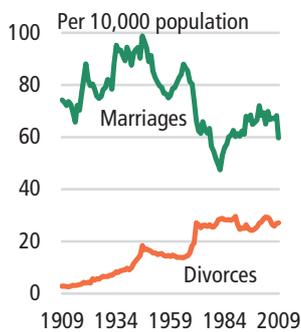
More than one third of all adults live without a partner and women comprise the majority of 54 per cent of them. Of those individuals with no partner, 80 per cent of the women and 95 per cent of the men live completely alone. The rest live with other persons, who are often children.

Figure 5 Development in family types for adults



www.statbank.dk/fam100n

Figure 6
Marriages and divorces



www.statbank.dk/hisb3

Fewer weddings and more divorces

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

The low point of marriages was reached in 1982 with 24,300 marriages, and since then the level has increased and remained stable since 1995 on about 35.000 marriages per year.

However, in 2009 the number decreased strikingly and in 2010 31,000 couples were married. The number of divorces increased during the 20th century and reached a yearly average of 13,000. In the 2000s the average was nearly 15,000.

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

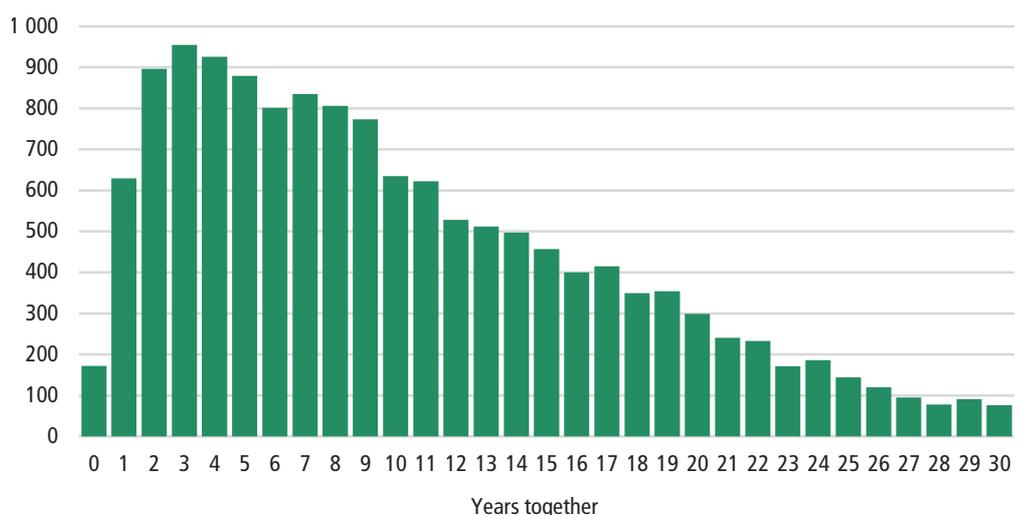
Another reason is that many people are now more financially independent, and unlike previously it is no longer necessary to marry in order to achieve a reasonable living standard. The financial independence was also assisted by the circumstance that women entered to an increasing extent the labour market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

High number of divorces after 3 to 7 years of marriage

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

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

Figure 7 **Divorces by duration of marriage. 2009**



www.statbank.dk/ski107

5 Names

Jens and Anne are the most common forenames

In Denmark the most common first names for men are Jens and Peter. On 1 January 2011, the number was 51,441 and 50,649 persons, respectively, which corresponds to 19.0 and 18.6, respectively, per 1,000 men. Anne and Kirsten with 47,682 and 45,881 persons were number one and two on the list for women, corresponding to 17.2 and 16.7 per 1,000 women.

Jensen, Nielsen and Hansen are the most common Danish surnames

271,607 and 269,921 Danes have the surnames Jensen and Nielsen, respectively. Slightly less common is Hansen, which is the surname of 226,040 Danes. Together, these names each cover a seventh of the population.

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

Mikkel and Freja are the most popular names among new-born children

In 2009, Lucas was the most popular forename among new-born boys and was given to 22 out of 1,000 boys. Lukas and William are also popular boy's names. Among new-born girls, 21 out of 1,000 new-born girls were given the name Freja. Ida and Emma were number two and three with 21 and 20 respectively per 1,000 new-born girls.

The popularity of names for new-born children is rapidly changing. Very few parents called their children Lucas from 1985 to 1993, and since then the name has become very popular until today, when it has remained stable. The use of Freja began to increase in the middle of the 1990s. Freja leads for the first time while Mikkel took over the first place back in 2002.

6 Mortality

Most of the people in Denmark live past 75

In recent years, the number of deaths in Denmark has been approximately 55,000 deaths a year. In 2010, the figure was 54,368. About 88 per cent of all deaths occurred in the over-60 age group and 49 per cent in the over-80 age group.

More Danes are older than 100 years

The number of people who are 100 years of age or more is rising. On 1 January 2011 a total of 900 people (761 women and 139 men) were 100 years or more. In 1980, only 158 people (118 women and 40 men) were 100 years of age or older. That is five times as much in a period of 30 years.

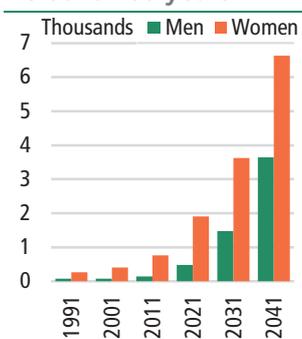
Excess mortality for men compared to women

Men have a higher risk of dying in all age groups except a few ages in childhood where very few persons die. This is to say that there is an excess mortality for men in relation to women. The greatest difference is evident in the 17-39 age group, where the mortality rate for men is two to six 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

Figure 8
Persons 100 years +



www.statbank.dk/bef1a, bef5
and prog7a08

expect to live, based on the latest figures for mortality. The latest life expectancy has been calculated at 77.1 years for men and 81.2 years for women.

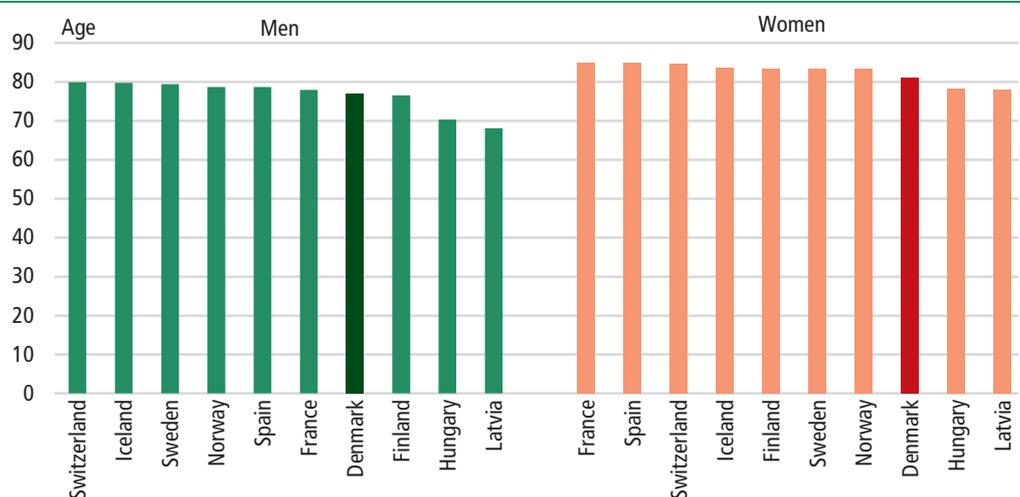
Danes live a shorter time than people in other European countries

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

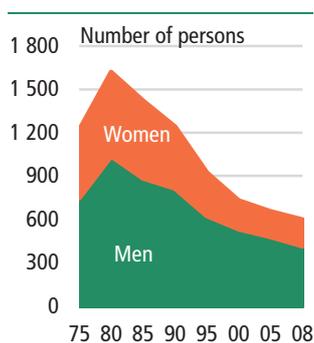
In the 1960s, Denmark was among the countries with the highest life expectancy in the world, but later on Danish life expectancy was among the lowest in Western Europe.

However, life expectancy has increased a little more during recent years. During the latest ten years life expectancy has increased by 2.6 years for men and 1.9 years for women.

Figure 9 Life expectancy rates in selected countries. 2009



Source: Eurostat



www.statbank.dk/fod5

One quarter of all deaths are caused by cancer

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

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

Fewer suicides

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

7

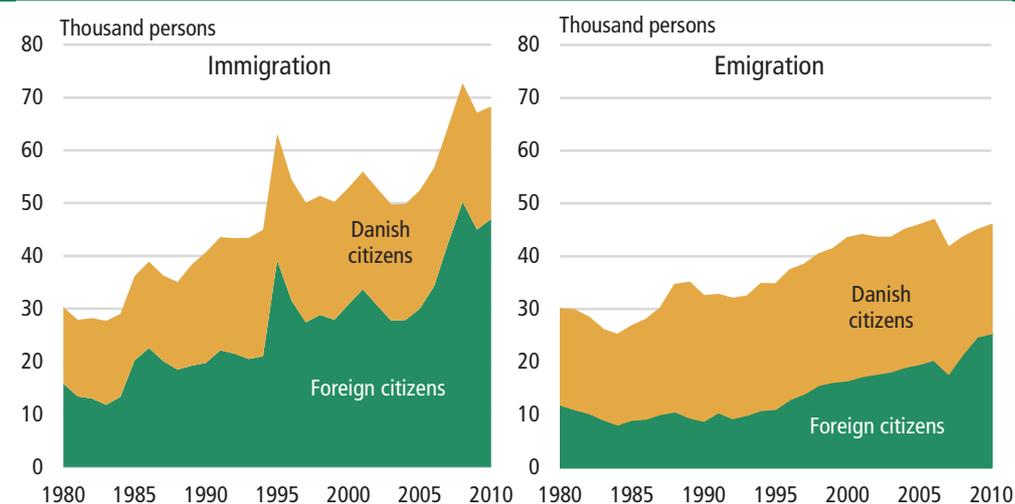
Internal and external migration**Immigration and emigration (external migration)**

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

Immigration is often thought of as immigration of foreign citizens, but Danes can also immigrate. In 2010, 31 per cent of all immigrants are Danish citizens returning after a shorter or longer period abroad or who are born by Danish parents abroad.

Danes emigrate – and then come back

When studying the Danish emigration statistics in 2010, it appears that 45 per cent are Danish citizens. These are usually individuals who go abroad for a period of time to study or work. Thus, most of these people will subsequently appear in the statistics as immigrants.

Figure 11 Immigration and emigration

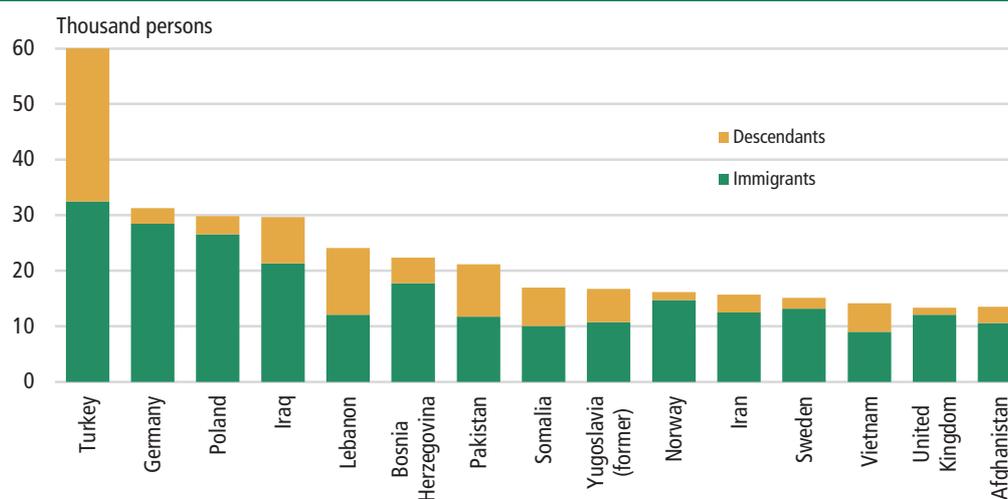
www.statbank.dk/van211, van222, van21a and van22a

More immigrants from remote countries

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

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

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

Figure 12 Immigrants and descendants after country of origin. 1 January 2011

www.statbank.dk/krbef3

Immigrants and descendants

In January 2011, immigrants and descendants comprised 10.1 per cent of the total Danish population (562,517 persons) – about 7.7 per cent are immigrants and 2.4 per cent are descendants. 54 per cent of all immigrants and descendants originate from a European country.

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

One in seven people move each year

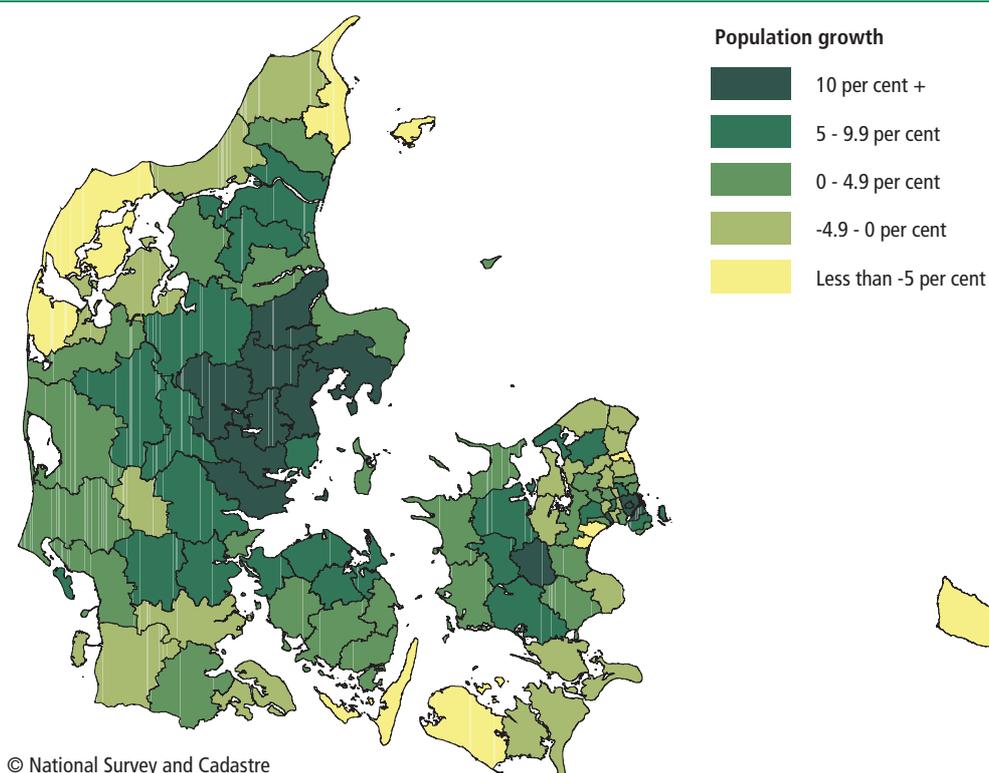
In 2010, more than 816,600 internal migrations are registered. This corresponds to one in seven people moving each year. 34 per cent of the registered internal migrations were migrations from one municipality to another.

Major difference in the population growth among municipalities

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

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

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



www.statbank.dk/prog107

8

Elections

Elections to the Folketing (general elections)

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

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

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

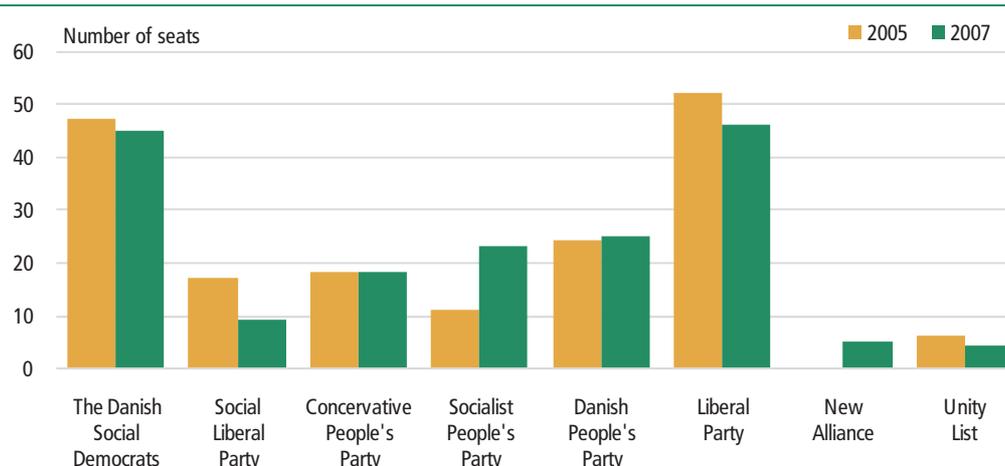
Figure 14 Distribution of seats in the two most recent elections to the Folketing

Table 54

Parties nominated and elected

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

Electoral turnout

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

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

Elections to the European Parliament

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

Referendums

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

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

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

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

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

www.statbank.dk/ft

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

1 January	1901	1921	1940	1960	1970	1981	1990	2000	2011
	inhabitants								
Denmark total	2 449 540	3 269 554	3 844 312	4 585 256	4 937 579	5 123 989	5 135 409	5 330 020	5 560 628
The Greater Copenhagen ¹	491 276	700 610	1 021 499	1 289 406	1 380 204	1 381 882	1 337 114	1 075 851	1 199 224
Other urban areas with:									
over 100 000 inhabitants	-	-	127 366	307 067	459 669	432 778	452 773	481 939	520 869
10 000-99 999 inhabitants	250 830	547 364	691 891	913 860	998 485	1 024 886	1 067 874	1 353 546	1 486 441
1 000-9 999 inhabitants	273 129	374 295	388 172	513 030	688 789	1 021 714	1 085 531	1 194 188	1 210 403
500-999 inhabitants	33 866	99 437	123 697	160 066	202 905	237 774	227 478	244 131	220 899
200-499 inhabitants	11 370	82 384	103 345	209 915	216 105	198 058	185 669	183 995	192 417
Rural districts	1 389 069	1 465 464	1 388 342	1 191 912	991 422	826 897	778 970	796 370	721 935
No fixed address	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8 440

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

www.statbank.dk/bef44

Table 9

Population, births, deaths, external migration - correction

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

¹ For each year, see *Statistical Yearbook 1922*, which can be downloaded at www.dst.dk/aarbogsarkiv.www.statbank.dk/folk1 and hisb3² Population 1 July.

Table 10 Population by sex and age. 2011

1 January	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Total	2 756 582	2 804 046	5 560 628				
0 years	32 628	31 111	63 739	50 years	38 441	37 690	76 131
1 years	32 714	30 951	63 665	51 years	36 653	36 260	72 913
2 years	34 125	32 110	66 235	52 years	36 712	36 285	72 997
3 years	33 490	31 916	65 406	53 years	36 379	36 022	72 401
4 years	34 127	32 323	66 450	54 years	36 519	36 264	72 783
5 years	33 361	32 171	65 532	55 years	36 005	35 570	71 575
6 years	33 556	32 091	65 647	56 years	34 798	35 153	69 951
7 years	33 579	32 004	65 583	57 years	35 366	35 484	70 850
8 years	33 427	31 612	65 039	58 years	34 546	34 784	69 330
9 years	33 693	32 373	66 066	59 years	33 944	33 893	67 837
10 years	34 729	33 225	67 954	60 years	34 427	35 198	69 625
11 years	34 343	32 980	67 323	61 years	34 010	34 803	68 813
12 years	34 687	32 937	67 624	62 years	35 646	36 198	71 844
13 years	35 511	33 670	69 181	63 years	37 642	38 255	75 897
14 years	35 737	33 906	69 643	64 years	38 741	39 008	77 749
15 years	37 173	35 137	72 310	65 years	37 023	37 350	74 373
16 years	37 315	35 705	73 020	66 years	34 421	35 418	69 839
17 years	36 228	34 387	70 615	67 years	30 981	32 612	63 593
18 years	36 686	34 690	71 376	68 years	28 891	30 237	59 128
19 years	35 425	33 720	69 145	69 years	25 059	26 805	51 864
20 years	35 744	34 032	69 776	70 years	23 895	25 831	49 726
21 years	35 076	33 801	68 877	71 years	22 336	24 209	46 545
22 years	34 353	33 191	67 544	72 years	21 389	23 862	45 251
23 years	33 480	32 192	65 672	73 years	19 718	22 799	42 517
24 years	33 344	32 246	65 590	74 years	18 537	21 270	39 807
25 years	32 248	31 692	63 940	75 years	16 961	20 005	36 966
26 years	31 189	30 720	61 909	76 years	15 770	19 107	34 877
27 years	30 545	30 493	61 038	77 years	14 385	17 701	32 086
28 years	31 525	30 913	62 438	78 years	13 208	17 145	30 353
29 years	31 041	31 182	62 223	79 years	12 223	16 128	28 351
30 years	32 918	32 966	65 884	80 years	11 341	15 437	26 778
31 years	33 557	33 527	67 084	81 years	10 434	14 540	24 974
32 years	34 664	34 456	69 120	82 years	9 702	14 128	23 830
33 years	34 468	34 362	68 830	83 years	8 413	13 033	21 446
34 years	36 135	35 540	71 675	84 years	7 724	12 437	20 161
35 years	38 704	38 935	77 639	85 years	6 680	11 618	18 298
36 years	38 270	38 253	76 523	86 years	5 878	10 773	16 651
37 years	38 418	38 176	76 594	87 years	4 763	9 757	14 520
38 years	40 010	39 914	79 924	88 years	3 913	8 255	12 168
39 years	40 057	39 051	79 108	89 years	3 448	7 865	11 313
40 years	38 160	37 648	75 808	90 years	2 818	6 866	9 684
41 years	38 315	37 306	75 621	91 years	1 926	4 965	6 891
42 years	39 756	38 465	78 221	92 years	1 488	4 212	5 700
43 years	42 421	41 349	83 770	93 years	1 029	3 359	4 388
44 years	45 591	44 295	89 886	94 years	813	2 690	3 503
45 years	43 975	42 983	86 958	95 years	537	1 950	2 487
46 years	43 246	41 731	84 977	96 years	417	1 541	1 958
47 years	42 021	41 113	83 134	97 years	247	1 017	1 264
48 years	39 724	38 847	78 571	98 years	174	816	990
49 years	38 480	37 784	76 264	99 years	103	498	601
				100 years +	139	761	900

Table 11 Population in urban areas with more than 5 000 inhabitants. 2011

Municipality code		Population 1 January	Municipality code		Population 1 January
	Denmark, total	5 560 628	751	Løgten	6 334
	The Greater Copenhagen	1 199 224	360	Maribo	5 963
	Other urban		410	Middelfart	14 781
420	Assens	6 060	440	Munkebo	5 611
530	Billund	6 139	360	Nakskov	13 560
230	Birkerød ¹	20 041	210	Nivå	7 869
791	Bjerringbro	7 530	540	Nordborg	6 730
561	Bramming	7 123	450	Nyborg	16 492
756	Brande	6 959	376	Nykøbing F	16 464
810	Brønderslev	11 840	773	Nykøbing M	9 154
155	Dragør	11 721	306	Nykøbing S	5 212
706	Ebeltoft	7 559	370	Næstved	41 667
561	Esbjerg	71 576	851	Nørresundby	21 376
190	Farum	18 521	727	Odder	11 375
210	Fredensborg	8 377	461	Odense	167 615
607	Fredericia	39 716	730	Randers	60 656
813	Frederikshavn	23 339	561	Ribe	8 192
250	Frederikssund	15 468	430	Ringe	5 547
260	Frederiksværk	12 257	760	Ringkøbing	9 742
430	Faaborg	7 178	329	Ringsted	21 151
746	Galten	7 874	265	Roskilde	47 117
270	Gilleleje	6 491	746	Ry	5 553
707	Grenaa	14 308	580	Rødekro	6 098
530	Grindsted	9 548	400	Rønne	13 904
510	Haderslev	21 213	740	Silkeborg	42 724
710	Hadsten	7 901	813	Skagen	8 515
846	Hadsund	5 040	746	Skanderborg	18 253
710	Hammel	6 881	779	Skive	20 633
320	Haslev	11 088	760	Skjern	7 665
169	Hedehusene	11 421	330	Skælskør	6 358
766	Hedensted	11 282	330	Slagelse	31 979
217	Hellebæk	5 578	250	Slangerup	6 822
270	Helsingø	7 881	240	Smørumnedre ¹	19 059
217	Helsingør ¹	46 349	269	Solrød Strand	15 020
657	Herning	46 279	340	Sorø	7 805
219	Hillerød	30 350	671	Struer	10 572
710	Hinnerup	7 191	840	Støvring	6 927
860	Hirtshals	6 194	479	Svendborg	27 009
860	Hjørring	24 762	851	Svenstrup	6 751
846	Hobro	11 635	813	Sæby	8 875
316	Holbæk	27 055	540	Sønderborg	27 237
661	Holstebro	34 241	787	Thisted	13 005
217	Hornbæk-Dronningmølle ¹	5 205	253	Tune	5 068
706	Hornslet	5 361	550	Tønder	7 690
615	Horsens	53 807	169	Taastrup	32 406
210	Humblebæk	9 283	621	Vamdrup	5 075
260	Hundested	8 861	573	Varde	13 277
746	Hørning	7 028	575	Vejen	9 185
223	Hørsholm ¹	45 873	630	Vejle	51 341
756	Ikast	15 024	791	Viborg	35 893
265	Jyllinge	10 153	510	Vojens	7 694
326	Kalundborg	16 434	390	Vordingborg	11 612
440	Kerteminde	5 698	190	Værløse	12 849
621	Kolding	57 197	240	Ølstykke-Stenløse	20 665
330	Korsør	14 412	580	Aabenraa	15 760
259	Køge	35 104	849	Aabybro	5 382
665	Lemvig	7 140	851	Aalborg	103 545
201	Lillerød	15 775	751	Aarhus	249 709
751	Lystrup	10 363	820	Aars	8 010

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

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

Table 12 (page 1 of 2) Population in municipalities and regions. 2011 - correction

Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	
All Denmark	5 560 628	4 830 253	129.4					
Region Hovedstaden	1 699 387	1 652 143	667.4					
Byen København	692 876	692 237	4 149.0					
101 København	539 542	539 542	7 251.9	320	Vest- og Sydsjælland	584 244	441 567	91.1
147 Frederiksberg	98 782	98 782	12 195.3	376	Faxe	35 277	26 568	87.1
155 Dragør	13 717	13 428	749.6	316	Guldborgsund	62 583	44 265	69.6
185 Tårnby	40 835	40 485	616.8	316	Holbæk	69 521	55 740	120.4
				326	Kalundborg	49 088	35 720	85.3
				360	Lolland	46 111	31 976	52.3
				370	Næstved	80 963	64 965	119.7
				306	Odsherred	32 845	21 344	92.8
				329	Ringsted	32 890	26 485	111.6
				330	Slagelse	77 442	64 260	136.4
				340	Sorø	29 499	21 880	95.7
				336	Stevns	21 855	15 372	87.4
				390	Vordingborg	46 170	32 992	74.5
Københavns Omegn	516 751	512 997	1 510.5		Region Syddanmark	1 200 656	996 795	97.4
165 Albertslund	27 800	27 475	1 198.3					
151 Ballerup	47 930	47 377	1 418.0		Fyn	484 969	402 029	136.8
153 Brøndby	34 021	33 824	1 620.0		Assens	41 635	28 945	81.4
157 Gentofte	71 714	71 714	2 801.3	420	Assens	41 635	28 945	81.4
159 Gladsaxe	64 951	64 951	2 608.5	430	Bornholm	41 802	31 583	71.1
161 Glostrup	21 384	21 384	1 607.8	440	Ærø	6 663	4 581	74.0
163 Herlev	26 597	26 506	2 198.1	440	Assens	41 635	28 945	81.4
167 Hvidovre	50 081	50 081	2 177.4	482	Assens	41 635	28 945	81.4
169 Høje-Taastrup	47 753	46 128	609.1	482	Assens	41 635	28 945	81.4
183 Ishøj	20 797	20 217	787.8	410	Assens	41 635	28 945	81.4
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	52 754	52 446	1 359.6	410	Assens	41 635	28 945	81.4
175 Rødovre	36 524	36 524	3 018.5	480	Assens	41 635	28 945	81.4
187 Vallensbæk	14 445	14 370	1 520.5	450	Assens	41 635	28 945	81.4
				461	Assens	41 635	28 945	81.4
				479	Assens	41 635	28 945	81.4
				492	Assens	41 635	28 945	81.4
Nordsjælland	447 864	415 326	309.1		Syddjylland	715 687	594 766	81.5
201 Allerød	24 096	22 480	357.0	530	Billund	26 155	20 963	48.4
240 Egedal	41 614	38 039	330.8	561	Esbjerg	115 184	104 619	144.8
210 Fredensborg	39 341	35 980	350.9	563	Fanø	3 213	2 897	58.8
250 Frederikssund	44 307	38 942	179.3	607	Fredericia	50 104	48 108	375.3
190 Furesø	38 286	37 186	674.0	510	Haderslev	56 117	44 377	68.8
270 Gribskov	40 700	34 541	145.6	621	Kolding	89 210	78 315	146.9
260 Halsnæs	31 056	28 545	255.2	540	Sønderborg	76 193	66 811	153.4
217 Helsingør	61 368	58 617	516.1	550	Tønder	39 464	28 051	30.8
219 Hillerød	47 916	43 242	223.2	573	Varde	50 351	35 894	40.6
223 Hørsholm	24 415	23 845	780.0	575	Vejen	42 683	30 010	52.5
230 Rudersdal	54 765	53 909	746.1	630	Vejle	107 218	87 314	101.3
				580	Aabenraa	59 795	47 407	63.6
Bornholm	41 896	31 583	71.2					
400 Bornholm	41 802	31 583	71.1					
411 Christiansø	94	•	•					
Region Sjælland	819 763	657 630	113.6					
Østsjælland	235 519	216 063	291.6					
253 Greve	47 978	47 047	794.3					
259 Køge	57 271	51 033	223.3					
350 Lejre	26 764	20 558	112.0					
265 Roskilde	82 542	77 362	389.5					
269 Solrød	20 964	20 063	522.8					

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

www.statbank.dk/folk1 and bef44

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

Table 12 (page 2 of 2) Population in municipalities and regions. 2011

Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	
Region Midtjylland			1 260 993	1 059 833	97.0	Region Nordjylland		
Østjylland			834 113	722 989	142.8	Nordjylland		
710	Favrskov	46 894	37 262	86.8	810	Brønderslev	35 789	25 408
766	Hedensted	45 980	32 690	83.4	813	Frederikshavn	61 576	53 681
615	Horsens	82 835	72 954	159.4	860	Hjørring	66 473	50 070
707	Norddjurs	38 029	27 770	52.7	849	Jammerbugt	38 733	28 564
727	Odder	21 852	16 031	97.7	825	Læsø	1 949	1 150
730	Randers	95 318	83 400	127.5	846	Mariagerfjord	42 572	31 991
741	Samsø	3 885	1 293	34.2	773	Morsø	21 600	13 598
740	Silkeborg	88 913	74 658	104.5	840	Rebild	28 940	18 929
746	Skanderborg	57 717	48 135	138.5	787	Thisted	45 145	30 925
706	Syddjurs	41 734	29 124	60.5	820	Vesthimmerlands	37 864	26 622
751	Aarhus	310 956	299 672	664.7	851	Aalborg	199 188	182 914
Vestjylland			426 880	336 844	59.6			
657	Herning	85 852	72 686	65.0				
661	Holstebro	57 161	47 550	72.1				
756	Ikast-Brande	40 571	33 160	55.3				
665	Lemvig	21 554	14 708	42.9				
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern	58 068	41 299	39.5				
779	Skive	47 986	36 416	70.2				
671	Struer	22 190	17 153	90.1				
791	Viborg	93 498	73 872	66.4				

Table 13 Population change by region. 2010

	Population 1 Jan. 2010	Live births	Deaths	From rest of Denmark	From foreign countries	Increase ¹	Population 1 Jan. 2011
				— net migration into area —			
Total	5 529 449	63 411	54 368	•	22 400	31 179	5 560 628
Region Hovedstaden	1 678 029	21 924	16 329	6 222	9 592	21 358	1 699 387
Region Sjælland	820 107	7 931	8 959	-1 201	1 944	-344	819 763
Region Syddanmark	1 199 436	12 893	12 022	-3 350	3 776	1 220	1 200 656
Region Midtjylland	1 252 599	14 631	10 995	-282	5 088	8 394	1 260 993
Region Nordjylland	579 278	6 032	6 063	-1 389	2 000	551	579 829

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

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Table 14 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark by citizenship. 2011

	Males				Females				Total			
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total
1 January												
Total	24 586	136 884	8 529	169 999	23 592	141 751	10 704	176 047	48 178	278 635	19 233	346 046
Western countries	8 065	70 646	4 653	83 364	7 784	65 002	5 657	78 443	15 849	135 648	10 310	161 807
Non-western countries	16 521	66 238	3 876	86 635	15 808	76 749	5 047	97 604	32 329	142 987	8 923	184 239
EU countries	6 187	56 940	3 270	66 397	5 956	49 121	3 674	58 751	12 143	106 061	6 944	125 148
Of which: Bulgaria	129	1 618	5	1 752	115	1 309	13	1 437	244	2 927	18	3 189
Finland	89	545	75	709	79	1 314	226	1 619	168	1 859	301	2 328
France	217	2 771	78	3 066	210	1 954	121	2 285	427	4 725	199	5 351
Ireland	25	809	31	865	35	450	21	506	60	1 259	52	1 371
Italy	148	2 864	179	3 191	122	1 394	43	1 559	270	4 258	222	4 750
Latvia	205	1 219	2	1 426	216	1 620	8	1 844	421	2 839	10	3 270
Lithuania	411	2 853	2	3 266	385	2 867	7	3 259	796	5 720	9	6 525
Netherlands	577	3 014	146	3 737	552	1 979	131	2 662	1 129	4 993	277	6 399
Poland	1 452	10 264	59	11 775	1 415	9 205	224	10 844	2 867	19 469	283	22 619
Romania	285	3 424	8	3 717	286	2 889	42	3 217	571	6 313	50	6 934
Spain	107	1 842	54	2 003	87	1 641	43	1 771	194	3 483	97	3 774
United Kingdom	594	8 199	819	9 612	557	3 925	606	5 088	1 151	12 124	1 425	14 700
Sweden	451	4 300	571	5 322	491	5 954	1 166	7 611	942	10 254	1 737	12 933
Germany	1 146	9 062	1 060	11 268	1 059	8 405	898	10 362	2 205	17 467	1 958	21 630
Hungary	83	778	7	868	76	914	9	999	159	1 692	16	1 867
Other Europe	7 065	34 321	3 122	44 508	6 819	37 716	4 163	48 698	13 884	72 037	7 285	93 206
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	837	4 341	674	5 852	771	3 877	882	5 530	1 608	8 218	1 556	11 382
Iceland	1 020	3 214	105	4 339	1 026	3 451	143	4 620	2 046	6 665	248	8 959
Yugoslavia (former)	676	2 702	361	3 739	650	2 625	454	3 729	1 326	5 327	815	7 468
Kosovo	228	446	5	679	281	413	6	700	509	859	11	1 379
Macedonia	274	913	45	1 232	247	899	38	1 184	521	1 812	83	2 416
Norway	492	4 792	688	5 972	484	7 304	1 317	9 105	976	12 096	2 005	15 077
Russian Federation	311	858	12	1 181	268	2 445	51	2 764	579	3 303	63	3 945
Switzerland	30	611	118	759	30	527	140	697	60	1 138	258	1 456
Serbia-Montenegro	295	889	24	1 208	301	920	39	1 260	596	1 809	63	2 468
Turkey	2 402	11 392	1 042	14 836	2 256	11 050	1 008	14 314	4 658	22 442	2 050	29 150
Ukraine	263	2 988	4	3 255	249	2 528	18	2 795	512	5 516	22	6 050
Africa	2 778	8 552	256	11 586	2 744	8 022	327	11 093	5 522	16 574	583	22 679
Of which: Morocco	241	961	91	1 293	214	1 221	99	1 534	455	2 182	190	2 827
Somalia	1 365	2 844	88	4 297	1 346	2 414	166	3 926	2 711	5 258	254	8 223
North America	279	4 019	420	4 718	245	3 713	356	4 314	524	7 732	776	9 032
Of which: Canada	48	832	81	961	43	839	89	971	91	1 671	170	1 932
United States	231	3 187	339	3 757	202	2 874	267	3 343	433	6 061	606	7 100
South and Central America	218	2 099	46	2 363	210	3 347	73	3 630	428	5 446	119	5 993
Of which: Brazil	56	541	3	600	68	1 232	13	1 313	124	1 773	16	1 913
Asia	7 759	28 476	1 243	37 478	7 370	37 744	1 912	47 026	15 129	66 220	3 155	84 504
Of which: Afghanistan	1 326	3 630	107	5 063	1 248	3 036	157	4 441	2 574	6 666	264	9 504
Philippines	212	706	28	946	194	5 810	71	6 075	406	6 516	99	7 021
India	316	2 433	37	2 786	316	1 343	38	1 697	632	3 776	75	4 483
Iraq	2 567	5 985	239	8 791	2 363	5 212	299	7 874	4 930	11 197	538	16 665
Iran	307	2 215	163	2 685	261	1 608	264	2 133	568	3 823	427	4 818
China	332	2 903	63	3 298	359	3 815	78	4 252	691	6 718	141	7 550
Lebanon	103	532	36	671	97	712	70	879	200	1 244	106	1 550
Myanmar	268	676	2	946	255	469	1	725	523	1 145	3	1 671
Nepal	54	894	2	950	52	395	-	447	106	1 289	2	1 397
Pakistan	688	3 008	217	3 913	681	2 880	284	3 845	1 369	5 888	501	7 758
Sri Lanka	217	869	59	1 145	212	1 141	142	1 495	429	2 010	201	2 640
Thailand	424	920	6	1 350	478	6 453	63	6 994	902	7 373	69	8 344
Viet Nam	345	1 119	181	1 645	330	1 749	305	2 384	675	2 868	486	4 029
Oceania	61	1 075	52	1 188	46	894	26	966	107	1 969	78	2 154
Of which: Australia	48	796	42	886	37	733	19	789	85	1 529	61	1 675
Stateless and not known	239	1 402	120	1 761	202	1 194	173	1 569	441	2 596	293	3 330

Table 15 Immigrant population by country of origin. 2011

1 January	Immigrants			Descendents			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	209 315	219 589	428 904	68 283	65 330	133 613	277 598	284 919	562 517
Western countries	83 608	87 150	170 758	9 240	8 776	18 016	92 848	95 926	188 774
Non-western countries	125 707	132 439	258 146	59 043	56 554	115 597	184 750	188 993	373 743
EU countries	68 069	67 357	135 426	7 297	6 878	14 175	75 366	74 235	149 601
Of which: Bulgaria	1 772	1 583	3 355	110	90	200	1 882	1 673	3 555
Finland	931	2 265	3 196	260	205	465	1 191	2 470	3 661
France	2 885	2 214	5 099	184	165	349	3 069	2 379	5 448
Italy	3 103	1 430	4 533	129	113	242	3 232	1 543	4 775
Latvia	1 357	1 835	3 192	116	120	236	1 473	1 955	3 428
Lithuania	3 087	3 166	6 253	254	238	492	3 341	3 404	6 745
Netherlands	3 206	2 304	5 510	535	485	1 020	3 741	2 789	6 530
Poland	13 003	13 577	26 580	1 704	1 580	3 284	14 707	15 157	29 864
Romania	4 012	3 732	7 744	320	275	595	4 332	4 007	8 339
Spain	1 965	1 832	3 797	97	72	169	2 062	1 904	3 966
United Kingdom	7 837	4 219	12 056	617	646	1 263	8 454	4 865	13 319
Sweden	4 916	8 254	13 170	989	938	1 927	5 905	9 192	15 097
Germany	13 750	14 713	28 463	1 403	1 397	2 800	15 153	16 110	31 263
Hungary	1 224	1 383	2 607	176	153	329	1 400	1 536	2 936
Other Europe	50 420	56 132	106 552	23 154	22 413	45 567	73 574	78 545	152 119
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	8 881	8 894	17 775	2 340	2 223	4 563	11 221	11 117	22 338
Iceland	3 745	4 144	7 889	581	598	1 179	4 326	4 742	9 068
Yugoslavia (former)	5 375	5 390	10 765	3 020	2 960	5 980	8 395	8 350	16 745
Macedonia	1 272	1 146	2 418	765	712	1 477	2 037	1 858	3 895
Norway	5 181	9 536	14 717	713	711	1 424	5 894	10 247	16 141
Russian Federation	1 389	3 369	4 758	242	276	518	1 631	3 645	5 276
Serbia-Montenegro	1 215	1 267	2 482	434	404	838	1 649	1 671	3 320
Turkey	16 961	15 518	32 479	14 031	13 521	27 552	30 992	29 039	60 031
Ukraine	3 196	2 826	6 022	267	262	529	3 463	3 088	6 551
Africa	17 580	15 555	33 135	8 499	8 109	16 608	26 079	23 664	49 743
Of which: Egypt	980	484	1 464	299	267	566	1 279	751	2 030
Ghana	926	722	1 648	188	187	375	1 114	909	2 023
Morocco	2 720	2 487	5 207	2 488	2 332	4 820	5 208	4 819	10 027
Somalia	5 354	4 696	10 050	3 475	3 418	6 893	8 829	8 114	16 943
North America	4 645	4 423	9 068	486	443	929	5 131	4 866	9 997
Of which: Canada	939	1 052	1 991	155	122	277	1 094	1 174	2 268
United States	3 706	3 371	7 077	331	321	652	4 037	3 692	7 729
South and Central America	3 861	5 965	9 826	456	446	902	4 317	6 411	10 728
Of which: Brazil	776	1 727	2 503	83	88	171	859	1 815	2 674
Asia	62 933	68 742	131 675	28 089	26 817	54 906	91 022	95 559	186 581
Of which: Afghanistan	5 787	4 769	10 556	1 494	1 433	2 927	7 281	6 202	13 483
Philippines	1 230	7 776	9 006	503	501	1 004	1 733	8 277	10 010
India	3 436	2 233	5 669	654	556	1 210	4 090	2 789	6 879
Iraq	11 768	9 558	21 326	4 308	4 028	8 336	16 076	13 586	29 662
Iran	7 307	5 170	12 477	1 657	1 552	3 209	8 964	6 722	15 686
Jordan	581	458	1 039	508	508	1 016	1 089	966	2 055
China	3 677	4 965	8 642	630	667	1 297	4 307	5 632	9 939
Lebanon	6 580	5 477	12 057	6 159	5 873	12 032	12 739	11 350	24 089
Pakistan	6 412	5 318	11 730	4 771	4 651	9 422	11 183	9 969	21 152
Sri Lanka	3 375	3 399	6 774	2 091	2 123	4 214	5 466	5 522	10 988
Syria	1 269	1 171	2 440	927	816	1 743	2 196	1 987	4 183
Thailand	1 458	8 010	9 468	299	323	622	1 757	8 333	10 090
Viet Nam	4 233	4 792	9 025	2 658	2 459	5 117	6 891	7 251	14 142
Oceania	1 270	1 007	2 277	79	70	149	1 349	1 077	2 426
Stateless and not known	537	408	945	223	154	377	760	562	1 322

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

www.statbank.dk/folk1

Table 16 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark. 2010

	Number 1 Jan. 2010	Live births	Deaths	Immigra- tion	Emigra- tion	Naturali- zations	Net change	Correc- tions	Number 1 Jan. 2011
Total	329 940	7 187	1 005	46 963	25 414	3 006	24 725	-8 619	346 046
Western countries	151 515	2 863	557	30 105	17 949	398	14 064	-3 772	161 807
Non-western countries	178 425	4 324	448	16 858	7 465	2 608	10 661	-4 847	184 239
EU countries	115 523	2 149	359	23 082	12 167	310	12 395	-2 770	125 148
Of which: Bulgaria	2 321	57	1	1 077	234	4	895	-27	3 189
Finland	2 316	57	15	392	362	1	71	-59	2 328
France	4 947	78	8	1 282	744	7	601	-197	5 351
Ireland	1 306	15	5	149	66	2	91	-26	1 371
Italy	4 381	41	16	1 084	625	2	482	-113	4 750
Latvia	2 521	71	1	1 073	314	7	822	-73	3 270
Lithuania	5 234	170	1	1 938	616	14	1 477	-186	6 525
Netherlands	6 253	77	17	593	403	15	235	-89	6 399
Poland	21 119	482	35	3 737	2 057	36	2 091	-591	22 619
Romania	5 076	131	6	2 409	544	22	1 968	-110	6 934
Spain	3 280	48	3	1 230	635	1	639	-145	3 774
United Kingdom	14 297	169	54	1 184	667	34	598	-195	14 700
Sweden	12 828	297	89	1 585	1 345	58	390	-285	12 933
Germany	21 114	304	93	2 891	2 127	81	894	-378	21 630
Hungary	1 586	24	-	586	285	5	320	-39	1 867
Other Europe	92 709	1 842	410	6 629	5 143	743	2 175	-1 678	93 206
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	11 546	126	80	82	104	131	-107	-57	11 382
Iceland	8 865	233	30	1 225	1 182	17	229	-135	8 959
Yugoslavia (former)	7 668	76	53	12	47	52	-64	-136	7 468
Kosovo	1 166	32	3	68	9	22	66	147	1 379
Macedonia	2 337	47	3	73	16	16	85	-6	2 416
Norway	14 967	306	124	1 957	1 663	51	425	-315	15 077
Russian Federation	3 825	141	4	440	198	74	305	-185	3 945
Switzerland	1 430	14	14	169	116	1	52	-26	1 456
Serbia-Montenegro	2 581	51	4	12	11	57	-9	-104	2 468
Turkey	28 972	507	86	763	366	239	579	-401	29 150
Ukraine	6 072	209	5	1 418	1 275	16	331	-353	6 050
Africa	21 916	689	33	1 494	446	455	1 249	-486	22 679
Of which: Morocco	2 783	93	5	97	20	46	119	-75	2 827
Somalia	8 311	238	16	80	58	142	102	-190	8 223
North America	8 706	137	27	3 092	2 461	17	724	-398	9 032
Of which: Canada	1 868	29	8	440	300	4	157	-93	1 932
United States	6 838	108	19	2 652	2 161	13	567	-305	7 100
South and Central America	5 699	192	5	1 037	500	102	622	-328	5 993
Of which: Brazil	1 860	69	1	391	223	46	190	-137	1 913
Asia	79 988	2 072	153	10 059	4 332	1 195	6 451	-1 935	84 504
Of which: Afghanistan	9 069	205	14	676	29	354	484	-49	9 504
Philippines	6 364	195	7	1 903	1 064	22	1 005	-348	7 021
India	4 002	93	6	1 525	962	25	625	-144	4 483
Iraq	16 736	341	34	264	162	368	41	-112	16 665
Iran	4 427	54	14	530	76	63	431	-40	4 818
China	7 366	192	3	1 257	904	103	439	-255	7 550
Lebanon	1 567	61	8	66	18	10	91	-108	1 550
Myanmar	1 393	48	-	223	4	-	267	11	1 671
Nepal	1 326	26	-	225	128	10	113	-42	1 397
Pakistan	7 095	237	21	785	148	21	832	-169	7 758
Sri Lanka	2 593	62	11	106	32	20	105	-58	2 640
Thailand	7 734	235	10	843	168	64	836	-226	8 344
Viet Nam	3 955	121	16	224	72	86	171	-97	4 029
Oceania	2 042	24	3	577	354	2	242	-130	2 154
Of which: Australia	1 563	19	2	482	285	-	214	-102	1 675
Stateless and not known	3 357	82	15	993	11	182	867	-894	3 330

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

Table 17 Change to Danish citizenship. 2010

	Men	Women	Total
Total	1 480	1 526	3 006
Western countries	150	248	398
Non-western countries	1 330	1 278	2 608
EU countries	111	199	310
Of which: Netherlands	6	9	15
Poland	7	29	36
Romania	3	19	22
United Kingdom	16	18	34
Sweden	22	36	58
Germany	34	47	81
Other Europe	352	391	743
Of which: Bosnia-Hercegovina	60	71	131
Belarus	9	6	15
Iceland	9	8	17
Yugoslavia (former)	24	28	52
Kosovo	14	8	22
Macedonia	7	9	16
Norway	22	29	51
Russian Federation	24	50	74
Serbia Montenegro	30	27	57
Turkey	125	114	239
Ukraine	6	10	16
Africa	242	213	455
Of which: Burundi	9	7	16
Ethiopia	60	38	98
Morocco	25	21	46
Nigeria	7	9	16
Rwanda	7	8	15
Somalia	71	71	142
North America	7	10	17
South and Central America	32	70	102
Of which: Brazil	8	38	46
Asia	643	552	1 195
Of which: Afghanistan	194	160	354
Philippines	9	13	22
India	12	13	25
Iraq	214	154	368
Iran	31	32	63
China	55	48	103
Pakistan	9	12	21
Sri Lanka	6	14	20
South Korea	13	4	17
Thailand	35	29	64
Vietnam	39	47	86
Oceania	1	1	2
Stateless and not known	92	90	182

 www.statbank.dk/dkstat

Table 18 Average age of the population

	2001			2011		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	age by year					
Total	38.0	40.4	39.2	39.4	41.3	40.3
Unmarried, 18 years +	33.1	32.4	32.8	34.5	33.3	34.0
Married/separated	52.6	49.9	51.2	54.8	52.3	53.5
Widows/widowers	74.2	75.4	75.1	75.4	76.8	76.5
Divorced	53.0	53.5	53.3	55.4	55.8	55.6
Registered partnerships	45.7	43.0	44.6	48.9	44.5	46.7
Survivor of two partners	54.2	57.7	54.8	61.2	63.0	61.6
Dissolved partnerships	40.8	40.9	40.8	46.7	44.4	45.5
Persons with Danish origin	38.5	41.0	39.7	40.0	42.1	41.0
Immigrants	37.6	39.2	38.4	39.8	40.4	40.1
Descendants	11.7	11.8	11.8	14.6	14.6	14.6

www.statbank.dk/folk1

Table 19 Fertility and reproduction

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of live births	57 293	53 749	63 433	69 771	67 084	64 282	63 411
	per thousand women						
Crude birth rate	11.2	10.5	12.3	13.3	12.6	11.9	11.4
General fertility rate	46.8	42.2	48.5	53.8	53.5	52.0	50.5
Total fertility rate	1 546	1 447	1 668	1 807	1 771	1 802	1 875
Gross reproduction rate	754	708	810	878	862	882	915
Net reproduction rate	742	697	798	867	853	873	908

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

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

Table 20 Average age of mothers

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2009	2010
Average age of mother at 1st child	23.1	23.7	24.6	26.4	28.1	28.9	...	...
Average age of mother, total	27.0	26.7	26.8	28.5	29.7	30.2	30.5	30.6

www.statbank.dk/fod11

Table 21 Age-related fertility rates

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
	per thousand women						
15-19 years	16.8	9.1	9.1	8.3	7.8	5.8	5.1
20-24 years	101.7	76.7	71.4	61.6	51.7	43.4	43.2
25-29 years	117.9	118.1	134.8	139.1	128.3	125.2	122.9
30-34 years	54.6	64.1	86.9	108.5	116.7	127.1	134.5
35-39 years	15.7	18.4	27.3	38.5	43.0	50.5	58.9
40-44 years	2.4	2.8	3.9	5.3	6.7	8.1	10.0
45-49 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

www.statbank.dk/fod3

	2007			2008		
	Total	Of whom:		Total	Of whom:	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
Total	1 171	494	675	1 240	563	673
Denmark	699	308	391	791	325	466
Born abroad	472	186	284	449	238	207
Of which:						
China	136	20	116	77	36	39
Etiopia	37	20	17	65	43	22
Thailand	38	23	15	50	27	22
South Africa	41	23	17	39	24	15
Viet Nam	50	17	32	35	12	22
Colombia	26	13	13	32	22	10
India	18	15	3	20	11	9
Korea, Republic of	29	11	18	19	5	14
Bolivia	12	8	4	11	9	2

Note: There are 2 children in 2007 and 4 children in 2008 for whom information about sex is not available. Consequently, they are only included in the totals.

www.statbank.dk/adop3

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
Number of legal abortions								
Total	27 884	23 334	19 919	20 589	17 386	15 665	15 295	16 205
15-19 years	4 505	4 272	3 118	3 100	2 305	1 953	2 398	2 772
20-24 years	5 945	5 337	5 578	5 822	4 088	3 255	3 042	3 877
25-29 years	6 452	4 550	4 033	4 949	4 120	3 430	2 932	2 914
30-34 years	5 630	4 475	3 168	3 320	3 664	3 546	3 167	3 016
35-39 years	3 618	3 237	2 664	2 207	2 247	2 517	2 638	2 482
40-44 years	1 597	1 320	1 218	1 055	856	880	1 035	1 040
45-49 years	137	143	140	136	106	84	83	104
	per 1,000 women							
Age-specific abortion rates								
Total	23.7	19.0	15.6	15.7	13.4	12.5	12.4	12.9
15-19 years	25.0	22.1	16.3	17.3	14.6	14.3	16.0	16.4
20-24 years	32.5	29.4	28.8	30.2	22.2	19.8	21.3	24.8
25-29 years	32.0	25.0	22.3	25.4	21.0	18.1	17.4	18.7
30-34 years	30.8	22.2	17.4	18.3	18.6	17.8	16.6	16.9
35-39 years	24.3	17.8	13.3	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.1	12.9
40-44 years	11.5	8.9	6.7	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.0
45-49 years	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total abortion rate	786	632	529	547	470	439	450	477

Source: National Board of Health

Table 24 Life tables. 2009-2010

	Survivors			Death rate for age group ¹			Average life expectancy ²			Survivors			Death rate for age group ¹			Average life expectancy ²		
	men	women		men	women		men	women		men	women		men	women		men	women	
0 years	100 000	327	77.1	100 000	293	81.2	50 years	95 584	497	29.0	97 218	264	32.6					
1 years	99 673	36	76.3	99 707	32	80.5	51 years	95 108	493	28.1	96 962	242	31.6					
2 years	99 637	12	75.3	99 675	13	79.5	52 years	94 639	544	27.3	96 727	346	30.7					
3 years	99 625	9	74.3	99 663	6	78.5	53 years	94 124	587	26.4	96 393	349	29.8					
4 years	99 616	12	73.3	99 656	9	77.5	54 years	93 572	669	25.6	96 056	422	28.9					
5 years	99 604	6	72.4	99 647	6	76.5	55 years	92 946	777	24.7	95 651	450	28.0					
6 years	99 598	3	71.4	99 641	22	75.5	56 years	92 224	798	23.9	95 221	529	27.2					
7 years	99 595	6	70.4	99 618	10	74.5	57 years	91 488	757	23.1	94 717	446	26.3					
8 years	99 589	6	69.4	99 609	6	73.5	58 years	90 796	944	22.3	94 295	556	25.4					
9 years	99 583	6	68.4	99 603	3	72.5	59 years	89 938	991	21.5	93 770	611	24.6					
10 years	99 577	3	67.4	99 600	9	71.5	60 years	89 047	1 076	20.7	93 197	583	23.7					
11 years	99 574	9	66.4	99 590	12	70.6	61 years	88 088	1 232	19.9	92 653	678	22.9					
12 years	99 565	14	65.4	99 578	6	69.6	62 years	87 003	1 200	19.2	92 025	778	22.0					
13 years	99 551	3	64.4	99 572	6	68.6	63 years	85 959	1 284	18.4	91 309	878	21.2					
14 years	99 548	8	63.4	99 566	6	67.6	64 years	84 856	1 431	17.6	90 507	1 031	20.4					
15 years	99 540	8	62.4	99 560	14	66.6	65 years	83 641	1 663	16.9	89 574	1 053	19.6					
16 years	99 532	25	61.4	99 546	24	65.6	66 years	82 250	1 647	16.2	88 631	1 170	18.8					
17 years	99 507	39	60.4	99 523	15	64.6	67 years	80 896	1 984	15.4	87 594	1 186	18.0					
18 years	99 468	69	59.4	99 508	30	63.6	68 years	79 291	1 977	14.7	86 555	1 342	17.2					
19 years	99 399	46	58.5	99 478	18	62.6	69 years	77 723	2 196	14.0	85 393	1 480	16.4					
20 years	99 353	44	57.5	99 460	15	61.6	70 years	76 016	2 431	13.3	84 130	1 593	15.7					
21 years	99 310	48	56.5	99 445	22	60.6	71 years	74 168	2 675	12.6	82 789	1 590	14.9					
22 years	99 262	56	55.6	99 423	13	59.7	72 years	72 184	3 018	12.0	81 473	2 153	14.1					
23 years	99 207	43	54.6	99 410	39	58.7	73 years	70 006	3 506	11.3	79 719	2 433	13.4					
24 years	99 164	64	53.6	99 372	13	57.7	74 years	67 551	3 741	10.7	77 780	2 423	12.8					
25 years	99 101	76	52.7	99 359	10	56.7	75 years	65 024	4 235	10.1	75 895	2 766	12.1					
26 years	99 026	91	51.7	99 349	27	55.7	76 years	62 270	4 408	9.5	73 796	3 220	11.4					
27 years	98 936	71	50.7	99 322	26	54.7	77 years	59 525	4 934	8.9	71 420	3 825	10.8					
28 years	98 865	62	49.8	99 296	23	53.7	78 years	56 588	5 946	8.4	68 688	4 285	10.2					
29 years	98 804	59	48.8	99 273	37	52.7	79 years	53 223	6 440	7.9	65 745	4 759	9.6					
30 years	98 745	79	47.8	99 237	33	51.8	80 years	49 796	7 293	7.4	62 616	5 149	9.0					
31 years	98 668	55	46.9	99 204	35	50.8	81 years	46 164	7 985	6.9	59 392	5 376	8.5					
32 years	98 613	70	45.9	99 169	41	49.8	82 years	42 478	8 715	6.5	56 199	6 033	8.0					
33 years	98 544	73	44.9	99 129	37	48.8	83 years	38 776	9 435	6.1	52 808	6 648	7.4					
34 years	98 473	96	44.0	99 092	41	47.8	84 years	35 118	10 537	5.6	49 297	7 516	6.9					
35 years	98 378	53	43.0	99 051	50	46.9	85 years	31 417	11 109	5.2	45 592	8 400	6.5					
36 years	98 326	107	42.0	99 002	79	45.9	86 years	27 927	13 175	4.8	41 762	9 082	6.0					
37 years	98 221	113	41.1	98 924	63	44.9	87 years	24 248	15 145	4.5	37 969	10 877	5.6					
38 years	98 110	145	40.1	98 862	44	43.9	88 years	20 576	16 453	4.2	33 839	11 699	5.2					
39 years	97 967	150	39.2	98 818	59	43.0	89 years	17 190	16 866	3.9	29 880	13 117	4.8					
40 years	97 820	141	38.2	98 760	97	42.0	90 years	14 291	18 871	3.6	25 961	14 543	4.4					
41 years	97 682	159	37.3	98 665	102	41.0	91 years	11 594	21 942	3.4	22 186	16 113	4.1					
42 years	97 527	172	36.3	98 564	136	40.1	92 years	9 050	22 867	3.2	18 611	17 579	3.8					
43 years	97 359	200	35.4	98 431	122	39.1	93 years	6 981	24 377	3.0	15 339	20 218	3.5					
44 years	97 164	200	34.5	98 311	135	38.2	94 years	5 279	26 457	2.8	12 238	20 765	3.3					
45 years	96 970	215	33.5	98 178	173	37.2	95 years	3 882	28 432	2.6	9 697	23 784	3.0					
46 years	96 761	285	32.6	98 008	170	36.3	96 years	2 778	29 894	2.4	7 390	28 171	2.8					
47 years	96 485	307	31.7	97 842	175	35.3	97 years	1 948	28 486	2.3	5 309	26 141	2.6					
48 years	96 189	301	30.8	97 670	201	34.4	98 years	1 393	33 984	2.0	3 921	29 392	2.4					
49 years	95 899	329	29.9	97 474	262	33.5	99 years	920	34 542	1.8	2 768	32 611	2.2					

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

Table 25 Mens causes of death. 2009

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
Total	103	16	28	428	1 213	2 503	5 125	17 534	26 950
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	1	-	-	4	24	33	49	258	369
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	11	18
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	1	18	89	159	198	465
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	1	11	32	79	123	246
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	3	20	53	177	450	703
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	1	6	29	92	197	325
Malignant neoplasm or larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	2	43	215	592	1 099	1 951
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	-	8	18	24	48	93	191
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	-	-	-	2	21	189	952	1 164
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	-	2	4	18	84	238	571	1 165	2 082
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	1	2	5	19	47	134	336	544
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	-	1	1	4	8	22	108	144
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	2	2	1	4	21	22	34	101	187
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	6	38	79	148	439	710
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	-	-	-	-	4	6	13	84	107
Mental disorders	-	-	-	14	93	217	259	737	1 320
Meningitis	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	8	14
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	2	-	-	22	38	64	101	482	709
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	21	27
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	12	34	46	265	357
Ischamic heart disease	-	-	-	4	74	201	493	2 180	2 952
Other forms of heart disease	1	-	-	11	43	85	197	1 115	1 452
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	4	40	97	212	1 302	1 655
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	-	9	25	76	399	509
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	2	7	17	19	76	121
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	3	10
Pneumonia	1	-	2	1	8	20	87	832	951
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	2	-	-	15	79	220	1 287	1 603
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-	-	1	-	10	40	200	251
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	-	4	13	34	173	224
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	-	-	3	84	199	235	175	696
Other diseases of digestive system	1	1	1	3	22	54	82	339	503
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	14	18
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	35	41
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	6	11	36	300	353
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	1	1	13	24	78	117
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	2	-	2	3	4	2	1	1	15
Other congenital anomalies	10	2	-	4	2	7	12	3	40
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	40	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	45
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	151
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	41	1	4	33	86	194	372	1 234	1 965
Motor vehicle accidents	-	2	3	89	49	19	17	28	207
All other accidents	-	1	1	72	93	58	75	280	580
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	2	60	144	96	77	98	477
All other effects of external causes	-	1	1	29	32	19	9	12	103
Cause of death unknown ¹	1	-	3	14	25	63	80	87	273

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

Table 26 Womens causes of death. 2009

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
Total	91	28	26	192	715	1 539	3 427	21 927	27 945
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	1	1	-	1	14	18	25	368	428
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	8
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	1	-	6	25	45	114	191
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	1	10	19	33	74	137
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	3	20	56	116	545	740
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	2	8	21	49	144	224
Malignant neoplasm or larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	3	49	239	502	944	1 737
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	-	7	12	17	38	73	147
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	4	79	145	306	669	1 203
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	-	-	-	4	13	17	20	34	88
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-	-	-	6	10	36	94	146
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	1	3	6	10	84	194	480	1 377	2 155
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	2	-	8	9	27	77	321	444
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	1	-	-	-	4	4	17	144	170
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	-	1	-	5	10	13	28	267	324
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	1	13	21	78	499	612
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	1	-	-	1	3	7	15	142	169
Mental disorders	-	-	1	6	27	72	93	1 557	1 756
Meningitis	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	7	15
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	-	4	2	8	23	62	94	711	904
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	44	45
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	2	10	39	448	499
Ischamic heart disease	-	-	-	-	25	41	161	2 260	2 487
Other forms of heart disease	1	1	1	4	20	24	84	1 630	1 765
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	9	39	67	145	1 885	2 145
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	1	-	8	7	37	392	445
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	5	7	10	14	133	169
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	25
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	9	14	45	1 077	1 146
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	-	-	1	6	86	252	1 484	1 829
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-	-	2	7	3	18	191	221
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	1	3	9	29	243	285
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	1	-	-	3	25	86	111	174	400
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	-	-	12	12	72	517	613
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	11
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	56	65
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	5	6	17	302	330
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	2	2	11	16	249	280
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	11
Other congenital anomalies	8	2	3	5	4	3	3	5	33
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	38
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	422	423
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	35	6	4	14	41	97	203	1 726	2 126
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	3	29	14	8	5	34	94
All other accidents	1	4	-	17	30	30	43	433	558
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	1	17	29	25	34	39	145
All other effects of external causes	-	-	1	7	10	8	12	10	48
Cause of death unknown ¹	2	-	1	6	16	10	22	50	107

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

	Men		Woman		Total	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Total	26 937	26 762	27 935	27 606	54 872	54 368
0-4 years	119	140	118	109	237	249
5-9 years	10	12	14	9	24	21
10-14 years	17	12	12	14	29	26
15-19 years	68	59	34	30	102	89
20-24 years	93	94	34	43	127	137
25-29 years	118	101	52	31	170	132
30-34 years	149	117	72	62	221	179
35-39 years	237	213	115	96	352	309
40-44 years	392	368	214	215	606	583
45-49 years	581	607	383	380	964	987
50-54 years	995	1 025	603	603	1 598	1 628
55-59 years	1 506	1 488	934	914	2 440	2 402
60-64 years	2 447	2 255	1 525	1 453	3 972	3 708
65-69 years	2 677	2 787	1 902	1 914	4 579	4 701
70-74 years	3 128	3 257	2 338	2 357	5 466	5 614
75-79 years	3 824	3 715	3 385	3 329	7 209	7 044
80-84 years	4 365	4 231	4 517	4 411	8 882	8 642
85-89 years	3 710	3 727	5 476	5 403	9 186	9 130
90-94 years	1 941	1 885	4 037	4 040	5 978	5 925
95 years +	560	669	2 170	2 193	2 730	2 862

www.statbank.dk/fod207

Cause of death	2007			2008			2009		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total	Total	Total
Total	1 516	974	2 490	1 470	922	2 392	1 367	845	2 212
Motor vehicle accidents, total	268	100	368	276	98	374	207	94	301
Of which: Person in passenger car	105	44	149	118	52	170	106	45	151
Pedestrian	38	24	62	29	20	49	33	29	62
Motorcyclist	59	5	64	57	5	62	35	5	40
Cyclist	38	20	58	39	17	56	17	11	28
Person in van	7	-	7	14	1	15	6	-	6
Other accidents, total	700	626	1 326	681	583	1 264	580	558	1 138
Of which: Accidents due to a fall	151	117	268	141	175	316	153	207	360
Poisoning involving medicines and biological drugs	100	41	141	125	41	166	149	62	211
Fire	29	34	63	51	33	84	36	27	63
Drowning	45	15	60	30	6	36	37	5	42
Accident during surgically/medically treatment	11	12	23	13	15	28	11	23	34
Suicide, total	401	179	580	415	182	597	477	145	622
Of which: Hanging, strangulation and suffocation	164	54	218	192	55	247	231	47	278
Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials	99	85	184	83	84	167	82	62	144
Shots from firearms	47	1	48	54	4	58	65	1	66
Drowning	19	14	33	22	17	39	24	15	39
Jump in front of moving object	10	2	12	20	3	23	22	5	27
Other external causes, total	147	69	216	98	59	157	103	48	151
Of which: Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials ¹	85	41	126	52	33	85	47	24	71
Act of violence	26	18	44	29	14	43	29	14	43
Drowning ¹	13	1	14	5	3	8	7	4	11
Fall ¹	2	1	3	1	1	2	5	1	6
Fire ¹	3	-	3	3	1	4	2	1	3

¹ Whether accident or premeditated action, not stated.

www.statistikbanken.dk/fod507

Table 29 Occupational mortality. 1996-2005

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

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

Table 30 Average life expectancy

	1911- 1915	1971- 1975	1981- 1985	1991- 1995	2001- 2005	2009- 2010	1911- 1915	1971- 1975	1981- 1985	1991- 1995	2001- 2005	2009- 2010
	men						women					
0 years	56.2	70.9	71.5	72.6	75.1	77.1	59.2	76.5	77.5	77.9	79.7	81.2
5 years	60.0	67.1	67.3	68.2	70.6	72.4	61.6	72.4	73.2	73.4	75.1	76.5
10 years	55.6	62.3	62.4	63.3	65.6	67.4	57.2	67.5	68.2	68.5	70.2	71.5
20 years	46.7	52.7	52.6	53.5	55.8	57.5	48.4	57.7	58.4	58.6	60.3	61.6
30 years	38.4	43.2	43.2	44.0	46.2	47.8	40.2	48.0	48.6	48.8	50.4	51.8
40 years	30.2	33.8	33.9	34.7	36.7	38.2	32.0	38.4	39.1	39.2	40.7	42.0
50 years	22.4	24.9	25.0	25.7	27.7	29.0	24.0	29.4	29.9	30.0	31.4	32.6
60 years	15.3	17.1	17.2	17.7	19.4	20.7	16.4	20.9	21.6	21.5	22.6	23.7
70 years	9.4	10.8	10.9	11.1	12.2	13.3	9.9	13.3	14.1	14.2	14.8	15.7
80 years	5.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.4	5.3	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.6	9.0
90 years	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4

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

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

Table 31 Immigration and emigration by citizenship and country moved to/from, 2010

	Danish nationals			Foreign nationals			Total		
	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
Total	21 319	20 468	851	46 963	25 414	21 549	68 282	45 882	22 400
Faroe Islands	1 376	1 002	374	15	8	7	1 391	1 010	381
Greenland	2 396	2 123	273	23	38	-15	2 419	2 161	258
Western countries	13 028	13 304	-276	31 955	17 870	14 085	44 983	31 174	13 809
Non-western countries	8 291	7 164	1 127	15 008	7 544	7 464	23 299	14 708	8 591
EU countries	9 103	8 911	192	24 383	11 590	12 793	33 486	20 501	12 985
Of which: Belgium	251	171	80	259	195	64	510	366	144
Bulgaria	24	16	8	1 063	172	891	1 087	188	899
Finland	37	59	-22	411	314	97	448	373	75
France	482	410	72	1 284	657	627	1 766	1 067	699
Greece	101	77	24	202	86	116	303	163	140
Ireland	146	184	-38	144	56	88	290	240	50
Italy	241	190	51	1 071	557	514	1 312	747	565
Latvia	20	11	9	1 085	276	809	1 105	287	818
Lithuania	43	34	9	1 931	521	1 410	1 974	555	1 419
Netherlands	233	257	-24	658	384	274	891	641	250
Poland	106	77	29	3 730	1 873	1 857	3 836	1 950	1 886
Romania	20	39	-19	2 408	435	1 973	2 428	474	1 954
Spain	747	651	96	1 358	640	718	2 105	1 291	814
United Kingdom	1 837	1 891	-54	1 275	698	577	3 112	2 589	523
Sweden	3 069	3 136	-67	2 276	1 636	640	5 345	4 772	573
Czech Republic	31	47	-16	318	209	109	349	256	93
Germany	1 356	1 344	12	3 100	2 072	1 028	4 456	3 416	1 040
Hungary	44	34	10	594	242	352	638	276	362
Austria	86	75	11	312	185	127	398	260	138
Other Europe	1 605	2 018	-413	6 748	5 297	1 451	8 353	7 315	1 038
Of which: Iceland	84	79	5	1 176	1 038	138	1 260	1 117	143
Norway	900	1 207	-307	2 207	2 089	118	3 107	3 296	-189
Russian Federation	33	34	-1	399	162	237	432	196	236
Switzerland	307	420	-113	229	217	12	536	637	-101
Turkey	130	154	-24	702	277	425	832	431	401
Ukraine	34	18	16	1 436	1 220	216	1 470	1 238	232
Africa	856	589	267	1 311	288	1 023	2 167	877	1 290
North America	1 819	1 841	-22	3 289	2 534	755	5 108	4 375	733
Of which: Canada	226	229	-3	455	294	161	681	523	158
United States	1 593	1 612	-19	2 834	2 240	594	4 427	3 852	575
South and Central America	479	340	139	1 022	436	586	1 501	776	725
Of which: Brazil	101	66	35	403	196	207	504	262	242
Asia	2 658	2 432	226	9 365	3 140	6 225	12 023	5 572	6 451
Of which: Afghanistan	22	18	4	610	9	601	632	27	605
Philippines	84	102	-18	1 606	390	1 216	1 690	492	1 198
India	118	130	-12	1 449	831	618	1 567	961	606
Iran	54	34	20	519	56	463	573	90	483
Japan	63	51	12	266	201	65	329	252	77
China	451	472	-21	1 262	736	526	1 713	1 208	505
Pakistan	118	65	53	501	81	420	619	146	473
Singapore	210	156	54	209	116	93	419	272	147
Syria	75	72	3	436	23	413	511	95	416
Thailand	282	261	21	838	141	697	1 120	402	718
Viet nam	120	74	46	208	60	148	328	134	194
Oceania	809	844	-35	670	397	273	1 479	1 241	238
Of which: Australia	671	695	-24	563	304	259	1 234	999	235
Stateless and not known	218	368	-150	137	1 686	-1 549	355	2 054	-1 699

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

www.statbank.dk/van1aar and van2aar

Table 32 Residence permits granted in Denmark

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

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

Source: The Danish Immigration Service

www.statbank.dk/van6

Table 33 Internal migration. 2010

	Migration from one municipality to another			Migration within a municipality			Total internal migration		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	138 493	135 463	273 956	272 220	270 462	542 682	410 713	405 925	816 638
0-4 years	8 819	8 305	17 124	18 510	17 239	35 749	27 329	25 544	52 873
5-9 years	4 521	4 477	8 998	15 583	14 805	30 388	20 104	19 282	39 386
10-14 years	4 072	4 418	8 490	13 359	13 384	26 743	17 431	17 802	35 233
15-19 years	13 011	16 925	29 936	21 437	25 040	46 477	34 448	41 965	76 413
20-24 years	34 041	36 942	70 983	50 301	52 878	103 179	84 342	89 820	174 162
25-29 years	21 034	19 357	40 391	36 200	33 436	69 636	57 234	52 793	110 027
30-34 years	14 918	12 211	27 129	26 748	23 746	50 494	41 666	35 957	77 623
35-39 years	10 492	7 908	18 400	21 866	19 402	41 268	32 358	27 310	59 668
40-44 years	8 025	5 848	13 873	17 717	15 680	33 397	25 742	21 528	47 270
45-49 years	6 081	5 251	11 332	14 128	12 906	27 034	20 209	18 157	38 366
50-54 years	4 279	3 916	8 195	9 543	8 774	18 317	13 822	12 690	26 512
55-59 years	2 991	2 937	5 928	6 481	6 125	12 606	9 472	9 062	18 534
60-64 years	2 734	2 721	5 455	5 351	5 175	10 526	8 085	7 896	15 981
65-69 years	1 643	1 553	3 196	4 277	4 402	8 679	5 920	5 955	11 875
70-74 years	846	875	1 721	2 922	3 662	6 584	3 768	4 537	8 305
75-79 years	456	625	1 081	2 497	3 571	6 068	2 953	4 196	7 149
80-84 years	266	480	746	2 328	3 608	5 936	2 594	4 088	6 682
85-89 years	182	430	612	1 878	3 612	5 490	2 060	4 042	6 102
90-94 years	62	207	269	863	2 192	3 055	925	2 399	3 324
95 years +	20	77	97	231	825	1 056	251	902	1 153

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

Table 34 Marriages contracted, by age of both spouses. 2010

	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	36	6 877	13 180	5 684	2 895	1 330	332	615	30 949	35.4
Under 20 years	19	101	13	1	-	-	-	20	154	19.2
20-29 years	14	5 585	4 040	360	59	16	-	314	10 388	26.5
30-39 years	-	899	8 031	2 178	273	41	-	163	11 585	34.0
40-49 years	-	35	618	2 503	1 036	168	10	74	4 444	44.4
50-59 years	-	3	27	324	1 245	521	28	36	2 184	54.0
60-69 years	-	-	4	19	129	476	133	6	767	63.8
70 years +	-	-	-	-	6	37	149	2	194	74.3
Not stated	3	254	447	299	147	71	12	-	1 233	•
Average age of bridegroom	19.4	27.1	34.3	44.4	54.3	63.8	75.1	•	38.2	•

www.statbank.dk/vie207

Table 35 Marriages and divorces

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

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

	1980	1990	2000	2005	2009	2010
Total	13 593	13 731	14 381	15 300	14 940	14 460
Under 1 year	279	299	293	169	172	150
1 year	594	699	686	568	629	641
2 years	921	1163	856	872	896	851
3 years	1017	1152	1 148	1 088	955	911
4 years	955	900	1 149	1 277	926	891
5 years	909	765	1 001	1 107	879	849
6-7 years	1321	1216	1 679	1 763	1 636	1 437
8-9 years	1102	920	1 351	1 416	1 579	1 532
10-14 years	2534	1918	2 460	2 816	2 794	2 747
15-19 years	1691	1550	1 354	1 832	1 976	1 896
20-24 years	1037	1495	1 031	1 008	1 130	1 168
25 years +	1033	1554	1 369	1 383	1 258	1 219
Not stated	200	100	4	1	110	168

www.statbank.dk/ski107

	18-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated	Total
Total	1	560	3 823	5 552	2 878	1 143	222	281	14 460
15-19 years	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
20-29 years	-	436	504	73	9	3	1	67	1 093
30-39 years	-	90	2 797	1 611	168	32	2	111	4 811
40-49 years	-	7	426	3 451	1 301	205	13	65	5 468
50-59 years	-	2	27	341	1 246	468	39	28	2 151
60-69 years	-	-	1	13	112	401	89	4	620
70 years +	-	-	-	-	4	22	75	6	107
Not stated	-	20	68	63	38	12	3	-	204

www.statbank.dk/ski107

Table 38 The most common names for children born in 2009

	Number	Per thousands boys born	Ranking in 2008		Number	Per thousands girls born	Ranking in 2008
	boys				girls		
1 Mikkel	713	22	(4)	1 Freja	649	21	(2)
2 Lucas	709	22	(1)	2 Ida	628	21	(3)
3 William	699	22	(7)	3 Emma	620	20	(1)
4 Emil	679	21	(3)	4 Lærke	574	19	(9)
5 Noah	645	20	(5)	5 Caroline	571	19	(4)
6 Victor	637	20	(10)	6 Anna	563	19	(7)
7 Magnus	635	20	(6)	7 Isabella	560	18	(13)
8 Oliver	627	20	(2)	8 Sofie	554	18	(5)
9 Frederik	589	18	(9)	9 Mathilde	511	17	(6)
10 Mathias	566	18	(8)	10 Sara	502	17	(10)
11 Oscar	551	17	(19)	11 Laura	499	16	(8)
12 Gustav	543	17	(17)	12 Maja	499	16	(11)
13 Alexander	527	16	(16)	13 Clara	454	15	(14)
14 Malthe	523	16	(13)	14 Sofia	402	13	(19)
15 Sebastian	518	16	(11)	15 Julie	400	13	(12)
16 Christian	506	16	(12)	16 Victoria	382	13	(15)
17 Tobias	505	16	(15)	17 Frida	380	13	(22)
18 Mads	469	15	(14)	18 Josefine	372	12	(17)
19 Elias	447	14	(26)	19 Mille	366	12	(28)
20 Marcus	420	13	(18)	20 Emilie	354	12	(16)

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

www.dst.dk/navne

Table 39 The most common names in Denmark. 2011

1 January	Number in 2011	Per thousand	Number in 2010	Per thousand		Number in 2011	Per thousand	Number in 2010	Per thousand
	boys					girls			
1 Jens	51 441	19	52 177	19	1 Anne	47 682	17	47 936	17
2 Peter	50 649	18	50 897	19	2 Kirsten	45 881	16	46 512	17
3 Lars	46 440	17	46 657	17	3 Hanne	40 892	15	41 135	15
4 Michael	45 722	17	45 790	17	4 Mette	39 337	14	39 418	14
5 Henrik	43 438	16	43 617	16	5 Anna	36 296	13	36 664	13
6 Søren	42 796	16	43 059	16	6 Helle	34 782	12	34 856	12
7 Thomas	42 310	15	42 279	15	7 Susanne	32 077	11	32 165	12
8 Niels	40 690	15	41 386	15	8 Lene	31 728	11	31 798	11
9 Jan	39 873	14	40 043	15	9 Karen	28 804	10	29 554	11
10 Jørgen	38 991	14	39 853	15	10 Inge	28 512	10	29 056	10
11 Hans	38 888	14	39 820	15	11 Maria	27 961	10	27 764	10
12 Martin	37 377	14	37 327	14	12 Marianne	27 783	10	27 867	10
13 Christian	37 264	14	37 145	14	13 Lone	26 084	9	26 166	9
14 Anders	35 080	13	35 149	13	14 Bente	25 909	9	26 135	9
15 Ole	34 597	13	35 045	13	15 Inger	25 180	9	26 018	9
16 Morten	34 557	13	34 576	13	16 Camilla	24 692	9	24 638	9
17 Jesper	34 350	12	34 410	13	17 Pia	24 665	9	24 727	9
18 Per	33 927	12	34 272	12	18 Jette	24 321	9	24 449	9
19 Erik	33 567	12	34 327	13	19 Charlotte	23 957	9	23 967	9
20 Kim	30 094	11	30 212	11	20 Louise	23 874	9	23 855	9

www.dst.dk/navne

Table 40 The most common used surnames in Denmark. 2011

1 January	Number in 2011	Per thousands	Number in 2010	Per thousands		Number in 2011	Per thousands	Number in 2010	Per thousands
1 Jensen	271 607	49	275 113	50	26 Frederiksen	20 692	4	20 757	4
2 Nielsen	269 921	49	272 804	49	27 Laursen	18 490	3	18 579	3
3 Hansen	226 040	41	228 503	41	28 Henriksen	17 780	3	17 871	3
4 Pedersen	170 061	31	171 768	31	29 Lund	17 197	3	17 175	3
5 Andersen	163 554	29	164 783	30	30 Schmidt	15 849	3	15 842	3
6 Christensen	123 157	22	124 119	22	31 Holm	15 660	3	15 567	3
7 Larsen	120 451	22	121 598	22	32 Eriksen	15 093	3	15 127	3
8 Sørensen	115 251	21	116 267	21	33 Kristiansen	14 070	3	14 077	3
9 Rasmussen	97 811	18	98 527	18	34 Clausen	13 202	2	13 254	2
10 Jørgensen	91 521	16	92 275	17	35 Simonsen	13 199	2	13 203	2
11 Petersen	83 266	15	84 235	15	36 Andreasen	11 924	2	11 933	2
12 Madsen	66 150	12	66 576	12	37 Svendsen	11 919	2	11 975	2
13 Kristensen	61 957	11	62 218	11	38 Iversen	10 749	2	10 790	2
14 Olsen	49 950	9	50 471	9	39 Østergaard	10 225	2	10 164	2
15 Thomsen	39 662	7	39 773	7	40 Jeppesen	10 026	2	10 079	2
16 Christiansen	37 974	7	38 246	7	41 Lauridsen	9 331	2	9 316	2
17 Poulsen	32 797	6	32 928	6	42 Nissen	9 247	2	9 285	2
18 Johansen	31 897	6	32 040	6	43 Vestergaard	9 163	2	9 079	2
19 Møller	30 438	5	30 512	6	44 Mogensen	9 081	2	9 147	2
20 Knudsen	30 203	5	30 457	6	45 Jespersen	9 050	2	9 050	2
21 Mortensen	29 940	5	30 038	5	46 Kjær	8 861	2	8 762	2
22 Jakobsen	28 397	5	28 426	5	47 Jepsen	8 698	2	8 677	2
23 Jacobsen	24 936	4	25 140	5	48 Frandsen	8 658	2	8 684	2
24 Olesen	23 055	4	23 150	4	49 Nørgaard	8 570	2	8 468	2
25 Mikkelsen	22 860	4	22 919	4	50 Søndergaard	7 852	1	7 792	1

 www.dst.dk/navne

Table 41 Households. 2011

1 January	Single man	Single woman	Married couple	Unmarried couple	Child under 18 years not living with parents	Total	Other households total	Total number of households
	with/without children	with/without children	with/without children	with/without children				
————— households comprising only one family —————								
Total	493 599	660 508	961 560	291 645	1 443	2 408 755	175 724	2 584 479
1 person	467 449	530 047	•	•	1 443	998 939	•	998 939
2 persons	19 750	70 327	523 820	171 173	•	785 070	64 533	849 603
3 persons	5 364	45 904	137 046	60 450	•	248 764	51 719	300 483
4 persons	892	11 254	212 424	46 368	•	270 938	24 428	295 366
5 persons	112	2 225	73 059	11 215	•	86 611	17 613	104 224
6 persons +	32	751	15 211	2 439	•	18 433	17 431	35 864

www.statbank.dk/fam55n

Table 42 Families. 2011

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 under 25 years —————				————— families with children under 25 years —————					
Total	1 322 673	561 771	175 394	2 059 838	172 486	470 278	127 242	770 006	16 854	2 846 698
1 person	1 322 673	•	•	1 322 673	•	•	•	•	16 854	1 339 527
2 persons	•	561 771	175 394	737 165	101 208	•	•	101 208	•	838 373
3 persons	•	•	•	•	54 995	149 998	64 101	269 094	•	269 094
4 persons	•	•	•	•	12 951	225 300	48 661	286 912	•	286 912
5 persons	•	•	•	•	2 511	78 319	11 848	92 678	•	92 678
6 persons +	•	•	•	•	821	16 661	2 632	20 114	•	20 114

www.statbank.dk/fam44n

Table 43 Children. 2011

	Children living at:						Children under 18 years not living with their parents	Total
	Single father	Single mother	Married couple	Registered partnership	Consensual union	Cohabiting couple		
All children	38 113	226 446	906 493	1 444	160 714	46 034	16 854	1 396 098
0-2 years	1 068	19 644	114 490	529	55 428	1 745	735	193 639
3-5 years	2 489	27 532	131 867	278	30 933	3 275	1 014	197 388
6-8 years	3 690	31 814	132 969	186	20 815	5 439	1 356	196 269
9-11 years	4 834	35 943	133 434	152	17 131	7 793	2 056	201 343
12-14 years	6 500	39 112	133 559	134	14 321	9 364	3 458	206 448
15-17 years	8 544	41 059	134 737	102	12 398	10 255	8 235	215 330
18 years +	10 988	31 342	125 437	63	9 688	8 163	•	185 681

www.statbank.dk/fam111n

Table 44 Children and young people with parents who have died. 2011

	Children who have both a father and a mother	Children who have a father, but whose mother is dead	Children who have a mother, but whose father is dead	Children whose mother and father have both died	One or both parents is unknown	Total
All children	1 169 533	4 881	11 685	214	24 719	1 186 313
Age of child:						
0 year	60 660	3	18	..	3 058	63 739
1 year	62 364	22	51	..	1 228	63 665
2 years	64 869	27	77	..	1 262	66 235
3 years	64 191	44	113	..	1 058	65 406
4 years	65 020	71	172	1	1 186	66 450
5 years	64 107	82	219	2	1 122	65 532
6 years	64 247	129	267	4	1 000	65 647
7 years	64 004	158	386	3	1 032	65 583
8 years	63 282	160	427	5	1 165	65 039
9 years	64 258	210	510	7	1 081	66 066
10 years	65 890	266	647	4	1 147	67 954
11 years	65 128	306	794	8	1 087	67 323
12 years	65 140	394	831	18	1 241	67 624
13 years	66 246	431	1 062	10	1 432	69 181
14 years	66 538	506	1 204	21	1 374	69 643
15 years	68 692	615	1 498	33	1 472	72 310
16 years	68 726	702	1 646	43	1 903	73 020
17 years	66 171	755	1 763	55	1 871	70 615

www.statbank.dk/bm9

Table 45 Liable for military service and conscripts by BMI and height

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
— number of people —										
Liable for military service										
Total	29 625	28 587	28 414	27 646	27 660	28 954	31 933	33 120	39 901	36 014
Judged to be fit	16 638	15 342	15 245	14 293	14 094	15 060	16 404	17 933	20 289	19 603
Judged to be limitedly fit	2 559	2 564	2 508	2 647	2 612	2 428	2 531	2 700	3 402	2 993
Judged to be unfit	10 428	10 681	10 661	10 706	10 954	11 466	12 998	12 487	16 210	13 418
— percentage —										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Judged to be fit	56.2	53.7	53.7	51.7	51.0	52.0	51.4	54.1	50.8	54.4
Judged to be limitedly fit	8.6	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.4	8.4	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.3
Judged to be unfit	35.2	37.4	37.5	38.7	39.6	39.6	40.7	37.7	40.6	37.3
— number of people —										
Conscripts										
Total	.	.	.	23 786	23 522	24 435	25 217	27 605	33 673	31 863
BMI below 25	.	.	.	17 510	17 031	17 635	18 428	19 959	23 950	22 112
BMI between 25 and 29.9	.	.	.	4 655	4 781	5 035	4 893	5 579	7 125	7 134
BMI of 30 +	.	.	.	1 621	1 710	1 765	1 896	2 067	2 598	2 617
— percentage —										
Total	.	.	.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BMI below 25	.	.	.	73.6	72.4	72.2	73.1	72.3	71.1	69.4
BMI between 25 and 29.9	.	.	.	19.6	20.3	20.6	19.4	20.2	21.2	22.4
BMI of 30 +	.	.	.	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.2
— cm —										
Average height	180.1	180.2	180.1	180.3	180.4	180.3	180.1	179.9	180.2	180.3

Note: BMI is an abbreviation of "Body mass index". The calculation is an individual's body weight divided by height². A BMI of less than 18.5 indicates that the person is underweight, a BMI between 18.5-24.9 indicates a standard weight, a BMI between 25-29.9 suggests that the person is overweight and a BMI of 30 or more indicates that the person is obese.

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2049
Live births	62 553	61 776	65 265	68 424	68 615	67 545	66 494	66 409	67 563
Deaths	54 887	55 139	56 712	59 436	62 750	65 512	66 816	67 168	67 466
Immigration	46 978	47 020	47 378	47 748	47 976	48 154	48 472	49 067	49 610
Emigration	38 428	38 862	39 384	39 661	39 749	39 753	39 874	40 243	40 604
Population growth	16 215	14 794	16 547	17 075	14 090	10 434	8 277	8 066	9 104
Percentage population growth	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.30	0.24	0.18	0.14	0.13	0.15

Note: The forecast is based on a number of assumptions that can be read in Statistiske Efterretninger nr. 2010:7.

www.statbank.dk/frdk210

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total	5 534 738	5 611 417	5 688 268	5 773 533	5 854 021	5 916 837	5 963 858	6 004 007	6 046 642
0-4 years	326 067	312 616	318 140	337 259	347 148	344 748	339 171	335 277	338 336
5-9 years	329 874	327 645	313 614	319 028	338 084	348 009	345 640	340 042	336 100
10-14 years	345 377	331 043	328 953	314 989	320 395	339 468	349 434	347 107	341 512
15-19 years	350 928	349 083	334 771	332 766	318 843	324 313	343 476	353 516	351 207
20-24 years	326 535	366 064	364 995	351 285	349 734	336 156	341 756	360 931	370 997
25-29 years	310 970	333 459	376 013	375 815	362 913	361 756	348 583	354 320	373 454
30-34 years	353 369	312 141	334 406	377 942	378 284	365 850	365 043	352 419	358 336
35-39 years	387 393	354 197	311 557	333 799	377 911	378 668	366 575	366 267	354 255
40-44 years	414 573	387 299	353 718	310 618	332 967	377 470	378 568	366 784	366 974
45-49 years	399 835	411 571	384 617	351 165	308 164	330 640	375 350	376 799	365 390
50-54 years	364 297	393 338	404 780	378 526	345 622	303 179	325 739	370 446	372 287
55-59 years	350 004	354 639	383 458	395 098	370 068	338 199	296 771	319 466	364 142
60-64 years	372 657	336 419	342 067	370 987	383 164	359 842	329 435	289 451	312 385
65-69 years	298 841	350 545	318 673	325 796	355 104	368 138	347 134	318 732	280 763
70-74 years	216 868	272 292	321 608	294 886	303 665	333 270	347 250	329 363	303 707
75-79 years	159 640	184 313	234 799	279 779	259 838	270 417	299 927	314 726	301 288
80-84 years	117 547	120 473	141 811	184 248	221 942	209 770	221 509	249 375	264 145
85-89 years	73 344	72 955	76 654	92 335	122 971	149 633	144 724	155 650	178 794
90-94 years	28 409	32 648	33 390	36 190	44 825	61 621	75 542	75 286	82 831
95-99 years	7 321	7 687	9 153	9 674	10 890	13 941	19 913	24 586	25 424
100 years +	889	990	1 091	1 348	1 489	1 749	2 318	3 464	4 315

Note: The forecast is based on a number of assumptions that can be read in Statistiske Efterretninger nr. 2010:7.

www.statbank.dk/frdk110

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total	5 534 738	5 611 417	5 688 268	5 773 533	5 854 021	5 916 837	5 963 858	6 004 007	6 046 642
Western countries:	179 381	196 817	213 052	227 810	241 551	254 945	268 703	283 499	299 457
Immigrants	162 410	175 410	186 513	195 538	202 869	208 809	213 874	218 443	222 621
Descendants	16 971	21 407	26 539	32 272	38 682	46 136	54 829	65 056	76 836
Non-western countries:	363 357	399 009	434 453	470 471	505 513	538 131	567 966	594 638	617 934
Immigrants	252 012	269 973	287 813	305 521	322 412	337 625	350 611	360 900	368 245
Descendants	111 345	129 036	146 640	164 950	183 101	200 506	217 355	233 738	249 689
Persons of Danish origin	4 992 000	5 015 591	5 040 763	5 075 252	5 106 957	5 123 761	5 127 189	5 125 870	5 129 251

Note: The forecast is based on a number of assumptions that can be read in Statistiske Efterretninger nr. 2010:7.

www.statbank.dk/frdk110

Table 49 Elections to the Folketing

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

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

Source: Ministry of Interior and Health
www.statbank.dk/fv07tot

Table 50 Elected members of the Folketing. 13 November 2007

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

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

Source: Ministry of Interior and Health
www.statbank.dk/fv07kand

Table 51 (page 1 of 2) The election to the Folketing. 13 November 2007

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

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

Source: Ministry of Interior and Health

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

www.statbank.dk/fv07tot, fv07s01 and fv07s10

Table 51 (page 2 of 2) The election to the Folketing. 13 November 2007

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

Table 52 Elections to the Folketing, distribution of votes and candidates
- correction

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

Source: Ministry of Interior and Health
www.statbank.dk/fv07tot, fv07kand

Table 53 Elections to county councils. 17 November 2009

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

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

www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 54 Elections to county councils. 17 November 2009

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

www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 55 Elections to county councils, distribution of votes cast

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

www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 56 Elections to municipality councils. 17 November 2009

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

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

www.statbank.dk/valgk3

Table 57 Elections to municipality councils, distribution of votes cast

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

www.statbank.dk/valgk3

Table 58 Elections to the European Parliament, summary

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

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

Source: Ministry of Interior and Health

¹ Postal votes in consideration.

Table 59 Elections to the European Parliament, distribution of votes cast

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

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

Table 60		Referendums							
		Total electorate	Votes cast		Percentage voting	Per cent of valid votes		Per cent of electorate	
Total	Invalid		For	Against		For	Against		
Constitutional amendments									
6/9 1920	1 291 745	640 759	6 940	49.6	96.9	3.1	47.5	1.5	
23/5 1939	2 173 420	1 063 764	11 770	48.9	91.9	8.1	44.5	3.9	
28/5 1953	2 585 800	1 527 658	25 231	59.1	78.8	21.2	45.8	12.3	
Voting age									
28/5 1953: 25 to 23 or 21 years	2 815 100	1 608 625	67 688	57.1	54.6 ¹	45.4 ¹	29.9 ¹	24.9 ¹	
30/5 1961: 23 to 21 years	2 880 337	1 074 558	9 299	37.3	55.0	45.0	20.3	16.6	
24/6 1969: 21 to 18 years	3 309 551	2 103 854	8 443	63.6	21.4	78.6	13.5	49.8	
21/9 1971: 21 to 20 years	3 378 087	2 911 749	78 201	86.2	56.5	43.5	47.4	36.5	
19/9 1978: 20 to 18 years	3 615 158	2 283 276	8 984	63.2	53.8	46.2	33.8	29.1	
Other issues									
25/6 1963: Acquisition of farms	3 043 170	2 222 264	23 920	73.0	38.4	61.6	27.7	44.5	
Act on small farm-holdings		2 222 123	25 687		38.6	61.4	27.9	44.3	
Municipal right of pre-emption		2 222 238	22 160		39.6	60.4	28.6	43.7	
Nature conservation		2 222 195	23 391		42.6	57.4	30.8	41.5	
2/10 1972: Accession to the EEC	3 453 763	3 113 122	19 316	90.1	63.3	36.7	56.7	32.9	
2/6 1992: Accession to the European Union Treaty	3 962 005	3 290 610	30 879	83.1	49.3	50.7	40.5	41.7	
18/5 1993: Accession to the Edinburgh Agreement and the Maastricht Treaty	3 974 672	3 436 940	34 635	86.5	56.7	43.3	48.6	37.0	
28/5 1998: Accession to the Amsterdam Treaty	3 996 333	3 046 781	56 494	76.2	55.1	44.9	41.2	33.6	
28/9 2000: Single EU currency	3 999 325	3 503 525	40 358	87.6	46.8	53.2	40.5	46.1	
Consultative referendums 1916-86									
14/12 1916: Sale of West Indian Islands	1 200 000	449 094	7 267	37.4	64.2	35.8	23.6	13.2	
27/2 1986: Danish accession to the EEC reform package	3 883 429	2 927 652	29 383	75.4	56.2	43.8	41.9	32.7	
Specification of referendum on 7/6 2009:									
Succession to the Throne									
The Kingdom of Denmark	4 114 369	2 399 913	222 802	58.3	85.4	14.6	45.2	7.8	
Greenland	39 804	8 686	180	21.8	92.6	7.4	19.8	1.6	
Faroe Islands	35 138	4 147	57	11.8	88.2	11.8	10.3	1.4	
Denmark	4 039 427	2 387 080	222 565	59.1	85.3	14.7	45.7	7.9	
of which: Hovedstaden	1 192 204	720 181	95 265	60.4	84.5	15.5	44.3	8.1	
Sjælland-Syddanmark	1 495 709	878 027	66 110	58.7	85.0	15.0	46.1	8.1	
Midtjylland-Nordjylland	1 351 514	788 872	61 190	58.4	86.3	13.7	46.5	7.4	

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

Table 61		Elections to local church councils. 11 November 2008									
	Copenhagen Diocese	Hel-singør Diocese	Ros-kilde Diocese	Lolland Falster Diocese	Fyn Diocese	Haderslev Diocese	Ribe Diocese	Århus Diocese	Viborg Diocese	Aal-borg Diocese	All Denmark
Number of deaneries, total	11	13	13	4	12	7	8	14	11	14	107
Number of voting deaneries	5	7	7	3	9	7	7	11	10	12	78
Number of voting parishes	8	9	12	3	10	13	20	18	32	23	148
Electorate	43 869	57 144	45 799	7 391	30 785	44 639	72 286	43 429	75 439	71 445	492 226
Votes cast	3 776	5 935	5 813	1 407	4 162	8 141	13 855	6 816	15 881	11 611	77 397
Percentage turnout	8.6	10.4	12.7	19.0	13.5	18.2	19.2	15.7	21.1	16.3	15.7
Highest percentage turnout	27.6	33.3	77.3	33.2	72.6	45.0	45.7	52.5	50.9	57.6	77.3
Lowest percentage turnout	4.8	4.4	5.9	12.9	8.5	10.2	6.5	4.0	10.6	8.4	4.0

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

Education

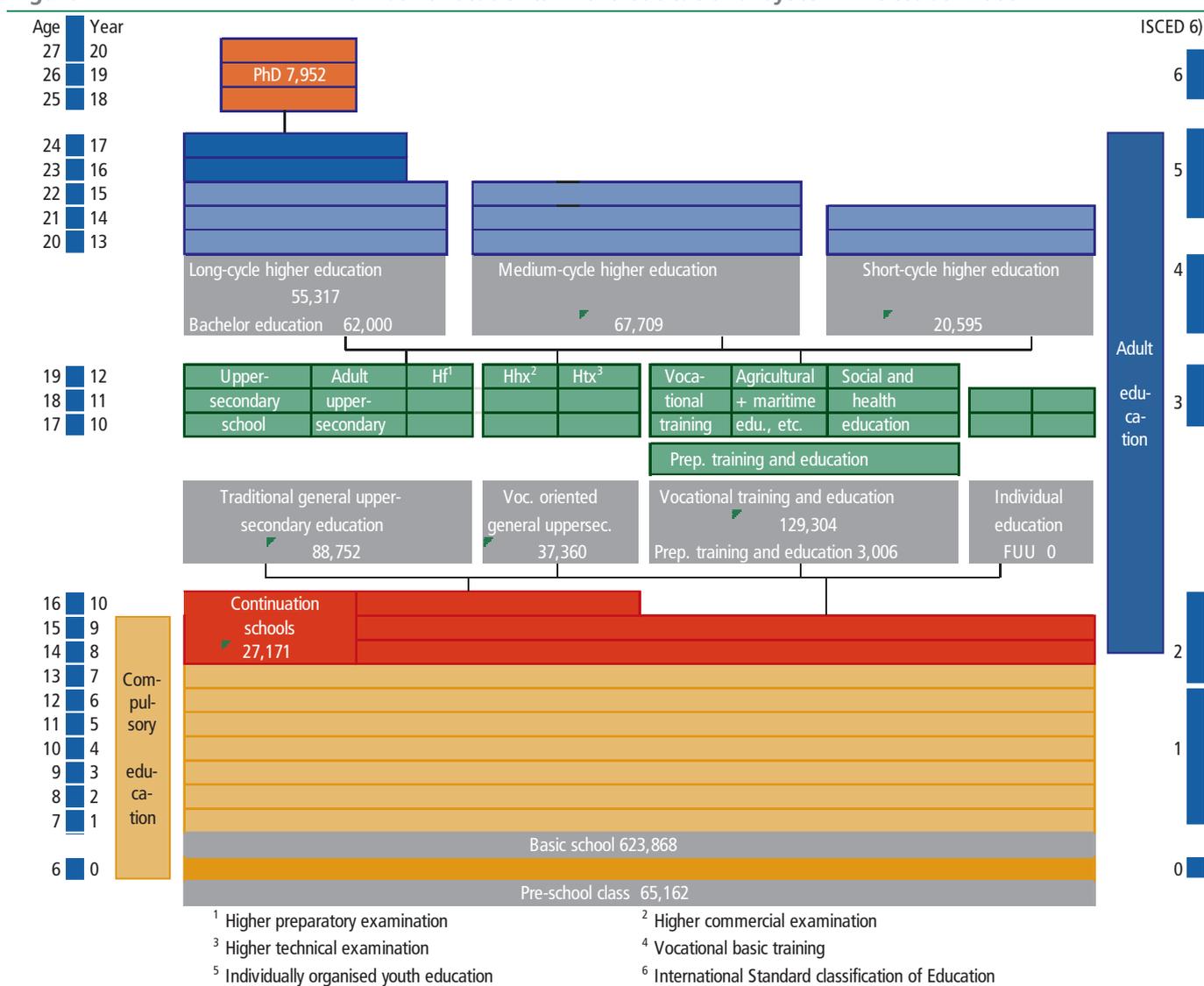
1

Education

Pre-school to 10th form

Basic school forms the foundation of the Danish educational system. It begins with pre-school class and leads up to the voluntary 10th school year. In 2009, 716,200 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 65,200 had started in pre-school class, while 178,000 attended 8th to 10th form, and among these, 27,200 attended continuation schools. However, the number of pupils in 8th to 10th form declined in the period up to 1999, but it has subsequently increased by 26 per cent in the whole period from 1999 to 2009. 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.

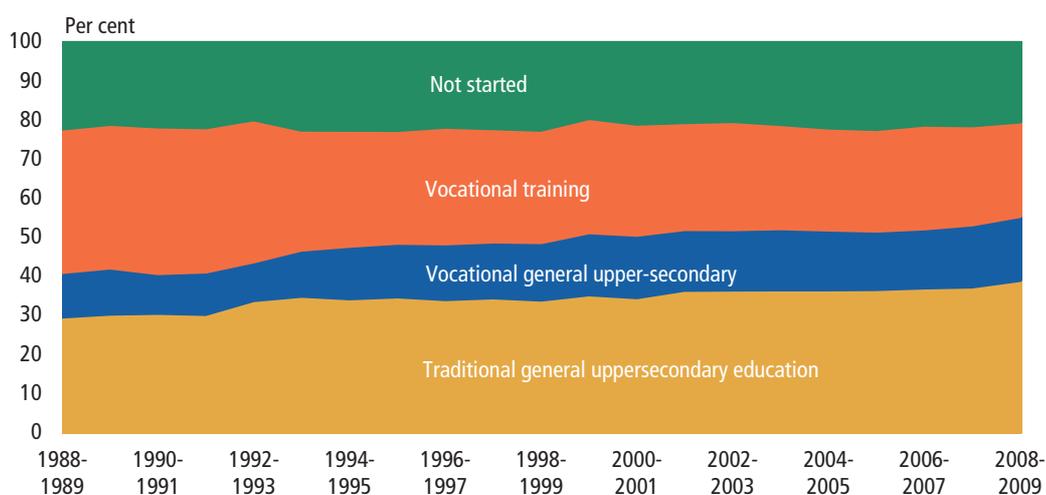
Figure 1 Number of students in the educational system. 1 October 2009



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

Of all students leaving school in 2008-09, 80 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 56 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 23 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers. 42 per cent of the students leaving school in 1989-90 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



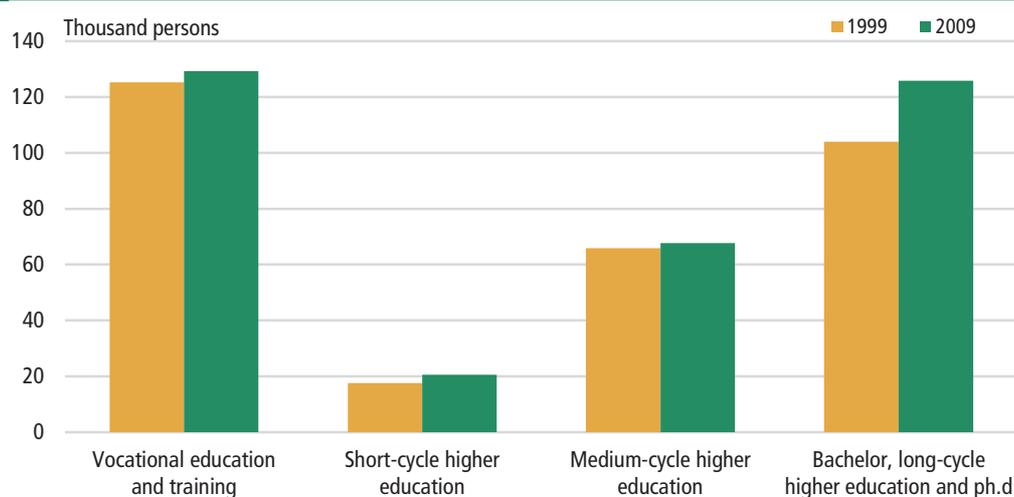
16 per cent of the students from general upper-secondary education enrol for an education immediately

16 per cent of students who graduated from general upper-secondary education in 2008-09 continued their education immediately after completing their general upper-secondary education. The corresponding proportion of graduates from 1999-00 was 20 per cent. The proportion of graduates from 2008-09 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 32 per cent.

82 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2008-09 who had enrolled for further education three months after their graduation chose higher education.

More students commence education and training

In 2009, the number of students attending vocational education and training was 129,300, while the total number attending higher education, e.g. police officers, nurses or doctors, including 8,000 research students, reached 214,200. Since 1999, the number of students attending vocational education and training has increased by 3.2 per cent, and by 14 per cent for higher education.

Figure 3 Students attending education and training providing profess. qualifications

www.statbank.dk/u11 and u1107

Social science accounts for the highest number of students

Of the 214,200 students attending higher education, social science, educational teaching and the humanities account for the highest number of students, with 27, 15 and 18 per cent, respectively. Within social science, a large number of students attend education as MSc's (economics and business administration), or study law and economics, whereas pedagogues and school teachers prevail within pedagogy. The humanities mainly comprise languages, history, philosophy and theology.

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

Most course participants at adult vocational training centres

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

In the school year 2008-09, more than 1,3 million course participants completed their participation in public-managed adult or supplementary courses, and course participants at adult vocational training constituted 71 per cent of these. Course participants at general courses, i.e. 8th and 9th form and higher preparatory course, constituted 20 per cent, while course participants at further education constituted 8 per cent, respectively.

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

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

47 per cent of the participants in public courses were women. The proportion of women at the general courses was 63 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 42 per cent. At the higher education centres, 59 per cent were women.

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

Ten years after leaving basic school in 1998-99, about 48 per cent had completed training providing them with professional qualifications. Of this group, 29 per cent had completed a vocational education course and 20 per cent had completed higher education, while 25 per cent were still studying. The educational remainder – young people who had not attended any educational institution or had completed an education course providing them with professional qualifications ten years after leaving basic school – accounted for 27 per cent of the year 1998-99. The corresponding proportion was also 27 per cent for graduates from 1989-90.

2

The population's educational level

Increase in the level of education since 1999

In 2010, 69 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed education providing them with professional qualifications, defined as vocational or higher education aimed at specific types of jobs. This proportion has increased by 5 percentage points from 2000 to 2010. There is an equal distribution between men and women who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications.

High frequency of vocational education

The highest level of qualifications among the 30-69 age group was most frequently a vocational education. 38 per cent had completed this type of education, while 31 per cent had completed higher education in 2010. Since 1999, the proportions have increased by 0,4 and 6,8 percentage points, respectively.

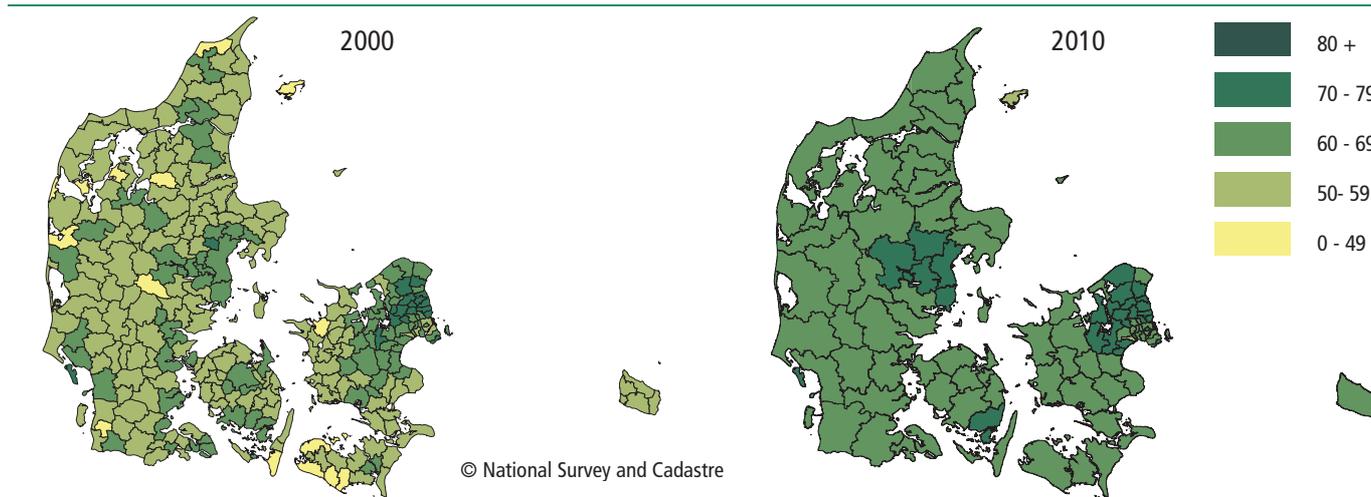
Among the remaining 31 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 24 per cent had completed basic school education, 5 per cent general upper secondary education as the highest level of education, while there is no information for the last 3 per cent.

Great regional differences

Great regional differences are evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2010. The proportion of individuals who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications vary within each region.

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

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



Differences in educational levels evened out in a geographic perspective

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

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

The educational patterns of young immigrants are different from those of the population as a whole. Fewer immigrants attend an upper-secondary education, higher preparatory education, or higher commercial education and higher technical education, while more only attend basic school. These differences are, however, less significant when compared to 2000 levels; this has implied that more immigrants attend an upper-secondary education, higher preparatory education, and vocational education.

Increasing share of descendants on medium-cycle and bachelor educations

From 1999 to 2009, there was an increase in the share of 20-24-year-olds descendants who were receiving education courses providing professional qualifications from 30 per cent to 39 per cent. Especially, medium-cycle higher education and bachelor education accounted for this increase.

3

Gender and education

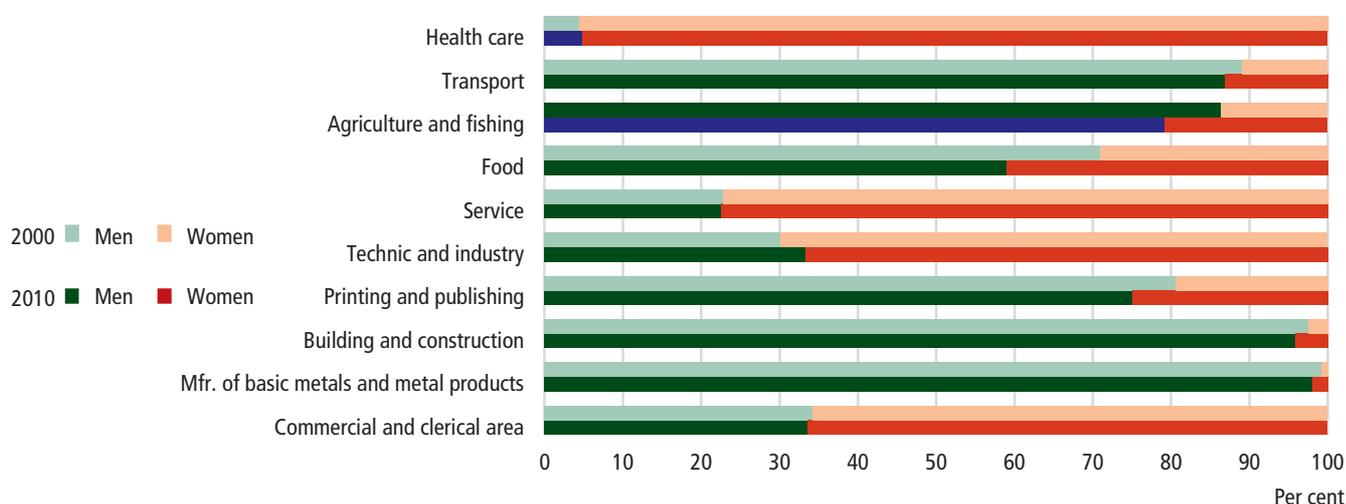
Sharp divisions in educational patterns

Sharp distinctions were observed in the educational patterns for 30-69-year-old men and women with regard to both educational levels and fields. More men than women had completed vocational education or long-cycle higher education in 2010, whereas more women than men had completed medium-cycle higher education in the same year. The difference in long-cycle higher education has become less pronounced during the last ten years, and since 2003 more women than men have finished a Master's degree.

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

and butcher). On the other hand, commercial and clerical area (i.e. clerks), technique and industry, service (i.e. hairdresser) and health care (i.e. nursing assistants) are female dominated.

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

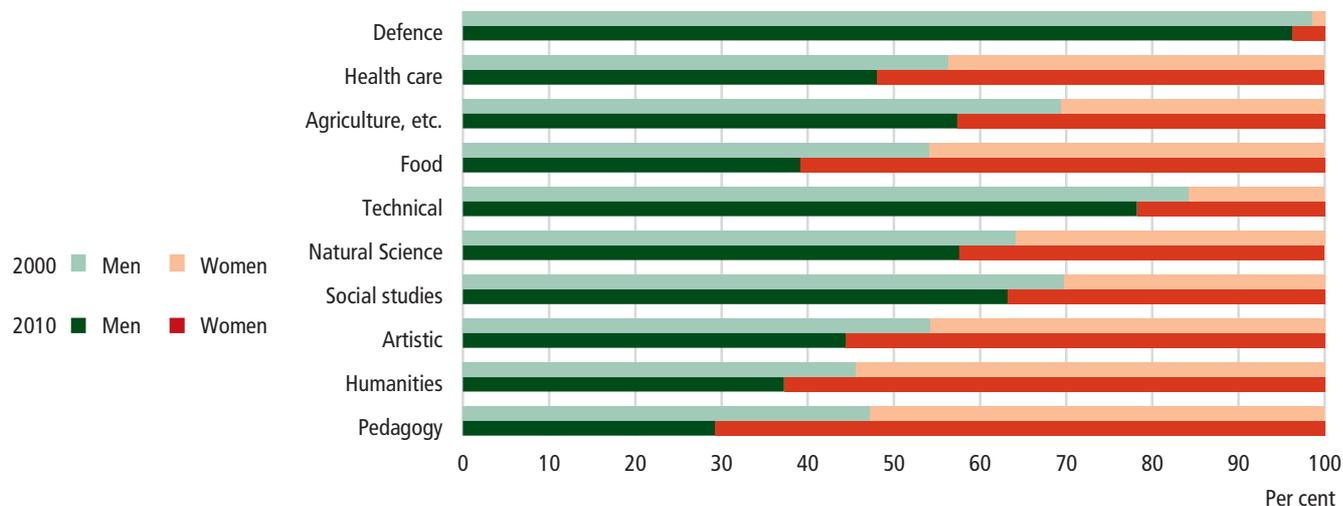


www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhf1

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

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

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



www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhf1

Long-cycle higher education is more mixed

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

4

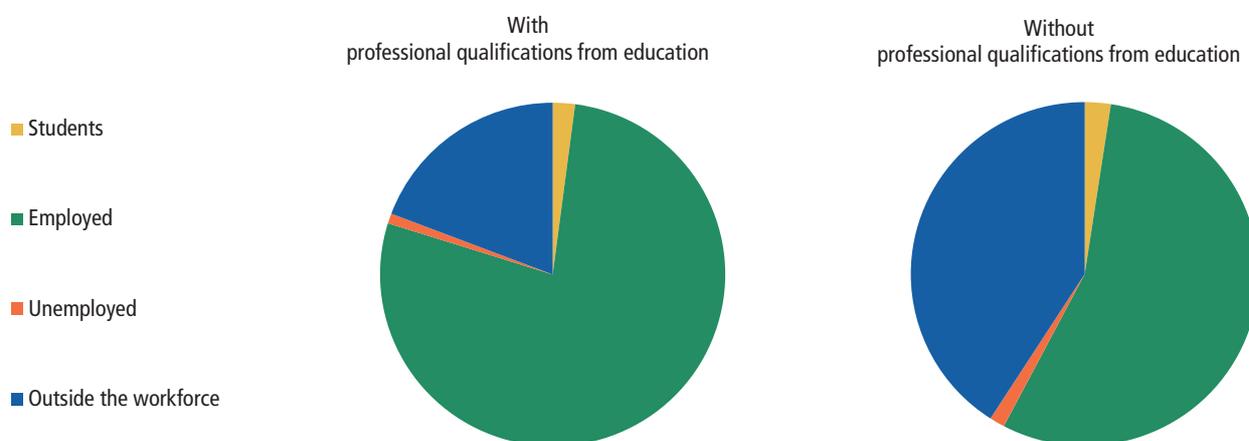
Education and employment

Education has a significant effect on employment

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

Figure 7

The relation to the labour market for the 30-69-year-olds. 1 January 2009



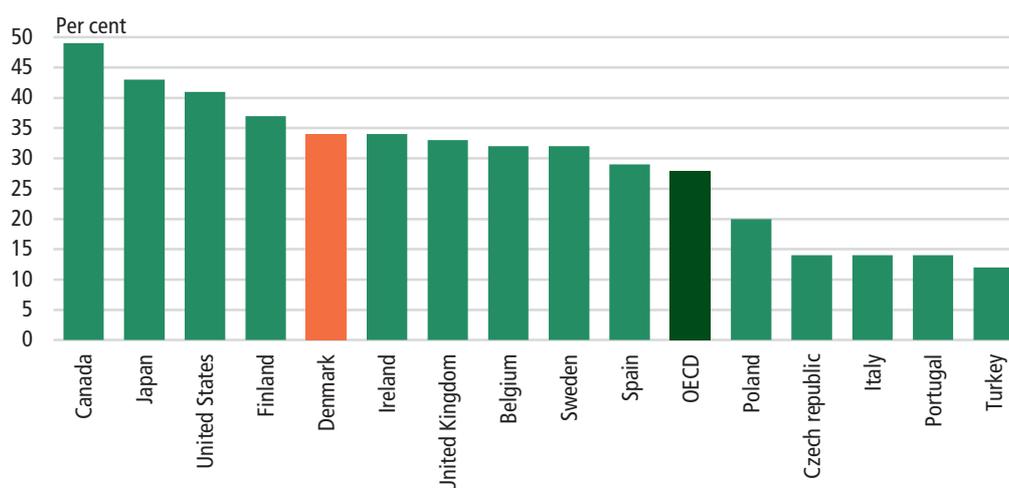
www.statbank.dk/krhfu2

5

Education in an international perspective

Level of education in Denmark above OECD average

In all OECD countries, an average of 28 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had completed a higher education in 2008. At 34 per cent, Denmark was among those OECD countries with a high percentage. The three highest percentages were found in Canada, Japan and the United States, while Turkey, Portugal and Italy accounted for the three lowest percentages.

Figure 8 Persons having completed further education in selected OECD countries. 2008

Source: OECD, Education at a glance 2010.

Danes proceed through 17 years of education

Children that began pre-school in Denmark in 2008 will proceed through an average of 17.0 years of full time education during their lifetime. Australia account for the highest number of years of education with 20.0 years, followed by Finland with 19.5 years, then New Zealand and Iceland with 19.4 and 19.1 years respectively. Turkey and Mexico account for the lowest number of years of education with 13.0 and 13,5 years. The OECD average was 16.6 years in 2008.

Table 62 Educational institutions. 2009

	Number of institutions	Students		Total
		Men	Women	
Total	3 067	585 673	597 375	1 183 048
General schools	2 848	400 702	403 759	804 461
Basic schools, public	1 899	305 207	287 535	592 742
Basic schools, private	519	47 444	48 800	96 244
Continuation schools	261	13 406	13 449	26 855
Upper-secondary schools	169	34 645	53 975	88 620
Vocational institutions of education	219	184 971	193 616	378 587
Social and Health schools	36	3 507	30 705	34 212
Schools of Teacher training and Education science	13	7 942	23 408	31 350
Transport and Navigation schools	9	1 047	79	1 126
Institutions of education within Police and Defence	6	1 620	416	2 036
Academies of Fine art and Music, Library schools etc.	26	2 411	3 006	5 417
Institutions of education within Agriculture and Food science	14	2 573	855	3 428
Colleges of Social work	6	816	3 275	4 091
Engineering colleges and schools of Architecture	11	4 832	1 829	6 661
Universities	10	58 288	67 565	125 853
University colleges	3	1 896	627	2 523
Business academies	10	10 486	7 282	17 768
Other vocational institutions of education	75	89 553	54 569	144 122

Note: The number of institutions is the legal entities.

www.statbank.dk/u11

Table 63 Students in the educational system. 2009

1.10.2008 -30.09.2009	Students 2008	Entrance	Graduates ¹	Did not complete education	Students 2009
Total	1 171 480	431 218	197 600	216 302	1 188 796
Pre-school class	65 990	64 692	•	65 520	65 162
Basic school/preparatory	656 164	165 159	82 153	85 125	654 045
General upper-secondary education	118 823	51 178	35 897	7 992	126 112
Vocational education and training	125 151	72 843	30 781	37 909	129 304
Short-cycle higher education	17 369	11 559	5 626	2 707	20 595
Medium-cycle higher education	65 490	22 781	14 859	5 703	67 709
Bachelor	61 646	21 958	13 409	7 595	62 600
Long-cycle higher education	60 847	21 048	14 875	3 751	63 269
Men, total	579 180	213 707	92 271	111 472	589 142
Pre-school class	33 996	33 247	•	33 548	33 695
Basic school/preparatory	334 837	84 157	41 349	43 369	334 276
General upper-secondary education	53 360	23 951	15 656	4 106	57 548
Vocational education and training	70 788	38 081	15 066	20 997	72 807
Short-cycle higher education	9 393	6 355	2 921	1 570	11 257
Medium-cycle higher education	20 651	8 159	4 451	2 135	22 224
Bachelor	28 327	10 041	5 927	3 801	28 639
Long-cycle higher education	27 828	9 716	6 901	1 946	28 696
Women, total	592 300	217 511	105 329	104 830	599 654
Pre-school class	31 994	31 445	•	31 972	31 467
Basic school/preparatory	321 327	81 002	40 804	41 756	319 769
General upper-secondary education	65 463	27 227	20 241	3 886	68 564
Vocational education and training	54 363	34 762	15 715	16 912	56 497
Short-cycle higher education	7 976	5 204	2 705	1 137	9 338
Medium-cycle higher education	44 839	14 622	10 408	3 568	45 485
Bachelor	33 319	11 917	7 482	3 794	33 961
Long-cycle higher education	33 019	11 332	7 974	1 805	34 573

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

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

Table 64 Students by national origin. 2009

	Basic school/ preparatory	General upper- secondary school	Vocational education and training	Short- cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
	per cent							
Men and women, total	60	11	11	2	6	5	5	1 188 796
Of whom immigrants and descendants	57	9	11	4	6	6	7	128 524
Western countries	35	6	9	8	11	12	20	26 111
Non western countries	63	10	11	3	5	4	4	102 412
Men, total	62	10	12	2	4	5	5	589 142
Of whom immigrants and descendants	60	9	11	4	5	5	7	62 478
Western countries	39	6	10	8	10	10	18	12 023
Non western countries	65	10	11	3	4	4	4	50 455
Women, total	59	11	9	2	8	6	6	599 654
Of whom immigrants and descendants	54	9	11	4	7	6	8	66 046
Western countries	32	6	8	8	12	13	21	14 088
Non western countries	61	10	12	3	6	5	4	51 957

www.statbank.dk/u13

Table 65 Students enrolled in general education

	Entrance of students 01.10.08–30.09.09		Graduates 01.10.08–30.09.09		Disrupted educations		Students 01.10.09 ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	141 355	139 674	57 005	61 045	81 023	77 614	425 519	419 800
Pre-school class	33 247	31 445	...	...	33 548	31 972	33 695	31 467
Basic school/preparatory	84 157	81 002	41 349	40 804	43 369	41 756	334 276	319 769
Upper-secondary school	11 122	17 199	8 146	13 070	1 500	1 982	29 507	46 406
Higher preparatory examination	2 838	4 040	1 425	2 720	539	776	4 790	7 186
Adult upper secondary school	197	248	82	146	37	51	303	399
Entrance course to higher education	24	118	9	82	6	21	26	135
Higher commercial examination	5 131	4 354	3 463	3 518	970	792	13 177	11 605
Higher technical examination	3 718	1 101	2 061	578	745	164	8 989	2 703
Entrance examination to engineers	921	167	470	127	309	100	756	130

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

www.statbank.dk/u1107, u2107 and u3107

Table 66 Students in upper-secondary education. 2009

	Completed educations			Average mark		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	15 656	20 241	35 897	•	•	•
Upper-secondary school	8 146	13 070	21 216	6.6	7.0	6.9
Higher preparatory examination	1 425	2 720	4 145	6.2	6.1	6.1
Adult upper-secondary school	82	146	228	6.2	6.5	6.4
Entrance course to higher education	9	82	91	•	•	•
Higher commercial examination	3 463	3 518	6 981	5.8	6.2	6.0
Higher technical examination	2 061	578	2 639	6.5	7.2	6.6
Entrance examination to engineers	470	127	597	•	•	•

www.statbank.dk/u3107

Table 67 Students in higher education

	Entrance of students 01.10.08–30.09.09		Graduates 01.10.08–30.09.09		Disrupted educations		Students ¹ 01.10.09	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	34 271	43 075	20 200	28 569	3 942	5 860	90 816	123 357
Short-cycle higher education	6 355	5 204	2 921	2 705	1 570	1 137	11 257	9 338
Educational	2	33	3	16	1	13	6	79
Communication and applied language	974	610	343	233	255	134	1 624	1 015
The artistic	20	11	14	13	5	6	59	65
Social sciences	2 799	2 519	1 028	1 149	956	669	5 029	4 223
Technical	1 149	1 164	537	638	207	180	1 919	2 080
Food industry and home economics	94	98	45	33	21	16	134	152
Agriculture and fishing	421	176	243	131	31	25	558	271
Transport, etc.	362	77	250	41	52	17	562	118
Health care	36	350	17	303	10	61	85	938
Public security	498	166	441	148	32	16	1 281	397
Medium-cycle higher education	8 159	14 622	4 451	10 408	2 135	3 568	22 224	45 485
Educational	2 278	5 707	1 739	5 075	860	1 683	7 472	20 626
Communication and applied language	247	306	177	261	71	96	823	922
The artistic	173	328	115	164	13	25	499	812
Social sciences	773	1 865	110	748	133	331	1 179	4 258
Technical	3 046	955	1 663	441	710	224	8 338	2 415
Food industry and home economics	112	627	24	420	29	154	270	2 054
Transport, etc.	620	28	262	13	134	9	1 532	68
Health care	726	4 746	320	3 284	184	1 043	1 866	14 269
Public security	47	5	41	2	..	1	109	8
Bachelor	10 041	11 917	5 927	7 482	3 801	3 794	28 639	33 961
The humanities	2 218	4 138	1 282	2 480	1 163	1 686	6 960	12 476
The artistic	148	100	107	68	22	17	424	317
Natural sciences	1 707	1 153	810	597	724	462	5 066	3 196
Social sciences	3 954	4 268	2 447	2 725	1 354	1 148	10 599	11 470
Technical	1 239	697	795	427	400	187	3 419	1 807
Food industry and home economics	13	59	10	56	3	16	54	181
Agriculture and fishing	89	292	44	189	23	51	280	900
Health care	673	1 210	432	940	112	227	1 837	3 614
Long-cycle higher education	8 572	10 262	6 236	7 462	1 828	1 731	24 562	30 755
The humanities	141	445	60	239	39	141	927	2 843
The artistic	1 399	2 592	1 057	2 088	407	650	4 805	8 336
Natural sciences	198	223	143	177	30	43	484	656
Social sciences	1 139	874	810	587	339	143	3 280	2 203
The humanities	3 360	3 905	2 475	2 622	750	591	9 492	10 640
Technical	1 632	730	1 127	516	203	65	3 483	1 641
Food industry and home economics	17	102	13	77	2	11	49	214
Agriculture and fishing	131	271	82	200	26	26	381	777
Health care	492	1 116	422	954	30	61	1 588	3 441
Public security	63	4	47	2	2	..	73	4
PhD-Degree	1 144	1 070	665	512	118	74	4 134	3 818
The humanities and theology	110	108	71	60	24	17	447	524
The artistic	22	29	5	9	..	..	31	50
Natural sciences	243	165	131	80	25	16	833	565
Social sciences	128	139	71	62	8	6	559	525
Technical	338	122	193	64	45	17	1 208	517
Food industry and home economics	96	154	42	53	5	2	236	368
Health care	207	353	152	184	11	16	820	1 269

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

Table 68 Educational level three years after leaving basic school. 2009

	Year of leaving school							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Graduation class, total	57 216	54 129	57 220	56 850	59 535	60 974	64 583	67 624
Total number receiving education three years after	23 726	22 152	23 928	22 167	23 153	23 029	24 114	27 370
Preparatory education	607	219	86	82	88	120	184	412
General upper secondary school	2 925	2 654	2 855	2 787	2 783	2 478	3 247	3 989
Vocational upper secondary school	2 777	2 708	3 441	1 890	1 911	1 703	1 854	2 116
Vocational basic education	2 543	2 636	3 095	2 864	2 966	2 657	2 623	3 330
Vocational education	11 524	10 659	10 966	10 761	11 287	11 233	11 756	12 252
Short-cycle higher education	532	499	520	606	597	668	611	830
Medium-cycle higher education	1 036	935	992	1 083	1 142	1 331	1 333	1 701
Bachelor	1 423	1 519	1 911	2 086	2 373	2 828	2 501	2 733
Long-cycle higher education	359	323	62	8	6	11	5	7

www.statbank.dk/afgang11

Table 69 Educational level three years after leaving general upper sec. education. 2009

	Year of leaving school							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Graduation class, total	22 597	20 904	19 907	20 308	19 439	19 987	20 820	22 471
Total number receiving education	16 811	15 732	15 164	15 516	15 013	15 573	16 270	17 517
Preparatory education	33	5	9	16	10	11	6	11
General upper secondary school	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Vocational upper secondary school	171	160	155	10	7	12	10	16
Vocational basic education	279	254	298	325	270	231	183	244
Vocational education	1 256	1 169	1 044	1 172	1 050	1 046	1 099	1 013
Short-cycle higher education	1 064	783	782	859	860	838	835	1 053
Medium-cycle higher education	5 816	5 483	5 263	5 420	5 038	5 276	5 540	6 016
Bachelor	6 345	6 202	6 178	6 582	7 035	7 597	7 997	8 405
Long-cycle higher education	1 847	1 676	1 435	1 132	743	562	599	759

www.statbank.dk/afgang21

Table 70 Highest general education completed by population. 2010

Age on 1 January 2010	1 -6 grade or unknown	7 -10 grade	Upper- secondary school, higher preparatory examination, adult upper-secondary school	Higher commercial education, higher tech. education, and entrance examination for technical colleges	Total
Total	193 983	2 538 229	898 760	298 430	3 929 402
15 -24 years	33 711	477 023	120 447	46 282	677 463
25 -29 years	32 904	130 593	98 293	49 180	310 970
30 -39 years	41 941	352 494	234 369	111 958	740 762
40 -49 years	38 045	492 130	215 648	68 585	814 408
50 -59 years	30 387	512 689	153 495	17 730	714 301
60 -69 years	16 995	573 300	76 508	4 695	671 498
Men	99 634	1 351 705	372 700	152 486	1 976 525
15 -24 years	16 665	260 045	44 090	25 575	346 375
25 -29 years	16 062	78 857	35 631	25 407	155 957
30 -39 years	21 579	207 148	89 456	53 674	371 857
40 -49 years	20 776	269 996	89 288	32 823	412 883
50 -59 years	16 155	257 479	72 743	11 589	357 966
60 -69 years	8 397	278 180	41 492	3 418	331 487
Women	94 349	1 186 524	526 060	145 944	1 952 877
15 -24 years	17 046	216 978	76 357	20 707	331 088
25 -29 years	16 842	51 736	62 662	23 773	155 013
30 -39 years	20 362	145 346	144 913	58 284	368 905
40 -49 years	17 269	222 134	126 360	35 762	401 525
50 -59 years	14 232	255 210	80 752	6 141	356 335
60 -69 years	8 598	295 120	35 016	1 277	340 011

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 71 Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2010

Age on 1 Jan. 2010	Basic school or not known	General upper-secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d.	Unknown	Total
	per cent								
Total	24.1	4.8	37.8	5.8	15.4	1.2	8.4	2.5	2 940 969
30 -39 years	16.9	7.0	34.3	7.1	16.0	2.6	12.2	3.9	740 762
40 -49 years	20.7	6.0	39.5	6.3	15.2	1.4	8.4	2.4	814 408
50 -59 years	26.6	3.8	37.9	5.4	16.7	0.4	7.0	2.1	714 301
60 -69 years	33.4	2.0	39.6	4.0	13.6	0.2	5.4	1.7	671 498
Men	23.4	4.9	40.7	6.9	10.9	1.1	9.3	2.9	1 474 193
30 -39 years	19.2	6.9	36.9	8.3	10.1	2.3	11.9	4.4	371 857
40 -49 years	22.4	5.6	40.9	7.8	10.4	1.1	9.1	2.8	412 883
50 -59 years	24.1	4.4	42.6	6.2	11.2	0.6	8.6	2.4	357 966
60 -69 years	28.6	2.4	42.7	4.7	12.1	0.3	7.5	1.9	331 487
Women	24.8	4.7	34.9	4.7	20.0	1.3	7.4	2.2	1 466 776
30 -39 years	14.7	7.1	31.6	5.9	21.9	2.8	12.6	3.5	368 905
40 -49 years	19.1	6.4	38.1	4.7	20.3	1.7	7.8	1.9	401 525
50 -59 years	29.2	3.3	33.1	4.5	22.3	0.3	5.5	1.8	356 335
60 -69 years	38.2	1.7	36.7	3.4	15.1	0.1	3.3	1.5	340 011

www.statbank.dk/krhfu1

Table 72 Highest education completed analysed by region. 2010

30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2010	Basic school or not known	General upper- secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d.	Not stated	Total
Denmark, total	709 110	141 360	1 112 231	169 509	453 532	34 669	245 760	74 798	2 940 969
Region Hovedstaden	176 947	61 674	283 443	48 281	144 243	16 878	129 355	29 731	890 552
København	53 268	23 664	64 880	12 885	43 294	8 153	49 094	13 571	268 809
Frederiksberg	6 989	4 375	11 668	2 658	9 099	1 546	12 507	2 096	50 938
Region Sjælland	118 978	17 666	191 646	25 475	64 947	3 253	23 394	8 968	454 327
Region Syddanmark	168 986	23 300	256 754	38 639	98 020	5 334	30 993	14 977	637 003
Region Midtjylland	158 639	28 462	255 826	40 126	102 854	6 873	46 233	14 215	653 228
Region Nordjylland	85 560	10 258	124 562	16 988	43 468	2 331	15 785	6 907	305 859

www.statbank.dk/krhf1

Table 73 Highest completed education, by labour market. 2009

30-69 year-olds	Students	Non-students			Total
		Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labour force	
Total	64 921	2 065 362	32 082	771 827	2 934 192
Basic school/not known	11 601	418 388	11 302	356 032	797 323
General upper-secondary education	11 102	99 844	1 865	27 305	140 116
Vocational education and training	16 320	824 797	11 784	260 476	1 113 377
Higher education	25 898	722 333	7 131	128 014	883 376
Men	26 379	1 090 084	18 455	337 611	1 472 529
Basic school/not known	4 933	235 547	6 597	144 501	391 578
General upper-secondary education	4 994	52 539	1 048	12 775	71 356
Vocational education and training	5 758	461 374	7 349	126 571	601 052
Higher education	10 694	340 624	3 461	53 764	408 543
Women	38 542	975 278	13 627	434 216	1 461 663
Basic school/not known	6 668	182 841	4 705	211 531	405 745
General upper-secondary education	6 108	47 305	817	14 530	68 760
Vocational education and training	10 562	363 423	4 435	133 905	512 325
Higher education	15 204	381 709	3 670	74 250	474 833

www.statbank.dk/krhf2

Table 74 Completed educations within adult and supplementary education

	School year 2007/2008	School year 2008/2009
Upper secondary education	1 383	1 380
Vocational education and training	303	342
Short-cycle higher education	1 536	1 727
Medium-cycle higher education	2 809	3 077
Bachelor	83	64
Long-cycle higher education	872	1 021

www.statbank.dk/veu4

Table 75 Participants in courses of adult and supplementary education. 2008/2009

	Highest completed level of education								Total
	Basic school	General upper secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Not stated	
Public courses									
Total¹	376 089	107 958	516 972	78 495	96 547	11 097	33 328	113 264	1 333 750
Participants in general and preparatory courses	124 378	23 382	41 873	5 309	11 724	793	4 411	60 308	272 178
Basic school	79 029	6 673	30 410	3 284	7 549	188	1 974	30 782	159 889
Of which: General adult education	76 347	5 875	29 470	3 073	7 169	178	1 791	12 527	136 430
Danish lessons by language centres	2 682	798	940	211	380	10	183	18 255	23 459
Preparatory education	2 639	3 241	989	504	791	235	1 042	26 816	36 257
Of which: General and vocational courses	2 054	2 776	481	58	238	36	41	1 879	7 563
Danish lessons by language centres	585	465	508	446	553	199	1 001	24 937	28 694
Upper secondary education	42 667	13 374	10 398	1 504	3 374	370	1 391	2 673	75 751
Of which: Higher prep. courses	42 138	5 875	10 132	1 343	3 258	296	1 366	2 311	66 719
Entrance courses to long-cycle higher education	529	7 499	266	161	116	74	25	362	9 032
Vocational education at second level	43	94	76	17	10	0	4	37	281
Participants in vocational courses	251 711	84 576	475 099	73 186	84 823	10 304	28 917	52 956	1 061 572
Vocational training and main courses	2 559	1 401	3 632	649	798	120	309	797	10 265
Supplementary education of semi-skilled and skilled manual workers	244 084	69 970	448 621	61 569	45 613	6 781	15 225	47 789	939 652
Of which: Manufact. and metal produc.	47 774	8 555	90 072	9 432	5 191	734	2 340	13 041	177 139
Distributive trade, administration, communication and management	72 070	37 683	166 015	29 181	20 660	4 498	8 868	12 413	351 388
Service sector	17 747	4 209	17 245	2 111	2 270	243	617	4 236	48 678
Construction, manufacturing	23 130	2 989	38 211	4 002	1 908	144	503	3 774	74 661
Dairy industry and agriculture	6 128	886	10 290	3 626	728	71	301	563	22 593
Kitchens, hotels, restaurants, baker's shops and meat industry	9 610	2 676	8 827	931	1 736	166	293	2 577	26 816
Transport sector	43 825	8 535	53 227	7 566	4 751	556	1 455	6 902	126 817
Educational, social and health services	9 439	1 651	33 877	1 096	6 320	156	226	1 414	54 179
Other courses	14 361	2 786	30 857	3 624	2 049	213	622	2 869	57 381
Short-cycle higher education	3 670	5 121	13 782	5 063	3 240	1 033	2 674	1 539	36 122
Medium-cycle higher education	1 223	6 844	8 534	5 177	30 736	1 369	5 601	1 270	60 754
Bachelor	69	596	151	152	631	412	1 305	206	3 522
Long-cycle higher education	106	644	379	576	3 805	589	3 803	1 355	11 257

¹ Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised.

Culture

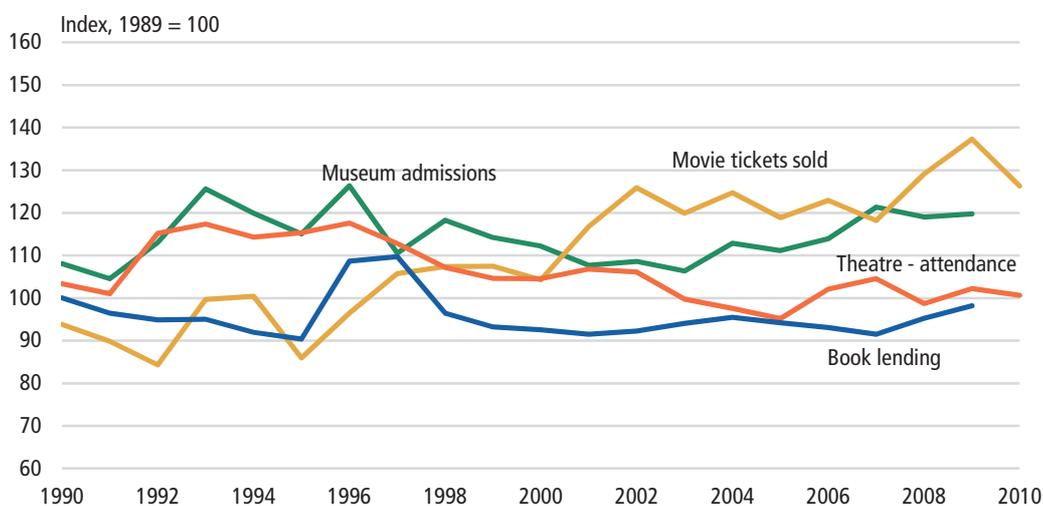
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Culture

Fewer theatregoers

Admissions to theatres decreased by 4 per cent during the season of 2009-2010 compared to the previous season. Hereby 121,000 fewer visited the theatres although the number of performances had increased by 11 per cent. Hence there were fewer admissions for every performance; 174 admissions in 2009-2010 compared to 185 admissions for every performance in 2008-2009.

Figure 1 Various cultural institutions – activities



More tickets sold for Danish Films

In 2010, the number of tickets sold for films screened at Danish cinemas reached nearly 13 million, which was 8 per cent less than in 2009. The number of tickets sold for American films showed a modest increase of 38,000, corresponding to 0,5 per cent compared to 2009, while Danish films increased by 18 per cent. In 2010, the three films seen by most people were *Avatar*, *Klovn – The Movie* and *Harry Potter and the deathly hallows: Part 1*.

Danish films accounted for 22 per cent of all tickets sold in 2010. Compared to the previous year, this is an increase of 5 percentage points. The most popular Danish film was *Klovn – The Movie* which accounted for 554,382 tickets in 2010.

10.7 million visits to museums

In 2009, admission rates of Danish museums reached 10.7 million visitors. Compared to the 2008 admission rate, there has been an increase of about 2,2 per cent. Of the 249 museums in the statistics, 156 of them were subsidized by the state. In 2009, the zoological and botanical gardens had a total of 3.8 million visitors which is 100,000 more visitors than in 2008.

Figure 2 The ten highest admission rates

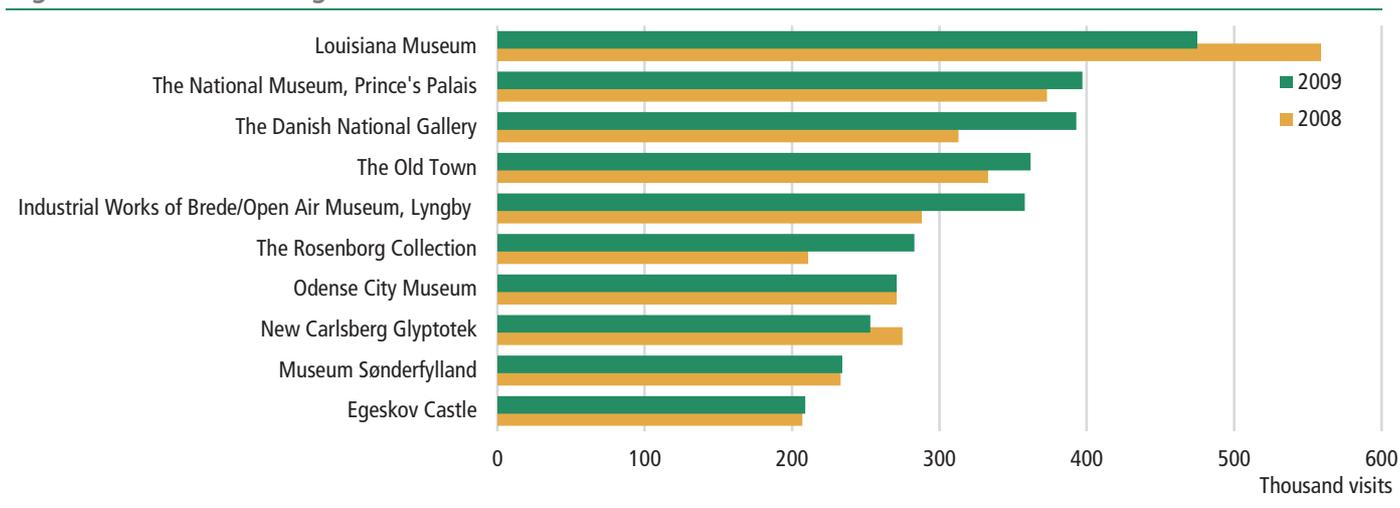


Table 101

Louisiana accounts for the highest admission rates

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

Newspapers circulation

From 2009 to 2010 the average circulation of daily newspaper has decreased by 11.4 per cent. The average circulation of the 20 largest newspapers has decreased by 11.0 per cent. For the five largest newspapers Jyllands-Posten, Berlingske Tidende, Politiken, Ekstra Bladet and B.T. the average circulation decreased by 6.5 per cent. For Sunday newspapers the average circulation decreased by 5.8 per cent corresponding to 54.000 newspapers.

Figure 3 Average daily circulation, total

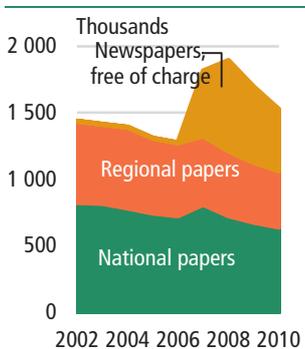


Table 82 and 83

The elderly watch most television

97 out of 100 households in Denmark have a television set and most of them have access to DR1 or TV2. The average viewing rates of Danes were 3 hours and 21 minutes per day in 2010 which is an increase of 12 minutes since 2009.

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 4 hours and 7 minutes per day. Children aged 4 to 11 on average watch television 2 hour and 3 minutes per day, and this age group thus accounts for the lowest television consumption. In 2010, the most time spent on watching TV was accounted for by the channels TV2, DR1, TV3, DR2 and TV2 Charlie.

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

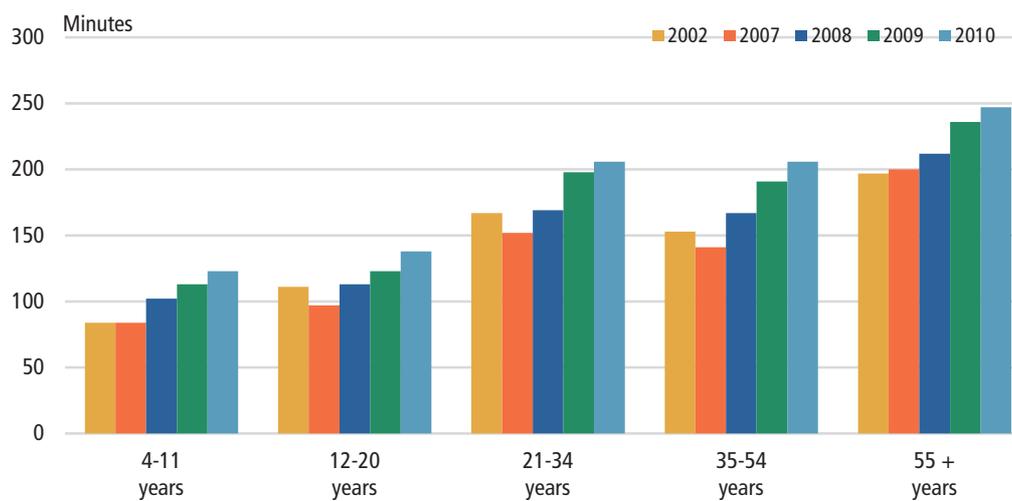
Figure 4 Average viewing rates

Table 89

Table 76 National Church divisions. 2011

1 January	Church divisions				
	Churches	Vicars	Deaneries	Pastorates	Parishes
	number				
All Denmark	2 340	2 067	107	1 274	2 201
København Diocese	119	214	11	80	105
Helsingør Diocese	163	252	13	121	147
Roskilde Diocese	339	268	13	177	320
Lolland-Falster Diocese	109	59	4	48	104
Fyn Diocese	243	190	12	135	233
Haderslev Diocese	185	192	7	130	174
Ribe Diocese	212	159	8	118	204
Aarhus Diocese	355	321	14	176	333
Viborg Diocese	289	189	11	136	276
Aalborg Diocese	326	223	14	153	305

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

Table 77 Religious ceremonies at the National Church. 2010

	Baptisms as per cent of children born in 2010	Confirmations in 2010 as per cent of 14-15 year-olds 1 January 2011	Church funerals as per cent of all deaths 2010
	per cent		
All Denmark	77.7	69.6	89.5
Copenhagen Diocese	46.7	43.9	76.3
Helsingør Diocese	73.0	59.2	83.9
Roskilde Diocese	86.9	68.1	90.1
Lolland-Falster Diocese	100.1	75.6	88.0
Fyn Diocese	86.3	71.4	92.9
Haderslev Diocese	86.6	74.6	94.5
Ribe Diocese	93.3	76.5	94.1
Aarhus Diocese	81.8	74.3	93.3
Viborg Diocese	90.8	84.6	96.9
Aalborg Diocese	92.8	82.1	95.2

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

www.statbank.dk/km44

Table 78 Membership of the National Church. 2011

	National Church members as percentage of population							National Church members
	All Denmark			Dioceses of residence				
	Males	Females	Total	Copenhagen	Helsingør, Roskilde and Lolland-Falster	Funen	Jutland	
	per cent								thousands
1 January								
Total	78.5	82.2	80.4	63.2	78.5	84.3	85.9	4 469
Age:								
0-4 years	67.6	67.6	67.6	43.2	65.4	72.4	76.2	220
5-9 years	76.3	76.8	76.6	49.7	73.8	79.9	83.9	251
10-14 years	79.9	80.3	80.1	54.3	77.1	83.5	86.5	274
15-19 years	82.2	83.8	83.0	61.2	80.3	86.0	88.2	296
20-29 years	73.1	75.1	74.1	62.7	70.8	79.0	80.8	481
30-39 years	74.6	78.0	76.3	60.7	74.3	82.0	83.3	559
40-49 years	78.3	83.3	80.8	64.9	79.4	84.6	85.3	657
50-59 years	79.1	84.1	81.6	66.1	79.4	84.2	86.1	585
60-69 years	83.2	88.3	85.8	71.5	83.3	88.6	90.2	586
70-79 years	88.5	91.9	90.3	80.3	88.0	92.4	93.6	349
80 years +	91.5	93.8	93.0	87.3	91.3	94.6	95.2	212

www.statbank.dk/km55

Table 79 Books published. 2010

		Books and pamphlets						
		Type		Edition		Total	Of which	
		Pamphlets (17-48 pages)	Books (over 48 pages)	First editions	Revised editions		School text books ¹	Children's books
Decimal classification	number of titles							
Total		3 341	9 252	10 446	2 147	12 593	893	1 965
Fiction, total	82-88	1 148	2 658	3 113	693	3 806	438	1 565
Novels and short stories		38	1 464	1050	452	1 502	63	1 395
Plays		5	28	31	2	33	3	11
Poetry		76	152	221	7	228	1	24
Comics, etc.		34	71	89	16	105	-	135
Books for children and young persons		995	943	1 722	216	1 938	371	•
Non-fiction, total	00-81.89-99	2 193	6 594	7 333	1 454	8 787	455	400
General	00-07	56	140	186	10	196	6	6
Philosophy	10-19	33	297	271	59	330	11	10
Religion	20-29	71	231	277	25	302	16	32
Sociology	30-39, 59	583	1 461	1 624	420	2 044	49	56
Geography and travel	40-49	116	306	305	117	422	29	5
Natural sciences	50-58	181	360	479	62	541	110	67
Applied sciences	60-69	680	1 929	2 137	472	2 609	50	77
Arts, games, sports	70-79	294	741	959	76	1 035	25	112
Literature, languages	80-81.89	53	262	232	83	315	110	5
History	90-99	126	867	863	130	993	49	30

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

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre

Table 80 Books translated. 2010

	Original language							Danish translations, total	
	Swedish	Norwegian	Other Nordic languages	English/ American	German	French	Russian		Other languages
	number of titles								
Translations, total	325	146	35	1 603	190	136	8	218	2 661
Fiction	212	82	31	1 099	119	105	8	170	1 826
Non-fiction	113	64	4	504	71	31	-	48	835

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre

Table 81 Daily newspapers

	Number of daily newspapers						Circulation					
	Weekdays ¹			Sundays			Weekdays			Sundays		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	— thousands —											
Daily newspapers, total²	37	37	35	10	10	11	1 843	1 660	1 471	1 006	931	877
By size of cir. per issue:												
Under 10 000	6	10	8	-	-	-	28	63	49	-	-	-
10 000-19 999	12	10	11	-	-	1	160	150	152	-	-	13
20 000-29 999	6	4	3	-	-	1	142	98	71	-	-	28
30 000-49 999	1	1	2	1	1	-	47	44	89	38	31	-
50 000-99 999	6	6	5	4	4	5	433	404	331	276	253	336
100 000 +	6	6	6	5	5	4	1 032	900	779	693	648	499

¹ Included free newspapers 24timer, Urban and Metroxpress. ² Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half year of 2010.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2010* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations)

www.do.dk

Table 82 The 20 largest daily newspapers

	Circulation ¹			
	Weekdays ²		Sundays	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	— thousands —			
MetroXpress	228	199	•	•
24timer	180	138	•	•
Urban	162	127	•	•
Jyllands-Posten	120	112	161	147
Politiken	108	103	140	128
Berlingske tidende	103	101	125	121
Ekstra Bladet	84	74	113	103
Børsen	73	73	•	•
B.T.	75	68	108	95
JydskeVestkysten	65	63	72	70
Nordjyske Stiftstidende	57	52	64	60
Fyens Stiftstidende	51	47	63	57
Frederiksborg Amts Avis	44	41	•	•
Kristeligt Dagblad	26	27	•	•
Information	22	22	•	•
Aarhus Stiftstidende	24	22	31	28
Lolland-Falsters Folketidende	19	18	•	•
Vejle Amts Folkeblad/Fredericia Dagblad	20	18	•	•
Sjællandske	18	17	•	•
Horsens Folkeblad	15	14	•	•

¹ Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half of 2010. ² Include free newspapers 24timer, Urban and MetroXpress.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2010* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations)

Table 83	Magazines		
	Circulation		
	2008	2009	2010
	thousands		
Billed Bladet	195	193	186
Familie Journalen	194	185	183
Se & Hør	188	169	159
Ude og Hjemme	162	158	143
Hjemmet	149	143	132
Her & Nu	109	108	106
Ugebladet Søndag	90	83	81
Bo Bedre	84	80	78
Femina	65	61	63
Alt for damerne	73	66	61
Illustreret Videnskab	71	65	54
Kig Ind	67	60	53
Woman	49	50	48
M!	46	46	45
Isabellas	45	44	44
Costume	42	43	41
Vi unge	45	43	40
I Form	69	57	39
Anders And og Co.	55	48	39
Hendes Verden	45	40	39

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

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2010* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations)

Table 84	Advertising expenditure					
	2007		2008		2009	
	DKK mio.	per cent	DKK mio.	per cent	DKK mio.	per cent
Advertising expenditure, total	29 180	100.0	27 633	100.0	24 303	100.0
Press advertising turnover, total	8 646	29.6	7 936	28.7	6 168	25.4
Daily papers	3 229	11.1	2 735	9.9	2 065	8.5
Magazines	466	1.6	437	1.6	328	1.3
Professional journals, etc.	1 007	3.4	999	3.6	742	3.1
Local papers	2 704	9.3	2 554	9.2	2 143	8.8
Other	1 240	4.2	1 211	4.4	890	3.7
Other advertising activities, total	20 534	70.4	19 697	71.3	18 135	74.6
Radio	285	1.0	250	0.9	217	0.9
TV	2 516	8.6	2 431	8.8	2 059	8.5
Cinemas	56	0.2	60	0.2	53	0.2
Printed matter	6 477	22.2	6 705	24.3	6 067	25.0
Sports sponsorship	1 182	4.0	1 258	4.6	1 104	4.5
Outdoor advertising	473	1.6	516	1.9	491	2.0
Internet	2 502	8.6	2 926	10.6	3 030	12.5
Exhibitions and conferences	1 309	4.5	...	...	...	...
Commercial articles	553	1.9	624	2.2	547	2.2
Costs for administration and production	5 181	17.8	4 927	17.8	4 567	18.8

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

Source: *The advertising expenditure survey in Denmark 2009*, Danish Audit Bureau of Circulation

www.do.dk

Table 85 Hours of radio broadcasting, DR

	2008		2009	
	Analog	Digital	Analog	Digital
	hours			
By kind of programme	53 969	212 363	54 258	221 460
News service	4 603	10 933	4 692	10 147
Current affairs	22 877	1 691	23 472	1 412
Information and culture	4 162	85	4 224	1 321
Drama/Fiction	141	9 793	111	1 602
Music	13 494	182 518	14 722	199 822
Entertainment	6 794	7 138	5 301	6 995
Sports	980	11	797	7
Education	5	-	-	-
Choir- and orchestra activity	103	48	112	1
Presentation and Service	811	146	827	153

Source: Danish Broadcasting Corporation

Table 86 Hours of television broadcasting, DR and TV2

	DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation)		TV2	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	hours			
Television hours of broadcasting, total	11 632	22 201	12 855	12 918
National TV, total	11 632	22 201	7 241	7 296
News service	878	9 689	613	799
Current affairs	1 700	1 781	950	1 172
Information and culture	3 148	3 720	494	456
Education	335	325	-	-
Music	435	766	19	11
Entertainment	283	367	399	517
Danish drama	479	728	314	339
Foreign drama	3 534	4 147	3 226	3 234
Sports	469	160	870	500
Programme introduction & service	371	518	356	268
Regional TV, total	•	•	4 012	4 182
Advertising	•	•	1 602	1 440
By kind of production¹				
Own productions	3 315	3 588	1 578	1 511
Other productions	1 958	2 017	3 235	2 999
Repeat broad casts	6 359	16 596	2 428	2 786

¹ For TV2 excl. regional TV and advertising.

Source: DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation) and TV2

Table 87 Household access to TV-channels

	2009		2010	
	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets
	thousands	per cent	thousands	per cent
Total number of households per 1st Jan.	2 564	•	2 573	•
Of which households with television sets	2 483	100	2 496	100
DR 1	2 468	99	2 486	100
DR 2	2 363	95	2 468	99
DR Update	1 221	49	1 490	60
DR K	•	•	1 956	78
DR HD	•	•	1 080	43
DR Ramasjang	•	•	1 988	80
TV 2	2 453	99	2 479	99
TV 2 Zulu	1 778	72	1 766	71
TV 2 Charlie	1 719	69	1 753	70
TV 2 Film	1 459	59	1 405	56
TV 2 News	1 442	58	1 530	61
Channel 4	1 567	63	1 653	66
Channel 5	1 516	61	1 541	62
Channel 5HD	243	10	275	11
6'eren	1 445	58	1 370	55
Voice TV	889	36	873	35
TV 3	1 680	68	1 714	69
TV 3+	1 602	65	1 556	62
TV3+ HD	•	•	279	11
TV3 Puls	1 313	53	1 123	45
TV 2 Sport	1 217	49	1 224	49
TV 2 Sport HD	211	8	273	11
Discovery Channel	1 453	59	1 408	56
Discovery World	384	15	429	17
Discovery Science	246	10	278	11
Discovery travel & living	284	11	297	12
Animal Planet	1 376	55	1 353	54
Cartoon Network	1 188	48	1 120	45
Boomerang	238	10	528	21
MTV	1 278	51	1 260	51
National Geographic	1 235	50	1 198	48
Nickelodeon	742	30	792	32
VH1	808	33	883	35
TCM	854	34	1 016	41
Disney Channel	1 225	49	1 194	48
Playhouse Disney	413	17	365	15
Disney XD	•	•	662	27
Canal 9	441	18	713	29
Eurosport	1 336	54	1 284	51
Eurosport 2	•	•	472	19
DK4	1 351	54	1 407	56
NRK	993	40	982	39
TV2 Norge	822	33	746	30
Sweden 1 (SVT1)	1 357	55	1 391	56
TV4 (Sweden)	1 144	46	1 048	42

Source: TNS Gallup AIS, Annual Survey 2010

Table 88 Average television viewing per day: Danish and other TV-channels. 2010

	4-11 years	12-20 years	21-34 years	35-54 years	55 years +	Total	Men	Women
	(hours:minutes) per day							
All stations, 2010	2:03	2:18	3:26	3:26	4:07	3:21	3:19	3:23
DR1	0:24	0:16	0:27	0:38	1:00	0:39	0:36	0:41
DR2	0:01	0:02	0:06	0:09	0:17	0:09	0:09	0:09
DR Update	0:00	0:00	0:01	0:01	0:02	0:01	0:01	0:01
DR HD	0:00	0:01	0:02	0:03	0:03	0:02	0:03	0:02
DR K	0:00	0:00	0:01	0:02	0:03	0:02	0:02	0:02
DR Ramasjang	0:17	0:04	0:02	0:02	0:01	0:03	0:03	0:04
TV 2	0:16	0:30	0:52	0:59	1:22	0:57	0:53	1:00
TV 2 Zulu	0:01	0:07	0:10	0:05	0:02	0:05	0:05	0:04
TV2 Charlie	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:06	0:15	0:07	0:06	0:08
TV 2 Film	0:01	0:01	0:02	0:03	0:02	0:02	0:02	0:02
TV 2 News	0:01	0:01	0:04	0:06	0:10	0:06	0:06	0:05
TV 2 Sport	0:01	0:01	0:02	0:02	0:04	0:03	0:04	0:02
TV3	0:03	0:11	0:18	0:11	0:06	0:10	0:07	0:13
TV3+	0:02	0:08	0:14	0:08	0:03	0:07	0:09	0:05
TV3 Puls	0:01	0:02	0:04	0:04	0:02	0:03	0:02	0:03
Channel 5	0:01	0:05	0:11	0:09	0:04	0:07	0:06	0:07
Channel 4	0:01	0:03	0:08	0:04	0:03	0:04	0:02	0:06
6'eren	0:01	0:02	0:04	0:03	0:02	0:03	0:03	0:02
Other TV	0:52	0:43	0:36	0:30	0:25	0:33	0:38	0:29
All stations, 2009	1:53	2:03	3:18	3:11	3:56	3:09	3:05	3:13

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

Table 89 The Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV2, revenue and expenditure

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation			TV2		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	thousands					
Number of household	2 375	2 352	2 417	2 375	2 352	2 417
Radio and TV licenses¹	2 478²	2 468³	2 514⁴	2 478²	2 468³	2 514⁴
Of which: Medielicens	2 311	2 294	2 367	•	•	•
Licences for radio only	64	58	50	•	•	•
Companies witch pay licenses	103	116	97	•	•	•
	DKK mio.					
Annual accounts						
Revenue, total	3 618	3 674	3 760	2 272	2 206	2 060
Of which: Licenses	3 326	3 343	3 392	-	-	-
Commercial, sponsors	2	2	4	1 687	1 597	1 219
Other	290	329	364	585	609	841
Total expenditure	3 278	3 330	3 338	-2 120	-1 945	-1 932

¹ DR- licenses and Programme service collects the total licenses fees for DR, TV2, local radio- and TV and others. ² 1.6.2007. ³ 31.12.2008. ⁴ 31.12.2009.

Source: DR and TV2

Table 90		Cinemas		
		2008	2009	2010
Cinemas at end of year				
Number of cinemas		164	163	162
Number of cinema screens (thousands)		58	58	58
Cinema activity				
Paid admissions (thousands)		13 246	14 082	12 952
Admissions takings excl. VAT (DKK mio.)		734	837	796
Film hire (DKK mio.)		325	376	354

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

Table 91		The most popular films shown in cinemas			
1976-2010			2010		
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 51-2009	Avatar	836
2 51-2001	The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	1 330	2 50-2010	Klovn - The Movie ¹	554
3 40-1976	Olsen banden ser rødt ¹	1 201	3 46-2010	Harry Potter and the deathly hallows: Part 1	522
4 51-2003	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	1 166	4 30-2010	Inception	515
5 51-2009	Avatar	1 158	5 05-2010	Far til fire – på japansk ¹	417
6 51-2002	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	1 122	6 34-2010	In a better world ¹	406
7 11-1976	One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest	1 120	7 27-2010	Shrek forever after	357
8 39-1977	Olsen banden deruda ¹	1 045	8 34-2010	Toy story 3	357
9 51-1982	E.T. – The Extra Terrestrial	1 019	9 41-2010	Olsen-banden på de bonede gulve ¹	328
10 37-1978	Grease	1 006	10 22-2010	Sex and the city 2	328

¹ Danish films.

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

Table 92 Films by nationality. 2010

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admission takings total	Film hire	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
		thousands	DKK thousands		per cent
Films shown in cinemas, total	641	12 952	795 677	353 812	44
Danish	118	2 882	160 045	71 897	45
Foreign, total	523	10 070	635 632	281 915	44
Of which European	223	1 959	115 660	50 011	43
American	254	7 744	499 452	223 606	45
Other	46	367	20 520	8 298	40
Films shown in cinemas in 2009	665	14 082	837 299	376 236	45

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

Table 93 Films by year when first shown. 2010

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admissions takings, total	Film hire	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
		thousands	DKK thousands		per cent
Films shown in cinemas, total	641	12 952	795 677	353 812	44
First shown:					
2010	222	11 291	676 810	297 549	44
2009	139	1 608	116 874	55 459	47
2008	54	14	419	165	39
2007	31	5	99	52	52
2006	30	3	74	41	56
2001-2005	86	10	321	143	45
1991-2000	30	5	208	75	36
1981-1990	15	2	83	37	45
1971-1980	14	1	40	19	49
1961-1970	8	6	403	131	32
1960 and before	12	7	346	141	41

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

	Sales		Turnover	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	number		DKK thousand	
Total¹	137 364 218	281 196 853	526 005	452 010
CD-albums	5 608 505	5 432 531	313 517	262 580
LP/ MC	23 550	39 506	2 114	3 922
DVD-audio	18 277	36 101	840	1 559
CD-sets ²	1 019 318	606 097	84 028	46 837
CD/sacd	417	183	32	16
CD-maxi/ Cd-single	12 329	46 533	400	705
Digital albums	754 754	869 628	31 038	36 475
Digital Track	18 440 641	13 458 541	39 198	43 595
Digital other ³	111 069 533	256 700 894	49 229	51 032
Ringtunes single	241 742	394 786	1 947	1 357
Mobil other	174 154	3 611 149	3 627	3 893
Other	998	904	35	39

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

Source: IFPI Denmark

www.ifpi.dk

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

	Collections		Material received under delivery schemes	Reading rooms		Long-distance loans Circulation	Staff paid out of own budget
	Total shelf capacity	Size at the end of the year		Visitors	Circulation		
	thousand metres			thousands			
Archives total	762	413	6 959	37	132	15 632	204
Danish National Archives	538	198	4 937	13	53	5 404	102
Provincial archives in:							
Copenhagen	50	49	-	8	17	1 420	12
Odense	24	19	47	5	8	1 434	15
Viborg	63	71	1 006	7	43	5 381	39
Aabenraa	17	19	439	2	4	858	11
Industrial Archives	70	57	530	2	7	1 135	14
Danish Data Archives	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

Source: Danish National Archives

www.sa.dk

Table 96 The Danish Arts Foundation. 2009

	3-year scholarships	Lump sum grants	Competitions and prizes	Purchases	Other grants	Total
DKK thousands						
Total	28 310	39 620	1 885	4 475	22 249	96 539
Visual arts	12 770	2 568	1 105	3 640	15 542	35 625
Literature	5 880	9 302	600	-	-99	15 683
Contemporary music	840	3 761	180	-	601	5 382
Classical music	840	1 434	-	-	3 004	5 278
Common music	840	1 160	-	-	612	2 612
Applied arts and designing	3 360	8 828	-	835	2 155	15 178
Architecture	2 940	6 530	-	-	-30	9 440
Film and theatre	840	6 037	-	-	464	7 341

Source: Annual report of the Danish Arts Foundation

Table 97 Libraries. 2009

	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	4 597	2 203	2 886	1 802	24 070	76 857
Central libraries	338	730	876	528	6 995	26 682
Other full-time libraries	4 259	1 473	2 010	1 274	17 075	50 175
School libraries, total	3 042	2 449	...	...	38 826	24 108
Research libraries, total	1 598	585	1 030	577	35 265¹	9 995
The Royal Library, Copenhagen	429	86	233	146	16 030	1 448
National libraries	243	62	165	82	4 755	1 180
University libraries and libraries at institutes of higher education	618	283	493 ²	264 ²	10 315	4 835
Other libraries at institutes of higher education	144	63	38 ²	18 ²	753	367
Libraries at institutes	...	...	41	26	3 412	238
Special libraries	164	91	60	41	...	1 927

¹ Excl. special libraries. ² Figures are subject to considerable changes, compared to the previous year, due to the large number of mergers.

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

www.bibliotekogmedier.dk

Table 98 Public libraries: lending of books. 2009

	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	499	4.34	3.60	8.02	13.88	10.97	28.30
Region Hovedstaden	119	4.58	3.84	8.38	16.37	13.10	33.01
Region Sjælland	87	4.56	3.73	8.68	11.63	9.03	24.51
Region Syddanmark	119	4.58	3.84	8.22	12.40	9.65	25.95
Region Midtjylland	110	3.96	3.27	7.20	13.95	11.00	27.90
Region Nordjylland	64	3.70	2.96	7.48	12.77	10.20	26.04

Source: Danish Agency for Libraries and Media

Table 99 Public libraries: lending of other media. 2009

	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	499	0.65	0.63	0.77	3.42	2.83	6.40
Region Hovedstaden	119	0.74	0.72	0.83	4.36	3.80	7.18
Region Sjælland	87	0.64	0.62	1.75	2.69	2.17	5.47
Region Syddanmark	119	0.66	0.64	0.75	3.14	2.56	5.98
Region Midtjylland	110	0.61	0.58	1.73	3.74	3.12	6.65
Region Nordjylland	64	0.52	0.47	0.76	3.19	2.50	6.76

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

Source: Danish Agency for Libraries and Media

Table 100 Admissions to museums

	2008	2009		2008	2009
				— thousands —	
Total number of museums	266	249	The Viking Harbour of Bork	46	47
Museums under the National Museum	7	7	Spøttrup Castle museum	45	42
Cultural historical museums	187	170	Danish Museum of Electricity	41	44
Art museums	54	54	Historical Centre Dybbøl Banke	41	46
Natural science museums	6	6	Women's Museum in Denmark	41	40
Other museums	12	12	The Museum of Denmark Exhibition Complex	37	32
			Maritime Museum, Marstal	37	88
Admissions	— thousands —		The Position of Tirpitz	36	33
a. Museums under the National Museum total	817	917	The Museum of Copenhagen	35	43
Of which:			The Industrial Museum, Horsens	35	35
The National Museum, Prince's Palais	373	397	Danish Maritime Museum, Kronborg	35	34
Industrial Works of Brede/Open Air Museum, Lyngby	288	358	City Museum, Århus	33	35
The Museum of Danish Resistance	67	60	Gavnø Castle	33	63
Frøslevlejrens Museum	37	45	The Royal Library	33	31
			Morslands Historical culture Museum	32	30
b. Cultural historical museums, total	6 231	6 496	Lindholm Burial Mound	32	31
Of which:			Karen Blixen-Museum	32	30
Den Gamle By	333	362	c. Art museums, total	2 885	2 765
The Rosenborg Collection	211	216	Of which:		
Egeskov Castle	207	209	Louisiana Museum	559	475
Kronborg Castle	190	204	The Danish National Gallery	313	393
The Museum of nation. history at Frederiksborg Castle	165	160	New Carlsberg Glyptotek		
The Frigate Jutland	151	131		275	253
Fisheries and Maritime Museum	151	139	ARoS	215	201
PTT museum of Denmark	151	151	Arken	202	145
Carlsberg visit centre	135	125	Skagen Museum	163	121
The Viking Ship Museum	135	122	The Art Museum Trapholt	66	65
Moesgård Museum	127	140	Danish Museum of Decorative Art	63	68
Workers Museum Copenhagen	101	104	Thorvaldsen Museum	60	53
Danish Agricultural Museum Gl. Estrup	95	96	Art, Museum of Modern Art, Aalborg	53	78
Jutland manor house Museum, Gl. Estrup	95	95	The Art Museum Ordrupgaard	46	63
The Funen Village	95	97	Bornholm Art Museum	46	40
Danish film Institute/ Museum and Cinematic	93	104	Randers Art Museum	46	32
Museum at Koldinghus	93	99	Fuglsang Art Museum	45	26
The Danish Railway Museum	92	86	The Glass houses, Ebeltoft	43	40
H.C. Andersens House	88	85	Johannes Larsen Museum	40	41
Hjerl Hedes Open Air Museum	77	77	The Museum of Photo Art	39	38
Museum of Langeland	71	65	Silkeborg Art Museum	35	46
City museum Moentergaarden	67	67	Michael and Anna Anchers House and Saxilds Gaard	30	29
The museum the Viking of Ribe	64	57	d. Natural science museums, total	284	308
Hanstholm Museum	62	59	Of which:		
Valdemar Castle	62	59	Zoological Museum of the University	103	130
Andelslandsbyen Nyvang	59	60	Naturama	64	66
Lemvig Museum	59	56	Natural history Museum	50	50
Tøjhusmuseet (Danish Defence Museum)	57	54	e. Other Museum, total	279	208
Museum at Sønderborg Castle	57	57	Of which:		
Fur Museum ¹	52	58	Danfoss Univers A/S	195	131
Fiskeriets Hus	48	42	Voergård Castle	36	32
Kulturhistorisk museum Randers	48	50			
Amalienborg Museet, Christian VIII's Palæ	48	68			
Danmarks Tekniske museum	46	46	a-e Total admission²	10 497	10 694

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 2009 only.

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

www.statbank.dk/mus

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

www.statbank.dk/mus

	Number of productions	Number of performances				Audience	
		Total	Of which Danish	New performances		Total	Paid admissions
				Total	Of which Danish		
		number				thousands	
State-subsidized theatres, total	12 680	600	429	403	264	2 240	...
The Royal Theatre, total	709	48	15	34	21	477	439
Plays	402	12	5	11	6	173	155
Operas	154	14	1	9	4	155	148
Ballets and dance	120	21	9	13	11	105	93
Operetta and musical	33	1	-	1	-	44	43
The regional theatres, total	1 976	74	39	71	37	617	529
Theatre cooperation of greater Copenhagen theatre	983	32	22	31	19	382	309
Regional theatres outside Copenhagen	993	42	17	40	18	235	220
Other state-subsidized theatres, total	9 995	478	375	298	206	1 146	...
folketeatret.dk/turne, The Danish National Opera, Peter Schaufuss							
Balletten	402	15	8	15	5	163	...
Local city-theatres	2 867	105	76	73	48	340	...
Local theatres	3 198	157	124	92	59	363	...
Theatres subsidized by the Danish Arts Council	3 528	201	167	118	94	280	...
Non subsidized theatres, total	3 505	202	...	...	...	577	...
Ballet and dance	579	38	...	...	...	97	...
Performance	132	12	...	...	...	13	...
Opera	13	2	...	...	...	3	...
Operetta and musical	257	6	...	...	...	170	...
Plays	1 976	102	...	...	...	212	...
Revue and cabaret	144	5	...	...	...	47	...
Other	404	37	...	...	...	35	...

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

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

Table 103 Sports federations and youth and outdoor activities organizations

	Number of members	
	2009	2010
	— thousands —	
Youth organizations, total¹	85	84
The Danish Scout Association	26	26
Voluntary Christian Boys' and Girls' Association, FDF	24	23
The Green Girl Guides in Denmark	5	5
YMCA Scouts in Denmark	24	24
Danish Baptists' Scout Organisation	1	1
DUI - LEG og VIRKE Children's Organisation	5	5
Sports Federations²		
The Danish Sports Federations	1 647	1 721
Badminton	101	95
Football (DBU)	314	343
Golf	150	158
Gymnastics	112	125
Handball	122	115
Riding	79	74
Sailing	59	58
Swimming	124	137
Tennis	60	62
Other federations	526	554
The Danish Gymnastics and Athletics Federations	1 653	...
Badminton	152	...
The Danish Rifle Federation	145	...
Football	277	...
Gymnastics	317	...
Handball	119	...
Swimming	157	...
Tennis	54	...
Other federations	323	...
Sports for children	8	...
Exercise and leisure	76	...
Continuation schools, etc.	25	...
The Danish Firms' Sports Federations	310	321
Badminton	19	19
Football	34	32
Handball	2	2
Bowling	22	21
Fitness centre	39	37
Keep-fit exercises	8	11
Jogging	27	29
Other sports	159	170
Other outdoor activities organizations		
The Danish Camping Association	153	115
The Danish Cyclist Federation	17	17
The Danish Society for the Conservation of Nature	136	132
The Danish Hunting Federation	94	95
The Danish Garden Society	42	40

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

Source: The organizations

Table 104 Attendance at selected sporting events

	Season 2008/2009			Season 2009/2010			Per cent changes in the number of avr. attendance
	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	
Football							
Superleague – men	1 744 822	198	8 812	1 645 907	198	8 313	-5.7
1st Division – men	257 309	211	1 219	314 358	240	1 310	7.5
2nd Division – men	153 516	241	637	123 430	240	514	-19.3
Handball							
Handball league – men	309 319	226	1 369	279 025	217	1 286	-6.1
1st Division – men	79 521	194	410	85 479	185	462	12.7
Handball league – women	187 796	162	1 159	169 979	167	1 018	-12.2
1st Division – women	44 515	194	229	36 963	194	191	-16.6
Ice hockey							
Al-Bank league – men	236 312	180	1 313	209 703	162	1 294	-1.4
Play-offs and final games - men	78 376	39	2 010	61 396	37	1 659	-17.5
Season, total ¹ – men	314 688	219	1 437	271 099	199	1 362	-5.2
Badminton²							
Denmark Open (Århus)	5 600	...	...	5 770	...	...	...
Copenhagen Masters (Cph.)	3 518	...	...	3 574	...	...	...
DM (Aalborg)	4 120	...	...	4 226	...	...	...
Hold-finalen (Guldmatchen - Cph.)	2 148	...	...	2 165	...	...	...
Basketball							
Basketball league – men	60 844	130	468	79 361	154	515	10.0

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 105 Public expenditure on individual cultural areas. 2009

	Constructive and creative activities			Preservation and dissemination of the cultural heritage			Further and higher education ²	Other cultural expenditure ²	Culture total	
	Grants to artists ¹	Music	Theatre	Films	Libraries	Archives etc.				Museums
DKK mio.										
Total expenditure	770	924	1 371	404	3 414	191	1 483	920	1 783	11 260
Central government	770	276	1 129	386	781	191	962	920	916	6 331
Municipalities	...	648	242	18	2 633	...	521	...	867	4 929
DKK per citizen										
Total expenditure	140	168	249	73	619	35	269	167	324	2 043
Central government	140	50	205	70	142	35	175	167	166	1 149
Municipalities	...	118	44	3	478	...	95	...	157	894

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

Source: National accounts and municipal accounts

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

Labour market

1

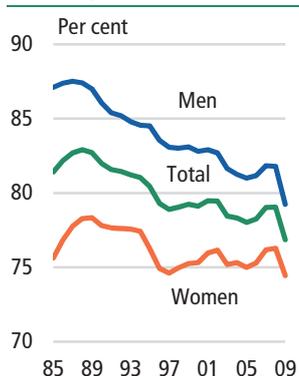
The Danish labour market

Men and women's activity rate – the difference decreases

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

- Employed
- Unemployed
- Persons outside the labour force

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



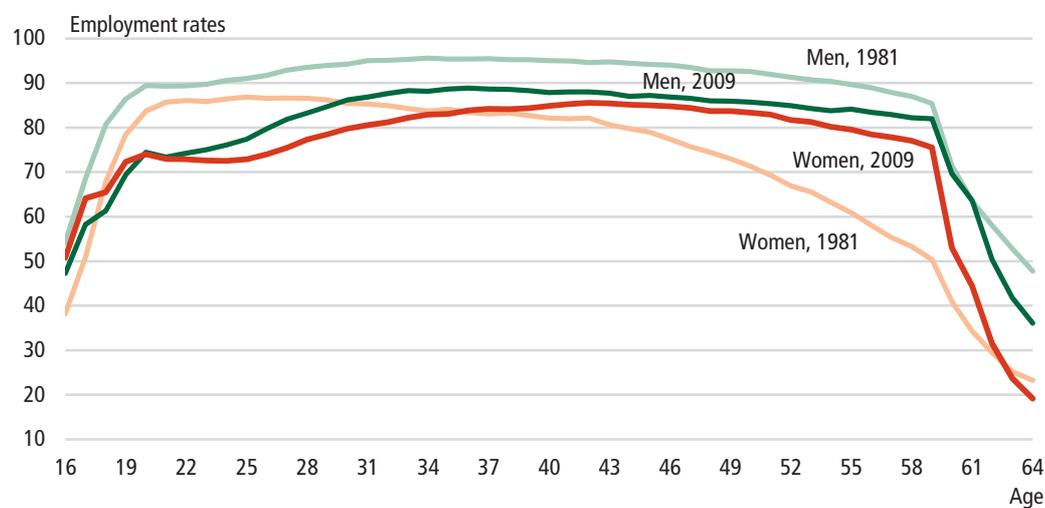
www.statbank.dk/ras1f1

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

Developments from 1981 to 2009 show significant differences between men and women. Women's activity rate increased primarily in the 1980s. The increase in the activity rate for women started, in reality, before 1981, but Statistics Denmark has only made annual calculations of the population attachment to the labour market from 1981 and onwards. The activity rate of men decreased in the 1980s. In the 1990s, in which Denmark had a period of recession, the activity rate of both men and women decreased during most of the period.

The fall in the activity rate for women ceased in 1997, and thereafter the activity rate for women rose until 2003. During the same period the activity rate for men continued to fall. During the last couple of years, activity rates for both men and women have increased slightly. From 2008 to 2009 the activity rate falls for both men and women. The statistics were subject to adjustments in 2009, which is a contributory cause. Consequently, information for 2009 is not strictly comparable with previous years.

Figure 2 Activity rate by age



The increasing labour force participation for women implies that their activity rates distributed by age have changed significantly over time. In 1981 women's activity rates already began to decrease in their early thirties. When women were in their mid-forties, they began, to a considerably extent, to leave the labour market. In 2009 women's activity rates distributed by age remain at a high level until they reach the age of 60, which is similar to the pattern of men.

Immigrants and their descendants in the labour market

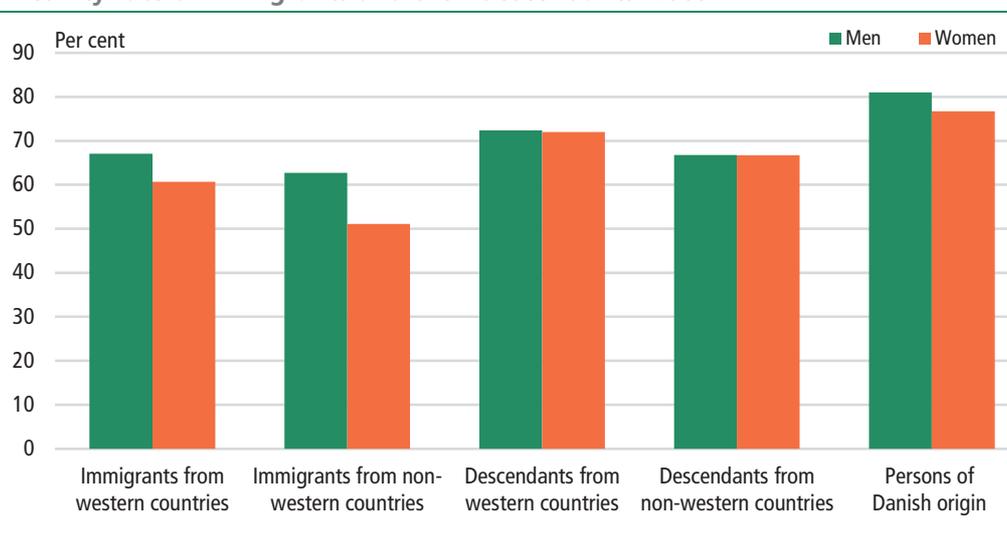
The number of immigrants and their descendants of working age have increased from 108,000 to 383,000 in the period 1981-2009. Especially, the number of immigrants and their descendants from non-western countries has increased.

There were 36,000 immigrants and descendants from non-western countries aged 16-64 in 1981, while the figure was 248,000 in 2009.

Immigrants' activity rate is lower than that of persons of Danish origin. Immigrants from non-western countries account for the lowest activity rate of 56.8 per cent in 2009. Simultaneously, the difference between men's and women's activity rate is relatively large for immigrants from non-western countries.

The groups of descendants from non-western countries mainly consists of persons aged between 16 and 30, and for that reason a substantial proportion of the group still attend an education. Nevertheless, descendants from non-western countries have a higher activity rate (66.7 per cent) than immigrants from non-western countries, and the difference between men's and women's activity rate is smaller than that of immigrants.

Figure 3 Activity rate of immigrants and their descendants. 2009



www.statbank.dk/ras1f1

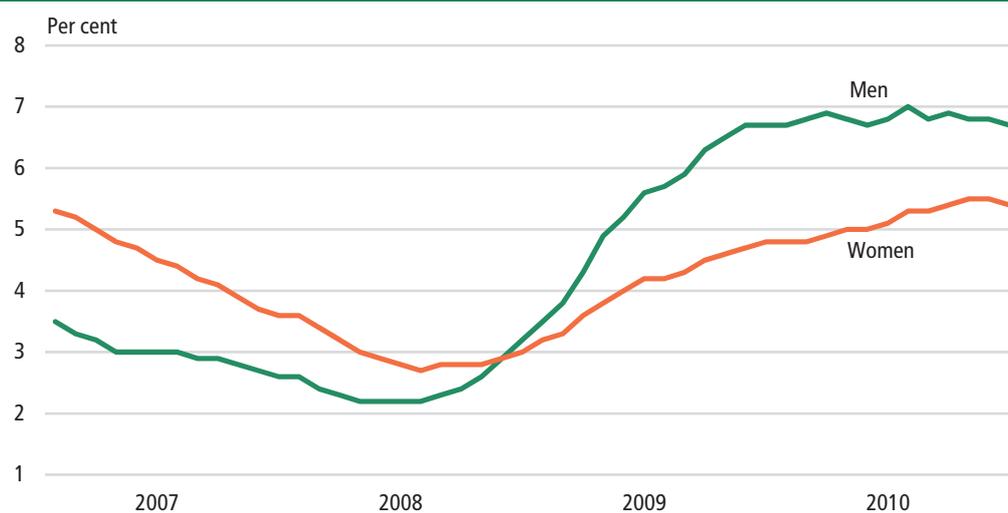
2

Unemployment and people receiving public benefits, 16-64-years**Continued increase in unemployment in 2010**

In 2010, unemployment continued to increase, implying that the number of unemployed has risen to 163,900 persons (converted into full-time), which corresponds to 6 pct. of the labour force. This constitutes an increase of 27 pct. compared to 2009. Consequently, the number of unemployed has increased by almost 90,000 persons compared to the lowest number of unemployed in 2008. However, looking at the seasonally monthly unemployment, unemployment has stagnated by the end of 2010 – and there is even a minor fall.

From December 2010, the focus of Statistics Denmark's register-based unemployment statistics has moved from the registered net unemployment to the registered gross unemployment. This implies that the number of unemployed also covers persons participating in a job activation programme and who are, at the same time, claiming unemployment benefits or social assistance, while they are considered to be available for work (match category 1).

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



www.statbank.dk/aus07

Still higher unemployment among men than among women

The seasonally adjusted unemployment reached its lowest level of recent time in the middle of 2008, and since then it has been on the increase for both men and women. The increase is mainly accounted for by men, as they are typically employed in the hardest hit industries: manufacturing, construction and the service sector.

In per cent of the labour force, the seasonally adjusted unemployment for men increased by 5 percentage points since the middle of 2008, and was at a level around 7 pct. in 2010. The corresponding increase for women was 2.5 percentage points. These differences imply that the seasonally adjusted unemployment (in per cent of the labour force) is still higher among men than among women, although the difference is getting smaller.

In a historical perspective, women have predominately accounted for the highest unemployment rate. Before 2010 we have to go back as far as 1976 in order to find

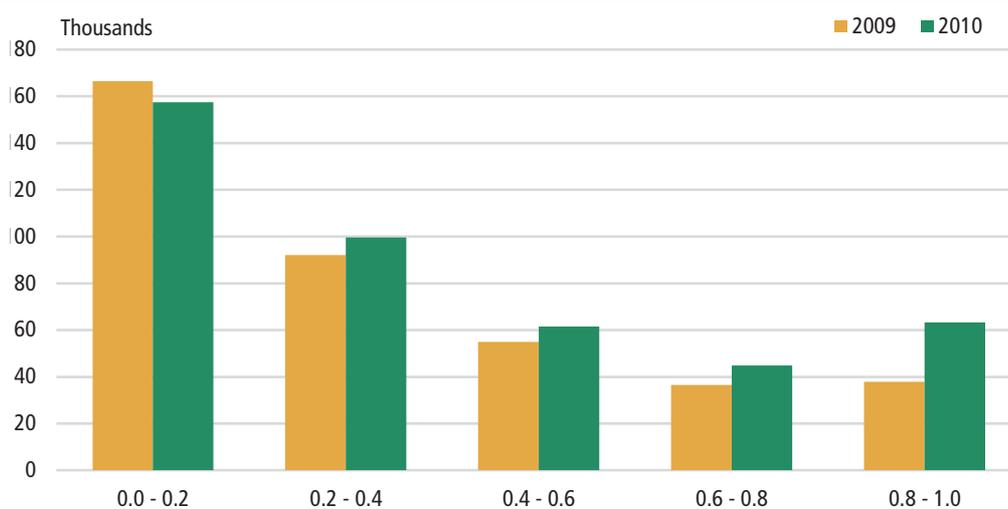
a similar situation where unemployment (in per cent of the labour force) was higher among men than among women.

Sharp increase in the number of long-term unemployed persons

In 2010, 426,900 persons were affected by unemployment – this is an increase of 10 pct. compared to the previous year. The reason for the great difference in the number of full-time unemployed estimated above and the total number of unemployed persons is due to a longer length of the unemployment period. 39 pct. of the persons unemployed in 2010 were unemployed for less than 73 days, which corresponds to an unemployment degree of 0.2 pct. The share was 43 pct. in 2009. On the contrary, the number of long-term unemployed persons has increased by 67 pct. In 2010, 63,400 persons were unemployed for more than 292 days, corresponding to an unemployment degree of at least 80 per cent during the year.

In 2010, the number of long-term unemployed persons made up 15 per cent of the total unemployment rate, while the corresponding share was 10 per cent in 2009. The statistics on long-term unemployment include the periods in which a person has participated in job activation, and thereby the statistics comply with the new concept of gross unemployment.

Figure 5 Unemployed persons by degree of unemployment

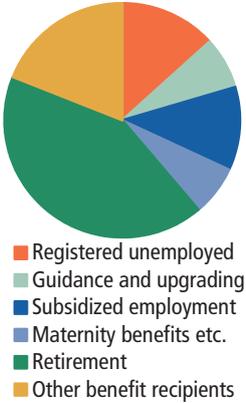


www.statbank.dk/auaar12

People receiving public benefits, 16-64-years

The statistics on people receiving public benefits aged 16-64 provide an overall view of the number of registered unemployed, participants in subsidized employment, guidance and upgrading, recipients of sickness and maternity benefits, persons claiming early retirement pension, and early retirement pay recipients as well as other benefit recipients. This statistic was known as *Persons who are not in ordinary employment* until December 2010.

Figure 6
Full-time participants
by type of benefit. 2010



In the light of this delimitation, 857,200 persons (converted into full-time) were receiving public benefits in 2010. Of whom 42.2 per cent had retired from the labour market, 13.3 per cent were registered unemployed persons, 11.5 per cent were in subsidized employment, 6.9 per cent claimed maternity benefits, 7.1 per cent participated in measures concerning guidance activities or special activities upgrading skills, while other recipients of benefits made up 19.0 per cent.

Subsidized employment, including persons in flex jobs

As mentioned above, subsidized employment made up 11.5 per cent of the total number of persons, who were receiving public benefits in 2010, corresponding to 98,700 full-time persons, of whom 52,500 full-time persons were in flex jobs. The remaining number of 46,200 full-time persons consists of adult apprentices, light jobs, business in-service training, employment subject to wage subsidies, etc.

The number of full-time persons in flex jobs has increased steadily since 2000, from a level of 8,600 persons (converted into full-time) to 52,500 persons in 2010. This increase is attributed to all age groups, but the 50-66 year-olds accounted for the largest increase.

In 2000, persons aged 50-66 made up 36.9 per cent of the total number of full-time participants in flex jobs, while this share had increased to 53.8 per cent in 2010.

Figure 7 Full-time participants in flex jobs by age

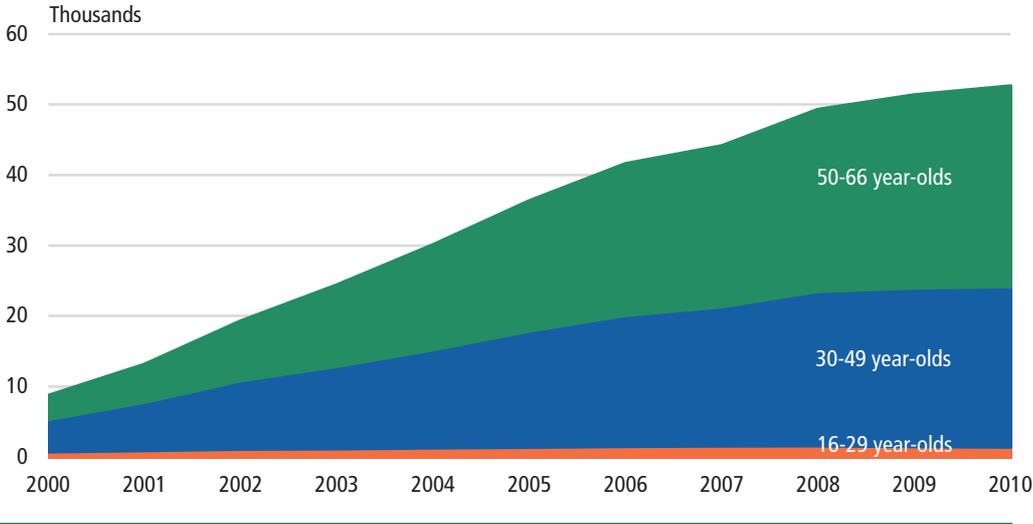
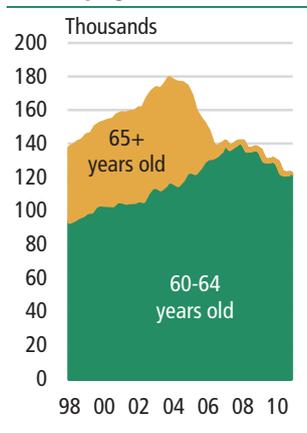


Figure 8
Number of persons receiving early retirement pay

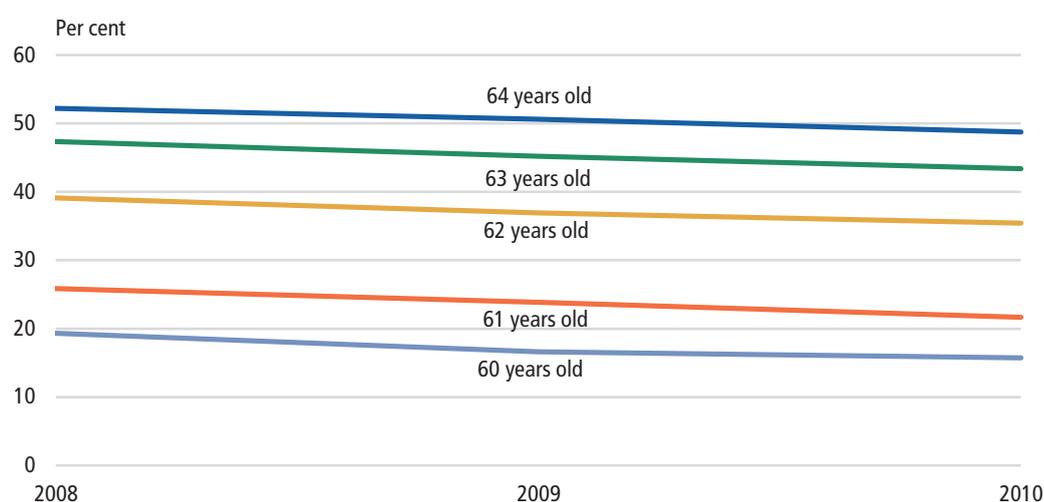


Changes in the number of persons receiving early retirement pay

The number of persons receiving early retirement pay has increased steadily during the period from 1996 to the end of 2003. The highest level was reached in the 4th quarter 2003, when the number was 178,700 full-time persons. By the end of the 4th quarter 2010, the number of persons receiving early retirement pay had decreased to 122,200 full-time persons, corresponding to a fall of 31,6 per cent. The sharp fall in the number of persons receiving early retirement pay from 2004 to 2006 is particularly reflected in the reduction of the retirement age from 67 to 65 years for persons born after 1 July 1939.

In relation to the population of persons who have reached the early retirement age (60-64 years), the share of persons receiving early retirement pay has decreased for all age groups in the period from 2008 to 2010. It is especially the share of 61 year-olds who accounts for the fall in the number of persons receiving early retirement pay. For example, 25.9 per cent of the persons aged 61 (converted into full-time) received early retirement pay in 2008, while this share had fallen to 21.7 per cent in 2010 – i.e. a fall of 4.2 percentage points.

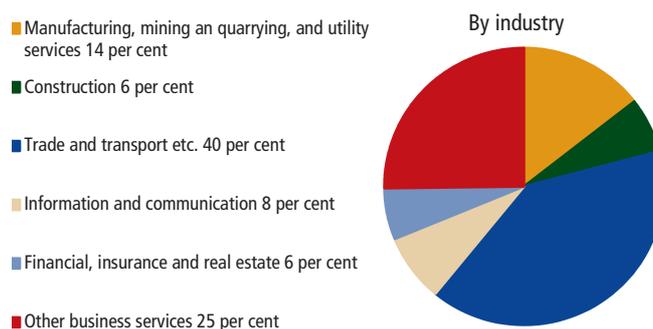
Figure 9 Share of the population receiving early retirement pay by age



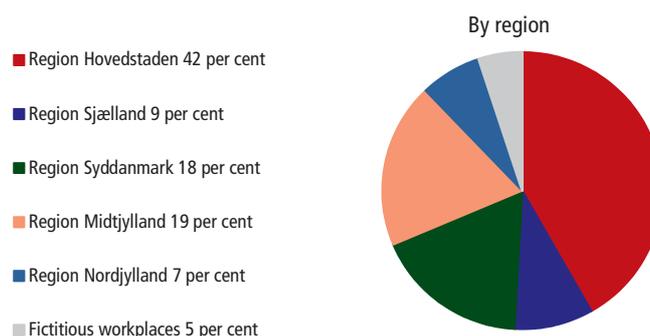
Note: Shares are estimated as the number of full-time persons receiving early retirement pay in relation to the population number in the middle of the year (in each age group).

Business activities account for the highest number of job vacancies

On average for the four estimations made in 2010, the private sector accounted for a total number of job vacancies of 20,700, corresponding to a share of job vacancies of 1.3 pct. The industry group *business activities* accounted for 5,200 job vacancies, corresponding to a share of job vacancies of 2.0 pct. Consequently, the industry group *business activities* accounted for the largest share of job vacancies. *Business activities* consist of partly professional, scientific and technical services, e.g. legal assistance, book-keeping, engineering activities and partly of administrative services and auxiliary services, e.g. temporary employment agency and cleaning. The industry groups: *manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply* and *construction* had for the lowest share of job vacancies. This is equivalent to 3,000 job vacancies within *manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply* and 1,300 job vacancies within *construction*.

Figur 10 Job vacancies by industry. 2010**Region Nordjylland had the lowest number of job vacancies**

With a share of job vacancies of 1.5 pct. the largest share of job vacancies was seen in Region Hovedstaden in 2010, corresponding to 8,600 job vacancies. The lowest share was seen in Region Nordjylland, as only 1.0 pct. of all jobs were vacant. This corresponds to 1,500 job vacancies.

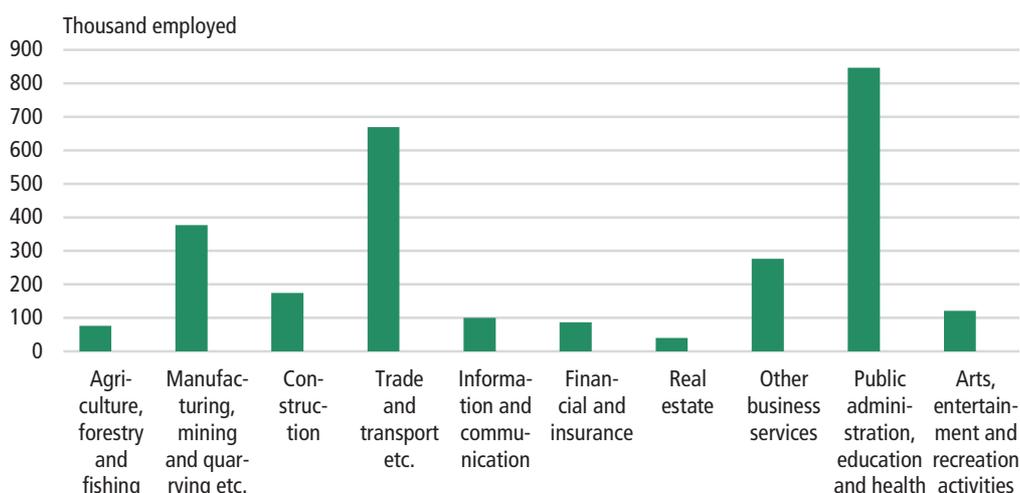
Figur 11 Job vacancies by region. 2010**Small workplaces have the largest share of job vacancies**

Small workplaces (less than 10 employees) accounted for relatively more job vacancies than large workplaces. In 2010, small workplaces had a share of job vacancies of 2.0 pct. For reasons of comparison, the largest workplaces (more than 100 employees) had a share of job vacancies of 1.0 pct.

3**Employment and hours worked**

The service sector accounts, by far, for the highest number of persons employed in Denmark. The largest industry groups are thus *public administration, education and health* employing 847,000 persons (corresponding to 30.6 per cent of persons employed) and *wholesale and retail trade, and transport, etc.* employing 669,000 persons (24.2 per cent of persons employed). Primary industries *agriculture, forestry and fishing* account for a substantially lower share employing 76,000 persons (2.8 per cent of persons employed).

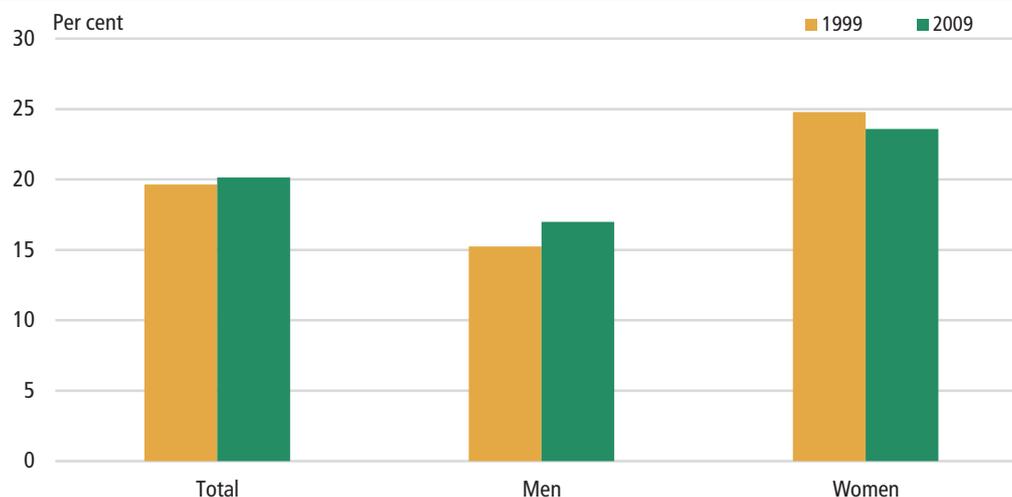
Figure 12 Employed by industry. 2009



www.statbank.dk/atr11

The number of hours worked by women is lower than the number of hours worked by men. In 2009, 23.6 per cent of women were working part-time, while only 17.0 per cent of men were working part-time. However, the difference between men's and women's part-time activity rate becomes smaller over the years. Consequently, more women (24.8 per cent) and fewer men (15.3 per cent) were working part-time in 1999.

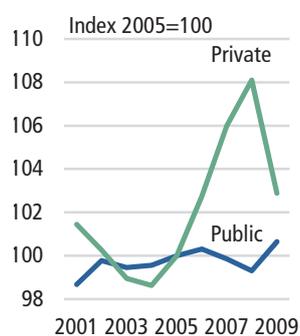
Figure 13 Persons working part-time



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

Source: Working Time Account

Figure 14
Employment by sector



www.statistikbanken.dk/atr1

The number of employed decreased in the private (market) sector and increased in the public (non-market) sector.

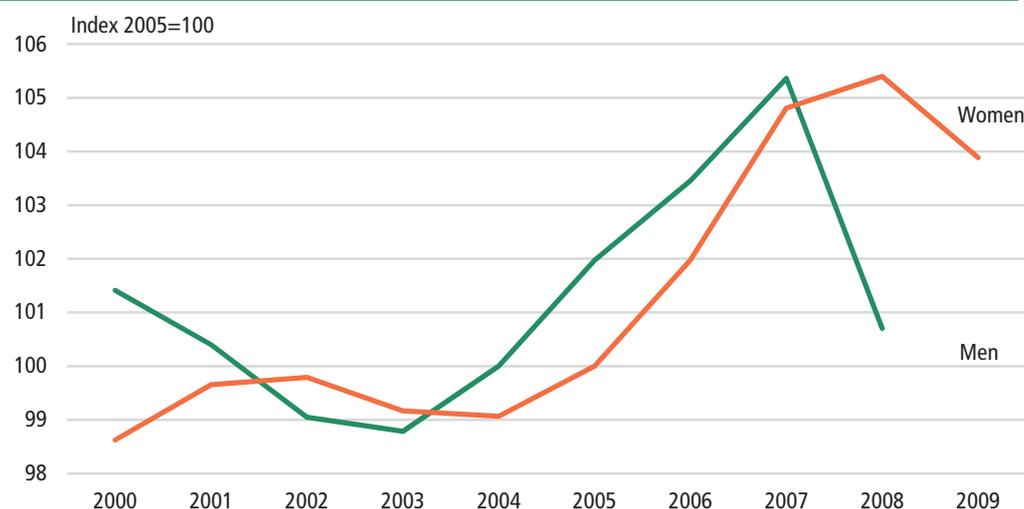
From 2008 to 2009, the number of employed decreased by 86,000 persons (3.0 pct.) and hours worked decreased by 3.7 pct. The decrease in employment and hours worked is due to the development in the market-related part of the economy (i.e., the private sector and companies owned by the central government, the regional authorities or by the municipalities). In this part of the economy, employment decreased by 98,000 persons (4.8 pct.). Employment increased in the non-market part of the economy (known as the general government sector) by 11,000 persons (1.4 pct.).

This development is in sharp contrast to the period up to 2008, where there was a steep rise in the private sector employment. In the period 2005 to 2008, employment in the market sector increased by an annual average of 51,000 persons (2.6 pct), while employment in the general government sector decreased by 2,000 persons (0.2 pct.) per year in the period 2005-2008.

Employment by men dropped sharply compared to women

The number of employed men decreased by 67,000 persons (4.4 pct.) from 2008 to 2009. In sharp contrast to this development, men's employment increased, on average, by 26,000 persons (1.8 pct.) per year in the period 2005-2008. Women's employment, on the other hand, decreased by 19,000 persons (1.4 pct.) from 2008 to 2009, following a period from 2005-2008, where women's average employment increased by 23,000 persons (1.8 pct.) per year. The development in employment is connected to the fact that men are, by far, predominantly employed in the private sector, whereas almost half of the women are employed in the public sector.

Figure 15 **Employment by sex**



www.statistikbanken.dk/atr1

4

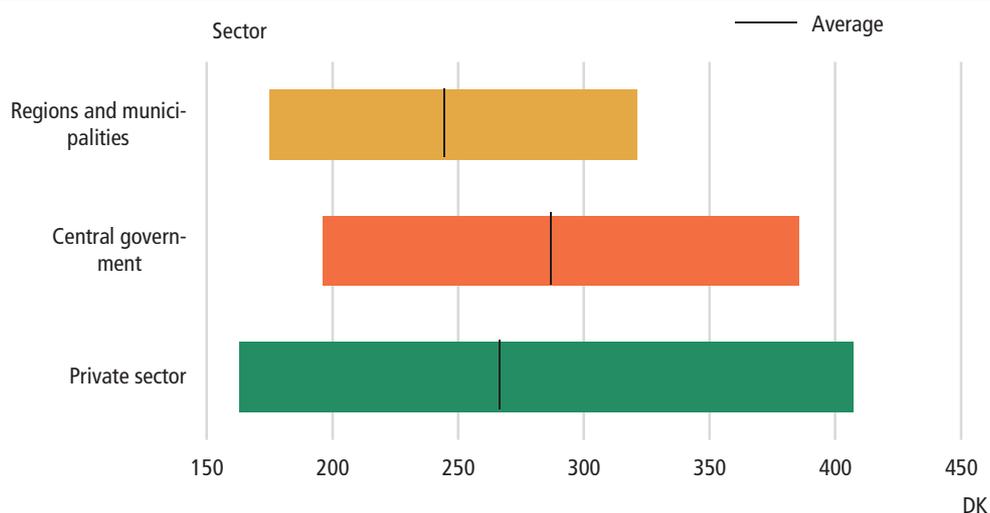
Pay and hourly earnings

Earnings and hourly earnings

Earnings comprise the payment made by employers to each individual employee, including holiday and public holiday allowances, fringe benefits, bonuses and total pension contributions, etc. Earnings can be related to, e.g. the number of hours

worked by an employee in the period as well as the *normal* number of hours worked by an employee in the period. The two concepts are called in the statistics on earnings, respectively, earnings per hour performed and direct remuneration. Direct remuneration generally indicates the amount earned by an employee per hour during the period in which he/she is employed to perform work – whereas earnings per hour performed indicates the cost per hour paid by an employer for employing an employee to perform his/her work.

Figure 16 Earnings by sectors. 2009



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

Irrespective of the way in which earnings are calculated, men's earnings are, on average, higher than women's and earnings of persons in managerial positions are higher than those of other employees and earnings of people living in Zealand are higher than those of people living in Jutland. Average earnings of central government employees are higher than earnings of local government employees as well as persons employed in the private sector. The greatest spread of earnings is, by contrast, seen in the private sector. Hourly earnings for the ten-percent highest paid employees in the private sector were more than DKK 407 per hour performed in 2009, while the ten-percent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 164 per hour performed. Hourly earnings of the ten-percent highest paid central government employees were more than DKK 385 per hour performed, while the ten-percent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 197 per hour performed. In municipalities and regions the numbers were DKK 321 and DKK 175 respectively.

5

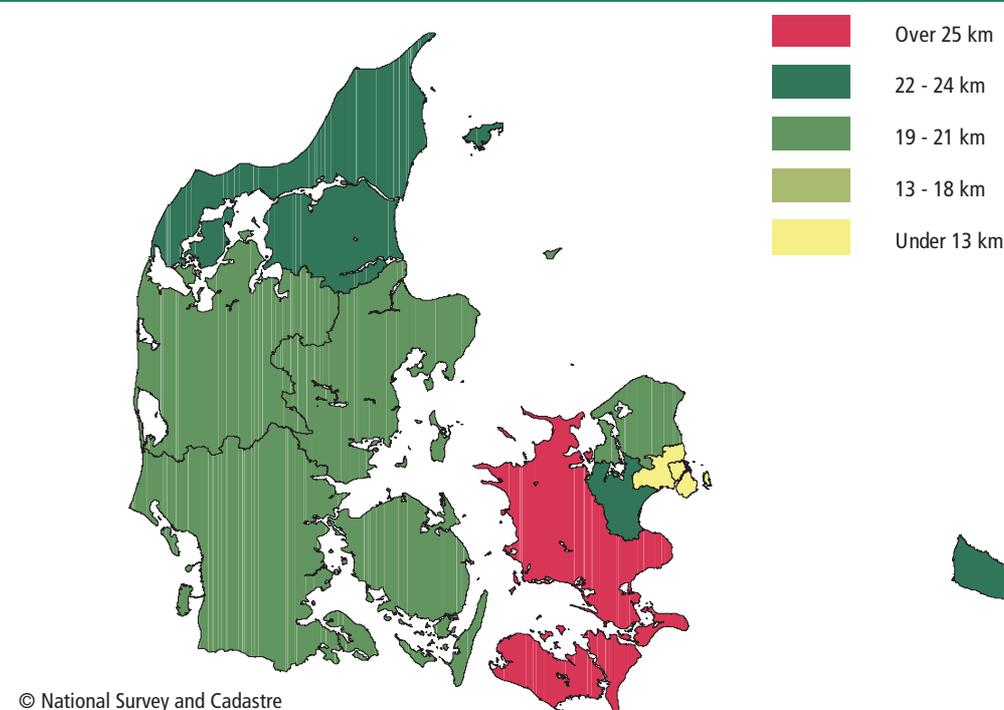
Commuting

Longer commuting distances

In 2009, every Dane travelled, on average, a distance of 19.1 km to and from the home and work. Compared to 2008, this is 0.5 km longer and 1.5 km longer in relation to 2006. On average, men are working 22.6 km away from their home, while women only need to travel 15.6 km to their job. This implies that the average commuting distance between men and women is 7.0 km, which is slightly higher than in 2006, when it was 6.4 km. The commuting distance is calculated as the shortest road distance between the home and work. The statistics cover all em-

ployed persons who are not living and working at the same address. Commuting usually involves a daily journey between the home and work, but in some cases the journey takes place at more irregular intervals.

Figure 17 Commuting. 2009



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Commuters from Copenhagen account for the shortest distance

People living in Vest- and Sydsjælland account for the longest commuting distance to their work, i.e. 26.8 km. In addition to employed persons living in Vest- and Sydsjælland, employed persons living on Bornholm, in Nordjylland, in Østsjælland and on Fyn and in Sydjylland have an average commuting distance of more than 20 km. However, the commuting distance of employed persons living in København By and Københavns Omegn is only 12.2 km and 12.6 km.

6

Absence

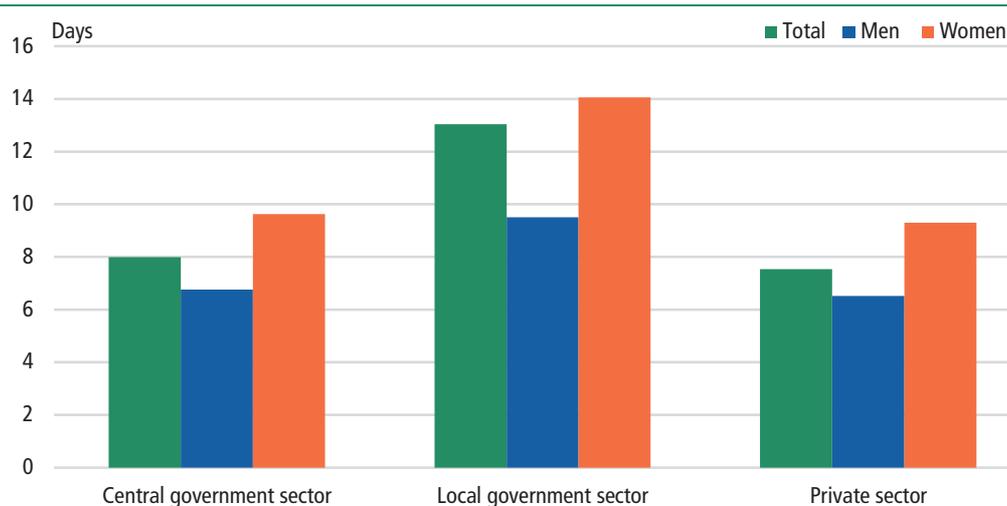
Women are more absent due to sickness than men

The employees in the regions and the municipalities were on average absent from work 13 days due to sickness in 2009. In the central government sector, employees were, on average, absent 8 days due to sickness where as employees in the private sector were absent 7.5 days.

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

Within regions and municipalities 78 per cent of the employees are women where as the proportion of women in the central government is 43 per cent and 37 per cent in the private sector.

Figure 18 Absence caused by own sickness. 2009



www.statbank.dk/fra05

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

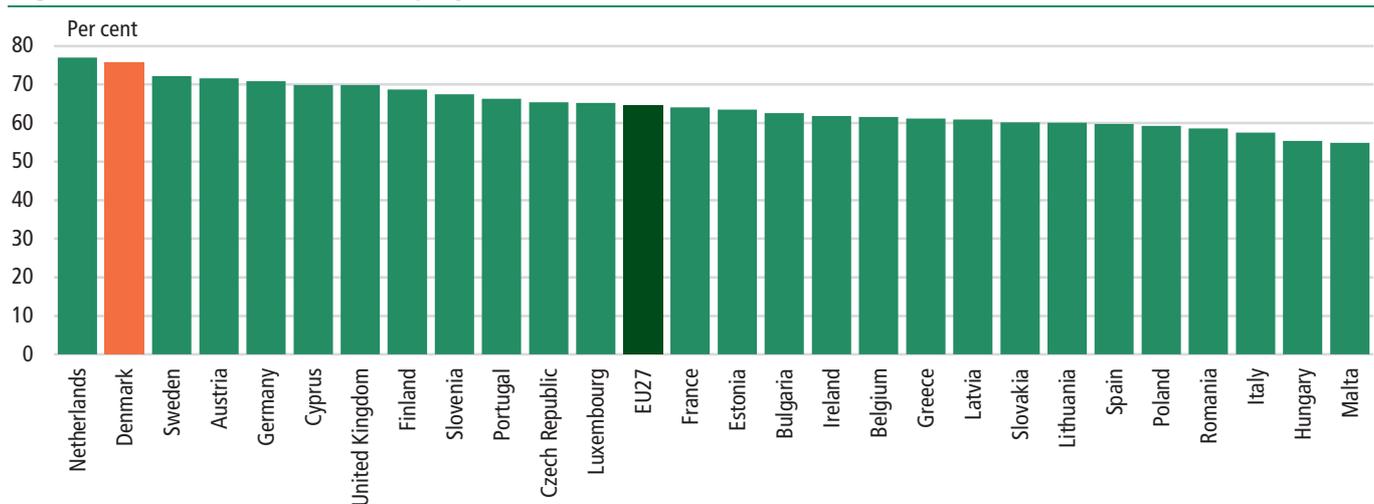
7

A European perspective

The Netherlands has the highest employment rate in the European Union

With 77.0 per cent of the population in the age 15-64 years in employment, the Netherlands has the highest employment rate in the European Union according to the Labour Force Survey.

Figure 19 Employment rate in the EU. 2009



Source: Eurostat

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

In 2009 the employment rate in the Netherlands was above the European Union average of 64.6 per cent – ahead of Denmark and Sweden, where the employment rates are 75.7 and 72.2 per cent, respectively.

Hungary and Malta have the lowest employment rates in the European Union at 55.4 and 54.9 per cent, respectively.

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

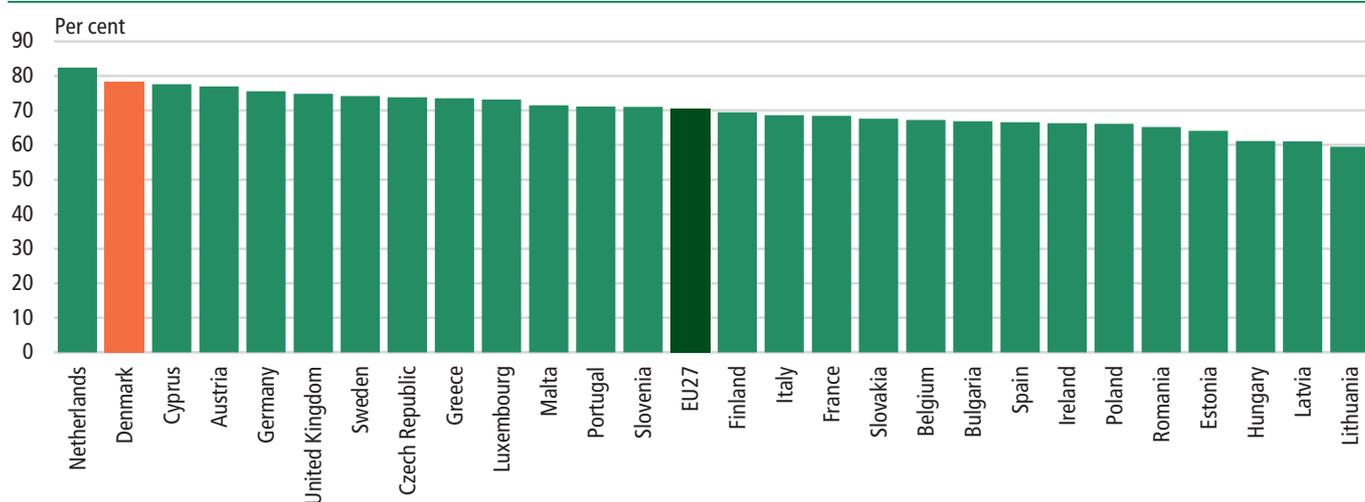
The chapter *International statistics* contains further employment figures for a wider range of countries.

The Netherlands has the highest employment rate for men

With 82.4 per cent the Netherlands has the highest employment rate for men among the 27 countries in the European Union. Denmark is second at 78.3 per cent followed by Cyprus where 77.6 per cent of the men are employed.

With 61.0 and 59.5 per cent, respectively, Latvia and Lithuania have the lowest employment rates for men in the European Union. The EU average is 70.7 per cent.

Figure 20 Employment rate in the EU, men. 2009

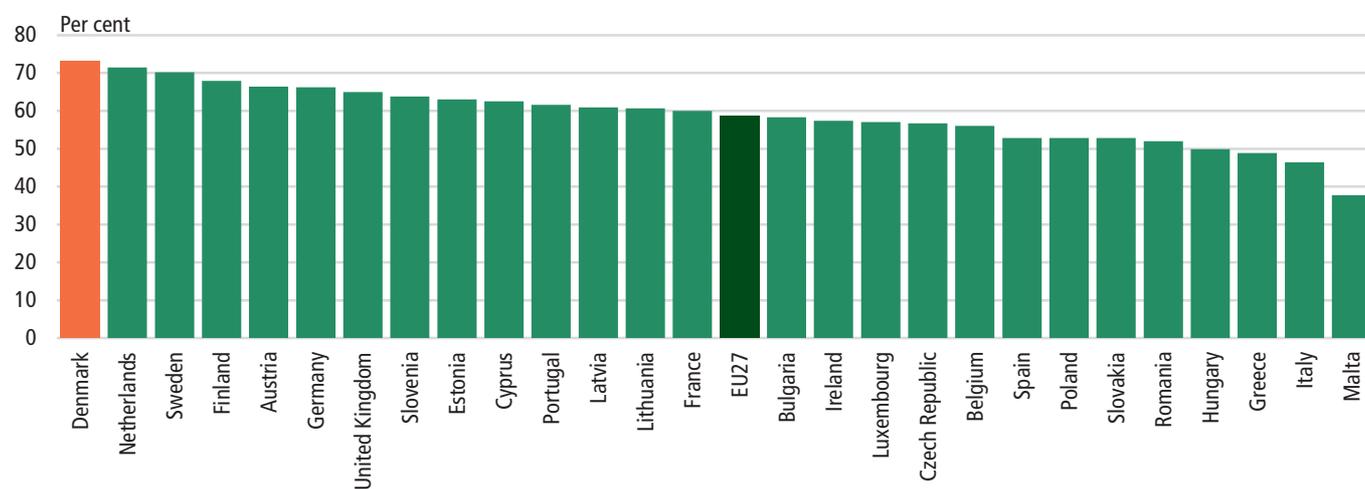


Source: Eurostat

Denmark has the highest employment rate for women

Since 2004 Denmark has had the highest employment rate for women in the European Union. 73.1 per cent of the women were in employment in 2009.

Figure 21 Employment rate in the EU, women. 2009



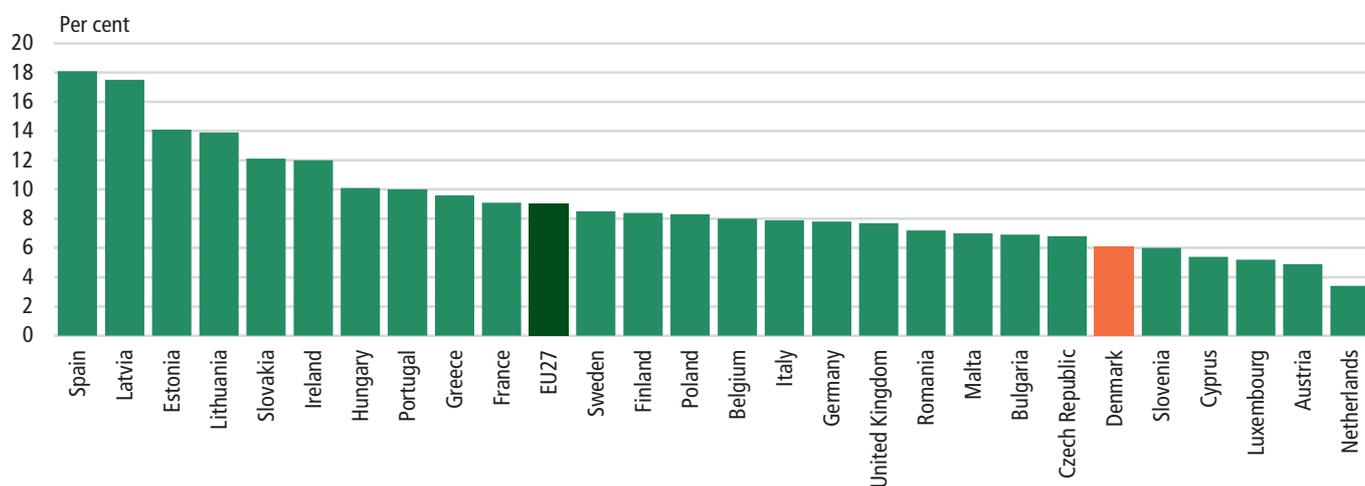
Source: Eurostat

Denmark is ahead of the Netherlands and Sweden where female employment rates are 71.5 and 70.2 per cent, respectively. The EU average is 58.6 per cent. At 46.4 and 37.7 per cent, Italy and Malta have the lowest employment rates for women in the European Union.

The Netherlands has the lowest unemployment rate in the EU

Among the 27 countries of the European Union, the Netherlands has the lowest unemployment rate in 2009. The unemployment rate among those aged 15-64 years was 3.4 per cent in the Netherlands, followed by Austria and Luxembourg with 4.9 and 5.2 per cent, respectively. In Denmark the unemployment rate was 6.1 per cent.

Figure 22 Unemployment rate in the EU. Age 15-64 years. 2009



Source: Eurostat

Spain and Latvia have the highest unemployment rates in the EU with 18.1 and 17.5 per cent, respectively. The EU average unemployment rate is 9.0 per cent. The unemployed are in the Labour Force Survey considered to be those without a job, who wish to get a job, have looked for a job within the last four weeks and can begin a new job within two weeks.

The unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons in a specific age group in the labour force. The chapter *International statistics* contains further unemployment figures for a wider range of countries.

Youth unemployment in the EU

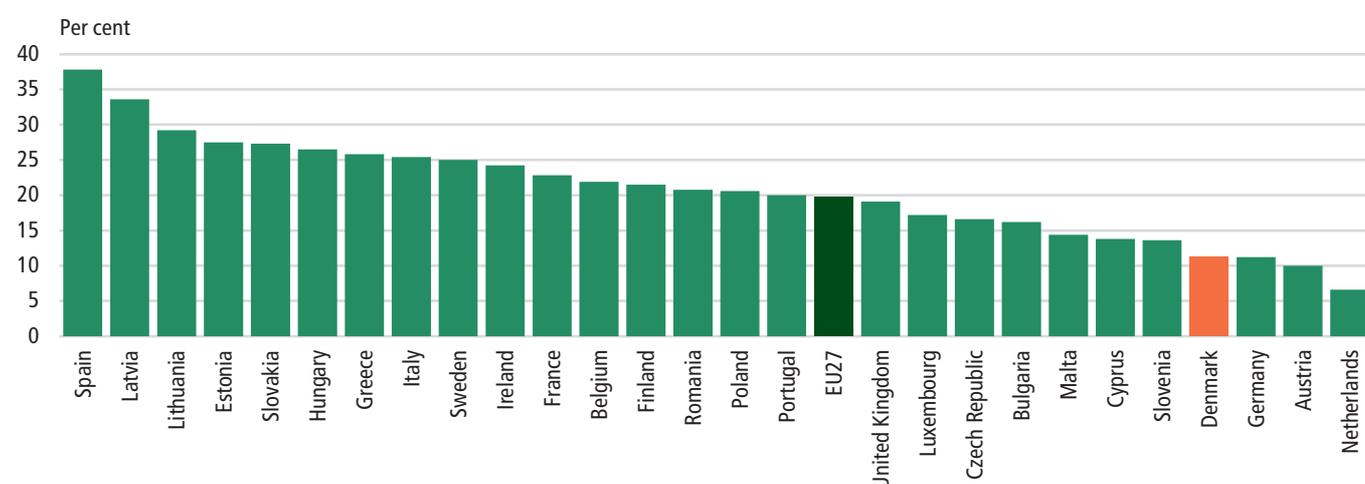
Considering the youth unemployment rate in the European Union, defined as the unemployment rate for those aged 15-24 years, Denmark is also placed relatively low at 11.2 per cent. Again, it is the Netherlands who has the lowest unemployment rate at 6.6 per cent.

In our neighbouring country Sweden the youth unemployment rate is surprisingly high at 25.0 per cent, while the unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 years is 8.5 per cent.

Spain and Latvia have the highest youth unemployment rates in the European Union with 37.8 and 33.6 per cent, respectively. The EU average is 19.8 per cent.

Figure 23

Youth unemployment rate. Age 15-24 years. 2009



Source: Eurostat

Table 106 Population by industry in the censuses

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

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

Table 107 Population by industry in the censuses

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

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

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

	2001	2005	2009
	thousand persons		
Total	2 773	2 710	2 831
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	98	84	74
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	464	408	394
Construction	173	169	180
Trade and transport etc.	649	631	676
Information and communication	106	97	101
Financial and insurance	79	78	87
Real estate	33	37	40
Other business services	226	245	275
Public administration, education and health	817	833	868
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	114	115	119
Activity not stated	12	12	18

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	Men	Women	Total
	persons		
Total	1 338 544	1 288 302	2 626 846
Central government sector	105 115	97 482	202 597
Social security funds	582	1 565	2 147
Regions	29 554	110 213	139 767
Municipalities	117 664	406 307	523 971
General government, total	252 915	615 567	868 482
Public corporations, etc.	49 335	31 434	80 769
Private sector, total	302 250	647 001	949 251
Public sector, total	1 035 410	640 757	1 676 167
Foreign sector	0	0	0
Not stated sektor	884	544	1 428

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Table 110 Employed persons by sex, industry and socio-economic status. 2009

	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Salaried employees						Salaried employees total	Employment total
			Top managers	Upper levels	Intermediate levels	Basic levels	Other	Not further specified		
	— thousands —									
Males and females, total	198.1	6.1	88.2	361.6	519.8	1 065.1	270.8	321.3	2 626.8	2 831.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	36.1	2.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	7.1	2.1	24.6	35.6	74.1
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	8.8	0.3	17.4	29.2	57.9	210.6	40.4	29.0	384.5	393.5
Construction	21.1	0.5	6.2	3.4	9.8	96.9	20.5	21.7	158.6	180.2
Trade and transport etc.	45.3	1.6	24.8	15.7	84.2	309.7	83.0	111.8	629.3	676.2
Information and communication	6.1	0.1	4.3	30.8	28.8	15.0	5.6	10.8	95.2	101.4
Financial and insurance	0.3	0.0	2.7	9.7	47.2	20.1	1.9	4.9	86.5	86.8
Real estate	7.1	0.1	1.0	1.4	5.2	8.3	7.0	9.8	32.7	39.9
Other business services	28.9	0.7	7.6	48.9	48.3	53.5	51.8	35.2	245.3	274.8
Public administration, education and health	17.1	0.2	21.1	202.5	225.3	310.6	45.3	45.5	850.3	867.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	11.9	0.2	3.0	19.4	11.7	32.7	13.1	26.8	106.6	118.7
Activity not stated	15.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.2	2.3	17.9
Males, total	145.2	0.7	63.9	189.5	201.0	527.0	155.3	201.7	1 338.5	1 484.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	4.7	1.5	18.3	25.7	58.4
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	7.0	0.0	14.9	21.3	33.2	151.7	28.1	19.4	268.7	275.8
Construction	20.4	0.0	5.7	2.9	7.0	88.4	19.6	18.8	142.5	163.0
Trade and transport etc.	33.2	0.3	18.8	9.9	49.6	170.0	51.0	68.0	367.3	400.8
Information and communication	5.4	0.0	3.4	22.8	19.9	6.4	3.5	7.8	63.9	69.3
Financial and insurance	0.3	0.0	2.2	6.7	23.6	6.0	0.8	3.0	42.3	42.6
Real estate	5.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.9	3.4	5.3	6.8	20.0	25.4
Other business services	19.4	0.1	5.7	32.2	19.7	22.9	24.6	20.1	125.3	144.8
Public administration, education and health	7.5	0.0	10.4	83.4	38.6	62.6	15.0	25.8	235.9	243.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	4.6	0.0	2.0	9.0	5.6	10.5	5.8	12.8	45.7	50.3
Activity not stated	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.3	10.8
Females, total	52.9	5.5	24.3	172.1	318.8	538.1	115.5	119.6	1 288.3	1 346.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.5	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.4	0.7	6.4	10.0	15.7
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1.8	0.3	2.4	7.9	24.7	58.9	12.3	9.6	115.7	117.8
Construction	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.8	8.5	0.9	2.9	16.1	17.2
Trade and transport etc.	12.1	1.3	6.0	5.7	34.6	139.7	32.1	43.8	261.9	275.3
Information and communication	0.7	0.1	0.9	8.1	8.9	8.5	2.1	2.9	31.4	32.2
Financial and insurance	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.9	23.6	14.2	1.0	1.9	44.2	44.2
Real estate	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.3	4.9	1.7	3.0	12.7	14.5
Other business services	9.4	0.6	1.9	16.7	28.6	30.6	27.1	15.1	120.0	130.0
Public administration, education and health	9.6	0.1	10.7	119.1	186.7	247.9	30.3	19.7	614.4	624.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	7.3	0.1	1.0	10.4	6.1	22.2	7.3	14.0	60.9	68.4
Activity not stated	6.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.0	7.2

 www.statbank.dk/ras9

Table 111 Population by sex, region and socio-economic status. 2009

	Labour force population					Persons outside the labour force				Population Total
	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Employees	Un-employed persons	Total	Temporarily outside the labour force	Retirement pensioners	Pensioners	Other persons outside the labour force	
	— thousands —									
Men and woman, total	198.1	6.1	2 626.8	43.9	2 875.0	114.1	138.8	998.5	1 385.0	5 511.5
Region Hovedstaden	57.6	1.1	806.2	15.5	880.4	33.9	33.0	278.1	436.9	1 662.3
Region Sjælland	31.3	1.0	378.9	6.4	417.6	16.9	24.6	162.3	199.9	821.3
Region Syddanmark	42.2	1.6	561.8	8.1	613.7	25.1	32.6	234.1	294.1	1 199.7
Region Midtjylland	45.0	1.6	609.8	8.3	664.6	25.5	31.1	212.4	314.1	1 247.7
Region Nordjylland	22.1	0.9	270.1	5.6	298.6	12.8	17.5	111.6	140.0	580.5
Men, total	145.2	0.7	1 338.5	25.0	1 509.4	42.8	57.9	416.7	705.1	2 732.0
Region Hovedstaden	39.6	0.2	402.2	8.6	450.5	13.3	13.7	113.7	222.0	813.1
Region Sjælland	23.1	0.1	191.4	3.8	218.4	6.4	10.5	69.4	102.4	407.2
Region Syddanmark	31.6	0.2	290.3	4.7	326.8	9.2	13.8	98.4	149.2	597.3
Region Midtjylland	33.9	0.1	314.4	4.7	353.1	9.2	12.6	88.3	159.7	622.9
Region Nordjylland	17.0	0.1	140.2	3.3	160.5	4.7	7.3	47.0	71.9	291.5
Woman, total	52.9	5.5	1 288.3	18.9	1 365.6	71.3	80.9	581.8	679.9	2 779.4
Region Hovedstaden	18.0	1.0	404.1	6.8	429.9	20.6	19.4	164.4	214.9	849.1
Region Sjælland	8.2	0.9	187.5	2.6	199.1	10.4	14.0	92.9	97.5	414.0
Region Syddanmark	10.6	1.5	271.5	3.4	287.0	15.9	18.8	135.7	144.9	602.3
Region Midtjylland	11.1	1.4	295.4	3.6	311.5	16.3	18.5	124.2	154.4	624.9
Region Nordjylland	5.1	0.8	129.9	2.4	138.1	8.1	10.2	64.6	68.1	289.1

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Table 112 16-64-year-old persons analysed by ancestry and labour market attachment. 2009

	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employment rate
	persons			per cent	
Total population	3 557 757	2 734 457	2 690 562	76.9	75.6
Immigrants from:					
The Western World	127 003	81 219	79 830	64.0	62.9
The non-Western World	217 256	123 508	117 559	56.8	54.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 905	9 319	9 035	58.6	56.8
Iraq	18 050	7 987	7 463	44.2	41.3
Iran	11 465	6 737	6 490	58.8	56.6
Yugoslavia (former)	12 388	7 495	7 181	60.5	58.0
Lebanon	13 597	5 939	5 586	43.7	41.1
Pakistan	14 239	8 281	7 851	58.2	55.1
Somalia	8 832	3 884	3 417	44.0	38.7
Turkey	40 695	26 108	24 500	64.2	60.2
Descendants	38 635	26 233	25 484	67.9	66.0
Persons of Danish origin	3 174 863	2 503 497	2 467 689	78.9	77.7

www.statbank.dk/ras1f and ras207

Table 113 Commuting to and from work for employed population. 2009

	Commu- ting, total	No commu- ting	Until 5 km	5-10 km	10-20 km	20-30 km	30-40 km	40-50 km	Over 50 km	Not estimated	Average
Men and women, total	2 831 120	223 688	897 489	506 909	524 157	263 804	138 263	78 037	193 868	4 905	19.1
Region Hovedstaden	864 956	54 595	289 145	196 612	179 808	71 070	32 293	14 916	25 736	781	14.5
Region Sjælland	411 205	37 229	102 583	48 282	69 895	47 890	32 406	18 815	53 664	441	25.2
Region Syddanmark	605 636	52 104	194 531	107 037	105 441	57 779	26 470	14 424	45 908	1 942	20.3
Region Midtjylland	656 295	53 965	214 629	109 627	117 800	58 542	32 450	21 510	47 007	765	19.5
Region Nordjylland	293 028	25 795	96 601	45 351	51 213	28 523	14 644	8 372	21 553	976	21.5
Province Copenhagen Town	360 201	18 361	157 765	98 032	51 410	13 874	7 134	2 517	10 727	381	12.2
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	257 395	14 973	74 383	66 443	76 057	15 496	3 570	1 358	4 975	140	12.6
Province Nordsjælland	228 211	19 412	49 595	29 454	48 757	39 652	21 098	11 037	9 025	181	19.9
Province Bornholm	19 149	1 849	7 402	2 683	3 584	2 048	491	4	1 009	79	22.1
Province Østsjælland	123 136	9 435	26 360	14 071	22 478	21 462	16 754	7 675	4 828	73	21.4
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	288 069	27 794	76 223	34 211	47 417	26 428	15 652	11 140	48 836	368	26.8
Province Fyn	238 915	20 250	76 327	45 128	40 936	20 383	10 079	6 314	18 383	1 115	20.4
Province Sydjylland	366 721	31 854	118 204	61 909	64 505	37 396	16 391	8 110	27 525	827	20.3
Province Østjylland	430 458	33 057	135 470	78 502	77 803	36 655	21 718	14 858	31 851	544	19.9
Province Vestjylland	225 837	20 908	79 159	31 125	39 997	21 887	10 732	6 652	15 156	221	18.8
Province Nordjylland	293 028	25 795	96 601	45 351	51 213	28 523	14 644	8 372	21 553	976	21.5
Men, total	1 484 407	146 489	413 436	250 828	269 967	141 677	78 661	47 183	131 694	4 472	22.6
Region Hovedstaden	441 925	35 923	126 299	95 787	97 047	40 365	19 303	9 368	17 162	671	16.9
Region Sjælland	214 674	24 451	45 040	22 241	32 511	24 481	17 958	11 343	36 240	409	30.1
Region Syddanmark	322 106	33 750	92 466	53 920	54 102	30 780	14 955	8 559	31 751	1 823	24.1
Region Midtjylland	348 431	35 275	102 404	55 269	60 267	31 010	18 504	13 151	31 839	712	22.7
Region Nordjylland	157 271	17 090	47 227	23 611	26 040	15 041	7 941	4 762	14 702	857	25.3
Province Copenhagen Town	183 061	12 029	70 741	49 045	30 047	8 621	4 213	1 459	6 611	295	14.0
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	131 791	9 967	31 041	32 503	41 940	9 328	2 367	927	3 589	129	14.8
Province Nordsjælland	116 952	12 680	21 045	12 837	23 198	21 317	12 440	6 979	6 284	172	23.1
Province Bornholm	10 121	1 247	3 472	1 402	1 862	1 099	283	3	678	75	27.6
Province Østsjælland	63 104	6 216	10 793	6 178	10 752	11 617	9 590	4 686	3 204	68	24.6
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	151 570	18 235	34 247	16 063	21 759	12 864	8 368	6 657	33 036	341	32.4
Province Fyn	125 877	12 898	35 517	22 282	21 267	10 853	5 735	3 583	12 701	1 041	24.4
Province Sydjylland	196 229	20 852	56 949	31 638	32 835	19 927	9 220	4 976	19 050	782	23.9
Province Østjylland	225 620	21 392	62 786	38 859	39 624	19 516	12 642	9 054	21 238	509	23.2
Province Vestjylland	122 811	13 883	39 618	16 410	20 643	11 494	5 862	4 097	10 601	203	21.8
Province Nordjylland	157 271	17 090	47 227	23 611	26 040	15 041	7 941	4 762	14 702	857	25.3
Women, total	1 346 713	77 199	484 053	256 081	254 190	122 127	59 602	30 854	62 174	433	15.6
Region Hovedstaden	423 031	18 672	162 846	100 825	82 761	30 705	12 990	5 548	8 574	110	12.1
Region Sjælland	196 531	12 778	57 543	26 041	37 384	23 409	14 448	7 472	17 424	32	20.1
Region Syddanmark	283 530	18 354	102 065	53 117	51 339	26 999	11 515	5 865	14 157	119	16.3
Region Midtjylland	307 864	18 690	112 225	54 358	57 533	27 532	13 946	8 359	15 168	53	16.1
Region Nordjylland	135 757	8 705	49 374	21 740	25 173	13 482	6 703	3 610	6 851	119	17.3
Province Copenhagen Town	177 140	6 332	87 024	48 987	21 363	5 253	2 921	1 058	4 116	86	10.3
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	125 604	5 006	43 342	33 940	34 117	6 168	1 203	431	1 386	11	10.3
Province Nordsjælland	111 259	6 732	28 550	16 617	25 559	18 335	8 658	4 058	2 741	9	16.8
Province Bornholm	9 028	602	3 930	1 281	1 722	949	208	1	331	4	16.4
Province Østsjælland	60 032	3 219	15 567	7 893	11 726	9 845	7 164	2 989	1 624	5	18.2
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	136 499	9 559	41 976	18 148	25 658	13 564	7 284	4 483	15 800	27	21.0
Province Fyn	113 038	7 352	40 810	22 846	19 669	9 530	4 344	2 731	5 682	74	16.2
Province Sydjylland	170 492	11 002	61 255	30 271	31 670	17 469	7 171	3 134	8 475	45	16.3
Province Østjylland	204 838	11 665	72 684	39 643	38 179	17 139	9 076	5 804	10 613	35	16.4
Province Vestjylland	103 026	7 025	39 541	14 715	19 354	10 393	4 870	2 555	4 555	18	15.5
Province Nordjylland	135 757	8 705	49 374	21 740	25 173	13 482	6 703	3 610	6 851	119	17.3

Note: Regions and provinces indicates the area of residence.

www.statbank.dk/afstb1 and [afstb2](http://www.statbank.dk/afstb2)

Table 114 Commuting to and from work in major municipalities. 2009

	Persons with workplace in the area			Employed persons resident in the area			Incoming commuters, net		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	persons								
Region Hovedstaden	488 167	452 636	940 803	441 925	423 031	864 956	46 242	29 605	75 847
Region Sjælland	175 060	170 641	345 701	214 674	196 531	411 205	-39 614	-25 890	-65 504
Region Syddanmark	316 031	282 785	598 816	322 106	283 530	605 636	-6 075	-745	-6 820
Region Midtjylland	346 581	305 665	652 246	348 431	307 864	656 295	-1 850	-2 199	-4 049
Region Nordjylland	154 096	134 553	288 649	157 271	135 757	293 028	-3 175	-1 204	-4 379
Province Copenhagen Town	208 437	206 130	414 567	183 061	177 140	360 201	25 376	28 990	54 366
Copenhagen	173 500	173 508	347 008	144 013	138 017	282 030	29 487	35 491	64 978
Frederiksberg	18 007	20 974	38 981	25 244	25 618	50 862	-7 237	-4 644	-11 881
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	175 339	146 429	321 768	131 791	125 604	257 395	43 548	20 825	64 373
Ballerup	21 981	18 289	40 270	11 763	11 306	23 069	10 218	6 983	17 201
Gentofte	18 395	20 157	38 552	17 807	17 759	35 566	588	2 398	2 986
Gladsaxe	19 400	16 588	35 988	16 609	15 985	32 594	2 791	603	3 394
Høje-Taastrup	17 353	13 600	30 953	12 841	11 661	24 502	4 512	1 939	6 451
Lyngby-Taarbæk	17 648	15 682	33 330	13 247	12 876	26 123	4 401	2 806	7 207
Province Nordsjælland	94 482	91 195	185 677	116 952	111 259	228 211	-22 470	-20 064	-42 534
Helsingør	11 436	11 499	22 935	15 392	14 628	30 020	-3 956	-3 129	-7 085
Province Bornholm	9 909	8 882	18 791	10 121	9 028	19 149	-212	-146	-358
Province Østsjælland	51 220	49 914	101 134	63 104	60 032	123 136	-11 884	-10 118	-22 002
Køge	13 801	13 461	27 262	15 122	14 287	29 409	-1 321	-826	-2 147
Roskilde	20 858	21 710	42 568	21 849	21 095	42 944	-991	615	-376
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	123 840	120 727	244 567	151 570	136 499	288 069	-27 730	-15 772	-43 502
Guldborgsund	12 895	13 104	25 999	15 586	13 996	29 582	-2 691	-892	-3 583
Holbæk	14 097	15 040	29 137	18 712	17 257	35 969	-4 615	-2 217	-6 832
Næstved	16 223	17 646	33 869	21 388	19 626	41 014	-5 165	-1 980	-7 145
Slagelse	18 194	17 043	35 237	19 914	18 167	38 081	-1 720	-1 124	-2 844
Province Fyn	116 743	109 622	226 365	125 877	113 038	238 915	-9 134	-3 416	-12 550
Odense	49 916	51 171	101 087	48 330	45 237	93 567	1 586	5 934	7 520
Province Sydjylland	199 288	173 163	372 451	196 229	170 492	366 721	3 059	2 671	5 730
Esbjerg	33 662	28 986	62 648	31 212	27 557	58 769	2 450	1 429	3 879
Kolding	27 856	23 816	51 672	24 791	22 233	47 024	3 065	1 583	4 648
Sønderborg	19 651	18 291	37 942	19 561	17 554	37 115	90	737	827
Vejle	28 770	27 367	56 137	29 675	26 276	55 951	-905	1 091	186
Aabenraa	15 286	13 908	29 194	15 880	13 933	29 813	-594	-25	-619
Province Østjylland	218 628	200 136	418 764	225 620	204 838	430 458	-6 992	-4 702	-11 694
Horsens	22 515	20 041	42 556	22 657	19 827	42 484	-142	214	72
Randers	22 866	22 403	45 269	25 570	22 735	48 305	-2 704	-332	-3 036
Silkeborg	22 000	20 438	42 438	24 901	22 109	47 010	-2 901	-1 671	-4 572
Skanderborg	13 447	11 489	24 936	16 089	14 637	30 726	-2 642	-3 148	-5 790
Aarhus	94 179	88 055	182 234	81 307	77 947	159 254	12 872	10 108	22 980
Province Vestjylland	127 953	105 529	233 482	122 811	103 026	225 837	5 142	2 503	7 645
Herning	25 704	20 923	46 627	24 620	20 758	45 378	1 084	165	1 249
Holstebro	16 410	15 750	32 160	16 352	14 343	30 695	58	1 407	1 465
Ringkøbing-Skjern	18 552	14 159	32 711	17 454	14 100	31 554	1 098	59	1 157
Viborg	29 529	24 454	53 983	26 725	22 880	49 605	2 804	1 574	4 378
Province Nordjylland	154 096	134 553	288 649	157 271	135 757	293 028	-3 175	-1 204	-4 379
Frederikshavn	16 747	13 815	30 562	16 329	14 241	30 570	418	-426	-8
Hjørring	16 271	15 005	31 276	17 923	15 689	33 612	-1 652	-684	-2 336
Aalborg	56 832	52 326	109 158	52 568	47 306	99 874	4 264	5 020	9 284

www.statbank.dk/rasa1 and rasb1

Table 115 Absence due to own sickness by age. 2009

	Governmental sector			Municipalities			Private sector		
	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed								
Age, total	6.76	9.63	7.99	9.50	14.06	13.04	6.52	9.30	7.54
-19 years	9.79	9.27	9.62	6.86	11.26	10.40	6.50	6.58	6.53
20-24 years	9.42	10.77	9.77	9.76	15.11	13.89	8.23	10.58	9.14
25-29 years	7.15	9.00	7.92	9.61	16.42	15.18	6.95	10.93	8.50
30-34 years	5.81	8.93	7.28	9.15	15.43	14.14	6.43	9.82	7.71
35-39 years	5.38	8.93	7.14	9.29	14.61	13.51	6.50	8.95	7.45
40-44 years	5.96	9.27	7.53	9.46	13.59	12.75	5.75	8.45	6.78
45-49 years	6.57	9.77	7.99	9.57	13.36	12.58	6.08	9.39	7.31
50-54 years	6.86	10.71	8.37	9.08	13.63	12.59	6.76	9.29	7.65
55-59 years	7.77	10.55	8.89	10.31	13.46	12.65	6.47	9.38	7.49
60 years +	7.08	9.56	8.01	9.54	11.77	11.04	6.76	7.43	6.94

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

www.statbank.dk/fra05

Table 116 Absence due to own sickness by occupation. 2009

	Governmental sector	Municipalities	Private sector
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed		
Total	7.99	13.04	7.54
Armed forces occupations	8.12	...	...
Chief executives, senior officials	3.91	7.09	3.72
High level of qualifications	5.97	9.56	5.04
Medium high level of qualifications	9.51	13.38	6.58
Clerical support workers	10.93	11.55	8.04
Retail trade, service and personal care workers	9.92	15.72	9.61
Agricultural and horticultural workers, etc.	9.28	12.90	6.05
Craft and related trades workers	9.60	9.49	7.91
Process and machine operator work, transport and civil engineering	6.54	16.61	9.55
Other types of occupation	12.10	13.90	9.85

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

www.statbank.dk/fra01

Table 117 Earnings by occupation, private sector. 2009

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed-salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
amount in DKK							DKK	
Total	1 186 365	273.42	269.33	195.48	239.07	305.31	712 316	39 389
Men	722 182	288.11	283.02	204.26	246.98	321.52	410 779	42 663
Women	464 183	246.66	244.38	180.48	224.14	281.29	301 537	34 443
Legislators, senior officials and managers	54 905	439.09	438.30	274.22	368.34	522.17	54 116	59 052
Men	43 140	458.50	457.68	284.45	385.89	547.10	42 539	61 817
Women	11 765	364.31	363.65	244.26	315.36	425.85	11 577	48 405
Professionals	128 889	361.36	359.66	271.97	338.62	421.50	117 873	48 628
Men	84 388	375.80	373.92	284.81	353.93	435.44	79 161	50 790
Women	44 501	330.21	328.89	250.21	303.93	386.08	38 712	43 891
Technicians and associate professionals	254 241	302.67	300.72	232.31	278.49	344.39	231 405	40 498
Men	134 120	325.17	322.63	245.65	299.10	371.41	125 402	43 813
Women	120 121	274.27	273.07	219.70	257.45	309.53	106 003	36 259
Clerks	133 412	234.17	232.21	188.01	218.18	259.15	105 817	31 688
Men	49 249	238.08	234.65	184.92	214.19	261.69	34 990	32 878
Women	84 163	232.00	230.85	189.81	220.31	258.16	70 827	31 064
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	164 479	192.42	187.46	146.51	175.72	213.84	71 646	27 094
Men	64 141	204.57	198.11	153.48	188.22	227.43	29 946	29 340
Women	100 338	183.09	179.28	143.24	167.69	202.12	41 700	25 251
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1 956	212.21	209.07	177.26	199.93	230.15	819	29 878
Men	1 500	214.78	211.63	178.12	203.26	232.80	587	30 567
Women	456	202.85	199.74	171.41	190.61	221.47	232	27 945
Craft and related trades workers	136 050	249.51	243.34	211.44	236.69	264.81	31 689	33 840
Men	128 328	251.57	245.21	213.70	238.21	266.06	29 502	34 221
Women	7 722	212.11	209.38	177.70	200.30	230.48	2 187	28 267
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	127 413	229.95	219.20	184.88	209.07	240.48	35 150	30 759
Men	98 820	234.39	222.85	188.20	213.01	244.49	27 854	31 559
Women	28 593	212.90	205.20	176.18	194.80	222.94	7 296	27 506
Elementary occupations	135 367	206.99	201.35	167.00	193.01	226.26	35 299	28 485
Men	87 439	216.27	209.64	174.91	203.31	235.15	23 421	29 554
Women	47 928	186.36	182.92	157.07	173.73	197.46	11 878	26 054

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/Ion02

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

Table 118 Earnings by occupation, local government. 2009

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed-salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	700 616	254.36	245.07	199.19	232.31	270.69	652 415	32 330
Men	160 165	277.61	268.02	207.31	246.96	295.91	146 835	36 142
Women	540 451	247.20	238.01	197.44	228.68	263.19	505 580	31 165
Legislators, senior officials and managers	16 732	371.98	369.68	282.28	333.53	409.91	16 708	50 152
Men	7 559	415.25	411.53	317.14	370.36	460.01	7 542	56 246
Women	9 173	336.08	334.97	269.28	302.99	363.95	9 166	45 100
Professionals	142 243	319.29	311.04	261.52	285.49	327.32	140 691	41 130
Men	49 202	340.54	328.83	266.46	292.38	351.81	48 681	44 045
Women	93 041	307.58	301.24	259.07	282.51	316.71	92 010	39 524
Technicians and associate professionals	217 088	254.50	246.44	219.84	240.51	262.16	209 755	31 976
Men	34 661	260.12	253.18	222.79	245.09	274.50	32 196	33 562
Women	182 427	253.40	245.12	219.27	239.79	260.30	177 559	31 669
Clerks	38 261	227.05	224.27	206.34	221.16	237.36	37 182	29 612
Men	3 425	225.50	223.44	201.77	222.72	242.67	3 088	30 105
Women	34 836	227.19	224.35	206.63	221.05	236.97	34 094	29 569
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	218 200	212.39	197.72	176.85	195.67	215.19	184 198	26 002
Men	34 438	205.00	189.70	158.97	186.98	212.92	26 026	25 447
Women	183 762	213.57	199.00	179.11	196.57	215.49	158 172	26 084
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	553	231.79	228.24	203.75	220.13	243.22	553	29 838
Men	405	231.92	228.37	205.38	221.42	245.71	405	30 031
Women	148	231.42	227.89	197.54	213.82	240.39	148	29 290
Craft and related trades workers	5 083	250.54	241.55	220.19	236.07	255.43	4 998	32 372
Men	4 615	251.26	241.79	220.87	236.09	255.29	4 557	32 463
Women	468	241.65	238.64	210.79	235.07	256.16	441	31 252
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 047	229.74	214.21	188.66	209.51	228.34	1 019	28 557
Men	939	230.40	214.42	187.61	208.70	229.06	912	28 664
Women	108	223.82	212.29	193.18	212.43	226.94	107	27 608
Elementary occupations	61 401	208.13	202.96	174.31	191.98	217.53	57 303	27 003
Men	24 915	220.75	214.56	186.95	206.33	229.32	23 422	28 836
Women	36 486	196.27	192.06	168.99	181.45	198.48	33 881	25 269

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

www.statbank.dk/lon42

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

Table 119 Earnings by occupation, central government. 2009

	Number employed	Per hour worked, all hourly-paid and fixed-salary workers					Per month, fixed-salary earners ¹	
		Earnings including nuisance bonus	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus				Number of fixed-salary earners	Earnings excluding nuisance bonus ²
			Average	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		
		amount in DKK						DKK
Total	210 618	292.28	286.02	226.95	271.56	326.66	202 946	38 273
Men	117 252	299.99	291.32	230.23	277.22	332.34	113 832	39 297
Women	93 366	281.58	278.67	223.88	262.45	318.72	89 114	36 845
Military services	25 510	266.34	250.83	195.69	235.85	285.41	25 440	33 437
Men	23 771	267.70	252.00	196.79	237.24	286.72	23 711	33 633
Women	1 739	245.97	233.26	178.13	216.90	261.93	1 729	30 494
Legislators, senior officials and managers	4 482	467.10	466.47	360.76	445.69	541.17	4 473	63 309
Men	2 881	488.57	487.89	375.51	462.79	562.99	2 877	66 631
Women	1 601	428.92	428.37	334.31	411.59	508.38	1 596	57 396
Professionals	87 888	328.82	325.91	274.65	316.11	357.17	87 435	43 806
Men	46 102	334.60	331.30	278.06	321.22	364.22	45 894	44 947
Women	41 786	321.89	319.46	270.41	310.19	349.03	41 541	42 440
Technicians and associate professionals	32 174	274.68	271.35	228.04	254.53	294.00	31 581	35 804
Men	12 215	300.70	294.70	244.15	281.71	317.82	11 915	39 518
Women	19 959	256.95	255.45	222.00	242.50	270.64	19 666	33 283
Clerks	20 504	235.60	233.27	207.09	226.93	251.09	18 957	30 753
Men	4 504	242.74	237.34	204.19	230.10	260.12	3 805	32 130
Women	16 000	233.64	232.16	207.65	226.44	249.21	15 152	30 382
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	16 155	258.89	241.71	203.20	235.05	275.95	16 016	32 078
Men	12 109	265.02	247.17	208.37	246.38	278.77	12 076	32 902
Women	4 046	238.61	223.67	193.02	213.17	249.54	3 940	29 338
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	860	218.14	215.56	193.37	206.54	228.37	821	28 577
Men	641	215.88	213.18	191.34	202.58	224.85	619	28 461
Women	219	226.01	223.85	203.92	219.31	236.09	202	28 984
Craft and related trades workers	4 406	252.52	244.19	221.90	240.30	261.93	4 385	32 506
Men	3 904	254.83	245.85	223.96	241.79	263.16	3 888	32 789
Women	502	230.59	228.38	196.66	221.53	246.07	497	29 823
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3 506	295.54	277.29	238.55	277.91	312.90	3 496	37 452
Men	3 353	296.77	278.33	239.95	280.26	313.39	3 344	37 635
Women	153	266.77	252.83	209.04	253.29	289.47	152	33 134
Elementary occupations	15 133	221.23	215.81	178.26	200.60	238.82	10 342	29 164
Men	7 772	233.03	225.61	190.26	213.29	249.74	5 703	30 639
Women	7 361	205.53	202.77	167.76	184.29	212.74	4 639	27 089

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

www.statbank.dk/lon32

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

Table 120 Total labour costs in the private sector by industry. 2009

	Total labour costs	Other labour costs	Total earnings	Of which				
				Nuisance bonus	Sickness with pay etc.	Holiday allowances	Fringe benefits	Pension including ATP
DKK per hour								
Industry, total	285.58	12.16	273.42	4.09	7.72	33.24	2.11	33.83
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	281.30	8.84	272.46	6.68	8.50	31.22	1.79	34.29
Construction	271.55	8.75	262.80	4.18	6.96	33.41	1.85	31.88
Trade and transport etc.	252.51	5.17	247.34	4.06	6.51	29.20	2.95	29.26
Information and communication	344.88	10.19	334.69	2.16	8.81	40.96	3.12	43.00
Financial and insurance	402.52	45.79	356.73	0.98	11.56	50.61	1.51	55.88
Real estate	278.54	14.38	264.15	0.90	7.42	34.50	1.41	31.38
Other business services	290.35	8.08	282.27	2.56	7.07	34.32	1.78	32.35
Education and health	259.18	6.78	252.40	3.93	7.60	31.66	0.37	29.00
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	290.78	11.81	278.97	1.31	8.13	35.84	0.72	31.99

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

www.statbank.dk/sao11

Table 121 Total labour costs in the private sector by occupation. 2009

	Total labour costs	Other labour costs	Total earnings	Of which				
				Nuisance bonus	Sickness with pay etc.	Holiday allowances	Fringe benefits	Pension including ATP
DKK per hour								
Total	285.58	12.16	273.42	4.09	7.72	33.24	2.11	33.83
Legislators, senior officials and managers	454.11	15.02	439.09	0.79	9.85	53.08	13.98	68.23
Professionals	377.39	16.03	361.36	1.70	9.30	44.83	2.02	49.99
Technicians and associate professionals	321.46	18.79	302.67	1.95	8.66	38.14	3.32	38.86
Clerks	245.44	11.27	234.17	1.97	7.32	29.41	0.64	27.45
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	196.73	4.31	192.42	4.96	4.86	22.56	0.39	18.32
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	219.05	6.83	212.21	3.14	5.45	27.20	0.14	19.91
Craft and related trades workers	257.49	7.97	249.51	6.17	7.59	29.20	0.33	28.69
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	236.80	6.86	229.95	10.75	7.96	25.87	0.07	25.87
Elementary occupations	213.68	6.69	206.99	5.64	5.69	24.74	0.18	21.57

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

www.statbank.dk/sao31

Table 122 Average hours of work per week in main job. 2010

	Usual hours			Actual hours		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Woman	Total
Total	37.6	31.8	34.8	32.9	25.8	29.5
Age			hours			
15-29 years	29.2	23.1	26.2	26.1	18.5	22.3
30-54 years	40.6	35.1	38.0	35.5	28.4	32.1
55-66 years	38.0	32.8	35.7	33.3	27.4	30.7
Industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.5	32.7	43.3	43.5	28.7	41.0
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and utility services	38.6	33.9	37.3	33.9	28.0	32.1
Construction	39.3	33.4	38.8	33.4	26.9	32.9
Trade and transport etc.	35.9	27.0	32.2	32.4	22.7	28.3
Information and communication	38.5	33.3	37.1	33.2	26.8	31.4
Financial and insurance	39.9	35.6	37.8	34.0	27.5	30.8
Real estate	36.5	32.4	35.1	31.5	25.5	29.4
Other business services	38.6	32.9	36.0	33.9	26.6	30.6
Public administration, education and health	35.9	33.3	34.0	30.5	26.7	27.8
Arts, entertainment and other services	33.6	27.9	30.4	29.4	23.0	25.8

 www.statbank.dk/aku7 and [aku81](http://www.statbank.dk/aku81)

Table 123 Job vacancies by number of employees. 2010

	Job vacancies					Total	Job vacancy rate					Total
	1-9	10-49	50-99	100 +	Fictitious		1-9	10-49	50-99	100 +	Fictitious	
	em- ployees	em- ployees	em- ployees	em- ployees	units		em- ployees	em- ployees	em- ployees	em- ployees	units	
	—number—						—per cent—					
Job vacancies, total	5 937	5 824	2 190	5 660	1 040	20 650	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.2	1.3
Manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply	332	667	352	1 604	36	2 990	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
Construction	751	353	132	87	4	1 326	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.9
Wh. and retail trade, transport	3 117	2 691	846	1 380	233	8 266	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.3
Information and communication	271	577	173	522	87	1 630	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.2	3.9	1.7
Financial intermediation, insurance and real estate	315	302	107	495	14	1 233	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0
Business activities	1 153	1 235	580	1 573	667	5 207	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.2	2.0

www.statbank.dk/ls01

Table 124 Job vacancies by region. 2010

	Job vacancies		Job vacancy rate
	number		per cent
All Denmark	20 650		1.3
Region Hovedstaden	8 626		1.5
Region Sjælland	1 878		1.2
Region Syddanmark	3 671		1.1
Region Midtjylland	3 966		1.1
Region Nordjylland	1 470		1.0
Fictitious units	1 040		2.2

www.statbank.dk/ls02

Table 125 Gross unemployment by sex and region. 2010

	Full time unemployed persons			Full time unemployed persons as percentage		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Denmark, total	96 477	67 472	163 949	6.8	5.1	6.0
Region Hovedstaden	29 268	22 280	51 548	6.8	5.4	6.1
Region Sjælland	14 290	9 624	23 914	7.0	5.0	6.0
Region Syddanmark	21 065	14 115	35 180	6.9	5.1	6.0
Region Midtjylland	20 320	14 074	34 394	6.1	4.7	5.5
Region Nordjylland	11 198	7 174	18 372	7.5	5.4	6.5
Province København by	15 031	11 721	26 752	8.2	6.6	7.4
Province Københavns omegn	7 833	5 902	13 735	6.2	4.8	5.5
Province Nordsjælland	5 562	4 019	9 580	5.0	3.8	4.4
Province Bornholm	843	638	1 481	8.6	7.1	7.9
Province Østsjælland	3 249	2 382	5 630	5.4	4.1	4.8
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	11 041	7 243	18 284	7.6	5.5	6.6
Province Fyn	9 619	6 096	15 715	8.0	5.5	6.8
Province Syddjylland	11 446	8 019	19 465	6.2	4.9	5.5
Province Østjylland	13 265	9 372	22 637	6.1	4.7	5.5
Province Vestjylland	7 055	4 702	11 757	6.1	4.7	5.5
Province Nordjylland	11 198	7 174	18 372	7.5	5.4	6.5

www.statbank.dk/auaar11 and ras3307

Table 126 Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force by sex, age and region. 2010

	Men			Women			Men and women, total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
Denmark, total	7.0	6.7	6.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	6.1	6.0	6.0
Region Hovedstaden	6.9	6.8	6.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.1
Region Sjælland	8.3	6.6	7.0	6.2	4.8	5.0	7.3	5.7	6.0
Region Syddanmark	7.1	6.8	6.9	5.4	5.0	5.1	6.3	6.0	6.0
Region Midtjylland	6.0	6.2	6.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.5
Region Nordjylland	7.5	7.5	7.5	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.7	6.5	6.5
Province København by	7.0	8.8	8.2	5.0	7.5	6.6	5.9	8.2	7.4
Province Københavns omegn	7.0	5.9	6.2	5.1	4.7	4.8	6.1	5.3	5.5
Province Nordsjælland	6.4	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.7	3.8	5.4	4.2	4.4
Province Bornholm	10.7	8.1	8.6	8.0	6.9	7.1	9.4	7.5	7.9
Province Østsjælland	6.7	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.5	4.8
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	9.0	7.3	7.6	6.8	5.1	5.5	7.9	6.2	6.6
Province Fyn	8.0	8.0	8.0	5.4	5.6	5.5	6.8	6.8	6.8
Province Syddjylland	6.6	6.0	6.2	5.4	4.7	4.9	6.0	5.4	5.5
Province Østjylland	6.0	6.2	6.1	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.5
Province Vestjylland	6.0	6.2	6.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.5
Province Nordjylland	7.5	7.5	7.5	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.7	6.5	6.5

www.statbank.dk/auaar01 and ras3307

Table 127 Gross unemployed persons by sex and age. 2010

	Unemployed persons (full time)			Unemployed persons as percentage of the labour force (full time)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Total	96 477	67 472	163 949	6.8	5.1	6.0
16-24 years	10 858	7 139	17 997	5.4	3.6	4.5
25-29 years	12 329	9 308	21 637	9.5	7.8	8.7
30-34 years	11 897	9 940	21 838	7.5	6.8	7.1
35-39 years	11 595	9 709	21 305	6.7	6.0	6.4
40-44 years	11 708	8 784	20 492	6.2	4.9	5.6
45-49 years	11 663	7 703	19 366	6.9	4.8	5.8
50-54 years	10 478	6 215	16 693	6.8	4.2	5.5
55-59 years	10 922	6 304	17 226	7.5	4.6	6.1
60-64 years	5 027	2 369	7 396	5.1	3.6	4.5

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

www.statbank.dk/auaar11 and ras3307

Table 128 Insured persons unemployed by sex and unemployment insurance fund. 2010

	Insured persons unemployed			Unemployed as percentage of labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	78 708	55 706	134 414	7.6	5.3	6.4
Academics (AAK)	1 651	2 165	3 816	4.5	4.4	4.4
Business	1 051	283	1 333	5.2	5.6	5.3
Builder	1 808	482	2 290	13.4	16.8	14.0
Early Childhood Teachers & Youth Educators	250	1 266	1 516	3.0	2.6	2.6
Danish Employees (DLA)	3 184	2 150	5 334	8.1	6.8	7.5
Danish Health Organizations (DSA)	68	742	810	1.5	1.0	1.0
Electrical Trade	1 582	22	1 604	7.3	10.1	7.3
Trade and labour (FOA)	819	4 834	5 653	4.3	3.5	3.5
General Workers (3FA)	23 585	10 184	33 769	13.8	13.2	13.6
Independent Employees (FFA)	623	781	1 404	5.1	4.8	5.0
Salaried Employees and Service Ind.	606	225	831	4.5	4.9	4.6
Salaried Employees and Public Servants (FTF-A)	1 979	2 376	4 355	3.9	3.3	3.5
Danish Food (NNF)	1 324	722	2 046	9.0	10.9	9.6
Commercial and Clerical Employees (HK)	3 959	9 825	13 784	7.5	5.7	6.1
Engineers (IAK)	2 201	550	2 751	3.9	4.5	4.0
Journalism, Communications and Languages	621	1 101	1 722	8.4	8.5	8.5
The Christian Unemployment Fund	7 802	6 893	14 694	8.9	8.0	8.4
Managers and Executives	2 413	731	3 144	3.6	3.2	3.5
School teachers (DLF-A)	458	1 098	1 557	2.2	2.2	2.2
Masters (MA)	1 310	2 070	3 380	5.8	7.2	6.6
Metal Workers	7 490	308	7 797	9.2	12.3	9.3
My unemployment Fund	1 122	501	1 623	3.9	4.0	4.0
Self-employed Persons (DANA)	995	490	1 485	4.4	4.6	4.5
Self-employed Persons (ASE)	3 539	2 198	5 737	4.0	4.6	4.2
Workers in Social Education (SLA)	222	707	928	2.7	2.8	2.8
Technicians and Engineers	1 261	1 475	2 735	9.4	12.0	10.6
Wood, Industry and Building Workers (TIB)	5 800	622	6 423	15.9	19.7	16.2
Business Economists (CA)	987	908	1 895	5.0	5.6	5.3

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

Table 129 Gross unemployed persons by sex and country of origin

	Men		Women		Total	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	number of persons					
Total	75 778	96 477	53 586	67 472	129 364	163 949
Denmark	63 777	81 705	43 422	55 027	107 199	136 732
Rest of the world, total	11 953	14 733	10 149	12 425	22 102	27 158
Of which: Western country's	2 605	3 496	2 037	2 850	4 642	6 346
Non-western country's	9 349	11 237	8 112	9 575	17 460	20 812
EU countries (EU 27)	2 098	2 889	1 596	2 295	3 695	5 184
Of which: Poland	399	668	438	708	837	1 376
United Kingdom	348	437	95	119	443	556
Sweden	199	241	204	244	403	485
Germany	516	641	308	407	823	1 048
Europe excl. EU 27, total	3 569	4 437	3 305	3 988	6 874	8 424
Of which: Bosnia and Herzegovina	475	616	331	373	806	989
Yugoslavia (former)	425	535	337	412	762	947
Norway	139	159	191	238	329	397
Turkey	1 996	2 459	1 780	2 127	3 777	4 586
Africa, total	1 843	2 090	1 170	1 336	3 013	3 427
Of which: Somalia	814	834	440	444	1 254	1 279
North America, total	126	157	64	86	190	243
South and Central America, total	220	268	245	305	466	573
Asia, total	4 034	4 815	3 740	4 377	7 773	9 192
Of which: Iraq	824	921	586	619	1 410	1 541
Iran	434	530	250	302	683	832
Lebanon	531	609	369	419	900	1 028
Pakistan	534	670	596	702	1 130	1 373
Sri Lanka	274	315	239	285	512	601
Viet Nam	352	455	399	458	751	913
Oceania, total	29	38	8	15	37	53
Stateless	18	22	9	11	27	32
Unknown	17	18	11	13	28	30
Unknown country of origin	48	39	15	19	63	58

Note: Gross unemployed are measured as full time participants

www.statbank.dk/auaar13

Table 130		Unemployment benefits and early retirement pay	
		2008	2009
	Average number of people receiving unemployment benefits	81 014	111 182
	Unemployment benefits paid in DKK mio.	14 571.2	21 125.6
	Holiday benefits paid, DKK mio.	715.6	967.2
	Early retirement pay paid, DKK mio. ¹	20 717.7	20 392.1
	Net grants from central government: DKK mio.	22 447.1	29 395.2
	Percentage of total paid	63.6	69.2

¹ Excl. tax-exempt premium paid out.

Source: The National Directorate of Labour

Table 131		Recipients of unemployment benefits by sex and reason for unemployment. 2010		
		Men	Women	Total
Gross unemployment, total		96 477	67 472	163 949
Recipients of social assistance		20 354	13 735	34 090
Activation of persons on unemployment benefits in employment subject to wage subsidies		9 965	8 713	18 677
Recipients of unemployment		66 158	45 024	111 182
Of which: Made redundant by employer		47 486	27 504	74 990
Temporarily sent home		285	41	325
Resigned		1 422	2 454	3 876
Certificate of release work sharing		252	187	439
School leaver or completed national service		2 698	3 333	6 031
Completed activation		5 385	3 424	8 809
Education, parental or maternity leave		774	1 501	2 275
Temporary absence from the labour market		555	891	1 446
Stopped self-employment		1 511	832	2 343
Other		5 709	4 724	10 433
Reason for unemployment unknown		81	133	214

Table 132 Persons who are not in ordinary employment. 2010

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants								
Total	54 047	329 485	383 533	63 429	410 240	473 670	117 477	739 726	857 203
Registered unemployed persons, total¹	13 642	54 061	67 703	9 612	36 409	46 023	23 255	90 472	113 725
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits ¹	9 487	48 040	57 526	5 996	32 732	38 728	15 483	80 771	96 254
Unemployed recipients of social assistance ¹	4 156	6 021	10 177	3 615	3 679	7 295	7 772	9 698	17 471
Persons receiving holiday benefits	334	1 759	2 092	513	2 304	2 816	847	4 062	4 909
Guidance and activities upgrading skills, total	11 774	18 760	30 534	9 885	20 856	30 741	21 659	39 616	61 275
Guidance and clarification activities (d)	2 316	5 835	8 151	1 442	5 039	6 481	3 758	10 875	14 632
Guidance and clarification activities (k)	9 459	12 925	22 383	8 442	15 818	24 260	17 901	28 742	46 643
Subsidized employment, total	8 068	38 376	46 445	5 488	46 729	52 216	13 557	85 103	98 661
Business in-service training (d)	764	1 944	2 708	480	1 359	1 838	1 243	3 302	4 546
Business in-service training (k)	1 871	3 717	5 587	1 552	3 820	5 370	3 422	7 536	10 957
Employment subject to wage subsidies (d)	2 166	5 860	8 026	1 720	5 413	7 132	3 886	11 272	15 158
Employment subject to wage subsidies (k)	600	1 218	1 817	267	674	941	868	1 890	2 758
Flex jobs ²	982	19 708	20 689	537	31 283	31 821	1 520	50 990	52 511
Sheltered jobs ²	354	2 857	3 209	178	2 091	2 270	532	4 947	5 479
Service jobs ³	-	113	113	-	194	194	-	307	307
Adult apprenticeship support	1 332	2 961	4 295	753	1 897	2 650	2 086	4 861	6 945
Maternity benefits, etc. total	750	4 080	4 830	16 123	38 214	54 337	16 873	42 292	59 167
Maternity benefits, without job	190	556	746	3 857	5 672	9 529	4 047	6 228	10 275
Maternity benefits, with job	550	3 452	4 004	12 253	32 363	44 616	12 803	35 815	48 619
Parental leave ⁴	-	54	55	2	161	164	2	215	219
Experiments (k)	10	15	25	10	18	29	21	32	54
Retirement, total	5 555	156 598	162 153	4 378	195 252	199 629	9 932	351 850	361 782
Early retirement pension ⁵	5 555	102 274	107 829	4 378	125 778	130 155	9 932	228 052	237 984
Early retirement pay	-	54 325	54 325	-	69 474	69 474	-	123 798	123 798
Other social benefits, total	13 923	55 853	69 777	17 431	70 477	87 908	31 355	126 331	157 685
Social assistance	9 023	21 938	30 960	11 798	23 900	35 698	20 821	45 838	66 658
Introductory benefits	320	394	714	258	473	732	579	868	1 446
Other rehabilitation	403	1 250	1 653	507	2 520	3 028	910	3 771	4 681
Unemployment benefits	200	3 639	3 838	223	6 878	7 100	423	10 517	10 939
Sickness benefits, without job	2 459	15 321	17 780	2 615	16 170	18 784	5 074	31 490	36 564
Sickness benefits, with job	1 518	13 313	14 830	2 030	20 538	22 567	3 547	33 851	37 398

Note: (d)= dagpenge. (k)=Social assistance benefits.

www.statbank.dk/auh01

¹ The number of registered unemployed differs from the previously tables due to different reference period. The previously tables refer to the period from the 21-12-2009 to the 19-12-2010 and this table refer to the calendar year 2009. ² The calculation of the number of full-time recipients is here exclusively conducted on the basis of reductions in relation to the number of full days recipients have participated in subsidized employment during the year. ³ Additions to *service jobs* were discontinued at the beginning of 2002. ⁴ Parental leave can only be granted to children born or adopted before 27 March 2002. ⁵ Recipients of benefits due to disablement are not included here.

Table 133 Persons who are not in ordinary employment by region. 2010

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants								
Denmark, total	54 047	329 485	383 533	63 429	410 240	473 670	117 477	739 726	857 203
Region Hovedstaden	14 596	86 595	101 192	16 819	107 428	124 246	31 415	194 024	225 438
Region Sjælland	7 747	50 909	58 657	8 905	63 097	72 000	16 652	114 005	130 657
Region Syddanmark	12 375	75 805	88 179	14 554	94 900	109 454	26 929	170 704	197 633
Region Midtjylland	12 545	72 882	85 427	15 255	95 026	110 280	27 800	167 908	195 707
Region Nordjylland	6 393	36 841	43 235	7 217	44 612	51 829	13 610	81 452	95 064
Province København by	6 859	39 006	45 865	8 068	43 495	51 562	14 927	82 500	97 427
Province Københavns omegn	4 538	25 007	29 544	5 259	33 148	38 408	9 798	58 155	67 952
Province Nordsjælland	2 784	19 192	21 977	3 058	26 944	30 001	5 841	46 136	51 977
Province Bornholm	416	3 391	3 807	434	3 842	4 276	849	7 233	8 083
Province Østsjælland	1 699	10 890	12 588	2 018	15 348	17 365	3 717	26 236	29 953
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 048	40 021	46 069	6 887	47 750	54 635	12 934	87 770	100 704
Province Fyn	5 147	33 063	38 210	5 578	39 796	45 373	10 725	72 859	83 583
Province Sydjylland	7 227	42 741	49 969	8 976	55 105	64 081	16 204	97 848	114 050
Province Østjylland	8 371	48 105	56 477	10 081	62 606	72 688	18 452	110 712	129 165
Province Vestjylland	4 173	24 776	28 949	5 174	32 417	37 592	9 348	57 194	66 542
Province Nordjylland	6 393	36 841	43 235	7 217	44 612	51 829	13 610	81 452	95 064

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Table 134 Membership of employees' trade unions. 2011

1 January	Total	Of whom women		Total	Of whom women
Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO)¹	1 167 878	572 285	Funktionærforeningen Carlsberg Tuborg	743	272
Plumbers' Organisation in Denmark	10 096	27	Funktionærforeningen i FDB/COOP Danmarks	509	212
The Danish Artist Union	1 364	581	HI – Organisation for ledende medarbejdere i idræt-kultur-fritid	560	44
Danish Union of Electricians	29 906	300	JID	1 078	340
Danish Hairdressers' and Beauticians' Union	4 657	4 466	Jordmoderforeningen	1 595	1 593
Danish Railway Union	5 708	815	Danish Association of Constructing Architects	3 933	603
Danish Metal Workers' Union	122 032	5 067	Kort- og Landmålingsteknikernes Forening	570	154
United Federation of Danish Workers -3F ²	366 620	104 091	Kost og Enæringsforbundet	6 758	6 624
Danish Trade Union of Public Employees - TAT	199 336	175 187	Landsforeningen af statsaut. Fodterapeuter	1 395	1 325
Danish Prison Officers' Union	3 346	1 061	Lederforeningen i TeleDanmark	1 005	411
Danish Food and Allied Workers' Union	23 272	7 149	Lederforum – Social & Sundhedssektoren	722	663
Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees in Denmark	302 160	225 620	Association of Academy and Market Economists	827	455
Union of Enlisted Privates and Corporals in the Danish Army	4 516	248	PROSA – Association of Computer Professionals	8 924	1 360
Union of Painters in Denmark	11 888	3 323	SAFU Association of Salaried Employees	1 197	622
The Danish Federation of Salaried Employees	16 735	3 849	Uddannelsesforbundet	9 359	4 230
National Federation of Social Educators	37 595	28 196	Other unions	4 428	2 093
Spillerforening	1 037	135	Danish Association of Managers and Executives	86 239	21 868
Danish Association of Professional Technicians Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation (FTF)	27 610	12 170	Danish Association of Managers and Executives	86 239	21 868
Attorfillit Kattuffiat, Greenland	760	458	Confederation of Professional Associations⁴	139 214	74 015
Federation of Early Childhood Teachers	53 866	45 786	Federation of Danish Architects	4 398	2 188
CO 10 – group in FTF	30 653	8 400	Danish Union of Librarians	3 895	2 978
Of which:			Danish Union of Journalists	1 745	806
Association of Permanent Defence Personnel	6 826	457	Dansk Musikpædagogisk Forening	818	463
Danmarks Kordegneforening	548	395	The Association of Food Scientists in Denmark and the Danish Veterinary Surgeons	1 721	873
Dansk Told- og Skatteforbund	4 258	2 395	Defence group in AC	3 529	150
Foreningen af Præliminære Organister	657	429	National Union of Upper Secun. School Teachers	11 465	6 013
Association of Technical and Administrative Public Employees (TAT)	803	418	Danish Federation of Graduates in Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Landscape Architecture	3 495	1 583
Union of Public Servants within Armed Forces	1 170	245	Jurist- og Økonomforbundet	45 707	21 943
Association of Commercial College Teachers	1 534	768	Communications and Languages	5 332	4 665
The Police Union in Denmark	11 919	2 105	Danish Medical Association	16 220	8 008
Trafikforbundet	720	209	Danish Association of Masters and PhDs	26 682	14 860
Other unions	2 218	979	Pharma-Danmark	3 879	2 959
Cabin Union Denmark	1 339	953	The Danish Association of Clergy	2 537	1 318
The Danish Union of Teachers	65 480	45 854	Danish Phychologists' Association	4 115	3 123
Danish Musicians' Union ³	3 000	702	Tandlægeforeningen	1 835	1 018
Danish Actors Association	1 658	883	Tandlægerne Ny Landsforening	707	609
Danish Association of Social Workers	10 749	9 251	Other unions	1 134	459
Danish Nurses' Organisation	52 444	50 671	Outside joint organisations	277 463	109 032
Dansk Tandplejerforening	1 190	1 154	2B – Bedst og Billigst	13 534	6 744
Danske Psykomotoriske Terapeuter	793	778	Brancheafdelingen Trafik & Jernbane	2 894	1 447
Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists	5 515	5 194	Business Danmark	25 452	4 510
Organisation of Danish Insurance Employees	7 463	5 549	Dansk Formands Forening	1 169	28
The Danish Physiotherapist Association	9 038	6 979	Danish Union of Journalists ⁵	14 996	6 506
Association of Danish Forest and Landscape Engineers	528	84	Den Danske Landinspektørforening	793	211
Danish Association of Occupational Therapists	6 307	5 997	Fagforeningen Danmark	34 270	12 938
Danish Pharmacopeia Commission	4 308	4 266	Forbundet af Kirke- og Kirkegårdsansatte	1 516	588
Danish Film and TV Workers' Union	751	188	Forbundet for Tjenestemænd ved Fødevarer- og Undervisningsministeriet m.fl.	411	49
The Financial Services' Union	46 059	24 704	Funktionærkartellet/Teknikersammenslutningen	22 984	12 369
Foreningen af Mejeriledere og Funktionærer	507	67	Ingeniørforeningen i Danmark	50 480	9 801
The Radiographers' Union in Denmark	1 507	1 100	Kristelig Fagforening	101 935	53 786
Ass. of Teachers for Private Independent Schools	8 890	5543	Maskinmestrenes Forening	7 029	55

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

Source: Main organizations and unions outside of the main organizations

¹ Incl. sleeping members (pensioners and people on early-retirement pay), conscripts, etc. ² Wood Industry and Building Workers' Union merged with United Federation of Danish Workers – 3F. ³ Only members under FTF ⁴ Only employees. ⁵ Incl. 1745 members with double membership under Confederation of Professional Associations (AC)

Table 135 Members of unemployment insurance funds

	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
Number of funds	29	28
Number insured against unemployment, total	2 065 700	2 052 723
Full-time insured	2 043 706	2 031 603
Of which: LO ²	916 364	899 838
FTF ³	333 675	324 094
Managers ⁴	89 064	90 004
AC ⁵	251 358	258 765
Other organizations ⁶	453 245	458 902
Part-time and combination-insured	21 994	21 120
Of which: LO ²	11 096	10 309
FTF ³	3 550	3 268
Managers ⁴	29	27
AC ⁵	623	650
Other organizations ⁶	6 696	6 866

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

Source: The National Directorate of Labour

www.statbank.dk/04

Table 136 Work stoppages

	Work stoppages		Number of employees involved		Number of working days lost	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	Number					
Total	335	207	91 409	12 679	1 869 100	15 000
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	-	3	-	75	-	0
Manufacturing, total	138	52	10 813	4 071	14 300	4 400
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	16	17	759	1 321	900	1 600
Mfr. of textiles and leather	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	6	5	96	67	300	100
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	11	5	716	133	800	100
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	13	4	1 071	131	1 400	300
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated products	80	19	7 616	2 376	10 000	2 200
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	12	2	555	43	1 000	100
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	6	-	170	-	200
Construction	33	38	795	1 242	1 000	1 400
Wholesale and retail trade	40	12	2 365	342	4 000	300
Hotels and restaurants	1	3	21	206	0	100
Transport, post and telecomm.	68	50	4 962	2 878	9 000	4 900
State, counties and municipalities	41	32	72 041	3 425	1 839 500	3 300
Other	14	11	412	270	1 300	500
Activity not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-

www.statbank.dk/abst1

Social conditions, health and justice

1

Social conditions

Objectives of the Danish social security system

The social security system in Denmark has several objectives:

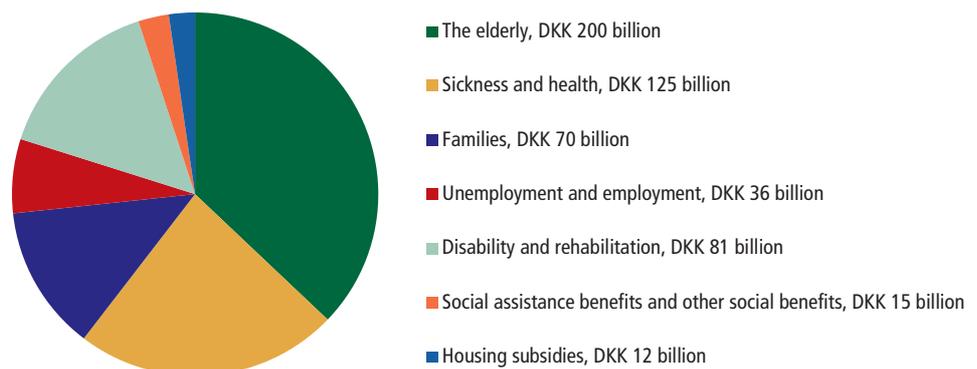
- 1) To secure the population financially in the event of, for example, sickness, unemployment and old age through income-substitute benefits.
- 2) to offer support to bring down expenditure on, for example, housing and child care through supplementary subsidy schemes.
- 3) to provide appropriate services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

Social expenditure amounts to DKK 539 billion in 2009

Total expenditure for social purposes amounted to DKK 539 billion in 2009 or DKK 982,000 per capita. Expenditure on social services measured in relation to GDP accounted for 33 per cent in 2009.

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. 2009



www.statbank.dk/udg1

Financing of social expenditure

The public sector's proportion of total grants and contributions to social benefits reached 67 per cent in 2009, of which the central government accounted for 22 per cent and the local government authorities for 45 per cent. Employer contributions reached 12 per cent, while persons insured accounted for 21 per cent.

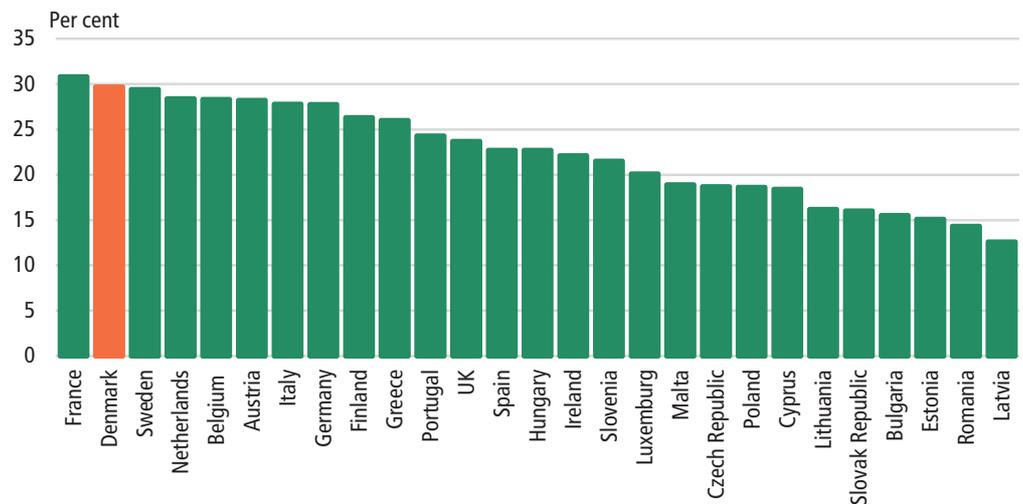
The proportion paid by the state has for some years been decreasing but has grown from 2008 to 2009. There has been an increase in the proportions paid by the local and regional authorities, the employers and the persons insured.

Denmark in front in the EU

According to Eurostat, Denmark with its 30 per cent in 2008 ranks second among the 27 EU countries with respect to social expenditure in relation to gross domestic product. France and Sweden ranked first and third. Netherlands and Belgium ranked fourth and fifth. As before Estonia, Romania and Latvia were ranked at the bottom with a proportion of 15, 14 and 13 per cent, respectively, but in these countries there is a considerable growth in the social expenditure.

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

Figure 2 Social expenditure as a proportion of GDP in EU. 2008



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

Source: Eurostat/ESSPROS

More day measures for children and young people

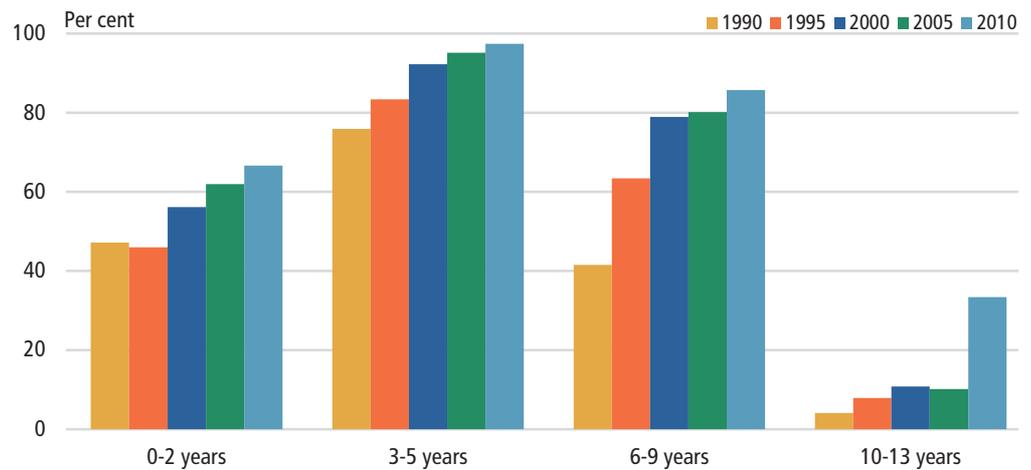
Still more children are looked after by day carers, day-care institutions and school-based leisure-time activities. As a total 576,000 children under the age of 13 in October 2010. In 1985 262,000 children were looked after. Concerning children in the school age the number of children, who were looked after, has grown from 46,000 in 1985 to 251,000 in 2010 and for children under school age from 215,000 to 324,000.

The proportion of children in public organized child-care institutions has grown from 30 per cent in 1985 to 62 per cent in 2010. Today the greatest frequency is realized for children in the so called kindergarten-age, that is children aged 3-5. In this age group, 97 per cent of all children were looked after by day carers and day-care institutions.

The proportion of children who were looked after was 67 per cent for 0-2-year-old children. Among them the frequency is very low for children corresponding to 15 per cent in the first duration of life, while the parents are on leave.

For children in school age the frequency is 84 per cent. Since 1985 there has been a sizeable growth in schemes within outside school-hours care. For smaller children the age-integrated institutions (children aged 0-5) have become popular looking after 170,000 children. In nurseries 12,000 children are enrolled and in kindergartens 82,000 children are enrolled. The number of children at day carers is 60.000.

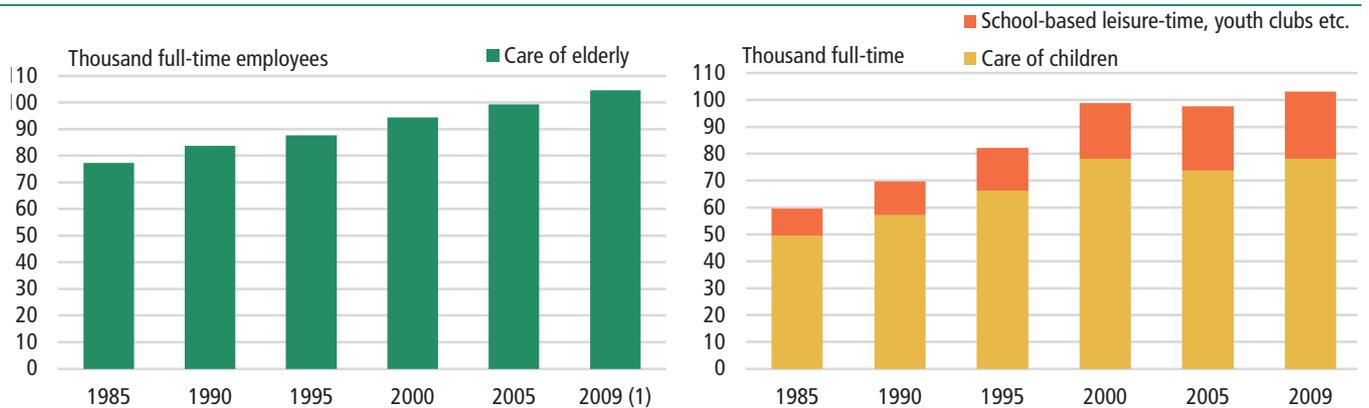
Figure 3 Children in day care



www.statistikbanken.dk/pas11

Staff requirements for looking after children reached 103,000 man-years in 2009. In 1985, 59,500 man-years were required and this has resulted in an increase of staff requirements by 73 per cent over the last 20 years.

Figure 4 Employees in the social sector



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

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

The staff number for schemes within outside school-hours care, etc. has risen by almost 150 per cent, while the staff number used in day-care institutions and for child day-care has risen by 60 per cent.

More home help

Out of a total of approximately 227,000 persons aged 80 and over, 125,000 received permanent home help, either in their own home, including dwellings for the elderly or in nursing homes/residential homes. Out of these 125,000 32,000 were men and 93,000 women. The share of persons receiving permanent help increases sharply concurrently with their age, 38 per cent among persons aged 80-84, 63 per cent among persons aged 85-89 and 94 percent among persons aged 90 and over. In an international context it is important to emphasize that in Denmark persons living at nursing homes et al. are included in the number of receivers of home help.

There is also a sharp increase concurrently with age in the share of people living in nursing homes/residential homes. With regard to care of the elderly etc., the increasing number of staff is extensively related to the development in the population. Moreover, the number of staff in the municipalities has risen because e.g. physical rehabilitation and care of the handicapped has been transferred from the counties to the municipalities in connection with the structural reform of Danish municipalities. In recent times new social and health schemes such as preventive "home-visits", shared accommodation for disabled adults, contact persons and companion schemes have also been established.

More nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly

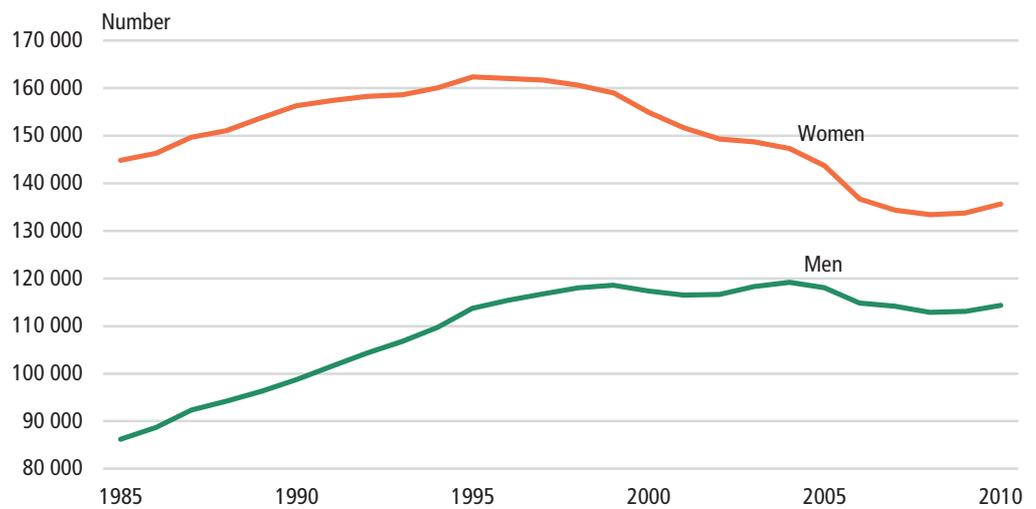
A restructuring in care of the elderly was undertaken from the middle of the 1980's, which implied that substantial efforts were made to enable the elderly to live in their own homes and an expansion of dwellings for the elderly as a replacement of the reduction in the number of residential homes.

Today, the number of nursing homes is 37,000, 9,000 residential homes and 2,000 protected homes and 34,000 general dwellings for the elderly. There is a total of 82,000 nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly. In contrast, there were 49,000 residential homes, 7,000 protected homes and 4,000 dwellings for the elderly, i.e. a total of 60,000 nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly in 1987 (when homes and dwellings for the elderly were introduced into Danish legislation).

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

A quarter of million persons on early retirement pension

Early retirement pension is one of the transfer payments that is established according to the social legislation. 2010 250,000 persons were on early retirement pension. Of them 57,000 were aged 40-49, 94,000 were aged 50-59 and 63,000 were aged 60-64. 136,000 were women and 114,000 men.

Figur 5 Early retirement pension

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

Out of a total of 921,000 old-age pensioners aged 65 and over 514,000 were female and 407,000 male. Early retirement pay and other transfer payments are mentioned in the chapter Labour market.

Supplementary subsidy schemes

With regard to the supplementary subsidy schemes, a total of 203,000 households received DKK 239 million through rent subsidies in December 2010, while 299,000 pensioner households received a total of DKK 749 million through rent allowances.

694,000 families received child benefits, of which 130,500 families with a lonely provider also received an ordinary child allowance in the 4th quarter of 2009.

Parents have 303 days of maternity leave

Children born in 2009 were happy to see that their parents stayed at home to look after them for 303 days after their birth. The mothers accounted for the greater part of the maternity leave, 277 days, while the fathers had 26 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 18,000 children experienced that only their mother had maternity leave, this does not always mean that the father was not at home. He might not have been economically active, or he might have spent his holiday at home with the child.

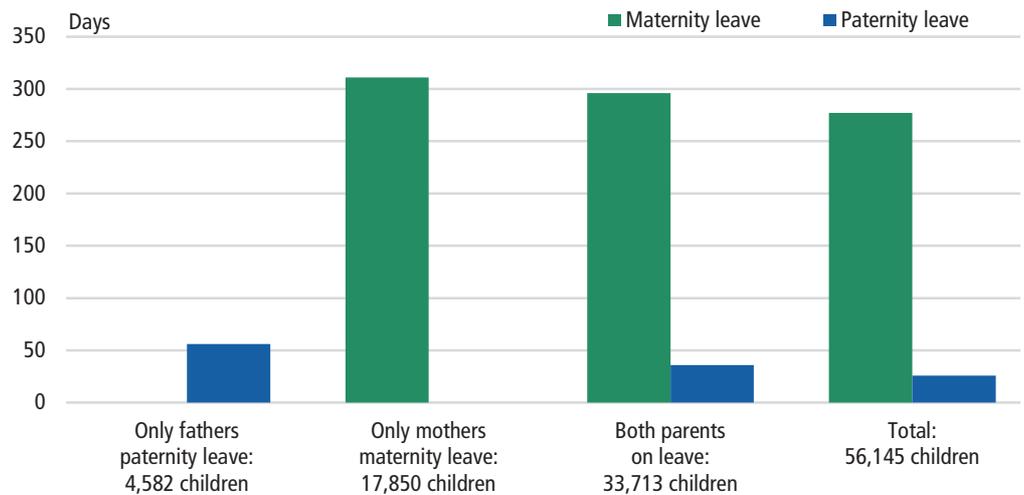
Figure 6 Maternity and paternity leave after birth. 2009

Table 145

Children and young people receiving assistance

At the end of 2008, 23,000 children and young people received assistance. The assistance includes placements outside home and various kinds of preventive measures. 12,000 children and young people were recipients of preventive measures, while there were 13,000 placements outside home.

More than 60 per cent of all preventive measures are in the form of relief stays for children and young people living at home. The share of children and young people who have a permanent contact person is 30 per cent.

2

Health

Increase in Danes' life expectancies

Life expectancy is often used to measure the state of a population's health. In Denmark, life expectancy had stagnated until the middle of the 1990's, where the trend again became positive. Since 2000-2001 the life expectancy has increased 2.6 years for men and 2.1 years for women.

However, life expectancy in Denmark is still among the lowest in Western Europe. In 2009-2010, life expectancy was 77.1 years for men and 81.2 years for women.

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

Danes' lifestyle

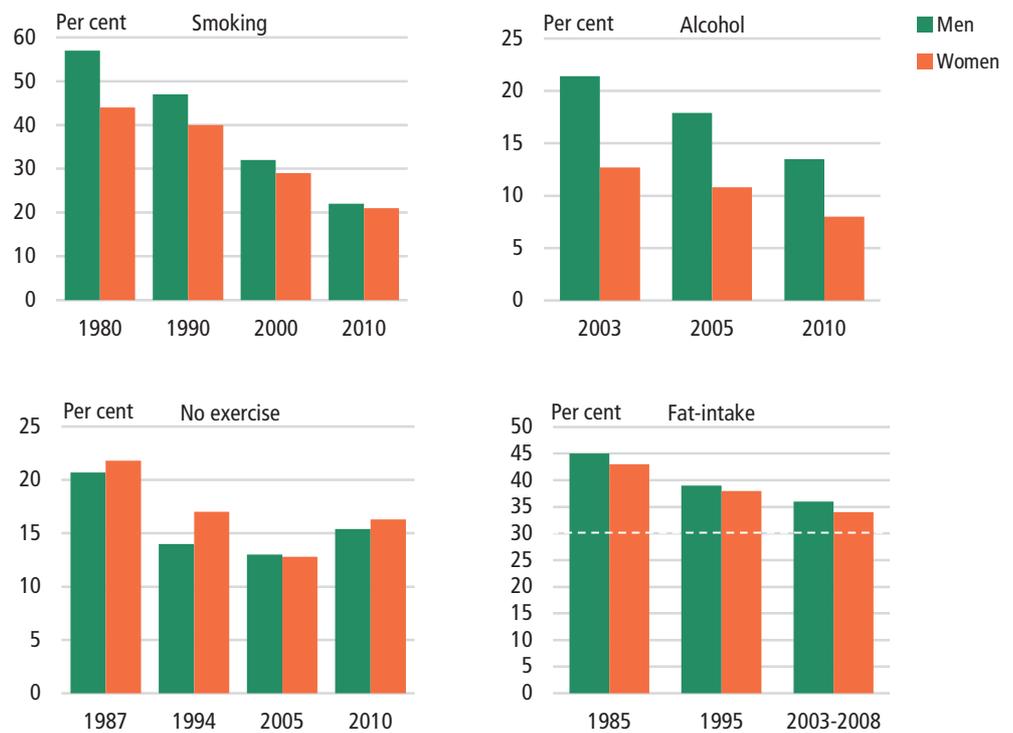
The proportion of the population who are smokers has fallen from about half of the Danes in 1980 to a little more than a fifth in 2010. During the whole period, the number of male smokers has been higher than the number of female smokers. However, this difference has fallen considerably during the past ten years. In 2010 the proportion of daily smokers was 22 for men and 21 for women.

In August 2010 the National Board of Health announced new recommendations for consumption of alcohol, not more than 14 alcohol units for men and 7 for women is the low risk limit. The previous recommendation of not more than 21 units per week for men and 14 units for women is now the high risk limit. In the following the high risk limit is applied. In 2010, 13.5 per cent of all men and 8 per cent of all women stated that they had exceeded this limit.

In 1987, about a fifth of the population were not physically active in their leisure time. In 2005, this proportion had fallen to 13 per cent, while in 2010 it is 16 per cent.

Experts recommend that maximum 30 per cent of total intake of energy stems from fat. In 1985, fat represented 45 per cent of the men's and 43 per cent of the women's energy intake. In 2003-2008, these shares were reduced to 36 and 34 per cent. In National Health Profiles 2010 the proportion of male and female indications of eating an unhealthy diet are respectively 18.0 and 8.7 per cent.

Figure 7 Danes' lifestyle



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

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

Use of health services

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

Fall in the number of hospitals

In 2006, there were 48 general and 10 psychiatric hospitals in Denmark. This means that over a 10-year period the number of general hospitals dropped by 34 and psychiatric hospitals by two. A part of the fall is due to mergers of hospitals.

In 2006, there were a total of 19,600 hospital beds, of which about 1,500 were in psychiatric hospitals and about 18,100 were in general hospitals. Overall, the patients were in hospital for 5.7 million days, corresponding to 89 per cent occupancy of hospital beds. In psychiatric hospitals, occupancy of hospital beds was 93 per cent. There are about 1.2 million admissions a year to the public hospitals. In addition, there are about 1 million visits to emergency and 6.6 million (including the not finalized) out-patient treatments.

One out of nine is hospitalized during a year

Approximately 610,000 people or 11.1 per cent of the population are hospitalized one or more times a year. The proportion of the population who have been hospitalized is lowest among 5-14-year-olds, less than 5 per cent, and increases with age. Thus, about one third of the population aged 85 and above is admitted at least once in the course of a year. The average number of days in hospital beds also increases with age, approximately three days for 5-14-year-olds and more than 10 days for 55-year-olds and above.

Little boys more frequently hospitalized than girls

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

The pattern of diagnosis

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

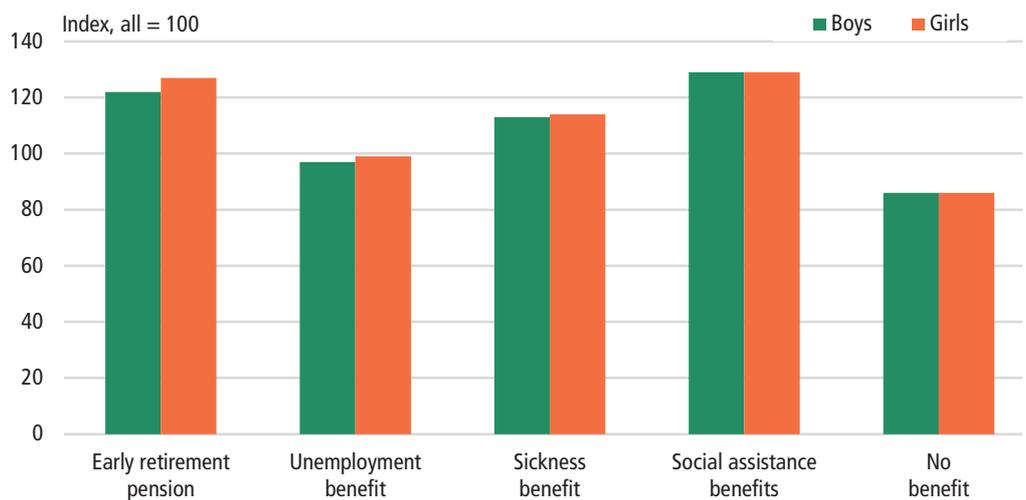
More than 80,000 persons are hospitalized annually due to diseases of the circulatory system and the equal number due to bodily injury, for each group corresponding to about 12 per cent of the hospitalized. However, there are marked differences between the different age groups, for example 36 per cent of hospitalized 1-4-year-old boys and 31 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 almost 30 per cent more than the average person.

Social conditions also affect children's use of hospitals. For example, boys and girls who live with families that have received social assistance benefits for at least six months use hospitals 29 per cent more 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 14 per cent less than the average child.

Figure 8 Frequency of hospitalization by the dominant social benefit received by the family. 2008



Note: Children aged 0-17.

www.statbank.dk/pa10

Figure 9 Expenditure on medication

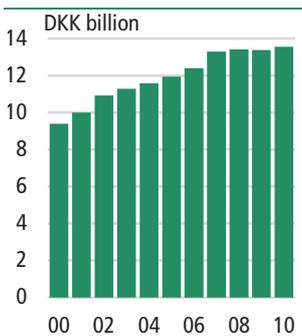


Table 174

Source: Danish Medicines Agency.

94 per cent used the National Health Service in 2009

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 5.2 million people or 94 per cent of the population made use of this in 2009, and every person had contact with a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist etc. 11 times on average. Slightly more women than men received national health benefits. About 4.8 million contacted a GP and 2.5 million persons older than 17 years contacted a dentist one or more times. Both eye and ear specialists were each contacted by about 0.5 million people, and chiropractors by 0,3 million people.

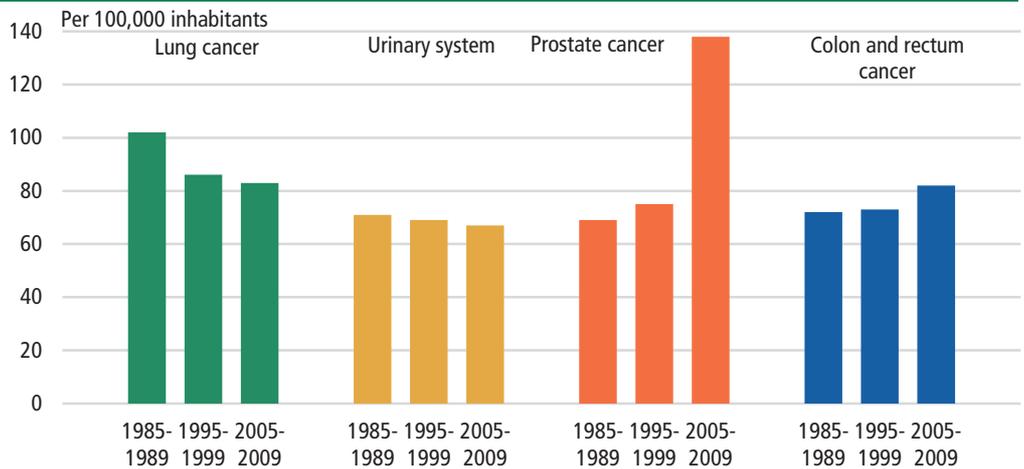
Expenditure on medication increases

Approximately 40 per cent of the population use medicine regularly and approximately 60 per cent have used medication within a 14-day period. More women than men use medication and the use of medication increases with age. The most commonly used types of prescription medicine are analgesic medication (pain killers), medicine for lowering blood pressure and medication for the heart. The turnover of medicine has increased steadily during the last 10 years. In 2000, turnover accounted for DKK 9.4 billion and DKK 13.6 billion in 2010. This is equivalent to an increase of 45 per cent. In 2010, turnover of tranquillizers accounted for DKK 4.2 billion and drugs for the cardiovascular for DKK 1.7 billion.

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

In 2009 approximately 35,000 new cases of cancer were registered, and by the end of 2009 there were about 224,000 persons who lived with a cancer disease. Among the new registrations, breast cancer was the most common form of cancer among women, and cancer in the neck of the bladder was the most common among men.

Figure 10 New cases of selected types of cancer among men

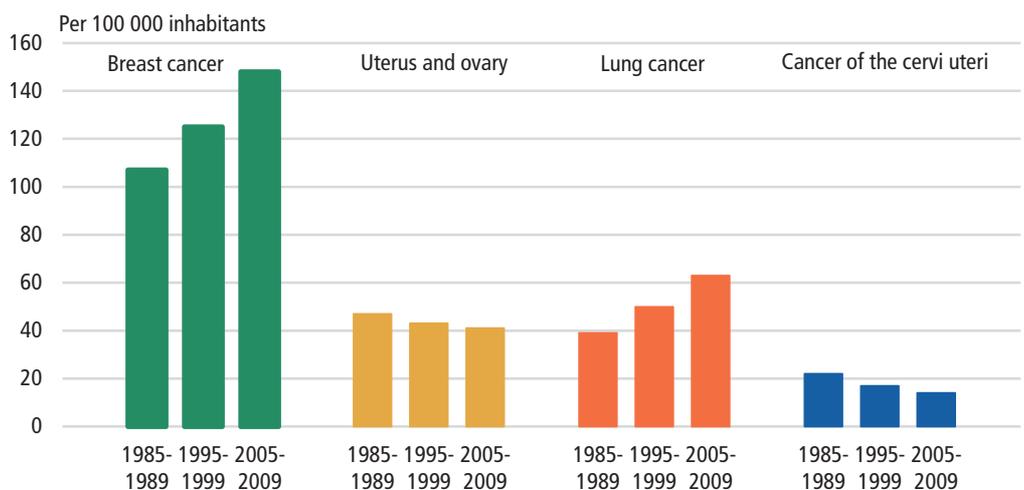


Note: The figures are calculated over a five-year period and have been standardised to comply with the Danish composition of population in 2000.

Source: National Board of Health, Denmark

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 23 per cent for women and 20 per cent for men. Breast cancer was also the most common type of cancer among women 25 years ago. However, for men, lung cancer was the most common type of cancer.

Figure 11 New cases of selected types of cancer among women



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

Source: National Board of Health, Denmark

The number of AIDS patients is on a low level

In the period 1980-2010, a total of 2,818 people were diagnosed with AIDS. Of these, 2,038 had died by 31 December 2010. The number of diagnosed peaked in 1993 with 239 and hereafter it has generally fallen, except for a slight increase in 2001, 2004 and in 2006. In 2010, 44 persons were diagnosed.

Registration of HIV-positive patients did not begin until August 1990. Until the end of 2010, a total of 5,878 HIV-positive people were reported. The number of HIV-positive patients has fluctuated between 1995 and 2010.

Decrease in the number of gonorrhoea and chlamydia cases

In 2010, the number of cases of gonorrhoea is 369, a decrease by 17 per cent (76 cases) compared to 2009. Men account for by far the greater part (74 per cent in 2010) of the cases. With regard to chlamydia, it is just the opposite, approximately 63 per cent of all cases of chlamydia are among women. The number of cases of chlamydia is almost 28,000 in 2010, a decrease by 7 per cent compared to 2009.

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

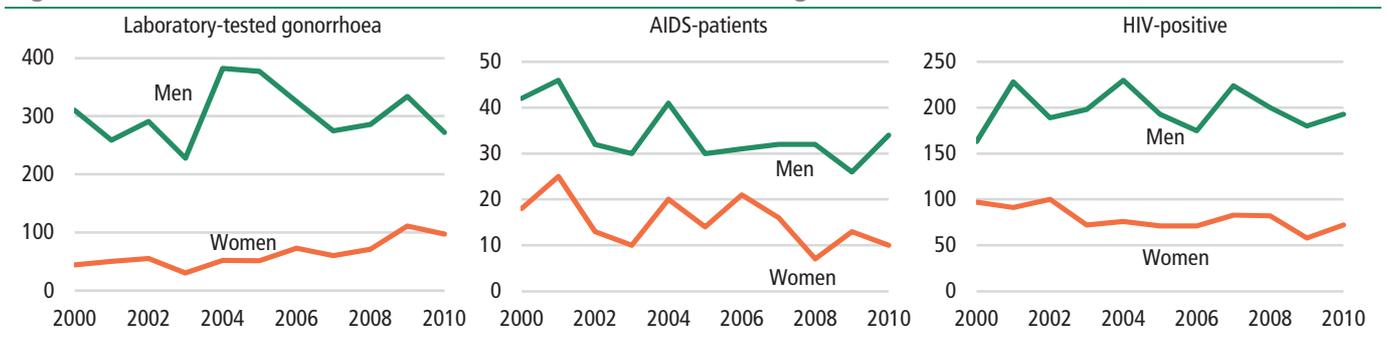


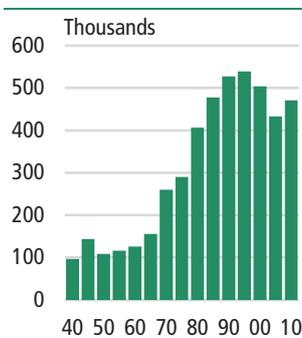
Table 167-169

Source: National Serum Institute.

3

Justice

Figure 13
Reports under
the Penal Code



www.statbank.dk/straf22

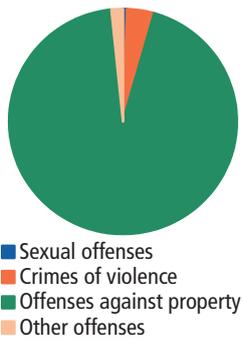
Crime and the administration of justice

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 14
Reports under
the Penal Code by
type. 2010



www.statbank.dk/straf22

The number of reported crimes decreased slightly

From 1950 to 1994, the number of reported criminal offences increased from about 110,000 to almost 550,000. Since then the number of reported criminal offences decreased until 2006 where 425,000 offences were reported. In the years hereafter the number of reported criminal offences increased again and in 2009 the police received almost 0.5 million reports of crimes. In 2010 a slightly fall to 470,000 reported criminal offences has occurred.

In 1950, the number of reported crimes corresponded to 3,500 reports per 100,000 inhabitants (older than 15 years) compared to 12,700 reports in 1994 and 10,400 in 2010.

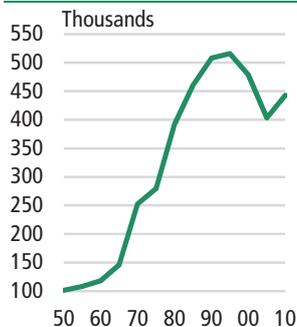
The large increase in reported offences is mainly due to an increase in reported offences against property and misappropriations. They comprise, for example, burglaries in shops and houses, as well as car thefts and bicycle thefts, which are typically subject to insurance contracts, where a police report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

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

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

The fall from 2009 to 2010 especially concerns fewer burglaries, fewer thefts of bicycles and fewer cases of malicious damage.

Figure 15
Reported offences
against property



www.statbank.dk/straf22

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 2010, 443,000 offences against property were reported, which is less compared to the first half of the 1990s, when more than 500,000 offences against property were reported every year.

In 2010, there were 97,000 burglaries and 190,000 thefts, including 45,000 burglaries in houses and flats, and furthermore 15,700 car thefts and 71,700 bicycle thefts.

Violent crimes

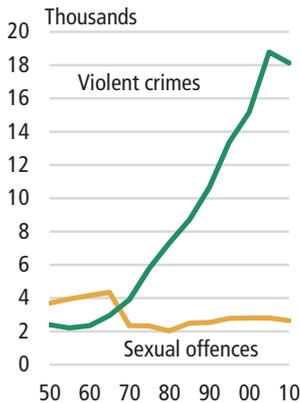
The number of reported violent crimes (e.g. homicide, assault against the individual or public authority) has risen significantly since the Second World War, from approximately 2,400 reports in 1950 to 19,500 in 2006. The following couple of years the number of violent crimes decreased but a small increase took place from 2009 to 2010 where 18,100 criminal offences were reported.

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 (20 per cent). The dangerousness of violence against the indi-

vidual is distributed to the following groups: *Simple violence, more serious violence and very serious violence.*

In total, there were 10,700 reported offences of these kinds in 2010. Simple violence is the most common (84 per cent) and has increased by 32 per cent since 1990.

Figure 16
Reported violent crimes and sexual offences



www.statbank.dk/straf22

In 2010, there were 201 reported homicides or attempts at homicide. In comparison the number was 234 in 1990. In 2010, 49 homicides were accomplished. Since 1990, there has been between 200 and 250 homicides or attempts at homicide on the whole.

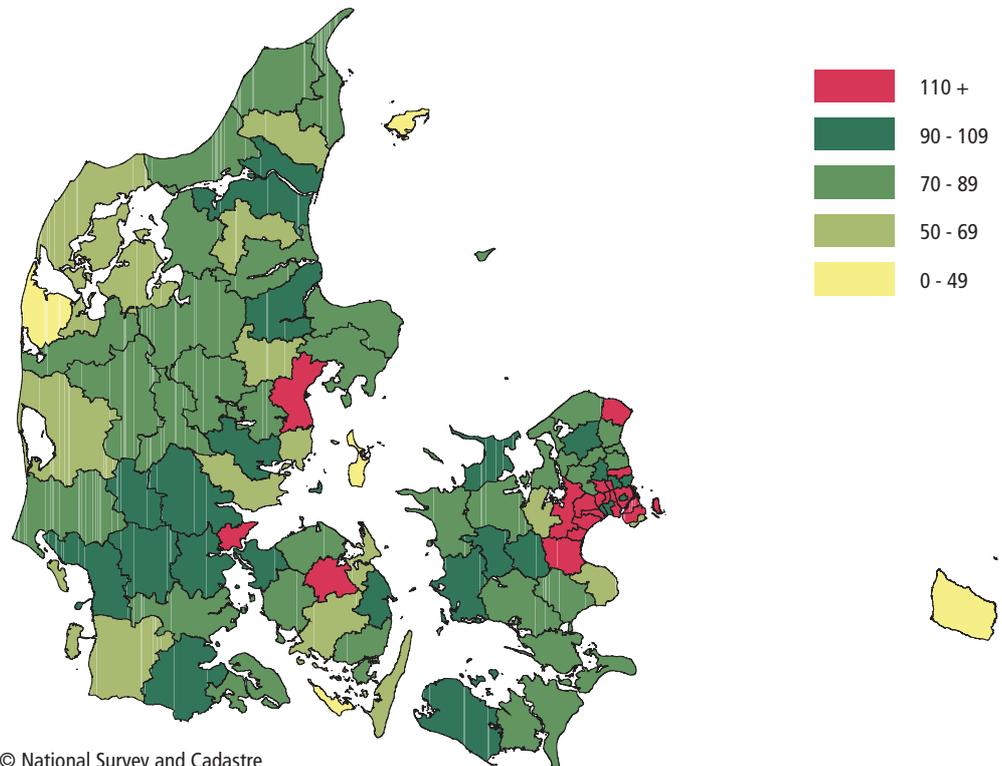
Sexual offences

Sexual offences (e.g. rape or indecent exposure) fell in the last part of the 1960s (coinciding with the repeal of the Pornography Act), and has since then been steady at 2-3,000 reports a year with a slowly increasing tendency. The number peaked in 2004 and decreased until 2009. From 2009 to 2010 there was a substantial increase by 18 per cent, mainly due to more reported offences against decency. 2,600 sexual offences were reported in 2010. More than half of today's reports are of indecent exposure (55 per cent), while rape accounts for 16 per cent).

Highest number of reported crimes in cities and urban areas

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

Figure 17 Reported criminal offences per 1,000 inhabitants. 2010



© National Survey and Cadastre

www.statbank.dk/straf22, [bef607](http://www.statbank.dk/bef607) and [folk1](http://www.statbank.dk/folk1)

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

Less than every five reports lead to a charge

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

In 2010, charges were pressed in 17 per cent of the reports. The charge rate typically varies according to how serious the crime is or its type.

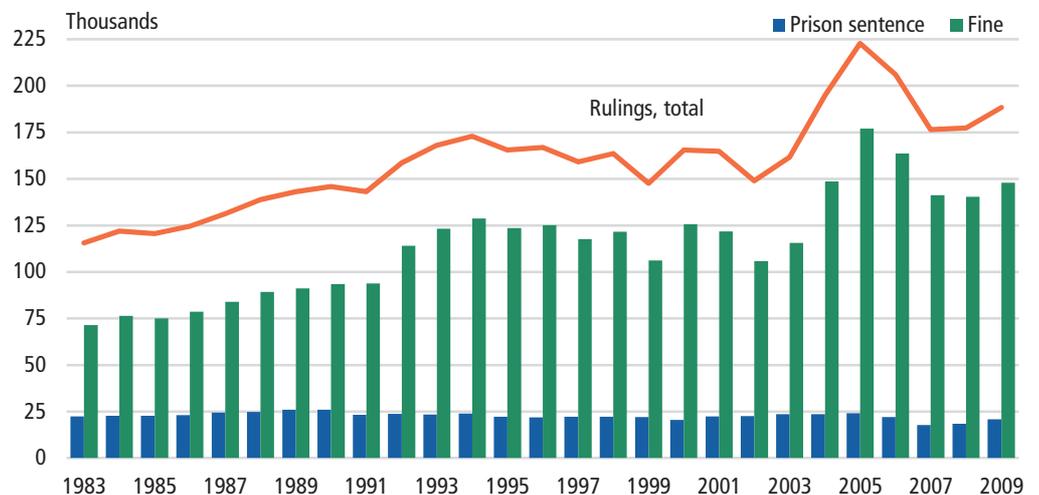
Thus charges are normally pressed in connection with three out of four of violent crimes and sexual offences, charges are only pressed in 13 per cent of offences against property.

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 188,400 criminal decisions were made in 2009.

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

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



www.statbank.dk/straf4 and straf44

In 2009, just under 49,000 rulings concerned the Penal Code, 112,400 concerned the Road Traffic Act and the remaining 27,000 concerned other special acts (e.g. Euphoricants Act, Police Regulations, Firearms Act or Act on Animal Welfare).

In 2009, 188,400 decisions comprised a total of 263,500 criminal offences for charges committed by 152,500 different individuals, i.e. a number of individuals have received more than one ruling in the course of the year, just as several decisions comprise more than one charge.

Most decisions are fines

Of the 188,400 decisions in 2009, most of them were, by far (147,900), fines, of which almost three-fourths originated from violation of the Road Traffic Act.

20,900 decisions were prison sentences (lenient imprisonment or imprisonment), and the remaining 19,500 decisions include no charges, dropped charges or acquittal. 10,600 or about half of the prison sentences were unconditional in 2009.

Male offenders account for the greatest number of criminal decisions

Almost 80 per cent of all criminal decisions in 2009 involve men, but the proportion of violations by women is increasing. In 2009, 19 per cent of all criminal decisions concerned women compared to 9 per cent in 1980.

The proportion of violations against the Penal Code by women has increased during the same period from 15 to 19 per cent and against the Road Traffic Act from 6 to 21 per cent.

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

Increase in the number of women convicted of violent crimes

Since 1990, the number of women committing violent crimes has quadrupled from 329 to 1,254 in 2009. The increase is greatest for women in the age group 15-19 years, where the number has become more than eight times as great since 1990. Common assault and grievous assault account for the largest increase, but assault against public authority and threats have also risen.

The 15-19-year-olds also constituted 37 per cent of the decisions. 50 per cent or half of the women were below the age of 25 years.

Furthermore, the number of women sentenced to imprisonment in connection with convictions of violent crimes has doubled six times since 1990 – a total of 611 in 2009. More than one fourth (28 per cent) was sentenced to prison.

Most violent crimes are committed by young men

In 2009, the average age of offenders was a little below 35 years – for men 35 years and women 38 years – but there are variations among the different criminal offences.

The lowest average age is that of violent criminals (29.5 years). About one fifth of all violent crimes are committed by young men below 20 years – all in all 90 per cent of crimes of violence is committed by men.

The average age of persons committing sexual offences is somewhat higher and was 36.5 years in 2009. 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 47 years.

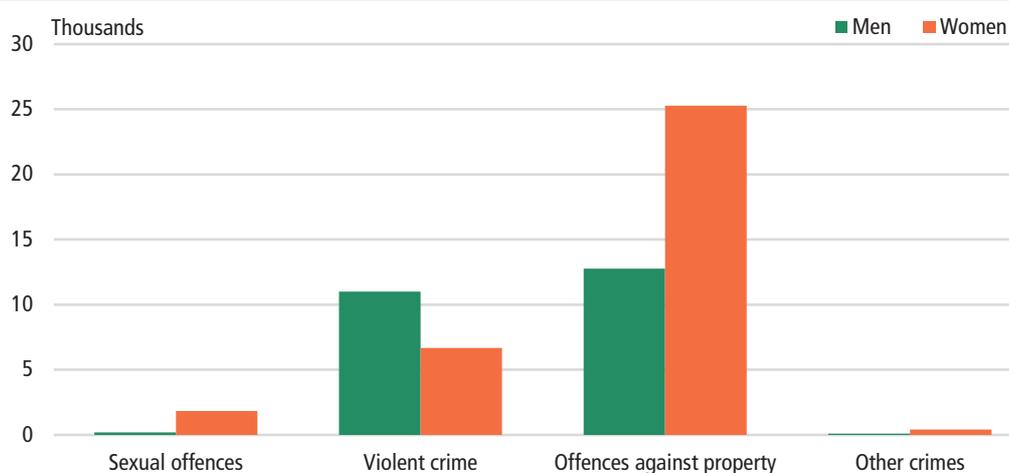
Victims of criminal offences against the Penal Code

In 2009, more than 90 per cent of all victims of sexual offences were women, while nearly all sexual offences were committed by men. In contrast, one third of all victims of violent crimes were women, but also here the overall part of the offences were committed by men.

The average age of the female victims of sexual offences was 19 years, and 12 per cent were less than 10 years. The average age of victims of violence was older.

Both male and female victims were in average 31 years. 1 per cent of the victims were less than 10 years, and less than 1 per cent were more than 70 years.

Figure 19 Victims of violations against the Penal Code. 2009



www.statbank.dk/straf5

Table 137 Welfare institutions for children and young people. 2010

October	Number of institutions	Number of clients	Staff
Day-care institutions	7 236¹	663 178²	103 085³
Day-care	•	60 358	19 534
Nurseries	305	11 756	4 724
Kindergartens	1 750	82 094	17 491
Age-integrated institutions	2 460	170 157	36 404
School - care schemes	1 863	234 666	19 289
Recreation centres	184	17 249	1 840
Full-day school	67	3 750	...
Clubs etc., for children and juveniles	573	76 332	3 777
Playgroups	12	192	26
Subsidy to private day-care	15	429	...
Private established kindergartens	7	100	...
Private established playgroups	5 466 ⁴	5 227	...
Subsidy for day-care of own children	738 ⁴	868	...

¹ Exclusive municipal day care and subsidies for day care of own children, etc. ² As the same child can be in more than one type of day care the sum will be somehow overestimated. ³ The figures about staff for 2009. Excl. staff in full-day school, etc. ⁴ Number of parents receiving subsidies.

www.statbank.dk/pas22

Table 138 Welfare institutions for elderly people. 2010

	Number
Total	80 690
Nursing homes	8 256
Protected dwellings	1 702
Nursing dwellings mainly for elderly persons	34 422
Nursing dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	2 250
Private nursing homes/private dwellings	503
General dwellings for elderly persons	32 904
General dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	653

www.statbank.dk/resi01

Table 139 Welfare institutions and services for adults. 2010

	Number of institutions	Number of clients	
		Users	Residents
Total	1 845	77 419	16 532
Permanent residence schemes at an institution section 108 ¹	586	306	9 865
Temporary residence schemes at an institution section 107 ¹	692	477	6 109
Sheltered workshop and activity and drop-in centres sections 103 and 104	680	35 403	•
Crisis centres	45	•	558
Support and contact persons for mentally disordered, drug- and alcohol misusers and homeless section 99 ²	•	5 657	•
Contact persons for persons who are both deaf and blind section 98 ²	•	309	•
Companion schemes pursuant to sections 45 and 97 ²	•	8 116	•
Socio-pedagogical assistance and treatment pursuant to sections 85 and 102	•	27 151	•

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

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

Table 140 Social welfare expenditure

	In cash		In kind ¹		Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	DKK mio.					
Social protection expenditure, total	290 008	311 623	212 016	227 317	515 935	553 838
Administration²	•	•	•	•	13 911	14 898
Sickness	18 430	19 155	98 503	106 222	116 933	125 376
Sick day benefits paid by employers	3 837	3 957	-	-	3 837	3 957
Sick day benefits paid by municipalities	14 077	14 569	-	-	14 077	14 569
Doctor, contacts etc.	-	-	15 123	15 540	15 123	15 540
Hospitals and health authorities	-	-	73 613	80 901	73 613	80 901
Pharmaceutical products	-	-	7 407	7 161	7 407	7 161
Other	515	629	2 360	2 620	2 875	3 249
Disabilities and rehabilitation	51 913	55 523	24 387	25 864	76 301	81 386
Early retirement pension	31 440	33 859	-	-	31 440	33 859
Other	20 474	21 664	24 387	25 864	44 861	47 527
Old age	161 405	165 805	31 273	34 299	192 677	200 104
Old age, early retirement, and partial pensions	89 027	92 280	-	-	89 027	92 280
Early retirement pay etc.	22 538	23 194	-	-	22 538	23 194
Labour market supplementary pension and SP	8 979	9 350	-	-	8 979	9 350
Civil servants earned pensions ³	21 020	22 453	-	-	21 020	22 453
Labour market pensions ⁴	19 841	18 528	-	-	19 841	18 528
Residential institutions for pensioners and home help, etc. ⁵	-	-	31 273	34 299	31 273	34 299
Survivors	1	1	129	134	130	135
Families and children	26 144	27 130	40 024	42 446	66 168	69 576
Benefits received during pregnancy and in connection with childbirth	9 493	9 980	-	-	9 493	9 980
Parental leave	241	159	-	-	241	159
Family/young persons' allowance and child cheque	15 918	16 485	-	-	15 918	16 485
Advance payments of child maintenance	491	505	-	-	491	505
Day institutions, day care	-	-	27 150	28 409	27 150	28 409
Residential institutions	-	-	12 858	14 022	12 858	14 022
Other	-	-	15	16	15	16
Unemployment	22 966	34 051	1 369	1 482	24 335	35 533
Unemployment benefit	7 943	15 287	-	-	7 943	15 287
Activation	15 023	18 764	1 369	1 482	16 391	20 246
Housing	-	-	12 307	12 433	12 307	12 433
Rent subsidies	-	-	2 583	2 707	2 583	2 707
Pensioners' rent subsidies	-	-	9 723	9 725	9 723	9 725
Other social protection benefits	9 149	9 959	4 025	4 438	13 174	14 397
Social assistance	7 356	8 083	-	-	7 356	8 083
Danish Employees' Guarantee Fund	668	1 172	-	-	668	1 172
Other	1 125	704	4 025	4 438	5 150	5 142
Social protection benefits, total	290 008	311 623	212 016	227 317	502 024	538 941

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

www.statbank.dk/udg1

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

Table 141 Cash rates for social security benefits

	1/10 2009	1/10 2010
Family allowances	DKK/quarter	
Ordinary, maximum per child	1 174	1 217
Special; orphans	5 994	6 212
Special; children of widows/widowers, etc.	2 997	3 108
Extra; maximum per family	1 195	1 239
Multiple births benefits	1 934	2 006
Family-allowance, per child 0-2 years	4 109	4 247
Family-allowance, per child 3-6 years	3 251	3 362
Family allowance, per child 7-17 years	2 558	2 645
Child maintenance	DKK/year	
Payable by the father or the mother	11 988	12 432
Daily benefits	DKK/week (7 days)	
Sickness, childbirth, adoption, maximum	3 625	3 760
	DKK/week (5 days)	
Unemployment benefit, maximum		
Full-time insured	3 625	3 760
Part-time insured	2 415	2 505
First job seekers, full-time	2 975	3 085
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	171 600	177 840
Start at age 62 = maximum day benefit amount	188 500	195 520
Social pensions	DKK/month	
Married couple, both pensioners, benefit to each spouse:		
Basic payment, maximum	5 254	5 448
Pension supplement, maximum	2 470	2 735
Disability amount	2 555	2 650
Work incapacity amount when both are entitled	3 527	3 657
Single or married persons when only one spouse is a pensioner:		
Basic payment, maximum	5 254	5 448
Pension supplement, maximum	2 470	2 735
Pension supplement, single in reality	5 289	5 658
Disability amount	2 555	2 650
Work incapacity amount	3 527	3 657
Partial pension, maximum 30 hours/week	10 444	10 833
Total pension benefit, maximum		
Maximum early retirement pension:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	13 806	14 490
Others	16 625	17 413
New early retirement pension (from 1.1.2003):		
Married couple	13 348	13 842
Others	15 704	16 285
Old-age pension benefit:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	7 724	8 183
Others	10 543	11 106
Funeral help	DKK	
Funeral assistance, section 16 (maximum)	9 100	9 450
Persons under 18 years (maximum)	7 650	7 950

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

Source: Ministry of Social Welfare

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 142 Transfer payments by type of amount received. 2010

	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-64 years	65 years +	Total
	number of full-time participants						
Total	51 497	233 450	169 235	188 572	214 448	937 369	1 794 571
Registered unemployed, total	10 367	43 833	29 142	24 828	5 557	-	113 725
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits	5 437	36 467	25 725	23 392	5 233	-	96 254
Unemployed recipients of social assistance	4 930	7 366	3 417	1 436	323	-	17 471
Guidance and activities upgrading skills	12 116	25 804	13 685	8 397	1 272	-	61 275
Subsidized employment, total	4 594	28 758	26 083	30 282	8 944	-	98 661
Flex jobs	386	8 263	15 627	21 341	6 893	-	52 511
Unemployment allowance	97	2 259	3 613	4 508	463	-	10 939
Social assistance and rehabilitation	12 877	28 050	18 242	9 907	2 263	-	71 339
Sickness benefits	3 489	22 421	21 555	21 121	5 375	-	73 962
Maternity benefits	2 954	52 011	3 853	70	4	-	58 894
Early retirement pension	4 564	27 016	51 555	88 376	66 473	-	237 984
Early retirement pay	-	-	-	-	123 798	-	123 798
Old-age pension ¹	-	-	-	-	-	937 369	937 369
Other benefits	440	3 299	1 507	1 084	299	-	6 628
	pct.						
Pct. of population in the age group	8.3	22.4	20.8	26.3	58.9	100.4	39.9

¹ The number of old-age pensioners is estimated as an average for the year. Incl. persons living outside Denmark

New figures are expected to be published in April 2012

www.statbank.dk/auh01

Table 143 Family allowances. 2009

	Number of families	Number of children	Payments in DKK thousands	Average payments per family in DKK
Family allowances, total¹	693 855	1 208 322	4 095 799	5 903
Family allowances, all families	693 737 ²	1 208 145	3 571 918	5 149
Ordinary family allowances	130 545	200 576	235 695	1 805
Additional family allowances	129 419	•	155 074	1 195
Special family allowances	25 270	35 946	114 504	4 531
Multiple birth family allowances	9 443	19 162	18 608	1 971

¹ Total number of families and children 4th quarter, has been calculated net, i.e. as the number who received one or more types of allowance. ² The lower total number of family allowances is because some persons receiving benefits are not liable to pay taxes, because they live abroad, or, if the recipient is the father, he must apply.

www.statbank.dk/bts4, bts5 and bts6

Table 144 Children receiving assistance. 2008

	Number by age group			Males	Females	Total
	0-6 years	7-14 years	15-17 years			
31 December						
Total number receiving assistance	3 055	12 395	8 834	13 873	10 411	24 284
By kind of place	1 617	5 836	5 294	6 962	5 785	12 747
Network foster family	94	191	127	209	203	412
Placement with relatives	27	106	70	99	104	203
Other foster care	1 113	3 011	1 280	2 815	2 589	5 404
Residential institution, secured	-	10	42	43	9	52
Residential institution, other	148	1 027	845	1 236	784	2 020
Emergency institution	53	143	130	149	177	326
Socio-educational residence, workshop or production school, mini-institution	40	792	1 413	1 356	889	2 245
Boarding, youth, continuation school, etc.	-	91	476	299	268	567
Own room, etc.	-	3	418	160	261	421
Shipping project	-	3	36	34	5	39
Municipal offer of full-time facility	72	303	290	341	324	665
Not stated	70	156	167	221	172	393
Preventive measures (net)	1 438	6 559	3 540	6 911	4 626	11 537
Personal adviser	13	155	235	235	168	403
Permanent contact person	135	1 650	1 993	2 276	1 502	3 778
Relief stays	1 314	4 873	1 096	4 323	2 960	7 283
Trainee period	-	56	383	324	115	439
Phasing-out scheme in the care facility	-	1	5	2	4	6

 www.statbank.dk/bis22 and bis44

Table 145 Child maintenance. 2009

	Children total ¹	Number of parents entitled to benefits	Disbursed by local government	Received by local authorities from persons liable to pay child maintenance	Local authorities claims outstanding at end of year ²
	number		DKK mio.		
Denmark. total	148 778	100 482	1 781.4	1 373.2	5 010.9
Region Hovedstaden	40 418	27 639	482.1	359.4	1 604.3
Region Sjælland	27 318	18 698	328.8	254.8	756.6
Region Syddanmark	33 237	22 324	396.5	314.4	1 112.5
Region Midtjylland	31 931	21 074	383.8	291.2	1 073.6
Region Nordjylland	15 874	10 747	190.2	153.3	463.9
Province København by	15 613	10 354	189.5	154.1	819.6
Province Københavns omegn	13 699	9 555	163.7	112.7	451.6
Province Nordsjælland	9 782	6 825	113.0	80.6	295.9
Province Bornholm	1 324	905	16.0	12.0	37.2
Province Østsjælland	6 222	4 310	75.0	52.6	160.0
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	21 096	14 388	253.7	202.2	596.6
Province Fyn	13 657	9 238	162.3	128.3	483.9
Province Sydjylland	19 580	13 086	234.2	186.0	628.7
Province Østjylland	21 001	13 891	253.3	188.5	771.9
Province Vestjylland	10 930	7 183	130.5	102.7	301.7
Province Nordjylland	15 874	10 747	190.2	153.3	463.9

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

www.statbank.dk/bidrag11 and bidrag22

Table 146 Maternity and paternity leave in 2009-2010 shared between the father and mother - children born in 2009

	Number of children, total	Average number of days per child		
		Father's leave	Mother's leave	Total leave
All children	56 145	26	277	303
0-2 weeks per child	2 418	28	1	29
3-16 weeks per child	1 859	783	173	955
17-30 weeks per child	2 298	641	1 694	2 337
31-40 weeks per child	7 612	298	2 212	2 509
41-47 weeks per child	20 413	190	1 983	2 173
48 weeks per child	12 758	30	306	336
49-78 weeks per child	8 188	992	12 417	13 412
79 weeks + per child	599	36	575	611

www.statbank.dk/socdag10

Table 147 Child care. 2010

October	Number by age group						Number per 100 in the respective age groups				
	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	14 years	Total	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	Total years 0-13 years
Total	131 177	191 916	226 379	90 513	16 569	656 554	67.5	97.4	86.1	33.2	69.0
Day-care	59 732	626	..	..	..	60 358	30.7	0.3	..	..	6.5
Nurseries	11 656	100	..	..	..	11 756	6.0	0.1	..	..	1.3
Kindergartens	4 006	76 927	1 160	1	..	82 094	2.1	39.0	0.4	..	8.9
Age-integrated institutions	55 641	101 344	10 879	2 009	284	170 157	28.6	51.4	4.1	0.7	18.3
Outside school-hours care	86	11 905	191 924	29 155	1 596	234 666	..	6.0	73.0	10.7	25.1
Recreation centres	..	798	15 357	962	132	17 249	..	0.4	5.8	0.4	1.8
Full-day school	..	54	1 468	1 492	736	3 750	..	..	0.6	0.5	0.3
Clubs for children and juveniles	..	43	5 583	56 888	13 818	76 332	..	..	2.1	20.9	6.7
Playgroups	56	119	8	6	3	192	..	0.1	..	..	..

www.statbank.dk/pas11 and folk1

Table 148 Rates of child care

	2008	2009	2010
	DKK per year		
Municipal day-care (0-2 years)	24 535	26 043	27 503
Municipal day-care (3-5 years)	23 448	24 479	26 046
Day nurseries	31 848	33 526	35 334
Kindergartens (3-5 years)	16 913	17 757	19 285
Age-integrated institutions (0-2 years)	31 161	33 240	35 918
Age-integrated institutions (3-5 years)	17 560	18 763	21 372
Age-integrated institutions (6-9 years)	12 967	13 571	13 636
Outside school-hours care (6-9 years)	15 976	17 323	18 138
Outs. school-hours care (10-13 years)	10 481	10 346	10 943
Recreation centres (6-9 years)	12 666	13 336	13 341
Recreation centres (10-13 years)	5 189	5 361	5 502
Youth club (14-18 years)	1 289	1 206	1 272

www.statbank.dk/res88

Table 149 Measures for elderly people. 2010

	Number by age group					Number per 100 persons in the respective age groups				
	Under 67 years	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total	Under 67 years ¹	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total
Total	12 845	20 026	32 305	15 514	80 690	0.8	3.7	17.0	41.7	3.4
Nursing homes	565	1 721	3 566	2 404	8 256	..	0.3	1.9	6.5	0.3
Protected dwellings	291	388	629	394	1 702	..	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.1
Nursing dwellings mainly for elderly persons	2 827	7 465	15 567	8 563	34 422	0.2	1.4	8.2	23.0	1.4
Nursing dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	2 077	123	36	14	2 250	0.1	..	..	..	0.1
General dwellings for elderly persons	6 476	10 117	12 280	4 031	32 904	0.4	1.9	6.5	10.8	1.4
General dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	529	69	44	11	653	..	..	..	..	..
Private nursing homes/private dwellings	80	143	183	97	503	..	..	0.1	0.3	..

¹ Calculated for the 45-66 year age group.

www.statbank.dk/resi01 and folk1

Table 150 Recipients of permanent home help. 2009

	Recipients					Recipients per 100 in the respective age groups				
	Under 67 years	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total	Under 67 years ¹	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total
Total	36 214	60 174	90 850	33 855	221 092	2.3	11.5	47.7	93.1	9.4
Under 2 hours	22 444	35 603	47 620	10 530	116 196	1.4	6.8	25.0	29.0	4.9
2- 3.9 hours	3 910	6 046	9 232	3 492	22 680	0.2	1.2	4.8	9.6	1.0
4- 7.9 hours	3 325	5 858	9 947	4 358	23 487	0.2	1.1	5.2	12.0	1.0
8-11.9 hours	1 504	2 961	5 385	2 958	12 808	0.1	0.6	2.8	8.1	0.5
12-19.9 hours	2 328	5 743	11 669	8 608	28 348	0.1	1.1	6.1	23.7	1.2
20 hours +	2 703	3 963	6 998	3 909	17 573	0.2	0.8	3.7	10.8	0.7

¹ Calculated for 45-66 age group.

www.statbank.dk/aed05 and aed06

Table 151 Persons receiving cash benefits under the Social Assistance Act, 2009

	Age of recipient					Family type			Total persons incl. not known
	Under 18 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-67 years	68 years +	Married couples	Other	Of whom single women with children	
	number of persons								
Recipients of cash benefits, total¹	345	54 107	82 601	85 678	1 193	50 087	171 640	41 808	223 928
Maintenance benefits, total	304	47 466	62 242	54 127	1 155	25 921	137 551	33 055	165 296
Maintenance benefits for breadwinners, initial assistance, married/cohabiting couples aged 25 yrs.	136	7 501	36 424	27 848	42	15 789	55 578	29 477	71 952
Maintenance benefits for non-breadwinners and initial assistance for single persons aged 25 years	10	4 938	26 696	27 434	82	4 414	53 862	4 106	59 162
Maint. benefits/initial assistance, young people	51	40 377	2 791	237	•	5 905	37 163	2 557	43 456
Maintenance benefits, persons without social pension	-	1	2	147	1042	443	697	2	1192
Special assistance for recipients of maintenance benefits and initial assistance	-	465	8 104	12 331	20	1 244	19 436	2 023	20 920
Rehabilitation, etc.,total	-	1 862	11 643	9 478	•	8 627	14 278	4 471	22 983
Rehabilitation benefits	-	1 025	8 096	5 053	•	5 129	9 001	2 986	14 174
Rehabilitation connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	-	340	3 053	3 518	•	2 713	4 168	1 307	6 911
Supplementary benefits during rehabilitation	-	1 032	5 107	4 408	•	4 324	6 190	1 918	10 547
Wage supplement connected to enterprise-rehabilitation	-	44	216	194	•	201	253	52	454
Activated recipients of cash benefits, total	44	36 688	44 504	36 073	1	16 266	100 040	23 162	117 311
Cash benefits during guidance and upgrading activities and business in-service training	40	33 960	42 571	34 464	-	14 927	95 151	22 232	111 036
Specific support for activated recipients of cash benefits and initial assistance	-	326	5 435	7 907	1	511	13 048	1 166	13 669
Activation allowance	13	15 929	20 981	16 258	-	7 034	45 672	10 563	53 182
Wage subsidies for persons in training, chapter 12	-	301	737	569	-	286	1 313	233	1 607
Cash bene./initial assistance during pre-habitation	2	2 312	1 268	866	-	783	3 654	738	4 448
Introductory benefits, total	48	687	1 780	790	45	1 592	1 685	351	3 352
Introductory benefits	42	652	1 695	765	39	1 520	1 611	334	3 195
Assistance in specific cases for foreigners	31	514	1 257	567	30	1 071	1 287	255	2 401
Benefits connected to flexible jobs	•	324	5 759	20 512	•	13 067	13 416	3 228	26 595
Benefits between flex jobs	•	136	2 444	8 502	•	5 140	5 889	1 232	11 082
Benefits during visitation period	•	108	1 880	6 501	•	4 351	4 112	1 034	8 489
Benefits during holidays	•	123	1 974	6 426	•	4 667	3 843	1 161	8 523
Benefits during sickness/maternity	•	17	380	930	•	625	691	236	1 327
Specific benefits for persons who are not entitled to benefits	•	10	81	269	•	225	132	31	360
Specific benefits, total	31 356	13 710	28 643	35 691	451	42 154	66 524	19 751	109 861
Assistance for expenses in connection with parents' visiting rights, etc.	211	69	526	637	5	187	1 257	181	1 448
Assistance for medical treatment, etc.	249	3 593	6 632	9 319	282	3 153	16 698	4 236	20 076
Assistance for individual expenses and removal	83	7 267	11 880	10 042	75	2 047	26 815	7 231	29 354
Benefits for children with reduced abilities	30 359	1 690	543	677	29	19 305	13 780	4 514	33 300
Assistance for adults with reduced abilities	30	2 497	4 107	8 813	73	6 950	8 310	1 321	15 520
Lost income due to care of children with reduced abilities	2 575	152	7 262	8 805	5	12 594	6 120	4 101	18 799
Assistance for surviving dependants	-	-	19	249	24	1	284	34	292
Current assistance for specific person groups – (sec. 29 of the act on active social policies)	-	246	603	297	-	87	1 050	22	1 146
Assistance for aids, etc. for activated persons	-	26	135	303	4	157	304	61	468

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

www.statbank.dk/kont3

¹ Excl. assistance in specific cases.

Table 152 Recipients of cash benefits. 2009

	Number of recipients	Number of all-year recipients	Average number of months receiving assistance per recipient	Average benefits paid per month	Benefit paid out, total
	persons		months	DKK	DKK mio.
Recipients of cash benefits, total	223 928	139 564	7.5	10 803	18 092
Maintenance assistance, total	165 296	69 822	5.1	9 911	8 304
Maintenance assistance for breadwinners, initial assistance, married and cohabiting couples aged 25 years	71 952	33 964	5.7	11 675	4 758
Maintenance for non-breadwinners and initial assistance for single persons aged 25 years	59 162	24 374	4.9	9 054	2 648
Maintenance and initial assistance for young people	43 456	10 151	2.8	5 225	636
Rehabilitation, etc., total	22 983	14 108	7.4	14 681	2 485
Activated recipients of cash benefits, total	117 311	45 095	4.6	9 176	4 966
Introductory benefits, total	3 352	2 072	7.4	7 176	178
Benefits connected to flexible jobs, total	26 595	12 870	5.8	13 976	2 158

www.statbank.dk/kont3

Table 153 Rent subsidies

December	Number of households receiving rent subsidy		Rent subsidies paid		Rent subsidy paid per household	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	Number		DKK thousands		DKK	
Rent subsidies, total	520 545	537 190	988 564	1 041 590	1 899	1 939
Rent subsidies to non-pensioners	187 846	203 467	216 381	239 114	1 152	1 175
Ordinary	187 236	203 115	215 843	238 765	1 153	1 176
Re-housing / improvements	511	254	423	223	828	878
Collective housing	99	98	115	126	1 162	1 286
Rent subsidies to pensioners	303 602	299 041	728 891	749 476	2 401	2 506
Tenants, total	279 283	277 251	699 407	721 780	2 504	2 603
Ordinary flats	221 768	218 929	501 680	514 156	2 262	2 349
Old peoples' housing	57 515	58 322	197 727	207 624	3 438	3 560
Owner-occupiers	936	872	1 385	1 363	1 480	1 563
Occupants in flats jointly owned by the occupants	22 823	20 422	26 887	25 209	1 178	1 234
Collective housing	560	496	1 212	1 124	2 164	2 266
Rent subsidy to new early retirement pensioners¹	29 097	34 682	43 292	53 000	1 488	1 528

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

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 154 Benefits during sickness or in connection with childbirth. 2010

	Expenditure, total ¹	Days in which benefits were received	Men	Women	Total
	DKK mio.	thousands	number of persons ²		
Total	25 093	54 217	244 335	327 198	571 533
Sickness, total	14 871	31 293	195 347	231 625	426 972
Employees, total	14 037	29 300	176 189	221 827	398 016
The first 21 days ³	1 653	2 836	107 169	115 050	222 219
After 21 days	12 384	26 464	105 140	146 411	251 551
Self-employed, total	834	1 993	19 570	10 155	29 725
The first two weeks ⁴	185	369	14 743	7 817	22 560
After two weeks	650	1 624	12 621	5 555	18 176
Pregnancy, birth or adoption, total	10 216	22 913	54 825	108 547	163 372
Pregnancy	1 514	4 234	-	61 843	61 843
Birth, adoption	8 702	15 981	66 246	185 901	252 147

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

www.statbank.dk/socdag1

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

Table 155 Recipients of old age pensions. 2010

1 January	Basic payment			Total
	Full amount	Reduced amount	No amount ¹	
	number of persons			
Total	867 238	53 135	936	921 309
65-69 years	275 753	23 344	509	299 606
70-79 years	367 136	22 043	318	389 497
80-89 years	188 250	7 173	81	195 504
90 years +	36 099	575	28	36 702
Men, total	378 888	27 781	727	407 396
65-69 years	130 719	12 769	397	143 885
70-79 years	168 152	11 687	263	180 102
80-89 years	70 943	3 143	47	74 133
90 years +	9 074	182	20	9 276
Women, total	488 350	25 354	209	513 913
65-69 years	145 034	10 575	112	155 721
70-79 years	198 984	10 356	55	209 395
80-89 years	117 307	4 030	34	121 371
90 years +	27 025	393	8	27 426

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

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

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

Table 156 Recipients of early retirement pensions. 2010

1 January	Early retirement pensions				Total
	Highest	Intermediate	Ordinary/ increased	New early retirement	
	number of recipients				
Recipients, total	52 296	65 761	28 228	98 267	244 552
18-29 years	1 676	587	20	8 675	10 958
30-39 years	6 621	4 363	827	12 123	23 934
40-49 years	13 174	12 760	4 554	24 918	55 406
50-59 years	18 948	26 144	12 156	35 224	92 472
60-64 years	11 877	21 907	10 671	17 327	61 782
Men, total	26 986	28 240	11 244	44 948	111 418
18-29 years	941	356	13	4 815	6 125
30-39 years	3 793	2 358	443	5 656	12 250
40-49 years	7 115	5 979	2 208	10 897	26 199
50-59 years	9 373	10 822	5 028	15 441	40 664
60-64 years	5 764	8 725	3 552	8 139	26 180
Women, total	25 310	37 521	16 984	53 319	133 134
18-29 years	735	231	7	3 860	4 833
30-39 years	2 828	2 005	384	6 467	11 684
40-49 years	6 059	6 781	2 346	14 021	29 207
50-59 years	9 575	15 322	7 128	19 783	51 808
60-64 years	6 113	13 182	7 119	9 188	35 602

www.statbank.dk/pen11

Table 157 Petitions for early retirement pensions. 2009

	Petitions, total	Awarded	Suspended	Maintained	Not stated ¹	Petition rejected	
						Total	In per cent of petitions
	number of persons						per cent
Total	18 980	17 075	11	254	142	1 493	7.9
Men, total	8 570	7 756	10	100	62	639	7.5
Under 20 years	368	361	-	-	2	5	1.4
20-29 years	772	705	1	15	9	42	5.4
30-39 years	1 225	1 094	2	33	11	85	6.9
40-49 years	2 282	1 988	6	38	12	237	10.4
50-59 years	3 058	2 813	-	11	16	216	7.1
60-64 years	862	792	1	3	12	54	6.3
Not stated	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Women, total	10 410	9 319	1	154	80	854	8.2
Under 20 years	254	243	-	-	5	6	2.4
20-29 years	739	651	-	21	2	63	8.5
30-39 years	1 678	1 459	1	47	13	158	9.4
40-49 years	3 196	2 853	-	45	20	278	8.7
50-59 years	3 793	3 434	-	36	29	294	7.8
60-64 years	748	677	-	5	11	55	7.4
Not stated	2	2	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The statistics contains only municipal decisions.

Source: National Social Appeals Board

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

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

Table 158 Payments of old age pensions and early retirement pensions. 2010

	Recipients					Amounts paid total	Average monthly amount paid per recipient				
	Old age pension	Highest/intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary/ordinary early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total		Old age pension	Highest/intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary/ordinary early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total
January	number of recipients					DKK mio.	DKK				
Total	921 309	118 057	28 228	98 267	1 165 861	11 969	9 390	13 583	11 848	13 892	10 253
Men	407 396	55 226	11 244	44 948	518 814	5 198	8 919	14 060	12 446	14 226	10 002
Women	513 913	62 831	16 984	53 319	647 047	6 771	9 763	13 164	11 451	13 610	10 454
By type of amount paid											
Basic pension payment											
Total	920 373	116 915	28 142	98 068	1 163 498	7 005	5 288	5 348	5 310	13 902	6 020
Full	867 238	110 896	26 170	62 888	1 067 192	6 440	5 448	5 448	5 448	15 403	6 035
Reduced	53 135	6 019	1 972	35 180	96 306	565	2 671	3 502	3 485	11 218	5 862
No payment	936	1 142	86	199	2 363	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension supplement for single persons:											
Total	393 261	74 372	17 432	-	485 065	2 402	4 865	5 325	5 304	-	4 951
Full	261 337	63 335	14 745	-	339 417	1 920	5 658	5 658	5 658	-	5 658
Reduced	131 924	11 037	2 687	-	145 648	481	3 294	3 414	3 364	-	3 304
No payment	24 199	870	131	-	25 200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension supplements for others:											
Total	395 370	29 497	8 381	-	433 248	984	2 271	2 258	2 323	-	2 271
Full	245 158	18 359	5 460	-	268 977	736	2 735	2 735	2 735	-	2 735
Reduced	150 212	11 138	2 921	-	164 271	248	1 513	1 471	1 552	-	1 511
No payment	108 458	13 309	2 284	-	124 051	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married couple's supplement	22	23	1	-	46	-	727	739	1 000	-	739
Assistance or nursing supplement	2 401	4 663	3	-	7 067	25	3 146	3 468	3 000	-	3 358
Disability supplement	1	-	-	-	1	-	1 000	-	-	-	1 000
Temporary supplement	6 883	-	-	-	6 883	5	666	-	-	-	666
Disability amount	12 621	118 047	-	-	130 668	343	2 617	2 623	-	-	2 623
Work incapacity amount	3 840	52 288	-	-	56 128	204	3 625	3 631	-	-	3 630
Early retirement amount	4 882	1	28 214	-	33 097	45	1 339	1 000	1 354	-	1 352
Extra supplement benefit	-	1	28 221	-	28 222	35	-	1 000	1 235	-	1 235

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

www.statbank.dk/pen11, pen22 and pen33

Table 159 Pension from Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme

	2009	2010
	DKK mio.	
Benefits	8 443	9 256
	number of pensioners	
With own pension, total	743 800	811 400
Men	363 700	397 500
Annual pension under DKK 2,000	7 900	7 500
DKK 2,000-3,999	20 000	20 500
DKK 4,000 +	335 800	369 500
Women	380 100	413 900
Annual pension under DKK 2,000	18 100	17 800
DKK 2,000-3,999	50 600	51 600
DKK 4,000 +	311 400	344 500
With spouse's pension, total	12 100	11 900
Men	100	100
Women	12 000	11 800

Source: Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme

www.statbank.dk/05**Table 160 Appeals in social cases. 2010**

	Cases decided. total	Dismissal/referral	Confirmation	Cancel-lation/change	Remission	Cases decided. total	Dismissal/referral	Confirmation	Cancel-lation/change	Remission
	number					per cent				
The social appeals boards in:										
All Denmark	16 084	1 573	10 785	1 883	1 843	100.0	9.8	67.1	11.7	11.5
State Administration for Greater Copenhagen	5 984	585	4 071	722	606	100.0	9.8	68.0	12.1	10.1
State Administration for Sjælland	2 808	321	1 856	307	324	100.0	11.4	66.1	10.9	11.5
State Administration for Syddanmark	3 356	253	2 350	404	349	100.0	7.5	70.0	12.0	10.4
State Administration for Midtjylland	2 477	280	1 504	267	426	100.0	11.3	60.7	10.8	17.2
State Administration for Nordjylland	1 459	134	1 004	183	138	100.0	9.2	68.8	12.5	9.5

Source: National Social Appeals Board since 1999

Table 161 Visits to physicians. 2009

	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total ¹
	thousand persons			thousand contacts			DKK mio.		
Total	2 478	2 687	5 164	23 037	35 202	58 359	5 374	7 804	13 266
General medical care, total	2 248	2 579	4 827	16 118	24 748	40 963	2 912	4 258	7 195
General medical care, consultation, daytime ²	2 002	2 374	4 375	7 910	11 375	19 336	1 012	1 454	2 472
General medical care, consultation, evening	306	341	647	420	468	896	82	92	176
General medical care, visit, daytime ²	60	100	160	164	278	442	35	59	94
General medical care, visit, evening, etc.	96	119	214	144	175	321	40	49	90
General medical care, phone cons., daytime ²	1 455	1 970	3 425	5 319	9 017	14 356	134	226	361
General medical care, phone cons., evening	428	555	983	709	962	1 678	69	94	164
General medical care, email consultation	230	423	653	606	1 186	1 794	31	60	90
General medical care, preventive, other ser.	502	681	1 182	847	1 287	2 140	729	1 083	1 826
General medical care, basic fee and doctor's practice fee ³	•	•	•	•	•	•	780	1 142	1 921
Special medical care, total	672	936	1 608	1 996	3 058	5 064	1 151	1 735	2 891
Ear specialist	242	261	503	499	516	1 016	272	271	544
Eye specialist	234	334	567	421	618	1 040	216	327	543
Other special medical care	308	531	838	1 076	1 924	3 007	664	1 137	1 805
Other services, total	1 284	1 512	2 795	4 928	7 403	12 345	1 305	1 802	3 166
Dental care ⁴	1 164	1 370	2 534	1 790	2 111	3 906	670	746	1 418
Chiropractic	161	168	330	879	1 097	1 981	48	59	107
Physiotherapy	156	271	427	2 149	3 885	6 037	402	624	1 027
Psychologist	17	49	66	92	290	383	43	135	179
Laboratories	...	...	...	•	•	•	133	228	416
Other services	3	4	7	18	20	38	9	10	19

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

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

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

Table 162 Hospitals. 2006

	Number of hospitals	Admitted patients				Emergency patients	Outpatients ²
		Patient days	Admissions	Beds	Bed occupancy rate ¹		
		thousands				thousands	
Total	58	6 160	1 228	19 636	89	997	6 604
General hospitals ³	48	5 651	1 210	18 098	89	982	6 261
Psychiatric hospitals	10	509	18	1 538	93	15	343
All Denmark	58	6 160	1 228	19 636	89	997	6 604
Copenhagen Hospital Cooperation ⁴	6	1 182	202	3 795	93	173	1 291
Copenhagen County	3	696	129	2 080	95	137	729
Frederiksborg County	1	348	80	1 116	92	72	325
Roskilde County	3	262	53	822	91	51	312
West Sjælland County	1	303	64	967	88	60	267
Storstrøm County	2	267	55	784	99	53	256
Bornholm County	1	47	7	149	86	7	42
Fyn County	2	531	109	1 625	91	87	626
Syddjylland County	5	212	46	739	86	38	244
Ribe County	2	200	46	630	87	34	241
Vejle Amt	7	361	75	1 186	88	70	507
Ringkøbing County	6	231	51	741	85	20	225
Aarhus County	11	710	157	2 380	83	112	849
Viborg County	2	256	52	822	87	30	230
Nordjylland County	6	553	103	1 800	83	53	459
All specialities, total	58	6 160	1 228	19 636	89	997	6 604
Medical departments, total	...	2 609	501	8 035	94	48	2 754
Physiotherapy and rehabilitation	...	170	13	581	92	-	151
Dermatology and venereal diseases	...	22	3	73	91	-	150
Other medical branches	...	2 417	485	7 381	94	-	2 453
Surgical departments, total	...	2 128	589	7 152	82	899	2 876
Gynaecology and obstetrics	...	520	199	1 317	81	-	758
Neurosurgery	...	60	12	213	80	-	23
Ophthalmology	...	14	7	68	58	-	279
ENT surgery	...	66	31	248	78	-	315
Other surgical specialities	...	1 468	340	5 306	82	899	1 501
Other general departments	...	311	99	1 091	89	-	209
Psychiatric departments⁵	...	1 112	39	3 358	93	50	764

Note: Private hospitals are not included.

Source: National Board of Health

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

Table 163 Hospitalizations at general hospitals. 2008

	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons		
Total, net¹	257 377	351 153	608 530
Patients with no symptoms or diseases	11 816	20 244	32 060
Infectious and parasitic diseases	14 116	13 431	27 547
Malignant neoplasm	22 744	28 127	50 871
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	10 499	13 622	24 121
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	5 078	6 089	11 167
Mental disorders	6 420	4 892	11 312
Diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs	15 033	14 806	29 839
Diseases of the circulatory system	45 477	35 751	81 228
Diseases of the respiratory system	31 420	29 780	61 200
Diseases of the digestive system	30 071	30 920	60 991
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	15 785	28 191	43 976
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy and childbirth	•	76 778	76 778
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	6 638	5 426	12 064
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	18 795	23 718	42 513
Congenital anomalies	2 822	2 252	5 074
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	289	251	540
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	69 398	78 421	147 819
Injury and poisoning	41 561	42 055	83 616

Note: Diagnoses (the S-list). The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2008. I.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/pa11a

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

Table 164 Hospitalizations at general hospitals by age and sex. 2008

	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	489 126	257 377	9.5	598 354	351 153	12.7	1 087 480	608 530	11.1
1- 4 years	27 450	16 908	12.7	20 597	12 846	10.1	48 047	29 754	11.4
5-14 years	24 490	16 388	4.7	21 230	14 048	4.2	45 720	30 436	4.4
15-24 years	24 725	17 677	5.4	42 873	29 050	9.3	67 598	46 727	7.3
25-34 years	23 510	16 040	4.7	94 004	66 559	19.4	117 514	82 599	12.0
35-44 years	38 527	24 039	5.8	68 125	45 856	11.4	106 652	69 895	8.6
45-54 years	55 874	30 765	8.2	55 900	33 001	9.0	111 774	63 766	8.6
55-64 years	90 243	43 783	12.0	74 630	40 285	11.0	164 873	84 068	11.5
65-74 years	95 570	43 476	19.3	81 866	40 871	16.7	177 436	84 347	17.9
75-84 years	77 361	33 881	29.5	83 806	40 693	25.3	161 167	74 574	27.0
85 years +	31 376	14 420	45.0	55 323	27 944	37.4	86 699	42 364	39.7

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

www.statbank.dk/pa11 and ud11

Table 165 Bed-days. 2008

	Men		Women		Total	
	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days
Total	2 108 793	8.2	2 456 939	7.0	4 565 732	7.5
1- 4 years	61 085	3.6	47 778	3.7	108 863	3.7
5-14 years	54 122	3.3	47 642	3.4	101 764	3.3
15-24 years	65 493	3.7	99 180	3.4	164 673	3.5
25-34 years	65 792	4.1	244 112	3.7	309 904	3.8
35-44 years	127 302	5.3	194 039	4.2	321 341	4.6
45-54 years	216 502	7.0	206 817	6.3	423 319	6.6
55-64 years	405 909	9.3	317 988	7.9	723 897	8.6
65-74 years	483 980	11.1	411 696	10.1	895 676	10.6
75-84 years	437 501	12.9	517 063	12.7	954 564	12.8
85 years +	191 107	13.3	370 624	13.3	561 731	13.3

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2008, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/ud33

Table 166 Hospitalization rate by education¹. 2008

	Basic school or unknown ²	Upper secondary education	Vocational education and training ³	Short cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
	men							
Total	129	84	101	81	79	66	64	100
20-24 years	133	78	106	61	63	59	45	100
25-29 years	140	88	103	74	78	73	56	100
30-34 years	148	78	105	79	74	76	57	100
35-39 years	143	87	104	77	74	66	57	100
40-44 years	141	79	100	77	79	63	59	100
45-49 years	132	87	100	81	72	65	61	100
50-54 years	128	93	98	81	78	61	67	100
55-59 years	123	87	101	87	83	80	68	100
60-64 years	112	88	102	92	86	94	77	100
women								
Total	129	86	100	81	86	67	67	100
20-24 years	144	79	116	76	83	59	43	100
25-29 years	140	108	116	79	86	70	51	100
30-34 years	141	94	108	88	90	74	63	100
35-39 years	148	93	103	85	85	67	65	100
40-44 years	148	83	98	80	85	71	70	100
45-49 years	136	81	96	77	87	77	68	100
50-54 years	121	91	98	82	84	85	75	100
55-59 years	120	83	97	79	86	87	79	100
60-64 years	114	92	95	84	88	81	80	100

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

www.statbank.dk/pa8

¹ Highest in progress or completed education as at 1.1.2008. ² Incl. persons with unknown education and persons with 1st year basic vocational education, etc. ³ Basic vocational education, part 2, apprenticeships, etc.

Table 167 Selected cancer types among new cancer cases. 2009

	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	I alt
men							
Total	73	250	683	2 844	8 561	4 960	17 371
Head and neck	1	6	33	321	409	115	885
Colon and rectum	-	5	37	338	1 107	793	2 280
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	1	-	24	337	1 135	747	2 244
Birthmark cancer, skin	-	32	134	209	305	168	848
Other skin cancer ¹	1	1	14	56	276	440	788
Neck of the bladder	-	-	5	435	2 457	1 003	3 900
Testicle	1	88	154	58	16	3	320
Urinary system (neoplasm)	2	6	28	271	891	568	1 766
Brain and nervous system	22	35	82	163	241	90	633
Other	45	77	172	656	1 724	1 033	3 707
women							
Total	68	239	1 204	4 039	7 618	4 918	18 086
Head and neck	1	13	75	144	161	101	495
Colon and rectum	-	8	53	252	801	864	1 978
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	1	23	346	1 018	657	2 045
Birthmark cancer, skin	1	73	251	241	262	142	970
Other skin cancer ¹	-	1	12	33	165	299	510
Breast	-	8	374	1 836	2 641	893	5 752
Cervix (uteri)	-	31	132	96	93	39	391
Uterus and ovary	-	6	54	294	648	344	1 346
Urinary system (neoplasm)	5	2	13	127	330	279	756
Brain and nervous system	23	37	85	184	269	150	748
Other	38	59	132	486	1 230	1 150	3 095

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

Source: National Board of Health. Cancer Registry

¹ Excl. basal cell skin cancer.

Table 168 Persons diagnosed with cancer¹ and still alive. 2009

31 December	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	Total
men							
Total, net¹	587	1 836	6 388	15 562	39 423	28 234	92 030
Head and neck	8	48	249	1 524	2 845	1 578	6 252
Colon and rectum	1	17	177	1 413	5 719	5 519	12 846
Bronchi and lung	1	2	53	474	1 868	1 123	3 521
Birthmark cancer, skin	3	108	819	1 713	3 041	1 538	7 222
Other skin cancer ²	2	7	89	398	1 993	3 425	5 914
Neck of the bladder	-	-	8	1 096	10 879	8 147	20 130
Testicle	12	365	2 341	3 005	1 524	340	7 587
Urinary system (neoplasm)	35	64	252	1 695	6 129	5 773	13 948
Brain and nervous system	133	435	916	1 413	1 789	684	5 370
Other	405	818	1 599	3 436	6 798	3 598	16 654
women							
Total, net¹	465	1 697	8 457	27 184	52 840	41 009	131 652
Head and neck	5	104	533	1 279	1 584	1 027	4 532
Colon and rectum	-	21	163	1 291	4 887	6 985	13 347
Bronchi and lung	-	7	59	649	1 940	1 067	3 722
Birthmark cancer, skin	6	302	1 898	2 902	3 932	2 401	11 441
Other skin cancer ²	-	15	97	390	1 347	2 818	4 667
Breast	-	28	1 748	11 741	24 005	14 584	52 106
Cervix (uteri)	1	77	1 337	2 538	2 760	2 252	8 965
Uterus and ovary	5	53	319	1 986	5 881	6 183	14 427
Urinary system (neoplasm)	38	53	109	675	2 364	2 469	5 708
Brain and nervous system	117	405	1 055	1 918	2 629	1 469	7 593
Other	300	666	1 302	2 953	5 363	4 114	14 698

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

Source: National Board of Health. Cancer Registry

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

	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	25	167	2 353	6 726	4 259	6 397	1 945	2 171	1 403	1 511	497	382	10 482 ²	17 354 ²
Non-natal syphilis ³	-	-	17	3	42	7	40	4	119	10	129	8	350 ⁴	33
Gonorrhoea ⁵	-	-	26	23	51	33	47	19	67	13	81	9	272	97

¹ In 2010, 31 cases were reported with unknown sex and/or age. These cases are not included in the table. ² Including 34 cases for men and 31 cases for women under 1 year. Of which 62 cases were reported in connection with eye tests and two cases from testing of the windpipe and one of the pharynx. ³ For gonorrhoea, only cases diagnosed on the basis of serological and/or molecular-biological methods are reported. ⁴ Including three cases of congenital syphilis for men under 1 year and for women under 1 year. ⁵ For gonorrhoea, only cultivated cases, which can be proved, are reported. Furthermore, molecular-biological diagnostic is conducted by a few number of laboratories.

Source: National Serum Institute

	1990	1995	2000	2009	2010	1 alt ¹
Men						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	180	184	42	26	34	2 401
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2010 ²	174	134	18	6	2	1 824
Total deaths during the year ³	141	206	17	12	3	1 824
Women						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	17	29	18	13	10	417
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2010 ²	17	24	4	2	1	214
Total deaths during the year ³	7	31	5	3	1	214

¹ Total in the period 1980-2010. ² Diagnosed in the period 1 January to 31 December the stated year and dead as at 31 December 2010. ³ Total deaths during the year regardless of the year of diagnosis.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)

	1990	1995	2000	2009	2010	1 alt ¹
Total	140	304	260	238	265	5 878
Men, total	110	224	163	180	193	4 265
Homo/bisexual	80	116	72	111	111	2 358
Injecting drug users	9	20	15	11	9	306
Heterosexual	15	69	68	51	63	1 302
Blood transfusion	3	1	1	-	-	19
Perinatal	-	1	2	-	2	31
Other/not known	3	17	5	7	8	249
Women, total	30	80	97	58	72	1 613
Homo/bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users	6	14	5	3	4	185
Heterosexual	22	58	79	53	66	1 297
Blood transfusion	-	3	4	1	-	23
Perinatal	1	2	4	-	1	53
Other/not known	1	3	5	1	1	55

¹ Total reported cases in the period 1.8.1990-31.12.2010.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)

Table 172 Reported occupational accidents. 2009

Industry group (DB07)	Total			Of which deaths		
	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total
Total	24 620	17 752	42 544	41	3	44
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	454	150	608	4	-	4
Mining and quarrying	50	8	59	-	-	-
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	1 608	686	2 300	-	-	-
Mfr. of textiles and leather	74	30	104	-	-	-
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	419	94	515	-	-	-
Oil refinery, etc.	3	2	5	-	-	-
Mfr. of chemicals products	151	55	208	-	-	-
Pharmaceutical industry	105	94	199	-	-	-
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	707	136	845	-	-	-
Mfr. of metal products	1 036	129	1 169	2	-	2
Electronics industry	43	46	89	-	-	-
Mfr. of electric equipment	120	63	183	-	-	-
Machine industry	1 249	155	1 409	2	-	2
Means of transport industry	301	37	339	1	-	1
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	471	114	587	-	-	-
Electricity and gas supply	134	17	152	-	-	-
Water supply and refuse disposal	485	41	526	2	-	2
Construction	4 485	159	4 673	8	-	8
Trade	2 697	1 414	4 126	3	-	3
Transport	3 112	1 063	4 202	9	-	9
Hotels and restaurants	327	471	805	-	-	-
Publishing, television and radio	50	42	92	-	-	-
Telecommunications	93	15	108	-	-	-
IT and information service	52	38	90	1	-	1
Finance and insurance	128	183	313	-	-	-
Real estate and renting	252	98	353	-	-	-
Counselling etc.	189	128	319	-	-	-
Research and development	30	45	75	-	-	-
Advertising and other business activity	105	77	182	-	-	-
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	1 176	664	1 846	1	-	1
Public administration, forces and police	1 216	1 379	2 603	4	1	5
Education	795	1 432	2 232	-	-	-
Human health activities	349	1 608	1 958	1	-	1
Social institutions, etc.	1 048	6 228	7 286	-	1	1
Culture and leisure	421	284	710	1	-	1
Other services	211	242	459	1	1	2
Private households with hired assistant	3	8	11	-	-	-
International organisations and embassy	1	2	3	-	-	-
Activity not stated	470	315	801	1	-	1

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

Source: Danish Working Environment Service

¹ Incl. persons with unknown sex.

Table 173 Reported occupational diseases. 2009

Industry group (DB07)	Men	Women	Total ¹
Total	7 263	8 307	15 596
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	123	74	197
Mining and quarrying	23	5	28
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	401	265	666
Mfr. of textiles and leather	13	33	46
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	125	59	184
Oil refinery, etc.	57	43	100
Mfr. of chemicals products	84	42	126
Pharmaceutical industry	19	62	81
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	182	74	256
Mfr. of metal products	262	76	338
Electronics industry	17	62	79
Mfr. of electric equipment	26	57	83
Machine industry	314	117	431
Means of transport industry	122	32	154
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	156	90	247
Electricity and gas supply	45	16	62
Water supply and refuse disposal	81	21	102
Construction	859	76	938
Trade	542	543	1 085
Transport	439	212	654
Hotels and restaurants	79	224	304
Publishing, television and radio	26	34	60
Telecommunications	33	36	69
IT and information service	17	15	32
Finance and insurance	99	151	250
Real estate and renting	72	50	122
Counselling, etc.	61	83	144
Research and development	13	23	36
Advertising and other business activity	16	21	37
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	152	272	424
Public administration, forces and police	545	1 513	2 065
Education	138	540	680
Human health activities	72	790	862
Social institutions, etc.	142	1 319	1 461
Culture and leisure	57	60	118
Other services	94	327	421
Private households with hired assistant	-	3	3
International organisations and embassy	-	-	-
Activity not stated	1 757	887	2 651

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

Source: Danish Working Environment Service

¹ Incl. persons with unknown sex.

Table 174 Reported industrial injuries and decisions. 2010

	Accidents at work	Occupational diseases	Damaged glasses	Sudden lifting injuries
Reported cases	19 157	16 958	73	4
Decided cases, total¹	20 751	19 583	75	6
Recognised cases	15 509	4 741	53	1
Dismissed cases	4 794	14 069	18	5
Shelved cases	448	773	4	-
Compensation granted²	6 426	3 069	-	1

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

Source: National Board of Industrial Injuries

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

Table 175 Pharmacies		2008	2009
Sales units, total¹		1 337	1 298
Pharmacies		261	254
Pharmacy sub-branches		59	64
Pharmacy shops		132	128
OTC shops		663	637
Delivery facilities		222	215
Staff, total		6 321	6 312
Pharmacists		749	734
Pharmaconomicists		3 001	3 020
Other staff		2 571	2 558
	————— thousands units —————		
Sales of prescription items		56 327	56 613
To individuals		55 040	55 298
To hospitals		356	365
To veterinarians		931	950
	————— per thousand inhabitants —————		
Items		10 287	10 272
	————— per item in DKK —————		
Average price		169.0	166.6
	————— mio. DKK —————		
Gross turnover		12 100	12 165
Prescription sales		9 516	9 434
OTC sales		2 176	2 297
Others		408	434

¹ End of year.

Source: Danish Medicines Agency

Table 176 Consumption of drugs and medicines

ATC-group		2009		2010	
		DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day	DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day
	Consumption of drugs	13 385.9	1 328.5	13 562.2	1 371.4
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	1 544.1	139.4	1 549.8	144.5
A02	Drugs for acid related disorders	451.7	52.0	382.9	57.3
A10	Drugs used in diabetes	548.5	44.4	642.1	46.9
B	Blood and blood-forming organs	476.0	109.8	435.5	110.6
C	Cardiovascular system	1 803.9	482.1	1 652.0	505.9
C03	Diuretics	222.7	107.7	230.8	106.2
C07	Beta-blocking agents	200.7	34.7	160.3	35.1
C08	Calcium channel blockers	140.3	73.3	135.4	78.4
C09	Agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system	730.1	148.0	539.2	159.4
C10	Lipid modifying agents	383.7	98.6	452.5	107.5
D	Dermatologicals	318.2	2.8	326.5	2.8
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	959.0	100.8	1 000.0	102.1
G03	Sex hormones and modulators of the genital system	562.2	83.7	577.2	83.7
H	Systemic hormonal preparations excl. sex hormones and insulins	203.2	26.3	226.7	27.2
J	Antiinfectives for systemic use	1 137.1	17.0	1 021.9	17.9
J01	Antibacterials for systemic use	407.5	16.0	435.7	16.9
L	Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	108.0	4.1	107.9	4.3
L01	Autineoplastic agents	11.3	-	11.5	-
M	Musculo-skeletal system	491.3	67.8	501.0	70.0
N	Central nervous system	3 985.4	255.2	4 292.1	262.0
N02	Analgesics	1 145.3	93.8	1 119.6	94.3
N05	Psycholeptics	963.8	45.8	1 025.3	43.3
N06	Antidepressants, psychoanaleptics and dementia drugs	816.3	84.1	1 005.6	91.5
P	Antiparasitic products	78.3	1.2	80.7	1.2
R	Respiratory system	1 810.8	106.7	1 864.2	107.8
R03	Drugs for obstructive airway diseases	1 263.9	58.6	1 303.9	59.1
S	Sensory organs	296.3	15.4	315.5	15.2
V	Miscellaneous	52.9	-	54.0	-
-	Magisterial drugs etc.	121.4	-	134.4	-

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

Source: Danish Medicines Agency

www.laegemiddelstyrelsen.dk

Table 177 Reported offences and charges against the Penal Code

	Criminal offences reported		Criminal offences with charges		Charges as per cent of reported offences	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Penal Code, total	491 792	471 088	71 810	78 106	14.6	16.6
Sexual offences, total	2 231	2 642	1 568	1 938	70.3	73.4
Incest etc.	58	75	55	73	94.8	97.3
Rape etc.	431	429	297	291	68.9	67.8
Heterosexual offences, children under 12	145	192	128	180	88.3	93.8
Heterosexual offences, other	276	294	258	271	93.5	92.2
Homosexual offences, children under 12	6	8	4	6	66.7	75.0
Homosexual offences, other	8	6	7	6	87.5	100.0
Offences against decency	1 075	1 443	617	932	57.4	64.6
Prostitution etc.	232	195	202	179	87.1	91.8
Crimes of violence, total	17 968	18 131	13 405	13 790	74.6	76.1
Assaulting public servant	2 625	2 814	2 174	2 356	82.8	83.7
Gathering with disturbance of public order	41	5	39	5	95.1	100.0
Homicide	56	49	48	44	85.7	89.8
Attempted homicide	208	152	156	120	75.0	78.9
Assault against private person	10 637	10 698	7 598	7 841	71.4	73.3
Common assault	9 030	8 940	6 331	6 363	70.1	71.2
Grievous assault	1 590	1 745	1 255	1 465	78.9	84.0
Particularly grievous assault	17	11	12	11	70.6	100.0
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	43	27	42	26	97.7	96.3
Offences against life or body	462	407	358	339	77.5	83.3
Offences against personal liberty	288	306	256	246	88.9	80.4
Threats	3 608	3 675	2 734	2 815	75.8	76.6
Offences against property, total	465 082	442 678	51 359	55 822	11.0	12.6
Forgery	2 099	2 589	1 500	2 008	71.5	77.6
Arson	999	912	445	468	44.5	51.3
Burglary	106 972	96 683	6 387	6 688	6.0	6.9
Burglary in banks, shops	38 778	33 149	2 609	2 568	6.7	7.7
Burglary in dwellings	48 670	44 788	3 077	3 377	6.3	7.5
Burglary in empty buildings	19 524	18 746	701	743	3.6	4.0
Theft	185 230	189 848	25 986	27 569	14.0	14.5
Theft from cars, boats etc.	40 684	39 492	1 460	1 619	3.6	4.1
Theft from shops etc.	20 470	20 946	16 390	16 393	80.1	78.3
Other theft	124 076	129 410	8 136	9 557	6.6	7.4
Stealing reg. cars	19 840	17 102	2 761	2 649	13.9	15.5
Stealing mopeds	5 396	3 643	428	331	7.9	9.1
Stealing bicycles	79 272	71 736	404	452	0.5	0.6
Stealing other objects	11 074	10 149	795	799	7.2	7.9
Larceny by finding	676	783	533	626	78.8	79.9
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	7 873	10 600	4 151	6 564	52.7	61.9
Blackmail and usury	239	233	194	180	81.2	77.3
Fraud against creditors	105	172	65	118	61.9	68.6
Receiving stolen goods	1 583	1 834	1 542	1 793	97.4	97.8
Robbery	4 004	3 372	1 554	1 231	38.8	36.5
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	194	271	114	167	58.8	61.6
Malicious damage	39 201	32 446	4 276	3 985	10.9	12.3
Misappropriation and offences against property	325	305	224	194	68.9	63.6
Other offences, total	6 511	7 637	5 478	6 556	84.1	85.8
Selling narcotics etc.	692	960	669	934	96.7	97.3
Smuggling narcotics	109	127	97	115	89.0	90.6
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	270	248	267	246	98.9	99.2
Other stipulations in Penal Code	5 440	6 302	4 445	5 261	81.7	83.5

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Table 178 Reported criminal offences against special legislation. 2010

	Criminal offences reported		Criminal offences with charges		Charges as per cent of reported offences	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Offences, total	70 614	74 679	34 296	37 433	48.6	50.1
Euphoriants Act	16 970	17 090	16 579	16 786	97.7	98.2
Aliens Act	5 268	5 575	761	555	14.4	10.0
Firearms Act	7 430	6 110	6 868	5 749	92.4	94.1
Income Tax And Fiscal Acts	1 448	1 778	133	187	9.2	10.5
Police regulations	11 362	11 150	1 175	1 037	10.3	9.3
Building and housing legislation	152	178	12	13	7.9	7.3
Health and social security legislation	2 128	2 336	819	898	38.5	38.4
Environmental legislation	2 694	2 881	475	671	17.6	23.3
Animals, hunting, etc. legislation	6 928	7 177	1 640	2 367	23.7	33.0
Employment, transport, legislation	7 303	7 662	2 508	3 282	34.3	42.8
Gambling, licensing, trade legislation	3 376	3 631	1 352	1 464	40.0	40.3
Other special legislation, excluding road traffic acts	5 555	9 111	1 974	4 424	35.5	48.6

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

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Table 179 Victims of criminal offences. 2009

	Men	Women	Sex, not stated	Total
Total	24 028	34 189	2 943	61 160
Sexual offences	196	1 833	15	2 044
Incest, etc.	8	46	-	54
Rape, etc.	12	413	1	426
Hetero or homosexual offences	66	380	9	455
Offences against decency	110	994	5	1 109
Crimes of violence	10 989	6 669	1 121	18 779
Assaulting, etc. public servant	846	799	976	2 621
Homicide	16	8	-	24
Attempted homicide	184	48	9	241
Assaulting private individual	7 625	3 855	39	11 519
Of which: Common assault	6 205	3 515	35	9 755
Grievous assault	1 409	336	4	1 749
Particularly grievous assault	11	4	-	15
Threats	1 980	1 731	50	3 761
Offences against property	12 757	25 276	1 772	39 805
Theft of handbags	1 649	6 724	336	8 709
Theft from pocket or handbag	8 156	17 070	1 317	26 543
Theft by trick in residences	240	814	5	1 059
Blackmail and usury	206	36	3	245
Robbery	2 476	622	111	3 209
Other criminal offences	86	411	35	532
Breach of caution given by the police	76	405	34	515
Slander, libel, defamation, insult	10	6	1	17

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Table 180 Victims of criminal offences by sex and age. 2009

	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	564	10 741	14 149	9 182	7 561	5 440	4 541	3 147	2 877	2 958	61 160
Men	208	5 304	6 501	4 042	3 269	2 126	1 353	681	536	8	24 028
Women	356	5 437	7 648	5 140	4 292	3 313	3 188	2 466	2 341	8	34 189
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2 942	2 943
Sexual offences	294	1 129	293	148	88	38	23	10	2	19	2 044
Men	66	90	20	7	4	4	3	-	-	2	196
Women	228	1 039	273	141	84	34	20	10	2	2	1 833
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Crimes of violence	213	4 273	4 944	3 379	2 801	1 404	514	105	18	1 128	18 779
Men	112	2 819	3 188	1 967	1 572	895	354	69	10	3	10 989
Women	101	1 454	1 756	1 412	1 229	509	160	36	8	4	6 669
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 121	1 121
Offences against property	55	5 322	8 850	5 460	4 551	3 929	3 988	3 017	2 857	1 776	39 805
Men	28	2 391	3 290	2 045	1 669	1 216	986	603	526	3	12 757
Women	27	2 931	5 560	3 415	2 882	2 712	3 002	2 414	2 331	2	25 276
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 771	1 772
Other criminal offences	2	17	62	195	121	69	16	15	-	35	532
Men	2	4	3	23	24	11	10	9	-	-	86
Women	-	13	59	172	97	58	6	6	-	-	411
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35

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Table 181 Victims of criminal offences by type of offence. 2009

	0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70-79 years	80 years +	Age, not stated	Total
Criminal offences, total	564	10 741	14 149	9 182	7 561	5 440	4 541	3 147	2 877	2 958	61 160
Sexual offences	294	1 129	293	148	88	38	23	10	2	19	2 044
Incest, etc.	23	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
Rape, etc.	13	224	92	49	26	15	5	1	-	1	426
Heterosexual offences, children under 12 years	117	52	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	172
Heterosexual offences, other	3	239	13	2	2	-	1	-	-	10	270
Homosexual offences, children under 12 years	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Homosexual offences, other	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Offences against decency	134	577	186	96	59	23	17	9	2	6	1 109
Crimes of violence	213	4 273	4 944	3 379	2 801	1 404	514	105	18	1 128	18 779
Assaulting public servant	-	2	212	469	521	369	70	2	-	976	2 621
Assaulting police at gatherings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, Infanticide, Attempted homicide	1	39	88	55	47	16	9	1	-	9	265
Assaulting private individual	174	3 344	3 494	1 938	1 491	649	296	73	14	46	11 519
Common assault	133	2 964	2 884	1 608	1 220	567	260	66	13	40	9 755
Grievous assault	38	378	607	328	267	82	35	7	1	6	1 749
Particularly grievous assault	3	2	3	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	15
Place a person in a helpless condition	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Offences against life and health	3	50	68	59	67	33	14	2	1	44	341
Refrain from helping a person in mortal danger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful compulsion	1	60	42	16	11	6	6	2	-	2	146
Loss of liberty	3	20	29	13	9	7	2	-	-	-	83
Serious loss of liberty	-	3	9	5	2	-	1	2	-	-	22
Threats	31	751	998	821	646	323	115	23	3	50	3 761
Offences against property	55	5 322	8 850	5 460	4 551	3 929	3 988	3 017	2 857	1 776	39 805
Theft of handbags	15	1 106	2 592	1 483	922	753	704	434	365	335	8 709
Theft from pocket or handbag	35	3 003	5 455	3 575	3 284	2 872	3 026	2 257	1 714	1 322	26 543
Theft by trick in residences	-	2	7	11	20	30	64	231	689	5	1 059
Theft connected with prostitution	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Theft connected with violence	-	12	8	7	8	2	1	1	-	-	39
Blackmail	-	89	61	38	21	19	3	1	-	3	235
Usury	-	-	2	2	3	1	1	0	1	-	10
Robbery	4	1 032	638	272	215	172	132	61	48	90	2 664
Particularly serious robbery	-	29	24	16	11	11	4	0	-	19	114
Other criminal offences	2	17	62	195	121	69	16	15	-	35	532
Breach of a caution	1	16	62	192	120	65	11	14	-	34	515
Persecute at reiterate accusation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Slander, libel, defamation, insult	-	1	-	3	1	4	5	1	-	1	16

Note: The age is calculated on the crimedate.

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Table 182 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code by age and sex. 2009

	Guilty decisions							Men total	Women total	Total decisions	Not guilty total	Decisions total
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 years +						
Penal Code offences, total	8 574	6 969	4 231	7 039	5 288	4 143	28 379	7 865	36 244	12 702	48 946	
Sexual offences, total	91	88	58	127	142	147	638	15	653	567	1 220	
Incest, etc.	1	2	3	7	8	7	27	1	28	21	49	
Rape, etc.	12	21	8	8	10	6	65	-	65	194	259	
Heterosexual offences, children under 12 years	7	1	3	12	11	13	46	1	47	27	74	
Other heterosexual offences	47	19	9	21	16	14	126	-	126	87	213	
Homosexual offences	-	1	2	2	1	3	9	-	9	9	18	
Indecent exposure	18	29	28	53	59	63	246	4	250	168	418	
Prostitution, etc.	6	15	5	24	37	41	119	9	128	61	189	
Crimes of violence	1 889	1 710	940	1 381	1 115	503	6 682	856	7 538	3 676	11 214	
Offences against public authorities	235	286	177	259	238	126	1 111	210	1 321	232	1 553	
Gathering with disturbance of public order	7	5	3	-	-	-	15	-	15	32	47	
Homicide	2	4	2	12	12	3	34	1	35	20	55	
Attempted homicide	2	4	9	10	6	2	31	2	33	84	117	
Assault on private person	1 470	1 224	630	890	693	292	4 640	559	5 199	2 576	7 775	
Common assault	1 251	919	487	705	592	259	3 755	458	4 213	2 077	6 290	
Grievous assault	218	299	139	179	98	33	869	97	966	495	1 461	
Particularly grievous assault	1	6	4	6	3	-	16	4	20	4	24	
Intentional bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	1	1	3	1	2	3	10	1	11	11	22	
Offences against life or body	16	22	18	17	12	10	92	3	95	75	170	
Offences against personal liberty	14	17	14	14	10	2	62	9	71	44	115	
Threats	142	147	84	178	142	65	687	71	758	602	1 360	
Offences against property	6 103	4 432	2 698	4 886	3 621	3 273	18 466	6 547	25 013	7 353	32 366	
Forgery	82	107	108	191	105	49	481	161	642	217	859	
Arson	79	38	13	21	35	16	168	34	202	141	343	
Housebreaking	614	495	280	397	152	34	1 891	81	1 972	1 299	3 271	
Burglaries from bank, shops etc.	305	223	139	195	72	14	920	28	948	652	1 600	
Burglaries from dwellings	236	230	124	169	68	13	795	45	840	533	1 373	
Burglaries from non-residential buildings	73	42	17	33	12	17	176	8	184	114	298	
Thefts	2 804	2 239	1 507	3 022	2 516	2 789	9 416	5 461	14 877	2 058	16 935	
Thefts from cars, boats, etc.	117	119	49	71	26	6	375	13	388	256	644	
Shoplifting, etc.	1 880	1 374	1 038	2 309	2 137	2 604	6 547	4 795	11 342	477	11 819	
Other thefts	807	746	420	642	353	179	2 494	653	3 147	1 325	4 472	
Theft of motor vehicles	378	211	79	126	52	9	801	54	855	697	1 552	
Theft of mopeds	215	39	12	16	6	1	282	7	289	114	403	
Theft of bicycles	80	42	28	51	22	8	219	12	231	37	268	
Theft of other objects	218	61	37	32	18	8	365	9	374	135	509	
Larceny by finding	84	73	46	84	65	24	332	44	376	54	430	
Embezzlement, etc.	137	192	165	358	247	144	899	344	1 243	700	1 943	
Blackmail and usury	17	18	8	10	6	1	55	5	60	78	138	
Fraud against creditor	-	-	1	5	7	8	19	2	21	32	53	
Handling stolen goods	155	201	111	170	106	35	708	70	778	307	1 085	
Robbery	433	244	90	117	57	13	904	50	954	506	1 460	
Serious fraudulent tax evasion	-	-	-	6	20	15	37	4	41	46	87	
Malicious damage	769	416	189	254	184	100	1 720	192	1 912	900	2 812	
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	5	11	3	9	5	4	33	4	37	10	47	
Misappropriation and offences against property	33	45	21	17	18	15	136	13	149	22	171	
Other offences	491	739	535	645	410	220	2 593	447	3 040	1 106	4 146	
Selling narcotics	22	101	88	130	84	18	408	35	443	159	602	
Smuggling etc. of narcotics	3	23	22	44	29	8	117	12	129	37	166	
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	16	23	17	43	25	45	138	31	169	38	207	
Other offences against the Penal Code	450	592	408	428	272	149	1 930	369	2 299	872	3 171	

¹ Enterprises are not included. Eight enterprises were convicted in 2009.

Table 183 Offences against the Penal Code by type of penalty. 2009

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total	Prosecutor dropped	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsuspen- ded					
Penal Code, total	48 954	36 247	7 283	8 105	17 230	3 629	12 707	11 237	1 470
Sexual offences, total	1 220	653	193	236	142	82	567	500	67
Rape, etc.	259	65	3	51	-	11	194	176	18
Heterosexual offences	287	173	56	80	-	37	114	93	21
Homosexual offences	18	9	6	3	-	-	9	8	1
Indecent exposure	418	250	58	44	121	27	168	146	22
Other sexual offences	238	156	70	58	21	7	82	77	5
Crimes of violence, total	11 215	7 538	2 974	3 182	389	993	3 677	2 952	725
Offences against public authorities	1 554	1 321	430	391	200	300	233	177	56
Homicide	55	35	-	26	-	9	20	20	
Attempted homicide	117	33	-	25	-	8	84	80	4
Assault on private person	7 775	5 199	2 195	2 322	111	571	2 576	1 984	592
Other crimes of violence	1 714	950	349	418	78	105	764	691	73
Offences against property	32 370	25 014	3 663	3 569	15 529	2 253	7 356	6 795	561
Forgery	860	642	232	209	104	97	218	197	21
Arson	343	202	72	69	6	55	141	130	11
Housebreaking	3 271	1 972	725	827	103	317	1 299	1 241	58
Theft	19 667	16 626	1 405	1 227	12 713	1 281	3 041	2 840	201
Embezzlement, fraud etc.	1 943	1 243	643	148	324	128	700	612	88
Fraud against creditors	53	21	10	4	4	3	32	28	4
Handling stolen goods	1 085	778	184	183	351	60	307	279	28
Robbery	1 460	954	118	743	5	88	506	465	41
Malicious damage	2 813	1 912	190	55	1 501	166	901	805	96
Other offences against property	875	664	84	104	418	58	211	198	13
Other offences	4 149	3 042	453	1 118	1 170	301	1 107	990	117
Narcotics	768	572	57	490	1	24	196	180	16
Other offences	3 381	2 470	396	628	1 169	277	911	810	101

¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

Table 184 Convictions for offences against special legislation by age and sex. 2009

	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	3 224	5 507	3 661	5 161	4 124	3 141	22 332	2 486	24 818
Act on Euforiant	1 704	3 193	2 093	2 526	1 397	561	10 613	861	11 474
Aliens Act	17	188	151	221	110	57	464	280	744
The Firearms Act	508	625	485	662	501	327	2 882	226	3 108
Fire-prevention legislation, etc.	11	20	15	51	89	100	227	59	286
Police regulations	326	413	158	138	83	41	1 119	40	1 159
Income tax and fiscal acts	1	26	27	69	85	79	259	28	287
Health and social legislation	41	125	82	138	127	148	604	57	661
Environmental legislation	10	33	42	137	227	279	613	115	728
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	44	113	133	392	534	727	1 434	509	1 943
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	5	92	191	445	582	568	1 808	75	1 883
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	107	155	143	142	97	76	601	119	720
Other special legislation	450	524	141	240	292	178	1 708	117	1 825

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

¹ Excl. 2,175 enterprises.**Table 185** Convictions for offences against special legislation by conviction type. 2009

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total Prosecutor dropped	Acquitted	dropped
			Suspended	Unsuspended					
Special legislation, total	26 993	25 921	799	1 060	23 210	852	1 072	960	112
Act on Euforiant	11 474	11 014	561	551	9 380	522	460	422	38
Aliens Act	811	791	4	154	569	64	20	14	6
The Firearms Act	3 111	2 652	167	319	1 994	172	459	421	38
Fire prevention legislation, etc.	287	287	-	-	287	-	-	-	-
Police regulations	1 160	1 157	-	-	1 155	2	3	3	-
Income tax and fiscal acts	300	297	35	24	238	-	3	1	2
Health and social legislation	771	748	8	3	729	8	23	23	-
Environmental legislation	978	978	-	-	943	35	-	-	-
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	2 047	2 024	8	1	1 999	16	23	14	9
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	2 918	2 845	4	-	2 817	24	73	55	18
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	71	71	5	3	63	-	-	-	-
Other special legislation	3 065	3 057	7	5	3 036	9	8	7	1

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

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¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

Table 186 Convictions for offences against the Road Traffic Act by age and sex. 2009

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
Road Traffic Act, total¹	9 563	14 102	12 122	26 206	25 734	23 895	87 799	23 823	111 622
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	169	281	183	360	325	356	1 457	217	1 674
Drunken driving	607	1 379	888	1 599	1 946	2 119	7 807	731	8 538
Vehicle deficiencies	3 403	1 153	619	698	699	547	6 596	523	7 119
Other offences	5 384	11 289	10 432	23 549	22 764	20 873	71 939	22 352	94 291
Non-compliance with speed limits	2 244	6 874	7 180	17 540	17 848	16 334	50 113	17 907	68 020
Non-compliance with orders	98	81	45	49	37	32	309	33	342
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	196	341	239	529	523	972	1 832	968	2 800
Overload	5	48	63	218	243	235	798	14	812
Other	2 841	3 945	2 905	5 213	4 113	3 300	18 887	3 430	22 317

¹ Enterprises are not included. 784 enterprises were convicted in 2009.

www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

Table 187 Convictions for offences against the Road Traff. Act by convict. type. 2009

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total Prosecutor dropped	Acquitted	
			Suspended	Unsuspen- ded					
Road Traffic Act, total	112 406	111 387	2 200	1 469	107 464	254	1 019	749	270
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	1 674	1 544	368	138	1 024	14	130	114	16
Drunken driving	8 538	8 288	1 503	907	5 849	29	250	220	30
Vehicle deficiencies	7 180	7 160	-	-	7 155	5	20	14	6
Other offences	95 014	94 395	329	424	93 436	206	619	401	218
Non-compliance with speed limits	68 025	67 885	7	5	67 853	20	140	89	51
Non-compliance with orders	342	342	1	-	341	-	-	-	-
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	2 800	2 748	3	5	2 735	5	52	21	31
Over loading	1 115	1 109	-	-	1 108	1	6	5	1
Other	22 732	22 311	318	414	21 399	180	421	286	135

¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

Table 188 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code and special legisl. 2009

Number per 100,000 at age:	Guilty decisions				Not guilty decisions			
	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total
Men 15 years +, total	1 278	3 911	962	6 151	499	42	43	584
15-19 years	3 762	4 824	1 640	10 226	1 526	47	60	1 633
20-24 years	3 583	7 225	3 004	13 811	1 564	103	134	1 800
25-29 years	2 277	6 148	2 035	10 460	892	82	119	1 094
30-39 years	1 507	5 257	1 157	7 922	572	63	65	700
40-49 years	965	4 591	828	6 384	369	37	31	437
50 years +	287	1 952	282	2 521	83	17	8	108
Women 15 years +, total	343	1 035	104	1 482	70	4	4	78
15-19 years	1 131	543	117	1 791	200	8	7	215
20-24 years	726	1 381	240	2 347	189	6	13	208
25-29 years	429	1 518	176	2 123	118	6	10	133
30-39 years	378	1 695	153	2 226	96	6	6	108
40-49 years	325	1 645	140	2 111	72	5	3	81
50 years +	140	520	40	700	15	2	1	17

www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

Table 189 Convictions relating to Penal Code and special legislat. by sentence. 2009

Number per 100,000 at age	Decisions total	Guilty decisions				Not guilty decisions			
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty	Total	Prosecutor dropped	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsu-suspended					
Men 15 years +, total	6 735	6 151	394	450	5 124	183	584	512	72
15-19 years	11 858	10 226	1 247	680	7 855	444	1 633	1 463	169
20-24 years	15 612	13 812	1 004	1 429	10 900	478	1 800	1 596	204
25-29 years	11 554	10 460	572	1 035	8 487	365	1 094	980	114
30-39 years	8 622	7 922	427	648	6 598	249	700	610	90
40-49 years	6 821	6 384	340	402	5 488	154	437	372	65
50 years +	2 628	2 521	107	81	2 293	39	108	89	19
Women 15 years +, total	1 560	1 482	67	28	1 359	28	78	67	11
15-19 years	2 006	1 791	243	56	1 418	74	215	189	26
20-24 years	2 555	2 347	142	74	2 071	60	208	178	30
25-29 years	2 256	2 123	81	58	1 941	42	133	118	15
30-39 years	2 334	2 226	77	42	2 071	36	108	91	18
40-49 years	2 191	2 111	79	32	1 972	28	81	68	13
50 years +	717	700	17	4	667	12	17	15	2

www.statbank.dk/straf33 and straf44

Table 190 Unsuspended sentence for offences against Penal Code. 2009

	30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	3 months +	Total
Penal Code, total	1 595	1 926	918	3 574	8 013¹
Sexual offences	28	33	23	147	231
Rape	2	2	1	42	47
Crimes of violence	528	997	496	1 134	3 155
Assault against public servant	137	129	44	78	388
Violence against the person	308	781	393	822	2 304
Threats	73	72	41	122	308
Offences against property	798	796	332	1 583	3 509
Burglary	135	191	104	392	822
Theft	502	328	108	288	1 226
Handling stolen goods	45	45	29	64	183
Robbery	8	33	41	614	696
Other offences	241	100	67	710	1 118
Trafficking or smuggling of drugs	11	16	17	446	490

¹ Excl. unsuspended sentence with unknown length of sentencewww.statbank.dk/straf47**Table 191** Unsuspended sentence for offences against special legislation. 2009

	30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	3 months +	Total
Road Traffic Acts total	781	452	154	82	1 469
Traffic acc. under influence of alcohol	69	38	19	12	138
Drunken driving	485	254	107	61	907
Road Traffic Act, other	227	160	28	9	424
Special legislation total	641	216	89	114	1 060
Act on Euforians	259	122	69	101	551
The Firearms Act	286	22	6	5	319
Income tax and fiscal acts	9	10	3	2	24
Other special legislation	87	62	11	6	166

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Table 192 Criminal cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2009

	Lower courts				High courts ²		Total
	Copenhagen region ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	
Cases concluded in First instance	40 849	29 217	41 347	111 413	25	10	111 448
With lay assessors	4 329	3 544	6 037	13 910	25	10	13 945
Without lay assessors	32 503	21 802	29 867	84 172	-	-	84 172
Confession	3 623	3 450	4 687	11 760	-	-	11 760
Other cases	308	390	701	1 399	-	-	1 399

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

Source: The Court Administration

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 193 Civil justice: cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2009

	Lower courts				High courts		First instance, total
	Copenhagen region ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	Eastern High Court ²	Western High Court ²	
Proceedings, total	40 867	42 150	54 576	137 593	225	101	137 919
Type of cases							
Ordinary cases	15 627	14 449	18 339	48 415	225	101	48 741
Minor cases	17 801	20 162	26 133	64 096	-	-	64 096
Residential	2 165	1 286	1 763	5 214	-	-	5 214
Matrimonial	2 788	3 126	4 370	10 284	-	-	10 284
Paternity	417	527	741	1 685	-	-	1 685
Incapacitation	391	345	415	1 151	-	-	1 151
Other cases	1 678	2 255	2 815	6 748	-	-	6 748

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

² As from January 1, 2007 all first instance cases starts in lower courts. Consequently, figures for high courts will disappear in the course of time.

Source: The Court Administration

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 194 Persons with guilty decisions, Penal code. 2009

	Total	Imprisonment			Fines	Withdrawal of charges	Other decisions ¹
		Total	Suspended	Unsuspected			
Penal Code, total	28 491	13 743	6 918	6 825	12 754	1 211	783
Sexual offences, total	672	457	199	258	136	51	28
Incest etc.	34	33	8	25	-	-	1
Rape etc.	70	59	3	56	-	-	11
Heterosexual offences, children under 12	51	47	14	33	-	1	3
Heterosexual offences, other	131	99	45	54	-	26	6
Homosexual offences, children under 12	7	7	5	2	-	-	-
Homosexual offences, other	3	3	1	2	-	-	-
Offences against decency	248	107	59	48	115	19	7
Prostitution etc.	128	102	64	38	21	5	-
Crimes of violence, total	7 278	6 061	2 893	3 168	352	401	464
Assaulting public servant	1 209	778	407	371	182	82	167
Gathering with disturbance of public order	35	28	19	9	7	-	-
Homicide	33	25	-	25	-	-	8
Attempted homicide	31	24	-	24	-	-	7
Assault against private person	5 081	4 455	2 129	2 326	103	287	236
Common assault	4 100	3 553	1 949	1 604	103	270	174
Grievous assault	961	885	180	705	-	17	59
Particularly grievous assault	20	17	-	17	-	-	3
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	7	4	1	3	2	1	-
Offences against life or body	89	84	38	46	2	-	3
Offences against personal liberty	79	75	18	57	1	2	1
Threats	714	588	281	307	55	29	42
Offences against property, total	19 098	6 129	3 543	2 586	11 830	892	247
Forgery	389	291	228	63	71	16	11
Arson	205	146	70	76	6	5	48
Burglary	1 564	1 321	693	628	85	134	24
Burglary in banks, shops	786	655	367	288	38	77	16
Burglary in dwellings	623	545	243	302	25	46	7
Burglary in empty buildings	155	121	83	38	22	11	1
Theft	10 530	1 334	946	388	8 711	442	43
Theft from cars, boats etc.	268	152	96	56	87	27	2
Theft from shops etc.	7 941	271	129	142	7 344	299	27
Other theft	2 321	911	721	190	1 280	116	14
Stealing reg. cars	727	623	353	270	39	57	8
Stealing mopeds	235	22	20	2	204	9	-
Stealing bicycles	166	8	5	3	152	6	-
Stealing other objects	320	39	23	16	269	11	1
Larceny by finding	307	70	42	28	217	17	3
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	1 092	761	629	132	256	62	13
Blackmail and usury	62	59	16	43	1	-	2
Fraud against creditors	18	14	9	5	4	-	-
Receiving stolen goods	638	299	182	117	310	25	4
Robbery	916	843	116	727	3	5	65
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	44	41	14	27	2	1	-
Malicious damage	1 722	236	182	54	1 372	92	22
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	34	8	6	2	23	1	2
Misappropriation and offences against property	129	14	9	5	105	9	1
Other offences, total	2 661	1 497	449	1 048	956	153	55
Selling narcotics etc.	445	425	50	375	1	3	16
Smuggling narcotics	103	98	6	92	-	2	3
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	63	42	11	31	16	5	-
Other stipulations in Penal Code	2 050	932	382	550	939	143	36

¹ Includes absolute discharge, charges dropped and other decisions.

Table 195 Persons with guilty decisions, traffic law and special laws. 2009

	Total	Imprisonment			Fines	Withdrawal of charges	Other penalty
		Total	Suspended	Unsuspected			
Road Traffic Act, total	97 288	3 571	2 141	1 430	93 562	123	32
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	1 265	495	361	134	760	9	1
Drunken driving	6 962	2 340	1 462	878	4 613	6	3
Vehicle deficiencies	6 252	-	-	-	6 248	1	3
Other offences	82 809	736	318	418	81 941	107	25
Special legislation, total	19 979	1 624	777	847	17 882	410	63
Act on Euforiant	9 389	1 034	544	490	8 058	272	25
The Firearms Act	2 277	475	162	313	1 703	75	24
Income tax and fiscal acts	198	63	36	27	135	-	-
Other special legislation	8 115	52	35	17	7 986	63	14

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Table 196 Crime rate and origin. 2009

	Western countries	Non-western countries	Foreign origin			Danish origin	Population total
			Immigrant	Descendant	Total		
Men, 15-79 years, total	2 851	14 320	13 567	3 605	17 172	90 907	108 079
Women, 15-79 years, total	1 009	2 716	3 126	600	3 726	26 431	30 157
	Index, population total = 100						
Men, 15-79 years	65	174	124	207	136	95	100
Of which:							
15-19 years	79	178	152	175	164	93	100
20-29 years	43	178	107	234	128	94	100
30-39 years	68	179	128	240	138	95	100
40-49 years	77	163	135	98	134	96	100
50-59 years	98	166	139	108	138	97	100
60-69 years	93	159	124	117	124	99	100
70-79 years	125	127	126	128	126	99	100
Women, 15-79 years	86	117	100	160	106	99	100

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

www.statbank.dk/strafna1

Table 197 Crime index for men. 2009

	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Special legislation	Total
index, all men = 100				
EU countries				
Denmark	99	97	99	98
Germany	28	53	44	48
Poland	33	66	27	51
Sweden	64	63	44	59
United Kingdom	47	69	55	62
Other European countries				
Turkey	144	234	187	203
Bosnia and Herzegovina	152	103	104	110
Norway	45	60	65	52
Yugoslavia	231	218	203	208
Iceland	53	88	65	73
Africa				
Somalia	271	112	363	202
Marocco	283	168	384	206
Asia				
Iraq	162	198	148	173
Pakistan	148	203	199	181
Lebanon	284	241	275	237
Iran	183	150	186	154
Viet Nam	146	86	87	96
Afghanistan	195	170	116	161
Sri Lanka	151	139	105	130

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

www.statbank.dk/strafna1

Table 198 Inmates in main prisons and local prisons and institutions

	Men		Women		Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Average number of inmates per day	3 518	3 678	161	187	3 679	3 865
Number of new inmates per year¹	12 968	13 045	1 229	1 199	14 197	14 244
Local prisons and Copenhagen prisons						
Average number of inmates per day	1 418	1 521	82	95	1 500	1 617
Custody and arrest	1 122	1 227	68	77	1 190	1 304
Prison and detention	251	241	9	11	261	251
Fine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Admitted under the Aliens Act	44	54	5	8	49	62
Other	0	0	-	-	0	0
State prisons						
Average number of inmates per day	1 957	2 015	72	84	2 030	2 098
Custody and arrest	8	11	1	2	9	13
Prison and detention	1 932	1 987	72	81	2 003	2 068
Fine	-	0	-	-	-	0
Admitted under the Aliens Act	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	17	16	0	0	17	16
Institutions						
Average number of residents per day	143	142	7	8	150	150
Judge too suspended	0	0	-	-	0	0
Paroleed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judge too prisons	108	107	5	6	113	113
Voluntary clientele	35	36	2	1	37	37

Note: Excl. Sandholm camp and Åbenrå asylum department.

Source: Department of Prisons and Probation

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

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 199 Criminal justice, Appeals. 2010

	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	Total	Supreme Court			Total
				From Eastern High Court	From Western High Court	From other courts	
Appeals, total	1 584	1 238	2 822	16	4	-	20
Charged persons, total	1 342	1 362	2 704	21	7	-	28
Of which							
Penalty increased	179	164	343	5	4	-	9
Penalty confirmed	683	424	1 107	7	1	-	8
Penalty mitigated	290	246	536	7	1	-	8
Other decisions	15	21	36	2	1	-	3
Acquittal both instances	5	7	12	...	...	...	...
Conviction lower court/acquittal high court	72	68	140	...	...	...	...
Acquittal lower court/conviction high court	27	18	45	...	...	...	...
Appeals in interlocutory procedure, total	2 002	1 672	3 674	19	8	1	28

Note: Other decisions include raised and repealed cases.

Source: The Court Administration

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 200 Enforcement proceedings, registration, estates of deceased persons and bankruptcies, etc. 2009

	Copenhagen region ¹	Other islands	Jutland	Total
Enforcement proceedings, total	108 479	126 252	159 444	394 175
Ordinary cases:				
Demand, payments	53 738	69 434	86 713	209 885
Demand, payments, distress	1 729	3 092	3 424	8 245
Credit accord, Act	561	698	984	2 243
Other cases	152	192	203	547
Special cases:				
Custody cases	492	667	899	2 058
Enforcement proceedings, spontaneously	17 599	9 192	10 343	37 134
Ban-evidences cases	145	91	109	345
Other cases	41	70	77	188
Inkassoproses:				
Claim payment	34 022	42 816	56 692	133 530
Petitions for auctions sales of real property	2 857	5 812	5 767	14 436
Auctions sales of real property	2 263	4 985	5 378	12 626
Of which: Consistently auctions sales	685	1 866	1 804	4 355
Notarial acts	24 771	14 534	22 734	62 039
Registrations, total	...	...	...	1 858 775
Of which:				
Conveyances and title deeds	...	...	...	107 943
Mortgages, etc. on real property	...	...	...	505 897
Car- and personsbook	...	...	...	268 649
Other registrations	...	...	...	976 286
Estates of deceased persons, total	13 618	17 615	24 598	55 831
Ordinary estates of deceased persons:				
Disposed of without adm. § 18	4 849	5 235	6 998	17 082
Passed to surviving spouse § 22	152	249	318	719
Undivided possession § 24	2 188	4 156	5 954	12 298
Private adm. out of court § 25	3 069	3 708	5 643	12 420
Simple adm. out of court §§ 33-34	1 440	2 058	3 394	6 892
Administred by executor § 36	1 352	1 770	1 785	4 907
Disposed with admin.	351	275	240	866
Revived cases with changed erstates adm.	111	113	205	429
Other erstates	106	51	61	218
Special erstates total	17	18	40	75
Other probates²	314	5 876	8 086	14 276
Bankruptcy	38	1 799	2 385	4 222
Restructuring of debts	64	1 742	2 639	4 445
Suspension of payment	2	180	418	600
Liquidations	10	1 780	2 182	3 972
Spouse probates	188	295	317	800
Other cases	12	80	145	237

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region, i.e. nos. 1-12 and the Maritime and Commercial Court. ² Inclusive 3,760 cases tried in the Maritime and Commercial Court.

Source: The Court Administration

www.statbank.dk/05

Income, consumption and prices

1

Developments in income and consumption

Concepts of income

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

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

Couples with children earn most

When considering families, couples with children had the highest average income pre-tax of DKK 782.900 in 2009. The corresponding figure for couples without children was DKK 539.400.

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

Figure 1 Average family income. 2009

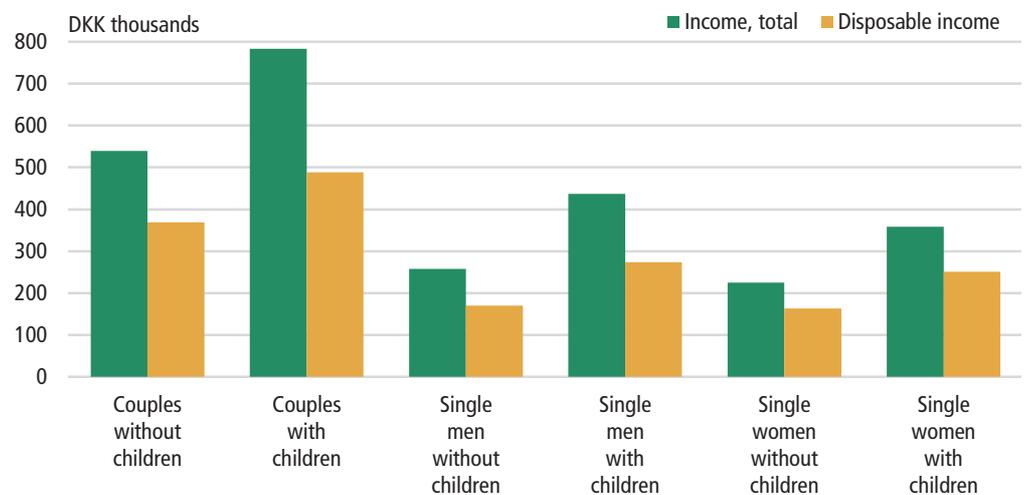


Table 200

Men earn more than women

In 2009, the average personal income for persons aged 15 and above was DKK 274,300. Men had larger incomes than women as men's average income was DKK 307,200, while that of women was DKK 242,600.

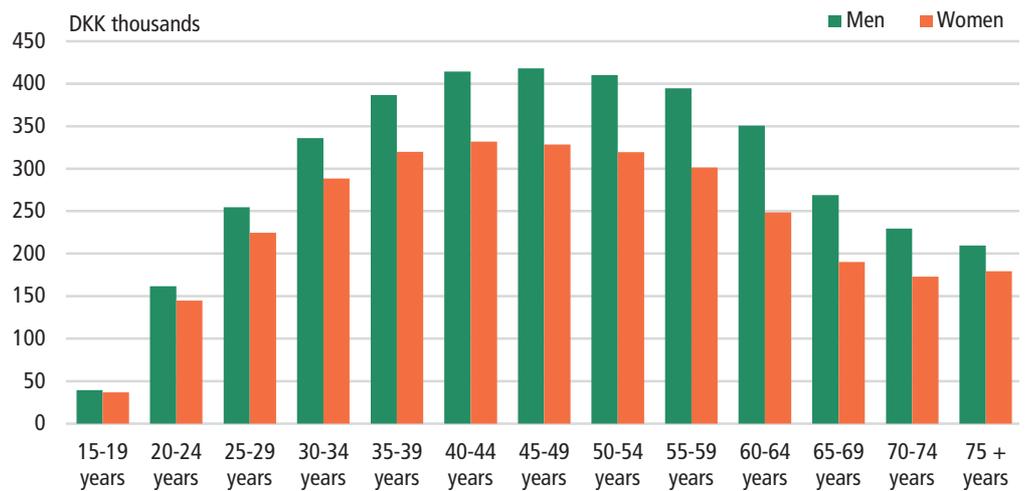
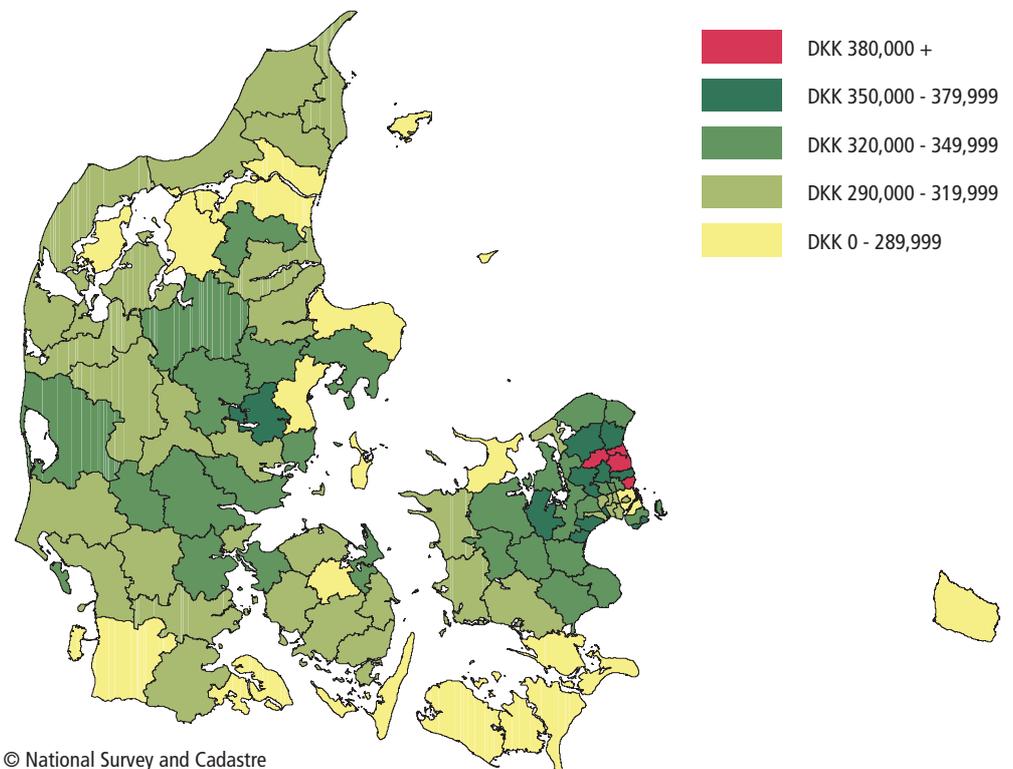
Figure 2 Average personal income by age group. 2009

Table 207

Wealthiest municipalities north of Copenhagen

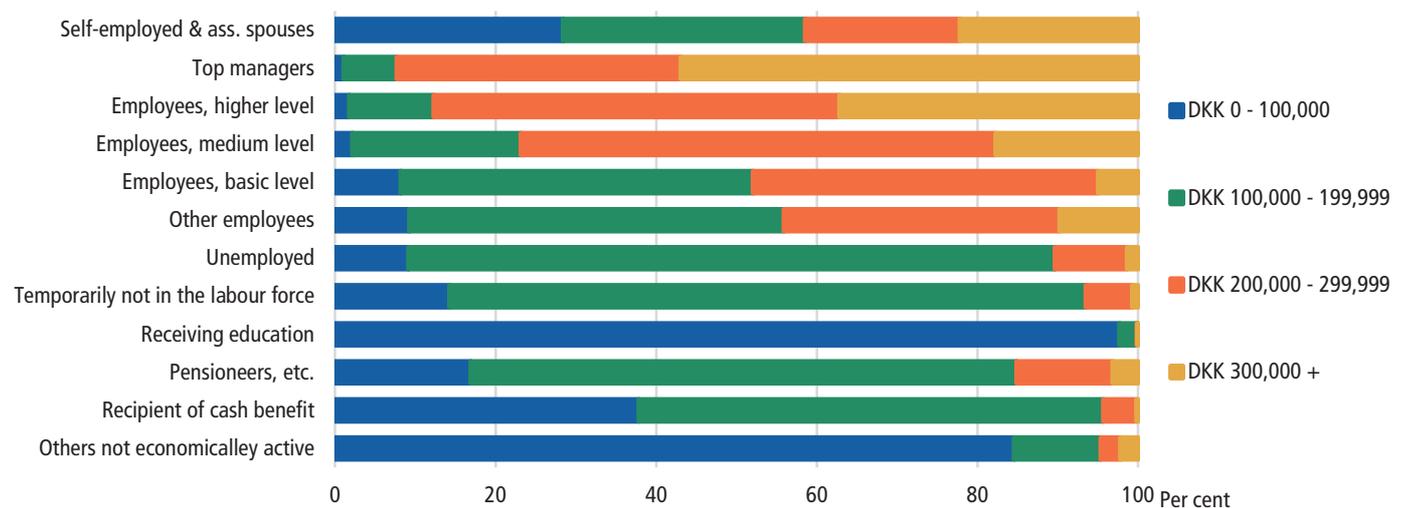
Average family income after taxes, i.e. the disposable family income, was DKK 294,400 in 2009. The highest average disposable family incomes were recorded in the municipalities north of Copenhagen Municipality. Family income was DKK 454,100 in Gentofte and DKK 441,700 in Rudersdal. The lowest average family incomes were found in Copenhagen with DKK 236,300.

Figure 3 Average family income in municipalities in DKK. 2009

Personal income by socio-economic status

When considering disposable personal incomes as they relate to socio-economic status, it is seen that only 1.1 per cent of all top-level managers (salaried employees at upper levels) made less than DKK 100,000 in 2009. When considering the other end of the scale, 97.7 per cent of all students and 37.9 per cent of all recipients of cash benefits had incomes of less than DKK 100,000.

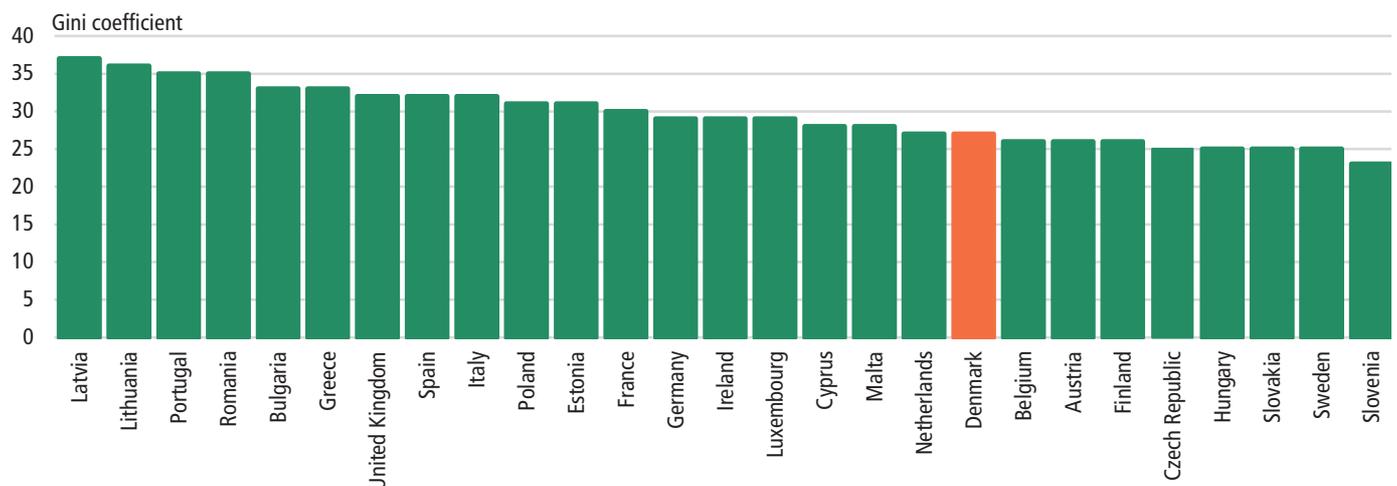
Figure 4 Distribution of disposable personal income by socio-economic groups. 2009



Denmark accounts for the greatest even income distribution

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

Figure 5 Gini coefficients in EU. 2009



Source: Eurostat.

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

2

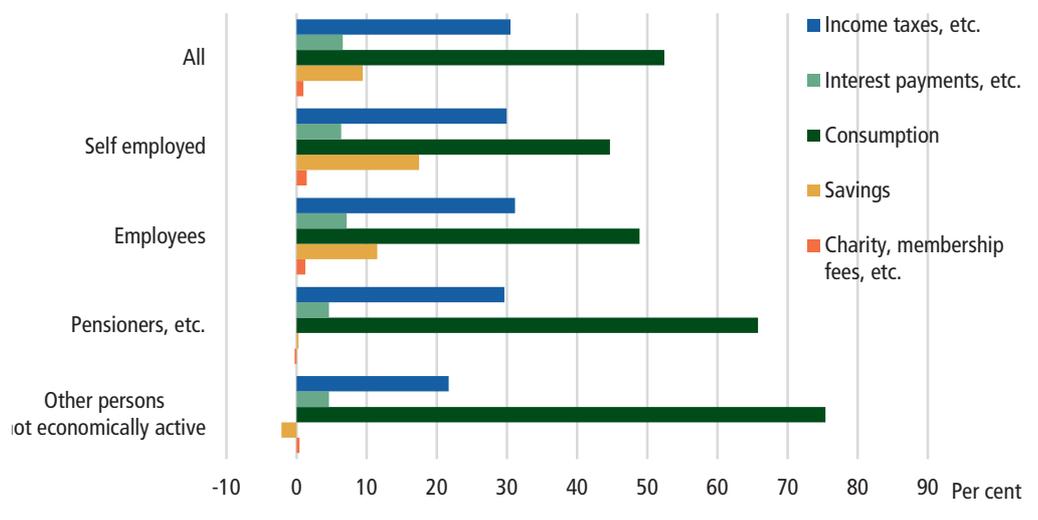
How is income spent?

The main part is spent on consumption

The household budget survey carried out by Statistics Denmark, which involves a study of private household finances, makes it possible to see how total household income is spent. According to the somewhat wider concept of income in the household budget survey, an average household had a total income of DKK 587,784 in 2008. However, a large part of this income was not at disposal of the household due to income tax, etc., and any interest payable on household debts (including mortgages) – DKK 218,386. The amount left to average households was DKK 369,398.

The main part of this amount was spent on consumption – DKK 308,094 – while DKK 55,647 was used for savings (including pension savings and savings tied up in real property). The remaining DKK 5,657 was spent on membership fees, gifts, and charity.

Figure 6 How income is spent in selected households – per cent of total income. 2008



Employees households used half of their total income on consumption

In 2008, self-employed and employee households constituted the groups where consumption accounted for the smallest percentage of the total income.

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

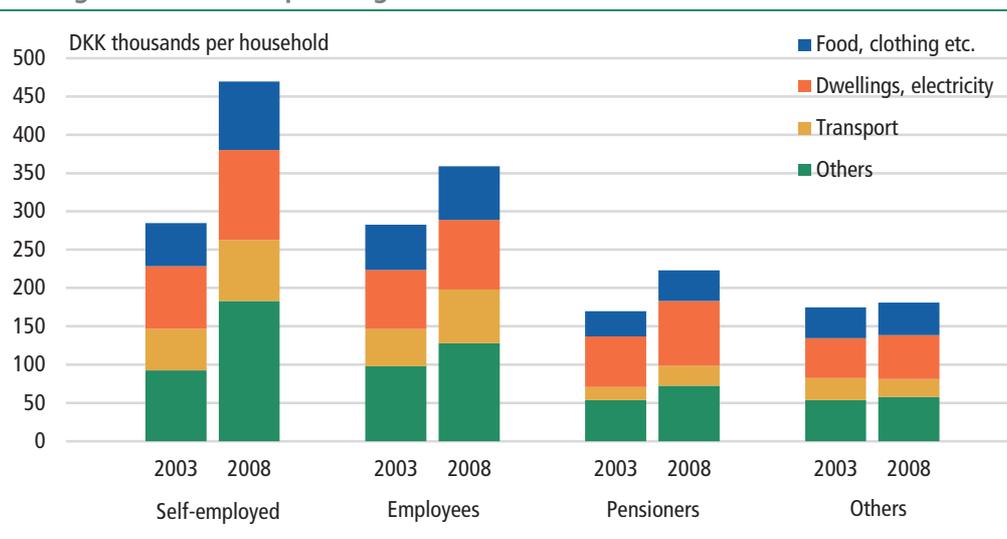
Great differences in households

When assessing these differences, it should be noted that households vary greatly in nature. Households in which the main breadwinner is an employee or self-employed are significantly larger than other households. These types of households are home to 2.5 persons per household on average, whereas the corresponding figure for pensioners' households is 1.4 persons and for other households 1.8 persons per household. Total income is significantly lower in households not economically active: The average income of pensioners' households is DKK 339,460, while that of households with other persons not economically active is DKK 240,263.

Self-employed have the highest increase in consumer spending

From 2003 to 2008, self-employed have accounted for the greatest increase in consumer spending (65 per cent), followed by pensioners (32 per cent) and employee households (27 per cent), while the consumer spending of households not economically active has only increased by 4 per cent. The varying developments for the different groups can largely be attributed to the varying developments of the groups as a whole and to a lesser extent to the possible changes in the composition of each group. The statistical data are compiled at current prices, implying that inflation is not taken into account.

Figure 7 Change in consumer spending from 2003 to 2008

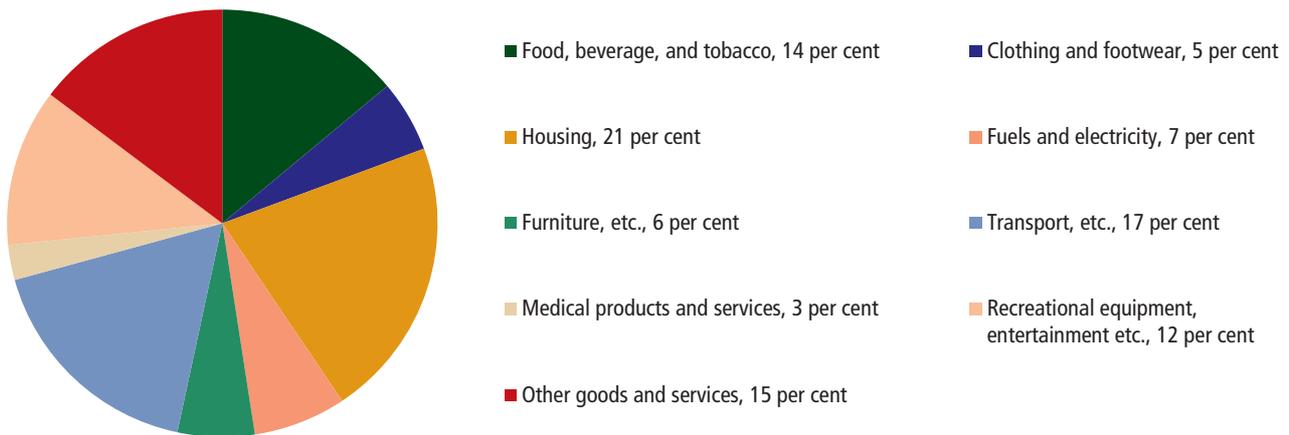


Most money was spent on housing

Housing constituted the largest single consumption item as housing consumption accounted for 21 per cent of total consumption in 2008, 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 14 per cent. Other goods and services, which includes expenditure on education and child care, restaurants and hotels, various services, insurance, etc. accounted for 15 per cent. Recreational equipment and entertainment accounted for 12 per cent, while clothing and footwear accounted for only 5 per cent.

Figure 8 Consumption by goods/services. 2008

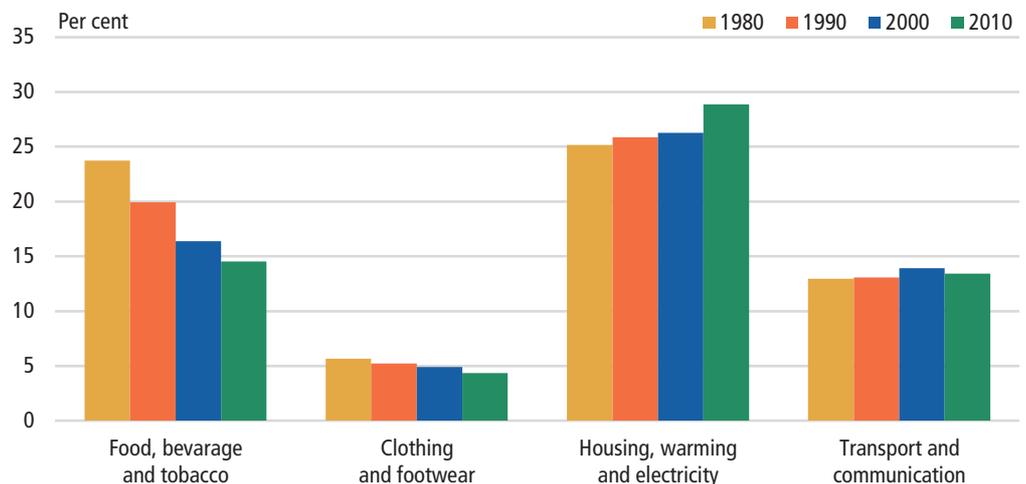


www.statbank.dk/fu5

Danes spend less on food and more on housing

The composition of consumption has undergone major changes over a long period of time. Since 1980, the consumption of food, beverages and tobacco has fallen from 24 per cent of the total consumption of private households to 15 per cent in 2010. Conversely, expenditure on housing, heating, and electricity has increased from 25 per cent in 1980 to 29 per cent in 2010. The consumption of clothing and footwear has fallen from 5.7 per cent in 1980 to 4.3 per cent in 2010, while expenditure on transport and communications has dropped slightly over the last 15 years from 15 per cent to 13.4 per cent.

Figure 9 The share of selected consumption items of total consumption



www.statbank.dk/nat05

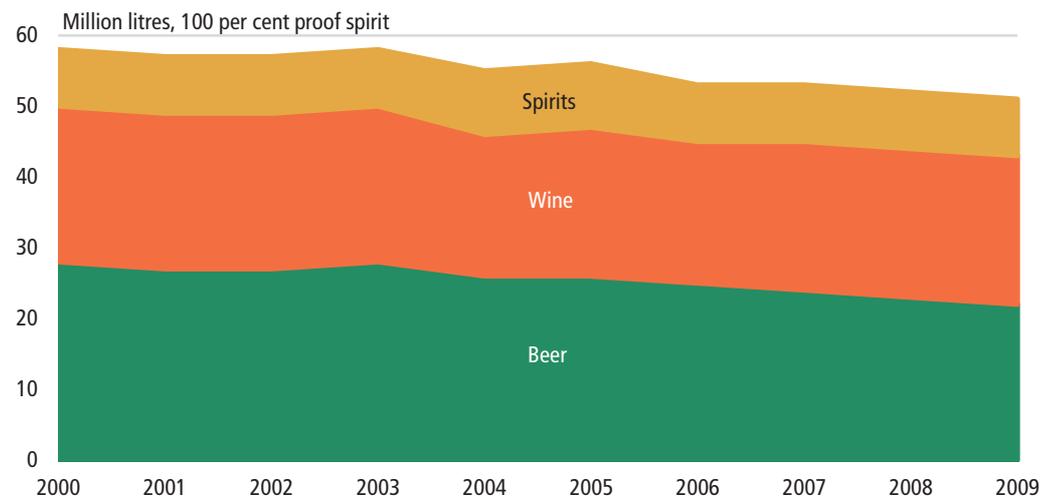
We drink more wine at the expense of beers

The Danes are drinking less beer while they drink some more wine. In 2009, we drank 476 million litres of beer. It is 6 per cent lower than the year before. It is a trend seen in recent years. In 2005, the consumption peaked by 574 million litres of beer. Our consumption is thus decreased 17 per cent since. Conversely with wine consumption where the consumption last year rose by 2 per cent to 189 million litres. The increase in our consumption of wine is made from products with rela-

tively low levels of alcohol such as cider. This was done at the expense of more traditional types of wine with a higher alcohol content.

Overall alcohol consumption declined in 2009. The average consumption of pure alcohol per citizen over 14 years is reduced with 4 per cent compared to the previous year. In 2009, every inhabitant over 14 years drank in average 11.1 litre pure alcohol, equivalent to 14 drinks a week. One drink equals 1.5 cl pure alcohol. Compared to 2004, where we drank 12.7 litre pure alcohol or more than 16 drinks a week, the average alcohol consumption has been reduced by 13 per cent.

Figure 10 Total consumption of dutiable alcohol

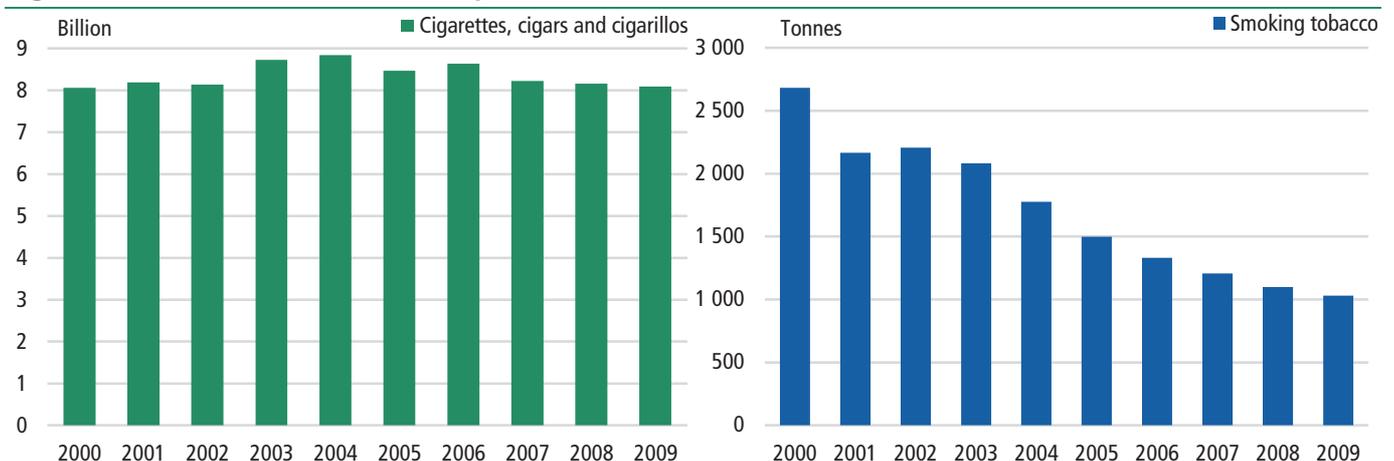


www.statbank.dk/alko4

20 cigarettes less than the previous year

The consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos and cigars decreased by 70 million units in 2009. This corresponds to every citizen over 14 years in average smoking 20 cigarettes less than the previous year. In the last five years the consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos and cigars has decreased by more than 750 million units which corresponds to every citizen over 14 years in average smoking more than 250 cigarettes, cigarillos and cigars less in 2009 than in 2004.

Figure 11 Consumption of tobacco



www.statbank.dk/alko4

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. 2008

	Age Group					
	All	17-29	30-49	50-59	60-66	67 +
	DKK thousands					
Transfers to the public sector	249	142	318	298	265	149
Income taxes, etc.	179	95	232	221	190	101
VAT, duties, property taxes, etc.	70	47	85	78	75	48
Transfers from the public sector	143	124	149	97	140	187
Transfer income	80	54	53	59	126	136
Selected indirect transfers	63	70	96	39	14	51
Net transfers to the public sector	106	18	169	201	125	-38
Average household income	588	340	748	726	589	351

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

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

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

Net transfers to the public sector increase with age

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

Prices

Consumer price index and price index for domestic supply

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

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

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

Greater fluctuation in the price index for domestic supply

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

Inflation peaked in 1974

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

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

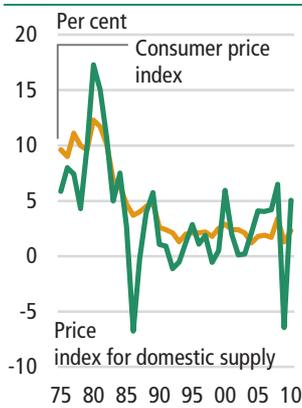
There was a fall in the price index for domestic supply in 1986-1987, 1992-1993, 1998 and 2009, while the consumer price index has increased during the entire period since 1970, which has resulted in higher prices charged to consumers.

Sub-indices for goods and services

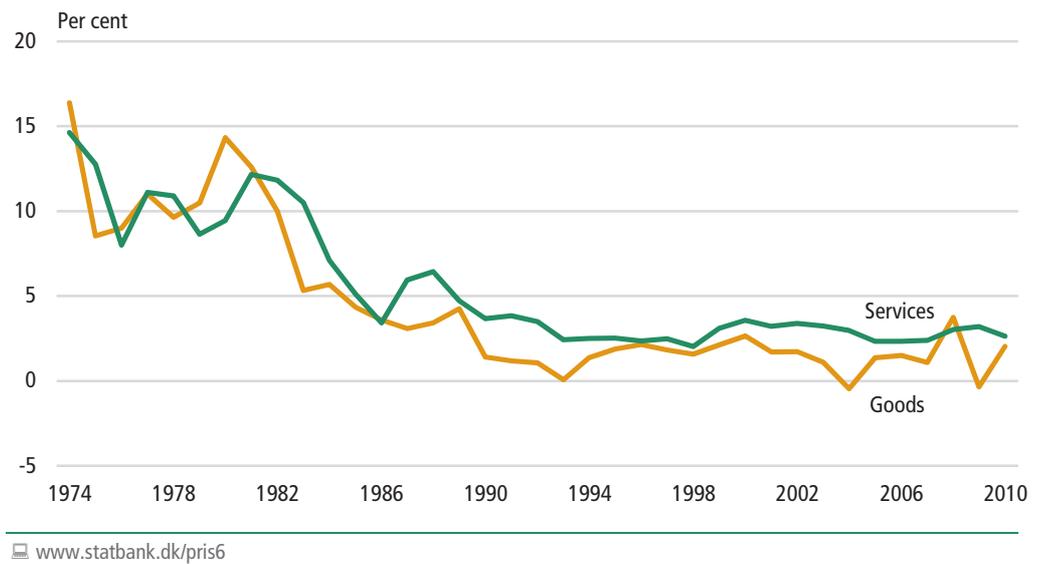
Figure 13 illustrates the annual changes in the consumer price index by goods and services. Similar to the overall consumer price index, these indices reflect the high levels of inflation from the early 1970s to the early 1980s. The increases in the services index were greater than those in the goods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

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

Figure 12
Annual changes
in price indices



www.statbank.dk/pris9 and
pris10

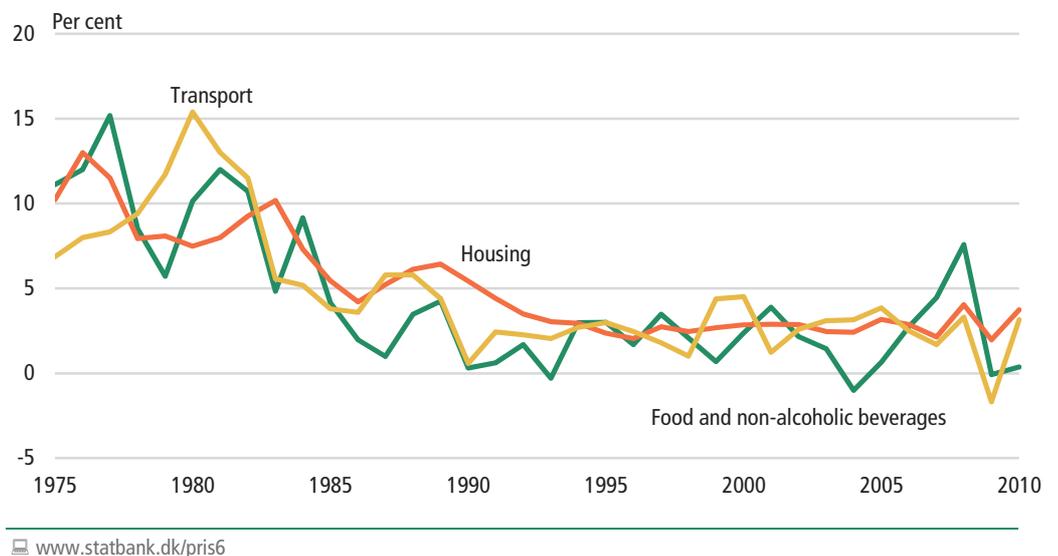
Figure 13 Annual changes in price indices

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

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

From 2002 to 2006, the growth rate on food prices has been lower than that of housing and transport. In 2004, food prices were decreasing, while they in the following years have increased more and more until 2008. In 2008 the food prices increased 7.6 per cent, while they were more or less stable in 2009.

In 2010 there were only small increases in food prices. The index for housing rose 3.7 per cent due to rising prices for rents, oil and natural gas. The transport index rose 3.2 per cent in 2010, mainly due to higher gasoline prices.

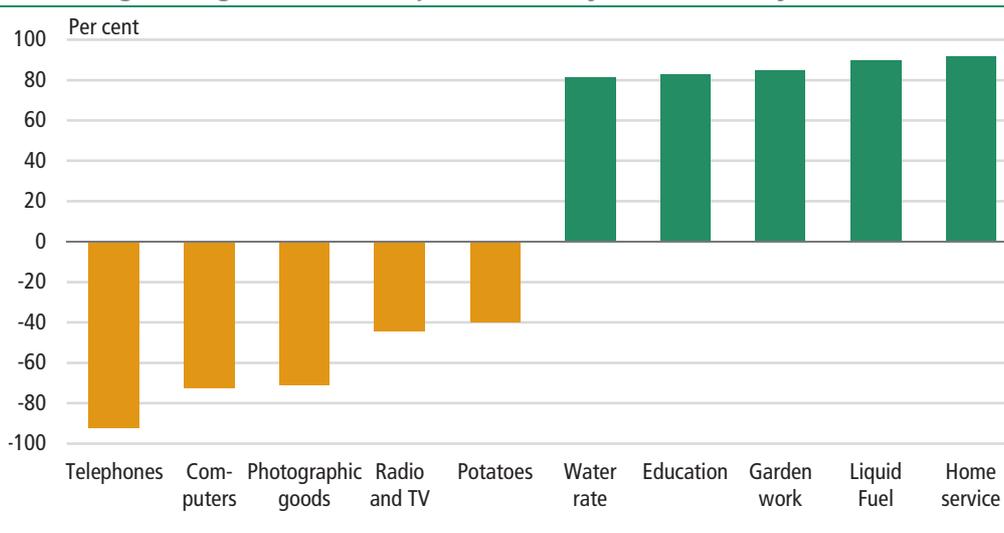
Figure 14 Annual changes in selected sub-indices

Greatest changes in consumer prices since 2000

Figure 15 shows the commodity and service groups that account for the greatest falls or increases in prices from January 2000 to January 2011. During the period, there was a fall of 93 per cent for telephones. Especially, mobile phones have been instrumental in reducing prices.

There is also a sharp fall in computers (-73 per cent) and photographic equipment (-71 per cent). During the period, radio and TV accounts for a fall of almost 45 per cent, while there was a fall in prices for potatoes of 40 per cent.

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



Since 2000 water rates increased by 81 per cent and education by 83 per cent, due to, among other things, a reduction in subsidies allocated to evening schools. During the period garden work, etc. has increased by 85 per cent and prices for heating oil rose 90 per cent in the period. Home service (e.g. cleaning activities and window cleaning) has increased by 92 per cent. The rise in the prices for garden work and home service is mainly due to the abolition of subsidies allocated to home service.

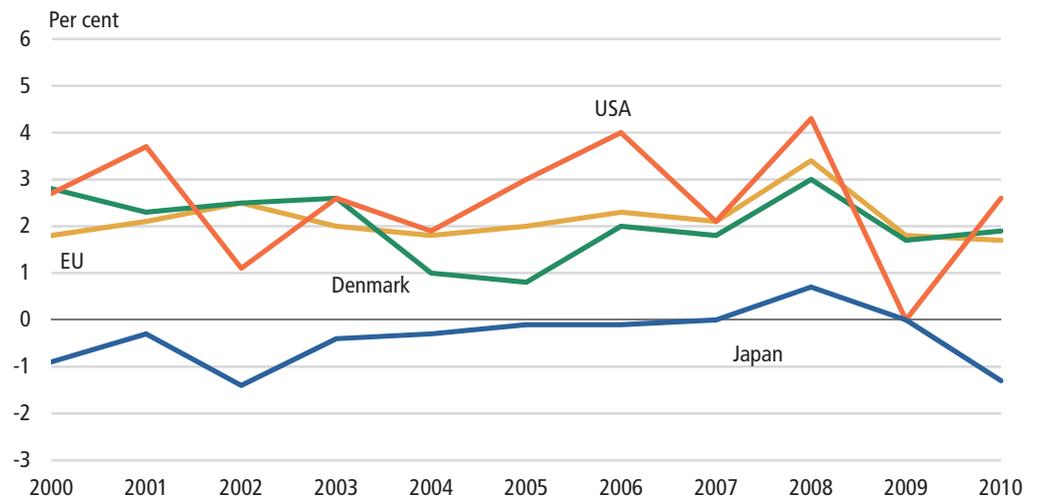
Generally speaking, goods with a highly technological content account for the highest falls in prices since 2000, while services account for the highest increases.

International comparison of price trends

From 2001 to 2004 the inflation in EU and USA has ranged at a level between 1 per cent and 3 per cent.

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

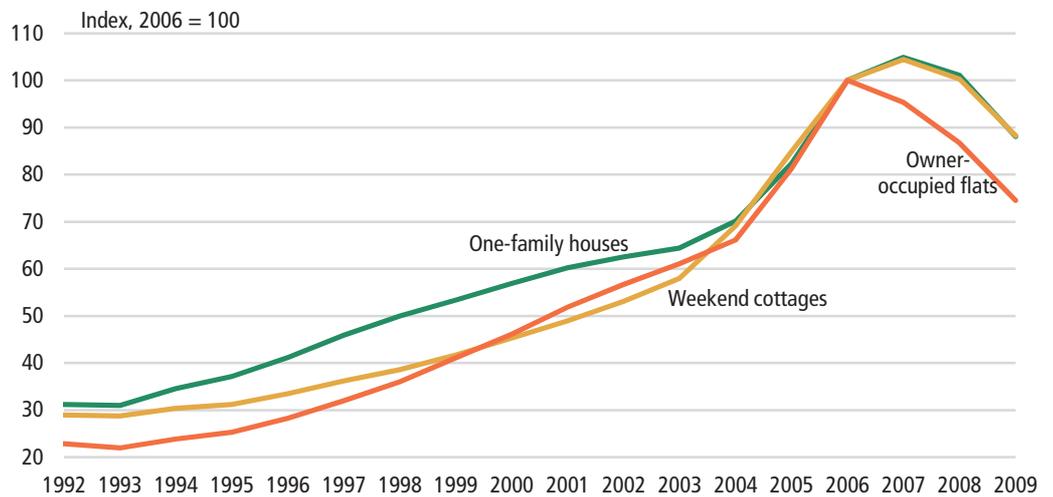
In the second half of 2007, the inflation in the United States, the EU, Denmark and Japan rose considerably, mainly due to globally rising food and energy prices. This increase slowed down in the last months of 2008 and the inflation rates were moderate in 2009. U.S. and Japan have even experienced deflation for several months in 2009. In 2010 the inflation rates were again rising mostly due to rising energy prices.

Figure 16 Inflation in EU, Denmark, USA and Japan

5

Price trends for sales of property**Falling prices replace sharp growth in dwellings**

Prices of dwellings increased from the beginning of the 1990s until 2006, when the first indications of price falls began to appear. Prices have been falling until 2009, and the sharpest decreases have been within owner-occupied flats.

Figure 17 Price trends for owner-occupied dwellings

www.statbank.dk/ejen6

Table 201 Personal income by type of income. 2009

	Primary income			Transfer income			Property income, net	Disposable income	
	Wages and salaries, etc.	Entrepreneurial income etc.	Total	Unemployment benefits etc.	Pensions etc.	Social benefits			Total ³
	DKK thousands								
Men and women	180.9	15.9	196.8	3.5	47.7	7.8	67.8	2.6	181.7
Self-employed, total¹	27.2	350.3	377.5	1.7	18.8	8.0	33.2	-91.3	208.2
Self-employed with employees	14.4	595.2	609.6	0.2	7.7	6.9	17.9	-237.5	235.1
Self-employed without employees	31.8	287.1	318.9	2.2	22.0	8.4	37.7	-52.5	202.8
Assisting spouses	10.0	146.6	156.6	0.3	20.0	5.1	33.9	8.0	152.8
Employees, total	330.4	2.2	332.6	2.9	4.5	3.9	19.1	1.5	229.5
Top managers	604.0	8.2	612.1	1.0	6.9	1.1	12.1	36.6	376.1
Employees, highest level	438.9	4.7	443.6	1.8	5.7	2.6	17.8	3.9	289.8
Employees, medium level	363.4	1.7	365.2	1.7	3.4	3.2	17.4	-1.0	247.1
Employees, basic level	272.6	0.9	273.5	3.7	2.8	4.5	19.3	-2.5	196.3
Other employees	247.6	0.8	248.4	5.2	4.0	5.7	21.7	-3.1	181.2
Employees, not further specified	300.4	3.8	304.2	2.6	10.5	4.7	23.6	10.0	221.9
Unemployed	58.7	2.2	60.9	112.0	1.0	23.4	143.4	-4.7	148.0
Temporarily outside the labour force	10.6	0.3	10.9	32.3	7.0	118.8	173.5	-5.1	138.7
Not economically active									
Pensioners and others	2.5	0.3	2.8	0.1	166.5	0.8	175.8	21.1	151.2
Recipients of cash benefits	4.8	0.1	4.9	0.3	3.3	127.1	149.1	-3.8	118.4
Others persons not economically active ²	11.7	0.4	12.1	0.2	5.3	5.0	24.9	2.2	38.2

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf1.www.statbank.dk/06¹ Includes assisting spouses. ² Includes unknown. ³ Includes other transfer income.

Table 202 Disposable income by sex and level of income. 2009

	Men			Women			Total		
	thousands			per cent					
Persons, total	2 199.1	2 276.1	4 475.2	49	51	100			
Disposable income									
Less than 50 000 DKK	226.1	198.8	424.9	53	47	100			
DKK 50 000 – DKK 99 999	202.8	291.4	494.2	41	59	100			
DKK 100 000 – DKK 149 999	400.1	497.2	897.3	45	55	100			
DKK 150 000 – DKK 199 999	405.4	515.1	920.5	44	56	100			
DKK 200 000 – DKK 249 999	391.4	409.4	800.7	49	51	100			
DKK 250 000 – DKK 299 999	264.2	221.7	485.8	54	46	100			
DKK 300 000 – DKK 349 999	136.7	81.1	217.8	63	37	100			
DKK 350 000 – DKK 399 999	67.3	30.0	97.3	69	31	100			
DKK 400 000 – DKK 449 999	34.9	12.9	47.8	73	27	100			
DKK 450 000 – DKK 499 999	19.9	6.2	26.1	76	24	100			
DKK 500 000 – DKK 599 999	20.3	5.8	26.1	78	22	100			
DKK 600 000 – DKK 699 999	9.9	2.4	12.2	81	19	100			
DKK 700 000 – DKK 799 999	5.5	1.2	6.7	82	18	100			
DKK 800 000 – DKK 899 999	3.4	0.7	4.2	82	18	100			
DKK 900 000 – DKK 999 999	2.4	0.5	2.9	83	17	100			
DKK 1 000 000 – DKK 1 999 999	6.6	1.3	7.9	84	16	100			
DKK 2 000 000 – DKK 2 999 999	1.2	0.2	1.4	85	15	100			
DKK 3 mio +	1.0	0.2	1.2	86	14	100			

www.statbank.dk/06

Table 203 Disposable income by sex and age. 2009

	Number of persons	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average	Gini-koefficient	
	thousands	DKK thousands					
Men and women							
Total	4 475.2	113.5	172.6	237.3	181.7	0.35	
15-19 years	346.7	8.3	21.5	45.8	31.6	0.53	
20-24 years	310.2	68.0	101.3	138.3	106.2	0.28	
25-29 years	297.0	107.3	160.1	202.0	154.9	0.26	
30-34 years	345.3	155.1	200.3	241.4	196.2	0.24	
35-39 years	382.3	170.2	217.3	265.1	220.1	0.25	
40-44 years	411.0	172.4	223.0	275.7	230.8	0.27	
45-49 years	397.3	169.1	221.3	275.7	231.6	0.29	
50-54 years	362.7	164.8	218.0	274.0	230.8	0.29	
55-59 years	349.0	160.4	214.0	271.6	227.3	0.29	
60-64 years	371.9	133.9	180.9	249.9	205.7	0.33	
65-69 years	298.3	106.7	144.2	202.1	171.3	0.33	
70-74 years	216.7	101.4	135.8	179.9	157.2	0.30	
75 years +	386.8	112.1	138.5	170.6	154.5	0.25	
Men							
Total	2 199.1	117.1	183.8	253.5	194.6	0.39	
15-19 years	177.9	7.7	20.8	46.2	32.2	0.54	
20-24 years	158.7	65.0	103.9	147.3	110.1	0.31	
25-29 years	148.8	107.1	165.8	211.8	159.8	0.28	
30-34 years	172.4	151.8	205.6	250.9	200.3	0.27	
35-39 years	191.7	167.8	223.0	277.1	225.9	0.29	
40-44 years	208.1	170.8	228.7	290.0	239.3	0.32	
45-49 years	200.9	171.1	230.4	293.5	243.7	0.34	
50-54 years	182.3	170.9	231.2	295.6	247.2	0.33	
55-59 years	174.0	170.8	231.4	295.0	248.0	0.32	
60-64 years	185.0	148.2	204.9	279.9	232.9	0.37	
65-69 years	145.7	122.4	162.5	235.6	197.5	0.35	
70-74 years	102.2	116.9	148.5	209.5	180.4	0.32	
75 years +	151.3	115.3	141.8	189.7	170.9	0.29	
Women							
Total	2 276.1	110.2	164.0	222.7	169.2	0.30	
15-19 years	168.8	9.0	22.2	45.4	31.0	0.51	
20-24 years	151.5	70.7	99.1	131.3	102.2	0.25	
25-29 years	148.2	107.4	155.9	193.5	150.0	0.24	
30-34 years	172.9	157.5	196.2	232.8	192.1	0.20	
35-39 years	190.6	171.8	212.8	255.0	214.2	0.20	
40-44 years	202.9	173.6	218.1	264.1	222.1	0.21	
45-49 years	196.4	167.7	213.8	261.2	219.2	0.22	
50-54 years	180.3	160.6	207.0	255.4	214.2	0.23	
55-59 years	175.0	153.7	199.7	250.0	206.8	0.23	
60-64 years	186.9	125.5	162.0	220.0	178.8	0.26	
65-69 years	152.6	94.2	130.4	173.4	146.3	0.27	
70-74 years	114.5	87.5	125.8	157.5	136.4	0.25	
75 years +	235.5	108.6	137.1	162.1	143.9	0.22	

Table 204 (page 1 of 2) Average income in municipalities. 2009

Municipality-code	Men			Women			Total			
	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	
	DKK thousands									
	233.3	60.6	194.6	161.5	74.7	169.2	196.8	67.8	181.7	
	238.1	52.5	189.5	177.2	67.7	169.6	206.8	60.3	179.3	
101	Copenhagen	229.4	50.3	181.6	174.0	65.3	164.7	201.2	57.9	173.0
147	Frederiksberg	278.1	59.3	219.3	190.7	76.4	187.1	231.2	68.5	202.0
155	Dragør	301.4	72.0	248.7	201.0	74.6	199.9	249.0	73.4	223.2
185	Tårnby	240.7	60.7	206.9	176.0	73.4	179.5	207.1	67.3	192.7
	Copenhagen surburban	270.1	62.0	222.0	181.3	76.9	184.8	223.9	69.8	202.7
165	Albertslund	207.8	60.2	183.3	159.9	74.1	166.5	183.6	67.2	174.8
151	Ballerup	231.6	67.0	197.7	168.9	79.8	174.2	199.1	73.6	185.6
153	Brøndby	205.5	66.4	183.9	148.8	81.5	163.2	176.1	74.2	173.2
157	Gentofte	457.7	68.1	349.0	226.2	78.0	228.2	333.1	73.4	284.0
159	Gladsaxe	255.1	56.5	205.6	184.1	74.9	182.8	218.3	66.0	193.8
161	Glostrup	242.4	59.6	203.5	171.4	78.2	176.9	205.5	69.2	189.7
163	Herlev	230.4	63.0	199.6	169.9	77.0	176.1	198.7	70.3	187.3
167	Hvidovre	231.3	57.7	192.7	171.9	73.8	172.3	200.6	66.0	182.1
169	Høje-Taastrup	239.6	57.9	201.8	172.0	72.7	172.9	205.4	65.4	187.2
183	Ishøj	208.2	57.3	177.0	156.4	73.8	162.1	182.0	65.6	169.5
173	Lyngby-Taarbæk	312.3	66.8	253.0	202.6	81.5	206.5	254.4	74.5	228.4
175	Rødovre	225.7	60.8	191.7	164.9	80.0	173.0	193.9	70.9	181.9
187	Vallensbæk	281.9	58.1	228.9	200.2	66.8	190.2	240.5	62.5	209.3
	Nordsjælland	291.8	66.9	236.5	192.8	75.4	191.6	240.7	71.3	213.3
201	Allerød	329.0	60.4	253.0	222.1	67.2	208.2	274.0	63.9	230.0
240	Egedal	302.1	52.6	230.5	215.2	61.8	192.7	257.9	57.3	211.3
210	Fredensborg	302.2	63.9	237.6	190.3	74.6	190.7	243.8	69.5	213.2
250	Frederikssund	251.2	60.6	206.5	179.4	73.4	177.3	214.7	67.1	191.7
190	Furesø	318.4	70.0	252.1	212.2	76.9	203.7	263.0	73.6	226.9
270	Gribskov	239.0	66.4	207.1	175.8	73.5	180.1	207.0	70.0	193.4
260	Halsnæs	209.9	68.5	188.6	160.8	78.6	168.9	185.1	73.6	178.6
217	Helsingør	245.1	69.5	209.9	168.8	80.7	178.6	205.6	75.3	193.7
219	Hillerød	279.6	59.8	222.3	195.9	70.0	186.2	236.2	65.1	203.6
223	Hørsholm	404.5	84.8	313.4	202.3	85.2	210.4	295.9	85.0	258.1
230	Rudersdal	384.7	81.1	310.2	214.0	83.2	219.6	294.9	82.2	262.6
	Bornholm	172.6	76.8	169.4	124.7	86.9	154.1	148.2	81.9	161.6
	Østsjælland	268.8	58.2	214.7	188.3	69.4	181.6	227.5	64.0	197.7
253	Greve	272.0	59.9	220.6	191.3	69.5	184.5	230.6	64.9	202.1
259	Køge	246.6	57.6	201.0	175.3	71.5	174.6	210.0	64.7	187.4
350	Lejre	281.0	54.8	217.3	196.4	65.6	181.8	238.4	60.2	199.4
265	Roskilde	271.2	59.8	217.1	190.0	70.2	183.7	229.4	65.2	199.9
269	Solrød	297.4	54.5	225.5	200.1	65.1	185.6	247.6	59.9	205.1
	Vest- og Sydsjælland	210.8	65.9	184.6	149.5	79.0	163.8	179.7	72.5	174.0
320	Faxe	231.9	57.5	190.6	160.3	73.9	166.9	195.7	65.8	178.6
376	Guldborgsund	187.5	72.7	173.5	136.1	82.8	157.7	161.5	77.8	165.5
316	Holbæk	233.9	57.8	193.7	165.8	72.4	171.0	199.0	65.3	182.1
326	Kalundborg	213.8	64.7	186.8	151.2	79.0	164.2	182.4	71.9	175.4
360	Lolland	171.8	79.5	164.4	119.9	90.2	149.4	145.8	84.9	156.9
370	Næstved	222.6	61.8	190.7	156.4	76.3	167.0	188.7	69.3	178.6
306	Odsherred	181.4	77.6	176.9	132.5	87.9	158.2	156.8	82.8	167.5
329	Ringsted	238.2	55.3	195.4	170.2	70.2	171.8	203.7	62.9	183.5
330	Slagelse	210.1	65.9	186.1	147.6	78.9	163.3	178.3	72.5	174.5
340	Sorø	233.6	59.4	195.2	164.5	74.2	169.4	198.4	67.0	182.0
336	Stevns	232.4	61.4	195.6	161.6	73.9	170.2	196.8	67.7	182.8
390	Vordingborg	191.5	72.9	174.4	139.3	84.8	160.9	164.9	79.0	167.5

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

Table 204 (page 2 of 2) Average income in municipalities. 2009

Municipality-code	Men			Women			Total			
	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Transfer income	Disposable income	
	DKK thousands									
	Fyn	206.5	65.1	184.0	144.6	79.1	161.8	175.0	72.3	172.7
420	Assens	210.3	62.5	180.4	149.0	76.1	160.5	179.5	69.3	170.4
430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	204.5	63.3	177.6	144.2	79.1	159.5	174.1	71.3	168.5
440	Kerteminde	220.1	64.8	188.8	146.2	79.5	162.3	182.5	72.3	175.3
482	Langeland	166.5	79.6	161.7	116.3	88.3	146.0	141.2	84.0	153.8
410	Midtelfart	232.8	64.6	199.3	158.4	77.5	169.6	195.1	71.1	184.2
480	Nordfyns	207.8	60.7	172.5	148.8	74.4	158.8	178.3	67.6	165.7
450	Nyborg	205.7	72.1	185.4	142.1	83.9	160.5	173.5	78.0	172.8
461	Odense	205.6	63.5	184.1	144.7	78.8	163.0	174.2	71.4	173.2
479	Svendborg	200.2	67.7	191.3	142.5	79.7	163.2	171.0	73.8	177.1
492	Ærø	173.9	77.1	182.5	110.8	88.3	149.4	142.5	82.7	166.0
	Syddjylland	222.2	59.8	184.9	150.5	75.0	163.1	186.1	67.5	173.9
530	Billund	229.7	53.2	187.6	153.8	72.1	162.7	191.9	62.7	175.2
561	Esbjerg	222.1	60.9	193.7	147.9	76.2	161.9	184.8	68.6	177.7
563	Fanø	229.4	79.9	230.1	147.2	84.4	171.1	186.9	82.2	199.6
607	Fredericia	225.4	65.1	196.5	151.3	79.6	164.5	188.2	72.4	180.5
510	Haderslev	213.6	62.4	180.2	145.7	77.5	164.4	179.4	70.0	172.3
621	Kolding	237.7	56.1	196.3	159.1	71.6	167.2	197.9	64.0	181.6
540	Sønderborg	203.5	66.4	157.8	142.7	78.6	158.8	172.7	72.6	158.3
550	Tønder	197.5	61.7	162.4	135.1	76.8	153.8	166.2	69.3	158.1
573	Varde	227.9	54.8	179.6	151.0	71.4	159.9	189.7	63.0	169.8
575	Vejen	222.4	53.9	174.7	144.9	72.9	156.8	184.0	63.3	165.8
630	Vejle	239.2	57.2	198.7	165.3	73.2	173.4	201.8	65.3	185.9
580	Aabenraa	207.6	61.2	180.2	143.1	74.0	157.0	175.0	67.7	168.5
	Østjylland	233.1	58.1	195.0	158.2	73.0	167.8	195.1	65.6	181.2
710	Favrskov	255.5	50.6	199.6	173.2	66.8	173.5	214.4	58.7	186.6
766	Hedensted	238.7	50.5	197.6	160.7	69.4	167.2	199.9	59.9	182.5
615	Horsens	225.5	57.2	192.1	154.5	73.7	164.5	189.8	65.5	178.2
707	Norddjurs	200.5	63.2	174.4	138.1	76.3	154.4	169.3	69.8	164.4
727	Odder	237.1	59.9	203.2	162.2	73.7	174.3	198.8	66.9	188.5
730	Randers	214.4	62.1	183.6	146.9	77.4	160.6	180.2	69.8	172.0
741	Samsø	183.7	75.8	172.6	125.1	90.7	156.2	153.6	83.5	164.2
740	Silkeborg	272.8	55.4	211.5	161.7	71.6	170.2	216.5	63.6	190.6
746	Skanderborg	266.4	51.7	214.3	184.6	66.1	181.7	225.1	59.0	197.9
706	Syddjurs	226.2	64.4	193.8	150.8	75.8	166.4	188.1	70.1	179.9
751	Aarhus	225.2	59.2	192.8	158.3	73.4	168.6	190.8	66.5	180.4
	Vestjylland	224.8	57.2	185.6	150.6	73.9	162.8	187.8	65.5	174.2
657	Herning	227.6	54.5	189.9	151.3	72.8	164.3	189.4	63.6	177.1
661	Holstebro	227.9	56.8	186.9	152.8	72.1	163.6	190.0	64.5	175.1
756	Ikast-Brande	220.6	53.8	181.7	147.7	72.3	160.2	184.4	63.0	171.0
665	Lemvig	221.3	60.1	174.6	139.6	75.0	155.2	181.0	67.5	165.0
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern	232.8	53.6	184.6	149.0	72.4	161.9	191.5	62.9	173.4
779	Skive	204.9	63.5	178.1	142.7	77.2	158.8	174.2	70.3	168.6
671	Struer	215.0	64.6	187.3	142.0	79.3	158.0	178.6	71.9	172.7
791	Viborg	231.0	57.7	189.4	159.6	74.2	167.7	195.1	66.0	178.5
	Nordjylland	209.7	62.2	177.7	145.6	76.8	159.4	177.6	69.5	168.5
810	Brønderslev	206.2	62.4	167.8	146.1	77.3	158.2	176.3	69.8	163.0
813	Frederikshavn	201.6	67.8	181.9	135.6	81.2	157.9	168.3	74.5	169.8
860	Hjørring	202.2	64.1	170.4	142.8	77.5	158.0	172.2	70.8	164.2
849	Jammerbugt	204.1	61.9	175.0	145.5	76.3	158.6	175.0	69.1	166.8
825	Læsø	166.4	75.1	165.6	113.8	87.9	148.3	140.6	81.4	157.1
846	Mariagerfjord	213.7	59.7	176.4	148.0	75.8	159.3	181.0	67.7	167.9
773	Morsø	196.4	67.0	163.9	128.6	81.4	150.4	162.6	74.2	157.2
840	Rebild	241.1	52.5	188.2	166.6	68.3	167.2	204.4	60.3	177.8
787	Thisted	208.5	61.2	171.1	138.8	77.1	155.8	173.6	69.2	163.4
820	Vesthimmerlands	202.0	60.4	166.5	140.4	77.1	154.5	171.5	68.6	160.5
851	Aalborg	214.9	61.6	185.4	150.9	75.7	162.4	182.6	68.8	173.8

Table 205 Income, total. 2009

	Number of families	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
Families, total	2 776.4	202.6	345.0	607.9	443.8
Without children	2 014.6	180.1	272.7	438.1	349.9
With 1 child	310.1	371.1	577.8	771.5	615.7
With 2 children	326.4	517.8	693.8	874.3	739.7
With 3 or more children	125.3	503.7	699.1	895.1	757.0
Couples, total	1 327.0	402.7	603.6	789.3	648.3
Without children	733.4	317.9	478.6	666.9	539.4
With 1 child	212.1	543.3	684.4	851.4	734.8
With 2 children	272.3	608.1	741.2	915.9	809.2
With 3 or more children	109.3	582.4	739.5	929.9	810.6
Single persons, total	1 449.4	161.8	217.7	324.0	256.6
Without children	1 281.2	155.9	202.0	302.1	241.5
With 1 child	98.0	245.6	331.2	425.9	358.0
With 2 or more children	70.1	286.3	361.2	449.7	390.6

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

Table 206 Income, total by family type and level of income. 2009

	Families total			Singles				Couples				
	Total	Without children	With children	Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 + children	Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 children	With 3 + children
	thousands											
Number of families	2 776.4	2 014.6	761.8	1 449.4	1 281.2	98.0	70.1	1 327.0	733.4	212.1	272.3	109.3
Income, total												
Under 50 000 DKK	69.3	65.4	3.9	63.4	61.8	1.1	0.5	5.9	3.6	0.8	0.9	0.6
50 000 -99 999 DKK	78.6	76.3	2.3	75.4	74.0	1.0	0.5	3.2	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
100 000 -149 999 DKK	163.4	159.5	3.9	156.6	154.0	2.0	0.6	6.8	5.5	0.6	0.4	0.2
150 000 -199 999 DKK	366.8	355.5	11.3	349.3	340.4	7.1	1.7	17.5	15.1	1.3	0.7	0.4
200 000 -249 999 DKK	275.2	249.9	25.3	205.4	184.5	14.6	6.3	69.8	65.4	2.1	1.4	0.8
250 000 -299 999 DKK	241.8	210.0	31.8	165.6	140.7	13.8	11.2	76.2	69.3	3.4	2.2	1.2
300 000 -349 999 DKK	213.3	175.0	38.3	139.2	112.5	15.1	11.6	74.1	62.5	5.5	3.9	2.2
350 000 -399 999 DKK	178.1	137.9	40.2	103.7	78.9	13.3	11.5	74.4	59.0	6.8	5.1	3.5
400 000 -449 999 DKK	141.5	103.5	38.0	68.2	49.4	9.9	8.8	73.3	54.1	8.5	6.9	3.9
450 000 -499 999 DKK	117.6	80.2	37.3	40.5	28.3	6.5	5.7	77.1	51.9	11.3	9.4	4.4
500 000 -599 999 DKK	219.3	128.5	90.8	40.9	27.7	7.1	6.1	178.4	100.7	32.1	33.1	12.4
600 000 -699 999 DKK	211.2	98.2	113.0	17.6	11.7	3.1	2.7	193.7	86.5	39.2	50.4	17.5
700 000 -799 999 DKK	168.4	65.9	102.5	8.7	5.9	1.4	1.3	159.8	59.9	33.5	48.7	17.6
800 000 -899 999 DKK	114.4	39.2	75.2	4.6	3.3	0.7	0.7	109.8	36.0	23.9	36.2	13.7
900 000 -999 999 DKK	71.6	22.4	49.2	2.8	2.1	0.4	0.3	68.8	20.3	15.0	24.1	9.3
1 000 000 -1 999 999 DKK	132.1	41.2	90.9	6.1	4.8	0.8	0.6	126.0	36.4	25.6	44.8	19.2
2 000 000 -2 999 999 DKK	9.0	3.6	5.4	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	8.2	2.9	1.4	2.6	1.3
3 mio DKK +	4.8	2.4	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	4.2	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.7

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

Table 207 Family incomings by type of dwelling. 2009

	Type of dwelling					Total	Type of ownership	
	Detached	Terraced or semi-detached	Apartment houses	Student hostels	Other dwellings ¹		Own dwelling	Rented ²
DKK thousands								
Income, total								
Families, total	577.4	401.1	323.3	119.0	326.3	443.8	601.1	305.8
Without children	448.2	329.6	287.2	115.5	265.8	349.9	478.8	263.8
With 1 child	722.2	560.4	467.3	276.8	588.7	615.7	745.8	451.3
With 2 children	806.6	656.3	544.9	330.4	749.3	739.7	823.3	535.6
With 3 or more children	836.8	654.3	504.9	454.8	798.1	757.0	859.8	532.5
Couples, total	697.2	599.9	530.9	234.1	626.5	648.3	705.3	513.3
Without children	574.5	503.2	478.4	217.3	526.0	539.4	586.1	447.1
With 1 child	781.2	716.2	614.4	329.9	726.8	734.8	795.4	596.2
With 2 children	838.1	779.9	664.8	365.2	840.2	809.2	847.5	661.5
With 3 or more children	862.7	747.5	572.8	478.4	869.0	810.6	876.1	611.6
Singles, total	291.6	264.9	247.7	106.8	200.7	256.6	334.5	230.4
Without children	270.9	243.8	237.2	106.0	192.4	241.5	315.5	216.8
With 1 child	413.9	365.1	327.3	200.0	337.6	358.0	459.4	322.3
With 2 or more children	436.9	393.0	355.1	241.5	377.6	390.6	486.8	354.6
All income including net interest recieved								
Families, total	567.7	400.0	315.7	117.5	306.7	435.9	594.8	296.4
Without children	456.3	333.2	281.8	114.2	258.9	350.8	490.6	257.4
With 1 child	691.9	546.1	450.1	271.4	528.7	591.3	717.0	432.5
With 2 children	774.6	641.3	525.7	322.7	651.2	711.1	793.2	510.6
With 3 or more children	769.6	638.1	489.7	367.0	621.9	702.1	792.3	505.0
Couples, total	681.5	595.5	515.6	230.6	569.7	633.2	692.2	493.4
Without children	583.1	507.9	467.4	214.9	505.5	541.9	596.5	434.0
With 1 child	747.7	697.2	590.2	324.7	647.6	704.3	763.4	569.1
With 2 children	804.4	762.3	640.3	356.7	722.2	777.0	815.9	627.2
With 3 or more children	792.0	729.2	554.9	377.2	666.9	749.2	806.2	576.4
Singles, total	296.3	266.1	243.0	105.6	196.6	255.2	345.5	224.9
Without children	278.3	246.8	233.2	104.8	189.4	241.4	329.4	212.1
With 1 child	400.3	356.5	316.8	194.4	312.4	346.7	448.4	310.9
With 2 or more children	424.5	383.5	344.6	235.9	359.2	379.6	476.6	343.3
Disposable income								
Families, total	379.6	274.1	215.6	88.2	211.7	294.4	396.7	204.5
Without children	311.5	232.0	192.5	85.7	181.7	240.5	333.9	178.0
With 1 child	453.7	362.6	302.8	201.6	351.3	390.9	468.5	292.9
With 2 children	505.8	426.3	357.5	239.8	427.4	467.9	516.5	349.0
With 3 or more children	506.6	436.9	354.0	248.8	410.4	469.7	519.3	361.3
Couples, total	453.5	399.6	346.0	169.8	383.4	422.5	459.9	333.7
Without children	397.6	348.9	315.5	158.8	348.3	369.2	406.0	296.4
With 1 child	489.1	455.1	387.9	236.1	425.8	461.1	498.0	376.5
With 2 children	523.4	496.2	423.6	260.3	468.3	506.5	530.0	416.2
With 3 or more children	519.1	487.0	390.2	251.7	434.3	495.7	527.1	400.3
Singles, total	203.3	188.1	168.1	79.6	139.9	177.1	235.0	157.6
Without children	190.6	174.3	160.3	78.9	134.8	166.8	224.3	147.7
With 1 child	268.7	246.5	221.9	151.8	215.9	239.1	297.8	218.4
With 2 or more children	302.3	280.8	258.0	187.6	262.6	277.6	331.5	257.4

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

www.statbank.dk/06

¹ Includes unknown types of dwelling. ² Dwellings which are part of a housing association are included as rented.

Table 208 Family incomings for families with children. 2009

	Number of families	Age of youngest child						Total
		0-2 years	3-6 years	7-12 years	13-14 years	15-17 years	18-24 years	
	thousands	DKK thousands						
Income, total								
Families, total	761.8	638.6	674.2	702.4	716.4	724.8	755.3	692.1
With 1 child	310.1	577.5	544.4	548.0	586.0	630.5	734.5	615.7
With 2 children	326.4	678.5	710.3	737.6	776.9	839.7	888.4	739.7
With 3 or more children	125.3	688.0	735.2	797.8	861.4	916.3	942.7	757.0
Couples, total	593.7	683.5	761.2	816.8	840.0	855.5	875.7	782.9
With 1 child	212.1	631.2	680.0	723.1	751.4	780.0	858.2	734.8
With 2 children	272.3	714.4	776.7	827.3	866.5	925.8	974.2	809.2
With 3 or more children	109.3	726.0	792.4	862.9	921.1	983.7	1 017.8	810.6
Singles, total	168.1	270.1	329.3	368.7	389.8	405.1	457.6	371.6
With 1 child	98.0	246.4	302.8	340.7	357.0	373.9	447.1	358.0
With 2 or more children	70.1	297.0	351.5	392.0	431.4	484.0	558.8	390.6
All income including net interest received								
Families, total	761.8	600.5	639.7	671.7	690.1	699.2	732.5	660.9
With 1 child	310.1	544.2	519.5	526.3	566.0	609.5	713.4	591.3
With 2 children	326.4	641.4	682.1	712.3	753.9	811.8	857.2	711.1
With 3 or more children	125.3	637.9	678.7	743.0	798.9	850.0	867.4	702.1
Couples, total	593.7	642.0	721.1	779.5	808.1	823.4	848.4	745.9
With 1 child	212.1	594.1	648.0	693.4	725.1	752.6	832.9	704.3
With 2 children	272.3	674.9	745.6	798.2	840.7	893.5	937.5	777.0
With 3 or more children	109.3	671.7	729.0	800.6	850.7	908.9	929.1	749.2
Singles, total	168.1	259.8	317.2	357.3	378.3	395.1	446.3	360.4
With 1 child	98.0	236.6	290.6	328.5	345.8	363.7	435.6	346.7
With 2 or more children	70.1	286.2	339.4	381.3	419.6	474.4	548.4	379.6
Disposable income								
Families, total	761.8	399.1	422.5	441.8	455.6	463.1	485.0	436.8
With 1 child	310.1	359.8	344.4	347.4	373.4	403.4	471.4	390.9
With 2 children	326.4	424.6	447.6	465.6	496.2	537.3	573.8	467.9
With 3 or more children	125.3	431.1	452.6	494.4	535.1	570.5	584.6	469.7
Couples, total	593.7	423.7	470.3	505.9	527.8	540.1	559.8	488.3
With 1 child	212.1	390.2	421.7	449.2	471.7	492.1	548.5	461.1
With 2 children	272.3	444.3	484.4	515.5	547.8	586.7	625.2	506.5
With 3 or more children	109.3	449.6	479.8	526.3	564.9	606.0	622.6	495.7
Singles, total	168.1	196.8	232.9	254.7	264.8	274.5	300.1	255.2
With 1 child	98.0	172.8	206.6	227.0	237.4	250.9	292.2	239.1
With 2 or more children	70.1	223.9	255.0	277.9	299.7	334.2	376.8	277.6

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf1.www.statbank.dk/06**Table 209** Persons by the welfare of the family. 2009

	0-15	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	69	Total
	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years +	
How easy is it for the family to live within their income?										
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Very easy	11	12	9	13	14	16	23	24	22	17
Easy	31	33	29	30	31	33	37	37	41	34
Fairly easy	31	28	25	27	31	27	22	25	24	27
Somewhat difficult	16	15	22	17	13	14	11	8	8	13
Difficult or very difficult	11	12	16	13	10	9	7	6	4	9
Do the family think that expenditure on housing is a burden?										
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Not a problem	57	63	60	61	59	65	78	82	85	68
A burden to some extent	32	25	27	28	31	26	16	14	12	24

A heavy burden	11	11	13	11	10	8	6	4	3	8
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 www.statistikbank.dk/ifv1 and ifv5

Table 210 Income, consumption and taxation by household income. 2008

	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)	25 426	48 151	201 312	464 601	920 444	397 506
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	35 839	53 158	195 505	448 263	861 574	379 092
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	-10 413	-5 007	5 807	16 338	58 870	18 414
D. Property income	5 681	12 319	27 913	43 310	91 449	42 793
E. Private transfers	6 502	28 073	64 335	64 089	51 772	49 242
F. Transfers from the public sector	60 244	129 697	88 822	66 804	38 528	79 844
G. Other income and reconciliation	2 855	1 765	6 566	5 063	6 704	4 927
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	100 708	220 004	388 947	643 867	1 108 897	574 312
I. Capital transfers to the household	237	950	3 272	5 578	43 168	13 472
J. Total income (H+I)	100 945	220 954	392 219	649 445	1 152 066	587 784
K. Income taxes, etc.	23 015	53 945	110 964	192 738	378 078	179 413
L. Private interest payments, etc.	5 243	9 631	21 947	43 531	84 693	38 973
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	72 687	157 378	259 309	413 176	689 295	369 398
N. Payments from capital pensions	451	2 213	15 869	14 366	4 930	8 576
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	180	886	6 356	6 469	2 002	3 589
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	72 957	158 705	268 822	421 072	692 223	374 385
Q. Fines	130	143	258	285	389	263
R. Gifts, charity	2 472	4 121	5 220	4 740	8 053	5 458
S. Membership fees	891	1 306	3 340	6 382	9 362	4 923
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	-57 890	-18 786	16 690	64 744	174 896	55 647
U. Pension and ATP contributions	1 796	6 613	21 109	54 899	127 665	51 455
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	187	182	804	2 640	3 774	1 777
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	7 557	1 994	8 767	24 606	33 480	16 769
Y. Other saving, including residual	-67 430	-27 575	-13 991	-17 400	9 976	-14 354
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	127 355	171 922	243 315	344 921	499 523	308 094
Food	14 811	18 435	25 361	37 247	50 424	32 151
Beverages and tobacco	5 250	7 255	9 803	12 529	14 195	10 665
Clothing and footwear	9 990	8 300	11 239	18 842	29 107	16 697
Rent (housing)	29 212	50 196	58 903	67 959	90 931	65 571
Electricity and fuels	9 632	15 170	18 725	23 909	30 253	21 494
Furniture, furnishings, household services	4 557	7 649	12 040	21 290	32 276	17 798
Medical products, services of physicians	2 836	6 178	8 320	8 186	11 089	8 223
Purchase of vehicles	3 181	2 961	12 482	19 686	35 853	17 283
Other transport services and communications	13 820	15 925	27 493	41 570	63 204	36 225
Recreation, entertainment, travel	15 788	19 120	27 891	42 244	60 604	36 662
Other goods and services	18 280	20 734	31 057	51 461	81 587	45 324
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	66 451	54 974	42 658	64 653	87 883	63 224
Child care	2 710	5 487	6 928	17 914	25 110	13 393
Education	53 813	16 757	19 754	33 613	54 113	32 507
Health	9 929	32 730	15 977	13 126	8 660	17 324
Taxes on production and imports, total	26 381	34 001	55 279	82 152	114 826	69 754
VAT	18 220	21 888	32 779	50 314	69 462	42 602
Excise duty	6 042	9 416	17 452	25 461	34 626	21 062
Real property tax	296	39	140	267	768	313
Stamp duties	1 824	2 659	4 909	6 111	9 971	5 777
	number					
Persons per household	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.5	3.1	2.1
of whom adults	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.6
Households in the survey	113	539	606	602	655	2 515
Households in Denmark - thousand	125	641	613	534	679	2 592

Table 211 Income, consumption and taxation, by socio-economic status. 2008

	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)	843 657	865 440	681 225	505 033	153 707	37 661	11 495	41 699	397 506
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	254 626	857 742	673 458	503 502	144 494	36 361	11 134	40 892	379 092
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	589 031	7 697	7 767	1 531	9 213	1 300	362	807	18 414
D. Property income	58 606	56 264	43 772	41 178	14 297	4 399	46 365	12 343	42 793
E. Private transfers	56 203	25 729	21 972	18 436	21 422	14 398	110 205	52 200	49 242
F. Transfers from the public sector	40 434	29 926	31 166	43 757	120 716	65 325	156 008	148 986	79 844
G. Other income and reconciliation	19 104	5 691	4 904	3 336	1 694	2 935	3 798	13 964	4 927
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	1 018 004	983 049	783 039	611 740	311 835	124 717	327 871	269 192	574 312
I. Capital transfers to the household	32 301	30 565	19 114	8 526	1 987	567	11 589	3 863	13 472
J. Total income (H+I)	1 050 305	1 013 614	802 153	620 266	313 822	125 283	339 460	273 055	587 784
K. Income taxes, etc.	314 837	330 062	250 831	188 220	81 824	20 394	100 547	60 176	179 413
L. Private interest payments, etc.	66 904	68 525	63 294	44 075	18 068	4 271	15 683	12 811	38 973
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	668 563	615 027	488 028	387 971	213 931	100 618	223 229	200 068	369 398
N. Payments from capital pensions	5 443	1 320	1 564	6 026	307	4	19 285	5 005	8 576
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	2 190	628	639	2 821	161	2	7 698	2 001	3 589
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	671 816	615 718	488 952	391 176	214 076	100 620	234 816	203 072	374 385
Q. Fines	371	305	451	335	590	263	83	160	263
R. Gifts, charity	11 250	5 958	5 043	3 212	3 693	502	8 828	1 445	5 458
S. Membership fees	7 118	8 309	7 388	6 148	3 359	927	1 742	1 504	4 923
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	183 852	164 844	82 990	59 028	1 731	-48 431	914	9 303	55 647
U. Pension and ATP contributions	129 555	128 280	81 631	56 679	16 123	1 636	6 471	7 812	51 455
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	3 981	2 318	3 683	2 440	346	54	135	424	1 777
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	41 747	34 045	21 882	21 403	18 809	2 282	3 447	1 190	16 769
Y. Other saving, including residual	8 569	201	-24 205	-21 494	-33 546	-52 403	-9 139	-123	-14 354
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	469 225	436 303	393 081	322 453	204 703	147 360	223 250	190 660	308 094
Food	45 985	44 401	39 764	33 871	21 616	16 433	23 705	22 492	32 151
Beverages and tobacco	13 664	12 429	11 566	11 918	7 196	4 214	8 823	7 532	10 665
Clothing and footwear	29 216	27 449	22 099	18 080	6 938	17 614	7 667	15 115	16 697
Rent (housing)	92 248	80 408	74 180	61 915	50 526	30 928	64 248	46 951	65 571
Electricity and fuels	25 280	25 036	26 063	21 553	16 577	8 003	19 971	15 000	21 494
Furniture, furnishings, household services	33 347	25 759	24 653	19 449	11 955	6 494	10 538	10 281	17 798
Medical products, services of physicians	10 892	10 766	7 194	7 133	2 757	1 881	9 962	4 542	8 223
Purchase of vehicles	31 598	29 200	30 021	20 002	9 763	1 438	6 421	2 805	17 283
Other transport services and communications	48 306	58 425	47 744	41 190	30 683	14 156	19 531	21 483	36 225
Recreation, entertainment, travels	67 067	48 177	46 071	39 034	16 109	20 493	26 677	21 569	36 662
Other goods and services	71 623	74 254	63 726	48 309	30 581	25 706	25 707	22 893	45 324
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	56 843	76 035	73 608	66 332	51 315	109 787	44 747	78 319	63 224
Child care	10 378	23 409	24 501	15 725	17 142	8 352	440	23 653	13 393
Education	39 453	46 348	41 703	42 757	31 705	99 330	3 539	41 487	32 507
Health	7 012	6 278	7 404	7 850	2 467	2 104	40 768	13 179	17 324
Taxes on production and import, total	105 738	99 830	89 102	75 612	44 634	27 294	48 245	38 147	69 754
VAT	67 120	61 929	53 890	46 470	28 726	21 303	27 978	25 345	42 602
Excise duty	29 807	28 703	27 960	23 927	12 230	4 367	14 180	9 590	21 062
Stamp duties	611	564	379	309	-	175	237	-	313
Real property tax	8 200	8 633	6 873	4 906	3 678	1 449	5 851	3 212	5 777
	number								
Persons per household	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.1
of whom adults	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.6
Households in the survey	92	396	358	820	34	51	703	61	2 515
Households in Denmark - thousand	70	305	312	944	15	50	754	143	2 592

Table 212 Consumption for selected years

	DKK per household			Percentage		
	2002	2005	2008	2002	2005	2008
Total income	428 903	504 912	587 784	100.0	100.0	100.0
Income taxes etc.	138 343	155 604	179 413	32.3	30.8	30.5
Private interest payments, etc.	27 866	28 285	38 973	6.5	5.6	6.6
Disposable amount	262 693	321 024	369 398	61.2	63.6	62.8
Consumption expenditure	233 389	272 977	308 094	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	25 972	28 203	32 151	11.1	10.3	10.4
Rice, bread, pasta, cookies, flour etc.	4 667	4 967	5 589	2.0	1.8	1.8
Meat, fish and spread/sandwich filling	7 467	8 199	10 097	3.2	3.0	3.3
Milk products, eggs, margarine etc.	4 719	4 926	5 269	2.0	1.8	1.7
Fruit	1 940	2 324	2 874	0.8	0.9	0.9
Vegetables	3 046	3 393	3 838	1.3	1.2	1.2
Sugar, jam, chocolate, sweets, ice etc.	3 267	3 464	3 384	1.4	1.3	1.1
Salt, spices, bouillon etc.	865	930	1 102	0.4	0.3	0.4
Beverages and tobacco	11 194	11 086	10 665	4.8	4.1	3.5
Beverages without alcohol	2 822	2 755	3 101	1.2	1.0	1.0
Beverages with alcohol	4 437	4 517	4 447	1.9	1.7	1.4
Cigarettes and tobacco	3 935	3 815	3 117	1.7	1.4	1.0
Clothing and footwear	11 479	12 822	16 697	4.9	4.7	5.4
Clothing etc.	9 332	10 256	13 410	4.0	3.8	4.4
Footwear etc.	2 146	2 565	3 288	0.9	0.9	1.1
Housing, heating etc.	70 717	78 055	87 065	30.3	28.6	28.3
Rent etc.	42 398	47 766	50 555	18.2	17.5	16.4
Repairs, upkeep	4 482	4 501	7 162	1.9	1.6	2.3
Water supply, refuse collection etc.	6 101	6 585	7 853	2.6	2.4	2.5
Electricity, gas, district heating etc.	17 737	19 203	21 494	7.6	7.0	7.0
Furnishings, household services etc.	14 374	16 242	17 798	6.2	5.9	5.8
Furnishing, furniture, fabrics etc.	6 303	7 301	7 808	2.7	2.7	2.5
White goods, kitchen ware etc.	3 605	3 876	4 718	1.5	1.4	1.5
Tools, equipment for house and garden	1 666	2 060	1 775	0.7	0.8	0.6
Cleaning equipment and household services	2 799	3 005	3 498	1.2	1.1	1.1
Medical products and health services	5 926	7 196	8 223	2.5	2.6	2.7
Medical products, vitamins, etc.	1 964	1 940	2 777	0.8	0.7	0.9
Spectacles, plasters, thermometers etc.	940	1 606	1 458	0.4	0.6	0.5
Dentists, physician, hospital etc.	3 022	3 650	3 988	1.3	1.3	1.3
Purchase of vehicles	10 985	17 117	17 283	4.7	6.3	5.6
Cars, motor cycles etc.	10 401	16 424	16 565	4.5	6.0	5.4
Bicycles	584	693	719	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other transport and communication	26 784	31 203	36 225	11.5	11.4	11.8
Petrol and lubricants	7 519	9 846	10 207	3.2	3.6	3.3
Repairs, spare parts and other services	9 784	10 658	13 544	4.2	3.9	4.4
Bus, train, taxi, aeroplane, ferry etc.	4 086	4 624	5 644	1.8	1.7	1.8
Postage, telephone, telephone rentals etc.	5 396	6 074	6 829	2.3	2.2	2.2
Equipment for leisure time and entertainment and travels	25 739	32 012	36 662	11.0	11.7	11.9
Radio, TV, CD, PC, photo equipment etc.	5 065	6 904	7 111	2.2	2.5	2.3
Caravan, boat, musical instruments etc.	1 028	2 784	965	0.4	1.0	0.3
Sports equipment, Toys, plants, pets etc.	5 768	6 295	7 688	2.5	2.3	2.5
Entertainments, licence fee etc.	7 047	8 024	10 080	3.0	2.9	3.3
Newspapers, books, drawing materials etc.	3 527	3 679	3 862	1.5	1.3	1.3
Package holidays	3 303	4 327	6 957	1.4	1.6	2.3
Other goods and services	30 221	39 042	45 324	12.9	14.3	14.7
Educations etc.	994	1 087	1 541	0.4	0.4	0.5
Expenditure on restaurants, hotels etc.	9 978	11 826	16 808	4.3	4.3	5.5
Hairdressers etc.	5 210	6 253	6 770	2.2	2.3	2.2
Jewellery, bags, prams etc.	1 498	1 992	2 063	0.6	0.7	0.7
Social protection services	2 868	3 584	3 377	1.2	1.3	1.1
Insurances and other services etc.	9 673	14 299	14 766	4.1	5.2	4.8

Table 213 Income, consumption and taxation, by type of household. 2008

	Single persons under 60 years without children	Single persons 60 years + without children	Single persons with children	2 adults, head of household under 60 years without children	2 adults, head of household 60 years + without children	2 adults with children	Households with at least 3 adults	Total
	DKK per household							
A. Earned income (B+C)	254 132	32 826	255 552	604 052	194 013	774 717	874 748	397 506
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	242 098	31 495	248 756	588 064	168 355	736 137	848 239	379 092
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	12 034	1 330	6 796	15 988	25 658	38 581	26 509	18 414
D. Property income	14 889	42 865	12 977	54 544	68 889	49 771	59 627	42 793
E. Private transfers	12 651	85 405	24 217	20 560	153 907	21 529	21 985	49 242
F. Transfers from the public sector	45 683	116 232	94 046	47 847	154 758	58 218	70 480	79 844
G. Other income and reconciliation	2 852	2 877	17 657	3 238	6 648	5 924	5 715	4 927
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	330 208	280 205	404 448	730 240	578 215	910 159	1 032 555	574 312
I. Capital transfers to the household	2 624	14 803	1 256	16 535	20 531	15 509	31 636	13 472
J. Total income (H+I)	332 832	295 008	405 704	746 775	598 746	925 668	1 064 191	587 784
K. Income taxes, etc.	101 012	80 706	98 316	232 877	196 367	284 873	323 257	179 413
L. Private interest payments, etc.	19 256	12 384	24 313	50 981	31 766	76 858	67 056	38 973
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	212 564	201 918	283 075	462 917	370 613	563 937	673 878	369 398
N. Payments from capital pensions	190	12 470	437	5 271	37 443	393	3 771	8 576
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	115	4 987	261	3 013	14 942	193	1 522	3 589
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	212 639	209 401	283 250	465 176	393 114	564 138	676 127	374 385
Q. Fines	288	48	303	347	142	417	338	263
R. Gifts, charity	2 055	10 441	836	5 094	11 722	2 506	3 179	5 458
S. Membership fees	2 800	1 403	3 439	6 666	4 500	8 503	9 729	4 923
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	17 229	12 328	12 207	105 668	36 768	88 749	183 865	55 647
U. Pension and ATP contributions	27 664	6 494	31 651	80 707	39 988	95 592	100 133	51 455
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	1 502	73	1 506	3 155	702	2 955	3 225	1 777
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	3 621	1 957	7 606	26 583	21 349	35 656	18 697	16 769
Y. Other saving, including residual	-15 558	3 804	-28 557	-4 776	-25 271	-45 453	61 810	-14 354
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	190 267	185 182	266 465	347 401	339 982	463 963	479 016	308 094
Food	16 605	18 134	32 603	34 245	35 187	52 139	56 338	32 151
Beverages and tobacco	7 922	6 644	7 867	13 193	12 835	13 206	15 817	10 665
Clothing and footwear	11 808	5 736	22 083	16 775	13 100	30 601	26 561	16 697
Rent (housing)	43 933	58 858	63 335	65 690	81 137	80 499	85 611	65 571
Electricity and fuels	13 493	17 823	19 819	22 381	25 017	29 302	28 381	21 494
Furniture, furnishings, household services	10 202	7 569	14 099	23 972	20 359	28 172	23 960	17 798
Medical products, services of physicians	5 155	7 312	4 598	8 247	14 852	8 387	9 728	8 223
Purchase of vehicles	8 459	5 458	8 420	19 840	13 867	35 638	35 547	17 283
Other transport services and communications	22 378	14 591	27 859	47 088	34 557	58 075	66 202	36 225
Recreation, entertainment, travels	22 023	21 334	25 670	45 616	44 026	50 915	61 761	36 662
Other goods and services	28 289	21 722	40 113	50 355	45 045	77 029	69 110	45 324
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	24 315	48 126	138 431	34 719	22 672	139 720	114 751	63 224
Child care	-	-	51 565	-	-	53 683	3 290	13 393
Education	18 265	1 261	77 517	26 934	1 736	73 946	99 770	32 507
Health	6 050	46 865	9 349	7 785	20 937	12 090	11 691	17 324
Taxes on production and import, total	39 397	39 032	56 731	80 568	80 364	108 048	111 372	69 754
VAT	24 896	22 203	37 277	50 337	46 944	67 352	64 540	42 602
Excise duty	11 780	11 379	15 483	24 430	23 933	32 596	37 800	21 062
Stamp duties	191	21	178	318	555	586	267	313
Real property tax	2 530	5 429	3 793	5 483	8 933	7 515	8 766	5 777
	number							
Persons per household	1.0	1.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	3.9	3.9	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	472	388	104	445	458	488	160	2 515
Households in Denmark - thousand	583	463	127	411	359	517	133	2 592

Table 214 Consumption expenditure of households by type of dwelling. 2008

	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	805 965	671 484	385 204	350 590	442 827	138 818	348 709	587 784
Income taxes, etc.	243 629	265 129	108 712	100 519	142 153	36 505	101 913	179 413
Disposable amount	504 135	344 509	271 119	243 751	288 397	100 801	246 795	374 385
Net saving	95 895	1 858	26 722	23 414	21 182	-13 077	77 442	55 647
Total consumption	393 977	330 116	237 061	214 420	256 487	111 862	164 557	308 094
A Food	40 338	29 993	26 177	23 775	27 827	11 991	12 550	32 151
B Beverages and tobacco	12 334	9 890	9 549	9 264	9 618	4 105	5 973	10 665
C Clothing and footwear	20 450	16 595	11 159	12 619	16 727	11 392	811	16 697
D Housing, total	78 662	70 977	58 527	51 938	54 152	21 931	60 313	65 571
Rent	662	163	50 318	44 402	44 608	19 277	48 507	21 412
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	-	-	-	15	111	-	-	14
Permanent renting of secondary dwelling, etc.	153	581	341	104	146	-	106	174
Imputed rent, owner-occupied dwelling	43 320	30 618	-	-	-	-	7 852	22 011
Land tax, owner-occupied dwelling	8 486	5 295	197	110	27	-	-	4 321
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	216	1 040	-	-	-	-	-	157
Value of dwelling free of charge	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Imputed rent, secondary dwelling	2 716	1 793	502	931	1 735	-	-	1 826
Land tax, secondary dwelling	918	452	114	332	510	-	-	602
Stamp duties, loans in secondary dwelling	12	-	7	-	-	-	-	6
Materials for maintenance of dwelling	2 075	1 517	1 270	403	746	1 067	-	1 368
Materials for repair of dwelling	1 310	1 820	502	134	303	-	-	820
Flagstones, etc. for gardens	402	53	-	43	323	-	-	232
Repair, etc. workman, dwelling	8 085	8 461	140	1 275	1 432	-	-	4 742
Water supply	2 099	1 986	1 467	1 125	1 215	449	741	1 649
Refuse collection	2 477	2 145	1 995	1 719	1 445	728	1 468	2 073
Water drainage, sewerage	2 737	2 481	1 462	1 045	1 126	384	708	1 943
Miscellaneous maintenance	2 330	3 169	136	143	226	-	905	1 337
Payments to homeowners' association, etc.	597	9 404	76	159	200	26	26	851
E Electricity and fuels	28 207	19 946	19 489	14 028	16 978	4 493	5 770	21 494
F Furniture, furnishings, household services	23 434	25 755	12 251	10 029	15 723	6 891	15 386	17 798
G Medical products, services of physicians	9 880	7 161	6 268	6 255	9 571	3 189	4 026	8 223
H Purchase of vehicles	25 686	18 266	9 620	9 359	8 689	2 277	-	17 283
I Transport services and communications	48 491	36 309	28 114	22 777	27 205	13 243	31 826	36 225
J Recreation, entertainment, travels	46 791	37 447	28 384	25 409	32 447	12 772	18 273	36 662
K Other goods and services	59 705	57 778	27 524	28 968	37 548	19 579	9 630	45 324
Interest on mortgage loans	50 913	56 372	1 467	1 113	1 549	-	-	27 509
Extension, etc. of dwelling	30 768	11 760	3 450	2 172	8 822	-	1 142	16 769
Total income per person	314 830	392 681	202 739	211 199	266 763	134 774	283 503	281 236
Total consumption per person	153 897	193 050	124 769	129 169	154 510	108 604	133 786	147 413
	number etc.							
Size of dwelling, square metre	143	90	95	76	88	53	65	111
Year of construction	1952	1945	1962	1947	1949	1960	1977	1951
Persons per household	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.2	2.1
of whom adults	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.6
Households in the survey	1 324	163	184	569	227	46	2	2 515
Households in Denmark - thousand	1 218	138	223	715	229	63	5	2 592
Persons in Denmark - thousand	3 122	237	425	1 189	380	64	6	5 423

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

Table 215 Income, consumption and taxation by region. 2008

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
	DKK per household					
A. Earned income (B+C)	405 682	411 769	374 472	414 827	363 526	397 506
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	394 333	397 591	346 848	391 694	346 361	379 092
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	11 349	14 178	27 624	23 133	17 165	18 414
D. Property income	42 211	35 739	36 058	52 669	47 477	42 793
E. Private transfers	67 489	45 069	37 718	40 789	40 835	49 242
F. Transfers from the public sector	73 634	76 273	82 772	82 268	92 630	79 844
G. Other income and reconciliation	7 617	2 801	4 371	3 961	2 883	4 927
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	596 632	571 651	535 391	594 513	547 351	574 312
I. Capital transfers to the household	25 248	8 171	7 858	8 193	7 604	13 472
J. Total income (H+I)	621 880	579 822	543 250	602 706	554 955	587 784
K. Income taxes, etc.	203 195	171 656	161 236	175 827	162 599	179 413
L. Private interest payments, etc.	40 632	49 131	33 022	38 888	32 053	38 973
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	378 053	359 035	348 992	387 991	360 303	369 398
N. Payments from capital pensions	9 677	4 620	8 396	6 224	16 029	8 576
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	3 905	1 880	3 356	2 530	7 699	3 589
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	383 825	361 775	354 032	391 685	368 633	374 385
Q. Fines	291	299	219	215	320	263
R. Gifts, charity	8 554	4 225	4 762	3 577	3 141	5 458
S. Membership fees	4 832	5 407	4 724	5 138	4 475	4 923
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	43 889	33 581	59 151	76 823	70 737	55 647
U. Pension and ATP contributions	54 356	49 300	49 418	52 720	47 175	51 455
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	1 287	2 028	1 766	1 803	2 874	1 777
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	16 012	18 595	13 105	19 312	18 659	16 769
Y. Other saving, including residual	-27 766	-36 342	-5 138	2 989	2 030	-14 354
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	326 259	318 263	285 176	305 932	289 960	308 094
Food	33 315	33 298	31 252	31 820	29 548	32 151
Beverages and tobacco	11 136	12 332	10 370	9 957	8 994	10 665
Clothing and footwear, etc.	19 724	15 500	16 153	13 671	16 614	16 697
Rent (housing)	72 166	61 112	60 754	64 637	63 544	65 571
Electricity and fuels	22 222	23 725	20 062	19 991	22 227	21 494
Furniture, furnishings, household services	18 729	17 638	15 623	18 362	18 447	17 798
Medical products, services of physicians	9 191	8 893	7 026	8 302	6 626	8 223
Purchase of vehicles	14 276	22 135	15 641	21 180	14 838	17 283
Other transport services and communications	35 603	40 416	33 486	35 719	38 883	36 225
Recreation, entertainment, travel	40 748	38 431	32 144	37 016	30 256	36 662
Other goods and services	49 149	44 785	42 665	45 277	39 983	45 324
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	65 561	49 689	66 291	65 204	64 650	63 224
Child care	13 446	13 282	15 876	12 748	9 688	13 393
Education	34 638	26 011	32 937	32 404	34 448	32 507
Health	17 477	10 397	17 478	20 052	20 515	17 324
Taxes on production and imports, total	71 718	75 584	63 981	70 577	65 693	69 754
VAT	44 180	44 850	39 552	42 598	40 897	42 602
Excise duties	18 798	24 942	20 019	22 984	20 621	21 062
Stamp duties	494	282	226	227	163	313
Real property tax	71 718	75 584	63 981	70 577	65 693	69 754
	number					
Persons per household	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
of whom adults	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Households in the survey	854	292	521	583	265	2 515
Households in Denmark - thousand	823	379	552	567	272	2 592

Table 216	Home appliances	
	2009	2010
	thousands	
Number of families	2 455	2 497
	per cent	
Tumble dryer	53	53
Washing machine	79	82
Dishwasher	59	69
Microwave oven	72	76
Video camera	31	32
Digital videocamera	24	26
Digital camera	73	77
CD-player	91	84
Video recorder	68	55
DVD-player	86	85
Dvd recorder	28	32
BluRay-player	...	10
Flatscreen TV	56	70
Digital TV	53	60
Stationary computer	...	53
Portable computer	...	72
PC	86	...
Internet	81	...
Mobile phone	98	97
Fixed line telephone subscription	68	64
MP3 Player etc	...	50
MP3 Player	48	...
MP4 Player	14	...
DAB radio	29	33
GPS navigation	42	46
GPS-watch	...	8
Game console	...	35
E-book reader	...	2
	number	
Persons interviewed	922	930

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

www.statbank.dk/varforbr

Table 217 Price index for domestic supply by categories of use

	Weight	2009 Average	2010 Average
	per cent	————— 2005 =100 —————	
Price Index for Domestic Supply total	100.00	108.0	113.5
Producers' materials	62.84	109.3	117.3
Raw materials for agriculture	3.08	135.6	140.6
Raw materials for other industries	42.33	109.8	117.1
Fuels and lubricants	4.46	117.2	154.5
Machinery and tools; goods transport equipment	12.98	98.5	98.9
Consumer goods	37.16	105.7	106.8
Foods of animal origin, excl. fish	6.56	106.5	110.3
Fish and fish products	1.94	104.2	114.7
Foods of vegetable origin	2.81	115.3	117.9
Beverages and tobacco	2.81	114.0	117.0
Other consumer goods	23.04	102.6	101.7
Distribution by origin:			
Danish goods	36.77	114.5	120.8
Danish producers' materials	25.35	115.8	123.9
Danish consumer goods	11.43	111.5	113.7
Imported goods	63.23	103.5	108.4
Imported producers' materials	37.49	104.6	112.5
Imported consumer goods	25.74	101.6	102.2
Imported unprocessed raw materials, total = Raw material price index total	9.27	110.3	136.5
Unprocessed materials for agriculture	0.61	128.1	132.6
Unprocessed materials for other industries	6.17	101.9	120.8
Fuels and lubricants	2.49	127.2	177.0

 www.statbank.dk/pris10 and [pris11](http://www.statbank.dk/pris11)

Table 218 Domestic supply of some important food stuffs

	Supply, total		
	2007	2008	2009
	thousand tonnes		
Milk and cream			
Whole and partly skimmed milk ¹	229	221	208
Skim- and buttermilk	279	297	302
Junket and yoghurt	111	106	107
Other milk products ²	73	62	58
Cream (incl. cultured cream)	51	48	52
Fats			
Butter ³	10	10	10
Margarine	45	44	42
Cheese	..	..	..
Eggs	92	..	82
Meat			
Beef and veal ⁴	150	145	137
Pork ⁴	208	203	198
Poultry meat	124	125	115
Horse meat	1	..	..
Mutton and lamb	8	8	8
Game meat	4	4	4
Flour and groats, etc.			
Wheat flour	310	329	300
Durum wheat e.g. pasta products	32	20	34
Rye flour	82	85	78
Oat-meal	26	34	34
Rice and rice flour	34	40	35
Other flours and groats, etc.	65	70	68
Sugar	..	..	..
Potatoes	299	302	304
Organic products⁵			
Milk and cream	166	182	172
Eggs	8	8	8

Note: The figures shows the supply available for human consumption in Denmark.

www.statbank.dk/fvf1 and fvf11

¹ Excl. natural milk at producers for consumption. ² Includes various cultured-milk products, chocolate milk and skimmed chocolate milk. ³ In addition, there are mixed products which comprise about 27 mio. kg a year since 1996. ⁴ The figures exclude consumption of edible offals. ⁵ Part of total supply.

Table 219 Consumption of beverages and tobacco

	2007	2008	2009
	— mio. litres —		
Consumption of beer	527	505	476
Dutiable sales of lager equivalents	462	440	406
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	65	65	70
Consumption of wine	180	186	189
Dutiable sales	168	174	175
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	12	12	14
Consumption of spirits	27	25	20
Dutiable sales	25	23	18
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	2	2	2
Consumption of alcoholic soft drinks	0	0	0
Dutiable sales	0	0	0
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	0	0	0
	— avg. litres —		
Consumption of pure alcohol per capita	9.9	9.6	9.2
Consump. of pure alcohol per capita over 14 years	12.0	11.6	11.1
	— mio. units —		
Consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.	8 226	8 160	8 089
Dutiable sales	8 026	7 985	7 939
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	200	175	150
	— units —		
Avg. consumption of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.			
Per capita	1 510	1 480	1 466
Per capita over 14 years	1 832	1 783	1 763
	— tonnes —		
Consumption of smoking tobacco	1 208	1 099	1 029
Dutiable sales	908	849	779
Estimated cross-border shopping (net)	300	250	250

www.statbank.dk/alko2 and [alko4](http://www.statbank.dk/alko4)

Table 220 Average prices for foods

		1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Amount		DKK in current prices				
Rye bread	1 kg	1.43	4.56	7.46	13.63	16.94
White bread	300 g	1.16	3.23	5.81	7.38	8.56
Rolls	1 pcs	0.38	1.10	2.12	2.99	4.45
Danish pastry	1 pcs	0.68	2.05	4.43	6.51	9.69
Dry cakes	1 pcs	0.83	2.78	6.10	8.83	11.96
Minced beef	1 kg	15.09	43.44	77.73	98.71	123.18
Saddle of pork	1 kg	22.96	40.72	70.31	57.30	60.94
Sausages	1 kg	13.16	31.17	53.46	47.89	58.92
Liver paste	1 kg	11.80	22.34	31.18	30.33	43.27
Mettwurst	1 kg	11.61	23.70	35.73	38.27	47.88
Cod, medium-sized	1 kg	4.44	15.30	38.97	60.80	110.31
Plaice, medium-sized	1 kg	8.26	24.21	57.42	88.76	116.37
Full milk	1/1 l	1.29	3.49	6.39	6.19	7.40
Double cream	1/2 l	4.57	9.71	12.84	12.84	12.51
Cheese, 45%	1 kg	10.70	39.15	65.27	62.93	78.82
Eggs, large	10 pcs	5.40	9.71	14.12	18.32	22.35
Butter, salted	1 kg	12.52	23.85	41.20	45.40	59.68
Apples	1 kg	3.42	7.58	12.06	13.13	15.45
Grapes	1 kg	7.77	23.55	33.67	28.82	32.97
Oranges	1 kg	3.10	7.96	11.27	11.43	12.95
Bananas	1 kg	3.62	9.02	13.46	14.53	15.48
Carrots	1 kg	2.60	7.28	8.34	8.58	7.15
Onions	1 kg	3.60	8.07	8.49	8.35	7.75
Tomatoes	1 kg	7.90	20.27	25.33	25.29	27.50
Cucumbers	1 kg	6.92	13.98	18.75	21.27	21.46
Cabbages	1 kg	1.35	2.88	4.75	5.14	6.63
Cauliflowers	1 kg	4.19	10.19	12.91	12.51	15.16
Potatoes, Danish	1 kg	1.18	2.82	4.49	7.11	8.47
Coffee	1 kg	26.55	60.97	51.87	61.25	67.30

www.statbank.dk/06

Table 221 Net price index

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percentage annual increase
	2000=100													
2000	98.1	98.9	99.5	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.8	100.6	100.8	101.0	100.9	100.0	3.1
2001	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.9	102.4	102.3	102.8	103.0	102.8	103.0	102.4	2.4
2002	103.1	104.1	104.7	105.1	105.2	105.1	104.8	104.8	105.5	105.7	105.6	105.6	104.9	2.5
2003	105.8	107.0	107.8	107.8	107.6	107.5	106.9	106.9	107.5	107.6	107.8	107.6	107.3	2.3
2004	107.4	108.3	108.9	109.0	109.4	109.1	108.7	108.4	109.0	109.4	109.1	108.9	108.8	1.4
2005	108.7	109.9	110.6	111.2	111.1	111.2	111.0	111.0	111.9	111.8	111.5	111.6	111.0	2.0
2006	111.3	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.5	113.7	113.5	113.5	113.8	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.2	2.0
2007	113.3	114.7	115.1	115.4	115.6	115.5	115.1	114.9	115.6	116.0	116.8	116.7	115.4	1.9
2008	117.1	118.6	119.1	119.5	120.1	120.4	120.2	120.3	120.7	120.5	120.2	119.8	119.7	3.7
2009	119.5	121.7	122.1	122.1	122.5	122.8	122.3	122.6	122.6	122.7	122.7	122.4	122.2	2.1
2010	122.3	123.8	124.6	124.7	124.7	124.6	124.5	124.8	125.3	125.2	125.2	125.4	124.6	2.0

www.statbank.dk/pris7

Table 222 Consumer price index. annual average

Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase
1900=100											
1901	100	-0.2	1931	178	-5.7	1961	555	4.5	1991	4 353	2.4
1902	101	1.3	1932	177	-0.7	1962	591	6.6	1992	4 445	2.1
1903	101	-0.2	1933	181	2.7	1963	622	5.2	1993	4 500	1.3
1904	102	1.3	1934	188	3.9	1964	645	3.6	1994	4 590	2.0
1905	102	-0.5	1935	196	3.8	1965	686	6.4	1995	4 686	2.1
1906	103	0.7	1936	198	1.2	1966	733	6.8	1996	4 785	2.1
1907	106	3.5	1937	205	3.6	1967	787	7.4	1997	4 890	2.2
1908	107	0.9	1938	207	1.2	1968	850	8.0	1998	4 980	1.8
1909	108	0.7	1939	213	2.9	1969	880	3.5	1999	5 104	2.5
1910	109	0.7	1940	266	24.4	1970	937	6.5	2000	5 253	2.9
1911	109	0.2	1941	305	14.7	1971	992	5.9	2001	5 377	2.4
1912	113	3.8	1942	315	3.5	1972	1 058	6.6	2002	5 507	2.4
1913	116	2.6	1943	318	0.8	1973	1 156	9.3	2003	5 622	2.1
1914	119	2.3	1944	325	2.2	1974	1 333	15.3	2004	5 687	1.2
1915	140	18.0	1945	328	1.1	1975	1 461	9.6	2005	5 790	1.8
1916	165	17.8	1946	326	-0.7	1976	1 592	9.0	2006	5 900	1.9
1917	191	15.8	1947	335	2.9	1977	1 769	11.1	2007	6 001	1.7
1918	223	16.8	1948	344	2.5	1978	1 946	10.0	2008	6 205	3.4
1919	264	18.6	1949	352	2.4	1979	2 133	9.6	2009	6 287	1.3
1920	315	19.3	1950	384	9.1	1980	2 396	12.3	2010	6 432	2.3
1921	268	-15.0	1951	429	11.7	1981	2 677	11.7			
1922	228	-15.0	1952	439	2.2	1982	2 948	10.1			
1923	237	4.2	1953	436	-0.5	1983	3 152	6.9			
1924	251	6.0	1954	444	1.9	1984	3 350	6.3			
1925	244	-2.8	1955	474	6.7	1985	3 507	4.7			
1926	207	-15.0	1956	498	5.0	1986	3 636	3.7			
1927	200	-3.4	1957	504	1.2	1987	3 782	4.0			
1928	199	-0.6	1958	509	0.9	1988	3 953	4.5			
1929	198	-0.6	1959	519	2.1	1989	4 142	4.8			
1930	188	-4.8	1960	531	2.3	1990	4 251	2.6			

www.statbank.dk/pris8 and pris9

Table 223 Consumer price index

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percentage annual increase
2000=100														
2000	98.3	98.9	99.6	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.9	100.6	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.0	2.9
2001	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.4	102.8	102.7	102.4	102.4	102.9	103.0	102.8	103.0	102.4	2.3
2002	103.1	103.8	104.5	104.9	105.0	105.0	104.7	104.8	105.4	105.6	105.6	105.6	104.8	2.4
2003	105.8	106.8	107.5	107.5	107.3	107.3	106.7	106.6	107.4	107.1	107.2	107.1	107.0	2.1
2004	107.0	107.8	108.3	108.4	108.7	108.5	108.1	107.9	108.6	108.9	108.6	108.4	108.3	1.2
2005	108.1	109.2	109.8	110.4	110.3	110.4	110.3	110.3	111.2	111.1	110.8	110.8	110.2	1.8
2006	110.4	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.5	112.8	112.5	112.5	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.8	112.3	1.9
2007	112.4	113.6	114.1	114.3	114.5	114.4	113.9	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.5	115.4	114.2	1.7
2008	115.7	117.1	117.6	118.0	118.4	118.8	118.4	118.6	119.1	118.9	118.6	118.2	118.1	3.4
2009	117.8	119.3	119.7	119.6	119.9	120.2	119.6	119.9	120.1	120.1	120.1	119.9	119.7	1.3
2010	120.2	121.6	122.3	122.5	122.5	122.3	122.3	122.7	123.2	123.1	123.2	123.3	122.4	2.3

www.statbank.dk/pris12

Table 224 Consumer price index and its sub-indices

	Weights at Jan. 2009	2009 average	2010 average
	—————2000=100—————		
Consumer price index. total	100.00	119.7	122.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11.53	123.7	124.2
Food	10.20	123.3	123.4
Non-alcoholic beverages	1.33	126.7	130.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.68	107.8	115.9
Alcoholic beverages	1.79	104.6	104.6
Tobacco	1.89	111.2	127.3
Clothing and footwear	4.98	98.1	98.0
Clothing	4.11	93.4	93.8
Footwear	0.87	121.9	119.8
Housing. water. electricity. gas and other fuels	27.86	127.8	132.5
Actual and imputed rentals for housing	19.91	125.1	128.7
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0.83	124.8	125.6
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	1.80	159.3	163.0
Electricity. gas and other fuels	6.32	127.5	136.8
Furnishings. household etc.	6.07	116.4	116.8
Furniture and furnishings. carpets etc.	2.31	110.8	109.8
Household textiles	0.52	109.9	110.4
Household appliances and repair of this	0.87	106.6	108.3
Glassware. tableware and household utensils	0.80	124.4	125.0
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0.57	111.2	112.9
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	0.89	138.6	140.0
Health	2.75	113.7	115.2
Medical products. appliances and equipment	1.26	96.2	98.1
Out-patient services	1.07	134.1	136.0
Hospital services	0.42	126.7	125.7
Transport	14.15	121.4	125.3
Purchase of vehicles	6.64	110.6	110.0
Operation of personal transport equipment	6.32	126.4	135.8
Transport services	1.19	134.6	134.2
Communication	2.13	85.2	82.7
Recreation and culture	11.46	104.2	104.4
Audio-visual. photographic and information processing equipment	2.74	52.3	50.0
Other major durables for recreation and culture	0.64	112.4	112.9
Other recreational items and equipment. gardens and pets	2.36	105.8	104.2
Recreational and cultural services	2.92	134.9	138.6
Newspapers. books and stationery	1.60	132.7	135.3
Package holidays	1.20	137.7	142.7
Education	0.73	166.4	173.6
Restaurants and hotels	5.00	127.3	129.4
Catering services	4.73	127.6	129.9
Accommodation services	0.28	124.3	123.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	9.66	129.8	134.5
Personal care	2.20	123.6	126.2
Personal effects n.e.c.	0.77	121.9	122.4
Social protection	1.91	129.7	135.2
Insurance	2.53	146.6	154.4
Financial services n.e.c.	1.77	123.6	128.9
Other services n.e.c.	0.49	136.0	138.7
Goods	53.45	112.0	114.3
Services	46.55	129.3	132.7

www.statbank.dk/pris6

Table 225 Price index for sales of property. 2009

	One-family houses	Weekend cottage	Owner-occupied flats
	2006=100		
All Denmark	88.1	88.3	74.5
Region Hovedstaden	74.6	78.2	68.6
Region Sjælland	83.2	81.9	81.6
Region Syddanmark	103.0	103.4	96.5
Region Midtjylland	96.9	96.8	85.8
Region Nordjylland	101.7	91.8	98.2
Province København by	74.7	..	71.3
Province Københavns omegn	74.8	..	61.8
Province Nordsjælland	72.7	76.2	69.6
Province Bornholm	105.3	130.1	..
Province Østsjælland	75.4	71.0	76.8
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	87.6	82.7	87.8
Province Fyn	101.1	110.4	89.4
Province Sydjylland	104.3	100.8	101.4
Province Østjylland	92.8	92.7	82.2
Province Vestjylland	106.8	100.8	116.5
Province Nordjylland	101.7	91.8	98.2

www.statbank.dk/ejen66

Table 226 Completed cases on foreclosures to real estate

	2009	2010
Total	4 355	5 305
Residential properties	2 243	2 896
Owner-occupied flats for residential	890	924
Owner-occupied flats for business	75	149
Residential and business properties	261	251
Agricultural properties	52	157
Building sites	224	263
Weekend cottages	227	244
Rental properties	202	170
Business properties	161	222
Other	20	29

Source: Central Court administration

Table 227 Indices for price trends, ordinary free trade

	2000	2009
	index, 2006 = 100	
One-family houses	56.9	88.1
Residential properties with 2 flats	56.5	88.9
Residential properties with 3 flats	63.5	103.7
Residential properties with 4-8 flats	38.9	97.1
Residential properties with 9 flats and over	34.3	100.3
Residential and business properties	46.6	100.4
Business properties	72.9	101.5
Industrial properties and warehouses	83.0	102.5
Agricultural properties, total	51.5	110.3
Weekend cottages	45.3	88.3
Building sites under 2.000 m ²	73.7	96.7
Owner-occupied flats	46.1	74.5

www.statbank.dk/ejen6

Table 228 Assessment of real property

	General assessment 2008			General assessment 2009		
	Assessments	Property values	Land values	Assessments	Property values	Land values
	number	DKK mio.		number	DKK mio.	
All Denmark	2 083 996	6 026 658	1 636 580	2 099 810	5 442 855	1 437 724
One-family houses	1 178 203	2 296 175	718 293	1 186 817	1 859 298	540 877
Two- and three-family houses	26 447	75 098	19 760	25 989	60 666	14 458
Multi-dwelling houses and commercial properties with or without residence	99 746	1 326 864	287 863	100 053	1 322 603	290 859
Owner-occupied flats	225 817	372 556	58 732	230 899	287 529	45 107
Holiday dwellings on own land	195 748	276 594	93 345	196 712	231 359	81 275
Industrial properties and warehouses	18 834	216 359	38 573	19 068	213 941	39 969
Agricultural properties	88 670	635 605	179 706	86 891	631 057	178 646
Nurseries and horticultural properties, fruit orchards, etc.	2 012	9 233	1 506	1 960	9 053	1 480
Forests and orchards separately assessed	5 535	36 318	10 072	5 589	37 816	10 391
Building sites	115 013	122 867	90 131	116 174	128 973	93 871
Government and municipal properties	13 336	295 669	68 124	13 267	290 646	67 885
Other assessed properties	114 635	363 318	70 476	116 391	369 914	72 906

Source: Central Tax Administration

www.statbank.dk/06

Table 229 Sales of real property in ordinary free trade

	Total of registered number of sales		Average price per property DKK thousands		As percentage of public assessment ¹	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
One-family houses						
All Denmark	39 702	34 276	1 826	1 763	103.5	111.1
Region Hovedstaden	7 060	7 625	3 139	2 747	96.1	113.9
Region Sjælland	6 433	5 569	1 793	1 589	99.1	108.1
Region Syddanmark	10 670	8 399	1 458	1 390	110.9	111.8
Region Midtjylland	9 972	8 438	1 621	1 591	108.3	108.5
Region Nordjylland	5 567	4 245	1 235	1 235	111.4	110.1
Province København by	885	1 103	3 526	3 052	100.8	112.4
Province Københavns Omegn	2 660	2 794	3 427	3 054	96.6	113.6
Province Nordsjælland	2 924	3 264	3 165	2 636	93.2	114.8
Province Bornholm	591	464	1 017	931	112.2	111.2
Province Østsjælland	1 553	1 602	2 718	2 212	93.4	116.8
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	4 880	3 967	1 498	1 327	102.8	102.7
Province Fyn	4 178	3 245	1 533	1 440	108.7	110.0
Province Sydjylland	6 492	5 154	1 411	1 360	112.6	113.0
Province Østjylland	5 745	5 221	1 890	1 812	106.2	109.3
Province Vestjylland	4 227	3 217	1 258	1 226	112.8	106.6
Province Nordjylland	5 567	4 245	1 235	1 235	111.4	110.1
Owner-occupied flats						
All Denmark	13 546	11 939	1 710	1 542	97.7	111.1
Region Hovedstaden	7 231	6 790	2 051	1 781	96.3	111.4
Region Sjælland	1 075	840	1 326	1 175	97.7	106.8
Region Syddanmark	1 599	1 135	1 192	1 104	100.9	109.6
Region Midtjylland	2 574	2 190	1 367	1 299	100.5	111.0
Region Nordjylland	1 067	984	1 100	1 150	103.6	113.6
Province København by	4 334	4 344	2 068	1 864	95.6	111.6
Province Københavns Omegn	1 805	1 539	2 124	1 641	97.9	109.3
Province Nordsjælland	1 063	892	1 859	1 599	96.8	114.5
Province Bornholm	29	15	922	704	140.7	113.7
Province Østsjælland	435	396	1 653	1 362	96.3	111.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	640	444	1 092	1 015	99.1	101.6
Province Fyn	740	437	1 220	1 088	101.8	107.5
Province Sydjylland	859	698	1 172	1 114	100.2	110.8
Province Østjylland	1 981	1 803	1 463	1 372	98.5	111.7
Province Vestjylland	593	387	1 016	920	113.0	106.3
Province Nordjylland	1 067	984	1 100	1 150	103.6	113.6
Other properties:						
Residential properties with 2 flats	1 187	789	1 806	2 044	80.5	69.4
Residential properties with 3 flats	272	141	1 715	1 979	89.3	85.8
Residential properties with 4-8 flats	447	268	3 551	3 493	112.3	97.4
Residential properties with 9 flats and over	174	112	20 516	19 949	124.2	102.7
Residential and business properties	1 843	1 081	5 026	4 512	112.9	106.1
Business properties	1 271	794	11 572	8 087	116.7	101.4
Industrial properties and warehouses	984	508	8 667	7 946	112.7	98.6
Agricultural properties	3 631	2 574	263	218	114.9	94.1
Weekend cottages	5 420	5 354	1 407	1 260	106.3	110.6
Grounds under 2.000 m ²	6 226	3 481	505	578	130.4	122.7
Grounds over 2.000 m ²	1 381	839	96	73	137.0	107.9

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

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¹ For 2008 is used 2008-tax assessment and for 2009 is used 2009-tax assessment.

General economic statistics

1

The Danish business structure

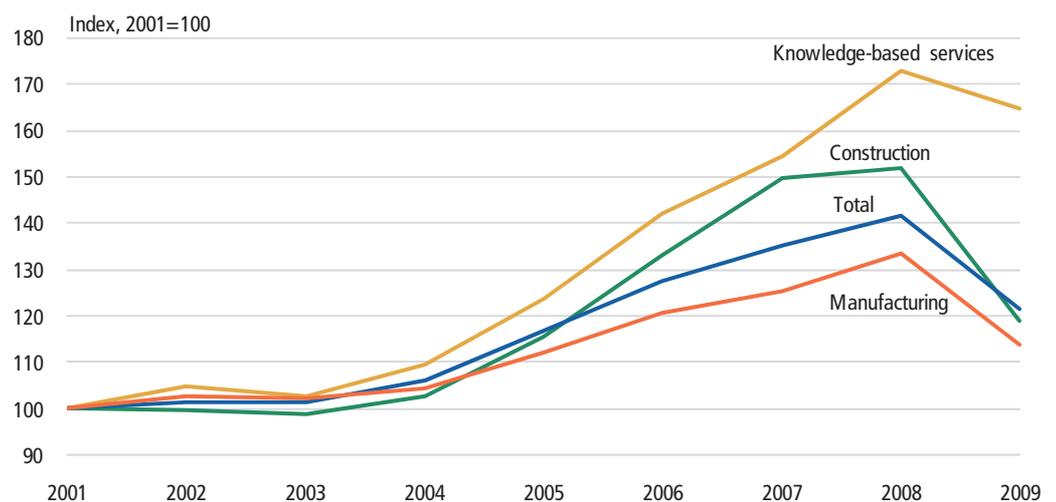
Continued importance of service sector

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

At the turn of the millennium, almost three fourths of all employed persons were working in the service sector. Services include private services in the form of trade, transport, finance, knowledge-based services and personal services as well as public services. The growth of the service sector has continued in the new millennium until the economic crisis in 2008. The crisis seems to have affected knowledge-based services to a lesser extent than the business community in general.

The development can be illustrated by looking at the enterprises' turnover figures during the period 2001-2009. The total growth in the business turnover is 42 per cent until 2008, and consequently decreased to a level of 22 per cent above the 2001 level in 2009. The business turnover in all the industries shown increased until 2008 and consequently decreased, but there are great differences from one industry to another. Business services have increased by 73 per cent in the period until 2008, but have fallen to the level of 65 per cent above the 2001 level in 2009. Construction experienced a considerable growth of 50 per cent in turnover until 2007 followed by a marked slowdown in 2008. In 2009, construction saw a major fall in turnover to a level of 18 per cent above the 2001 level.

Figure 1 Development in total turnover. Selected industries



Note: The turnover figures are in current prices.

Enterprises and workplaces

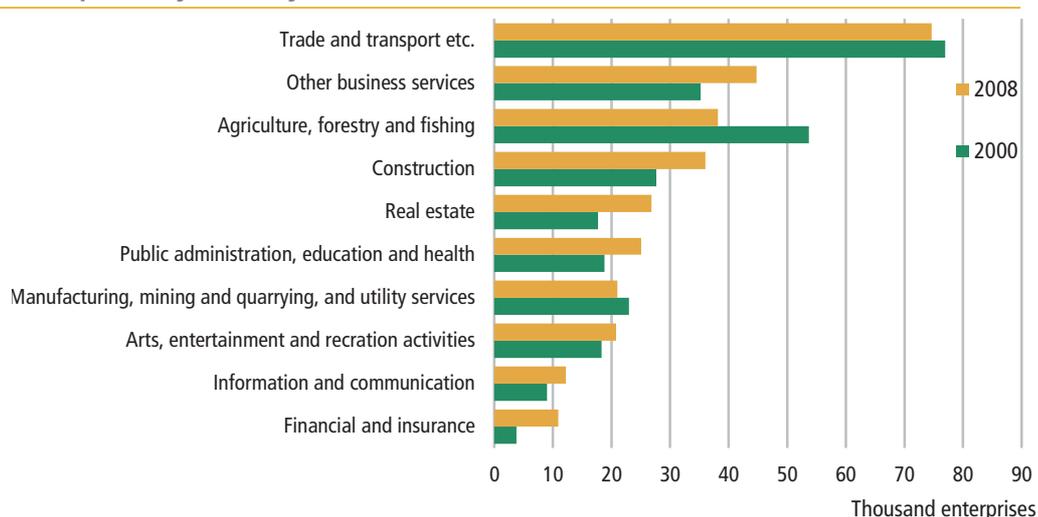
Business structures are described by using two business levels: Enterprises and workplaces. The enterprise is the superior level, which is legally and financially responsible for the operation of the enterprise.

A workplace is an organizationally delimited part of an enterprise at a given address, which produces one – or mainly one – type of goods or services. Thus, workplaces are the sites where the physical production of the goods or services takes place.

Number of enterprises

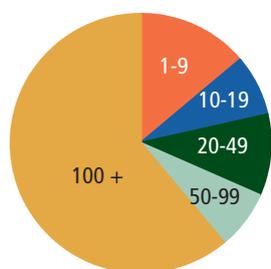
There are 311,500 enterprises in Denmark engaged in a real activity. Trade and transport account for most of these enterprises (24 per cent) as well as Business services (14 per cent), while 12 per cent of the enterprises have their main activity in agriculture, forestry and fishing. 7 per cent have their main activity in manufacturing, mining and quarrying.

Figure 2 Enterprises by industry



www.statbank.dk/gf5

Figure 3 Number of full-time equivalent employees by enterprise size. 2008



www.statbank.dk/gf3

Financial and insurance sector accounts for the largest enterprises

The Danish business structure is characterized by many small enterprises with less than 10 full-time employees (92 per cent). Nevertheless nearly 1.4 million full-time employees – or 61 per cent of all full-time employees – work in the largest enterprises with 100 or more full-time employees.

The private industry with the largest concentration is financial and insurance where 83 per cent are employed in the largest enterprises, while this group accounts for only 6 per cent of the full-time employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Turnover and exports

Danish enterprises had a total turnover of DKK 3,465 billion in 2008. Of this amount, exported goods and services accounted for DKK 846 billion. The remaining goods and services were sold in Denmark.

Enterprises in manufacturing account directly for 40 per cent of all sales of goods and services abroad. Processed goods from agriculture and fishing account for a considerable part of manufacturing exports.

This fact and the circumstance that unprocessed goods from these primary sectors are exported through trading enterprises is the reason why exports directly from agriculture, fishing and mining and quarrying are very limited (DKK 3,969 million).

Construction is primarily oriented towards the domestic sector, as exports account for only about 1 per cent of total turnover.

Foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark

Foreign-owned enterprises account for 19 per cent of total employment though they make up only 1 per cent of the total number of enterprises in the private sector in Denmark in 2008.

The 3,800 enterprises had 293,000 employees (given as full-time employees) and had a turnover of DKK 798 billion – corresponding to 23 per cent of the total turnover in the private sector.

The information and communication and the manufacturing mining and quarrying and utility service sector are with 42 and 22 per cent, respectively, the industries with the largest shares of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises.

The construction sector (5 per cent) is the sector with the smallest share of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises.

Enterprises owned by foreigners are, on average, far larger than enterprises owned by Danes. On average, there were 78 employees per enterprise in foreign-owned enterprises in 2008, while there were four employees per enterprise in Danish-owned enterprises.

Figure 4 Foreign and Danish owned enterprises by share of employees. 2008

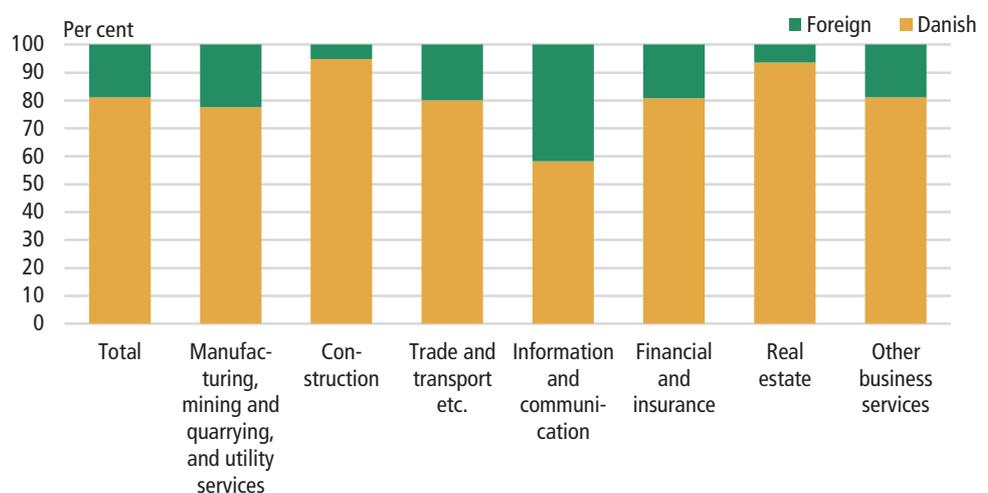
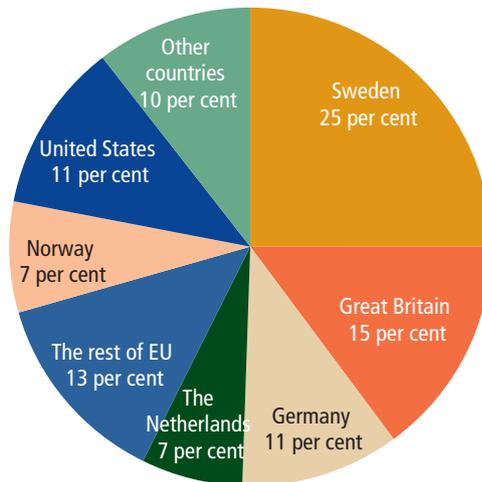


Table 235

71 per cent of the employees in the foreign-owned enterprises work in enterprises owned by other EU countries. Sweden and United Kingdom account for the largest shares of ownership, and enterprises owned from these two countries account for 25 and 15 per cent, respectively, of the total employees in foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark.

Figure 5 Foreign-owned enterprises by share of total turnover. 2007

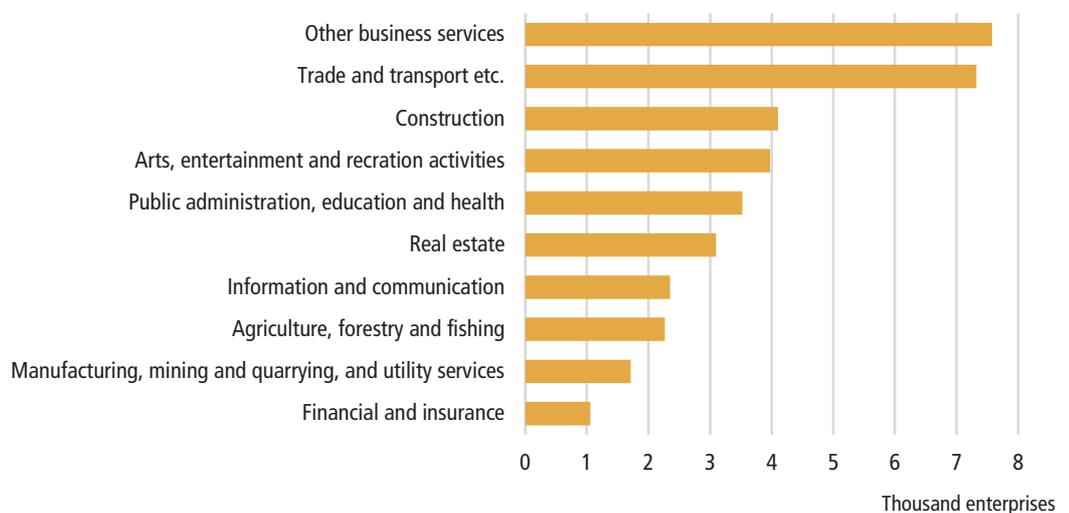


Small increase in the number of new enterprises

New enterprises are an important factor in a dynamic business structure as they are instrumental in creating economic growth by offering new jobs and renewing production processes and product innovation.

In 2008, just under 37,200 new enterprises were established, while the number in 2007 was just under 36,700. Of these, 20 per cent were in other business services, while only 5 per cent of the new enterprises were in manufacturing.

Figure 6 New enterprises by industry. 2008



www.statbank.dk/demo4

The new companies are vulnerable in their first years of existence. 27 per cent of the new established companies in 2007 were no longer active in 2008. Half of the new companies established in 2004 had survived to 2008.

In 2008 more enterprises closed down than were established. In total 42.386 enterprises closed down in 2008. The final total will be somewhat lower since enterprises restarting in 2009 are not yet known and hence cannot be subtracted.

2

Value added

Creation of low value added in distributive trades

It is important that enterprises have a high value added in order to maintain a welfare society. Enterprises' value added, i.e. total current revenue less consumption of goods and services, is spent on, among other things, wages and new investments.

In 2008, Danish enterprises had an average value added percentage of 27 in relative terms compared to total current revenue. Hotels and restaurants (41 per cent), information and communication (45 per cent) and real estate (54 per cent) had a high ranking, while trade and transport was below average (14 and 21 per cent, respectively).

The low percentage profit in trade is due to the fact that enterprises in these industries resell products without changing them. Consequently, the work performed per DKK earned is considerably less in trading enterprises than in enterprises in other industries, and profits are lower in relative terms compared to turnover.

Figure 7 Enterprise results. Selected industries. 2007

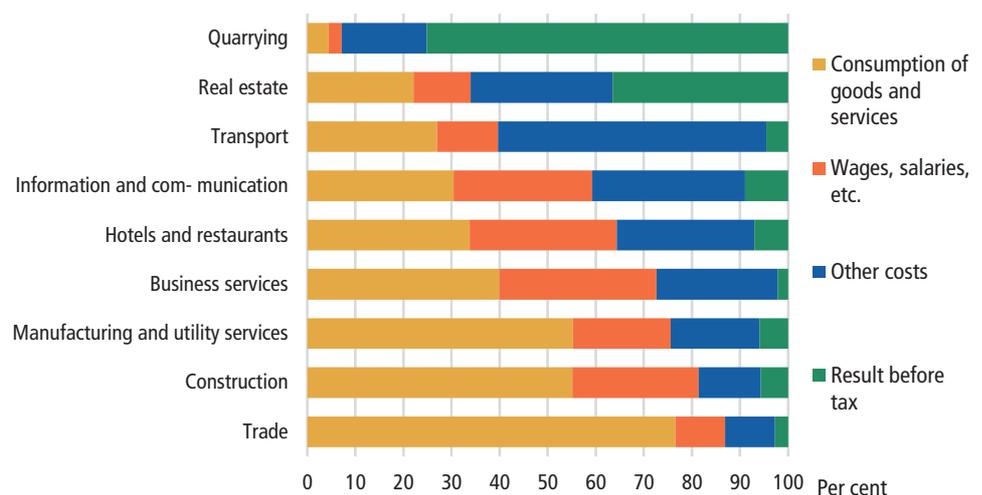


Table 234

This is reflected in the accounts so that the consumption of goods and services account for a very large part of the turnover in trading, while the other service industries as well as mining and quarrying have a relatively low consumption of goods and services. On the other hand, wages account for a large part of the costs in the service sector as well as in manufacturing and in construction.

3

Workplaces

Most workplaces are small

Denmark has a little more than 291,000 permanent workplaces. Almost half of the workplaces are situated in Jutland, while about 30 per cent are found in the metropolitan area. A little more than 3 million jobs are being performed at these workplaces.

On average, there are about ten jobs per workplace, but the size of the workplaces varies much. A great majority of the workplaces are small. Two thirds of the workplaces have less than five jobs, and only a little more than 9,000 workplaces in Denmark have 50 or more jobs.

The large workplaces are concentrated around the major cities. About 15 per cent of the workplaces with 100 or more jobs are situated in Copenhagen Municipality.

Figure 8 Workplaces by industry and size. 2008

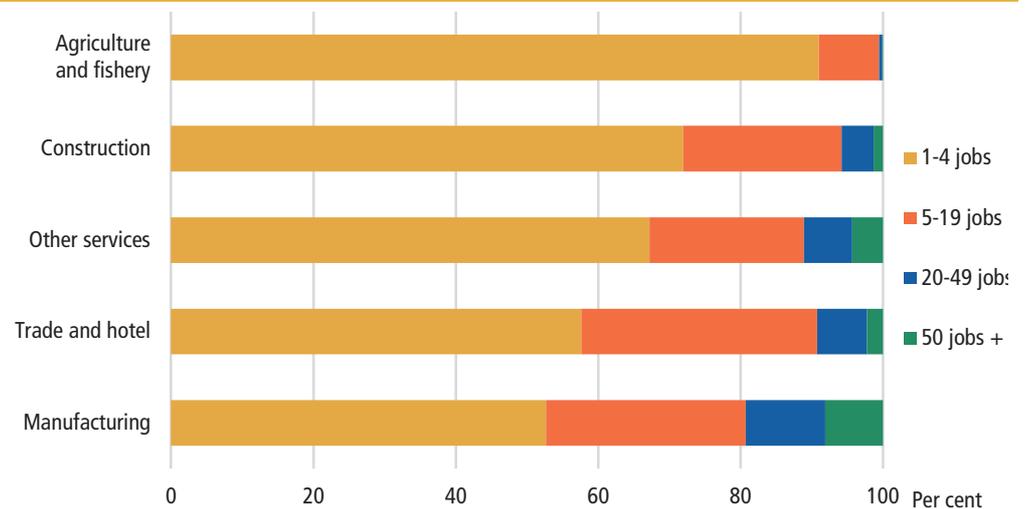
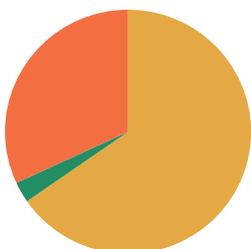


Table 237

Figure 9 Number of jobs by sector. 2008



Private sector, 65,3 per cent
 Public companies, 2,8 per cent
 General government, 31,9 per cent

Table 236

Workplaces are very small especially in agriculture and fishing as more than 90 per cent of the workplaces in these industries have fewer than five jobs. Most workplaces comprise only one job, and the person working at such workplaces is usually the owner himself.

The largest workplaces are found in manufacturing and in services. As regards services, large workplaces are particularly common in public service activities.

One third of all jobs are public sector jobs

A little more than one third of all jobs in Denmark are found in the public sector which comprises general government as well as publicly owned companies.

General government accounts for 30 per cent of all jobs, whereas publicly owned companies account for 3 per cent of all jobs.

The private sector is almost twice the size as almost two thirds of all jobs are in private enterprises.

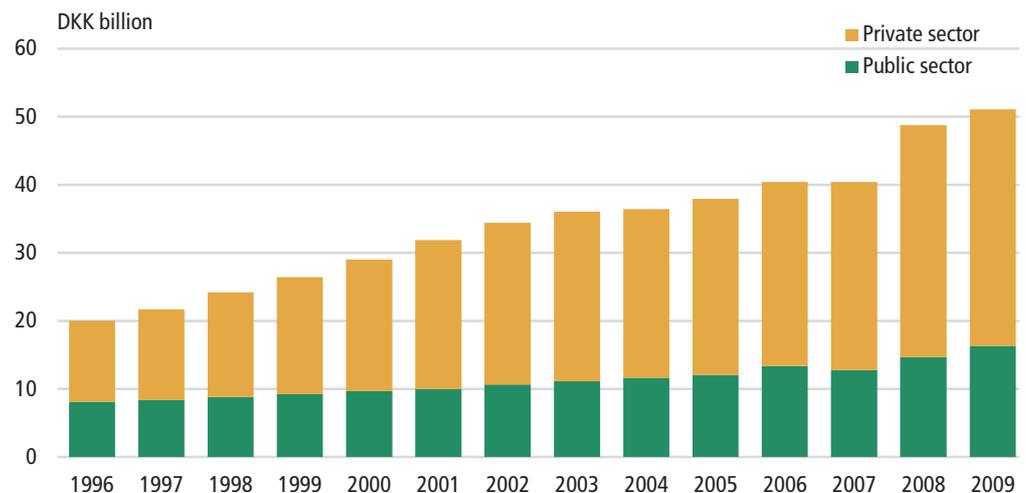
4

Research and development (R&D) and innovation

Research and development as well as innovation activities are important factors for the development of the competitiveness of the firms and, consequently, for economic growth in society.

The creation of new knowledge and its subsequent use in the enterprises are important factors for the dynamics and innovation of the business sector by way of introducing new products and production processes.

Figure 10 R&D expenditure of the public and private sector

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

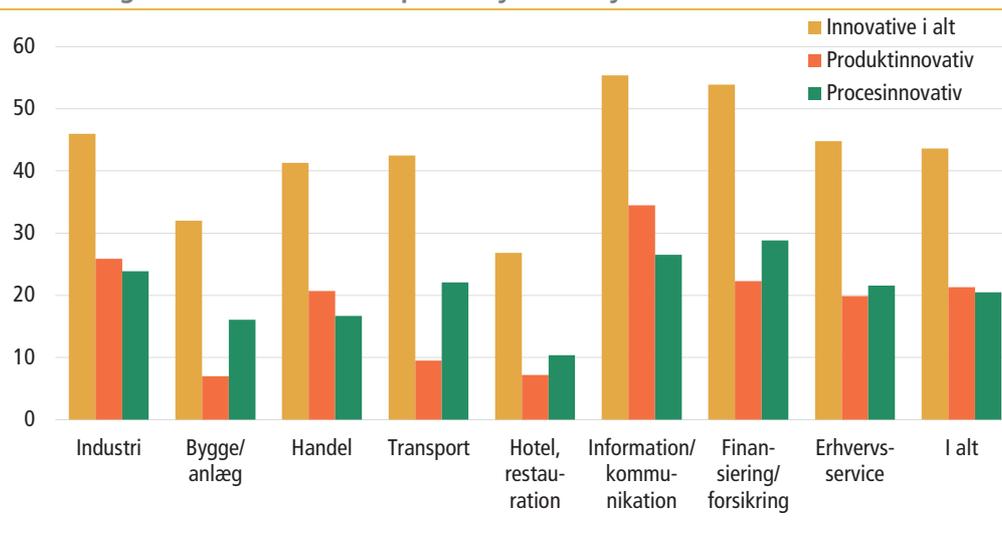
R&D activities take place both in the private and the public sector. Total Danish R&D expenditure in the public and private sector has more than doubled in the period 1998-2008 and has been estimated at DKK 52 billion in 2008.

The private sector's share of total R&D expenditure has been approximately two thirds during the period 1998-2008.

Manufacturing and business services has the highest R&D expenditure

R&D expenditure is particularly high in manufacturing, and total expenditure on own R&D activities reached DKK 15.4 billion in 2009. This amount corresponds to 44 per cent of the private sector's expenditure on R&D. Enterprises in business services, e.g. accounting, architects, research and development and advertising, accounted for an R&D expenditure amounting to DKK 9.3 billion, which corresponds to about one fourth (27 per cent) of R&D expenditure in the private sector in 2009.

Figure 11 Percentage of innovative enterprises by industry. 2007-2009



44 per cent of all enterprises are innovative

The greater majority of Danish enterprises do not carry out research and development activities. Instead, they attempt to increase their competitiveness by introducing new products and production processes, or by introducing new organisational methods or marketing initiatives, i.e. innovation. 44 per cent of the Danish enterprises have introduced innovations during the period 2007-2009.

Innovative enterprises are found primarily among businesses in information and communication and in financial and insurance where 55 per cent and 54 percent respectively, innovated during 2007-2009.

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

Total innovation expenditure amounted to DKK 56.3 billion in 2009, of which 34.7 billion was used for own R&D. In addition Danish enterprises purchase of R&D-services amounted to DKK 11.1 billion in 2009.

Table 230 Enterprises by kind of ownership and industry. 2008

	Sole proprietorship	Partnership etc.	Public limited company	Private limited company	Foundation, society, etc.	Co-operative society, etc.	Public authority	Other owner	Total
	number of enterprises								
Total	163 466	17 421	32 594	73 218	16 157	1 574	253	6 835	311 518
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32 682	3 440	591	1 312	70	23	•	60	38 178
Manufacturing, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply	7 082	1 320	5 344	4 812	1 683	532	•	213	20 986
Construction	20 514	785	3 414	10 884	17	14	•	396	36 024
Wholesale and retail trade; transport, etc.	39 078	3 535	10 083	19 979	641	603	1	720	74 640
Information and communication	4 985	408	1 981	4 365	281	32	•	165	12 217
Finance and insurance	344	71	2 772	7 047	325	60	1	328	10 948
Letting and sale of real estate	7 368	3 526	3 144	7 611	4 926	46	..	221	26 842
Business activities	25 260	1 796	4 481	12 176	565	98	•	383	44 759
Public administration, education and human health activities	15 692	1 811	235	2 801	2 555	19	234	1 717	25 064
Culture, recreation and other services	10 249	694	442	1 683	4 975	141	15	2 600	20 799
Activity not stated	212	35	107	548	119	6	2	32	1 061

Note: Number of real active enterprises means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/gf5

Table 231 Enterprises by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2008

	Number of full-time equivalent employees						Total
	0	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
number of enterprises							
Total	168 010	117 855	13 086	7 912	2 479	2 176	311 518
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25 909	11 891	260	96	15	7	38 178
Mining and quarrying	92	89	17	15	3	6	222
Manufacturing	6 036	6 428	1 652	1 389	587	584	16 676
Energy supply	1 236	368	39	23	11	13	1 690
Water supply, waste management and renovation	1 988	302	37	37	13	21	2 398
Construction	17 360	14 935	2 209	1 162	246	112	36 024
Wholesale and retail trade	17 084	24 365	3 113	1 841	475	343	47 221
Transport	6 777	5 670	734	457	152	135	13 925
Hotels and restaurants	5 927	6 646	564	259	60	38	13 494
Information and communication	7 029	4 112	520	328	122	106	12 217
Finance and insurance	8 007	2 545	110	113	65	108	10 948
Letting and sale of real estate	19 708	6 699	278	123	15	19	26 842
Knowledge service	18 272	9 436	959	535	154	131	29 487
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	9 442	4 612	594	367	143	114	15 272
Public administration, education and human health activities	2	46	15	17	30	176	286
Education	2 291	1 200	443	503	205	128	4 770
Health and social services	10 501	8 158	895	311	94	49	20 008
Culture and recreation	2 392	2 315	242	124	39	25	5 137
Other services, etc.	7 879	7 077	391	204	50	61	15 662
Activity not stated	78	961	14	8	-	-	1 061

Note: Number of real active enterprises means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 232 Full-time equivalent by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2008

	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
	number of full-time equivalent employees					
Total	320 770	176 016	235 477	169 970	1 413 480	2 315 713
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20 696	3 315	2 730	1 030	1 696	29 467
Mining and quarrying	276	244	475	243	2 173	3 411
Manufacturing	23 162	22 649	43 027	39 931	218 635	347 404
Energy supply	1 086	531	705	803	7 958	11 083
Water supply, waste management and renovation	846	520	1 126	941	5 415	8 848
Construction	47 441	29 516	34 527	16 783	33 428	161 695
Wholesale and retail trade	75 340	41 887	54 294	32 434	128 012	331 967
Transport	16 409	9 893	13 207	10 116	80 730	130 355
Hotels and restaurants	17 871	7 465	7 660	3 962	9 757	46 715
Information and communication	10 912	7 057	9 881	8 672	53 168	89 690
Finance and insurance	4 705	1 474	3 628	4 515	68 815	83 137
Letting and sale of real estate	14 080	3 727	3 704	1 185	4 204	26 900
Knowledge service	23 987	12 697	15 539	10 550	46 619	109 392
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	13 215	8 004	11 087	9 480	39 314	81 100
Public administration, education and human health activities	186	210	495	2 069	628 614	631 574
Education	3 523	6 477	14 444	14 543	52 802	91 789
Health and social services	22 877	11 666	9 042	6 675	11 160	61 420
Culture and recreation	5 689	3 222	3 769	2 675	6 316	21 671
Other services, etc.	16 564	5 288	5 954	3 363	14 664	45 833
Activity not stated	1 905	174	183	-	-	2 262

Note: Comprises the number of full-time equivalent employees in real active enterprises.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 233 New enterprises

	2007	2008
Total	36 660	37 197
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 458	2 264
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1 730	1 714
Construction	5 026	4 105
Trade and transport etc.	8 382	7 323
Information and communication	2 212	2 352
Financial and insurance	1 257	1 054
Real estate	2 954	3 097
Other business services	7 372	7 578
Public administration, education and health	2 986	3 526
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	1 939	3 974
Activity not stated	344	210

Note: Number of real active enterprises, which means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/demo4

Table 234 Financial information for businesses. 2008

	Turnover	Exports	Result before financial items	Capital formation, net
DKK mio.				
Total	3 465 036	846 462	232 245	192 691
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	103 508	3 969	..	..
Mining and quarrying	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	699 781	335 599	42 559	32 015
Energy supply	134 755	14 608	9 434	6 938
Water supply, waste management and renovation	21 715	4 477	1 728	4 128
Construction	241 077	2 685	13 854	3 799
Wholesale and retail trade	1220 158	204 017	34 312	18 680
Transport	367 807	200 143	20 766	33 953
Hotels and restaurants	46 330	856	3 367	1 374
Information and communication	161 758	15 029	13 982	12 996
Finance and insurance	..	..	..	..
Letting and sale of real estate	75 468	621	28 280	55 813
Knowledge service	170 747	32 564	11 587	10 124
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	95 604	4 756	-58 23	8 683
Public administration, education and human health activities	..	..	..	..
Education	155	10	..	..
Health and social services	18 081	56	..	..
Culture and recreation	19 702	113	1 739	335
Other services, etc.	13 668	230	200	100
Activity not stated	..	..	..	..

Note: Number of real active enterprises means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 235 Bankruptcies

	2009	2010
Total	5 710	6 461
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	70	65
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	403	441
Construction	980	1 005
Trade and transport etc.	1 677	1 751
Wholesale and retail trade	1 108	1 143
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	139	127
Wholesale trade	471	500
Retail trade	498	516
Transportation	287	298
Accommodation and food service activities	282	310
Information and communication	228	241
Financial and insurance	176	301
Real estate	326	339
Other business services	663	790
Public administration, education and health	64	73
Arts, entertainment and other services	99	145
Activity not stated	1 024	1 310

www.statbank.dk/konk4

Table 236 (page 1 of 2) Accounts statistics for enterprises for selected industries. 2008

	Total ¹	Quarrying	Manufacturing and utility services	Construction	Trade
Operating results					
	DKK mio.				
Turnover	3 123 551	74 720	706 679	241 081	1 220 288
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	1.9	0.2	1.8	0.9	1.6
Cost of goods consumed	54.3	3.8	55.1	42.3	77.6
Subcontractors. etc.	2.3	0.7	1.1	13.3	0.2
Wages and salaries. pensions	17.4	2.7	20.7	26.5	10.5
Depreciations	2.8	7.2	3.5	2.0	1.1
Other expenses	18.2	10.5	15.3	11.0	9.4
Result before financial items	6.9	75.3	6.1	5.7	2.8
Financial receipts	4.7	16.1	4.1	1.3	1.8
Financial expenses	5.2	4.0	3.3	2.4	2.0
Extraordinary expenses. net	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.1
Corporation tax	1.8	50.0	1.1	0.2	0.3
Result after corporation tax	4.6	37.4	5.8	4.3	2.2
Balance sheet data					
	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	3 401 072	78 149	679 184	142 254	646 948
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	60.6	70.8	52.8	36.5	36.0
Intangible assets	2.9	0.4	4.5	2.5	2.5
Land and buildings	23.6	6.6	10.0	8.7	8.1
Plant and equipment	6.6	26.1	8.9	5.0	1.6
Other tangibles	5.2	2.4	4.4	13.2	5.9
Financial assets	22.3	35.4	24.9	7.1	17.9
Current assets. total	39.4	29.2	47.2	63.5	64.0
Stocks	7.5	1.3	14.5	7.8	19.7
Trade debtors	10.7	14.6	13.0	23.9	17.1
Other debtors. cash. etc.	21.1	13.3	19.7	31.8	27.3
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	40.2	42.2	41.7	28.4	36.6
Provisions for liabilities	3.0	10.0	3.0	3.2	1.4
Long-term liabilities	21.5	19.1	18.1	10.5	14.1
Current liabilities	35.2	28.7	37.2	57.9	48.0
	35.2				
Capital formation. net	177 167	3 753	32 332	3 799	18 681
	per cent				
Increase from 2007 to 2008					
Turnover	4.7	18.4	5.9	2.4	1.2
Result after tax	-46.7	49.4	-30.8	-42.3	-47.3
Total assets = total liabilities	9.6	-4.7	1.2	2.3	6.1
Capital and reserves	5.1	17.8	-2.8	0.9	2.7
Ratios. average					
Value added (per cent)	26.7	85.1	29.9	34.2	14.3
Gross profit (per cent)	43.4	95.6	43.8	44.4	22.2
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	2 244	21 555	2 020	1 323	3 473
Wages and salaries per employees (DKK thousand)	383	544	380	352	353
Number of enterprises	208 783	222	16 806	36 028	47 230
Number of persons employed (in full-time units)	1 417 545	3 473	356 152	183 804	356 847
of whom employees (in full-time units)	1 292 290	3 409	348 573	161 716	331 981

¹ Excluding agriculture. fishing. electricity. gas and water supply. ports etc. . transport via railways and buses. banks. insurance. non-profit housing associations. public administration. etc.

Table 236 (page 2 of 2) Accounts statistics for enterprises for selected industries. 2008

	Transport ²	Hotels and restaurants	Information and communication	Real estate ³	Business services
Operating results	DKK mio.				
Turnover	337 562	46 336	152 105	75 117	269 663
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	3.0	4.1	2.5	3.1	2.1
Cost of goods consumed	23.5	34.4	27.4	22.2	37.5
Subcontractors. etc.	4.2	0.7	3.7	0.6	3.3
Wages and salaries. pensions	13.1	31.8	29.6	12.3	33.4
Depreciations	3.4	3.9	6.9	5.7	3.5
Other expenses	54.0	25.9	25.6	24.7	22.2
Result before financial items	4.7	7.3	9.2	37.6	2.2
Financial receipts	4.8	1.5	6.8	40.8	8.3
Financial expenses	2.8	5.7	6.8	90.5	5.6
Extraordinary expenses. net	0.0	-1.1	-0.3	-1.5	0.0
Corporation tax	0.1	0.1	1.2	3.3	0.7
Result after corporation tax	6.6	4.0	8.4	-13.9	4.2
Balance sheet tax	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	340 665	42 316	202 791	875 593	393 171
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	71.5	76.9	61.9	85.8	53.6
Intangible assets	1.2	4.2	10.2	0.4	4.5
Land and buildings	3.5	55.5	2.3	69.7	3.8
Plant and equipment	24.7	1.1	10.3	0.0	5.3
Other tangibles	11.4	13.0	5.0	1.5	5.4
Financial assets	30.8	3.2	34.1	14.2	34.6
Current assets. total	28.5	23.1	38.1	14.2	46.4
Stocks	0.9	2.2	1.4	0.6	1.6
Trade debtors	10.4	4.2	14.7	0.8	11.7
Other debtors. cash. etc.	17.2	16.8	22.0	12.8	33.0
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	43.6	25.9	31.0	42.6	45.7
Provisions for liabilities	1.6	3.9	1.5	5.0	2.1
Long-term liabilities	22.6	38.2	26.4	33.2	12.7
Current liabilities	32.2	32.0	41.0	19.3	39.5
Capital formation. net	DKK mio.				
	30 545	1 374	11 963	55 813	18 907
	per cent				
Increase from 2007 to 2008					
Turnover	4.7	4.7	6.3	13.2	14.1
Result after tax	-31.2	-45.4	52.2	-122.3	-64.8
Total assets = total liabilities	6.6	10.5	-1.4	30.6	7.1
Capital and reserves	5.7	5.7	8.3	24.0	-11.5
Ratios. average					
Value added (per cent)	20.7	41.4	44.9	54.0	39.0
Gross profit (per cent)	72.2	64.8	68.8	77.2	59.2
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	3 081	836	1 729	2 293	1 236
Wages and salaries per employee (DKK thousand)	391	295	491	434	429
Number of enterprises	13 701	13 500	12 054	23 770	45 472
Number of persons employed (in full-time persons)	112 900	57 657	90 117	33 778	222 817
Of whom employees (in full-time persons)	102 487	46 865	84 342	19 357	193 560

² Excluding ports etc. and transport via railways and buses. ³ Excluding non-profit housing associations.

Table 237 Danish and foreign owned enterprises in the private sector

	Danish			Foreign			Total		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	DKK billion								
Turnover ¹	2 430	2 532	2 666	683	791	798	3 113	3 323	3 463
	number								
Employees	1 197 806	1 239 056	1 261 115	268 447	289 660	292 642	1 466 253	1 528 716	1 553 757
Number of enterprises	287 429	294 848	301 296	3 541	3 569	3 774	290 970	298 417	305 070
Employees per enterprise	4	4	4	76	81	78	5	5	5
	per cent								
Share of turnover ¹	78.1	76.2	77.0	21.9	23.8	23.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of employees	81.7	81.1	81.2	18.3	18.9	18.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of number of enterprises	98.8	98.8	98.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Sales exclude banks and financial intermediation and organisations etc.

www.statbank.dk/ifatsf1

Table 238 Jobs by size of workplace and sector. 2008

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November								Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Not stated	
	number of jobs								
Total	122 472	200 882	264 734	368 181	526 795	398 088	974 509	156 321	3 011 982
Private sector	120 965	193 239	238 125	283 536	357 541	216 181	494 737	62 603	1 966 927
Public sector, total	1 485	7 572	26 554	84 578	169 254	181 907	479 772	92 078	1 043 200
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	159	773	1 912	4 654	11 364	11 940	52 586	126	83 514
General government, total	1 326	6 799	24 642	79 924	157 890	169 967	427 186	91 952	959 686
Central government	286	2 418	6 971	13 544	28 838	35 746	128 494	2 759	219 056
Social security funds	5	98	276	233	572	508	481	1	2 174
Regions	57	417	1 792	4 224	7 196	9 126	126 696	38	149 546
Municipalities	978	3 866	15 603	61 923	121 284	124 587	171 515	89 154	588 910

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 239 Workplaces by size and industry/regions. 2008

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November							Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	workplaces, total							
Total	122 472	74 181	40 111	27 138	17 713	5 760	3 667	291 042
Industry								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22 458	9 799	2 441	561	155	28	3	35 445
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	5 760	4 521	3 020	2 458	2 176	852	729	19 516
Construction	14 832	8 092	4 524	2 557	1 429	294	121	31 849
Trade and transport etc.	21 837	24 066	14 611	9 492	5 347	1 251	681	77 285
Information and communication	5 695	2 255	1 043	716	498	163	154	10 524
Financial and insurance	1 432	1 238	1 131	768	407	130	128	5 234
Real estate	8 656	4 637	1 316	455	179	26	22	15 291
Other business services	22 206	8 725	3 850	2 475	1 430	448	298	39 432
Public administration, education and health	11 616	5 433	4 964	5 968	5 054	2 344	1 428	36 807
Arts, entertainment and other services	7 727	5 097	3 074	1 646	1 038	224	103	18 909
Activity not stated	253	318	137	42	-	-	-	750
Region								
Region Hovedstaden	37 137	21 311	11 002	7 596	5 252	1 790	1 385	85 473
Region Sjælland	19 968	10 953	5 653	3 700	2 339	687	385	43 685
Region Syddanmark	24 788	16 202	9 285	6 196	3 873	1 309	739	62 392
Region Midtjylland	27 727	17 053	9 483	6 463	4 300	1 333	830	67 189
Region Nordjylland	12 827	8 619	4 654	3 158	1 933	634	321	32 146
Outside Denmark	25	43	34	25	16	7	7	157

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 240 Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by sector. 2008

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual aggregate wage and salary costs DKK mio.
Total	291 042	3 011 982	2 323 828	924 815
Private sector	267 231	1 966 927	1 493 398	613 449
Public sector, total	23 748	1 043 200	829 401	311 021
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	1 747	83 514	76 989	32 423
General government	22 001	959 686	752 412	278 598
Central government	5 012	219 056	175 489	74 229
Social security funds	127	2 174	2 086	971
Regions	1 271	149 546	125 461	50 522
Municipalities	15 591	588 910	449 376	152 876

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 241 Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. 2008

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs DKK mio.
Total	291 042	3 011 982	2 323 828	924 815
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	35 445	76 931	30 102	9 634
Mining and quarrying	273	4 686	4 726	2 730
Manufacturing	16 406	369 236	346 100	140 975
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 161	13 208	11 280	5 664
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	1 676	17 182	14 300	5 583
Construction	31 849	189 510	162 093	60 024
Wholesale and retail trade	51 052	465 937	333 924	124 361
Transportation	13 468	150 302	131 431	52 949
Accommodation and food service activities	12 765	97 788	49 674	14 659
Information and communication	10 524	103 481	87 193	46 924
Financial and insurance	5 234	88 920	82 536	47 316
Real estate activities	15 291	46 280	28 772	11 682
Knowledge-based services	25 861	149 555	116 342	58 181
Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services	13 571	144 377	101 624	36 561
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	1 964	164 306	135 647	56 796
Education	7 286	230 594	179 148	73 304
Human health and social work	27 557	564 325	429 132	146 515
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	4 954	53 880	31 244	11 617
Other service activities	13 955	78 983	46 641	18 648
Activity not stated	750	2 501	1 919	691

www.statbank.dk/07

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

1

Agriculture in Denmark

EU agricultural policies and their influence on statistics

Denmark and the other EU Member States lay down the EU agricultural policies, which constitute the overall framework for Danish agriculture. The collective agricultural policies exercise a direct and indirect influence on the incomes and decision-making behaviour of Danish farmers, and thus on the requirements made in relation to agricultural statistics.

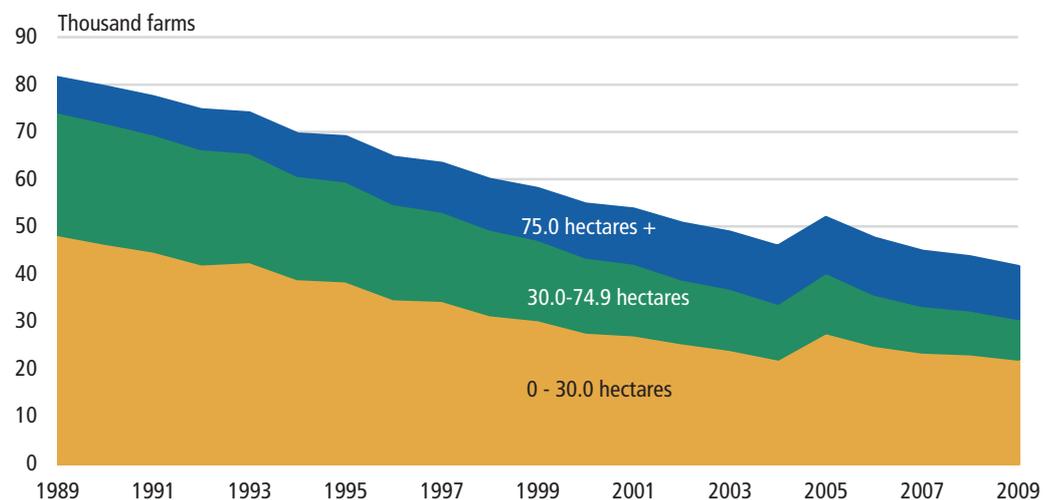
Falling significance to the Danish economy

Agriculture accounts for a falling share of the national economy due to an increase in the size of other sectors. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value. Agricultural exports continue to constitute an important part of exports, with pork as the most important product.

The structure of Danish agriculture – fewer, but larger farms

Throughout many years, structural trends within Danish agriculture have been marked by a steady annual decline in the number of farms. In 2009, the number of farms in Denmark constituted 41,400 with at least 5 hectares of farm area, which has almost been reduced by 50 pct. over a period of 20 years. The average farm size is currently 63 hectares, which is far above the EU average.

Figure 1 Number of farms by area



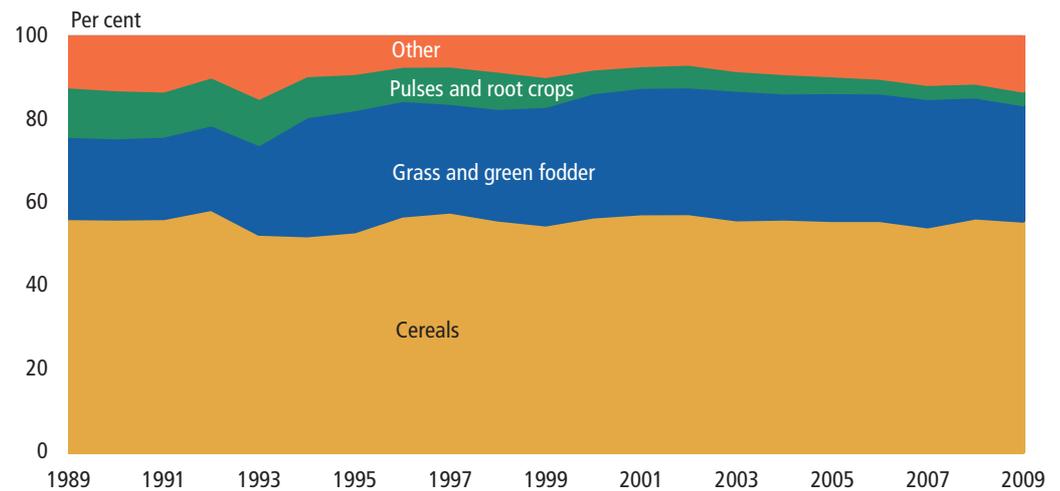
www.statbank.dk/bdf and bdf07

Nevertheless there are still many small farms in Denmark. Farms which are smaller than 30.0 hectares do in fact constitute a small majority of all farms, namely 54 per cent. This share was 60 per cent 20 years ago. Medium sized farms between 30.0 and 74.9 hectares constitute 21 per cent – 32 per cent 20 years ago. Finally the group of big farms of at least 75.0 hectares amounts to 25 per cent of all farms where the share of big farms was 8 per cent in 1989.

Agricultural area by crop type

Danish agriculture is characterized by a wide variety of activities with one dominating goal: the production of food. Naturally, this variety is reflected in the use of the arable area, which comprises the production of crops used for human consumption and production of fodder for livestock which is used for food of animal origin. Cereals are far the most important crop with 56 per cent of the total agricultural area.

Figure 2 Total arable area by crop type



www.statbank.dk/afg and [afg07](http://www.statbank.dk/afg07)

The figure above shows the distribution of the arable area by different crops. Please note that the category *other* includes industrial seeds, seeds for sowing, horticultural products, and other areas, while *grass and green fodder* includes areas in rotation as well as areas that are not in rotation, including permanent grasslands and set aside area. More than half of the agricultural area is used for cereal production, whereas between 20 and 30 per cent is used for production of green fodder for livestock. During the period, there is a great fall in pulses and root crops and almost a similar increase in grass and green fodder, which is primarily due to that fodder beets have been replaced by maize for silage.

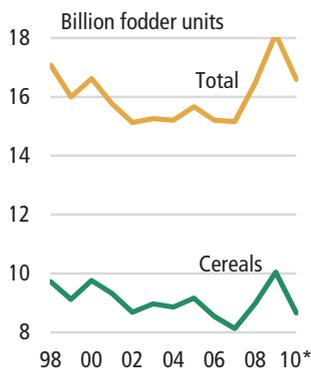
Greenhouses also account for cultivation, primarily flowers, ornamental plants, different vegetables and mushrooms. The total green house area is around 500 hectares.

Crop production

Naturally, crop production is closely connected to area use. As mentioned above, the majority of the area is used for cereal production, with the primary types of grain being barley and wheat. Thus, cereals account for the majority of total crop production, while crops for cattle feeding are the second most important activity.

Crop production can be divided into three groups: Products used as foods, either directly or after processing; products used for livestock fodder; and a third group which comprises flowers, plants, and other non-food crops.

Figure 3
Crop production



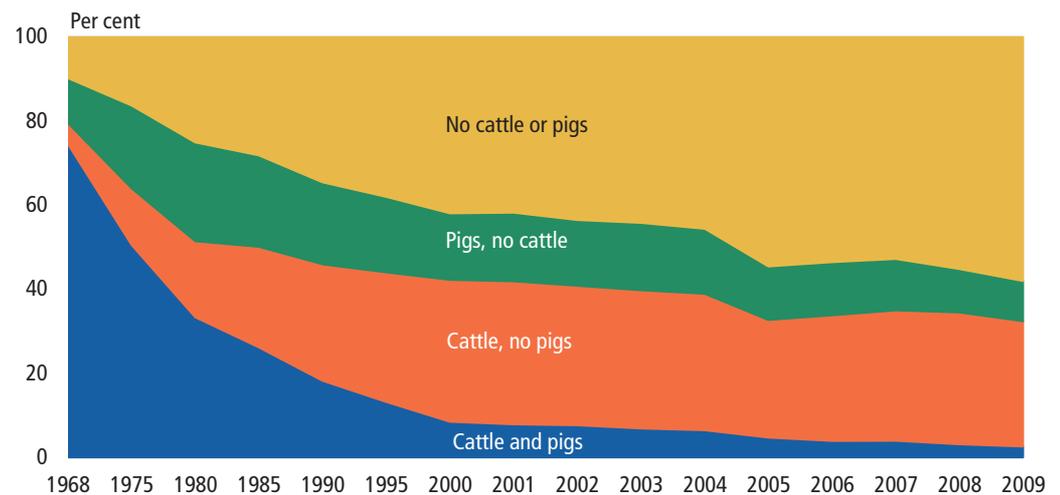
* Provisional figures
www.statbank.dk/hst6

The group of foods that can be used directly comprises potatoes for human consumption, fruit, berries, and vegetables grown on fields and in greenhouses, while potatoes for flour manufacturing, beets for sugar production, and parts of the production of cereals and seeds for industrial use must be processed before being used as foods. Crop production constitutes a natural basis for agricultural livestock production, as it is the primary source of fodder for livestock. In addition to cereals, of which a large part of production is used as pig fodder, a large variety of grass and green fodder crops are grown for cattle fodder. Figure 3 illustrates the development trends in recent years as regards total crop production, except fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products.

Livestock and livestock production

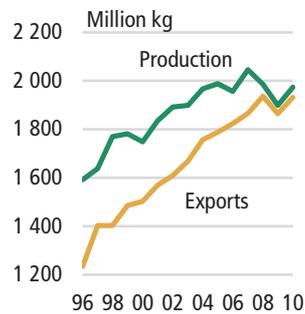
Figure 4 illustrates the development trends within livestock farming, as represented by the degree of specialization within the two main types of livestock farming: cattle farming and pig farming. Since the 1960s, many-sided farming has been replaced with specialised farming. More than 50 per cent has neither cattle nor pigs, while less than 3 per cent of the farming has both cattle and pigs – against 70 per cent in 1968.

Figure 4 Degree of specialization



www.statbank.dk/komb and komb07

Figure 5
Production and exports of pork



www.statbank.dk/ani5 and kn8y

Pork production is the most significant factor in financial terms

Through many years, the number of farms with livestock has been reduced, but this does not entail a reduction in the number of farm animals.

For example, the stock of pigs increased from 10 million in 1980 to almost 13 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm increased from 150 to more than 2,450 during the same period.

As the number of farm animals has gone up, efficiency has increased at pig farms, and these facts combined make pork production in financial terms one of the most significant single element in Denmark's agricultural production.

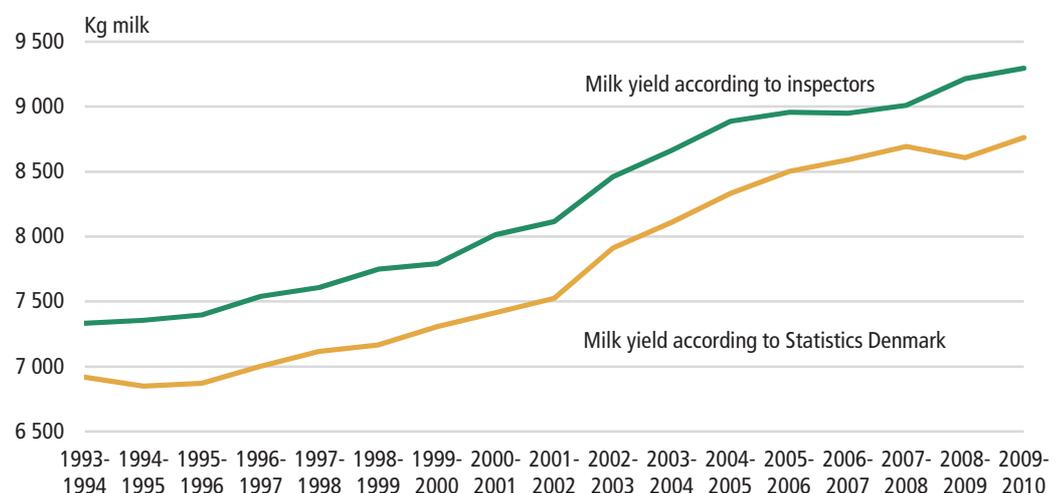
In addition to the total production of pork, figure 5 also shows pork exports. Denmark is one of the world's leading exporters of pork.

Milk production

Economically, the second largest type of agricultural production is milk. Since the middle of the 1980s, the quantities of milk produced have been determined by an EU country quota, which has changed only slightly over the years. During the same period, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third.

However, the increase in the average milk yield means that production has remained constant at 4.7 billion kg. During recent years, part of this milk production has come from organic farming and accounts for 9 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

Figure 6 Average milk yield per dairy cow



Note: Statistics Denmark calculates average milk yields on the basis of the total stock of dairy cows and the total milk yield. Inspectors calculate the yield from the periodic yield inspection, which covers approximately 91 per cent of the total stock of dairy cows.

Table 257

The financial position of the agricultural sector

The financial circumstances of the agricultural sector can be described by preparing sector accounts for agriculture. The sector accounts can be briefly described as a statement of the production value of the agricultural sector, less the production costs involved.

Three income concepts are used in the sector accounts: Gross value added at producers' prices, gross value added at basic prices, and gross value added at factor cost.

The difference in the three income concepts concerns incorporating the operating subsidies received by the agricultural sector and the taxes and duties paid by this sector.

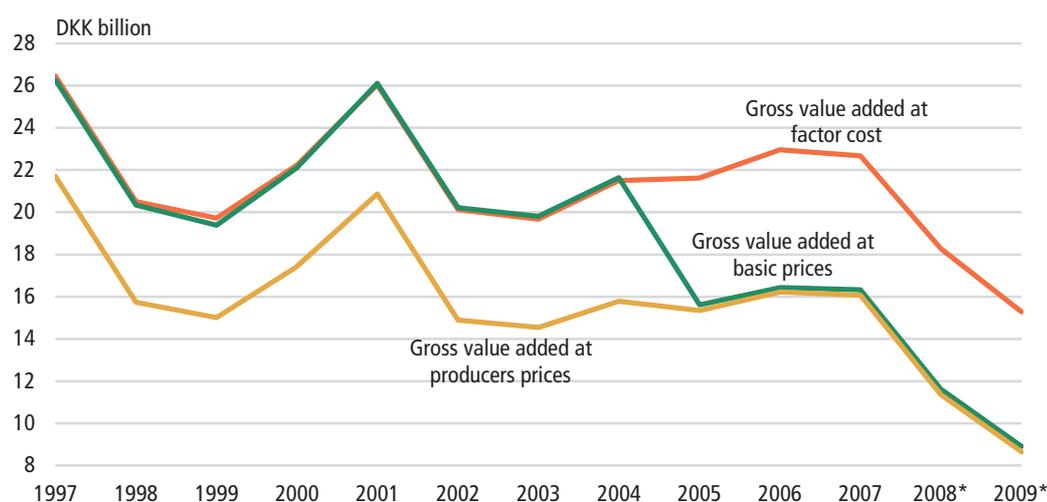
It appears from figure 7 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years with a low point in the latest years. The main reason is significant changes in the price of pork, which is the most important product and export article for Danish agriculture. The low result in 2009 is also affected by low prices on milk.

The difference between value added at producer and at basic prices, respectively, is primarily due to reforms of EU agricultural policies, where an adjustment from price subsidies to direct area and livestock subsidies was initiated in 1993. From 2005, most of the subsidies are given as general subsidies as a consequence of the latest reform of agricultural policies.

Among EU countries, France, Italy and Spain, from 15 to 20 per cent each, account for the largest share of total gross factor income in agriculture in the EU. Denmark accounts for almost 2 per cent of gross factor income in the EU, while the consumption of labour in order to generate this income was only 0.5 per cent of the labour force in EU's primary agriculture.

Denmark received about 2 per cent of EU's subsidies to agriculture from the Guarantee Fund of about DKK 400 billion.

Figure 7 Gross value added at producers' prices, basic prices, and at factor cost



www.statbank.dk/lbf1

Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2009, agricultural gross fixed capital formation was DKK 8.6 billion and was consequently 4.1 billion lower than the previous years. About half of it was spent on new machinery and equipment, and the remaining part was spent on buildings and soil improvements.

The depreciation was DKK 9.8 billion in why a negative net capital formation was the case in the agricultural industry in 2009. In the previous years net capital formation was positive which is connected with the structural development. The figures exclude holdings specialised in horticulture or in furred animals.

At the end of 2009, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 298 billion, and they have been increasing for several years.

In 2009, interest payments amounted to DKK 13.5 billion which is lower than in 2008 but still on a high level in comparison with the years before.

6 per cent of all farms are organic

There has been a substantial increase in organic farming in Denmark during the last decade, but there has for some few years been a minor decline. In 2009, organic farms made up about 6 per cent of all farms, whereas the 100 per cent re-allotted organic area accounted for almost 5 per cent of the total agricultural area. In 1999 organic farms constituted 5 per cent of all farms, and the organic area was only well over 2 per cent of the total agricultural area.

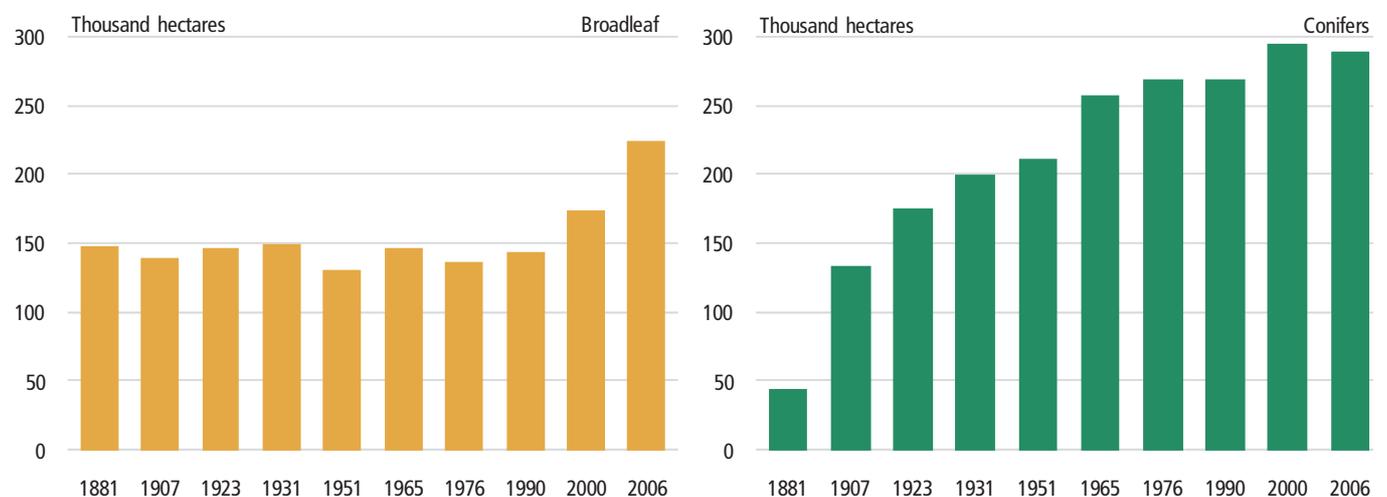
2

Forestry

Forestry censuses

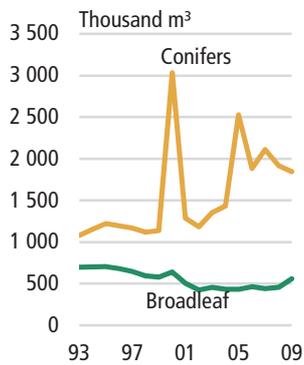
Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of nine forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the development of forests as regards area, species mix, site quality, age range, etc.

Figure 8 Forest area, broadleaf and conifers



www.statbank.dk/skov1

Figure 9
Felling



www.statbank.dk/skov6

The Forestry Act

According to the Forestry Act of 2004, the Minister for the Environment is responsible for ensuring that national statistics within the forestry area are prepared. The latest published forest census took place in 2000, the date set on 1 January 2000.

A new feature of this census is the collection of information on forest-management planning and rejuvenation and establishment methods for the latest 10-year period.

Forest & Landscape has compiled the forest area in 2006 from a sample survey based on concrete measurements conducted in a large number of sample plots.

Differences in the compilation methods between the statistics in 2006 and the previous forest surveys imply that caution should in many cases be taken when comparisons are made between the surveys.

Figure 9 shows the long-term development in the forest area from 1881 to 2000. During this period, the Danish forest area was doubled – primarily by means of an increase in the area with conifers.

As regards future developments, the 1997 Nature Protection Act lays down a set of objectives which include an additional doubling of Danish forest areas during a period which corresponds to one generation of trees (approximately 100 years).

Forest production

Forest production of timber is measured by means of the annual felling statistics. For many years, production from conifers has been dominant. More than half of the felling in 2009 was for energy purposes.

The damage caused by the storms in 1999 and 2005 has a marked effect on the felling of conifers. For many years, there has been a decline in the production of broadleaf. However, the latest figures indicate a minor increase.

3

Fishing

Common EU fishing policies

The common fishing policies of the European Union constitute the framework for Danish fishing. This framework includes a system that aims to preserve and utilize the biological resources of the sea through regulation of catches by quotas.

The fishing fleet

The Danish fishing fleet consists of the vessels registered in Denmark as fishing vessels. In order for a vessel to be registered as a fishing vessel, the Danish Directorate of Fisheries must authorize use of such a vessel for commercial fishing.

Developments in the number of Danish vessels for commercial fishing with a length of 6 metres and more are shown in the figure below.

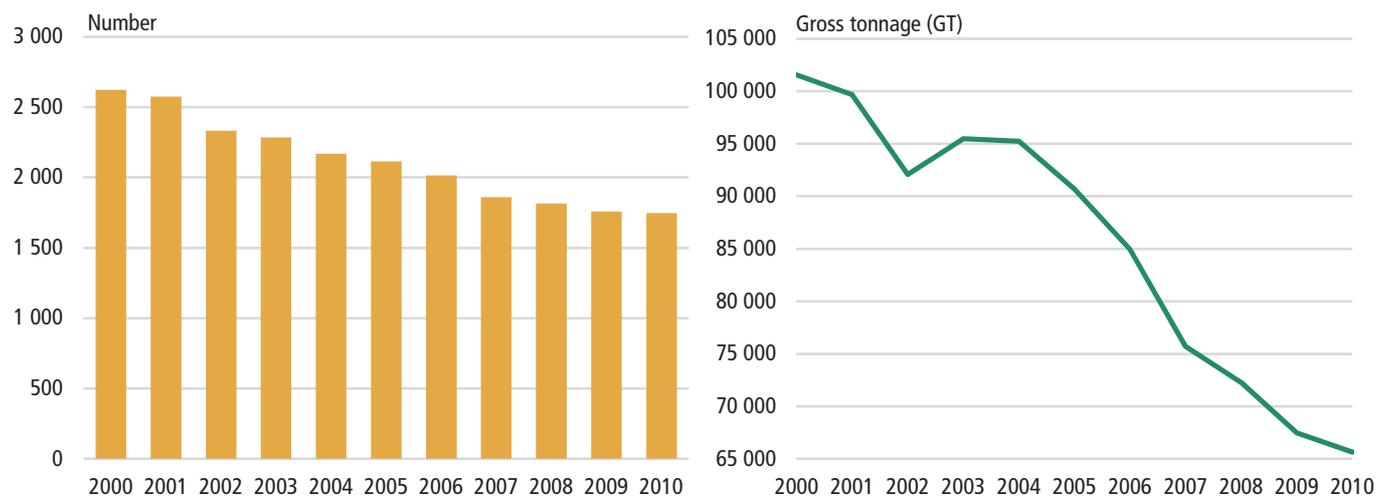
Figure 10 The Danish fishing fleet

Table 266

Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 2000-2010: from 1.4 million tonnes in 2000 to 800,000 tonnes in 2010.

In 2010, the value of the catch of DKK 2.9 billion was 7 per cent lower than in 2000 when calculated at current prices.

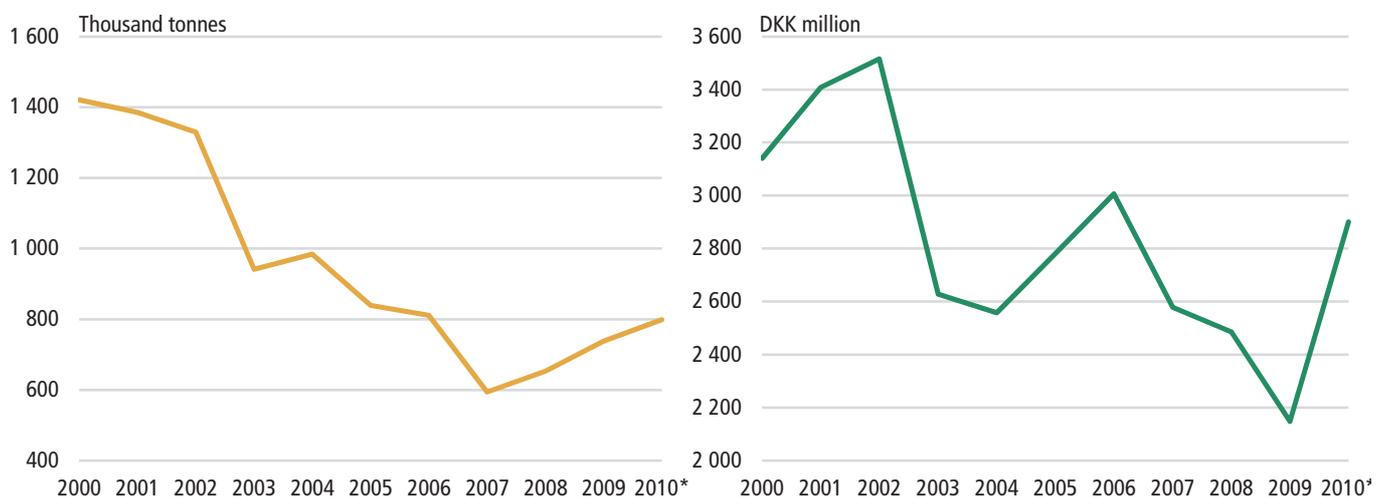
Figure 11 Salt-water fishing – total catch by Danish fishermen by quantity and value

Table 267

Fishing vessels

Statistics on the Danish stock of fishing vessels, fish resources and fishing, catches and fish market as well as the aquaculture are compiled by the Danish Directorate of Fisheries.

Table 242 Farms by size of area. 2009

	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	Total
	number of farms						
Hele landet	10 120	7 556	4 532	5 018	6 034	8 123	41 384
Region Hovedstaden	757	559	271	256	219	266	2 328
Region Sjælland	2 058	1 385	776	919	1 083	1 303	7 523
Region Syddanmark	2 508	1 950	1 062	1 283	1 880	2 618	11 300
Region Midtjylland	2 792	2 296	1 520	1 651	1 853	2 415	12 527
Region Nordjylland	2 005	1 366	904	909	1 000	1 522	7 707
København and Nordsjælland	657	461	224	193	144	146	1 824
Province Bornholm	101	98	47	63	75	120	504
Province Fyn	1 098	553	293	379	531	635	3 491
Province Sydjylland	1 410	1 396	769	903	1 348	1 983	7 809
Province Østjylland	1 447	1 248	684	827	732	1 003	5 941
Province Vestjylland	1 345	1 048	836	824	1 120	1 411	6 586

Note: The agricultural and horticultural surveys include farms with at least 5 ha cultivated area, or with agricultural production which at least corresponds to this. Due to rounding the individual figures may not sum exactly to the totals.

www.statbank.dk/bdf07

Table 243 Farms by type of farming and provinces. 2009

	Field crops	Horti- culture	Fruit etc.	Cattle etc.	Pigs and poultry	Mixed crop production	Mixed livestock	Crop production and livestock	All types of farming
	number of farms								
Hele landet	21 946	608	488	8 736	1 885	669	214	6 837	41 384
Region Hovedstaden	1 392	58	36	471	30	48	5	288	2 328
Region Sjælland	5 184	124	126	864	168	172	14	871	7 523
Region Syddanmark	5 323	270	214	2 812	583	187	58	1 854	11 300
Region Midtjylland	6 413	120	85	2 638	682	199	69	2 321	12 527
Region Nordjylland	3 633	37	28	1 952	422	64	67	1 503	7 707
København and Nordsjælland	1 105	56	34	382	4	34	4	204	1 824
Landsdel Bornholm	287	2	2	88	26	14	1	84	504
Landsdel Fyn	1 800	217	181	623	152	115	9	395	3 491
Landsdel Sydjylland	3 523	53	33	2 189	431	72	49	1 459	7 809
Landsdel Østjylland	3 227	80	56	1 031	258	109	29	1 151	5 941
Landsdel Vestjylland	3 187	40	29	1 606	423	90	40	1 171	6 586

www.statbank.dk/bdf07

Table 244 Farms with area in tenancy. 2009

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	number of farms						
Farms without tenant area	8 666	5 619	2 590	2 544	1 568	721	21 710
Farms with tenant area	1 454	1 937	1 942	2 474	4 465	7 402	19 674
	ha						
Area in tenancy	5 256	12 659	18 422	33 915	103 873	627 295	801 419
Average tenant area per farm	3.6	6.5	9.5	13.7	23.3	84.8	40.7

www.statbank.dk/bdf207

Table 245 Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	78.60	111.99	78.51	116.47
Regions:				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	82.91	106.80	77.30	115.15
Lolland-Falser with adjacent islands	85.97	108.55	79.88	107.84
Bornholm	65.74	105.60	69.78	105.44
Fyn with adjacent islands	79.07	111.34	81.43	118.15
Sønderjylland	77.60	111.03	83.67	116.48
Østjylland	74.20	114.62	76.25	118.63
Vestjylland	77.02	117.41	77.64	119.63
Nordjylland	77.58	111.05	77.49	116.89

Note: Prices for barley and wheat are average prices for 100 kg dry and cleaned barley or wheat which farmers have earned from sales to cereal merchants in the period from July to the end of December in the relevant year. The prices are used as basis for the regulation of rents of land.

www.statbank.dk/kapit1

Table 246 Livestock and production at organic farms

	2008	2009
	number	
Organic livestock	1 418 596	1 713 603
Cattle	141 893	159 351
Pigs	182 449	179 903
Poultry	1 077 361	1 357 374
Other animals	16 893	16 975
Organic farms with milk production	432	399
	mio kg	
Milk production	431	443
	per cent	
Share of total production	9	9
Organic farms with egg production	166	146
	mio kg	
Egg production	8.2	7.8
	per cent	
Share of total production	16	16

www.statbank.dk/oeko2, oeko1, ani7 and ani8

Table 247 Organic farms by area

	2008		2009	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	2 751	6.3	2 689	6.5
Under 10 ha	732	7.8	740	7.8
10.0-19.9 ha	449	5.5	448	5.9
20.0-29.9 ha	275	5.6	245	5.4
30.0-49.9 ha	322	6.0	300	6.0
50.0-99.9 ha	370	5.6	335	5.6
100.0 ha +	534	6.6	558	6.9
No information on area	69	...	63	...

Source: Danish Plant Directorate

www.statbank.dk/08

Table 248 Land use of organic farms. 2009

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as per cent of total area
	ha		per cent		
Total area	136 874	2 623 975	100.0	100.0	5.2
Cereals	38 571	1 460 859	28.2	55.7	2.6
Pulses	1 602	6 332	1.2	0.2	25.3
Root crops	1 306	80 998	1.0	3.1	1.6
Seeds for industrial use	463	161 779	0.3	6.2	0.3
Seeds for sowing	2 404	90 112	1.8	3.4	2.7
Grass and green fodder	86 799	727 136	63.4	27.7	11.9
Horticultural products	2 282	21 114	1.7	0.8	10.8
Set aside	191	5 699	0.1	0.2	3.4
Other crops	3 255	69 945	2.4	2.7	4.7

Source: Danish Plant Directorate

www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and afg1

Table 249 Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2008	2009
	DKK thousands	
Turn over, total	4 628 805	4 892 755
Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes	707 266	716 401
Of which: Ryebread	107 180	73 376
Flour	94 301	106 719
Groats, cornflakes, müsli etc.	176 473	192 448
Meat, spreads, offal	367 927	342 467
Of which: Beef and veal	135 270	122 301
Pigmeat	74 380	47 477
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	121 752	119 211
Fisk og skaldyr	5 424	3 820
Milk, cheese, eggs	1 739 664	1 771 316
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	185 966	179 231
Minimilk	354 276	368 988
Skimmed milk	268 790	266 608
Cheese	175 975	209 425
Eggs	290 086	291 596
Fats, oils	208 011	246 866
Of which: Butter etc.	154 592	178 550
Fruits	327 218	376 556
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	67 795	83 188
Bananas, fresh	50 162	63 715
Apples, fresh	42 591	36 805
Dried fruits	76 812	77 380
Vegetables	611 766	679 504
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	56 363	68 528
Carrots, fresh	141 896	138 526
Potatos, fresh	74 448	70 525
Onions, fresh	43 649	38 060
Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.	175 476	195 743
Of which: Sugar	29 375	35 787
Syrup, honey	33 557	18 926
Jams etc.	41 860	52 297
Spices, stock cube etc.	134 098	171 850
Of which: Spices	21 997	34 114
Babyfood (canned goods)	61 809	44 810
Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.	123 654	145 855
Juices, fruit juices etc.	173 491	169 465
Wine, cider, beer etc.	54 810	72 909

www.statbank.dk/oeko3

Table 250 Fur farms on agricultural farms

	2007	2008	2009
Fur farms	1 846	1 703	1 555
Of which, fur farms on agricultural farms	1 232	1 119	1 032
Percentage of fur farms on agricultural farms	66.7	65.7	66.4

Source: Copenhagen Fur

www.statbank.dk/pels3

Table 251 Agricultural area by type of crop

	2007	2008	2009
	ha		
Total agricultural area	2 662 761	2 667 895	2 623 975
Cereals	1 445 158	1 505 210	1 460 859
Pulses	5 639	4 910	6 332
Root crops	84 343	83 768	80 998
Seeds for industrial use	180 072	173 580	161 779
Seeds for sowing	87 262	82 058	90 112
Grass and green fodder in rotation	471 359	515 306	535 607
Horticultural products	20 556	22 154	21 114
Other crops	350 200	260 624	197 228
Permanent grassland	18 173	20 285	69 946
Set aside ¹	184 449	70 662	5 699
	per cent		
Total arable area	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cereals	54.3	56.4	55.7
Pulses	0.2	0.2	0.2
Root crops	3.2	3.1	3.1
Seeds for industrial use	6.8	6.5	6.2
Seeds for sowing	3.3	3.1	3.4
Grass and green fodder in rotation	17.7	19.3	20.4
Horticultural products	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other crops	13.2	9.8	7.5
Permanent grassland	0.7	0.8	2.7
Set aside ¹	6.9	2.6	0.2

¹ Set-aside areas with prior subsidy are also included under grass areas and seeds for industrial use (except areas with non food).

www.statbank.dk/afg07

Table 252 Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	million feed unit		
Feeding stuffs, total	15 676	14 489	15 516
Fodder concentrates			
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	7 017	6 216	6 898
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 754	2 341	2 401
Other vegetable products	738	492	333
Fish meal, silage and waste	374	433	375
Milk and milk products	102	99	94
Coarse fodder	4 691	4 908	5 415
Roots, total	381	338	341
Grass and green fodder	4 109	4 327	4 839
Straw	201	243	235
	thousand tonnes		
Commercial fertilizers Contents of pure nutrients			
Nitrogen	220	200	190
Phosphorus	14	7	11
Potassium	60	26	24
	tonnes		
Pesticides, total			
Contents of active substances	3 316	4 116	2 798
Against weeds	2 583	2 927	2 012
Against fungi	557	864	484
Against insects	28	38	40
Growth regulation products	148	287	262

www.statbank.dk/foder1, pest1 and kvael2

Table 253 Crop production

	2009	2010*	2009	2010*	2009	2010*
	— thousand tonnes —		— mio. feed units —		— Hkg per ha —	
Total crop production	•	•	18 125	9 677	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	10 117	8 717	10 043	8 657	68	59
Winter wheat	5 897	4 994	6 039	5 114	81	67
Spring wheat	44	62	45	64	45	46
Rye	238	260	238	260	54	50
Triticale	229	180	229	180	52	49
Winter barley	938	789	896	753	65	55
Spring barley	2 456	2 202	2 345	2 103	55	51
Oats and mixed grain	315	231	250	183	47	49
Rape, total	637	577	1 086	983	39	35
Winter rape	635	573	1 082	977	39	35
Spring rape	3	3	5	6	34	27
Pulses	22	34	25	37	33	33
Straw, total	4 050	...	759	...	38	...
of which straw of cereals	3 901	...	722	...	38	...
Roots crops, total	3 896	...	863	...	475	...
Seed potatoes	151	...	29	...	309	...
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	888	...	241	...	509	...
Potatoes for human consumption	578	...	114	...	350	...
Beets for sugar production	1 898	...	411	...	499	...
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	380	...	68	...	722	...
Grass and green fodder, total	27 412	...	5 350	...	...	...
Lucerne	282	...	38	...	549	...
Maize for green fodder	6 847	...	1 814	...	399	...
Cereals for green fodder etc.	1 001	...	279	...	172	...
Grass and clover in rotation	15 103	...	2 566	...	469	...
Permanent grass	3 682	...	587	...	166	...
Aftermath	497	...	66	...	43	...

www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 254 National supply and disposition of cereals

	2007	2008	2009
	— thousand tonnes —		
Crop production less waste	7 974	8 801	9 813
Imports	825	1 690	819
Stocks at beginning of period	5 896	5 009	6 603
Total, available	14 695	15 500	17 235
Exports	1 517	1 248	1 895
Seeds for sowing	276	285	283
Industrial uses	767	813	787
Stocks at end of period	5 009	6 603	6 977
Used for feeding	7 125	6 551	7 293

www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 255 Livestock

	June 1970	June 1980	June 1990	May 2000	May 2009
Horses	45 413	49 596	38 215	39 737	57 981
Cattle, total	2 842 271	2 960 926	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 540 340
Cows	1 152 681	1 104 468	839 988	760 310	658 838
Of which dairy cows	...	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	563 128
Of which cows kept for suckling	...	64 845	86 874	124 791	95 711
Pigs, total	8 360 575	9 956 800	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 369 145
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	1 088 138
Pigs for slaughtering	...	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	3 158 268
Sheep, total	69 610	55 748	158 563	145 492	103 977
Fowls, total	17 847 000	14 243 000	15 498 332	20 981 657	19 675 546
Of which hens	6 330 000	4 563 000	4 326 935	3 680 647	3 279 733
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809 000	7 533 000	9 802 327	16 046 632	14 786 991
Turkeys	504 000	382 000	212 975	545 751	164 845
Ducks	638 000	802 000	494 711	296 039	207 699
Geese	180 000	82 000	42 800	6 826	9 612

Note: The table shows the number of animals at one specific day, the survey day. The survey day is either in the spring or in the summer.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr07

Table 256 Livestock in regions. May 2009

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Horses	8 171	10 646	13 264	16 897	9 002	57 981
Cattle, total	30 231	83 384	579 129	491 539	356 057	1 540 340
Of which cows	12 892	32 915	259 137	203 416	150 478	658 838
Of which dairy cows	9 451	21 917	235 234	172 170	124 356	563 128
Of which cows kept for suckling	3 441	10 998	23 904	31 245	26 122	95 711
Pigs, total	270 357	1 307 086	3 594 500	4 480 824	2 716 378	12 369 145
Of which sows, total	22 382	119 982	316 981	392 841	235 953	1 088 138
Of which pigs for slaughtering	81 514	336 223	936 380	1 140 776	663 373	3 158 268
Sheep, total	14 683	31 490	29 774	15 618	12 413	103 977
Fowls, total	331 869	748 441	10 430 803	3 692 360	4 020 331	19 223 803
Of which hens	125 753	597 658	1 384 706	594 242	577 375	3 279 733
Of which chickens for slaughtering	165 072	2 820	8 750 718	2 743 407	3 124 974	14 786 991
Turkeys	-	16 809	29 874	24 918	93 244	164 845
Ducks	1 316	1 372	31 001	173 887	123	207 699
Geese	125	5 264	1 096	3 058	70	9 612

Note: The table shows number of animals at the survey day 15 May 2009.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr

Table 257	Fur farming	2007	2008	2009
		number of animals		
	Number of fur farms¹			
	Minks	1 762	1 636	1 489
	Foxes	34	24	12
	Chinchilla	59	60	63
	Number of furred animals			
	Minks	2 832 069	2 806 827	2 719 600
	Foxes	4 542	3 156	1 420
	Chinchilla	12 053	12 696	14 229
		thousand pelts		
	Production of pelts			
	Minks	14 500	14 000	14 000
	Foxes	...	...	...
	Chinchilla	30	30	34
		DKK per pelt		
	Average price			
	Minks	250	195	328
	Foxes	...	...	...
	Chinchilla	430	276	337
		DKK mio.		
	Value of pelts			
	Value of sales, total	3 631	2 731	4 596
	Minks	3 618	2 723	4 585
	Foxes	...	...	...
	Chinchilla	13	8	11
	Value of changes in livestock	-2	-15	-6

¹ Farms which have several of the species are included in the figures for each of these species.

Source: Danish Fur Breeders' Association
www.statbank.dk/pels1 and [pels2](http://www.statbank.dk/pels2)

Table 258 Output and exports of livestock products

	Production		Exports	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Natural milk	thousands tonnes			
Milk	4 734	4 830	...	...
	kg			
Milk yield per dairy cow	8 398	8 555	•	•
	per cent			
Average fat content	4.31	4.30	•	•
Average protein content	3.45	3.45	•	•
Dairy products	mio. kg			
Butter	37	34	61	58
Cheese	321	292	..	..
Whole milk and cream powder	111	119	100	104
Skim milk powder	20	28	15	17
Eggs¹ (incl. eggs for hatching)	74	75	37	41
Meat² (incl. edible offal)				
Beef and veal	137	142	105	..
Pork	1 898	1 974	1 864	1 932
Poultry meat	197	219	140	..
Horsemeat	1	1	1	0
Mutton and lamb	2	2	1	2
Meat, total	2 235	2 338	2 111	..
Of which, edible offal	81	85	89	..
Game meat	4	3	0	0
Edible tallow and lard	79	82	34	35

Note: Production figures for milk, eggs and meat include producers own use for consumption and for sale direct to the consumer. Milk also includes amounts used for fodder.

www.statbank.dk/08 and 13

¹ Homeconsumption and direct sales of eggs are from 2009 reduced from 16.0 mio. kg per year to 8.0 mio. kg. ² Incl. export of live animals for slaughtering.

Table 259 Indices for agricultural sales and intermediate consumption

	Weights (2005 values)	Quantity indices		Price indices	
		2008	2009	2008	2009
	per cent	2005 = 100			
Agricultural goods output, total	100.0	101.8	103.1	119.5	101.7
Crop output, total	32.7	101.4	108.2	143.5	109.2
Cereals, total	12.5	88.8	101.0	179.1	112.5
Of which: Wheat	6.4	93.2	111.0	180.5	112.6
Barley	5.3	82.0	85.9	178.9	111.7
Industrial crops	2.7	120.8	126.0	116.0	103.8
Fodder crops and straw	7.3	116.6	125.3	133.0	105.2
Vegetables and ornamental plants	7.1	104.3	100.4	106.2	107.0
Of which: Potted plants	4.2	94.8	95.7	102.6	100.7
Potatoes	1.6	112.0	107.1	128.2	115.5
Fruit and berries	0.3	64.4	77.7	109.5	98.7
Seeds for sowing	1.1	75.0	95.1	148.4	118.5
Animal output, total	67.3	101.9	100.7	107.9	98.1
Meat and live animals, total	40.3	100.3	96.9	107.8	100.1
Of which: Cattle	4.2	92.9	91.9	107.4	97.6
Pigs	33.2	101.6	98.1	106.2	99.6
Poultry	2.5	96.6	93.1	129.1	110.6
Products from animals, total	27.0	104.4	106.2	108.0	95.1
Of which: Natural milk	18.5	103.1	106.3	124.3	94.3
Furs	7.4	108.5	108.5	64.0	94.0
Intermediate consumption, total	100.0	103.4	110.2	131.9	118.5
Seeds	4.2	105.6	105.0	124.2	121.1
Energy	6.8	92.1	131.9	131.7	107.9
Fertilizers	3.7	99.7	85.0	176.7	179.9
Pesticides	3.2	112.1	112.5	108.3	113.7
Veterinary expenses	2.6	97.7	104.8	112.0	107.5
Feeding stuffs, total	42.7	97.8	95.3	148.9	120.2
Straight feeding stuffs	23.7	101.0	101.9	148.1	114.1
Compound feeding stuffs	19.0	93.8	87.0	149.9	127.8
Repairs and maintenance	8.6	104.6	104.7	109.4	112.1
Agricultural services	7.3	101.9	101.9	118.8	118.8
Bank services, indirectly measured	3.0	179.9	273.6	67.4	66.3
Bank services, directly measured	4.7	118.5	157.7	115.1	123.6
Services, other industries	13.2	104.2	110.3	118.9	117.7

www.statbank.dk/lbfpris

Table 260 Danish agricultural holdings, financial results. 2009

	Full-time holdings, agriculture					Part-time holdings, agriculture	Horticulture
	Crop production	holdings,	Pigs etc.	Fur-bearing animals	All		
	Numbers of holdings						
Number of holdings	4 224	4 617	3 378	759	12 979	19 134	1 224
Sample	319	549	484	82	1 434	403	287
	DDK 1.000 per holding						
Gross output, total	2 312	3 299	6 214	2 951	3 716	261	4 142
Cereals	688	154	704	92	467	79	39
Other crops	702	630	285	32	529	60	3 821
Milk	1	2 168	26	-	778	1	-
Other cattle output	72	160	5	1	82	23	1
Pigs	440	27	4 508	13	1 327	14	7
Poultry	21	19	445	0	129	7	7
Fur-bearing animals	4	2	82	2 761	185	7	-
Other livestock	6	18	1	1	9	9	3
Work for others, rent etc.	345	86	154	49	186	58	263
Subsidies for crop production	17	2	3	1	7	0	1
Subsidies for livestock production	16	32	1	0	17	3	0
Costs, total	2 214	3 713	6 056	2 491	3 772	374	3 757
Seeds	114	85	88	17	91	15	507
Fertilizers	208	86	123	19	132	29	67
Chemicals	135	44	110	16	89	13	51
Feeding stuff	448	1 516	3 063	1 129	1 548	59	15
Energy	123	124	247	41	151	15	418
Water	5	11	19	4	11	1	4
Maintenance, buildings	38	24	46	19	34	9	53
Maintenance, land improvement	18	15	14	5	15	4	4
Maintenance, equipment	167	211	221	114	194	29	120
Contract operation	109	293	143	56	180	26	49
Miscellaneous crop costs	72	41	50	14	52	13	679
Vet. services and medicaments	13	104	184	35	91	3	1
Insemination etc.	17	179	205	229	136	7	1
Insurance	54	54	77	34	59	17	60
Car, bookkeeping etc.	119	116	170	115	131	46	199
Depreciation, buildings	120	190	296	97	189	29	137
Depreciation, land improvement	6	5	6	2	5	1	11
Depreciation, equipment	222	270	337	195	268	40	174
Paid labour	189	300	584	332	340	4	1 177
Energy tax	11	13	26	4	15	1	17
Land rates	53	32	50	12	42	12	11
Operating profit	71	-414	157	460	-56	-112	385
Cost of financing	883	976	1 371	365	1 013	112	327
Net interest expenditure	837	953	1 298	341	969	109	304
Other costs of financing	46	23	73	24	43	2	22
General subsidies	447	481	367	77	417	79	85
Of which:							
Single payment scheme	430	448	358	75	397	73	53
Net profit	-365	-910	-846	172	-653	-145	144
	per cent						
Rate of return, per cent	-0.5	-2.0	-0.5	0.9	-1.0	-3.1	-0.5
	DKK						
Labour income, DKK per hour	-236	-197	-97	91	-156	-347	130

Note: The figures are based on accounting results from about 2 000 of 10.0 hectares +.

www.statistikbanken.dk/regnla2 and regnga1

Table 261 Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	2007	2008	2009*
	DKK mio.		
A. Output of agricultural industry, total (B+C+D+E)	65 517	67 400	61 398
B. Value of agricultural sales, total	61 228	65 945	58 096
Crop products, total	23 931	25 928	21 220
Cereals, total	10 678	10 889	7 779
Of which: Wheat	5 582	5 918	4 400
Barley	4 336	4 222	2 761
Industrial crops	2 063	2 454	2 124
Fodder crops and straw	5 020	6 169	5 250
Vegetables and ornamental plants, total	4 239	4 275	4 135
Of which: Potted plants	2 398	2 234	2 217
Potatoes	1 185	1 214	1 092
Fruit and berries	139	133	145
Seeds for sowing	607	793	696
Livestock products, total	37 297	40 018	36 876
Meat and live animals, total	21 901	23 512	21 929
Of which: Cattle	2 328	2 433	2 169
Pigs	18 080	19 195	18 086
Poultry	1 319	1 674	1 480
Products from animals, total	15 396	16 505	14 947
Of which: Natural milk	11 033	12 954	10 189
Furs	3 631	2 731	4 091
C. Value of agricultural services, total	1 969	2 341	2 341
D. Value of secondary activities	650	867	881
E. Changes in stocks at farms, total	1 670	-1 754	80
Changes in grain stocks	1 963	-1 459	-285
Changes in livestock	-292	-295	365
F. Intermediate consumption, total	49 448	56 041	52 749
Seeds	1 982	2 281	2 226
Energy	3 005	3 501	3 614
Fertilizers	1 598	2 698	2 223
Pesticides	1 311	1 607	1 694
Veterinary expenses	1 162	1 191	1 226
Feeding stuffs, total	22 999	25 934	20 604
Straight feeding stuffs	14 278	14 765	11 721
Compound feeding stuffs	8 721	11 169	8 883
Repairs and maintenance	3 692	4 091	4 201
Agricultural services	3 456	3 725	3 726
Bank services, indirectly measured	1 381	1 521	2 275
Bank services, directly measured	2 696	2 652	3 793
Services from other industries	6 165	6 841	7 167
G. Gross value added in producer prices (A-F)	16 069	11 359	8 649
H. Subsidies on products	266	263	262
I. Taxes on products	-	-	-
J. Gross value added in basic prices (G+H-I)	16 335	11 622	8 911
K. Subsidies on production	7 352	7 742	7 508
L. Taxes on production	1 017	1 081	1 132
M. Gross domestic product at factor cost (J+K-L)	22 671	18 282	15 287

Note: The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and beekeeping.

www.statbank.dk/lbf1

Table 262 Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2007	2008	2009*
	DKK mio.		
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	18 108	13 231	10 001
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	1 841	-1 779	-1 111
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stocks etc.)	-122	-291	230
Changes in value of stocks	1 962	-1 488	-1 341
Gross fixed capital formation, total	16 267	15 011	11 113
Farm buildings	6 495	5 254	3 854
Machinery and equipment	7 743	7 220	4 832
Soil improvement and land reclamation	168	263	165
Breeding stock	1 861	2 274	2 262
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital, total	14 985	13 851	9 844
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	-189	584	220
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stock etc.)	-102	-255	220
Changes in value of stocks	-87	840	0
Gross fixed capital formation, total	15 174	13 266	9 624
Farm buildings	6 025	4 785	3 519
Machinery and equipment	7 388	6 593	4 261
Soil improvement and land reclamation	154	221	134
Breeding stock	1 607	1 667	1 710
	index 2005 = 100		
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total¹	160	117	88
Gross fixed capital formation, total²	143	132	98
Farm buildings	156	126	93
Machinery and equipment	139	130	87
Soil improvement and land reclamation	156	244	153
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital formation¹	132	122	661
Gross fixed capital formation²	134	117	85
Farm buildings	145	115	85
Machinery and equipment	133	119	77
Soil improvement and land reclamation	143	205	124

Note: Includes narrow definition of agriculture, i.e. excl. horticulture, fur farming, hunting and beekeeping.

www.statbank\lbf1 and lbf2

¹ Incl. stock and herd displacements. ² Incl. breeding stock.

Table 263 Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2007	2008	2009
	DKK mio.		
Total interest payments	11 485	16 198	13 464
Total liabilities¹	252 286	262 601	298 458
Credit Institute Loans	180 644	186 895	220 370
Short term liabilities	61 307	60 865	55 692
	avg. amount per farm DKK thousands		
Total interest payments	267	406	337
Total liabilities¹	5 858	6 576	7 463
Credit Institute Loans	4 195	4 680	5 510
Short term liabilities	1 424	1 524	1 393

Note: Includes narrow definition of agriculture, i.e. excl. horticulture, fur farming, hunting and beekeeping.

www.statbank.dk/rent

¹ Finance loans are only included in *Total liabilities*.

Table 264 Forest and plantation area

	All Denmark			The Islands			Jutland		
	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006
	— thousands ha —								
Total forest area	445	486	534	141	149	...	305	337	...
Auxiliary areas	28	13	8	8	4	...	21	9	...
Total wooded area	417	473	522	133	145	...	284	328	...
Temporarily uncovered area	6	5	11	2	1	...	4	4	...
Total broadleaves	143	174	230	81	90	...	63	85	...
Beech	72	80	72	43	44	...	29	36	...
Oak	30	43	47	15	19	...	15	24	...
Ash	10	13	20	6	8	...	4	5	...
Sycamore	8	9	18	6	6	...	2	3	...
Other broadleaf	23	30	74	11	13	...	12	17	...
Total conifers	268	294	281	51	54	...	218	240	...
Norwegian	135	132	102	30	27	...	105	105	...
Sitka spruce etc.	35	34	34	4	4	...	31	30	...
Noble fir	7	12	10	2	3	...	5	9	...
Caucasian fir	12	28	21	4	10	...	7	18	...
Other Silver fir	15	15	14	2	2	...	13	14	...
Other conifer species	64	72	100	8	9	...	56	63	...
Unknown¹	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ arises when neither trees nor species of trees are measured or registered at a sample plot of a wooded area.

www.statbank.dk/skov1

Table 265 Percentage of forest area by species and ownership class. 2000

	Privately owned forests	Foundations etc.	Companies and other associations	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

www.statbank.dk/skov1

Table 266 Felling in forests. 2009

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0-99.9 ha	100-999.9 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m ³					
Broadleaf and conifer, total	676.4	1 728.4	2 404.8	739.4	721.3	944.2
Timber	339.3	674.4	1 013.8	247.7	335.6	430.6
Firewood	175.6	176.7	352.3	121.0	112.5	118.8
Wood for energy	161.5	877.2	1 038.7	370.7	273.1	394.8
Broadleaves, total	313.7	244.0	557.7	191.5	159.7	206.5
Total timber	88.3	39.5	127.8	33.0	38.3	56.5
Veneer and sawnwood logs	54.7	24.4	79.1	26.2	25.7	27.2
Industrial logs	30.1	13.1	43.2	5.5	10.1	27.6
Other timber	3.5	2.0	5.5	1.3	2.5	1.6
Firewood	169.2	110.0	279.1	70.5	99.2	109.5
Wood for energy	56.2	94.5	150.8	88.1	22.1	40.5
Beech, total	155.6	90.9	246.4	51.7	80.7	114.1
Total timber	55.1	25.2	80.3	17.6	22.4	40.3
Veneer and sawnwood logs	32.3	15.1	47.4	14.2	15.0	18.2
Industrial logs	22.0	9.8	31.8	3.2	6.7	21.9
Other timber	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.2
Firewood	100.4	65.6	166.1	34.1	58.3	73.7
Oak, total	25.7	21.8	47.5	12.7	15.6	19.1
Total timber	12.0	6.1	18.2	3.7	5.4	9.1
Veneer and sawnwood logs	6.9	3.4	10.3	2.4	3.1	4.8
Industrial logs	4.0	1.7	5.7	0.8	2.0	2.9
Other timber	1.1	1.0	2.1	0.4	0.3	1.4
Firewood	13.7	15.6	29.3	9.1	10.2	10.1
Other broadleaf, total	76.2	36.8	113.0	39.0	41.2	32.8
Total timber	21.2	8.1	29.3	11.7	10.5	7.1
Veneer and sawnwood logs	15.5	5.9	21.4	9.6	7.6	4.2
Industrial logs	4.1	1.6	5.7	1.5	1.5	2.8
Other timber	1.5	0.6	2.2	0.6	1.5	0.1
Firewood	55.1	28.7	83.8	27.3	30.7	25.7
Conifer, total	362.7	1 484.4	1 847.1	547.9	561.6	737.7
Total timber	251.0	634.9	886.0	214.7	297.3	374.1
Timber, rafters	21.2	111.9	133.1	51.0	30.4	51.8
Short timber	118.8	282.3	401.1	68.6	114.6	217.9
Industrial wood	104.6	225.5	330.1	85.6	145.8	98.6
Other timber	6.4	15.3	21.7	9.4	6.5	5.7
Firewood	6.4	66.8	73.2	50.6	13.3	9.3
Wood for energy	105.3	782.7	888.0	282.6	251.0	354.3

www.statbank.dk/skov6

Table 267 Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	2009		2010		
	31 December	Number	GT	Number	GT
Total		1 757	67 462	1 747	65 641
0 -4.9 GT		799	2 266	814	2 289
5 -9.9 GT		324	2 205	317	2 176
10 -14.9 GT		131	1 593	125	1 516
15 -19.9 GT		84	1 467	84	1 467
20 -49.9 GT		197	6 204	191	5 962
50 -99.9 GT		100	6 753	98	6 654
100 -249.9 GT		64	10 398	65	10 389
250 -499.9 GT		40	14 643	33	12 029
500 GT +		18	21 931	20	23 160

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 268 Salt-water fishing

	2009		2010*	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	738 242	2 148 127	798 851	2 900 763
Landed in Denmark, total	649 159	1 799 492	677 591	2 341 138
Of which in:				
Esbjerg	1 443	21 693	1 182	20 604
Frederikshavn	60	2 546	47	2 478
Hirtshals	40 604	299 851	47 332	373 774
Hvide Sande	53 473	129 072	49 914	169 390
Skagen	103 144	260 154	149 884	372 722
Thyborøn	277 990	366 395	257 285	516 766
Hanstholm	115 589	301 502	114 353	416 877
Fishing grounds				
North sea ¹	511 353	1 037 192	558 246	1 520 031
Skagerrak	38 490	374 294	33 838	393 032
Kattegat	14 298	118 636	13 812	155 708
Øresund	4 172	25 231	4 452	26 763
Bælthavet and Western Baltic	7 004	65 109	12 272	72 161
Eastern Baltic	70 234	162 770	52 374	160 156
Limfjorden	2 600	10 075	1 752	8 434
Ringkøbing and Nisum fjerne	1 008	6 184	845	4 853
Types of catch				
For human consumption, total	145 691	1 351 064	136 753	1 505 988
Herring, sprat and mackerel	75 620	269 373	65 881	310 791
Codfish	34 571	376 285	35 144	438 446
Flatfish	22 565	326 433	23 898	325 248
Eel	454	19 984	407	21 275
Other kinds of fish	3 106	73 260	3 046	80 094
Lobster, shrimp and prawn	9 375	285 729	8 377	330 134
Not for human consumption ²	503 468	448 428	540 836	835 149
Danish fishermen's catches landed in foreign countries	89 083	348 635	121 260	559 625
Of which:				
Sweden	5 102	35 973	6 985	52 058
Norway	31 183	50 091	50 474	151 557
Germany	26 452	66 653	22 150	55 717
United Kingdom	9 787	55 253	18 695	127 820
Holland	1 059	25 890	976	31 280
Belgium	...	...	...	...
Faroe Island and Greenland	6 563	70 450	12 319	94 577
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	377 338	821 408	370 643	1 046 871
Of which:				
Esbjerg	914	10 210	540	7 105
Thyborøn	7 718	53 146	20 012	100 240
Hanstholm	45 805	261 501	59 471	312 163
Hirtshals	8 789	40 725	9 313	58 792
Skagen	234 074	341 871	221 822	459 018
Bornholm	30 016	36 415	29 235	36 075

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

www.fd.dk

Manufacturing industries

1 The significance of manufacturing industries for Danish economy

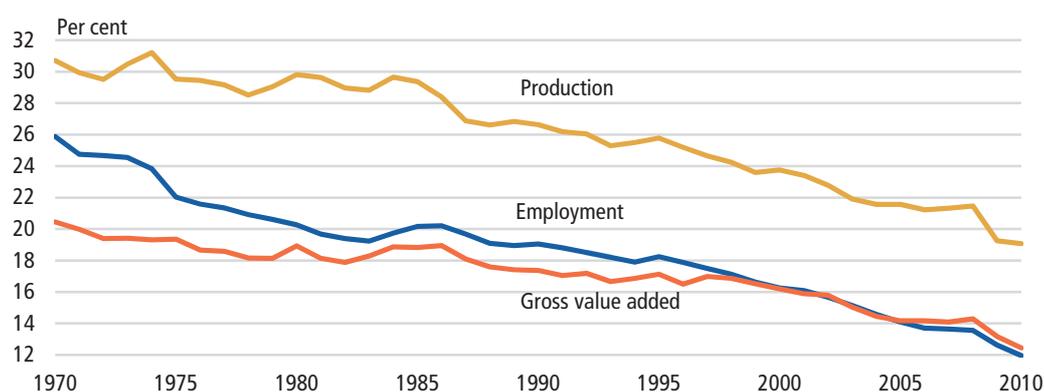
Manufacturing industries' share of the economy has been declining

The significance of manufacturing industries for the Danish economy can be described by means of central statistics from the national accounts. Manufacturing industries have a declining importance for the Danish economy, regardless of whether it is measured by share of total employment, production or value added.

A share of 12 per cent of employment and value added

Manufacturing industries' share of total employment has declined markedly from 26 per cent in 1969 to 12 per cent in 2010. The manufacturing industries' share of gross value added has also decreased from 21 per cent to 12 per cent. Finally, the share of production has fallen from 31 per cent in 1969 to 19 per cent in 2010.

Figure 1 Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity



Note: Mining and quarrying are not included.

www.statbank.dk/nat18

2 Manufacturing industries trends

Production in the manufacturing industries

Production in the manufacturing industries can be illustrated by means of an index of production calculated at constant prices. The business cycles of the period 2000-2010 are reflected in the index of production.

2000-2004

Manufacturing production increased in 2000 due to positive international economic trends. The decline in the world economy from 2001 affected Danish manufacturing production, which experienced a very modest increase in 2002 and 2003. The tendency continued throughout 2004 – affected by the weakened US dollar.

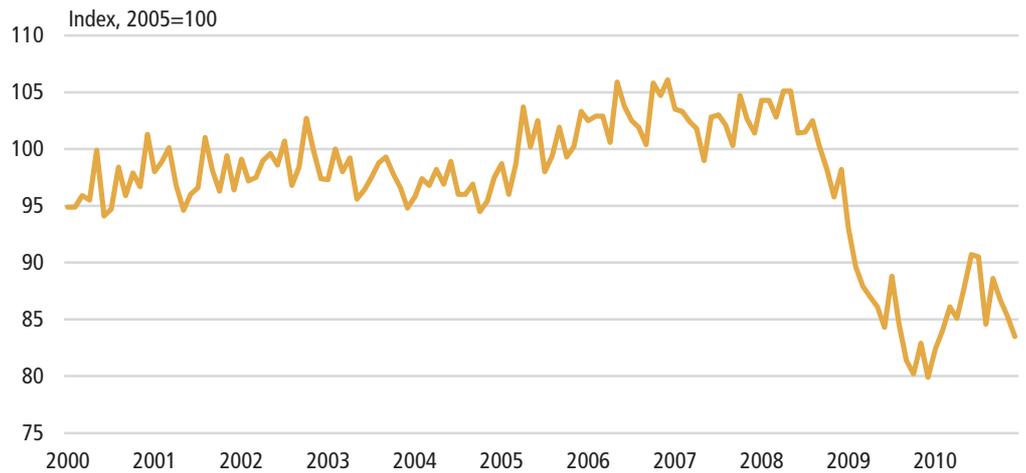
2005-2007

From 2005, the Danish manufacturing industry again experienced increasing production. This period of growth lasted until the middle of 2008 when a sharp decline set in.

2008-2010

During the last half of 2008, production fell rapidly, reflecting the economic crisis which has affected Denmark as well as the rest of the world. The decline has continued throughout 2009 and has been historically steep. The downturn seems to have bottomed out at the end of 2009 after which production began to increase again until mid-2010. From then it has stayed at a level significantly below that before the crisis.

Figure 2 Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values



www.statbank.dk/prod01

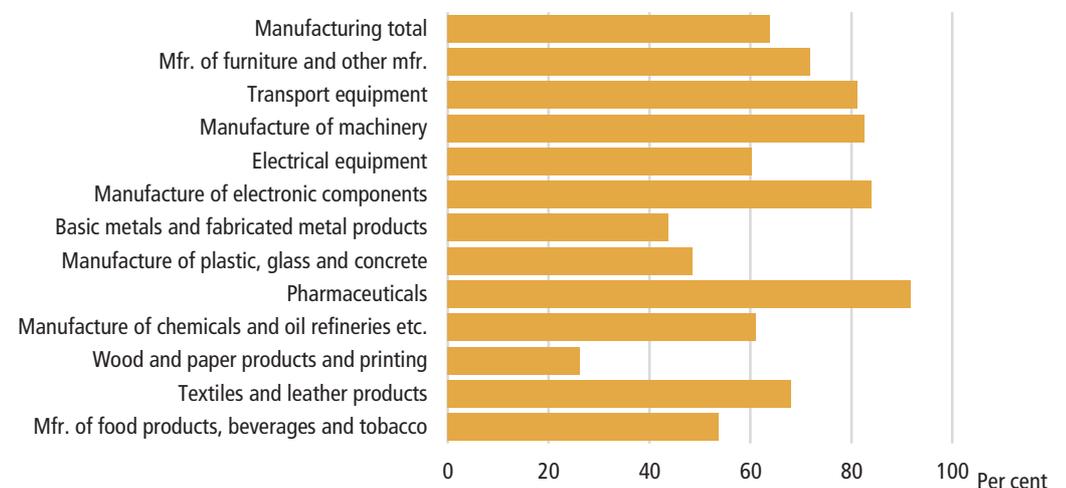
3

Exports of the manufacturing industries

Export shares of the manufacturing industries

Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2009, total export turnover accounted for 64 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries.

Figure 3 Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2010



There are wide differences among the groups of industries in the export shares of the manufacturing industries. The industries *wood and paper products and printing* and *basic metals and fabricated metal products* have the lowest export shares with, respectively, 26 and 44 per cent in 2010. With 92 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* accounts for the highest export share. This is followed by *manufacturing of electronic components* and *manufacturing of machinery* with 84 and 83 per cent, respectively.

4

Manufacturing industries' total turnover by main sectors

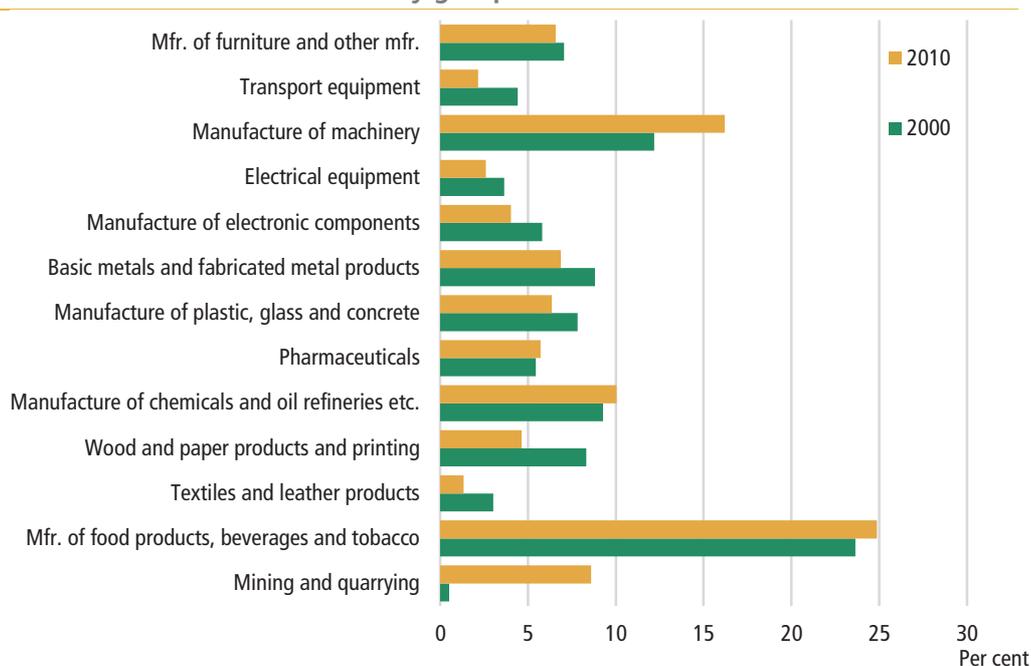
Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2010

Since 2000, manufacturing industries' total turnover (at current prices) for enterprises with 10 employees or more have increased from DKK 476 billion to DKK 632 billion in 2010. *Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* accounted for 25 per cent of the total turnover and had the largest turnover of all the industries. This was followed by *manufacturing of machinery* with 16 per cent and *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* with 10 per cent. *Mining and quarrying* accounted for 9 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

Growth in manufacturing of machinery

Compared to 2000, *manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* is unchanged the dominant industry within Danish manufacturing. Two industries have, however, seen marked increases in their relative significance. These are *manufacturing of machinery*, especially the production of windmills contributes to the growth of this industry group, and *mining and quarrying*. Industries that have less significance compared to 2000 are, among others, *transport equipment* and *textiles and leather products*.

Figure 4 Manufacturers' total turnover by groups of industries



www.statbank.dk/oms2

Concentration ratio of enterprises and commodity groups

Concentration of industrial enterprises

The three largest enterprises in the manufacturing industries account for 10.2 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the 10 largest enterprises account for 27.3 cent. The concentration ratio, i.e. the share of total turnover accounted for by a limited number of enterprises, differs widely among the groups of industries. Turnover is concentrated in a few large enterprises in particular within *pharmaceuticals* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 86.1 per cent of total turnover in 2010). *Manufacture of tobacco products, extraction of oil and gas, manufacture of leather and footwear and manufacture of dairy products* are other industries with high concentration ratios. Industries with low concentration ratios include *manufacture of other machinery* and *manufacture of fabricated metal products* where the 10 largest enterprises accounted for, respectively, 21.1 per cent and 23.8 per cent of total turnover in 2010.

Production in the manufacturing industries by commodity

The production of industrial products can be divided into about 100 main commodity groups, where the 10 commodity groups accounting for the highest output in Denmark in 2010 appear from figure 5. *Mineral fuel, etc.* accounted for almost 16 per cent of industrial turnover, while *boilers, machinery and mechanical apparatus* constituted more than 10 per cent.

Figure 5 The 10 commodity groups accounting for the highest output as a percentage of total turnover of the manufacturing industries. 2010 - correction

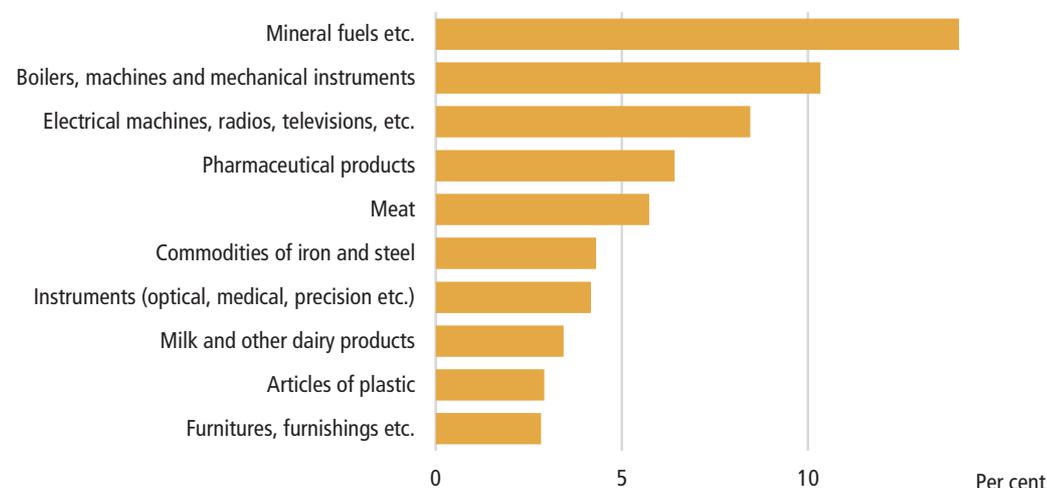


Table 270

10,000 different groups of commodities

The manufacturing of industrial products can be divided into more detailed commodity groups, of which there are a total of about 10,000. An overview of the 25 most commonly manufactured detailed commodity groups in Danish manufacturing industry is given in the tables section. Petroleum oil, windmills and medicines have prominent positions, but also natural gas, gas oils and structures of iron and steel feature near the top of the list.

Table 269 Manufacturers' total turnover. 2010

Group of industry	Total turnover	Percentage of total turnover	
		The three largest enterprises	The ten largest enterprises
	DKK mio.	per cent	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	631 727	10.2	27.3
Mining and quarrying	54 289	83.5	95.8
Extraction of oil and gas	49 757	91.2	100.0
Extraction of gravel and stone	2 029	49.9	87.4
Mining support service activities	2 503	73.1	99.9
Manufacturing	577 438	10.6	26.8
Mfr. of food products, beverages and tobacco	157 156	35.8	50.4
Production of meat and meat products	39 501	63.8	86.8
Processing and preserving of fish	12 860	34.2	61.6
Manufacture of dairy products	27 522	90.3	96.7
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	8 814	37.7	75.5
Other manufacture of food products	52 691	39.9	57.1
Manufacture of beverages	11 986	74.5	96.5
Manufacture of tobacco products	3 782	89.9	100.0
Textiles and leather products	8 435	26.5	46.2
Manufacture of textiles	5 328	36.6	56.9
Manufacture of wearing apparel	2 392	37.2	64.1
Manufacture of leather and footwear	714	96.2	100.0
Wood and paper products and printing	29 295	10.2	29.1
Manufacture of wood and wood products	11 260	25.3	51.1
Manufacture of paper and paper products	8 630	31.8	68.2
Printing etc.	9 406	19.3	39.9
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	63 409	59.5	80.6
Pharmaceuticals	36 085	86.1	97.9
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete	40 208	24.3	37.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	25 094	37.8	54.2
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	2 637	42.0	76.3
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	12 477	23.2	48.3
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	43 385	11.5	25.2
Manufacture of basic metals	7 820	42.2	80.0
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	35 565	13.6	23.8
Manufacture of electronic components	25 514	30.0	52.8
Mfr. of computers and communication equipment etc.	8 545	45.1	66.3
Manufacture of other electronic products	16 969	38.4	64.3
Electrical equipment	16 419	33.7	55.7
Manufacture of electric motors, etc.	8 742	56.3	76.9
Manufacture of wires and cables	3 895	63.9	88.6
Manufacture of household appliances, lamps, etc.	3 782	29.5	66.3
Manufacture of machinery	102 309	34.4	55.0
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	66 433	52.9	84.7
Manufacture of other machinery	35 876	10.5	21.1
Transport equipment	13 663	35.0	59.7
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	7 349	28.7	59.4
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	6 315	72.1	89.3
Manufacture of furniture and other mfr.	41 559	39.5	55.2
Manufacture of furniture	13 938	31.8	50.5
Manufacture of medical instruments, etc.	6 405	64.4	82.8
Manufacture of toys and other manufacturing	14 912	88.0	94.0
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	6 304	21.9	45.4

Table 270 Industrial production index

	2009	2010
	2005 = 100	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	85.4	86.5
Mining and quarrying	74.9	71.6
Manufacturing excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	88.2	90.6
Manufacturing	88.0	90.1
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	92.4	94.0
Production of meat and meat products	89.4	93.0
Processing and preserving of fish	86.4	105.1
Manufacture of dairy products	87.9	91.1
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	97.4	96.8
Other manufacture of food products	99.7	101.1
Manufacture of beverages	96.7	84.0
Manufacture of tobacco products	77.1	77.5
Textiles and leather products	68.3	70.4
Wood and paper products and printing	68.6	67.5
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	93.2	100.1
Pharmaceuticals	84.9	93.2
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	74.6	73.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	74.2	74.6
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	79.5	85.2
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	74.4	70.6
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	84.2	79.7
Manufacture of electronic components	88.6	105.0
Electrical equipment	76.4	85.9
Manufacture of machinery	106.4	104.5
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	140.0	128.9
Manufacture of other machinery	78.8	84.4
Transport equipment	57.1	54.0
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	51.8	58.5
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	65.9	46.5
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	100.3	104.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	91.3	98.8
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing and energy supply	85.8	87.3
Capital goods	102.2	102.7
Capital goods excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	103.1	104.1
Intermediate goods	81.0	82.1
Durable consumer goods	66.9	66.1
Non-durable consumer goods	86.9	91.9
Energy	78.6	78.3

www.statbank.dk/prod01

Table 271

Best selling commodities made in Denmark - correction

	2009	2010
	DKK millions	
Production, total	502 573	531 996
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	29 789	38 587
Generating sets, wind-powered	23 997	22 030
Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of <= 0,05% by weight	10 421	15 132
Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes	12 219	11 858
Natural gas in gaseous state	11 166	10 622
Medicaments containing insulin but not antibiotics, put up in forms or packings for retail sale	8 893	9 680
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food), n.e.s.	8 733	8 860
Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s.	5 058	6 297
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	5 916	6 023
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	5 954	5 846
Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s.	4 584	5 799
Structures and parts of structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.	9 578	5 270
Motor spirit, with a lead content <= 0,013 g/l, research octane number between 95 and 98	3 997	4 974
Food preparations containing milkfat, glucose or starch, , n.e.s.	4 583	4 807
Waters, incl. mineral and aerated, with added sugar, sweetener or flavour	3 864	3 845
Medicaments containing hormones or steroids, but not antibiotics, put up in measured doses	1 199	3 843
Hearing aids (excl. parts and accessories)	3 385	3 744
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	3 522	3 716
Windows and French windows and their frames, of coniferous wood	3 685	3 318
Articles of plastics, n.e.s.	2 877	3 271
Structures and parts of structures, of iron or steel, solely or principally of sheet, n.e.s.	3 728	3 269
Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	3 189	3 212
Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	2 773	3 199
Sea-going vessels for transport of goods (excl. refrigerated vessels, tankers, ferry-boats)	3 805	3 177
Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of <= 1% by weight	2 938	3 072

Note: Commodities may be omitted for reasons of confidentiality.

www.statbank.dk/varer1

Construction and housing

1

Housing conditions

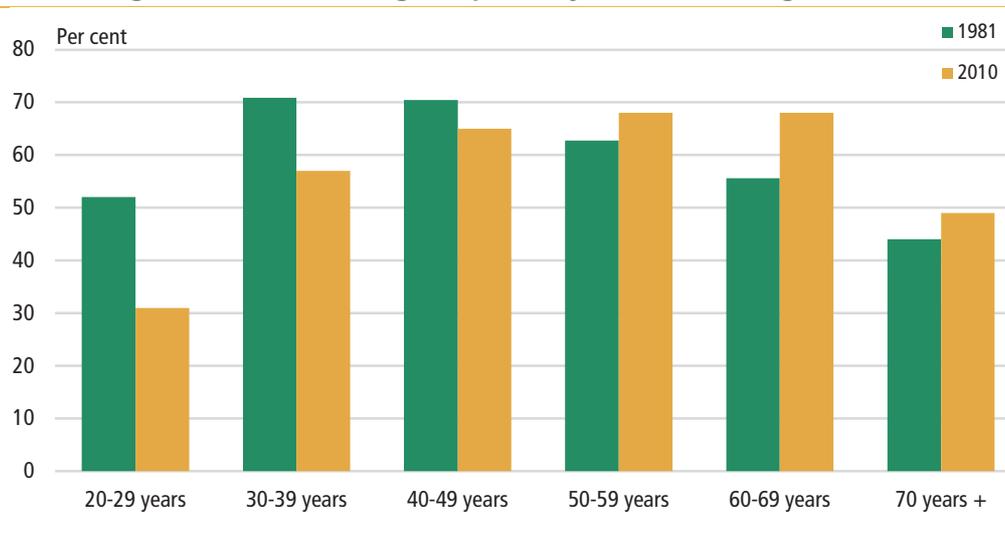
The majority of dwellings are one-family houses

On 1 January 2010, there were 2.749.328 dwellings in Denmark. That is 13.842 more than the previous year. 58 per cent of the dwellings are one-family houses, 38 per cent are dwellings in multi-family buildings, while the remaining dwellings are other types of dwellings. Dwellings occupied by the owners make up just over half of the dwellings, while rented dwellings and dwellings owned by non-profit housing associations make up 47 per cent of the occupied dwellings. The remaining dwellings are not stated.

Fewer young people live in a privately owned dwelling

When looking at the way in which the Danish population live, it can be seen that 59 per cent of all persons live in a privately owned dwelling. Since 1981, this proportion has been relatively stable. The proportion of 20-39-year-olds living in a privately owned dwelling declined from 62 to 47 per cent during the same period. However, the proportion of persons aged 64 or older living in a privately owned dwelling has increased from 47 per cent to 54 per cent.

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



More space for each occupant

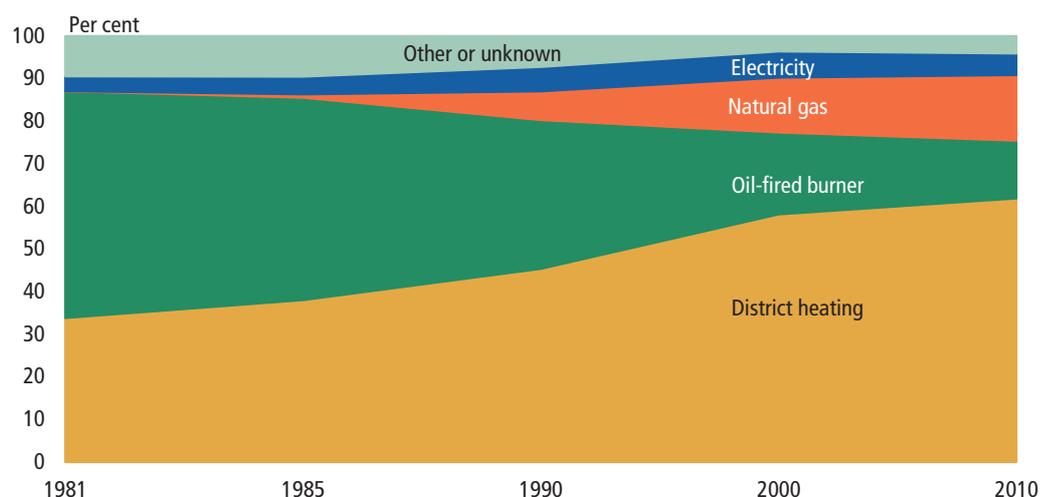
The average number of square metres per occupant was 52.3m² in 2010. However, there are differences as to the number of square metres available to an occupant of an owner-occupied dwelling and a rented dwelling where the figures made up 54.9 and 46.4 m², respectively.

The reason why there is more space for each occupant is that the size of households has decreased, while at the same time the size of dwellings has increased. The average household size has decreased from 2.5 persons in 1981 to 2.1 persons, and the average dwelling size has increased from 106.4 m² to 112.2 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 62 per cent, while the proportion of oil-heated dwellings has decreased from 53 to 14 per cent. Natural gas, which was introduced in the beginning of the 1980s, is used in about 15 per cent of the dwellings. District heating is the most frequent type of heating in detached one-family houses and in multi-family buildings, where it is used in 43 and 88 per cent, respectively, of the dwellings.

Figure 2 Dwellings by type of heating

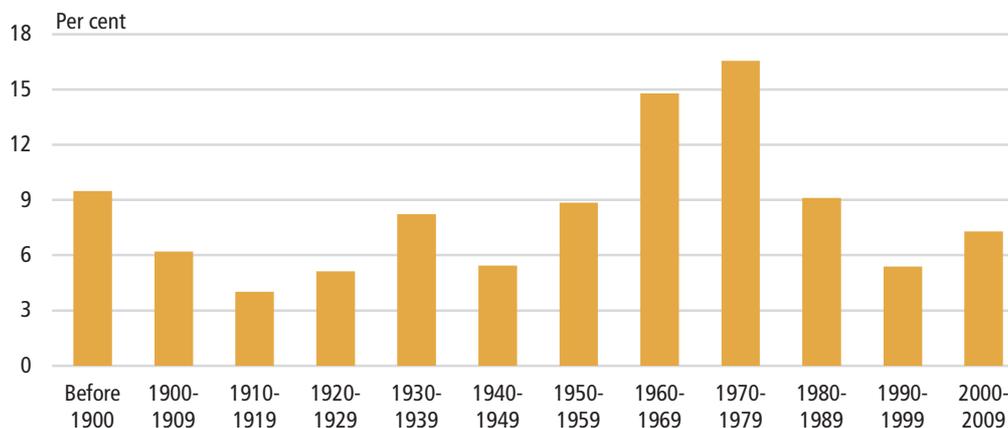
Note: 1 January.

www.statbank.dk/bol1 and bol11

3

Residential construction**9 out of 10 dwellings are built after 1900**

Of the total 2.7 million dwellings in Denmark, 9 out of 10 are built after 1900. 5 per cent of one-family houses, 14 per cent of the semi-detached or terraced houses and 6 per cent of the multi-family buildings are built after 2000.

Figure 3 Dwelling stock by year of construction. 1 January 2009

www.statbank.dk/bol33

4

Construction**Residential construction peaked in the 1970s**

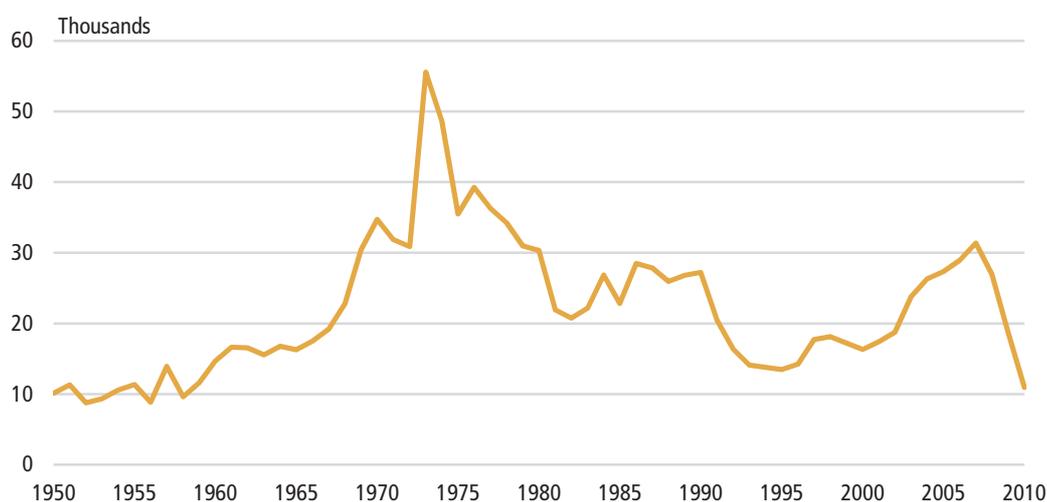
In the late 1960s and 1970s, changed family patterns and increased welfare led to a great demand for dwellings – primarily one-family houses.

Consequently, the number of dwellings completed culminated from 1969 to 1974 and reached its peak in 1973 with more than 55,000 completed dwellings.

The economic growth in mid-2000s has again implied an increase in the number of dwellings completed from 2003 to 2007, where it peaked with 31.000 dwellings completed. It was primarily one-family houses, which account for the growth.

Since 2008, the crisis has resulted in a strong slowing down of the construction of dwellings, which in 2010 reached under 11.000 dwellings completed – same level as before 1960.

Figure 4 Dwellings completed



www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and bygv33

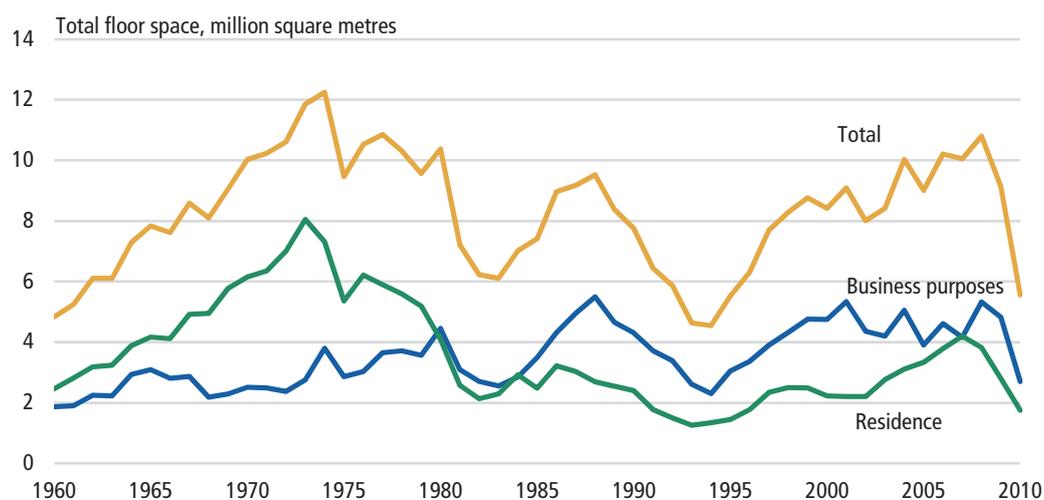
Most square-metres for business purposes since 1980

The decrease in construction from the mid-1970s is also evident if construction is calculated as total floor space completed. Until 1980, more square-metres were completed for residence each year than for business purposes.

Since then, the trend has changed and more square-metres have been completed each year for business purposes than for residence.

However, the increase in residential construction since 2003 years has implied that the number of square-metres completed for residence is close to the total floor space built for business purpose – and was higher in 2007.

The slowing down in construction of dwellings since 2008 has resulted in construction for business purposes once again being higher than the construction of dwellings, in spite of the fact that construction for business fall by a third from 2007 to 2010.

Figure 5 Construction in relation to floor space

www.statbank.dk/bygv1 and bygv11

5

Stock of buildings**Since 1990, the total area of buildings has increased by 19 per cent**

On 1 January 2010, the total area of buildings made up 716.4 million m² – of which 50 per cent is used for habitation, 40 per cent for industry and 10 per cent for cultural and recreational purposes.

Total number of buildings has increased by 5 per cent since 1990

Since 1990, the total number of buildings used for residential purposes has increased by 11 per cent.

The number of weekend cottages has increased by 13 per cent and semi-detached or terraced houses have increased by 34 per cent.

6

Construction's share of the Danish economy**Value added**

The significance of the construction sector in the overall Danish economy (measured by its proportion of the total gross value added) has fallen since the start of 1970s.

Since the mid-1990s, it has been stabilizing – the total gross value added has been about 5 per cent on an annual basis – but only about 4 per cent in 2010.

Construction employment

Since the end of the 1960s, the proportion of the construction sector with regard to total employment has constituted a continuously smaller part of total employment in Denmark.

Since the employment rate peaked in 1970 at 9.5 per cent of total employment, this proportion has declined to 6.2 per cent in 2009.

7

Construction employment by activity**Decrease in the total construction employment**

From 2004 until 2007 there has been an increase in the number of persons employed within construction. Since 2008 this development has changed. From 2008 to 2009 the employment has dropped from 174,000 employed to 151,000 – a decrease of 23,000 employees, corresponding to a decrease on 13 per cent in only one year.

From 2009 to 2010, the decrease in the employment in the construction industry has been reduced. From 151,000 to 140,000 in 2010 - a decrease of 11,000 employees, corresponding to a decrease in 7 per cent.

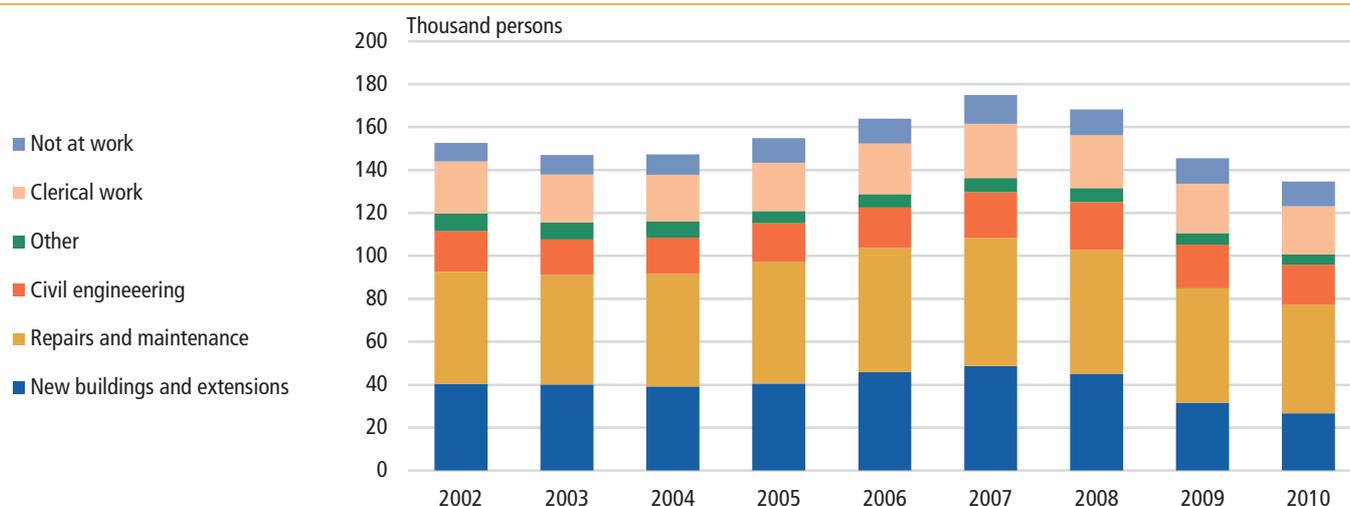
The distribution of employment by activity

In 2010, the number of employed persons working on new buildings and extensions was 27,000 which is equivalent to 19 per cent. 51,000 or 36 per cent were engaged in repairs and maintenance, while 22,000 or 16 per cent worked on civil engineering projects.

An additional 5,000 were engaged in other types of work such as transport, stock maintenance and sales, while 23,000 were engaged in clerical work.

Figure 6

Construction employment by activity



Note: The annual figures are a simple average of the quarterly surveys, where employment is calculated in the middle of the quarter.

www.statbank.dk/byg

8

Building costs**Increase and fall in total building costs**

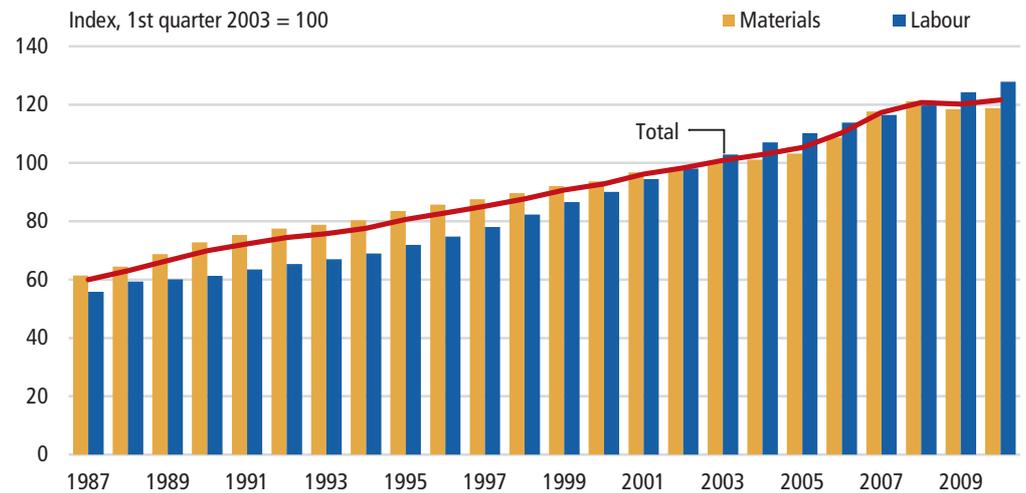
In 2003, the previous regulating price indices for residential buildings were replaced by the present construction cost indices for residential buildings.

Besides the general indices for residential building, indices are now calculated for one-family houses and multi-family houses as well.

Total construction costs have increased by more than 100 per cent from 1987 to 2010, i.e. has more than doubled. During this period, the costs of materials have increased by 93 per cent and the costs of labour by 129 per cent.

After a small decrease from 2008 to 2009 in the total construction cost index for residential buildings increased by 1 per cent from 2009 to 2010.

Figure 7 Regulating index for residential construction



Note: The figures from 1987 up to and including 2002 have been drawn from the *regulating price index for residential construction, total*, while the figures from 2003 onwards have been drawn from *construction cost index for residential construction*.

www.statbank.dk/byg5

Table 272 Building stock. 2010

	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, total¹	2 524 570	289 206	226 111	43 689	157 443	504 887	716 449	
Building stock by principal use								
Residential buildings, total	1 535 927	196 684	140 262	19 913	2 513	214 329	359 371	
Farmhouses and detached one-family houses	1 201 213	77 747	115 994	16 136	1 849	154 950	211 726	
Terraced houses, etc.	233 232	25 291	10 675	2 606	169	28 976	38 742	
Multi-family buildings	89 156	88 628	11 359	940	373	26 052	101 300	
Other residential buildings	12 326	5 017	2 234	232	121	4 351	7 604	
Industrial and commercial buildings	679 536	58 969	70 760	6 506	151 267	240 569	287 502	
Non-residential farm buildings	467 423	1 181	12 988	942	122 439	129 411	137 550	
Factories, workshops, etc.	68 974	11 569	30 932	2 273	11 118	49 108	55 892	
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	76 023	38 800	21 548	1 998	8 499	44 809	70 845	
Other industrial and commercial buildings	67 116	7 420	5 292	1 293	9 211	17 240	23 215	
Other buildings, total	309 107	33 553	15 089	17 270	3 663	49 990	69 576	
Buildings for institutional, educational, and cultural use, etc.	47 718	28 990	11 506	1 021	1 710	26 175	43 227	
Holiday dwellings	217 808	171	1 004	14 775	495	15 629	16 445	
Other buildings for leisure	43 581	4 392	2 579	1 474	1 458	8 187	9 904	
Regions								
Region Hovedstaden	417 195	90 055	55 146	8 529	9 892	80 430	163 622	
Region Sjælland	453 507	24 224	43 366	12 100	23 797	78 668	103 487	
Region Syddanmark	641 460	66 991	54 102	8 876	46 869	136 034	176 838	
Region Midtjylland	645 449	73 537	49 461	8 823	46 977	136 151	178 799	
Region Nordjylland	366 959	34 400	24 035	5 361	29 908	73 604	93 704	

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.

www.statbank.dk/bygb11

Table 273 Building activity

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	— thousands m ² —					
Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space	5 862	5 200	5 630	3 507	9 122	5 563
Residential buildings	1 507	1 758	1 483	1 246	2 795	1 751
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	1 138	1 301	1 091	920	1 796	1 221
Other one-family houses	133	173	132	135	392	177
Multi-family buildings	132	220	183	139	480	276
Other buildings	104	64	78	51	127	77
Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.	3 029	2 260	2 917	1 366	4 821	2 698
Farm buildings, etc.	1 541	1 091	1 380	458	2 042	1 000
Factories, workshops, etc.	308	286	284	194	740	338
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	30	46	25	33	34	12
Transport depots, etc.	71	73	80	85	156	83
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	923	643	1 016	510	1 609	1 128
Hotels and other service trade buildings	94	24	83	34	132	65
Other buildings	62	97	49	51	107	72
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	397	299	346	200	348	218
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	248	177	212	128	193	107
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	44	32	40	23	41	41
Other buildings	929	883	884	696	1 158	896
Of which: Holiday dwellings	181	218	174	152	313	218
Regional distribution						
All Denmark	5 862	5 200	5 630	3 507	9 122	5 563
Region Hovedstaden	724	716	702	561	1 239	868
Region Sjælland	667	565	608	332	1 153	696
Region Syddanmark	1 624	1 438	1 579	948	2 433	1 400
Region Midtjylland	2 004	1 693	1 991	1 181	2 945	1 849
Region Nordjylland	844	787	751	485	1 352	749

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv11

¹ Including farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 274 Residential construction

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	number of dwellings					
All Denmark, total	8 708	10 948	8 888	7 854	18 643	10 951
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	991	333	948	432	1 313	901
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	3 668	4 832	3 585	3 476	6 529	4 056
Other one-family houses	1 174	1 401	1 196	1 086	3 626	1 382
Multi-family buildings	1 773	2 586	2 428	1 669	5 329	3 470
Student hostels	176	244	198	218	546	228
Residential institutions	908	462	547	335	872	624
Other buildings	1 009	1 422	934	1 070	1 741	1 191
Builders						
Private builders	6 645	9 486	7 308	6 844	16 230	9 542
Non-profit-making building societies	776	409	918	250	865	549
Public authorities	1 281	1 050	655	760	1 529	854
Regional distribution						
Denmark, total	8 708	10 948	8 888	7 854	18 643	10 951
Region Hovedstaden	1 067	2 342	1 221	1 542	3 376	2 295
Region Sjælland	1 016	1 043	949	658	2 662	1 497
Region Syddanmark	2 451	2 453	2 734	2 152	4 415	2 917
Region Midtjylland	3 252	3 601	3 143	2 644	6 006	3 291
Region Nordjylland	922	1 509	841	858	2 184	951

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv33

¹ Incl. farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 275 Total space of buildings

	1986	1990	2000	2010
	— mio. m ² —			
Total	566.4	598.8	648.3	716.4
Residential buildings	293.8	305.4	326.9	359.4
Of which:				
Detached one-family houses	146.8	152.1	166.9	184.7
Terraced houses, etc.	22.9	27.1	31.7	38.7
Multi-family buildings	85.8	87.9	92.5	101.3
Industrial and commercial buildings	222.9	240.5	261.2	287.5
Of which:				
Non-residential farm buildings	121.7	126.3	130.7	137.6
Factories, workshops, etc.	41.7	46.3	52.2	55.9
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	43.5	50.0	57.9	70.8
Other buildings	49.7	52.8	60.2	69.6
Of which:				
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	32.9	34.8	38.9	43.2
Holiday dwellings	11.4	12.0	13.4	16.4

www.statbank.dk/bygb3 and bygb33

Table 276 Average size of new dwellings completed

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
	— m ² per dwelling —					
Year-round dwellings, total¹	99	85	98	120	120	150
Farmhouses	196	206	196	230	241	268
Detached one-family houses	129	134	145	164	177	204
Other one-family houses	83	80	84	91	96	116
Multi-family buildings	74	73	77	99	93	103
Student hostels	24	37	37	37	47	47
	— number of dwellings —					
New buildings completed, total	22 831	27 237	13 503	16 334	27 372	10 951
Farmhouses	287	245	251	250	281	361
Detached one-family houses	7 391	3 147	3 106	5 080	7 121	3 896
Other one-family houses	8 863	12 431	2 444	3 715	6 561	1 503
Multi-family buildings	5 416	9 417	6 266	4 877	7 468	2 773
Student hostels	227	833	306	391	893	267
Other buildings	647	1 164	1 130	2 021	5 048	2 151

¹ The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.

www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and bygv33

Table 277 Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

	Average 2000	Average 2009	Average 2010
	————— 1995=100 —————		
Road work	121.90	162.01	168.55
Earth work, etc.	120.42	161.78	165.03
Asphalt work	126.80	164.04	175.46
Concrete structures	114.72	158.02	161.25
Iron structures	111.42	157.60	162.44

www.statbank.dk/byg7

Table 278 Construction cost index for residential construction

	Weights	Average 2009	Average 2010
	————— 1st quarter 2003=100 —————		
Construction cost index, total	1 000	120.2	121.6
Earth and concrete work	164	118.8	119.6
Concrete slab work	89	120.7	111.3
Bricklaying	165	122.8	124.7
Carpentry	253	120.3	122.7
Joinery	127	113.3	116.2
Painting	50	118.3	122.2
Heating and sanitary engineering	87	128.8	131.6
Electrical work	65	119.7	124.6
Subgrade	98	115.7	116.4
Raw buildings	301	121.4	120.4
Completion of buildings	379	119.9	122.7
Heating and sanitary installations	100	125.9	127.4
Electrical and mechanical installations	55	123.6	129.4
Fixtures	67	110.0	111.7

www.statbank.dk/byg5

Table 279 Construction employment

	Average 2009	Average 2010
Total employment	145 411	139 581
Construction of buildings	24 621	22 826
Civil engineering	16 722	14 919
Electrical installation etc.	26 065	24 390
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	16 768	15 869
Joinery installation etc	28 102	26 068
Painting and Glazing etc.	11 688	10 525
Bricklayers	10 155	9 369
Other specialized construction activities etc.	11 292	10 604
Public and concessionary companies	5 777	5 012

Note: Enterprises engaged in construction activities, whose main industry is outside the construction industry, are also included in the table.

www.statbank.dk/byg

Table 280 Housing conditions

1 January	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
	number					
Households (occupied dwellings)	1 475 620	1 796 648	2 000 231	2 245 599	2 414 513	2 559 094
Occupants	4 437 550	4 832 842	4 947 728	5 095 731	5 287 379	5 493 005
Average number of occupants per household	3.01	2.69	2.47	2.27	2.19	2.15
	per cent					
Occupants in the household¹						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.1
1 occupant	16.0	23.7	27.9	33.8	36.7	39.0
2 occupants	27.4	29.5	31.6	32.9	33.3	33.4
3 occupants	20.9	18.5	16.1	15.0	12.8	11.7
4 occupants	18.9	16.7	16.5	13.3	11.9	11.6
5 or more occupants	16.8	11.6	7.9	5.0	5.3	5.5
Type of building						
Total (incl. not stated)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households in:						
Farmhouses	12.4	9.8	7.8	6.5	5.2	4.4
One-family houses, etc.	32.6	39.7	49.9	52.7	53.7	55.6
Multi-dwelling houses	55.0	49.0	41.6	39.4	39.3	39.6
Other dwellings	-	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.6
Tenure						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Occupied by owner	44.9	46.9	54.6	54.2	53.3	50.9
Rented	55.1	53.1	44.1	44.2	46.4	47.4
Not stated	-	-	1.3	1.6	0.4	2.8
Installations						
Per cent with district- and central heating	47.0	84.0	91.3	89.1	92.1	93.6
Per cent with bath	45.0	71.3	84.0	89.5	93.9	96.0

¹ Residential institutions and holiday dwellings are not included.

www.statbank.dk/10

Table 281 Dwelling stock by type, size, etc. 2010

	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	One-family houses detached	One-family houses (terraced or semidetached)	Dwellings in multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings	
1 January	— number of dwellings —					
Dwelling stock, total	1 213 194	388 351	1 055 364	37 595	54 824	2 749 328
By number of rooms¹:						
1 room	881	11 109	71 731	9 216	2 239	95 176
2 rooms	20 708	75 813	359 364	3 907	4 726	464 518
3 rooms	130 381	110 366	331 579	594	7 071	579 991
4 rooms	340 624	122 334	148 248	45	7 253	618 504
5 + rooms	646 946	45 768	42 142	52	9 030	743 938
Not stated	7 884	480	1 485	302	4 559	14 710
By floor space:						
0-39 m ²	1 544	8 848	57 185	29 490	11 931	108 998
40-59 m ²	6 407	24 152	214 712	5 660	8 077	259 008
60-79 m ²	38 516	92 736	358 740	1 411	11 240	502 643
80-99 m ²	110 947	130 416	261 710	152	7 242	510 467
100-119 m ²	189 683	79 632	95 976	52	4 919	370 262
120-159 m ²	476 462	44 753	48 969	125	4 851	575 160
160-199 m ²	248 091	5 644	11 329	91	1 937	267 092
200 + m ²	141 544	2 170	6 743	614	4 627	155 698
By construction period:						
Before 1900	129 920	17 128	105 624	1 146	5 382	259 200
1900-1919	125 457	12 497	134 996	1 016	5 378	279 344
1920-1939	159 697	9 964	189 035	1 244	4 858	364 798
1940-1949	52 857	13 569	79 425	897	1 729	148 477
1950-1959	102 478	23 730	109 371	2 336	3 736	241 651
1960-1964	94 637	12 815	60 171	2 217	3 424	173 264
1965-1969	119 190	18 404	81 607	6 815	5 161	231 177
1970-1974	139 472	30 807	84 802	9 923	5 818	270 822
1975-1979	106 005	34 286	36 103	970	4 387	181 751
1980-1984	39 243	48 024	30 219	1 039	2 439	120 964
1985-1989	38 837	56 643	28 789	1 616	2 337	128 222
1990-1994	10 953	33 624	30 676	2 534	1 490	79 277
1995-1999	26 690	17 119	20 604	1 617	1 999	68 029
2000-2004	26 913	28 712	25 386	1 596	2 987	85 594
2005-2007	40 191	30 617	37 841	2 624	3 475	114 748
Not stated	654	412	715	5	224	2 010
By ownership:						
Individuals; limited liability company, etc.	1 190 459	189 305	516 994	26 280	45 320	1 968 358
Non-profit-making building society	9 625	138 062	365 269	8 493	1 863	523 312
Housing society	8 933	46 195	147 312	436	270	203 146
Public authority	4 177	14 789	25 789	2 386	7 371	54 512
By tenure¹:						
Owner-occupied	1 021 071	127 091	121 151	10	17 717	1 287 040
Rented	108 783	234 346	812 658	26 917	17 665	1 200 369
Not occupied or not stated	17 985	7 710	37 323	3 066	5 601	71 685
By installations¹:						
Toilet, central heating, and bath	1 107 399	363 540	909 910	25 817	29 905	2 436 571
Toilet, central heating but without bath	14 198	2 703	42 876	126	1 897	61 800
Toilet, bath but without central heating	13 914	1 594	2 337	8	1 937	19 790
Toilet, but without central heating, and bath	1 560	185	456	-	308	2 509
Without toilet	2 810	502	13 618	3 739	2 283	22 952
Not stated	7 958	623	1 935	303	4 653	15 472

¹ Occupied dwellings.

Table 282 Dwellings, households and persons by type of building. 2010

1 January	Dwellings	Households (occupied dwellings)	Persons	Average number of persons per household
	number			
Total	2 749 328	2 559 094	5 493 005	2.15
Farmhouses	124 382	110 748	309 574	2.80
One-family houses (detached)	1 088 812	1 037 091	2 704 274	2.61
Terraced houses	388 351	369 147	706 336	1.91
Multi-family buildings	1 055 364	971 132	1 648 612	1.70
Student hostels	37 595	29 993	38 102	1.27
Dwellings in residential institutions	12 265	8 328	18 521	2.22
Holiday dwellings	17 958	17 958	31 326	1.74
Type of building not stated	24 120	14 216	35 454	2.49
Housing conditions not known	481	481	806	1.68

www.statbank.dk/bol33, bol11 and bol66

Table 283 Occupied dwellings stock by type of heating installation. 2010

1 January	District heating	Central heating from own unit			Total	Heating stoves	No heating installation or not known	Total
	Burning oil	Burning natural gas	Other or not known	number of dwellings				
Dwelling stock total	1 583 023	346 754	394 905	69 767	811 426	149 132	15 513	2 559 094
Farmhouses	1 737	67 311	3 239	26 424	96 974	9 484	2 553	110 748
One-family houses (detached)	441 998	214 757	246 744	39 076	500 577	88 686	5 830	1 037 091
Terraced houses	244 603	18 576	77 403	1 623	97 602	25 315	1 627	369 147
Multi-family buildings	856 111	40 393	61 517	1 058	102 968	8 521	3 532	971 132
Student hostels	26 905	384	2 058	324	2 766	204	118	29 993
Other dwellings	11 669	5 333	3 944	1 262	10 539	16 922	1 853	40 983

www.statbank.dk/bol11

Table 284 Dwelling stock by type of building, regional analysis. 2010

1 January	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	One-family houses detached or semi-detached	One-family houses (terraced)	Dwellings in multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings	
	number of dwellings					
Denmark, total	1 213 194	388 351	1 055 364	37 595	54 824	2 749 328
Region Hovedstaden	193 824	105 744	520 810	15 526	14 083	849 987
Region Sjælland	219 532	64 908	100 381	3 742	12 988	401 551
Region Syddanmark	320 117	97 357	161 242	7 080	10 848	596 644
Region Midtjylland	311 166	81 601	193 026	8 474	10 945	605 212
Region Nordjylland	168 555	38 741	79 905	2 773	5 960	295 934

www.statbank.dk/bol33

Table 285 Households by type of building. 2010

	Type of building					Households (occupied dwellings), total	Of which	
	Detached one family houses and farmhouses	Terraced houses, etc.	Multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings		Rented dwellings	Owner- occupied dwellings
1 January								
Households, total	1 147 839	369 147	971 132	29 993	40 983	2 559 094	1 200 369	1 287 040
of which with:								
0 children	673 963	271 924	790 317	29 368	35 385	1 800 957	954 336	792 052
1 child	161 058	44 774	97 566	439	2 497	306 334	123 700	174 606
2 children	222 896	40 835	59 197	162	2 068	325 158	86 019	232 871
3 or more children	89 922	11 614	24 052	24	1 033	126 645	36 314	87 511
Households with one single man, total	127 153	64 410	269 079	13 884	11 432	485 958	305 873	159 228
of which with:								
0 children	114 967	60 788	259 972	13 861	11 141	460 729	293 901	146 767
1 child	8 734	2 785	7 286	18	229	19 052	9 347	9 087
2 children	2 875	720	1 510	4	55	5 164	2 162	2 849
3 or more children	577	117	311	1	7	1 013	463	525
Households with one single woman, total	127 375	140 982	362 971	10 567	10 919	652 814	469 013	161 752
of which with:								
0 children	97 965	110 174	296 575	10 372	9 865	524 951	374 336	133 656
1 child	12 469	16 092	39 170	153	547	68 431	51 993	13 731
2 children	12 531	11 892	20 531	39	368	45 361	32 181	11 426
3 or more children	4 410	2 824	6 695	3	139	14 071	10 503	2 939
Households with one married couple, total	682 961	116 232	150 525	440	11 934	962 092	207 563	741 335
of which with:								
0 children	353 186	72 540	87 973	249	9 482	523 430	125 690	391 039
1 child	95 519	16 041	25 157	113	904	137 734	30 235	105 180
2 children	165 403	21 097	24 571	68	1 027	212 166	33 330	176 076
3 or more children	68 853	6 554	12 824	10	521	88 762	18 308	69 040
Households with two single adults of opposite sex, total	132 652	33 571	115 784	2 518	2 615	287 140	133 548	144 276
of which with:								
0 children	60 826	18 832	85 999	2 339	1 724	169 720	92 410	70 964
1 child	31 539	7 786	18 973	126	435	58 859	23 532	33 647
2 children	30 814	5 570	8 611	47	320	45 362	13 384	31 014
3 or more children	9 473	1 383	2 201	6	136	13 199	4 222	8 651
Households, other types, total	77 698	13 952	72 773	2 584	4 083	171 090	84 372	80 449
of which with:								
0 children	47 019	9 590	59 798	2 547	3 173	122 127	67 999	49 626
1 child	12 797	2 070	6 980	29	382	22 258	8 593	12 961
2 children	11 273	1 556	3 974	4	298	17 105	4 962	11 506
3 or more children	6 609	736	2 021	4	230	9 600	2 818	6 356

Note: Information is based on a combination of the construction and housing register (BBR) and the central person register (CPR). A household comprises the persons registered at the same address on the CPR. The table only includes households with known housing conditions. Known housing conditions for households and persons means that the same address is on both the BBR and CPR, while housing not known means that the address for households and people on the CPR is not on the BBR, or that there is no dwelling at the address on the BBR. Children are defined as unmarried, childless persons under 18 years of age who live at the same address as their parents.

www.statbank.dk/bol44

Table 286 Number of rented dwellings by quality, size, etc. 2010

	Not with all installations			With all installations			Total		
	All Denmark	The Region Hovedstaden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Region Hovedstaden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Region Hovedstaden	Rest of Denmark
1 January	number of rented dwellings in thousands								
Dwelling stock, total	72.8	39.0	33.9	1 171.1	452.4	718.7	1 244.0	491.3	752.6
By type of dwelling:									
Detached one-family houses	5.4	0.8	4.7	93.9	10.3	83.6	99.3	11.0	88.3
Terraced houses	3.0	0.8	2.1	237.4	49.5	188.0	240.4	50.3	190.1
Multi-family houses	55.5	34.9	20.6	782.7	376.3	406.4	838.2	411.2	427.0
By gross square meters:									
Under 40 m ²	14.1	4.9	9.2	61.0	25.3	35.7	75.1	30.2	44.9
40-59 m ²	22.2	13.7	8.5	180.5	87.3	93.2	202.7	101.0	101.7
60-79 m ²	18.9	11.0	7.9	370.7	146.7	224.0	389.6	157.7	231.9
80-99 m ²	10.1	5.6	4.5	323.1	118.0	205.1	333.2	123.6	209.6
100-119 m ²	3.9	2.0	1.8	126.0	42.2	83.9	129.9	44.2	85.7
120-159 m ²	2.6	1.3	1.3	69.4	23.4	45.9	72.0	24.7	47.2
160 m ² -199 m ²	0.6	0.2	0.4	22.6	5.8	16.8	23.2	6.0	17.2
200 m ² +	0.4	0.1	0.3	17.9	3.7	14.2	18.3	3.8	14.5
By ownership:									
Individuals, etc.	22.3	5.0	17.3	175.6	27.8	147.9	197.9	32.8	165.1
Non-profit building society	5.8	2.7	3.2	493.8	183.2	310.6	499.6	185.8	313.8
Limited liability companies, cooperative societies, etc.	10.9	4.1	6.9	105.5	30.0	75.5	116.4	34.0	82.4
Housing society	19.7	18.8	0.9	174.9	111.6	63.3	194.6	130.4	64.2
Public authorities	4.1	2.3	1.8	35.8	9.7	26.1	39.9	12.0	27.9
Rented freehold flats	3.2	1.9	1.3	131.0	58.9	72.1	134.2	60.8	73.4
Other or not stated	6.7	4.2	2.5	54.5	31.2	23.3	61.3	35.4	25.8
By construction period:									
Before 1900	19.0	12.3	6.7	87.0	38.2	48.8	105.9	50.4	55.5
1900-1919	19.8	11.2	8.7	102.5	43.4	59.0	122.3	54.6	67.7
1920-1939	17.2	9.5	7.7	149.4	85.2	64.2	166.5	94.7	71.9
1940-1949	6.0	2.9	3.1	76.1	37.0	39.1	82.1	39.9	42.2
1950-1959	3.6	1.3	2.4	120.4	54.4	66.0	124.1	55.7	68.3
1960-1964	1.5	0.4	1.0	66.0	28.1	37.9	67.5	28.6	38.9
1965-1969	1.1	0.1	1.0	85.9	33.1	52.8	87.0	33.3	53.8
1970-1974	0.8	0.3	0.5	96.4	38.2	58.2	97.2	38.5	58.7
1975-1979	0.5	0.3	0.3	50.4	17.4	33.0	50.9	17.6	33.3
1980-1984	0.8	0.3	0.5	62.6	15.7	46.9	63.4	16.0	47.4
1985-1989	0.7	0.1	0.6	72.2	15.4	56.8	72.9	15.5	57.4
1990-1994	0.5	0.1	0.4	62.7	14.8	47.9	63.2	14.9	48.3
1995-1999	0.2	0.1	0.2	36.1	8.8	27.3	36.4	8.8	27.5
2000-2004	0.2	0.0	0.2	47.9	7.3	40.6	48.1	7.4	40.7
2005-2009	0.4	0.1	0.2	54.1	14.9	39.2	54.5	15.0	39.5

Services sector and the information society

1

Structure of the services sector

Services sector continues to grow

The services sector comprises a number of different businesses with one thing in common: the production of services. These businesses include the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, telecommunication and postal services, financial services and business services, comprising ICT services, research and development, auditing and book-keeping, cleaning, leasing of machinery and equipment, temporary employment agencies, etc.

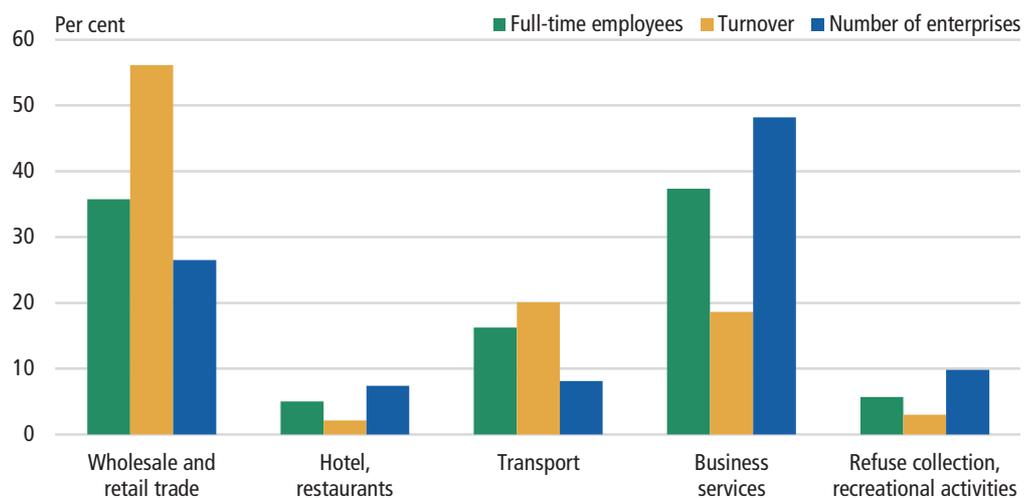
The services sector has experienced a 20 per cent increase in employment during the period 1992-1999, followed by a growth of 22 per cent from 1999 to 2008. In comparison, the number of persons employed in manufacturing declined by 3 per cent from 1992-1999. From 1999 to 2008 the number declined by 15 per cent.

Wholesale and retail trade account for the highest turnover and number of employees

The structure of the private services sector is illustrated in figure 1. In 2008, the greatest number of persons employed was found within business services which accounted for 250,000 full-time employees. Next was the wholesale and retail trade with 335,000 persons employed.

In 2008, the wholesale and retail trade accounted for the greatest part of the services sector's overall turnover with 56 per cent, followed by transport which generated 20 per cent, and business services with 19 per cent. Business services accounted for 48 per cent, or nearly half, of the total number of business enterprises within the services sector. Wholesale and retail trade accounted for 27 per cent.

Figure 1 Employment, turnover and number of enterprises in the services sector. 2007



2

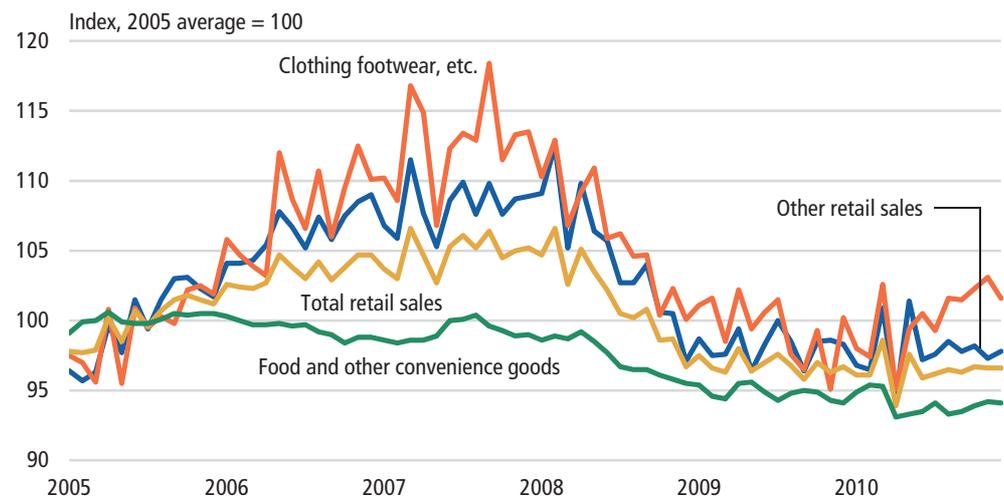
Retail trade**Retail sales in 2010 with continuing even trend**

Retail sales are divided into three categories: Food and other everyday commodities, clothing etc., and other consumer goods (equipment for accommodation and leisure). Food and other everyday commodities and other consumer goods each represent around 45 pct. of total retail sales. Clothing, etc. represents the remaining 10 per cent.

Retail sales were steady in 2009. Following the dramatic decrease of 2008, the trend of 2009 was relatively flat, and this trend continued in 2010. The index ended in December 2010 close to the level of December 2009, and the fluctuations of the intervening months were relatively small, disregarding larger fluctuations around Easter.

Comparing the total retail sales of 2010 with 2009 yields a modest decrease of 0.3 pct. The sales of food and other everyday commodities dropped by 0.9 pct., while clothing etc. increased by 0.8 pct. In the category of other consumer goods the sales of 2010 were on the same level as in 2009.

Figure 2 Seasonally adjusted quantity index for retail sales



www.statbank.dk/deta21x

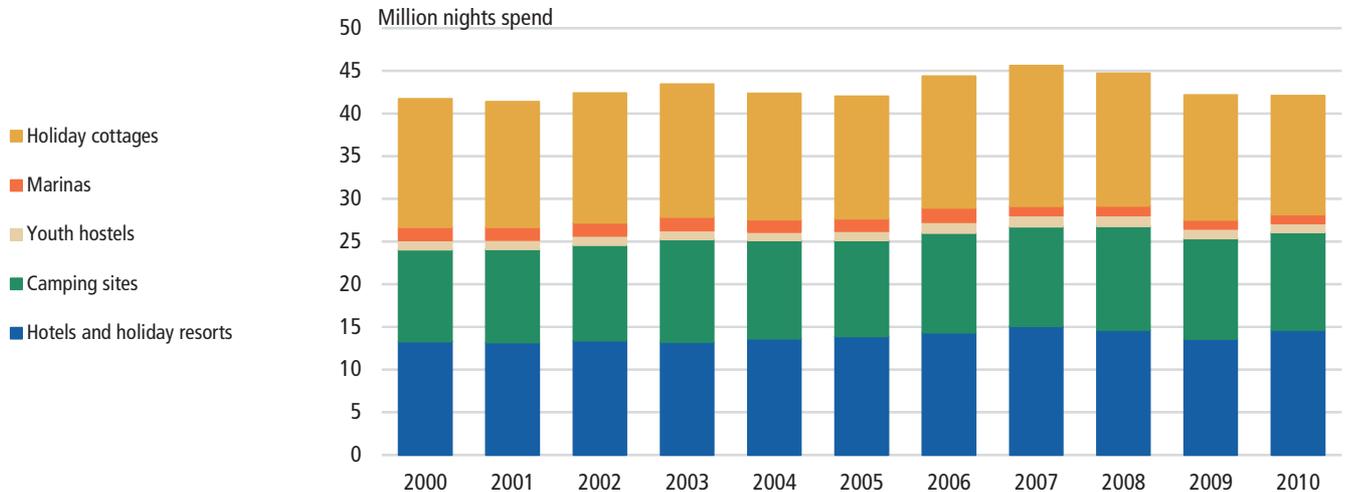
3

Tourism**Almost unchanged number of nights spent in 2010**

In 2010, the total number of nights spent in hotels etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday cottages was 42.1 million. This is a decrease of 100.000 or 0 per cent fewer nights spent compared to the previous year. Compared to 2009, there were 1 per cent fewer nights spent by Danes and 1 per cent more nights spent by foreigners.

The development in nights spent in 2010 showed - with the exception of hotels - a decrease in all areas. Hotels etc. experienced an 8 per cent increase, where as camping sites had a 3 per cent decrease. Hostels went down 4 per cent, and Danish

Marinas had 3 per cent fewer overnight stays. Holiday cottages leased by Danish rental agencies decreased 5 per cent compared to the year before.

Figure 3
Overnight stays by type


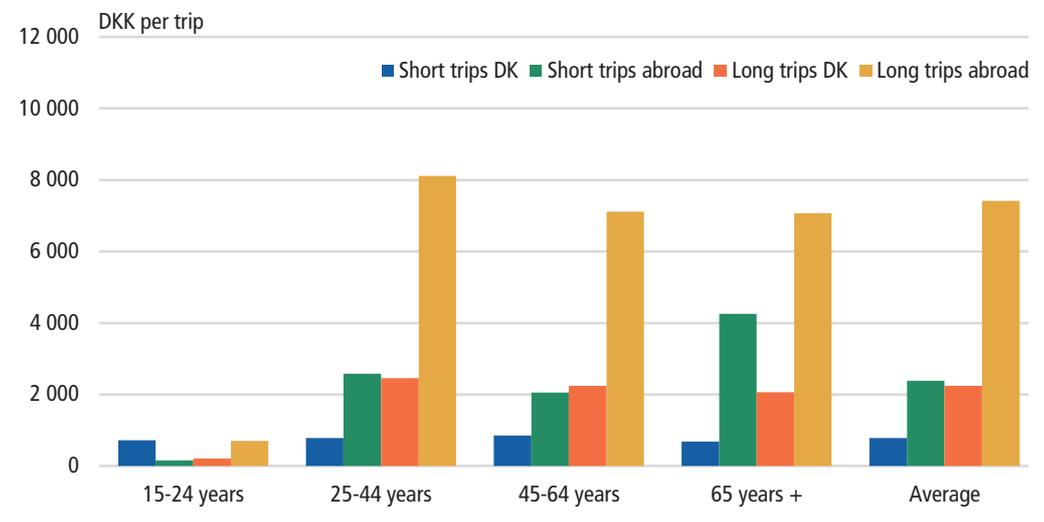
* The statistics for holiday cottages 2010 is preliminary.

Note: Data is not comparable for marinas between 2006 and 2007 due to a change in crew size.

www.statbank.dk/turist

Danes on holiday and business trips

In 2010, Spain was the most popular place for Danes to go on a holiday abroad with a share of 16 per cent of all Danish holidays with at least four overnights stays. Planes were the preferred means of transportation for travelling abroad, as 62 per cent of the holiday trips were by plane. The Danes preferred the car on four out of five holiday trips in Denmark. For 39 per cent of the trips in Denmark, the type of accommodation was family/friends, 25 per cent were in own holiday dwellings, and 18 per cent were in rented holiday dwellings. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 9 per cent of all trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels with 54 per cent, while 20 per cent stayed with family/friends.

Figure 4 Danish expenditure on holidays. 2009


4

The information society

About the information society

An analysis of the information society can be made partly via the supply side in the form of enterprises and employment in the ICT sector and partly via the demand side in the form of the use of information technology by enterprises, the public sector and by individuals. Statistics Denmark's publications on the information society are available at www.dst.dk/it.

The ICT sector

The ICT sector comprises enterprises that produce products and services within electronics, ICT, computer software, telecommunications, and other areas primarily based on information technologies.

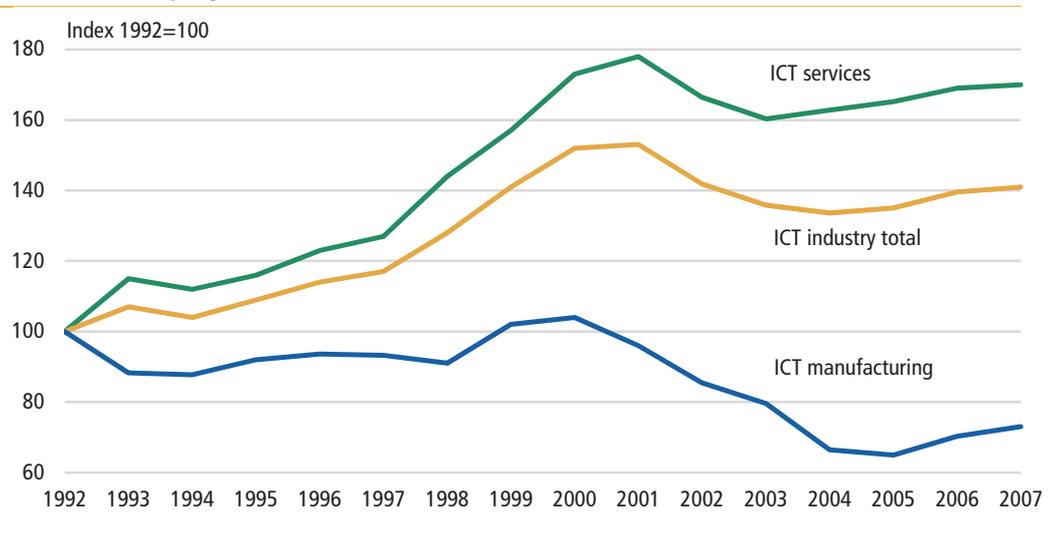
The ICT sector can be divided into ICT manufacturing, ICT wholesale, telecommunications, and ICT consultancy services.

Small growth in employment in ICT manufacturing

In 2007, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 96,707 full-time employees, which is a growth rate of 1,3 per cent compared to 2006. Consultancy services accounted for 48 per cent of the total employment of the sector and ICT wholesale for 19 per cent, while ICT manufacturing and telecommunications accounted for, respectively, 16 per cent and 17 per cent.

ICT manufacturing have experienced a growth rate of 2,3 per cent. ICT services have experienced a growth rate of 1,5per cent.

Figure 5 Full-time employees in the ICT sector

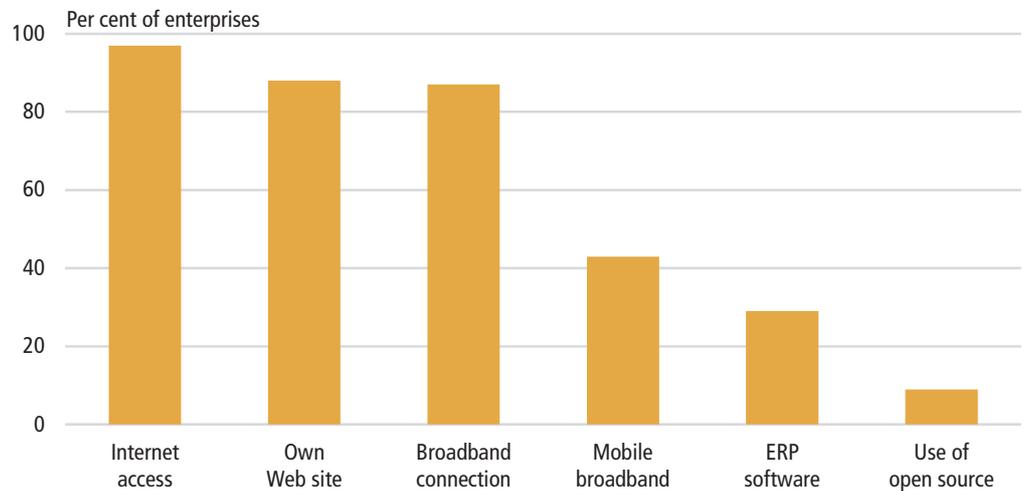


Use of ICT by enterprises

At the beginning of 2009, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and almost nine out of ten enterprises had their own website. Eight out of ten enterprises also had a broadband connection to the Internet (i.e. ADSL or another wire-based connection).

Every third enterprise used e-learning e.g. by use of cd-rom or internet. More than one out of four enterprises used ERP software and about one in ten used open source operating systems.

Figure 6 Use of ICT by enterprises. 2010



Note 1: Based on data reported by more than 4,000 enterprises with ten or more persons employed.

Note 2: A broadband connection comprises ADSL and similar connections or another cable-based Internet connection.

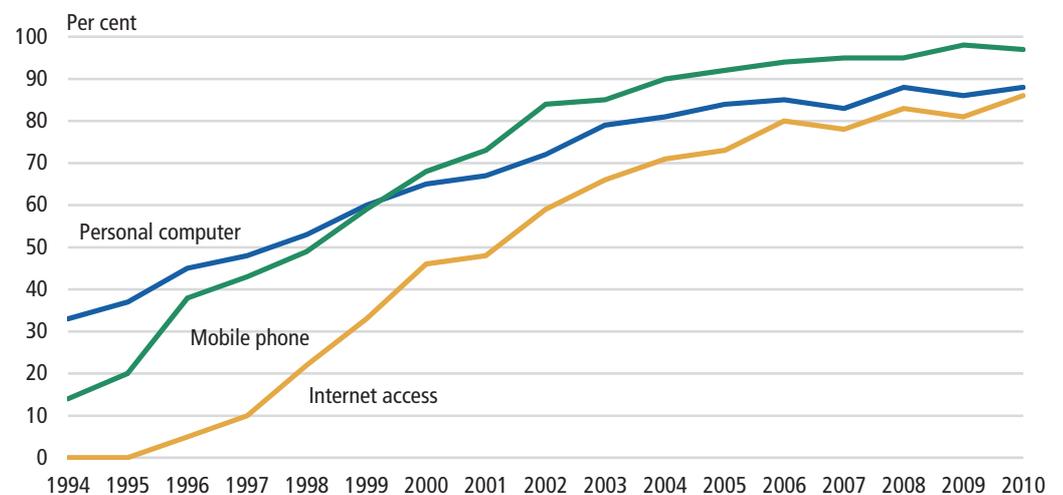
www.statbank.dk/vita

Danes own more and more ICT goods

An increasing number of Danish families have personal computers, access to the Internet and mobile phones. In 2010, 88 per cent of families had access to a computer at home, compared to 60 per cent in 1999.

Since 2000, penetration of mobile phones has passed penetration of PC's. In 2010, 97 per cent of Danish families had a mobile phone, compared to 68 per cent in 2000.

Figure 7 Families' access to ICT goods



Note: 1 January.

www.statbank.dk/varforbr

Access to the Internet at home

The number of devices that can provide access to Internet is increasing. Today, it is possible to access the Internet from a PC, a mobile phone, a game console or a TV set.

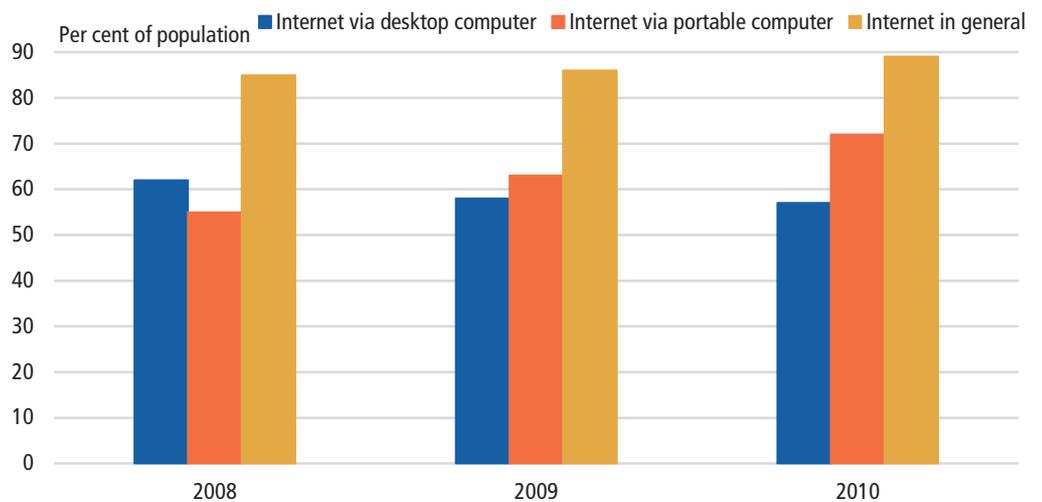
Portable computers are since 2009 the most popular devices to be used in the home for internet access. The proportion of Danes accessing the internet in their homes via a portable computer had increased to 63 per cent in 2009. At the same time, the proportion of those, who access the internet via desktop computer had decreased to 58 per cent from 2008 to 2009

The trend continued in 2010 when 57 per cent accessed the Internet via desktop computer and 72 per cent via portable computer. In 2010, 89 per cent of all Danes had access to internet from their home.

93 per cent of those with internet access in the home or 83 per cent of Danish citizens had access to broadband.

11 per cent of individuals in Denmark did not have access to Internet from their home in 2010. 6 per cent had access to internet but not to broadband.

Figure 8 Access to the Internet at home



www.statbank.dk/bebrit01 and bebrit03

Table 287 Value index for retail sale

	2008	2009	2010
	----- 2005 = 100 -----		
Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	106	102	103
Supermarkets and department stores etc.	108	107	108
Retail sale of groceries and late-night stores	106	100	100
Supermarkets	106	99	96
Discount stores	116	122	129
Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	105	104	105
Retail sale of food in specialized stores	105	95	90
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialized stores	84	81	69
Retail sale of meat and meat products	102	93	94
Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	130	151	134
Retail sale of bread, cakes and flour confectionery	112	104	98
Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores	99	93	105
Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores	96	70	59
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	106	100	106
Retail sale of consumer electronics	97	89	77
Retail sale of computers and software, etc.	116	112	111
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	102	93	75
Retail sale of textiles, house hold equipment, etc.	107	101	102
Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	100	91	111
Retail sale of paints, varnishes and lacquers	77	66	61
DIY centres and tool stores	104	99	101
Retail sale of carpets and rugs, etc.	102	97	94
Retail sale of electrical household appliances	114	119	124
Retail sale of furniture	109	96	98
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	106	93	89
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	92	82	92
Retail sale of musical instruments	111	107	97
Dispensing chemist in specialized stores	104	105	107
Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles	104	101	103
Retail sale of flowers, plants and seeds	102	91	88
Retail sale of pet animals and pet food	157	175	194
Retail sale of watches and jewellery	112	100	94
Activities of opticians	110	106	97
Retail sale of photographic and optical equipment, etc.	134	105	94
Retail sale of gift articles and craftwork	91	96	113
Retail sale of other goods n.e.c.	107	88	74
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods, etc.	104	102	104
Retail sale of books in specialized stores	82	79	79
Retail sale of music and video recordings	109	101	90
Retail sale of sporting and camping equipment	124	122	126
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	85	94	89
Retail sale of games and toys in specialized stores	103	102	110
Retail sale of wearing apparel	104	96	96
Retail sale of clothing	103	96	96
Retail sales of baby articles and children's clothing	124	101	92
Retail sale of footwear	93	86	93
Retail sale of leather goods	117	108	114
Retail sale via internet, mail order, etc.	89	70	63
Retail sale via mail order houses	96	86	82

www.statbank.dk/deta11 and deta21

Table 288 Holiday trips

	4 nights +				1-3 nights	
	Denmark		Abroad		2008	2009
	2008	2009	2008	2009		
Trips, total	2 241 968	...	3 888 334	...	10 473 800	...
Nights per trip	8.1	7.4	9.9	9.4	1.7	1.7
Means of transport	per cent					
Aeroplane	1	2	60	62	4	3
Car	80	80	30	26	76	75
Bus	4	3	6	6	4	4
Train	12	11	3	4	11	14
Ship	2	3	2	1	1	1
Boat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bicycle	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	1	1	...	1	3	3
Accommodation						
Hotel	4	3	53	50	10	7
Holiday centre	2	2	3	3	1	1
Camping site	11	9	7	5	2	2
Youth hostel	1	0	1	2	1	1
Rented dwelling	17	18	11	9	4	2
Own dwelling	20	26	4	4	18	17
Boat	...	1	1	1	...	...
Family/friends	43	39	18	20	63	68
Other	1	2	1	4	1	2
Destination						
Denmark	100	100	•	•	87	90
Norway	•	•	6	6	1	1
United Kingdom	•	•	5	4	1	1
Sweden	•	•	8	8	5	4
Germany	•	•	8	7	4	3
France	•	•	9	7	0	0
Spain	•	•	13	16	0	0
Greece	•	•	5	5	0	0
Europe, total			34	26	0	0
Other countries	•	•	12	20	2	0

Notice: The statistic was revised in 2008. Thus, the respondents are only asked about long holiday trips for the last 3 months instead of 12 months, as was the case earlier. Hence, comparison with former statistics is not possible. Due to methodological issues the number of trips in 2009 is only displayed as percentages of the population. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.dst.dk/Statistik/Nyt/Emneopdelt.aspx?psi=740.dst.dk

Table 289 Business trips

	Denmark		Abroad	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Trips	711 200	...	1 066 800	...
Nights per trip	2.1	1.8	4.3	3.8
Means of transport	per cent			
Aeroplane	8	9	78	75
Car	71	70	13	18
Bus	6	1	7	1
Train	14	19	1	3
Ship	...	1	1	3
Boat	...	...	...	...
Bicycle	...	...	...	...
Other	1	0	...	0
Destination				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	7	8
United Kingdom	•	•	8	8
Sweden	•	•	10	18
Germany	•	•	23	16
France	•	•	8	...
Spain	•	•	...	3
Greece	•	•	...	...
Europe, other	•	•	24	8
Other countries	•	•	20	38

Notice: The statistic was revised in 2008. Thus, the respondents are only asked about long holiday trips for the last 3 months instead of 12 months, as was the case earlier. Hence, comparison with former statistics is not possible. Due to methodological issues the number of trips in 2009 is only displayed as percentages of the population. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.dst.dk/Statistik/Nyt/Emneopdelt.aspx?psi=740.dst.dk

Table 290 Holiday rates for residents in Denmark

	2008	2009
	thousands	
Population, 15 years and over	4 466	...
	per cent	
Pct. taking holiday trip		
1 holiday trip	21	...
2 holiday trips	3	...
3 holiday trips	1	...
4 holiday trips	...	...
5 holiday trips +	...	...
Holiday trip, total	25	...
No holiday trip	75	...
	thousands	
Number of persons taking holiday trips	1 127	...
Number of holiday trips	6 134	...
	trips	
Trips per traveller	5.4	...
Trips per person	1.4	...

Notice: The statistic was revised in 2008. Thus, the respondents are only asked about long holiday trips for the last 3 months instead of 12 months, as was the case earlier. Hence, comparison with former statistics is not possible. Due to methodological issues the number of trips in 2009 is only displayed as percentages of the population. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.dst.dk/Statistik/Nyt/Emneopdelt.aspx?psi=740.dst.dk

Table 291 Nights spent. 2010

	Hotels, etc.	Camping sites	Youth hostels	Marinas ¹	Holiday dwellings ²	Total
----- thousand person-nights -----						
Denmark, total	14 627	11 448	1 072	1 040	13 895	42 081
Region Hovedstaden	6 085	966	453	144	..	7 648
Region Sjælland	1 211	1 495	113	160	..	2 979
Region Syddanmark	3 581	4 373	246	413	..	8 613
Region Midtjylland	1 673	2 432	154	184	..	4 444
Region Nordjylland	2 076	2 183	105	138	..	4 502
Province København by	4 755	..	321	40	..	5 116
Province Københavns omegn	436	..	25	10	..	472
Province Nordsjælland	511	..	67	53	..	631
Province Bornholm	382	..	39	42	..	463
Province Østsjælland	145	..	32	7	..	183
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 066	..	81	154	..	1 302
Province Fyn	849	..	75	293	..	1 217
Province Sydjylland	2 732	..	171	120	..	3 023
Province Østjylland	1 170	..	91	164	..	1 425
Province Vestjylland	503	..	64	20	..	587
Province Nordjylland	2 076	..	105	138	..	2 320
Nationality						
Denmark	8 730	8 730	705	546	3 231	21 941
Sweden	1 107	168	53	75	166	1 569
Norway	1 262	264	58	26	557	2 167
Germany	627	1 663	65	331	9 326	12 013
United Kingdom	470	26	26	7	..	528
Netherlands	312	364	18	39	344	1 077
Europe, other	1 278	217	112	13	..	1 621
United States	371	1	8	1	..	381
Other countries	470	14	26	2	271	783

Note 1: Hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses and holiday centre with 40 beds or over. Camping sites with 75 camping units or over. Marinas with berths for guests. Privately-owned holiday dwellings which are let through a Danish renting agency.

New data on 2011 will be published April 2012

www.statbank.dk/hotel1, camp1, vandrer, lyst1 and ferieh3

¹ The statistics covers the period May-September. ² The statistics for Holiday dwellings from 2009 has not yet been published.

Table 292 Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2010

	Hotels, etc.	Hotel beds ¹	Hotel rooms ¹	Camping sites ¹	Camping units ¹	Youth hostels	Marinas	Berths
Denmark, total	558	121 449	47 946	410	89 715	96	262	49 672
Region Hovedstaden	168	41 555	19 457	43	8 499	16	49	12 578
Region Sjælland	61	11 819	4 031	62	11 957	19	65	9 461
Region Syddanmark	140	30 308	10 975	129	30 033	28	69	14 279
Region Midtjylland	97	15 518	6 990	101	20 259	19	43	7 668
Region Nordjylland	94	22 675	6 836	75	19 060	14	36	5 686

¹ "Denmark, total" and the sum of the regions do not fit because the regions have their maximum capacity in different times of the year. The capacity is the maximum number of open units in a year in the particular area.

New data on 2011 will be published April 2012

www.statbank.dk/hotel4 and camp3

Table 293 The ICT sector in Denmark. 2007

	Enter- prises	Full-time employees	Turn- over	Wages and salaries
	————— DKK mio. —————			
ICT industries, total	10 749	96 707	235 057	50 375
ICT manufacturing	590	15 191	25 645	6 282
ICT wholesale trade	1 504	18 264	73 965	9 736
Telecommunications	313	16 746	62 132	8 004
ICT consultancy services	8 342	46 506	73 315	26 353

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 294 Enterprises' use of ICT. 2010

	Internet access	Own web site	Fixed broadband connection to the internet ²
	————— per cent —————		
All enterprises¹	97	88	84
Sectors			
Manufacturing	98	91	85
Construction	97	86	80
Trade and transport etc.	97	85	84
Information and communication	96	94	93
Business service and finance	95	91	85
Fuldtidsansatte			
10-19 employees	96	85	81
20-49 employees	97	89	85
50-99 employees	98	93	91
100 employees +	99	95	96

¹ All enterprises with at least 10 employees. ² ADSL o.l. or other fixed internet connection (faster than analogue modem or ISDN).

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

Table 295 Access to computer and internet in the home

	2003	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	per cent of households							
Computer access from home								
Total	78	80	84	85	83	85	86	88
Single adult without children	63	66	71	72	70	76	80	82
Couple without children	79	80	83	85	84	85	87	90
Single adult with children	83	87	87	93	93	92	93	96
Couple with children	94	94	98	97	97	97	98	98
Internet access from home								
Total	66	70	74	78	78	82	83	86
Single adult without children	50	55	58	64	63	70	74	79
Couple without children	67	69	75	79	80	81	84	88
Single adult with children	65	69	70	83	87	89	91	95
Couple with children	85	88	93	94	96	95	97	97

www.statbank.dk/fabrit01

Table 296 Goods and services purchased on the Internet. 2010

	16-19 years	20-39 years	40-59 years	60-74 years	Total
	per cent of age group				
Total	75	83	70	37	68
	per cent of population who bought goods on the Internet				
Tickets for events	68	72	65	56	67
Clothes, sports goods	66	53	43	20	46
Music, movies	48	51	39	25	43
Books, magazines, newspapers or e-learning material	17	38	39	38	36
Electronic equipment (incl. cameras)	38	41	33	28	36
Other travel arrangements	24	56	61	61	56
Holiday accommodation	21	57	66	58	58
Computer hardware	20	24	24	21	23
Household goods (e.g. furniture, toys, etc)	10	28	30	28	27
Telecommunication services	19	32	28	21	28
Video games software	37	30	24	8	26
Other computer software	25	31	34	35	32
Food or groceries	6	12	10	5	10
Share purchases, financial services or insurances	5	16	18	16	16

www.statbank.dk/bebrit08

Table 297 Internet and telephony

	2008	2009	2010*
Subscriber line, fixed network (1,000)	2 545	2 392	2 266
Per 100 inhabitants	45.2	37.2	32.3
Mobile subscriptions ¹ (1,000)	6 865	7 421	7 722
Per 100 inhabitants ¹	124.6	134.1	138.9
Internet subscriptions (1,000)	2 026	2 083	2 124
Per 100 inhabitants	36.8	37.6	38.2
xDSL subscriptions (1,000)	1 244	1 251	1 233
Cable modem subscriptions (1,000)	539	549	559
Fibre subscriptions(1,000)	101	136	155
Mobile broadband subscriptions (1,000)	...	...	3 441
Dedicated data subscriptions (1,000)	308	587	799
	mio. minutes		
Domestic traffic, fixed network ²	9 185	8 167	7 736
International traffic, fixed network	572	584	576
Domestic traffic, mobile network	9 323	9 904	10 733
International traffic, mobile network	423	462	628
	mio.		
SMS sent	12 824	13 057	13 030
MMS sent	68	75	85
	no. mio. MB in period		
Mobile data traffic	...	...	15 143
	DKK mio.		
Revenues	41 435	41 132	...

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

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

Table 298	Expenses for Research & Development						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	DKK mio. in current prices						
Total R&D expenses	36 075	36 451	37 958	40 424	40 433	48 786	51 098
The public sector	11 146	11 663	12 050	13 366	12 788	14 707	16 349
The private sector	24 929	24 788	25 908	27 058	27 645	34 079	34 749
	per cent						
R&D-expenses in per cent of GDP	2.58	2.49	2.46	2.48	2.39	2.80	3.09
The public sector	0.80	0.80	0.78	0.82	0.75	0.84	0.99
The private sector	1.78	1.69	1.68	1.66	1.63	1.96	2.10

Source: 2003-2009 - Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse

www.dst.dk/fui

Table 299	Expenses for Research & Development. Yearly real growth-rate						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	DKK mio. in 2009-prices						
Total	40 851	40 372	40 811	42 547	41 994	48 988	51 098
The public sector	12 621	12 918	12 956	14 068	13 282	14 768	16 349
The private sector	28 229	27 454	27 856	28 479	28 713	34 220	34 749

Source: 2003-2009 - Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse

www.dst.dk/fui

Transport

1

Infrastructure

Extension of motorways and dual-carriageways

There were 73,574 km of public roads in Denmark on 1 January 2010. After the restructuring of the administrative regions as from 2007 the new municipalities have taken over the administration of the earlier locally oriented county roads, while the state has taken over the administration of the other primary roads of the former counties.

The state road network now comprises 5 per cent of the public road network. The other 95 per cent are administered by the new municipalities.

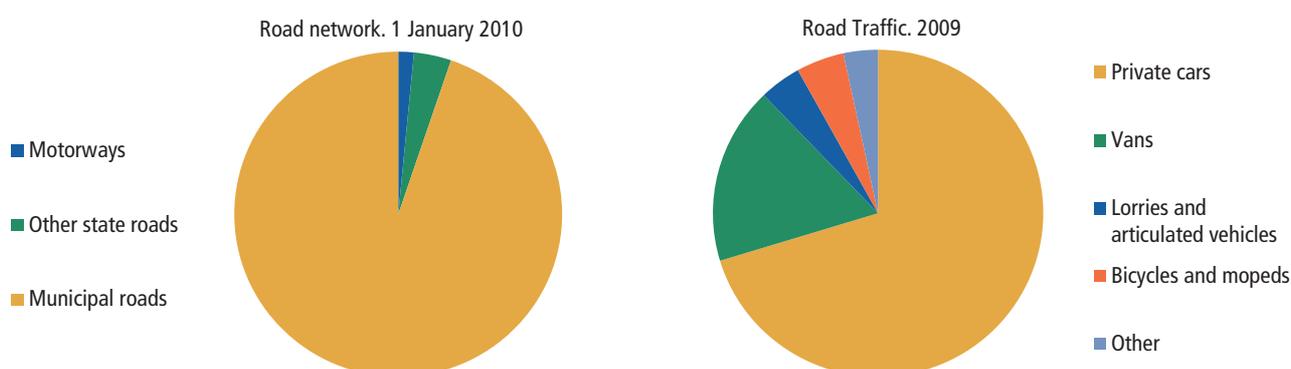
The majority of the public road network (65 per cent) is in Jutland, while the rest is distributed between the Region Hovedstaden (9 per cent) and the remaining part of the islands (27 per cent).

The public road network has increased by nearly 2,000 km over the past ten years, mainly because of more municipal roads. Simultaneously the principal road network has been enlarged.

Since 2000, the motorway network has been extended by 22 per cent to 1,130 km in 2010, and the length of the dual-carriageways has increased by 8 per cent to 379 km in 2010.

Figure 1

Distribution of road network and of road traffic



www.statbank.dk/vej11 and vej20

Almost a quarter of the rail network is electrified

The length of the total rail network was 2,667 km on 1 January 2010, the same as the previous year. Viewed in relation to the total area of Denmark, there is 62 km of railway per 1,000 km². The main part of the rail network is operated by the state-owned Rail Net Denmark.

The regional railways are responsible for operating 514 km of rail network and Copenhagen Metro for 21 km. Since 1990, the rail network has decreased by nearly 200 km, mainly due to closure, by Rail Net Denmark, of sections carrying goods.

Compared to Sweden and Norway, the railway density for the Danish state-owned rail network is two and four times greater, respectively, but compared to most other European countries, the density of the Danish rail network is slightly smaller.

At the beginning of 2010, almost a quarter of the rail network was electrified. This is three times more than in 1990.

Goods transport by ship is concentrated at 24 sea ports

In 2009, there were 116 Danish ports handling freight. The 24 largest ports each handled more than 1 million tonnes of goods annually, and accounted for 87 per cent of the total goods transport by sea.

In terms of throughput of goods, the ports of Fredericia and Aarhus are the greatest Danish ports handling, respectively, 15 per cent and 10 per cent of total throughput of goods in sea.

Ferry and passenger ship traffic is concentrated at 35 ports

75 ports are engaged in transport of passengers, of which 35 of them have more than 200,000 arriving and departing passengers every year and account for 91 per cent of passengers in Danish ports.

The greatest Danish ferry port is Helsingør accounting for 22 per cent of all sea passengers, followed by Rødby Færgehavn with 15 per cent of all passengers in 2009.

2

Means of transport

Three out of four motor vehicles are passenger cars

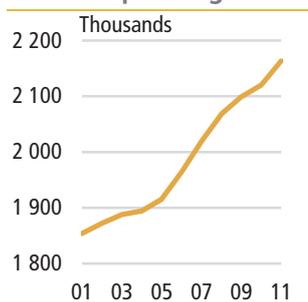
On 1 January 2011, there were a total of 2,868,000 motor vehicles in Denmark. 75 per cent were passenger cars, 15 per cent were delivery vans, 7 per cent were motorbikes and 45-mopeds, and the rest were buses and lorries.

The increase of 140,000 or 5 per cent in the stock of motor vehicles from 2007 to 2011 was due to 174,000 more passenger cars and motorbikes and a decrease in the number of lorries, delivery vans, buses and 45-mopeds. The number of delivery vans has decreased by 18,000 in the past year.

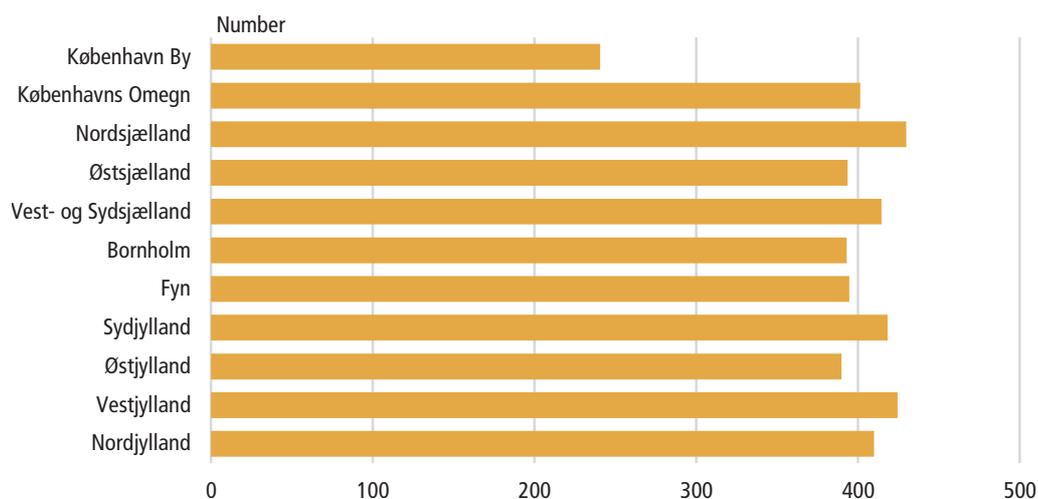
More cars available

In 2011, there were 389 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants. The largest stock of passenger cars is in Nordsjælland with 430 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, while Copenhagen City have the lowest number with 241 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

Figure 2
Stock of passenger cars



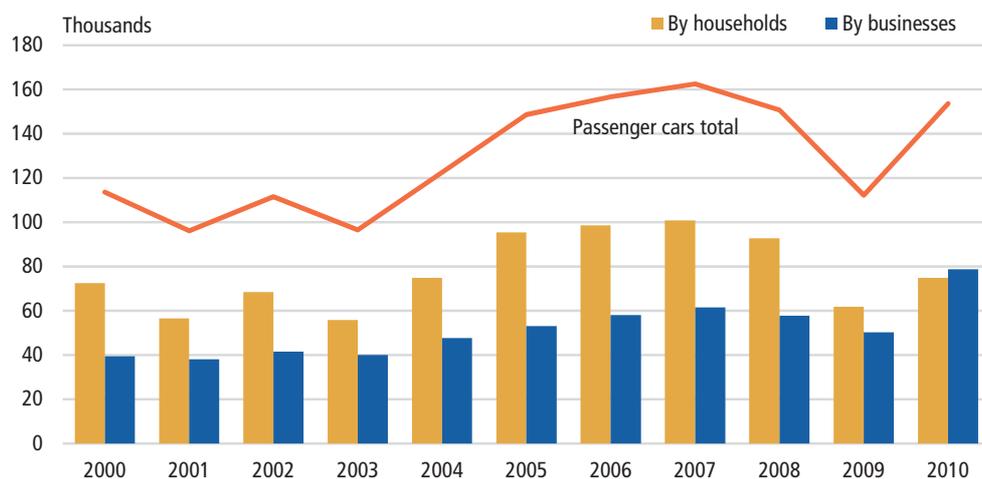
www.statbank.dk/bil10

Figure 3 Stock of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants by province. 1 January 2011

www.statbank.dk/folk1 and bil707

The number of new private cars registered regained the 2005-2008 level

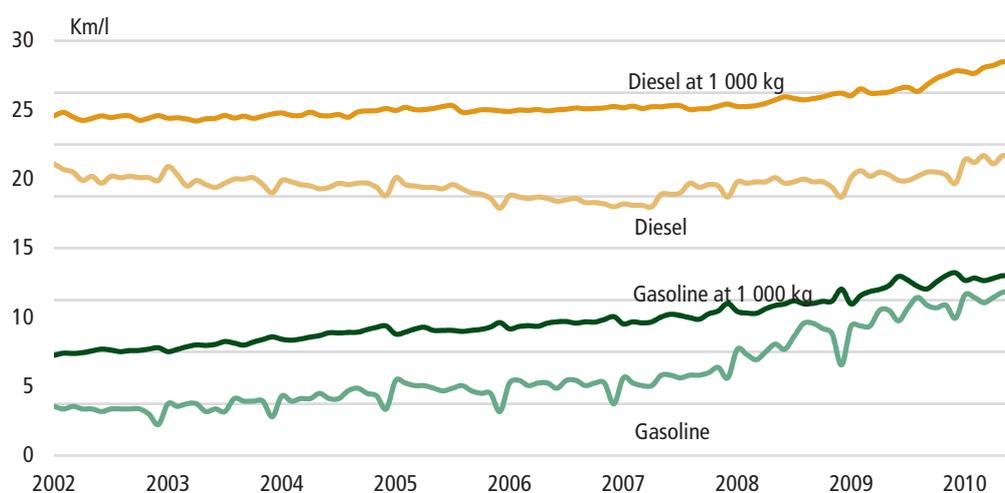
With 154,000 new private cars registered in 2010 the high level of registrations in the period 2005-2008 has been regained upon a poor sale in 2009. As the part registered by industries has been stable at 35-42 percentages in the period 2000-2008, the industries in 2010 count for approximately 50 percent of the registrations. The main explanation is the growth in the number of leasing arrangements, where 52,000 new registrations by industries were for leasing. 9,400 of these were leased by private households.

Figure 4 New private cars registered by industries and by private households

www.statbank.dk/bil5

Increase in energy efficiency

The energy efficiency for petrol- and diesel-powered passenger cars registered in 2009-2010 was on average 19.3 km/l compared to 13.1 km/l for cars registered in 1997-1998. This is equivalent to an increase of 46.6 per cent. For cars purchased by private households, the corresponding figures are 19.5 km/l and 13.4 km/l, while for cars purchased by the industries figures are 19.0 km/l and 12.5 km/l.

Figure 5 Energy efficiency for new private cars registered

www.statbank.dk/ee1

Fewer locomotives, more train sets and a considerable reduction of the number of goods wagons

While the number of section locomotives has fallen by 32 percent since 2000, the number of train sets has increased by 33 percent. At the beginning of 2010, the number of train sets was 613 with 139,000 seats, an increase by 35 per cent compared to year 2000. 28 per cent of the seats are in S-trains.

Foreign goods wagons now handle all of the transportation of goods by train as there are no Danish owned goods wagons left in 2009 compared to 2,500 in 2000. Moreover, in 2009 transit traffic accounts for 79 percent of the rail transport.

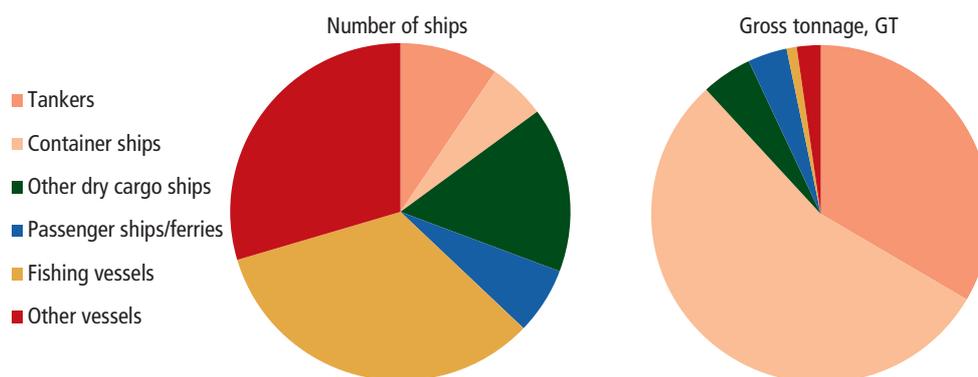
Container ships now account for almost six tenths of the gross tonnage of Danish cargo vessels

On 1 January 2011, there were 1,768 Danish ships of at least 20 gross tonnage (GT), which is unchanged in compared to 2010. 33 per cent of the ships were fishing vessels and 31 per cent were cargo vessels.

The total gross tonnage was 11.8 million. This is an increase of 0.8 million compared to the previous year, and the highest ever. The increase has been evenly distributed among tankers and container ships.

At the beginning of 2011 the gross tonnage of container ships was 6.5 million. This corresponds to 59 per cent of the gross tonnage of all Danish cargo vessels and more than twice the figure of 2001.

Figure 6 Danish ships by type of use. 1 January 2011



www.statbank.dk/skib11

Newer ships represent the greatest part of the total gross tonnage

At the beginning of 2011, 69 per cent of the total gross tonnage was represented by ships newer than 10 years. 21 per cent of the gross tonnage was on ships between 10 and 14 years old. For tankers, 81 per cent of the GT was represented by ships less than 10 years old, while it for bulk carriers was 68 per cent.

Danish flagged merchant navy is the 17th largest in the world

The Danish merchant fleet is made up by cargo and passenger ships of at least 100 GT. In July 2010, the number of ships was 416, representing 10.8 million GT. In July 2010 the Danish flagged merchant fleet accounted for 1.2 per cent of the total world GT, and was the 7th largest in the EU and the 17th largest in the world.

3

Traffic

Increase in traffic by motor road vehicles and fall in bicycle traffic

Danish vehicles drove more than 48 billion kilometres on Danish roads in 2009, including traffic by bicycles/mopeds, and about 2.5 billion km abroad. Assuming that the traffic of Danish road vehicles abroad corresponds to the traffic of foreign vehicles in Denmark, the total traffic of Danish and foreign vehicles in Denmark is estimated to 51 billion km, of which motor road vehicles accounted for 48 billion km.

Since 2000, traffic by bicycles has decreased by 6 per cent. On the other hand traffic by motor vehicles has had an average annual increase of 1.4 per cent per year. It's a little less than the growth rate in the number of motor vehicles of 2.4 per cent. Passenger cars accounted for three fourth of the total traffic performance.

Increase in traffic by cars and trains across the Great Belt

In 2009 between 60,000 and 104,000 cars drove every day on the most trafficked roads into Copenhagen, while the less trafficked motorways on Lolland and north of Limfjorden carried in the region of 7,000 cars every day.

In 2009, more than 30,000 cars crossed the Great Belt every day; this is an increase of 61 per cent compared to the first year when the bridge was opened, while the ferries between east and west Denmark carried 2,200 cars every day, compared to 12,700 in the year before the bridge was opened for road traffic.

Train traffic between east and west Denmark has also increased considerably after the opening of the bridge across the Great Belt.

Eleven sections of railway lines carry over 200 trains every day

In 2010, eleven 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 501 trains every day from Monday to Friday, while traffic on the section Nykøbing Falster-Gedser was finally cancelled at the end of 2009.

For almost all other sections, there were more than 20 trains every day. 137 passenger trains and 51 goods trains crossed the Great Belt every working day.

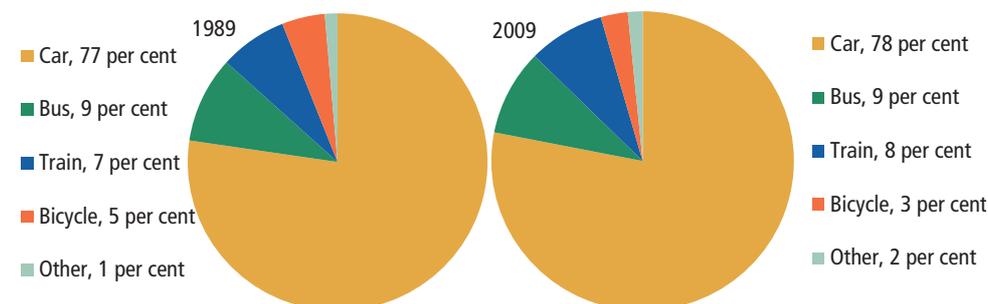
4

Passenger transport

Every Dane travels 39 km a day

On average, every Dane covered a distance of almost 14,000 km in 2009, corresponding to 39 kilometres a day. Even if there was a slight decline from 2008 to 2009, there has in the recent years primarily been a considerable increase in transport by passenger cars, including vans, but also in transport by train.

Figure 7 Passenger transport performance



www.statbank.dk/pkm1

Most passenger km's are accounted for by car

The majority of passenger transport performance is by car (78 per cent), 9 per cent by bus and 8 per cent by train. Transport by bicycles/mopeds has fallen markedly in recent years. In 2009 every person on average cycled 408 km.

Increase in national transport by train and in journeys across the Sound

The recent years, there has been a considerable increase in national transport by train. In 2009, there was on average 190,000 train journeys every day, of which 110,000 east of the Great Belt, 57,000 west of the Great Belt and 22,000 across the Great Belt. In addition, there were more than 30,000 train journeys across the Sound, 6 per cent more than in the previous year.

Decline in domestic air traffic after the opening of the Great Belt Link

The number of passengers in domestic flights has fallen since the opening of the Great Belt Link. From 1996 to 2003, the number of domestic passengers has almost been halved. However, since 2004 there has been an increase in the number of domestic passengers with a temporary decline in 2008.

Increase in the number of passengers on international flights

The number of departing passengers on international flights has increased, except for a temporary slowdown in 2003 caused by the war in Iraq etc. The economic crises also here led to a slowing down in 2008 and 2009. Three out of four departing flight passengers from Danish airports now travel on international flights.

5

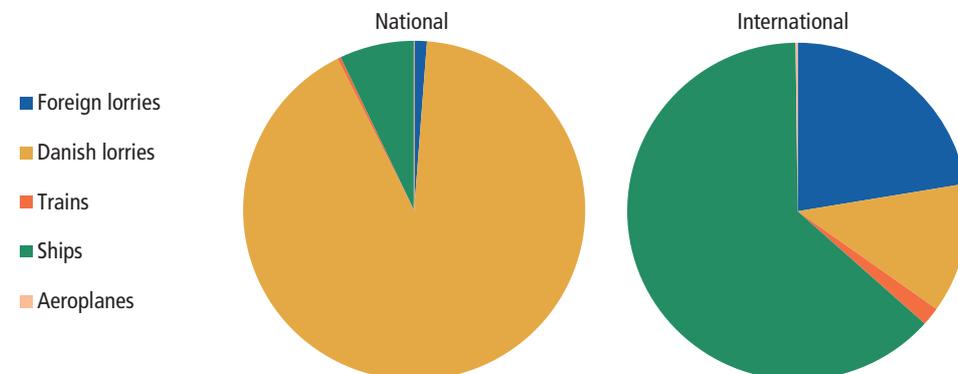
Goods transport

National transport of goods is mainly by lorries – international transport of goods is predominantly by ships

In the national transport of goods, i.e. the places of loading and unloading are both situated in Denmark, 151 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2009 compared to 196 million tonnes in 2008. Lorries are by far the most commonly used means of transport accounting for 93 per cent of all goods transport. 7 per cent were carried by cargo vessels and less than 1 per cent by trains.

However, in the international transport of goods, i.e. transport between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant means of transport. In 2009, international goods transport accounted for 79 million tonnes against 90 million tonnes in 2008. 63 per cent of the goods in 2009 were carried by cargo vessels, 12 per cent by Danish lorries and 22 per cent by foreign lorries. The rest was carried mainly by trains.

Figure 8 Volume of goods in national and international traffic. 2009



www.statbank.dk/uvg1, nvg1, ivg41, bane1, bane401, skib41 and flyv41

Increase in the share of national road goods transport carried out by haulage contractors

Since year 2000, the total transport performance by road vehicles has remained in the region of 11 billion tonne-km. In 2009, however, the transport performance decreased to 10.0 billion tonne-km as a consequence of the general recession. The decline has notably taken place within road haulage for hire or reward, but haulage contractors still account for most of the transport performance.

The share of the transport performance by haulage contractors has increased at the expense of the businesses' own transport of goods from 73 per cent in 1990 to 81 per cent in 2009 due to more businesses' outsourcing service activities, including transport services.

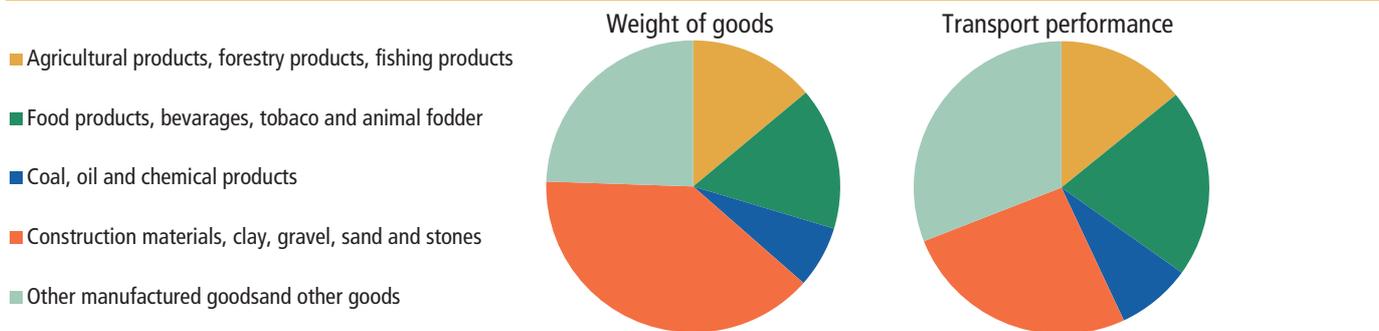
Increase in volume of goods transported in connection with construction works

In 2009, 39 per cent of the volume of goods was construction materials, stone, gravel, sand, cement and soil, but as transport in connection with construction work typically covers short distances, this type of transport only accounted for 26 per cent of the total transport performance.

Agricultural products, forestry products and fishery products and general cargo represented 14 per cent of the volume goods transported and of the transport performance.

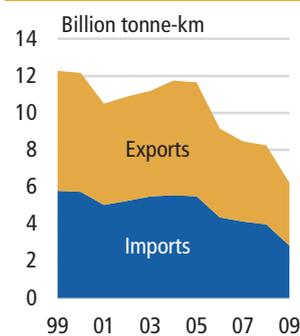
Food products, animal fodder and other manufactured products apart from oil and chemical products accounted for 40 per cent of the volume of goods transported and 52 per cent of the transport performance. 5 per cent of the goods were classified as hazardous goods, notable as flammable liquefied goods like gasoline.

Figure 9 National goods transport by Danish lorry, performance by commodity groups. 2009



www.statbank.dk/nvg23

Figure 10 International transport by Danish lorries



www.statbank.dk/ivg4 and ivg41

Goods by lorries are mainly transported locally

A majority of all goods is transported locally within the same sub-region, and the majority of the goods transported between sub-regions are carried to a neighbouring sub-region.

At regional level nearly four fifths of the volume of goods was moved within the same region. In 2009, the length of a journey was on average 91 km against 77 km in the previous year.

International goods transport by Danish lorries is carried out by haulage contractors

International transport of goods by Danish lorries is predominantly carried out by road haulage contractors. Since the beginning of the 1990s, international road transport of goods carried out by Danish lorries has fluctuated between 10 and 13 billion tonne-km.

With the extension of EU in the middle of 2004 a downward trend began. From 2004 to 2009 the transport performance by Danish lorries went down by 45 per cent to 6.9 billion tonne-km.

In the same period, however, total road transport between Denmark and abroad only decreased by 12 per cent thus further underlining the reduced market share of Danish haulage contractors.

The market share of Danish lorries reduced to 33 per cent

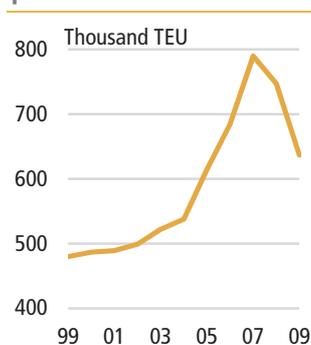
Foreign lorries accounted for 67 per cent of all goods carried by lorries between Denmark and abroad in 2009, compared to 62 per cent of the transport performance in 2008 and 36 per cent in 2000.

Among the foreign lorries there was a majority of German and Polish vehicles with 43 per cent and 21 per cent of the transport performance respectively. The development is, among other things, due to Danish business' moving to other countries plus the expanded common market in EU.

Germany and Sweden are the greatest consignees and consignors of goods

Goods transport between Denmark and abroad mainly have Germany and Sweden as partner countries. The average journey involving transport of goods was 556 km in 2009 compared to 579 km in 2008. Half of the loaded journeys were shorter than 500 km while just one sixth exceeded 1,000 km.

Figure 11
Throughput of containers in the five largest ports



Note: TEU, container unit of 20 feet

www.statbank.dk/skib49

Sharp decline in goods carried by sea

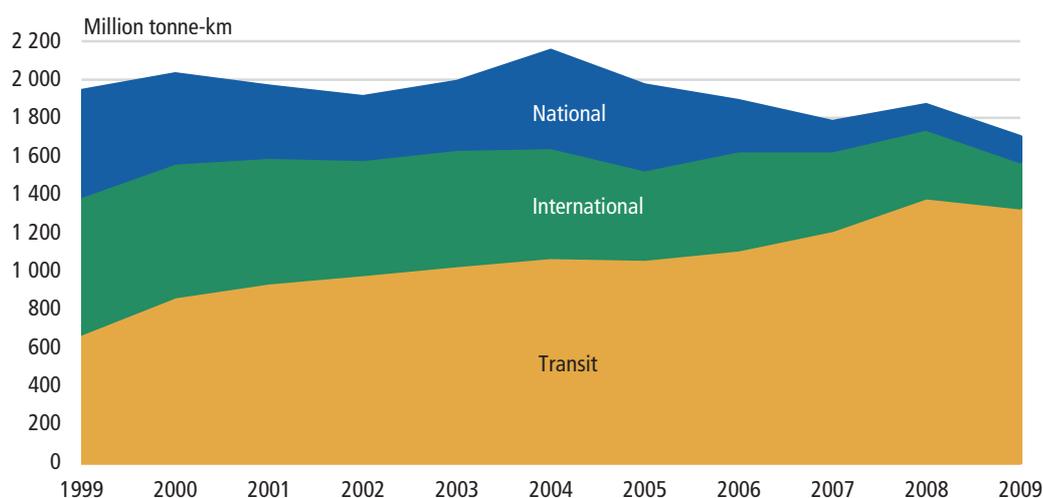
Danish ports handled 79 million tonnes of goods in 2009 which was a relatively sharp decline from 91 million tonnes in 2008. The volume of goods in maritime transport via Danish ports fluctuates with the import of coal and the redistribution of coal from the coal depots.

The greater part of the throughput of goods in Danish sea ports – 80 per cent – is goods carried by sea to and from foreign countries. Just a fifth of the goods could be attributed to domestic transport between Danish ports or between the sea and Danish ports.

Transport by sea is mainly concentrated at the largest ports, as half of the goods carried can be attributed to the six largest sea ports. Almost two thirds of the goods are either solid bulk, especially coal, stone, sand, gravel, chalk, cement, foodstuffs, or liquid bulk such as crude oil and mineral oil products. A fourth is ferry goods, especially goods transported by road vehicles.

Sharp decline in goods carried by containers

Containerized goods in maritime transport declined sharply from 2008 to 2009. In 2009 Danish ports handled 384,000 containers (2008: 451,000) corresponding to 637,000 20-foot units (TEU) (2008: 747,000). The port of Århus handled more than 60 per cent of all seaborne containers.

Figure 12 Transport performance of goods transported by rail

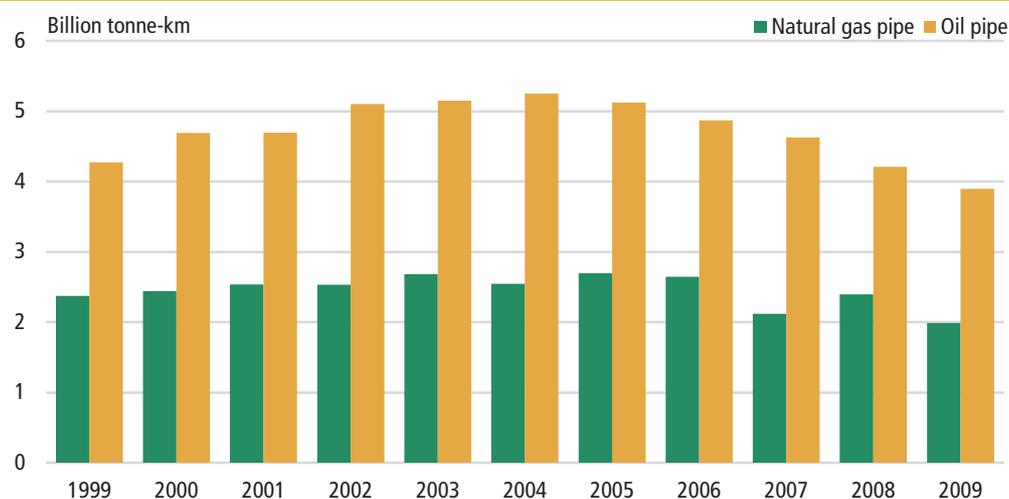
www.statbank.dk/bane1

Increase in goods transport by trains in transit through Denmark

During the latest ten years, goods transport by rail has accounted for about 2 billion tonne-km but in 2009 it fell to 1.7 billion tonne-km. However, there are major disparities within the different types of rail transport. National and international goods transport has steadily fallen from 66 per cent of the transport performance in 1999 to 21 per cent in 2009, whereas goods transport in transit through Denmark has risen markedly, and now amounts for more than three fourths of all rail transport performance in Denmark.

Decline in transport of oil and natural gas via pipelines

If transport of oil and gas via pipelines in connection with domestic transport is included, transport via pipelines covers 31 per cent of total domestic transport. Transport via pipelines has grown considerably up to 2005, but has been declining since. In 2009, the pipeline transport performance was 5.9 billion tonne-km, 11 per cent less than in the previous year. One third of the transport was accounted for by natural gas and the rest by oil from the North Sea.

Figure 13 Goods transport via pipelines

www.statbank.dk/ror11

6

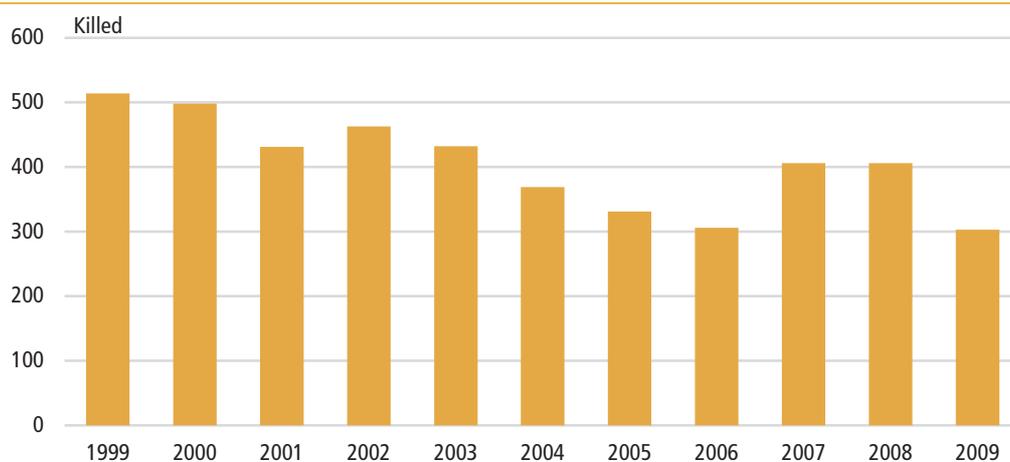
Road traffic accidents

Fall in the number of persons killed in road traffic accidents

From 1999 to 2009, the number of traffic accidents leading to personal injury has decreased by 45 per cent. In 1999, the number of traffic accidents leading to personal injury was 7,605, and this had fallen to 4,174 in 2009.

In the same period, the number of people killed in traffic accidents fell from 514 to 303, corresponding to a fall of 41 per cent. The number of serious and minor injuries has fallen by 47 per cent.

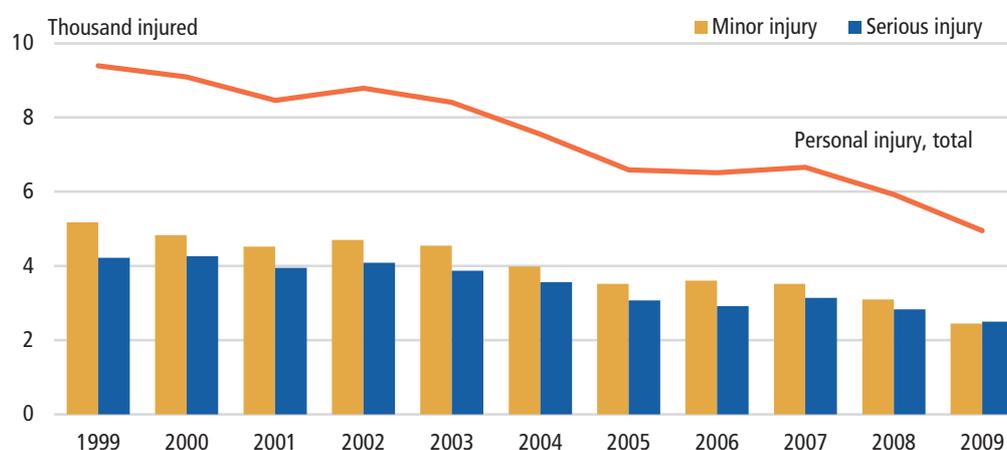
Figure 14 Persons killed in road traffic accidents



www.statbank.dk/uheld1 and uheld8

From 2008 to 2009, the number of road traffic accidents fell by 17 per cent and the number of persons killed by 25 per cent. In 2009, alcohol accidents accounted for 16 per cent of all traffic accidents and for 25 per cent of all people killed in traffic accidents.

Figure 15 Persons injured in traffic accidents



www.statbank.dk/uheld1 and uheld8

Significant underreported figures in the statistics on road traffic accidents

It is generally known that the official statistics on road traffic accidents based on data reported by the police only cover a limited proportion of the total number of personal injuries in traffic.

Surveys conducted by Statistics Denmark have shown that the total number of personal injuries in traffic is seven times higher than the number registered by the police. What are known as underreported figures – i.e. traffic accidents not recorded by the police – especially appear among one-man accidents, cyclists, children and young people. For these groups, only about 10 per cent of the personal injuries are recorded by the police.

Table 300		Infrastructure for transport	
1 January	2009	2010	
	km		
Road network, total	73 331	73 574	
Of which motorways	1 128	1 130	
State roads	3 790	3 787	
Municipality roads	69 500	69 745	
Railway network, total	2 667	2 667	
Of which Copenhagen Metro	21	21	
Of which private railways	514	514	
	number		
Stations and halts	547	549	
Sea ports	114	116	
Airports	23	23	

www.statbank.dk/vej11, bane41 and skib101

Table 301		Infrastructure for transport, expenditure	
	2008	2009	
	DKK mio.		
Road network	12 286	11 676	
Construction expenditure	6 976	5 225	
Operation and maintenance	5 309	6 451	
State railway network	2 037	2 097	
New investments	292	282	
Reinvestments	1 694	1 772	
Other investments	51	43	
Private railways	230	29	
Sea ports	527	...	
Constructions	458	...	
Buildings	68	...	
Airports	212	...	
Great Belt Link	62	77	
Øresund Link	10	5	
Copenhagen Metro	442	448	

www.statbank.dk/vej2, bane42, flyv2 and skib2

Table 302 New registrations of vehicles

	2009	2010
	number	
Vehicles, total	138 194	178 806
Private cars, total	112 249	153 604
Of which in households	61 890	74 858
in business and industry	50 359	78 746
Petrol	61 160	80 905
Diesel ¹	51 007	72 650
Buses	963	852
Motor cycles	3 743	2 639
Moped-45	2 767	2 692
Vans, total²	15 211	16 267
Under 2.001 kg	3 015	3 488
2.001-3.000 kg	8 211	8 878
3.001-3.500 kg	3 985	3 901
Lorries, total²	1 971	1 500
3.501-6.000 kg	102	89
over 6.000 kg	1 869	1 411
Tractors for semi-trailers	1 290	1 252

¹ Includes gas and electricity etc. ² Total weight.

www.statbank.dk/bil6

Table 303 Fuel efficiency of new registered private cars

	Petrol			Diesel			Total		
	2008	2009	2010:01-06	2008	2009	2010:01-06	2008	2009	2010:01-06
	— km per litre —								
Total	16.3	17.5	18.1	19.7	20.2	21.4	17.9	18.7	19.6
Households	16.9	18.1	18.4	20.3	20.9	22.1	18.2	19.1	19.7
Industries	15.2	16.4	17.7	19.1	19.6	21.0	17.4	18.1	19.6
	— kg —								
Total	1 090	1 061	1 038	1 302	1 326	1 313	1 187	1 178	1 162
Households	1 037	1 003	1 009	1 254	1 261	1 260	1 122	1 096	1 095
Industries	1 209	1 162	1 084	1 357	1 380	1 347	1 292	1 280	1 232

www.statbank.dk/EE1, EE2 and EE3

Table 304 Vans and lorries etc.

	2010	2011
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Vans, total	462 359	441 455
Under 2.001 kg	79 190	79 214
2.001-3.000 kg	260 605	245 406
3.001-3.500 kg	122 564	116 835
Lorries, total	32 300	30 820
3.501-6.000 kg	2 568	2 340
Over 6.000 kg	29 732	28 480
Tractors for semi-trailers	13 202	12 891
Trailers over 2.000 kg	40 397	42 053
Semi-trailers	36 214	35 200

www.statbank.dk/bil707 and bil909

Table 305 Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2010	2011
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Private cars, total	2 120 322	2 163 676
Of which in households	1 965 124	1 994 745
Of which in business and industry	155 198	168 931
Petrol	1 686 330	1 661 702
Diesel ¹	433 743	501 653
Age:		
0-3 years	556 569	554 320
4-7 years	456 970	501 661
8-11 years	446 840	406 955
12-15 years	411 662	426 705
16-19 years	140 976	166 953
over 19 years	107 305	107 082
Average age in years	9.3	9.4
Buses, total	14 509	14 496
In scheduled service	5 637	5 873
Tourist coaches	8 872	8 623
Caravans	142 354	142 764
Motor cycles	147 373	148 766
Moped-45	57 866	54 842

¹ Includes gas and electricity etc.

www.statbank.dk/bil8 and bil10

Table 306 Ships of at least 20 GT

1 January	2010		2011
	number		
Danish ships, total	1 773		1 768
Tankers	145		166
Container ships	92		97
Other dry cargo ships	290		280
Passenger ships/ferries	113		113
Fishing vessels	633		589
Other ships	500		523
	thousand GT		
Ship tonnage, total	11 084		11 844
Tankers	3 563		3 964
Container ships	6 018		6 481
Other dry cargo ships	649		572
Passenger ships/ferries	491		444
Fishing vessels	123		113
Other ships	239		269

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Table 307 Civil aircraft

1 January	2009		2010	
	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats
	number			
Danish aircraft	1 122	•	1 152	•
Types of aircraft				
Jet, 3-4 engines	13	1 973	13	1 898
Jet, 2 engines	147	11 755	161	13 392
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	6	309	6	309
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	53	1 596	58	1 808
Propeller, 2 engines	51	313	54	327
Propeller, 1 engine	730	2 460	726	2 427
Helicopters	122	671	134	695
Seats	•	19 077	•	20 856
1-2	230	390	236	398
3-5	602	2 318	607	2 323
6-9	96	698	98	714
10-99	133	4 227	148	5 192
100 or more	61	11 444	63	12 229

Source: Danish Transport Authority

www.statbank.dk/flyv11

Table 308 Road traffic, railways, seaports and airports

	2007	2008	2009
	----- mio. vehicle km -----		
Road traffic, total	48 693	48 932	48 188
Private cars	34 076	34 325	34 373
Motor cycles	467	465	442
Vans	8 876	8 863	8 451
Lorries	1 284	1 177	1 019
Articulated vehicles	1 097	1 111	962
Scheduled buses	350	350	350
Tourist coaches etc.	250	250	250
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	2 204	2 303	2 258
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	89	87	83
	----- mio. train km -----		
Railway traffic, total	78.7	81.8	82.2
S-trains	14.9	15.3	15.5
Copenhagen Metro	4.5	5.0	5.1
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	47.5	49.9	49.7
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	3.1	3.1	3.2
Other railway networks	8.7	8.5	8.6
	----- mio. train km -----		
Seaport calls, total	545	552	541
Passenger ships and ferries	517	526	519
Cargo ships	28	26	22
	----- thousand calls -----		
Air traffic, total	357	365	330
Domestic flights	95	98	93
International flights	262	267	237

www.statbank.dk/vej20, bane31, skib221 and flyv21

Table 309 Passenger transport

	2008	2009
	— mio. passenger-km —	
Passenger transport in Denmark	78 709	78 120
Cars	61 445	60 992
Motor cycles	582	575
Buses in sceduled service	2 850	2 850
Tourist coaches	4 400	4 400
Bicycles/mopeds	2 303	2 258
Moped max 45 km/h	90	90
Metropolitan trains	1 279	1 312
Other trains	5 196	5 077
Ferries	202	187
Aircraft	362	379
	— thousand passengers —	
Domestic ferries, total	9 952	9 574
Of which: Kattegat lines	2 239	2 045
International ferries, total	26 463	24 005
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	13 829	12 163
Denmark-Germany	8 824	8 242
Denmark-Norway	3 507	3 313
Scheduled and charter flights, total	13 064	12 062
Scheduled, domestic	1 803	1 839
Scheduled, international	9 815	8 917
Charters	1 446	1 306

www.statbank.dk/pkm1, bane21, skib31, skib32 and flyv32

Table 310 Road transport of danish goods by lorries over 6 tons total weight

	2008	2009
	— mio. tonnes —	
National road transport of goods, total	179.2	137.8
Transport for hire or reward	144.6	107.5
Transport on own account	34.6	30.4
	— mio. tonne-km —	
National road transport of goods, total	10 718	10 002
Transport for hire or reward	8 839	8 074
Transport on own account	1 879	1 928
	— mio. tonnes —	
International road transport of goods, total	14.3	11.5
From Denmark	6.7	5.2
To Denmark	6.2	4.5
Crosstrade	0.4	0.5
Cabotage	1.1	1.2
	— mio. tonne-km —	
International road transport of goods, total	8 762	6 874
From Denmark	4 266	3 403
To Denmark	3 981	2 828
Crosstrade	260	386
Cabotage	254	257

Note: Crosstrade is transport of goods where loading and unloading take place in two separate foreign countries. Cabotage is where loading and unloading are in the same foreign country.

www.statbank.dk/hvg1 and ivg41

Table 311 Goods transport by train, ship and aircraft

	2008	2009
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by train	7 140	6 116
National	512	480
To Denmark	1 477	955
From Denmark	596	440
In transit	4 555	4 241
	— mio. tonne-km —	
Transport performance by train	1 867	1 698
National	122	123
To Denmark	268	176
From Denmark	90	64
In transit	1 387	1 335
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by cargo vessel	69 877	60 380
National	13 596	10 656
To Denmark	34 451	28 893
From Denmark	21 830	20 831
Goods carried by ferry	21 554	18 531
National	4 538	4 007
International	17 016	14 525
Goods carried by aircraft	202	160
National	7	6
International	195	154

www.statbank.dk/bane1,skib41 and flyv41

Table 312 Families with use of cars. 2010

1 January	Families	No car	With car	One car	Two cars or more
		per cent of families			
Denmark, total	2 827 449	40.7	59.3	46.0	13.3
Region Hovedstaden	911 138	53.0	47.0	37.8	9.3
Region Sjælland	408 570	33.8	66.2	49.7	16.5
Region Syddanmark	595 402	33.9	66.1	50.9	15.2
Region Midtjylland	622 006	36.4	63.6	48.8	14.7
Region Nordjylland	290 333	35.2	64.8	50.7	14.2
Province København by	416 069	68.8	31.2	27.8	3.4
Province Københavns omegn	260 942	45.5	54.5	43.9	10.6
Province Nordsjælland	212 032	32.6	67.4	48.3	19.0
Province Bornholm	22 095	37.0	63.0	51.9	11.1
Province Østsjælland	111 014	33.3	66.7	49.1	17.6
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	297 556	34.0	66.0	50.0	16.0
Province Fyn	246 325	37.0	63.0	49.3	13.8
Province Sydjylland	349 077	31.7	68.3	52.0	16.3
Province Østjylland	417 653	39.8	60.2	46.0	14.2
Province Vestjylland	204 353	29.7	70.3	54.5	15.8
Province Nordjylland	290 333	35.2	64.8	50.7	14.2

www.statbank.dk/bil800

Table 313 The 20 most sold private car makes. 2010

		Numbers	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2009
	New registrations, total	153 604	100.00	
1	Ford	17 295	11.26	(2)
2	Peugeot	13 907	9.05	(1)
3	Citroën	12 972	8.45	(4)
4	Toyota	12 125	7.89	(3)
5	Opel	10 456	6.81	(6)
6	Volkswagen	10 342	6.73	(8)
7	Chevrolet	7 913	5.15	(NEW)
8	Suzuki	7 771	5.06	(5)
9	Hyundai	7 680	5.00	(7)
10	Fiat	7 451	4.85	(10)
11	Skoda	6 790	4.42	(9)
12	Kia	5 333	3.47	(14)
13	Renault	5 276	3.43	(15)
14	Audi	4 904	3.19	(13)
15	Mazda	4 371	2.85	(11)
16	Nissan	3 176	2.07	(18)
17	BMW	2 807	1.83	(16)
18	Mercedes-Benz	2 775	1.81	(17)
19	Volvo	2 382	1.55	(NEW)
20	Seat	1 693	1.10	(20)
	Others	6 185	4.03	•

www.statbank.dk/12

Table 314 The most widespread passenger cars. 2011

		Number	Share as a percentage
	Total stock (start of year)	2 163 676	100.00
1	Volkswagen	243 440	11.25
2	Peugeot	220 983	10.21
3	Toyota	201 402	9.31
4	Ford	176 820	8.17
5	Opel	165 413	7.64
6	Citroën	148 698	6.87
7	Suzuki	98 735	4.56
8	Skoda	96 776	4.47
9	Fiat	95 051	4.39
10	Mazda	86 329	3.99
11	Hyundai	69 055	3.19
12	Audi	65 356	3.02
13	Volvo	62 976	2.91
14	Renault	60 020	2.77
15	Mercedes-Benz	48 568	2.24
16	Nissan	48 400	2.24
17	BMW	42 258	1.95
18	Kia	42 108	1.95
19	Mitsubishi	34 760	1.61
20	Seat	31 001	1.43
	Others	125 527	5.80

www.statbank.dk/12

Table 315 Families with purchase of cars

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Denmark, total	2 809 760	2 827 449	92 828	61 506
	————— per cent of families —————			
Denmark, total			3.3	2.2
Region Hovedstaden	901 179	911 138	2.7	1.8
Region Sjælland	407 204	408 570	3.7	2.5
Region Syddanmark	593 905	595 402	3.4	2.2
Region Midtjylland	617 368	622 006	3.6	2.3
Region Nordjylland	290 104	290 333	3.6	2.4
Province København by	409 900	416 069	1.6	1.1
Province Københavns omegn	258 681	260 942	3.3	2.2
Province Nordsjælland	210 437	212 032	4.2	2.8
Province Bornholm	22 161	22 095	2.7	2.0
Province Østsjælland	110 246	111 014	4.2	2.8
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	296 958	297 556	3.6	2.5
Province Fyn	245 636	246 325	3.2	2.1
Province Sydjylland	348 269	349 077	3.6	2.4
Province Østjylland	413 418	417 653	3.4	2.2
Province Vestjylland	203 950	204 353	3.9	2.5
Province Nordjylland	290 104	290 333	3.6	2.4

www.statbank.dk/bil600

Table 316 Families with purchase of cars by regions and provinces

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
All Denmark	2 809 760	2 827 449	92 828	61 506
	————— per cent of total —————			
All Denmark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region Hovedstaden	32.1	32.2	26.5	26.6
Region Sjælland	14.5	14.5	16.3	16.9
Region Syddanmark	21.1	21.1	22.1	21.7
Region Midtjylland	22.0	22.0	23.7	23.4
Region Nordjylland	10.3	10.3	11.4	11.3
Province København by	14.6	14.7	7.2	7.1
Province Københavns omegn	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.2
Province Nordsjælland	7.5	7.5	9.5	9.6
Province Bornholm	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Province Østsjælland	3.9	3.9	4.9	5.0
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	10.6	10.5	11.4	11.9
Province Fyn	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.3
Province Sydjylland	12.4	12.3	13.6	13.4
Province Østjylland	14.7	14.8	15.3	15.1
Province Vestjylland	7.3	7.2	8.5	8.3
Province Nordjylland	10.3	10.3	11.4	11.3

www.statbank.dk/bil600

Table 317 Car traffic on Danish E-roads, selected roads and bridges etc.

		2008	2009
European road sections		——— ave. no. of cars per 24 hours ———	
E20	Øresund Bridge	19 367	19 462
	Amager Motorway, at Kalveboderne	87 299	87 336
	Øresund Motorway, west of Englandsvej	58 991	57 753
	West Motorway, east of Ringsted	41 895	42 283
	Great Belt Link	30 124	29 608
	Fyn Motorway, north of Nyborg	28 936	28 508
	Fyn Motorway, south of Odense	54 493	50 838
	The New Little Belt Bridge	62 736	59 286
	Fyn Motorway, at Taulov	35 877	33 758
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	17 698	17 801
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	12 211	11 943
E45	National border, Kruså	17 265	16 199
	Syddjylland Motorway, west of Haderslev	50 143	50 922
E20/45	Syddjylland Motorway, north of Kolding	64 517	63 660
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	64 390	63 547
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Horsens	43 678	42 548
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Stilling	52 359	52 012
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Randers	37 760	37 345
	Nordjylland Motorway, south of Aalborg	41 005	42 124
	Limfjord Tunnel	61 484	64 102
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	18 203	17 636
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Sæby	8 179	8 713
	North of Sæby	14 618	14 509
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, between <9> and <10>	21 558	21 872
	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	6 710	7 046
E47/55	Flynderborgvej, Helsingør	7 338	6 584
	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	75 471	74 691
	Motorring 3, at Husum	63 456	62 518
E20/47/55	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Hundige	102 900	104 444
	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Ølby	92 608	92 550
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	24 185	23 518
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	37 313	35 950
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	22 621	21 577
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	12 561	11 267
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	7 546	7 151
E55	Ørslev-Gedser	15 208	14 498
Other roads and bridges			
8	Alssund Bridge	24 219	24 268
9	Svendborg Motorway, north of <11>, Årslev	22 501	23 084
9	Svendborgsund Bridge	16 848	16 735
9	Frederik IX's Bridge	21 416	...
15	Herning Motorway, east of Kløverbladet	20 892	21 237
15	Herning Motorway, west of <40>	19 596	19 031
18	Midtjyske Motorway, south of <15>, Herning	15 622	16 606
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, west of Ring 3	75 024	81 616
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, east of Roskilde	52 886	52 269
04	Motorring 4, at Herstedvester	62 918	62 442
55	Limfjord Bridge	27 220	...
153	Storstrøm Bridge	5 060	...
53	Kronprins Frederiks Bridge, Frederikssund	19 778	19 340
16	Hillerød Motorway, Fiskebæk Bridge	50 143	50 922

Source: Road Directorate

www.statbank.dk/vej22

Table 318 Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

	2007	2008
	observations	
Øresund		
Northern observation point	31 449	29 959
Going north	15 086	14 218
Going south	16 363	15 741
Southern observation point	35 518	32 411
Going north	16 919	15 497
Going south	18 599	16 914
The Great Belt	19 614	18 482
Going north	10 953	10 083
Going south	8 661	8 399

Source: Admiral Danish Fleet

www.statbank.dk/skib24

Table 319 Accidents at sea and losses of Danish ships

	Merchant ships		Fishing vessels		Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	number					
Total	71	61	32	15	103	76
Of which shipwrecks	1	-	4	7	5	7
Of which passenger ships	32	22	•	•	32	22
Fire, explosions	6	6	5	3	11	9
Groundings	17	20	6	4	23	24
Collision	9	3	6	4	15	7
Head-on collision of ships	3	2	1	-	4	2
Contact-damage	17	15	-	1	17	16
Capsizing	1	-	2	-	3	-
Mechanical breakdown	7	3	1	-	8	3
Other cause	11	12	11	3	22	15
Deaths	-	-	1	-	1	-
Injuries	1	-	-	-	1	-

Source: Danish Maritime Authority

www.statbank.dk/skib92 and skib93

Table 320 Persons seriously injured or killed in railway accidents

	2007	2008	2009
	number of persons		
Passengers	2	3	6
Of which killed	-	-	1
Staff	1	2	3
Of which killed	-	-	1
Others	16	16	21
Of which killed	8	12	13

www.statbank.dk/bane91

Table 321 Road traffic accidents causing casualties

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
Accidents, total	12 334	11 502	9 155	8 373	7 346	5 412	4 174
Of which:							
Alcohol accidents ¹	2 622	2 403	1 613	1 282	1 272	870	680
Casualties, total	15 751	14 627	11 287	10 573	9 590	6 919	5 250
Killed	690	772	634	582	498	331	303
Seriously injured	8 477	8 672	6 396	5 624	4 259	3 072	2 498
Slightly injured	6 584	5 183	4 257	4 367	4 833	3 516	2 449
Casualties in alcohol accidents	3 654	3 255	2 057	1 672	1 696	1 092	861
Killed	246	261	154	123	110	85	75
Seriously injured	2 004	1 923	1 176	893	738	458	421
Slightly injured	1 404	1 071	727	656	848	549	365

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

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

Table 322 Road traffic accidents with casualties by accident situation. 2009

	Accident situations									Total	
											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Van, total	958	471	347	411	376	395	510	157	484	65	4 174
Accidents, involving:											
Ordinary private car	615	387	291	337	340	344	451	130	333	31	3 259
Taxi	2	8	4	9	10	11	6	6	13	-	69
Vehicle, total weight											
0-3,500 kg signalling											
emergency call	5	6	2	1	-	3	2	-	1	-	20
Van, total weight											
0-2,000 kg	19	30	22	10	17	16	19	13	4	1	151
Van, total weight											
2,001-3,500 kg	34	52	39	31	24	30	37	18	14	2	281
Lorry, total weight											
over 3,500 kg	4	44	31	27	8	12	24	18	19	5	192
Bus on scheduled											
service	4	11	5	3	8	6	4	-	21	-	62
Bus, other	3	-	5	2	3	3	4	2	7	-	29
Tractor	2	8	10	8	4	4	5	5	1	1	48
Motor cycle	83	34	20	26	54	19	55	7	5	11	314
Moped with											
registration max.											
speed 45 km p.h.	18	16	3	10	7	10	15	9	4	3	95
Moped 30 with											
mechanical changes	20	5	10	15	9	19	10	6	11	3	108
Moped 30, other	137	53	39	116	44	57	81	32	24	9	592
Bicycle	14	95	45	174	118	144	208	50	28	6	882
Pedestrian	•	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	484	-	491

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

www.statbank.dk/uheld6

Table 323 Fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2009

	Vehicle used							Pedestrian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30	Bicycle		
Men, total	113	15	3	25	3	8	17	28	212
0- 6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
7-14 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
15-19 years	19	1	-	-	-	3	2	2	27
20-24 years	17	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	23
25-44 years	42	4	2	15	-	3	3	10	79
45-64 years	17	7	1	8	-	1	5	6	45
65 years +	16	2	-	-	1	1	6	7	33
Women, total	51	1	-	2	-	4	8	24	91
0- 6 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
7-14 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15-19 years	11	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	14
20-24 years	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
25-44 years	12	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	19
45-64 years	6	-	-	1	-	1	5	5	19
65 years +	13	-	-	-	-	1	2	12	28

¹ Incl. bus and tractor.www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Table 324 Fatal and non-fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2009

	Vehicle used							Pedestrian	Total
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped-45	Moped-30	Bicycle		
Men, total	1 507	147	40	286	82	528	456	219	3 265
0- 6 years	29	-	-	-	-	1	7	12	49
7-14 years	42	-	-	2	4	11	50	20	129
15-19 years	275	17	2	16	17	188	32	22	569
20-24 years	275	27	-	48	10	39	51	15	465
25-44 years	526	57	19	129	28	138	118	61	1 076
45-64 years	240	35	15	80	22	121	143	54	710
65 years +	120	11	4	11	1	30	55	35	267
Women, total	1 066	29	18	38	11	128	414	274	1 981²
0- 6 years	33	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	43
7-14 years	46	1	2	-	-	6	29	30	114
15-19 years	159	5	2	4	2	56	50	26	305
20-24 years	141	5	1	3	-	11	41	19	221
25-44 years	325	7	6	16	5	29	120	45	554
45-64 years	212	10	2	15	3	19	124	49	435
65 years +	150	1	5	-	1	7	47	98	309
Not stated	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4

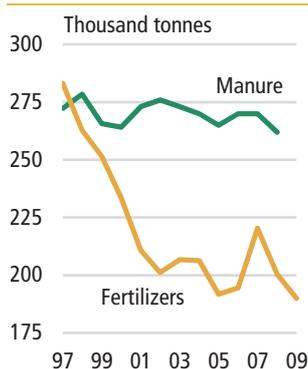
¹ Incl. bus and tractor. ² Incl. 3 horses with riders.www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Environment and energy

1

Agriculture

Figure 1
Nitrogen in manure
and commercial ferti-
zers



www.statbank.dk/kvael2 and
kvael3

Declining use of fertilizers in agriculture

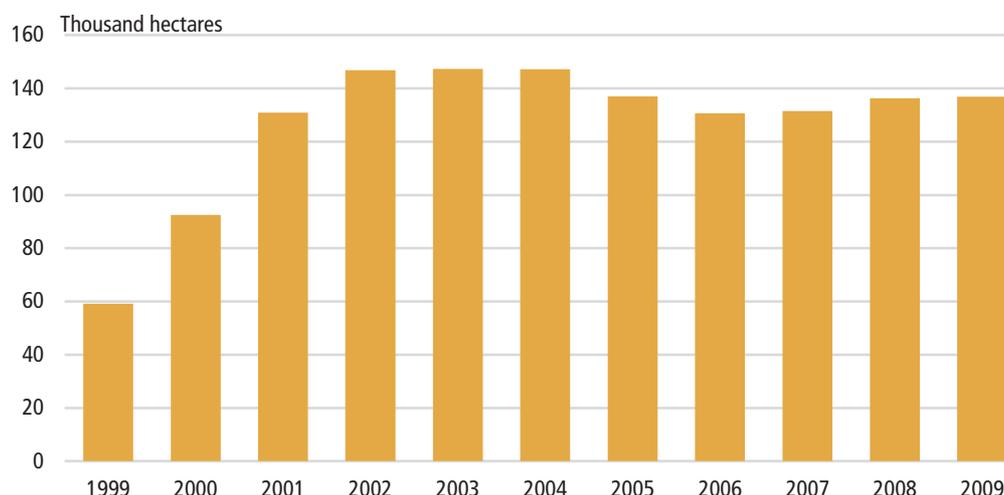
Agricultural production of animal and vegetable products involves the use of manure and commercial fertilizers. This causes large quantities of nitrogen and small quantities of phosphorus to be discharged into the soil. Some nitrogen and phosphorus are not received by plants and as a consequence is leached from the soil, leading to a discharge of these substances into the ocean via water run-offs.

The adverse effects include undesirable algae growth, resulting in an undesirable environmental state. As a result of restrictions in the total supply of nitrogen plus a better utilization of manure, the use of commercial fertilizer has been declining.

Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment II and III

The aim of the Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment II was to reduce emissions of nitrogen from agriculture. In order to minimize nitrogen leaching, it is intended to increase areas of wetlands, organic agriculture and agriculture and re-sowing of crops and to tighten up the requirements of harmonization, i.e. to ensure a better balance between the quantity of animal manure produced and the related area suited for manure at each individual farm. The reduction of emissions of phosphorus is included as the main theme in the Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment III.

Figure 2 Total area extent of organic farms



www.statbank.dk/oeko1

More organic farmland

The proportion of organic farmland has increased significantly since 1996. In recent years, the growth in organic farmland has been both decreasing and increasing and accounted for 137,000 hectares in 2009, corresponding to 5 per cent of all Danish farmland.

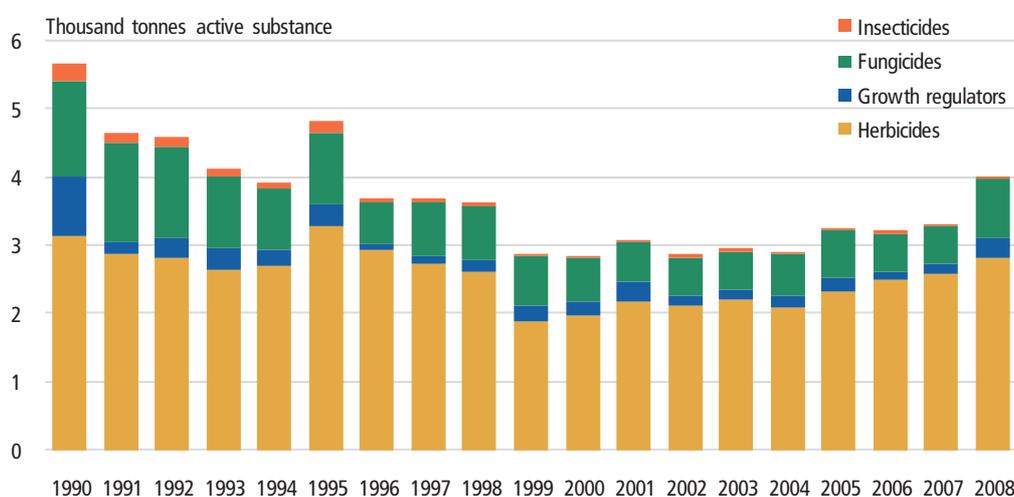
Combat of weeds, pests, and fungi is harmful for the environment

Pesticides are chemical products mainly used within agriculture to combat weeds, fungi, and insects. Effective control of pests, weeds, and fungi in fields has had an indirect effect on the number of animals that feed on insects.

The effect might be fatal or entail a reduction in the reproductive abilities of the relevant animals. Pesticides are divided into products that protect crops against weeds (herbicides), against fungus infection (fungicides), and against insects (insecticides).

There are also products that shorten crops (growth regulators). For a number of years, the use of pesticides has been declining, but since 2000 an increase can be seen.

Figure 3 Pesticide sales to agriculture



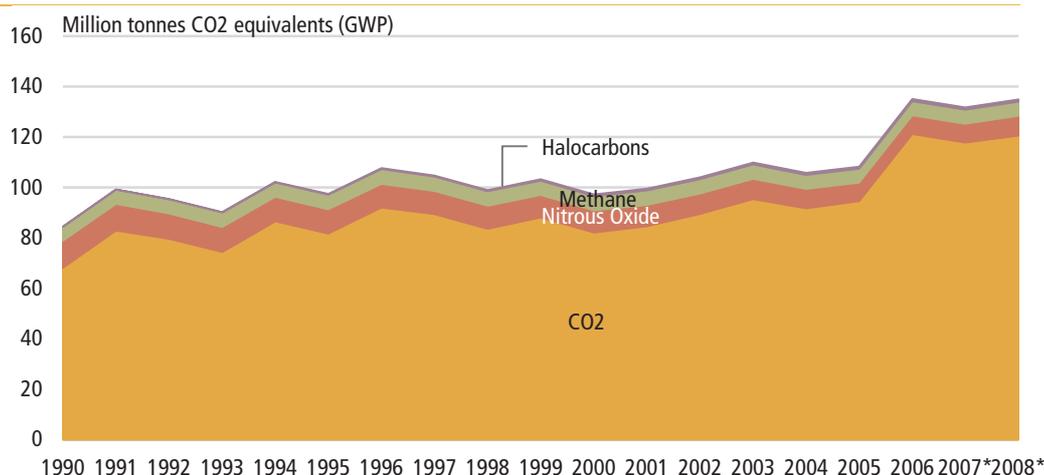
2

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gases

89 per cent of the global warming potential from Danish greenhouse gases came from CO₂ in 2008. Methane accounted for 4 per cent, while nitrous oxide contributed 6 per cent. The emissions of halocarbons constituted less than 1 per cent of the total Danish global warming potential. By converting the emissions into CO₂-equivalents account have been taken for the fact that the effects of the substances on the atmosphere, and, thus, their global warming potentials, are different.

Figure 4 Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Danish Economic Activities



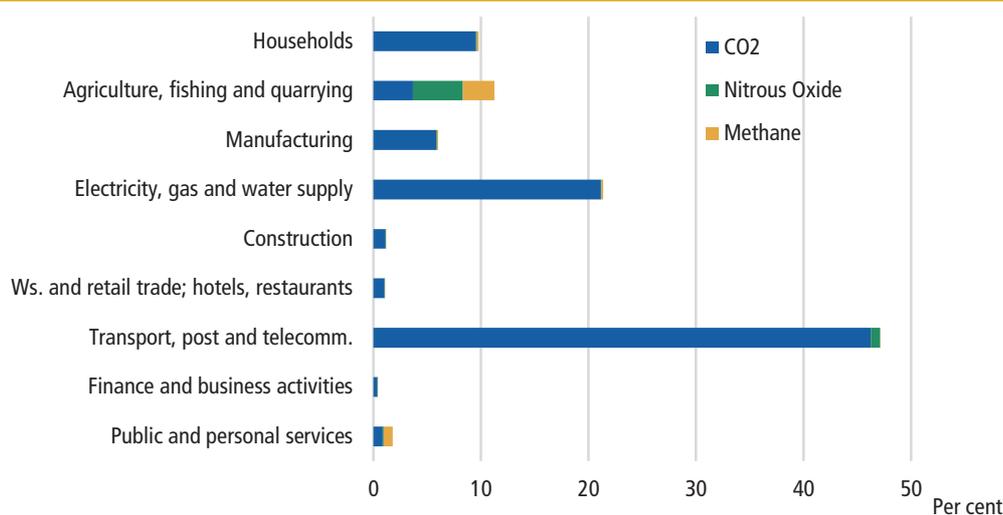
Note: The halocarbons (at the top of the figure) constitute less than 1 million tonnes CO₂-equivalents and are hardly visible.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industries and Households

When CO₂, methane and nitrous oxide emissions are taken as a whole and assessed in relation to their global warming potential, between 1990 and 2008, the industries have contributed 90 per cent of all Danish man-made emissions, with households making up the remaining 10 per cent.

Agriculture, fishing and quarrying contributed 11 per cent of the global warming potential. It is largely due to emissions of methane and nitrous oxide from agriculture, while emissions of CO₂ played a minor role.

Figure 5 Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industries and Households. 2007*



Note: Emissions are calculated as CO₂-equivalents (GWP).

In 2008, *Electricity, gas and water supply* contributed 21 per cent of the global warming potential from greenhouse gases. This includes all Danish production of electricity and district heating.

All emissions in connection with production of electricity and district heating come from this industry, while the use of electricity and district heating in the industries and households cause no direct emissions.

Transport, post and telecommunication caused 47 per cent of the global warming potential from CO₂, methane and nitrous oxide. Included are all emissions from businesses that carry out transport as a service to other businesses and households.

On the other hand, it does not include transport activities carried out by businesses and households on their own behalf, using their own cars and lorries, etc.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions from transport

Greenhouse Gas Emissions from transport activities in industries and the households made up 60 per cent of the total greenhouse gas emissions. Emissions from Danish operated ships abroad contributed 46 per cent of total emissions and 77 per cent of emissions from all transport activities.

Emissions from the households' use of cars contributed 35 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions when that part of the emissions related to Danish operated ships and planes bunkering of fuel abroad is excluded.

3

Public sector response

Environmental taxes

Denmark's environmental policy involves an increasing use of environmental taxes or more precise environmentally related taxes. Environmental taxes comprise of pollution, energy, resource, and transport related taxes.

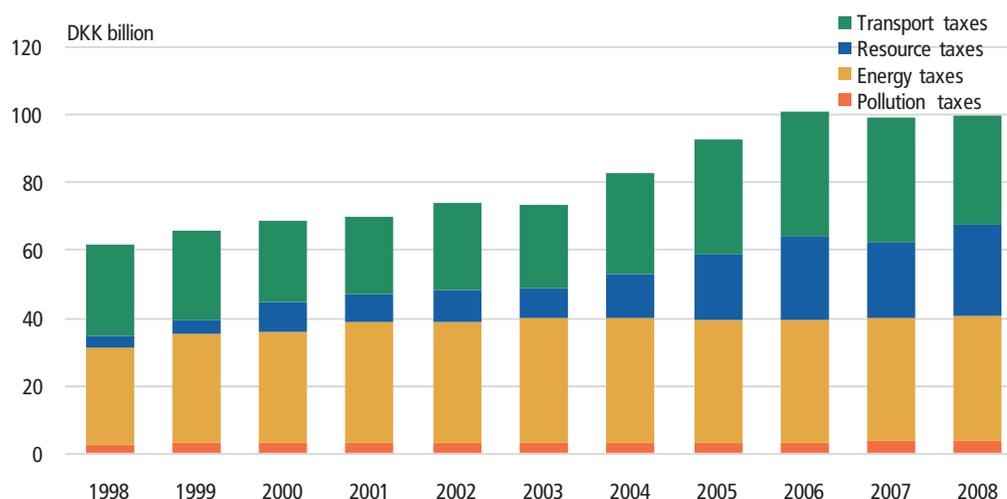
In 2009, the total revenue generated from these taxes was DKK 79.4 billion, corresponding to around 10 per cent of total revenues from taxes and duties.

Total revenue generated from energy related taxes amounted to DKK 36.4 billion in 2009, corresponding to 45.7 per cent of total revenue from environmental related taxes.

In 2009, transport related taxes accounted for 31.4 per cent of environmental related taxes while resource related taxes accounted for 19.0 per cent and pollution related taxes accounted for 3.7 per cent.

The decline from 2008 to 2009 in resource related taxes can mainly be explained by a fall in corporation tax on hydrocarbon manufacturing of DKK 5 billion and a fall in hydrocarbon tax of DKK 5.8 billion. The decline in transport related taxes can be attributed to a fall in the motor vehicle registration duty of DKK 7.4 billion.

Figure 6 Environmental taxes



Compared to Statistical Yearbook 2009 the relationship between "pollution taxes" and "resource taxes" has changed. The change is caused by the hydrocarbon tax and corporation tax on hydrocarbon manufacturing as these taxes are now classified as resource taxes instead of pollution taxes. The change has been implemented back in time.

www.statbank.dk/mreg2s

4

Energy consumption

Denmark self-sufficient as regards energy

Since 1997, Denmark has been energy self-sufficient thanks to the extraction of crude oil and natural gas from the North Sea and the production of renewable energy. The total production has increased until 2005.

In 2006 there was a significant decrease in the production of energy, primarily due to a decrease in the production of oil and natural gases. The decrease has continued in the years after, but still the production of energy remains significantly higher than the total consumption of energy in Denmark.

Changed composition of the energy consumption

Gross energy consumption is made up as the consumption of oil, natural gas, coal and renewable energy, etc. When calculating gross energy consumption, adjustments are made to take into account imports and exports of electricity. Total gross energy consumption fell by 4 per cent between 2008 and 2009.

Since 1990, the composition of fuel use has changed significantly as there has been an increase in the consumption of natural gas and renewable energy and a decrease particularly in the coal consumption.

More renewable energy sources

The consumption of renewable energy has increased over a number of years and now accounts for 19 per cent of total gross energy consumption.

Renewable energy plays a particularly important part with regard to environmental issues like emissions of greenhouse gases and global warming, as an increase in the use of such energy causes a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by replacing the use of fossil fuels, e.g. coal and oil.

Renewable energy sources include the greenhouse gas emission free types of energy, e.g. wind power and solar power as well as carbon-dioxide neutral fuels, e.g. hay and wood, which absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere during growth, only to release it again when they are incinerated.

Figure 7 Gross energy consumption

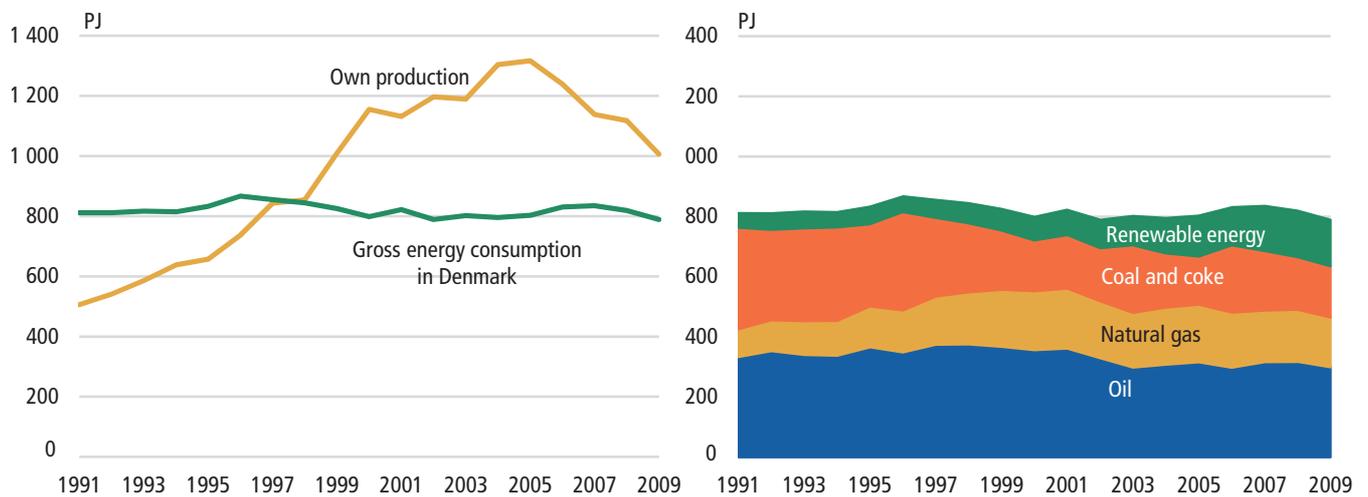


Table 325 Extraction of raw materials

	1990	1995	2000	2009
	m ³ in thousands			
Extraction of raw materials, total	33 976	34 210	40 945	31 289
Extraction from land area:	28 106	28 558	33 809	25 361
Sand, gravel and stone	22 534	21 721	27 587	19 294
Quartz sand	186	191	479	332
Granite	811	662	199	156
Clay	462	739	788	364
Expanded clay	303	311	313	125
Moler	195	186	227	202
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 405	2 735
Peat	399	259	247	211
Other raw materials	292	440	563	1 941
Extraction from sea area				
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	7 136	5 928

Source: National Forest and Nature Agency

www.statbank.dk/rst, rst01 and rst3

Table 326 Greenhouse gas emissions from the Danish economy

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007*	2008*
	1 000 tonnes CO ₂ equivalents						
Agriculture, fishery and quarrying	17 102	16 246	15 900	14 824	14 563	14 392	14 698
Manufacturing	8 281	9 365	9 331	8 787	7 937	8 278	8 288
Electricity, gas and water supply	24 999	30 318	23 054	23 374	20 072	27 721	22 931
Construction	821	934	1 093	1 365	1 375	1 448	1 562
Ws. and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	1 424	1 358	1 204	1 290	1 300	1 389	1 423
Transport, post and telecommunication	14 774	17 199	24 891	31 100	39 110	49 096	54 895
Finance and business activities	381	343	389	478	480	512	507
Public and personal services	2 704	2 761	2 487	2 676	2 710	2 547	2 544
Industries, total	70 350	78 406	78 167	84 039	87 779	105 346	106 790
Households	9 854	10 918	10 406	10 627	10 413	10 146	9 885
Others	3 715	1 667	2 660	2 901	2 248	2 223	2 147
Total	83 920	90 991	91 234	97 567	100 440	117 714	118 821
Reduction due to biomass growth	-2 831	-2 993	-664	-3 465	-1 797	-2 783	-2 977
Greenhouse gas emissions from the Danish economy	81 089	87 998	90 569	94 101	98 643	114 931	115 844
Of which							
Danish operated ships' bunkering abroad	9 360	11 166	19 330	25 858	32 955	42 543	48 177
Danish operated planes' bunkering abroad	275	431	520	465	1 628	1 820	1 856
Total industries, excl. bunkering abroad	60 716	66 809	58 317	57 716	53 195	60 984	56 757
Emissions from biomass	4 641	5 869	7 169	10 142	10 893	11 335	12 110

www.statbank.dk/mreg5

	1990	1995	2000	2006	2007*	2008*
	1 000 tonnes CO ₂ equivalents					
Total	22 167	25 728	34 004	59 148	67 959	73 157
Road traffic, households	4 623	5 598	6 037	6 122	6 164	5 966
Road traffic, industries	4 804	5 166	5 343	6 619	7 178	7 130
Trains	295	306	230	229	230	239
Danish operated ships' bunkering in Denmark	810	1 103	933	727	704	758
Danish operated ships' bunkering abroad	9 360	11 166	19 330	42 591	50 639	56 126
Danish operated planes' bunkering in Denmark	2 001	1 959	1 610	1 027	1 074	1 074
Danish operated planes' bunkering abroad	275	431	520	1 833	1 970	1 864
	per cent					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Road traffic, households	20.9	21.8	17.8	10.4	9.1	8.2
Road traffic, industries	21.7	20.1	15.7	11.2	10.6	9.7
Trains	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
Danish operated ships' bunkering in Denmark	3.7	4.3	2.7	1.2	1.0	1.0
Danish operated ships' bunkering abroad	42.2	43.4	56.8	72.0	74.5	76.7
Danish operated planes' bunkering in Denmark	9.0	7.6	4.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
Danish operated planes' bunkering abroad	1.2	1.7	1.5	3.1	2.9	2.5

	1990	2008*
	mio. tonnes	
Total CO₂ emissions from the Danish economy (Environmental Accounts)	68.2	120.6
- Binding of CO ₂ in biomass	5.6	11.9
Biomass used as fuels	4.6	11.7
Further biomass growth	1.0	0.2
- Danish CO ₂ emissions abroad	11.4	57.5
Ships	9.2	55.0
Planes	0.3	1.8
- Other differences related to transports and cross border trade	2.0	0.6
= Total emissions accounted for in the Kyoto Protocol	51.2	51.2

www.statbank.dk/mreg5

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
Monitoring stations	1 374	1 370	1 301	1 295	1 249	1 260
Acceptable water quality	1 017	1 251	1 227	1 250	1 225	1 203
Unacceptable water quality	288	70	54	28	10	44
Beach areas where bathing is forbidden	69	49	20	17	14	13

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

www.blst.dk

	2007	2008	2009
	tonnes		
Sales of pesticide products¹			
Total sale	13 236	11 944	9 673
Herbicides	7 328	7 023	4 872
Fungicides	1 666	1 889	1 452
Algicides	19	46	22
Insecticides	1 713	882	1 475
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	0	0	10
Products against pests on farm animals	72	21	17
Plant growth regulators	334	480	419
Combined fungicides and insecticides	13	18	12
Soil disinfectants	8	7	10
Rodenticides	282	287	275
Repellents	17	26	11
Products for the protection of woodwork	1 784	1 265	1 105
Of which active ingredients²			
Active ingredients, total	3 963	4 528	3 267
Herbicides	2 792	2 988	2 218
Fungicides	662	958	572
Algicides	3	8	4
Insecticides	76	94	74
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	0	0	0
Products against pests on farm animals	8	1	2
Plant growth regulators	173	311	270
Combined fungicides and insecticides	5	7	5
Soil disinfectants	8	7	9
Rodenticides	1	3	1
Repellents	3	5	3
Products for the protection of woodwork	232	146	108

¹ A pesticide product comprises one or more effective substances, emulators, adhesives and inactive fillers. ² That part of the product which has a toxic effect.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency

www.statbank.dk/pest2

Table 331 Energy account for Denmark. 2009*

	Crude oil and semi- manufactured oil	Coal, coke, etc.	Oil products	Natural gas	Other gas	Renewable energy resources	Electricity	District heating
	————— thousand tonnes —————			mio. Nm ³	thousand tonnes	TJ	GWh	TJ
Production	13 186	-	7 284	8 074	465	132 307	34 452	129 586
Imports	3 707	6 674	17 835	-	4	22 745	11 209	-
Total supply (= total use)	16 894	6 674	25 118	8 074	468	155 052	45 661	129 586
Change in inventories	-49	-2 191	851	75	-4	-	-	-
Waste and cable losses	81	47	62	3	4	865	2 619	25 917
Exports	8 829	1 974	5 767	3 796	94	931	10 875	-
Total domestic supply	8 033	6 845	18 439	4 200	374	153 256	32 167	103 669
Total industries	8 033	6 844	16 335	3 530	340	118 441	22 119	38 473
Households	-	1	2 104	670	34	34 815	10 048	65 195
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	-	54	812	736	3	3 145	1 968	2 006
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	-	50	641	44	3	2 371	1 833	1 985
Fishing	-	-	146	-	0	-	70	-
Mining and quarrying	-	4	25	692	0	774	66	21
Manufacturing	8 033	153	580	783	322	5 876	7 258	5 694
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	-	62	172	374	7	569	2 201	993
Mfr. of textiles and leather	-	-	9	10	0	1	155	163
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	-	-	33	86	3	2 468	1 036	1 148
Mfr. of refined petroleum products, chemicals and plastic products etc.	8 026	-	60	129	291	130	2 050	1 586
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	-	220	282	150	8	723	882	122
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal products	-	0	128	168	10	328	2 345	2 150
Mfr. of furniture and manufacturing n.e.c.	-	-	18	12	1	1 609	391	179
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	6 637	342	1 703	0	108 082	883	14
Construction	-	-	432	8	2	-	423	-
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	-	-	340	100	2	-	4 424	10 245
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto fuel	-	-	83	10	0	-	381	1 053
Wholesale, except of motor vehicles	-	-	182	38	1	-	1 615	3 889
Retail trade and repair work, exc. of m. vehicles	-	-	59	27	0	-	1 694	2 794
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	17	25	1	-	734	2 508
Transport, post and telecommunication	-	-	13 467	11	3	-	1 920	1 118
Transport ¹	-	-	13 445	6	3	-	1 377	596
Post and telecommunications	-	-	22	5	0	-	543	522
Finance and business activities	-	-	117	55	1	-	1 290	5 645
Finance and insurance	-	-	7	9	-	-	264	903
Letting and sale of real estate	-	-	26	7	0	-	171	752
Business activities	-	-	84	39	1	-	855	3 990
Public and personal services	-	-	245	135	7	1 338	3 953	13 752
Public administration	-	-	99	12	2	130	354	1 266
Education	-	-	31	32	2	321	967	3 308
Human health activities	-	-	13	19	1	201	569	1 948
Social institutions etc.	-	-	35	27	-	351	794	2 715
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	-	-	66	44	3	335	1 268	4 514
Of which Danish operated ships' bunkering abroad	-	-	11 459	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Danish operated planes' bunkering abroad	-	-	592	-	-	-	-	-

¹ The Danish operated ships and planes' bunkering abroad is part of the industry Transport.

Table 332	Gross energy consumption						
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008*	2009*
	TJ						
Total	894 135	904 604	979 134	1 048 703	1 239 679	1 553 083	1 277 730
Total industries	568 791	612 320	667 534	762 186	932 544	1 249 754	978 657
Households	325 343	292 284	311 601	286 517	307 135	303 329	299 073
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	61 776	72 472	77 932	89 113	90 283	88 685	86 853
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	50 081	47 607	50 913	48 607	49 254	49 552	49 880
Fishing	7 797	11 554	9 127	10 131	8 082	7 069	6 861
Mining and quarrying	3 898	13 311	17 892	30 375	32 948	32 063	30 113
Manufacturing	184 938	180 994	197 439	190 738	171 064	161 010	144 581
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	47 728	47 082	49 751	45 495	44 312	41 940	37 993
Mfr. of textiles and leather	5 197	4 817	3 874	3 633	2 380	2 102	1 883
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	18 367	20 568	18 538	19 951	15 979	14 298	13 092
Mfr. of refined petroleum, chemicals and plastic products etc.	35 245	40 525	48 864	50 842	40 747	40 512	39 996
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	36 718	25 725	32 857	30 134	30 223	24 735	20 565
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal products	36 703	35 386	36 722	34 177	30 584	32 178	26 999
Mfr. of furniture and manufacturing n.e.c.	4 979	6 890	6 832	6 506	6 840	5 245	4 054
Electricity, gas and water supply	2 853	4 193	4 936	4 425	5 243	6 842	7 641
Construction	13 027	15 605	15 658	16 688	19 903	24 134	22 456
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	65 036	61 775	60 342	56 748	58 159	65 761	64 330
Sale and repair of motor vehic., sale of fuel	9 312	7 369	7 855	7 568	7 847	8 354	8 101
Wholesale, except of motor vehicles	28 065	26 023	24 306	24 878	23 089	27 383	26 199
Retail trade and repair work, exc. of m. vehicles	19 806	19 786	18 887	15 755	18 419	20 051	19 958
Hotels and restaurants	7 853	8 597	9 294	8 547	8 805	9 973	10 072
Transport, post and telecommunication	170 013	205 805	237 223	330 781	508 394	816 770	566 946
Transport ¹	165 884	201 681	233 283	326 280	503 948	810 934	560 932
Post and telecommunications	4 129	4 124	3 940	4 501	4 447	5 835	6 014
Finance and business activities	14 694	19 113	17 321	17 852	22 626	24 059	23 159
Finance and insurance	3 657	4 213	3 438	3 393	3 160	4 017	3 661
Letting and sale of real estate	3 002	4 082	3 017	3 205	3 179	3 640	3 518
Business activities	8 035	10 818	10 865	11 254	16 288	16 402	15 980
Public and personal services	56 454	52 363	56 682	55 840	56 870	62 493	62 691
Public administration	15 652	10 265	11 431	9 474	11 109	8 834	9 072
Education	12 497	12 178	11 628	11 853	11 227	14 070	13 992
Human health activities	8 647	9 255	7 154	7 286	6 634	8 248	8 035
Social institutions etc.	7 907	8 229	8 728	10 781	11 430	12 195	11 951
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	11 751	12 437	17 740	16 445	16 470	19 146	19 642
Of which Danish operated ships' bunkering abroad	96 821	117 645	140 350	242 966	414 221	708 212	462 944
Of which Danish operated planes' bunkering abroad	2 360	3 777	5 915	7 144	22 367	25 702	25 750
Gross energy consump. in Denmark (excl. of bunk. abroad)	794 953	783 182	832 869	798 593	803 091	819 169	789 037

¹ The Danish operated ships and planes' bunkering abroad is part of the industry Transport.

Table 333 Manufacturers' energy consumption. 2009

	Solid fuel	Liquid fuel	Gas	Electricity	District heating
	thousand GJ				
Total¹	11 253	15 130	44 780	24 222	4 922
Extraction of gravel and stone	890	421	678	187	3
Mining support service activities	0	8	9	19	17
Production of meat and meat products	89	225	1 819	1 470	107
Processing and preserving of fish	488	432	1 162	440	62
Dairy products	0	593	3 860	772	1
Grain mill and bakery products	3	61	1 217	758	80
Other food products	1 220	3 323	2 958	2 377	512
Beverages	0	67	1 411	521	61
Tobacco products	0	27	120	89	17
Textiles	0	14	370	388	42
Wearing apparel	2	3	6	17	14
Leather and footwear	22	1	13	14	0
Wood and wood products	1 639	233	249	604	232
Paper and paper products	1 637	179	1 742	877	34
Printing etc.	0	16	206	499	132
Oil refinery etc.	0	766	13 879	1 139	586
Basic chemicals	0	205	1 638	1 637	428
Paints and soap etc.	607	139	2 266	863	76
Pharmaceuticals	0	193	928	1 173	677
Rubber and plastic products	17	78	588	1 653	104
Glass and ceramic products	0	10	951	437	28
Concrete and bricks	3 824	6 433	3 152	1 543	44
Basic metals	9	60	1 292	706	77
Fabricated metal products	131	1 015	1 429	1 551	324
Computers and communication equipment etc.	12	17	254	199	30
Other electronic products	2	4	34	182	76
Electric motors, etc.	1	8	81	118	40
Wires and cables	0	5	73	157	27
Household appliances, lamps, etc.	0	3	76	91	46
Engines, windmills and pumps	9	103	836	1 301	449
Other machinery	110	329	589	697	206
Motor vehicles and related parts	9	33	233	364	37
Ships and other transport equipment	3	34	363	273	58
Furniture	525	50	183	533	62
Medical instruments, etc.	0	7	25	90	91
Toys and other manufacturing	3	11	56	355	42
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0	26	36	129	99

Note: The table includes workplaces in firms with 20 or more employed in the industry.

¹ Incl. extraction of gravel, clay, stone and salt, etc.

Table 334 Production of renewable energy

	1990	2000	2009
	TJ		
Total production	47 688	77 519	121 632
Solar energy	100	335	586
Wind power	2 197	15 268	24 194
Hydro power	101	109	68
Straw	12 481	12 220	17 339
Wood chips	1 724	2 744	9 827
Firewood	8 757	12 432	23 054
Wood pellets	1 575	2 984	2 325
Wood wastes	6 191	6 895	5 641
Biogas	752	2 912	4 171
Waste combustion ¹	10 508	17 870	22 706
Biodiesel	-	-	3 268
Fish oil	744	49	1 622
Geothermal heat ²	2 558	3 701	6 831

¹ In 2008 the compilation method was changed with regard to the calculation of energy for waste.

² Heat pumps and geothermal power.

Source: Danish Energy Agency

External trade

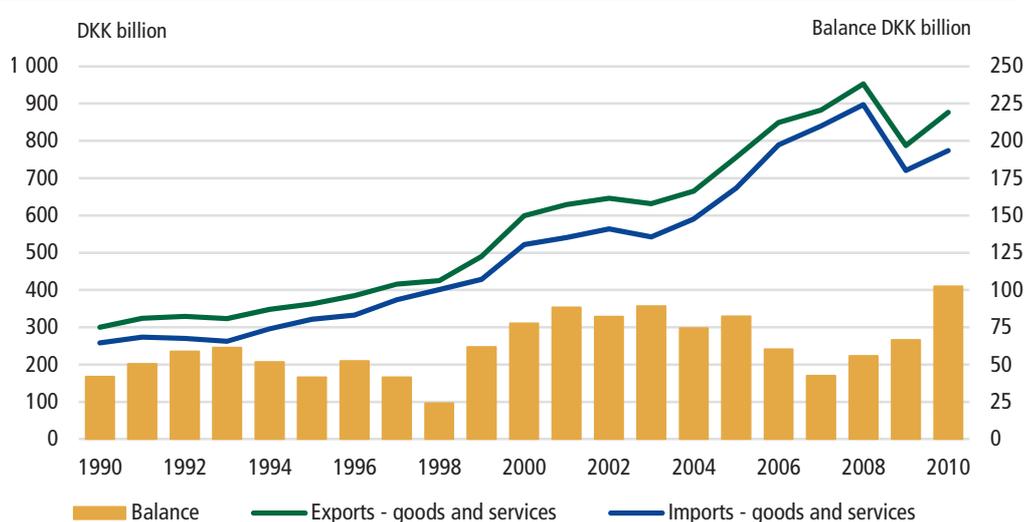
1

Developments in Denmark's total external trade

External trade surplus

During the last 20 years, Denmark's total exports of goods and services have been higher than total imports of goods and services and thereby giving rise to a positive trade balance over the entire period. From 1990 to 2008, the average increase in imports was 0.5 percentage point higher than exports, but in the wake of the global financial crisis in 2008, the fall in imports was greater than the fall in exports. The relatively sharp fall in imports after 2008 resulted in a record high trade balance of DKK 102.4 bn. in 2010.

Figure 1 Foreign trade in goods and services



www.statistikbanken.dk/bet3 og www.statistikbanken.dk/bop3

For definitional reasons, the statistics on external trade in goods and external trade in services, respectively, cannot be directly aggregated, and consequently the concept of goods from the balance of payments statistics¹ is used in the above figure. In table 342a the transition from the concept of goods used in the external trade statistics to the concept of goods used in the balance of payments statistics can be seen, where adjustments are, e.g. made with respect to bunkering and provisioning abroad, repairs and freight.

¹ See more about the balance of payments statistics in the chapter on National accounts and balance of payments

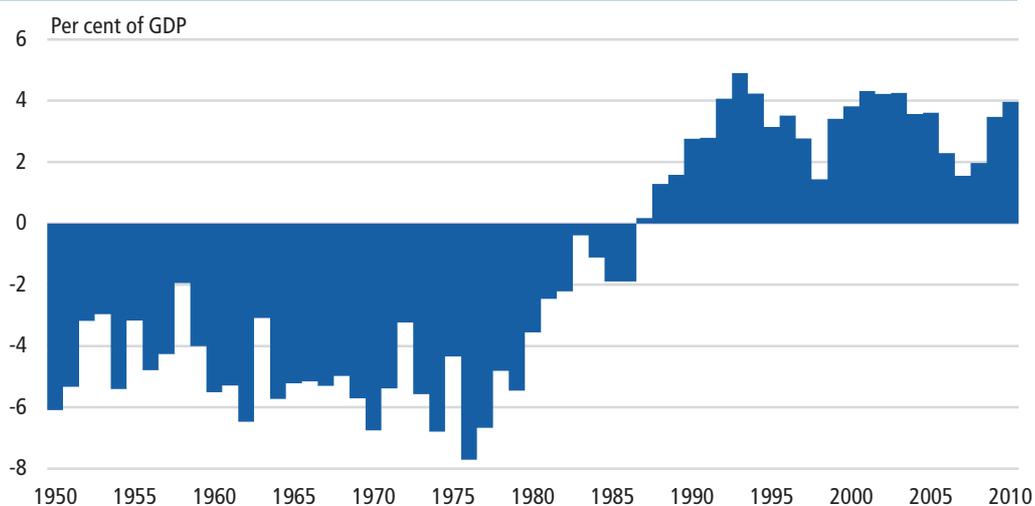
Denmark's external trade in goods

External trade surplus for 24 years in a row

After the Second World War, Denmark's foreign trade can be characterised by two distinct periods. In the early period, Denmark constantly had deficits on the balance of trade.

The recent period has been an era of constant surplus, starting with the year 1987. The balance of trade is the difference between exports and imports of goods.

Figure 2 Balance of trade



www.statistikbanken.dk/nat01, sitc5r3y og sitc5r4y

Between 1950 and 1986, the annual deficit on the balance of trade averaged 4.4 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). The average surplus in the recent period (including 2010) is 3.0 per cent of GDP.

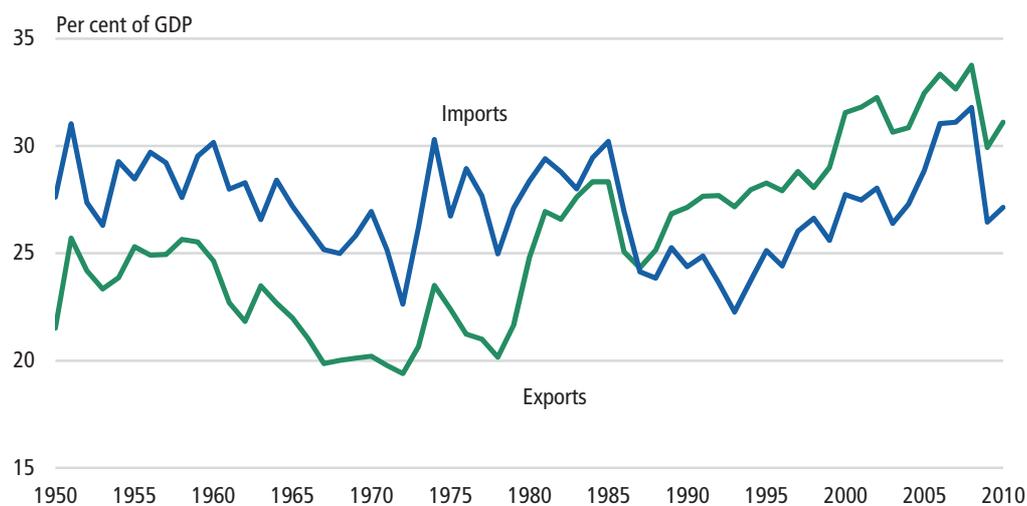
From the early 1950s, imports and exports each accounted for roughly one-fourth of GDP. In recent years this share has risen to nearly one-third.

Among the factors affecting developments in the post-war period was the increase in raw material prices resulting from the Korean War in the early 1950s. This implied that imports' and exports' percentage of GDP rose sharply. The two oil crises in the 1970s also resulted in soaring import prices.

Exports as a percentage of GDP rose steeply from the late 1970s until the mid-1980s. Since 1987, exports have had a larger share of GDP than imports – a development that has made a positive contribution to GDP growth.

During the international financial crisis in 2008 and 2009, both imports and exports dropped sharply, so the trade balance surplus was preserved.

Figure 3 Imports and exports



www.statbank.dk/nat01, sitc5r3y and sitc5r4y

2

Denmark's trading partners

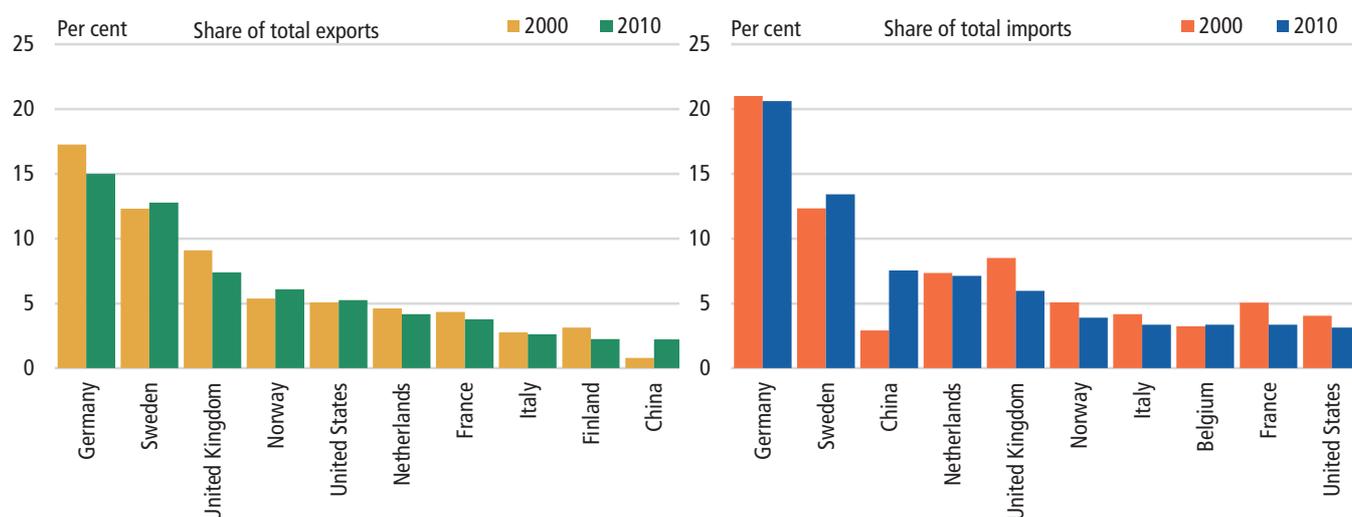
Geography is a major factor

Denmark's largest trading partners are geographically close to Denmark. In 2010, the other 26 EU countries accounted for 68 per cent of the total Danish external trade and Norway another 5 per cent.

Countries of export and import

Danish external trade is concentrated on a few dominant trading partners. The 10 largest export markets accounted for 62 per cent of total Danish exports in 2010, while 10 countries supplied 72 per cent of total imports into Denmark.

Figure 4 Top 10 export and import countries



www.statbank.dk/sitc5r3y and sitc5r4y

Germany is Denmark's largest trading partner, but in recent years exports to Germany have been declining relatively. In 2010, Germany accounted for 21 per cent of Denmark's imports and 15 per cent of Denmark's exports. 10 years earlier (2000) the corresponding figures were 21 per cent and 17 per cent.

In recent years, China has been the fastest climber on the list of major trading partners. In 2010, China was the third largest supplier of goods to Denmark, accounting for 8 per cent of all Danish imports.

Trade is not so brisk in the opposite direction. Roughly 2 per cent of Danish exports go to China, a fact which puts China in the 10th place among Denmark's export markets.

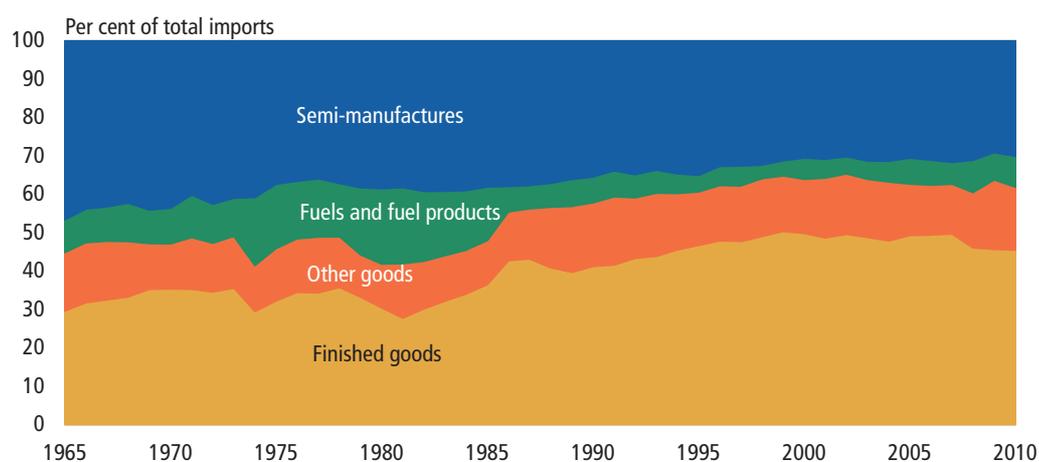
3

External trade analysed by commodity categories

Finished goods account for half of total imports

Since 1960, finished goods have made up an ever larger share of Danish imports, now accounting for half of total imports. During the same period, imports of semi-manufactured products have declined from one-half to one-third of total imports.

Figure 5 Imports analysed by commodity categories

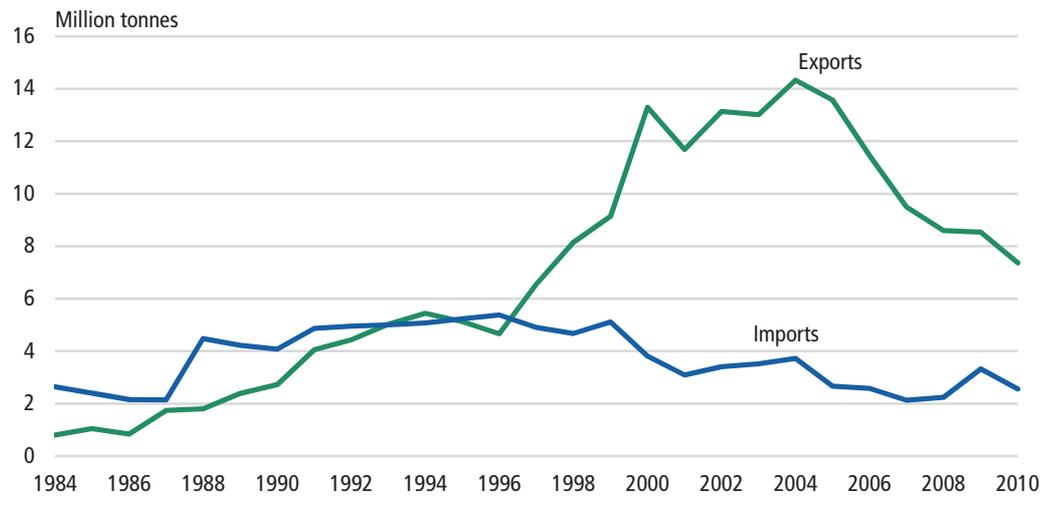


Denmark is a net exporter of oil

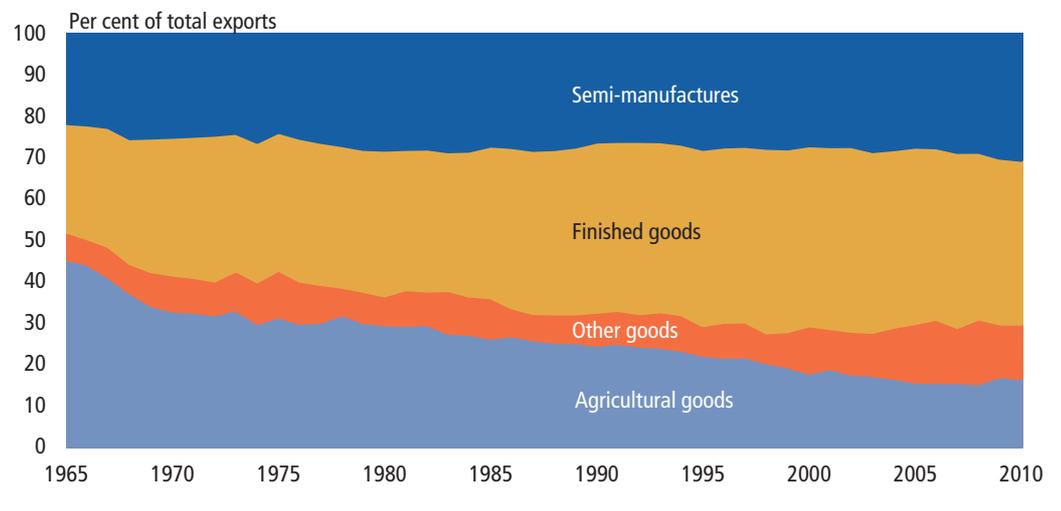
Until the first oil crisis in 1973, imports of crude oil and oil-based products were stable at around 10 per cent of total imports. Then an increase in oil prices pushed the value ratio up to around 20 per cent until the mid-1980s.

Subsequently, the value of imports of crude oil and oil-based products has fallen, so that these goods now account for about 7 per cent of total imports. Oil exports, on the other hand, increased sharply from 1997 to 2004, after which they have dropped substantially.

In 2010, exports of crude oil and oil-based products accounted for just under 8 per cent of total exports. Still, in volume terms, oil exports are three times as large as oil imports. These developments reflect the scale of energy production in the North Sea, which has made Denmark a net exporter of oil since 1997.

Figure 6 Exports and imports of oil**Semi-manufactured and finished goods dominate exports**

Since the beginning of the 1960s, the relative importance of agricultural exports has declined. Sales of agricultural products (incl. fish) now account for only 17 per cent of total exports. Conversely, over the same period, finished goods have doubled to 40 per cent of total exports, and semi-manufactures have risen from around 20 per cent in 1960 to 30 per cent of total exports of goods most recently.

Figure 7 Exports analysed by commodity categories

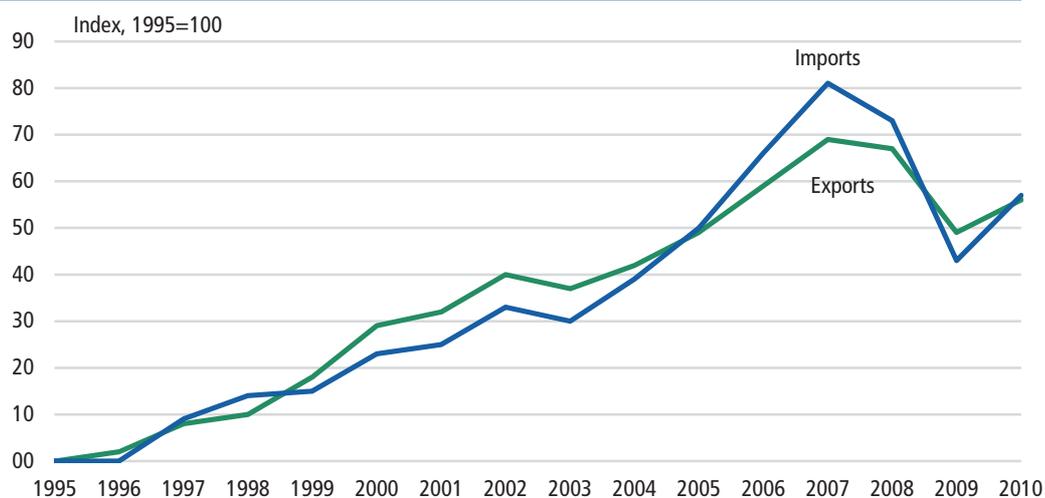
4

Quantities, unit values and the terms of trade

Import and export quantities on the rise

In terms of volume (quantities), Danish imports and exports increased quite steeply until 2007 – the only exception being a slight decline in 2003. In 2008, both import and export volumes dropped slightly, while 2009 was affected by a strong decline of historical dimensions, followed by a rebound in 2010 when import volumes were up 10 per cent and export volumes were up 5 per cent on the year before.

Figure 8 Quantity index of imports and exports

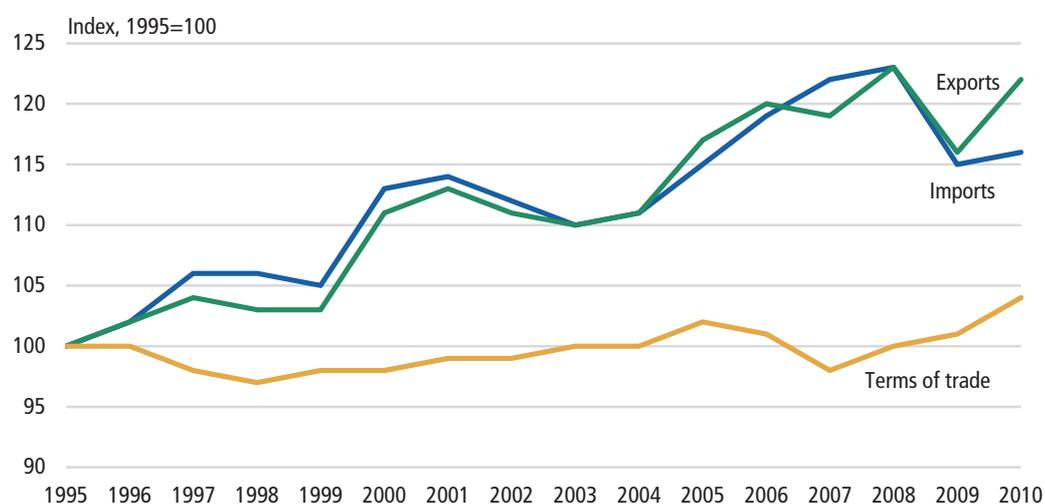


www.statbank.dk/konj42 and bec42

Recent rise in export prices, notably for energy products

Since 1995 prices of imported and exported goods have moved largely in parallel – a development illustrated by the unit value index. Until 2008 prices of imports as well as exports followed the same increase, and they both decreased steeply in 2009. In 2010, however, the unit value index for exports rose more than the unit value index for imports, as higher energy prices boosted Danish exports.

Figure 9 Index of unit values for imports and exports and the terms of trade



www.statbank.dk/konj42, bec42 and byt22

In most years the parallel development of prices for imports and exports means that Denmark's terms of trade (i.e., the ratio of the export unit value index to the import unit value index) remain fairly constant.

An increase in Denmark's terms of trade means that either prices for exports increase more than prices for imports or prices for imports decrease more than prices for exports.

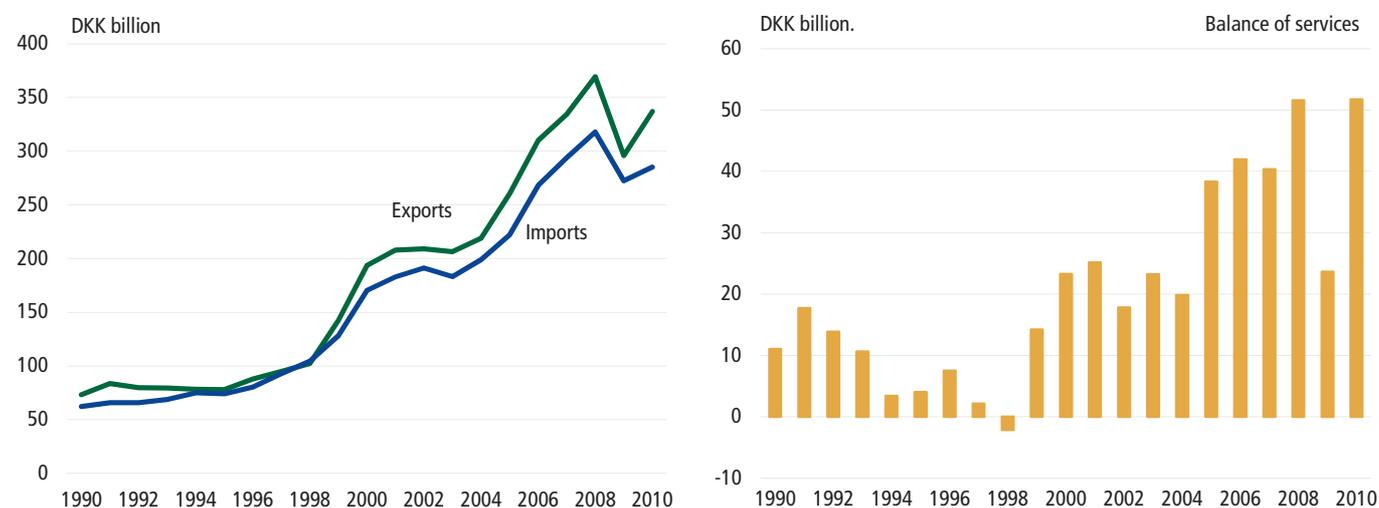
3

External trade in services

Trade in services has increased sharply during the last 20 years

During the period 1990 to 2010, trade in services with abroad more than quadrupled, from exports of DKK 73.3 bn. in 1990 to DKK 336.8 bn. in 2010, and imports of DKK 62.2 bn. in 1990 to DKK 285.1 bn. in 2010. From 1998 to 2008, when trade in services really increased sharply, exports rose annually by 13.7 pct. and imports by 11.8 pct., while the development in exports and imports of goods accounted for approximately half of the figure in the same period. The prime mover of this increase was primarily accounted for by sea transport, but also other types of transport, provision of goods and consultancy services. In 2009 exports as well as imports declined considerably in connection with the global financial recession, but in 2010 there were already indications that especially exports were on the increase.

Figure 10 External trade in services



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From 1990 to 1998, the surplus on the balance of services was steadily declining, and had been converted into a deficit of DKK 2.1 bn. in 1998, due to especially an increased deficit on tourism. The period after 1998 experienced an increasing surplus until 2008, which was driven by the transport sector, where the surplus reached DKK 51.6 bn., which was, however, exceeded by a record high surplus of DKK 51.7 bn. in 2010.

After 2008, the global financial crisis made great inroads into Danish trade in services, and particularly exports declined substantially, causing a fall in the surplus reaching DKK 23.6 bn. The greatest falls were accounted for by the transport sector, where especially sea transport experienced a considerable fall.

Developments in trading partners during the last 5 years

The period 2005 to 2010 showed a general tendency that the market share in traditional exports markets, e.g. Germany, Norway, UK and Japan was declining, while the share was increasing in new markets. However, the market share has increased in some export markets, especially the USA and Sweden.

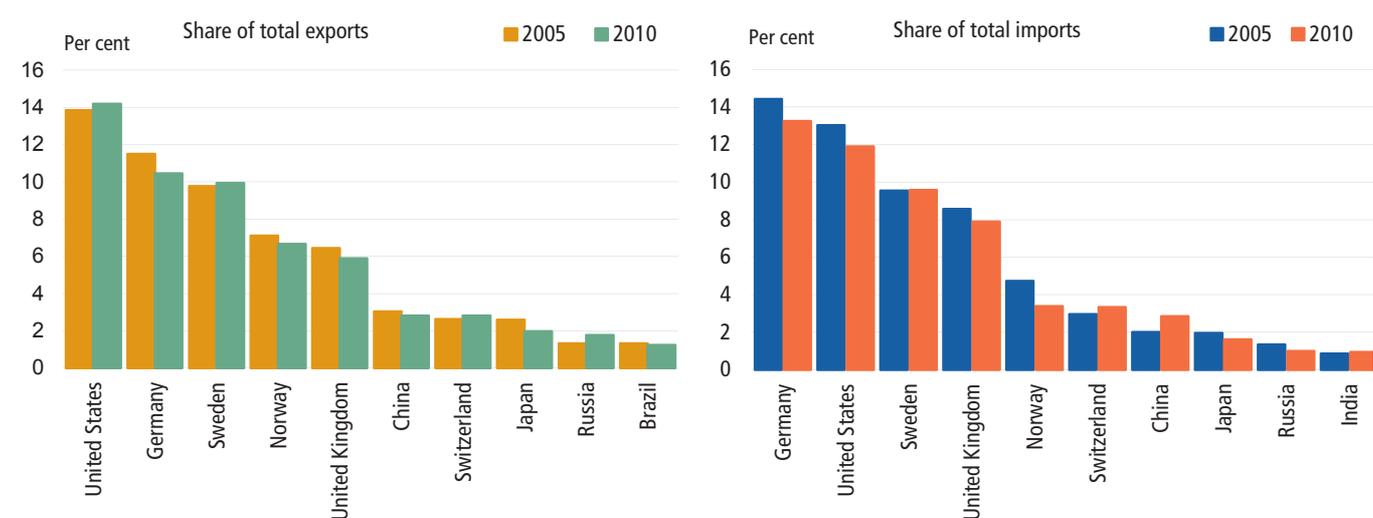
There is an even more distinct picture with regard to imports, where almost all countries have lost, and particularly Germany, USA, UK and Norway, considerable shares to other countries. In contrast, especially China, but also Switzerland has increased their share of Danish imports. In 2010, Sweden maintained the same share of imports, compared to 5 years earlier.

The composition of the Danish trade in services

The USA was Denmark's most important trading partner in both 2005 and 2010 with regard to exports, which was mainly due to purchases of services within sea transport by American customers. The circumstance that the USA widely accounts for sea transport services does not necessarily reflect that the physical sea transport takes place to and from the USA. The essence of the statistics on trade in services is that the Danish shipping companies carry goods on behalf of American customers.

Germany was Denmark's most important trading partner in both 2005 and 2010 with regard imports. Sea transport services are also dominant in relation to Germany, but also travels and road transport play a very important role in Danish imports of services from Germany.

Figure 11 External trade in services, selection of countries



www.statistikbanken.dk/bop3

The USA followed by Sweden and Germany are Denmark's most important trading partners with regard to trade in services. For Sweden and Germany, sea transport also plays a considerable role, but trade with these two countries also covers a wide range of services, e.g. air and road transport, travels and other business services. It can generally be deduced that if sea transport is disregarded, markets geographically close to Denmark play an important role in Danish trade in services – which is also precisely the case with regard to trade in goods.

Table 335 External trade in goods, main figures

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2009	2010*	2009	2010*	2009	2010*
	DKK mio.					
Total	495 577	543 487	437 998	474 295	57 579	69 192
EMU, total	195 460	206 129	200 178	213 577	-4 718	-7 448
Belgium	8 033	7 720	15 145	16 012	-7 112	-8 293
Cyprus	426	438	104	149	322	290
Finland	11 845	13 198	7 548	8 191	4 297	5 007
France and Monaco	20 631	22 710	15 203	15 909	5 428	6 801
Greece	3 557	3 161	1 060	1 136	2 497	2 025
Ireland	5 839	5 848	4 787	5 932	1 052	-84
Italy	14 992	15 531	15 274	16 211	-283	-680
Luxembourg	260	302	1 349	813	-1 089	-511
Malta	632	268	127	72	505	196
Netherlands	22 861	24 479	30 796	34 013	-7 935	-9 534
Portugal	2 191	2 102	2 045	2 245	146	-142
Slovakia	1 527	1 637	2 303	1 963	-776	-326
Slovenia	551	534	993	1 147	-442	-614
Spain	12 847	12 716	6 511	6 989	6 336	5 727
Germany	85 607	91 528	92 690	98 192	-7 082	-6 665
Austria	3 661	3 958	4 242	4 602	-581	-644
Other EU countries	133 748	145 161	107 507	122 469	26 240	22 693
Bulgaria	1 184	555	191	380	993	175
Czech Republic	4 455	5 068	4 694	5 530	-240	-462
Estonia	1 385	1 231	1 290	1 358	95	-127
Latvia	1 147	1 252	1 840	1 822	-692	-570
Lithuania	1 698	1 842	2 672	3 022	-974	-1 180
Poland	12 228	13 221	11 345	14 113	883	-892
Romania	1 708	1 644	530	803	1 179	841
United Kingdom	41 970	42 511	24 297	28 324	17 673	14 187
Sweden	63 666	73 288	57 758	63 656	5 908	9 632
Hungary	2 826	3 094	2 890	3 461	-65	-366
EU country not specified	1 480	1 455	0	0	1 480	1 455
Non-EU countries, total	166 369	192 197	130 313	138 249	36 056	53 948
Argentina	748	854	2 662	2 879	-1 914	-2 025
Australia	4 768	4 762	697	749	4 072	4 013
Brazil	2 141	3 193	1 724	2 640	417	553
Canada	4 931	6 815	2 641	2 328	2 290	4 487
United Arab Emirates	1 693	2 201	248	632	1 445	1 569
Greenland	2 764	2 955	2 083	2 358	681	597
Hong Kong	4 845	8 046	1 105	1 047	3 740	6 999
India	2 075	2 702	3 683	4 118	-1 608	-1 417
Japan	10 038	10 651	2 283	2 211	7 755	8 440
China	11 475	13 404	28 780	35 986	-17 305	-22 582
Norway	31 423	34 245	23 228	18 612	8 195	15 633
Russian Federation	8 267	9 718	4 755	6 565	3 512	3 154
Switzerland	4 715	5 085	4 722	4 747	-6	338
Singapore	4 992	2 172	8 324	3 426	-3 333	-1 255
South Africa	1 249	1 397	892	739	357	658
Korea, Republic of	3 103	3 865	2 929	2 643	174	1 222
Taiwan	1 310	1 510	2 027	2 753	-716	-1 243
Thailand	1 142	1 389	2 904	4 256	-1 761	-2 867
Turkey	2 880	3 753	4 022	4 441	-1 142	-689
United States	31 019	35 624	15 176	15 147	15 843	20 477
Other countries and not stated	30 791	37 855	15 430	19 971	15 361	17 883

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Table 336 (page 1 of 5) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2009	2010*	2009	2010*	2009	2010*
	— DKK thousands —					
Total	495 577 253	543 486 918	437 998 467	474 294 674	57 578 786	69 192 244
Europe, total¹	383 513 755	411 833 648	347 344 582	373 530 913	36 169 173	38 302 735
Albania	41 054	64 256	2 749	2 924	38 305	61 332
Andorra	6 983	5 143	1 235	634	5 748	4 509
Belgium	8 033 335	7 719 723	15 145 199	16 012 266	-7 111 864	-8 292 543
Bosnia-Herzegovina	145 477	129 419	26 021	37 105	119 456	92 314
Bulgaria	1 184 087	554 872	191 109	379 935	992 978	174 937
Cyprus	426 209	438 357	104 020	148 538	322 189	289 819
Estonia	1 385 127	1 231 014	1 289 875	1 357 888	95 252	-126 874
Finland	11 844 592	13 198 007	7 547 910	8 191 417	4 296 682	5 006 590
France and Monaco	20 631 148	22 710 227	15 203 058	15 909 452	5 428 090	6 800 775
Faroe Islands ¹	1 905 211	2 324 307	797 271	1 055 059	1 107 940	1 269 248
Gibraltar	289 265	89 232	253	1 065	289 012	88 167
Greenland ²	2 763 989	2 954 941	2 082 578	2 358 368	681 411	596 573
Greece	3 556 741	3 161 250	1 060 056	1 136 145	2 496 685	2 025 105
Belarus	312 998	377 976	498 662	336 645	-185 664	41 331
Ireland	5 839 178	5 847 617	4 787 236	5 931 744	1 051 942	-84 127
Iceland	1 618 584	1 936 934	464 227	569 082	1 154 357	1 367 852
Italy	14 991 943	15 530 799	15 274 444	16 210 979	-282 501	-680 180
Kosovo	26 202	31 755	358	171	25 844	31 584
Croatia	741 673	660 917	139 700	179 237	601 973	481 680
Latvia	1 147 407	1 252 449	1 839 711	1 822 085	-692 304	-569 636
Liechtenstein	8 935	9 432	49 041	12 139	-40 106	-2 707
Lithuania	1 697 725	1 841 573	2 672 178	3 021 668	-974 453	-1 180 095
Luxembourg	259 915	301 777	1 348 643	812 946	-1 088 728	-511 169
Macedonia	120 188	148 566	11 521	26 098	108 667	122 468
Malta	631 677	267 511	126 988	71 670	504 689	195 841
Moldova	52 864	65 215	322	664	52 542	64 551
Montenegro	6 738	11 768	5 478	64	1 260	11 704
Netherlands	22 860 888	24 479 211	30 796 110	34 013 260	-7 935 222	-9 534 049
Norway	31 423 359	34 245 321	23 228 030	18 612 142	8 195 329	15 633 179
Poland	12 228 393	13 221 008	11 345 106	14 112 917	883 287	-891 909
Portugal	2 190 740	2 102 444	2 045 184	2 244 760	145 556	-142 316
Romania	1 708 453	1 644 085	529 532	803 140	1 178 921	840 945
Russian Federation	8 266 830	9 718 305	4 754 615	6 564 599	3 512 215	3 153 706
San Marino	8 133	10 690	1 351	1 769	6 782	8 921
Switzerland	4 715 235	5 085 303	4 721 622	4 747 355	-6 387	337 948
Serbia	448 460	475 627	61 500	97 513	386 960	378 114
Slovakia	1 527 278	1 637 258	2 303 259	1 963 303	-775 981	-326 045
Slovenia	550 932	533 794	992 654	1 147 478	-441 722	-613 684
Spain	12 847 482	12 715 685	6 511 264	6 988 847	6 336 218	5 726 838
United Kingdom	41 970 097	42 511 141	24 296 723	28 323 970	17 673 374	14 187 171
Sweden	63 666 059	73 287 688	57 758 332	63 656 109	5 907 727	9 631 579
Czech Republic	4 454 890	5 068 301	4 694 486	5 530 243	-239 596	-461 942
Turkey	2 879 636	3 752 765	4 021 733	4 441 300	-1 142 097	-688 535
Germany	85 607 037	91 527 628	92 689 523	98 192 377	-7 082 486	-6 664 749
Ukraine	1 282 458	1 400 711	873 381	799 827	409 077	600 884
Hungary	2 825 516	3 094 142	2 890 379	3 460 599	-64 863	-366 457
Vatican State	5 200	-	4	21	5 196	-21
Austria	3 661 379	3 957 542	4 242 462	4 601 711	-581 083	-644 169
Not classified EU country	1 480 044	1 454 903	67	53	1 479 977	1 454 850

¹ Faroe Islands included in Europe. ² Greenland included in America.

Table 336 (page 2 of 5) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2009	2010*	2009	2010*	2009	2010*
	DKK thousands					
Africa, total	5 874 314	6 591 362	1 757 344	3 352 881	4 116 970	3 238 481
Algeria	924 959	693 363	12 872	553 173	912 087	140 190
Angola	71 921	140 370	405	825	71 516	139 545
Benin	11 386	17 574	23 979	37 608	-12 593	-20 034
Botswana	14 539	5 604	150	323	14 389	5 281
British Indian Ocean Territory	1 804	879	-	-	1 804	879
Burkina Faso	14 314	16 200	148 406	97 506	-134 092	-81 306
Burundi	6 923	12 863	3 159	4 301	3 764	8 562
Cameroon	24 091	32 926	7 701	11 815	16 390	21 111
Central African Republic	4 004	5 709	34	71	3 970	5 638
Ceuta	2 929	4 515	48	74	2 881	4 441
Comoros	773	895	-	21	773	874
Congo	11 709	20 800	3 338	7 325	8 371	13 475
Congo (Democratic Republic)	27 786	25 690	3 398	703	24 388	24 987
Djibouti	6 804	23 939	5 178	8 417	1 626	15 522
Egypt	1 299 077	1 431 572	94 297	128 339	1 204 780	1 303 233
Côte d'Ivoire	45 464	46 969	7 222	8 143	38 242	38 826
Eritrea	11 606	5 398	52	81	11 554	5 317
Ethiopia	83 836	60 969	14 061	8 889	69 775	52 080
Gabon	14 186	19 985	2 899	5 000	11 287	14 985
Gambia	22 939	30 302	5	43	22 934	30 259
Ghana	103 261	152 341	42 210	13 210	61 051	139 131
Guinea	9 146	37 811	46	504 727	9 100	-466 916
Guinea-Bissau	2 034	3 499	7	25	2 027	3 474
Cap Verde	5 652	5 753	45	319	5 607	5 434
Kenya	191 743	170 661	12 124	9 001	179 619	161 660
Lesotho	997	135	-	4	997	131
Liberia	40 002	52 654	420	337 820	39 582	-285 166
Libya	199 877	269 864	174 272	348 071	25 605	-78 207
Madagascar	28 409	4 899	12 627	13 881	15 782	-8 982
Malawi	20 496	28 550	27 913	18 981	-7 417	9 569
Mali	12 638	10 826	12 030	402	608	10 424
Morocco	318 852	396 544	50 442	149 230	268 410	247 314
Mauritania	6 263	32 597	13	341	6 250	32 256
Mauritius	47 341	79 937	13 967	11 168	33 374	68 769
Mayotte	398	366	2	177	396	189
Melilla	6 612	9 565	-	-	6 612	9 565
Mozambique	12 182	18 600	3 145	4 742	9 037	13 858
Namibia	32 229	38 729	30 543	36 198	1 686	2 531
Niger	6 984	27 225	6	77	6 978	27 148
Nigeria	422 637	545 850	668	9 925	421 969	535 925
Rwanda	55 128	28 402	409	451	54 719	27 951
Sao Tome and Principe	325	864	-	5	325	859
Senegal	37 711	110 545	965	1 676	36 746	108 869
Seychelles	12 461	18 511	13 499	17 046	-1 038	1 465
Sierra Leone	13 302	11 404	71	8 330	13 231	3 074
Somalia	474	2 387	5	4	469	2 383
Saint Helena, etc.	-	12	1 609	8	-1 609	4
Sudan	68 940	96 054	1 787	3 303	67 153	92 751
Swaziland	2 133	1 424	53	2 090	2 080	-666
South Africa	1 248 649	1 397 408	891 985	739 249	356 664	658 159
Tanzania	58 030	78 430	33 906	38 134	24 124	40 296
Chad	24 932	20 507	27	26	24 905	20 481
Togo	16 698	16 403	521	1 605	16 177	14 798
Tunisia	159 467	170 928	52 252	162 119	107 215	8 809
Uganda	47 233	80 911	22 911	36 162	24 322	44 749
Zambia	20 863	11 453	13 126	8 484	7 737	2 969
Zimbabwe	10 011	33 032	15 335	2 952	-5 324	30 080
Equatorial Guinea	29 154	29 759	1 199	281	27 955	29 478

Table 336 (page 3 of 5) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2009	2010*	2009	2010*	2009	2010*
	DKK thousands					
America, total	48 072 396	58 595 286	28 620 969	29 610 642	19 451 427	28 984 644
Of which: North America ¹	38 713 933	45 394 536	19 899 669	19 833 341	18 814 264	25 561 195
South and Central America	9 358 463	13 200 750	8 721 300	9 777 301	637 163	3 423 449
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	6 408	121 662	131	375	6 277	121 287
Anguilla	435	550	4	1	431	549
Antigua and Barbuda	19 122	17 286	3 277	5 309	15 845	11 977
Argentina	747 828	854 229	2 662 137	2 878 773	-1 914 309	-2 024 544
Aruba	297 415	13 099	48 791	1 212	248 624	11 887
Bahamas	190 281	253 068	746	899	189 535	252 169
Barbados	13 789	14 967	8 482	3 200	5 307	11 767
Belize	10 521	15 016	1 664	1 952	8 857	13 064
Bermuda	15 822	16 071	195	1 534	15 627	14 537
Bolivia	60 296	78 854	6 528	5 973	53 768	72 881
Brazil	2 140 665	3 192 650	1 723 968	2 639 817	416 697	552 833
Virgin Islands (British)	8 015	5 851	159	901	7 856	4 950
Canada	4 931 290	6 815 496	2 641 325	2 328 080	2 289 965	4 487 416
Cayman Islands	72 226	7 630	1 688	14 454	70 538	-6 824
Chile	700 546	725 166	848 197	780 924	-147 651	-55 758
Colombia	235 812	375 741	1 248 000	787 985	-1 012 188	-412 244
Costa Rica	71 856	103 592	14 712	15 984	57 144	87 608
Cuba	108 511	98 417	155 965	278 838	-47 454	-180 421
Dominica	12 790	6 658	5	44	12 785	6 614
Dominican Republic	439 332	451 468	3 166	5 580	436 166	445 888
Ecuador	88 287	104 609	120 784	104 039	-32 497	570
El Salvador	36 812	53 793	557	688	36 255	53 105
Falkland Islands	183	624	545	2	-362	622
Grenada	6 632	6 450	-	183	6 632	6 267
Guatemala	41 316	40 197	10 846	8 440	30 470	31 757
Guyana	7 035	7 850	35	137	7 000	7 713
Haiti	23 562	44 786	234	427	23 328	44 359
Honduras	44 738	49 613	10 750	15 235	33 988	34 378
Jamaica	22 114	55 046	2 560	1 712	19 554	53 334
Mexico	1 499 897	2 534 685	449 827	638 014	1 050 070	1 896 671
Montserrat	274	512	164	-	110	512
Netherlands Antilles	104 519	41 704	104 235	2 596	284	39 108
Nicaragua	15 525	17 925	1 662	4 111	13 863	13 814
Panama	1 320 283	2 684 928	54 292	170 845	1 265 991	2 514 083
Paraguay	12 031	20 070	27 795	13 175	-15 764	6 895
Peru	222 961	311 504	431 074	608 336	-208 113	-296 832
Saint Kitts, Nevis	14 266	42 509	5 277	17 592	8 989	24 917
Saint Lucia	2 261	3 062	53	348	2 208	2 714
Saint Pierre, etc.	114	35	4	-	110	35
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	11 819	13 665	38 806	5	-26 987	13 660
Suriname	18 323	4 189	260	680	18 063	3 509
Trinidad and Tobago	70 425	37 368	3 178	45 612	67 247	-8 244
Turks and Caicos Islands	283	523	-	55	283	468
Uruguay	241 824	382 619	53 506	70 495	188 318	312 124
United States	31 018 540	35 624 064	15 175 762	15 146 893	15 842 778	20 477 171
Venezuela	401 423	390 544	677 045	650 819	-275 622	-260 275
Asia, total	51 602 841	60 238 520	58 998 879	66 107 758	-7 396 038	-5 869 238
Afghanistan	94 638	136 630	350	29 610	94 288	107 020
Armenia	25 810	32 013	4 218	685	21 592	31 328
Azerbaijan	71 216	134 686	2 792	137	68 424	134 549
Bahrain	143 576	171 237	7 647	164 389	135 929	6 848
Bangladesh	163 275	273 903	1 096 977	1 568 129	-933 702	-1 294 226
Bhutan	866	883	526	1 269	340	-386

¹ United States, Canada, Greenland, Saint. Pierre, etc.

Table 336 (page 4 of 5) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2009	2010*	2009	2010*	2009	2010*
	DKK thousands					
Brunei	42 907	9 026	18 364	522	24 543	8 504
Cambodia	17 544	23 628	62 004	98 226	-44 460	-74 598
United Arab Emirates	1 693 428	2 201 110	247 930	631 815	1 445 498	1 569 295
Georgia	87 880	111 967	3 501	19 721	84 379	92 246
Hong Kong	4 844 832	8 045 816	1 104 909	1 046 842	3 739 923	6 998 974
India	2 074 836	2 701 669	3 683 312	4 118 484	-1 608 476	-1 416 815
Indonesia	503 303	808 123	1 110 226	1 246 834	-606 923	-438 711
Iraq	317 721	284 928	779	305	316 942	284 623
Iran	773 650	1 027 445	44 519	46 008	729 131	981 437
Israel	978 162	1 065 446	478 460	575 268	499 702	490 178
Japan	10 038 261	10 651 054	2 283 044	2 210 626	7 755 217	8 440 428
Jordan	245 930	413 577	6 115	12 644	239 815	400 933
Kazakhstan	297 329	340 255	247 134	679 910	50 195	-339 655
China	11 475 382	13 403 743	28 780 128	35 985 915	-17 304 746	-22 582 172
Kyrgyzstan	7 590	7 859	355	348	7 235	7 511
Kuwait	338 681	476 678	231 356	651 811	107 325	-175 133
Lao People's Democratic Republic	13 037	2 018	24 806	27 371	-11 769	-25 353
Lebanon	573 070	626 891	17 948	23 706	555 122	603 185
Macao	15 314	10 772	4 435	19 645	10 879	-8 873
Malaysia	793 724	947 569	1 200 753	1 544 997	-407 029	-597 428
Maldives	21 085	24 323	4 897	145	16 188	24 178
Mongolia	10 045	25 428	123	845	9 922	24 583
Myanmar	12 204	7 669	6 004	8 373	6 200	-704
Nepal	15 051	31 003	11 907	19 207	3 144	11 796
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	26 333	66 811	1 502	3 049	24 831	63 762
Oman	508 886	884 302	4 542	9 597	504 344	874 705
Pakistan	378 127	423 938	437 162	475 788	-59 035	-51 850
Philippines	500 922	657 681	306 761	326 813	194 161	330 868
Qatar	443 986	521 186	69 404	14 159	374 582	507 027
Saudi Arabia	2 274 809	3 196 999	31 719	98 154	2 243 090	3 098 845
Singapore	4 991 590	2 171 856	8 324 480	3 426 451	-3 332 890	-1 254 595
Sri Lanka	108 947	167 915	105 057	131 483	3 890	36 432
Korea, Republic of	3 103 055	3 864 851	2 928 915	2 642 847	174 140	1 222 004
Syria	271 773	270 814	3 615	11 175	268 158	259 639
Tajikistan	2 596	22 419	7	98	2 589	22 321
Taiwan	1 310 305	1 510 295	2 026 644	2 753 112	-716 339	-1 242 817
Thailand	1 142 245	1 389 413	2 903 604	4 256 088	-1 761 359	-2 866 675
Timor Leste	397	3 890	1 327	15	-930	3 875
Turkmenistan	16 208	32 394	212	25	15 996	32 369
Uzbekistan	34 344	68 484	786	177	33 558	68 307
West Bank/Gaza Strip	8 209	6 719	-	-	8 209	6 719
Viet Nam	579 897	748 992	1 167 445	1 224 929	-587 548	-475 937
Yemen	209 865	232 212	178	11	209 687	232 201
Oceania, total	5 921 628	6 129 698	1 276 693	1 692 480	4 644 935	4 437 218
American Samoa	124	669	67	110	57	559
Antarctica	25	157	-	-	25	157
Australia	4 768 264	4 762 082	696 631	749 367	4 071 633	4 012 715
Bouvet Islands	61	1 005	-	-	61	1 005
Cocos Islands	-	203	-	-	-	203
Cook Islands	303	396	-	51	303	345
Fiji Islands	4 466	7 744	219	132	4 247	7 612
French Southern Territories	2 181	3 314	14	-	2 167	3 314
French Polynesia	16 019	15 272	1 498	1 687	14 521	13 585
Guam	16 545	21 390	36	2	16 509	21 388
Heard Islands and McDonald Islands	820	114	-	-	820	114
Christmas Islands	5	-	-	220	5	-220

Table 336 (page 5 of 5) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2009	2010*	2009	2010*	2009	2010*
	DKK thousands					
Kiribati	95	243	621	722	-526	-479
Marshall Islands	159 507	65 199	37	223	159 470	64 976
Nauru	94	11	-	8	94	3
New Zealand	889 471	1 173 637	553 065	930 903	336 406	242 734
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	14	16	24	-	-10	16
Norfolk Islands	3 909	6 178	3	-	3 906	6 178
New Caledonia	26 801	30 128	308	12	26 493	30 116
Palau	-	318	-	-	-	318
Papua New Guinea	27 041	37 425	23 435	7 651	3 606	29 774
Pitcairn	-	2 150	-	-	-	2 150
Solomon Islands	-	857	-	393	-	464
Samoa	34	60	-	-	34	60
Federated States of Micronesia	20	-	-	1	20	-1
Tokelau	109	12	628	606	-519	-594
Tonga	1 240	112	-	-	1 240	112
Tuvalu	595	175	-	363	595	-188
Wallis and Futuna	438	19	-	-	438	19
Vanuatu	3 447	615	2	-	3 445	615
United States Minor outlying islands	-	197	105	29	-105	168
Not classified non-EU country	592 319	98 404	-	-	592 319	98 404

Table 337 External trade, quantity and unit value index

	Quantity			Unit value		
	2008	2009	2010*	2008	2009	2010*
	1995=100					
Imports¹						
Imports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	173	143	157	123	115	116
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture	144	106	114	147	142	146
Intermediate goods for construction industry	210	157	166	110	106	103
Intermediate goods for other industries	152	119	133	119	113	111
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	115	111	108	373	262	326
Machinery and other capital	196	161	176	104	100	100
Transport equipment	177	107	131	117	116	111
Intermediate goods for household consumption	208	187	207	111	108	108
Exports¹						
Exports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	167	149	156	123	116	122
Agricultural products of animal origin	133	131	137	109	105	106
Agricultural products of vegetable origin	80	83	93	134	125	126
Canned meat and milk	77	84	93	135	114	128
Manufactured goods, total	187	164	175	107	105	107
Manufactured goods, total (excl. machinery and instruments)	179	163	172	111	107	110
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs not processed or preserved	102	90	93	120	117	127
Fur skins, untreated	183	197	224	143	113	177
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	173	157	151	459	324	405
Terms of trade	•	•	•	100	101	104

Note: The classification *other goods* has been omitted from the table, but it is included in the totals.

www.statbank.dk/dk/bec42, konj42 and byt22

¹ Excl. ships of over 250 GT, aircraft, drilling rigs and production platforms.

Table 338	Imports by use		
	BEC - commodity group	2009	2010*
		DKK mio.	
	Imports, total	437 998	474 295
	Intermediate goods for agriculture, total	11 286	12 417
	Cereals, unmilled or semi-processed	1 606	1 472
	Feeding stuff for animals	6 881	7 965
	Fertilizers	1 255	1 424
	Other	1 544	1 555
	Intermediate goods for construction industry, total	32 498	33 469
	Timber, worked, coniferous	1 809	2 039
	Non-metallic mineral manufactures for const.	3 439	3 359
	Iron or steel products for construction	7 789	7 646
	Miscellaneous finished goods for construction	6 091	6 952
	Other	13 370	13 473
	Intermediate goods for other industries, total	129 540	143 030
	Oil seeds, oleag. fruit (excl. flour and meal)	1 173	1 374
	Pulp and waste paper	335	467
	Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	7 619	8 134
	Textile fibres	194	202
	Textile yarn	690	709
	Textile fabric	2 820	2 776
	Chemical elements and compounds	6 621	7 368
	Plastic materials and articles thereof	11 966	13 259
	Other chemical materials and products	10 340	11 703
	Iron and steel	11 342	13 775
	Non-ferrous metals	4 373	5 561
	Miscellaneous manufactures of metal	4 214	4 410
	Other raw materials and semi-manufactures	17 905	21 810
	Parts of non-elec. machinery, etc.	21 010	20 886
	Parts of elec. machinery etc.	10 142	10 695
	Other parts and accessories n.e.s.	3 066	3 208
	Parts and accessories of transport equipment	15 144	15 999
	Aircraft engines	50	100
	Engines for other transport equipment	538	595
	Fuels, lubricants and electric energy, total	30 914	37 537
	Coal, coke and briquettes	3 217	2 616
	Petroleum oils, crude	8 709	9 014
	Light and medium oils (motor spirit etc.)	4 947	5 867
	Gas oils and fuel oils n.e.s.	10 643	15 674
	Other fuels and lubricants, electric current	3 398	4 366
	Machinery and other capital equipment, total	57 483	56 572
	Agricultural and dairy machinery	2 054	1 890
	Office machines, automatic data processing equipment	10 981	12 523
	Construction machinery	698	841
	Other machinery and appliances, non-electrical	23 269	19 103
	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	20 482	22 215
	Transport equipment, total	32 255	32 606
	Ships	8 734	8 191
	Aircraft	5 037	2 238
	Railway vehicles and industrial motor vehicles	5 868	6 041
	Passenger motor cars	12 616	16 136
	Goods for household consumption, total	137 942	152 247
	Food, beverages and tobacco	42 096	47 467
	Other non-durable consumer goods	24 766	26 706
	Clothing	21 253	23 946
	Footwear	4 625	5 081
	Other semi-durable consumer goods	22 209	24 445
	Pleasure craft, caravans, etc.	1 491	1 558
	Other durable consumer goods	21 502	23 042
	Goods not elsewhere specified	6 080	6 419

Table 339	Exports by origin	
KONJ-Commodity group	2009	2010*
	DKK mio.	
Export, total	495 577	543 487
Agricultural products of animal origin, total	39 571	41 550
Live bovine cattle; meat from bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 239	2 501
Live swine; meat of swine	23 046	23 615
Poultry; live killed or dressed; fresh, chilled or frozen	1 565	1 585
Butter	1 434	1 688
Cheese	7 278	7 570
Birds' eggs, in the shell	79	77
Pig fat and poultry fat	314	370
Bovine and equine hides and skins, undressed	125	281
Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (excl. fish)	610	641
Edible offal of cattle, sheep, pigs and horses	1 334	1 530
Other agricultural products of animal origin	1 548	1 694
Agricultural products of vegetable origin, total	8 313	9 456
Cereals	1 979	3 024
Seeds, fruit and spores for sowing	1 503	1 570
Flowers, plants, fruits and vegetables	3 656	3 564
Other agricultural products of vegetable origin	1 175	1 299
Canned meat and milk, total	5 420	6 713
Canned meat	3 296	3 511
Canned milk	2 124	3 201
Manufactured goods, total (excl. canned meat and milk, ships, etc.)	369 060	399 909
Sugar and molasses	1 411	1 366
Other manufactured products of agricultural origin	20 590	20 586
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	3 909	3 852
Feeding stuffs (excl. straw, roots, etc.)	5 182	5 844
Beer	1 676	1 816
Other beverages (excl. fruit and vegetable juices)	2 388	2 775
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2 374	2 914
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	42 503	51 807
Other chemical goods	34 086	36 957
Leather, leather manufactures; dressed furskins	354	447
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s	896	1 133
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	3 685	3 343
Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	4 835	5 141
Textiles and clothing	24 702	27 371
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	9 089	6 647
Metals	8 796	9 996
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s	18 231	17 381
Machinery and instruments	123 044	133 309
Transport equipment, excl. ships of over 250 GT and aircraft	13 703	14 181
Furniture	11 750	11 814
Articles of artificial plastic materials, n.e.s	7 152	7 310
Other manufactured goods, n.e.s	28 704	33 919
Ships of over 250 GT, aircraft and drilling rigs and production platforms	5 626	4 871
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, not prepared or preserved	10 470	11 680
Furskins, raw	4 126	7 383
Fuels, lubricants and electric current	43 982	52 930
Other goods	9 011	8 996

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Table 340 (page 1 of 2) External trade by country and commodity group. 2010*

SITC Selected commodity groups	Total		Finland		France, Monaco		Italy	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	—DKK mio.—							
Total	543 487	474 295	13 198	8 191	22 710	15 909	15 531	16 211
0 Food and live animals, total	91 321	53 287	1 873	224	3 162	1 955	4 733	2 200
01 Meat and meat preparations	28 452	8 609	232	22	477	312	2 029	313
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	14 094	4 545	489	23	261	249	111	280
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, aqua.invert.	15 411	10 257	111	26	1 455	90	1 771	49
04 Cereals, and cereal preparations	6 340	4 393	89	45	312	347	51	351
05 Vegetables and fruit	2 819	9 648	91	51	37	399	71	880
06 Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	2 418	1 483	226	34	16	164	41	35
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 352	3 406	52	8	23	120	17	46
08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	5 853	7 673	346	1	211	111	380	119
1 Beverages and tobacco, total	6 228	6 470	220	21	125	955	564	1 138
11 Beverages	4 591	5 693	206	20	95	955	552	1 138
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 638	777	14	1	31	-	12	-
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	24 119	15 046	481	574	646	298	688	244
21 Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	7 668	1 792	189	149	25	2	216	4
24 Wood and cork	950	4 811	5	366	14	9	4	3
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	5 341	752	20	9	110	2	68	-
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	53 582	38 073	534	1 050	1 655	213	53	11
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	1 447	2 664	-	1	7	-	2	-
33 Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	40 865	32 276	531	1 049	1 634	212	51	9
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	7 084	61	2	-	14	-	-	2
35 Electric current	4 186	3 072	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	3 221	3 204	27	11	23	87	69	77
5 Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	88 315	56 070	3 016	697	4 414	3 408	2 561	1 779
51 Organic chemicals	9 981	5 343	69	116	576	271	236	204
52 Inorganic chemicals	826	2 481	21	47	14	58	21	18
53 Dying and tanning and colouring materials	3 407	3 101	143	33	170	78	64	102
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	51 807	20 467	2 082	88	2 769	1 061	1 578	518
55 Ess. oils, resinoids, perfume materials; toilet and cleans. prep.	4 130	4 742	258	16	110	820	19	252
57 Plastics in primary forms	1 469	7 664	66	112	96	462	53	207
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	4 929	5 457	110	162	263	227	124	367
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	49 331	68 147	1 286	2 647	2 737	2 285	1 082	2 563
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 133	4 013	24	90	72	85	12	70
63 Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	3 300	4 645	42	230	136	56	71	13
64 Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	5 141	10 161	235	755	408	335	96	220
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., related products	5 594	6 299	129	31	263	161	151	294
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	6 647	6 640	193	157	534	183	122	381
67 Iron and steel	6 971	14 006	209	1 042	250	692	90	672
68 Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	2 972	6 143	32	142	209	301	50	244
7 Machinery and transport equipment, total	135 213	149 097	2 785	2 274	5 744	5 021	3 374	5 313
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	20 463	8 217	270	445	443	151	265	293
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	18 353	9 711	295	218	724	297	365	736
73 Metalworking machinery	1 155	908	36	25	45	29	20	87
74 Gen. industrial mach. and equipment, n.e.s., mach. parts, n.e.s.	36 985	23 722	879	595	2 230	1 414	1 154	1 962
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	8 722	17 734	363	20	239	284	126	67
76 Telecomm., sound recording, reprod. apparatus and equipment	9 856	18 289	163	361	434	226	241	87
77 Electric. mach., appar., applian.s, n.e.s., electr. parts there of	20 625	24 961	471	500	956	788	924	654
78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	12 159	28 934	284	101	547	1 519	213	998
79 Transport equipment, n.e.s.	6 894	16 622	24	9	126	312	66	428
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	85 286	78 891	2 939	657	4 070	1 560	2 326	2 787
81 Prefabr. buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating, n.e.s.	2 133	2 834	112	94	70	90	24	148
82 Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses and similar	11 549	8 206	189	43	999	37	171	327
83 Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	537	1 273	29	2	21	54	11	35
84 Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	21 770	23 845	1 523	37	783	261	803	1 182
85 Footwear	3 707	5 148	115	34	40	66	26	328
87 Profess., scientific and contr. instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	15 955	10 125	368	115	976	317	753	158
88 Photo. appar., equipm. and supplies, optic. goods, n.e.s.	1 568	2 584	18	3	86	68	68	72
9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	6 870	6 011	37	36	134	128	81	100

Note: The table only contains selected 2-digit SITC groups, and consequently the figures do not add up to the totals shown.

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Netherlands		Polen		United Kingdom		Sweden		Germany		EU countries, total		Norway	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
— mio. kr. —													
24 479	34 013	13 221	14 113	42 511	28 324	73 288	63 656	91 528	98 192	351 290	336 045	34 245	18 612
3 126	6 655	3 439	1 795	10 807	1 617	9 437	4 089	17 988	13 310	63 274	37 953	3 212	2 572
212	1 818	1 862	603	5 065	300	2 392	318	4 738	3 733	18 933	8 250	92	58
560	514	109	87	1 778	137	2 008	541	2 602	1 423	9 510	3 863	328	22
817	202	494	408	1 196	241	1 305	602	3 095	583	12 022	2 538	598	2 207
453	336	83	90	382	332	602	561	1 367	1 603	3 883	4 217	417	35
105	2 358	35	286	182	132	1 044	386	381	1 924	2 128	8 518	150	27
66	195	92	46	20	52	585	270	269	423	1 551	1 375	519	4
111	365	19	53	30	186	296	687	273	1 155	1 039	2 882	68	48
308	604	220	133	397	99	501	104	956	1 843	4 079	3 414	800	142
298	251	39	63	254	480	909	301	2 205	796	5 138	4 935	304	69
56	206	21	8	185	414	688	291	1 860	677	3 916	4 460	149	48
242	45	18	55	68	66	221	11	346	119	1 222	475	155	21
953	1 597	368	1 030	580	338	2 151	3 216	5 106	2 198	13 150	11 979	669	598
11	72	19	598	-	1	64	245	31	118	803	1 594	1	82
9	59	73	279	66	53	181	1 704	248	462	723	4 034	85	76
154	1	4	1	7	1	607	436	2 174	243	3 837	698	73	21
4 460	849	474	632	7 461	6 144	19 551	6 544	11 057	2 399	46 389	18 375	3 498	8 337
1	102	42	263	-	3	1	61	1 389	75	1 443	533	2	101
3 662	745	424	369	7 392	6 109	16 067	5 640	4 207	639	34 992	15 277	2 189	7 682
797	3	8	-	68	32	1 395	5	4 634	5	7 040	47	37	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2 087	838	828	1 680	2 915	2 518	1 271	554
189	369	107	2	205	38	738	146	297	1 040	1 778	1 893	798	88
3 150	6 459	1 987	1 355	3 442	4 089	8 778	6 013	8 470	12 586	47 383	47 463	3 224	1 066
598	726	117	2	267	223	286	228	875	1 574	5 968	3 882	81	112
13	344	102	17	8	89	109	241	109	711	580	1 934	68	132
77	235	215	53	155	167	558	658	714	776	2 680	2 469	241	106
915	2 054	864	562	1 949	1 947	3 780	2 021	4 382	3 242	23 275	16 714	1 081	272
156	355	67	212	159	486	1 339	575	372	990	2 727	4 309	959	60
87	1 496	106	31	26	293	305	763	242	1 727	1 220	7 198	56	206
413	400	257	227	336	321	697	790	673	1 545	3 796	5 079	461	77
2 113	3 704	2 101	3 451	3 896	2 511	7 800	10 596	9 972	17 279	36 276	53 797	4 525	2 480
44	146	44	80	57	573	166	328	263	1 502	791	3 338	91	22
185	105	243	1 062	383	72	521	522	789	921	2 785	3 783	202	98
314	1 066	122	286	435	183	957	3 198	858	2 657	3 966	9 520	463	170
264	371	402	223	700	283	623	477	946	1 066	4 227	4 070	438	89
181	316	151	293	277	210	1 269	644	1 141	1 947	4 240	5 255	846	94
189	845	368	346	367	490	1 368	2 471	1 680	3 233	5 132	11 234	668	334
74	185	265	189	90	236	306	793	939	1 462	2 573	4 310	82	1 408
4 365	9 838	2 953	3 522	9 852	8 520	12 834	23 478	20 245	37 875	74 874	114 961	8 251	1 972
207	210	247	234	2 754	288	1 145	639	1 700	2 791	7 915	6 777	304	362
449	605	479	184	800	584	1 650	1 041	1 950	2 957	8 312	7 711	1 537	438
33	30	25	12	26	42	58	81	161	303	475	687	63	14
1 589	642	1 219	995	2 120	825	2 762	2 285	5 855	7 143	22 027	19 467	1 602	241
401	3 322	68	328	327	1 049	2 196	3 352	700	3 643	5 014	14 288	1 503	59
487	1 552	87	36	746	1 275	1 398	6 809	1 342	1 888	5 992	14 497	839	171
765	1 108	435	1 258	1 528	1 930	2 049	3 554	3 856	6 857	13 358	19 098	1 173	326
363	943	384	426	473	906	1 476	5 215	4 422	10 238	9 597	25 760	1 012	134
71	1 427	10	49	1 078	1 620	101	501	260	2 054	2 184	6 676	216	227
5 566	4 151	1 662	2 227	5 743	4 318	10 674	8 811	15 512	10 103	59 170	42 577	8 863	773
472	102	16	65	135	48	443	632	253	479	1 620	1 977	237	63
675	111	211	741	793	62	1 245	1 513	2 081	769	7 473	4 712	2 208	326
31	64	19	14	20	75	91	104	131	131	414	557	60	8
2 348	759	294	287	1 020	476	2 926	1 350	5 160	1 372	18 146	7 630	2 258	28
399	265	125	129	235	103	574	347	1 090	503	2 843	2 571	538	5
571	670	384	362	1 154	1 254	1 212	848	1 972	1 933	9 104	6 646	501	117
61	192	6	23	126	225	70	427	279	514	851	1 642	89	10
260	139	90	37	271	269	416	461	674	606	3 858	2 112	900	657

Table 340 (page 2 of 2) External trade by country and commodity group. 2010*

SITC Selected commodity groups	Russian Federation		Europe total		Africa total		USA	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	mio. kr.							
Total	9 718	6 565	411 834	373 531	6 591	3 353	35 624	15 147
0 Food and live animals, total	3 074	112	71 312	42 695	1 312	274	2 139	691
01 Meat and meat preparations	1 357	-	20 639	8 309	169	1	879	1
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	244	-	10 205	3 894	459	-	332	74
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, aqua.invert.	407	56	13 524	5 909	83	30	169	267
04 Cereals, and cereal preparations	175	1	4 603	4 277	39	-	261	11
05 Vegetables and fruit	18	-	2 398	8 774	96	105	33	180
06 Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	8	3	2 143	1 397	121	12	5	8
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	17	-	1 211	3 049	2	51	20	10
08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	230	53	5 286	3 987	112	68	28	101
1 Beverages and tobacco, total	7	3	5 610	5 050	92	287	132	216
11 Beverages	1	3	4 154	4 534	63	234	91	156
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	6	-	1 456	516	29	54	41	61
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	244	241	15 290	13 071	131	286	199	341
21 Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	7	20	841	1 727	-	34	3	1
24 Wood and cork	3	210	828	4 394	1	19	10	121
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	-	3	4 720	728	17	-	10	2
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	43	4 054	50 141	31 070	12	2 165	2 167	891
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	-	775	1 445	1 409	-	343	-	131
33 Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	43	3 278	37 431	26 534	8	1 822	2 167	756
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	-	-	7 079	56	4	-	-	4
35 Electric current	-	-	4 186	3 072	-	-	-	-
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	244	36	2 857	2 041	5	57	134	100
5 Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	1 908	230	55 860	50 606	1 801	31	12 389	1 692
51 Organic chemicals	94	13	6 580	4 074	272	3	1 278	349
52 Inorganic chemicals	6	103	689	2 179	2	1	61	147
53 Dying and tanning and colouring materials	58	3	3 096	2 595	30	14	44	54
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	1 181	-	27 655	18 428	1 207	6	10 260	581
55 Ess. oils, resinoids, perfume materials; toilet and cleans. prep.	42	-	3 880	4 429	22	2	15	151
57 Plastics in primary forms	37	-	1 337	7 431	5	4	25	39
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	28	-	4 449	5 265	13	1	154	55
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	224	1 817	42 645	59 244	278	72	1 231	832
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	16	-	944	3 386	9	-	46	32
63 Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	12	115	3 113	4 046	4	9	36	23
64 Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	13	50	4 713	9 783	13	-	41	58
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., related products	42	4	4 981	4 465	71	44	178	62
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	54	11	5 336	5 505	35	6	226	162
67 Iron and steel	26	1 623	5 948	13 343	22	-	64	78
68 Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	11	11	2 708	5 937	30	-	103	41
7 Machinery and transport equipment, total	3 145	17	91 404	119 413	2 389	34	12 128	6 043
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	65	-	8 866	7 218	199	4	5 011	139
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	783	3	11 417	8 391	797	4	1 219	672
73 Metalworking machinery	19	-	602	767	7	-	140	27
74 Gen. industrial mach. and equipment, n.e.s., mach. parts, n.e.s.	1 418	5	26 517	20 128	593	9	2 160	627
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	189	-	6 968	14 415	309	2	511	386
76 Telecomm., sound recording, reprod. apparatus and equipment	118	-	7 346	14 818	143	5	709	498
77 Electric. mach., appar., applian.s, n.e.s., electr. parts there of	311	5	15 608	20 095	152	4	1 782	686
78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	231	1	11 287	26 307	124	3	244	155
79 Transport equipment, n.e.s.	11	2	2 791	7 275	66	2	352	2 853
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	804	39	71 727	47 211	434	73	4 910	2 586
81 Prefabr. buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating, n.e.s.	11	1	1 928	2 106	7	-	74	32
82 Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses and similar	32	19	10 172	5 200	38	1	464	30
83 Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	15	-	511	581	1	1	3	8
84 Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	181	6	21 285	10 344	22	44	65	46
85 Footwear	55	10	3 551	2 625	2	1	49	5
87 Profess., scientific and contr. instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	341	3	10 521	6 994	164	1	1 820	1 678
88 Photo. appar., equipm. and supplies, optic. goods, n.e.s.	14	-	1 024	1 907	22	-	173	65
9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	26	16	4 988	3 128	137	72	196	1 756

Northern America total		South- and Central America total		Japan		China		Korea, Republic of		Asia total		Oceania total	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
mio. kr.													
45 395	19 833	13 201	9 777	10 651	2 211	13 404	35 986	3 865	2 643	60 239	66 108	6 130	1 692
3 200	3 747	944	4 244	4 375	10	1 919	628	513	10	12 964	1 600	1 587	726
1 083	2	127	129	3 602	-	762	15	170	-	5 374	48	1 061	120
537	74	414	7	333	-	241	-	34	-	2 312	23	168	547
261	3 205	2	128	256	1	685	404	7	10	1 429	945	112	39
394	16	116	17	60	-	49	4	173	-	1 152	83	36	-
161	190	13	280	12	1	2	142	2	-	111	283	39	16
46	35	-	16	2	-	1	5	-	-	107	23	-	-
89	10	1	213	4	1	2	6	1	-	39	80	10	3
111	131	16	3 449	24	-	18	27	88	-	309	37	19	1
319	228	53	586	6	2	2	3	3	-	128	73	11	246
227	167	51	504	2	2	2	1	3	-	75	8	5	246
92	61	2	81	4	-	-	2	-	-	53	65	6	-
303	658	149	364	250	48	1 189	187	238	16	8 217	630	28	37
4	18	3	5	7	-	682	-	209	-	6 820	8	-	-
35	178	-	118	8	-	47	34	1	1	84	102	2	1
13	6	-	11	-	-	320	7	2	-	590	7	-	-
3 131	1 076	131	1 669	1	-	1	1	1	-	132	2 034	28	59
-	131	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	73	-	59
3 130	939	131	1 019	-	-	1	1	1	-	131	1 962	28	-
1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138	100	141	354	10	1	10	-	4	-	77	651	2	-
13 967	1 744	3 754	1 402	3 199	232	2 451	1 050	519	89	12 043	2 232	890	54
1 285	351	717	59	283	90	269	378	44	7	1 002	854	124	3
70	152	3	4	1	17	3	62	12	10	45	141	17	3
73	57	28	180	2	32	18	123	7	-	150	255	30	1
11 585	599	2 128	1 077	2 652	26	1 802	234	301	7	8 634	339	597	17
103	157	35	20	4	2	13	52	3	1	73	105	17	29
31	47	17	2	1	17	34	47	2	49	78	181	-	-
195	59	87	1	9	17	85	33	2	9	174	131	11	1
2 035	882	650	317	174	280	620	4 678	500	352	3 217	7 623	499	10
60	35	8	4	6	77	49	235	4	89	100	587	13	-
92	24	1	127	9	1	8	302	5	-	80	439	9	-
128	59	24	8	23	8	62	250	20	2	178	311	85	-
227	63	13	42	16	33	35	811	16	55	275	1 682	28	2
469	166	197	46	73	16	80	697	29	11	424	914	185	3
134	78	180	23	3	33	38	165	8	37	649	561	35	-
112	61	31	8	2	28	44	69	1	-	86	136	5	-
16 006	6 723	5 936	671	1 323	994	5 736	11 225	1 589	1 979	17 291	22 074	2 179	181
7 612	189	821	48	106	175	1 281	277	336	178	2 400	756	565	1
1 500	698	736	10	198	71	795	356	306	10	3 546	582	355	25
156	27	76	4	58	34	96	49	29	4	302	108	11	1
2 464	648	1 143	125	287	155	2 244	2 003	666	123	5 819	2 787	449	25
634	411	76	62	28	79	150	2 115	28	26	712	2 816	21	27
871	661	61	19	130	135	216	1 510	76	50	1 296	2 767	136	19
2 020	719	306	47	141	93	867	2 447	125	115	2 261	4 026	276	70
349	160	35	8	56	237	37	678	8	527	295	2 448	70	8
399	3 209	2 682	347	320	14	49	1 788	16	946	660	5 784	296	4
5 962	2 725	1 249	71	1 260	513	1 253	18 092	303	162	5 074	28 592	827	218
111	33	3	-	9	5	8	602	5	6	76	694	8	1
584	36	83	9	216	2	56	2 436	36	1	571	2 959	98	2
7	9	-	2	3	1	2	483	2	1	15	681	2	-
222	58	10	15	23	5	7	8 898	6	14	203	13 383	25	2
83	6	-	10	8	1	14	1 150	2	6	62	2 501	9	5
1 943	1 740	523	10	520	262	738	618	176	19	2 454	1 214	349	167
194	67	12	1	37	142	82	266	15	24	299	608	15	-
334	1 951	194	101	54	131	223	121	195	34	1 095	598	79	160

Table 341 Transition from trade statistics to balance of payments statistics 2010

Imports		Exports	
Import of goods, external trade	474 295	Export of goods, external trade	543 487
+ Provisioning and bunkering	29 895		
+ Repairs, etc.	3 217	+ Repairs, etc.	1 723
- Returned goods	5 774	- Returned goods	5 774
- Freight, etc. import	12 877		
= Import of goods, balance of payments	488 755	= Export of goods, balance of payments	539 435

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Table 342 International trade in services

	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.		
Export of services	369 385	295 909	336 769
Transport	237 762	168 346	204 867
Sea transport	193 954	139 539	174 762
Transport, passenger	2 016	1 573	1 667
Transport, freight	190 119	132 585	167 250
Transport, auxiliary services	1 819	5 382	5 843
Air transport	20 500	13 749	13 810
Other transport (than sea and air)	23 307	15 058	16 293
Travel	31 825	30 411	30 800
Other services	99 800	97 153	101 103
Communications services	4 538	3 219	3 015
Construction services	1 299	1 957	2 054
Insurance services	2 527	2 293	1 611
Financial services	2 650	3 247	3 616
Computer and information services	8 043	9 116	9 898
Royalties and license fees	13 611	15 798	15 475
Other business services	59 211	53 694	56 055
Personal, cultural and recreational services	2 783	2 275	2 422
Government services, n.i.e.	5 138	5 554	6 957
Import of services	317 829	272 261	285 058
Transport	171 743	135 627	145 668
Sea transport	137 181	108 568	117 453
Transport, passenger	170	265	259
Transport, freight	68 786	54 080	57 563
Transport, auxiliary services	68 228	54 223	59 631
Air transport	12 096	10 538	11 079
Other transport (than sea and air)	22 466	16 522	17 134
Travel	49 467	47 624	48 648
Other services	96 613	89 011	90 741
Communications services	4 700	3 735	3 755
Construction services	1 358	1 240	1 121
Insurance services	1 029	2 653	2 393
Financial services	1 718	1 969	1 787
Computer and information services	10 184	9 163	9 794
Royalties and license fees	8 870	9 813	9 998
Other business services	54 964	48 041	47 874
Personal, cultural and recreational services	8 481	5 964	6 275
Government services, n.i.e.	5 309	6 433	7 744

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Table 343 Major imported commodities

		2009	2010
		DKK thousands	
Imports, total		437 998 467	474 294 674
1	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put up in measured doses "incl. those in the form of transdermal administration" or in forms or packings for retail sale (excl. medicaments containing antibiotics, medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones, but not containing antibiotics, medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones or antibiotics and medicaments containing provitamins, vitamins or derivatives thereof used as vitamins)	10 370 275	10 513 547
2	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation and for undergoing a specific process as defined in Additional Note 4 to chapter 27)	5 311 892	7 563 883
3	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	6 083 829	6 863 384
4	Motor cars and other motor vehicles, principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine" of a cylinder capacity $> 1.500 \text{ cm}^3$ but $\leq 2.500 \text{ cm}^3$, new (excl. motor caravans and vehicles specially designed for travelling on snow and other special purpose vehicles of subheading 8703.10)	4 427 928	6 034 803
5	Data-processing machines, automatic, portable, weighing $\leq 10 \text{ kg}$, consisting of at least a central processing unit, a keyboard and a display (excl. peripheral units)	3 946 367	5 094 433
6	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading No 8702), incl. station wagons and racing cars, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, of a cylinder capacity $> 1.500 \text{ cm}^3$, but $\leq 3.000 \text{ cm}^3$, new (excl. 8703.10-10 and 8703.23.11)	3 876 805	4 557 521
7	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of $\leq 1\%$ by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation or a process as specified in Additional Note 4 to chapter 27)	1 633 649	4 449 986
8	Telephones for cellular networks "mobile telephones" or for other wireless networks	2 844 279	3 820 260
9	Sea-going vessels for the transport of goods and seagoing vessels for the transport of both persons and goods (excl. refrigerated vessels, tankers, ferry-boats and vessels principally designed for the transport of persons)	2 352 540	3 786 768
10	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	3 325 394	3 682 859
11	Sea-going tankers	3 768 806	3 489 031
12	Electrical energy	2 273 644	3 072 213
13	Gear boxes for machinery	3 940 720	2 917 474
14	Jet fuel, kerosene type	2 209 682	2 771 299
15	Floating or submersible drilling or production platforms	7 833 304	2 665 000
16	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, of a cylinder capacity $> 1.000 \text{ cm}^3$ but $\leq 1.500 \text{ cm}^3$, new (excl. those of heading 8702 and vehicles for the transport of persons on snow and similar vehicles of subheading 8703.10)	2 015 130	2 371 626
17	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excl. those for gliders)	2 452 932	2 342 307
18	Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	1 701 351	2 221 304
19	Natural gas condensates	2 625 101	2 150 582
20	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s. (excl. electronic assemblies and of printing machinery used for printing by means of plates, cylinders and other printing components of heading 8442)	1 763 335	2 018 338
21	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	1 618 527	1 951 980
22	Structures and parts of structures of iron or steel, n.e.s. (excl. bridges and bridge-sections; towers; lattice masts; gates; doors, windows and their frames and thresholds; equipment for scaffolding, shuttering, propping or pit-propping, weirs, sluices, lock-gates, fixed docks, landing stages and other maritime and waterway structures, and structures and parts of structures not manufactured exclusively or mainly from plate)	2 481 046	1 948 418
23	Reception apparatus for television, colour, with a screen width/height ratio $\geq 1,5$ (excl. with integral tube or incorporating video recording or reproducing apparatus and monitors, and television projection equipment)	2 467 283	1 835 908

24	Fresh or chilled Pacific salmon "Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus tshawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus masou and Oncorhynchus rhodurus", Atlantic salmon "Salmo salar" and Danube salmon "Hucho hucho"	1 331 215	1 772 049
25	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	1 615 295	1 658 007

Note 1: Please note that data on some commodity items are withheld for reasons of statistical confidentiality, and the list should be used subject to caution.

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Note 2: Please note that the international grouping of commodities are slightly changed year by year, i.e. that some commodity groups are combined and others are split up. Consequently, the ranking of the commodities can be changed exclusively as a consequence of changes in the grouping of commodities.

Table 344 Major exported commodities

		2009	2010
		DKK thousands	
	Exports, total	495 577 253	543 486 918
1	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	20 727 324	24 592 877
2	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put up in measured doses "incl. those in the form of transdermal administration" or in forms or packings for retail sale (excl. medicaments containing antibiotics, medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones, but not containing antibiotics, medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones or antibiotics and medicaments containing provitamins, vitamins or derivatives thereof used as vitamins)	11 859 495	13 893 530
3	Generating sets, wind-powered	6 095 057	8 710 152
4	Raw furskins of mink, whole, with or without heads, tails or paws	4 094 726	7 297 770
5	Haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	6 287 092	6 500 769
6	Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	5 818 946	5 751 728
7	Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s. (excl. rennet and concentrates thereof, lipoprotein lipase and Aspergillus alkaline protease)	4 877 175	5 523 345
8	Hearing aids (excl. parts and accessories)	3 790 053	4 393 590
9	Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	3 960 280	4 298 152
10	Electrical energy	2 603 180	4 185 670
11	Food preparations, n.e.s., containing, by weight, \geq 1,5% milkfat, \geq 5% sucrose or isoglucose, \geq 5% glucose or \geq 5% starch	3 846 224	4 103 830
12	Sea-going vessels for the transport of goods and seagoing vessels for the transport of both persons and goods (excl. refrigerated vessels, tankers, ferry-boats and vessels principally designed for the transport of persons)	1 660 319	3 649 636
13	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of \leq 1% by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation or a process as specified in Additional Note 4 to chapter 27)	3 067 983	3 482 980
14	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	3 076 412	3 126 342
15	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of \leq 0,05% by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation and for undergoing a specific process as defined in Additional Note 4 to chapter 27)	3 046 790	3 058 425
16	Domestic swine, weighing $<$ 50 kg (excl. pure-bred for breeding)	2 335 659	2 957 283
17	Towers and lattice masts, of iron or steel	4 436 016	2 838 611
18	Fresh cheese "unripened or uncured cheese", incl. whey cheese and curd of a fat content, by weight, of \leq 40%	2 338 138	2 490 334
19	Motor spirit, with a lead content \leq 0,013 g/l, with an research octane number "RON" of $<$ 95	2 097 674	2 488 871
20	Food preparations, n.e.s., not containing milkfats, sucrose, isoglucose starch or glucose or containing, by weight, $<$ 1,5% milkfat, $<$ 5% sucrose or isoglucose, $<$ 5% glucose or $<$ 5% starch	2 503 550	2 483 649
21	Inverters having power handling capacity \leq 7,5 kVA (excl. of a kind used with telecommunication apparatus, automatic data-processing machines and units thereof)	1 166 080	2 335 523
22	Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	2 260 629	2 327 382
23	Fresh or chilled fore-ends and cuts thereof of domestic swine	2 015 300	2 301 683
24	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of silver, whether or not plated or clad with other precious metal (excl. articles $>$ 100 years old)	924 411	2 251 004
25	Waste and scrap of iron or steel, not fragmented "shredded", not in bundles (excl. slag, scale and other waste of the production of iron and steel; radioactive waste and scrap; fragments of pigs, blocks or other primary forms of pig iron or spiegeleisen; waste and scrap of cast iron, alloy steel or tinned iron or steel; turnings, shavings, chips, milling waste, sawdust, filings, trimmings and stampings; waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators)	1 441 694	2 103 037

Note 1: Please note that data on some commodity items are withheld for reasons of statistical confidentiality, and the list should be used subject to caution.

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Note 2: Please note that the international grouping of commodities are slightly changed year by year, i.e. that some commodity groups are combined and others are split up. Consequently, the ranking of the commodities can be changed exclusively as a consequence of changes in the grouping of commodities.

National accounts and balance of payments

1

Danish economy 2000 to 2010

Economic growth in 2010

GDP increased by 2.1 per cent in 2010. High growth rates in 2004-2006 and more subdued growth in 2007 was followed by negative growth in 2008 and a historic economic downturn in 2009, before Danish Economy partially recovered in 2010.

In comparison the real growth in GDP averaged 2.4 per cent from 2003 to 2007 which is the latest period with an economic upturn, while the growth rate from 2007 to 2009 was -3.2 per cent annually on average.

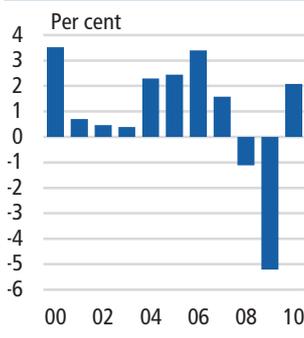
Continuing decrease in employment

The decrease in employment continued in 2010 with a drop of 59,000 persons (2.1 per cent). Thereby employment has declined with a total of 151,000 persons since its last peak in 2008. In 2010, the average number of persons employed was approximately 2,807,000. Of these, 57,000 persons were on leave.

Changes in employment are often seen with some delay in relation to the economic growth. This was seen clearly with the slowdown of economic growth in 2001 and again in 2004, when the economic conditions changed.

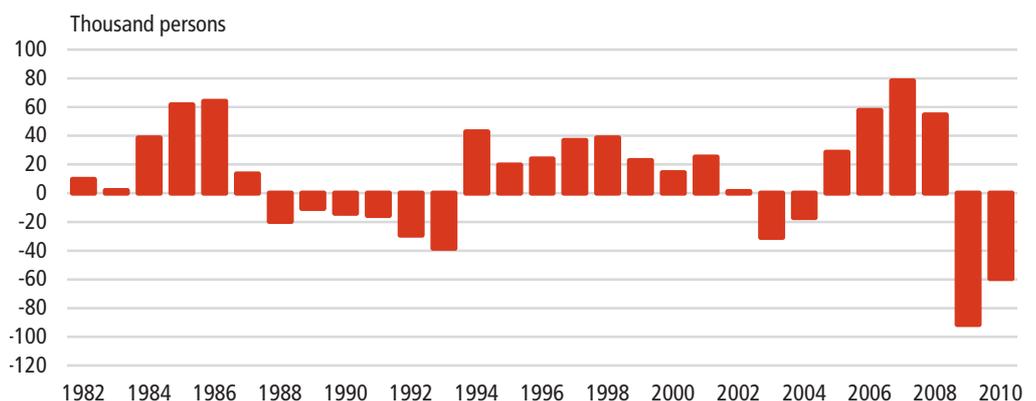
In the period 1997-2002, employment rose by 102,000 persons. During 2003 and 2004, the total fall in employment was 47,700 persons. From 2004 to 2008 the employment increased with approximately 210,000 persons.

Figure 1
Real growth in GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat02

Figure 2
Annual growth in employment



Note: Including persons on leave.

www.statbank.dk/nat18

The share of the workforce employed in goods-producing industries (agriculture, etc., manufacturing, energy, and construction) has been continuously declining for several years. In 2000, 26.4 per cent were employed in the goods-producing industries, while in 2010 the proportion was 21.3 per cent. During the same period, employment increased, in particular in the private service industries (from 38.4

per cent in 2000 to 42.0 per cent in 2010). The percentage of persons employed in public and personal services was 35.1 per cent in 2000 and 36.8 per cent in 2010.

2 Domestic demand and foreign trade

Increase in demand from the export and domestic market

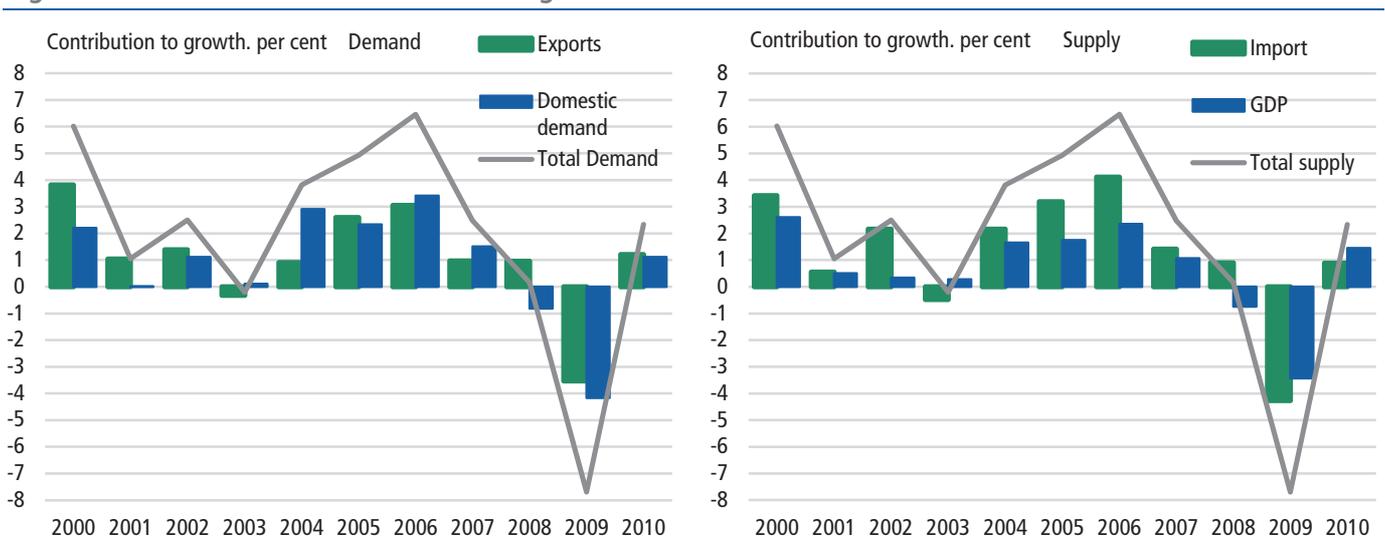
The total demand increased by 2.3 per cent in 2010. The exports and the domestic demand contributed equally to the growth in the total demand. The increased demand was met with increases in both the GDP and the imports. The GDP contributed the most to the growth in the total supply.

The total demand and the total supply will by definition be equal, and they will therefore increase by the same rate. An increase in the total demand can be caused by an increase in the exports or the domestic demand. An increase in the total supply can originate from an increase in the imports or the domestic value added measured by the GDP.

Periods with strong growth in the demand often cause a similar growth in the imports, because the GDP cannot grow enough in the short run to meet the demand. This tendency can for example be seen in the period 2004-2006, where the contributions from the imports to the growth in the supply was large and increasing.

In 2008, where the decline in the GDP began, there was a marginal increase in the total demand, which consisted of an increase in the exports and a decline in the domestic demand. For the supply the picture was the same – the imports increased, and the GDP decreased. Large decreases in the demand from both the export and domestic market in 2009 contributed to a strong decline in the total demand. This led to substantial decreases in the supply from both the imports and the GDP.

Figure 3 Contribution to real annual growth in GDP



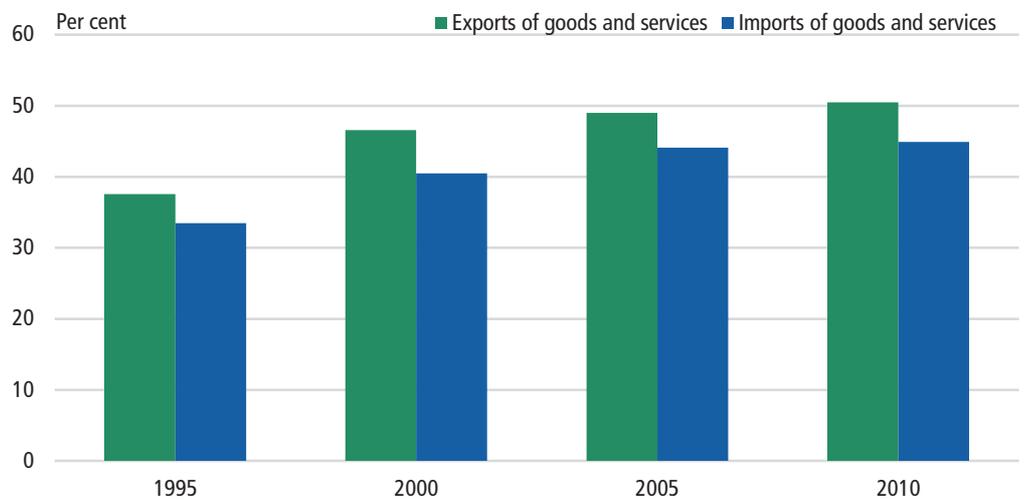
Growing foreign trade in 2010

After a considerably decline in 2009, the foreign trade partially recovered in 2010 with considerably growth in export as well as import.

Measured in current prices, Denmark's foreign trade has, except from the decline in 2009 seen a relatively large increase the last ten years. Particularly, trade in services has increased steeply. The import of services almost doubled from 2000 to 2008, and the export of services increased almost at the same rate.

In the same period, the import of goods increased approximately 60 per cent, and the export of goods increased approximately 40 per cent.

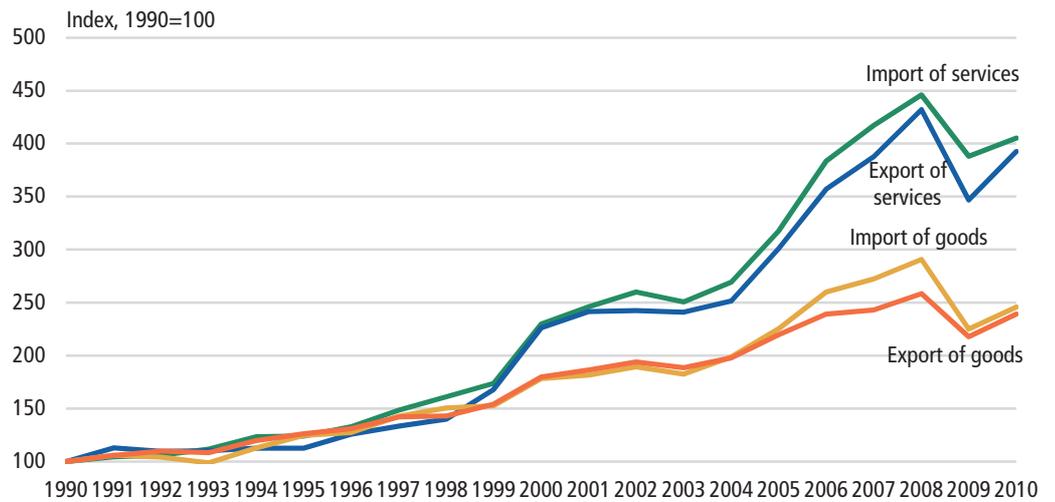
Figure 4 Imports and exports as percentage of GDP, current prices



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Among other things, the increase in trade in services is due to a higher growth of prices, compared to trade in goods. Mergers and acquisitions in the sea transport industries are other factors that have had an impact on trade in services.

Figure 5 Foreign trade, current prices

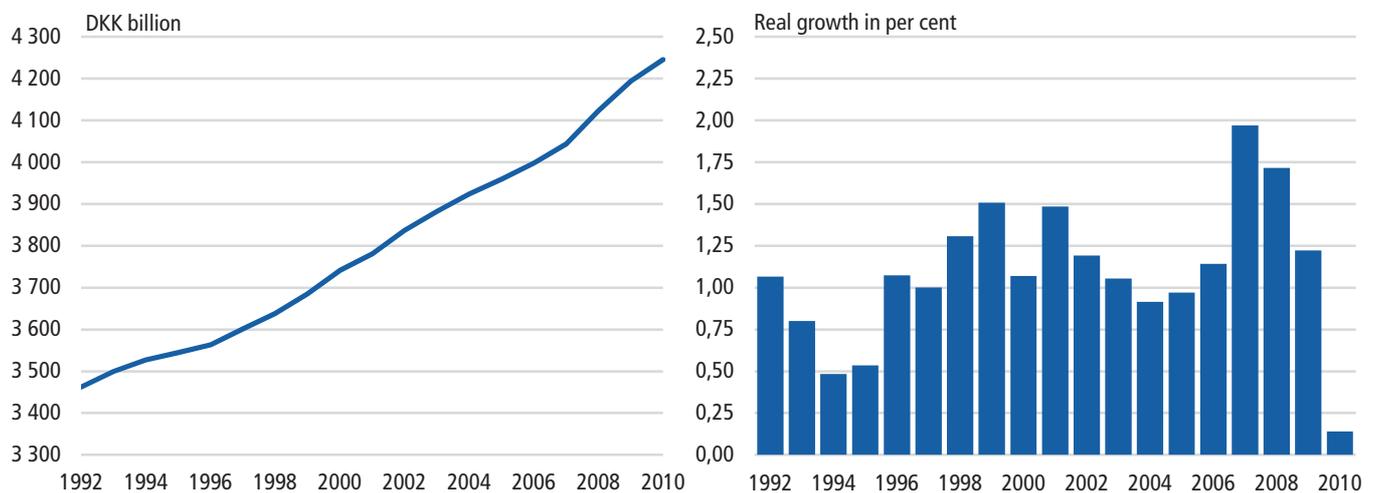


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Capital stocks slightly increased in 2010

The share of the national wealth that is held in the form of fixed assets (net capital stock) was on the whole unchanged in 2010. In earlier years, the net capital stock has been continuously increasing and grew by 12.5 per cent from 2000 to 2010. The change in the capital stock (net capital stock) at current prices between two dates of compilation reflects net investment (the gross fixed capital formation less consumption of fixed capital), and the nominal valuations during the period.

Figure 6 Net capital stock



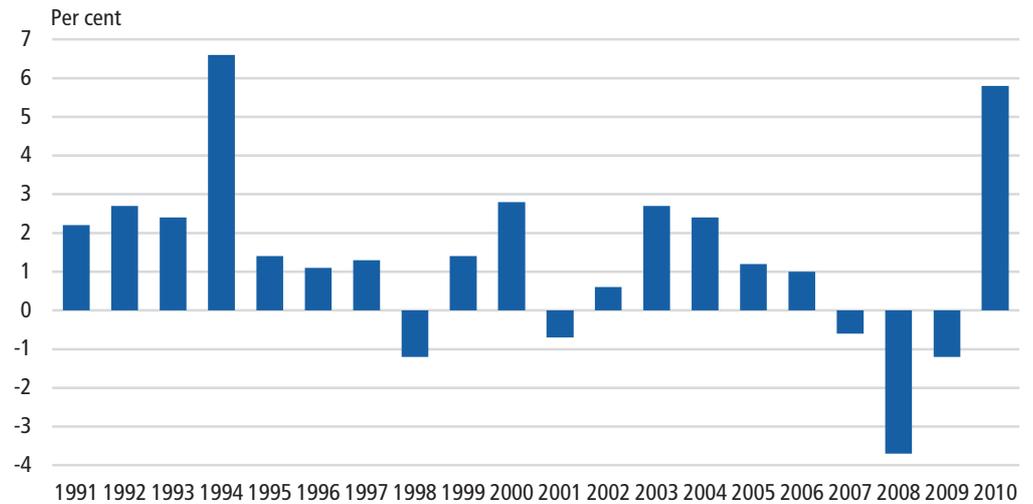
www.statbank.dk/nat08

Large increase in productivity - correction

Based on the figures from the Danish working time account, it is possible to calculate the productivity per hour as the market gross value added per working hour.

The productivity increased 5.8 per cent in 2010 following an 1.2 per cent increase in 2009 after two years with decreasing productivity in 2007 and 2008. The productivity increased by an annual average of 0.9 per cent from 2000 to 2010.

Figure 7 Gross value added at 2000 prices (chained) per hour. Annual growth rate - correction



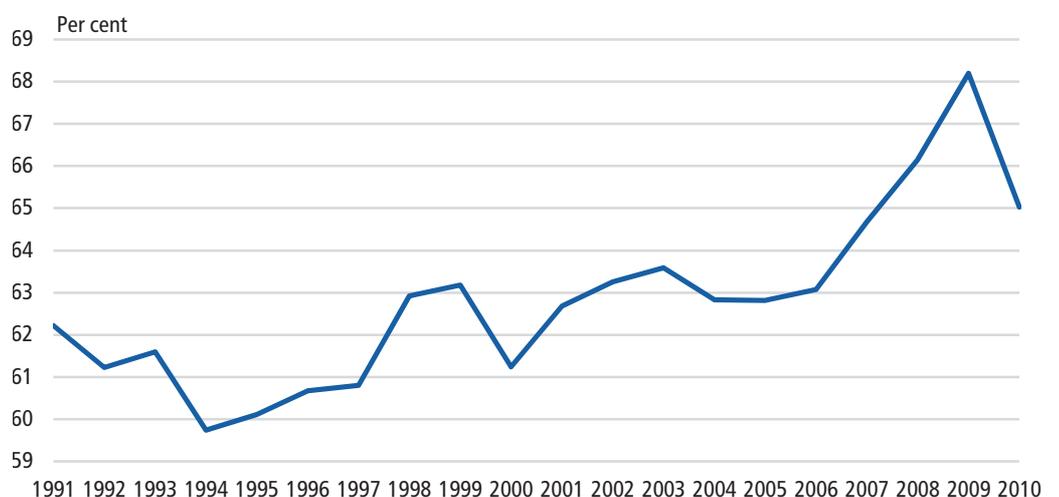
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Decreasing wage share in 2010

Total income from production comprises compensation of employees and enterprises' profits (gross operating surplus and mixed income). In 2010 the share of wages and salaries of total incomes decreased significantly and almost dropped to the level in 2007. During the period up to 2000, but in 2000, there was a strong decline. From 1994 to 2006 the wage share increased slightly, except for large decreases in 2000 and 2004. From 2001 to 2003, the wage share rose again followed by a moderate decline in the period from 2004-2006. From 2006 the wage share increased significantly and reached a peak level of 68.6 per cent in 2009 before decreasing to 65.0 per cent in 2010.

The figure below shows changes in compensation of employees as a proportion of GDP at factor prices.

Figure 8 The wage share



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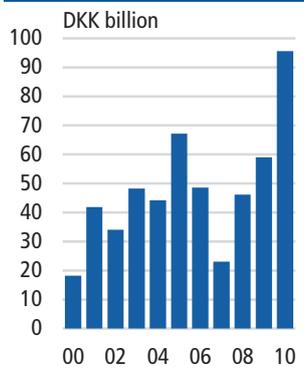
Balance of payments**Figure 9**
Balance of current accounts

Table 372

Savings, the balance of payments and debt

The share of savings of the whole economy (i.e. savings as a percentage of gross national disposable income) increased from 20.9 per cent in 1998 to 23.8 per cent in 2001.

After 2001 the share of savings has been stable reaching its highest level in 2005 and 2006 where it was more than 25 per cent. In 2010 the share of savings decreased to the level from 1998 at 21.2 per cent.

Since 1999, net lending has been positive. Net lending decreased in 2006 and 2007 but has been growing since. In 2010 the net lending was DKK 96.3 billion.

Denmark has positive net assets again

Danish net lending is contributing to a reduction of Denmark's foreign debt. In 2005, Denmark had positive net assets for the first time since the 1950s.

However, the net position turned negative as the net assets decreased between 2005 and 2008, despite a large surplus on the balance of payments. This is because the debt balance is also influenced by exchange rate fluctuations and revaluations. In 2010, the net assets was positive at 167 billion compared with 76 billion DKK in 2009.

4

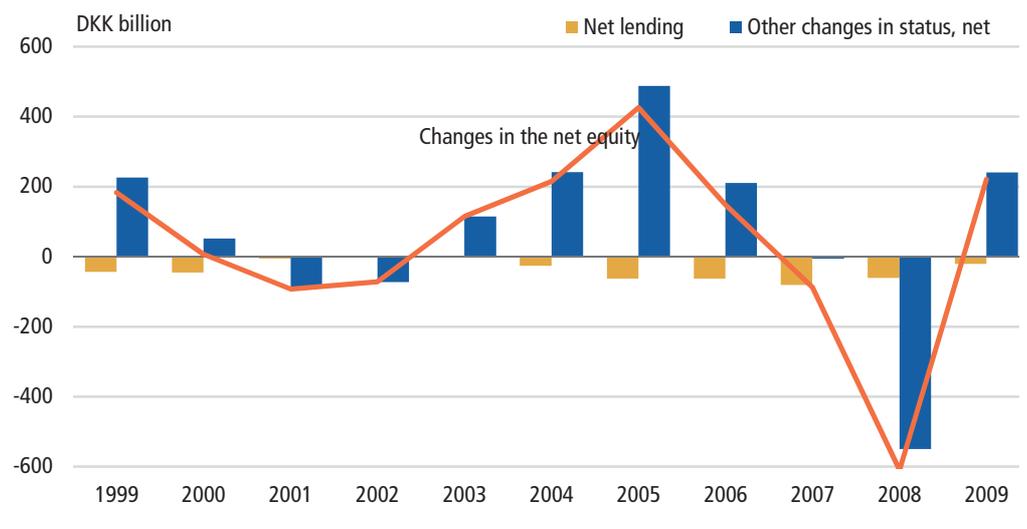
Financial claims**Rise in financial net equity of households**

In 2009 the financial net equity of households rose after it had been falling in both 2007 and 2008. In all years during this period households had a negative net lending.

Consequently, the explanation must be found in the development of *other changes in status, net*, where developments in the financial markets in 2009 gave positive revaluations. In 2007 and 2008 the net equity was affected by large negative revaluations. Especially adjustments of share prices have affected the households' net equity both directly and indirectly through their pension scheme savings in life insurance companies and pensions funds.

In addition to the household sector, the national accounts include financial accounts for another three main sectors: corporate sector (non-financial and financial corporations), general government sector and the rest of the world. The financial claims consist of a number of financial assets and liabilities comprising, e.g., shares, bonds and loans. The difference between the total financial assets and the total financial liabilities constitute the financial net worth.

Figure 10 Development in the net equity of households



5

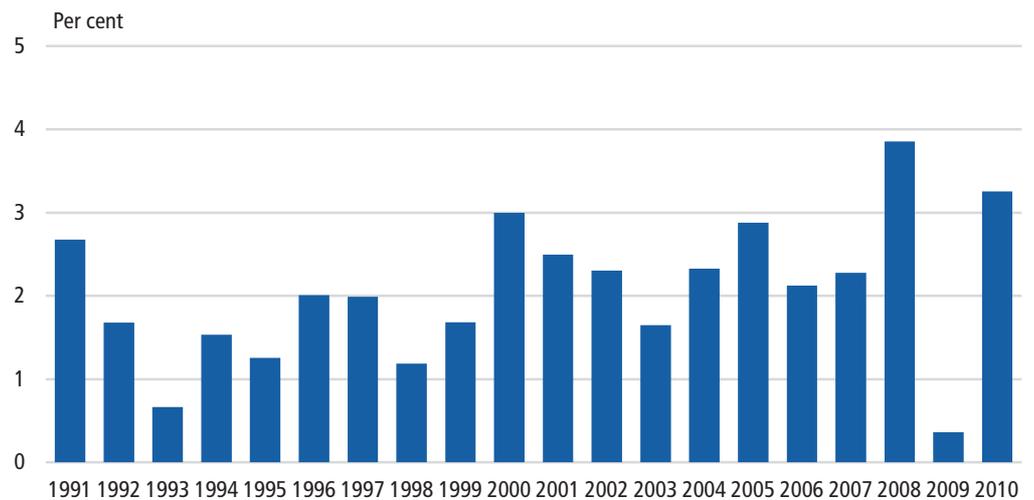
Inflation

Large inflation in 2010

In 2010 the inflation (measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator) in Denmark reached 3.3 per cent, following an inflation of just 0.4 per cent in 2009; the lowest level registered in the National Accounts, which dates from 1966. In 2008 inflation reached 3.6 per cent; the highest level since 1989.

Between 1989 and 2007 the inflation was both low and stable. The average increase in annual prices in the period was 2.0 per cent, and only in 2000 and 2005 did the inflation reach 3 per cent.

Figure 11 Inflation measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and nat02

6 International comparison

Economic recovery in 2010

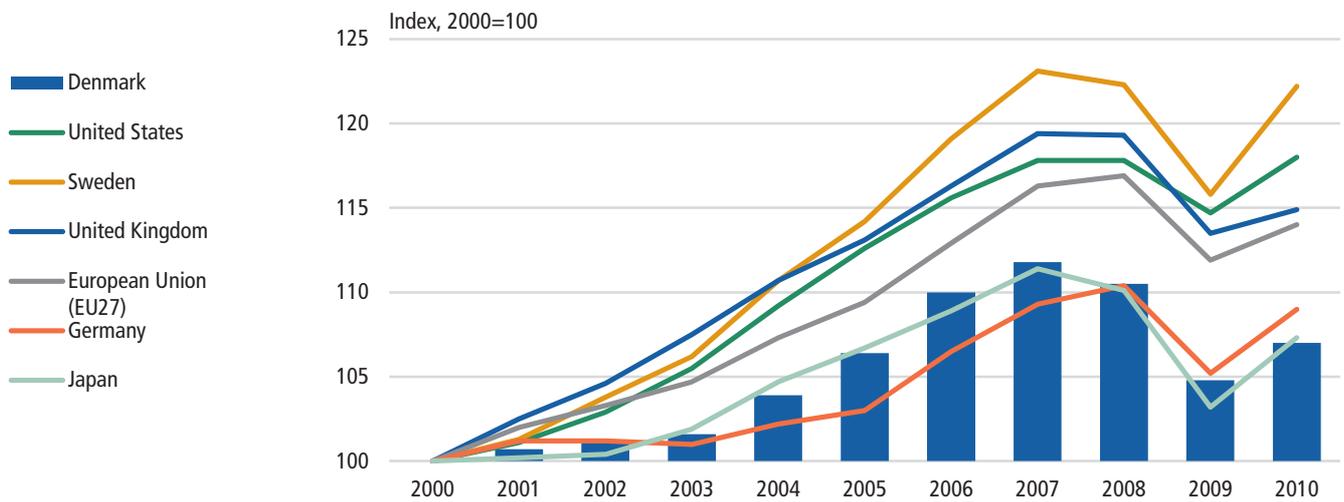
In 2009 the economic decline became global with a massive economic decline in every country that has significant importance for the economic development in Denmark.

In 2010 the countries with the greatest significance for Danish economic development experienced partially economic recovery with increases in GDP. Economic growth was particularly significant in Sweden, Germany and Japan. The economic growth in Denmark was equivalent with the growth in the EU.

Only in USA did the GDP in 2010 reach a higher level than in 2007, prior to the global economic downturn. Sweden and Germany reached a level equivalent to the level in 2007.

Figure 12

GDP in selected countries, constant prices



Source: Eurostat, New Cronos.

Table 345 Supply and demand

	Gross domestic product at market prices	Imports of goods and services	Resources, total	Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Exports of goods and services
DKK mio. at current prices							
2003	1 400 689	547 565	1 948 254	666 942	371 236	274 963	635 114
2004	1 466 180	593 572	2 059 752	707 214	389 028	298 508	665 004
2005	1 545 257	681 203	2 226 460	745 139	402 509	321 807	757 006
2006	1 631 659	797 745	2 429 404	786 583	422 604	370 615	849 602
2007	1 695 264	846 518	2 541 782	820 408	439 979	396 153	885 241
2008*	1 740 843	903 826	2 644 669	840 290	464 773	380 629	958 976
2009*	1 656 108	729 637	2 385 745	813 585	496 302	283 019	792 839
2010*	1 745 740	783 571	2 529 311	853 193	513 490	281 589	881 039
DKK mio. in 2000 prices ¹ , chain figures							
2003	1 314 179	564 864	1 879 248	632 924	341 541	263 791	640 802
2004	1 344 359	608 332	1 950 920	662 781	347 698	281 586	658 561
2005	1 377 231	675 561	2 047 007	688 037	352 135	296 854	711 392
2006	1 423 984	766 201	2 179 267	712 466	361 868	332 281	775 168
2007	1 446 530	799 055	2 233 125	734 032	366 724	338 567	796 654
2008*	1 430 309	820 573	2 236 452	729 457	372 651	319 198	818 659
2009*	1 355 795	718 061	2 064 275	696 992	384 344	245 917	738 922
2010*	1 384 090	738 737	2 112 359	712 405	388 356	248 928	765 886
Annual real growth in per cent							
2003	0.4	-1.6	-0.2	1.0	0.7	-2.4	-1.0
2004	2.3	7.7	3.8	4.7	1.8	6.7	2.8
2005	2.4	11.1	4.9	3.8	1.3	5.4	8.0
2006	3.4	13.4	6.5	3.6	2.8	11.9	9.0
2007	1.6	4.3	2.5	3.0	1.3	1.9	2.8
2008*	-1.1	2.7	0.1	-0.6	1.6	-5.7	2.8
2009*	-5.2	-12.5	-7.7	-4.5	3.1	-23.0	-9.7
2010*	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.0	1.2	3.6

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.

Table 346 Generation and disposition of income

	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio. at current prices		
Compensation of employees	982 203	972 614	977 394
+Gross operating surplus and mixed income	502 611	453 606	525 626
Gross domestic income at factor cost, GDI	1 484 813	1 426 220	1 503 020
+Other taxes less subsidies on production	1 618	-2 834	-1 322
Gross value added	1 486 431	1 423 386	1 501 698
+Taxes on products	269 382	248 365	260 360
+Subsidies on products	14 970	15 643	16 317
Gross domestic product at market prices, GDP	1 740 843	1 656 108	1 745 740
+Compensation of employees from the rest of the world	4 592	4 782	3 494
+Compensation of employees to the rest of the world	20 303	18 259	17 897
+Subsidies from the rest of the world	7 959	8 853	7 554
+Taxes on production and import to the rest of the world	3 826	2 995	3 275
+Property income from the rest of the world	182 639	132 234	144 574
+Property income paid to the rest of the world	148 062	94 551	101 950
Gross national income, GNI	1 763 842	1 686 172	1 778 241
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from the rest of the world	5 043	4 465	4 439
+Other current transfers, etc. from the rest of the world	10 646	11 403	11 344
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to the rest of the world	875	875	959
+Other current transfers, etc. to the rest of the world	46 777	49 231	49 223
Gross national disposable income	1 731 879	1 651 934	1 743 842
+Private final consumption expenditure	840 290	813 585	853 193
+General government final consumption expenditure	464 773	496 302	513 490
Gross national saving	426 816	342 047	377 159
+Corporations and households gross fixed capital formation ¹	347 570	249 180	243 397
+General government gross fixed capital formation	33 059	33 840	38 192
Current external balance	46 186	59 027	95 570
+Capital transfers from the rest of the world	2 302	2 226	2 420
+Capital transfers to the rest of the world	148 062	94 551	101 950
+Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	-65	218	271
Net lending/net borrowing	46 570	58 767	96 315

¹ Incl. change in stock.

Table 347 Net value added, consumption and gross fixed capital formation

	Net value added		Total consumption ¹			Gross fixed capital formation per constant prices
	Constant prices	Annual increase at constant prices	Constant prices	Constant prices per inhabitant	Annual real growth per inhabitant	
	1980=100	per cent	1980=100		per cent	
1921-1929 average	24	4.1	23	35	2.8	11
1930-1939 average	31	2.5	28	40	1.4	17
1940-1946 average	31	0.2	27	34	0.6	14
1947-1950 average	39	4.4	36	44	0.6	26
1951-1957 average	44	1.7	40	46	1.0	33
1958-1965 average	57	4.6	53	58	4.1	56
1966-1973 average	79	3.7	76	79	3.6	95
1974-1975 average	88	-1.5	87	88	-0.9	101
1976-1979 average	95	3.4	97	98	3.8	111
1980-1981 average	100	-0.5	100	100	-1.4	94
1982-1986 average	110	3.5	107	107	3.1	119
1987-1993 average	121	0.8	114	113	-0.1	148
1994-2000 average	140	2.9	132	128	2.1	192
2001-2003 average	152	0.0	141	135	0.6	211
2005-2007 average	158	1.7	156	147	3.0	296
2008-2010* average	154	-1.8	158	147	-1.3	227

¹ Incl. Changes in stock and livestock.

Table 348 Denmark and rest of the world (ROW)

	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Exports of goods	582 952	491 090	539 434
+Income from tourism from ROW	36 248	35 482	37 082
+Exports of other services	339 776	266 266	304 523
+Compensation of employees from ROW	4 592	4 782	3 494
+Subsidies from ROW	7 959	8 853	7 554
+Property income from ROW	182 639	132 234	144 574
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from ROW	5 043	4 465	4 439
+Other current transfers, etc. from ROW	10 646	11 403	11 344
Current income from ROW	1 169 855	954 576	1 052 445
+Capital transfers, etc. from ROW	2 302	2 226	2 420
+Disposal of non-financial, non-producing assets	204	357	388
Total income from ROW	1 172 361	957 159	1 055 253
Imports of goods	593 560	459 625	501 633
+Expenditure on tourism etc. in ROW	54 778	54 057	56 393
+Imports of other services	255 488	215 955	225 545
+Compensation of employees to ROW	20 303	18 259	17 897
+Taxes on production and import	3 826	2 995	3 275
+Property income to ROW	148 062	94 551	101 950
+Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to ROW	875	875	959
+Other current transfers, etc. to ROW	46 777	49 231	49 223
Current expenditure to ROW, total	1 123 668	895 549	956 874
+Capital transfers, etc. to ROW	1 854	2 704	1 947
+Acquisition of non-financial, non-producing assets	269	139	117
Total expenditure to ROW	1 125 791	898 392	958 938
External balance of goods	-10 608	31 466	37 801
External balance of services	65 759	31 736	59 667
External balance of goods and services	55 150	63 202	97 468
Current external balance	46 186	59 027	95 570
Net lending	46 570	58 767	96 315

Note: Excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands.

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Table 349 General government

	2008*	2009*	2010*
	————— DKK mio. in current prices —————		
Output	488 618	521 161	537 737
÷ Intermediate consumption	159 567	170 551	175 186
Gross value added, GVA	329 052	350 609	362 550
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	32 608	32 494	33 762
Net value added	296 444	318 116	328 788
Gross value added, GVA	329 052	350 609	362 550
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	-2 837	-4 159	-5 326
Gross domestic product at factor cost	331 888	354 768	367 876
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by res. employers)	299 281	322 274	334 114
Gross operating surplus	32 608	32 494	33 762
+ Taxes on production and income	298 512	279 150	292 747
÷ Subsidies	38 350	43 403	45 747
+ Property income, net from ROW	10 713	937	-2 731
Gross primary income	303 483	269 178	278 032
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	515 147	496 659	524 553
+ Social contributions	31 661	32 062	33 702
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	12 823	13 297	13 798
Gross total income	863 114	811 197	850 085
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	262 594	283 643	302 141
+ Other current transfers	40 083	43 078	44 490
Gross total expenditure	302 678	326 721	346 631
Gross disposable income	560 437	484 476	503 454
÷ Social transfers in kind	331 804	355 842	374 027
Gross adjusted disposable income	228 632	128 634	129 427
Gross disposable income	560 437	484 476	503 454
÷ Final consumption expenditure	464 773	496 302	513 490
Gross saving	95 663	-11 827	-10 035
Adjusted gross disposable income	228 632	128 634	129 427
÷ Actual collective consumption	132 969	140 460	139 462
Gross saving	95 663	-11 827	-10 035
+ Capital transfers, net	-4 166	-113	-3 050
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	91 498	-11 939	-13 086
÷ Gross fixed capital formation	33 059	33 840	38 192
÷ Changes in inventories	0	0	0
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	1 556	762	-473
Net lending	56 883	-46 541	-50 805

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Table 350	Corporate sector		
	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	2 348 993	2 070 076	2 195 650
÷ Intermediate consumption	1 379 976	1 183 154	1 248 336
Gross value added, GVA	969 017	886 922	947 315
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	182 396	179 265	173 477
Net value added	786 621	707 657	773 838
Gross value added, GVA	969 017	886 922	947 315
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	3 716	1 923	3 371
Gross domestic product at factor cost,	965 301	884 999	943 944
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	628 020	596 856	589 392
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	337 281	288 143	354 551
+ Property income, net.	10 797	42 311	39 888
Gross primary income	348 078	330 453	394 439
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	146 865	145 022	104 962
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	50 298	48 369	54 937
Gross total income	545 241	523 844	554 338
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	57 307	40 667	47 799
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	57 922	61 740	63 834
+ Other current transfers	54 440	52 483	58 650
Gross total expenditure	169 669	154 889	170 283
Gross disposable income	375 572	368 954	384 055
÷ Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	88 943	83 282	41 128
Gross saving	286 629	285 672	342 927
+ Capital transfers, net.	-2 435	164	3 038
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	284 194	285 836	345 965
÷ Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	220 956	181 382	167 597
÷ Changes in inventories	13 852	-20 527	-4 747
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net.	-713	-599	-35
Net lending	50 099	125 580	183 149

Note: Sole proprietorships are included in the household sector.

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Table 351	Household sector		
	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio. in current prices		
Output	345 505	327 298	335 032
÷ Intermediate consumption	157 142	141 444	143 199
Gross value added, GVA	188 363	185 855	191 833
÷ Consumption of fixed capital	71 158	71 880	68 300
Net value added	117 204	113 975	123 533
Gross value added, GVA	188 363	185 855	191 833
÷ Other taxes less subsidies on production	739	-598	633
Gross domestic product at factor cost	187 624	186 453	191 200
÷ Compensation of employees (paid by resident producers)	54 902	53 483	53 887
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	132 722	132 970	137 312
+ Compensation of employees (received by resident employees)	966 492	959 136	962 991
+ Taxes on production and imports	•	•	•
+ Subsidies	•	•	•
+ Property income, net	13 066	-5 565	5 467
Gross primary income	1 112 280	1 086 541	1 105 770
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	318 146	342 888	363 483
+ Other current transfers	35 136	37 017	38 657
Gross total income	1 465 562	1 466 446	1 507 910
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	453 672	452 403	473 274
+ Social contributions	178 172	176 799	138 082
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	37 847	38 740	40 221
Gross total expenditure	669 691	667 942	651 577
Gross disposable income	795 870	798 504	856 333
+ Social transfers in kind	331 804	355 842	374 027
Adjusted gross disposable income	1 127 674	1 154 346	1 230 360
Gross disposable income	795 870	798 504	856 333
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	88 943	83 282	41 128
÷ Individual consumption expenditure	840 290	813 585	853 193
Gross saving	44 524	68 201	44 268
Adjusted gross disposable income	1 127 674	1 154 346	1 230 360
+ Adjustment for the change in net equity in households in pension funds reserves	88 943	83 282	41 128
÷ Actual individual consumption	1 172 094	1 169 427	1 227 220
Gross saving	44 524	68 201	44 268
+ Capital transfers, net	7 049	-530	487
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfer	51 572	67 672	44 754
÷ Gross fixed capital formation, etc.	111 458	88 146	81 199
÷ Changes in inventories	1 304	178	-652
÷ Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net	-778	-381	237
Net lending	-60 412	-20 272	-36 029

Note 1: Sole proprietorships are included in the household sector.

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Note 2: Households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

Table 352	Output					
	Current prices			Constant 2000 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2008*	2009*	2010*	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.					
Output, total	3 183 116	2 918 535	3 068 418	2 627 134	2 442 335	2 476 938
Of which: General government	488 618	521 161	537 737	391 344	402 858	405 808
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	144 297	114 178	136 820	101 528	100 392	100 576
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	68 566	64 766	71 836	68 149	73 545	76 354
Fishing	3 413	2 922	3 902	2 442	2 320	2 311
Mining and quarrying	72 318	46 490	61 081	34 139	30 895	29 397
Manufacturing	683 417	562 197	585 268	580 337	495 007	506 948
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	145 455	128 161	128 187	124 497	112 359	110 645
Manufacture of textiles and leather	10 224	7 842	7 739	9 494	7 352	7 176
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	58 530	48 612	45 381	54 723	45 969	40 936
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	128 022	108 530	114 204	101 587	96 695	96 612
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	23 488	16 471	15 564	18 398	12 929	12 567
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	289 090	229 609	248 920	246 495	199 431	216 847
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	28 606	22 972	25 273	24 118	18 814	20 067
Electricity, gas and water supply	62 940	55 547	61 834	40 316	38 713	39 855
Construction	222 137	189 912	175 829	171 536	149 545	136 874
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	410 423	358 825	377 349	339 802	289 618	299 195
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	43 750	35 580	38 208	37 212	29 960	31 843
Wholesale except motor vehicles	220 742	185 929	197 983	179 723	146 408	152 198
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	91 610	87 221	90 209	79 294	73 935	75 538
Hotels and restaurants	54 322	50 095	50 949	43 367	39 392	39 695
Transport, post and telecommunications	395 734	321 294	371 831	352 318	318 701	337 094
Transport	332 337	259 464	306 738	279 298	249 546	265 096
Post and telecommunications	63 398	61 830	65 093	70 059	67 454	70 045
Finance and business activities	658 700	667 789	687 035	568 564	557 415	560 832
Finance and insurance	144 550	150 564	154 319	152 945	148 681	148 318
Letting and sale of real estate	240 038	246 655	253 673	188 948	188 854	189 541
Business activities	274 112	270 571	279 044	230 543	223 168	226 109
Public and personal services	605 468	648 794	672 453	478 485	494 656	500 397
Public administration	146 631	156 544	161 523	116 422	120 349	121 230
Education	111 639	119 262	123 162	88 048	91 068	91 771
Human health activities	109 672	116 976	120 697	87 355	90 221	90 881
Social institutions etc.	123 832	132 079	136 280	97 344	100 537	101 273
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	113 694	123 932	130 791	89 315	92 480	95 195

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

Table 353 Gross value added

	Current prices			Constant 2000 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2008*	2009*	2010*	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.					
Gross value added, total	1 486 431	1 423 386	1 501 698	1 208 592	1 152 279	1 174 227
Of which: General government	329 052	350 609	362 550	257 288	261 632	264 140
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	74 962	49 218	69 531	48 349	46 587	46 844
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	12 597	11 395	16 277	23 015	28 403	33 453
Fishing	1 918	1 665	2 509	1 212	1 157	1 156
Mining and quarrying	60 447	36 158	50 745	26 268	23 837	22 681
Manufacturing	212 345	187 476	186 936	194 035	170 492	177 139
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	30 804	33 786	32 318	23 705	22 807	22 831
Manufacture of textiles and leather	3 125	2 365	2 229	3 203	2 533	2 466
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	21 469	18 240	17 564	22 535	19 438	17 341
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	39 051	33 152	31 823	34 944	35 067	36 960
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	9 101	6 722	5 942	7 584	5 468	5 331
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	98 415	83 850	86 550	91 812	75 830	82 132
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	10 381	9 361	10 510	10 332	8 877	9 556
Electricity, gas and water supply	28 916	26 714	29 410	23 121	22 203	23 248
Construction	80 857	70 082	64 065	58 399	51 013	46 379
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	204 591	185 071	194 054	169 469	147 126	152 760
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	20 853	16 344	17 556	17 452	13 765	14 921
Wholesale except motor vehicles	109 799	97 687	103 616	87 155	73 119	76 296
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	51 060	49 114	51 386	48 972	45 642	46 775
Hotels and restaurants	22 878	21 926	21 496	16 014	15 025	15 195
Transport, post and telecommunications	112 291	89 406	116 083	97 557	88 563	97 009
Transport	83 165	61 421	86 870	61 930	54 779	61 460
Post and telecommunications	29 126	27 985	29 213	37 341	36 379	37 724
Finance and business activities	373 621	391 060	402 191	315 173	317 348	320 283
Finance and insurance	89 206	96 644	100 140	102 514	101 066	101 074
Letting and sale of real estate	155 807	165 979	172 604	118 669	121 833	122 897
Business activities	128 608	128 437	129 447	100 113	99 867	101 546
Public and personal services	398 848	424 359	439 426	305 036	309 139	313 080
Public administration	92 227	96 041	99 352	70 752	69 867	70 666
Education	82 305	87 884	90 919	63 671	65 360	66 026
Human health activities	69 753	74 309	76 853	53 862	54 518	55 122
Social institutions etc.	91 794	97 836	101 093	70 852	72 620	73 318
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	62 769	68 289	71 209	45 911	46 785	47 916

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

Table 354 Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus and mixed income, by kind of activity

	Compensation of employees			Gross operating surplus and mixed income		
	2008*	2009*	2010*	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.					
Total	982 203	972 614	977 394	502 611	453 606	525 626
Of which: General government	299 281	322 274	334 114	32 608	32 494	33 762
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	11 418	11 118	11 135	69 339	45 330	65 550
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	9 046	8 807	8 771	9 245	9 692	14 535
Fishing	723	644	639	1 220	1 052	1 901
Mining and quarrying	1 650	1 667	1 725	58 875	34 585	49 114
Manufacturing	149 509	136 480	130 711	63 618	52 152	57 315
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	22 514	21 919	21 290	8 351	11 990	11 135
Manufacture of textiles and leather	2 422	2 119	2 031	685	232	181
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	18 300	16 331	15 347	3 208	1 984	2 284
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	23 924	23 512	23 682	15 203	9 767	8 258
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	6 372	5 303	4 850	2 776	1 485	1 155
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	68 676	61 001	57 490	30 312	23 607	29 797
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	7 302	6 294	6 020	3 083	3 087	4 505
Electricity, gas and water supply	6 508	7 152	7 242	22 342	19 512	22 110
Construction	67 393	59 243	55 744	13 345	10 835	8 273
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	158 430	150 820	148 887	46 203	34 584	45 410
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	16 597	15 080	14 861	4 149	1 185	2 599
Wholesale except motor vehicles	79 633	74 695	72 602	30 304	23 259	31 249
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	44 238	43 882	44 340	6 828	5 334	7 118
Hotels and restaurants	17 962	17 163	17 084	4 922	4 807	4 445
Transport, post and telecommunications	66 796	64 643	64 462	45 844	25 411	52 196
Transport	49 607	47 255	46 979	34 230	15 111	40 794
Post and telecommunications	17 188	17 388	17 484	11 614	10 300	11 402
Finance and business activities	180 468	177 009	178 509	181 966	203 671	212 320
Finance and insurance	50 612	51 127	51 634	35 020	41 926	44 688
Letting and sale of real estate	15 785	14 903	15 303	131 721	143 362	148 862
Business activities	114 071	110 979	111 572	15 226	18 383	18 770
Public and personal services	341 681	366 149	380 704	59 954	62 111	62 452
Public administration	77 779	82 253	84 219	14 823	14 367	15 672
Education	75 656	81 597	85 865	7 257	7 092	5 836
Human health activities	56 199	59 447	61 896	13 709	15 183	15 236
Social institutions etc.	90 420	98 185	102 976	2 452	1 014	-540
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	41 627	44 666	45 748	21 713	24 454	26 247

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Table 355 Hours worked

	Total actual hours worked			Actual hours worked for employees		
	2008*	2009*	2010*	2008*	2009*	2010*
	— thousand hours —					
Total	4 567 034	4 402 682	4 315 241	4 241 196	4 076 839	3 989 900
Of which: General government	1 266 030	1 277 469	1 296 796	1 266 030	1 277 469	1 296 796
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	140 391	143 988	141 653	79 198	76 363	74 047
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	129 742	133 756	131 503	71 040	68 621	66 414
Fishing	5 207	5 001	4 930	2 791	2 586	2 489
Mining and quarrying	5 443	5 231	5 221	5 368	5 156	5 144
Manufacturing	623 949	556 173	519 972	609 345	541 048	504 320
Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	97 083	90 373	86 200	95 914	89 166	84 946
Manufacture of textiles and leather	12 799	11 661	11 075	11 528	10 342	9 710
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	78 757	69 146	64 117	76 129	66 410	61 327
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	82 893	77 176	74 704	82 644	76 919	74 437
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	26 188	22 456	20 357	25 582	21 829	19 674
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	290 940	255 544	235 624	284 364	248 745	228 577
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	35 289	29 817	27 895	33 183	27 637	25 649
Electricity, gas and water supply	23 995	25 568	25 530	23 995	25 568	25 530
Construction	327 260	289 216	272 581	283 553	249 057	230 945
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	841 086	809 546	788 639	751 636	720 256	700 498
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. tuel	99 863	92 810	90 316	83 765	76 754	74 425
Wholesale except motor vehicles	307 479	287 668	273 436	291 337	271 548	257 494
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	291 723	290 365	289 964	252 304	251 002	251 191
Hotels and restaurants	142 021	138 703	134 923	124 230	120 952	117 387
Transport, post and telecommunications	324 432	302 800	293 671	304 904	283 948	276 685
Transport	251 429	232 416	224 647	233 393	214 994	209 046
Post and telecommunications	73 002	70 384	69 024	71 512	68 954	67 639
Finance and business activities	743 552	719 689	701 808	684 763	662 991	644 270
Finance and insurance	138 451	133 479	128 392	138 451	133 479	128 392
Letting and sale of real estate	92 833	89 978	89 316	79 413	77 018	76 277
Business activities	512 268	496 233	484 100	466 899	452 495	439 601
Public and personal services	1 542 368	1 555 703	1 571 386	1 503 800	1 517 608	1 533 603
Public administration	280 227	260 250	256 356	280 225	260 248	256 354
Education	303 333	312 564	321 903	300 231	309 501	318 880
Human health activities	253 715	259 501	262 251	235 590	241 595	244 602
Social institutions etc.	465 505	478 327	486 163	465 505	478 327	486 163
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	239 589	245 060	244 713	222 248	227 937	227 604

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Table 356 Total employed and wage and salary earners

	Total employed ¹			Of which, wage and salary earners ²		
	2008*	2009*	2010*	2008*	2009*	2010*
	number of persons					
Total	2 957 371	2 865 963	2 806 600	2 783 491	2 692 355	2 634 039
Of which: General government	837 872	850 340	860 167	837 872	850 340	860 167
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	84 230	82 098	80 512	48 137	46 083	44 681
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	77 746	75 830	74 386	43 054	41 214	39 950
Fishing	3 246	3 121	3 048	1 890	1 767	1 699
Mining and quarrying	3 238	3 147	3 077	3 193	3 102	3 033
Manufacturing	401 276	361 710	335 740	392 668	353 118	327 229
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	66 804	62 842	59 932	66 025	62 066	59 161
Manufacture of textiles and leather	8 342	7 577	7 125	7 578	6 814	6 371
Manufacture of wood products, printing and publishing	51 412	45 690	42 480	49 971	44 251	41 057
Manufacture of chemicals and plastic products	52 298	48 984	47 030	52 141	48 828	46 877
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	16 492	14 397	13 006	16 121	14 027	12 639
Manufacture of basic metals and fabr. metal products	182 926	162 553	148 025	179 051	158 685	144 193
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	23 002	19 667	18 143	21 781	18 447	16 932
Electricity, gas and water supply	14 782	16 096	16 093	14 782	16 096	16 093
Construction	194 644	176 671	165 150	171 335	153 393	141 965
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	586 441	567 434	555 065	548 261	529 316	517 254
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	60 971	56 704	55 169	54 895	50 639	49 146
Wholesale except motor vehicles	187 882	176 189	167 553	181 893	170 208	161 658
Retail trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	236 196	236 821	236 888	218 715	219 368	219 565
Hotels and restaurants	101 392	97 720	95 456	92 758	89 101	86 886
Transport, post and telecommunications	190 248	179 476	174 411	180 051	169 294	164 287
Transport	142 954	133 435	129 608	133 623	124 118	120 345
Post and telecommunications	47 294	46 041	44 803	46 428	45 176	43 942
Finance and business activities	477 170	458 854	447 843	442 983	424 713	413 891
Finance and insurance	95 144	90 607	86 921	95 144	90 607	86 921
Letting and sale of real estate	52 652	49 184	49 452	46 102	42 643	42 954
Business activities	329 374	319 063	311 470	301 737	291 463	284 016
Public and personal services	1 008 580	1 023 624	1 031 787	985 274	1 000 342	1 008 639
Public administration	163 609	157 102	154 958	163 608	157 101	154 957
Education	202 555	210 341	215 134	200 850	208 637	213 442
Health care activities	165 790	166 449	167 155	154 741	155 409	156 181
Social institutions etc.	324 578	331 701	336 676	324 578	331 701	336 676
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	152 048	158 031	157 863	141 497	147 494	147 383

¹ Includes employees temporarily on leave. ² Includes wage and salary earners temporarily on leave.

Table 357 Private consumption expenditure

	Current prices			2000 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2008*	2009*	2010*	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.					
Total private consumption expenditure	840 290	813 585	853 193	729 457	696 992	712 405
Household consumption on Danish territory	825 368	796 986	835 777	717 073	682 783	699 021
Food	83 817	80 258	82 566	68 298	65 430	67 122
Beverages and tobacco	37 856	38 351	41 367	33 782	33 602	33 986
Clothing and footwear	38 576	36 433	37 109	38 113	35 595	36 480
Housing	178 889	185 604	191 745	140 331	141 161	142 010
Electricity, gas and other fuels	49 328	46 452	54 578	37 224	36 135	39 982
Furnishing, household equipment etc.	46 704	44 304	45 173	41 440	38 235	38 850
Medical products and health services	22 451	23 172	23 221	20 328	20 673	20 583
Purchase of vehicles	40 118	27 996	37 315	38 300	26 885	36 072
Other transport and communication	78 746	74 308	77 371	69 063	65 839	65 663
Recreation and culture	93 020	85 523	87 185	87 137	79 400	79 765
Other goods and services	155 863	154 585	158 146	143 642	138 395	137 592
Balance of tourism, net	1 695	2 283	2 571	...	...	...
Income from tourism	-36 248	-35 482	-37 082	-32 758	-31 491	-32 334
Expenditure on tourism	37 942	37 765	39 653	34 752	35 045	35 052
Membership organizations etc.	13 227	14 316	14 845	10 345	10 617	10 602
Goods	395 280	364 018	389 439	350 276	324 538	339 955
Durable	93 369	77 827	85 848	94 725	79 851	88 580
Semi-durable	86 450	81 706	83 438	81 484	76 045	77 771
Non-durable	215 461	204 484	220 153	174 830	167 840	173 529
Services	430 088	432 968	446 338	366 454	357 573	358 945
Housing	178 889	185 604	191 745	140 331	141 161	142 010
Other services	251 199	247 364	254 593	226 808	216 441	216 918

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.

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Table 358 Capital formation

	Current prices			2000 prices, chain figures ¹		
	2008*	2009*	2010*	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.					
Machines and equipment	95 138	93 463	71 533	101 202	96 519	75 532
Transport	38 992	36 378	36 126	34 329	33 217	37 960
Buildings; facilities and installations	193 959	196 276	166 081	159 314	148 397	127 643
Housing	98 418	102 798	84 892	93 002	79 795	66 362
Other buildings	69 099	64 307	52 476	45 210	48 522	40 052
Civil engineering works	26 442	29 170	28 712	21 325	20 157	20 905
Livestock	11	-169	63	8	7	0
Valuables, net	2 915	3 315	2 890	2 438	2 605	2 304
Purchased and own-account computer software	31 575	33 960	33 254	32 591	34 370	33 577
Entertainment, literary and artistic originals	1 825	1 807	1 646	1 542	1 508	1 355
Mineral exploration	1 057	647	556	461	526	493
Total gross fixed capital formation	365 473	365 676	312 147	331 269	315 738	277 921
Of which: General government acquisition of new fixed assets	31 488	31 775	35 687	27 597	26 785	32 163
+ Change in stocks, net	15 156	15 727	-19 113	7 321	11 014	-13 248
Total gross capital formation	380 629	381 402	293 035	337 094	325 979	258 937
- Consumption of fixed capital	286 162	283 014	281 953	247 073	254 046	257 099
Total net capital formation	94 467	98 389	11 082	88 715	73 468	12 356

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

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Table 359 Gross fixed capital formation

	Current prices			2000-prices, chain figures ¹		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	DKK mio.					
Total gross fixed capital formation²	301 621	353 363	368 699	279 757	319 778	321 072
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	111 556	131 428	140 881	110 421	131 718	137 973
Building and construction	160 320	188 776	194 298	139 194	155 076	151 404
Other gross fixed capital formation.	29 745	33 159	33 519	29 888	33 243	32 901
Of which: General government	27 343	31 748	31 846	25 314	28 635	27 520
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	6 186	7 657	7 782	6 365	8 185	8 166
Building and construction	18 658	21 692	21 305	16 437	18 130	16 855
Other gross fixed capital formation.	2 499	2 399	2 760	2 532	2 427	2 738
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	18 009	21 359	26 469	15 927	18 473	22 011
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	9 013	10 890	12 793	8 365	10 078	11 540
Building and construction	7 809	9 298	12 355	6 448	7 311	9 202
Other gross fixed capital formation.	1 187	1 171	1 322	1 181	1 168	1 274
Manufacturing	28 676	31 579	34 902	26 909	29 203	31 247
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	18 740	20 302	19 978	17 708	19 012	18 215
Building and construction	5 642	6 733	9 919	4 957	5 680	7 956
Other gross fixed capital formation.	4 294	4 543	5 006	4 350	4 595	4 962
Electricity, gas and water supply	7 741	11 048	9 797	6 654	9 179	7 775
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	2 256	4 344	3 885	2 118	3 981	3 460
Building and construction	5 221	6 435	5 575	4 320	5 102	4 166
Other gross fixed capital formation.	263	269	337	266	272	332
Construction	6 875	9 079	8 190	6 699	8 746	7 696
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	5 442	6 794	5 904	5 372	6 677	5 695
Building and construction	1 158	1 825	1 697	1 015	1 538	1 361
Other gross fixed capital formation.	275	459	589	279	465	586
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	22 615	24 690	26 828	21 345	23 375	24 743
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	15 620	17 727	17 799	14 886	17 108	16 851
Building and construction	3 971	3 511	6 064	3 482	2 953	4 850
Other gross fixed capital formation.	3 024	3 452	2 964	3 064	3 491	2 941
Transport, post and telecommunications	39 167	48 144	48 687	36 911	45 091	43 842
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	24 233	27 514	33 526	23 430	26 897	31 648
Building and construction	10 659	15 056	10 908	9 017	12 235	8 346
Other gross fixed capital formation.	4 276	5 574	4 253	4 321	5 627	4 205
Finance and business activities	131 858	155 545	161 987	121 387	137 272	136 955
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	19 035	23 492	25 519	20 276	25 710	27 609
Building and construction	101 609	119 517	122 886	89 576	99 137	96 778
Other gross fixed capital formation.	11 214	12 536	13 582	11 355	12 679	13 437
Public and personal services	46 679	51 920	51 839	43 597	47 987	46 285
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	17 216	20 364	21 478	18 142	22 321	23 144
Building and construction	24 252	26 400	24 894	20 534	21 241	18 982
Other gross fixed capital formation.	5 212	5 155	5 467	5 063	4 967	5 173

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results. ² Ekskl. acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

Table 360 (page 1 of 2) Supply of goods. 2007

SITC	Danish turnover	Imports incl. customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for			
					Inter-mediate consumption	Household consumption	Government consumption ¹	Capital formation, stocks
DKK mio.								
0 Food and live animals	157 100	50 105	79 300	127 905	90 231	37 786	58	-169
00 Live animals other than animals of division 03	21 542	114	2 143	19 513	19 660	138	-	-285
01 Meat and meat preparations	36 584	7 294	27 033	16 844	6 206	10 517	-	121
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	33 344	4 184	12 484	25 045	18 928	6 178	-	-62
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates preparations and preparations thereof	12 466	10 396	13 889	8 973	8 207	591	-	175
04 Cereals and cereals preparations	15 062	4 528	5 147	14 443	9 879	4 761	-	-197
05 Vegetables and fruit	6 688	9 003	2 273	13 418	6 347	7 033	-	38
06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	3 946	2 166	2 099	4 014	2 491	1 547	-	-25
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2 401	3 036	1 172	4 264	1 438	2 796	-	31
08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	14 239	6 551	4 157	16 634	15 184	1 424	-	26
09 Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	10 829	2 832	8 903	4 757	1 892	2 800	58	8
1 Beverages and tobacco	11 996	6 673	5 410	13 259	4 330	8 980	-	-50
11 Beverages	8 862	5 553	3 942	10 473	3 629	6 867	-	-22
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3 133	1 120	1 468	2 786	701	2 113	-	-28
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	20 498	15 812	15 016	21 294	20 559	3 585	-	-2 849
21 Hides, skins and furskins, raw	3 755	1 006	3 756	1 005	293	-	-	712
22 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	1 287	1 324	364	2 246	2 182	10	-	54
23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	72	281	124	228	221	-	-	7
24 Cork and wood	2 561	6 198	756	8 004	6 615	1 276	-	113
25 Pulp and waste paper	47	438	84	400	402	-	-	-2
26 Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	662	288	544	405	382	12	-	12
27 Crude fertilizers other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	2 588	1 204	898	2 894	2 666	119	-	110
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	890	787	2 962	-1 285	2 646	-	-	-3 931
29 Crude animals and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	8 636	4 287	5 527	7 396	5 150	2 169	-	77
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	134 641	59 787	60 478	133 950	109 006	20 578	-	4 366
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	325	3 630	66	3 889	3 702	99	-	88
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	81 705	54 329	48 765	87 269	74 062	9 165	-	4 042
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	30 374	66	8 961	21 479	18 693	2 549	-	236
35 Electric current	22 236	1 762	2 686	21 313	12 548	8 764	-	-
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4 188	3 404	2 479	5 113	4 894	167	-	53
41 Animal oils and fats	1 517	921	1 062	1 376	1 343	28	-	5
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	1 983	1 727	1 080	2 630	2 440	126	-	64
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.	688	756	337	1 107	1 110	13	-	-16
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c	74 364	55 966	66 227	64 103	52 981	5 900	4 144	1 078
51 Organic chemicals	8 329	5 120	7 393	6 056	5 751	73	-	231
52 Inorganic chemicals	891	2 548	661	2 779	2 733	28	-	17
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	4 198	3 657	3 411	4 444	3 948	347	-	149
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	38 890	15 550	37 134	17 306	10 054	2 892	4 144	216
55 Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations	2 740	4 948	3 228	4 459	2 113	2 200	-	147

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 360 (page 2 of 2) Supply of goods. 2007

SITC	Danish turnover	Imports incl. customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for				
					Inter-mediate consumption	Household consumption	Government consumption ¹	Capital formation, stocks	
DKK mio.									
56	Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	139	1 251	101	1 288	1 308	41	-	-61
57	Plastics in primary forms	970	10 190	1 839	9 321	9 232	2	-	87
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	8 087	6 602	4 742	9 948	9 587	147	-	213
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	10 120	6 100	7 718	8 501	8 254	170	-	78
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	100 333	91 953	53 459	138 827	125 970	5 999	438	6 420
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	50	870	305	615	471	117	-	27
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 886	4 265	1 331	4 820	4 448	176	-	196
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	13 121	6 741	4 196	15 666	14 486	495	-	686
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	8 516	11 604	4 710	15 410	14 104	913	438	-46
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	6 142	8 328	6 711	7 759	5 519	1 475	-	765
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	22 173	8 226	9 033	21 365	18 819	1 362	-	1 184
67	Iron and steel	5 737	24 018	8 628	21 127	20 665	9	-	454
68	Non-ferrous metals	3 804	8 635	3 330	9 109	8 897	15	-	197
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	38 905	19 267	15 215	42 957	38 560	1 438	-	2 958
7	Machinery and transport equipment	140 080	187 247	125 903	201 424	85 738	31 246	356	84 084
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	30 957	13 128	21 201	22 885	16 915	80	-	5 889
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	19 654	18 789	17 007	21 436	4 491	335	-	16 610
73	Metal working machinery	1 327	2 289	1 150	2 466	600	-	-	1 865
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	41 534	27 210	33 197	35 547	21 549	178	-	13 820
75	Office machines; automatic data processing machines	2 048	23 593	8 229	17 411	3 885	3 283	5	10 239
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	7 753	19 104	11 882	14 975	8 119	3 815	-	3 042
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)	20 623	26 420	14 693	32 349	22 573	3 898	2	5 876
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	9 032	45 033	13 085	40 981	6 453	19 290	349	14 889
79	Other transport equipment	7 152	11 682	5 459	13 375	1 154	367	-	11 854
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	92 198	81 882	77 068	97 012	52 686	25 822	1 004	17 499
81	Prefabricated buildings, sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	4 927	3 551	2 152	6 326	3 538	805	4	1 980
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	21 953	9 004	15 104	15 853	3 006	5 492	151	7 204
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	16	1 302	563	756	138	520	-	98
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	3 383	24 970	17 707	10 647	1 534	8 487	-	626
85	Footwear	359	5 484	2 786	3 058	329	2 240	7	482
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	359	5 484	2 786	3 058	329	2 240	7	482
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	2 075	3 104	1 442	3 738	2 425	1 080	36	196
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c	45 210	24 479	23 370	46 319	35 633	7 031	791	2 863
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC	36	1 715	153	1 598	1 680	-100	-	18
93	Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	-	1 570	85	1 485	1 485	-	-	-
96	Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender	36	2	22	15	0	1	-	14
97	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	-	144	45	98	195	-100	-	4

Table 361 Gross domestic product by regions and provinces. 2009

	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Annual average real growth 2003-2009	Average real growth 2009
	current prices DKK mio.	current prices DKK 1 000	the whole country = 100	per cent	
Denmark²	1 656 108	300	100	0.5	-5.2
Region Hovedstaden	605 965	363	121	1.4	-3.2
Province København By	281 681	419	140	1.0	-2.5
Province København Omegn	202 193	396	132	1.7	-3.8
Province Nordsjælland	112 730	253	84	0.9	-3.6
Province Bornholm	9 361	220	73	-0.3	-7.4
Region Sjælland	179 668	219	73	0.4	-4.5
Province Østsjælland	52 479	224	75	0.5	-5.9
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	127 189	217	72	0.3	-4.0
Region Syddanmark	321 161	268	89	0.1	-7.7
Province Fyn	116 957	241	80	-0.3	-7.5
Province Syddjylland	204 203	285	95	0.4	-7.7
Region Midtjylland	350 936	281	94	0.8	-5.1
Province Vestjylland	222 915	271	90	0.9	-5.0
Province Østjylland	128 021	300	100	0.7	-5.4
Region Nordjylland	155 812	269	90	0.2	-6.4
Province Nordjylland	155 812	269	90	0.2	-6.4
Outside the regions ³	42 567	0	0	-6.2	-10.4

¹ It is not possible to calculate GDP per capita outside the regions. ² Figures for the whole country correspond to earlier figures – National accounts, November version 2004-2009. ³ Activities that cannot be allocated to any county. Primary activities in the North Sea.

www.statbank.dk/rnat111 and rnat21

Table 362 Input-output table. 2007

	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.	9 641	58 632	11 938	2 355	446	12	85	1 976	85 085
Manufacturing	15 251	107 711	965	46 264	20 135	8 092	17 001	10 709	226 127
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 504	7 254	3 558	201	4 140	1 186	2 002	4 302	24 146
Construction	1 593	2 980	3 814	1 870	2 404	5 923	32 563	7 031	58 178
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	5 576	37 617	494	26 907	17 537	8 808	9 017	12 527	118 481
Transport, post and telecommunications	1 074	14 335	466	1 921	32 803	33 795	19 707	18 614	122 715
Finance and business activities	8 885	37 495	3 057	29 714	59 954	18 879	123 615	48 026	329 624
Public and personal services	1 372	5 383	402	679	5 781	3 221	14 294	32 316	63 448
Total use of domestic products	44 895	271 406	24 693	109 910	143 201	79 915	218 283	135 501	1 027 804
Imports incl. customs duties	13 414	173 334	4 965	30 455	48 850	183 572	34 236	33 338	522 164
Taxes on products, net and VAT	3 267	3 854	180	1 691	5 743	6 731	19 748	26 764	67 979
Uses at market prices	61 576	448 593	29 838	142 056	197 794	270 219	272 268	195 603	1 617 946
Other taxes linked to production, net.	-6 062	-922	50	42	-205	-487	9 641	-3 160	-1 104
Compensation of employees	10 769	143 923	5 958	64 386	149 526	63 089	169 202	322 415	929 268
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	69 033	59 235	21 650	16 874	57 580	49 588	175 525	58 007	507 490
Gross output at basic prices	135 316	650 830	57 495	223 357	404 694	382 408	626 636	572 866	3 053 601
	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 formation				
	DKK mio. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	3 654	1 087	1	-	289	3 075	42 124	50 231	135 316
Manufacturing	51 309	1 097	34 064	-	2 154	9 095	326 983	424 703	650 830
Electricity, gas and water supply	21 968	-	-	-	284	231	10 867	33 349	57 495
Construction	4 100	6 730	112	152 607	131	-	1 500	165 179	223 357
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	167 000	2 802	20 435	-	4 581	1 591	89 803	286 213	404 694
Transport, post and telecommunications	39 984	769	7	-	2 012	0	216 921	259 693	382 408
Finance and business activities	214 582	4 854	5 529	13 221	16 614	380	41 832	297 012	626 636
Public and personal services	86 387	415 494	9	168	3 891	0	3 469	509 417	572 866
Total use of domestic products	588 984	432 834	60 157	165 995	29 956	14 372	733 499	2 025 798	3 053 601
Imports incl. custom duties	127 186	4 958	62 948	357	5 339	10 321	116 527	327 636	849 800
Tourism revenues etc.	-35 796	-	-	-	-	-	35 796	-	-
Taxes on products, net. and VAT	140 034	2 187	17 945	27 946	732	85	-582	188 348	256 327
Use at market prices	820 408	439 979	141 050	194 298	36 028	24 778	885 241	2 541 782	4 159 728

 www.statbank.dk/natio1

Table 363 Fixed capital

	Current prices			2000-prices, chain figures ¹		
	2008*	2009*	2010*	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.					
Total gross capital stock, opening stock	9 600 654	9 848 663	9 878 855	7 672 881	7 786 227	7 846 931
Other machinery and equipment	1 104 140	1 108 575	1 097 545	1 043 729	1 065 671	1 064 613
Transport equipment	438 243	463 908	480 174	392 799	409 893	423 584
Buildings and structures	7 877 745	8 088 800	8 110 526	6 074 125	6 145 365	6 189 924
Dwellings	4 180 575	4 292 175	4 325 157	3 340 565	3 387 051	3 422 423
Non-residential buildings	2 422 767	2 494 658	2 497 212	1 836 929	1 855 950	1 859 572
Other structures	1 274 403	1 301 966	1 288 156	901 713	908 174	914 422
Livestock	7 753	7 685	7 623	6 300	6 132	6 133
Computer software	138 468	144 443	148 200	136 964	143 884	147 553
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	11 510	11 813	11 853	9 745	9 807	9 681
Mineral exploration	22 795	23 440	22 935	19 054	19 290	19 458
Total consumption of fixed capital	286 162	283 638	...	256 573	257 963	...
Other machinery and equipment	76 960	74 878	...	79 181	78 697	...
Transport equipment	33 108	33 596	...	33 205	33 737	...
Buildings and structures	144 558	144 813	...	114 060	116 131	...
Dwellings	63 859	65 268	...	51 409	52 949	...
Non-residential buildings	47 501	47 450	...	40 306	40 455	...
Other structures	33 198	32 095	...	22 514	22 877	...
Livestock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Computer software	28 868	27 834	...	28 524	27 503	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	1 848	1 755	...	1 552	1 456	...
Mineral exploration	819	762	...	700	712	...
Total net capital stock, opening stock	5 252 737	5 375 117	5 355 162	4 194 081	4 245 357	4 251 278
Other machinery and equipment	594 275	598 202	586 509	568 622	582 676	577 897
Transport equipment	259 892	271 869	276 910	232 303	238 077	243 477
Buildings and structures	4 296 132	4 399 393	4 382 988	3 301 404	3 331 948	3 334 421
Dwellings	2 270 780	2 330 929	2 337 768	1 807 328	1 831 411	1 841 200
Non-residential buildings	1 307 189	1 342 017	1 335 395	989 934	1 000 158	995 870
Other structures	718 164	726 447	709 824	508 239	505 399	503 007
Livestock	7 753	7 685	7 623	5 938	5 781	5 781
Computer software	76 250	79 152	82 661	77 977	81 524	84 657
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	6 283	6 385	6 396	5 319	5 300	5 224
Mineral exploration	12 152	12 430	12 076	10 158	10 229	10 245

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

www.statbank.dk/nat08 and [nat04](http://www.statbank.dk/nat04)

Table 364 Financial accounts. Denmark and rest of the world

	2007	2008*	2009*
	————— current prices, DKK mio. —————		
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	485 570	48 397	68 987
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	129	53	372
Currency and deposits	304 277	33 009	-147 515
Securities other than shares	101 879	-105 137	147 845
Loans	-3 597	96 908	30 301
Shares and other equity	68 995	4 165	43 073
Insurance technical reserves	-1 725	-506	1 600
Other accounts receivable	15 612	19 906	-6 688
Financial liabilities	508 876	94 967	127 755
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	232 241	96 270	-164 787
Securities other than shares	88 802	-79 851	179 363
Loans	70 642	115 501	41 616
Shares and other equity	106 329	-48 653	81 243
Insurance technical reserves	1 120	-2 380	1 610
Other accounts receivable	9 742	14 080	-11 290
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-23 306	-46 569	-58 767
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	25 539	266 227	-173 564
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-32 278	-7 115	3 373
Securities other than shares	10 794	500 939	-213 816
Loans	1 040	-1 107	6 813
Shares and other equity*	52 704	-220 418	33 563
Insurance technical reserves	-183	-645	780
Other accounts receivable	-6 539	-5 426	-4 277
Financial liabilities	-64 605	210 622	-67 160
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-19 534	-31 441	6 708
Securities other than shares	-30 305	547 471	-217 340
Loans	-10 668	-28 154	-10 501
Shares and other equity*	7	-275 381	151 544
Insurance technical reserves	-18	-52	-18
Other accounts receivable	-4 087	-1 821	2 447
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	4 059 110	4 373 682	4 268 734
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	1 215 884	1 241 778	1 097 636
Securities other than shares	1 330 956	1 726 758	1 660 787
Loans	428 846	524 647	561 761
Shares and other equity*	965 149	748 896	825 532
Insurance technical reserves	14 300	13 149	15 529
Other accounts receivable	103 975	118 454	107 489
Financial liabilities	3 952 302	4 257 891	4 318 486
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	801 134	865 963	707 884
Securities other than shares	996 736	1 464 356	1 426 379
Loans	584 071	671 418	702 533
Shares and other equity*	1 409 017	1 084 983	1 317 770
Insurance technical reserves	8 001	5 568	7 160
Other accounts receivable	153 343	165 603	156 760
Net financial assets	106 808	115 791	-49 752

Note: Financial accounts figures for the rest of the world are drawn up from the point of view of the rest of the world. Thus, a financial asset held by the rest of the world is a liability for Denmark and vice versa.

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Table 365 Financial accounts. General government

	2007	2008*	2009*
	————— current prices, DKK mio. —————		
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	14 614	159 527	69 471
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	17 989	146 869	-76 797
Securities other than shares	3 351	-27 632	55 784
Loans	13 984	34 483	38 571
Shares and other equity	7 966	-2 032	1 867
Insurance technical reserves	48	-41	8
Other accounts receivable	-28 724	7 880	50 039
Financial liabilities	-66 744	102 644	116 011
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	209	885	324
Securities other than shares	-66 099	96 700	73 848
Loans	24 304	7 489	5 325
Shares and other equity	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-25 158	-2 430	36 514
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	81 358	56 883	-46 541
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	2 511	24 799	-7 567
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	233
Securities other than shares	-3 737	2 243	2 459
Loans	-657	2 074	265
Shares and other equity*	9 275	-18	-438
Insurance technical reserves	12	16	11
Other accounts receivable	-2 382	20 483	-10 098
Financial liabilities	-12 497	32 713	-10 043
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-15 735	21 086	-13 820
Loans	3 238	11 627	3 766
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-	-	-
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	852 924	1 037 250	1 099 153
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	153 067	299 935	223 371
Securities other than shares	154 857	129 469	187 712
Loans	152 475	189 031	227 868
Shares and other equity*	264 607	262 558	263 986
Insurance technical reserves	625	600	619
Other accounts receivable	127 293	155 656	195 597
Financial liabilities	788 092	923 449	1 029 417
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	13 297	14 182	14 506
Securities other than shares	483 522	601 307	661 335
Loans	170 984	190 101	199 192
Shares and other equity*	•	•	•
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	120 289	117 860	154 385
Net financial assets	64 831	113 800	69 735

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

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Table 366 Financial accounts. Corporate sector

	2007	2008*	2009*
	————— current prices, DKK mio. —————		
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	1 484 550	1 099 640	11 579
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-129	-53	-372
Currency and deposits	489 718	436 633	-377 954
Securities other than shares	270 647	631 694	156 987
Loans	446 897	513 989	-26 383
Shares and other equity	239 816	-490 191	278 742
Insurance technical reserves	2 521	-4 202	868
Other accounts receivable	35 081	11 770	-20 311
Financial liabilities	1 461 997	1 049 541	-114 002
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	638 591	521 207	-418 589
Securities other than shares	359 621	483 723	92 551
Loans	134 955	389 166	-82 277
Shares and other equity	225 773	-470 321	245 386
Insurance technical reserves	80 849	78 173	78 590
Other accounts receivable	22 208	47 593	-29 661
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	22 553	50 099	125 580
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	-485 614	-1 401 088	526 893
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	1 276	750	13 484
Currency and deposits	13 894	-25 677	2 353
Securities other than shares	-80 068	100 837	-10 468
Loans	-34 367	1 112	19 167
Shares and other equity*	-379 894	-1 458 586	505 194
Insurance technical reserves	393	488	342
Other accounts receivable	-6 848	-20 010	-3 179
Financial liabilities	-387 658	-1 903 517	650 476
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	1 744	-17 836	5 083
Securities other than shares	-26 113	31 357	13 851
Loans	-62	11 415	14 545
Shares and other equity*	-312 925	-1 903 550	557 952
Insurance technical reserves	-47 974	-12 515	59 272
Other accounts receivable	-2 329	-12 387	-227
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	14 286 822	13 985 373	14 523 845
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	10 780	11 477	24 590
Currency and deposits	2 048 411	2 459 366	2 083 766
Securities other than shares	3 140 896	3 873 426	4 019 944
Loans	4 045 482	4 560 583	4 553 368
Shares and other equity*	4 234 343	2 285 566	3 069 503
Insurance technical reserves	29 663	25 948	27 158
Other accounts receivable	777 247	769 006	745 517
Financial liabilities	16 134 391	15 280 415	15 816 889
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	3 431 462	3 934 833	3 521 327
Securities other than shares	3 324 600	3 839 678	3 946 080
Loans	1 690 459	2 091 040	2 023 308
Shares and other equity*	5 308 504	2 934 634	3 737 973
Insurance technical reserves	1 750 030	1 815 688	1 953 550
Other accounts receivable	629 334	664 541	634 653
Net financial assets	-1 847 569	-1 295 042	-1 293 044

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

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Table 367 Financial accounts. Household sector

	2007	2008*	2009*
	————— current prices, DKK mio. —————		
Financial account (transactions)			
Financial assets	181 758	46 118	92 630
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	59 057	1 850	19 213
Securities other than shares	8 688	2 710	-11 320
Loans	5	-81	68
Shares and other equity	15 325	-30 916	2 948
Insurance technical reserves	81 125	80 542	77 724
Other accounts receivable	17 557	-7 987	3 997
Financial liabilities	262 363	106 530	112 903
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	2 240	1 064	3 536
Loans	227 388	133 144	77 892
Shares and other equity	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	32 735	-27 677	31 475
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-80 606	-60 412	-20 272
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	-41 854	-533 422	239 184
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	594	-16 485	5 833
Securities other than shares	769	-4 602	4 054
Loans	-	-	-
Shares and other equity*	4 997	-499 909	171 177
Insurance technical reserves	-48 214	-12 425	58 120
Other accounts receivable	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	-35 935	15 948	-1 810
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	-89	-497	-462
Loans	-26 493	7 190	18 438
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	-9 353	9 254	-19 786
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	4 063 464	3 576 160	3 907 975
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	828 532	813 898	838 944
Securities other than shares	196 373	194 481	187 215
Loans	177	97	164
Shares and other equity*	1 253 422	722 597	896 722
Insurance technical reserves	1 713 443	1 781 559	1 917 403
Other accounts receivable	71 516	63 529	67 526
Financial liabilities	2 376 754	2 499 232	2 610 325
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Securities other than shares	18 224	18 791	21 865
Loans	2 181 466	2 321 800	2 418 129
Shares and other equity*	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	177 064	158 642	170 331
Net financial assets	1 686 710	1 076 928	1 297 650

Note 1: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

www.statbank.dk/nat10, nat11, nat12 and nat13

Note 2: Figures for the household sector includes figures for non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.		
A. Current receipts, total	1 165 557	951 798	1 050 549
Export of goods (fob)	582 952	491 090	539 434
Services ¹	369 385	295 909	336 769
Compensation of employees	4 592	4 783	3 495
Investment income	184 980	135 297	147 514
Current transfers from EU	9 154	10 212	9 277
Other current transfers	14 494	14 510	14 060
B. Current expenditure, total	1 119 371	892 773	954 978
Import of goods (fob)	578 704	448 370	488 756
Services ¹	317 829	272 261	285 058
Compensation of employees	20 302	18 260	17 897
Investment income	151 056	100 779	109 810
Current transfers to EU	18 998	19 776	19 172
Other current transfers	32 481	33 326	34 285
C. Current account, net (A-B)	46 187	59 028	95 571
D. Capital account, net	383	-260	744
E. Financial account, net	-3 025	-39 332	21 639
Direct investments	-60 708	-20 984	-19 928
Abroad	-72 071	-36 882	-17 846
In Denmark	11 364	15 898	-2 082
Portfolio investments	53 022	74 210	-4 708
Assets	-40 405	-125 943	-90 665
Liabilities	93 427	200 154	85 957
Financial derivatives	14 386	16 367	27 116
Other investments	34 631	63 144	45 325
Assets	-107 711	192 677	-44 603
Liabilities	142 342	-129 532	89 927
Exchange reserves	-44 354	-172 070	-26 164
F. Errors and omissions ,net (-C-D-E)	-43 544	-19 434	-117 955

¹ See split-up of services in section External trade, *International trade in services*.

www.statbank.dk/bop6

	Goods and services, net ¹	Investment income, net ¹	Balance of payments current account, net ¹		Net foreign liabilities at end of year ²		
	DKK mio.	DKK mio.	DKK mio.	As percentage of gross domestic product	DKK mio.	As percentage of gross domestic product	Per capita in DKK
1960	-458	33	-407	-1.0	417	1.0	90
1970	-3 452	-334	-4 077	-3.4	14 929	12.6	3 016
1975	-1 800	-1 866	-3 176	-1.5	26 818	12.4	5 294
1980	-4 090	-9 580	-13 400	-3.6	99 700	26.7	19 457
1985	-533	-27 045	-28 833	-4.7	243 500	39.6	47 593
1990	41 863	-33 891	3 425	0.4	282 000	34.2	54 795
1995	41 306	-25 815	7 153	0.7	268 000	26.3	50 657
2000	77 693	-33 001	18 208	1.4	218 000	16.8	40 754
2005	82 229	13 671	67 137	4.3	-61 000	-3.9	-11 239
2010*	102 389	37 704	95 571	5.5	-167 000	-9.6	-30 033

¹ Figures for 1988 and onwards changed in accordance with the IMF fifth Balance of Payments Manual and with the Faroe Islands and Greenland being foreign. ² From 1991 and onwards figures are compiled by Danmarks Nationalbank's revised external debt figures.

Source (for liabilities): Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statistikbanken.dk/bop6

Table 370	Foreign debt		
31 December	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK bn.		
INSTRUMENTS			
Assets, total	3 744	4 044	4 550
Assets, total excl. exchange reserves	3 518	3 644	4 118
Direct investment	1 021	1 093	1 241
Portfolio investment	1 231	1 534	1 772
Equity securities	449	609	741
Debt securities	782	925	1 031
Financial derivatives, net	84	23	39
Other investment	1 182	995	1 066
Exchange reserves	226	400	432
Liabilities, total	3 842	3 969	4 383
Liabilities, total excl. exchange reserves	3 722	3 964	4 378
Direct investment	802	780	805
Portfolio investment	1 440	1 709	1 971
Equity securities	242	348	520
Debt securities	1 198	1 361	1 451
Other investment	1 480	1 475	1 602
Exchange reserves	121	5	5
SECTORS			
Assets, total	3 744	4 044	4 550
Private, companies and households	2 172	2 469	2 877
General government sector	24	30	36
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	1 322	1 146	1 205
Danmarks Nationalbank	226	400	432
Liabilities, total	3 842	3 969	4 383
Private, companies and households	1 413	1 529	1 779
General government sector	239	267	285
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	2 070	2 168	2 314
Danmarks Nationalbank	121	5	5
Net liabilities, total (liabilities-assets)	99	-76	-167
Private, companies and households	-759	-940	-1 099
General government sector	215	237	249
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)	747	1 022	1 109
Danmarks Nationalbank	-105	-395	-428

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Public finance

1

Public sector

Composition of the public sector

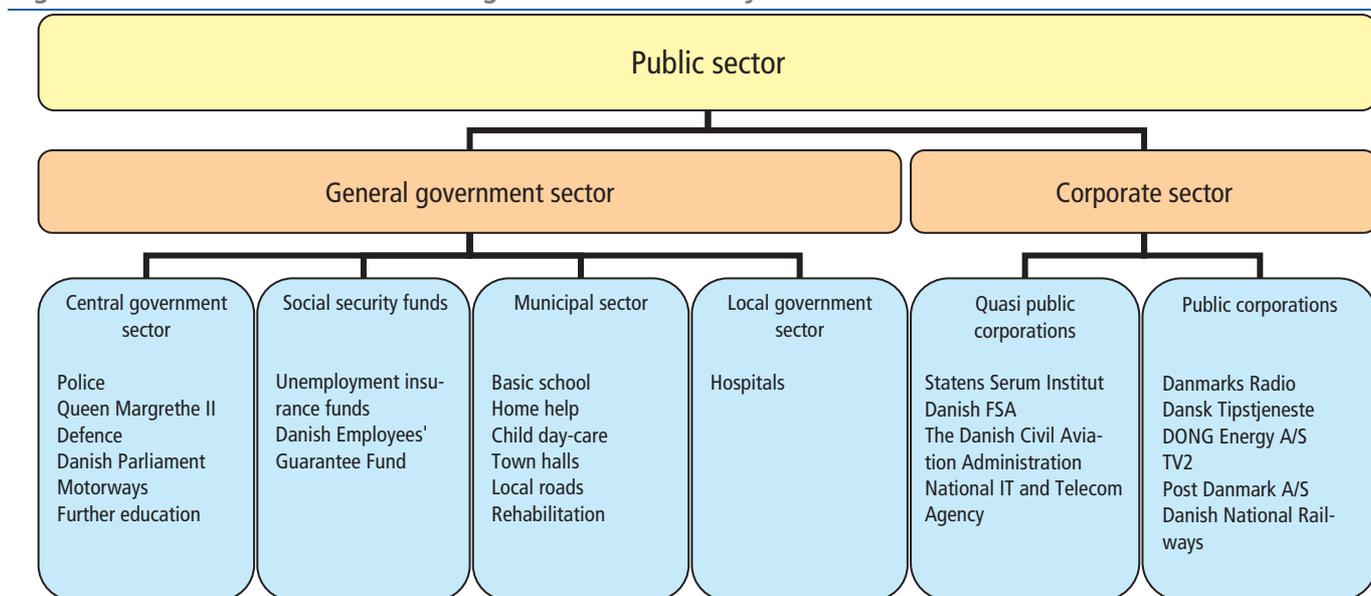
The public sector comprises the general government sector and public enterprises and quasi public corporations (corporate sector).

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

The corporate sector is composed of institutions that are run commercially. The difference between public enterprises and quasi public corporations is that they are part of the public system of accounting whose accounts are integrated into state or regional accounts (e.g. municipal utility enterprises), while public corporations are organised as a company or similar according to civil law and are owned or controlled by public authorities (e.g. DONG Energy A/S and the Danish National Railways). This implies that the quasi corporations are 100 per cent controlled by the general government sector, while the public enterprises are controlled to a lesser extent.

In the following, a number of designations are used in describing the public area. It will be explicitly stated if the description also comprises the public corporate sector. Otherwise, figures only relate to the general government sector.

Figure 1 General government sector by areas



The structural reform of Danish municipalities 2007

The structural reform of Danish municipalities came into force on 1 January 2007 and gave rise to major changes in the public sector. The reform consists of three main elements: A new municipal map of Denmark, a new distribution of tasks and a reform of financing and monetary equalization.

The changes in the municipal structure implied that the number of municipalities was reduced from 271 to 98. In addition to this, the counties were abolished and 5 regions were established.

There was at the same time a change in the distribution of tasks between the central government, region and local government. For example, the responsibility of most tasks related to nature and the environment was transferred from the counties to the municipalities, while the general government sector became responsible for, among other tasks, further education, which was transferred from the counties.

Similarly, the redistribution of tasks among the sectors has resulted in an adjustment of the municipal system of monetary equalization reflecting the distribution of the new tasks. Hospitals are to be co-funded by the municipalities.

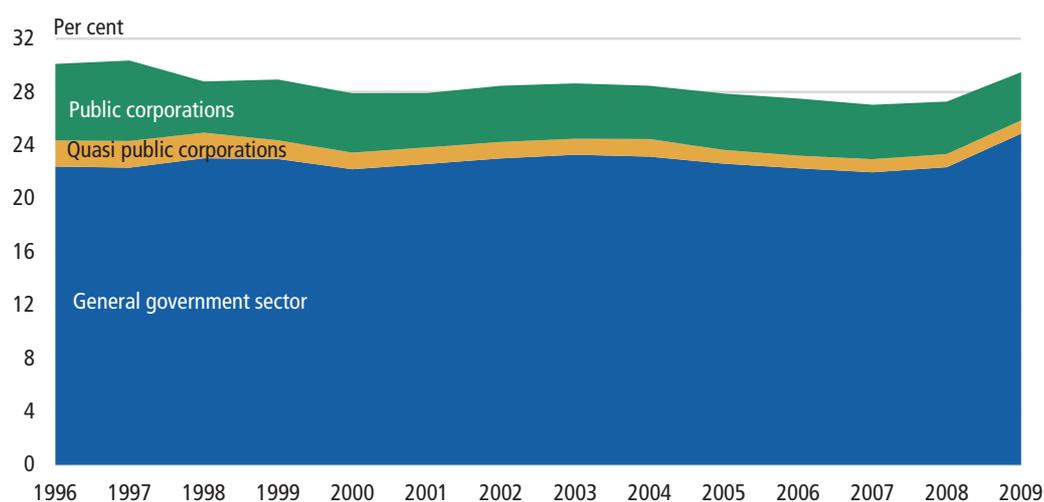
2

Developments in the public sector

The size of the public sector has remained constant since 1995

Since 1995, compared with the total Danish economy, the size of the public sector has remained constant between 27 and 30 per cent of gross domestic product at factor cost, GDP.

Figure 2 GDP at factor cost for the public sector as a percentage of GDP at total factor cost for the total Danish economy



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and off14

Compensation of employees in the public sector accounts for about 1/3 of total wages and salaries paid to employees in the Danish economy, while investments have ranged around 13-18 per cent of total investments in the Danish economy during recent years. 90 per cent of expenditure on wages and salaries in the public

sector can be ascribed to institutions under the general government sector, while investments are more evenly distributed between market units and the general government sector.

In recent years a number of privatisations within the public corporate sector have been implemented. This has reduced the size of the public sector.

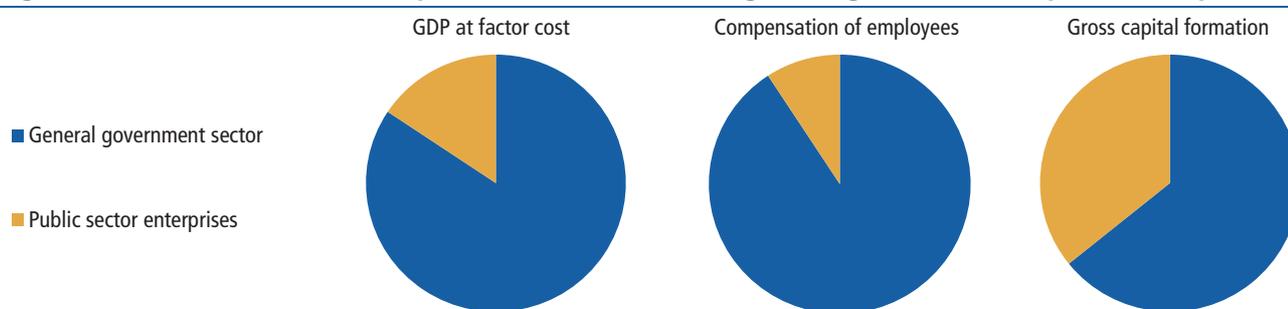
TDC A/S is an example of a company that has shifted status from public corporation to private enterprise, and consequently the company is no longer part of the public sector.

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

16 per cent of the public sector's GDP at factor costs were created by public corporations in 2009, but only 9 per cent of total wage and salary costs were paid by the public corporations. At the same time, the public corporations account for 36 per cent of total gross capital formation of the public sector.

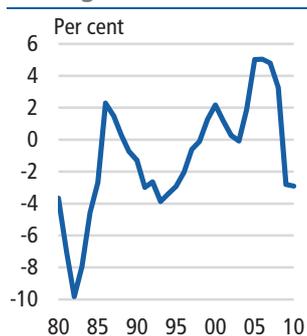
Figure 3

The public sector divided into general gov. sector and public enterprises. 2009



www.statbank.dk/off14

Figure 4
Public sector surplus (net lending) as a percentage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and [off3](http://www.statbank.dk/off3)

Deficit on public finances in 2010

2010 showed a deficit on public finances. Between 1999 and 2008, there has been a surplus on public finances, except for a small deficit in 2003.

The years between 1975 and 1998 were primarily influenced by a deficit on public finances, except for the period between 1986 and 1987 which saw a short period of economic recovery.

Changes in the economic business cycle have a significant influence on public finances. Periods of economic recovery reduce the costs of unemployment benefits and simultaneously increase revenue from taxes and duties. The opposite applies in periods of recession.

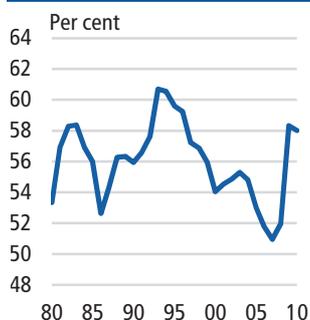
Fall in net debt of the public sector between 1999 and 2008

A surplus or a deficit on public finances impacts the public debt. The size of net debt is significant to the future economic development by having an impact on the fiscal-policy scope in the future. The municipal and regional sectors are not entitled to incur any debt by themselves. Consequently, the large fluctuations in net debt are primarily due to debt incurred by the central government sector.

Since its peak in 1998, public net debt has declined from 35.1 per cent of GDP to a positive net worth of 6.6 per cent of GDP in 2008. In 2010 the net worth was 1.1 pct of GDP.

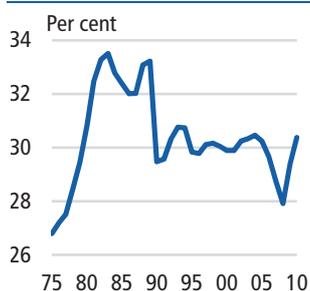
3 General government sector, public expenditure

Figure 5
Current and capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and off3

Figure 6
Employment in the general government sector as a percentage of total employment



www.statbank.dk/nat18 and nat18x

Increase in public expenditure in 2009

The size of the general government sector is decided politically and depends on economic and social structure conditions. The expansion of, e.g. education, social conditions and hospitals in the 1970s gave rise to a sharp growth of the public sector. Furthermore, women's participation in the labour market resulted in an increasing demand for child care.

The increase in the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP peaked in 1994. Between 1994 and 2008, there has been a tendency towards a fall in the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP. In 2009 the proportion of current and capital expenditure of GDP increased and now accounts for 58.3 per cent of GDP. The level is nearly unchanged in 2010, where the proportion of current and capital expenditure was 58.0 per cent of GDP.

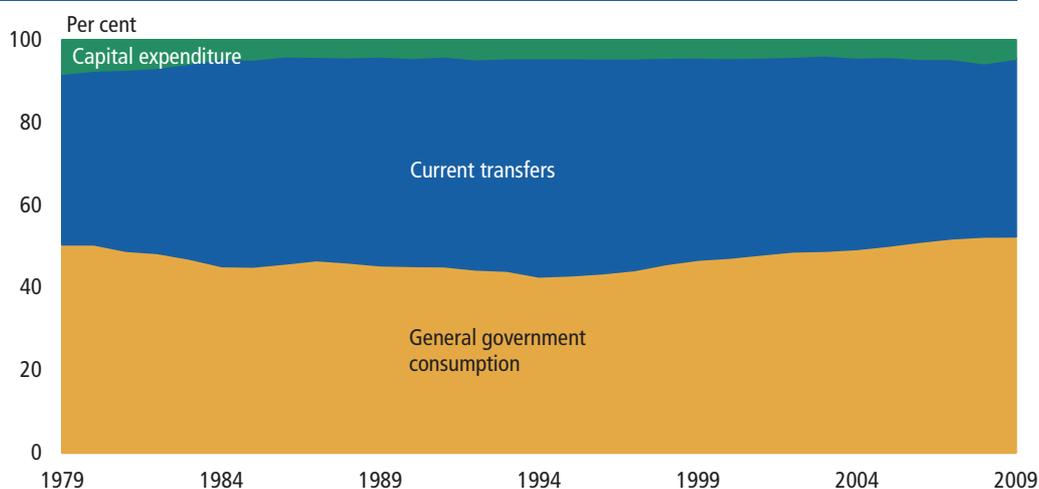
Stagnation in the number employed by the public sector since 1993

The most important factor of production in connection with public production is labour (e.g. teachers, doctors and employees in public administration). About 2/3 of general government consumption comprise wages and salaries. In 1970, the number employed by the general government sector amounted to 21.2 per cent of the total number employed. In 1993, this proportion had increased to about 30.8 per cent, but has since then remained largely constant.

Expenditure by type of transaction

Expenditure by type of transaction shows general government expenditure divided by activities. The distribution of expenditure by type of transaction distinguishes between consumption, current transfers and capital expenditure. Consequently, expenditure by type of transaction shows whether expenditure covers intermediate consumption, reallocation, or capital formation. General government consumption mainly comprises salaries and purchases of goods used in the production of services, which are made available to the public. Current transfers are primarily transfers to households, including pensions and unemployment benefits. Capital expenditure covers, e.g. investments in schools, hospitals, and roads.

Figure 7 Public expenditure¹ by type of transaction



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

www.statbank.dk/off14 and off3

From 1975 until the mid-1990s, public expenditure accounted for a falling share of total public expenditure, while current transfers accounted for an increasing share. From the mid-1990s until 2008, there was a slight increase in the share of public consumption expenditure, while current transfers accounted for a minor fall. The percentage of capital expenditure has fallen until the mid-1980s, but has since then showed a relatively constant share of public expenditure.

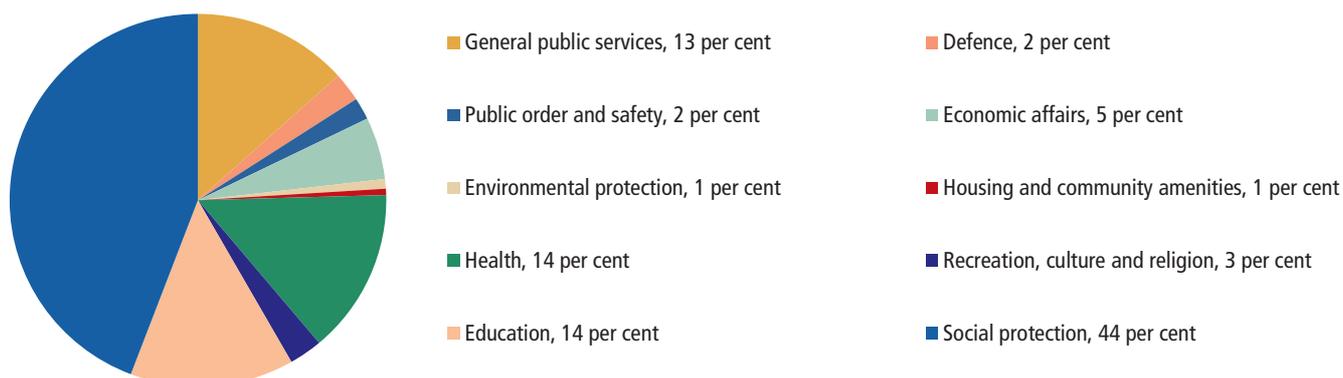
Public expenditure by function

The distribution of expenditure by function distinguishes public expenditure by function. Public expenditure by function provides an overview of the mutual size distribution of expenditure among the individual categories, e.g. health, defence, education, etc.

The distribution of expenditure by function has been more or less stable since 1970. However, there has been a slight increase in expenditure on social conditions, which has been compensated for by a reduction in the proportion of expenditure on overall general government services and economic services.

Figure 8

Current and capital expenditure by function. 2010



www.statbank.dk/off23

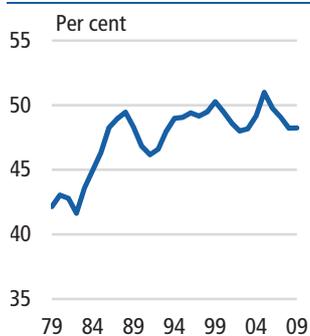
Expenditure on overall public services along with defence, public order and safety, are categories for which expenditure has historically been the basis for the general government sector. Expenditure on general public services amounts to 13 per cent of total public expenditure and comprises general government administration, etc. Defence, public order and safety both respectively accounted for 2.0 per of the resources.

Education, health and social security are functions which are considered core services in a modern welfare state. 72.6 per cent of expenditure in 2010 was spent on these important functions. Expenditure on social security accounts for the largest amount of resources (44.2 per cent). This includes expenditure on, e.g. old-age pension, unemployment benefits, and cash benefits. Expenditure on education and health amounts to 14.1 per cent and 14.3 per cent of total expenditure, respectively. 5.4 per cent of expenditure was spent on economic services, which include especially expenditure on economic, trade, labour market plus transport, communication, and other business services. 0.6 per cent and 2.8 per cent, respectively, are spent on housing and public facilities and on religion, leisure and culture.

4

Funding general government expenditure

Figure 9
Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nat01 and off12

Taxes as per cent of GDP relatively stable since 1988

General government expenditure is reflected in a similar need for funding where taxes and duties in particular play a decisive role.

In the years from 1975 to 1988, the share of taxes and duties of GDP increased from 38.4 per cent to 49.4 per cent. Since 1988, this proportion has remained almost constant and was 48.2 per cent in 2009.

No changes in the tax structure for 30 years

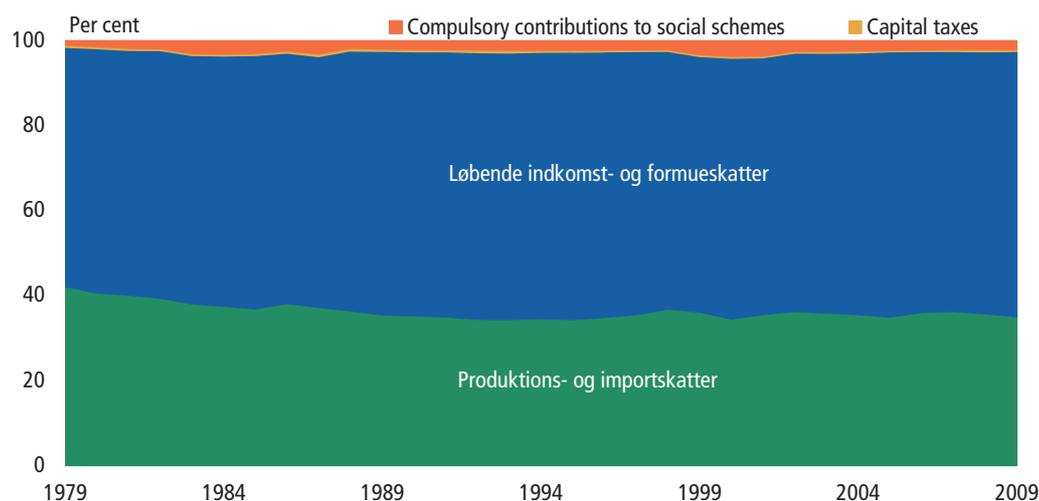
Total taxes can be divided into four main types: Income and property taxes, production and import taxes, capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social security schemes.

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

Production and import taxes are other large items, which primarily comprise VAT and various selective excise duties. Some production and import taxes are used to influence the behaviour of people and companies (e.g. “green” taxes and duties).

The last two items, capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social schemes, are not significant in terms of revenue. The latter is important in other countries where many welfare benefits are funded by compulsory contributions and where social benefits are granted with reference to people's attachment to the labour market.

Figure 10 National accounts distribution of total taxes and duties



www.statbank.dk/off3

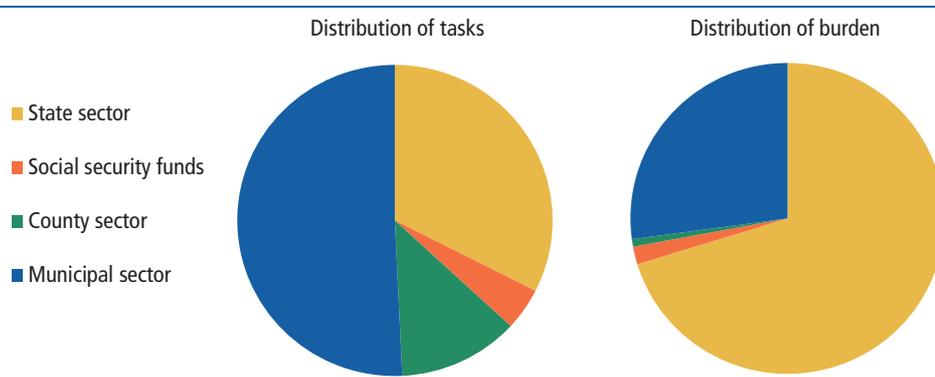
5 Distribution of tasks and burden between the sub-sectors

Division of responsibilities between the sub-sectors

The general government sector can be divided into the following sub-sectors: municipalities, regions, the state and social security funds. In Denmark, there is a high degree of division of responsibilities between the individual sub-sectors. This division of responsibilities can be described by distributing expenditure according to tasks and burden. The distribution of tasks shows expenditure according to the sector that is responsible for such tasks in relation to the public. The sector funding the expenditure is shown by the distribution of burden.

The state covers more of the expenditure than the division of responsibilities dictates. Regions (from 2007), social security funds, and especially municipalities cover less expenditure than is dictated by the division of responsibilities. This is because the state refunds the other sub-sectors for a number of costs, particularly statutory costs in the social area.

Figure 11 Distribution of tasks and burden between sub-sectors. 2009



6 International comparisons in EU-27 in 2008

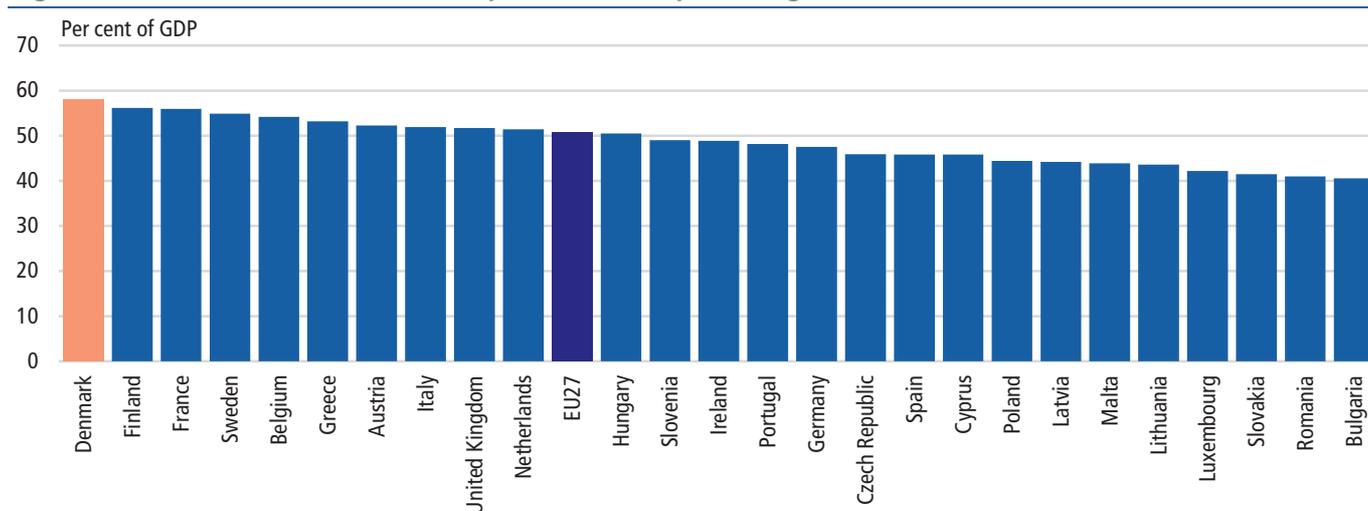
On 1 January 2007, the EU was enlarged by two Eastern and Central European Countries: Bulgaria and Romania. EU was founded with European Coal and Steel Community in 1952 by the countries: France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. EU has since then been expanded in 1973, were Denmark joined, 1981, 1986, 1995, 2004 and latest in 2007. The biggest enlargement was in 2004 where EU was expanded with ten Eastern and Central European Countries.

Size of the public sector

There are in the EU great variations in the size of the public sector measured in terms of total public expenditure as a per cent of GDP, from 40.6 per cent (Bulgaria) to 58.2 per cent (Denmark). These variations may reflect either a political choice or the stage of development of the country.

There is a tendency for the size of the public sector to increase concurrently with the development of a country. Consequently, the size of the public sector is greater in industrialized countries, compared to developing countries.

Figure 12 Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2009

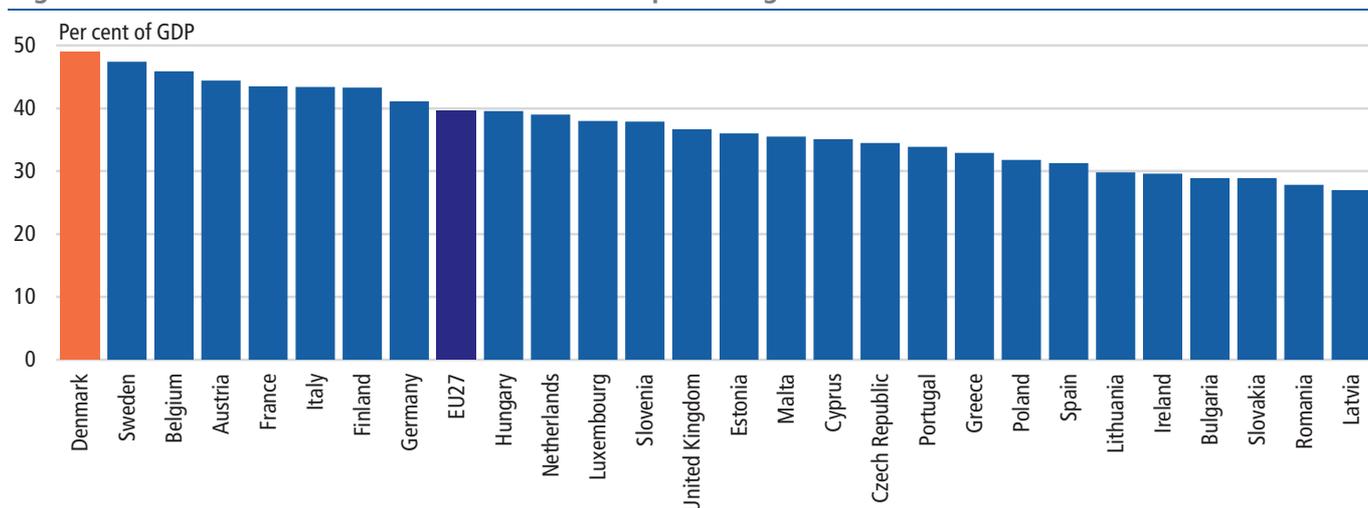


Source: Eurostat, table tex00023

Comparison of taxes

There are in the EU great variations tax burden (taxes and duties as a per cent of GDP), from 27.0 per cent (Latvia) to 49.0 per cent (Denmark). Comparisons between countries should be made with caution, as the tax burden depends, for example, on whether income transfers (old-age pension, etc.) take place as net transfers, gross transfers or allowances. Net transfers are transfers that are tax free for the recipient, while gross transfers are subject to tax. In Denmark, gross transfers are most prevalent, which means that tax revenues are greater.

Figure 13 Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP. 2009



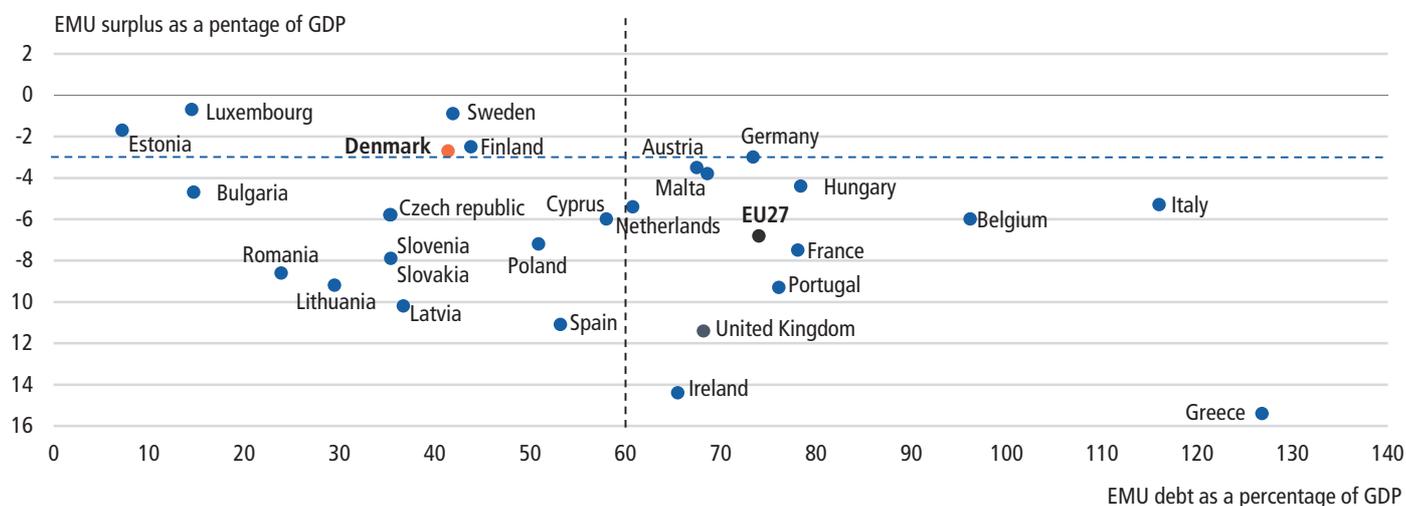
Source: Eurostat, table gov_a_tax_ag

Public EMU deficits/surpluses and EMU debt in the EU

In the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) great importance is attached to sound public finances. The EMU criteria are a guideline for the fiscal-policy situation in the EU and cover the public EMU deficits/surpluses and EMU

debt. The EMU criteria prescribe that the deficit of the EU Member States must not exceed 3 per cent of GDP and EMU debt must not exceed 60 per cent of GDP.

Figure 14 EMU surplus and EMU debt as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2009



Source: Eurostat, table teina200 and tsieb090

The total deficit for EU was 6.8 per cent. In 2009, the public EMU deficit was low in, e.g. Denmark, with 2.7 per cent of GDP and in Sweden with 0.9 per cent of GDP.

There are twenty one countries whose deficit is above the threshold of 3 per cent. Two of these countries are Ireland and Greece with EMU deficit of 14.4 per cent and 15.4 per cent, respectively.

The total EMU debt of EU was 74.0 per cent of GDP in 2009. In other words, the average of EU is above the fixed limit of 60 per cent. The EMU debt of Italy and Greece was high with 116.0 per cent and 126.8 per cent of GDP, respectively, while the EMU debt of Estonia and Luxembourg was low with 7.2 per cent and 14.5 per cent of GDP, respectively. In 2009, Denmark's EMU debt was 41.4 per cent of GDP.

Table 371 Central government finance, summary

	2010*			2011*		
	Operating budget		Capital budget	Operating budget		Capital budget
	Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue	
	DKK mio.					
§ 1. Queen Margrethe II	71.2	-	-	71.1	-	-
§ 2. Members of the Royal House	24.3	-	-	24.3	-	-
§ 3. Danish Parliament	963.6	-	25.0	975.1	-	-
§ 5. Prime Minister's Department	116.7	-	-	125.6	-	-
§ 6. Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	15 610.6	128.0	-	14 913.2	603.0	-
§ 7. Ministry of Finance	7 960.1	1 847.2	239.8	8 234.5	623.0	256.6
§ 8. Ministry of Economics and Business Affairs	2 031.8	1.2	-	2 484.1	34.0	-
§ 9. Ministry of Taxation	5 409.3	986.0	-	5 267.1	1 041.0	-
§ 11. Ministry of Justice	14 947.8	1 845.0	-	15 154.0	1 765.0	-
§ 12. Ministry of Defence	21 062.9	18.8	2 020.5	22 433.9	18.8	771.5
§ 15. Ministry of Social Affairs	9 670.5	-	-	7 003.9	-	-
§ 16. Ministry of Interior and Health	194 168.1	7.9	-	200 937.7	8.0	-
§ 17. Ministry of Employment	203 008.9	13 542.1	-	206 299.0	13 930.6	-
§ 18. Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs	2 627.8	-	-	3 304.6	-	-
§ 19. Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	20 203.2	391.8	-	20 764.1	493.0	-
§ 20. Ministry of Education	49 742.8	23.8	-2 955.5	49 986.2	22.9	-198.1
§ 21. Ministry of Culture Affairs	6 162.9	76.5	12.7	6 068.3	76.5	12.5
§ 22. Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs	647.7	-	17.1	583.0	-	16.5
§ 23. Ministry of the Environment	1 965.3	40.8	-7.2	2 213.3	32.5	26.7
§ 24. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	2 825.8	-	-6.3	2 808.1	-	25.3
§ 28. Ministry of Transport	6 899.1	764.0	8 953.4	6 782.0	356.3	10 217.8
§ 29. Ministry of Climate and Energy	1 925.5	8 678.6	-	1 412.9	8 886.5	-
§ 35. General reserves	12 011.8	2 450.0	800.0	12 662.1	2 000.0	-
§ 36. Pensions	20 317.5	-	-	20 401.1	-	-
Total	600 375.2	30 801.7	9 099.5	610 909.2	29 891.1	11 128.7
§ 37. Interests	24 838.1	9 163.7	•	26 044.9	9 851.1	•
§ 38. Taxes and duties	34 867.1	551 871.3	•	34 849.9	609 639.0	•
Total	660 080.4	591 836.7	9 099.5	671 804.0	649 381.2	11 128.7
Surplus	•	-68 243.7	-9 099.5	•	-22 422.8	-11 128.7
Operating, capital and lending budget	•	-77 343.2	•	•	-33 551.5	•
§ 40. Bond purchases. etc.	-2 894.4	•	•	11 528.3	•	•
§ 41. Changes in investment portfolio. etc.	•	-25.1	•	•	-4 093.9	•
§ 42. Repayment of central government debt	-74 473.9	•	•	-49 173.7	•	•
Total	-77 368.3	-77 368.3	•	-37 645.4	-37 645.4	•

Source: Appropriation Act 2011

Table 372 Central government assets and liabilities

	2007	2008	2009
	DKK mio.		
Assets, total	734 987.9	898 834.1	989 196.3
Fixed assets	332 001.1	350 963.1	449 494.3
Intangible assets	3 233.0	3 668.7	3 913.9
Tangible assets	188 321.4	192 699.5	207 400.6
Financial assets	140 446.8	154 594.9	238 179.8
Central government bonds for cost-based grants	1 218.1	1 131.1	1 297.4
Credits and long-term claims	89 020.6	104 420.4	139 992.0
Loss on bond issue, government loans	909.4	-1 044.2	-3 472.9
Securities and capital investment	49 298.7	50 087.6	100 363.3
Current assets	255 599.3	405 883.1	400 365.8
Inventories	16 735.3	15 214.4	13 692.3
Work in progress for the account of others	263.7	345.1	170.8
Debtors	37 190.5	56 969.6	106 179.9
Accruals and deferred income	4 058.5	8 929.1	9 238.7
Trade debtors concerning binding commitments	21 795.0	19 189.9	20 408.2
Trade debtors with the Export Credit Fund	688.6	381.7	768.1
Technical debtors counterbalancing long-term debt with the government's corporate payment system	37 416.5	43 186.1	41 768.1
Other debtors	12 853.5	9 867.6	17 137.9
Accounts with Danmarks Nationalbank	84 317.7	230 642.0	193 278.3
Ministry of Finance's ordinary account	84 320.3	230 615.2	193 228.2
Government institutions' accounts with DK's Nationalbank	-2.6	26.8	50.1
Liquid funds	40 280.0	21 157.4	-2 276.5
Government institutions' liquid funds	1 867.7	2 587.2	2 925.2
Liquid transfers in transit in the band system on 31 Dec.	38 412.3	18 570.2	-5 201.7
Other assets	147 387.4	141 987.9	139 336.2
Assets of special funds	147 387.4	141 987.9	139 336.2
Social Pension Fund	135 495.4	129 877.0	125 242.3
Danish National Advanced Technology Foundation	6 704.6	8 719.4	10 816.7
Other funds	5 187.3	3 391.5	3 277.2
Liabilities, total	734 987.9	898 834.1	989 196.3
Net capital	-83 084.6	-2 138.2	-12 295.5
Balance	-83 084.6	-2 138.2	-12 295.5
Provisions for liabilities	93 576.8	89 937.8	96 225.5
Provision for liabilities concerning government operation	2 002.9	1 977.7	2 084.3
Binding commitments	91 573.9	87 960.1	94 141.3
Long-term debt	532 752.6	628 536.8	696 340.2
Domestic government debt	402 040.1	429 508.6	487 915.5
Foreign government debt	68 642.2	133 091.7	139 588.4
Period interest on government debt	1 699.0	1 588.8	1 689.1
Mortgage debt	77.7	63.7	60.5
Other long-term debt	58 250.5	62 326.4	65 200.4
Donations	2 043.1	1 957.6	1 886.4
Short-term debt	44 355.7	40 509.8	69 589.8
Prepayments received for work in progress	628.8	419.4	452.3
Monetary liabilities concerning holiday pay	4 996.4	5 132.5	5 418.2
Suppliers of goods and services	15 516.3	14 489.0	42 230.7
Accruals and deferred income	610.4	1 203.4	563.5
Account with special funds	0.0	124.2	-
Debt to the Export Credit Fund	3 534.2	3 534.2	3 534.2
Renounced commitment	1 897.0	1 932.1	2 267.7
Liabilities concerning non-governmental deposits with the the government's corporate payment system	9 940.7	13 727.8	13 291.6
Other short-term debt	7 232.0	-52.6	517.1
Debt to the Export Credit Fund's export credit guarantee	-	-	1 314.5
Other liabilities	147 387.4	141 987.9	139 336.2
Capital for special funds	147 387.4	141 987.9	139 336.2

Source: Government accounts 2008 and 2009

	1995	2000	2005	2009*
	per cent of GDP			
Total central government debt¹	75.5	55.0	39.3	37.9
Domestic debt	63.7	48.4	33.4	29.5
Foreign debt	11.8	6.6	5.9	8.4
	DKK mio.			
Total central government borrowing	149 876	76 095	46 446	152 457
Domestic debt	137 173	65 672	30 925	123 781
Foreign debt	12 703	10 423	15 521	28 676

¹ Government gross debt, nominal values.

Source: Central Government Accounts, Danish Central Bank

www.nationalbanken.dk

	2008*	2009*
	DKK mio.	
Net borrowing requirement	-48 312	109 969
+Discount on new issue, foreign loans	394	57
+Revaluation of foreign loans, etc. ¹	-29 706	6 391
+Discount on new issues, domestic loans	-2 254	-4 316
+Changes in the Social Pension Fund stock of government loans	29 943	20 884
=Change in central government debt	-49 936	132 985
Total indebtedness of central government per 31 December	205 866	338 851
Total domestic debt, net	72 774	199 263
Bonded debt, total	429 509	487 915
a. Ordinary bonds	451 394	505 973
b. Short-term debt certificates	-	-
c. Premium bonds	200	100
d. Swaps	-22 085	-19 153
e. Bonds issued by <i>Fiskeribanken</i>	-	995
The Social Pension Fund stock of government bonds	-98 604	-77 720
Liabilities to the Danish Central Bank, net	-258 131	-210 932
Treasury bills	-	-
Total foreign bonded debt, net	133 092	139 588
Total domestic and foreign borrowing²	14 415	199 657
Repayment of domestic and foreign loans, total	62 700	89 600
a. Repayment of domestic loans	39 700	67 900
b. Repayment of foreign loans	23 000	21 700
Domestic borrowing, total	-72 233	170 981
a. Ordinary bonds	99 565	123 781
b. Borrowing from the Danish Central Bank	-171 798	47 200
Foreign borrowing	86 648	28 676

¹ In 2008 the Social Pension Fund increased its deposits in the Danish Central Bank by 25 583 million DKK ² At nominal value.

Source: Government accounts

Table 375 Expenditure and revenue of social security funds

	Unemployment insurance funds		Employees' Guarantee Funds		All social security funds	
	2009*	2010*	2009*	2010*	2009*	2010*
Current expenditure	52 413	59 349	1 231	732	53 644	60 081
Consumption expenditure	2 945	3 226	58	63	3 003	3 289
Real interest, etc.	-	-	1	1	1	1
Income transfers to households	36 165	43 034	1 172	668	37 337	43 702
Income transfers to central government	13 303	13 090	-	-	13 303	13 090
Current revenue	54 091	61 501	251	1 014	54 342	62 515
Interests and dividends, etc.	96	92	21	-	117	92
Compulsory contributions	16 092	16 360	135	908	16 227	17 268
Transfers from central government	37 903	45 049	-	-	37 903	45 049
Other current transfers	-	-	95	106	95	106
Current surplus (gross saving)	1 678	2 152	-980	282	698	2 434
Capital outlays, net	2 203	2 551	-	-	2 203	2 551
Overall surplus (net lending)	-525	-399	-980	282	-1 505	-117

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Table 376 Regions account. 2009

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Grants from the state	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
All regions	112 291	17 355	4 189	53	99 072	78 951	17 969
Region Hovedstaden	36 407	6 509	1 368	10	31 256	24 878	5 544
Region Sjælland	16 520	1 635	617	1	15 501	12 263	2 829
Region Syddanmark	23 435	3 430	828	6	20 827	16 901	3 894
Region Midtjylland	24 291	4 201	1 089	33	21 146	16 513	3 892
Region Nordjylland	11 638	1 580	287	3	10 342	8 396	1 810

Anm : Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

¹ Including state refunds.

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Table 377 Regions expenditures and financing. 2009

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	All regions
	—DDK mio.—					
Health care, total	33 909	14 917	21 409	21 925	10 414	102 574
Health care system	26 654	11 312	16 248	16 535	7 776	78 524
Medial insurance etc.	6 608	3 160	4 608	4 650	2 248	21 274
Other expenditures	52	32	109	152	251	595
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	580	430	401	514	121	2 046
Proportion of interests	16	-17	44	74	19	135
Social and special education, total	993	772	1 126	1 564	749	5 203
Social offers and special education	929	736	1 051	1 485	720	4 920
Other expenditures	28	11	24	42	19	124
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	20	20	42	37	10	130
Proportion of interests	16	5	9	-	-	30
Regional development, total	797	511	457	522	302	2 589
Public transport	433	266	187	280	145	1 310
Cultural services	9	9	9	7	5	39
Industrial development	104	99	67	116	80	465
Education	36	14	34	18	13	116
Environment	176	92	86	75	43	472
Other expenditures	23	17	54	15	13	122
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	16	14	21	9	3	64
Proportion of interests	0	-1	-2	2	-	0
Joint purpose and administration, total	740	303	484	356	192	2 075
Transfers of interests	-32	18	-42	-76	-19	-150
Current expenditures, gross	36 407	16 520	23 435	24 291	11 638	112 291
Hospitals, capital	1 332	511	719	857	249	3 668
Social offers and special education, capital	36	53	63	72	19	242
Other capital expenditures	1	53	46	160	20	280
Current- and capital expenditures, gross	37 775	17 138	24 262	25 380	11 925	116 480
Current revenues, hospitals	4 725	640	1 668	1 960	428	9 422
Current revenues, social offers and special education	961	623	1 039	1 495	786	4 903
Other current revenues	133	66	264	347	185	996
Capital revenues	10	1	5	34	3	54
Current- and capital expenditures, net	31 945	15 807	21 285	21 545	10 523	101 105
Interest, expenditures	192	103	132	149	65	640
Interest, revenues	159	121	82	49	46	458
State refunds	667	306	450	399	180	2 001
Settlement of VAT, net	-23	-	-9	-	-	-32
Financing	31 287	15 483	20 877	21 245	10 361	99 254
Financing, total	31 287	15 483	20 877	21 245	10 361	99 254
Of which:						
Grants from the state	24 878	12 263	16 901	16 513	8 396	78 952
Municipalities contributions	5 544	2 829	3 894	3 892	1 810	17 969
Raising of loans, net ¹	-135	174	37	165	-78	163
Financial changes ²	1 000	217	45	675	233	2 170

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

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¹ Net raising loans are calculated by the regions balance 2008 and 2009. ² The financial changes are calculated as a residual in comparison to the total net expenditures to financing.

Table 378 Regions current- and capital accounts. 2009

	Health	Social services and special education	Regional development	Joint purpose and administration	Interests etc.	Total
	DDK mio.					
Net expenditure, total	96 238	453	2 399	163	-182	99 071
Gross expenditure, total	106 321	5 445	2 591	2 272	-150	116 479
Compensation of employees¹	45 917	3 953	281	1 042	-	51 193
Intermediate consumption	15 250	432	27	237	-	15 945
Food	494	91	1	13	-	599
Fuels and lubricants	990	73	6	17	-	1 087
Purchase of land and buildings	4	14	1	-	-	19
Acquisitions	1 566	32	1	59	-	1 658
Other consumption goods	12 195	221	18	147	-	12 581
Services etc.	22 755	874	553	1 224	-	25 406
VAT-exempt services	9 961	267	169	142	-	10 539
Building contractors and craftsmen	2 342	284	66	102	-	2 794
Payments to the state	54	-1	-	-	-	54
Payments to municipalities	212	5	-	1	-	218
Payments to regions	4 805	2	-	2	-	4 810
Other services	5 381	316	318	977	-	6 992
Grants and transfers	20 484	19	1 667	2 124	-	24 295
Civil servant pensions	12	-	19	2 084	-	2 115
Other transfers to persons	20 468	23	-	33	-	20 523
Other grants and transfers	4	-4	1 648	8	-	1 656
Financial expenditures	-5	-2	-	-	-	-7
Internal expenditure and revenue	1 920	169	63	-2 355	-150	-353
Regarding compensation of employees	84	14	-1	258	-	355
Regarding intermediate consumption	1 189	1	-	-5	-	1 185
Regarding services	3 390	229	67	-2 282	-150	1 254
Internal revenue	-2 743	-74	-3	-327	-	-3 147
Gross revenue, total	10 083	4 992	192	2 109	32	17 408
Revenue	10 017	4 988	192	172	-	15 369
Rent received	128	24	-	5	-	157
Sales of goods and services	1 282	135	-	30	-	1 447
Payments from the state	365	40	145	15	-	564
Payments from municipalities	907	4 676	1	9	-	5 593
Payments from regions	5 684	6	6	4	-	5 700
Other revenue	1 652	108	40	110	-	1 909
Financial revenues²	66	4	0	1 937	32	2 039
Financial revenue	-21	0	1	-	32	12
Grants from municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-
State refunds	87	3	0	1 937	-	2 026
Other financial revenue	1	0	-	0	-	1

Note: Current- and capital expenditure is exclusive VAT.

www.statbank.dk/regr11

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

Table 379 (page 1 of 2) Municipalities account. 2009

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
All municipalities	388 430	118 286	19 949	4 799	285 294	215 723	58 800
Region Hovedstaden	119 493	33 625	6 968	1 365	91 471	76 838	9 752
Copenhagen	36 194	9 036	2 362	455	29 065	22 523	4 179
Frederiksberg	5 827	1 517	408	176	4 542	4 404	31
Albertslund	2 635	888	69	4	1 812	1 104	643
Allerød	1 545	361	44	13	1 215	1 264	-121
Ballerup	4 068	1 244	242	7	3 059	2 434	497
Bornholm	3 076	844	43	17	2 258	1 408	815
Brøndby	2 856	862	170	3	2 161	1 359	718
Dragør	768	135	15	1	647	675	-44
Egedal	2 517	662	105	34	1 926	1 838	30
Fredensborg	2 999	954	110	134	2 021	1 822	210
Frederikssund	3 134	924	291	38	2 463	1 872	410
Furesø	2 567	632	108	70	1 973	2 073	-20
Gentofte	4 837	1 589	694	17	3 925	4 476	-1 476
Gladsaxe	4 898	1 636	318	96	3 484	2 892	484
Glostrup	1 751	611	51	4	1 187	1 003	170
Gribskov	2 830	850	84	19	2 045	1 755	250
Halsnæs	2 376	789	66	8	1 645	1 172	479
Helsingør	4 945	1 706	447	31	3 655	2 721	648
Herlev	2 022	561	84	20	1 525	1 133	360
Hillerød	3 514	1 224	120	46	2 364	2 149	160
Hvidovre	3 523	778	89	1	2 833	2 164	674
Høje-Taastrup	3 640	882	141	49	2 850	2 083	674
Hørsholm	1 572	394	88	12	1 254	1 592	-413
Ishøj	1 929	686	134	21	1 356	752	571
Lyngby-Taarbæk	3 449	863	106	17	2 675	2 939	-291
Rudersdal	3 688	1 177	167	53	2 625	3 451	-806
Rødovre	2 877	882	150	5	2 140	1 579	543
Tårnby	2 634	702	164	2	2 094	1 604	359
Vallensbæk	822	236	98	12	672	597	18
Region Sjælland	58 397	18 362	2 353	896	41 492	30 767	10 285
Faxe	2 328	674	78	8	1 724	1 320	412
Greve	2 869	680	112	34	2 267	1 984	267
Guldborgsund	4 602	1 467	168	15	3 288	2 088	1 077
Holbæk	4 648	1 458	167	21	3 336	2 410	926
Kalundborg	3 598	1 065	90	14	2 609	1 851	716
Køge	3 863	1 042	192	225	2 788	2 135	717
Lejre	1 621	441	68	10	1 238	1 110	103
Lolland	4 229	1 377	126	29	2 949	1 628	1 240
Næstved	5 521	1 764	217	66	3 908	2 876	992
Odsherred	2 496	764	62	21	1 773	1 326	456
Ringsted	2 425	813	132	36	1 708	1 273	401
Roskilde	6 035	2 087	343	332	3 959	3 724	344
Slagelse	6 138	2 294	201	53	3 992	2 634	1 349
Solrød	1 163	257	83	4	985	937	-14
Sorø	2 126	691	128	4	1 559	1 085	349
Stevns	1 362	372	72	6	1 056	809	221
Vordingborg	3 373	1 116	114	18	2 353	1 577	729

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

www.statbank.dk/regk31andregk11¹ Including state refunds.

Table 379 (page 2 of 2) Municipalities account. 2009

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
Region Syddanmark	83 563	25 594	3 781	1 135	60 615	42 569	16 496
Assens	2 695	682	183	121	2 075	1 458	609
Billund	1 712	500	82	29	1 265	932	311
Esbjerg	9 103	3 393	283	44	5 949	4 158	1 686
Fanø	235	70	21	10	176	140	21
Fredericia	3 613	1 080	302	122	2 713	2 002	624
Faaborg-Midtfyn	3 440	982	129	7	2 580	1 749	732
Haderslev	3 986	1 272	254	72	2 896	1 976	819
Kerteminde	1 542	415	66	30	1 163	863	280
Kolding	5 825	1 637	288	62	4 414	3 395	945
Langeland	1 102	308	33	12	815	493	312
Middelfart	2 622	871	159	26	1 884	1 368	415
Nordfyns	1 880	484	69	22	1 443	977	420
Nyborg	2 154	564	48	6	1 632	1 133	469
Odense	13 238	4 024	585	102	9 697	6 573	2 911
Svendborg	4 373	1 481	147	45	2 994	2 016	904
Sønderborg	4 904	1 195	223	93	3 839	2 686	1 052
Tønder	2 821	783	56	12	2 082	1 358	679
Varde	3 224	871	167	47	2 473	1 782	597
Vejen	2 636	693	161	25	2 079	1 349	633
Vejle	7 597	2 754	369	204	5 008	3 835	1 090
Ærø	485	146	47	22	364	223	133
Aabenraa	4 376	1 389	109	22	3 074	2 103	854
Region Midtjylland	86 003	27 467	5 099	937	62 698	45 293	14 097
Favrskov	2 817	794	191	56	2 158	1 596	429
Hedensted	2 744	703	202	13	2 230	1 621	425
Herning	5 747	1 857	394	46	4 238	2 997	959
Holstebro	3 841	1 203	138	25	2 751	2 043	652
Horsens	5 782	1 828	326	68	4 212	2 888	1 131
Ikast-Brande	2 804	913	158	92	1 957	1 327	555
Lemvig	1 463	449	93	14	1 093	756	337
Norddjurs	2 730	811	98	11	2 006	1 288	614
Odder	1 360	384	101	20	1 057	794	196
Randers	6 865	2 165	346	29	5 017	3 309	1 360
Ringkøbing-Skjern	3 743	1 118	189	27	2 787	2 078	625
Samsø	339	99	37	1	276	140	105
Silkeborg	5 558	1 436	263	34	4 351	3 309	809
Skanderborg	3 821	1 285	249	85	2 700	2 101	410
Skive	3 208	953	160	29	2 386	1 667	679
Struer	1 499	485	124	31	1 107	748	308
Syddjurs	2 584	652	48	36	1 944	1 492	466
Viborg	6 067	1 674	340	54	4 679	3 456	899
Aarhus	23 031	8 658	1 642	266	15 749	11 683	3 138
Region Nordjylland	40 974	13 238	1 748	466	29 018	20 256	8 170
Brønderslev	2 506	770	73	13	1 796	1 210	555
Frederikshavn	4 264	1 124	205	31	3 314	2 229	957
Hjørring	4 473	1 236	109	12	3 334	2 227	1 035
Jammerbugt	2 887	1 037	89	30	1 909	1 338	540
Læsø	191	56	4	1	138	75	65
Mariagerfjord	2 815	797	120	10	2 128	1 458	615
Morsø	1 551	434	48	23	1 142	747	374
Rebild	1 760	511	98	21	1 326	940	359
Thisted	3 119	951	96	11	2 253	1 539	715
Vesthimmerlands	2 915	994	109	28	2 002	1 310	645
Aalborg	14 493	5 328	797	286	9 676	7 183	2 310

Table 380 Municipalities current and capital account, net. 2009

Sum of municipalities situated in	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syd-danmark	Region Midt-jylland	Region Nord-jylland	All municipa-lities
	DKK mio.					
Current item total, net	98 519	47 048	68 790	69 213	32 813	316 383
Children and young people	29 960	14 264	19 115	20 792	9 352	93 483
Primary and lower secondary etc. ¹	15 040	8 255	11 088	11 892	5 452	51 727
Day care and clubs for children and young people	10 711	3 780	5 192	5 911	2 329	27 923
Preventative measures for children and young people with special needs	1 238	657	711	888	430	3 924
Residential care and foster homes etc. ²	2 971	1 572	2 124	2 101	1 141	9 909
Elderly and adult with special needs	19 304	8 817	13 270	13 272	6 901	61 564
Care etc. of elder and handicapped ³	11 597	5 165	8 243	8 411	4 323	37 739
Preventative measures for elder and handicapped	1 018	536	732	1 233	298	3 817
Residential care to elder and adults with special needs ⁴	4 580	2 000	2 734	2 185	1 513	13 012
Relief measures, consumer goods, interior design, travel expenses	1 071	622	856	729	396	3 674
Activity- and gathering offers and protected employment	1 038	494	705	714	371	3 322
Health expenses	5 325	2 429	3 664	3 590	1 706	16 714
Liability services	21 803	12 243	19 251	18 805	8 647	80 749
Other areas	22 127	9 295	13 490	12 754	6 207	63 873
State refunds, total	12 650	7 012	10 822	10 680	5 075	46 239
Capital items total, net	5 604	1 458	2 645	4 164	1 281	15 152
Children and young people	2 167	582	708	1 046	342	4 845
Elder and adults with special needs	398	197	371	562	69	1 597
Other areas	3 039	679	1 566	2 556	870	8 710
Interest, expenditures	1 149	499	562	544	278	3 032
Interest, revenues	1 710	429	642	550	195	3 526
General and special grants, total ⁵	9 752	10 285	16 496	14 097	8 170	58 800
Settlement of VAT, net	-6	14	10	44	-6	56
Financing	81 147	31 292	44 049	48 640	20 926	226 054
Financed by:						
Taxes	76 837	30 767	42 570	45 293	20 256	215 723
Raising of loans	4 223	1 962	2 250	2 006	1 188	11 629
Repayments on loans	4 098	1 714	1 354	1 196	1 162	9 524
Raising of loans, net	125	248	896	810	26	2 105
Financing, total	76 962	31 015	43 466	46 103	20 282	217 828
Financial changes	4 185	277	583	2 537	644	8 226
Of which:						
Consumption of liquid assets	2 895	-2	489	2 231	219	5 832
Other financial changes	1 290	279	94	306	425	2 394

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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¹ Including: After school care, special education, special pedagogical arrangement etc. ² Including: Secured 24-hour care centers for children and young people. ³ Home nursing care and other personal and practical help. ⁴ Senior homes, nursing homes, protected homes and other living arrangements to adults with special needs. ⁵ Including: The municipalities grant to the regions that are not defined by an activity on 7.1 DDK bn.

Table 381 Municipalities current- and capital accounts. 2009

	Housing and community amenities	Public utilities etc.	Traffic and infra- structure etc.	Education and culture	Health care	Social services and employ- ment	Joint expen- ditures and admini- stration etc.	Total
	DDK mio.							
Net expenditures, total	7 507	-270	9 864	65 049	16 916	198 458	34 011	331 534
Gross expenditures, total	13 653	15 389	13 445	75 392	17 195	235 024	38 282	408 379
Compensation of employees¹	2 889	1 262	3 049	44 411	3 649	83 868	23 317	162 445
Consumption goods	2 269	3 982	1 911	4 783	301	9 003	1 788	24 037
Foods	30	4	9	387	8	1 709	186	2 332
Fuels and lubricants	517	2 919	571	1 227	22	1 221	283	6 758
Purchase of land and buildings	1 128	31	80	67	-	268	19	1 592
Acquisitions	81	106	235	195	38	225	223	1 102
Other consumption goods	513	923	1 017	2 908	233	5 581	1 077	12 252
Services etc.	7 408	10 043	7 075	21 390	12 701	50 319	10 316	119 252
VAT-exempt services	1 566	1 023	1 555	4 866	730	16 689	1 410	27 839
Building contractors and craftsmen	3 412	3 158	3 224	4 094	167	4 140	1 211	19 406
Payments to the state	59	105	82	4 353	1	44	202	4 846
Payments to municipalities	83	5	14	4 304	59	15 888	57	20 410
Payments to regions	-	1	398	460	11 491	4 397	2	16 749
Other services	2 288	5 752	1 802	3 314	253	9 160	7 433	30 001
Grants and transfers	989	19	1 774	4 555	536	91 108	3 655	102 636
Civil servant pensions etc.	1	12	1	52	2	3	3 391	3 460
Transfers to persons	48	5	3	1 171	525	89 444	113	91 309
Other grants and transfers	941	2	1 770	3 333	9	1 661	152	7 867
Financial expenditures	15	83	1	-	-	12	-	112
Internal expenditure and revenue	83	-	-365	253	7	713	-794	-103
Regarding compensation of employees	220	-	926	136	38	1 877	4	3 201
Regarding intermediate consumption	11	-	39	30	1	93	48	223
Regarding services	265	-	576	645	36	3 024	302	4 848
Internal revenue	-413	-	-1 905	-558	-68	-4 281	-1 149	-8 375
Gross revenues, total	6 147	15 659	3 582	10 344	277	36 567	4 272	76 848
Revenues	5 961	15 567	3 545	10 256	236	35 276	3 942	74 783
Rent received	849	-3	6	81	4	1 826	74	2 837
Sales of goods and services	1 002	8 215	2 083	3 799	42	12 430	490	28 061
Payments from the state	118	3	43	428	30	804	322	1 748
Payments from municipalities	84	15	132	4 176	65	16 378	142	20 992
Payments from regions	36	-	6	167	17	357	8	591
Other revenues	3 872	7 337	1 275	1 605	78	3 481	2 906	20 554
Financial revenues²	186	92	37	88	41	1 291	330	2 065
State refunds	169	-	37	73	41	1 196	259	1 775
Other financial revenues	17	92	-	15	-	95	71	290

Note: Current- and capital expenditures is exclusive VAT.

www.statbank.dk/regk11¹ Income deducted from the Daily Cash Benefits Fund. ² Exclusive state refunds.

Table 382 Taxpayers, income and tax

	2008	2009*
	———— thousand persons ————	
Taxable population		
Danish population, end of year	5 511	5 535
Of whom subject to assessment	4 873	4 940
	———— DKK mio. ————	
Provisional taxes		
+Total	367 251	353 250
A-tax	326 816	318 925
B-tax	17 243	16 316
Share tax	8 583	6 745
Voluntary payments	14 923	11 599
Section 55 refunds	-314	-335
Underpaid tax from previous years, etc.		
÷ Underpaid tax from previous years	4 169	4 271
+ Retained profits paid	2 285	1 967
Finally assessed incomes		
+ Taxable income (gross)	906 611	910 845
+ Income tax relief	178 304	187 173
+ Net taxable income	728 307	723 672
Final taxes		
+Total	349 198	333 601
+Central government tax (State tax)	78 371	67 773
Ordinary income tax, lower limit	48 592	44 508
Additional income tax, intermediate limit	9 908	5 321
Additional income tax, upper limit	19 081	17 064
+Healthcare contribution	57 883	57 548
+Tax on limited taxation	1 731	1 781
+Church tax	5 218	5 157
+Municipal tax	178 889	177 684
+Corporation tax	3 930	3 250
+Share tax	11 039	7 983
+Imputed income from owner-occupied dwelling	12 137	12 425
Labour market contributions	71 655	70 579
Results of final assessment		
Tax overpayment minus underpayment	16 169	17 345
Tax overpayment	25 104	24 783
Tax underpayment	8 935	7 438
Tax overpayment after set-offs minus underpayment after set-offs (incl. interest, etc.)	15 712	17 361
Tax overpayment, etc. for refunding	25 477	24 470
Tax underpayment, etc. for collection	9 765	7 109
For collection with provisional tax	4 387	3 947
For collection separately	5 378	3 162

 www.statbank.dk/447

Table 383 (page 1 of 2) Local government taxation

Municipal name	Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		Increase
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	
	per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
All Denmark	24.90	24.92	0.88	0.89	194 237	200 952	3.5
Region Hovedstaden	24.26	24.26	0.71	0.71	64 420	67 096	4.2
101 Copenhagen	23.80	23.80	0.80	0.80	18 065	19 012	5.2
147 Frederiksberg	23.10	23.10	0.50	0.50	3 876	4 114	6.2
165 Albertslund	24.60	24.60	0.85	0.85	926	955	3.1
201 Allerød	25.30	25.30	0.58	0.58	1 132	1 136	0.3
151 Ballerup	25.50	25.50	0.75	0.75	1 821	1 896	4.1
400 Bornholm	25.90	25.90	0.93	0.93	1 326	1 373	3.6
153 Brøndby	24.50	24.50	0.80	0.80	1 152	1 202	4.3
155 Dragør	24.80	24.80	0.64	0.64	583	602	3.1
240 Egedal	25.70	25.70	0.76	0.76	1 700	1 751	3.0
210 Fredensborg	25.40	25.40	0.61	0.66	1 687	1 740	3.1
250 Frederikssund	25.90	25.90	0.96	0.96	1 670	1 722	3.1
190 Furesø ¹	26.00	26.00	0.65	0.65	1 834	1 896	3.4
157 Gentofte	22.80	22.80	0.44	0.44	3 757	4 039	7.5
159 Gladsaxe	24.00	24.10	0.75	0.75	2 346	2 482	5.8
161 Glostrup	24.20	24.20	0.66	0.66	793	825	4.0
270 Gribskov	24.50	24.50	0.94	0.94	1 469	1 448	-1.4
260 Halsnæs	25.40	25.40	0.85	0.85	1 050	1 075	2.4
217 Helsingør	25.40	25.40	0.78	0.78	2 320	2 375	2.4
163 Herlev	23.70	23.70	0.77	0.77	942	987	4.7
219 Hillerød	25.60	25.60	0.69	0.69	1 884	1 943	3.1
167 Hvidovre	25.60	25.60	0.72	0.72	1 826	1 892	3.6
169 Høje-Taastrup	24.70	24.70	0.85	0.85	1 674	1 730	3.4
223 Hørsholm	23.50	23.50	0.59	0.59	1 366	1 384	1.3
183 Ishøj	25.00	25.00	0.90	0.90	674	696	3.3
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	23.70	23.70	0.61	0.63	2 425	2 476	2.1
230 Rudersdal	22.90	22.80	0.53	0.56	2 835	2 851	0.5
175 Rødovre	25.70	25.70	0.72	0.72	1 368	1 409	3.0
185 Tårnby	23.10	23.50	0.61	0.61	1 375	1 455	5.8
187 Vallensbæk	25.10	25.10	0.64	0.64	544	630	15.7
Region Sjælland	25.30	25.32	0.98	0.97	28 481	29 197	2.5
320 Faxe	26.10	26.10	1.08	1.08	1 247	1 254	0.6
253 Greve	23.90	23.90	0.73	0.73	1 818	1 872	3.0
376 Guldborgsund	25.80	25.80	1.20	1.17	2 010	2 065	2.7
316 Holbæk	25.10	25.10	0.96	0.96	2 318	2 396	3.4
326 Kalundborg	25.30	25.30	1.01	1.01	1 680	1 683	0.1
259 Køge	24.90	24.90	0.87	0.87	2 005	2 052	2.3
350 Lejre	25.40	25.40	1.06	1.06	1 023	1 050	2.7
360 Lolland	26.70	26.70	1.23	1.23	1 517	1 579	4.1
370 Næstved	25.00	25.00	0.98	0.98	2 690	2 777	3.2
306 Odsherred	26.60	26.60	0.98	0.98	1 125	1 141	1.4
329 Ringsted	26.70	26.70	0.99	0.99	1 173	1 213	3.4
265 Roskilde	25.20	25.20	0.84	0.84	3 261	3 339	2.4
330 Slagelse	24.70	24.70	0.96	0.96	2 464	2 544	3.3
269 Solrød	24.60	24.80	0.92	0.90	884	867	-2.0
340 Sorø	26.40	26.40	0.95	0.95	1 048	1 069	2.0
336 Stevn	25.00	25.00	1.10	1.10	750	783	4.4
390 Vordingborg	24.90	25.20	1.02	1.02	1 467	1 513	3.2
Region Syddanmark	25.24	25.27	0.92	0.92	40 069	41 342	3.2
420 Assens	26.10	26.10	0.99	0.99	1 395	1 419	1.7
530 Billund	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	908	930	2.5
561 Esbjerg	25.40	25.40	0.81	0.81	3 961	4 107	3.7

¹ There are special conditions applying to the municipality of Furesø. The tax rate of Farum is 27.20, while the tax rate of Værløse is 24.90.

Table 383 (page 2 of 2) Local government taxation

Municipal name	Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		Increase
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	
	per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
563 Fanø	24.30	24.30	1.14	1.14	110	117	6.0
607 Fredericia	25.50	25.50	0.88	0.88	1 791	1 827	2.0
430 Faaborg-Midtfyn	26.10	26.10	1.05	1.05	1 724	1 779	3.2
510 Haderslev	26.50	26.50	0.95	0.95	1 978	2 013	1.8
440 Kerterminde	26.10	26.10	1.00	1.00	810	837	3.3
621 Kolding	25.00	25.00	0.94	0.94	3 056	3 157	3.3
482 Langeland	27.80	27.80	1.18	1.16	464	479	3.3
410 Middelfart	25.80	25.80	0.95	0.95	1 337	1 363	1.9
480 Nordfyns	26.00	26.10	1.04	1.04	954	986	3.3
450 Nyborg	26.10	26.40	1.15	1.15	1 068	1 121	4.9
461 Odense	24.50	24.50	0.68	0.68	6 022	6 230	3.5
479 Svendborg	26.80	26.80	1.06	1.06	1 992	2 077	4.3
540 Sønderborg	25.20	25.20	0.93	0.93	2 569	2 657	3.4
550 Tønder	25.00	25.30	1.20	1.20	1 289	1 307	1.4
573 Varde	25.10	25.10	1.02	1.02	1 670	1 697	1.6
575 Vejen	24.90	25.20	1.06	1.06	1 324	1 396	5.4
630 Vejle	23.40	23.40	0.91	0.91	3 462	3 579	3.4
492 Ærø	26.10	26.10	1.15	1.10	214	220	2.7
580 Aabenraa	25.40	25.40	0.95	0.95	1 970	2 044	3.8
Region Midtjylland	25.04	25.09	0.93	0.94	42 144	43 516	3.3
710 Favrskov	25.20	25.70	1.03	1.03	1 531	1 635	6.8
766 Hedensted	25.40	25.40	1.08	1.08	1 541	1 583	2.7
657 Herning	24.90	24.90	0.99	0.99	2 806	2 869	2.2
661 Holstebro	25.30	25.30	1.08	1.08	1 963	1 991	1.4
615 Horsens	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	2 688	2 748	2.2
756 Ikast-Brande	25.00	25.10	1.00	1.00	1 313	1 349	2.7
665 Lemvig	24.80	24.80	1.27	1.27	743	751	1.0
707 Norddjurs	24.60	24.60	1.00	1.00	1 200	1 215	1.3
727 Odder	24.90	25.10	1.00	1.00	722	748	3.6
730 Randers	25.60	25.60	0.91	0.89	3 136	3 249	3.6
760 Ringkøbing-Skjern ²	24.30	24.70	1.05	1.05	1 924	1 987	3.2
741 Samsø	26.00	26.00	1.50	1.50	130	134	3.1
740 Silkeborg	25.50	25.50	0.95	0.95	3 120	3 176	1.8
746 Skanderborg	25.70	25.70	0.86	0.86	2 049	2 116	3.3
779 Skive	25.50	25.50	1.00	1.00	1 628	1 651	1.4
671 Struer	24.50	24.90	1.20	1.20	729	775	6.3
706 Syddjurs	25.40	25.40	1.00	1.00	1 378	1 427	3.6
791 Viborg	25.80	25.80	0.95	0.95	3 226	3 325	3.1
751 Aarhus	24.40	24.40	0.74	0.79	10 316	10 788	4.6
Region Nordjylland	25.57	25.58	1.10	1.10	19 123	19 800	3.5
810 Brønderslev	26.70	26.90	1.10	1.10	1 183	1 201	1.5
813 Frederikshavn	25.20	25.20	1.03	1.03	2 058	2 109	2.5
860 Hjørring	25.40	25.40	1.19	1.19	2 131	2 229	4.6
849 Jammerbugt	25.30	25.30	1.20	1.20	1 226	1 257	2.6
825 Læsø	25.60	25.60	1.30	1.30	64	61	-4.9
846 Mariagerfjord	25.70	25.70	1.15	1.15	1 403	1 441	2.7
773 Morsø	25.30	25.30	1.20	1.20	687	723	5.2
840 Rebild	25.10	25.10	1.20	1.20	963	987	2.5
787 Thisted	25.50	25.50	1.28	1.28	1 486	1 530	2.9
820 Vesthimmerland	27.20	27.20	1.18	1.18	1 281	1 320	3.1
851 Aalborg	25.40	25.40	0.98	0.98	6 642	6 943	4.5

² There are special conditions applying to the municipality of Ringkøbing-Skjern. The tax rate of Holmsland is 23.40 per cent in 2010, while the tax rate of the remaining part of the municipality is 24.40 per cent. For 2011 the tax rate is the same for the whole municipality.

Table 384 Taxation of corporations. 2009

	Less than DKK 100 000		DKK 100 000-1 mio.		More than DKK 1 mio.		Total	
	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.
All industries	36 146	1 017	15 729	4 685	2 701	26 916	54 576	32 618
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	422	12	176	49	33	102	631	163
Mining and quarrying	19	1	13	5	22	3 950	54	3 956
Manufacturing	1 438	49	1 204	406	424	5 721	3 066	6 175
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	125	5	94	30	64	630	283	665
Textiles and leather products	68	2	47	17	7	18	122	37
Wood and paper products and printing	173	5	97	26	21	163	291	193
Oil refinery etc.	1	0	0	0	1	120	2	120
Manufacture of chemicals	24	1	24	8	29	249	77	258
Pharmaceuticals	5	0	7	3	4	1 583	16	1 586
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	84	4	104	36	46	440	234	480
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	303	10	280	95	63	288	646	393
Manufacture of electronic components	58	2	66	22	29	323	153	347
Electrical equipment	44	2	43	13	21	163	108	178
Manufacture of machinery	174	5	194	74	82	703	450	783
Transport equipment	29	1	23	8	10	21	62	30
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	350	11	225	73	47	1 021	622	1 106
Electricity, gas and steam supply	55	1	22	8	10	250	87	259
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	39	2	37	16	8	37	84	55
Construction	3 195	110	1 823	552	265	727	5 283	1 388
Wholesale and retail trade	4 867	163	3 375	1 070	705	3 195	8 947	4 428
Transportation	736	23	420	141	107	3 080	1 263	3 244
Accommodation and food service activities	547	17	195	52	25	108	767	177
Information and communication	1 738	56	864	241	168	1 906	2 770	2 203
Publishing, television and radio broadcasting	328	10	158	48	45	342	531	399
Telecommunications	22	1	21	6	10	1 114	53	1 121
IT and information service activities	1 388	46	685	188	113	450	2 186	683
Financial and insurance	3 793	95	1 264	382	295	5 537	5 352	6 013
Real estate activities	2 728	74	958	280	99	324	3 785	678
Knowledge-based services	4 174	128	1 836	521	208	814	6 218	1 463
Consultancy etc.	3 316	102	1 462	414	161	642	4 939	1 158
Scientific research and development	46	1	30	10	8	71	84	82
Advertising and other business services	812	25	344	98	39	101	1 195	223
Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services	1 184	34	499	148	74	249	1 757	431
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	15	0	6	3	3	147	24	150
Education	165	6	59	15	10	16	234	37
Human health and social work	990	40	726	186	35	56	1 751	282
Human health activities	911	38	687	173	30	49	1 628	260
Residential care	79	2	39	13	5	7	123	21
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	226	6	73	24	11	47	310	77
Other service activities	538	14	158	47	19	157	715	219
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity not stated	9 276	187	2 021	539	180	494	11 477	1 220

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

www.statbank.dk/selsk1, selsk2 and selsk3

Table 385 Customs and excise duties

	2008	2009	2010
	DKK mio.		
Customs and import duties	3 324	2 685	3 277
Value added tax	175 113	165 676	169 832
Duty on wage and salary costs	4 612	4 370	4 921
Duties on motor vehicles	32 615	23 683	25 264
Weight duty	10 544	9 827	10 019
Registration duty	20 031	12 001	13 390
Duty on third-party liability insurance	2 040	1 855	1 855
Taxes on energy products	36 768	36 702	40 283
Petrol	8 876	8 736	8 132
Certain petroleum products	8 763	8 953	9 086
Electricity	8 697	8 792	10 204
Coal	1 471	1 576	2 450
Natural gas	3 799	3 555	4 418
CO ₂	5 076	5 019	5 757
Nitrogen oxides	•	•	189
Sulphur	86	71	47
Pollution taxes	3 167	2 826	2 140
Certain retail containers	1 078	1 019	1 060
Insecticides, herbicides, etc.	572	440	461
Waste	1 127	1 024	260
CFC	57	55	56
Chlorinated solvents	0	0	0
Nickel/cadmium batteries	12	6	4
Effluent charges	222	199	201
Nitrogen	23	21	23
PVC and phthalates	37	26	23
Mineral phosphorus	39	36	52
Duties on spirits, wine and beer	3 263	3 078	3 004
Spirits	1 162	1 063	1 009
Wine	1 058	1 048	1 072
Beer	1 028	954	901
Surcharge on alcoholic soft drinks	15	13	21
Duties on non-alcoholic beverages	654	669	647
Coffee	244	253	255
Tea	8	8	7
Mineral water	402	408	385
Duties on chocolate, sugar confection., etc.	1 554	1 499	1 850
Chocolate, sugar confectionary	1 372	1 329	1 646
Ice-cream	182	170	204
Duties on tobacco	7 072	7 177	8 339
Cigarettes, smoking tobacco, etc.	7 003	7 116	8 278
Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos	40	33	33
Cigarette paper	29	28	28
Other duties	3 035	2 795	2 670
Electric bulbs, etc.	179	148	117
Raw materials	201	131	114
Piped water	1 385	1 372	1 364
Insurance of pleasure boats	118	116	120
Casinos	230	186	176
Passenger duty	-5	•	•
Slot machines	809	726	659
Other duties	118	116	120
Customs and excise duties, total	271 177	251 160	262 227
European Union	-2 537	-2 033	-2 341

Table 386 Public sector. 2009

	General government sector	Public quasi corporations	Public corporations	The public sector
DKK mio.				
Production account				
Output	521 161	29 235	119 057	669 452
Intermediate consumption	170 551	14 935	67 686	253 172
Gross value added	350 609	14 300	51 371	416 280
Consumption of fixed capital	32 494	5 429	14 347	52 270
Net value added	318 116	8 871	37 023	364 010
Generation of income account				
Gross value added	350 609	14 300	51 371	416 280
Taxes less subsidies on production	-4 159	161	-286	-4 284
Taxes on production	-4 159	161	..	-3 998
Production subsidies	..	..	286	286
GDP at factor cost	354 768	14 139	51 657	420 564
Compensation of employees	322 274	5 596	27 158	355 029
Gross operating surplus	32 494	8 543	24 499	65 535
Consumption of fixed capital	32 494	5 429	14 347	52 270
Net operating surplus	0	3 114	10 151	13 265
Allocation of primary income account				
Gross operating surplus	32 494	8 543	24 499	65 535
Interest and dividends	38 289	725	27 197	66 212
Taxes on production and imports	279 150	..	..	279 150
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	496 659	..	..	496 659
Actual contributions to social benefits	17 060	..	5 695	22 755
Imputed contributions to social benefits	15 002	..	..	15 002
International cooperation	2 014	..	..	2 014
Other current transfers	11 284	112	..	11 396
Gross primary income	891 952	9 381	57 391	958 723
Interest and dividends	37 352	2 784	26 118	66 254
Subsidies	43 403	2	..	43 405
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	..	4	1 607	1 611
Social contributions	283 643	29	3 244	286 916
International cooperation	23 618	..	..	23 618
Other current transfers	19 460	16	..	19 476
Gross total expenditure	407 476	2 835	30 969	441 280
Gross disposable income	484 476	6 546	26 422	517 443
Consumption of fixed capital	32 494	5 429	14 347	52 270
Net disposable income	451 982	1 117	12 074	465 173
Redistribution of income account				
Gross disposable income	484 476	6 546	26 422	517 443
Adj. for the change in net equity of households and pension funds, consumption expenditure	496 302	..	..	496 302
Change in households net worth	..	..	1 780	1 780
Gross saving	-11 827	6 546	24 642	19 361
Consumption of fixed capital	32 494	5 429	14 347	52 270
Net saving	-44 320	1 117	10 294	-32 909
Capital account				
Gross saving	-11 827	6 546	24 642	19 361
Capital taxes	3 688	..	..	3 688
Other capital transfers	4 367	56	..	4 424
Total gross saving and capital transfers	-3 771	6 602	24 642	27 473
Gross fixed capital formation	33 840	7 173	11 686	52 699
Changes in stocks	..	67	..	67
Acquisitions of land and rights, net	762	-1 202	-410	-850
Investment subsidies	8 177	7	..	8 184
Other capital transfers	0	30	..	30
Of which, public sub-sector	0	12	..	12
Net lending/borrowing	-46 549	527	13 365	-32 658

Table 387 Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.		
Current outlays, total	855 223	923 259	962 549
Compensation of employees	299 281	322 274	334 114
Intermediate consumption	159 567	170 551	175 186
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-2 837	-4 159	-5 326
Social benefits in kind	26 404	27 116	27 605
Real interest, etc.	31 781	37 352	38 592
Subsidies	38 350	43 403	45 747
Other current transfers	302 677	326 721	346 631
Current revenue, total	950 887	911 433	952 514
Sales of goods and services	50 249	51 974	51 853
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	42 494	38 288	35 862
Taxes on production and import	298 512	279 150	292 747
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	515 147	496 659	524 553
Social security contributions	31 661	32 062	33 702
Other current transfers	12 823	13 297	13 798
Capital outlays, total	49 552	42 778	50 201
Non-financial capital accumulation	34 615	34 601	37 719
Capital transfers	14 937	8 177	12 481
Capital revenue, total	10 772	8 064	9 431
Capital taxes	4 762	3 697	3 779
Other capital transfers	6 010	4 367	5 652
Current surplus (gross saving)	95 664	-11 827	-10 035
Overall surplus (net lending)	56 883	-46 541	-50 805

www.statbank.dk/off3 and [off16](http://www.statbank.dk/off16)

Table 388 Expenditure and revenue of general government by sub-sector. 2010*

	Central government	Social security funds	Local government	General government ¹
	DKK mio.			
Current outlays, total	713 854	60 090	624 886	962 549
Compensation of employees	92 116	2 446	239 553	334 114
Intermediate consumption	59 674	851	114 661	175 186
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	795	1	-6 122	-5 326
Social benefits in kind	478	-	27 127	27 605
Real interest, etc.	35 829	1	2 762	38 592
Subsidies	21 236	-	24 511	45 747
Other current transfers	503 725	56 792	222 394	346 631
Current revenue, total	688 698	62 524	637 572	952 514
Sales of goods and services	21 542	9	30 302	51 853
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	34 326	92	1 444	35 862
Taxes on production and import	268 308	-	24 439	292 747
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	322 309	-	202 244	524 553
Social security contributions	6 918	17 268	9 516	33 702
Other current transfers	35 296	45 155	369 627	13 798
Capital outlays, total	24 015	2 551	23 837	50 201
Non-financial capital accumulation	14 427	6	23 286	37 719
Capital transfers	9 588	2 544	551	12 481
Capital revenue, total	7 055	-	2 578	9 431
Capital taxes	3 779	-	-	3 779
Other capital transfers	3 276	-	2 578	5 652
Current surplus (gross saving)	-25 155	2 434	12 686	-10 035
Overall surplus (net lending)	-42 115	-117	-8 573	-50 805

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

www.statbank.dk/off3

Table 389 Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.		
Central government			
Current outlays	616 054	679 536	713 854
Capital outlays	23 410	16 842	24 015
Current revenue	696 481	657 747	688 698
Capital revenue	7 609	6 147	7 055
Current surplus	80 427	-21 789	-25 155
Overall surplus ²	64 626	-32 484	-42 115
Social security funds			
Current outlays	46 082	53 653	60 090
Capital outlays	2 467	2 203	2 551
Current revenue	48 212	54 351	62 524
Capital revenue	-	-	-
Current surplus	2 130	698	2 434
Overall surplus ²	-338	-1 505	-117
Local governments, total¹			
Current outlays	553 802	590 580	624 886
Capital outlays	23 735	23 766	23 837
Current revenue	566 909	599 844	637 572
Capital revenue	3 223	1 950	2 578
Current surplus	13 107	9 264	12 686
Overall surplus ²	-7 405	-12 551	-8 573
Of which:			
Counties			
Current outlays	106 587	114 115	113 514
Capital outlays	4 907	5 418	5 454
Current revenue	109 992	117 212	118 439
Capital revenue	53	45	454
Current surplus	3 406	3 097	4 925
Overall surplus ²	-1 448	-2 275	-75
Municipalities			
Current outlays	469 364	500 169	534 707
Capital outlays	18 828	18 348	18 383
Current revenue	479 065	506 336	542 467
Capital revenue	3 169	1 905	2 125
Current surplus	9 701	6 167	7 760
Overall surplus ²	-5 957	-10 276	-8 498

¹ Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general-government transfers. ² Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

Table 390 Expenditure of general government sector by type of transaction

	2008*	2009*	2010*
	mio. kr.		
Total outlays	904 775	966 037	1 012 750
Current outlays, total	855 223	923 259	962 549
Compensation of employees	299 281	322 274	334 114
Intermediate consumption	159 567	170 551	175 186
Other taxes on production and other subsidies on production, net	-2 837	-4 159	-5 326
Social benefits in kind	26 404	27 116	27 605
Income transfers, total	372 808	407 476	430 970
Interest, etc.	31 781	37 352	38 592
+Subsidies	38 350	43 403	45 747
To public quasi-corporations	12 554	13 471	14 330
To other corporations	25 796	29 932	31 417
+Other income transfers	302 677	326 721	346 631
To other levels of government	-	-	-
To households	262 594	283 643	302 141
To NPIHs ¹	5 777	6 349	6 525
To the rest of the world (a-d)	34 307	36 729	37 965
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	745	753	733
b. To Greenland, net	3 619	3 729	3 685
c. To the EU	15 103	16 780	15 982
d. To others	14 839	15 467	17 565
Capital outlays, total	49 552	42 778	50 201
Non-financial capital accumulation, total	34 615	34 601	37 719
Acquisition of new fixed assets	33 351	34 144	38 016
+Acquisition of buildings, and other existing investments, net	-292	-305	176
+Changes in inventories	-	-	-
+Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net	1 556	762	-473
Capital transfers, total	14 937	8 177	12 481
Investment grants and capital transfers	14 937	8 177	12 481
To public quasi-corporations	419	416	1 272
To other enterprises	2 425	2 118	6 620
To other levels of government	-	-	-
To households	11 836	4 539	4 192
To NPIHs ¹	204	223	311
To the rest of the world (a-d)	53	880	86
a. To the Faroe Islands, net	0	3	8
b. To Greenland, net	24	25	24
c. To the EU	-	778	-
d. To others	29	74	54

¹ To non-profit institutions (households).

Table 391	Revenue of general government sector, by type of transaction		
	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.		
Current plus capital revenue	961 659	919 496	961 945
Current revenue, total	950 887	911 433	952 514
Sales of goods and services	50 249	51 974	51 853
Withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations	543	113	-1 823
Interest	26 595	30 392	35 000
Rents	8 812	11 611	6 433
Taxes on production and imports	300 381	297 630	278 487
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	506 026	516 344	498 907
Compulsory social security contributions	16 819	16 411	17 437
Voluntary social contributions	594	649	573
Imputed social contributions	14 248	15 002	15 692
Other income transfers	12 823	13 297	13 798
From other levels of government	•	•	•
From domestic private sector	11 251	11 284	11 847
From the rest of the world	1 572	2 014	1 951
From EU institutions	1 110	1 414	1 334
From others	462	600	617
Capital revenue, total	10 772	8 064	9 431
Capital taxes	4 762	3 697	3 779
Other capital transfers	6 010	4 367	5 652
From other levels of government	•	•	•
From domestic private sector	6 220	5 456	4 316
From the rest of the world	195	275	288
From EU institutions	195	274	287
From others	1	2	•
Current surplus (gross saving)	95 664	-11 827	-10 035
Overall surplus (net lending)¹	56 883	-46 541	-50 805

¹ Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

www.statbank.dk/off3 and [off16](http://www.statbank.dk/off16)

Table 392	Consumption expenditure of general government sector		
	2008*	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.		
Consumption expenditure (1+2+3)	464 773	496 302	513 490
1. Production	488 618	521 161	537 737
Compensation of employees	299 281	322 274	334 114
Consumption of fixed capital	32 608	32 494	33 762
Intermediate consumption	159 567	170 551	175 186
Other taxes on production and other			
Subsidies on production, net	-2 837	-4 159	-5 326
2. Social benefits in kind	26 404	27 116	27 605
3. Sales of goods and services	-50 249	-51 974	-51 853

www.statbank.dk/off26 and [off28](http://www.statbank.dk/off28)

Table 393 Expenditure of general government sector by function

Expenditure	2008	2009	2010
	DKK mio.		
Total	904 775	966 037	1 012 750
1. General public services	123 993	129 221	135 440
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	33 946	29 445	33 588
1.2 Foreign economic aid	16 676	16 972	17 922
1.3 General services	3 332	4 622	5 072
1.4 Basic research and R&D general public services	13 395	14 638	13 721
1.5 General public services etc.	20 716	22 082	22 478
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers of a general character between different levels of government	35 930	41 462	42 660
2. Defence	26 228	24 573	25 312
2.1 Military defence etc.	25 418	23 615	24 351
2.2 Civil defence	809	958	961
3. Public order and safety	18 621	19 486	19 480
3.1 Police services	10 239	10 322	10 597
3.2 Fire protection services	1 591	1 674	1 772
3.3 Law courts	3 577	3 978	3 670
3.4 Prisons	2 899	3 194	3 125
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	316	319	316
4. Economic affairs	46 540	50 908	54 606
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	11 527	13 939	12 640
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2 465	2 739	1 786
4.3 Fuel and energy	166	12	167
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	213	117	158
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	29 901	32 167	37 051
4.6 R&D Economic affairs	897	579	1 533
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	1 371	1 356	1 271
5. Environmental protection	8 716	8 493	8 345
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	2 040	1 860	1 633
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	2 144	1 914	1 730
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	4 532	4 719	4 982
6. Housing and community amenities	9 554	9 884	5 616
6.1 Housing development	9 078	8 332	5 215
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	476	1 552	401
7. Health	133 091	143 644	144 958
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	8 893	8 793	9 013
7.2 Outpatient services	21 110	22 858	23 293
7.3 Hospital services	98 497	107 175	107 581
7.4 R&D Health	221	31	236
7.5 Health etc.	4 370	4 787	4 836
8. Recreation, culture and religion	27 935	28 730	28 850
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	8 790	8 150	7 806
8.2 Cultural services	10 638	11 832	12 120
8.3 Religious and other community services	7 534	7 811	7 844
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	973	936	1 080
9. Education	120 048	130 976	142 561
9.1 Primary education	60 880	66 244	69 771
9.2 Youth-level education	24 880	27 082	30 924
9.3 Higher education	21 963	23 967	27 088
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	8 154	9 212	9 905
9.5 Education etc.	4 172	4 472	4 872
10. Social protection	390 050	420 122	447 582
10.1 Sickness and disability	96 113	100 830	105 443
10.2 Old age	121 211	127 941	135 470
10.3 Family and children	87 912	93 704	96 836
10.4 Unemployment	44 277	53 238	62 769
10.5 Housing	11 402	11 630	12 229
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	19 318	22 365	24 424
10.7 Social protection etc.	9 817	10 415	10 412

www.statbank.dk/off23 and off23b

Table 394 Expenditure of general government and its subsectors by function. 2010*

Expenditure	Central government	Social security funds	Counties	Municipalities	Transfers within general government sector	General government sector
	DKK mio.					
Total	737 869	62 641	118 968	553 090	459 818	1 012 750
1. General public services	299 034	3	742	43 919	208 258	135 440
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, ext. affairs	34 436	-	-	-848	0	33 588
1.2 Foreign economic aid	17 917	-	-	16	12	17 922
1.3 General services	5 072	-	-	-	0	5 072
1.4 Basic research and R & D general public services	13 676	-	5	65	25	13 721
1.5 General public services etc.	295	-	228	22 249	295	22 478
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers between diff. levels of government	227 638	3	509	22 436	207 926	42 660
2. Defence	25 038	-	-	274	0	25 312
2.1 Military defence etc.	24 351	-	-	-	0	24 351
2.2 Civil defence	687	-	-	274	0	961
3. Public order and safety	17 708	-	-	1 772	0	19 480
3.1 Police services	10 597	-	-	-	0	10 597
3.2 Fire protection services	0	-	-	1 772	0	1 772
3.3 Law courts	3 670	-	-	-	0	3 670
3.4 Prisons	3 125	-	-	-	0	3 125
3.5 Public order and safety etc.	316	-	-	-	0	316
4. Economic affairs	32 232	-	2 235	20 364	225	54 606
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	9 248	-	518	2 913	39	12 640
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1 786	-	-	-	0	1 786
4.3 Fuel and energy	165	-	-	3	0	167
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	158	-	-	-	0	158
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	18 243	-	1 552	17 442	185	37 051
4.6 R & D Economic affairs	1 533	-	-	-	0	1 533
4.7 Economic affairs etc.	1 099	-	165	7	0	1 271
5. Environmental protection	4 073	-	542	3 771	40	8 345
5.1 Waste and waste water management, pollution abatement	1 048	-	384	222	20	1 633
5.2 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	993	-	-	742	5	1 730
5.3 Environmental protection etc.	2 032	-	158	2 808	15	4 982
6. Housing and community amenities	3 228	-	-	2 694	307	5 616
6.1 Housing development	2 827	-	-	2 694	307	5 215
6.2 Housing and community amenities etc.	401	-	-	-	0	401
7. Health	3 560	-	108 108	35 944	2 655	144 958
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	721	-	7 746	1 235	690	9 013
7.2 Outpatient services	319	-	13 728	9 310	64	23 293
7.3 Hospital services	674	-	83 641	25 149	1 882	107 581
7.4 R & D Health	236	-	0	16	16	236
7.5 Health etc.	1 611	-	2 993	235	2	4 836
8. Recreation, culture and religion	13 975	-	35	15 636	796	28 850
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	855	-	-	6 963	11	7 806
8.2 Cultural services	4 631	-	35	8 220	766	12 120
8.3 Religious and other community services	7 409	-	-	453	19	7 844
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion etc.	1 080	-	-	-	0	1 080
9. Education	78 120	549	114	67 965	4 186	142 561
9.1 Primary education	12 260	-	0	61 381	3 870	69 771
9.2 Youth-level education	31 035	-	0	-25	86	30 924
9.3 Higher education	27 223	-	8	-136	8	27 088
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	5 160	549	0	4 392	195	9 905
9.5 Education etc.	2 442	-	105	2 352	27	4 872
10. Social protection	260 901	62 089	7 192	360 751	243 351	447 582
10.1 Sickness and disability	38 551	-	3 208	103 549	39 865	105 443
10.2 Old age	117 428	-	2 102	113 270	97 330	135 470
10.3 Family and children	29 484	-	1 394	81 321	15 363	96 836
10.4 Unemployment	52 026	61 339	-	21 381	71 978	62 769
10.5 Housing	8 177	-	-	12 195	8 143	12 229
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	13 889	668	163	20 301	10 597	24 424
10.7 Social protection etc.	1 345	82	325	8 734	75	10 412



Table 395	Subsidies	2009*	2010*
		DKK mio.	
	Subsidies, total	52 257	53 302
	Analysed by recipients:		
	Subsidies to public quasi corporations	13 471	14 330
	Subsidies to other enterprises	29 575	30 945
	Subsidies to EU schemes	9 211	8 026
	Analysed by kind and scheme:		
	1. Subsidies on products, total	15 643	16 317
	a. EU schemes, total	512	348
	Of which: Export subsidy schemes	338	133
	Other EU schemes	174	215
	b. Danish schemes, total	15 131	15 969
	Of which: Railways	8 145	8 490
	Local government buses, etc.	2 923	3 256
	2. Other subsidies on production, total	36 613	36 984
	a. EU schemes, total	8 699	7 678
	b. Danish schemes, total	27 914	29 306
	Of which: Interest subsidies	4 596	3 529
	Other private enterprises	17 765	20 274
	Analysed by source of finance:		
	a. EU schemes, total	9 211	8 026
	EU share of EU schemes, total	8 853	7 554
	Danish share of EU schemes, total	357	472
	b. Danish schemes, total	43 046	45 275
	c. Financed by Denmark, total	43 403	45 747

www.statbank.dk/off17

Table 396 Current transfers to households from the general government sector

	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.	
Current transfers, total	283 643	302 141
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	277 841	296 044
Civil servants' pensions	21 304	21 951
Old-age and early retirement pensions	87 426	93 739
Ordinary and raised early retirement pensions	3 650	3 443
Higher and mid-early retirement pensions	33 863	36 349
Personal allowance	1 438	1 410
Special pension schemes	220	204
Early retirement pay	21 479	21 345
Unemployment benefit	15 287	22 093
Cash benefits under the Social Assistance Act	12 556	13 376
Gross rehabilitation benefit	2 848	2 775
Sickness and maternity benefit	24 713	24 939
Funeral benefit	132	139
Child and youth allowances	3 941	4 025
Sabbatical leave, child care	186	106
Subsidies to free seat in day-care institutions	2 145	2 515
Family allowance	14 304	14 728
Compensations and presentations to victims of the occupation	391	366
Housing subsidies	11 624	12 188
Compensation for lost earnings	1 396	1 268
The Employees' Guarantee Fund	1 172	668
Education grants	12 678	14 805
Education benefit as substitution for employment quotation	1 942	549
Other transfers	3 145	3 063
Other current transfers, total	5 802	6 097
Transportation	1 439	1 472
Indexation	1 452	1 444
Free process and legal aid	362	425
Other transfers	2 549	2 756

www.statbank.dk/off10 and [off10B](http://www.statbank.dk/off10B)

Table 397	Total taxation	
	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.	
Total taxation	798 912	841 791
Distribution by type of tax:		
Income taxes, total	488 715	516 464
Personal income tax	439 264	426 451
State income tax	133 869	118 411
Municipality income tax	178 601	197 953
Church tax	5 200	5 668
Special contribution to labour market funds	79 547	81 262
Tax on imp. income from owner-occupied dwelling	12 362	12 450
Other personal income taxes	29 685	10 707
Corporation tax	40 667	47 799
Real interest tax	8 784	42 214
Compulsory contrib. to social-security schemes	16 411	17 437
Social contributions from employees	16 271	16 523
Social contributions from employers	140	914
Other labour market contributions	4 153	3 975
Labour market contributions from employers	4 153	3 975
Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	36 674	38 475
Inheritance tax and gift tax	3 688	3 779
Motor vehicle weight duty	10 416	10 534
Taxes on real property	22 562	24 161
Property release and surrender tax	9	0
Taxes on goods and services	252 815	265 298
VAT	168 370	172 452
Tax on wage totals	4 450	4 938
Customs and import duties	2 647	3 241
Taxes on specific goods	66 497	72 971
Vehicle registration duty	11 856	13 523
Energy taxes	36 441	41 024
Pollution duties	2 758	1 919
Tobacco duties	7 177	8 338
Duties on beer, wine and spirits	3 079	2 989
Other taxes on specific goods	5 187	5 178
Taxes on specific transactions	5 264	5 748
Stamp duty	5 184	5 686
Other taxes on specific transactions	79	62
Taxes on specific services	5 438	5 758
Turnover tax on football pools etc.	1 055	1 087
Tax on insurance of vehicles and leisure craft	2 012	1 975
Other taxes on specific services	2 371	2 697
Other duties	149	189
Other production taxes	144	143
Distribution by receiving sub-sector		
Central government	574 207	594 402
Social security funds	16 227	17 268
Municipalities	205 483	226 846
Supranational authorities (EU)	2 995	3 275

www.statbank.dk/off12

Table 398 Taxation by national accounts distribution

	2009*	2010*
	DKK mio.	
Total taxation	798 912	841 791
National accounts distribution:		
Danish schemes		
Taxes on production and imports	279 150	292 747
Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	496 659	524 553
Social contributions	16 411	17 437
Capital taxes	3 697	3 779
EU schemes		
Taxes on production and imports	2 995	3 275
	per cent	
Tax incidence¹, total	48.2	48.2
Taxes on production and imports	17.0	17.0
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	30.0	30.0
Compulsory contribution to social security	1.0	1.0
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.2

¹ Taxes and duties in percentage of gross domestic product.

www.statbank.dk/off12

Table 399 Bilateral official aid to developing countries. 2010*

	Program- me and project aid	NGO aid	Other grants aid	Total		Program- me and project aid	NGO aid	Other grants aid	Total
	DKK mio.					DKK mio.			
Total	6 101.6	1 109.2	2 126.6	11 402.5	Pakistan	49.8	3.7	114.9	168.4
Africa	3 429.9	644.4	543.2	4 617.5	Nicaragua	149.3	14.8	1.6	165.8
Asia	1 737.9	247.9	630.3	2 616.1	Gaza/West Bank	120.4	12.0	25.4	157.8
Latin America	418.1	131.0	136.1	685.2	Zimbabwe	118.4	27.0	5.7	151.1
Europe	5.6	1.1	126.4	133.1	Zambia	117.5	22.0	1.9	141.4
Not land distributed	510.2	84.7	690.6	1 285.5	Cambodia	32.9	20.5	48.0	101.4
Africa	375.0	232.8	152.2	760.0	Somalia	32.4	4.9	63.3	100.6
Tanzania	662.6	34.1	30.5	727.3	Bhutan	71.7	-	1.6	73.3
Ghana	501.8	63.8	3.5	569.1	Niger	38.1	17.8	15.8	71.6
Mozambique	381.4	49.8	48.4	479.5	Indonesia	14.6	4.8	50.7	70.1
Bangladesh	442.1	20.2	9.1	471.4	Burma	40.8	5.3	15.2	61.3
Asia	186.7	106.2	175.6	468.5	Ethiopia	10.4	29.8	3.2	43.4
Afghanistan	314.7	8.4	122.3	445.4	Kosovo	0.1	-	26.6	26.7
Uganda	299.7	112.4	21.3	433.4	Ukraine	0.2	0.2	17.3	17.7
Vietnam	292.7	30.7	61.0	384.4	Moldova	0.5	1.0	13.6	15.1
Kenya	261.7	28.8	68.0	358.5	Balkans	-	-	14.0	14.0
Central America	55.7	100.6	135.4	291.7	Countries under the NAB program	-	-	12.7	12.7
Bolivia	213.0	15.5	-0.8	227.7	Belarus	-	-	11.9	11.9
Benin	218.8	-	1.0	219.8	Albania	0.1	-	8.2	8.4
Nepal	171.5	36.1	6.5	214.0	Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	7.4	7.4
Sudan	67.4	16.7	118.2	202.3	Turkey	-	-	5.6	5.6
Burkina Faso	186.8	0.3	0.3	187.4	Montenegro	-	-	4.0	4.0
Mali	157.8	4.3	9.9	172.0	Croatia	-	-	2.9	2.9

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

Table 400 Danish official aid to developing countries

	2009	2010*
	DKK mio.	
Total official aid	12 097	13 221
Bilateral aid, total	8 707	9 592
Projects and project aid		
Africa	2 785	2 866
Asia	1 140	1 226
Latin America	329	393
Personnel	356	373
Private Sector Programme	211	219
Various credit facilities	350	350
Aid in the form of loans, debt relief	23	257
Aid to regional areas and localities	135	38
Human rights and democratising	480	635
Grants through NGOs	1 032	1 109
Special environmental aid for developing countries	612	718
Research and information in Denmark	245	243
Extraordinary humanitarian contributions and International	873	1 009
The Neighbourhood Programme	142	157
Other	-5	0
Multilateral aid, total	3 390	3 629
International development studies	46	47
United Nations Development Programme	362	370
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	209	183
HIV/AIDS, Population and Health Programme	652	699
United Nations Agricultural and Food Programme	100	55
Global environmental programmes	240	246
Other United Nations aid programmes	97	114
World Bank Group	584	622
Regional banks	31	108
Regional and other funds	340	290
EU development aid	318	420
International Human rights organizations	18	14
Multilateral human aid	425	460
Other	-32	0

Source: Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA

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.

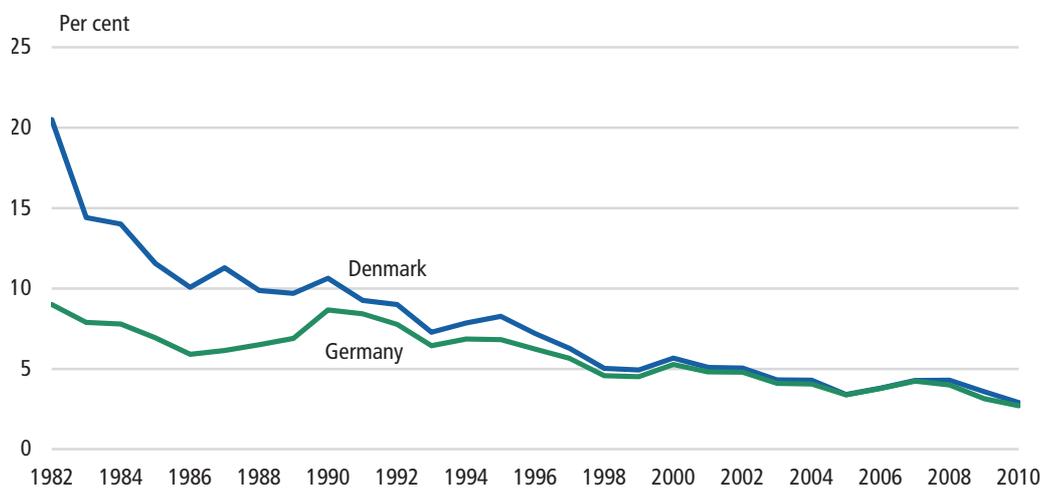
Increased internationalization

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. This difference has diminished until the beginning of the 1990's after which the two interest rates have developed in parallel. In 2010 was the Danish long-term bond interest rate 2.9 per cent while the German long-term bond interest was 2.7 per cent.

Figure 1 Interest rate on 10-year government bonds



www.statbank.dk/dnrenta

Long-term interest rate reached 21 per cent in 1982

The interest on a financial claim reflects the lender's compensation for the postponement of the opportunities of consumption. A distinction is made between short-term and long-term interest rates, i.e. the interest rates on short-term and long-term claims.

Usually, the banks' three-month interest rate is applied as an indicator of the short-term interest rate, while the interest rate on ten-year government bonds is the indicator of the long-term interest rate.

The short-term interest rate can be controlled centrally. The central bank of Denmark (Danmarks Nationalbank) can adjust the volume and price of liquidity in relation to the banks. The interest that the banks receive from or pay to Danmarks Nationalbank influences the interest rates fixed by the banks vis-à-vis their customers.

The long-term interest rate reflects other market-driven factors, first of all inflation and risk expectations. The longer the term of the claim, the greater influence will these factors have on the fixing of the interest rate. The long-term interest rate will usually be higher than the short-term interest rate.

In 1981, the short-term interest rate was as high as 21 per cent per annum, partly because of high inflation expectations.

The Central Bank purchased foreign currency to keep the krone rate stable

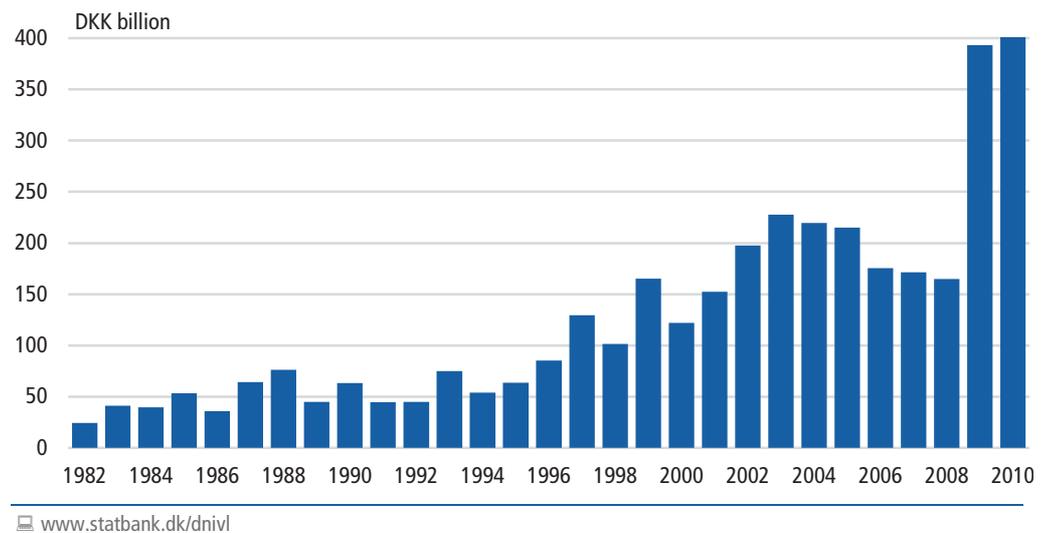
The rate of the Danish krone depends on the supply and demand for foreign currencies. The demand for foreign currency increases at import payments and capital exports (e.g. when Danes purchase foreign securities or make investments abroad).

Conversely, export payments and capital imports will increase the demand for Danish kroner. An increased demand for foreign currency will force the exchange rate upwards and the rate of Danish kroner will decrease.

Danmarks Nationalbank trades in the foreign exchange market with a view to stabilise the krone rate through purchases and sales of foreign currency against Danish kroner. Thus, the primary purpose of foreign exchange reserves is to enable Danmarks Nationalbank to use intervention as a tool to maintain a stable exchange rate between the krone and the euro.

Purchases of Danish kroner thus tend to strengthen the krone rate, while sales of Danish kroner, i.e. purchases of foreign currency, tend to weaken the krone rate.

The volume of the Danish foreign exchange reserves has increased substantially since the early 1990s to 2003. This indicates that in the past decade Danmarks Nationalbank has made more purchases than sales of foreign currency in net terms to keep the krone rate down. In the period 2003 – 2007 the volume of the foreign exchange reserves decreased, but since the volume has increased, because of the difference in interest rates between Denmark and especially the Euro-area. As the interest rates have fallen in general even small differences have made it attractive for foreign investors to invest in Danish securities, which has increased the demand for Danish kroner. The Central Bank has in order to stabilise the exchange rate purchased foreign currency.

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, which do not participate in the European Monetary Union. In the agreement called ERM II (Exchange Rate Mechanism II) Denmark is accompanied by Lithuania and Latvia.

The purpose of ERM II is to retain the exchange rates within the agreed fluctuation band on ± 15 per cent in relation to the central rate. Denmark has a narrower fluctuation band on ± 2.25 per cent in relation to the central rate. In case of extraordinary pressure on the krone, in addition to selling some of its foreign exchange reserve Denmark may draw on an intervention credit/euro account with the ECB. Thus, the ERM contributes to stabilizing the krone rate in relation to the European currencies and the euro, but not in relation to other major currencies such as the US-dollar or the yen.

2

Financial claims

Money as a means of payment

Today, the function of money as a means of payment is based exclusively on trust. If a seller is to accept money as payment for his product, he must be able to trust that others will also accept money as the means of payment. In case of high inflation, the value of money as a means of payment will drop.

Until 1931, the value of notes and coins could be converted into gold at Danmarks Nationalbank. Although the gold convertibility was subsequently abolished, the gold standard existed formally until 1971. This implied that Danmarks Nationalbank had a duty to maintain gold reserves corresponding to the value of notes and coins in circulation. Today, money is still claims against Danmarks Nationalbank, but these claims are no longer covered by the gold reserves of Danmarks Nationalbank.

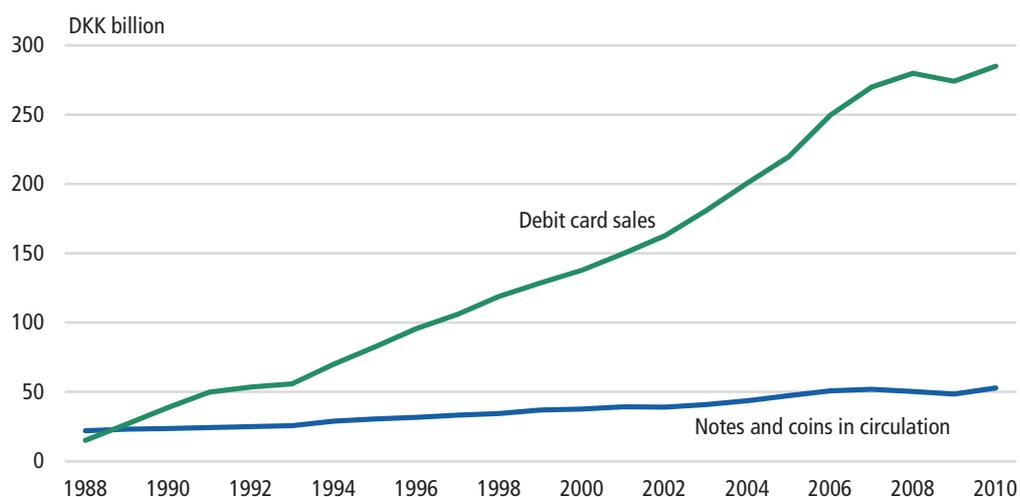
Figure 3 Dankort (debit card) sales and notes and coins in circulation

Table 407 and 412

Difficult to estimate the money stock

It is increasingly difficult to estimate the amount of liquidity available in the Danish society. Because of the use of Dankort (debit card), various types of accounts related to the Dankort have become just as liquid as notes and coins.

At the same time, certain credit facilities may be connected to the Dankort, just as foreign banks may provide credit facilities to Danish citizens.

Because of Denmark's position as a small, open economy with free capital movements, the role of the money stock as a monetary policy target figure is no longer as important as before.

Danish mortgage bonds are internationally unique

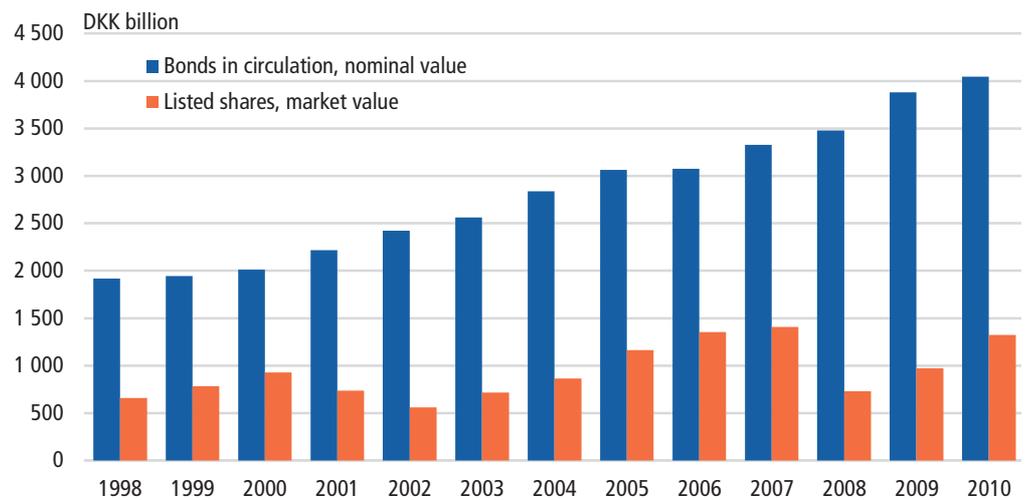
Bonds are liquid, standardized debt instruments with low risk and a fixed repayment profile. Before the introduction of the euro, the Danish bond market was among the largest in Europe¹. The market is dominated by government bonds and mortgage bonds.

Mortgage bonds are secured by real property and have long maturity (up to 30 years). The Danish mortgage bonds are unique to the Danish market in terms of their role in relation to home financing.

In addition to the security in real property, the relatively high degree of security relates to the terms and conditions associated with the loan assessment by the mortgage credit institutes concerning lending limits, maturity and accumulation of reserve funds.

At the end of 2010, about 13 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, 11 percent of mortgage bonds were held by foreigners at the end of 2010 compared to about 5 per cent in 1996.

¹ Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 1999, the euro markets are no longer divided into regions, but constitute a single market.

Figure 4 Shares and bonds traded on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange

www.statbank.dk/dnvpdkb

Shares are risky investments

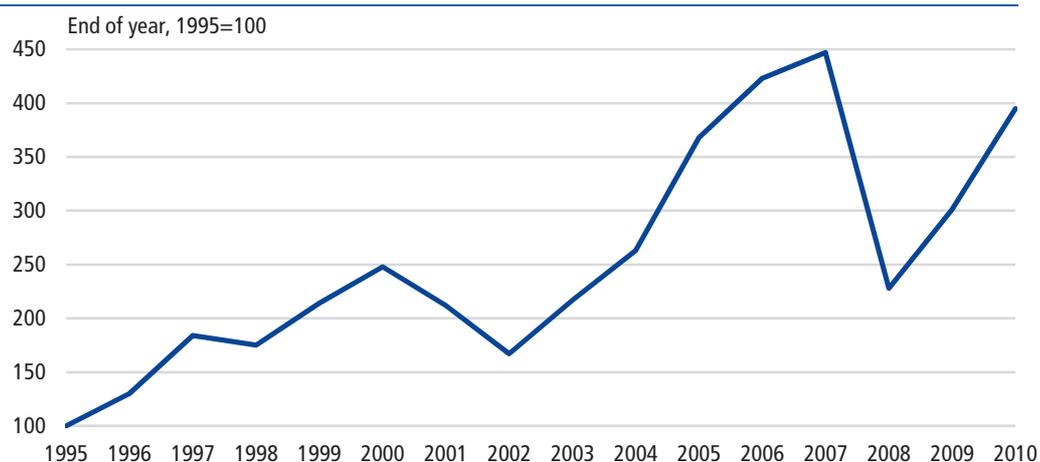
A share is a certificate of ownership of a company. The value of the share depends above all on the future earnings of the company. Since future earnings are connected with great uncertainty, investing in shares may lead to both large losses and large gains.

In addition to specific expectations of the company in question, the share price also reflects more general expectations of the particular industry and the economy at large. Minor changes in market information may create substantial fluctuations in the market.

The Danish stock market is not as large as the bond market. It reflects the Danish corporate structure, which is characterised by many small and medium-sized enterprises without the tradition found abroad of entering the stock market to finance their need for capital. In 2010, 188 companies were listed on the Stock Exchange.

Various indices are used as indicators of the development in the stock market. The most commonly used are the all-share index OMXC shown above, which shows the market value of all listed shares, and OMXC20, which is a weighted market value index of the 20 largest and most traded shares.

There has been a trend of increasing prices reflecting the trends in the international markets. In 1998, 2001, 2002, 2007 and 2008, price decreases were widespread and in line with the share price development in the foreign markets. From 2009 the prices raised again. The sharp decrease in 2008 followed the financial crises which started in oktober 2008. In 2009 and 2010 the stock markets worldwide have recovered some of the losses, which is reflected in the Danish stock market.

Figure 5 OMXC, index of all shares at market value

www.statbank.dk/mpk13

3

Enterprises in the financial sector

Banking, mortgage lending and insurance activities still separate

Since the early 1980s, the business areas in the financial sector have overlapped. Today, banks offer their customers pension schemes that are very similar to the schemes offered by life insurance companies. However, it is still prohibited to carry on banking, mortgage lending and insurance activities in one and the same company.

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

In that connection financial supermarkets have emerged where consumers can handle all their financial commitments through the same provider.

Few large and many small banks

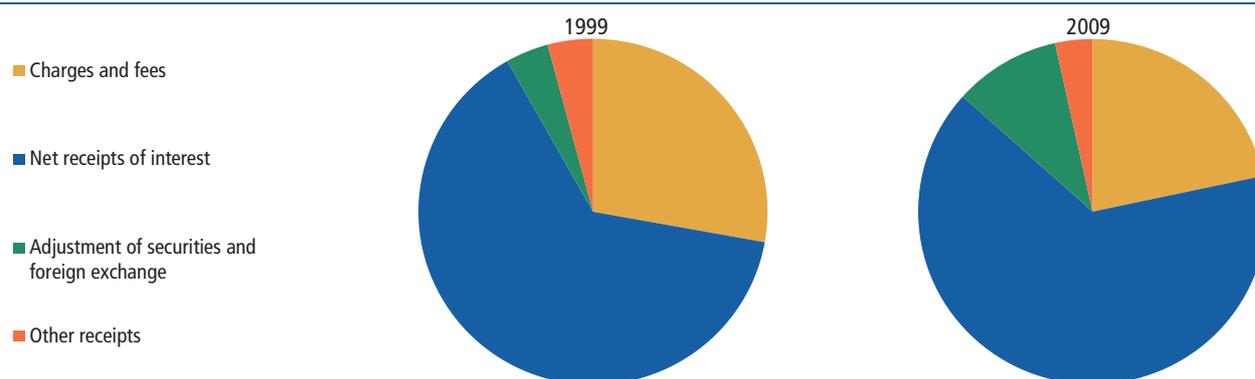
The banking sector handles functions in connection with payment and credit transfers, securities trading and related services. Despite the mergers among the major banks in recent years, a large number of small banks remain.

At the end of 2009, 132 banks were registered, of which the two largest account for 69 per cent of the balance sheet total in the sector.

The lending activity in the banking sector is often in focus because it is highly sensitive to market fluctuations and may be seen as an indicator of growth in for example consumption and investing activities.

The interest margin, i.e. the difference between lending and deposit interest rates, also attracts attention. However, an increasing proportion of the banks' earnings derive from charges and fees.

Figure 6 The banks' earnings by type



www.statbank.dk/mpk39

Lending activity of mortgage credit institutes depends on interest changes

In Denmark, only mortgage credit institutes may carry on mortgage credit activities. Mortgage credit activities mean lending against registered security in real property based on the issue of mortgage bonds.

Presently, there are eight players in the market. The lending activity is primarily influenced by the development in interest rates. Upward or downward fluctuations will trigger waves of re-mortgaging, where borrowers seek to convert their loans to obtain more favourable terms of repayment.

Increasing share of personal savings with insurance companies and pension funds

Distinction is made between non-life insurance and life and pension insurance. The different types of insurance may not be offered by the same company, but may be connected through inter-company ownership. Particularly the life and pension insurance business has increased in recent years.

Due to the development of labour market pension schemes and various forms of tax privileges in connection with pension contributions, an ever-increasing share of personal savings are managed by the pension funds and life insurance companies, which have thereby become important players in the financial markets.

Vigorous expansion in investment associations

An investment association is an association that invests the funds received as contributions from its members. The members are often small savers, but may also be life insurance companies, pension funds and foundations. The advantages of acting jointly are lower administrative costs and enhanced possibilities for risk diversification.

The investment associations have expanded vigorously over the past few years. The balance sheet total has increased from DKK 290 billion at the end of 2002 to DKK 568 billion at the end of 2009. In 2008, there were 132 investment associations issuing investment fund shares.

Table 401 Financial sector, main figures

	2008			2009		
	Balance	Companies	Employees	Balance	Companies	Employees
	DKK bn.	number		DKK bn.	number	
Total	10 705	539	69 621	10 614	510	68 387
Banks	4 733	138	47 599	4 324	132	46 124
Mortgage banks	2 819	8	4 126	3 102	8	4 108
The ship Credit fund of Denmark	82	1	60	85	1	59
Securities and broking companies	2	45	492	3	46	524
Investment funds	569	132	359	568	124	373
Non-life insurance companies	153	113	12 173	160	100	12 288
Life insurance companies	1 119	33	3 829	1 212	33	3 872
Non-occupational pension funds	396	28	271	436	26	295
Company pension funds	44	37	36	45	36	38
Labour Market Supplementary Pension	599	1	655	609	1	683
Employees Capital Pension Fund (LD)	97	1	21	60	1	23
Labour market occupational health insurance	9	1	...	6	1	...
Special pension scheme savings	83	1	...	4	1	...

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk55

Table 402 Denmark's gold and foreign exchange reserve

End of year	2008	2009	2010
	DKK billion		
Danmarks Nationalbanks gold stock	9.8	12.3	16.9
Danmarks Nationalbanks foreign assets	202.8	370.9	397.1
Claims on the International Valuta Fund	3.4	15.7	17.8
The foreign exchange reserve	216.0	398.9	431.8

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 403 Money stock

	2008	2009	2010
	DKK billion		
Money stock	1 060.0	1 024.0	982.0
Notes and coins outside the banking sector	50.4	48.5	52.8
Deposit in banks and savings banks	1 009.6	975.5	929.2
-Demand deposits	704.8	772.5	771.4
-Agreement deposits ¹	304.8	203.0	157.8

¹ Includes. e.g. deposits at notice and time deposits.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 404 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danmarks Nationalbank

	2008	2009	2010
	DKK mio.		
Profit and loss account			
Net interest receivable	4 915	2 760	3 546
Market value adjustment	2 246	1 751	4 567
Dividend on investments	140	126	129
Other income	26	24	12
Costs including depreciation	-590	-706	-600
Net profit of the year	6 737	3 955	7 654
Balance sheet			
Assets, total	635 094	550 151	486 144
Stock of gold	9 781	12 260	16 938
Special drawing rights in the IMF	3 406	15 683	17 833
Foreign assets	202 777	370 861	397 085
Lending	370 814	107 969	13 374
Securities	27 308	33 093	32 609
Other assets	21 008	10 285	8 305
Liabilities, total	635 094	550 151	486 144
Notes in circulation	55 612	55 015	56 697
Coin in circulation	5 671	5 746	5 844
Allocations of Special Drawing Rights	1 460	12 419	13 253
Foreign liabilities	4 293	4 257	3 134
Deposits	246 702	188 294	147 067
Other liabilities	503	11 509	14 737
The Central Government's current account	262 789	212 435	179 443
Equity capital	58 064	60 476	65 969

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statbank.dk/mpk38

Table 405	Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danish banks	
End of year	2008	2009
Number of banks	138	132
Antal ansatte, ultimo året	47 599	46 124
	————— DKK mio. —————	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	204 019	145 254
÷Interest expenses	151 218	75 851
Net income from interest, net	52 800	69 403
+Share dividends	903	683
+Charges and commissions income	23 935	23 159
÷Charges and commissions expenses	5 537	5 357
Net income from charges and commissions	72 102	87 888
+Revaluation of securities and foreign exchange	-4 845	10 606
+Other ordinary income	4 040	3 726
Profit/loss on financial items	71 296	102 220
÷Staff and administrative expenses	46 105	47 330
÷Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	6 644	6 058
÷Other operating expenses	2 052	7 878
÷Depreciations and provisions, net	28 388	58 306
+Adjustments of shares	5 403	1 639
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	-6 490	-15 713
+Extraordinary receipts, net	0	0
Profit/loss before tax	-6 490	-15 713
÷Tax	-325	-120
Profit/loss for the year	-6 165	-15 593
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	4 724 669	4 315 342
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	589 915	615 969
Loans	2 271 201	1 978 356
Bonds, etc.	883 109	1 007 143
Shares, etc.	21 719	24 111
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	119 473	128 461
Intangible assets	24 399	22 506
Tangible assets	19 309	18 294
Other assets	795 544	520 503
Liabilities, total	4 724 669	4 315 342
Liabilities to credit institutions, etc.	1 177 553	852 664
Deposits	1 675 151	1 651 122
Issued bonds, etc.	585 469	676 849
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	953 536	756 095
Provisions for liabilities and charges	6 637	15 716
Capital deposits	95 250	121 490
Equity capital	231 073	241 406

Note: Excluding the banks in Greenland.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk39

Table 406 Banks' domestic lending and deposits. 2010

	Deposits	Lending ¹
	— mio. kr. —	
Total	1 506 506	1 670 437
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19 947	58 627
Mining and quarrying	2 443	1 310
Manufacturing	31 723	79 893
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9 227	21 079
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	4 279	2 427
Construction	14 897	27 200
Wholesale and retail trade	38 874	74 137
Transportation and storage	20 217	35 903
Accommodation and food service activities	4 171	9 164
Information and communication	13 159	10 605
Financial and insurance activities	395 013	532 028
Real estate activities	40 726	128 665
Professional, scientific and technical activities	37 656	27 227
Administrative and support activities	8 737	18 268
Public administration and defence	19 189	24 522
Education	7 264	2 515
Human health and social work activities	11 980	6 476
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4 241	4 362
Other service activities	12 935	6 269
Activities of households as employers	249	194
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	43	72
Households	780 268	570 721
Activity not stated	29 268	28 773

¹ Outstanding at the end of year.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

New figures is scheduled to be released in February 2012

Table 407 Long-term savings schemes with deposit accounts of Danish banks

End of year	2008	2009	Percentage change in relation to previous year
	————— DKK mio. —————		per cent
Specific deposit accounts, total	180 811	201 988	11.7
Index-linked pension savings	10 923	10 029	-8.2
Capital-pension accounts	78 802	85 719	8.8
Savings accounts for children	11 705	12 550	7.2
Private pension schemes	3 350	3 293	-1.7
Investment-fund accounts	13	11	-15.4
Business establishment savings	849	817	-3.8
Home-savings contracts	459	430	-6.3
Instalment-pension accounts	68 014	82 277	21.0
Savings accounts for education	247	189	-23.5
Premium lottery accounts	6 409	6 632	3.5
Market fluctuation adjustment accounts	41	41	0.0

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk43**Table 408 Danish electronic payment card system**

	1994	1999	2004	2009	2010
	————— thousands —————				
Number of cards	2 552	2 794	3 355	4 184	4 374
Transaction	181 456	361 605	579 147	828 237	872 284
	————— DKK mio. —————				
Turnover	58 666	123 383	195 323	274 053	285 051

Source: NETS

www.statbank.dk/mpk41

Table 409

Mortgage banks

	2008	2009
Number of institutions	8	8
	————— DKK mio. —————	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	127 588	129 514
÷Interest xpenses	112 199	110 931
Net income from interest	15 389	18 583
+Charges and commissions receivable	-1 162	-1 209
Net income from charges and commissions	14 227	17 374
÷Expenditure of the personnel administration and other operating expenses	4 999	5 256
÷Depreciation and provisions on loans	1 854	5 231
+Adjustment of capital interest	-5 498	4
+Other ordinary receipts	147	132
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	2 023	7 023
+Extraordinary receipts (net)	...	...
÷Tax	1 218	2 153
Profit/loss for the year	805	4 870
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	2 819 007	3 101 744
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	439 044	544 308
Loans	2 171 767	2 325 194
Bonds and shares, etc.	154 070	171 659
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	25 162	28 496
Intangible assets	5 297	4 917
Tangible assets	802	775
Other assets	22 865	26 395
Liabilities, total	2 819 007	3 101 744
Liabilities to credit institutions	477 632	612 182
Issued bonds, etc.	2 106 571	2 245 750
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	84 887	76 777
Provisions for liabilities and charges	1 581	1 574
Capital deposits	14 922	26 646
Equity capital	133 414	138 815

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk47 and mpk48

Table 410	Lending activity of mortgage banks	DKK mio.		
		2008	2009	2010
	Loans incl. index-linked loans, total	162 080	121 426	67 224
	Owner-occupied dwellings and holiday homes	64 436	62 133	40 898
	Rental housing	20 380	8 035	5 781
	Business properties	75 890	49 466	17 123
	Other properties	1 374	1 792	3 422

Note: Lending by mortgage banks has been calculated at cash values. 'New loans' is a net concept equal to gross lending less early repayments and ordinary repayments.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 411	Major finance companies, factoring and other loans	Total activities		Status	
		2008	2009	Ult. 2008	Ult. 2009
		DKK mio.			
	Factoring	38 004	38 092	4 433	3 963
	Other loans	13 604	9 919	36 316	34 524

Source: Individual finance company

www.statbank.dk/mpk57

Table 412	Major finance companies, leasing	DKK mio.	
		2008	2009
	Activities in the year	DKK mio.	
	Total	22 420	15 923
	Industrial equipment	3 439	2 072
	Edp and office equipment	2 747	2 186
	Lorries and vans	8 206	5 302
	Passengercars	2 514	1 777
	Vessels, aircraft, railway material	180	135
	Buildings	557	259
	Other	4 777	4 192
	Status at end of year	56 911	50 738

Source: Individual finance company

www.statbank.dk/mpk31

Table 413		Consumer credit		
End of year	2008	2009	2010	
	DKK mio.			
Total	21 060	19 453	18 819	
Balance on credit and account cards	7 190	6 884	6 999	
Of which, petrol companies	1 237	1 265	1 035	
Blank credit	11 051	9 813	8 996	
Secured credit	2 819	2 756	2 824	

Source: Each individual financing company and credit card company

www.statbank.dk/mpk30

Table 414		Quoted bonds in circulation by holder sector. 2010			
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	557 804	3 172 063	317 230	4 047 097	
Non-financial corporations	6 477	129 566	9 696	145 739	
Financial corporations	56 058	1 973 531	134 026	2 163 615	
Monetary financial institutions	7 877	1 606 272	76 770	1 690 919	
Other financial institutions	48 182	367 259	57 256	472 697	
Insurance and pension funds corporations	267 818	495 578	40 698	804 094	
General government	75 601	81 128	56 329	213 058	
Central government	74 197	53 425	48 834	176 456	
Local government	1 359	26 650	7 287	35 296	
Social security funds	45	1 053	208	1 306	
Households	2 992	83 645	36 348	122 985	
Non-profit institutions serving households	2 806	26 241	965	30 012	
Sector unknown	1 706	23 796	3 600	29 102	
Abroad	144 345	358 578	35 568	538 491	

¹ Bonds issued by mortgage banks and bonds issued by other institutions that issue bonds. ² Local government bonds, bonds issued by the Ship Credit Fund of Denmark, debentures, foreign bonds and CMO bonds.

Source: The Danish Securities Centre

Table 415 Owners of quoted shares and unit trust certificates by holder sector. 2010

Share prices. end of year	Non-financial corporations			Financial corporations	Foreigns corporations	Total
	Manufacturing. etc.	Transport. postal services and telecommunications	Other corporations			
Owners ¹	DKK billion					
Total	441.6	167.1	486.9	975.8	45.7	2 119.1
Non-financial corporations	78.5	31.8	211.3	80.6	2.0	405.1
Financial corporations	23.1	15.1	34.0	117.0	15.2	205.3
Insurance and pension funds corporations	14.6	11.9	18.1	322.8	1.9	369.3
General government	0.2	0.4	5.7	15.3	0.9	22.5
Non-profit institutions serving households	57.5	23.9	61.7	329.7	15.0	487.8
Households ²	5.2	1.5	3.7	17.1	0.9	28.4
Abroad	2.1	1.7	4.9	19.4	0.5	28.5
Sector unknown	260.4	80.9	147.5	74.0	9.3	572.2

¹ Owners are defined as account holders with the Danish Securities Centre. ² Households consists of privately owned enterprises. employees. pensioners etc.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statbank.dk/dnvpks

Table 416 Share index

OMXC-index	2008	2009	2010
End of the year	end of 1995 =100		
Total	228	301	395
Energy	74	61	51
Materials	257	328	453
Manufacturing	259	330	385
Discretionary	79	120	143
Consumer goods	76	148	216
Health Care	515	611	1 032
Finance	188	292	319
ICT	211	284	318
Telecommunication	151	158	157
Utilities	552	497	307

Source: Copenhagen Stock Exchange

www.statbank.dk/mpk13

Table 417		Yield on bonds		
		2008	2009	2010
		————— per cent p.a. —————		
Yield				
Government bonds:				
5 year:	End of year	3.25	3.07	2.04
	Annual average	4.14	3.05	2.16
10 year:	End of year	3.31	3.62	2.98
	Annual average	4.29	3.59	2.91
Mortgage credit bonds:				
20 year:	End of year	5.35	4.62	4.39
	Annual average	5.68	5.08	4.18
30 year:	End of year	6.21	5.19	4.53
	Annual average	6.09	5.53	4.67

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 418 Pension funds

	Intersectoral pension funds		Corporate pension funds	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Number of members	698 005	685 051	17 945	17 988
Working members	590 181	572 742	6 794	6 441
Retired members	86 471	90 420	7 905	8 177
Retired spouses	12 920	13 365	2 406	2 441
Children who receive children's pension	8 433	8 524	840	929
	DKK mio			
Current annual pension, total	13 995	8 314	3 726	4 176
Pension for members	12 867	7 126	3 167	3 235
Pension for spouses	928	983	543	924
Pension for children	200	205	16	17
Miscellaneous income				
Member contributions	17 613	17 805	2 160	850
Of which extraordinary contributions	-	-	1 670	380
Interest income and profits	13 317	8 992	1 421	1 413
Miscellaneous expenditure¹				
Pensions	10 441	11 115	2 603	1 874
Retirement allowances	860	614	122	...
Assets, total	395 954	435 996	42 714	45 328
Central government bonds ¹	8 776	25 079	1 581	5 114
Other bonds ¹	2 292	1 333	...	11 493
Mortgage credit bonds, etc. ¹	93 993	85 895	21 874	14 270
Cash at bank and in hand	9 638	7 863	677	925
Mortgage credits	48	37	42	8
Loans with other collateral	17 441	7 530	1 642	1 122
Other assets	263 766	308 259	16 898	12 396
Premium reserves	312 324	332 541	36 028	36 458

Note: The financial year for certain pension funds does not coincide with the calendar year.

¹ Book value.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk49

Table 419 Discount rate of Danmarks Nationalbank

Discount rate		Discount rate		Discount rate	
per cent					
1994		1999		2006	
6. January	6.00	4. February	3.25	3. March	2.50
19. January	5.75	9. April	2.75	9. Juni	2.75
18. February	5.50	5. November	3.00	4. August	3.00
15. April	5.25	2000		6. Oktober	3.25
13. May	5.00	4. February	3.25	8. December	3.50
1995		17. March	3.50	2007	
8. March	6.00	28. April	3.75	9. Marts	3.75
6. July	5.75	9. June	4.25	7. Juni	4.00
3. August	5.50	1. September	4.50	2008	
25. August	5.00	6. October	4.75	4. Juli	4.25
9. November	4.75	2001		8. Oktober	4.50
15. December	4.25	14. May	4.50	7. November	4.00
1996		31. August	4.25	5. December	3.50
25. January	4.00	18. September	3.75	2009	
7. March	3.75	9. November	3.25	16. Januar	2.75
19. April	3.25	2002		6. March	2.00
1997		6. December	2.75	3. April	1.75
10. October	3.50	2003		11. maj	1.40
1998		7. March	2.50	8. juni	1.20
6. May	4.00	6. June	2.00	14. august	1.10
29. May	3.75	2005		28. august	1.00
21. September	4.25	2. December	2.25	2010	
5. November	4.00			15. januar	0.75
4. December	3.50				

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statbank.dk/disk

Table 420 Exchange rates

	Currency	2008	2009	2010
		DKK		
Pound sterling	GBP	939.73	836.26	869.02
Bulgarian lev	BGN	381.22	380.73	380.78
Estonian kroon	EEK	47.65	47.59	47.60
Latvian lats	LVL	1 061.08	1 055.30	1 050.80
Lithuanian litas	LTL	215.94	215.66	215.69
Norwegian krona	NOK	91.02	85.39	93.02
Polish zloty	PLN	213.21	172.43	186.47
Swiss franc	CHF	469.90	493.17	540.60
Swedish krona	SEK	77.73	70.18	78.15
Czech koruna	CZK	29.93	28.21	29.47
Hungarian forint	HUF	2.97	2.66	2.70
EU common currency	EUR	745.60	744.63	744.74
US dollars	USD	509.86	535.51	562.57
Australian dollars	AUD	430.79	421.96	516.96
Brazilian real	BRL	281.10	270.02	319.87
Canadian dollars	CAD	479.15	469.81	546.08
Hong Kong dollars	HKD	65.49	69.09	72.41
Japanese yen	JPY	4.95	5.73	6.43
Chinese yuan renminbi	CNV	73.44	78.39	83.12
Singapore dollars	SGD	359.70	368.09	413.16
Effective rate of DKK 1980 = 100		105.81	107.79	103.97

Note: The rate is the annual average.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

www.statistikbanken.dk/DNVALA

Table 421 Life assurance companies

	2008	2009
Number of companies	33	33
Profit and loss account	————— DKK mio. —————	
A: Insurance activities		
+Premiums net of reinsurance	90 476	85 125
+Allocated investment return transferred from the technical account	-28 713	73 378
Receipts from insurance activities	61 763	158 502
÷Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	57 007	56 427
÷Change in life assurance provisions	3 626	97 219
÷Administrative expenses	4 697	4 490
÷Change in bonus equalization provisions	-698	-1 200
+Result from sickness and accident insurance	976	291
Result from insurance activities	-1 893	1 857
B: Investment activities		
+Result from investment activities	-33 978	85 076
÷Tax on pensions yield	5 266	-11 698
÷Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account	-39 073	98 062
÷Yield on investments carried forward to sickness and accident insurance	63	-4 982
Result from investment activities	-234	3 694
C: Total activities		
+Result from primary operation	-2 127	5 551
+Other ordinary receipts, net	270	241
+Extraordinary receipts, net	0	581
÷Taxes	-518	1 585
Net result for the year	-1 339	4 788
D: Increase in equity capital		
+Net result of the year	-1 339	4 788
÷Dividends, etc.	13	78
Increase in equity capital, total	-1 352	4 710
Of which allocated to contingency reserve	...	...
Balance sheets		
Assets total	1 119 221	1 211 964
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	7 716	5 596
Bonds	646 380	665 386
Shares and other capital holdings	209 436	198 301
Loans	48 475	21 898
Other	28 658	26 281
B: Other assets	178 556	294 502
Liabilities, total	1 119 221	1 211 964
Equity capital	57 524	59 699
Provisions	959 483	1 061 053
Other liabilities	102 214	91 212

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk50 and mpk51

Table 422 Accounts of non-life insurance companies

	2008	2009
Number of companies	113	100
Profit and loss account	————— DKK mio. —————	
A: Insurance activities		
+Gross premiums written, net of reinsurese	50 570	50 595
+Technical interest	1 564	615
Receipts from insurance activities	52 134	51 210
÷Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	36 872	38 198
÷Administrative expenses	9 120	8 871
÷Other insurance technical items	705	721
Result from insurance activities	5 437	3 420
B: Investment activities		
+Result from investment activities	-2 268	10 671
C: Total activities		
Result from primary operation	3 169	14 091
+Other ordinary receipts, net	-3 893	-3 018
+Extraordinary receipts, net	851	761
÷Taxes	872	1 476
Net result for the year	-744	10 358
D: Increase in equity capital		
Net result for the year	1 749	10 358
+Balancing items	-904	3 914
+Capital injection	-1	55
Increase, total	844	14 327
÷Dividends, etc.	-1 058	4 532
Increase in equity capital, total	1 902	9 795
Of which allocation to contingency reserve	...	...
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	154 499	161 606
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	5 434	5 478
Bonds	84 041	82 909
Shares and other capital holdings	38 879	45 808
Loans	487	222
Other	4 978	5 461
B: Other assets	20 680	21 728
Liabilities, total	154 499	161 606
Equity, total	60 707	66 907
Provisions	78 827	81 576
Other liabilities	14 965	13 123

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk52 and mpk53

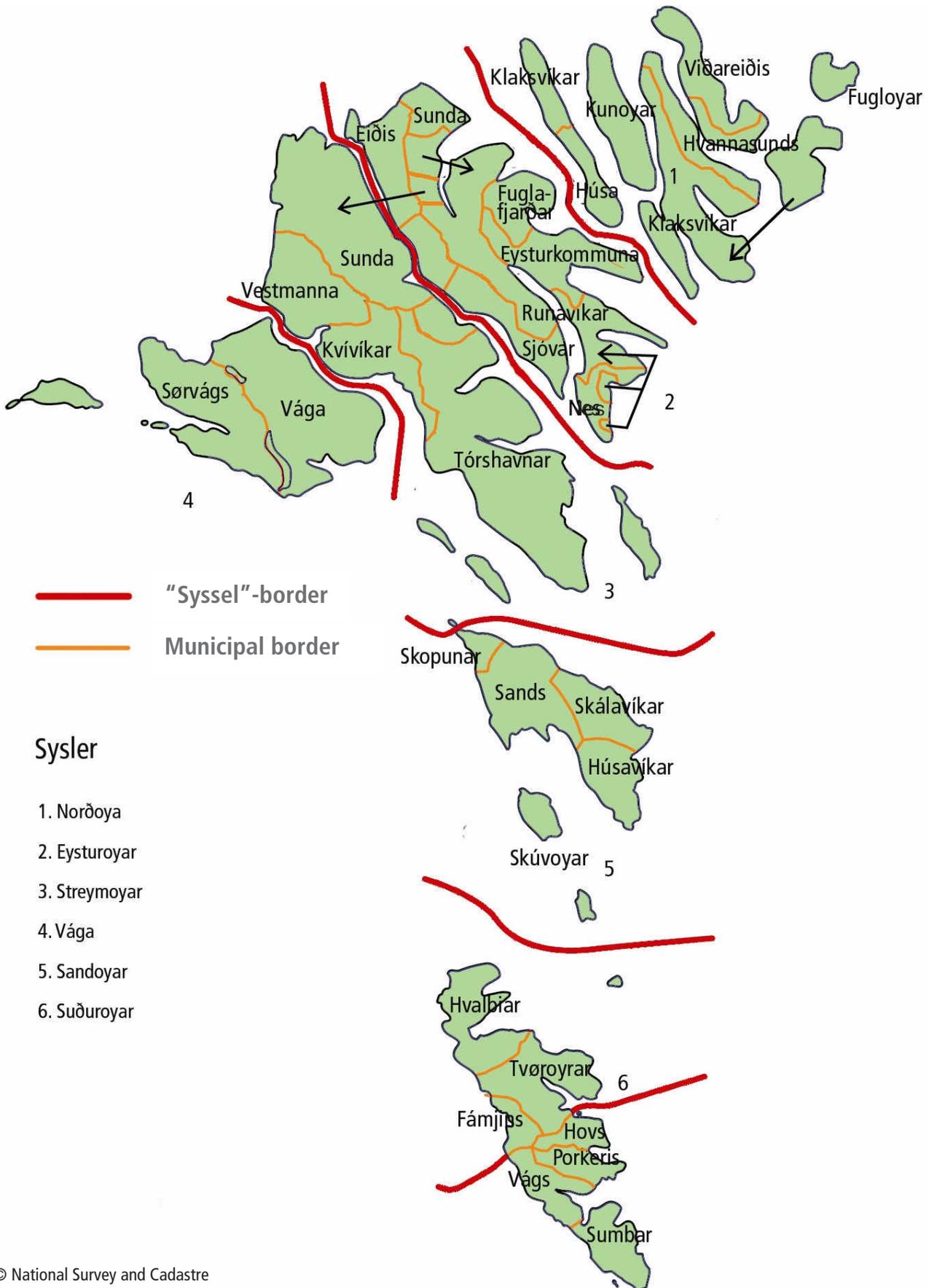
Table 423 Non-life insurance by type

	Premiums		Compensation	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	DKK mio.			
Total	53 797	54 199	37 672	39 984
Total commercial insurance	17 331	16 837	10 966	11 696
Workmen's compensation	4 887	4 368	3 100	2 874
Buildings	4 730	4 906	3 114	3 931
Contents (other than stock and machinery)	3 377	3 335	2 253	2 325
Professional liability	1 773	1 725	899	1 011
Marine and transport	1 722	1 711	1 086	1 085
Aviation	1	5	0	3
Other commercial insurance	841	787	513	466
Total private insurance	10 790	11 895	9 048	10 679
Householder's comprehensive	3 750	3 966	3 093	3 726
Homeowner's comprehensive	4 961	5 099	4 330	4 442
Weekend cottages	644	670	492	513
Change of ownership insurance	392	376	481	562
Other private insurance	1 043	1 784	652	1 437
Total personal accident insurance	9 466	9 084	7 169	6 415
Health insurance	737	891	773	718
Single accident and sickness	7 640	7 786	5 616	5 479
Professional disability	1 089	408	780	218
Total motor vehicle insurance	15 014	14 997	9 736	10 297
Third-party liability	6 285	6 117	3 853	4 168
Vehicle (own damage)	8 729	8 880	5 883	6 129
Credit and suretyship	210	227	31	41
Touristassistance and Legal aid insurance	417	579	307	486
Total direct business	53 229	53 620	37 256	39 614
Total indirect business	569	579	415	370

Note: Premiums and claims are listed as reserve regulating gross amounts. Indirect business is the reinsurance received, which each insurance company has taken over from other insurance companies.

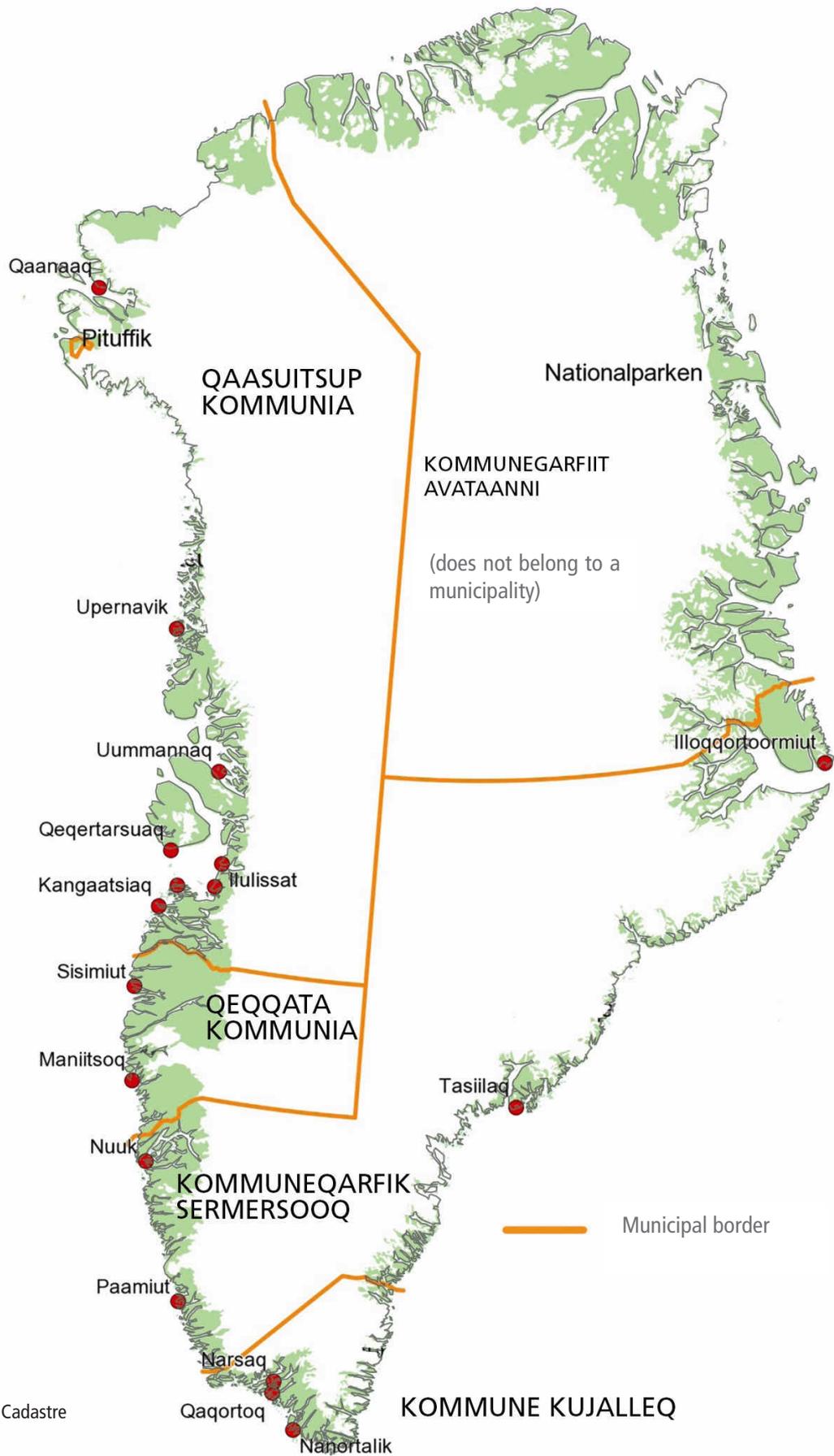
Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
www.statbank.dk/mpk54

Faroe Islands



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Greenland



Faroe Islands and Greenland

1

Population of the Danish Kingdom

If you want more information ...

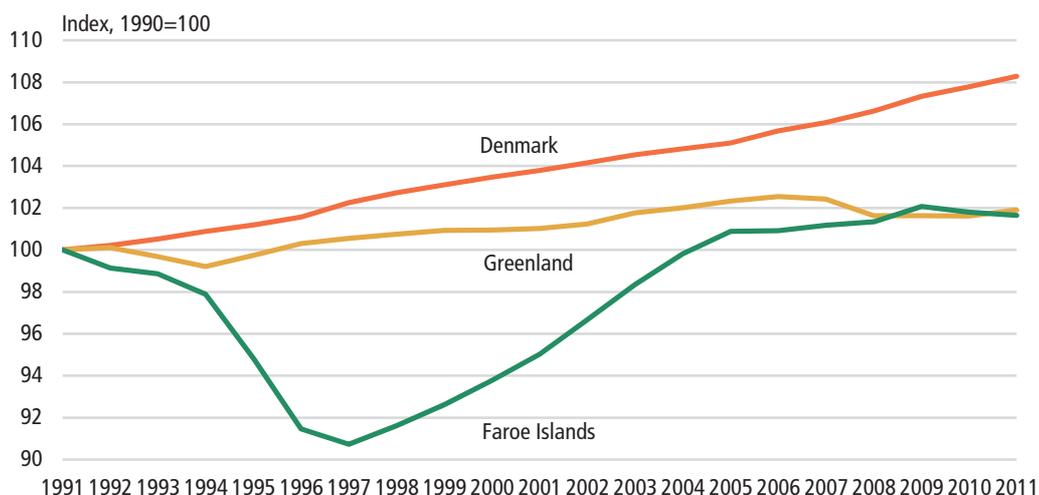
Since the first issue of the *Statistical Yearbook* in 1896, Statistics Denmark has published figures for the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Today, the Faroe Islands and Greenland have their own statistical institutes, which can offer a far greater amount of figures and data than those presented in this yearbook.

The statistical institutes of the two countries can be found at the websites: www.hagstova.fo for the Faroe Islands and www.stat.gl for Greenland. A yearbook containing detailed statistics is also published by Greenland.

The reports prepared by the Chief Administrative Officer in the Faroe Islands and Greenland are also useful sources for your information.

Figure 1 Population trends in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



One kingdom – three different communities

The Faroe Islands and Greenland are both part of the Kingdom of Denmark, going back as far as the Early Middle Ages.

During the 20th century, the two countries have gradually liberated themselves from Denmark and have today independent home rule.

Home rule was established in the Faroe Islands in 1948 and in Greenland in 1979. The home rule authorities in the Faroe Islands and Greenland make legislation governing their own social and economic conditions, e.g. fishing, housing, schools, trade and industry, municipal matters, etc., whereas issues regarding foreign, security and legal policies are joint responsibilities governed in accordance with Danish legislation.

Over the years, the Faroe Islands and Greenland have become financially less dependent on Denmark, but still receive financial means from the Danish state.

In 2008, the Faroe Islands received general grants of DKK 616 million, while Greenland received DKK 3,301 million. In addition to this, the Danish state pays the expenditure on operating, e.g. the legal system and defence.

Small population in relation to the Danish population

The size of the Danish population is far greater than the population size of the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Denmark has a population of about 5.6 million people, while the populations of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are 49,000 and 57,000 people, respectively. A medium-sized Danish provincial town has, for comparison, a population of about 50,000.

The economic crisis in the Faroe Islands in the middle of the 1990s

While Denmark and Greenland have seen a small increase in the size of their populations since 1990, the Faroe Islands experienced a sharp decline in the population size in the middle of the 1990s.

The main reason for this was an economic crisis involving negative growth and a steadily increasing unemployment rate.

Furthermore, the foreign debt of the Faroe Islands was nearly 150 per cent of GDP. Not until 2003 was the population size the same in the Faroe Islands as in 1990.

Figure 2 Unemployment in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland

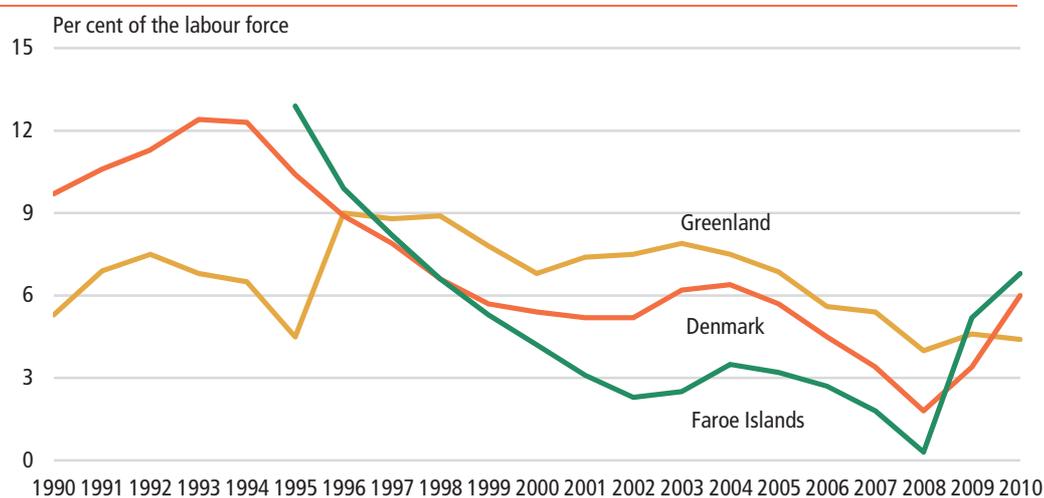
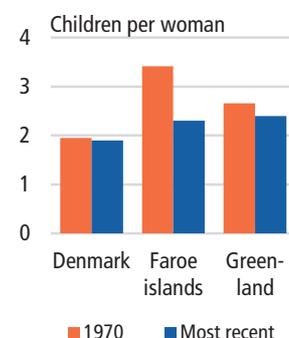


Figure 3
Fertility rates



Note: Figures from Denmark are from 2010, Faroe Islands and Greenland from 2009.

Women give birth to fewer children...

In all three communities of the Kingdom of Denmark, women give birth to fewer children today, compared to almost 40 years ago.

In Greenland, women on average gave birth to 2.7 children, compared to 2.4 today. In 1970, women in the Faroe Islands gave birth, on average, to 3.4 children, compared to 2.3 children today. and in Denmark women gave birth to almost two children in 1970, compared to 1.9 today.

Consequently, there has been a greater fall in fertility in the Faroe Islands compared to the other communities, but women in the Faroe Islands still account for the highest number of births.

... and live longer

The Faroe Islands also account for the highest life expectancy. The average life expectancy of men in the Faroe Islands is 77 years, while that of Danish men is 77 years, and that of men in Greenland is 67 years.

Similarly, women in the Faroe Islands live, on average, until the age of 82, while Danish women live until the age of 81, and women in Greenland until the age of 72.

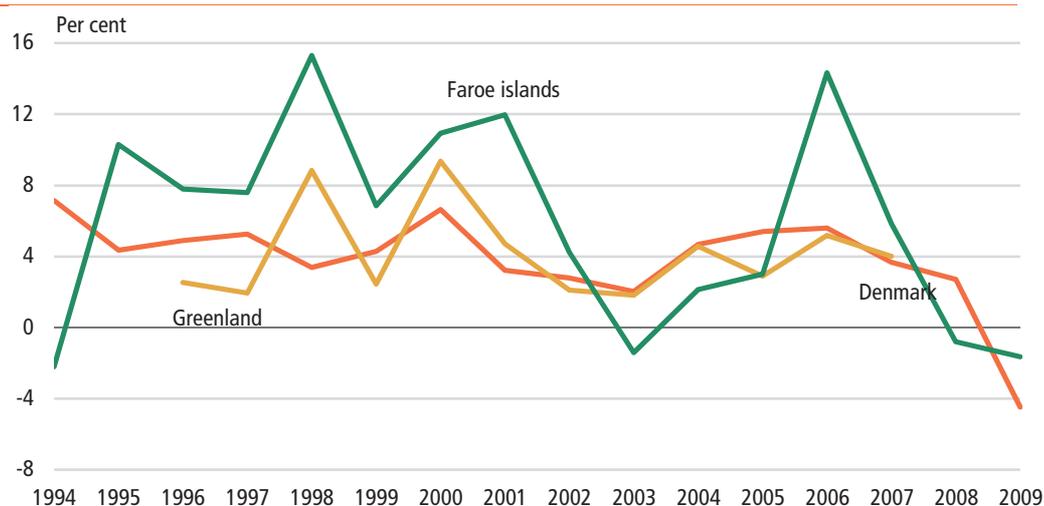
2

Economy of the Kingdom of Denmark

Small economies in relation to the Danish economy

The economies of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are very small compared to the Danish economy. The Danish gross domestic product (GDP) amounted to DKK 1,660 billion in 2009 and GDP of Greenland was about DKK 11 billion in 2006. In 2006, GDP of the Faroe Islands almost reached DKK 12 billion.

Figure 4 Trends in GDP at current prices



www.statbank.dk/nat01

Fishing is of great importance for Faroe Islands and Greenland

In addition to the general economic development, developments in the economy in the Faroe Islands and Greenland have been influenced by the fishing industry. The economy of Greenland is especially vulnerable to prices for prawns.

The economy of the Faroe Islands is also highly dependent on the fishing industry, including number of fishing days, developments in farmed salmon and prices for, e.g. prawns and cods.

Despite reasonably good growth rates at the end of the 1990s, the Faroe Islands saw negative growth in GDP in 2003, but this tendency changed to a high growth rate in 2006.

It is a general feature of the economies of the Faroe Islands and Greenland that they are vulnerable to fluctuations in a single industry, i.e. the fishing industry, and consequently experience greater fluctuations in growth rates than Denmark.

Table 424 Key figures for Denmark, Faroe Islands and Greenland

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
Total area, km ²	2010	43 098	2010	1 396	2010	2 166 086
Average temperature, January, Celsius ¹	1961-1990	0.0	1961-1990	3.4	1961-1990	-7.4
Average temperature, July, Celsius ¹	1961-1990	15.6	1961-1990	10.3	1961-1990	6.5
Precipitation, mm. ¹	1961-1990	712	1961-1990	1 284	1961-1990	752
Population	2011	5 560 628	2011	48 574	2011	56 615
Fertility	2010	1.9	2010	2.5	2009	2.4
Average life expectancy, men, years	2009-2010	77.1	2006-2010	77.2	2008	66.6
Average life expectancy, women, years	2009-2010	81.2	2006-2010	82.9	2008	71.6
Educational expenditure, per cent of GDP	2009	7.9	2009	10.0	2007	14.3
Educational expenditure per basic school pupil, DKK	2009	101 751	2008	94 314	2007	151 516
Labour force	2009	2 875 015	2010	28 970	2010	31 571
Unemployed, per cent of labour force ²	2010	6.0	2010	6.8	2010	4.4
Participation rate, women, per cent	2009	79.2	2010	85.3	2006	78.3
Participation rate, men, per cent	2009	74.4	2010	81.4	2006	73.3
Social security and welfare, per cent of GDP	2009	25.4	2009	22.7	2007	19.3
Health expenditure, per cent of GDP	2009	8.7	2009	8.2	2007	9.0
Health staff per 100.000 inhabitants	2008	340	2007	189	2008	230
Abortions per 1.000 live births	2009	258	2009	83	2008	1 077.10
Infant mortality per 1.000 liveborn boys	2009	3.7	2010	6.0	2008	9.1
Infant mortality per 1.000 liveborn girls	2009	4.0	2010	0.0	2008	10.2
Suicides per 100.000 inhabitants	2009	11	2006-2009	1.3	2007	67
Reported Penal Code offences per 1.000 inhabitants	2009	88.4	2010	19.1	2009	93.4
Of which theft and burglary	2009	52.5	2010	7.6	2009	41.9
Of which sexual offences	2009	0.4	2010	0.5	2009	5.9
Consumer price index (inflation), annual growth, per cent	2010	2.3	2010	0.4	2010	1.7
Total catch, 1.000 tonnes	2010	799	2009	352	2009	102
Of which shrimp catch, per cent of total catch	2010	1.0	2009	2.3	2009	61.1
Access to the Internet in per cent of 16-74-year-olds ³	2010	89	2010	48	2006	69
Mobile phone subscriptions, per cent of 16-74-year-olds	2010	136	2010	175	2008	136
Imports, DKK mio.	2010	474 862	2010	4 365	2010	4 372
Of which imports from Denmark in per cent	•	•	2009	30.4	2010	61.7
Exports, DKK mio.	2010	544 251	2010	4 639	2010	2 150
Of which exports to Denmark in per cent	•	•	2009	11.0	2010	91.0
Exports of fish and fish products in per cent	2010	2.8	2010	91.4	2010	89.4
Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices, DKK mio.	2010	1 745 740	2009	12 100	2007	11 063
Annual real growth in per cent of GDP	2010	2.1	•	•	2006	2.6
GDP current prices per capita, DKK	2010	313 947	2009	248 792	2007	195 615
Balance of payments, current account, DKK mio.	2010	95 571	2009	-145	2006	1 720
Balance of payments in per cent of GDP	2010	5.5	2009	-1.2	2006	16.2
Surplus on public finance, per cent of GDP	2010	-2.9	2009	-4.8	2007	3.5
General government net debt, per cent of GDP, end of year	2010	-1.1	•	•	2006	-21.2
General grants from the Danish government, DKK mio.	•	•	2010	635	2010	3 495

¹ Meteorological information from Thorshavn on the Faroe Islands and Nuuk in Greenland. ² In Greenland, the unemployment rate is calculated as the number of medio unemployed as a percentage of the potential labour force. ³ Internet subscriptions in Faroe Islands.

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Faroe Islands, Statistics Greenland, *Statistical ten-year review* and *Nordic Statistical Yearbook*.

International statistics

1

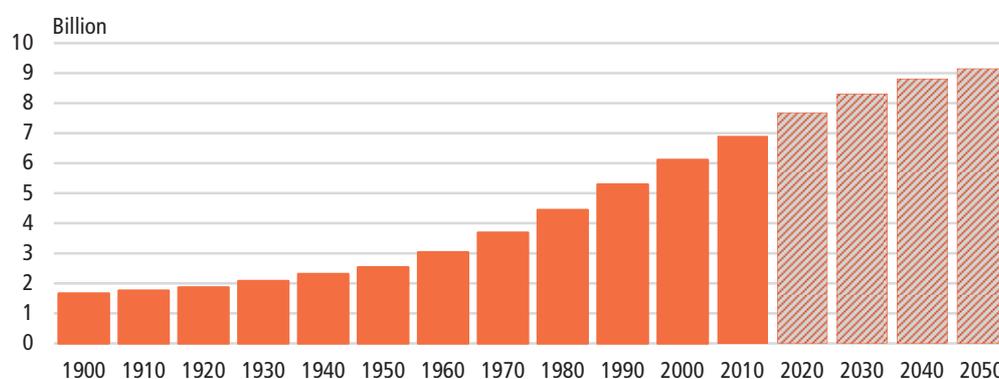
Trends in the world population

World population is growing

The world's population almost quadrupled during the 20th century. In 1900, the world population was 1.65 billion and in 2010, the world population is estimated at 6.9 billion.

This trend gained momentum in the 1960s until the 1990s, with a growth rate around 20 per cent every decade. In 2050, the world population is assumed to be about 9 billion.

Figure 1 World population

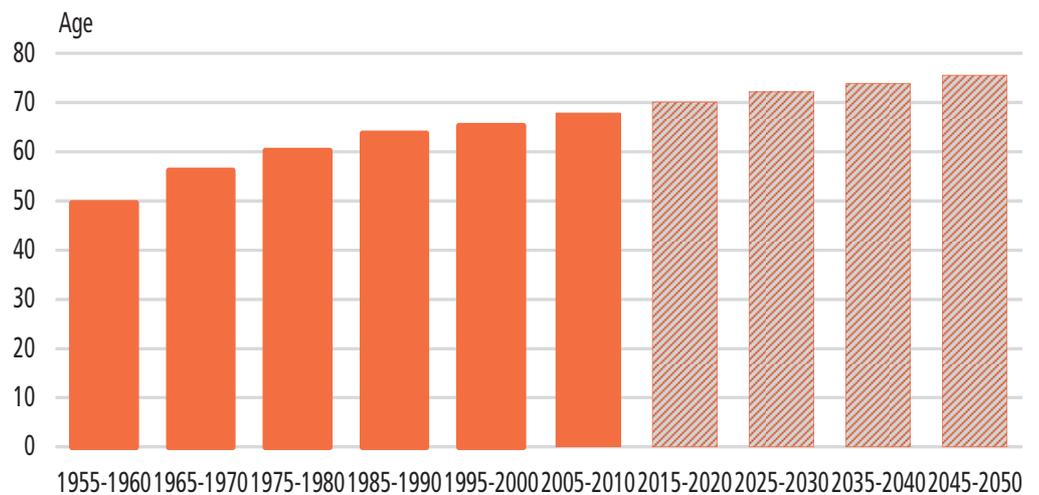


Source: UN's population forecast

We are also getting older

Simultaneously with the growing world population, we also live longer. In 1960, the average life expectancy for all new-born children in the world was 50 years. In 2010, average life expectancy increased to more than 68 years. In 2050, average life expectancy is assumed to have increased to 76 years.

The figures reflect major differences among countries and continents. A Japanese child born in 2010 can expect to reach the age of more than 82, while a child born in Swaziland in Africa can only expect to live until the age of 32.

Figure 2 Average life expectancy for the world's new-born children

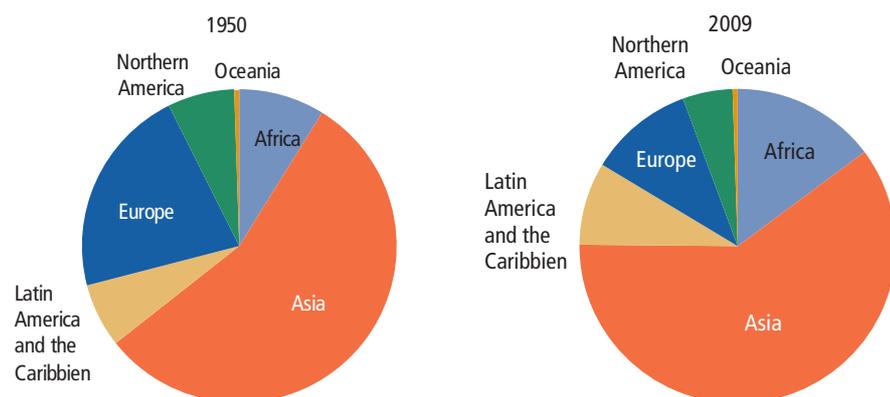
Source: UN's population forecast

Most people live in Asia

There has been an increase in the world's population in all continents. As women in Asia and Africa give birth to a greater number of children, the share of the world's population has changed in the continents.

In 1950, the European population accounted for 22 per cent of the world's total population, while this share had decreased to 11 per cent in 2009.

Conversely, the Asian population has grown from 56 per cent of the world's population in 1950 to 60 per cent in 2009.

Figure 3 World population by continents

Source: UN's population forecast

2

World economy

Steady growth and increase in world trade

During the last 39 years, the world economy has steadily grown by an average real growth of 3.6 per cent per year of the world's total GDP.

The most marked recession during the period was in 2009, with GDP for the world economy fell by more than 1 per cent. Similarly, there has been a general increase in world trade since 1970, but the financial crises caused an extremely negative growth rate in 2009.

During recent years, consumer prices (inflation) have been historically low despite a spike in 2008.

Figure 4

Key indicators for the world economy



Source: IMF – global indicators

3

International statistics

International statistics since 1898

Ever since 1898, Statistical Yearbook has included a chapter on international statistics. Several of the statistics from back then are still shown today. This goes for instance for *area and populations in states and territories*.

Since then, some statistics have gone i.e. *the emigration to the USA*, while others have come such as *the EMU debt*. The selection of tables is meant to represent continuity as well as timeliness.

Harmonization

The development within the last 100 years has furthermore increased the need for international statistics regarding each country and therefore also comparisons between these countries.

Direct use of national statistics, i.e. each country's own statistics, for comparison between these countries, is not always possible as calculation methods often vary from country to country.

To ensure such comparability, international organizations go to great lengths to harmonize statistical terms (including establishing common nomenclatures) and calculation methods.

Harmonization can be anything from a set of guidelines (recommendations) to more direct requirements made of the statistical analyses which member countries submit to the relevant organization.

Organizations that publish statistics

The most central organizations that publish statistics (which are also included as sources in the section 'International tables' in the Statistical Yearbook) are:

Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Union)

OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

UN (United Nations) – *including:*

- **ECE** (Economic Commission for Europe)
- **FAO** (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)
- **ILO** (International Labour Organisation)
- **IMF** (International Monetary Fund)
- **UNESCO** (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
- **WHO** (World Health Organization).
- **World Bank**

International comparable statistics are published as printed statistical publications, as CD-ROMs, and in databases, which can be accessed via links from the website of the organizations publishing statistics.

Statistics Denmark's Library and Information

Statistics Denmark's Library and Information, which is the central reference library for descriptive statistics, houses Denmark's largest collection of international statistics.

The collection is constantly expanding and supplemented with the most recent material from the organizations that publish statistics.

In addition to the large number of printed publications and CD-ROMs, the Library also provides access to a great many international databases as well as the Internet. The Library is open to the public.

Table 425

Area and population in states and countries - correction

	Population			Total area km ²
	Number thousands	Lastest population census	Population per km ²	
OECD-countries	1 186 542	2008	34	35 196 426
EU- countries	501 103	2010¹	116	4 325 897
Belgium	10 840	2010	355	30 528
Bulgaria	7 564	2010	68	110 994
Cyprus	803	2010	87	9 251
Denmark	5 535	2010	128	43 098
Estonia	1 340	2010	30	45 227
Finland	5 351	2010	18	303 899
France	64 714	2010	119	543 965
Greece	11 305	2010	86	131 957
Ireland	318	2010	3	102 819
Iceland	60 340	2010	200	301 277
Italy	4 426	2010	78	56 542
Croatia	2 248	2010	35	64 589
Latvia	3 329	2010	51	65 200
Lithuania	502	2010	194	2 586
Luxembourg	413	2010	1 307	316
Malta	16 575	2010	399	41 528
Netherlands	4 468	2010	64	70 273
Norway	4 858	2010	15	323 782
Poland	38 167	2010	122	312 685
Portugal	10 638	2010	116	91 947
Romania	21 462	2010	90	238 391
Russian Federation	141 904	2009	8	17 075 400
Switzerland	7 786	2010	189	41 285
Slovakia	5 425	2010	111	49 034
Slovenia	2 047	2010	101	20 273
Spain	45 989	2010	91	506 030
United Kingdom	62 008	2010	271	228 938
Sweden	9 341	2010	21	450 295
Czech Republic	10 507	2010	133	78 866
Germany	81 802	2010	229	357 104
Hungary	10 014	2010	108	93 030
Austria	8 375	2010	100	83 858
South Africa	50 110	2009	41	1 219 090
Brazil	194 228	2009	23	8 514 877
Canada	33 873	01-10-2009	3	9 984 670
Chile	16 803	2009	22	756 096
Mexico	106 683	2009	54	1 964 375
United States	307 007	mid-2009	31	9 826 629
India	1 186 186	2009	375	3 166 285
Indonesia	234 342	2009	124	1 890 754
Israel	7 045	2009	319	22 072
Japan	127 568	2009	338	377 915
China	1 336 311	2009	140	9 572 900
Singapore	4 490	2009	6 584	682
Korea, Republic of	48 607	2009	488	99 585
Turkey	71 517	2009	92	780 580
Australia	21 779	31-03-2009	3	7 703 354
New Zealand	4 188	2009	15	270 534

¹ Beginning of the year. ² Excluding Svalbard and Jan Mayen. ³ Excluding Northern Ireland.

Source: The Statesman's Yearbook 2011 and the websites of the national statistical institutes via www.dst.dk ("Links to other statistical sources")

Table 426 Largest city in selected countries

Country	City	Year	Thousands	Country	City	Year	Thousands
Belgium	Brucelles	2007	1 031	South Africa	Pretoria	2000	1 084
Bulgaria	Sofia	2001	1 174				
Cyprus	Nicosia	2007	311	Brazil	Brasilia	2007	2 557
Denmark	Copenhagen ¹	2010	1 192	Canada	Ottowa	2009	1 221
Estonia	Tallinn	2003	397	Chile	Santiago	2002	4 668
Finland	Helsinki	2008	569	Mexico	Mexico City	2005	8 464
France	Paris	1999	9 645	United States	Washington D.C.	2000	572
Greece	Athens	2001	746				
Ireland	Dublin	2006	1 046	India	New Delhi	2001	301
Iceland	Reykjavik	2008	117	Indonesia	Jakarta	2005	8 840
Italy	Rome	2001	2 547	Israel	Jerusalem	2006	729
Croatia	Zagreb	2001	692	Japan	Tokyo	2005	8 490
Latvia	Riga	2006	728	China	Beijing	2000	10 300
Lithuania	Vilnius	2007	543	Singapore	Singapore	2006	4 484
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	2008	86	Korea, Republic of	Seoul	2005	9 763
Malta	Valletta	2005	6	Turkey	Ankara	2007	3 764
Netherlands	Amsterdam	2007	1 022				
Norway	Oslo	2008	857				
Poland	Warsaw	2002	1 672	Australia	Canberra	2006	323
Portugal	Lissabon	2001	2 683	New Zealand	Wellington	2006	361
Romania	Bucharest	2002	1 926				
Russian Federation	Moscow	2002	10 130				
Switzerland	Bern	2009	123				
Slovakia	Bratislava	2001	429				
Slovenia	Ljubljana	2008	268				
Spain	Madrid	2008	3 213				
United Kingdom	London	2008	7 620				
Sweden	Stockholm	2009	829				
Czech Republic	Praque	2006	1 182				
Germany	Berlin	2006	3 404				
Hungary	Budapest	2009	1 712				
Austria	Vienna	2006	1 661				

¹ Province: Copenhagen and Copenhagen Suburbs.

Source: The Statesman's Yearbook 2011 and the websites of the national statistical institutes via www.dst.dk ("Links to other statistical sources")

Table 427 Population, birth and death rates in selected countries

	2008			Life expectancy			
	Estimated population figures 1 July	Per thousand inhabitants		Deaths in 1st year as % of total live births	Year	Males 0 year	Females 0 year
		Live births	Deaths				
	millioner	promille					
OECD countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	10 667	11.4 ²	9.5 ²	4.0 ²	2006	77.0	82.7
Bulgaria	7 623	10.2	14.5	8.6	2006-2008	69.5	76.6
Cyprus	793	10.6	6.5	...	2006-2007	78.3	81.9
Denmark	5 489	11.8	9.9	4.0	2007-2008	76.3	80.7
Estonia	1 341	12.0	12.4	...	2007	67.1	78.7
Finland	5 313	11.2	9.2	2.6	2008	76.3	83.0
France	62 277	12.8	8.6	3.6 ²	2004-2006	76.9	83.9
Greece	11 237	10.5	9.6	2.7	2008	77.5	82.5
Ireland	4 422	17.0	6.4	3.7 ¹	2002	75.1	80.3
Iceland	319	15.1	6.2	...	2007-2008	79.6	81.3
Italy	59 832	9.6	9.7	3.6	2006	78.4	84.0
Croatia	4 435	9.9	11.8	4.5	1988-1990	68.3	75.9
Latvia	2 266	10.6	13.7	6.7	2008	67.2	77.9
Lithuania	3 358	10.4	13.1	4.9	2008	66.3	77.6
Luxembourg	489	11.5	7.4	...	2005-2007	77.6	82.7
Malta	412	10	7.9	...	2008	76.7	82.3
Netherlands	16 446	11.2	8.2	3.8	2008	78.3	82.3
Norway	4 768	12.7	8.7	2.7	2008	78.3	83.0
Poland	38 116	10.9	10.0	6.0 ²	2007	71.0	79.7
Portugal	10 622	9.8	9.8	3.3	2006-2008	75.5	81.7
Romania	21 504	10.3	11.8	11.0	2006-2008	69.5	76.7
Russian Federation	141 956	12.1	14.6	8.4	2008	61.8	74.2
Switzerland	7 648	10.0	8.0	4.0	2008	79.7	84.4
Slovakia	5 407	10.6	9.8	5.9	2008	70.9	78.7
Slovenia	2 023	10.8	9.1	...	2008	75.4	82.3
Spain	45 593	11.4	8.6	3.6	2008	78.9	85.0
United Kingdom	61 383	12.7	9.4 ¹	4.8 ¹	2006-2008	77.4	81.6
Sweden	9 220	11.9	9.9	2.5	2008	79.1	83.2
Czech Republic	10 430	11.5	10.1	2.8	2008	74.0	80.1
Germany	82 127	8.3	10.3	3.9 ²	2005-2007	76.9	82.3
Hungary	10 038	9.9	13.0	5.6	2008	69.8	77.8
Austria	8 337	9.3	9.0	3.7	2008	77.6	83.0
South Africa	48 687	...	...	...	2008	53.3	57.2
Brazil	189 613	...	...	...	2008	69.1	76.7
Canada	33 327	11.2 ²	7.0 ¹	5.0 ¹	2005-2007	78.3	83.0
Chile	16 763	14.5 ²	5.6 ²	8.4 ²	2005-2010	75.5	81.5
Mexico	106 683	...	5.0	...	2008	72.8	77.5
United States	304 060	14.3 ²	8.0 ²	6.8 ²	2006	75.1	80.2
India	1 150 196	22.8	7.4	53.0	2002-2006	62.6	64.2
Indonesia	228 523	...	...	...	1990-1995	61.0	64.5
Israel	7 309	21.5	5.4	3.8	2004-2008	78.3	82.2
Japan	127 704	8.7	9.1	2.6	2008	79.3	86.1
China	1 324 655 ²	12.0 ²	6.9 ²	...	2000	69.6	73.3
Singapore	3 643	10.9	4.7	2.6	2008	78.4	83.3
Korea, Republic of	48 607	9.4	5.0	3.4	2008	76.5	83.3
Turkey	71 079	17.8	6.4	16.1	2008	71.4	75.8
Australia	21 499	13.8	6.7	4.1	2006-2008	79.2	83.7
New Zealand	4 269	15.1	6.8	5.0	2007-2009	78.4	82.4

¹ 2006. ² 2007.Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2008*

Table 428 Live births per thousand women

	Year	Live births per thousand women						Total fertility rate per woman 2008	
		0-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years		45-49 years
OECD countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	
Bulgaria	2008	5.6	35.8	79.9	85.2	45.3	16.1	5.0	1.5
Cyprus	2008	1.4	17.9	69.5	100.8	67.8	30.8	10.5	1.5 ¹
Denmark	2008	0.2	9.8	71.4	140.4	89.9	30.0	8.9	1.9
Estonia	2008	4.6	38.9	90.7	97.5	62.7	28.2	9.4	1.7
Finland	2008	0.5	18.8	77.2	128.5	80.3	31.0	9.3	1.8
France	2008	1.9	27.7	93.3	131.8	84.5	34.9	12.1	2.0
Greece	2008	0.9	9.8	44.8	90.6	75.7	34.9	10.9	1.5
Ireland	2006	5.1	26.9	57.1	121.1	111.2	45.2	12.4	2.1
Iceland	2008	4.4	40.8	101.0	116.9	81.4	33.0	8.9	2.5 ¹
Italy	2007	1.3	11.4	40.9	80.2	73.1	33.1	10.1	1.4
Croatia	2008	2.0	26.3	77.1	94.6	56.5	20.9	5.2	1.5
Latvia	2008	4.1	40.3	85.0	78.1	48.6	21.3	7.5	1.5
Lithuania	2008	3.7	39.4	95.8	89.5	42.1	15.2	5.2	1.5
Luxembourg	2008	1.4	19.0	64.7	99.6	76.7	27.9	11.3	1.6 ¹
Malta	2008	2.6	19.7	66.3	100.1	56.7	20.0	5.2	1.3 ¹
Netherlands	2007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Norway	2008	2.2	28.5	89.7	122.7	77.6	30.4	9.8	2.0
Poland	2007	2.0	30.6	82.5	83.8	42.2	16.3	4.6	1.4
Portugal	2008	4.6	27.1	59.7	85.8	56.1	21.3	6.6	1.4
Romania	2008	6.4	32.7	77.4	79.4	38.6	15.7	5.4	1.4
Russian Federation	2007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5
Switzerland	2008	0.1	8.1	41.0	77.6	65.9	29.4	5.7	1.5
Slovakia	2008	1.1	14.0	48.3	64.8	36.2	11.5	3.1	1.3
Slovenia	2008	1.4	15.2	70.5	105.1	60.2	19.7	5.6	1.5
Spain	2007	3.4	17.4	42.7	85.7	71.5	27.0	8.0	1.5
United Kingdom	2003	7.5	40.7	77.8	101.9	66.2	27.6	8.8	1.9
Sweden	2008	1.7	23.2	79.6	123.5	81.6	32.3	11.3	1.9
Czech Republic	2008	1.6	18.1	69.7	101.8	58.4	21.8	7.7	1.5
Germany	2007	1.5	18.0	55.1	83.5	57.7	22.5	6.6	1.4
Hungary	2008	3.5	20.2	58.8	89.9	53.3	21.6	6.7	1.4
Austria	2007	0.5	11.0	36.5	53.5	35.8	14.9	4.9	1.4
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9
Canada	2007	4.2	27.1	74.7	105.9	68.3	24.5	7.0	1.6
Chile	2007	19.4	56.6	78.6	81.4	54.9	27.9	11.1	1.9
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1
United States	2006	13.9	67.0	105.8	111.0	68.4	10.3 ²	...	2.1
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2
Israel	2008	1.2	45.5	135.1	191.6	145.1	70.1	21.3	3.0
Japan	2008	1.6	21.8	64.2	82.0	51.4	19.0	4.9	1.3
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Singapore	2008	1.5	11.0	50.1	102.2	76.0	27.9	8.8	1.3
Korea, Rep. of	2008	0.3	4.2	40.5	103.9	55.3	12.7	2.4	1.2
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1
Australia	2008	6.0	32.4	79.9	126.1	90.8	37.3	11.5	2.0
New Zealand	2008	15.7	54.2	96.2	136.4	96.6	39.8	12.4	2.2

¹ 2007. ² 40 year+.Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2008*. United Nations: *World Development Indicators, 2010* (column 8)

Table 429 Education in selected countries. 2008

	School expectancy (in years)				Population with completed higher education (25-64 years old)				
	Primary and lower-secondary school	Upper-secondary education	Higher education	Total	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	Total
					number of years				per cent
OECD countries¹	9.5	4.0	3.1	16.6	35	29	25	20	28
EU countries²	9.5	4.2	2.9	16.6	32	27	22	18	25
Belgium	8.8	7.1	3.1	19.0	42	35	29	22	32
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	9.5	4.0	3.5	17.0	43	37	32	26	34
Estonia	9.2	3.3	3.4	15.8	36	35	35	32	34
Finland	9.0	5.8	4.7	19.5	38	44	37	29	37
France	9.5	3.3	2.7	15.5	41	31	20	17	27
Greece	9.2	3.3	3.7	16.2	28	27	22	15	23
Ireland	10.9	3.6	2.7	17.3	45	37	27	19	34
Iceland	9.9	5.6	3.6	19.1	33	36	30	24	31
Italy	8.3	4.9	3.1	16.3	20	15	12	10	14
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	9.2	3.8	0.5	13.5	39	28	22	19	28
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	10.3	3.6	3.0	16.9	40	33	31	26	32
Norway	10.0	3.9	3.5	17.4	46	38	32	28	36
Poland	8.9	3.9	3.6	16.4	32	19	13	12	20
Portugal	11.5	3.5	2.7	17.7	23	15	10	8	14
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	8.4	2.1	4.5	15.0	55	58	54	44	54
Switzerland	9.6	3.5	2.3	15.5	38	36	31	27	34
Slovakia	8.8	3.8	2.7	15.3	18	14	14	11	15
Slovenia	8.8	4.6	4.1	17.5	30	24	20	16	23
Spain	10.9	2.3	3.0	16.2	39	33	24	16	29
United Kingdom	9.5	4.3	2.8	16.6	38	33	30	27	33
Sweden	10.0	4.4	3.5	17.9	41	33	28	26	32
Czech Republic	9.1	4.4	2.7	16.2	18	14	15	11	14
Germany	10.3	3.6	2.3	16.2	24	27	26	24	25
Hungary	8.1	4.9	3.0	16.0	24	19	17	16	19
Austria	8.1	4.6	2.6	15.3	19	19	18	15	18
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	10.4	3.3	1.9	15.6	11	12	11	9	11
Canada	...	...	3.2	3.2	56	54	44	40	49
Chile	8.3	3.9	2.9	15.1	34	24	20	17	24
Mexico	10.3	1.8	1.4	13.5	20	16	15	10	16
United States	9.4	2.9	4.3	16.5	42	43	40	40	41
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	8.4	3.2	3.0	14.5	42	46	44	44	44
Japan	9.1	3.0	...	12.1	55	48	43	26	43
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	9.0	2.8	4.8	16.7	58	43	23	12	37
Turkey	8.4	2.6	2.0	13.0	15	11	10	9	12
Australia	11.7	4.7	3.7	20.0	42	38	33	28	36
New Zealand	10.2	5.1	4.1	19.4	48	40	38	34	40

¹ Average percentage for all OECD countries by highest level of education completed by population.² EU-lande with a full set of data.Source: OECD. *Education at a Glance. OECD indicators*

Table 430 Employment and activity rate, 2009

	Labour force	Employed persons	Activity rate men	Activity rate women
	thousand persons		per cent	
OECD countries	581 751	534 260	83.2	63.6
EU countries	238 642	217 375	65.2	50.5
Belgium	4 800	4 421	60.4	46.9
Bulgaria	3 492	3 254	59.0	47.5
Croatia	1 765	1 605	54.3	41.7
Cyprus	403	381	72.7	56.4
Denmark	2 953	2 776	70.3	60.7
Estonia	691	596	68.0	55.1
Finland	2 678	2 457	68.4	64.7
France	28 268	25 691	62.4	51.8
Greece	4 980	4 509	64.5	43.4
Ireland	2 172	1 917	69.9	53.4
Iceland	179	166	84.1	76.4
Italy	24 970	23 025	59.9	38.3
Latvia	1 186	983	67.8	55.0
Lithuania	1 641	1 416	63.0	53.2
Luxembourg	229	217	66.6	49.9
Malta	174	162	66.6	33.3
Netherlands	8 900	8 596	73.3	60.4
Norway	2 580	2 499	75.5	69.7
Poland	17 279	15 868	63.4	47.3
Portugal	5 583	5 054	68.2	56.0
Romania	9 924	9 243	62.8	46.6
Russian Federation	75 708	69 305	73.6	62.9
Switzerland	4 425	4 242	75.2	61.6
Slovakia	2 690	2 366	68.1	50.3
Slovenia	1 042	981	65.5	53.6
Spain	23 037	18 888	67.8	51.0
United Kingdom	31 286	28 923	69.4	56.2
Sweden	4 909	4 499	73.4	67.7
Czech Republic	5 286	4 934	68.3	49.5
Germany	42 024	38 797	66.3	53.7
Hungary	4 203	3 782	58.2	43.0
Austria	4 282	4 078	68.2	54.8
South Africa	17 383	13 216	63.3	49.1
Brazil ¹	99 945	...	82.0	60.0
Canada	18 329	16 813	71.9	62.5
Chile	7 300	6 593	71.0	41.3
Mexico	46 199	43 678	77.2	42.0
USA	154 142	139 878	72.0	59.2
India ²	424 000	384 000	81.0	33.0
Indonesia	113 789	104 678	83.5	51.1
Israel	3 015	2 786	61.6	51.9
Japan	66 234	62 878	72.0	48.6
China ¹	776 881	...	80.0	68.0
Singapore	3 051	2 959	76.0	54.0
Korea, Republic of	24 395	23 506	73.1	49.2
Turkey	24 324	21 288	69.4	25.5
Australia	11 602	10 953	72.3	58.8
New Zealand	2 306	2 164	74.6	62.2

Note: The figures cover the population 15+. All data are based on national labour force surveys, except for Brazil and China.

Source: ILO, International Labour Organization. www.ILO.org

¹ 2008. ² 2010.

Table 431 Unemployment, 2009

	Unemployed persons	Unemployment rates	Unemployed men	Unemployed women
	thousand persons	per cent	thousand persons	
OECD countries	47 416	8.2	27 852	19 564
EU countries	21 267	8.9	11 702	9 565
Belgium	380	7.9	204	176
Bulgaria	238	6.8	130	108
Croatia	160	9.0	76	84
Cyprus	21	5.3	11	10
Denmark	177	6.0	102	75
Estonia	95	13.8	59	37
Finland	221	8.2	122	99
France	2 755	9.7	1 401	1 353
Greece	471	9.5	200	271
Ireland	259	11.9	182	77
Iceland	13	7.2	8	5
Italy	1 945	7.8	1 000	945
Latvia	203	17.1	122	81
Lithuania	225	13.7	140	85
Luxembourg	12	5.1	6	6
Malta	12	6.9	8	5
Netherlands	327	3.7	175	152
Norway	81	3.2	49	32
Poland	1 411	8.2	734	678
Portugal	529	9.5	261	267
Romania	681	6.9	424	257
Russian Federation	6 403	8.5	3 479	2 924
Switzerland	183	4.1	90	93
Slovakia	324	12.0	170	153
Slovenia	61	5.9	33	28
Spain	4 150	18.0	2 292	1 857
United Kingdom	2 363	7.6	1 444	919
Sweden	407	8.3	222	185
Czech Republic	352	6.7	175	177
Germany	3 227	7.7	1 835	1 393
Hungary	421	10.0	234	187
Austria	204	4.8	114	90
South Africa	4 167	24.0	2 085	2 082
Brazil ¹	7 896	7.9	...	...
Canada	1 516	8.3	911	605
Chile	707	9.7	414	293
Mexico	2 521	5.5	1 566	955
USA	14 265	9.3	8 453	5 811
India ²	40 000	9.4	...	...
Indonesia	9 111	8.0	5 193	3 918
Israel	229	7.6	121	108
Japan	3 356	5.1	2 030	1 327
China ¹	32 629	4.2	...	...
Singapore	92	3.0	...	...
Korea, Republic of	889	3.6	585	304
Turkey	3 460	14.2	2 481	979
Australia	649	5.6	362	286
New Zealand	141	6.1	75	66

Note: The figures cover the population 15+. All data are based on national labour force surveys, except for Brazil and China. ILO has further harmonised the figures after production, so the numbers may differ slightly from those published by Eurostat.

¹ 2008. ² 2010.

Source: ILO, International Labour Organization, www.ILO.org

Table 432 Consumer prices

	Consumer prices, percentage annual growth		
	2008	2009	2010
OECD countries	3.7	0.5	1.9
EU countries	3.3	0.3	1.6
Belgium	4.5	0.0	2.3
Bulgaria	12.0	2.5	3.0
Cyprus	4.4	0.2	2.6
Denmark	3.6	1.1	2.2
Estonia	10.6	0.2	2.7
Finland	3.9	1.6	1.7
France	3.2	0.1	1.7
Greece	4.2	1.3	4.7
Netherlands	3.1	-1.7	-1.6
Ireland	12.8	16.3	7.5
Iceland	3.5	0.8	1.6
Croatia	5.8	2.2	1.1
Latvia	15.3	3.3	-1.2
Lithuania	11.1	4.2	1.2
Italy	4.1	0.0	2.8
Luxembourg	4.7	1.9	2.0
Malta	2.2	1.0	0.9
Norway	3.4	2.3	2.3
Poland	4.2	4.0	2.7
Portugal	2.7	-0.9	1.4
Romania	7.9	5.6	6.1
Russian Federation	14.1	11.7	6.6
Switzerland	2.3	-0.7	0.6
Slovakia	3.9	0.9	0.7
Slovenia	5.5	0.9	2.1
Spain	4.1	-0.2	2.0
United Kingdom	3.6	2.2	3.3
Sweden	3.3	1.9	1.9
Czech Republic	6.3	0.6	1.2
Germany	2.8	0.2	1.2
Hungary	6.0	4.0	4.7
Austria	3.2	0.4	1.7
South Africa	11.5	7.1	5.6
Brazil	5.7	4.9	5.0
Canada	2.4	0.3	1.8
Chile	8.7	1.7	1.7
Mexico	5.1	5.3	4.2
United States	3.8	-0.3	1.4
India	8.3	10.9	13.2
Indonesia	9.8	4.8	5.1
Israel	4.6	3.3	2.3
Japan	1.4	-1.4	-1.0
China	5.9	-0.7	3.5
Singapore	6.6	0.6	2.8
Korea, Republic of	4.7	2.8	4.5
Turkey	10.4	6.3	8.7
Australia	4.4	1.8	3.0
New Zealand	4.0	2.1	2.5

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics and Eurostat database

Table 433 Comparison of GDP per capita and price level. 2009*

	GDP per capita converted with exchange rate	GDP per capita converted with purchasing power parity	Price level for the final consumption by households	Price level for food and non-alcoholic beverages
	EU27 = 100			
OECD countries	...	...	...	...
EU countries	100	100	100	100
Belgium	133	116	113	116
Bulgaria	...	44	50	67
Cyprus	90	98	90	108
Denmark	171	121	145	139
Estonia	44	64	77	81
Finland	136	113	125	119
France	126	108	114	111
Greece	88	94	97	100
Netherlands	147	131	109	98
Ireland	152	127	126	129
Iceland	115	117	99	104
Italy	107	104	105	108
Croatia	...	65	74	94
Latvia	35	52	74	85
Lithuania	34	55	66	74
Luxembourg	325	271	121	117
Malta	60	81	80	94
Norway	240	178	136	154
Poland	35	61	58	64
Portugal	67	80	89	92
Romania	23	46	58	66
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	194	144	138	140
Slovakia	49	73	72	81
Slovenia	74	88	84	96
Spain	97	103	98	97
United Kingdom	108	112	95	97
Sweden	133	119	108	105
Czech Republic	55	82	70	75
Germany	124	116	106	111
Hungary	39	65	64	79
Austria	139	124	108	117
South Africa	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...
Chile	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...
United States	140	146	89	:
India	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	120	:
China	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...
Turkey	:	46	64	77
Australia	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...

Note: The figures are provisional. Final figures are available in December 2012. Figures are calculated at current prices and current purchasing power parities.

Source: Eurostat, database

Table 434 Output of selected world commodities, five largest producer countries

	2008	2009		2008	2009
	thousand tonnes			thousand tonnes	
Wheat, total	683 407	681 916	Maize, total	826 224	817 111
China	112 463	114 950	United States of America	307 142	333 011
India	78 570	80 680	China	166 032	163 118
Russian Federation	63 765	61 740	Brazil	58 933	51 232
United States of America	68 016	60 314	Mexico	24 320	20 203
France	39 002	38 324	Indonesia	16 324	17 630
Rye, total	17 701	17 857	Rice, total	685 875	678 688
Russian Federation	4 505	4 333	China	193 354	197 257
Germany	3 744	4 270	India	148 260	131 274
Poland	3 449	3 713	Indonesia	60 251	64 399
Belarus	1 492	1 227	Bangladesh	46 905	45 075
Ukraine	1 051	954	Viet Nam	38 725	38 896
Barley, total	155 054	150 272	Sugar cane, total	1 736 271	1 682 578
Russian Federation	23 148	17 881	Brazil	645 300	689 895
France	12 171	12 880	India	348 188	285 029
Germany	11 967	12 288	China	124 918	113 746
Ukraine	12 612	11 833	Thailand	73 502	66 816
Canada	11 781	9 517	Pakistan	63 920	50 045
Oats, total	25 508	23 032	Sugar beet, total	222 023	229 490
Russian Federation	5 835	5 401	France	30 306	34 913
Canada	4 273	2 798	United States of America	24 386	26 779
Poland	1 262	1 415	Germany	23 003	25 919
United States of America	1 294	1 351	Russian Federation	28 995	24 892
Australia	1 160	1 244	Turkey	15 488	17 275
Pig meat, total	103 983	106 069	Tea, total	3 894	3 885
China	47 190	49 879	China	1 275	1 317
United States of America	10 599	10 442	Kenya	346	314
Germany	5 111	5 277	Sri Lanka	319	290
Spain	3 484	3 291	Turkey	198	199
Brazil	3 015	2 924	Indonesia	151	160
Sheep and lamb meat, total	8 248	8 109	Coffee, total	8 249	8 261
China	1 978	2 014	Brazil	2 797	2 433
Australia	694	658	Viet Nam	1 067	1 176
New Zealand	598	478	Colombia	689	888
United Kingdom	326	303	Indonesia	683	700
Turkey	278	262	Ethiopia	273	260
Beef and veal, total	64 917	65 146	Potatoes, total	325 559	329 557
United States of America	11 839	11 891	China	68 760	69 060
Brazil	9 024	9 024	India	34 658	34 391
China	6 148	6 425	Russian Federation	28 874	31 134
Argentina	2 830	2 830	Ukraine	19 545	19 666
India	2 304	2 313	United States of America	18 827	19 569
Chicken meat, total	78 155	79 596	Wine, total	26 901	27 107
United States of America	16 994	16 334	Italy	4 610	4 995
China	11 055	11 445	France	4 199	4 552
Brazil	10 216	9 940	Spain	3 591	3 251
Mexico	2 581	2 600	China	1 500	1 580
Russian Federation	2 001	2 313	Argentina	1 468	1 214

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT-Agriculture

Table 435 Merchant fleet of the 20 Major Shipping Nations. 2010

Flag State	Number of ships	thousand GT
Whole world	53 819	873 873
Panama	6 679	191 508
Liberia	2 473	97 515
Marshall Islands	1 370	55 302
Hongkong	1 587	52 135
Bahamas	1 182	45 029
Singapore	1 555	40 677
Greece	1 220	39 964
Malta	1 571	36 854
China	2 791	31 206
Cyprus	848	20 115
Italy	939	16 281
United Kingdom	653	15 396
Germany	541	14 963
Japan	3 638	14 595
Norway	1 023	13 997
Korea, south	1 343	12 426
Denmark	416	10 812
Isle of Man	297	10 751
Antigua and Barbuda	1 219	10 510
Bermuda	142	9 179

Note: Only merchant ships over 100 GT are included.

Source: The Danish Shipowners Association

Table 436 Consumption of pesticides

		2000	2002	2004	2006
	Tonnes in 1990	Index 1990=100			
OECD countries	...	...	...	...	...
EU countries	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	9 922	96	51	61	70
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	5 650	50	51	51	57
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1 994	57	81	75	83
France	97 701	97	84	78	73
Greece	8 006	139	148	145	129
Netherlands	18 837	51	43	49	50
Ireland	1 802	118	155	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ¹	78 267	102	121	119	104
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	253	166	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	1 183	32	69	73	61
Poland	6 609	134	157	132	259
Portugal	285	167	213	144	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	2 283	69	67	61	60
Slovakia	4 712	71	85	75	63
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	39 562	96	103	120	103
United Kingdom	35 621	100	95	94	68
Sweden	2 575	79	85	53	86
Czech Republic	8 920	48	53	47	51
Germany ²	26 732	113	110	108	119
Hungary	24 719	22	33	40	...
Austria	4 235	84	73	78	...
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	33 964	117	101	106	108
Chile	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	36 000	107	108	88	124
United States	326 587	100	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	92 608	83	71	68	64
China	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	26 610	84	73	78	...
Turkey	34 055	98	90	103	106
Australia	17 867	187	149	203	201
New Zealand	3 490	104	119	116	126

¹ 1995=100. ² 1994=100.

Source: OECD, Environmental Data, Compendium 2008

Table 437 Consumption of electricity in selected countries per capita

	1993	2007
	kWh	
OECD countries	...	...
EU countries	...	...
Belgium	7 167	8 981
Bulgaria	4 438	5 081
Cyprus	3 590	6 213
Denmark	6 730	7 030
Estonia	7 071	7 282
Finland	13 588	17 776
France ¹	7 116	8 313
Greece	3 781	6 062
Ireland	4 664	6 872
Iceland	17 973	39 807
Italy ²	4 587	6 066
Croatia	2 589	4 141
Latvia	2 462	3 414
Lithuania	3 037	3 743
Luxembourg	12 924	16 588
Malta	4 155	5 630
Netherlands	5 715	7 375
Norway	26 091	27 061
Poland	3 421	4 040
Portugal	3 191	5 160
Romania	2 498	2 766
Russian Federation	6 294	7 054
Switzerland	7 622	8 726
Slovakia	4 979	5 517
Slovenia	5 337	7 597
Spain	3 993	6 631
United kingdom	5 844	6 582
Sweden	16 508	16 478
Czech Republic	5 520	6 940
Germany	6 520	7 543
Hungary	3 452	4 370
Austria	6 571	8 415
South Africa	3 861	5 388
Brazil	1 828	2 521
Canada	17 356	18 636
Chile	1 743	3 623
Mexico	1 508	2 384
USA	12 363	14 522
India	398	722
Indonesia	307	630
Israel	4 958	7 383
Japan	7 282	8 990
China	719	2 476
Singapore	5 898	8 964
Korea, Republic of	3 707	8 776
Turkey	1 245	2 572
Australien	9 361	12 099
New Zealand	9 560	10 370

¹ Includes Monaco. ² Includes San Marino. ³ Includes Liechtenstein.

Source: United Nations, *Energy Statistics Yearbook*

Table 439 Current account of the balance of payments for selected countries. 2009

	Exports fob (a)	Imports fob (b)	Goods, net (a - b)	Services, net	Income, net	Current transfers, net	Current account, total, net	Current account as a percentage of GDP	Net foreign liabilities at end of year
	USD mio.							per cent	USD mio.
OECD countries	7 541 695	7 912 655	-370 960	324 982	...	...	-191 458	...	...
EU countries (27)	1 539 054	1 658 538	-119 484	90 323	-44 387	-84 076	-157 625	-1.0	...
Belgium	252 156	255 089	-2 933	7 406	6 131	-9 305	1 298	0.3	-211 015
Bulgaria	16 503	22 176	-5 673	2 213	-2 169	1 291	-4 340	-9.5	54 095
Cyprus	2 065	7 973	-5 907	5 814	-1 544	-278	-1 915	-8.3	...
Denmark	91 811	84 247	7 564	3 876	7 158	-5 655	12 942	4.2	-11 933
Estonia	9 125	9 903	-778	1 882	-529	318	893	4.5	16 128
Finland	62 688	57 679	5 008	2 223	-1 477	-2 311	3 444	1.3	15 320
France	473 860	535 820	-61 960	16 060	31 840	-37 800	-51 860	-1.9	315 930
Greece	21 361	64 187	-42 826	17 782	-13 657	1 657	-37 043	-11.2	291 098
Netherlands	106 978	62 018	44 960	-11 587	-38 752	-1 109	-6 488	-3.0	227 497
Ireland	4 051	3 318	733	374	-1 306	-72	-270	-6.5	47 391
Iceland	407 160	403 900	3 259	-14 026	-38 481	-16 952	-66 199	-3.2	434 240
Italy	10 718	20 997	-10 279	8 016	-2 433	1 449	-3 247	-5.3	56 808
Croatia	7 387	9 209	-1 822	1 567	1 655	883	2 284	8.6	22 288
Latvia	16 481	17 558	-1 077	837	209	1 523	1 492	4.2	22 918
Lithuania	15 501	19 760	-4 259	25 095	-16 463	-1 388	2 985	5.7	-45 062
Luxembourg	2 383	3 594	-1 211	1 263	-516	-26	-491	-6.1	959
Malta	420 372	371 595	48 777	7 710	-7 883	-8 335	40 270	5.4	-135 650
Norway	121 986	66 675	55 312	125	2 625	-4 530	53 531	13.1	-324 447
Poland	139 956	144 432	-4 476	4 834	-14 137	6 572	-7 207	-1.7	280 119
Portugal	44 494	68 904	-24 410	8 418	-10 952	2 992	-23 952	-10.0	264 559
Romania	40 713	50 195	-9 482	-497	-2 968	5 649	-7 298	-4.5	105 252
Russian Federation	303 388	191 803	111 585	-20 089	-39 557	-2 420	49 518	4.0	-118 387
Switzerland	206 119	204 728	1 391	34 972	17 022	-12 312	41 072	8.5	-680 411
Slovakia	55 515	53 799	1 715	-1 729	-1 837	-959	-2 810	-3.2	60 859
Slovenia	22 532	23 524	-991	1 554	-1 081	-202	-720	-1.5	18 447
Spain	223 981	286 813	-62 833	35 467	-42 120	-10 889	-80 375	-5.5	1 402 711
United Kingdom	356 180	483 940	-127 760	68 960	58 020	-22 870	-23 650	-1.1	471 830
Sweden	133 330	120 499	12 831	15 112	7 260	-4 971	30 232	7.2	-2 477
Czech Republic	112 606	103 088	9 518	1 333	-12 194	-805	-2 147	-1.1	88 821
Germany	1 144 870	956 650	188 220	-23 260	47 350	-44 200	168 110	4.9	-1 270 320
Hungary	82 096	76 418	5 678	2 082	-7 784	466	441	0.2	166 451
Austria	135 695	138 669	-2 974	16 005	-1 947	-2 353	8 731	2.3	51 506
South Africa	66 542	66 009	534	-2 755	-6 389	-2 684	-11 295	-4.0	...
Brazil	152 995	127 705	25 290	-19 245	-33 684	3 338	-24 302	-1.5	605 659
Canada	324 682	328 928	-4 246	-19 650	-12 591	-1 892	-38 380	-2.9	114 015
Chile	53 735	39 754	13 982	-1 074	-10 306	1 616	4 217	2.6	19 552
Mexico	229 783	234 385	-4 602	-7 788	-14 798	21 468	-5 720	-0.6	352 933
United States	1 072 930	1 576 510	-503 580	128 660	121 420	-124 940	-378 440	-2.7	2 737 840
India	168 223	247 040	-78 816	9 602	-6 514	49 102	-26 626	-2.9	122 901
Indonesia	119 480	84 347	35 133	-14 108	-15 140	4 861	10 746	2.0	218 425
Israel	45 898	45 993	-96	4 737	-4 558	7 402	7 486	3.7	5 956
Japan	545 280	501 650	43 630	-20 380	131 340	-12 400	142 190	2.8	-2 891 840
China	1 203 800	954 287	249 509	-29 398	43 282	33 748	297 142	6.0	-1 821 946
Singapore	273 411	243 180	30 231	8 495	-3 061	-3 037	32 628	17.8	-438 121
Korea, Republic of	373 584	317 457	56 128	-17 203	4 554	-811	42 668	5.1	148 026
Turkey	109 635	134 511	-24 876	16 305	-7 671	2 299	-13 943	-2.3	276 742
Australia ¹	189 057	193 972	-4 915	-3 098	-39 399	-374	-47 786	-4.7	499 136
New Zealand	25 352	23 954	1 398	-249	-5 163	319	-3 694	-3.0	121 439

¹ 2008.Source: IMF: *Balance of Payments Statistics, October 2010 (CD-ROM)*. IMF: World Economic Outlook Database, October 2010. Stats.oecd.org. Epp.eurostat.eu. OECD Economic Outlook, volume 2010

Table 440 The world's 20 largest economies

	Gross domestic product at current prices 2009 ¹	Growth in GDP at constant prices				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	billion dollars	per cent				
The world	57 843	4.6	5.2	5.3	2.8	-0.6
United States	14 119	3.1	2.7	1.9	0.0	-2.6
Japan	5 069	1.9	2.0	2.4	-1.2	-5.2
China	4 985	11.3	12.7	14.2	9.6	9.1
Germany	3 339	0.8	3.4	2.7	1.0	-4.7
France	2 656	2.0	2.4	2.3	0.1	-2.5
United Kingdom	2 179	2.2	2.8	2.7	-0.1	-4.9
Italy	2 118	0.7	2.0	1.5	-1.3	-5.0
Brazil	1 574	3.2	4.0	6.1	5.1	-0.2
Spain	1 468	3.6	4.0	3.6	0.9	-3.7
Canada	1 336	3.0	2.8	2.2	0.5	-2.5
India	1 237	9.2	9.7	9.9	6.4	5.7
Russia	1 232	6.4	8.2	8.5	5.2	-7.9
Australia	994	3.2	2.6	4.8	2.2	1.2
Mexico	875	3.2	4.9	3.3	1.5	-6.5
Korea	833	4.0	5.2	5.1	2.3	0.2
Netherlands	797	2.0	3.4	3.9	1.9	-3.9
Turkey	614	8.4	6.9	4.7	0.7	-4.7
Belgium	472	2.0	2.7	2.8	0.8	-2.7
Poland	431	3.6	6.2	6.8	5.0	1.7
Saudi Arabia	376	5.6	3.2	2.0	4.2	0.6
Denmark	310	2.4	3.4	1.7	-0.9	-4.7

Note: Measured by gross domestic product this year.

¹ Nominated in US dollars using international currency exchange rates. See table regarding Purchasing Power Parities adjusted GDP pr.capita

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2010

Table 441 Gross domestic product, imports and end-use. 2009

	Gross domestic product in USD per capita ¹	Percentage of GDP				
		Private consumption expenditure	General government consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Imports of goods and services	Exports of goods and services
		per cent				
OECD countries	...	63.0	19.7	18.1	24.0	23.6
EU countries	...	58.4	22.4	19.1	35.6	36.5
Belgium	35 534	52.4	24.7	21.3	70.2	73.0
Bulgaria	11 883	66.0	16.3	24.4	55.8	47.8
Cyprus	28 504	68.7	19.9	20.4	45.2	39.4
Denmark	35 828	49.2	29.9	18.6	43.7	47.2
Estonia	17 695	51.9	22.0	21.6	58.6	64.7
Finland	33 445	54.9	25.1	19.6	34.9	37.4
France	33 434	58.3	24.6	20.6	25.0	23.0
Greece	29 839	74.8	19.5	17.2	29.8	19.0
Netherlands	39 877	45.9	28.4	19.0	62.0	69.2
Ireland	38 685	50.7	19.5	15.5	75.4	90.7
Iceland	37 853	51.0	26.4	13.9	44.2	53.0
Italy	29 068	59.9	21.6	19.1	24.4	24.0
Croatia	17 707	56.9	19.7	24.7	39.4	36.1
Latvia	14 291	61.6	19.6	21.5	45.4	43.9
Lithuania	16 529	68.8	21.9	17.2	56.1	54.6
Luxembourg	78 409	34.1	16.7	15.9	134.7	167.6
Malta	23 667	63.2	21.7	14.5	73.7	74.2
Norway	51 985	42.6	22.4	21.4	27.6	42.4
Poland	18 050	61.1	18.4	21.2	39.4	39.5
Portugal	22 671	66.6	21.3	19.5	35.5	27.9
Romania	11 869	62.8	18.1	25.6	37.2	31.2
Russian Federation	14 913	54.6	20.1	21.5	20.4	27.8
Slovakia	21 245	60.9	20.0	20.6	71.0	70.6
Slovenia	27 470	55.4	20.3	23.9	56.8	58.1
Spain	29 625	56.6	21.1	24.0	25.5	23.4
United Kingdom	34 388	65.2	23.5	14.7	30.1	27.7
Sweden	35 951	48.8	27.8	17.9	41.6	48.5
Switzerland	40 484	58.0	11.3	20.6	40.7	51.7
Czech Republic	24 271	50.7	22.0	22.6	63.6	69.1
Germany	34 388	58.9	19.7	17.8	35.9	40.8
Hungary	18 506	53.4	22.2	20.9	72.2	77.4
Austria	38 567	54.3	19.9	21.7	46.0	50.5
South Africa	10 229	60.8	20.8	22.4	28.0	27.1
Brazil	10 499	62.8	20.8	16.7	11.3	11.3
Canada	37 947	58.8	21.9	21.5	30.4	28.7
Chile	14 316	59.8	13.4	21.4	30.4	38.1
Mexico	13 609	66.7	11.7	21.9	29.4	27.9
United States	45 934	71.0	17.3	14.6	13.8	11.1
India	3 015	57.3	12.3	33.7	25.3	20.6
Indonesia	4 151	58.6	96.2	31.1	21.3	24.1
Israel	28 581	57.2	24.3	16.4	32.3	34.5
Japan	32 554	58.3	19.7	20.7	12.2	12.5
China	6 778	36.8	13.6	43.8	30.6	39.2
Singapore	50 180	41.4	11.4	28.9	18.2	20.3
Korea, Republic of	27 938	54.3	16.0	29.0	46.0	49.9
Turkey	12 466	71.5	14.7	16.9	24.4	23.2
Australia	38 663	55.7	18.0	28.3	20.0	19.5
New Zealand	26 670	59.1	20.6	19.5	26.6	28.3

¹ Based on Purchasing Power Parities (PPP).

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, National Accounts

Table 442 Tax incidence, 2008

	Taxes and duties, total		Personal income taxes	Other income taxes	Social contributions	Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	General turnover taxes	Customs duties, etc.	Other taxes on specific goods and services, and fees on bonds, etc.
	1995	2008							
	per cent of GDP, current prices								
OECD countries	34.5	34.9	8.5	4.0	9.0	1.9	6.8	0.3	4.4
EU countries¹	39.0	38.3	9.1	3.2	11.8	1.6	7.6	0.2	4.9
Belgium	43.5	44.2	13.5	3.3	13.9	1.9	7.0	0.4	4.2
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	49.0	48.3	25.3	3.9	1.0	2.1	10.1	0.2	5.7
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	45.7	43.1	13.3	3.5	12.1	1.2	8.4	0.1	4.5
France	43.2	43.4	7.6	2.9	16.2	3.1	7.3	0.1	6.3
Greece	28.7	32.6	4.8	2.6	12.3	1.4	7.6	0.1	3.9
Netherlands	41.6	39.1	7.5	3.2	14.5	2.1	7.3	0.3	4.3
Ireland	32.6	28.7	8.0	2.8	5.1	1.5	7.0	0.1	4.2
Iceland	31.2	36.8	13.2	4.6	2.8	3.0	9.1	0.4	3.6
Italy	40.1	43.3	11.6	3.3	13.5	1.4	6.0	0.1	7.4
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	37.4	35.9	7.8	5.1	10.2	2.2	6.0	0.0	4.5
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	40.9	42.6	9.1	12.5	8.9	1.6	7.3	0.1	3.1
Poland	36.2	34.3	5.4	2.7	11.4	1.7	7.9	0.1	5.2
Portugal	30.8	35.2	5.6	3.6	11.5	0.9	8.4	0.1	5.0
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	29.4	2.8	3.5	12.0	0.9	6.9	0.2	3.1
Slovenia	40.4	37.3	5.9	2.5	14.1	1.0	8.5	0.2	5.0
Spain	32.2	33.9	7.3	3.2	12.3	1.9	5.3	0.2	3.8
United Kingdom	34.1	35.7	10.7	3.6	6.8	3.9	6.4	0.2	4.1
Sweden	47.5	46.3	13.8	3.0	11.5	1.2	9.4	0.2	7.2
Switzerland	27.7	29.1	9.1	4.8	6.7	2.4	3.7	1.1	1.2
Czech Republic	37.5	36.0	3.7	4.2	16.1	0.9	7.1	0.2	4.0
Germany	37.2	37.0	9.6	1.9	13.9	1.0	7.1	0.2	3.3
Hungary	41.3	40.2	7.8	2.6	13.0	0.7	10.3	0.1	5.6
Austria	41.3	42.8	9.9	3.3	14.3	0.9	7.8	0.1	6.5
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	35.6	32.3	12.0	3.8	4.8	3.8	4.3	0.3	3.3
Chile	19.0	22.5	1.3	7.2	1.4	1.2	8.9	0.3	2.2
Mexico	15.2	21.0	.	5.2	2.7	0.4	3.8	0.3	8.7
United States	27.8	26.1	9.9	1.8	6.5	4.0	2.1	0.2	1.4
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	37.0	33.8	7.3	3.8	5.6	3.6	9.6	0.3	3.5
Japan	26.8	28.1	5.6	3.9	10.9	2.9	2.5	0.2	2.2
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	20.0	26.5	4.0	4.2	5.8	1.5	4.3	0.9	5.9
Turkey	17.5	24.2	4.0	1.8	6.1	0.7	4.9	0.3	6.5
Australia	28.1	27.1	10.2	5.9	.	2.1	3.5	0.5	5.0
New Zealand	36.1	33.7	13.7	6.6	.	2.7	8.6	1.0	1.1

¹ EU-20.

Table 443 EMU-debt, deficit(-) / surplus(+). 2009

	EMU-debt		EMU-deficit(-) / surplus(+)	
	millions Euro	per cent of GDP	millions Euro	per cent of GDP
Belgium	326 255	96.2	-20 351	-6.0
Cyprus	9 826	58.0	-1 011	-6.0
Finland	75 085	43.8	-4 261	-2.5
France	1 489 025	78.1	-143 834	-7.5
Greece	298 032	126.8	-36 150	-15.4
Netherlands	347 610	60.8	-30 915	-5.4
Ireland	104 592	65.5	-22 958	-14.4
Italy	1 763 559	116.0	-80 863	-5.3
Luxembourg	5 527	14.5	-274	-0.7
Malta	3 947	68.6	-217	-3.8
Portugal	127 908	76.1	-15 701	-9.3
Slovakia	22 330	35.4	-4 999	-7.9
Slovenia	12 519	35.4	-2 061	-5.8
Spain	560 587	53.2	-117 306	-11.1
Germany	1 760 530	73.4	-72 910	-3.0
Austria	185 075	67.5	-9 607	-3.5
Euro-zone	7 092 408	79.2	-563 419	-6.3
Bulgaria	5 142	14.7	-1 642	-4.7
Denmark	92 462	41.4	-6 091	-2.7
Estonia	991	7.2	-240	-1.7
Latvia	6 770	36.7	-1 900	-10.2
Lithuania	7 815	29.5	-2 433	-9.2
Poland	165 836	50.9	-22 536	-7.2
Romania	27 692	23.9	-9 994	-8.6
United Kingdom	1 050 517	68.2	-177 549	-11.4
Sweden	126 365	41.9	-2 696	-0.9
Czech Republic	48 502	35.3	-7 966	-5.8
Hungary	75 192	78.4	-4 131	-4.4
EU countries	8 720 027	74.0	-800 430	-6.8

Source: Eurostat

Danish Industrial Classification and Standard Industrial Groupings

Danish Industrial Classification (DB) is a 6-digit classification of industries describing the economic activity. It was primarily prepared for statistical purposes. Danish Industrial Classification is directly based on the EU classification of industries NACE, and NACE is a sub-grouping of UN's industrial classification ISIC. The first two digits in Danish Industrial classification correspond to ISIC, while the first four digits correspond to NACE. Subsequently, there is a direct relationship between DB and international classifications, where DB contains a further sub-grouping of the industries that are relevant to analyse in greater detail in relation to the Danish industrial structure.

On 1 January 2008 Danish Industrial Classification 2007 (DB07) and new standard groupings came into force. From 1 January 2008 all enterprises are registered with a DB07 industry code. DB07 comprises 726 industry codes, thus the number of 6-digit industries is reduced, compared to the 825 industry codes used in DB03. Further information about DB07 is available at www.dst.dk/downloadDB.

Below, four standard groupings are shown with 10, 19, 36 and 127 groups, respectively. These groups form the basis of using DB07 in statistics published by Statistics Denmark. The four standard groupings reflect an increasing aggregation of detail in the classifications. The code structure is linked to the codes in DB07 and indicates where you are in DB07. The 10-digit grouping uses 1-digit serial numbers, whereas the 19-grouping comprises one letter. The 36-grouping comprises one to two letters and the 127-grouping uses five digits. The relationship between the standard groupings and the 6-digit industry codes can be found on Statistics Denmark's website at: www.dst.dk/downloadDB. The standard industrial groupings of DB03 are available at www.dst.dk/db03-en.

Grouping			Title	Grouping				Title
10	36			10	19	36	127	
1	A	A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing			CH		Basic metals, fabricated metal prod.
		01.00.0	Agriculture and horticulture				24.00.0	Manufacture of basic metals
		02.00.0	Forestry				25.00.0	Manuf. of fabricated metal products
		03.00.0	Fishing			CI		Manufacture of electronic components
2			Manufacturing, mining, quarrying				26.00.1	Manufact. of computers, etc.
	B	B	Mining and quarrying					
			Extraction of oil and gas			CJ		Electrical equipment
		08.00.9	Extraction of gravel and stone				27.00.1	Manufacture of electric motors, etc.
		09.00.0	Mining support service activities				27.00.2	Manufacture of wires and cables
	C		Manufacturing					
						CK		Manufacture of machinery
		10.00.1	Production of meat and meat products				28.00.1	Manuf. of engines, windmills and pumps
		10.00.2	Processing and preserving of fish				28.00.2	Manufacture of other machinery
		10.00.3	Manufacture of dairy products			CL		Transport equipment
		10.00.4	Manuf. of grain mill and bakery products				29.00.0	Mf. of motor vehicles and related parts
		10.00.5	Other manufacture of food products				30.00.0	Mf. of ships, transport equipment
		11.00.0	Manufacture of beverages			CM		Manuf. of furniture etc.
		12.00.0	Manufacture of tobacco products				31.00.0	Manufacture of furniture
	CB		Textiles and leather products				32.00.1	Manufacture of medical instruments, etc.
		13.00.0	Manufacture of textiles				32.00.2	Manuf. of toys and other manufacturing
		14.00.0	Manufacture of wearing apparel				33.00.0	Repair and installation of machinery etc.
		15.00.0	Manufacture of leather and footwear			D	D	Electricity, gas, steam etc.
			Wood and paper products and printing				35.00.1	Production and distribution of electricity
		16.00.0	Manufacture of wood and wood products				35.00.2	Manufacture and distribution of gas
		17.00.0	Manufacture of paper and paper products				35.00.3	Steam and hot water supply
		18.00.0	Printing etc.					Water supply, sewerage etc.
	CD	19.00.0	Oil refinery etc.				36.00.0	Water collection, purification and supply
	CE		Manufacture of chemicals				37.00.0	Sewerage
		20.00.1	Manufacture of basic chemicals				38.00.0	Waste management, materials recovery
		20.00.2	Manufacture of paints and soap etc.				39.00.0	Cleaning of soil and subsoil water
	CF	21.00.0	Pharmaceuticals					
	CG		Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	3	F	F		Construction
		22.00.0	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products				41.00.0	Construction of buildings
		23.00.1	Manufacture of glass and ceramic products				42.00.0	Civil engineering
		23.00.2	Manufacture of concrete and bricks				43.00.1	Construction installation activities
							43.00.2	Building completion and finishing
							43.00.9	Bricklaying etc.

Grouping				Title	Grouping				Title
10	19	36	127		10	19	36	127	
4				Trade and transport etc.	8				Other business services
	G	G		Wholesale and retail trade		M			Knowledge-based services
			45.00.1	Sale of motor vehicles			MA		Consultancy etc.
			45.00.2	Repair and mainten. of motor vehicles etc.				69.00.1	Legal activities
			46.00.1	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis				69.00.2	Accounting and bookkeeping activities
			46.00.2	Wholesale of cereals and feeding stuffs				70.00.0	Business consultancy activities
			46.00.3	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco				71.00.0	Architectural and engineering activities
			46.00.4	Wholesale of textiles and household goods			MB	72.00.0	Scientific research and development
			46.00.5	Wholesale of IT-equipment			MC		Advertising and other business services
			46.00.6	Wholesale of other machinery				73.00.0	Advertising and market research
			46.00.7	Other specialized wholesale				74.00.0	Other technical business services
			47.00.1	Supermarkets and department stores, etc.				75.00.0	Veterinary activities
			47.00.2	Retail sale of food in specialized stores		N	N		Travel agent, cleaning etc.
			47.00.3	Retail sale of automotive fuel				77.00.0	Rental and leasing activities
			47.00.4	Retail sale of consumer electronics				78.00.0	Employment activities
			47.00.5	Retail sale of textiles, household equipment				79.00.0	Travel agent activities
			47.00.6	Retail sale of cultural, recreation goods				80.00.0	Security and investigation activities
			47.00.7	Retail sale of wearing apparel				81.00.0	Services to buildings, cleaning etc.
			47.00.8	Retail sale via Internet, mail order, etc.				82.00.0	Other business service activities
	H	H		Transportation	9				Public admin., education, health
			49.00.1	Passenger rail transport, interurban		O	O		Publ. adm., defence and comp. social sec.
			49.00.2	Transport by suburban trains, buses etc.				84.00.1	Public administration
			49.00.3	Freight transport by road and via pipeline				84.00.2	Defence, public order, security, justice
			50.00.0	Water transport					Education
			51.00.0	Air transport				85.00.1	Primary education
			52.00.0	Support activities for transportation				85.00.2	Secondary education
			53.00.0	Postal and courier activities				85.00.3	Higher education
								85.00.4	Adult and other education
	I	I		Accommodation and food service activities		Q			Human health and social work
			55.00.0	Hotels and similar accommodation				QA	Human health activities
			56.00.0	Restaurants					Hospital activities
5	J			Information and communication				86.00.1	Medical and dental practice activities
			JA	Publishing, television and radio broadcasting				86.00.2	Residential care
			58.00.1	Publishing				87.00.0	Residential care activities
			58.00.2	Publishing of computer games etc.				88.00.0	Social work without accommodation
			59.00.0	Motion picture, television and sound					
			60.00.0	Radio and television broadcasting	10				Arts, entertainment and other services
			JB	Telecommunications		R	R		Arts, entertainment, recreation activities
			JC	IT and information service activities				90.00.0	Theatres, concerts, and arts activities
			62.00.0	Information technology service activities				91.00.0	Libraries, museums etc.
			63.00.0	Information service activities				92.00.0	Gambling and betting activities
								93.00.1	Sports activities
6	K	K		Financial and insurance				93.00.2	Amusement and recreation activities
			64.00.1	Monetary intermediation					Other service activities
			64.00.2	Mortgage credit institutes, etc.		S	S	94.00.0	Activities of membership organizations
			65.00.0	Insurance and pension funding				95.00.0	Repair of personal goods
			66.00.0	Other financial activities				96.00.0	Other personal service activities
7	L	L		Real estate				97.00.0	Households as employers
			68.00.1	Buying and selling of real estate				99.00.0	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies
			68.00.2	Renting of real estate					
			68.00.3	Renting of non-residential buildings	11	X	X	99.99.9	Activity not stated

Definitions and glossary

Abortion	Legal: Induced abortion permitted by Danish law.
Abortion rate, general	The number of legal abortions that would be performed on 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49), if <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and 2) each age group experienced the given year's age-specific abortion rates.
Acquisition of buildings, net	Denotes acquisition of properties where the existing buildings constitute the main element, less similar sales.
Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net	Comprises acquisition of properties where land constitutes the main element, less similar sales. This concept also includes the costs of permanent acquisition of various intangible assets (copyrights, etc.).
Active substances	Denotes the contents of active substances in individual pesticides, herbicides, or fungicides, i.e. without fillers, water, etc. <p>The quantities of active substances vary with each product (from approximately 10 per cent to approximately 80 per cent of the marketed product).</p>
Actual hours	Actual hours are the actual hours of work per week, including possibly actual over-time.
Added value	The added value is calculated as net turnover less consumption of goods.
Adult education and supplementary education	Comprises adult education and supplementary education after completion of basic school. The objective of such activity is to obtain or maintain competencies.
Age-specific fertility rate	Annual number of live births to women in a specified age group, per 1,000 women in the age group.
Agricultural holding	Farms or horticultural holdings. A technical economic unit comprising an area with buildings, machinery and livestock which is regarded by the owner of the agricultural holding as belonging to the same farm. <p>Leased areas are included under the holding, while areas leased out are included under the holding which has leased the area.</p>
Agricultural sector	Comprises agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee keeping.
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome is the end stage of the HIV infection. At this stage, the human immune systems will operate so poorly that a large number of diseases may afflict the patient. International criteria on diseases which define AIDS. Cf. HIV.
Air quality	A measurement for the concentrations of various contaminants in air. Pure air contains 78 per cent nitrogen, 21 per cent oxygen, and 1 per cent inert gases, etc.
Alcohol licence	An enterprise with an alcohol licence is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages to its customers.

All income, total including net interest received	All income, total including net interest received is Income, total added rental value of home ownership and the net interest income
All-year assessment	Calculated assessment of the total number of taxable days, divided by 365.
Annual adjustments	Annual adjustments to the latest general valuation of real property which take into account price trends during the intervening period.
Appeals and complaints	A ruling made at the first instance may be brought before a higher court, i.e. the High Court or the Supreme Court, for a new ruling.
Area	In housing statistics, "area" comprises the total floor area of all floors of a building, measured to the outer surface of the outer wall, as well as habitable attic areas. Basement areas are not included.
Assets	Accounting term used to designate application of capital in accounts, i.e. the value of property, operating resources, and amounts receivable. The opposite of liabilities
Assistance under the Act on active social policies	Comprises assistance in accordance with the Act on active social policies and the Danish Social Assistance Act in the form of cash benefits, e.g. maintenance assistance or education assistance (rehabilitation benefits) for families or individuals who, due to social circumstances, find themselves in financial need without any opportunities for assistance under other legislation.
ATP - labour-market supplementary pension scheme	ATP is a compulsory pension scheme for employees within the 16-64 (before 2006: 16-66) year age bracket with at least 10 hours of work a week.
Auxiliary unit	A separately located local unit which produces ancillary materials or services to the enterprises serviced by this unit.
Average number of participants	For AMFORA, the average number of participants for any given period is calculated as the sum of the degrees of participation within the group.
Average number of unemployed	This concept is frequently used within unemployment statistics (CRAM). The average number of unemployed persons illustrates the number of full-time unemployed persons in a given period. This is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment of all unemployed persons.
Average turnover	Is defined as the total taxable turnover per registered unit for units which have been operational throughout the entire year.
Bachelor education	Comprises courses of 3 years of education. The courses were introduced in 1993 in connection with the structural reform of bachelor education, which is built on general upper secondary education as well as vocational education and training, and are a prerequisite of passing master degrees and PhD degrees.
Banks	Comprise Danish banks with a working capital (equity capital, capital base, and deposits) of DKK 250 million or more.
Basic prices	Are defined for domestic production as the price ex works excluding product taxes, net. For imports, basic prices are defined as the CIF value plus customs duties. Value added may also be defined at basic prices. (cf. Value added).

Basic school	Comprises grades 1 to 10. Grades 1-9 are compulsory. Grades 8-10 may also be completed at continuation schools.
BEC	Classification by Broad Economic Categories, prepared by the UN.
Benefits during sickness or in connection with childbirth	<p>Benefits which provide security in the event of loss of income due to sickness, injury, childbirth, or adoption.</p> <p>This scheme comprises all employed persons who reside in Denmark and are subject to Danish taxation.</p> <p>The scheme provides statutory security for employees as of the first day of absence as well as voluntary security for self-employed persons after two weeks of absence.</p> <p>The statistics only address the cases where local authorities pay benefits. In the event of sickness, private employers are normally required to pay benefits to employees during the first two weeks of absence, whereas public-sector employees are required to pay benefits during the entire period of absence.</p>
Births	Live births + stillborn.
Bonds	<p>Since the Danish Securities Centre was established in 1979, bonds no longer exist as physical entities.</p> <p>Market prices of bonds are set every day on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and are issued in series by the central government, mortgage-credit institutions, other bond-issuing institutions, or enterprises.</p>
Books and pamphlets	Non-periodical printed publications which are made accessible to the public; books are defined as publications which comprise 49 pages or more, whereas pamphlets comprise 5-48 pages (excluding covers).
Building permits issued	Authorisation to commence building, issued by municipal building authorities.
Building, concept of	A "building" means a cohesive structure, mainly constructed from uniform materials and usually comprising the same number of floors throughout.
Building, main use of	This corresponds to the actual use of the building. Where several types of use apply, the usage which occupies the greatest floor area is registered.
Buildings started	<p>Physical initiation of construction.</p> <p>For commercial buildings for agriculture, etc., "buildings started" denotes the time of notification of construction work.</p>
Business unit	A legal entity which carries out one or more types of financial activity at one or more local units (enterprises).
Business unit	A local financial unit.
Business units registered for VAT settlement	Enterprises which are registered in the Danish custom authorities' register of units which are liable to pay value-added tax (VAT).
Capacity utilisation, hotels, etc.	Beds, i.e. the number of occupied beds compared to the total number of beds.

Capital accumulation	<p>Within public-finance statistics, capital accumulation comprises actual capital activities in the general government sector. Capital accumulation is calculated as follows:</p> <p>Fixed new assets</p> <p>+ Acquisition of existing buildings, net</p> <p>= Gross fixed capital formation</p> <p>+ Increase in stocks, net</p> <p>+ Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net</p> <p>= Non-financial capital accumulation</p> <p><i>Fixed new assets + acquisition of buildings (net)</i></p> <p><i>= Gross fixed capital formation</i></p> <p><i>Gross fixed capital formation + increase in stock (net) + acquisition of land and intangible assets (net)</i></p> <p>= Capital accumulation</p>
Capital formation	Acquisitions less sales of real property, operating machinery, and stock-in-trade.
Capital formation, net	<p>Additions less disposals of capital (fixed) assets, i.e. real property (land, buildings, etc.) and means of operation (machines, vehicles, furniture, equipment, etc.).</p> <p>Additions are calculated at purchase prices before depreciation and other adjustments and comprise bought as well as leased assets. Disposals are calculated at sales prices.</p>
Capital income	<p>Comprises interest, yield on securities, and calculated rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.</p> <p>Capital income includes interest on loans granted to non-residents, yields on shares in foreign companies, and profits made by Danish enterprises abroad. Costs include interest on loans raised abroad, yields on Danish shares owned by non-residents, and profits made by foreign companies at branches, etc., in Denmark.</p> <p>Within income statistics, capital income comprises net income from interest, including income from interest generated by self-employment, yields on shares, profits from sales of certain capital goods, and calculated rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.</p>
Capital income to and from abroad	<p>Primarily comprises interest on all loans taken out abroad by Danish individuals, companies, and public-sector institutions, as well as yields from Danish companies to foreign parent companies, shareholders, etc.</p> <p>Similarly, interest receivable and yields from abroad constitute income to Danish lenders, parent companies, etc.</p>
Capital transfers	Affect the capital of either the granter or recipient. Examples include plant and investment subsidies, certain damages, writedowns of loans, and similar payments. Such capital transfers are normally non-recurrent in nature.

Capital transfers to and from abroad	Comprises non-recurrent unilateral transactions between countries other than Denmark and the Danish public sector, Danish private enterprises, or Danish residents. Such transfers may be investment subsidies to or from EU institutions, inheritances, etc.
Car at disposal	A family has a car at its disposal when one or more family members own one or more passenger cars, and/or one or more family members own one or more vans without being associated with a commercial enterprise, and/or one or more family members has a company car at their disposal.
Cash price	Comprises the cash down payment on a property plus the market (bond) price of the mortgages.
Cash value	At the 17 th general valuation on 1 April 1981, the principle of cash value was introduced as the valuation method. At the instigation of the Danish tax authorities, the mortgage values were converted to cash values. At the 20 th general valuation on 1 January 1996, these valuations have been carried out directly at cash levels. (Construction and dwellings)
Charges	Suspicion of a criminal offence, laid down by the police.
Charges withdrawn	To refrain from bringing a charge against a person, e.g. where the case is considered negligible, brought against young persons, etc.
Chattels	Also known as "movables": Movable possessions, e.g. furniture and machines.
Child and youth allowance	Subsidy paid regardless of income as ordinary and extra child and youth allowance to single breadwinners with children under the age of 18. Special child and youth allowances are paid to orphans, children of pensioners, children of widows/widowers, and children born out of wedlock where no-one has been designated as contributor. As of 1 April 2000, special child allowance to pensioners is earnings-related. Since 1 January 2001, special child allowance is also paid to families where at least one parent is enrolled for an education that entitles him/her to receive state education grants and loans. In such cases, the allowance is earnings-related.
Child benefits	Under certain circumstances (i.e. according to agreement between the parents or when benefits are not paid on time), the municipality of residence pays advance child benefits (normal benefits) to children born out of wedlock or to children of separated or divorced spouses when the person entitled to benefits does not live together with the child's other parent. Advance payment of child benefits does not include benefits paid on time by the person obliged to pay them without the collaboration of the social committee.
Child living at home	A person under the age of 25 years, who lives at the same address as one or both of his/her parents who has never been married and do not have children by him/herself.
Civil administration of justice	Comprises legal action in cases which do not involve violations of the Danish Penal Code or special legislation, i.e. civil action in connection with e.g. enforcement proceedings, matrimonial proceedings, and paternity proceedings.
Commuting to and from work	A person is considered to be a commuter when s/he does not work and live in the same municipality.

Confirming	Confirming means that a financing company pays the debtor's (i.e. their client's) bills.
Consumer price index	The consumer price index is calculated on the basis of the actual retail prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption. The weights are compiled on the basis of the grouping of private consumption in Denmark used in national accounts in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 2001 the classification of household goods and services is based on the international classification COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).
Consumer price index 1900 = 100	Until 1963, these indices have been based on statistics from the calculation of the retail price indices, less direct taxes, membership fees, etc. When these expense items are left out, the price basis for the indices from before 1964 is close to the principles applied to the consumer price index from 1964 onwards. The weights used for calculation of the retail price indices were based on living expenditure for wage-earning and salaried employee families according to the periodic HBS, while the weights used in the consumer price index from 1964 onwards have been based on total private consumption. These discrepancies of index construction have been ignored in the linking of indices in 1964, as experience shows that such variations are not significant.
Consumer-paid magazines	Periodical publications with informative and entertaining contents, published once a week or less, which are primarily aimed at families/family members. Funded by sales and advertising.
Consumption	<p>The consumption survey calculates consumption as the total expenditure of private households on goods and services which are purchased to satisfy needs. Calculation of expenditure on owner-occupied housing presents certain problems. For the purposes of the consumption survey, attempts have been made to solve this problem by calculating an approximate rent. This calculation is based on available statistics on rent in a corresponding rented dwelling, i.e. of a rented dwelling of the same size and age, situated in the same area and with the same amenities.</p> <p>The grouping of consumption is mainly in accordance with the principles used in the national accounts and is based on the European national-accounts system - ENS95. This system groups goods and services by their purpose.</p> <p>In its most detailed form, the consumption survey comprises approximately 1,200 individual types of consumption, each of which is identified by an eight-digit code. This code system facilitates immediate aggregation at various levels by eliminating the last digits. The Statistical Yearbook publishes these statistics at two- or four-digit levels, while the Statistiske Efterretninger publish more detailed statistics on foods. Even more detailed statistics are available as special services.</p>
Consumption of fixed capital	Is a measurement (at re-purchase prices) of the physical and technical deterioration of fixed assets.
Co-operative bank	A local bank which receives deposits from and grants credit/loans to its members.
Co-operative society	Also known as co-operative company, this is an association which has been established with the purpose of providing its members with goods or other necessities or of processing and selling members' products. Profits are usually distributed in equal shares corresponding to the participants' turnover with the society.

Copenhagen metropolitan area, the	Greater Copenhagen and, for the period 1 January 1970-1979, the following 18 municipalities: Albertslund, Ballerup, Brøndby, Dragør, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Herlev, Hvidovre, Høje Taastrup, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Rødovre, Søllerød, Taarnby, Vallensbæk, Værløse, Birkerød, Farum, and Hørsholm. As of 1 January 1980, this area comprised another 7 municipalities: Ledøje-Smørum, Ishøj, Allerød, Fredensborg-Humlebæk, Karlebo, Greve, and Solrød. As of 1 January 1999, the following municipalities are no longer included in the Copenhagen metropolitan area: Ballerup, Dragør, Høje Taastrup, Ishøj, Ledøje Smørum, Søllerød, Værløse, Allerød, Birkerød, Farum, Fredensborg-Humlebæk, Hørsholm, Karlebo, Greve, and Solrød. These municipalities are now designated as urban/rural areas in accordance with the same principles which are applied to other Danish municipalities.
Couples	In family statistics, two adult persons living at the same address form a couple if they are either married to one another or have entered into a registered partnership, or if they have children together without being married to one another. The statistics also include couples living together who are unmarried and have no children together, if there are no other adult persons at the same address living with them, the two persons are of opposite sex and are not siblings and they have an age difference of 15 years or less. Young persons down to the age of 16 may be part of a cohabiting couple.
Court of First Instance	Comprises the first ruling in cases brought before the district court and High Court, including the Maritime and Commercial Court.
Crime rates	In the survey of crimes and national origin, the age-related crime rates of various ancestry groups (immigrants, descendants or Danish) are compiled as index numbers, where 100 indicates the national average (i.e. numeric values over 100 indicate that the rate is above average). Furthermore, the crime rates are age-standardised implying that adjustments have been made so that the age distribution is not similar for the various ancestry groups.
Criminal offences against the Penal Code	Comprises sexual offences, crimes of violence, offences against property, and other offences, including crimes against the State, perjury, selling narcotics, etc.
Crude birth rate	Annual number of live births per 1,000 population.
Current assets	Stocks, liquid holdings, outstanding amounts from sales, and easily realisable securities which are not intended for permanent ownership.
Current transfers	This category is used in statistics of public finances. They affect current disposable incomes. Current transfers mainly comprise transfers to households, which are divided into social transfers such as old-age pensions, early-retirement pensions, civil-servant pensions, unemployment benefits, cash benefits, sickness benefits, child allowances, etc., as well as rent subsidies. They also include other transfer incomes such as student grants, etc.
Current transfers to and from abroad	Include private cross-border donations and gifts as well as aid to developing countries. They also include transfers between Denmark and the institutions of the EU; i.e. income includes subsidies for Danish agriculture, while expenditure includes Denmark's contribution to the EU budget.
Custody	Deprivation of liberty in accordance with an order of court with a view to ensuring the presence of a person charged with a criminal offence.

Danish Broadcasting Corporation, the	An independent public institution with »public service« obligations. Its finances are based on license fees.
Danish Mortgage Bank, the	State institution which takes out state-backed loans abroad, etc.
Degree of participation	A degree of participation is calculated for all measures within labour-market policies. This is done on the basis of a registered start date, a known or scheduled end date, and information on the number of hours per weeks involved in the relevant measure. The degree of participation is calculated as the ratio between the number of days in which a person participates in the relevant scheme and the total number of days multiplied by the ratio between the weekly number of hours involved in the scheme and the potential number of hours per week.
Degree of unemployment and average degree of unemployment	<p>Within the unemployment statistics (CRAM), a degree of unemployment is calculated for each person who has experienced unemployment during the period. For <i>insured</i> persons, the degree of unemployment is calculated by comparing the number of hours of unemployment to the number of insured hours during the week. If a person is insured (against unemployment) for 37 hours a week and that person is unemployed for 19 hours, s/he will have a degree of unemployment of 0.514; if the same person had been insured for 26 hours a week, the degree of unemployment would be 0.731. A person with a degree of unemployment of 1 is fully unemployed, i.e. that person has been unemployed for the number of hours for which s/he is insured during a given period. For <i>non-insured persons</i>, the degree of unemployment is calculated on the bases of whether they were unemployed at the middle of the week. If they are unemployed at this time, their degree of unemployment will be set at 1, otherwise it will be set at 0.</p> <p>An average degree of unemployment is calculated on the basis of individual degrees of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment illustrates the average duration of a period of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment for the relevant period and dividing this sum by the number of persons who have experienced unemployment during this period.</p>
Descendant	A descendant was born in Denmark. None of the parents are both Danish citizens and born in Denmark. If there is no information on one of the parents and the person is a foreign national, the person is also regarded as a descendant. If one or either parents, who were born in Denmark, are granted Danish nationality, their children will not be classified as descendants. However, if parents born in Denmark maintain their foreign nationality, their children are classified as descendants.
Detached one-family house	Known as a "parcelhus" in Danish, this denotes a detached one-family house with is mainly or exclusively used as a dwelling, and which usually comprises only one dwelling.
Discount rate	Rate of interest which is calculated as a deduction in per cent upon sale or redemption of a claim. Danmarks Nationalbank's official discount rate: the basic rate of interest of the DN, which serves as the basis for stipulating interest rates for all outstanding accounts with banks.
Disposable income	Disposable income is the amount left for consumption and savings when direct taxes etc., maintenance payments and interests have been paid.

District papers	Periodical publications with limited, yet varied contents which are distributed to households free of charge. Their revenues are based on advertising.
Dwelling	One or more rooms mainly used for habitation which have their own access point and are situated in a permanent building.
Distribution of task/burden	<p>On the basis of the distribution of general government administration and services between central government, municipalities, and social funds, shows how tasks and the financial burden are distributed between sub sectors.</p> <p>Distribution of tasks within the public sector examines which sector or authority is directly responsible for carrying out a task, whether this is a service or a transfer to citizens. In many cases, the costs of the task may be fully or partly refunded by other public authorities.</p> <p>The distribution of burden shows how the final financial burden is distributed between the various sub sectors.</p>
Early-retirement pension	<p>Social pension benefit which may be granted to persons aged 18-64 years (before 2006: 16-66) upon application.</p> <p>This type of pension may be granted in cases of permanent reduction in the ability to work due to physical or mental disability (health-specific early retirement) or in cases where it is necessary to permanently secure the livelihood of a person for social and financial reasons (needs-specific early retirement).</p> <p>The criteria used in awarding such benefits and the monthly amounts paid vary with the various types of benefit: high, medium, standard, and increased standard early-retirement pension or disability benefit.</p>
Earnings	Earnings, when used as a collective term for wages and salaries, comprise all employee income pertaining to their employment, including wages/salaries, sickness benefits paid by the employer, holiday payments, and contributions to pension schemes made by both employers and employees. See also <i>Compensation</i> .
Effective krone rate	The index for the effective krone rate is a geometric weighting of the changes in the currencies of 25 of Denmark's most important trading partners.
Effective rate of interest	Comprises direct interest and the average drawing bonus. Direct interest is calculated by multiplying the nominal interest by 100 and dividing this figure by the bid price of the relevant security.
Elections	Elections to the European Parliament are held once every five years. Elections to the Folketing are held at least once every four years. Elections to county councils and municipality councils are held once every four years in November. Elections to local church councils are held once every four years amongst members of the Danish National Church.
Electronic commerce	Sales or purchases based on orders submitted through the Internet. In certain contexts, electronic commerce also includes orders submitted via other computer-based networks, e.g. by means of EDI (Electronic Data Interchange).
EMEP area, the	The EMEP area covers Europe and its marine areas.
Emission	Emission or discharge of contaminants in solid, liquid, or gaseous state.

Employed	Employed persons comprise employees, self-employed persons, and assisting spouses. In order to be classified as employed, a person must work, i.e. carry out work against some form of payment for at least one hour during the reference period. Moreover, persons who are temporarily absent during the reference period (due to sickness, holiday, leave, etc.) will be considered to be employed. Employees must be permanently associated with an employer in order for them to be considered temporarily absent.
Employee	A person with employment who receives wages or salaries.
Employees' Wage Guarantee Fund, the	This constitutes a statutory guarantee for employee claims as regards wages, holiday benefits, etc., in the event that their employer becomes bankrupt, their workplace ceases operations, etc.
Employment exchange	Labour exchange under the auspices of the Danish State is carried out by the Public Employment Service offices. The employment exchange carried out by Public Employment Service offices comprises part of the total employment exchange within the labour market. No statistics are available on the local-authority employment exchange, which was introduced in 1990.
Energy and resource taxes	Taxes, duties, etc., on electricity, gas, petrol, natural gas, and certain oil products. Also taxes on coal, coke, etc.
Environmental taxes	Comprises taxes and duties on waste, CO ₂ , SO ₂ , packaging, disposable cutlery, CFC, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, raw materials, water supplies, NiCd batteries, and chlorinated solvents.
Equity capital	Owner's share of the capital. Calculated as total assets less total provisions and debt.
Expectation of life	The average number of years that a person of a given age can expect to live, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant (i.e. the rates observed for the period under review). Thus, there are figures for mean life expectancy for each age.
Export value	Value FOB Danish port or free delivered border station.
Exports of goods and services	Comprises all goods (new and used) which, against payment or for free, take permanent leave of Danish financial territory for destinations outside Denmark, as well as all services supplied by Danish units to foreign units.
Factor prices	Factor prices are basic prices less other taxes on production, for example, motor vehicle weight duty and property taxes, plus other subsidies on production. This is the price level at which gross factor income (GFI) is estimated. Gross factor income is also called gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost.
Factoring	"Factoring" denotes that a financing company offers loans secured on the debtors of the loan taker.
Family	One or more persons who live at the same address and who have specific relations to each other. A family may consist of a single person, a couple, or of a child under 18 years of age not living at home. Children under 18 living at home are regarded as part of their parent's families. See also "Singles" and "Child living at home".

Family allowance	Benefit paid regardless of income to all families with children under the age of 18 as a fixed amount per child. The amount paid depends on the child's age group (0-3 years, 4-6 years, 7-17 years).
Feed unit (FU)	A calculation unit based on the feed value. For example, one feed unit equals the feed value of 0.97 kg wheat, 1.00 kg rye, 0.98 kg Triticale, 1.05 kg barley, 1.26 kg oats, 0.92 kg pulses, or 0.61 kg rape. 1 FU for straw is 5.5 kg for wheat, oats and triticale, 5 kg for barley or 7.5 kg for rye. The calculation for green fodder and root crops is based on the dry-matter content.
Fertility	Total: The number of children that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (the 15-49 age bracket) if 1) all of the 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and 2) all these women gave birth to the exact number of children specified in a given year's fertility rates within each age group.
Films	Films shown in cinemas (long films) have a length of more than 1,600 metres of 35 mm. film (approximately one hour of film). Films of less than 1,600 metres in length are normally defined as short films (often documentaries).
Finance loans	Loans raised abroad, normally in a foreign currency, with a maturity of at least one year.
Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	Are calculated as the difference between bank interest receipts, etc., and bank interest payments (i.e. the interest margin). In accordance with international recommendations, this amount is subtracted from the sum of the gross value added by activity, with a view to incorporating the interest margin in production values within financial activities without having to carry out an estimated breakdown of the amount by intermediate consumption (raw materials and auxiliary materials) within corporations.
Financial transactions	Financial transactions within the balance of payments occur when e.g. the Danish central government, municipalities, or private enterprises take out loans abroad or when Danish securities are sold abroad. In both cases, this entails a deterioration of the external balance and a corresponding increase in foreign-currency reserves. This also applies when loans raised in Denmark by non-residents are repaid. Conversely, the granting of loans to non-residents and instalments paid on loans obtained abroad will improve the external balance while effecting a corresponding reduction in foreign-currency reserves.
First-time registrations of road motor vehicles	New motor vehicles which are registered for the first time. This does not include imported used motor vehicles which are registered for the first time in Denmark
Fixed assets	The part of total assets which are designated for permanent ownership or use by the company.
Fixed capital formation	Comprises expenditure on construction of new buildings (including dwellings) and civil engineering projects, purchases of transport equipment, machines, software, furnishings, etc. Also included are increases in farm stocks.
Foreign exchange reserves	Denmark's foreign-exchange reserves are Danmarks Nationalbank's holdings of liquid assets which can be used for foreign payments. The foreign-exchange reserves comprise the Danmarks Nationalbank gold reserves, claims against the IMF (SDR), claims against the European Central Bank, reserve position in the IMF, and net claims against other countries.

Freight service	Ships calling at Danish ports to discharge or load cargoes, including rock-fishing vessels. Rocks, etc., collected in the ocean are included in domestic cargo discharges.
Full-time employed persons	Shows the total amount of work measured as full work years. Employed persons who work part-time or who have only had employment for a part of the year are included at the relevant fraction. This is calculated on the basis of contributions made to the labour-market supplementary pension scheme (ATP), as these contributions vary according to the working hours put in.
Functional distribution of expenditure	The functional distribution of expenditure elucidates the purpose and objectives of public expenditure, i.e. how the public purse is spent. The statistics on general government utilise three main groups: principal public services, social and health services, and economic services. Expenditure which is not distributed according to function includes interest expenditure and other expenditure pertaining to debts within general government.
Fungicides	Chemicals used to combat fungal infections.
General fertility rate	Annual number of live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years old).
General government	General government comprises those authorities and institutions whose main function is to produce non-market public services and/or to carry out redistribution of the income of society. The demarcation of general government must be seen in relation to publicly-owned enterprises; these two in conjunction constitute the total public sector.
General social statistics	Total annual calculations regarding recipients of transfer payments. This may involve <i>temporary benefits</i> , i.e. unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, cash benefits, rehabilitation, leave benefits, activation, etc., or <i>permanent benefits</i> , i.e. old-age pension, early retirement pension/pay, etc. Calculations distinguish between <i>benefits experienced</i> , which are the types of benefits received by a single person during a year, and <i>principal benefits</i> , which constitute the dominant type of benefit (in terms of duration) received during a year
General trade	Account which, in principle, comprises all imported and exported goods.
General upper secondary school	Provides students with qualifications for further education and comprises upper secondary school leaving examination (mathematics and languages), higher preparatory examination course (hf) and adult upper secondary level course (mathematics and languages).
Gold reserves	Danmarks Nationalbank's gold reserves are valued on the basis of the latest official quotation in London (»gold fixing«).
Goods	Within balance-of-payments statistics, both imports and exports of goods are calculated FOB, which means that deductions are made to the import statistics CIF given on foreign trade in order to adjust these statistics for added freight costs from sea transport. Foreign-trade statistics are also adjusted for items involving the Faeroe islands and Greenland, as well as for a number of minor items.
Goods loaded	Cargoes which have been loaded onto a ship at a port.

Goods transport performance	One tonne carried one kilometre - measured in ton-kilometres.
Goods unloaded	Cargoes unloaded from a ship at a port.
Government bonds	Bonds issued in Denmark by the Danish central government.
Greater Copenhagen Region	The municipalities of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, and Gentofte.
Gross domestic income at market prices	Is calculated by deducting capital income and expenses for compensation of employees (net) outside of Denmark from the gross domestic product at market prices.
Gross domestic product at market prices	On the basis of production is production at market price less production consumption at purchase price. It can also be calculated on the basis of income as compensation to employees plus profit from production and miscellaneous income plus production taxes, net. Finally, it can be calculated on the basis of utilisation as the sum of all utilisation at purchase price less imports of goods CIF and services.
Gross domestic product in selected countries	The gross domestic product per capita is calculated as indices in relation to the average of EU27=100. If the index of a country is higher than 100, it implies that the GDP per capita of the country in question is higher than the EU average and conversely. The GDP per capita converted on the basis of purchasing power parities reflects volume differences among the countries, as the conversion takes into account differences in the price level among the countries. However, the conversion conducted on the basis of exchange rate does not take complete account of differences in the price level in the countries that are compared. This implies that the GDP could be overstated in countries with a high price level and understated in countries with a low price level.
Gross energy consumption	The quantity of energy products left after conversion at refineries and prior to conversion at utility works (electricity, gas, and district heating plants).
Gross freight	Income from freight generated by own or chartered ships.
Gross margin	Gross profit as a percentage of turnover.
Gross national disposable income at market prices	Is calculated by subtracting current transfers, etc. (net) to EU institutions and other countries from the gross domestic income at market prices.
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	Is calculated as gross value added at basic prices less other production taxes, net, and compensation of employees. Deduction of consumption of fixed real capital, will give the net production surplus and mixed income which is used as compensation for the self-employed in their own enterprise, and as interest payments on foreign capital, etc.
Gross operating surplus, general government	Is the part of the gross factor income which falls to the public sector itself. As the output of the public sector is calculated on the basis of costs, the gross operating surplus will correspond to consumption of fixed real capital, also known as provisions or reinvestment.
Gross profit	Is calculated as turnover less intermediate consumption less expenditure on wages, salaries and subcontractors.

Gross reproduction rate	Number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if the 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
Gross saving	Corresponds to gross national disposable income at market prices less private and government consumption. Gross saving is thus equal to gross capital formation + capital transfers, net, and net lending.
Gross tonnage	GT: is an abstract measurement which expresses the capacity of all the covered spaces of a ship This measurement has now replaced the Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT).
Gross unemployment	The registered unemployment including people in activation that are assessed to be available for work.
Gross value added at basic prices	Is equal to the gross domestic product at basic prices and is measured for each industry as output at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchase prices and thus also equals the sum of other taxes on production, net, compensation of employees and gross operating surplus and mixed income. For society as a whole, gross value added can also be measured as gross domestic product at market prices less taxes on products, net.
Hectare	1 hectare equals 10,000 m ² , i.e. 100 hectares equal 1 km ² .
Herbicides	Weed killers, used to combat unwanted plant growth in crop farming.
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus is a virus which attacks the body's immune system. A person infected with HIV will form antibodies against this virus and is designated as "HIV positive". See <i>AIDS</i> .
Holiday and business trips	Danes' holiday and business trips with at least one night spent away from home. This describes Danish travel patterns, age distribution, size of travel parties, organisation of the trip, and total expenditure on the trip.
Hotel	Enterprises which offer additional services, such as food for overnight guests. This group includes hotels, motels, inns, holiday centres, etc., which offer overnight accommodation to travellers.
Household consumption	Comprises Danish households' expenditure on goods and services in Denmark and abroad. When subtracting consumption by Danish residents abroad (expenditure on tourism, etc.) and adding consumption by non-residents in Denmark (income from tourism, etc.), the figure arrived at is "final consumption of households on Danish territory".
Households	Within the consumption study, "households" comprises persons who live together and who share financial arrangements. Lodgers, etc., constitute their own households.
IMF	The International Monetary Fund. The IMF reserves are calculated as the difference between the assets and liabilities of Denmark's Nationalbank as regards the IMF, i.e. the difference between the amounts paid by Denmark to the IMF and the IMF's holdings in DKK.
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 Den-

	mark. Where no information is available on either parent, and the person in question is born abroad, said person will also be regarded as an immigrant.
Import value	CIF value at Danish port or border.
Imports of goods and services	Comprises all goods (new and used) which, against payment or for free, gain permanent access to Danish financial territory from destinations outside Denmark, as well as all services supplied by foreign units to Danish units.
Imprisonment	Deprivation of liberty, for life or for a period of time, ranging from 30 days to 16 years.
Imputed contributions to social security schemes	Are estimated contributions paid by civil servants, etc. These contributions correspond to the value of earned entitlement to retirement pensions which is added to their salaries. In practice, this contribution is calculated as the pensions paid by current pension schemes.
Income	In the national accounts, income equals the gross domestic product at factor prices. This is calculated by subtracting other production taxes (net) from the gross value added at basic prices.
Income, total	In income statistics, Income, total comprises the sum of primary income, transfer income, capital income (cf. these) and certain foreign types of income which cannot immediately be included in the scope of these types of income. In tables, describing family income, Income, total is the sum of Income, total for all individuals in the family.
Income at market prices	In the national accounts, this is obtained by subtracting capital income and expenditure on compensation of employees (net) abroad from the gross domestic product at market prices.
Income from land and intangible assets	Includes rent/leasehold fees, concession fees, etc.
Increase (new students admitted)	Within educational statistics, "increase" denotes the number of persons who, during a given period (1 October to 30 September of the following year) enrol for education. A student who changes from one type of education to another type within the same group of education is not included in increase statistics.
Increases / reductions in stocks	In public-finance statistics, this concept primarily denotes purchases of goods for intervention stocks and strategic stocks, less sales of such stocks.
Increases in stocks	In the national-accounts statistics, this comprises increases in stocks of raw materials and finished goods at production enterprises, wholesale and retail stocks, and increases in the stock of a number of goods on which special information is available, especially stocks, etc., within agriculture and EU intervention stocks in Denmark.
Index adjustment	For mortgage bonds/mortgage-credit bonds, this is carried out by adjusting the outstanding debt on the basis of the semi-annual changes in prices (in per cent) calculated on the basis of the net retail price index published by Statistics Denmark.
Industry	Grouping of employed persons by industry is carried out in accordance with Dansk Branchekode 1993 (DB93), which is based on definitions and groupings used in

	the 1990 EU industry-grouping code (NACE, rev. 1).
Industry grouping	Is based on DB07, which is the classification generally used by Statistics Denmark.
Industry unit	A group of enterprises within the same industry, owned by a single business unit.
Infant mortality	Number of deaths amongst the 0-1 age group per 1,000 live births.
Input-output	<p>An input-output table describes in detail the production structure in society and the use of goods and services.</p> <p>Subsequently, the table can be seen as a further specification of the three main accounts of the national accounts, namely accounts for goods and services, production and income formation, respectively.</p> <p>Consequently, the input-output tables are an integrated part of the national accounts statistics and are consistent with the national accounts data over each year as well as over time.</p>
Insecticides	Chemicals used to combat insects; used in crop farming.
Installation deficiencies	A dwelling has installation deficiencies if it lacks a toilet, a bath and/or central heating.
Interest and dividends, etc.	In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual nominal rate of interest as well as dividends, etc., less any losses.
Interest income	Within income statistics, "interest income" comprises both private and commercial interest income. The consumption survey includes private interest income only.
Interest payments, etc.	<p>In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual, nominal, or face interest, e.g. distributed losses on issue prices and expenditure on rental of land and intangible assets.</p> <p>Losses on issue prices are entered (depreciated) as loans are serviced.</p>
Intermediate consumption	<p>Is calculated as the value of goods and services used in production. Within general government statistics, intermediate consumption is defined as purchase of goods and services for current consumption.</p> <p>This includes expenditure on rent of premises, etc., insurance premiums, and indirect taxes and duties paid by the public sector itself.</p> <p>Moreover, part of the purchases of durable goods for the armed forces (weapon systems) is still considered to be intermediate consumption.</p>
Intermediate consumption	Consumption pertaining to turnover in the form of raw materials, energy products, etc., as well as direct costs pertaining to such purchases, e.g. customs and freight.
Intermediate consumption, etc.	Consumption of goods as well as expenditure on wages/salaries and subcontractors.
IT businesses	<p>IT businesses comprise enterprises/business units which supply products and services within electronics, IT, software, telecommunications, and other areas which are primarily based on information technologies.</p> <p>IT businesses can be divided into four sub-groups, i.e. IT manufacturing, IT whole-</p>

	sale, telecommunications, and IT consultancy services.
Joule	Energy unit (GJ=10 ⁹ joule).
Labour-market status	Labour-market associations are calculated in accordance with ILO definitions. More detailed descriptions of this method are available in Arbejdsmarked 1998:21 (Statistiske Efterretninger). The survey of labour-market associations is carried out in week 48 prior to the population survey of 1 January. The labour-market status is determined by initially separating the group of unemployed persons, then separating persons who receive education, early-retirement benefits, pension benefits, transitional-benefit claimants, and persons on leave. All of these persons are classified as being outside the workforce. The remaining group are those who are employed. This method has been modified, so that persons who are receiving education are separated first and placed in the "student" group, regardless of their labour-market status.
Land value	Valuation of land pertaining to a property.
Leasing	"Leasing" means that a leasing company buys a leasing asset upon agreement with the future user of that asset. This asset is then leased - or rented - to the user.
Less developed countries	Less developed countries comprise all countries which are not defined as more developed countries.
Liabilities	Accounting concept which illustrates how the total capital (assets) is financed. The liability known as "equity capital" constitutes a residual between the other liabilities and assets.
Limited company (A/S)	Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.
Limited partnership	An enterprise in which one or more general partners are liable for all debts and obligations of the enterprise as in a normal partnership, while the other participants (limited partners) are only liable for a specific amount.
Line service traffic	Denotes maritime traffic carried out by means of fixed routes and regular, scheduled round trips.
Listed bonds in circulation	The value of outstanding bonds (including Treasury notes, Treasury bills, and CMO bonds) which are listed on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and registered with the Danish Securities Centre.
Live birth	A child delivered with clear signs of life (i.e. breathing, screaming, or crying) regardless of the duration of pregnancy.
Long-cycle higher education	Comprises both master's programmes and graduate studies as well as PhD degrees. MA education is of 1 to 2 years of education, master's programmes of 2 years and PhD degrees of 3-4 years of education.
Market activity	Is carried out by units with the objective of producing goods and services to be sold in the market or for own use or consumption, usually with a view to achieving profits.
Market prices	Correspond to buyers' prices. In the Danish National Accounts, this concept is only used for total figures (e.g. the gross domestic product at market prices).

Market value	For the net addition of listed bonds, market value is calculated as the gross addition at market price less drawings at par (nominal value) and other disposals at market prices.
Marriage quotient	Number of marriages per 1,000 residents.
Maximum equalisation percentage	Denotes the percentage of total incomes which must be transferred from income recipients with incomes greater than average to income recipients with incomes lower than average in order to achieve completely even distribution.
Mean population	The average number of persons within a specific group (e.g. married women aged 20–24 years) present within the Danish population during a specific period. As of 1989, this equals the population on 1 July (for Denmark and Greenland). For the Faeroe Islands, the previous calculation method is used, i.e. the average of the population numbers at the beginning and end of the year.
Median, the	Within income distribution statistics, the median is the income amount which constitutes the middle value, so that half of all those receiving income have incomes which are less than this amount, while the other half have incomes greater than this amount.
Medium-cycle higher education	Comprises courses of 2 to 4 years of education after upper secondary school education or vocational upper secondary school. Since 2000 it has been possible to pass a professional bachelor's degree following a medium-cycle higher course, which opens up the possibility of attending further education in connection with master's programmes and special graduate studies. Examples of medium-cycle higher education are nurses, school teachers and BSc engineering.
Migration surplus	Net immigration: Immigration less emigration.
Money stock	The money stock comprises notes and coins in circulation outside the banking sector plus demand deposits, deposits subject to notice of withdrawal, and time deposits made in banks by private households, local authorities, and non-financial enterprises.
More developed countries	More developed countries comprise all European countries excluding Turkey, Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Georgia, and Armenia. This group also includes the USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Sjøælland.
Mortality	Signifies the frequency (out of 100,000) of deaths during one year from one birthday to the next. Used in life tables.
Mortality rates	Summary: Number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. By age: Number of deaths within a given age bracket per 1,000 persons within the relevant age bracket.
Mortgage	Loan on mortgage/security on real property.
Mortgage deed	A document which stipulates the size and terms of loans against a mortgage in real property.
Mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor	Is a mortgage deed issued by the mortgage holder to himself with a view to pledging it as security for a loan.

Mortgage deed registered to the seller	A mortgage deed with the seller as creditor and the buyer of real property as debtor.
Mortgage-credit bonds	Bonds issued by the mortgage-credit institutions: BRF-Kredit A/S (BRF), Danske Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab (DK), Landsbankernes Reallånefond (LRF), Nykredit A/S (N), Realkredit Danmark A/S (D), TOTALKREDIT Realkreditfond (TK), Unikredit Realkreditaktieselskab (UK), FIH Realkredit (FIH), and Dansk Landbrugs Realkreditfond (DLR).
Multi-family building/multi-storey building	Normally a building with two or more flats (rented or owner-occupied) which serve as dwellings.
Municipalities, counties and regions	<p>Until 1 January 2007, Denmark was divided into 271 municipalities; 268 of these constituting 13 separate counties. Bornholm, Copenhagen and Frederiksberg are not included in the normal division by county. Christiansø is not included in the general division of municipalities and is administered by the Ministry of Defence instead.</p> <p>From 1 January 2007, Denmark is divided into 98 municipalities and 5 regions.</p>
Mutual insurance companies	Associations of the insured.
National Church, the	According to the Danish constitution, the National Church is the evangelical-Lutheran protestant church. Membership is achieved through baptism.
National health insurance schemes	<p>Schemes which ensure that all Danish residents have access to treatment and health-services, regardless of health, age, and income.</p> <p>Regardless of income, those insured can choose between Group 1, which features free treatment by specified doctors, and Group 2, which offers treatment by doctors outside of the group specified in Group 1 at reduced fees.</p>
Naturalisation	Acquisition of Danish citizenship.
Net price index	The net price index is calculated on the basis of the prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption, less indirect taxes and duties and including price subsidies. The weights used are based on the classification of private consumption in Denmark used in the national accounts, used in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 2001 the classification of household goods and services is based on the international classification COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).
Net reproduction rate	Number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if the 1,000 women were annually reduced in number from age 0 according to the given year's age-specific mortality levels, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
New buildings completed	Buildings which have been authorised for use, temporarily authorised for use, or where the completion of the building has been ascertained regardless of any authorisation for use.
NH₄	NH ₄ is the chemical designation for ammonium. Ammonium is created in various ways, e.g. when farmers spread liquid manure, which contains ammonia, on their

	land. Ammonium is dispersed and transported by the wind, and the nitrogen contents of ammonium contribute to acidification processes.
Nitrate	Nitrate is a type of nutritive salt which contributes to algae growth and acidification in the aquatic environment.
Nitric oxides	Compounds of nitrogen and oxygen (NO and NO ₂) created through incineration processes. Nitric oxides are dangerous to health at high concentrations, and in the atmosphere may be converted into nitric acid, which increases the acidity of precipitation and contributes to algae growth.
Non-market activity	Such activity is characterised by being carried out by the public sector, by organisations and associations, or by private households with a view to »own« consumption.
Non-western countries	Non-western countries comprise all countries which are not defined as western countries.
Normal working hours	Normal working hours denote the usual weekly working hours, including any normal overtime.
NOx	NOx is a designation for nitric oxides, which are chemical compounds between a nitrogen atom and one or more oxygen atoms. Nitric oxides are spread by the wind and contribute to acidification of the environment.
Nuisance bonuses	Overtime bonuses, shift-work bonuses and various forms of bonus for dirty work.
Occupational accident	A sudden incident or case of poisoning at the workplace which causes the person involved in the accident to be unable to work for at least one more day than the day of the accident.
Occupational disorder	Any disease which is, or is assumed to be, caused by impacts from the working environment.
Official prices for regulation of farm rents	Called "kapitelstakster" in Danish, this concept denotes average producer prices generated from sales of barley and wheat from the onset of harvesting to the end of December of the harvest year. These official prices are calculated by Statistics Denmark and are mainly used in connection with tenancy contracts.
Old-age pension	A social-security pension for all persons over the age of 64 (before 2006: 66) who meet specific requirements on Danish citizenship and period of residence.
Ordinary free trade	Property sales except from family sales, forced sales, etc.
Other current transfers	Come from other domestic sectors, the EU, and other countries.
Other current transfers to and from abroad	Comprise unilateral transactions between other countries and general government institutions, companies, or individuals with Denmark as their country of residence. A few items which are treated as exports/imports of services in balance-of-payments statistics are also included in this group.
Other owner	Comprises state institutions, local-authority institutions, and associations.

Other services	Within the balance of payments, this denotes a series of transactions which involve a duration of time, such as transport by land and air, insurance, and licenses.
Owner	Within business statistics, "owners" comprise liable owners whose main activity/employment concerns the enterprise owned by them. This category includes assisting spouses.
Partnership	A firm with two or more participants who have entered into an agreement on operating a business together. The participants - partners - are fully liable to the company's creditors.
Passenger kilometre	Unit of transport, i.e. one person carried one kilometre.
Passenger-transport work	Is measured in passenger kilometres.
Persons without employment	See <i>Unemployed</i> .
Pesticides	Chemical products used to combat undesirable biological activity, such as insects, weeds, and fungi.
Population growth increase	Live births and immigration less deaths and emigration.
Population increase	Birth surplus or natural growth (number of live births less the number of deaths) + net migration (immigration less emigration).
Price adjustments, securities	Changes in the value of shares, mortgage-credit bonds, and mortgage bonds due to changes in interest rates since the last adjustments.
Price level indices	Price level indices are ratios of PPPs (purchasing power parities) to exchange rates. They provide a measure of real differences in price levels between countries. The EU price surveys indicate price level index in each country relative to the average of the EU. If a country has a price index higher than 100, it means that prices in that country are higher than the EU average and vice versa.
Price relationship	The relationship between two prices. This is used to elucidate changes in the relationship between the price of a product and means of production which are important to the production of this product.
Primary income	Comprises salaries, wages, etc., including contributions to pension schemes administered by employers and net profits from self-employment. Business interest payable and interest expenditure is not included in the calculation of profits from enterprises, which is one of the reasons why it is not possible to carry out direct comparisons between the primary incomes of self-employed persons and employees.
Principal public services	In principle, this main group consists of activities which are public by nature, i.e. activities which cannot be carried out by private individuals or enterprises. It includes the legislative branch, local authorities, local and general enforcement agencies, general financial policies and agencies pertaining thereto, general public personnel policies, centralised purchasing and sales, international relations, police activity, and defence activity. All of these activities must be considered indispensable to any organised society.
Private	Comprises course activity within the private sector, e.g. private training enterpris-

course organisers	es, 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	<p>Within public finances, this constitutes an expenditure item and is obtained in the following way:</p> <p><i>Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital</i> = <i>Gross domestic product at factor cost</i></p> <p><i>Gross domestic product at factor cost + intermediate consumption = production</i></p> <p><i>Production + social benefits in kind – sales of goods and services</i> = <i>Public consumption expenditure</i></p> <p>Public consumption expenditure (or consumption) comprises actual operating activities carried out within the general-government sector.</p> <p>More than half of total public consumption expenditure can be broken down by specific recipients: persons or households.</p> <p>The remainder constitutes collective public consumption.</p>
Public course organisers	Comprise state-subsidised public institutions for adult and supplementary education.
Public expenditure on culture	Public expenditure on culture comprises net current expenditure under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the allocation of funds generated by the Danish Football Pools Company for cultural purposes. This concept also comprises net current expenditure on culture at local authorities and counties.

Public libraries	According to the Library Act, all municipalities are under an obligation to maintain - alone or jointly - a public library where books and other materials are made available to adults and children free of charge.
Public quasi corporations	<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 per cent or more of the current expenditure. - The corporations are run commercially.
Public roads	Roads which fall within the auspices of local authorities, county authorities, or the Danish Road Directorate.
Purchasing power parities	<p>Purchasing power parities – (also called PPP) are price relatives that show the ratio of the prices in national currencies of the same goods or service in different countries.</p> <p>Purchasing power parities are primarily applied for converting the GDP and other national accounts aggregates into internationally comparable aggregates. When purchasing power parities are applied for conversions into a common currency, differences in price levels are taken into account.</p> <p>However, when conversions are made on the basis of exchange rates, differences in price levels are not taken fully into account. In addition to this, purchasing power parities are also applied for calculation of the price levels in countries that are compared.</p>
Pure nutrients	Fertiliser consumption: contents of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) in various types of fertiliser.
Quantity index	The quantity index illustrates the quantitative changes in imports and exports
Quartile (lower and upper)	<p>The lower quartile of an income breakdown is the amount which separates income recipients in two groups: one group numbering 25 per cent of the total group with incomes lower than the quartile, and a group numbering 75 per cent of the total group with incomes greater than this lower quartile.</p> <p>Conversely, the upper quartile separates the total group of income recipients into one group numbering 75 per cent with incomes lower than the upper quartile and one group numbering 25 per cent with incomes greater than this upper quartile.</p>

Quartile breakdown	When income recipients have been divided in accordance with income sizes, the proportion of total income accounted for by each quarter group of all income recipients is calculated.
Quotients	<p>Quotients within population statistics:</p> <p><i>Age specific:</i> Number of live births per year born to mothers within a given age group per 1,000 women within the relevant age group.</p> <p>The quotients within the five-year age groups are calculated as simple averages of the quotients for individual one-year age groups of women within the reproductive age bracket (15-49 years), thus removing the effects of shifts from year to year in the age distribution of women within individual five-year groups.</p> <p><i>General:</i> Number of live births per 1,000 women within their reproductive period, i.e. aged 15-49 years.</p> <p><i>Summary:</i> Number of live births per 1,000 residents.</p>
Raw material price index	Is a sub-index of the wholesale-price index which illustrates trends in prices relating to imported, unprocessed raw materials and fuels.
Real property	Independently registered property, consisting of land and buildings.
Real-property valuation	The main regulation of this Act stipulates that such valuation shall extend to all real property in Denmark.
Recognised religious denominations	Religious denominations which are outside of the National Church, but whose religious ceremonies have legal validity, as well as religious denominations outside of the National Church which have legal authority to conduct marriage ceremonies.
Recycling	"Recycling" comprises reuse of waste in its original form and waste recovery; e.g. recycling of used bottles after rinsing and cleansing.
Refugees	<p>Persons who have been granted residence permits in accordance with the regulations under the Aliens Act which pertain to refugees.</p> <p>This group also includes persons who have been granted a residence permit for humanitarian reasons.</p>
Regional archives	The National Archives receives materials from the central offices of the central government, while the four regional archives receives materials from local offices as well as from local government.
Registered ships	Privately or publicly owned ships of at least 20 GT, except ships owned by the naval forces.
Registered partnership	Registered partnership denotes marriage-like relations between two persons of the same sex.
Reinsurance company	A company in which insurance companies can spread the risks involved in their insurance company by reinsuring their insurance contracts.
Remuneration	The concept remuneration is the concept that is the nearest to what is understood by most employees to be hourly earnings.

Rent	The amount which may be legally claimed from tenants. Rent does not include heating contributions, just as any rent subsidies have not been deducted.
Rent subsidies	Denote subsidies for housing expenses which may be granted upon application, depending on household composition, income, and housing. Rent subsidies may be granted to tenants in leased accommodation and to communal dwellings where the tenant is not a pensioner, whereas pensioners' rent subsidies may be granted to recipients of social pension benefits who live in leased accommodation, co-operative dwellings, owner-occupied dwellings, or communal dwellings.
Reported violations	A violation which has been reported to the police or which has come to the knowledge of the police in other ways.
Reproduction rate	Net: the number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproduction period of their lives (ages 15-49) if they were to give birth and die in accordance with given levels of fertility and mortality.
Research libraries	All libraries which are mainly financed through public-sector funding and which are not public libraries or school libraries, nor associated with the public-library sector.
Residential or commercial units	A residential unit or a commercial unit within a building is defined as a room or several interconnected rooms with other, associated rooms which are used as a residence or for commercial purposes, possibly for both. A separate access point is required: from street level, through a garden, or via common hallways or stairs. It is vital that the unit in question can be considered an independent address in accordance with the above requirements on independent access.
Salaried employees	Employees with a fixed monthly salary.
Sales of goods and services	Invoiced sales of goods and services manufactured, processed, or assembled by the relevant enterprise, as well as goods which the enterprise has let others manufacture from materials supplied by them.
Sales of own products	Invoiced sales of goods manufactured, processed, or assembled by the relevant enterprise, as well as goods which the enterprise has let others manufacture from materials supplied by them.
SDR	Special Drawing Rights within the IMF. SDRs constitute an international method of payment and can be used for payments internally between central banks and between central banks and the IMF.
Sea transport	A category within statistics on the balance of payments. Earnings from sea transport are partly from Danish shipping companies' ships engaged in international transport, less carriage of merchandise from foreign countries to Denmark, and partly disbursements in Denmark by foreign carriers, e.g. port disbursements, shipbrokers, etc. Expenditure on sea transport includes Danish shipping agencies' expenditure at foreign ports and expenditure on sea transport/freight on imports carried by foreign shipping companies.
Share-price index	Is used to assess general trends within the share market. The share-price index shows value changes in capital placed in a share portfolio which reflects the over-

	all composition of listed shares.
Short-cycle higher education	Comprises courses of up to 2 years of education after upper secondary school education or vocational upper secondary school. Examples of short-cycle higher education are real estate agents, computer specialists and policemen.
Simple detention	Also known as lenient imprisonment: deprivation of liberty for a period of 7 days to 6 months. Persons serving a sentence of simple detention have special rights in comparison to those serving a sentence of imprisonment.
Single-family houses	Comprise farmhouses and detached, undetached, or semi-detached one-family houses.
Singles	An adult person who does not form part of a couple. A single person under the age of 25 years must not be a child living at home. See "Child living at home". The family tables used in income statistics also include children who do not live with their parents and who were 15 years or more at the end of the year in the "singles" group.
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification, prepared by the UN.
SO₂	See <i>Sulphur dioxide</i>
Social and health services	This main group comprises various services aimed at individuals and offered to households and private individuals. Social and health services include education, national health services, social security, various welfare services, housing and local environments, and cultural, recreational, and religious services.
Social assistance for children and youths	Social assistance under the Social Services Act for children and young people in special-needs families. This includes relocation of the child with or without consent from its parents as well as certain preventive measures
Social benefits in kind	This concept includes health-insurance services and aids which the general government sector purchases on the market and allocates to households in the form of full or partial payment to market producers for supplying specific products to households.
Socio-economic status	Breakdown of the population in accordance with labour-market attachment, i.e. classification into the following categories: self-employed, assisting spouses, employees, unemployed persons, persons temporarily outside the labour force (leave from unemployment and various labour-market measures which do not involve wages), retirement, pensioners, and others outside the labour force (cash-benefit claimants who are not available to the labour market, students, children, young adults, etc.). Employees may be allocated into sub-groups in accordance with skill levels. These skill levels may have been obtained through formal education or through training and hands-on practice.
Special legislation, offences against	Offences which do not fall within the scope of the Danish Penal Code, e.g. offences against the Road Traffic Act, the Euphoricants Act, the Firearms Act, and legislation on taxation.
Standard contribution margin	The standard contribution margin of an activity equals the standard production value less the standard size of the variable costs/expenditure directly linked to this

	activity.
State-subsidised theatres	In addition to the Royal Theatre and the regional theatres, this group comprises the theatres which are subsidised by the Danish Theatrical Council in accordance with the Act on theatrical enterprises.
Subsidies	Comprise all current transfers from the public sector to enterprises which carry out production for the market. The total subsidies are distributed to quasi-government operations and private enterprises. These subsidies are divided into product subsidies, i.e. subsidies which are awarded in proportion with the goods produced, and other production subsidies. It should be mentioned that compensation for operating losses in quasi-government corporations are classified as product subsidies.
Suckling cows	Cows which are normally not used for milk production, but which are used for suckling calves instead. Cows kept for suckling are used when breeding cattle for meat production.
Sulphur dioxide	Is a toxic gas created as a by-product from incineration of e.g. coal and oil. Sulphur dioxide is spread by the wind and contributes to acidification of the environment.
Supplementary pension	Is granted to employees and self-employed persons aged 60-64 years (before 2006: 16-66) where certain conditions on period of residence in Denmark and working conditions are met. Working hours must be reduced to 12-30 hours per week. Supplementary pensions are calculated on the basis of daily-benefit rates and cannot exceed 82 per cent of the income lost as a result of the reduction in working hours.
Supply	Manufacturing sales of own production plus imports minus exports.
Suspended dust particles	Denotes particles which are capable of remaining suspended in air. In certain situations, suspended dust particles are defined as particles with diameters of less than 10 µm. In other cases, such particles are defined as particles created/collected in connection with specific procedures and may include particles larger than 10 µm.
Suspended imprisonment	Is a conviction whereby a person is not imprisoned unless the person in question within a period of probation commits new criminal offences or violates terms stipulated by the court.
Taxation assessment	An "estimate" is a taxation unit where one person constitutes one estimate and one person, whereas a married couple constitutes one estimate and two persons. The reason that married couples constitute only one estimate is that married couples are subject to joint taxation in Greenland; i.e. married couples file only one income tax return. The taxable income is calculated as the annual income, i.e. the total number of taxable days divided by 365.
Taxes and duties	In the statistics on public finances, taxes and duties are defined as compulsory transfers to the central government without any link between payment and acquisition of services. In the general statistics, taxes and duties may be broken down by type of tax and national account group. Placing taxes and duties in different parts of the national accounts constitutes an attempt to illustrate the manner in which different taxes and duties affect the national economy. Taxes and duties are divided into production and import taxes, current income and property taxes, capital taxes, fines, compulsory fees, and compulsory contributions to social-security schemes. When classifying taxes and duties according to type, only the tax base is

	taken into account.
Terms of trade	Are the ratio of the index of unit values for exports to the index of unit values for imports, expressed in per cent.
Time charter	Income from rental of ships.
Tonnage	Denotes ship capacity. One measurement used for tonnage is the gross tonnage.
Tonne kilometres	Unit of transport; i.e. one tonne of goods carried one kilometre.
Total fertility rate	Number of children that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
Total income	The data featured in the consumption survey is obtained through comparisons of various sources of data. As a result, it has been possible to present broader income concepts in this survey than those featured in the general income statistics based on registered information. Thus, the total income statistics of the consumption survey also include income from moonlighting, various winnings, etc. Any enterprise expenditure has been deducted from the incomes of self-employed persons.
Trade balance	The value of exports less the value of imports
Trade journals	Periodical publications mainly aimed at target groups with common interests in terms of industry or finances, etc. These publications are funded by membership fees, subscriptions, and possibly advertising.
Trade unions	Associations of employees and unemployed persons who share the same profession/education and/or the same type of work. The objective of these associations is to promote their members' common interests. Most employees' vocational organisations are members of a main organisation (e.g. LO - the Danish Federation of Trade Unions, FTF - the Danish Confederation of Salaried and Civil Servants' Organisations, or AC - the Danish Confederation of Professional Associations), while a minor number of employee organisations are independent from the main organisations.
Traffic accidents	Accidents occurring on a public road, square, etc., in connection with traffic where at least one of the parties involved in the accident was driving a vehicle. As regards casualties, traffic-accident statistics include all deaths caused by traffic accidents which occur within 30 days of the accident. The statistics on injuries include all other persons injured in traffic accidents according to police information
Traffic performance	Number of kilometres travelled
Train kilometres	Unit of transport, i.e. one train transported one kilometre.
Tramp trade	Denotes maritime traffic with ships which are not used for line service
Transfer income	Includes cash benefits under the Act on active social policies, etc., unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, public pension benefits, early retirement benefits, leave benefits, student grants, etc. Income in the form of interest is not included in the scope of transfer income.

Transit/transfer air traffic	Denotes intermediate landings. Transit indicates that the journey continues on the same plane. Transfer indicates a change of aircraft.
Transport performance	A calculation measured in tonne-km of the goods transported by Danish lorries. It takes into account the weight of the goods and the kilometres transported. One tonne-kilometre equals one tonne goods transported one kilometre.
Travel	Within statistics on the balance of payments, "travel" denotes earnings from non-residents travelling or staying in Denmark, and costs from Danish residents travelling or staying abroad, as well as income and expenditure from cross-border shopping.
Treasury bills	Securities issued by the central government with a maturity of 3 or 6 months. Treasury bills have no nominal interest rate; however, the effective interest rate is calculated as the difference between the price at the time of purchase and the principal amount. Treasury bills are mainly sold to banks.
Treasury notes	Central-government securities with a maturity of less than two years.
Turnover	Income generated from sales of products and services which concern the main activities of an enterprise. Turnover has been calculated less any discounts and does not include taxes, etc., which are directly associated with sales. This concept also includes work which has been carried out at one's own expense and booked as assets, e.g. construction of own machines.
Turnover, etc.	Turnover and other income from operation.
Type of farming	Within agricultural statistics, the production systems of farms are characterised by the proportions of various types of farming within the total standard contribution margin of the relevant farm.
Type of ownership	Enterprises with limited liability, etc.: limited company (A/S), private limited company (ApS), limited partnership (AmbA). Enterprises with unlimited liability: sole proprietorships, other types of partnerships. Other owners include the State, local authorities, funds, associations, and independent institutions.
Unclassified functions, expenditure by	Within public finances, this main group mainly includes interest payments and other costs related to general government debt. Payment of interest on debt is a sign that previous expenditure has been financed by taking out loans, rather than by means of current taxes. Such expenditure is not connected to current activities, and thus cannot be classified as belonging within any one particular function.
Unemployed	<p>A person is classified as being unemployed if, during the reference period, they do not have a job but are available to the labour market and are actively looking for employment. The statistics of registered unemployed (CRAM) are, as far as possible, prepared in accordance with this definition.</p> <p>Within CRAM, individual unemployment is calculated on the basis of the number of hours of unemployment during the week, whereas the number of unemployed persons within RAS is calculated as those persons who were fully unemployed during the last week of November according to CRAM.</p> <p>The concepts "persons having experienced unemployment" and "average number of unemployed" are examples of some of the central concepts used.</p>
Unemployment	An association, recognised by the Danish State, of wage-earning/salaried employ-

insurance fund	ees or of self-employed persons who have formed an association with the purpose of securing financial aid in the event of unemployment. In order to be state-authorised, such funds must meet a number of requirements; e.g., since 1 January 1985 such funds must have at least 5,000 members, a fact which has entailed a number of mergers of smaller funds, etc.
Unemployment rates in per cent	Unemployment rates in per cent are calculated for the group of persons who are members of an unemployment insurance fund and for the total group of registered unemployed persons, i.e. unemployed insured persons plus unemployed uninsured persons. Both calculations are carried out for the 16-64 age (before 2006: 16-66) bracket and do not include persons receiving early-retirement benefits or transitional benefits. The unemployment rate in per cent for registered unemployed persons is calculated by comparing the average number of unemployed persons to the workforce (RAS). The unemployment rate in per cent for insured persons is calculated by dividing the average number of unemployed insured persons at the end of the period with the number of insured persons at the end of the period.
Unit-value index, the	Indicates changes in the price of imported and exported goods.
Urban area	An urban area comprises at least 200 inhabitants in a built-up area with distances of no more than 200 m between houses unless such distances are caused by public areas/facilities, sports venues, business facilities, etc.
User	Within agricultural statistics, the "user" of an agricultural holding denotes the person in whose name and at whose expense the relevant holding is run.
Value	Value is calculated for each commodity classification as invoiced sales ex factory, excluding VAT.
Vehicle kilometre	One vehicle moved one kilometre.
Vehicle stock	Comprises all vehicles which bear number plates (active vehicles) at the time of calculation.
Vocational education and training	Comprises vocational basic courses and practical training and main courses. These courses provide participants with vocational qualifications, this does not, however, apply to the basic course alone. Examples of vocational education and training are bricklayers, carpenters and electricians. The courses are divided into practical training at the workplace and school attendance.
Voluntary contribution to social security schemes	Signifies contributions which entitle contributors to receive public social security benefits. The voluntary aspect denotes that these contributions fall outside the scope of taxation. Voluntary schemes include contributions to voluntary unemployment insurance, etc., and voluntary contributions to the labour-market supplementary pension scheme (ATP). Such contributions are mainly made by self-employed individuals who have joined this scheme of their own volition.
Vocational upper secondary school	Provides students with qualifications for further education and higher commercial examination (hhx) and higher technical examination (htx).

Subject index

Figures refer to **table number**

- A**
- abortions 23, 424
 - absence 115-116
 - private sector 115-116
 - accidental deaths 25-26, 28, 172, 319-321, 323-324
 - accidents
 - occupational 172, 174
 - railway traffic 320
 - road traffic 25-26, 28, 321-324
 - sea traffic 319
 - accounts
 - agriculture 260-262
 - banks 405-407
 - bond issuing institutions 409-410
 - central bank of Denmark 404
 - central government 371
 - Danish Broadcasting Corporation 89
 - Danish Employees' Guarantee Fund 375
 - Danmarks Nationalbank 404
 - enterprises 233-234, 236
 - finance companies 411-412
 - general government 386-391, 393-394
 - industries 234, 236
 - insurance companies 421-423
 - local government 379-381, 388-389, 394
 - mortgage banks 409-410
 - new enterprises 233
 - pension funds 418
 - public corporations 386
 - quasi public corporations 386
 - regions 376
 - social security funds 375, 388-389, 394
 - telephone services 297
 - TV2/Danmark 89
 - unemployment insurance funds 375
 - activation 132, 140, 142
 - activity rate 424
 - administrative division 2
 - adoption 22
 - benefits 154
 - adult education 74
 - students 65-66, 75
 - advertising expenditure 84
 - age, average 18
 - age-integrated institutions 137, 147-148
 - agricultural holdings 242-244, 246-248
 - agricultural land 4, 242, 244, 247-248, 251
 - agricultural prices 245, 259
 - agriculture
 - accounts 260-262
 - animal production 246, 250, 255-256, 258
 - arable land 4, 242, 244, 247-248, 251
 - assessments of real property 228
 - cereals consumption 254
 - crop production 248, 251, 253
 - debt 263
 - energy consumption 259
 - farms 242-244, 246-248
 - feeding stuffs 252, 259
 - fertilizers 252, 259
 - fur farming 250, 257
 - gross capital formation 262
 - gross domestic product (GDP) 261
 - gross value added (GVA) 261
 - investments 262
 - livestock 255-257
 - organic farms 246-248
 - pesticides 252, 259
 - price index 259
 - prices of barley and wheat 245
 - quantity index 259
 - raw materials consumption 252, 259
 - real property prices 227, 229
 - subsidies 260-261
 - tenant area 244
 - agriculture, fishing and quarrying
 - bankruptcies 235
 - compensation of employees 354
 - employment 108, 110, 239, 241, 356
 - energy consumption 331
 - gross fixed capital formation 359
 - gross operating surplus and mixed income 354
 - gross value added 353
 - hours of work 122, 355
 - input-output 362
 - output 352
 - wage and salary costs 241
 - workplaces 239, 241
 - aid to developing countries 399-400
 - AIDS 170
 - air pollution 326-328
 - air traffic
 - aircrafts 307
 - departures 308
 - air transport
 - airports 300-301
 - goods 311
 - passengers 309
 - aircrafts 307
 - airports 300-301
 - alcohol accidents 321

- alcoholic beverages
 - consumption 219
 - duties 385
 - animal production 250, 255-256
 - exports 258
 - organic 246
 - products 258
 - sales 259
 - annual real growth 347, 361, 424
 - answering machine, families with 216
 - appeal cases 199
 - aquariums 101
 - arable land 4, 242, 244, 247-248, 251
 - archives 95
 - area 1, 424
 - agricultural land 4, 242, 244, 247-248, 251
 - buildings 272, 275
 - cemeteries 4
 - forests 4, 264-265
 - inland waters 1, 4-5
 - international 425
 - islands 1, 3
 - lakes 4-5
 - land use 4
 - leisure facilities 4
 - natural resorts 4
 - organic farming 247-248
 - railways 4
 - regions 1, 3
 - roads 4
 - sports facilities 4
 - tenant 244
 - urban areas 4
 - wetlands 4
 - art museums 100
 - assessment districts 2
 - assessment of real property 228
 - assisting spouses
 - income 201
 - industries 110
 - asylum requests 32
 - attendance
 - sporting events 104
 - theatre performances 102
 - average age, married 35
- B**
- badminton, attendance 104
 - balance of goods and services 348
 - balance of payments 368-369, 424
 - international 439
 - balance of trade 336, 348
 - international 439
 - bankruptcies 200, 235
 - banks 401-402, 404-407, 409-410, 419
 - baptisms 77
 - basic schools, students 62-63, 65
 - basketball, attendance 104
 - bathing water quality 329
 - beaches, area 4
 - bed-days (hospitals) 162, 165
 - bed-nights (tourists) 288, 291
 - beer
 - consumption 219
 - duties 385
 - beverages
 - consumption 219
 - duties 385
 - bilateral development aid 399-400
 - biogas 331-332, 334
 - births 9, 13, 19
 - age of mother 20
 - foreign nationals 16
 - international 427-428
 - projections 46
 - bond issuing institutions, accounts 409-410
 - bonds
 - circulating 414
 - premium 374
 - yield on 417
 - books
 - libraries 97-98
 - published 79-80
 - boys' names 38-39
 - bridges
 - area 4
 - car traffic 317
 - broadcasting 85-86
 - broadleaves 264-266
 - building activity 273-274, 276
 - building permits 273-274
 - building sites
 - assessments 228
 - prices 229
 - buildings
 - completed 273-274
 - floor space 272, 275
 - started 273-274
 - stock 272, 281, 283-284
 - buses 302, 305
 - business activities, labour costs 120
 - business trips 289
 - butter
 - consumption 218
 - exports 258
 - production 258
- C**
- camping sites 291-292
 - cancer 25-26, 167-168
 - capital formation 345, 347, 358
 - agriculture 262
 - general government 359
- (to be continued)*

(continued)

- industries 359
- international 441
- capital stock 363
- car makes 313
- caravans 305
- care of the aged 138, 149
- cars 314
 - brands 314
 - car makes 313
 - families with 312, 315-316
 - manufacturers 314
 - new registrations 302
 - stock 304-305
 - traffic 317
- cash benefits
 - expenditure 152, 396
 - rates 141
 - recipients 142, 151-152
- catches 268, 424
- cattle 255-256
- causes of death 25-26, 28, 424
 - non-natural 25-26, 28, 172, 319-321, 323-324
- CD player, families with 216
- CD-ROM, families with 216
- cemeteries, area 4
- central bank of Denmark
 - accounts 404
 - discount rate 419
 - exchange rates 420
 - foreign exchange reserve 368, 370, 402
 - gold stock 402, 404
- central government
 - absence 115-116
 - accounts 371
 - assets 372
 - cultural expenditure 105
 - debt 372-374
 - earnings 119
 - employment 109, 119, 238, 240
 - expenditure 388-389, 394
 - expenditure, ministries 371
 - liabilities 372
 - revenue 388-389
 - revenue, ministries 371
 - taxation 382
 - wage and salary costs 240
 - workplaces 240
- cereals, supply and disposition 254
- chalk production 325
- cheese
 - consumption 218
 - exports 258
 - production 258
- child care, rates of 148
- child care services 137, 147-148
- child maintenance
 - advance payments 145
 - cash rates 141

(continued)

- expenditure 140, 145, 396
- recipients 145
- children
 - day-care 137, 424
 - deaths 9, 25-27, 424
 - deaths, international 427
 - families with 41-42, 205-208, 213, 285
 - hospitalizations 164-165
 - placed outside home 144
 - victims of criminal offences 180-181
- chinchilla farming 257
- Christian names 38-39
- Christianity 76-78
- church 76-78
 - National 76-78
- church tax 382-383, 397
- cigarettes, consumption 219
- cinemas 90-93
- circulating bonds 414
- cities
 - population 8, 11
 - population, international 426
- citizenship
 - change to Danish 17
 - foreign nationals 14, 16, 31
- civil aircraft 307
- civil engineering projects, construction costs 277
- civil justice, cases 193
- clay production 325
- climate 6, 424
- coastline 1
- coin in circulation 403-404
- commercial buildings
 - assessments 228
 - construction 273
 - floor space 272, 275
 - prices 227
 - stock 272
- commercial fertilizers, consumption 252, 259
- commercial fleet 306
- communities, religious 78
- commuting 113-114
- compensation of employees 346
 - FISIM 354
 - general government 354
 - industries 354
- confirmation 77
- conifers 264-266
- conscription districts 2
- conscripts by height 45
- constituencies 2
- construction
 - accounts 236
 - bankruptcies 235
 - builders 274
 - building activity 273-274, 276
 - compensation of employees 354

(to be continued)

(continued)

dwellings 274, 276
 employment 108, 110, 233, 239, 241, 279, 356
 energy consumption 331
 gross fixed capital formation 359
 gross operating surplus and mixed income 354
 gross value added 353
 hours of work 122, 355
 input-output 362
 labour costs 120
 output 352
 price index 277-278
 wage and salary costs 241
 workplaces 239, 241
 construction costs index
 civil engineering projects 277
 residential buildings 278
 consumer credit 413
 consumer durables 216
 consumer price index 222-224
 international 432
 consumption
 alcohol 219
 beverages 219
 cereals 254
 electricity, international 437
 energy 331-333
 families 210-214, 357
 feeding stuffs 252, 259
 fertilizers 252, 259
 fixed capital 363
 food 218
 households 210-214, 357
 medicines 175-176
 organic products 218
 pesticides 252, 330
 pesticides, international 436
 private 210-211, 213-214, 345, 357
 public sector 345
 raw materials 252, 259
 socio-economic status 211
 tobacco 219
 convictions
 environmental legislation 184-185
 Penal Code 182-183, 188-191, 194-195
 Road Traffic Act 186-188
 special legislation 184-185, 188-189, 191, 195
 Copenhagen Metro, expenditure 301
 corporate sector
 expenditure 350
 financial accounts 366
 gross disposable income 350
 gross domestic product 350
 gross operating surplus and mixed income 350
 gross saving 350
 gross value added 350
 income 350
 lending 350
 net value added 350

(continued)

output 350
 corporation tax 382, 384, 397
 courts, cases 192-193, 199
 credit cards 413
 crime index, nationality 197
 crime rates, national origin 196
 crimes of violence 177, 182-183, 190, 194, 424
 victims 179-181
 criminal justice, cases 192, 199
 criminal offences
 environmental legislation 178, 184-185
 Faroe Islands 424
 Greenland 424
 national origin 196
 Penal Code 177, 182-183, 185, 188-189, 194
 Road Traffic Act 186-188
 special legislation 178, 184-185, 188-189, 191, 195
 victims 179-181
 crop production
 organic 248
 products 251, 253
 sales 259
 crude births rate 19
 crude oil 331-332
 cultivated area 4, 242, 244, 247-248, 251
 cultural expenditure 96, 105, 397
 cultural historical museums 100
 currency reserve 402
 current external balance 346, 348
 customs 385, 397
 customs and tax regions 2

D

daily newspapers 81-82
 dairy products 258
 Danish Arts Foundation 96
 Danish Broadcasting Corporation 85-86, 89
 Danish Data Archives 95
 Danish Employees' Guarantee Fund
 accounts 375
 expenditure 140
 Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension (ATP) 140, 159, 401
 Danish National Archives 95
 Danish owned enterprises 237
 Danish Working Environment Service districts 2
 Danmarks Nationalbank
 accounts 404
 discount rate 419
 exchange rates 420
 foreign debt 370
 foreign exchange reserve 368, 370, 402
 gold stock 402, 404
 day care institutions
 adults 139
(to be continued)

(continued)

- children 137, 147-148, 424
 - elderly people 138
 - deaneries 76
 - death rate 9
 - deaths 9, 13
 - causes 25-26, 28
 - foreign nationals 16
 - international 427
 - non-natural 25-26, 28, 172, 319-321, 323-324
 - occupational accidents 172
 - occupational mortality 29
 - projections 46
 - sea accidents 319
 - sex and age 27
 - traffic accidents 25-26, 28, 319-321, 323-324
 - deaths under 1 year 9, 25-26, 424
 - international 427
 - debt
 - agriculture 263
 - central government 372-374
 - corporate sector 350
 - foreign 369-370
 - general government 349
 - household sector 351
 - public 386-388, 424
 - public international 443
 - degree-days 6
 - demographic change 7, 9, 13
 - foreign nationals 16
 - projections 46-48
 - dental care 161
 - dependency rate, international 427
 - descendants
 - average age 18
 - country of origin 15
 - crime rate 196
 - education 64
 - population projections 48
 - development aid 399-400
 - digital camera, families with 216
 - diocese 76-77
 - disability benefits
 - cash rates 141
 - expenditure 140
 - disabled care 139
 - discount rate, Danmarks Nationalbank 419
 - diseases
 - AIDS 170
 - cancer 25-26, 167-168
 - causes of death 25-26
 - HIV 171
 - mental 163
 - occupational 173-174
 - somatic 163
 - venereal 169-171
 - dishwasher, families with 216
 - disposable income
 - corporate sector 350
 - families 207-208, 210-211, 213-214
 - general government 349
 - household sector 351
 - households 207-208, 210-211, 213-214
 - national accounts 346
 - district heating
 - consumption 331, 333
 - installations 272
 - divisions, National Church 76
 - divorces 35-37, 424
 - domestic flights 308
 - domestic supply, price index 217
 - drug addicts institutions 139
 - drugs, consumption 175-176
 - drunken driving 186-187, 191, 195, 321
 - duties 385, 397
 - DVD players, families with 216
 - DVD recorders, families with 216
 - dwellings
 - age 281, 286
 - assessments 228
 - completed 273-274, 276
 - construction 273-274
 - Faroe Islands 424
 - Greenland 424
 - heating installations 280, 283
 - households 280, 282, 285
 - ownership 281, 286
 - prices 225, 227, 229
 - protected 138, 149
 - region 284
 - rent subsidy 140, 153, 396
 - size 276, 281, 286
 - started 273-274
 - type 280-286
- E**
- early retirement pay
 - cash rates 141
 - expenditure 130, 140, 396
 - recipients 142
 - early retirement pensions
 - expenditure 140, 158, 396
 - petitions 157
 - recipients 142, 156-158
 - earnings
 - central government sector 119
 - local government sector 118
 - occupation 117-119
 - private sector 117
 - sex 117-119
 - Eastern High Court, cases 192-193, 199
 - education, completed 74

- educational institutions 62
 - foreign nationals 64
 - graduates 63, 65-67
 - students 62-67, 75
- educational level 68-73
 - international 429
- effective krone rate 420
- eggs
 - consumption 218
 - exports 258
 - organic production 246
 - production 258
- elections
 - European Parliament 58-59
 - Folketing 49-52
 - local church councils 61
 - municipality councils 56-57
 - referendums 60
 - regional councils 53-55
- electricity
 - consumption 331-333
 - consumption, international 437
 - external trade 331
 - production 331
- electricity, gas and water supply
 - bankruptcies 235
 - compensation of employees 354
 - employment 108, 110, 239, 241, 356
 - energy consumption 331
 - gross fixed capital formation 359
 - gross operating surplus and mixed income 354
 - gross value added 353
 - hours of work 122, 355
 - input-output 362
 - labour costs 120
 - output 352
 - wage and salary costs 241
 - workplaces 239, 241
- electronic payment cards 408, 413
- emigration 9, 16
 - citizenship 16, 31
 - foreign nationals 16, 31
- emissions 329
- employees
 - income 201
 - trade union membership 134
- employment
 - construction 108, 110, 233, 239, 241, 279, 356
 - county 238, 240
 - Danish and foreign owned enterprises 237
 - educational level 73
 - financial sector 401
 - foreign sector 240
 - Greenland 424
 - hours of work 109, 122, 355
 - ICT sector 293
 - industries 108, 110, 233, 236, 239, 241, 356
 - international 430
 - new enterprises 233
- (continued)*
 - private sector 109-110, 117, 231-233, 237-241, 356
 - public sector 109-110, 118-119, 231-232, 238-241, 356
 - regions 109
 - socio-economic status 110
 - welfare institutions 137-139
 - working time 109, 122, 355
- EMU-debt 443
- energy balance 331
- energy consumption 332
 - agriculture 259
 - households 331
 - industries 331
 - manufacturing 331, 333
- energy efficiency, cars 303
- energy production 331, 334
- energy taxes 385, 397
- enforcement proceedings 200
- enterprises
 - accounts 233-234, 236
 - Danish and foreign owned 237
 - Faroe Islands 424
 - Greenland 424
 - ICT sector 293
 - ICT-use 294
 - industries 230-234
 - internet access 294
 - new 233
 - ownership 230
 - private sector 230-231, 233-234, 237
 - public sector 230-231, 234
- environmental legislation
 - convictions 184-185
 - offences 178
- environmental revenue 385
- environmental taxes 385
- equal pay 117-119
- estates of deceased persons 200
- EU referendums 60
- EU subsidies 395
- European Parliament elections 58-59
- exchange rates 420
- excise duties 385, 397
- exports
 - agricultural products 258
 - balance of payments 368
 - cereals 254
 - commodity groups 339, 344
 - commodity groups and countries 340
 - countries 336
 - energy 331
 - Faroe Islands 424
 - goods and services 345
 - goods and services, international 441
 - Greenland 424
 - industries 234
 - international 432, 438-439
 - main figures 335, 342
- (to be continued)*

(continued)

- quantity index 337
- supply of goods 360
- unit value index 337
- external balance of goods and services 345, 348
- external migration 9, 13, 16, 31
- external trade
 - animal products 258
 - balance of payments 368
 - cereals 254
 - commodity groups and countries 340
 - countries 336
 - energy 331
 - exports, commodity groups 339-340, 344
 - Faroe Islands 424
 - Greenland 424
 - imports, commodity groups 338, 340, 343
 - international 438-439, 441
 - main figures 335, 342
 - quantity index 337
 - supply of goods 360
 - terms of trade 337
 - unit value index 337
- extraction of raw materials 325

F

- factoring 411
- families
 - cars 312, 315-316
 - consumer durables 216
 - consumption 210-214, 357
 - energy consumption 331
 - housing conditions 280-285
 - income 205-208, 210-211, 213-214, 424
 - Internet purchases 296
 - public transfers 390, 396
 - rent subsidy 153
 - social assistance 140-141, 143, 396
 - socio-economic status 211
 - taxation 210-211, 214
 - TV-channels 87
 - type 41-42
 - welfare 209
- families with children
 - consumption 213
 - housing conditions 285
 - income 205-208
 - size 41-42
 - type of family 43
- family allowances
 - cash rates 141
 - expenditure 140, 143, 396
 - recipients 143
- family centres 137
- family income 205-208, 210-211, 213-214, 424
- family names 40
- family unifications 32

- farm accounts 260
- farmland 4, 242, 244, 247-248, 251
- farms 242-244
 - organic 246-248
- Faroe Islands
 - abortions 424
 - area 1, 424
 - balance of payments 424
 - climate 424
 - coastline 1
 - criminal offences 424
 - day care institutions 424
 - debt 424
 - divorces 424
 - educational expenditure 424
 - elections 49, 52
 - enterprises 424
 - external trade 424
 - fertility 424
 - fishing 424
 - fishing vessels 424
 - general grants from Denmark 390, 424
 - gross domestic product (GDP) 424
 - gross domestic product (GDP) per capita 424
 - health services 424
 - housing conditions 424
 - income 424
 - infant mortality 424
 - inflation 424
 - inhabitants pr. km² 1, 424
 - internet access 424
 - labour force 424
 - life expectancy 424
 - marriages 424
 - mobile phones 424
 - physicians 424
 - population 1, 424
 - precipitation 424
 - real growth 424
 - social assistance 424
 - suicides 424
 - sunshine hours 424
 - temperature 424
 - tourism 424
 - unemployment rate 424
- feeding stuffs, consumption 252, 259
- felling 266
- fertility 9, 19, 21, 424
 - international 428
- fertilizers, consumption 252, 259
- films 91-93
- finance and business activities
 - bankruptcies 235
 - compensation of employees 354
 - employment 108, 110, 239, 241, 356
 - energy consumption 331
 - gross fixed capital formation 359
 - gross operating surplus and mixed income 354

(to be continued)

- (continued)
- gross value added 353
 - hours of work 122, 355
 - input-output 362
 - labour costs 120
 - output 352
 - wage and salary costs 241
 - workplaces 239, 241
 - finance and insurance, labour costs 120
 - finance companies, accounts 411-412
 - financial accounts
 - corporate sector 366
 - Denmark and rest of the world (ROW) 364
 - general government 365
 - household sector 367
 - financial assets
 - corporate sector 366
 - Denmark and rest of the world (ROW) 364
 - general government 365
 - household sector 367
 - financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)
 - compensation of employees 354
 - gross operating surplus and mixed income 354
 - gross value added 353
 - financial liabilities
 - corporate sector 366
 - Denmark and rest of the world (ROW) 364
 - general government 365
 - household sector 367
 - financial sector 401
 - finances 183, 185, 187, 189
 - first names 38-39
 - fish farms 4
 - fishing
 - catches 268, 424
 - landings 268, 424
 - fishing grounds 268
 - fishing vessels 267, 306, 424
 - accidents 319
 - FISIM
 - compensation of employees 354
 - gross operating surplus 354
 - gross value added 353
 - fixed capital 363
 - flat screen tv, families with 216
 - floor space, buildings 272, 275
 - flora 264-266
 - flour consumption 218
 - fodder consumption 252
 - food 220
 - ecological 249
 - food consumption 218
 - football, attendance 104
 - forced sales 226
 - foreign debt 369-370, 372-374
 - foreign exchange 420
 - foreign exchange reserve, Danmarks Nationalbank 368, 370, 402
 - foreign nationals
 - asylum requests 32
 - births 16
 - citizenship 14, 16, 31
 - crime rate 196
 - deaths 16
 - descendants 15
 - education 64
 - emigration 16, 31
 - family unifications 32
 - immigrants 15
 - immigration 16, 31
 - naturalizations 16
 - population increase 16
 - population projections 48
 - refugees 32
 - residence permits 32
 - sex and age 14
 - unemployment 129
 - foreign owned enterprises 237
 - foreign sector
 - employment 238, 240
 - wage and salary costs 240
 - workplaces 240
 - foreign trade
 - animal products 258
 - balance of payments 368
 - cereals 254
 - commodity groups and countries 340
 - countries 336
 - energy 331
 - exports, commodity groups 339-340, 344
 - Faroe Islands 424
 - Greenland 424
 - imports, commodity groups 338, 340, 343
 - international 438-439, 441
 - main figures 335, 342
 - quantity index 337
 - supply of goods 360
 - terms of trade 337
 - unit value index 337
 - forests
 - area 4, 264-265
 - assessments 228
 - felling 266
 - ownership 265
 - tree species 264-266
 - fox farming 257
 - fuel 331-333
 - full-time employees
 - Danish and foreign owned enterprises 237
 - ICT sector 293
 - industries 122, 231-232, 241
 - sector 109, 240
 - sex 109
 - sex and age 122
 - funeral aid 141
 - funerals 77
 - fungicides 252, 330

fur farming 250, 257

G

gas 331-333

general government

absence 115-116

compensation of employees 354

consumption 345

consumption, international 441

employment 109, 238, 240, 356

expenditure 349, 386-390

expenditure by function 393-394

financial accounts 365

foreign debt 370

gross disposable income 349

gross domestic product 349

gross fixed capital formation 359

gross operating surplus 349, 354

gross saving 349

gross value added 349, 353

hours of work 355

lending 349, 386-388

net value added 349

output 349, 352

revenue 349, 386-389, 391

transfers to Faroe Islands 390

transfers to Greenland 390, 424

transfers to households 390, 396

wage and salary costs 240

workplaces 240

geothermal heat 334

girls' names 38-39

gold stock 402, 404

goods transport, mode of transport 310-311

government bonds 374, 417

granite production 325

gravel production 325

Great Belt Link

car traffic 317

expenditure 301

Greenland

abortions 424

activity rate 424

area 1, 424

climate 424

criminal offences 424

debt 424

educational expenditure 424

elections 49, 52

employment 424

enterprises 424

external trade 424

fertility 424

fishing 424

fishing vessels 424

general grants from Denmark 390, 424

gross domestic product (GDP) 424

(continued)

gross domestic product (GDP) per capita 424

health services 424

housing conditions 424

income 424

infant mortality 424

inflation 424

inhabitants pr. km² 1, 424

internet access 424

labour force 424

life expectancy 424

mobile phones 424

physicians 424

population 1, 424

precipitation 424

real growth 424

social assistance 424

suicides 424

temperature 424

tourism 424

unemployment rate 424

gross capital formation 345, 358

agriculture 262

international 441

gross disposable income

corporate sector 350

general government 349

household sector 351

gross domestic product (GDP) 345-346, 424

agriculture 261

corporate sector 350

general government 349

household sector 351

international 440-441

regions 361

gross domestic product (GDP) per capita 361, 424

international 433, 441

gross fixed capital formation 347, 358

agriculture 262

general government 359

industries 359

gross national disposable income 346

gross national income (GNI) 346

gross national saving 346

gross operating surplus, general government 349, 354

gross operating surplus and mixed income

corporate sector 350

FISIM 354

household sector 351

industries 354

gross reproduction rate 19

gross saving

corporate sector 350

general government 349

household sector 351

gross value added (GVA)

agriculture 261

corporate sector 350

(to be continued)

(continued)

FISIM 353
 general government 349, 353
 household sector 351
 industries 353
 national accounts 346

H

handball, attendance 104
 health services
 expenditure 140, 161, 393-394, 424
 recipients 161-166
 heating installations 272, 280, 283
 herbicides 252, 330
 high court districts 2
 high courts, cases 192-193, 199
 higher education
 graduates 67
 students 62-63, 67, 75
 HIV 171
 holiday dwellings
 assessments 228
 construction 273
 families with 216
 floor space 272, 275
 nights spent 291
 prices 227, 229
 stock 272, 284
 holiday trips 288, 290-291
 home help 138, 140, 150
 homepages, enterprises with 294
 horses 255-256
 hospitalizations 163-164, 166
 hospitals 162-166
 expenditure 140, 393-394
 hotels 291-292
 hotels and restaurants, accounts 236
 hourly earnings
 private sector 117
 public sector 118-119
 hours of work
 age and sex 122
 industries 122, 355
 sector 109
 socio-economic status 122
 house building 273-274, 276
 construction cost index 278
 household sector
 expenditure 351
 financial accounts 367
 gross domestic product 351
 gross operating surplus and mixed income 351
 gross saving 351
 gross value added 351
 income 351
 lending 351
 net value added 351

(continued)

output 351
 households
 cars 312, 315-316
 consumer durables 216
 consumption 210-214, 357
 energy consumption 331
 housing conditions 280-285
 income 205-208, 210-211, 213-214, 424
 Internet purchases 296
 public transfers 390, 396
 rent subsidy 153
 social assistance 140-141, 143, 396
 socio-economic status 211
 taxation 210-211, 214
 TV-channels 87
 type 41-42
 households with children
 consumption 213
 housing conditions 285
 income 205-208
 size 41-42
 housing conditions 280-286, 424
 housing subsidies 140, 396
 hydropower 332

I

ice hockey, attendance 104
 ICT, enterprises with 294
 ICT sector
 employment 293
 enterprises 293
 wages and salaries 293
 illness 115-116
 immigrants
 average age 18
 citizenship 14, 16, 31
 country of origin 15
 crime rate 196
 education 64
 population projections 48
 immigration 9, 13, 16, 31
 projections 46
 import duties 385
 imports
 balance of payments 368
 cereals 254
 commodity groups 338, 343
 commodity groups and countries 340
 countries 336
 energy 331
 Faroe Islands 424
 goods and services 345
 goods and services, international 441
 Greenland 424
 international 439, 441

(to be continued)

(continued)

main figures 335, 342
 quantity index 337
 supply of goods 360
 unit value index 337
 imprisonment 183, 185, 187, 189-191, 195
 incest
 offences 177, 182, 194
 victims 179, 181
 incidence 398
 income
 corporate sector 350
 families 205-208, 210-211, 213-214, 424
 general government 349, 386-389, 391
 generation and disposition 346
 household sector 351
 households 205-208, 210-211, 213-214, 424
 personal 201-204, 424
 public sector 386-389, 391
 sex 202
 sex and age 203
 socio-economic status 211
 taxation 382-383
 induced abortions 23
 Industrial Archives 95
 industrial buildings
 assessments 228
 construction 273
 floor space 272, 275
 prices 229
 stock 272
 industrial injuries 172, 174
 industrial production 269, 271
 industrial production index 270
 infant mortality 9, 25-27, 424
 international 427
 inflation 222-223, 424
 international 432
 information and communications technology, access to 294-295
 inhabitants pr. km² 1, 7, 12, 424
 international 425
 inland water area 1, 4-5
 inmates, prisons 198
 input-output, national accounts 362
 insecticides 252, 330
 insurance companies 401, 421-423
 integration allowance 132
 interest rates, bonds 417
 internal migration 13, 33
 international flights 308
 internet access
 age and sex 295
 enterprises with 294
 families with 216
 Faroe Islands 424
 Greenland 424
 Internet purchases 296
 introductory benefits 151

investments
 agriculture 262
 industries 359
 international 441
 national accounts 345, 347, 358-359
 ISDN connections 297
 islands 1, 3

J

job creation schemes, expenditure 140
 job training 132
 job vacancies 123, 124
 journals 83
 judicial districts 2

K

kindergartens 137, 147-148

L

labour costs 120-121
 labour force 424
 educational level 73
 international 430
 unemployment 125-127, 129
 labour market attachment, educational level 73
 labour market policy measures 132
 labour market supplementary pension 140, 159
 labour unions, members 134
 lakes 4-5
 land cover 4
 land tax 383
 landings 268
 last names 40
 LD Pensions 401
 leasing 412
 leave schemes 132, 140, 142, 146, 396
 legal abortions 23, 424
 leisure facilities, area 4
 leisure organizations 103
 lendings, other media 99
 level of education 68-73
 international 429
 libraries 97
 life expectancy 24, 30, 424
 international 427
 life insurance companies 401, 421
 life tables 24
 international 427
 limestone production 325
 live births 9, 13, 19
 age of mother 20
 foreign nationals 16
(to be continued)

(continued)

- international 427-428
- projections 46
- livestock 255-257
 - organic 246
- local church councils, elections 61
- local government
 - accounts 379-381, 388-389, 394
 - cultural expenditure 105
 - earnings 118
 - employment 109, 118, 238, 240
 - taxation 382-383, 397
 - wage and salary costs 240
 - workplaces 240
- lorries
 - goods transport 310
 - new registrations 302
 - stock 304
- lower courts, cases 192-193

M

- magazines 83
- maintenance benefits 151-152
- manmade forests 4, 264-266
- manpower 424
 - international 430
 - unemployment 125-127, 129
- manufacturing
 - accounts 236
 - bankruptcies 235
 - compensation of employees 354
 - employment 108, 110, 233, 239, 241, 356
 - energy consumption 331, 333
 - gross capital formation 359
 - gross operating surplus and mixed income 354
 - gross value added 353
 - hours of work 122, 355
 - input-output 362
 - labour costs 120
 - output 352
 - production 269-271
 - sales 269
 - wage and salary costs 241
 - workplaces 239, 241
- margarine consumption 218
- marinas 291-292
- marine fishery 268
- marine pollution 329
- marriages 35
 - church 35
 - civil 35
 - contracted 34, 424
 - duration 36
- maternity benefits
 - cash rates 141
 - expenditure 140, 154, 396
 - recipients 142, 154

- maternity leave 146
- meat
 - consumption 218
 - exports 258
 - production 258
- medical care 161
- medicines, consumption 175-176
- membership, National Church 78
- meteorological conditions 6, 424
- microwave oven, families with 216
- migration
 - external 9, 13, 16, 31
 - internal 13, 33
- milk
 - consumption 218
 - exports 258
 - organic production 246
 - production 258
- mink farming 257
- mobile phones
 - families with 216
 - subscribers 297
- moler production 325
- money stock 403
- mopeds-45 305
- mortality 24-27, 29-30
 - international 427
- mortgage banks 401, 409-410
- mortgage-credit bonds, yield on 417
- motor cycles
 - new registrations 302
 - stock 305
- motor vehicles
 - accidental deaths 25-26, 28
 - duties 385, 397
 - new registrations 302, 313
 - stock 304-305
 - traffic accidents 322-324
- motorways 4, 300, 317
- mp3 players, families with 216
- mp4 players, families with 216
- multilateral development aid 400
- municipalities
 - absence 115-116
 - accounts 379-381, 389, 394
 - administrative division 2
 - cultural expenditure 105
 - employment 109, 238, 240
 - income distribution 204
 - land tax rate 383
 - population 12
 - taxation 382-383, 397
 - wage and salary costs 240
 - workplaces 240
- municipality council elections 56-57
- museums 100
- music sales 94

N

names 38-40
 National Church 76-78
 divisions 76-77
 elections 61
 parishes 2, 76
 taxation 382-383, 397
 National Health Services 161
 natural gas 331-332
 natural resorts 4
 natural science museums 100
 naturalizations, citizenship 16
 net lending
 balance of payments 368
 corporate sector 350
 general government 349
 household sector 351
 public sector 386-388
 transactions with rest of the world (ROW) 346, 348, 368
 net migration 13, 31
 projections 46
 net price index 221
 net reproduction rate 19
 net value added
 corporate sector 350
 general government 349
 household sector 351
 national accounts 347
 new enterprises 233
 new registrations, motor vehicles 302, 313
 newspapers 81-82
 nights spent 288-289, 291, 424
 non-agricultural industries, accounts 236
 non-life insurance companies 401, 422-423
 non-natural deaths 25-26, 28, 172, 319-321, 323-324, 424
 notarial acts 200
 notes in circulation 403-404
 nurseries 137, 147-148
 nursing homes 138, 149

O

occupational accidents 172, 174
 occupational diseases 173-174
 occupational mortality 29
 occupational structure 106-108, 110
 offences
 environmental legislation 178, 184-185
 Faroe Islands 424
 Greenland 424
 Penal Code 177, 182-183, 188-190, 194
 Penal Code, victims 179-181
 Road Traffic Act 186-188
 special legislation 178, 184-185, 188-189, 191, 195
 offences against property 177, 182-183, 190, 194, 424
 victims 179-181
 official prices of barley and wheat 245

oil products 331-332
 old age pensions
 cash rates 141
 expenditure 140, 158, 396
 recipients 142, 155, 158
 OMXC index 416
 organic eggs
 consumption 218
 production 246
 organic farms 246-248
 organic livestock 246
 organic milk
 consumption 218
 production 246
 organic production
 animal production 246
 consumption 218
 crops 248
 outdoor activities organizations 103
 output
 corporate sector 350
 general government 349
 household sector 351
 industries 352
 outside school hours care 137, 147-148
 owner-occupied dwelling, families with 216

P

parental leave 132
 parishes 2, 76
 part-time employees 109, 122
 passenger cars 314
 brands 314
 car makes 313
 families with 312, 315-316
 new registrations 302
 stock 305
 passenger transport 309, 317
 pastorates 76
 paternity leave 146
 patients 162-166
 payment cards 408, 413
 payments statistics 341
 PC, families with 216
 peat production 325
 pelts 257
 Penal Code
 convictions 182-183, 188-189, 194
 offences 177
 offences, victims 179-181
 penalties 183, 185, 187, 189-191, 195
 pension funds
 accounts 418
 expenditure 140
 members 418
 pensioners 142, 155-159

- pensions
 - cash rates 141
 - Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension 159
 - expenditure 140, 158-159, 396
 - recipients 142, 155-159
- periodicals 83
- permanent energy 331-332, 334
- permanent home help 138
- personal income
 - Faroe Islands 424
 - Greenland 424
 - municipalities 204
 - sex 202, 204
 - sex and age 203
 - type 201
- personal taxation 382-383, 397
- pesticides
 - consumption 252, 330
 - consumption, international 436
- petrol 331-332
- pharmacies 175
- physicians 424
- pigs 255-256
- placement outside home 144
- places of service, number 99
- plant growth regulators 252, 330
- plantations 4, 264-266
- plants 264-266
- political parties 50-52, 54-55, 57, 59, 424
- pollution 329
- pollution taxes 385, 397
- pollution 326-328
- pool jobs 132
- population 1, 8-9, 424
 - average 18
 - census results 7, 106-107
 - cities 8, 11
 - cities, international 426
 - conscripts by height 45
 - crime rate 196
 - educational level 69-73
 - educational level, international 429
 - foreign nationals 14-16, 18, 32, 64
 - industries 106-107
 - international 425-427
 - Internet purchases 296
 - islands 3
 - level of education 68
 - life expectancy 24, 30, 424
 - life expectancy, international 427
 - municipalities 12
 - regions 1, 3, 12-13
 - rural districts 8
 - sex and age 10
- population density 1, 7, 12, 424
 - international 425
- population increase 7, 9, 13
 - foreign nationals 16
 - projections 46-48
- population projections 46-48
- ports 300-301
- potatoes, consumption 218
- poultry 255-256
- precipitation 424
- press 81-84
- price index
 - agricultural sales 259
 - construction costs 277-278
 - consumer prices 222-224
 - consumer prices, international 432
 - domestic supply 217
 - inflation 222-223, 424
 - inflation, international 432
 - net prices 221
 - purchasing power parities 433
 - real property 225, 227
 - shares 416
- primary education, students 62-63, 65
- prisons 198
- private cars
 - car makes 313
 - families with 312, 315-316
 - new registrations 302
 - stock 305
- private consumption 210-211, 213-214, 345, 357
 - international 441
- private railways 300-301
- private sector
 - Danish and foreign owned enterprises 237
 - earnings 117
 - employment 109-110, 117, 231-233, 237-241, 356
 - enterprises 230-231, 233-234, 237
 - foreign debt 370
 - hours of work 109, 122, 355
 - input-output 362
 - labour costs 120-121
 - R&D expenditure 298-299
 - wage and salary costs 240-241
 - working time 109, 122, 355
 - workplaces 239-241
- production, manufacturing 269-271
- protected dwellings 138, 149
- provincial archives 95
- public and personal services
 - bankruptcies 235
 - compensation of employees 354
 - employment 108, 110, 239, 241, 356
 - energy consumption 331
 - gross fixed capital formation 359
 - gross operating surplus and mixed income 354
 - gross value added 353
 - hours of work 122, 355
 - input-output 362
 - labour costs 120
 - output 352
 - wage and salary costs 241
 - workplaces 239, 241

public corporations
 accounts 386
 employment 109
 public corporations and quasi corporations
 employment 238, 240
 wage and salary costs 240
 workplaces 240
 public employment offices 2
 public libraries 97-98
 other media 99
 public sector
 consumption 345
 consumption, international 441
 cultural expenditure 393
 debt 370, 372-374, 424, 443
 earnings 118-119
 educational expenditure, Faroe Islands 424
 educational expenditure, Greenland 424
 employment 109-110, 118-119, 231-232, 238-241, 356
 enterprises 230-231, 234
 expenditure 386-390, 392
 expenditure, by function 393-394
 expenditure, R&D 298-299
 hours of work 109, 122, 355
 input-output 362
 production 392
 revenue 386-389, 391
 sales 392
 social security benefits 392
 transfers to Faroe Islands 390, 424
 transfers to Greenland 390, 424
 transfers to households 390, 396
 wage and salary costs 240-241
 working time 109, 122, 355
 workplaces 239-241
 pupils 68-72
 purchasing power parities (PPP) 433

Q

quantity index
 agricultural sales 259
 external trade 337
 quarrying, accounts 236
 quartz sand production 325
 quasi public corporations, accounts 386
 quoted bonds 414
 quoted shares 415

R

R&D expenditure 298-299
 radio broadcasting 85
 radio licences 89
 railway accidents 320
 railway area 4
 railway network 300-301

railway stations 300
 railway traffic 308
 railway transport
 goods 311
 passengers 309
 rape
 offences 177, 182-183, 190, 194
 victims 179, 181
 raw materials
 consumption 252, 259
 extraction 325
 real estate and business activities, accounts 236
 real growth 347, 361, 424
 real property
 assessments 228
 forced sales 226
 prices 225, 227, 229
 taxation 397
 recreation centres 147-148
 referendums 60
 refugees 32
 Regional council elections 53-55
 regions
 accounts 376, 389, 394
 administrative division 2
 area 1, 3
 building activity 273-274
 building stock 272, 284
 employment 109, 238, 240
 expenditures 377-378
 financing 377-378
 gross domestic product 361
 land tax rate 383
 population 1, 3, 12-13
 taxation 382-383, 397
 wage and salary costs 240
 workplaces 239-240
 registered partnership 35
 rehabilitation, recipients 142
 rehabilitation institutions 139
 religious ceremonies 77
 renewable energy 331-332, 334
 rent subsidies 140, 153, 396
 research and development (R&D), expenditure 298-299
 research libraries 97
 residence permits 32
 residential buildings
 assessments 228
 construction 273-274, 276
 construction cost index 278
 floor space 272, 275
 prices 227, 229
 size 276
 stock 272
 residential nursing homes 138
 retail sales 249
 ecological 249
 value index 287
 retail trade, accounts 236

retirement pensioners 132
road accidents
 casualties 321-324
 deaths 25-26, 28, 321, 323-324
road network
 area 4
 expenditure 301
 length 300
road traffic 308, 317
Road Traffic Act, offences 186-188
road transport
 goods 310
 passengers 309
rural population 8

S

salaries
 central government sector 119
 ICT sector 293
 local government sector 118
 occupation 117-119
 private sector 117
 sex 117-119
salary costs 240-241
salary earners
 private sector 110, 117, 356
 public sector 110, 118-119, 356
sale and repair of motor vehicles, accounts 236
sales, ecological 249
salt-water fishing 268
sand production 325
school 68-72
school libraries 97
scout associations 103
sea fishing 268
sea ports 300-301
sea traffic 308, 318
 accidents 319
sea transport
 goods 311
 passengers 309
 pollution 326-328
secondary education, students 62-63, 65-66
self-employed
 income 201
 industries 110
semi-trailers 304
sentences 183, 185, 187, 189-191, 195
service jobs 132
sexual offences 177, 182-183, 190, 194, 424
 victims 179-181
shares
 OMXC index 416
 quoted 415
sheep 255-256

ships
 accidents 319
 fishing vessels 267, 306, 424
 losses 319
 passing through the Sound and Belts 318
 stock 306
 traffic 308
shipwrecks 319
sickness 115-116
sickness benefits
 birth and pregnancy 140-141, 154, 396
 cash rates 141
 expenditure 140, 154, 396
 recipients 142, 154
smoking 219
social appeals 160
social assistance
 cash rates 141
 children and young persons 144-145
 expenditure 130-131, 140, 143, 145, 152-154, 161, 393-395
 families 140-141, 143, 153, 396
 Faroe Islands 424
 Greenland 424
 recipients 130-131, 142, 145, 151-152
social security funds
 employment 109, 238, 240
 expenditure 375, 388-389, 394
 revenue 375, 388-389
 wage and salary costs 240
 workplaces 240
socio-economic status 110, 122, 211
solar energy 334
somatic diseases 163
special legislation
 convictions 184-185, 188-189, 191, 195
 offences 178
spirits
 consumption 219
 duties 385
sporting events, attendance 104
sports facilities, area 4
sports federations 103
stock, other media 99
stone production 325
strikes 136
students
 adult education 65-66, 75
 basic schools 62-63, 65
 higher education 62-63, 67, 75
 national origin 64
 primary education 62-63, 65
 secondary education 62-63, 65-66
 vocational education 62-63, 75
subsidies
 agriculture 260-261
 Danish schemes 395
 EU schemes 395
subsidized employment 132

sugar consumption 218
 suicides 25-26, 28, 320, 424
 summer houses
 assessments 228
 construction 273
 families with 216
 floor space 272, 275
 nights spent 291
 prices 227, 229
 stock 272, 284
 sunshine hours 424
 supplementary education 74
 students 75
 supplementary pension, cash rates 141
 supply and demand balance 345
 supply of goods 360
 Supreme Court, cases 199
 surnames 40

T

tax incidence 397
 international 442
 tax rates 383
 tax regions 2
 taxable population 382
 taxation
 corporations 382, 384, 397-398
 families 210-211, 214
 goods and services 385, 397-398
 households 210-211, 214
 personal income 382-383, 397-398
 socio-economic status 211
 type of tax 397-398
 taxes on energy products 385
 telephone services 297
 telephone subscribers 297
 television
 broadcasting 86
 channels 87-88
 licences 85
 viewing 88
 temperature 6, 424
 tenancy 244
 terms of trade 337
 theatre performances 102
 theatres 102
 tobacco
 consumption 219
 duties 385
 top managers
 income 201
 industries 110
 tourism 288-292, 424
 tourists 288-291, 424
 tractors for semi-trailers 302, 304
 trade balance 336, 348
 international 439

trade statistics 341
 trade unions, members 134
 traffic
 airports 308
 bridges 317
 pollution 326-328
 railways 308
 roads 308, 317
 ships 308
 traffic accidents 25-26, 28, 319-324
 trailers 304
 transactions with rest of the world (ROW) 346, 348, 354, 364
 transfer payments
 cash rates 141
 expenditure 130-131, 140, 152, 390, 396
 recipients 130-131, 142, 151-152
 transitional allowances
 expenditure 130
 recipients 132, 142
 transport
 air pollution 326-328
 goods 310-311
 gross value added 353
 infrastructure 300-301
 passengers 309
 pollution 326-328
 transport, post and telecommunications
 accounts 236
 bankruptcies 235
 compensation of employees 354
 employment 108, 110, 233, 239, 241, 356
 energy consumption 331
 gross fixed capital formation 359
 gross operating surplus and mixed income 354
 hours of work 122, 355
 input-output 362
 labour costs 120
 output 352
 wage and salary costs 241
 workplaces 239, 241
 tree species 264-266
 tumble dryer, families with 216
 TV
 broadcasting 86
 channels 87-88
 licenses 89
 viewing 88
 TV2/Danmark 86, 89
 type of family, children 43

U

unemployed
 country of origin 129
 educational level 73
 foreign nationals 129
(to be continued)

(continued)

insured 128
 international 431
 sex and age 125-127
 sex and region 125-126
 unemployment benefits
 cash rates 141
 expenditure 130-131, 140, 396
 recipients 130-131, 142
 unemployment insurance funds
 accounts 375
 insured 128, 135
 unemployment rate 126-129, 424
 international 431
 unit trust certificates 415
 unit value index, external trade 337
 university libraries 97
 urban area 4
 urban population 8, 11-12
 international 425-426

V

valuation districts 2
 value added tax 385, 397-398
 value index, retail sales 287
 vans
 new registrations 302
 stock 304
 VAT 385, 397-398
 venereal diseases 169-171
 vestry elections 61
 vicars 76
 victims, criminal offences 179-181
 video camera, families with 216
 video recorder, families with 216
 vocational education, students 62-63, 75
 voting
 European Parliament 58-59
 Folketing 49-52
 local church councils 61
 municipality councils 56-57
 referendums 60
 regional councils 53-55
 voting age, referendums 60

W

wage and salary costs 240-241
 wage earners
 private sector 110, 117, 356
 public sector 110, 118-119, 356
 wages
 central government sector 119
 ICT sector 293
 local government sector 118
 occupation 117-119

(continued)

private sector 117
 sex 117-119
 washing machine, families with 216
 water, pollution 326-329
 water area 1, 4-5
 international 425
 water power 332, 334
 water quality, bathing water 329
 weather 6, 424
 web sites, enterprises with 294
 weddings 34, 424
 welfare institutions
 adults 139
 children and young people 137, 147-148, 424
 elderly people 138, 149
 employment 137-139
 Western High Court, cases 192-193, 199
 wetlands, area 4
 wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants
 bankruptcies 235
 compensation of employees 354
 employment 108, 110, 233, 239, 241, 356
 energy consumption 331
 gross fixed capital formation 359
 gross operating surplus and mixed income 354
 gross value added 353
 hours of work 122, 355
 input-output 362
 labour costs 120
 output 352
 wage and salary costs 241
 workplaces 239, 241
 wholesale trade, accounts 236
 wind energy 332, 334
 wine
 consumption 219
 duties 385
 wooded area 4, 264-265
 work stoppages 136
 working time
 age and sex 122
 industries 122, 355
 sector 109
 socio-economic status 122
 workplaces
 county 239
 industries 239, 241
 sector 240

Y

young persons, placed outside home 144
 youth hostels 291-292
 youth organizations 103

Z

zoological gardens 101

Ø

Øresund Link, expenditure 301, 334

•